

# The TERA TULIP project (TUrning Linac for Protontherapy)

**Ugo Amaldi**

TERA Foundation

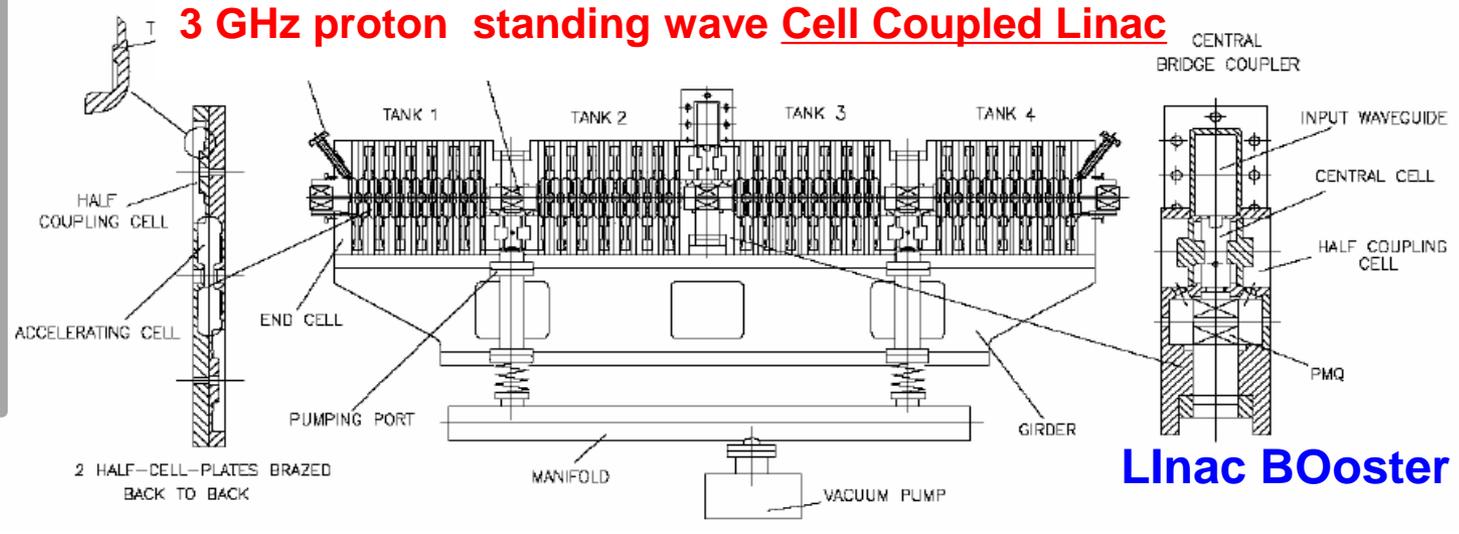
Technische Universität München

# *TERA Cell Coupled Linacs for proton therapy*



Mario Weiss

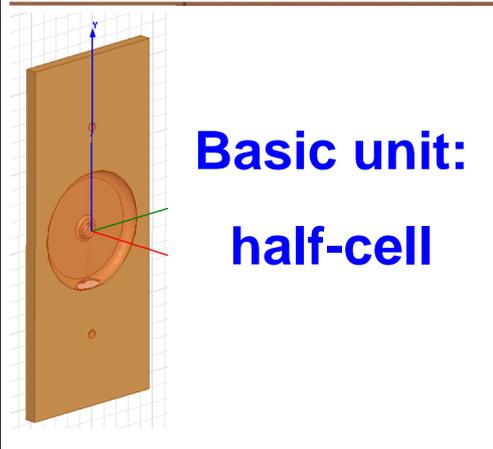
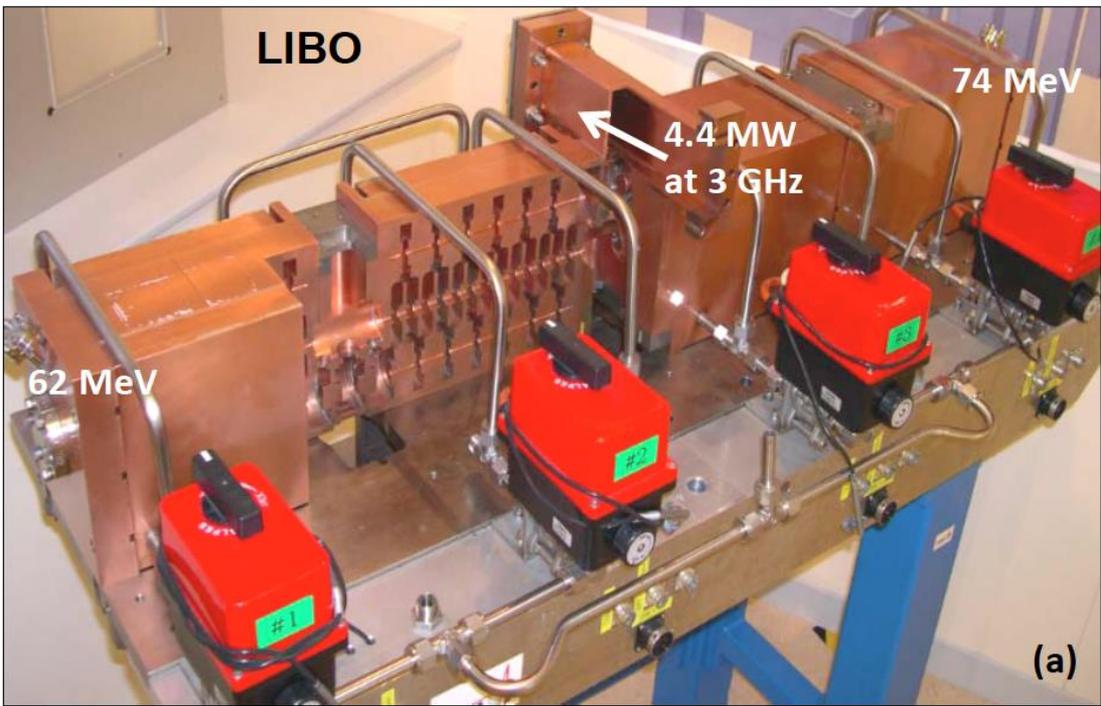
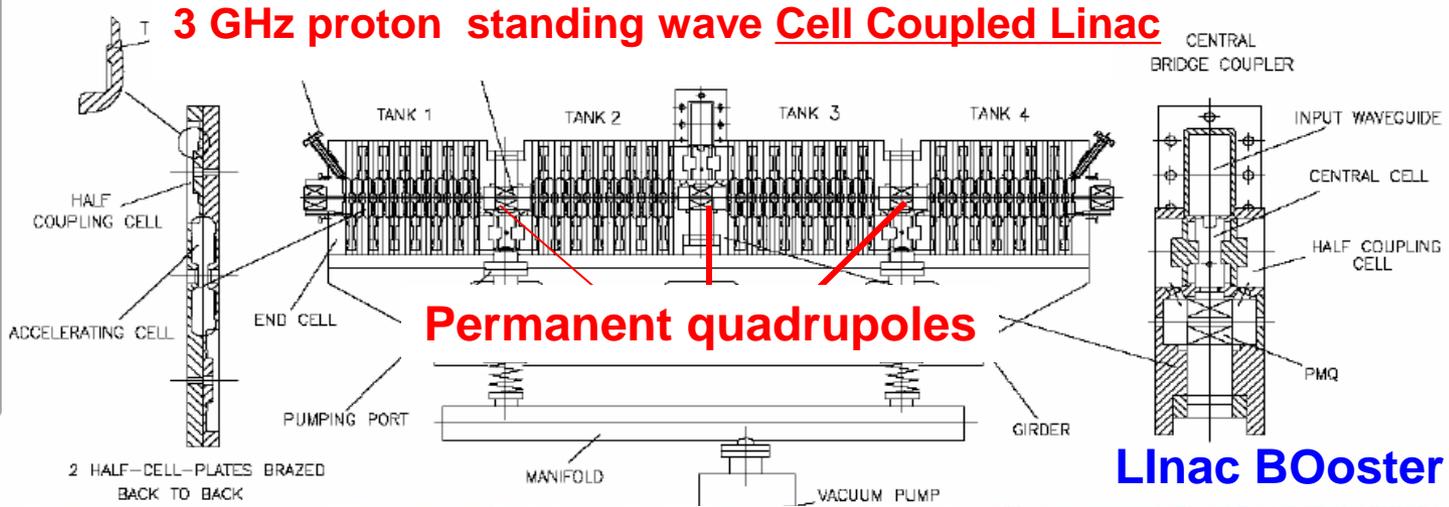
# Prototype of CCL built and beam tested by TERA-CERN-INFN: 2003





