



Innovative developments for proton therapy at PSI: beam delivery with SC magnets

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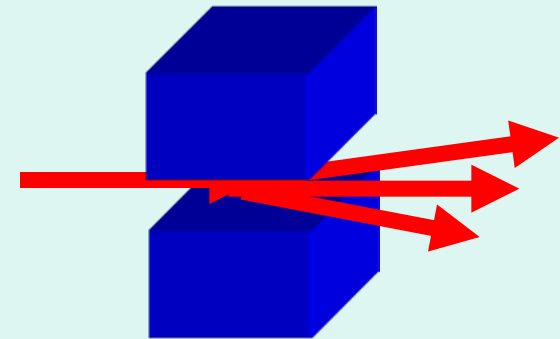
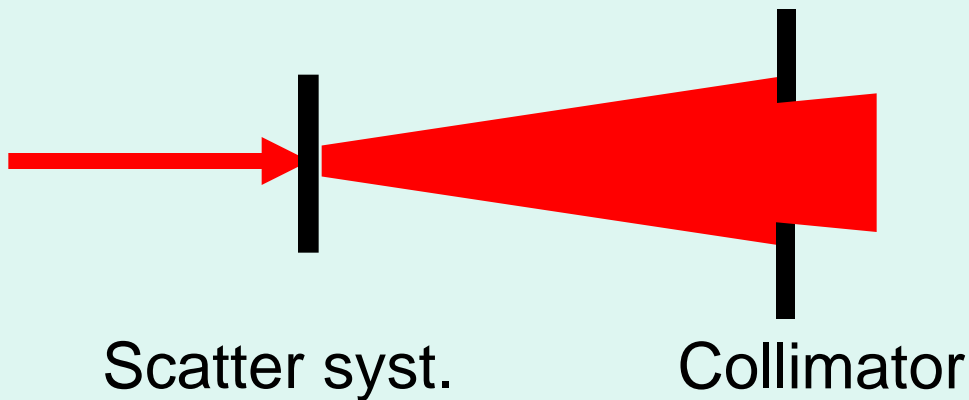
Contents

- **Dose spreading in proton therapy**
- **Gantries**
- **PSI's Gantry-2 with SC magnets**
- **Conclusions & WHAT DO WE NEED ?**

transversal spread:

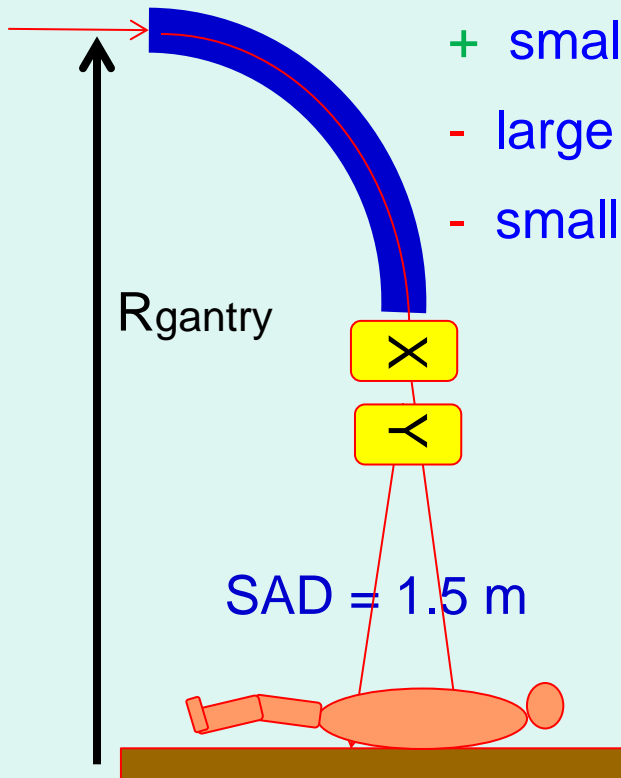
scattering

scanning



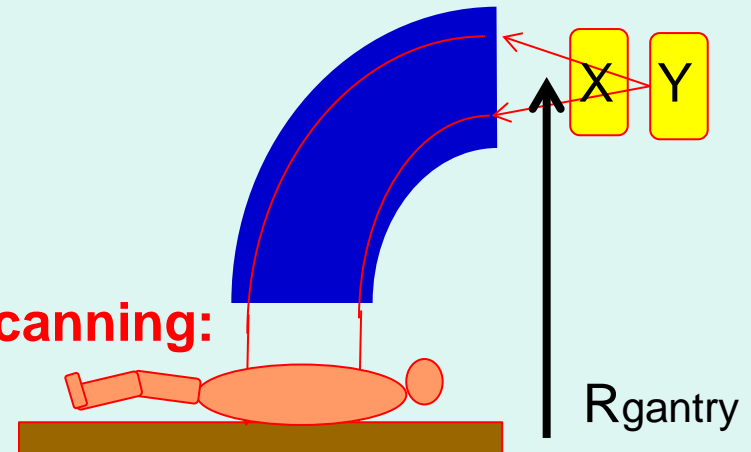
Down-stream scanning:

