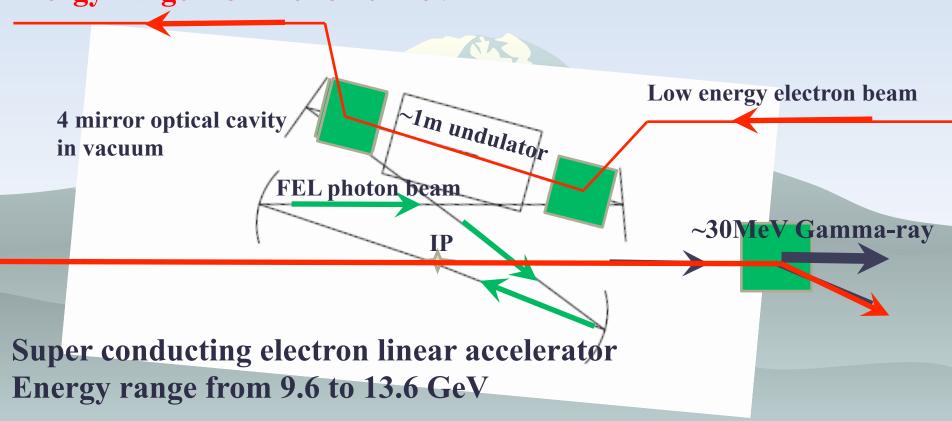
10月以降の進展および技術検討・調査

産業総合研究所、2014.12.24

Super conducting electron linear accelerator for FEL KEK, Junji Urakawa We assume super radiant mode to generate photon beam.

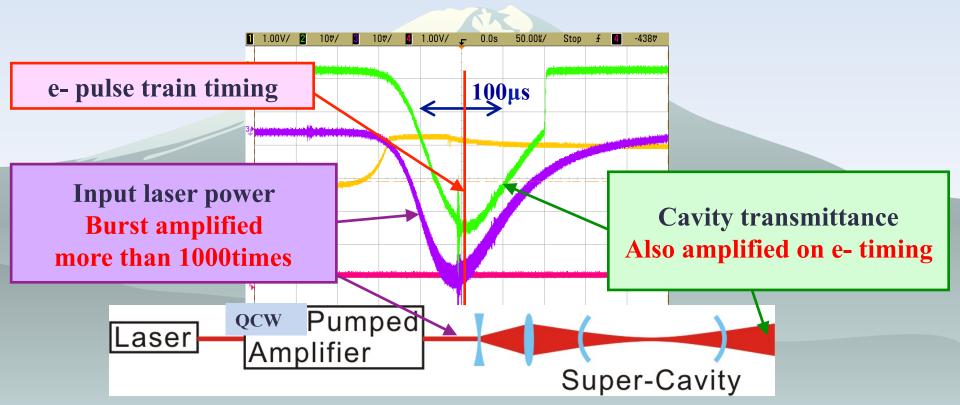
Energy range from 10 to 20 MeV



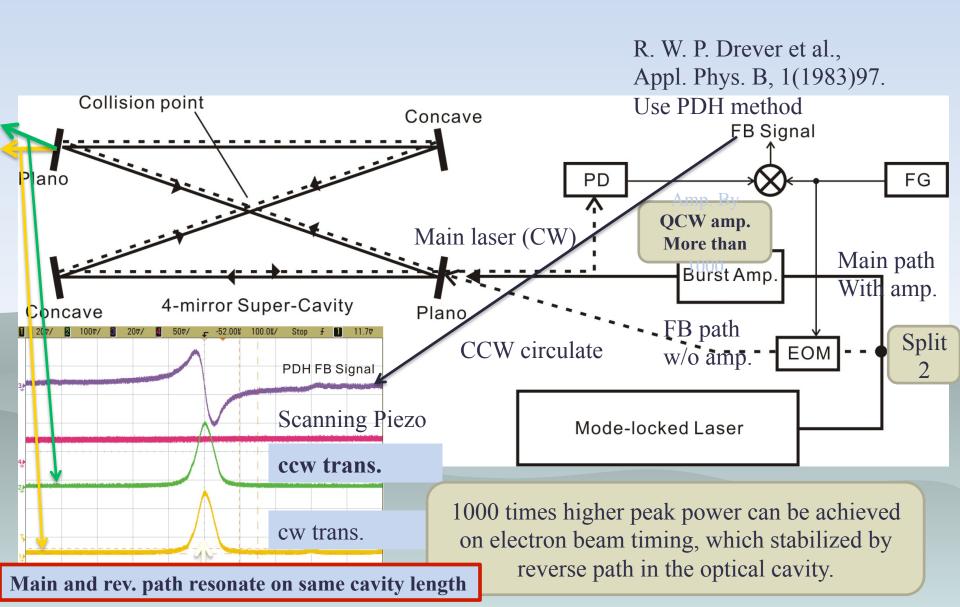
Burst mode system

In NC linac, we do NOT need high average power laser, but need high peak power and high rep. only in electron timing. > burst mode

First test of burst mode enhancement cavity.



