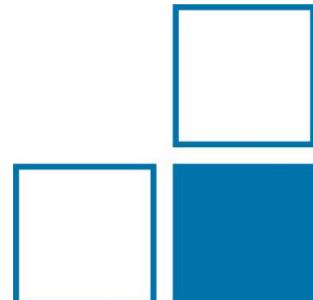


Heat correction factor of the PTB water calorimeter in ultra-high pulse dose rate electron beam

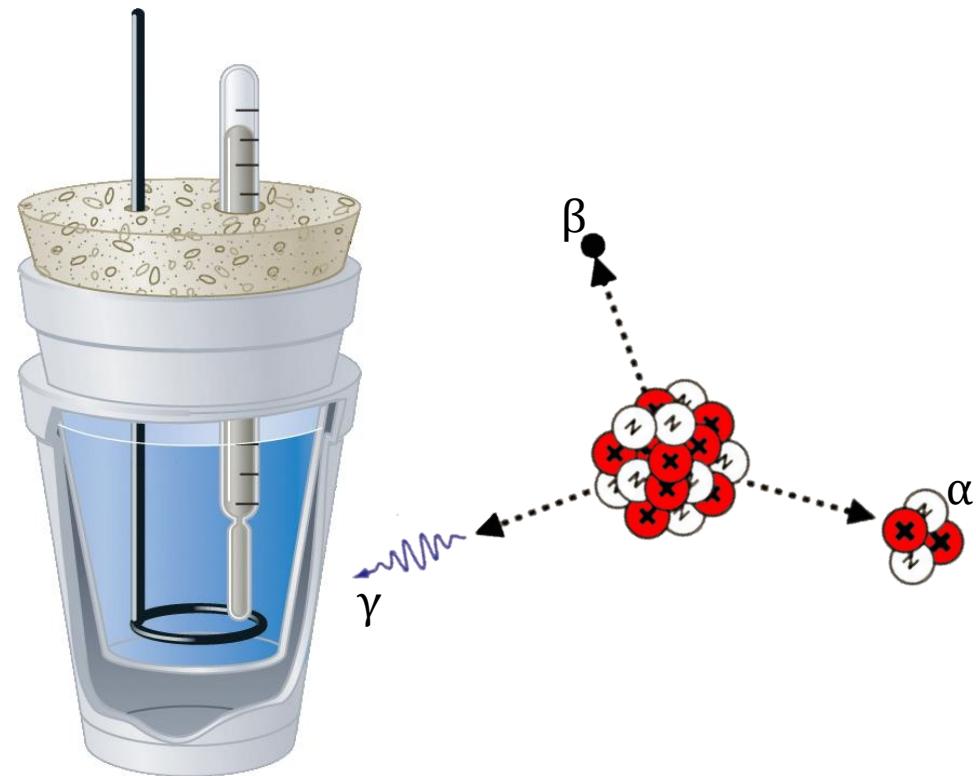
Alexandra Bourgouin¹, Thomas Hackel¹, R.-P. Kapsch¹

(1) *Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Braunschweig, Lower Saxony, Germany*

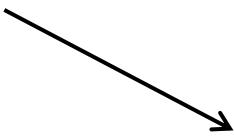


No, nothing to disclose

Measurement of temperature increase, ΔT ,
due to radiation for a specific medium



Dose to water



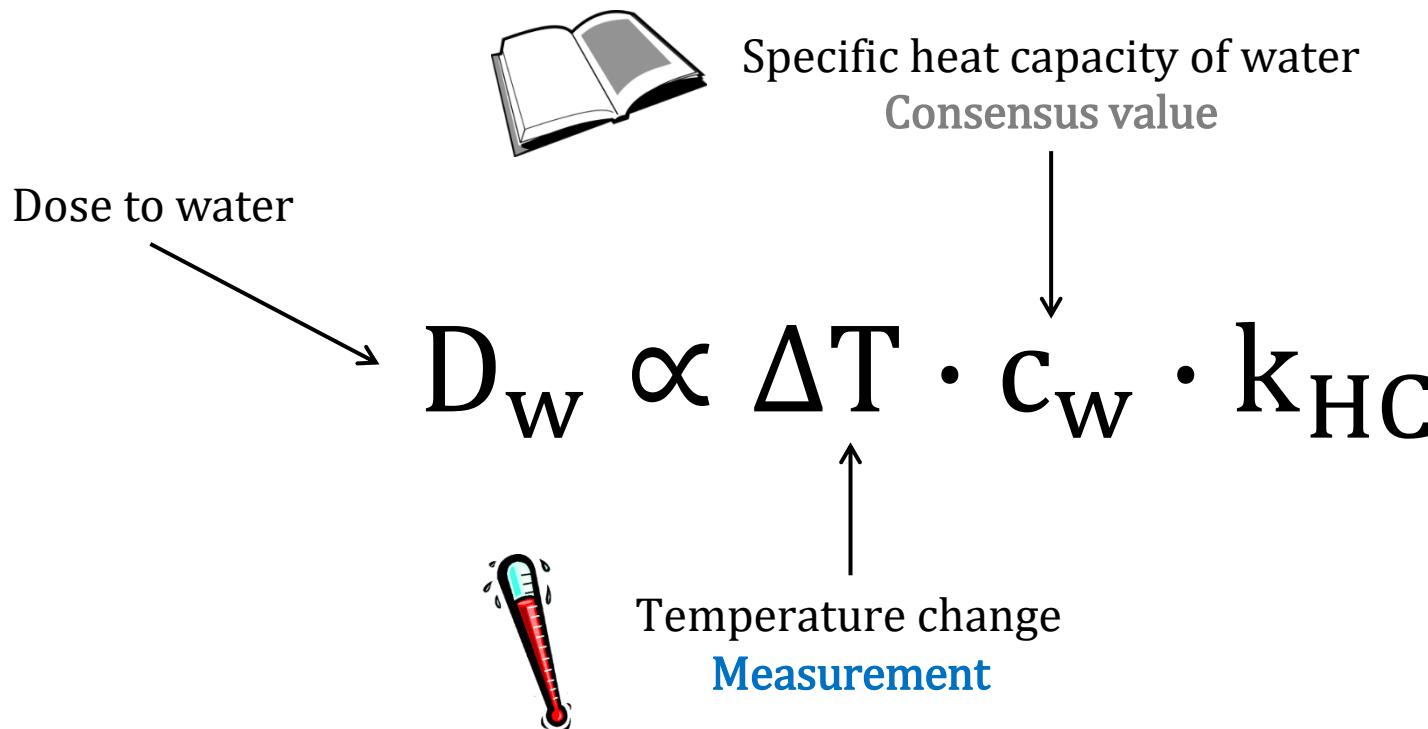
$$D_w \propto \Delta T \cdot c_w \cdot k_{HC}$$

