

Comparison of Geant4 electromagnetic physics for a gamma radiotherapy linac

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Outline:

- Method of adjusting MC to data
- CPU optimization
 - Geometry
 - Physics cuts
 - Bremsstrahlung splitting
 - Reusing particles that traverse linac
- Comparison of EM models
 - Comparison of brems. angular dist.
 - Comparison of Livermore, Penelope and Standard

Details of the machine are not completely known:

- ☺ Geometry from manufacturer
 - ☹ Beam parameters unknown
 - Energy: ~ 6 MeV
 - Beam intensity profile (assume 2D XY Gaussian): few mm FWHM
 - Beam dispersion: $<$ few degrees
- We need a method to find beam parameters: follow AAPM TG 53
- ✓ Match data and Monte Carlo dose profiles in water, for different jaws apertures fields: 5X5 cm, 10x10 cm, 15x15 cm, 20x20 cm
 - Percentage Depth Dose: dose along beam central axis
 - Cross profiles: beam transverse profiles at different depths: 1.4 cm (maximum), 10 cm, 20 cm, 30 cm

RT linac simulation: Optimizing beam parameters

METHOD:

0. CPU optimization
 1. Check beam is centered and measurements are horizontal
 2. Match **beam E** to PDD
 3. Match **beam width** to X-profiles
 4. Match **beam E** again if PDD has worsen
- Consider E fix: Dose is almost independent of E dispersion
 - Beam angle dispersion: Dose is almost independent of it

Precise determination of beam parameters:

- Wide set of dose distributions (**20**)
- High number of measuring points (**each 2 mm**)
- High MC statistics (**<1 % statistical error**)

(~20,000 days of CPU)

CPU optimization: Geometry

Do not simulate linac shield

(surrounding upper linac parts)

✓ Check it has no effect

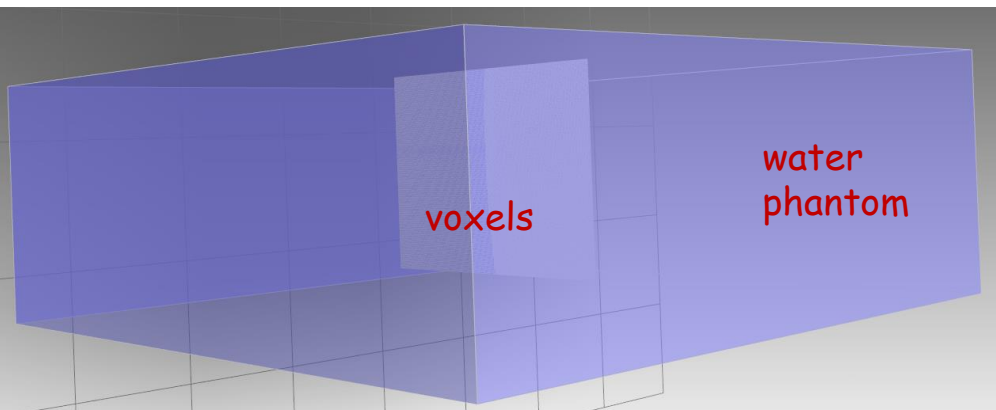
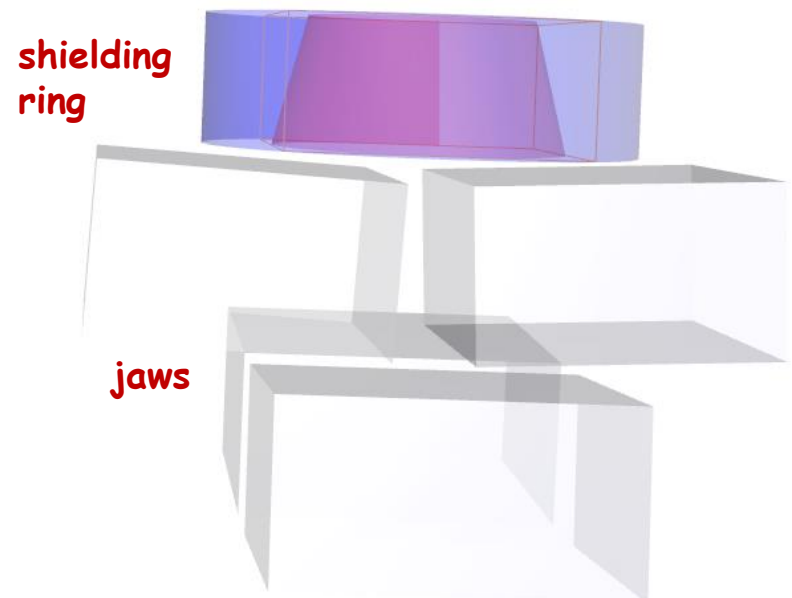
😊 **Save 4.5 %**

Phantom voxelization:

➤ Only 2D, not 3D, as data is taken only along two directions

😊 **Save a factor 3**

➤ No factor 2 gain if 3D, because X – Y symmetry is not perfect



CPU optimization: Physics cuts at linac

Production thresholds:

- ❖ Make a region for each linac component
- ✓ Use GAMOS tool for automatic optimization

| PRODUCTION THRESHOLD (mm) | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| GEOMETRY REGION | e- from ionization | Gamma from bremsstrahlung |
| Target | 1. | 10. |
| Primary Collimator | 0.1 | 10. |
| Flattening filter | 1. | 10. |
| Monitor | 1. | 10. |
| Shielding | 1. | 10. |
| Jaws | 0.3 | 1. |
| Outside linac components | 10. | 10. |

😊 CPU time w.r.t. default 0.1 mm: **Save 31 %**

😊 Applying to processes **41 %**

Minimal kinetic energy user limits:

- ✓ Use GAMOS tool for automatic optimization

😞 Gain is negligible

| | CUT 0.1 mm | OPTIMIZED CUT | OPT. CUT APPLIED TO ALL PROCES. |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Particle / region | % Time | % Time cut 0.1 mm | % Time cut 0.1 mm |
| e- / target | 59.9 % | 47.0 % | 42.3 % |
| e- / primary collimator | 3.7 % | 3.5% | 0.1 % |
| e- / flattening filter | 0.3 % | 0.2 % | 0.01 % |
| e- / monitor | 0.2 % | 0.1 % | 0.01 % |
| e- / shielding ring | 0.1 % | 0.05 % | 0.01 % |
| e- / jaws | 0.3 % | 0.3 % | 0.05 % |
| e- / outside linac | 16.6 % | 3.4 % | 3.1 % |
| gamma / target | 10.8 % | 6.0 % | 5.6 % |
| gamma / primary collimator | 5.1 % | 5.1 % | 4.2 % |
| gamma / flattening filter | 0.5 % | 0.5 % | 0.5 % |
| gamma / monitor | 2.0 % | 2.0 % | 1.9 % |
| gamma / shielding ring | 0.2 % | 0.2 % | 0.2 % |
| gamma / jaws | 0.5 % | 0.2 % | 0.2 % |
| gamma / outside linac | 0.02 % | 0.02 % | 0.02 % |

CPU optimisation: Physics cuts in phantom

Production thresholds:

- ✓ Use GAMOS tool for automatic optimization

| Phantom Cut (mm) | DOSE / DOSE 0.001 mm CUT (%) | CPU Time gain (%) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 0.01 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 0.1 | 0.46 | 23 |
| 0.25 | 1.35 | 27 |
| 0.5 | 6.4 | 29 |
| 1 | 14 | 33 |
| 2.5 | 32 | 38 |
| 5 | 53 | 43 |

Minimal kinetic energy user limits:

- ✓ Use GAMOS tool for automatic optimization
- ☹ **Gain is negligible**

CPU optimisation: Bremsstrahlung splitting

- ❖ 3 bremsstrahlung splitting techniques available in GAMOS
 - ❑ Based on Geant4 general biasing
 - Added: fully managed by user commands
 - Added: biasing operator only affects selected particle / processes

1. Uniform Bremsstrahlung Splitting

2. Directional Bremsstrahlung Splitting

- UBS + User selects XY plane at a given Z position: brems. gammas not directed towards this plane killed by Russian roulette

3. Equal Weight Bremsstrahlung Splitting

- DBS + Reweight all particles created by any process, so that all particles reaching the phantom have the same weight (based on EGSnrc DBS)

CPU optimisation: Bremsstrahlung splitting

Optimize splitting number (for the 3 techniques):

➤ Bigger N

- ☺ bigger fraction of time in gammas, less in e-'s
- ☹ bigger particle weight differences → bigger error
- ☹ may create artifacts (inadequate sampling of phase space)

$$\text{Efficiency} = 1 / (T \sigma^2)$$

T = CPU time

σ = dose error = average error in voxels with dose > 50 % maximum dose (AAPM TG 53)

