



Medical Cyclotron and Development in China



Two directions:

**Lower energy machine: isotope
production**

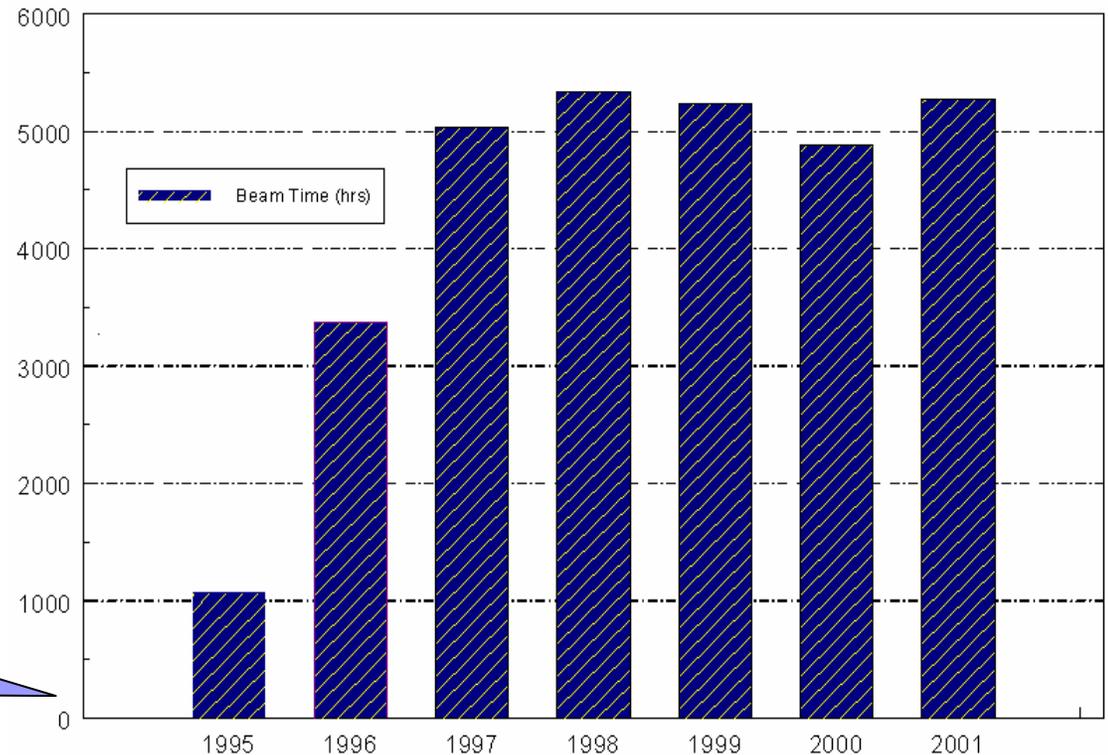
**Higher energy machine: tumour
therapy**



The First Medical Cyclotron in China (CYCIAE-30)

Constructed by China Institute of Atomic Energy (CIAE) in 1995

Used for accelerated Mass production of isotope



Beam time of
theCYCIAE-30



CYCIAE-CRM cyclotron



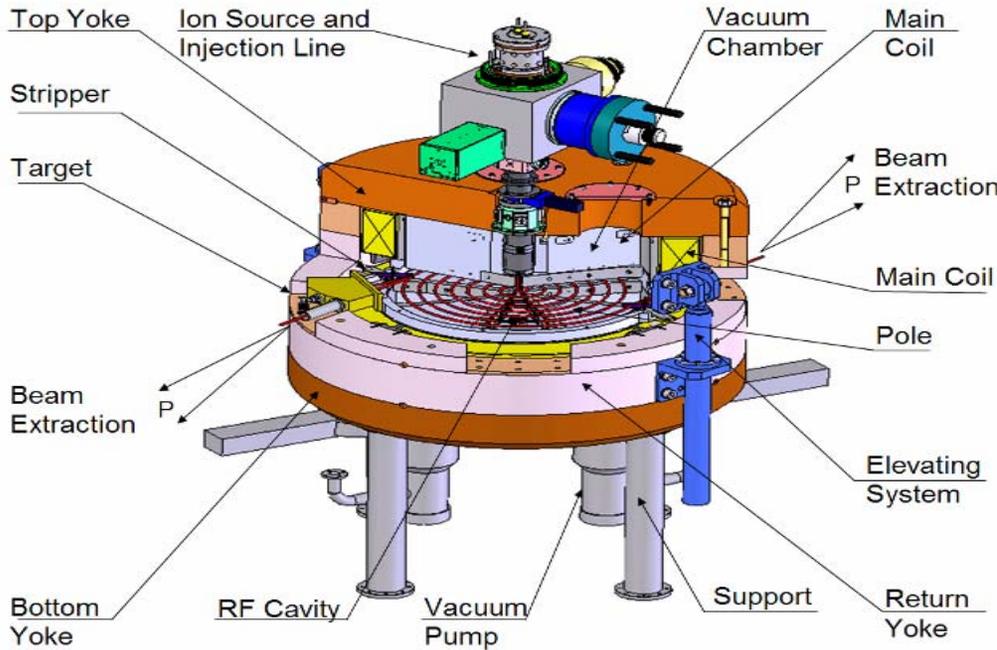
It can be used for the developing of PET-cyclotrons which be used for diagnose of cancer and other diseases.

This is the main part of a high intensity cyclotron experimental platform (CYCIAE-CRM)

Parameters	Value
Accelerated particle	H ⁻
Extraction energy	10Mev
Internal beam intensity	430μA

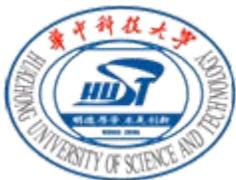


CYCIAE-14

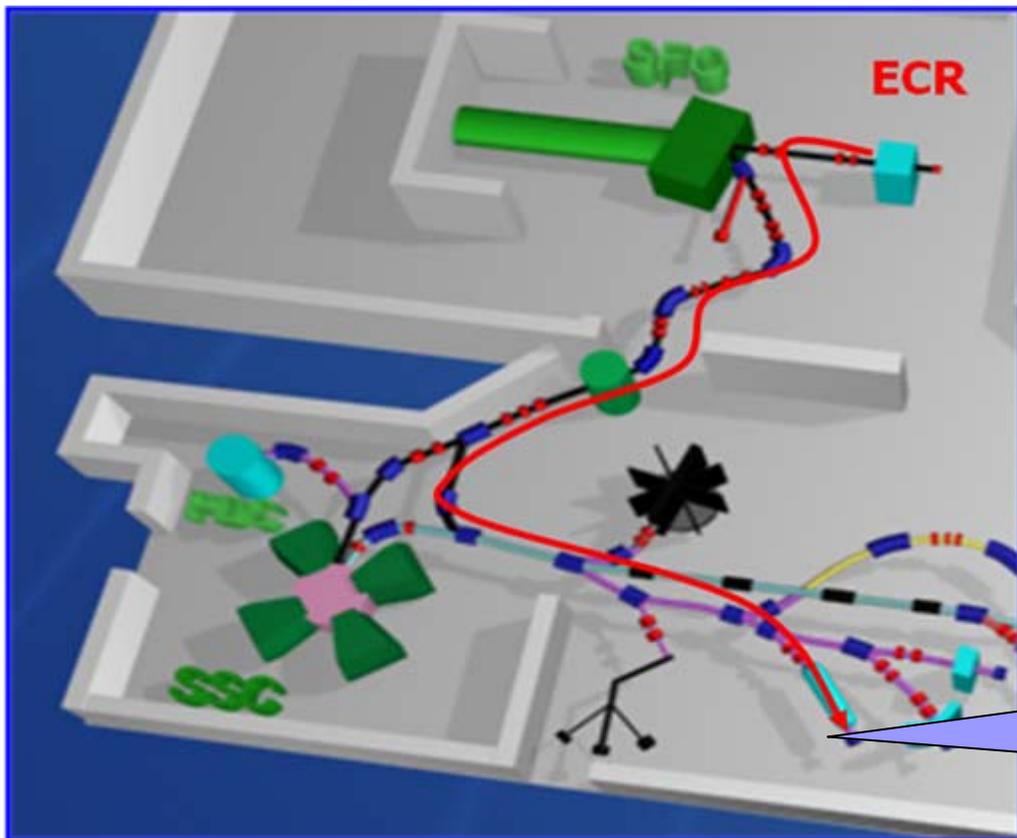


It can produce not only the normal PET particles ^{11}C 、 ^{15}O 、 ^{13}N 、 ^{18}F but also the isotopes ^{64}Cu 、 ^{124}I 、 $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$

Parameter	value
Particle accelerated	H ⁻
Final energy	14.6MeV
Bmin/Bmax	2.0kGs/18.5kGs
Radius of sector magnet	500mm
Sector angle	52°
Hill gap	23-26mm
Valley gap	318mm
Outer radius of magnet	880mm
Height of Magnet	1066mm
Dee Voltage	50kV
RF frequency	73.02MHz
Harmonic mode	4
Extracted particle	Proton



Layout of HIRFL

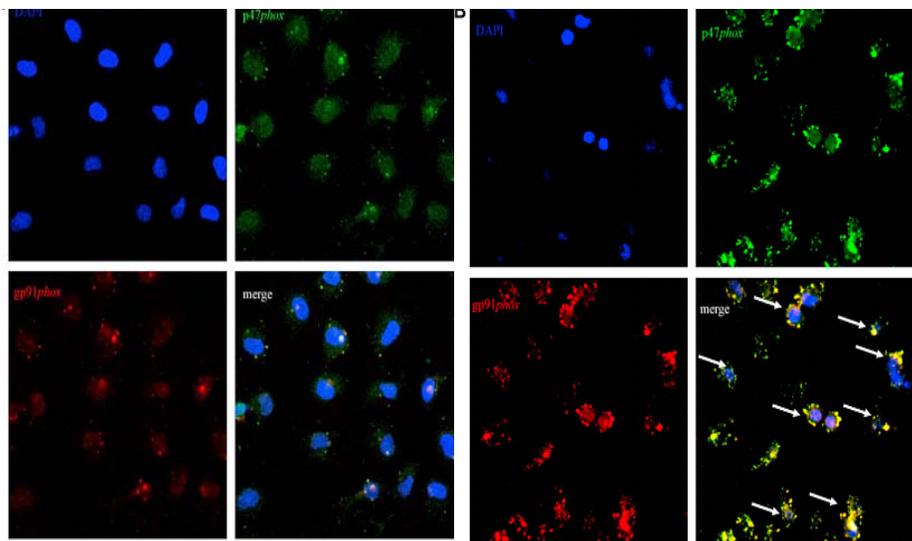


This is the surface tumor therapy terminal



Basic researches on biomedical related to heavy ion irradiation (1)

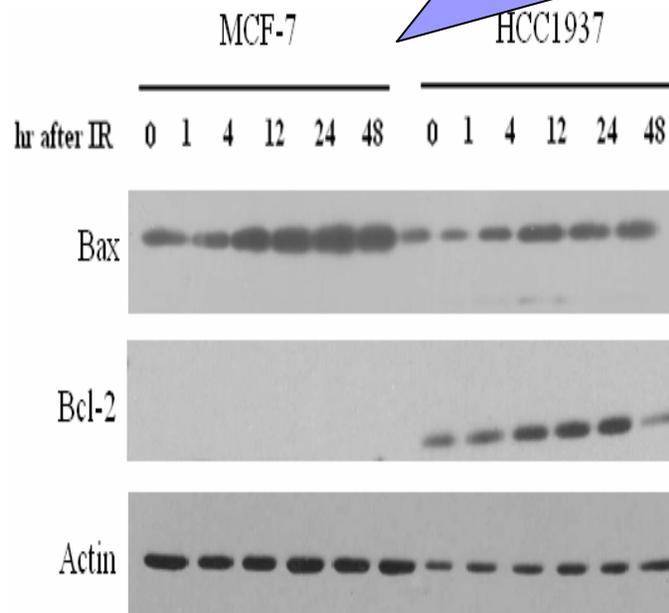
The cell injure induced by heavy-ions and their corresponding mechanisms



HeLa Control gp91phox/p47phox

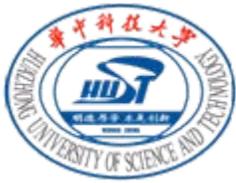
HeLa 4Gy HI gp91phox/p47phox

BRCA1 answers for the cancer cell death induced by heavy-ion irradiation by adjusting Bcl-2 protein



The effect of NADPH oxidase-mediated generation of reactive oxygen species on cancer cell

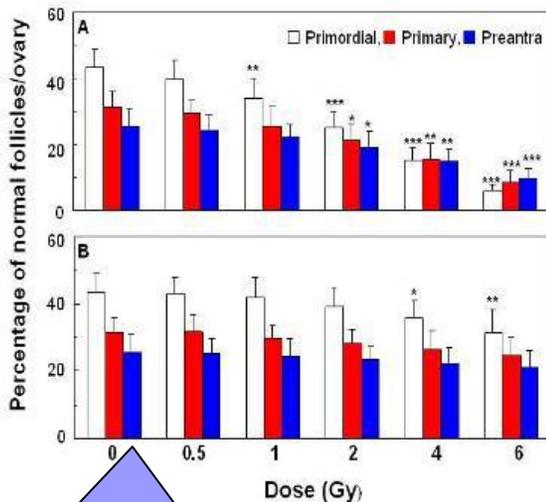
DNA injure induced by heavy-ions



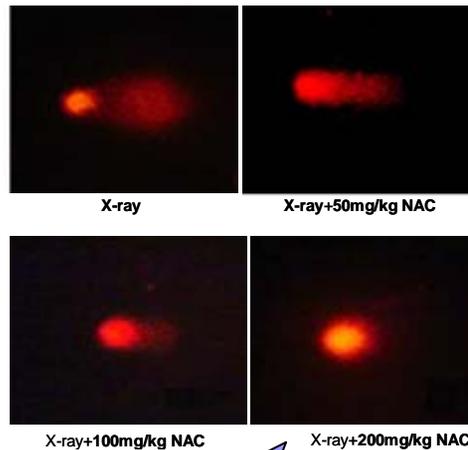
Basic researches on biomedical related to heavy ion irradiation(2)

The affections of heavy-ion irradiations on procreating cells and genetics.

