

**“Technology transfer of microstrip detectors;
from
Particle Physics
to
medical and synchrotron applications”**

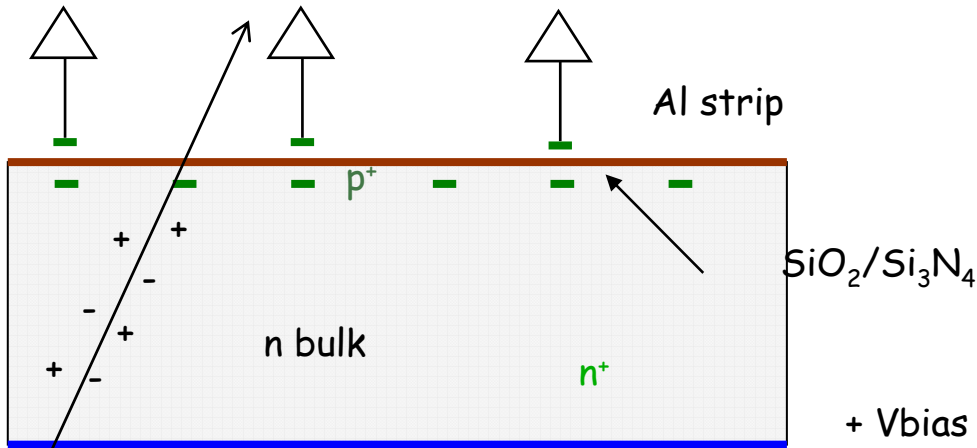


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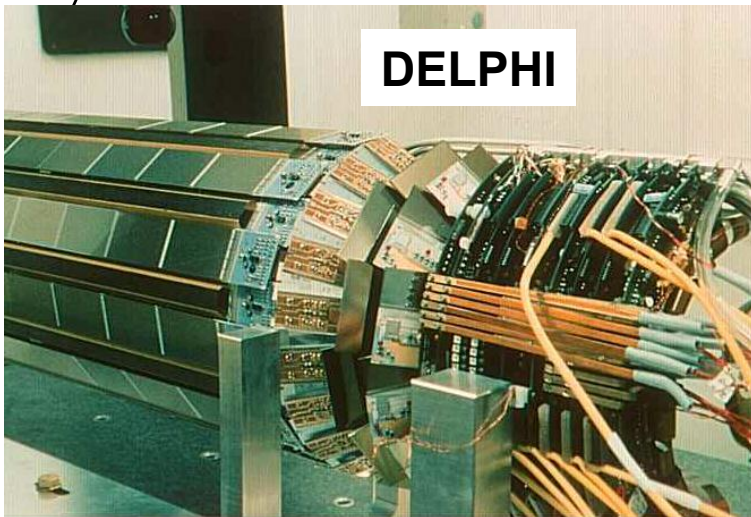
¹CCLRC, ²Glasgow Univ., ³Sheffield Teaching Hospitals, ⁴Electron Tubes Ltd., ⁵Micron Semiconductor Ltd., ⁶The University of Manchester

HEP detectors - The microstrip

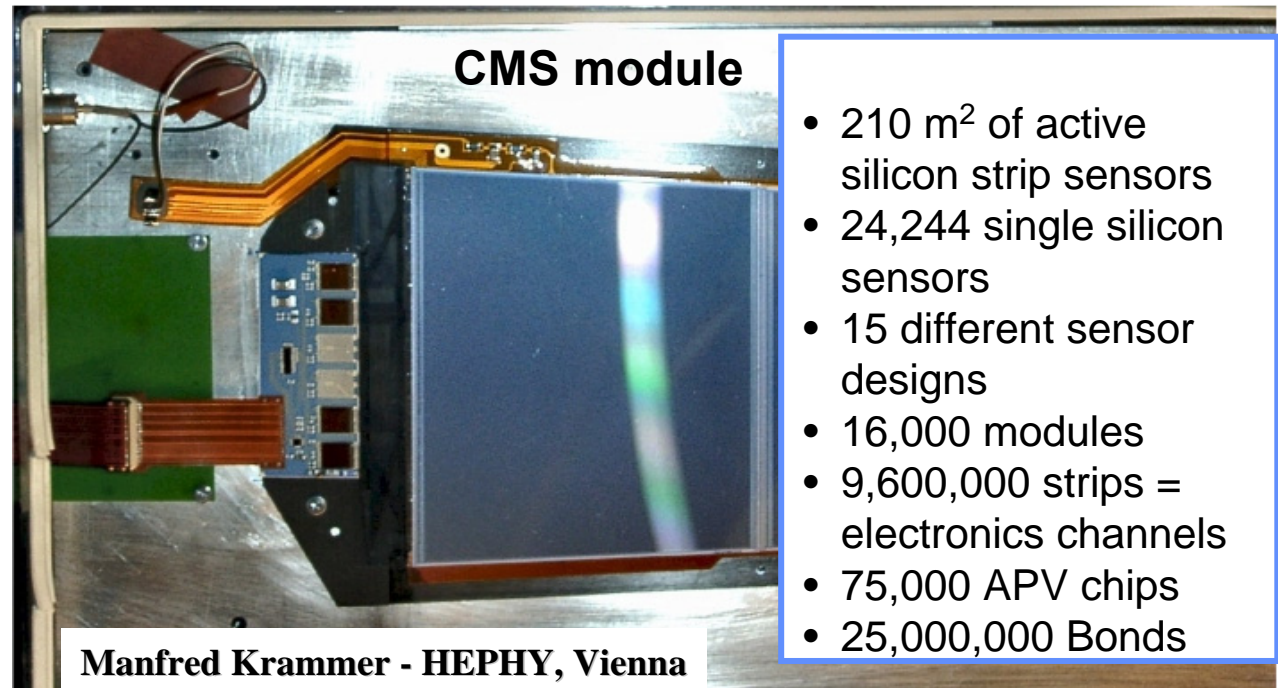
amplifier



- High resistivity (n) silicon
- Ion implants + Surface passivation
- AC or DC coupling
- Single sided (x) or double sided (x,y) r/o
- Integrated biasing schemes
- Intermediate (floating) strips for precision
- Double sided double metal line



DELPHI



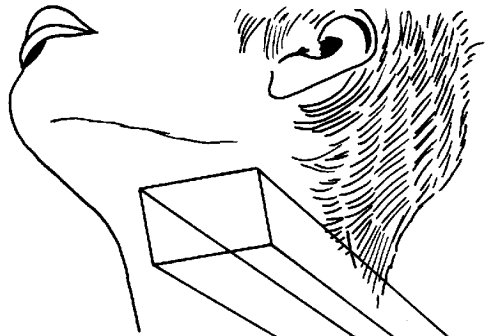
CMS module

- 210 m² of active silicon strip sensors
- 24,244 single silicon sensors
- 15 different sensor designs
- 16,000 modules
- 9,600,000 strips = electronics channels
- 75,000 APV chips
- 25,000,000 Bonds

