Dielectric Assist Accelerating (DAA) structures for compact linear accelerators of low energy particles in hadrontherapy treatments

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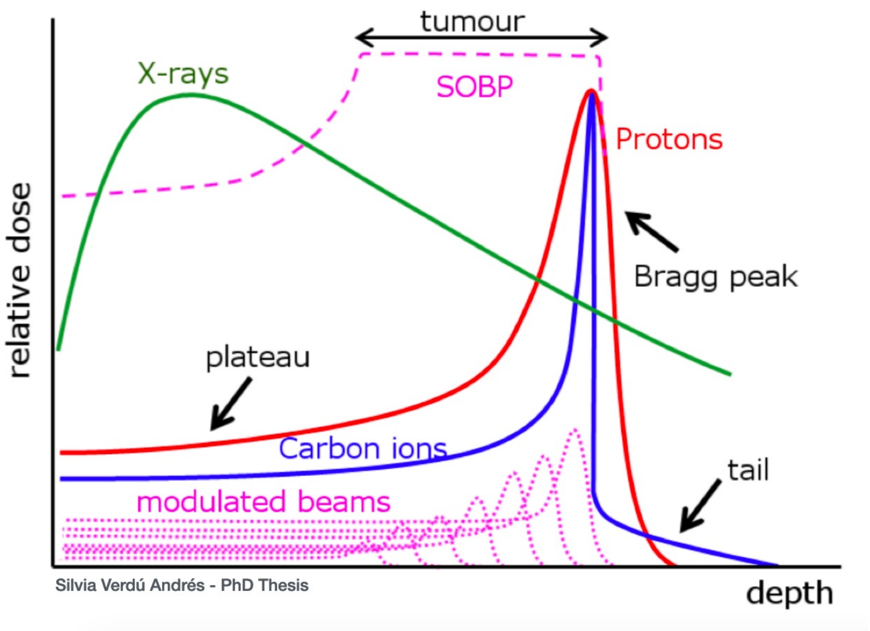
Outline

- ❑ Linear accelerators for hadrontherapy treatments
- ❑ Dielectric Assist Accelerating (DAA) structure design procedure
- ❑ Comparison for different materials and particle velocity
- ❑ Multipactor analysis
- ❑ Electromagnetic performance

Hadrontherapy



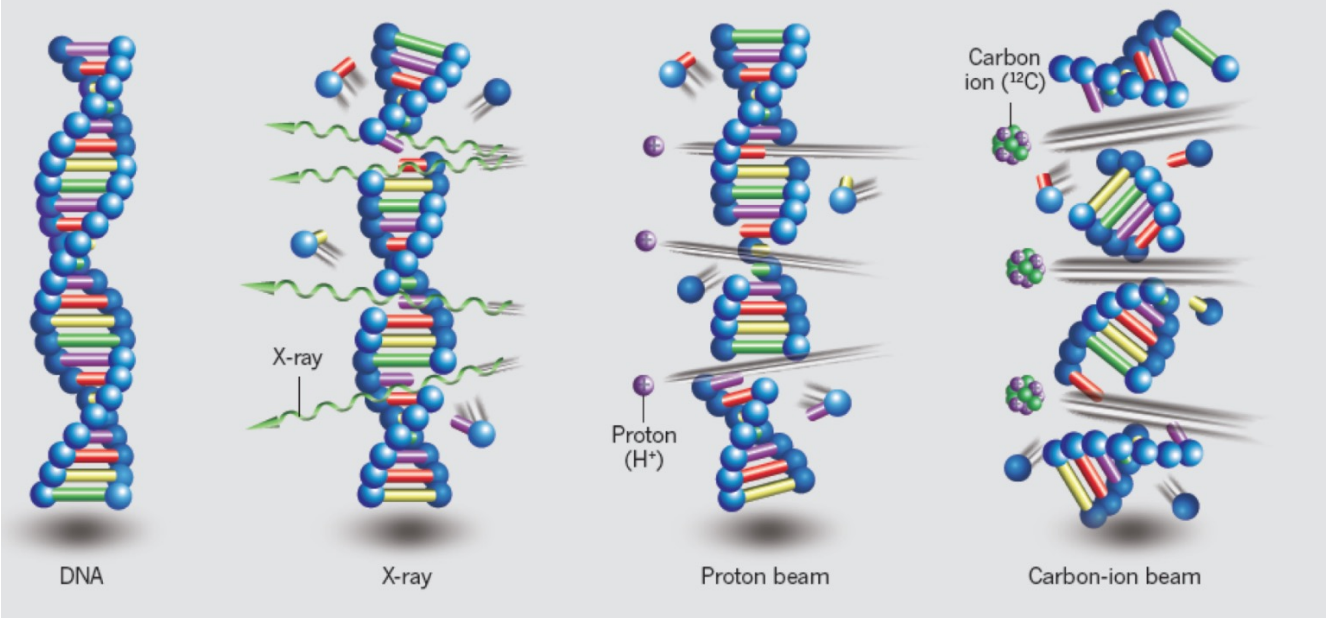
Silvia Verdú Andrés - PhD Thesis

Accelerator	Beam always present during treatment?	Energy variation by electronic means?	Time needed for varying the energy
Cyclotron	Yes	No	80-100 ms (*)
Synchrotron	No	Yes	1-2 s
Linac	Yes	Yes	1-2 ms

- ☐ Relative Biological Effectiveness (RBE)
- ☐ Linear Energy Transfer (LET)

Physics challenges for linacs

- ☐ Compact and efficient accelerators



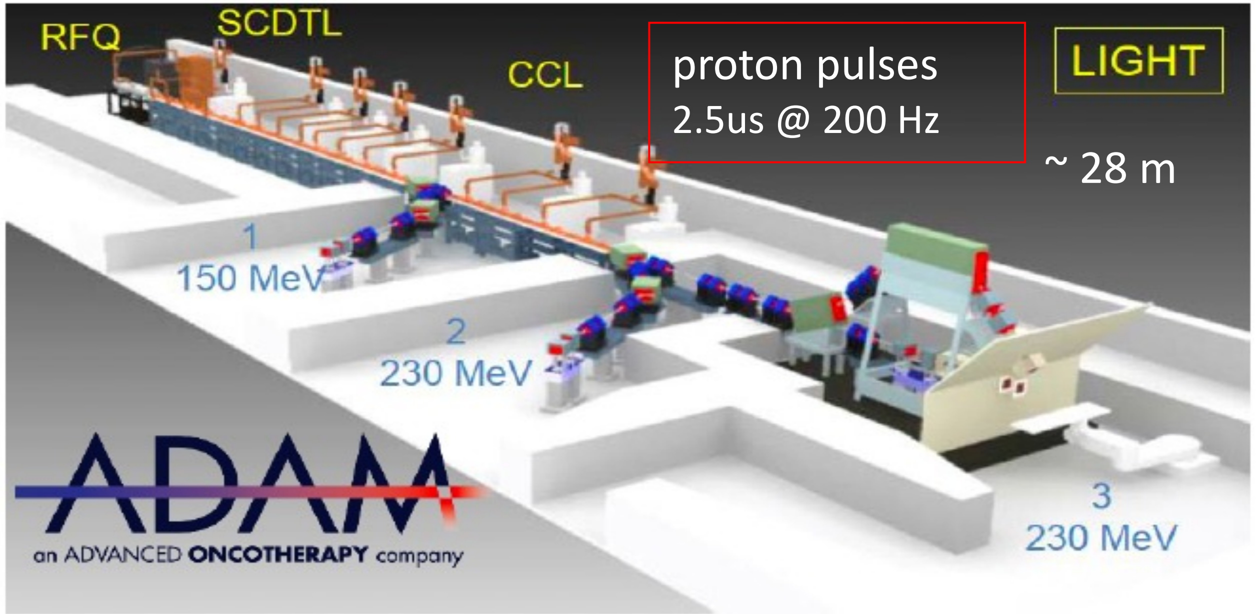
Marx, V. (2014, April 4). Sharp shooters. 508. Nature, p. 137

Linear Accelerators for Hadrontherapy

Normal Cavities

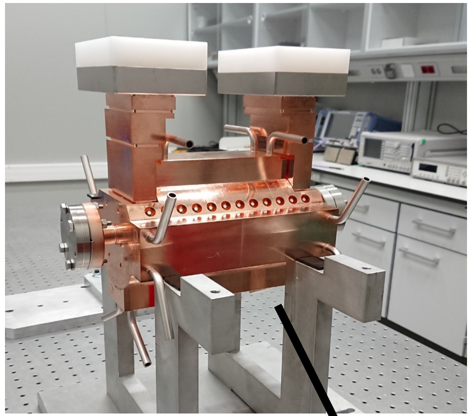
ADAM, spin-off of CERN and TERA foundation is developing a **proton linear accelerator** to be installed in a hospital in England

18-20 MV/m



proton pulses
2.5us @ 200 Hz

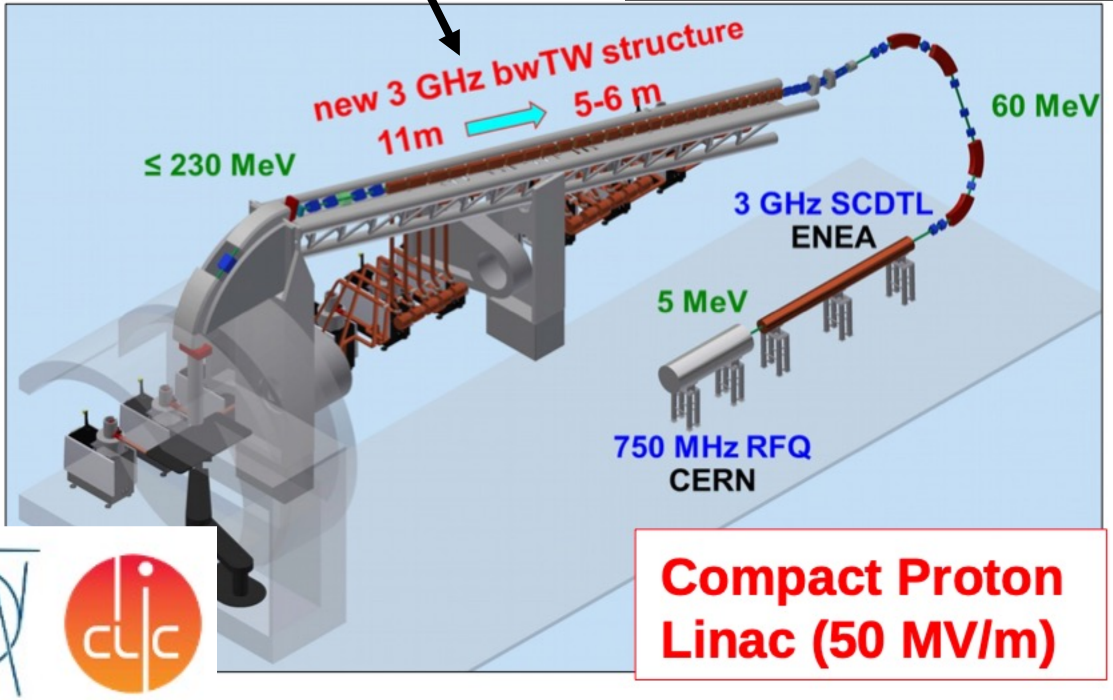
High-Gradient Cavities



Backward Travelling Wave (BTW) High Gradient cavity testing at IFIC

LINAC Conference 2014,
S. Benedetti et al.
RF DESIGN OF A NOVEL BACKWARD TRAVELLING WAVE LINAC FOR PROTON THERAPY

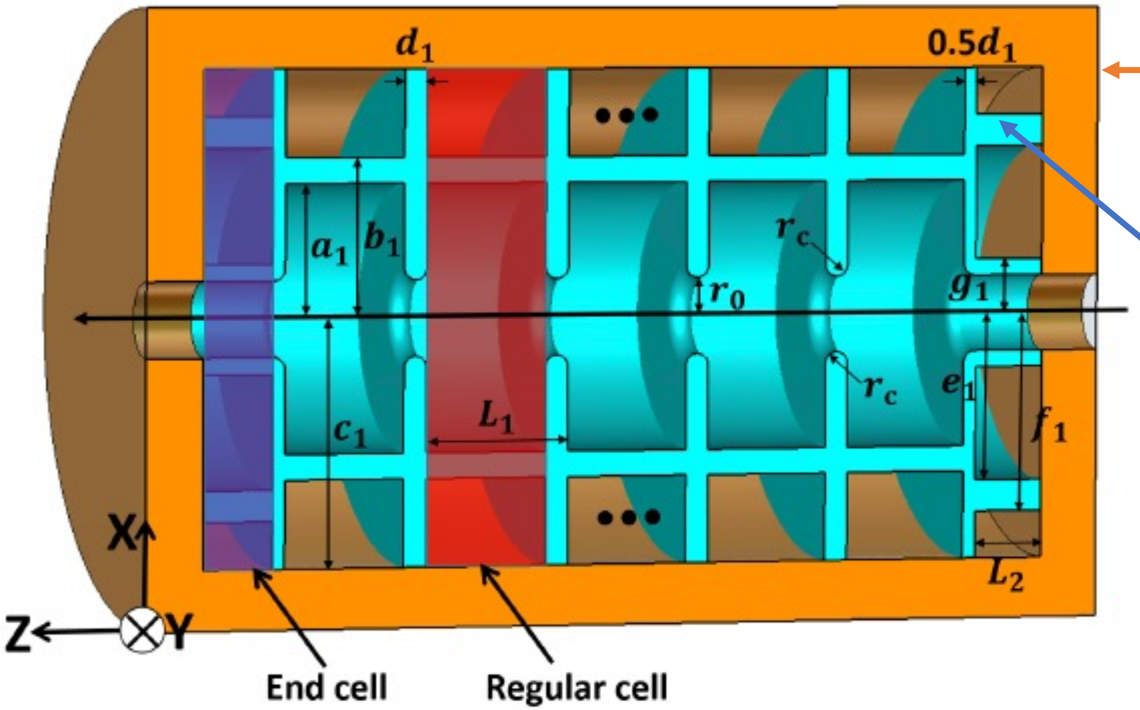
50 MV/m



Compact Proton Linac (50 MV/m)

Dielectric Assist Accelerating (DAA) cavity

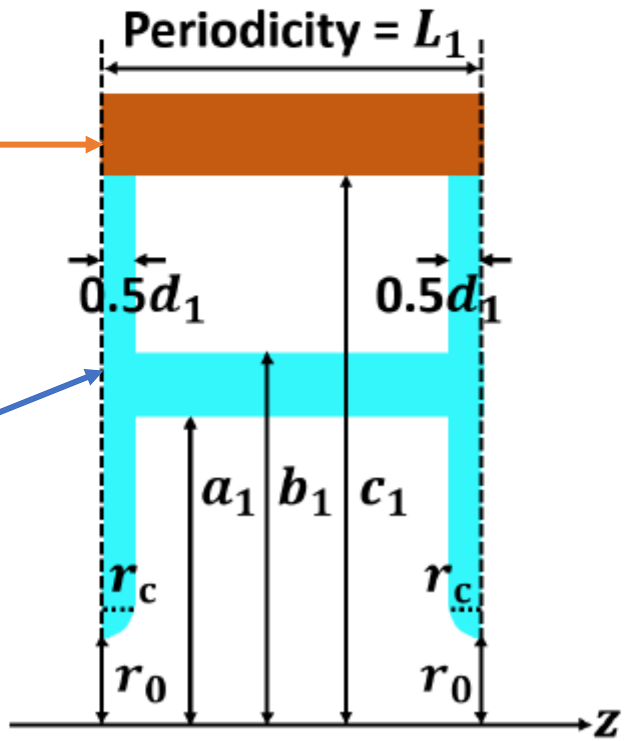
Low β particles **S-band**



Investigations Into *X*-Band Dielectric Assist Accelerating Structures for Future Linear Accelerators. Yelong Wei, Alexej Grudiev.