- + small aperture,
- large radius because of SAD
- small spots difficult

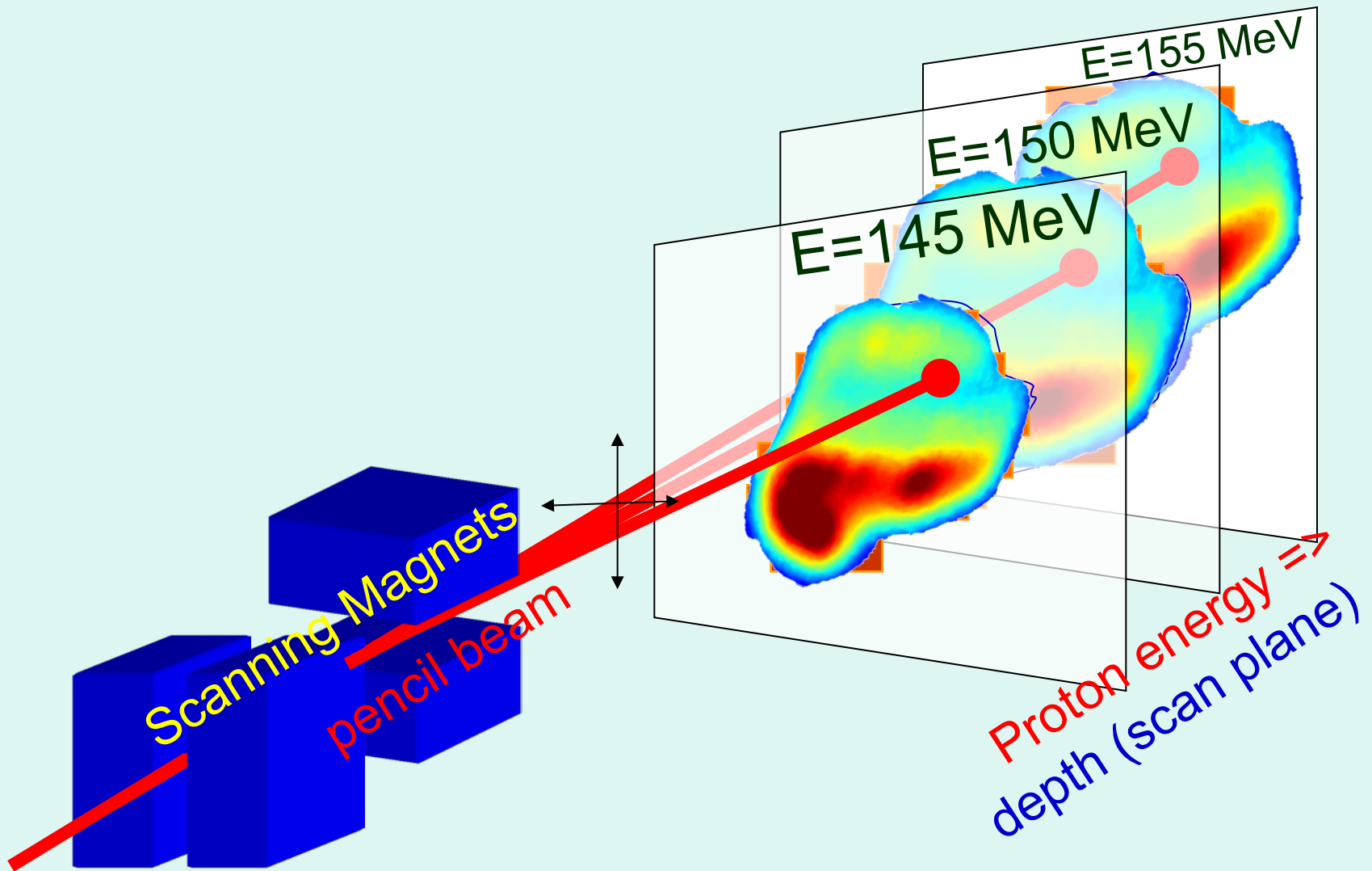


Up-stream scanning:

