

A detailed wireframe model of a synchrotron particle accelerator. The model shows a large, roughly circular main ring with several smaller, more complex sections branching off, representing different parts of the accelerator's path. The structure is composed of numerous thin lines forming a grid-like pattern along the length of the rings.

# Response function measurements of integral ionization chambers using fast synchrotron extraction

**Uli Weber** (Christian Graeff )

## New Scanning System @ GSI

- GSI Biophysics plans upgrade of Cave M scanning system
- Scanning / delivery speed shall be increased
- Main research item: 4D-delivery often with more, smaller spots (e.g. rescanning)
- Facility will enable research at the scanning system unrestricted by Medical Product regulations
- Cooperation with CNAO for fast control system

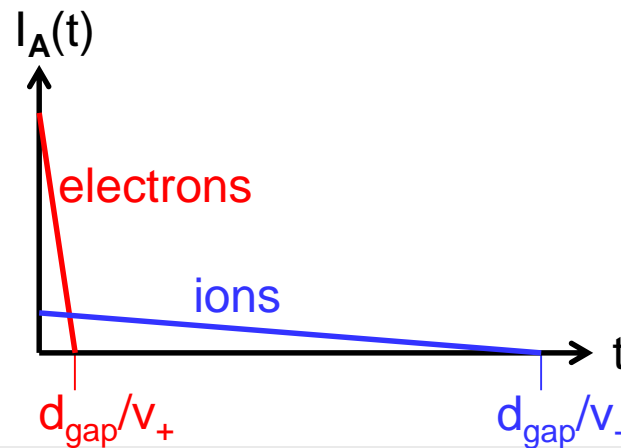
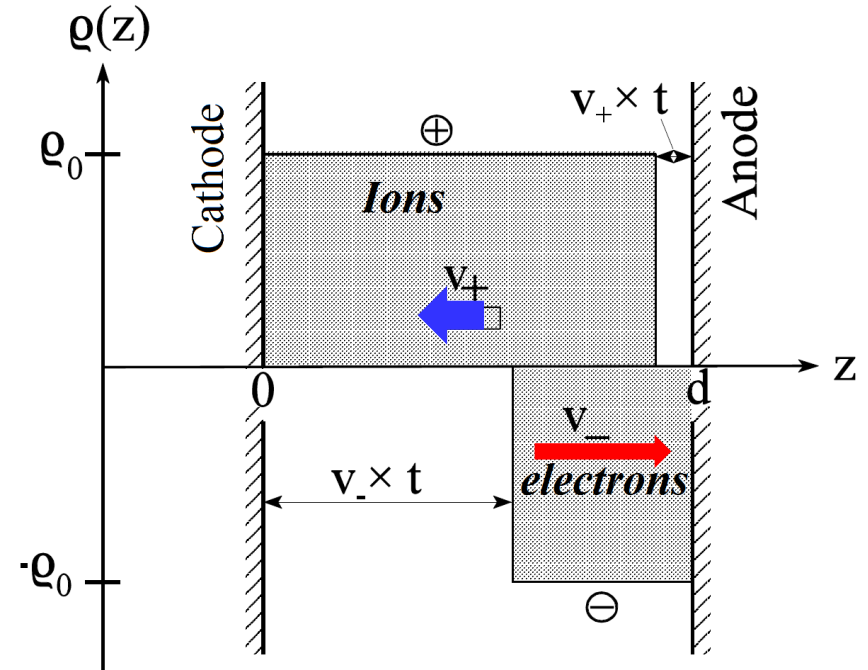
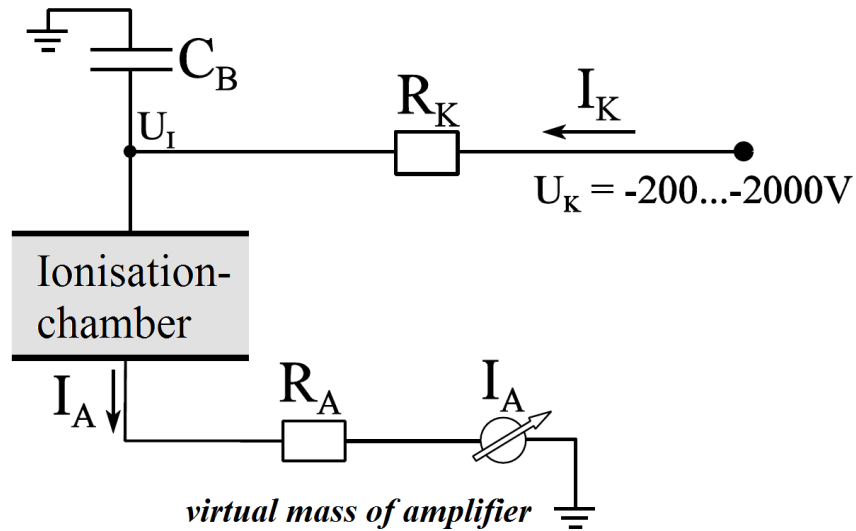
# New Scanning System @ GSI

## Beam monitoring is the predominant bottle neck for faster scanning

- Beam intensity detectors (Parallel plate ionization chambers)
- Position sensitive detectors (MWPC / strip chambers)

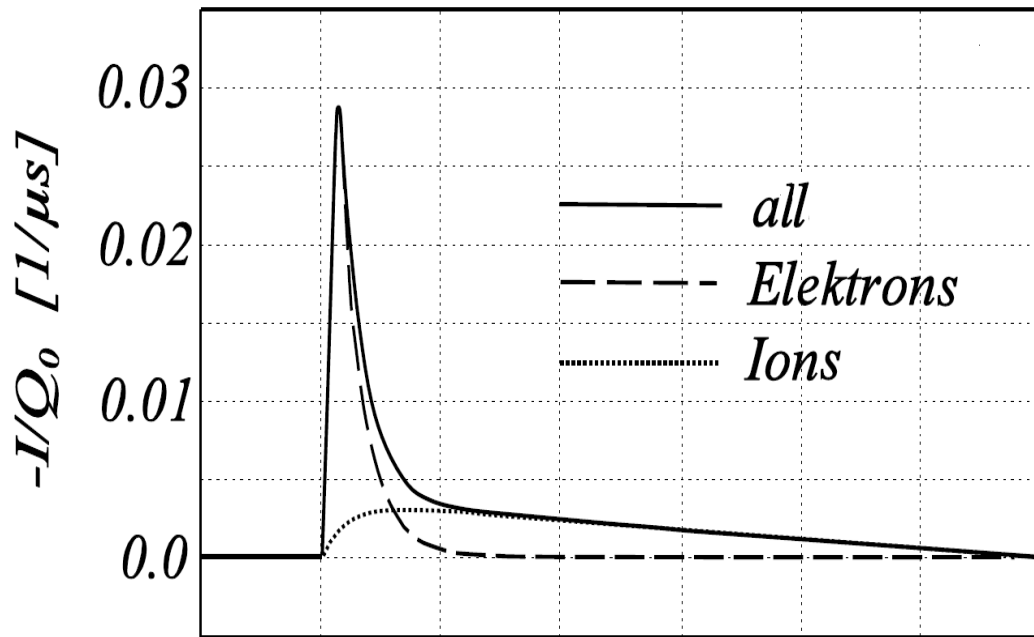
Main reason is the **signal delay caused by slowly drifting positive ions**, that give ca. 50% of the signal

# Delay by drift time (response for a short beam pulse)

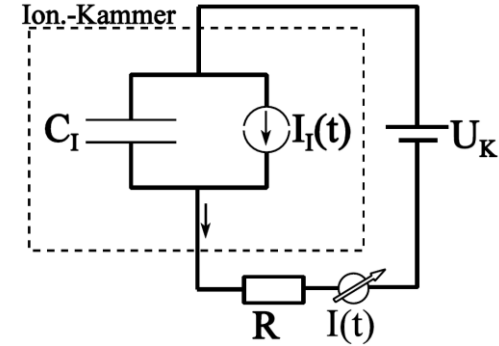


# Delay by drift time (response for a short beam pulse)

## Theoretical time response



$RC=10\mu s, d=5mm, U_K=-500V, Gas=Ar,$   
 $\Rightarrow v_+=1.7cm/ms, v_-=600cm/ms.$



$$I(t) = -\frac{Q_0}{d^2} [ H_+(t) v_+(d-v_+t) + H_-(t) v_-(d-v_-t) ] - \frac{Q_0}{d^2} [ (G_+(t)v_+^2 + G_-(t)v_-^2) RC_I ] + \frac{Q_0}{d^2} [ \exp(-t/RC_I) ( v_+(d+v_+RC_I) + v_-(d+v_-RC_I) ) ]$$

$$G_+(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & : t \leq \frac{d}{v_+} \\ \exp\left(-\frac{t-d/v_+}{RC_I}\right) & : t > \frac{d}{v_+} \end{cases}$$

