

# A Specialized High-Power (50 kW) Proton Beamline for BNCT

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# Outline:

- Motivation for Accelerator Based BNCT
- Ion-Optics
- HEBT Beamline
  - Ion-Optical Elements (Magnetic)
  - Upstream Horizontal Section
    - Magnets, Vacuum, Diagnostics, Support
  - Downstream Vertical Section
    - Magnets, Vacuum, Diagnostics, Support
  - Generic Target Distribution
- Next Steps

# Motivation for Accelerator Based BNCT 1:

- Boron Neutron Capture Therapy (BNCT) is a two step non-invasive therapeutic treatment of cancer.
  - (1) Tumour-localizing Boron-10 delivery agents are injected into the patient.
  - (2) The patient is exposed to epithermal neutrons which have a very high probability of reacting with the concentrated Boron-10 in the cancer cells resulting in an energetic  $\alpha$  and a recoiling nucleus which ionize molecules within 5-9 microns killing the cancer cell.

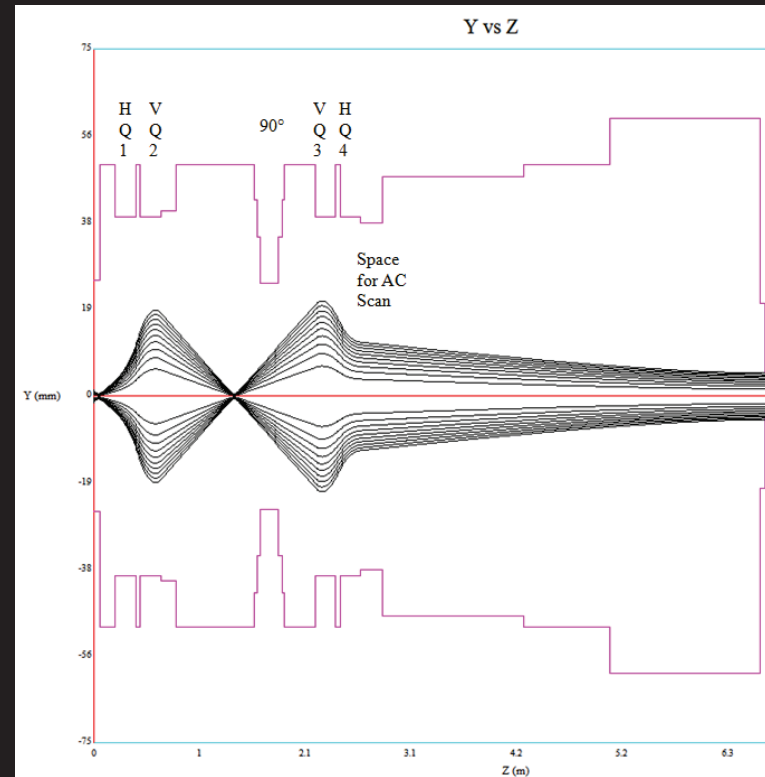
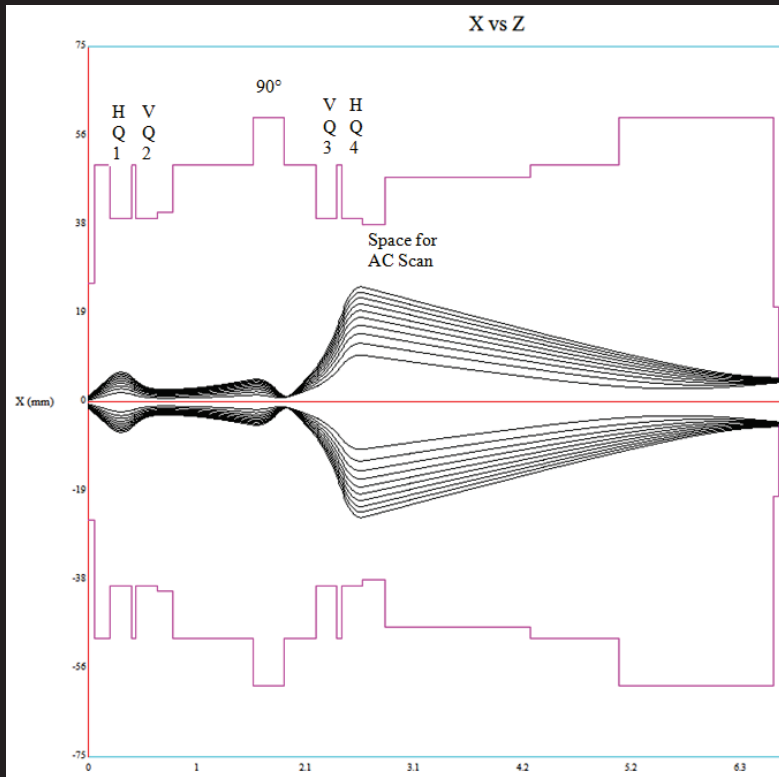
# Motivation for Accelerator Based BNCT 2:

- BNCT has a 50 year history at research nuclear reactors.
- Strong growth in BNCT implementation in hospitals is anticipated, since:
  - It can be de-coupled from nuclear reactors by use of particle accelerators.
  - Low energy (p,n) reactions require inexpensive accelerators
  - Accelerator-based systems can be turned-off (relatively safe)
  - Accelerator-based systems are compact
  - PET techniques provide much better dosimetry