Copper

Dielectric:
- ○ High ϵ_r
- ○ Low tan δ



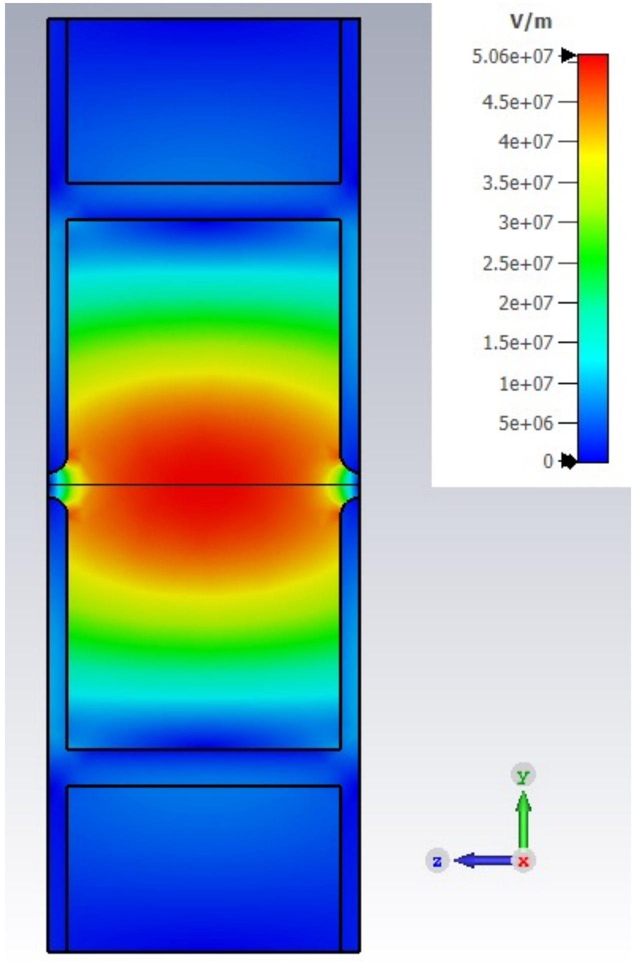
Parameter	Calculation
L_1	$\beta\lambda_0/2$
d_1	$\lambda_0/(4\sqrt{\epsilon_r})\xi$
r_c	$d_1/2$
r_0	2 mm

Working under $TM_{02}-\pi$ mode:
- ○ High Q_0.
- ○ Dielectric helps to decrease cavity size.
- ○ Low electric field in metal.
- ○ Axial symmetry

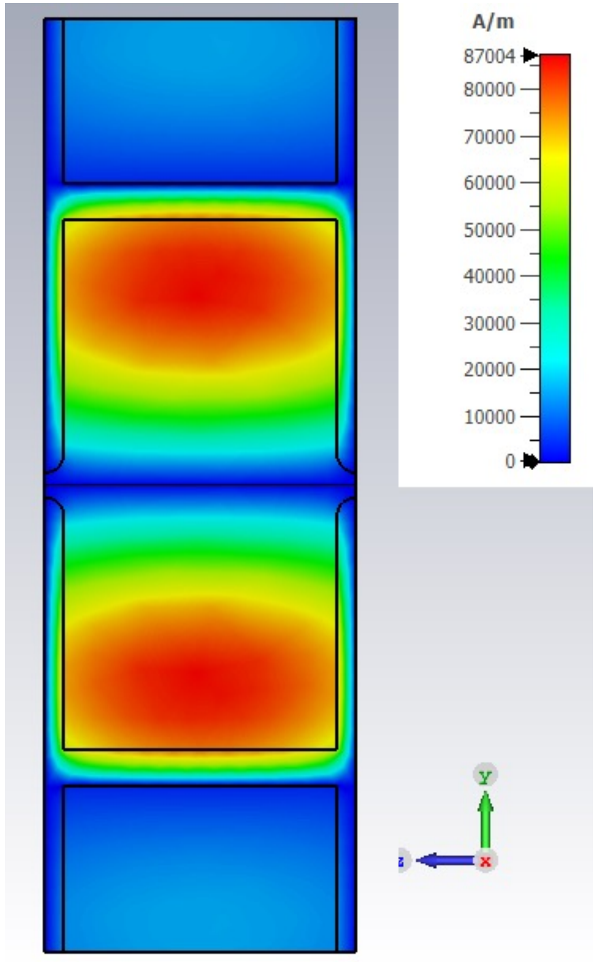
Resonant frequency for the mode depends on the combination of a_1, b_1, c_1

DAA cavity single cell solution

Electric field



Magnetic field



- ☐ Electric field focus on accelerating area.
  - ○ Low field on metallic surface:
    High breakdown limit

- ☐ Magnetic field concentrated on vacuum.
  - ○ Low losses on metal:
    High Q_0

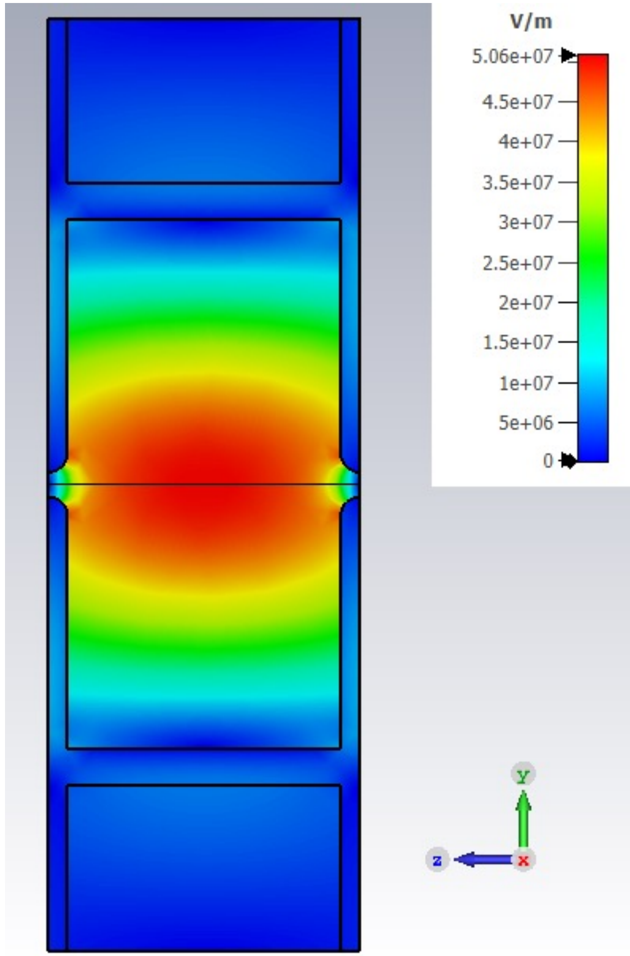
DAA cavity single cell solution

$$D = \epsilon E$$

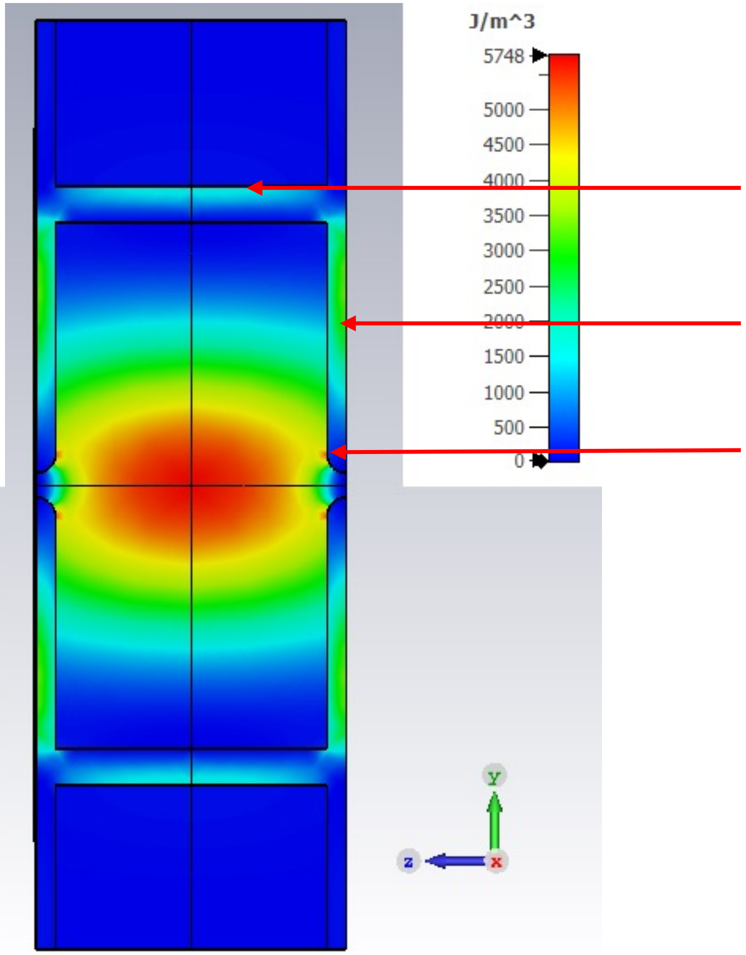
$$E_{\parallel,1} = E_{\parallel,2}$$

$$D_{\perp,1} = D_{\perp,2}$$

Electric field



Electric Energy

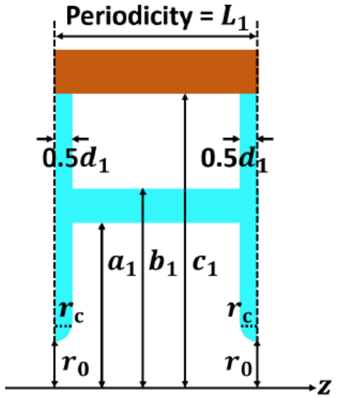


1st: Parallel boundary
- E is constant
- High D inside dielectric

2nd : D is conserved along the dielectric

3rd : Perpendicular boundary
- D is constant
- High E in vacuum

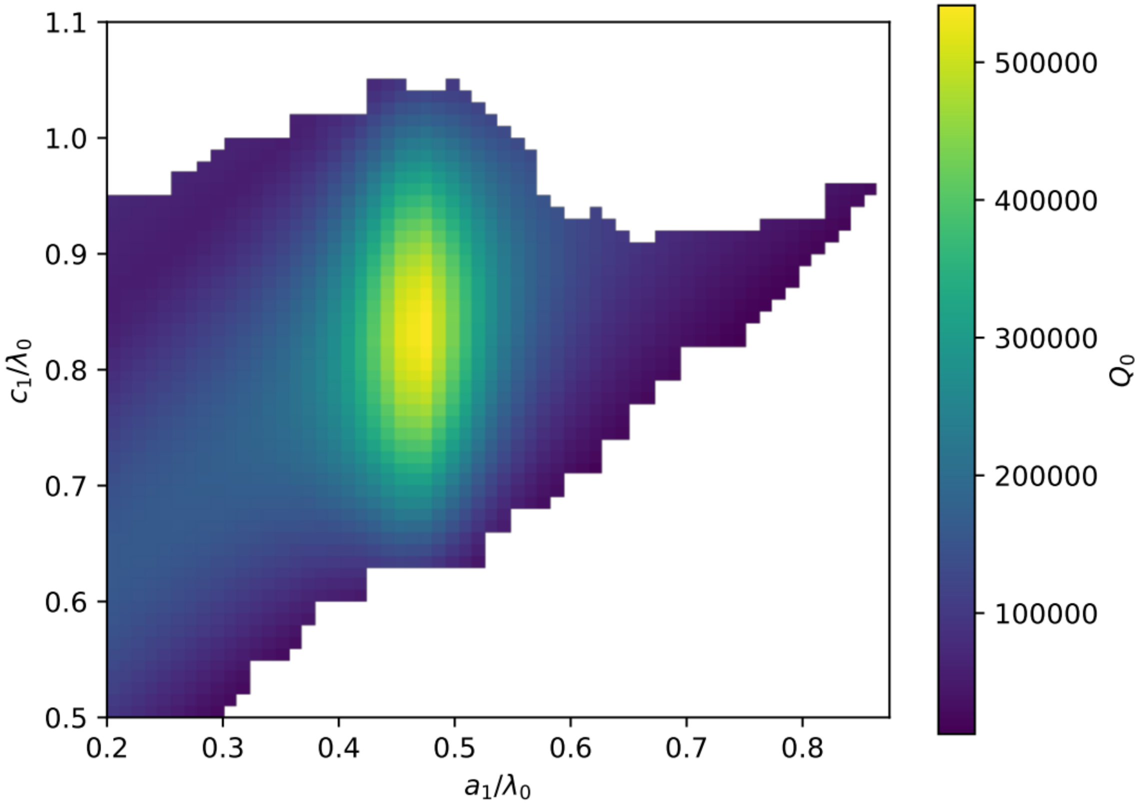
DAA cavity single cell design

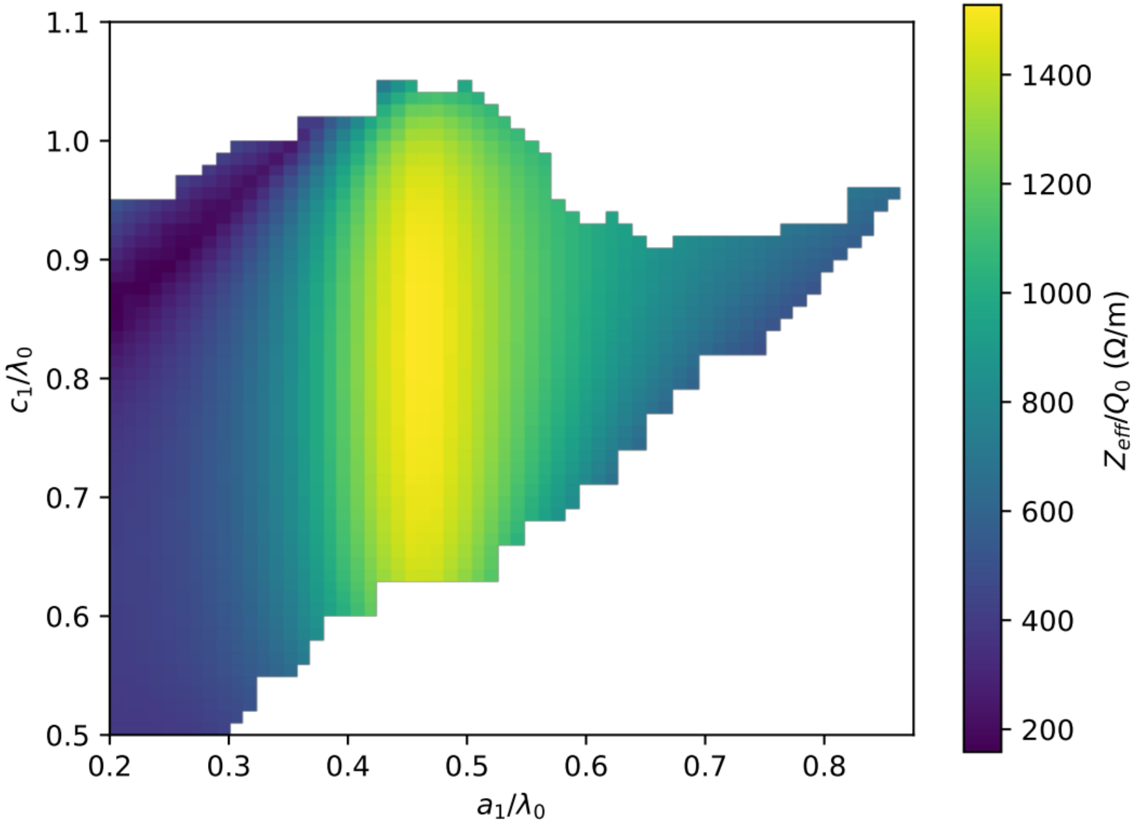


Resonant frequency for the mode depends on the combination of a_1, b_1, c_1:

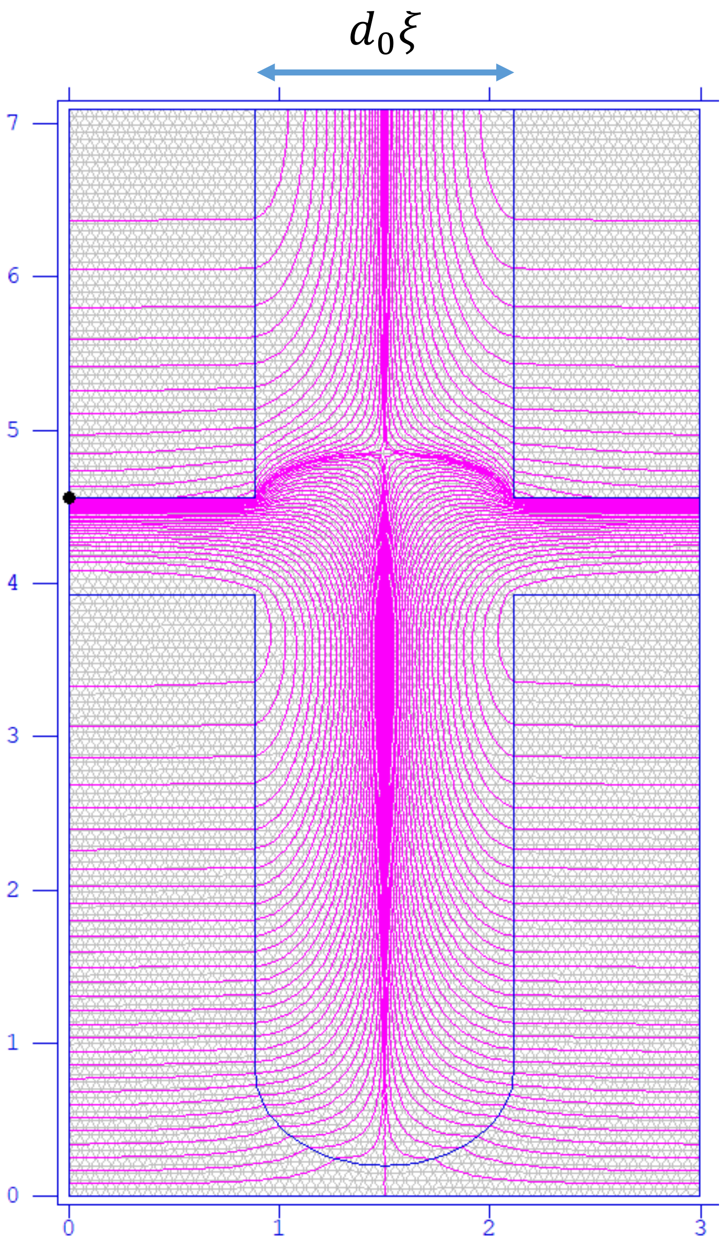
- ☐ Scan for a_1, c_1 and we look for the value of b_1 that makes $f = (3000 \pm 2)$ MHz.
- ☐ Look for the values of a_1, b_1, c_1 that maximizes Z_{eff}, Q_0

Example for ideal material: $\epsilon_r = 16.66$, $\tan\delta = 0$ and $\beta = 0.6$





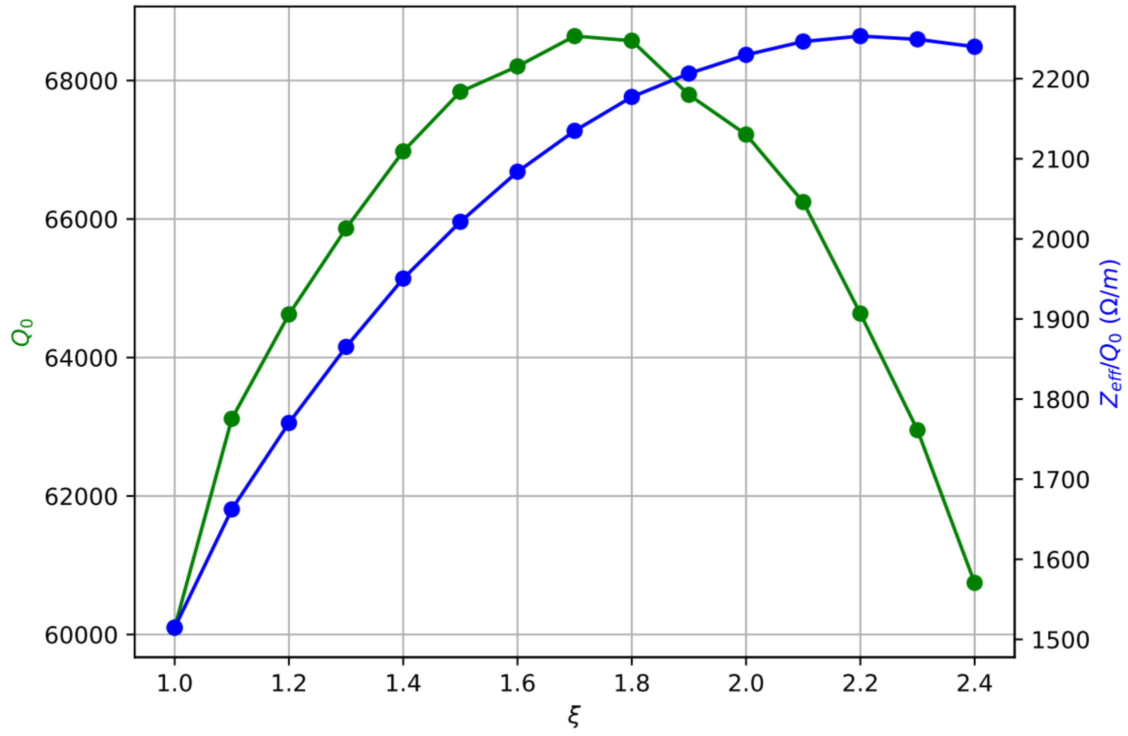
DAA cavity single cell iris optimization