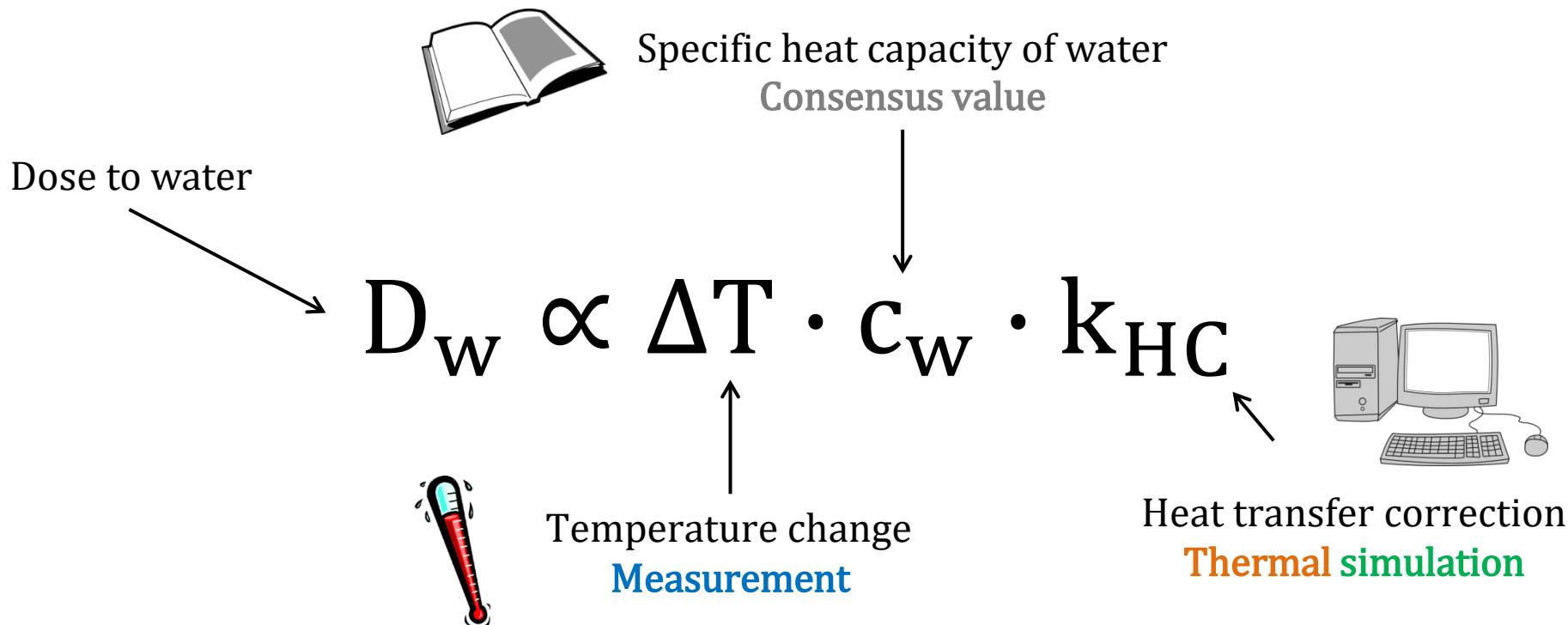
Dose to water

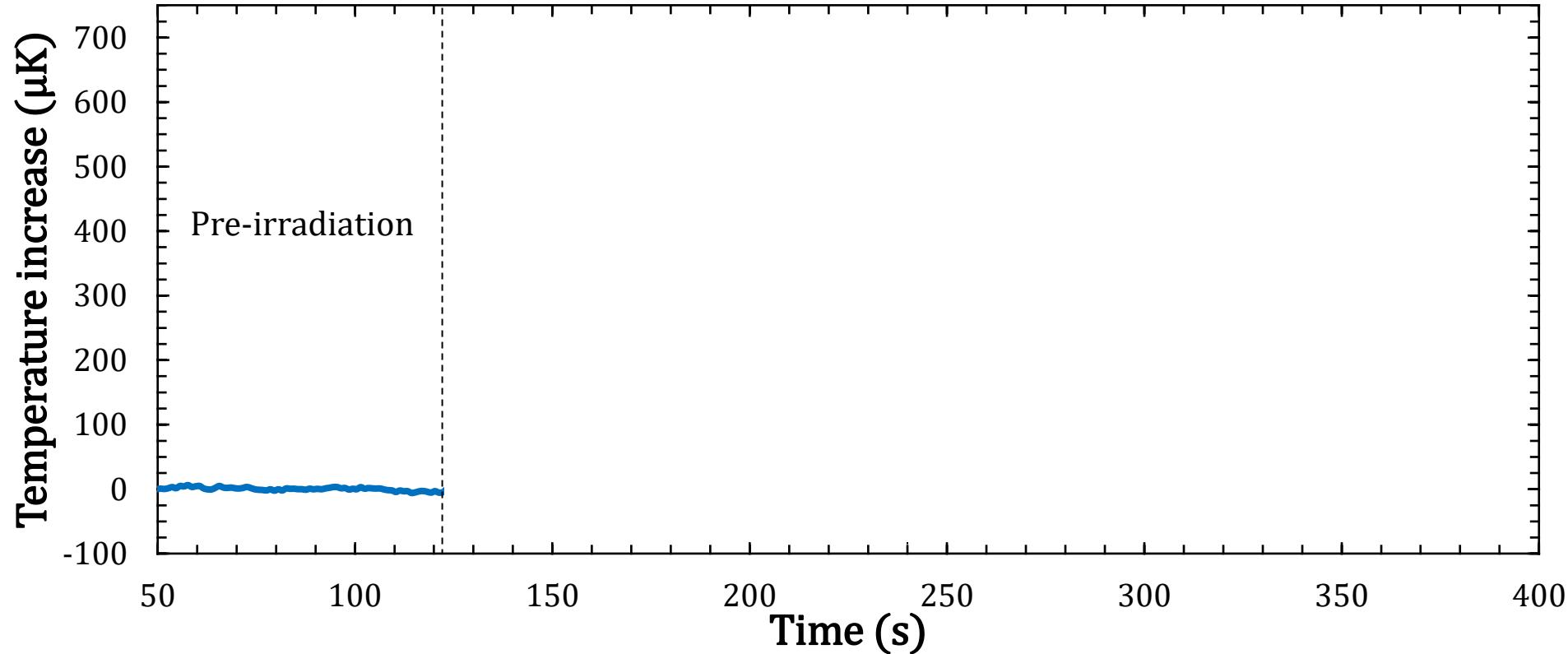
$$D_w \propto \Delta T \cdot c_w \cdot k_{HC}$$

