

On-shot dosimetry setup for radiobiology studies on volumetric *in-vivo* samples with laser accelerated proton beams

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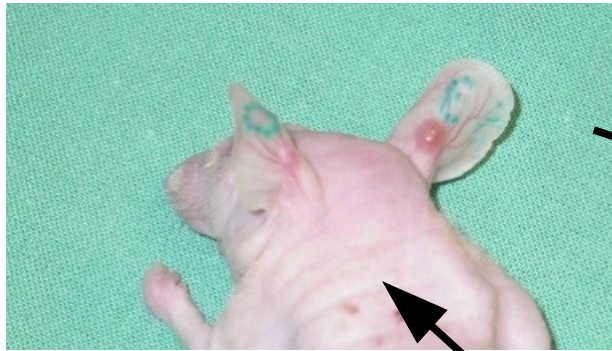


hzdr

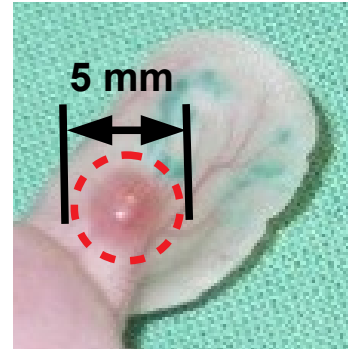


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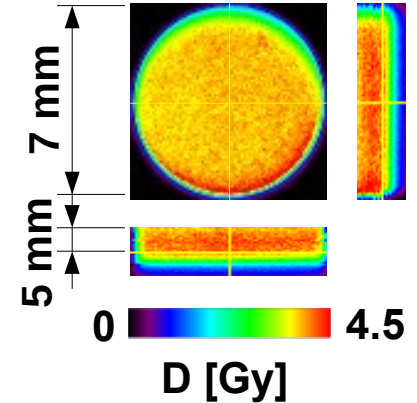
Mouse



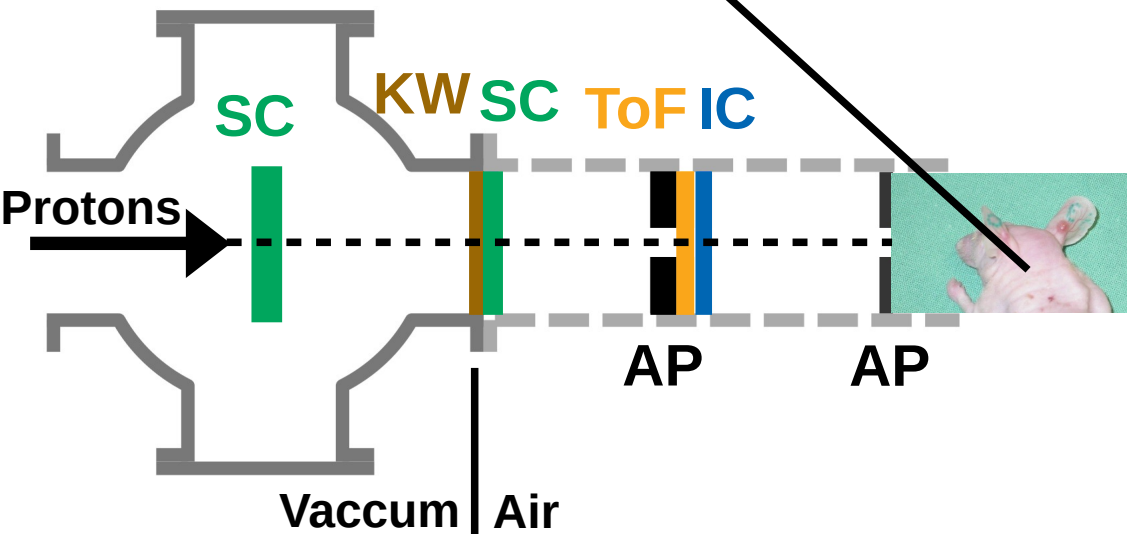
Mouse ear tumor



Dose distribution



Beam-line

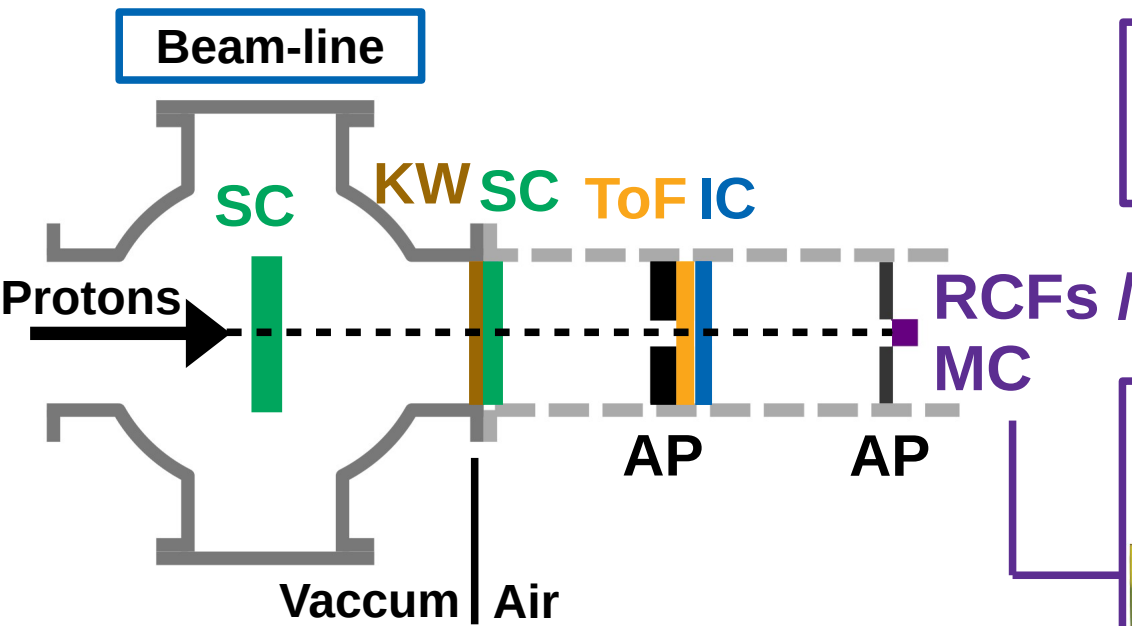


Requirements:

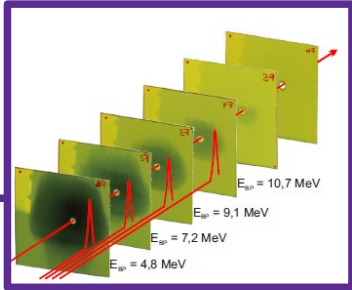
- Irrad. vol.: 5 x 5 x 5 mm³
- Dose: 4 Gy
- Doserate: 1 Gy/min
- Pulse dose: 600 mGy/shot
- Homogeneity: +/- 5 %

SC: Scatter foil KW: Kapton Window RCFs: Radiochromic Films AP: Aperture
 ToF: Time of Flight IC: Ionization Chamber MC: Markus Chamber

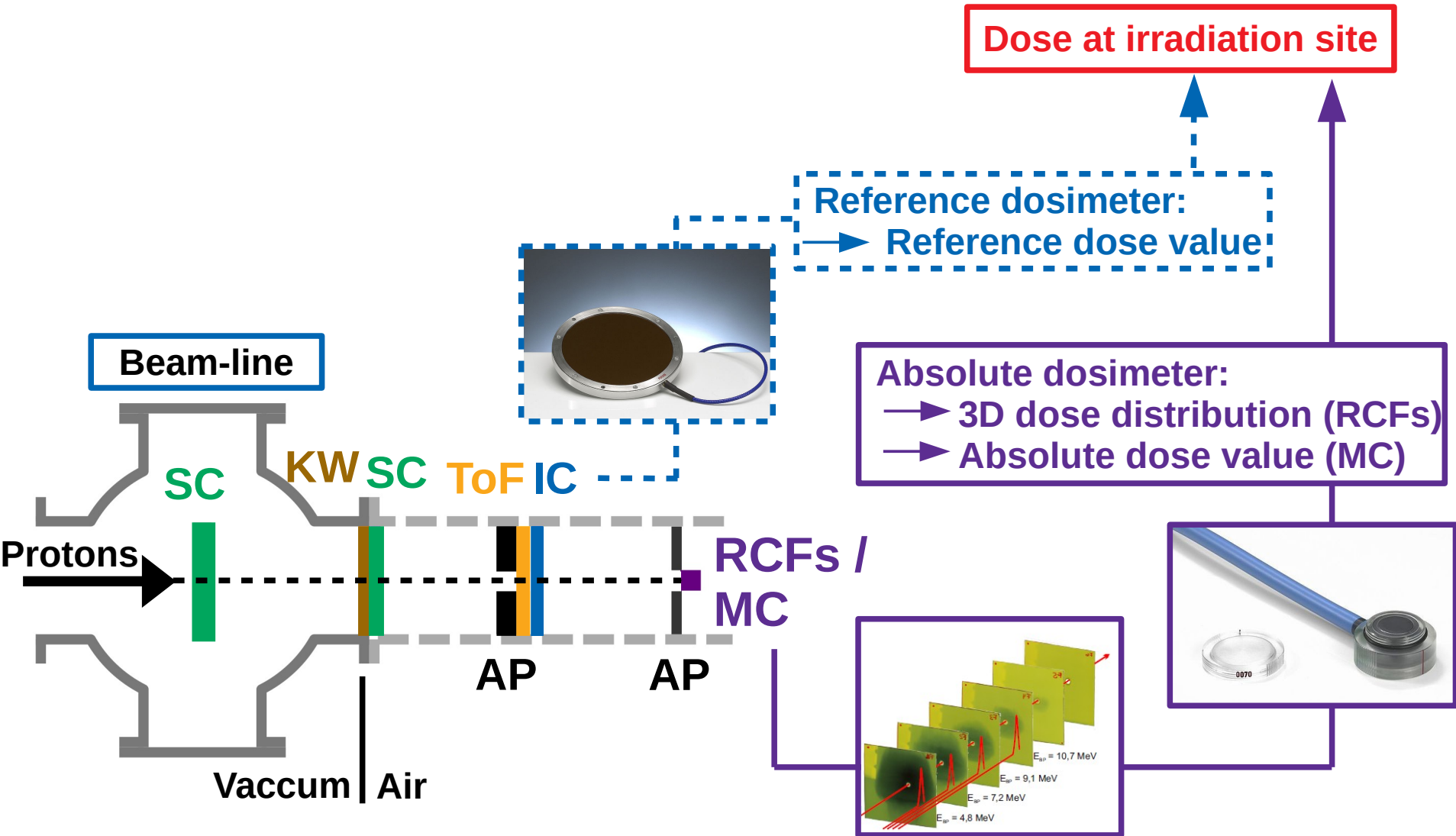
Dose at irradiation site



Absolute dosimeter:
 → 3D dose distribution (RCFs)
 → Absolute dose value (MC)



