

ITRF: WP3

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20th September 2022 ITRF Kickoff Meeting

WP3 – Conventional Technology

- Conventional technology (e.g. synchrotron) is:
 - Proven
 - Already available at other facilities
- For costing and preparation, we need:
 - Parameters and layout
 - Understanding of the end station design
- Will use STFC staff to translate existing CERN designs on PIMMS and NIMMS
- STFC/CERN Framework Agreement signed; access to design information and collaboration
- Dedicated PhD student to work on beamline/end station (intending to start in Jan 2023)
- Will review linac as 3rd option







Adaptation of He Synchrotron

- (see Elena's talk and doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2022-TUOZGD2)
- Will take He synchrotron design and scale to lower energy output
- Examine accelerator chain from injector to end station
- Utilise experience gained from Christie scanning station to explore options e.g. vertical/horizontal irradiation
- Comparison with WP1.5 design
- PhD student (Uni Manchester) will undertake beamline design, starting c. Jan 2023





Figure 2: Sketch of the lattice layout and a preliminary optics, generated with MAD-X [8].





Building on expertise at Christie PBT centre: Treating patients since Dec 2018



PBT Research room



PBT Research room: design





Mike Merchant

Mike Taylor

Hywel Owen

• Flexible design

- Floor
- Water
- Electricity
 - Earthing
- Radiation protection
 - Infrastructure
 - Beam lines
 - End Stations
 - Clinical nozzle

PBT Research room: Beamline A







Sam Manger

NHS

⁷ The Christie

NHS Foundation Trust

PBT research room: beamline A







End Stations: Hypoxia; high throughput end station



Environmental Control

- **O**₂: 0.1% ambient
- **CO₂:** 0% 20%
- **Temperature:** ambient +4°C 45°C
- Humidity: ambient 100%

Irradiation:

- 20 x 20 cm scanning area
- 6-axis robot: 30s between sample
- 36 sample hotel
- Automated liquid handling for 96-well plates
- Scattered dose to hotel at worst 1.27 mGy/Gy
- Conventional; FLASH

Example experiment:

• 56x Samples, 300 Gy delivered, 2 hours

PBT Research room: Bio Prep room: Build



Commissioning, QA and dosimetry

• Accurate, reproducible Dosimetry













120	MeV	800	nA
120	MeV	800	nA

Target Dose (Gy)	Measured Dose (Gy)	StDev (Gy)
2.00	2.0074	0.0006
4.00	4.022	0.005
6.00	6.00	0.03
10.00	10.03	0.01

Ultra high dose rate FLASH

research room 📥 Thanks to Nick Henthorn,

A Manchester bee drawn with the proton FLASH beam at the end of the night in the @Proton Research

@mike_merchant, @ranmackay, @jackdaylward and @SamPingram for work on FLASH these last two

Sam Manger

weeks 萎

MANCHESTER CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE



MANCHESTER

CENTRE

A DAY IN THE LIFE....

"On the night of 25th February 2021 members of the University of Manchester PRECISE group and The Christie Medical Physics and Engineering set out to deliver the first Ultra-High Dose Rate

PRECISE group and The Christie Medi Physics and Engineering set out to deliver the first Ultra-High Dose Rate (UHDR) proton beams into the Stoller Research Room of the Proton Beam Therapy Centre......"

Jack Aylward, Postgraduate Researcher Research Group: PRECISE

9:52 AM · Aug 6, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone



Varian A Siemens Healthineers Company





Standard Operation (<=2 nA at nozzle)				
Energy (MeV)	Minimum Nozzle Current (nA)	Maximum Nozzle Current (nA)		
70	0.0025	0.41		
244	0.52	2.0		
FLASH Operation				
Energy (MeV)	Maximum Nozzle Current (nA)	Dose Rate (Gy/s)		
244	88	175		

FLASH: Scanning Test

Conventional





FLASH



DROPBOX/Research Room/Experiments/2021-04-28_Bee

Beamline A – CONV & FLASH dosimetry



The University of Manchester



Conventional

- <= 2 Gy/min
- Comparable dose accuracy and reproducibility to clinical service

FLASH

10.05

10 10 10

- >= 40 Gy/s
- Increased dosimetric uncertainty compared to conventional (~5%)
- Competitive performance compared to specialist ionisation chambers







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Beamline B – Developing a preclinical beamline

- Monte Carlo model of pre-clinical beamline
- Optimising beamline layout and components
- Investigating beam optics and potential capabilities







RADNET MANCHESTER

Pre-clinical Beamline End-station Automation

Pre-clinical Beamline

- 1 mm σ spot, 3 cm x 3 cm scanning area
- Flash capable (Bragg peak) [1 MeV 65 MeV]
- Working with Cockcroft Institute (Prof R Appleby)
- Investigating automation solutions.
- High throughput and high repeatability are central to design philosophy.
- Working with XStrahl









Conclusions

- A group of amazing people have built a research room in a clinical proton facility
- Will work with CERN and Daresbury Labs to use this expertise in ITRF
- Truly Multidisciplinary

Thankyou to a brilliant group of people

The PRECISE Group

Ran MacKay Norman Kirkby Neil Burnet Mike Merchant Mike Taylor Helena Kondryn Rebecca Parker Adam Aitkenhead Amy Chadwick Elham Santina Tom Mee Nickolay Korabel Sam Ingram Sam Manger Noemie Defourny John-William Warmenhoven Nicholas Henthorn Emma Biglin

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The Christie Charitable Fund

Questions?