

Overview of the EMPIR project UHDpulse – "Metrology for advanced radiotherapy using particle beams with ultra-high pulse dose rates"

Andreas Schüller Working Group 6.21 "Dosimetry for radiotherapy" on behalf of the UHDpulse consortium

AIFM webinar "Ultra-high dose rate radiotherapy: dosimetric challenges", 19.5.2022



Overview of the EMPIR project UHDpulse – "Metrology for advanced radiotherapy using particle beams with ultra-high pulse dose rates"

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- Ultra-high dose rate (FLASH) radiotherapy
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- The EMPIR project UHDpulse
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- Some solutions for dosimetry for FLASH RT



Traceable dosimetry for clinical electron beams

PTB's primary standard of the unit Gy for absorbed dose to water

$$D_{\rm w} = {\rm d}\epsilon/{\rm d}m$$

$$Gy = 1 J/Kg$$

ε: energy deposit in medium, m: mass of medium (water)

 $D_{\rm w} = c_{\rm p} \cdot \Delta T \cdot \Pi k_{\rm i}$

 $\Delta T = 0.24 \text{ mK/Gy}$

 c_p : Heat capacity of water, ΔT : Radiation-induced temperature rise Πk_i : corrections for perturbations (heat transport, etc.)





PTB water calorimeter at a medical LINAC

Ultra-high dose rate (FLASH) radiotherapy

RADIATION TOXICITY

Ultrahigh dose-rate FLASH irradiation increases the differential response between normal and tumor tissue in mice

Vincent Favaudon,^{1,2}* Laura Caplier,^{3†} Virginie Monceau,^{4,5‡} Frédéric Pouzoulet,^{1,2§} Mano Sayarath,^{1,2¶} Charles Fouillade,^{1,2} Marie-France Poupon,^{1,2∥} Isabel Brito,^{6,7} Philippe Hupé,^{6,7,8,9} Jean Bourhis,^{4,5,10} Janet Hall,^{1,2} Jean-Jacques Fontaine,³ Marie-Catherine Vozenin^{4,5,10,11}

In vitro studies suggested that sub-millisecond pulses of radiation elicit less genomic instability than continuous, protracted irradiation at the same total dose. To determine the potential of ultrahigh dose-rate irradiation in radio-therapy, we investigated lung fibrogenesis in C57BL/6J mice exposed either to short pulses (\leq 500 ms) of radiation delivered at ultrahigh dose rate (\geq 40 Gy/s, FLASH) or to conventional dose-rate irradiation (\leq 0.03 Gy/s, CONV) in single doses. The growth of human HBCx-12A and HEp-2 tumor xenografts in nude mice and syngeneic TC-1 Luc⁺ orthotopic lung tumors in C57BL/6J mice was monitored under similar radiation conditions. CONV (15 Gy) triggered lung fibrosis associated with activation of the TGF- β (transforming growth factor- β) cascade, whereas no complications developed after doses of FLASH below 20 Gy for more than 36 weeks after irradiation. FLASH irradiation also spared pormal smooth muscle and enithelial cells from acute radiation-induced apoptosis. which could be reinduced by admin-

average dose rate (delivered dose/treatment time)

delivered dose

Science Translational Medicine 6 (2014) 245, pp. 245ra93 http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/scitransImed.3008973

In Web of Science Core Collection

373

Citations

Create citation alert

🖻 Highly Cited

(May 2022)

treatment

time

Ultra-high dose rate (FLASH) radiotherapy

- increasing interest in FLASH RT
- 2021: 1.4 paper/week about "FLASH" or "ultra-high dose rate"
- just now an urgent need for dosimetry for FLASH RT

Pub Med.gov	"FLASH radiotherapy" Advanced Create alert Create RSS	
	Save Email Send to	
My NCBI FILTERS	112 results	
RESULTS BY YEAR	 FLASH Radiotherapy: Current Knowledge a Beam Therapy. Cite Hughes JR, Parsons JL. Int J Mol Sci. 2020 Sep 5;21(18):6492. doi: 10.3390/ijms2 	
2014 20	Share PMID: 32899466 Free PMC article. Review. FLASH radiotherapy induces a phenomenon known as rate radiation reduces the normal tissue toxicities comm while still maintaining local tumor controlHowev	
TEXT AVAILABILITY		
Abstract	 FLASH Radiotherapy: History and Future. Lin B, Gao F, Yang Y, Wu D, Zhang Y, Feng G, Dai T, Du X 	
Free full text	Cite Front Oncol 2021 May 25:11:644400. doi: 10.3389/fonc.	

