

The GEANT4 toolkit capability in the hadron-therapy field: simulation of a transport beam line

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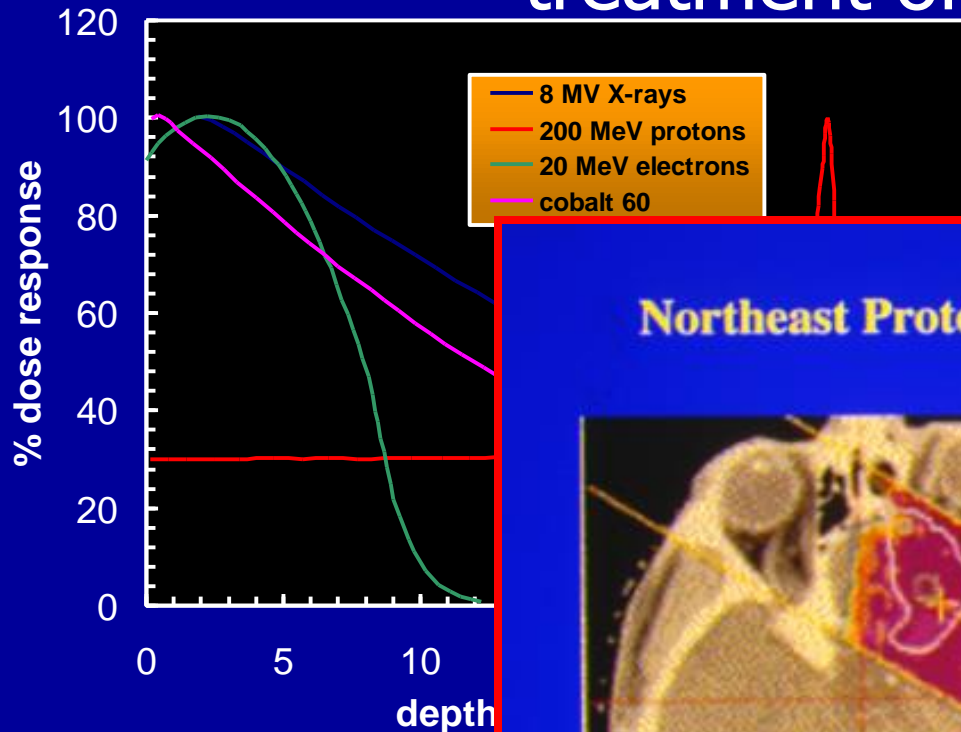
Laboratori Nazionali del Sud
Istituto Nazionale Fisica Nucleare

Catania, Italy, Sicily

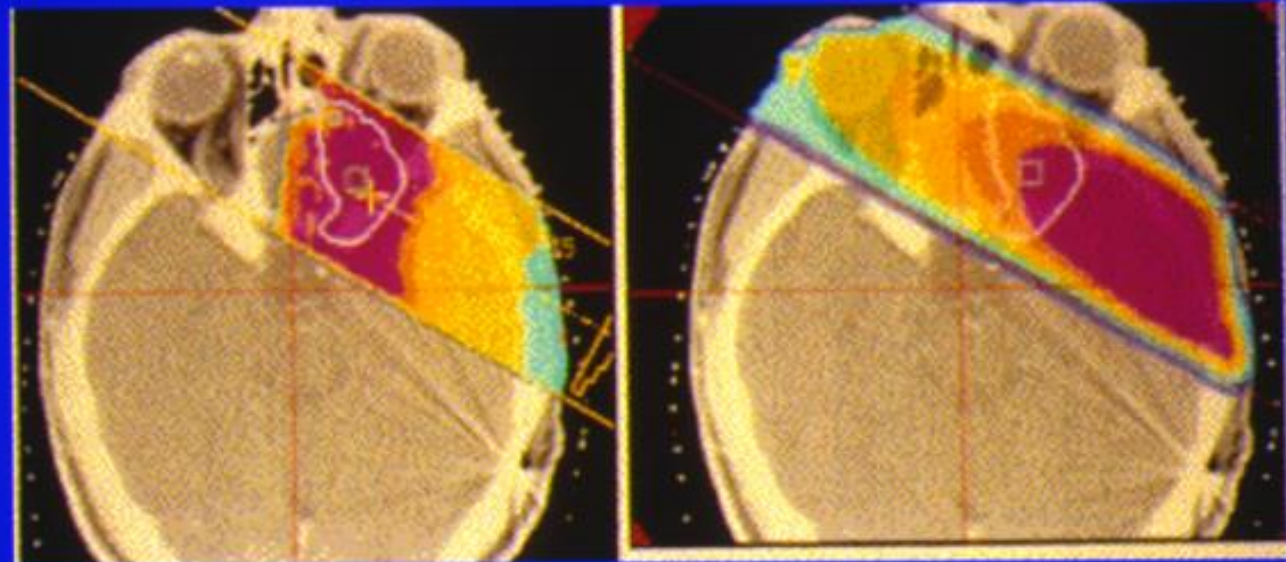
All charged tracks with $p_t > 2 \text{ GeV}$

What is the hadron-therapy?

Use of ions for the radiotherapeutic treatment of tumours



Northeast Proton Therapy Center: MGH Boston USA



Protons

Single field

High energy X-rays

So we can answer to the question: Why clinical proton beams?

- penetration depth is *well-defined* and *adjustable*
- most energy at *end-of -range*
- protons travel in *straight lines*
- dose to *normal tissue* minimised
- **no dose** beyond target

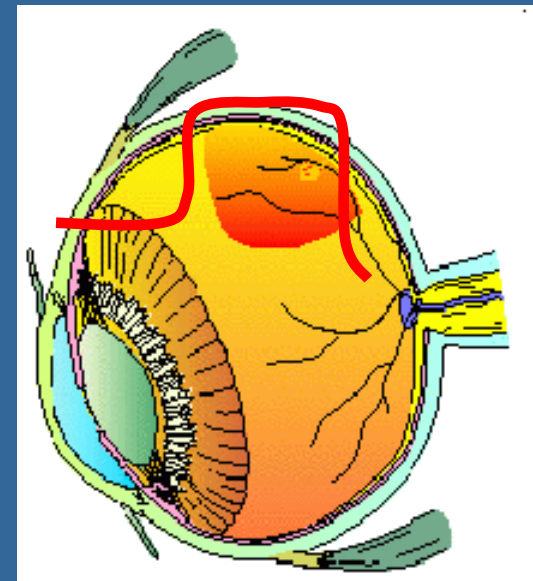
PROTONS PERMIT TO DELIVER AN HIGH DOSE TO
THE TUMOUR SPARING THE SOURROUNDING TISSUES



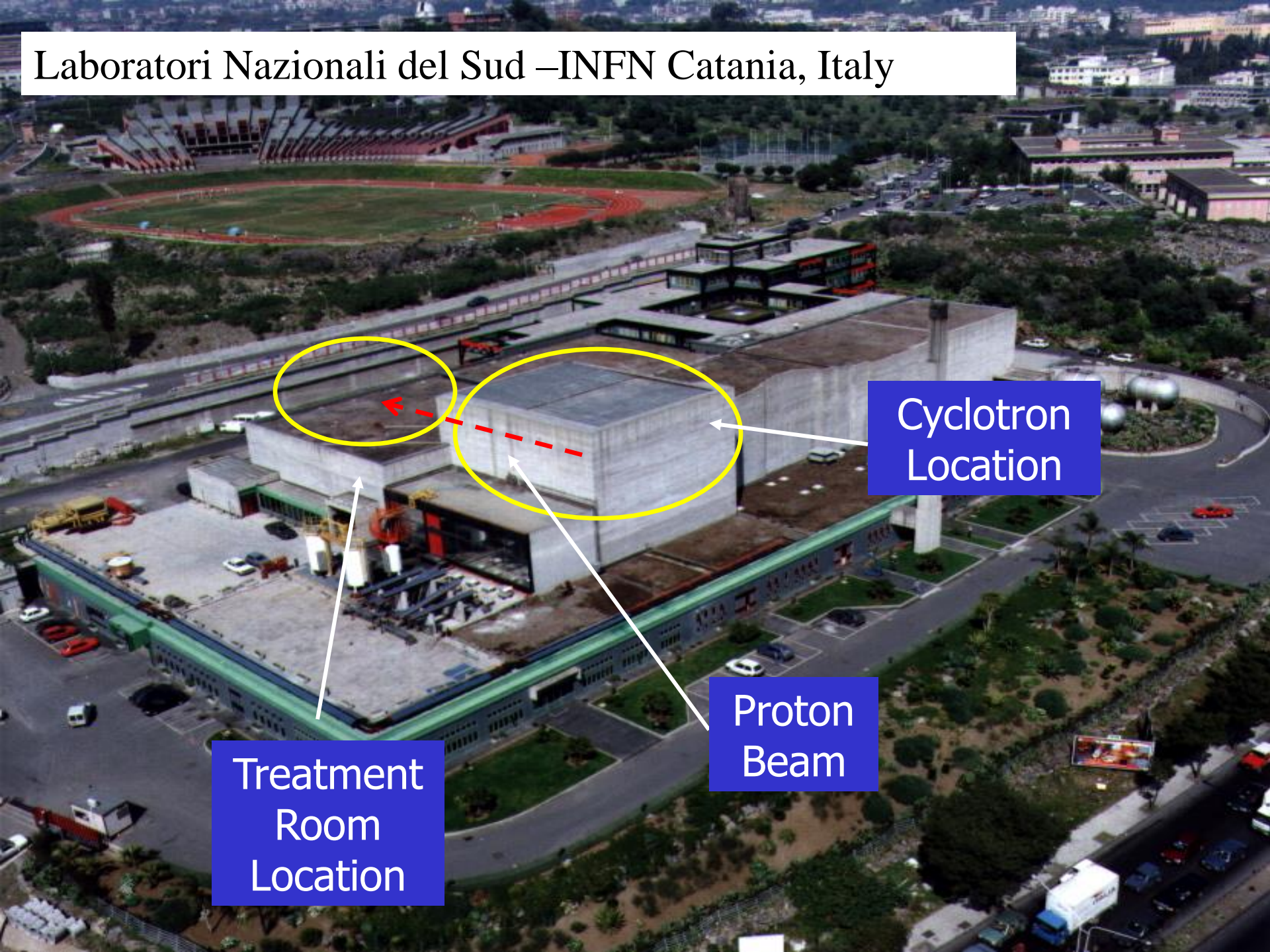
LNS
Superconducting
Cyclotron is the
unique machine in in
Italy and South
Europe used for
protontherapy

