



FROM MEDICAL ACCELERATORS
TO FRONTIER ACCELERATORS..
AND BACK AGAIN

JAI FEST
7th DECEMBER 2018

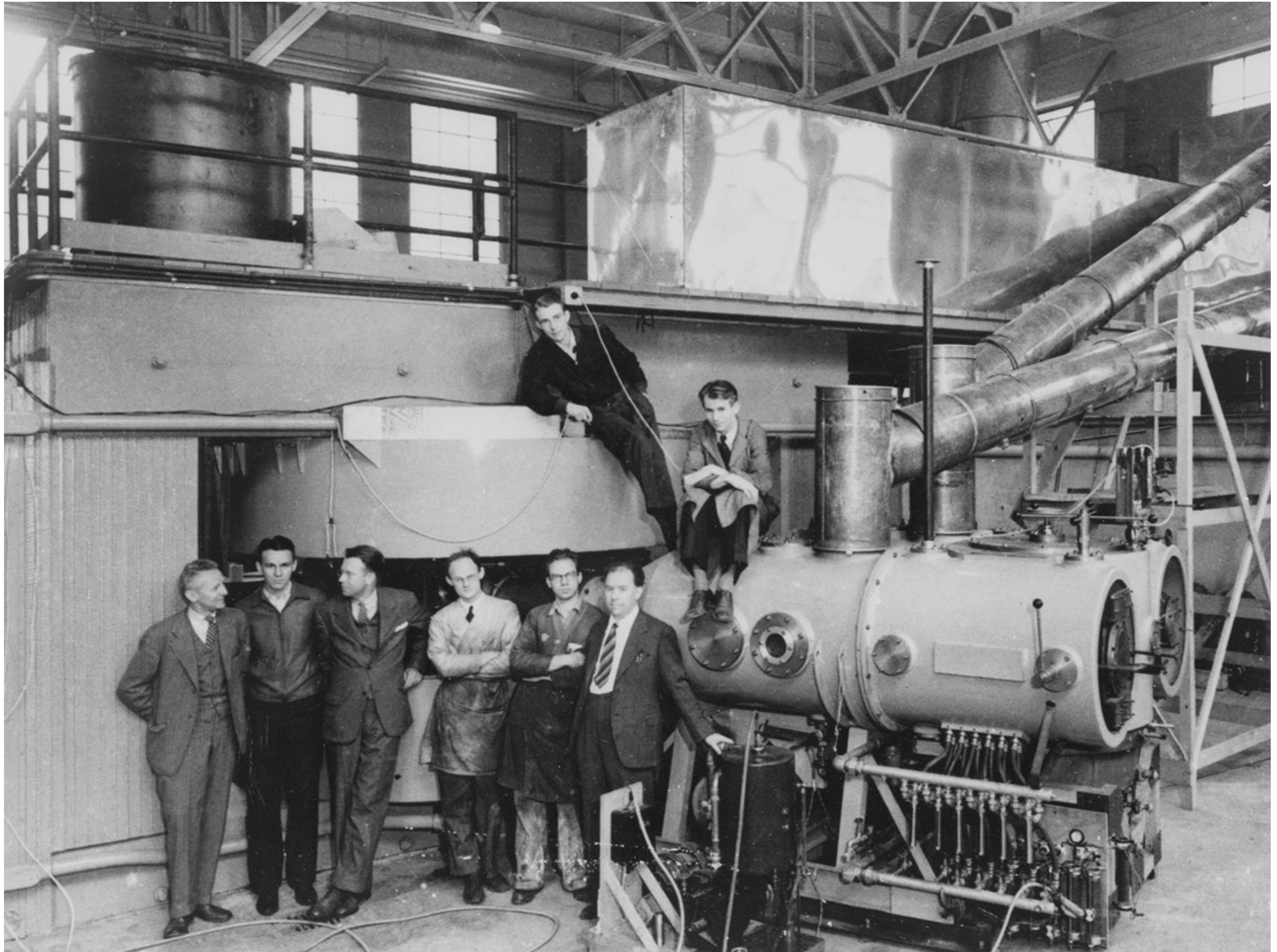
DR. SUZIE SHEEHY
ROYAL SOCIETY UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FELLOW
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



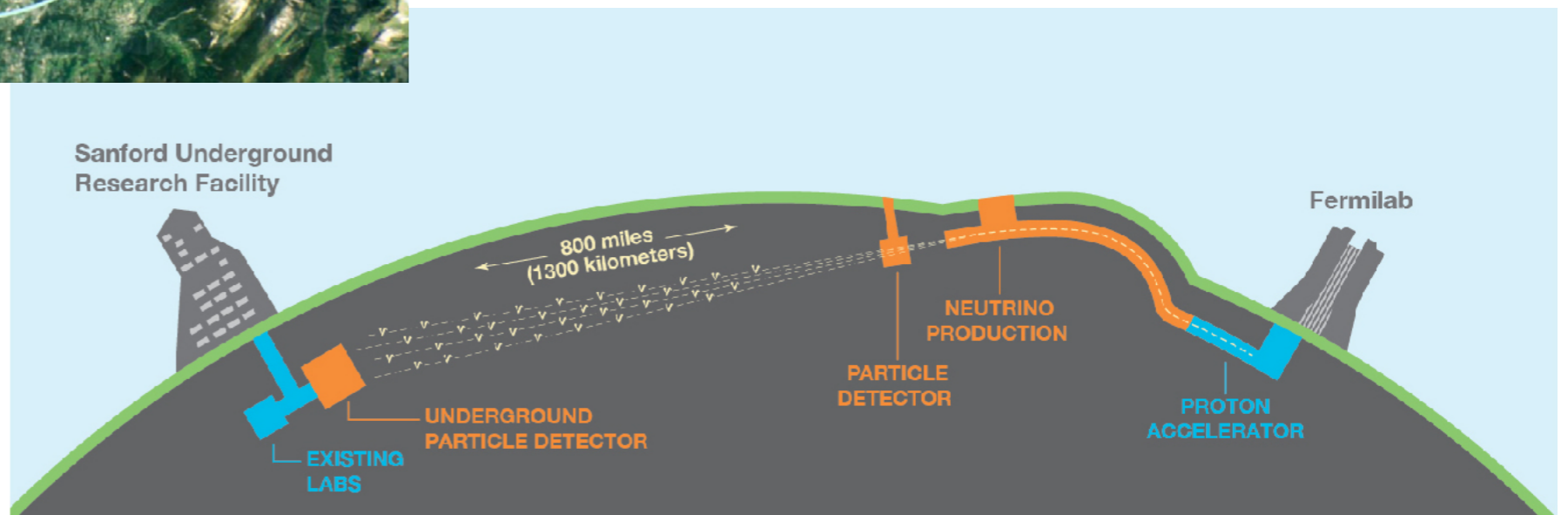
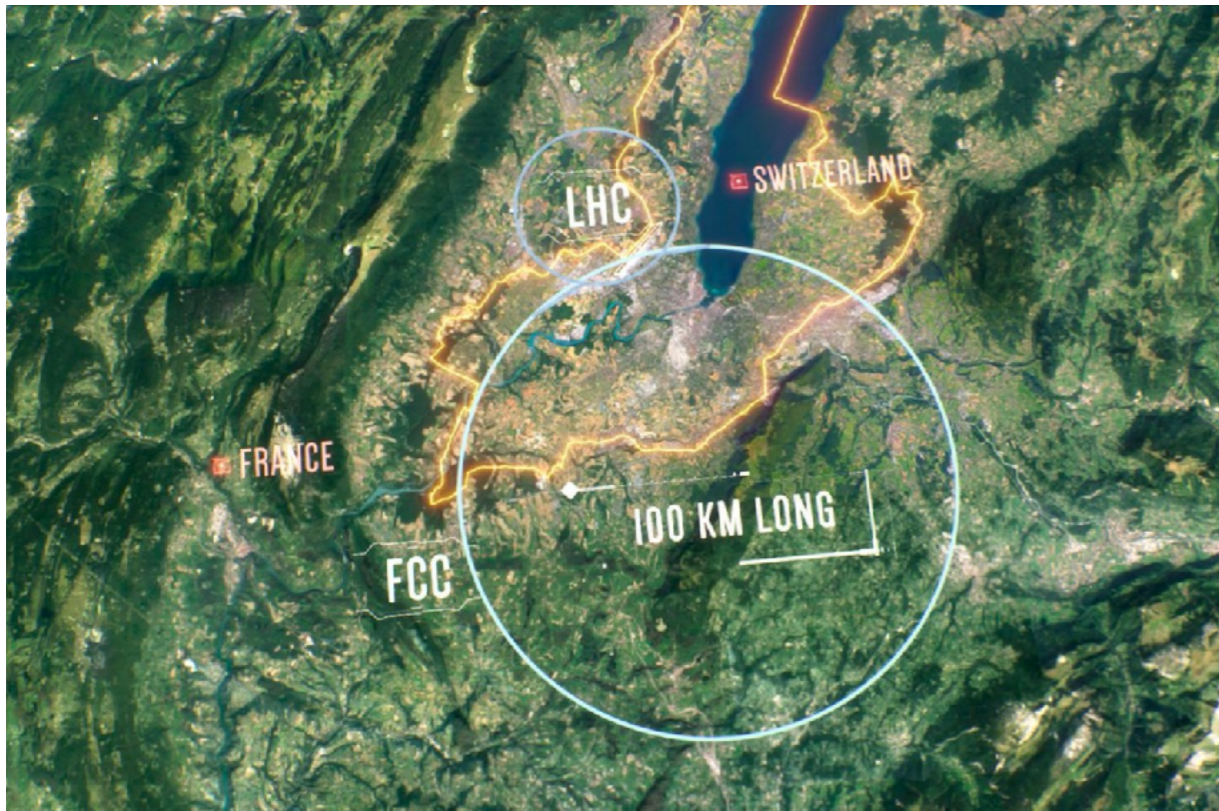
1940's



2010's



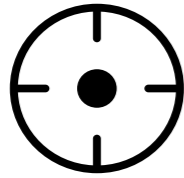
1930's



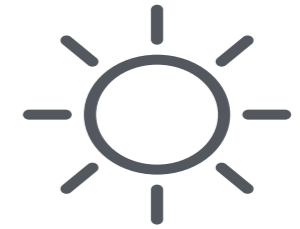
2020s?

