Detecting nuclear reaction products from markers as a range verification technique in proton therapy







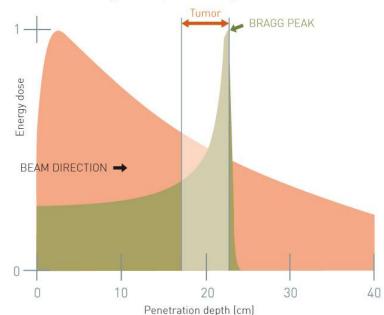
Advantages of Proton Therapy

- Protons deposit the majority of their energy at the end of their trajectory
- Less radiation is delivered to healthy tissue compared to conventional therapy

X-RAYs

(linear accelerator 15 MV)

PROTONs 190 MeV kinetic energy = 25 cm penetration depth



Proton Therapy at TRIUMF



TRIUMF hosts a 500 MeV cyclotron and is the only Canadian proton therapy institution

Photon Plan (IMRT) Proton plan (same patient)

A dose as low as 5 Gy significantly increases risk of second malignancy

V. S. Roshan et al. Cancer. 2014 January 1; 120(1): 126-133

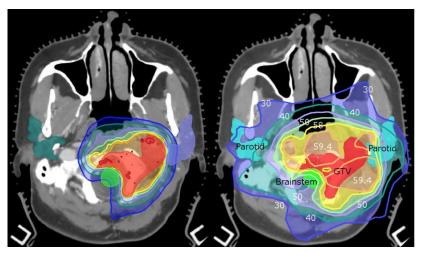
Dose-Monitoring and Range Verification

Range Verification

Range precision of proton therapy dependent on the accuracy of proton stopping powers in tissue

Expected range uncertainties:

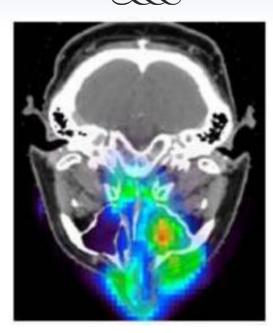
- brain (10cm) -- 0.14cm
- prostate (15cm) -- 0.33cm