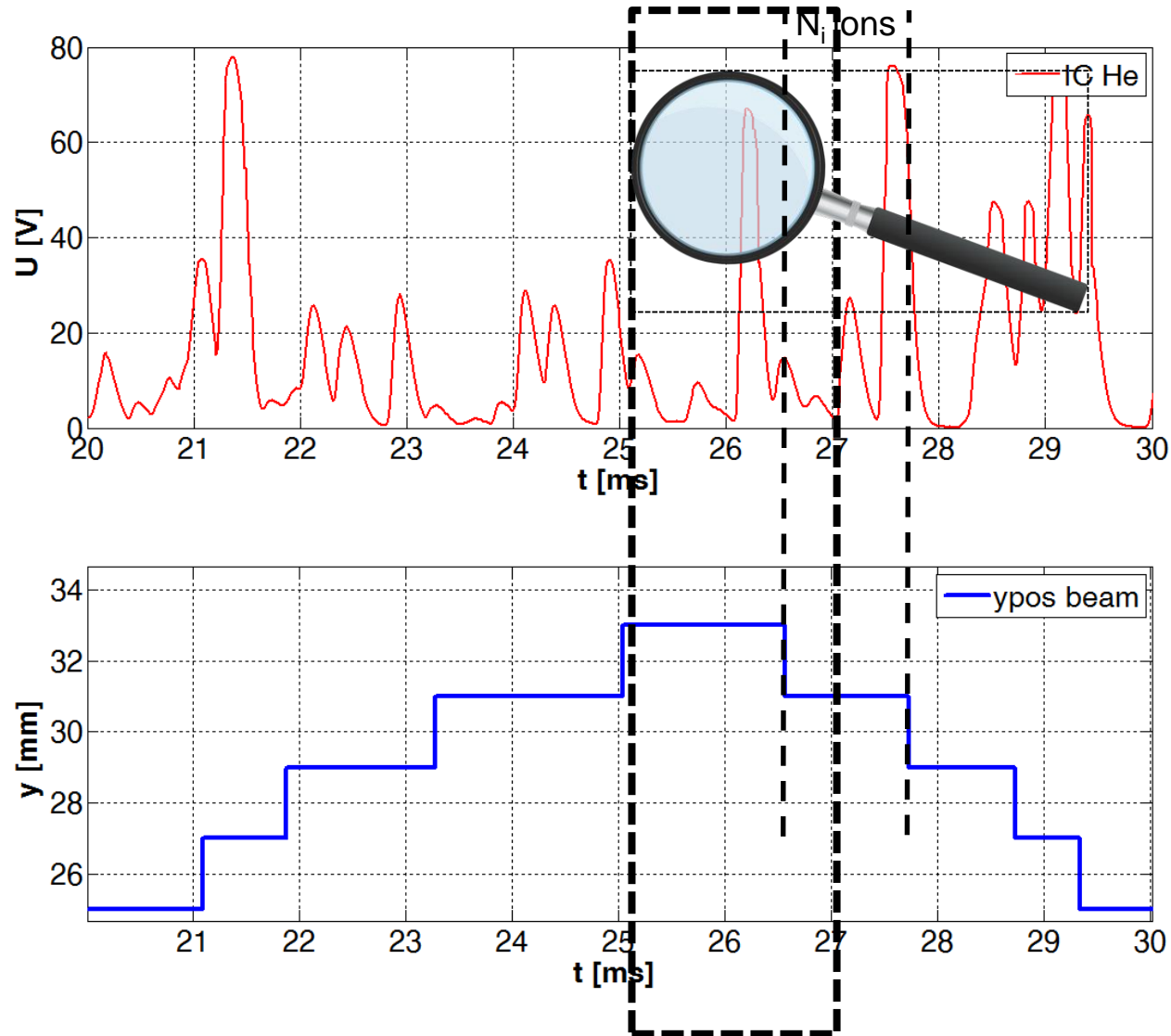
$G_-(t)$  analog

$$H_+(t) = \begin{cases} 1: & t \leq \frac{d}{v_+} \\ 0: & t > \frac{d}{v_+} \end{cases}$$

$H_-(t)$  analog

# Intensity controlled scanning

$^{12}\text{C}$ , 300 MeV/u



# IC signals from short ion-beam pulses

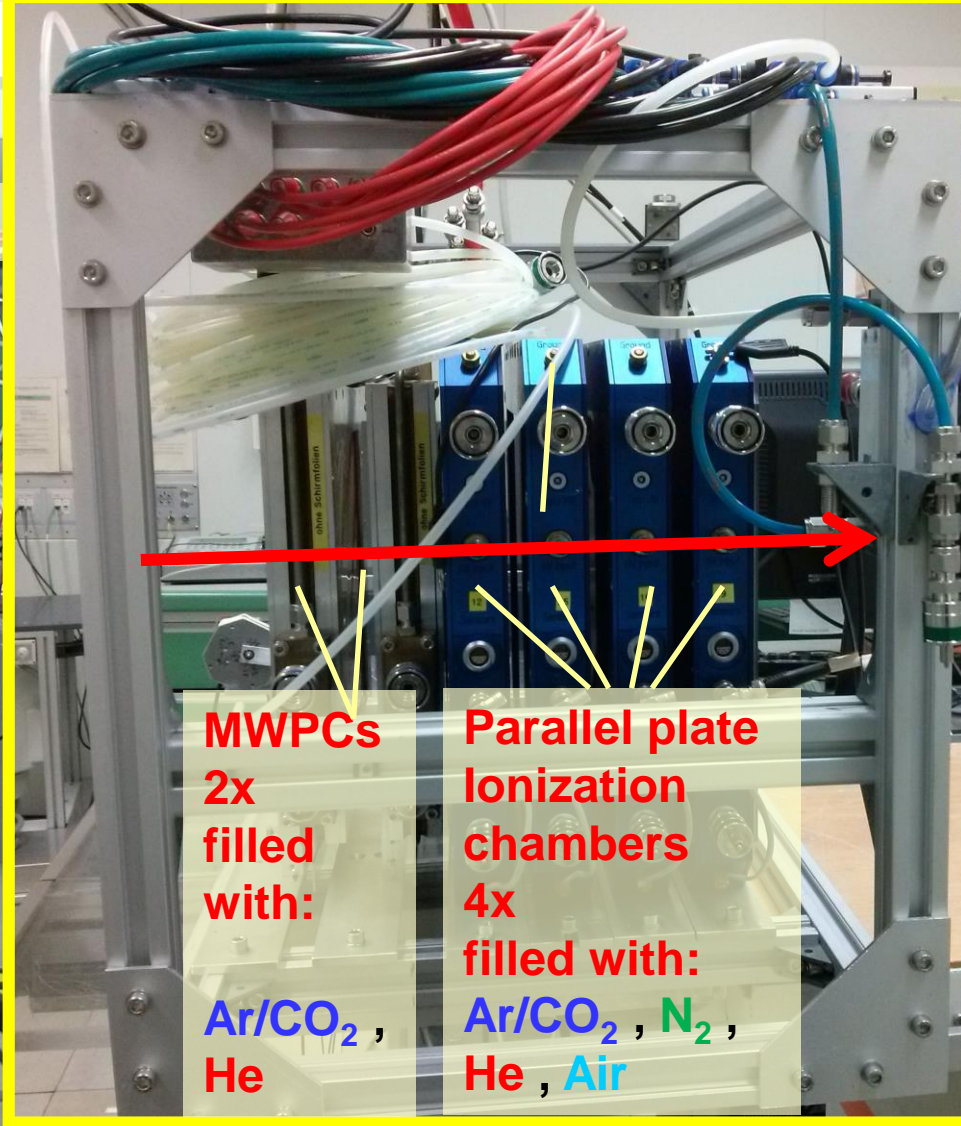
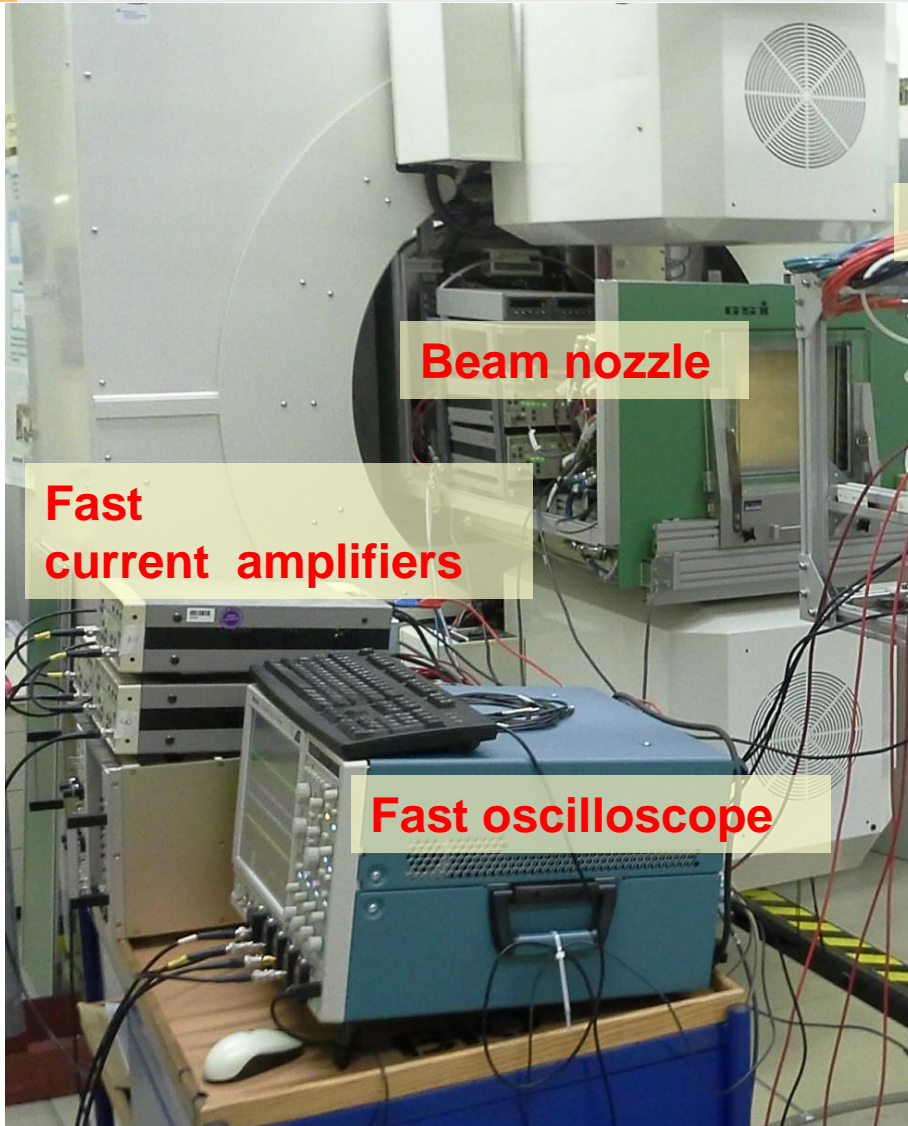
## Beam parameters:

- GSI Synchrotron ; Cave M
- Fast extraction (Kicker) ; beam pulse  $< 1 \mu\text{s}$
- $^{12}\text{C}$  , 300 MeV/u ;  $\approx 10^6$  ions

## Detectors:

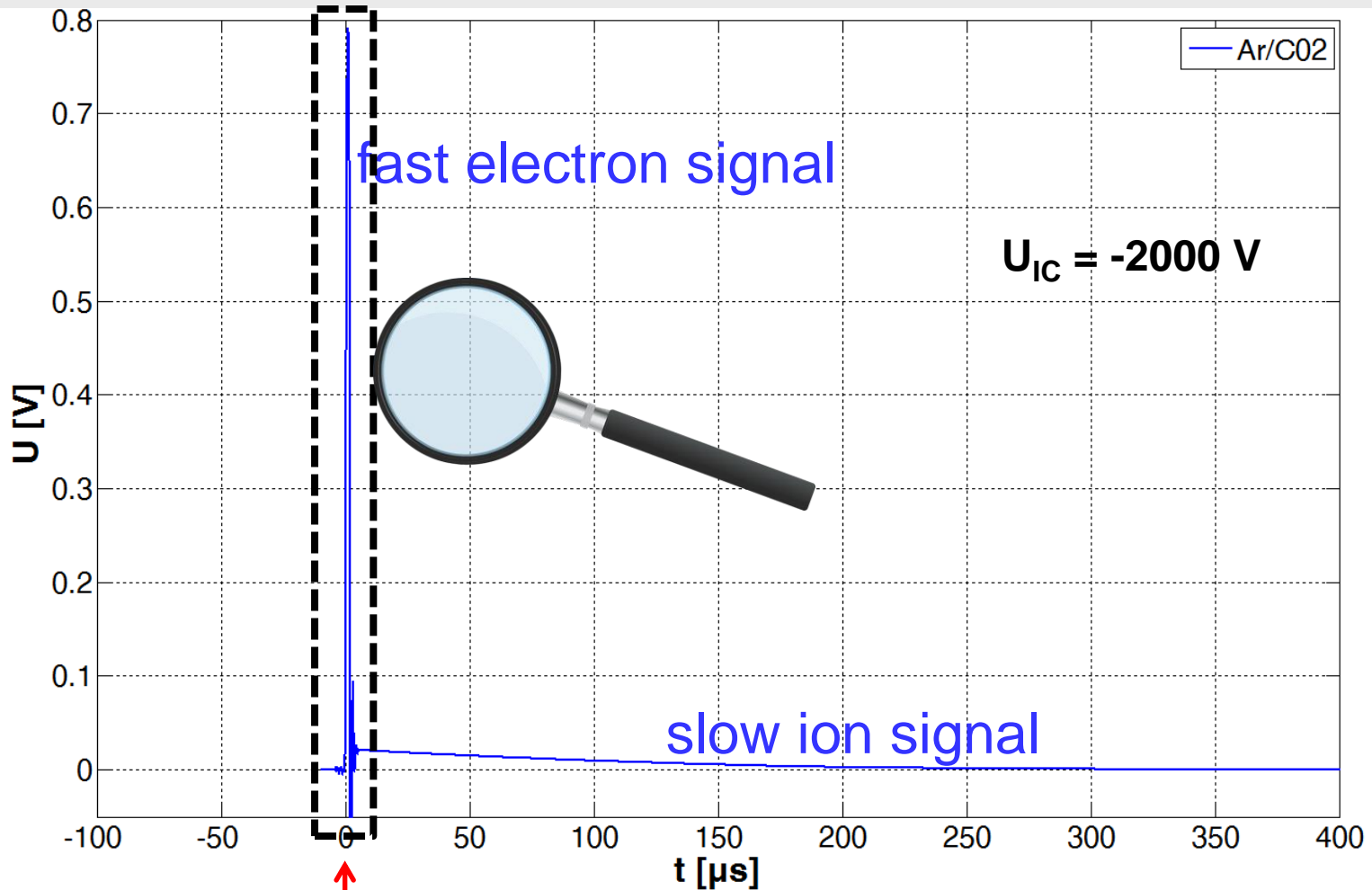
- 4 parallel plate ionization chambers
  - Ar-CO<sub>2</sub> (80-20%)
  - Helium
  - Air
  - N<sub>2</sub>
- 2 MWPCs
  - Ar-CO<sub>2</sub> (80-20%)
  - Helium
- Stanford-Instruments fast current amplifiers ( $10^4 - 10^7$  V/A)