Check artifacts are not too big:

- ✓ Chi2 comparison dose in half-right vs. half-left and check p-value is not too small

OPTIMAL: EWBS with N = 100 : save a factor 2.5

CPU optimisation: Reuse particles that traverse linac

Only very few particles traverse the full linac:

- ☹ ~1.6/1000 for a 10x10 field (without splitting)
 - ☹ With EWBS and N_SPLIT=100, time in linac is 100X time in phantom
- ⇒ **Reuse particles that reach phantom**

- Usually this is done storing in a phase space file the particles that reach a XY plane close to the phantom, and reading them back in a second job
- ✓ GAMOS allows particle reusing in a single job, without wasting time writing/reading a file
 - ✓ Option to mirror in XY to diminish artifacts

With 1E9 initial particles, 1.6E8 reach the phantom = 64,000 per voxel

⇒ **Reusing 100 times** seems to be OK for not producing artifacts

EM physics models comparison:

Method

Compare EM physics packages

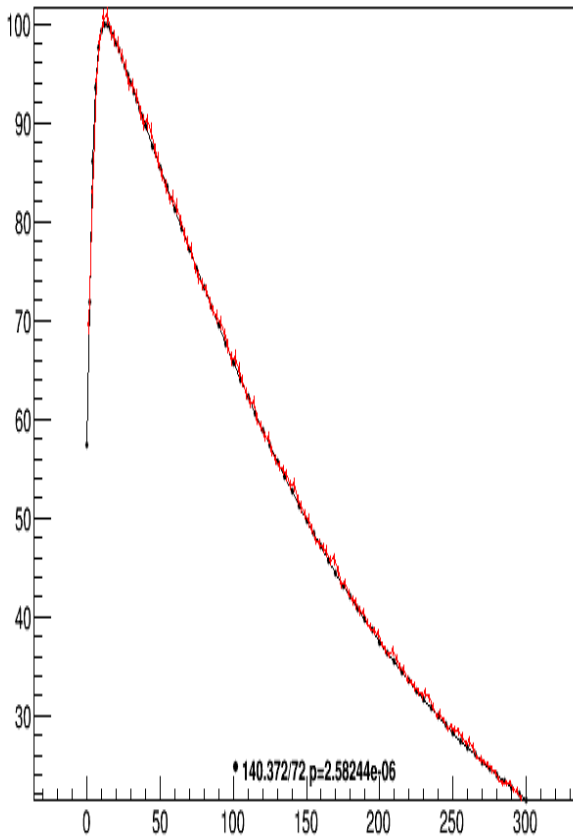
- ❖ Standard
 - ❖ Livermore
 - ❖ Penelope
 - ❖ Option3 and Option4 for Standard (supposed to be more precise)
 - ❑ Change bremsstrahlung angular distributions for Standard and Livermore
 - ❖ DipBust
 - ❖ Tsai
 - ❖ Koch-Motz 2BS
 - ❖ Koch-Motz 2GN
- For each case: optimize beam energy in **steps of 0.25 E** with beam width 0 and beam angle 0 (bigger beam widths and angles always worsen the fit)
- ✓ Optimize matching of the 20 distributions

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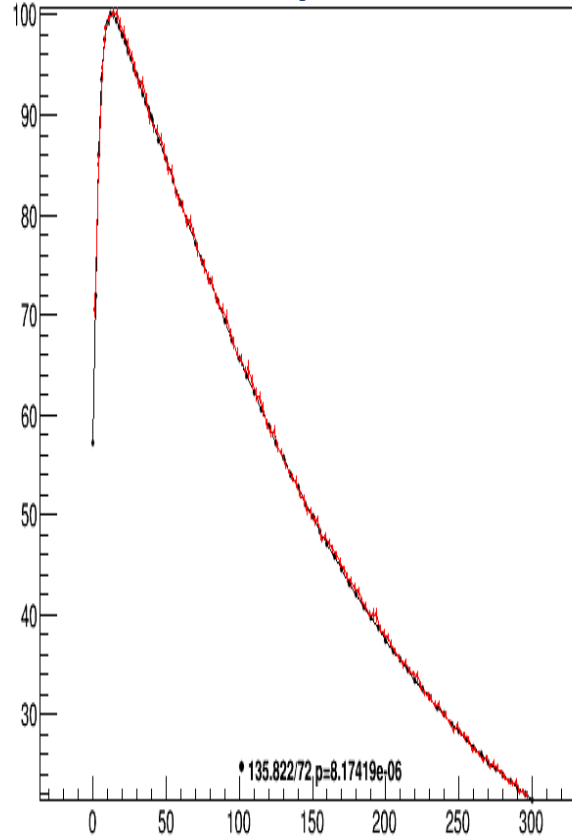
EM physics: 3 EM models: PDD

10x10 cm field

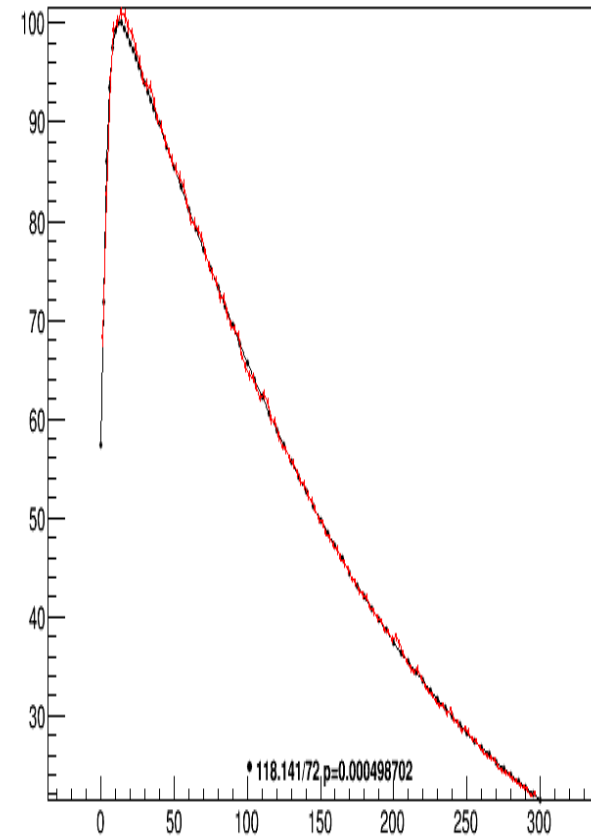
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5 Mev



