

Optical fibers for medical accelerators

Senior Scientist | Life Sciences
Cornelia Hoehr



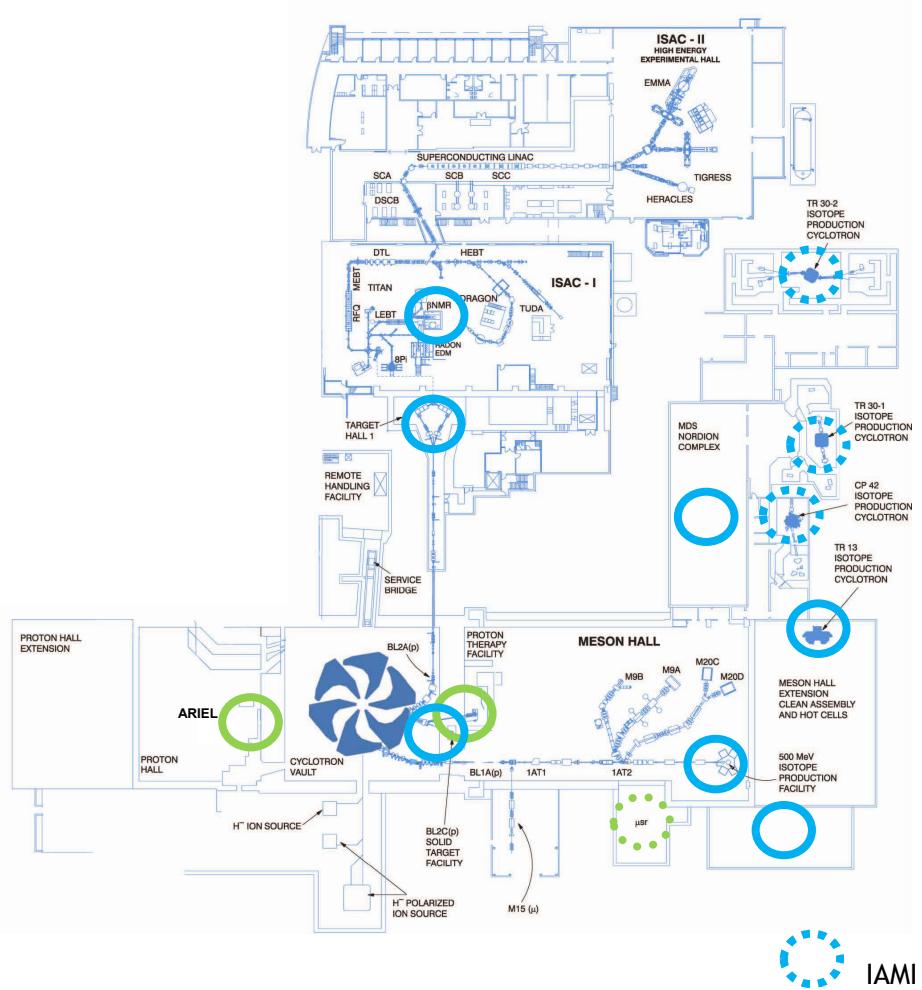
Introduction

TRIUMF - accelerator physics lab

Expertise in

- Accelerator technology
- Accelerator operation
- Detectors
- Targets for isotope production
- Interaction of particles

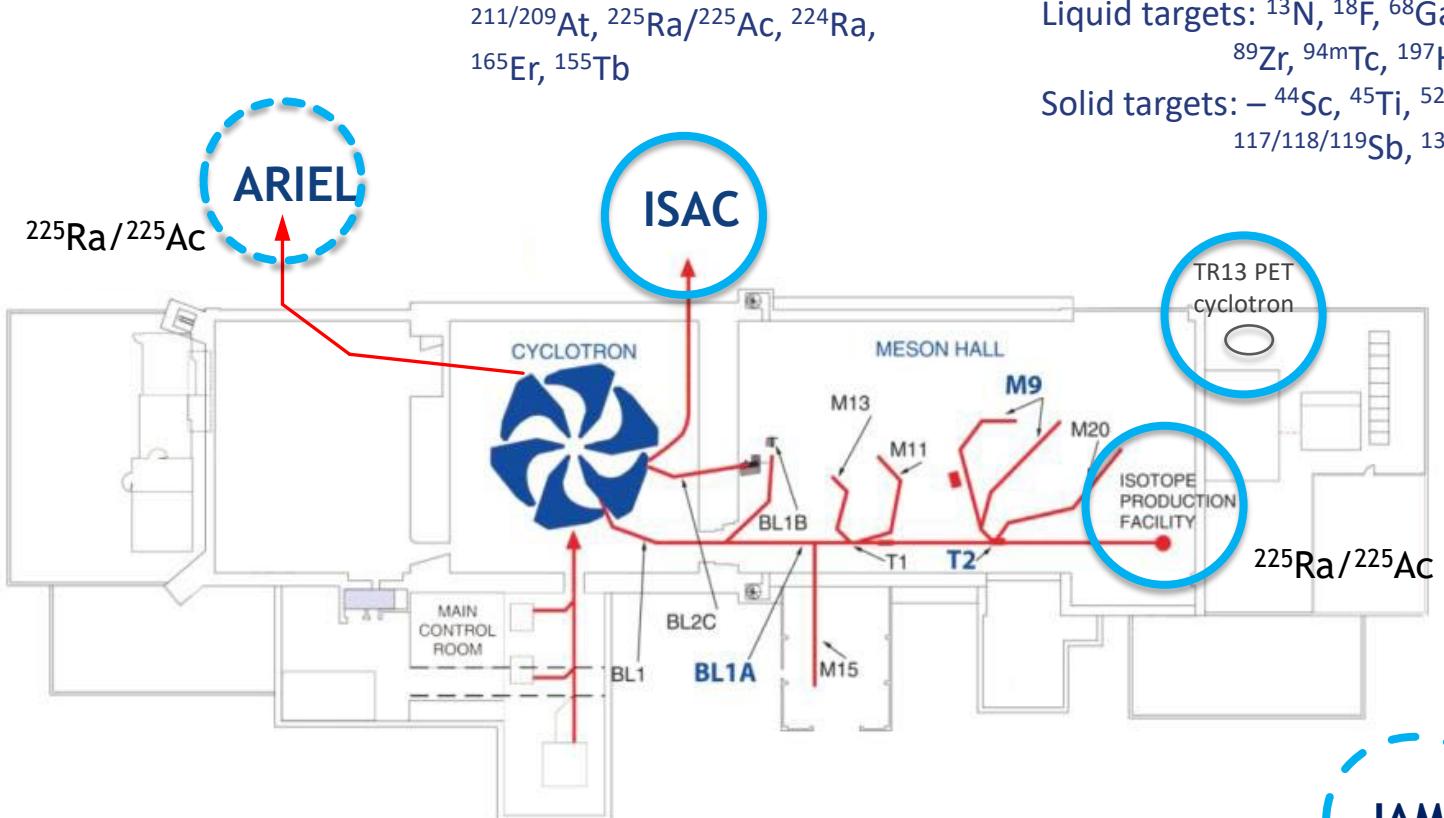
Applicable to medical isotopes
(and radiotherapy)



IAMI



Medical isotopes @ TRIUMF



Gas targets: $^{11}\text{C}, ^{18}\text{F}$

Liquid targets: $^{13}\text{N}, ^{18}\text{F}, ^{68}\text{Ga}, ^{44}\text{Sc}, ^{58}\text{Co}, ^{61/64}\text{Cu}, ^{86}\text{Y}, ^{89}\text{Zr}, ^{94\text{m}}\text{Tc}, ^{197}\text{Hg}$

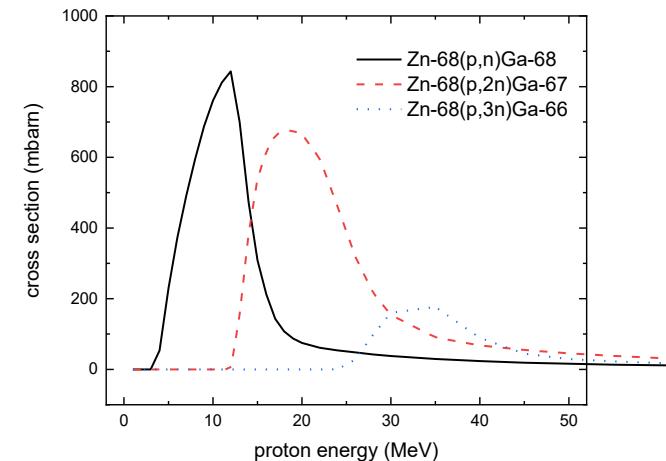
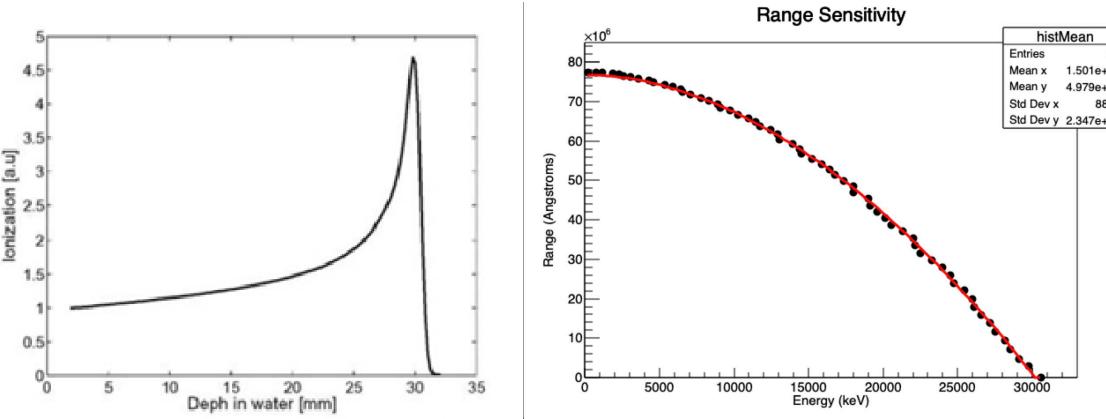
Solid targets: – $^{44}\text{Sc}, ^{45}\text{Ti}, ^{52}\text{Mn}, ^{61/64/67}\text{Cu}, ^{68}\text{Ga}, ^{117/118/119}\text{Sb}, ^{132/135}\text{La}, ^{192}\text{Ir}, ^{197}\text{Hg}, ^{203}\text{Pb}$