Treatment of the
choroidal and iris
melanoma

In Italy about 300 new
cases for year



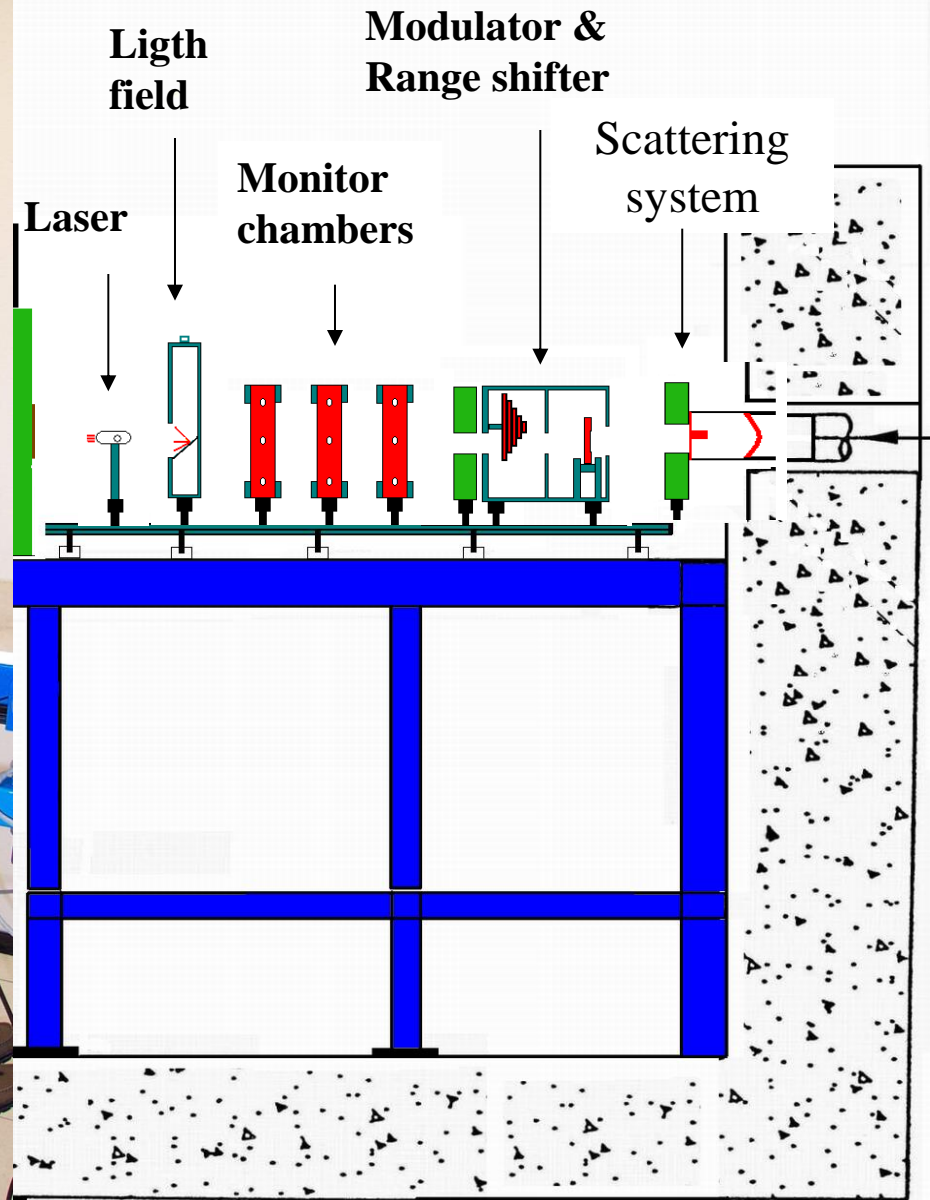
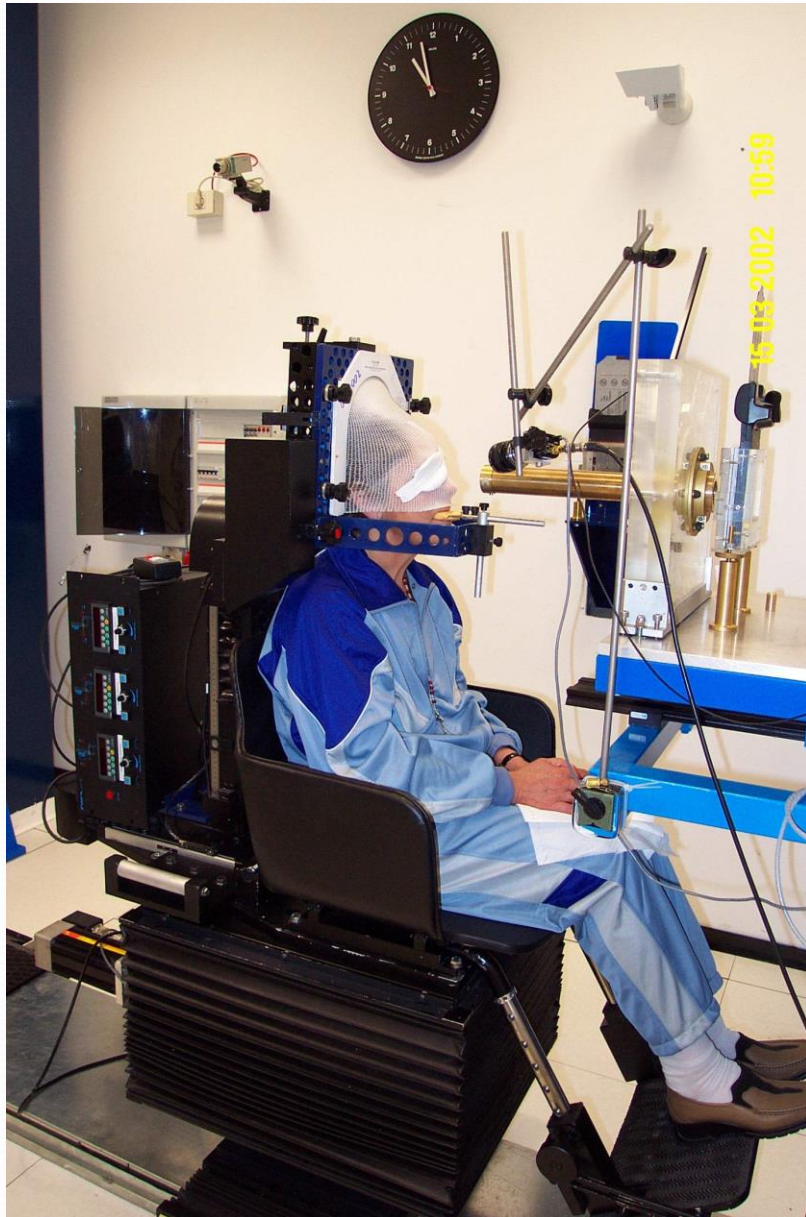
Laboratori Nazionali del Sud –INFN Catania, Italy



Cyclotron
Location

Proton
Beam

Treatment
Room
Location



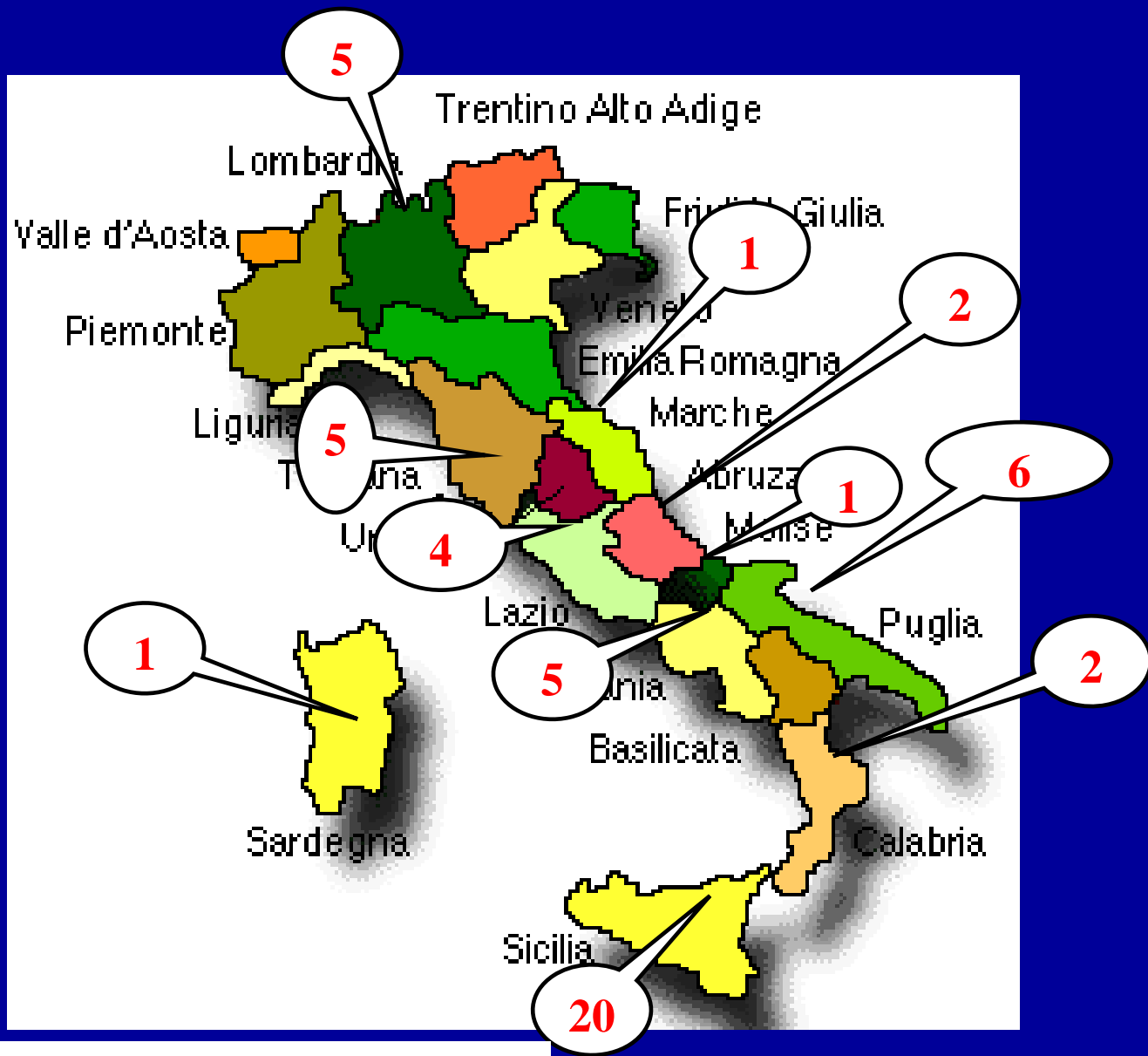
Patients look at the fixation light during the treatment

PROTON BEAM

15 03 2002 10:58



Patient Distribution by Origin Region



N.B Total number of patients : 66

Why to start a Simulation Work ?

Therapy with hadrons still represents a pioneering technique

Today the development of a hadron-therapy facility requires a long experimental work due to the lack of
SIMULATION TOOLS

Our work is inserted in the more general **medical-physics GEANT4 activity** and represents just a different application of a more general approach in the medical-physics field

Why to start a Simulation Work ?