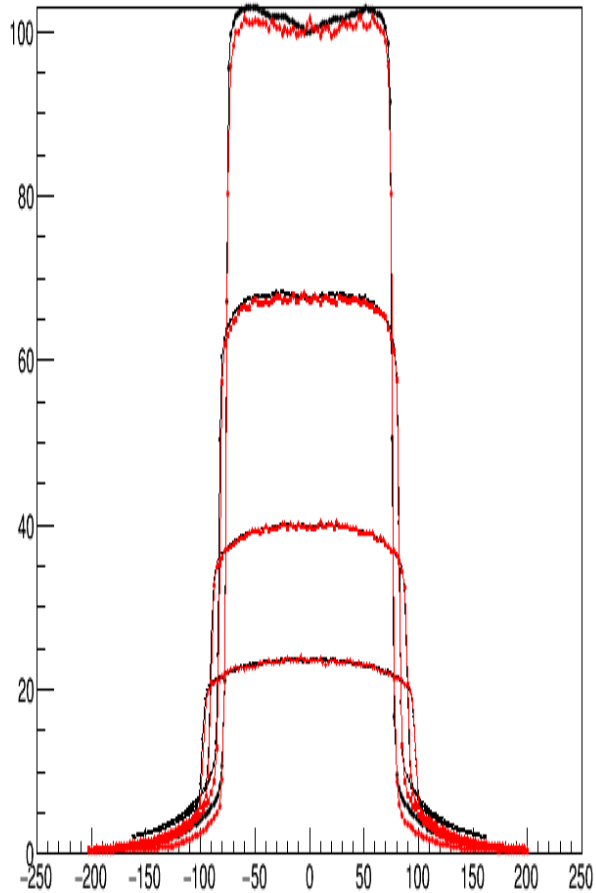
Standard 5 Mev



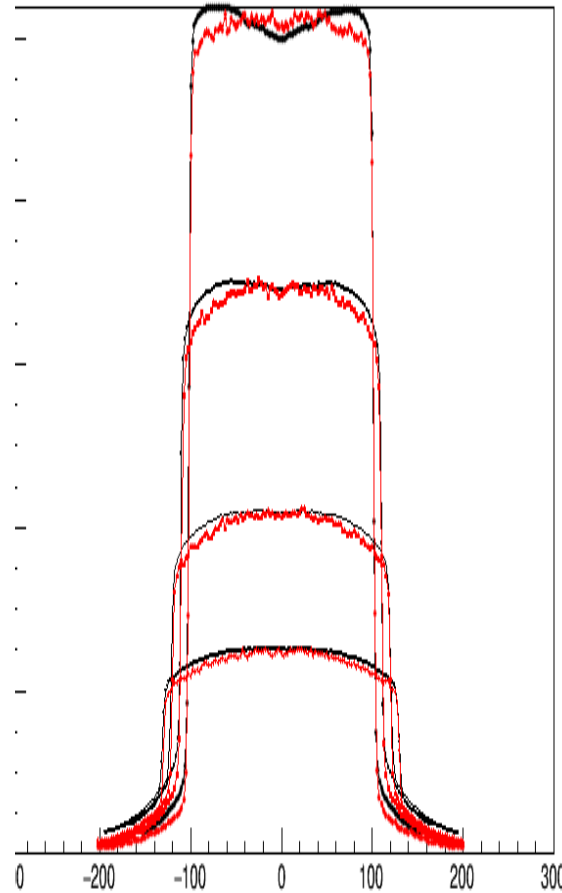
EM physics: 3 EM models: X-profiles

20x20 cm field

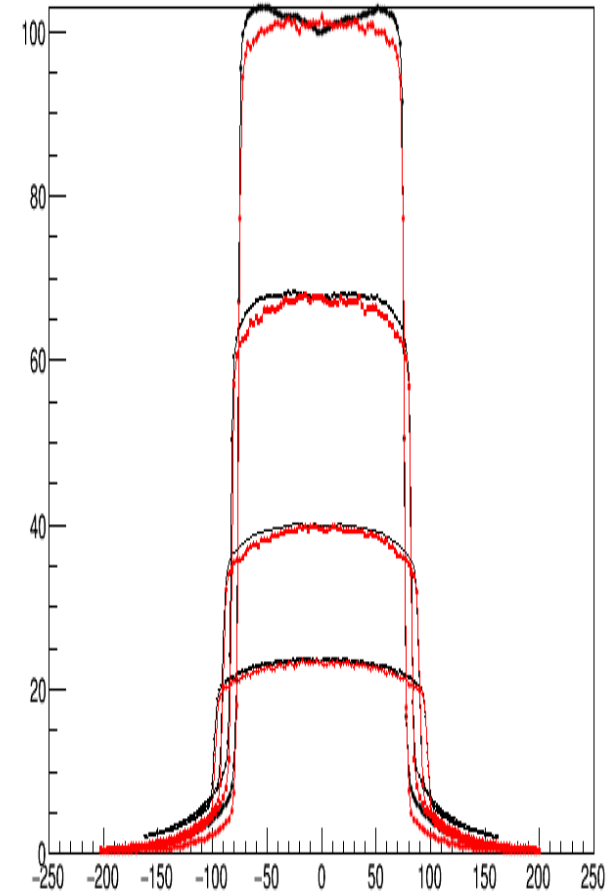
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5 Mev



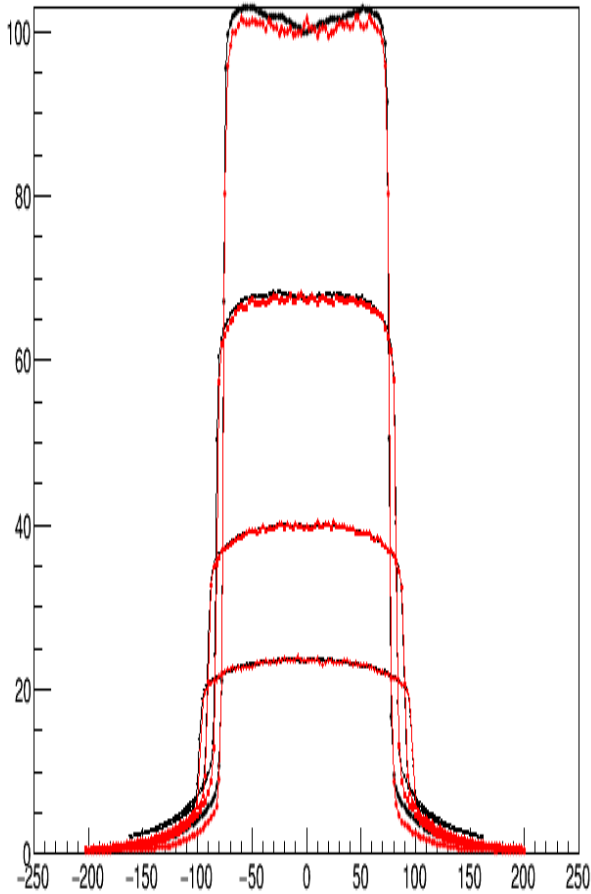
Standard 5 Mev



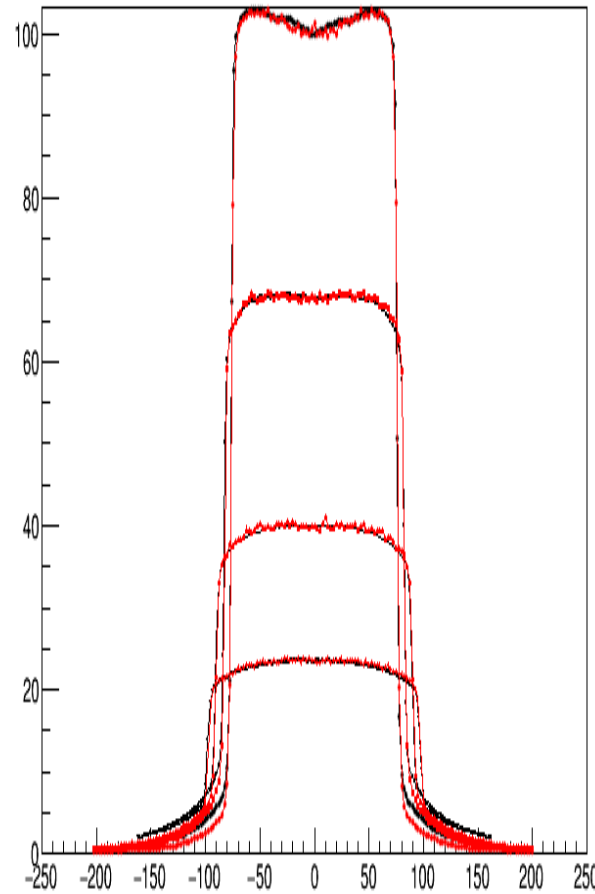
EM physics: Livermore: brems. angular dist.

20x20 cm field

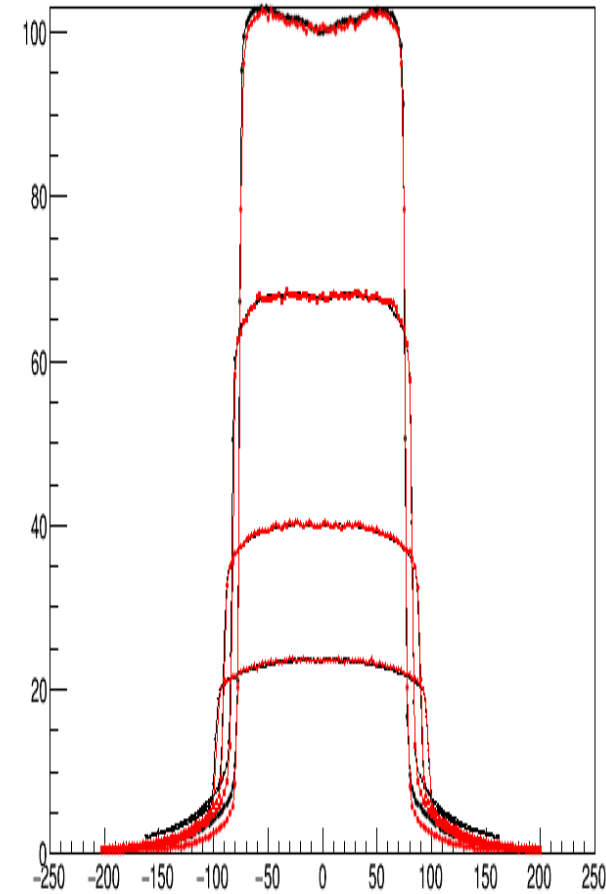
Tsai (default)



