

First experimental demonstration of generating mixed carbon and helium beams using a sequential injection scheme

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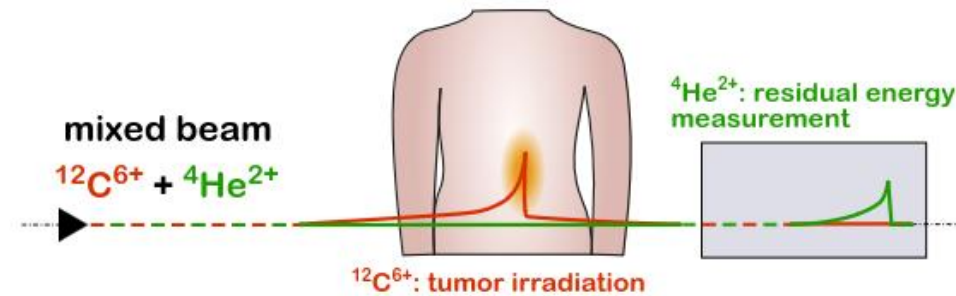
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Idea and motivation

Within simultaneously accelerated mixed beam the helium ions have around **3 times higher penetration depth** compared to the carbon ions.

10% helium causes only small increase in dose

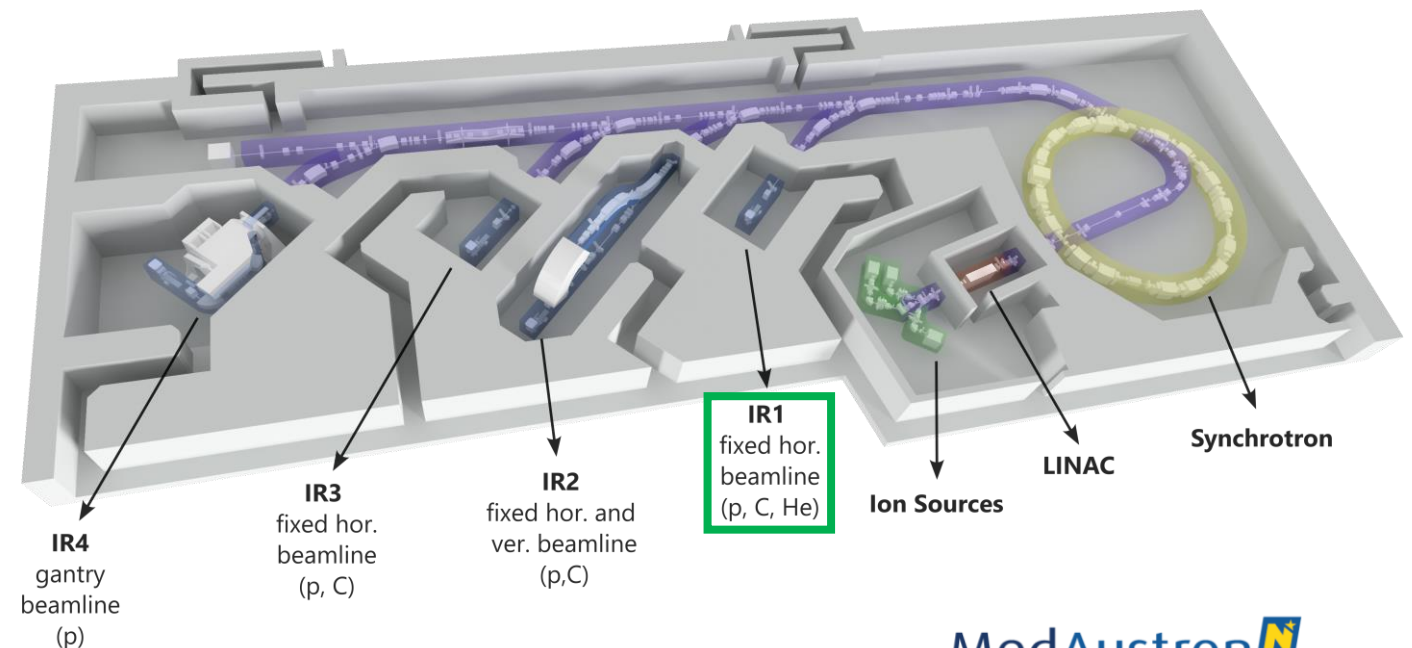
→ in future: potentially online range verification possible



The **objective** is to ...

- generate
- accelerate
- slowly extract

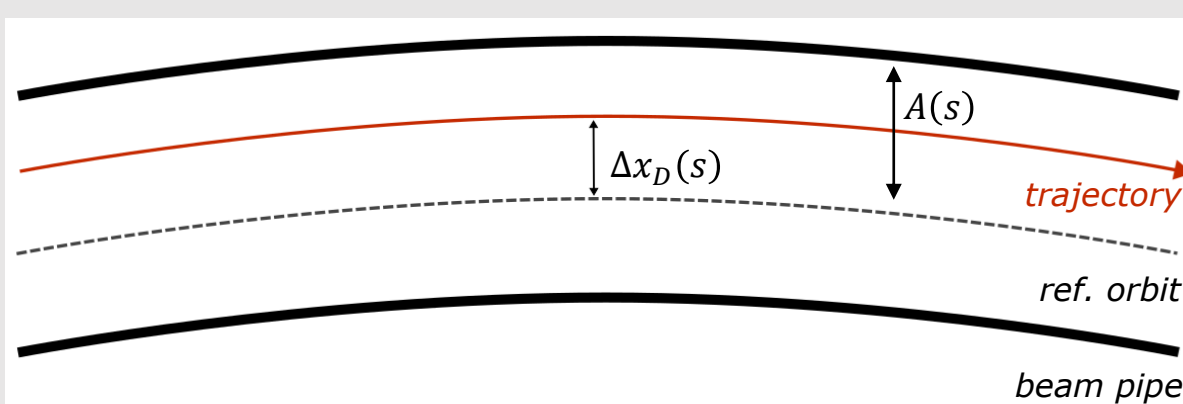
... a mixed helium and carbon beam into IR1 at MedAustron



Mixed beams in synchrotrons

Requirements

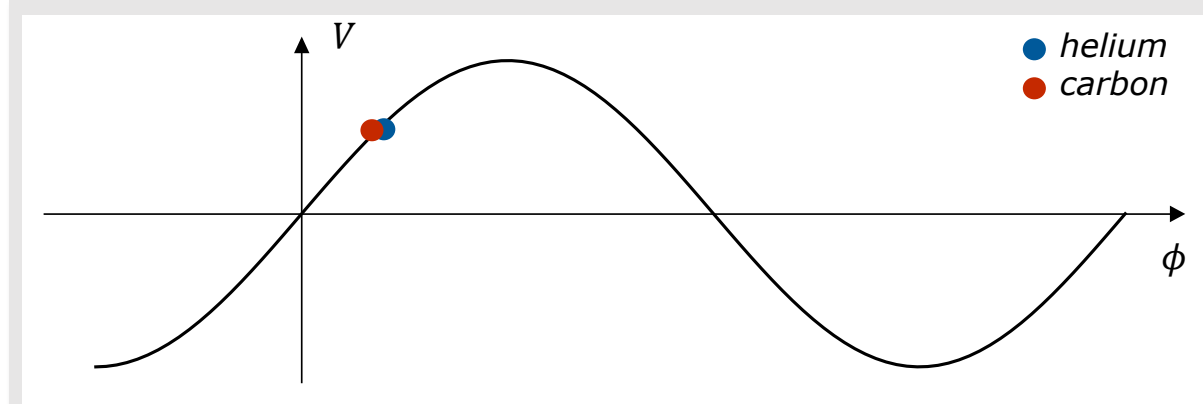
magnetic rigidity



$$\Delta x_D(s) = D(s) \cdot \frac{d(B\rho)}{B\rho} < A(s)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d(B\rho)}{B\rho} \ll 1$$

revolution frequency



with RF system on

$$\frac{df_{\text{rev}}}{f_{\text{rev}}} \ll 1 \rightarrow \frac{d(\beta\gamma)}{\beta\gamma} \ll 1$$

$$B\rho = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{m}{q} \beta\gamma c \rightarrow \frac{d(m/q)}{m/q} \ll 1$$

