

A. Denker, J. Bundesmann, T. Damerow, A. Dittwald, T. Fanselow, D. Hildebrand, U. Hiller, Y. Jlassi, I. Kailouh, G. Kourkafas, S. Ozierenski, R. Pena Freitas Mendes, J. Röhrich, C. Zimmer

D. Cordini, J. Heufelder, S. Seidel, R. Stark, A. Weber

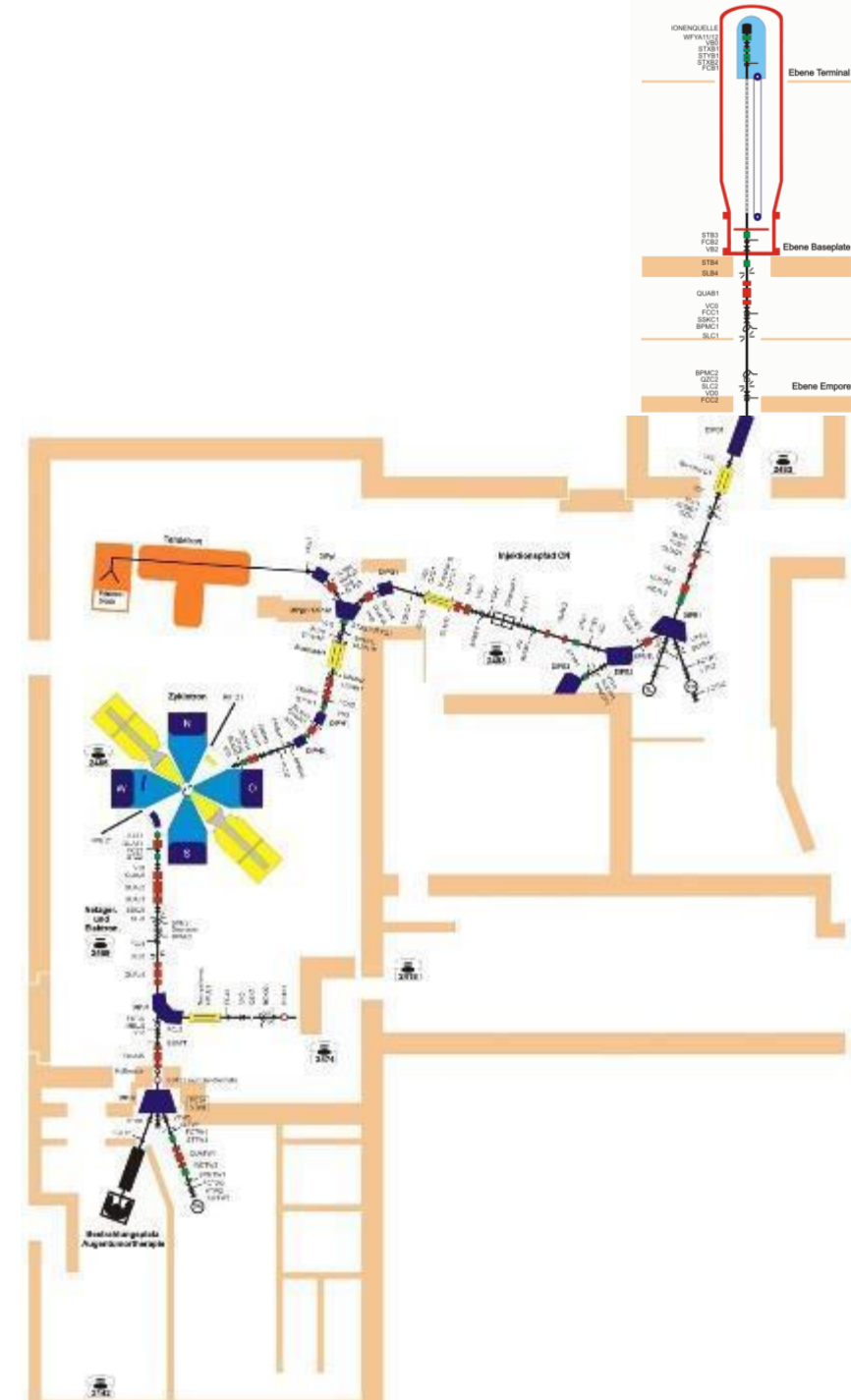
A. Kwamou, Z. Önal, D. Rössink

STATUS OF THE HZB CYCLOTRON

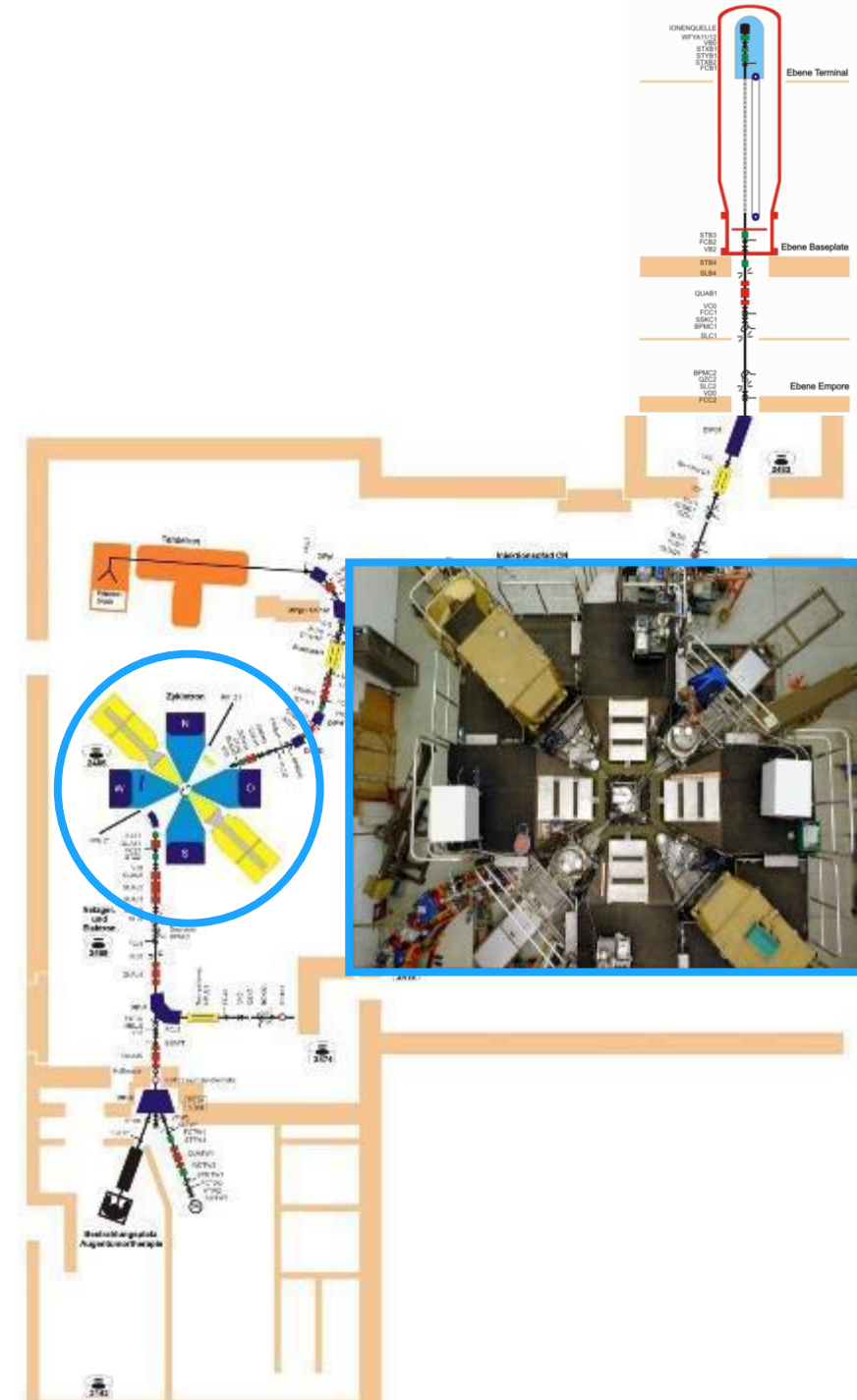
23rd International Conference on
Cyclotrons and their Application



Layout of the accelerator complex

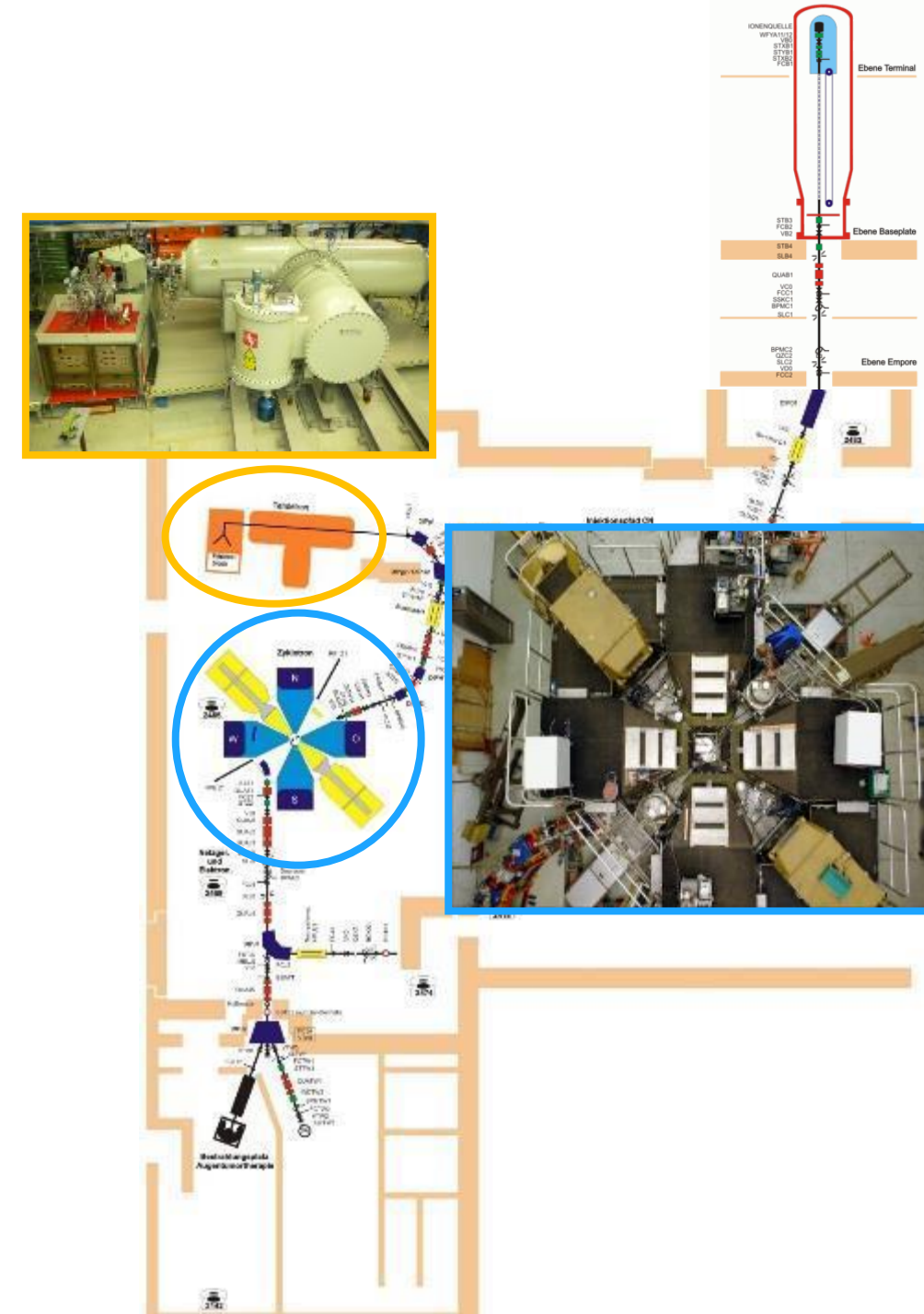


- **k = 130 isochronous sector cyclotron**
10 – 20 MHz



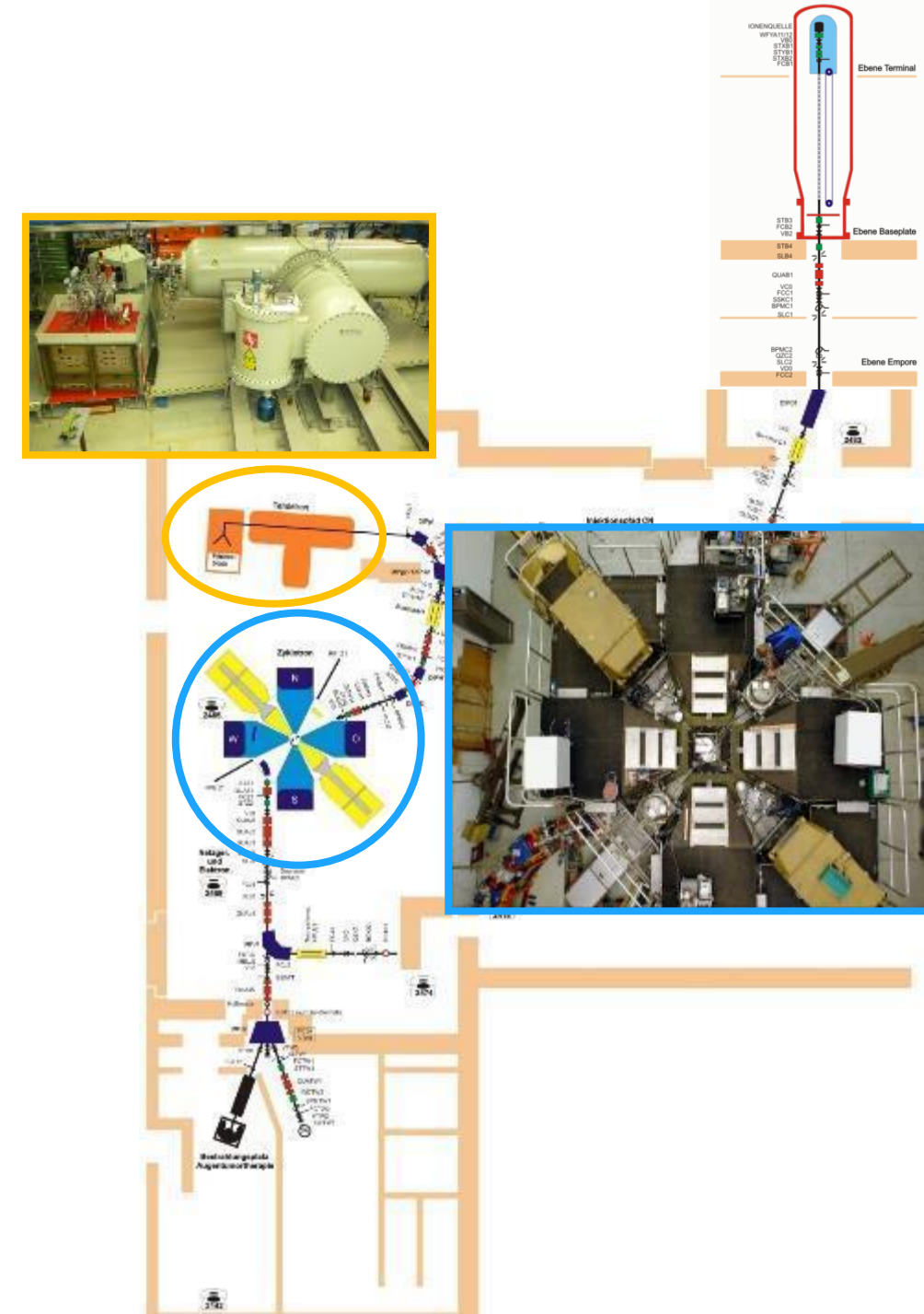
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 - 2 MV Tandetron™