10 challenges for 21st century accelerators

(a non-exhaustive list, obviously...)



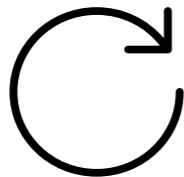
BEAM ENERGY



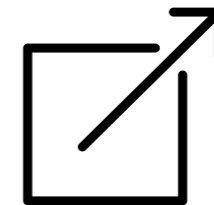
BEAM INTENSITY



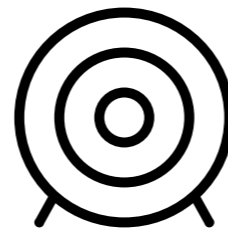
COMPLEXITY



**MAGNET
STRENGTH**



**AUTOMATION
& CONTROL**



SIZE & COST



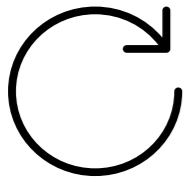
**ACCELERATING
GRADIENT**



RELIABILITY



SIMULATION

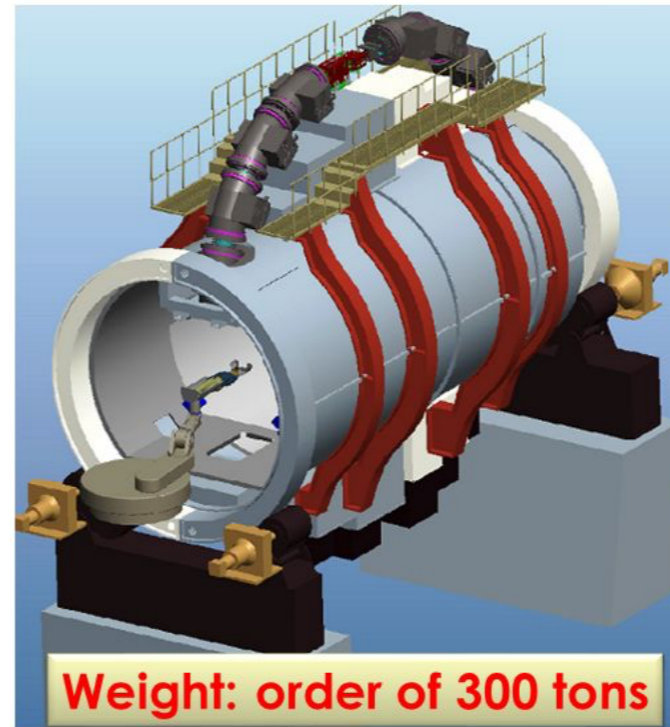


MAGNET STRENGTH

What is achievable with (HT) superconductors? Will we have to play off field strength and field quality?



Superconducting rotating-gantry

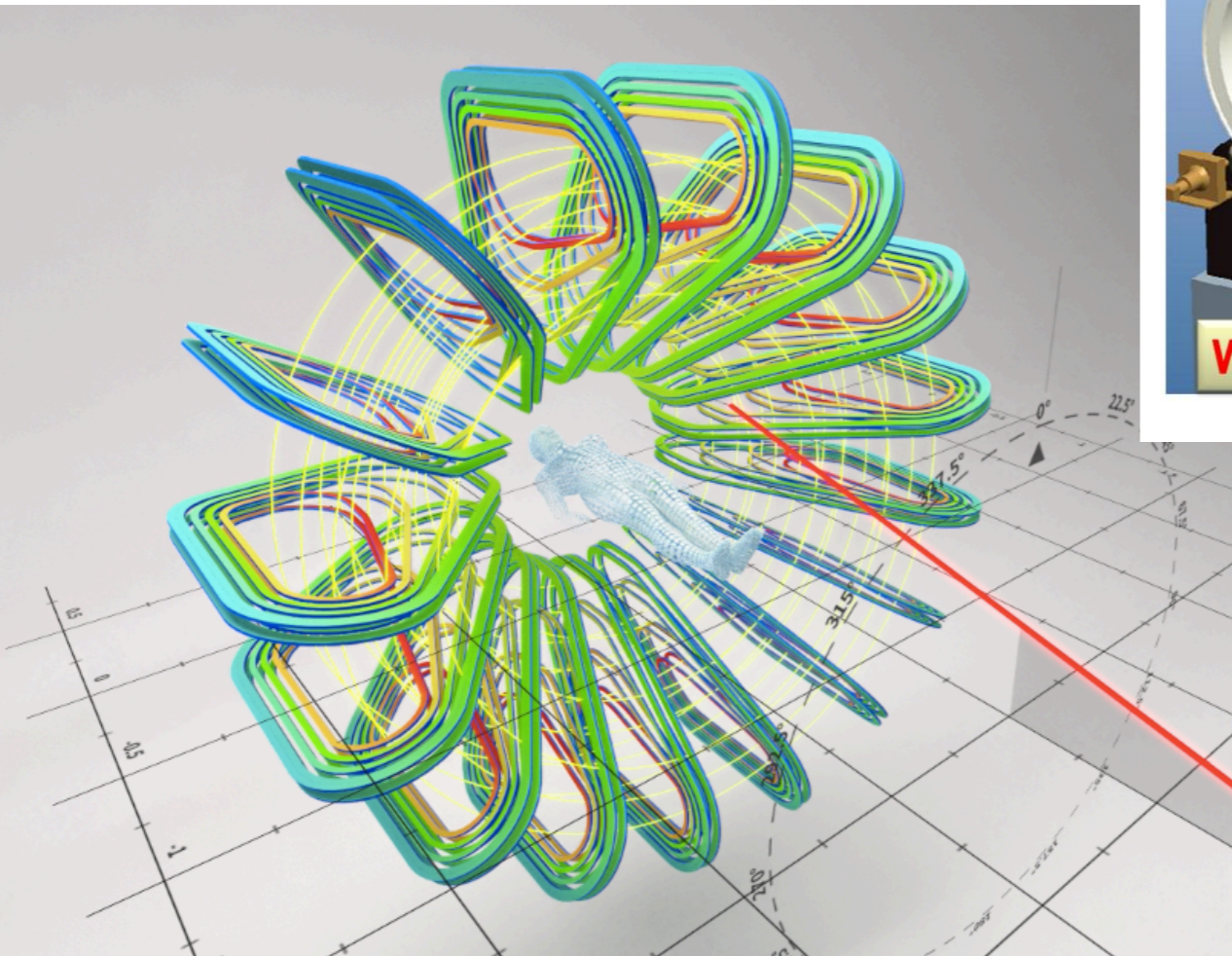


Use of superconducting (SC) magnets

Ion kind	: ^{12}C
Irradiation method	: 3D Scanning
Beam energy	: 430 MeV/n
Maximum range	: 30 cm in water
Scan size	: $\square 200 \times 200 \text{ mm}^2$
Beam orbit radius	: 5.45 m
Length	: 13 m