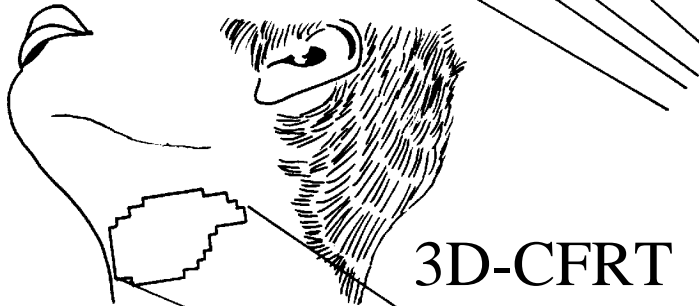
Manfred Kramer - HEPHY, Vienna

Radiotherapy

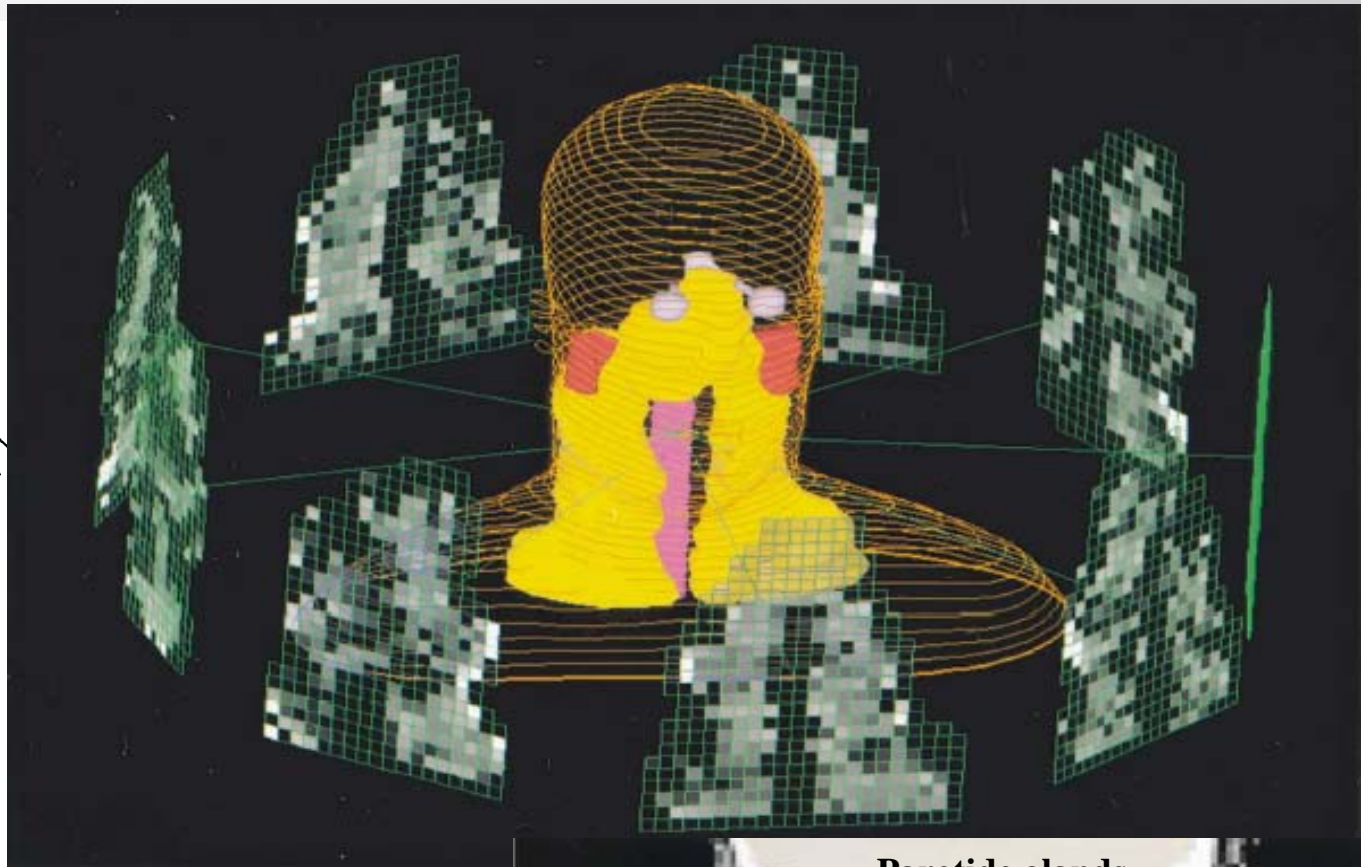
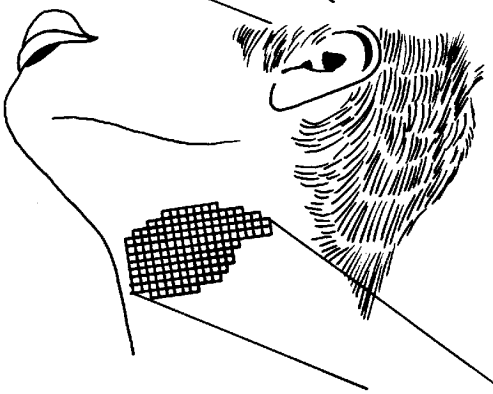
RT



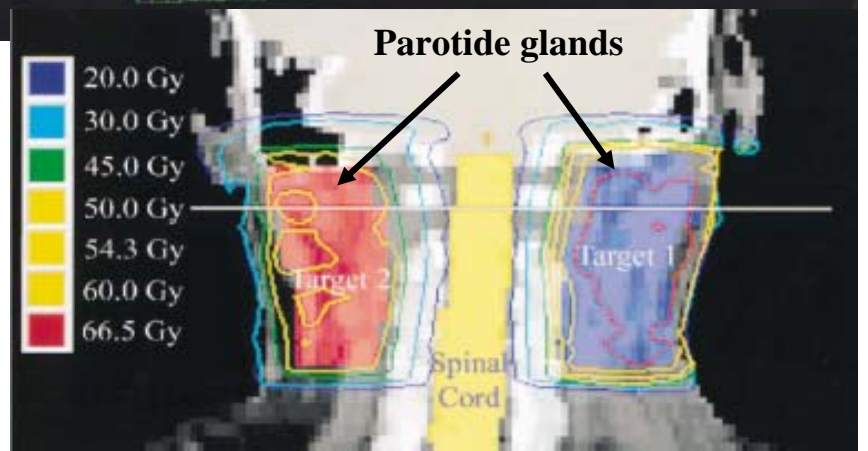
3D-CFRT



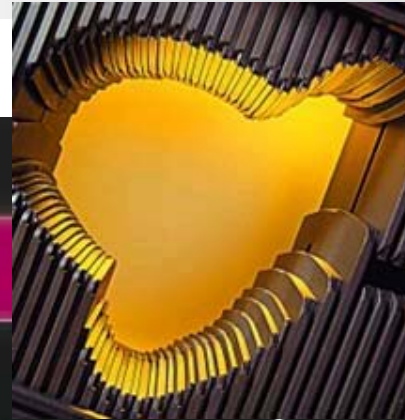
IMRT



Optimised beams
to deliver the
prescribed dose
with
maximum **sparing**
of the healthy tissue

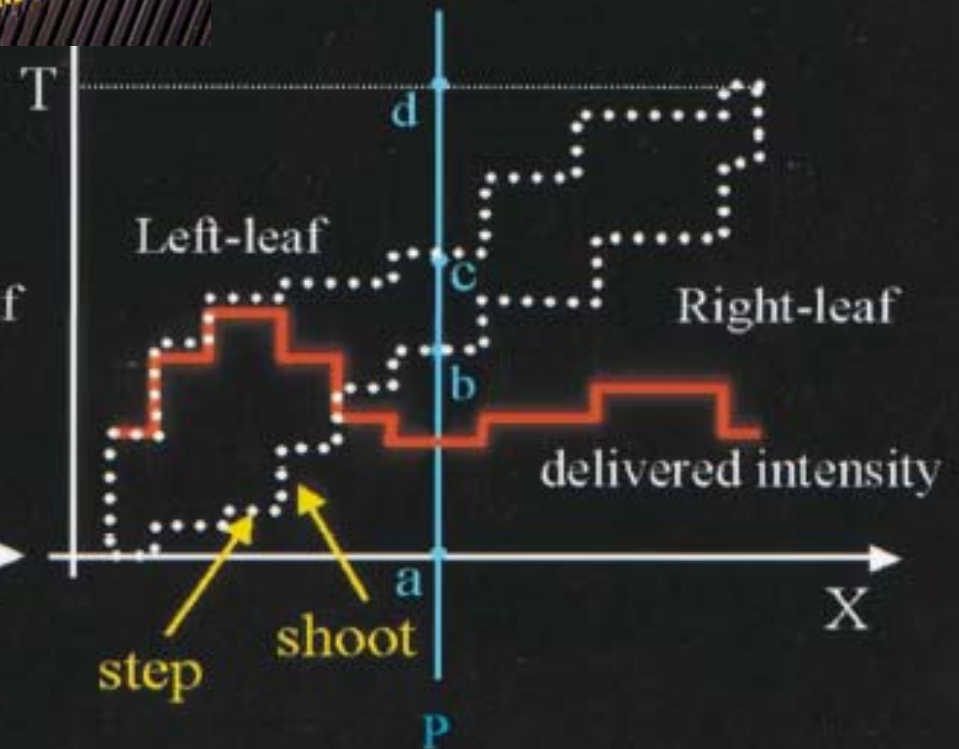
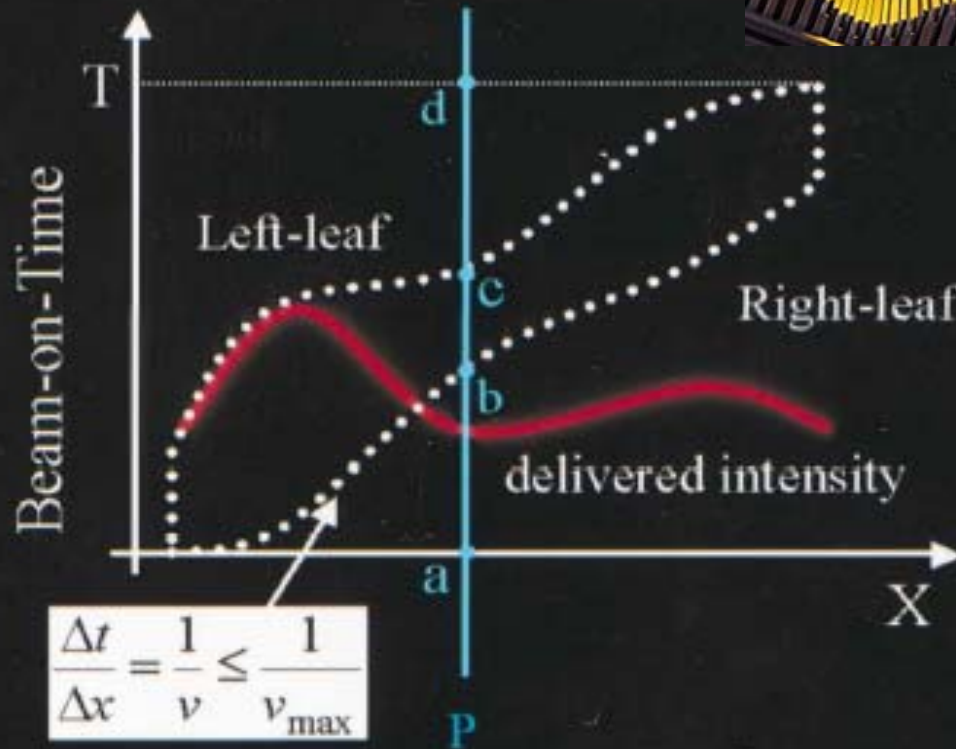


