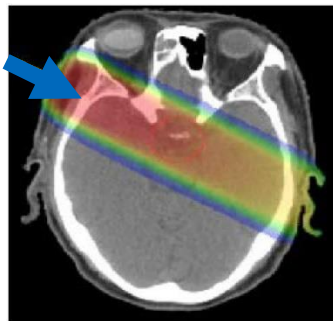
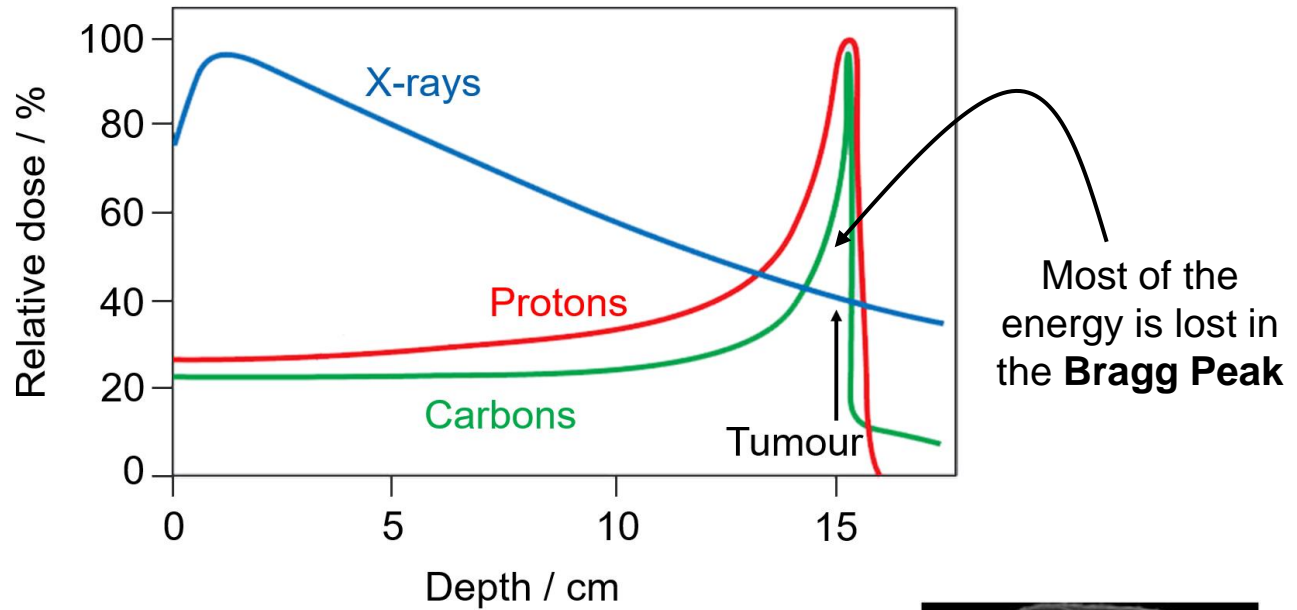


## Microdosimeter for Hadron Therapy based on a Single Crystal CVD Diamond Membrane

Izabella Anna Zahradnik

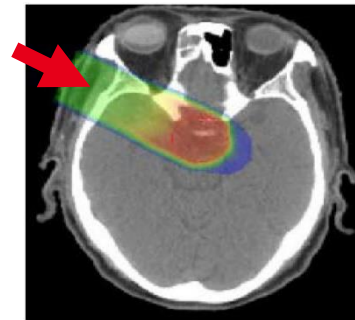
- **Introduction and motivation**
  - Hadron therapy and microdosimetry
  
- **Diamond microdosimeter**
  - Concept and fabrication
  
- **Probing charge transport properties – ion microbeam**
  - Micro Sensitive Volumes
  - Charge collection efficiency
    - Radiation hardness
  
- **Preliminary test in clinical environment**

# Hadron Therapy



[A. Rosenfeld]

Photons



[A. Rosenfeld]

Ions

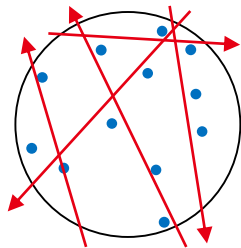
# Linear Energy Transfer

**SPARSELY ionizing radiation:**

e.g.: X-rays, Gammas



[M. Scholz]



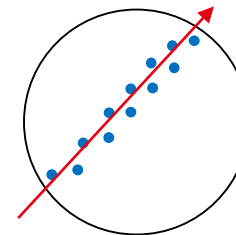
**Low LET**

**DENSELY ionizing radiation:**

e.g.: Carbon ions



[M. Scholz]