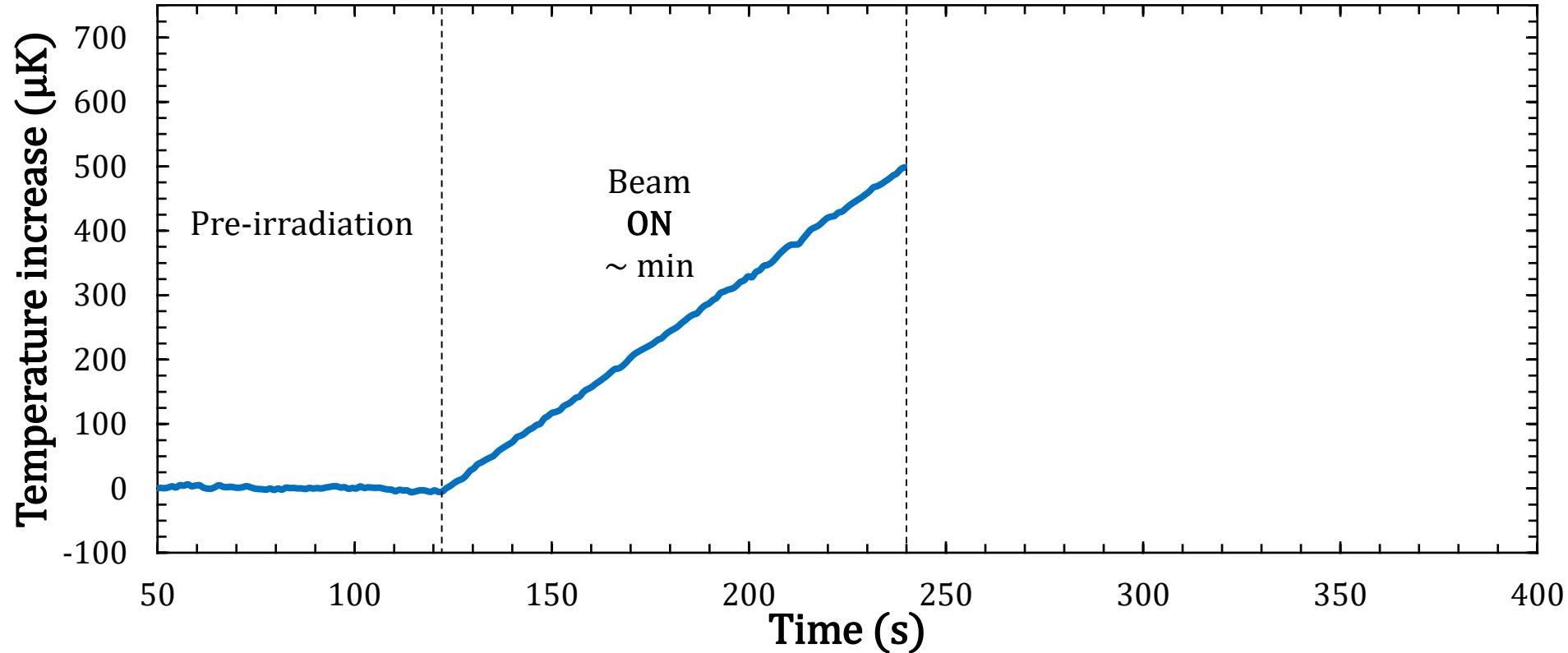


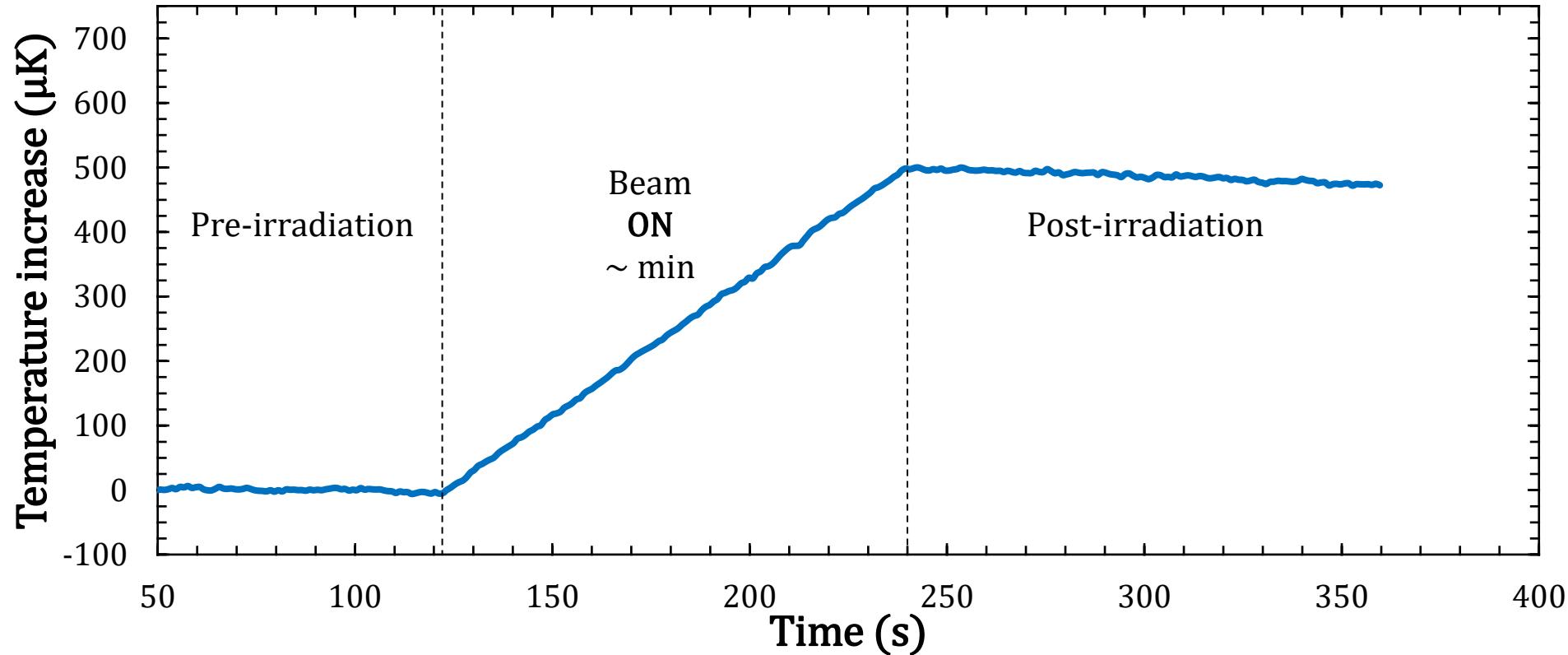
Temperature change
Measurement

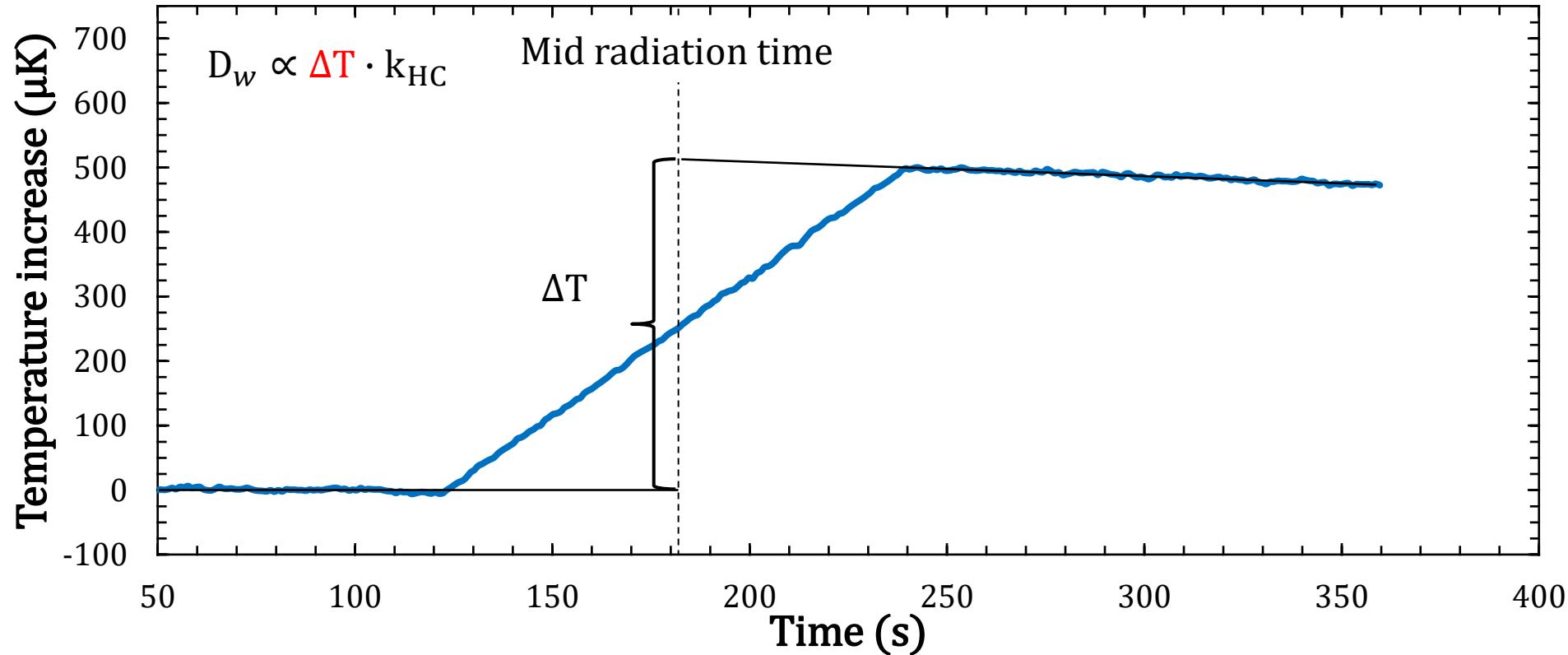


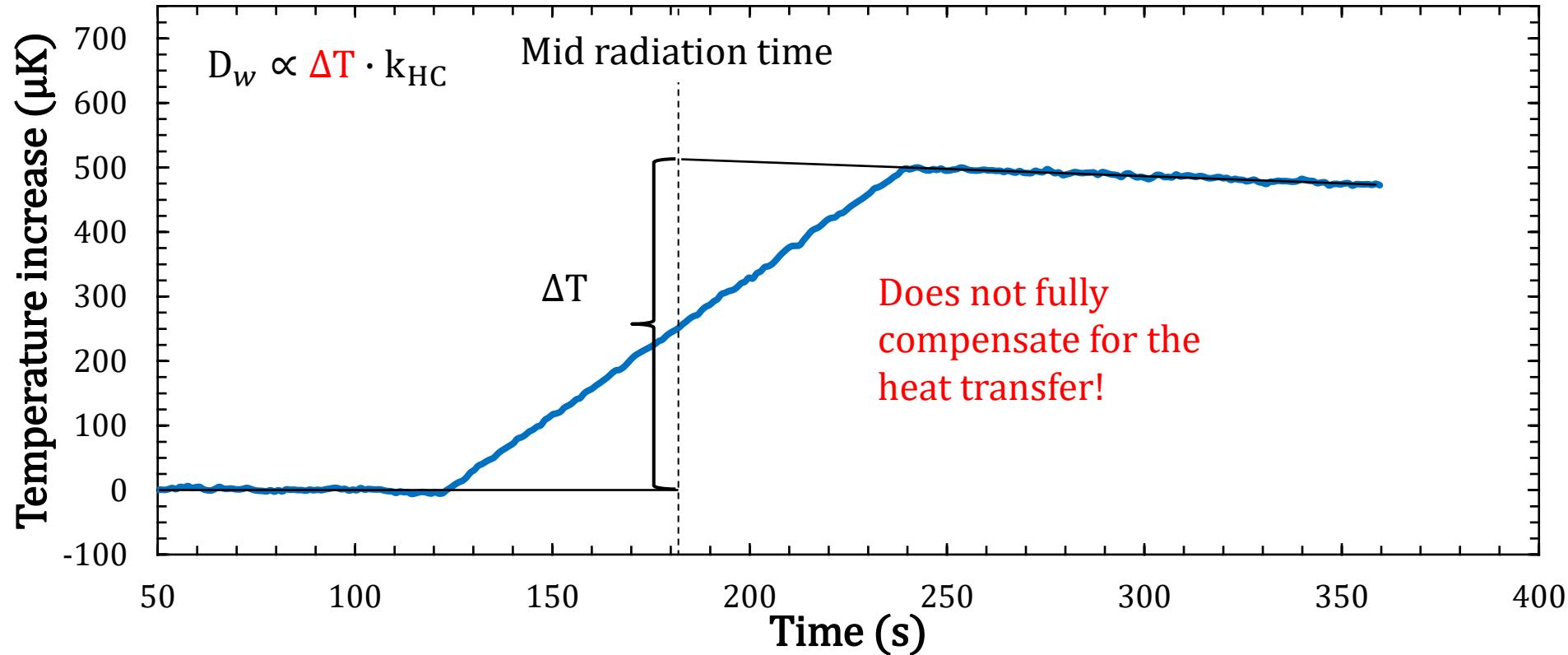


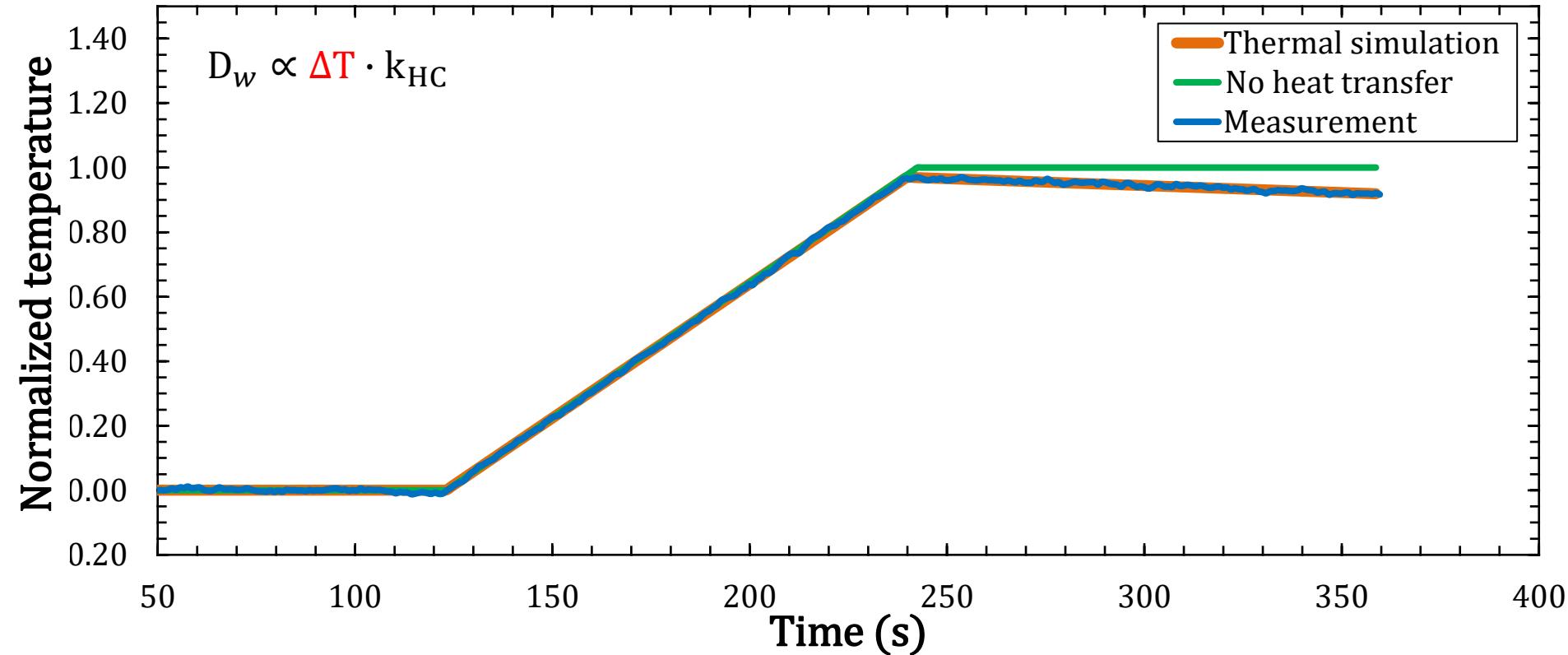


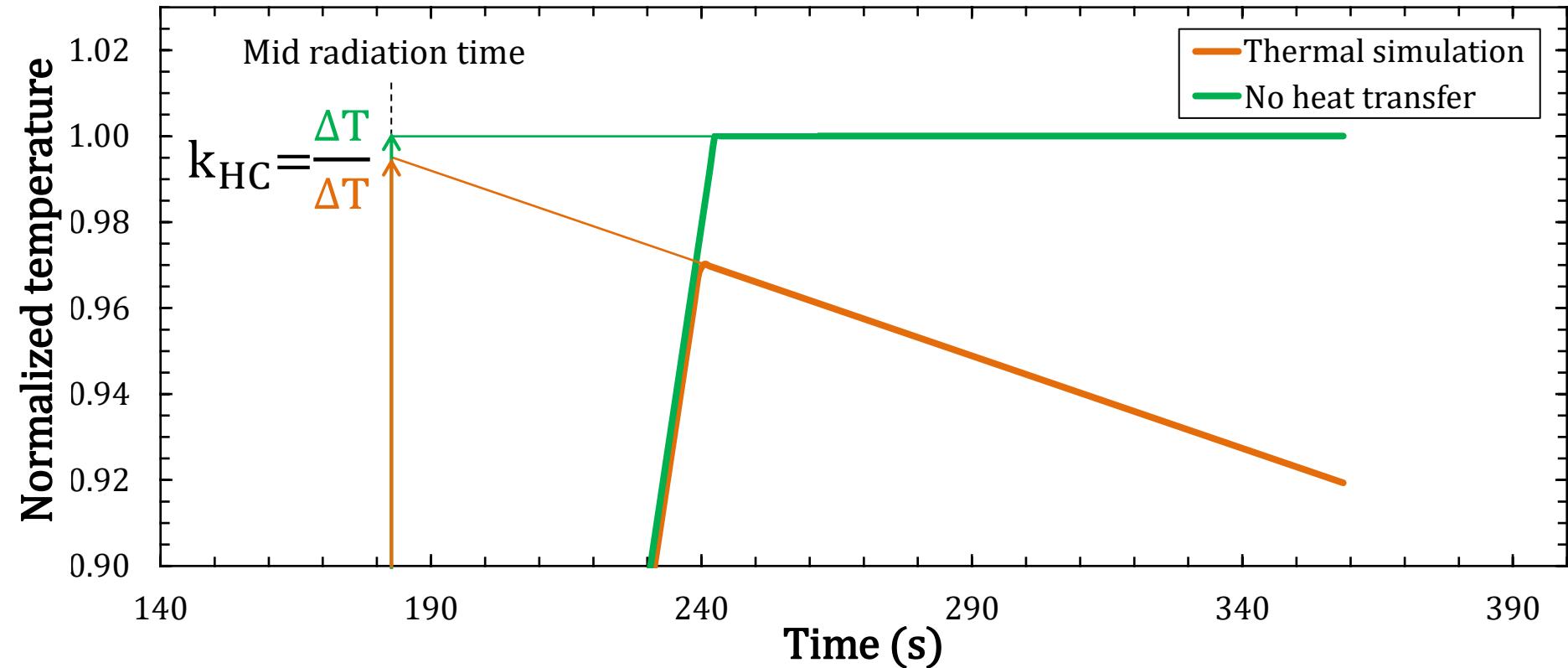


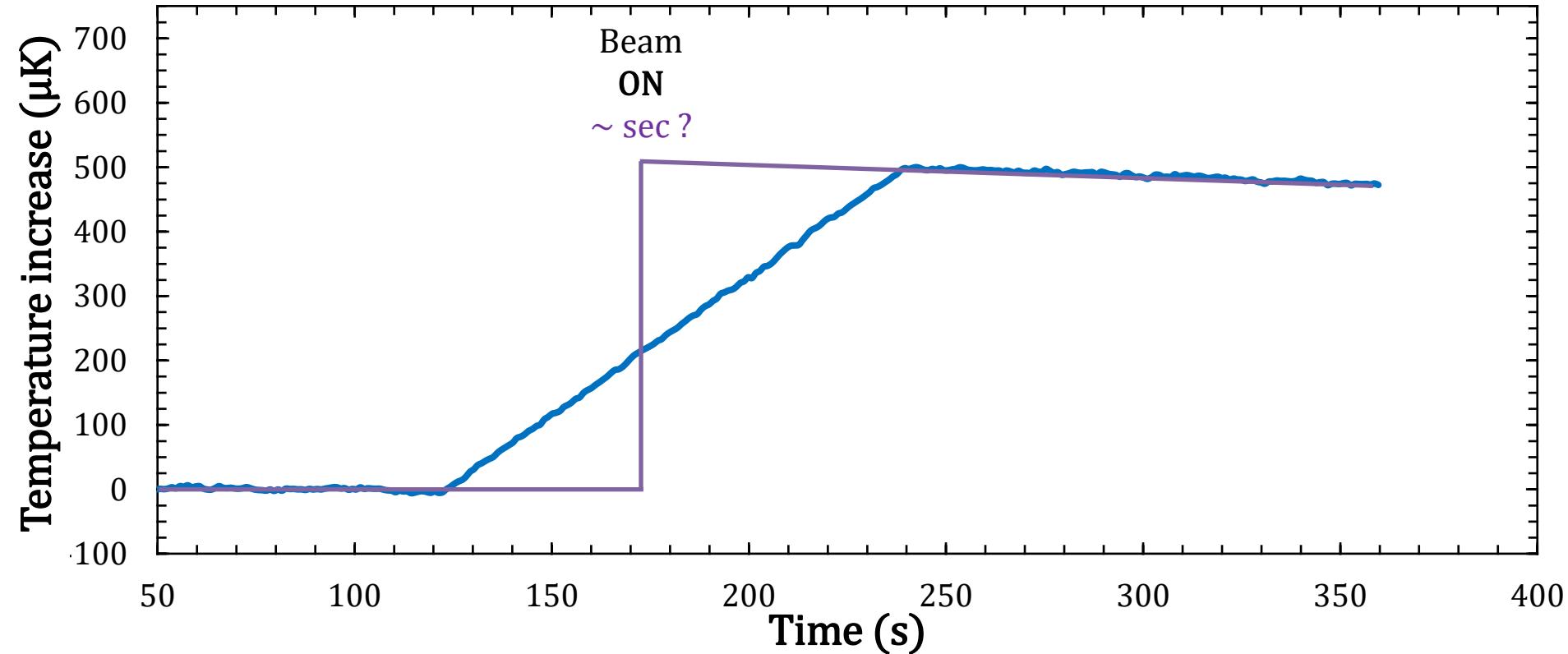