# Ion-Optics 1:

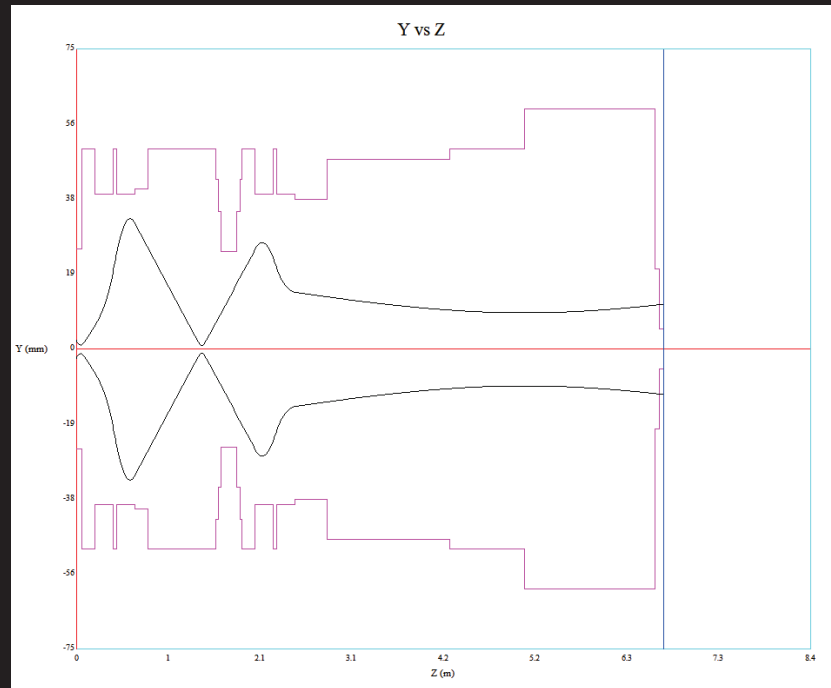
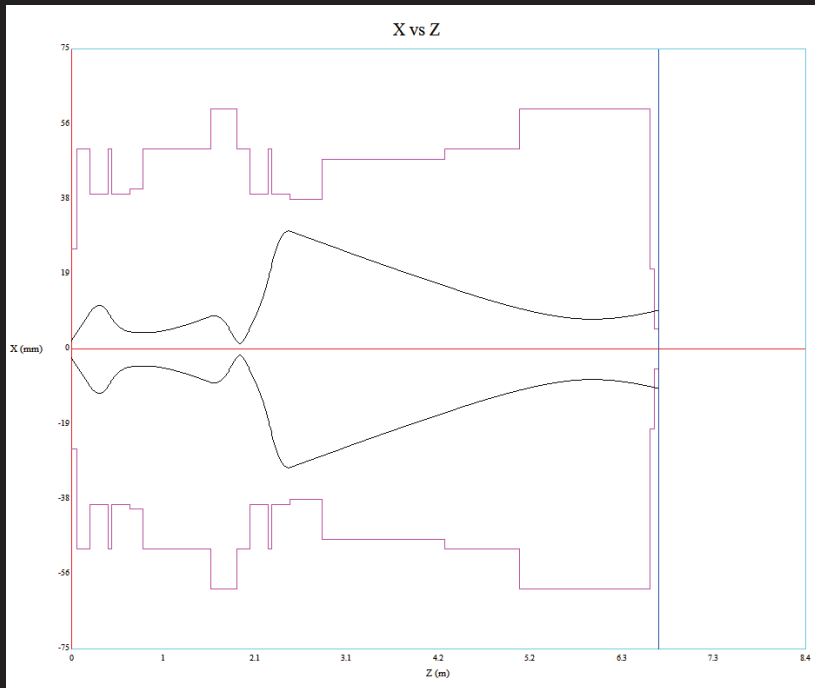
- 20 mA (ave), 2.5 MeV, protons, 50 kW, CW, 400 MHz.
  - Twiss parameters provided by AccSys for 1 rms (35.9% beam intensity) thru 10 rms (99.3% beam intensity)
  - Initial D-Pace design undertaken with 1<sup>st</sup> Order Beamline Simulator code.
  - In order to provide acceptance overhead for space-charge emittance growth ensure that  $3 \times 10$  rms emittance envelopes can be transported without loss.
  - AccSys physicists confirm beamline acceptance is appropriate with space-charge based beam transport modeled with TRACE-3D

