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Geant4 for the Medicine

Geant4

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GEANT3, world-wide used toolkit for HEP detector

- i of a major HEP software package for the next generation of Ints using an Object-Oriented environment.
- Requirements from heavy ion physics, CP violation physics, cosmic ray physics, astrophysics, space science and medical applications. –Large degree of functionality and flexibility
- Several types of geometrical descriptions for comp models
- Everything is open to the user
	- Choice of physics processes/models
	- Choice of GUI/Visualization/persistency/histogram

Timeline

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Dec '94 - Project start

 $relee$

public.

Simulations in the medical field

Radiotherapy

 $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$

- Goal:
	- Delivering the required therapeutic dose to the tumour area with high precision, while preserving the surrounding healthy tissue
- Treatment planning usually performed with commercial software
	- MC *de facto* not used
- Open issues
	- • Precision:
		- analytical models (speed constraints) geometry and material approximations
	- Cost
		- Each (expensive) treatment planning software is specific to one technique / one source
	- •Speed
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Functional imaging
	- Goal:

Scanner design, image reconstruction, scatter correction, protocol optimisation,...

- Monte Carlo simulations are now widely used in parallel to analytical computations or experimental studies for PET/SPECT
- Open issues
	- • Many programs: PETsim, SimSET, EIDOLON, SIMIND, SimSPECT, SORTEO, MCMATV, PET-EGS, …
	- Speed

$\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ Research groups

- (Almost) No particle physics background
- Heavy duties from hospital
- Need for ease of use
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Clinical use
	- Commercial interests/pressures
	- Official protocols
	- Speed in treatment planning
	- User-friendly interfaces for hospital usage

PET, SPECT: the example of GATE

Geant4 Application for Tomographic Emission

- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Old approach: dedicated simulation programs (PETsim, SimSET, Eidolon,…)
	- Pros: Fast development, Optimized on application
	- Cons:

Simple geometry, limited number of requirements, Limits in the physics description, Maintenance, upgrades?

- The main GATE features are:
	- Modelling of Time
		- decay kinetics, movement, randoms…
	- Ease-of-use, interactivity
		- •use of a scripting language
		- Voxel geometries
		- Interface to STIR library
	- **Versatility**
		- geometry and simulation fully scripted
	- Modular design
		- new extensions easily added
	- Shared development
		- •OpenGATE collaboration
		- long-term support

http://www.opengatecollaboration.org

Geant4-based analysis tools MULASSIS, GRAS

QinetiQ

- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Layer Geometry
- P. Physics list choice
- ~ 10 Space primary spectrum: interface to SPENVIS

MULASSIS

- Trapped protons
- Solar protons
- Trapped electrons
- …
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Analysis options
	- DoseNEW
	- Pulse Height Spectrum
	- Dose equivalent
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Web interface. www.spenvis.oma.be

Giovanni Santin - Geant4 for the Medicine - Frontier Science '05 - Milan 15/09/2005

Validation issues

- \mathbb{R}^n Accurate dosimetry is at the basis of radiotherapy treatment planning
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Microscopic validation:
	- verification of Geant4 physics
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Dosimetric validation:
	- –in the experimental context

Validation Depth dose curves

 $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Carrier et al, Med. Phys. 31, 484, (2004)

cesa

Validation Microdosimetry

$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Dose in Micro-volumes mimicked by gas chambers

p. Geant4 PAI model

cesa

Validation Dosimetry for IMRT

 $\overline{\mathbb{R}^2}$ Monte Carlo "all inclusive" simulation of IMRT treatments

Scielzo G, Chauvie S, Stasi M, Emanuelli S, Gabriele P Medical Physics Unit -- Mauriziano Hospital - IRCC, Turin, Italy

Validation Dosimetry for Brachytherapy

Geant4 simulation against experimental data

- *G. Ghiso, S. Guatelli*
- *S. Paolo Hospital Savona*

 $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$

Patient models Voxel geometries

L. Archambault, L. Beaulieu, V.-H. Tremblay *(Univ. Laval and l'Hôtel-Dieu, Québec)*

GATE – Hoffmann PhantomS.Staelens, Gent University

Courtesy S.Paganini et al., CRCN, Recife, Brazil

Scielzo G, Chauvie S, Stasi M, Emanuelli S, Gabriele P Medical Physics Unit -- Mauriziano Hospital - IRCC, Turin, Italy

MC.Lopez, L.Peralta, P.Rodrigues, A.Trindade, IPOFG-CROC Coimbra and LIP Lisbon

Patient modelsAnthropomorphic phantoms

- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Human phantom library
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Useful for radiation protection, therapy protocol studies
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Other phantoms developed by Geant4 users, not public
	- Gibbs Phantom (1984)

Analytical model

Geant 4 DNA

G.Guerrieri INFN Genova

- – NORMAN Phantom (MRI data of a volunteer)
- Zubal Phantom (from CT and MRI data)

 \sim

Patient and Experimental Setup models Interfaces to CAD models

Vanderbilt University (2005)

- \sim Synergy medical / space applications ?
	- Geant4 extensions for study of effects to microelectronics
	- Microdosimetry