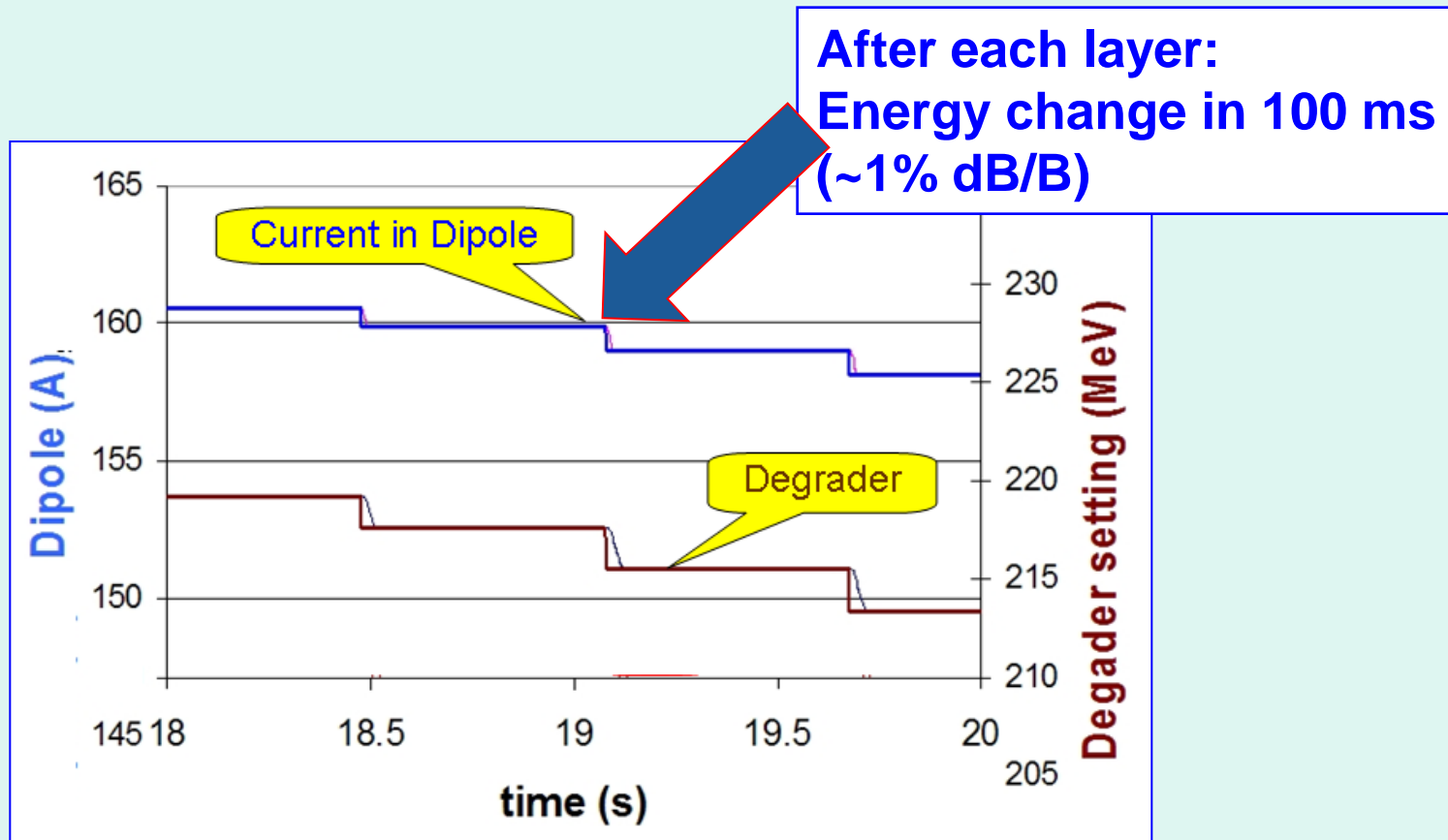
- + parallel
- + small gantry radius
- + small spots possible
- wide aperture SC magnet