$\epsilon_r = 16.66, \beta = 0.6$

Scan in iris thickness: $d_0 = \lambda_0/(4\sqrt{\epsilon_r})$

Iris thickness = $d_0\xi$

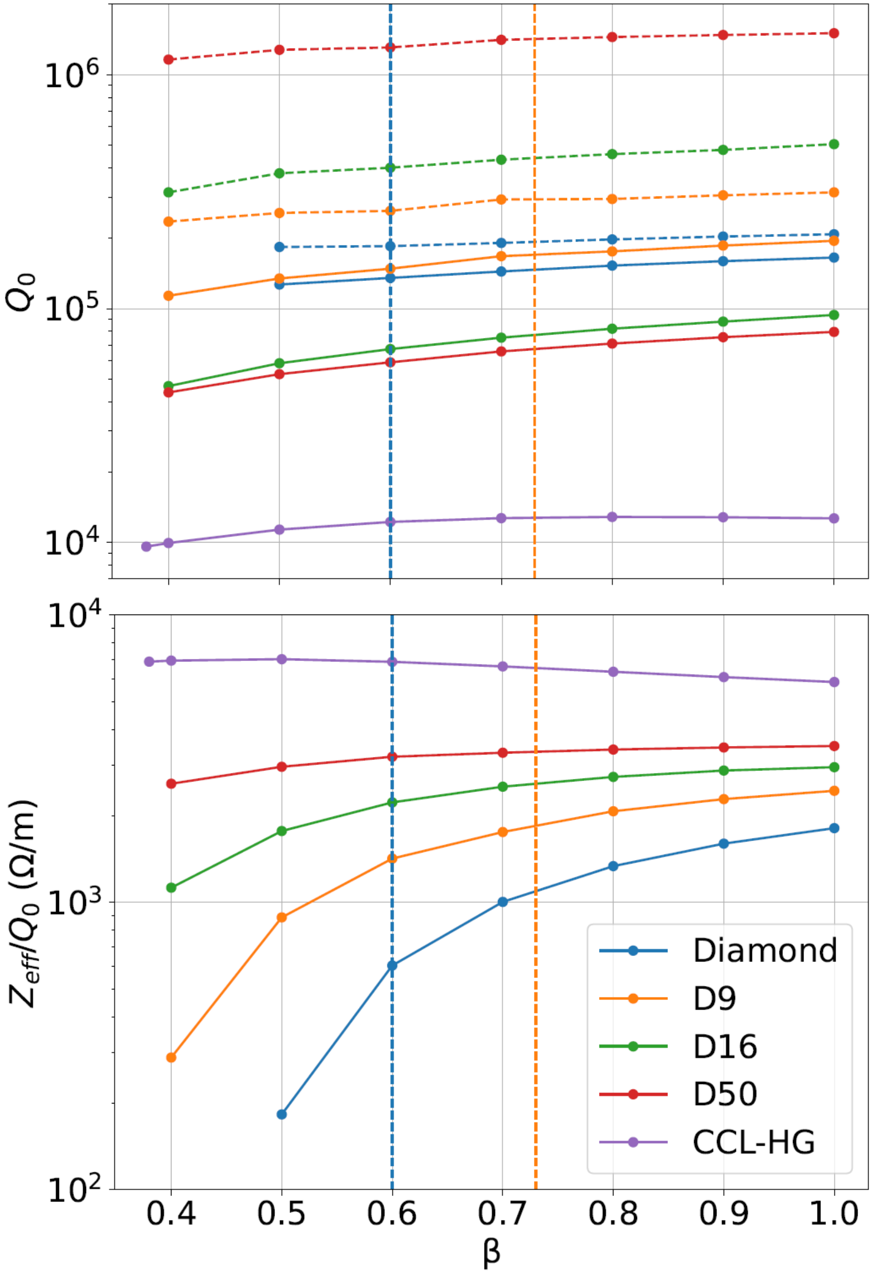


Material	Acronym	ϵ_r	$\tan\delta$
CVD Diamond	Diamond	5.7	3×10^{-6}
MgO	D9	9.64	6×10^{-6}
$MgTiO_3$	D16	16.66	3.43×10^{-5}
$BaTiO_x$	D50	50.14	8×10^{-5}

High Power Test Results of X-Band Dielectric Disk Accelerating Structures. Ben Freemire

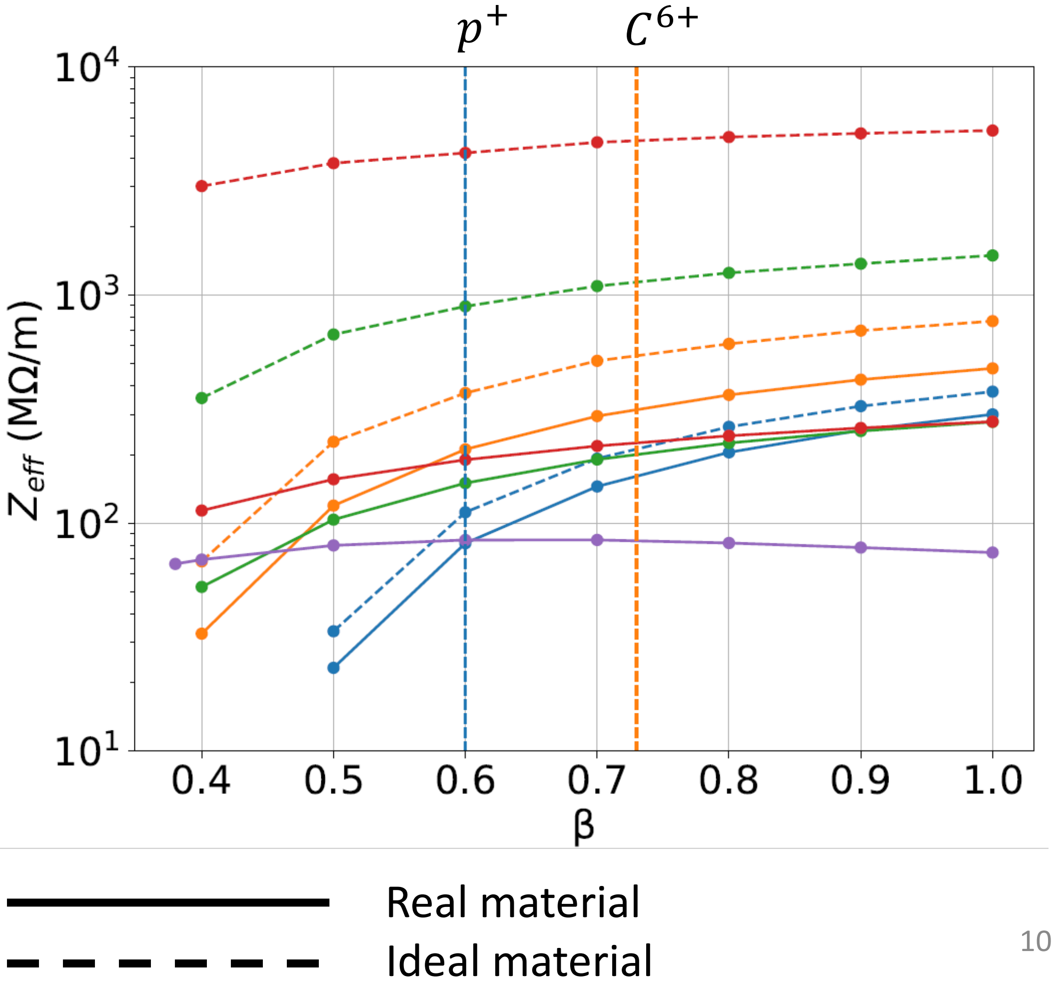
$\beta = \{0.4, 0.5, \dots, 1\}$

Energy range for hadrontherapy



- ○ Protons: $70 - 230$ MeV → β : $0.37 - 0.6$
- ○ $^{12}C^{6+}$: $100 - 430$ MeV/u → β : $0.43 - 0.73$

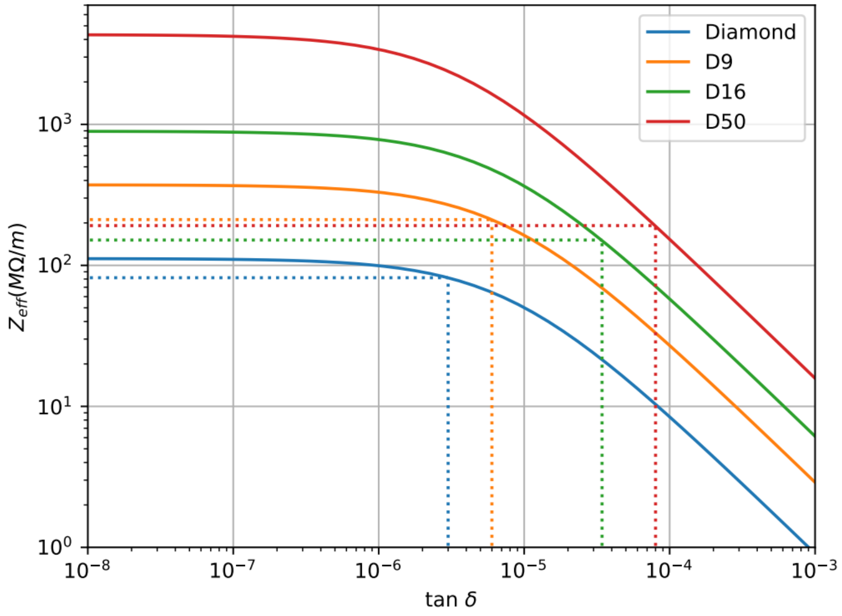
Bencini, V. (2020). *Design of a novel linear accelerator for carbon ion therapy* (Doctoral dissertation, Rome U.).

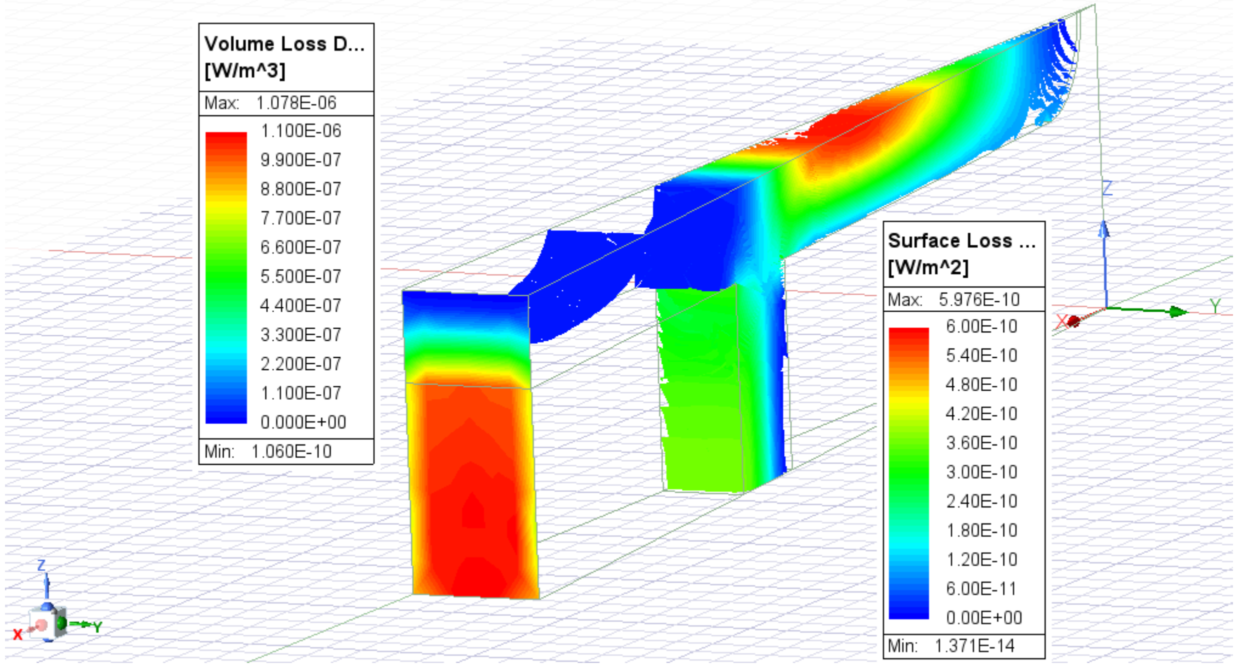


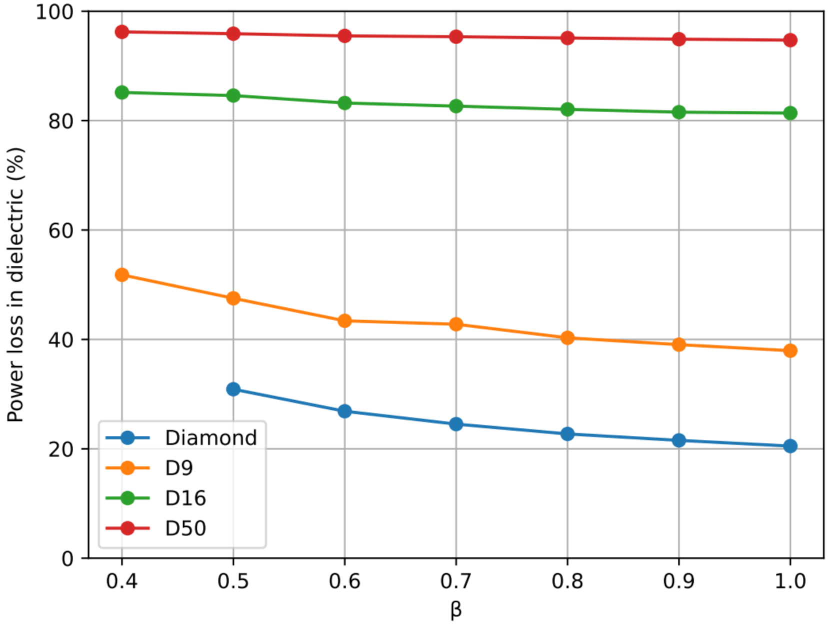
Scan in losses

Conductor: $P_c = \frac{R_s}{2} \int \left| \hat{n} \times \vec{H} \right|^2 dS$ $\qquad R_s = \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0}{2\sigma_c}}$

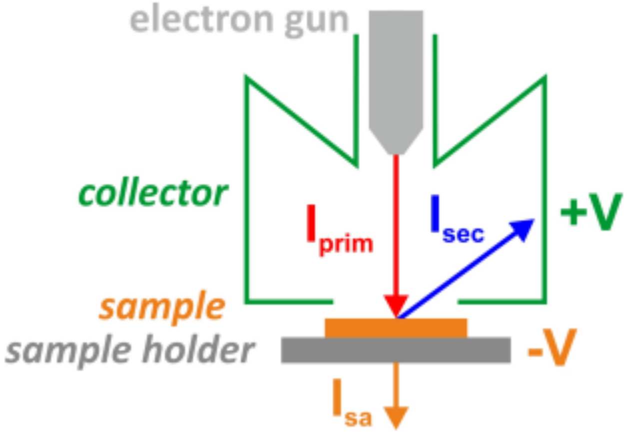
Dielectric: $P_d = \frac{1}{2} \omega \tan\delta \, \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \int \left| \vec{E} \right|^2 dV$







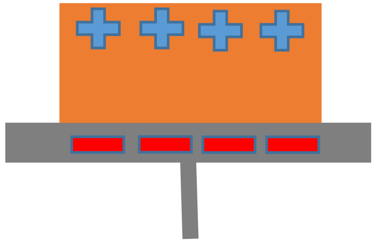
SEY Measurements



Metals

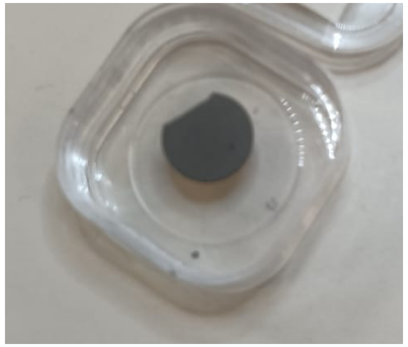
$$Q = VC$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 S}{d}$$

