

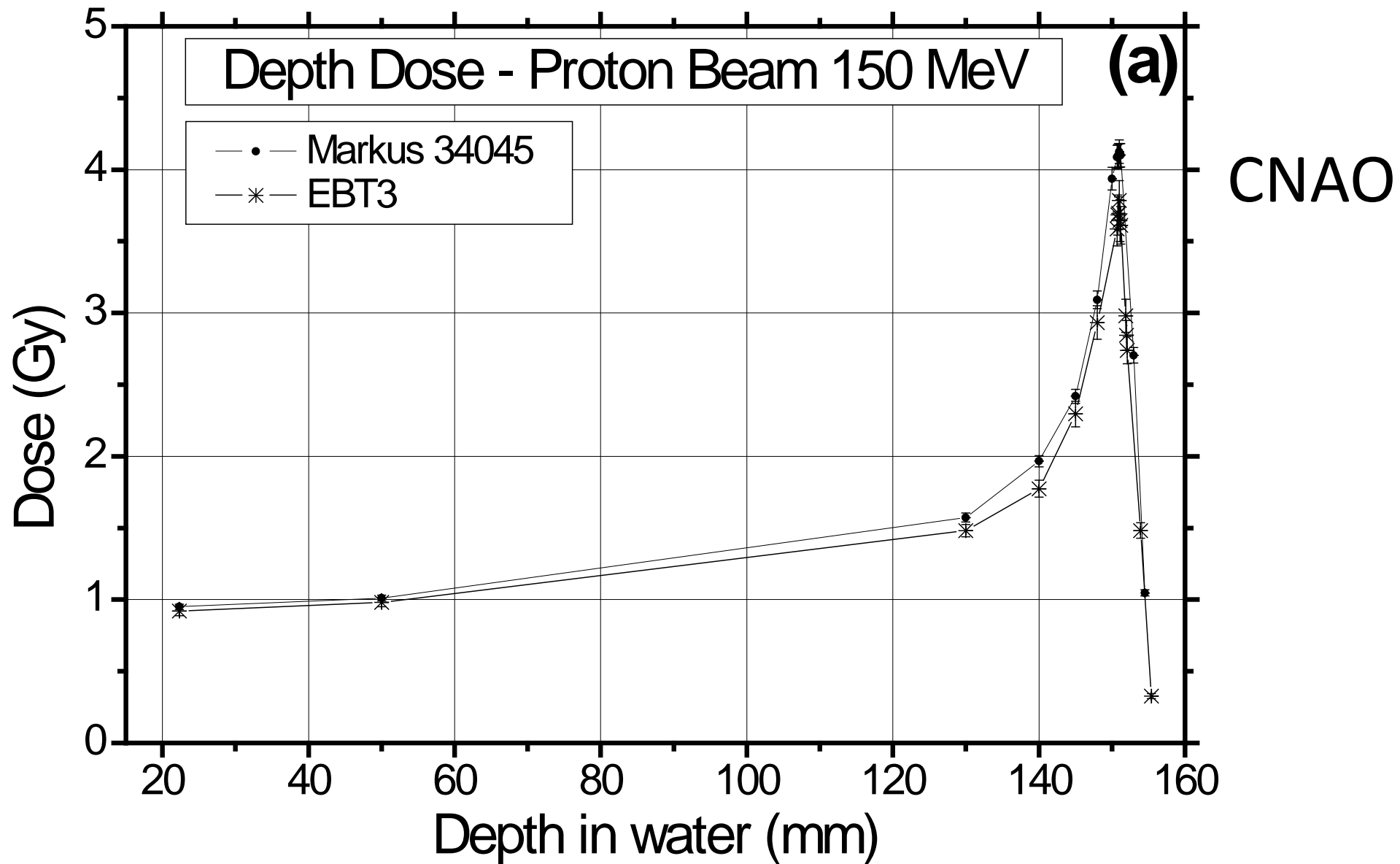
Misure per dosimetria di fasci di protoni ad energie dei MeV

Abstract

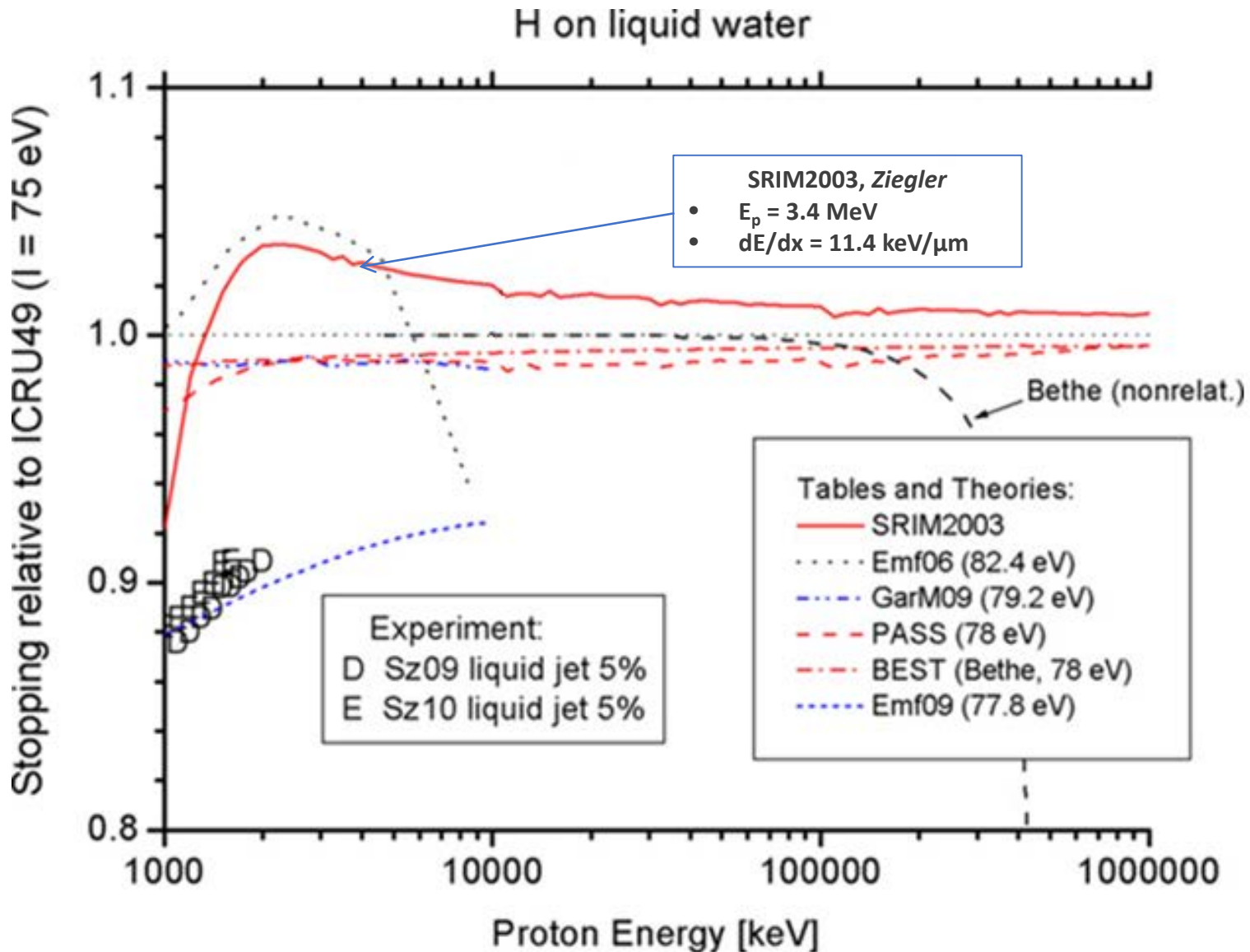
Nell'uso di fasci di protoni di alta energia per adroterapia è di interesse la misura della dose rilasciata in acqua a fine range, per energie dell'ordine dei MeV. L'acceleratore Tandem è particolarmente adatto a generare tali fasci. Si intende misurare il potere frenante dell'acqua per protoni di energia di 1-6 MeV mediante misure di perdita di energia in una targhetta liquida di noto spessore.