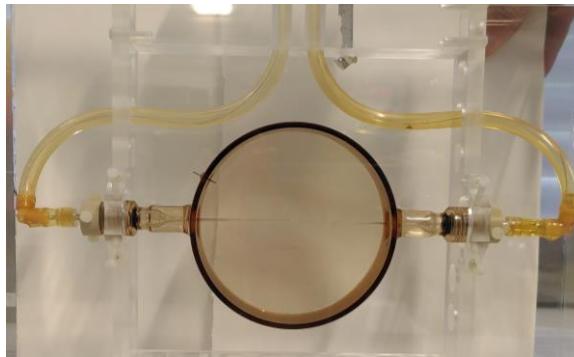






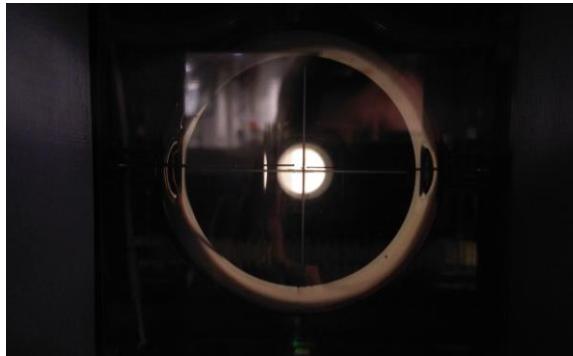


➤ Glass vessel “plane-parallel” type



- Developed in the early 2000s
- Same design as the primary standard
- Quasi-adiabatic mode

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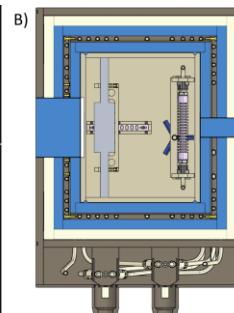
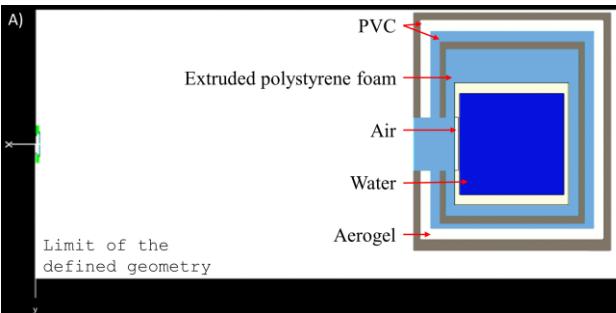
