

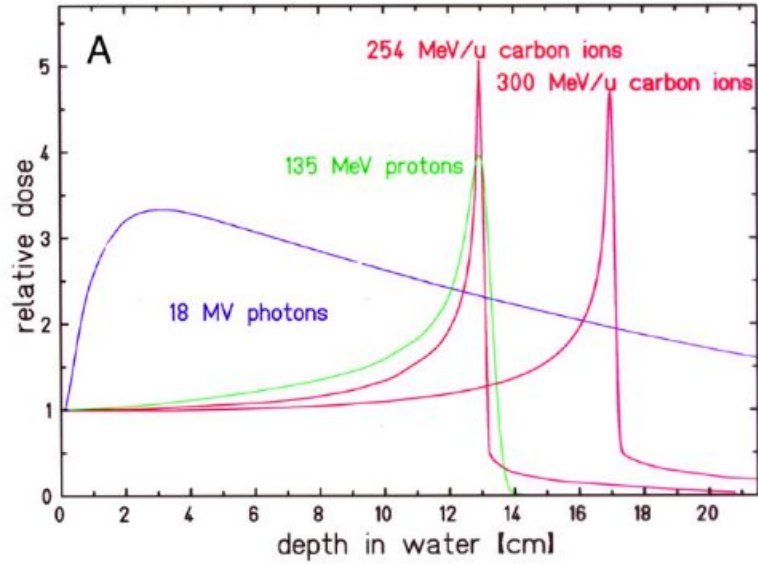
The first approach to the range of a proton beam determination in phantoms

Szymon Niedźwiecki

Plan

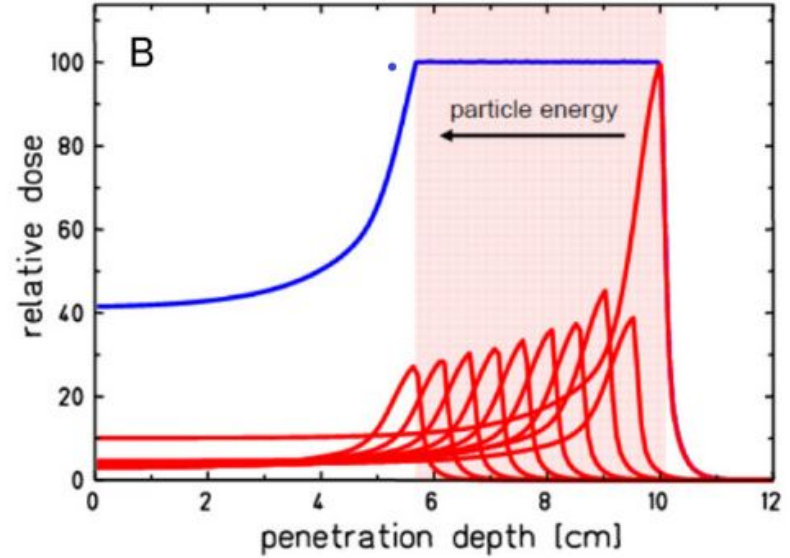
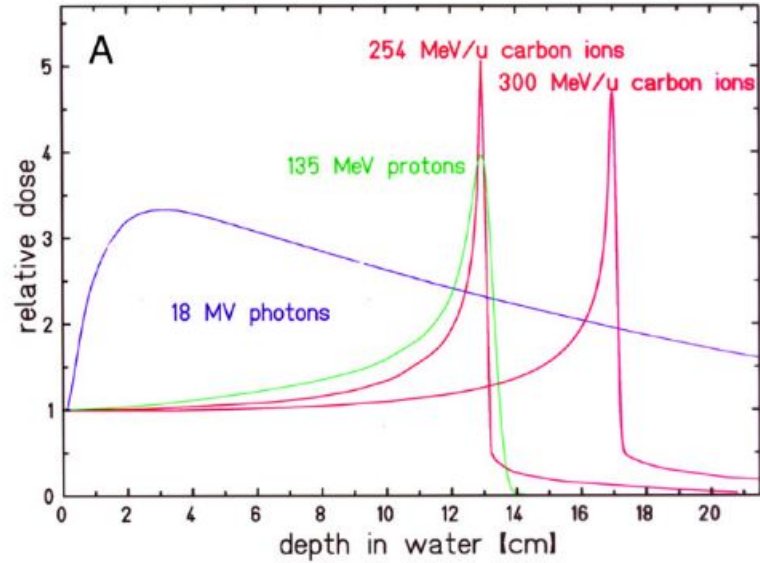
1. Motivation
2. Experimental setup
3. Data selection
4. Preliminary raw, FBP and MLEM results
5. Discussion

Motivation



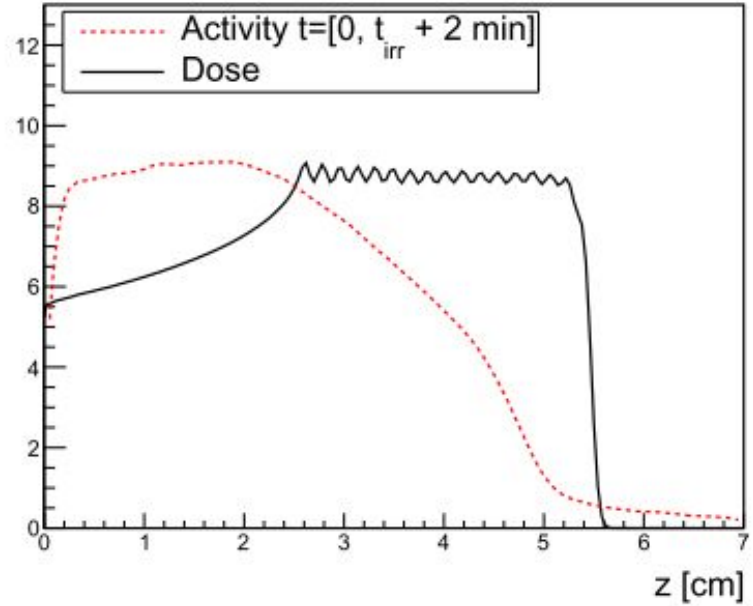
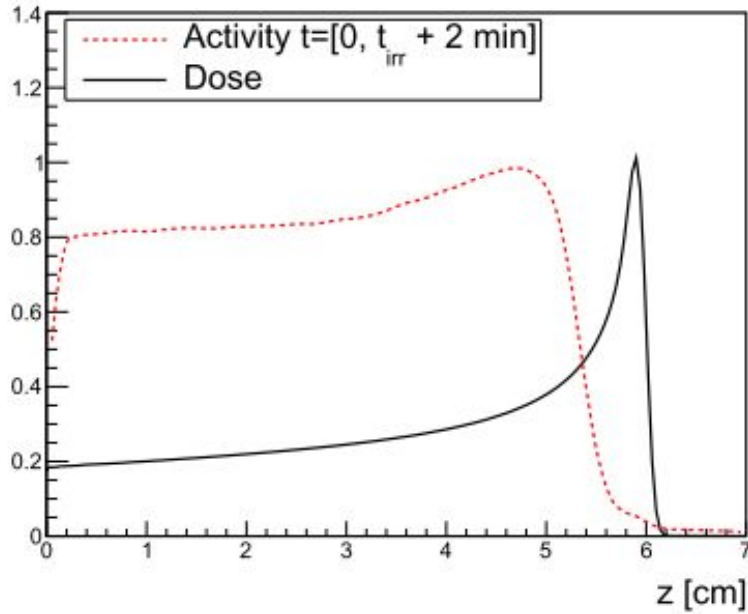
J. Baran, PhD thesis