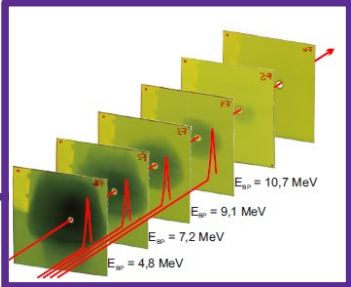
SC: Scatter foil **KW: Kapton Window** **RCFs: Radiochromic Films** **AP: Aperture**
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Dose at irradiation site

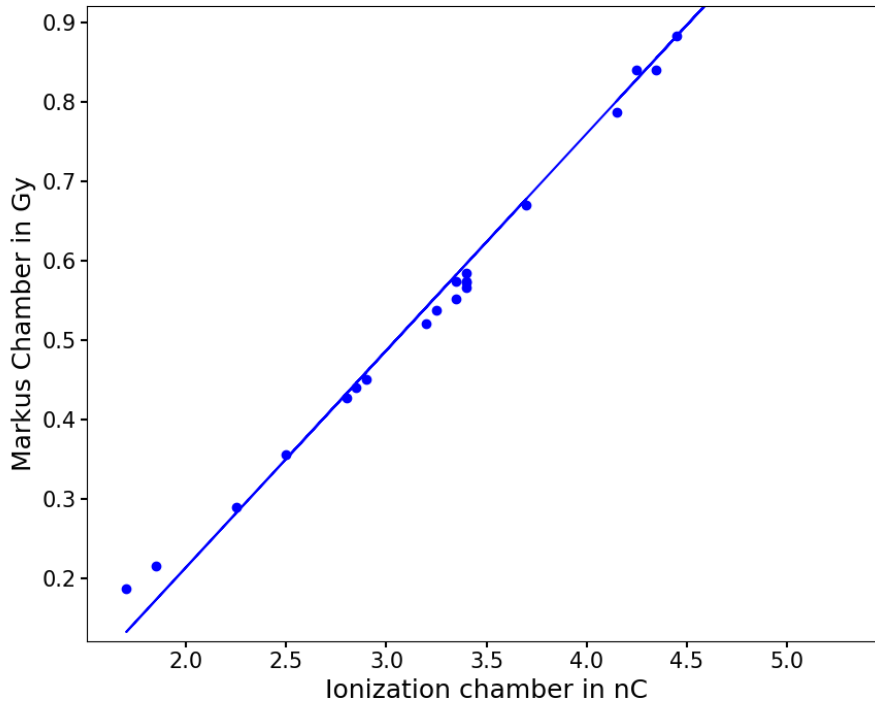
Reference dosimeter:
→ Reference dose value!

Absolute dosimeter:
→ 3D dose distribution (RCFs)
→ Absolute dose value (MC)



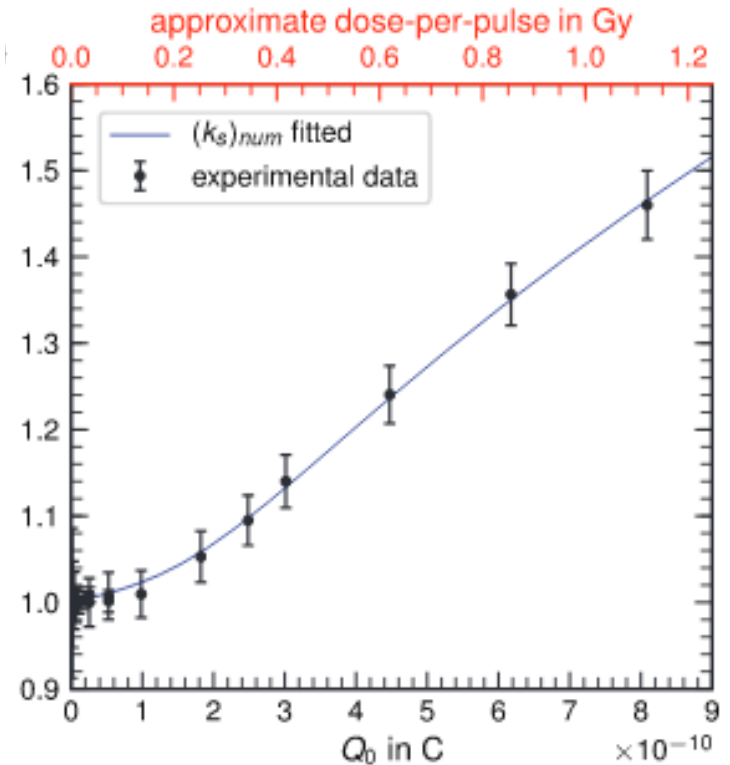
SC: Scatter foil **KW: Kapton Window** **RCFs: Radiochromic Films** **AP: Aperture**
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Correlation of MC & IC

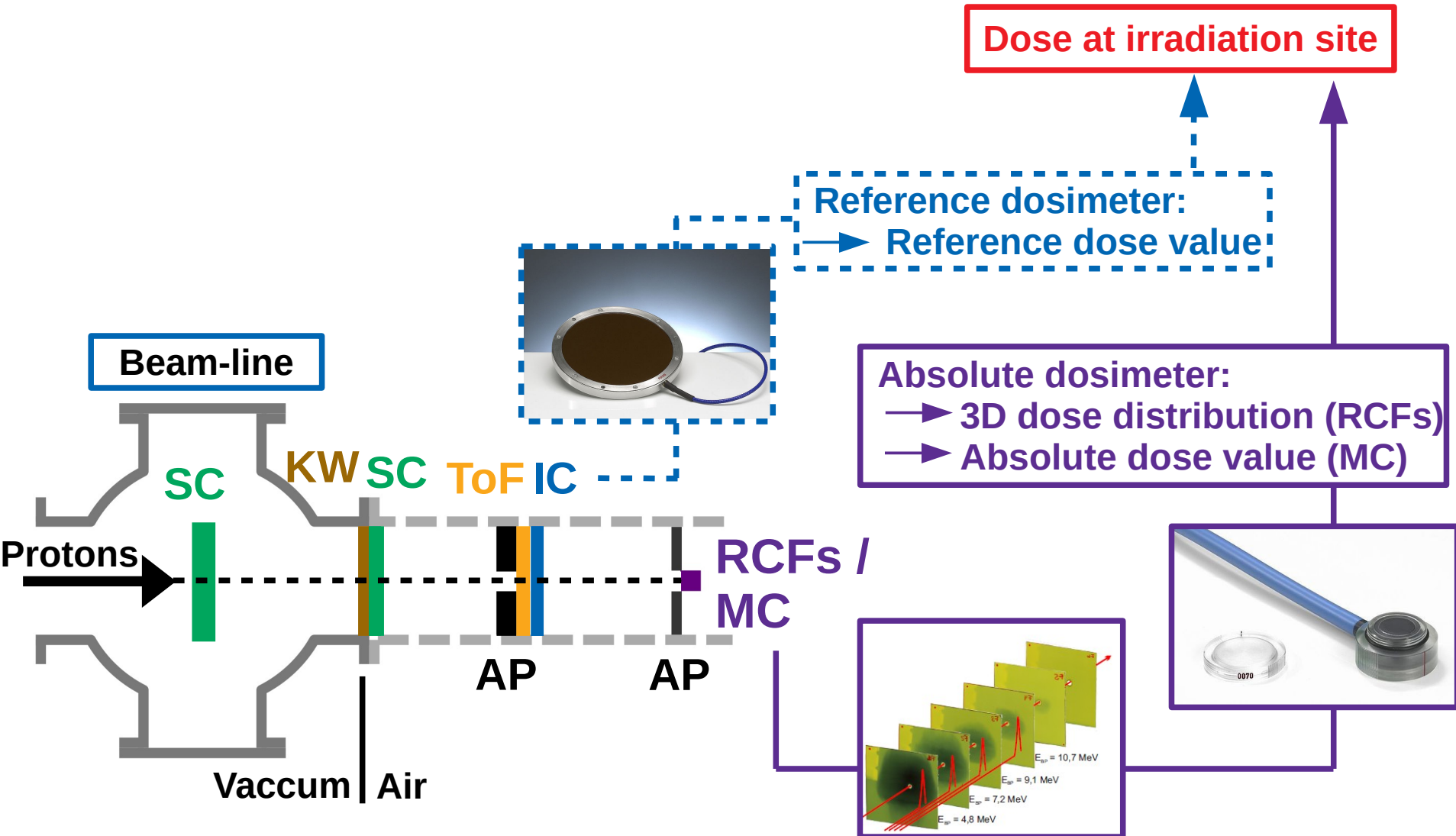


Fit parameters:
Slope: 0.27 Gy/nC Offset: -0.33 Gy

Saturation of Markus chamber



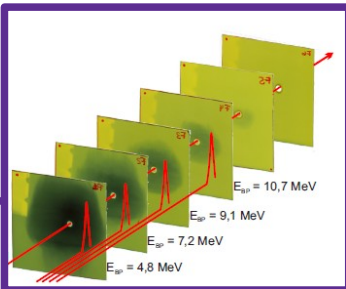
(Gotz, et al., 2017, PMB)