IMRT modalities



DMLC-IMRT

SMLC-IMRT



*“..In the early days .. it was **feared** that the concept of moving components greatly **jeopardised** the **safety** of radiation therapy..”*
[IMRT, Webb]

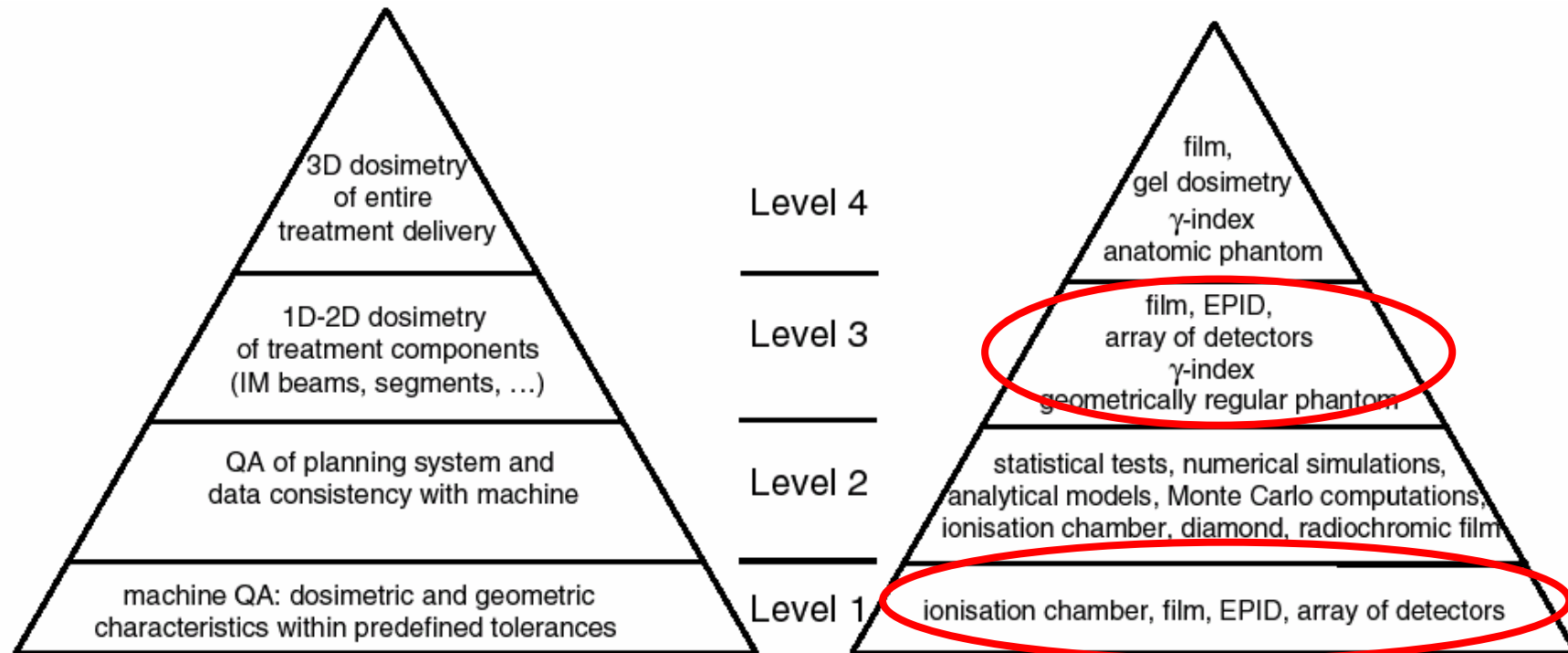
3D CRT ⊕ fwd R.T.P. = define beam ⇒ calculate dose

Vs

IMRT ⊕ inv. R.T.P. = define (3D) dose ⇒ calculate (**optimum**) beam

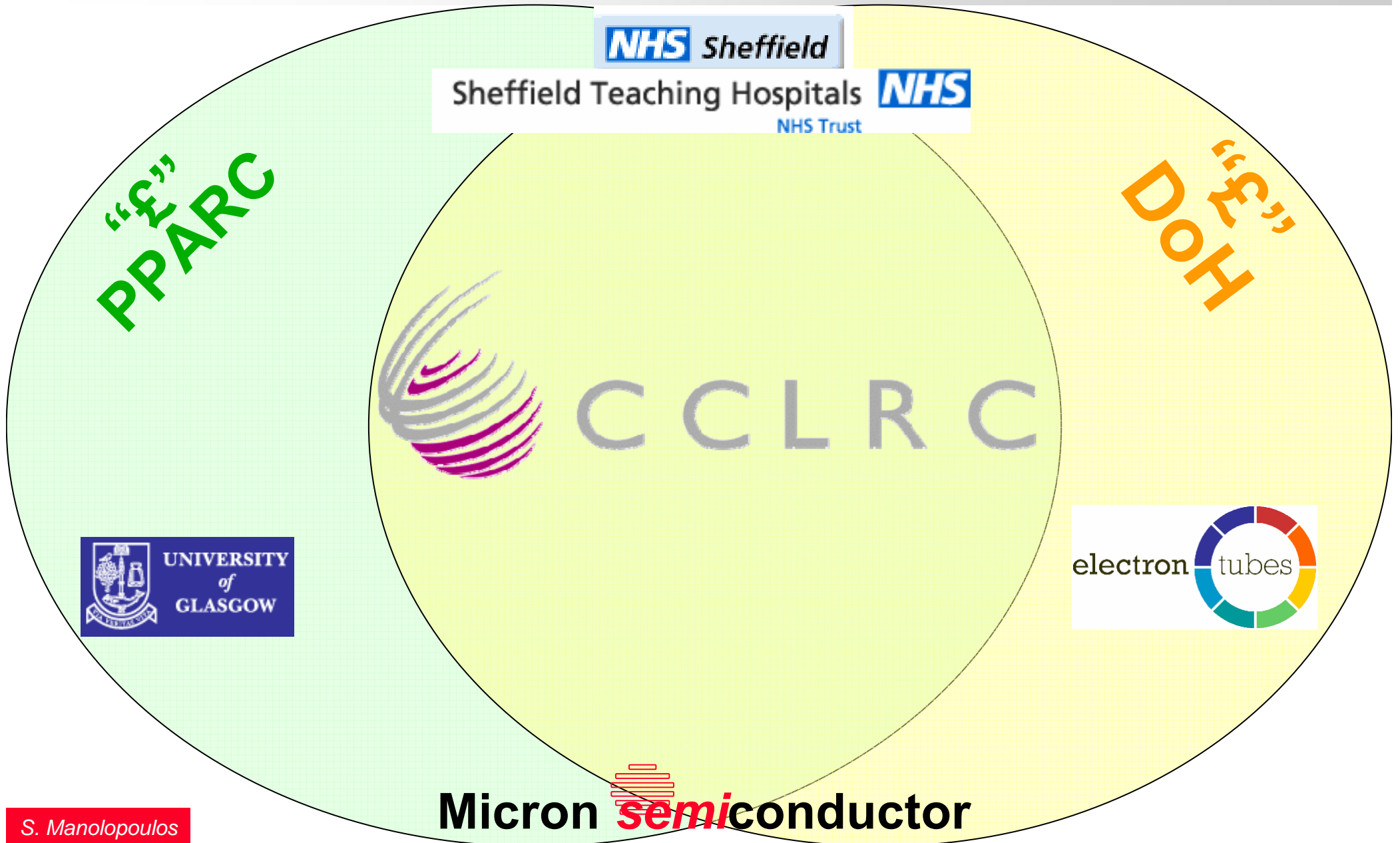
“..Currently, no single dosimeter is capable of providing all the necessary dose measurements; thus, compromises must be made..”
[IMRT-CWG, J Rad Onc v.51, 2001]

Aplic.	Type	Pros	Cons
IMRT	Ionisation Chambers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> absolute dose H₂O equivalent direct r/o 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\sigma_x \geq \text{mm}$ single point <i>no time info. (?)</i>
	TLDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cost in-vivo measurements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> single point Indirect r/o no time info.
	Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\sigma_x \ll \text{mm}$ cost 2D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect r/o no time info non linear response
	GEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cost volumetric meas. (3D) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> r/o cost (MRI unit, single use) Integrating mode
	EPID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - 2D direct r/o real time $\sigma_x < \text{mm}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cost</i> <i>σ_x, dead space (?)</i> <i>E, angle dep. (? : Ploeger et al. see [Webb])</i> <i>dead time - r/o speed (? : James et al., Williams et al., see [Webb])</i>
Stereo.	Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\sigma_x \ll \text{mm}$ cost 	Indirect r/o , no time info
	Diodes	direct r/o	single point measurements

