DESIGN OF THE DIPOLE AND QUADRUPOLE MAGNETS OF THE PRAMES

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Abstract

The paper presents 2D-calculation results of magnetic elements of the PRAMES (Prague Medical Synchrotron). This machine is a dedicated accelerator for cancer therapy. The output energy of the beam should be variable in the range 60÷220MeV. The maximum magnetic field of the dipole magnet should be 1.2T. The injection energy is equal to 12MeV. The focusing structure of the proton synchrotron consists of 8 dipole and 18 quadrupole magnets. All magnets are laminated to minimize addy currents. The dipoles parallel-edge, H-type magnets. The field uniformity should be of the order of $\pm 10^{-4}$ in the working area (±63 mm and ±27 mm in the horizontal and vertical plane respectively). The maximum magnetic field on the pole of the quadrupole lenses should be less than 1T. The gradient uniformity of quadrupole magnets in the working region should be less than $\pm 3.5 \times 10^{-4}$. This report is limited to the static regime and the time stability requirements are omitted.

1 INTRODUCTION

A good clinical experience with proton-beam radiotherapy has stimulated the interest in designing and constructing dedicated hospital-based machines for this purpose. Reliability and simplicity without loosing the required parameters of the machine should be considered, first of all, to design this accelerator. The technological and economic requirements for these machines are of great importance for an industrial approach. A synchrotron meets the machine requirements better than a linear accelerator or a cyclotron [1].

The active scanning of tumours requires the 'long' extraction spill about 400 ms that can be obtained by the slow resonance extraction of the accelerated particles. In this case the magnetic elements of the synchrotron should have enough big radial dimension to provide the horizontal extraction without particle losses. Moreover, in the case of the third order extraction it is important to minimize high-order magnetic field components especially on high energy.

A focusing system of an accelerator is required to confine the beam, to keep its small transversal dimensions and, consequently, to reduce the vacuum chamber cross section and the magnetic gap. To solve all these problems, the successful approach is connected with a separate function magnetic system which consists of dipole magnets with zero gradient of the magnetic field and quadrupole lenses with opposite focusing properties. A conventional copper-conductor room-temperature magnet option has been considered for the accelerator. Saturation in the iron yoke limits this type of magnet to fields of about 2T and quadrupoles are typically limited to gradients of about 20T/m.

In this type of the dipole magnet, the shape of the iron pole is much more important than the position of the coil conductors for determining the field quality. The ideal pole profile is given by the equipotential curves defined by the scalar potential function. In practice, the magnetic poles should be optimised both transversally and longitudinally. Since non-uniform saturation effects may happen in the iron, the detailed design can become very complicated. In order to limit these effects, the maximum magnetic field in the bending magnets should be not more than 1.6 T.

2 GENERAL FEATURES OF THE RING MAGNETS

The focusing structure of the dedicated proton synchrotron consists of 8 dipole and 18 quadrupole magnets [2]. For the medical applications the output kinetic energy of the proton beam should be variable in the range of 60 ÷ 220 MeV with the energy step of 0.4 MeV and the energy variability accuracy about ±40keV. The repetition rate of the accelerator is chosen of 1 Hz to get a spill time for slow extraction of about 500ms.

The focusing structure is based on the rectangular 45 degree dipole magnets and the quadrupole lenses with the wide aperture. The maximum magnetic field of the dipole magnet is chosen of 1.2T to use only the linear part of the B(H) function.

The injection energy is equal to 12 MeV, then the minimum magnetic field of the dipole magnet is equal to 0.2659T. The acceleration regime of the synchrotron is chosen to provide the maximum magnetic field ramp less than 8T/s. The maximum magnetic field on the pole of the quadrupole magnet should be less than 1 T.

The 'good field' region of the synchrotron with the third-order resonance extraction in the horizontal plane is determined to correspond the injection and extraction conditions. This region includes the beam size and the allowed closed orbit distortion ±10mm. Then the ‘working region’ corresponding to the injection beam parameters is equal to 54 mm and 53 mm in the horizontal and vertical planes, respectively. The ‘working region’ corresponding to the slow extraction is equal to 126 and 54 mm in the horizontal and vertical planes, respectively.

