



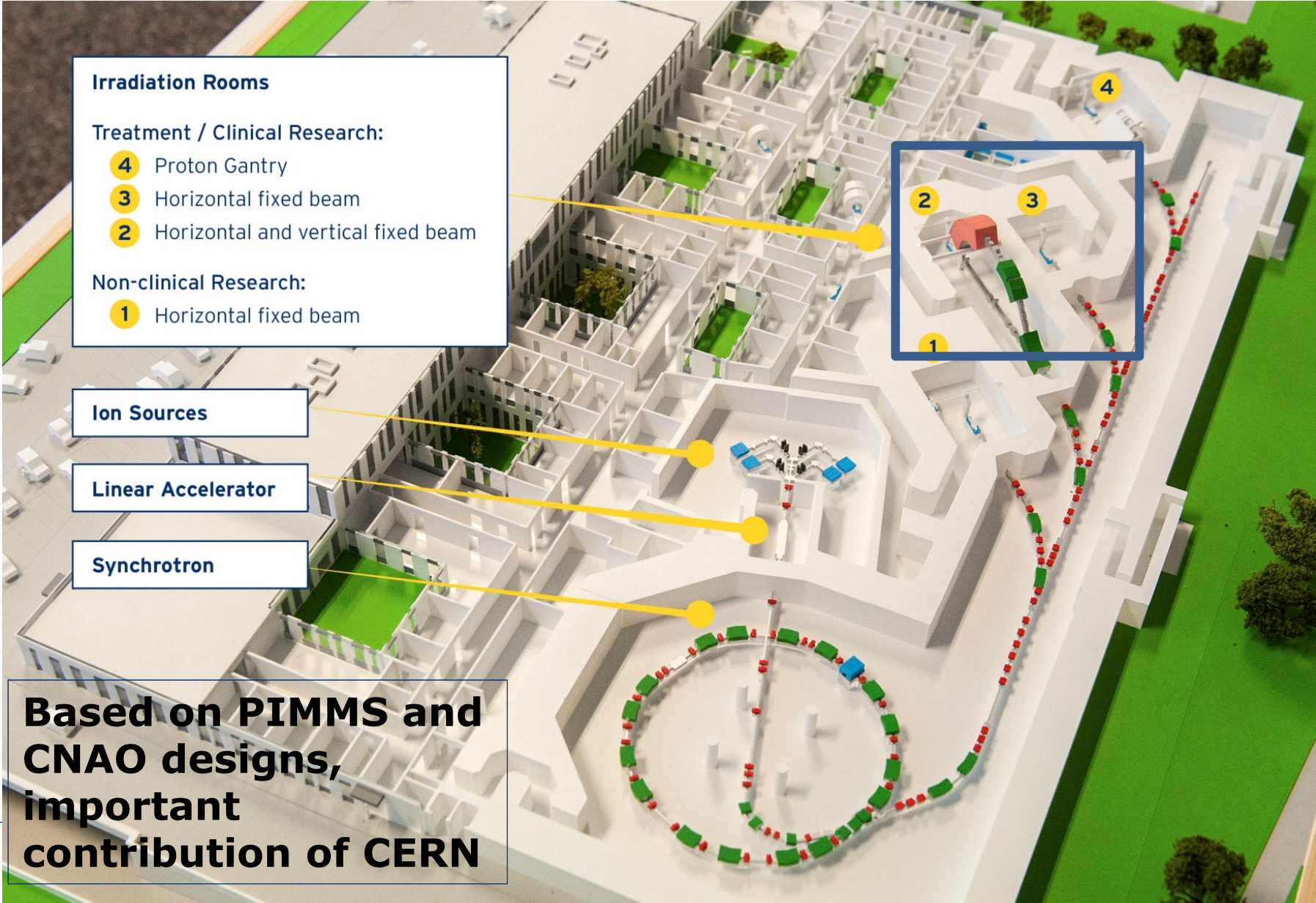
Status of Proton Beam Commissioning at MedAustron Ion Beam Therapy Center

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On behalf of the whole MedAustron Therapy Accelerator Division

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MedAustron Layout



Proton Clinical Parameters

Energy

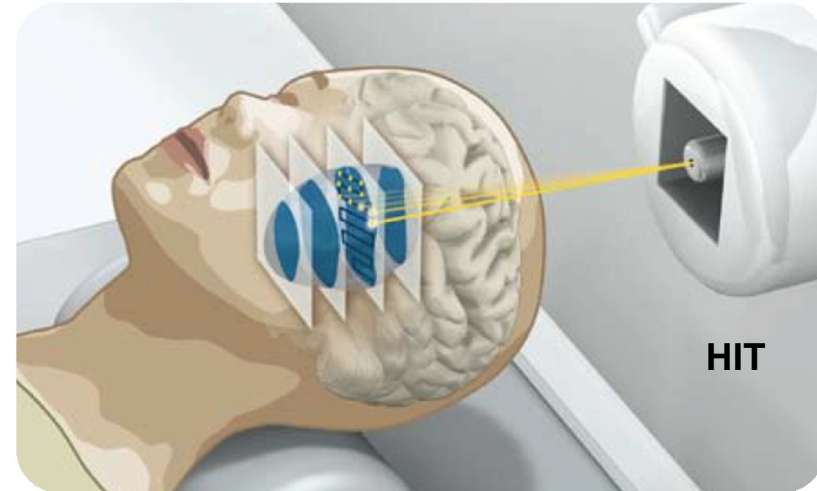
- 60-250 MeV
[3-37 cm penetration depth in water]