So we start our simulation work using GEANT4:

- **To simulate a generic hadron therapy beam line with all its elements and**
- **To reproduce all the dose distributions and**
- **To investigate the Monte Carlo capability for Treatment Planning**

It's impossible to conceive a modern detector w/o simulation

Rossi and Greisen 1941, Rev. Mod. Phys. 13:240

Our GEANT4 Application:

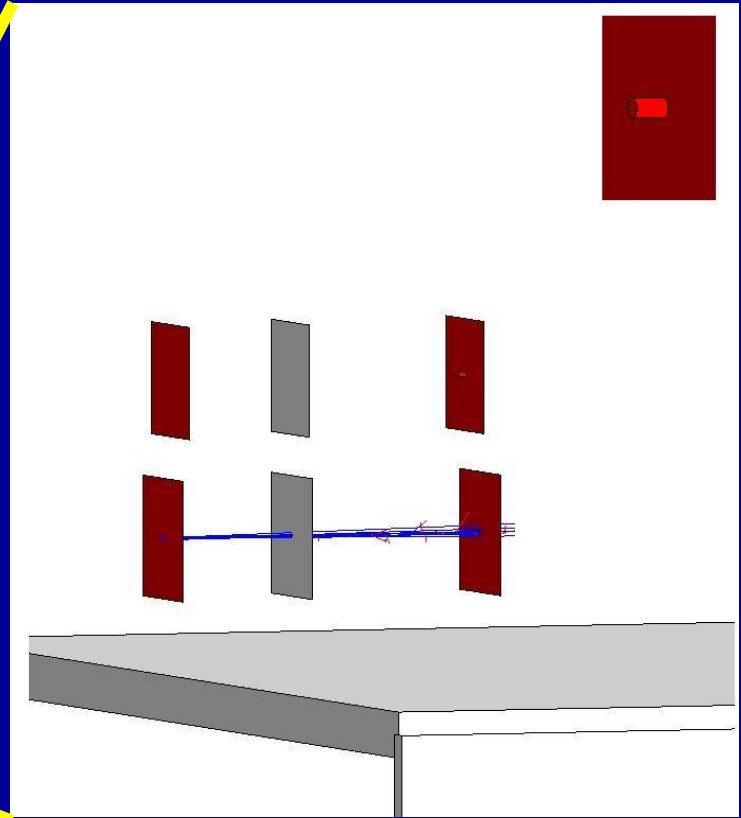
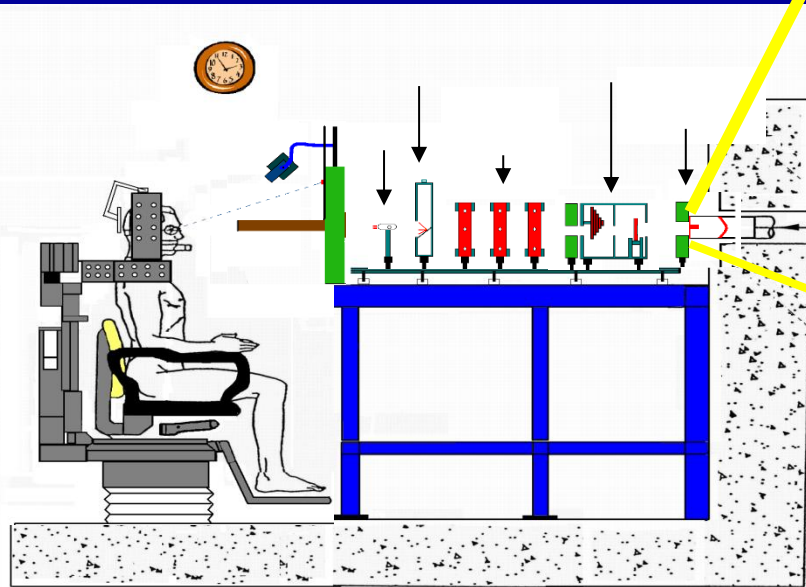
hadronTherapy.cc

Complete simulation of CATANA
hadron-therapy beam line with two dosimeters

- Depth Dose Distribution in Water (Bragg curve):
Markus type ionization chamber;
- Lateral Dose Distribution:
Radiochromic film;

BEAM LINE SIMULATION

Beam Line Simulation: Scattering system

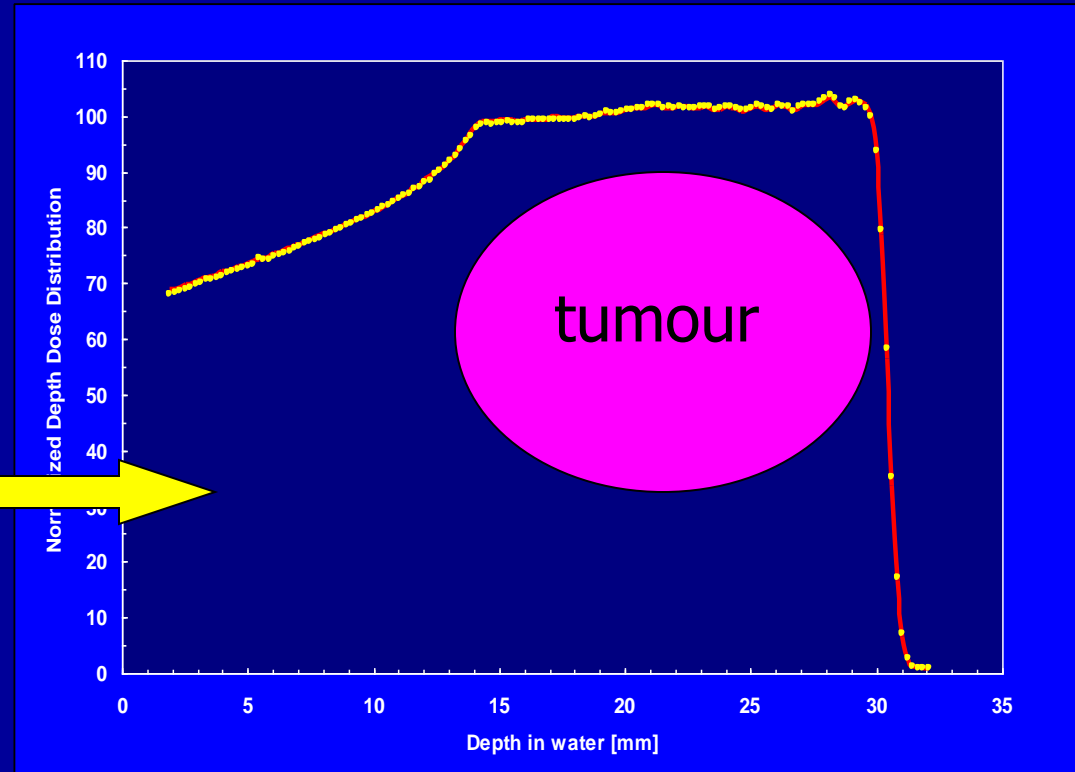
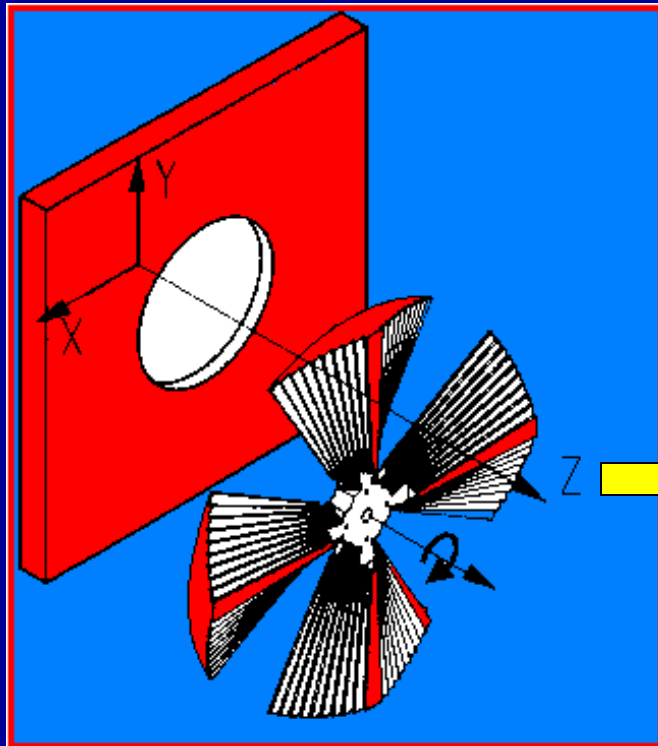


**DOUBLE SCATTERER FOIL
WITH CENTRAL STOPPER**

15 μm + 25 μm + 7 mm thick copper beam
stopper

Modulator Wheel: time dependent simulation

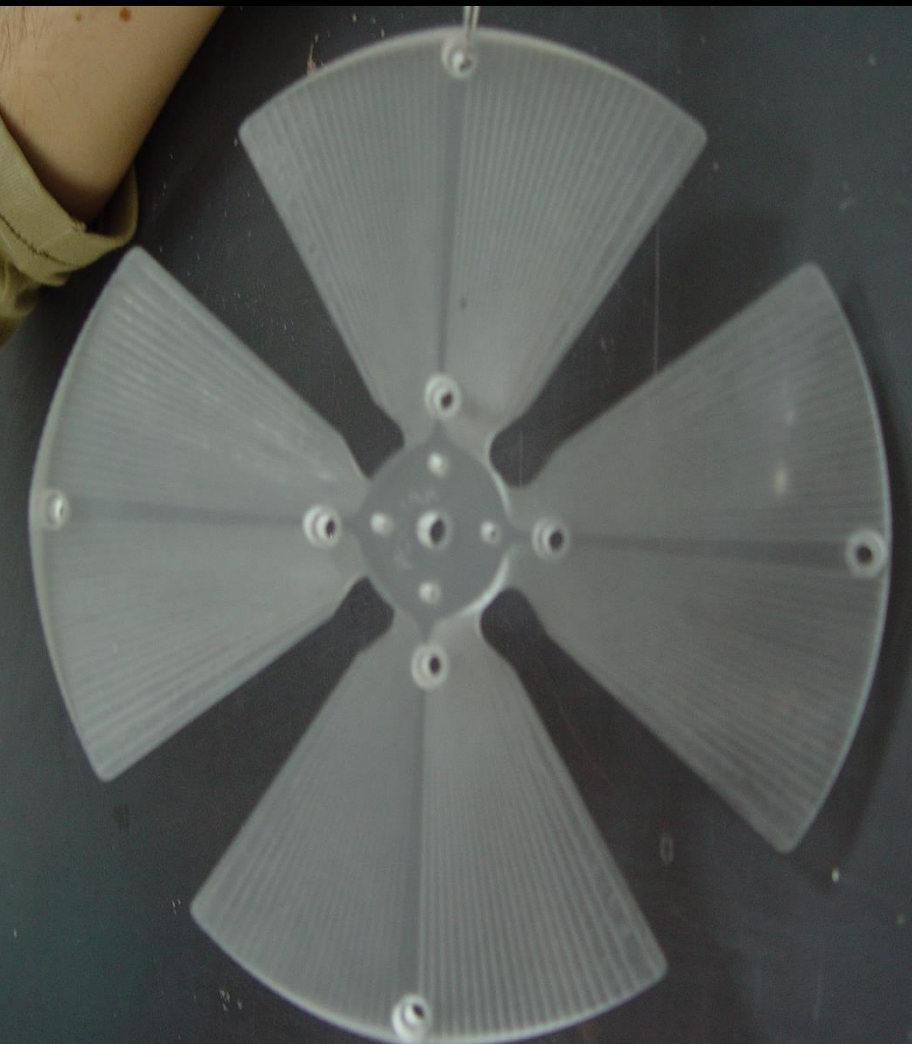
Modulator simulation for the SOBP reconstruction