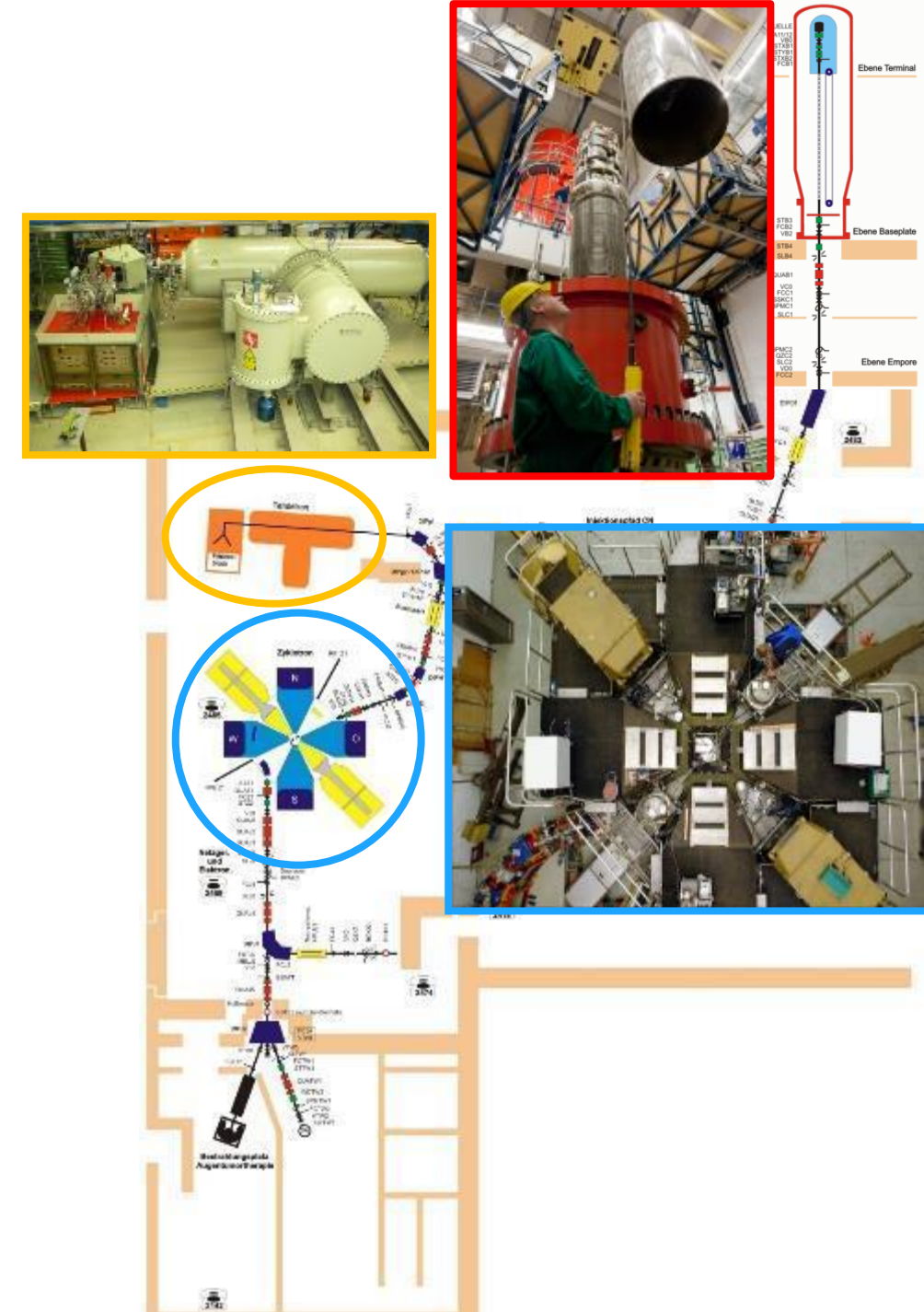
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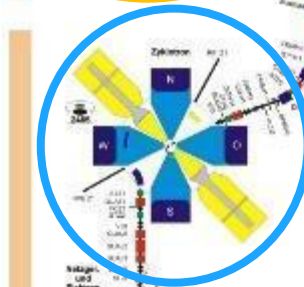
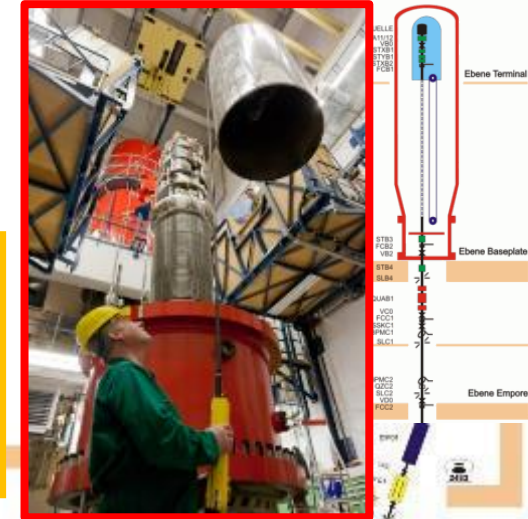
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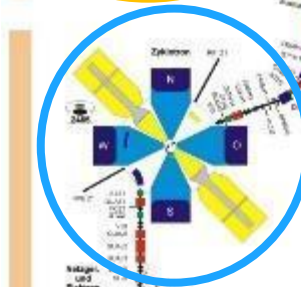
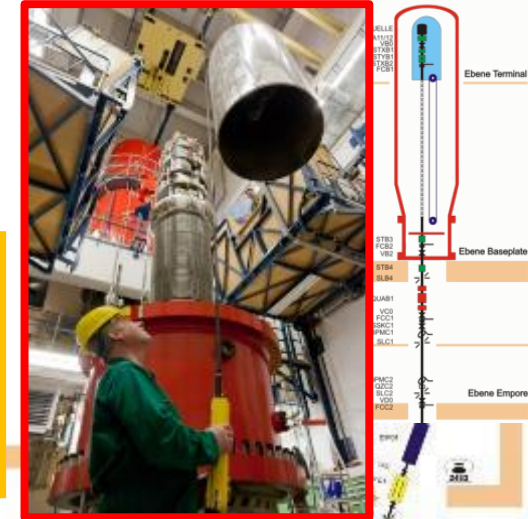
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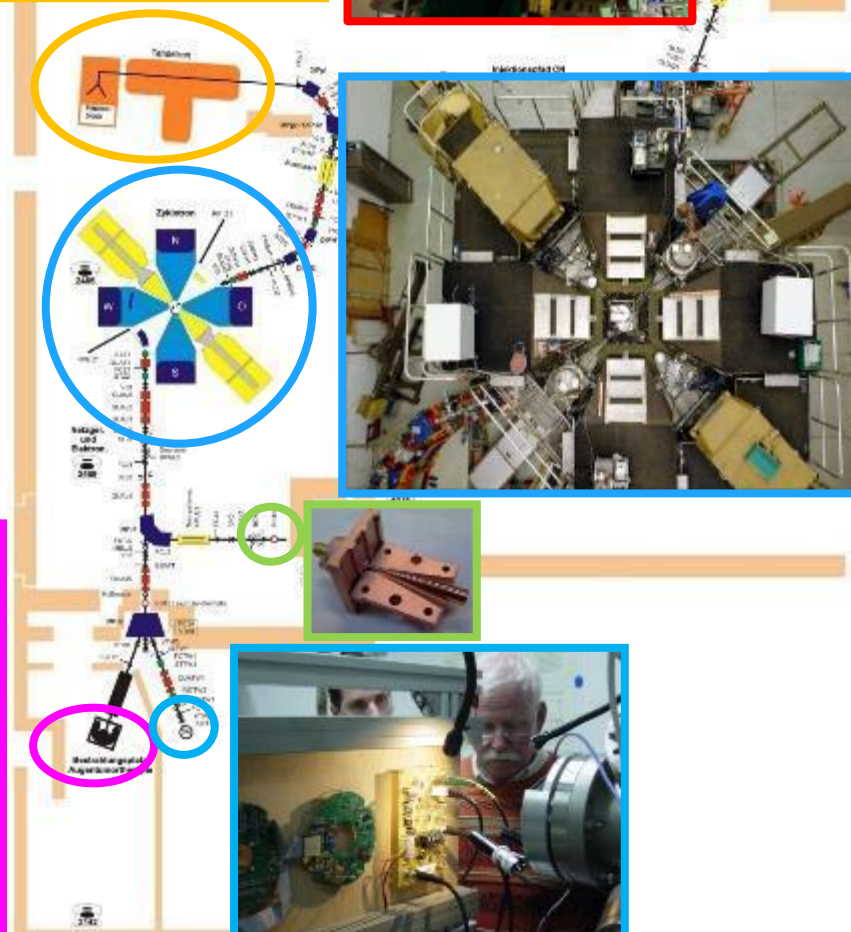
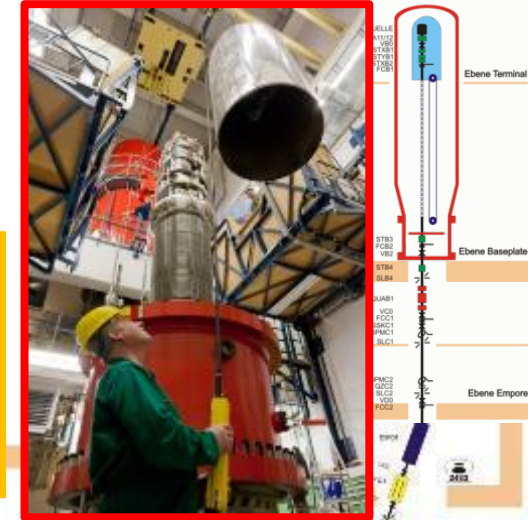
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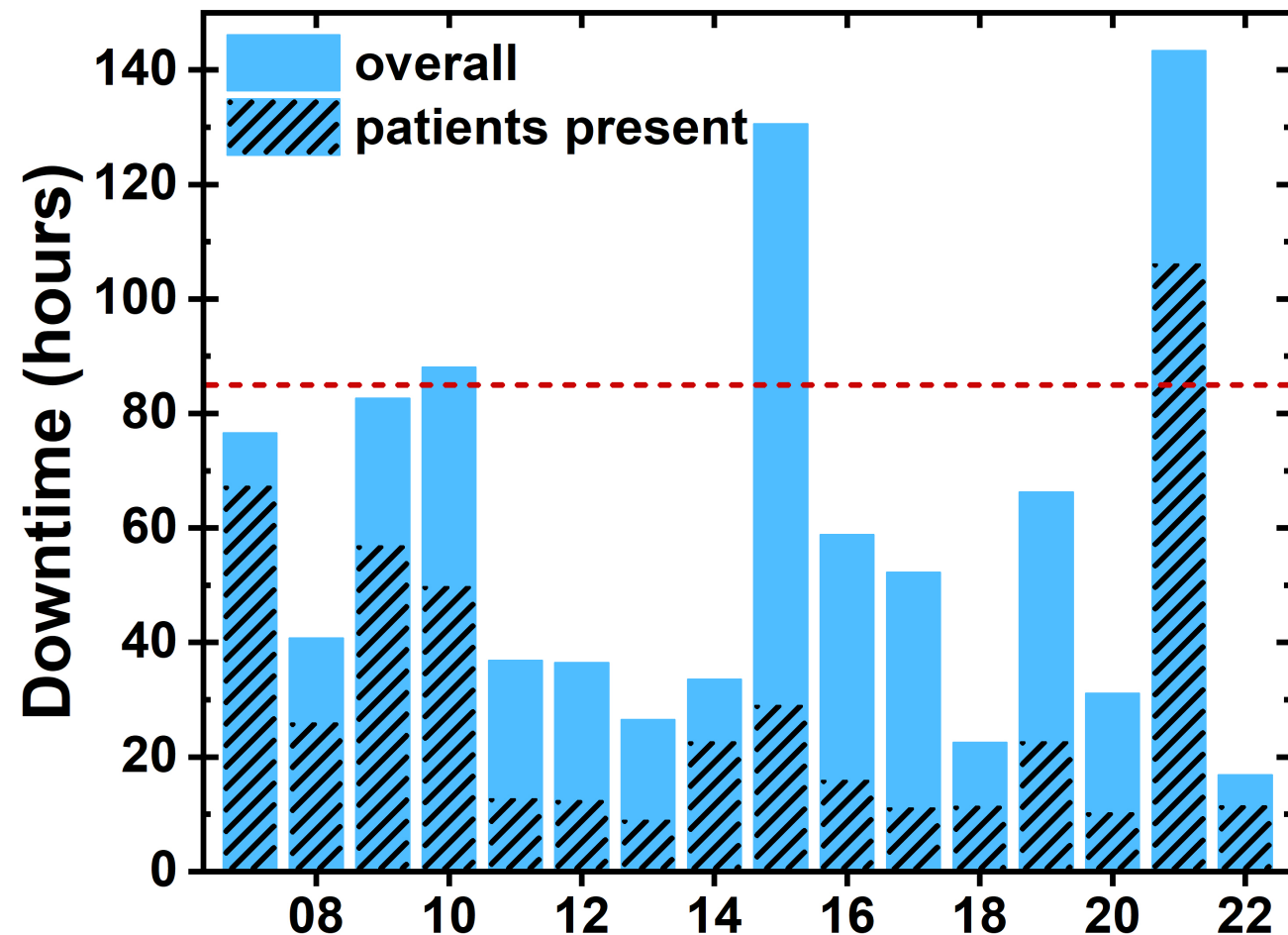
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 - beam line end for tests in cyclotron vault



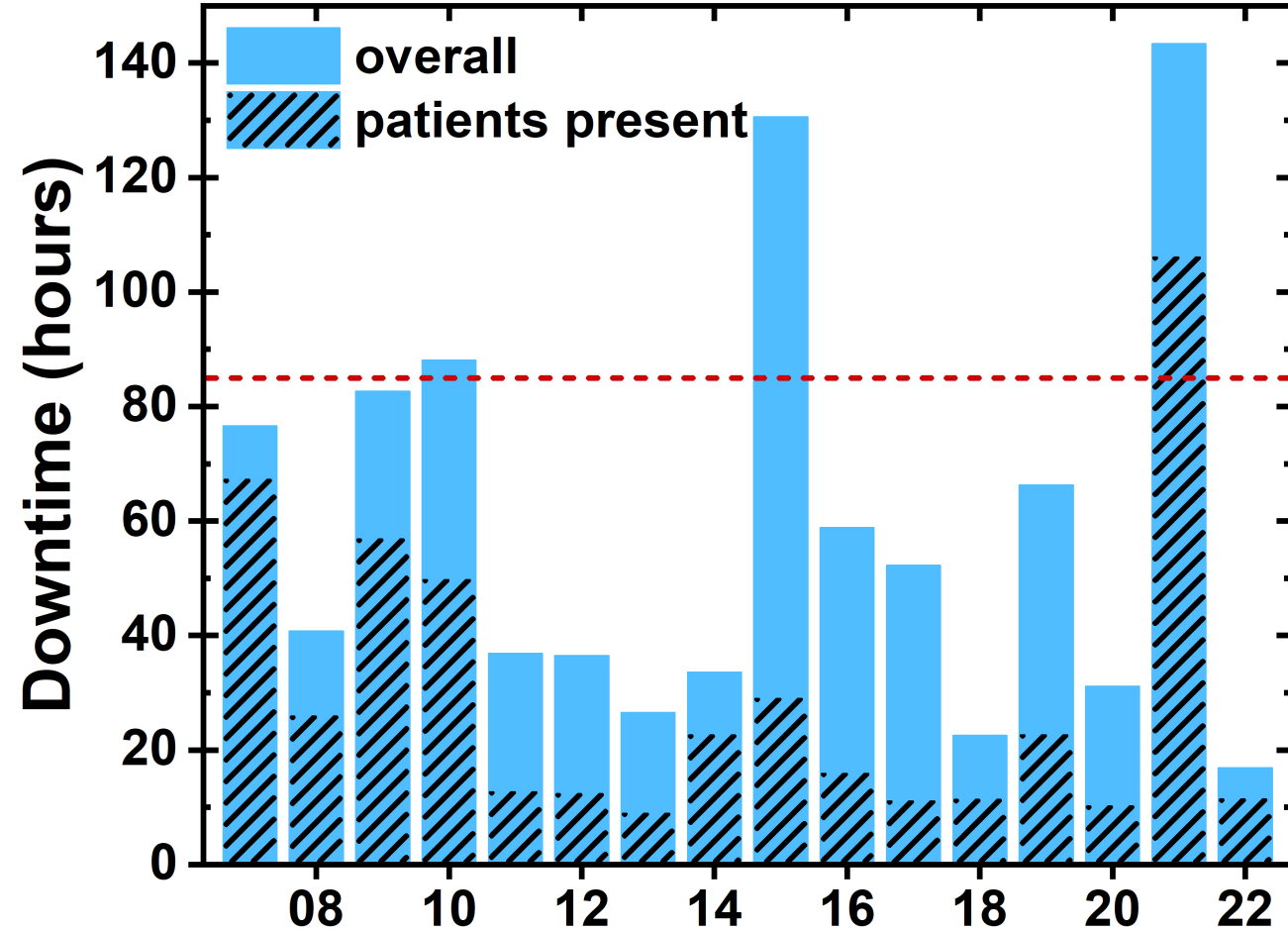
Accelerator Performance

- only 1700 hours of scheduled beam time:
major events → huge impact on statistics



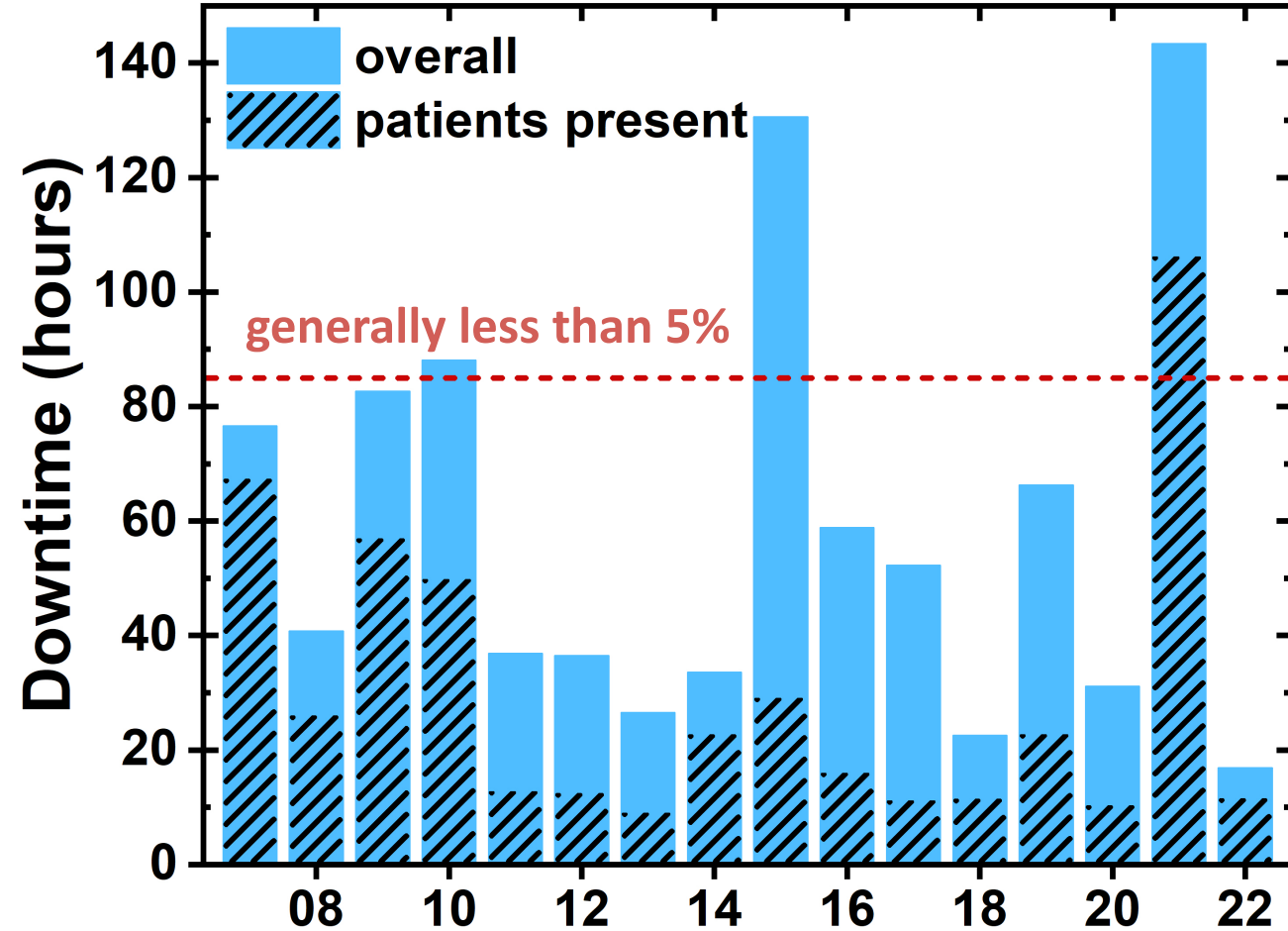
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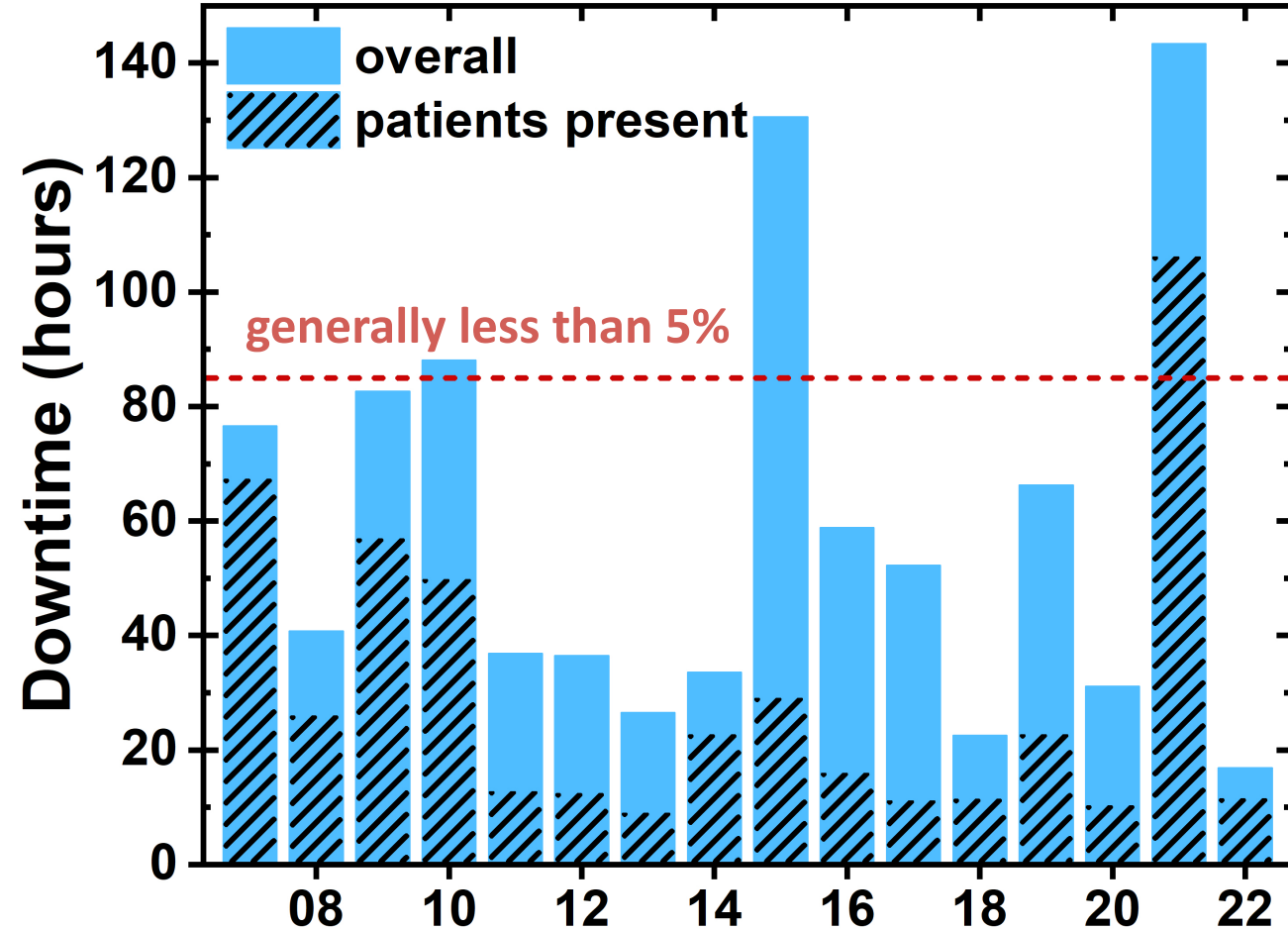
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Accelerator Performance

- only 1700 hours of scheduled beam time: major events → huge impact on statistics
- many errors appear during start-up of accelerator
- with few exceptions: downtime < 5% (Jan. – Nov. 2022: < 1%)
- good performance in spite of:
 - problems with suppliers (main issue: ultra long delivery times)
 - new safety regulations, requiring exchanges of perfectly working parts
- good performance thanks to huge efforts of the staff