Mario Weiss

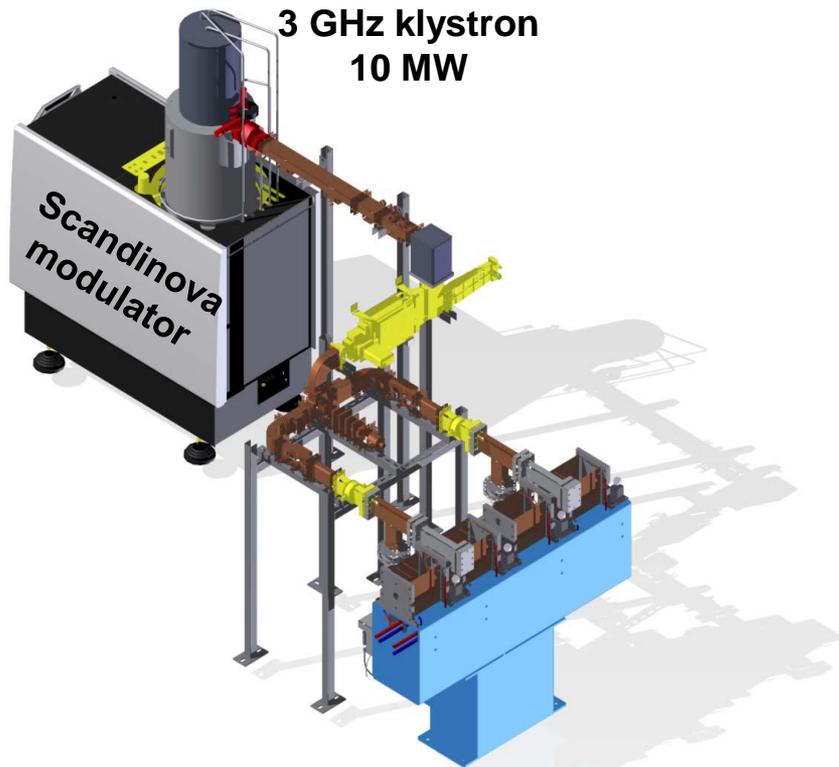
# Prototype of CCL built and beam tested by TERA-CERN-INFN: 2003



(a)

(b)

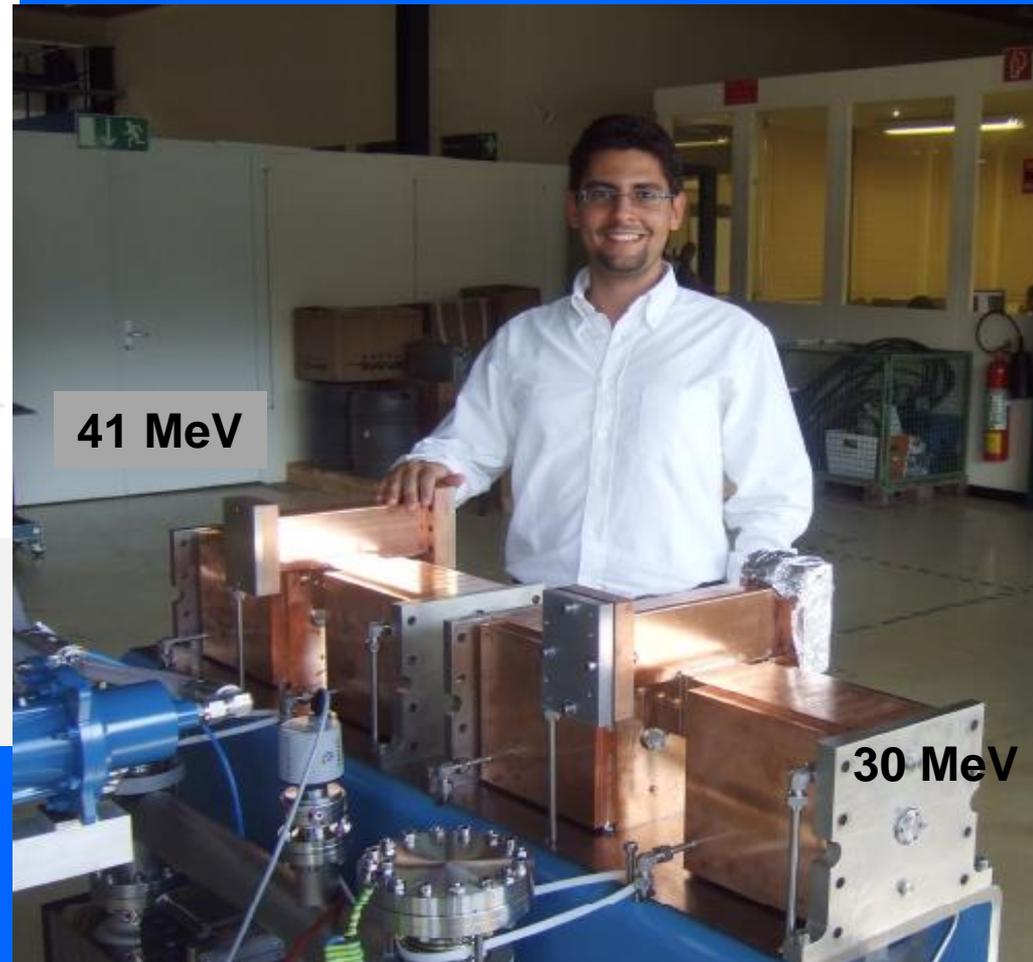
# *Commercial prototype built and power tested by A.D.A.M.: 2011*



