

The FOOT (FRAGMENTATION OF TARGET) EXPERIMENT

Giuseppe Battistoni¹, Maria Giuseppina Bisogni^{2,3}, Piergiorgio Cerello⁴, Giovanni De Lellis^{5,6}, Marco Durante⁷, Michela Marafini⁸, Ilaria Mattei¹, Silvia Muraro¹, Valeria Rosso^{2,3}, Alessio Sarti^{9,10}, Adalberto Sciubba^{9,11}, Eleuterio Spiriti¹⁰, Francesco Tommasino¹², Marco Toppi¹⁰, Giacomo Traini¹¹, Serena Valle¹

¹INFN, Sezione di Milano, Italy

²Universita' di Pisa, Dipartimento di Fisica, Italy

³INFN, Sezione di Pisa

⁴INFN, Sezione di Torino, Italy

⁵Universita' di Napoli Federico II, Dipartimento di Fisica, Italy

⁶INFN, Sezione di Napoli, Italy

⁷INFN, Trento Institute for Physics Application, Italy

⁸Museo Storico della Fisica e Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi, Italy

⁹Universita' di Roma La Sapienza, Dipartimenti di Scienze di Base e Applicate per

l'Ingegneria, Italy

¹⁰INFN, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy

¹¹INFN, Sezione di Roma 1, Italy

¹²Universita' di Trento

Particle therapy uses proton or ¹²C beams for the treatment of deep-seated solid tumors. Due to the features of energy deposition of charged particles a small amount of dose is released to the healthy tissue in the beam entrance region, while the maximum of the dose is released to the tumor at the end of the beam range, in the Bragg peak region. However nuclear interactions between beam and patient tissues induce fragmentation both of projectile and target and must be carefully taken into account.

In proton treatment the target fragmentation produces low energy, short range fragments along all the beam range. In ¹²C treatments the main concern are long range fragments due to projectile fragmentation that release dose in the healthy tissue after the tumor.

The FOOT experiment (FragmentatiON Of Target) of INFN (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare) is designed to study these processes. Target (¹⁶O, ¹²C) fragmentation induced by 150-250 AMeV proton beam will be studied via inverse kinematic approach, where ¹⁶O, ¹²C therapeutic beams, with the quoted kinetic energy, collide on graphite and hydrocarbons target to provide the cross section on Hydrogen. This configuration explores also the projectile fragmentation of these beams.

The detector includes a magnetic spectrometer based on silicon pixel detectors, a scintillating crystal calorimeter with TOF capabilities, able to stop the heavier fragments produced, and a ΔE detector to achieve the needed energy resolution and particle identification.

The detector, the physical program and the timetable of the experiment will be presented