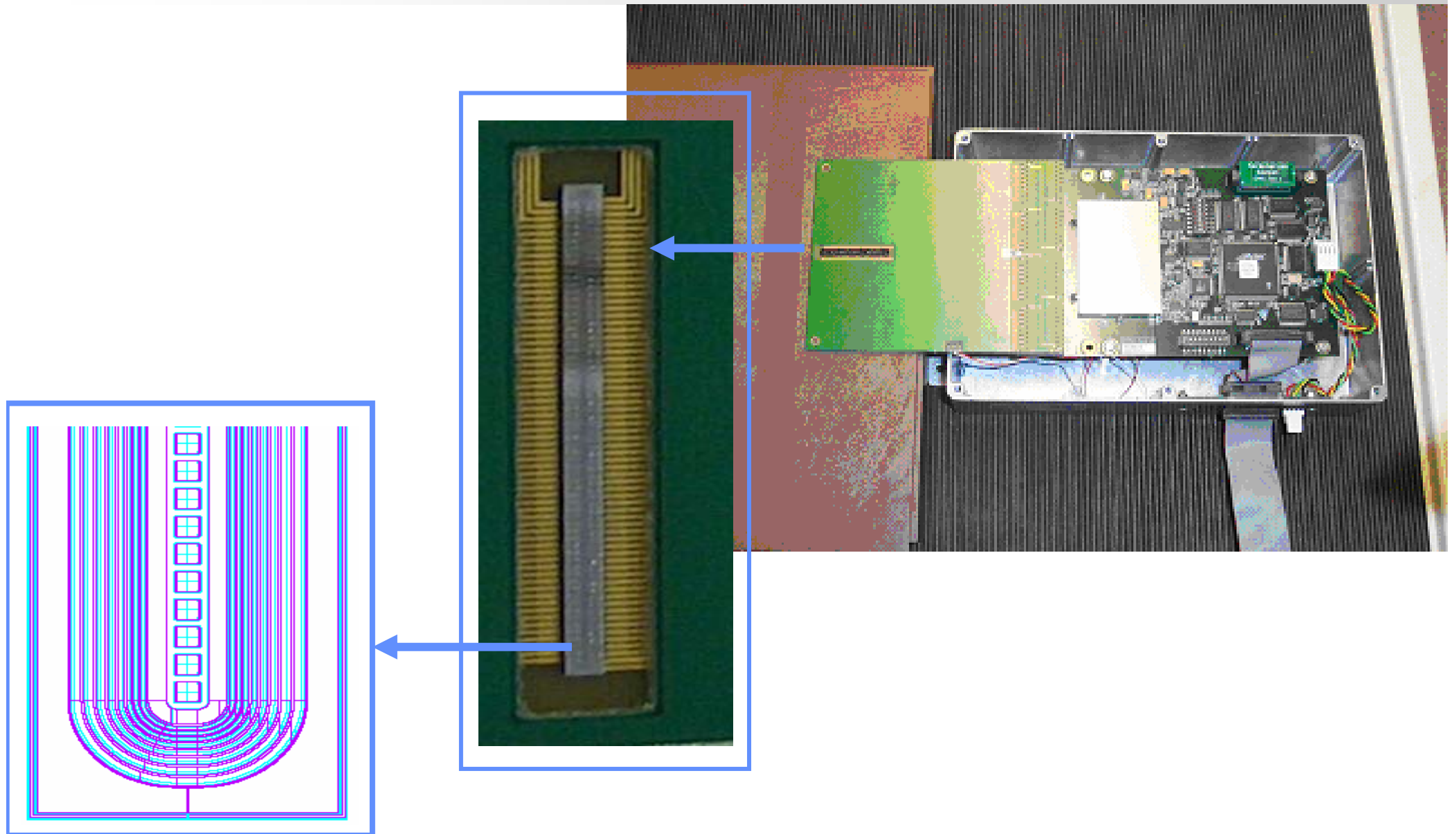


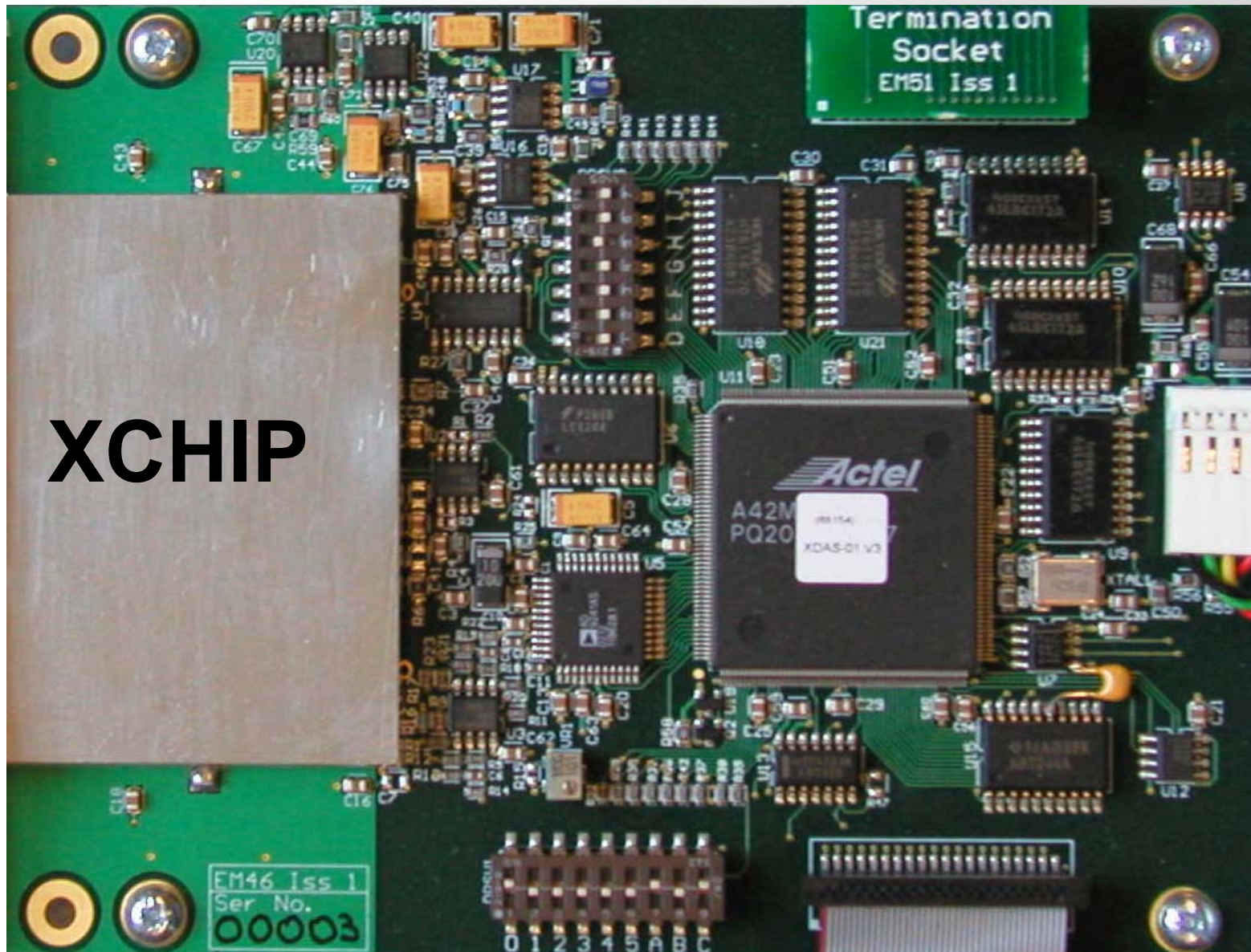
C De Wagter, J Phys: Conf. Series 3 (2004) pp/4-8

Scope to use linear arrays...



