

## Design and performance study of a dielectric-filled cavity beam current monitor for HUST-PTF

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### Abstract

To ensure that the precise proton dose is delivered to patients and to guarantee treatment safety while disrupting and destroying tumor cells, it is essential to accurately monitor the proton beam current in real-time during patient treatment. Since clinical treatment requires proton beam currents in the  $\sim$ nA range, nondestructive beam current monitors (BCMs) are preferred to minimize degradation of beam quality. However, this presents significant challenges for accurately monitoring such extremely low beam intensities. This study proposes a cavity-type BCM equipped with a dielectric plate to reduce its dimensions and achieve sufficient measurement sensitivity to meet practical requirements. A prototype cavity BCM was fabricated, and offline testing was performed using a metal wire to simulate the beam in order to study its performance. Both simulation and experimental results demonstrated that the cavity BCM could measure ultralow proton beam currents with a resolution of up to 0.03 nA.

### Full Text

#### Preamble

Design and Performance Study of a Dielectric-Filled Cavity Beam Current Monitor for HUST-PTF

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To guarantee the exact proton dose applied to patients and ensure treatment safety while disrupting and destroying tumor cells, it is essential to accurately monitor the proton beam current in real-time during patient treatment. Because clinical treatment requires a proton beam current in the nA range, nondestructive beam current monitors (BCMs) are preferred to minimize degradation of beam quality. However, this poses significant challenges in accurately monitoring such extremely low beam intensities. This study proposes a cavity-type BCM equipped with a dielectric plate to reduce its dimensions and achieve sufficient measurement sensitivity for practical requirements. A prototype cavity BCM was fabricated, and offline testing was performed using a metal wire to simulate the beam to study its performance. Both simulation and experimental results showed that the cavity BCM could measure ultralow proton beam currents with a resolution up to 0.03 nA.

**Keywords:** proton therapy; beam current; cavity BCM; nondestructive

## Introduction

Proton therapy offers obvious advantages for improving clinical outcomes over traditional radiation therapies owing to the Bragg peak of the proton dose distribution [1]. The proton therapy facility HUST-PTF is currently being developed at Huazhong University of Science and Technology. [Figure 1: see original paper] shows the facility layout, consisting of a 250-MeV superconducting cyclotron, a beam transport line, two rotating gantries, and a fixed treatment room [2].

A synchrotron-based proton therapy facility can adjust the output energy to match clinical requirements, and the beam current can remain relatively constant at different energies. In contrast, a cyclotron-based proton therapy facility requires an energy selection system (ESS) to modulate the fixed beam energy to kill tumor cells at different depths. The ESS for HUST-PTF consists of a degrader, a set of collimators, and an achromatic system. The stopping materials reduce the proton beam energy from 250 to 70–230 MeV to meet clinical requirements. However, protons undergo severe multiple scattering when they penetrate the stopping materials and lose energy. The proton beam divergence and beam energy spread increase significantly, and only a small portion of the proton beam can be selected by the ESS, resulting in low and energy-dependent beam transmission efficiency. The lower the required clinical beam energy, the thicker the degrader that protons need to penetrate, the more severe the scattering effects experienced by protons, and the worse the beam quality, leading to lower transmission efficiency.

When the clinical beam energy changes from 70 to 230 MeV, the transmission efficiency varies from 0.07 to 8.34% for a fixed beam energy of 250 MeV and a carbon degrader material. Assuming the extraction beam current of the cyclotron is 500 nA, the resulting beam current would have a very broad dynamic range of 0.35–41.7 nA, which poses significant challenges for the beam current

monitor (BCM) system. Furthermore, this creates difficulties in precisely controlling the treatment dose in practical applications. Therefore, the dynamic range of the proton beam current after passing through the ESS must be confined. In practice, we can adjust the beam current inside the cyclotron and select different collimators to minimize the dynamic range of the clinical proton beam current. We propose that the cyclotron works in three modes that can provide proton beam intensity at three fixed values—500 nA, 200 nA, and 60 nA—to compensate for the energy-dependent transmission efficiency. Consequently, depending on the output beam energy, the beam current will decrease from 500 to 0.35–5 nA before and after the ESS. The detailed beam parameters at the extraction of the cyclotron and after the ESS are listed in .