(May 2022)

Dedicated FLASH LINACs









SIT ElectronFlash



modified medical LINACs



modified Varian Clinac



view into the head of the LINAC

E. Schüler et al.

"Experimental Platform for Ultra-high Dose Rate FLASH ..." Int J Radiation Oncol Biol Phys **97** (2017) 195 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2016.09.018

Dedicated FLASH IOeRT LINACs









FLASHKNIFE:



LIAC FLASH: life changing IOeRT FLASH device.



Pulsed electron beam from LINACs



http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2019.01563

Comparison FLASH vs. conventional irradiation

	FLASH (LINAC beam)	conventional
average dose rate	> 40 Gy/s	5 Gy/min
treatment time	< 500 ms	4 min
pulse width	2 μS	4 μs
pulse repetition frequency	10 Hz	300 Hz
pulse dose rate (within pulse)	~ MGy/s	< 100 Gy/s
dose per pulse (DPP)	0.6 – 10 Gy	0.3 mGy
		ıltra-high dose per pulse

Mice brain irradiation with 10 Gy



Montay-Gruel *et al.*, Radiotherapy and Oncology 124 (2017) 365 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.radonc.2017.05.003

FLASH irradiation of the skin of a pig



Conventional and FLASH Irradiation (with same total dose)

Conventional (5 Gy/min)

FLASH (300 Gy/s) <mark>3 Gy/pulse</mark>



36 weeks post-RT

necrotic lesions

34 Gy 31 Gy 28 Gy

normal appearance of skin

Vozenin et al., *Clin Cancer Res* **25** (2019) 35 http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-17-3375

<u>FLASH treatment of a human patient</u> (lymphoma on skin)

- delivered total dose: 15 Gy
- 10 pulses (of 1 µs duration)
- treatment time: 90 ms
- Dose per pulse: 1.5 Gy



Bourhis et al., *Radiother. Oncol.* (2019) http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.radonc.2019.06.019

FLASH treatment of canine patients

- Delivered total dose: 15 35 Gy in 7-16 pulses
- Treatment time: < 75 ms
- Mean dose rates: > 400 Gy/s
- Dose per pulse: 2 Gy



treatment of leg

Konradsson et al., *Front. Oncol.* **11** (2021) 658004 https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2021.658004

Ultra-high dose rate radiotherapy: dosimetric challenges

Ionization chambers

Advanced Markus[®] Chamber Type 34045

Well-guarded plane-parallel chamber for the dosimetry of high-energy electron beams, especially for high dose per pulse values



Ion collection efficience	y at nominal voltage	
Ion collection time	22 µs	
Max. dose rate for		
\geq 99.5 % saturation	187 Gy/s	
\geq 99.0 % saturation	375 Gy/s	
Max. dose per pulse for		
\geq 99.5 % saturation	2.78 mGy	
\geq 99.0 % saturation	5.56 mGy	
Ranges of use		
Chamber voltage	± (50 300) V	
Radiation quality	(2 45) MoV electrons	

Ultra-high dose rate radiotherapy: dosimetric challenges

Ionization chambers



Petersson et al., *Med Phys* **44** (2017) 1157 https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.12111

EMPIR project UHDpulse

Duration: Sep/2019-Feb/2023

Funding: 2.1 M €

Coordinator: Andreas Schüller (PTB)

Topic:

dosimetry for

- FLASH radiotherapy
- VHEE radiotherapy
- laser driven beams



The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States

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 enables European metrology institutes to collaborate with industrial and medical organisations, and academia



http://uhdpulse-empir.eu/

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UHDpulse

Outline Highlights Abstract	Physica Medica Volume 80, December 2020, Pages 134-150
Keywords 1. Introduction 2. Overview of novel radiotherapy techniques using ultra	^{Original paper} The European Joint Research Project UHDpulse -
 3. Metrological challenges and possible solutions for dosi 4. The UHDpulse project 5. Conclusion Acknowledgements References Show full outline v 	Metrology for advanced radiotherapy using particle beams with ultra-high pulse dose rates Andreas Schüller ^a ^{A, B,} Sophie Heinrich ^b , Charles Fouillade ^b , Anna Subiel ^c , Ludovic De Marzi ^{b, d} , Francesco Romano ^{6, c} , Peter Peier ^f , Maria Trachsel ^f , Celeste Fleta ^B , Rafael Kranzer ^{h, J} , Marco Caresana ^J , Samuel Salvador ^k , Simon Busold ¹ , Andreas Schönfeld ^m , Malcolm McEwen ⁿ , Faustino Gomez ^e , Jaroslav Solc ^P , Claude Bailat ^a Marie-Catherine Vozenin ⁹
Figures (15)	Show more + Add to Mendeley Share 55 Cite https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmp.2020.09.020 Get rights and conte Under a Creative Commons license open acce
	 Highlights Ultra-high dose rate reduces adverse side effects in radiotherapy (FLASH effect). Studies and implementation in practice requires accurate dose measurements. An European joint research project was started to develop a measurement framework. Tools for dosimetry of ultra-high pulse dose rate beams will be provided.