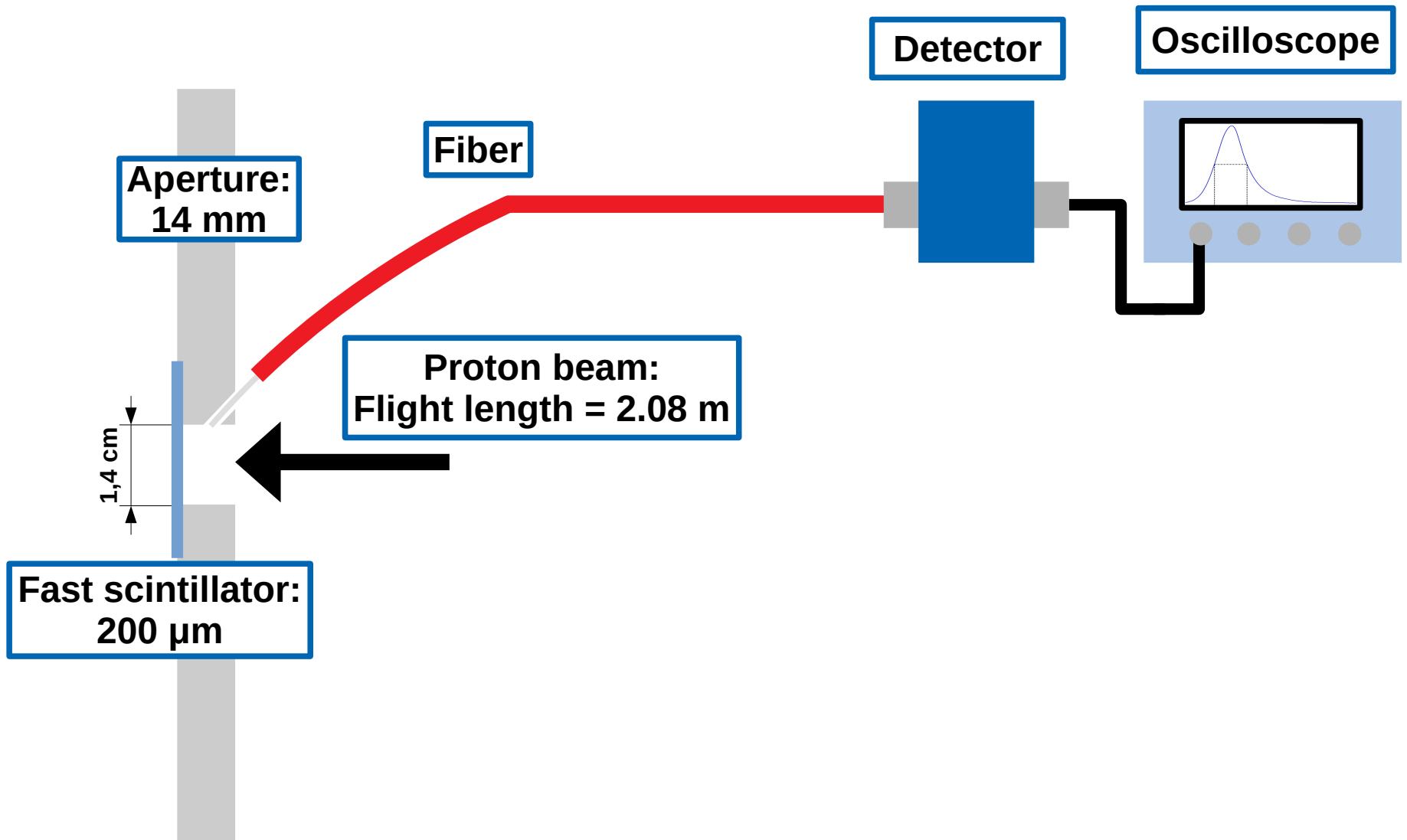
Dose at irradiation site

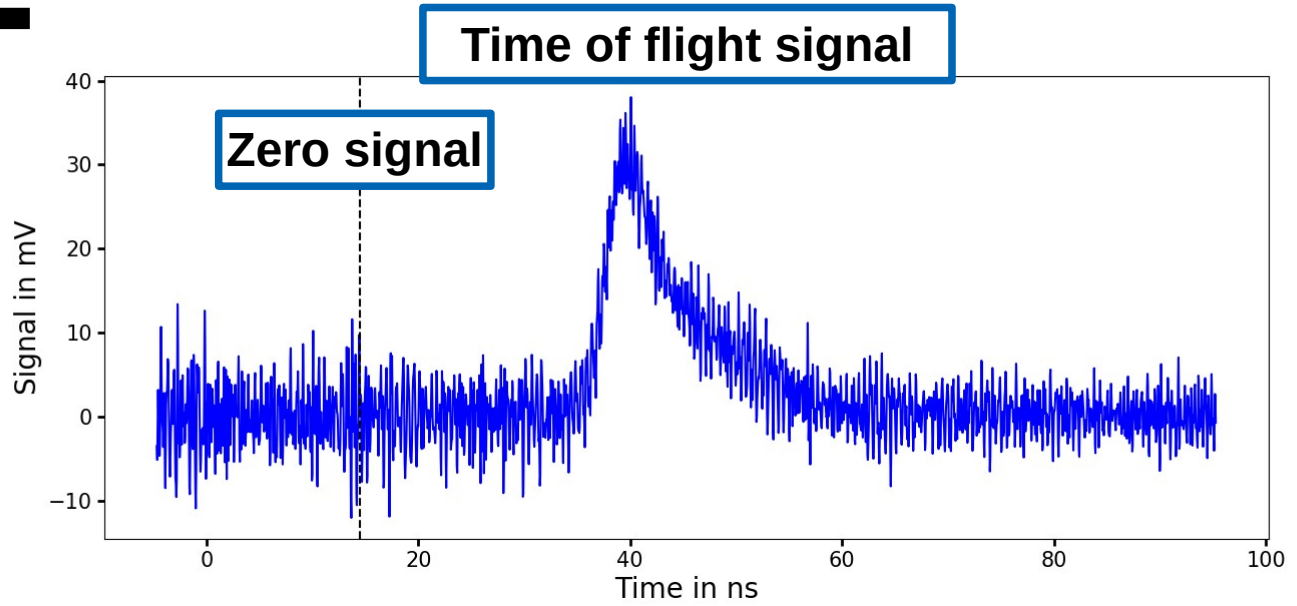
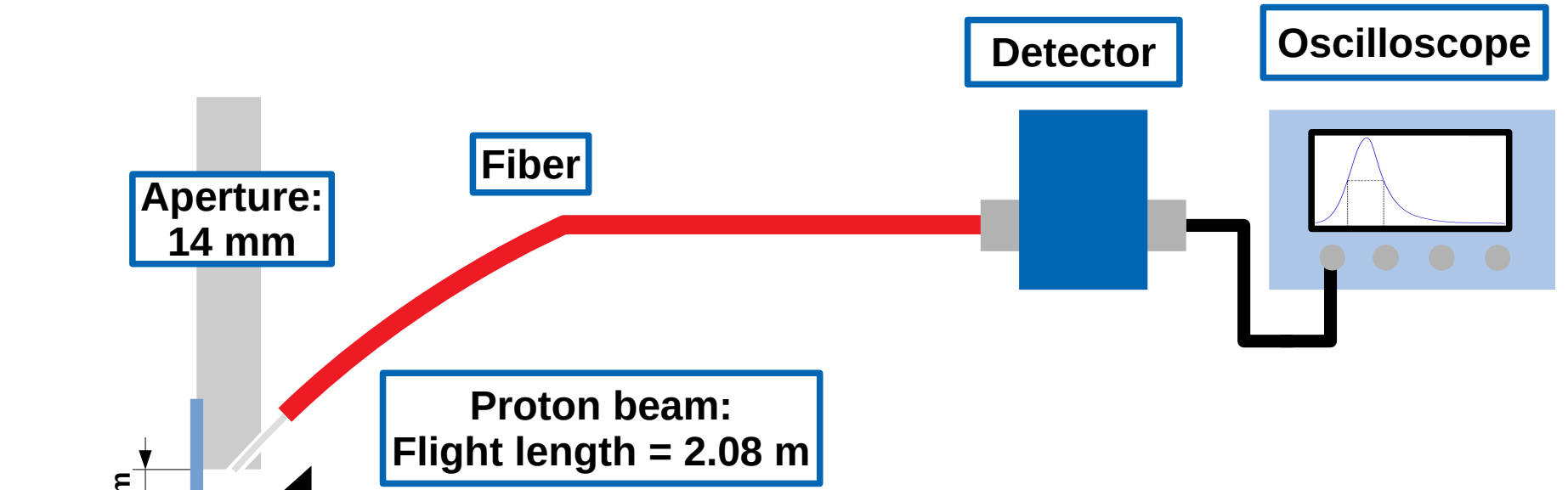
Reference dosimeter:
→ Reference dose value!

