

Design of a PET-isotope-based hadron therapy facility

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- ^{12}C treatment specifications
- Existing Carbon facilities
- Challenges for ^{11}C treatment
- Workshop methodology
- Fun

SPILLS:

0.1 to 10 seconds

ENERGIES:

C^{6+} : 120 to 400 MeV/u

- *Energies corresponding to 3-37 cm penetration depth in human tissue*
- *~1 minute to deliver 2 Gray in 1 L tumor volume*

INTENSITIES:

C^{6+} : $\leq 4 \cdot 10^8$ particles/spill

(4 intensity steps for each beam species)

BEAM SIZES:

4 to 10mm

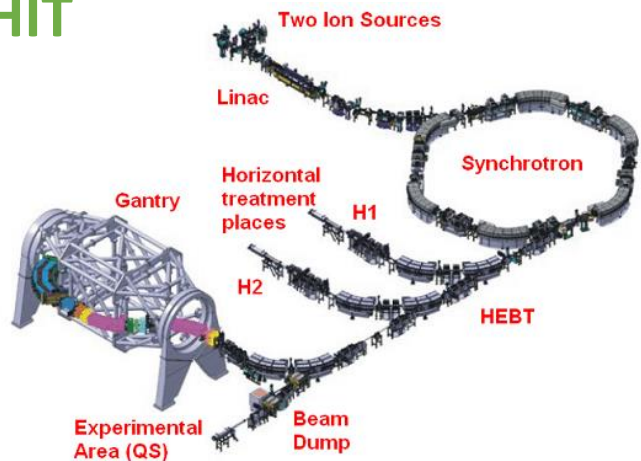
(4 intensity steps)

QA VERIFICATION (at irradiation room)	TOLERANCE LEVEL
Position	$\pm 0.5\text{mm}$
Size (FWHM)	MAX $\{\pm 1.0\text{mm}; \pm 10\%\}$
Intensity	$\pm 30\%$

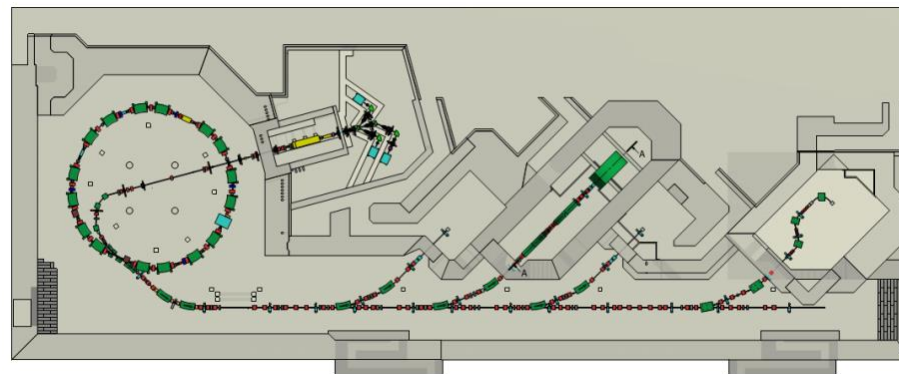
- ✓ **Spill formation:** defined in the synchrotron
 - Duration.
 - Intensity uniformity.
 - Position uniformity.
- ✓ **Spot formation:** defined in the HEBT line
 - Spot size
 - Position at isocenter
- ✓ **Restrictions on injector:** not critical
 - Most of the injected beam limitations can be corrected in the synchrotron