1D detector

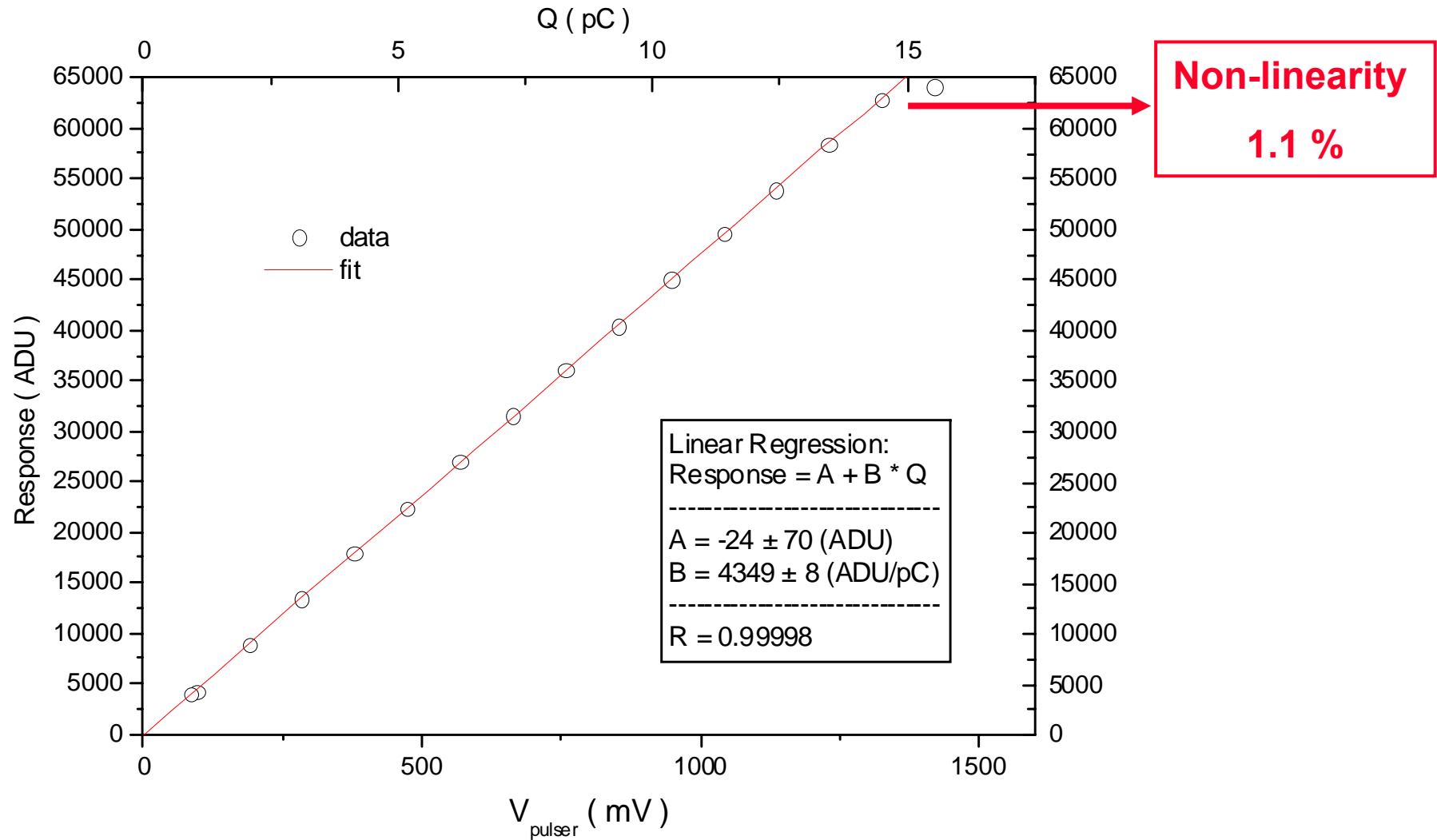


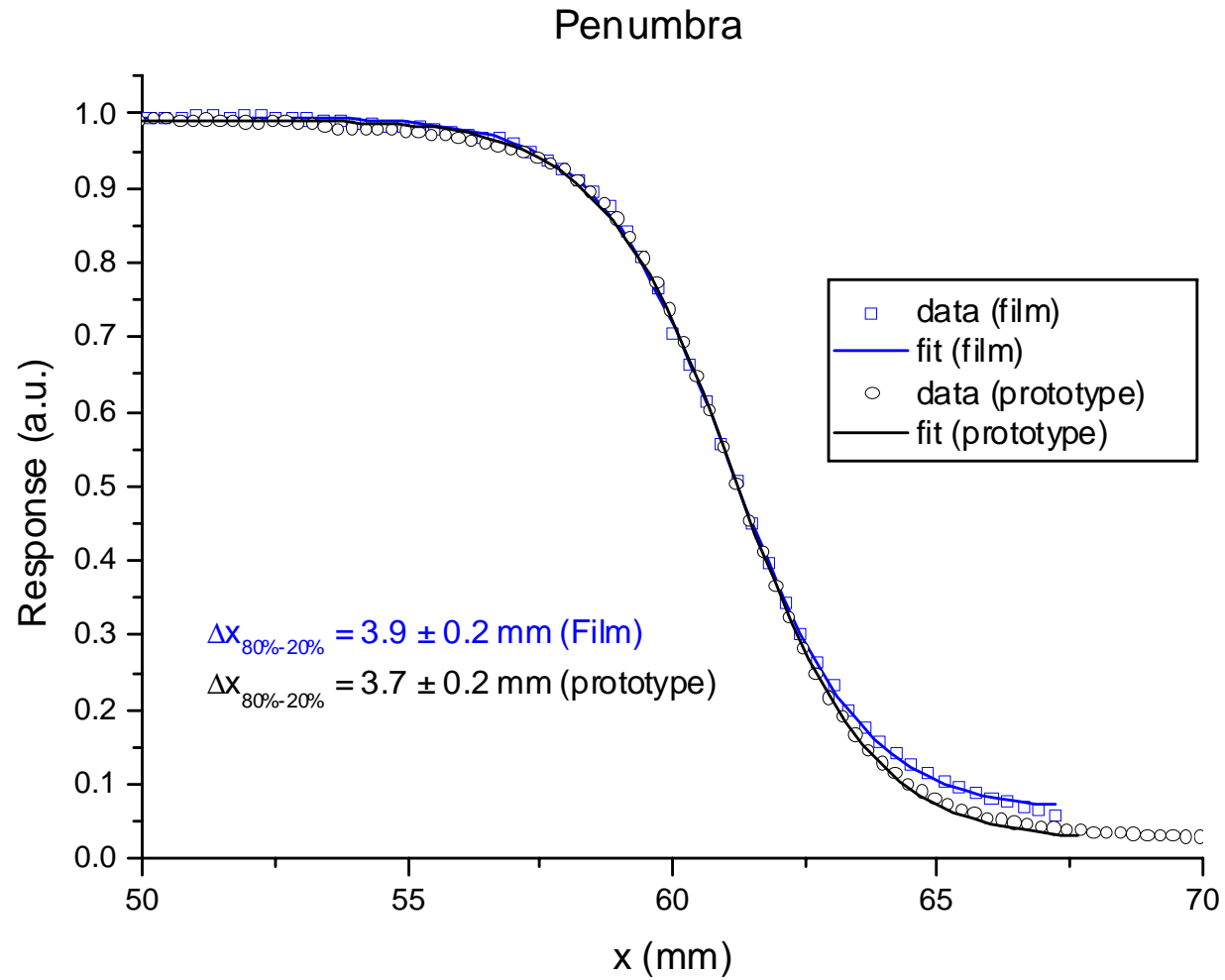


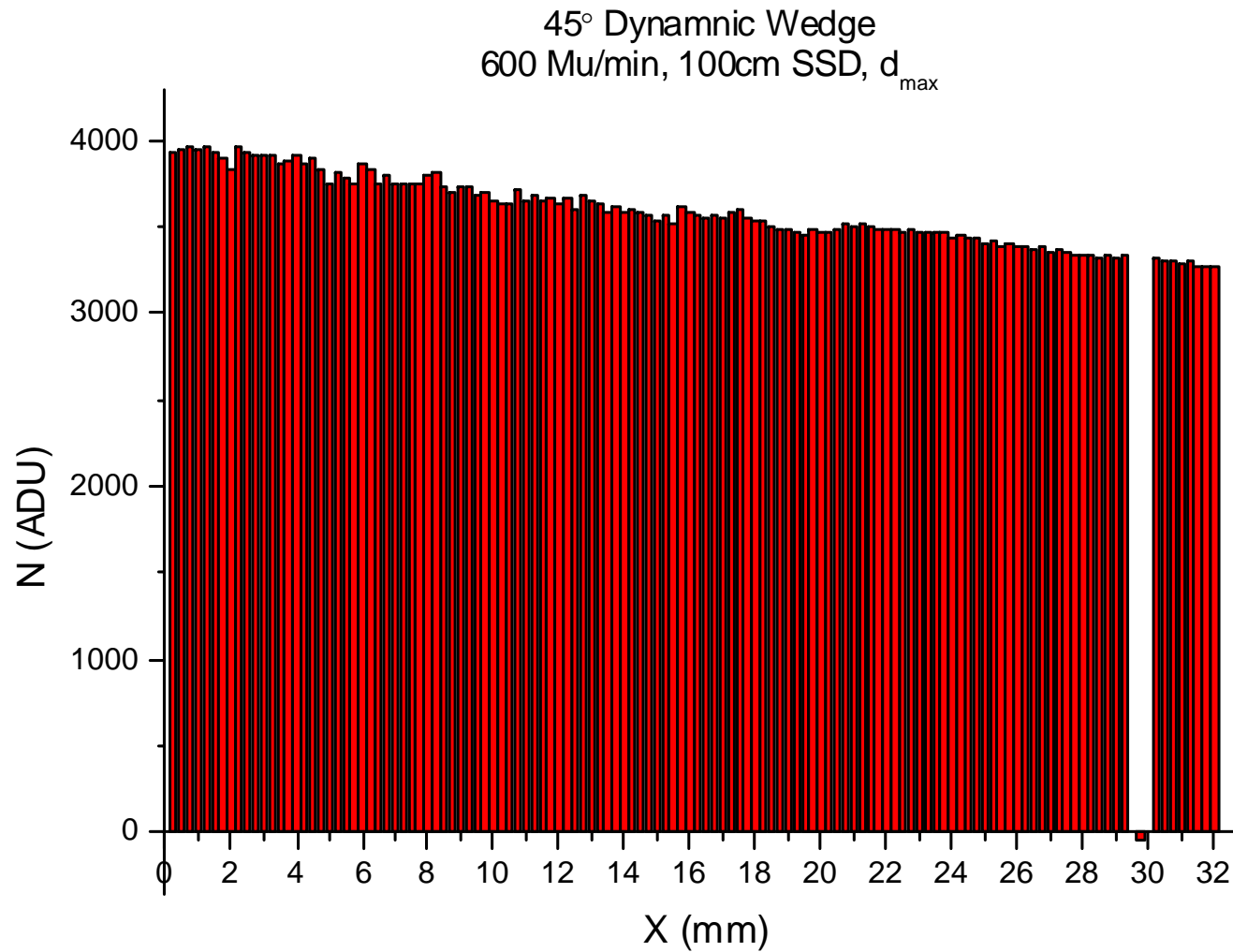
XCHIP

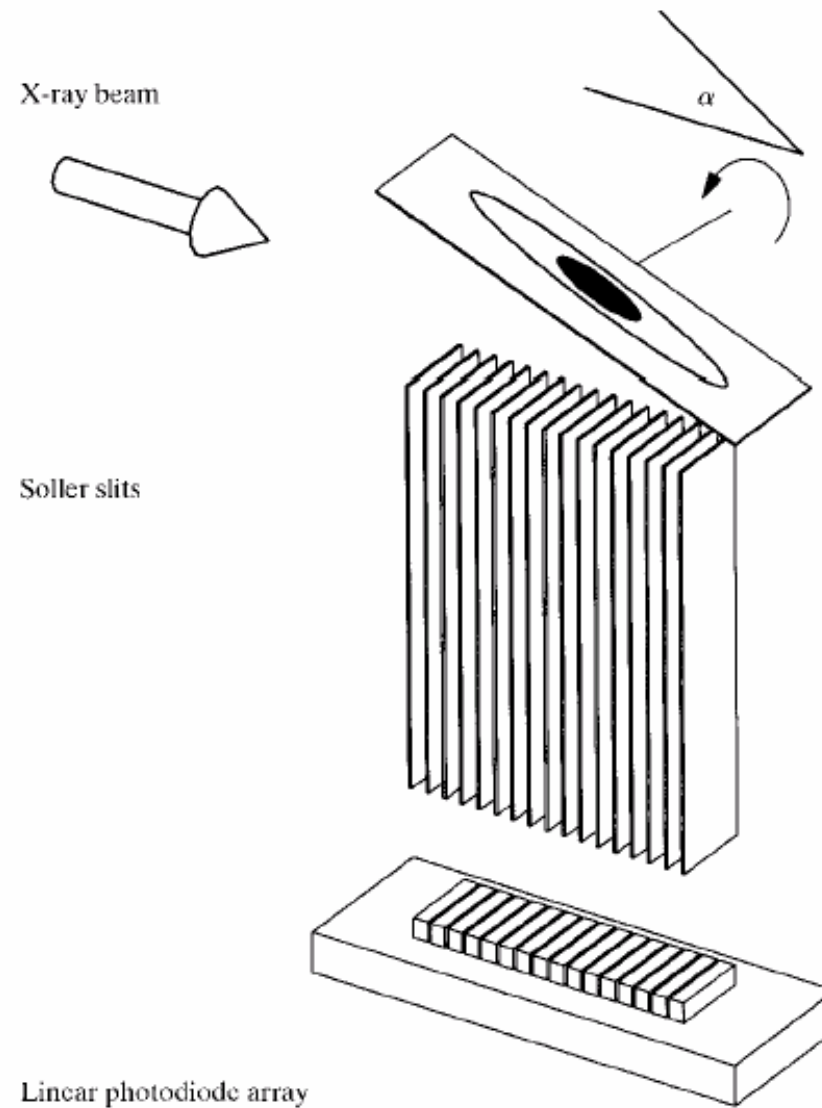
Spec's

- $t_{\text{int}} = 10 \mu\text{s} - 1\text{sec}$
- dead time = $1 \mu\text{s}$
- dyn. range = 15 pC
- sub-sampling
- Linearity > 99.9%
- read-out = 5 Mb/s
- Multi-module r/o
