

The 7MeV APF DTL for Proton Therapy

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Background**

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&
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Simulation**

1.1 The Proton Therapy Facility in Rui-Jin Hospital, Shanghai

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APTRON--Advance Proton Therapy Facility

Synchrotron Ring



Linac Injector

Experiment/Eye
Treatment Room

Fixed
Treatment
Room

Rotating
Gantry

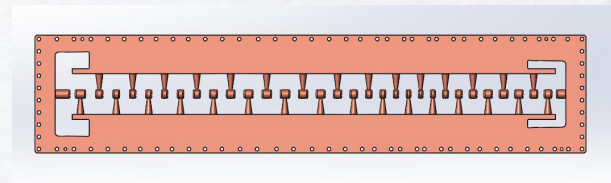
1.2 Road Map of Injector Project

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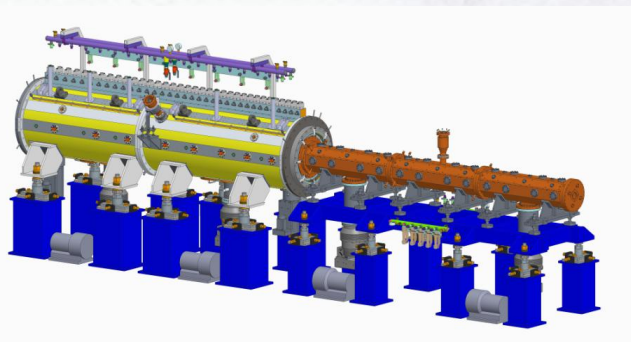
The injector buy from ACCSYS (Hitachi)



