

# RBI Accelerator Facility and Applications

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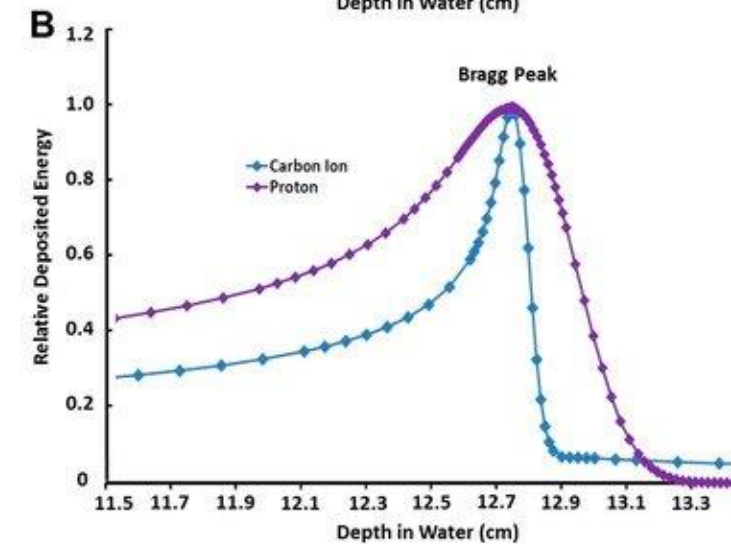
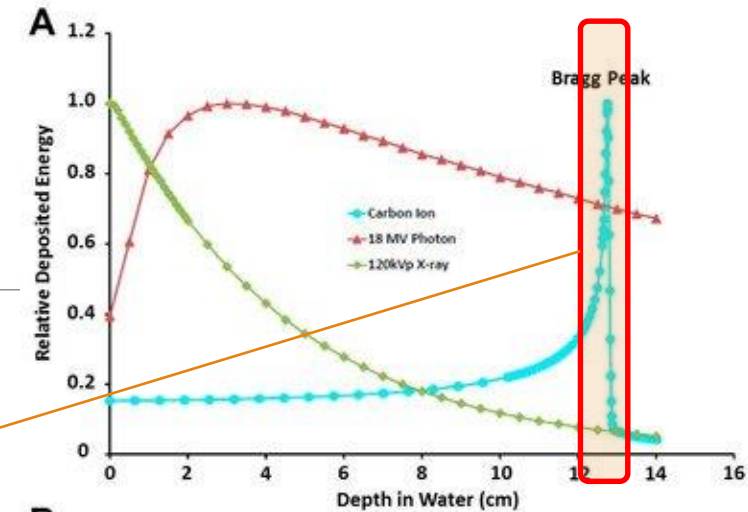
ZAGREB, CROATIA



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008548

# OUTLINE

- RBI Electrostatic accelerators
- Ion beam analysis – reactions, scattering, ionization,
- Ion beam interactions - applications relevant to hadron therapy (MeV C ions)
- Staff, users, funding



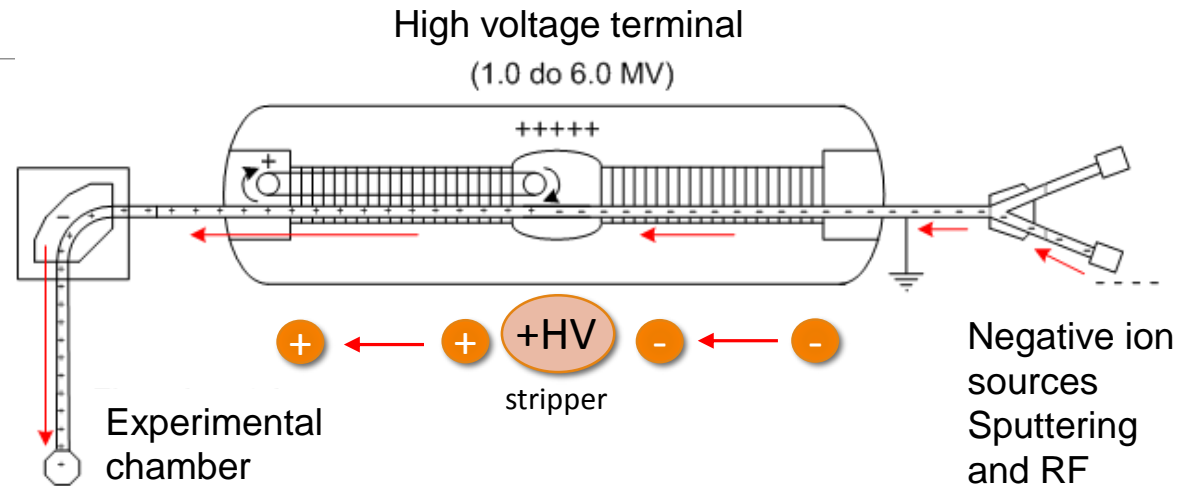
From: Osama Mohamad et al. Cancers 2017, 9(6), 66;  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers9060066>

# RBI electrostatic accelerators

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## Ion beam interactions with material

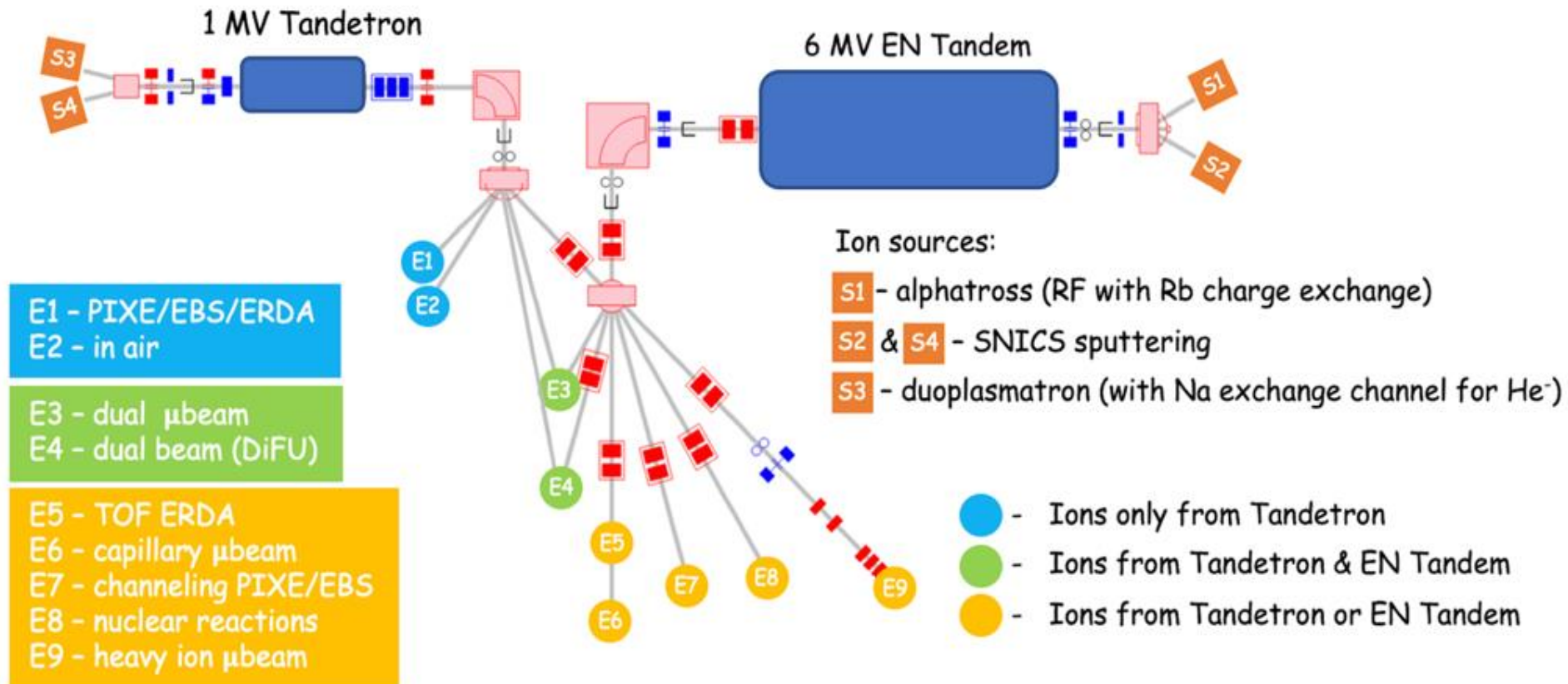
# RBI electrostatic accelerators



- Ion source create continuous negative ion beam, such as  $\text{H}^-$ ,  $\text{Li}^-$ ,  $\text{C}^-$ ,  $\text{Si}^-$ ...
- MV potential attracts negative ions; in stripper channel they change polarity; MV potential repulse positive ions to the MeV energy
- Ion beam is directed to the scattering chamber to perform analysis or irradiation