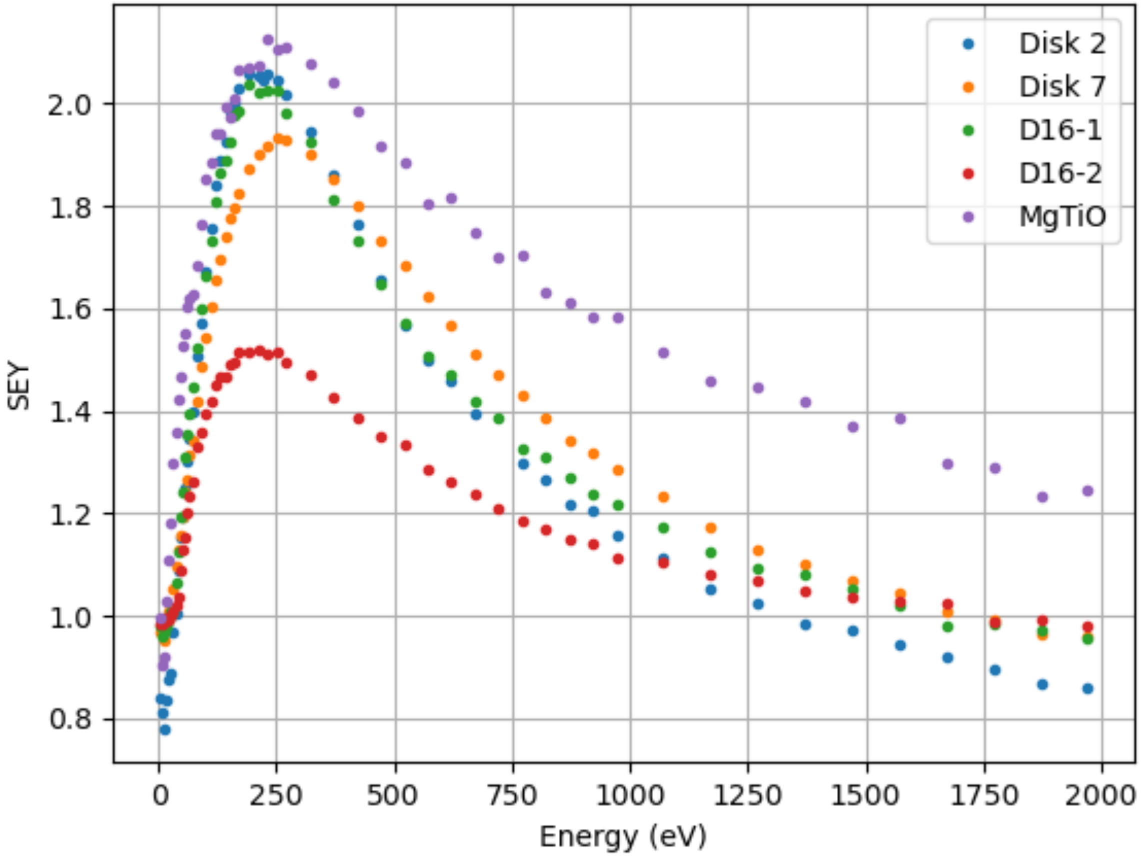


Dielectric

DLC Coating

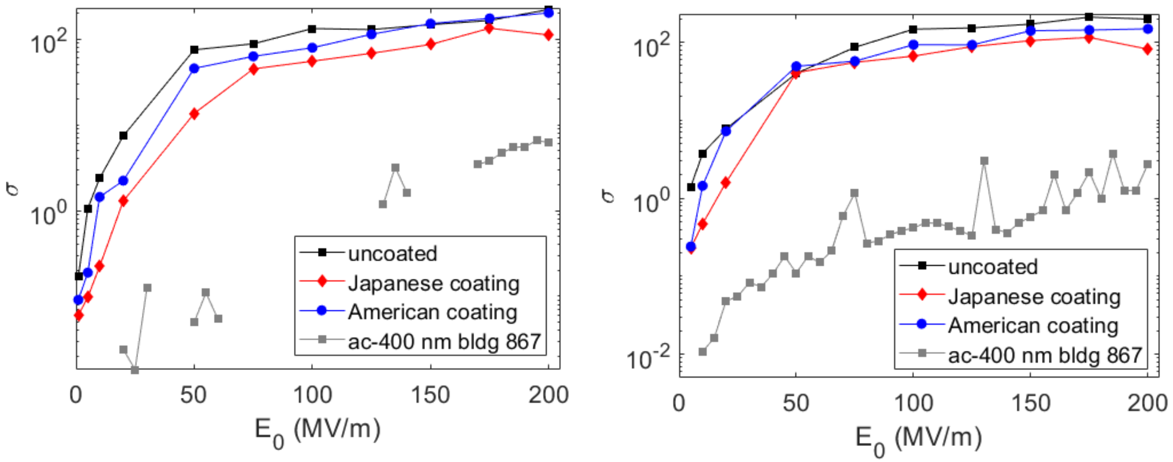


Ceramic



Multipactor in the DAA structure

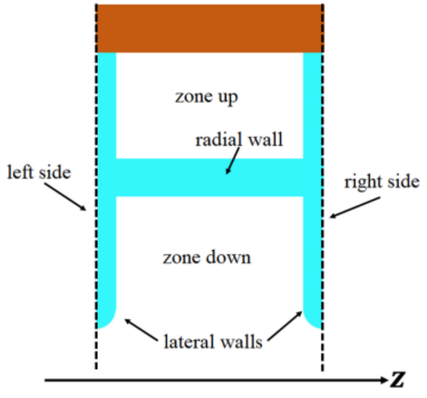
- ☐ Some of the main results of the multipactor simulations in the DAA cell are summarized on this slide



Multipactor growth factor σ as a function of the RF electric field amplitude at the cell axis in the down zone (left) and up zone (right)

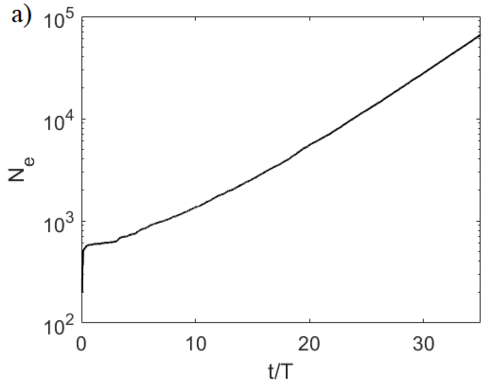
$$N_e(t/T) = N_0 e^{\sigma \frac{t}{T}}$$

N_e , number of electrons
N_0 , initial electron number
growth factor

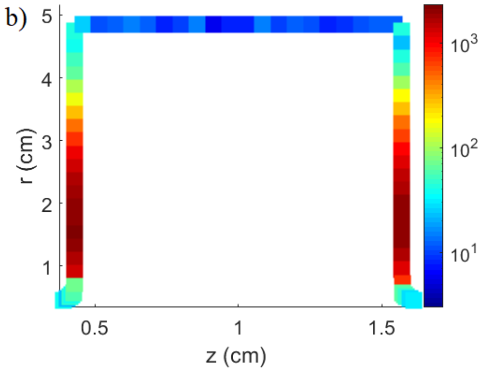


Courtesy of Daniel Gonzalez-Iglesias

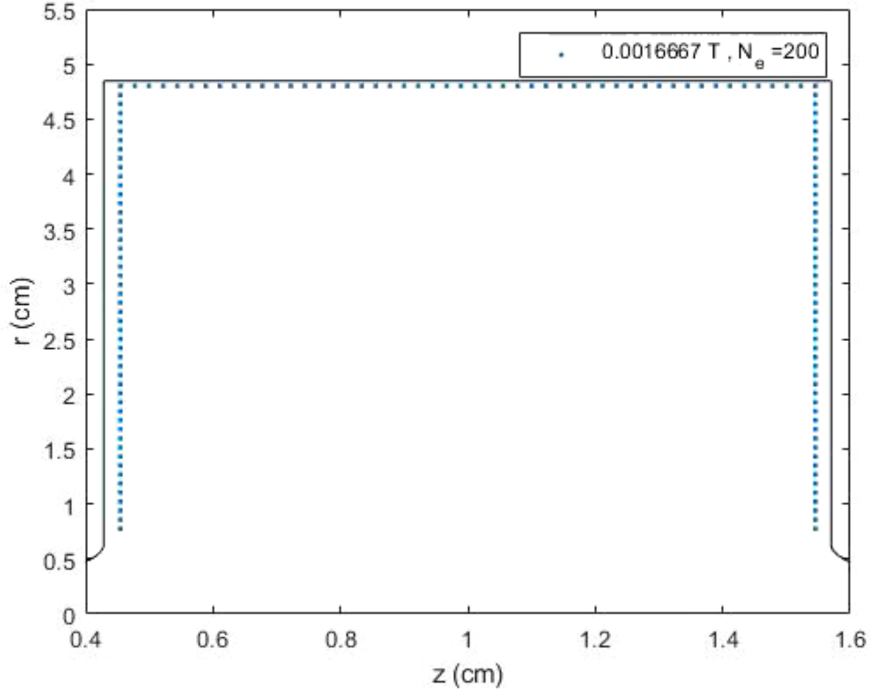
Results for E_0 = 1 MV/m (down zone)



a) Number of electrons in the structure as a function of time normalised to the period of the RF signal.



b) Colour map with the number of electrons impacting at each wall position being able to generate two or more secondary electrons.

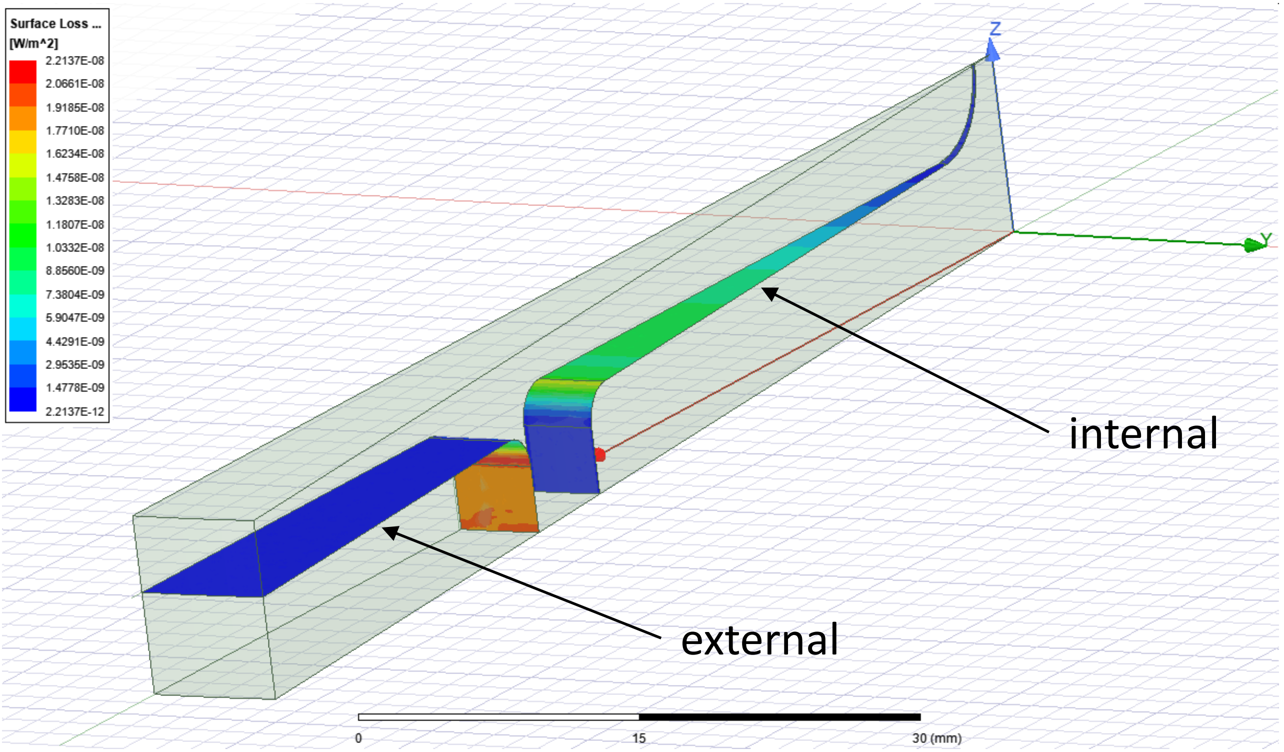


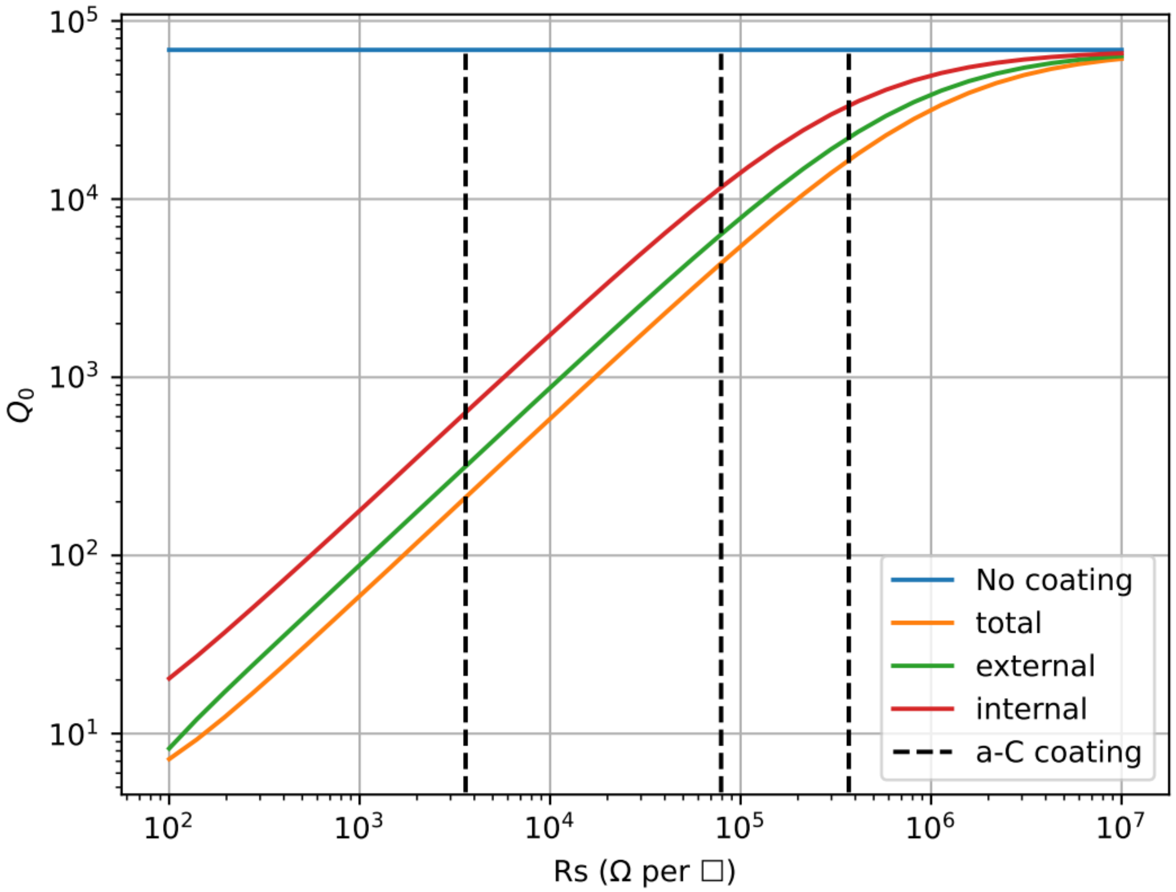
Multipactor simulation in the down zone
for E_0 = 1 MV/m

Coating losses

- ☐ a-C coating can reduce multipactor but it has an impact on electromagnetic performance

Coating losses: $$P_s = \frac{1}{2R}\int \left|\hat{n}\times\vec{E}\right|^2 dS$$



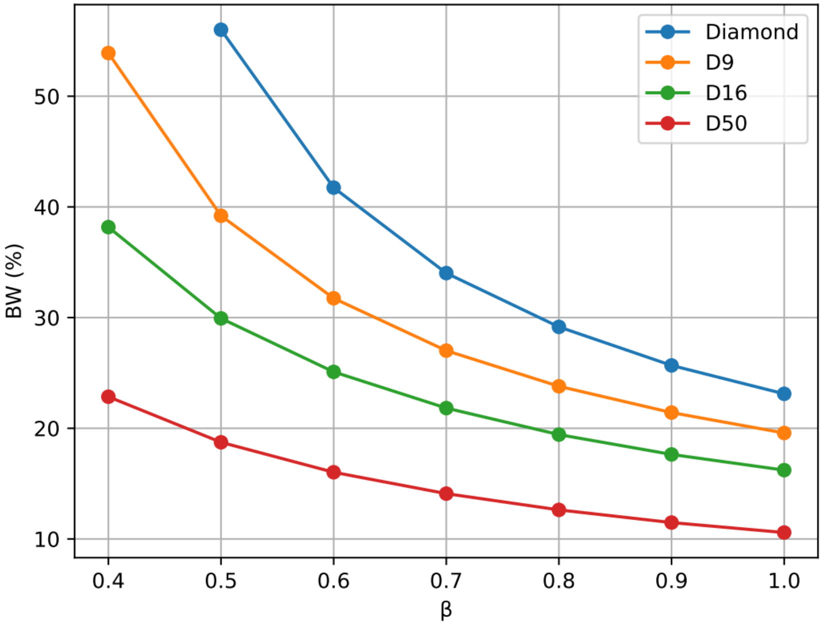


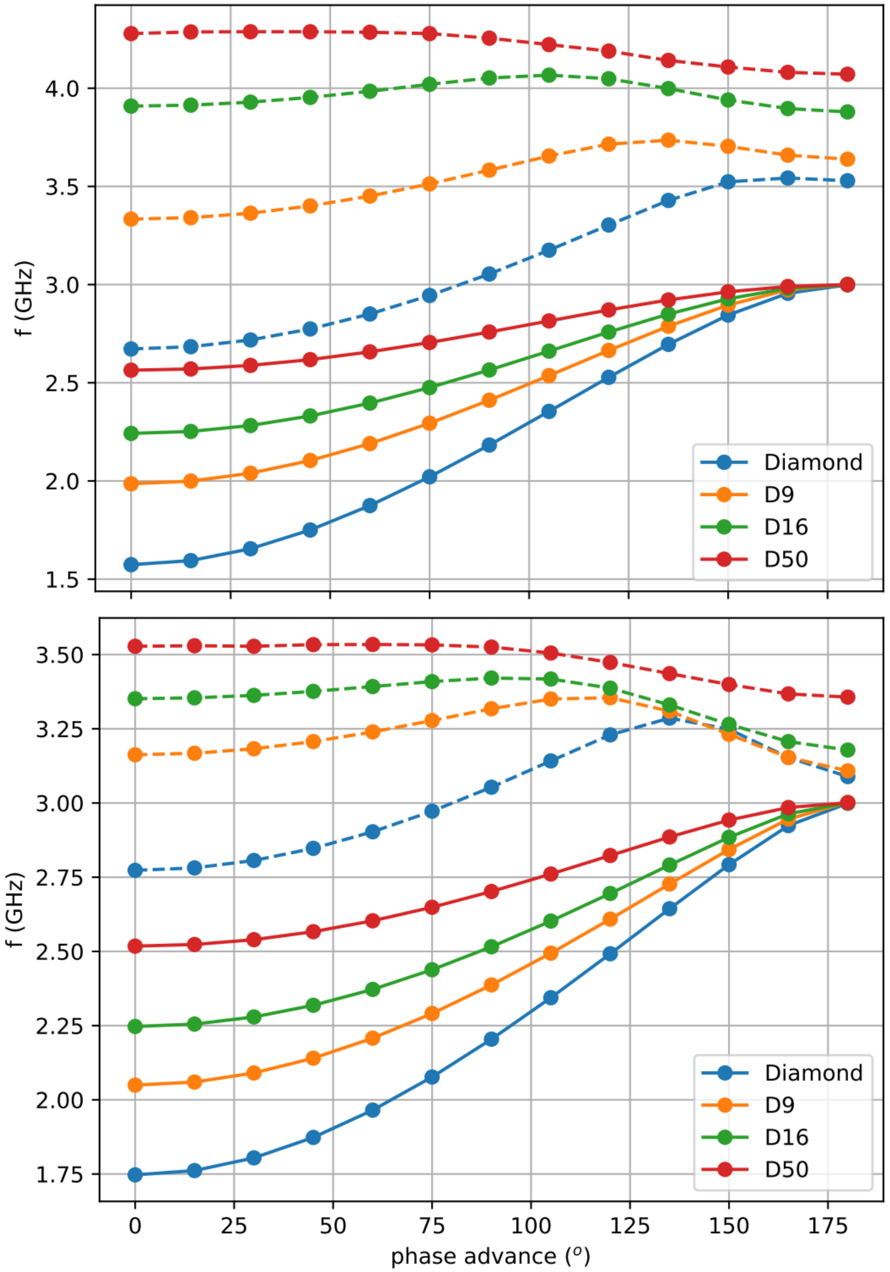
Amorphous and diamond-like carbon coatings for sey reduction of dielectric material for accelerating structure application. A. Grudiev *et al.* Tech. Rep. 2022.