Isotope production

Exercise in compromise:

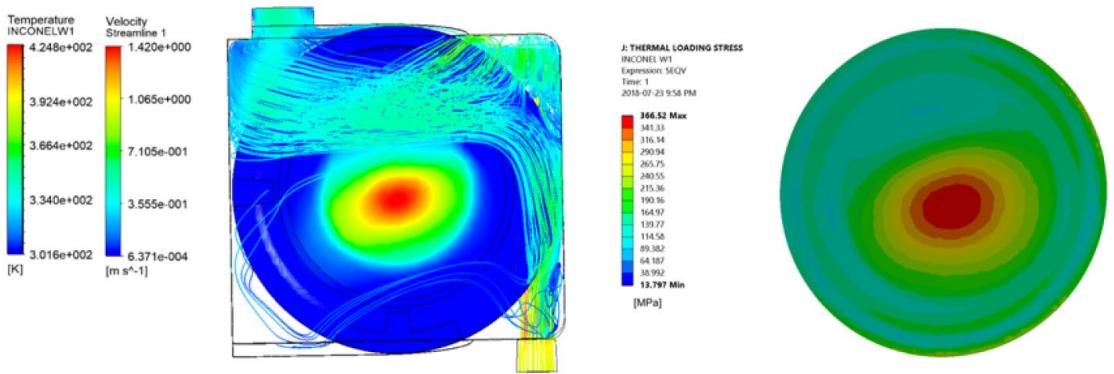
- Beam range (volume of irradiation)
- Cross section(s) (contaminants)
- Target material (gas, liquid, solid, enriched, recycling....)
- Target holder (corrosiveness, cooling, radiation hardness, activation....)





Irradiation modelling

- Temperature, mechanical stress
- Thermodynamics (convection currents, phase changes)
- Yields

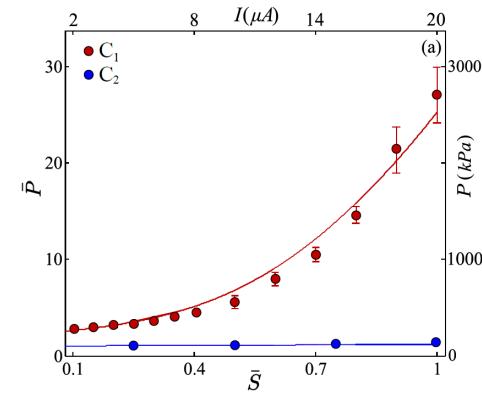
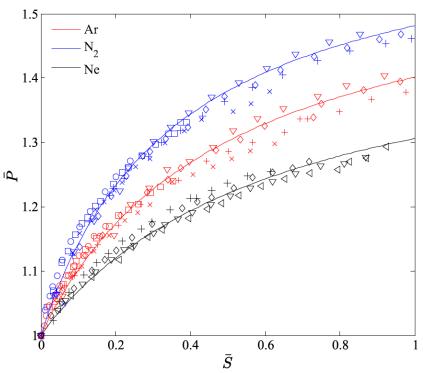
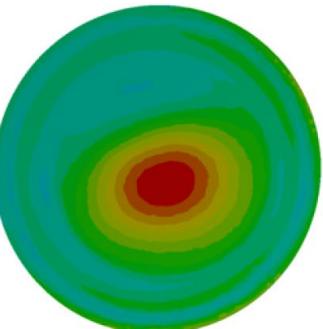
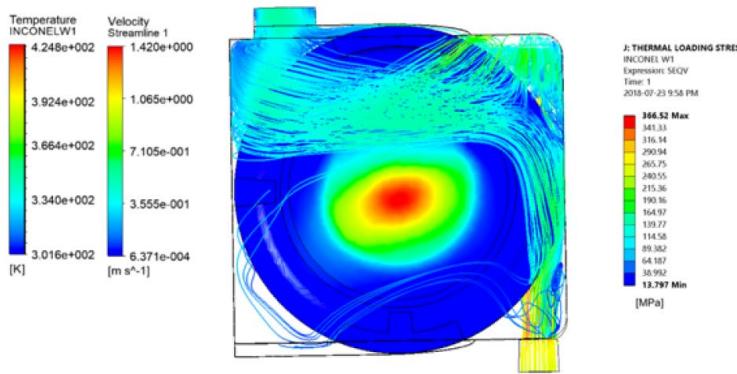


A. Robertson et al., Instruments 3 18 (2019)



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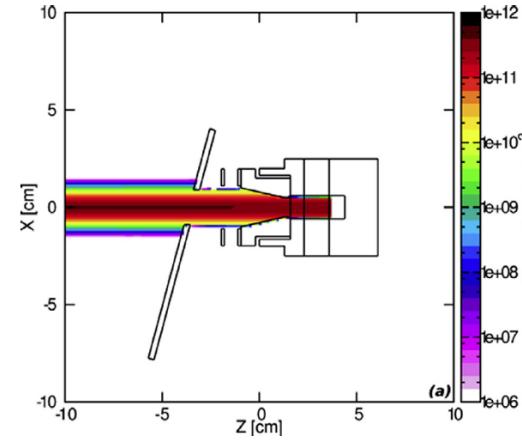
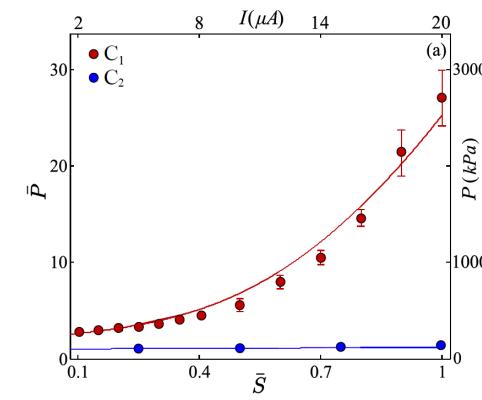
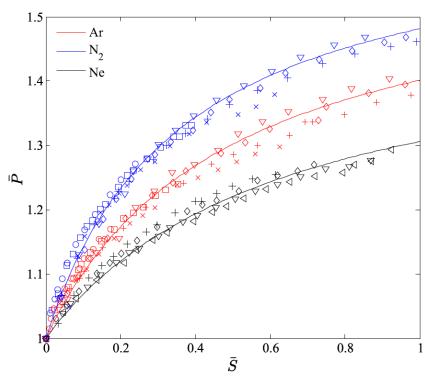
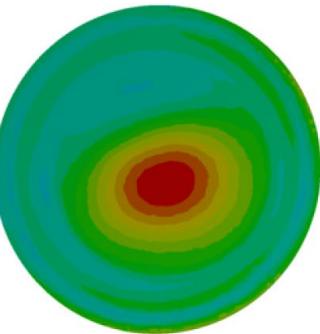
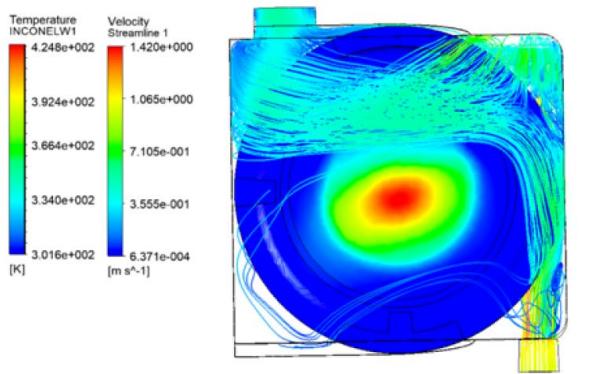


A. Robertson et al., Instruments 3 18 (2019)
P. Jahangiri, et al., Applied Radiation and Isotopes 107 252 (2016)
P. Jahangiri, et al., Applied Radiation and Isotopes, 120 22 (2017)



Irradiation modelling

- Temperature, mechanical stress
- Thermodynamics (convection currents, phase changes)
- Yields