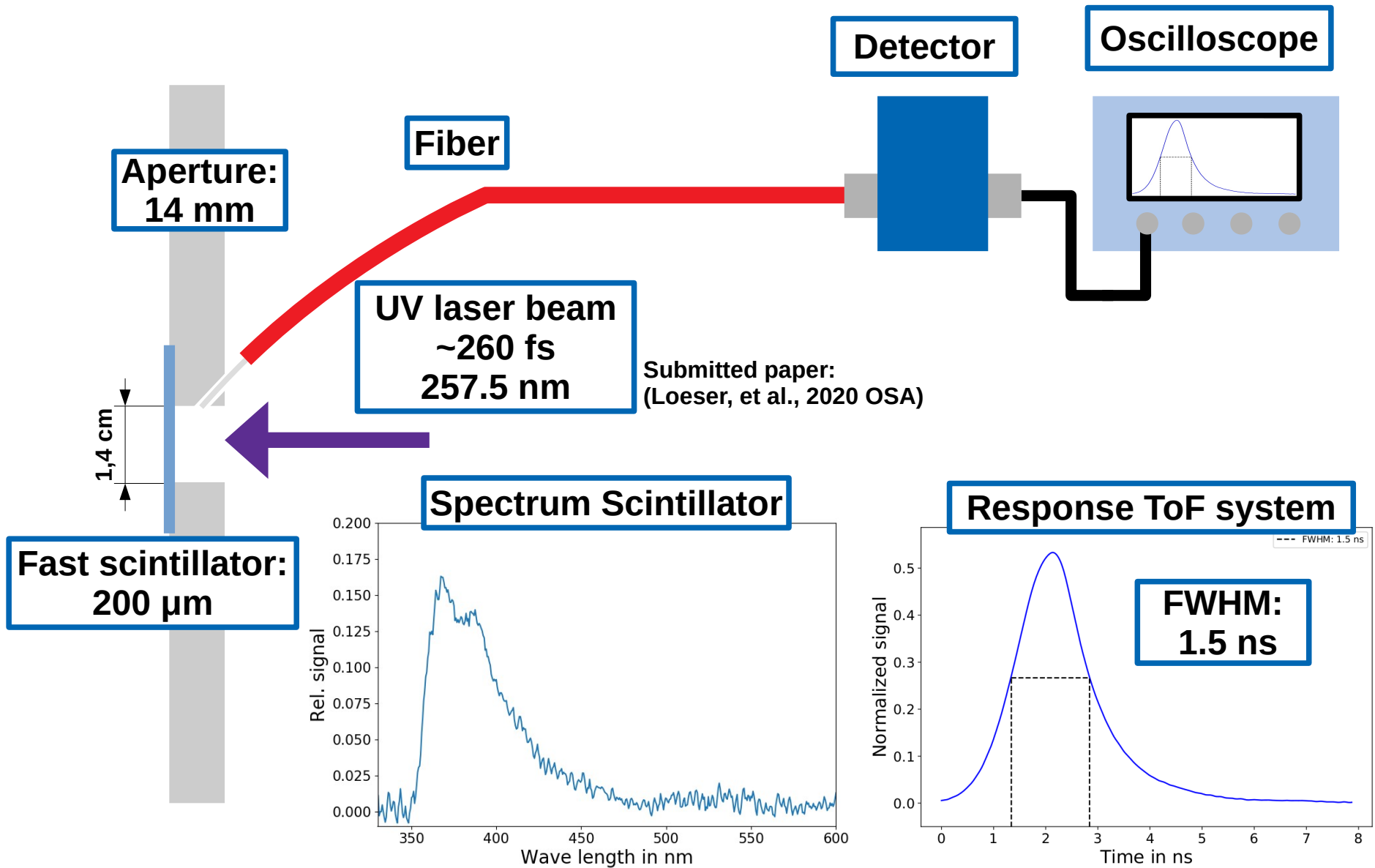
Absolute dosimeter:
→ 3D dose distribution (RCFs)
→ Absolute dose value (MC)



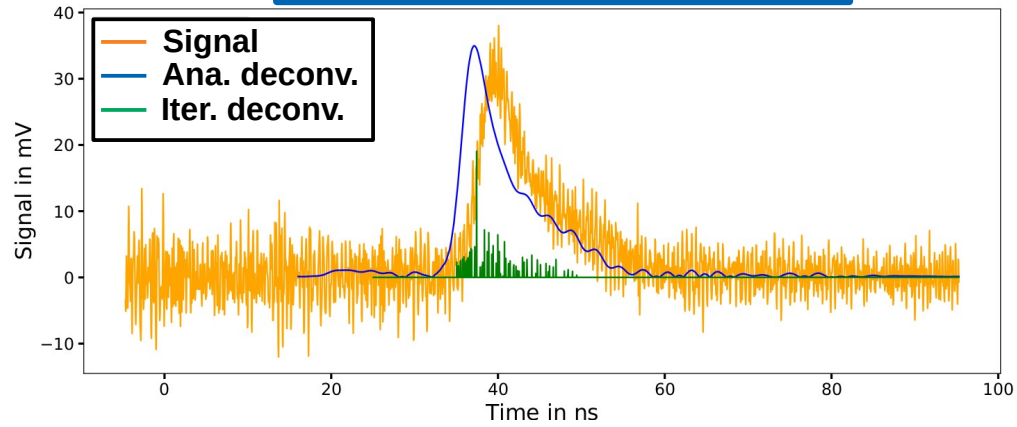
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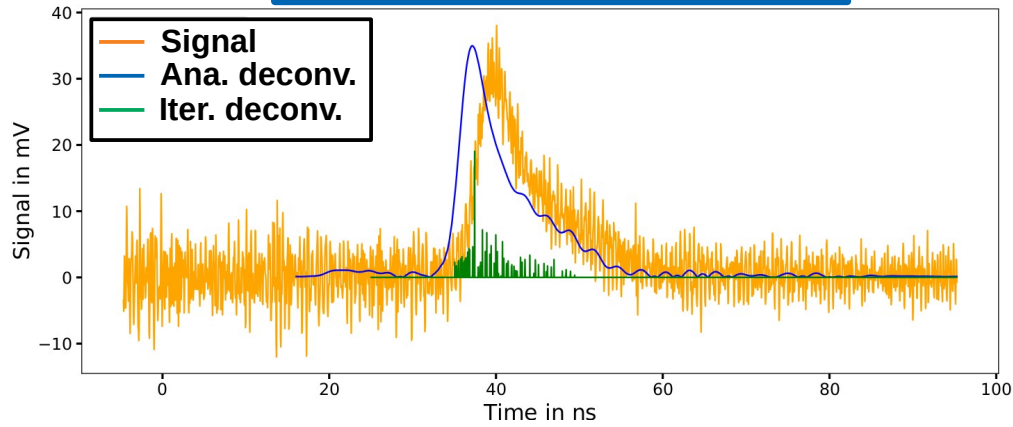




