



# A GPU Monte Carlo protons transport code for dose calculations : methods and challenges

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# Context

- Main advantage of a proton therapy:
  - Reduce total energy deposited in patients
    - Finite range of protons in matter
    - Maximum energy deposit in their distal paths
- Uncertainty range reduction for protons with Monte Carlo simulations (**Paganetti 2012**)
  - 0.3 % in homogenous medium
  - 2.3 % for complex geometries
    - Several mm in terms of protons range



# Goals

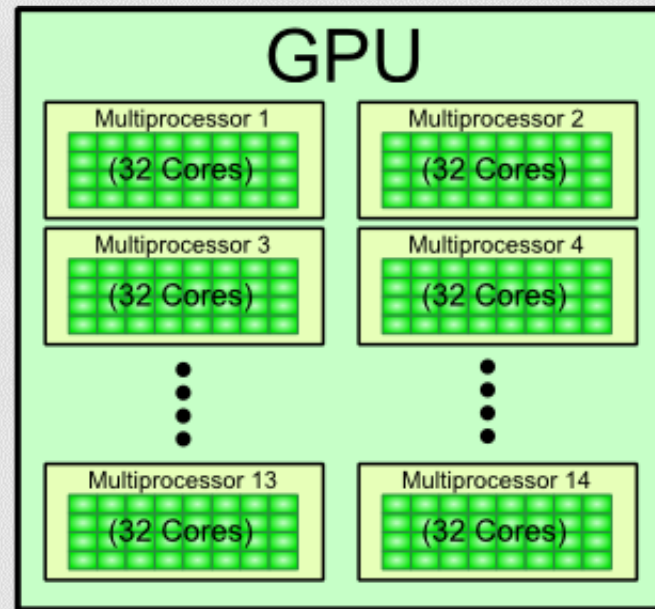
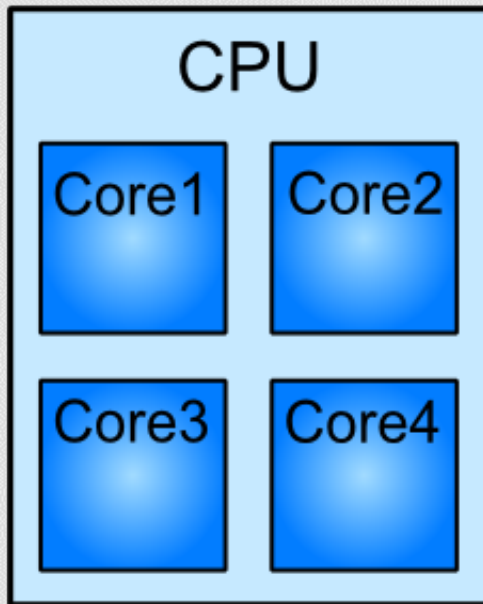
## Monte Carlo simulations with Graphics Processors Units

- **This presentation aims to explain the implementation strategy and ways to address potential challenges**
- Allow a clinical use of Monte Carlo simulations
  - Reduce margins
  - Improve control and quality of treatment
- Use GPUs
  - Accelerate Monte Carlo dose calculation algorithms
- Implement a Monte Carlo proton transport code in GPUMCD
  - GPUMCD, a validated Monte Carlo dose calculations algorithm for photons and electrons (**Hissoiny 2011**)