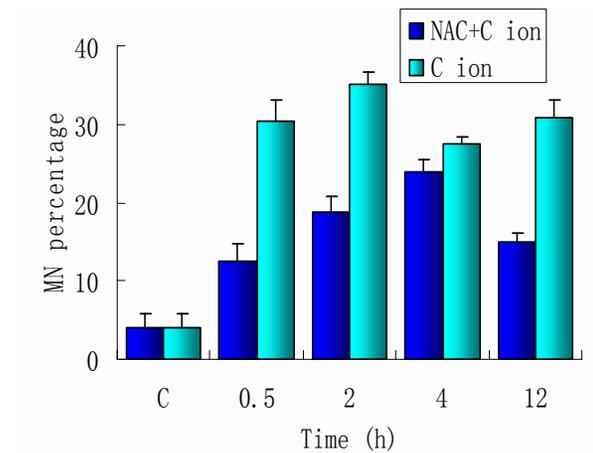
The affections of heavy-ion irradiations on the immunity system of mice, conservation of antioxidant of injure induced by heavy ions.



Affections of heavy-ion irradiations on procreating cells and genetics



Affections of heavy-ion irradiations on the immunity system of mice

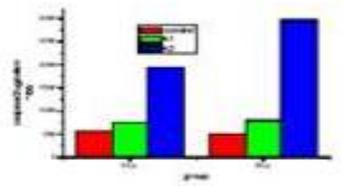
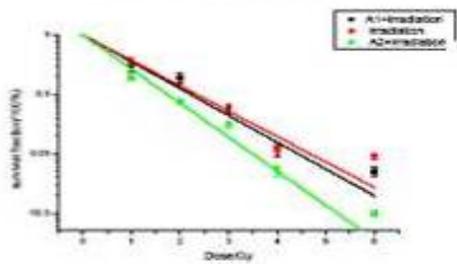
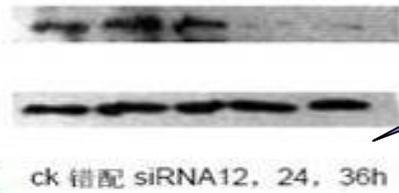
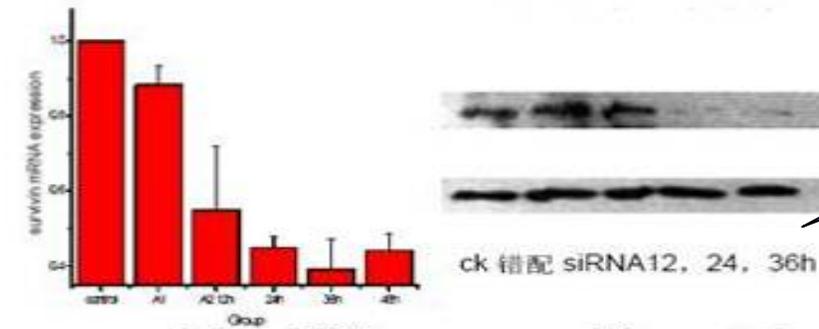


Conservation of antioxidant of injure induced by heavy ions



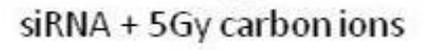
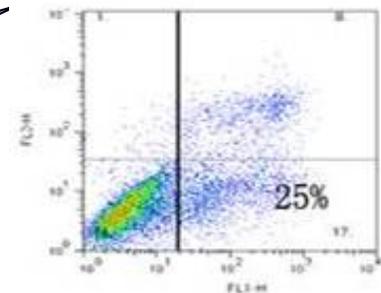
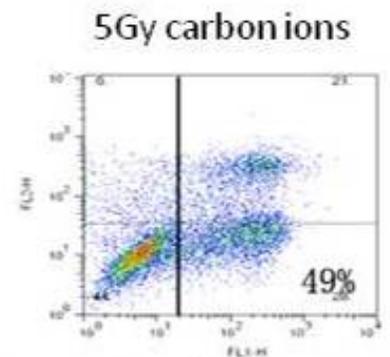
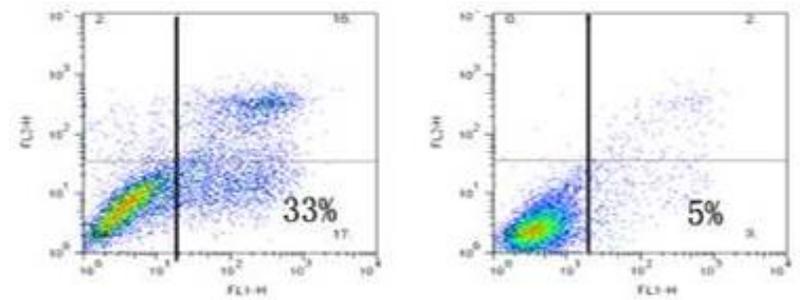
Basic researches on heavy-ion tumour therapy(1)

siRNA techniques adopted in heavy-ion tumour therapy researches



siRNA restrains the answer of surviving protein

siRNA increase sensitivity of tumor cell to heavy-ion irradiation

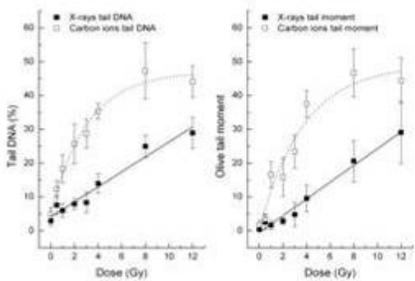
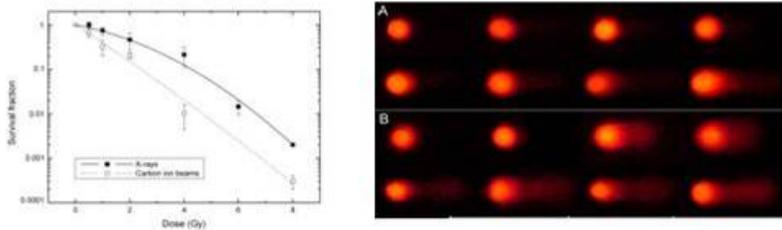




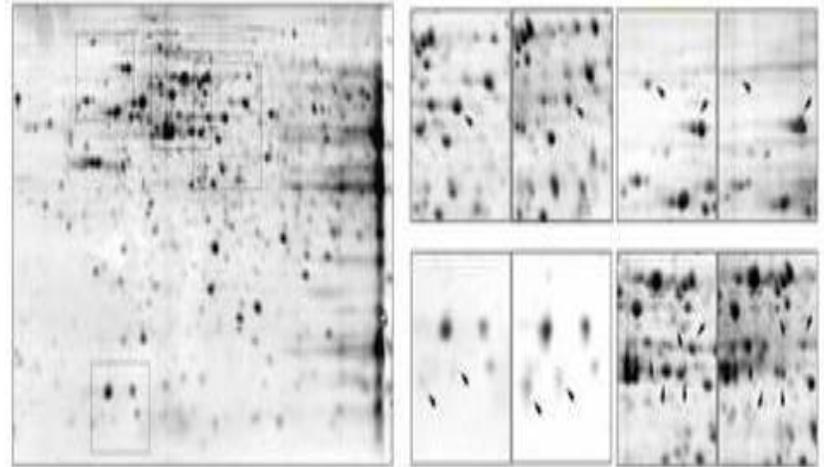
Basic researches on heavy-ion tumour therapy(2)

The protein group method adopted in heavy-ion tumour therapy researches

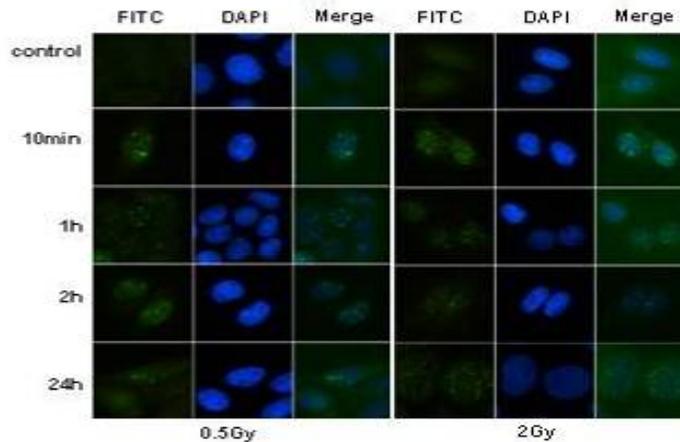
The affection of heavy ion irradiation in mammal cell DNA repair



radiation	SF2	OTM2
X-ray	0.463 ± 0.181	2.867 ± 0.492
carbon ion beam	0.174 ± 0.032	15.833 ± 3.826
f-test	p < 0.05	p < 0.01



The affection of heavy ion irradiation in mammal cell DNA injure



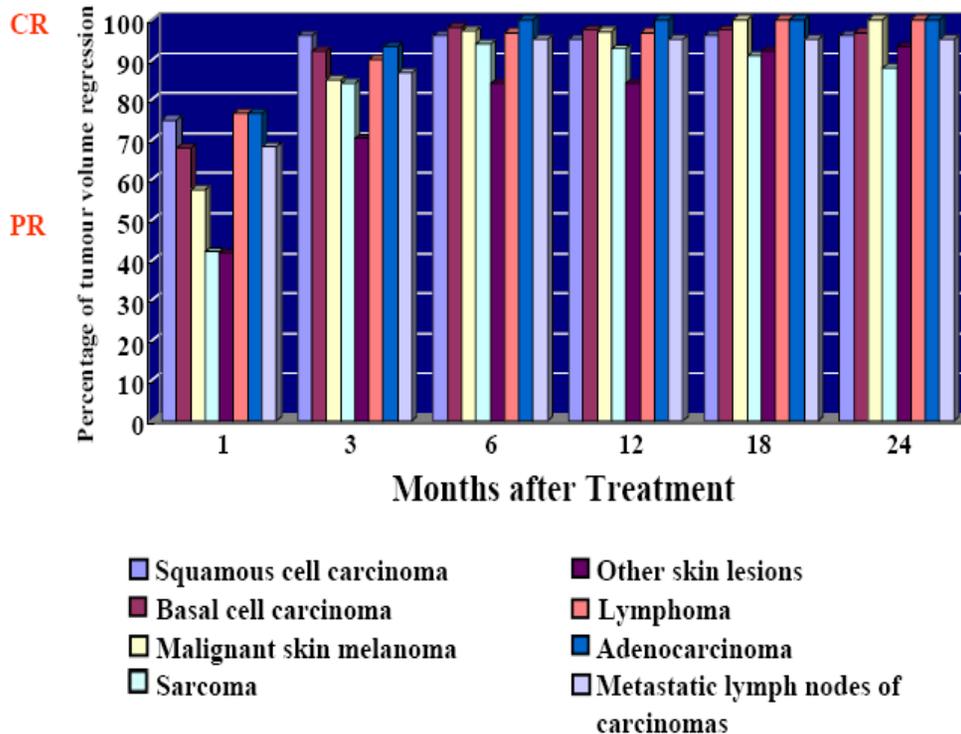
The protein group method in ion irradiation cancer biomedical



Practice of tumour therapy at IMP

Up to now, there are 103 patients who has a superficial tumour had been treated at IMP

Local Control Rates Following Treatment of 100 Patients

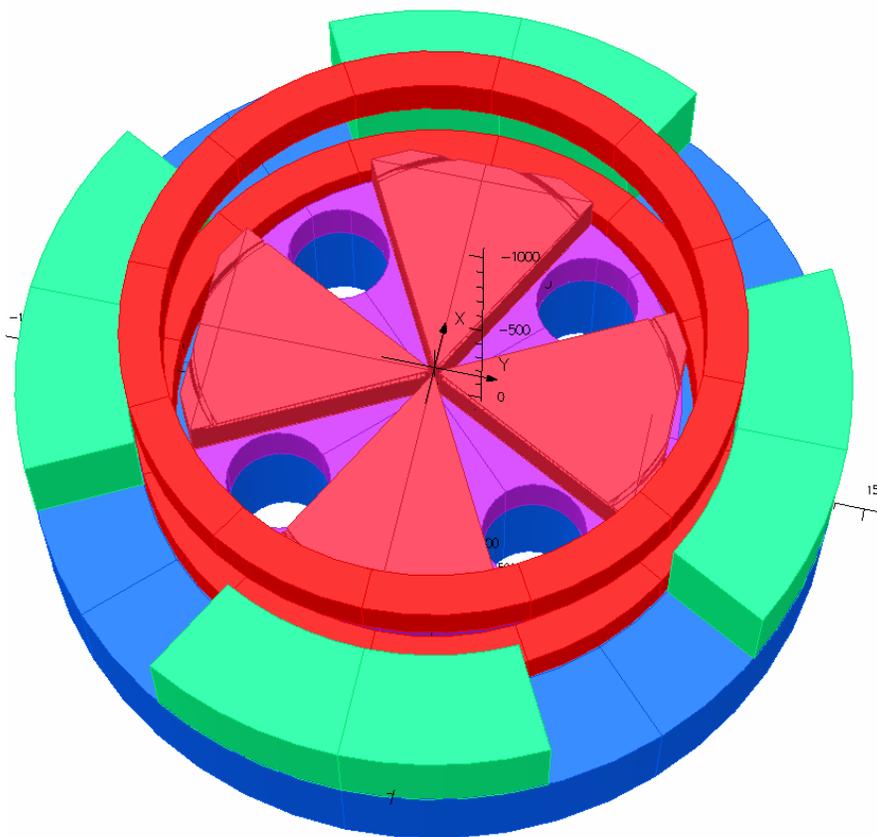


Some typical patient



Cyclotron as a synchrotron injector

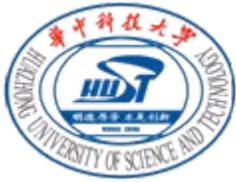
Now IMP is designing a cancer therapy machine, it consists a injector cyclotron and a main accelerator synchrotron