Coupling and dispersion curve

$$BW = \frac{f_\pi - f_0}{f_\pi} 100(\%)$$

D16, $\beta = 0.6$





$\xi = 1$

$\xi = 1.5$

- ❑ High electrical coupling between cells.
  - ○ No need for coupling cells
- ❑ Low ϵ_r leads to dispersion curves crossing.
- ❑ Thicker irises lead to mode overlapping.

Thermal simulation

Thermal load:

- Heat flux: Surface losses in copper.
- Heat generation: Volumetric losses in dielectric.

Electromagnetic normalization:

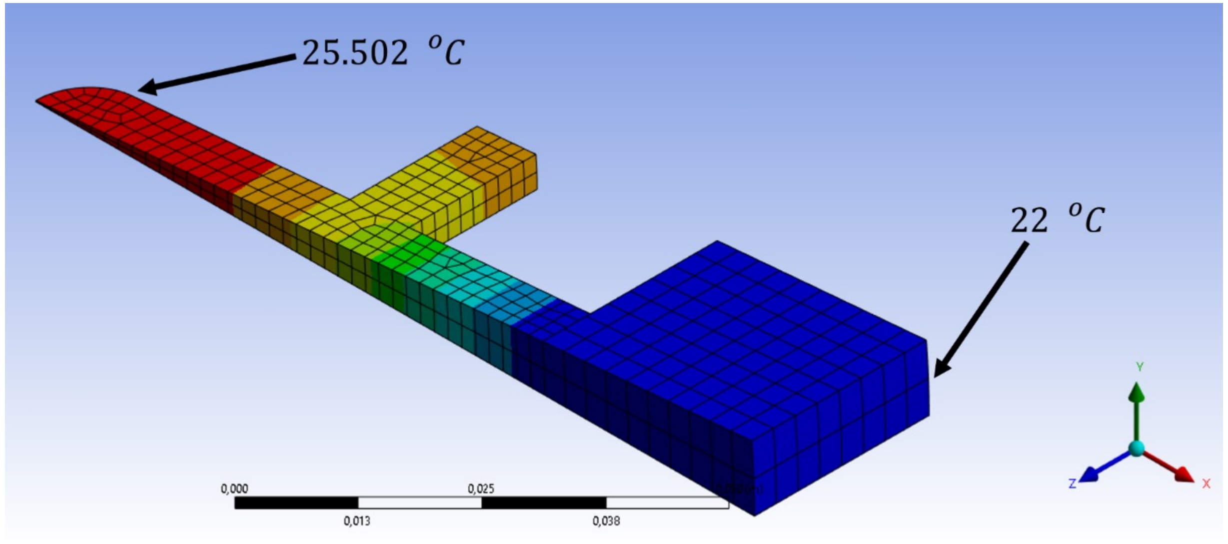
- $G * T = 50\ MV/m$
- DUT = $0{,}075{\times}10^{-3}$

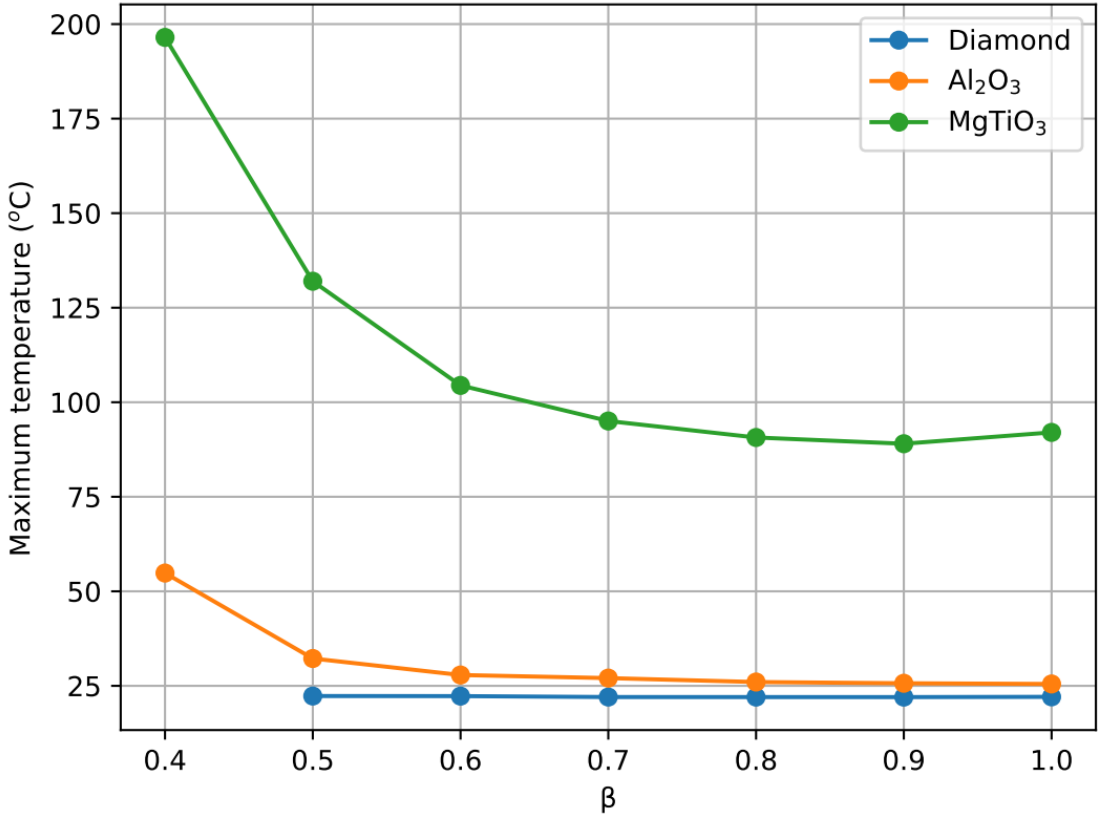
Material	ε_r	$\tan\delta$	κ $W{\cdot}m^{-1}{\cdot}K^{-1}$
CVD Diamond	5.7	3×10^{-6}	2000
Al_2O_3 99.99%	9.8	10^{-5}	30
$MgTiO_3$	16.66	3.43×10^{-5}	3.8

https://www.americanelements.com/magnesium-titanate-12032-30-3
https://www.makeitfrom.com/material-properties/Magnesium-Titanate-IEC-60672-Type-C-320
https://accuratus.com/alumox.html

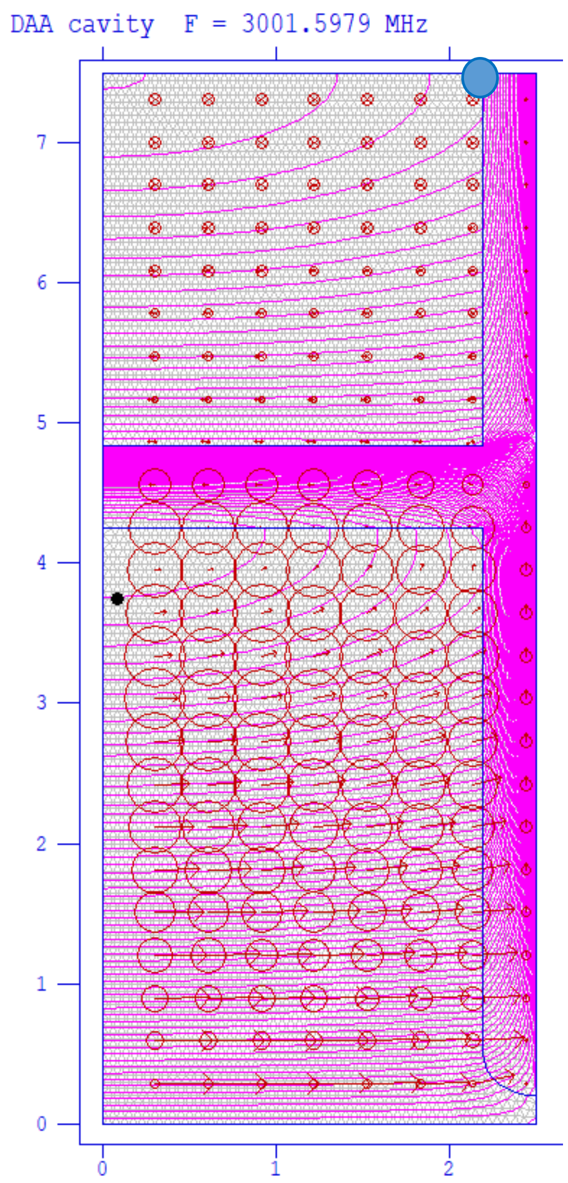
$\beta = 0.6$

Boundary condition: 22 ºC

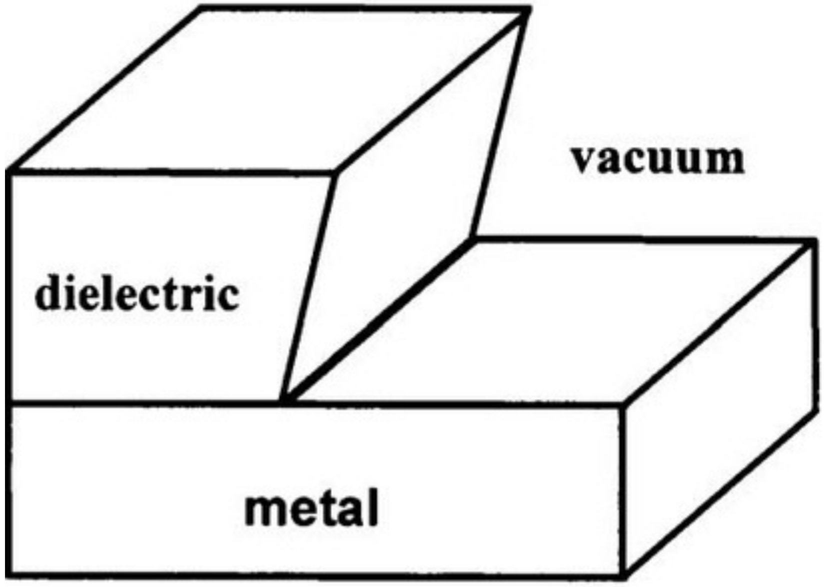


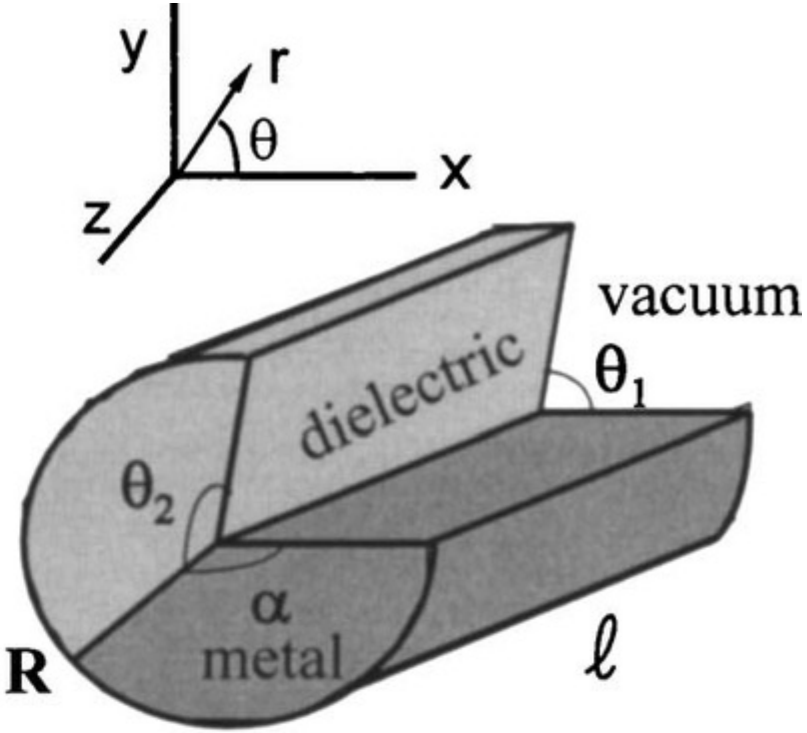


Critical points



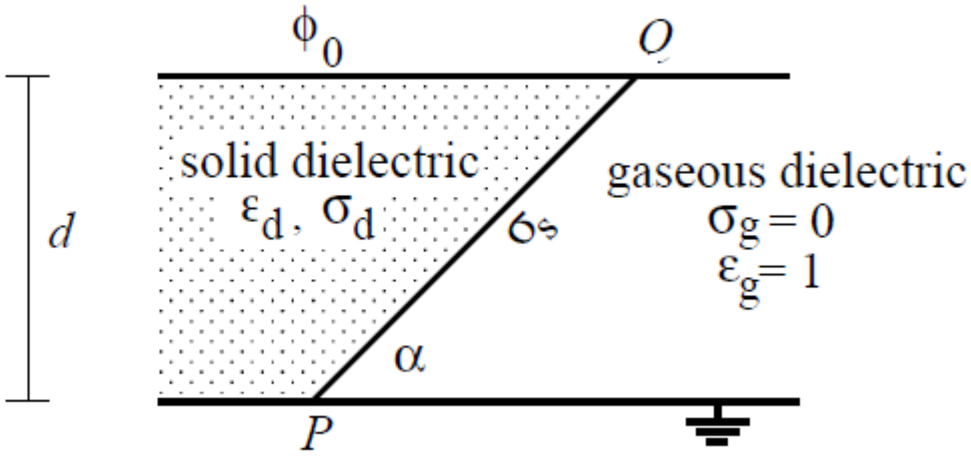
Triple junction points can lead to **instabilities and singularities** in electric field in the neighborhood of the point





In the surroundings of the junction, $\lambda \gg L$ so we can use a 2D constant field approach.

Analytical approach



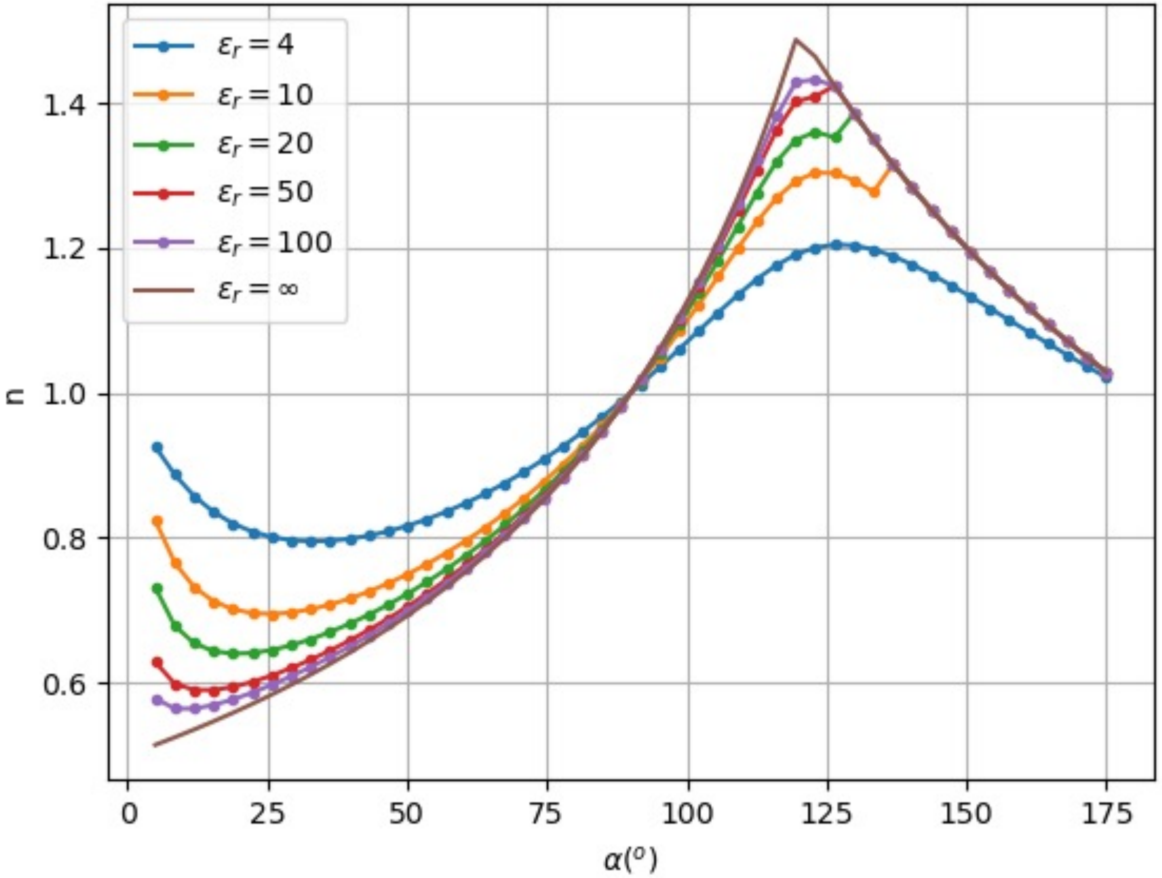
Techaumnat, B., Hamada, S., & Takuma, T. (2002). Effect of conductivity in triple-junction problems. Journal of electrostatics, 56(1), 67-76

$$\phi_g \approx a r^z \sin z\theta$$

$$\phi_d \approx b r^z \sin z(\pi - \theta)$$

$$z = n + jm$$

$$\cot n\alpha + \varepsilon_d \cot n(\pi - \alpha) = 0$$



The contact-point electric field will be **infinitely large if $n < 1$** and will be **zero if $n > 1$**. A non-zero and non-singular value will exist only if $n = 1$.

