

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



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Position sensitive detectors in proton therapy: online monitoring of the beam position

12th PSD conference

September 13th, 2021

Quick introduction to proton therapy

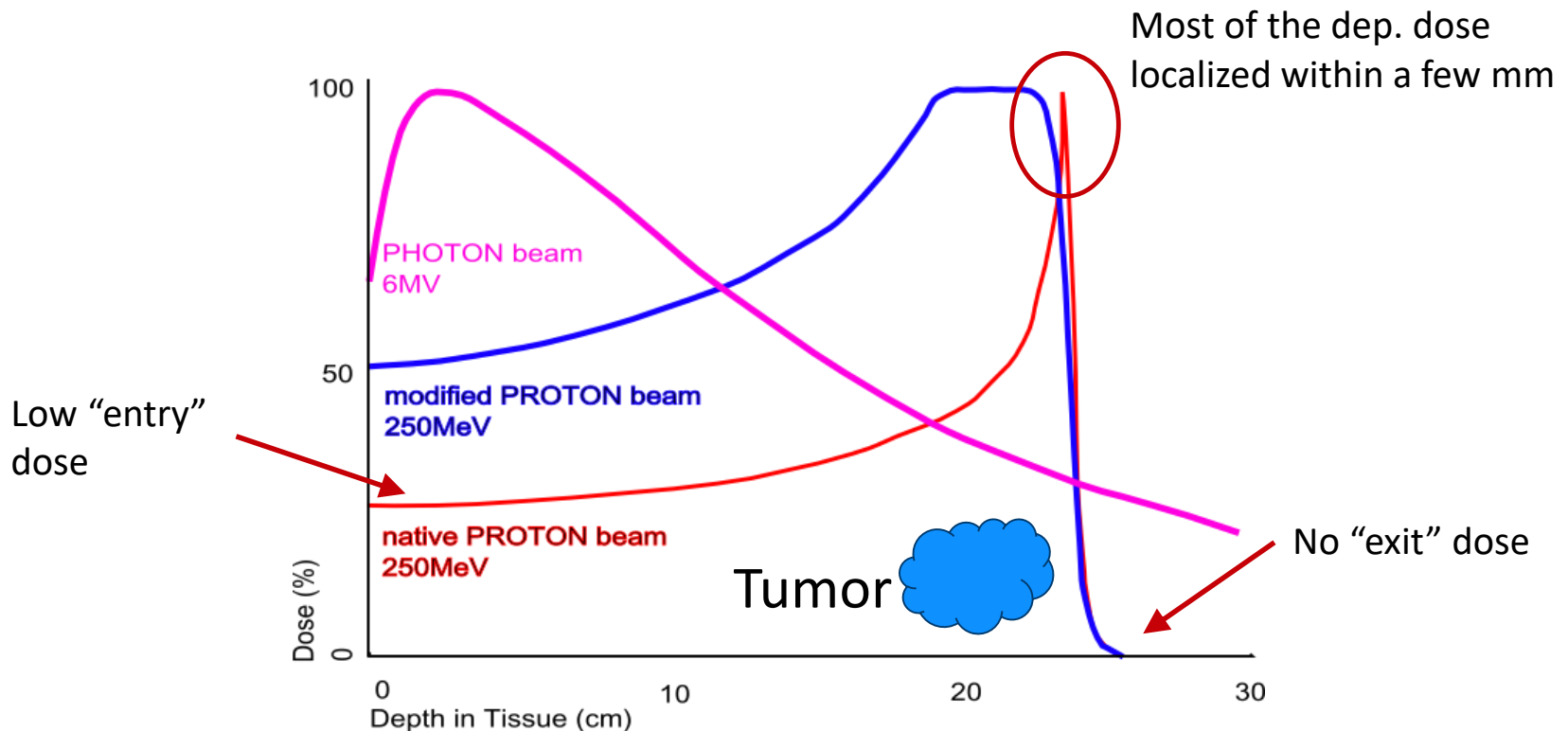
A strip chamber for online-position monitoring