- $N_{\text{mod}} < 63$ (8064ch)
- 1000 £/module







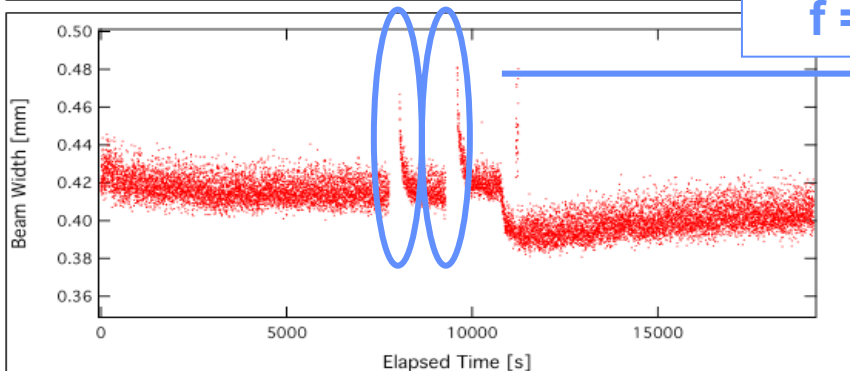
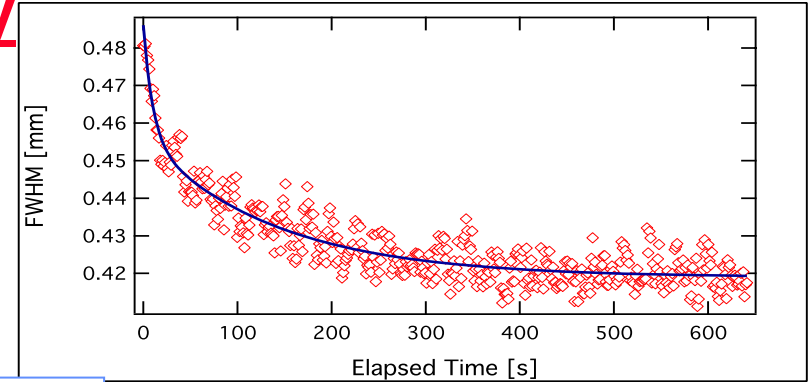
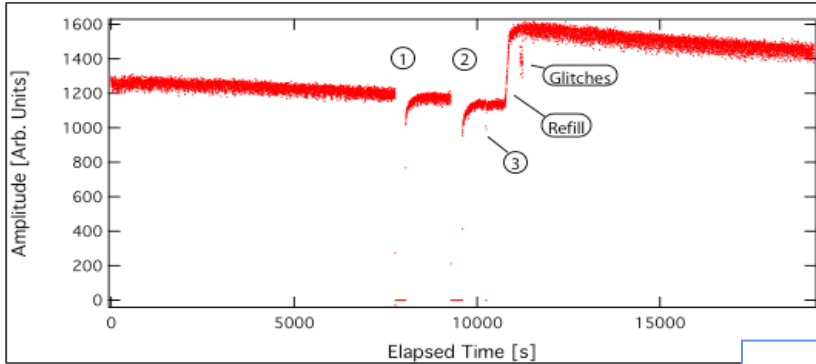


R. G. van Silfhout

J. Synchrotron Rad. (1999). **6**, 1071–1075

SR applic's - BPM

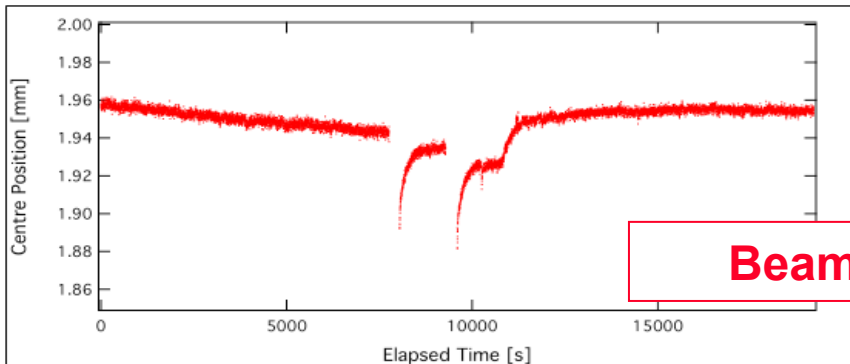
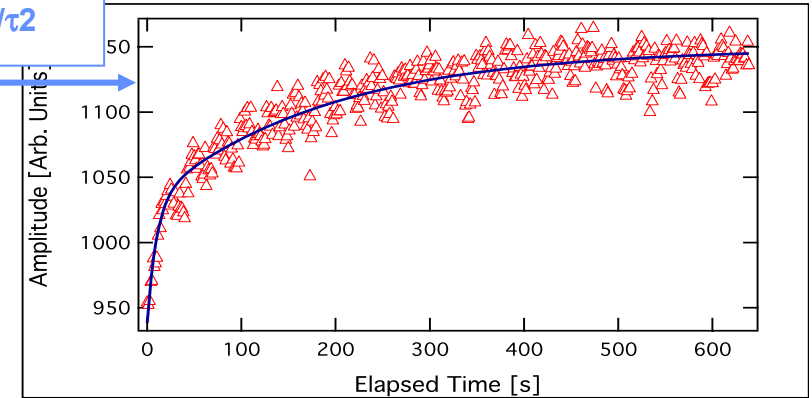
Beam Stability



