

Towards a beam-tagging diamond hodoscope for online ion range monitoring



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V. Métivier, N. Servagent



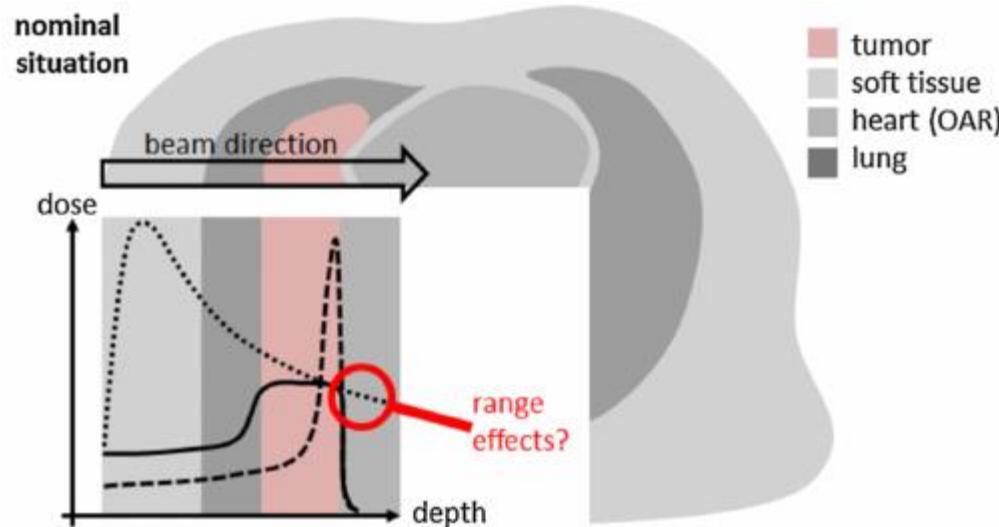
E. Testa



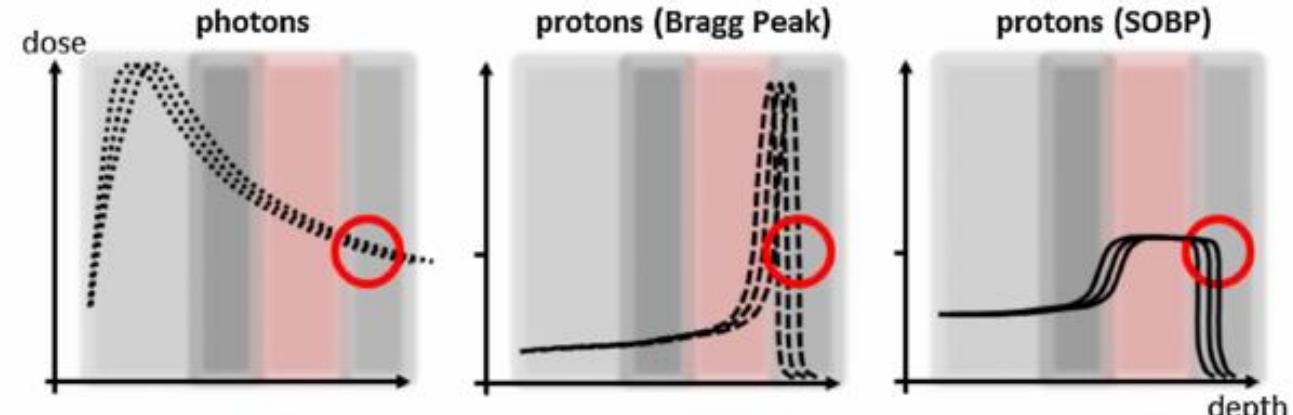
JM. Létang

Ion range uncertainties

Ideal treatment plan



Effect of tissues heterogeneities



Knopf and Lomax, Phys. Med. Biol. **58** (2013) R131–R160

Uncertainties

- Treatment planning
- Patient positionning
- Organ motion
- Morphological evolution of tumor volume through treatment



**Security margins on actual range
(ex : 1 cm for 20 cm prescribed range)**

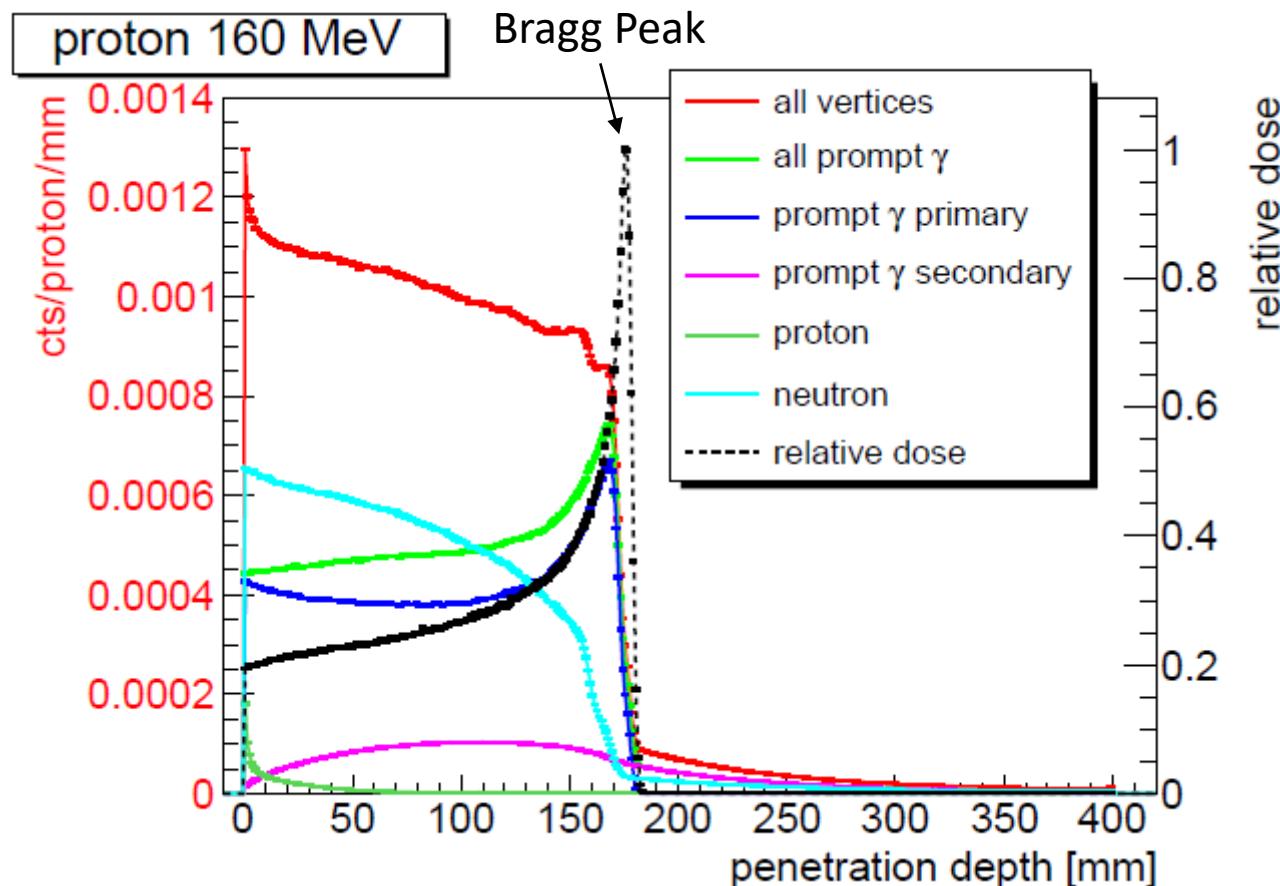


Need for an online ion range monitoring system

Production of secondary particles

Geant4 simulation

160 MeV protons
in water target

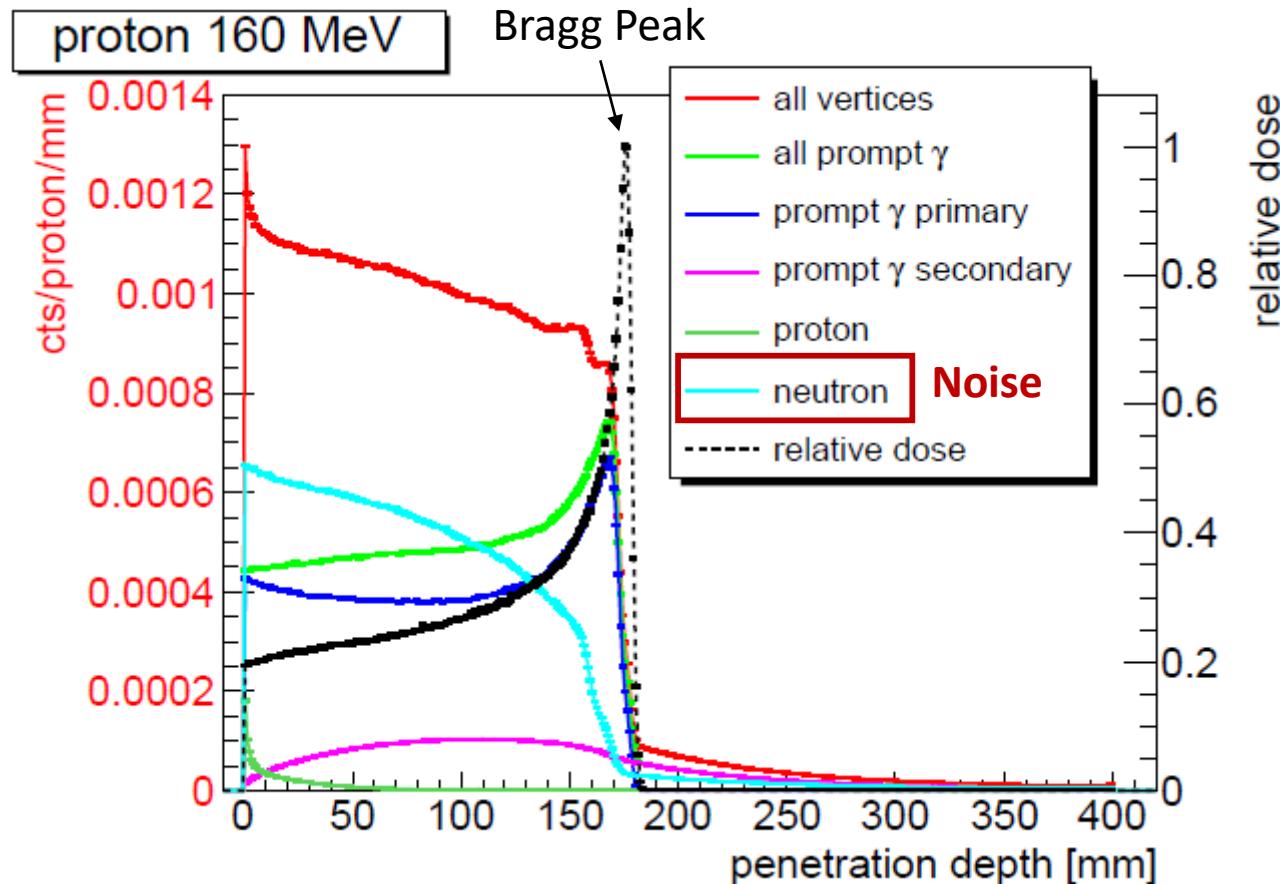


Krimmer et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. A, **878** (2017) 58-73

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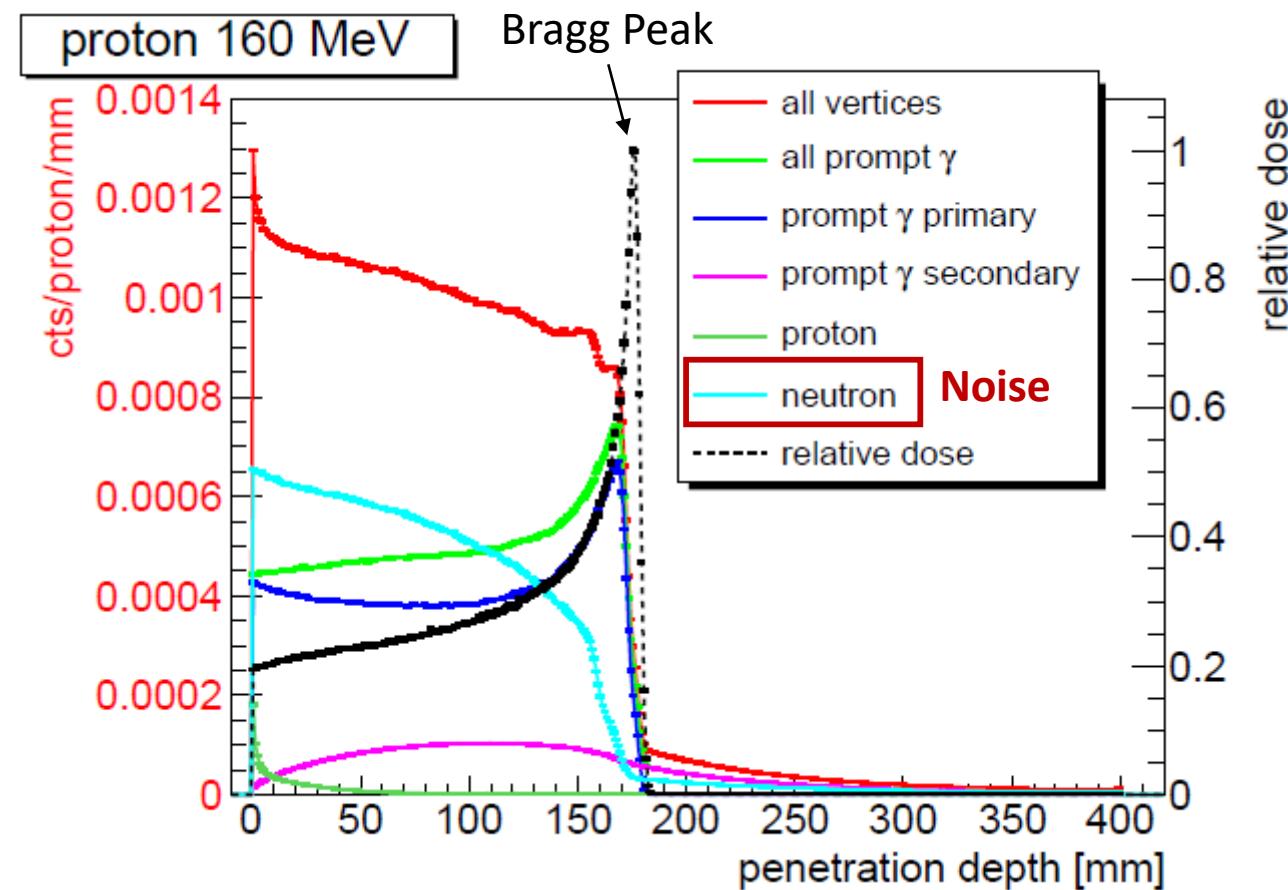


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CLaRyS collaboration

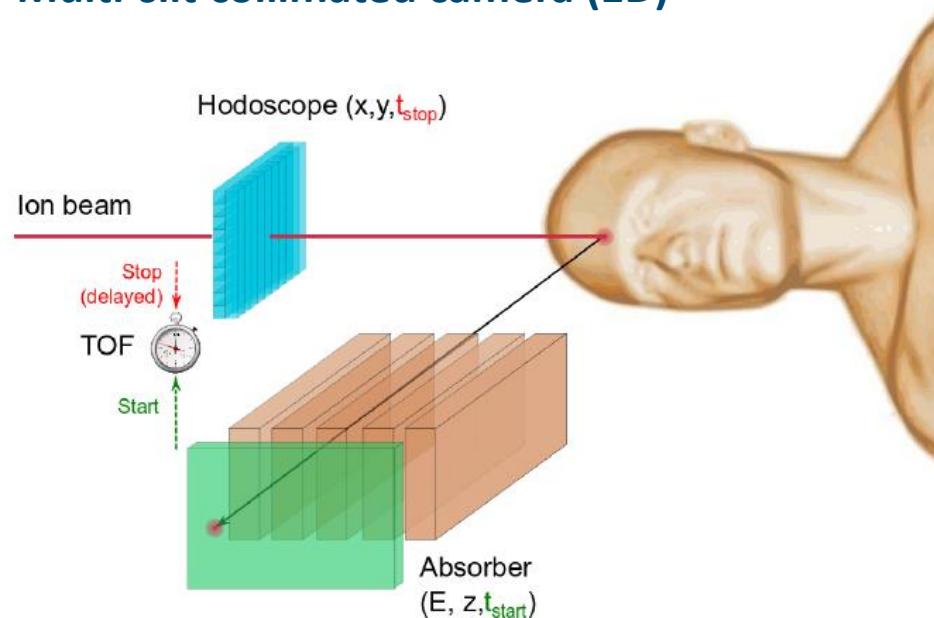
CLaRyS: Contrôle en Ligne de l'hadronthérapie par détection de Rayonnements Secondaires