Inoltre, si intende misurare la curva dose-risposta di film radiocromici utilizzati per la dosimetria protonica.

Paolo Russo, Luigi Campajola, Pierluigi Casolaro, Roberta Castriconi



Potere frenante, protoni in acqua liquida



Potere frenante: simulazioni

- ⊕ N: *National Institute of Standard and Technologies*
- ⊕ S: SRIM
- ⊕ T: TRIM
- ⊕ L: LISE

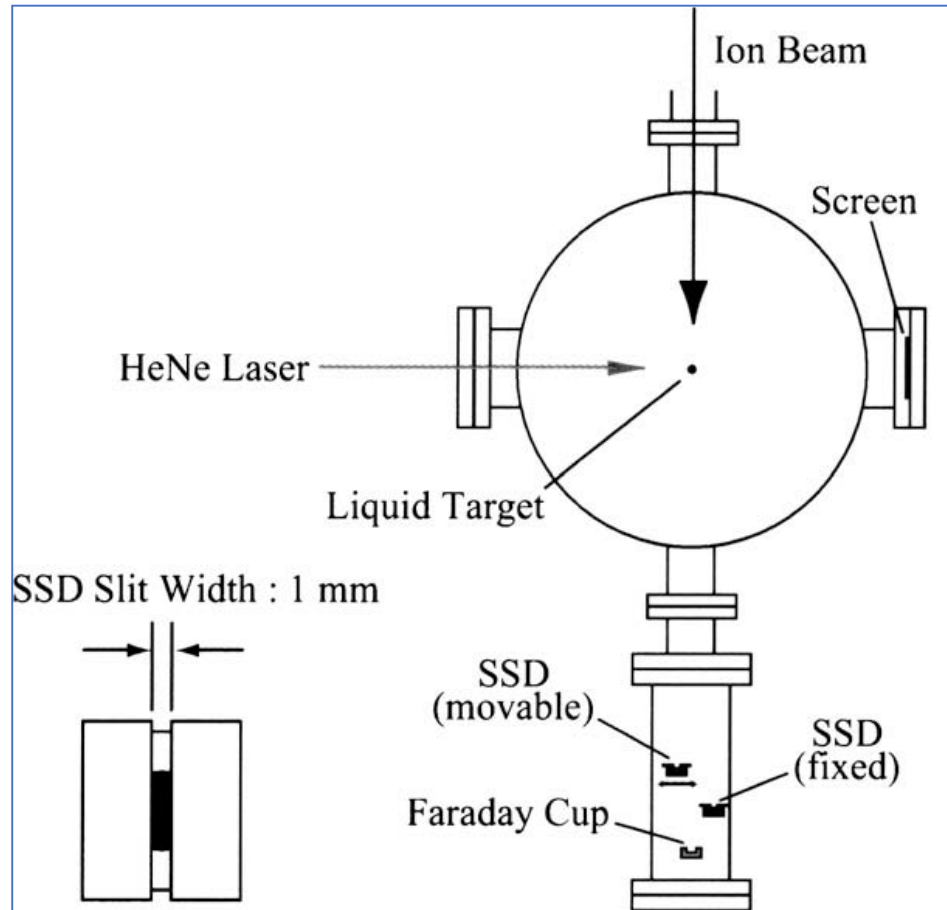
- ⊕ δ (%) : scostamento %

E_p (MeV)	δ (%) dE/dx H ₂ O		
	N-S	N-T	N-L
2.0	-3.6	-26.0	-26.4
2.5	-3.6	-24.2	-16.9
3.0	-3.3	-18.5	-13.0
3.4	-7.5	-18.9	-34.0
3.5	-3.1	-15.2	-10.7
4.0	-2.3	-13.2	-9.3

dE/dx (keV/ μ m); $E_p = 3.4$ MeV			
N	S	T	L
10.6	11.4	12.6	14.2

δ (%) anche superiori al 30 %

Sezioni d'urto di potere frenante



- ⊕ p (2 MeV) \rightarrow H₂O (50 μ m)
- ⊕ Getto di H₂O liquida
- ⊕ 5-50 mrad
- ⊕ Rivelatori SSD
- ⊕ Discrepanza con i dati delle simulazioni \approx 11%