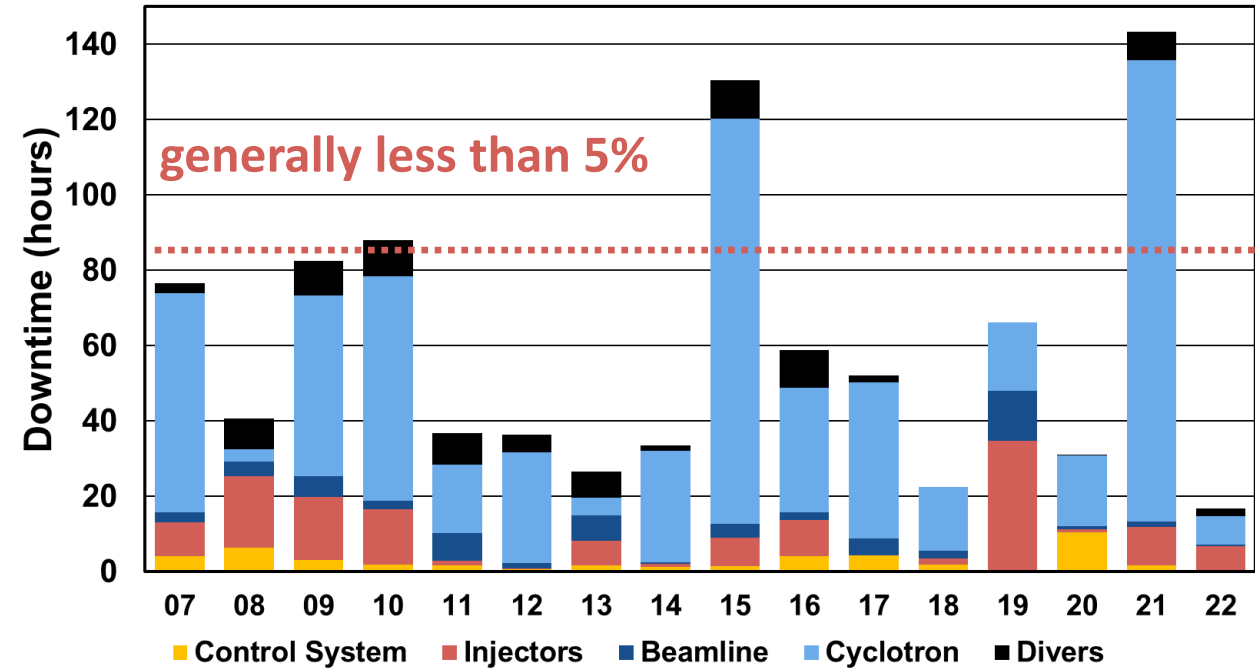


Reasons for Down Time

- major events: cyclotron
- 2015: human error
 - increase of injector voltage too fast
- 2021: water leak in extraction coil
 - shifting of therapy week necessary (shifting counts as downtime)

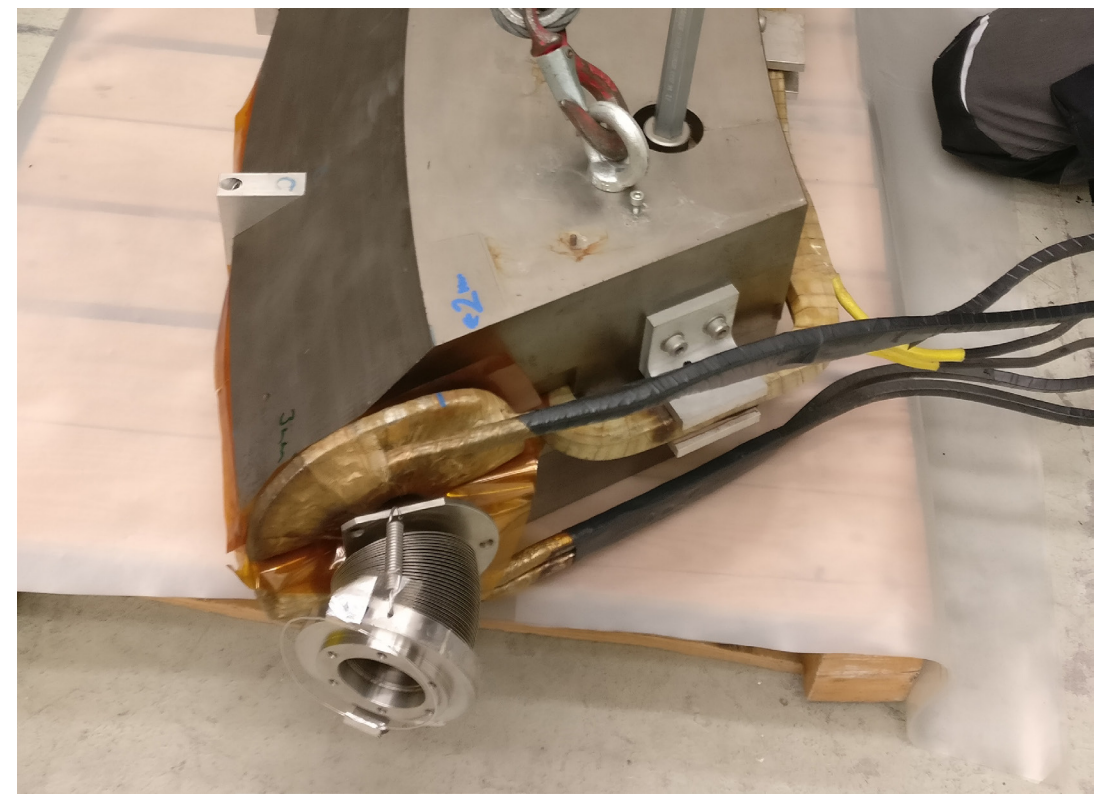


behind:
extraction coil



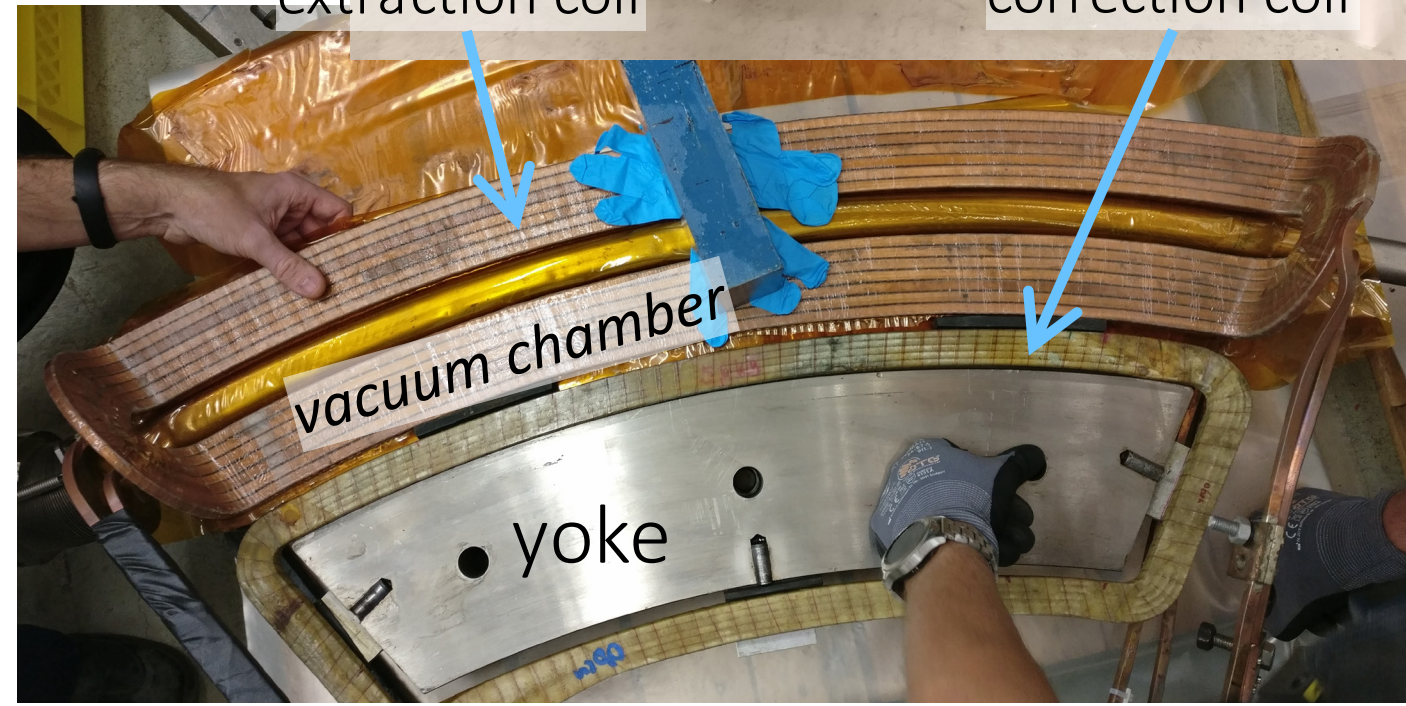
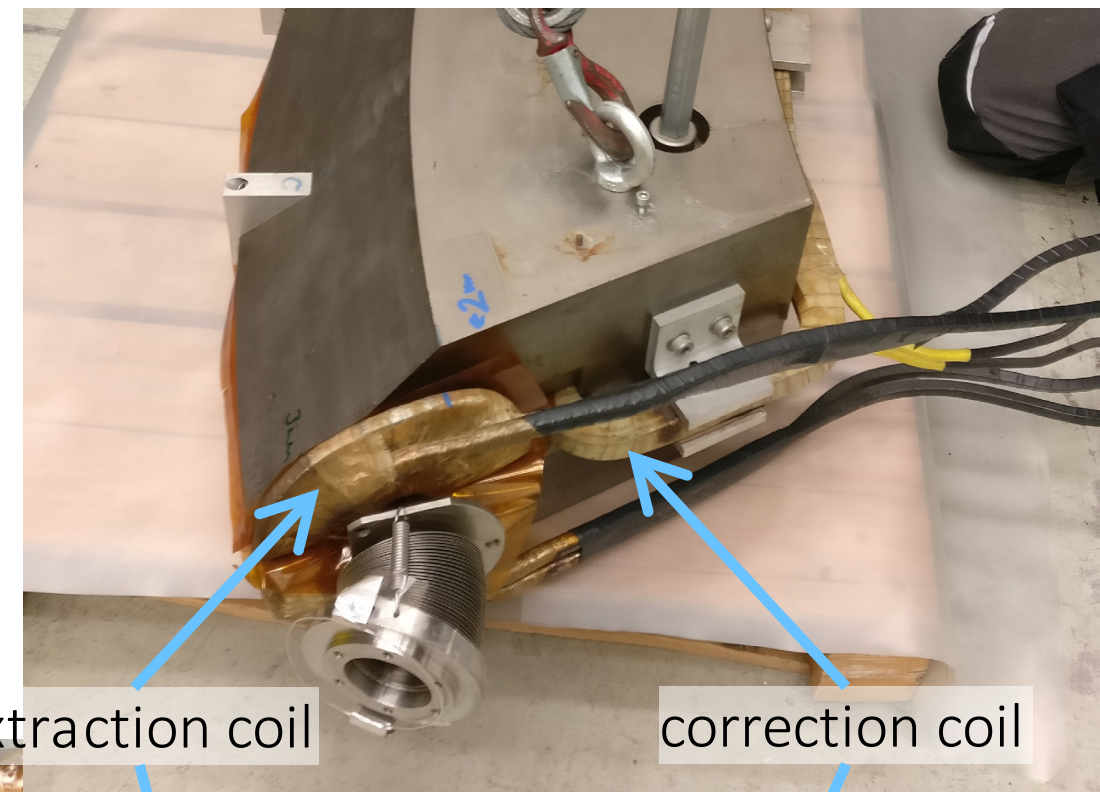
Major Event: Repair of Extraction

- time consuming:
 - opening of cyclotron (extraction valley) necessary
 - open all the feed-throughs for phase probes
 - after repair: pumping and conditioning of electrostatic elements



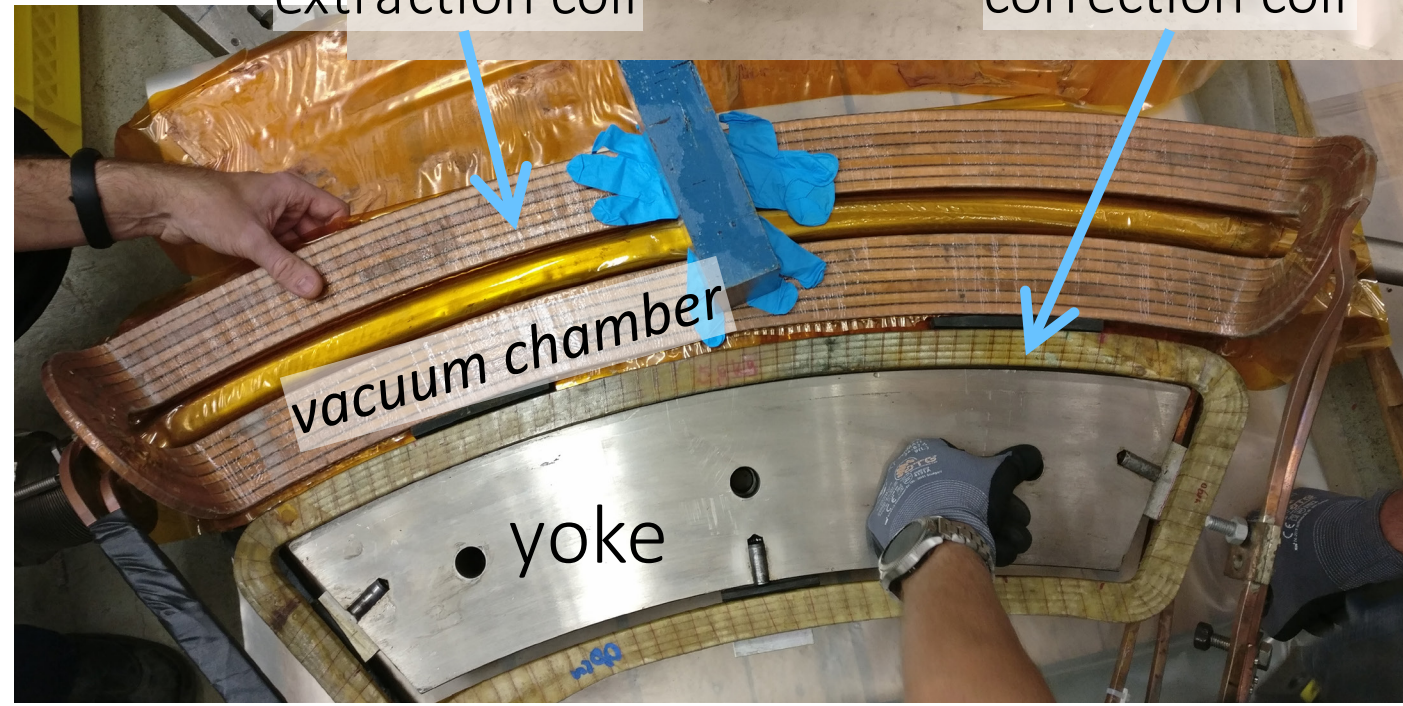
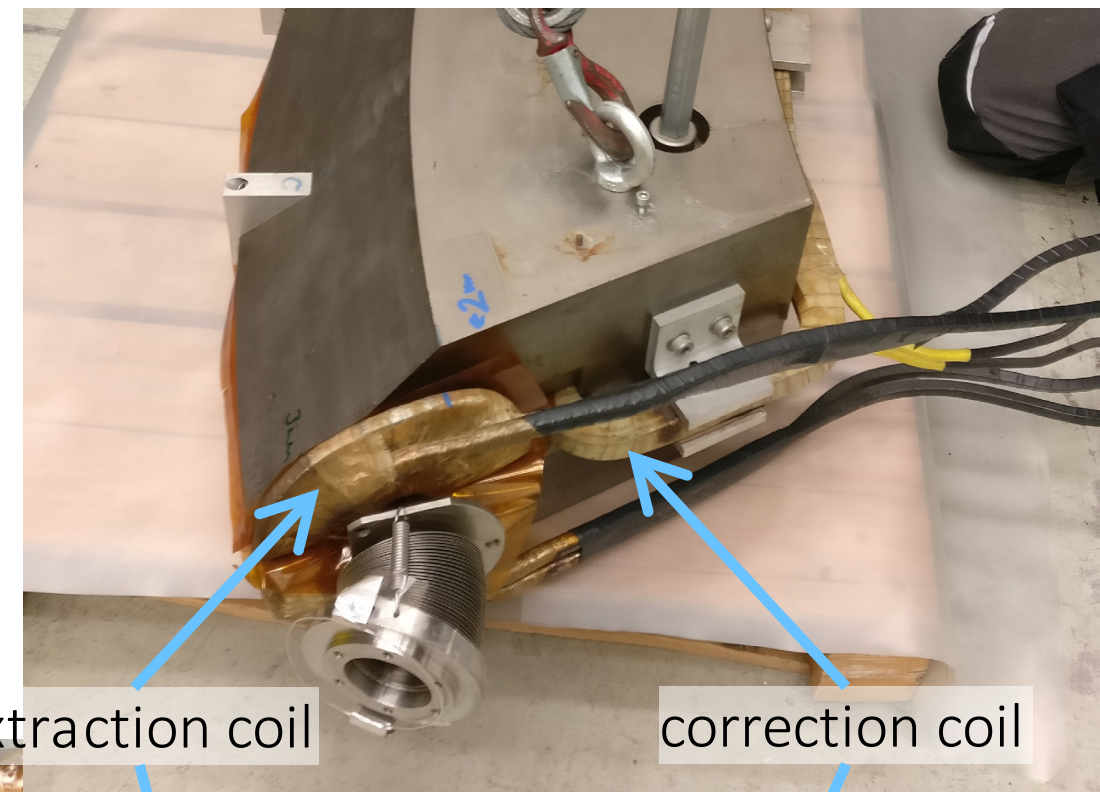
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- since several decades: correction coil never used, even not connected!