# Detector Test Setup in Cave M



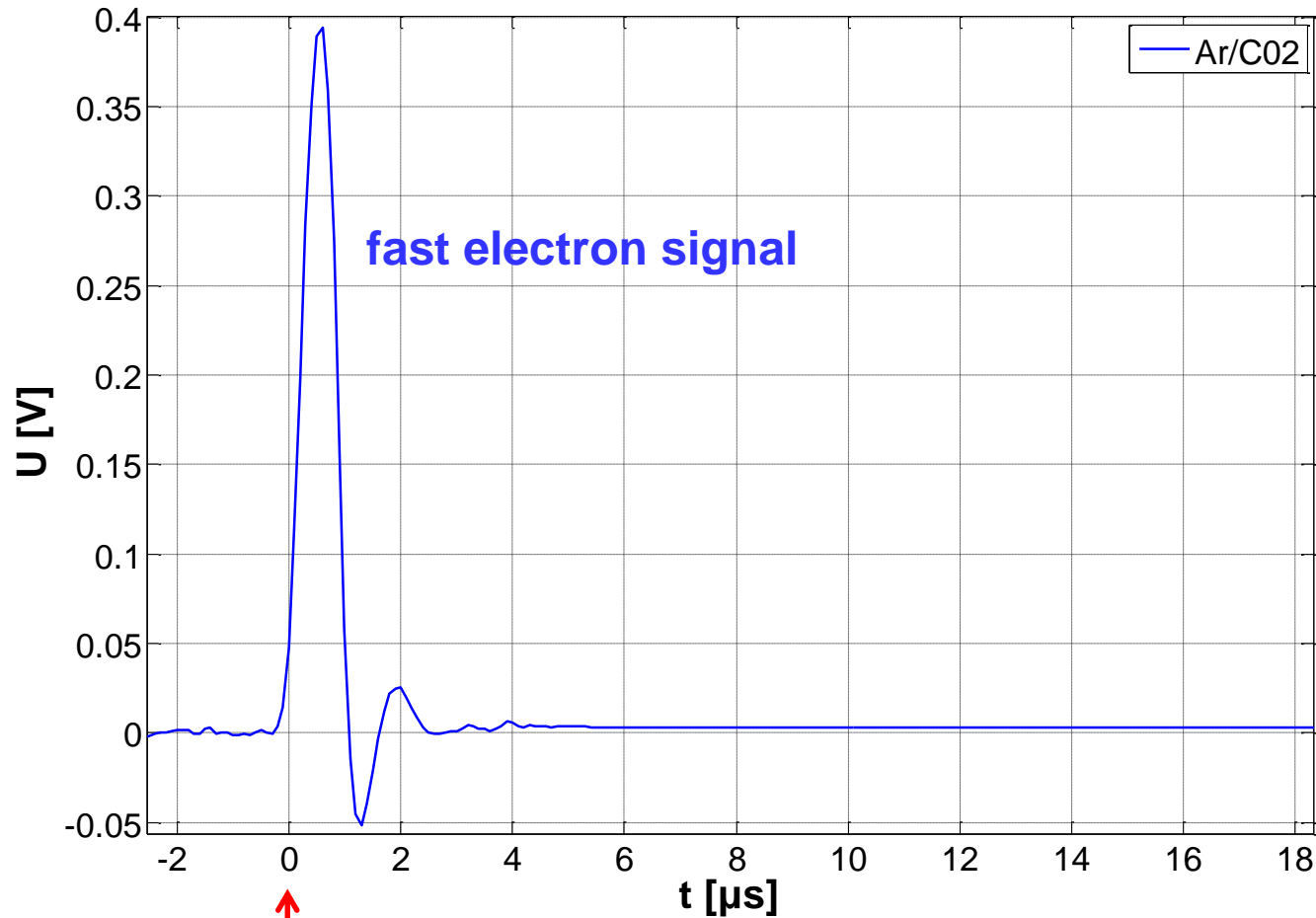


# Response function for a short beam pulse (fast beam extraction: $t < 1 \mu\text{s}$ )



Beam pulse

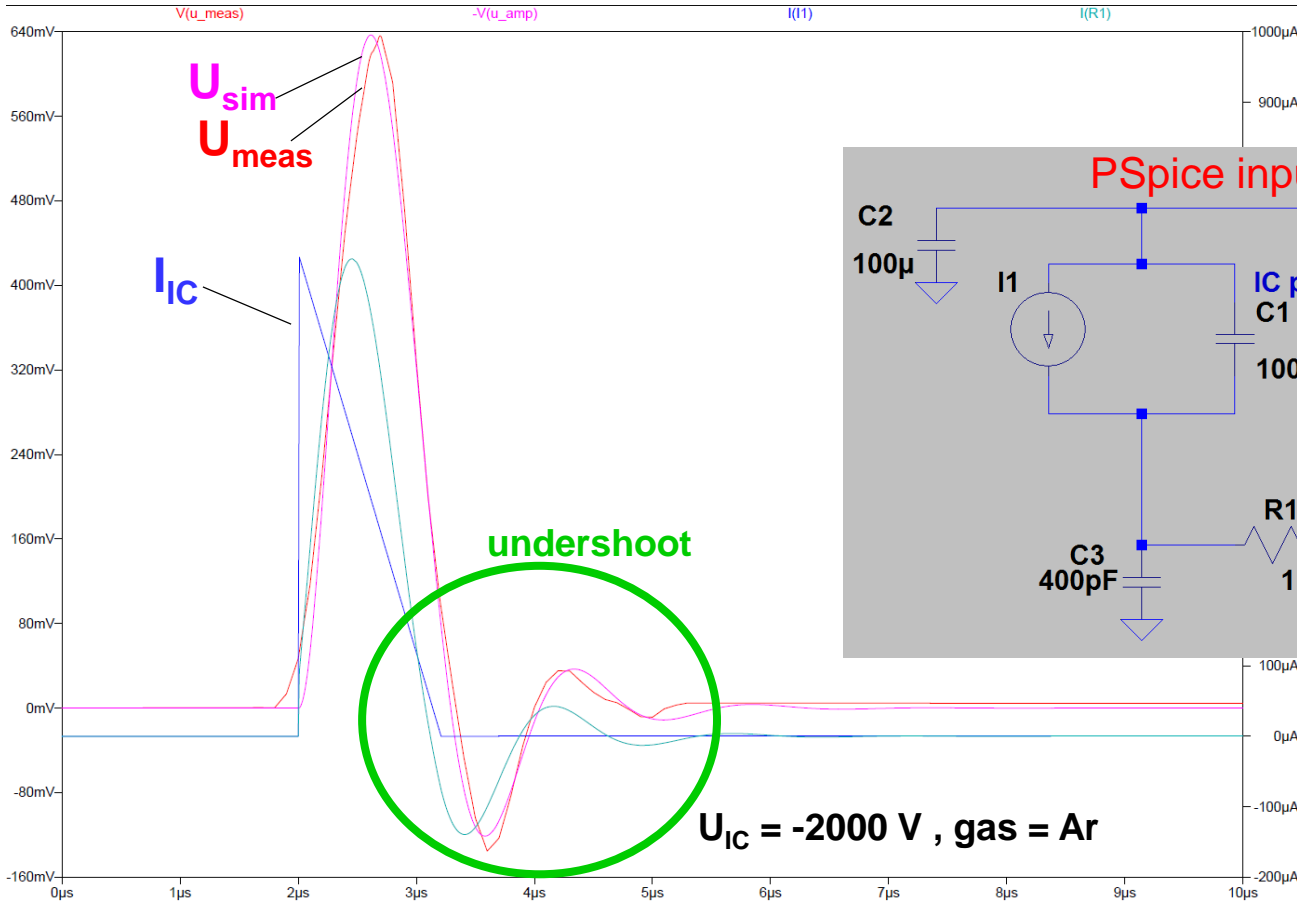
# Response function for a short beam pulse (fast beam extraction: $t < 1 \mu\text{s}$ )



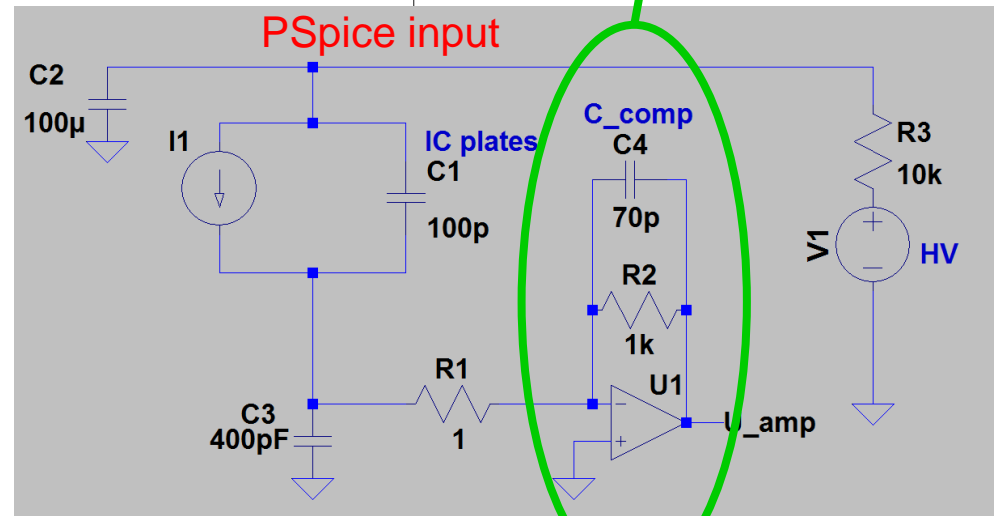
$U_{IC} = -500 \text{ V}$

Beam pulse

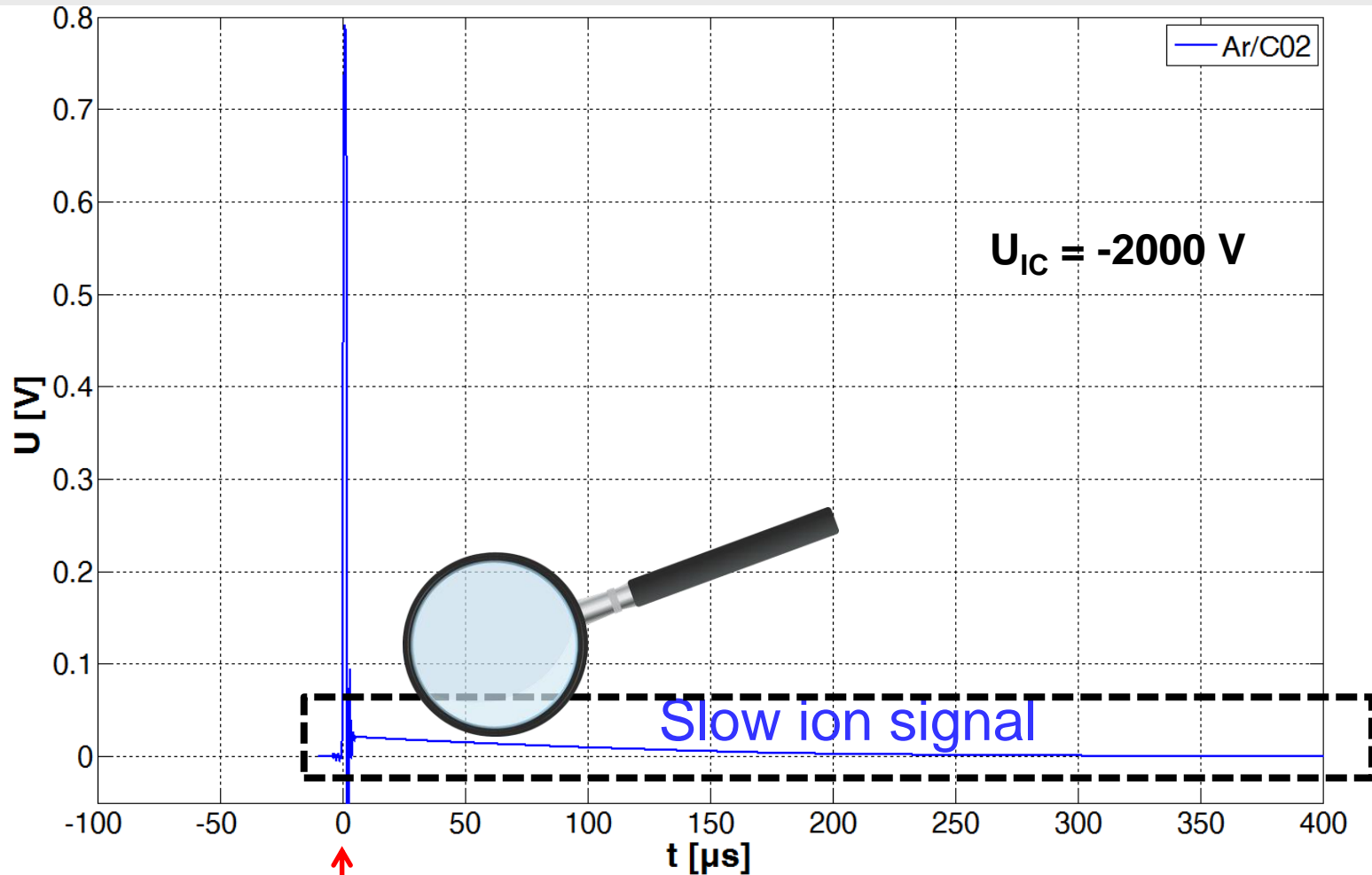
# Simulation (PSpice) of the fast electron pulse