Stopping cross section of liquid water for MeV energy protons

M. Shimizu et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. in Phys. Res. B 267 (2009) 2667–2670

Perdita di energia di protoni in H₂O liquida

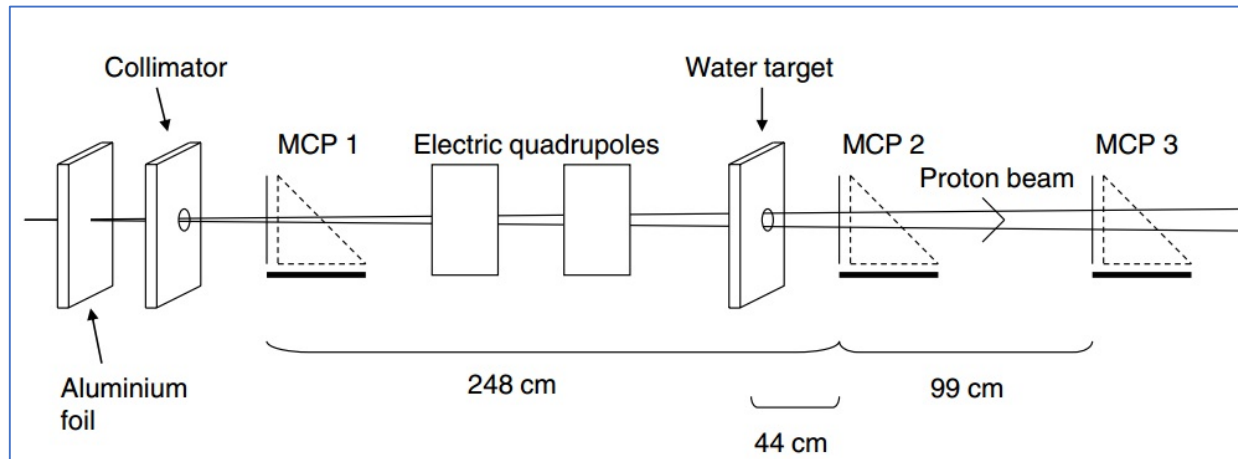
⊕ p (4.7-15.2 MeV) → H₂O

⊕ Tecnica TOF

⊕ Rivelatori MCP

⊕ Accordo con la teoria

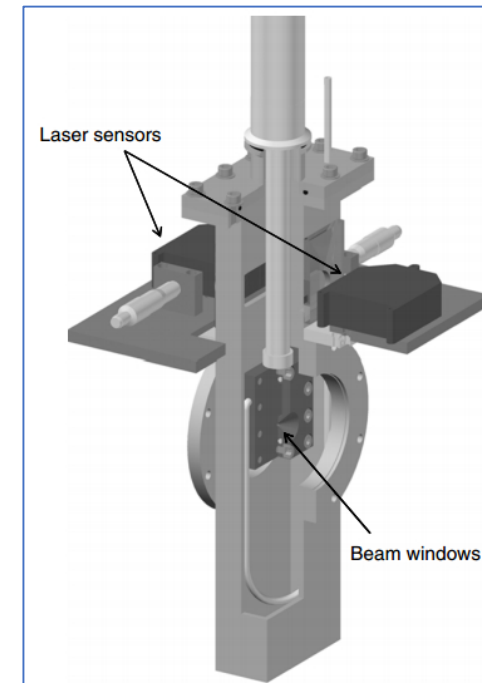
Setup sperimentale



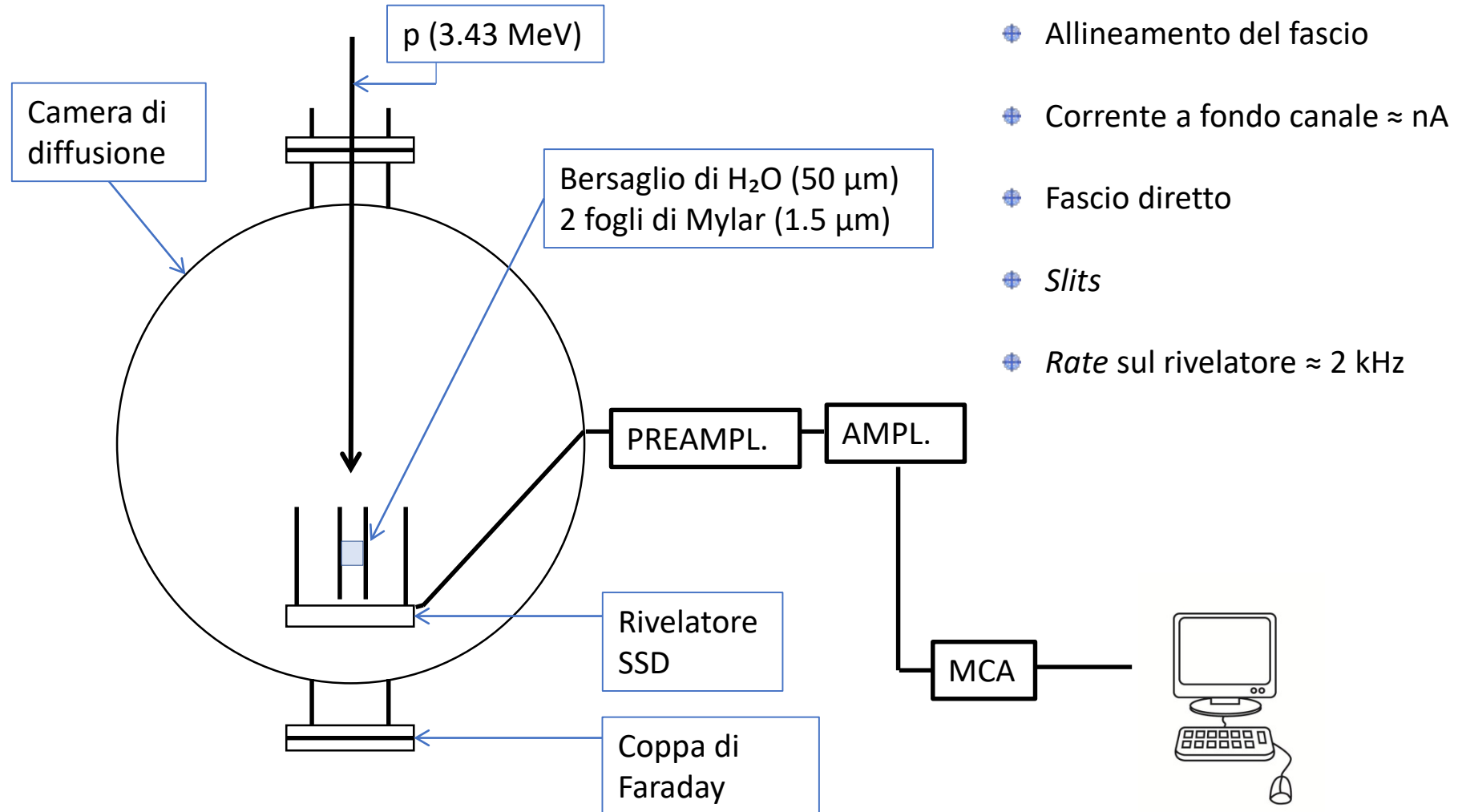
Energy loss measurement of protons in liquid water