Accelerated Ion Species	$^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$
Extraction Energy	7Mev/u
Ex-Beam Intensity (C)	10euA
Energy Spread	$\pm 1\%$
Emittance	20-25 π mm.mrad
Frequency	31.02MHz
Accelerating Voltage	70KV
Degree of Dees	30°
Dee Number	2
Stability of Phase	$\pm 1^\circ$
Stability of Voltage	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-4}/24\text{hour}$
Stability of Frequency	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}/24\text{hour}$
Power Source Number	2
Power	50KW



Application of Virtual Prototyping in Cyclotron Engineering



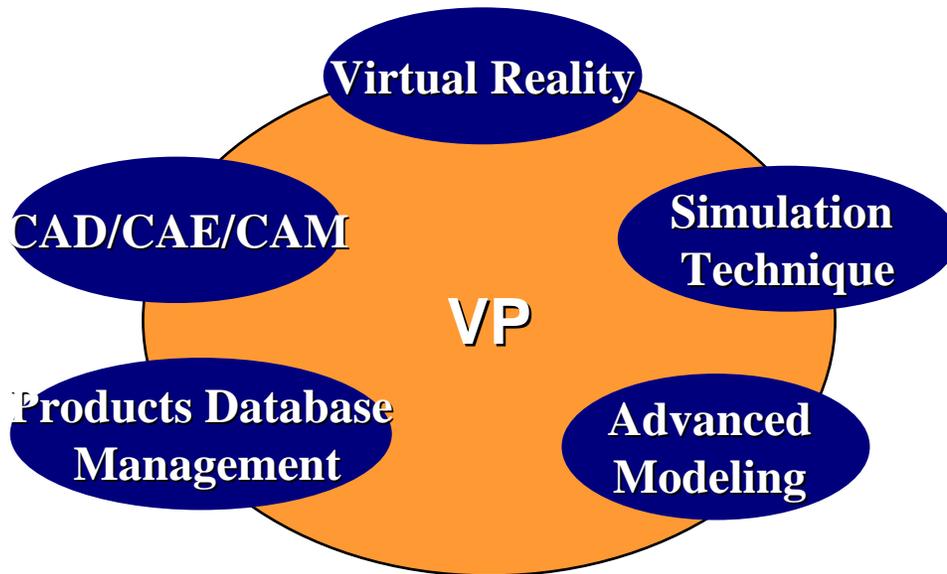
Virtual Prototyping (VP)

A digital design method based on computer models of the product

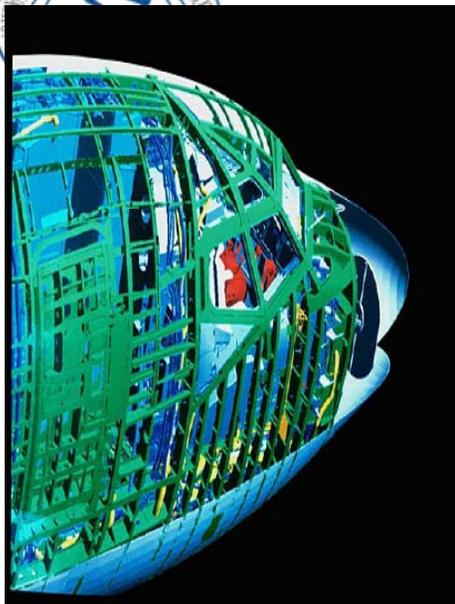
Combines different development models in various engineering area

Simulates the real product from the structures, functionalities and behaviors.

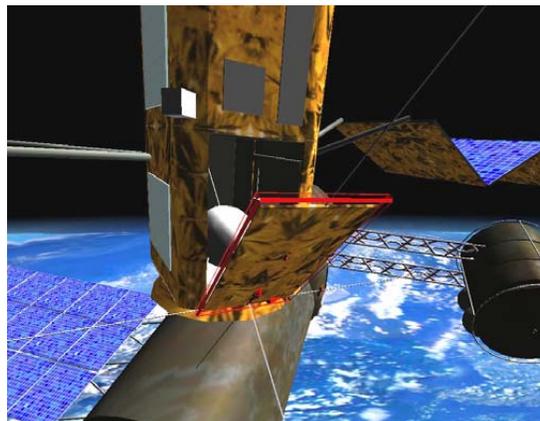
Answer fundamental engineering questions:



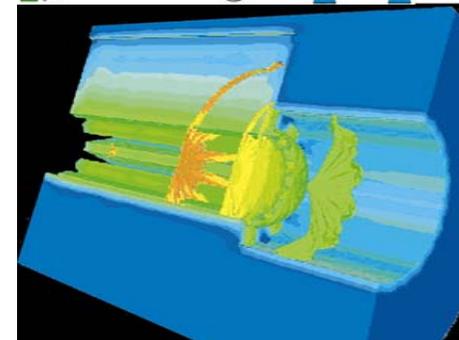
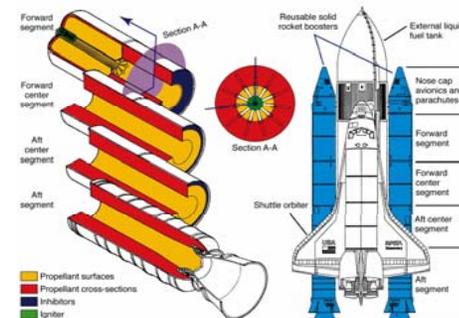
- What is the best design?
- How safe is it?
- How much confidence in my answer?



Boeing 777
 “the first airplane to be
 100% digitally designed
 and preassembled on
 computer.”

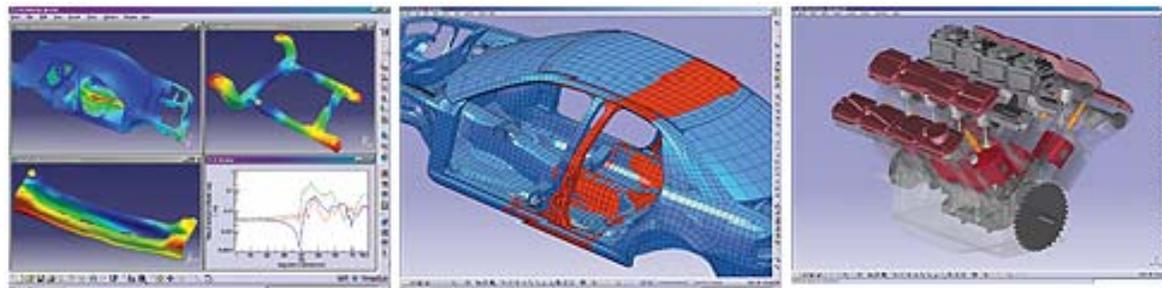


Nanosatellites
 (New Mexico State Univ. & NASA)



Solid propellant rockets
 -Gas temperature & pressure
 (CSAR, USA)

**Applications of
 Virtual Prototyping**



Vehicles design: Structure, Motion, Engine



Applying VP to the Innovative Design of Compact Cyclotrons

Motivations...

Decrease the use of physical prototypes

Reduce time, cost and risk during R&D of cyclotrons

Promote innovative design

Enables...

Fit & Assembly

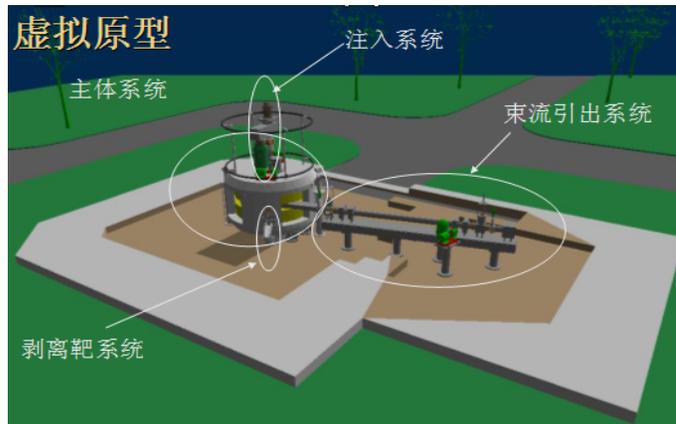
Finite element analysis
(electro-magnetic field, stress, thermal etc.)