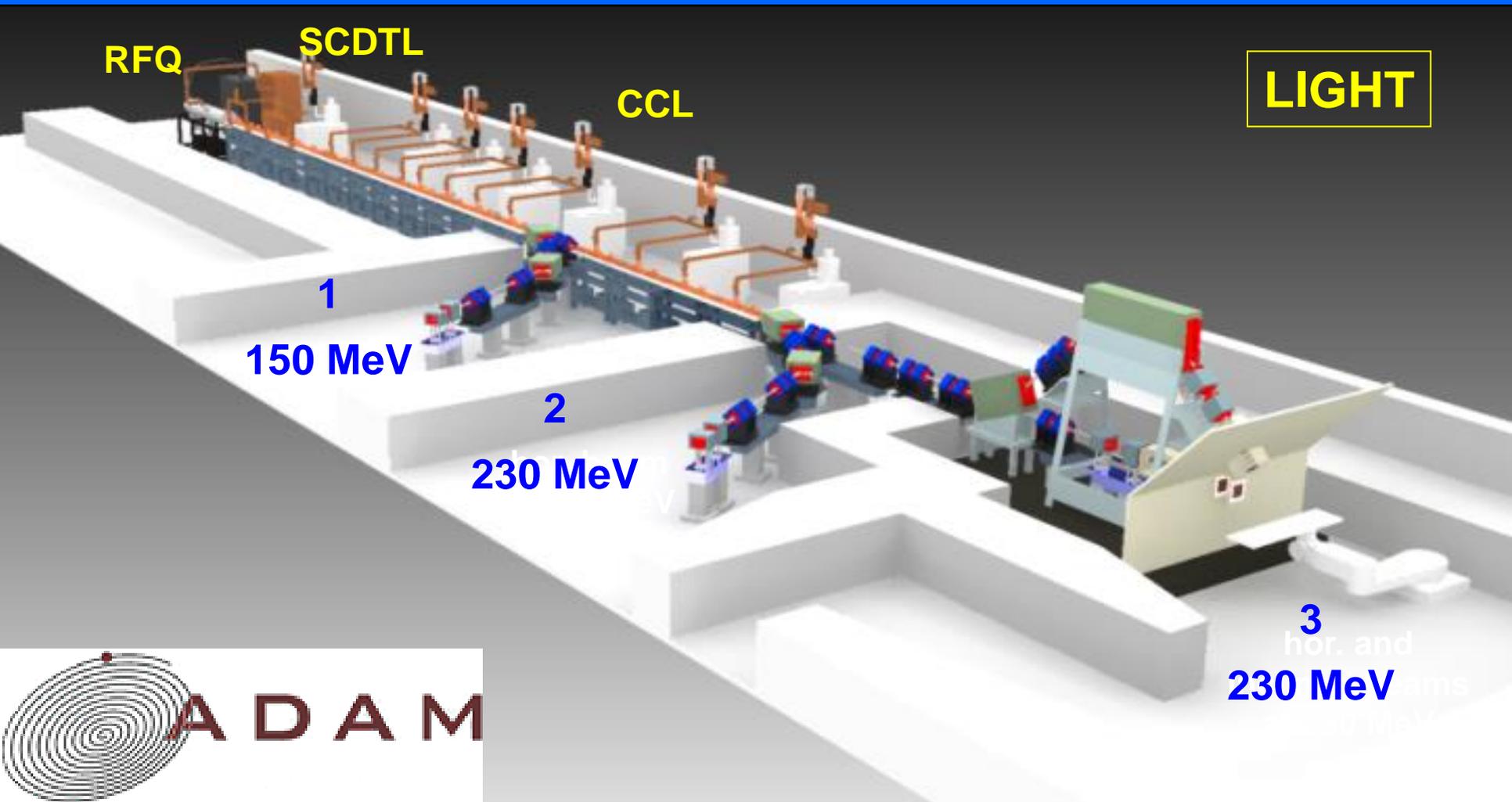
First Unit of LIGHT

Linac for Image Guided Hadron  
Therapy

A.D.A.M. = Applications of Detectors  
and Accelerators to Medicine



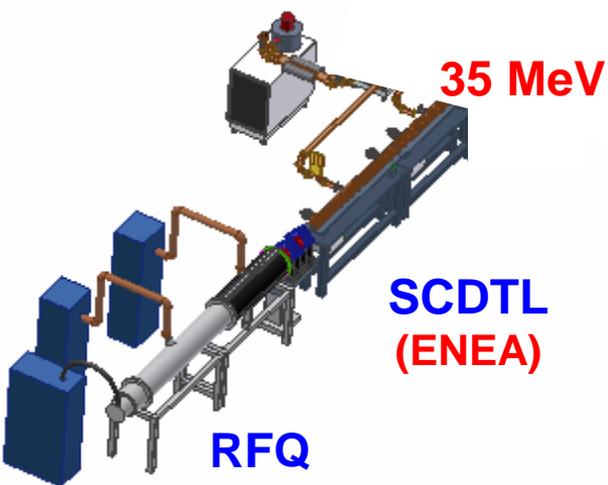
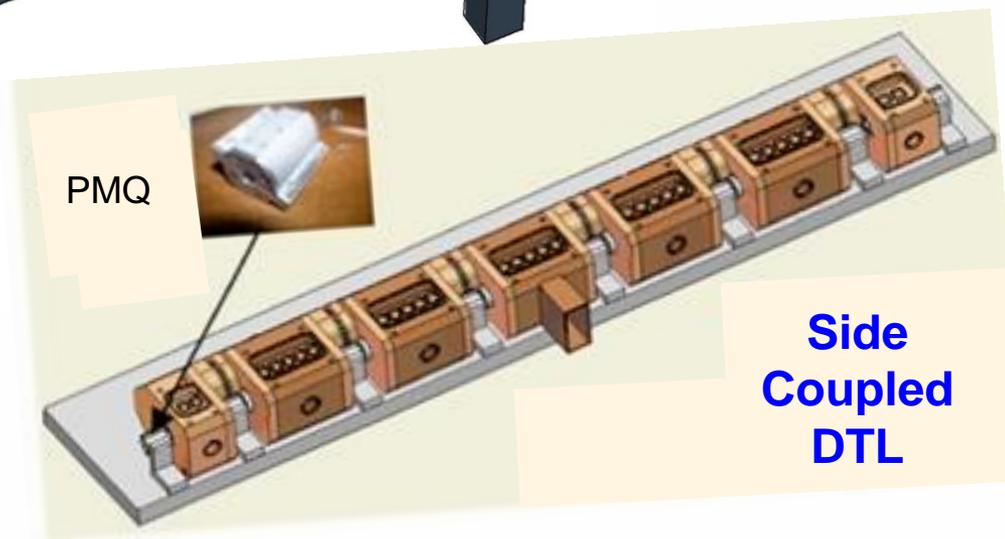
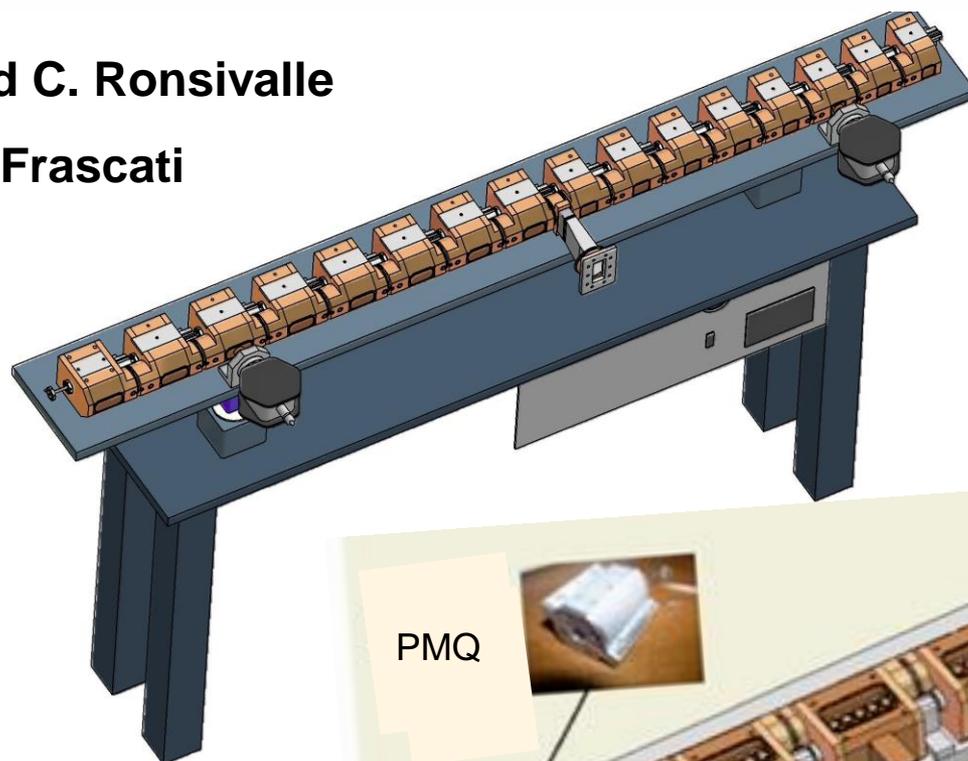
**Centre offered by A.D.A.M. - CERN spin-off Company  
acquired by Advanced Oncotherapy in 2013**