Challenges of a detector upgrade

Summary

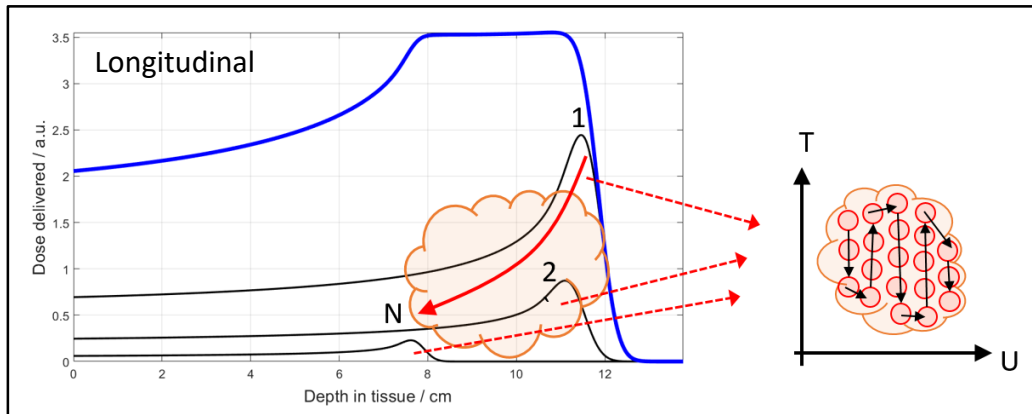
Proton therapy

- Irradiation of tumors inside a human body with a particle beam.
- Deposited dose as function of depth in tissue:
 - Exponential for photons and electrons
 - Bragg peak for protons ($dE/dx \propto 1/v^2$)



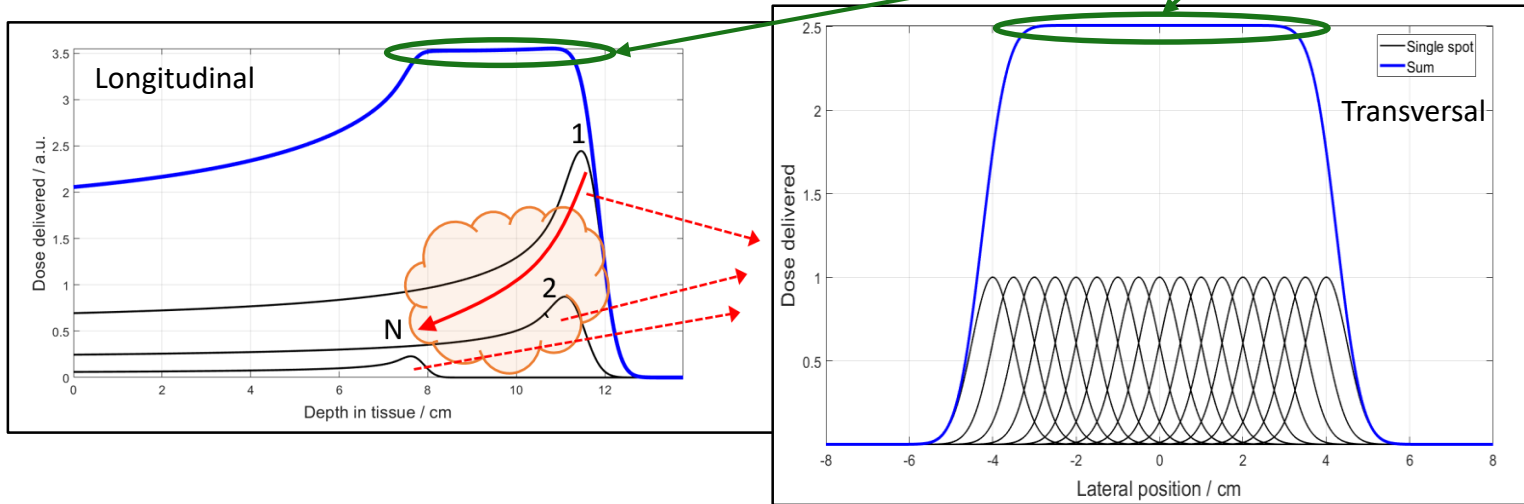
Spot scanning technique and requirements

- Spot wise application of beam (Gaussian shape)
 - S (depth in tissue / beam energy) $\rightarrow U, T$