Monitoring and accurate control of online clinical beam currents are mandatory to guarantee treatment safety. Although traditional ionization chambers can precisely measure the online beam current, they can cause several harmful effects, such as beam scattering and detector activation. Noninvasive BCMs are preferable for minimizing interference with the clinical proton beam, particularly in cases of very low beam intensity. Conventional nondestructive BCMs typically detect induced electromagnetic fields or image currents. For example, signal pickups of the button-type or stripline-type are employed to detect the beam current; however, the output signals are relatively weak and beam position-dependent, containing significant thermal noise owing to their broadband basis [3]. Other noninvasive BCMs, such as wall current monitors and fast current transformers, are not suitable for HUST-PTF because their detection threshold cannot be reduced to an average beam current of 1 nA [4].

Cavity-type beam monitors, which detect only a single harmonic of the beam spectrum, have superior current and position detection resolutions. They can generate sufficiently induced signals even with an average beam current of 1 nA and have negligible effects on the passing beam itself [5]. Usually, two cavity working modes are employed: the monopole mode (TM010) for beam current measurement and the dipole mode (TM110) for beam position diagnostics [6,7]. Compared with broadband monitors, cavity monitors output signals in a narrowband at the resonant frequency, which significantly reduces thermal noise. In recent years, cavity monitors used in medical accelerators have developed rapidly. At the ENEA Frascati Research Center, researchers developed a resonant cavity BCM for pulsed proton medical linacs [8]. Furthermore, PSI reported the progress of cavity BCMs used in proton therapy facilities and successfully demonstrated noninvasive beam current measurements in the range 0.1–10 nA with a resolution of 0.05 nA in the energy range 238–70 MeV [9].

This paper presents the design of a dielectric-filled cavity BCM. The working frequency was tuned to 146 MHz to match the second harmonic of the pulse rate. To minimize the cavity size working at such a low frequency, a ceramic plate was inserted into the cavity gap to increase the equivalent capacitance. As a result, the equivalent inductance decreased accordingly to maintain the resonance frequency, which made the cavity compact. Section 2 introduces the theory and

basic formulae for the cavity monitor. Section 3 describes the electromagnetic design of the cavity BCM using CST Microwave Studio. Section 4 introduces offline tests, including measurements of the working frequency, quality factors, normalized shunt impedance, and linearity and position independence. Section 5 presents an analysis of the effects of proton beams of different energies on the output signal amplitude and beam current sensitivity. Section 6 demonstrates demodulation of the induced signal and evaluates the beam current resolution. Finally, we provide a summary and concluding remarks in the final section.

## 2. Basic Theory of BCMs

When a charged beam travels through a cavity, the beam wakefield excites the eigenmodes of the cavity. Each resonant mode experiences energy loss because of the finite conductivity of the cavity material and coupling ports, and the quality factor characterizes this performance [10].

### 2.1. Single-Bunch Operation Mode

The loaded quality factor  $Q_L$  characterizes the total energy loss and is defined as

$$Q_L = \frac{\omega U}{P}$$

where  $\omega$  is the resonant angular frequency,  $U$  is the energy stored in the cavity for a resonant mode, and  $P$  is the energy loss per angular oscillation of the mode, which consists of the power dissipation on the inner wall of the cavity caused by ohmic loss  $p_{wall}$  and the loss caused by the coupling ports  $p_{ext}$ . The unloaded quality factor  $Q_0$  and external factor  $Q_{ext}$  can be used to characterize  $p_{wall}$  and  $p_{ext}$ , respectively.

The normalized shunt impedance  $R/Q_0$  describes the energy interaction intensity between the charged particle beam and the cavity [11]. If the phase shift between the electric field and the beam is neglected, the ideal normalized shunt impedance is defined as

$$\widehat{R/Q_0} = \frac{\left| \int \vec{E}(s) d\vec{s} \right|^2}{\omega U}$$

where the numerator represents the integration of the electric field in the resonant mode along the beam passage. If a phase shift occurs during the beam transition, the normalized impedance can be represented as

$$R/Q_0 = \frac{\left| \int \vec{E}(s) \cos\left(\frac{\omega z}{\beta c}\right) d\vec{s} \right|^2}{\omega U} = \widehat{R/Q_0} \cdot T^2$$

where  $\beta c$  represents the particle velocity, and  $T$  is the transit time factor, which is a function of the beam velocity. Considering the energy loss at the cavity wall and coupling ports, the decay time constant  $\tau$  is defined as

$$\tau = \frac{2Q_L}{\omega}$$

This represents the time required for the stored energy to reduce to  $1/e$  of its original value. When the bunch interval is significantly longer than the decay time constant, there is no interference from the energy induced by successive bunches. In this case, the cavity monitor operates in single-bunch mode.