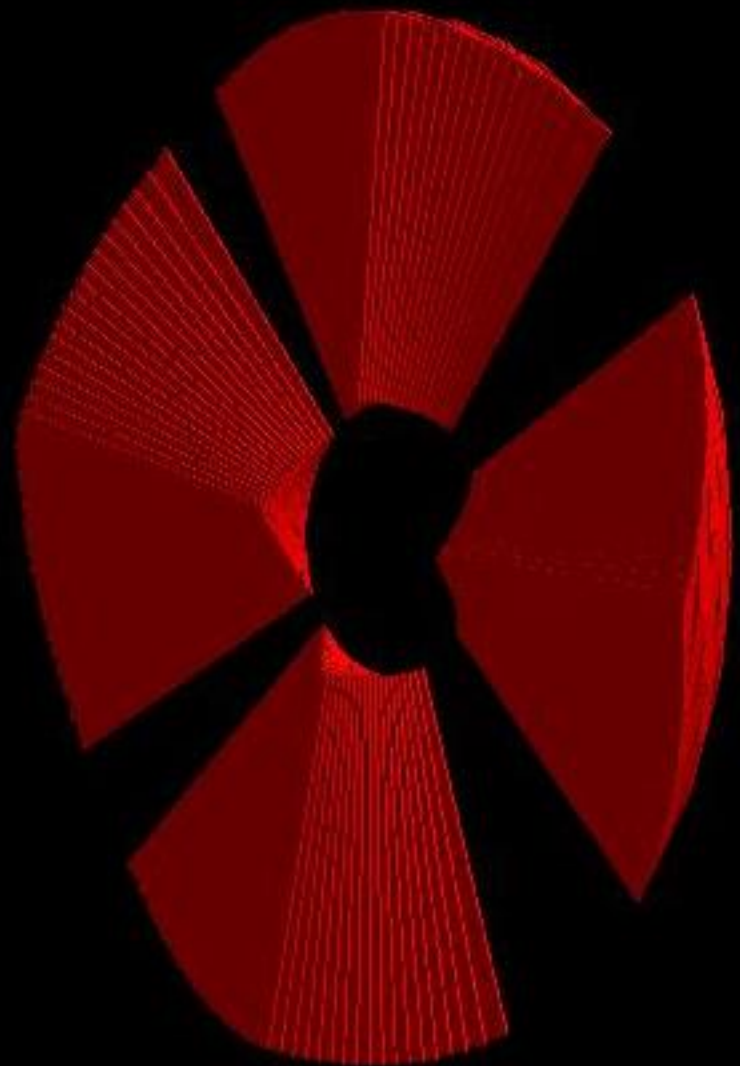
During the simulation the wheel rotates producing the flat dose distribution

Modulator wheel: time dependent simulation

Real Modulator



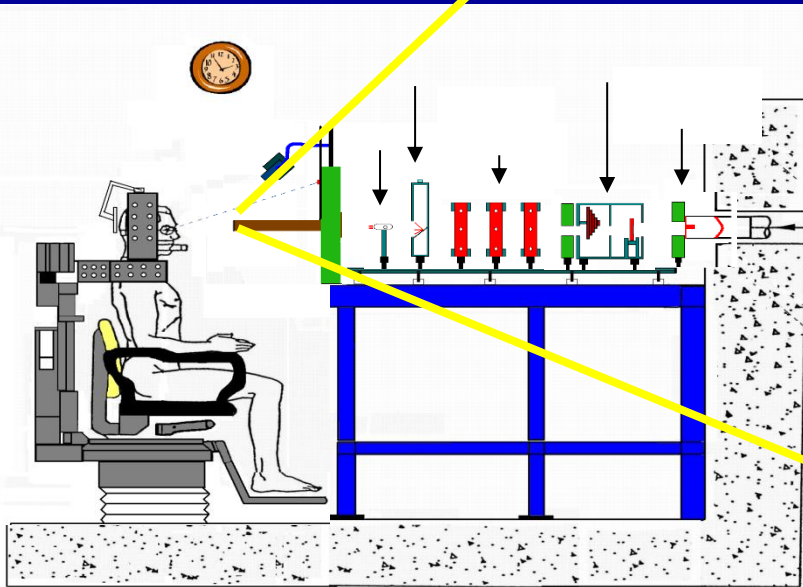
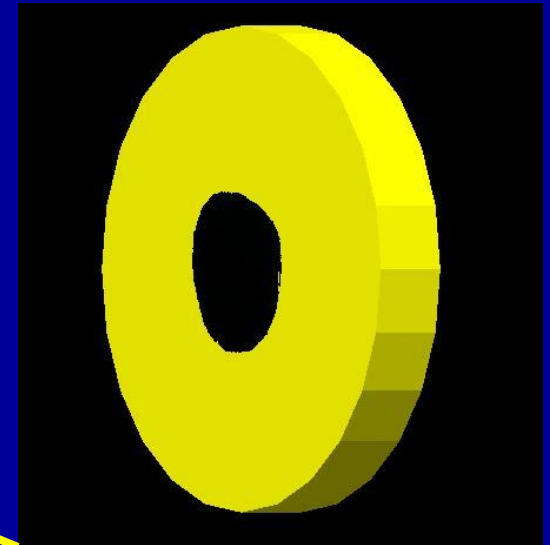
Geant4 Modulator



Beam Line Simulation: The Final Collimator

Simply using the G4Tubs class

This collimator has a shape depends by the particular tumour

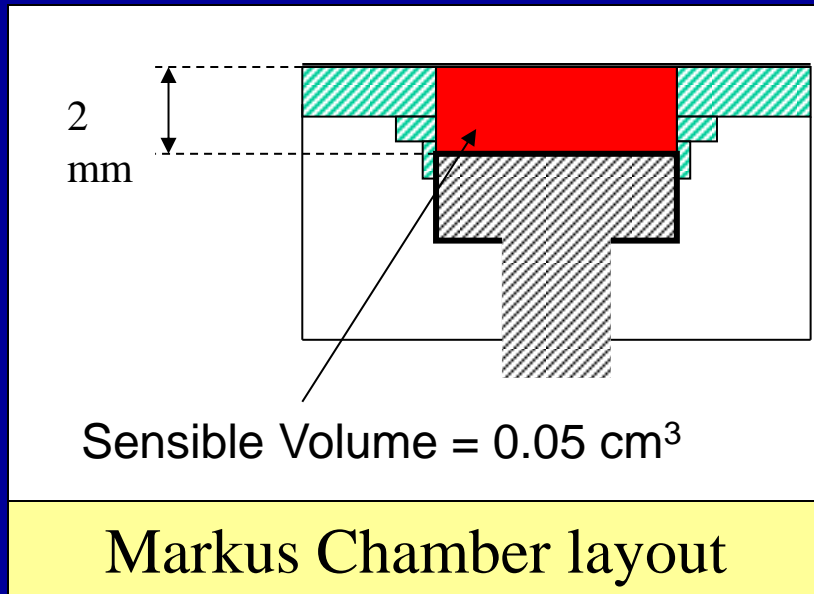


DETECTORS SIMULATION

Simulation of the dosimeters: ionisation chamber and radiographic film

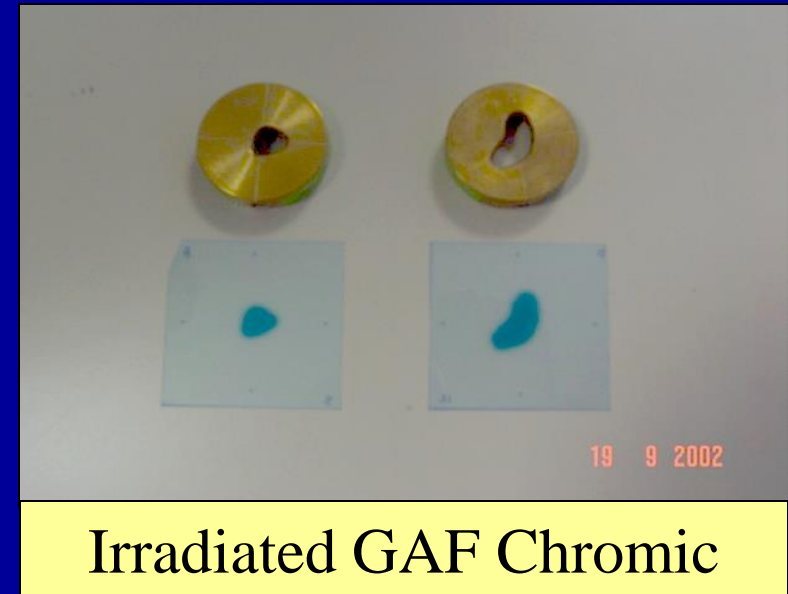
DEPTH DOSE DISTRIBUTION

- Markus Ionization chamber



LATERAL DOSE DISTRIBUTION

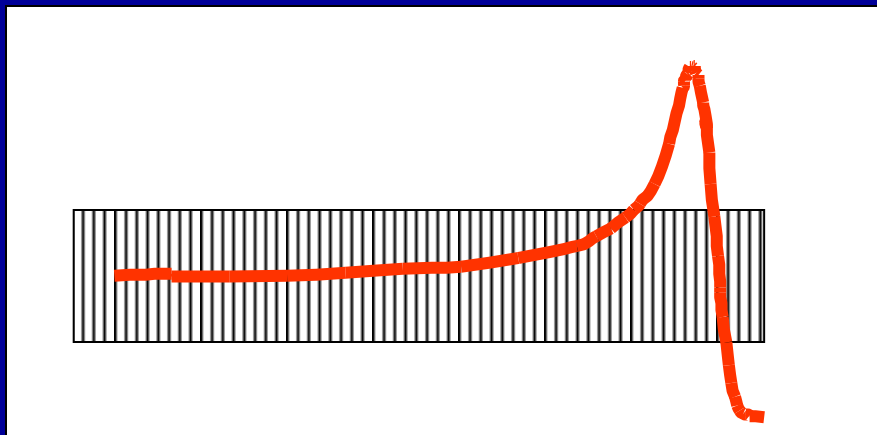
- GAF Chromic Film



Resolution $100 \mu\text{m}$ for DDP and $200 \mu\text{m}$ for LDP

Bragg Curve Reconstruction with the Markus ionisation chamber

Detector is simulated with
20 K air cylindrical slices, 200 μm thick
to reproduce experimental Markus chamber response