The size and weight are considerably reduced

Weight: order of 300 tons



GAToroid, CERN KT

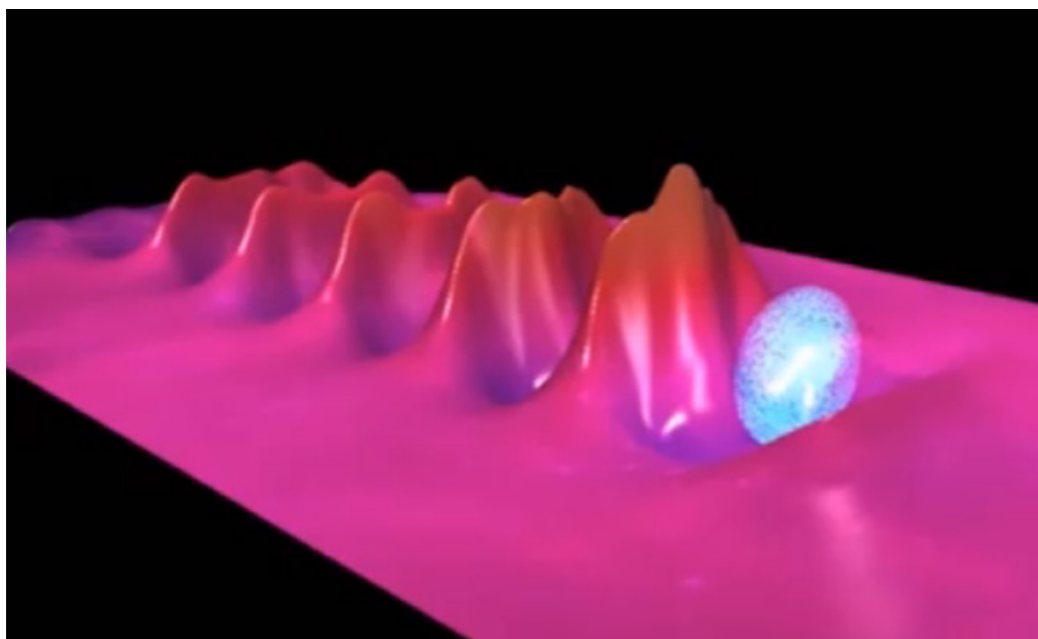


ACCELERATING GRADIENT

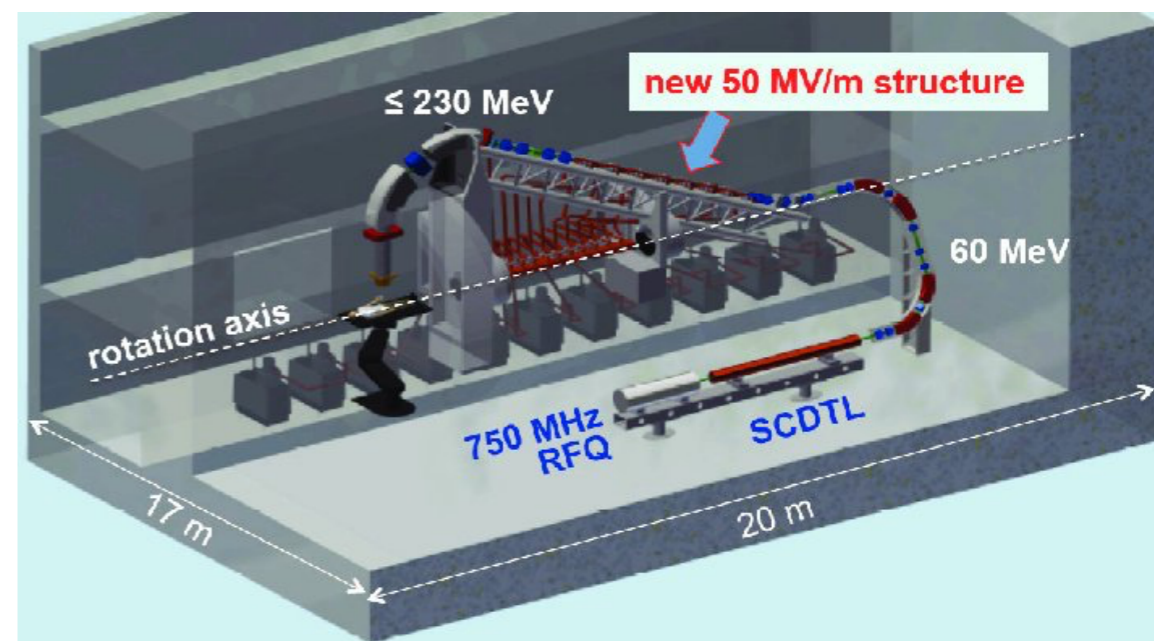
What is the ultimate limit in accelerating gradient with NC, SC and novel techniques?



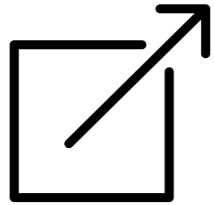
High gradient, compact structures
(High frequency)



Laser driven sources



'TULIP' turning proton therapy LINAC



Can AI be used to control extremely complex systems? Will we always need operators?

AUTOMATION

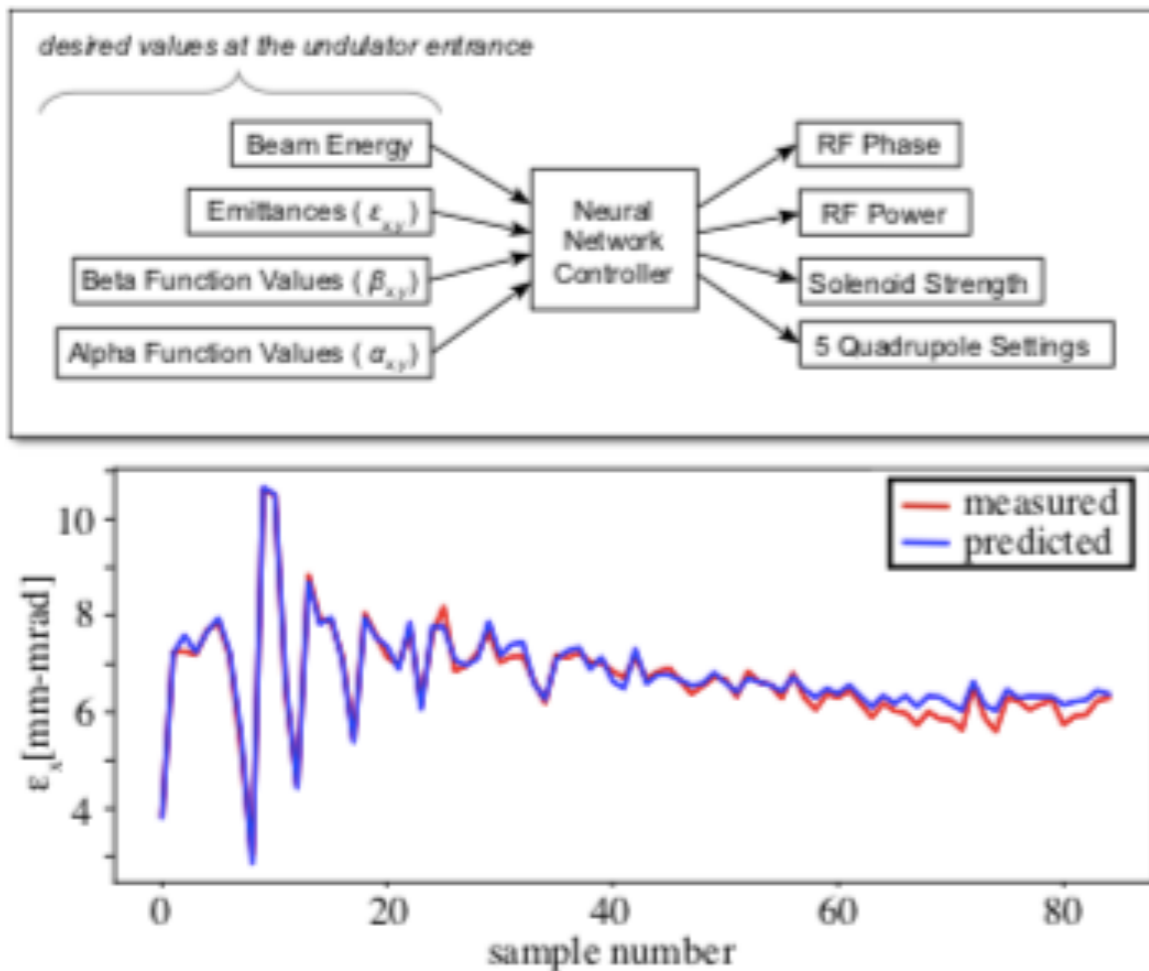
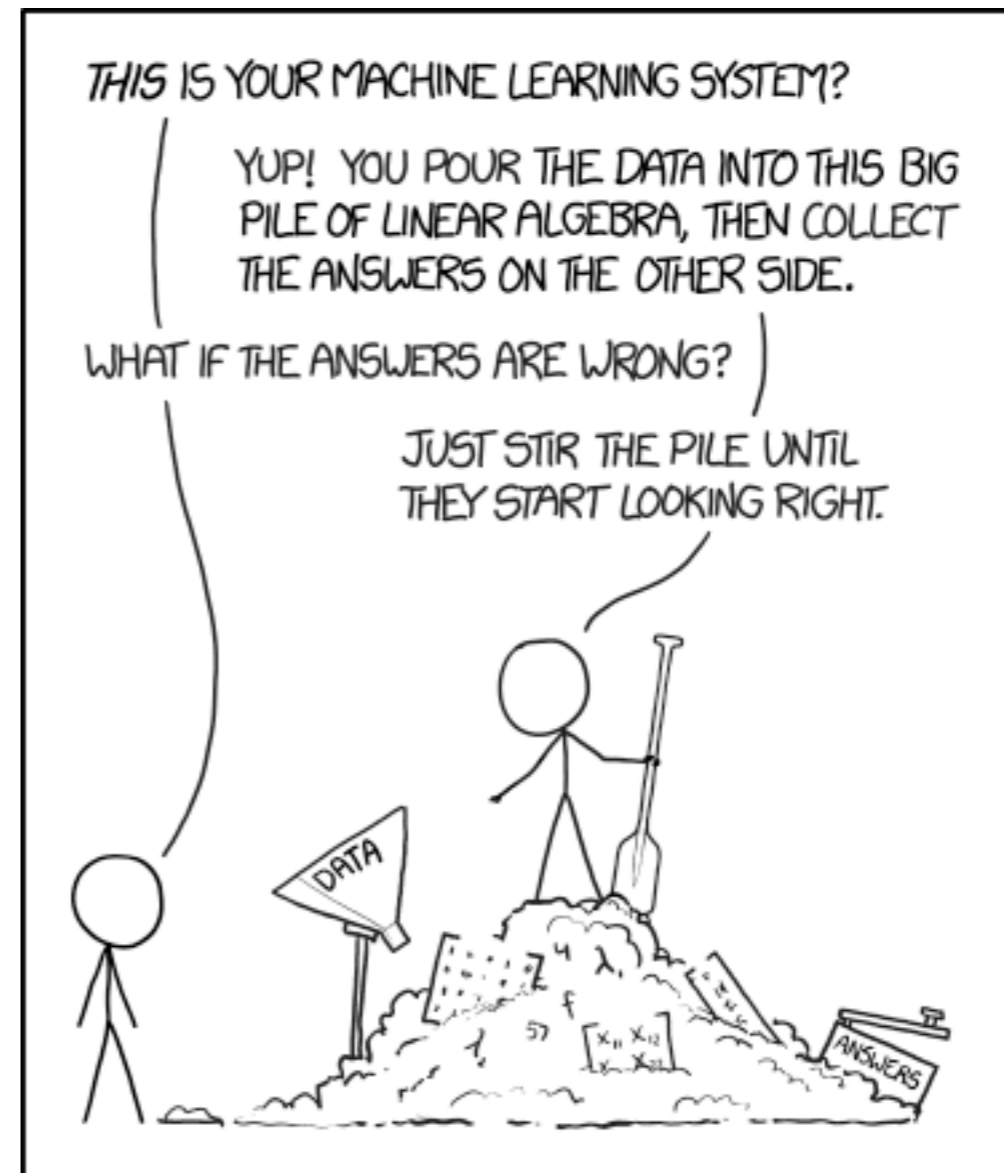