Intensity

- Per pulse: 10^{10} (H⁺)
[1 min for 2 Gy in 1 L tumor]

Size

- 4-10 mm FWHM transverse
[as in vacuum]
- >65'000 combinations per IR
- Large amount of commissioning work



Injector and MEBT Commissioning

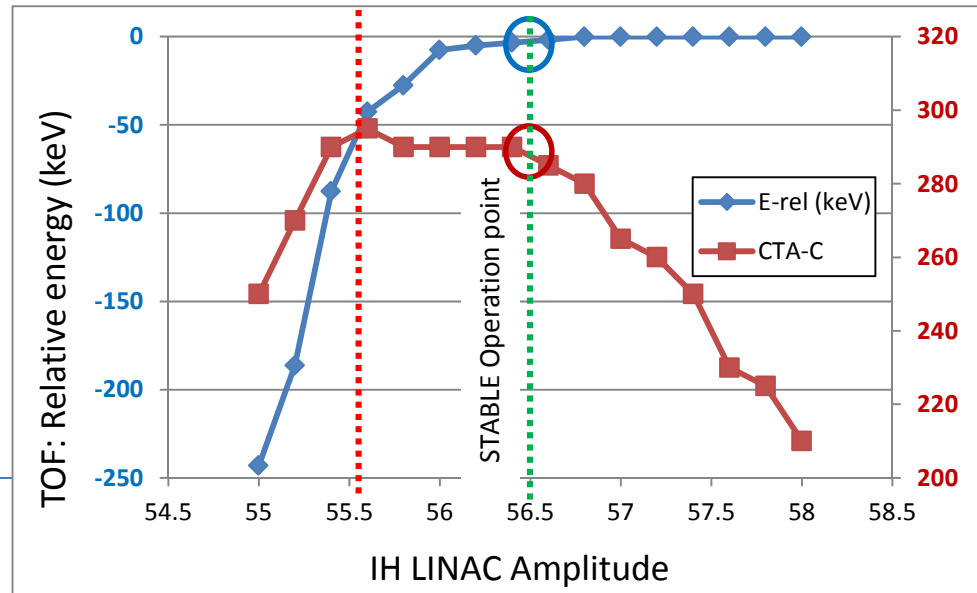
S1 current	650 μ A
Linac exit current (H_3^+)	290 μ A \pm 3 %
Transmission through RFQ+Linac	45 %
MEBT exit current (H^+)	805 μ A \pm 2%
Transmission through MEBT	93 %
Energy Stability	\pm 0.1 %

Completed at end of 2014 with great success in terms of intensity and stability

source operation point changed to reduce the orbit fluctuations in LEBT : 1 mm trajectory error = 10% transmission drop after linac

IH operation point fine-tuned to reduce the large intensity variations at end of MEBT (factor 4)

LI-00-001-CTA

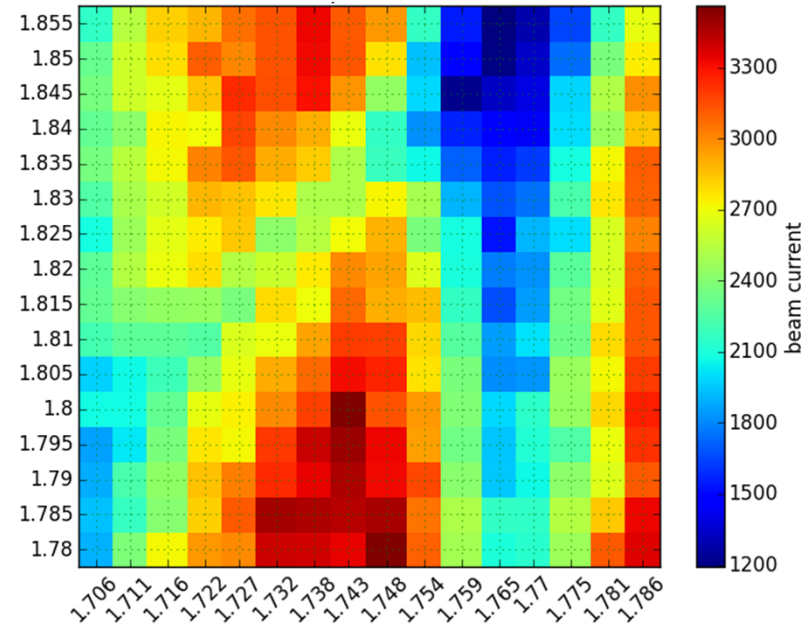


Multi-turn Injection



— π orbit bump with linear 80 μ s fall time, in order to paint the horizontal phase-space