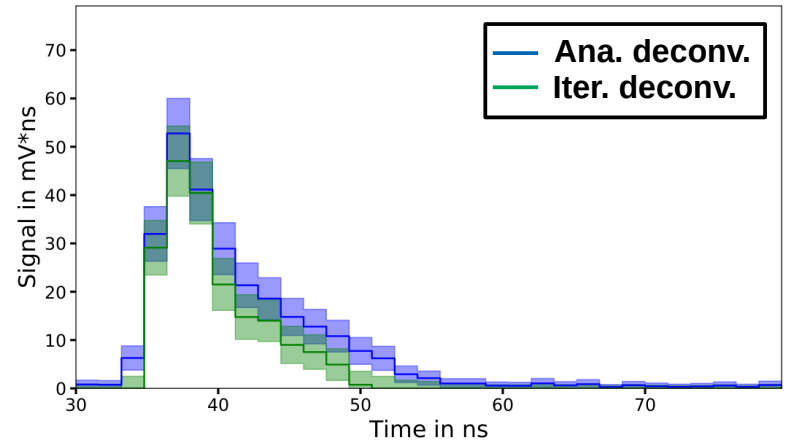
Signal deconvolution



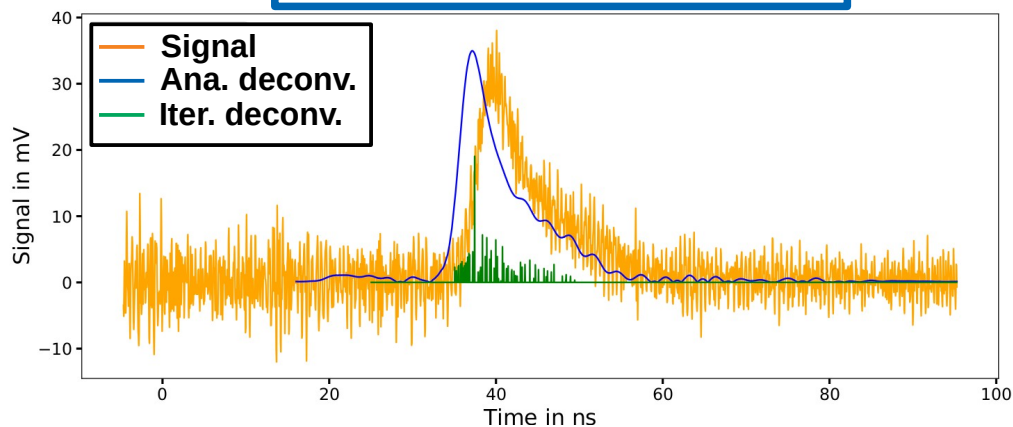
Signal deconvolution



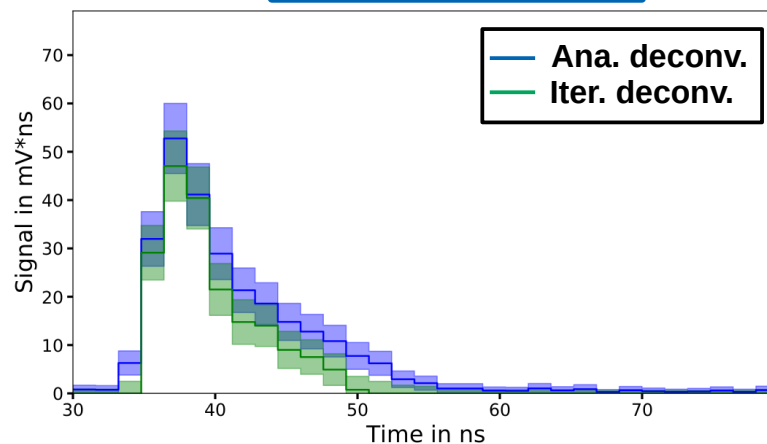
Time binning



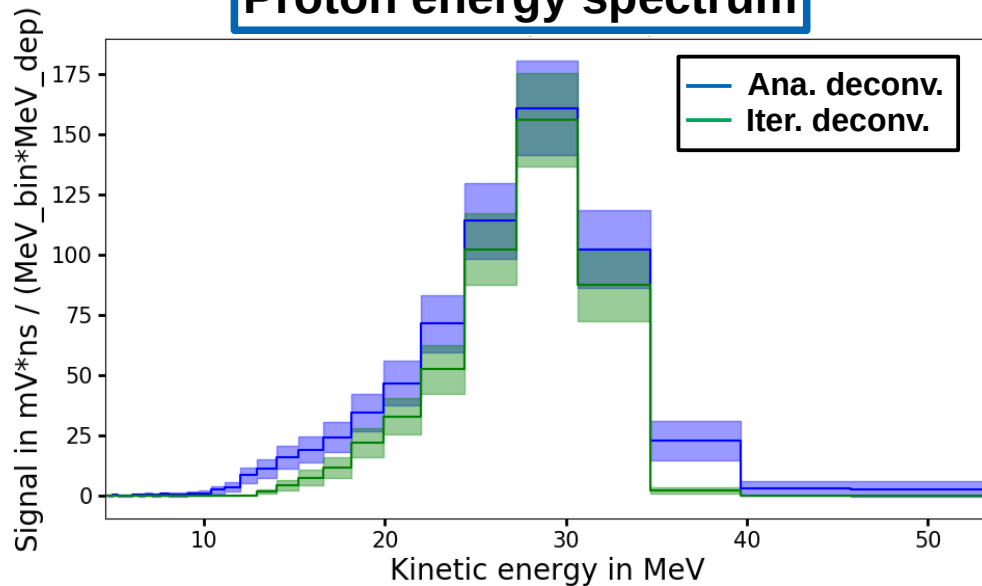
Signal deconvolution



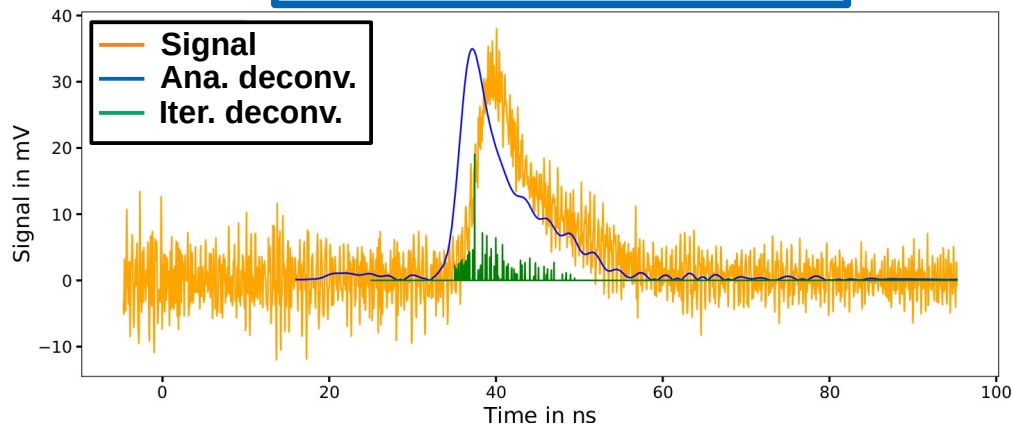
Time binning



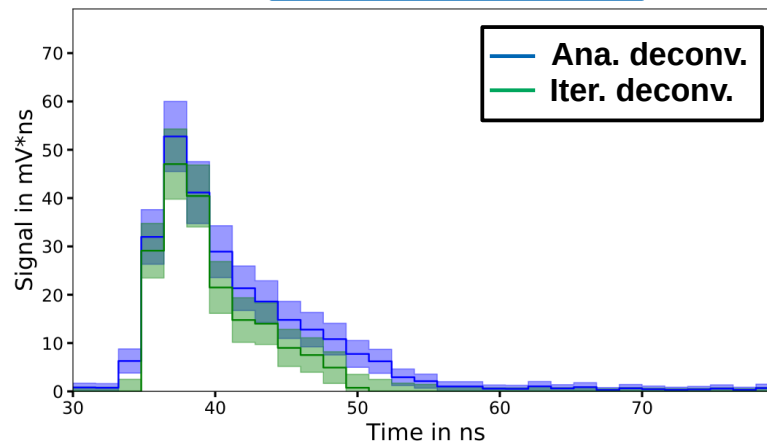
Proton energy spectrum



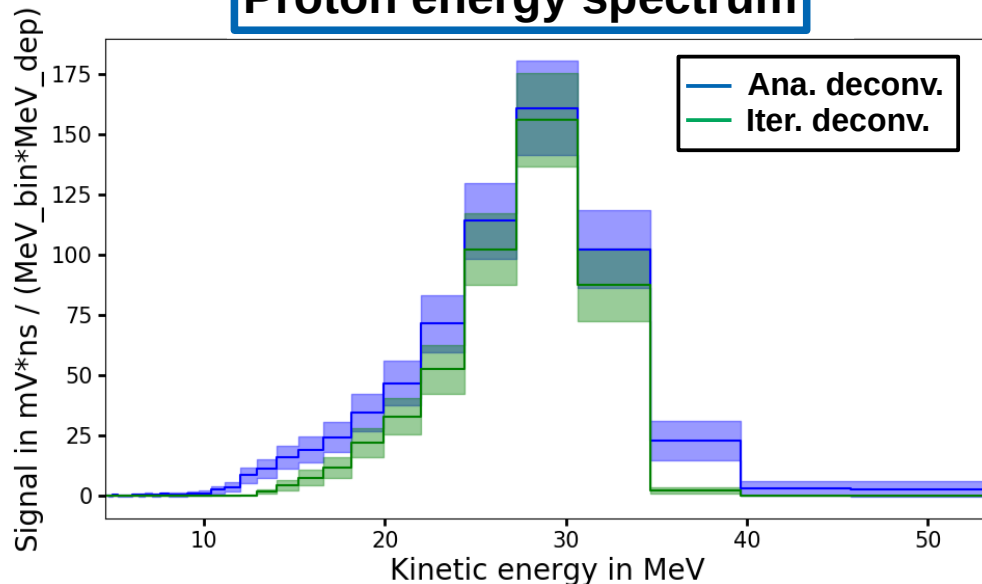
Signal deconvolution



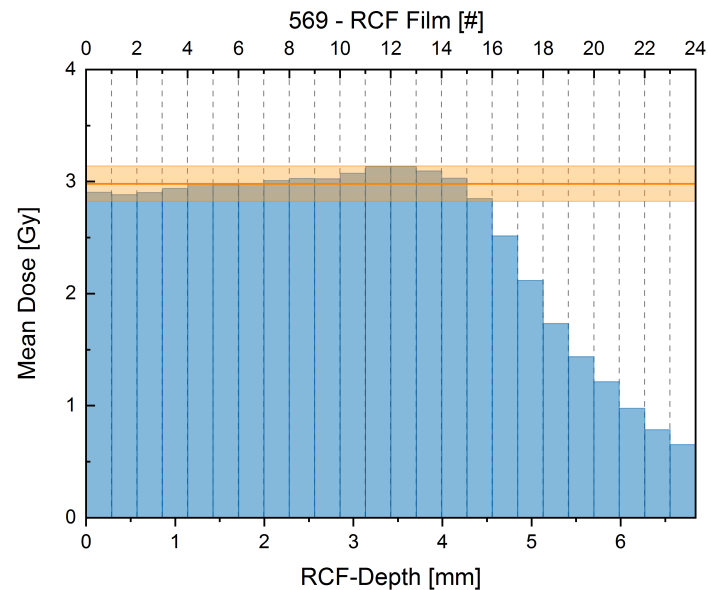
Time binning



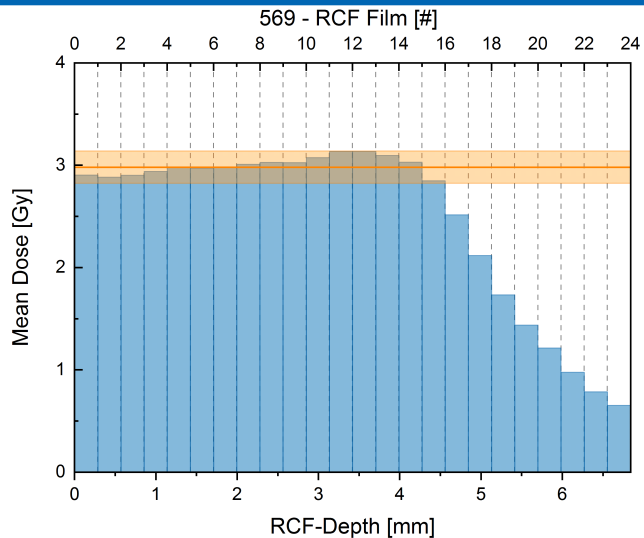
Proton energy spectrum



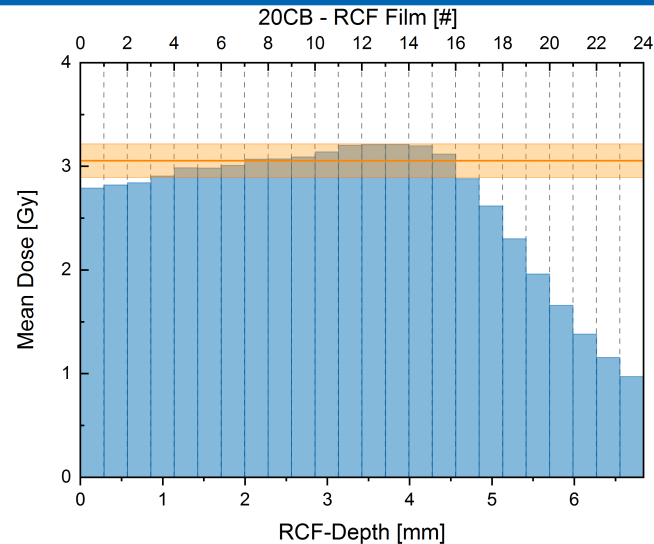
Depth dose distribution



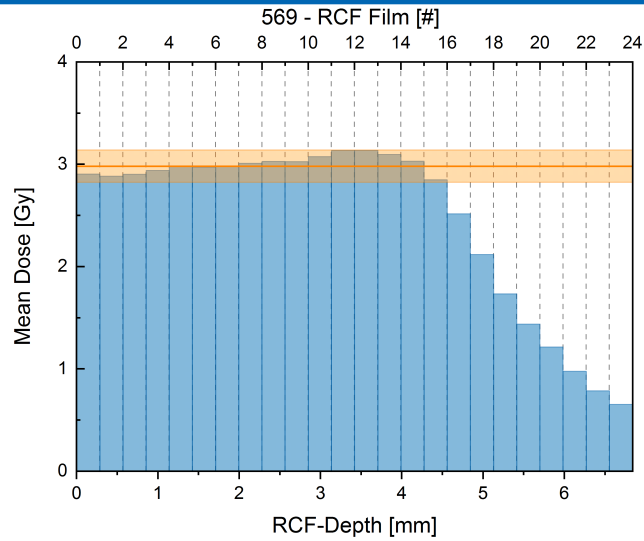
Depth dose distribution stack 1



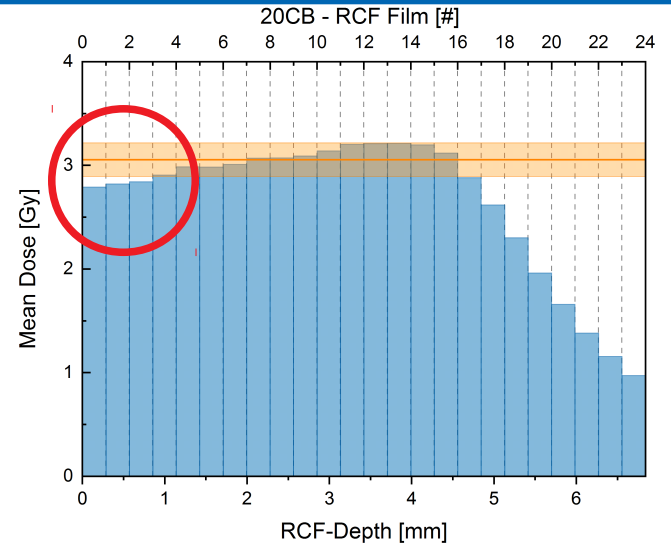
Depth dose distribution stack 2