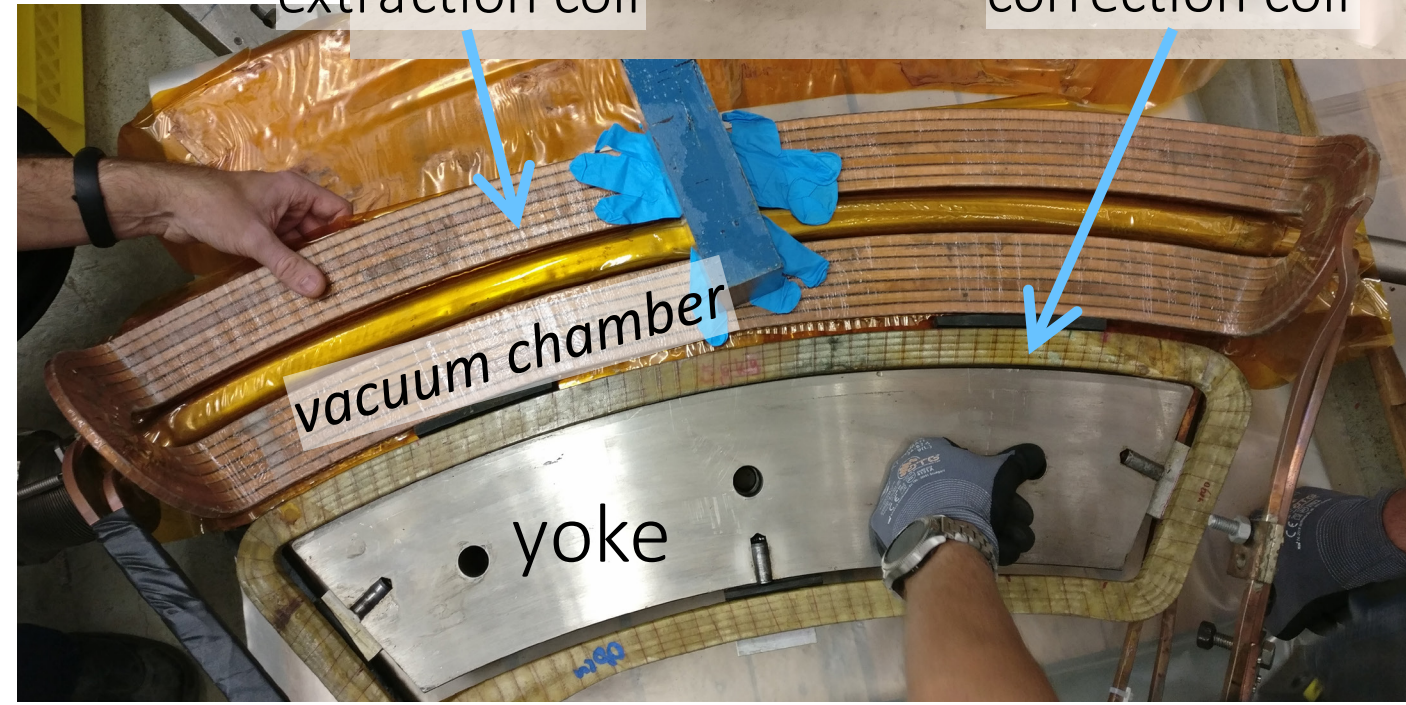
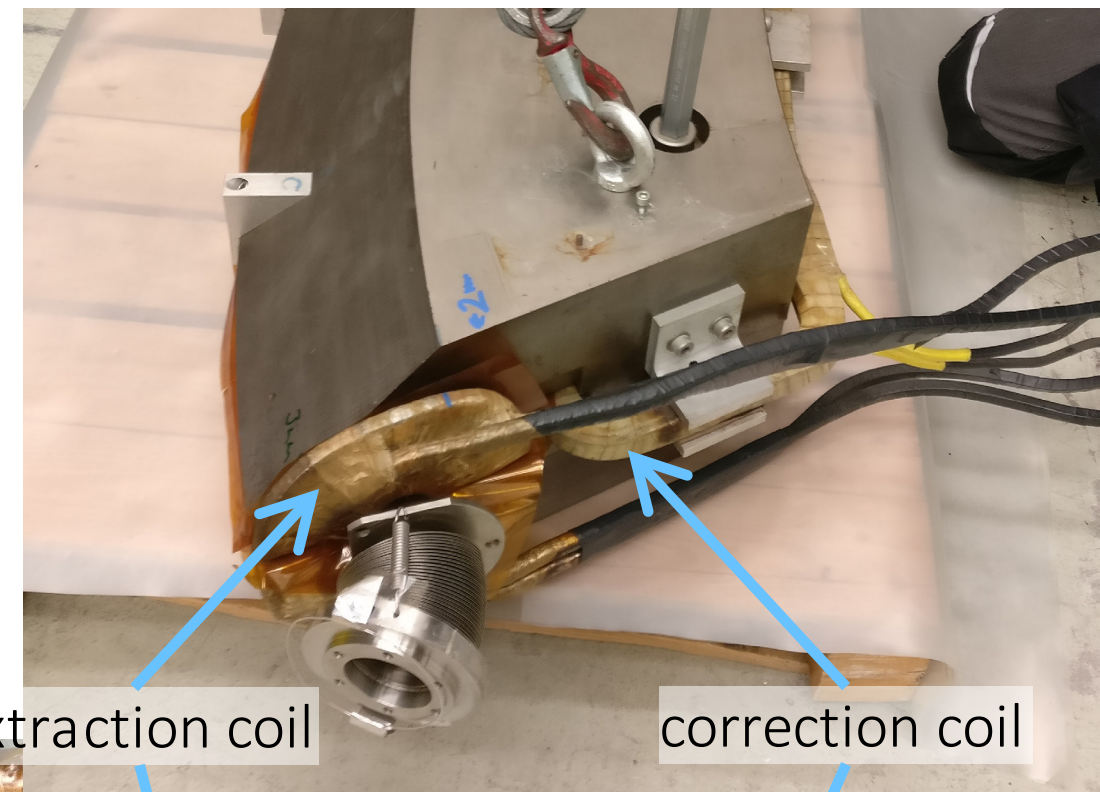
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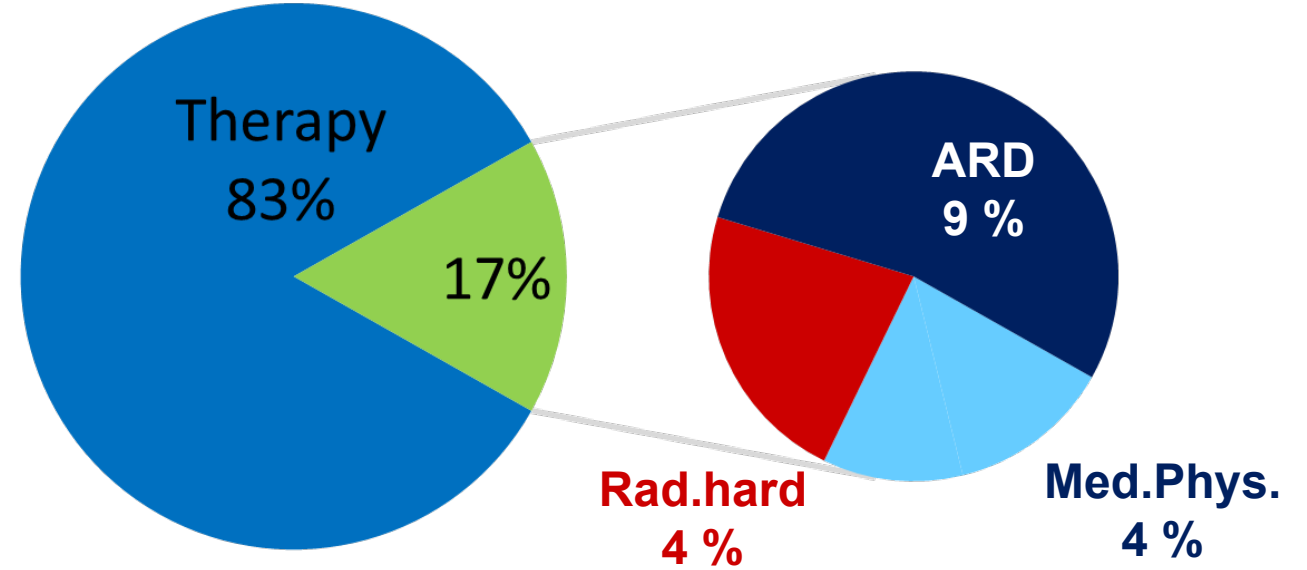
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- now: correction coil necessary, otherwise no extraction possible!
- most likely: slightly different position of vacuum chamber



Research & Development

- **accelerator R & D (ARD):**

- beam delivery for Flash irradiations
(extremely high doses in short times)
see also poster MOP11 – Timo Fanselow
- digitize beam profile monitors
(poster WEP011 – Jürgen Bundesmann)
- „Cocktail beams“: 90 MeV $^4\text{He}^{2+}$ and 45 MeV H_2^+



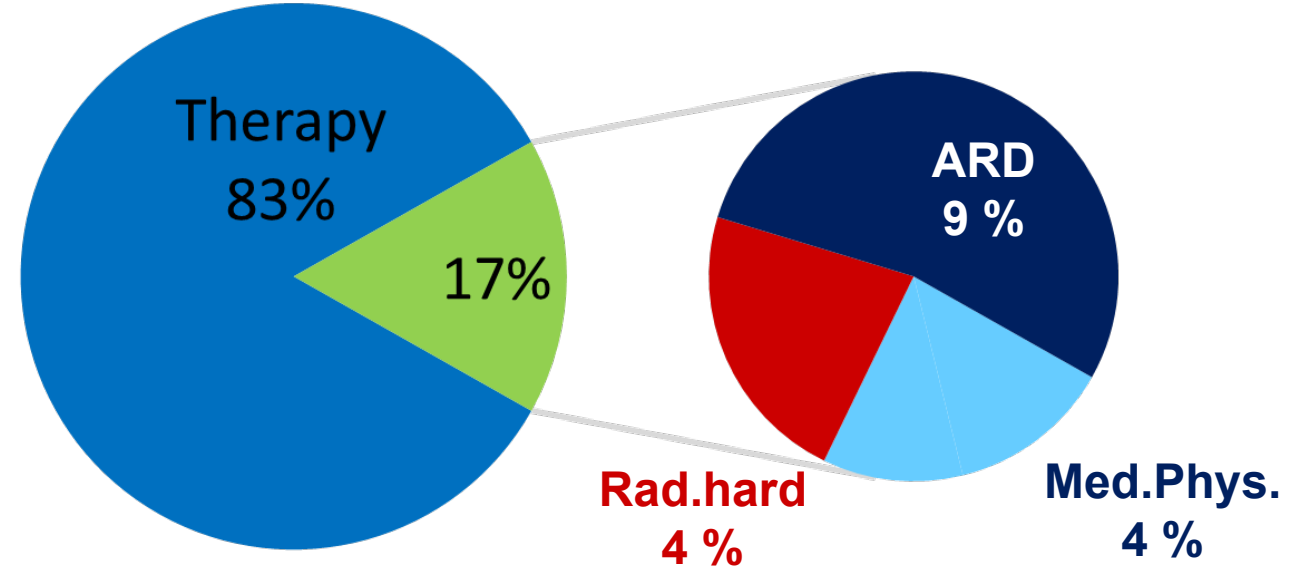
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- **Dosimetry and Medical Physics:**

- irradiation of mice eyes under conventional and FLASH conditions
- determination for appropriate material for artificial lenses in ocular proton therapy
- depth profile camera
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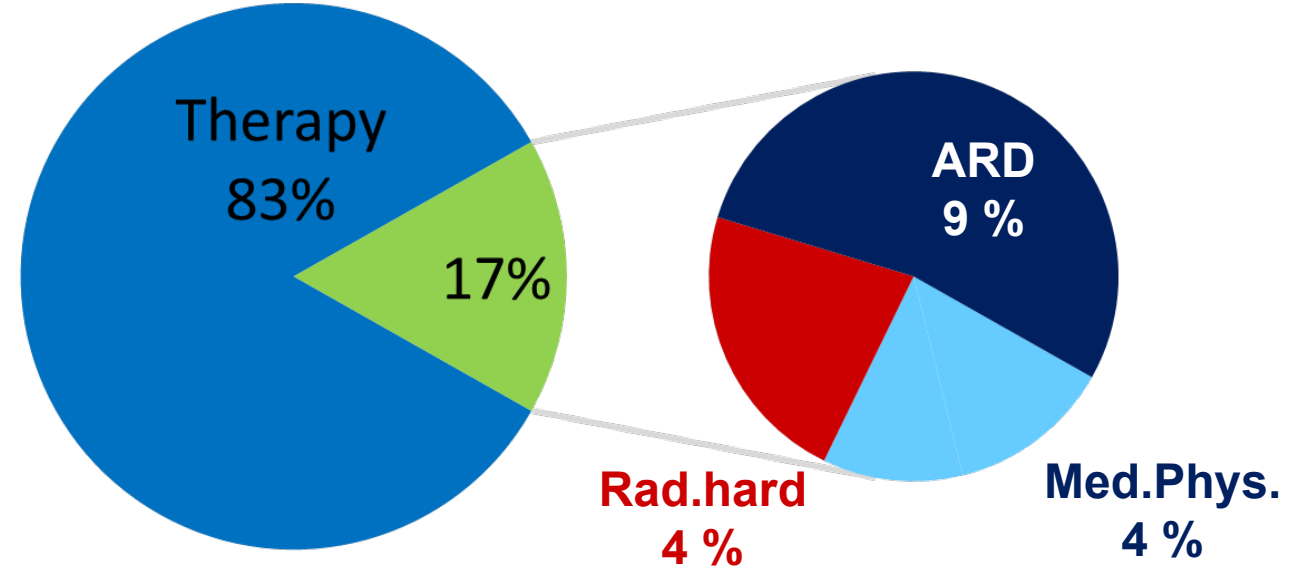
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- **Radiation hardness tests:**

external users, e.g. DLR, universities, industry

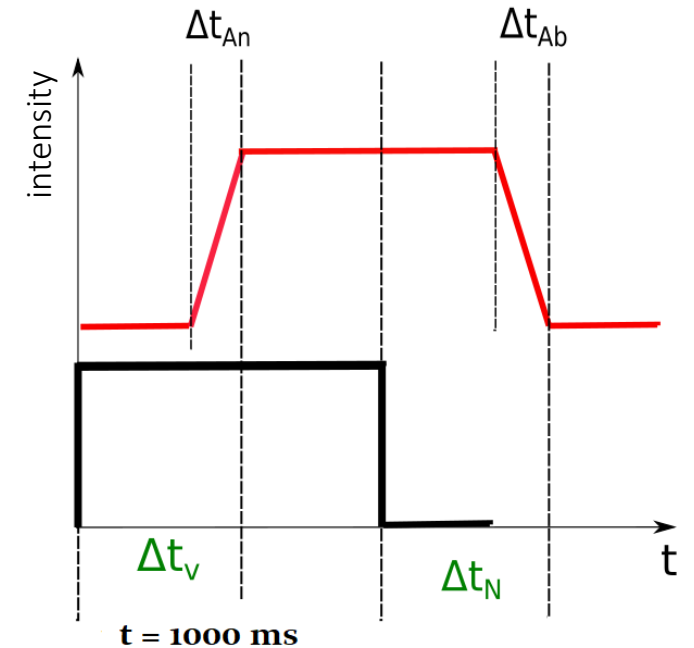


beam delivery for FLASH irradiations

- definition: dose rate $> 40 \text{ Gy/s}$, $t < 1 \text{ s}$
→ extremely high dose rates
- idea: maintain tumour control, reduce side effects
- dose applied in a very short time → high dose rates required
- challenges:
 - dosimetry: linearity, saturation effects, ...
 - reliable beam delivery: beam stability, same dose from shot to shot, ...

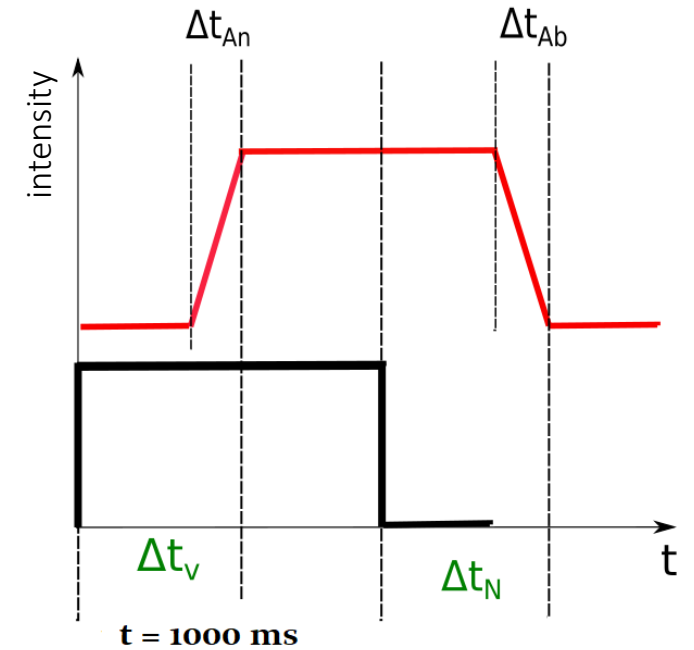
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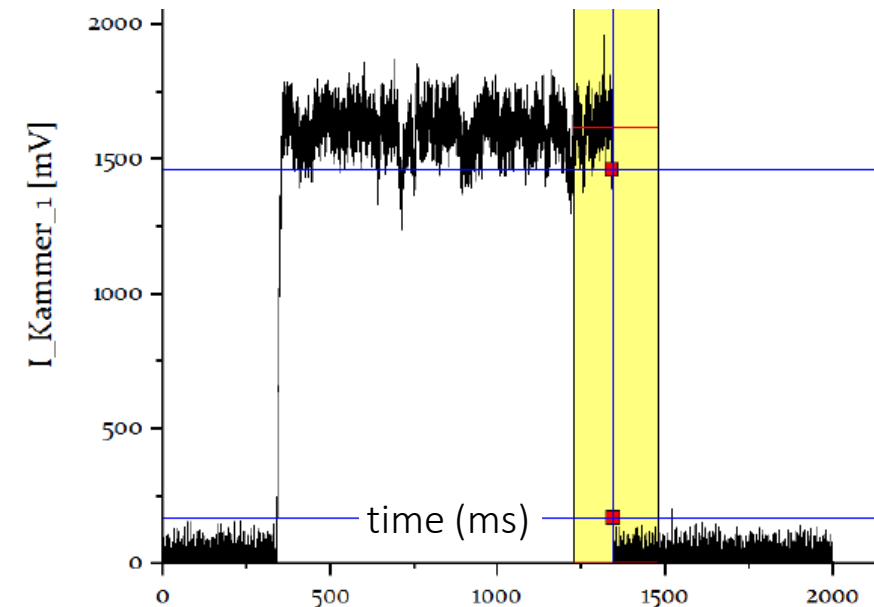
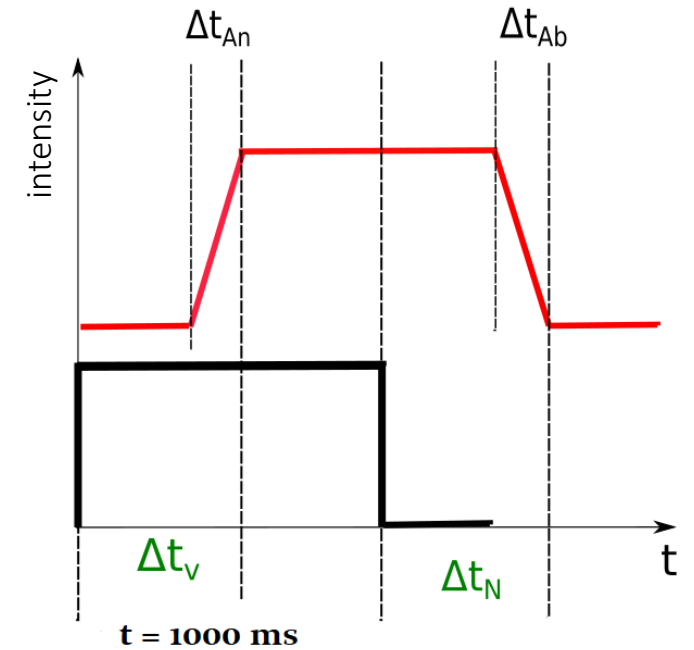
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- Faraday Cup: $> 100 \text{ ms}$ (50 mm stroke)



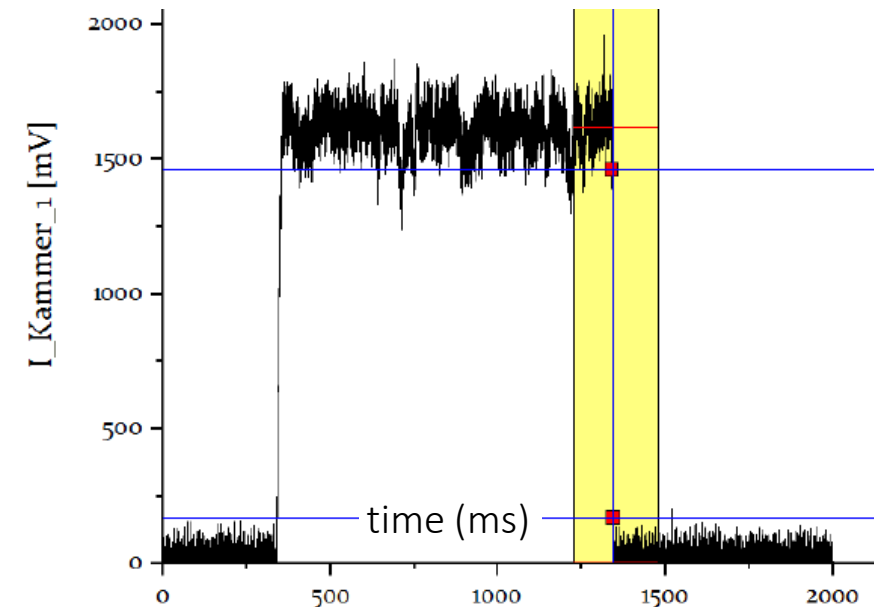
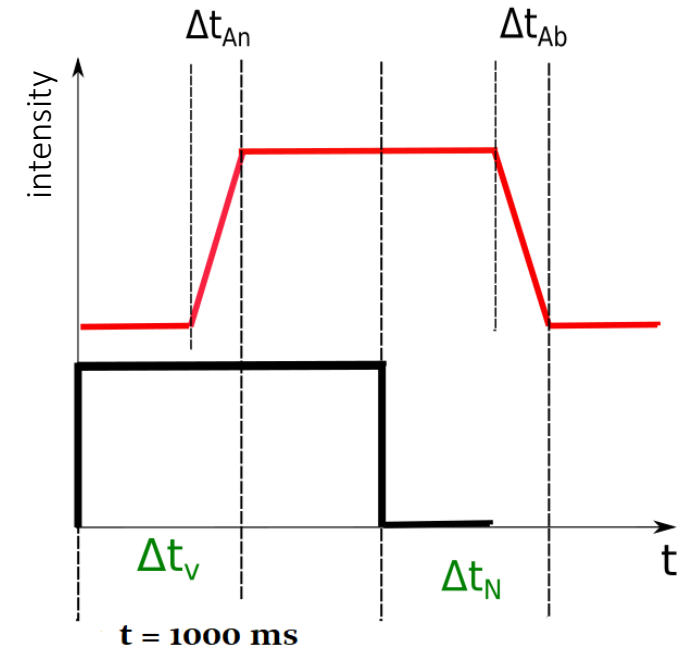
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opening time $\sim 10 \text{ ms}$, closing time $\sim 5 \text{ ms}$



