Linear accelerator simulations for stable and sustainable operation of developing country radiotherapy linear accelerators

Marco Carlone, BC Cancer Stewart Boogert, Royal Halloway Linac operability is an important consideration in any environment

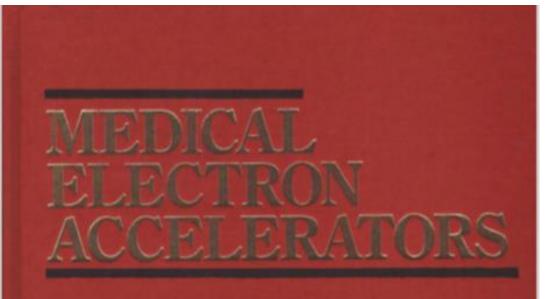
- Training on linac service personnel is difficult at BC Cancer
- Communication between Medical Physicists and Linac Service technicians is challenging everywhere
- We suggest that this is a critical component of any linac operation plan, especially for challenging environments

# Linac Physics is Complicated

- Electron beam acceleration in waveguide is advanced physics.
- There is a convoluted relationship between the basic physics and clinical beam properties.

# **Teaching Linac Physics**

- Should relate basic physical principles to clinical parameters.
- Needs a hands on component.
- Jargon issues between service engineers and physicists.
- Few teaching resources aimed at the radiotherapy physicist



C.J. Karzmark Craig S. Nunan Eiji Tanabe



#### **Upcoming Course**

Accelerator Technology (ATec) February 28 - March 3, 2017 Led By: Dr. Marco Carlone & Mr. Bern Norrlinger

#### **Connect with Us!**

- Web: <u>www.aepeducation.ca</u>
- Email: <u>aep@rmp.uhn.ca</u>
- **D** Twitter: @AEPcme
- YouTube: AEP Education
- LinkedIn: Accelerated Education Program



accelerated education program Princess Margaret Cancer Centre putting innovation to work



# Challenges with the ATec Course

- 4 day length is too short for any in depth teaching.
- Relating linac theory to linac service/QA problems is difficult.
- Clinical linacs at PMH were not available.

### SIMAC <u>Sim</u>ulate Lin<u>ac</u>

le Help		-			The second				
Beam On/Of	f On/Off								
Energy	v 6MV →	RF Freq [MHz]	2856.00	Width [us]	3.00	Pos R [mA]			
PRF [Hz		RF in [W]	182.00	Gun V [kV]	16.00	Pos T [mA]	0.00		
Rad S [%]		Kly V [kV]	104.00	Grid V [V]	0.00	Ang R [mA]	0.00		
		RF Out [MW]	3.11	BMag I [A]	65.00	Ang T [mA]	0.00		
Rad F [%		P Refl [MW]	0.00	Gun I [mA]	427.03	Jaw R [cm]	15.00		
Trans S [%				Tar I Av [uA]	32.12	Jaw T [cm]	15.00		
Trans F [%]						Depth [cm]	1.50		
Dose [cGy/Min	201.94								
Klyst	tron	Accelera	ator	Treatment I	lead				
Klyst	tron	Accelera	ator	Treatment I	Head				
RF Freq [MI	Hz] W	/idth [us]	Pos R [mA]	Jaw R	[cm]				
RF Freq [MI	Hz] W	/idth [us]	Pos R [mA]	Jaw R	[cm]	G			
RF Freq [MI RF In [W	Hz] W	/idth [us] Imi → ← un V [kV]		Jaw R	[cm] [cm]				
RF Freq [MI	Hz] W	/idth [us]	Pos R [mA]	Jaw R Jaw R Jaw T Jaw T	[cm] [cm] [m] +				
RF Freq [MI RF In [W	Hz] W	/idth [us]	Pos R [mA]	Jaw R Jaw R Jaw T Jaw T	[cm] [cm] [m] +				
RF Freq [MI < RF In [W < Kly V [kV	Hz] W +	/idth [us]	Pos R [mA]	Jaw R Jaw T Jaw T Competential Jaw T	[cm] [cm] [cm]				
RF Freq [MI < RF In [W < Kly V [kV	Hz] W +	/idth [us]	Pos R [mA] Pos T [mA] Ang R [mA]	Jaw R Jaw T Jaw T Competential Jaw T	[cm] [cm] [cm] 				