To avoid beam losses at the entry to the extraction septa, it is necessary that the dipole fields are sufficiently uniform to maintain an orbit precision and reproducibility over the whole range from low to high field. It especially difficult to fulfil since these criteria on the aperture edge where the effects of saturation in the magnet are most evident and the largest field variations are inevitable. The magnetic field uniformity should be less than $\pm 1\times 10^{-4}$ for the magnetic field values from 0.2659 till 1.2 T. For this value of the magnetic field uniformity the rms closed orbit distortion is less than ± 1 mm, that allows to minimize the particle losses in the electrostatic septa.

The quality of the magnetic field gradient of the quadrupole lenses is chosen to limit the deviation of the betatron frequency. The allowed value of the maximum deviation of the betatron frequency during extraction is equal to $\pm 5\times 10^{-4}$. In this case the uniformity of the magnetic field gradient in the ‘working region’ to provide the slow extraction should be equal to $\pm 3.5\times 10^{-4}$.

3 OPTIMIZATION OF THE MAGNET ELEMENTS

Calculations are performed to get the optimum pole shapes and the main technical parameters of the dipole and quadrupole magnets meeting the field quality requirements. To solve this task, the POISSON-2D program [3] is used.

To develop magnetic elements, it is necessary, first of all, to know dimensions of the aperture and working region, values of the magnetic field in gap and magnetic rigidity. After this one can calculate the maximum current in coils to get the required value of the magnetic field in the center of the working region. Using an optimal value of the current density in the coil (~4A/mm^2), one can determine the coil area, geometry and number of Amper-turns. Then, magnet geometry and pole shapes are optimized to get the required magnetic field uniformity. We have performed calculations of the dipole magnet for 3 values of the field for different energies: the injection energy - B_o = 0.2659 T; for the minimum extraction energy of 60 MeV - B_o = 0.602 T, and for the maximum extraction energy of 220 MeV - B_o= 1.2 T. Several iterations allow to reach the needed magnetic field quality in the ‘working region’.

3.1 *Optimization of the dipole magnet*

All magnets are laminated to minimize eddy currents. The dipoles are parallel-edge, the ‘curved’ H-type magnets. This design provides simple manufacturing and is a good compromise between the request for small size and weight, on the one hand, and high requirements to field uniformity ($\pm 1\times 10^{-4}$) in the working area, on the other hand. As it is mentioned above, the ‘good field’ region on the injection energy is equal to ±27 mm and ±26.5 mm in the horizontal and vertical planes, respectively. The ‘good field’ region on the output energy of 60 ÷ 220 MeV is equal to ±63 mm and ±21 mm in the horizontal and vertical planes, respectively. The horizontal size is determined by the third-order. The vertical one - by the vertical beam size on the minimum extraction energy (60 MeV).

The magnetic field uniformity (dB/B_0) of the dipole magnet in the working area for all values of B_0 corresponding to different energies meets the requirements determined above. The field uniformity along the pole on different y-coordinates (y=0; 0.675; 1.35; 2.025; 2.7cm) in the ‘good field’ region are calculated. The harmonic analysis of the magnetic field shows that the sextupole component of the field is less than 10^{-4} in the center of the gap. To optimize the magnet edges, it is necessary to perform 3D calculations based on the obtained results.

The maximum ramp of the magnetic field is equal to 6.5T/s, which requires the magnet to be laminated. The magnet is assembled from two half-cores bolted together. The shims of the magnet edges should be used for the quality of the magnetic field ($\pm 1\text{x}10^{-4}$) in the working area (126x54mm^2). To correct the effective length of the

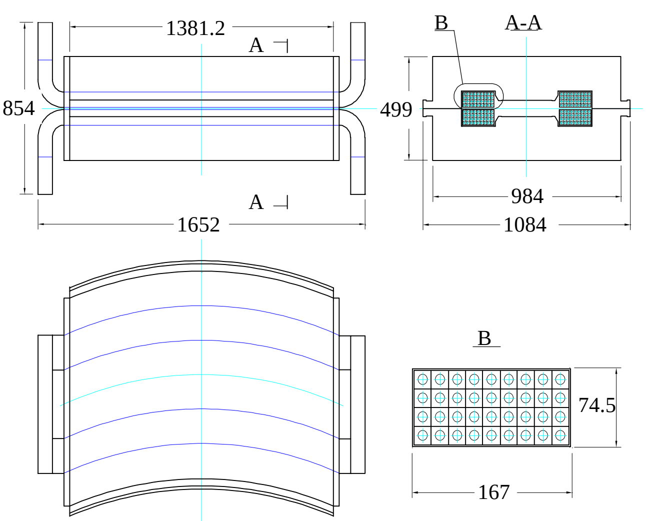

Figure 1: Technical design of the dipole magnet

the magnets, the with drawable plates should be utilized on the magnet edges. The additional current winding should be used to provide accurate regulation (about 1% of the base current). The technical design of the magnet is shown in Fig.1. The main technical parameters of the dipole magnet are estimated and collected in Table 1.