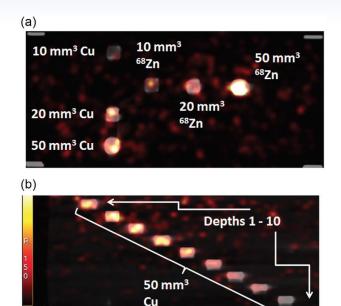


B. Schaffner and E. Pedroni. Phys. Med. Biol. 43 (1998) 1579-1592

Markers & Contrast Agents



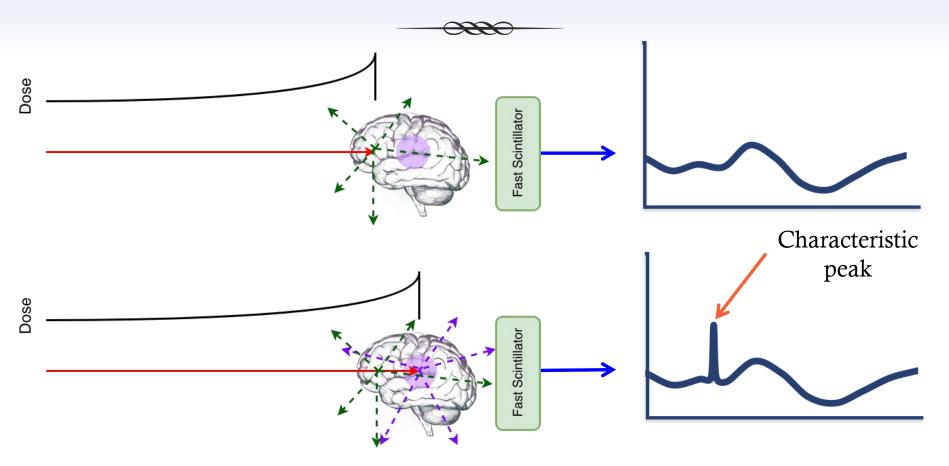




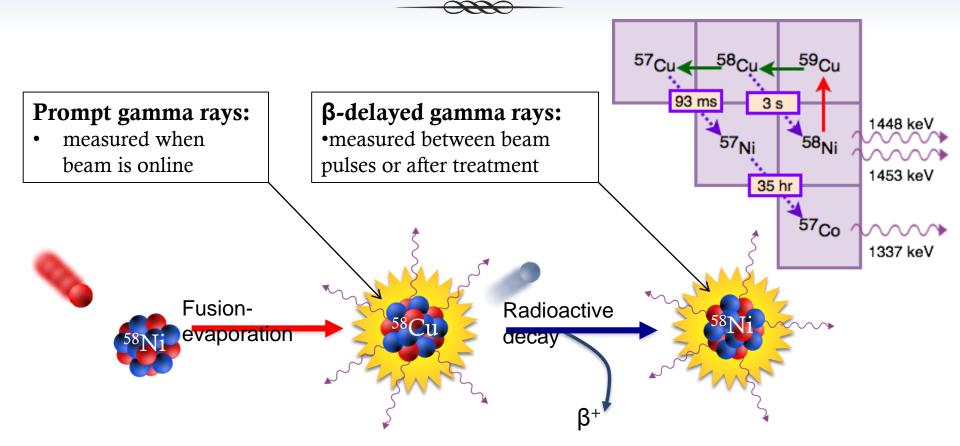
Contrast agents in Medical Imaging Modalities

Tissue PET-activation for range verification in proton therapy Marker PET-activation for range verification in proton therapy

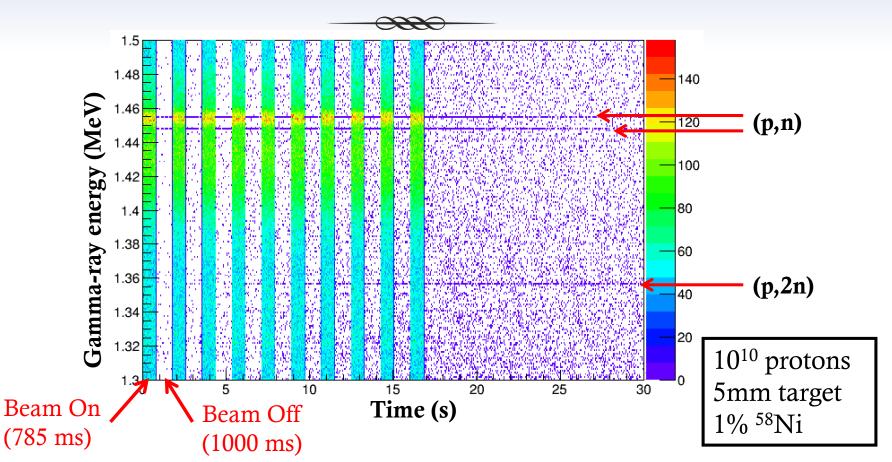
Using prompty-spectroscopy to measure range