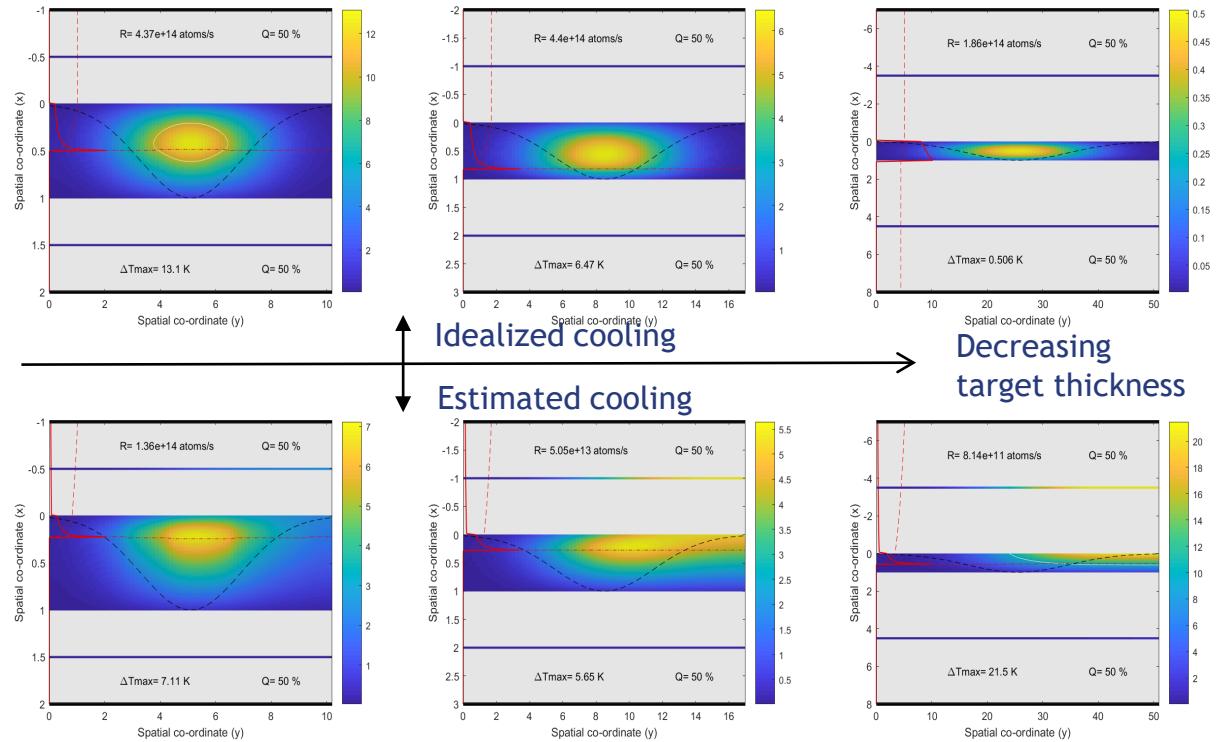


- A. Robertson et al., Instruments 3 18 (2019)
P. Jahangiri, et al., Applied Radiation and Isotopes 107 252 (2016)
P. Jahangiri, et al., Applied Radiation and Isotopes, 120 22 (2017)
A. Infantino et al., NIM B 366 117 (2016)



Irradiation modelling

- **One model:** temperature, mechanical stress, thermodynamics (convection currents, phase changes), yields
- Local observables needed for validation





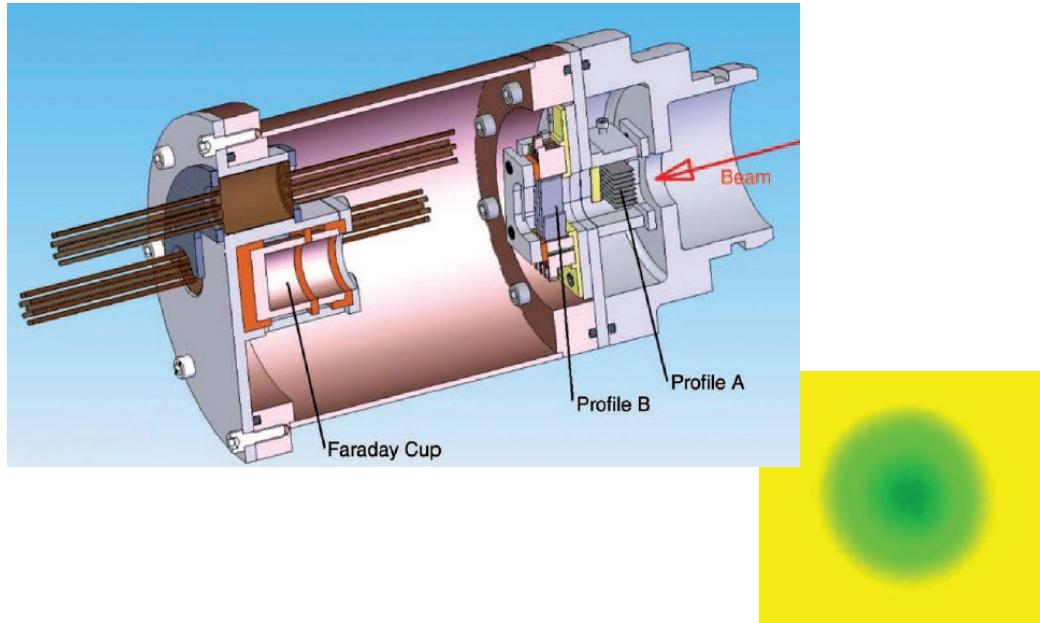
Monitors

- Small (spatial resolution, limited space)
- Radiation hard
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Real time
- Dose (photons, protons, neutrons)
- Ionizing radiation (beam alignment)
- Independent of environment
(electromagnetic field, temperature, light)



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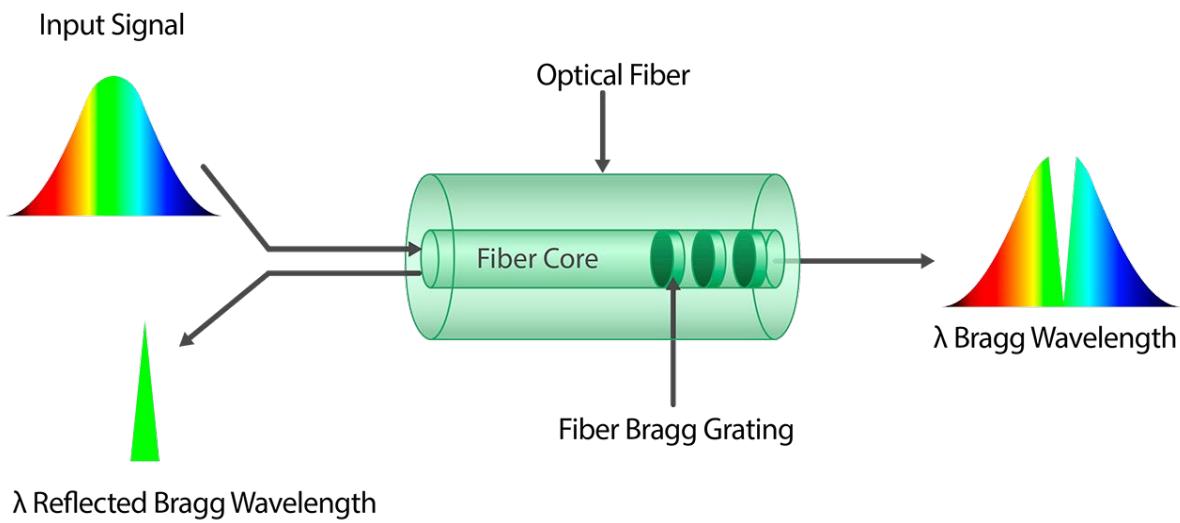


- Pressure transducers (global)
- Thermocouple (global)
- Beam monitors
- Radiochromic films
- Optical fibers?



Optical Fibers – Temperature and Pressure

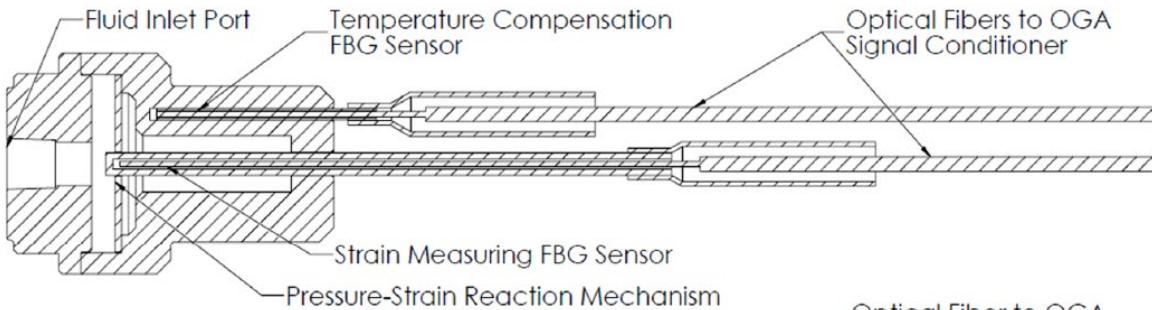
- Localized temperature/pressure unknown in gas/liquid targets – often only global measured
- Silica fibers with grating are radiation ‘hard’
- Can measure temperature to 0.1 °C, up to 1000 °C



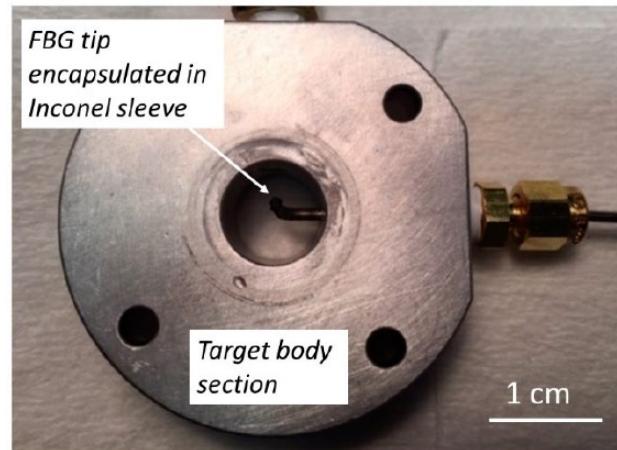
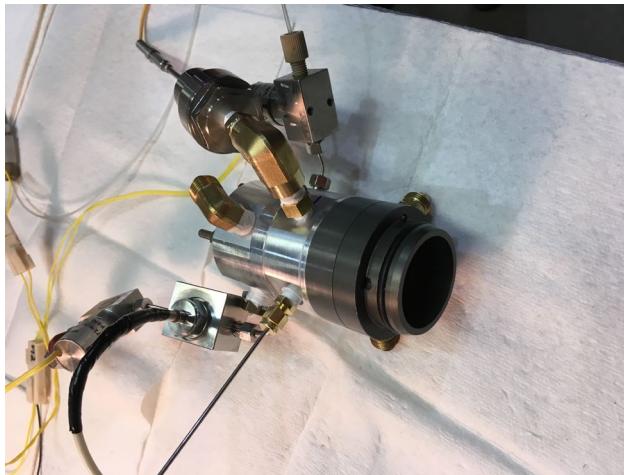
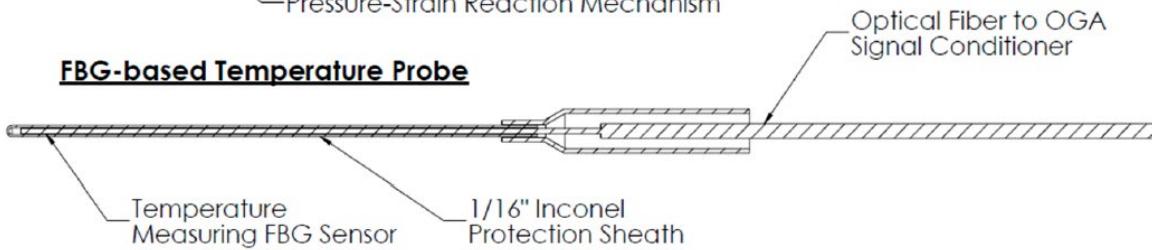


