

BEIS 2026

# A Career in Physics

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## Martin Grossmann

Center for Protontherapy, Paul Scherrer Institute, Switzerland

Barranquilla, Colombia · June 2026

# About myself...

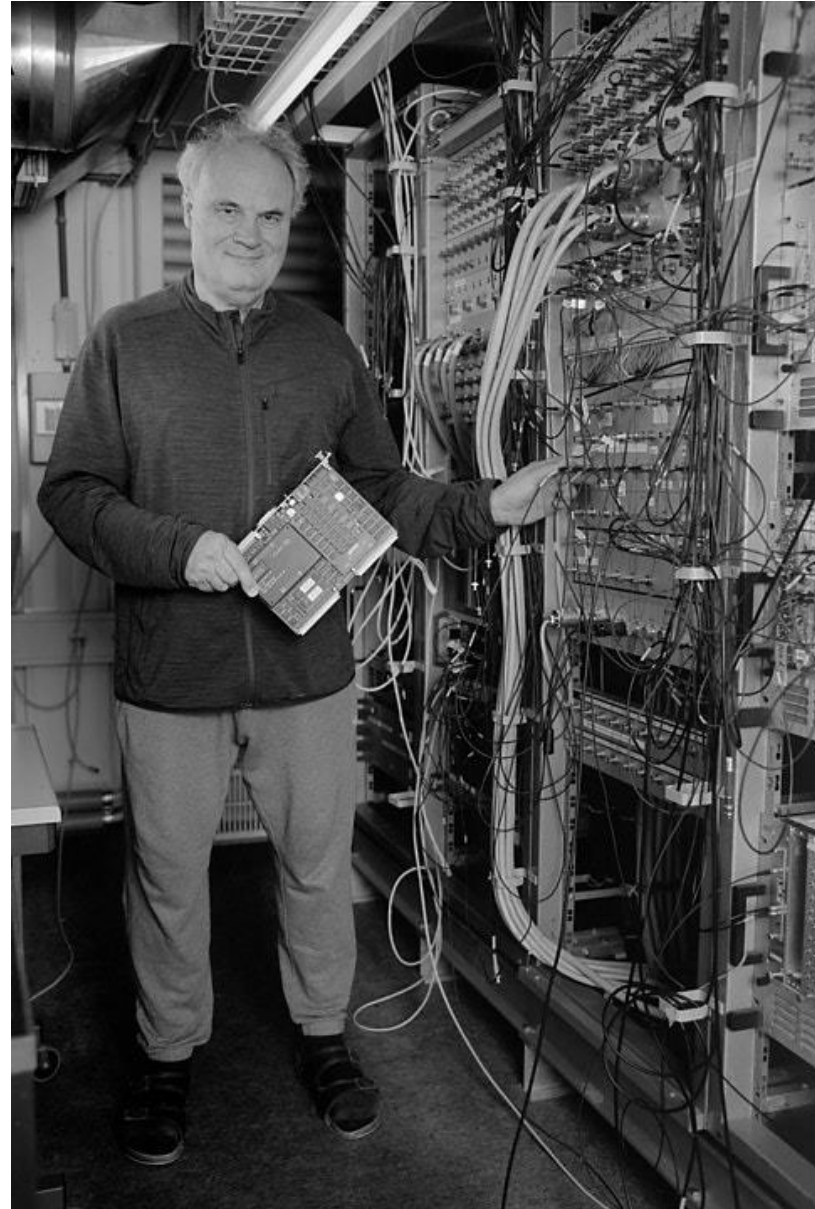
Born in 1960

Studied physics

Worked in particle physics and in radiation therapy

Message:

Life as a physicist can be very interesting & colourful



# Highschool

- Provincial town in Germany, bored
- Got interested in astronomy



1976

# Highschool



Texas Instruments SR-52  
(1975-1977)

# Comet West 1976

## Comet West

🌐 26 languages

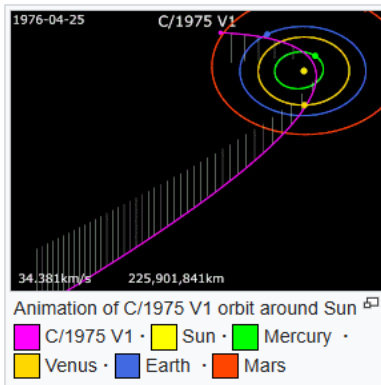
Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Comet West**, formally designated **C/1975 V1**, **1976 VI**, and **1975n**, was a comet described as one of the brightest objects to pass through the inner Solar System in 1976. It is often described as a "great comet."<sup>[3]</sup>

## History [edit]



It was discovered photographically by **Richard M. West**, of the **European Southern Observatory**, on August 10, 1975. The comet came to **perihelion** (closest approach to the Sun) on February 25, 1976.<sup>[1]</sup> During perihelion the comet had a minimum solar elongation of 6.4° and as a result of **forward scattering** reached a peak **apparent magnitude** of **−3**.<sup>[2]</sup> From February 25–27, observers reported that the comet was bright enough to study during full daylight.<sup>[2]</sup>

Despite its brightness, Comet West went largely unreported in the popular media. This was partly due to the relatively disappointing display of **Comet Kohoutek** in 1973, which had been widely predicted to become extremely prominent: scientists were wary of making predictions that might raise public expectations.<sup>[4]</sup>

*The New York Times*, however, reported on March 2, 1976 that West was "a comet that may prove one of the brightest in this decade" and would be "visible to the unaided eye."<sup>[5]</sup>

## C/1975 V1 (West) (Great Comet of 1976)



Comet West on March 9, 1976

### Discovery

<b>Discovered by</b>	Richard M. West
<b>Discovery date</b>	August 10, 1975

### Designations

**Alternative designations** 1976 VI, 1975n

### Orbital characteristics

<b>Epoch</b>	1976-Mar-03 (JD 2442840.5) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Aphelion</b>	1,500 AU (inbound)
<b>Perihelion</b>	0.197 AU <sup>[1][2]</sup>
<b>Eccentricity</b>	0.99997 <sup>[1]</sup> (near parabolic)
<b>Orbital period</b>	chaotic (estimates up to 558,000 years)



# COSMOS

# CARL SAGAN



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Search Wikipedia

Search

Contents hide

(Top)

Overview

Episodes

Ted Turner Interviews  
Carl Sagan

Special edition

Music of *Cosmos*

LP and cassette

CD

Collector's Edition

Singles

Sequel series

References

External links

## Cosmos: A Personal Voyage

🌐 34 languages ▾

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools ▾

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*"Travellers' Tales"* redirects here. For the video game company, see *Traveller's Tales*.  
For the book based on the series, see *Cosmos (Sagan book)*.

**Cosmos: A Personal Voyage** is a thirteen-part, 1980–81 television series written by Carl Sagan, Ann Druyan, and Steven Soter, with Sagan as presenter. It was executive-produced by Adrian Malone, produced by David Kennard, Geoffrey Haines-Stiles, and Gregory Andorfer, and directed by the producers, David Oyster, Richard Wells, Tom Weidinger, and others. It covers a wide range of scientific subjects, including the origin of life and a perspective of our place in the universe. Owing to its bestselling companion book and soundtrack album using the title, **Cosmos**, the series is widely known by this title, with the subtitle omitted from home video packaging. The subtitle began to be used more frequently in the 2010s to differentiate it from the sequel series that followed.

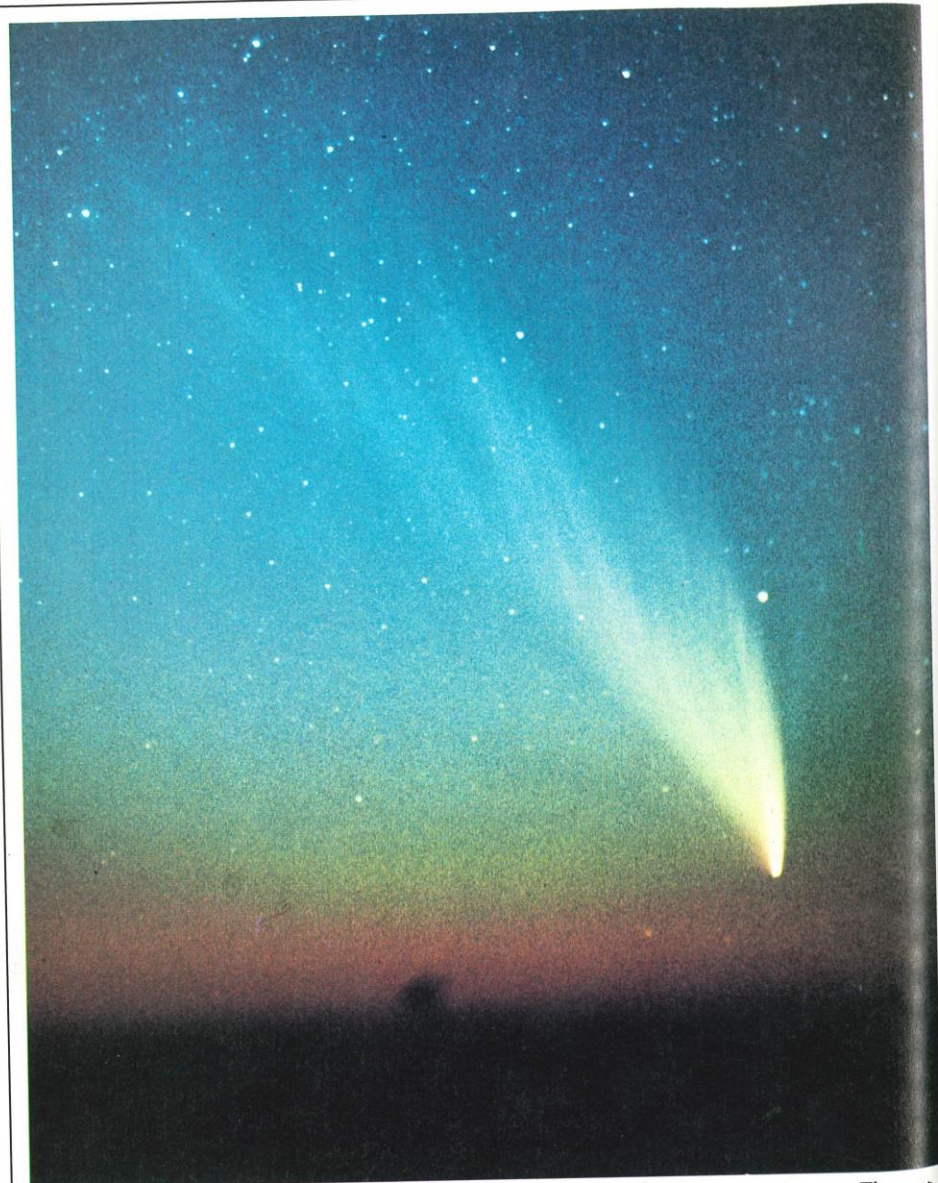
The series was first broadcast by the Public Broadcasting Service in 1980, and was the most widely watched series in the history of American public television until *The Civil War* (1990). As of 2009, it was still the most widely watched PBS series in the world.<sup>[1]</sup> It won two Emmys and a Peabody Award, and has since been broadcast in more than 60 countries and seen by over 500 million people.<sup>[2][3]</sup> A book was also published to accompany the series.