Figure 4: NN control policy for switching between operating conditions and predictions of surrogate model.





RELIABILITY

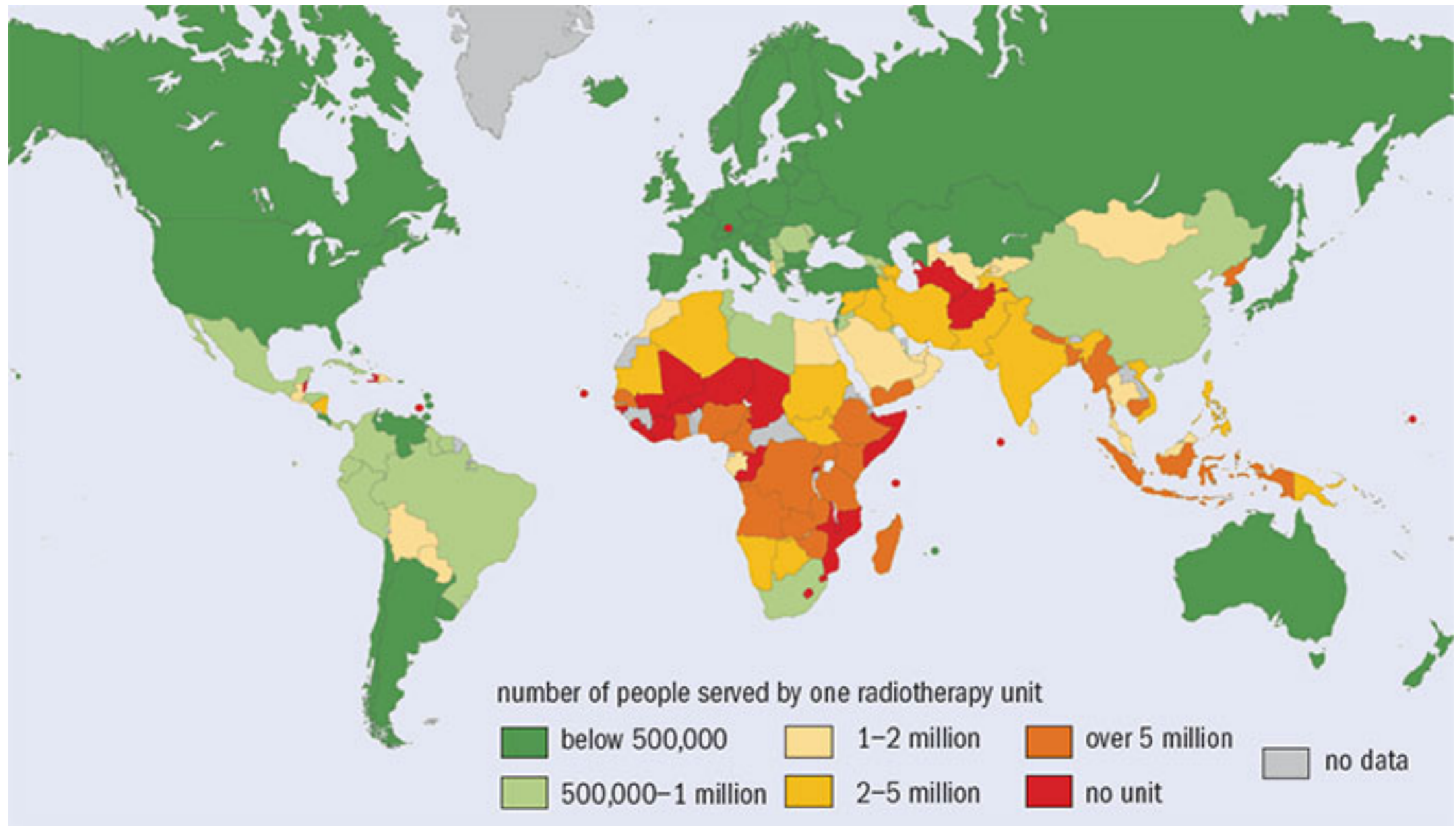


COMPLEXITY

Trip duration	Max. number of trips
1 second - 6 seconds	120 trips per day
6 seconds - 1 minute	40 tips per day
1 minute - 6 minutes	5 trips per day
6 minutes - 20 minutes	350 trips per year
20 minutes - 1 hour	99 trips per year
1 hour - 3 hours	33 trips per year
3 hours - 8 hours	17 trips per year
8 hours - 1 day	6.7 trips per year
1 day - 3 days	2.9 trips per year
3 days - 10 days	1 every 4 years
more than 10 days	1 every 10 years

Level	Component	Number of component	Function	Failure mode	Possible causes	Consequences			Reliability					Maintenance								
						Locally	Next level	On the Beam	Random (data)	Random (level)	Lifetime (data)	Lifetime (level)	On demand	Corrective actions	Preventive actions	Spares and tools	Access time (h)	Time to repair (h)	Time to restart locally (h)	Time to restart next level (h)		
1	Vacuum system	1																				
2	Vacuum beam pipe	1		Vacuum not good for operation																		
3	Ion source	1																				
4	Turbo pump	4	Pump vacuum from ion chamber	Random mechanical problem	Random failure	Pump not operative	3 out of 4 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam		3					Replace pump		Pump	4	1	3	2	
				Mechanical wear out	Wear out	Pump not operative	3 out of 4 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam			3			Current sensor. Replace pump		Pump	4	1	3	2		
				Power supply failure (controller)	Random failure	Pump not operative	3 out of 4 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam		3			Replace controller		Controller	0	1	0.1	0.5			
4	Multi roots	2	Pump vacuum from ion chamber	Random mechanical problem	Random failure	Pump not operative	1 out of 2 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam		3				Replace pump		Pump	4	1	3	2		
				Mechanical wear out	Wear out	Pump not operative	1 out of 2 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam			4			Current sensor. Replace pump		Pump	4	1	3	2		
4	Valves (not gate valve)	8	Isolate pump from beam vacuum for maintenance	Vacuum leak	Random failure	Air in beam pipe	Lose vacuum	No beam		4				Replace valve		Valve	4	1	3	2		
4	Gauge	67	Measure vacuum	No signal/wrong signal	Random failure	No vacuum data at one point	If X gauges fail, we can't measure the vacuum	No beam (or maybe we can always continue if there are no losses detected by the BLM?)		3				Replace failed gauges		Gauge	4	1	3	2		
3	RFQ	1																				
4	Turbo pump	8	Pump vacuum from beam pipe	Random mechanical problem	Random failure	Pump not operative	2 out of 3 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam		3												
				Mechanical wear out	Wear out	Pump not operative	2 out of 3 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam			3											
				Power supply failure	Random failure	Pump not operative (one?)	Bad vacuum	No beam		2												
				Controls failure	Random failure	Pump not operative	2 out of 3 must be operative otherwise the vacuum is not good enough	No beam		4												

RADIOTHERAPY LINACS WORLDWIDE



25 MILLION CASES PREDICTED IN 2035

65-70% WILL OCCUR IN LOW-AND MIDDLE- INCOME COUNTRIES



**CERN hosted workshop on:
“Design Characteristics of a Novel Linear
Accelerator for Challenging Environments”**

Task Forces

Norman Coleman, David Pistenmaa (ICEC) Manjit Dosanjh (CERN)
International Cancer Expert Corps & CERN

- **TF1: Technology (Bury the Complexity)**
a) near term b) long term
- **TF2: Education, Training and Mentoring**
- **TF3: Global Connectivity and Development**



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/560969/>

<https://home.cern/about/updates/2017/11/combating-cancer-challenging-environments>

Slides: Manjit Dosanjh, CERN

Can we made a medical LINAC that is: cheaper, more robust, easier to maintain, modular, reliable while providing state-of-the-art treatment?