Koch-Motz 2BS



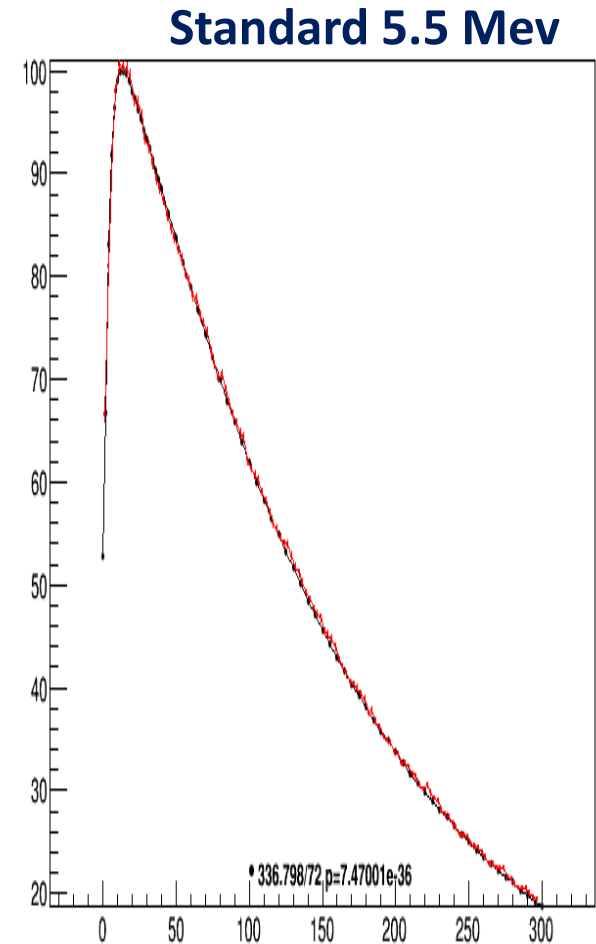
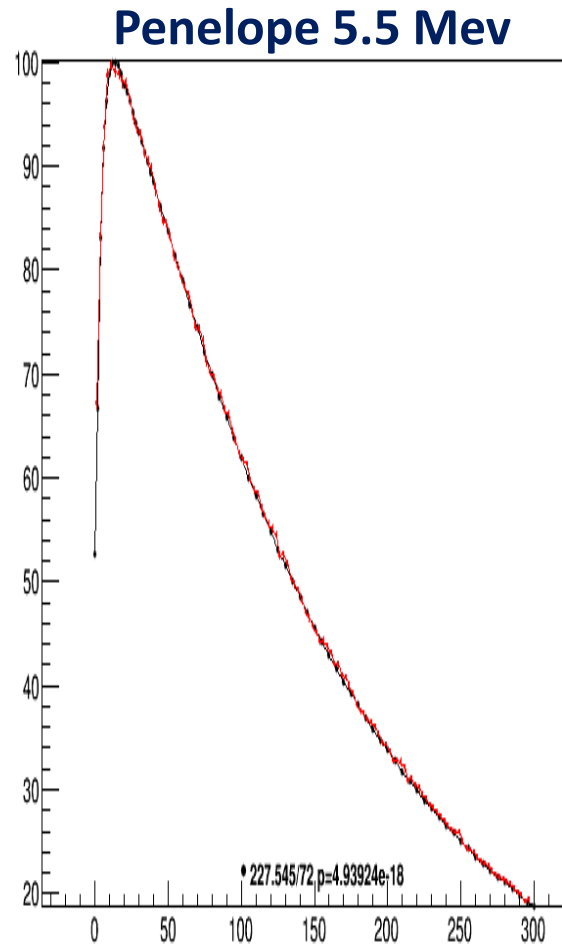
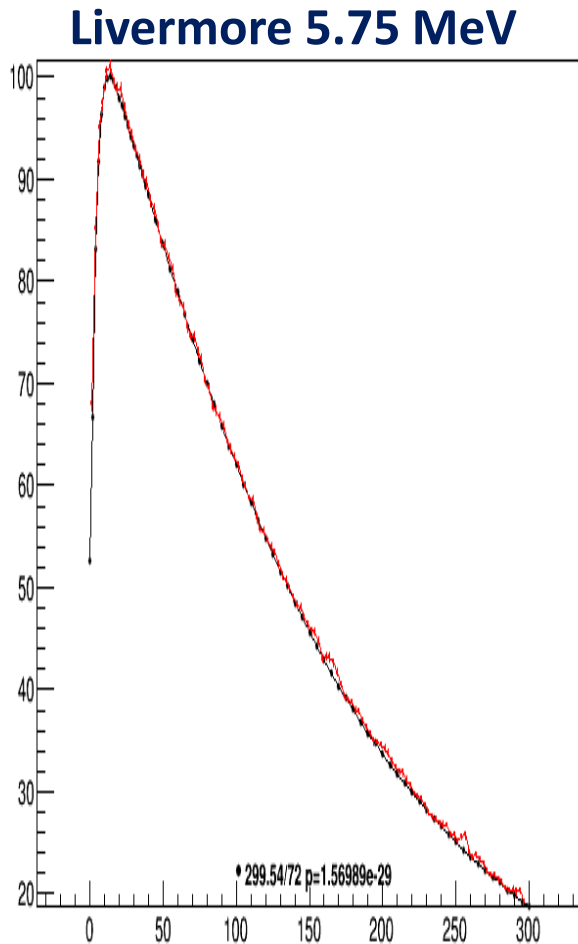
Koch-Motz 2BN



Best: Koch-Motz 2BS (Livermore & Standard)

EM physics: 3 EM models: PDD 5x5 field

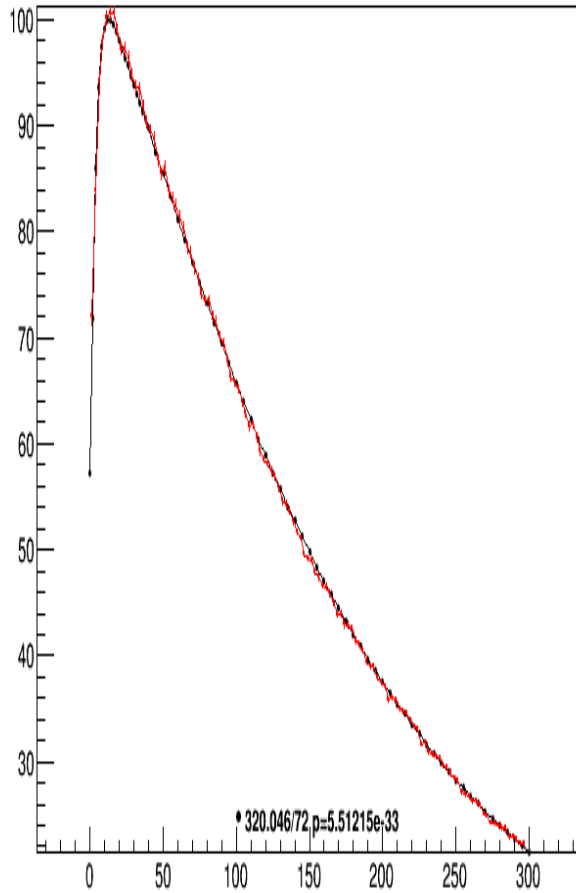
5x5 cm field



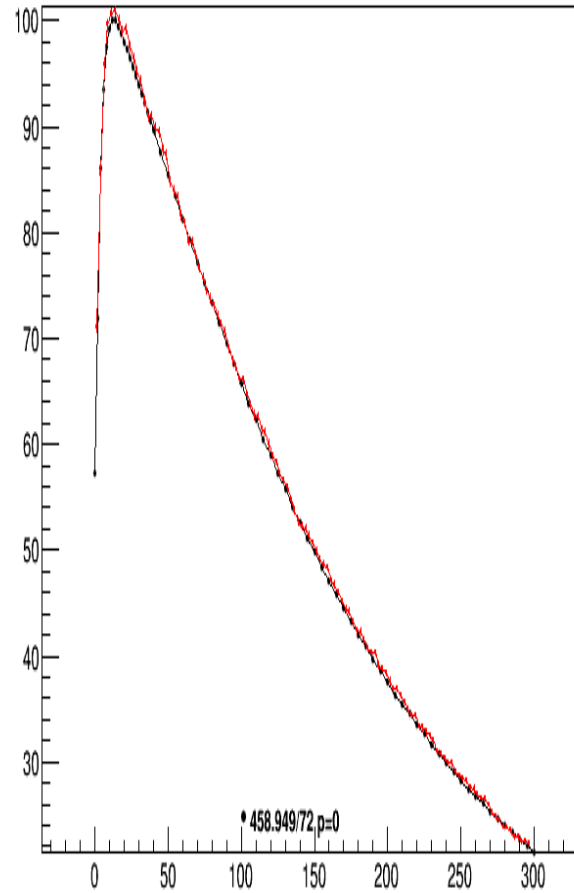
EM physics: 3 EM models: PDD 10x10 field