Ion combinations

Mixed helium and carbon beams



${}^3\text{He}^{1+}$ and ${}^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$

$$\frac{q}{m} \approx \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{d(q/m)}{q/m} \approx -5.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Source ✓

LINAC ✓

Synchrotron ✗

disp. offset in synchrotron¹

$$\Delta x_{D,\max} \approx 45 \text{ mm}$$

aperture

$$A_{D,\max} = 60 \text{ mm}$$

¹ calculated for $(\beta\gamma)_{\text{He}} = (\beta\gamma)_{\text{C}}$

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$$\frac{q}{m} \approx \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{d(q/m)}{q/m} \approx -6.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Source ✓
 LINAC ✗
 Synchrotron ✓

LINAC can only
 accelerate $\frac{q}{m} > \frac{1}{3}$

Ion combinations

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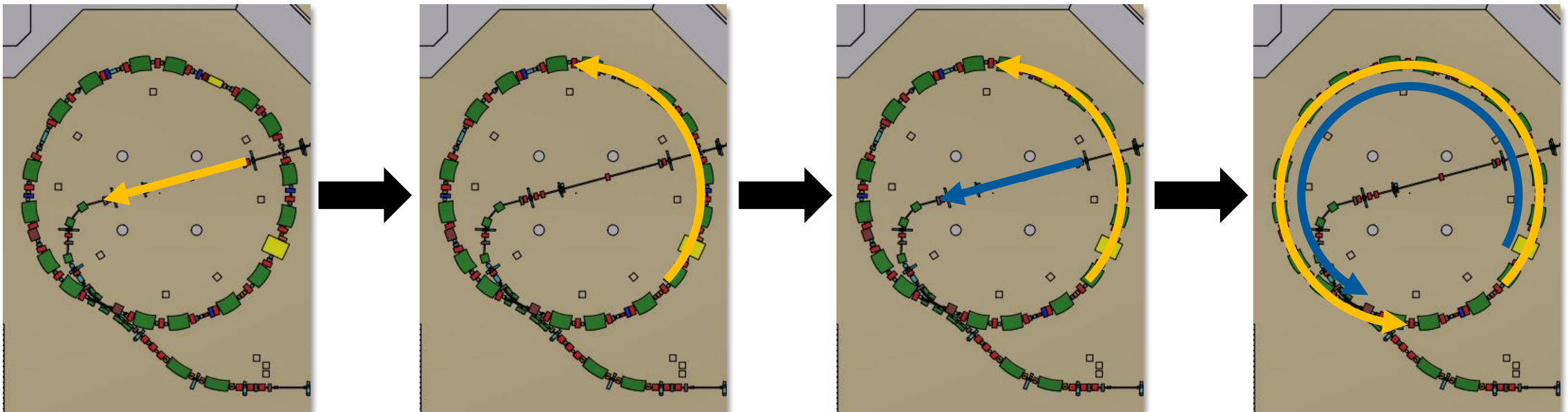
Source ✗
 LINAC ✓
 Synchrotron ✓

${}^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ yield from ion sources
 around 100 times lower than
 for the clinically used ${}^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$

Sequential injection

An alternative approach

Sequential injection of $^4\text{He}^{2+}$ and $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ into the synchrotron!



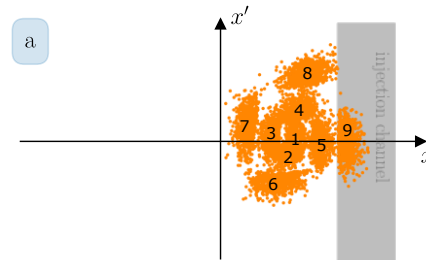
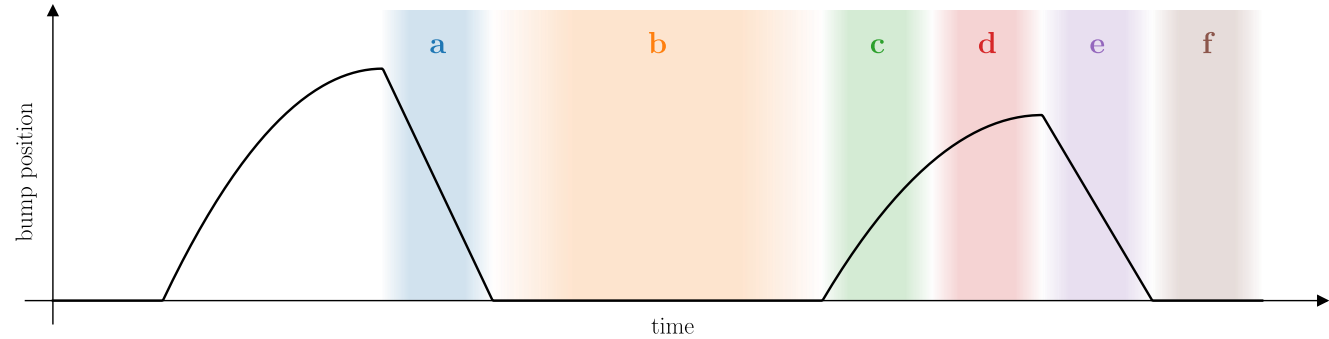
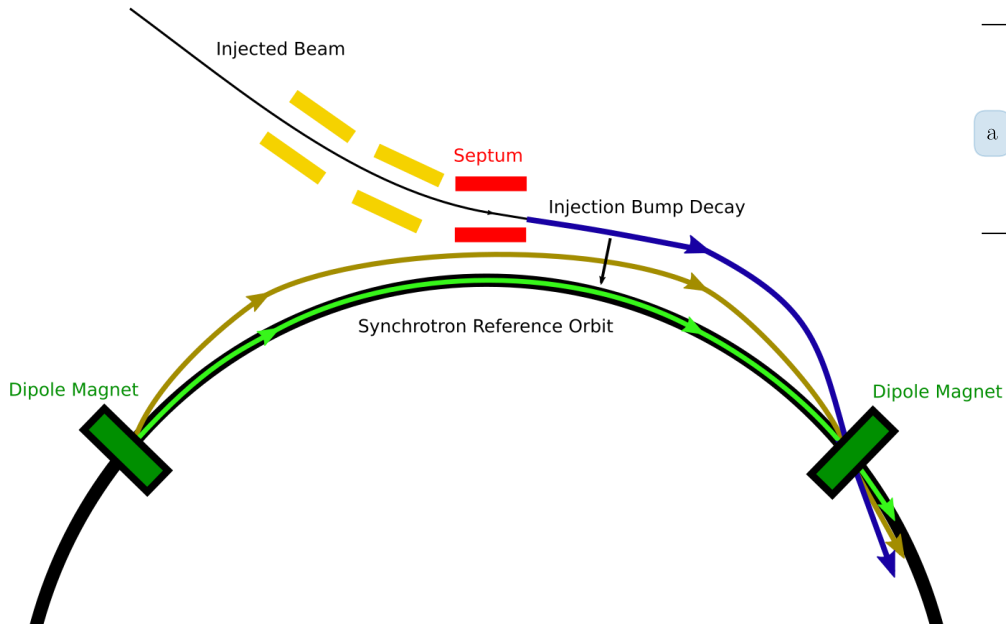
→ $^4\text{He}^{2+}$