Optical Fibers – Temperature and Pressure

FBG-based Pressure Transducer

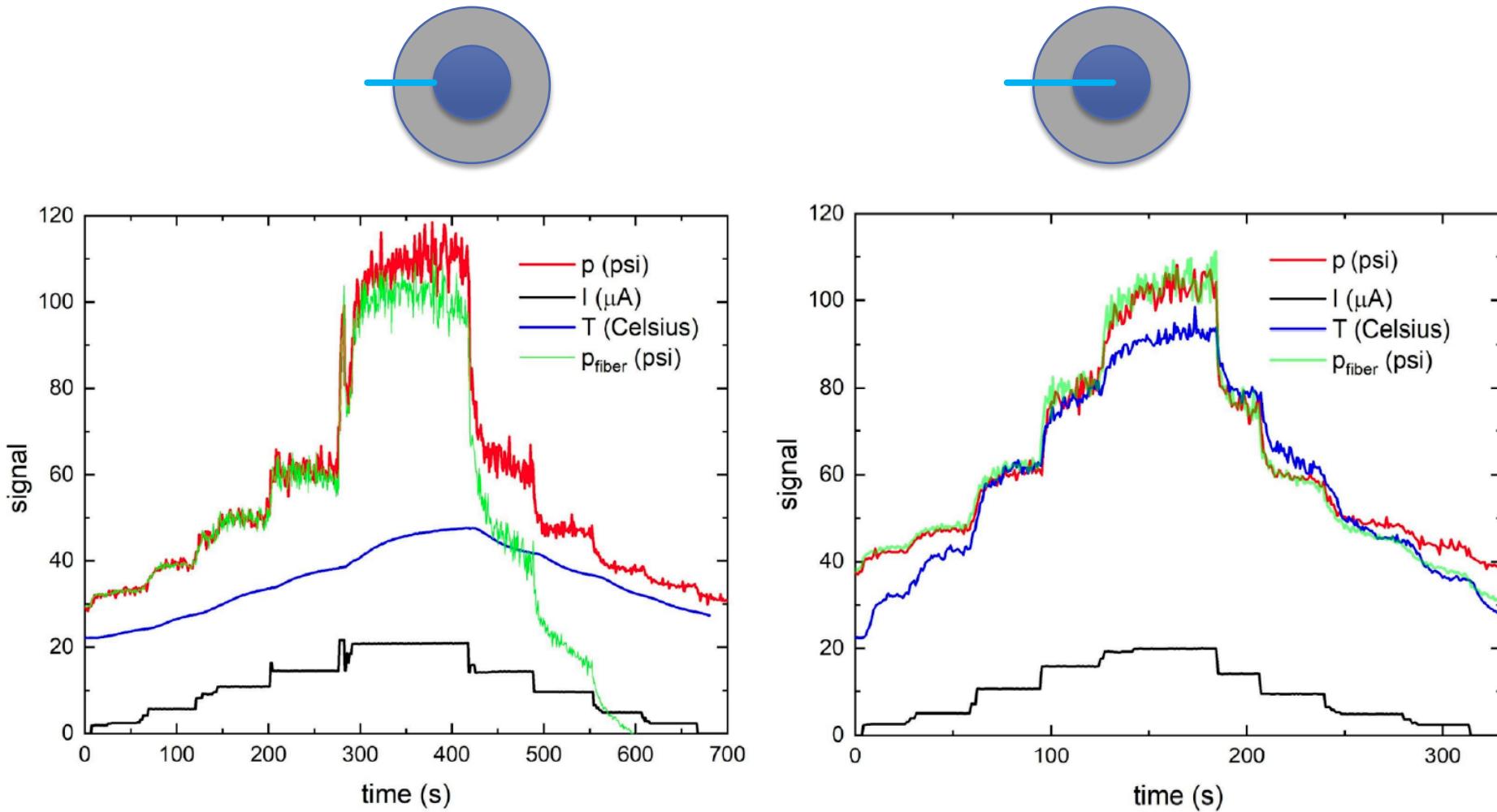


FBG-based Temperature Probe



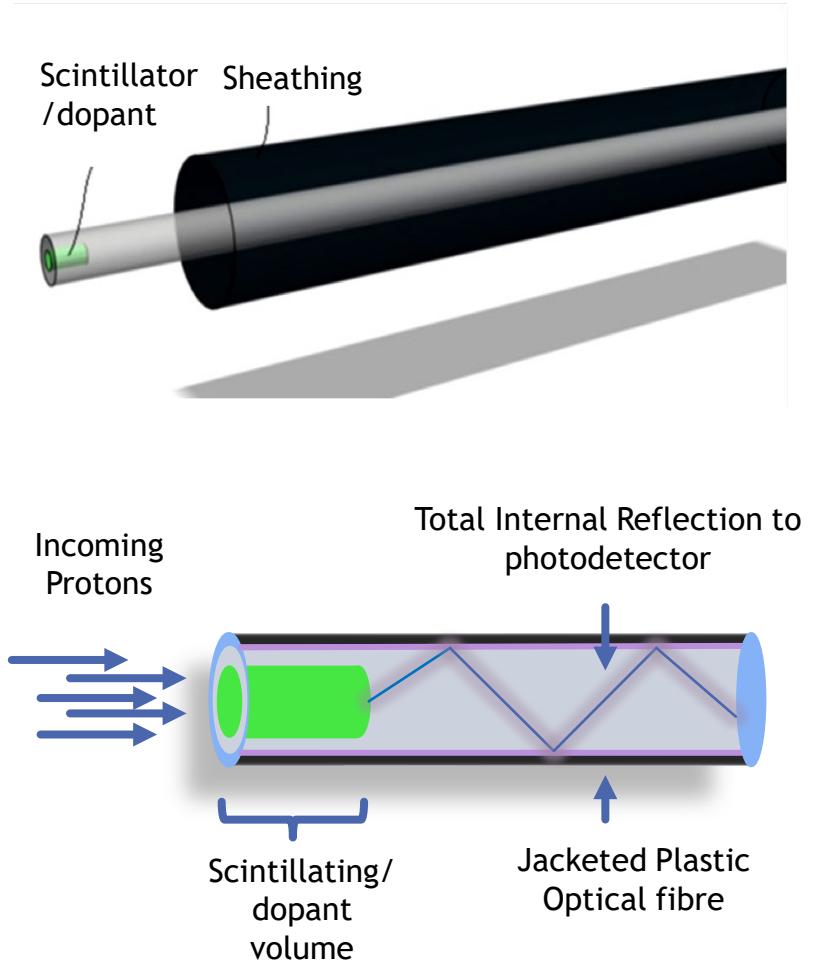


Optical Fibers – Temperature and Pressure





Optical Fibers – Ionizing radiation



Organic fibers (PMMA)

- $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Tb}$
- $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Eu}$
- YVO_4
- $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_2\text{S:Eu}$
- $\text{Y}_2\text{O}^3\text{:Eu}$
- EJ_{260}
- Kuraray