The RFQ+APF DTL developed by SINAP

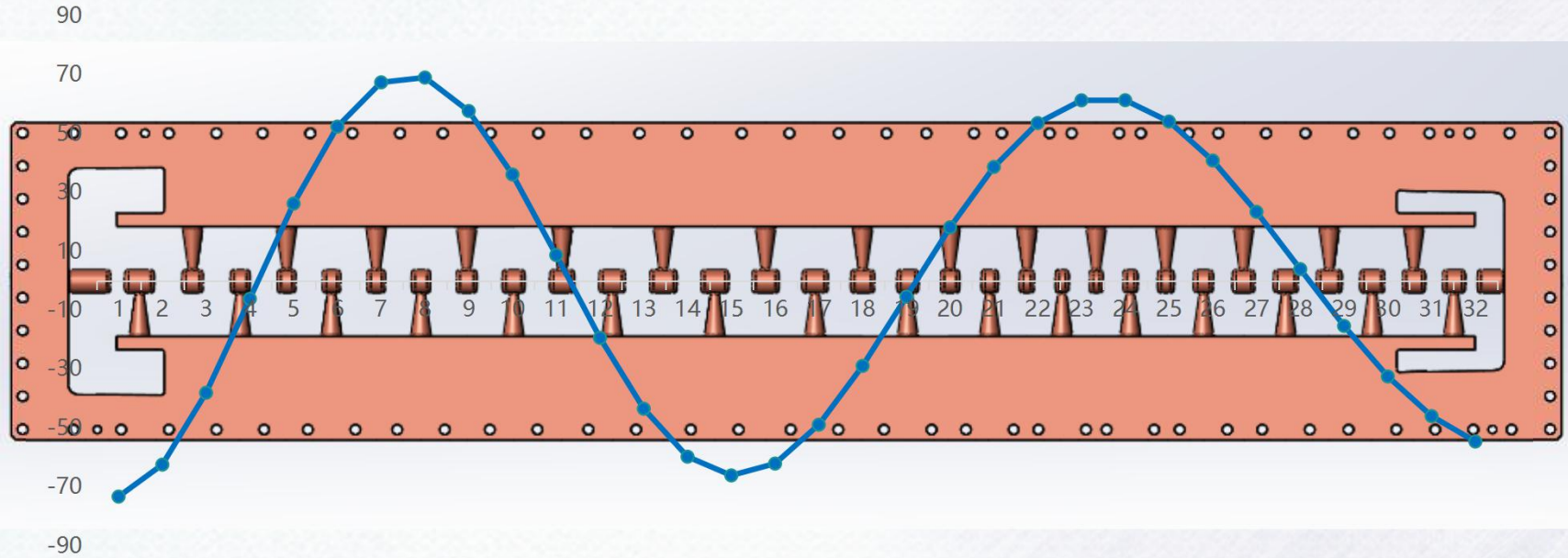


The RFQ+Alvarez DTL cooperate with Tsinghua University

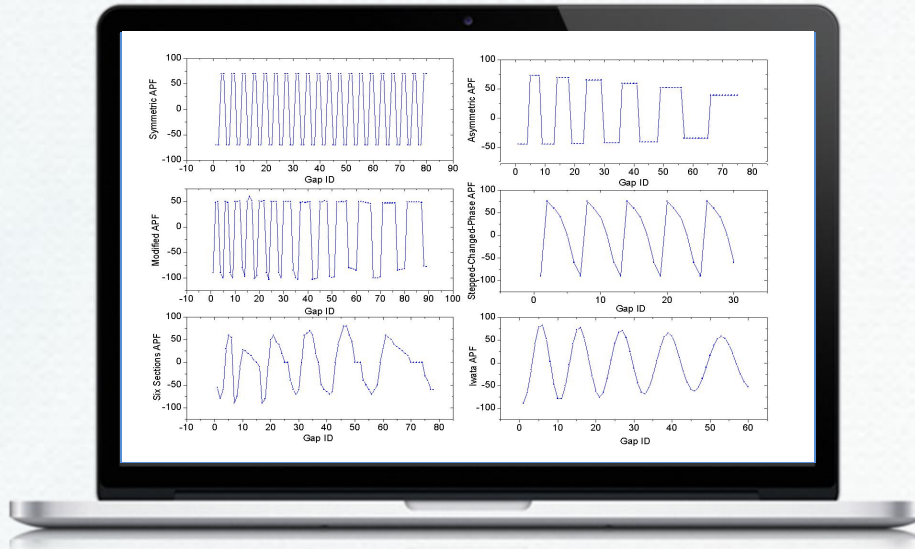


2.1 The Alternating Phase Focusing (APF) Principle

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2.2 APF Synchronous Phase Formula



The synchronous phase sequence is the crucial question in APF design.