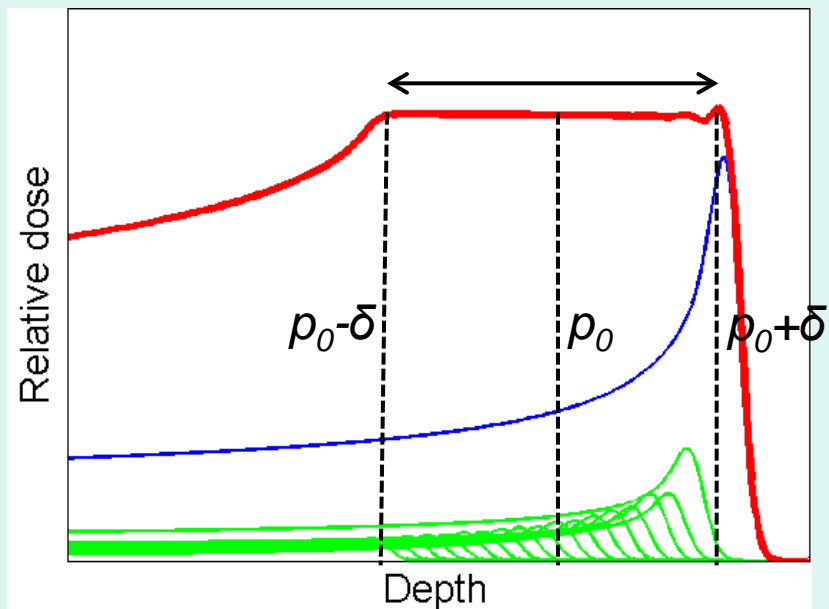
3D Pencil beam scanning: **DEPTH**



3D Pencil beam scanning: **DEPTH**

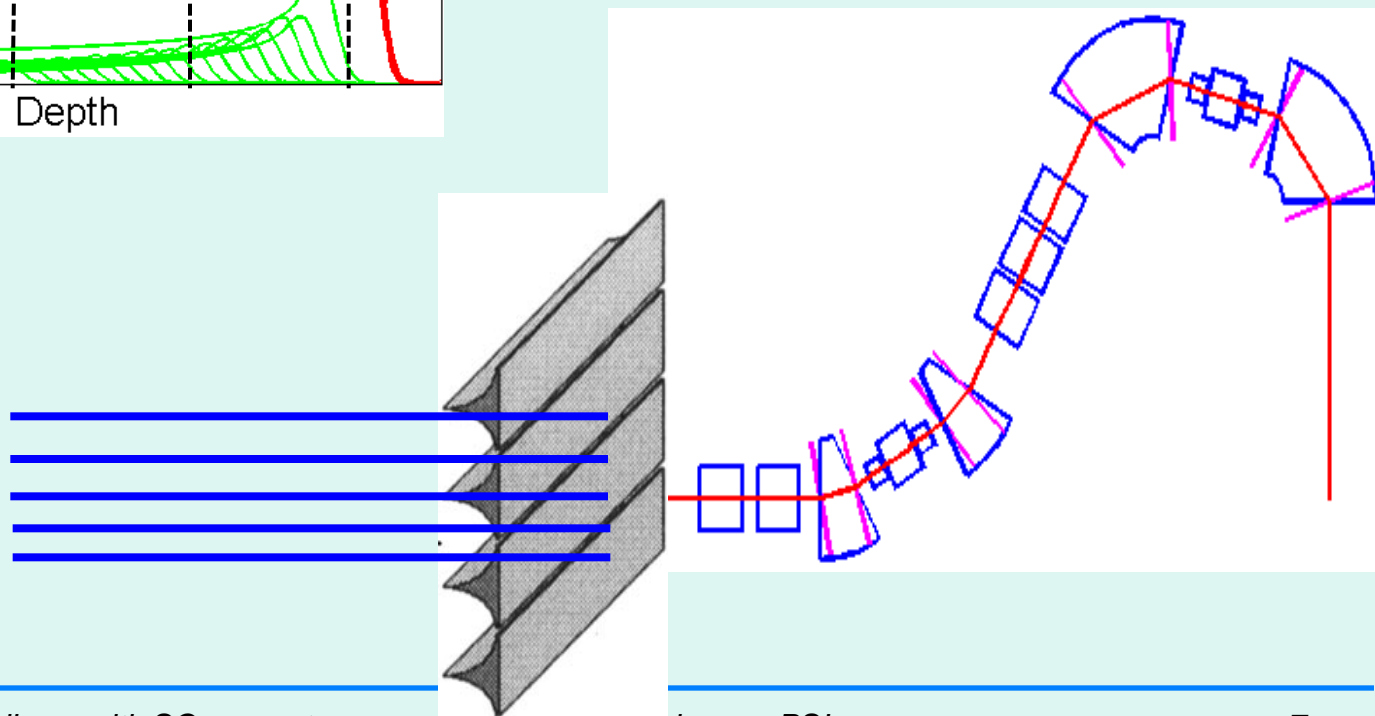


Using large momentum acceptance:



Static Delivery of Spr.Out Bragg Peak

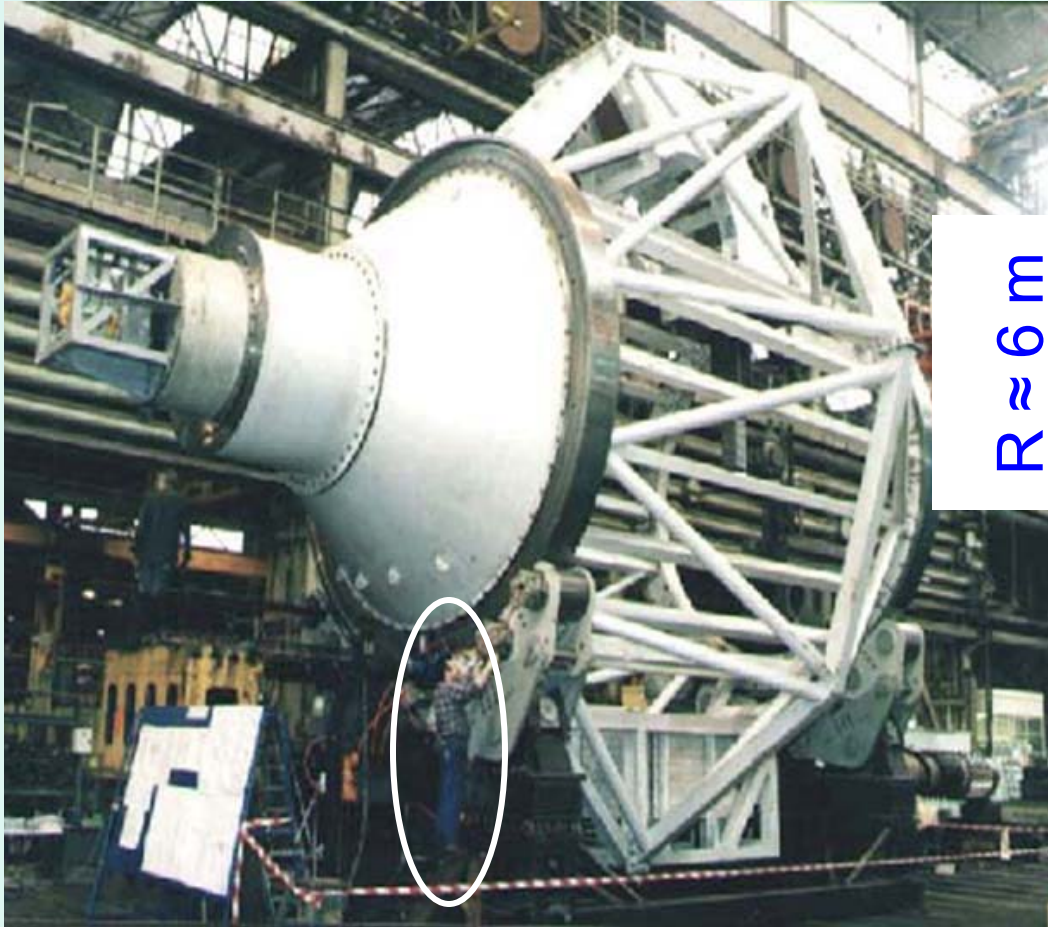
- **SOBP** can be delivered **without magnetic field changes**