Motivation



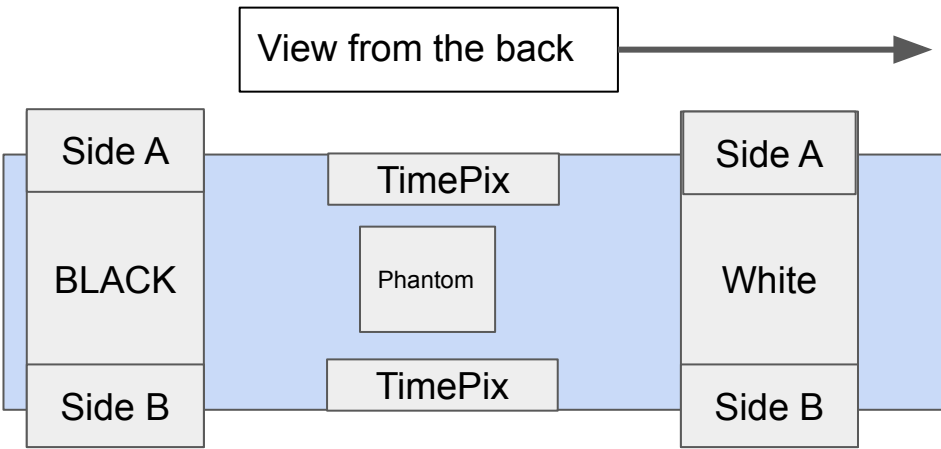
J. Baran, PhD thesis

Motivation



J. Baran, PhD thesis

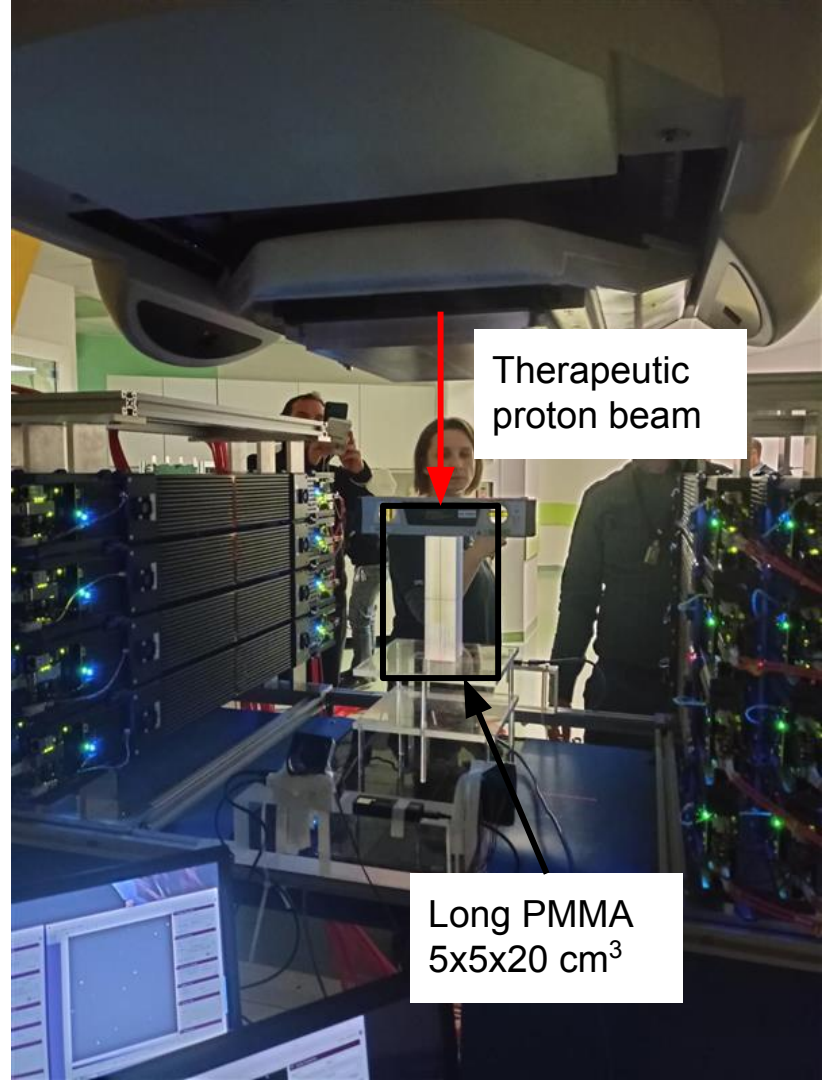
Experimental setup



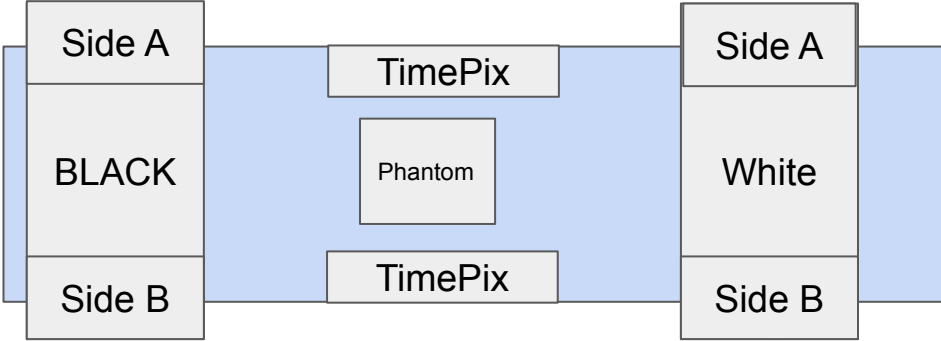
View from the front



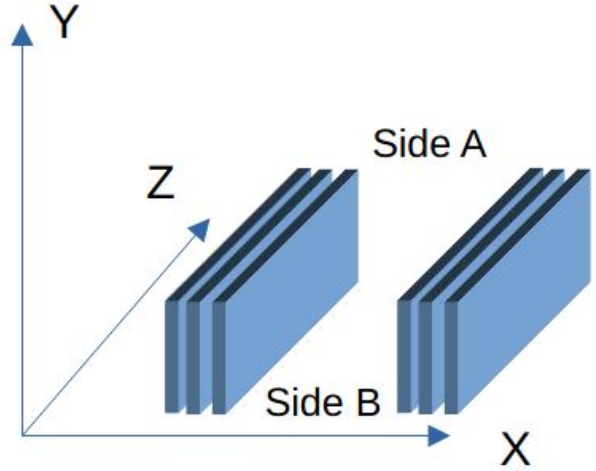
NOTE: pencil beam was used for this phantom



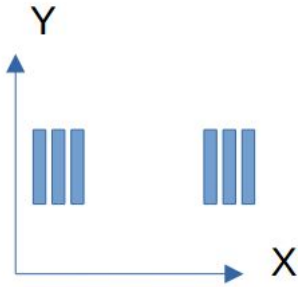
Experimental setup



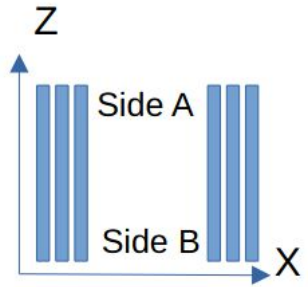
View from the front



Note: left-handed!