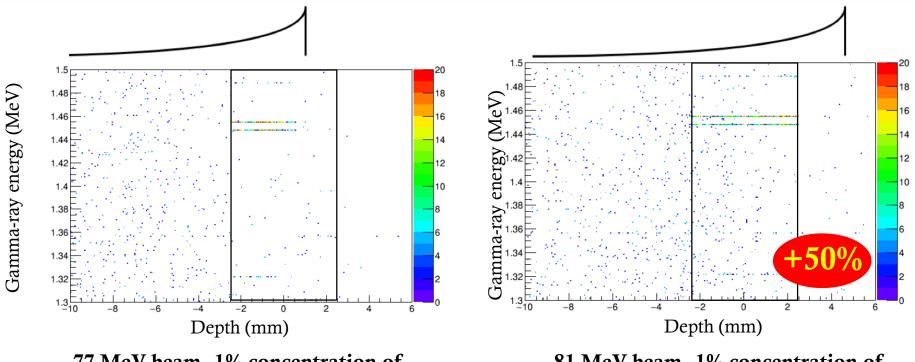
Approaches to y-detection



Time structure of Beam

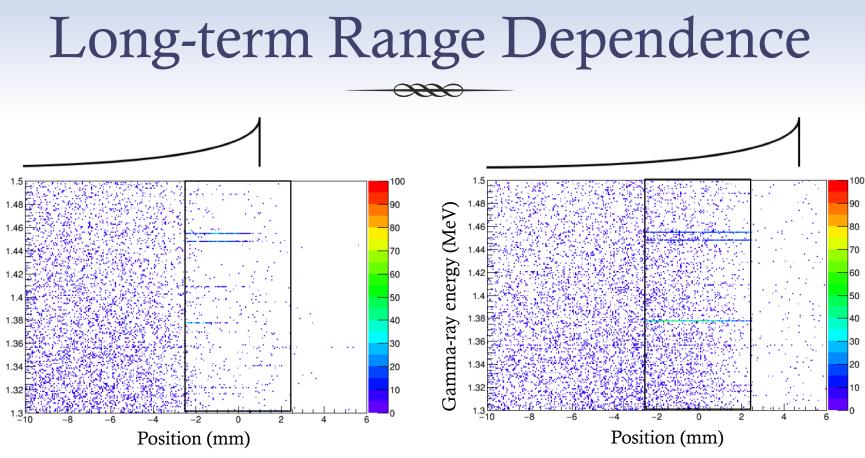


Range-dependence of ⁵⁸Ni reactions



77 MeV beam, 1% concentration of ⁵⁸Ni in target, 20s measurement period

81 MeV beam, 1% concentration of ⁵⁸Ni in target, 20s measurement period



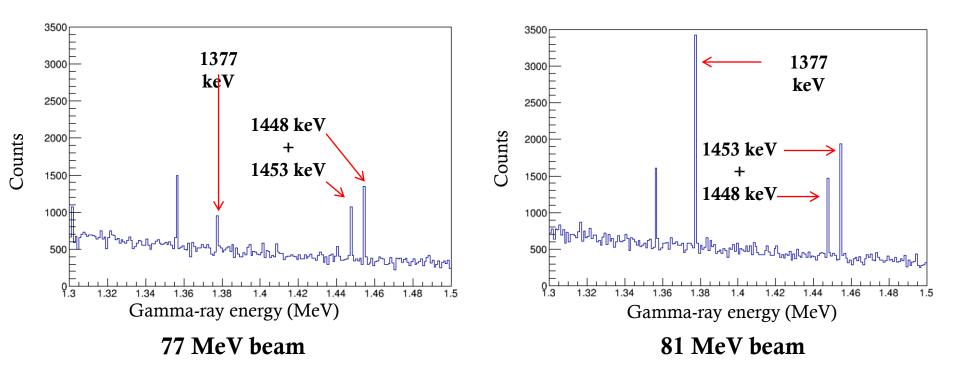
77 MeV beam, 1% concentration of ⁵⁸Ni in target, 1hr measurement period

energy (MeV)

Gamma-ray

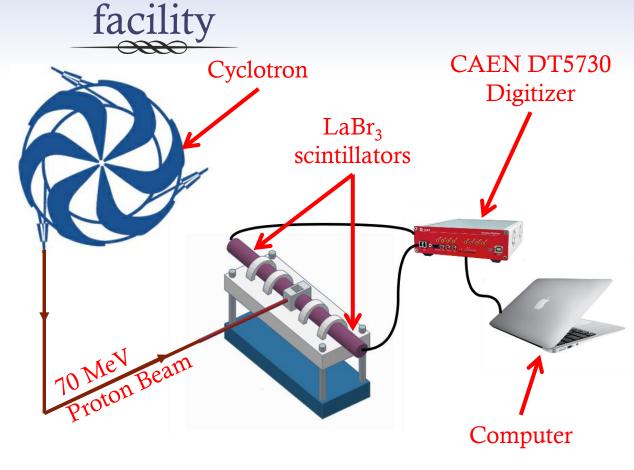
81 MeV beam, 1% concentration of ⁵⁸Ni in target, 1hr measurement period

