

## Theses topics

## Biomedical Application: Molecular Imaging with Nanoparticles (Collaboration with U Magdeburg):

- GEANT4-simulations for cylindrical detector concept (Master)
- First measurements of x-ray fluorescence on Molybdenum with new liquid metal jet x-ray tube (Bachelor)

# Medical Physics: Eye lens dosimetry (Collaboration with Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, UK Erlangen)

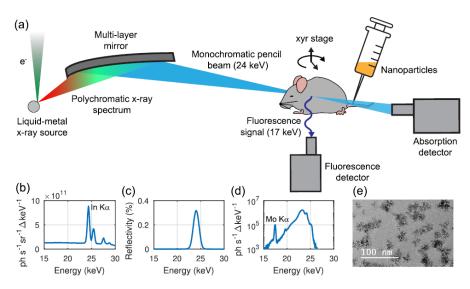
 Dosimeter Development: Dosimetry of the human eye lens in interventional radiography (Master)

### X-ray spectroscopy: (Collaboration with Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt and U Prague)

 Measurement and reconstruction of x-ray spectra from extremely pulsed (picoseconds) plasma x-ray sources (e.g. facility ELI in Prague)

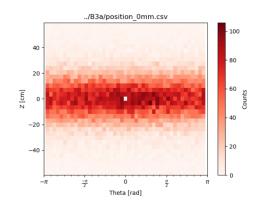
## Molecular Imaging with Nanoparticles

"Standard"



Improved setup using a cylinder with many Dosepix to

shorten measurement:



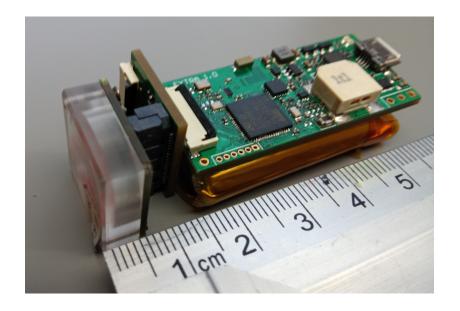
## Molecular Imaging with Nanoparticles

#### Basic Idea:

- Label proteins or cells with high- or intermediate Z-elements such as Molybdenum or Gold
- Use a high-intensity liquid metal jet x-ray source
- Image the distribution of the nanoparticles by exciting by shining x-rays and detecting x-ray fluorescences
- Standard: use a few high-energy-resolving x-ray detectors
- Our approach:
  - Shorten measurement time using a close-to-4-pi cylindrical detector arrangement with Dosepix detectors with Silicon, CdTe or GaAs sensor layers
  - Exploit imaging capability of detector with neural networks to reconstruct nanoparticle distribution

## Medical Physics: Eye lens dosimetry

- Basic Idea:
  - The human eye lens is a very radiation sensitive organ
  - In interventional radiology (surgery while taking x-ray films) the doctor's eyes are exposed to x-ray even while using protective glasses
- Standard solution for monitoring exposure: None
- Our approach:
  - Develop an instrument to measure, warn and train doctors to reduce their own dose
  - Use Dosepix as it is very compact



## Laboratory astroparticle physics

#### Basic Idea:

- Extremely short X-ray "flashes" are used for plasma and biomedical research to image fast processes
- Usually x-ray spectrum varies from shot-to-shot
- There is no established device to measure the x-ray spectrum of such short pulses in real time
- Solution: Sample the spectrum with a plurality of pixels (Dosepix, Timepix); use deep neural networks to analyze
- Collaboration CTU Prague, PTB (Braunschweig), CERN, GSI



**Detectors** 



Testing at PTB



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