Beam dynamics analysis

Style & form

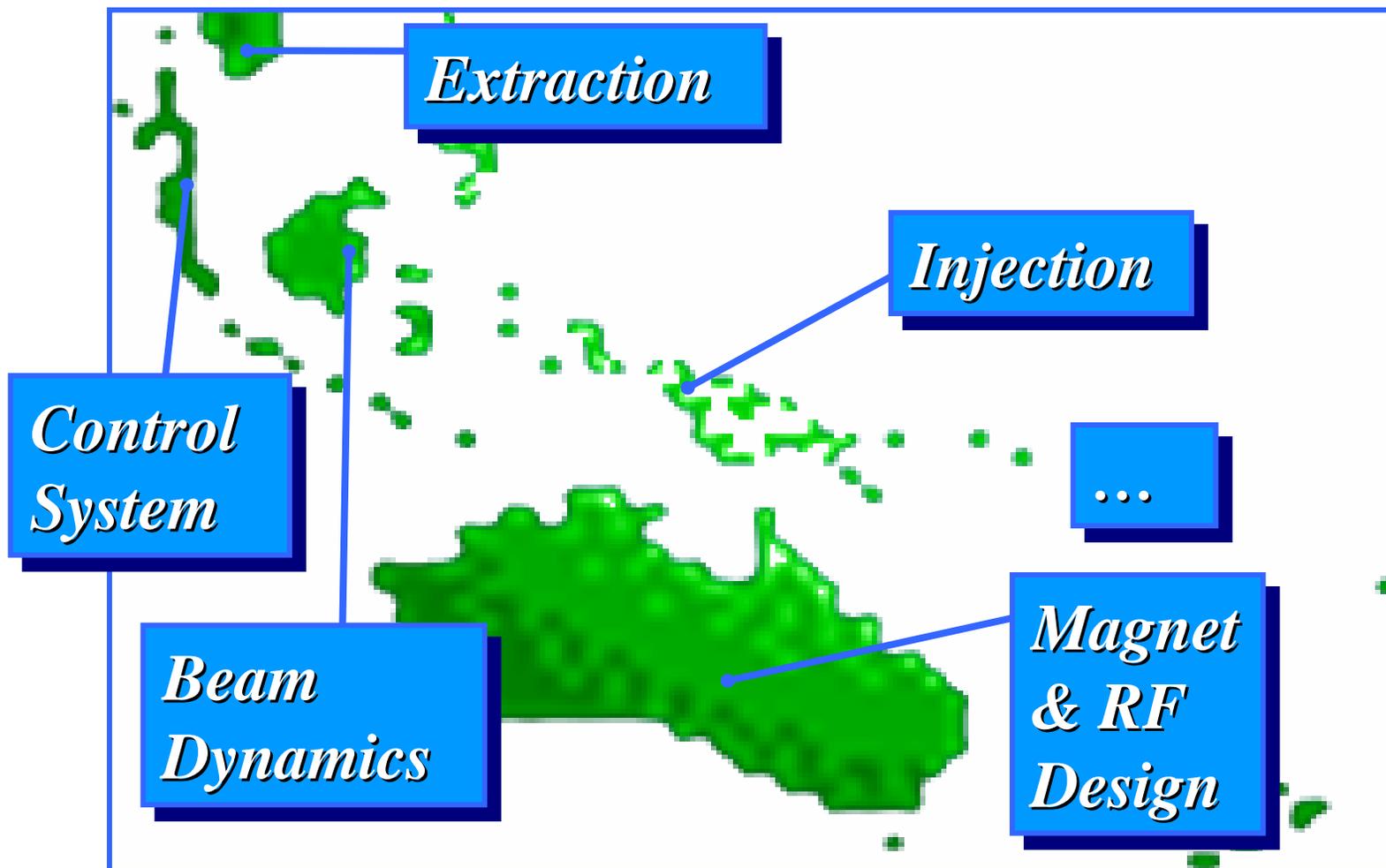
Manufacturability

Optimization



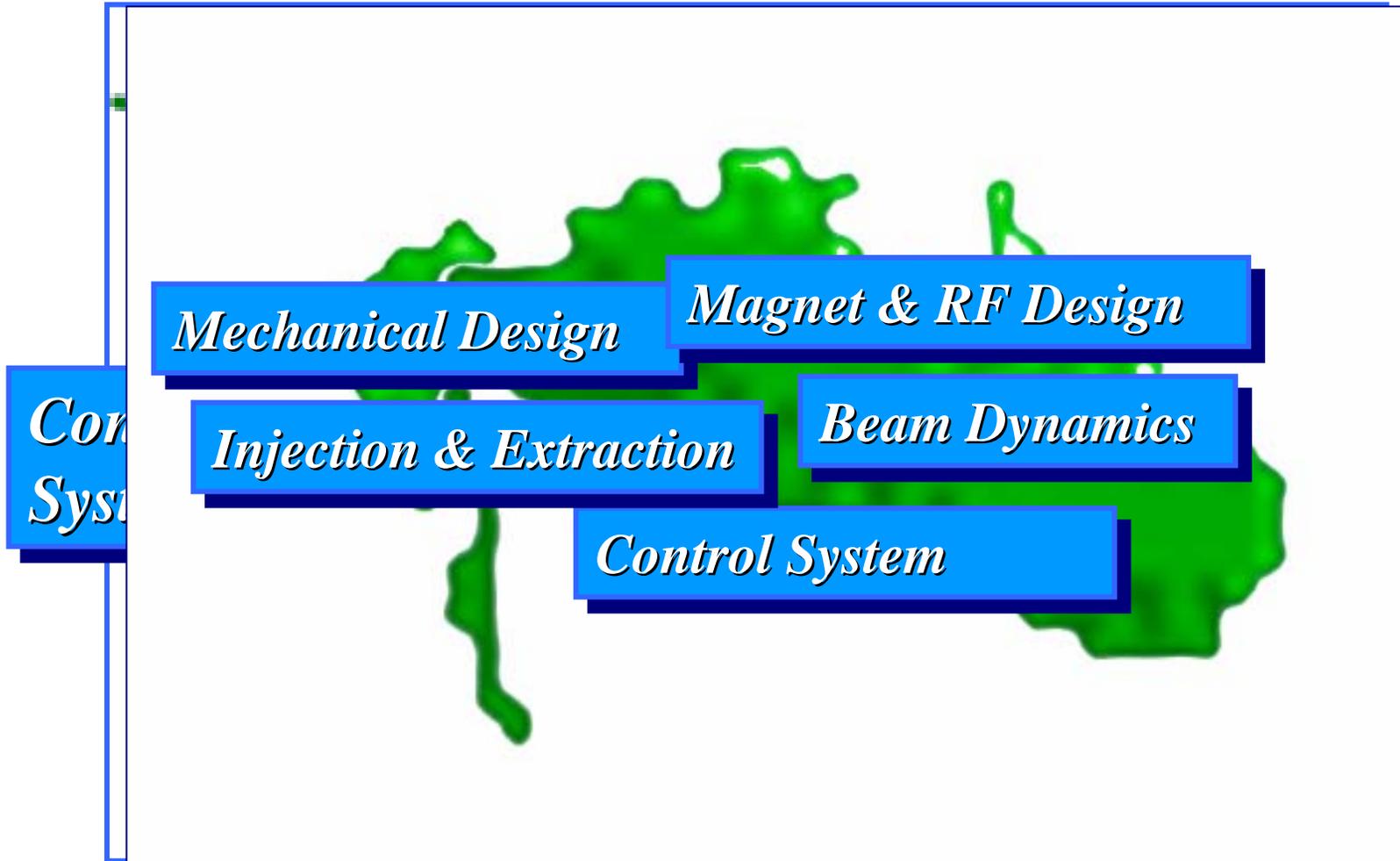


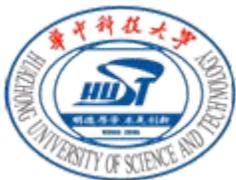
Collaborative Design in VP





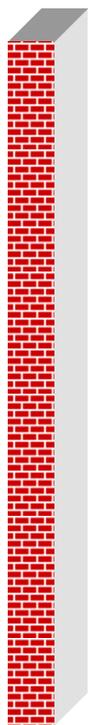
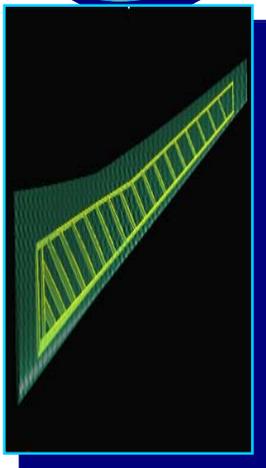
Collaborative Design in VP



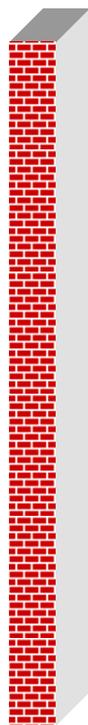
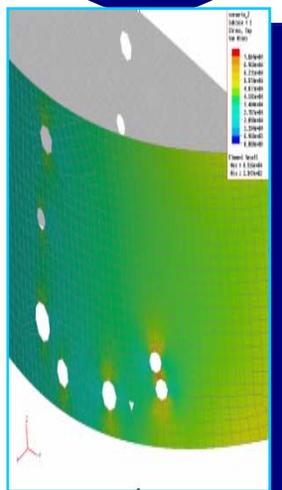


Continuous Development During Product Life Cycle in VP

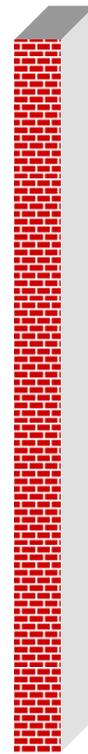
Concept Development



Product Development



Manufacturing Planning



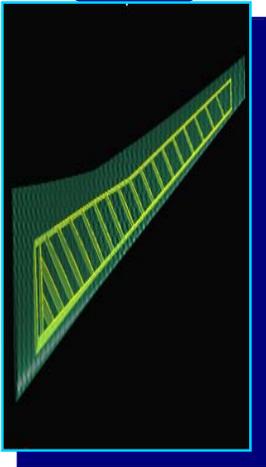
Maintenance & Service



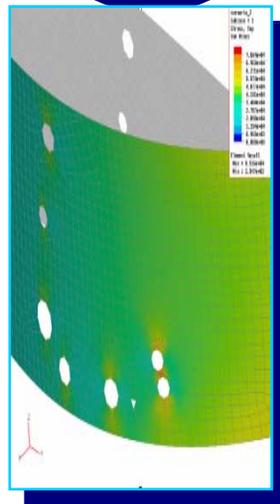


Continuous Development During Product Life Cycle in VP

Concept Development



Product Development



Manufacturing Planning



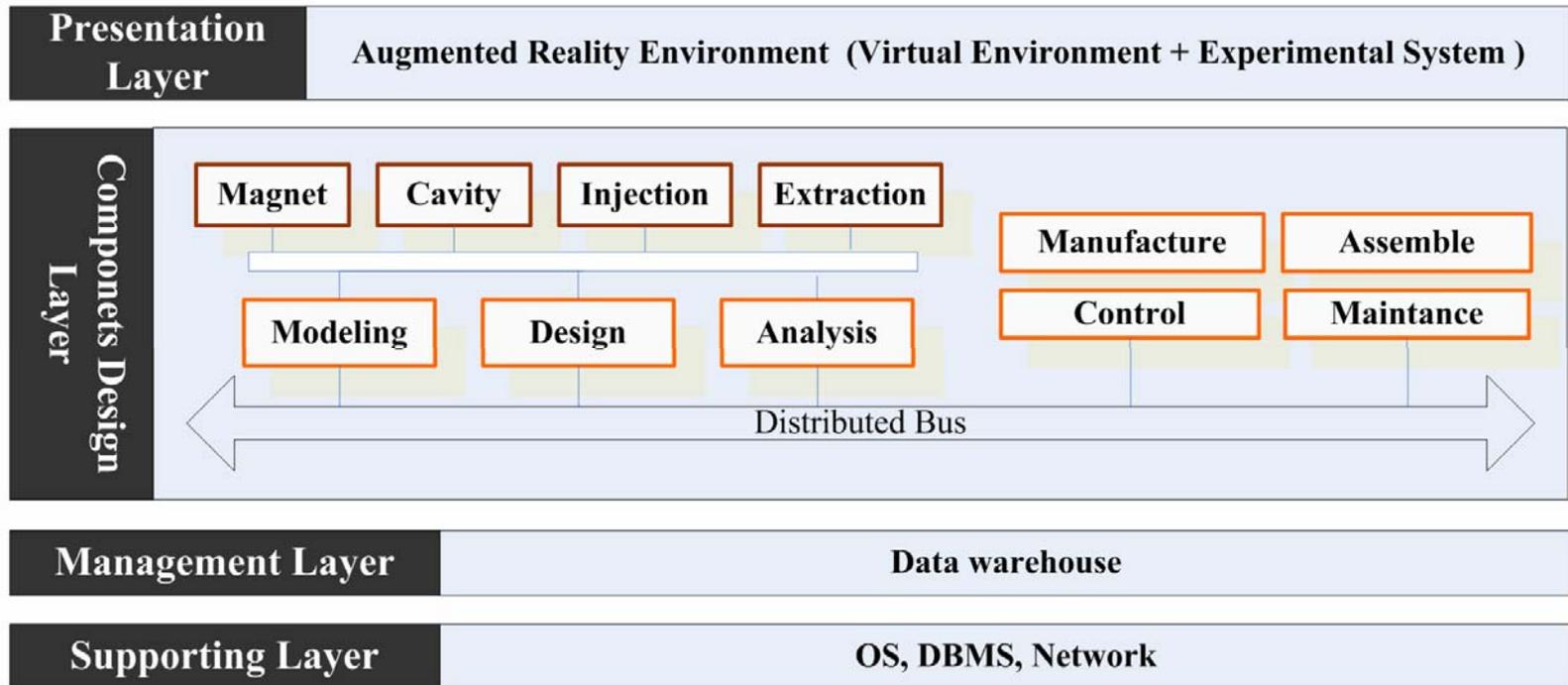
Maintenance & Service





Cyclotron VP Platform (CVPP)

System Architecture



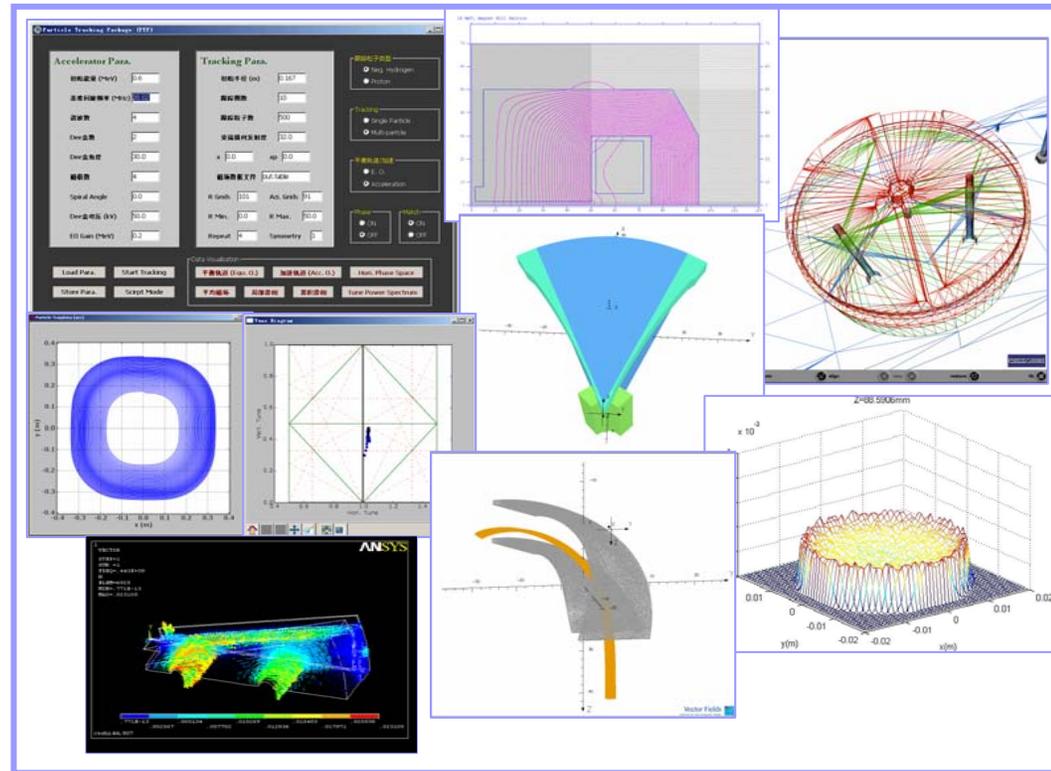
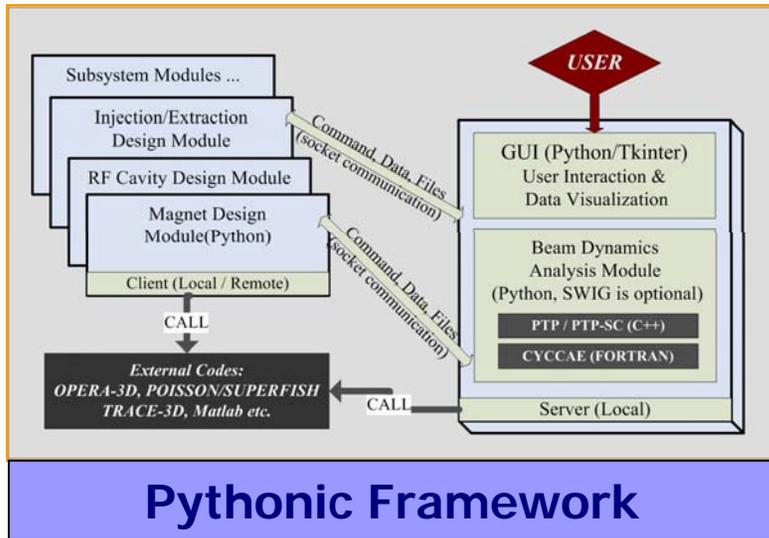
Supporting & Management Layer: Share models & database
Component Design Layer: Collaborative design with distributed computing
Presentation: Augmented reality