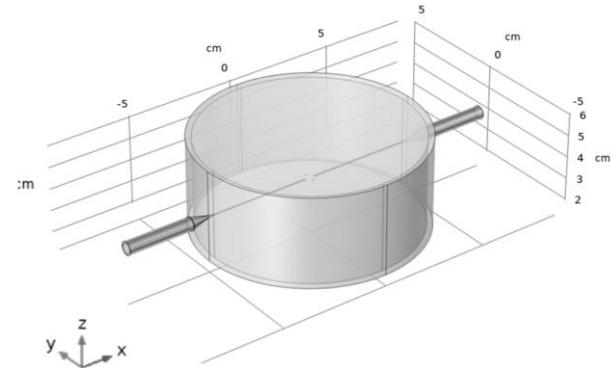
➤ MR-linac compatible calorimeter

- Developed in the late 2010s
- Metallic materials were avoided during its construction



➤ Thermal simulation

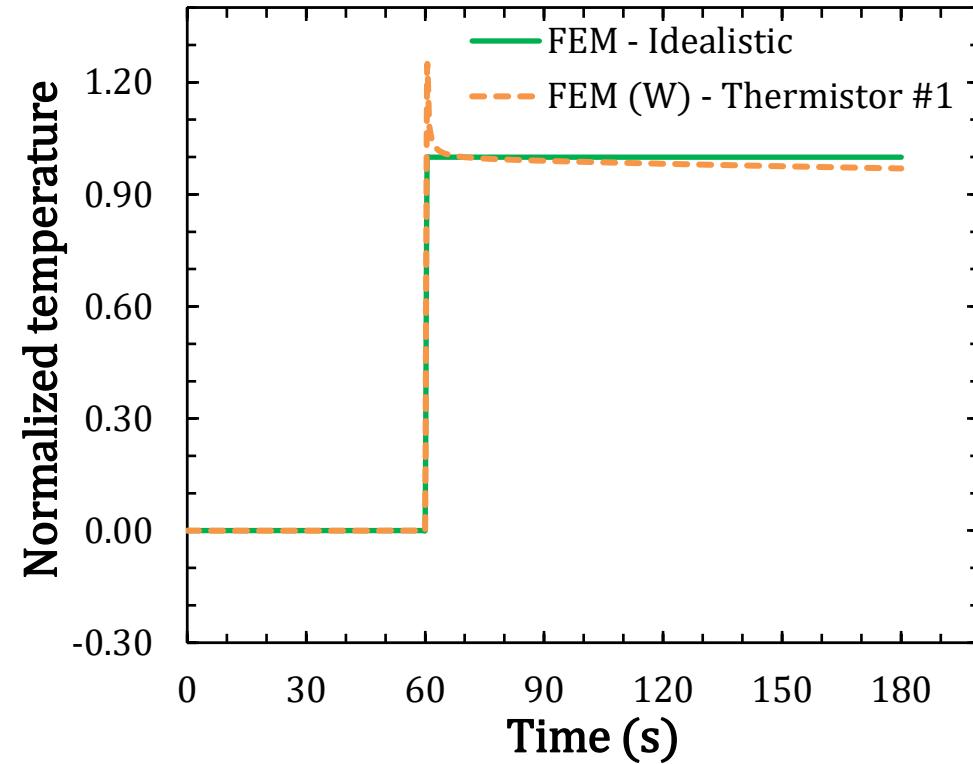
- FEM simulation (COMSOL)
- Based on model from Dr. Krauss
- Validated by comparing result for ^{60}Co beam source