After a longitudinal Gaussian-distributed bunch whose RMS length is  $\sigma z$  passes through the cavity, the output voltage at the port with characteristic impedance  $Z$  can be calculated as follows [12, 13]:

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{Z \cdot (R/Q_0) \cdot \omega}{Q_{ext}}} \cdot q \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega t}{2Q_L}} \cdot T$$

## 2.2. Multiple-Bunch Operation Mode

In multiple-bunch mode, a cavity BCM prefers to operate at frequency harmonics of the beam repetition rate to increase the output signal. The superconducting cyclotron produces Gaussian-shaped proton bunches at a repetition rate of 73 MHz. Gaussian-shaped bunches with a bunch charge  $q$ , bunch spacing  $T$ , and RMS length  $\sigma z$  can be expanded using a cosine series with  $\theta = 2\pi/T$  [16]:

$$I_b(t) = \sum_m I_m \cos(m\omega_0 t)$$

$$I_m = \frac{2q}{T} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(m\omega_0 \sigma z / \beta c)^2}$$

When the bunch interval is less than or close to the decay time constant, the cavity monitor operates in multiple-bunch mode, and the output voltage is the superposition of each bunch signal. Assuming that the beam interval is  $T_b$  and the number of bunches is  $m$ , the output voltage of the cavity BCM is given by

$$V_m = V_0 \frac{1 - e^{i\omega_n m T_b} e^{-m T_b / \tau}}{1 - e^{i\omega_n T_b} e^{-T_b / \tau}}$$

where  $\omega_n = N \cdot 2\pi / \Delta\omega$ ,  $N$  is an integer, and  $V_0$  is the output voltage excited by a single bunch. As the number of bunches increases, the output voltage converges to a constant value:

$$V_m = \frac{V_0}{1 - e^{i\omega_n T_b} e^{-T_b/\tau}}$$

When  $\Delta\omega = 0$ , that is, when the working frequency of the cavity BCM is an integer multiple of the bunch frequency, the output signal reaches its maximum [14, 15]. Compared to the single-bunch operation mode, multiple-bunch mode can amplify the output signal by the gain factor, which has an obvious advantage in low-intensity measurements. In practice, we can adjust the external quality factor to ensure that the cavity monitor operates in multiple-bunch mode.

### 3. Electromagnetic Design of the Cavity BCM

#### 3.1. Cavity Geometry

In the TM<sub>010</sub> (monopole) mode in a cylindrical cavity, the axial electric amplitude near the central axis remains relatively constant [14], making it suitable for measuring the beam current. Usually, a pillbox cavity serves as a BCM owing to its simple structure and precise machining [5]. However, when working at a low frequency of 146 MHz in TM<sub>010</sub> mode, the pillbox cavity radius is 78.4 cm. Such a large size prevents precise manufacturing and installation of the cavity BCM.

A reentrant cavity was employed to minimize the cavity size, whose resonant characteristics can be analogized by two lumped elements [17, 18]: the capacitor plate (C<sub>gap</sub>) and cavity wall inductor (L<sub>wall</sub>). C<sub>gap</sub> can be calculated as follows:

$$C_{gap} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \pi \frac{r_{max}^2 - r_{min}^2}{d}$$

where  $\epsilon_r$  is the relative permittivity of the material filling the gap,  $\epsilon_0$  is the permittivity of vacuum,  $d$  is the gap height, and  $r_{min}$  and  $r_{max}$  are the inner and outer radii of the capacitor plate, respectively. The cavity wall and inner metal cylinder can be regarded as a coaxial line with closed termination based on transmission line theory. The impedance  $Z$ , as seen at the input of the coaxial line, can be calculated as

$$Z = jZ_0 \tan\left(\frac{2\pi h}{\lambda}\right)$$

where  $Z_0$  is the characteristic impedance of the coaxial part, which is determined by the outer and inner radii of the coaxial line,  $h$  is the length of the coaxial line, and  $\lambda$  is the free-space wavelength. It is evident that the impedance  $Z$  is inductive when the length of the coaxial line is shorter than  $\lambda/4$ . The cavity resonates when the gap capacitance compensates for the cavity wall inductor, and the resonant frequency is given by