→ $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$

Double multi-turn injection

Two multi-turn injections

a) nominal helium injection

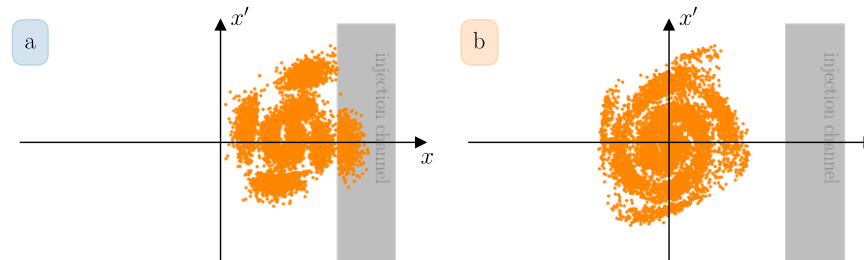
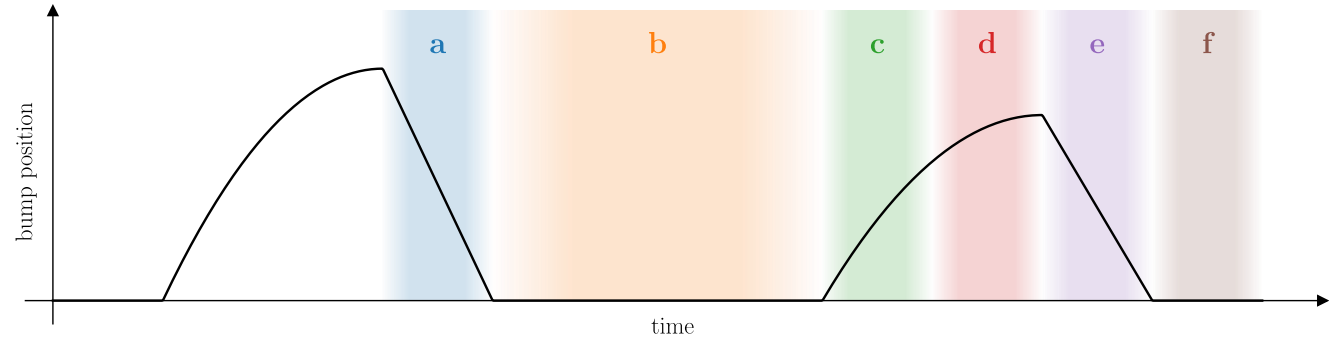


● helium beam ● carbon beam

Double multi-turn injection

Two multi-turn injections

- a) nominal helium injection
- b) helium kept at flat bottom**

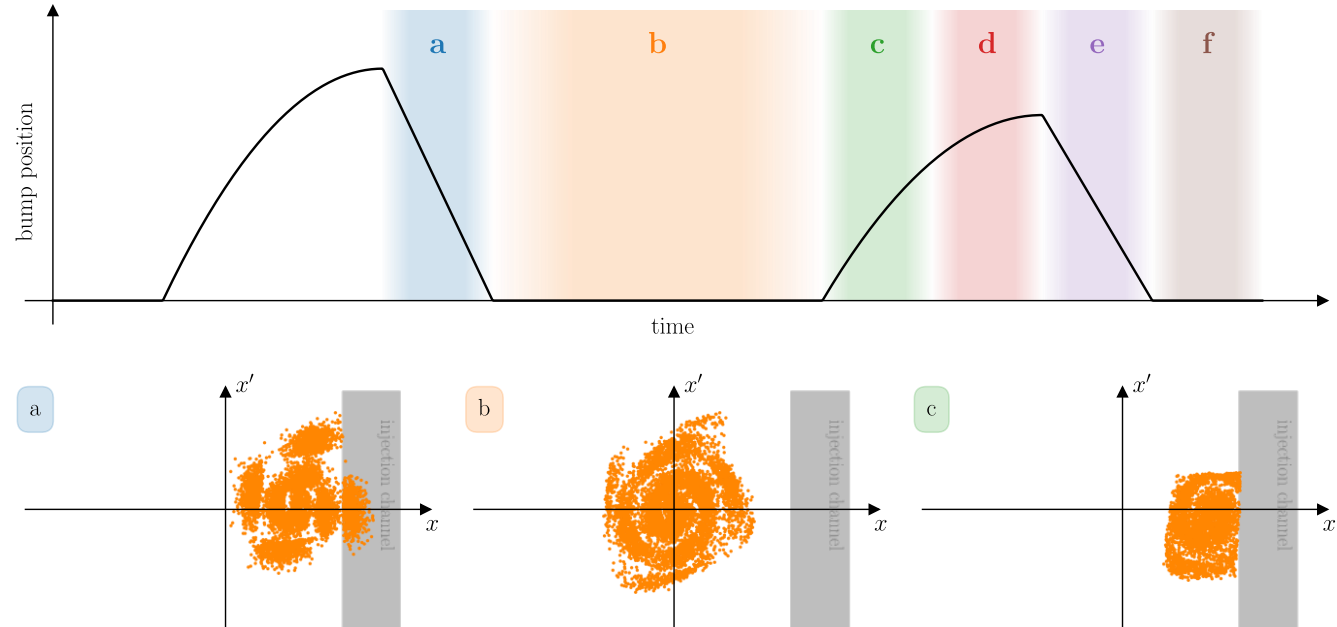


● helium beam ● carbon beam

Double multi-turn injection

Two multi-turn injections

- a) nominal helium injection
- b) helium kept at flat bottom
- c) **second orbit bump rises to lower amplitude, most of helium is scraped**