# Side Coupled Drift Tube Linac

L. Picardi and C. Ronsivalle

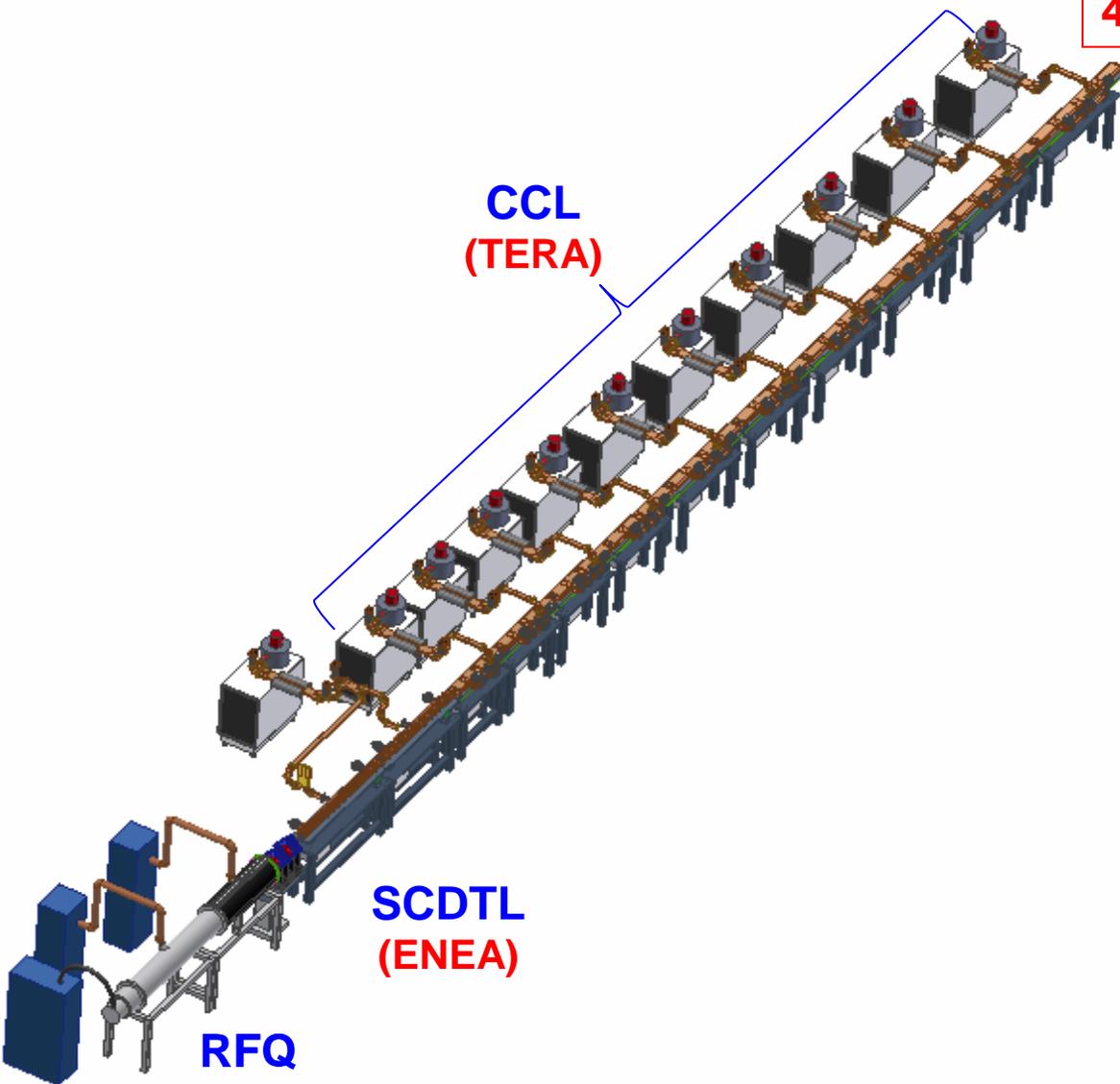
ENEA-Frascati



# Linac for Image Guided Hadron Therapy

$\leq 230$  MeV

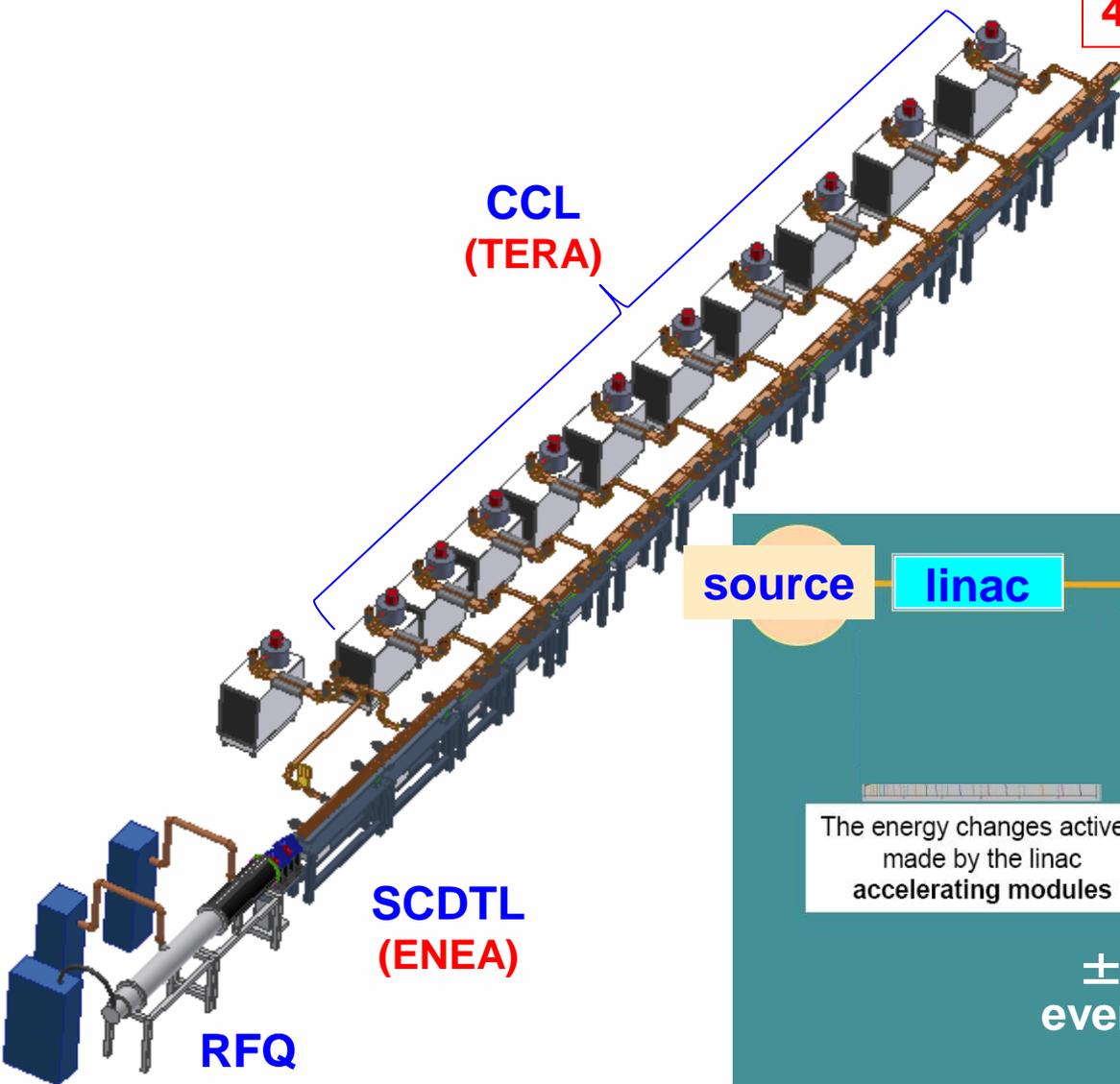
4 $\mu$ s pulses @ 200 Hz



# Linac for Image Guided Hadron Therapy

$\leq 230$  MeV

4  $\mu$ s pulses @ 200 Hz

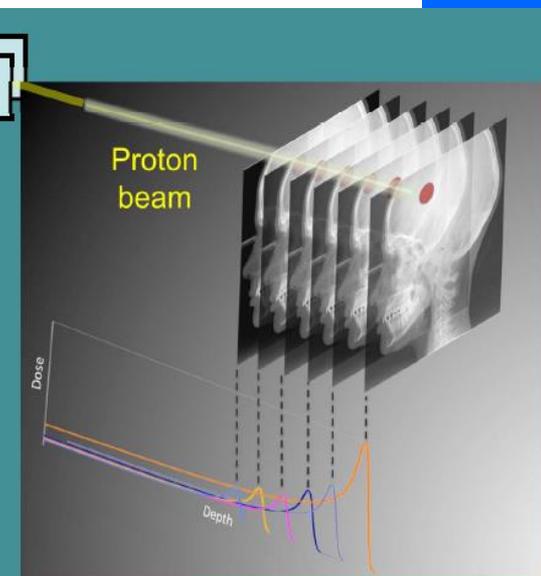


source

linac

The energy changes actively  
made by the linac  
accelerating modules

$\pm 5$  mm  
every pulse



## *Towards shorter proton linacs*

# Breakdowns and the 'nose' in a CCL structure

× max.  $E = E_s$  = maximum surface E-field

× max.  $H$

× max.  $S_m$  = modified Poynting Vector (\*)

'nose'

(c)

$E_0$  = average accelerating E-field

(\*) A. Grudiev, S. Calatroni and W. Wuensch, *New Local Field Quantity Describing the High Gradient Limit of Accelerating Structures*, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 12, (2009) 102001.

# Breakdowns and the 'nose' in a CCL structure

- ✘ max.  $E = E_s$  = maximum surface E-field
- ✘ max.  $H$
- ✘ max.  $S_m$  = modified Poynting Vector (\*)

'nose'  (c)

$E_0$  = average accelerating E-field

Ratio  $E_s / E_0 =$   
**4.5** in a CCL structure  
**2** in a CLIC structure

(\*) A. Grudiev, S. Calatroni and W. Wuensch, *New Local Field Quantity Describing the High Gradient Limit of Accelerating Structures*, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 12, (2009) 102001.

# Breakdowns and the 'nose' in a CCL structure

✕ max.  $E = E_s$  = maximum surface E-field

✕ max.  $H$

✕ max.  $S_m$  = modified Poynting Vector (\*)

'nose'

(c)

$E_0$  = average accelerating E-field

Ratio  $E_s / E_0 =$

**4.5** in a CCL structure

**2** in a CLIC structure

**100 MV/m** in CLIC

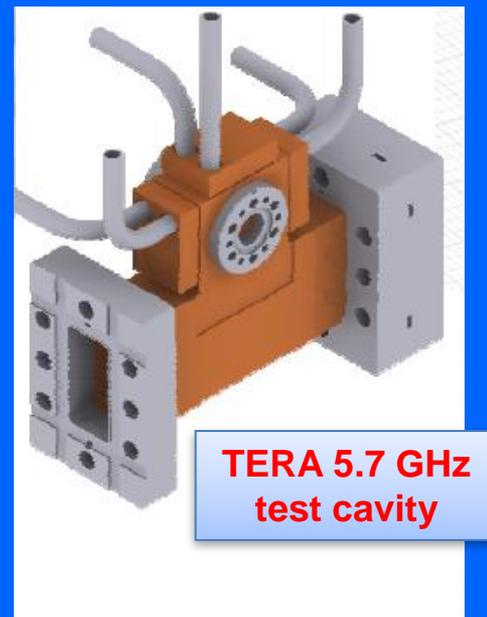
correspond to

**45 MV/m** in CCL

(with 0.2  $\mu$ s pulses)

(\*) A. Grudiev, S. Calatroni and W. Wuensch, *New Local Field Quantity Describing the High Gradient Limit of Accelerating Structures*, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 12, (2009) 102001.