Spot scanning technique and requirements

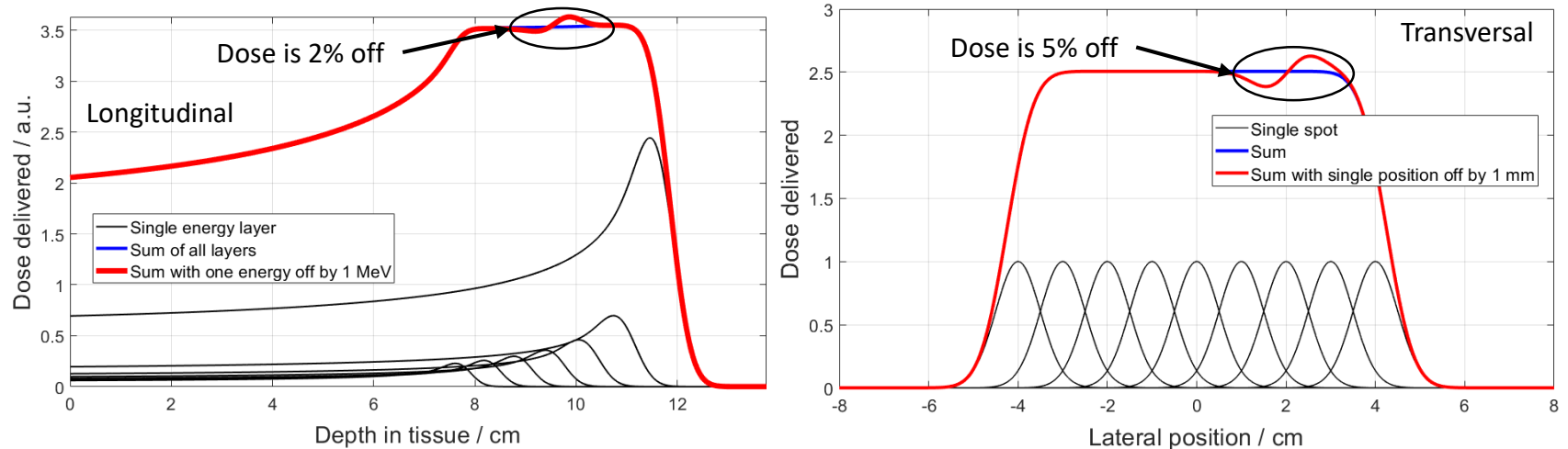
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- Aim: dose inhomogeneity $< 1 \%$

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- Aim: dose inhomogeneity $< 1\%$
 - What does that mean for the beam positioning accuracy?
 - Longitudinal beam position has to be of the order of millimeters
 - Lateral beam pos. better than $< 1\text{ mm}$ (control: sweeper dipole magnets)
- Lateral position measurement DURING beam application to patient!
 - Highly dynamic beam movement (milliseconds!)