- Most linac physics can be modeled using simple analytical approximations
- Response is consistent with a real linac response.
- Meant to simulate the service mode of a clinical linac

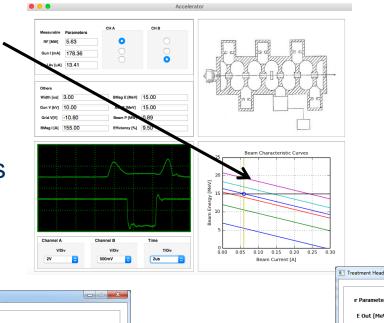
# Using SIMAC

r	II SIMAC	•	Concerns to	channel (1)		Linac
Mode	File Help					operating values
selection Clinical parameters	Beam On/Off       On/Off         Energy       6MV         PRF [Hz]       120Hz         Rad S [%]       0.02         Rad F [%]       3.89         Trans S [%]       0.02         Trans F [%]       3.89         Dose [cGy/Min]       201.94	RF Freq [MHz]       2856.00         RF in [W]       182.00         Kly V [kV]       104.00         RF Out [MW]       3.11         P Refl [MW]       0.00	Width [us]       3.         Gun V [kV]       16         Grid V [V]       0.         BMag I [A]       65         Gun I [mA]       42         Tar I Av [uA]       32	Form         Pos T [mA]           00         Ang R [mA]           5.00         Ang T [mA]           27.03         Jaw R [cm]	0.00 0.00 0.00 15.00 15.00	values
Linac parameter control	Klystron	Accelerator	ad			
	Image: Wight of the second	Ith [us]     Pos R [mA]       Im     Image: A constraint of the second	Image: Constraint of the second se	m] m]		

### Linac Physics modules in SIMAC

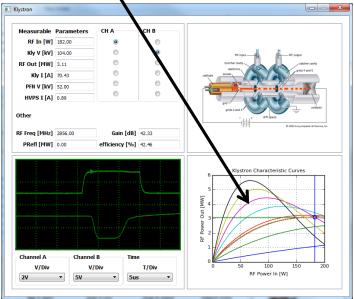
The linac Load line is modelled using the concept of "Shunt Impedance"

Klystron saturation is modelled using an analytical (Bessel) function

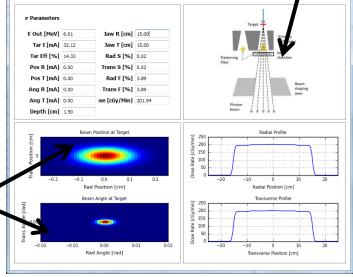


Photon transport is modelled using breamstallung yield tables (NIST) and linear attenuation in the FF and water phantom