Energy Spectra for different beam ranges



Experimental Setup at TRIUMF proton treatment

- Experiment proposal M1780 approved at TRIUMF:
 - Test different contrast agents and concentrations
 - CR Compare to simulation



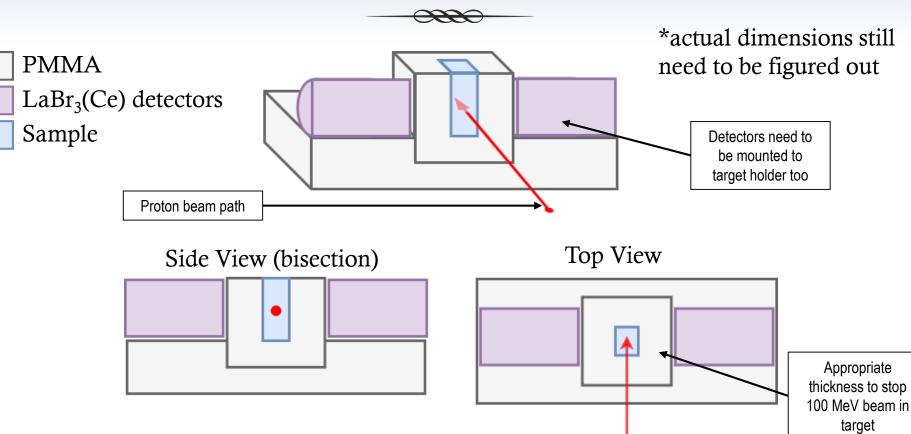


Muecher, D., Bildstein, V., Turko, J., Hoehr, C., Burbadge, C., Hymers, D., Olaizola, B.





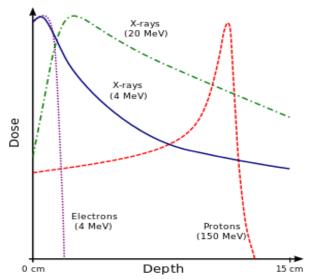
Building a Target & Mount



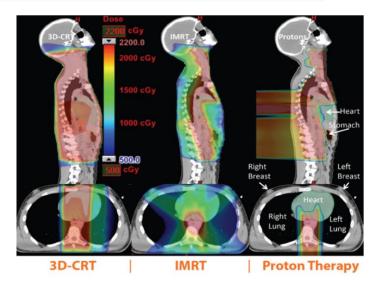
Range verification in Proton Therapy

 $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$

$$\left\langle \frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle = \frac{4\pi}{m_e c^2} \cdot \frac{nz^2}{\beta^2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \cdot \left[\ln\frac{2m_e c^2\beta^2}{I\left(1-\beta^2\right)} - \beta^2\right]$$



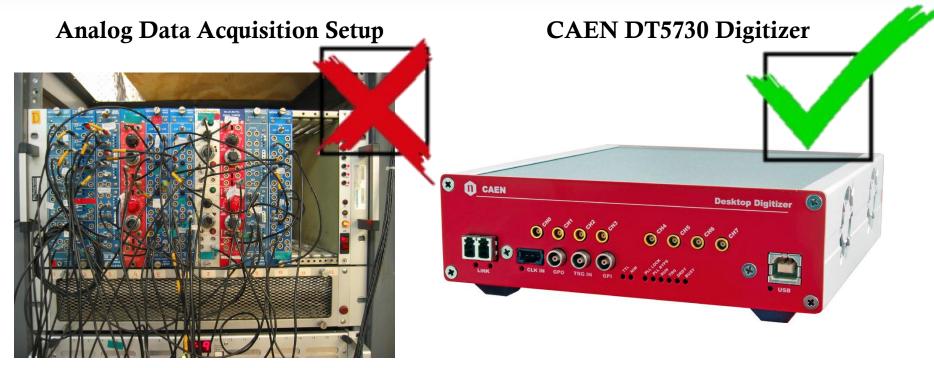
Zhu, X., and Fakhri, G. Proton therapy verification with PET imaging. Theranostics 3, 10 (2013).



UF Health Proton Therapy Institute. Proton Therapy for Hodgkin Lymphoma And Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Jacksonville, Florida, 2017.