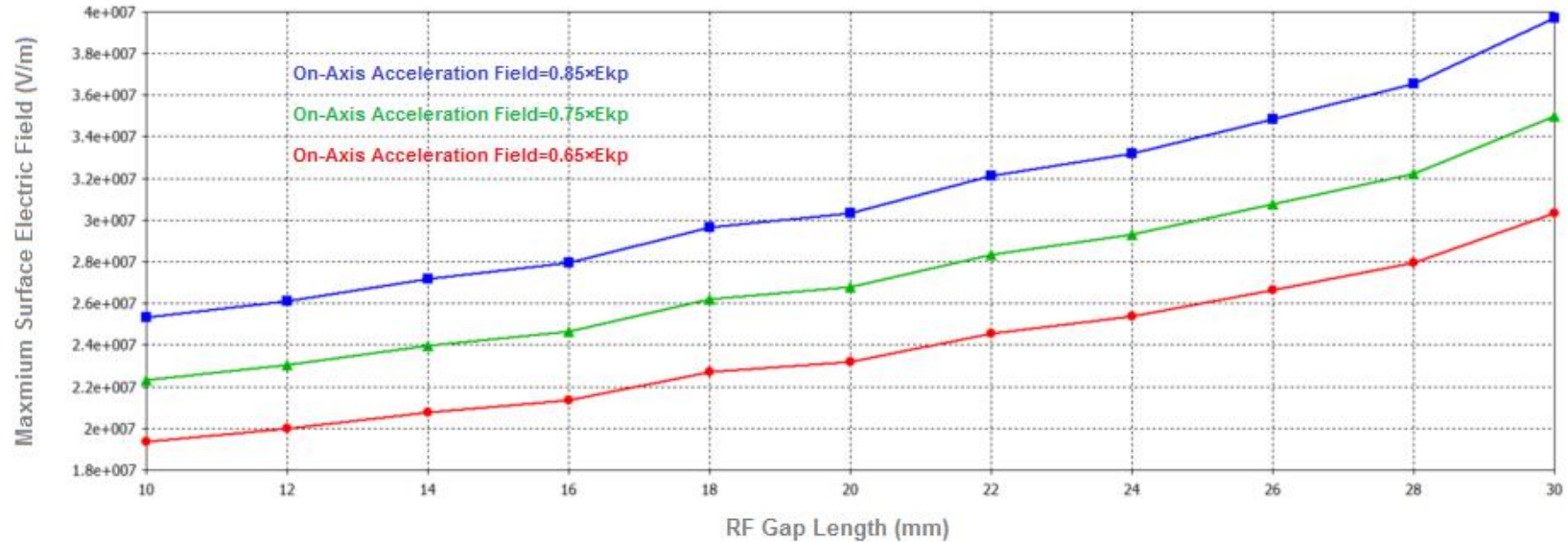
Iwata Phase Formula

$$\phi_s(n) = \phi_0 e^{-a \cdot n} \sin\left(\frac{n - n_0}{b \cdot e^{c \cdot n}}\right)$$

2.3 Maximum Surface Electric Field & Electrode Assumptions

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Maximum Surface Electric Field vs. RF Gap Length