# Materials

- 2688 cores
- 86016 particles simultaneously
- CUDA

CPU/GPU Architecture Comparison



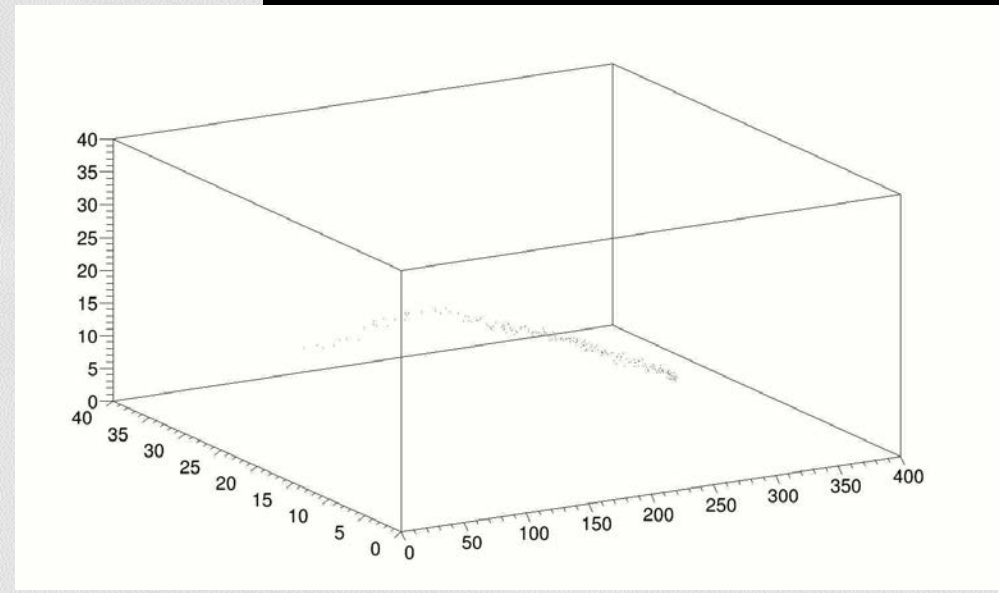
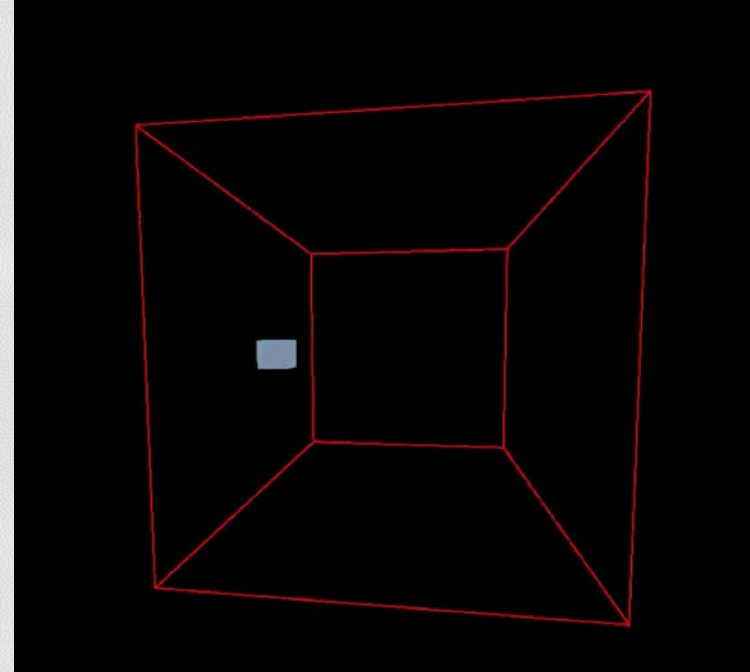