T. Siiskonen et al., Phys. Med. Biol. 56 (2011) 2367–2374

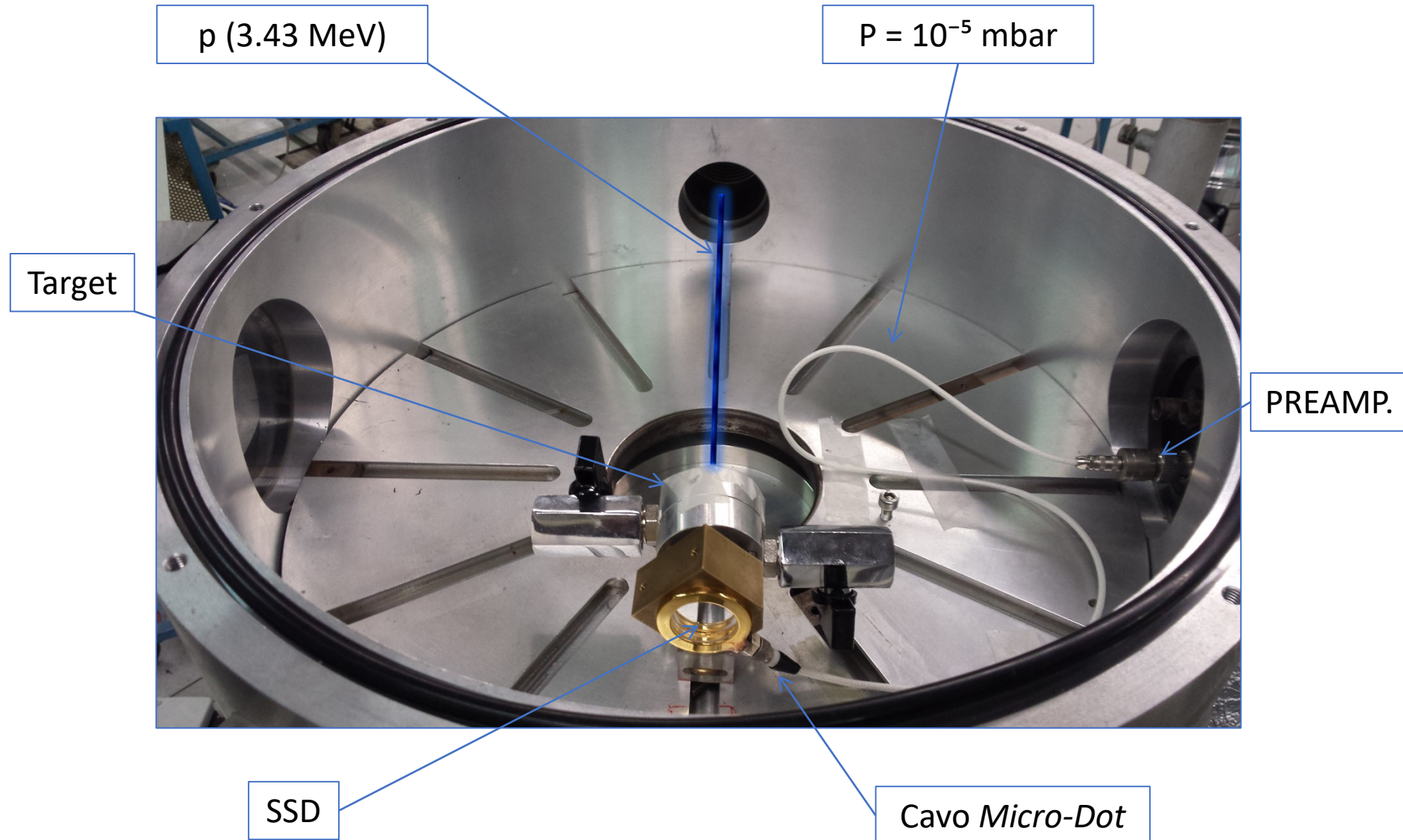
Target di H₂O



Setup sperimentale Tandem TTT-3

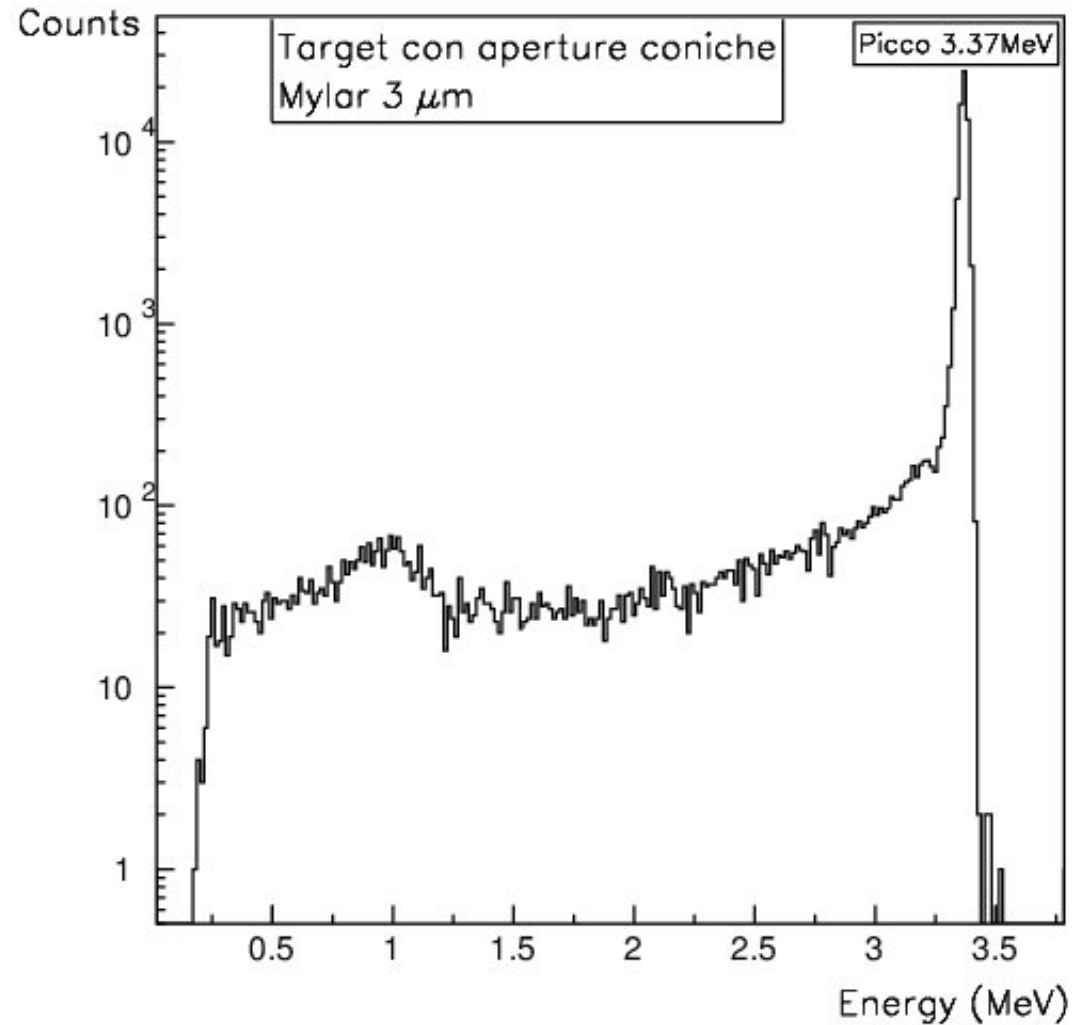