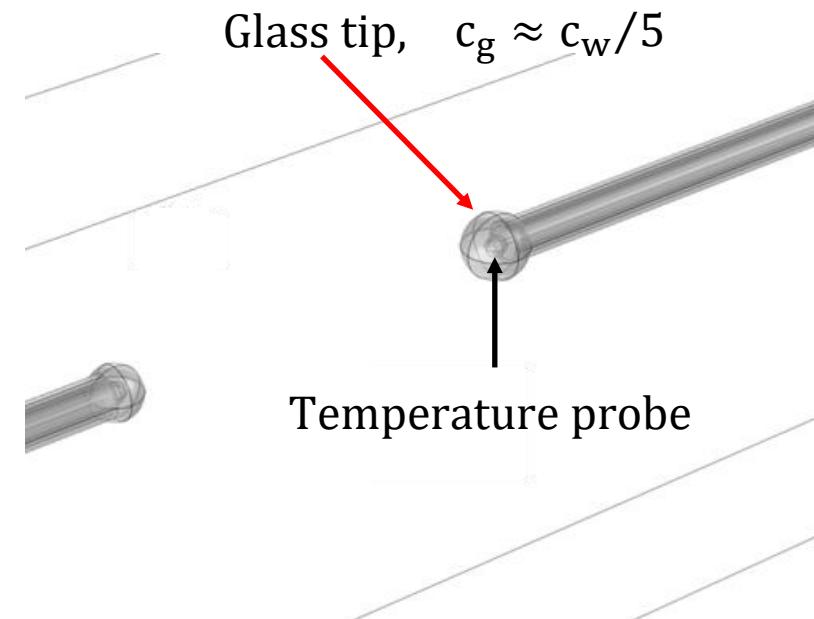
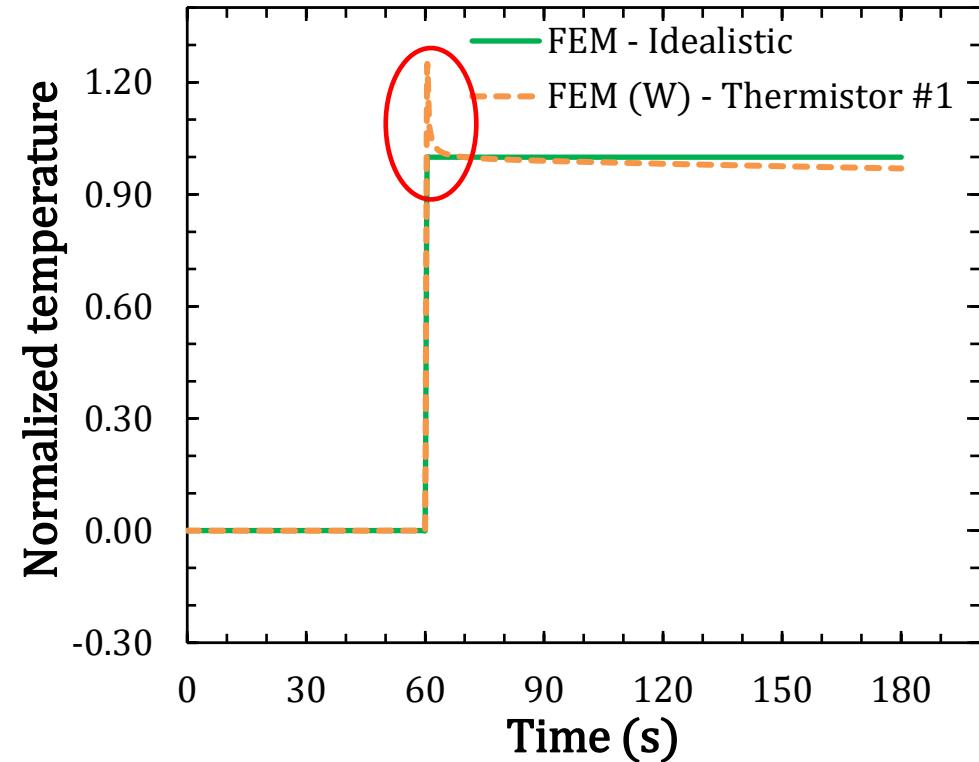
➤ Monte Carlo simulation (EGSnrc)

- Energy mapping for thermal simulation
 - Two models: In a water cube
- Simplified MR-linac geometry