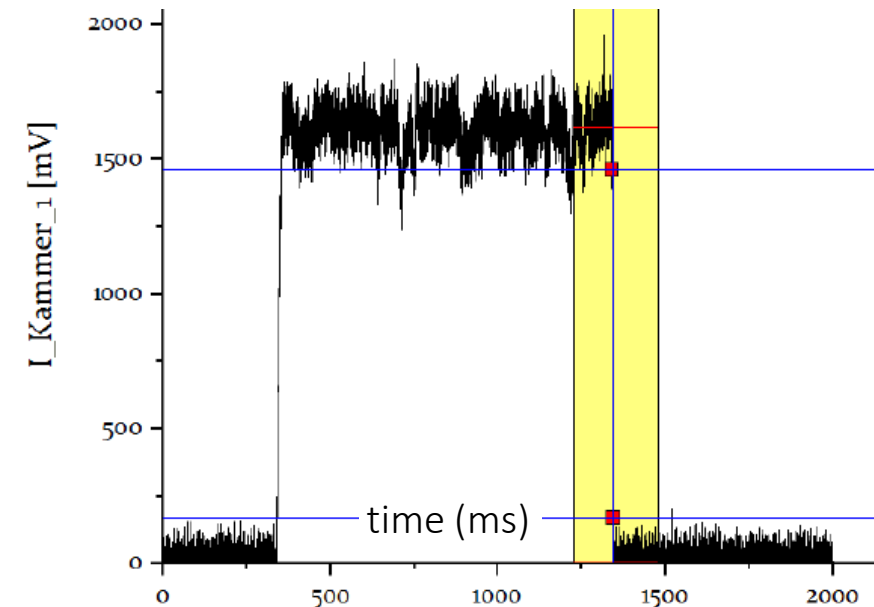
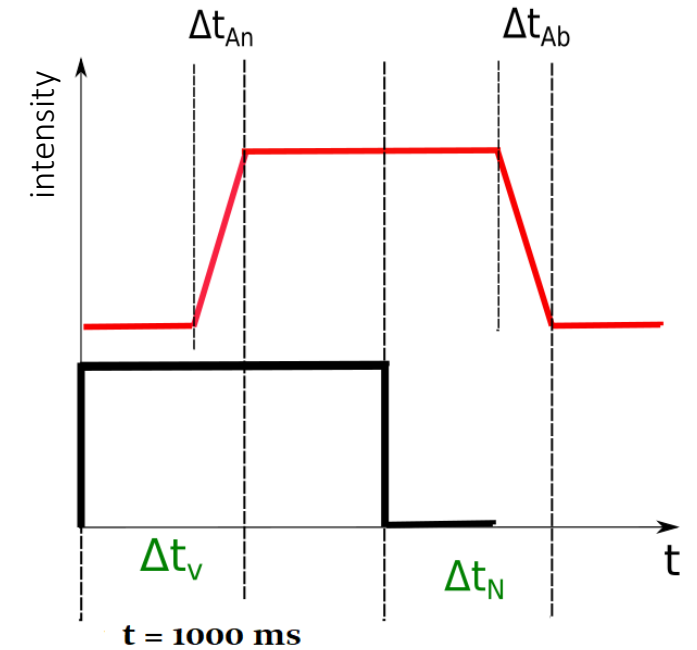
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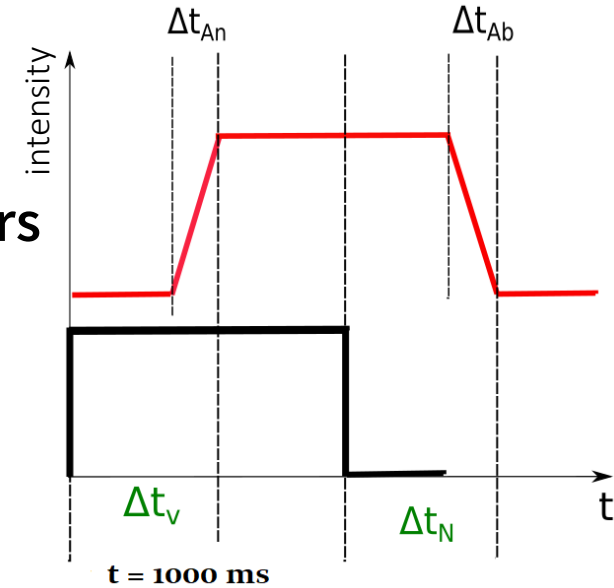
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- first Flash experiments with 200 ms



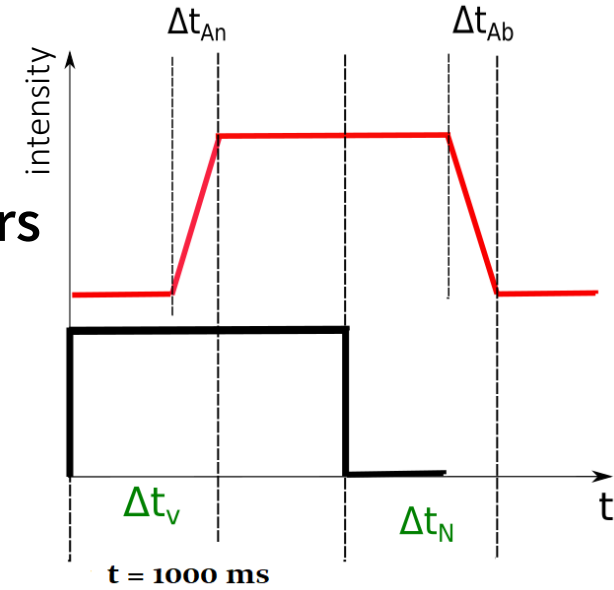
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- two ionization chambers for beam monitoring
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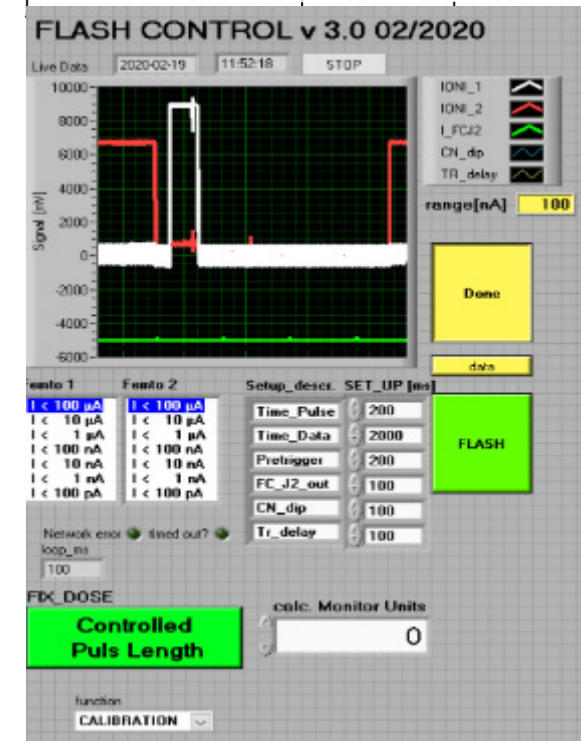
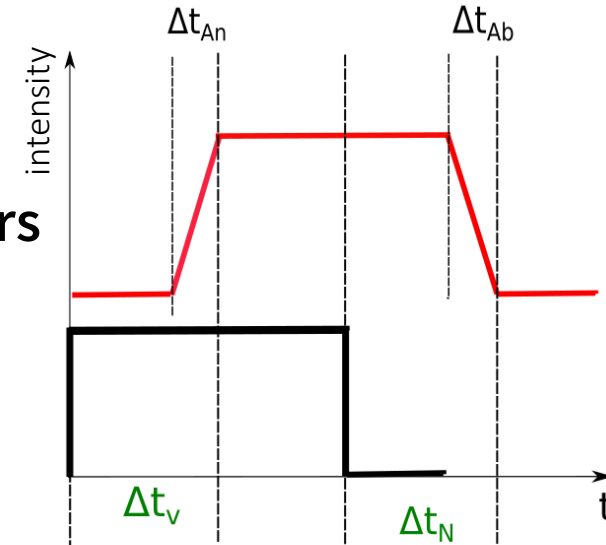
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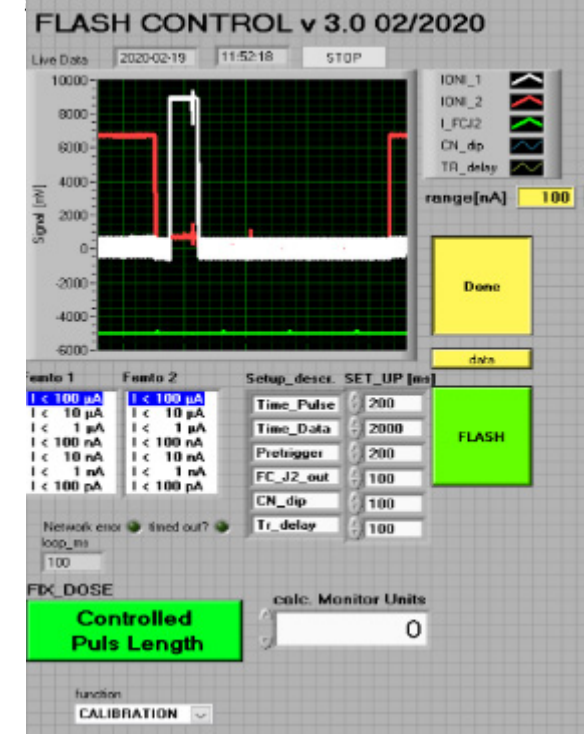
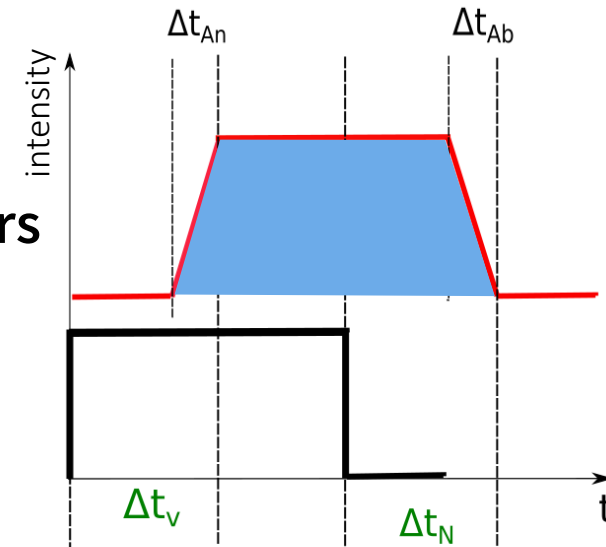
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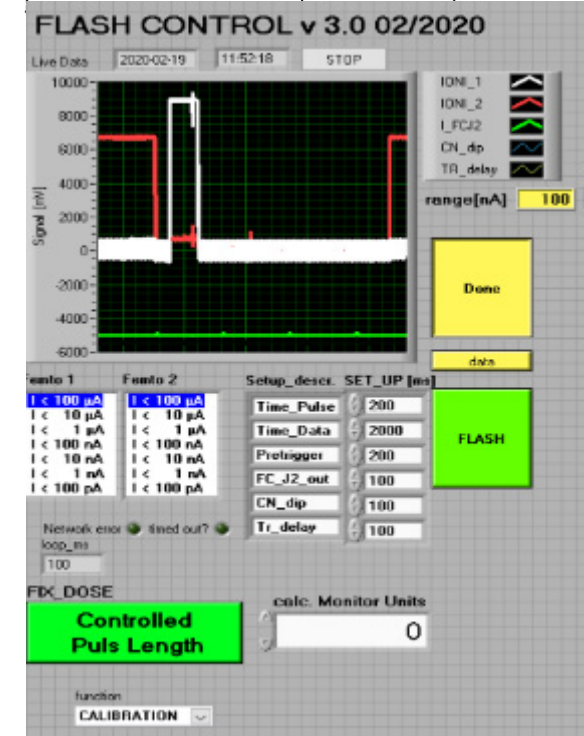
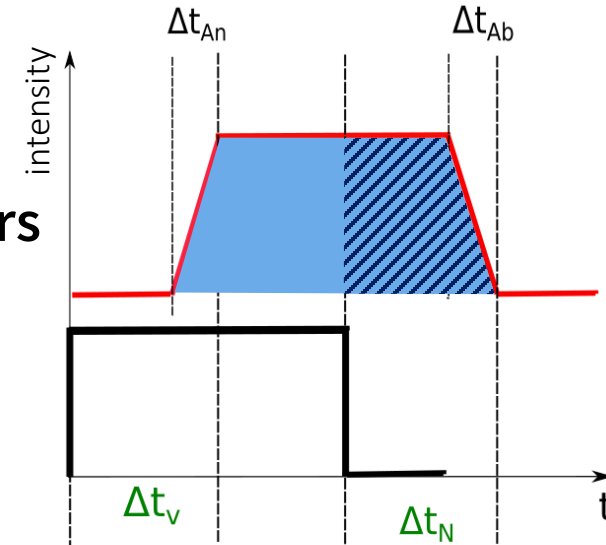
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 counts of ionization chambers are captured, measured dose inserted manually
- code correlates the sum of the counts to measured dose



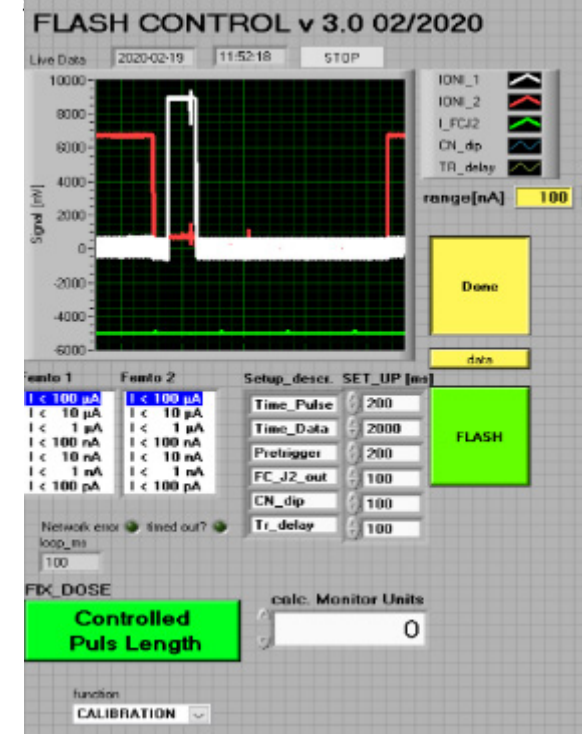
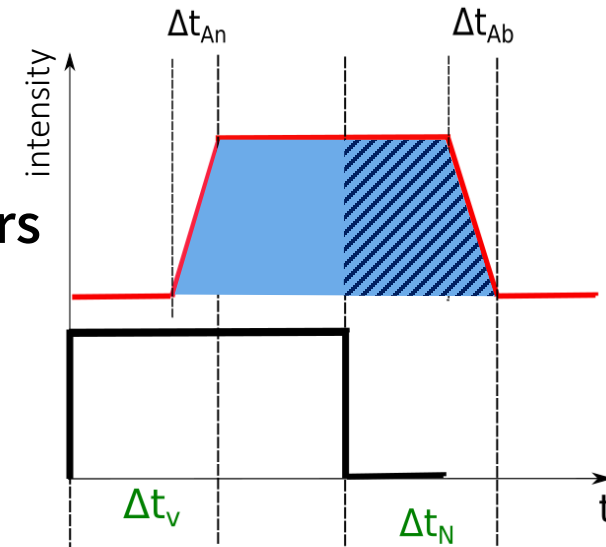
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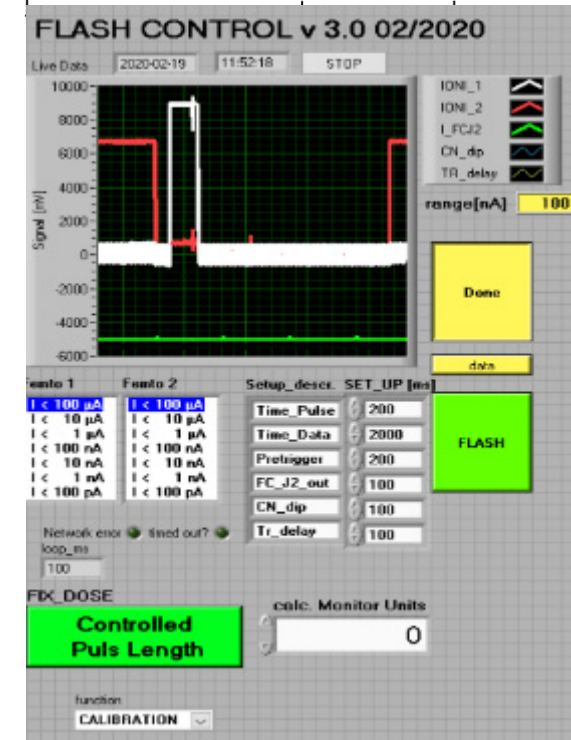
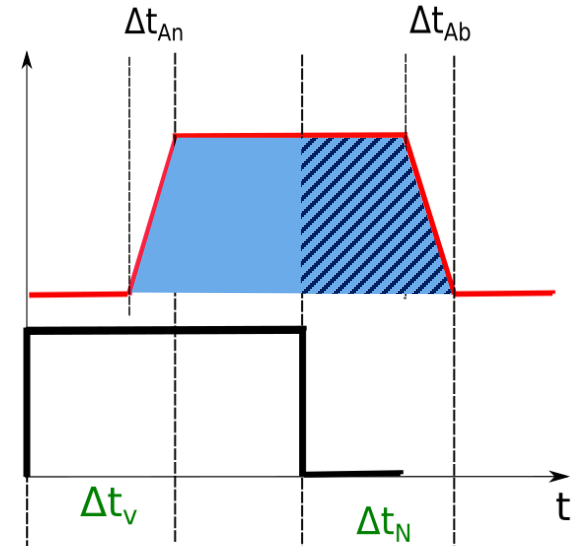
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 counts of ionization chambers are captured, measured dose inserted manually
- code correlates the sum of the counts to measured dose
- integrates the counts after stop-signal was triggered (**excess counts**)
- defines switch-off strategy: in “dose mode” the stop-signal is given for corresponding dose minus expected excess counts