10x10 cm field

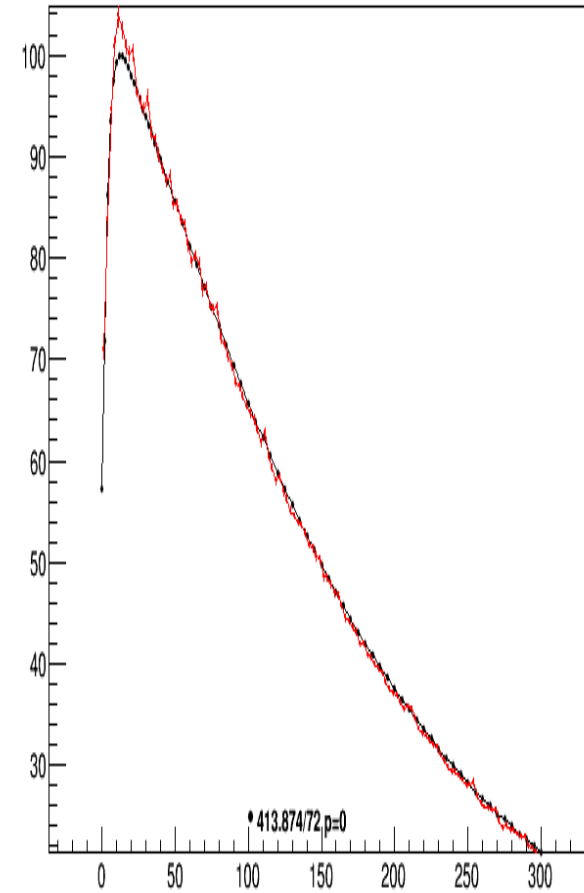
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5.5 Mev



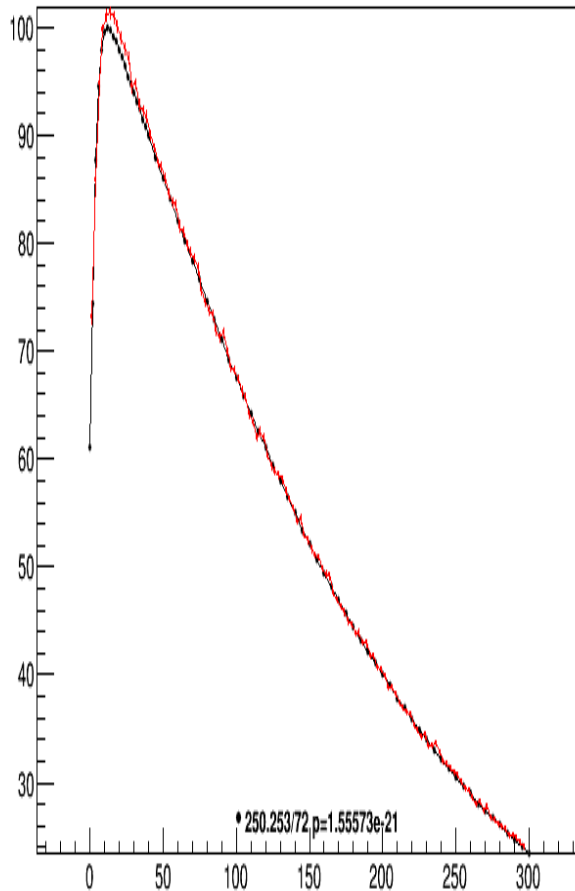
Standard 5.5 Mev



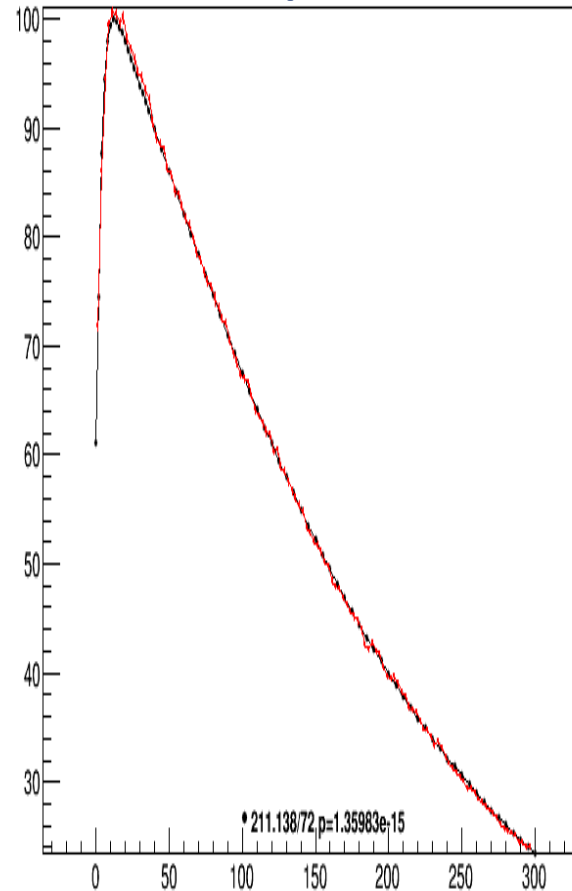
EM physics: 3 EM models: PDD 15x15 field

15x15 cm field

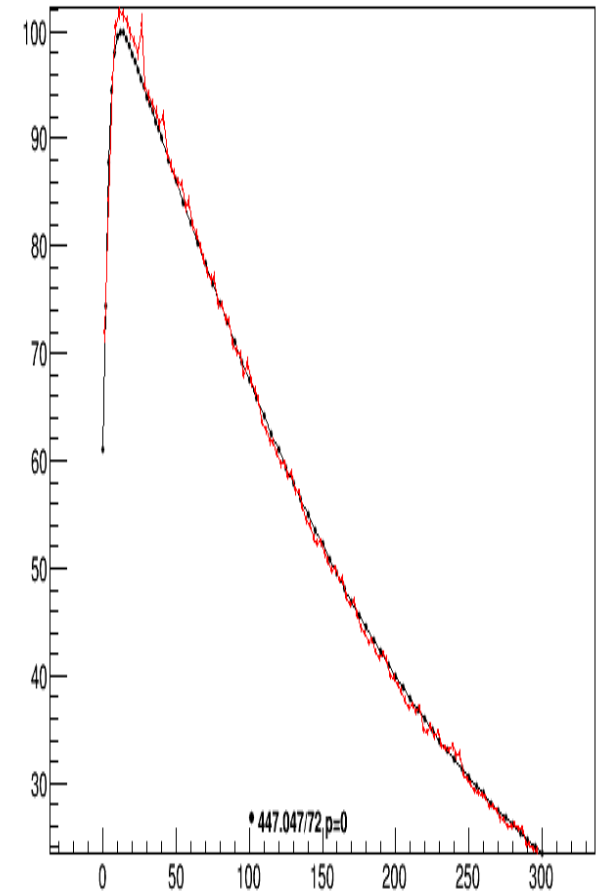
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5.5 Mev