How to stabilize



Current Specifications

Current specification of our burst mode enhancement cavity

Wavelength	Pulse duration	Burst width	Burst rep.	Burst gain		
1064 nm	12 ps fwhm	100 us fwhm*	3.13 Hz	600**		
Size at IP	Size on mirror	Stored power	Pulse pk power	Pk pwr on mirr		

^{*} Recently we tested the burst mode with Pockels cell.

We succeeded in improve the burst gain with burst width of 10 us.

10 us is enough for NC linac electron bunch structure.

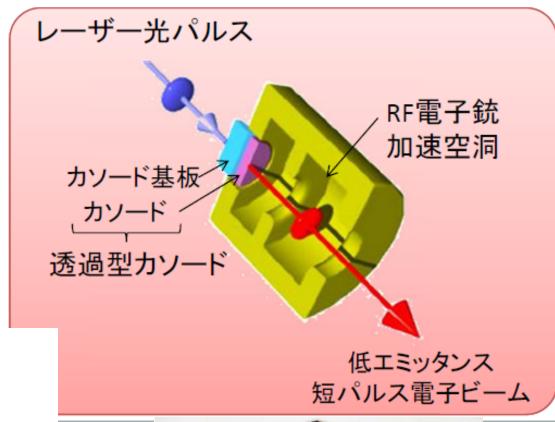
** For burst amplifier, we are using rod type LD pump amplifier module produced by Cutting Edge Optics/Northrop Grumman.

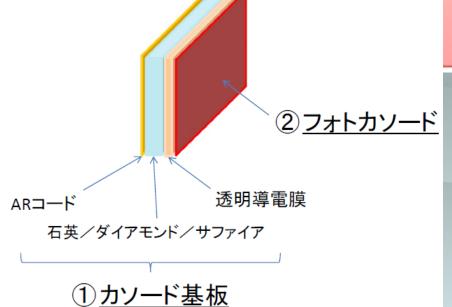
>Pick the required pulses by PC and collect the optical power in the electron beam timing.

◆ フォトカソードRF電子銃の応用拡大

研究開発協力:阪大産業総合研究所

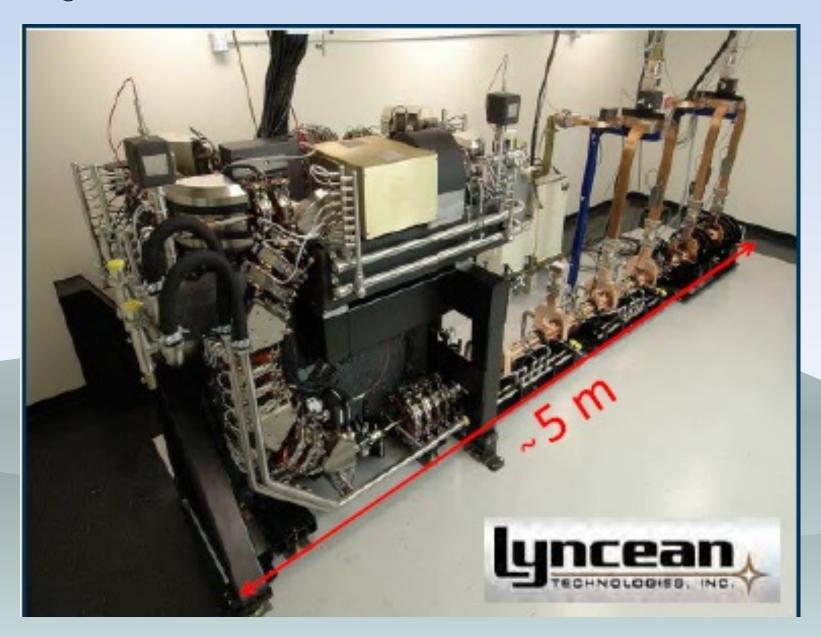
透過型フォトカソード RF電子銃







MPQ訪問報告



The Munich Compact Light Source

Towards Microbeam Radiation Therapy with a compact synchrotron

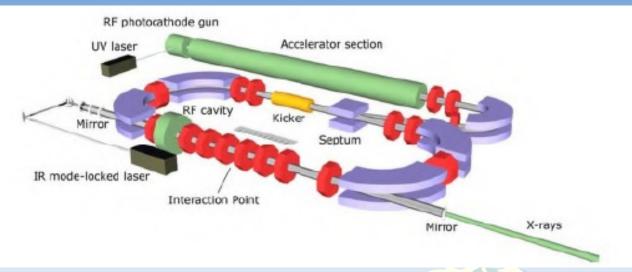
MRT towards clinical application

Microbeam X-ray Radiation Therapy (MRT) has attracted increasing attention over the last two decades offering a higher therapeutic effect than conventional broadbeam therapy [1].