# Ion-Optics 2:



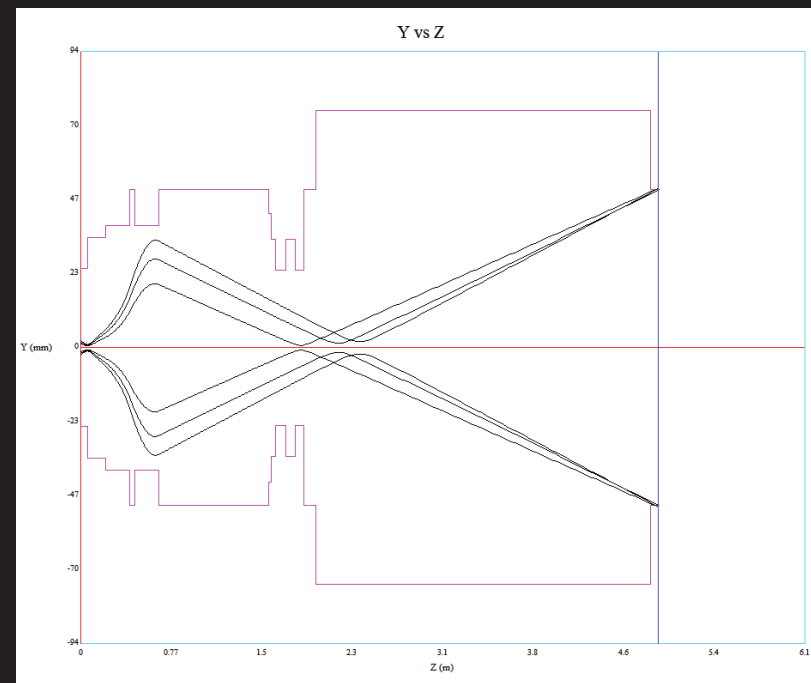
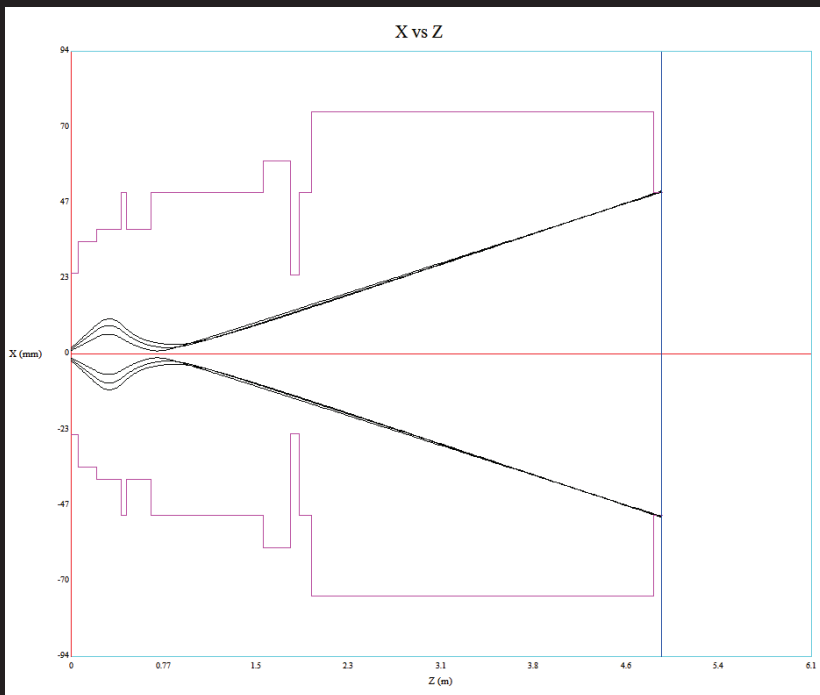
Horizontal and Vertical 1-10 rms emittance beam envelopes through the HEBT Beamline for the case of a 10 mm diameter DC Target Spot Size. The quadrupole magnet settings are:  
 HQ1 = 2,993 G, VQ2 = 2,337 G, VQ3 = 1,557 G, HQ4 = 1,397 G.

# Ion-Optics 3:



3 x 10rms Emittance Horizontal and Vertical beam envelopes. This plot confirms that a 30 rms beam envelope can be passed through the system. This provides reasonable acceptance overhead to ensure that 2.5 MeV proton beam losses will be < 1% (i.e. apertures confirmed). The quadrupole magnet settings are as follows:  
 HQ1 = 3,033 G, VQ2 = 2,307 G, VQ3 = 1,827 G, HQ4 = 1,607 G.

# Ion-Optics 4:



10rms, 2x 10rms, 3x 10rms Emittances used to yield Horizontal and Vertical beam envelopes can pass through the bending magnet's 0° thru port to yield up to a 100 mm beam spot according to AccSys' needs. This provides reasonable overhead to ensure that beam losses will be < 1% for 2.5 MeV protons (i.e. apertures confirmed). The quadrupole magnet settings are as follows:

**1x 10 rms Emittance Beam:**

HQ1 = 3,306 G, VQ2 = 2,105 G

**2x 10 rms Emittance Beam:**

HQ1 = 3,116 G, VQ2 = 1,985 G

**3x 10 rms Emittance Beam:**

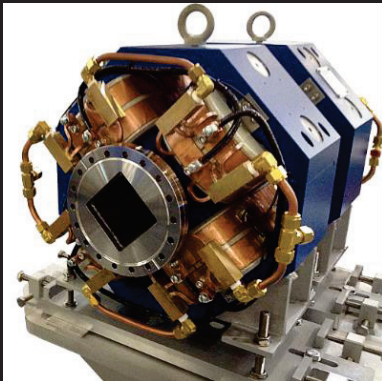
HQ1 = 3,026 G, VQ2 = 1,934 G



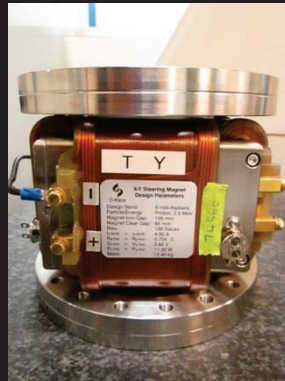
# HEBT Beamline 1: Ion-Optical Elements (Magnetic)