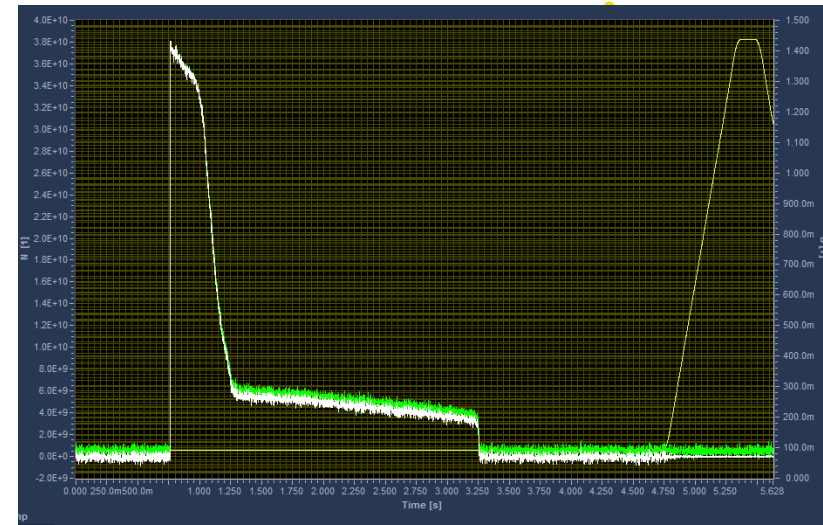
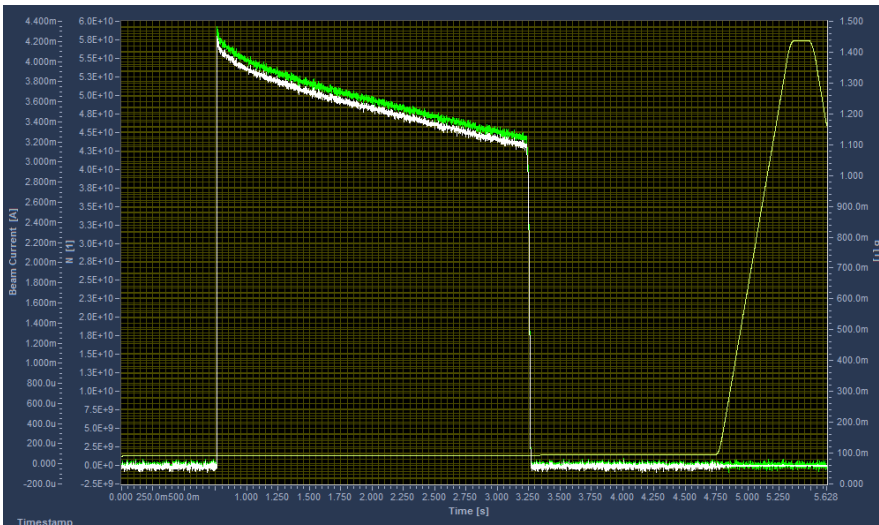
— up to 6 effective injection turns (max $6 \cdot 10^{10}$ protons) without any orbit correction



— control system tools extensively used to scan machine parameters and optimize beam intensity

[A. Wastl et al., Poster on Operational Applications]