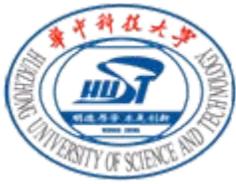


Pythonic Implementation of CVPP

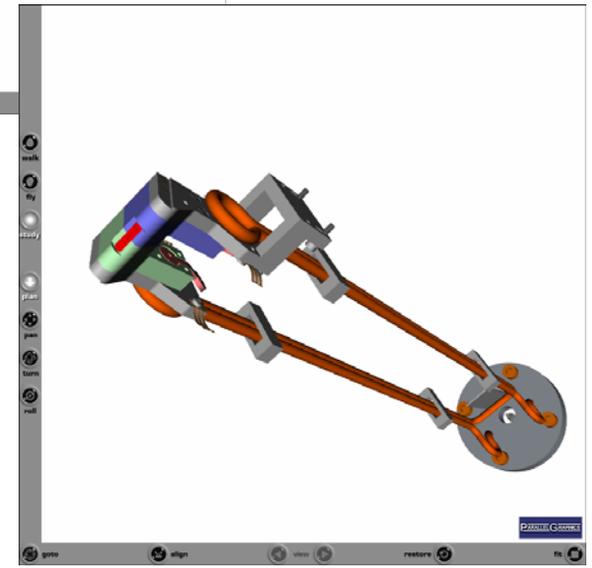
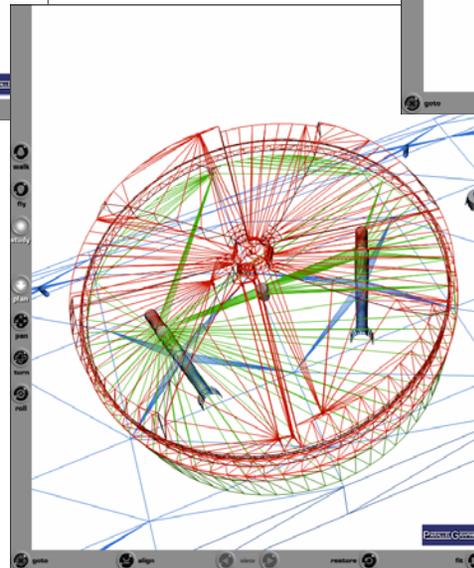
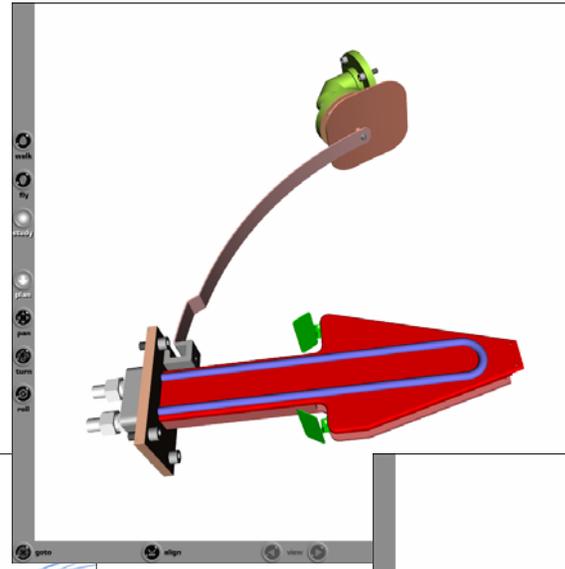
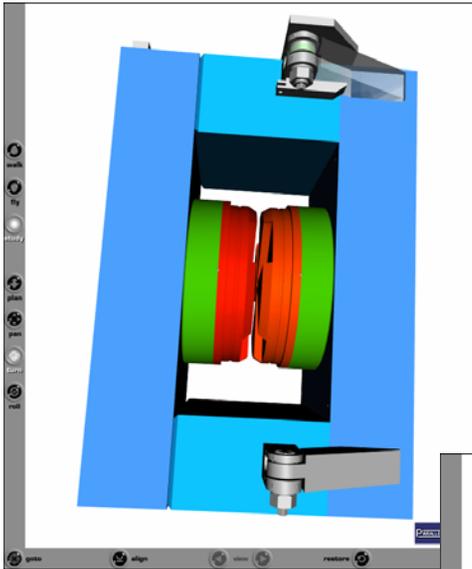
Python: a powerful high-level scripting language; very popular in scientific computing

Mixed-programming: integrates heterogeneous design codes written with Fortran/C/C++





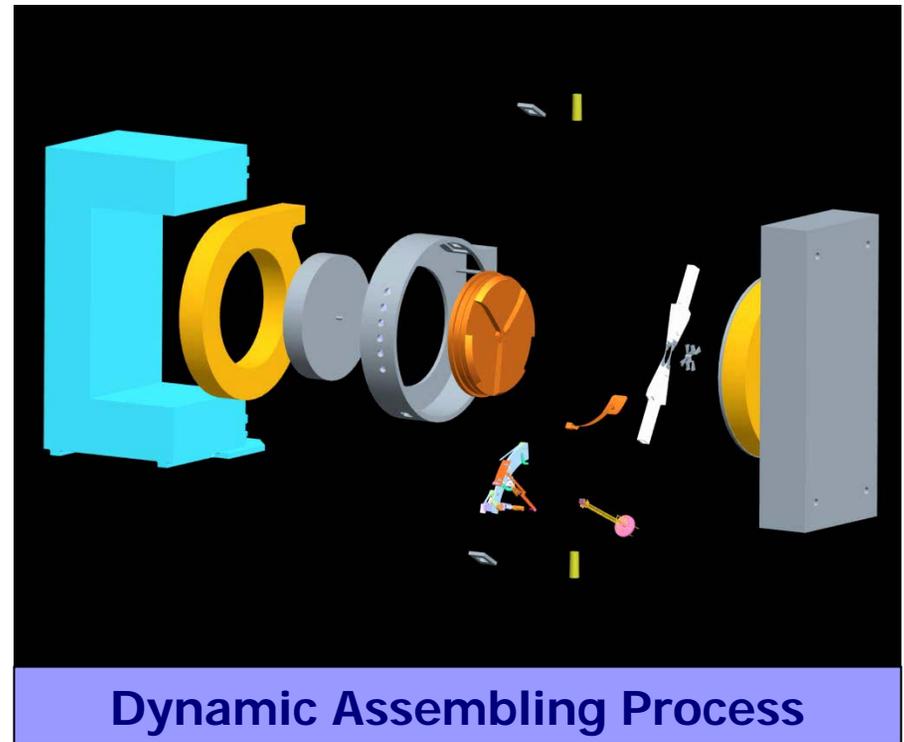
VRML Environment for Model Observation

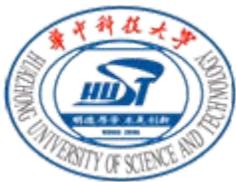




Virtual Assembling

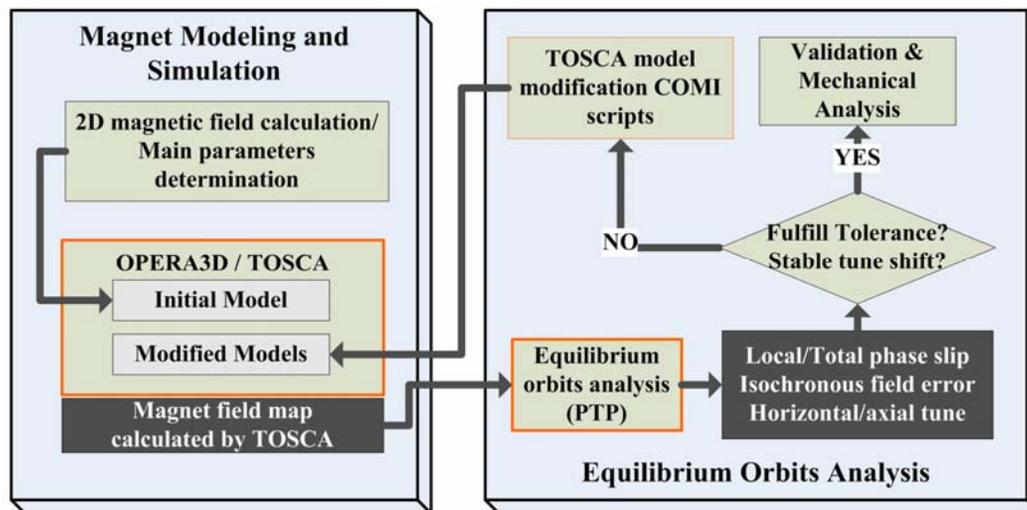
- *Digital map for real assemble/disassemble process*
- *Optimize assemble/disassemble path by collision detection*
- *Training propose*





Iterative Magnet Optimization

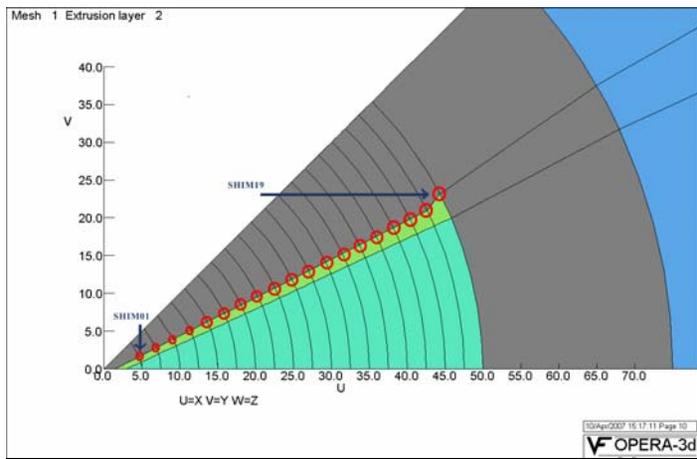
3D magnet field calculation is close to the reality with the field error less than 2%.
The isochronous field error can be estimated by equilibrium orbit analysis. And the required geometry change of the magnet model is calculated by linear hard edge model.
We developed an automated tool to implement this iterative optimization process of the magnet, with the aid of OPERA-3D and PTP



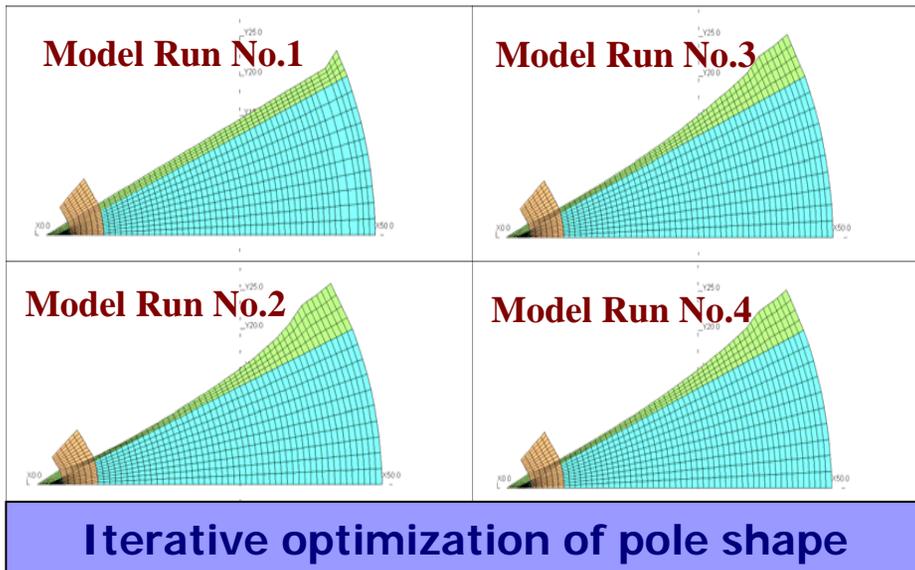
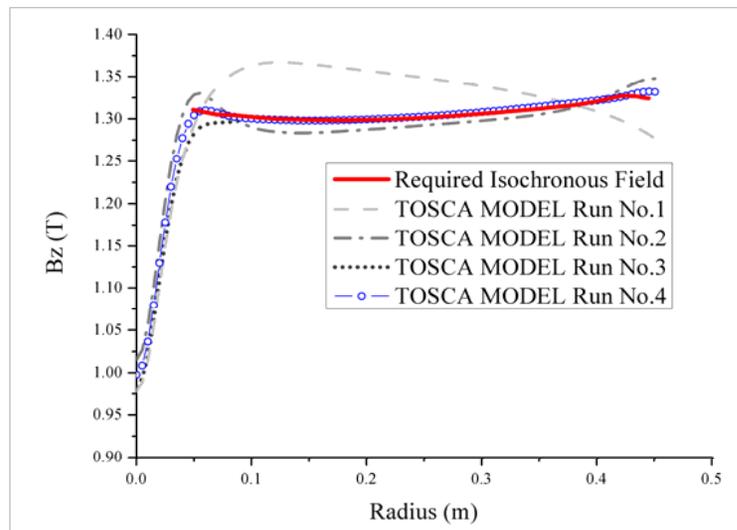
Magnet design and optimization process