*Cosmos: A Personal Voyage* has been considered highly significant since its broadcast; David Itzkoff of *The New York Times* described it as "a watershed moment for science-themed television programming".<sup>[4]</sup>

### Cosmos: A Personal Voyage



<b>Genre</b>	Documentary
<b>Created by</b>	Carl Sagan Ann Druyan Steven Soter
<b>Directed by</b>	Adrian Malone
<b>Presented by</b>	Carl Sagan
<b>Composers</b>	Vangellis; various artists
<b>Country of origin</b>	United States
<b>Original language</b>	English
<b>No. of seasons</b>	1
<b>No. of episodes</b>	13



Comet West, photographed from Earth in February 1976 by Martin Grossman of Gromau, West Germany. The great tail is blown away from the icy nucleus of the comet by a wind of protons and electrons from the Sun, which has set below this horizon.



## Chapter IV

# HEAVEN AND HELL

Nine worlds I remember.

—The Icelandic Edda of Snorri Sturluson, 1200

I am become death, the shatterer of worlds.

—Bhagavad Gita

The doors of heaven and hell are adjacent and identical.

—Nikos Kazantzakis, *The Last Temptation of Christ*

THE EARTH IS A LOVELY AND MORE OR LESS PLACID PLACE. Things change, but slowly. We can lead a full life and never personally encounter a natural disaster more violent than a storm. And so we become complacent, relaxed, unconcerned. But in the history of Nature, the record is clear. Worlds have been devastated. Even we humans have achieved the dubious technical distinction of being able to make our own disasters, both intentional and inadvertent. On the landscapes of other planets where the records of the past have been preserved, there is abundant evidence of major catastrophes. It is all a matter of time scale. An event that would be unthinkable in a hundred years may be inevitable in a hundred million. Even on the Earth, even in our own century, bizarre natural events have occurred.

In the early morning hours of June 30, 1908, in Central Siberia, a giant fireball was seen moving rapidly across the sky. Where it touched the horizon, an enormous explosion took place. It leveled some 2,000 square kilometers of forest and burned thousands of trees in a flash fire near the impact site. It produced an atmospheric shock wave that twice circled the Earth. For two days afterward, there was so much fine dust in the atmosphere that one could read a newspaper at night by scattered light in the streets of London, 10,000 kilometers away.

Arianna Savall, Petter Udland Johansen  
El cant de la Sibila  
Draumkvedet

Carpe Diem Records



CDs & Vinyl › Classical › Chamber Music



### El Cant de la Sibila & Draumkvedet

Petter Udland Johansen (Artist), Arianna Savall (Artist), Various (Composer)

5.0 ★★★★★ 5 ratings

\$22<sup>36</sup>

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# International Astronomical Youth Camps 1975 - 1981

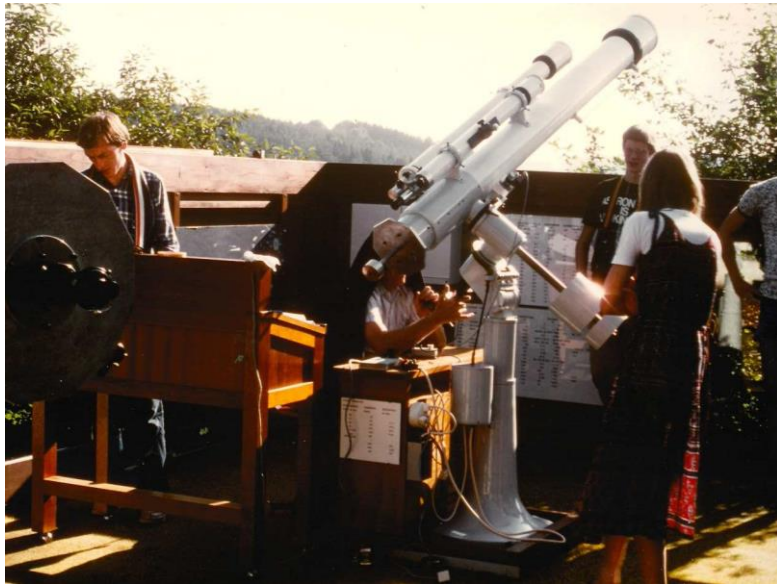


1975 – 1978 as participant, 1979 – 1981 as organizer

International community with common interest

Work together but also have fun

Networking, meet young professionals in astronomy



# International Astronomical Youth Camps 1975 - 1981



Organizing conferences, schools, IEEE... already learned skills back then



1981

2023



# National Science Contest 1978-1979

Discussions in IAYC lead to participation in German national science contest

1978: got kicked out early 😞

1979: try again

Monte Carlo simulation of comet breakup generating  
a meteor shower

→ 2<sup>nd</sup> winner nationwide

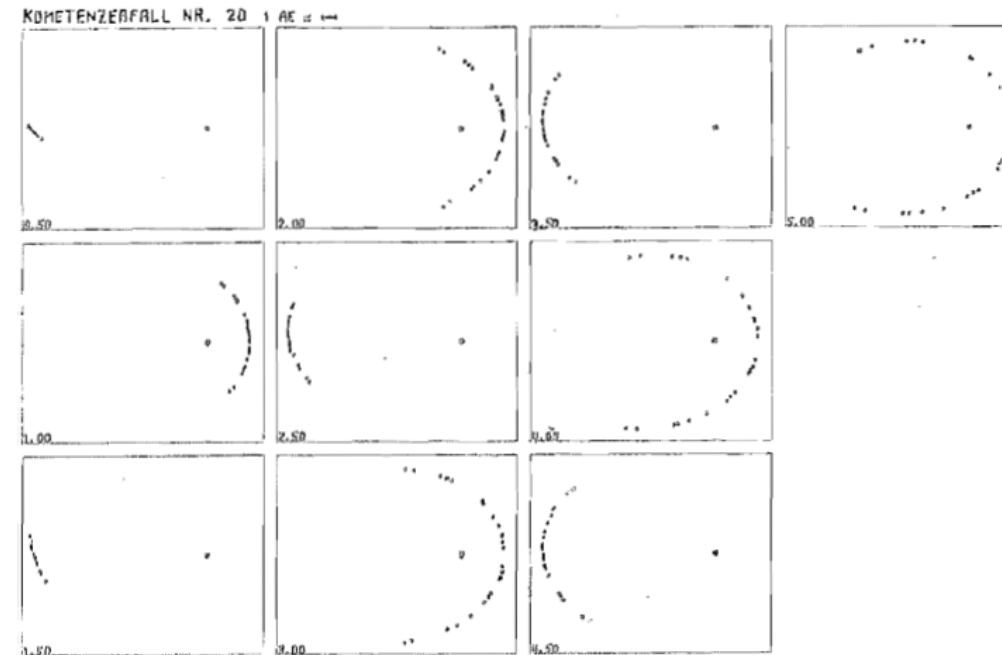


Abb. 1: Computersimulation einer Meteorstromentstehung aus dem Zerfall eines  
Kometenkerns. Die mit unterschiedlichen Geschwindigkeiten aus dem Kern aus-  
tretenden Teilchen verteilen sich über die Bahn des Ursprungskometen. Die ge-  
zeigten Einzelstadien stellen die Teilchenpositionen in Abständen einer  
halben Umlaufzeit des Kometen dar (Zahlenangaben links unten in jedem  
Kästchen).