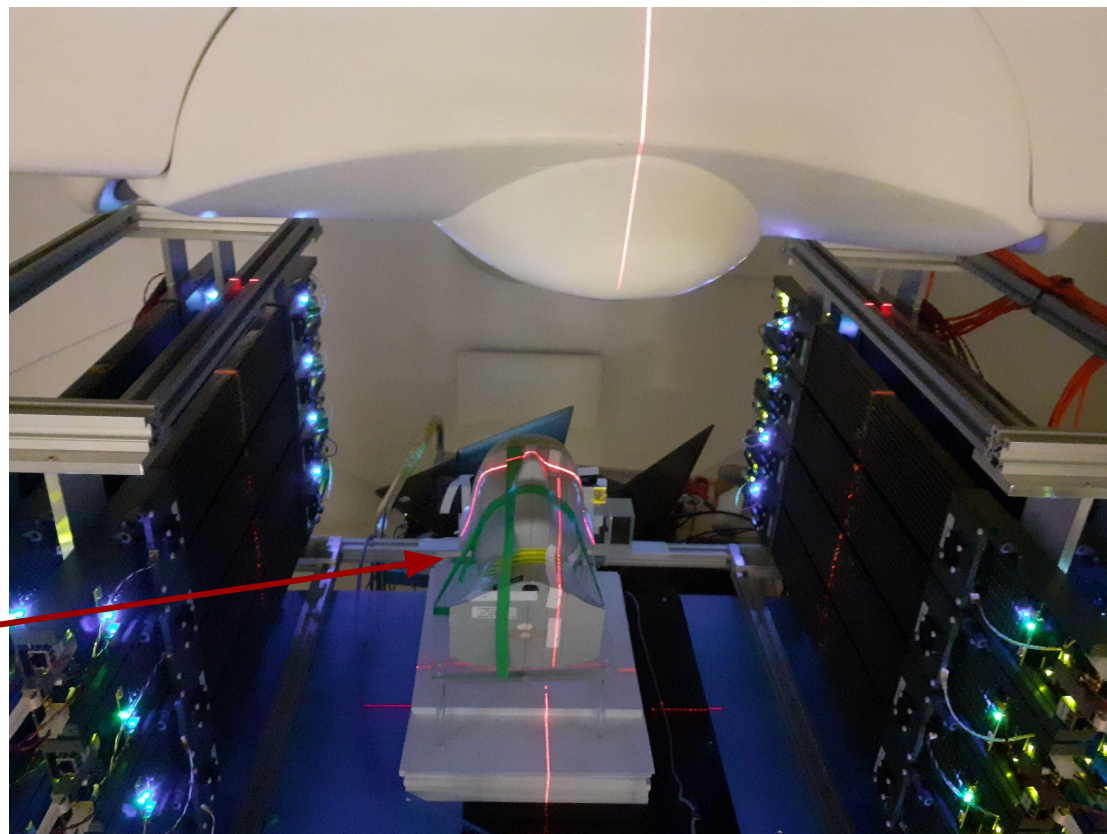
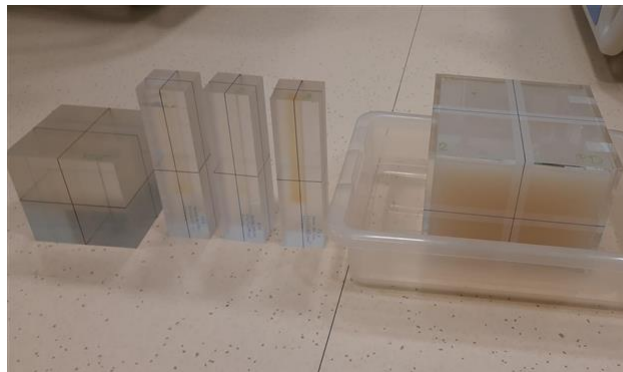


Front view from side B



View from the top

Experimental setup

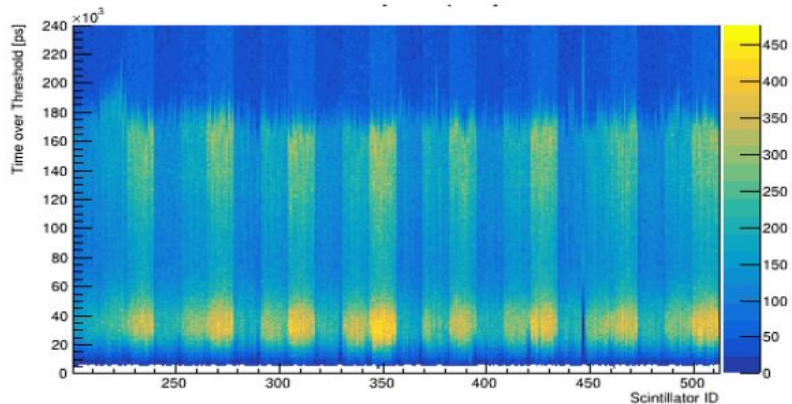
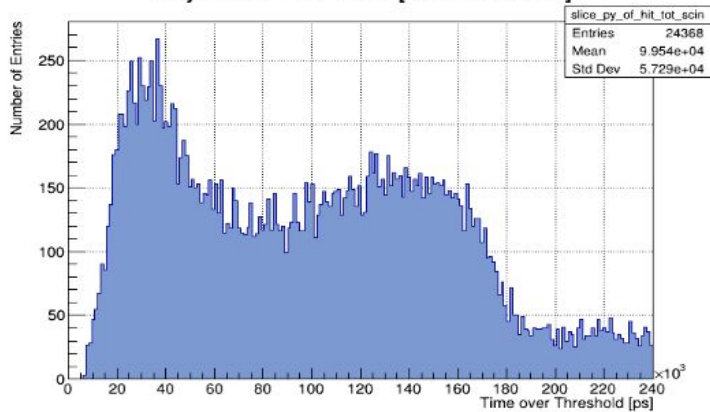


Cirs head phantom

Data selection

22Na source, @WFAIS

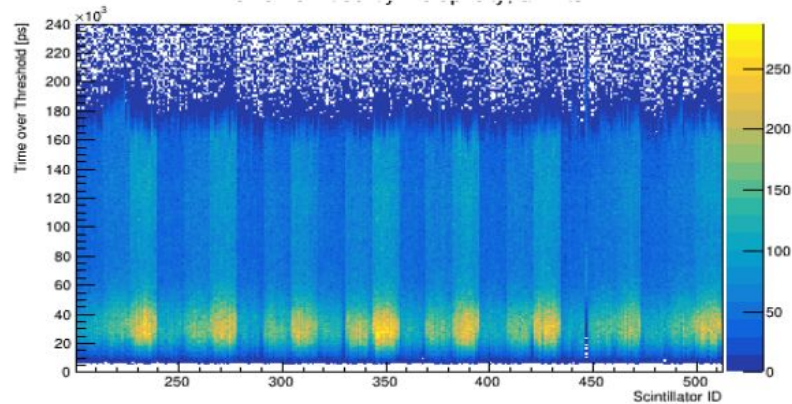
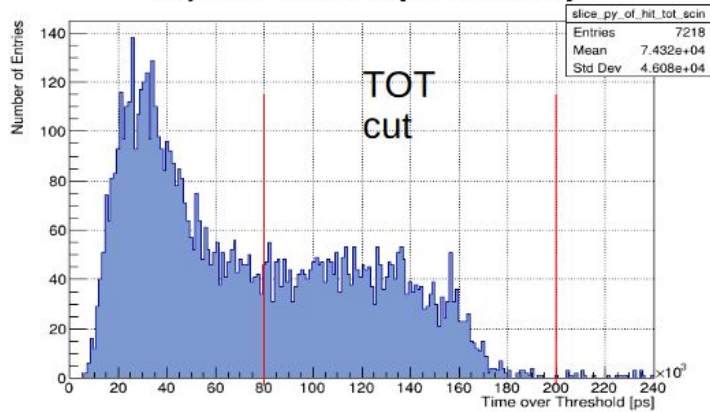
ProjectionY of binx=83 [x=282.5..283.5]