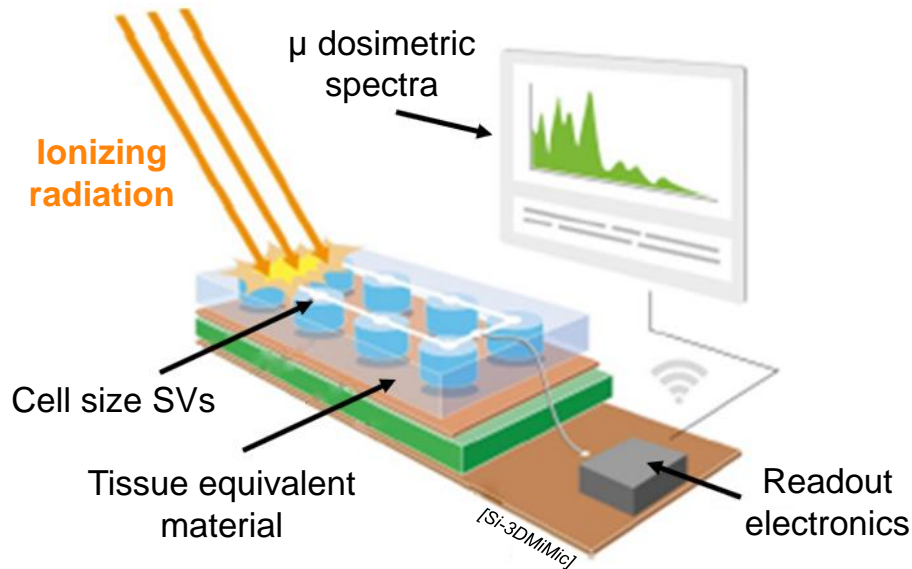


**High LET**

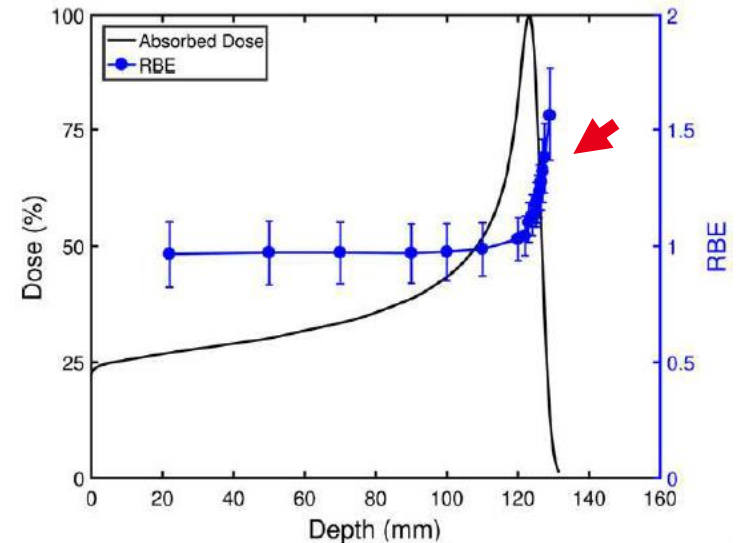
# Microdosimetry & Radiation Quality

*“MICRODOSIMETRY is a method which involves measurements or calculations of stochastic energy deposition distribution in a micron size sensitive volume (SV) within any arbitrary mixed radiation field.”*

## Concept of solid state microdosimetry:



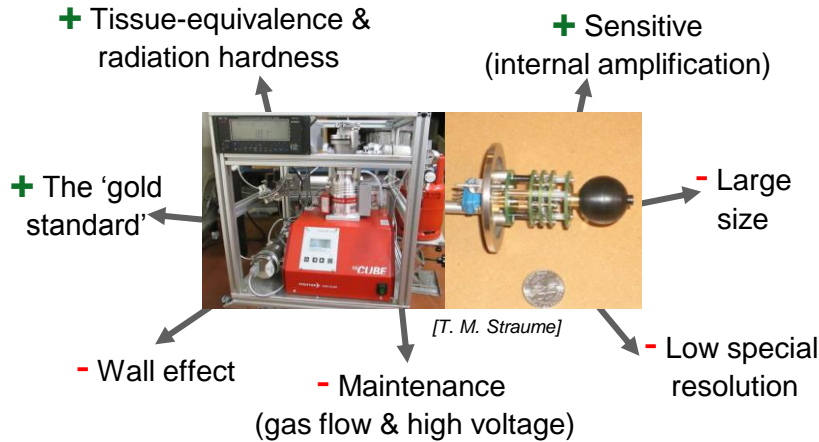
- Single-particles (low charge)
  - ns to  $\mu$ s integration time ( $10^9$  p/cm<sup>2</sup>)
  - Pulse-height spectra
  - SV from micro to nano size
- (30  $\mu$ m cell  $\rightarrow$  10  $\mu$ m cell nucleus  $\rightarrow$   $\ll$  1  $\mu$ m DNA)



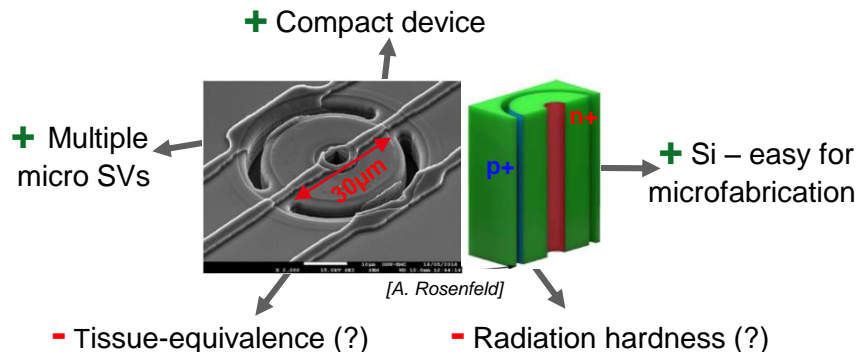
[Tran, Rosenfeld et al., *Med. Phys.*, 44 (11), November 2017]

# Why Diamond? - State of the Art

## Tissue Equivalent Proportional Counter (TEPC):



## Silicon solid-state microdosimeters:



## Diamond solid state microdosimeter:

Large band-gap (5.5 eV) semiconductor

**more tissue equivalent (Z = 6) and radiation hard**

- + No leakage current**
- + Temperatur stability, not v. light sensitive**
- + Fast drift velocity for e-h**
- + Low capacitance**
- High ~13 eV/e-h – lower signal**
- Diamond - 6' wafers rather difficult**

**Since 2002 high purity electronic grade CVD diamond available commercially**

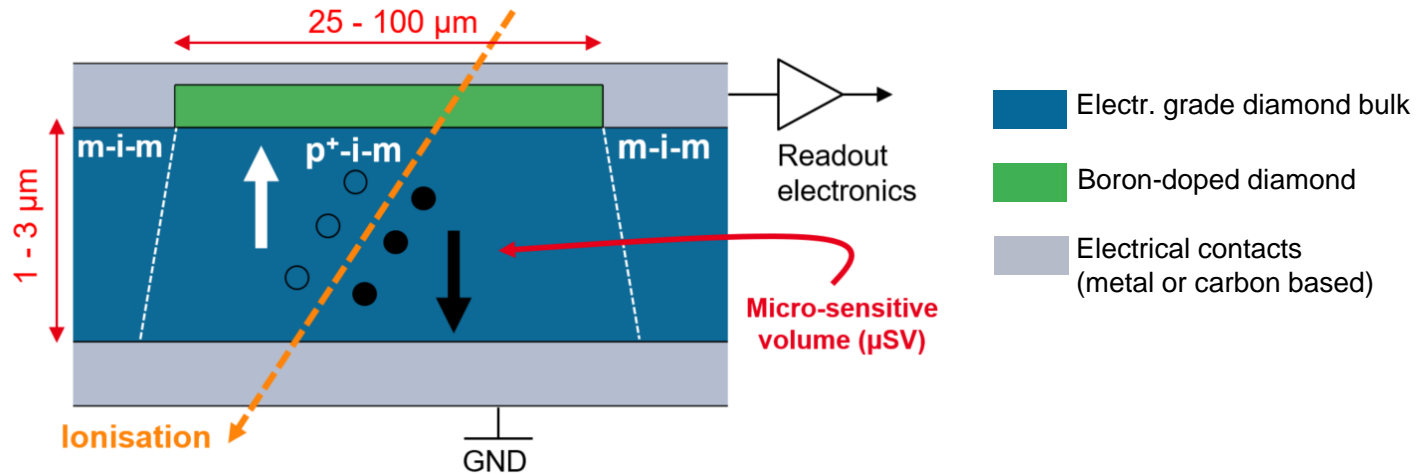
**Interests for diamond microdosimeter in the research community**