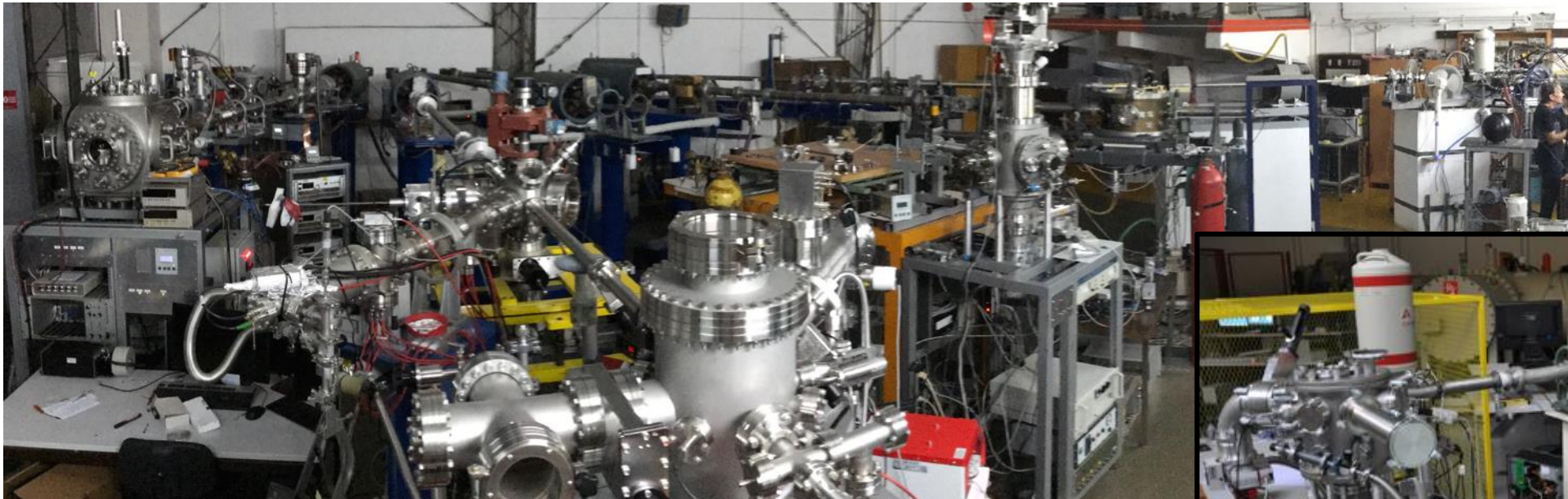


# RBI electrostatic accelerators: beam lines

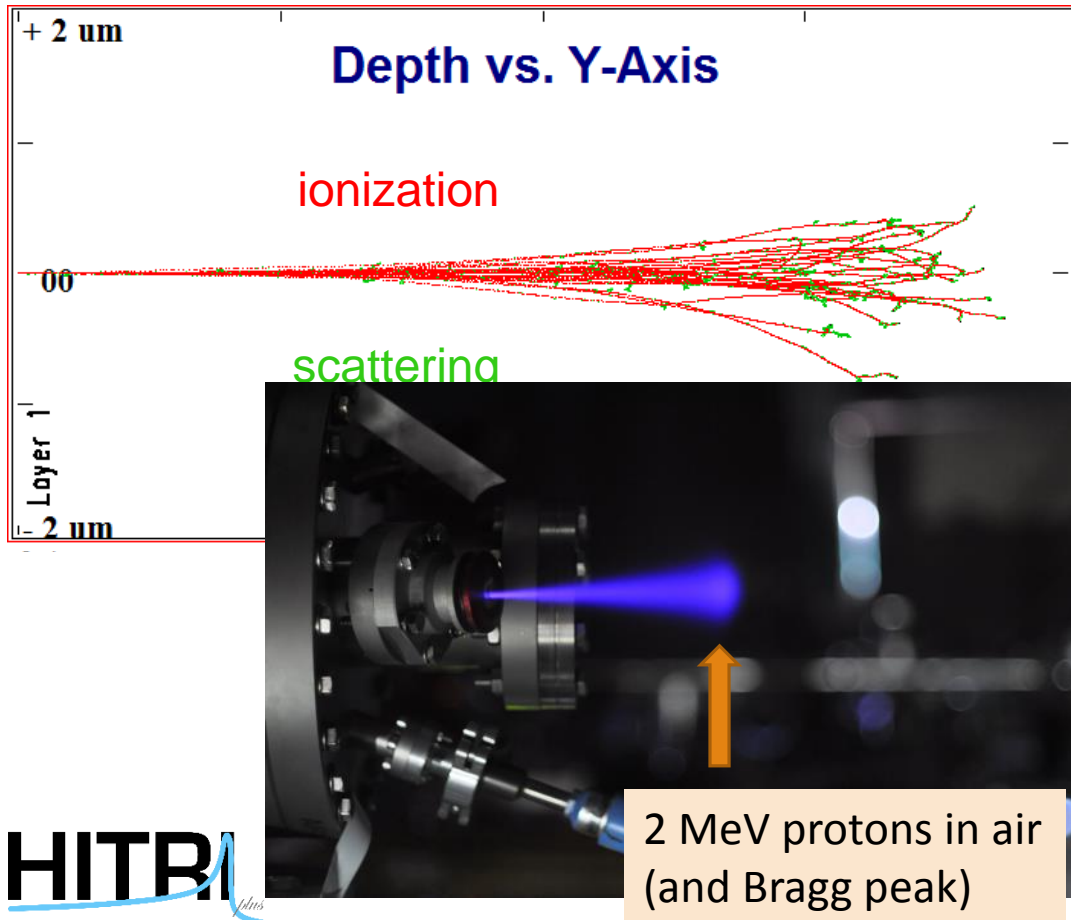




# RBI electrostatic accelerators: beam lines



# Ion beam interactions with material



Main processes (listed in order of importance):

- Ionization of atoms and molecules (scattering with electrons)**
- Scattering with atomic nuclei
- Nuclear reactions

Every process lead to one or more analytical techniques: **ION BEAM ANALYSIS**, or it can be used for **MATERIALS MODIFICATION** in target through radiation damage and/or ion implantation

# Ion Beam Applications:

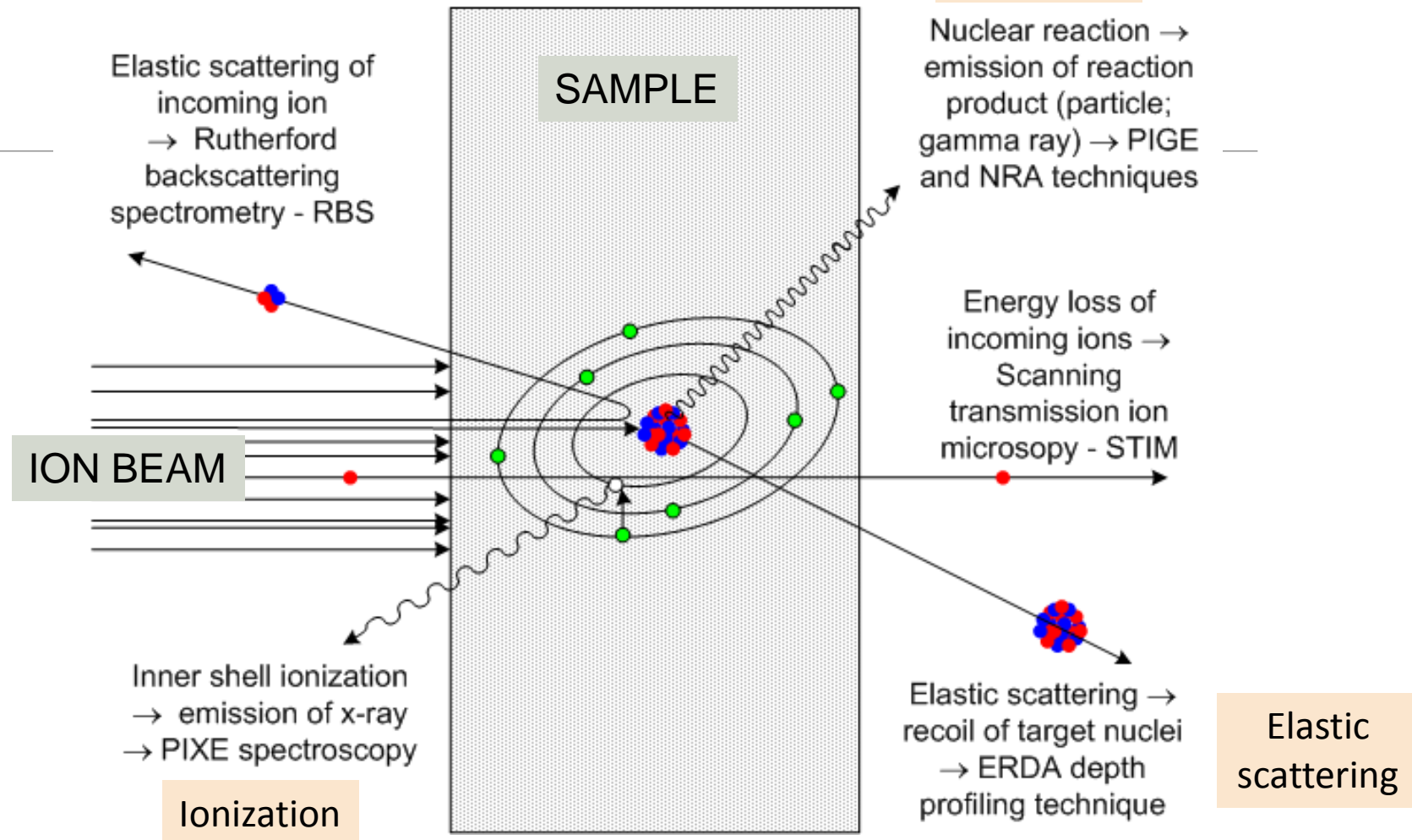
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## Ion Beam Analysis & Ion Beam Materials Modification



# Ion beam analysis

1. We understand the nature of the physical processes that occur during the ion beam irradiation of material
  2. By detection of products we perform energy or mass spectroscopy of interaction products
- 
3. Using 1 & 2 we extract a quantitative information – elemental analysis of unknown sample / target



# IONIZATION of atoms & molecules



PIXE (Proton Induced X-ray Emission) spectroscopy

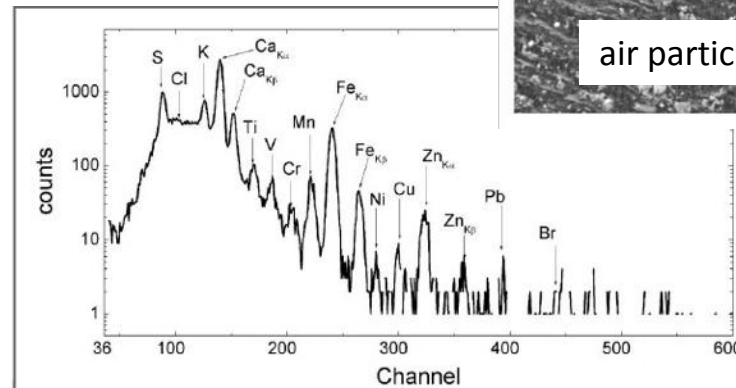
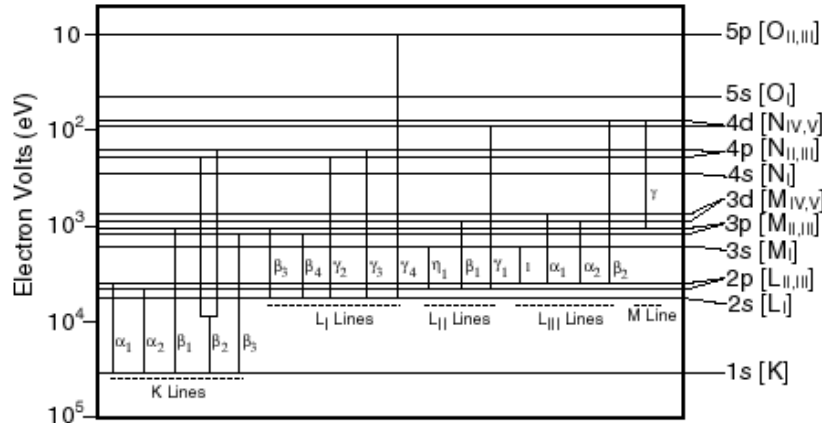
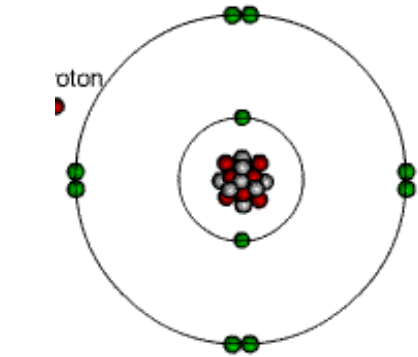
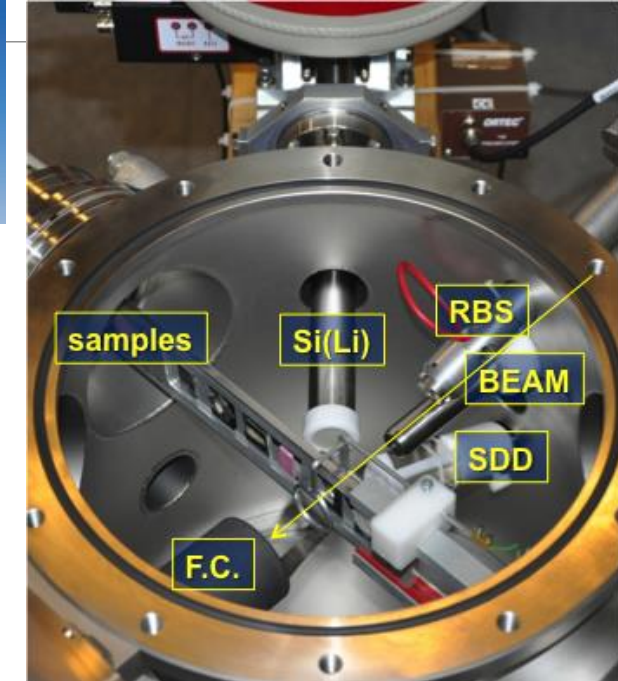


Figure 2. Representative PIXE spectra of the fine airborne particulate matter collected in the sampling site.



air particulate matter



From the observed x-ray intensities, elemental concentrations in the sample exposed to the proton beam can be determined

# IONIZATION of atoms & molecules



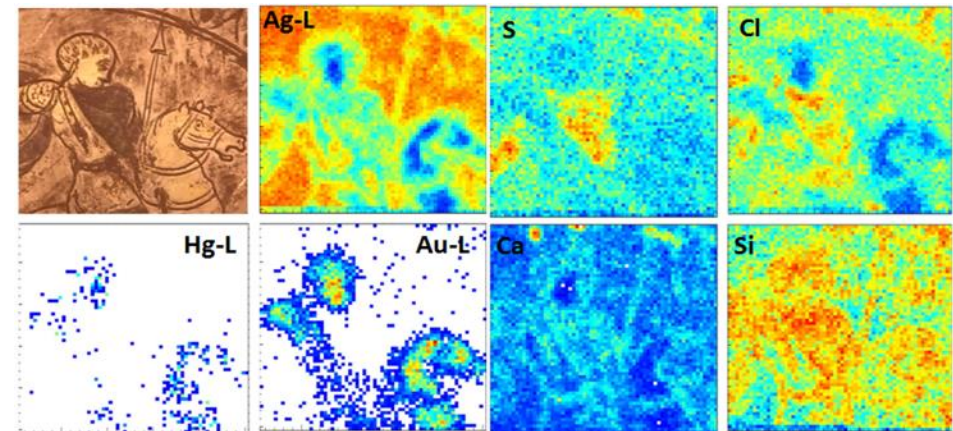
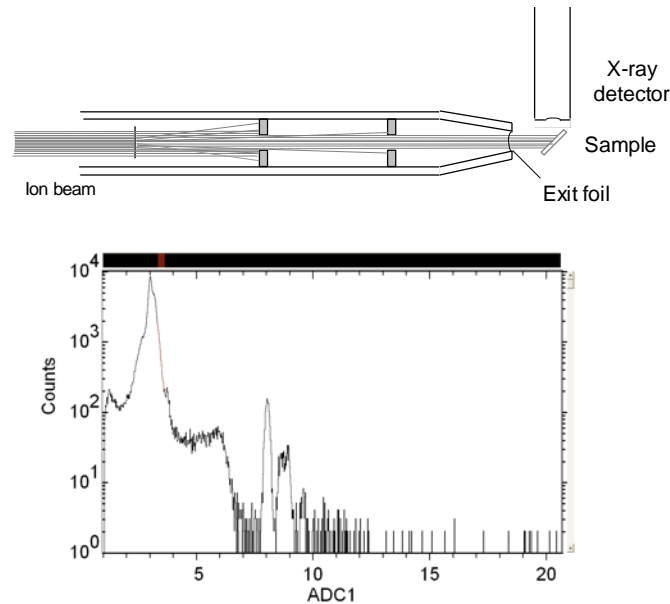
PIXE (Proton Induced X-ray Emission) spectroscopy – in air