Intensity-related effects

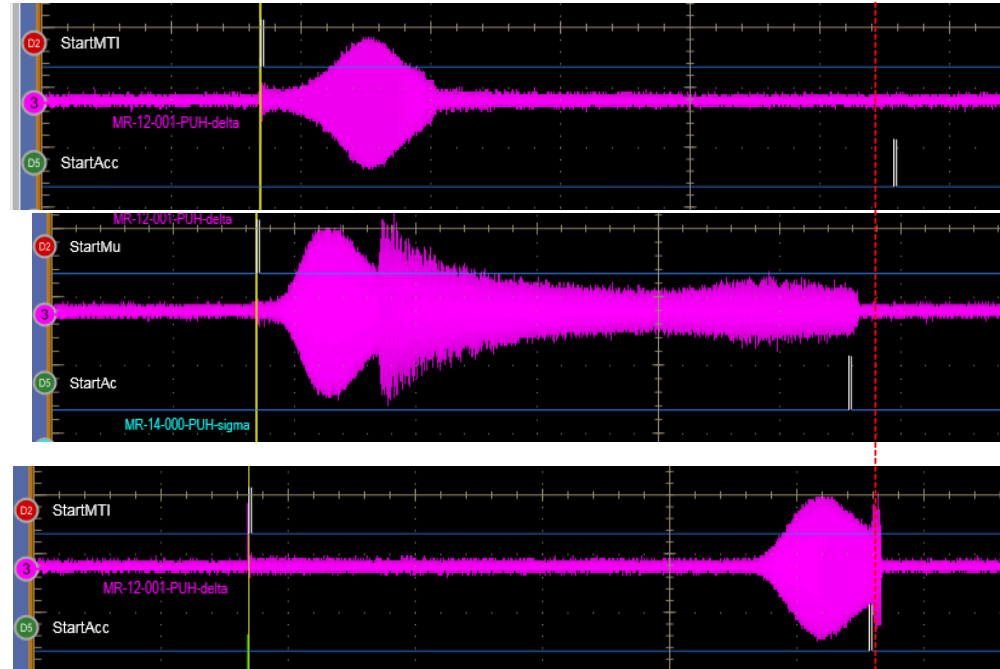


- average space-charge detuning estimated around -0.02 (per 10^{10} p)
[M. Pivi et al., Poster on Space-Charge effect estimation]
- instability: 90% intensity drop in 100-200 ms, pseudo-random appearance in time
- Investigations did not identify a hardware problem
- intensity threshold $\sim 1 \cdot 10$ protons
- observed for unbunched and bunched beams

Beam instability

● PUV signal of ~ 800 mV
(typical max 200 mV)

● Only the delta signals for unbunched beam : coherent beam position oscillations