**Università di Roma „Tor Vergata“ – Prof. Marinelli**

**University of Wollongong – Prof. Rozenfeld**

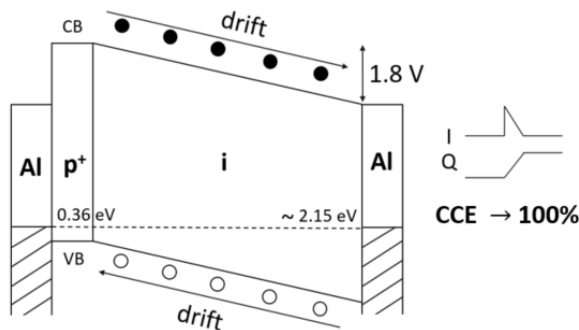
# Diamond Microdosimeter Concept

scCVD diamond self-biased  $\mu$ SV (external bias @ 0V):

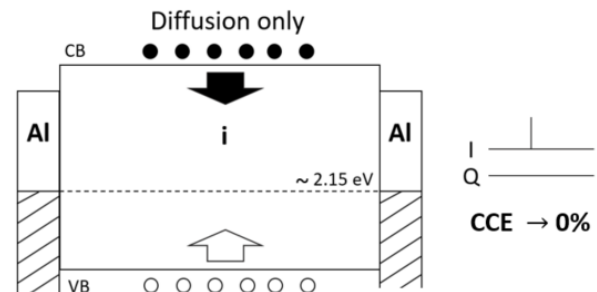


Charge transport @ 0V:

p+ and intrinsic diamond (p-i-m):

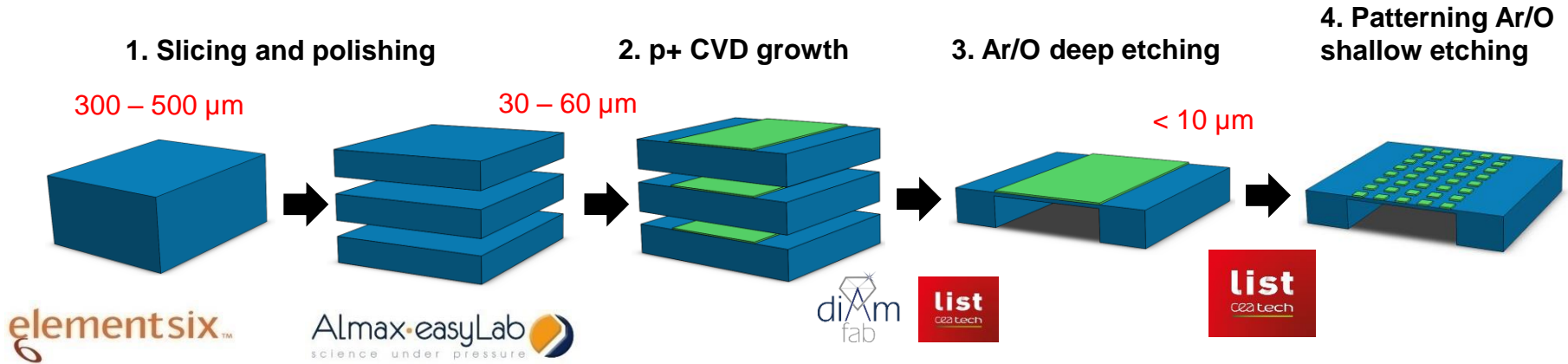


intrinsic diamond (m-i-m):

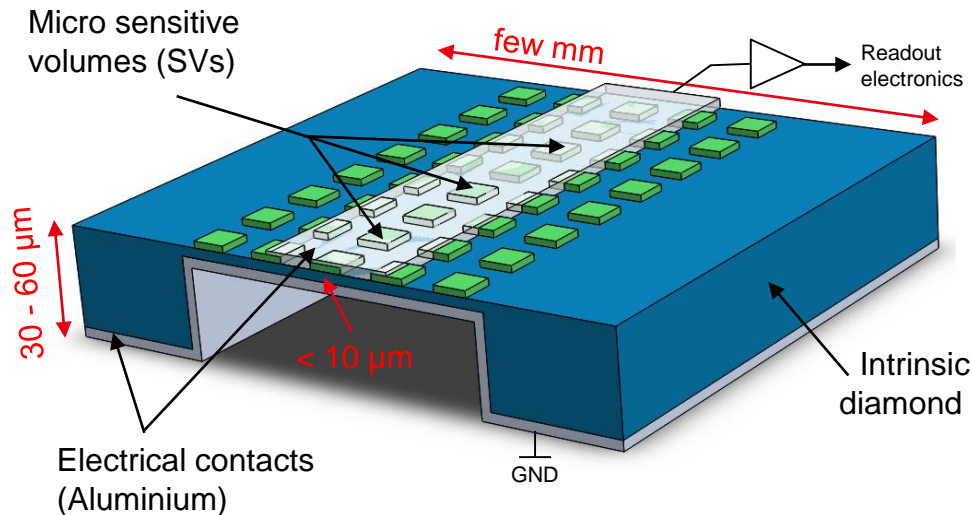


# Diamond membrane microdosimeter prototypes

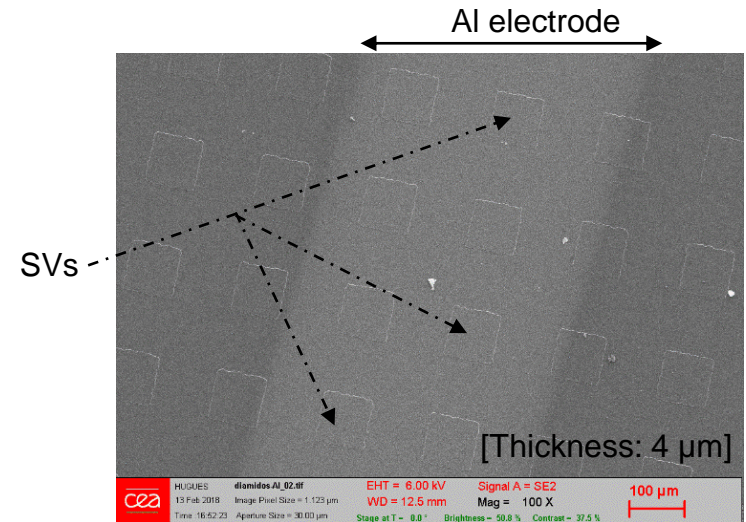
## scCVD diamond membrane microdosimeter fabrication:



## scCVD diamond membrane microdosimeter:



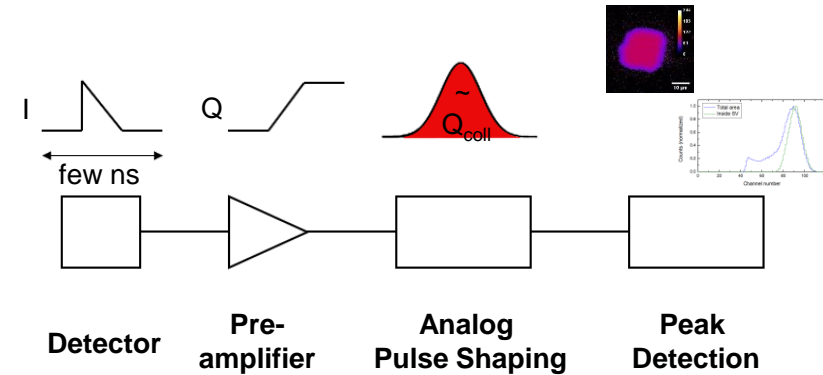
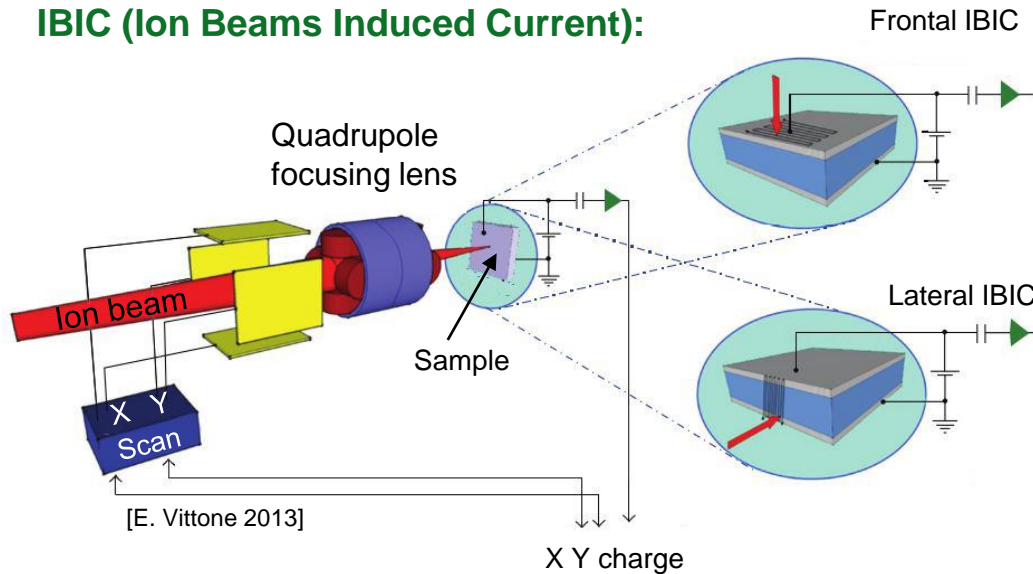
## SEM Image:





# Probing Charge Transport with IBIC

## IBIC (Ion Beams Induced Current):



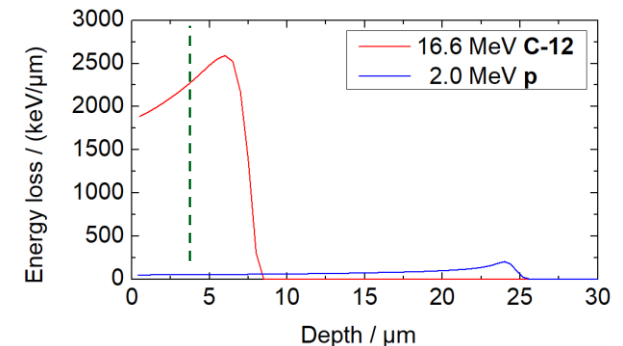
Proton 2.0 MeV  
50 keV/ $\mu\text{m}$  (diamond)

Carbon 16.6 MeV  
1863 keV/ $\mu\text{m}$  (diamond)

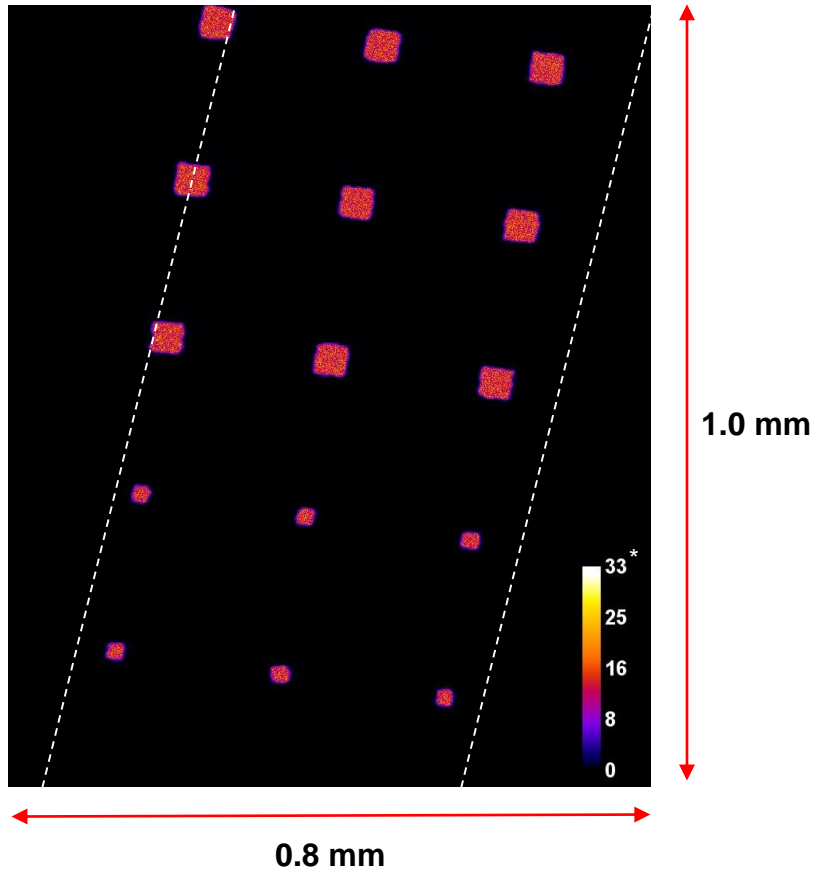
- Single ion irradiation (precision: 1 micron)
- Raster scanning + pulse height spectra
- Charge transport maps ( $\mu\text{SV}$  definition)
- Well controlled projectile energy and LET