TOT

Phantom, @CCB

ProjectionY of binx=83 [x=282.5..283.5]



16 Gy deposited

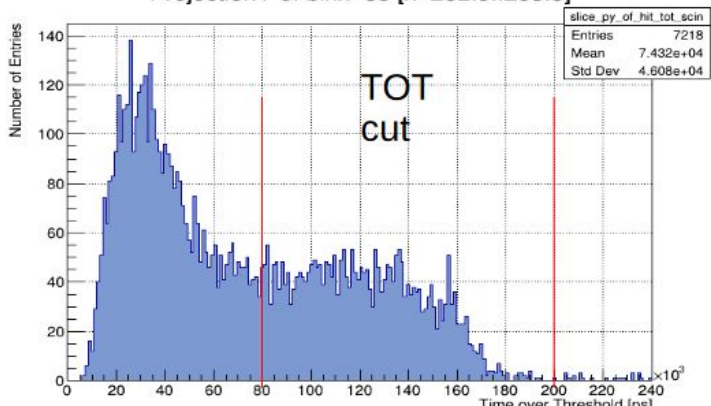
Data selection

NOTE: pencil beam
was used for this
phantom

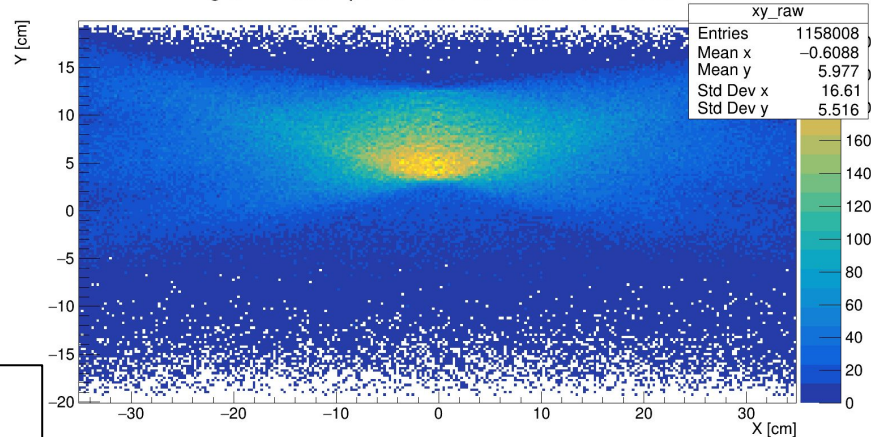
- ~ 200 - 380 keV energy cut;
- only 2 hits in 5 ns coincidence time window;
- all SiPM have to give signal;

Phantom, @CCB

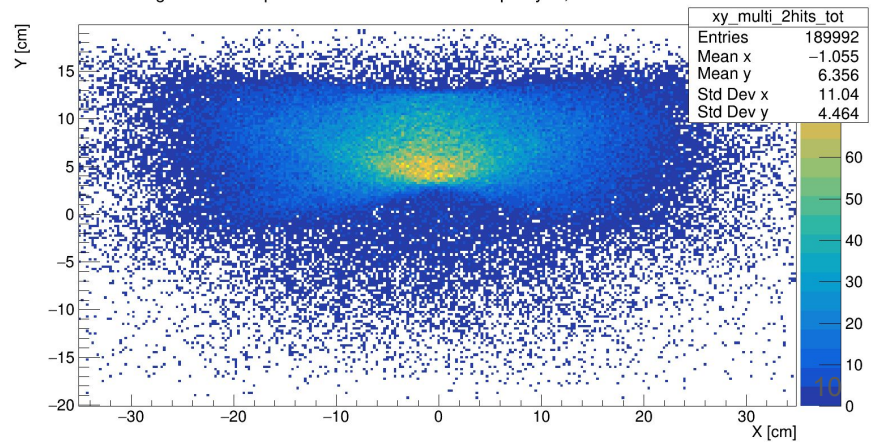
ProjectionY of binx=83 [x=282.5..283.5]



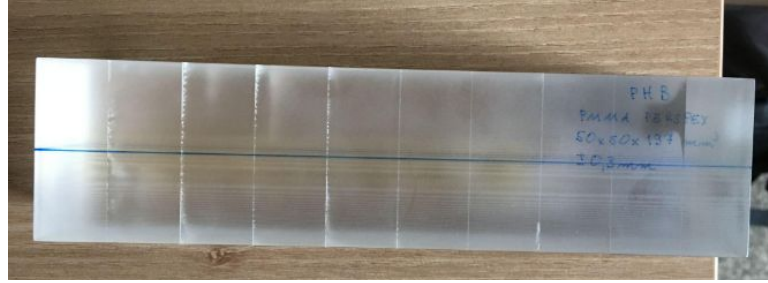
2g annihilation points reconstructed with no cuts



2g annihilation points reconstructed with multiplicity=8, 2 hit evts & TOT cut

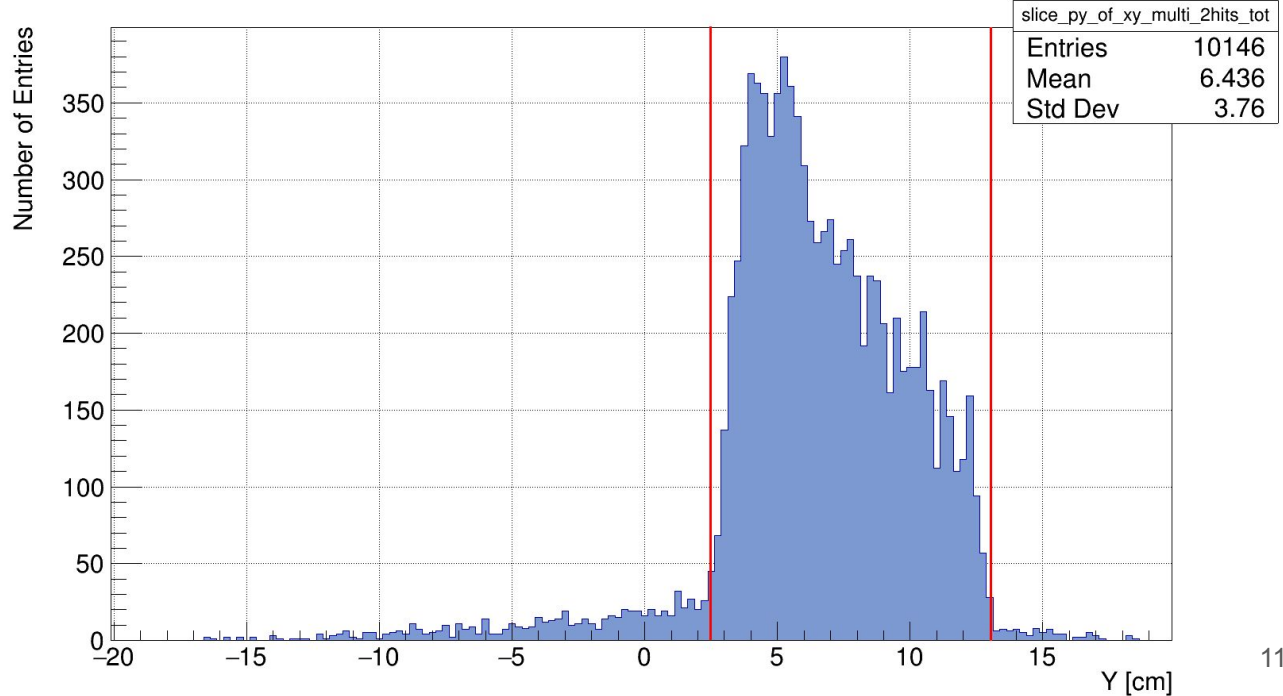


Preliminary raw results



$(13.026 - 2.464) =$
10.562 cm
Expected: 10 cm

ProjectionY of binx=[134,138] [x=-1.88..-0.62]