Attend Nobel Prize ceremony in 1979



# NOBELSTIFTELSENS MIDDAG

Stockholms Stadshus

den 10 december 1979

efter prisutdelningen

Avd. I Nobelgäster

Avd. II Studenter

## DELTAGARE I MIDDAGEN

### BOOKSTAVSORDNING I

Övriga gäster och studenter finns upptagna  
i Bokstavsordning II

Siffrorna hänvisar till bordsplanen

19 H.M. KONUNGEN  
59 H.M. DROTTNINGEN  
17 H.K.H. HERTIGEN AV HALLAND  
61 H.K.H. HERTIGINNAN AV HALLAND

147 Abrahamsson, Sixten, professor	449 Bader, Richard, Professor
134 Abrahamsson, Kerstin, fru	412 Bajwa, B., Mrs.
151 Acking, Carl-Axel, professor	458 Barr, Magnus, teknolog
160 Acking, Gullan, fru	365 Bates, S. R., Mr.
447 Ahlgren, Lennart, direktör	684 Beall, Donald R., Mr.
153 Almling, Sten, länsassessor	705 Beall, Donald R., Mrs.
188 Almling, Margareta, högskole- direktör	532 Beckman, Lars, professor
287 Althin, Margit, advokat	531 Beckman, Gunhild, professor
87 Andersson, Bengt, professor	204 Bendz, Gerd, professor
88 Andersson, Marianne, veterinär	135 Bengtsson, Elias, professor
123 Andréasson, Gunnar, fil. mag.	21 Bengtsson, Ingemund, talman
577 Andréasson, Katina, fru	114 Bengtsson, Margareta, fru
201 Andren, Carl-Gustaf, professor	721 Bengtsson, Roland, direktör
651 Andren, Karin, förlagsredaktör	731 Bengtsson, Siv, fru
297 von Arbin, Claës M., direktör	566 Bennet, Inga, friherrinna
315 von Arbin, Marie Louise, fru	616 Bentzel, Ragnar, professor
31 Awan, Azmat Baksh, Ambassa- dor of Pakistan	644 Bentzel, Birgit, fru
8 Awan, Asmat, Begum	578 Berendsen, Herman, professor
129 Axell, Bo, fil. dr	570 Berendsen, Herman, fru
511 Axell, Eva, fru	299 Bergenström, Gullmar, direktör
484 Axelsson, Thomas, med. stud., marskalle	152 Bergenström, Hélène, fru
	181 Bergstedt, Tord, sjukvårds- direktör
	489 Bergstedt, Margareta, fru

851 Sendrén, Lars-Göran,  
civilingenjör  
852 Papay, Martha, miss  
853 Schildt, Johan, stud.  
854 Simoncau, Christa, miss  
855 Grossman, Martin, stud.

### Bord 30

860 Daun, Kristina, ekon. st.  
859 Zupan, Andrew, Mr.  
858 Eliason, Ellen K., miss  
857 Tysiazny, Chris, stud.  
856 Griffiths, Anne, miss

861 Steen-Johnsen, Ivar, stud.  
862 Hedin, Märta, lab. ass.  
863 Baldrige, William, stud.  
864 Möller, Susanna, stud.  
865 de Bruijne, F. J., stud.

### Bord 31

870 Mercado, Rafael, stud.  
869 Cuijpers, A., stud.  
868 Carlsson, Mats, stud.  
867 Fagernæs, Kari, stud.  
866 Schiller, Wolfgang, stud.

871 Röed, Erik, herr  
872 Chang, Mildred, stud.  
873 Martens, A., stud.  
874 Cofresi, Mayidel, stud.  
875 Hedin, Lars, stud.

### Bord 32

880 Capriles, Viktor, herr  
879 Recén, Boel, stud.  
878 Ohrling, Mikael, stud.  
877 Tiselius, Maria, sekreter  
876 Luft, Alexander, stud.

### Bord 33

881 Ellström, Einar, byggn. ing.  
882 Ramer, Annalena, med. kand.  
883 Schylander, Per-Olov, byggnads-  
ingenjör  
884 Ellström, Inga Britt, fru  
885 Cason, Sven-Åke, bankdirektör

890 Schylander, Ingegerd, fru  
889 Olderius, Karl-Gustav, s  
888 Granström, Cecilia, tekn  
887 Wilén, Tomas, leg. läkare  
886 Cason, Kjerstin, läkarsek

# Studying Physics 1979 – 1985 (Master)



Study the basics (physics, mathematics) in Münster, Germany  
Also astronomy → get student job in the astronomical institute  
Observing with professional equipment  
First publication  
But: frustration that you can only watch, not do experiments  
→ Take a break for 1 year, do something else

## Positions of Comet P/Tuttle (1980h)

by

M. Grossmann

Astronomisches Institut der Universität Münster, F.R.G.

and

H. W. Duerbeck\*

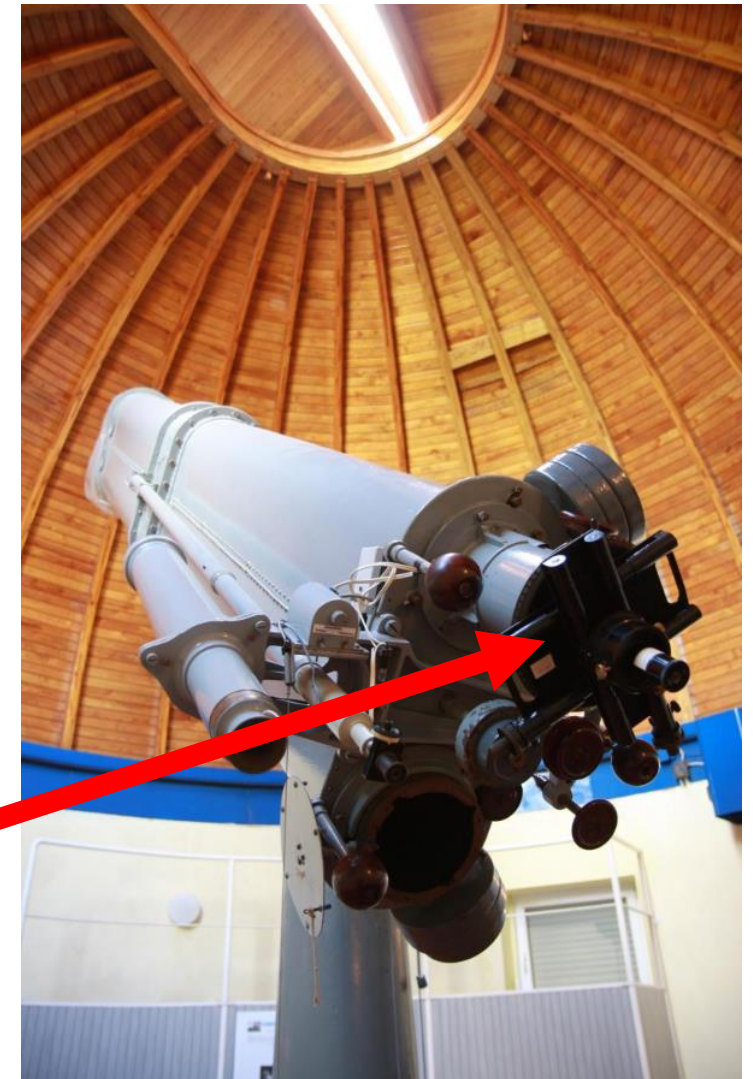
Sternwarte der Universität Bonn, F.R.G.

Received May 10, 1981

### ABSTRACT

12 positions of comet P/Tuttle (1980h) are derived from photographic observations made with the GPO telescope of ESO between 1980 December 26 and 1981 January 9.

Photographic observations of comet P/Tuttle (1980h) were made with the 400/4000 mm GPO astrograph at the European Southern Observatory. The exposure time was either 30 or 60 seconds. The plates were measured with the digitized Komess measuring engine of the Hoher List Observatory (Hoffmann and Geffert 1979). The comet always had a fuzzy appearance,



# «Sabbatical» 1983/84

Plasma fusion – Tokamak at EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland

Working in instrumentation and data analysis

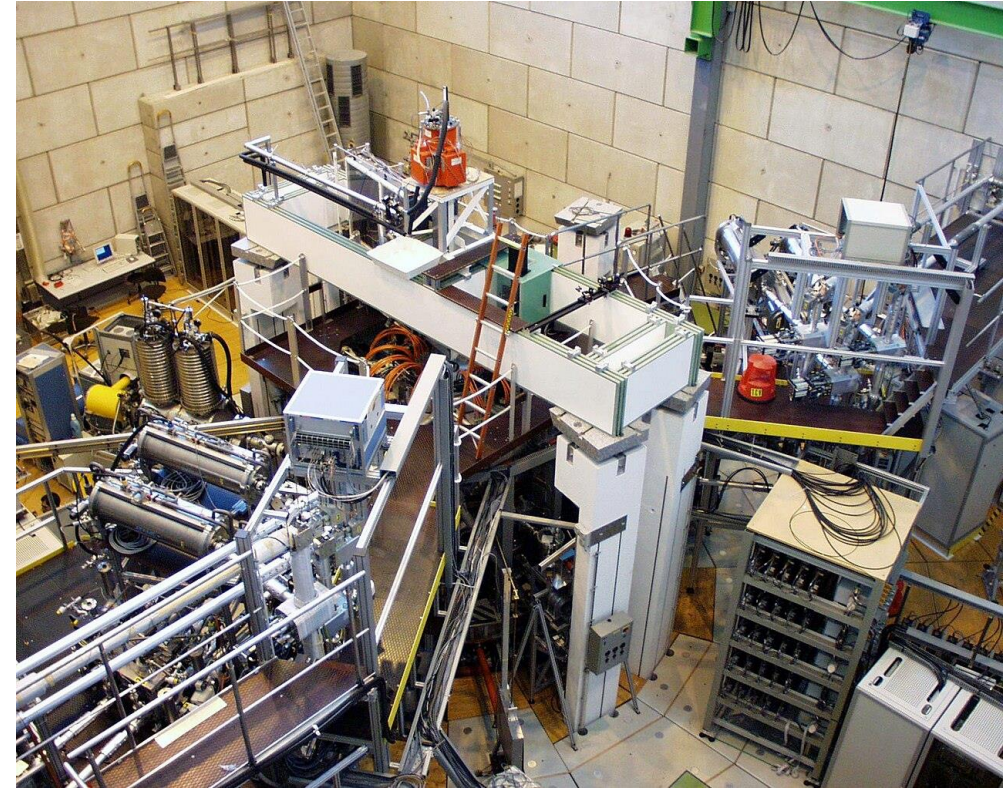
Read textbook on fusion from cover to cover

Understand that:

- These machines are supercomplex
- Must breed tritium from lithium
- Radiological & chemical hazard
- Resources limited

Conclusion: this will take a long time before success!