4 laboratories: LPSC, IPNL, CPPM, CREATIS Lyon

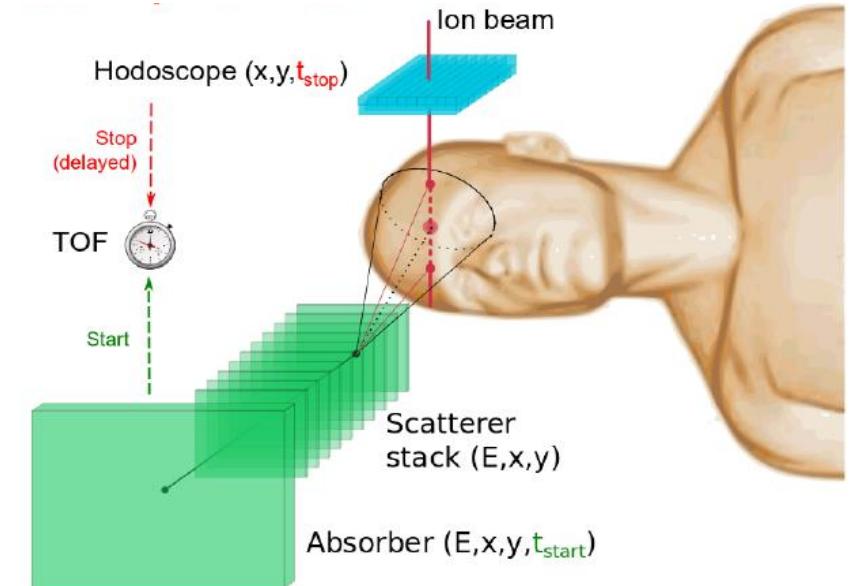
Prompt-gamma detection devices

Time-of-Flight resolved Prompt-Gamma Imaging

Multi-slit collimated camera (1D)



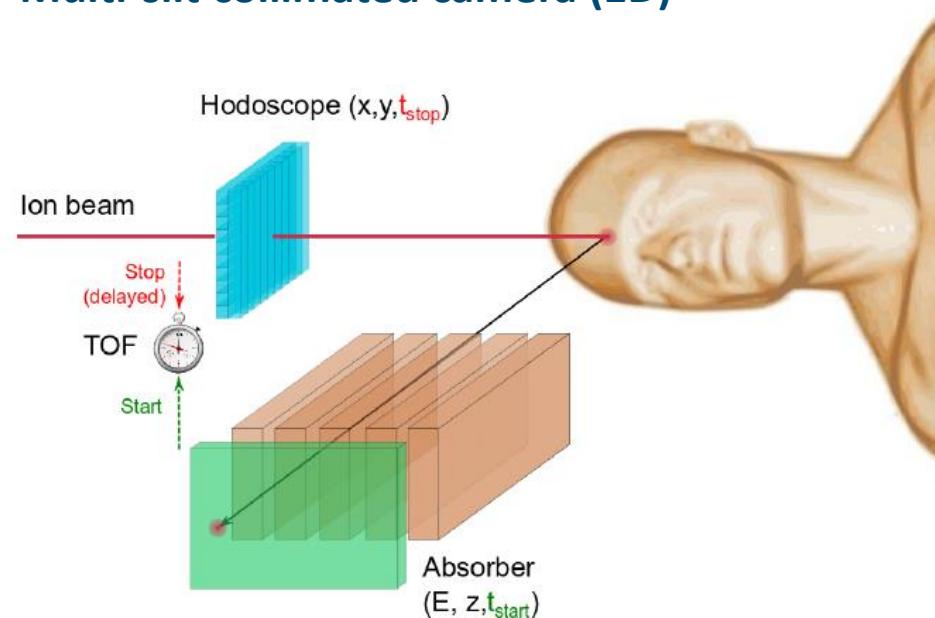
Compton camera (2D ou 3D)



Hodoscope : neutron-induced background reduction & transverse position

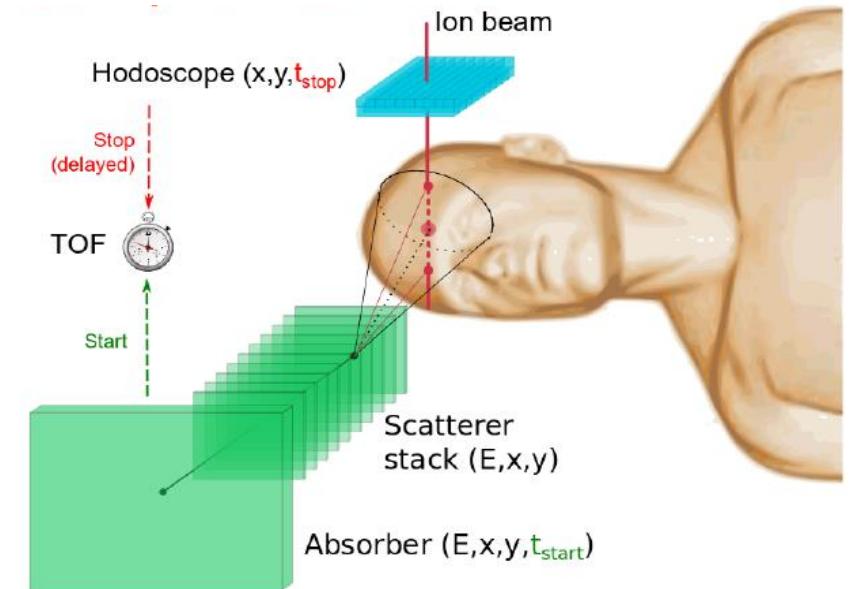
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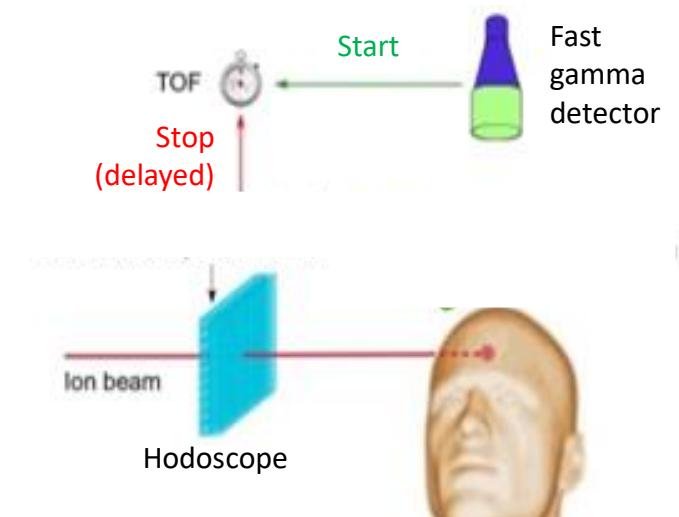
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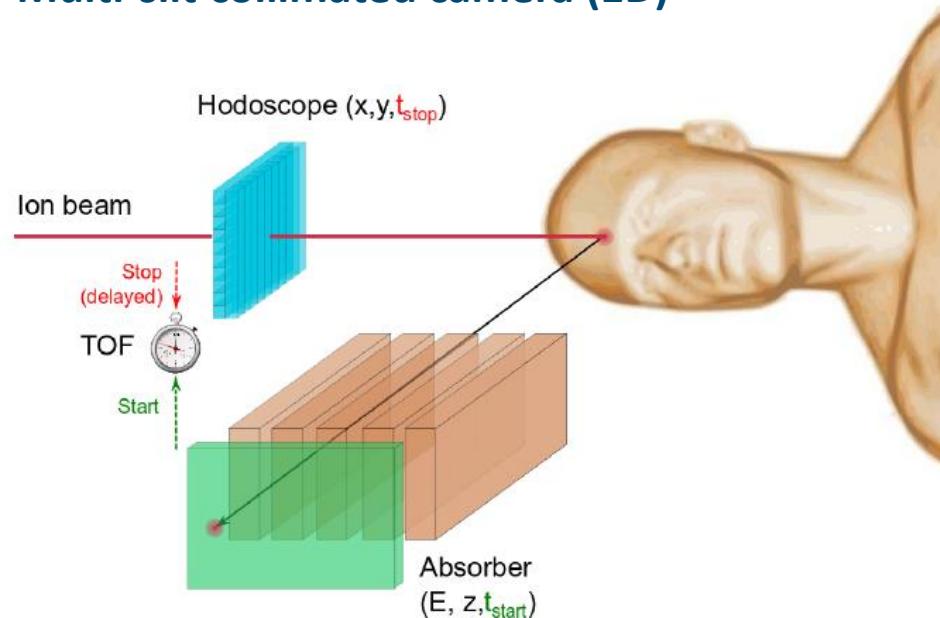
Hodoscope : neutron-induced background reduction & transverse position

CLaRyS-Ultra-Fast Timing goal : 100 ps resolution



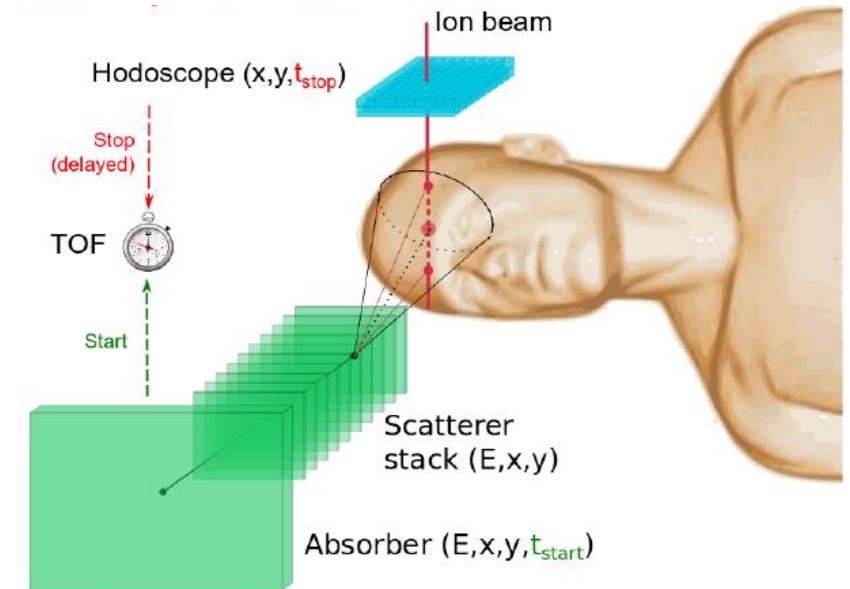
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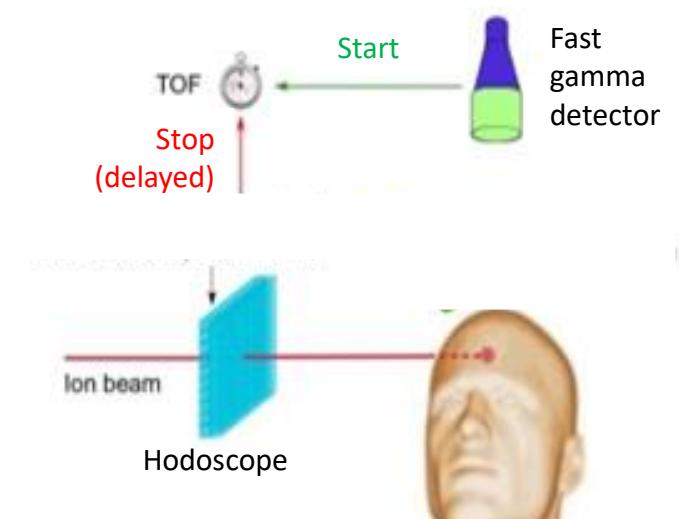
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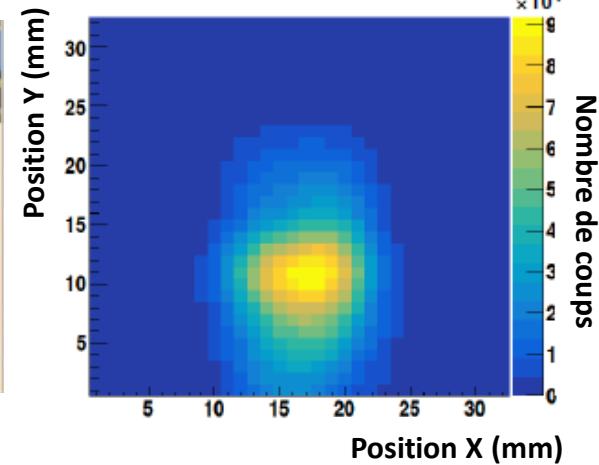
→ Prompt-Gamma Timing



Development of a beam hodoscope

IPNL : Scintillating fiber hodoscope

- $\sigma_t \sim 1 \text{ ns} \rightarrow$ background rejection
- Photomultipliers (512 channels)
- Sensitive area: $12.8 \times 12.8 \text{ cm}^2$
- Currently under tests at Centre Antoine Lacassagne (Nice)

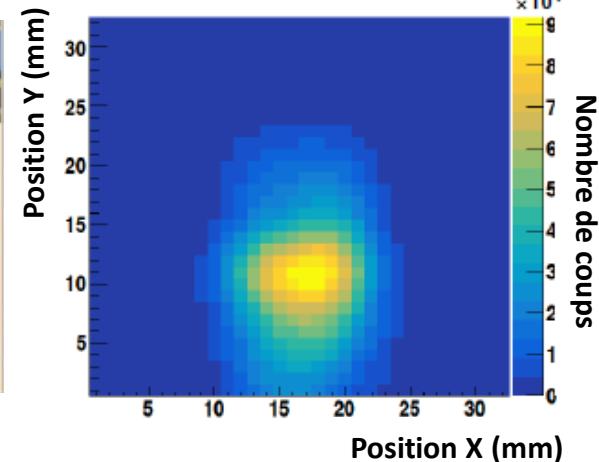


Mattia Fontana's Thesis, Univ. Lyon (2018)

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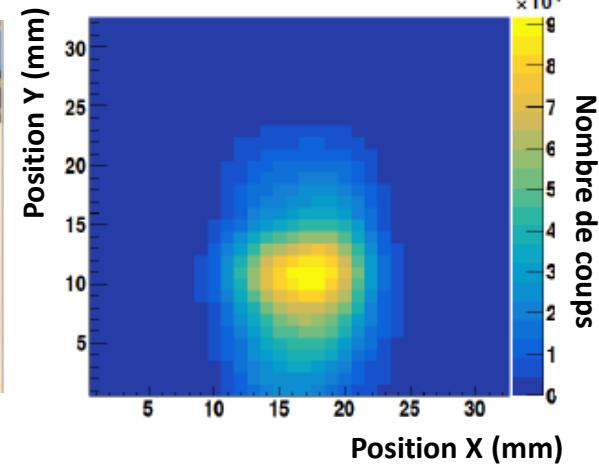
Strong interest in developing a new hodoscope with:

- Excellent time resolution
→ Prompt-Gamma Timing is foreseen
- Radiation hardness
- High count rate

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Synthetic diamond

Diamond : an intrinsic semi-conductor

Specifications at 300 K

	Diamond	Silicon
Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot \text{m}$)	$> 10^{13}$	$2.3 \cdot 10^7$
Gap (eV)	5.5	1.1
e ⁻ /h pair creation energy (eV)	13.1	3.6
Threshold displacement energy (eV)	43	25
Charge carrier mobilities ($\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)	> 2000	800 – 1400
Thermal conductivity ($\text{W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)	18	2



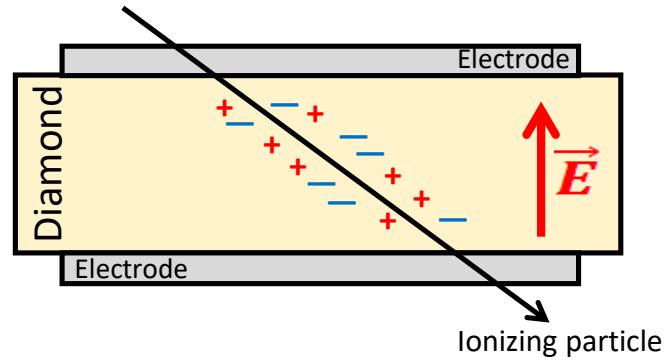
- Very low leakage currents
- Low noise
- Radiation hard
- Very fast
- Room temperature operation