Table1: Main technical parameters of the dipole magnets

Type of the magnets		‘curved’H-type
Magnetic effective length	m	1.4826
Number of magnets		8
Edge focusing		rectangular
Magnetic field at injection	T	0.2659
Min. magnetic field at extraction	T	0.602
Max. magnetic field at extraction	T	1.2
Max. magnetic field ramp rate	T/s	6.5
Gap height	mm	78
Pole width	mm	320
Working region [h/v]	mm	126/54
Magnetic field uniformity in working region		$< \pm 1\text{x}10^{-4}$
Bending angle	degree	45
Magnet width	mm	984
Magnet height	mm	499
Magnet length	mm	1381.2
Conductor size	mm	18 x 18
Cooling hole diameter	mm	10
Effective copper area	mm^2	245.46
Average coil length per turn	m	5.025
Filling factor		0.71
Number of turns per coil		36
Number of coils per magnet		2
Current at injection	A	236
Maximum current at extraction	A	1061
Maximum current density	A/mm^2	4.32
Resistance total (8 magnets)	mΩ	197.28
Inductance total (8 magnets)	mH	355.6

3.2 Optimization of the quadrupole magnet

The quadrupole magnet has been calculated like dipole magnets using the POISSON program. The aperture radius of the quadrupole lens is equal to 65mm. In this case to get the required ($\pm 3.5\times10^{-4}$) uniformity of the magnetic field gradient in the ‘good field’ region, the pole width of the lens should be about 150mm.

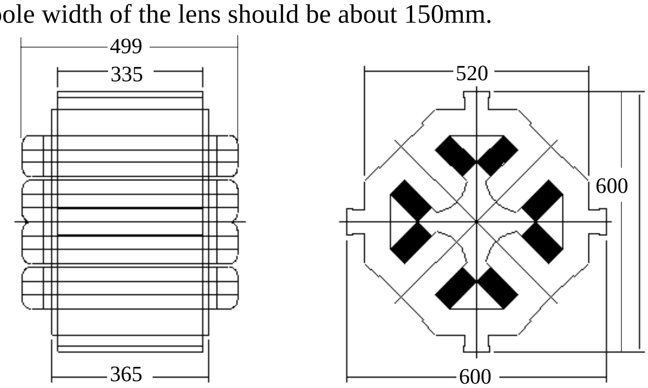

Figure 2: General layout of the quadrupole magnet

The results of these calculations showed, that the gradient uniformity of quadrupole magnets in the working area (126x54mm^2) meets the requirements to this magnet for all energies from 12 MeV till 220 MeV.

The general view of the quadrupole magnet is presented in Fig.2. The main technical parameters of the dipole magnet are estimated and collected in Table 2.

The lens has been designed as a laminated magnet going from four twin rectilinear packages.

Table 2: Main technical parameters of the quadrupole magnets

Effective length	mm	400
Aperture radius	mm	65
Yoke length	mm	335
Max. strength	m^{-2}	3.3927
Max.pole magnet field (E=220MeV)	T	0.499
Min.pole magnet field (E=12MeV)	T	0.111
Max. field gradient (E=220MeV)	Cs/cm	768
Min. field gradient (E=12MeV)	Gs/cm	170.2
Relative field uniformity		$\pm 3.510^{-4}$
Max. current*turns (E=220MeV)	kA*turns	12.910
Min. current*turns (E=12MeV)	kA*turns	2.862
Max. current (E=220MeV)	A	403.5
Min. current (E=12MeV)	A	89.5
Conductor size	mm^2	10.5*10.5
Cooling hole diameter	mm	6
Number of turns per coil		32
Number of coils per magnet		4
Resistance per magnet	mΩ	37
Inductance per magnet	mH	22.6

4 CONCLUSION

The 2D-calculations of the main magnetic elements of the dedicated proton synchrotron for hadron therapy have been performed to reach the required field quality. The main technical parameters of the rectangular dipole magnets and the quadrupole lenses have been determined. The preliminary design of the magnetic elements is discussed. To optimize the edge field of the magnets, it is necessary to carry out the 3D-calculations of the elements.

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