Preliminary results from TOF-FPB

$\sigma(\text{TOF}) = 260 \text{ ps}$

25 slices along Z

TOF bin = 1 ns

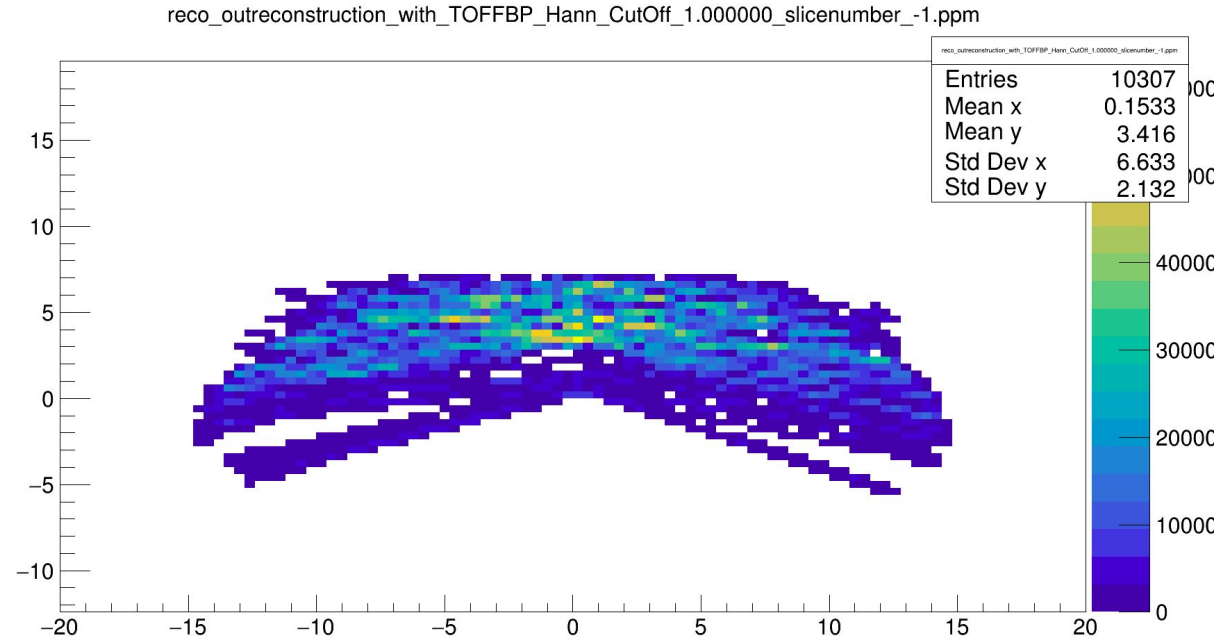
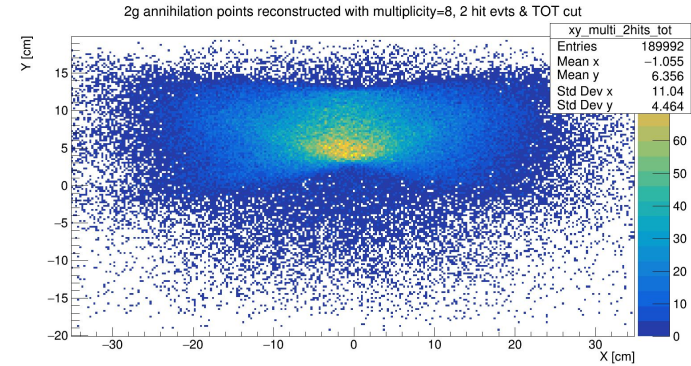
filter - Hann

cutoff 1.0

slice with highest counts

1 bin = 1 mm

**but 4 mm per voxel for
visualisation**



Preliminary results from TOF-FPB

$\sigma(\text{TOF}) = 260 \text{ ps}$

25 slices along Z

TOF bin = 1 ns

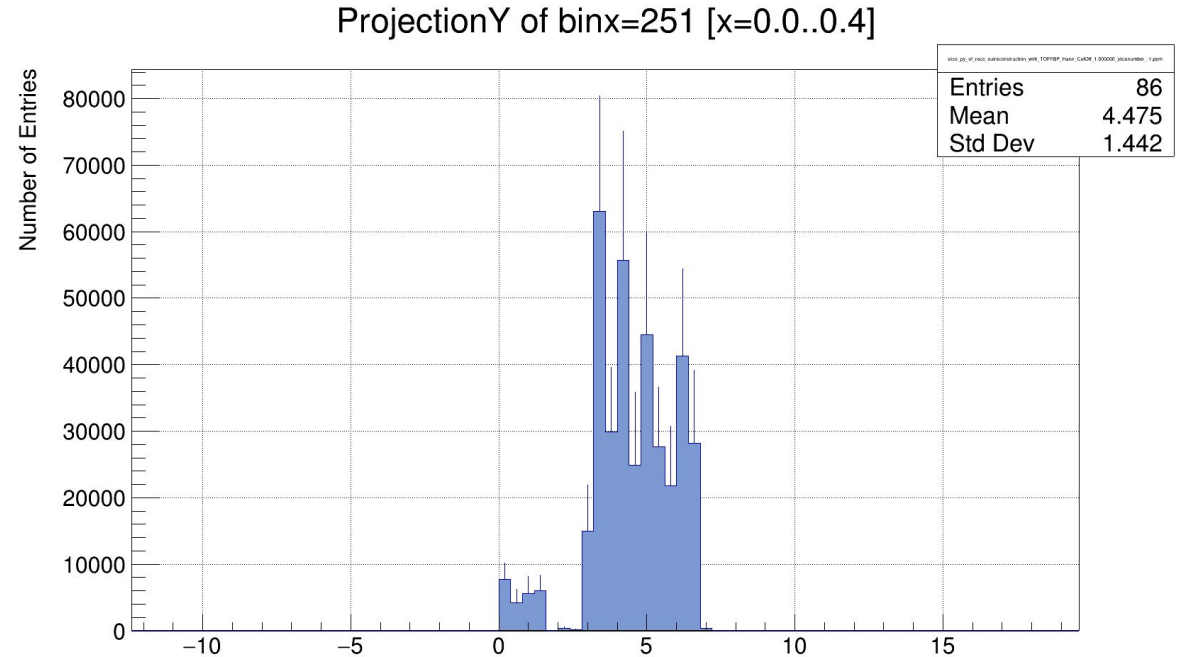
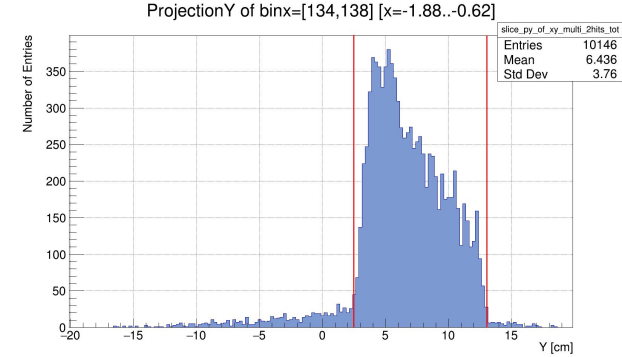
filter - Hann