Two
Assumptions



1 The voltage of the
electrode is linear increasing
$$VE_n = VE_0 + (n-1) \cdot \Delta VE$$

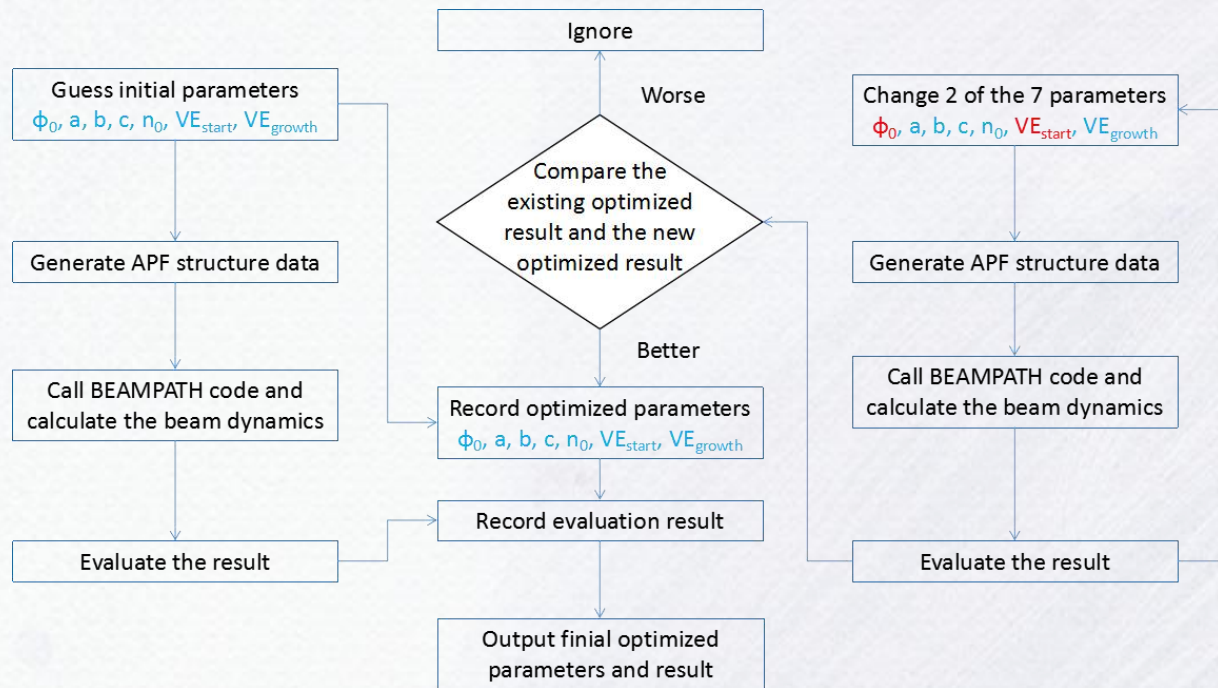


2 The electric field of the
accelerating gap keep constant
$$L_n = V_n / E$$

2.4 Automatic Optimization Code

7 Variables :
 ϕ_0 , a , b , c , n_0 ,
 VE_0 , ΔVE

Non-Linear
Correlated
Stacking
Optimization
Method



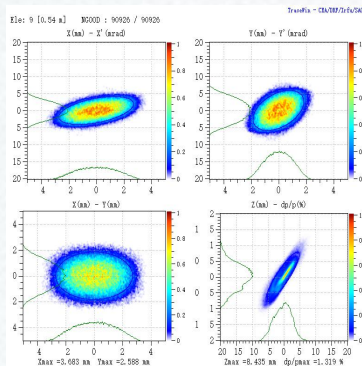
3.1 RFQ to DTL Matching

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$$k_x x = \frac{-\pi \hbar |q| E_0 T L \sin \phi_s}{m_0 c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 \lambda} x$$

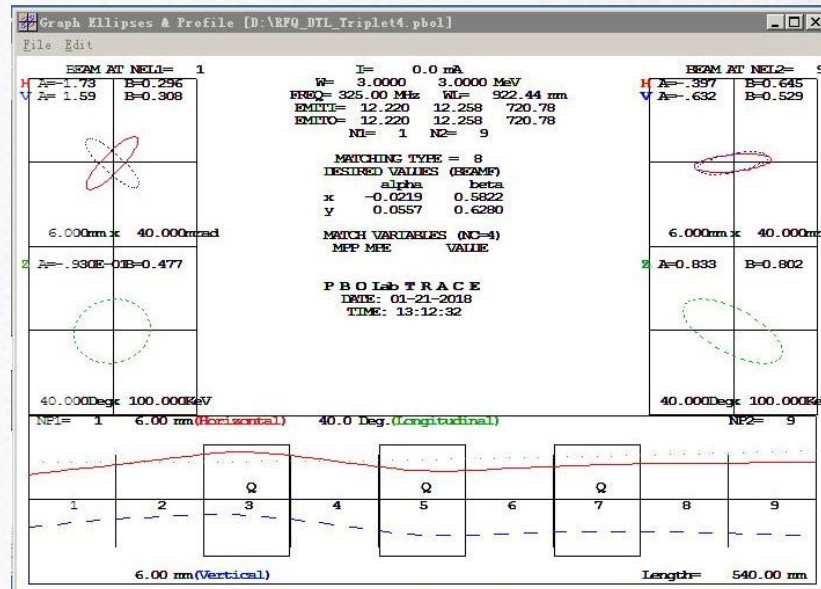
$$k_y y = \frac{-\pi \hbar |q| E_0 T L \sin \phi_s}{m_0 c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 \lambda} y$$

$$k_z z = \frac{2\pi \hbar |q| E_0 T L \sin \phi_s}{m_0 c^2 \beta^2 \lambda} z$$



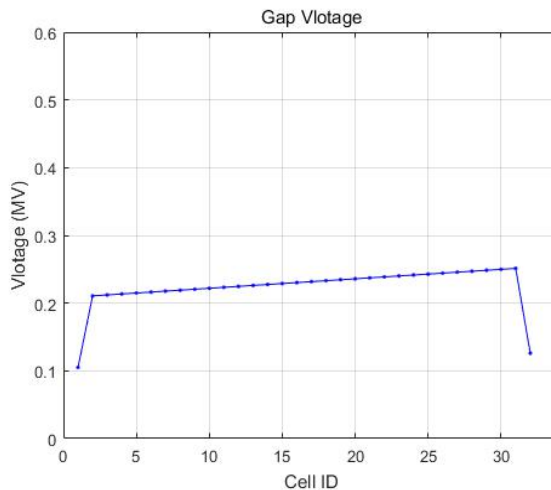
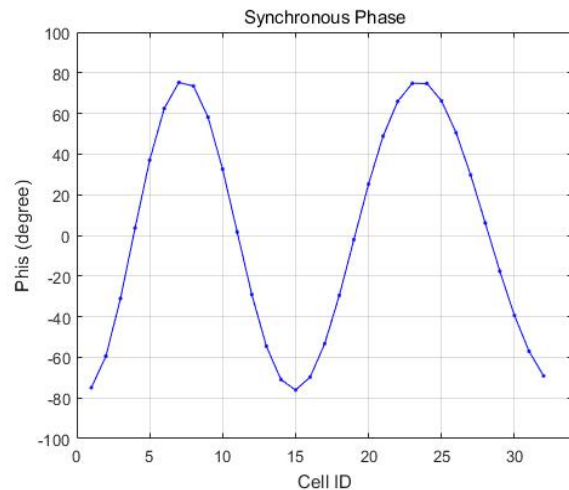
Because the beam that extract from RFQ is converge in Y direction and diverge in X direction, therefore matching section is needed