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z_{wall} \cdot C_{gap}}}$$

At a working frequency of 146 MHz,  $\lambda/4$  is 510 mm, rendering the coaxial length of the reentrant cavity BCM too large to be acceptable. Owing to limited longitudinal installation space, the cavity length was set to within 150 mm, which led to a decrease in  $Z_{wall}$ .  $C_{gap}$  must be increased to satisfy the resonance frequency, which can be achieved by decreasing the gap length or filling the gap with dielectric materials. For comparison, a common reentrant cavity and dielectric-filled reentrant cavity with the same working frequency of 146 MHz were designed, as shown in [Figure 2: see original paper]; the detailed dimensions are listed in .

According to the comparison, inserting a dielectric material can effectively increase the gap length, leading to a longer interaction path between the charged particle and cavity, which amplifies the output signal. Increasing the gap length also reduces the sensitivity of the TM010 mode frequency. The simulation results show that if the gap height of the dielectric-filled reentrant cavity is 16.7 mm, the sensitivity of the working frequency to the gap height decreases from 23 to 3 MHz/mm, which makes fabrication easier. Dielectric materials use Macor ceramic because of its easy and precise machinability [19].

### 3.2. Output Signal of BCM

[Figure 3: see original paper] shows the dielectric-filled reentrant cavity BCM modeled by CST [20]. The simulation results show that the induced electric and magnetic fields are concentrated in the dielectric plate and coaxial area, validating the lumped-element circuit model, as shown in Figure 4: see original paper and (b).

A higher output signal requires more induced energy inside the BCM for a given external quality factor. Working in multiple-bunch operation modes, the BCM can accumulate more energy from each bunch, making it possible to determine  $Q_{ext}$  flexibly to obtain a reasonable output signal. Equation 9 shows that the detectable signal of the multiple-bunch mode is the product of the gain factor and output signal of the single-bunch mode. An increase in the external quality factor can increase the gain factor. However, this reduces the output signal excited by a single bunch. Considering that the dielectric loss accelerates the electromagnetic energy decay, the growth of the gain factor is limited. Eventually, the output signal in multiple-bunch mode decreases with an increase in the external quality factor ([Figure 5: see original paper]).

Coupling loops were employed to extract the beam current signal, and the port impedance was tuned to  $50 \Omega$ . A smaller  $Q_{ext}$  requires larger coupling loops, which may severely disturb the electromagnetic field distribution inside the BCM. Eventually, by adjusting the coupling loop size and orientation in

CST MWS, the external quality factor was optimized to 36.9. As shown in [Figure 6: see original paper], the signal amplitude decreased abruptly when the working frequency moved away from 146 MHz. To prevent frequency deviation from reducing the output signal, we installed four tuners to adjust the resonant frequency of the cavity. They were placed in the holes of the Macor plates to increase the tuning range.

## 4. Offline Testing of the Prototype Cavity

### 4.1. Manufacture of the Prototype Cavity

We manufactured the prototype cavity BCM shown in [Figure 7: see original paper]. It comprised three main mechanical components. Part 1 was a beam pipe, Part 2 was a concentric pipe that formed a coaxial line with the beam pipe with a closed termination, and Part 3 was the cavity gap filled with Macor ceramic. The cavity was stainless steel 316L. A 2-mm groove was arranged on a stainless-steel plate to fix the Macor ceramic. The coaxial probes were soldered directly onto the cavity wall. The coupling loops were detachable, which was convenient for tuning the external quality factor. Metal rods were employed as tuners to adjust the resonant frequency, and rulers were installed on the tuners to observe the penetration depth. We did not consider vacuum in the design of the prototype cavity. If the cavity BCM is installed in HUST-PTF, corrugated pipes will replace the rulers to maintain vacuum.

### 4.2. Working Frequency and Quality Factors

In a practical cavity, the resonant frequency may deviate from the design owing to mechanical tolerance and uncertainty of Macor permittivity. Thus, the output signal will be affected. Using the vector network analyzer KEYSIGHT E5071C, we obtained the resonant frequency and unloaded and loaded quality factors based on S-parameter measurements [21]. The measured data agreed well with the simulation results listed in . [Figure 8: see original paper] indicates that the tuners could easily adjust the resonant frequency and agree well with the simulation, which proves the correctness of the design. The penetration depth of the tuners could be changed with precision. The moving ranges of the tuners were set from 0 to 15 mm to guarantee sufficient frequency adjustment to satisfy requirements. Because the tuners moving inside the cavity exhibited higher tuning sensitivity, the initial position of the tuners was inside the cavity at a depth of 12.5 mm to minimize the tuning sensitivity.