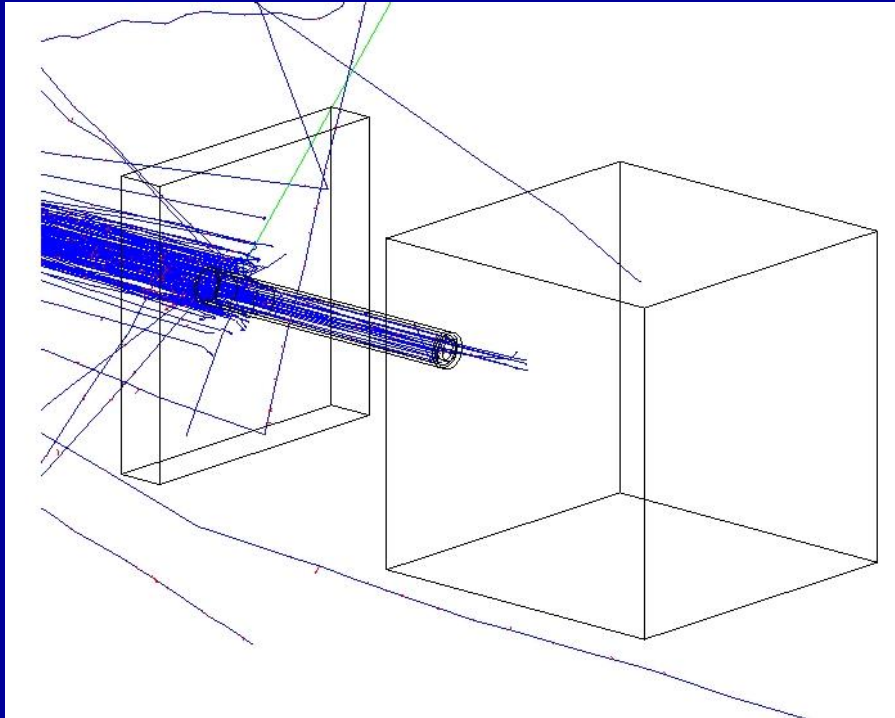
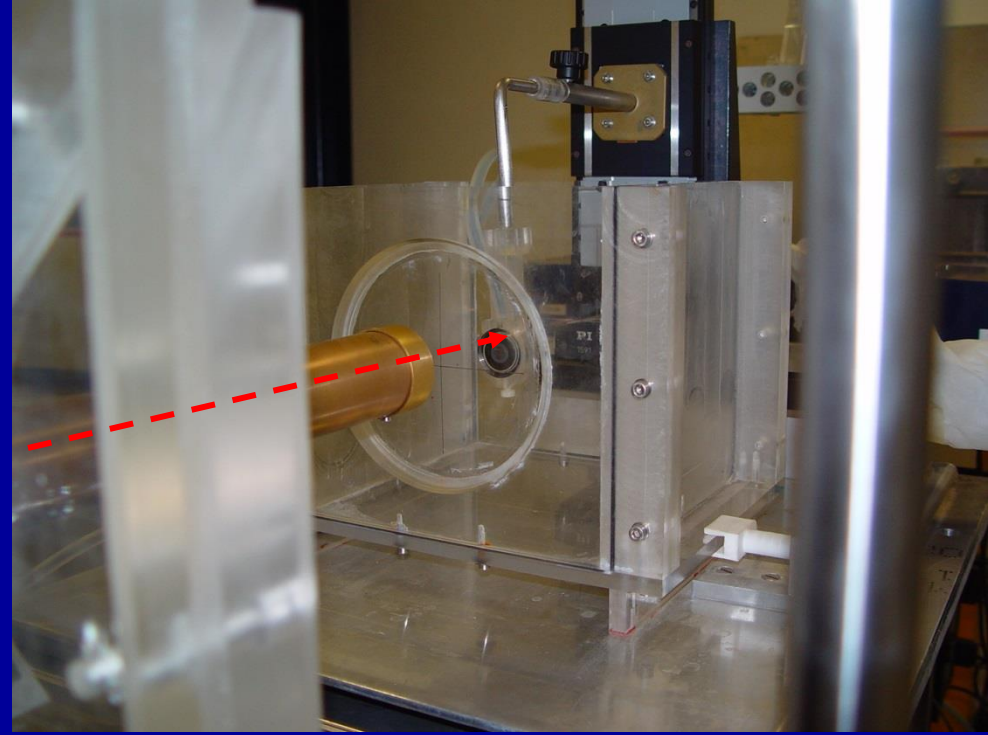
Energy deposited in
each slice is collected

*In progress
implementation:
ROGeometry*

We calculated range values for the detector
simulation validation from Bragg curve

Bragg Curve Reconstruction

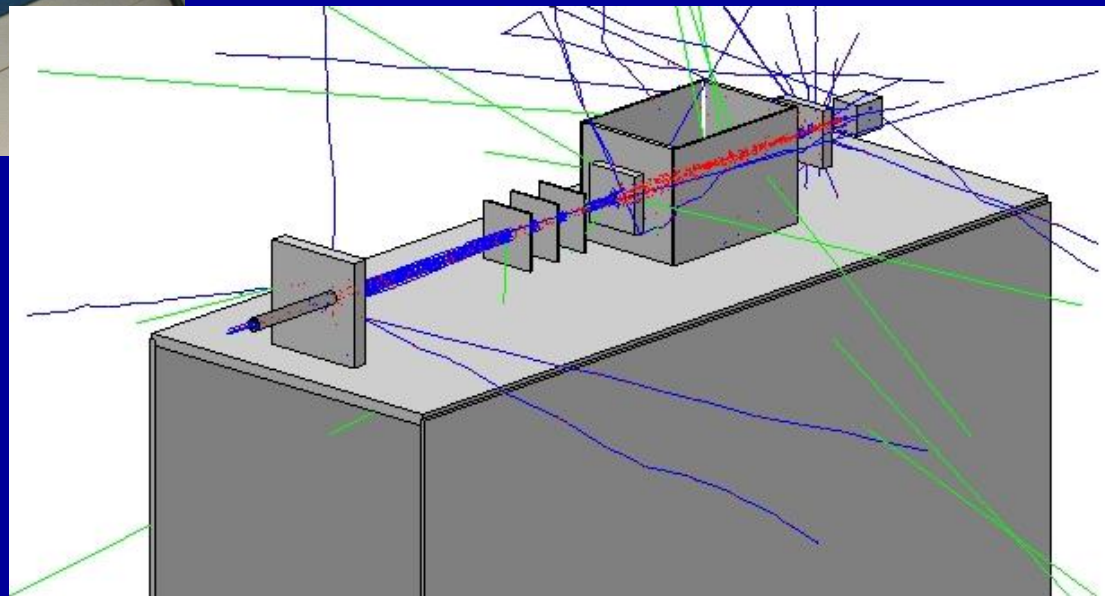
Water box with
ionisation chamber



Water box + detector
for Bragg curve as
simulated



Real hadron-therapy beam line

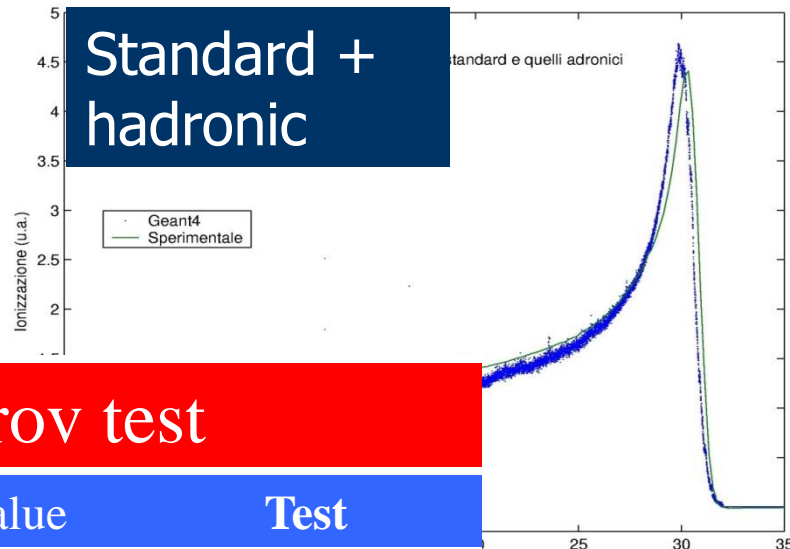
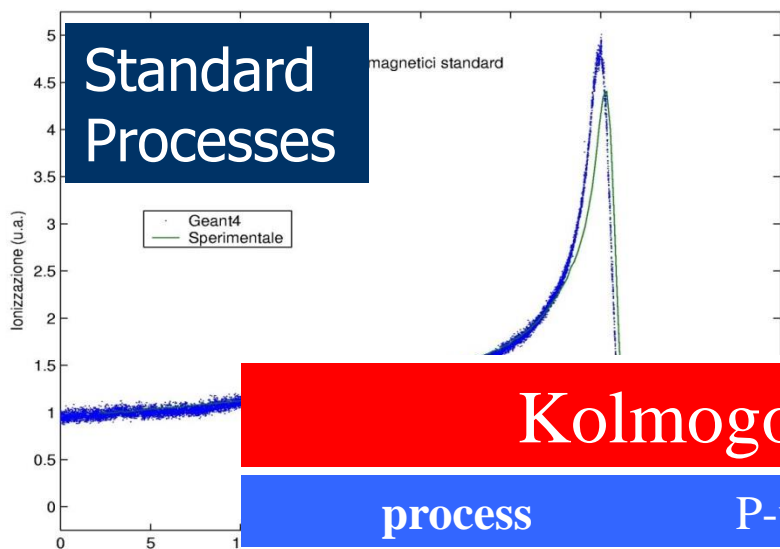


GEANT4 simulation

Each element of the line can be modified (in shape, material and position) and other kinds of dosimeters can be easily inserted