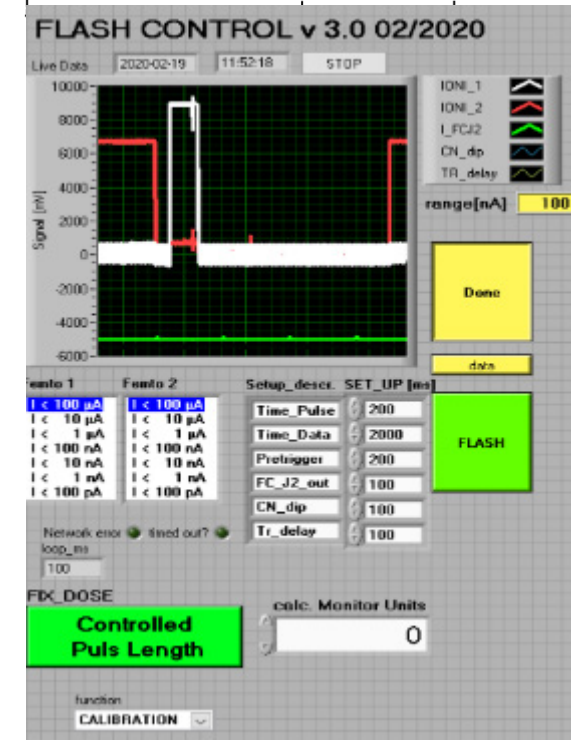
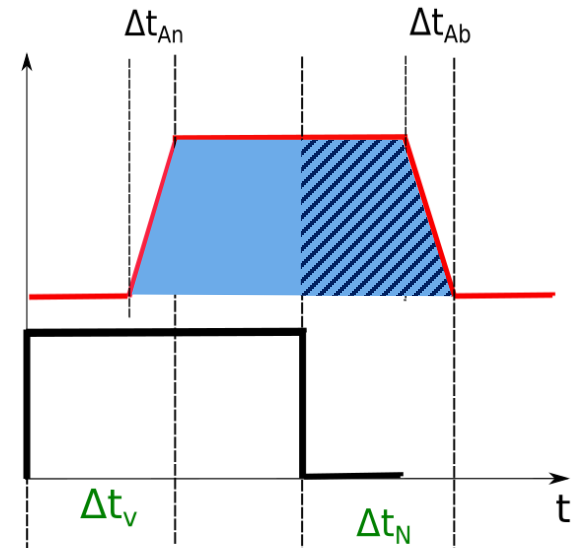
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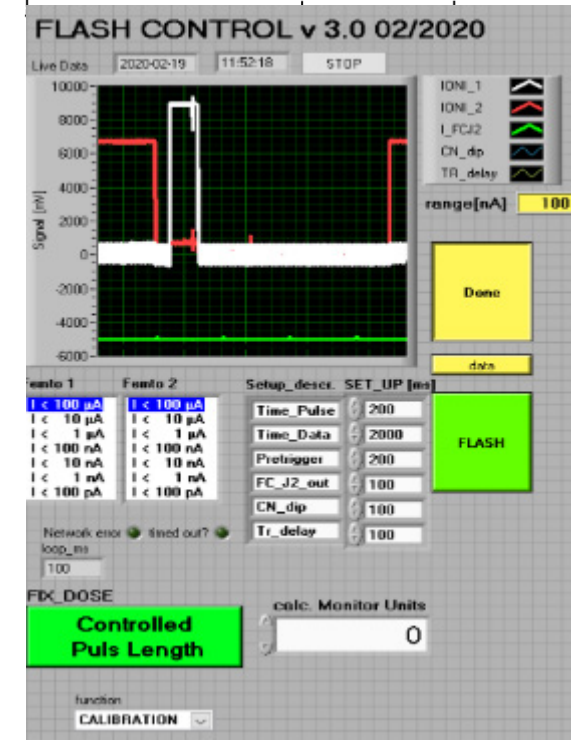
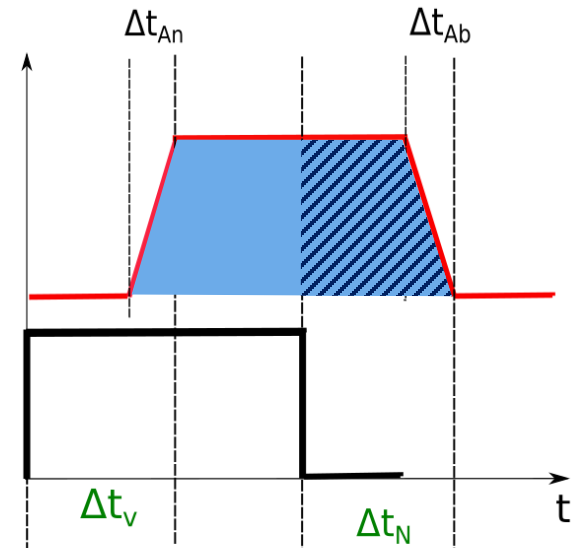
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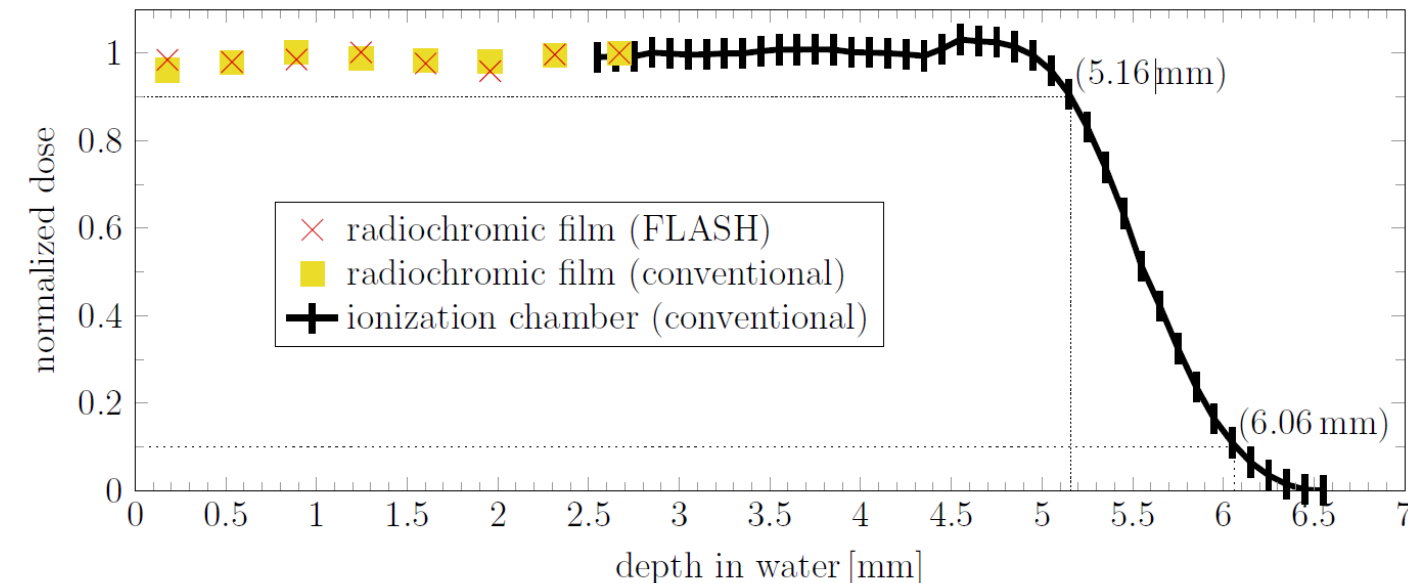
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- conventional irradiation mode ~ 0.2 nA, 0.25 Gy/s, 60 s total irradiation time, statistically no fluctuations
- Flash ~ 50 nA, dose rate 75Gy/s - 30 trial runs to estimate error: 14.9 Gy with a standard deviation of 0.6%



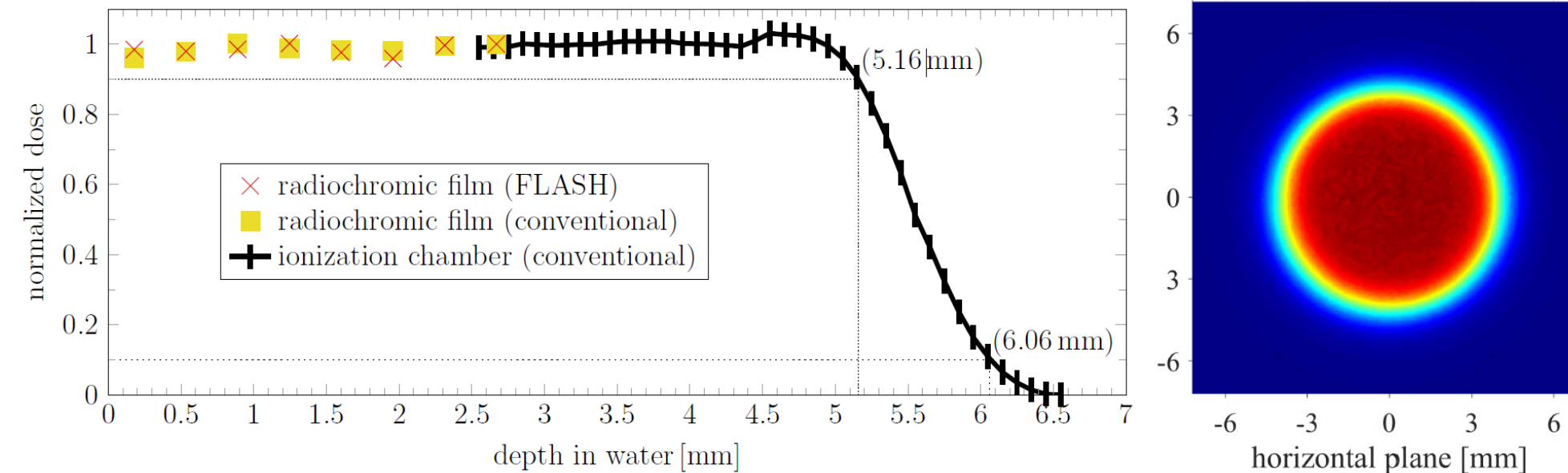
beam delivery for FLASH irradiations – irradiation of mice eyes

- aluminum for beam scattering & range shifting: range 5.2 mm in water, 0.9 mm distal fall-off (90% to 10% isodose)
- modulator wheel for Spread Out Bragg Peak (960 SOBP/s)



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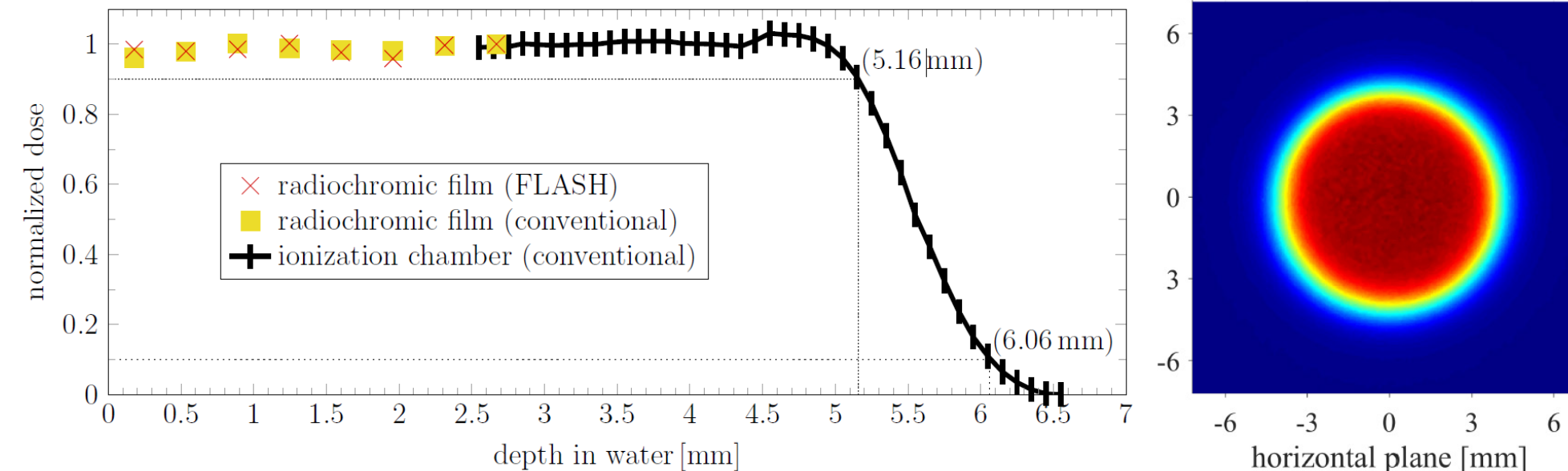
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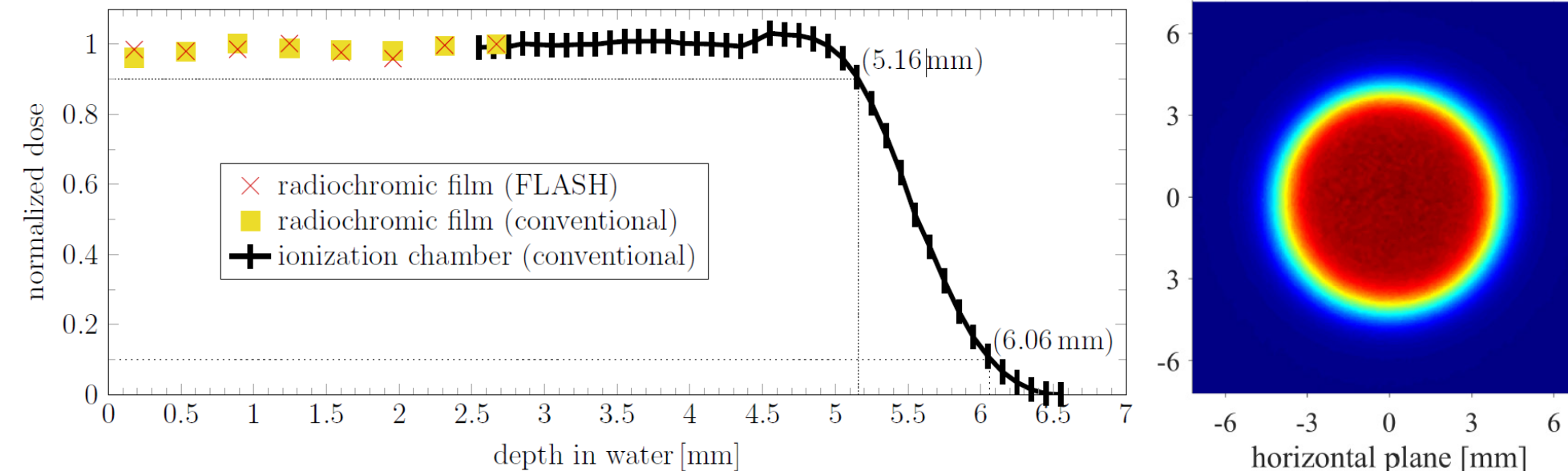
confinement of
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G. Kourkafas et al.,
Med. Phys. 2021



beam delivery for FLASH irradiations – irradiation of mice eyes

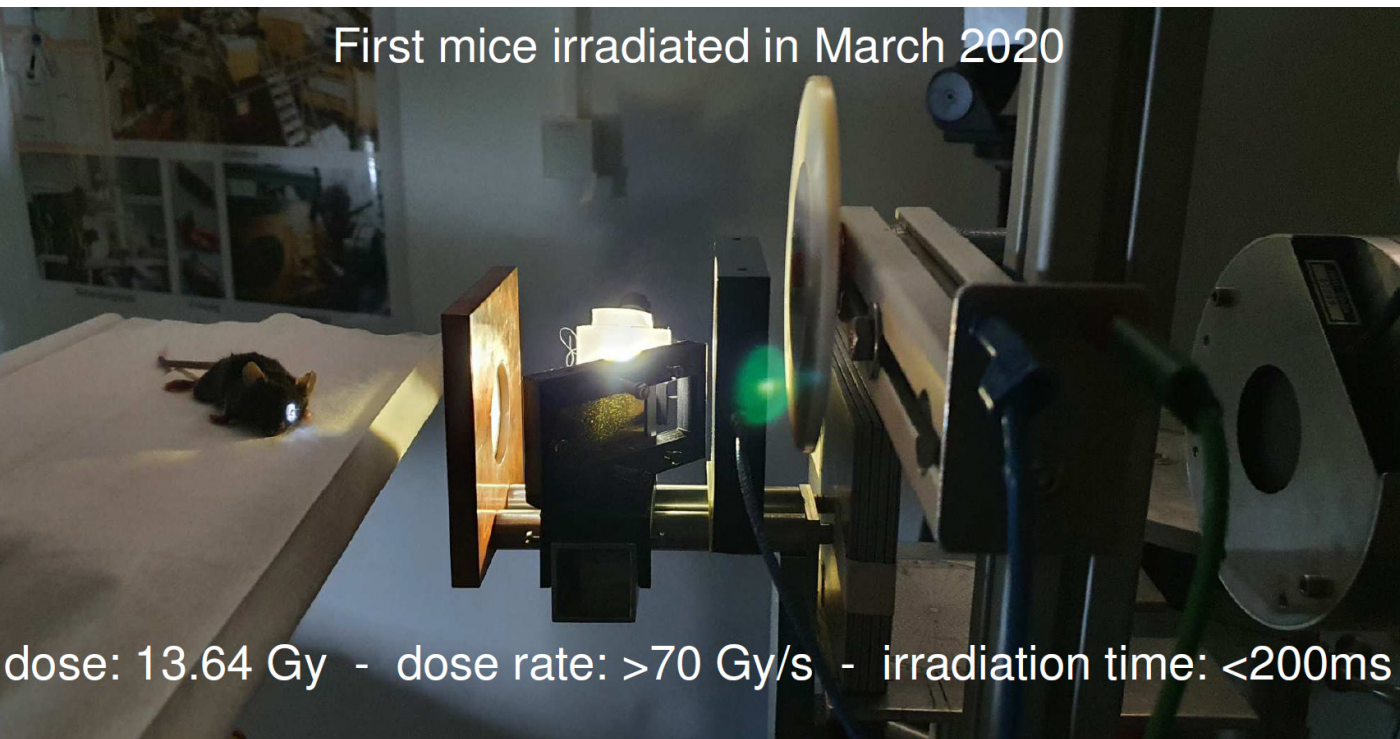
- aluminum for beam scattering & range shifting: range 5.2 mm in water, 0.9 mm distal fall-off (90% to 10% isodose)
 - modulator wheel for Spread Out Bragg Peak (960 SOBP/s)
 - collimator: 6.3 mm PTV, 1.7 mm lateral penumbra (90% to 10% isodose)
 - Early normal tissue reactions after FLASH proton beam exposure of mice eye: preliminary results from in-vivo investigation using optical coherence tomography
- Flash Radiotherapy & Particle Therapy, 30.11.22 – 2.12.22, Vienna

confinement of
proton field to
single mouse eye
G. Kourkafas et al.,
Med. Phys. 2021



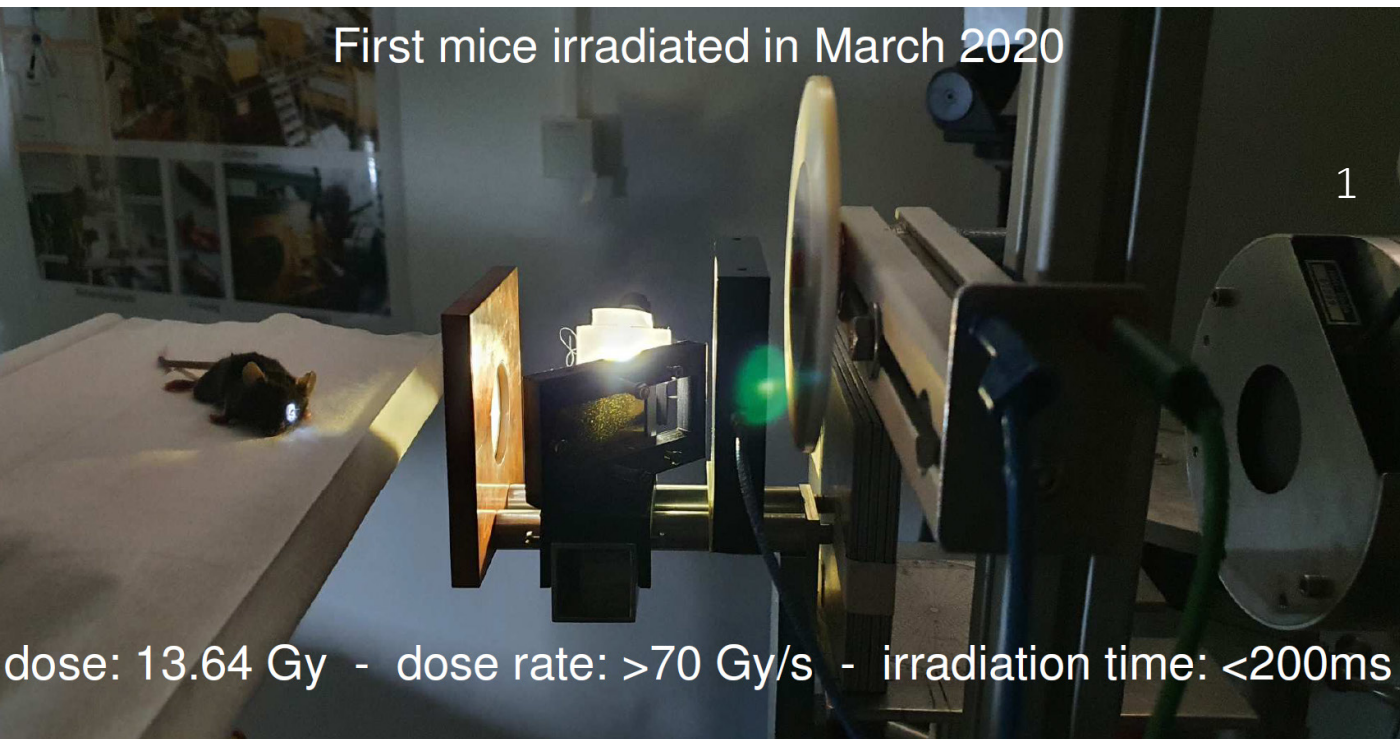
beam delivery for FLASH irradiations – irradiation of mice eyes