(1) Upstream Quadrupole Doublet:	<b>Bore</b> = 82.3 mm	<b>Effective Length (EL)</b> = 202.3 mm	$B_{Max}$ = 0.4 T
(2) DC XY Steering Magnet:	<b>Iron Gap</b> = 105 mm	<b>EL</b> = 184 mm	$B_{Max}$ = 0.01 T
(3) 90° Bender Magnet:	<b>Iron Gap</b> = 52 mm	<b>EL</b> = 300 mm	$B_{Max}$ = 1.3 T
	<b>Pole Face Rotations</b> = 0°	<b>Pole Shape</b> = Rogowski	
(4) Downstream Quadrupole Doublet:	<b>Bore</b> = 82.3 mm	<b>EL</b> = 202.3 mm	$B_{Max}$ = 0.4 T
(5) AC XY Scan Magnet:	<b>Iron Gap</b> = 97 mm	<b>EL</b> = 212 mm	$B_{Max}$ = 0.0165 T
	<b>Frequency</b> = <100 Hz		

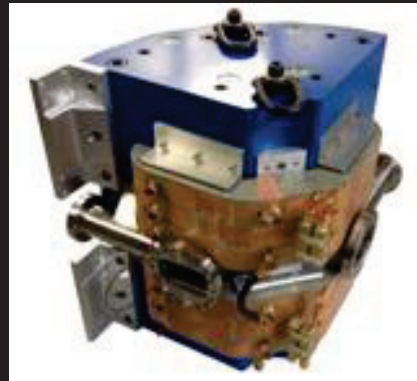
All magnets designed with alignment fiducials for Ball Mounted Reflectors (BMR) used with laser tracker.



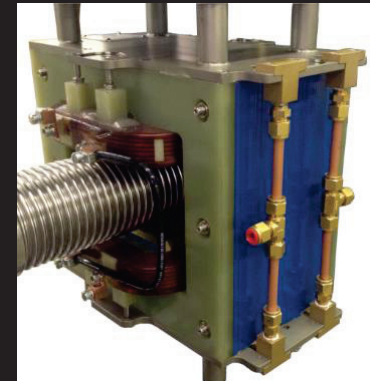
1,4



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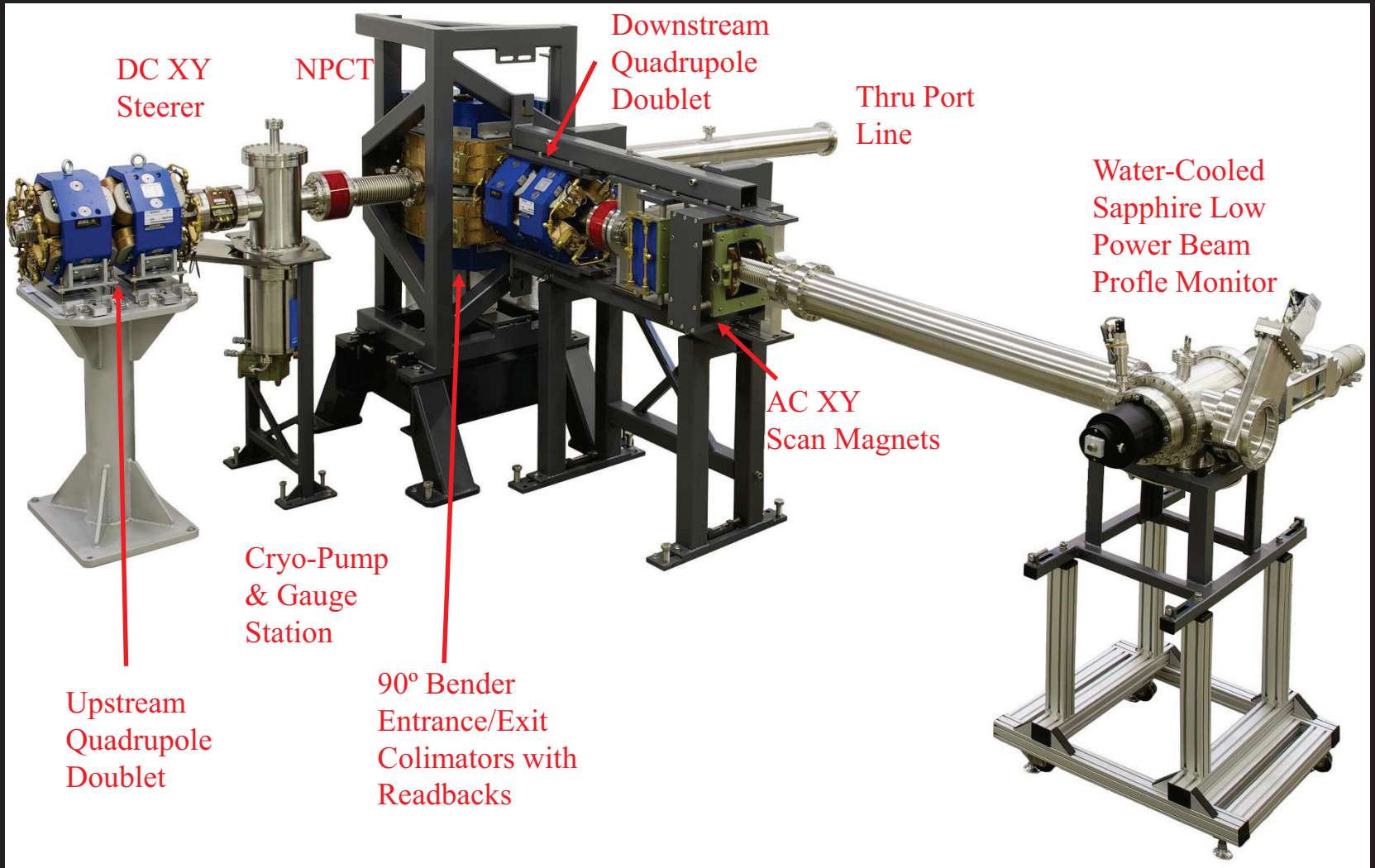