Camera di diffusione



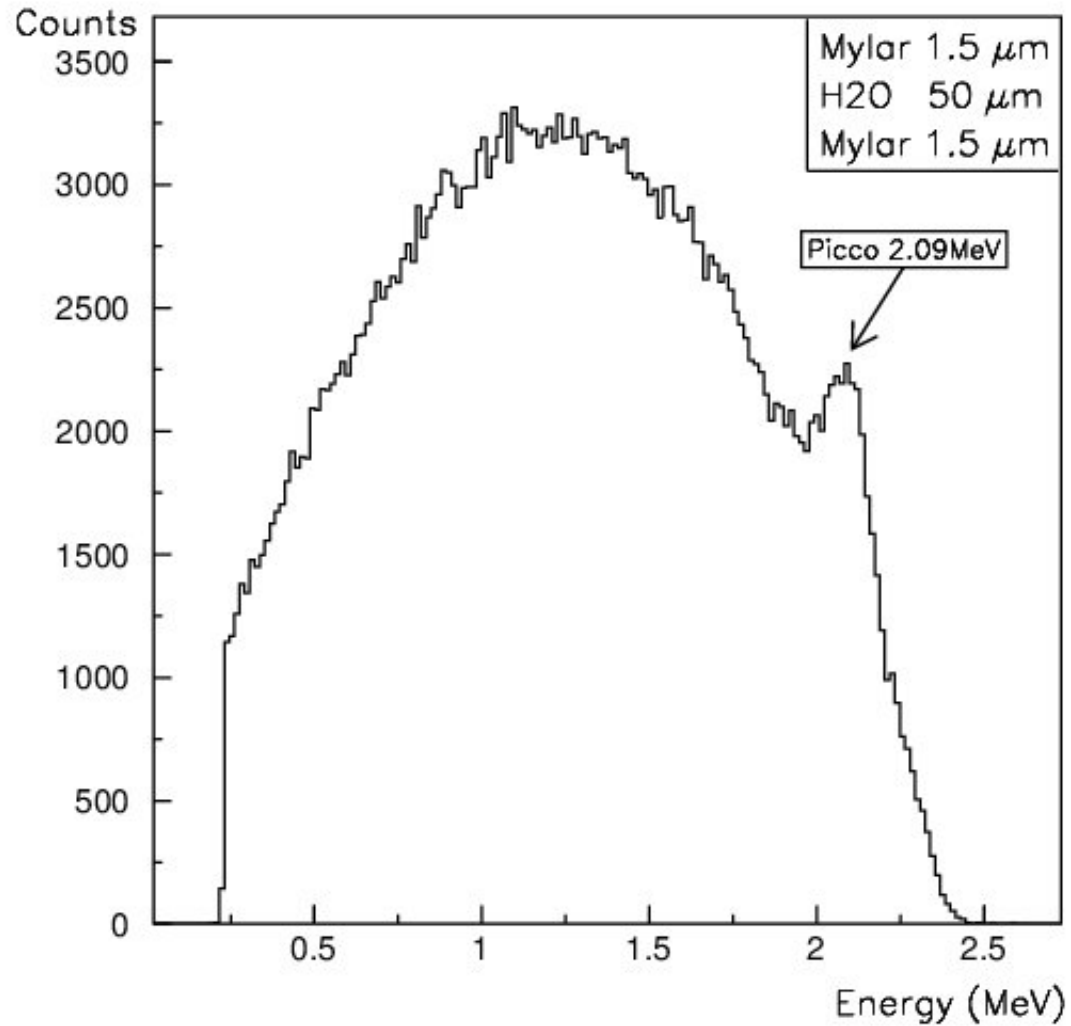
Spettri energetici (2)

p(3.43 MeV) → Mylar

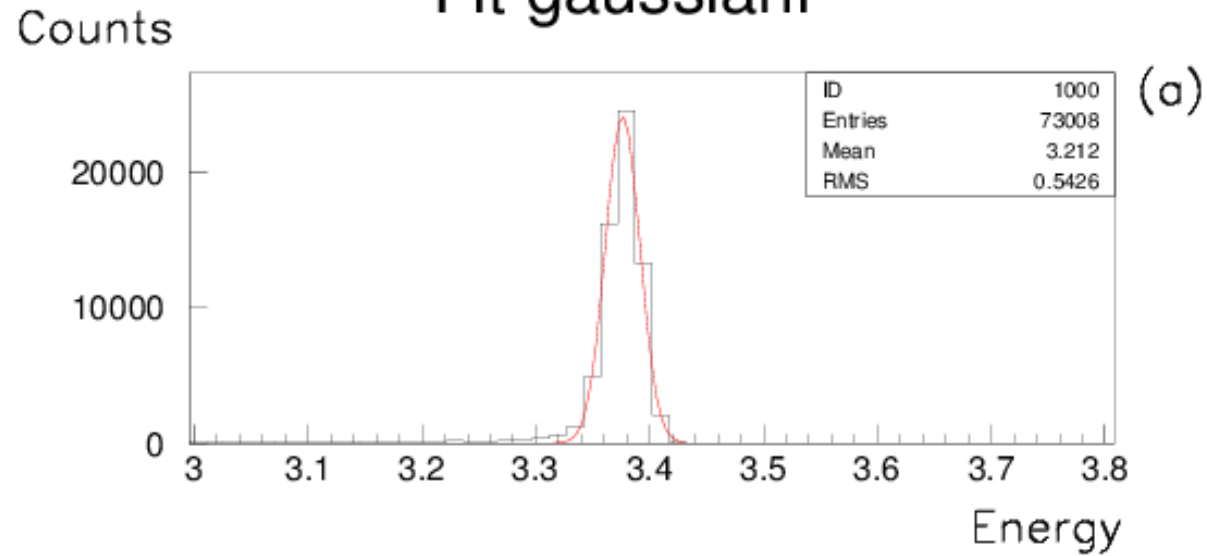


Spettri energetici (3)

