

Radiation protection in proton therapy

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Outline

- Introduction
- Interactions of protons with matter
- Radiation protection aspects:
 - Shielding
 - Monitoring
 - Personnel dosimetry & protection
 - Activated materials
- Summary



Introduction



Proton therapy in the Netherlands



GPTC Groningen
 initiative UMCG
 UMCG KeW license
 opening late 2017

HollandPTC Delft
 initiative LUMC-EMC-TUD
 TUD/RID KeW license
 opening late 2017

ZON-PTC Maastricht
 initiative MAASTRO - MUMC+
 'Randwyck' KeW license
 opening late 2018

APTC Amsterdam
 initiative VUmc-AMC-AvL
 decision oct 2018

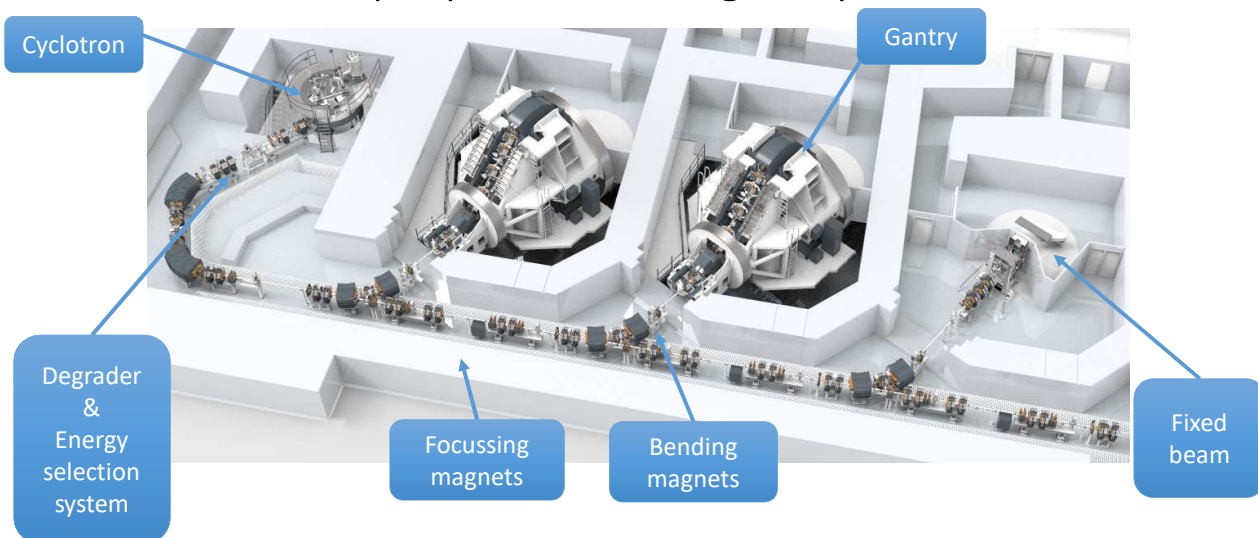


Collaboration Dutch Proton Therapy Centers

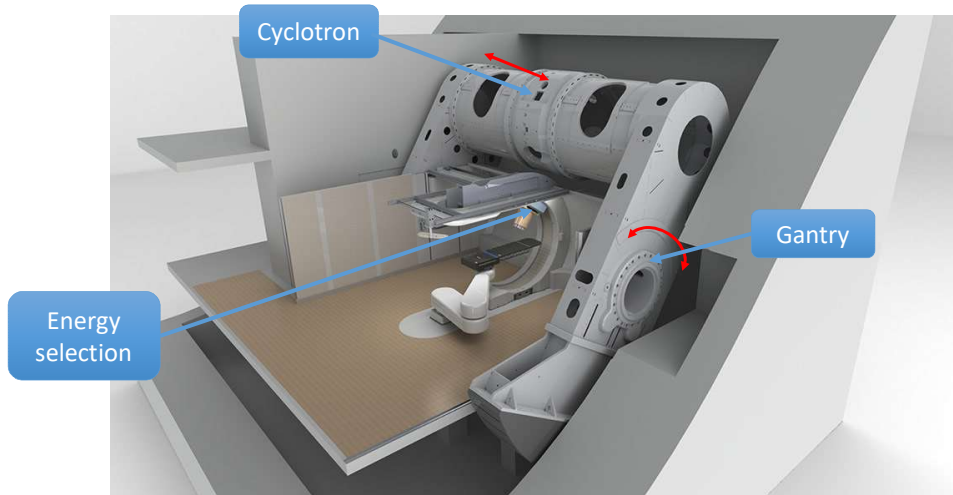
- ZON-PTC, GPTC, HollandPTC intend to collaborate:
 - Absolute dosimetry by inter-institutional auditing.
 - In the field of radiation protection.
- Proton therapy is a new application in the Netherlands for the user as well as for the legislator.
- Collaboration is important and necessary to not re-invent the wheel and to shorten the learning curve.