## Simple external beam setup:

- Robust Al foil exit window
- No additional vacuum pump
- Classical Si(Li) x-ray detector
- Computer controlled XYZ table

## Example:

Analysis of Roman silverware found in area of Vinkovci

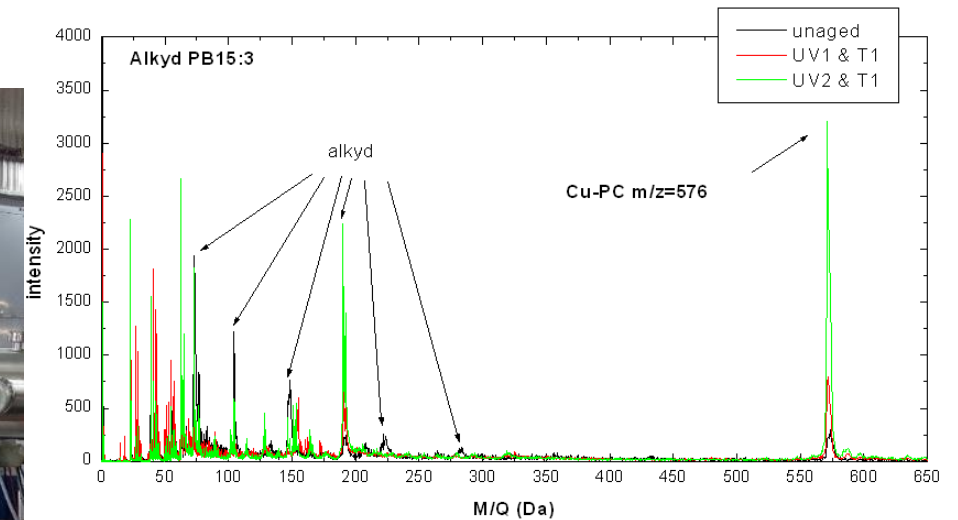
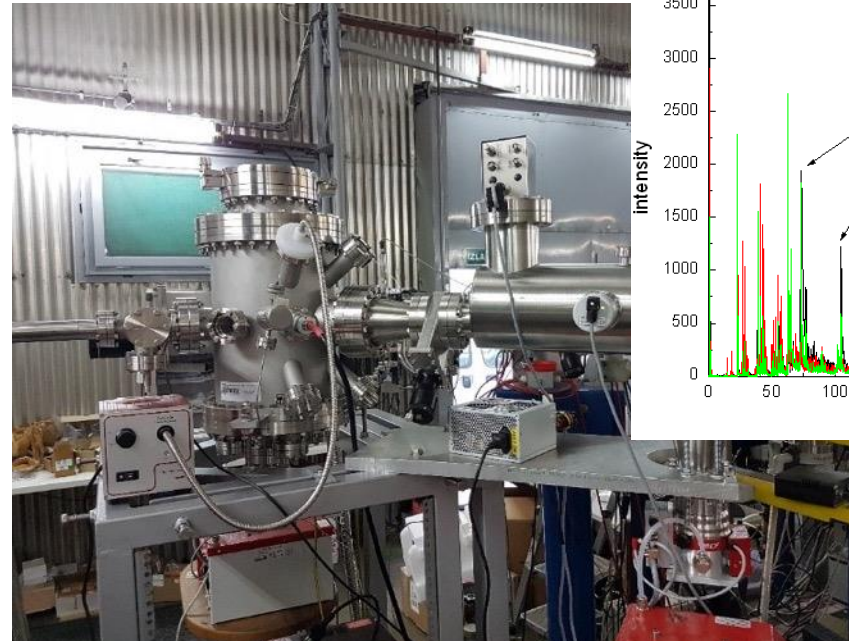
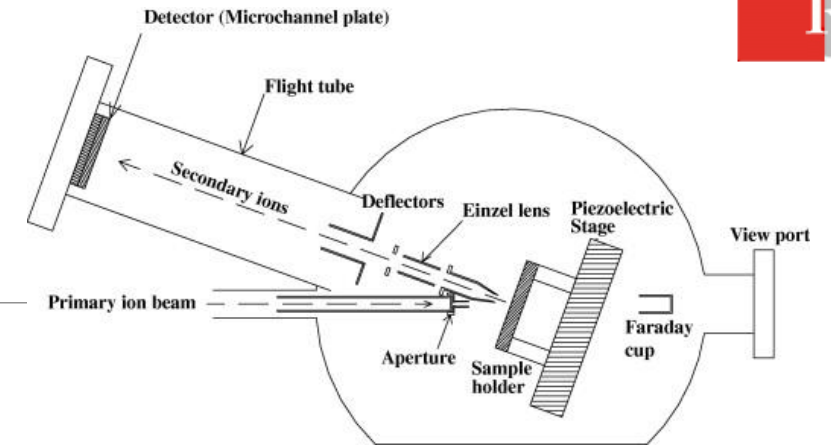
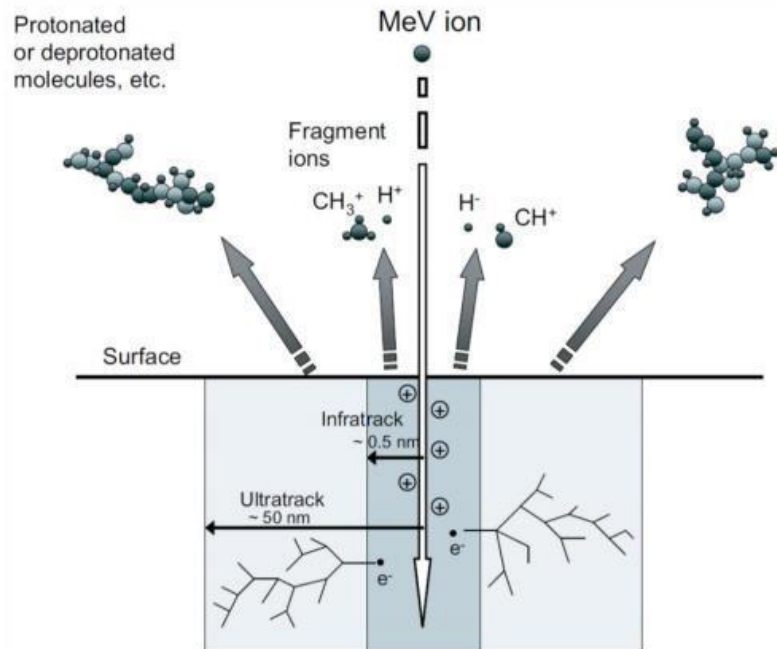




# IONIZATION of atoms & molecules



**MeV SIMS (Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy)**  
Molecular ions are emitted from the target surface when it is hit by MeV energy heavy ion

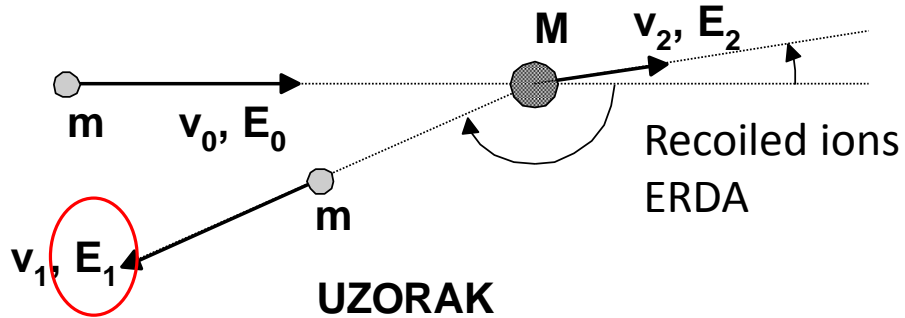
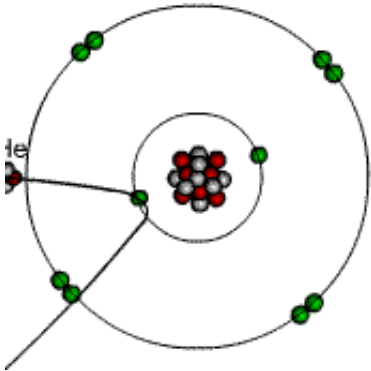


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008548

# ELASTIC SCATTERING of beam ions and **RECOILS** of target nuclei



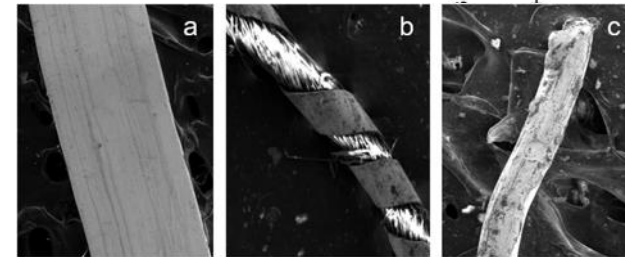
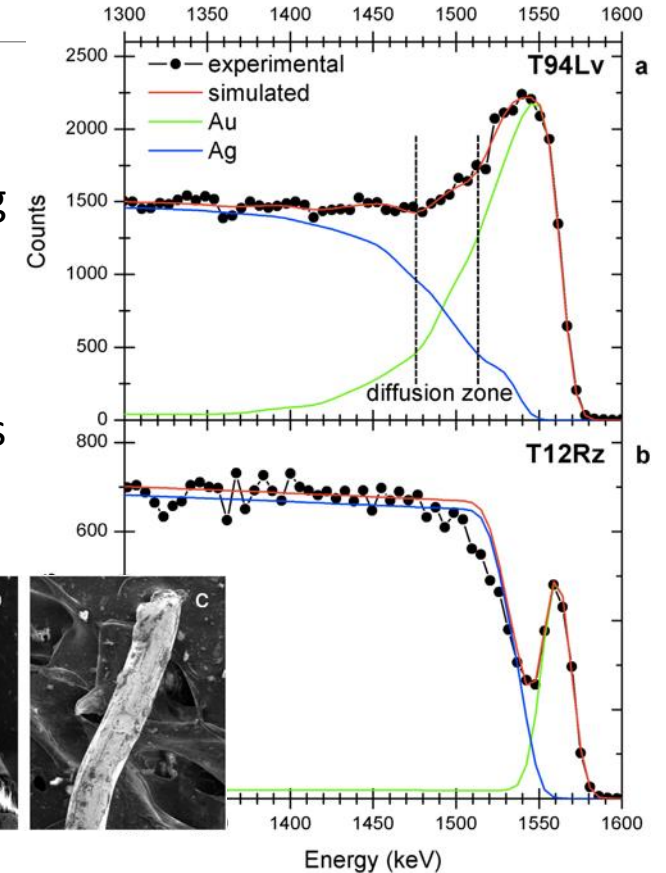
## RBS Rutherford Backscattering spectrometry



Scattered ions  
- RBS

By detecting energy of scattered ion, while knowing kinematics of Rutherford scattering, unknown mass  $M$  of the target atom can be determined