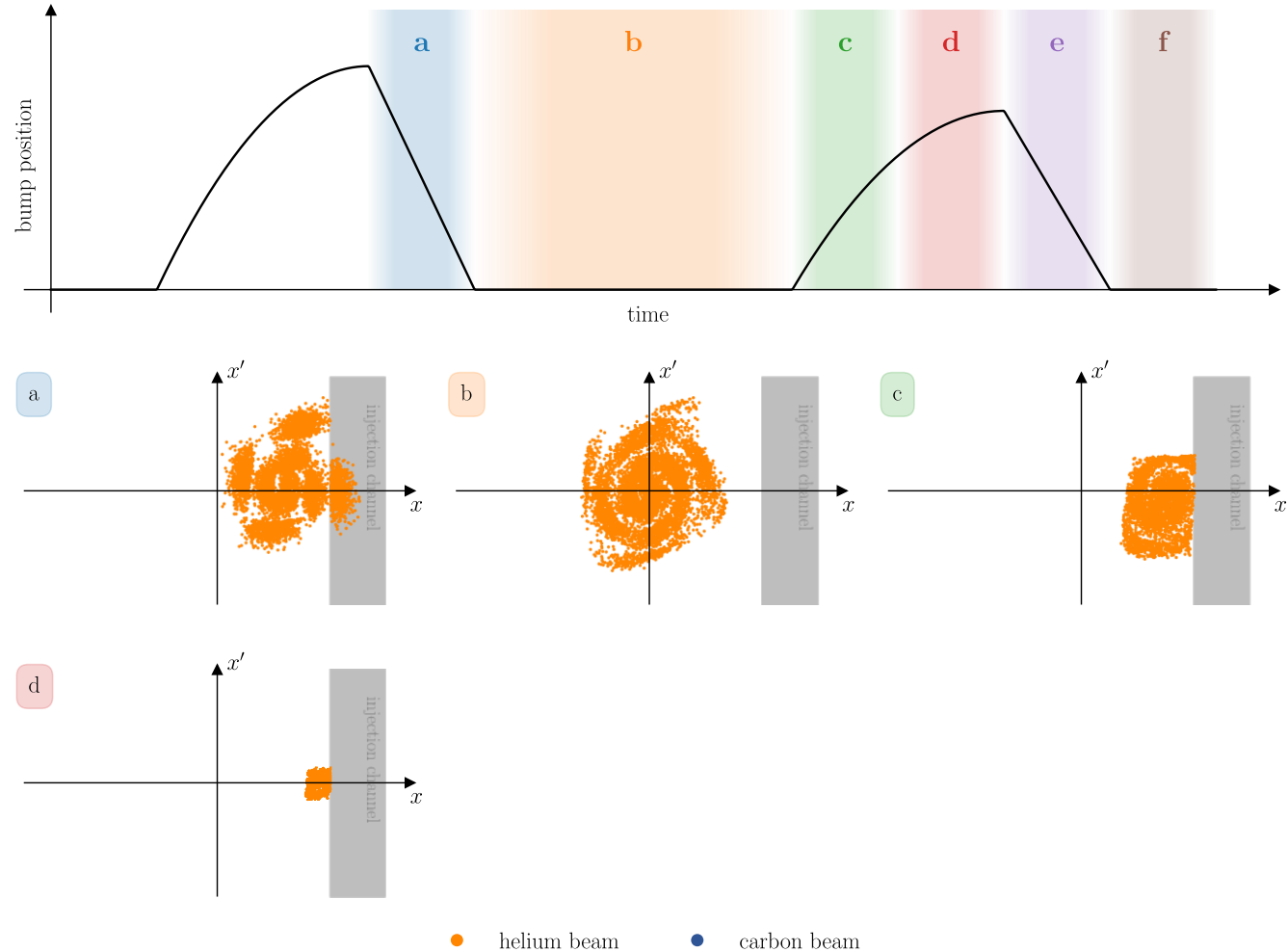


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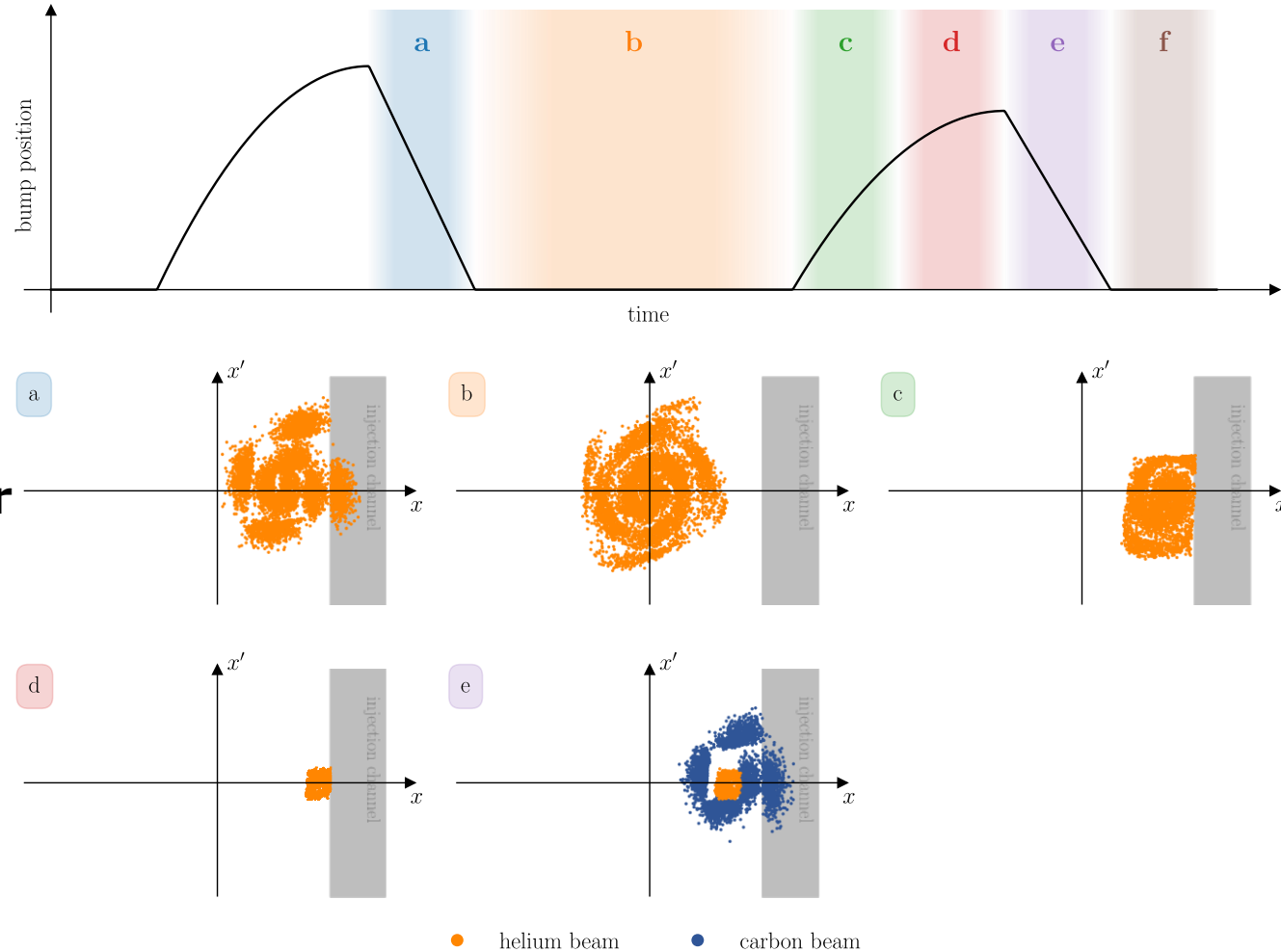
- a) nominal helium injection
- b) helium kept at flat bottom
- c) second orbit bump rises to lower amplitude, most of helium is scraped
- d) only the helium is core left**



Double multi-turn injection

Two multi-turn injections

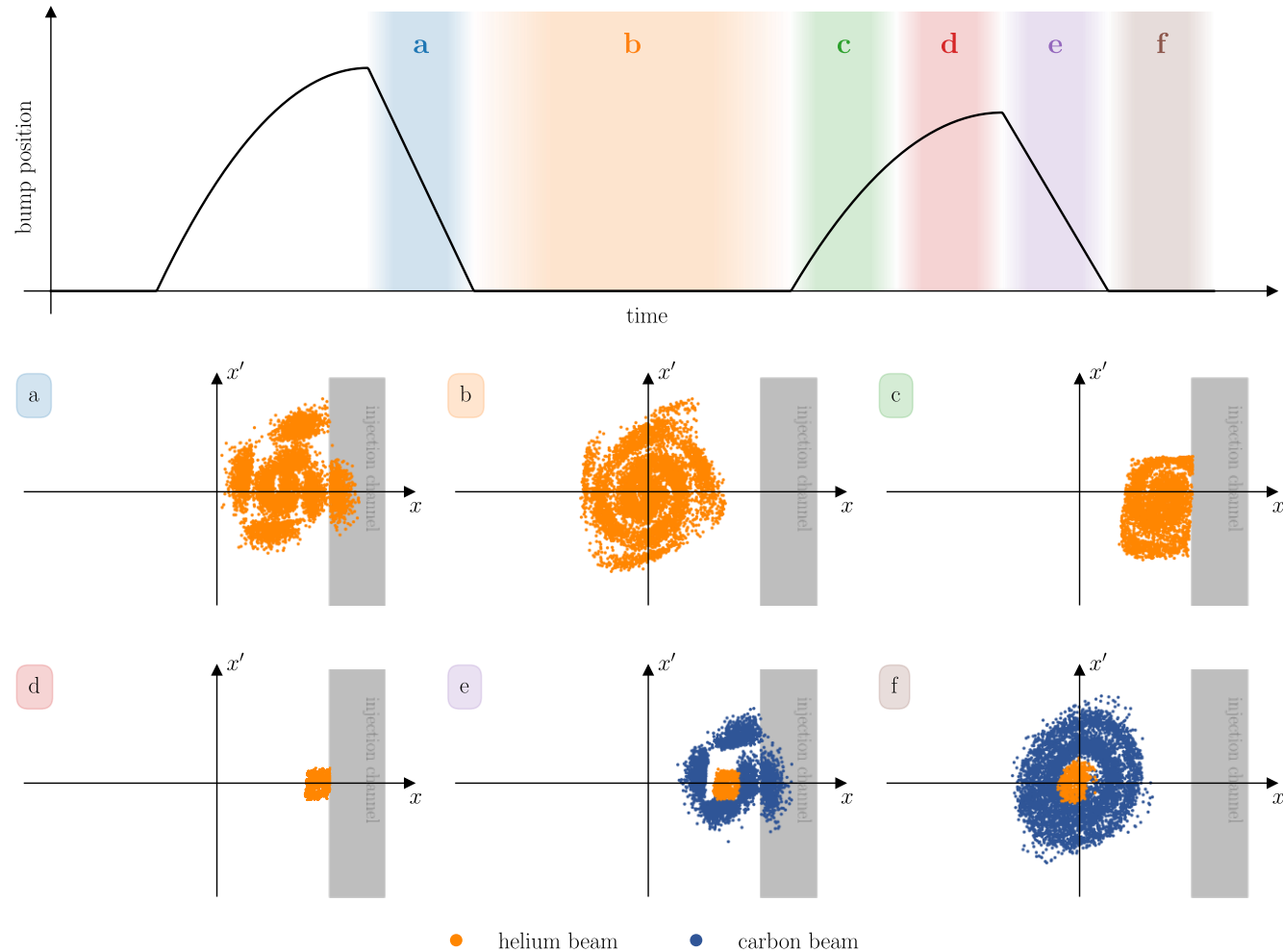
- a) nominal helium injection
- b) helium kept at flat bottom
- c) second orbit bump rises to lower amplitude, most of helium is scraped
- d) only the helium is core left
- e) **carbon injection from lower orbit bump amplitude**



