# SLOW EXTRACTION AT MEDAUSTRON

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# **OVERVIEW**

- 1. MedAustron Overview
  - a. Existing Slow Extraction
  - b. P7 research stream
- 2. Low Frequency Ripple Studies
- 3. High Frequency Ripple Studies
- 4. Alternative Extraction Methods
  - a. Tune Sweep
  - b. COSE
  - c. Bunched COSE
  - d. Multi-Energy Extraction
- 5. Future Plans
  - a. RFKO
  - b. RF Noise
  - c. Optimised Slow Extraction Methods

### THE MEDAUSTRON FACILITY



# ACCELERATOR SPECIFICATIONS

- Based on the PIMMS design and developed in close collaboration with CERN and CNAO
- 77 metre circumference
- Extraction based on a third integer resonant slow extraction
- Existing extraction method is using a Betatron core to drive beam into unstable region with resonant sextupole to enlarge the stopband
- Clinical extraction times of 10 seconds (0.1-30 seconds available for research & development)
- RF channelling used for beam ripple suppression
- Future developments with patient safety is paramount

Particle type	Energy	Intensity (per spill)
Proton	62.4 – 252.7 MeV	~1010
Carbon ion	120 - 402.8 MeV/u	~10 <sup>8</sup>







# **MEDAUSTRON SYNCHROTRON**

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Betatron core

Electrostatic septum

Magnetic septum

# NON-CLINICAL RESEARCH (NCR)

#### Research topics are divided into research priorities from P0-P7:

- P0 Commissioning and Quality Assurance
- P1 Intrafraction Adaptive Radiation Therapy
- P2 Interfraction Adaptive Radiation Therapy
- P3 Imaging with Ion Beams
- P4 Magnetic Resonance Guided Particle Therapy
- P5 Energy Transfer Mechanisms and Applications in Physics and Biology
- P6 Pre-Clinical Animal Research
- P7 Accelerator physics

#### Collaboration agreement "Development of Slow Extraction Techniques" between MedAustron and CERN

NCR research cooperation with the **Medical Universities of Vienna and Graz**, the **Technical University of Vienna** and the **Institute for High Energy Physics** (ÖAW) as well as the **University of Applied Sciences Wiener Neustadt** (FH WN)







### LOW FREQUENCY RIPPLE STUDIES

- Power supply ripple  $\rightarrow$  tune fluctuations  $\rightarrow$  separatrix area variation  $\rightarrow$  beam spill ripple
- Low beam spill ripples mandatory for sufficient and time-effective treatment
- Measure the low frequency intrinsic ripples
- Induce ripples of known amplitude and frequency on each magnet family to determine the transfer function
- Measurements in isocentre of treatment room with a fast detector and amplifier from CIVIDEC (whole spill)
- <u>Goal</u>: Identify components with large contribution to beam spill ripples



# INTRINSIC RIPPLES

Standard medical beam settings

- Spill length: 10s
- RF-Channelling On





#### INDUCED RIPPLES – QUADRUPOLE: CURRENT MEASUREMENT



MR-01-000-MQZ sin, f = 60.0Hz, A = 20.0mA



#### INDUCED RIPPLES – QUADRUPOLE: BEAM CURRENT AT ISOCENTRE



MR-01-000-MQZ sin, f = 60.0Hz, A = 20.0mA



#### TRANSFER FUNCTION – QUADRUPOLE EXAMPLE

$$TF(f_0, A) = \frac{FFT_{beam}(f_0, A)}{FFT_{magnet}(f_0, A)}$$





### TRANSFER FUNCTION – ALL MAGNET FAMILIES



## HIGH FREQUENCY RIPPLE STUDIES

- Measurement of the high frequency intrinsic ripples in isocentre of treatment room using a fast detector from CIVIDEC with a 100 MHz bandwidth response
  - 0.5 second measurement length limitation due to large number of samples