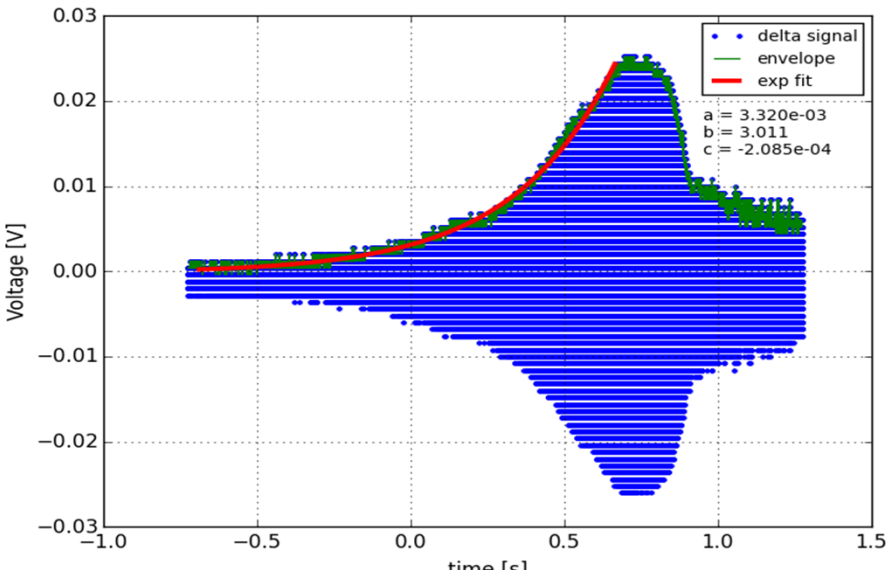


← 2.5s →

2.5s

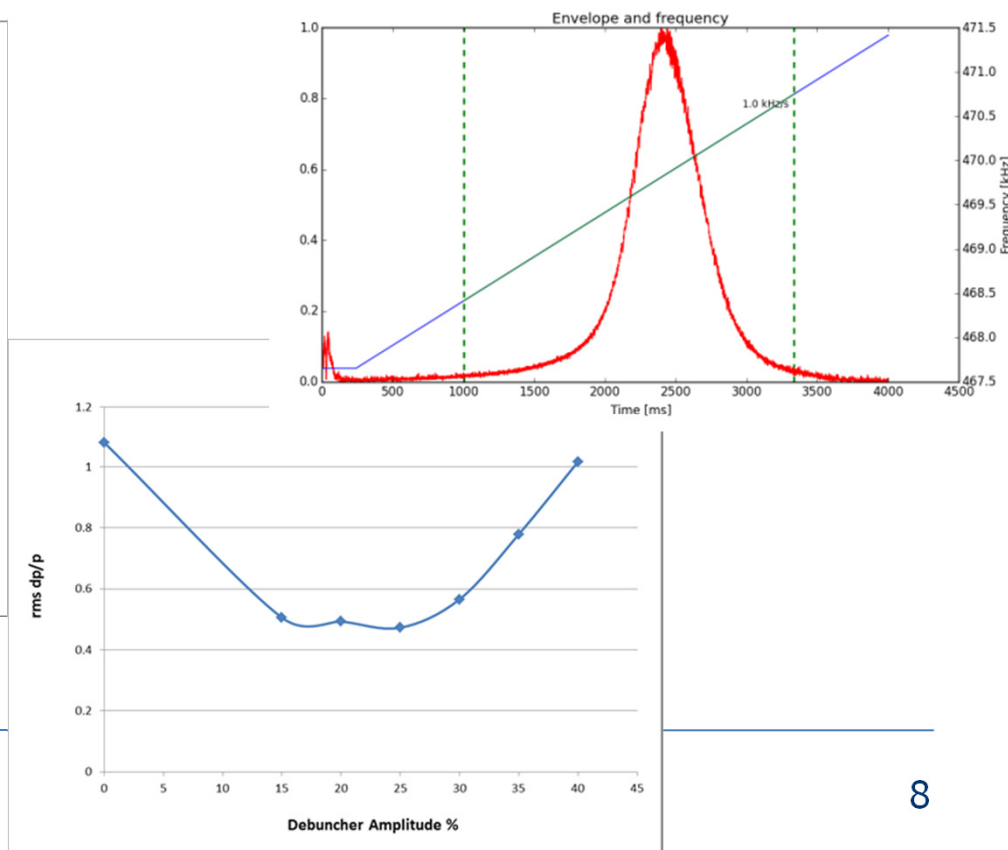
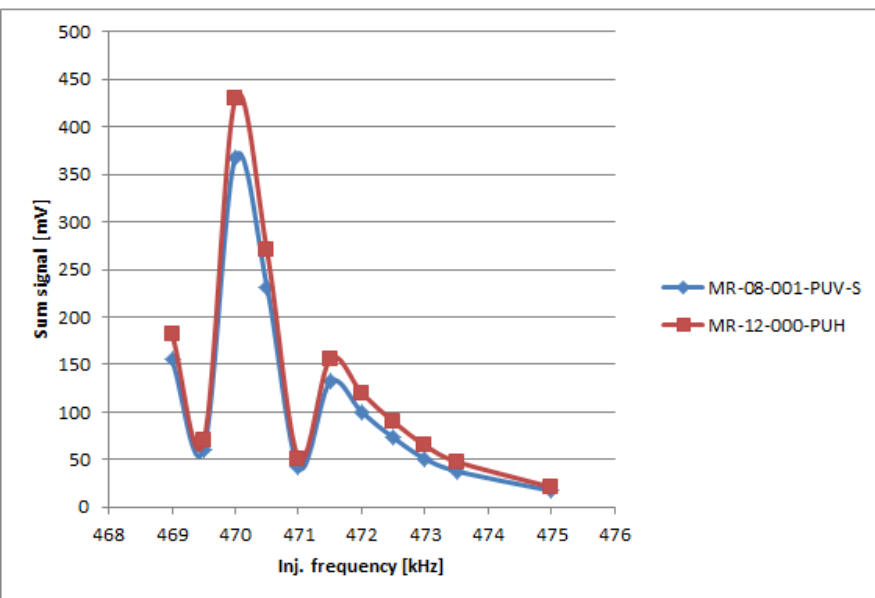
● ~ 140 kHz oscillations
($F_{rev} = 470$ kHz, $Q_h/v \approx 1.7 / 1.8$)

● Exponential rise constant of 0.1-0.3 s



RF Capture

- Voltage adiabatically ramped to 170 V in 100 ms
- Capture frequency determined by sigma PU signals and local CTS maximum
- Debuncher adjustment: zero-crossing phase determined via ToF, amplitude determined by empty bucket measurements and debunching time



Acceleration

- Extensive work on main ring power supply

Regulation (2 kHz in I):

$\Delta I/I < 0.1\%$ for up to 3 T/s ramps

- Power supply response delay

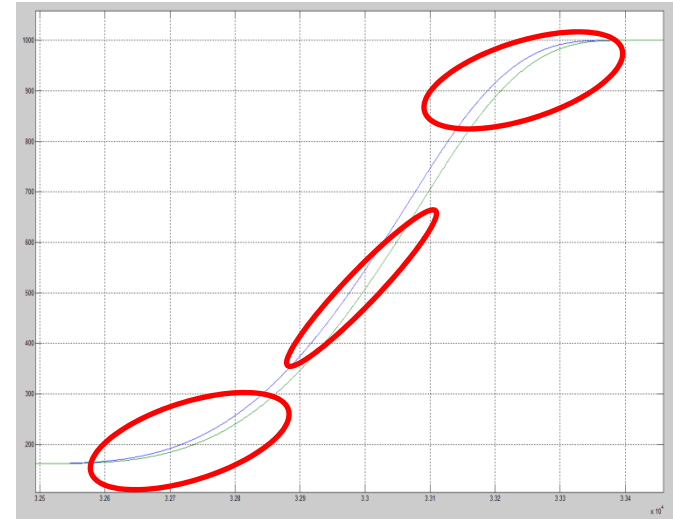
(independent of ramp rate):