Double multi-turn injection

Two multi-turn injections

- a) nominal helium injection
- b) helium kept at flat bottom
- c) second orbit bump rises to lower amplitude, most of helium is scraped
- d) only the helium is core left
- e) carbon injection from lower orbit bump amplitude
- f) **mixed beam generated via double multiturn injection**



Implementation at MedAustron

Technical implications: Double cycle

- **Double cycle** necessary ...

- components expect to receive timing events in certain order

e.g. two injection cannot be triggered if acceleration and extraction are not triggered in between

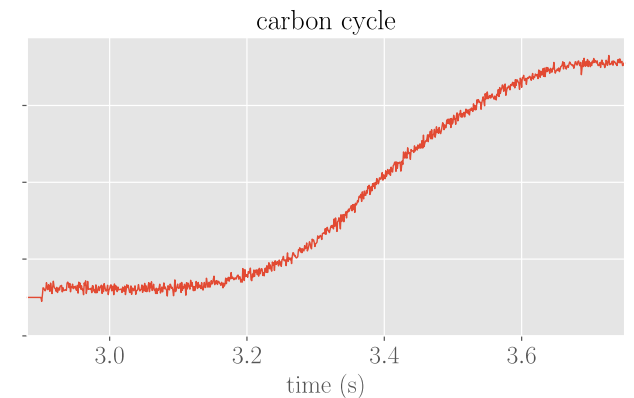
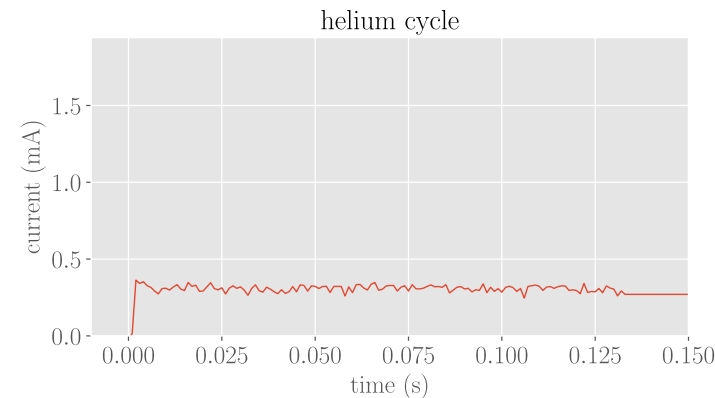
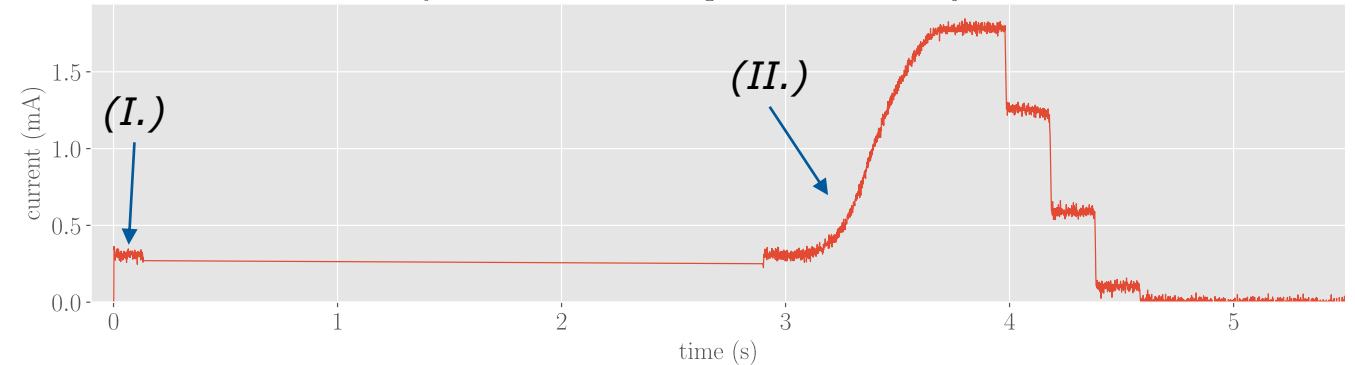
(I.) first (helium) cycle

- helium injection
- no capture and acceleration
- dummy triggers to keep components happy

(II.) second (carbon) cycle

- carbon injection
- decreased injection bump amplitude
- synchrotron ramp and extraction