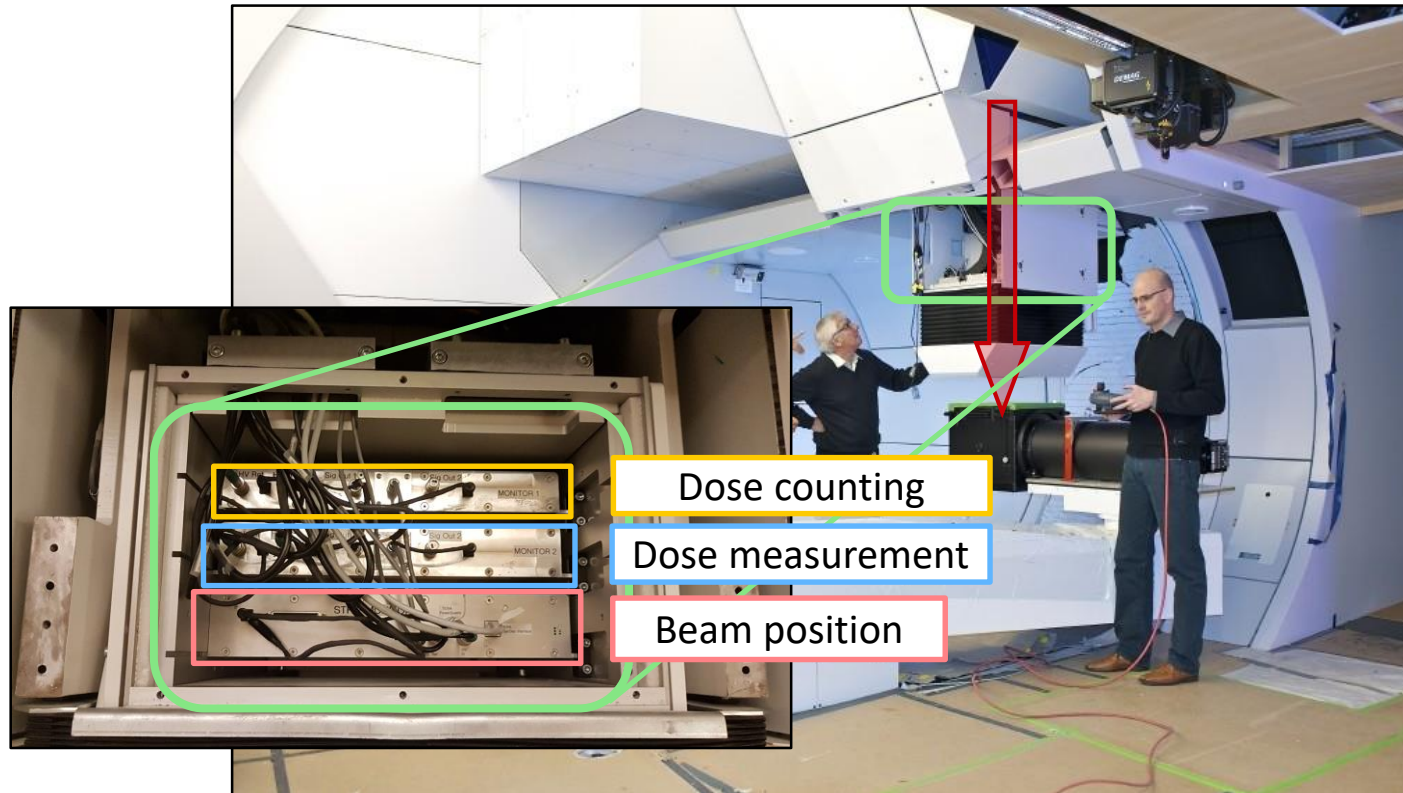
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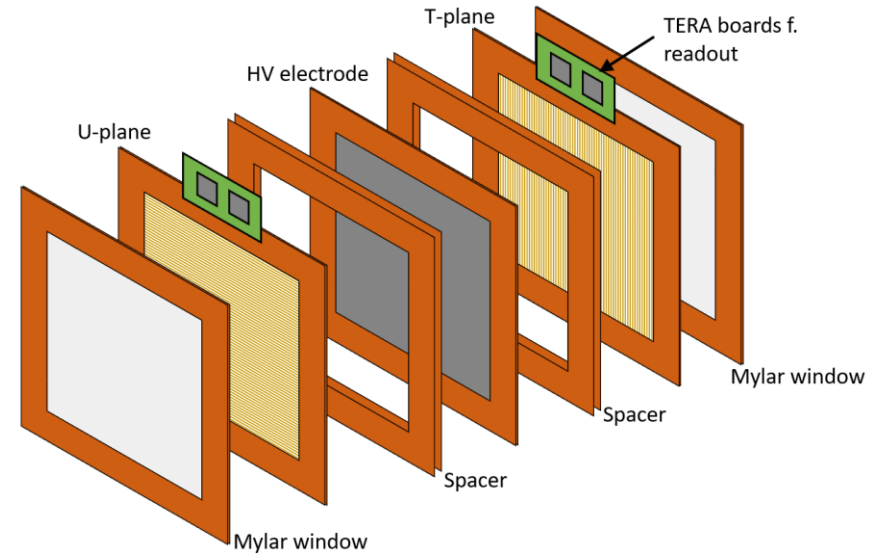
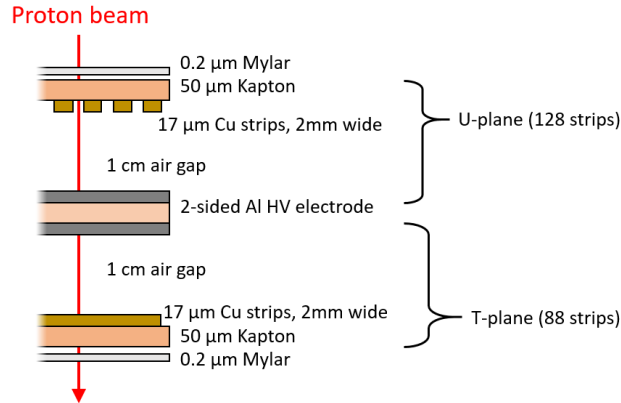
Summary