→ Try to get into high energy physics...



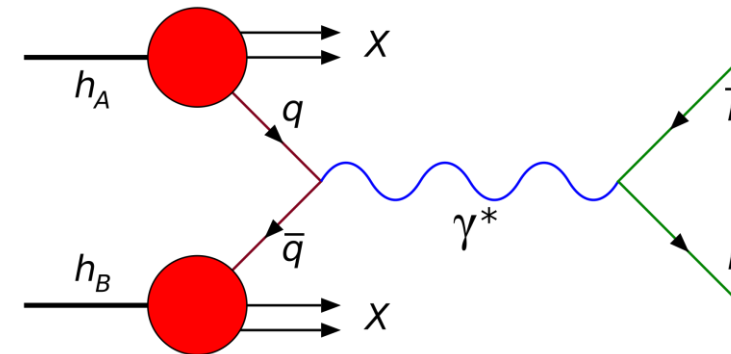
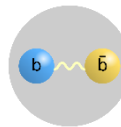
Tokamak TCA, Lausanne 1983

# Master thesis 1984/85



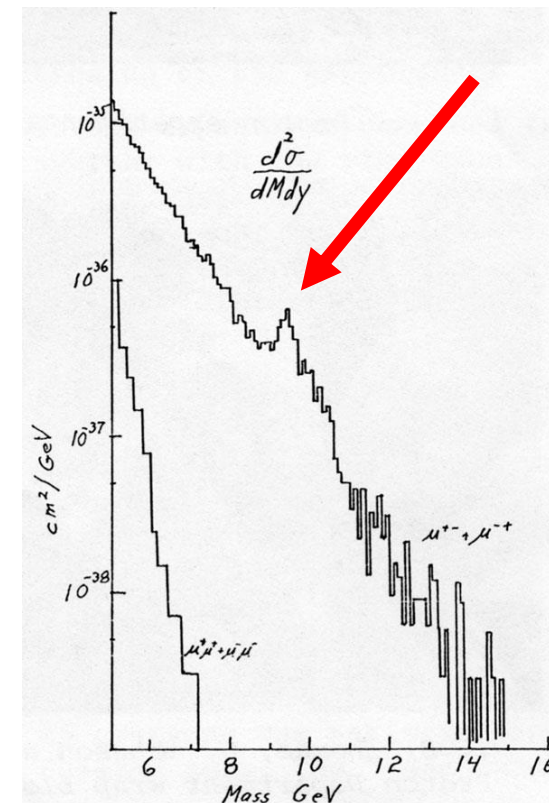
NA10: fixed target experiment at CERN SPS  
Study Drell Yan process (test of Standard Model)

Byproduct: production of Ypsilon meson



Discovery 1977

(Fermilab, L. Lederman) →



ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE  
EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

**ATTESTATION No T 2523**

POUR LE PASSAGE PAR LE TUNNEL RELIANT LES DEUX SITES DU CERN

A l'usage des membres du personnel et des personnes ayant un engagement avec le CERN pour une durée inférieure à 6 mois.

Nom et prénom Monsieur GROSSMANN Martin

Date et lieu de naissance 29.11.1960, Gronau, RFA

Nationalité allemande

Adresse (en France ou en Suisse) 3, rue Chaponnière,  
1201 Genève, Suisse

Valable

du 1.5.1984

au 30.4.1985

*J. J. J.*  
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515/RO/358 PE 474-1078

# Master thesis 1984/85

NA10: Detector completed, data taking started 1978

My job: data taking, analysis of  $\Upsilon$  production

Positive:

First time work in international environment

First contact with CERN library tools: HBOOK, GEANT,

...

4 publications

CERN a fascinating place

Negative:

Shifts very boring: night shifts, change magnetic tapes,

If something breaks call somebody

Some people got jealous because of the publications



Volume 158B, number 1

PHYSICS LETTERS

1 August 1985

## PRODUCTION OF $\Upsilon$ BY 194 GeV/c NEGATIVE PIONS ON TUNGSTEN

NA 10 Collaboration

S. FALCIANO<sup>1</sup>, M. GROSSMANN, M. GUANZIROLI, H. HOFER, P. LECOMTE,  
P. LE COULTRE, H. SUTER, V.L. TELEGDI, G. VIERTTEL  
*ETH, Zurich, Switzerland*

B. BETEV<sup>2</sup>, K. FREUDENREICH, J. WALLACE-HADRILL  
*CERN, Geneva, Switzerland*

A. EREDITATO, E. GORINI, P. STROLIN  
*Università di Napoli and INFN Sezione di Napoli, Naples, Italy*

P. BORDALO, A. BOUMEDIENE, Ph. BUSSON, L. CERRITO, L. KLUBERG, A. ROMANA,  
R. SALMERON, J. VARELA<sup>3</sup>  
*Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau, France*

J.J. BLAISING<sup>4</sup>, A. DEGRÉ<sup>4</sup>, P. JUILLOT, R. MORAND<sup>4</sup>, B. MOURS<sup>4</sup> and M. WINTER  
*CRN, Strasbourg, France*

Received 22 April 1985

On the basis of 2000  $\Upsilon$ ,  $\Upsilon'$  and  $\Upsilon''$  events obtained in  $\pi^-$ -W interactions at 194 GeV/c we extract a value for the cross section times the branching ratio of  $B_{\pi^0}\sigma = (0.96 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.17)$  pb nucleon<sup>-1</sup>. The  $(\Upsilon' + \Upsilon'')/\Upsilon$  ratio is found to be  $0.53 \pm 0.19$ . The observed differential  $x_F$  and  $P_T$  distributions are compared with those of the Drell-Yan continuum, and the cross section and the  $x_F$  distribution are compared with theoretical predictions.

Hadronic production of  $\Upsilon$  resonances has been extensively studied via QCD [1-6]. The calculations, which are based on the gluon-gluon ( $gg$ ), quark-

predictions can be tested only with a limited experimental data set. The p-W reactions at Fermilab gave the most precise cross section measurement for the

# PhD Thesis 1986-1991



Testing Standard Modell with HIGH PRECISION, not HIGH ENERGY

PSI proton cyclotron, 590 MeV, 2.4 mA current

→ Production of high intensity pion and muon beams

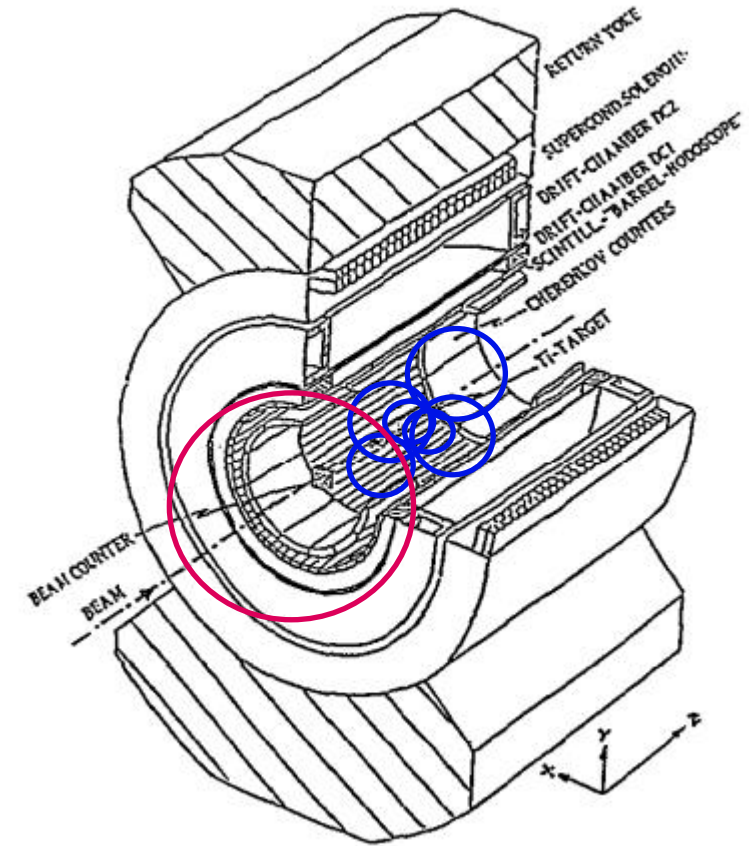
SINDRUM II Experiment at PSI

Normal decay:  $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- + \nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_e$

Forbidden:  $\mu^- \rightarrow e^-$  without neutrinos

Mass  $\mu$ :  $105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

Mass  $e$ :  $0.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



SINDRUM II (PSI)