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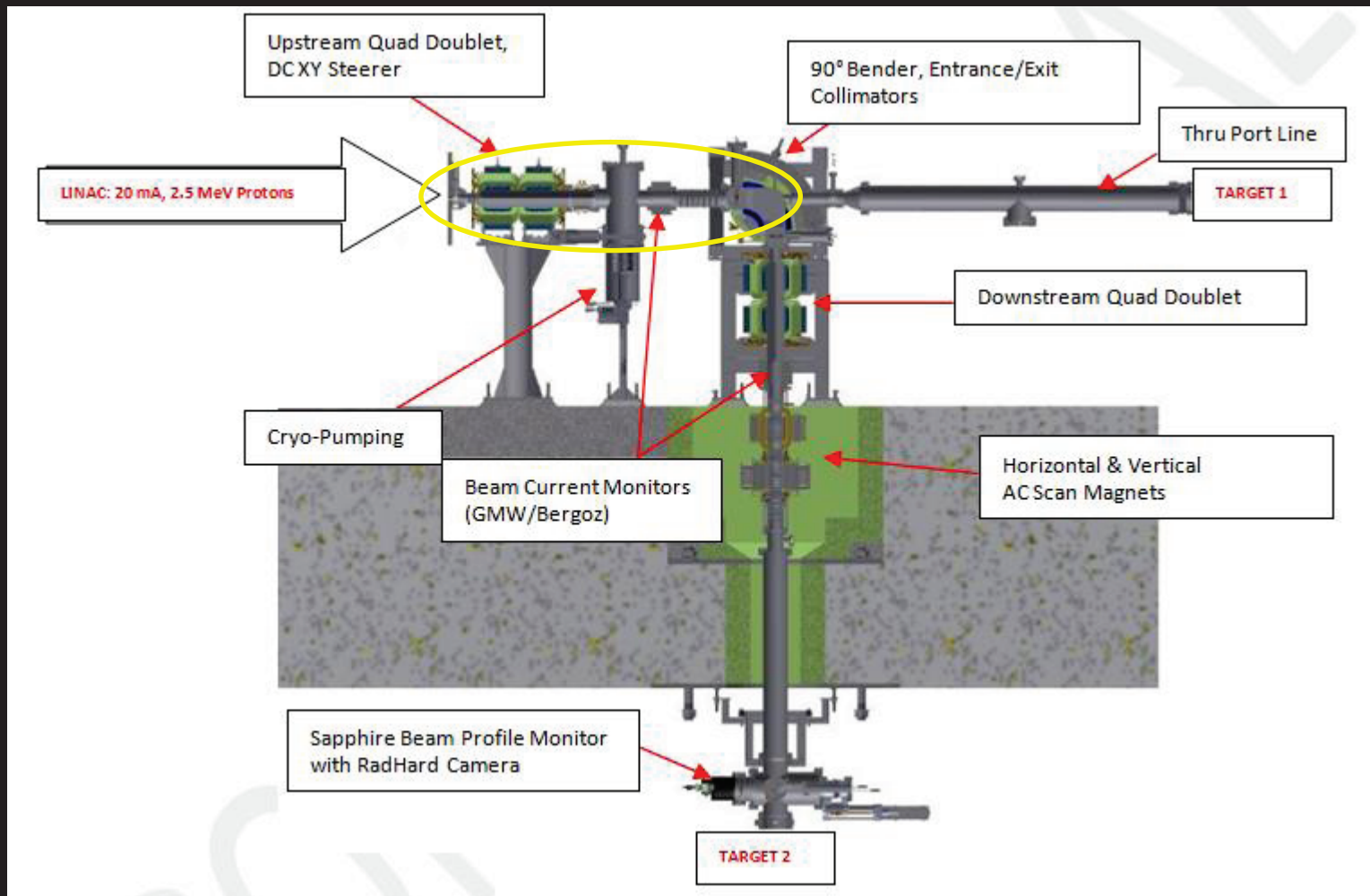