**Perfect tool to test new types of microdosimeters  
before implementing in clinical conditions  
(less control)**

## SRIM calculation for energy loss for C and p

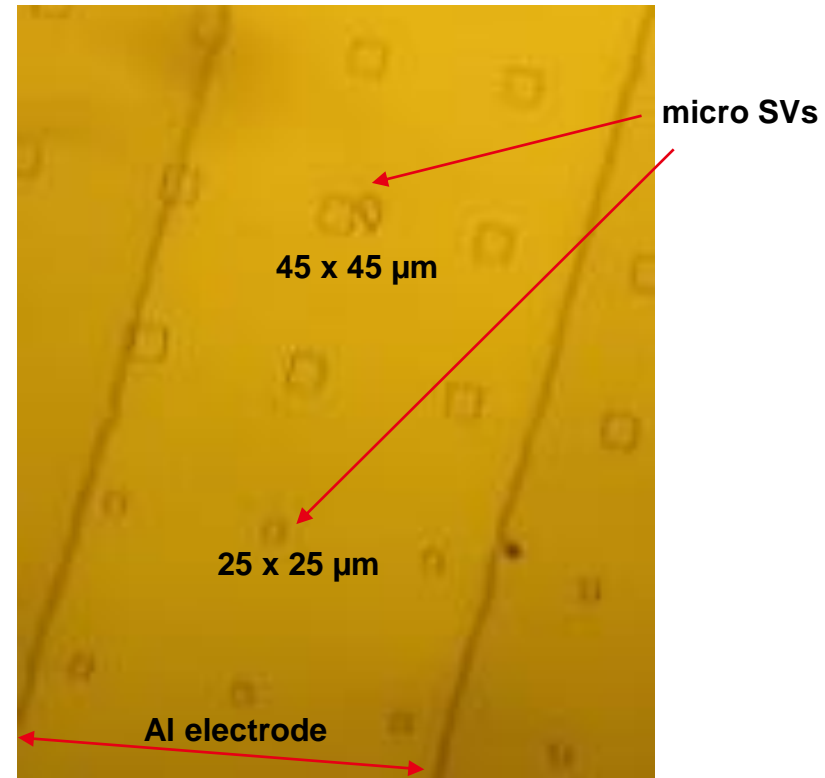


Raster scan of device @ 0 V

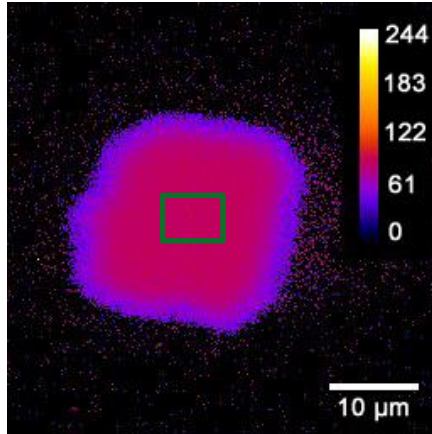


\* Number of detected ions / pixel

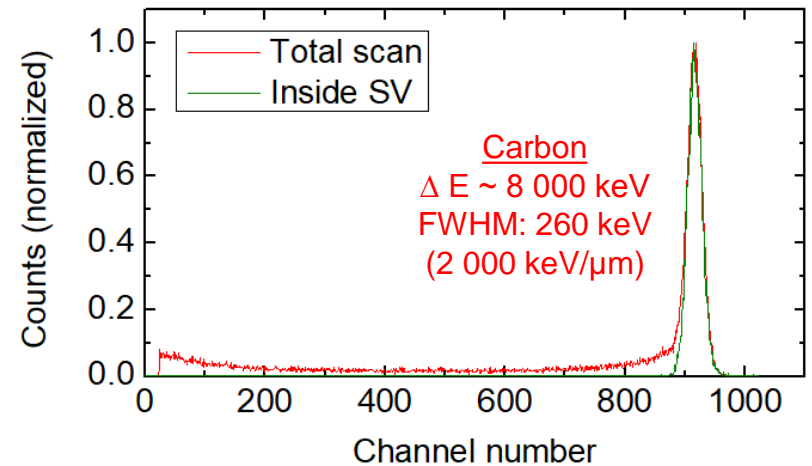
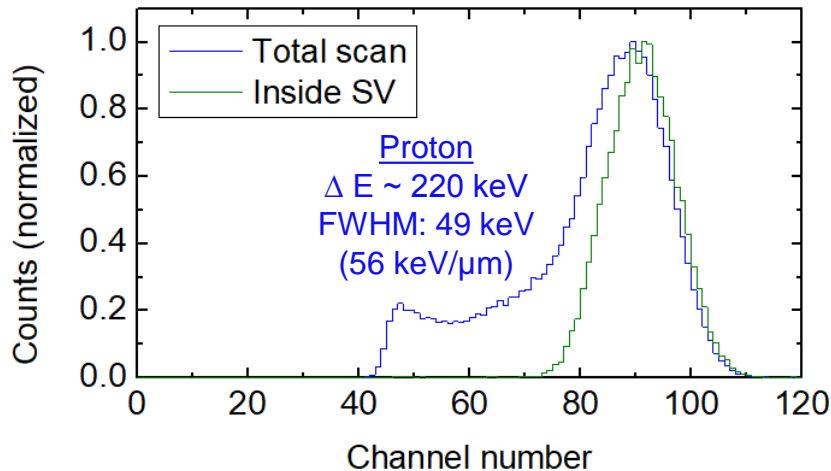
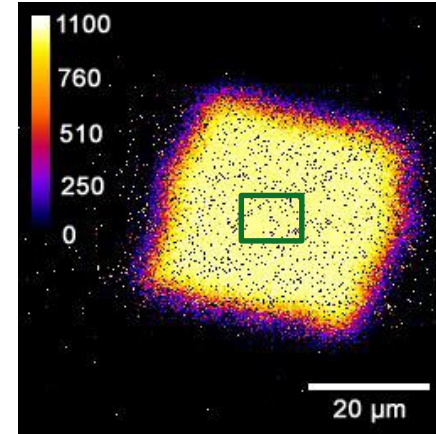
Microscopic Image