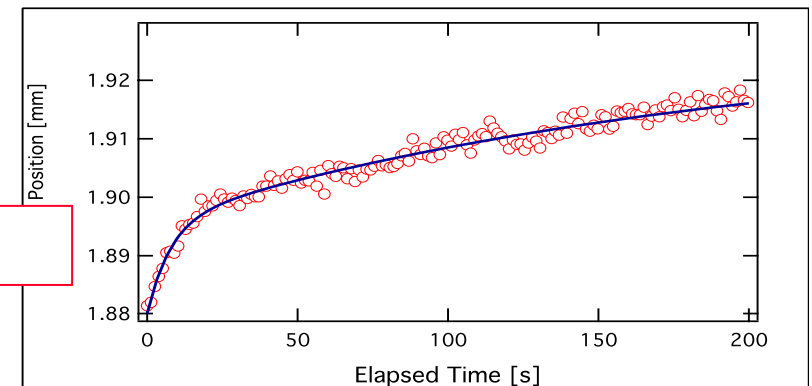
$$f = a + b \cdot e^{-t/\tau_1} + c \cdot e^{-t/\tau_2}$$

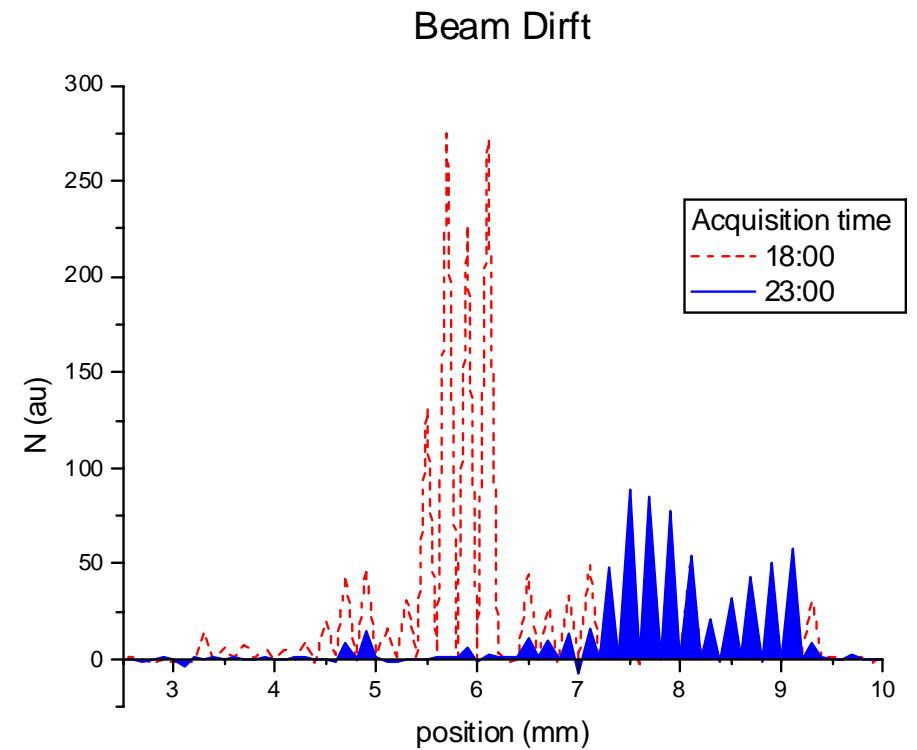
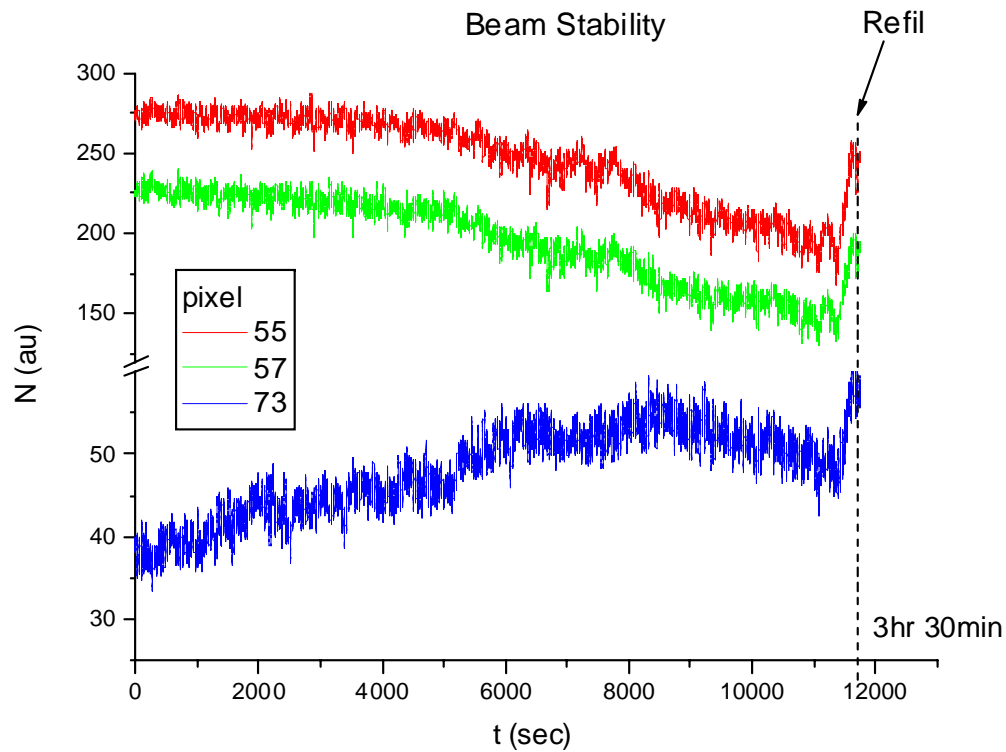
$$\tau_1 = 11 \text{ sec}$$

$$\tau_2 = 158 \text{ sec}$$



Beam drift = 30 μm/hr





Drift ~ 2 mm/ 5 hrs ~ 400 μ m/hr

• **Technology transfer is a good thing**

👉 The “ δ OSI” experience:

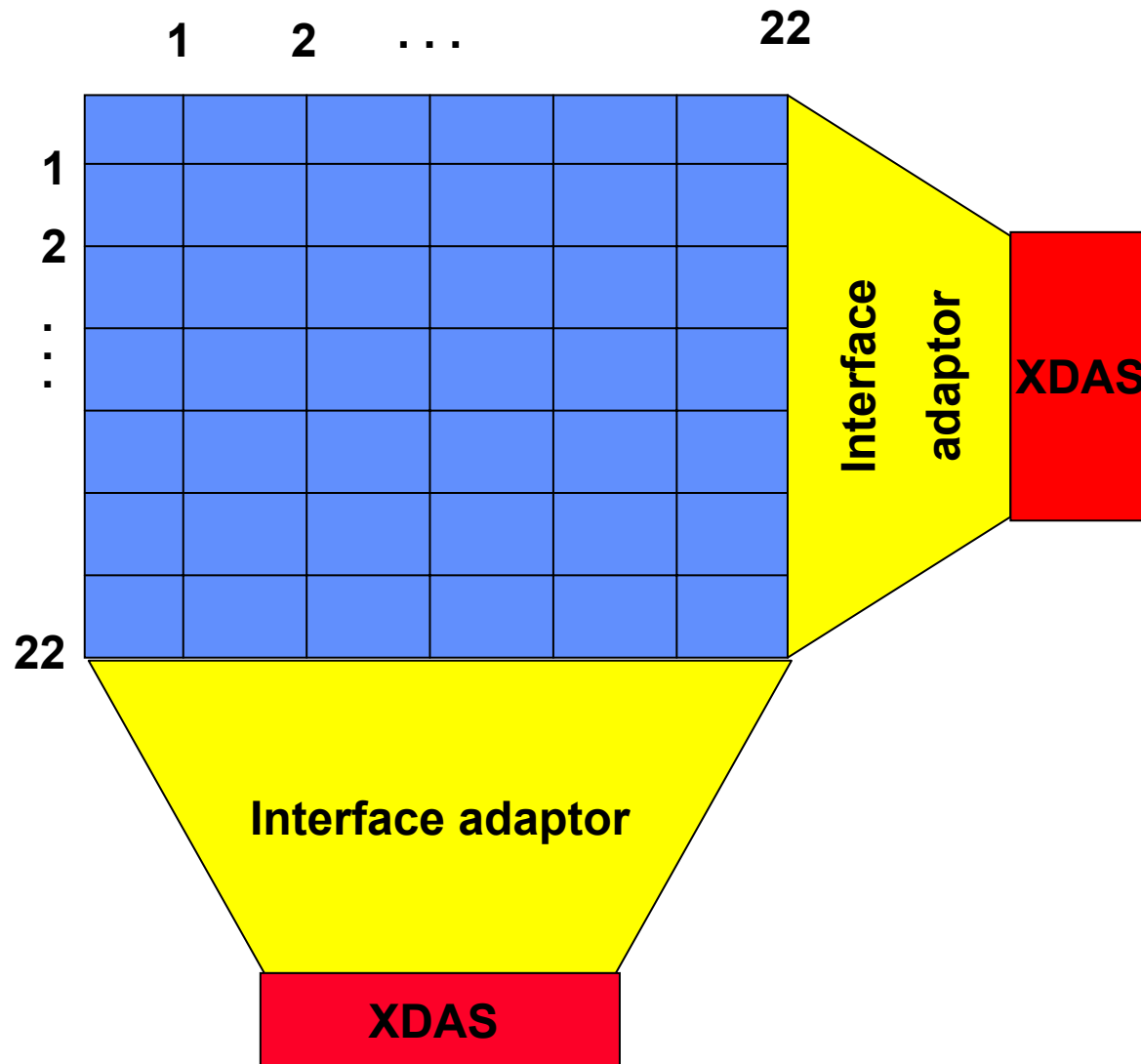
- Improved performance over present “Au” standard (temporal info.) and best commercial systems (spatial info.) leading to...
-Improved (NHS) services (treatment, throughput)...
-Wealth creation (new markets for UK industry & RC...)