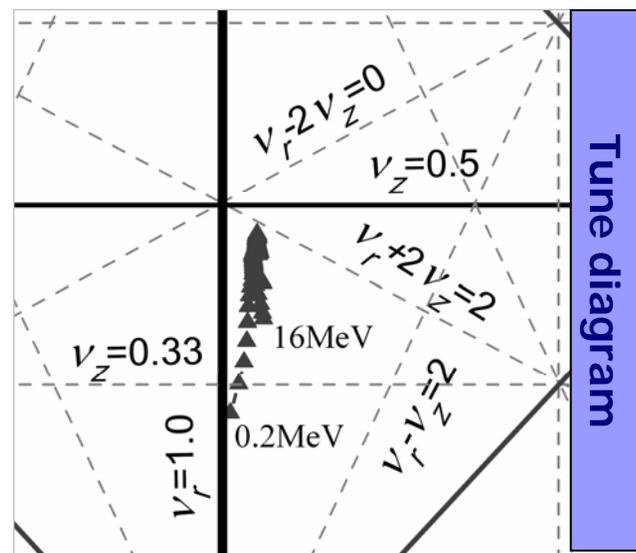
Isochronous Field Optimization



Parametric TOSCA Model

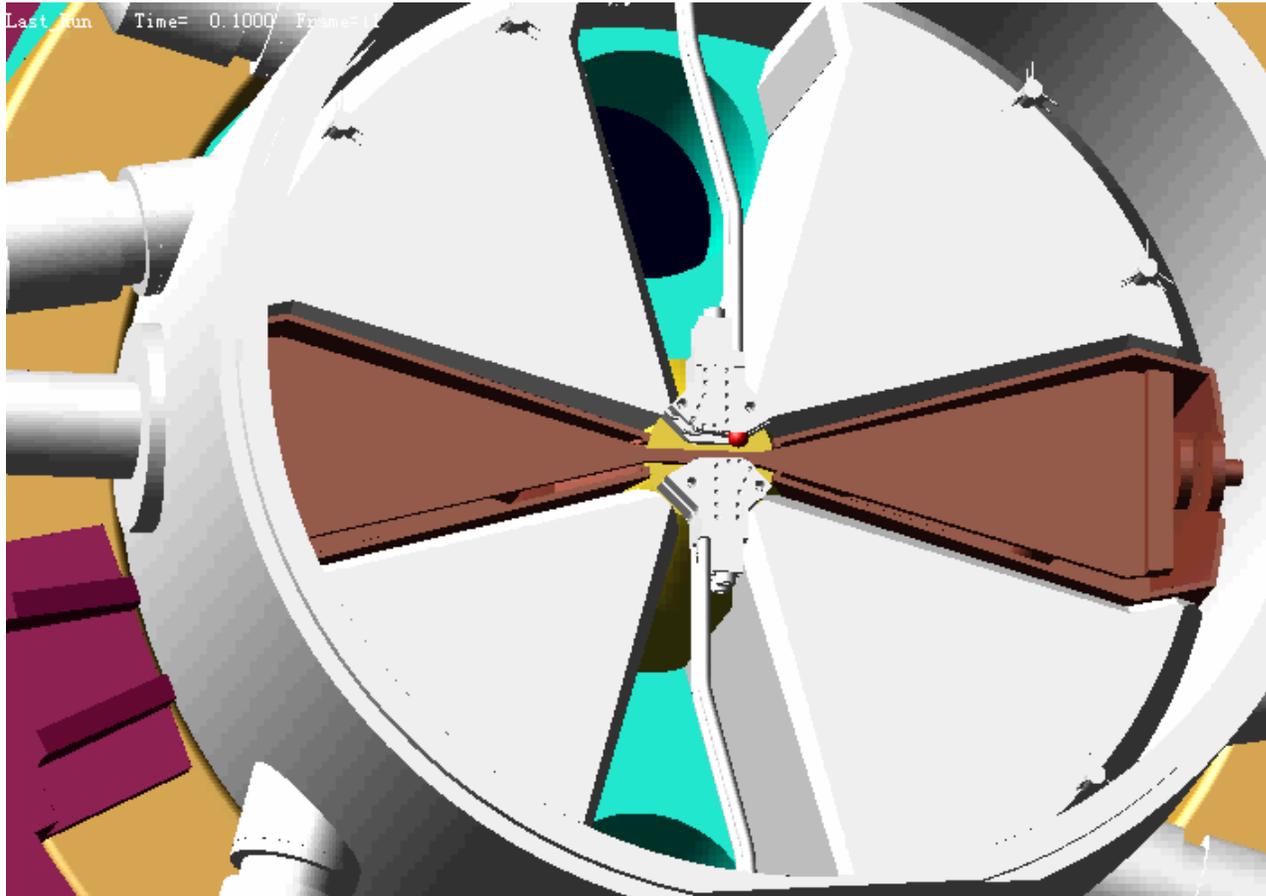


Iterative optimization of pole shape





Isochronous Field Optimization

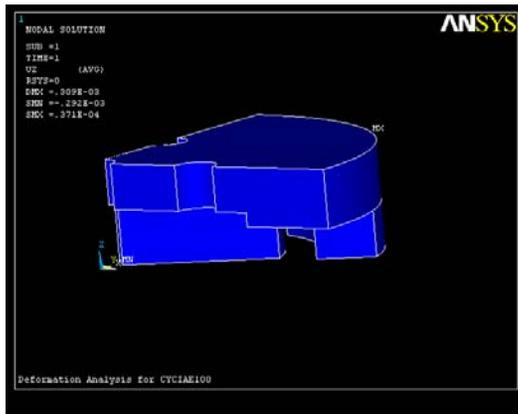




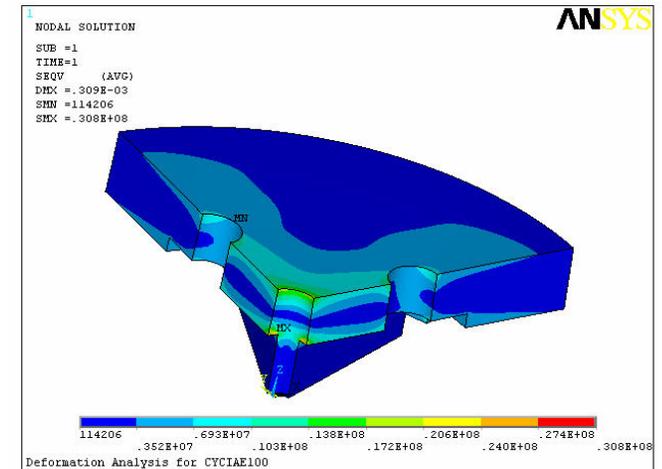
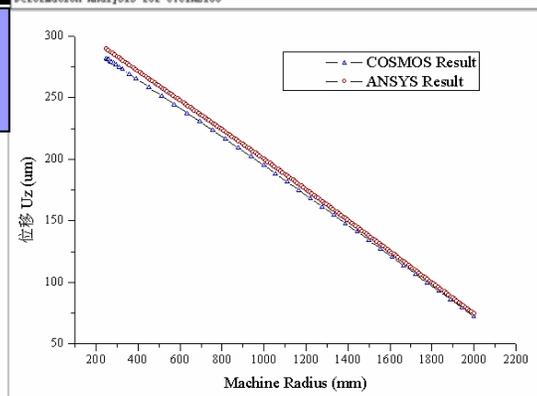
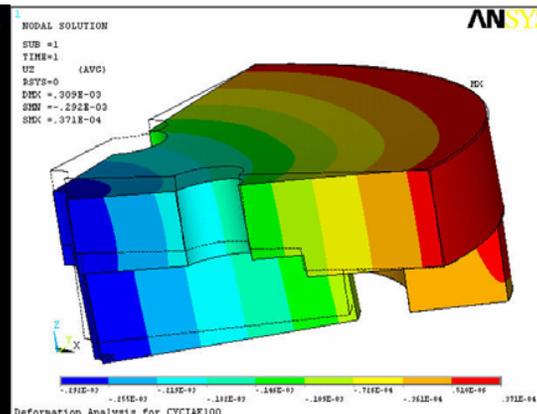
Magnet Structure Analysis

Magnet deformation due to atmosphere pressure, gravity and magnetic force;

Von Mises stress analysis



Deformation of the magnet pole



Von Mises stress distribution



RF Cavity Modeling & Calculation

Stable resonance frequency determined by isochronous magnetic field

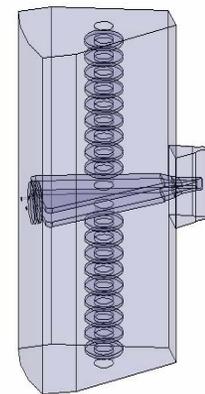
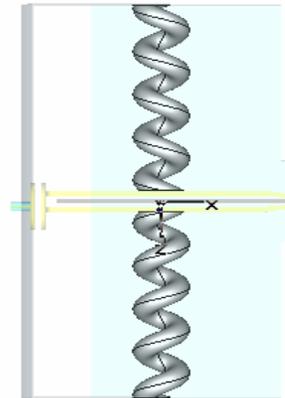
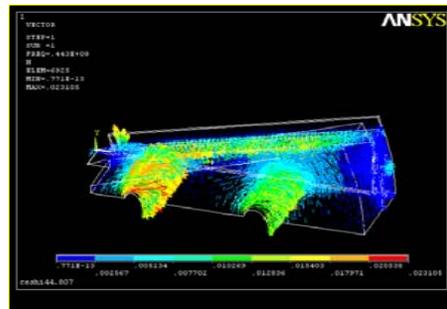
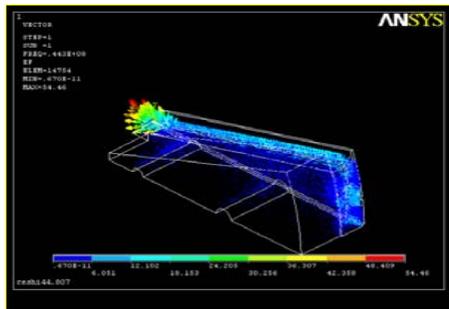
Relative high quality factor (Q value)

Reasonable distribution of Dee voltage

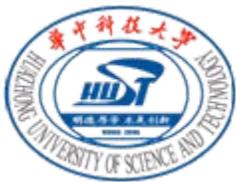
Other problems to be considered:

Frequency compensation

Effective coupling



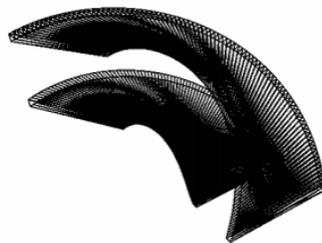
- Calculation of resonance frequency, Q-value, electric field distribution with FEM code ANSYS & FIT code CST Microwave Studio



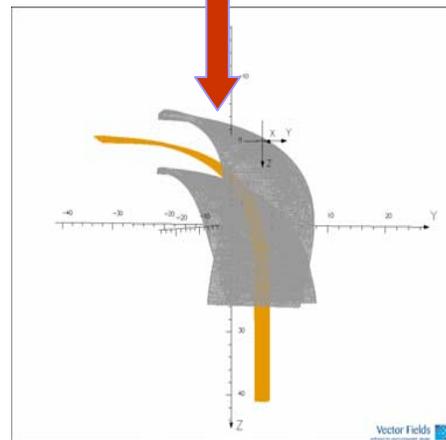
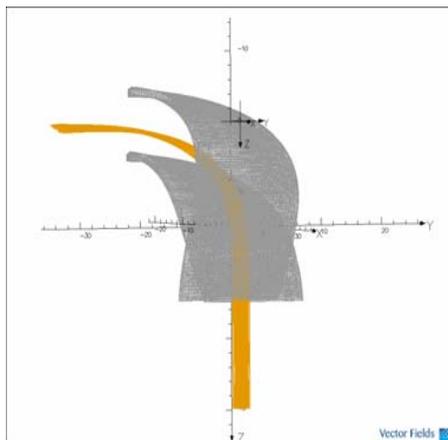
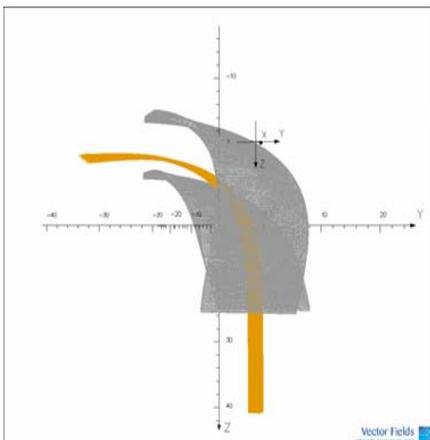
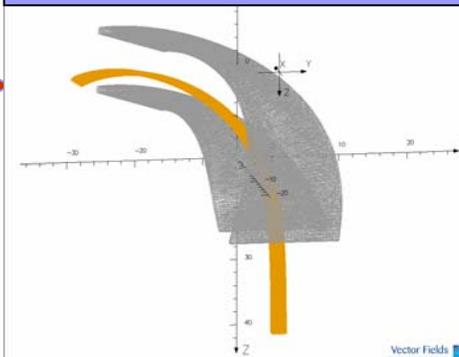
Spiral Inflector Design

$$x(b) = \frac{A}{2} \left[\frac{2}{1-4K^2} + \frac{\cos[(2K-1)b]}{2K-1} - \frac{\cos(2K+1)b}{2K+1} \right]$$
$$y(b) = \frac{A}{2} \left[\frac{\sin[(2K+1)b]}{2K+1} - \frac{\sin[(2K-1)b]}{2K-1} \right]$$
$$z(b) = A[1 - \sin(b)], \quad 0 \leq b \leq \pi/2$$

Auto-generated
VRML model



Import into OPERA3D
& Simulation



Fringe electric field compensation, $\chi = 0\%$, $\chi = 5\%$, $\chi = 8\%$

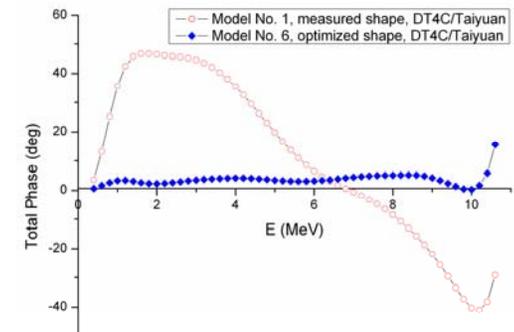
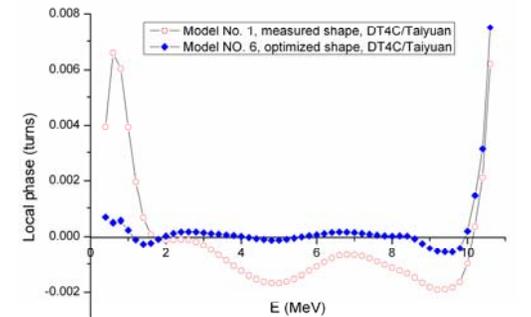
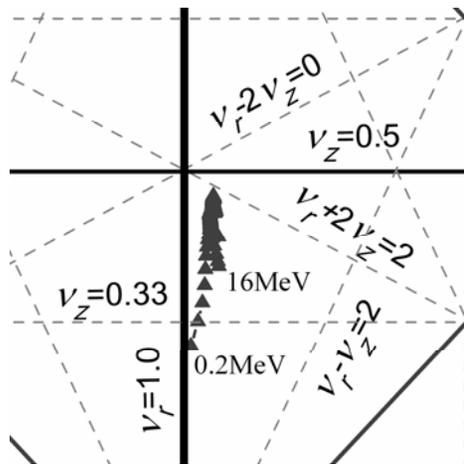
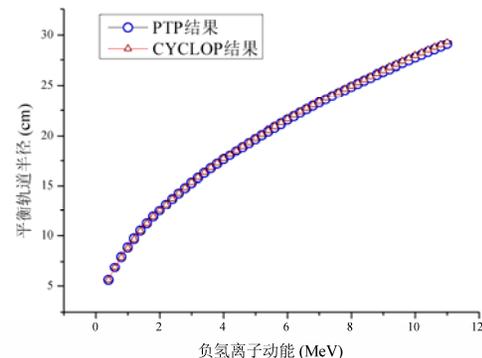
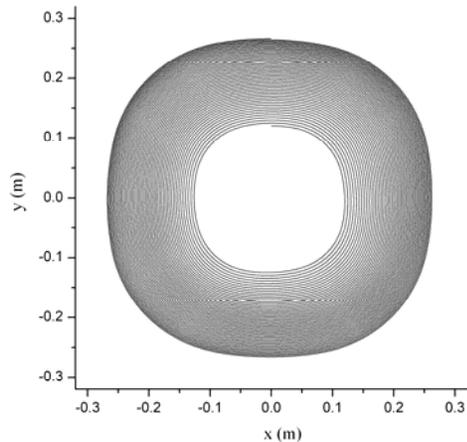


Beam Dynamics – Single Particle

Equilibrium orbit analysis: field error, transversal betatron frequency, local/total phase slip, etc.