Matching Section



3.2 Basic Parameters

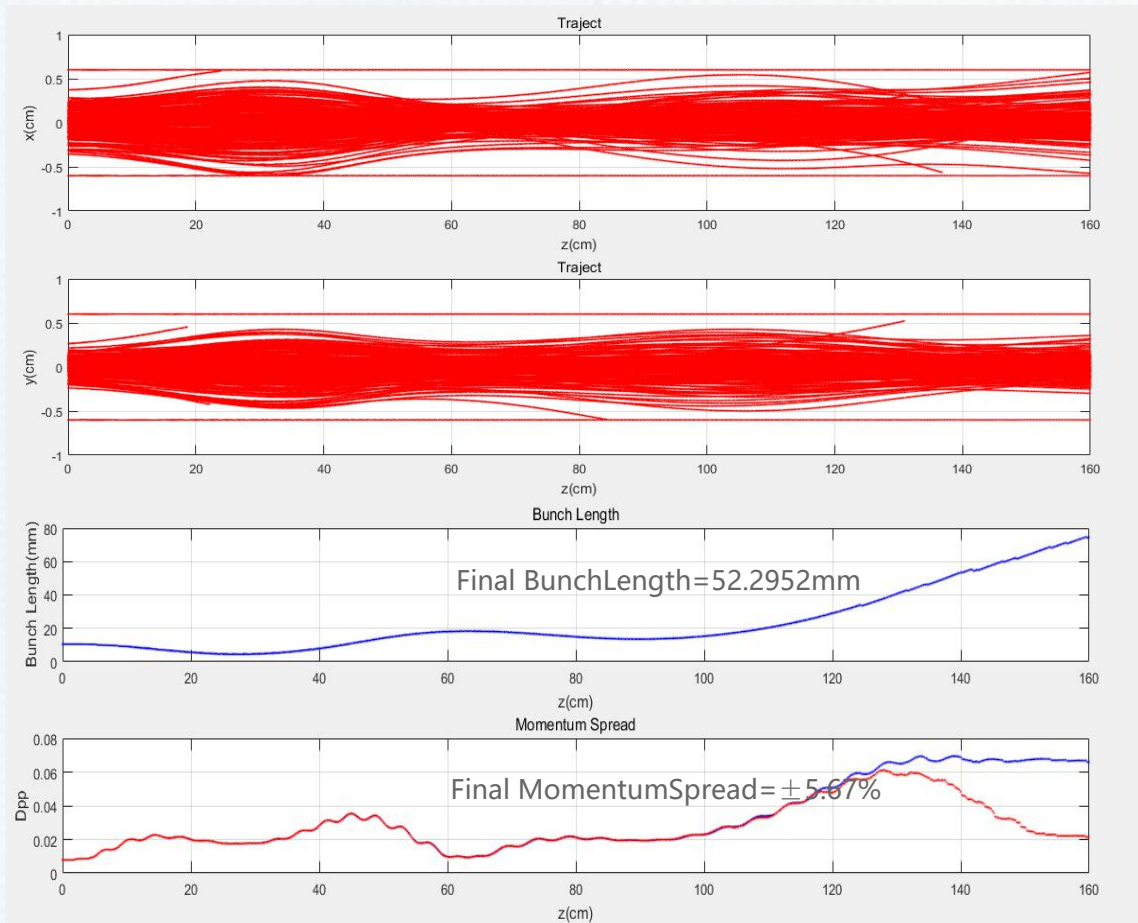
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- $\phi_0 = 74$
- $a = 0.007375$
- $b = 1.925$
- $c = 0.006625$
- $n_0 = -8.25$
- $VE0 = 0.0805$ (MV)
- $\Delta VE = 0.00165$ (MV)