Consideration of the time-response from the amplifier

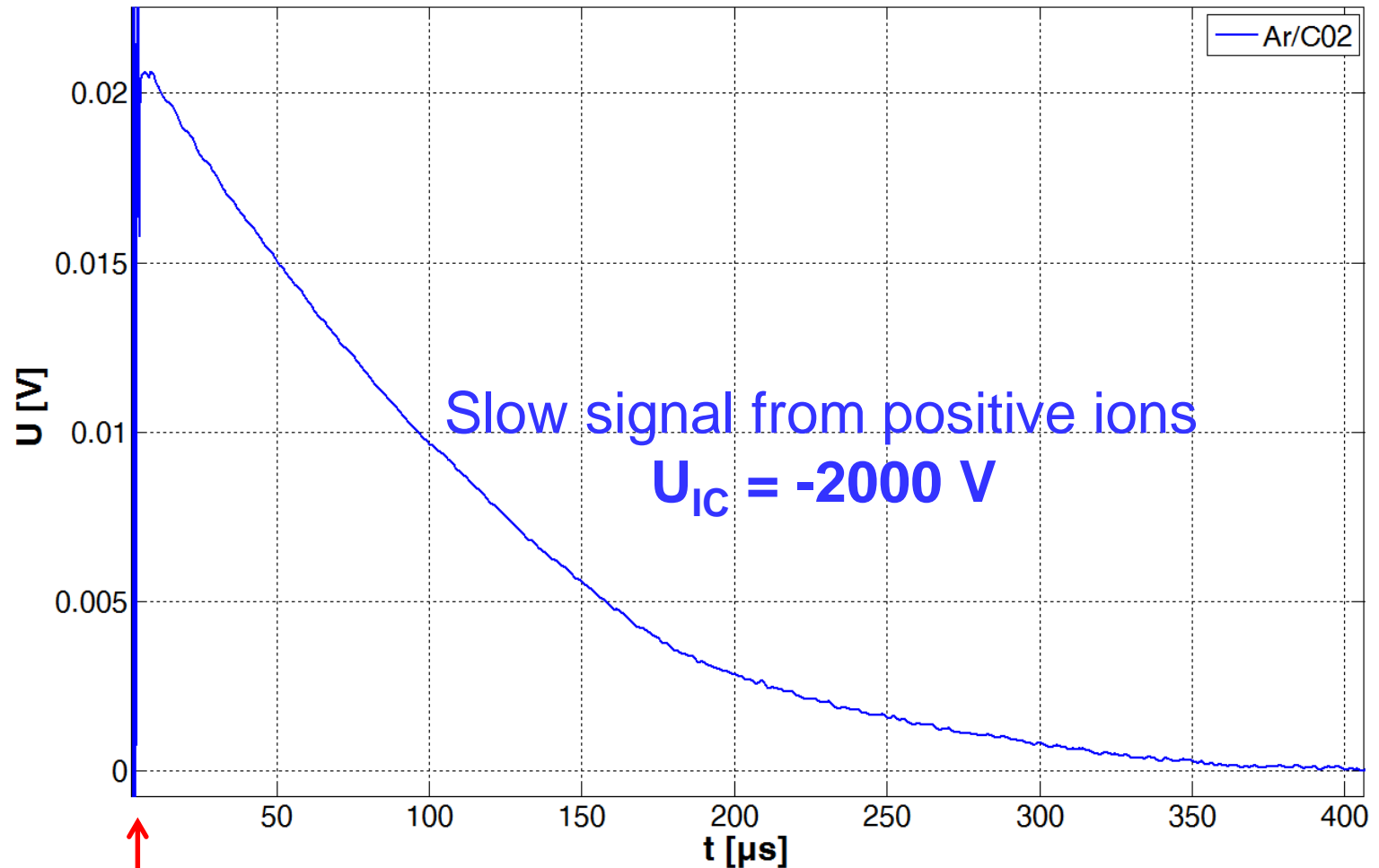


# Response function for a short beam pulse (fast beam extraction: $t < 1 \mu\text{s}$ , $^{12}\text{C}$ , 300 MeV/u)



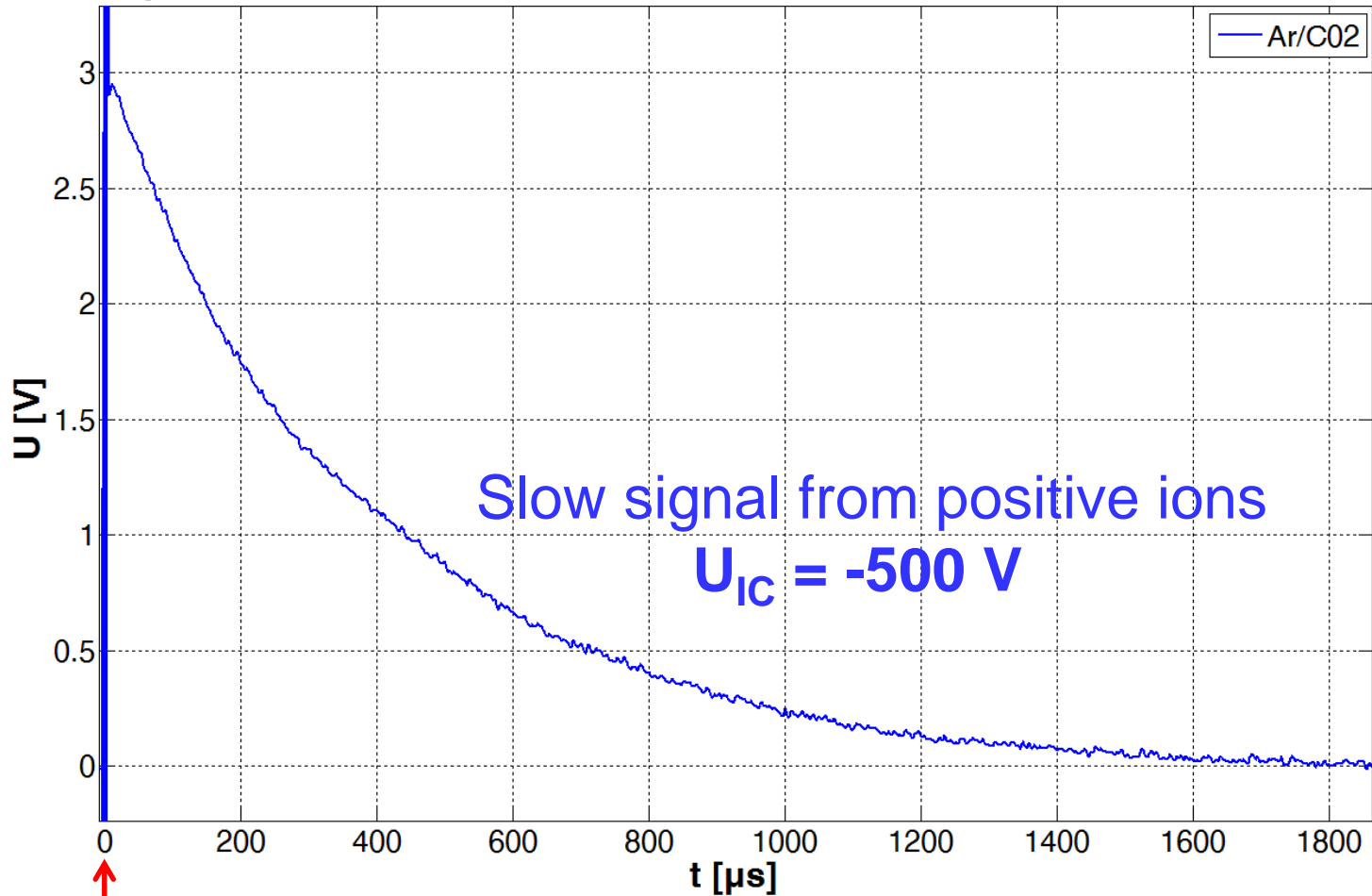
Beam pulse

# Response function for a short beam pulse (fast beam extraction: $t < 1 \mu\text{s}$ , $^{12}\text{C}$ , 300 MeV/u)



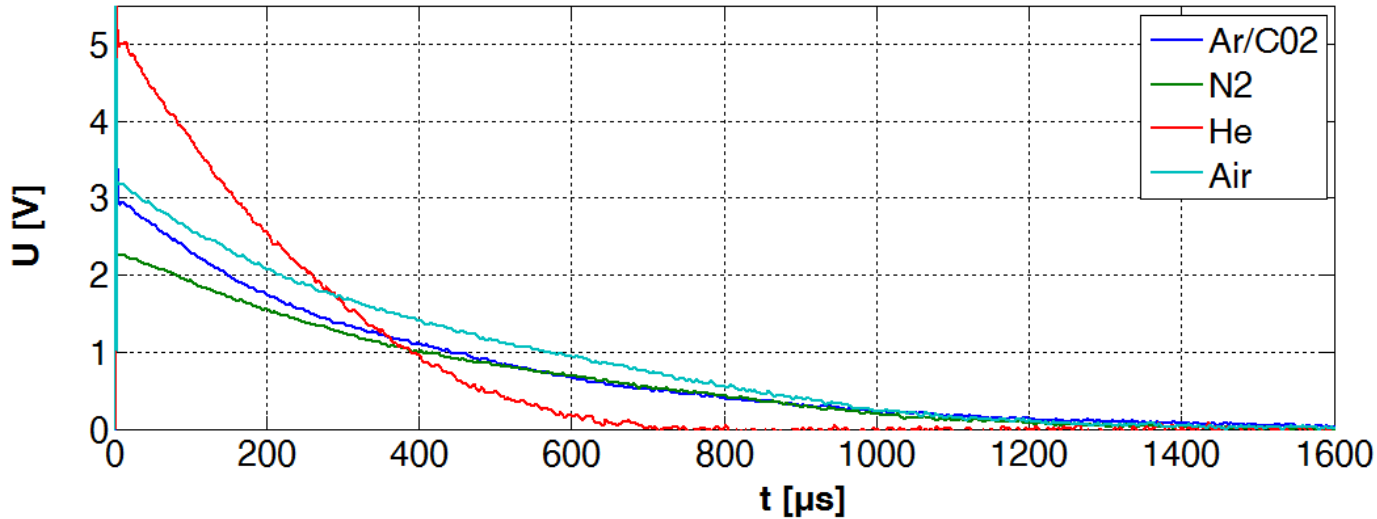
Beam pulse