- Flash not feasible in treatment room without changes
- new set-up at experimental station:
 - control group with conventional irradiation: 15 Gy in 60s (0.25 Gy/s)
 - flash irradiations: 15 Gy in 200 ms (75 Gy/s)
- in total: ~ 80 mice



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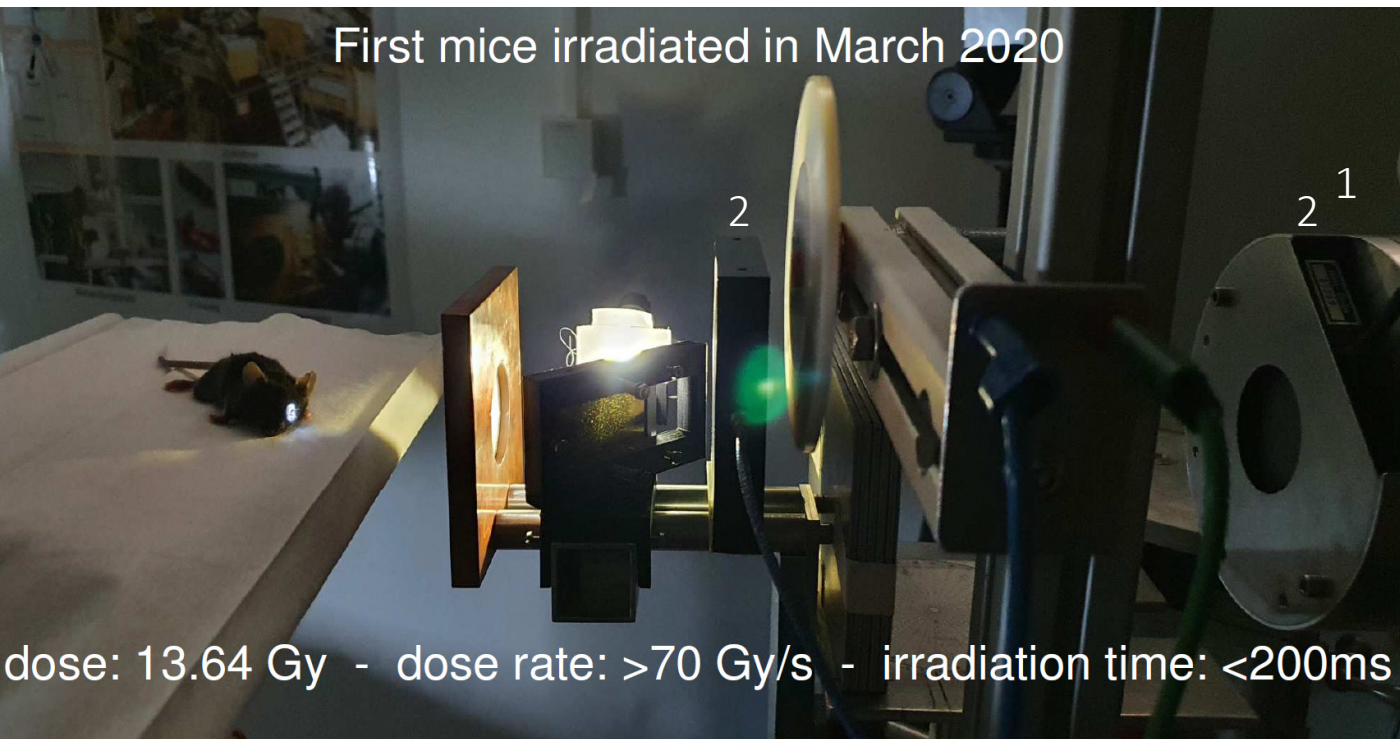
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beam delivery for FLASH irradiations – irradiation of mice eyes

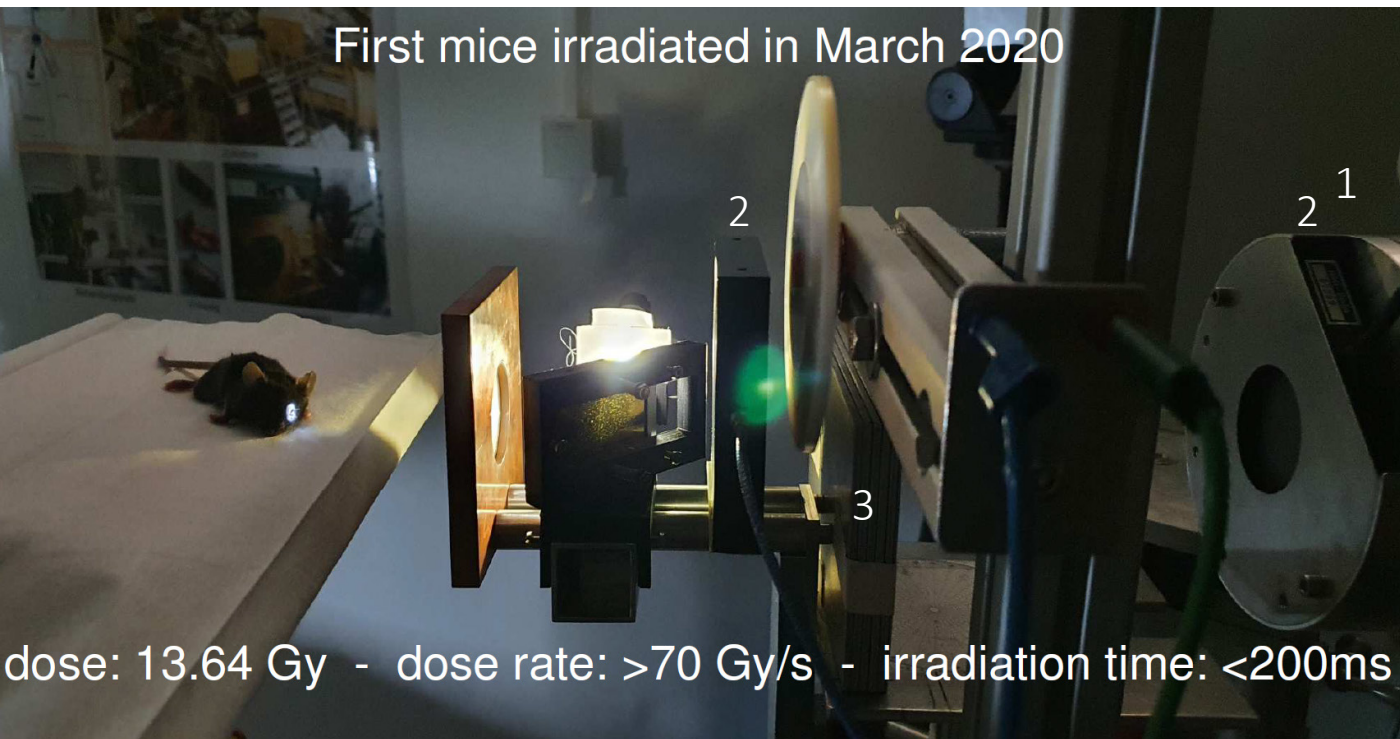
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1. vacuum window
2. monitor chambers (7861, PTW-Freiburg, Germany)

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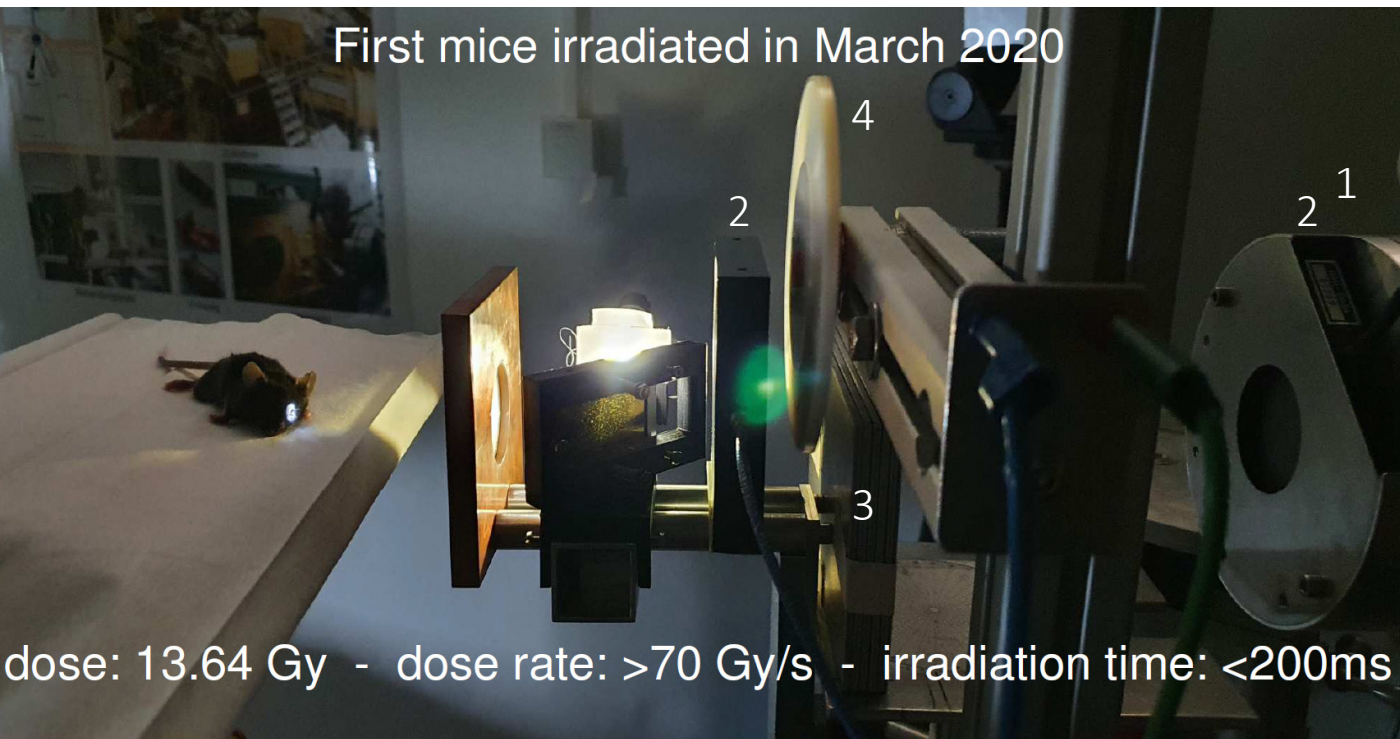
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3. combined degrader and scattering system, 16 mm A

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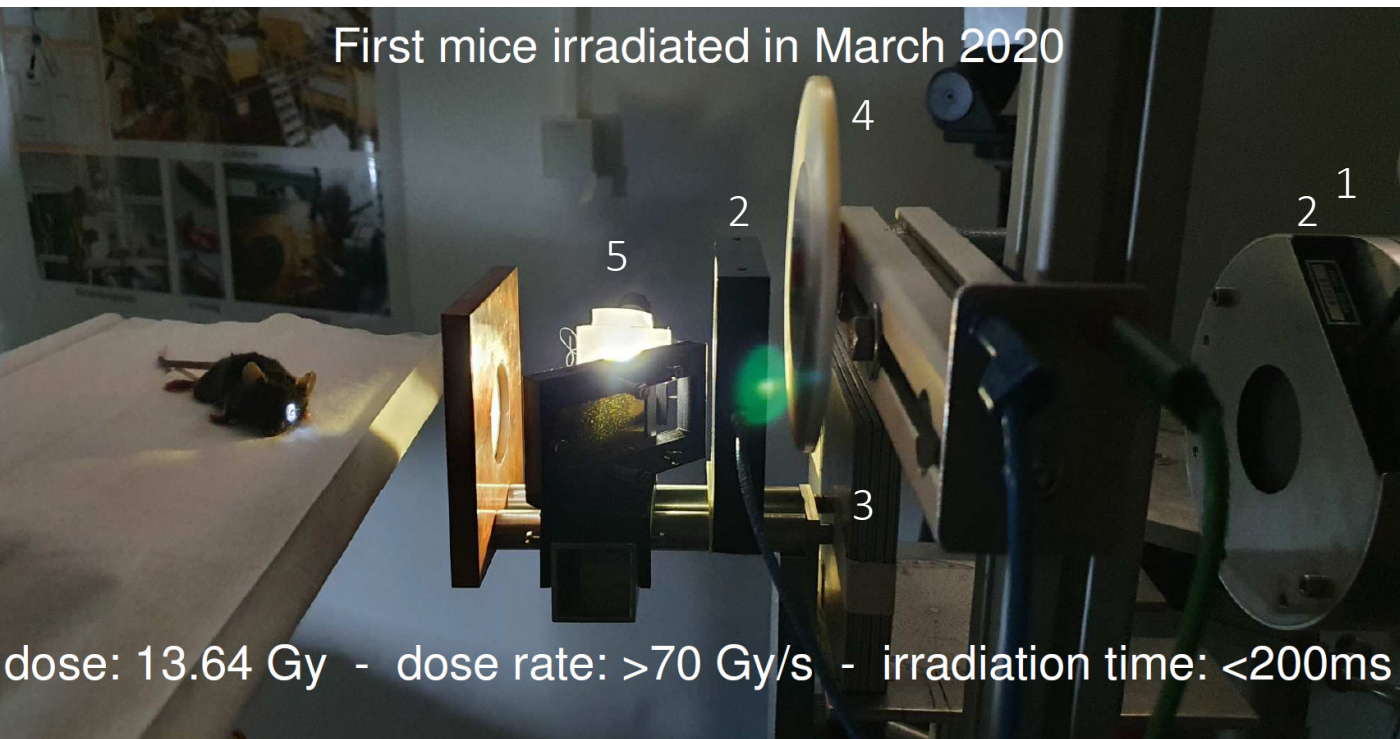
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1. vacuum window
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4. 3D printed modulator wheel
(periods: 48; rotation speed: 20 Hz)

beam delivery for FLASH irradiations – irradiation of mice eyes

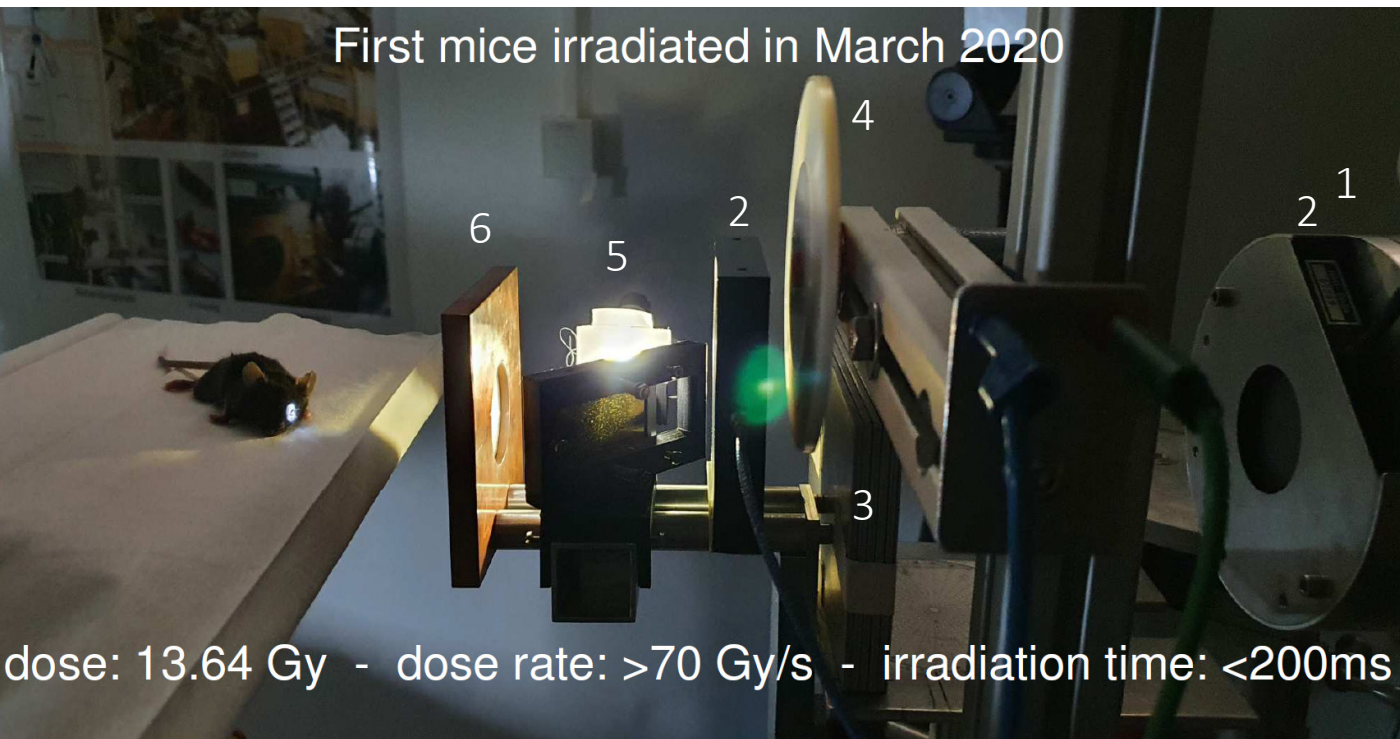
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(LED lamp and mirror foil (25 μ m Kapton))

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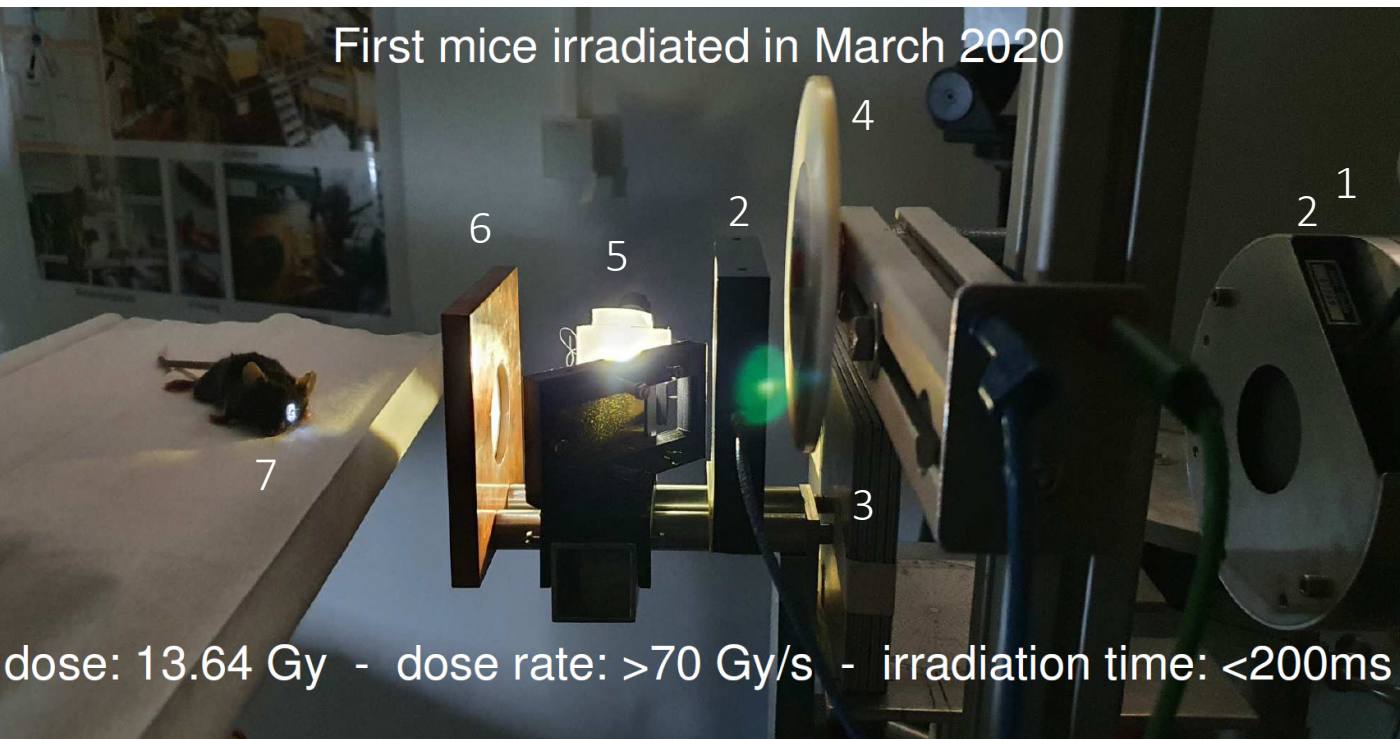
First mice irradiated in March 2020