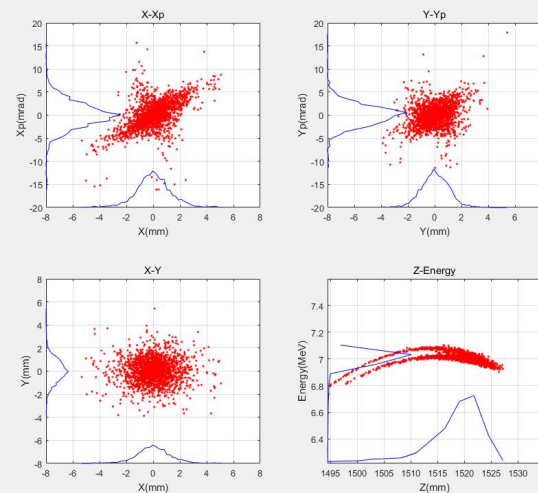
Item	Value	Unit
Particle	H ⁺	/
Cell Number	32	/
Injection Energy	3	MeV
Extraction Energy	7	MeV
Operation Frequency	325	MHz
On Axis Acceleration Field	8.9 (0.5 × EKp)	MV/m
Drift Tube Radius	6	mm

3.3 Beam Envelop and Ellipse



DTL Extraction Beam

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Item	Value	Unit
Final Energy	7.0000/7.0428	MeV
Total Length	1.5056	m
Total Transmission	97.55	%
Effective Transmission	67.9	%
Final Emittance X	0.2777	$\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$
Final Emittance Y	0.2660	$\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$
Final Bunch Length	52.2952	mm
Final Momentum Spread	0.0567	/
Maximum Surface Field	26.0739(1.46Ekp)	MV/m

4.1 Individual Error Analysis

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The APF DTL is very sensitive to Injection Energy Error and RF Amplitude Error