#### PROTON, 252.7 MeV, 10s, CHANNELLING ON



MedAustron M

#### CHANNELLING ON vs. CHANNELLING OFF

Proton, 252.7MeV, 10s



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#### ENERGY: 252.7 MeV vs. 62.4 MeV

Proton, 10 s, Channeling on



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#### SPILL LENGTH: 1s vs. 10s

Proton, 252.7MeV, Channeling on





# SPILL LENGTH: 1s vs. 10s NORMALIZED TO 1s

1600 10s 1s 1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 all a 0 10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>5</sup> 107 10<sup>6</sup> 10<sup>8</sup> Freq [Hz]

Proton, 252.7MeV, Channeling on



#### PARTICLE TYPE: PROTON vs. CARBON

252.7MeV/400.1MeV, 10s/4s, Channeling off





# PARTICLE TYPE: PROTON vs. CARBON NORMALIZED TO 1s

Proton Carbon 4000 3000 2000 1000 0 10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>5</sup> 107 10<sup>6</sup> 10<sup>8</sup> Freq [Hz]

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252.7MeV/400.1MeV, 10s/4s, Normalized to 1s, Channeling off

## ALTERNATIVE EXTRACTION METHODS

- In addition to the Betatron core baseline extraction other extraction methods were tested including Tune Sweep and COSE
  - Initial testing of the alternative extraction methods were undertaken to determine optimised parameters offline for future testing

#### Tune Sweep

 Linear ramping of all Main Ring quadrupoles to adjust the tune for movement of the region of instability

#### Constant Optics Slow Extraction (COSE)

- Linear ramping of all magnets within the Main Ring
- Optics of the Main Ring remain constant while tune is adjusted



#### TUNE SWEEP

- Linear ramp used for all Main Ring quadrupoles to move the resonance into the waiting beam
- Investigation of different ramping slopes (-0.9%, -0.95%, -1%, -1.1%)
- Verified that Betatron Core was completely off and chopper was fully open
- For initial investigation only scaling of the Main Ring was undertaken without any scaling of the extraction line



Proton 252.7 MeV

HORIZONTAL plane H200000DDP , 2020/11/07 03:14:20 H200000DDP\_p0\_20201107031420\_SID000\_IID000\_Q Sweep\_1 perc\_252 MeV-DDM.msr comment: Q Sweep\_1 perc\_252 MeV, || HOR = -Y, VER = -X (@Lynx)

> 30000 20000 10000

-20

-10



CChuman	252.7MeV H+   S1-IR2H   DEG100%   90°		
CChuman	no extractions   4x4mm   var0ver0   clinical		
СС	78002344000909DF		
BS	2020110703522700-26		
limits	ana: 0.0%   noise: 2.0%		
IDs	IID: 0   SID: 0		
ts   dt	n.a.   8804 ms		

version	2.2.0	
exp   fps	varying   19 f/s	
trigger	n.a. (DDS not sync.!)	
SNR / BG-FID	1132594.7 [0]	
intensity	0.4e6 arb.u.	
CoGw	4.01 ± 0.3 mm [-0.2, 9.7]	
FWHMw	5.15 ± 0.3 mm [1.7, 6.2]	



0 position [mm] 10

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Proton 62.4 MeV

HORIZONTAL plane H200000DDP , 2020/11/07 03:11:01 H200000DDP\_p0\_20201107031101\_SID000\_IID000\_Q Sweep\_1 perc\_62 MeV-DDM.msr comment: Q Sweep\_1 perc\_62 MeV, || HOR = -Y, VER = -X (@Lynx)



Carbon 400.1 MeV/u

HORIZONTAL plane H200000DDP , 2020/11/07 03:53:55 H200000DDP\_p0\_20201107035355\_SID000\_IID000\_Carbon\_QSweep\_1perc\_120\_MeV-DDM.msr comment: Carbon\_QSweep\_1perc\_120\_MeV, || HOR = -Y, VER = -X (@Lynx)