Electronic grade diamonds
Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)

- Single-crystal (mono)
- Polycrystalline (poly)
- Diamond On Iridium (DOI)

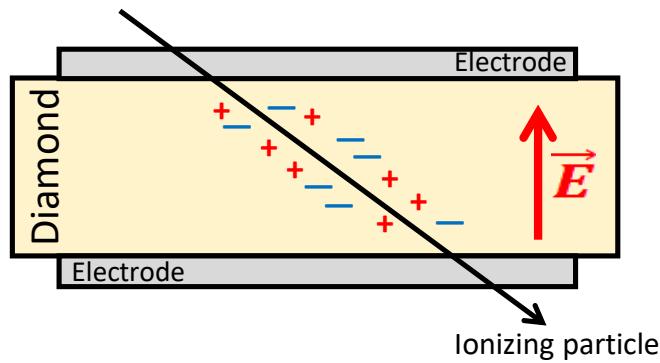
Synthetic diamond as radiation detector

Solid-state ionization chamber

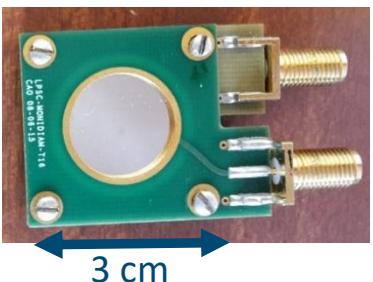
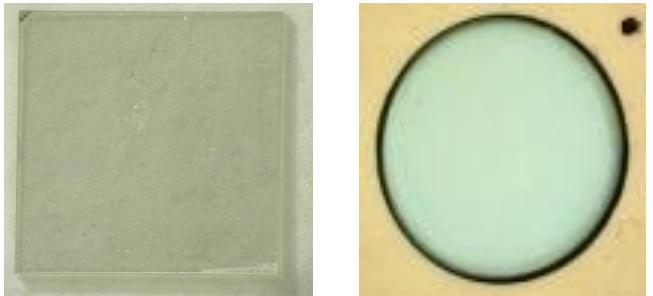


Synthetic diamond as radiation detector

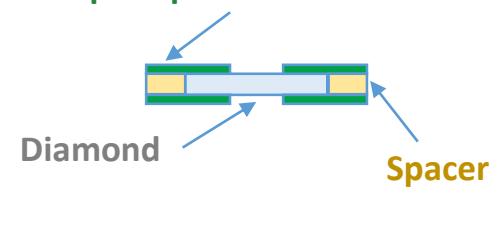
Solid-state ionization chamber



Detector assembly

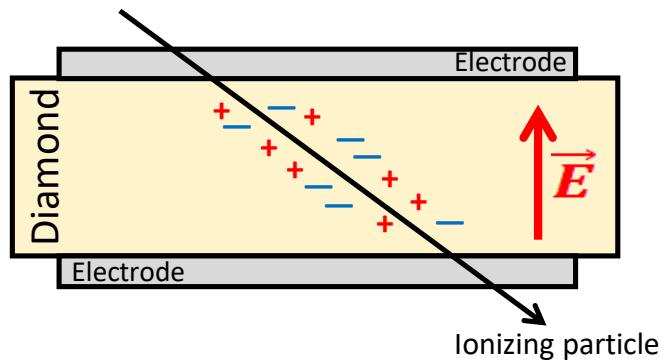


50Ω-adapted printed circuit board

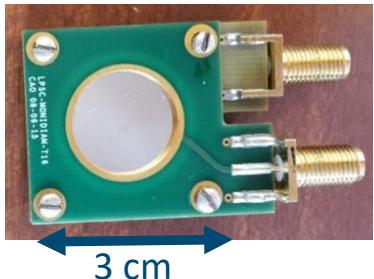
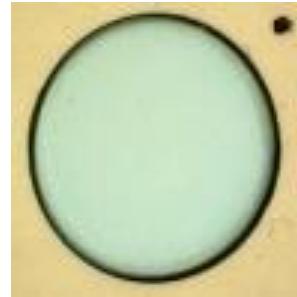


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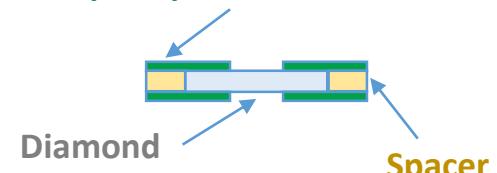
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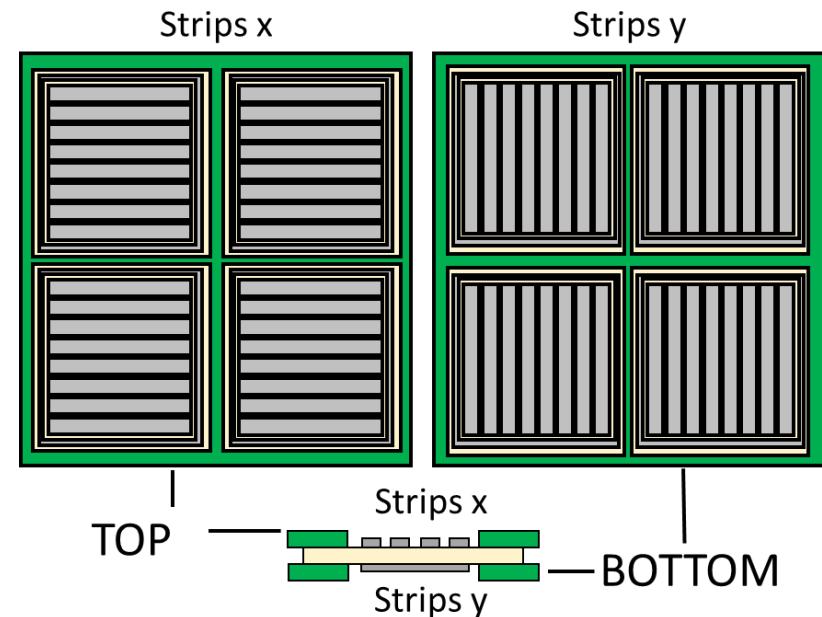
50Ω-adapted printed circuit board



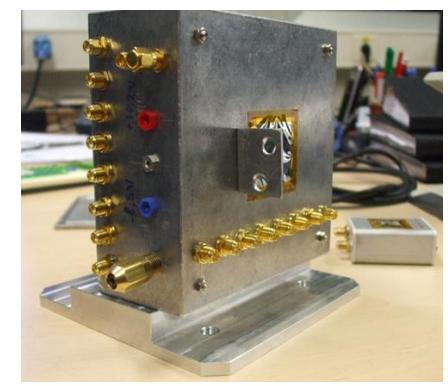
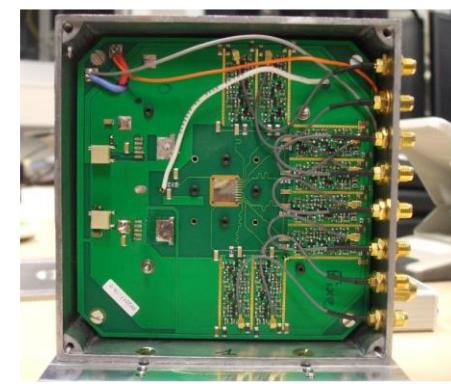
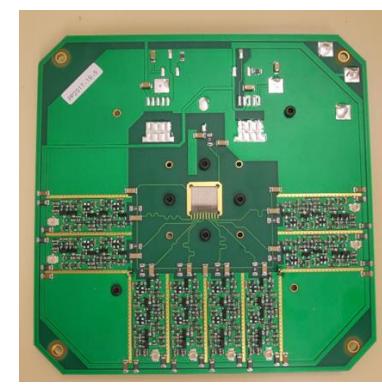
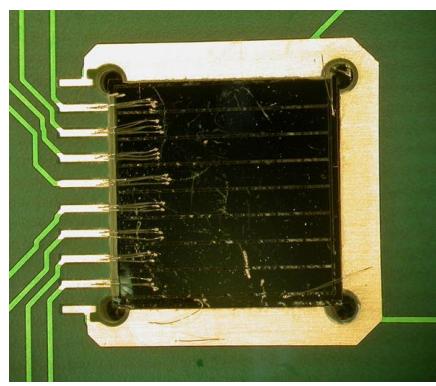
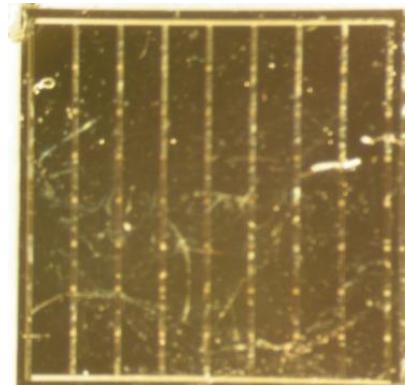
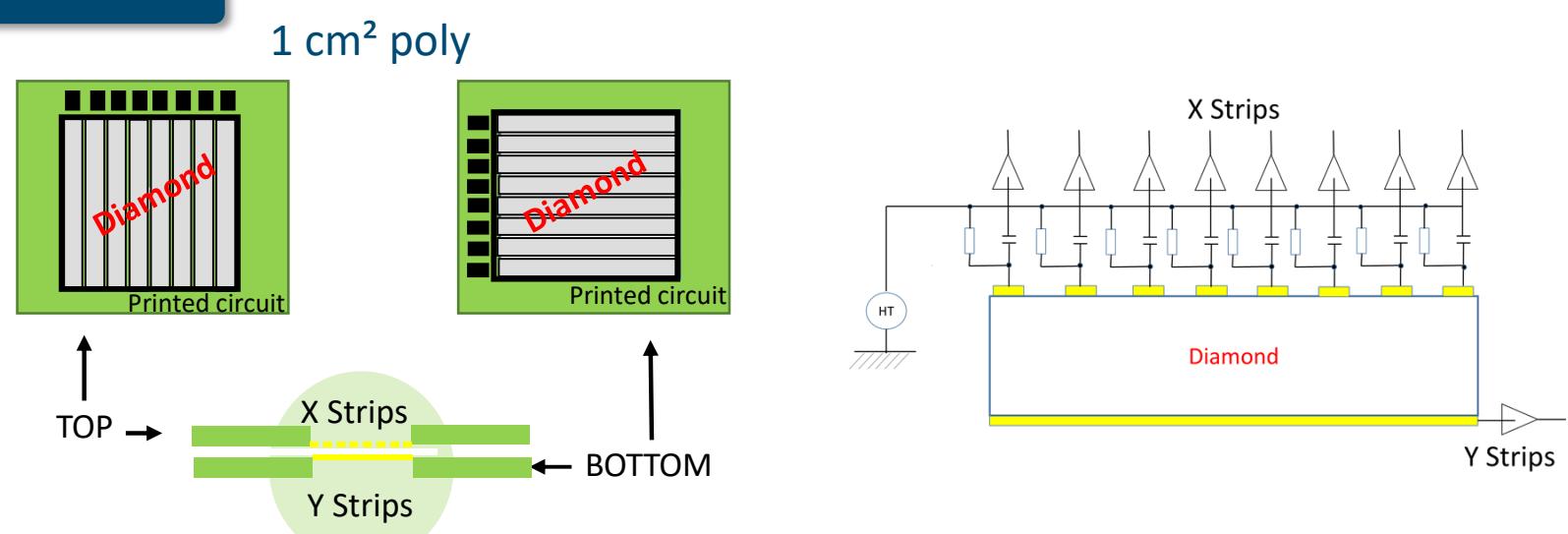
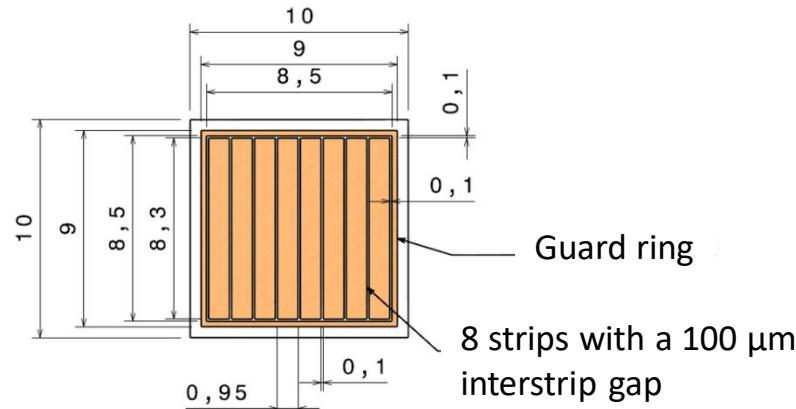
Our project (LPSC) : Diamond hodoscope

Specifications:

- $\sigma_t \sim 100 \text{ ps}$
- Count rate $\sim 10 \text{ MHz}/\text{voie}$
- Spatial resolution $\sim 1 \text{ mm}$
- Radiation hard



Strip detectors



NANOFAB plateform @ Néel Institute, Grenoble

- Strips by UV lithography
- Wire bonding

LPSC Grenoble

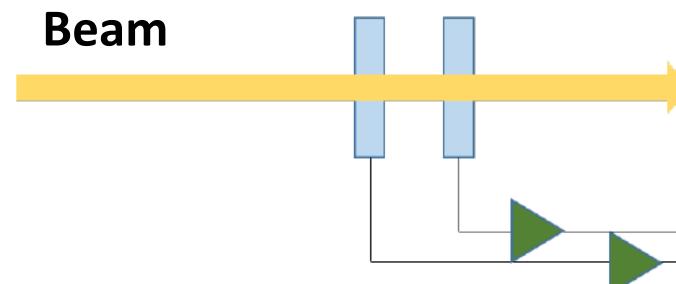
- Printed Circuit Boards
- Discrete current preamplifiers
- Mounting and assembling

Time-of-Flight resolution

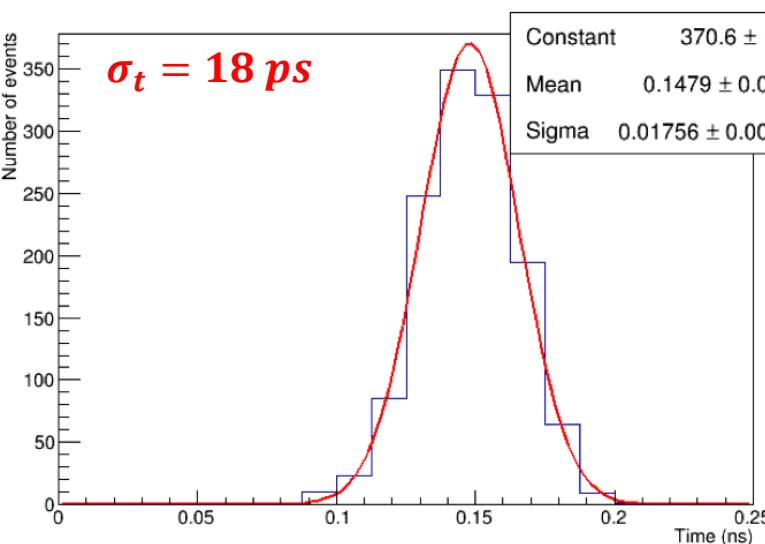
Time resolution assessment

- Digitization of signals
- Normalized threshold discrimination
- Fitting

DOI sc-CVD

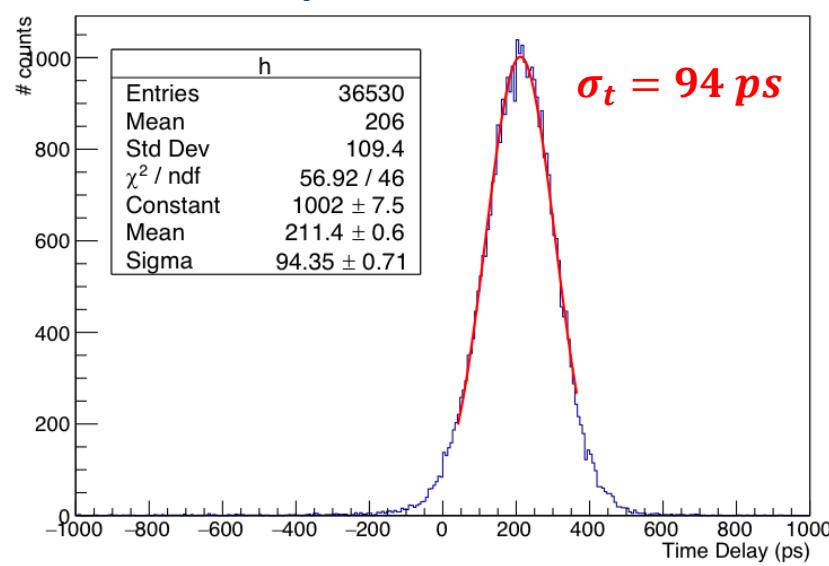


95 MeV/u ^{12}C ions @ GANIL



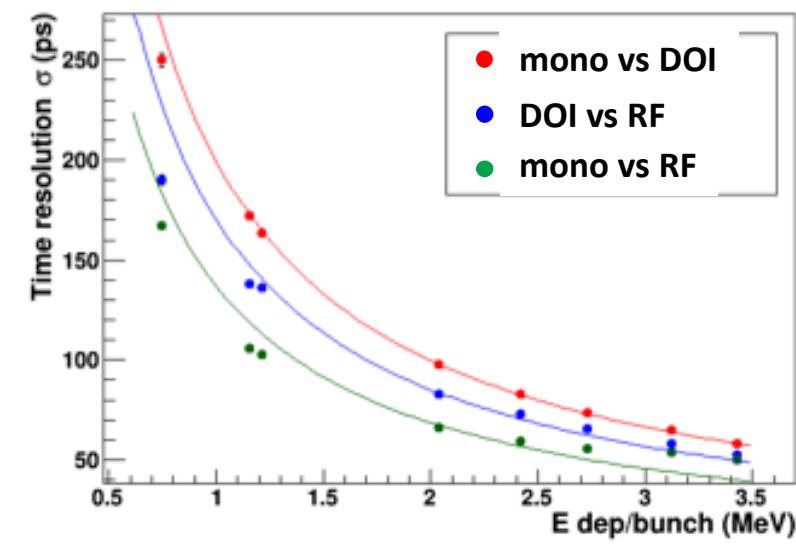
$\Delta E = 25 \text{ MeV}$ (300 μm diamond)