# PhD Thesis 1986 - 1990

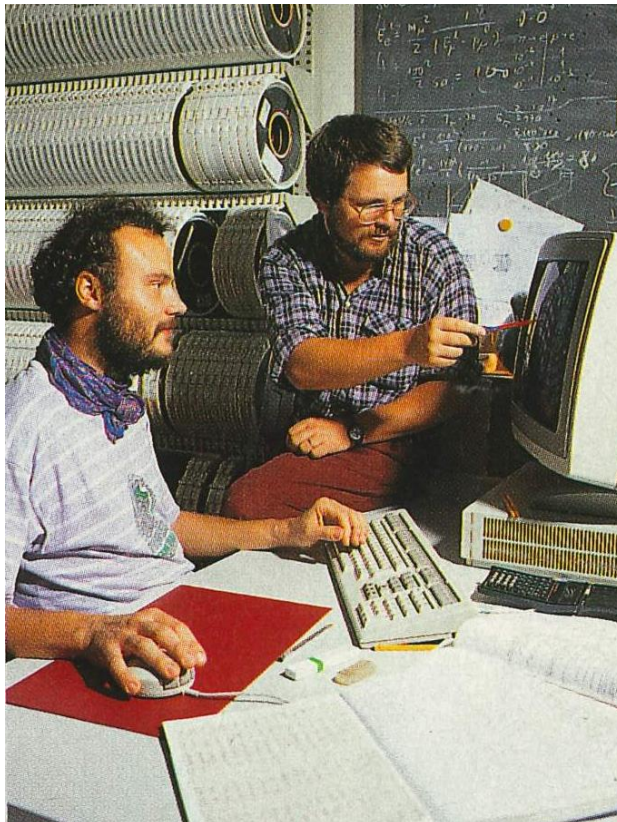


1986, 1987: shifts taking data for other PhDs

1988: build new detector

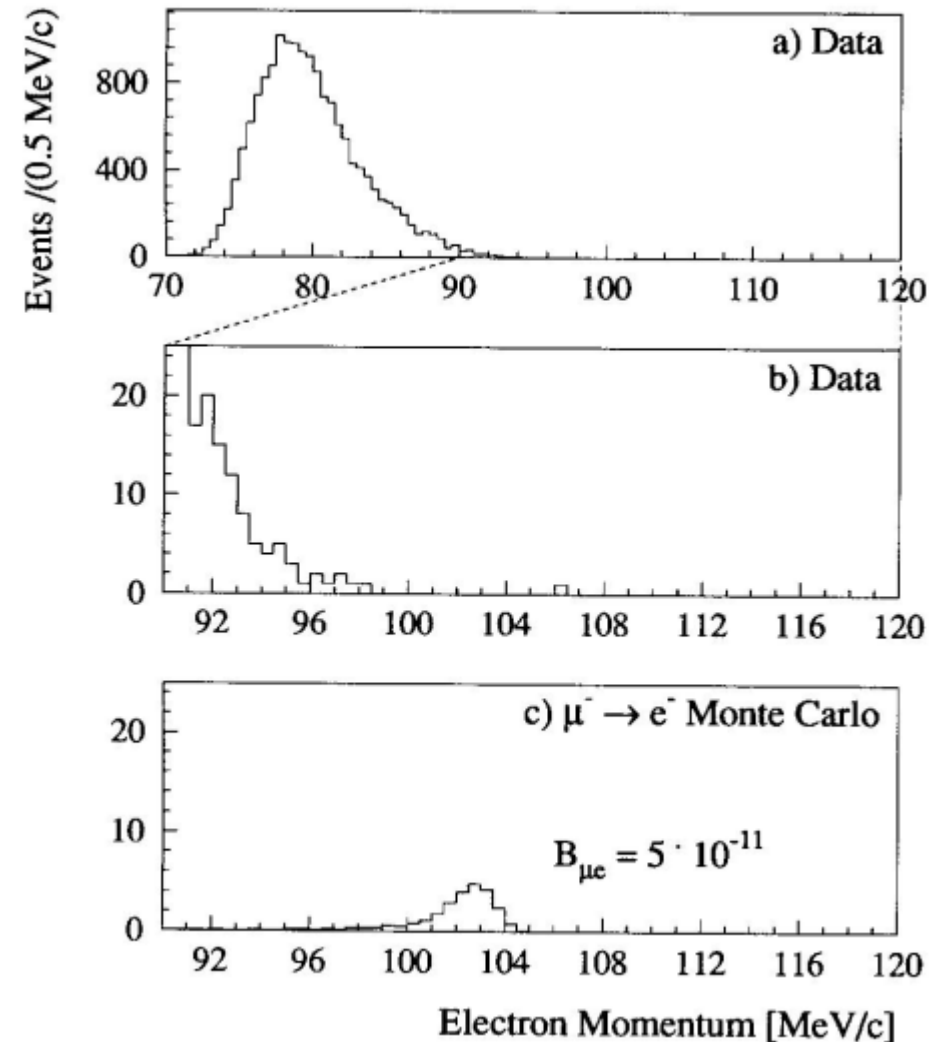
1989: data taking (32 weeks!)

1990: data analysis + writing thesis



Result:

branching ratio  $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- < 4 \times 10^{-12}$



# IT Department 1991 - 1994



1991: Join IT department as supporter for experimentalists

1992: change to network group

- Leaving science ecosystem, do more engineering work

1993: E-Mail system for all PSI

- Very interesting: wish for commercial system → negotiations with SW & HW companies
- Project plan, implementation, operations, user support



# IT Department 1991 - 1994

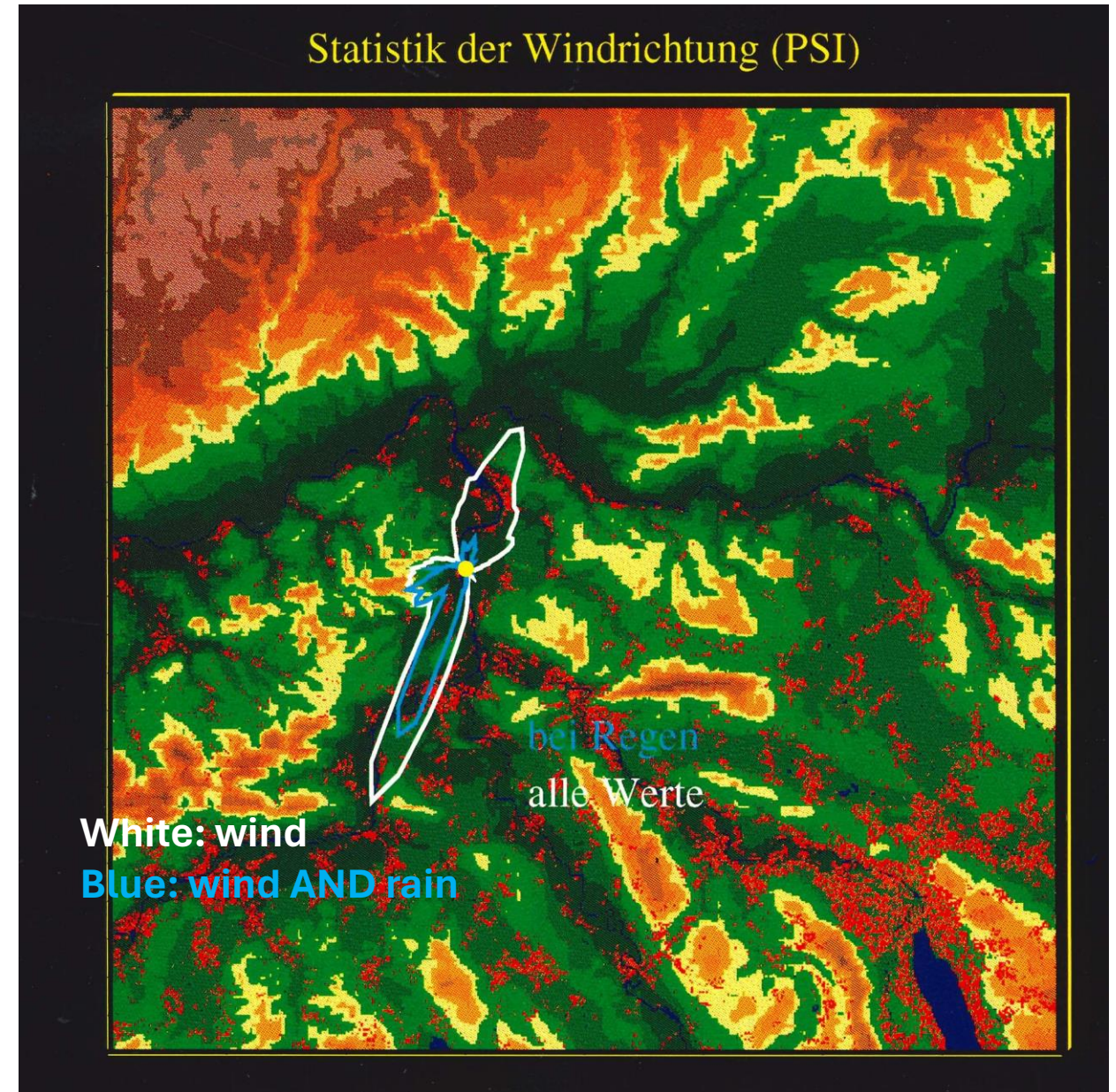
1994: Smaller project – readout of environmental monitoring station



# IT Department 1991 - 1994

«do more than what you are asked to do»

Analysis of 10 year weather data



# An absurd misjudgement (1991)



## 2. World-Wide Web: On-line information for everyone

A world of information is now available online from any computer platform. Information sources at CERN and across the world span subjects from poetry to biochemistry and supercomputing. We summarise the information currently sourced at CERN, and we introduce the WorldWideWeb (W3) program which allows you to browse and search all the data in a simple and consistent manner.