# Response function for a short beam pulse (fast beam extraction: $t < 1 \mu\text{s}$ , $^{12}\text{C}$ , 300 MeV/u)

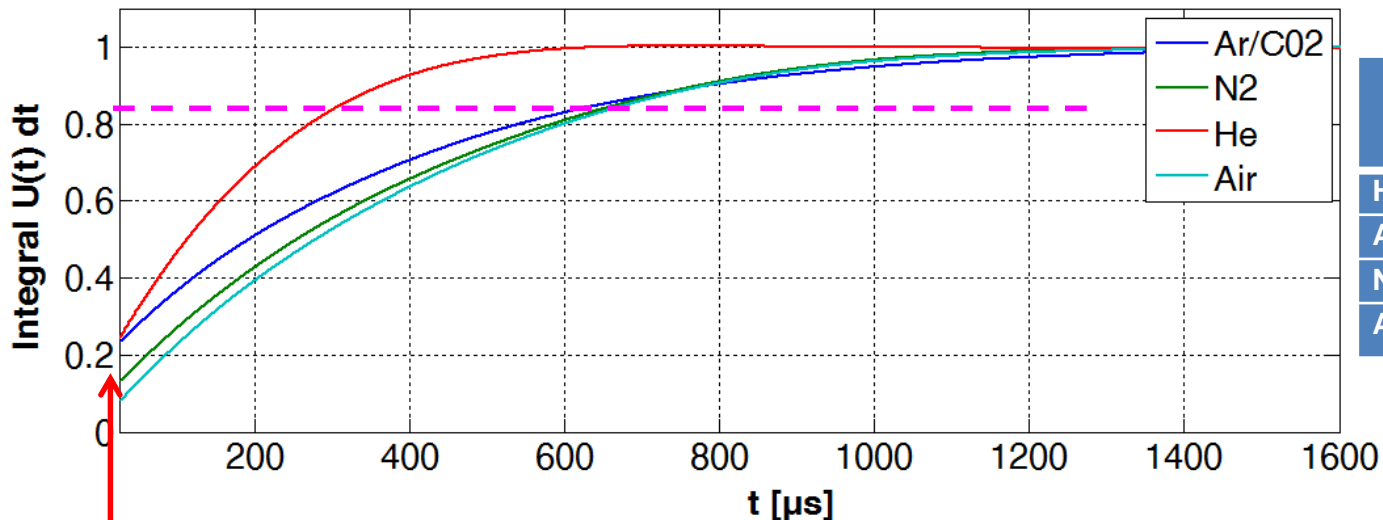


Beam pulse

# Response function for a short beam pulse for 4 different gasses (Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, He, Air)

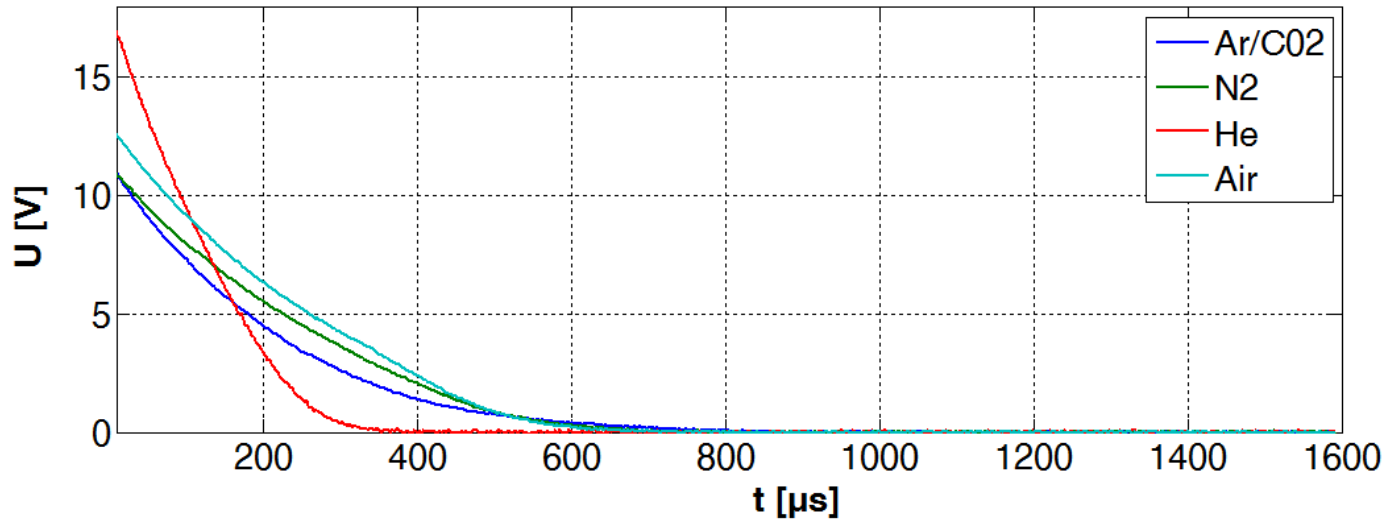


$U_{IC} = -500 \text{ V}$

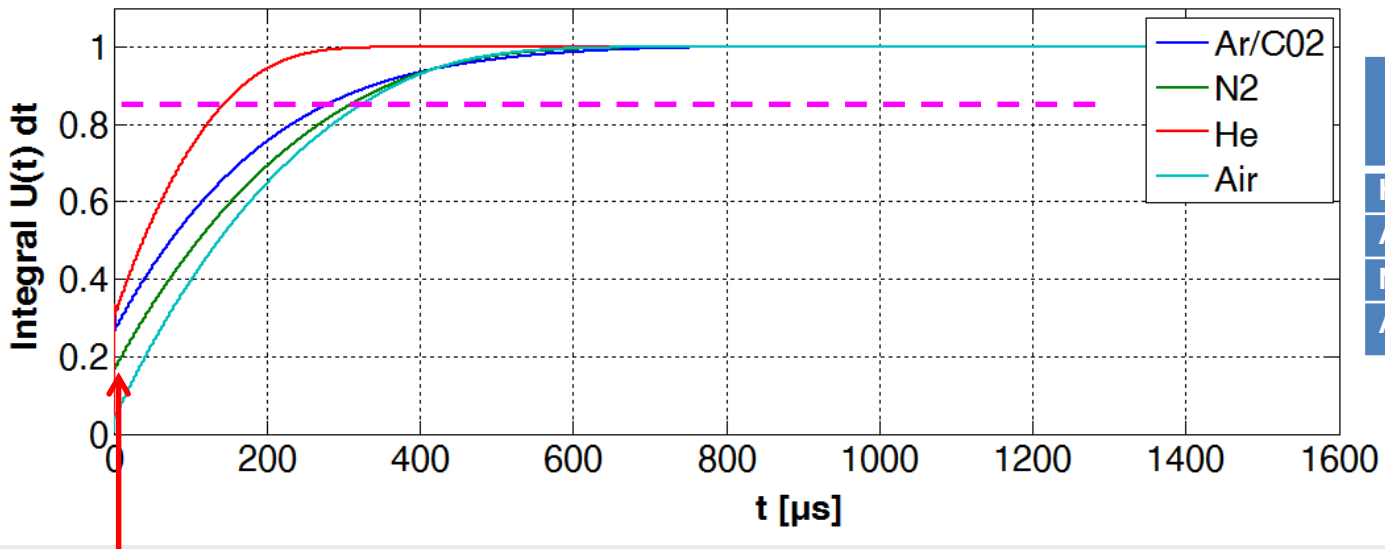


	t - 80% [μs]	t - 80% normalized to Helium
He	271 μs	100%
Ar-CO <sub>2</sub>	542 μs	200%
N <sub>2</sub>	585 μs	215%
Air	599 μs	221%