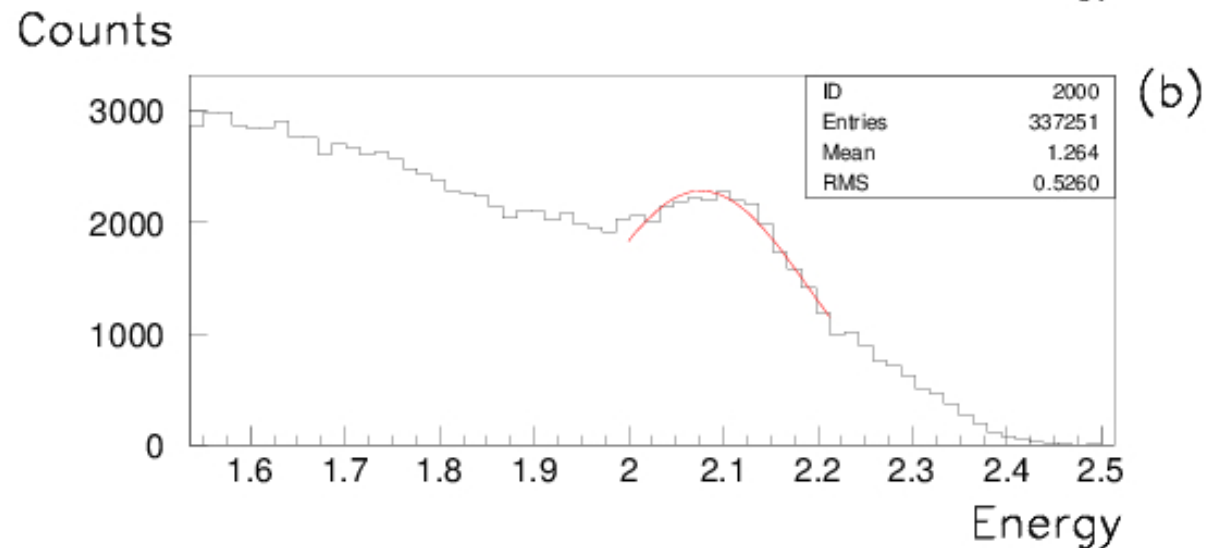
p(3.43 MeV) → Mylar + H₂O



Fit gaussiani



$$E_0 = 3.37 \pm 0.015 \text{ MeV}$$

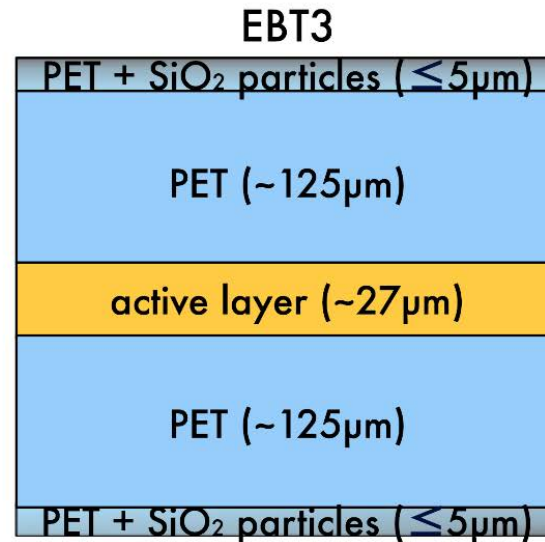
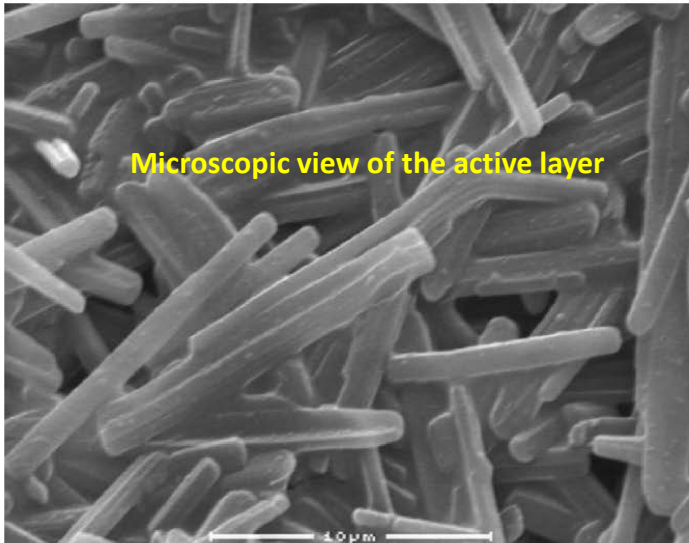


$$E_1 = 2.09 \pm 0.11 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta E = 1.29 \pm 0.11 \text{ MeV}$$

$$S = \frac{\Delta E}{(\Delta x)_{\text{nominale}}} = 25.8 \pm 2.2 \text{ keV}/\mu\text{m}$$

The GAFCROMIC™ EBT3 Dosimetry Film



- External Beam Therapy – EBT**
- 2D dosimetric detector
 - High spatial resolution
 - Wide dose range (1cGy – 40Gy)
 - Near tissue-equivalent
 - Energy-independent

EBT3 film pieces after irradiation at different doses



Material composition: *percentages by atom*

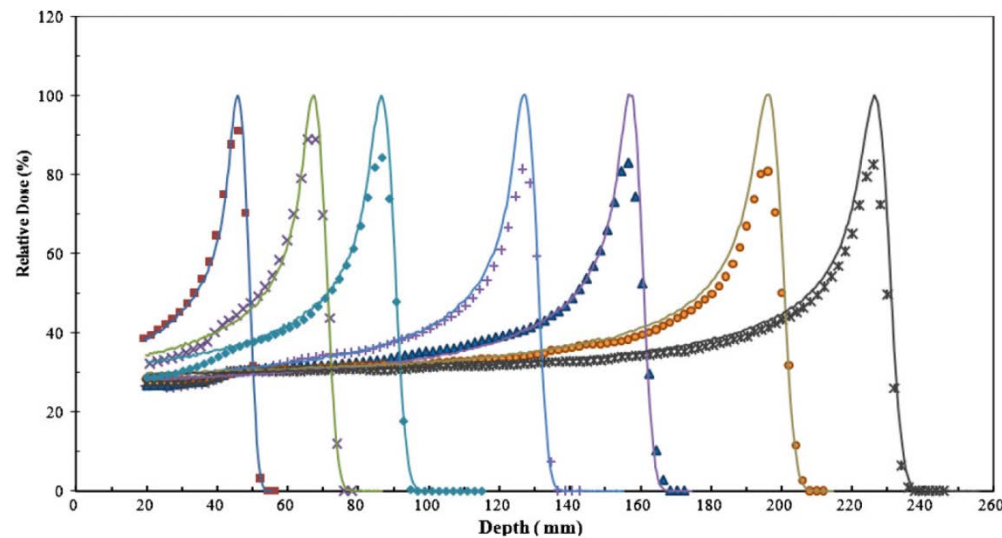
EBT3	H	Li	C	N	O	Na	S	Cl	K	Br
Act. Layer	58.2	0.8	29.2	0.1	10.7	0.1	0.1	0.9		
PET	36.4	–	45.5	–	18.2	–	–	–		
PET + SiO ₂	PET = 99.986, SiO ₂ = 0.014									

The Film Response to Ions—Quenching

Ion irradiations produce an inhomogeneous dose deposition and a quenching effect in the film response occurs (track structure theory). The film response depends on the kinetic energy of the ions and corresponding linear energy transfer (LET) of the radiation.

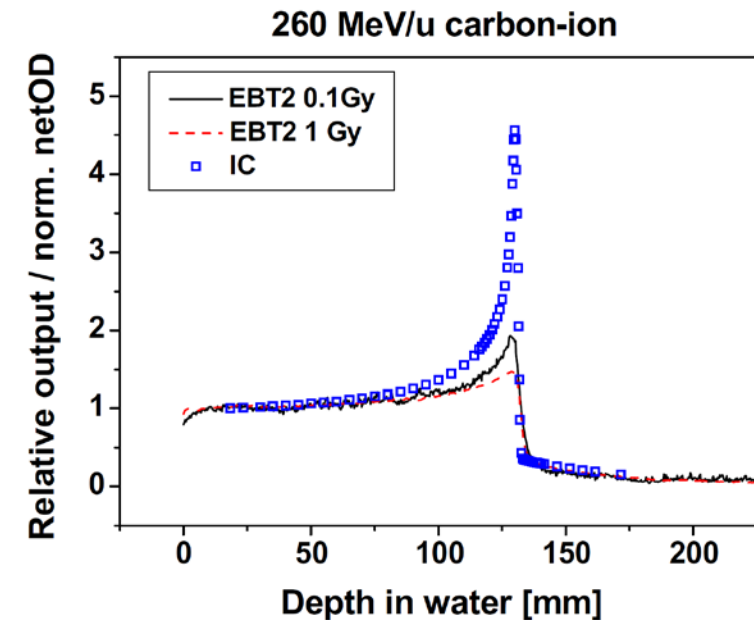
Response to Proton beams

- Depth-dose curves in water—EBT vs. IC
- Energy range 78 –186 MeV (50–230 mm)
- 10–20% dose reduction at Bragg peak



