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FLUKA applications in the medical field

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on behalf of the FLUKA team

FLUKA^{[1][2]} and its GUI Flair^[3]

- Developed by **CERN and INFN** with support of international collaborators
- General purpose MC code simulating particle transport and interactions with matter
 - all hadrons, electromagnetic, nucleus-nucleus, low energy neutrons, full mixed field capability, radiation damage predictions, transport in magnetic field etc.
- Thoroughly benchmarked at single interaction level; i.a. against depth– dose data and lateral-dose profiles used for proton and ionbeam therapy



FLUKA simulations of depth–dose profiles of protons and light ions with therapeutic ranges in comparison with measured data at HIT [10]

FLUKA and its GUI Flair

- Flair provides an IDE for all stages of FLUKA simulations
 - input editing
 - geometry editor
 - running monitoring
 - post-processing
 - output visualization
- For medical application:
 - Process DICOM standard files
 - Provides tool for treatment plan resimulation and comparisons
 - Automatic **PET scanner generation** from user provided parameters
 - User defined coincidence scoring routines with different reconstruction algorithms



Monte Carlo in Medicine

- Faithful consideration of radiation transport and interactions with matter:
 - energy losses through collisions with atomic electrons (Bethe- Bloch formula with its corrections)
 - nuclear reactions (i.a. fragmentation tails, other secondary particles..)
 - Multiple Coulomb Scattering (mostly elastic scattering deflection)
- · Capable of handling all components of the expected radiation field
- Realistic atomic composition of the patient tissue, limited by the HU (Hounsfield Unit) to tissue conversion method
- Scoring not only physical dose, but also RBE (relative biological effective) weighted dose, LET (linear energy transfer)
- Accurate prediction of **emerging secondaries** for in vivo studies

Monte Carlo Simulations are considered as a gold standard for dosimetric calculations in medical physics, although time is the main issue



Full Monte Carlo Simulations for new accelerator complex in Hadrontherapy TERA Foundation



Courtesy of: Caterina Cuccagna (TERA Foundation)

Scanning Magnet Fluka simulation -TERA Foundation



Courtesy of: Caterina Cuccagna (TERA Foundation)

Nozzle simulation - TERA Foundation



Courtesy of: Caterina Cuccagna (TERA Foundation)

Generating depth-dose distribution of protons (CNAO)

- Generated for TP databases
- In water with/without RiFi for 147 energies



Generating depth-dose distribution of 12C (HIT)

Generated for TP databases





FLUKA and its GUI Flair for Hadrontherapy TPS

Monte Carlo Treatment Plan recalculations for hadrontherapy / sensitivity studies





Proton chordoma patient case (CNAO)

- Calibration of HU to density
- HU to tissue conversion methods
- Ionization potentials of tissue materials
- Accuracy of primary beam description
- Biological dose and LET calculations

Biologically Oriented Scoring

- Under the standard assumption of a linear-quadratic dose-effect relationship, for each energy deposition i, FLUKA interpolates from a radiobiological database the αD,i and βD,i parameters for the specific ion with a certain charge at a certain energy.
- Then FLUKA sums up properly the mixed radiation effect applying the Kellerer and Rossi theory of dual radiation action



270 MeV/u 12C ions on V79 cell line

FLUKA based MC Treatment Planing

- To account for geometry and material details and applying realistic treatment conditions
 within acceptable CPU time
- To check a given plan but also suggest a better solutions
- To be used stand-alone or as post re-optimization of TPS plans
- To be used in research: New ions and combined ion fields, testing of new biomodels and algorithms, to predict secondary fluxes



Software architecture of the FLUKA MC TPS^[4]

FLUKA based MC Treatment Planing



PET simulations

- Incorporated dedicated PET scanner tool, covering all steps from PET ring creation to the reconstruction of the image from coincidence events
- Create Adules 42 Radius 13.0 ΔR 1. cm cm Angle 180.0 δR 0 Axis Ux 0.0 NZ 8 Axis Uy 0.0 Δz 0.22 Axis Uz 1.0 δz 0.02 Center X 0.0 NØ 8 enter Y 0.0 Δθ 0.22 cm enter Z 0.0 cm δθ 0.02 cm Material LSO -MR 1 SR 0.0 cm Sz 0.067 cm S0 0.0 cm **B %** MLEM image XY MLEM image YZ 80 100 120 20 40 60 20 40 60 80 100 **1**20 00T XX agemi MAJM

- Useful for:
 - Inferring the dose map from the β+ emitter distribution
 - New PET design

Courtesy of: Pablo Garcia Ortega (Universidad de Valencia, Institut de Fisica Corpuscular)

Radioactive ion Beams in Clinical Scenarios

- Studies in water with different ions, under realistic (HIT) conditions:
- Almost equivalent dosimetric performance. Radioactive ion beam can be a valid alternative



Courtesy of: Ricardo dos Santos Augusto (CERN/LMU)



Disentaglement of different Pristine Bragg Peaks (DT) from simulated (I_S) SOBP.



Imaging potential and parent isotope study

Different RIB have different imaging potentialities, depending of their half-life and the half life of produced fragments

Annihilation Events at Rest, 12 minutes End-of-Beam



Events per second

Courtesy of: Ricardo dos Santos Augusto (CERN/LMU) 18



Accounting for the beam time structure

 It is essential to account for the decay impact during beam time:





Summary

Ongoing work:

- Ion fragmentation (also space radiation)
- Very light "special" ions: 3He, α, 6Li, 7Li, develop/check the nuclear model physics
- Different radiobiological parameters/models (eg health tissue/tumor)
- Monte Carlo based TPS
- Direct scoring on Region-Of-Interest
- In-beam PET for Radioactive Ion Beams
- (Software) acceleration techniques



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