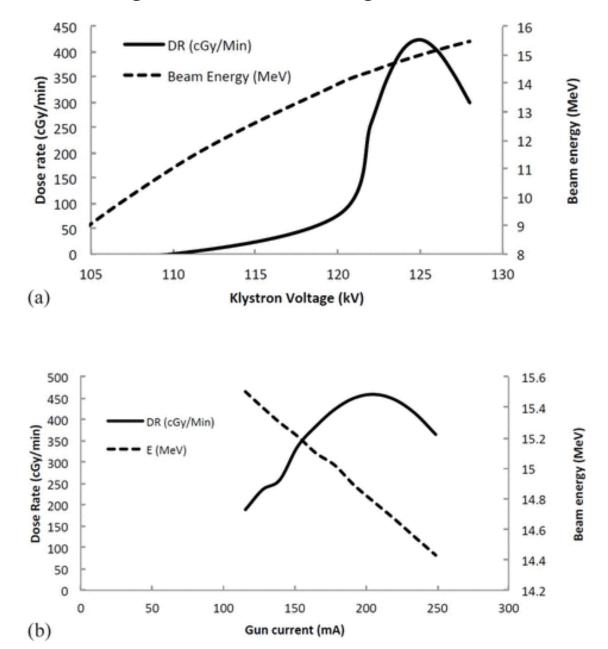
- E X



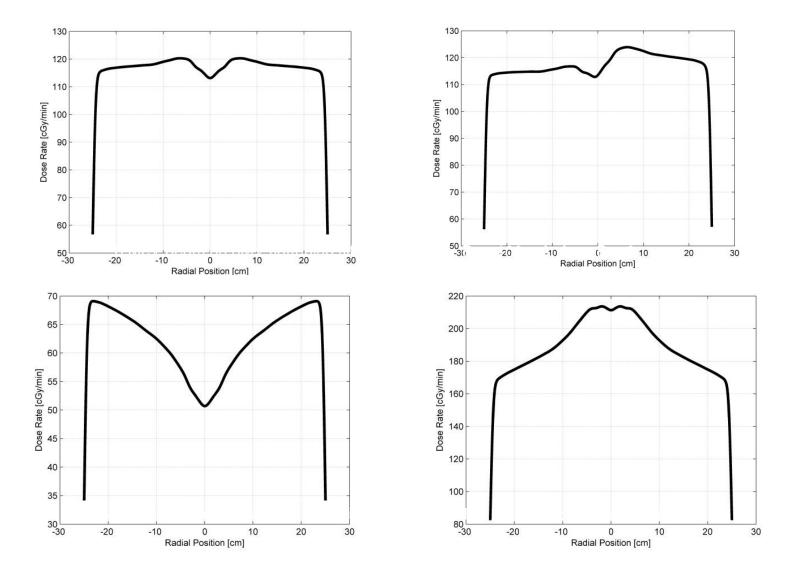
Electron beam position and angle on the target



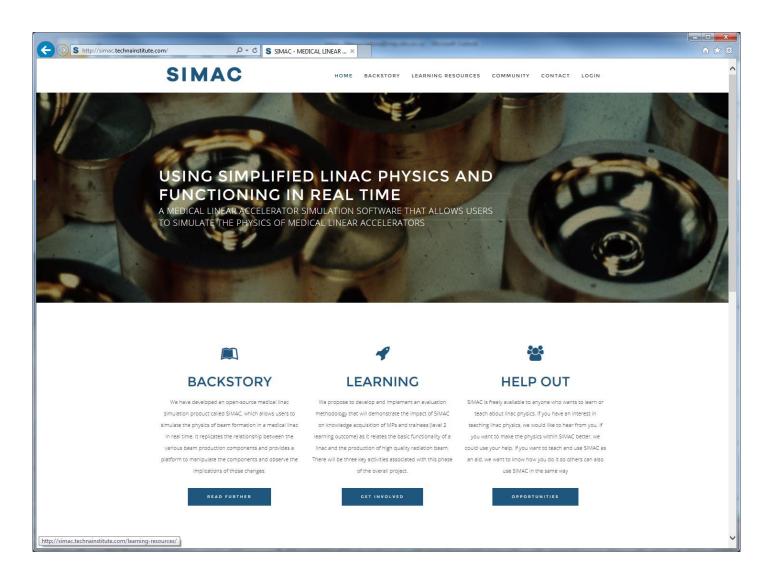
#### Teaching of beam "tuning" with SIMAC



# Using SIMAC to teach Flatness & Symmetry as a response to beam steering and energy



### www.simaclinac.com



### Simac is freely available

#### SIMAC

SIMAC BACKSTORY

DOWNLOAD SIMAC

LEARNING RESOURCES

COMMUNITY CONTACT

LOGIN

#### SIMAC BETA DOWNLOAD

SIMAC is going through many changes, as we're always working to make it a better learning tool.

SIMAC 0.3.4 was released Oct. 6th, 2016



# Work Package 5

Address the operability of a medical linac

- 1. Address the knowledge issues around linac service by improving the SIMAC experience
  - (Have good linac drivers)
- 2. Provide automation tools to assist linac repairs by modeling include linac failures
  - (Provide a driver assist mode for already good drivers)