👉 The ESRF experience :

- More effective beam time use - less time 4 setting-up & problem solving...
-Higher user throughput AND better experiments

• **Lessons learned - Useful tips :**

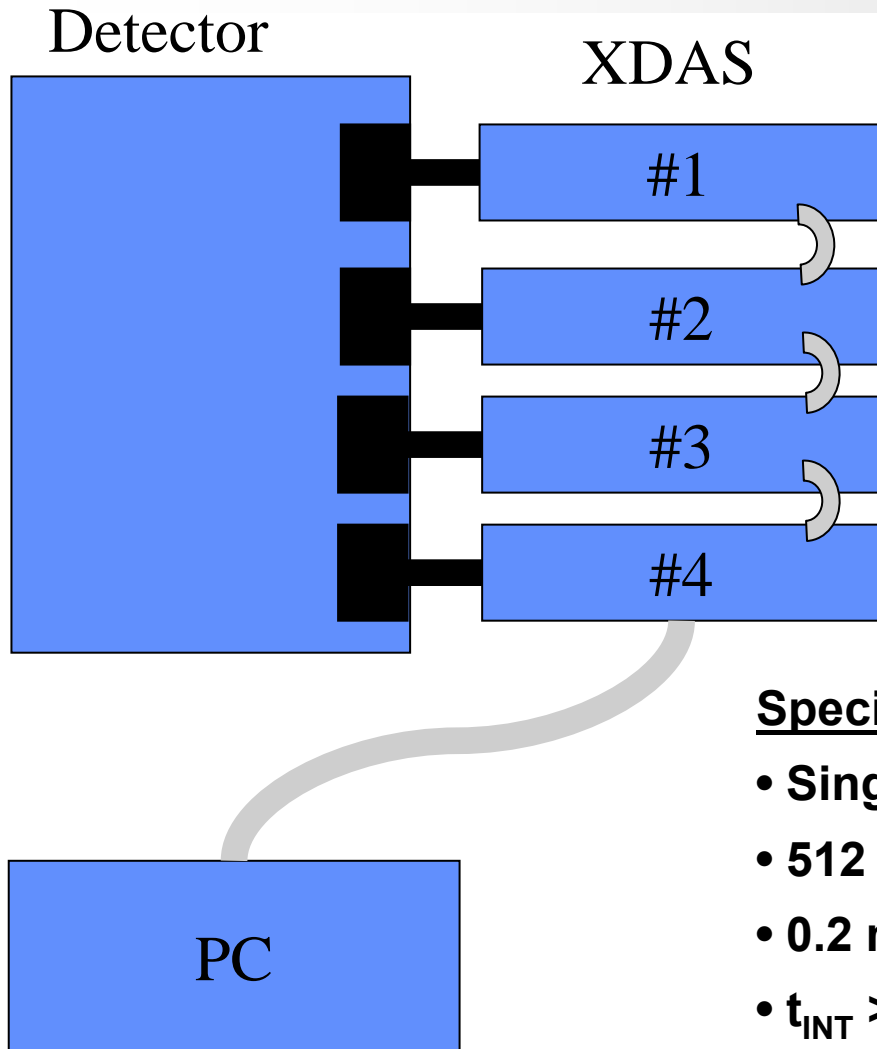
- Needs a problem (its good to talk)
- Needs an idea (or two..) *“I think there4 I am”*
- Needs a “total” solution provider (call EID)



Spec's :

- 22 x 22 matrix
- 484 pixels
- 4 XIDAS boards
- pixel size = 0.455 mm
- Area = 1 cm

Aim = Stereotaxy

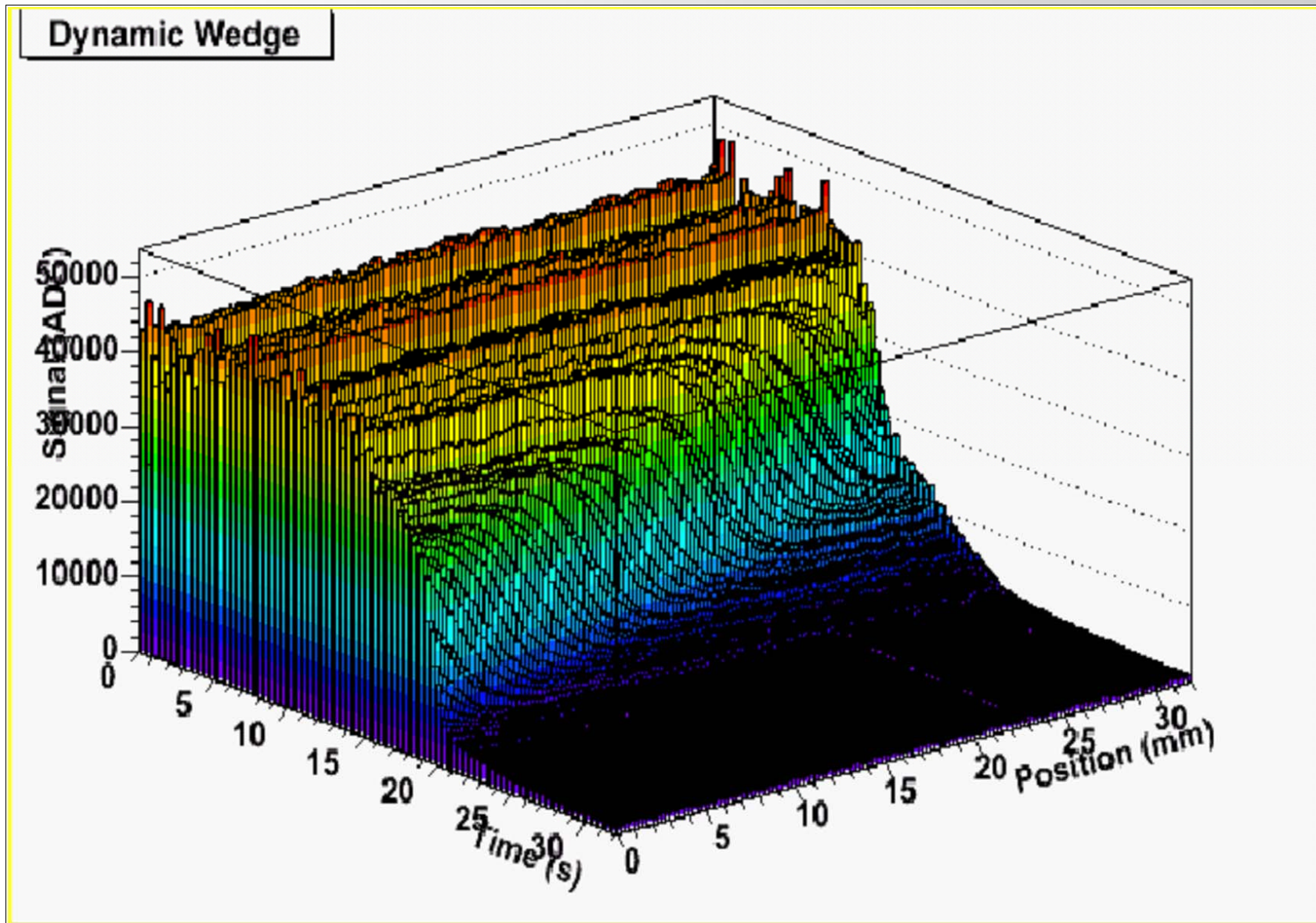


Specifications:

- Single crystal - Si
- 512 chan. (128 x 4)
- 0.2 mm pitch
- $t_{INT} > 10 \mu\text{sec}$
- 1 kHz frame rate
- External Trigger
- $Q_{max} = 15 \text{ pC}$

“Performance” :

- ☺ • FoV ~ 10 x 10 cm²
- ☺ • $\sigma_x < \text{mm}$
- ☺ • real time r/o
- ☺ • Cost (...)
- ☺ • Energy Independ.
- ☺ • Angle Independ.
- ☹ • 2D
- ☹ • $H_2O \text{ eq.}$



Beam Oscillations