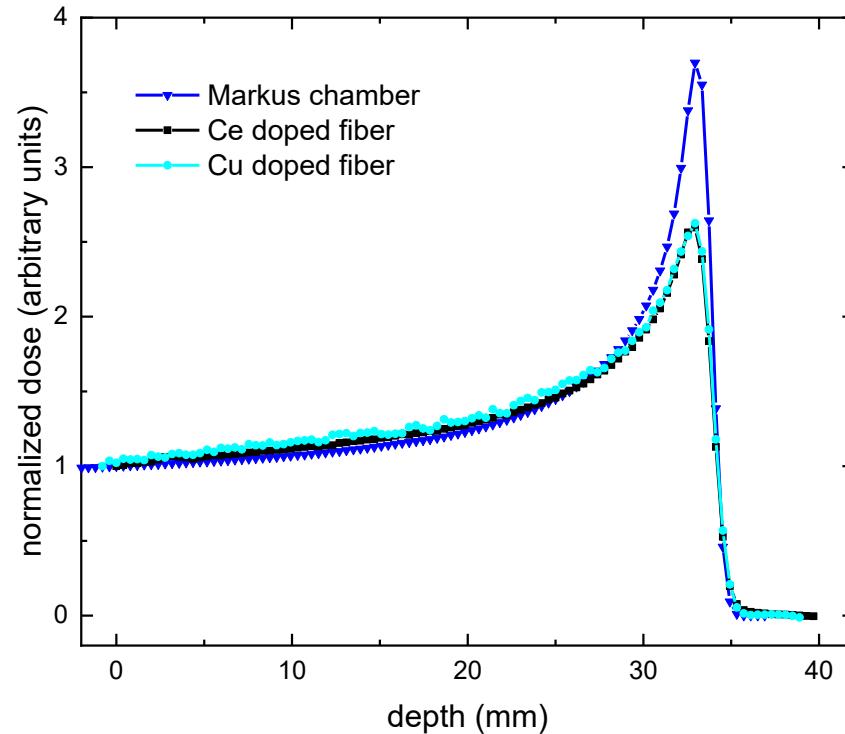
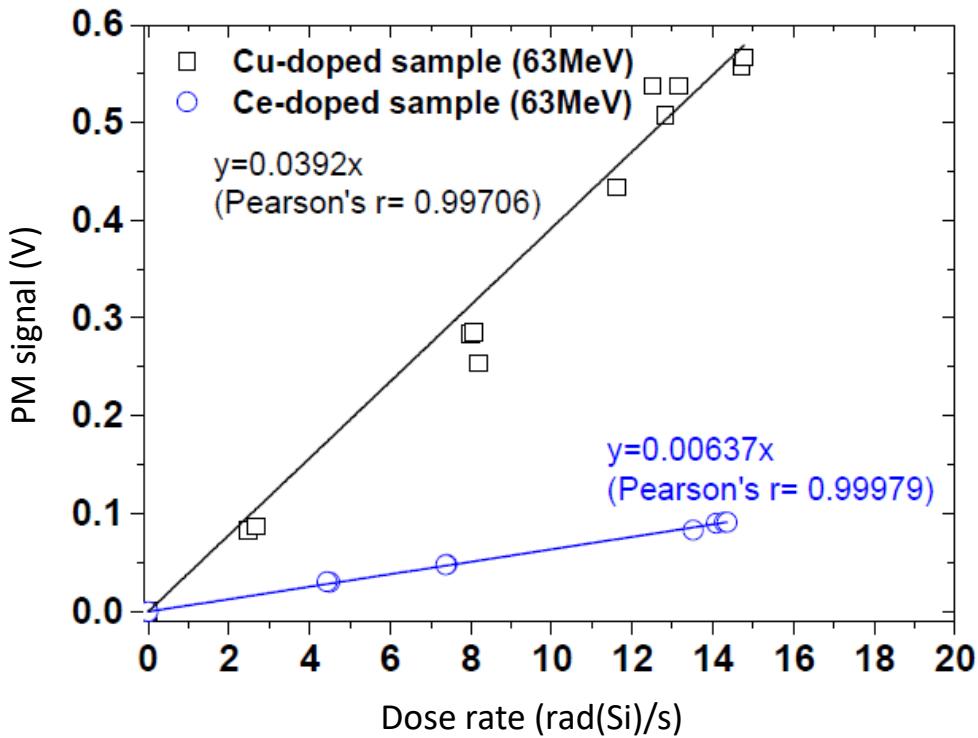
Inorganic fibers (silica)

- Ce-doped
- Cu-doped
- Gd-doped
- N-doped
- Ge-doped
- B-doped



Optical Fibers – Ionizing radiation

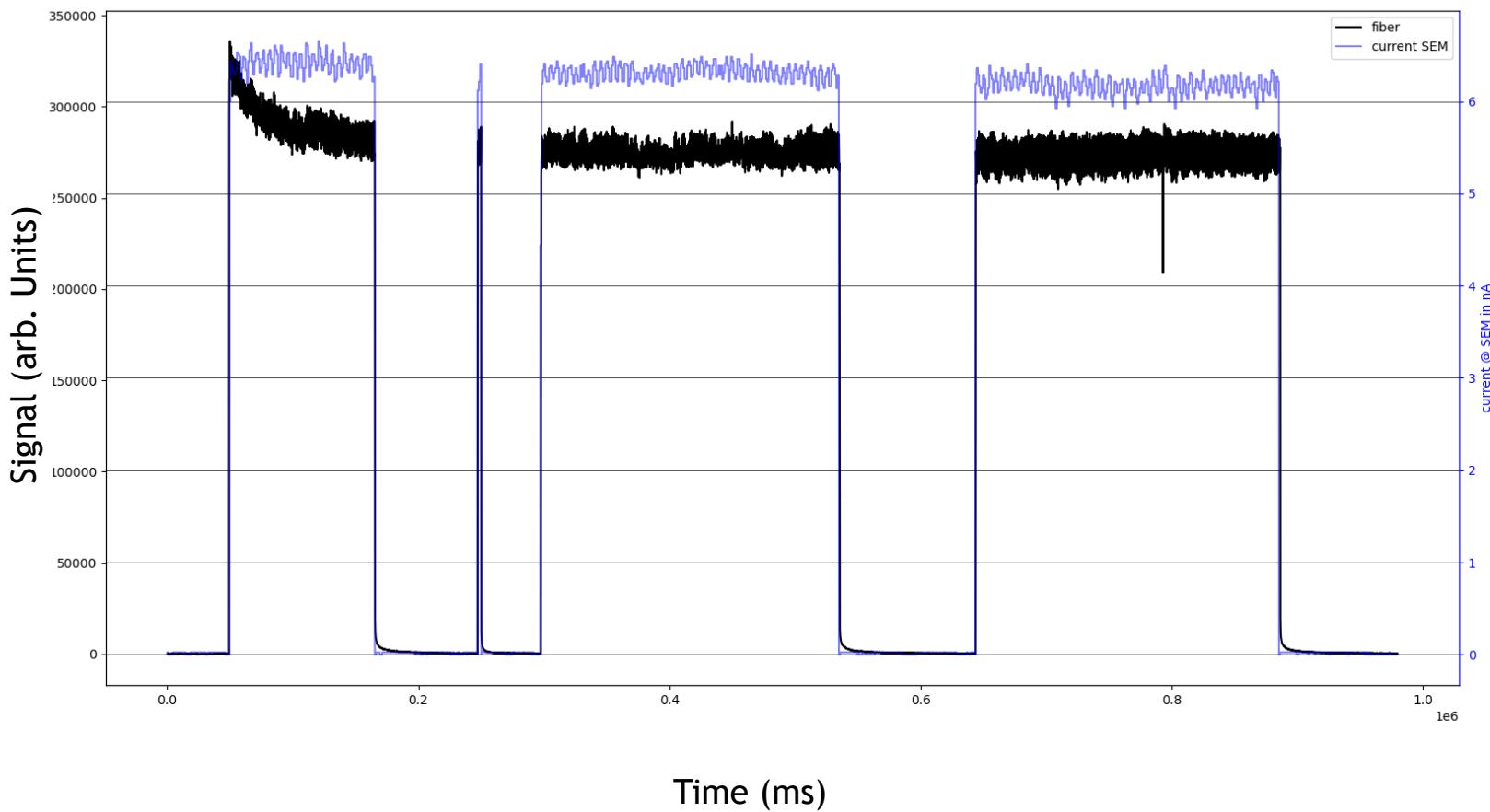
Light output or light attenuation
proportional to absorbed dose