As this future cancer treatment technique requires high flux and a small source size, MRT has mainly been studied using highly brilliant radiation produced at large synchrotron facilities [2,3].

A laser-driven compact synchrotron based on inverse Compton scattering promises to deliver reasonably high flux with **quasi-monochromaticity, suitable for x-ray imaging** but as well for Microbeam Radiation Therapy.

Delivered by Lyncean Technologies, the Munich Compact Light Source (MuCLS) is expected to be installed at the Institute for Medical Engineering of the TU Munich, Garching, Germany in 2014.



Electron energy: 20-44 MeV Laser wavelength: 1064 nm (Nd:YVO4)

In bunches charged with **0.6 nC**, the electrons generate a current of 40 mA in the storage ring. Their release is synchronized with the laser pulse. Upon collision, X-rays are generated slightly deflected from the electron path and transmitted through a wavelength-selective mirror.

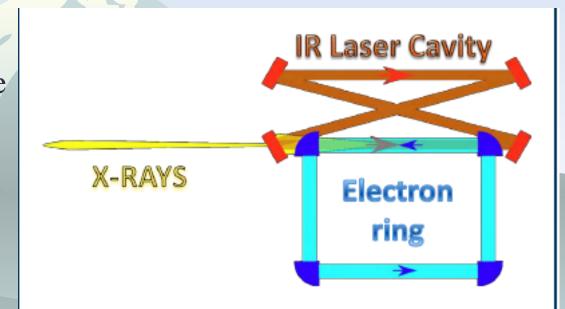


Fig. 4: Inverse Compton Scattering by headon collisions of infrared laser light with MeV electrons at a repetition rate of 65 MHz.

Inverse Compton Scattering describes the **energy transfer** of a **high-energy electron** onto a **low-energy photon** upon collision. In contrast to an undulator, lower energy electron beams are sufficient as the magnetostatic field is replaced by the electromagnetic field of a laser pulse corresponding to a shorter undulator period. Hence, the size of the electron ring can be reduced significantly.

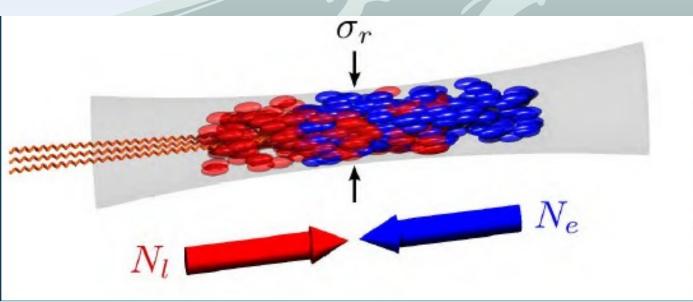


Fig. 2: The counterpropagating laser photons N_I and the electron N_e are focused to an approximately matched beam waist σ_r. (Adopted from [4].)

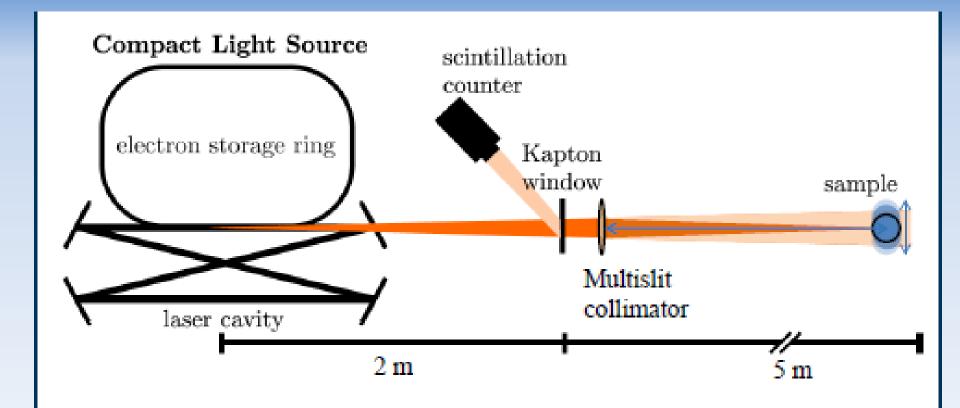


Fig. 3: MRT experiments are expected to be performed at source-sample distances > 3m.