Conclusions

- ☐ DAA have extremely high Q_0 and Z_{eff}:
  - ○ Results are better for high ϵ_r and β
  - ○ Lower input power needed.

- ☐ Z_{eff}/Q_0 worse than copper structures
  - ○ Higher total energy needed.

- ☐ Iris length is an important parameter to add in the optimization process.

- ☐ Multipactor must be suppressed by coatings with high sheet resistivity.

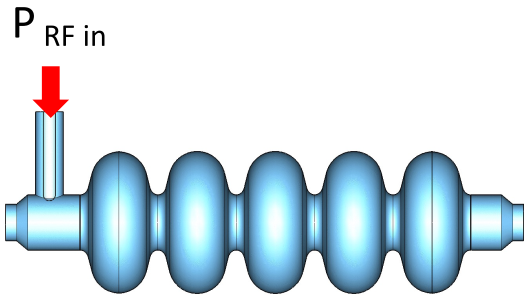
- ☐ Very high coupling between cells
  - ○ Modes overlapping can be a problem for low ϵ_r and β.

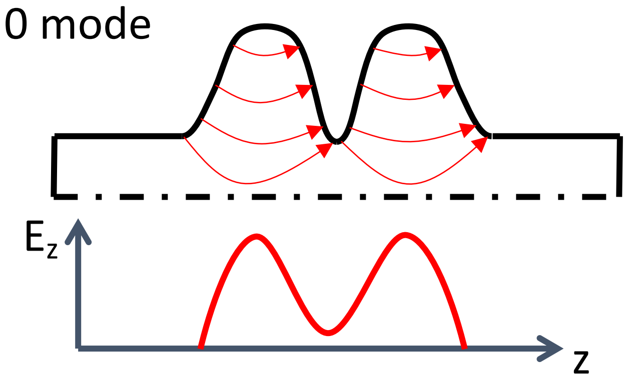
- ☐ Very low thermal conductivity can be a source of mechanical problems.

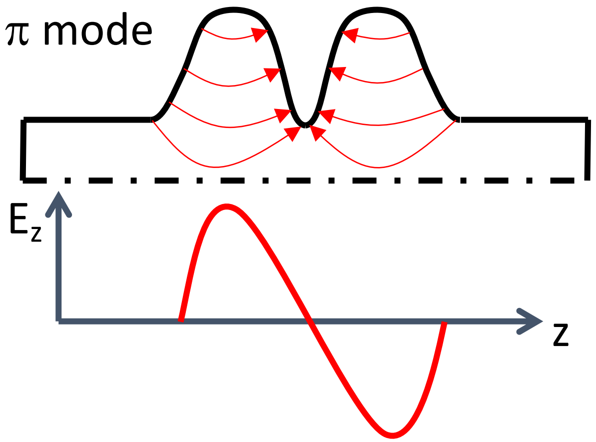
- ☐ Triple junction point and sharp corners must be carefully studied to avoid singularities and instabilities.

Back up

Standing Wave Acceleration Cavities

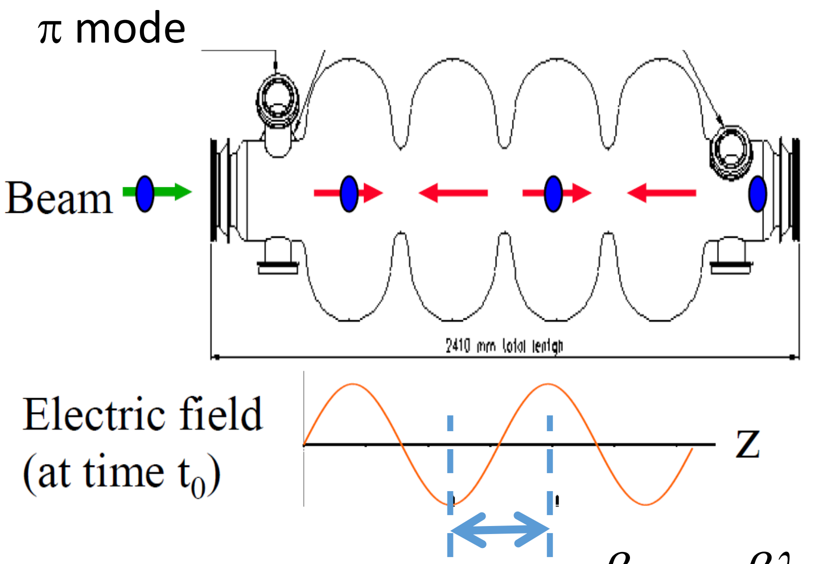






Cylindrical single (or multiple cavities) working on the **TM$_{010}$-like** mode are used

Synchronization condition



$$d = \frac{\beta c}{2 f_{RF}} = \frac{\beta \lambda_{RF}}{2}$$

β: particle velocity
d: distance between cells
f_{RF}: RF frequency
c: speed of light in vacuum

Figures of merit:

- ☐ Shunt impedance: efficiency of the acceleration mode.

$$\boxed{R = \frac{\hat{V}_{acc}^2 T^2}{P_{diss}} \ [\Omega]}$$

NC cavity R~1MΩ SC cavity R~1TΩ

- ☐ Quality factor: efficiency to store RF energy .

$$\boxed{Q = \omega_{RF} \frac{W}{P_{diss}}}$$

NC cavity Q~10^4 SC cavity Q~10^{10}

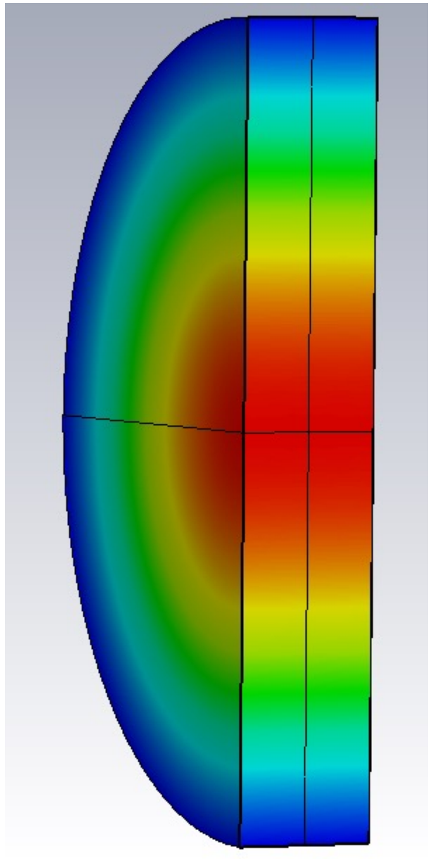
- ☐ R/Q: pure geometric qualification factor.

$$\boxed{\frac{R}{Q} = \frac{\hat{V}_{acc}^2 T^2}{\omega_{RF} W}} \sim 100\ \Omega$$

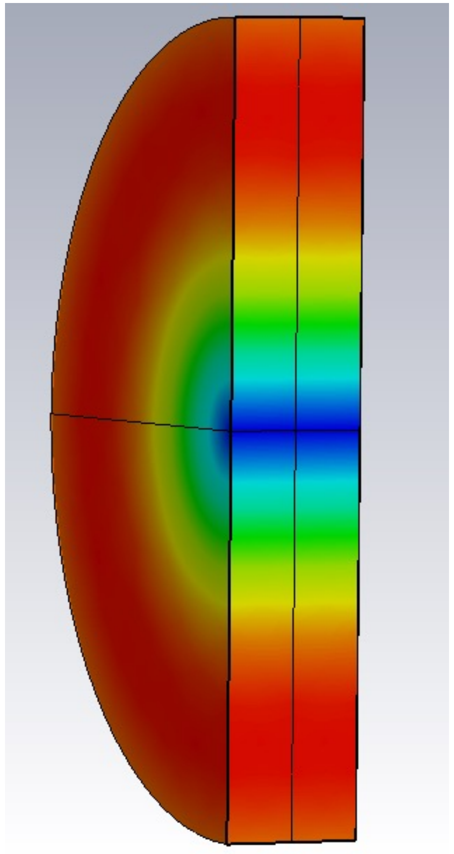
HG-CCL Copper structure single cell

Pillbox cavity TM_{010}

Electric field



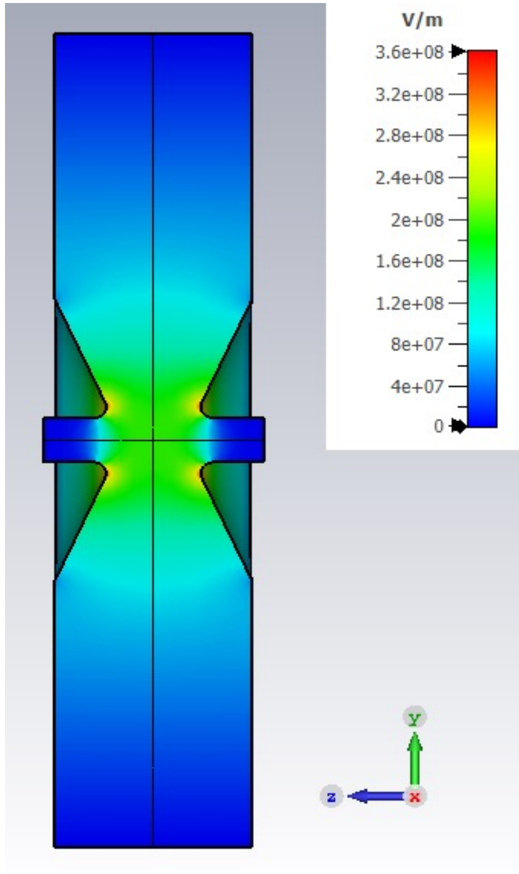
Magnetic field



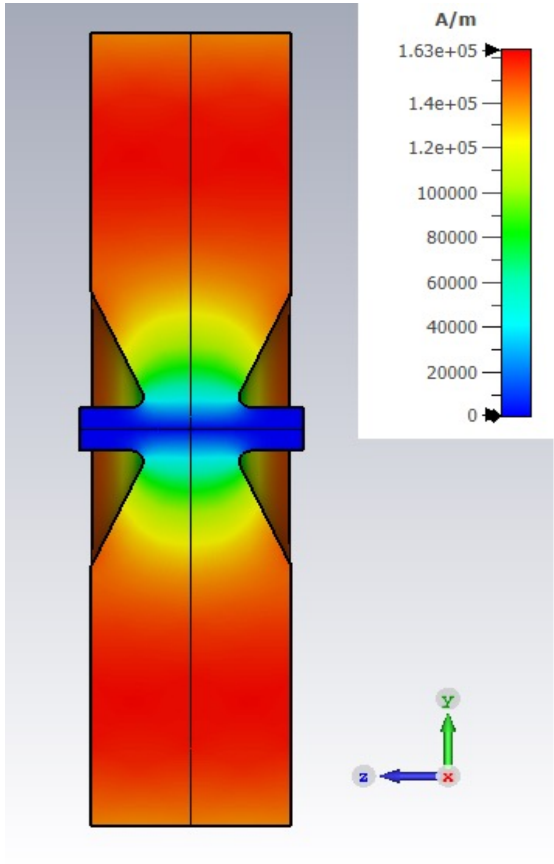
Optimization

$\beta = 0.38$, mode $TM_{01} - \pi$

Electric field



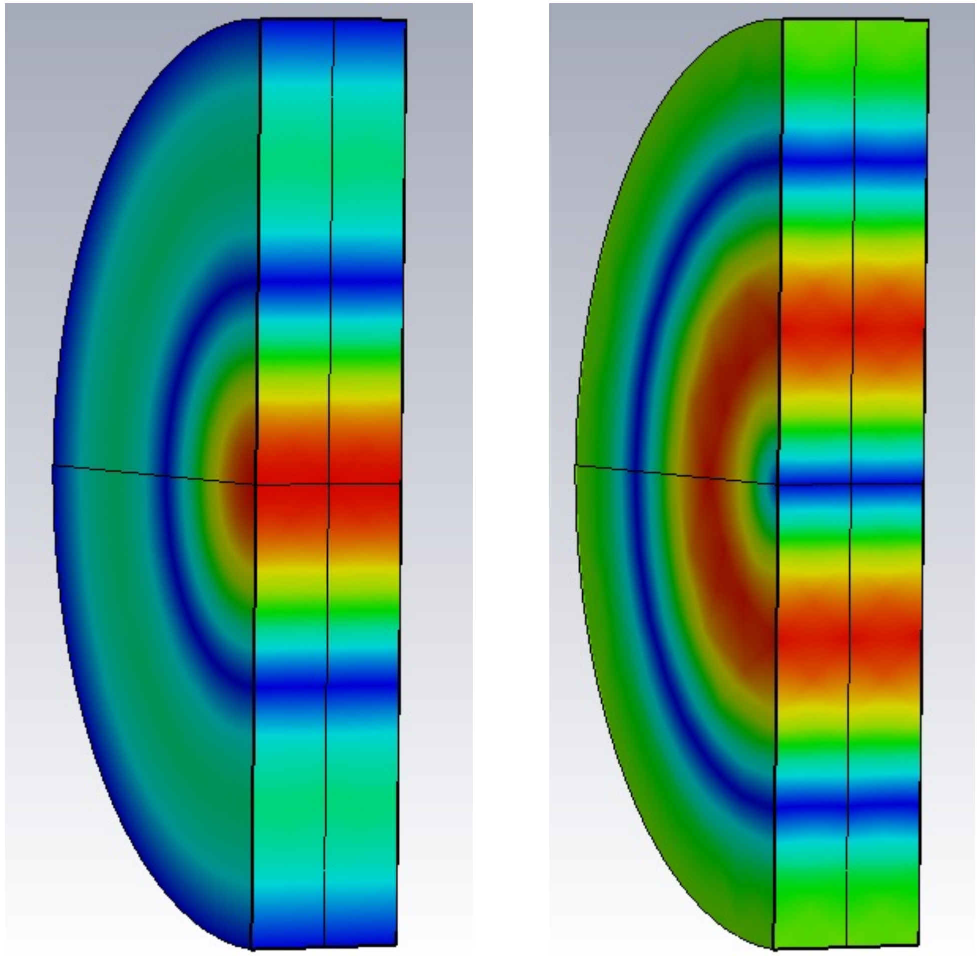
Magnetic field



- High losses in metallic walls: low RF efficiency.
- High peak electric field in metal: field emission and RF breakdown.

DAA cavity single cell solution

Pillbox cavity TM_{020}

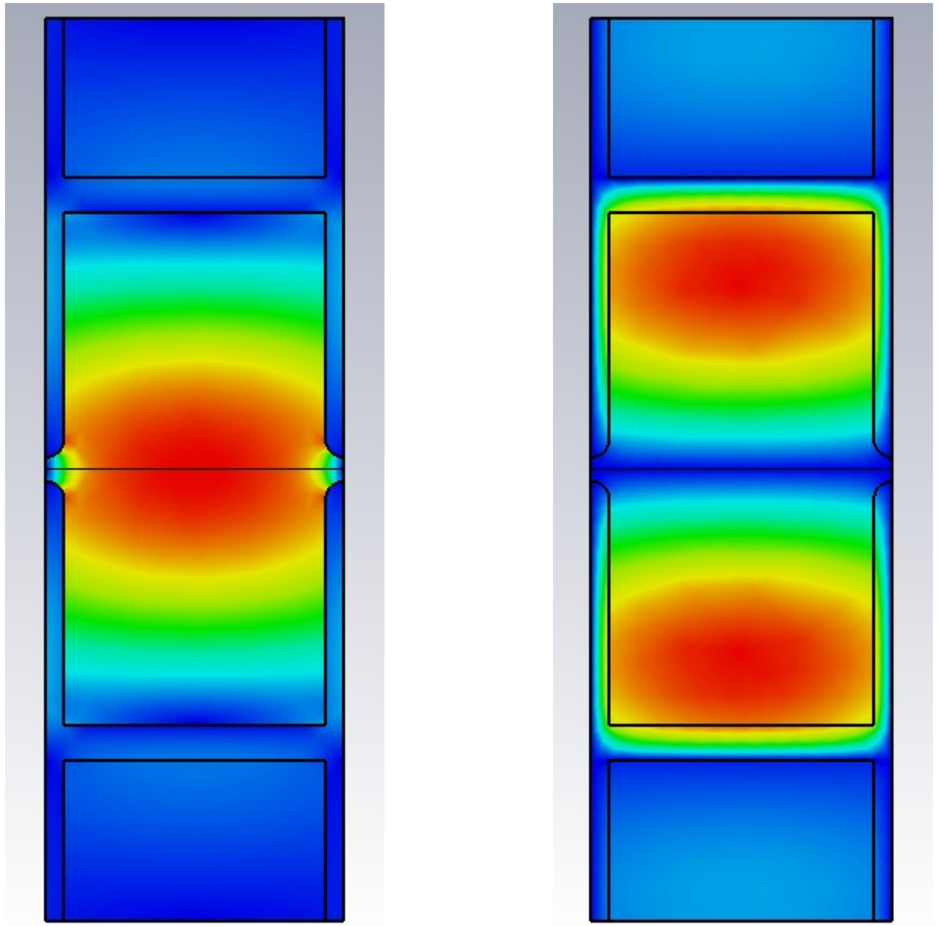


Electric field

Magnetic field

Dielectric and Optimization

DAA mode $TM_{02} - \pi$



Electric field

Magnetic field

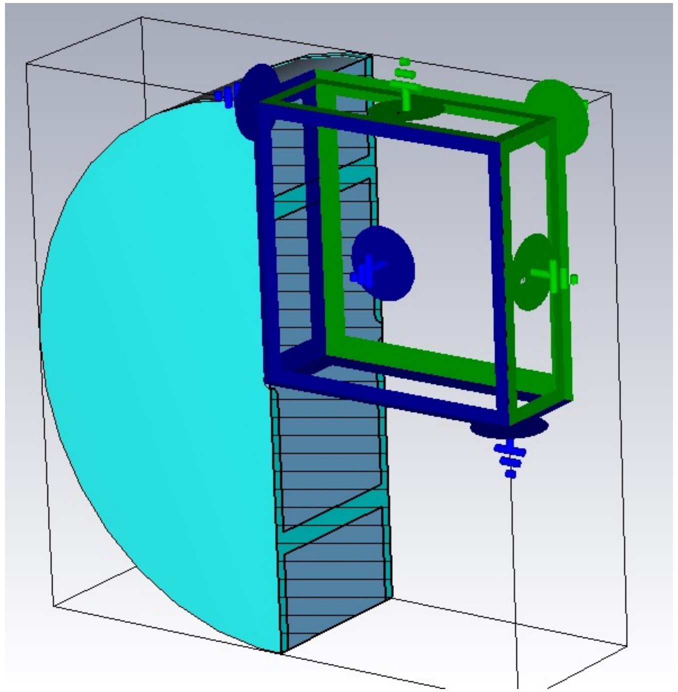
- Low losses in metallic walls
- Low peak electric field in metal.