Optical Fibers – Ionizing radiation

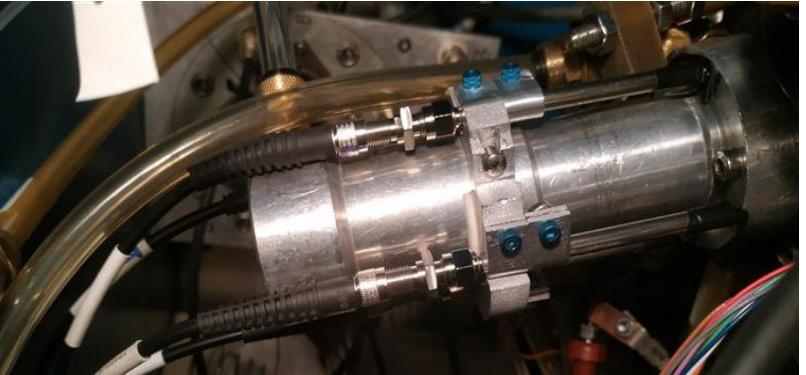
Radiation hardness



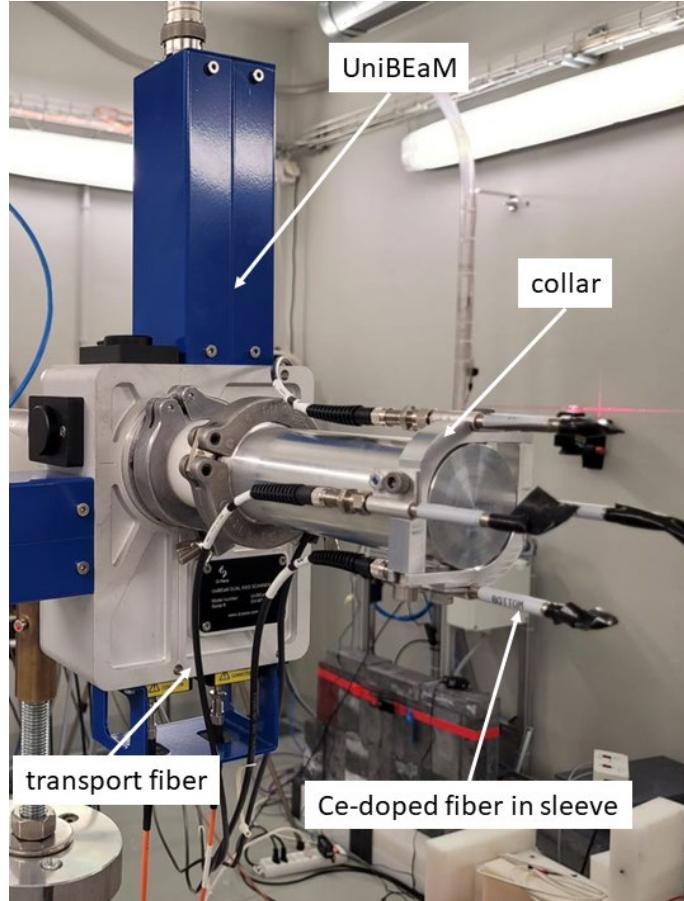


Beam monitoring

TR13 cyclotron, TRIUMF



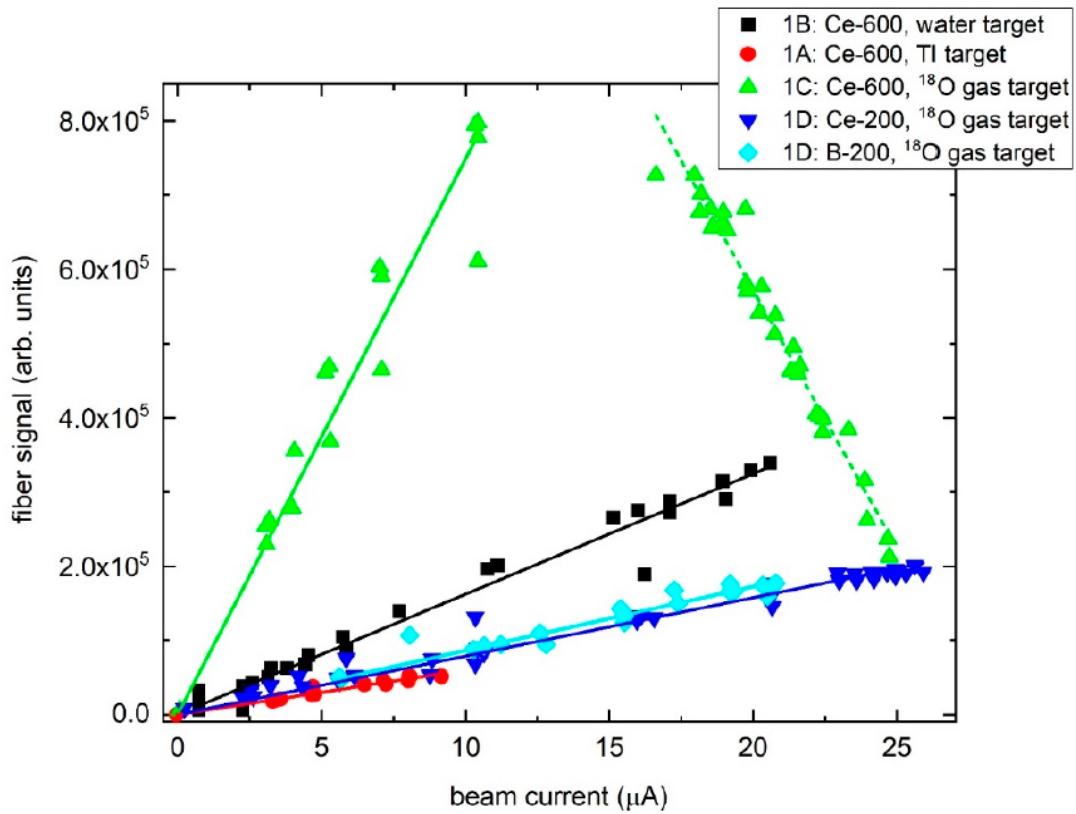
18 MeV IBA cyclotron, U Bern



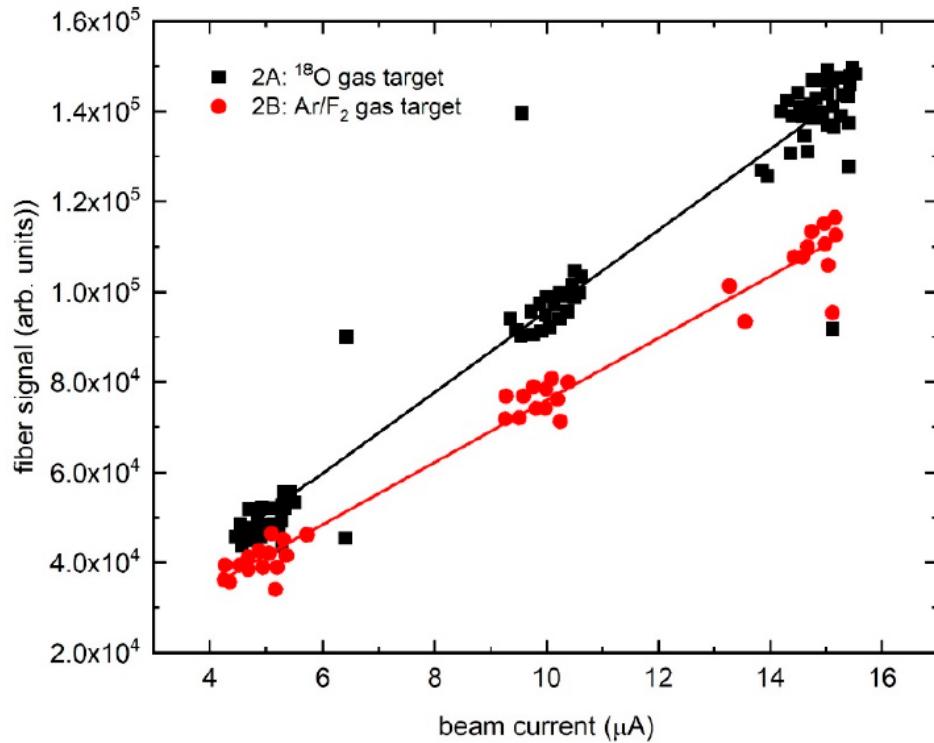


Beam monitoring

Beam current



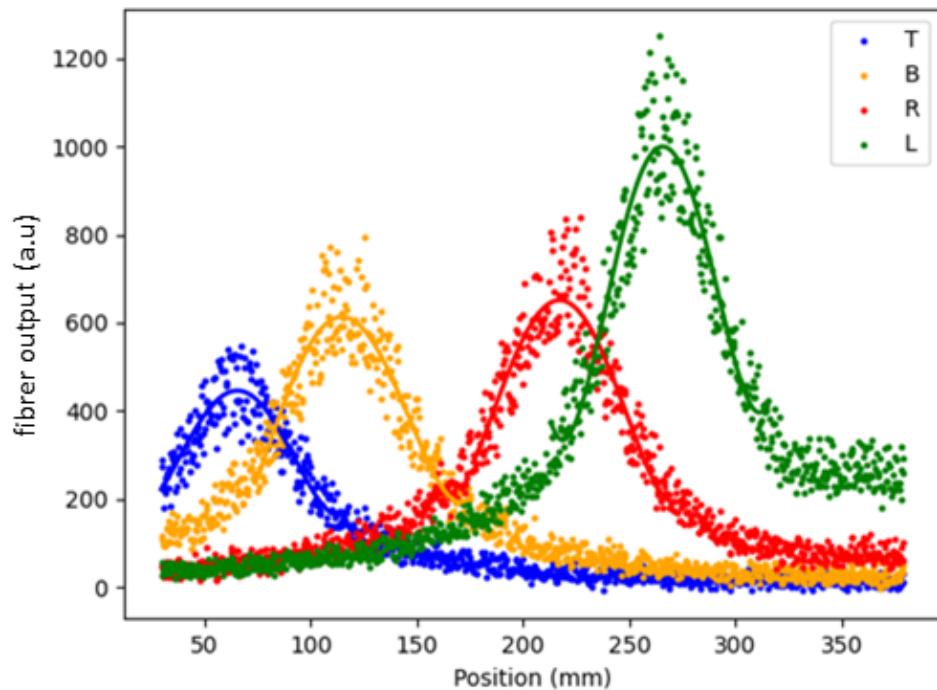
Target material