Uganda's only (broken) radiotherapy unit in 2018

A MULTI-FACETED PROBLEM...

EXPENSIVE
MACHINES &
MAINTENANCE

LACK OF SPARE
PARTS

LACK OF
TRAINED
ENGINEERS

POLITICS &
BUREAUCRACY

ONCOLOGISTS,
MEDICAL PHYSICISTS

TRAINING &
EDUCATION

ACCELERATOR
PHYSICISTS &
ENGINEERS

INTERNATIONAL
CO-OPERATION

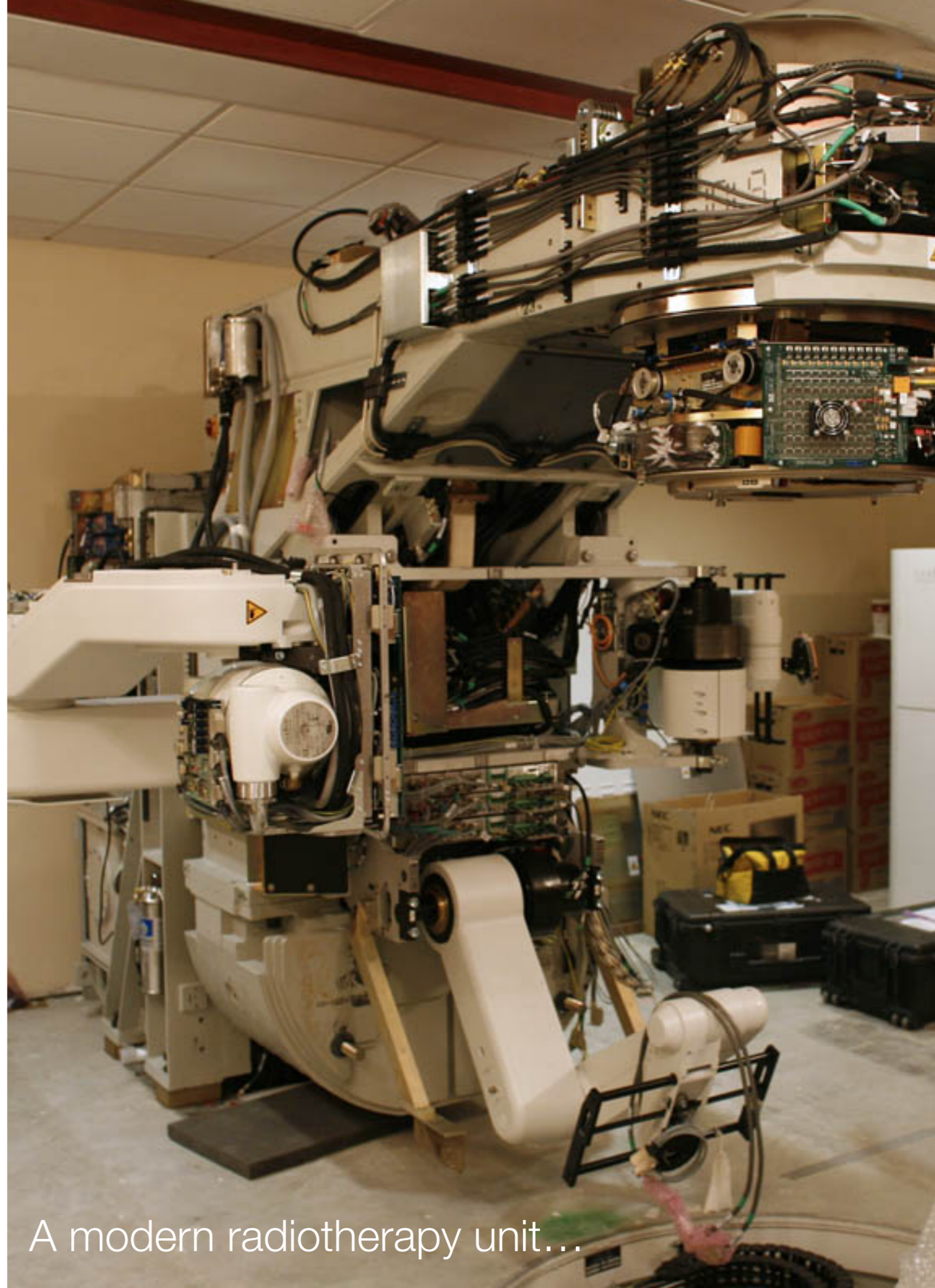
COMMUNICATION
& POLITICAL
INFLUENCE

STFC & Global Challenges Research Fund

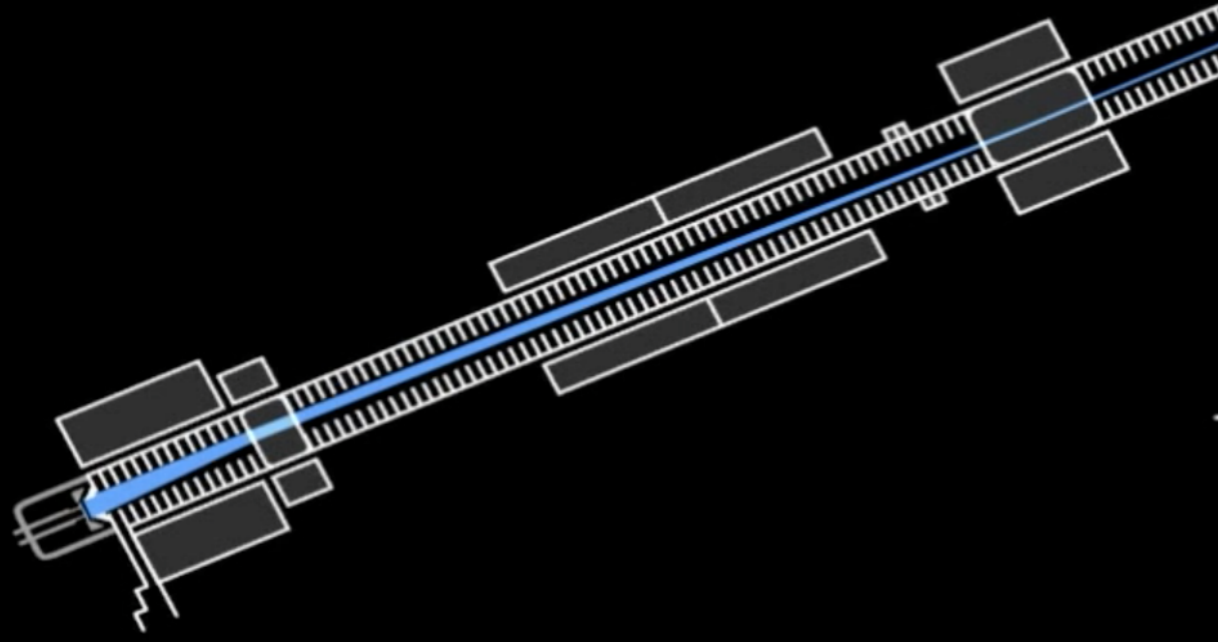
1. Study of Accelerator Technology Options - P. McIntosh, DL/STFC
2. **Robust permanent magnet beam delivery systems - S. Sheehy, Oxford/JAI**
3. RF Power Systems and Optimized RF Structures for Electron Beam Acceleration - I. Konoplev, Oxford/JAI
4. Linear Accelerator Simulations for Stable and Sustainable Operation of Developing Country Radiotherapy Linear Accelerators - S. Boogert, RHUL/JAI
5. Cloud-based Electronic Infrastructure in Support of Linac-based Radiotherapy in Challenging Environments, A. Aggarwal, KCL/Guys

+ 2 x STFC 'Opportunities' GCRF grants

Student (L. Wroe, MPhys) independently awarded funding by Laidlaw Scholarship to study failure modes of medical LINACs (will visit Africa during summer).