Beam Center
Error X/Y



Injection
Emittance
Error X/Y



Injection Phase/
Time Error



Bunch Length
Error



Injection Energy
Error



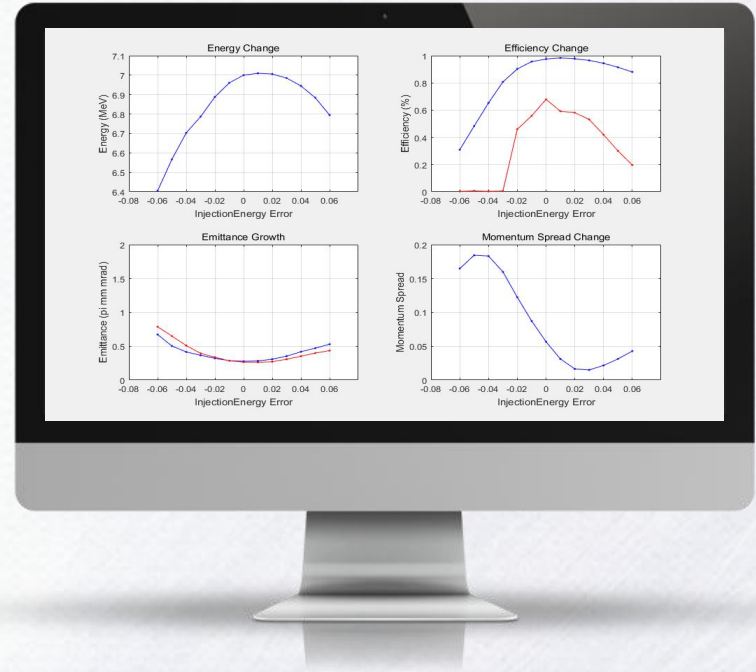
Momentum
Spread Error



Acceleration Field
Error



Mechanical Error



4.2 Joint Error Analysis

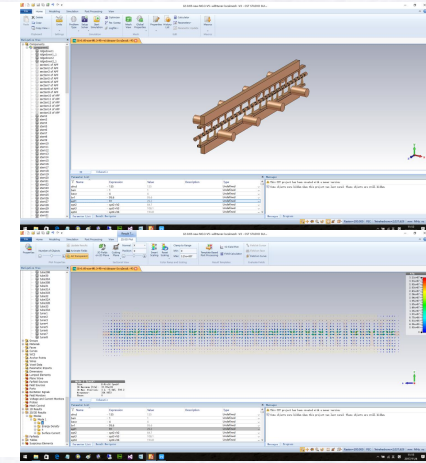
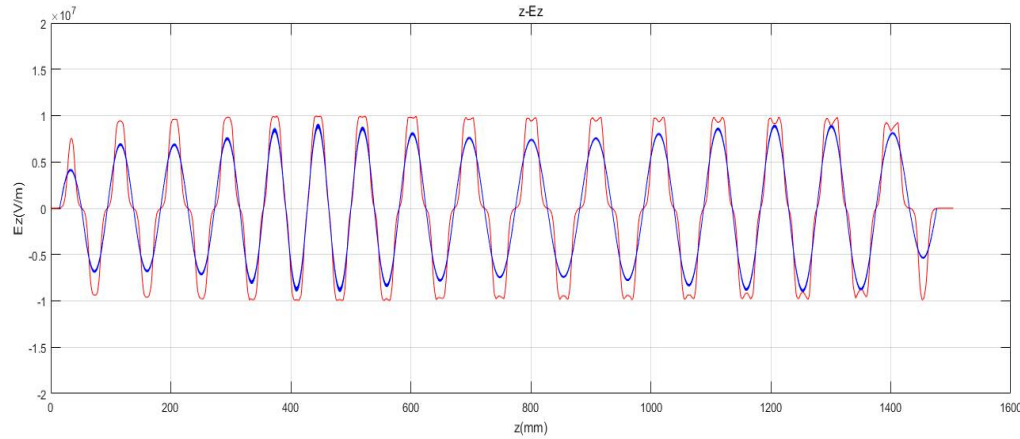
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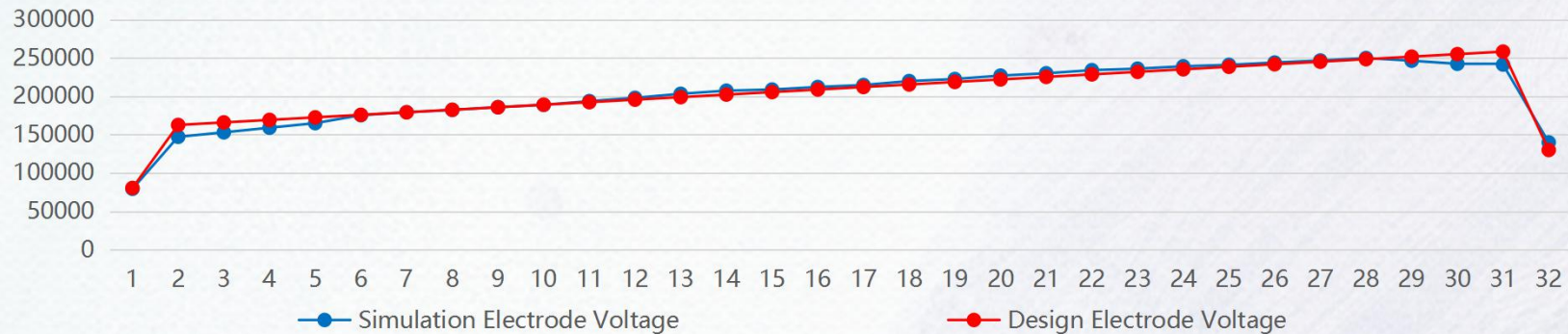
Error type	Error Range	Error type	Error Range
X position	$\pm 0.01\text{mm}$	X Emittance	$\pm 20\%$
Y position	$\pm 0.01\text{mm}$	Y Emittance	$\pm 20\%$
X angle	$\pm 0.01\text{mrad}$	Bunch Length	$\pm 20\%$
X angle	$\pm 0.01\text{mrad}$	Momentum Spread	$\pm 20\%$
Phase	$\pm 1\text{degree}$	Cavity Field	$\pm 1\%$
Injection Energy	$\pm 0.01\text{MeV}$	Mechanical	$\pm 50\mu\text{m}$