CERN G039 DDNL  
CREMEL Nicole

# CERN COMPUTING NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER - DECEMBER  
No. 204

1. General News 2
  - 1.1 Should we stop printing the
  - 1.2 Fortran 90 compiler availal
  - 1.3 High Energy Physics Unix
  - 1.4 APA6670 Service comes to
  - 1.5 Christmas shutdown of the
2. World-Wide Web: On-line
  - 2.1 What information is availal

PHONE BOOK

This is an index of people and phone and/or given name, or phone number as

See also: what to do if the data is i for an index of functions rather than

[End]

K <keywords>, <ref.number>, Back, Qui

BLOGGS, Jane [1] 2627  
BLOGGS, Joe [2] 4321

[End]

<ref.number>, Back, Quit, or Help:

You are now prompted for a name or number, and the  
For instance, if you type "Bloggs" followed by return, t

NCSA Mosaic: Document View

File Navigate Options Annotate Documents Manuals Help

Document Title: National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the Univ

Document URL: http://www.ncsa.illinois.edu/SDG/Software/Mosaic/NCSAMosaic

2911

## National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois

[National Center for Supercomputing Applications University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign](#)



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Back Forward Home Reload Open... Save As... Clone New Window Close Window

**NCSA Mosaic  
(1993)**

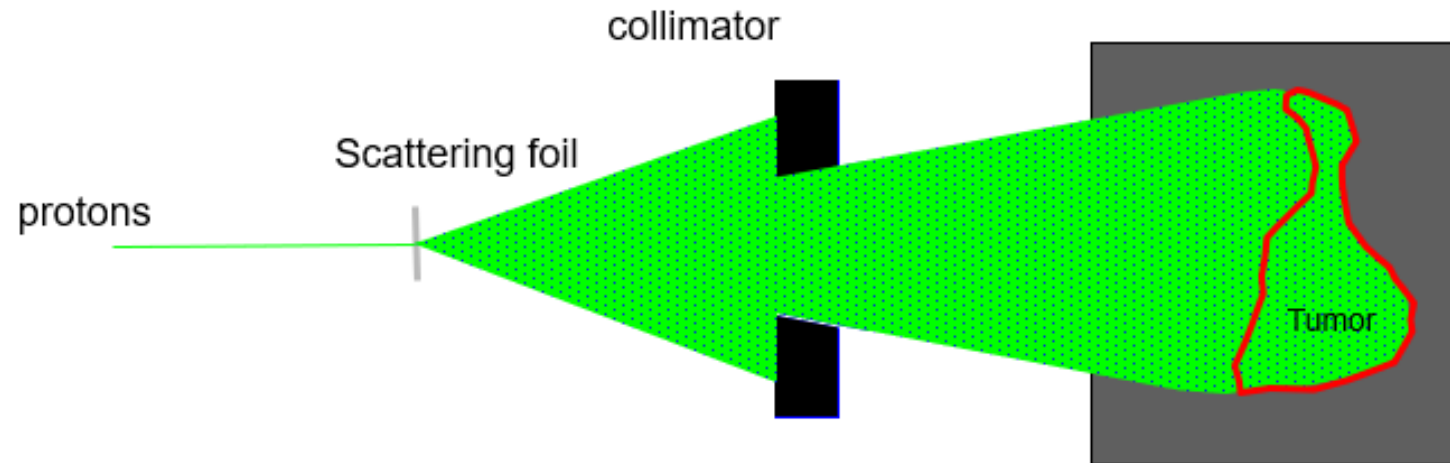
# Protontherapy 1995 - 2025

Protontherapy = radiation therapy of cancer with protons

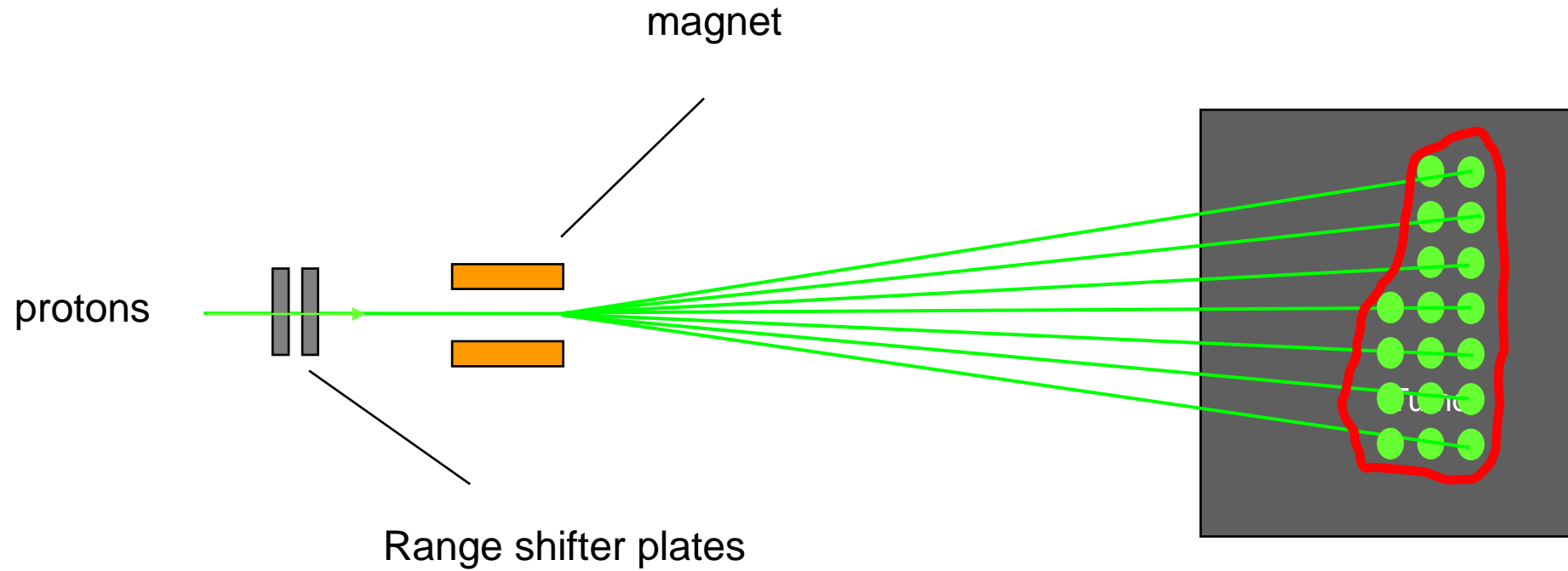
Better geometrical precision than X-rays but more complicated