Carbon 120 MeV/u

HORIZONTAL plane H200000DDP , 2020/11/07 03:59:04 H200000DDP\_p0\_20201107035904\_SID000\_IID000\_Carbon\_QSweep\_1perc\_120\_MeV-DDM.msr comment: Carbon\_QSweep\_1perc\_120\_MeV, || HOR = -Y, VER = -X (@Lynx)



# COSE (CONSTANT OPTICS SLOW EXTRACTION)

- Linear ramp of all magnets (dipoles, quadrupoles, sextupoles) to move the resonance to the waiting beam while keeping the MR optics constant
- Different ramping slopes (-0.1%, -0.25%, -0.3%, -0.35%)
- COSE has an advantage over Tune Sweep by ensuring that the optics are still fixed during the extraction process to minimise momentum sorting at the separatrix



P. Arrutia, Optimisation of Slow Extraction and Beam Delivery from Synchrotrons, Master Thesis, Royal Holloway, University of London, CERN-THESIS-2020-259, 2020.

V. Kain et al., Resonant slow extraction with constant optics for improved separatrix control at the extraction septum, Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 22, 101001, 9 Oct. 2019.

#### COSE -0.3%

Proton 252.7 MeV

HORIZONTAL plane MF03200DDM , 2020/11/08 00:03:47 MF03200DDM\_p0\_20201108000347\_SID000\_IID000\_252\_0p3\_chan\_COSE-DDP.msr comment: 252\_0p3\_chan\_COSE, || HOR = -Y, VER = -X (@Lynx)



### COSE -0.3%

#### Carbon 400.1 MeV/u

HORIZONTAL plane MF03200DDM , 2020/11/08 01:09:33 MF03200DDM\_p0\_20201108010933\_SID000\_IID000\_400\_0p3\_COSE-DDP.msr comment: 400\_0p3\_COSE, || HOR = -Y, VER = -X (@Lynx)



#### ALTERNATIVE EXTRACTION METHODS INTENSITY COMPARISON





## **BUNCHED COSE**

• Same settings as for the COSE presented earlier except:

- Remove Phase Jump
- sRF remains turned on during extraction
- Ramp the radial position from 20mm to zero to force the beam into extraction (in synch with magnet ramping)
- Required for Multi-Energy Extraction using COSE extraction



# MEE COSE

- Same settings as for bunched COSE
- Effective energy change: +0.02% (50 keV)
- Both energies reach the treatment room



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Timing:		Radial I	oop:	Magne	t current:
• 3	S	•	20mm $\rightarrow$ 18mm (1st energy)	•	COSE -0.15%
• 0	.5s	•	20mm (Acceleration)	•	Ramp +0.17%
• 3	s	•	20mm $\rightarrow$ 0mm (2nd energy)	•	COSE -0.15%

Average CoG for first energy	Average CoG for second energy		
-0.017 mm	0.194 mm		

## FUTURE PLANS

- Optimisation of COSE and Tune Sweep from existing data for optimised beam delivery investigations with the goal of identifying the best multi-energy extraction options
- Some initial RF Knockout test measurements have been taken in the past with RF Knockout and RF Noise driven extraction planned for future investigation shifts this year
- Optimisation of RF Knockout is a priority and we are currently undertaking RF Knockout implementation studies through both simulation and hardware implementation with a forward focus on realisation of this slow extraction method
- Further follow-up on the High and Low frequency ripple studies with ongoing investigation into how to further reduce the ripples using accumulated data



# SUMMARY

Improvement of Slow Extraction is focus of future developments at MedAustron Ongoing accelerator research into different slow extraction methods in collaboration with universities and research organisations Investigations to date have yielded significant slow extraction data Future focus on RF Knockout as the prime candidate extraction method for multi-energy extraction with dynamic intensity control We are very interested and open to any feedback and collaboration on slow extraction topics going forward

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- Thomas Schreiner
- Ivan Strasik
- Alexander Wastl

+ All of the over 200 people working at MedAustron working together to improve the treatment available to particle therapy patients





# **ANY** Questions?

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