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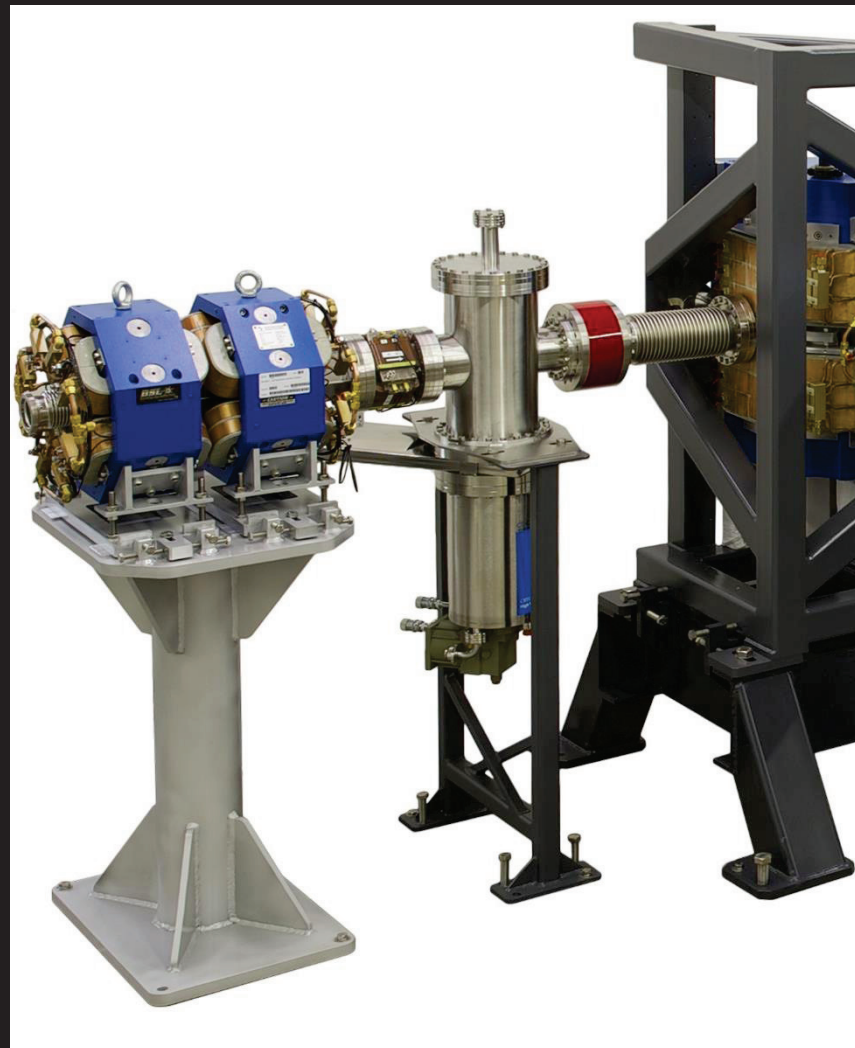
# HEBT Beamline 2:



# HEBT Beamline 3: Upstream Horizontal Section

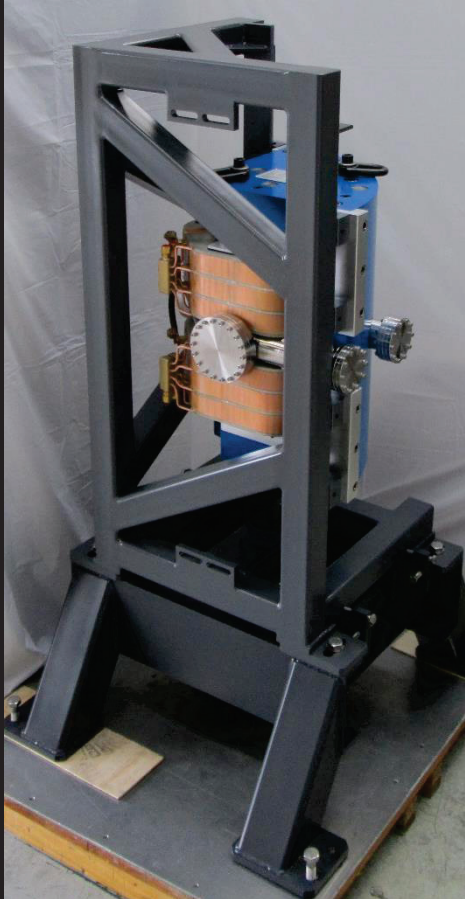


# HEBT Beamline 4: Upstream Horizontal Section

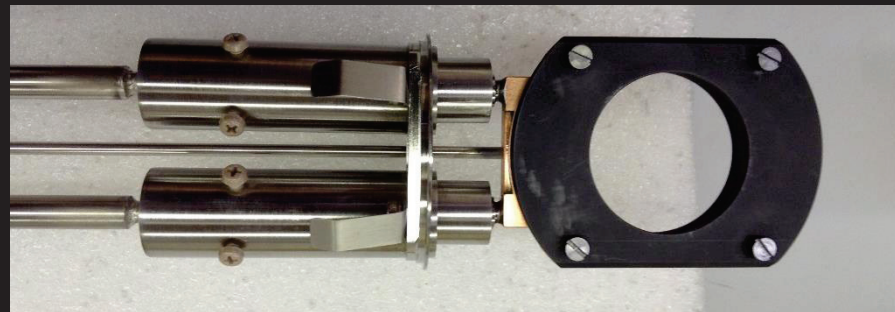




# HEBT Beamline 5: Upstream Horizontal Section - Bender

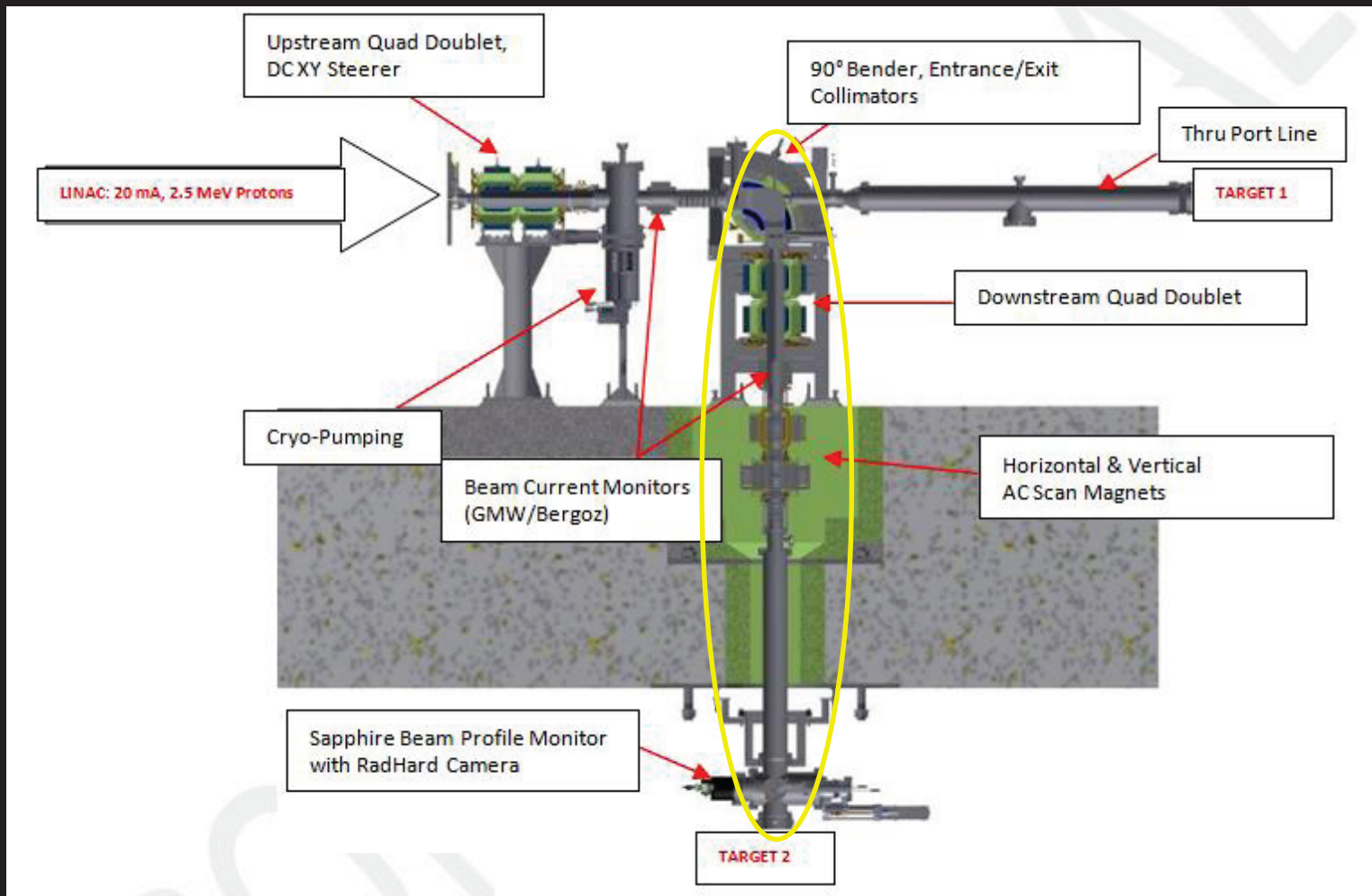


Bender  
Vacuum  
Box

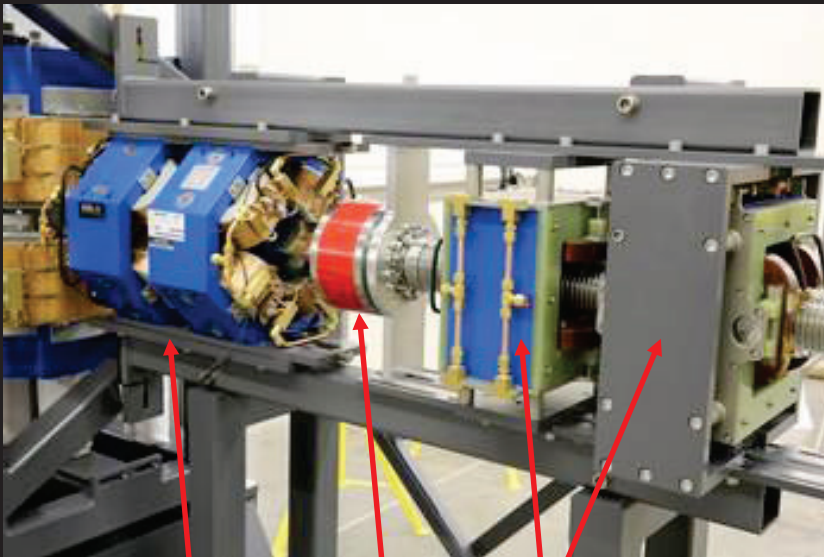


Bender  
Entrance/Exit  
Collimator

# HEBT Beamline 6: Downstream Vertical Section



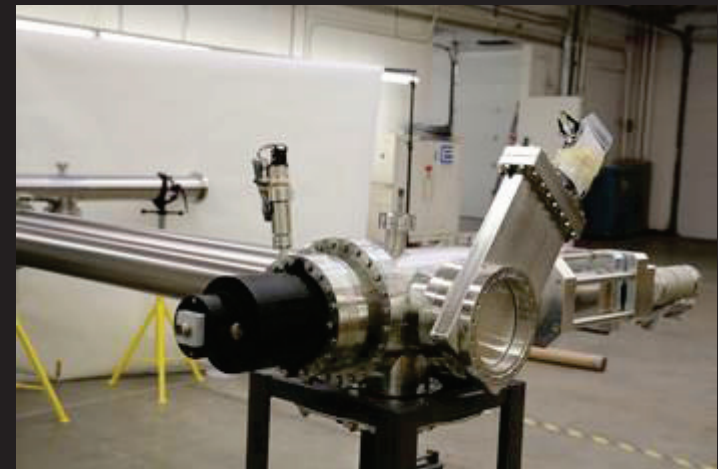
# HEBT Beamline 7: Downstream Vertical Section



Quadrupole  
Doublet

NPCT

XY AC Scan  
Magnets