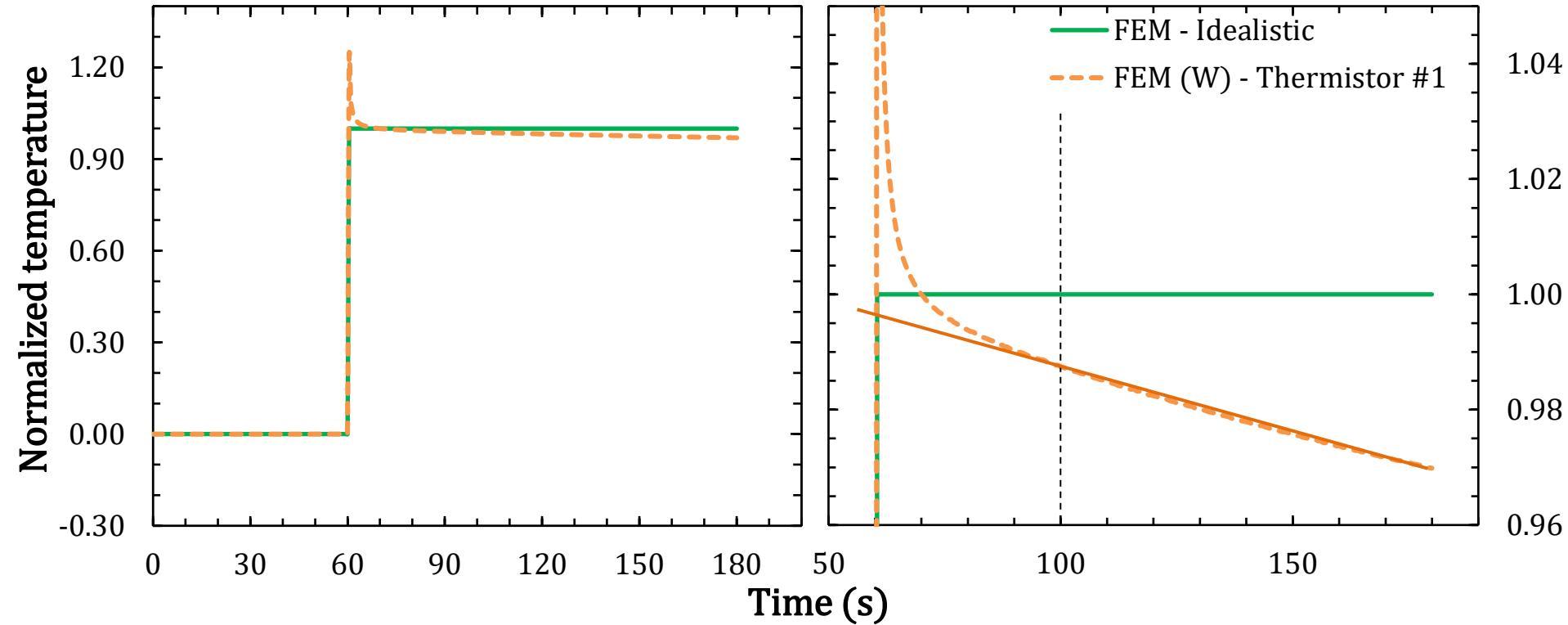
SSD70-00: 1 to 6 Gy per pulse



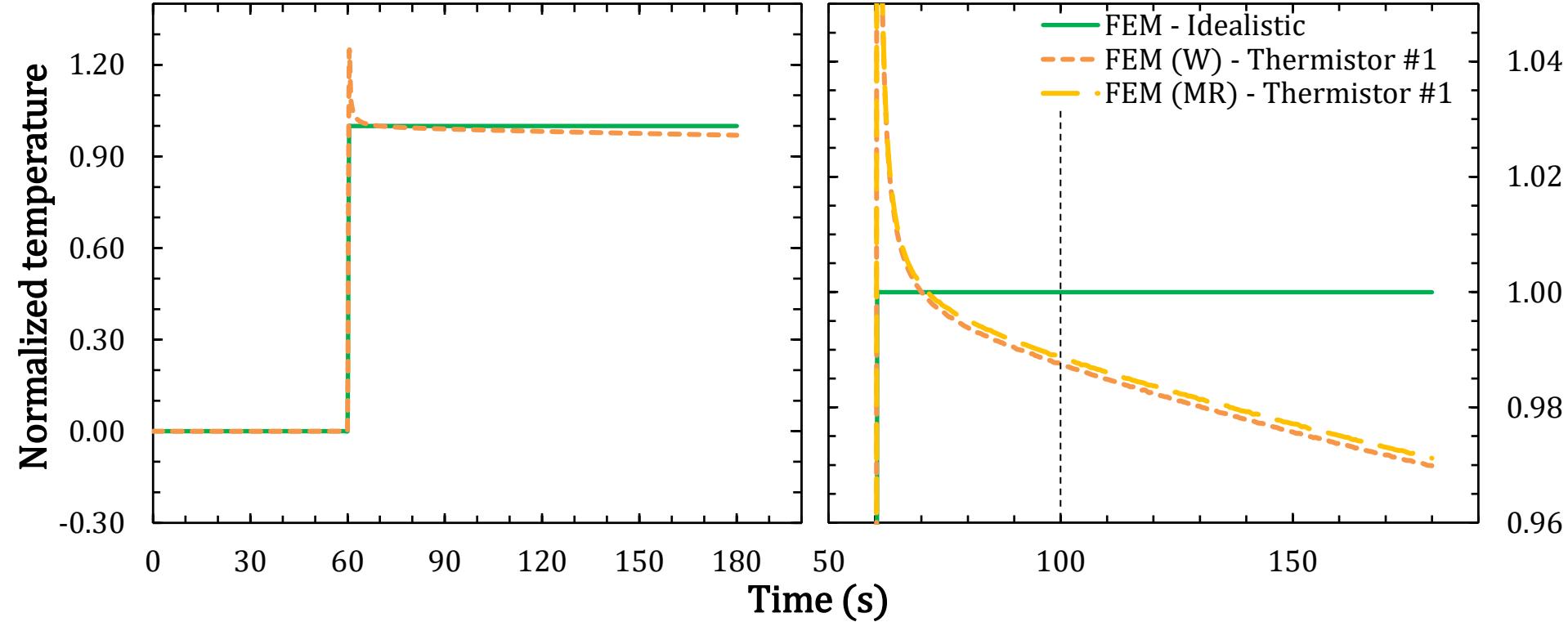
SSD70-00: 1 to 6 Gy per pulse



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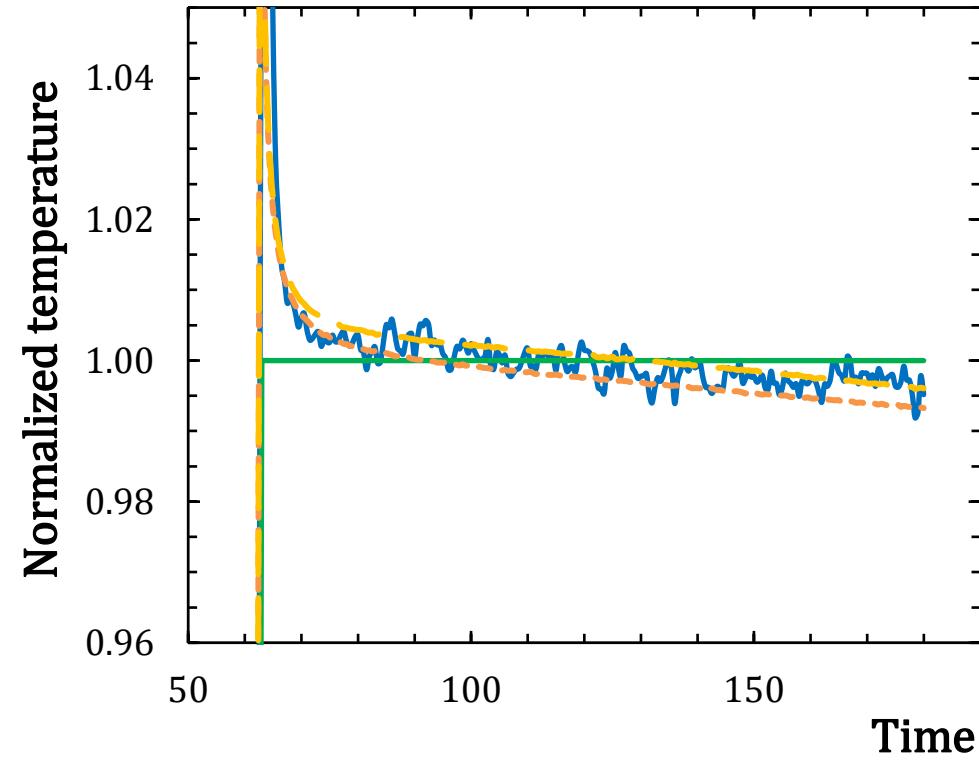