68 MeV protons @ ARRONAX



$\Delta E = 1 \text{ MeV}$ (300 μm diamond)

8.5 keV photons @ ESRF



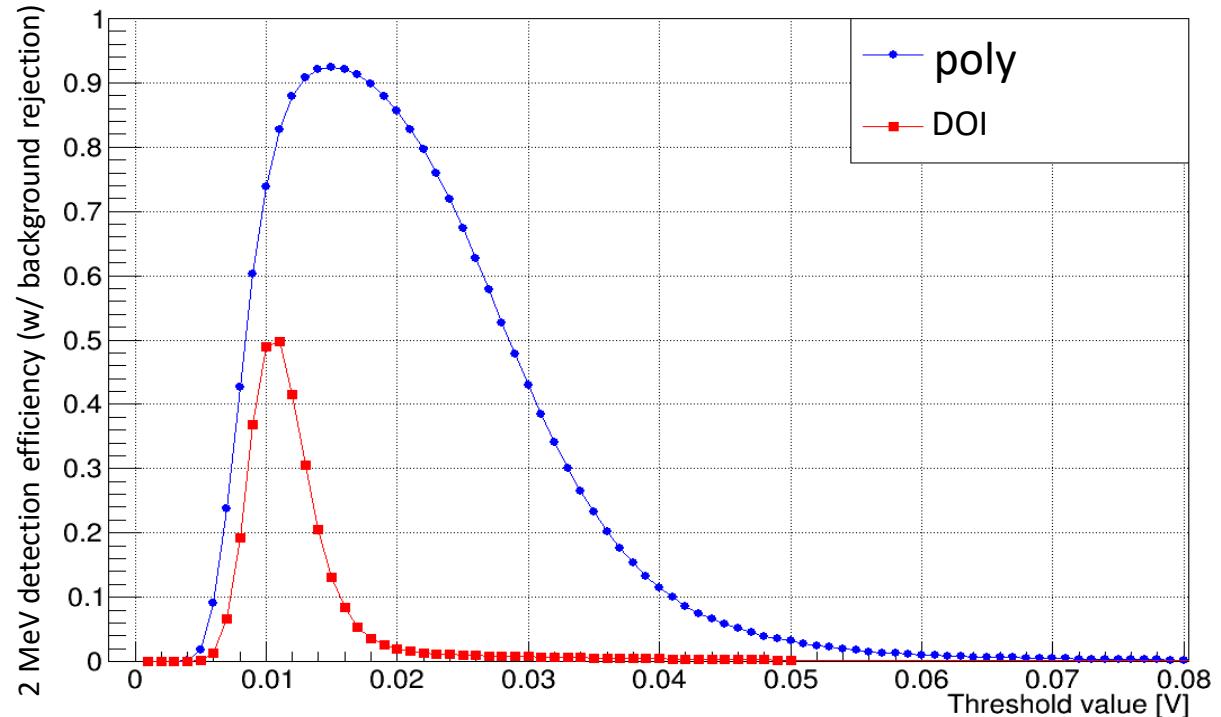
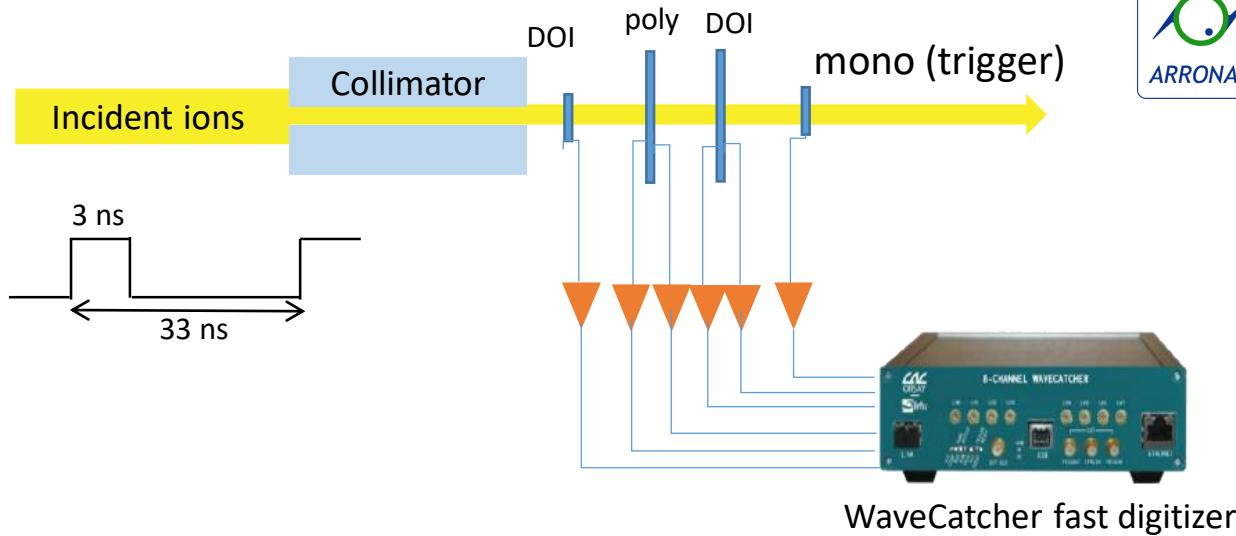
Specific detection efficiency



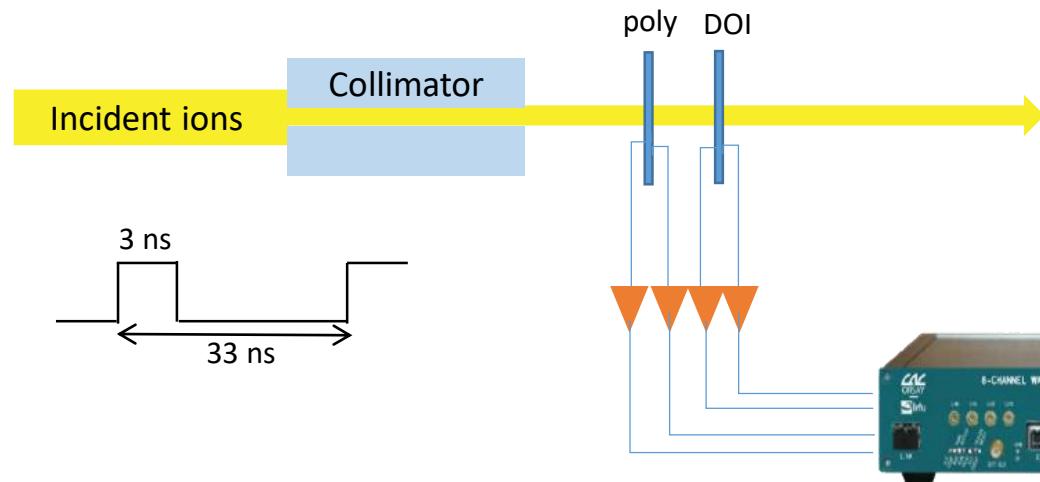
Pulsed beam - 68 MeV protons
 $\Delta E = 2 \text{ MeV}$ (2 protons in 300 μm diamond)

- Event filtering (amplitude and Time-of-Flight)
- Opposite faces signal summation:
 $\rightarrow \text{Signal-to-noise ratio} \times \sqrt{2}$
- Offline absolute threshold-based scanning

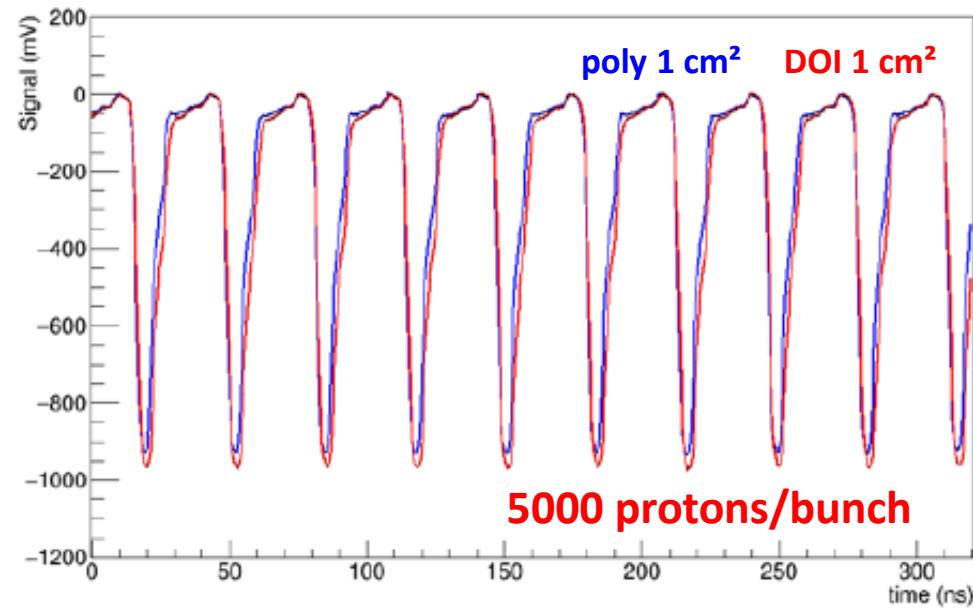
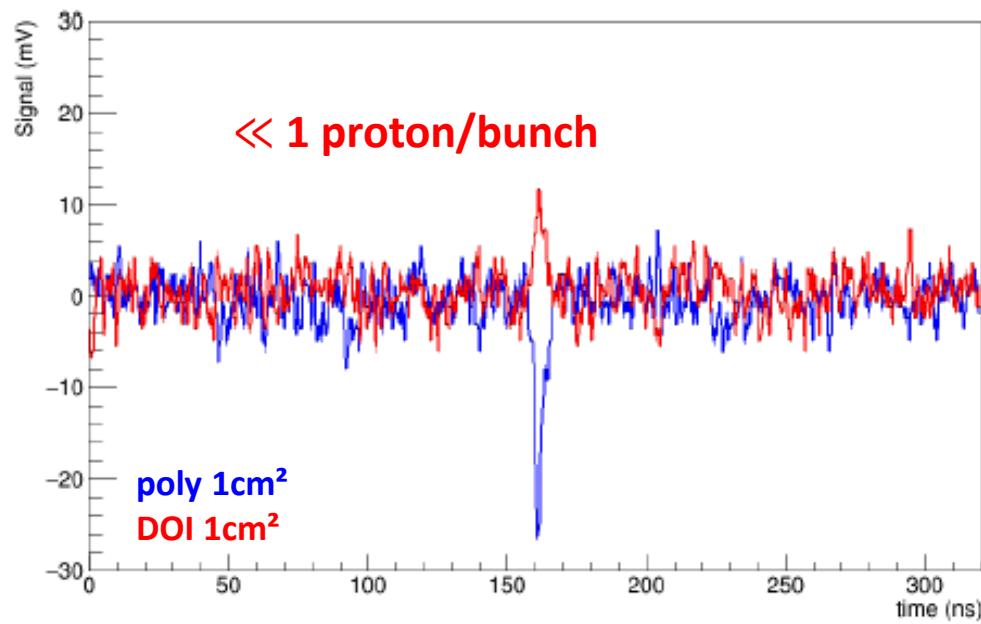
$$\varepsilon = \frac{N_{\text{triple}}}{N_{\text{double}}} \left(1 - \frac{N_{\text{random}}}{N_{\text{double}}} \right)$$



High beam current response



WaveCatcher fast digitizer



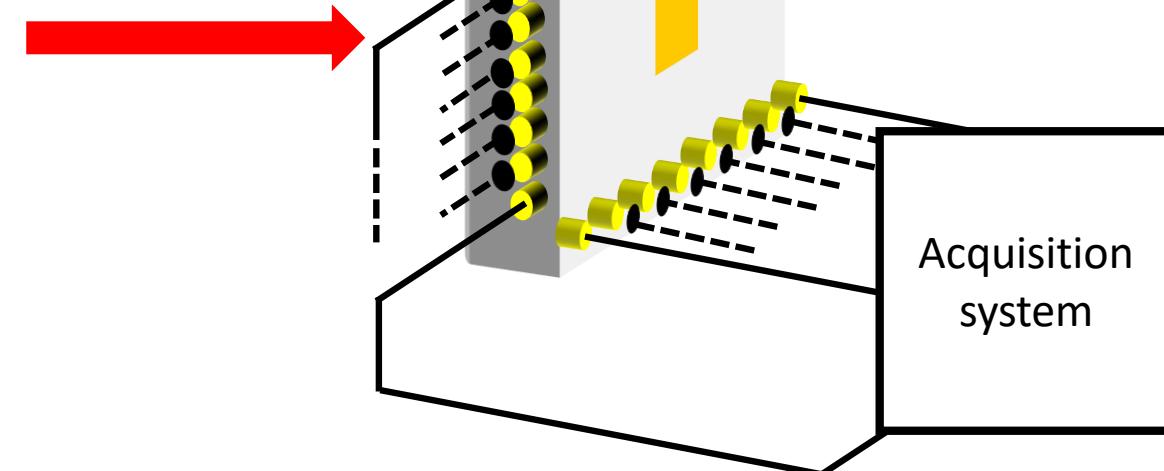
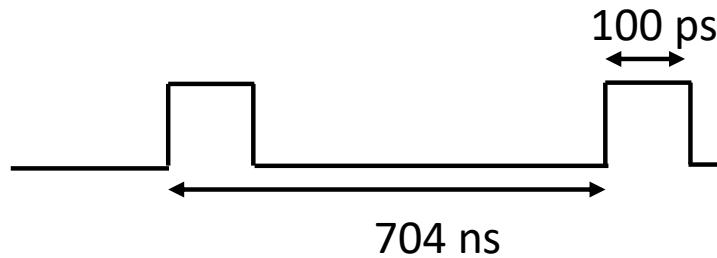
Characterization with X-ray micro-beam



Pulsed X-ray micro-beam (8.5 keV)