Complete simulations CATANA hadrontherapy

cesa

Comparison with commercial treatment planning systems

M. C. Lopes¹, L. Peralta², P. Rodrigues², A. Trindade² ¹ IPOFG-CROC Coimbra Oncological Regional Center - ² LIP - Lisbon

Complete simulations Dosimetry for Brachytherapy

J. Moscicki, CERN

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Space Exploration

On-going activities for a Geant4-based radioprotection programme

REMSIM

Radiation Exposure and Mission Strategies for Interplanetary Manned Missions

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DESIRE

Dose Estimation by Simulation of the ISS Radiation Environment

http://www.particle.kth.se/desire/

T. Ersmark¹, P. Carlson¹, E. Daly², C. Fuglesang³, I. Gudowska⁴, B. Lund-Jensen¹, R. Nartallo², P. Nieminen², M. Pearce¹, G. Santin², N. Sobolevsky⁵

¹Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) (Stockholm), ²ESA-ESTEC (Noordwijk), ³EAC/JSC (Cologne/Houston), ⁴Karolinska Institutet (Stockholm), ⁵Institute for Nuclear Research (Moscow)

GOAL

Accurate Monte Carlo calculations (Geant4) of the radiation fields and doses to astronauts inside the European Columbus module of the International Space Station.

INCIDENT RADIATION

- **Trapped protons**
- Galactic cosmic rays
- **Solar particle events**
- **Earth albedo neutrons**

ISS AND COLUMBUS

GEANT4 GEOMETRYDESIRE \overline{a}

- **ISS configuration 14A, 400 volumes**
- Columbus, 800 volumes

CALCULATED DOSE RATES INSIDE COLUMBUS

- **Spherical water phantom** radius 0.5 m
- Trapped protons: 2.0 μGy/h SPENVIS, AP8-min
- GCR protons: 3.3 μGy/h CREME96, solar minimum

Example spectra of penetrating trapped protons and secondary particles.

Courtesy: T. Ersmark, KTH Stockholm

DESIRE The DESIRE project is funded by ESA (15613/NL/LvH) and the Swedish National Space Board.

Space environment and Physics models

Physics developments

Low energy EM

- Models for photons, electrons, hadrons and ions to extend the coverage of electromagnetic interactions
	- –photons and electrons down to 250 / 100 eV
	- protons, ions and antiprotons down to < 1 keV
- a. Specialised models taking into account photon polarisation
- Applications from high energy physics experiments to space science and astrophysics to the medical field

Hadronics

- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Dose contribution typically 20-30%
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Important for background rate on science data analysis
- \sim Recent new models
- P. See talk on Geant4 Hadronic Physics
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Ion importance: see next slide

Physics developments Ions **Dose Equivalent - GCR** Data from W Schimmerling, J W Wilson, F Cucinotta, and M-H Y Kim, 1998. Relative Flux (Si=10 **Other** 23%

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30 40. 50 Nuclear Charge (Z)

 $10²$ 10^1

10 ١n

- EM: new ionisation model based on effective charge
- Light Ion Binary Cascade
	- <~ 10 GeV/n
- Abration / Ablation (Wilson)
	- P.Truscott, ESA IONMARSE contract
- New nuclear-nuclear cross section classes
	- P.Truscott

$\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ **Coming**

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- Ion Quark Gluon String model
	- •higher Z, higher Energy (<~ 100 GeV/n)
- $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Important for SEE studies, biological effects

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1.0

10.0

cross-section [mb]

cross-section [mb]

100.0

60 70 \overline{a} 90 100 Proton19%

C, O, Ne 13%

Abrasion/Ablation (NUCFRG2, Qinetiq, ESA)

Mg, Al, Si 15%

12C-C 1050 MeV/nuc

C11 C10 B11 B10 Be10 Be9 Be7 Li8 Li7 Li6 He6

Fragment

Fe13% Alpha 17%

He₆

 \Box Abrasion + evap Experiment **NUCFRG2**

Physics development **QinetiQ** Radioactive decay

- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Complete radioactive decay chains
	- Emission of α , β^{\pm} , n, γ and X-rays
	- Based on ENSDF data
	- Variance reduction techniques
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Medical applications
	- PET/SPECT, …
		- GATE,…
- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ Other fields
	- Underground experiments
		- Neutrino, Dark Matter, …
	- Space applications
		- Long term radioactivity contributor to background levels in γ- and X-ray instruments
		- • Low background detectors
			- Integral,…

Geant4 DNA

- \mathbb{R}^n Damage mechanisms
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Interactions of Radiation with Biological Systems at the Cellular and DNA Level

- \Box Geant4 extension to simulate electromagnetic interactions in liquid water down to ~7.5 eV
	- e-, p, H, He
- **T** Validation : two independent computations performed by LPC Clermont & CENBG from litterature
- e Total cross section e - Angular distribution Energy Energy

deposit Brenner **Emfietzoglou** No models p energy distribution e, H, He, He⁺, He⁺⁺ energy distribution Analytical **National Contract Contract Analytical Tabulated Tabulated**

Conclusions

- \mathbb{R}^n Geant4 simulations of radiotherapy and functional imaging are generally more precise than "standard" commercial tools
- $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{A}}$ There have been extensive validations and applications of Geant4-based tools for radiotherapy and functional imaging
- \mathbb{R}^n Synergies with space activities are useful to address critical areas of improvement
	- Interfaces
	- Physics model extensions
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ Some issues still exist, which prevent tools based on advanced, precise MC codes (such as Geant4) from becoming part of the official protocols for treatment planning or image reconstruction. These include
	- Official validation
	- Friendliness of User Interfaces
	- Computation speed
- $\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{A}}$ On-going activities are addressing these open issues. Work includes:
	- CAD model interface
	- Deployment on the GRID