**Example:**  
Analysis of gilding technology in production of ancient metal threads in textiles



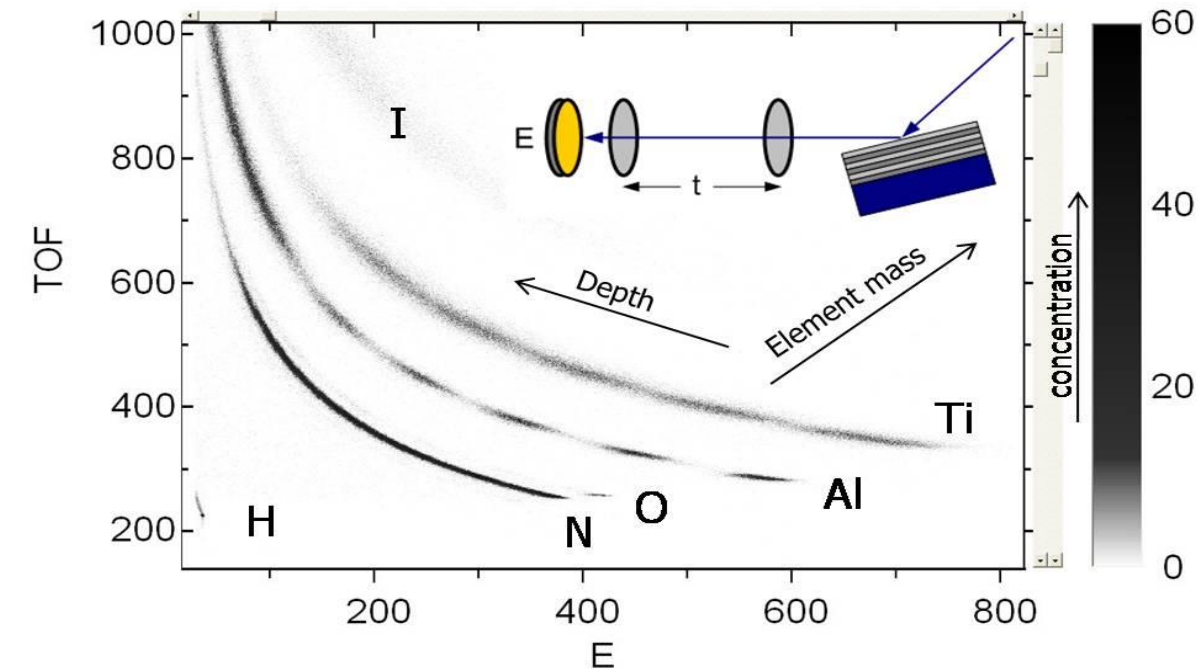
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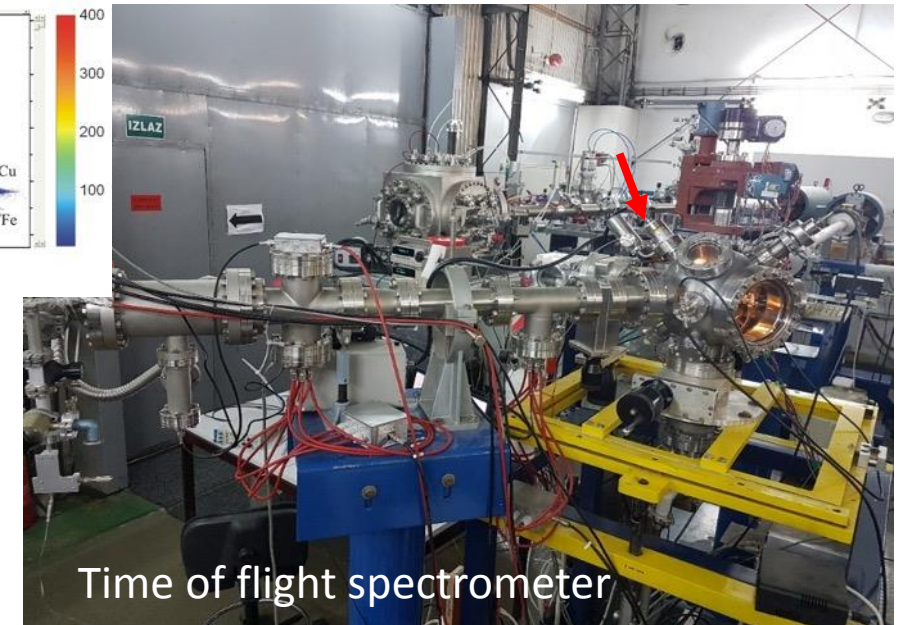
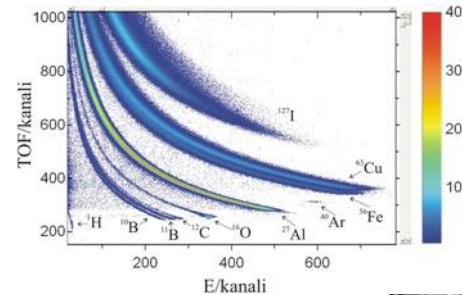
# ELASTIC SCATTERING of beam ions and **RECOILS** of target nuclei



## ERDA (Elastic Recoil Detection Analysis)



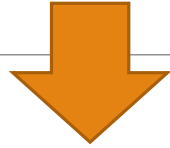
Sample:  
20 nm multilayers  
TiN/AlN



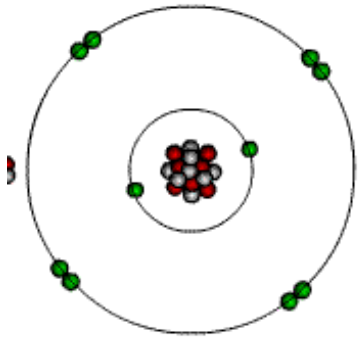
Heavy ion beam – e.g. 20 MeV Iodine ions

- sensitivity  $10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$
- 2 nm depth resolution, up to 500 nm probe depth
- all elements are resolved

# NUCLEAR REACTIONS (detection of emitted particles)



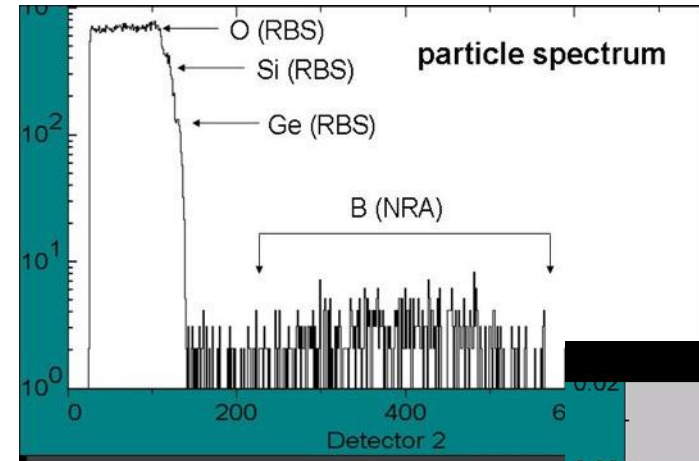
## NRA (Nuclear Reaction Analysis)



Irradiation of light elements by H or He nuclei can induce nuclear reactions that result in:

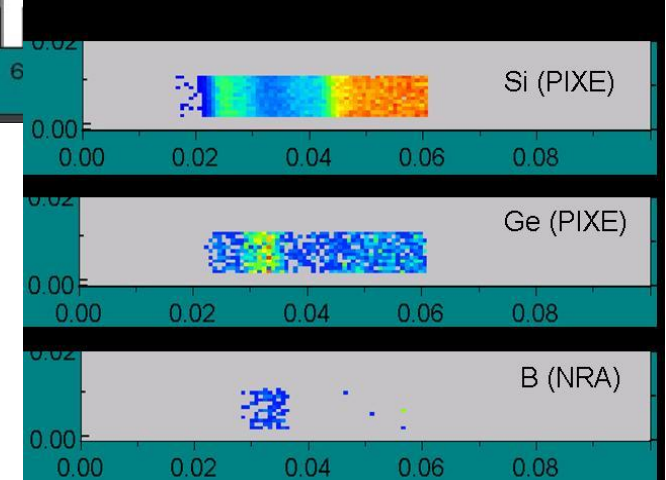
- Emission of particles – NRA spectroscopy
- Gamma ray emission – PIGE spectroscopy

NRA and PIGE - ideal for light nuclei isotopes: H, He, Li, B, Be, etc.

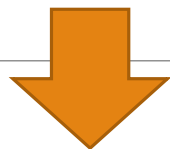
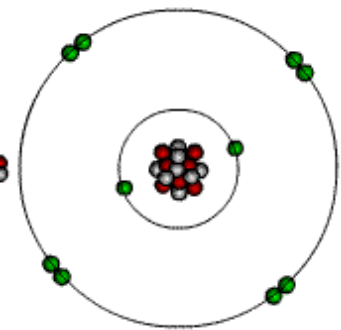


Reaction:  $^{11}\text{B}(p,\alpha)^8\text{Be}$ ,  
Q=8.582 MeV  
Beam – 0.9 MeV protons

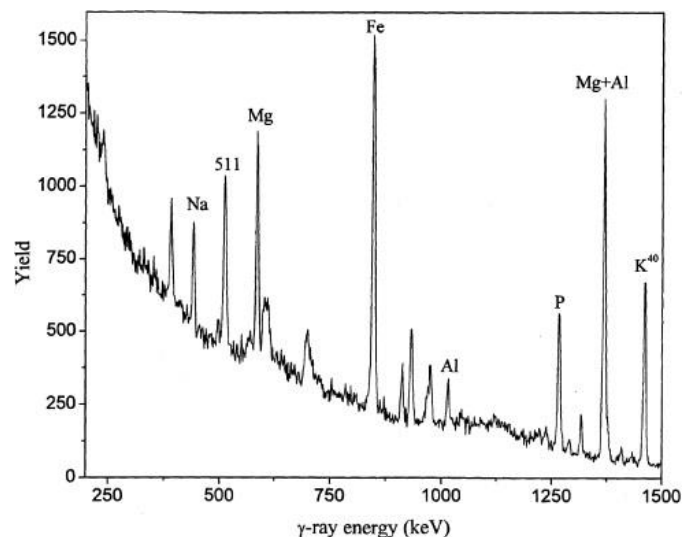
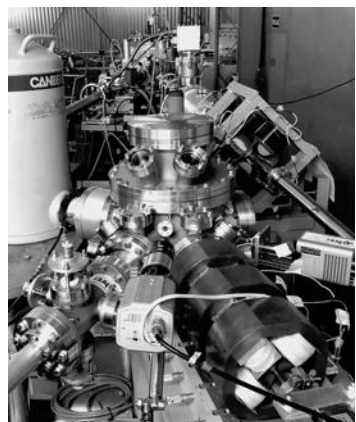
**Example:** Boron in optical coatings  
Dopants are changing optical properties –NRA + PIXE imaging



# NUCLEAR REACTIONS (detection of gamma rays)



PIGE (Particle Induced  
Gamma Emission)