Particle tracing for injection/extraction/acceleration

PTP, CYCCA, CYCLOP, CYCLONE codes



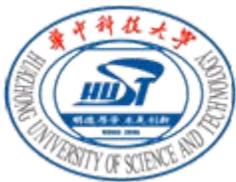


Space Charge Effect Simulation based on PIC Numerical Method

Using BEM as Poisson solver

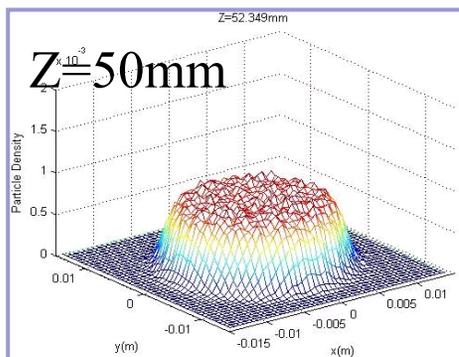
Object oriented C++ code : PTP-SC

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \nabla^2 u + p = 0 & (\text{in } \Omega) \\ u = \bar{u} & (\text{on } S_1) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = q & (\text{on } S_2) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} E_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_s} \iint_s \frac{(x_i - x)\rho(x_i, y_i)}{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2} dS(x, y) \\ E_x(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_v} \iiint_v \frac{(x_i - x)\rho(x_i, y_i, z_i)}{[(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv(x, y, z) \end{array}$$

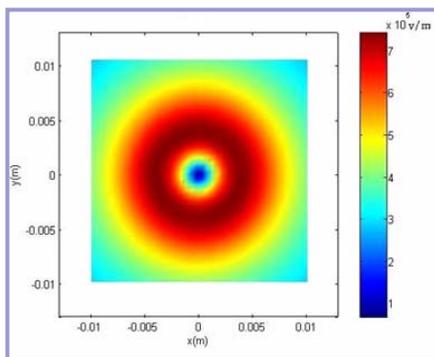


Simulation in Drift Space due to Nonlinear Space Charge Effect

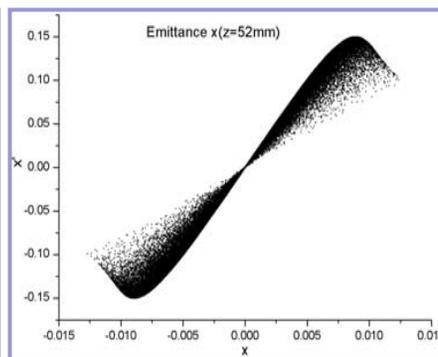
Extreme case for comparison with theoretical result:
parallel proton beam with 1A, 100keV, $R_{rms}=5\text{mm}$, in 200mm drift space.



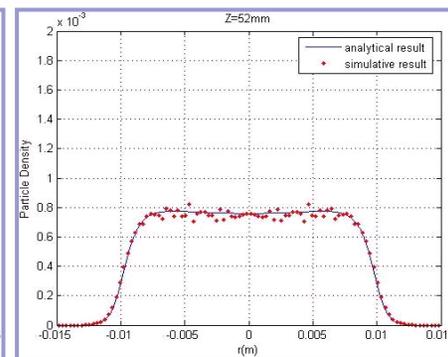
Beam density



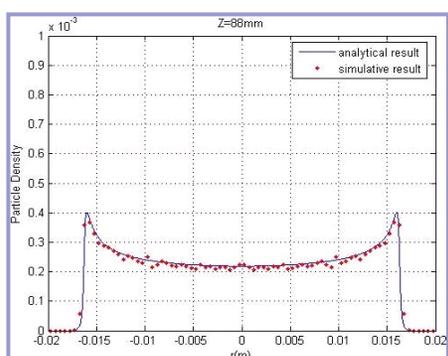
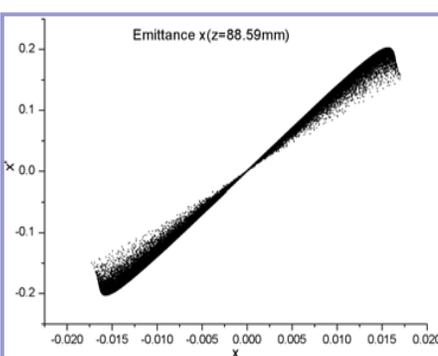
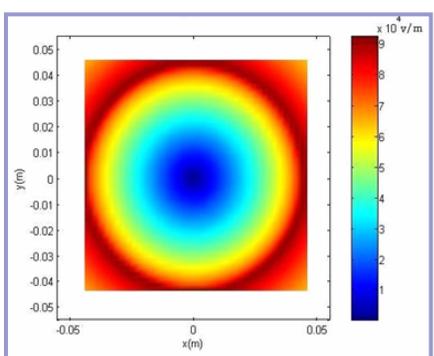
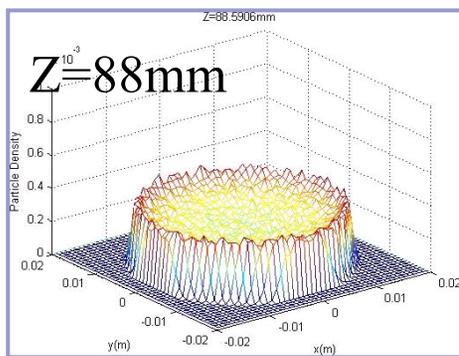
Space charge

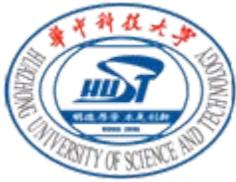


Emittance



Beam profile

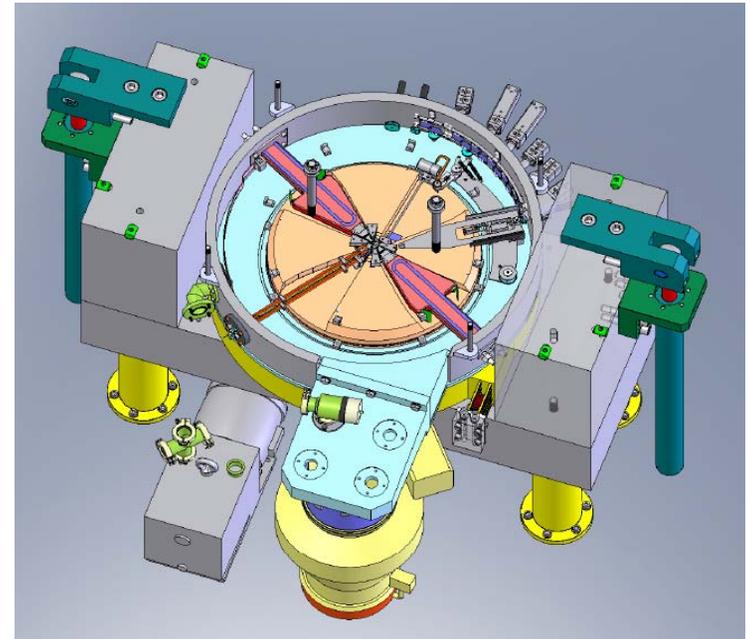


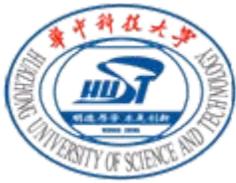


Specifications of CYCHU-10

Adopt internal PIG ion source for compactness and reducing cost
Small Valley Gap (SVG) magnet

Magnet		Ion source	
Sector numbers	4	Type	H ⁻ internal PIG
Hill angle	32~54 degree	Arc voltage	2~3kV
Hill/valley gap	2.5 / 10.0 cm	RF	
Pole radius	33 cm	Frequency	101 MHz
Average field	1.65 T	Dee Number	2
Maximum energy	10 MeV	Dee Angle	31 degree
Extraction radius	27.2 cm	Dee Voltage	35 kV
Acceleration turns	83 turns	Magnet coils	
Weight	11 ton	Ampere-turns	38000 AT
Power supply	14 kW	Current density	2.2 A/mm ²

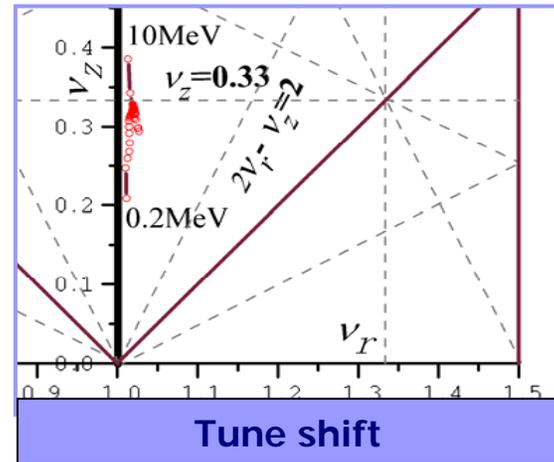
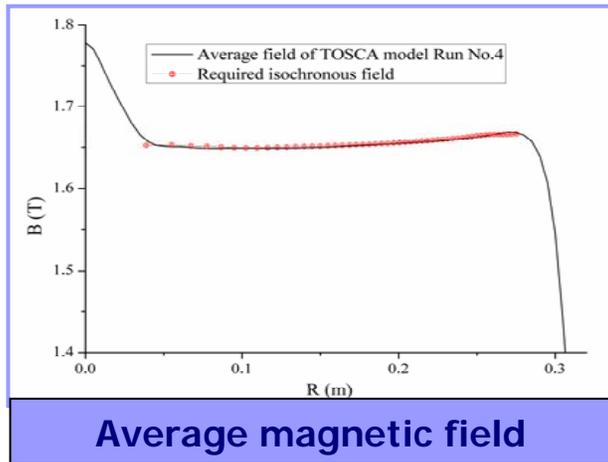
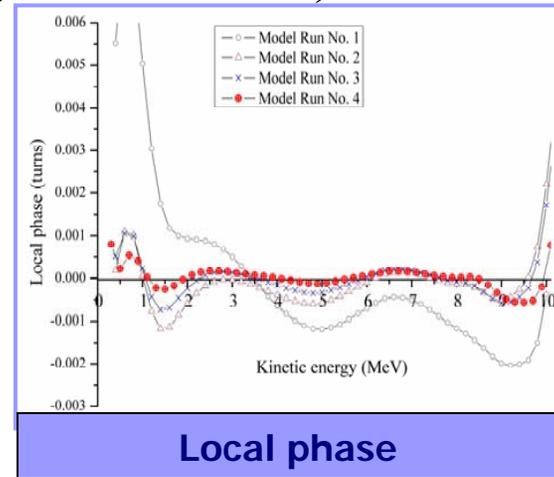
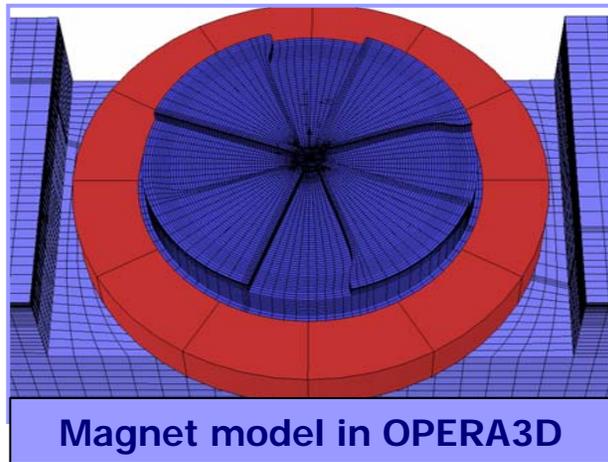




Magnet

High average magnetic field ($>1.6\text{T}$) due to SVG

Compactness (about 11 tons including yoke & coils)





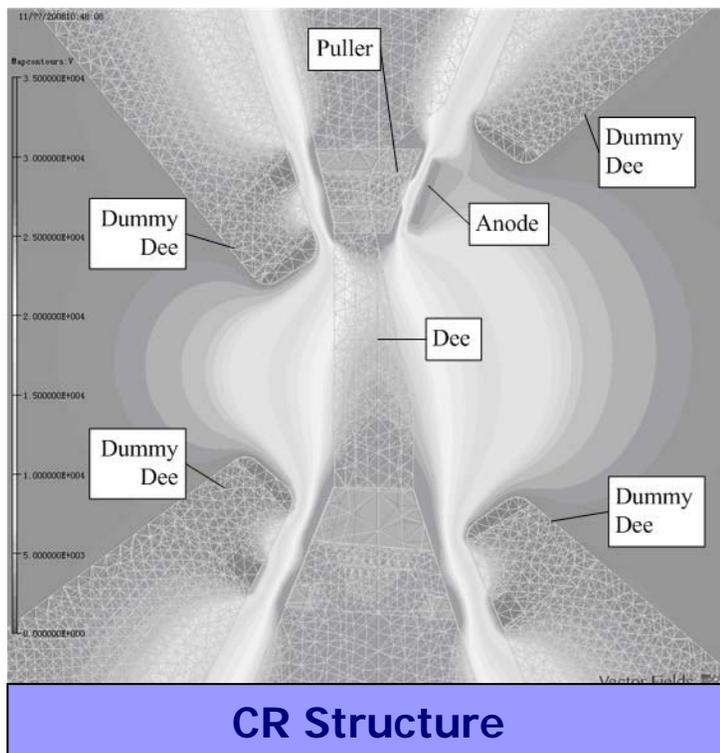
Central Region Considerations

Relative low beam intensity (about 60uA) suitable for short-lived isotopes production such as ^{18}F , ^{15}O

Internal PIG ion source: without beam manipulation by external injection line, the CR should be carefully designed.