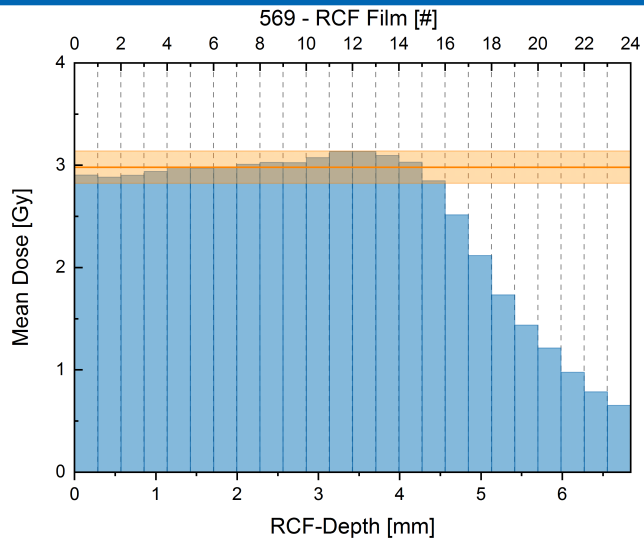
Depth dose distribution stack 1



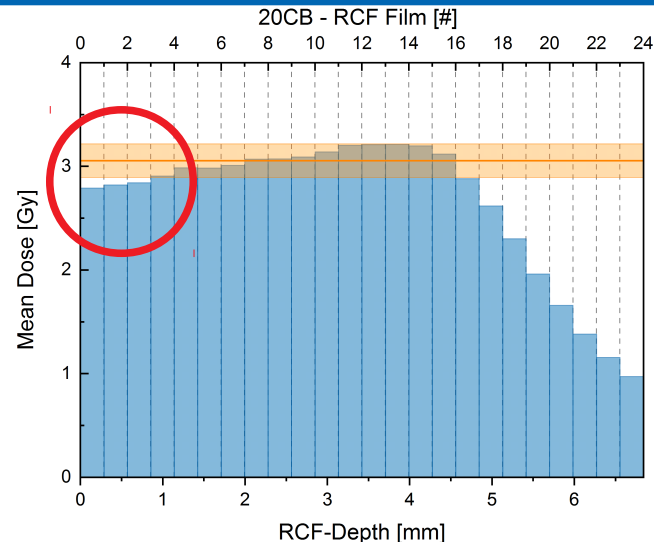
Depth dose distribution stack 2



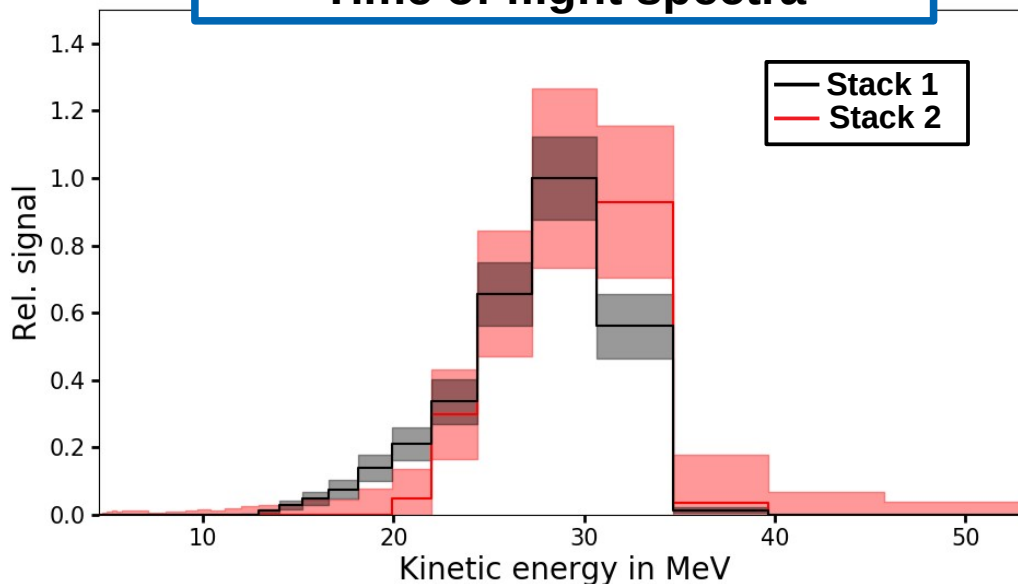
Depth dose distribution stack 1



Depth dose distribution stack 2



Time of flight spectra



Absolute dosimetry (not possible during mouse irradiation):

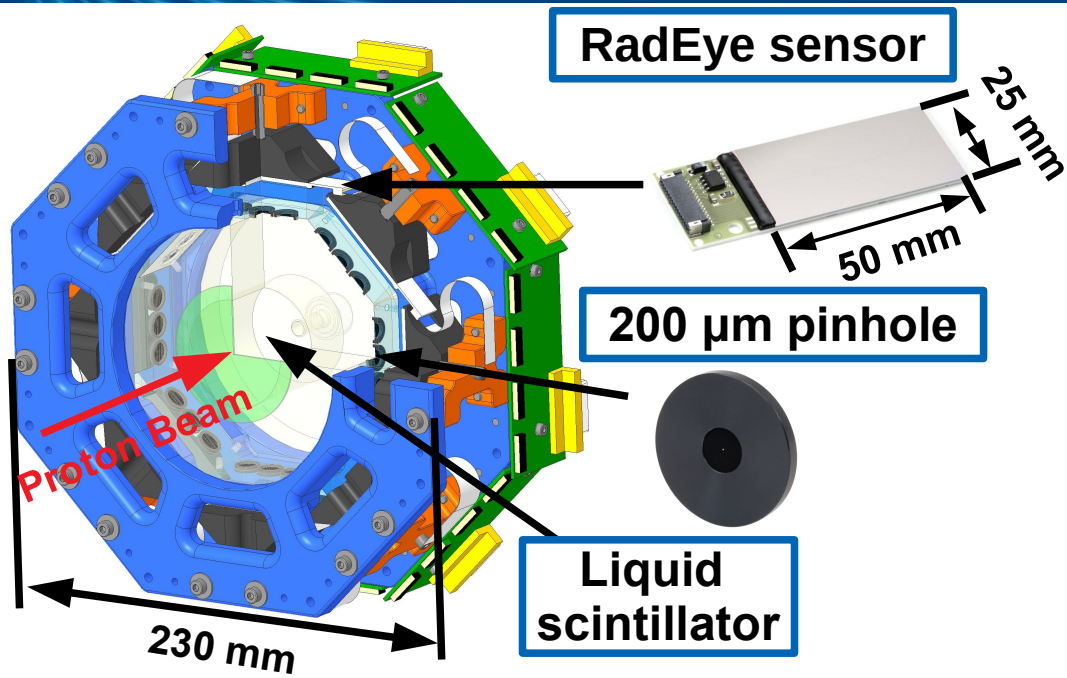
- RCF stacks are used to measure the 3D dose distribution at the mouse ear position
 - **No online information & time consuming evaluation**
 - **Information about homogeneity and shape of the dose distribution**
- Markus chamber is used to measure the dose at the mouse ear position
 - **Online information**
 - **No information about homogeneity and shape of the dose distribution**