The normalized shunt impedance  $R/Q_0$  was measured using the bead-pull method [22]. The measured data agreed well with the simulation results listed in .

### 4.3. Beam Analog Measurement

Because HUST-PTF is currently being developed, we can only employ beam analog measurement to characterize the cavity BCM. Stretched-wire measurement is a typical method used to characterize beam monitors. The offline test platform is illustrated in [Figure 9: see original paper]. The prototype cavity was supported by a two-directional displacement platform. A vertical metal wire passing through the center of the cavity served as the longitudinal beam analog. A metal wire was fixed to both sides of the prototype cavity and stretched as tightly as possible. However, the cavity could move transversely with an accuracy of 0.001 mm, precisely simulating an off-axis beam.

The 146-MHz sinusoidal signal from a signal generator was fed into the metal wire to excite the electromagnetic fields in the cavity and induce the corresponding voltage signals at the two feedthrough ports. Eventually, the feedthrough ports were connected to an oscilloscope with an FFT function for further analysis. The reliability of the beam analog was confirmed using CST, in which the input signals of both the metal wire and bunch had the same longitudinal distribution and Gaussian distributions with RMS widths of 1 ns. The output signals in the frequency domain are shown in [Figure 10: see original paper], which proves the equivalence between the metal wire and the actual bunch.

When a metal wire is employed as a beam analog, the metal wire and beam pipes form a coaxial line, causing electromagnetic energy in the cavity to leak easily through the beam pipe [23]. Therefore, the output signal excited by the metal wire is weaker than that excited by the bunch. For each frequency component, the output amplitudes excited by the metal wire and bunch are linearly correlated, which can be written as  $V_{\text{bunch}} = k \cdot V_{\text{wire}}$ , where  $k$  is a constant.

In practice, the proton bunch has a transverse size, and protons at different locations undergo different normalized shunt impedances. A weighted method based on the superposition principle is employed to simulate the bunch with a transverse size [24, 25]. A grid is defined in the cross-sectional plane of the beam, and each grid point represents the transverse position of the metal wire. According to the transverse distribution function of the bunch, the output signal is obtained by summing the signals of different grid points with weight factors. A smaller grid step size indicates more accurate simulation but longer experimental time. In practice, we employed a  $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}$  grid with a step size of 0.2 mm to approximate a Gaussian distribution with a standard deviation of 5 mm [26].

The measurement results in [Figure 11: see original paper] show satisfactory linearity between the output and excitation signals. An ideal BCM should be independent of beam position. We evaluated the dependence of the output signal on the beam offset using an offline test platform and analogized the bunch at different transverse positions by shifting the platform. The experimental results showed that the transverse position of the beam had a negligible effect on the

output signal ([Figure 12: see original paper]). The relative amplitude change was within 0.1% even with a 10-mm beam offset.

## 5. Induced Signal Modeling

Proton beam energies are nonrelativistic, leading to energy-dependent velocity and bunch length, resulting in different output signals from the dielectric-filled cavity BCM even at the same beam current. This must be calibrated to guarantee treatment dose accuracy. The cavity BCM was placed just downstream of the ESS exit such that the bunch could maintain the same approximate length of 200 mm at different proton energies. Five different energies were selected to evaluate the output signals, and the results are listed in , for which the CST post-processing module calculated the transit time factors.

We calculated the output signals at different proton energies according to the cold test results and analytical model in Section 2. The development of the signal envelopes with time is shown in [Figure 13: see original paper], where we artificially injected proton beam pulses of 7  $\mu\text{s}$  to show a complete process, including signal superposition, a stable peak signal, and signal attenuation. The superconducting cyclotron operated in CW mode, and the output of the cavity BCM was almost stable if the beam energy remained constant. Eventually, the output signal varied from 66.7 to 997.3 nV when the beam current in the designed range varied from 0.35 to 5 nA. The beam-current sensitivity was 190.6 nV/nA at 70 MeV. Considering that the transit time factor had a minimum value at 70 MeV, the beam current sensitivity was greater than 190.6 nV/nA in most energy cases.