SSD70-00: 1 to 6 Gy per pulse

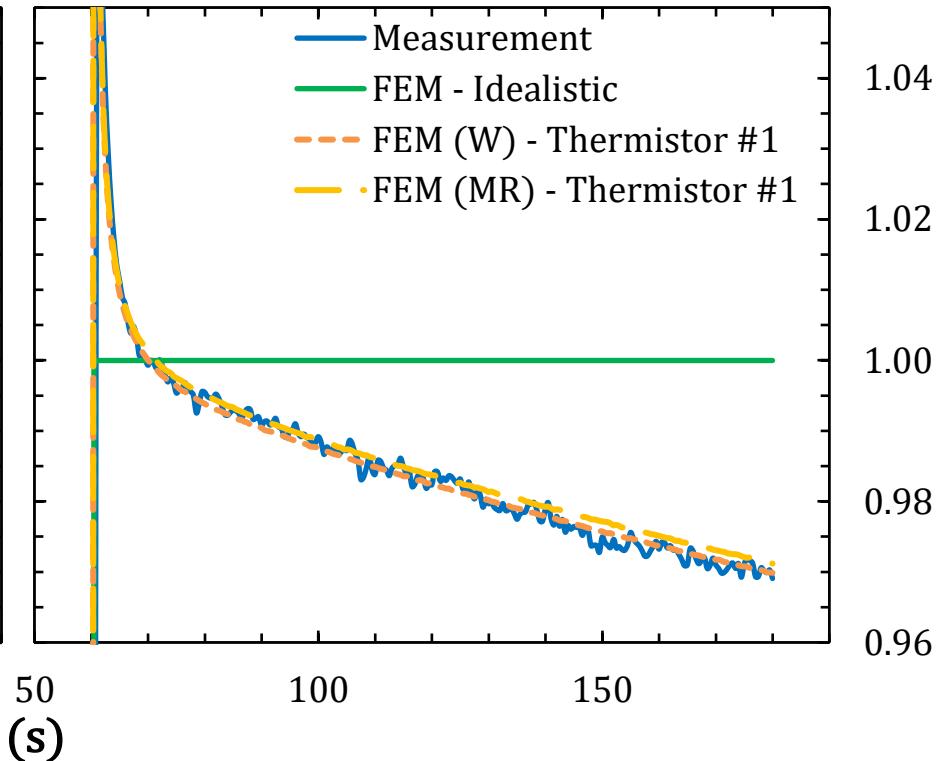


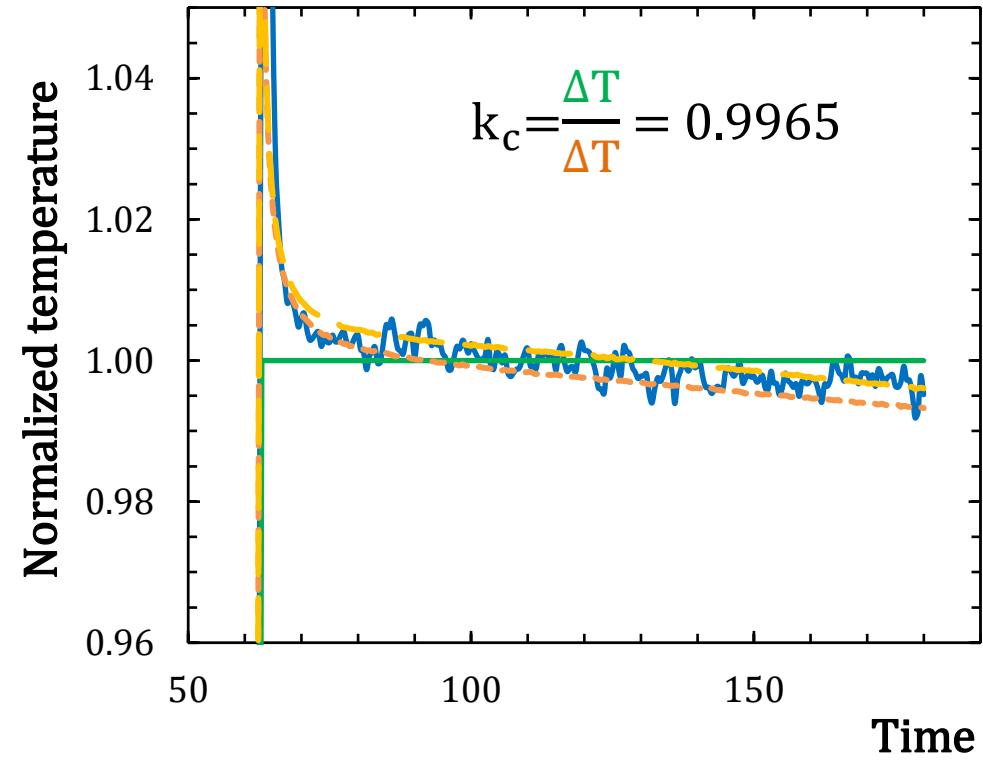
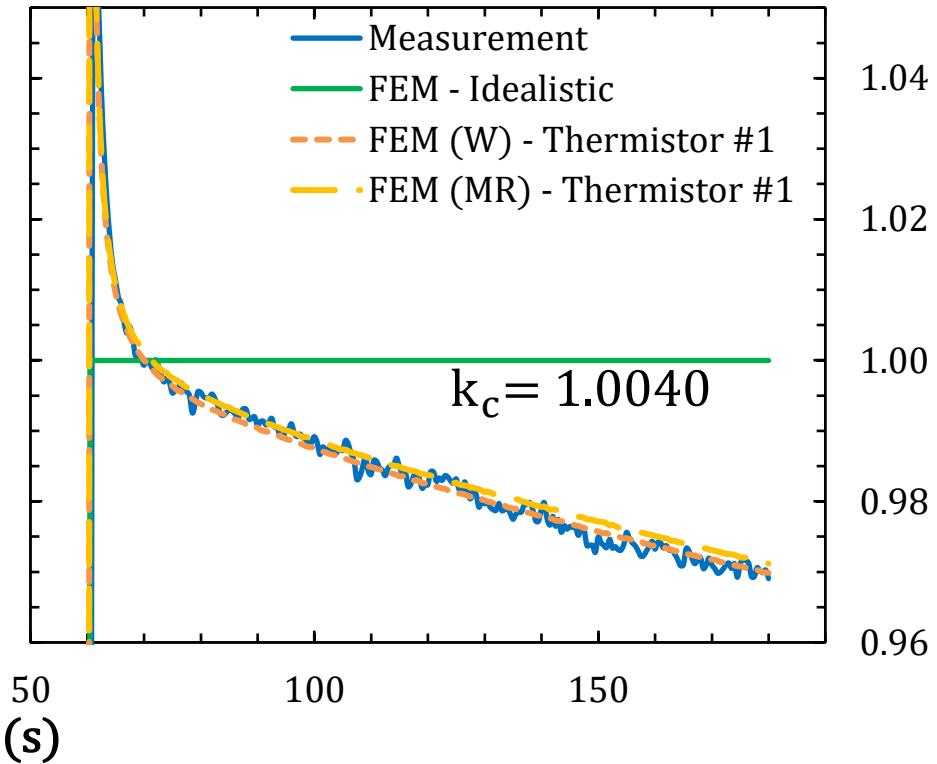
Comparison with measurements

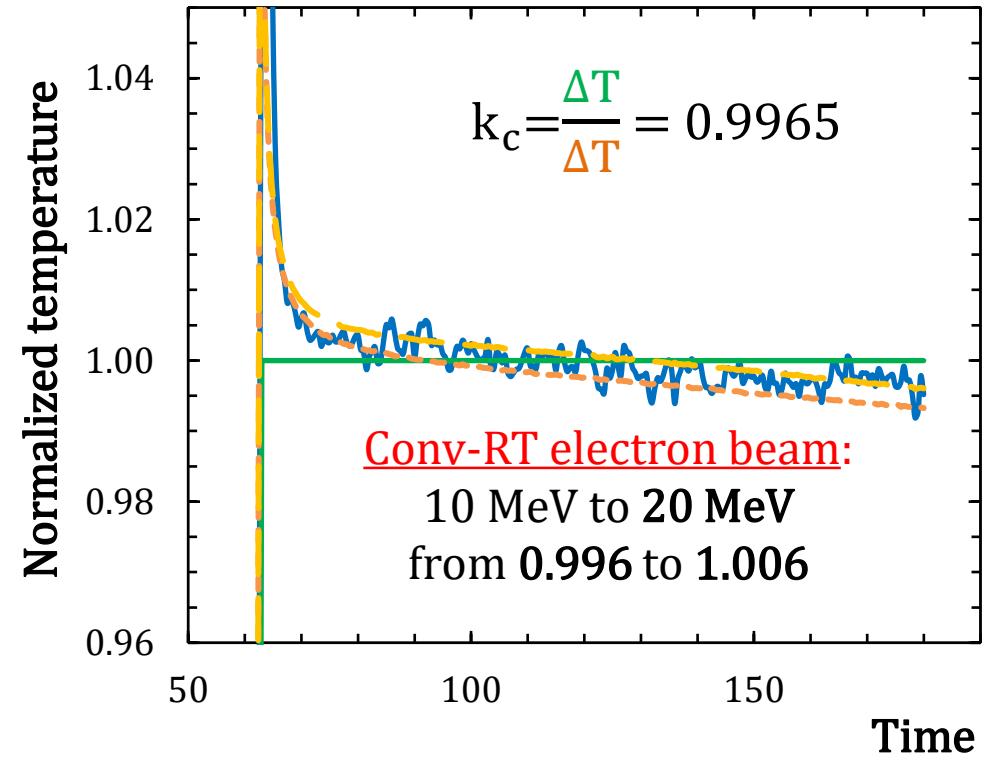
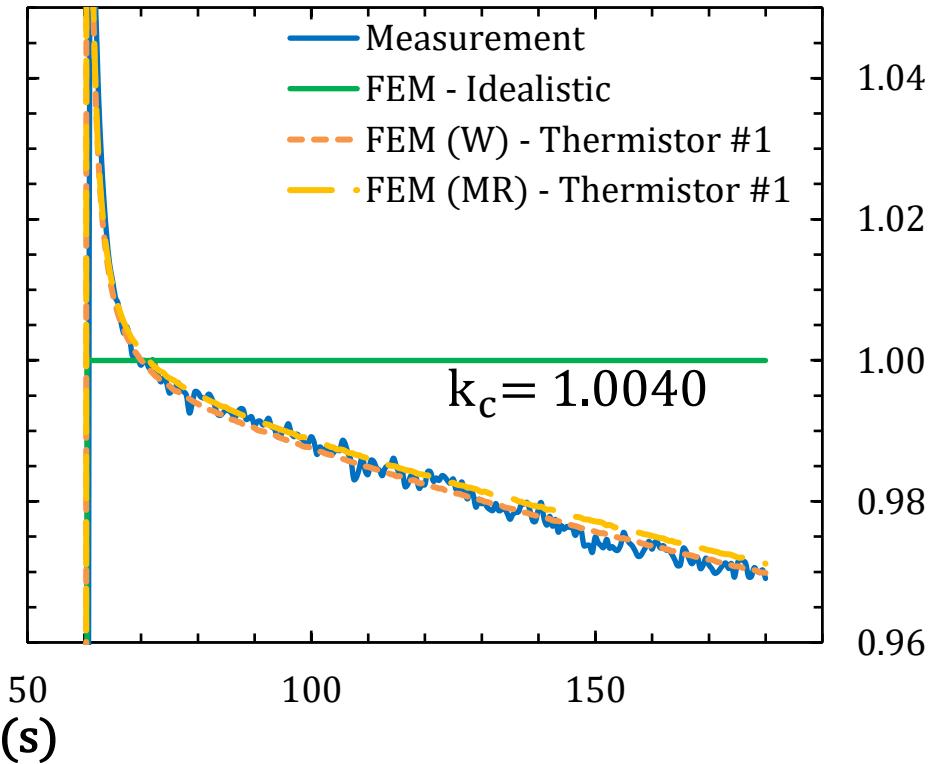
SSD90-02: 0.1 to 1 Gy per pulse



SSD70-00: 1 to 6 Gy per pulse



SSD90-02: 0.1 to 1 Gy per pulseSSD70-00: 1 to 6 Gy per pulse

SSD90-02: 0.1 to 1 Gy per pulseSSD70-00: 1 to 6 Gy per pulse

➤ Uncertainty based on:

- The difference between the two thermistors simulated
- The difference between the two models of energy mapping
- Position within 2 mm of the reference point of measurement (radial and depth)

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0.20%

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...both the correction factor and the uncertainty remain comparable to those obtained with conventional dose rate radiation.

- Despite the very different temperature-time trace of the calorimeter irradiated using a UHPDR electron beam...
...both the correction factor and the uncertainty remain comparable to those obtained with conventional dose rate radiation.
- However, the analysis of the temperature-time trace had to be modified!



Acknowledgments

Andreas Schlesner
Christoph Makowski
Achim Krauss

<http://uhdpulse-empir.eu/>

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Merci
Thank you
Dankeschön