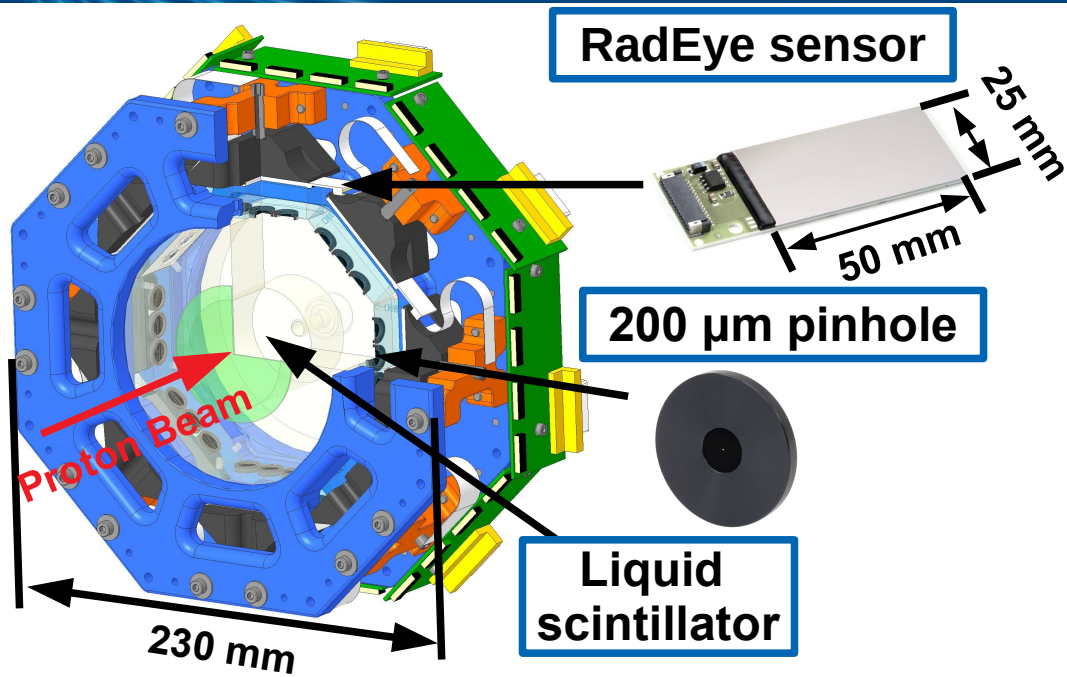
Absolute dosimetry (not possible during mouse irradiation):

- RCF stacks are used to measure the 3D dose distribution at the mouse ear position
 - **No online information & time consuming evaluation**
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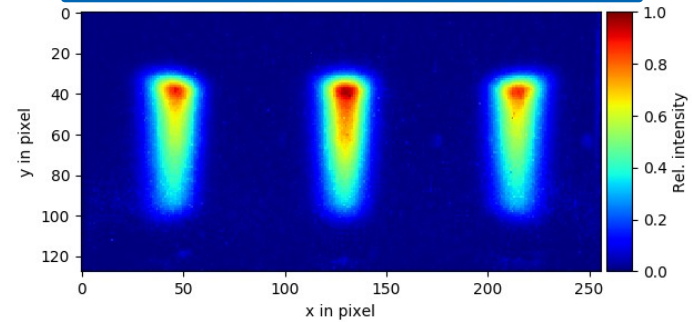
Reference dosimetry (possible during mouse irradiation):

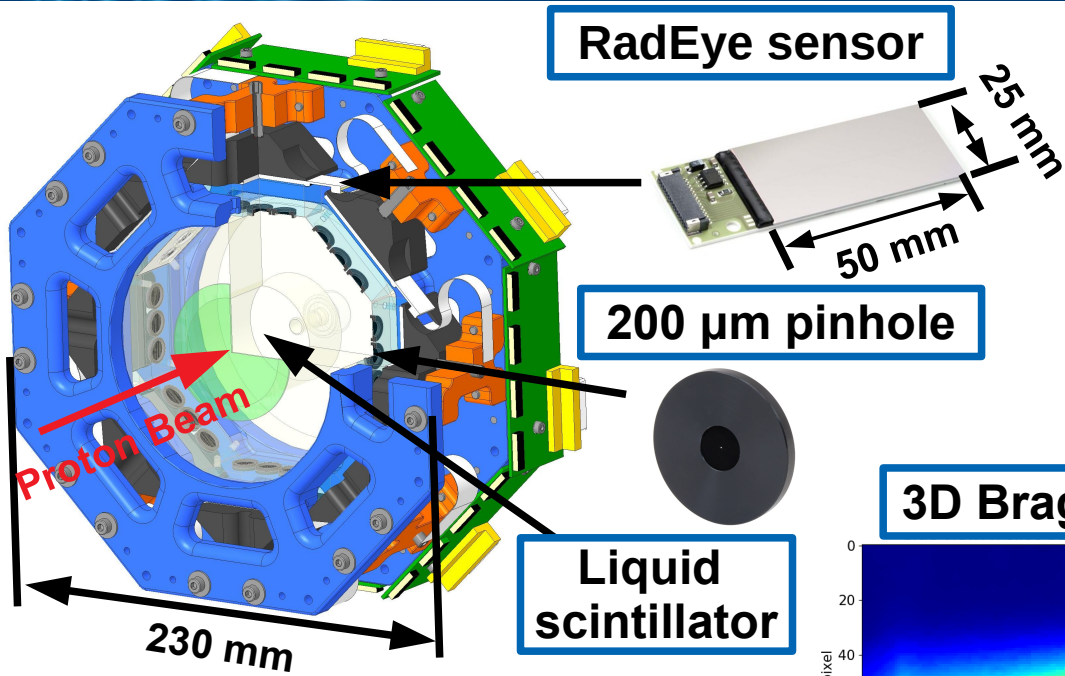
- Ionization chamber is used to measure a reference dose which correlates to the dose at the mouse ear position
 - **Online information**
 - **No information about homogeneity and shape of the dose distribution**
- Time of flight is used to measure a reference dose and proton energy spectrum which correlate to the dose and proton energy spectrum at the mouse ear position
 - **Online information**
 - **Information about homogeneity and shape of the dose distribution**