Task: shape the dose distribution according to the tumour

Conventional method: scatter beam and use collimator



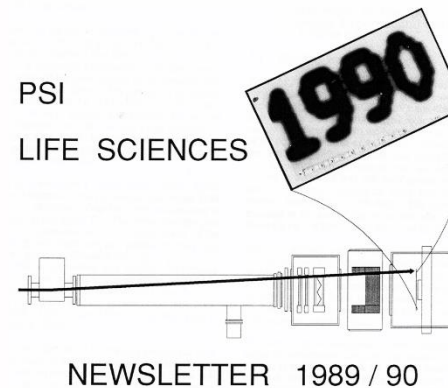
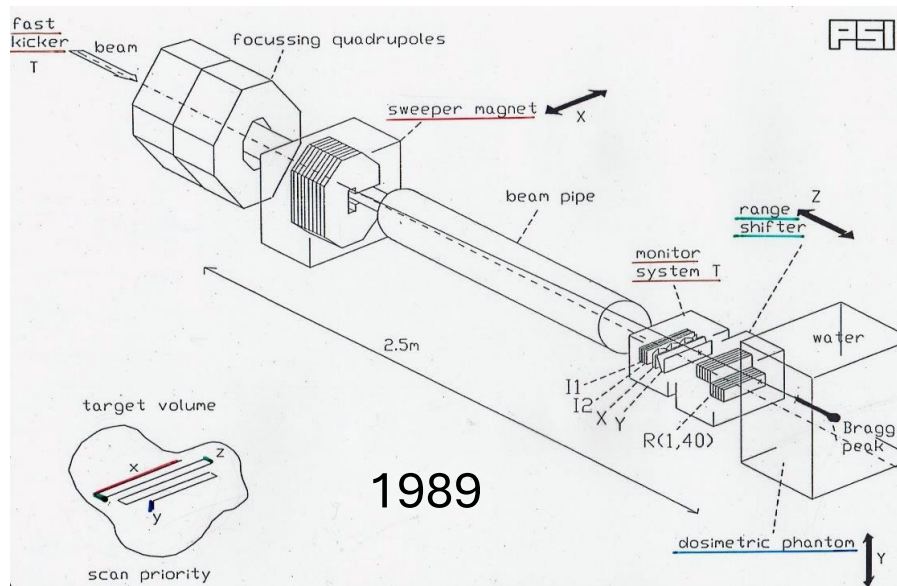
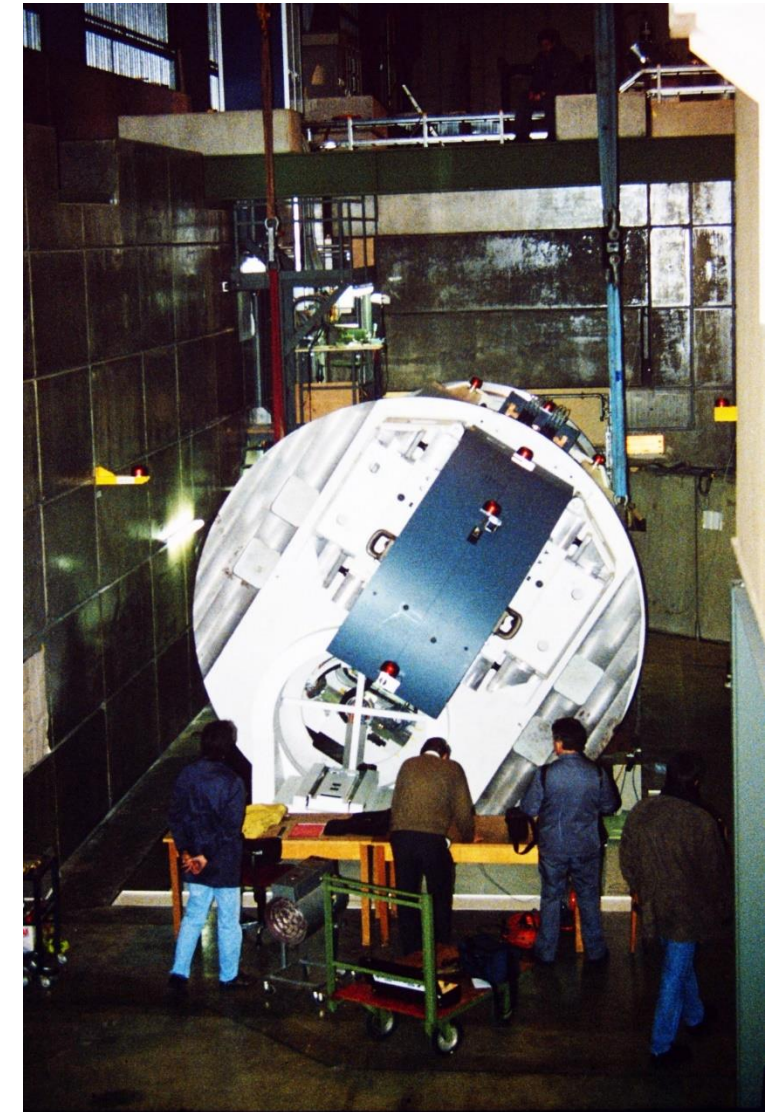
# «pencil beam scanning» (PBS)



# Protontherapy 1995 - 2025

- At PSI a small group (15 people) was working on PBS
- Successful demo experiment in 1989
- Decision to build the world's first clinical PBS unit
- Project plan: start patients in 1996
- 1 person working on control system left in 1994  
→ PANIC !!!

1994



# Protontherapy 1995 - 2025



Control System finalized and debugged  
First patient treated November 1996

For 12 years the only PBS unit worldwide

Today PBS is standard for protontherapy

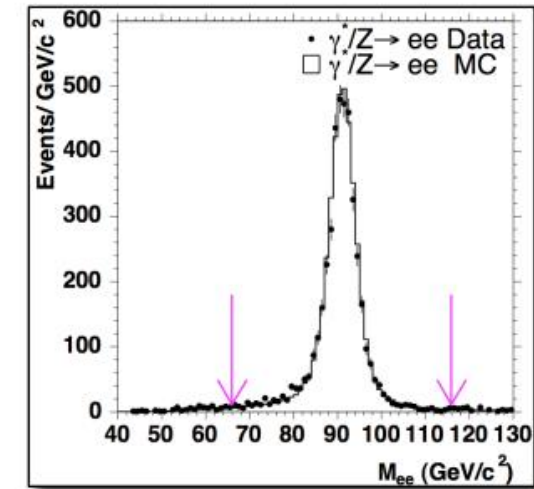
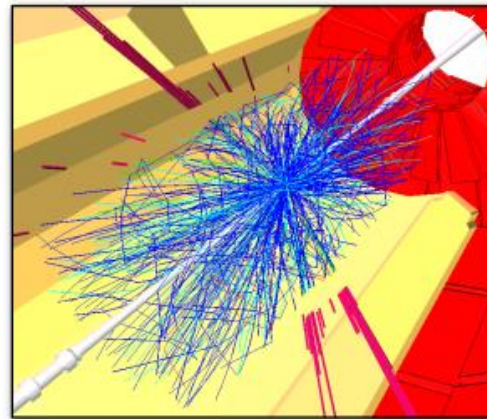
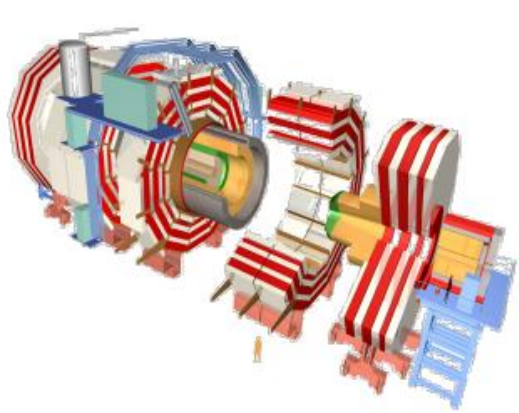


# Protontherapy 1995 - 2025

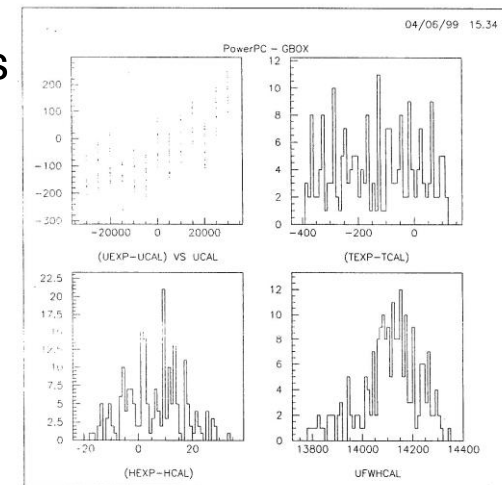
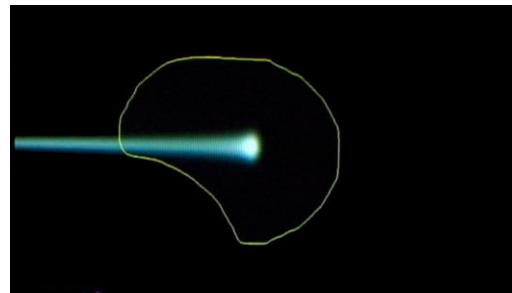


# Optimizing PBS using tools from high energy physics

HEP: Detector → Single event → Analysis of many events




Pencil beam scanning: Gantry → Single spot → Analysis of many spots



→ Write logfiles with per-spot-data

# CERN: HBOOK → PAW → ROOT





CERN Program Library Long Writup Q121

## PAW

Physics Analysis Workstation

The Complete Reference

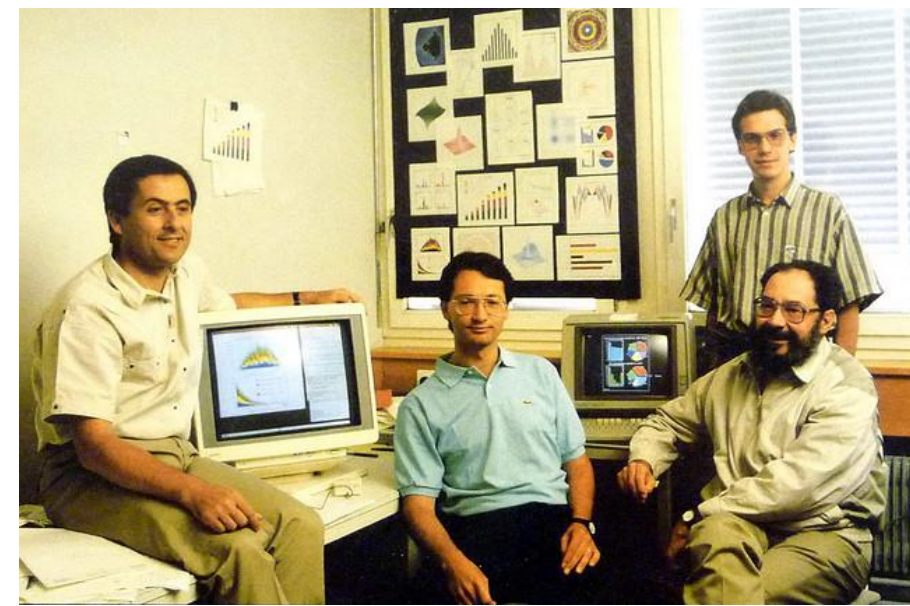
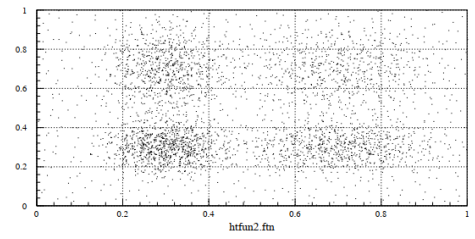
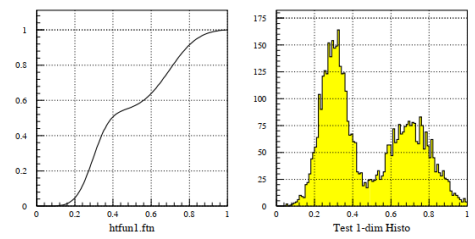
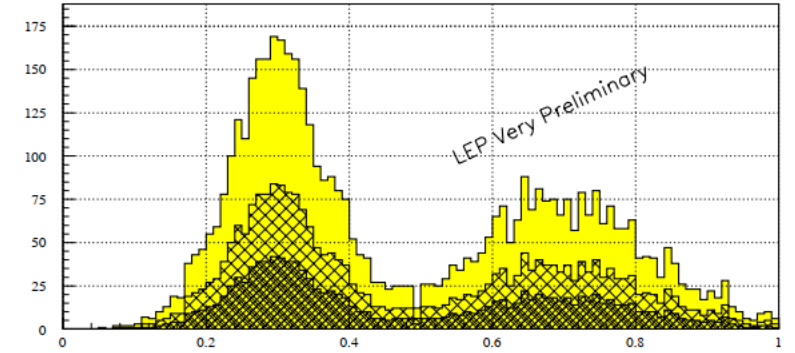
Version 1.14 (July 1992)