# Response function for a short beam pulse for 4 different gasses (Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, He, Air)



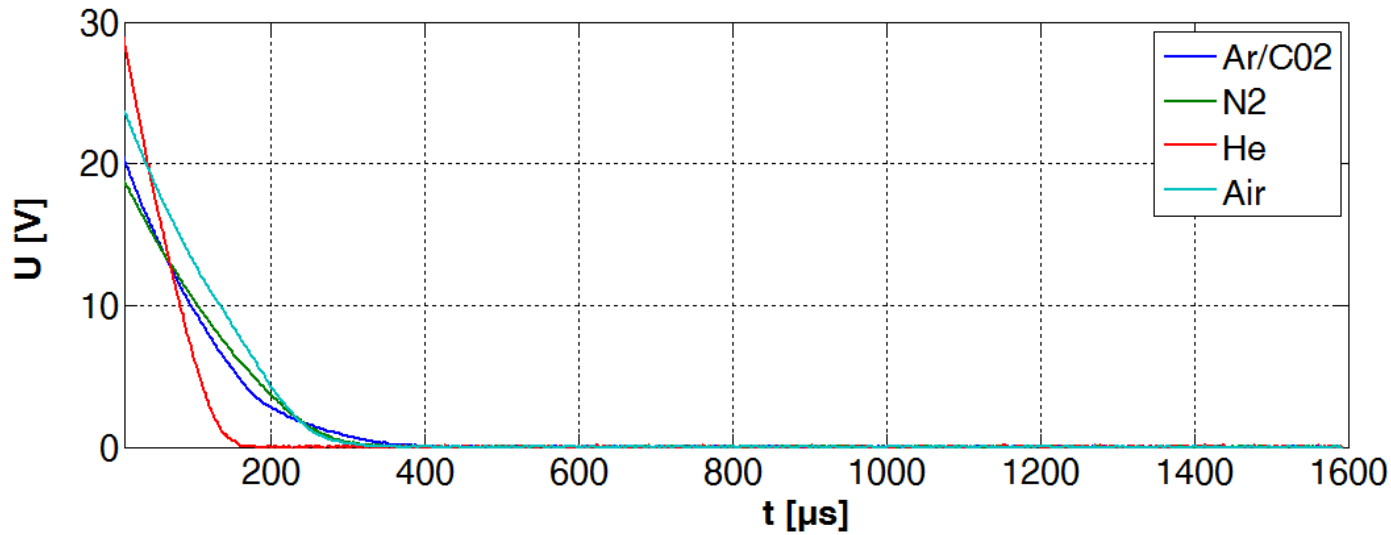
$U_{IC} = -1000$  V



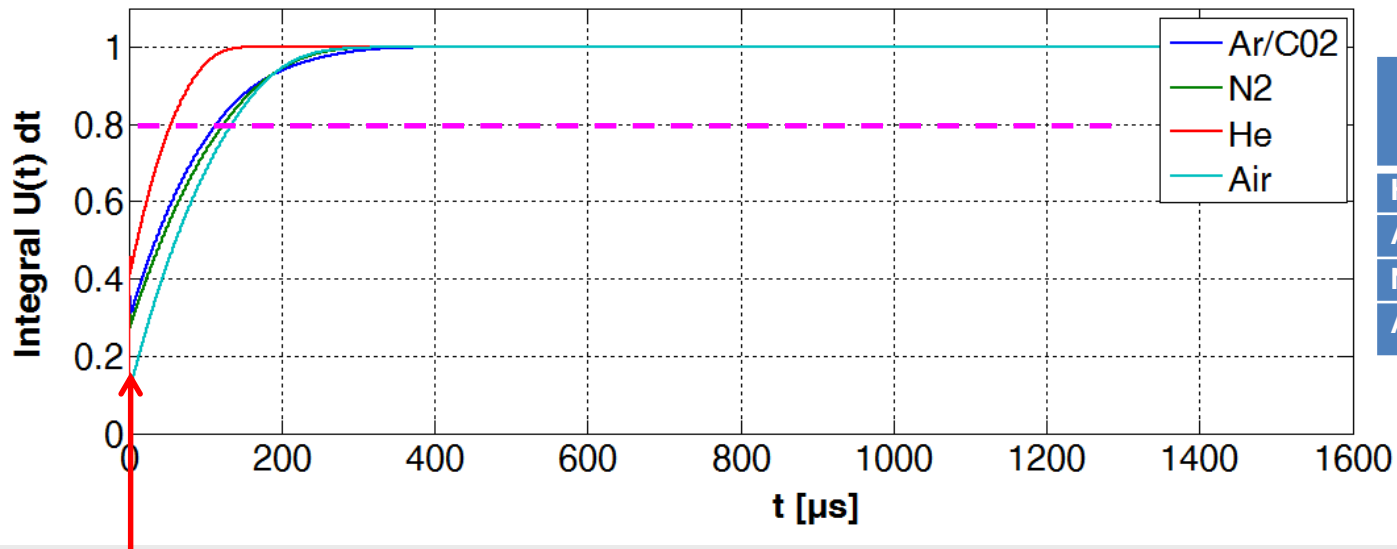
	t - 80% [ $\mu$ s]	t - 80% normalized to Helium
He	122 $\mu$ s	100%
Ar-CO <sub>2</sub>	232 $\mu$ s	190%
N <sub>2</sub>	269 $\mu$ s	220%
Air	286 $\mu$ s	234%



# Response function for a short beam pulse for 4 different gasses (Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> , N<sub>2</sub> , He , Air)

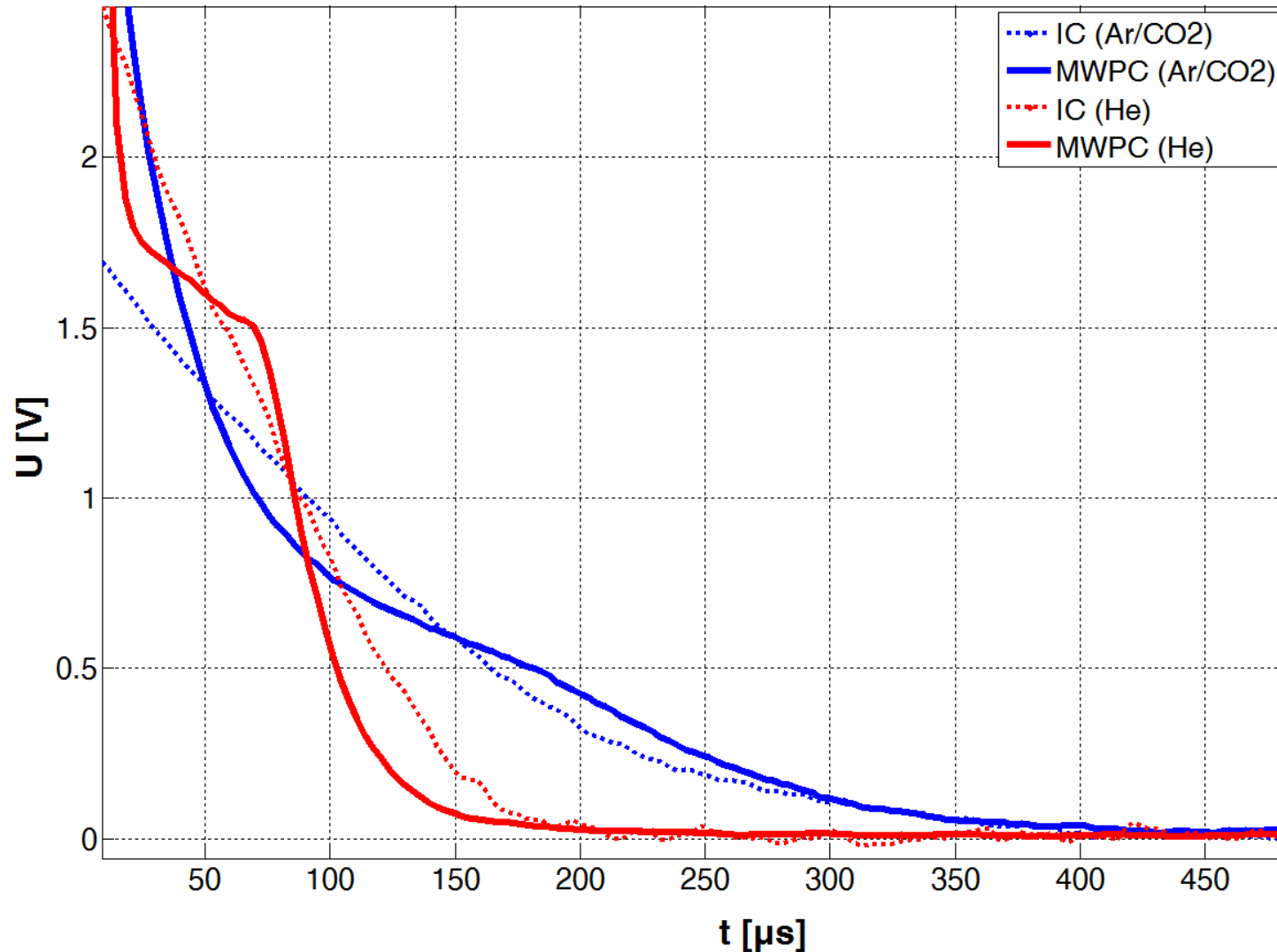


$U_{IC} = -2000 \text{ V}$



	t - 80% [μs]	t - 80% normalized to Helium
He	55 μs	100%
Ar-CO <sub>2</sub>	114 μs	207%
N <sub>2</sub>	124 μs	225%
Air	135 μs	245%