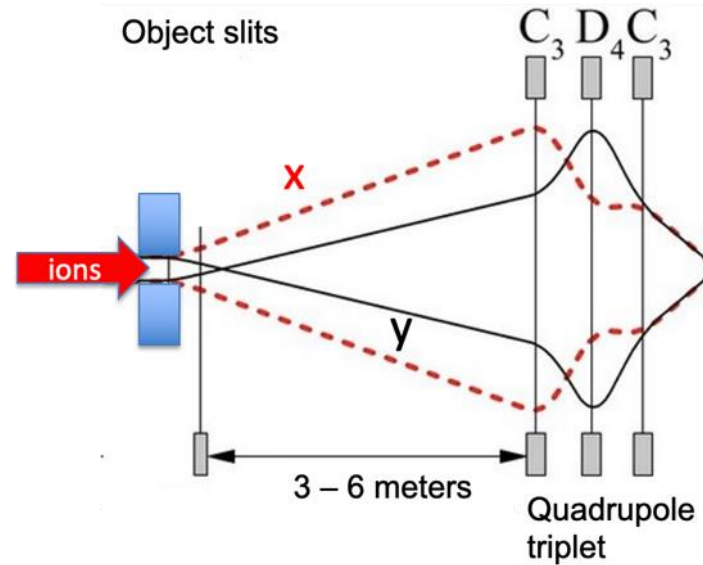


| element   | $E_\gamma$ (keV) | $\gamma$ -ray yield (counts/ $\mu\text{Csr}$ ) $\times 10^5$ |         |         | reaction   |
|-----------|------------------|--|---------|---------|--|
|           |                  | 1.7 MeV  | 2.4 MeV | 3.1 MeV |  |
| <b>Li</b> | 429              | -  | -       | 9.2     | ${}^7\text{Li}(p, n_1 \gamma){}^7\text{Be}$            |
|           | 478              | 8.6  | 26.0    | 56.0    | ${}^7\text{Li}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^7\text{Li}$            |
| <b>Be</b> | 3562             | -  | 0.02    | 2.5     | ${}^9\text{Be}(p, \alpha_1 \gamma){}^6\text{Be}$       |
| <b>B</b>  | 429              | 0.9  | 3.5     | 7.2     | ${}^{10}\text{B}(p, \alpha_1 \gamma){}^7\text{Be}$     |
|           | 718              | -  | 0.12    | 1.3     | ${}^{10}\text{B}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{10}\text{B}$        |
|           | 2125             | -  | -       | 4.8     | ${}^{11}\text{B}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{11}\text{B}$        |
| <b>F</b>  | 110              | 0.1  | 7.2     | 11.0    | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{19}\text{F}$        |
|           | 197              | 0.2  | 20.0    | 37.0    | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, p_2 \gamma){}^{19}\text{F}$        |
|           | 1236             | -  | 3.0     | 5.4     | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, p\gamma_{3-1}){}^{19}\text{F}$     |
|           | 1349             | -  | 1.3     | 2.1     | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, p\gamma_{4-1}){}^{19}\text{F}$     |
|           | 1357             | -  | 1.4     | 4.2     | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, p\gamma_{5-2}){}^{19}\text{F}$     |
|           | 1459             | -  | 0.9     | 3.9     | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, p_4 \gamma){}^{19}\text{F}$        |
|           | 6129             | 2.6  | 67.0    | 95.0    | ${}^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha_2 \gamma){}^{16}\text{O}$   |
|           |                  |  |         |         |  |
| <b>Na</b> | 440              | 0.8  | 9.6     | 16.0    | ${}^{23}\text{Na}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{23}\text{Na}$      |
|           | 1634             | 0.2  | 9.9     | 19.0    | ${}^{23}\text{Na}(p, \alpha_1 \gamma){}^{20}\text{Ne}$ |
| <b>Mg</b> | 1369             | 0.1  | 0.9     | 5.1     | ${}^{24}\text{Mg}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{24}\text{Mg}$      |
| <b>Al</b> | 844              | -  | 0.1     | 2.3     | ${}^{27}\text{Al}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{27}\text{Al}$      |
|           | 1014             | -  | 0.3     | 4.6     | ${}^{27}\text{Al}(p, p_2 \gamma){}^{27}\text{Al}$      |
| <b>Si</b> | 1779             | -  | -       | 1.2     | ${}^{28}\text{Si}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{28}\text{Si}$      |
| <b>P</b>  | 1266             | -  | 1.6     | 5.2     | ${}^{31}\text{P}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{31}\text{P}$        |
| <b>Cl</b> | 1219             | -  | 0.2     | 1.5     | ${}^{35}\text{Cl}(p, p_1 \gamma){}^{35}\text{Cl}$      |



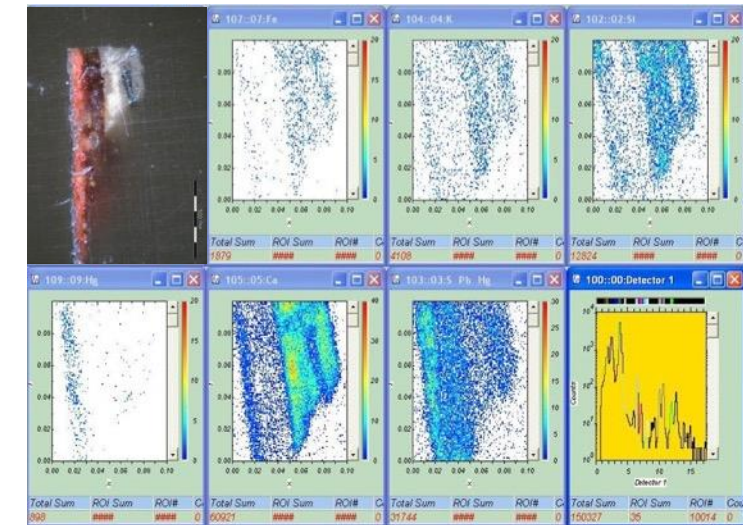
# NUCLEAR Microprobe

imaging using scanning focused beam & Ion Beam Analysis techniques



- Ion (proton) beam is focussed to 1  $\mu\text{m}$  spot size
- It can be scanned over 1 x 1 mm sample surface
- In vacuum & in air

## Elemental micro-imaging



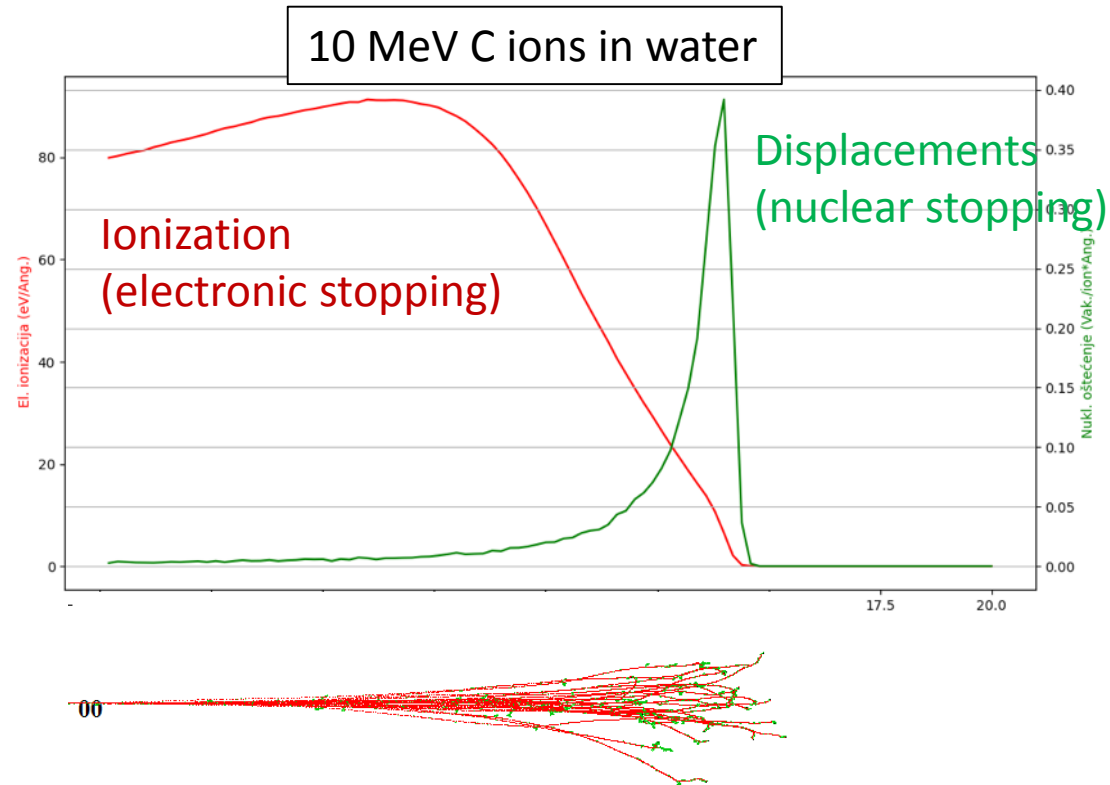
# Applications relevant to hadron therapy (at RBI facility)

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# Ion stopping

(nuclear and electronic energy loss)

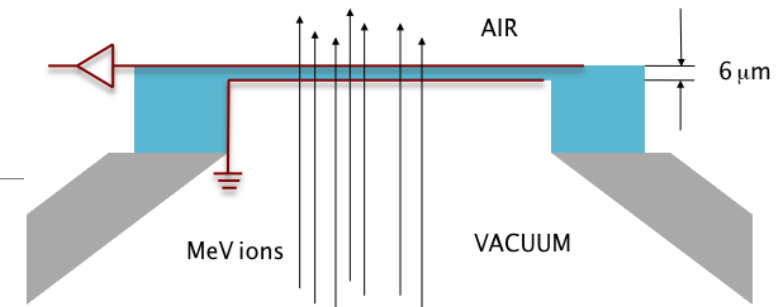


What we do with low energy C-ions ?

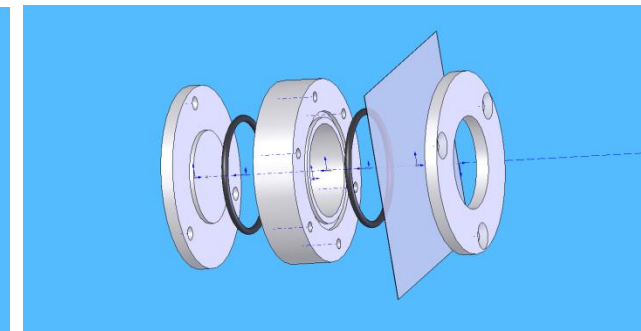
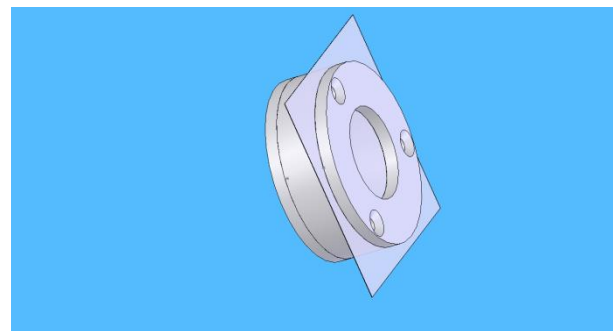
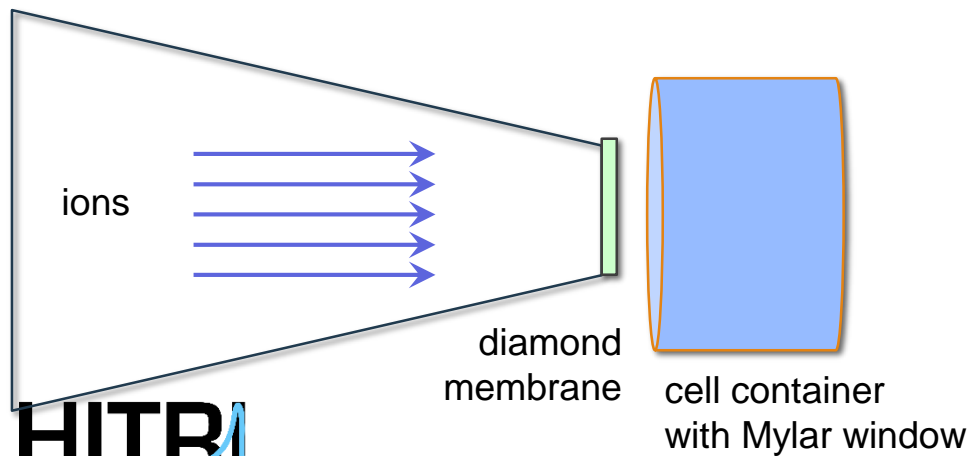
- Calibration of microdosimeters
- Irradiation of living cancer cells