Schüller et al., The European Joint Research Project UHDpulse ... Physica Medica 80 (2020) 134-150 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmp.2020.09.020







WP1: Primary standards

- Definition of reference conditions
- Reference radiation fields
- Adapting primary standards (water calorimeter, Fricke dosimeter)
- Prototype graphite calorimeters

OMETAS

WP2: Secondary standards, relative dosimetry

- Transfer from primary standards
- Characterizing established detector systems
- Formalism for reference dosimetry for future Code of Practice

WP5: Impact, WP6: Coordination

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesansta

WP4: Detectors and methods outside primary beam

- Active detection techniques for pulsed mixed radiation fields of stray radiation and pulsed neutrons
- Methods with passive detectors

WP3: Detectors for primary beam

- Novel and custom-built active dosimetric systems
- Beam monitoring systems



UHDpulse

PTB ultra-high pulse dose rate reference electron beam



PTB's Research electron accelerator

E = 0.5 - 50 MeV, $t_{pulse} = 0.1 - 3$ us up to **15 Gy per pulse** (SSD 0.5 m, 20 MeV)

Beam line with water phantom

A. Bourgouin et al. "Characterization of the PTB ultra-high ..." *Phys. Med. Biol.* **67** (2022) 085013 https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6560/ac5de8

PTB ultra-high pulse dose rate reference electron beam







Alanine pellets at reference depth <u>in water phantom</u> Dose traceable to PTB's primary standard

Current transformer (Bergoz ICT): Non-destructive absolute beam pulse charge measurement (uncertainty < 0.1 % @70 nC per pulse)

PTB ultra-high pulse dose rate reference electron beam





Detector under test at reference depth in water phantom Charge per beam pulse [nC]

A Bourgouin et al., "Calorimeter for Real-Time Dosimetry ..." Front. Phys. 8 (2020) 567340 https://doi.org/10.3389/fphy.2020.567340





J. Paz-Martín et al.

"Numerical modelling of air-vented parallel plate ionization chambers for ultra-high dose rate applications" *Physica Medica*, submitted



J. Paz-Martín et al.

UHDpulse

"Numerical modelling of air-vented parallel plate ionization chambers for ultra-high dose rate applications" *Physica Medica*, submitted



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"Numerical modelling of air-vented parallel plate ionization chambers for ultra-high dose rate applications" *Physica Medica*, submitted





Faustino Gomez https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmp.2020.09.020

Prototype ionization chambers for FLASH RT dosimetry





Ionization chamber prototype electrode distance: 0.27 mm





Faustino Gomez et al.,

"Development of an ultra-thin parallel plate ionization chamber for dosimetry in FLASH radiotherapy" *Medical Physics* (2022) https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.15668

Prototype ionization chambers for FLASH RT dosimetry



R. Kranzer et al.

UHDoulse

"Charge collection efficiency, underlying recombination mechanisms, and the role of electrode distance ..." *Physica Medica*, submitted

Prototype ionization chambers for FLASH RT dosimetry



R. Kranzer et al.

"Charge collection efficiency, underlying recombination mechanisms, and the role of electrode distance ..." *Physica Medica*, submitted





R. Kranzer et al.

"Response of diamond detectors in ultra-high dose-perpulse electron beams for dosimetry at FLASH radiotherapy" *Phys. Med. Biol.* **67** (2022) 075002 https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6560/ac594e

UHDpulse





M. Marinelli et al.

"Design, realization, and characterization of a novel diamond detector prototype for FLASH radiotherapy dosimetry." *Med. Phys.* **49** (2022) 1902. https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.15473



9 MeV, 100 mm applicator

60

50

- fD

EBT-XD

G. Verona Rinati et al.

UHDpulse

"A diamond detector prototype for commissioning of FLASH radiotherapy electron beams" submitted to Medical Physics



40mm applicator

G. Verona Rinati et al.

UHDpulse

"A diamond detector prototype for commissioning of FLASH radiotherapy electron beams" submitted to *Medical Physics*



UHDpulse stakeholder workshop



All abstracts are published in in Physica Medica 94 Supplement S1-S132 https://www.physicamedica.com/issue/S1120-1797(22)X0003-3

Summary

- There is no real-time dosimetry system for FLASH RT with electrons commercially available up to now.
- Commercially available ionization chambers show large deviations at ultra-high dose per pulse (DPP) due to ion recombination.
- Calculation of charge collection efficiency agree with experimental results.
- Prototypes of parallel plate ionization chambers with very small electrode distances show linear response in the ultra-high DPP range.
- microDiamond detectors show saturation effects at different DPP levels.
- Prototype Diamond detectors show linear response in the ultra-high DPP range.



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http://uhdpulse-empir.eu/



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