# 3 GHz high-gradient tests: comparison with CLIC results



## High-power test results of a 3 GHz single-cell cavity

U. Amaldi<sup>1</sup>, D. Bergesio<sup>1</sup>, R. Bonomi<sup>1,4</sup>, A. Degiovanni<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Garlasché<sup>1,4</sup>, P. Magagnin<sup>1</sup>, S. Verdú-Andrés<sup>1,3</sup> and R. Wegner<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> TERA Foundation, Via Puccini 11, 28100 Novara, Italia

arXiv:1206.1930v2 [physics.acc-ph] 15 Jun 2012

## HIGH GRADIENT RF LINACS for APPLICATIONS IN HADRON THERAPY

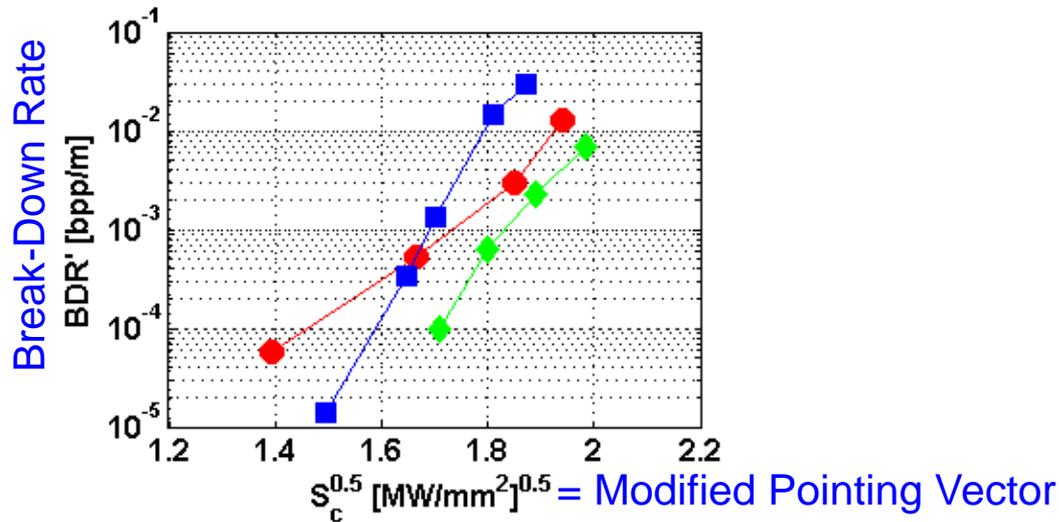
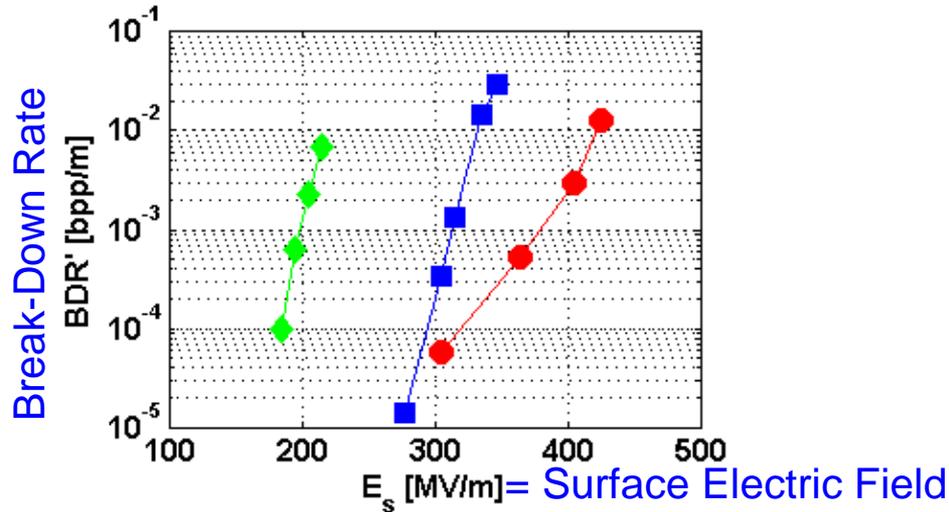
December 2013

Alberto Degiovanni

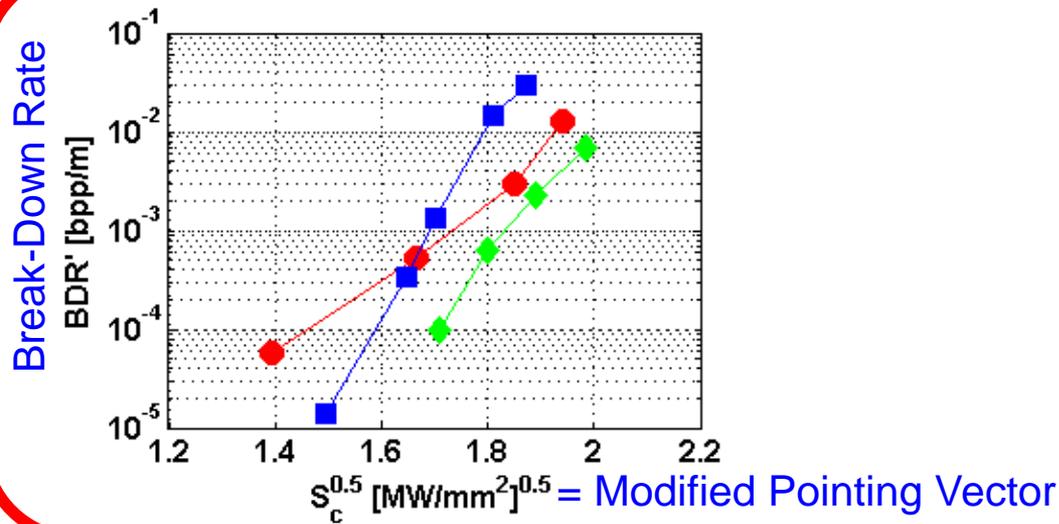
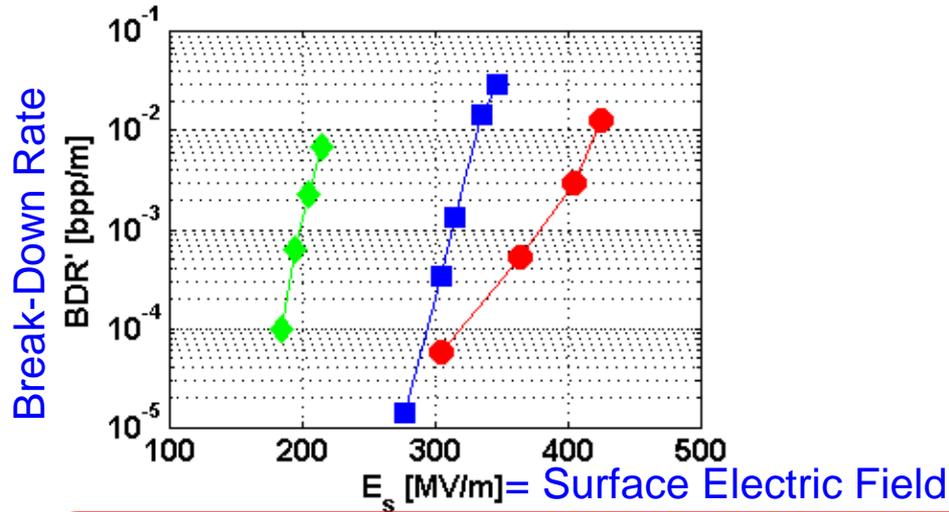
acceptée sur proposition du jury:



# 3 GHz high-gradient tests: comparison with CLIC results



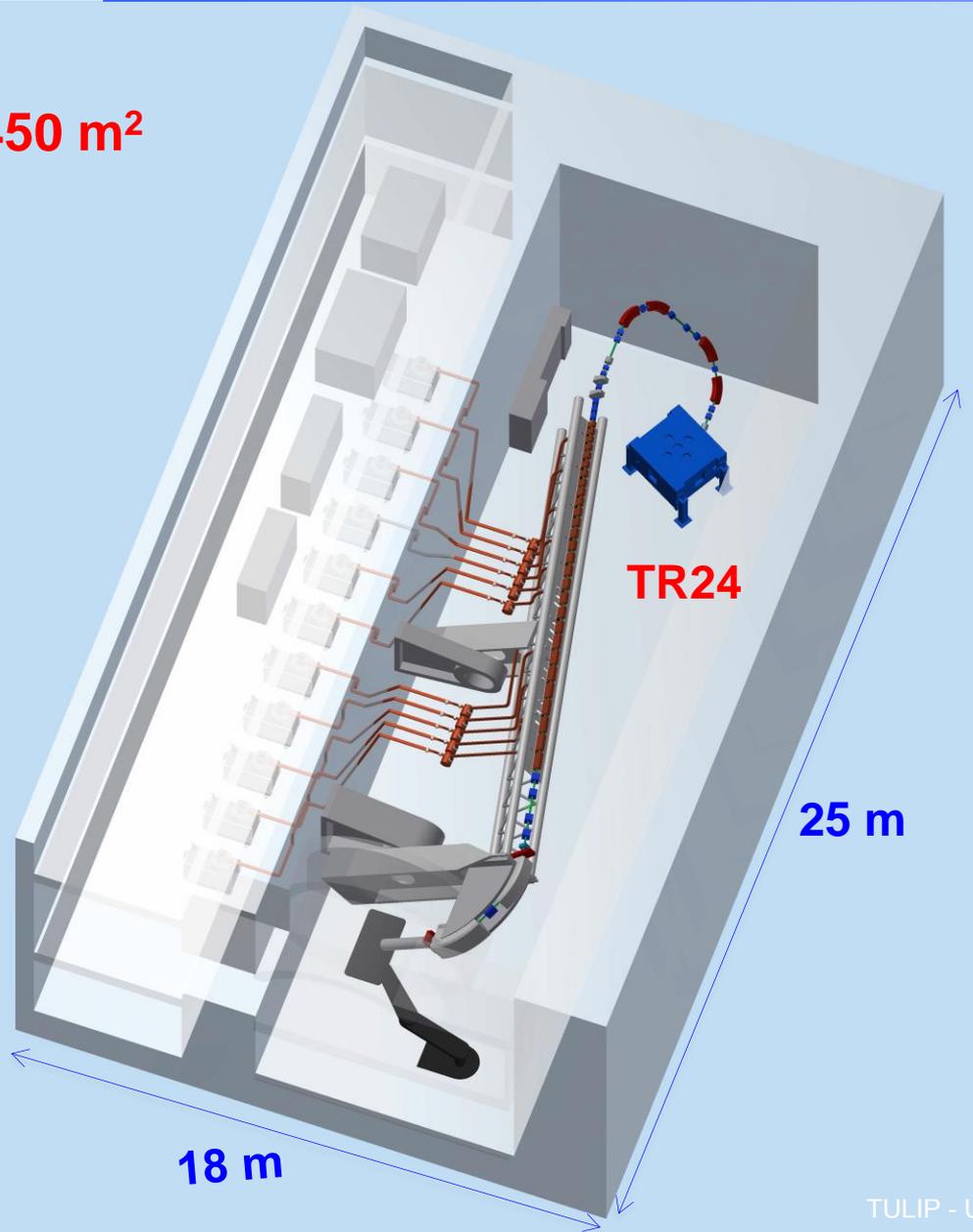
# 3 GHz high-gradient tests: comparison with CLIC results