Device for position measurement in-situ

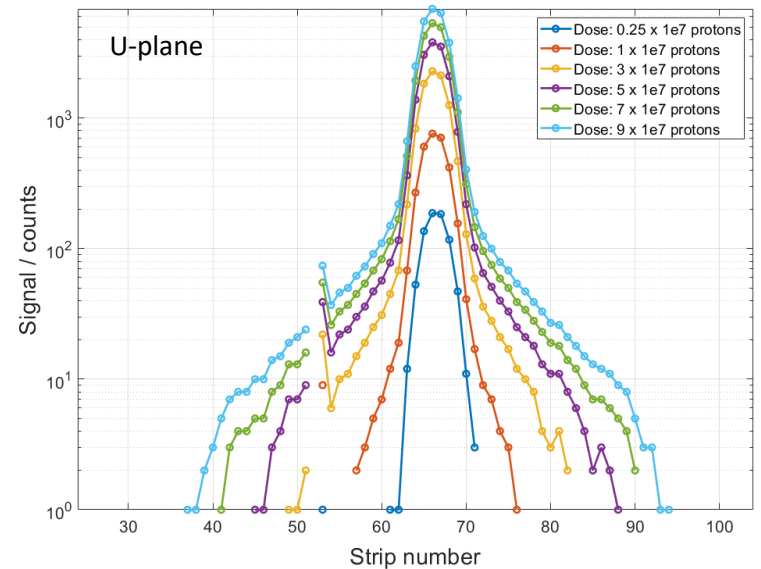
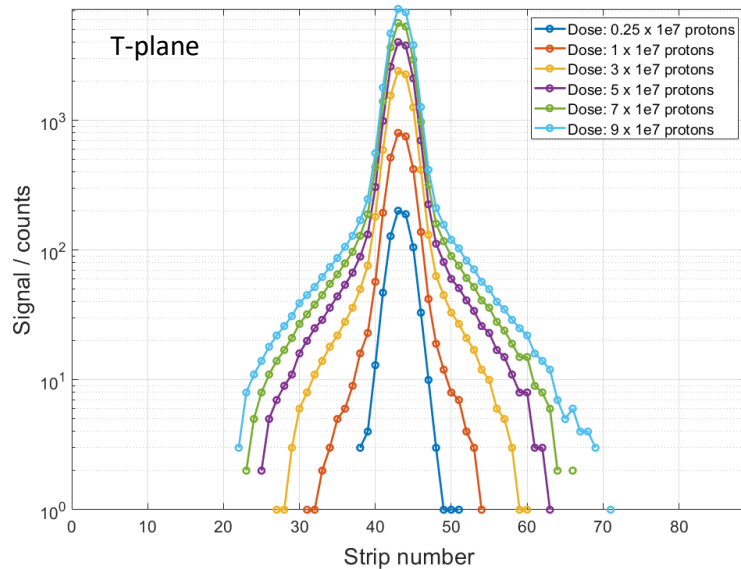


- Design parameters:
 - Thin (material in beam / minimize multiple scattering)
 - Robust (radiation)
 - Low maintenance/easy access (maintenance)
 - Last beam line element (closest beam “representation” before isocentre)
 - Movable (Gantry rotation, nozzle extension)

Nozzle strip chamber

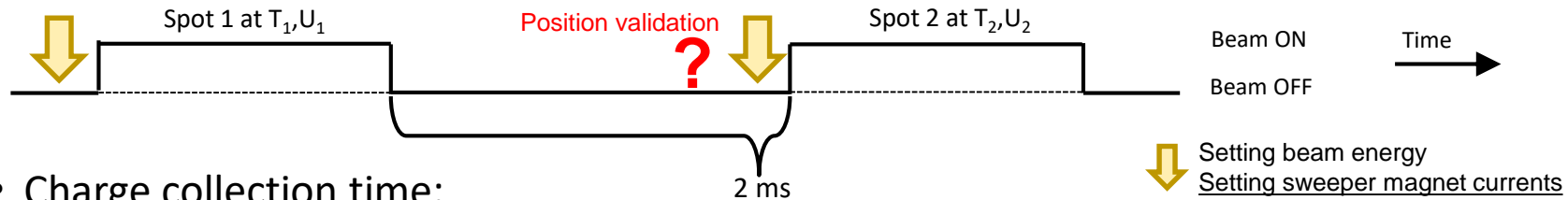
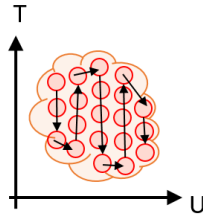