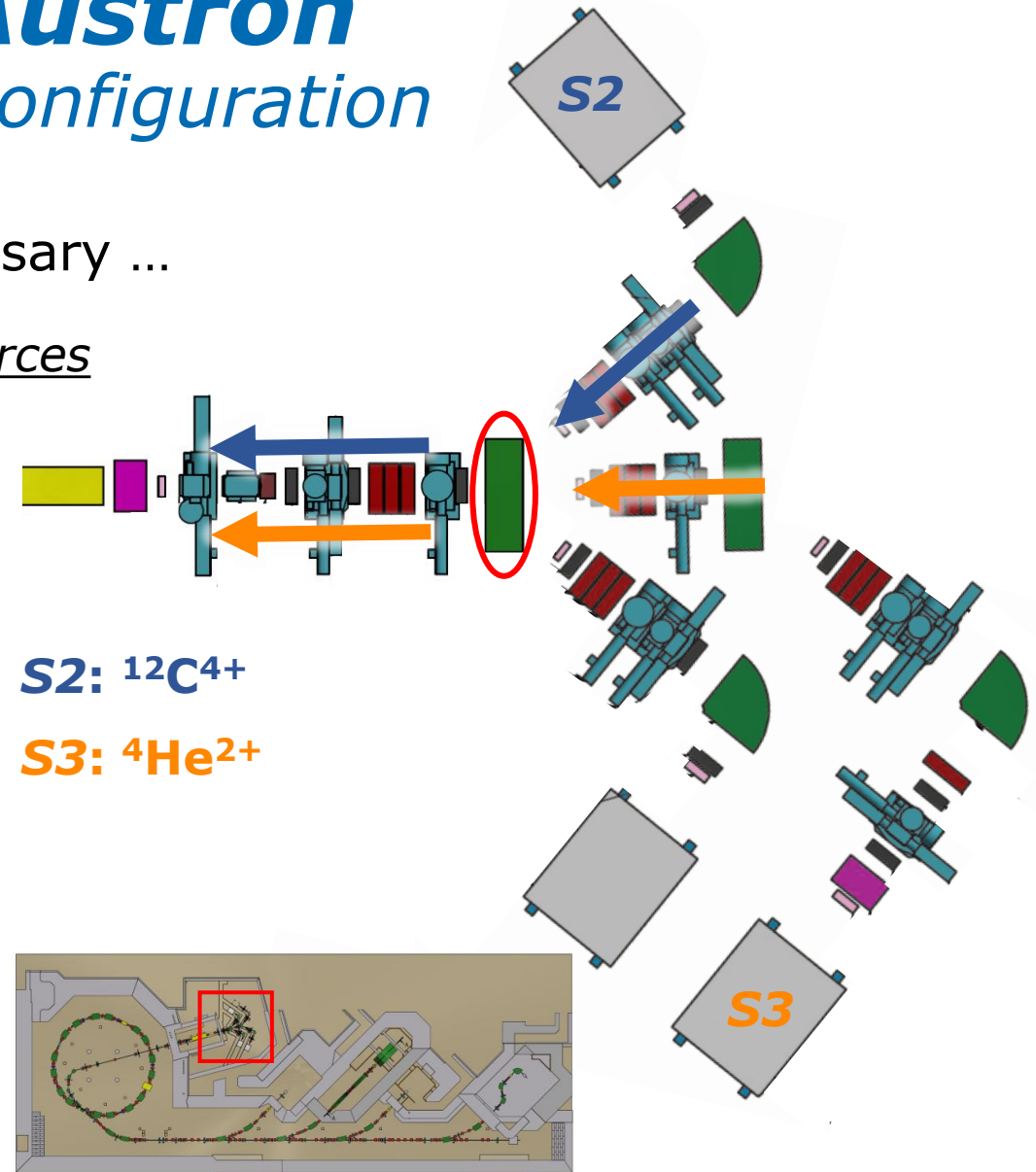
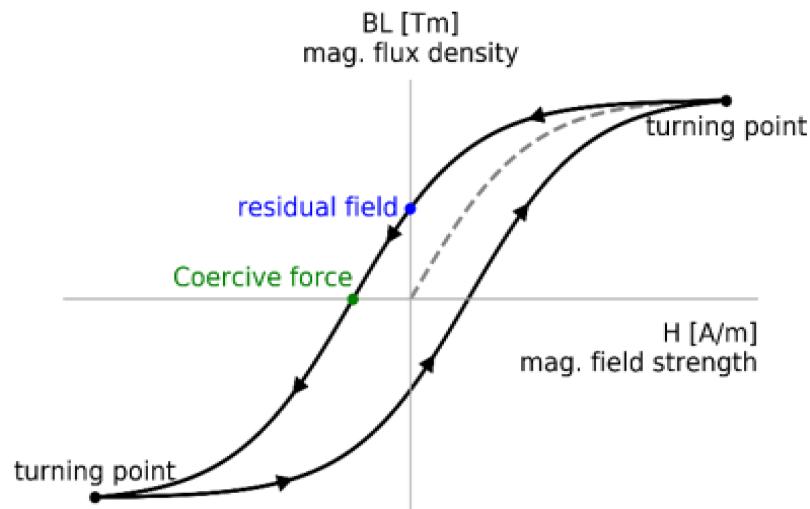
Synchrotron current during double multi-turn injection



Implementation at MedAustron

Technical implications: Injector reconfiguration

- Before carbon injection **reconfiguration** necessary ...
 - $^{12}\text{C}^{4+}$ and $^4\text{He}^{2+}$ extracted from different ion sources with selection via a **switching magnet**
 - Note: $^{12}\text{C}^{4+} \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ at stripping foil after LINAC
 - different charge-to-mass ratio
 - magnet washing after each double cycle



Implementation at MedAustron

Technical implication: Injection energy offset

- **Injection energy offset ...**

- helium ions injected at **7.05 MeV/u**
- carbon ions injected at **6.95 MeV/u**

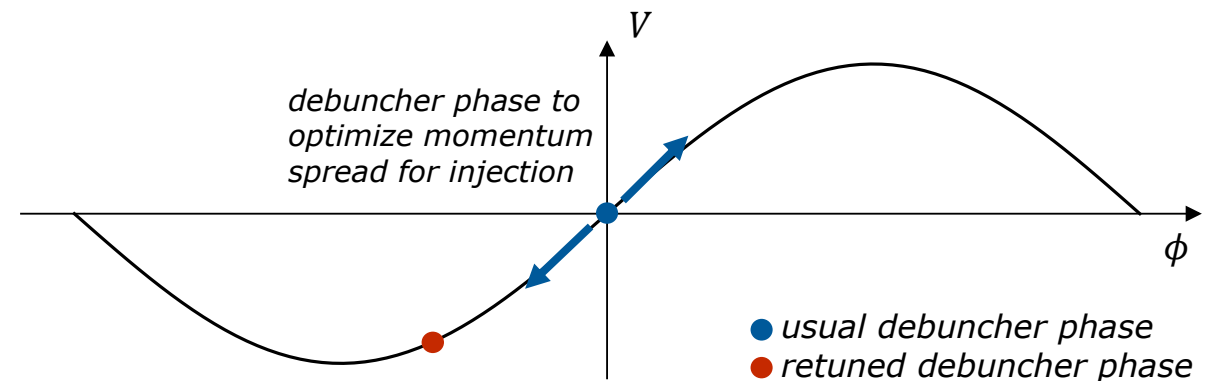
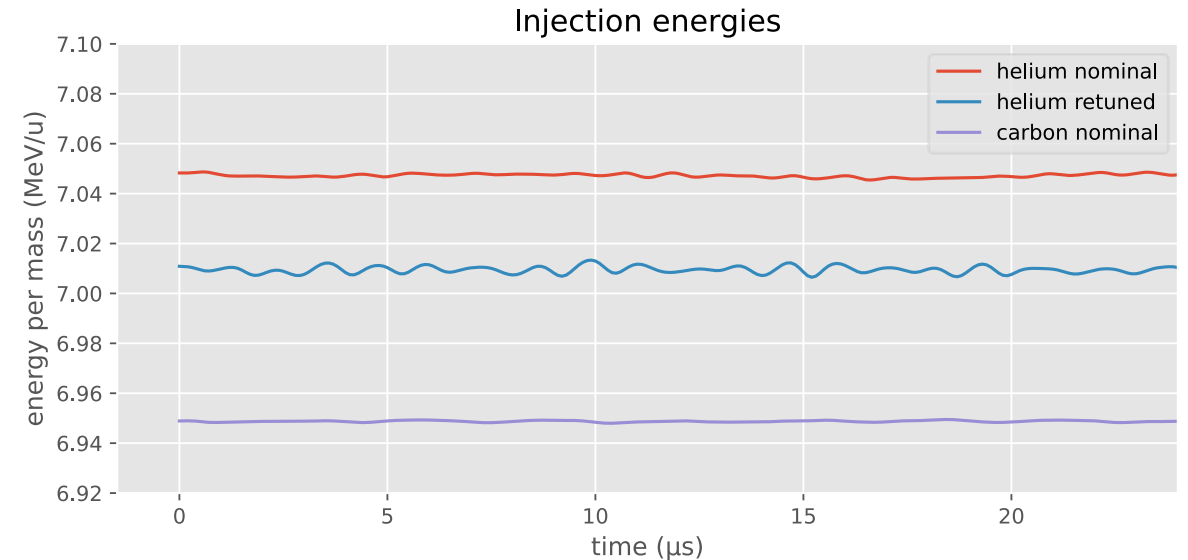
$$\Delta(E/m) \approx 0.1 \text{ MeV/u} \rightarrow \Delta x_{D,\text{max}} \approx 45 \text{ mm}$$