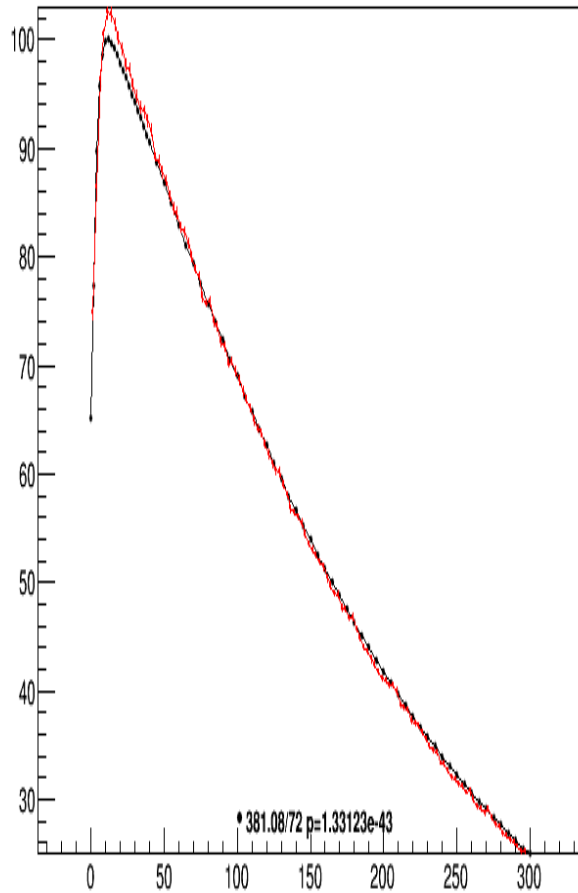
Standard 5.5 Mev



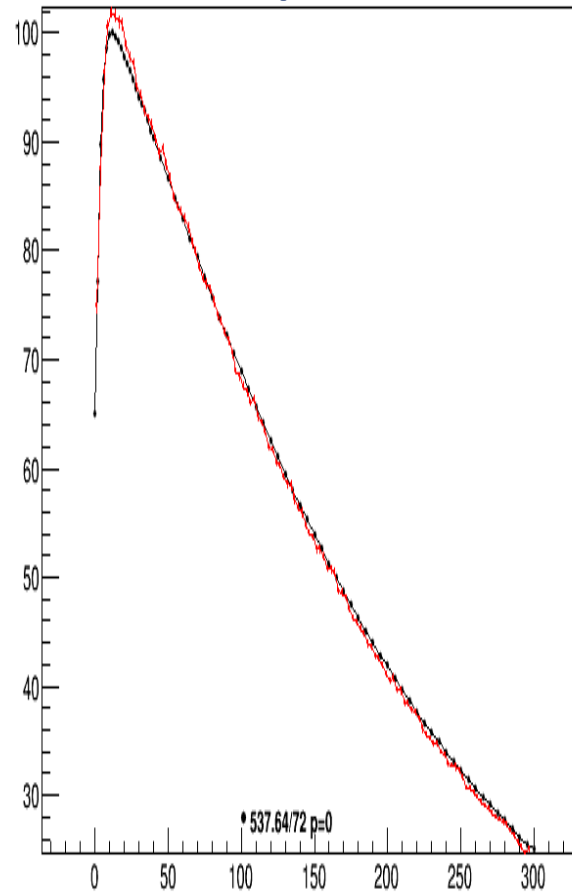
EM physics: 3 EM models: PDD 20x20 field

20x20 cm field

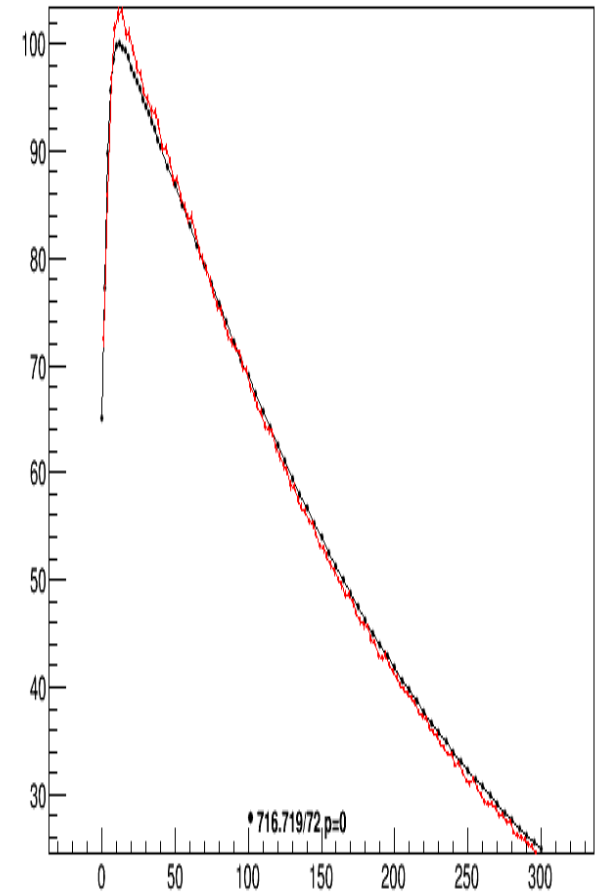
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5.5 Mev



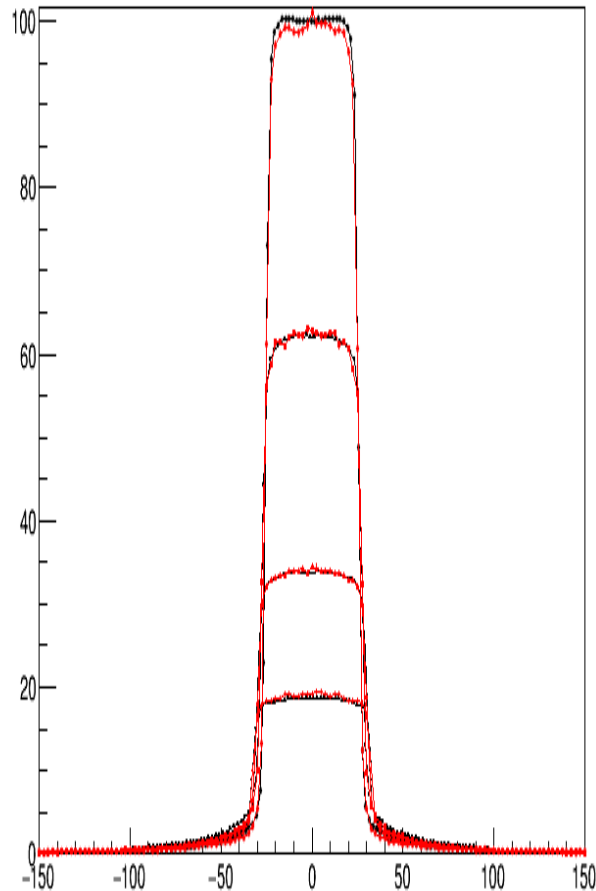
Standard 5.5 Mev



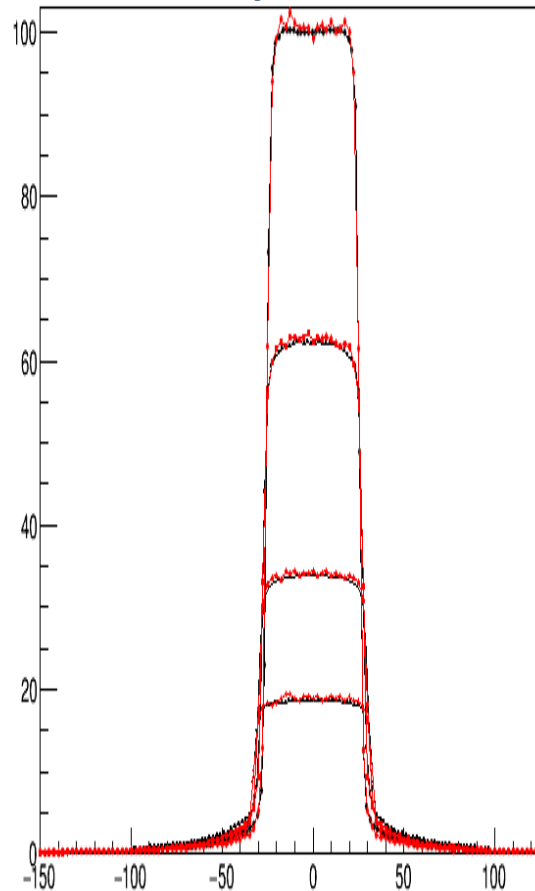
EM physics: 3 EM models: X-prof 5x5 field

5x5 cm field

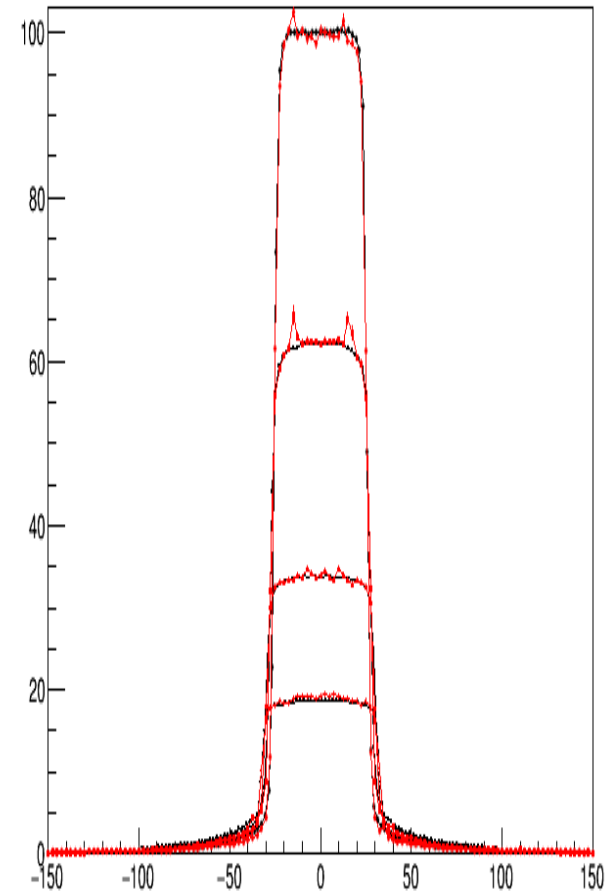
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 55. Mev