Low Power Sapphire Beam Profile Monitor



# HEBT Beamline 8: Generic Target Distributions

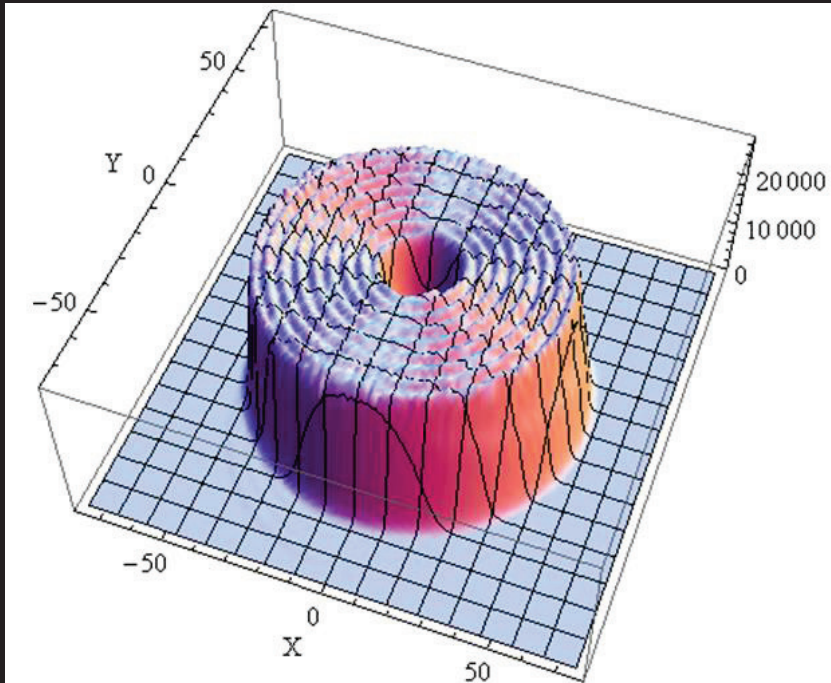


Figure 8: Beam density for radius varying from 5 mm to 45 mm. 10 rms beam spot diameter = 10 mm.

Generic Circular Beam Intensity Distribution

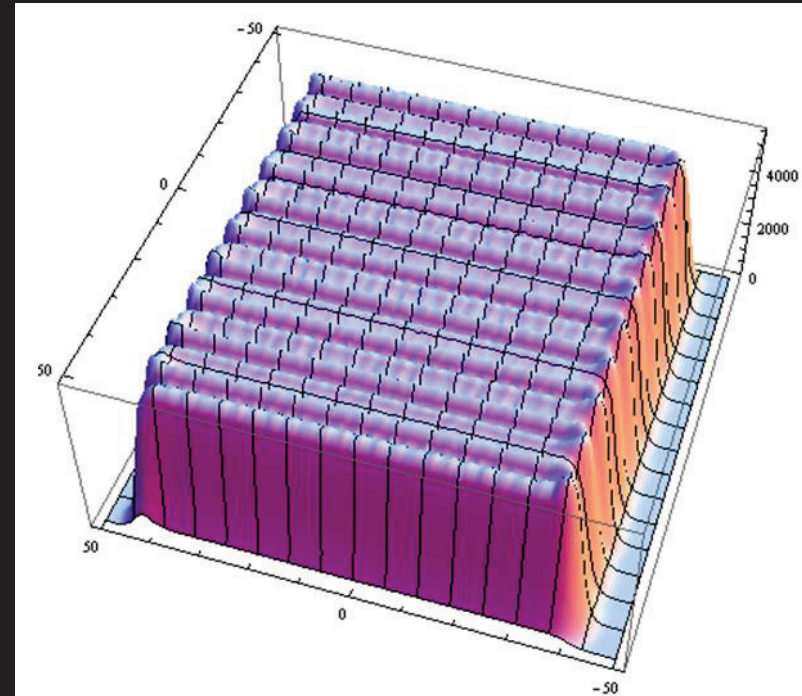


Figure 16: Beam density distribution for XY scan with 10 mm diameter 10 rms beam with 4.5 mm spacing in Y.

Generic Rectangular Raster-Scanned Beam Intensity Distribution



# **A Specialized High-Power (50 kW) Proton Beamline for BNCT**

**THE END**

**Thank You Very Much**