- Readout via TERA board (collab. w Uni Torino)
 - CFC functionality, 128 channels (= 64 channel per chip), 16 bit counter
 - Quantum of Charge: -100 fC, integrated readout



Signal readout and processing

- Spot-wise application of beam



- Charge collection time:
 - $U = -1800 \text{ V}$, $d = 1 \text{ cm} \rightarrow t \approx 0.4 \text{ ms}$



TERA chip keeps integrating

Data array
88+128 values

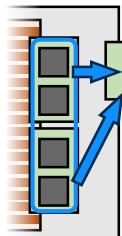
Continue/abort?

Position
calculation

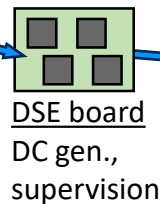
Control
system

Opt. link

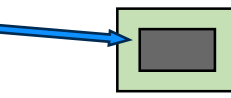
needs 20 μs to read 1 value



Interface board for
serial data transmission



DSE board
DC gen.,
supervision



Serializer board
Data processing in FPGA

- DPRAM
- Raw data (88+128 values)
 - Processed strip data (10 v.)
 - Diagnostic data (.. v.)

- Position calculation:

Gaussian fit

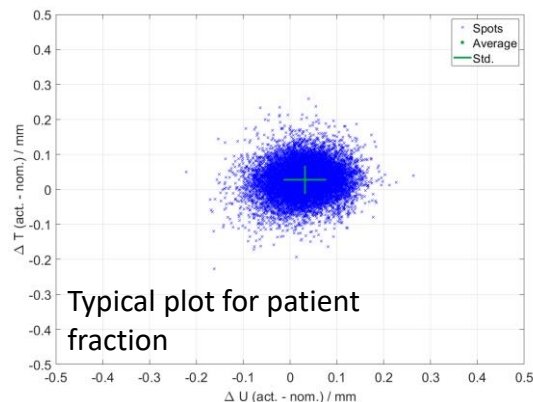
- + Robust to noise
- + Good results even if partial profile visible (beam at detector edged)
- + Precise position calculation
- Computation time

Centre-of-gravity

- Bad results even if partial profile visible
- Threshold ($> 1/32$ of max.)
- Noise sensitive (spikes)
- + Computation time
- + FW implementation

- Actually two positions needed: actual (measured) and nominal (planned)
 - Interrupt treatment if difference > 1.5 mm

- Performance throughout the years:



- Strip chamber not touched since 2013 (= commissioning)
- Monitored: position, RMS, area (of beam profile)
- No. of fractions to patients (since 2015): ~ 9300
 - Position violations detected: 62
- Tight QA program and close monitoring of HW parameters

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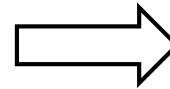
Summary

Never touch a running system?

- Strip chamber detector not touched since its commissioning (8 years)!
- Motivating an upgrade
 - Limited functionality: no sampling readout, no online gain control (FLASH effect)

Conventional:

Dose rate < 1 Gy/s
Beam current < 0.5 nA



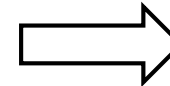
FLASH:

Dose rate > 1400 Gy/s
Beam currents > 700 nA

- Availability: discontinued product series, limited stock.

TERA:

- 64 channels per chip
- Sensitivity: -100 fC/count
- 16 bit resolution
- \$\$\$
- discontinued



ADAS:

- 128 channels per chip
- Sensitivity: 0.04 fC/count
- 24 bit resolution
- \$
- available (*analog devices*)

- Challenges & opportunities:
 - Integration of a commercial part into a highly customized system
 - Sufficient testing in the lab (performance & utility)
 - Implementation: “touch” running patient operations

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Conclusion:

- Proton therapy needs a reliable position sensitive detector!
- Successful and low maintenance online beam position measurement is possible, because ...
 - ... foil design: minimal beam disruption (multiple scattering, energy)
 - ... data processing: position determination BEFORE control system
 - ... electronics: only necessary electronics (rad. hard) close to detector, sensitive parts are far away

Outlook:

- Position measurement concept will remain as it is
- Moderate updates necessary:
 - Treatment optimization (dead time), FLASH dose rates (= extremely high currents)