***TULIP is based on high-gradient structures***

# TULIP at 3 GHz and high gradients ( $E_0 = 30$ MV/m)

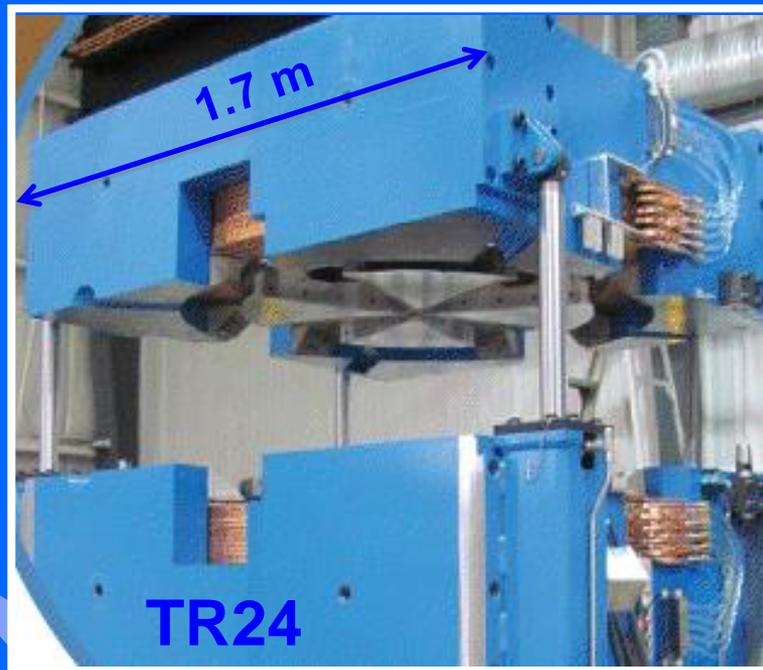
450 m<sup>2</sup>



TR24

25 m

18 m



TR24

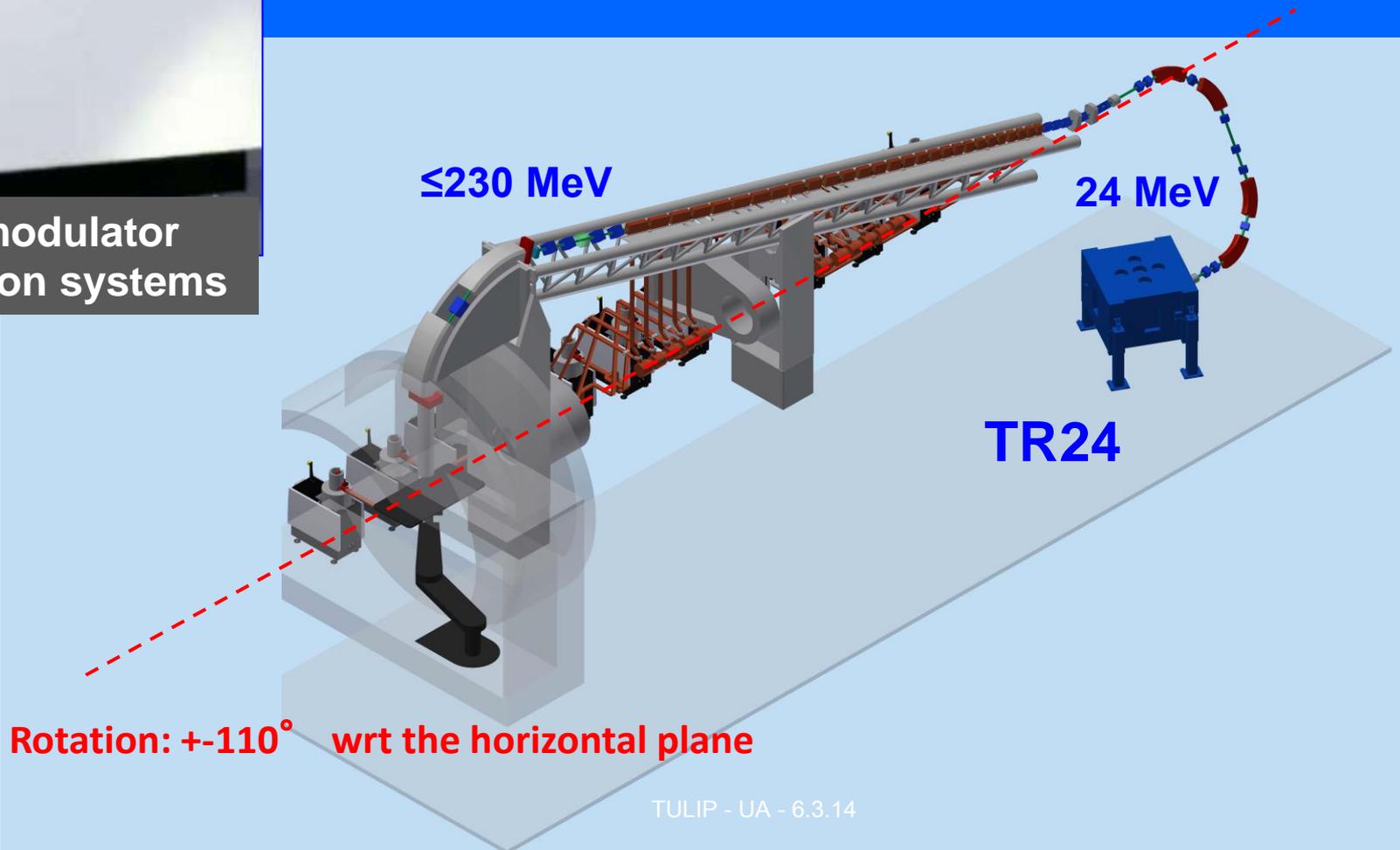
24 MeV cyclotron  
by  
Advanced Cyclotron Systems  
(Canada)