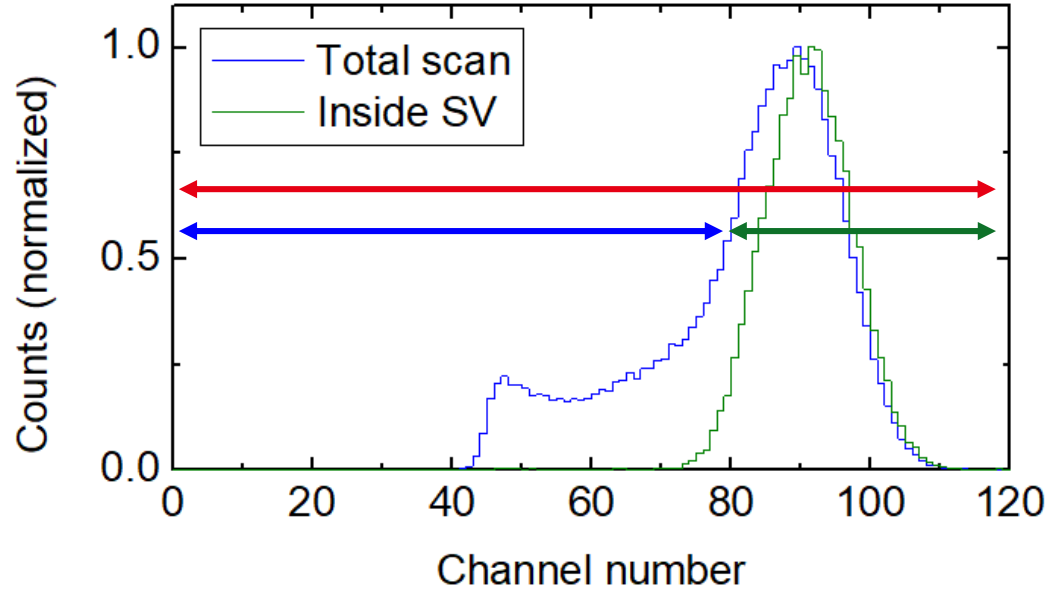
**2.0 MeV Proton Microbeam**  
25 x 25  $\mu\text{m}^2$  SV



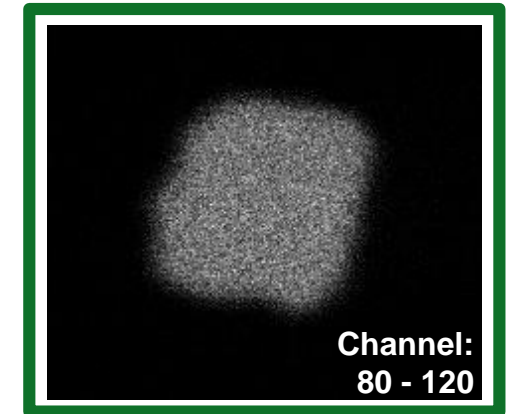
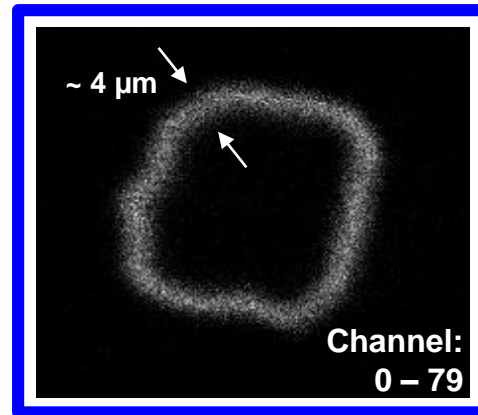
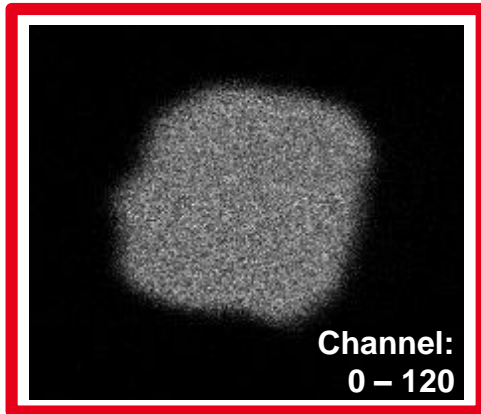
**16.6 MeV Carbon Microbeam**  
45 x 45  $\mu\text{m}^2$  SV