# Irradiation of cancer cells

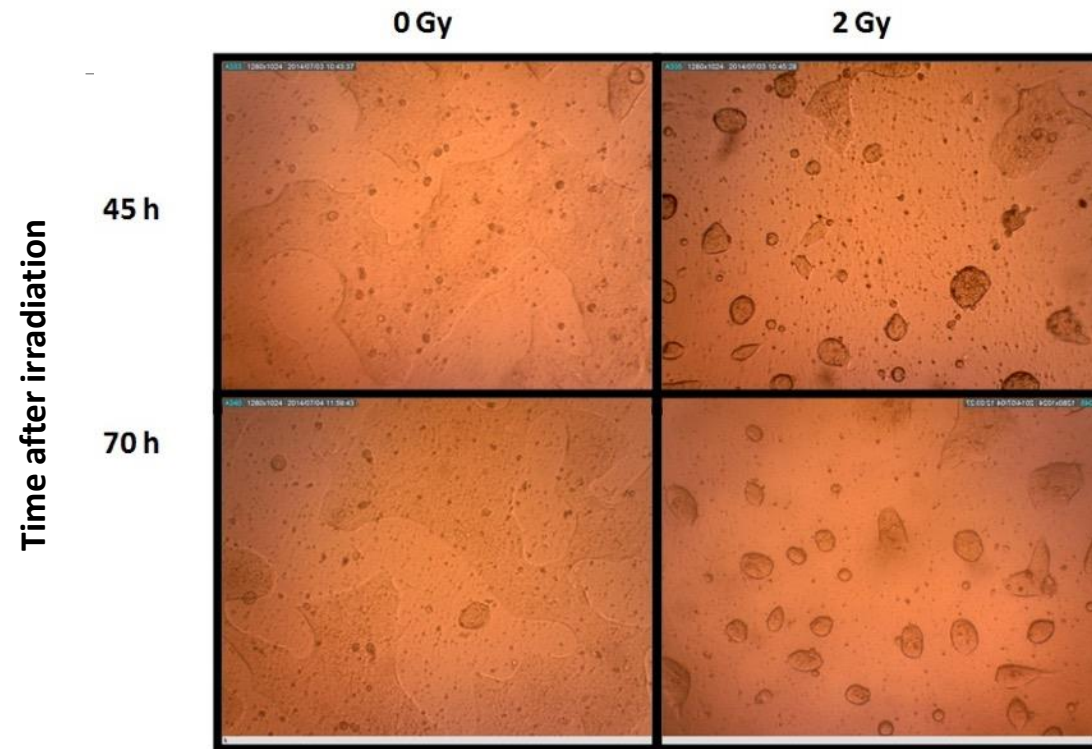
- ❑ Ion beam passes through the diamond membrane detector that is used:
  - As a vacuum – air window
  - As a counter of ions that pass to the container of cancer cells
- ❑ Cells are grown in container with thin Mylar window where most of the cells grow.
- ❑ Combination of chemotherapy and radiotherapy was explored (as it can synergistically induce cancer cell death)



Diamond membrane detector



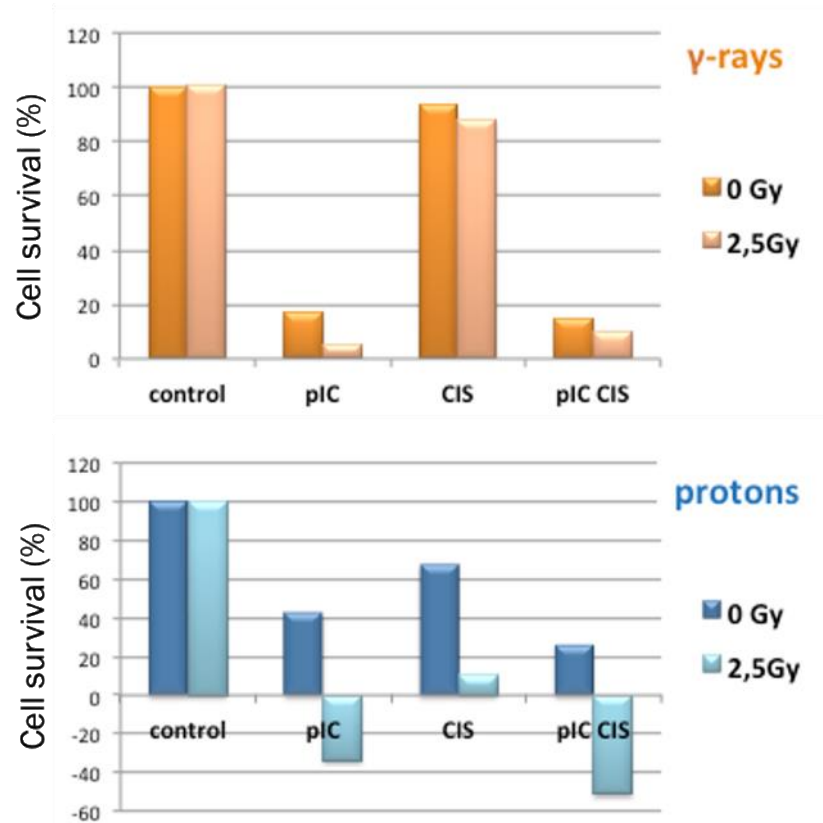
# Irradiation of cancer cells



- ☐ These cancer cells grow in islands (left) while irradiated cells grow in very small islands (right) and more cells die (detached cells)

The attachment of cells to Mylar (left) and survival after 2 Gy proton irradiation (right)

# Irradiation of cancer cells



**Control** - untreated cells

**pIC** - cells where protein Toll-like receptor 3 is activated and the consequence is cell death

**CIS** - Cisplatin, a well known chemotherapeutic

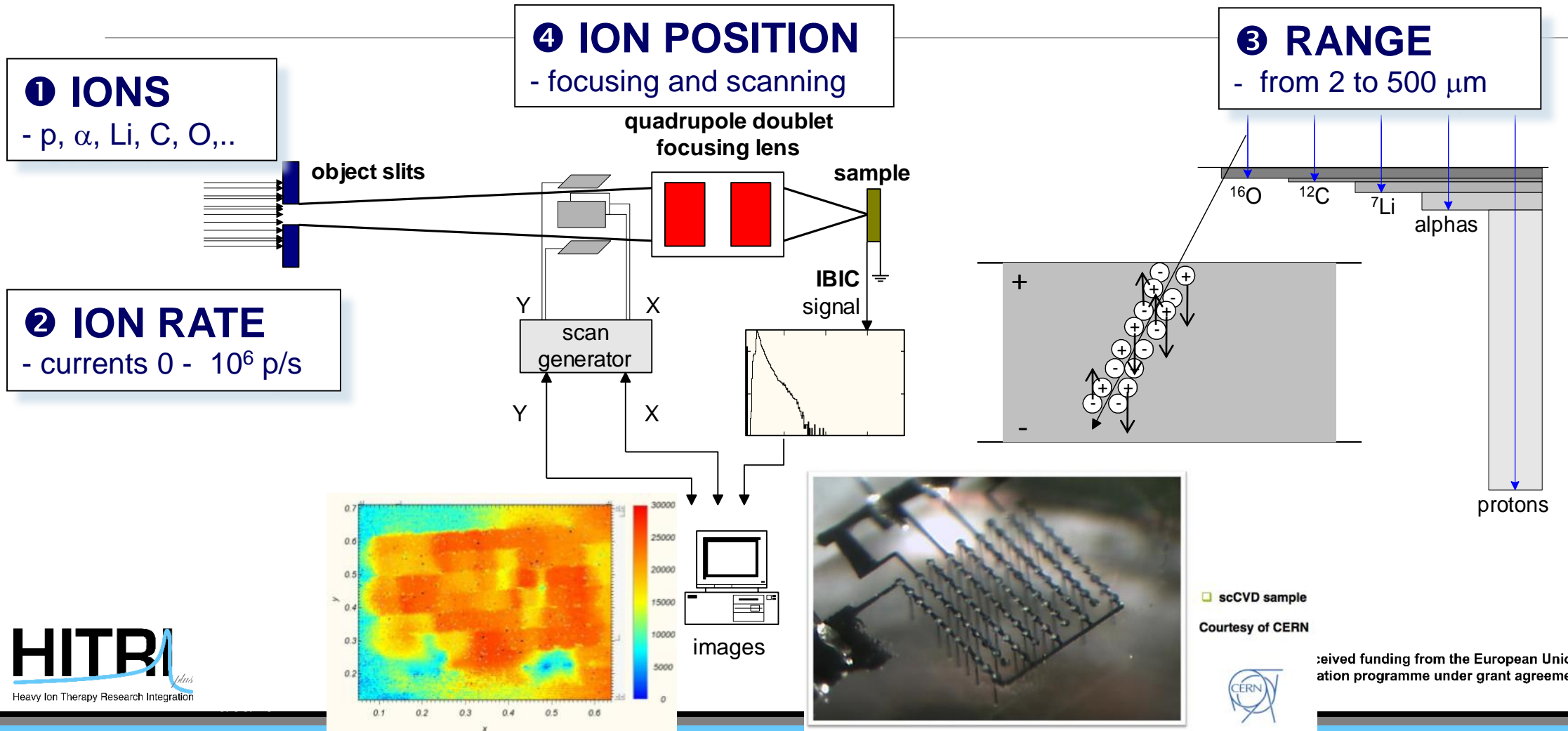
**pIC CIS** - combined treatment of pIC and cisplatin

What next?

- Microbeam irradiation of single cells

# IBIC technique

microscopic imaging of charge transport in detectors

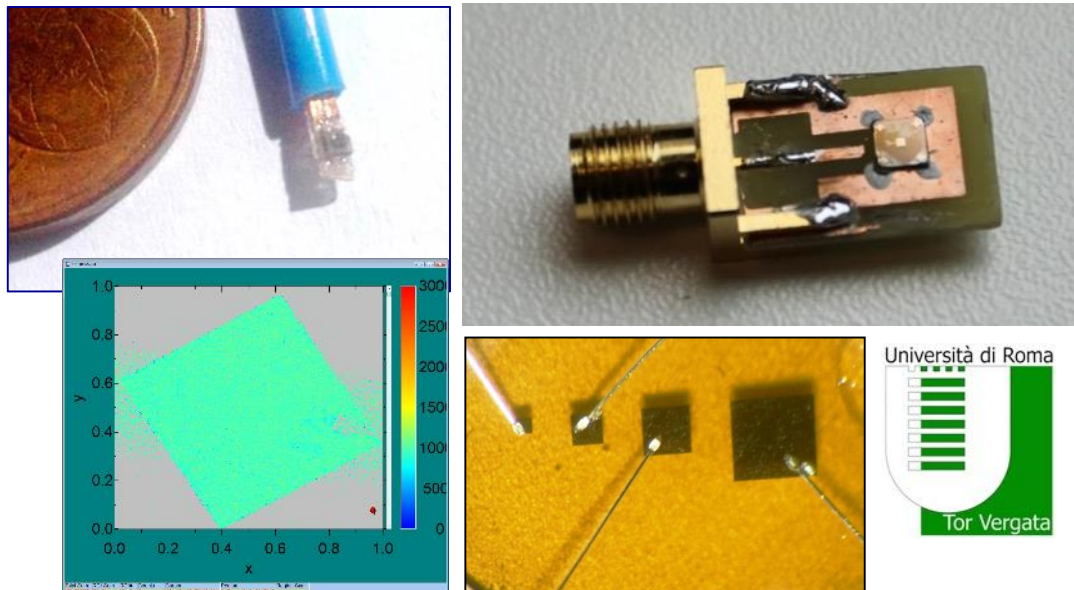




# IBIC investigation of microdosimeters

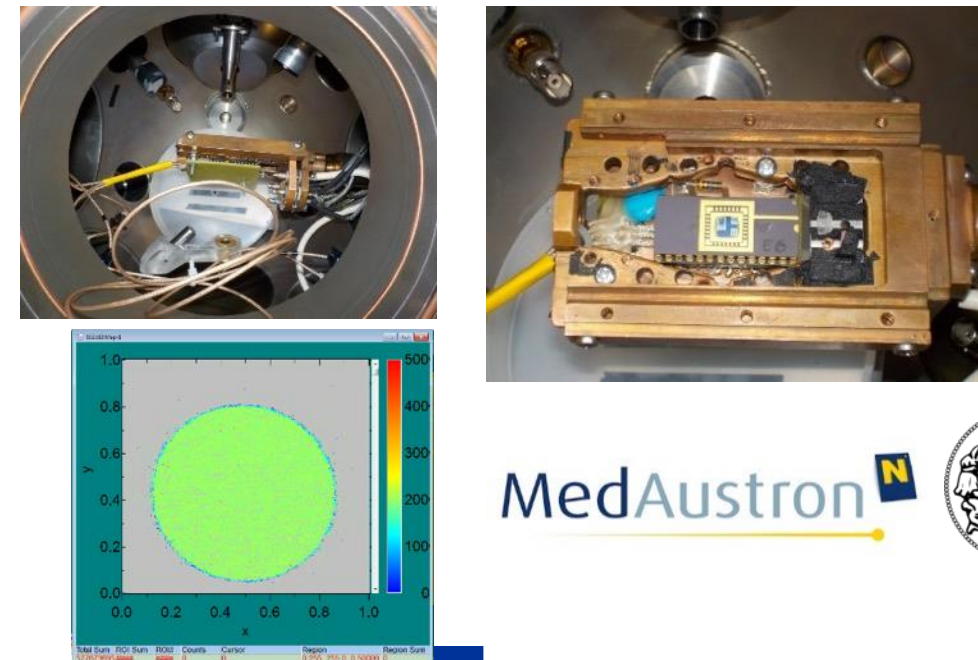
## ➤ AIDA-2020-RBI-2016-1

IBIC characterization of single crystal diamond based Shottky diodes for microdosimetry application, Claudio Verona, 'Tor Vergata' University, [Italy](#)