# Work Package 5

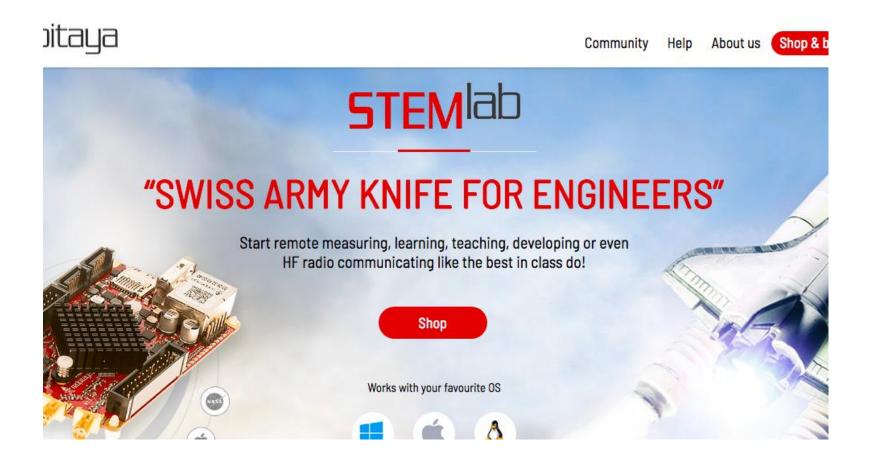
- Deliverable 1: Help expand the online SIMAC community by making SIMAC fully web-based.
- Deliverable 2: Demonstrate the feasibility of a diagnostic data collection system.
- Deliverable 3: Report on potential algorithms to implement a machine learning model to interpret fault data.

## Deliverable 1

- SIMAC is mature and has been used
- Assemble a complete set of linear accelerator physics modules
  - Building a comprehensive "flight simulator" for LINACS
  - Maintain code in GitHub repository to maximize community involvement

## Deliverable 2

Install data loggers on existing linacs and demonstrate the feasibility of collecting this data



## Deliverable 3

- Collection of data from existing machines
- Consultation on potential machine learning algorithms and implementations
- Demonstration of simple predictive model of known failures

# Linac failure categories

- Modulator/injector failure
- Beam delivery error (steering)
- MLC malfunctions
- Power supply failures
- Control system failures
- Mechanical failures
- Broken wires
- Many others (some simple, sone not)

# Linac failure categories

- Modulator/injector failure
- Beam delivery error (steering)
- MLC malfunctions
- Power supply failures
- Control system failures
- Mechanical failures
- Broken wires
- Many other smaller categories

I would guess these are the majority

# Linac failure categories

- Modulator/injector failure
- Beam delivery error (steering)
- MLC malfunctions
- Power supply failures
- Control system failures
- Mechanical failures
- Broken wires
- Many other smaller categories

These are the most intimidating, and most difficult to teach

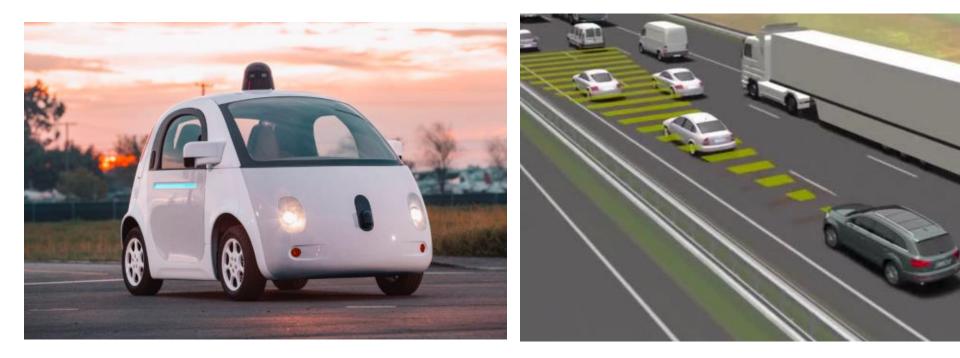
## The Art of Linac Maintenance

There is a challenging learning curve

- Service technicians are not physicists
- Distinguishing between electronics/control system problems and linac physics problems can be challenging when learning

# Objective with deliverable 3

- To assist service technicians with diagnosis problems involving linac physics.
- To reduce the "fear factor" of a large complicated machine.
- It is not intended to provide a comprehensive linac fault diagnosis repair automation



Deliverable 3 is more like driver assist as opposed to a driverless car.

### Questions/comments?