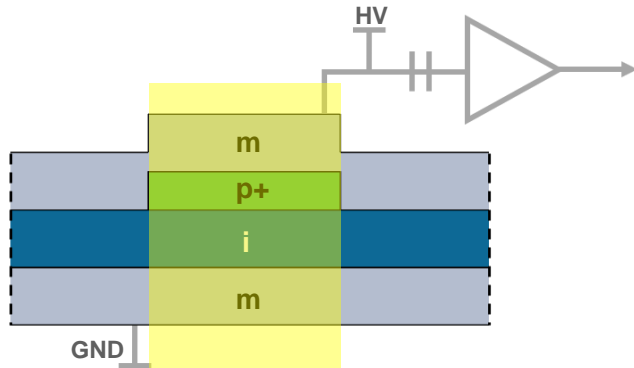
## 2.0 MeV Proton Microbeam



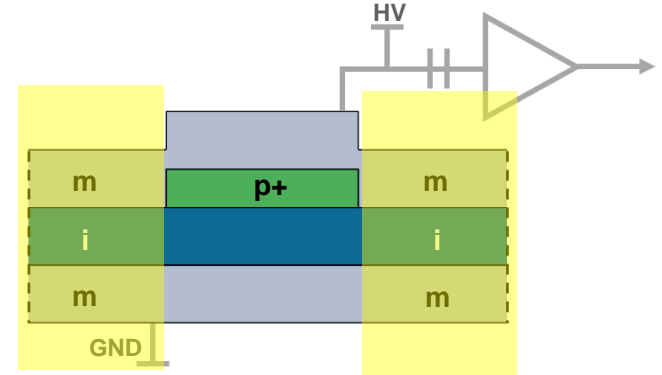
→ Optimization of the SV's edges needed



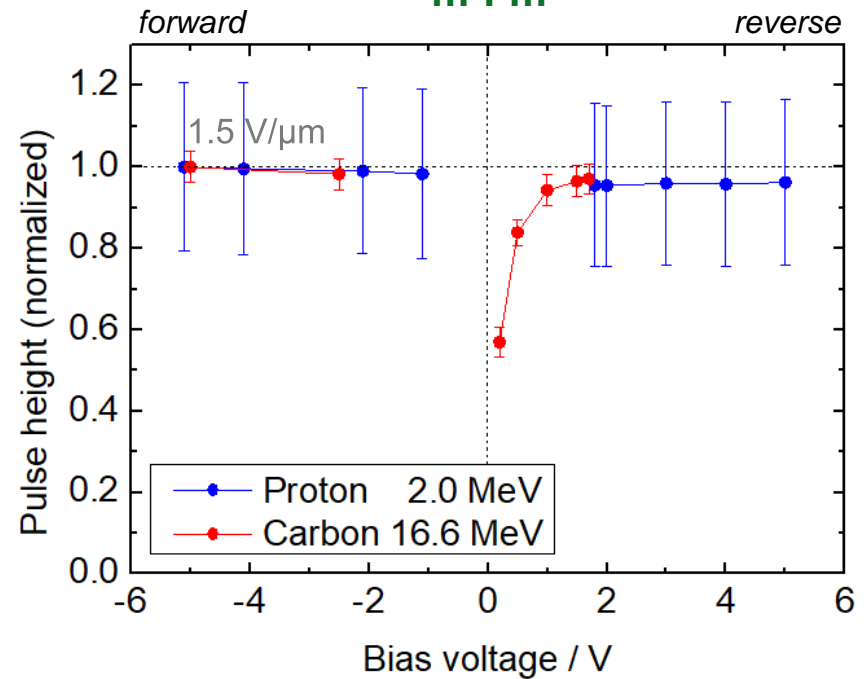
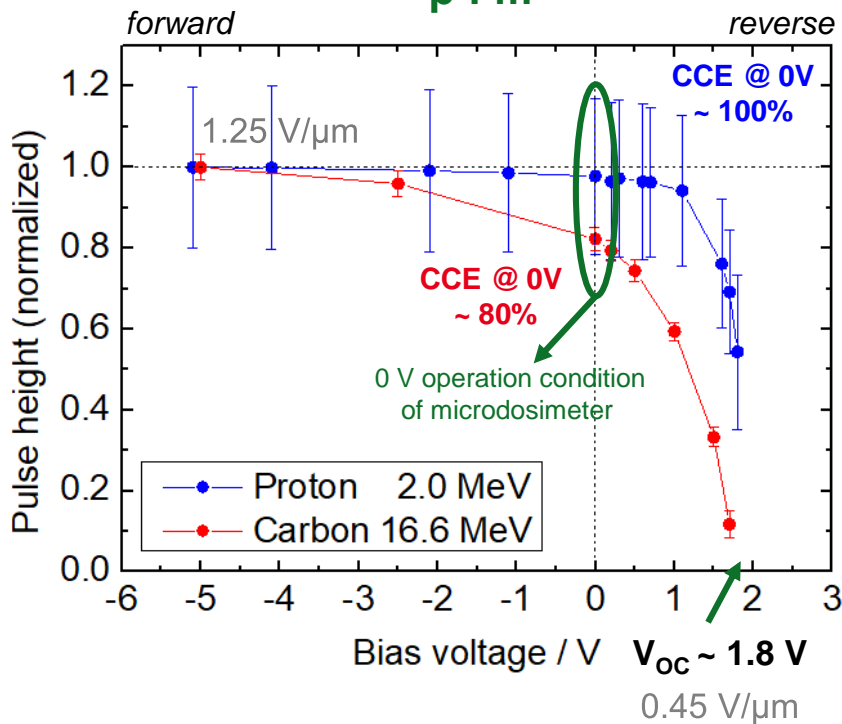
# Charge Collection Efficiency vs. Bias



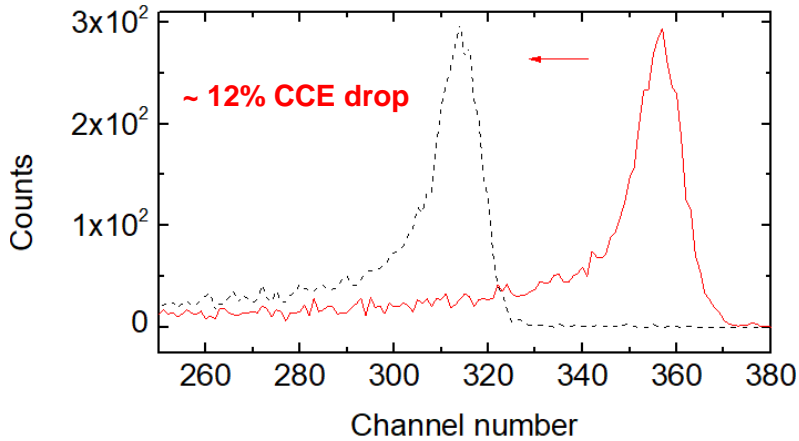
**p-i-m**



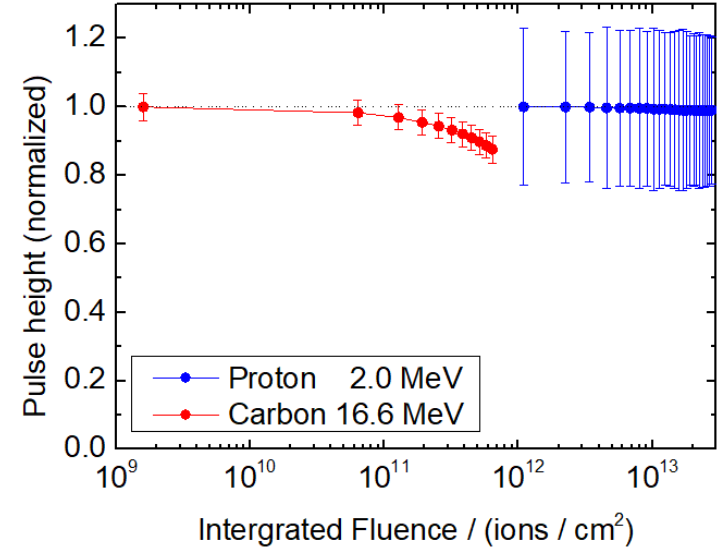
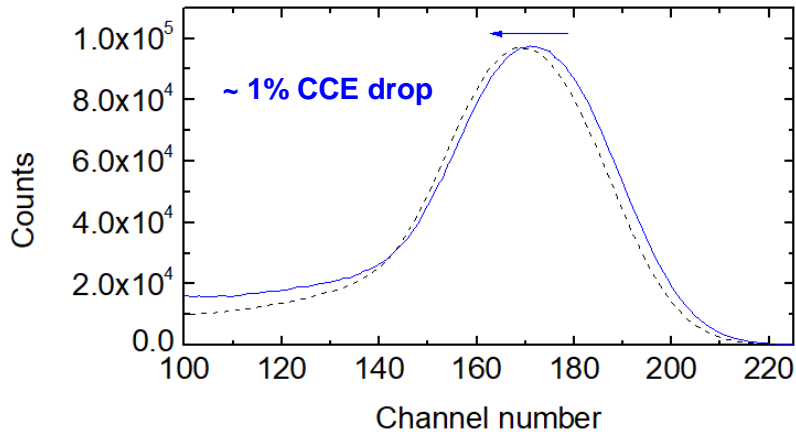
**m-i-m**



