



Measure to protect: Instrumentation for modern radiation protection

On behalf of the DeSIs team

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Our Team

Permanent researchers

- Nicolas ARBOR (PR)
- Alexandre BIGOT (MCF)
- Christian FINCK (50%)
- Daniel HUSSON (MCF)
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- Marie VANSTALLE (Team leader MCF)

Permanent engineers/technicians

- Séverine CHEFSON (AI)
- Stéphane HIGUERET (Technical manager IR)
- o Thê-Duc LÊ (AI)
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PhD students

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- o Lucia Garcia-Garcia, CNRS Dir. N. Arbor 2024-2027
- o Giovanna Rezende, CNRS-CNES Dir. M. Vanstalle 2024-2027

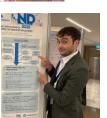


















DeSIs – Dosimetry, Simulation & Instrumentation

Hadrontherapy & Space radiation

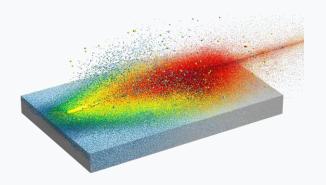
Measure and model secondary particles produced by heavy ions.

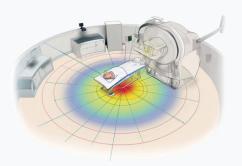
Dosimetry

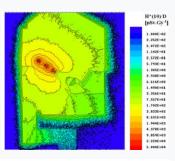
Accurately measure the dose in treatment systems.

Radioactivity

Detect and map contaminations and activations







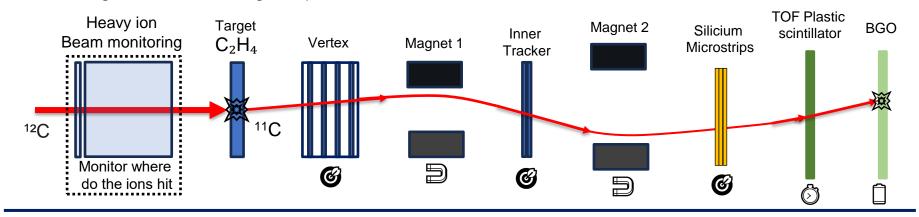
J. Farah, Phys. Med. Biol. 59 (2014)

Partnerships and collaborations

Hospitals (radiotherapy, radiobiology) • Heavy ion facilities (HIT, CNAO, GANIL, GSI...) • Academic laboratories • Nuclear industry & instrumentation

Measurement and modeling of secondary particles produced by heavy ions

FOOT: FragmentatiOn Of Target experiment



Measure the track before and after bending, enabling precise reconstruction of the particle's trajectory

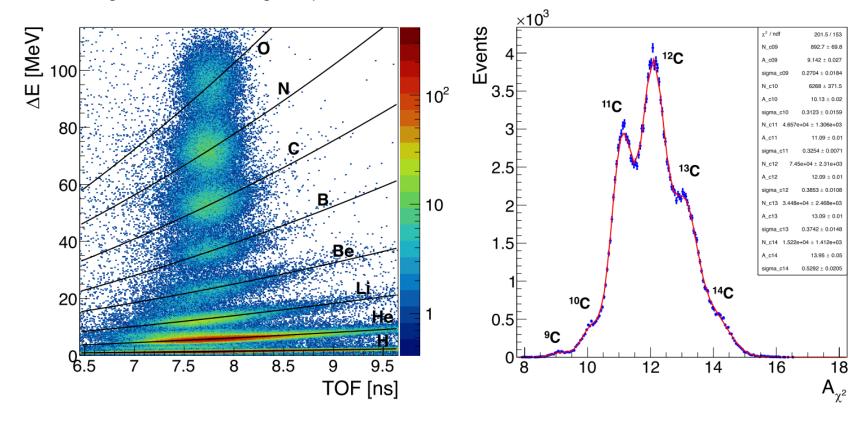
Bends the fragment trajectory according to its momentum-to-charge

Measure the time-of-flight of the fragment and the deposited energy

Track + p/Z + Δ E \rightarrow Element & isotope identification \rightarrow Measure the differential production cross sections of nuclear fragments produced by ion–matter interactions