Proton facility layout – multi gantry



Proton facility layout – compact

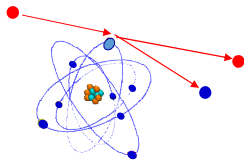


Interactions of protons with matter

Dominating proton interactions

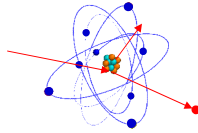
1) Stopping

Ionization



2) Scattering

Nuclear Coulomb scattering



3) Nuclear interactions

Nuclear reaction

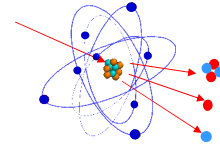
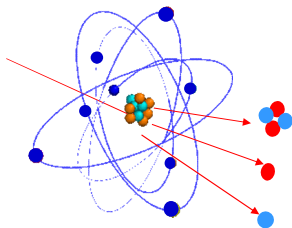


Image by M. Schippers

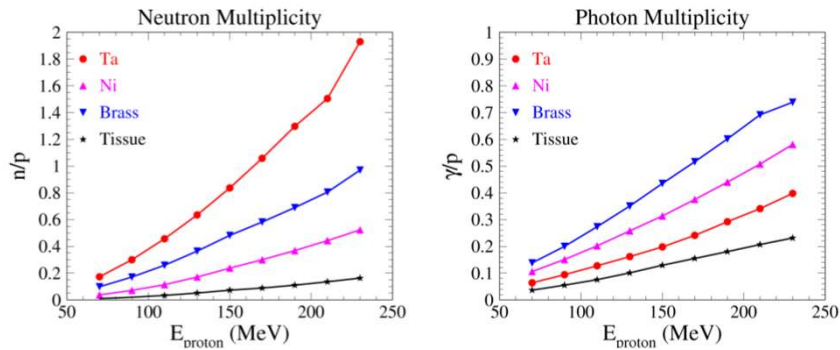
Nuclear reactions



- Secondary protons
 - Nuclear fragments
 - **Neutrons (high energy)**
 - **Prompt gamma's**
 - Radioactivity
- Short range not necessary to be considered
- Penetrating prompt radiation determines shielding
- Activated parts can cause significant dose to maintenance personnel

Image by M. Schippers

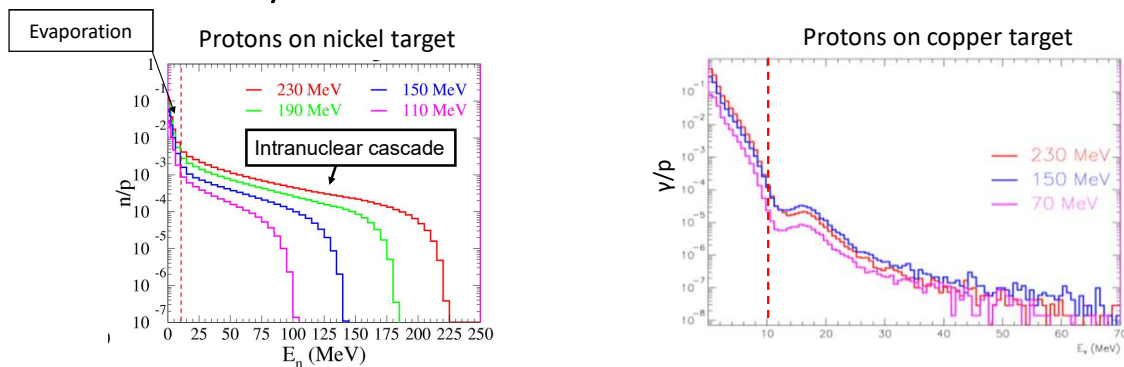
Nuclear reactions: Neutron & Photon production



- Production rates for neutrons (n/p) and photons (γ/p) strongly vary with **target type** and **beam energy**.
- Neutron production yields strongly increase with $A=Z+N$ of material

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Secondary Neutrons & Photons



- Evaporation: decay of excited fragments with isotropic emission of low-energy neutrons (< 10 MeV)
- Intra-nuclear cascade (INC): emission of high-energy neutrons, mostly in the forward direction.