Carbon after  $0.64 \times 10^{12}$  ions / cm<sup>2</sup>



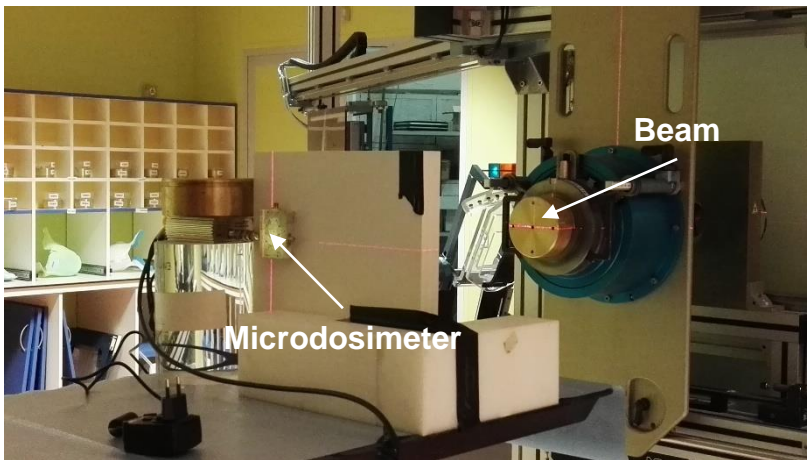
Proton after  $2.5 \times 10^{13}$  ions / cm<sup>2</sup>



Proton-Therapy  
~ 2500 Protons / cancer cell

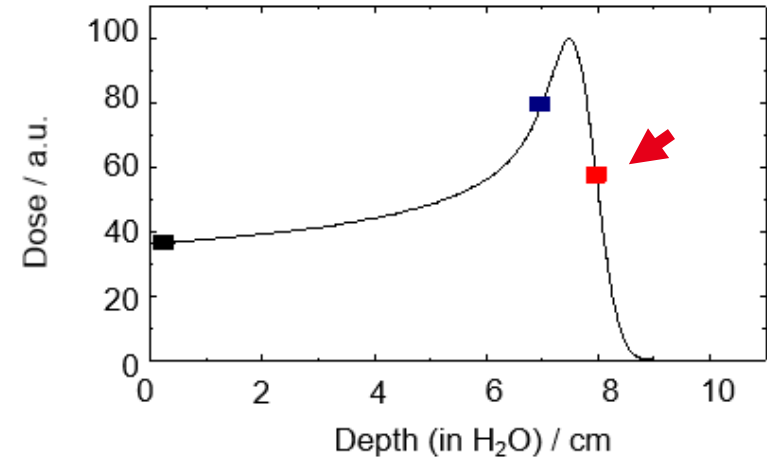
> **1000 fractions** possible  
before only 1% of CCE drop

## Institute Curie Proton Therapy Center (Orsay, France)

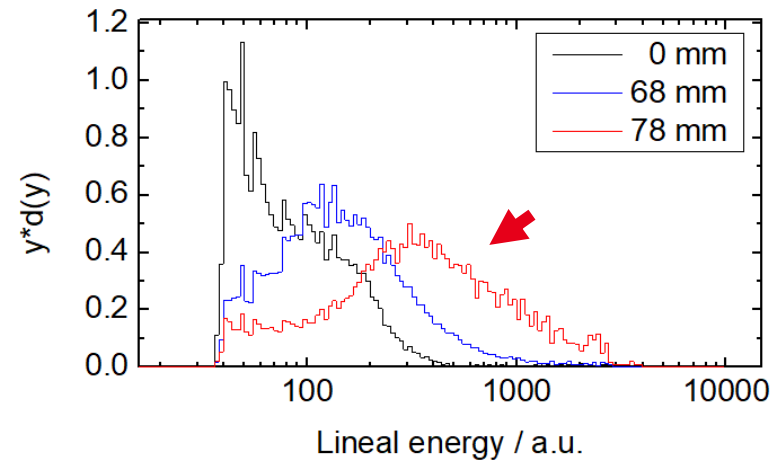


- Proton beamline for intracranial treatments
- **100 MeV p**
- 80 mm variable thickness solid-water phantom
- 300  $\mu\text{m}$  SV diamond microdosimeter prototype

### Bragg peak (IBA PP05)



### Diamond membrane microdosimeter

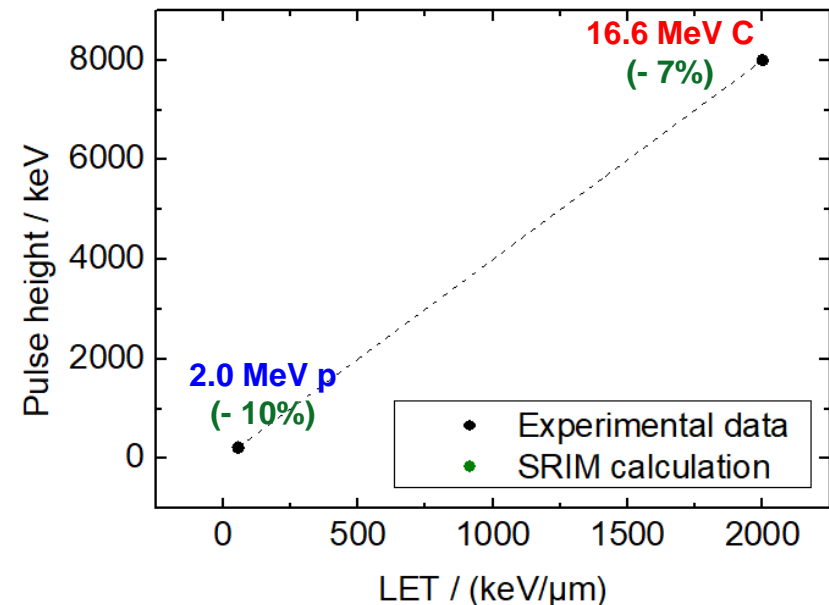


- **scCVD diamond membranes have a great potential for solid-state microdosimetry**

- Full CCE (proton and alpha) @ 0V, well-defined  $\mu\text{SV}$ ,  $\Delta E$  spectra, fast
- Radiation hard (proton and carbon)
- First Lineal Energy measurements in clinical proton beam (promising)

- **Issues to be addressed soon:**

- $\mu\text{SV}$  geometry optimization: 3D, implantation, thickness homogeneity
- Pulse-height defect for high LET (carbon)
- Dedicated electronics
- Lineal measurements (mixed fields)







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CEA-DRF



IC-CPO, Orsay



TIRO, Nice



CENBG, Bordeaux



RBI, Zagreb, Croatia



Gunma University, Japan



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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 654168



**Diamond Sensors Laboratory (LCD)** for great support throughout the entire project





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CENBG, Bordeaux



RBI, Zagreb, Croatia



Gunma University, Japan

# Thank you for your attention

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Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives  
Institut List | CEA SACLAY | Laboratoire Capteur Diamant (LCD) | BAT. 451 – PC 66 C  
91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex - FRANCE  
[www-list.cea.fr](http://www-list.cea.fr)

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