cutoff 1.0

slice with highest counts

1 bin = 1 mm

**but 4 mm per voxel for
visualisation**



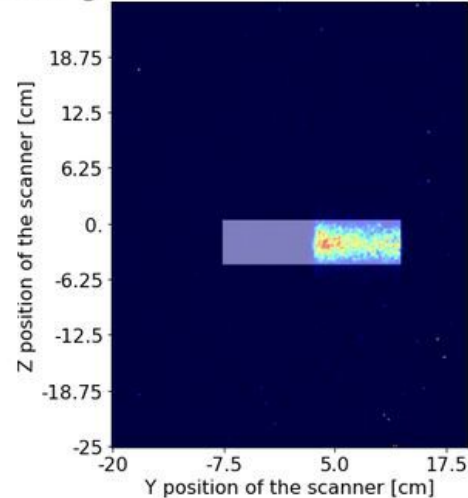
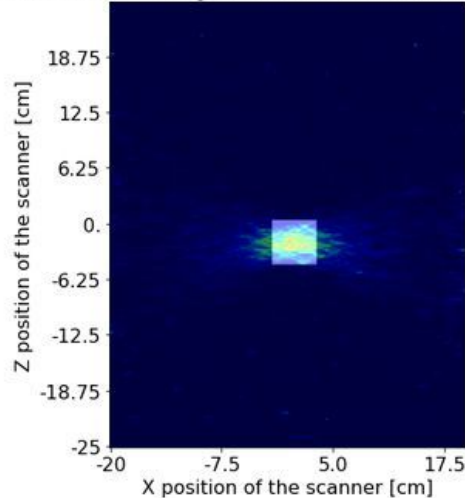
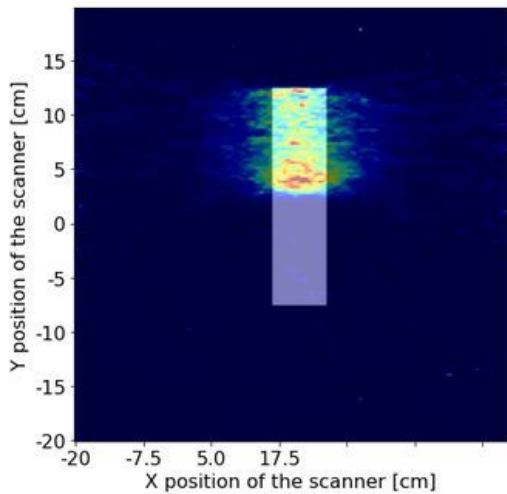
MLEM

Castor

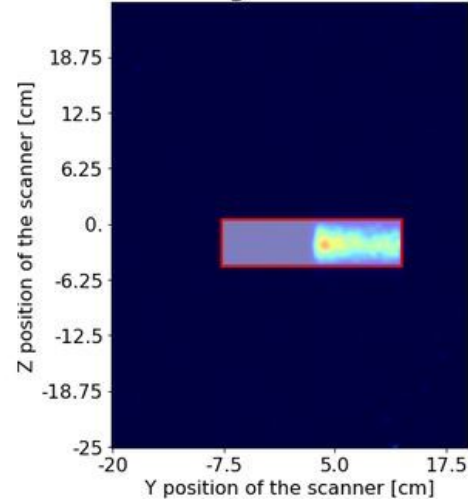
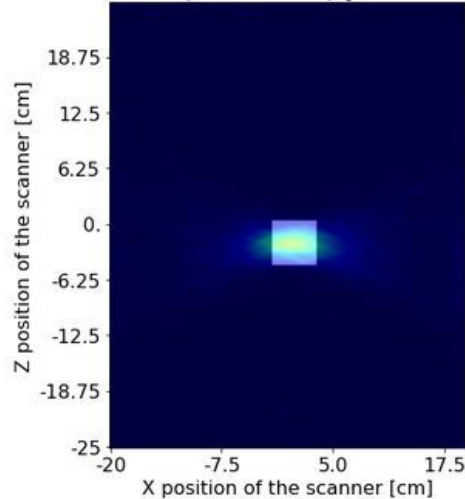
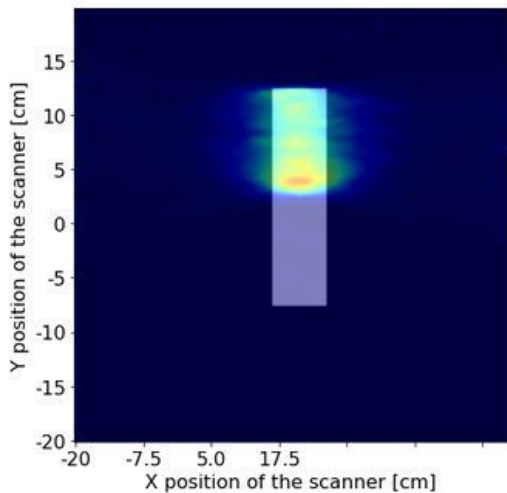
FWHM(TOF)

= 600 ps

Iteration: 3 no post-reconstruction smoothing



Iteration: 3 3D Gaussian ($\sigma=1$ voxel) post-reconstruction smoothing



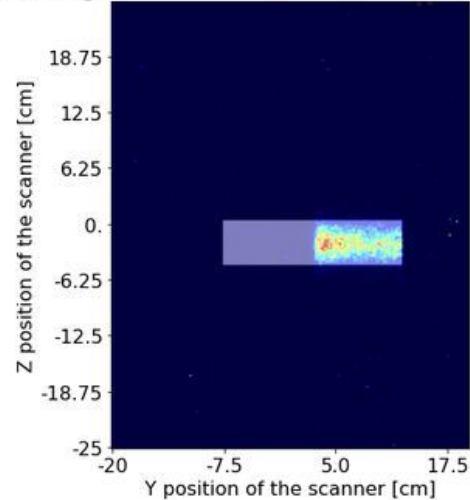
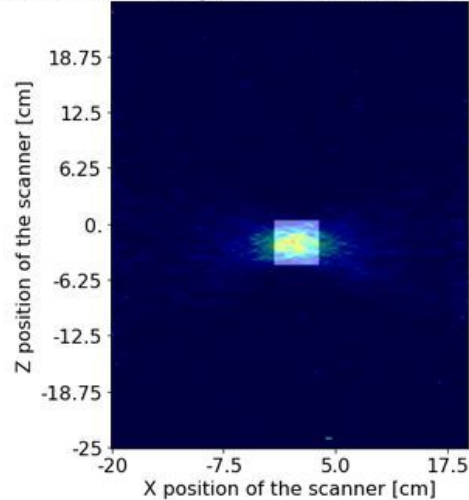
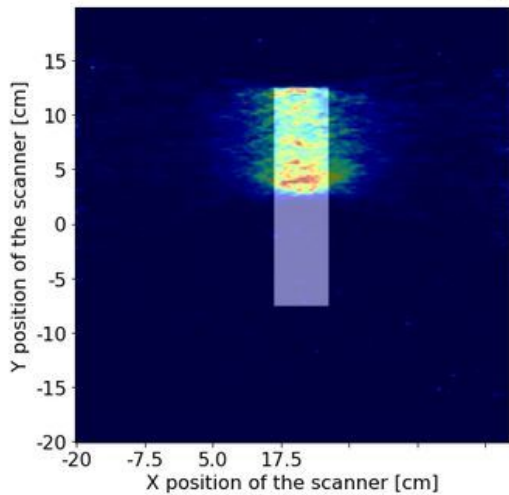
MLEM

Castor

FWHM(TOF)