1 in 3 neutrons > 10 MeV1 in 1000 photons > 10 MeV

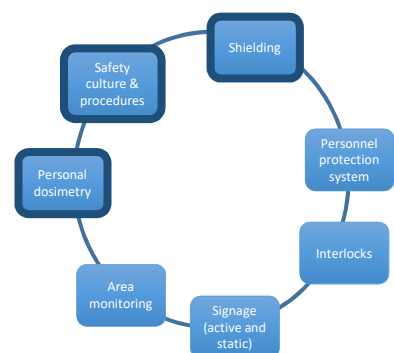
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Radiation protection aspects



Radiation protection aspects in proton therapy

- Prompt radiation:
 - Exposure of personnel/public
 - Controlled by proper shielding
- Activation (due to protons and neutrons):
 - Exposure of (maintenance) personnel
 - Procedures/personal dose monitoring
 - Emissions to environment can lead to exposure of public
 - Procedure correct disposal of activated waste, room ventilation



Shielding

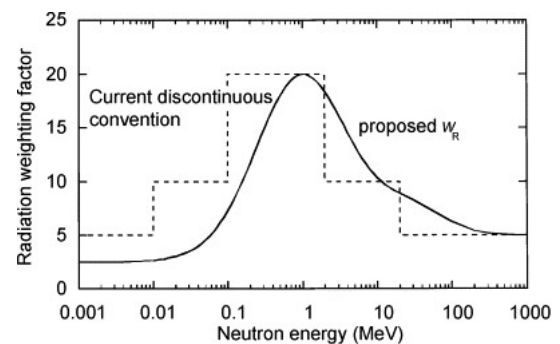


Neutron dose

Absorbed dose:
$$D = \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial m} \right)$$

Equivalent dose:
$$H_T = W_R D_{T,R}$$

Effective dose:
$$E = \sum W_T H_T$$



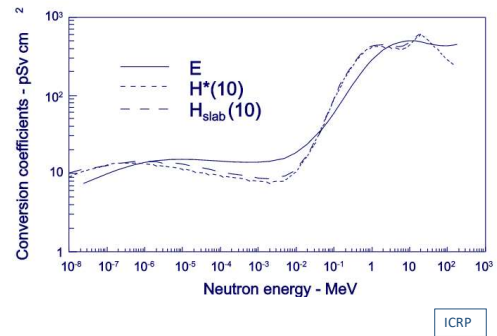
- Neutrons most deleterious at ~1 MeV where the radiation weighting factor ~ 20
- Average weighting factor of 7 for proton therapy produced neutrons



$H^*(d)$ Equivalent ambient dose

- Equivalent ambient dose

$H^*(10)$ = dose ICRU sphere @ 10 cm depth



Shielding fundamentals

Limit prompt radiation exposure of personnel and public to acceptable levels

Input:

- Equipment type
- Source term
- Workload, patient mix
- Use factor
- Distance to the area of interest
- Occupancy of area of interest
- Limit value in area of interest

Radiation source locations & energies

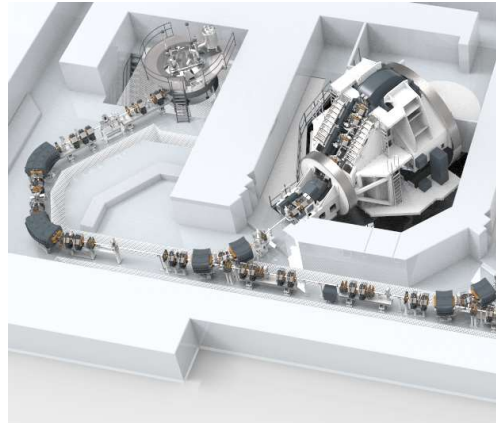
Neutrons and photons can be produced at various locations along the beam path when protons hit matter

Cyclotron
(250 MeV on Cu)

Degrader
(250 MeV on C)

Collimator
(70 - 250 MeV on Ta)

Energy slits
(70 - 250 MeV on Ni)