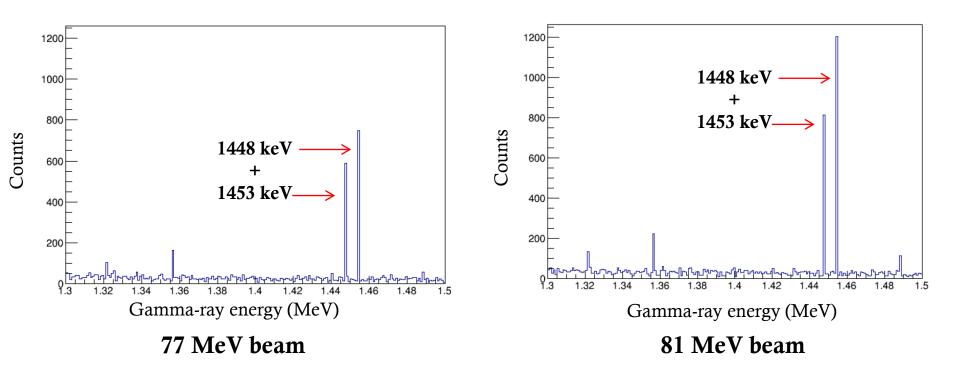
Data Acquisition

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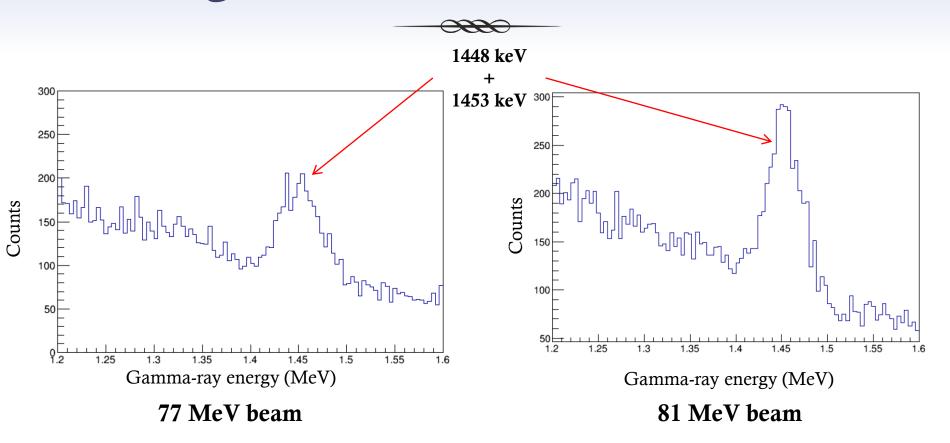


(Christina Burbadge)

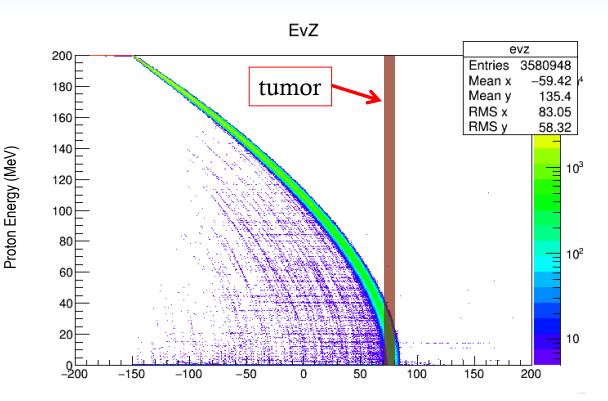
Energy Spectra for different beam ranges



Adding a realistic detector to the mix



Geant4 Simulation Results

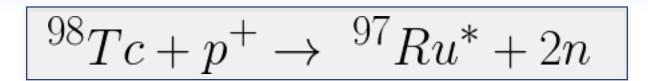


- Energy distribution of protons against depth in tissue.
- 10 000 events

Depth in tissue (mm)

Fusion-evaporation Reactions

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▶ 2545.5 keV

Cross-section of ⁹⁸Tc fusion-evaporation reactions against proton energy