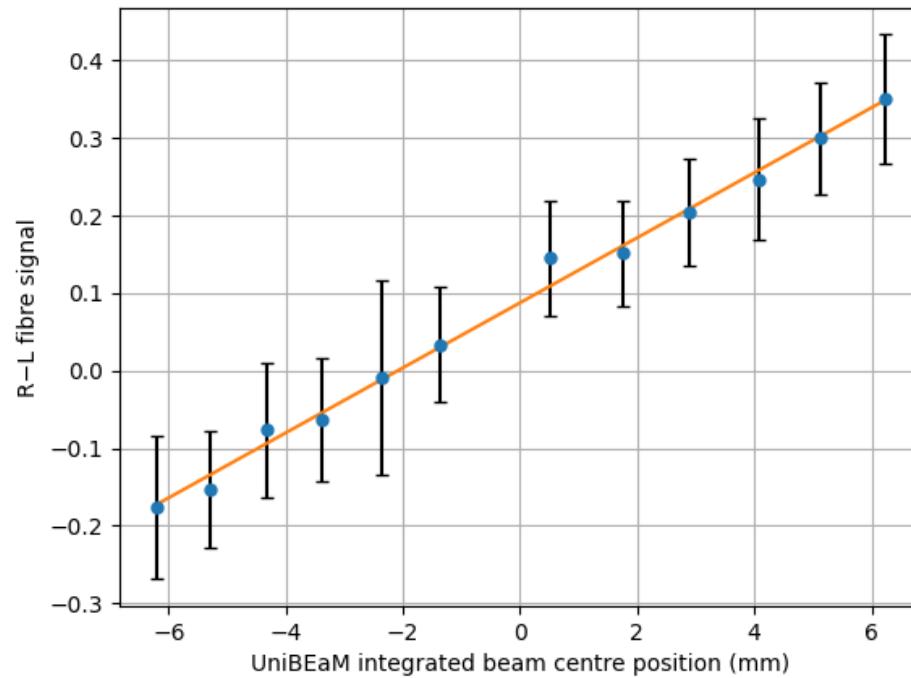


Beam monitoring

Channel calibration

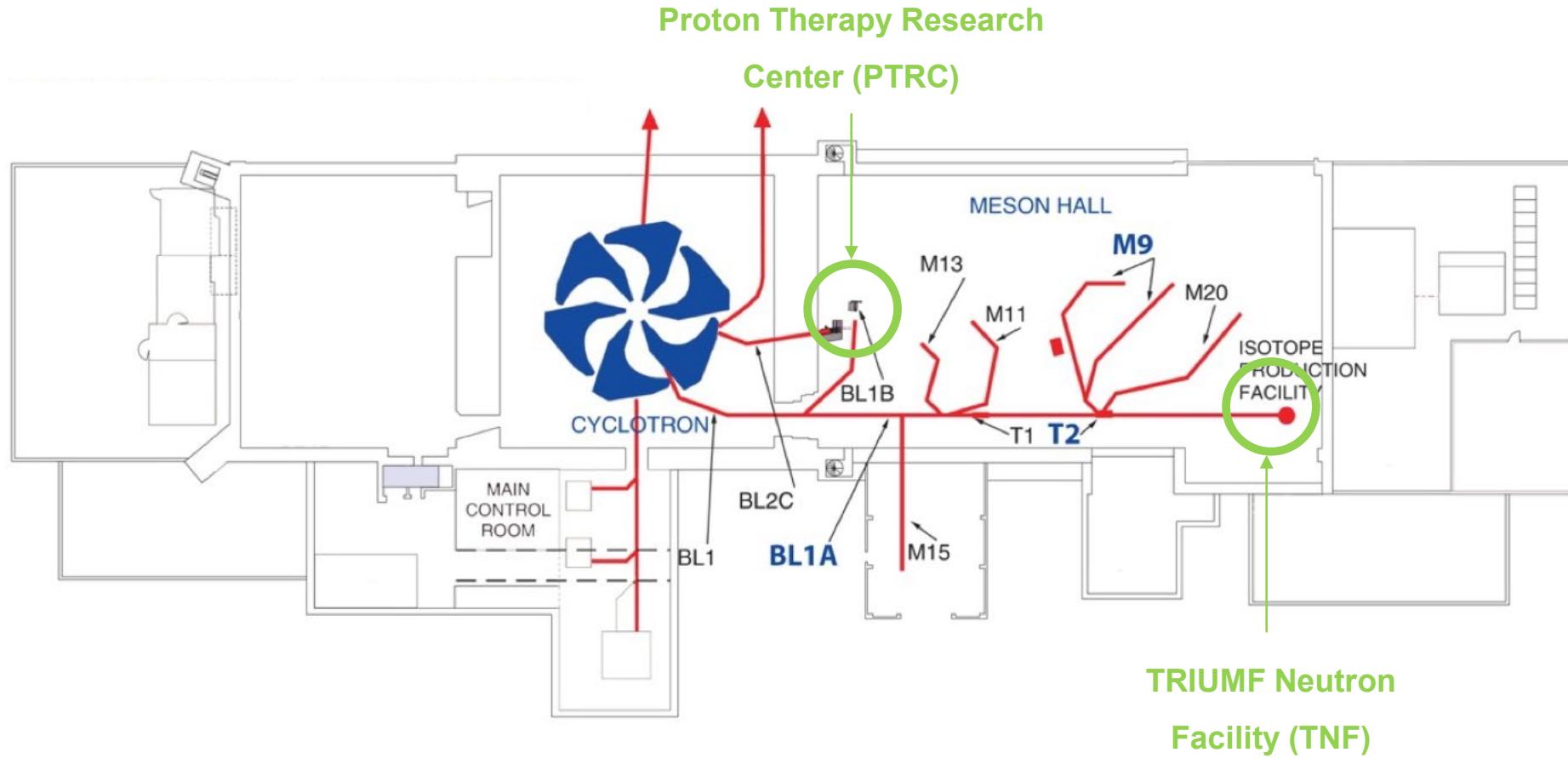


Beam alignment



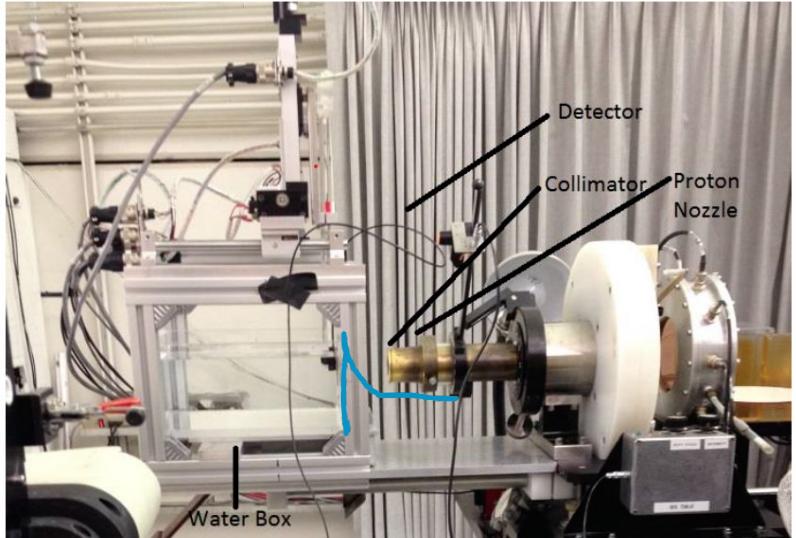


Particle Discrimination

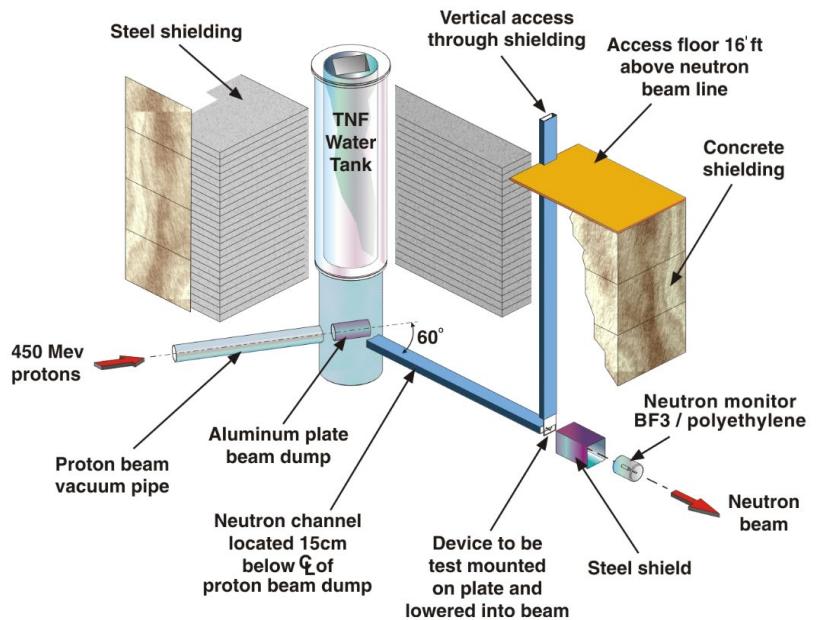




Particle Discrimination



PTRC - protons (with photons & neutrons)

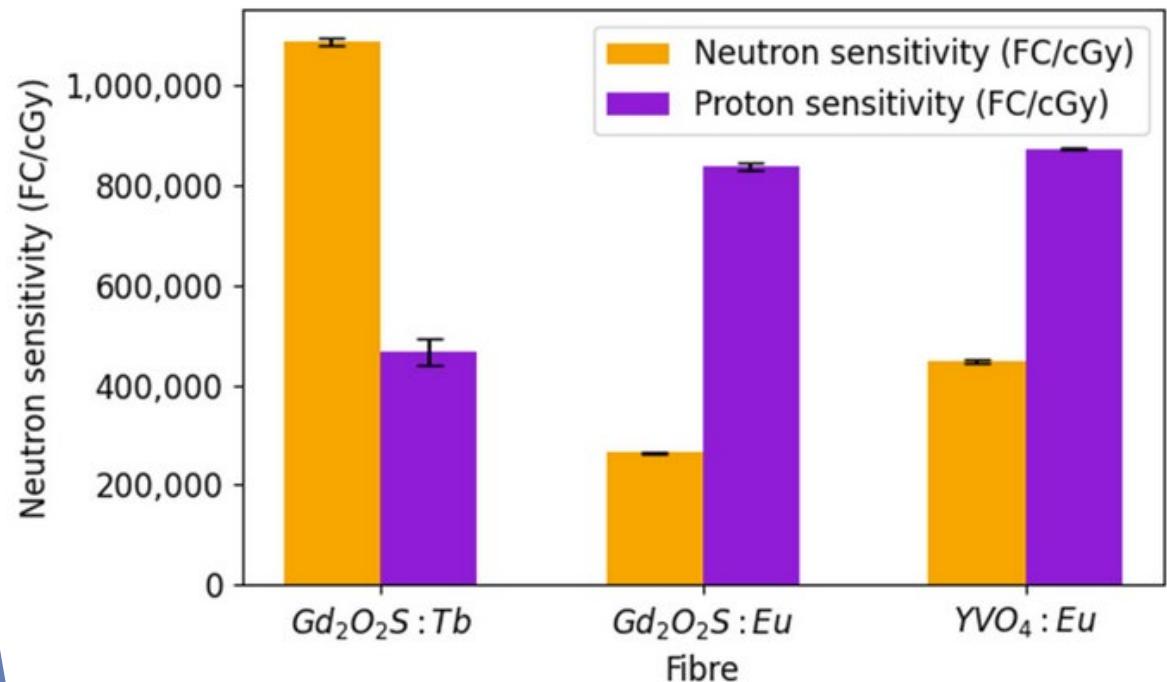


TNF - neutrons (with photons)