- Retuning the **pre-accelerator cavities ...**

- reduction RF voltage on *LINAC cavity*
- deceleration with the *debuncher cavity*

- **Helium ions at 7.01 MeV/u ...**

- dispersive offset $\Delta x_{D,\text{max}} \approx 20 \text{ mm}$
- higher momentum spread
→ *fluctuations in measured energy*



Successful double injection

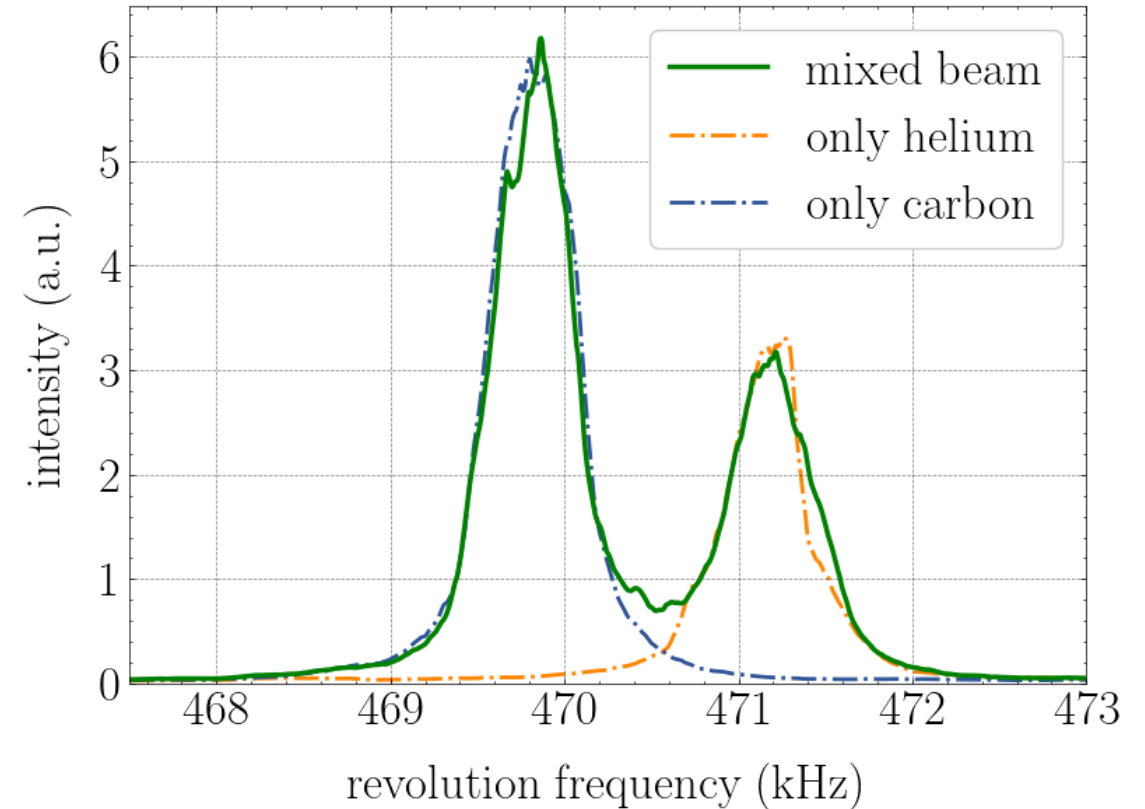
Schottky spectrum

Schottky detector measurement
after double multi-turn injection

injection energy offset → different revolution frequency

- sequential injection with only helium
carbon dumped in injector
- sequential injection with only carbon
helium dumped in injector
- sequential injection of both ion types

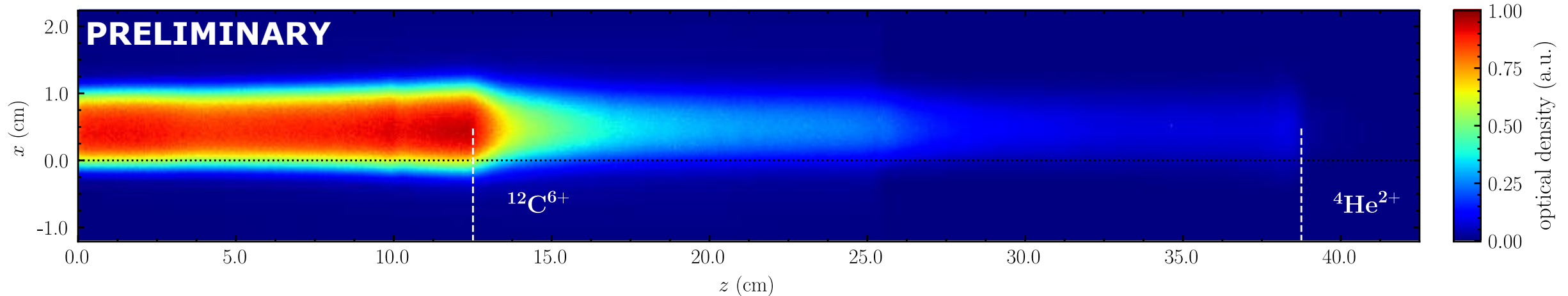
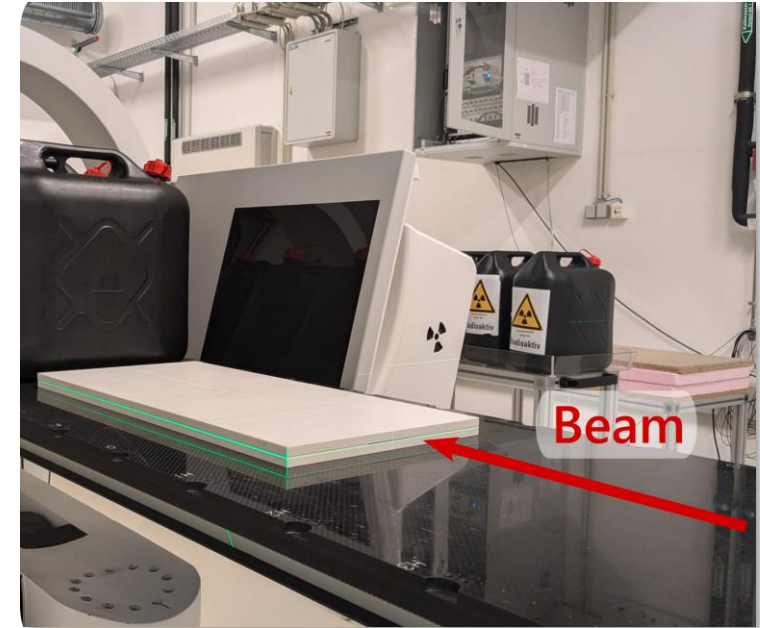
→ **identification possible!**