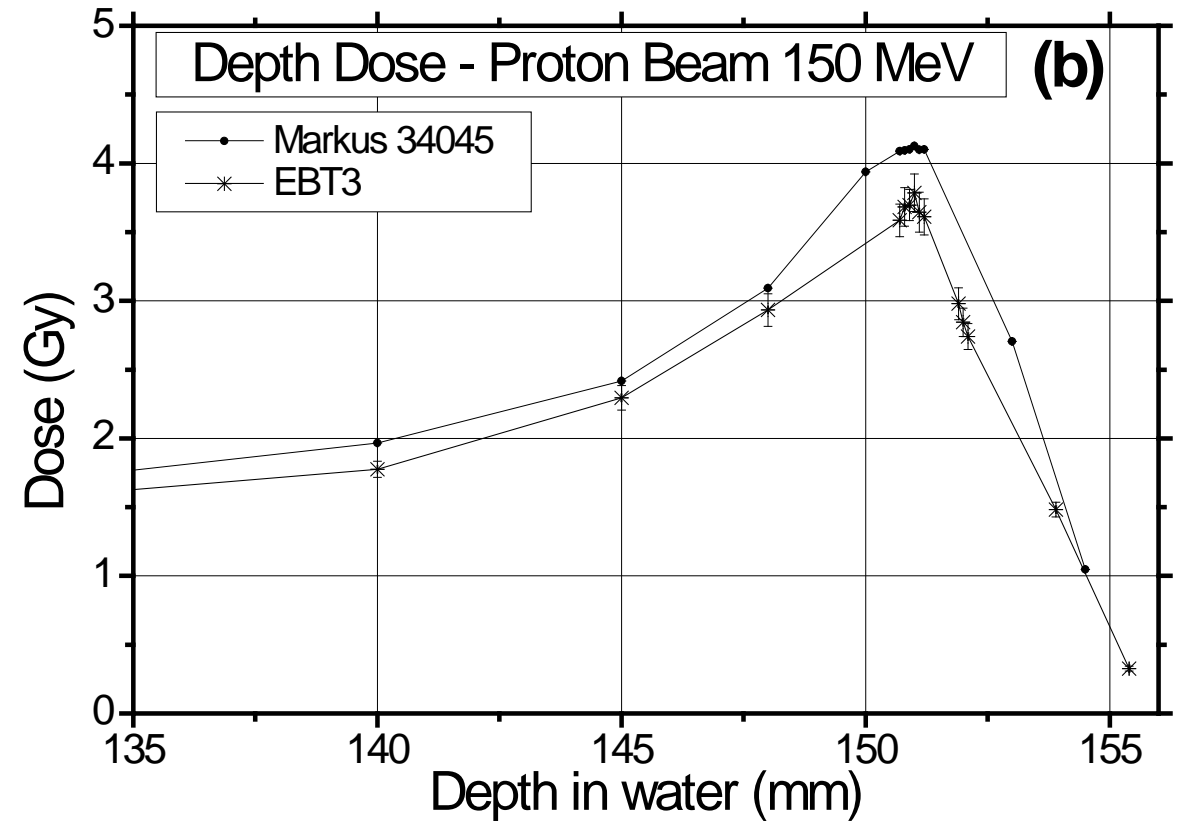
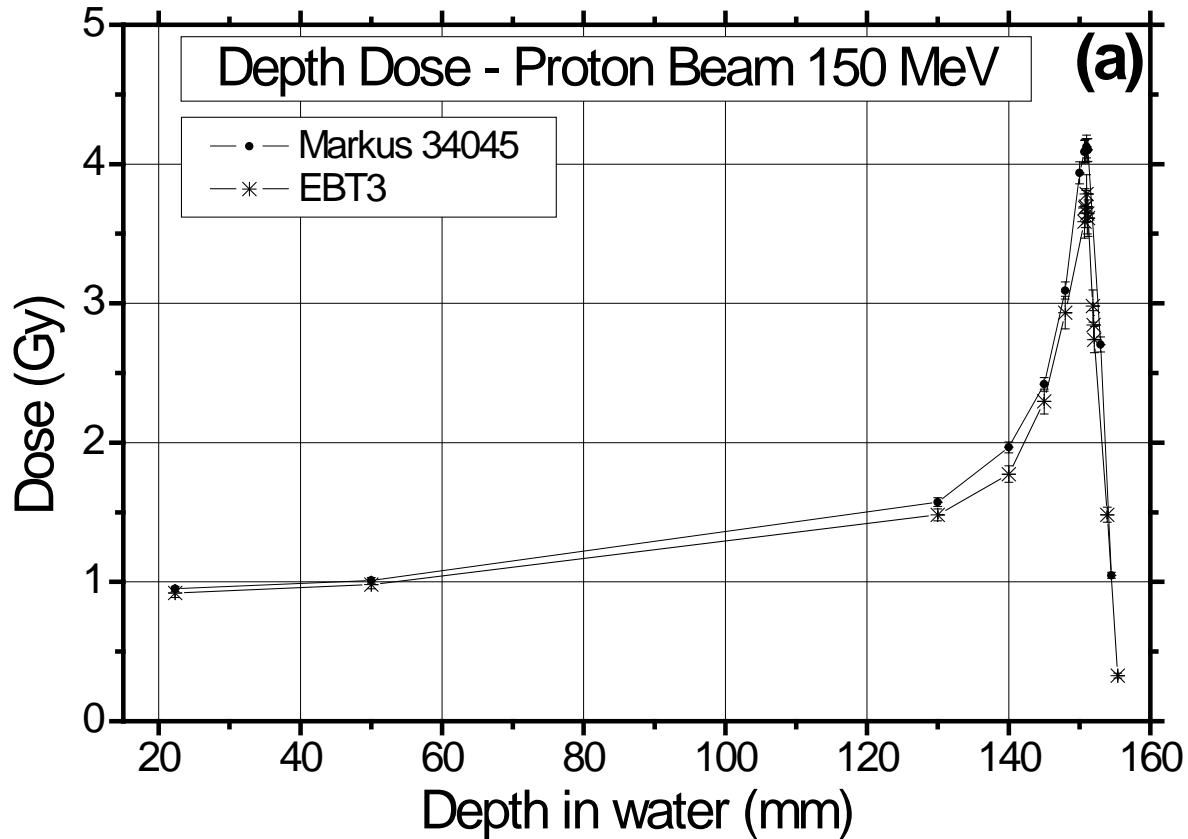
Response to Carbon ion beams

- Depth-dose curves in water—EBT2 vs. IC
- ^{12}C ions 260 MeV/u (125 mm)