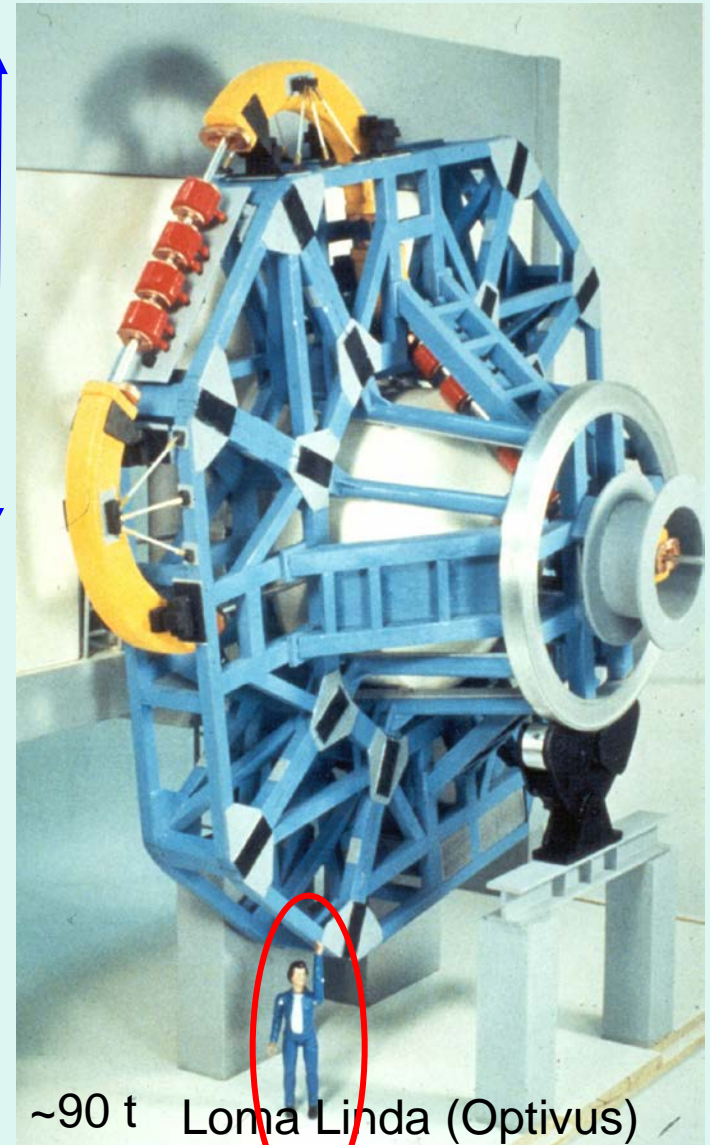
Gantry design

Some typical gantries.....

IBA & Optivus Gantry for protons

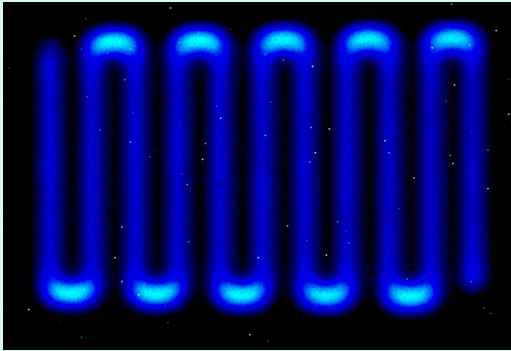


$R \approx 6\text{ m}$



~90 t Loma Linda (Optivus)