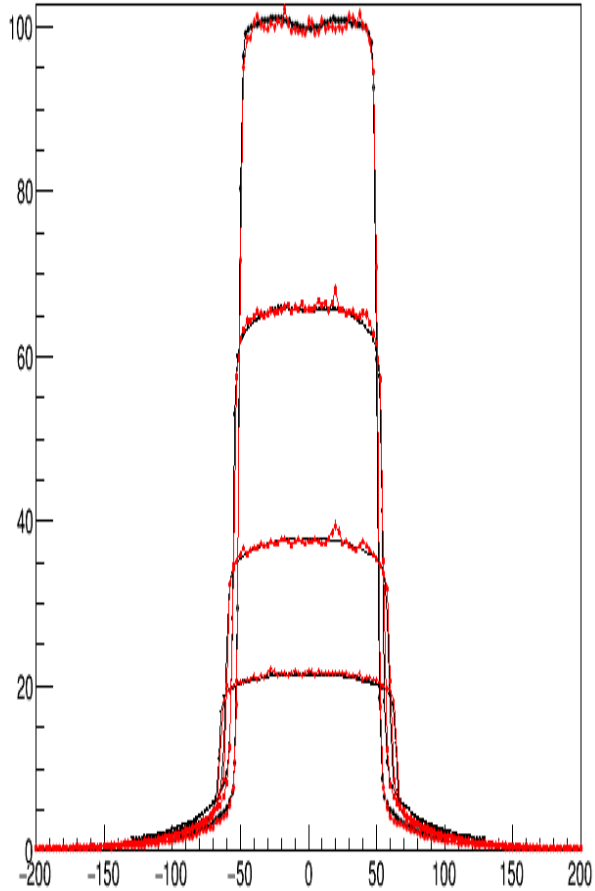
Standard 5.5 Mev



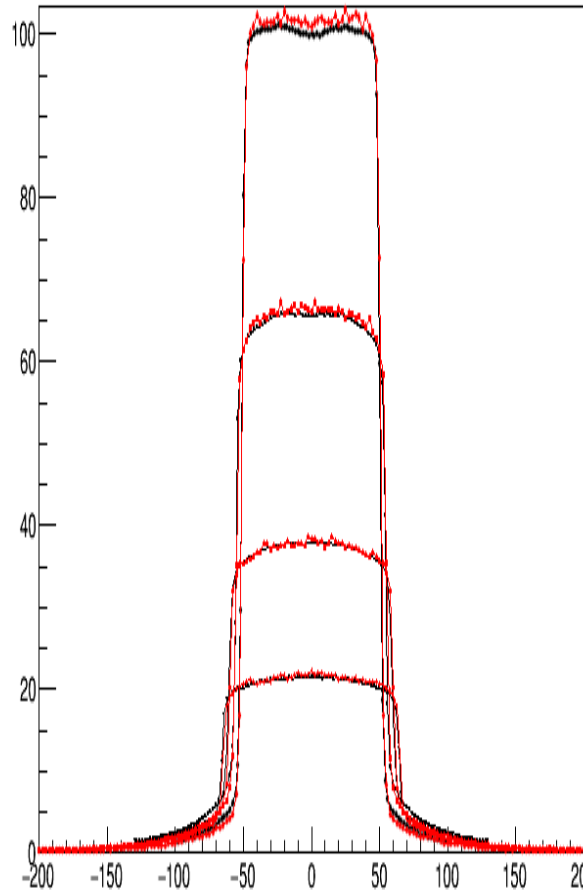
EM physics: 3 EM models: X-prof 10x10 field

10x10 cm field

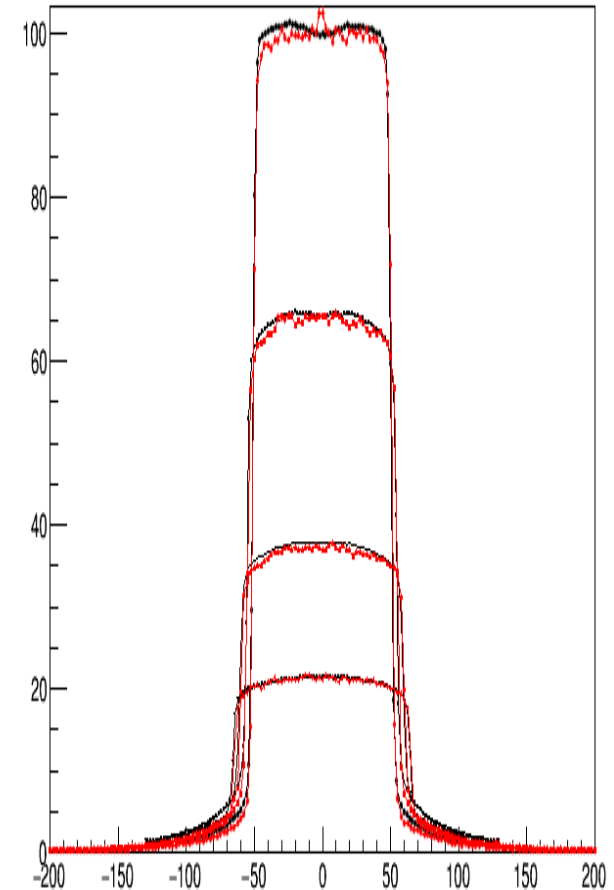
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5.5 MeV



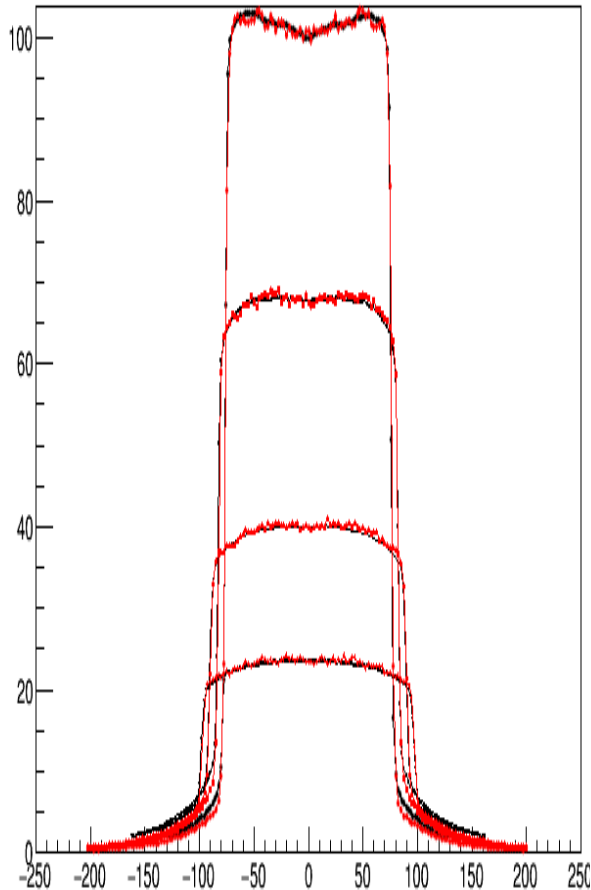
Standard 5.5 MeV



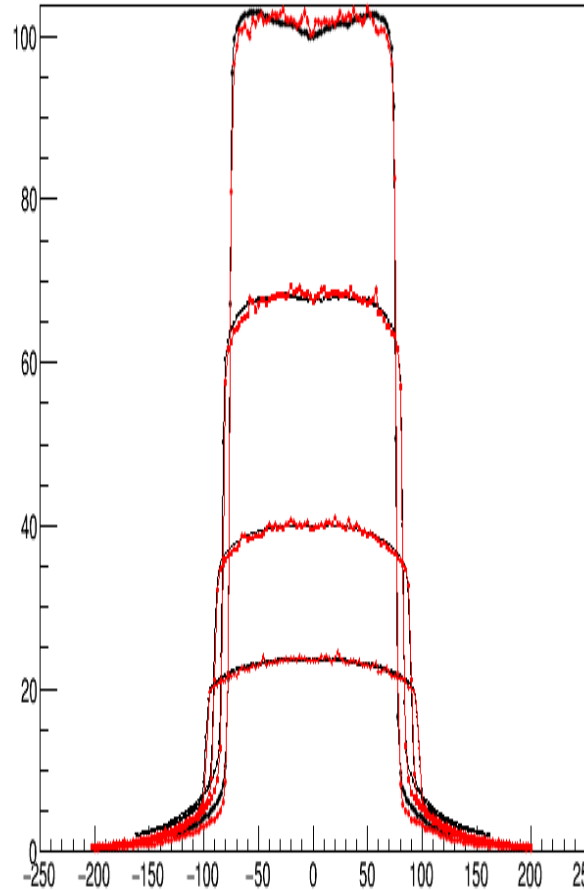
EM physics: 3 EM models: X-prof 15x15 field