# Methods

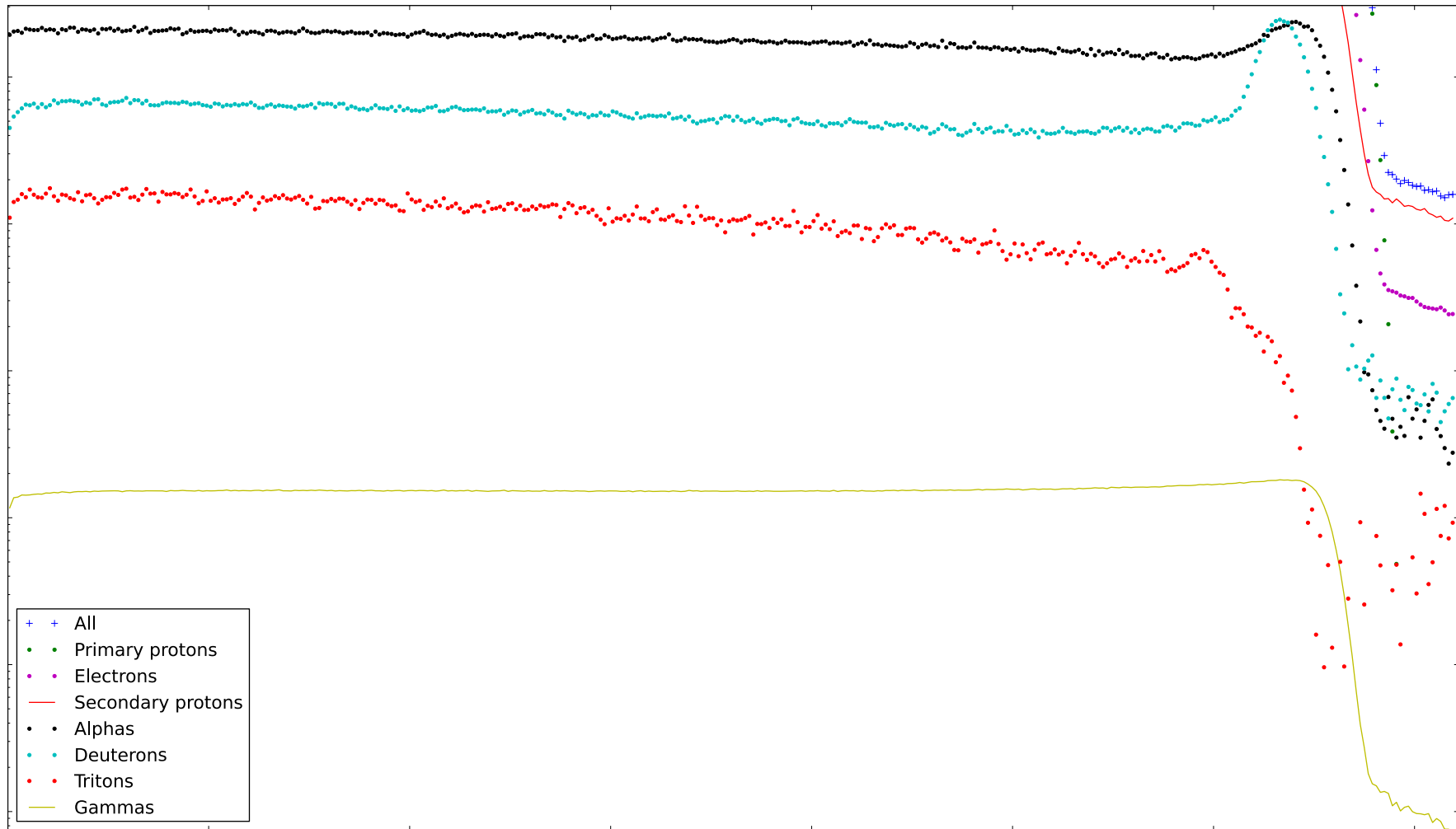
- Geant4 9.6.patch2
  - Implementation strategy
  - Validation
  - 11 million protons
  - Statistical uncertainty < 2%
  - Computer cluster