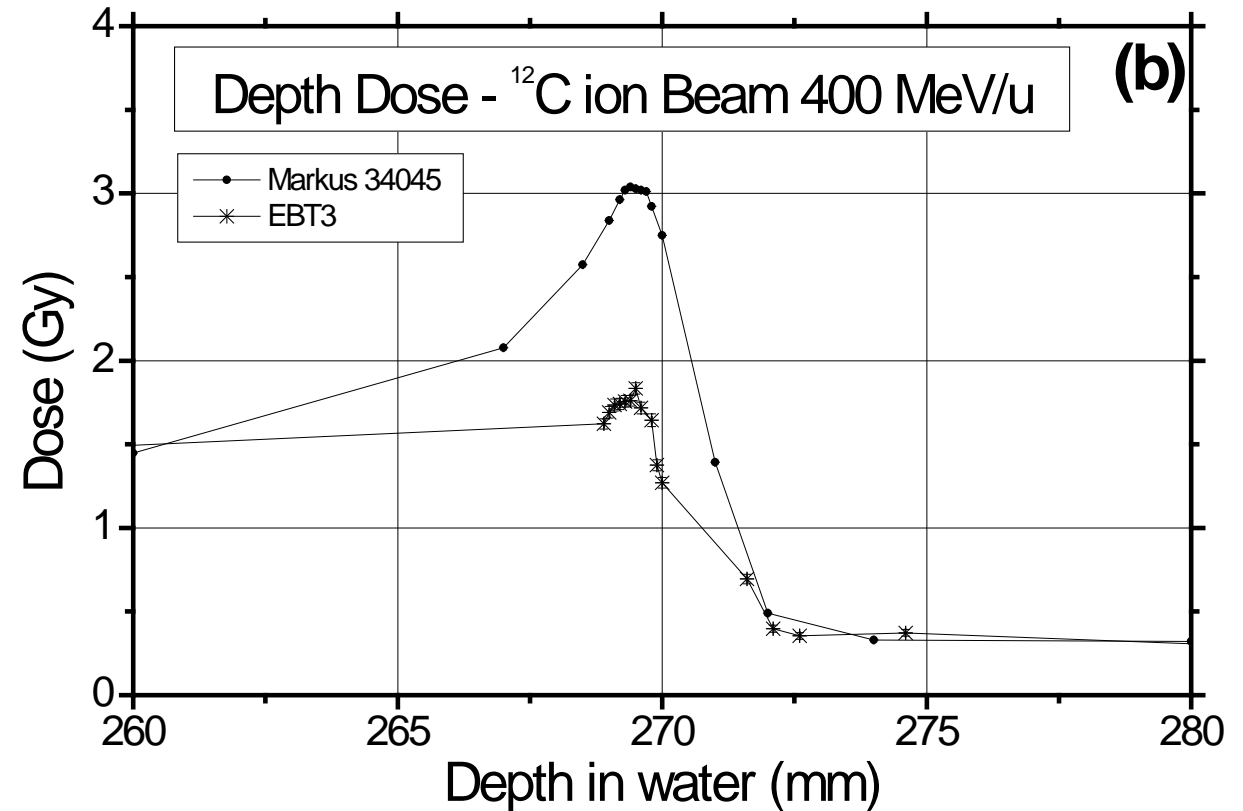
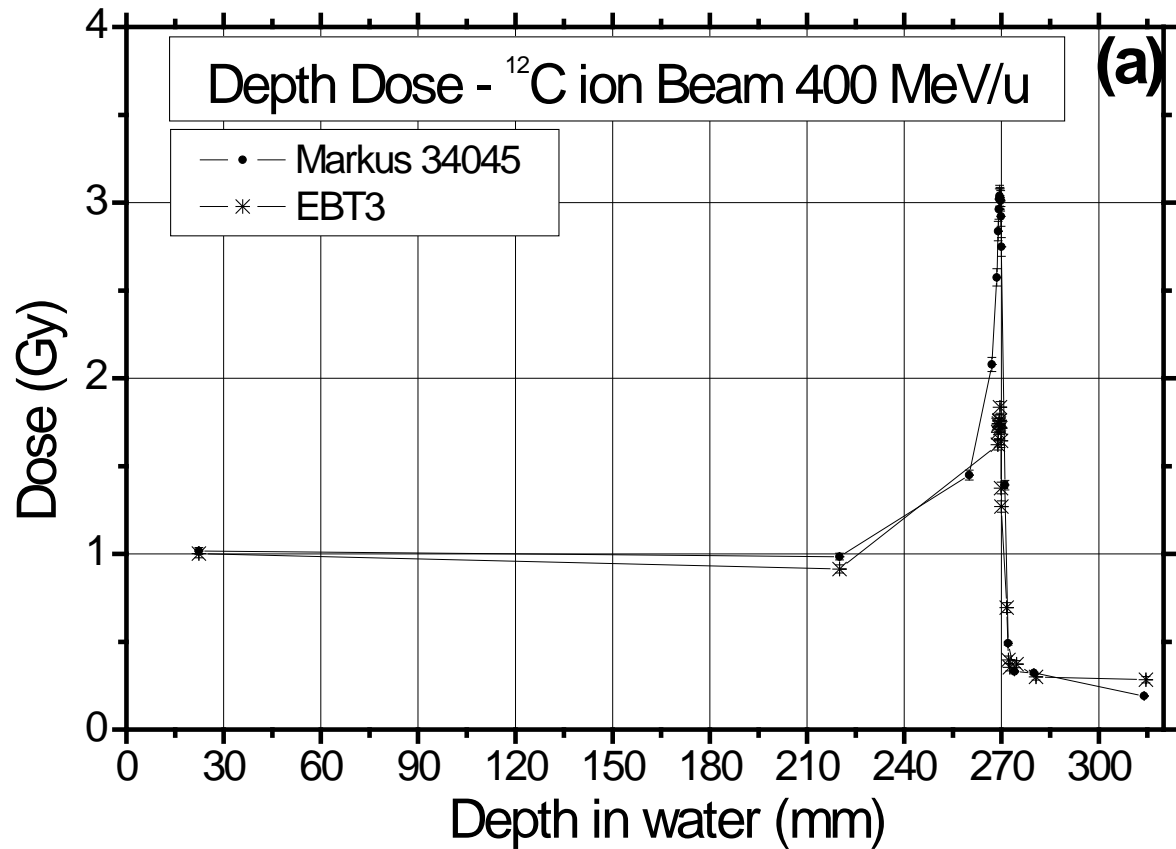
Depth-Dose Curve in Water for PROTONS

Average dose ratio EBT3 vs. Markus chamber in the Bragg peak region
 0.90 ± 0.04 (under-response of about **10%**)



Depth-Dose Curve in Water for ^{12}C ions

Average dose ratio EBT3 vs. Markus chamber in the Bragg peak region
 0.58 ± 0.02 (under-response of about **40%**)



The GAFCROMIC™ EBT3 Dosimetry Film