Faster skin regeneration [5] and increased tumoricidal effect with higher tolerance of normal tissue [2,6] have been reported for MRT compared to conventional broadbeam. Therapy. The ongoing biological processes have not yet been fully clarified. As an additional Research tool, the MuCLS will contribute to the understanding and improvement of MRT.

Expected performance of the MuCLS for 2014

Repetition rate	65 MHz
Source size	45 x 45 μm ²
Cone angle	4 mrad
Energy range	15-35 keV
Bandwidth	3 %
Brilliance ¹	1 x 10 ¹⁰
Flux	0.5 * 10 ¹¹ ph s ⁻¹

¹ in units of ph s⁻¹ mrad⁻² mm⁻² per 0.1 % bandwidth

Data partly from [4].

The possibility to perform MRT at a laboratory-sized synchrotron source opens this promising method of cancer treatment to clinical application. Sufficiently high brilliance is the main issue in order to apply MRT within a reasonable time frame. With the Munich Compact Light Source, based on inverse Compton scattering, we would like to study the feasibility of MRT in the laboratory. So far, the energy range is restricted to up to 35 keV, which will limit the sample size. However, MRT results obtained with the afore-mentioned parameters can contribute, among others, to the still lacking understanding of the biological effect of MRT.

cERL運転予定

- 放射線申請 20MeV, **10 uA** → **100 uA**
- ・ 2015/2/12-13 施設完成検査を予定
- その後、レーザーコンプトン実験へ

cERLスケジュール2015年2月 **2015年 2月** cERLスケジュール2015年3月

TUE	WED	THIL	EDI	
	IILU	THU	FRI	SAT
3	4	5	6	7
施穀検査に向けたビー	×	田敕 三		空洞4K
		川正 _	12	14
施穀檢查(候補3)	建国記念日	施設檢查(機械1)	集節鈴喜(綠橋2)	14
	空洞4K	施設	検査	空洞4K
17	18	19	20	21
F	ž — <i>1</i> . 3	EII 🎟		空洞4K
				•
24	25	26	21	28
	»EDL海盐			空洞4K
	施設檢查に向けたビー 10 施設檢查(鉄梯3)	施設検査に向けたビーレー	10 12 12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	10 12 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15



- H27年度は3ヶ月間(6,11,2月)のビーム予定。
- 小型電子線型加速器(LUCX)での光共振器LCS開発実験は継続。

H27業務計画書(昨年より早い)

12月 1日(月)

・業務計画書(概案)及び関係書類提出⇒JST、MEXTにて確認(必要に応じ質疑)

12月24日 (水)

平成27年度政府予算案閣議決定(予定)

平成27年

1月 6日(火)

·PO 会議 → 1/30に延期 (衆議院選の影響)

- ・各課題の平成27年度配分額提示
- 配分額を踏まえた業務計画書(案)作成依頼

1月26日(月)

遅れる?

業務計画書(案)及び関係書類提出⇒JST、MEXTにて確認(必要に応じ質疑)

見積書が必要

2月20日(金)

業務計画書(案)及び関係書類確定 ⇒MEXT契約締結手続開始 並行して、各機関において契約締結手続開始

3月31日(火)まで

- MEXT、各機関の契約締結手続完了
- 4月 1日(水)
- 委託契約書取り交わし

• 6月: 委託事業の中間評価

次回、第10回全体会議の日程

- 2巡目、2月または3月にKEKで開催を予定。
- 2/16-19(照沼、浦川), 2/23-26(照沼)が海外出張
- 全機関の都合を合わせるのは難しそう
 - 2/3(月)は早すぎ?3/5(木)または3/6(金)が候補
- 第11回会議(順番では東北大?)を5月?

		and the second s				
	氏名(敬称略)	所 属	2月2日~6日	2月9日~13日 (11日は除く)	3月2日~6日	3月9日~13日
1	百生	東北大	2、3	9、10	5、6	10
2	岩下	京大	3、6	10, 12	4、5、6	11, 12, 13
3	鷲尾	早大				
4	坂上	早大	×	後半〇	0	0
5	田中	日大	月曜日以外〇	月曜日以外〇	月曜日以外〇	月曜日以外〇
6	境	日大				
7	虎谷	リガク	0	0	×	0
8	栗林	リガク				
9	黒田	産総研				
10	平	産総研	0	×	0	0
11	羽島	JAEA	0	0	0	0
12	栗木	広大	0	×	0	0
13	高橋	広大	2, 3, 4, 6	×	3、4、5、6	0
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