

COMMISSIONING OF THE DOSE DELIVERY SYSTEM AT MEDAUSTRON

MEDAUSTIOF

WORKSHOP ON INNOVATIVE DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN PARTICLE THERAPY Gregor Kowarik, Torino, 24.2.2017

MEDAUSTRON







THE MEDAUSTRON FACILITY







KEY PARAMETERS

- Accelerator: Synchrotron; based on PIMMS design and engineering documentation and experience from CNAO
- --- Ion species: protons, carbon ions
- --- Energy
 - Clinical energies: p: 60-250 MeV; C6+: 120-400 MeV/u
 → 3-38 (p)/27 (C) cm penetration depth in water
 - IR1 (non-clinical research): clinical energies + up to 800 MeV protons

Intensity

- Per spill: >1 * 10¹⁰ (p) / 4 * 10⁸ (C)
- 4 different intensity levels
- 0.1s (non-clinical) 10s extraction time

--- Field/beam size

- Scanning field : 20x20 cm² (IR1-3), 12x20 cm² (IR4)
- 4 nominal beam sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 mm FWHM [in vacuum]
- Beam delivery total position tolerances: < 0.5 mm



MEDAUSTRON PARTICLE THERAPY ACCELERATOR ("MAPTA")

| lon Sources | | Power Supplies/Device Control Units (2.OG) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linear Accelerator | | Dose Delivery System |
| Synchrotron | A/B | Clinical Beamlines IR2: horizontal 1 (A) and vertical (B) |
| Beam Distribution | С | Clinical Beamline IR3: horizontal 2 (C) |
| Beam Outlet for Nonclinical Research & Engineering Applications | D | Clinical Beamline IR4: Gantry Beamline (D) |
| Accelerator Control System (Main Control Room) | | MAPTA Treatment Control Panel (Local Control Rooms 1 to 4) |
| | | |

CE according to the Medical Device Directive (MDD)

A E

MedAustron



MEDAUSTRON PARTICLE THERAPY SYSTEM ("MAPTS")

MedAustron Particle Therapy Accelerator







SELECTED PROJECT MILESTONES

- Oct 2012: Building finished, moving in
- Dec 2012: Sources installed and operational
- Dec 2013: Injector Installed and operational
- Mar 2014: Synchrotron installed
- Apr 2014: First Turn in Synchrotron
- Jul 2014: First Acceleration
- Oct 2014: First Extraction and beam in irradiation room
- Dec 2014: QMS Certificate EN ISO 13485:2012
- Dec 2015: First complete integration "One Plan Runs Through"
- April 2016: First beam in IR1 (non clinical research)
- June 2016: "Anlagenbuch" (electrical safety) OeNorm E8001 (8007, 60601, 62353, etc)
- June 2016: MAPTA "System Freeze" starting system level tests and medical commissioning
- Dec 2016: CE label received for horizontal fixed beamlines

Starting clinical operation in one room - First patient



mdc

Gy

56.70 54.00

50.00 45.00

35.00

27.00



TIMELINE





PATIENT NUMBERS AND UPTIME

- Therapy Accelerator Uptime
 - Continuously >80% (weekly average) since 15 weeks
 - >95% last week
- Currently approx. 3-7 patients per day
- Indications: meningioma, prostate, extremities
- Planned soon: Pediatrics (after stabilisation of uptime)
- Patient in-room time <1h
- QA time:
 - Machine QA <50 minutes
 - Handover at 6am
 - MP QA approx. 3-4h







NON-CLINICAL RESEARCH

• Areas of research

- Applied and translational Radiobiology
- Radiation physics
- Medical radiation physics and Oncotechnology

• Linked to

- Vienna University of Technology
- Medical University Vienna

Same configuration as in the treatment rooms but additional features for physics experiments





REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

MAPTA:

- MDD: ClassIIb medical device
- Certification in accordance to Annex II MDD
 - Quality management system according to ISO 13485
 - Product design assessment (Technical documentation)
- Conformity declaration

Zertifiziertes QM-System MCC ISO 13485

CE 0815

MAPTS:

System declaration (MAPTS)

Facility – national regulations:

- Environmental impact assessment procedure
- Electrical safety
- Radiation protection
- Authorisation as a clinic

Declaration of Conformity by Manufacturer/Notified Body + Tests, Control, Examinations by Notified Body



DOSE DELIVERY SYSTEM

- CE certified medical product manufactured by CNAO
- Same system as in use at CNAO (with minor differences)
- 20x20 cm2 field size (12x20 cm2 for the Gantry)
- 2 Integral ionisation chambers
- 2 Strip ionisation chambers per axis (MedAustron)
- Operating gas: Nitrogen
- Active position feedback loop
- Interlocks: position, size, intensity





TECHNICAL COMMISSIONING

- Performance tests at the CNAO facility
- Installation & system integration at MedAustron
- Basic performance/integration tests with beam
- Development of calibration tools and procedures
- Development of analysis tools
- Technical characterisation; bugfixing
- Compliance analysis to the IEC60601-2-64 and determination of configuration settings
- Support of treatment record analysis (Medical Physics)



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISATION

- Charge collection efficiency
- Linearity of the monitors (intensity)
- Dynamics of the scanning
- Interlock behaviour
 - Positions
 - Spotsize
 - Intensities
- Environmental conditions: acoustic noise, EMC, etc.

QM-System

- Compatibility: X-rays, vibrations, etc.
- Dosimetric analysis: 2D, 3D



INTERLOCKS REVEALING AN ISSUE WITH PCO RIPPLE



MedAustron M



SPOTSIZE INTERLOCK

Methodology is based on counting number of strips \rightarrow strong position dependency



The DDS does not provide diagnostic information regarding the measured spotsize \rightarrow empirical study was performed to benchmark a simulation in order to characterisze the behaviour





SPOTSIZE INTERLOCK

Position-dependent FWHM result of the same beam leads to position-dependent interlock trigger



FWHM Upper Threshold = 110%





MONITOR LINEARITY (INTENSITY)





TREATMENT RECORD ANALYSIS

Deviations of spot positions



According to DDS 60601-2-64 compliancy analysis: For deg20%: ~2.7E6 NP/spot for spot measurement needed.

- 1M NP/spot still:
 - ~10% spots w/o position
 - $\sim 25\%$ spots out of tolerance
- 4M NP/spot :
 - Nearly all spots with position and within tolerance

Medical Physics is performing studies of the dosimetric impact of the reported deviations





MONITORING DRIFT BEHAVIOUR



Actual Expected Lower Fail Lower Warning Upper Fail Upper Warning

Diff. Dose to Baseline Date Purpose Energy [MeV] z_ref [mm] Dose [Gy] 19.08.2016 [%] 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 20.0 0.157 0.2 248.8 20.0 0.158 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 0.3% 240.8 20.0 0 161 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 0.1% 0.163 -0.2% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 2/13/2017 224.2 20.0 0.166 -0.7% Yearly QA 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 20.0 0.170 -0.8% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 207.0 0.175 -0.9% 198.0 20.0 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 0 180 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 188.7 0.186 1.0% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 179.2 20.0 0.191 -1.2% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 169.3 0.199 2/13/2017 20.0 0.208 -0.7% Yearly OA 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 148.2 20.0 0.219 -0.4% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 136.8 0,234 0.0% 124.7 20.0 Yearly QA 0.3% 2/13/2017 111.6 0.280 0.0% Yearly QA 20.0 Yearly OA 97.4 -0.5% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 97.4 14.0 -0.4% -1.D% 2/13/2017 81.3 0.365 Yearly QA 72.4 14.0 0.417 -0.8% 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 2/13/2017 Yearly QA 62.4

• Dosimetric drift





COMPATIBILITY ISSUES AND LIMITATIONS / OUTLOOK

- Compliance to IEC 60601-2-64
- Different accelerator as compared to CNAO, but
- Intensity limitations:
 - currently limited to 20% of nominal number of particles per spill
 - Interlock latency and chamber performance at high intensities
 - Position regulation -> position interlock latency
- For Risk Analysis and analysis of compliance to standards, a detailed understanding of the exact behaviour is needed, beyond the level of available documentation
- Organisational inefficiencies