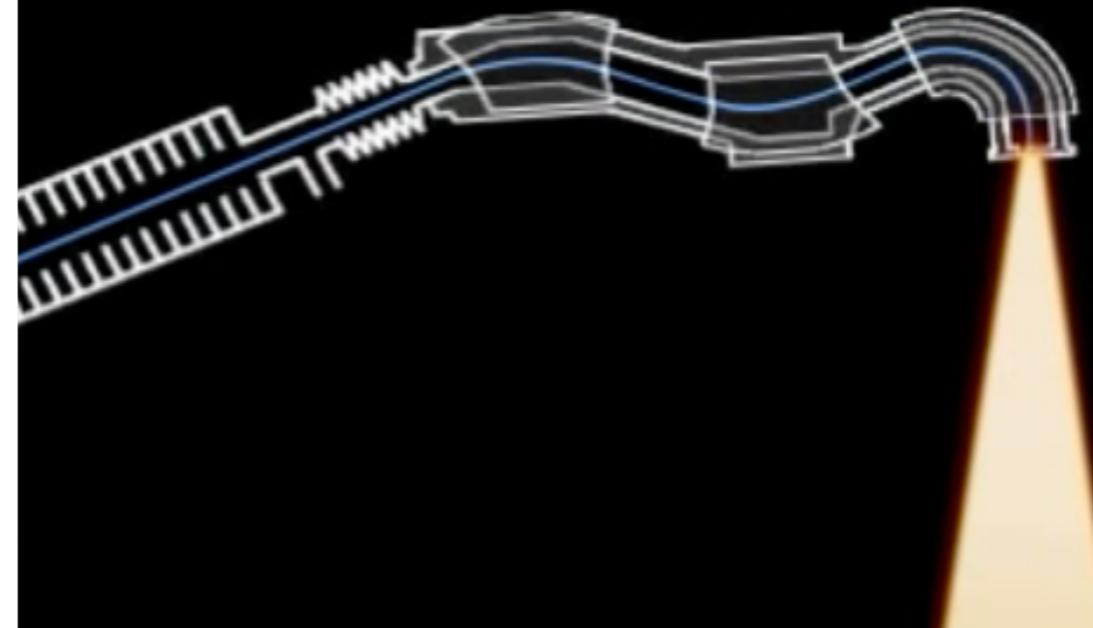


A modern radiotherapy unit...



FOCUSING MAGNETS

- Keeps the beam controlled through the main linac body
- In main linac section there are also a number of steering magnets
- Should be kept fairly simple in terms of beam dynamics



BENDING MAGNETS

- Bring the beam around to the patient
- Different companies at present use different focusing systems
- Keeping the whole system compact can be achieved by thinking carefully about this part

WHAT CAN WE DO?

The current-generation sophisticated linear accelerators in use in upper-income countries often do not function well in the adverse conditions encountered in LMICs. In addition to

cancer treatment capacity can be met. There is a need to accelerate the adoption and deployment of new technologies that meet the contextual needs of low-income and middle-income countries, which can have regular interruptions to energy supply, lack of air temperature control in buildings, and weak health systems. For example, an environmentally friendly

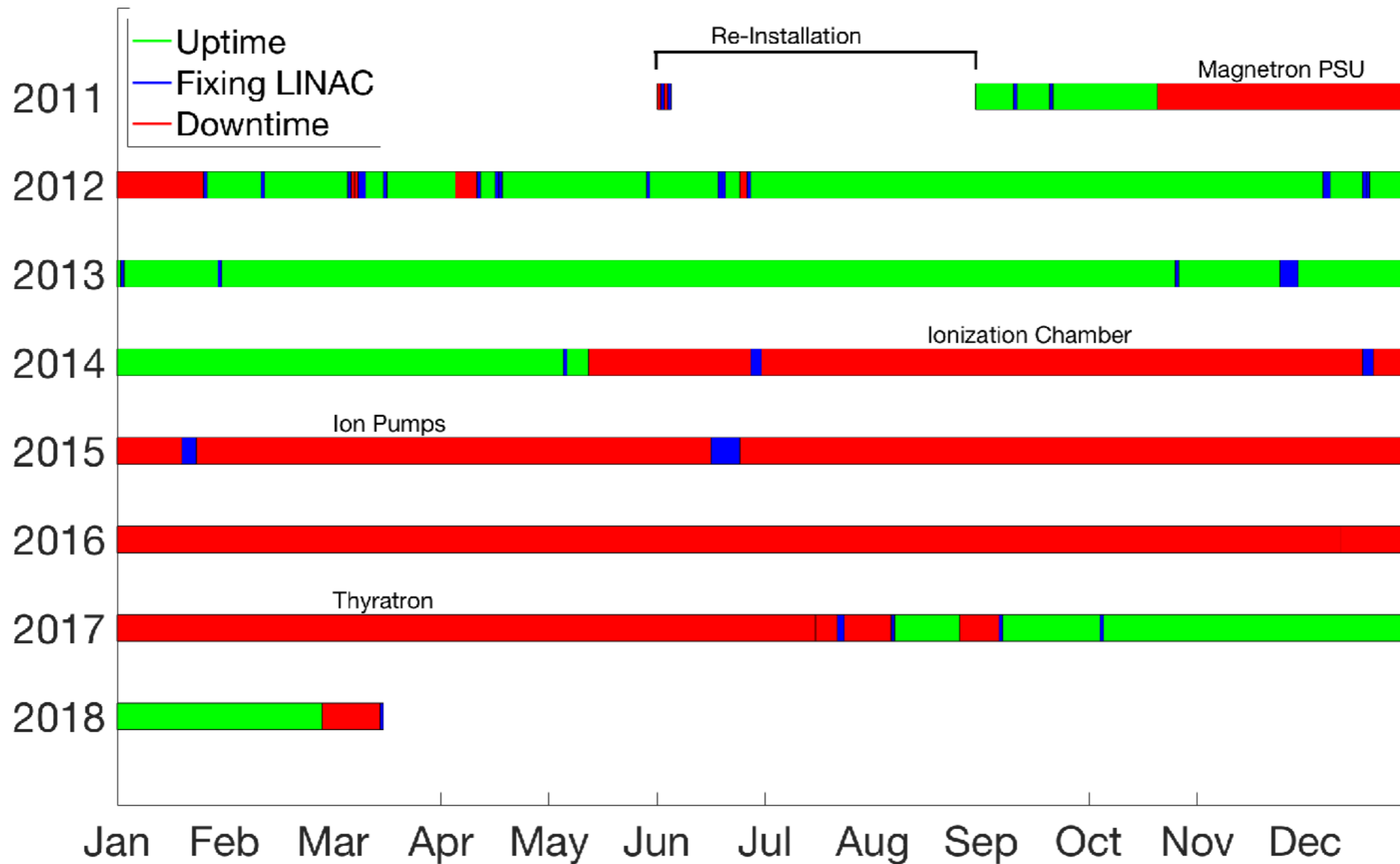
But no-one had any data to show this....



Laurence Wroe

Funded by Laidlaw Scholarship

Abuja, Nigeria

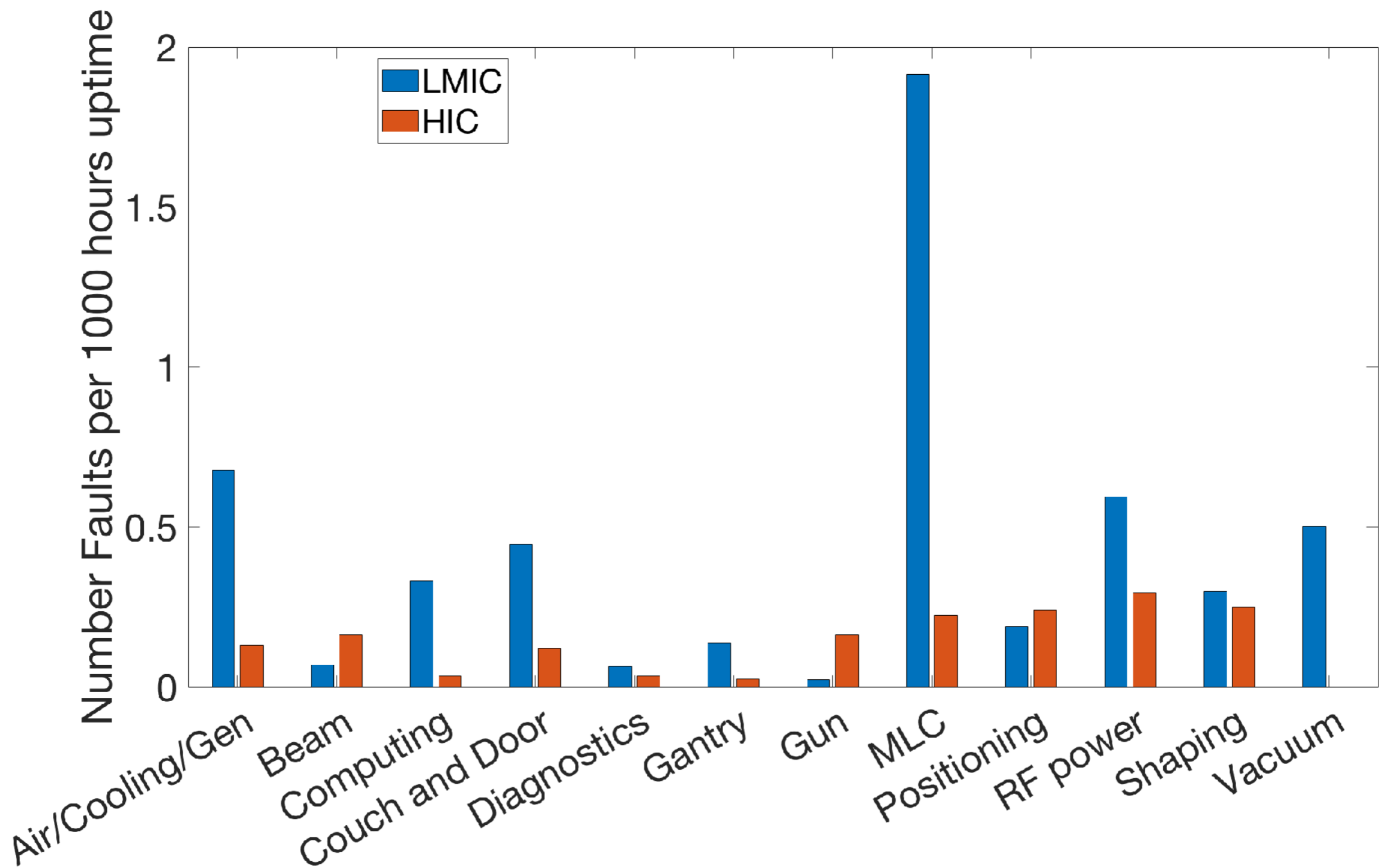


Comparative analysis of radiotherapy LINAC downtime and failure modes in the UK, Nigeria and Botswana