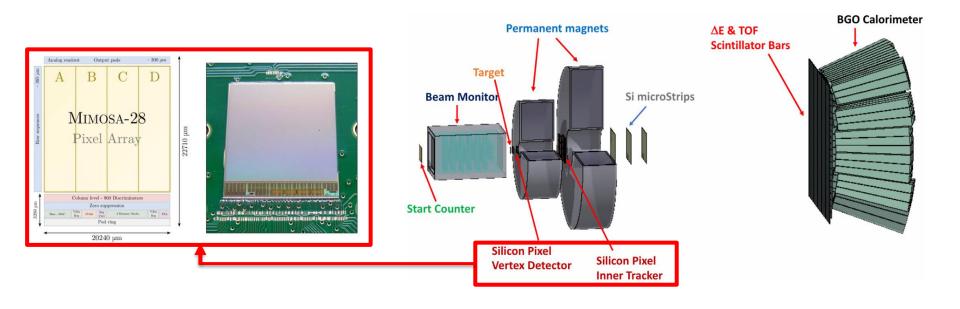
Measurement and modeling of secondary particles produced by heavy ions

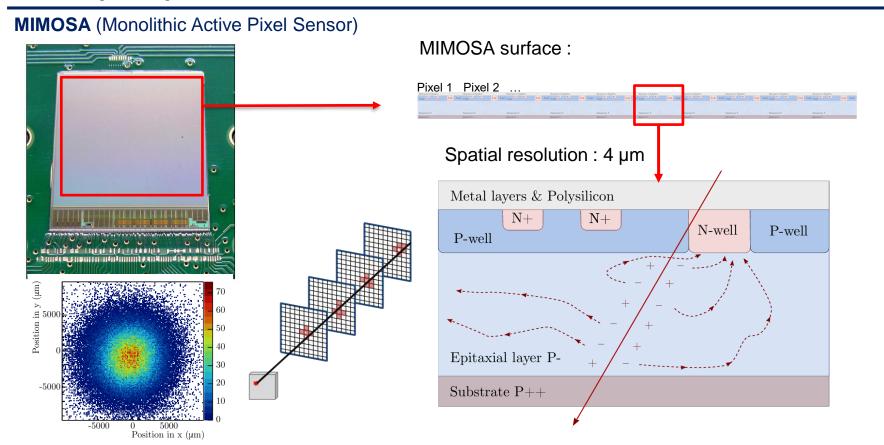
FOOT: the FragmentatiOn Of Target experiment



Measurement and modeling of secondary particles produced by heavy ions

MIMOSA (Monolithic Active Pixel Sensor)





Off-target dose

Unwanted neutron dose delivered outside the treatment field.

Risk of secondary cancers

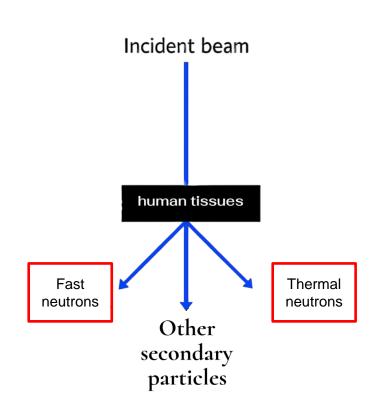
Neutron exposure can increase the probability of longterm radiation-induced malignancies.

Activation and radiation protection

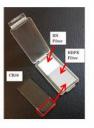
Neutrons can activate surrounding materials, creating residual radioactivity that must be monitored for safety.

Difficult to quantify

Neutrons have no electric charge, so they cannot be directly detected, making their measurement and modelling challenging.

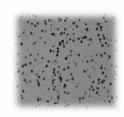


Solid Nuclear Track Detector (CR-39)











Chemical treatment

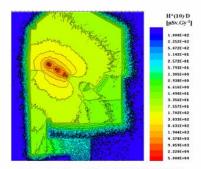
Detector reading

Tracks analysis

- Goal is to develop a 4D neutron monitoring system:
 - → sensor network (3D space)
 - → real-time monitoring (1D time)
- Coupling with Monte Carlo neutron fields calculations