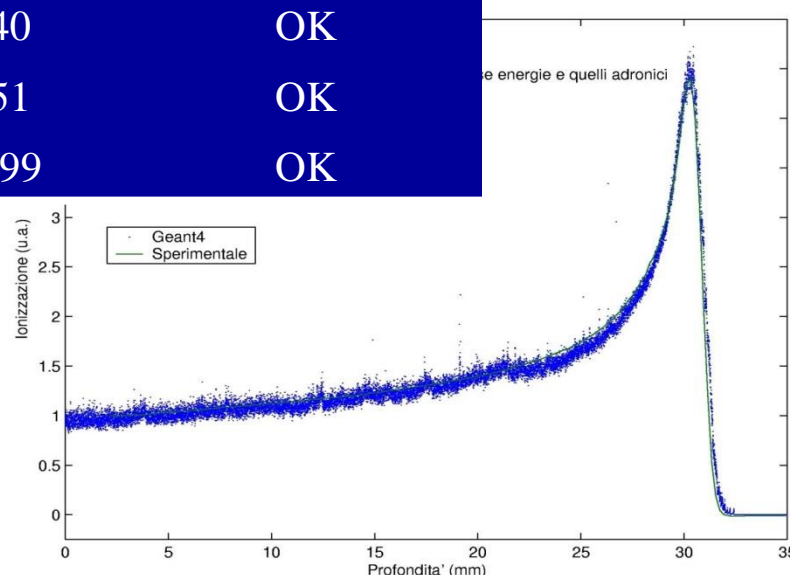
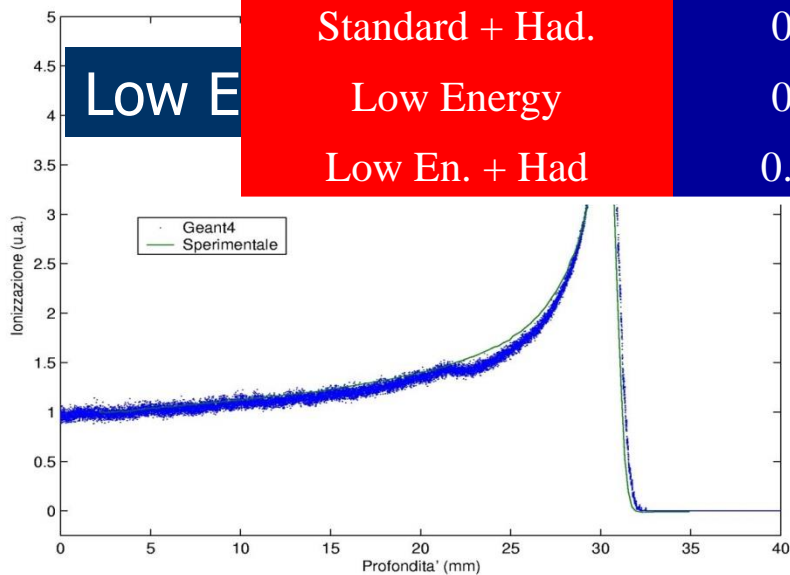
RESULTS AND VALIDATION

Physics models: comparison with experimental data



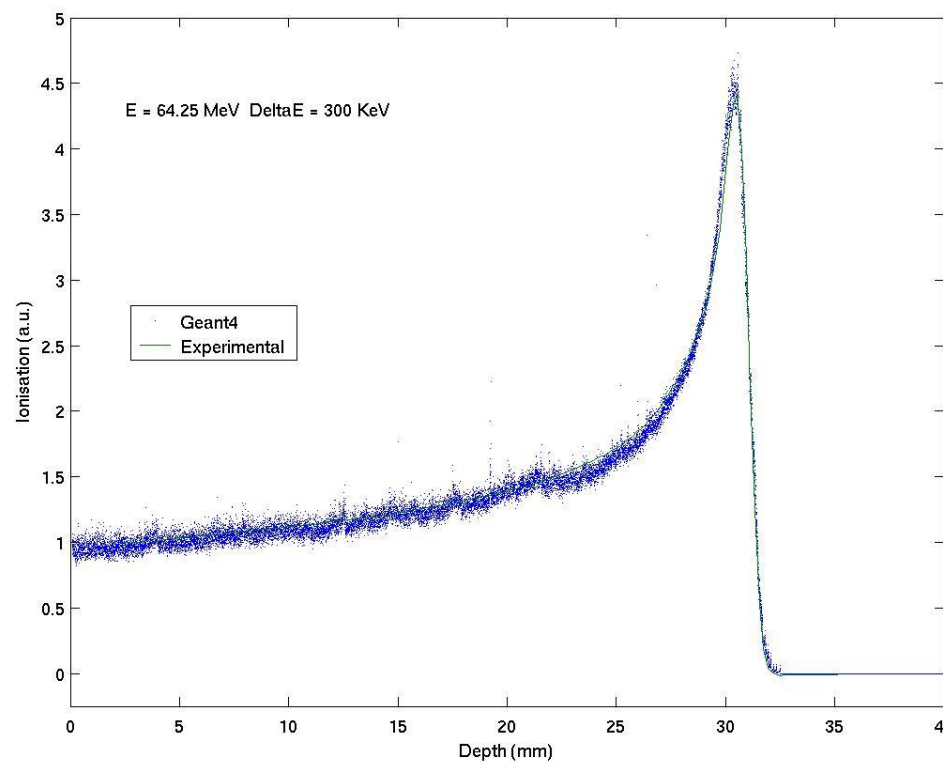
Kolmogorov test

process	P-value	Test
Standard.	0.069	OK
Standard + Had.	0.40	OK
Low Energy	0.51	OK
Low En. + Had	0.699	OK

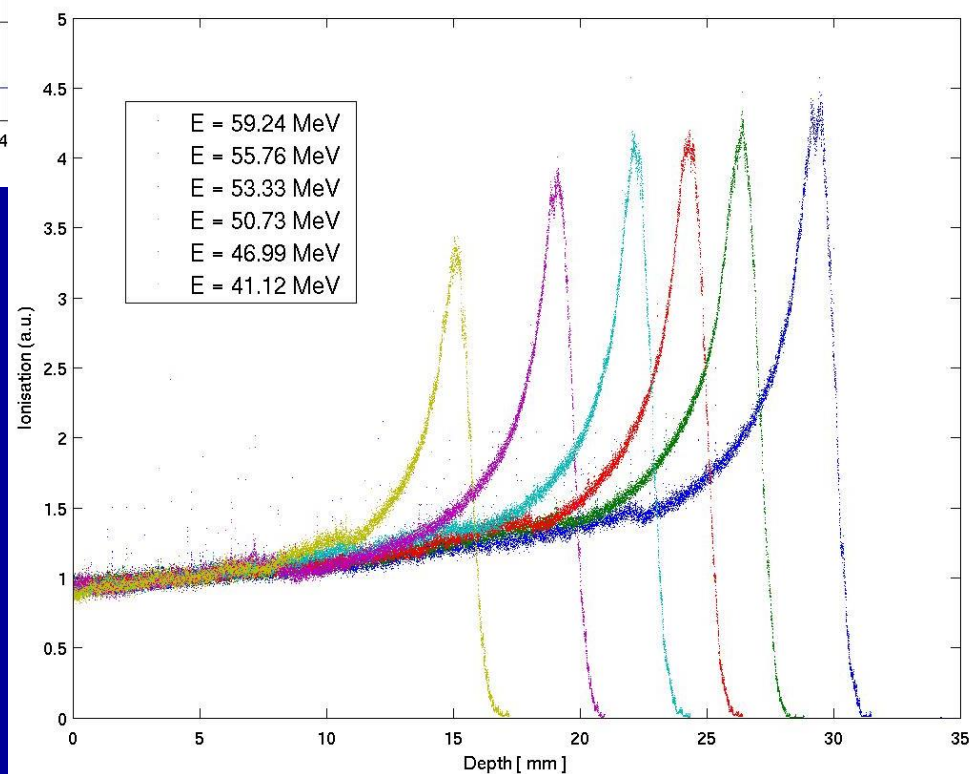


Experimental data comparison

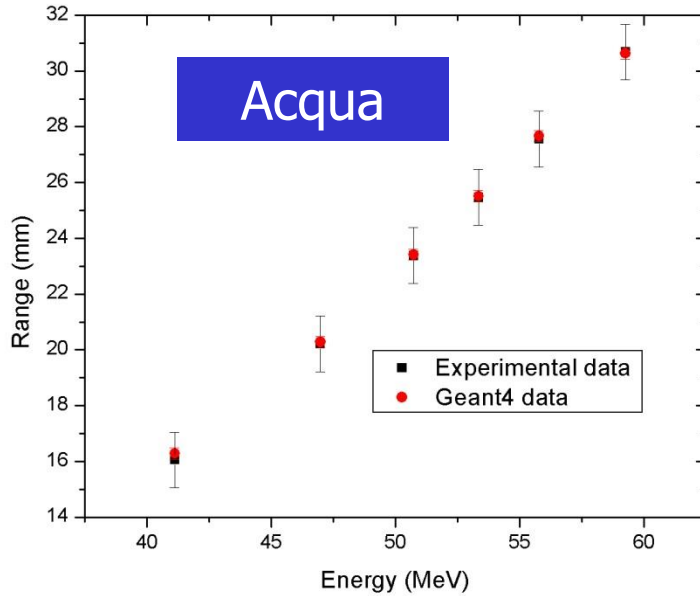
Low energy libraries and hadronic physics