5.1 Electromagnetic Design

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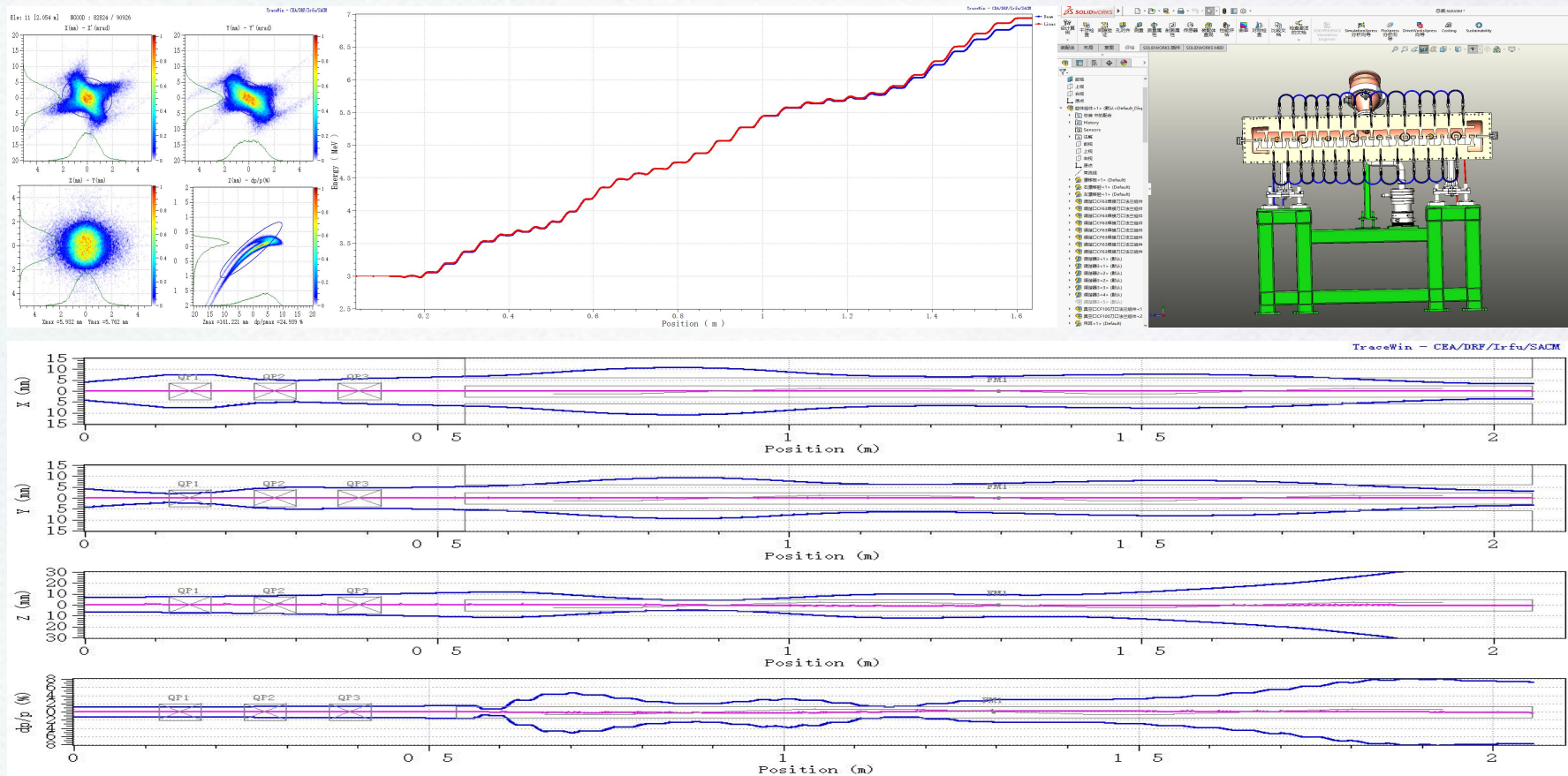


Design Electrode Voltage vs. Simulation Electrode Voltage



5.2 End-to-end Simulation

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An aerial photograph of the Shanghai skyline, featuring numerous skyscrapers and the Huangpu River. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. A horizontal bar with a rainbow gradient (red, orange, yellow, green, blue) is positioned behind the text.

Thank you !