## ➤ AIDA-2020-RBI-2016-2

Microbeam tests of silicon telescope for clinical dosimetry, G. Magrin, Austron, [Austria](#)



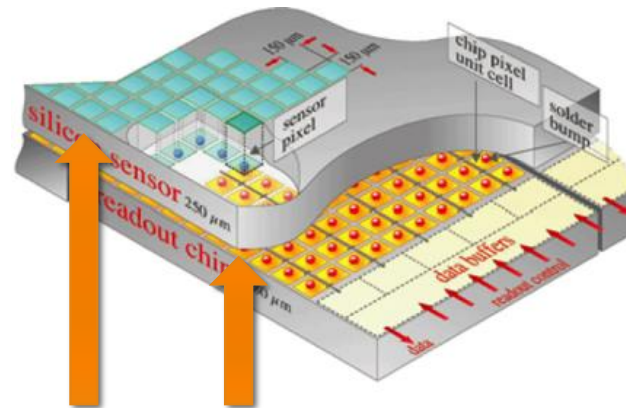
# IBIC in air – CMS pixel detector

## AIDA-2020-RBI-2018-1

Single event effects in CMS pixel ROC

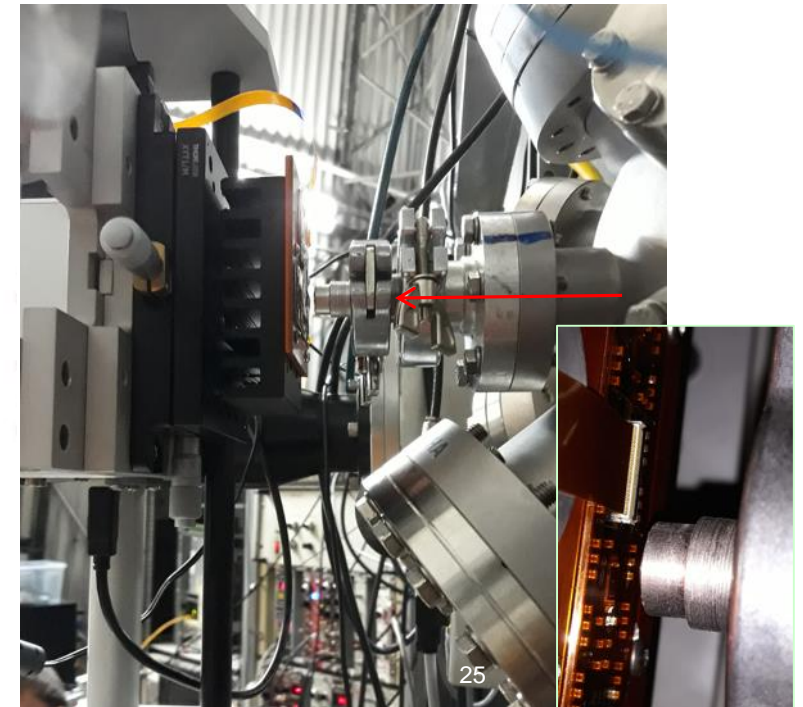
W. Erdemann, PSI, Switzerland

- The CMS (Compact Muon Solenoid) inner barrel pixel detector has integrated silicon pixels and readout chip (ROC), where occasional memory soft errors occur.
- Total 48 million pixels in CMS
- Minimum ionizing particles are supposed to be responsible for SEU in pixel readout chain (tested at PSI)



Long range  
6 MeV protons  
(chip alignment)

Short range  
heavy ions – 16 MeV C ions  
(single event upsets)



Staff, users, funding...

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...and sustainability in South East Europe society ?

# Staff

**Scientists (5):** Milko Jakšić, Stjepko Fazinić, Iva Bogdanović Radović, Tonči Tadić, Zdravko Siketić

**Postdocs (4):** Iva Božičević, Georgios Provatas, Matea Krmpotić, Mauricio Rodriguez

**Professional associates (3):** Donny Domagoj Cosic, Milan Vićentijević, Fares Boussahoul

**Doctoral students (4):** Marko Barac, Andreo Crnjac, Marko Brajković, Toni Dunatov

**Technicians (4):** Željko Periša, Damir Španja, Andro Kovačić, Zvonko Kolar

- + Incoming and outgoing mobility
- Low salaries
- + international staff
- + attractive research subjects





# Attracting users

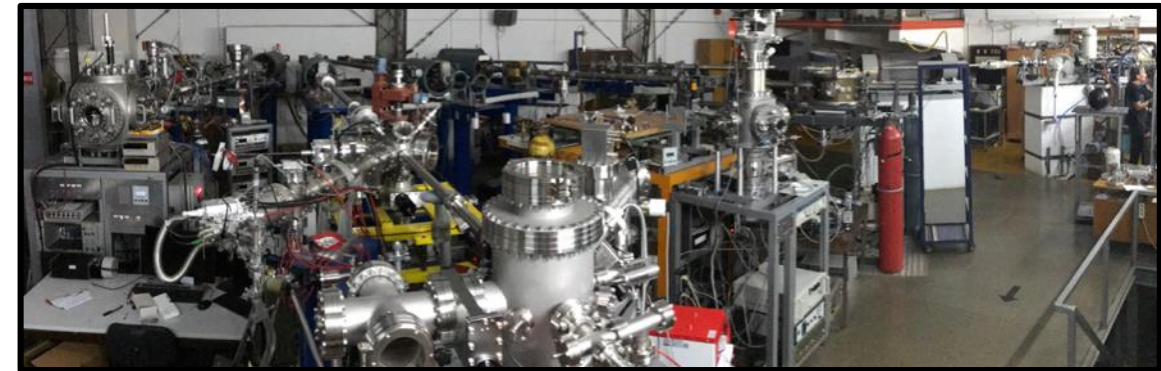
## Strategy:

- To be equipped with all standard ion beam techniques  
PIXE, RBS, ERDA, NRA, PIGE, STIM, IBIC, Channeling,... & microprobe !!

Funded access to beam lines:

Today: CERIC-ERIC consortium;  
H2020 project RADIATE; IAEA CRP

- To have several unique end stations:
  - High Resolution PIXE setup (APXS on Mars)
  - Dual Beam Irradiation (EuroFusion)
  - Dual microbeam (only in the world)
  - TOF ERDA (commercial applications)
  - IBIC system (high energy physics)
  - Micro MeV SIMS (forensics and cultural heritage)



# Users

Foreign researchers at RBI accelerator facility:

**2007**

| January   | February  | March  | April  |
|---|---|--|--|
| S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5 6 7<br>8 9 10 11 12 13 14<br>15 <b>Bilateral</b> 16 20 21<br>22 23 24 25 26 27 28<br>29 30 31 | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4<br>5 6 7 8 9 10 11<br>12 13 14 15 16 17 18<br>19 20 21 22 23 24 25<br>26 27 28          | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4<br>5 6 7 IAEA 9 10 11<br>12 13 14 15 16 17 18<br>19 20 <b>Bilateral</b> 24 25<br>26 27 28 29 30 31 | S M T W Th F S<br>1<br>2 3 4 5 6 7 8<br>9 10 11 12 13 14 15<br>16 17 18 19 20 21 22<br>23 24 25 26 27 28 29<br>30            |
| May   | June  | July   | August   |
| S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5 6<br>7 8 9 10 11 12 13<br>14 15 16 17 18 19 20<br>21 22 23 24 25 26 27<br>28 29 30 31         | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3<br>4 5 6 7 8 9 10<br>11 12 13 14 15 16 17<br>18 19 20 21 22 23 24<br>25 26 27 28 29 30    | S M T W Th F S<br>1<br>2 3 4 5 6 7 8<br>9 10 11 12 13 14 15<br>16 17 18 19 20 21 22<br>23 24 25 26 27 28 29<br>30 31         | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5<br>6 7 8 9 10 11 12<br>13 14 15 16 17 18 19<br>20 21 22 23 24 25 26<br>27 <b>Bilateral</b> 31    |
| September   | October   | November   | December   |
| S M T W Th F S<br>1 2<br>3 4 5 6 7 8 9<br>10 11 12 13 14 15 16<br>17 18 19 20 21 22 23<br>24 25 26 IAEA 28 29 30          | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5 6 7<br>8 9 10 11 12 13 14<br>15 16 17 18 19 20 21<br>22 23 24 25 26 27 28<br>29 30 31 | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4<br>5 6 7 8 9 10 11<br>12 13 14 15 16 17 18<br>19 20 21 22 23 24 25<br>26 <b>Bilateral</b> 30       | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2<br>3 4 5 6 7 8 9<br>10 11 12 13 14 15 16<br>17 <b>Bilateral</b> 21 22 23<br>24 25 26 27 28 29 30<br>31 |

www.calendarlabs.com

Funded  
Not funded

Foreign researchers at RBI accelerator facility:

**2017**

| January  | February  | March  | April  |
|--|---|--|--|
| S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5 6 7<br>8 9 10 11 12 13 14<br>15 16 17 <b>AIDA</b> 20 21<br>22 <b>NATO</b> 28<br>29 <b>AIDA</b>     | S M T W Th F S<br>1 AIDA 3 4<br>5 6 7 <b>AIDA</b> 10 11<br>12 13 14 15 16 17 18<br>19 20 <b>CERIC</b> 24 25<br>26 27 28               | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4<br>5 <b>EuroFusion</b> 10 11<br>12 13 14 15 16 17 18<br>19 20 21 22 23 24 25<br>26 <b>Bilateral</b> 31           | S M T W Th F S<br>1<br>2 3 4 5 6 7 8<br>9 10 11 12 13 14 15<br>16 17 18 19 20 21 22<br>23 24 25 26 27 28 29<br>30                  |
| May  | June  | July   | August   |
| S M T W Th F S<br>1 <b>AIDA</b> 5 6<br>7 8 9 10 11 12 13<br>14 <b>IAEA</b> 18 19 20<br>21 22 23 24 25 26 27<br>28 <b>CERIC</b> | S M T W Th F S<br>1 <b>CERIC</b> 3<br>4 5 <b>EuroFusion</b> 9 10<br>11 12 13 14 15 16 17<br>18 19 20 21 22 23 24<br>25 26 27 28 29 30 | S M T W Th F S<br>1<br>2 3 4 <b>Bilateral</b> 8<br>9 10 <b>Bilateral</b> 13 14 15<br>16 17 18 19 20 21 22<br>23 24 25 26 27 28 29<br>30 31 | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5<br>6 7 8 9 10 11 12<br>13 14 15 16 17 18 19<br>20 21 22 23 24 25 26<br>27 <b>EuroFusion</b> 31         |
| September  | October   | November   | December   |
| S M T W Th F S<br>1 2<br>3 4 5 6 7 8 9<br>10 11 <b>AIDA</b> 14 15 16<br>17 18 19 20 21 22 23<br>24 25 26 <b>CERIC</b> 29 30    | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4 5 6 7<br>8 9 10 11 12 13 14<br>15 16 17 18 19 20 21<br>22 23 <b>EuroFusion</b> 27 28<br>29 30 31            | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2 3 4<br>5 6 7 <b>AIDA</b> 9 10 11<br>12 13 14 15 16 17 18<br>19 20 21 22 23 24 25<br>26 27 <b>AIDA</b> 30             | S M T W Th F S<br>1 2<br>3 <b>Bilateral</b> 7 8 9<br>10 11 12 13 14 15 16<br>17 <b>IAEA</b> 21 22 23<br>24 25 26 27 28 29 30<br>31 |