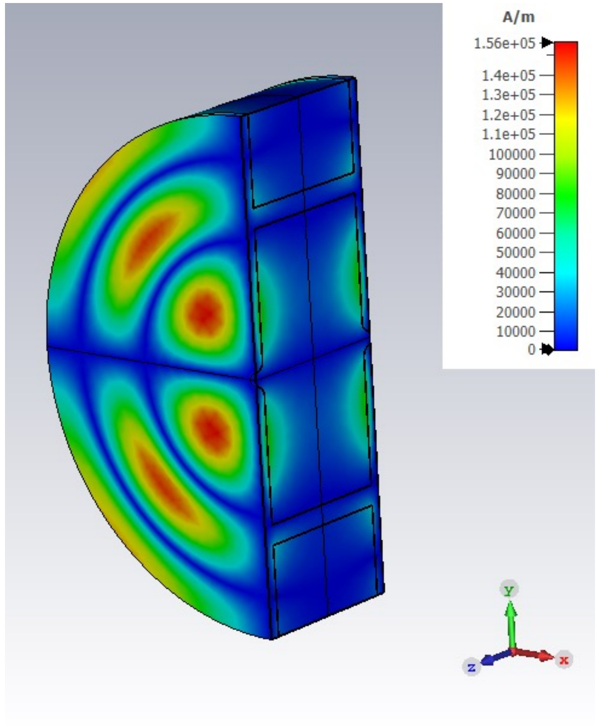
DAA cavity single cell CST

Resonant frequency for the mode depends on the combination of a_1, b_1, c_1:

- ☐ Scan for a_1, c_1 and we look for the value of b_1 that makes $f = (3000 \pm 2)$ MHz.
- ☐ Look for the values of a_1, b_1, c_1 that maximize ZTT, Q_0

In CST the minimum volume to simulate is 1/8 of the total volume using symmetry planes in XY, XZ, YZ.
Then the mode we are interested in is mixed with many modes with no revolution symmetry





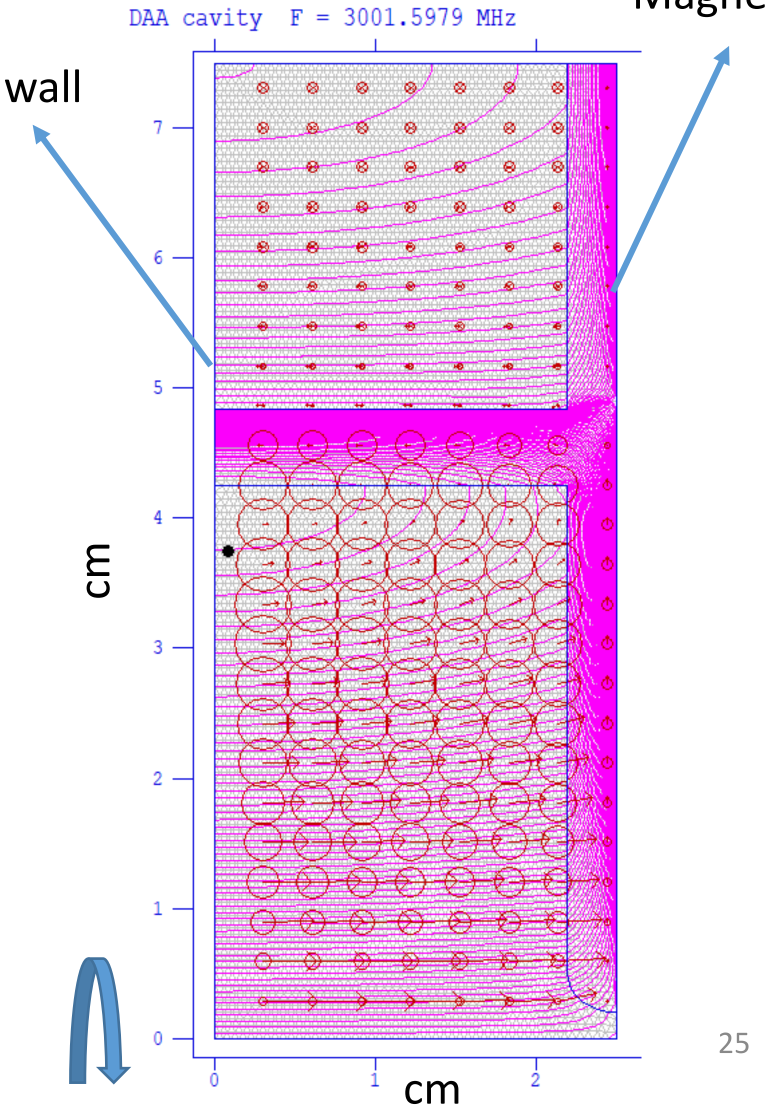
DAA cavity single cell Superfish

Resonant frequency for the mode depends on the combination of a_1, b_1, c_1:

- ☐ Scan for a_1, c_1 and we look for the value of b_1 that makes $f = (3000 \pm 2)$ MHz.
- ☐ Look for the values of a_1, b_1, c_1 that maximizes ZTT, Q_0

Superfish: 2D electromagnetic solver for axial symmetric RF cavities.

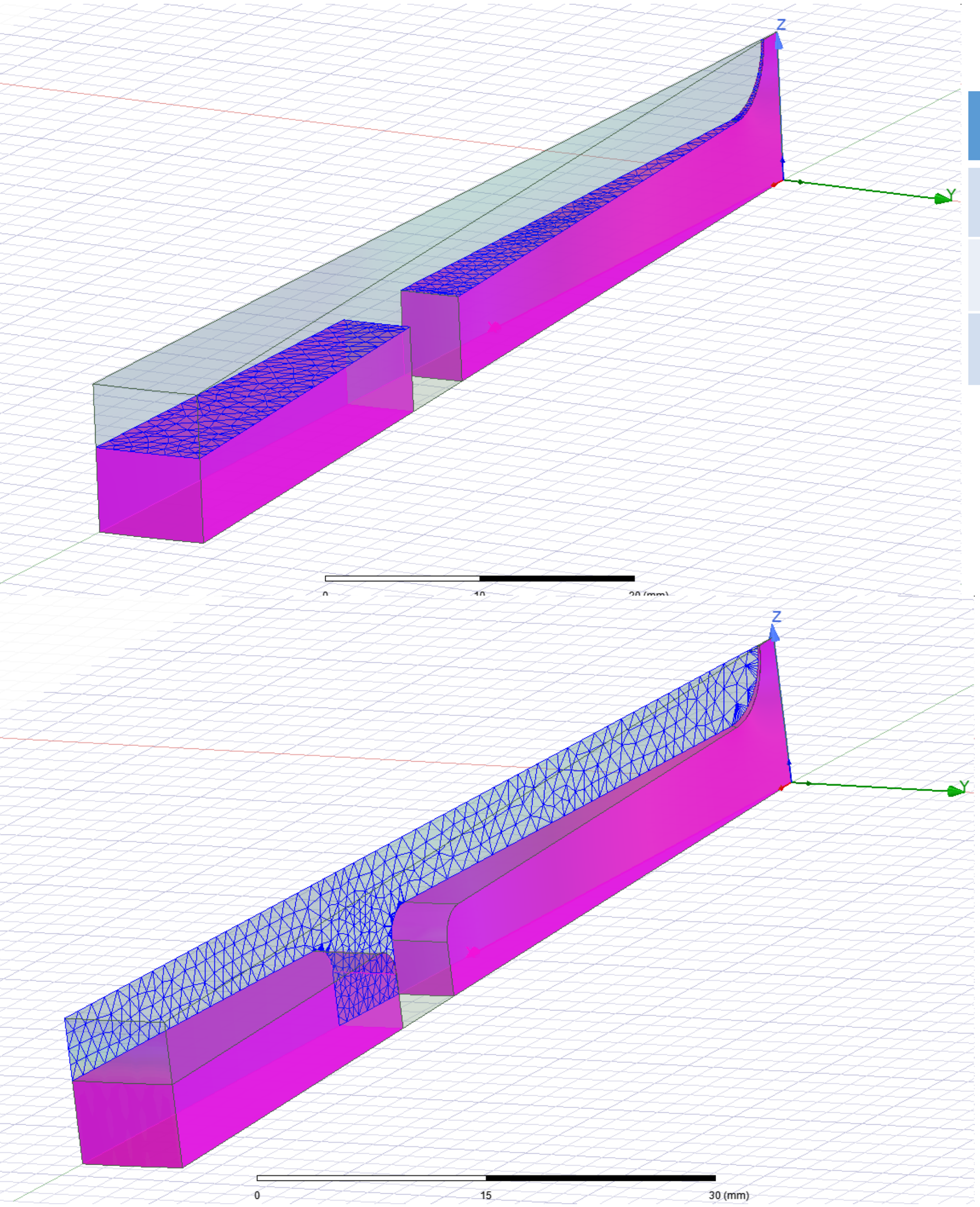
- ☐ Fast.
- ☐ Low computational cost.
- ☐ Free.
- ☐ **Reduce the number of solutions due to the symmetry**.



Electric wall

Magnetic wall

HFSS Results



D16, $\beta = 0.4$, $\varepsilon_r = 16.66$, $\tan\delta = 3.43\times10^{-5}$

Geometry	SUPERFISH			HFSS		
	f (MHz)	Q_0	$Z/Q\ (\Omega/m)$	f (MHz)	Q_0	$Z/Q\ (\Omega/m)$
edge	2998.7	46949	944	2998.2	47444	949
$r = 2$ mm	2999.3	47316	959	2999.1	47755	960

$$Q_0 = \omega \frac{W}{P}$$

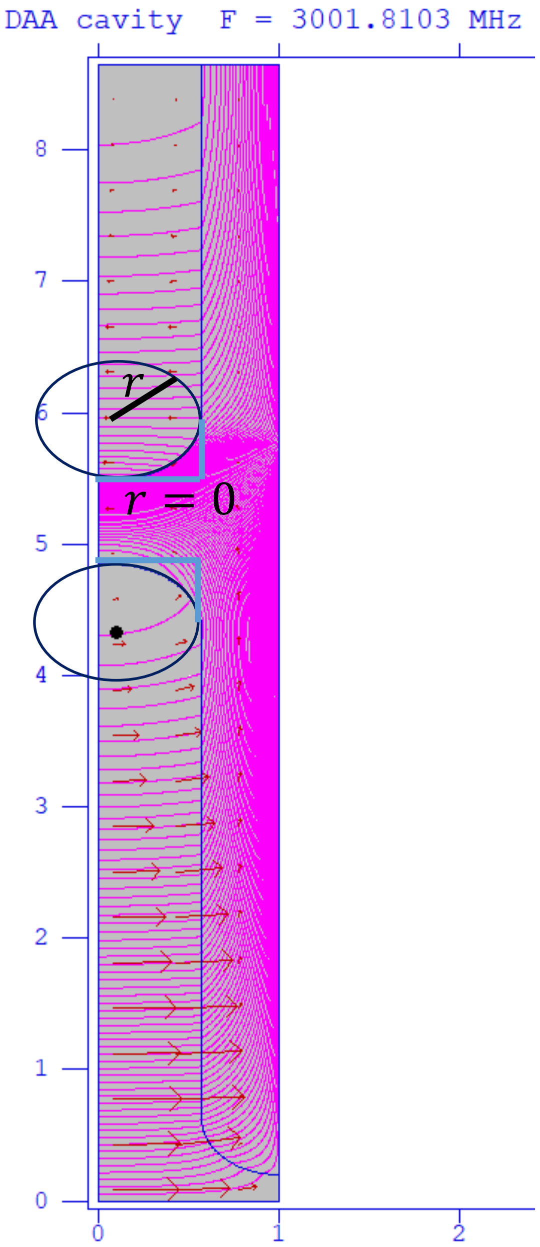
$$W = 2W_e = 2W_m = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 \int \left|\vec{H}\right|^2 dV$$

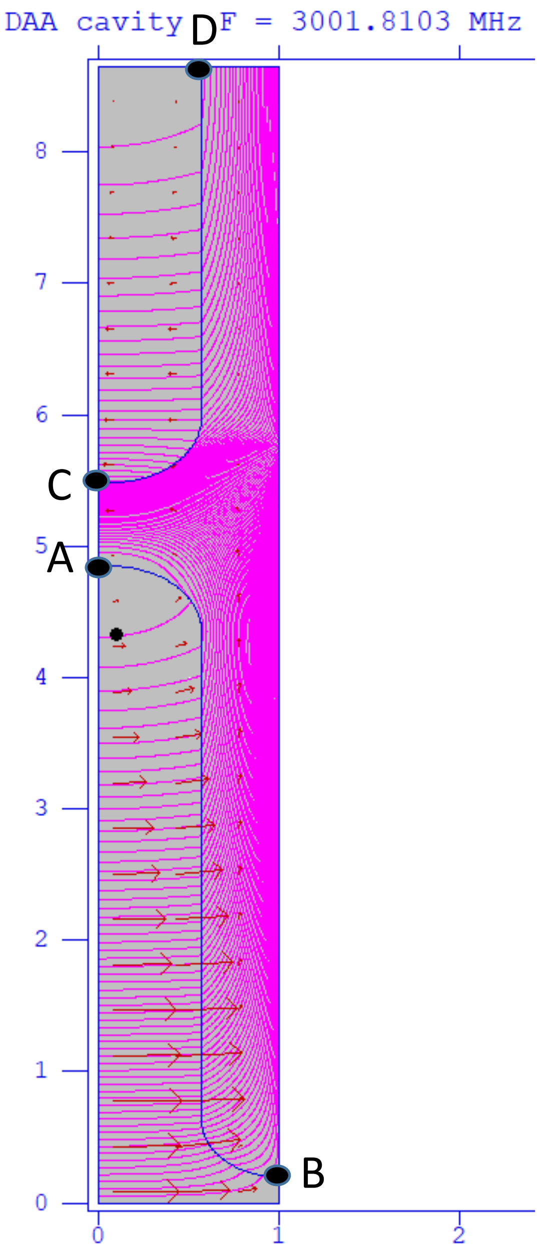
Conductor: $P_c = \frac{R_s}{2} \int \left|\hat{n}\times\vec{H}\right|^2 dS \qquad R_s = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0}{2\sigma}}$

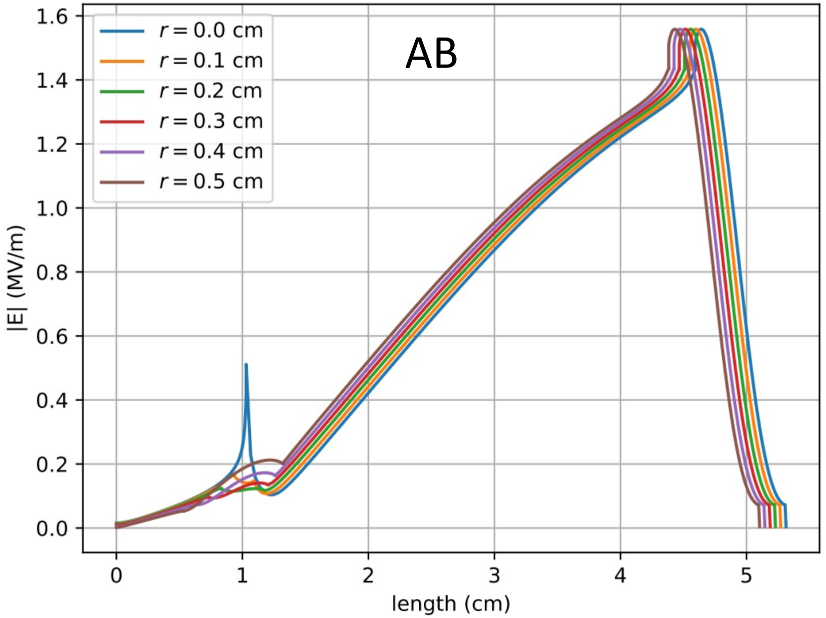
Dielectric: $P_d = \frac{1}{2}\omega \tan\delta\, \epsilon_0\epsilon_r \int \left|\vec{E}\right|^2 dV$