Application Software Group  
Computing and Networks Division

CERN Geneva, Switzerland

```
PAW > NT/SCAN 10 nation=NATFR.and.division=DIVEP !! 5 age service children grade step
```

```
*****
* ENTRY * AGE * SERVICE * CHILDREN * GRADE * STEP *
*****
! 48 ! 56.000 ! 34.000 ! 0.00000 ! 7.0000 ! 8.0000 !
! 194 ! 62.000 ! 27.000 ! 0.00000 ! 7.0000 ! 13.0000 !
! 213 ! 56.000 ! 26.000 ! 0.00000 ! 6.0000 ! 13.0000 !
! 214 ! 45.000 ! 26.000 ! 0.00000 ! 6.0000 ! 12.0000 !
! 216 ! 56.000 ! 19.000 ! 0.00000 ! 5.0000 ! 13.0000 !
! 266 ! 63.000 ! 26.000 ! 0.00000 ! 13.0000 ! 10.0000 !
! 267 ! 59.000 ! 32.000 ! 0.00000 ! 13.0000 ! 10.0000 !
! 273 ! 55.000 ! 26.000 ! 1.00000 ! 12.0000 ! 13.0000 !
! 275 ! 53.000 ! 26.000 ! 1.00000 ! 11.0000 ! 13.0000 !
! 279 ! 51.000 ! 30.000 ! 0.00000 ! 6.0000 ! 13.0000 !
! 315 ! 56.000 ! 25.000 ! 0.00000 ! 8.0000 ! 6.0000 !
*****
```



<https://ep-news.web.cern.ch/content/interview-rene-brun>

# Logging information per spot



/\*\*\*\*\*

/\*\*\*\*\*

contents of output buffer:

index	contents
0	spotnumber
1	Preset Monitor 2
2	delay_to_add for Preset Monitor 2
3	Monitor1 single gated
4	Monitor2 single ungated
5	dose measured by U strip chambers
6	dose measured by T strip chambers
7	U center nominal
8	U center actual
9	T center nominal (should always be 0)
10	T center actual
11	U FWHM nominal
12	U FWHM actual
13	T FWHM nominal
14	T FWHM actual
15	sweeper hall probe nominal
16	sweeper hall probe actual

contents of output buffer:

index	contents
17	gantry position X
18	gantry position Y
19	gantry position Z
20	actual range shifter plate settings plate
01...24	
21	actual range shifter plate settings plate
25...40	
22	10 kHz clock ungated single
23	10 kHz clock gated single
24	ADG3 hallprobe nominal value [0.1 mV]
25	ADG3 hallprobe actual value [0.1 mV]
26	10 kHz clock summed gated
27	10 kHz clock summed ungated
	. . .

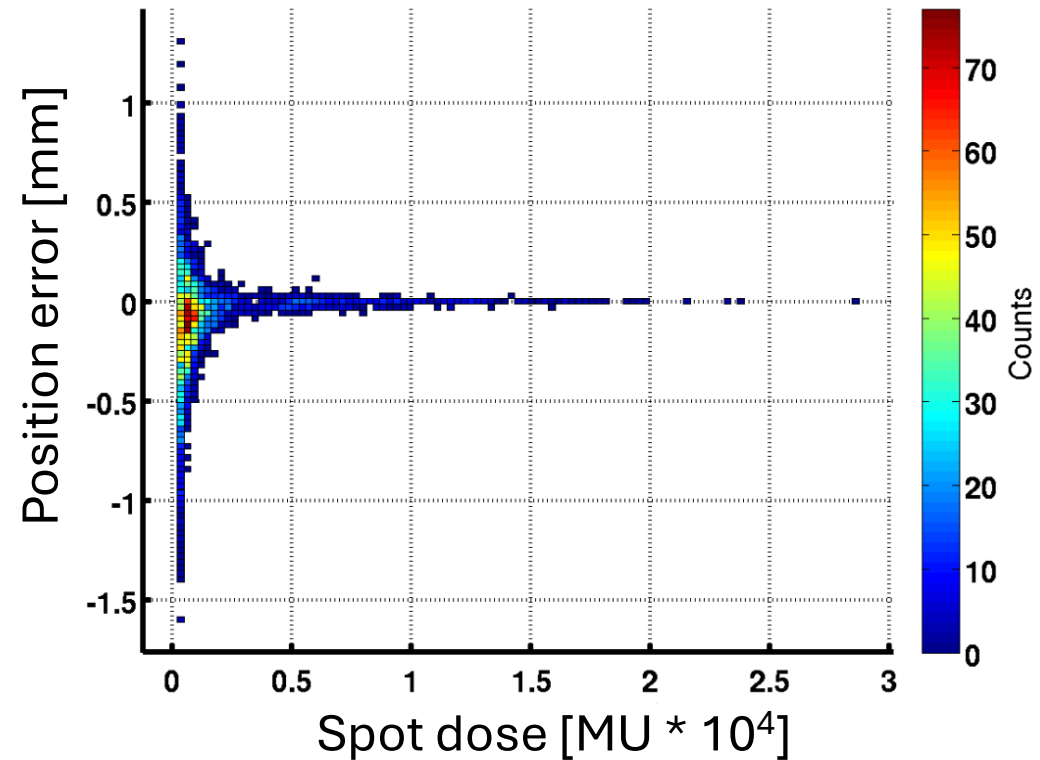
128 parameters per spot



# Use HEP tools to analyze proton therapy data

During commissioning of Gantry 1: interlocks due to spot position error  
(difference nominal/actual position out of tolerance)

→ Introduce dose dependent tolerance!



# A useful tool for Quality Assurance



Logfiles proved to be a valuable tool for Patient Specific Quality Assurance

- Back calculation of dose and dose distribution from monitor units, table position, beam settings etc. (PhD thesis; now a routine tool)
- Current project: retrospective analysis of PSI Gantry treatments
  - «Modeling of proton RBE variations in patients: Retrospective analysis of 20 years of treatment of chordoma and chondrosarcoma cancer patients»

RBE is hypothesized to be affected by numerous factors, among which dose averaged LET. Other, more "exotic" quantities that have sparked interest in the last years are Dose rates ... Thanks to the logfiles we can reconstruct all these quantities and get as close as possible to the actual delivered physics quantities. We can approximate the dose rate because the timings of the spots were recorded (timestamps and durations)



*Bastien Golomer, PSI PhD student*

# Protontherapy 1995 - 2025



2016 major reorganisation: less operational responsibility, more strategic projects

Example: Protontherapy project in Hefei, China

Chinese very interested in collaboration, but significant opposition at PSI

Solution:

- PSI spin off company designs copies of PSI beamline diagnostics
- Manufacturing by Swiss (and German) companies
- Sell to China 😊

Get experience in technology transfer

Mediate negotiations between European and Chinese companies

Use my know how and experience in foreign environment

Many interesting trips to China 😊



随后，马丁·格罗斯曼教授（来自瑞士保罗谢勒国家实验室）在会上代表获奖外国专家发言。他表示，非常荣幸获得“合肥友谊奖”，感谢市委市政府领导给予的支持与帮助，同时强调公司项目成功的关键不仅依赖技术合作，更离不开良好沟通和深度信任。合肥市的各项引才举措为外国专家在肥发展开辟了绿色通道，解决了后顾之忧，为外专安心工作、舒心生活、放心发展提供了保障。



作为可完整提供质子治疗系统整机及核心部件的中国企业，中科离子本次展出CAPRO-X1质子放射治疗系统、SC240超导回旋加速器。两款设备的核心性能对标国际主流装备，获得以色列、比利时、美国、日本等多国专家、投资公司和业界同仁的广泛关注。



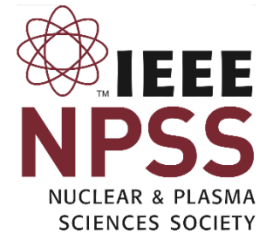
大会现场

CAPRO系列质子放射治疗系统，采用模块化设计，治疗舱室支持单室、多室多种配置，集





# IEEE - NPSS



NPSS Real Time Conference: participant since 1999, organizing committee since 2016

NPSS Leadership (AdCom) since 2017

Enormously expanded my network and impact!



# IEEE NPSS Schools



# Conclusion

Find out what you want to do

Do more than what you are asked to do

Be open and flexible

Use opportunities

Choose the people you like to work with