~1500 photons / pulse

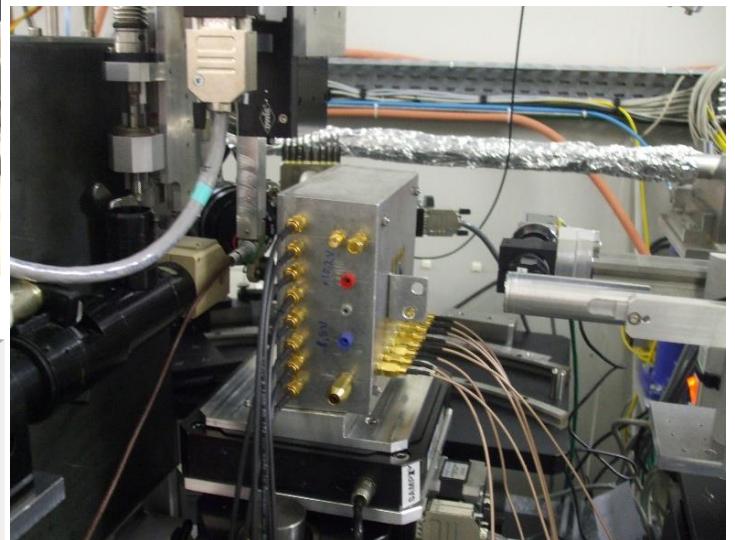
\varnothing spot : 1 μm



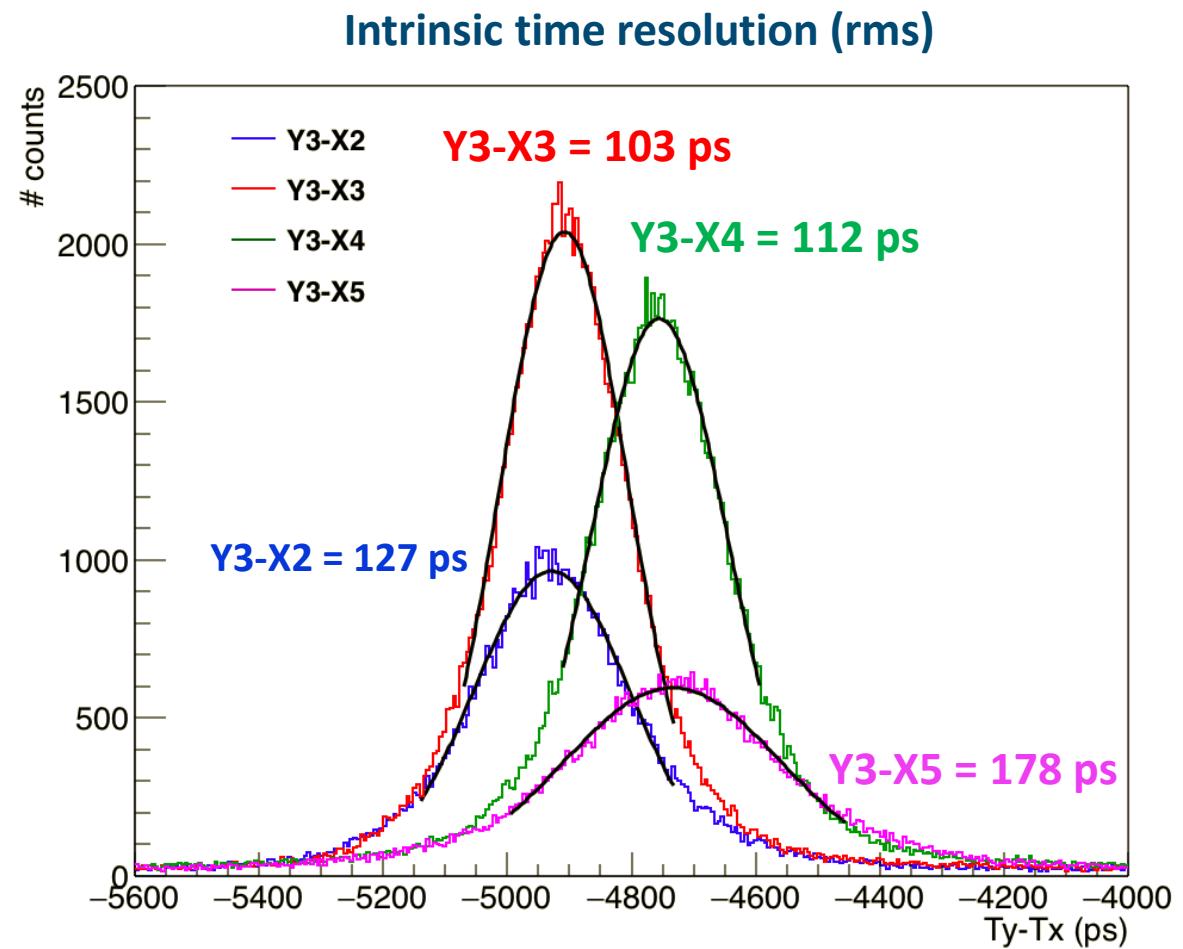
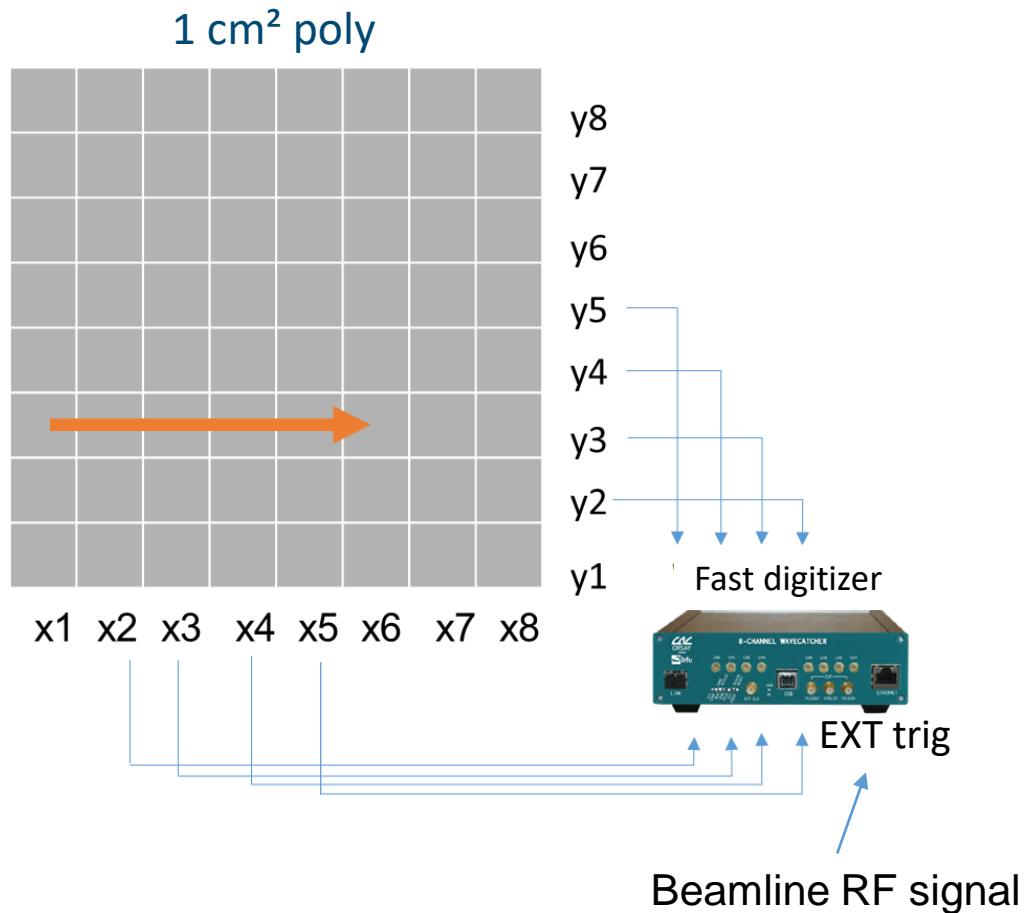
- Current mode: Surface scanning
- Pulse mode: Strip detectors performance



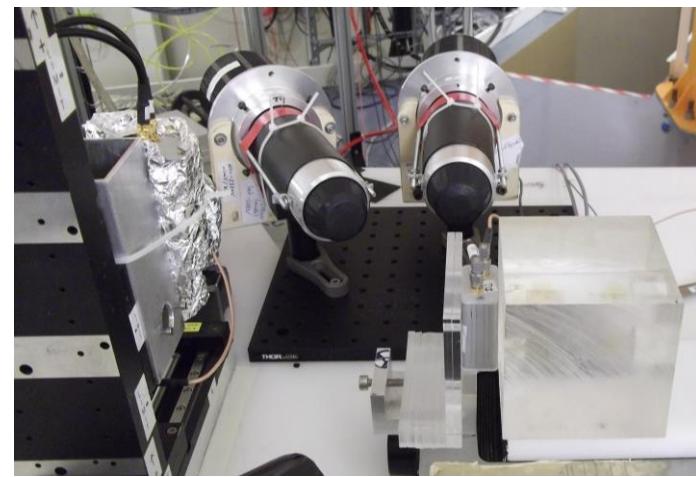
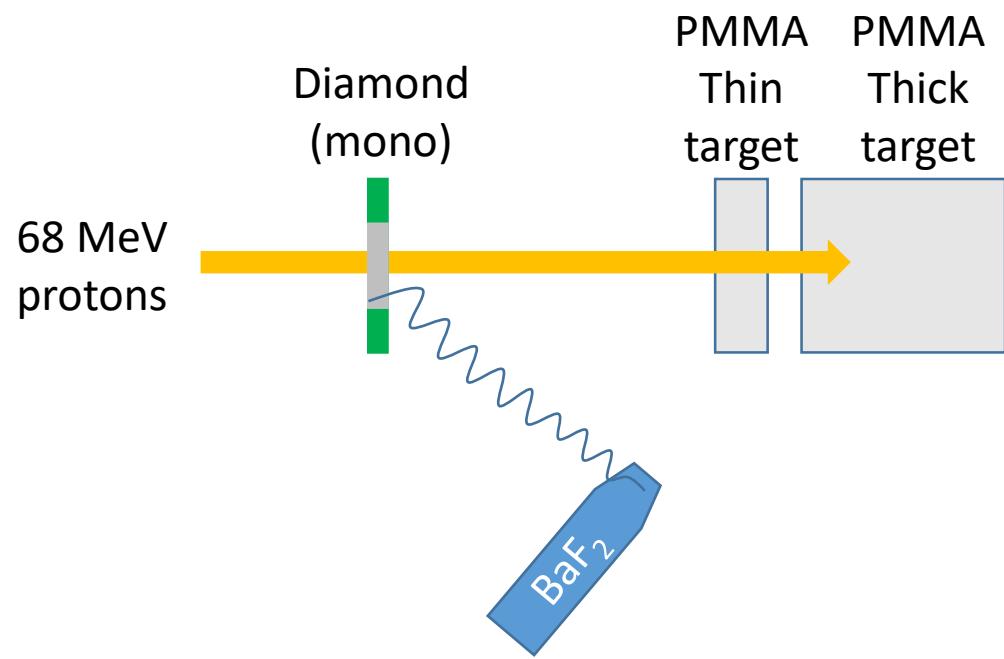
1 cm² poly



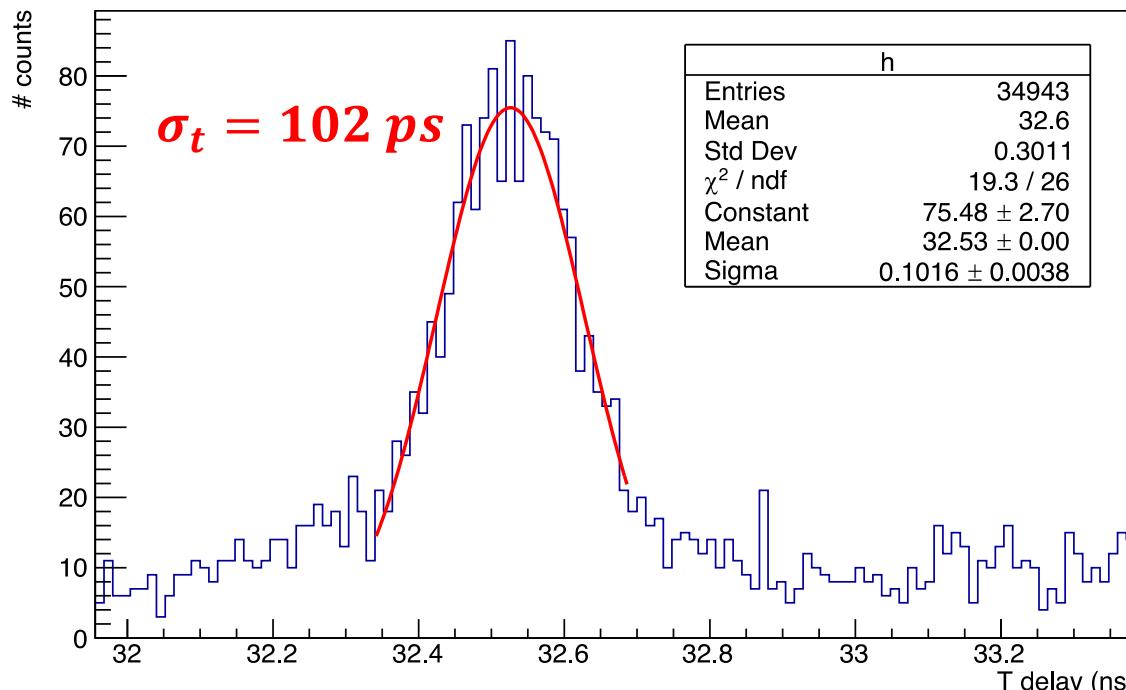
Strip detector time resolution



Prompt Gamma Timing @ ARRONAX



Diamond vs BaF₂ Time-of-Flight resolution



S. Marcatili et al, submitted to APL

Conclusions

- Detectors characterized under various irradiation conditions
 - X-rays
 - protons
 - carbon ions
- Comparison of performances obtained with different crystal qualities (mono, poly and DOI)
- Time resolution in good agreement with project specifications
- First strip sensors : satisfactory results

Perspectives

- Analysis to assess single proton detection efficiency is ongoing
- Assembling of a 4-diamond hodoscope demonstrator
- Both custom integrated and discrete electronics are currently developed and tested at LPSC
- Characterization with protons and carbon ions
- Integration to the CLaRyS μTCA data acquisition system