- Physics

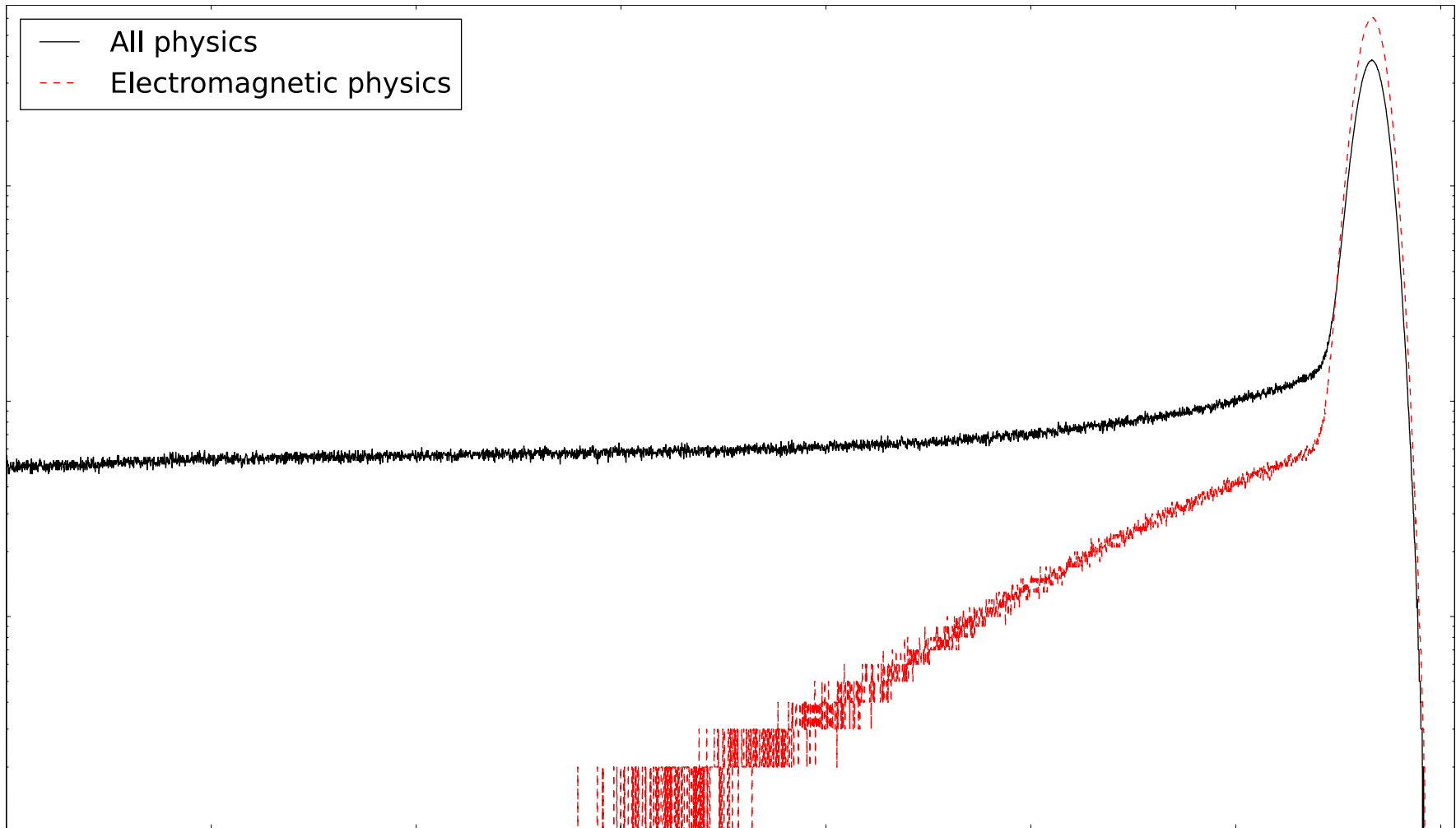
- Electromagnetic
  - EMStandard\_opt3
- Nuclear reactions
  - Binary cascade model