In practical operation of the cavity BCM, we must calibrate the output signal in every energy case. An ionization chamber will be placed behind the cavity BCM and used as a reference monitor. Considering the increasing momentum spread caused by the degrader, when the location of the cavity BCM changes, it must be recalibrated owing to the increasing bunch length.

## 6. Demodulation of the Output Signals

In the case of demodulating the beam current signal, applying a lock-in amplifier has proven very successful [27]. Lock-in amplifiers can extract signals in a defined frequency band and filter out other frequency components. Because the expected beam current signal is close to the resonant frequency of the fundamental mode, a lock-in amplifier is planned for signal demodulation.

[Figure 14: see original paper] shows a simplified schematic of a typical lock-in measurement. The weak input signal immersed in noise is split into two channels and separately multiplied with the reference signal with and without a 90°-phase shift. The reference signal is a sine wave with the same frequency as that of the input signal. After passing through low-pass filters, two DC signals with a phase difference of 90° can be obtained. They are fed into analog-to-digital

converters, and the amplitude and phase of the input signal can be calculated in the digital domain.

The UHFLI Lock-in amplifier (Zurich Instrument AG) covering the frequency range from DC to 600 MHz is planned for use. The arbitrary waveform generator in the UHFLI Lock-in amplifier provides a reference signal of 146 MHz.

The noise amplitude in the amplifier output port depends primarily on the bandwidth of the low-pass filter, which corresponds to a time constant. Reducing the filter bandwidth introduces less noise at the expense of reaction speed; therefore, a good compromise must be made. For a 4th-order filter, ten time constants must elapse to obtain an accurate output signal (99%) [28]. We assume that the time constant is set to 50 ms. In this case, the settling time is 0.5 s. According to the user manual, the noise-equivalent power bandwidth is 1.56 Hz.

According to Nyquist's theorem, the amplitude of thermal noise is represented as

$$V_n = \sqrt{4k_B T(K) Z \Delta f} \quad (V)$$

where  $k_B$  is the Boltzmann constant, and  $T(K)$  is the absolute temperature. Considering an operation temperature of 300 K and a  $50 \Omega$  detecting impedance, the thermal noise spectral density is  $0.9 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ . Considering the  $4 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  equivalent input noise of the UHFLI Lock-in amplifier and the thermal noise, the total noise spectral density at the output port is  $4.1 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ . When the noise-equivalent power bandwidth is 1.56 Hz, the noise voltage at the output port is 5.12 nV.

The calculation results in Section 5 showed that the signal amplitude of the cavity BCM was between 66.7 to 997.3 nV; hence, the signal-to-noise ratio varied from 13.03 to 194.79. Considering that the beam current sensitivity had a minimum value of  $190.6 \text{ nV/nA}$  at 70 MeV, even in the worst condition (70 MeV, 0.35 nA), the beam current resolution could still reach 0.03 nA, which is a satisfactory result.

## 7. Conclusion

This paper presents the development of a dielectric-filled reentrant cavity BCM for HUST-PTF. The working frequency of the cavity was designed to be 146 MHz to match the second harmonic of the bunch repetition rate. CST software was used to optimize both the cavity and pick-up geometries to increase the output signal amplitude.

Inserting a dielectric ceramic into the cavity gap can reduce the cavity size and the sensitivity of the working frequency, which reduces error tolerance and facilitates easier fabrication. A prototype cavity BCM was fabricated and tested. Based on S-parameter measurements, the cavity was characterized on a stand-alone test bench. The Q factors and shunt impedances were in good agreement

with the simulation results. A stretched-wire experiment based on the superposition principle showed that the cavity BCM exhibited satisfactory linearity and position independence. The test results and analytical model demonstrated that the beam current sensitivity was greater than 190.6 nV/nA. A lock-in amplifier is planned to be employed to significantly reduce the noise signal and improve the beam current resolution to 0.03 nA. Although an integration time of 0.5 s limits the functionality of the cavity BCM during patient treatment, it can be used to trigger safety interlocks to handle beam operation parameters within the expected range. Both analytical and experimental studies have demonstrated that the dielectric-filled cavity BCM is a promising candidate for nondestructive beam current detection at HUST-PTF.

**Author Contributions:** All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection, and analyses were performed by Jiqing Li. The mechanical design and experiments were performed by Jiqing Li and Jian Wang. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Jiqing Li, and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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