Thank you for your kind attention

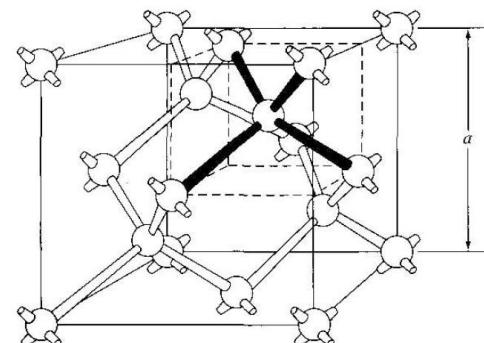
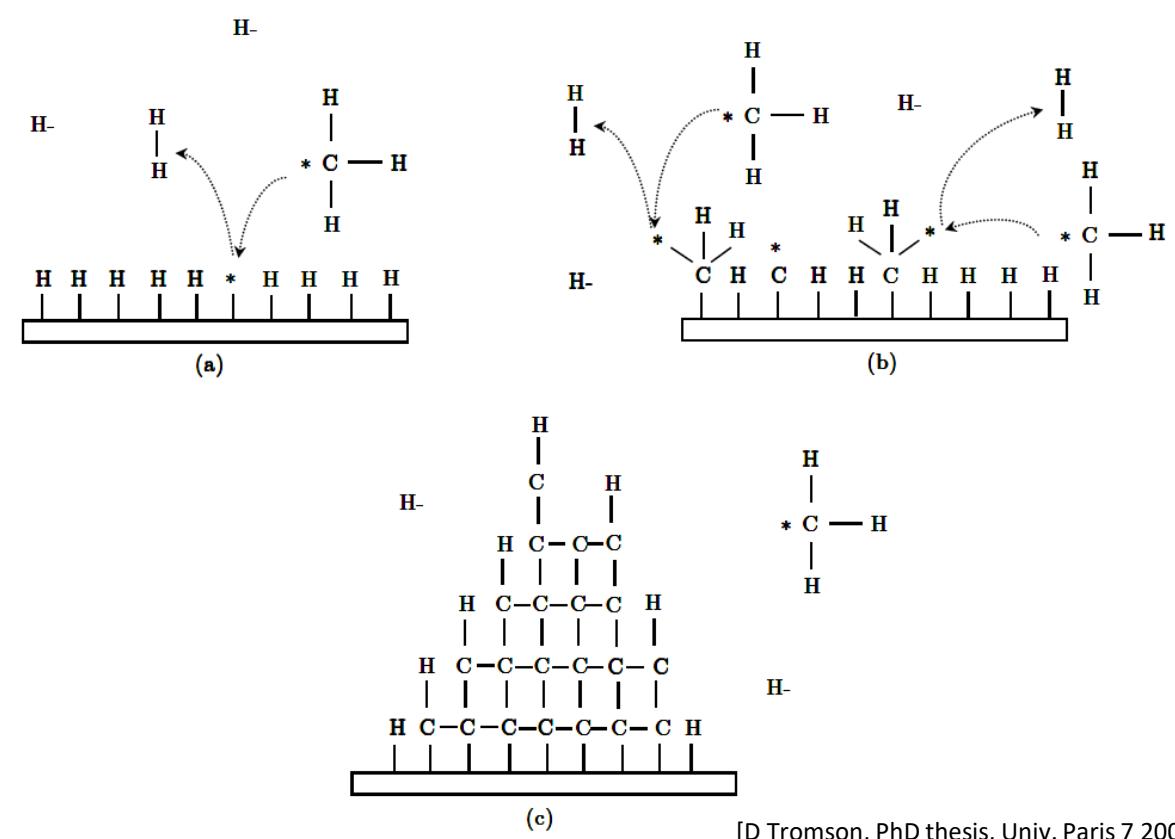
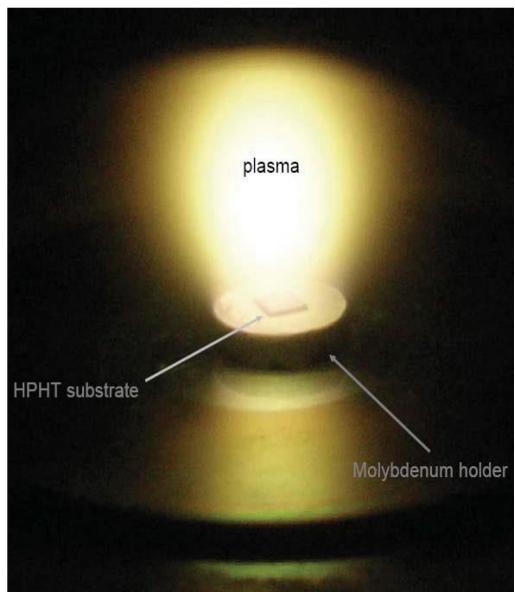
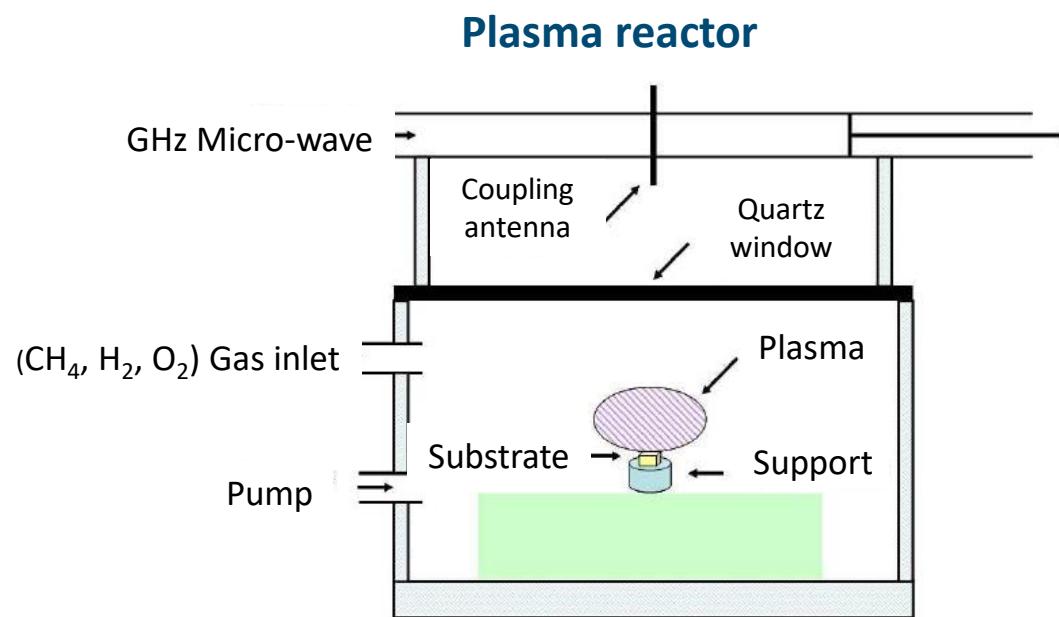
This work has been financially supported by:



LABEX
PRIMES
UNIVERSITÉ DE LYON



Chemical Vapor Deposition



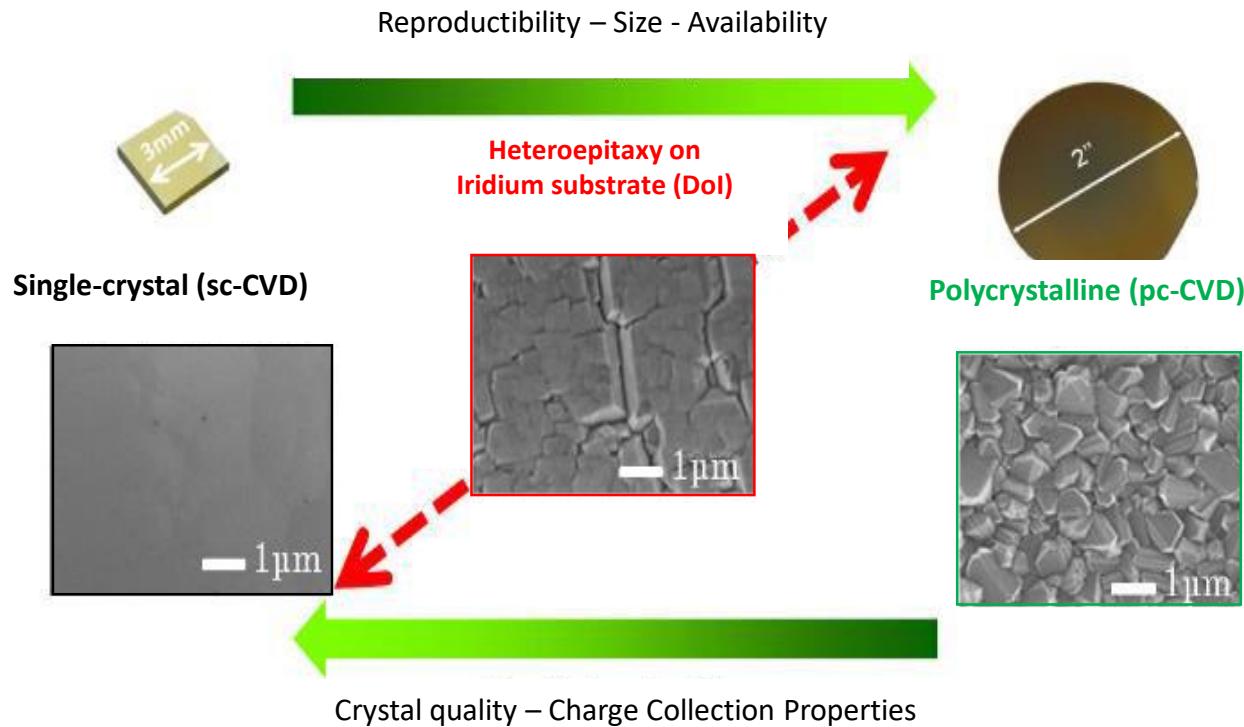
Different crystal qualities

2 growth processes:

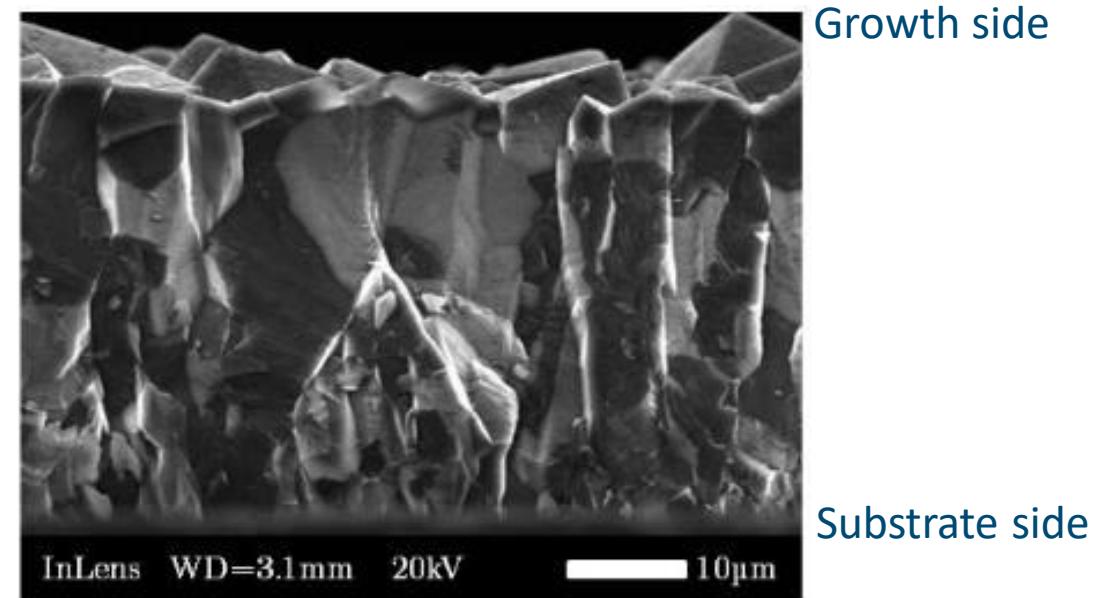
- High Pressure High Temperature (boron and nitrogen contamination)
- **Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)**

	Single crystal (mono)	Polycrystalline (poly)	Heteroepitaxy on Iridium (DOI)
Max size.	4.5 x 4.5 mm ²	20 x 20 mm ²	10 x 10 mm ²
Fast response	+++	++	++
Sensitivity	++	+	?
Homogeneity	++	?	?
Availability			
Price	€€€	€	€€

Chemical Vapor Deposition



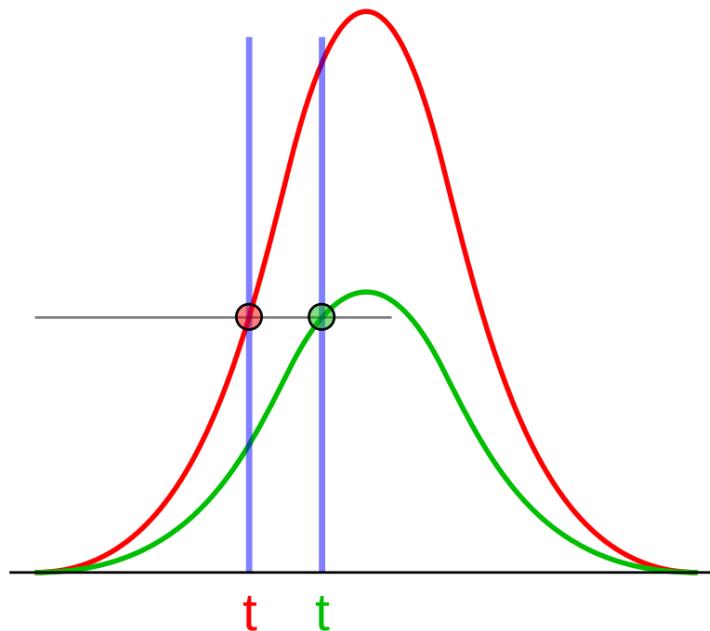
[N Vaissière PhD thesis, CEA-LIST 2014]



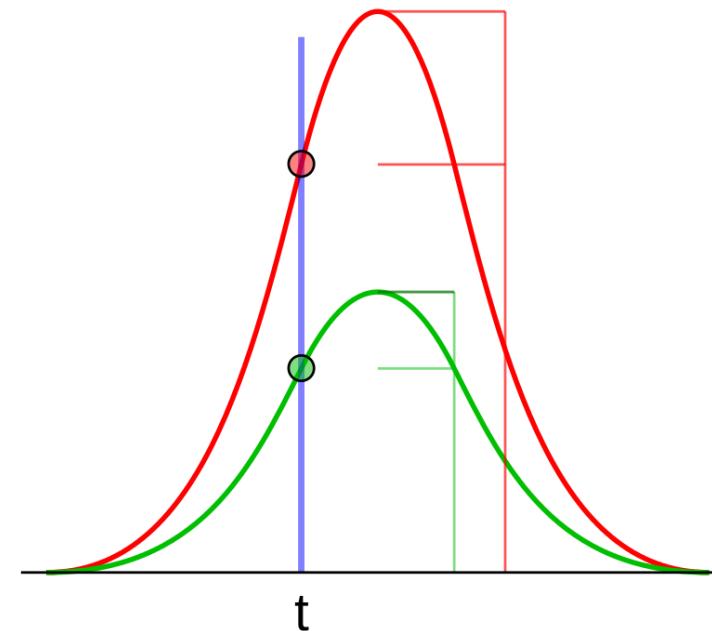
[N Vaissière PhD thesis, CEA-LIST 2014]

Normalised threshold discrimination

Leading edge threshold



Normalised threshold

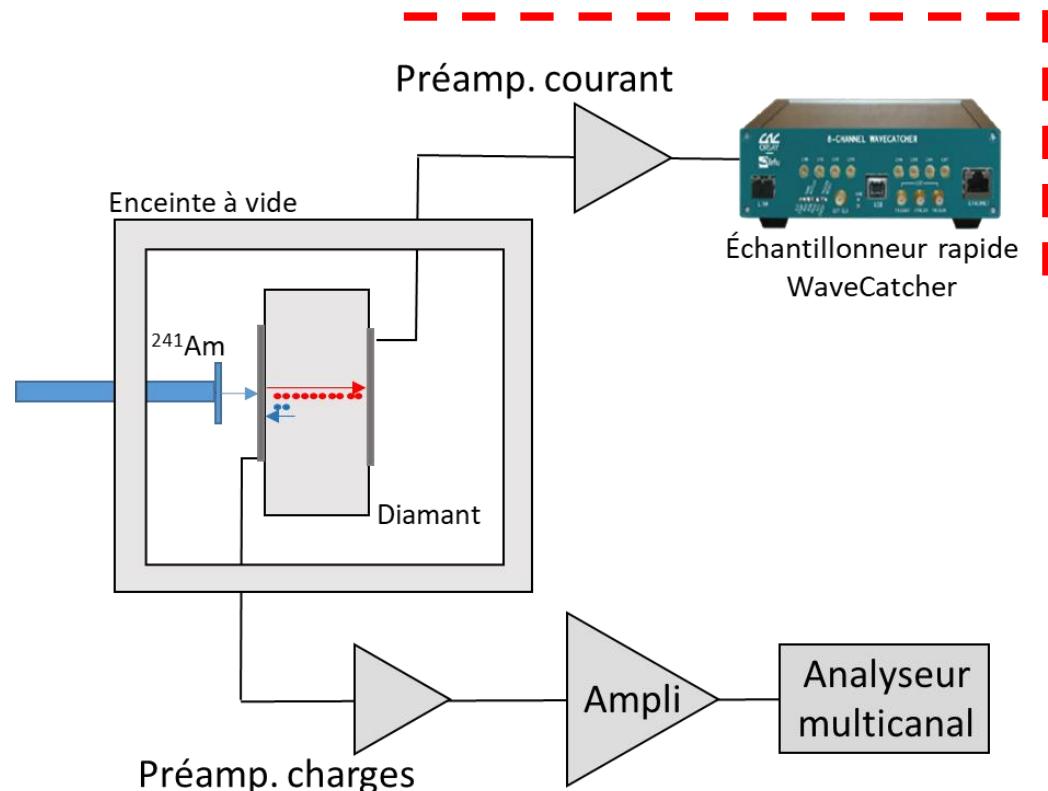


Limits the walk effect

Caractérisation en laboratoire

Source $\alpha = {}^{241}\text{Am}$ ($\sim 5.5 \text{ MeV}$, 6.38 kBq)
 $\leftrightarrow 14 \mu\text{m}$ dans diamant (\ll épaisseur)