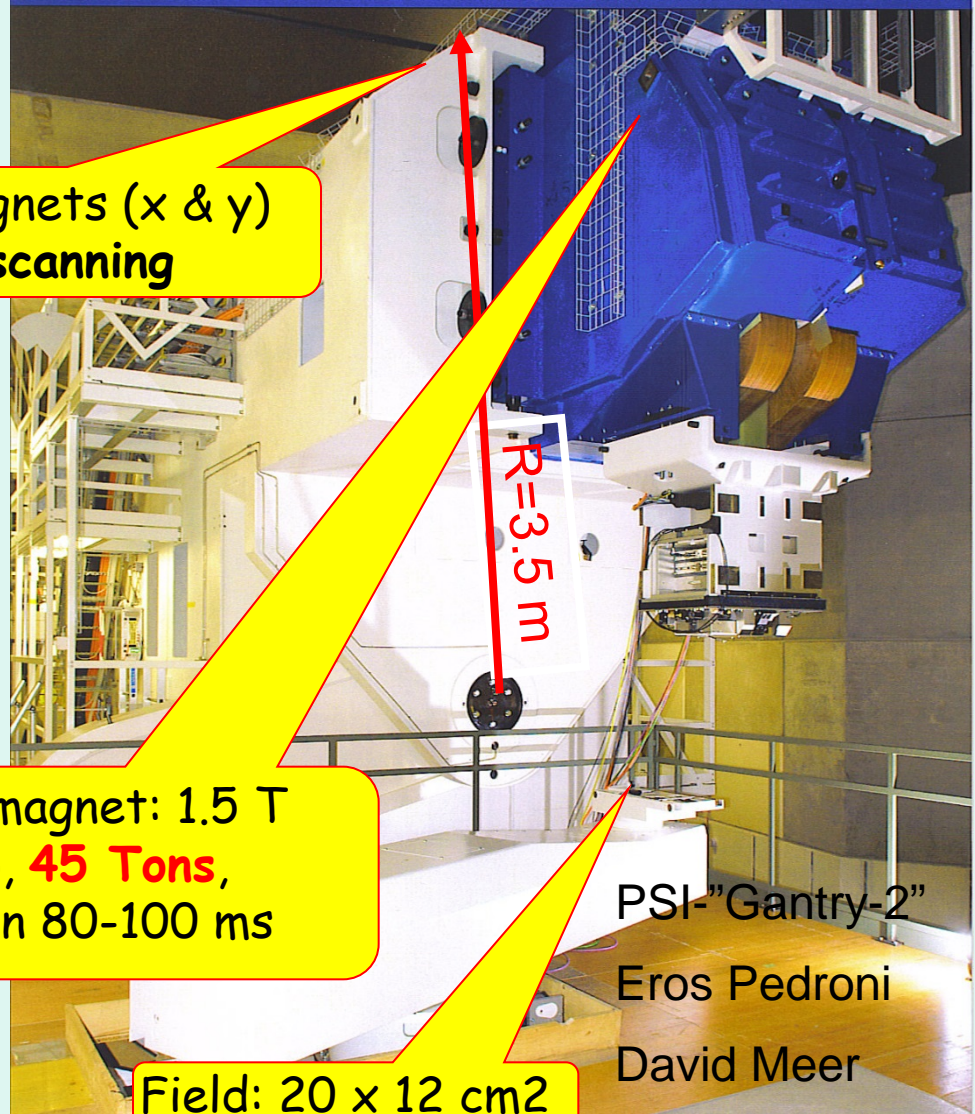
PSI Gantry-2: fast 3D scanning



scanning magnets (x & y)
for 2D // scanning

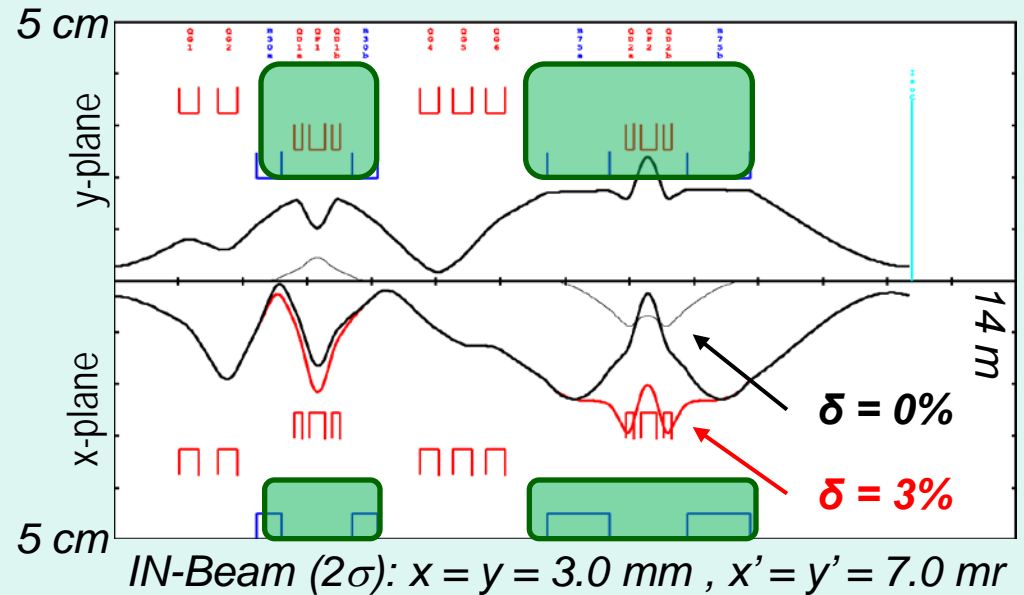
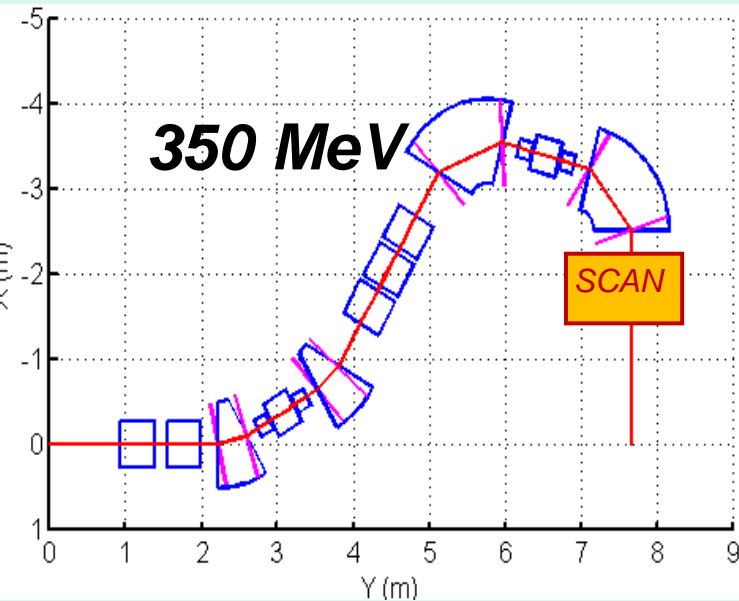
90 degr. magnet: 1.5 T
15 cm gap, **45 Tons**,
dB/B 1% in 80-100 ms

Field: 20 x 12 cm²



PSI-"Gantry-2"
Eros Pedroni
David Meer

originally from:  **PRONOVA 235 MeV**



PSI optics:

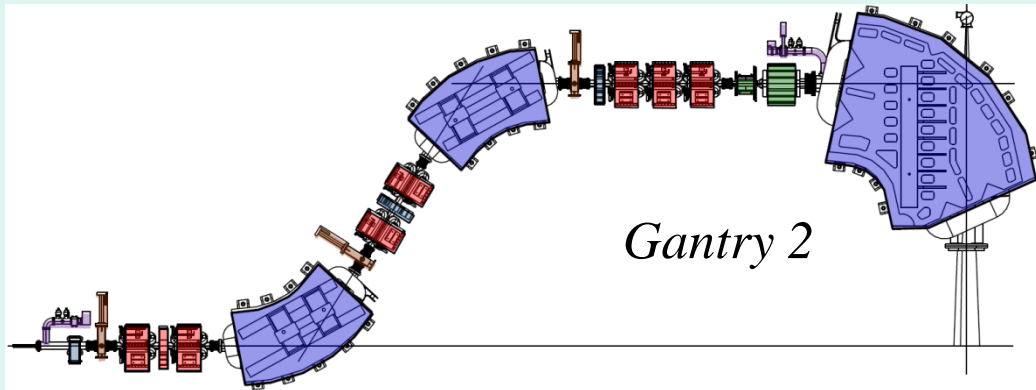
- Point-to-point imaging
- Positive pole face rotations