# TULIP at 3 GHz with $E_0 = 30 \text{ MV/m}$

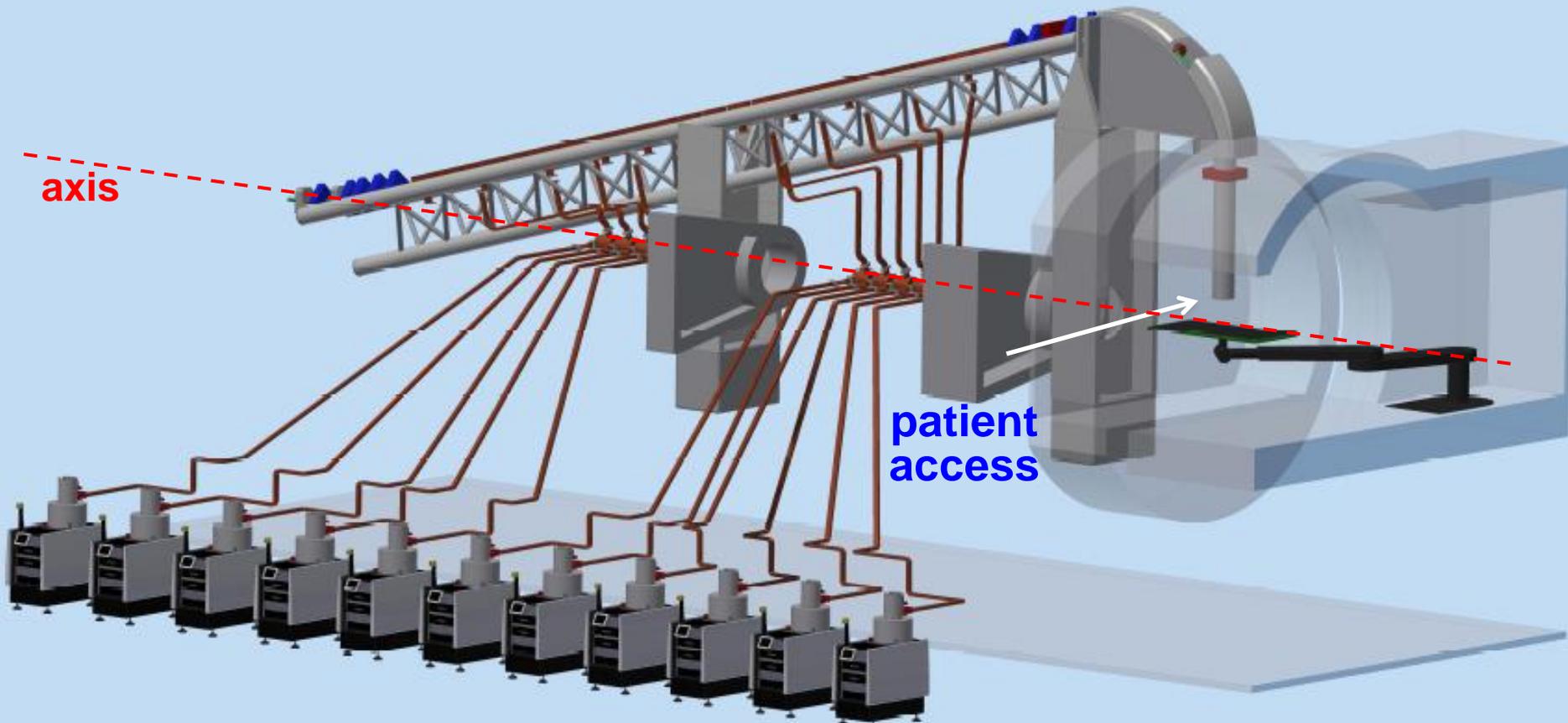


10 MW  
klystron

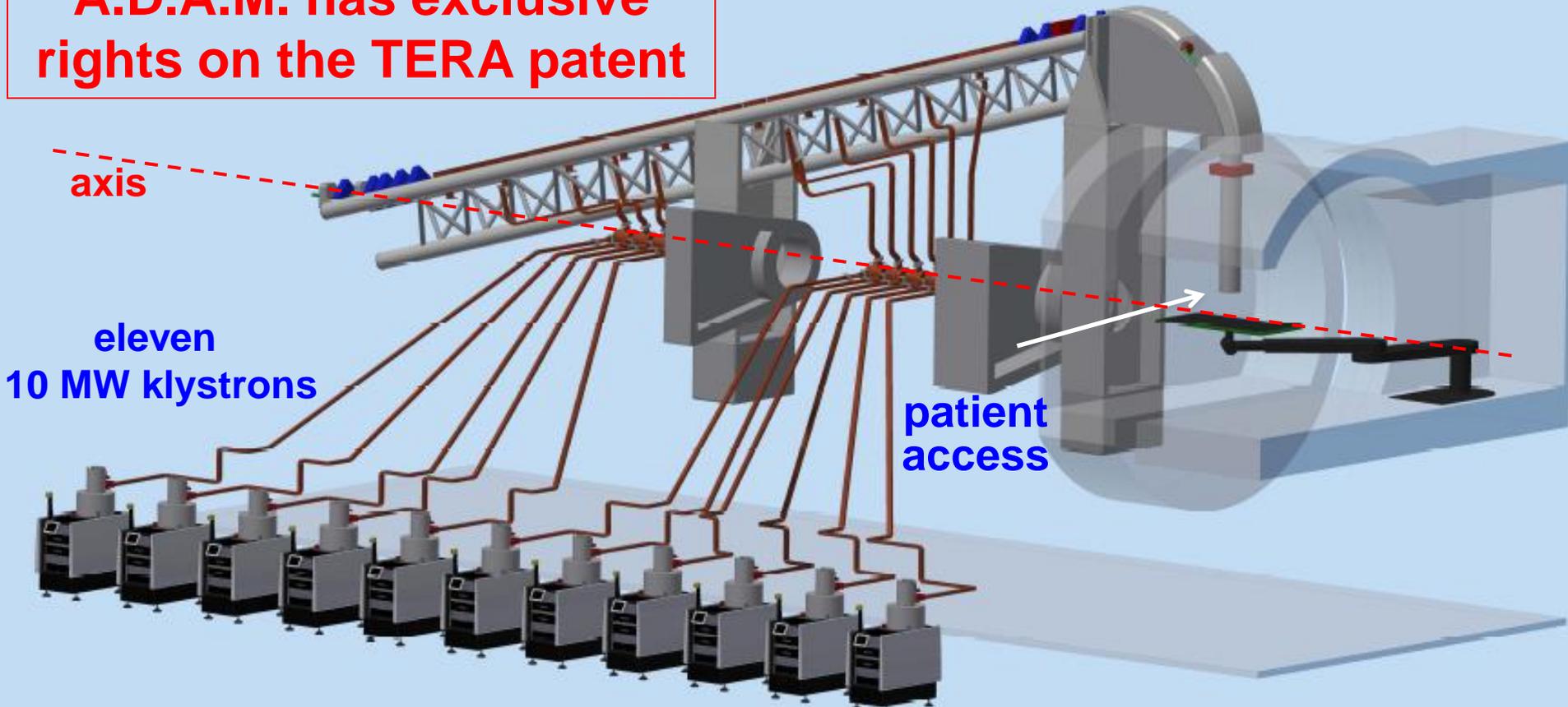
11 modulator  
-klystron systems



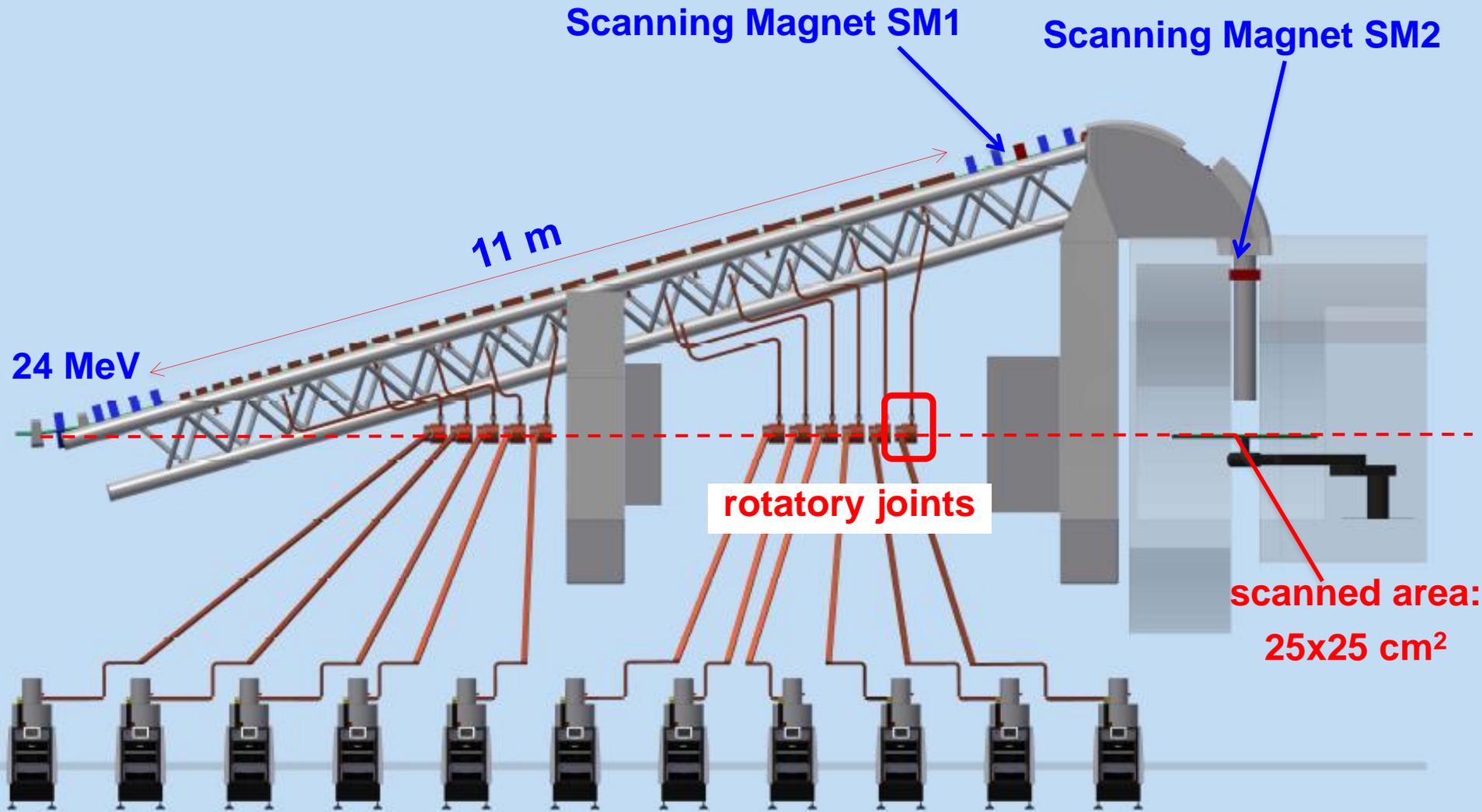
# TULIP at 3 GHz with $E_0 = 30 \text{ MV/m}$