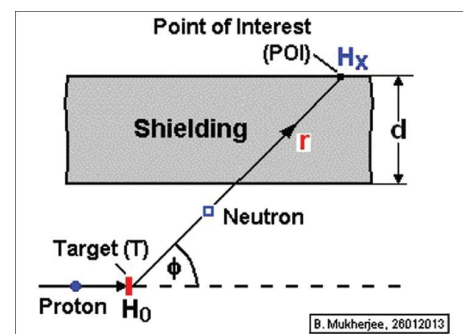


Patient
(70 – 250 MeV on tissue)

Nozzle
(70 – 250 MeV on brass)

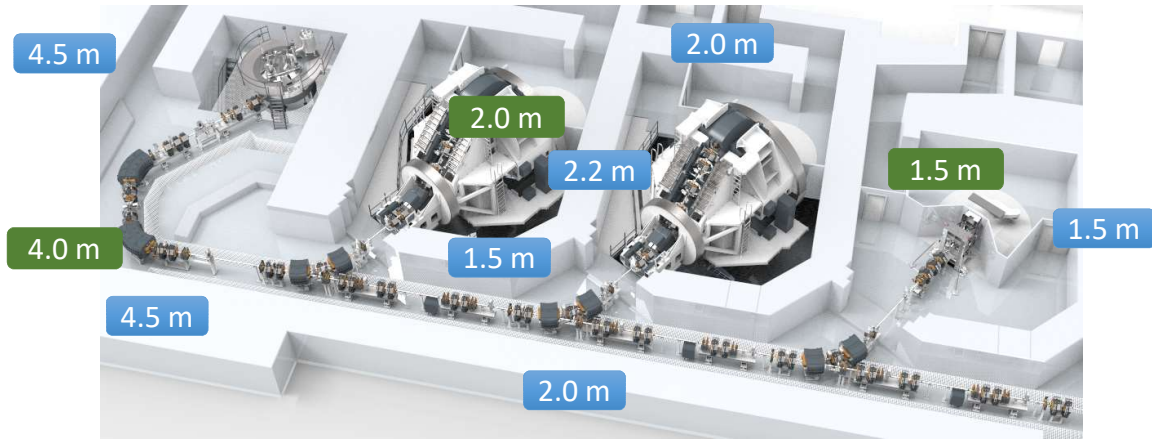
Shielding calculations

- Analytical models:
 - Simple geometry
 - Simple source term
 - Fast calculation
 - First estimate
- Monte Carlo simulations:
 - Complex geometries
 - Complete source term description
 - Time consuming
 - Verification with measurement needed:
 - (In)accuracies reported upto a factor 2-3