Bragg peaks at
diferent energies

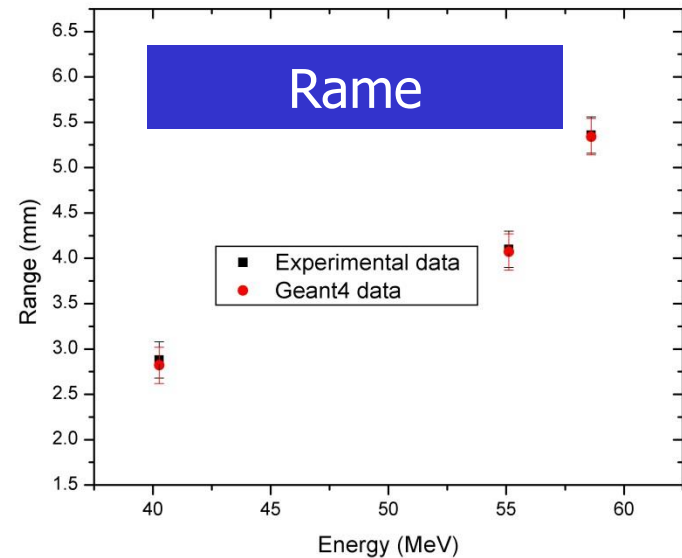


Experimental Data Comparison

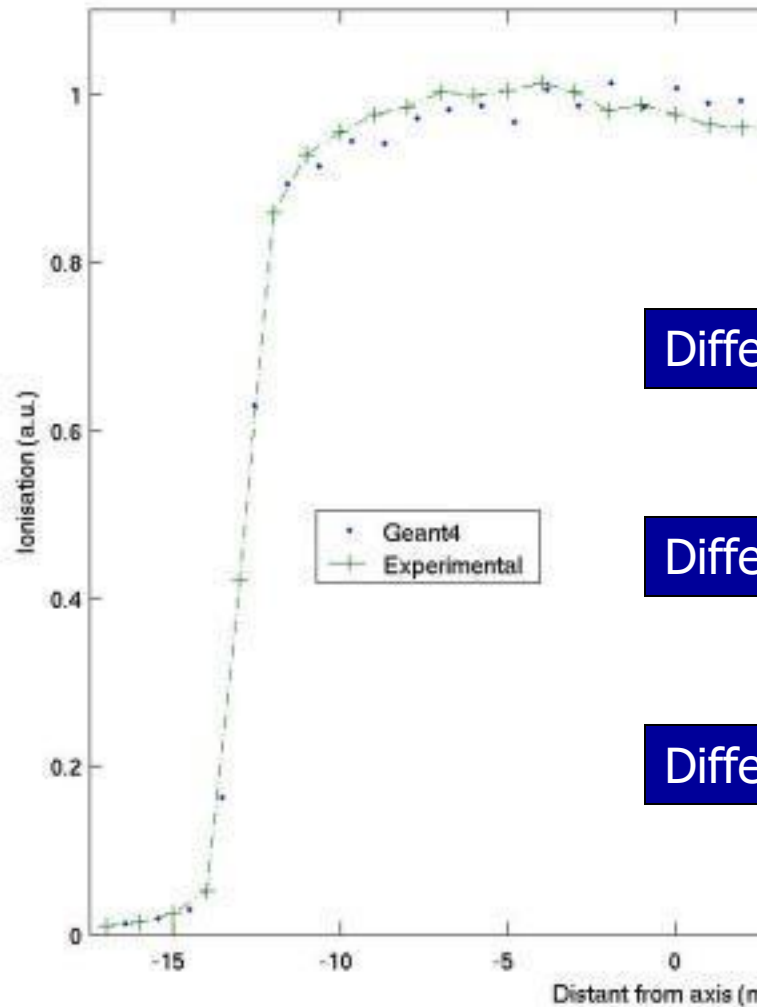


Simulated and experimental range in water and copper

Kolmogorov test		
materiale	P-value	test
Acqua	0.9876	Accettato
Rame	0.999	Accettato



Lateral Distribution: comparison with experimental data



Difference in penumbra = 0.5 %

Difference in FWHM = 0.5 %

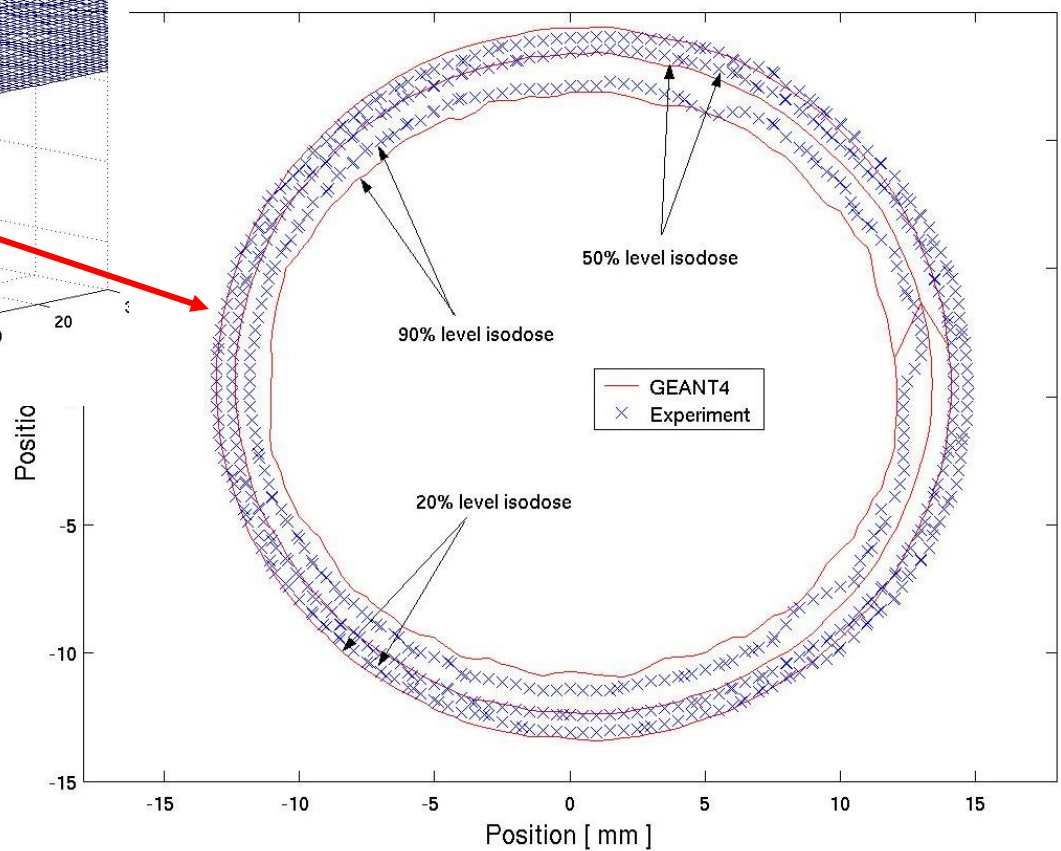
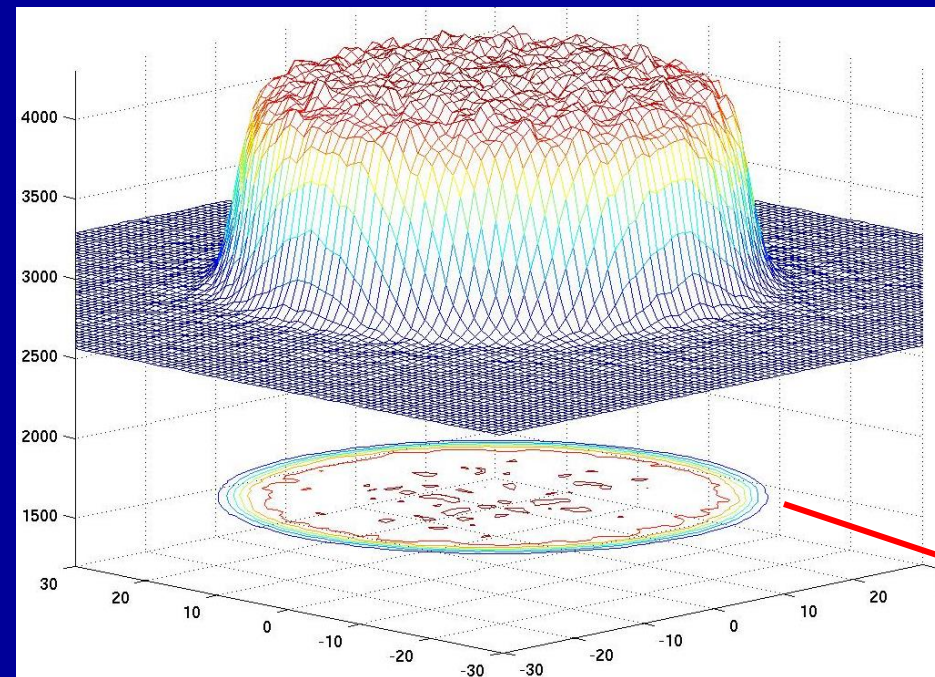
Difference Max in the homogeneity region = 2 %

Kolmogorov test:

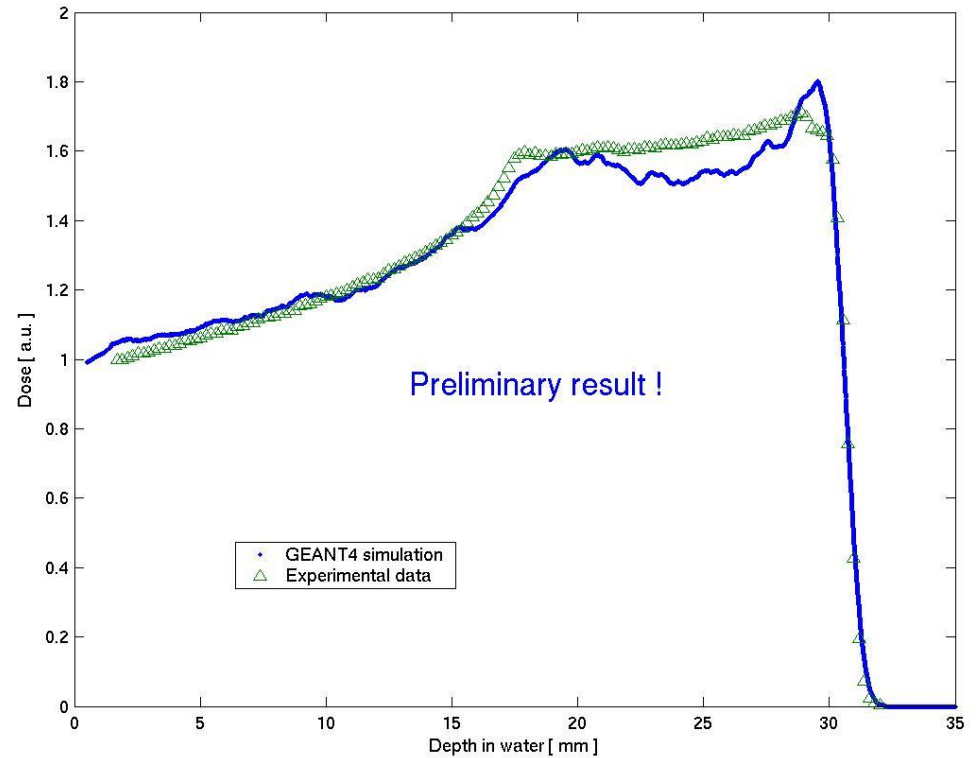
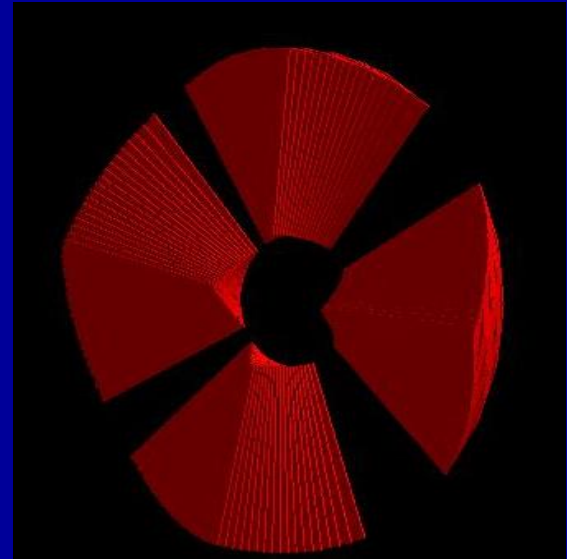
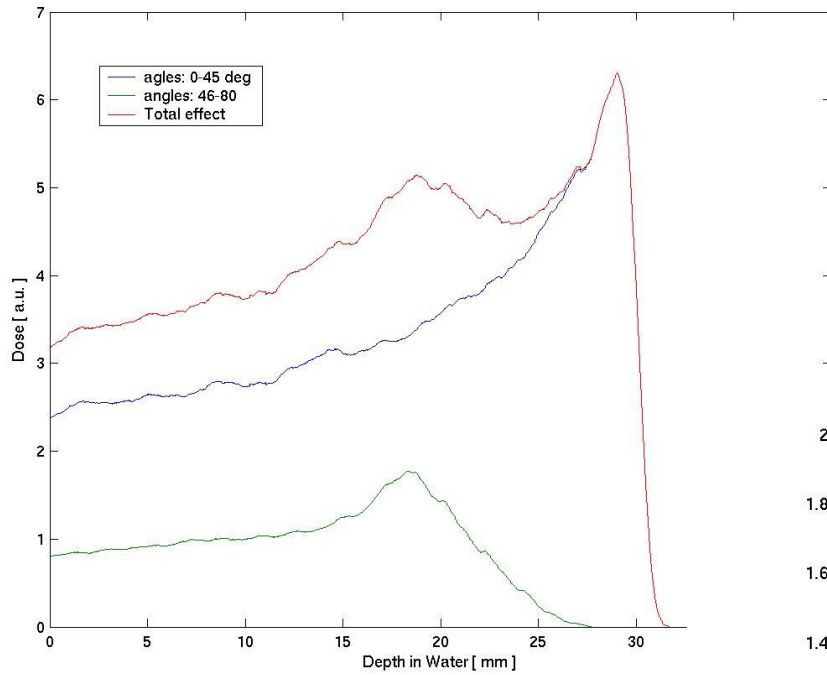
$$\chi^2 = 0.011, p = 0.97, \nu = 2$$