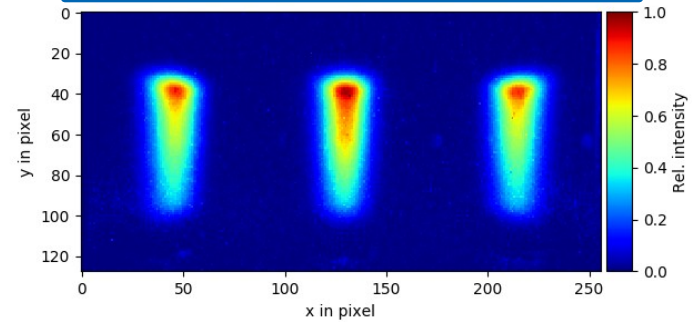


70 MeV protons conventional beam-line

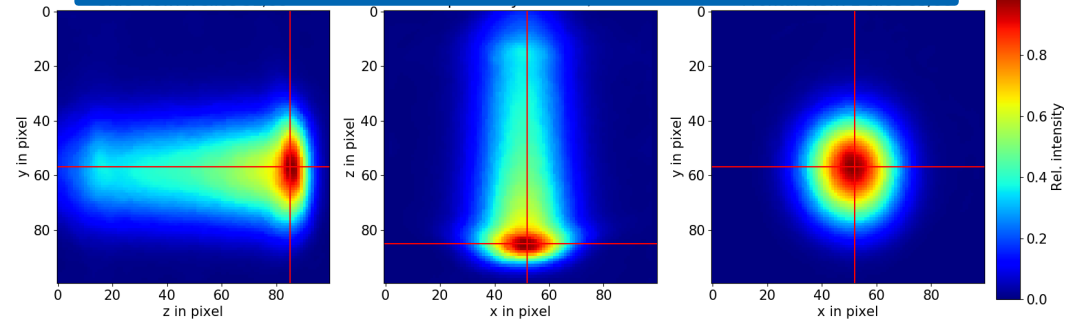


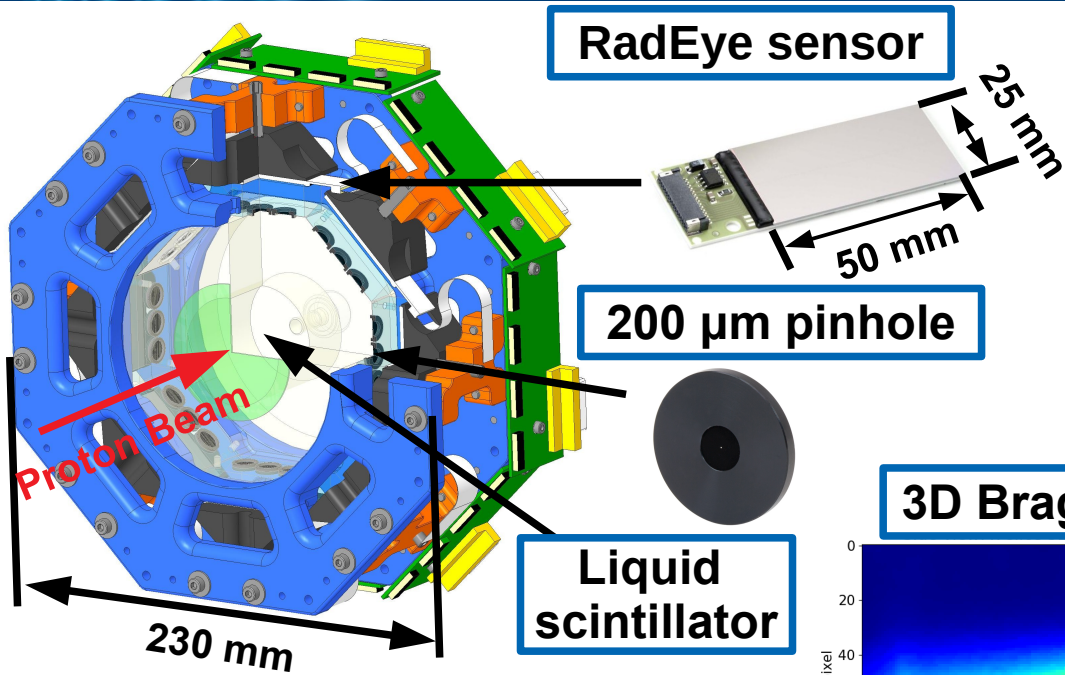


70 MeV protons conventional beam-line

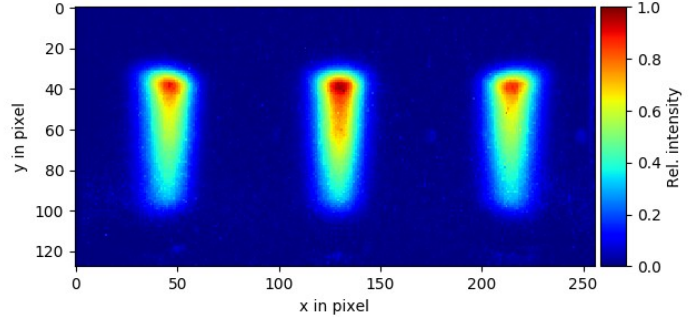


3D Bragg peak reconstruction MLEM

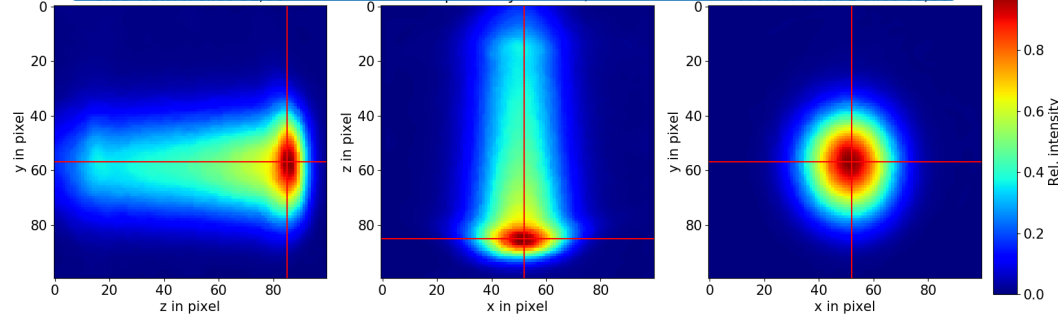




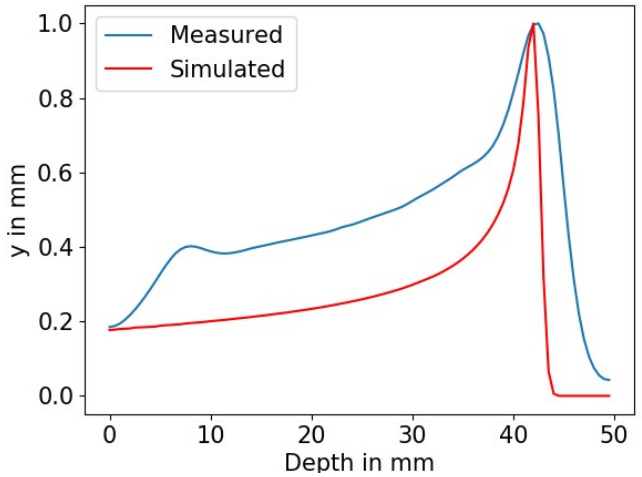
**70 MeV protons
conventional beam-line**

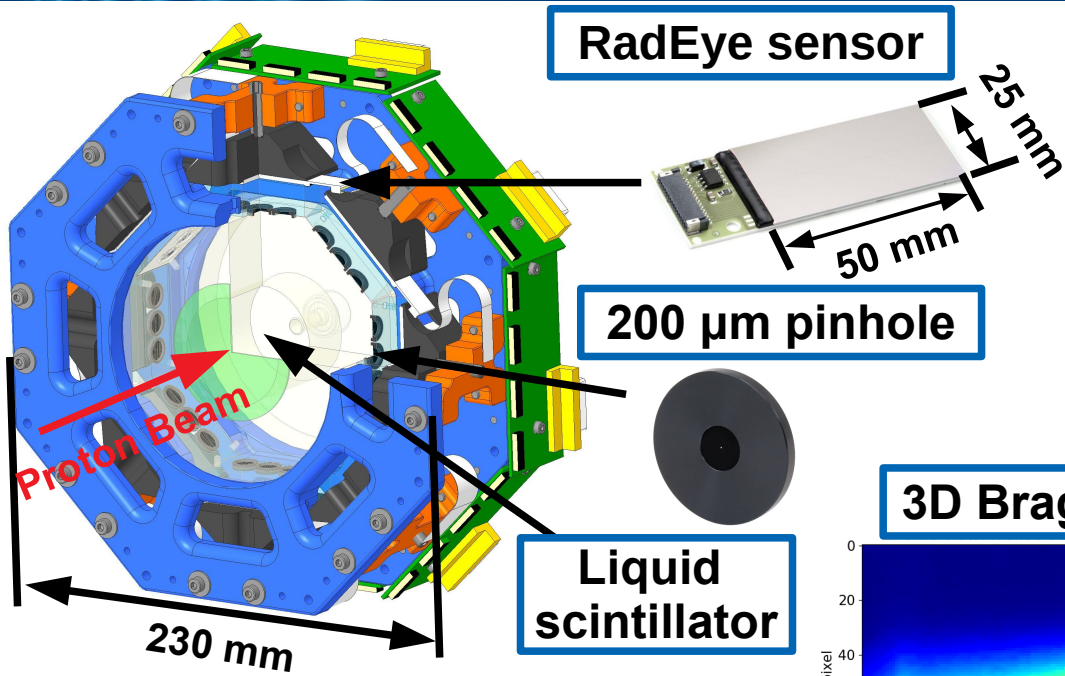


3D Bragg peak reconstruction MLEM

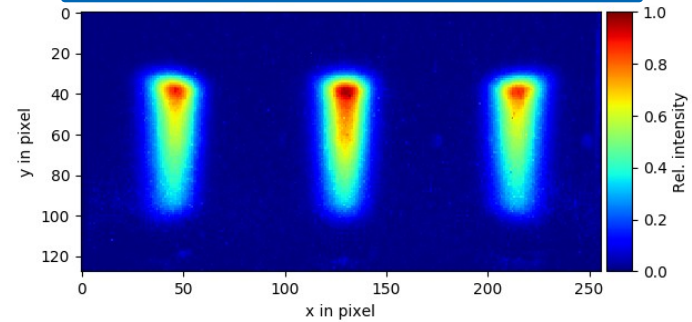


3D → 1D Bragg peak

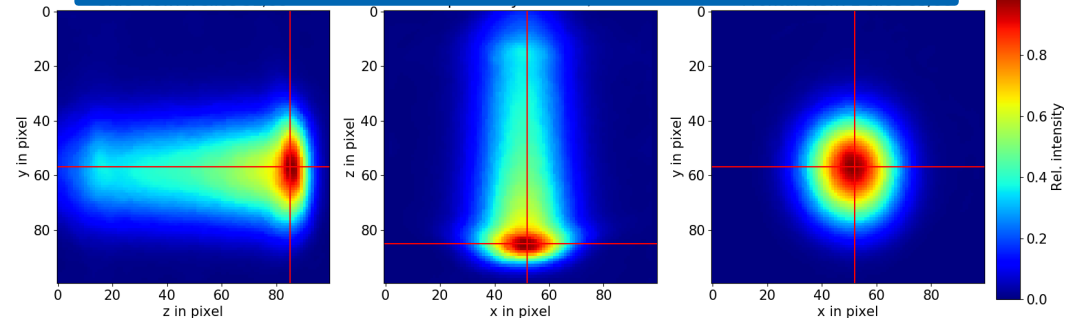




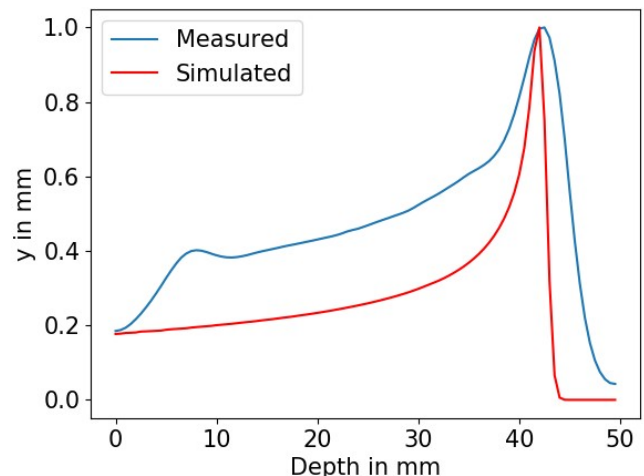
70 MeV protons conventional beam-line



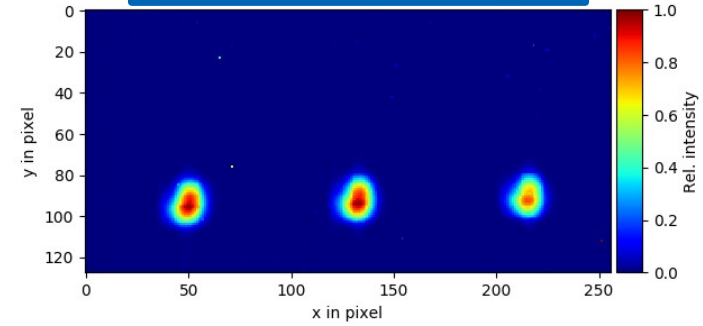
3D Bragg peak reconstruction MLEM



3D → 1D Bragg peak



DRACO beam-line



Thank you for your attention!