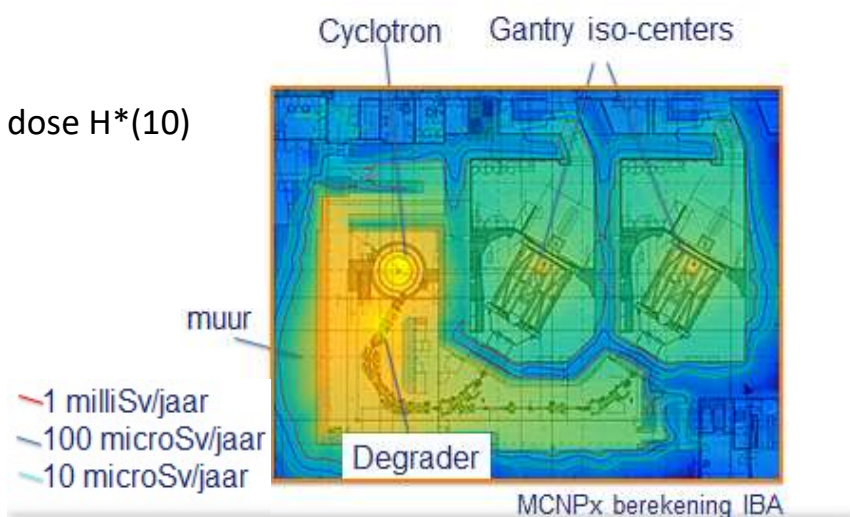
Shielding example: multi-gantry

wall ceiling

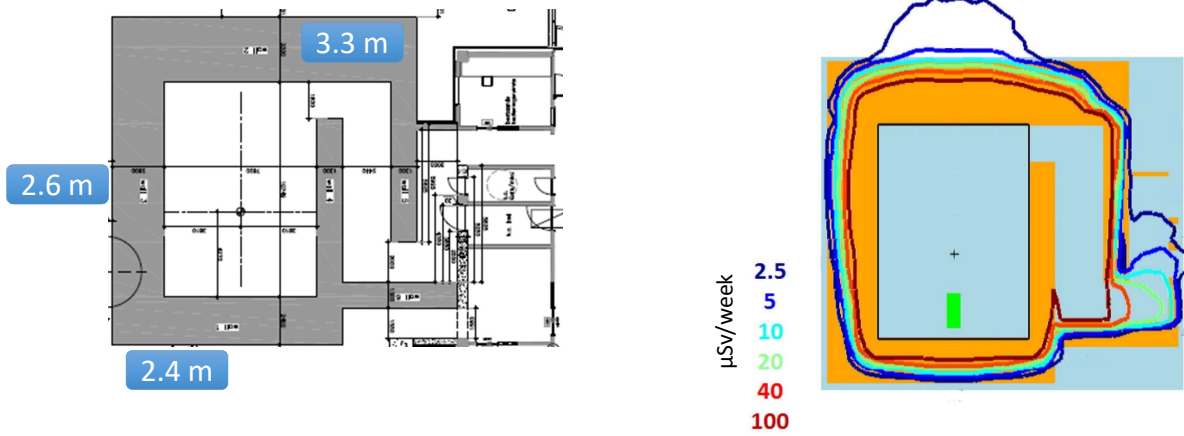


Shielding example: multi-gantry

Total expected yearly dose $H^*(10)$
@beamheight



Shielding example: compact



Monitoring

Area monitoring and survey

- Survey work area's
 - First beam on
 - After any building works

- Monitoring:
 - Check assumptions shielding calculations (e.g. workload)
 - Measure over longer periods of time

Area monitoring and survey equipment

Survey equipment:

- Standard survey meters
- Contamination monitors
- Mobile neutron detector

| Attribute | Wendi-2 |
|----------------------|--|
| Detector | ^3He |
| Moderator | Polyethylene & Tungsten |
| Weight | 13.5 kg |
| Gamma-Discrimination | High |
| Detection Range | 10 nSv.h ⁻¹ – 100 mSv.h ⁻¹ |
| Energy Range | 0.025 eV – 5 GeV |



Monitoring equipment:

- TLD/neutron badges in controlled and supervised areas, e.g. console.
- Area gamma monitor (e.g. cyclotron area)
- Mobile neutron detector

Personnel dosimetry & protection



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Personal dosimetry

Personal dosimetry to monitor individual external radiation exposures.

Aim is to prove that personnel exposures are below dose limits.

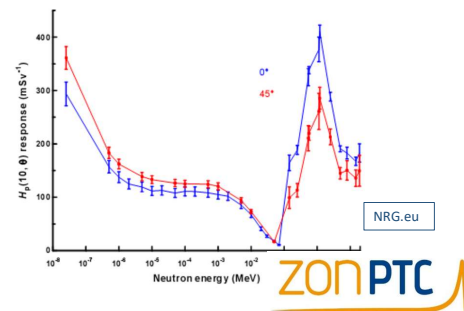


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TLD + PADC badges

- TLD:
 - Photon $H^P(10)$ (\sim effective dose)
 - Photon/beta $H^P(0.07)$ (\sim skin dose)
 - Neutron detector
- PADC Neutron detector
- Extremity dosimeter



Personnel protection system

- Gantry rooms equipped with emergency buttons (stop proton beam and gantry/table motion)
- Search procedures
- Interlocks in place
- Audible/visual indicators:
 - proton beam and x-ray on states
- Static warning signs



Activation of materials



Activation of materials

- Neutrons can activate materials
 - Snout and apertures (high-Z materials): mostly decommissioning issue
- Protons will activate apertures and measurement equipment
 - Wait before handling 'hot' materials (apertures, phantoms)
 - Keep distance from nozzle and aperture rack
- Patients will be activated
 - Dependent on treatment
 - ^{11}C , ^{15}O , ^{13}N
 - Total activity β^+ emitters $\sim 10 - 25$ MBq

Syed M. Qaim Workshop on Nuclear Data for Science and Technology 2007



Summary



Summary

- Radiation protection in proton therapy is mainly an activation and neutron shielding issue:
 - High energy secondary neutrons
 - Activation of parts, air, soil and building
- Radiation protection measures similar to radiotherapy, and similar in Dutch proton initiatives:
 - Concrete shielding
 - Area monitoring with mobile neutron detector & TLD/neutron badges
 - Personnel dosimetry & protection system



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Thank you!