Existing Carbon facilities

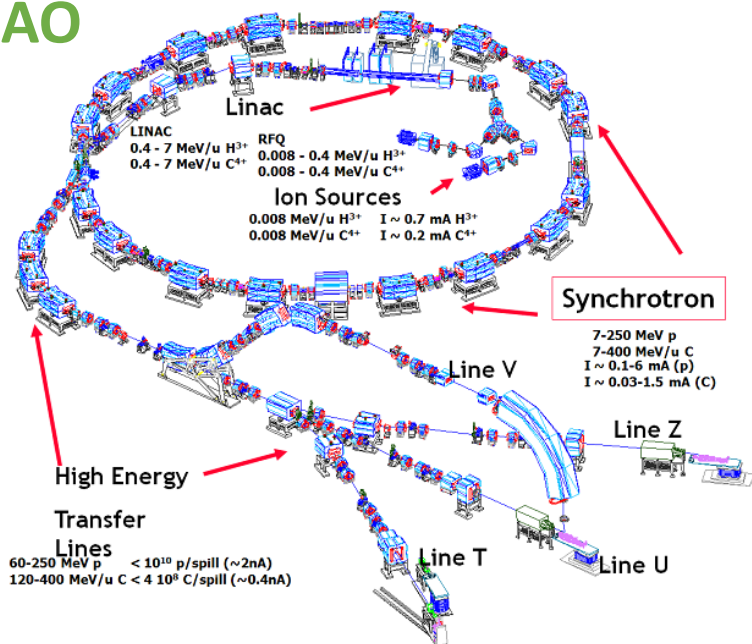
HIT



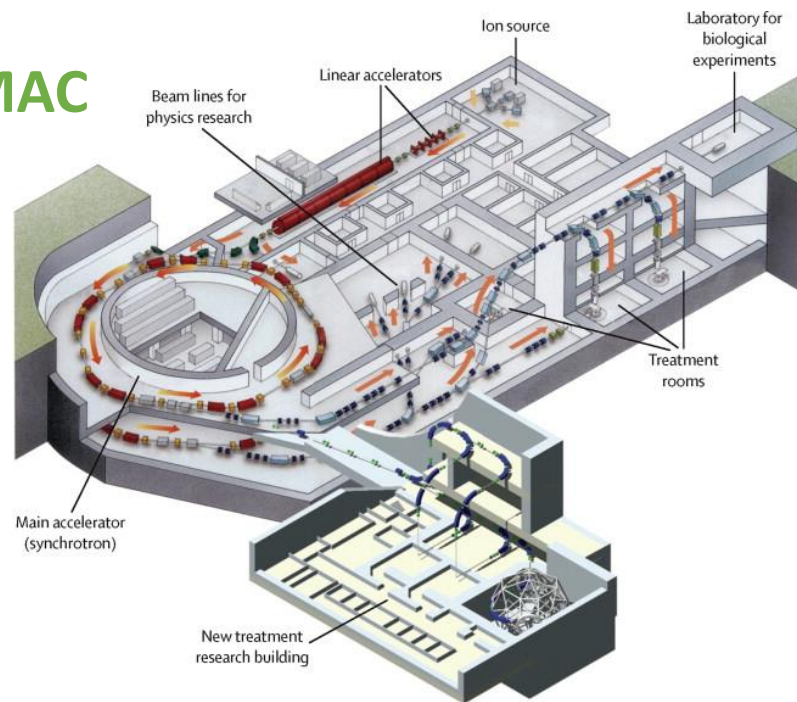
MedAustron



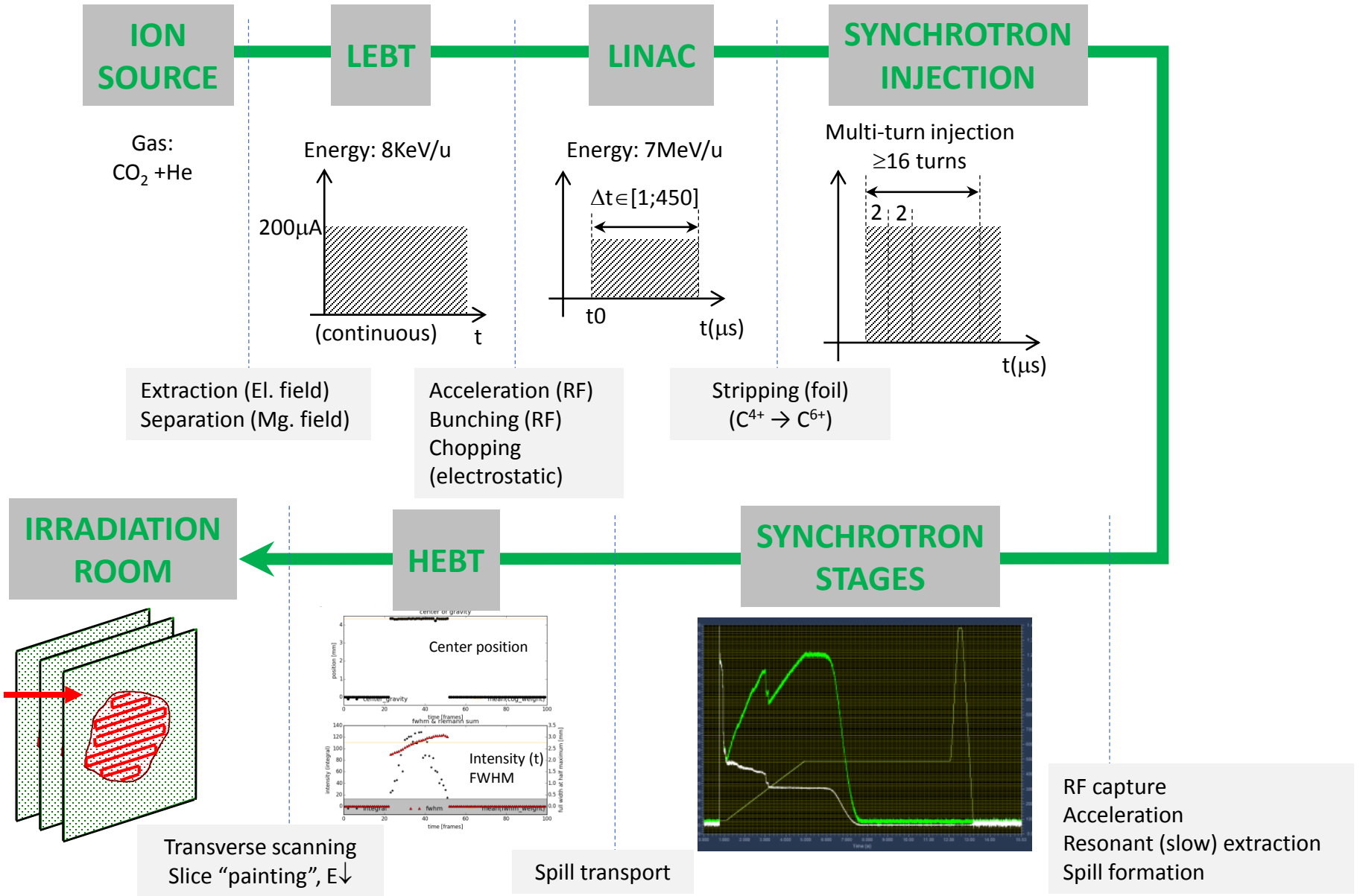
CNAO



HIMAC



Operation scheme - MedAustron



Design recipe:

- ✓ Production
- ✓ Accumulation
- ✓ Acceleration
- ✓ Delivery

Challenges for ^{11}C

- PRODUCTION
- ACCUMULATION

Options for PRODUCTION

- Batch releases ^{11}C molecule to ion source
- ISOL production
- In-flight production
 - Fragmentation (e.g. ^{12}C beam on ^7Be target)
 - Fusion-evaporation (low beam energy)