9 ms for Dipoles, 4.5 ms for other families

- Linear correction to the frequency program allowed open-loop acceleration

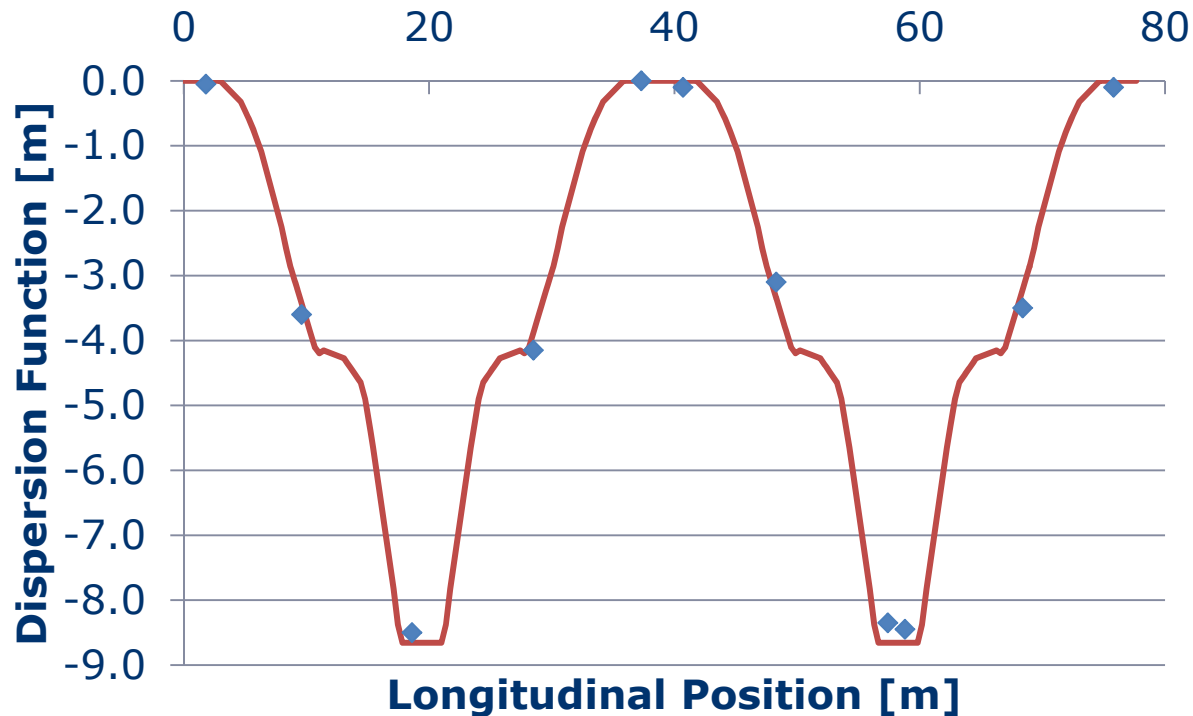
- successful acceleration of protons up to 800 MeV (full frequency swing)

- Use of slow (0.125 T/s) linear ramps with constant 170 V, first trials achieved 0.5 T/s



Dispersion and Orbit

- dispersion measured at 250 MeV using radial loop (confirmed qualitatively by previous measurements without SRF at flat-bottom)



- Closed-orbit error correction: $\pm 7 / 2$ mm in h/v corrected to $< \pm 1$ mm with 0.4 mrad max kick

Rematching in SYNC

—● Chromaticity:

	H	V
average Q'	-5.2 ± 0.2	-1.1 ± 0.1
MADX	-4.0	-1.1

—● Horizontal tune: constant offset $\sim +0.004$ compared to MADX, desired tune reached to $\pm 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$

—● Vertical tune: large constant offset ~ -0.06

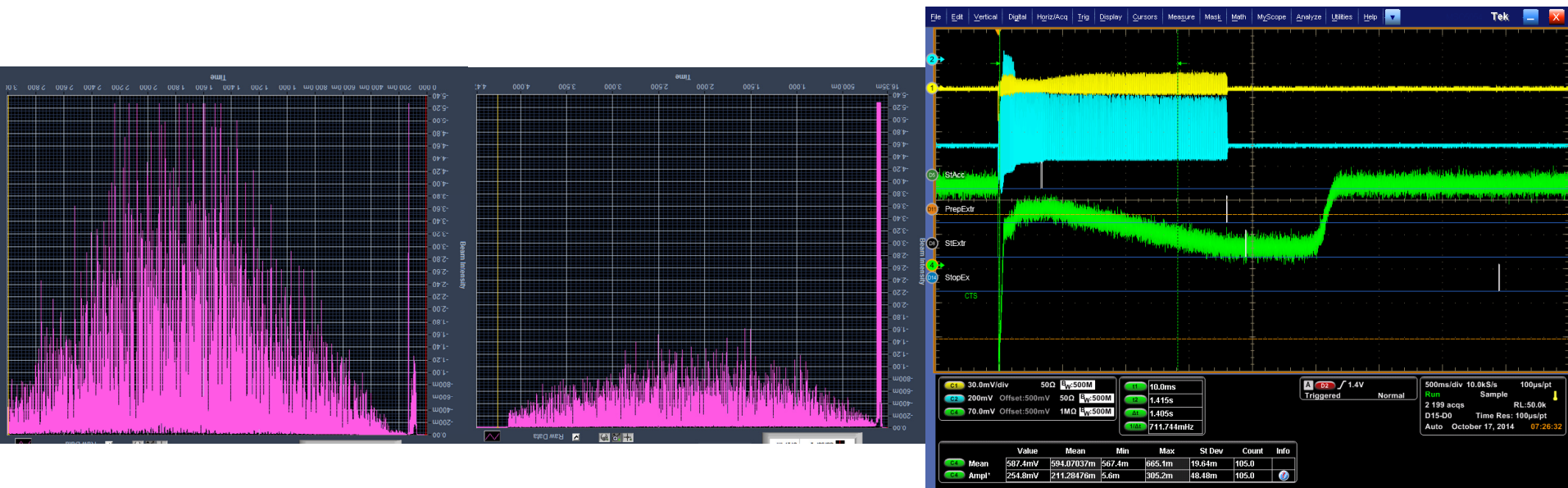
Qv	Before rematching	After rematching
average measured	1.724 ± 0.001	1.785 ± 0.001
Design tune	1.789	