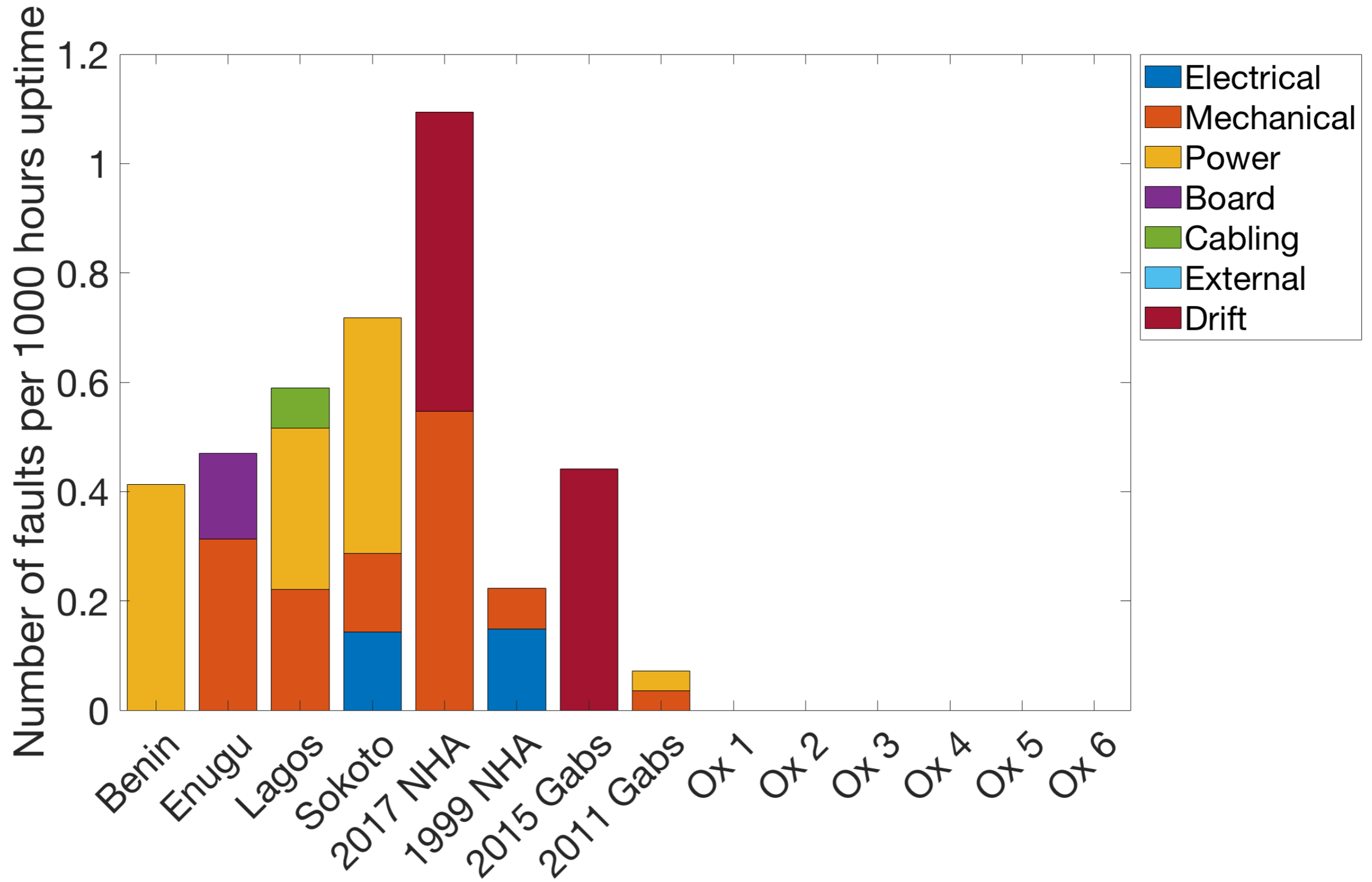
L. M. Wroe^a, C. S. Chinedu, T. A. Ige^b, S. Grover, R. Makufa^c, S. L. Sheehy^a, on behalf of the CERN-ICEC-STFC Medical LINAC collaboration

^aDepartment of Physics, University of Oxford
^bNational Hospital Abuja (NHA), Nigeria
^cLife Gaborone Private Hospital (GPH), Botswana