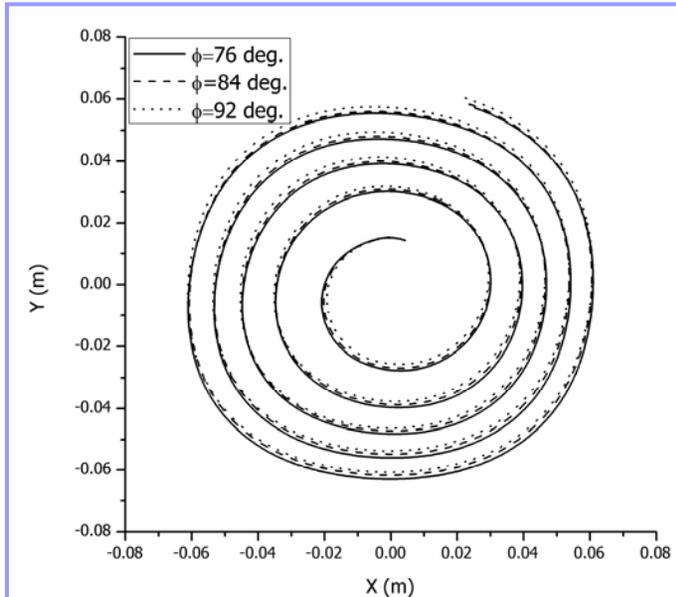
Basic parameters

Parameters	Value
Dee width	31deg.
Dee voltage	35 kV
Harmonic mode	4
RF frequency	101MHz
Injection radius	1.6 cm
Central magnetic field	1.68T



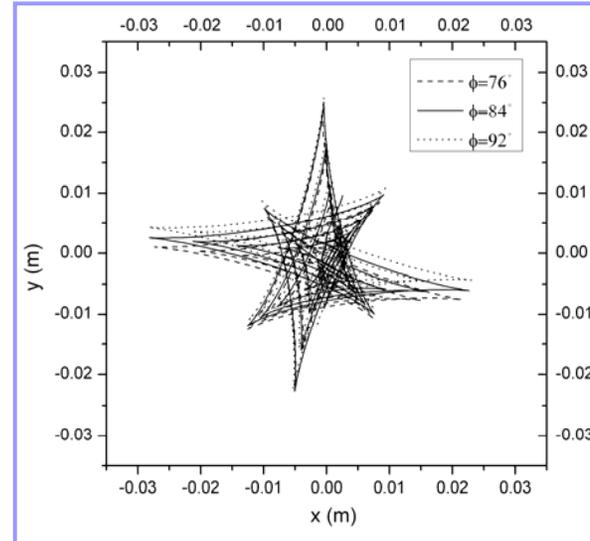


CR – Horizontal Motion

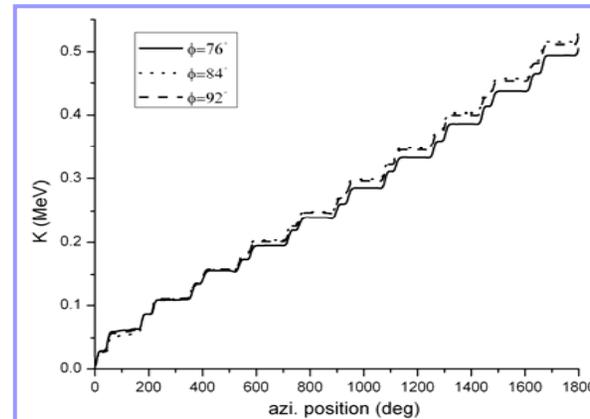


Particle trajectories for the first 5 turns, start RF phase $76^\circ \sim 92^\circ$

The horizontal RF phase acceptance is about 25 deg., and should be optimized larger than 30 deg.



The motion of orbit centers



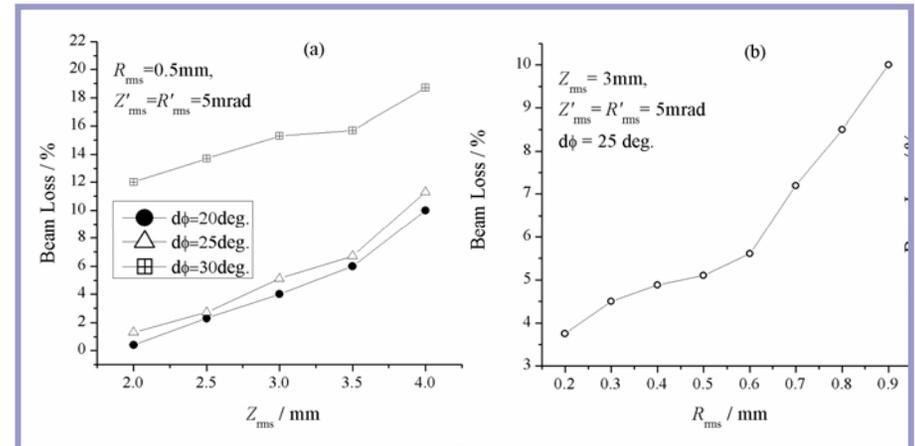
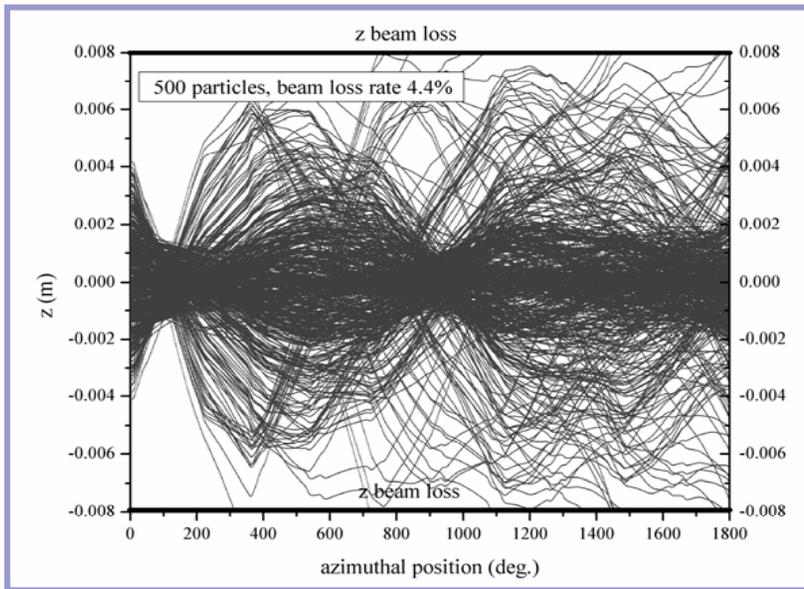
The energy gain of the first 5 turns



CR - Vertical Beam Loss

Multi-particle tracing with 4D Gaussian phase space distribution and a KV start RF phase distribution

5% beam loss with the condition: slit size $dR=0.8\text{mm}$, $dZ=6\text{mm}$, $R'_{\text{rms}}, Z'_{\text{rms}} \leq 10\text{mrad}$, RF phase width 25 deg.



Vertical beam motion in the first 5 turns with

$$R_{\text{rms}} = 0.4\text{mm}, Z_{\text{rms}} = 3\text{mm}, R'_{\text{rms}} = Z'_{\text{rms}} = 5\text{mrad}, \Delta\phi = 20^\circ$$

Beam loss rate with different slip aperture size

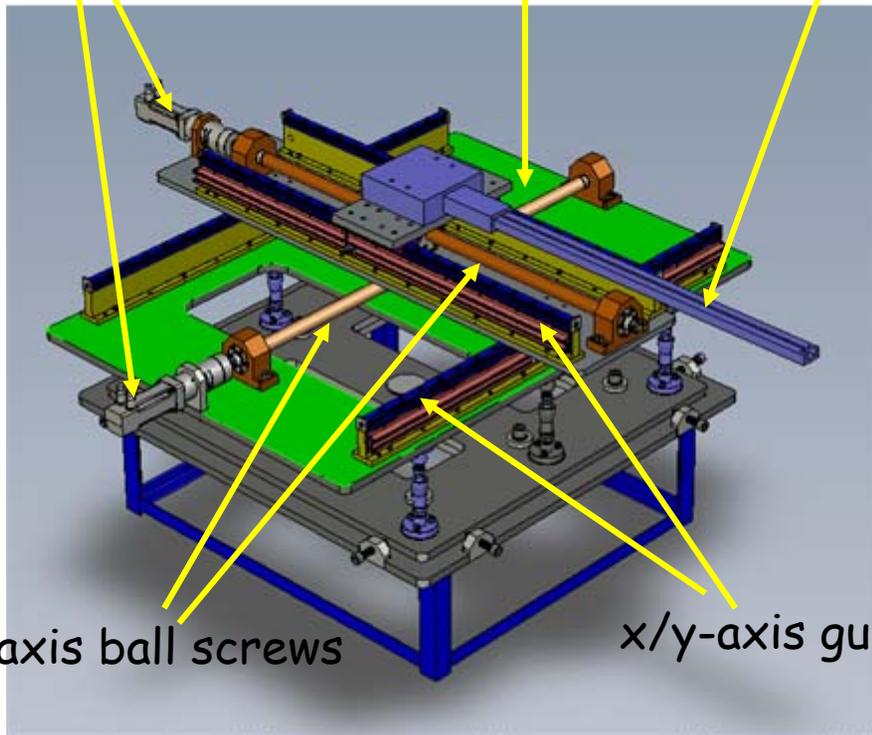


Magnet Mapping System

Specifications

<i>System specification</i>	<i>Value</i>
X scan capability	1100mm
Y scan capability	1100mm
Mechanical resolution	5 μ m
Range of magnetic field	2.5T
Relative random fluctuation error	0.01%

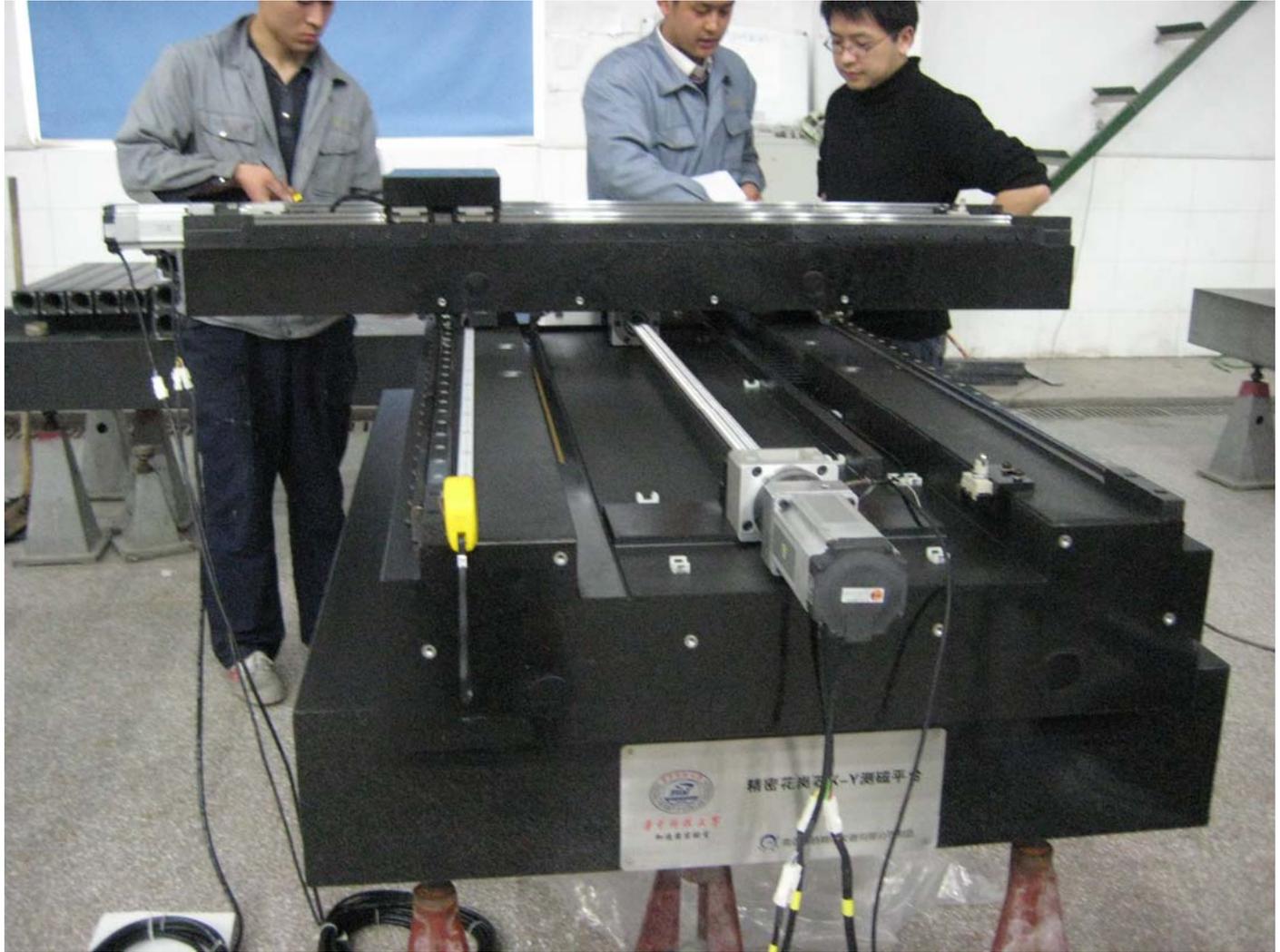
x/y-axis motor mapping stage hall probe carrier



x/y-axis ball screws x/y-axis guide rails

Hall Probe Mapping System

- Cartesian mapping system
- Automatic measurement with fly mode







Conclusion

Medical cyclotron has developed in China for 15 years

Several cyclotrons are used in medical research and technology

Many peoples are involved in medical cyclotron accelerator physics and technology

Medical cyclotron may be developed faster in China in the coming future



***Thanks for
attention!***