Particle Discrimination

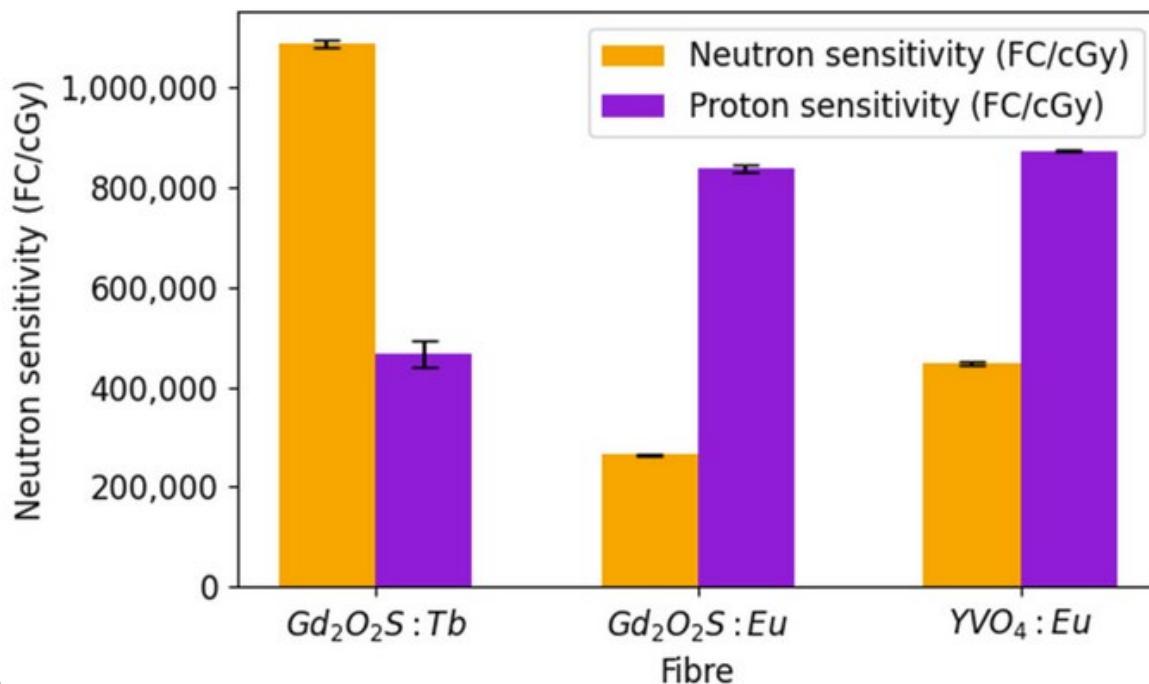
Total signal discrimination



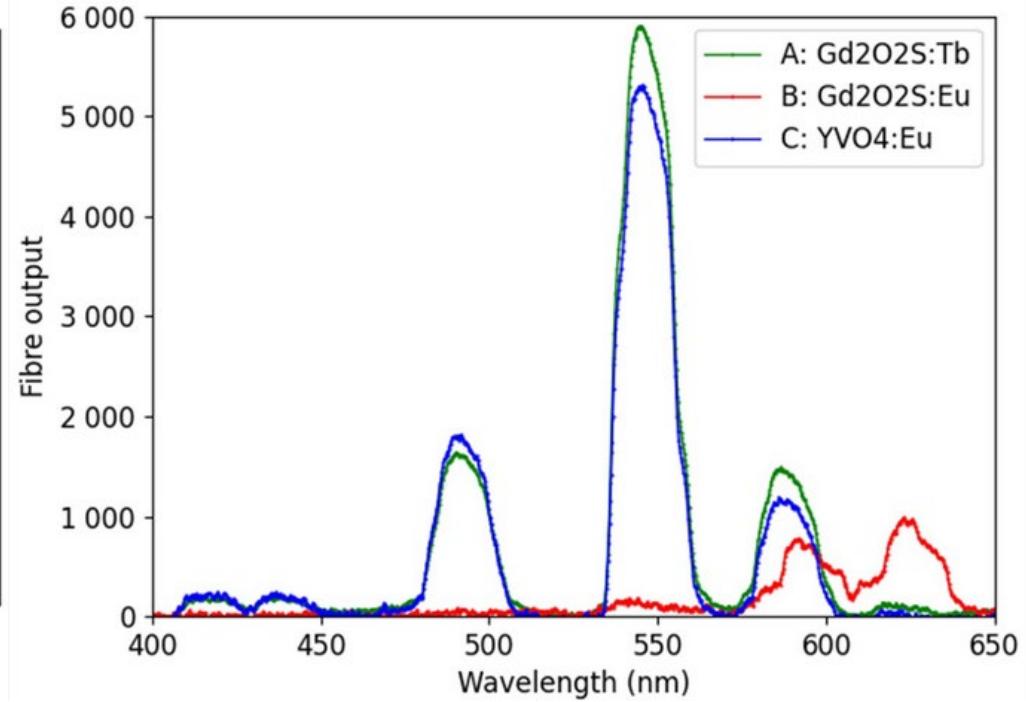


Particle Discrimination

Total signal discrimination



Spectrometric discrimination



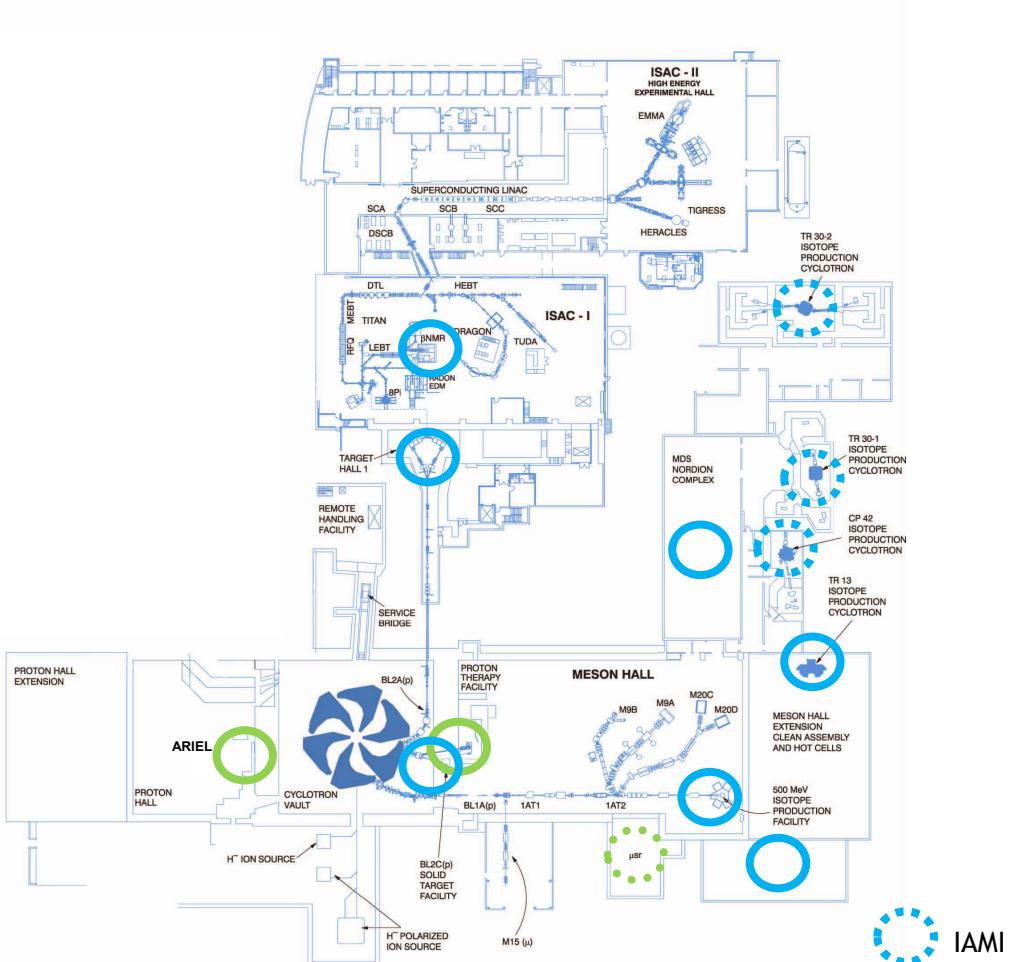


Summary

Fibers potentially monitor for isotope production targets to measure:

- ✓ Local temperature
 - ✓ Local pressure
 - ✓ Beam current
 - ✓ Target material
 - ✓ Beam alignment
 - ✓ Particle discrimination

Goal: Establish combined target-irradiation model



- TRIUMF: Matthew Hannah, Samuel Usherovich, Jana Niedermeier, Crystal Penner, Janina Hohnholz, Grace Dehnel, Stefan Zeisler, Camille Belanger-Champagne, Mike Trinczek
- Michael Bakaic (FIBOS, Toronto, ON) – [fiber gratings](#)
- Morgan Dehnel (D-Pace, Nelson, BC) – [fibre monitor](#)
- Saverio Braccini (University of Bern) – [fibre monitor](#)
- Cheryl Duzenli (BC Cancer, Vancouver) - [dosimetry](#)
- Sinead O'Keeffe (Limerick, Ireland) – [organic fibers](#)
- Sylvain Girard (St.Etienne, France) – [inorganic fibers](#)

Thank you!
Merci!