→ Polarisation sélectionne le porteur de charges étudié



Electronique rapide

Conserve la forme originelle du signal généré dans le diamant

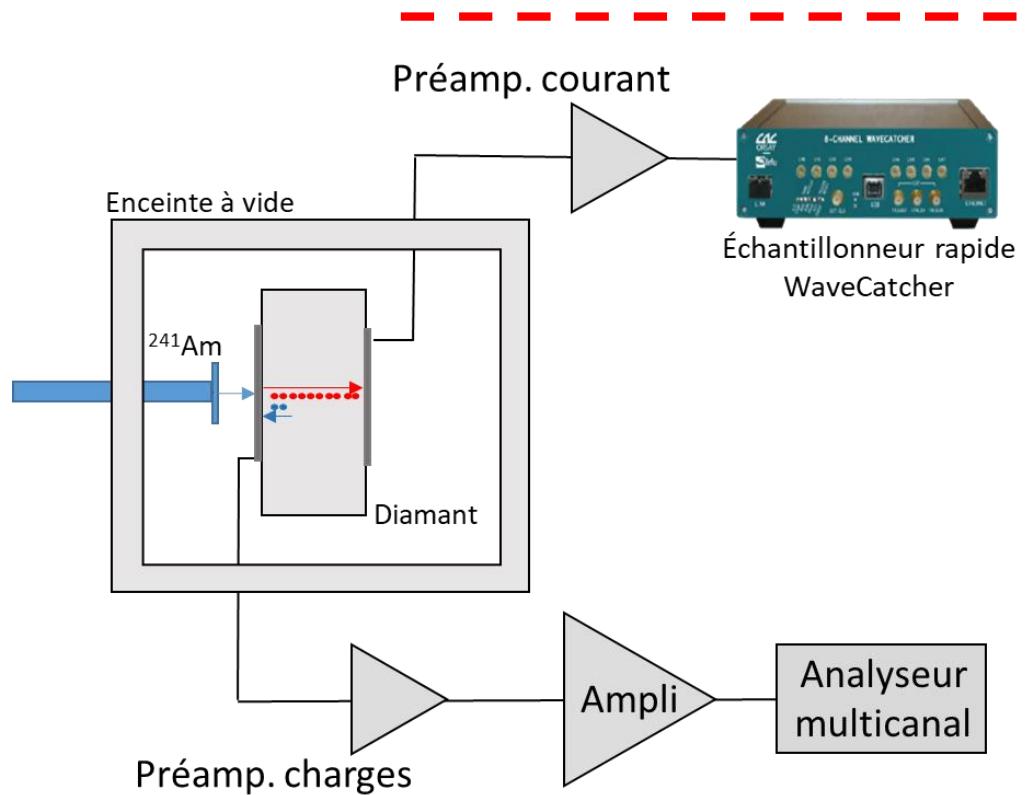
- Analyse de forme → qualité de l'échantillon
- Propriétés porteurs de charges (vitesses de dérive, mobilités, temps de vie effectif...)

Caractérisation en laboratoire

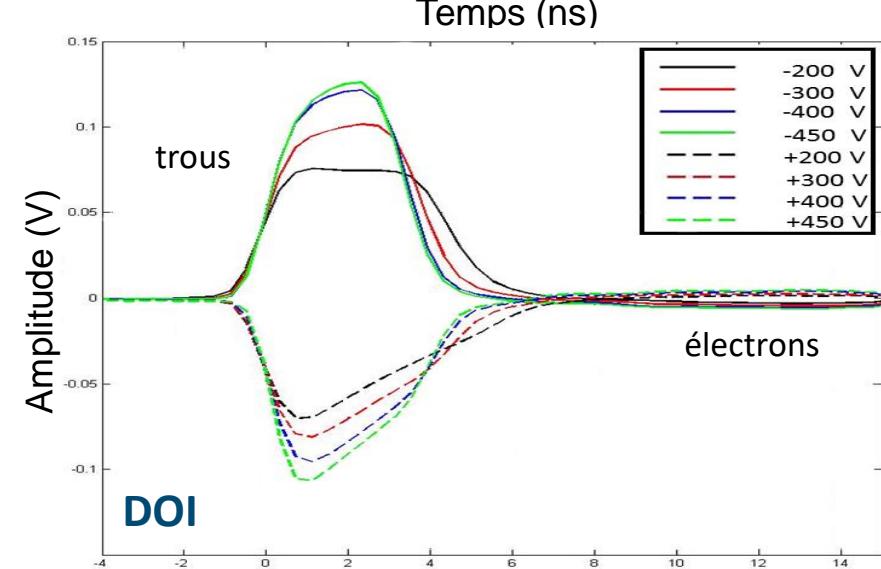
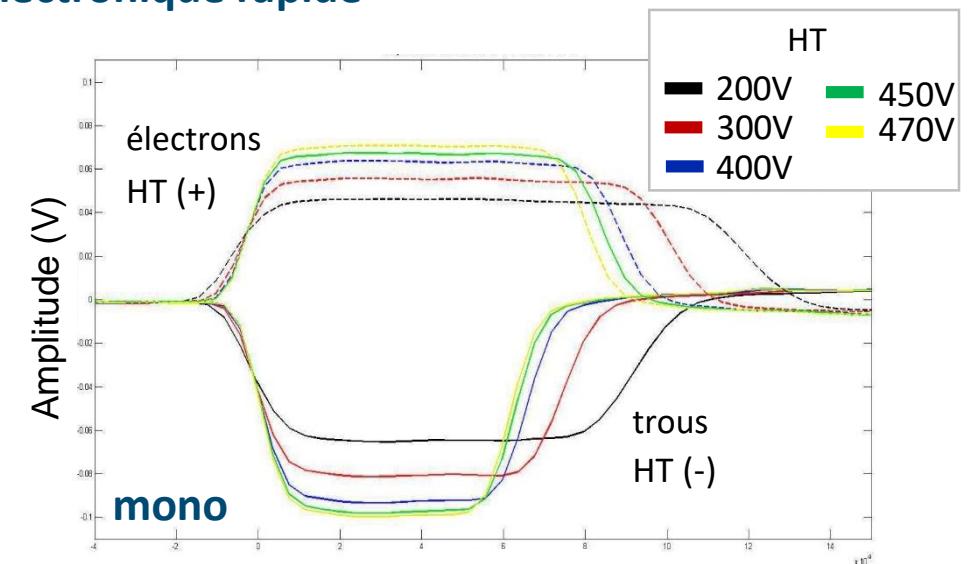
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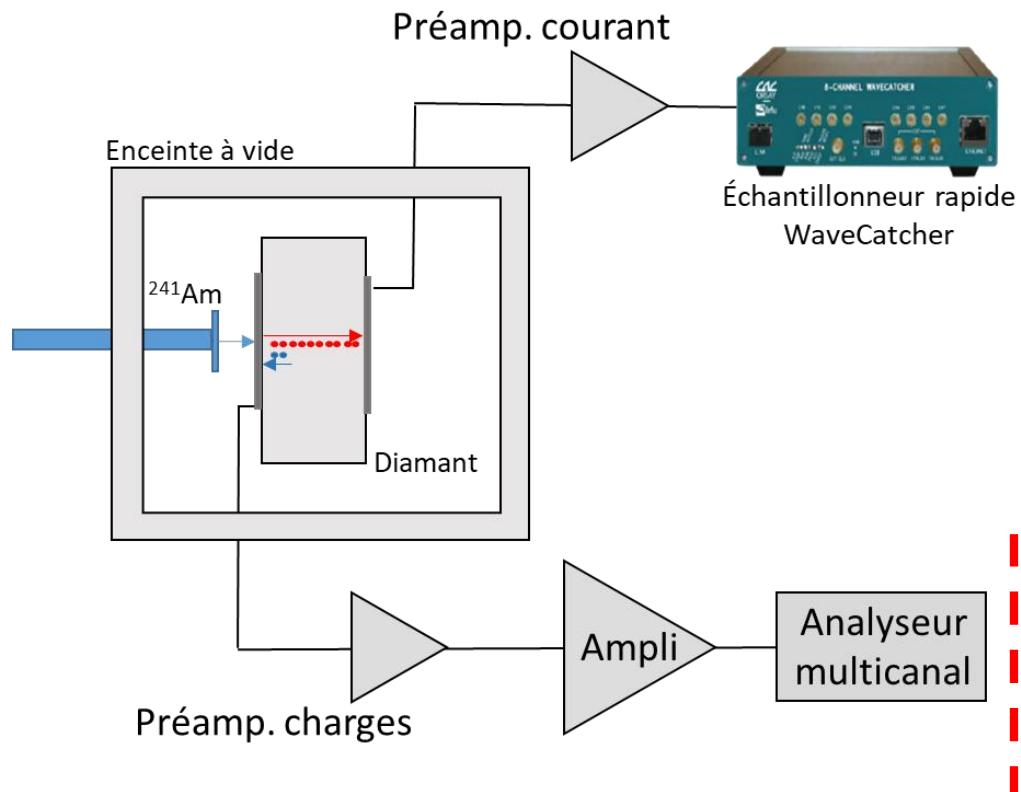
Electronique rapide



Caractérisation en laboratoire

Source $\alpha = {}^{241}\text{Am}$ ($\sim 5.5 \text{ MeV}$, 6.38 kBq)
 $\leftrightarrow 14 \mu\text{m}$ dans diamant (\ll épaisseur)

→ Polarisation sélectionne le porteur de charges étudié

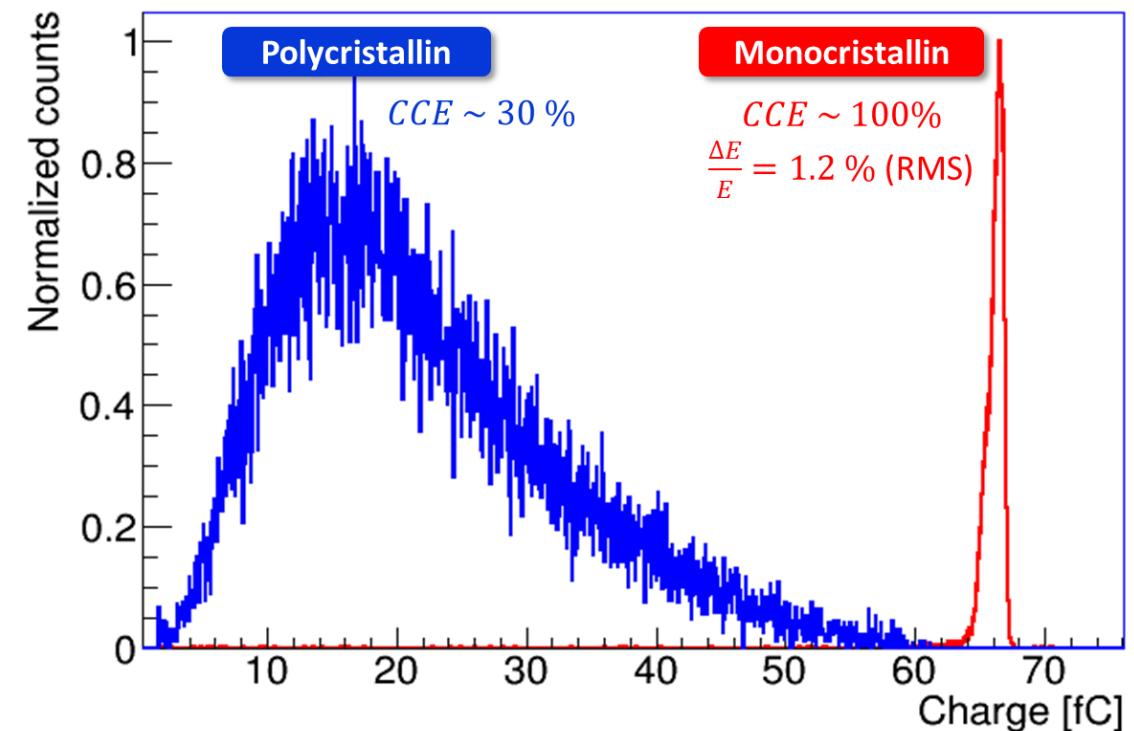


Electronique de spectroscopie

Intègre/filtre le signal
→ Augmente le rapport Signal/Bruit

- Résolution en énergie
- Efficacité de Collection de Charges (CCE)

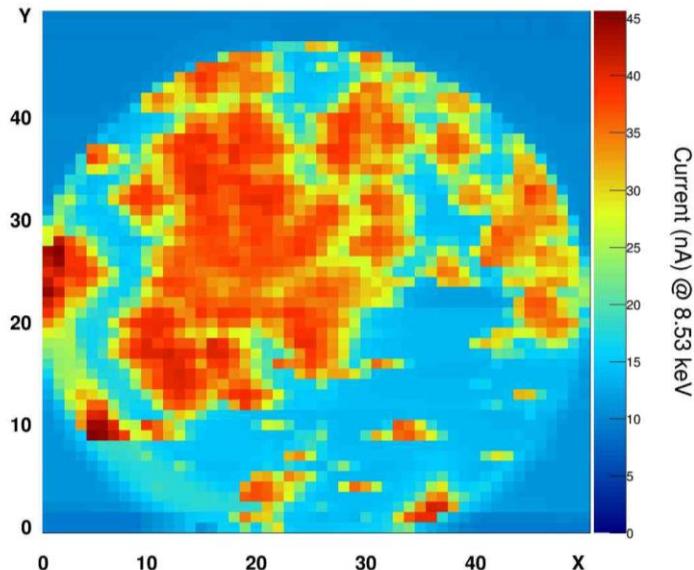
$$CCE = Q_{\text{collectée}} / Q_{\text{générée}}$$