Lateral Distribution: comparison with experimental data

Isodose curves comparison in a qualitative way



Modulator wheel: time dependent simulation



GRID implementation

Monte Carlo in the clinical practice can be limited by the long calculation times

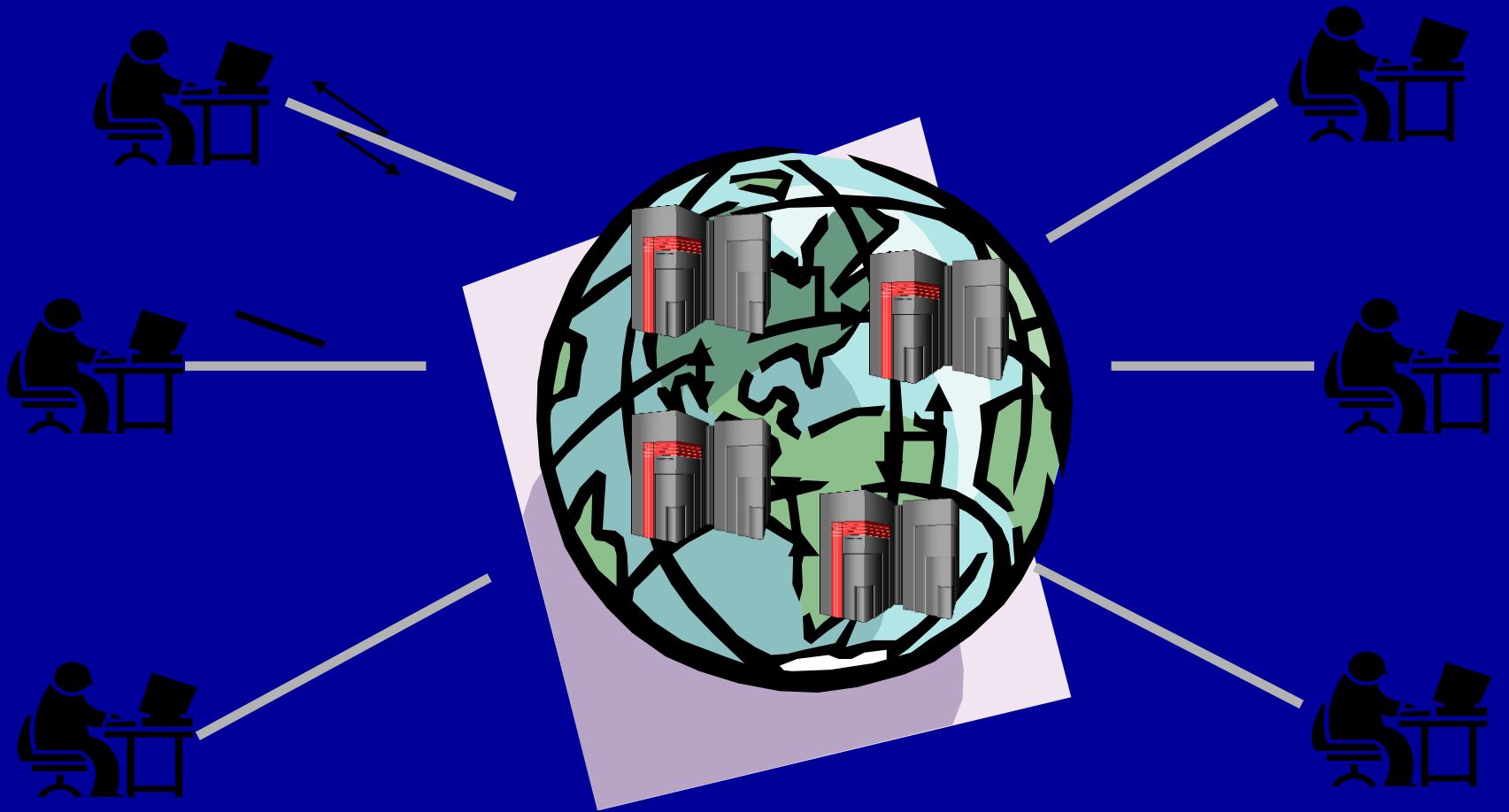
On the other hand *velocity* is mandatory for a medical physicist and a medical doctor when they are to plan a treatment

Now our application needs 12 hours to obtain a good information about dose distributions.

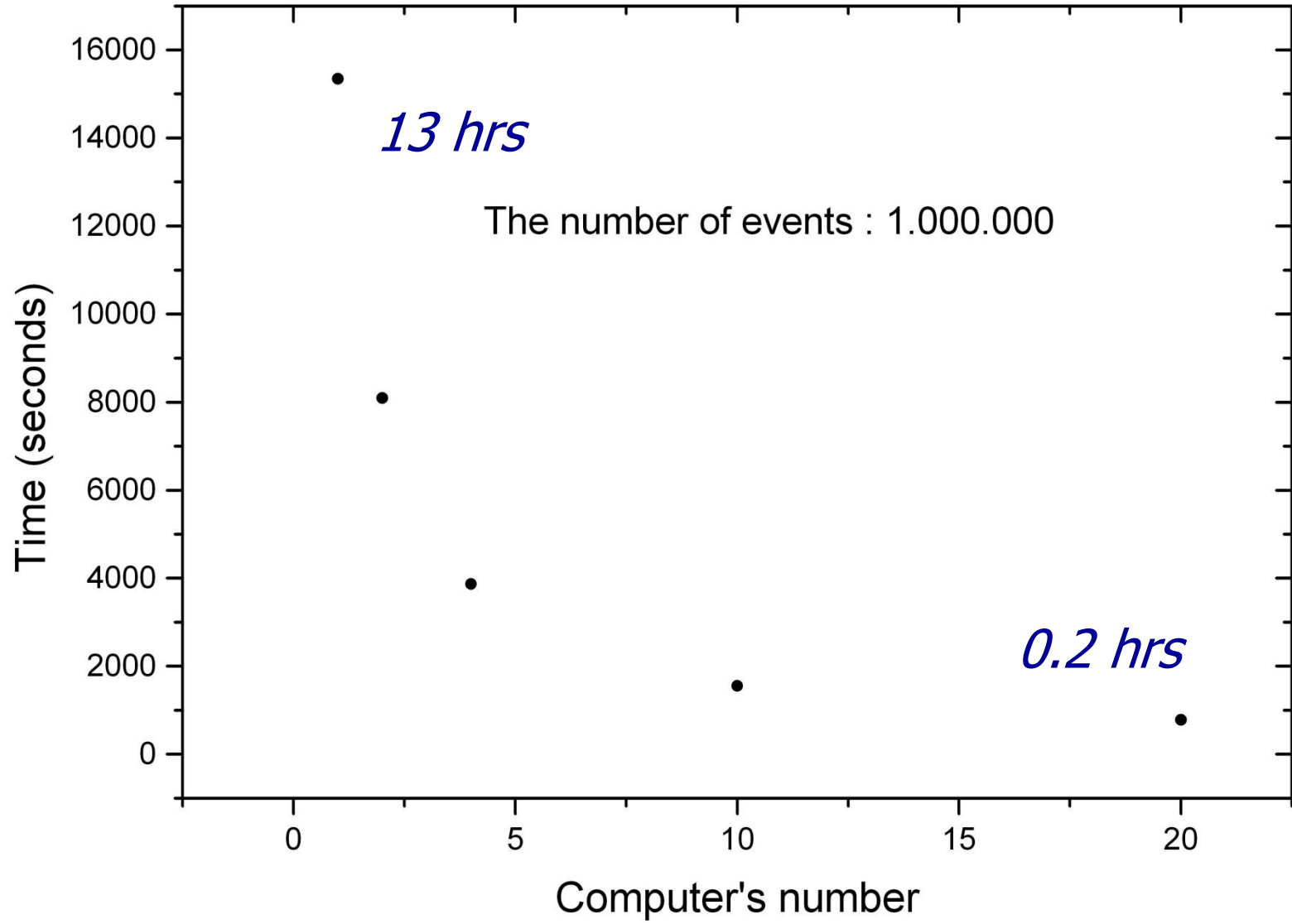
(Pentium 3 800 Mhz, 3 Mega protons simulated)

GRID implementation

GRID should be a solution for time problem of a Monte Carlo Simulation



First results on the GRID



HADRON THERAPY CONFIGURATION PANEL

FILE NAME

 BEAM ENERGY

DISTRIBUTION CHOSEN

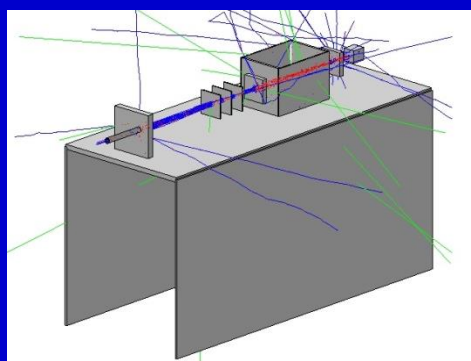
 THICKNESS DEGRADER

- Bragg Peak
- Spread Out Bragg Peak
- Lateral Distribution

NUMBER OF EVENTS

NUMBER OF JOBS

VISUALIZATION



GRAPHICS OUTPUT

*Modulation region
button will be soon
inserted*

Summary

- *Development of a Monte Carlo application for a generic hadron therapy beam line*
- *Simulation of all its elements*
- *....and of the detectors*
- *Comparison with experimental data*
- *Time dependent simulation for the modulator*
- *Grid for simulation time reduction*

THE NEAR FUTURE

- *Comparison respect analytical treatment planning systems*