Extraction

- debunched beam driven longitudinally through the resonance by the betatron core
- before debunching, RF phase jumps to the unstable point at the edge of the bucket :

$$\Delta p/p, \text{tot} = 0.9 \cdot 10^{-3} \Rightarrow 2.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (empty-bucket)}$$

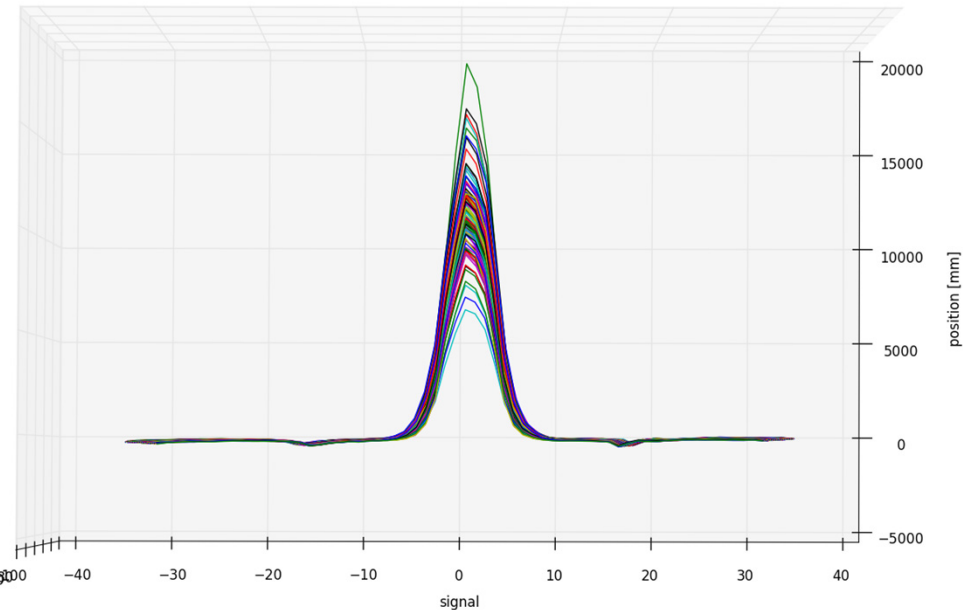
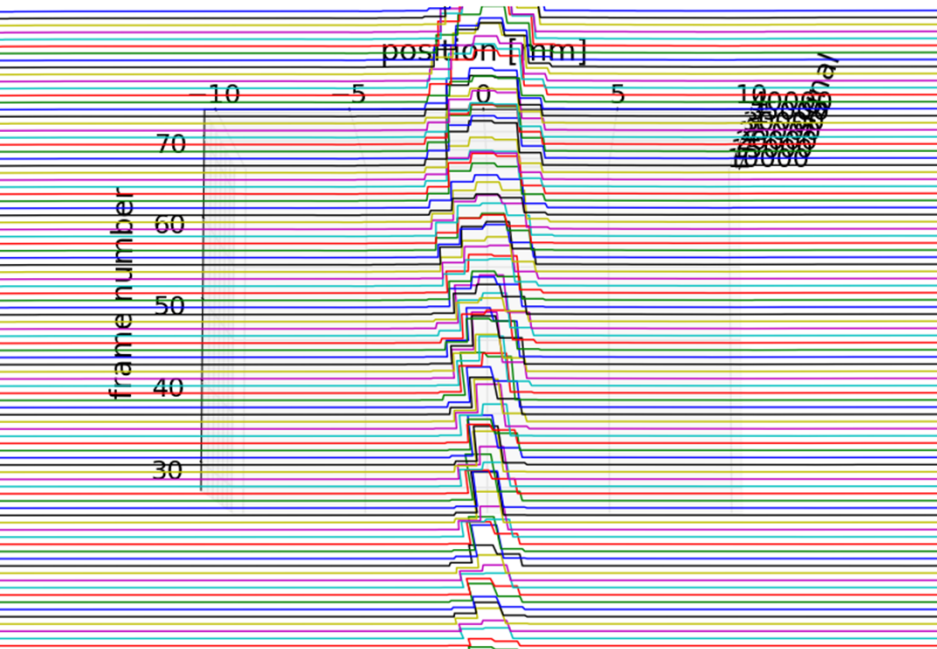
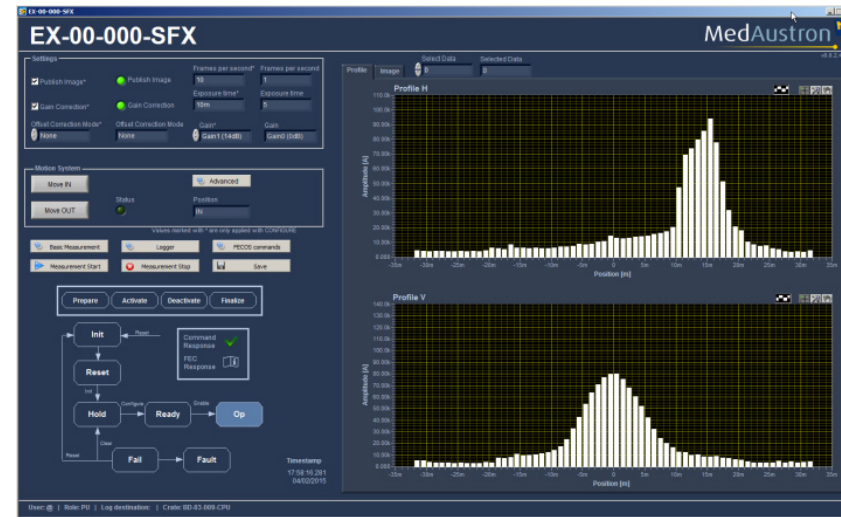
Extracted beam intensity becomes more constant (uniform)