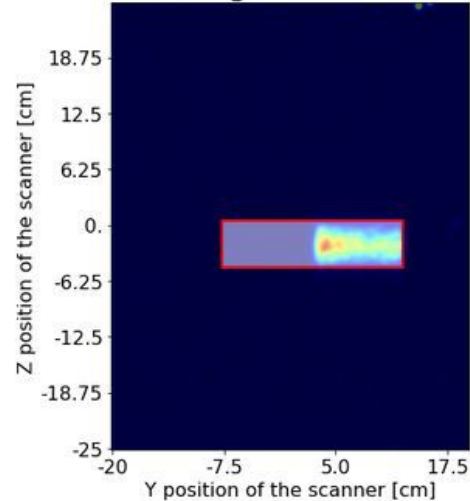
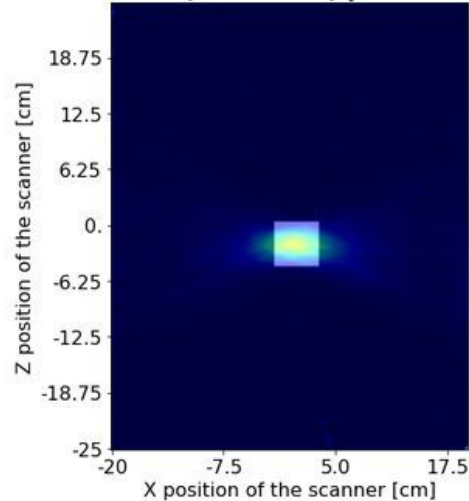
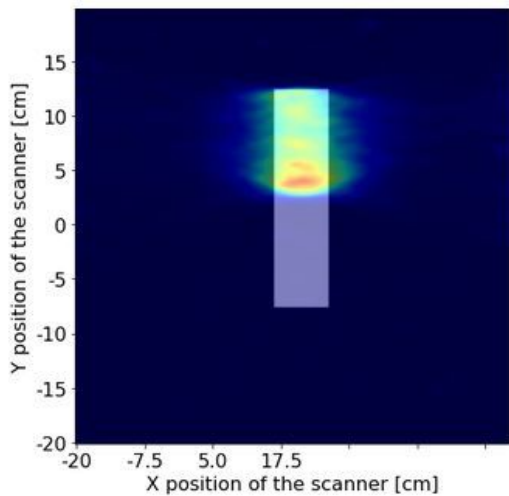
= 300 ps

Iteration: 3 **no post-reconstruction smoothing**



Iteration: 3

3D Gaussian ($\sigma=1$ voxel) post-reconstruction smoothing



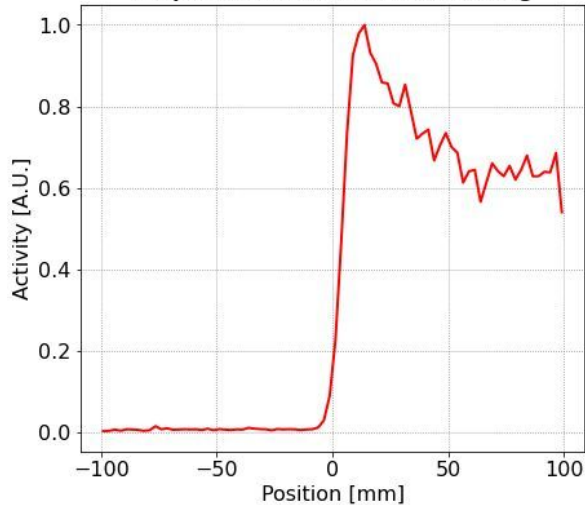
MLEM

Castor

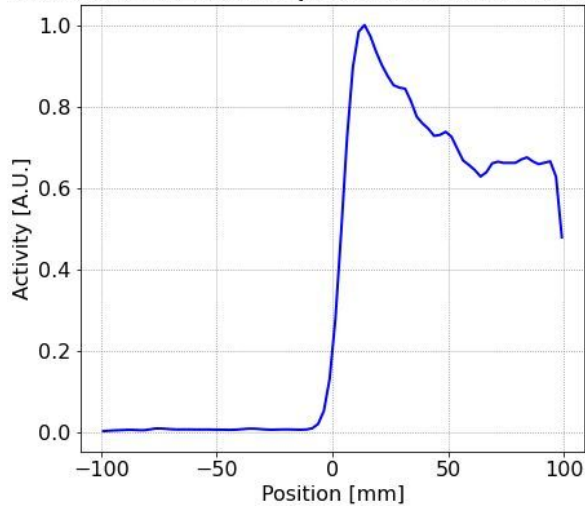
FWHM(TOF)

= 600 ps

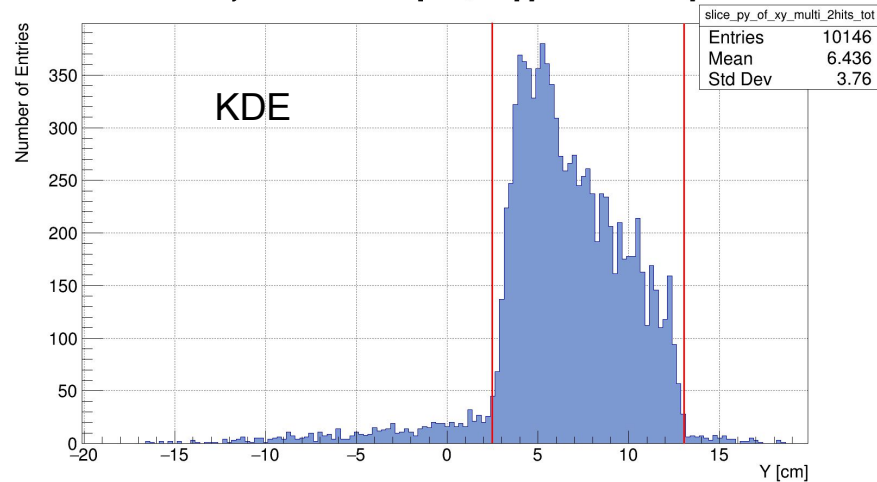
No-post reconstruction smoothing



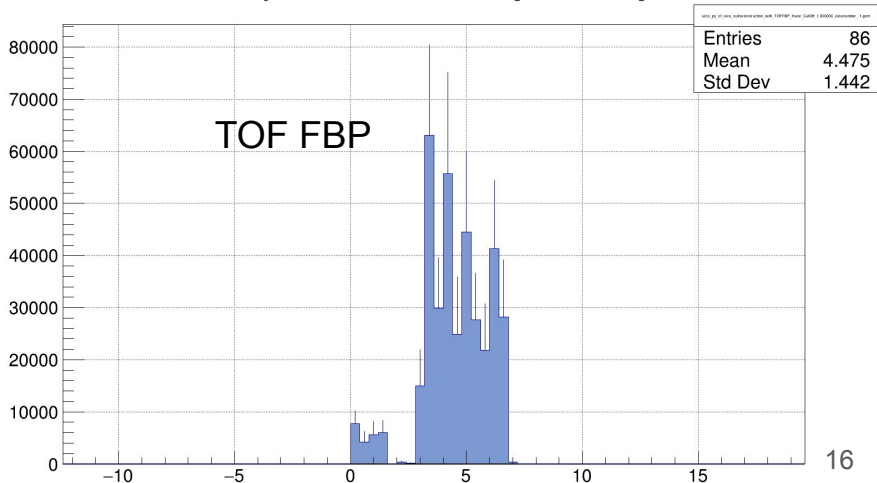
3D Gaussian ($\sigma=1$ voxel) post-reconstruction smoothing