Options for ACCUMULATION

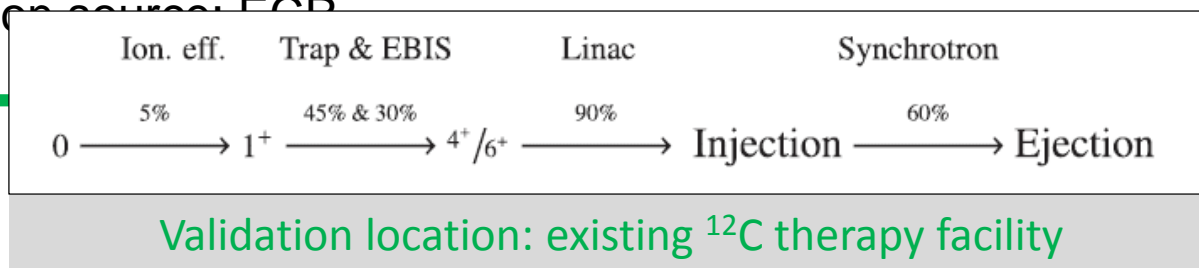
- Batch containing supply atoms
- 1+ ions accumulated in a trap
- 6+ ions accumulated in a ring

Design baseline

A

- Use of compact PET cyclotron
- 10–20 MeV protons
- 30 GBq batches can be produced every 30 min
- Reaction: $^{14}\text{N}(p,\alpha)^{11}\text{C}$ in high pressure N_2 targets
- Ion source: ECR

$3 \cdot 10^{10}$
 $^{11}\text{CO}_2/\text{s}$

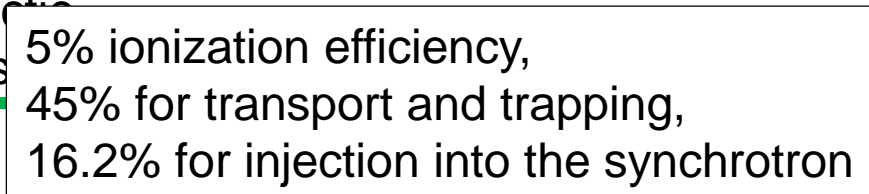


$1 \cdot 10^8$
 $^{11}\text{CO}_2/\text{s}$

B

- Use of ISOL production scheme
- Spallation reactions $^{19}\text{F}(p,X)^{11}\text{C}$ and $^{23}\text{Na}(p,X)^{11}\text{C}$
- Use commercial cyclotron: 70 MeV, 1.2 mA beam
- Target: molten fluoride, made of a NaF:LiF eutectic
- Ion source

$4 \cdot 10^{11}$
 $^{11}\text{CO}_2/\text{s}$



$1.5 \cdot 10^8$
 $^{11}\text{CO}_2/\text{s}$

Information structure

“DOMINO model” for all components

Acceptance	Performance	Output
Min/max values <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charge state• Intensity• Time• Energy	Efficiency Time structure Operation steps (Operation modes) Limitations Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charge state• Intensity• Time• Energy



SPARK: We have experts among us!

GAS: The “stupid questions” are welcome!

- Simon → Production and mass separation of $^{11}\text{CO}^+$
Annie → Molecular breakup in RFQ cooler
Johanna → Charge breeding scheme
KyungDon → Treatment planning for ^{11}C

Method	Cyclotron		Target	Reaction	In target production [pps]	Trap charging time (ms)	Injector [p/injection cycle]	Injector repetition rate [Hz]
	E [MeV]	I [μA]						
PET production (production batch)	22	150	N_2 (≤ 1 atm)	$^{14}\text{N}(p,\alpha)^{11}\text{C}$	3×10^{10}	741	1.5×10^8	1.3
REX-ISOLDE (ISOL)	70	1200	NaF:LiF eutectic	$^{19}\text{F}(p,2\alpha n)^{11}\text{C}$	4×10^{11}	56	1.5×10^8	18

Quality assurance of the design:

- Reliability of the used numbers;
- Constraints related to safety, vacuum, performance stability, measurement precision, operation
- Resource redundancy

Quality assurance of the performance:

- Important points to monitor

Stability and reproducibility

The accelerator is able to generate:

- ✓ Number of different energies: **255**
- ✓ Number of beam sizes: **4**
- ✓ Number of intensities: **4**
- ✓ Number of extraction times: **8**
- Beam combinations per beam line: **32640**

Are we happy with the ^{11}C ?...

And with the baseline?