➤ characteristic phase space distribution from resonant slow extraction

➤ quadrupoles set for 180° phase advance rotation in 'phase stepper':
 V-plane: same beam width
H-plane: modified beam widths

[A. Wastl et al., Poster on tomography of Horizontal Phase Space Distribution]



Status of intensity optimization – 250 MeV

<i>[design values]</i>	Protons (10^{10})	Transmission (%)
Source to MEBT exit	15 [6]	42 [57]
After injection in SYNC	4 [1.5]	26 [26]
<i>After RF capture and acceleration</i>	<i>1 [1.3]</i>	<i>25 [86]</i>
<i>After extraction, in IR</i>	<i>0.5 [1]</i>	<i>60 [78]</i>

Towards the first proton treatments

end Q2
2015

• Accelerator Tuning

- Focus on 250 MeV, optimization of intensity, cycle time, beam parameters
- Setup of 20 clinical energies based on feedback from Medical team (range, size) for IR2-h and IR3

End Q3
2015

• System 'Freeze'

- 255 clinical cycles created by interpolation
- 'Freeze' of machine parameters
- Finalization of all technical documentation

End Q2
2015

• Medical Device

- Medical commissioning
- CE label : Risk Management, Standards, Functional Safety [T. Stadlbauer et al., Poster on Beam Chopper Safety System]

Commissioning is a technical, scientific and human endeavour



Thanks to M. Pullia, C. Viviani, C. Priano, L. Falbo (**CNAO**) and **CERN**
for the crucial support

Thank you for your interest

- 'Operational Applications - a Software Framework Used for the Commissioning of the MedAustron Accelerator' (Monday Poster HA002, A. Wastl et al.)
- 'The Beam Chopper Power Converter for MedAustron: Safety by Design and Development' (Wednesday Poster MA002, T. Stadlbauer et al.)
- 'Space Charge Effect Estimation for Synchrotrons with Third-order Resonant Extraction' (Thursday Poster F002 , M. Pivi et al.)
- 'Tomography of Horizontal Phase Space Distribution of a Slow Extracted Proton Beam in the MedAustron High Energy Beam Transfer Line' (Thursday Poster F001, A. Wastl et al.)

- Two open positions :

C/C++ Software Engineer

Electronics Engineer



The CERN Accelerator School and MedAustron are organizing a course on

Accelerators for Medical Applications

26 May - 5 June, 2015
Eventhotel Pyramide, Vösendorf, Austria

The course will mainly be of interest to staff in accelerator laboratories, university departments, particle therapy centres and companies manufacturing therapy systems and associated accelerator equipment.

Following introductory lectures on radiobiological and oncological issues, the basic requirements on accelerators and beam delivery will be reviewed. The medical applications of linear accelerators, cyclotrons and synchrotrons will then be treated in some detail, followed by lectures on the production and use of radioisotopes and a look at some of the innovation techniques for the future.

A full day visit to the MedAustron centre in Wien Neudorf will provide a practical insight into the field. Participants will also have the opportunity to work on realistic case studies as an integral part of the program.