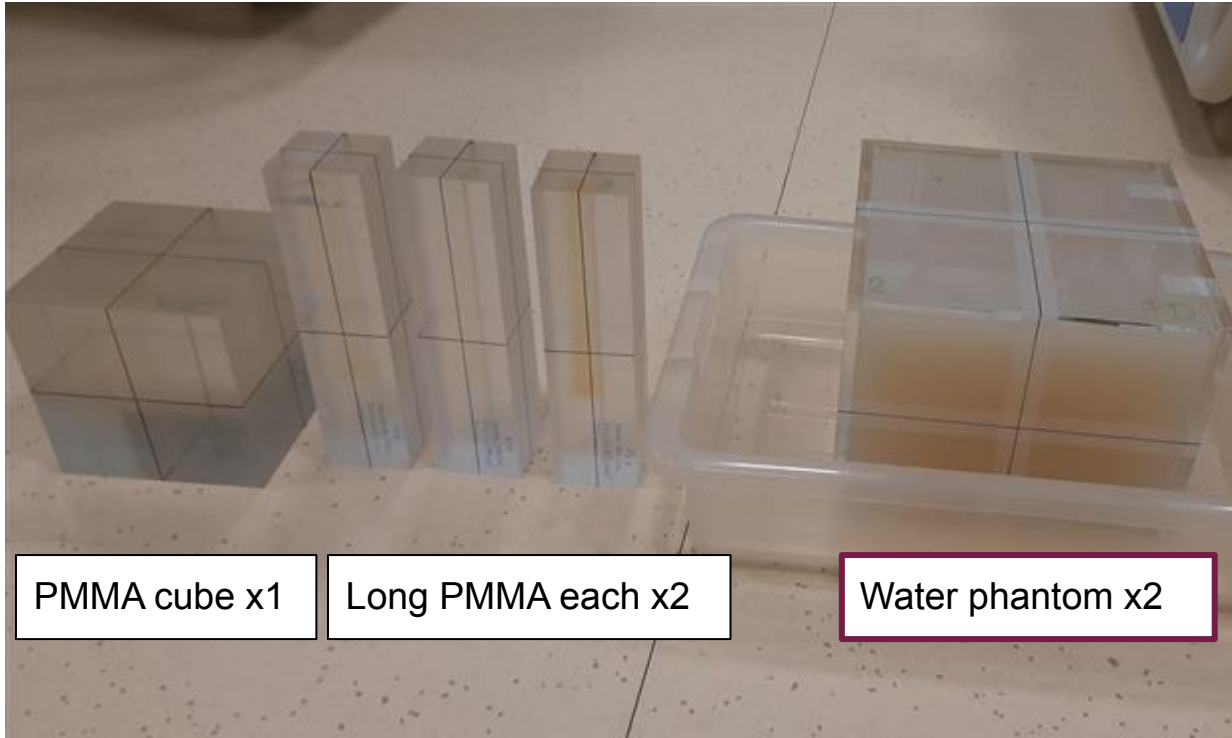
ProjectionY of binx=[134,138] [x=-1.88..-0.62]



ProjectionY of binx=251 [x=0.0..0.4]



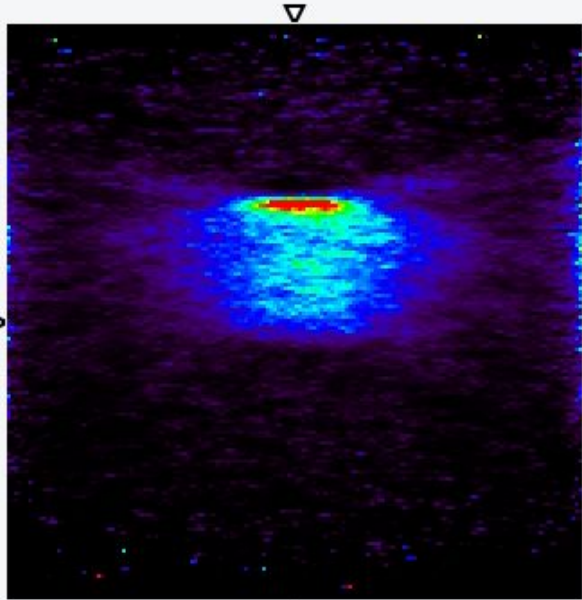
MLEM for 5x5x5 cm³ field irradiation



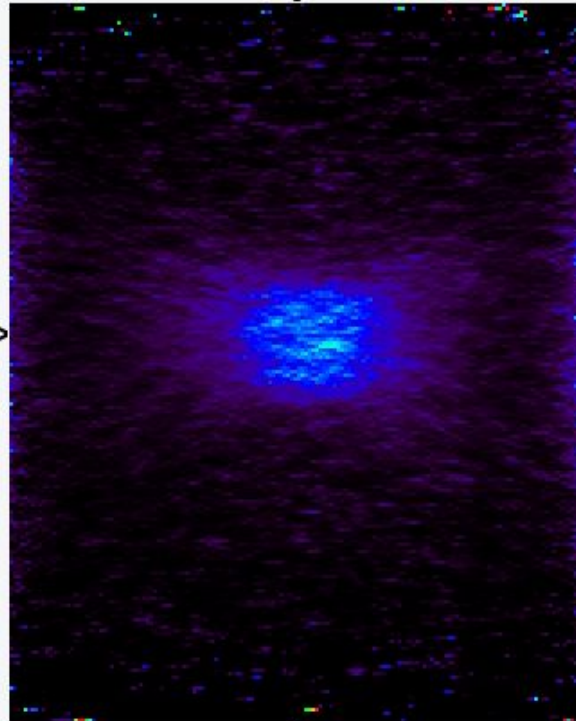
MLEM for 5x5x5 cm³ field irradiation

8 Gy deposited

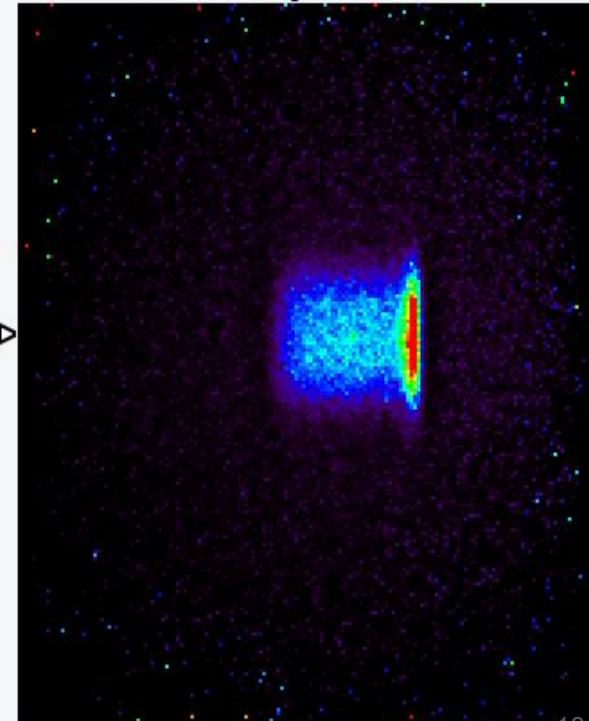
transverse 1



coronal 1



sagittal 1



Discussion

TO DO:

A). Automatic range estimation with every procedure

B). Add sensitivity and attenuation maps to FBP

C). More FBP validation and tuning:

- Check of coordinate system
- Cutoff and filter selection
- Smaller reconstruction radius
- Different TOF sigma and binning

D). reconstruct with MLEM more data



Let's thank whole team for huge effort!