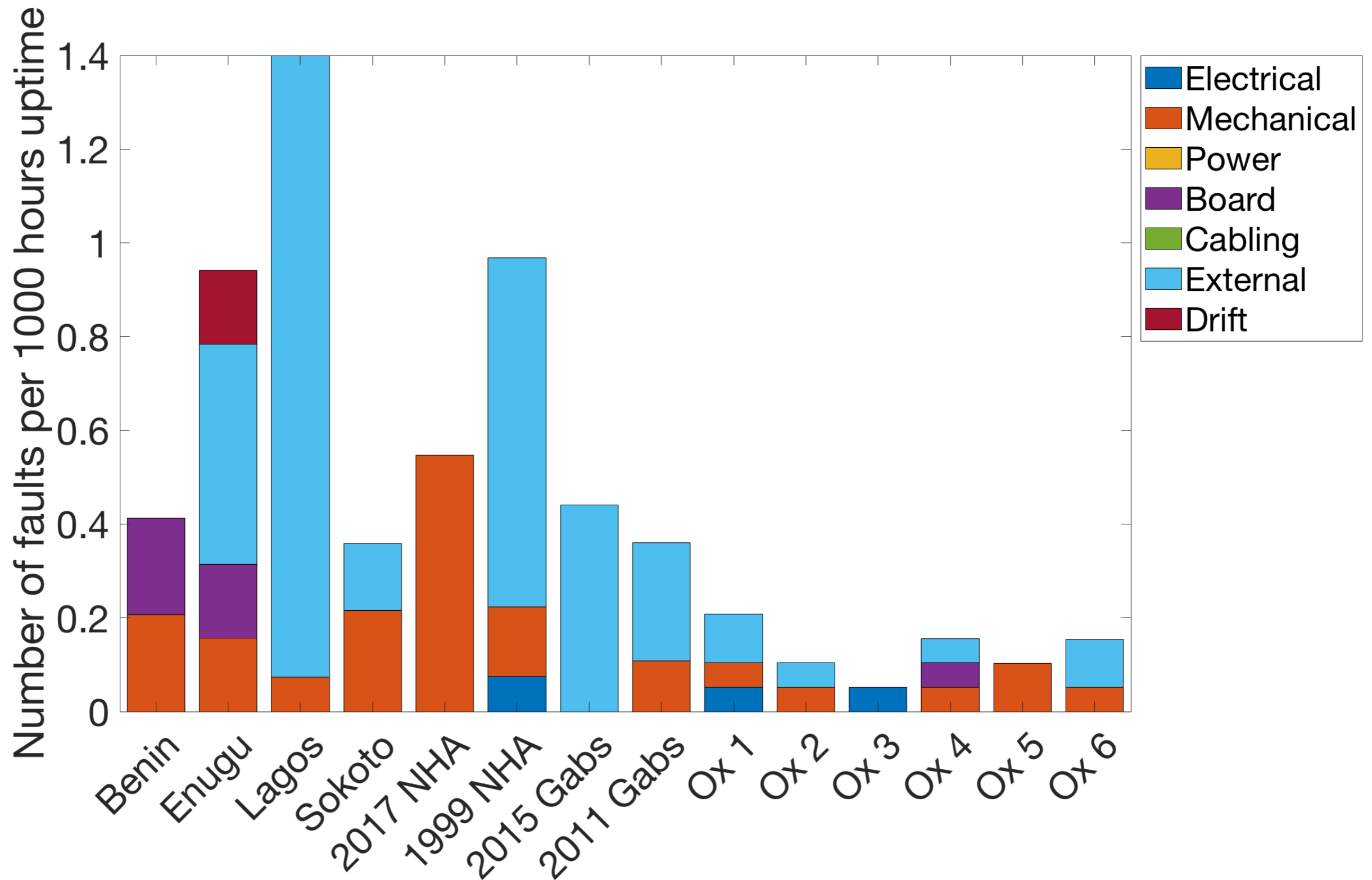
IN PREPARATION



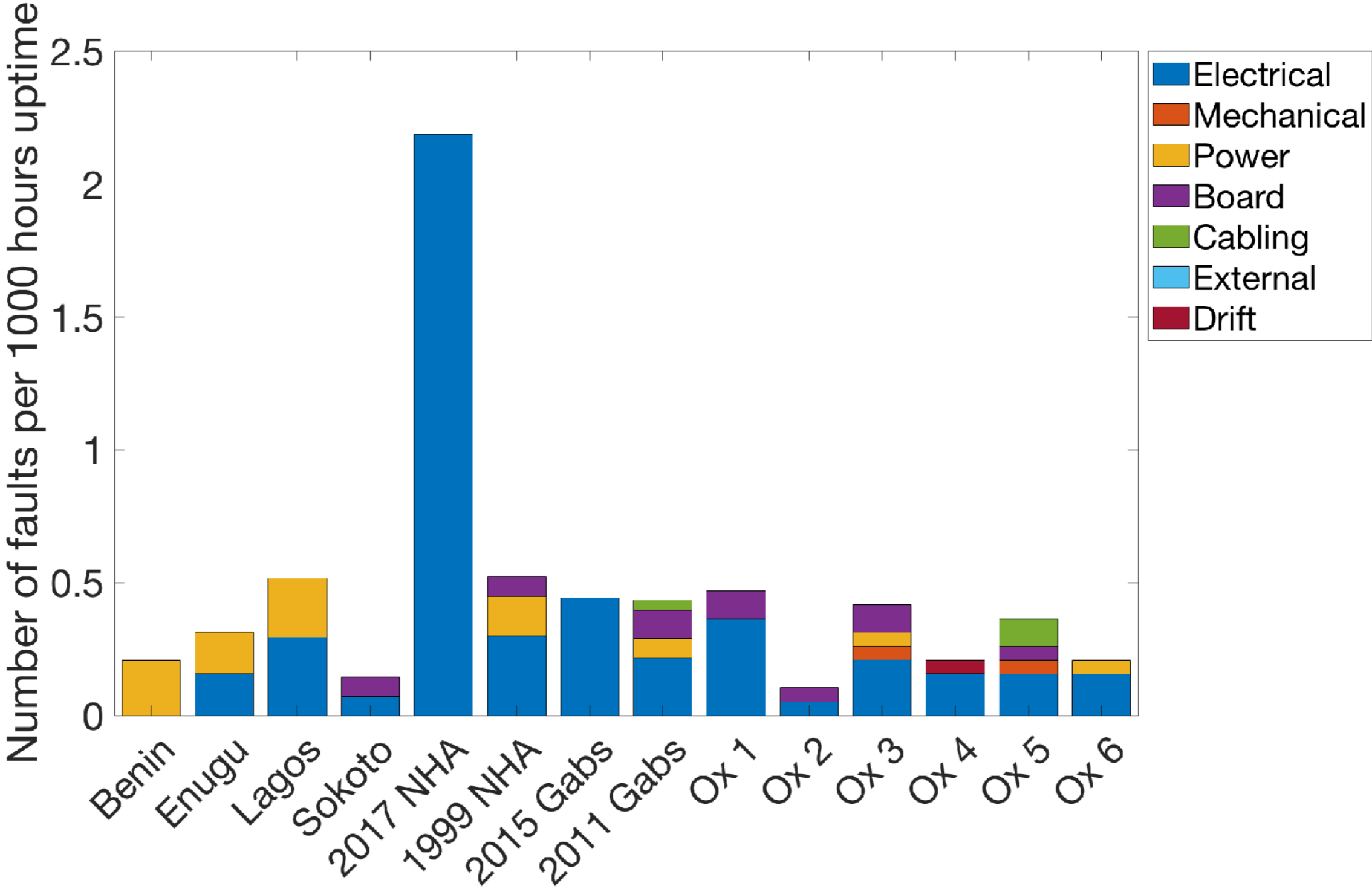
Vacuum subsystem



Air/Cooling/Generator subsystem



RF power subsystem





International
Cancer
Expert Corps

Partnering to transform global cancer care

Funding outcome expected
January 2019.
Hope to launch network soon
after!

International
Organisations & NGOs
ICEC
IAEA
WHO

UK Partners
clinical, oncology,
medical physics, LINAC engineers,
radiologists & technicians

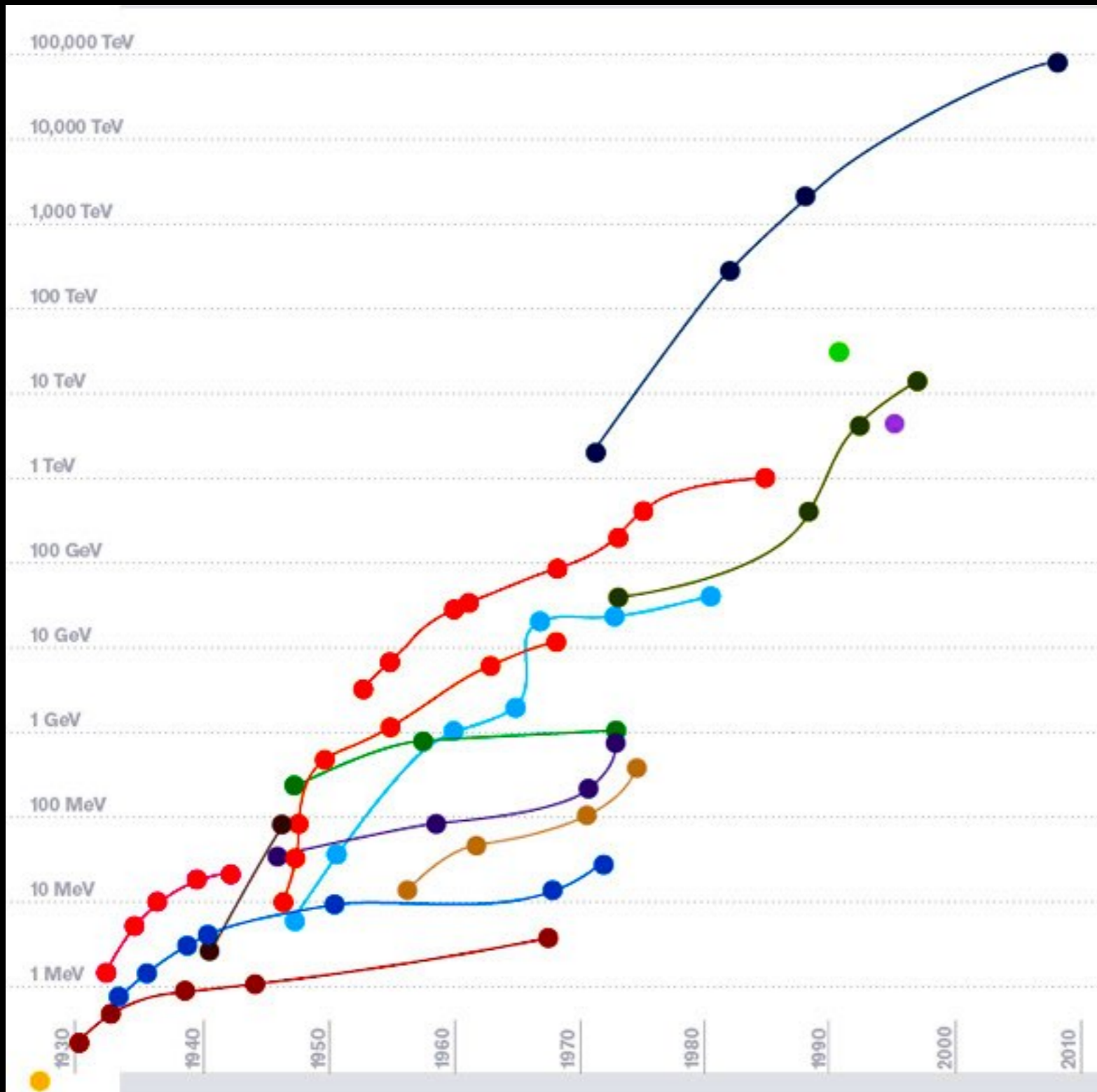
GRACENet:
Global Radiotherapy
Access in Challenging
Environments Network

LMIC and ODA Partners
clinical, oncology,
medical physics, LINAC engineers,
radiologists & technicians

STFC Expertise
Science & technology
accelerators, detectors, imaging, computing,
grid/data, engineering, power



LIVINGSTON PLOT



particle physics

vaccines, archaeology, etc...

proton therapy

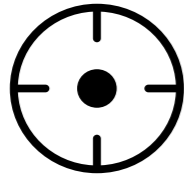
radiotherapy, security

water, food, materials

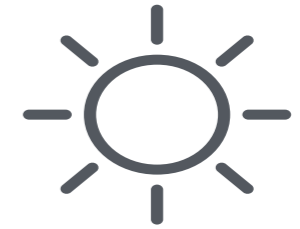
treatment, sterilisation

10 challenges for 21st century accelerators

(a non-exhaustive list, obviously...)



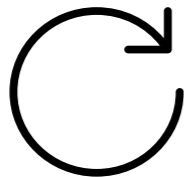
BEAM ENERGY



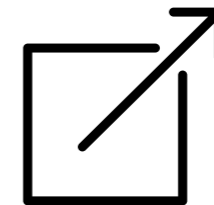
BEAM INTENSITY



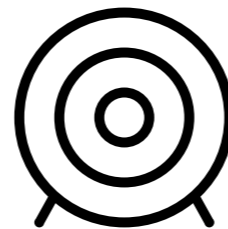
COMPLEXITY



**MAGNET
STRENGTH**



**AUTOMATION
& CONTROL**



SIZE & COST



**ACCELERATING
GRADIENT**



RELIABILITY



SIMULATION