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(periods: 48; rotation speed: 20 Hz)
5. light field system
(LED lamp and mirror foil (25 μ m Kapton))
6. collimator (brass; $\varnothing$ 5.5 mm)

dose: 13.64 Gy - dose rate: >70 Gy/s - irradiation time: <200ms

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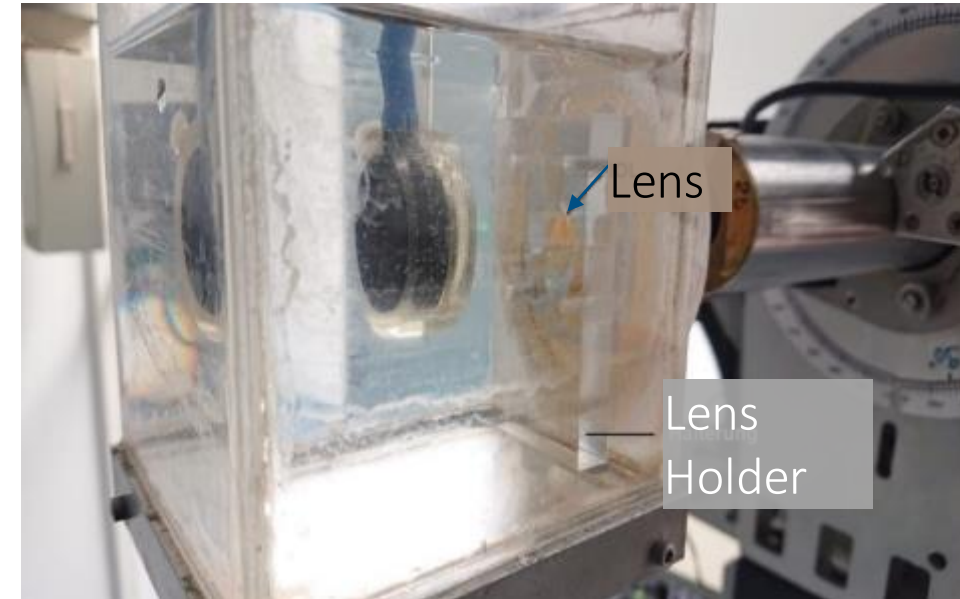
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6. collimator (brass; $\varnothing$ 5.5 mm)
7. anesthetized mouse with light field for positioning

beam delivery for FLASH irradiations – further developments

- currently ideal irradiation time unknown (definition Flash: < 1 s)
- indications that irradiation times should be shorter than 100 ms
 - mechanical beam stop too slow
 - electrical beam deflector
- recently: electrical beam deflector only for the Van-de-Graaff injector available
single pulses with 1ns pulse width and 2.4 MHz repetition rate feasible
- now: installation of a second chopper on the DC-beam from the Tandetron
MOP11 – Timo Faselow: Design and Operation of the new fast beam chopper between Tandetron and cyclotron
- replace modulator wheel with ridge filters
- near future: irradiations of sarcoma and uveal melanoma organoids

determination for appropriate material for artificial lenses in ocular proton therapy

- artificial lenses from various manufacturers irradiated with protons under conventional and Flash mode
- lenses mounted in front of the water phantom with Markus chamber for absolute dosimetry
- identical irradiation field size for both modes
- conventional: 60 Gy, dose rate 0.2 Gy/s
- Flash: 60 Gy, dose rate 70 Gy/s



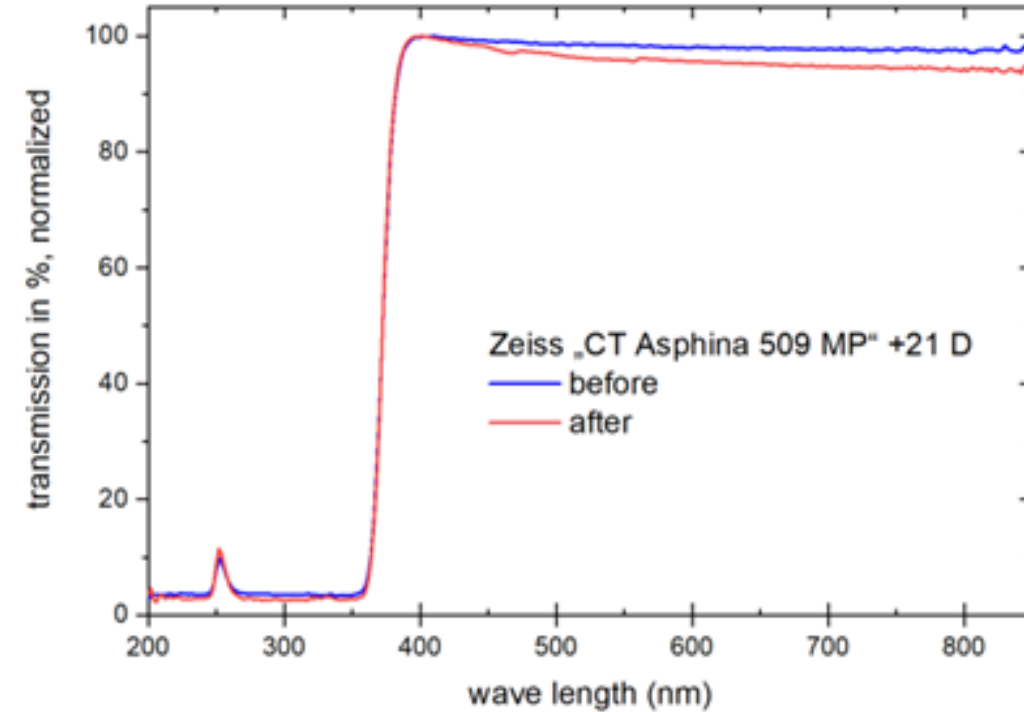
determination for appropriate material for artificial lenses in ocular proton therapy

- **Manufacturers:**

- Bausch+Lomb “enVista” +10.0 D Modell MX60 with UV absorber
- Bausch+Lomb “Akreos” +11.5 D with UV absorber
- Bausch+Lomb “Softport” +17 D
- Zeiss “CT Lucia 201P” + 19.5
- Zeiss “CT Asphina 509 MP” +21 d

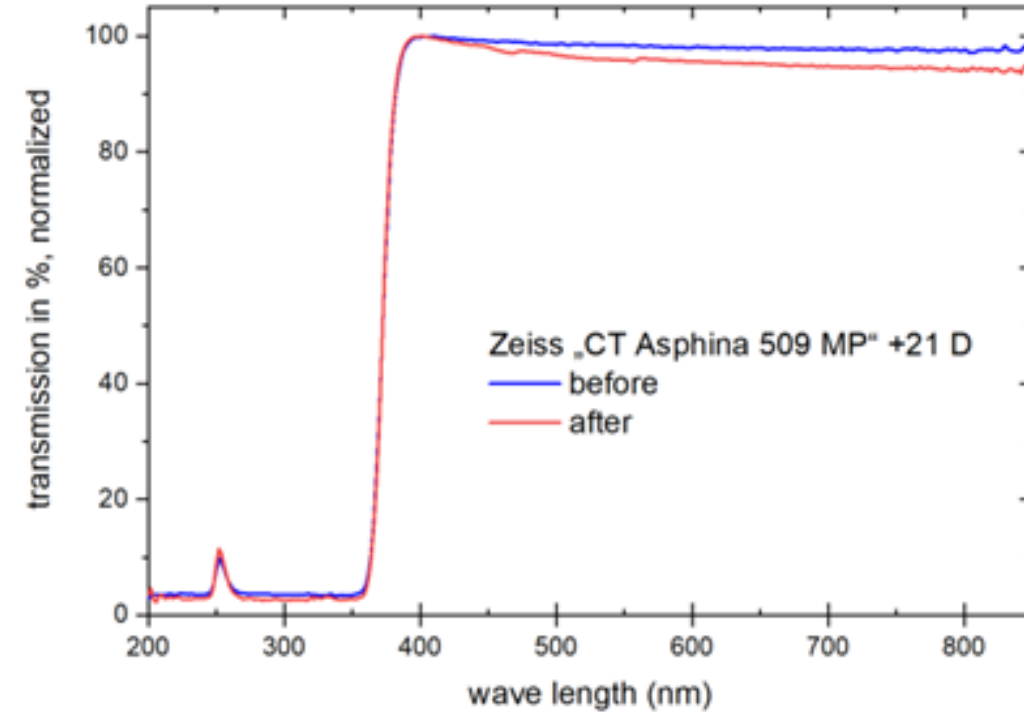
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- edges at the same wavelength



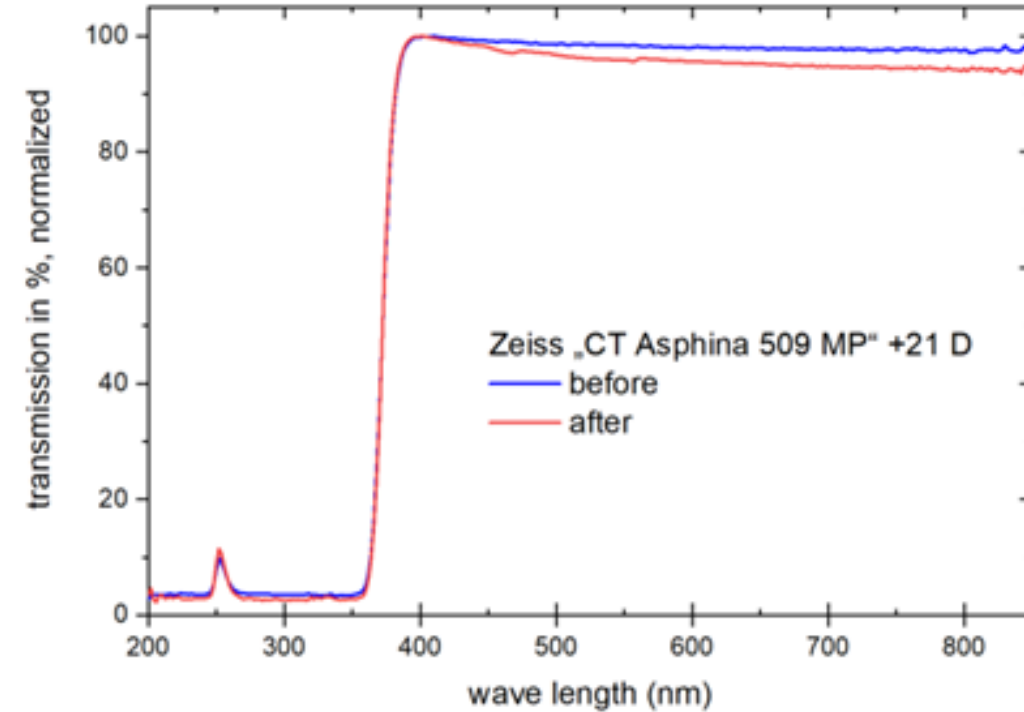
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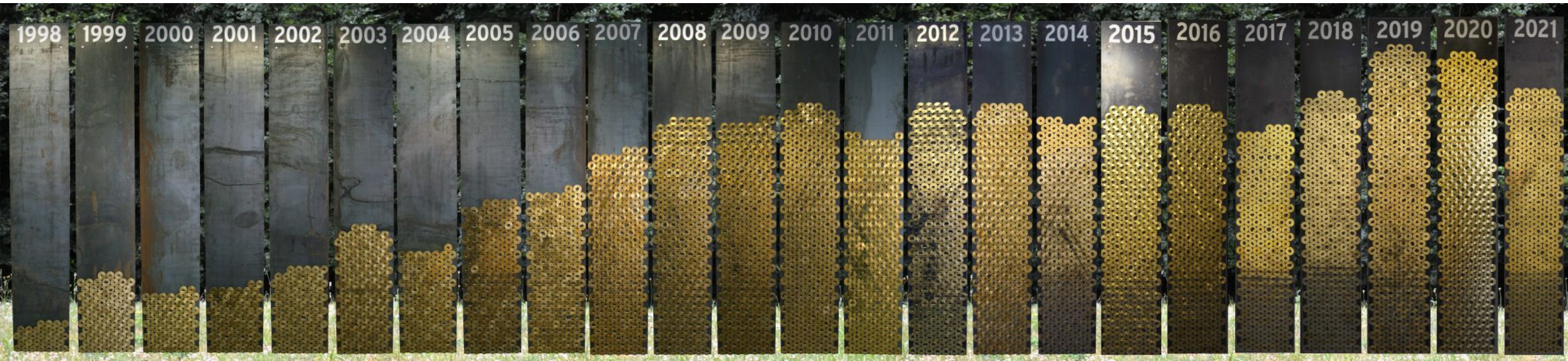
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- no significant changes in transmission before/after irradiation
- edges at the same wavelength
- dose rate is irrelevant
- only after irradiation with ^{60}Co , 20000 Gy (typical sterilisation dose) changes in transmission observed



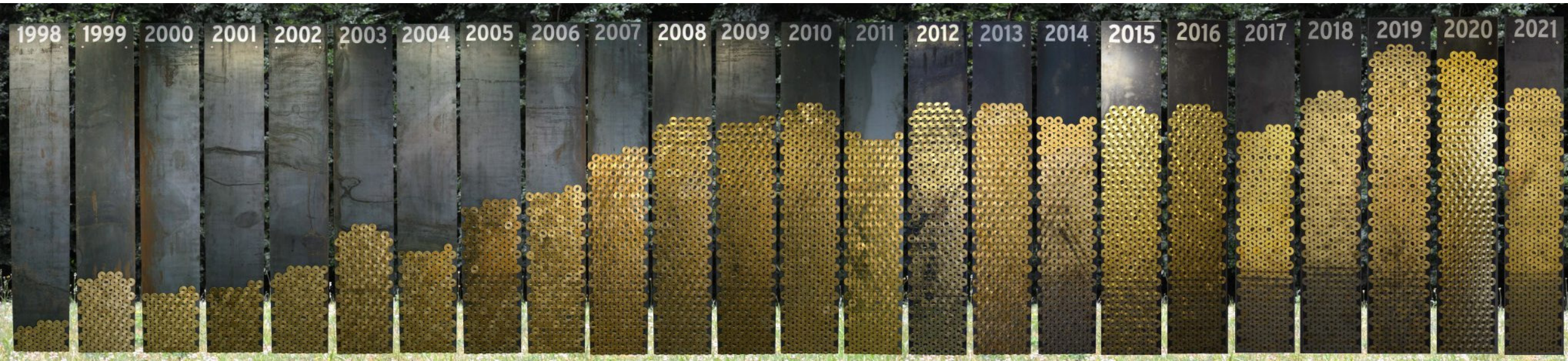
Conclusion and Outlook

- more than 4400 patients treated (Nov. 2022)
- in spite of Covid-19: high patient numbers



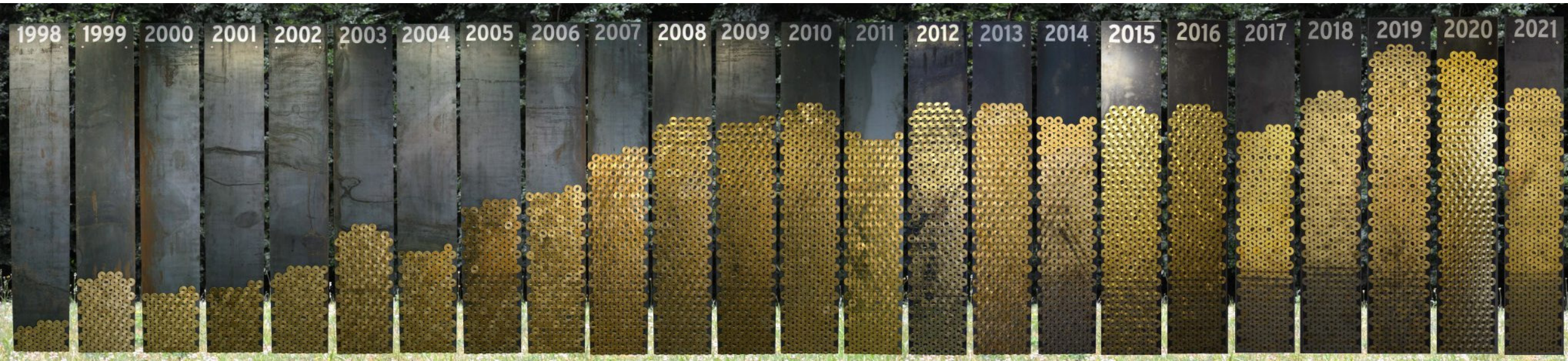
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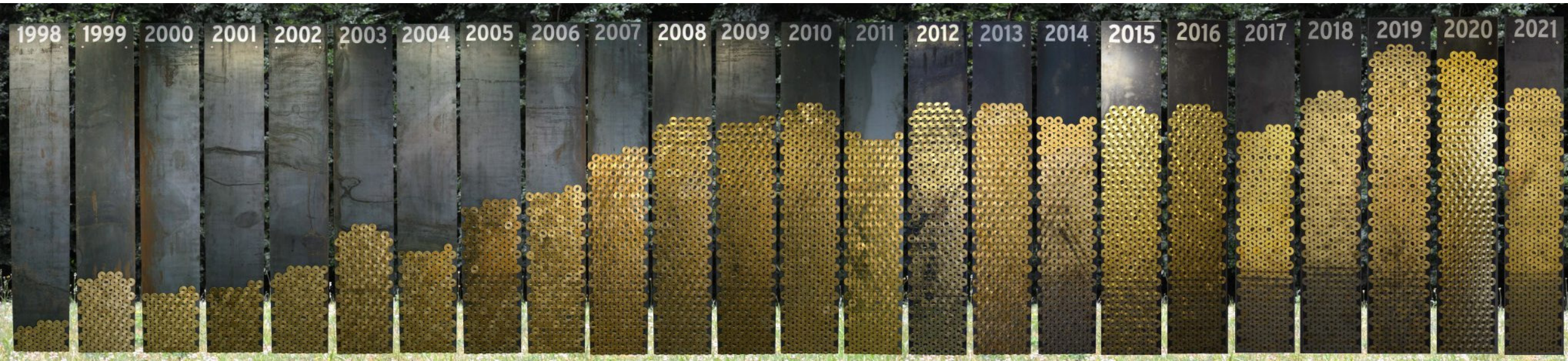
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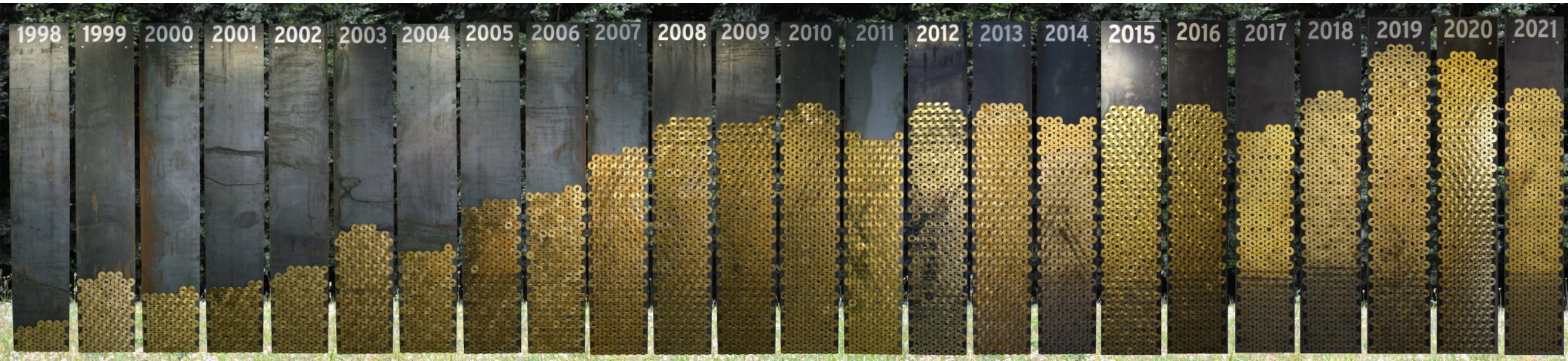
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- 30.6.2023: 25 years of eye tumour therapy at HZB