www.calendarlabs.com

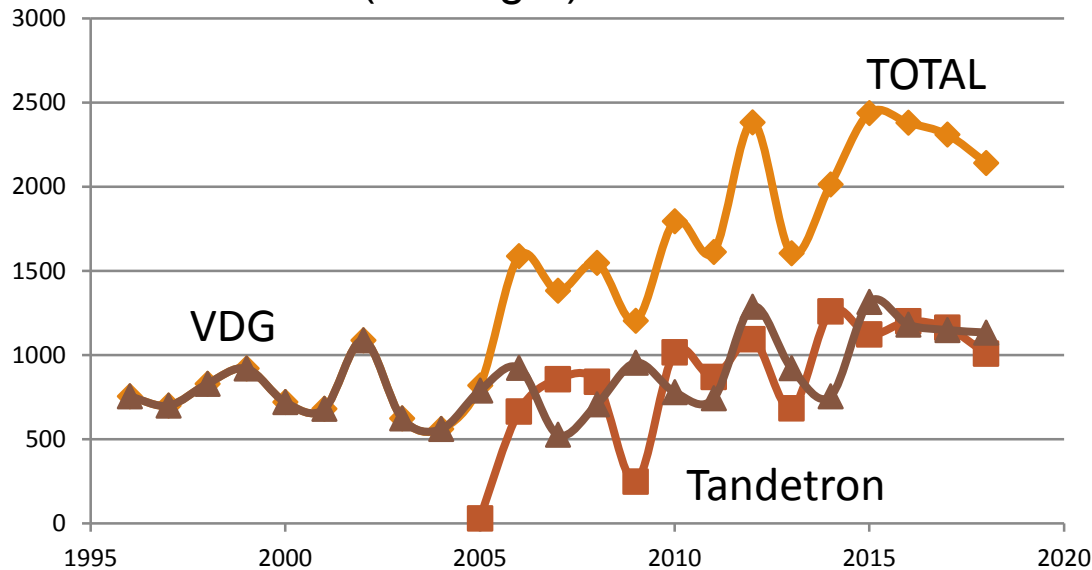
Funded  
Not funded

# Funding:

Projects  
1990-2009

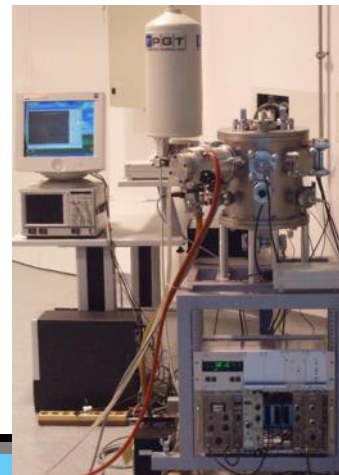
Projects  
2010-2020

Beam time (on target):



Ministry of science

Donations & internal constructions



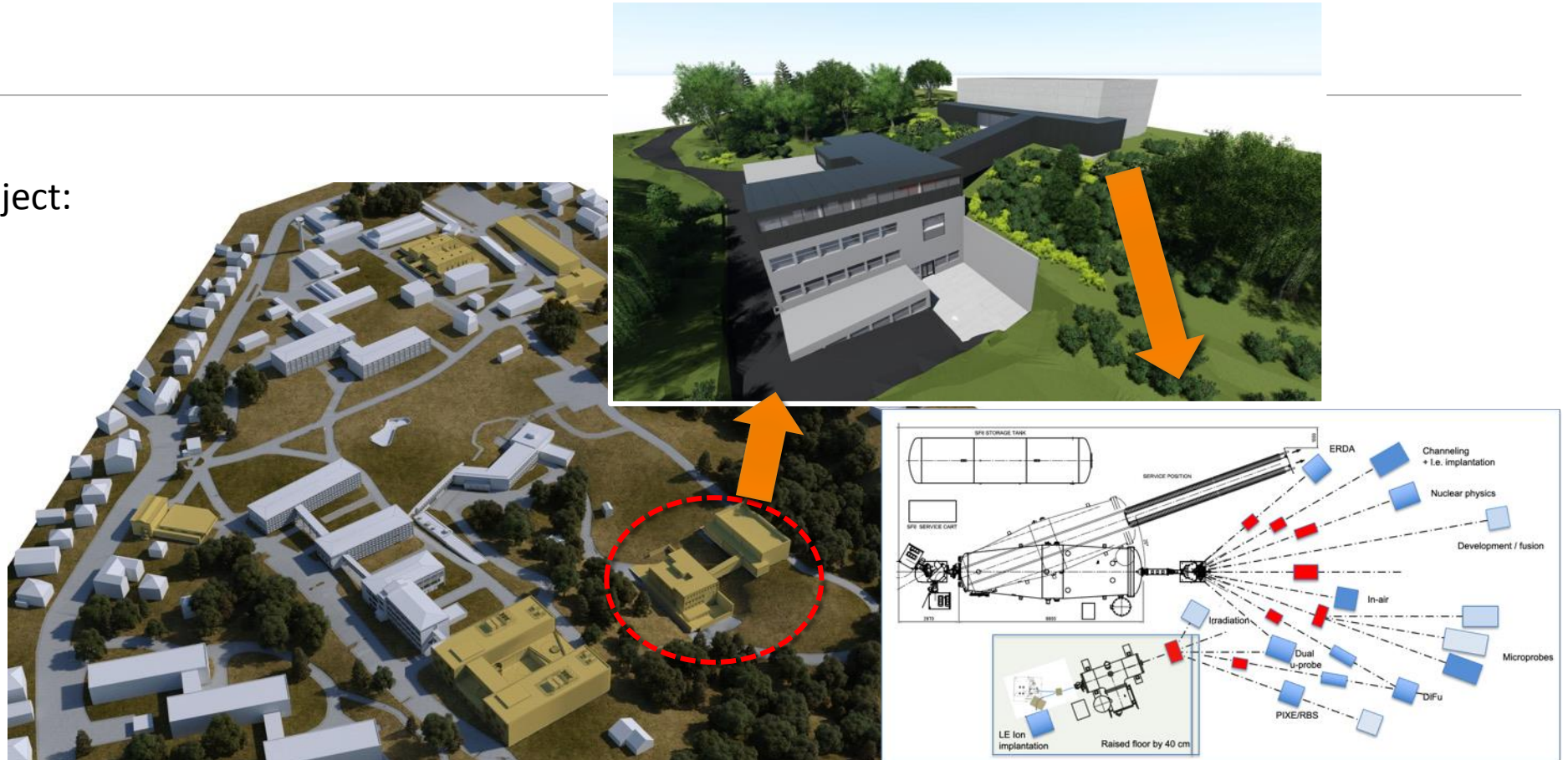
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008548





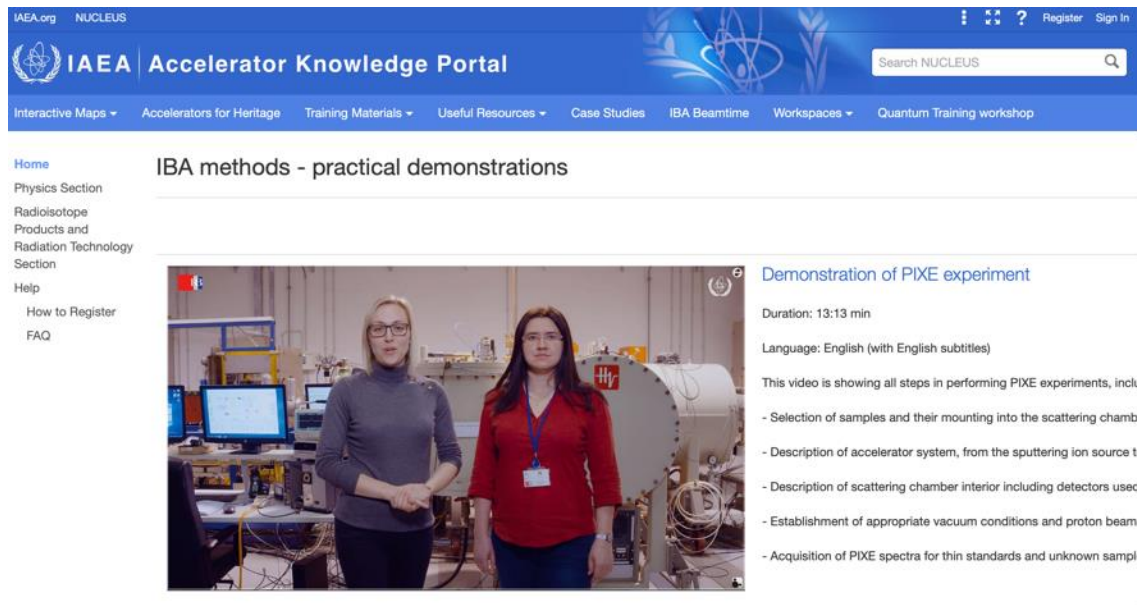
# Future:

Structural funds project:  
O-ZIP (just started)





# Videos about practical IBA - at IAEA site



<https://nucleus.iaea.org/sites/accelerators/Pages/IBA-video-demonstrations.aspx>

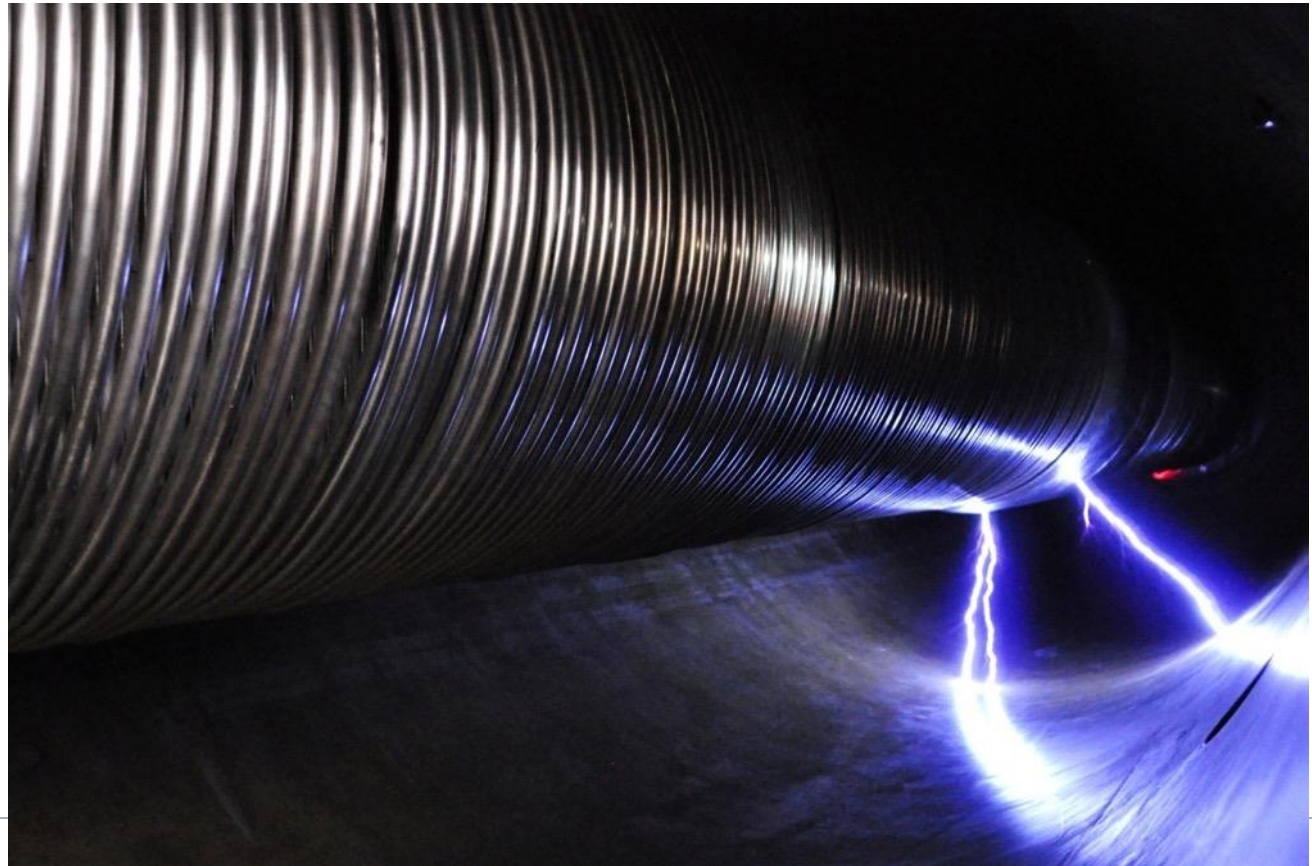
# Conclusions

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Electrostatic accelerators (and associated beam lines) are excellent instruments for:

- Education and training (nuclear physics, detectors, electronics, vacuum technology, etc.)
- Basic research in physics
- Applied research in many interdisciplinary areas
- Commercial applications (analysis, irradiation)

# Thank you !!



*This material was prepared and presented within the HITRIplus Heavy Ion Therapy MasterClass school, and it is intended for educational purposes to facilitate students; people interested to use any of the material for any other purposes (such as other lectures, courses etc) are kindly requested to please contact the author Milko Jakšić at [jaksic@irb.hr](mailto:jaksic@irb.hr)*