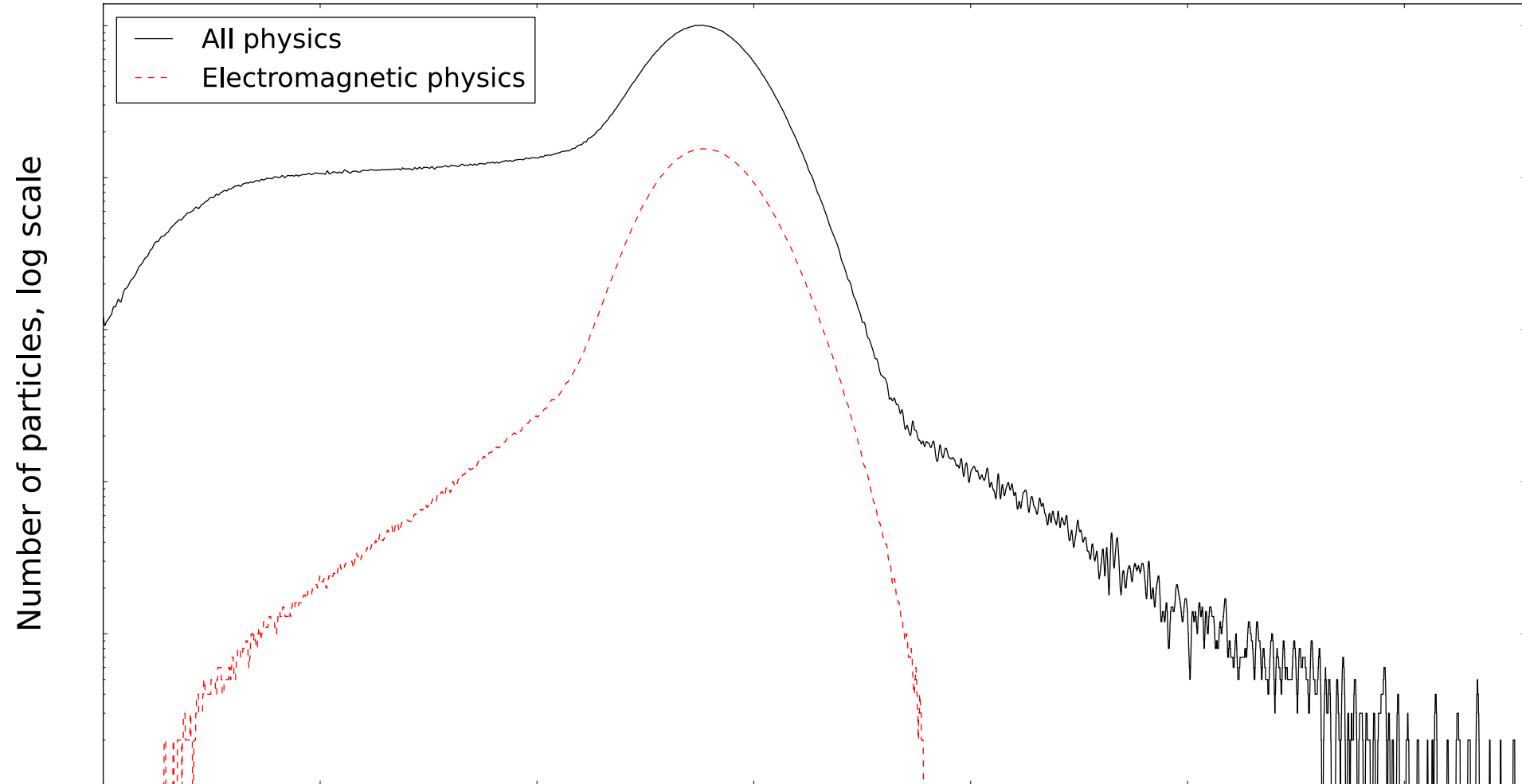
# Results



# Primary proton interactions



# Secondary electron interactions





# Strategy

- Each core manages protons with the same energy level
  - Stock up on protons when thread divergence increase
  - Gather protons by energy
  - Load protons with the same energy level
- Consider particles which involve significant dose contribution
- Each Core manages same kind of particles  
**(Hissoiny 2011)**

# What we need !

- Physics
  - Electromagnetic physics
    - Ionization and multiple scattering (**geant4 physics reference guide**)
  - Nuclear reactions (**Fippel 2004**)
    - Elastic and inelastic proton-proton, proton-oxygen collisions
  - Manage secondary protons and electrons
- Counteract thread divergence for higher energy proton beams



# Acknowledgements