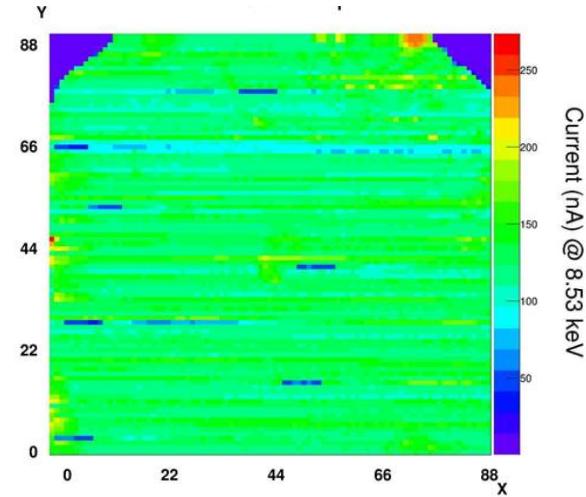
Current mode response

X-ray induced current mapping

DOI

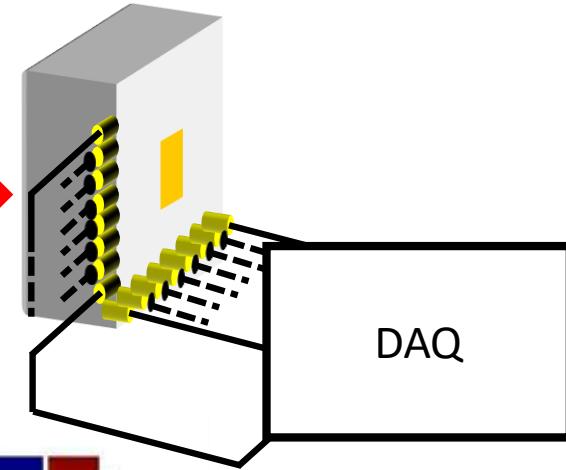


mono

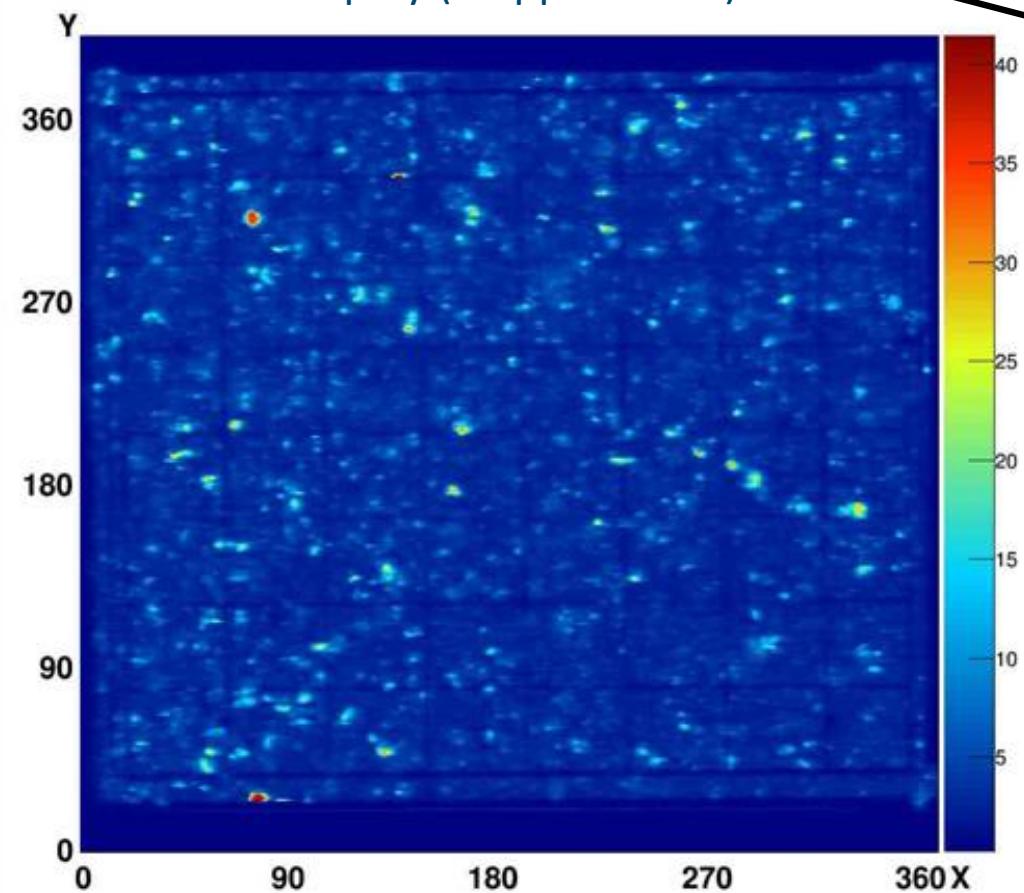


8.5 keV X-rays

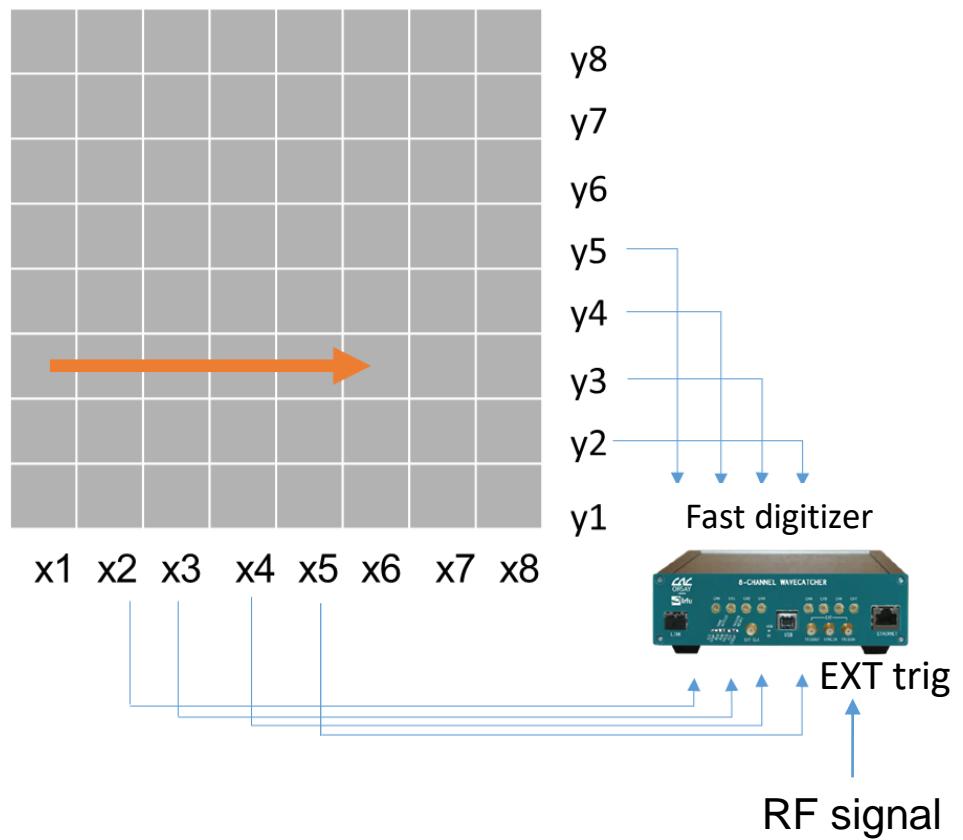
poly (stripped 1cm²)



Current (nA) @ 8.53 keV

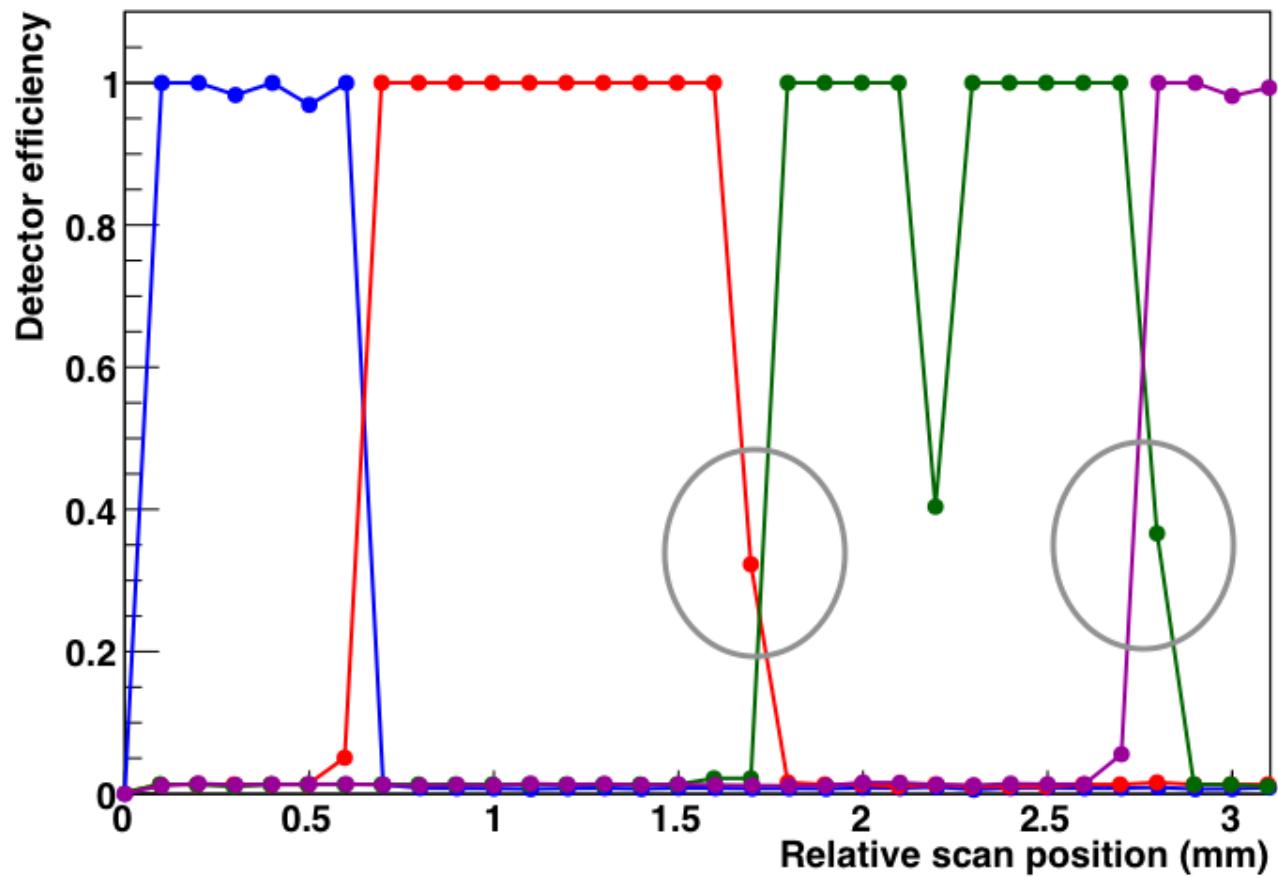


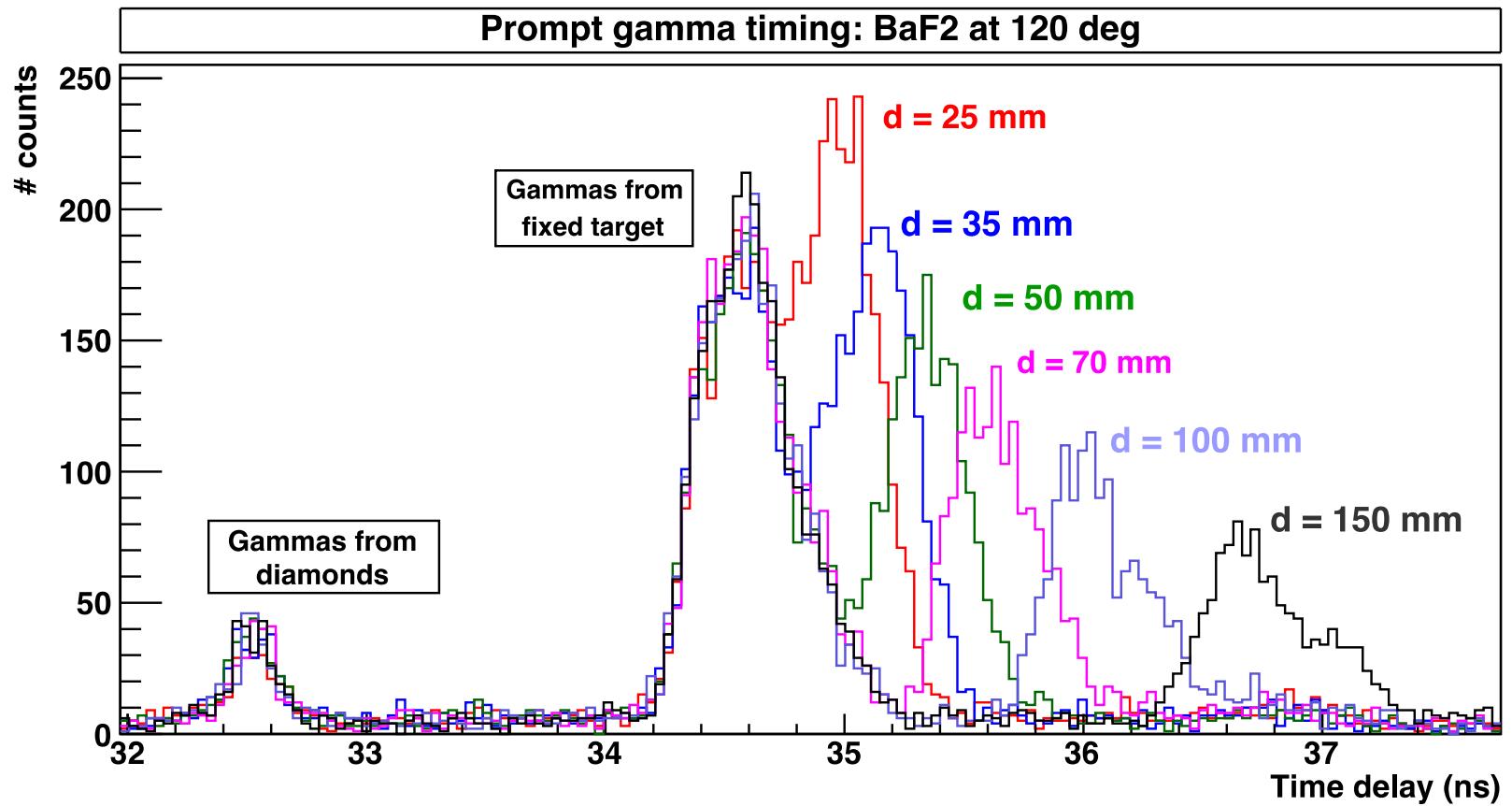
Strip detector detection efficiency



— Y3-X2
— Y3-X3
— Y3-X4
— Y3-X5

Detection efficiency
(with respect to the
beamline RF signal)

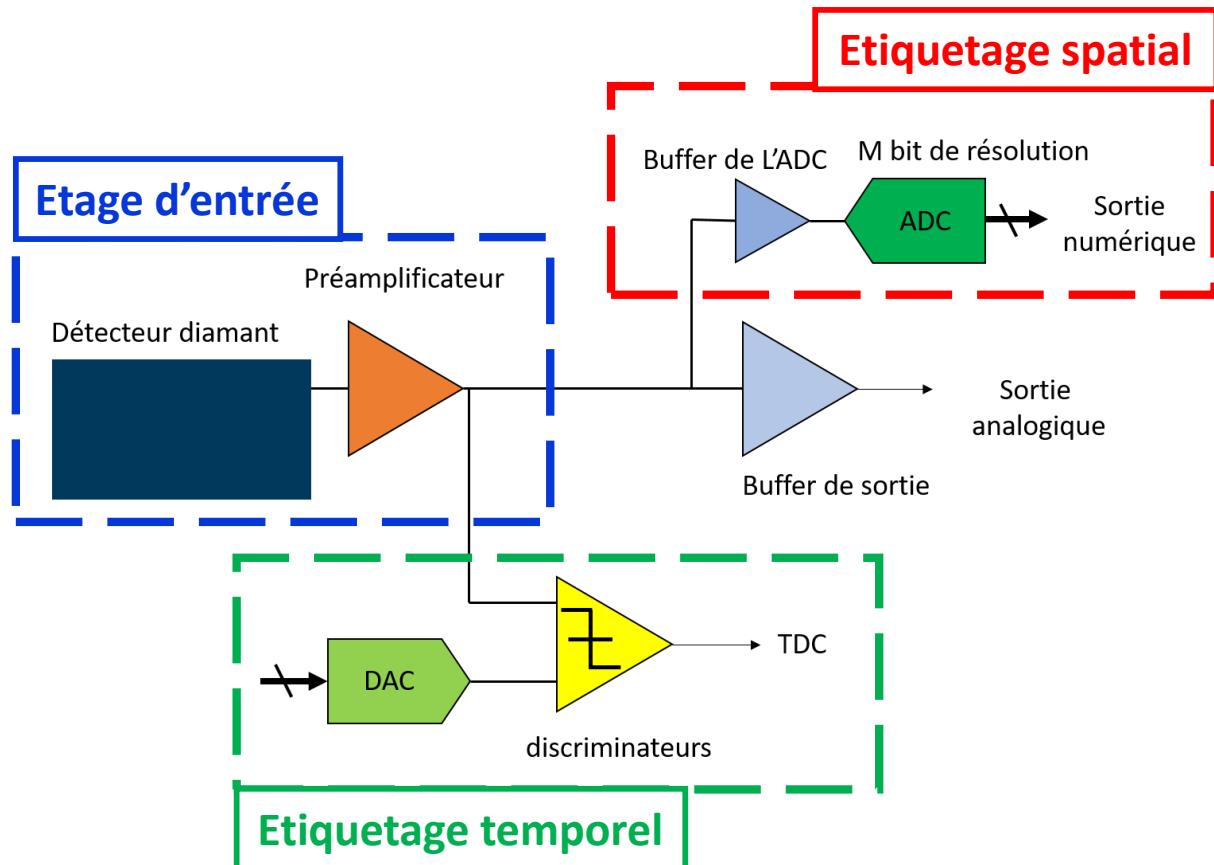




Développements en électronique

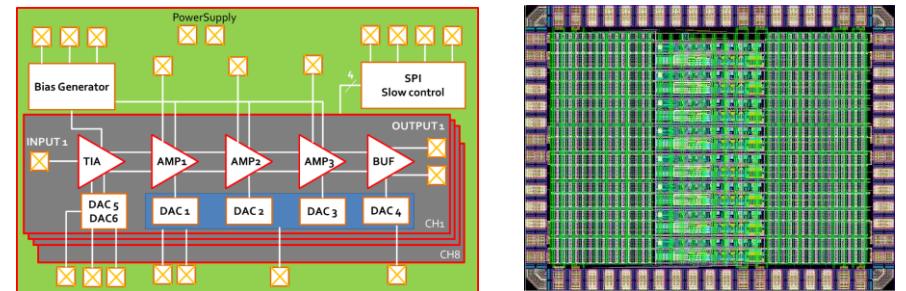
G. BOSSON, J. BOUVIER, L. GALLIN-MARTEL, A. GHIMOUZ, C. HOARAU, F. RARBI, O. ROSSETTO

- Conception de circuits intégrés spécifiques (ASIC)



ASIC 8 voies

- Technologie CMOS 130 nm (CERN)
- Résistant aux radiations
- Soumis en Décembre 2018



Préamplificateurs courant discrets

- En boîtier ou monté sur carte
- Solution alternative