15x15 cm field

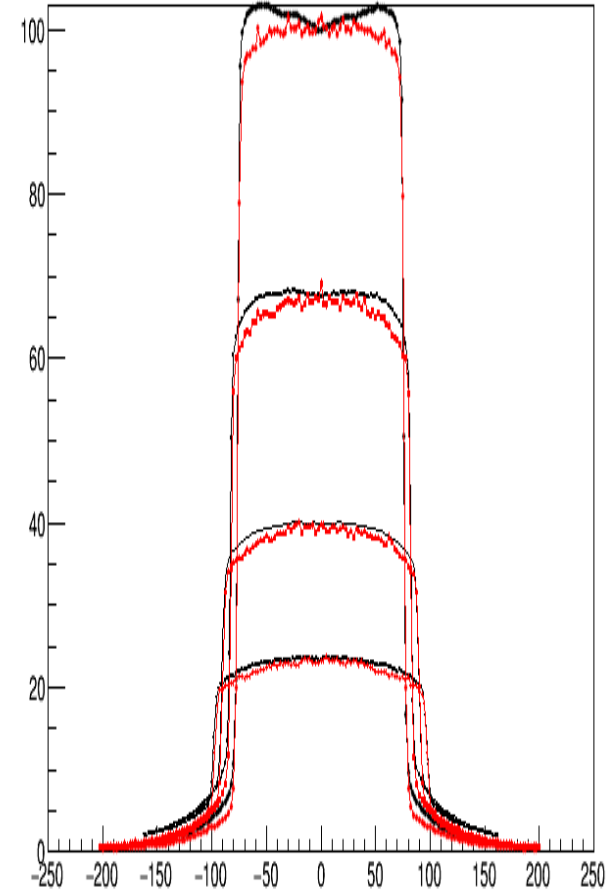
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5.5 Mev



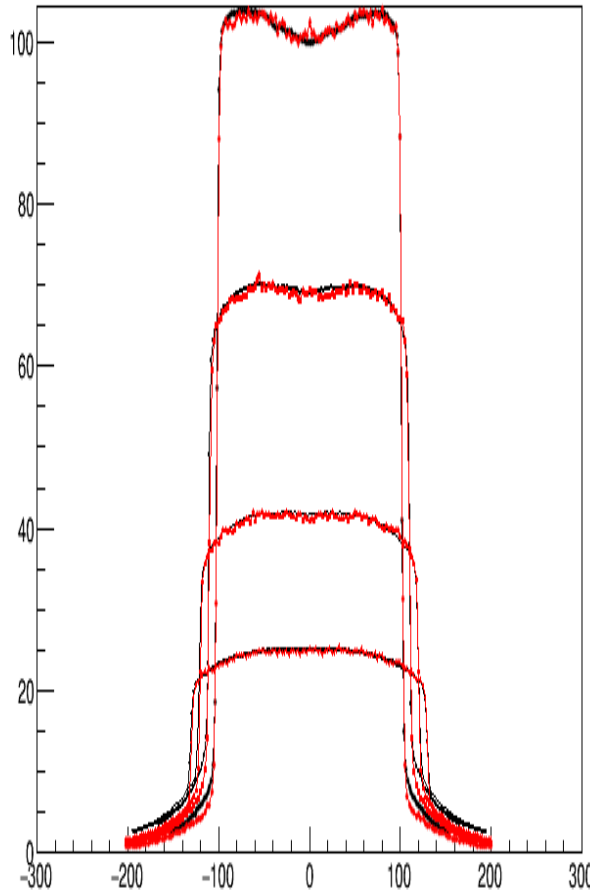
Standard 5.5 Mev



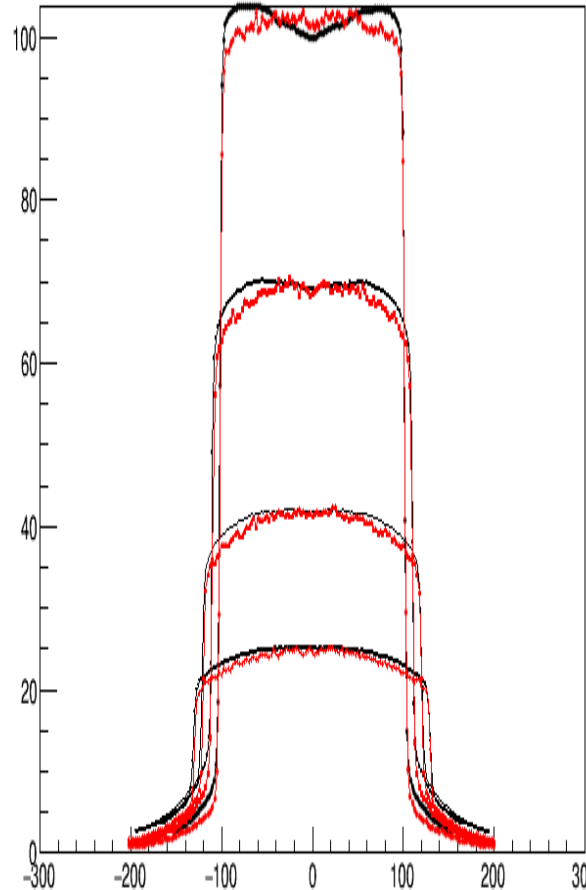
EM physics: 3 EM models: X-prof 20x20 field

20x20 cm field

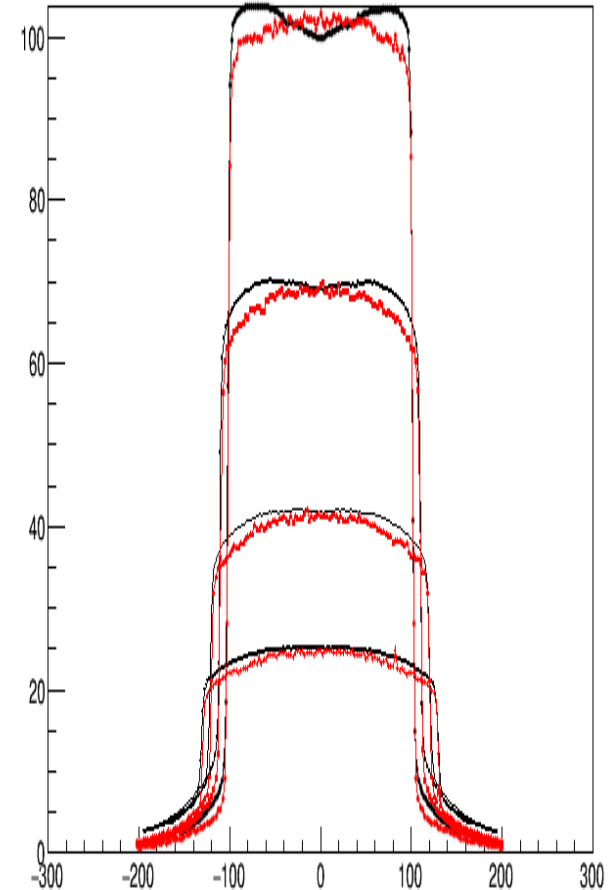
Livermore 5.75 MeV



Penelope 5.5 MeV



Standard 5.5 MeV



- A VARIAN 6 MeV gamma radiotherapy linac has been simulated with precision
 - PPD and X-profile experimental data at 4 fields and 4 depths have been compared with MC
- First, CPU optimization has been done
 - ✓ Geometry
 - ✓ Production cuts and user limits
 - ✓ Bremsstrahlung splitting
 - ✓ Reusing of particles that reach phantom
- **Agreement with data is reasonable**
- **Koch-Motz (specially 2BS) give much better results**
- **Livermore gives best results, Standard Slightly worse than Penelope**