→ **Large emittance and momentum acceptance:**
 $\epsilon = 21\pi \text{ mm.mrad}$ and $\delta = \pm 3\%$

Gantry 2 Layout

Three dipoles with -60° , 60° and 90° bending

Scanning magnets upstream from the 90° bending section: parallel scanning



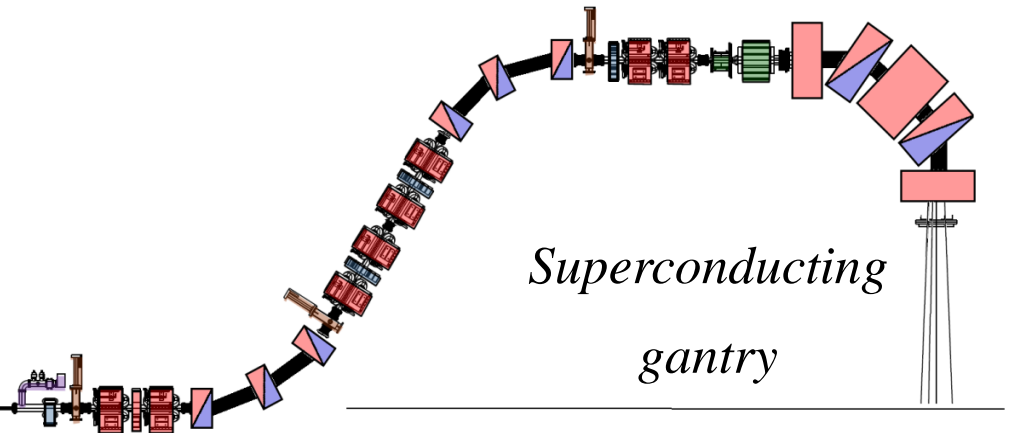
Gantry 2

Radius = 3.2 m

Length = 8.9 m

Weight = 200 t

Scanning field: 12 x 20 cm²



*Superconducting
gantry*

Radius = 4.5 m (can be reduced for upstream scanning version)

