UNIVERSITY OF **UIVERPOOL**

Simulation and measurement of proton and carbon ion beams for radiotherapy

Supervisors: Jon Taylor, Carlos Chavez, Gianluigi Casse

Fajer Algahtani

14 June 2022



Aims to: treat cancers and reduce the dose received by healthy tissues.

Why protons and carbon ions:

•

Their slow-down process is described by the Bethe-Bloch • formula:

$$-rac{dE}{dx} = rac{4\pi z^2 e^4}{m_0 v^2} n Z \left[\ln\left(rac{2m_0 v^2}{I}
ight) - \ln\left(1 - rac{2m_0 v^2}{I}
ight)
ight]$$

- Carbon ions heavier than protons: the straggling for protons > for carbon
- After the Bragg peak: protons deliver zero energy, while carbon ions deposit a little energy "tail".



Silicon detectors

- Small bandgap
- •High specific density
- •High carrier mobility
- Depend on leakage current





leakage current measurements for CERN Pixel 3 diodes after storing diodes in air and dry storage:





Timepix3 water phantom

• Timepix3 triplet with readout recycled from LHCb

- •Detector coating in parylene C as a water barrier
- •Mechanical stage moves detector through water to allow profile of the beam with depth

• Each chip has:

- 65536 hybrid pixels
- •256 columns by 256 rows
- •Pixel pitch 55 µm by 55 µm
- •Measurements have recently been taken for electron beam at 6 MeV in Daresbury, analysis ongoing





Timepix3 in the front of the electron beam source, and a sample of data taken at Daresbury.



TOPAS Monte Carlo toolkit

Designed to:

- assist clinical physicists and researchers to use Monte Carlo simulation easily.
- using Geant4 toolkit radiation physics libraries easily and supports visualization.
- modelling fundamental particles, complicated imaging devices and therapy.
- simulate the ionizing radiation passage via any complicated geometry.





Components configuration

- Water phantom: 200mm x 200mm x 400mm.
- Silicon detector: 50um thick.
- Particle source: Proton/Carbon ion beams.
- Distribution: Gaussian.
- Physics list: Default.

main interactions addressed by the default physics list:

- Electromagnetic process
- Inelastic scattering of (heavier ions, neutrons and protons).
- Elastic scattering







Proton Beam

- Dose distribution including Bragg peak for • proton beam.
- Energies: 150-250MeV •
- Events number: 100K •
- Physics list: Default.
- Bragg peak broadens as energy increases energy straggling

The ratio of Bragg peak to plateau (TOPAS) = 5.3The ratio of Bragg peak to plateau (Geant4) = 5



Future work:

protons and carbon ions

•

•

•

- beams
- Measurement and simulation of detector resolution effects •
 - ion therapy

Taking measurements by Timepix3 and a new HV-CMOS detector in clinical beams of

Use of silicon diodes from Micron for dosimetry measurements in x-ray and electron

Simulation and measurement of secondary particles produced during proton and carbon

Thanks for listening.