**A.D.A.M. has exclusive rights on the TERA patent**

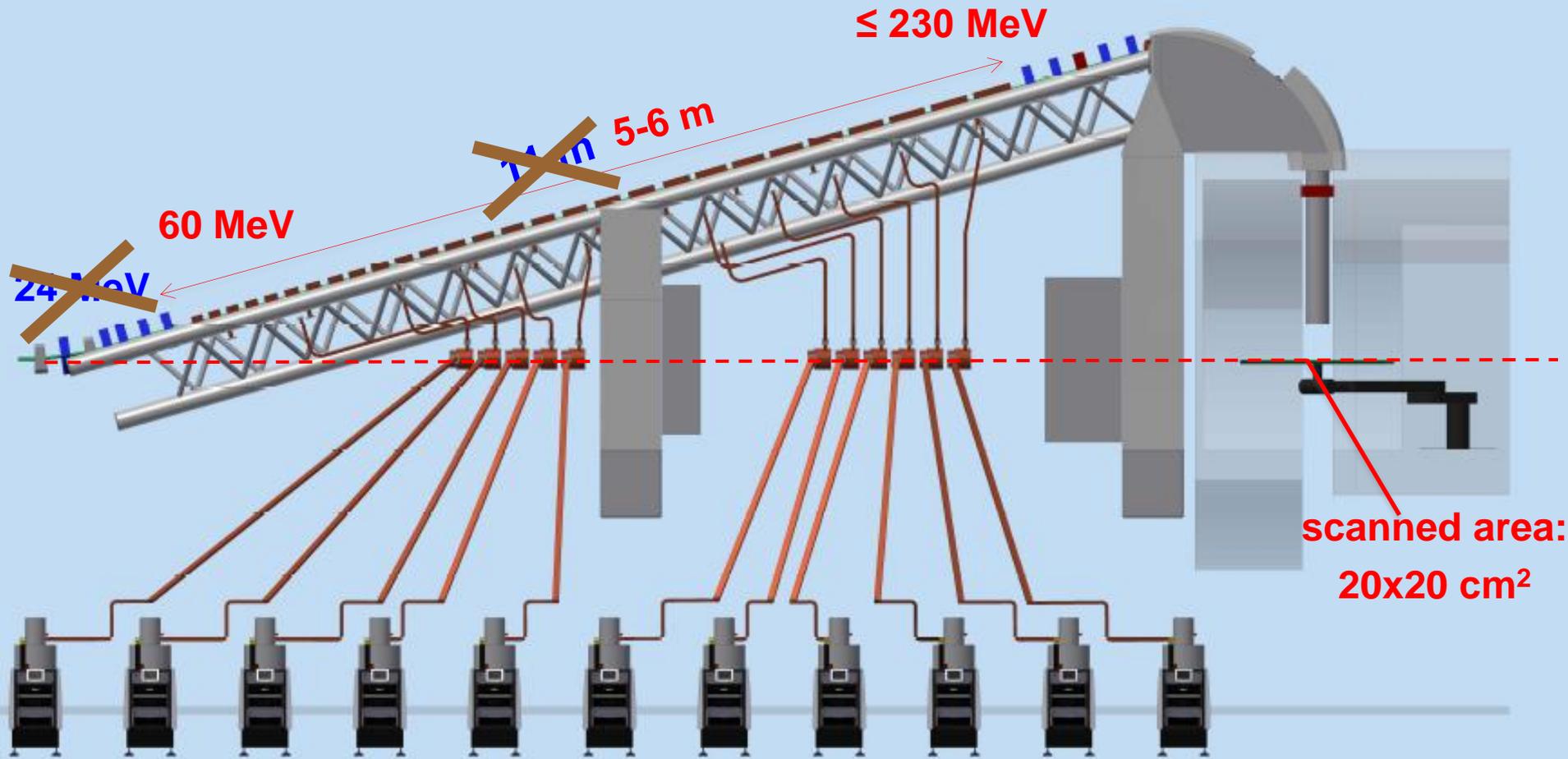


# TULIP at 3 GHz with $E_0 = 30$ MV/m

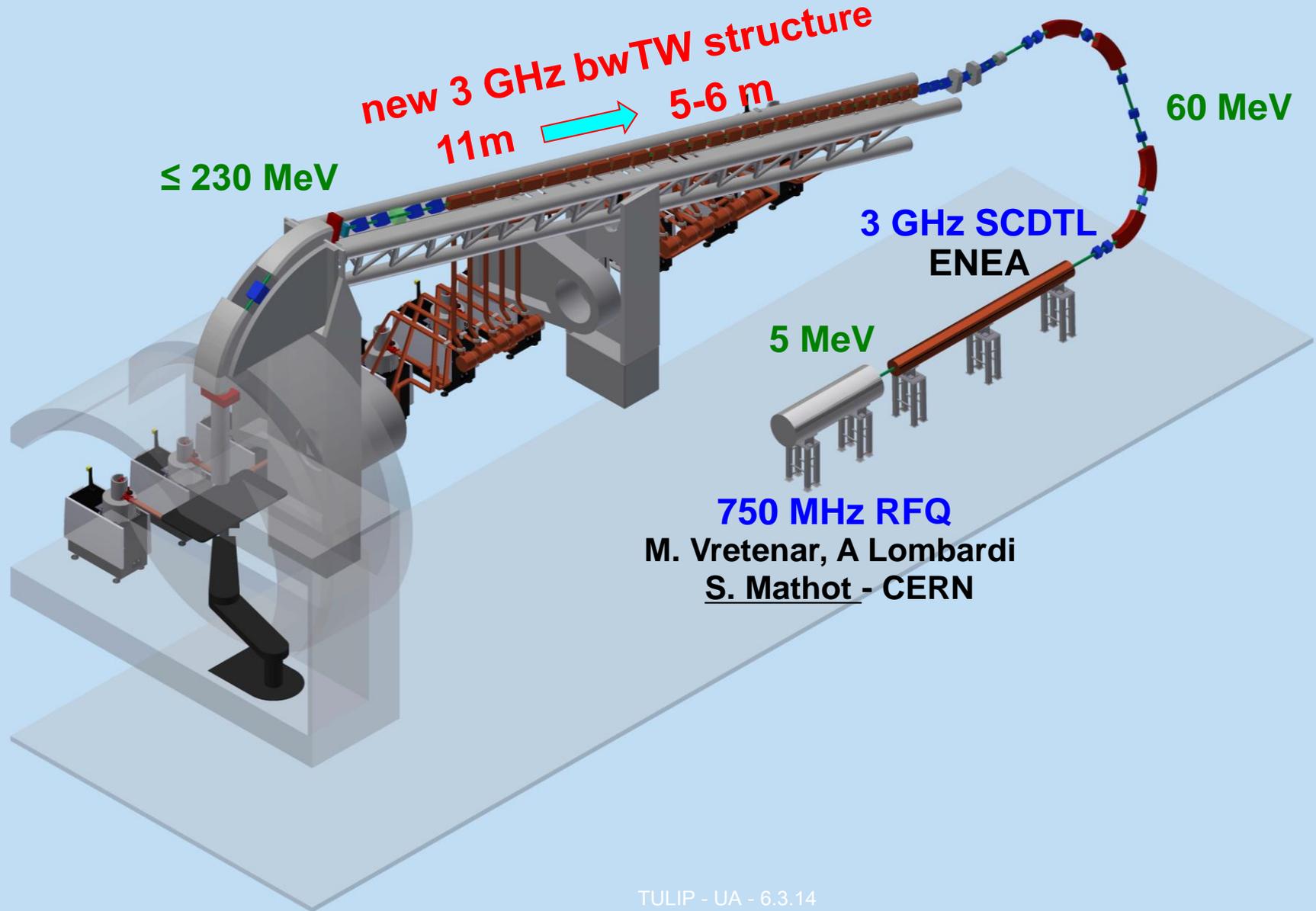


***TULIP-2.0 is based on a novel high-gradient structure***

# TULIP-2.0 at 3 GHz with $E_0 \approx 50$ MV/m



# TULIP-2.0 at 3 GHz with $E_0 \approx 50 \text{ MV/m}$



# High-gradients for proton therapy

## KT Fund project

**CLIC:** **W. Wuensch**

**A. Grudiev**

**I. Syratchev**

**M. Garlasché**

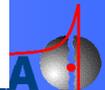
**TERA:** **U.A.**

**A. Degiovanni (now at CERN)**

**P. Magagnin (now at CERN)**

**S. Benedetti**

**G. Porcellana**



# High-gradients for proton therapy

## KT Fund project

**CLIC** W. Wuensch

A. Grudiev

I. Syratchev

M. Garlasché

**TERA:** U.A.

A. Degiovanni (now at CERN)

P. Magagnin (now at CERN)

S. Benedetti

G. Porcellana

**S.B. presented yesterday the bwTW structure**

**A.G. - next talk**