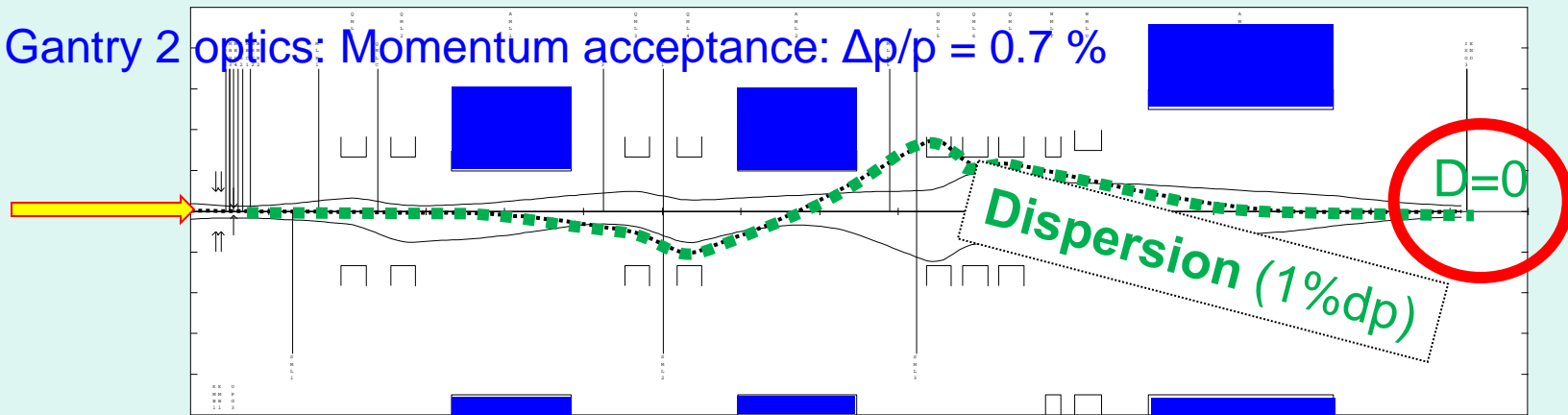
Length = 8.4 m

Weight < 50 t

Scanning field: 20 x 25 cm²

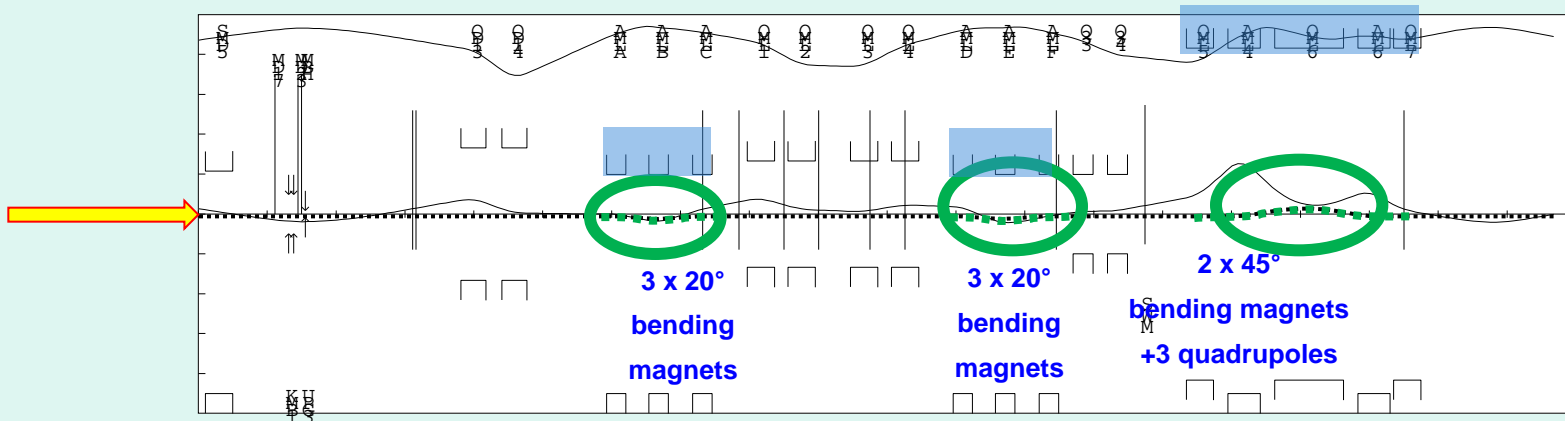
Beam Optic Gantry-2 & SC version

Gantry 2 optics: Momentum acceptance: $\Delta p/p = 0.7\%$



SC Bending sections: dipole + combined Q+D dispersion suppression

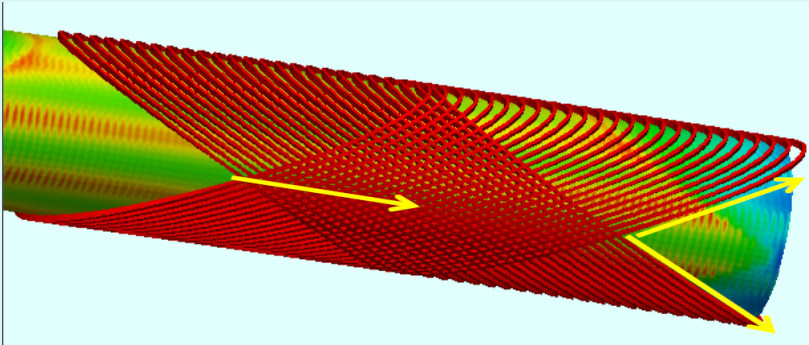
=> Very large momentum acceptance: $\Delta p/p > 10\%$



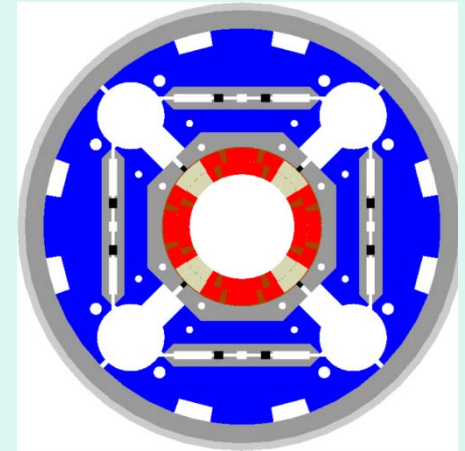
Required magnet properties

Types of used magnets	B-Field (T)	Maximal gradient (T/m)	Aperture radius (mm)
Normal conducting quadrupoles	0	31.7	30
Superconducting combined function magnets for the first two bending sections	3	23	30
Superconducting combined function magnet for the last bending section	4	14	125
Superconducting quadrupoles	0	9.8	125

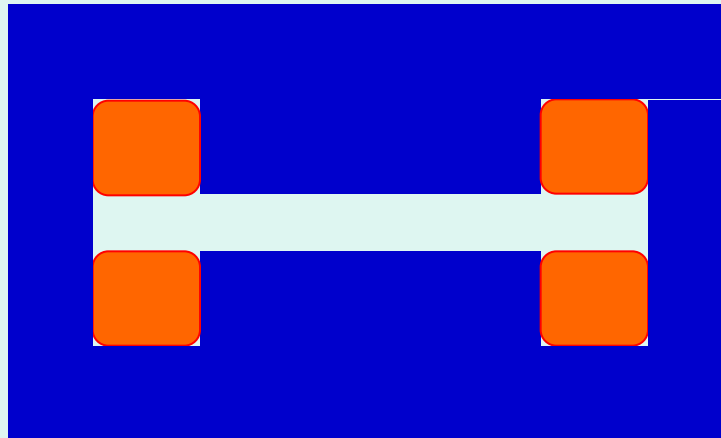
Magnets in consideration



Canted Coil Solenoid



Cosine Theta



Race rack with much less iron

SC GANTRY:

Not much smaller in diameter.

Much **less weight**

New beam optics possible → large **energy acceptance**

What do we need ?

Faster: $\text{dB/dt} > 10\%/s$ ($\approx 0.8 \text{ T/s}$)

Lighter: 20 tons

Stronger fields: $4 \text{ T} + 30 \text{ T/m}$

But „no“ stray fields: $< 0.5 \text{ T}$ but at patient $< 0.5 \text{ mT}$

SC: no LHe AND no quenching

Radiation resistant



Bild: Luftwaffe Schweiz