In-room measurements

Radiochromic films

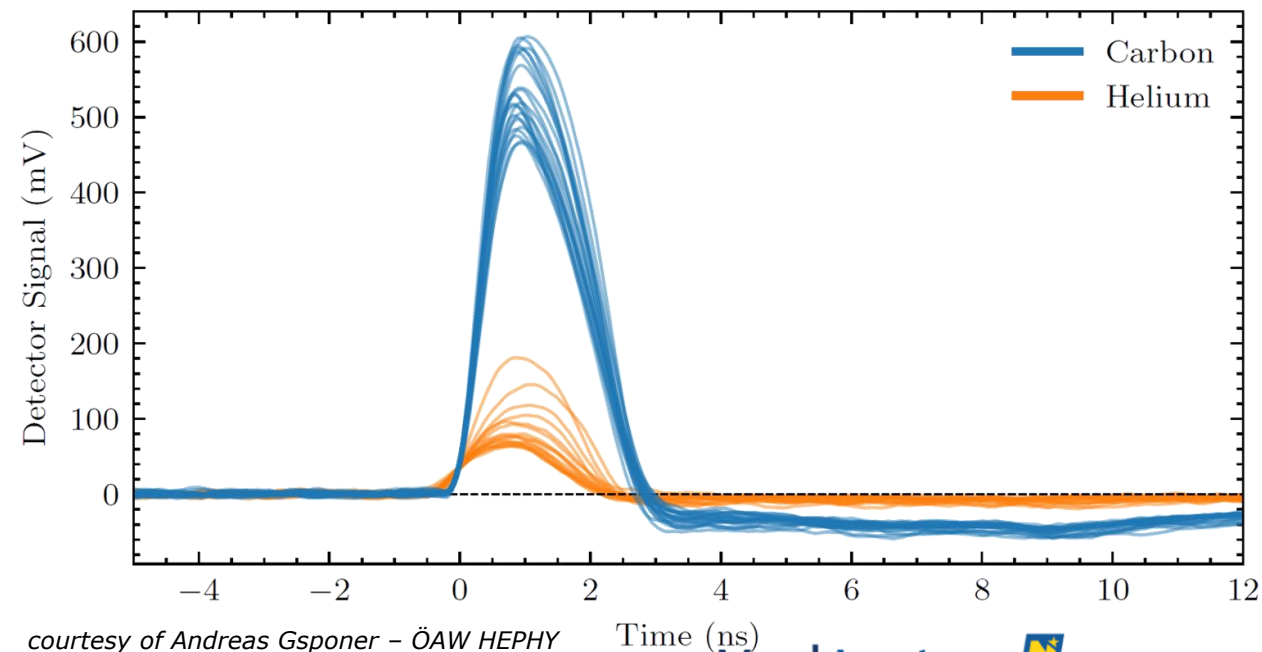
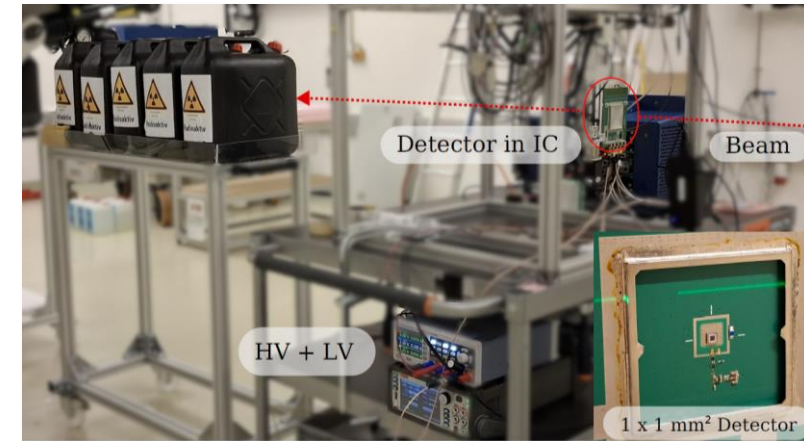
- **Radiochromic film in isocenter ...**
 - mixed beam at 262.3 MeV/u
 - phase-displacement extraction
 - 30 mixed beam spills
 - no time structure
 - no absolute intensity



In-room measurements

Silicon low-gain avalanche detector (LGAD)

- **50 μm silicon LGAD in isocenter ...**
 - mixed beam at 262.3 MeV/u
 - phase-displacement extraction
 - three sweeps at around 100 μs each
 - carbon and helium deposit different energy
→ *identification via detector signal amplitude*
 - detector signal measured with oscilloscope
 - pile-up is a problem
 - only few ms of acquisition time
 - pile-up events discarded in offline analysis



In-room measurements

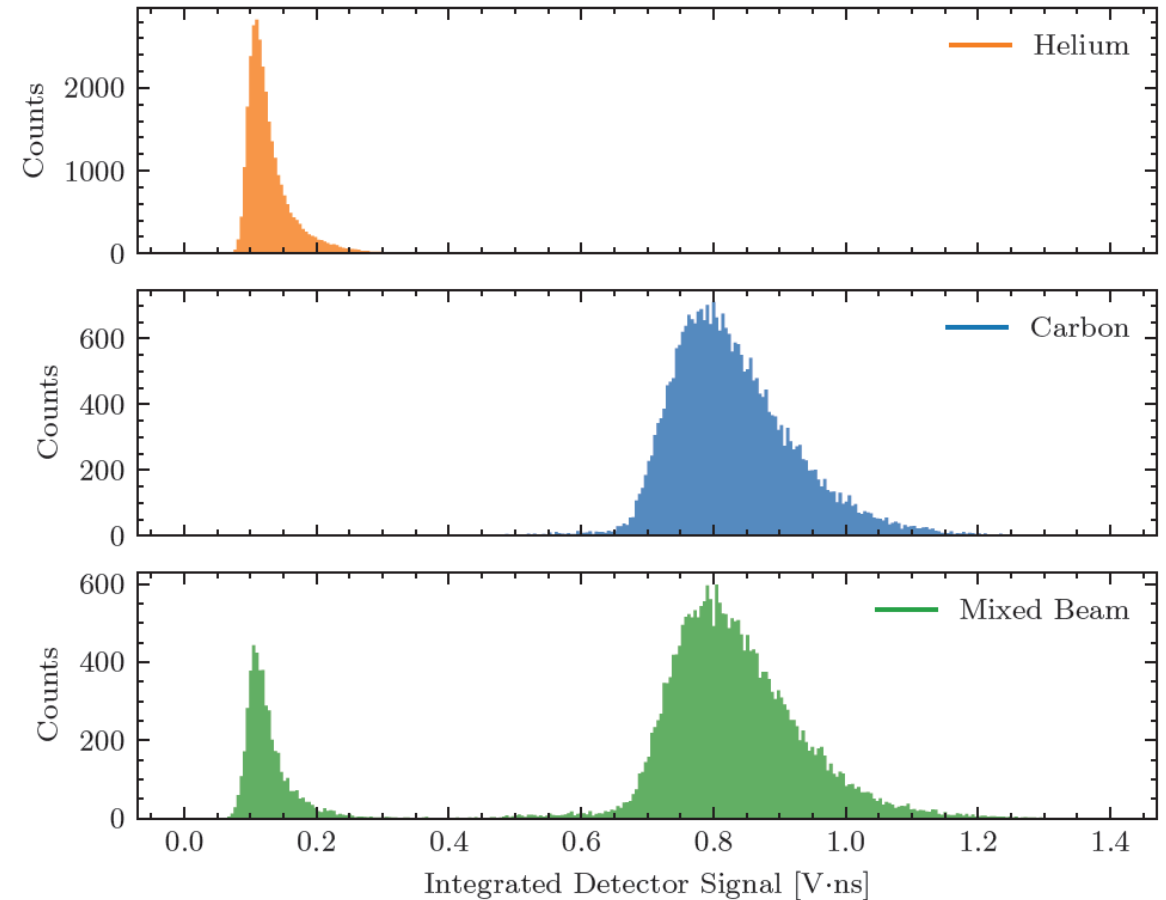
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- **histogram of signal amplitudes**

- sequential injection with only helium
carbon dumped in injector
- sequential injection with only carbon
helium dumped in injector
- sequential injection of both ion types



courtesy of Andreas Gsponer – ÖAW HEPHY

Summary and Outlook

- First **mixed $^4\text{He}^{2+}$ and $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ beam** at MedAustron ...
 - generated by sequential injection into the synchrotron
 - accelerated and extracted at 262.3 MeV/u
 - detected via radiochromic film and silicon LGAD measurements
- Upcoming tasks are ...
 - improving the overall intensity and stability
 - investigate slow extraction mechanisms to optimize time structure of delivered beam
 - full time-resolved characterization of the mixed beam

Thank you for your attention!

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