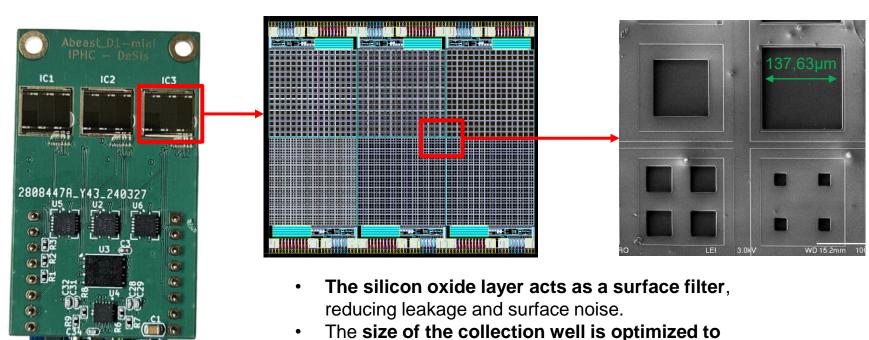




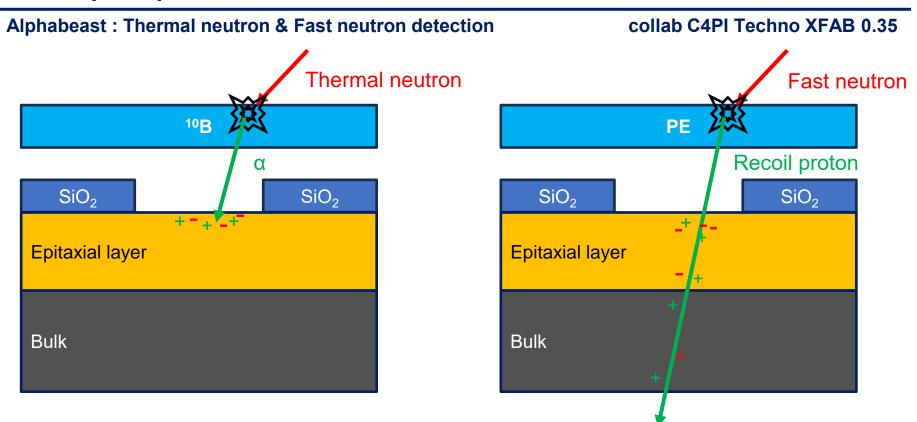


J. Farah, Phys. Med. Biol. 59 (2014)

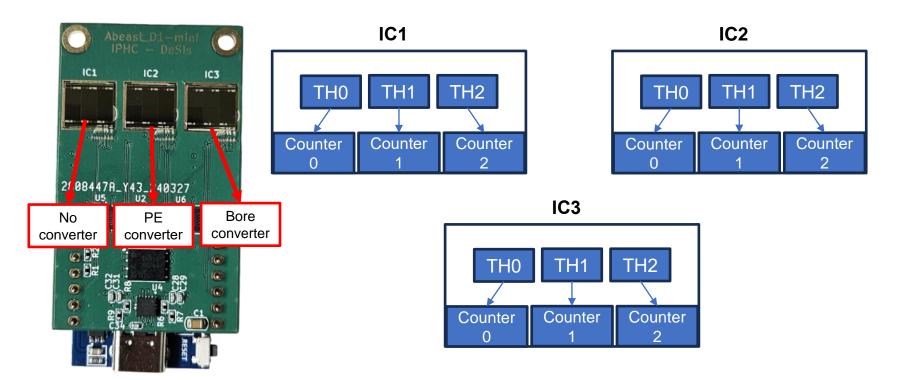
Alphabeast



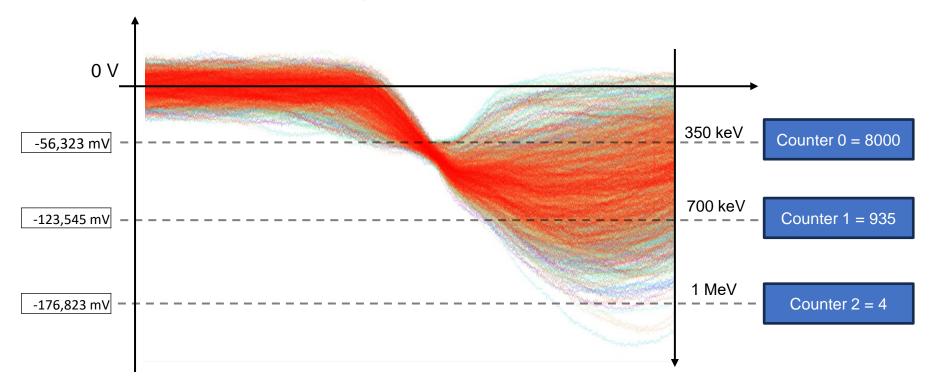
balance signal and noise



Alphabeast

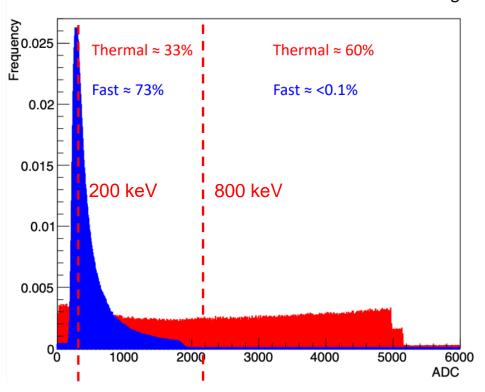




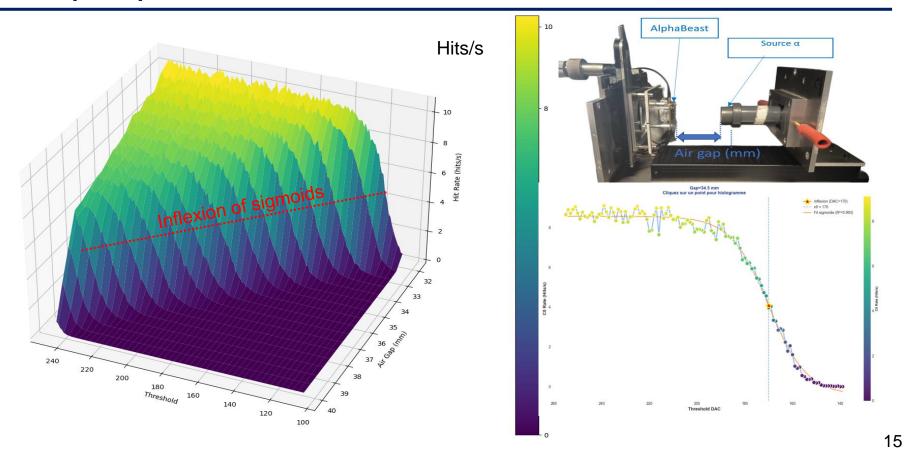


Alphabeast

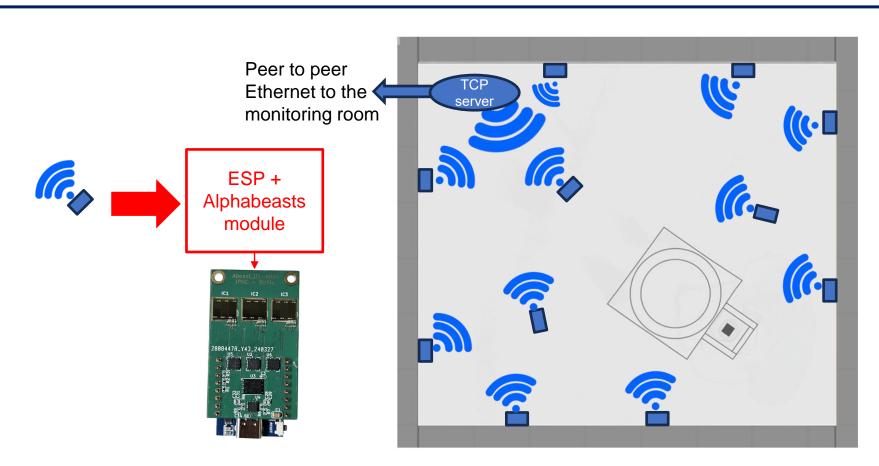
3 internal thresholds to be set for autonomous counting



 $\mathcal{E}_{th} \approx 4x10^{-4} \text{ hit/(n.s}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-2})$ $\mathcal{E}_{fast} \approx 4x10^{-5} \text{ hit/(n.s}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-2})$



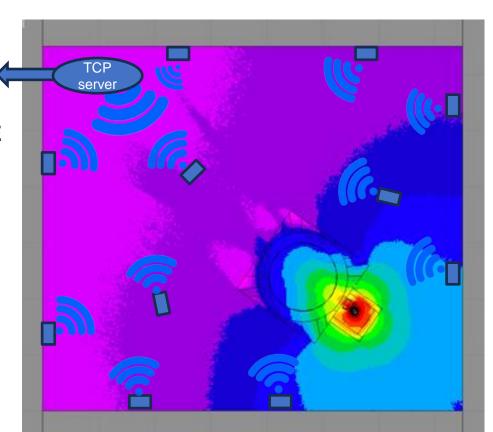
Perspectives and next developments



Perspectives and next developments

Real time 4D neutron heatmap monitoring (x, y, dose proxy, time)

Direct comparison with GEANT4/GATE



Merci

Thank you for your attention