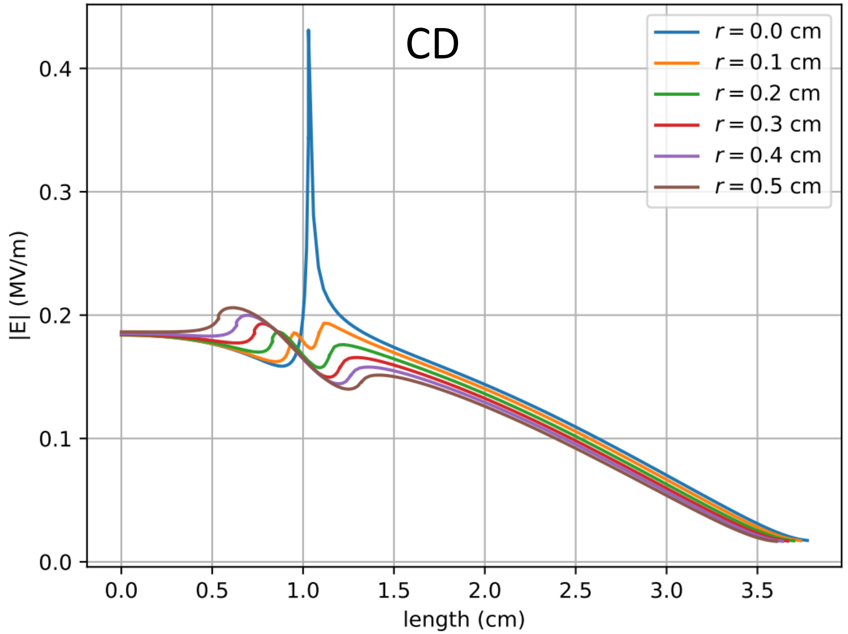
Coating: $P_s = \frac{1}{2R} \int \left|\hat{n}\times\vec{E}\right|^2 dS$

Rounded points





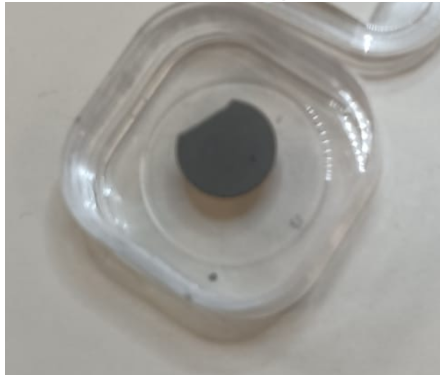




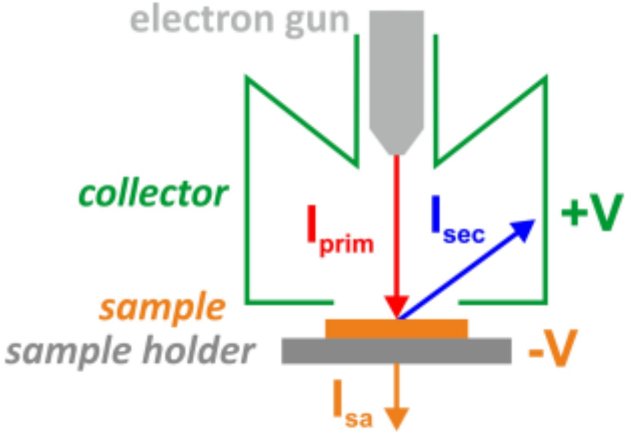
SEY Measurements

- DISK 2: Sample 5: MgTiO with one side DLC coated (US vendor).
- D16-2: Sample 9: D16 with one side DLC coated (Japan vendor).
- MgTiO: Sample 4: MgTi Oxide based Conductive Ceramic uncoated.
- DISK 7: Sample 6: MgTiO with one side DLC coated (Japan vendor).
- D16-1: Sample 8: D16 with one side DLC coated (US vendor).

Coating



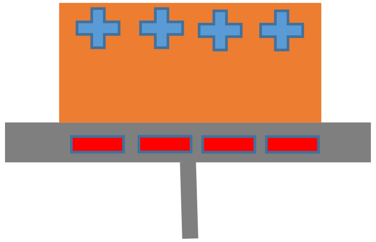
Ceramic



Metals

$$Q = VC$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 S}{d}$$



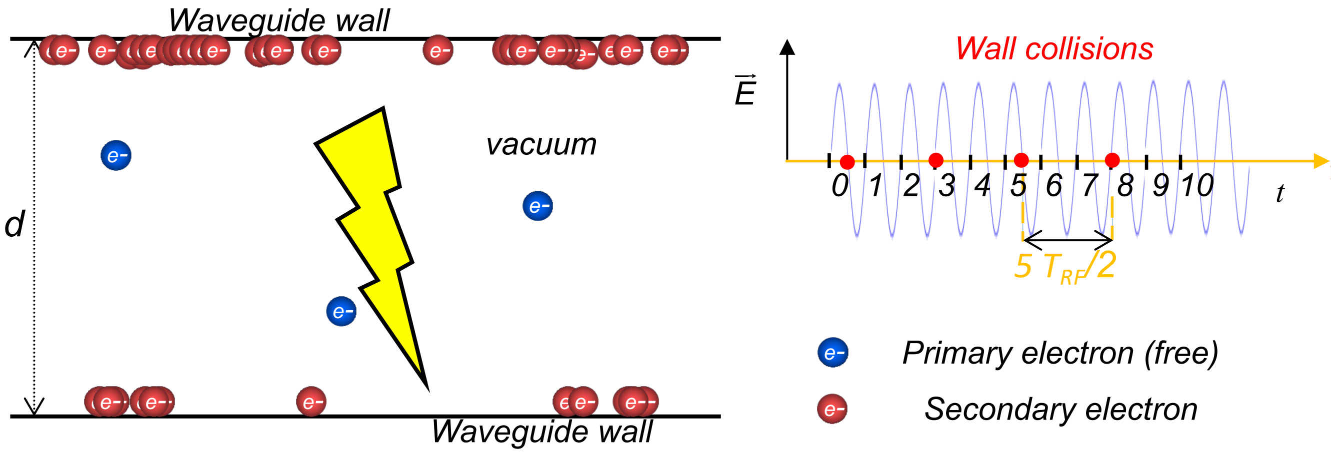
Dielectric

Multipactor in the DAA structure

➢Multipactor breakdown is an electron avalanche-like discharge occurring in components operating under vacuum conditions and high-power RF electromagnetic fields

➢The onset of multipactor discharge leads to various detrimental effects that degrade the device performance. Thus, this phenomenon poses a significant limitation on the maximum RF power handling capability of devices

➢The risk of suffering a multipactor discharge in the DAA structures was analyzed by means of numerical simulations with an in-house developed code based on the Monte-Carlo method



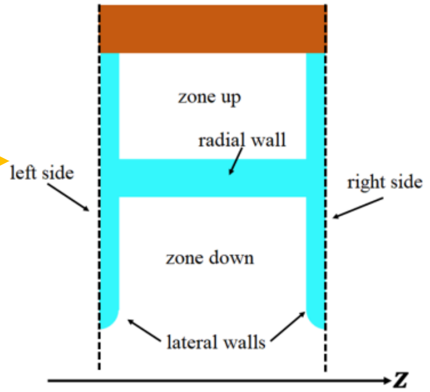


Diagram of the DAA cell

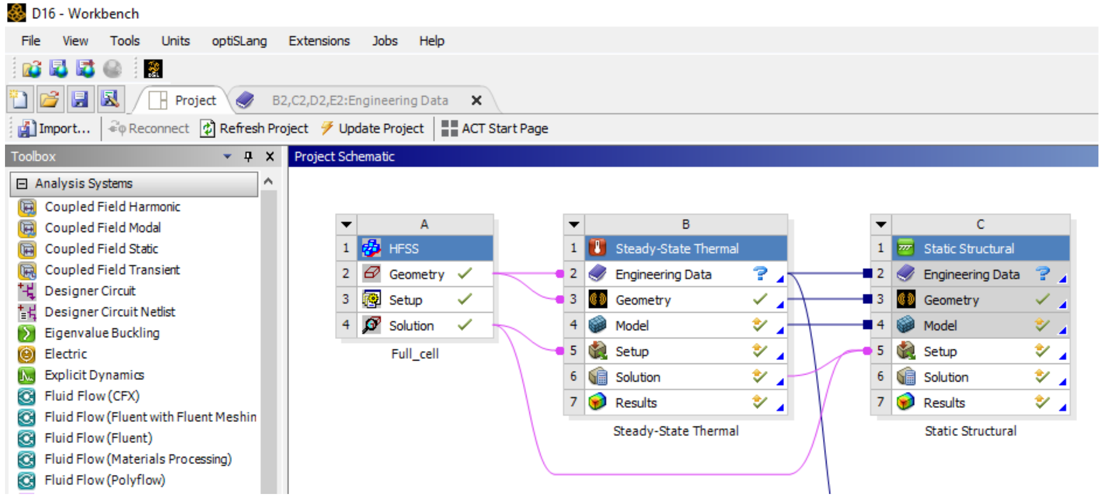
➢The simulations explore RF electric field amplitudes in the range $E_0 = [0.01, 200]$ MV/m

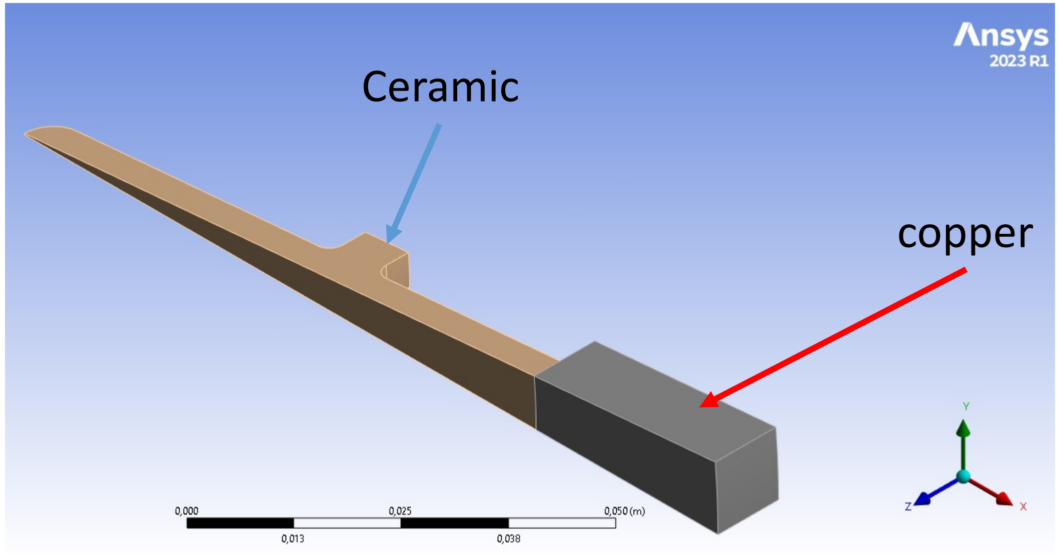
➢The cell is divided into two zones: up and down, with separate simulations launched for each zone

➢In the DAA cell multipactor appears in the range 1-200 MV/m

Courtesy of Daniel Gonzlez-Iglesias

ANSYS Workbench

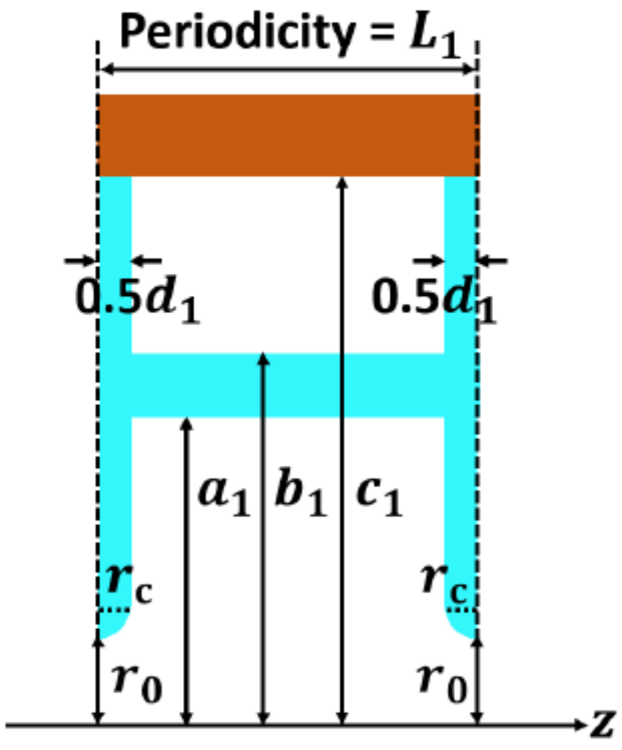




Material	$MgTiO_3$	Al_2O_3 99.5%	TiO2-doped Al2O3	CVD Diamond	Copper
Density (g/cm^3)	3,6	3.89		3.52	8,933
Thermal conductivity (W/m·K)	3,8	35		2000	400
Thermal expansion (µm/m·K)	8,0	8.4		1.0	17,7
$\tan\delta$	3.43×10^{-5}	2×10^{-4}	1×10^{-5} – 6×10^{-6}	3×10^{-6}	
ϵ_r	16.66	9.8	9.64	5.7	

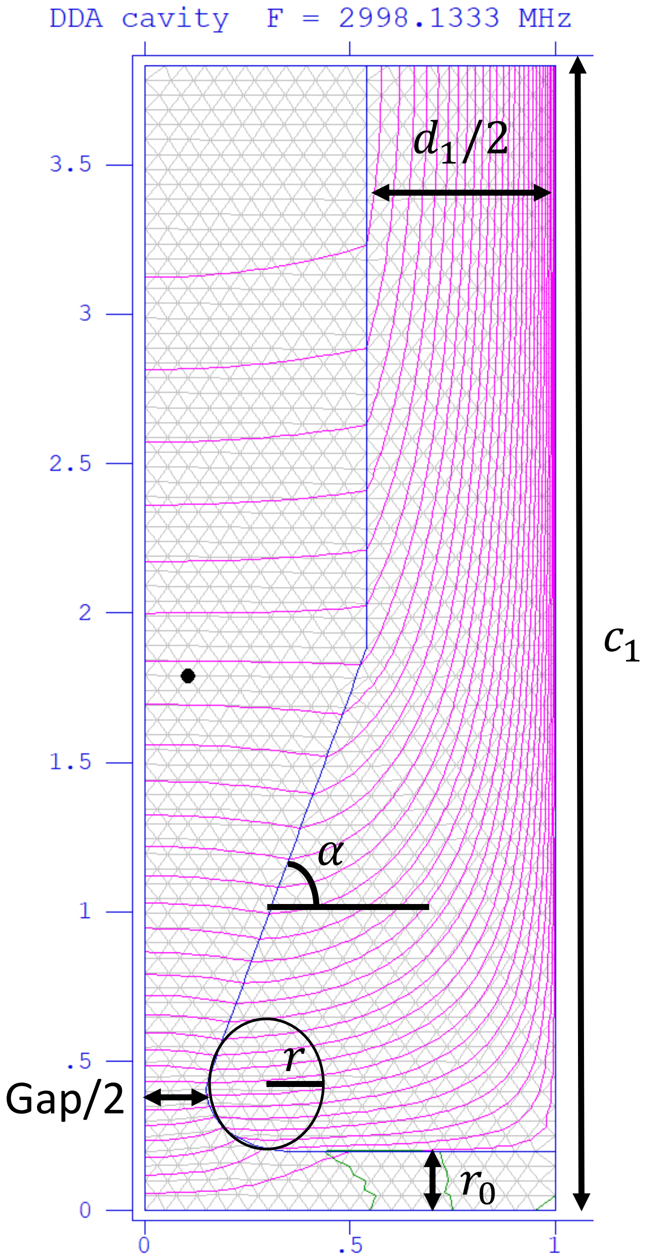
https://www.americanelements.com/magnesium-titanate-12032-30-3
https://www.makeitfrom.com/material-properties/Magnesium-Titanate-IEC-60672-Type-C-320
https://accuratus.com/alumox.html

Tolerance studies

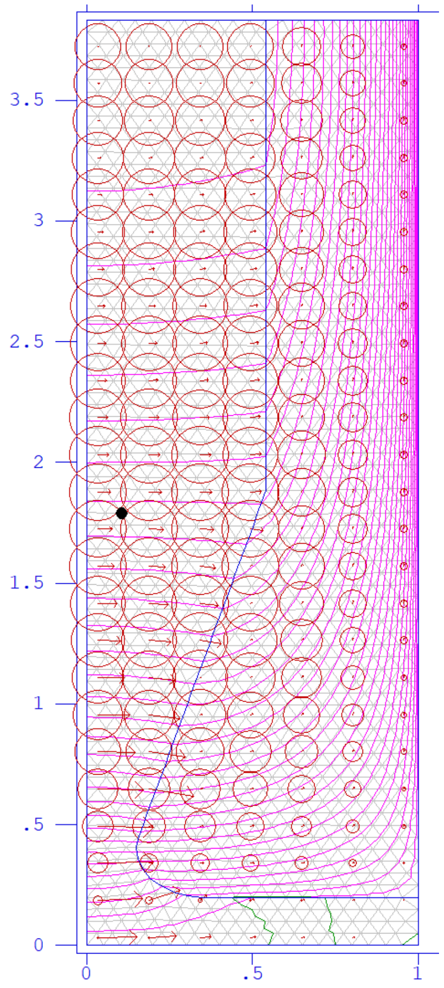


Parameter	$\frac{df}{dl}$ (kHz/μm)					
material	D9		D16		D50	
β	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1
a_1	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.1	2.7	1.1
b_1	-11.0	-42.8	-28.0	-51.8	-53.1	-63.9
c_1	-2.0	-5.5	-2.2	-3.6	-1.3	-1.4
d_1	-29.5	-12.1	-39.1	-12.8	-34.5	-12.6
r_0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.8
L_1	-71.3	-4.8	-38.8	-3.1	-10.3	-1.2

Dielectric Disk Loaded Accelerating (DDA) Cavity



$$d_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}\xi$$



$$\text{D16}, \beta = 0.4, \epsilon_{\mathrm{r}} = 16.66, \tan\delta = 3.43\times 10^{-5}$$
$$gain = 1.5, gap = 0.3\ cm, \alpha = 75^o, r = 0.2\ cm$$

Parameter	With nose	Without nose
Q_0	21180	20299
$Z/Q\ (\Omega/m)$	2154	1234
$Z\ (\mathrm{M}\Omega/m)$	45.6	25.0
T	0.9076	0.8055
E_p/E_a	6.27	2.38

Same W