



I-2 December 2016

Dates Pravda project - imaging update



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Proton CT principles



Repeat lots of times ~10⁸ events



Three and a half years later

Well, we made it!



Built lots of hardware ... Wrote lots of software ...



Took lots of measurements ...





rms



Had lots of discussions



Shed a few tears







Proton CT reconstruction: getting the data is only half the problem



G Poludniowski, N M Allinson and P M Evans, Proton computed tomography reconstruction using a backprojection-then-filtering approach, Physics in Medicine and Biology Journal link tile ends, 59, (2014)

Cope with non-linear paths Correction for finite reconstruction volume Incorporate differing most likely path algorithms Computationally efficient

Relative stopping-power pCT

high contrast



low contrast



cone-beam CT







- 125 MeV beam with compensator
- 180 projections at 1° steps
- ~IM protons tracked per projection





$$\vartheta^2 = (\Omega_{x,\text{in}} - \Omega_{x,\text{out}})^2 + (\Omega_{y,\text{in}} - \Omega_{y,\text{out}})^2,$$

Direction cosines of proton in x and y directions, orthogonal to beam direction. Subscripts in and out refer to first and second pairs of detectors

J.T.Taylor et al., An experimental demonstration of a new type of proton computed tomography using a novel silicon tracking detector, Med. Phys. 43, 6129 (2016)

proton scattering-power CT

x-ray CI

Proton CT modalities

Stopping-power – most crucial quantity for PT planning

For biological materials: stopping-power, scattering-power and attenuating-power can be related to electron density (Kanematsu *et al.*, Medical Physics **39**, 1016, 2012) relativ

Scattering and attenuation power only require trackers – lower system complexity

Possible to combine two or more modalities to yield improved quality pCT

UK Patent pending

relative straggling-power

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relative stopping-power







relative scattering-power



relative attenuating-power

Simulated



Most of the iThemba Team





6-insert phantom relative stopping-power pCTs (good stats) (scattering and attenuation *pCTs* come free) 2 new phantoms Biological (meat) phantom

Direct proton range measurement phantom







+ 1.5 TB of calibration data!



Summary

Proton imaging is challenging but proven! Certainly for broad beam delivery. Treating and imaging with the same radiation – "use the same ruler" Imagery will be of clinical quality – certainly better than cone-beam!

PRaVDA concept is integrated instrument for entire PT workflow PRaVDA is fully solid-state

Need to optimise sensors and supporting engineering Need to explore different pCT modalities and fusion with other imagery Need to integrate with current and future delivery systems (pencil beam) Need to integrate into robust, effective and efficient workflow Need to undergo trials Need to commercialise Need to clinically use!



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