# Response function of the MWPC for 2 different gases (Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> and He)



$U_{IC} = -1750 \text{ V}$

# IC signals from Photon LINAC pulses

## Beam parameters:

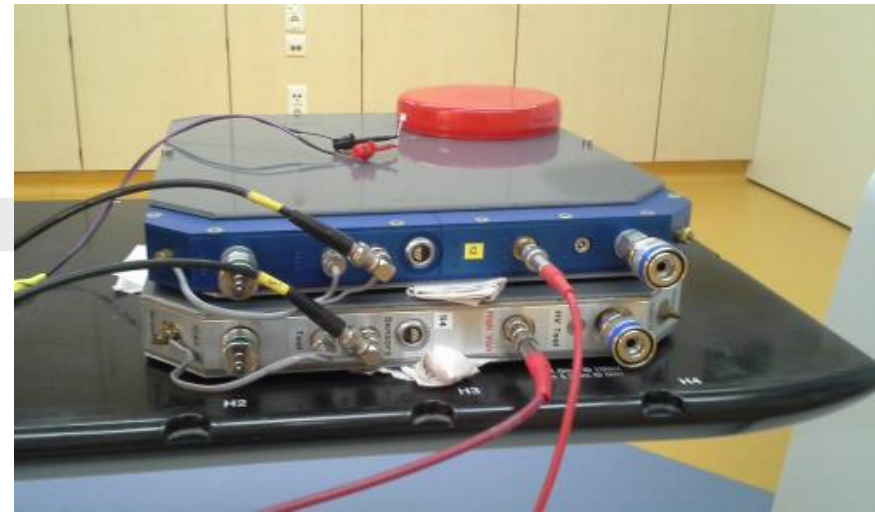
- Varian 6 MeV LINAC,
- short beam pulses  $< 1 \mu\text{s}$
- field size 10 x 10 cm

## Detectors:

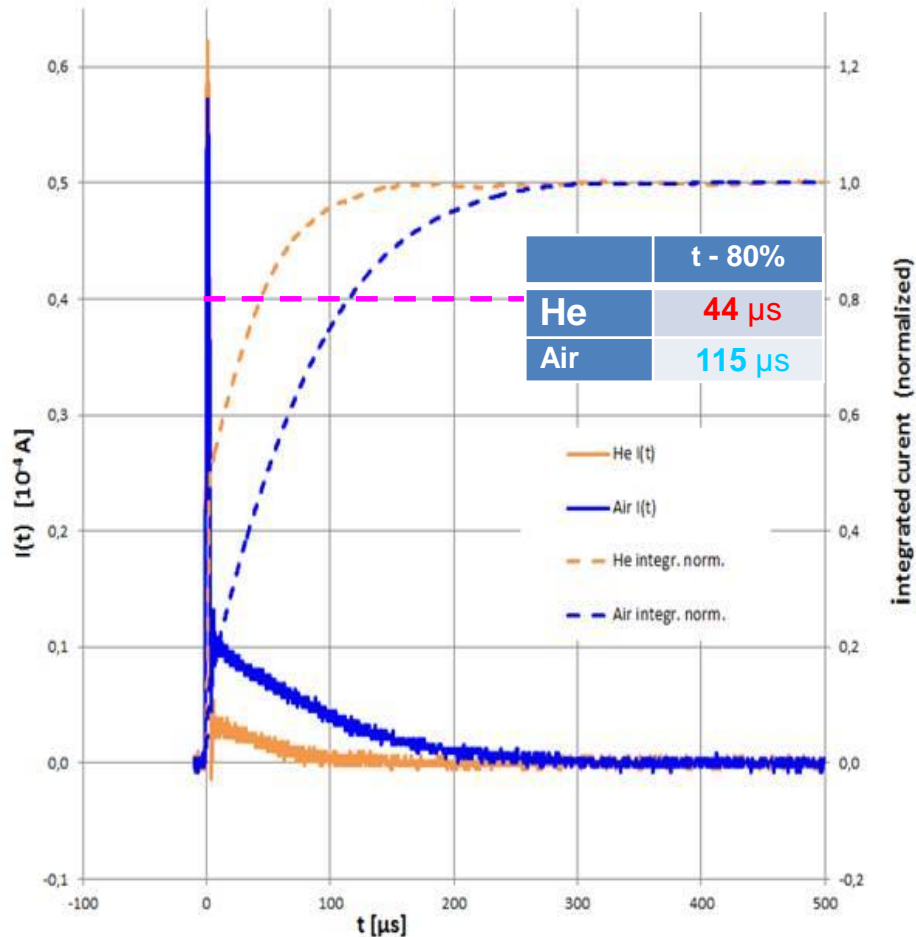
- 2 parallel plate ionization chambers
  - ArCO<sub>2</sub>
  - Helium
- 1 fast silicon PIN diode as trigger
- Keithley fast current (Modell 428) Amplifiers ( $10^4 - 10^6 \text{ V/A}$ )

# IC signals from Photon LINAC pulses

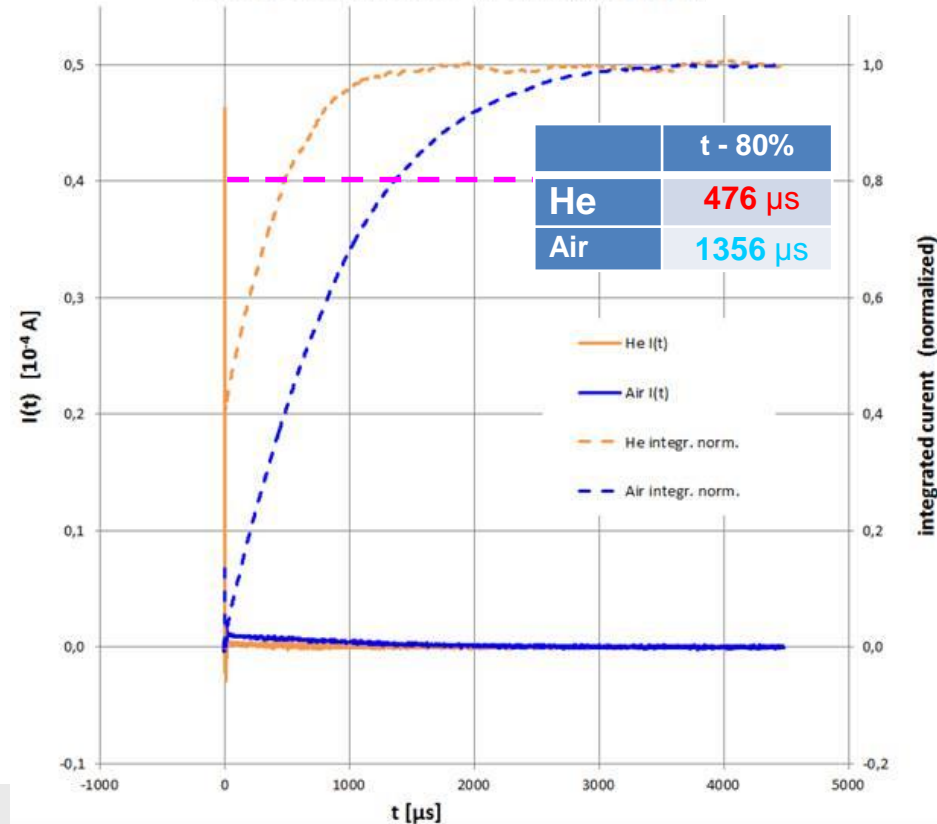
## Helium vs. Air



IC response for 6 MeV photon pulse (3 $\mu$ s) @ 1000 V



IC response for 6 MeV photon pulse (3 $\mu$ s) @ 100 V



## Discussion

- Helium > 2 times faster than ArCO<sub>2</sub>
  - drawback: considerably lower signal – sufficient for small spots?
- Higher Voltage decreases the delay:  $t_{\text{delay}} \sim 1 / \text{Voltage}$
- He @ 2kV – 80% of signal available after ~ 50  $\mu\text{s}$
  
- Better understanding of detector time behavior could improve fast position control
  
- Complete redesign and upgrade of the GSI Cave-M Scanning-System is ongoing

Thank you ...



Reserve ...