

The importance of Monte Carlo (Geant4) physics settings for clinical proton therapy treatment plans.

Carla Winterhalter^{1,2}, Michael Taylor^{1,2}, David Boersma^{3,4}, Alessio Elia⁴, Susanna Guatelli⁵, Randal Mackay^{1,2}, Karen Kirkby^{1,2}, Lydia Maigne⁶, Vladimir Ivanchenko^{7,8}, Andreas Resch⁹, David Sarrut¹⁰, Peter Sitch², Marie Vidal¹¹, Loïc Grevillot⁴ & Adam Aitkenhead^{1,2}

¹ Division of Cancer Sciences, University of Manchester, M13 9PL, Manchester, UK ² The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, M20 4BX, Manchester, UK ³ ACMIT GmbH, Viktor-Kaplan-Straße 2, A-2700 Wiener Neustadt, Austria ⁴ EBG MedAustron GmbH, Marie Curie-Straße 5, A-2700, Wiener Neustadt, Austria ⁵ Centre For Medical Radiation Physics, University of Wollongong, Australia ⁶ Laboratoire de Physique de Clermont, Campus Universitaire des Cézeaux, 4, avenue Blaise Pascal, TSA 60026, CS 60026, 63178 - Aubière Cedex, FRANCE ⁷ CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland ⁸ Tomsk State University, 634050 Tomsk, Russia ⁹ Medical University of Vienna, Department of Radiation Oncology and Christian Doppler Laboratory for Medical Radiation Research for Radiation Oncology, Währinger Gürtel 18-20, 1090 Wien, Vienna, Austria ¹⁰ Université de Lyon, CREATIS; CNRS UMR5220, Inserm U1044, INSA-Lyon, Université Lyon 1, Centre Léon Bérard, France ¹¹ Centre Antoine LACASSAGNE, Université Côte d'Azur – Fédération Claude Lalanne, Nice (France)

*carlawinterhalter@gmail.com; adam.aitkenhead@christie.nhs.uk

Purpose

This study investigates the influence of **GATE/Geant4 settings** on dose results and calculation times for **clinical proton therapy**.

A paper giving full details of the presented work is currently under review.

Materials and Methods

- Same **GATE/Geant4** versions as used in **GATE-RTion1.0** [1]: GATE8.1 and Geant4.10.3.p03.
- Investigated **physics lists** (**QGSP_BIC_EMY**, **QGSP_BIC_EMZ**, **QGSP_BIC_HP_EMZ**).
- Investigated **production cuts** on photons, electrons and positrons (restrict which particles are explicitly produced, 0.1mm-10mm).
- Simulations in a **solid water phantom** (for patient specific quality assurance) and within the **patient CT** (treatment sites: Neck, spine with titanium implant, paranasal), 0.25% statistical uncertainty at the 90-100% isodose level.

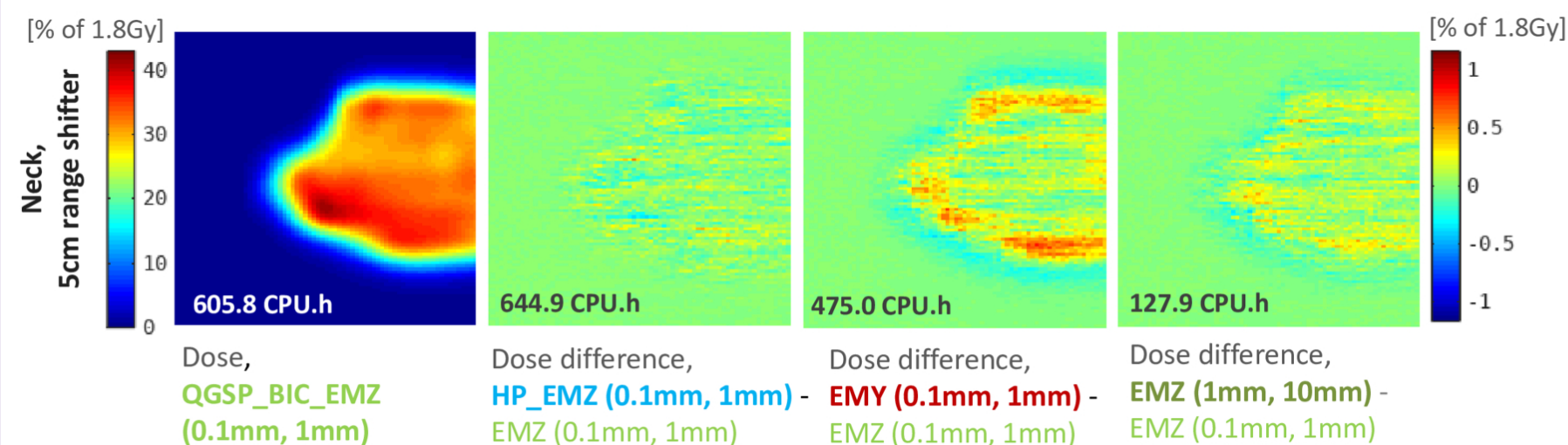
Conclusion

Physics lists:

No substantial dose difference when using the **HP (High Precision neutron) module**. Best agreement to measurement data was found for **QGSP_BIC_EMZ** reference physics lists at the cost of 10-30% increased execution times compared to **QGSP_BIC_EMY**.

Production cuts on electrons, photons and positrons of 1 mm (phantom/range-shifter) and 10 mm (world) substantially reduce calculation times.

Comparison within solid water (patient specific quality assurance)



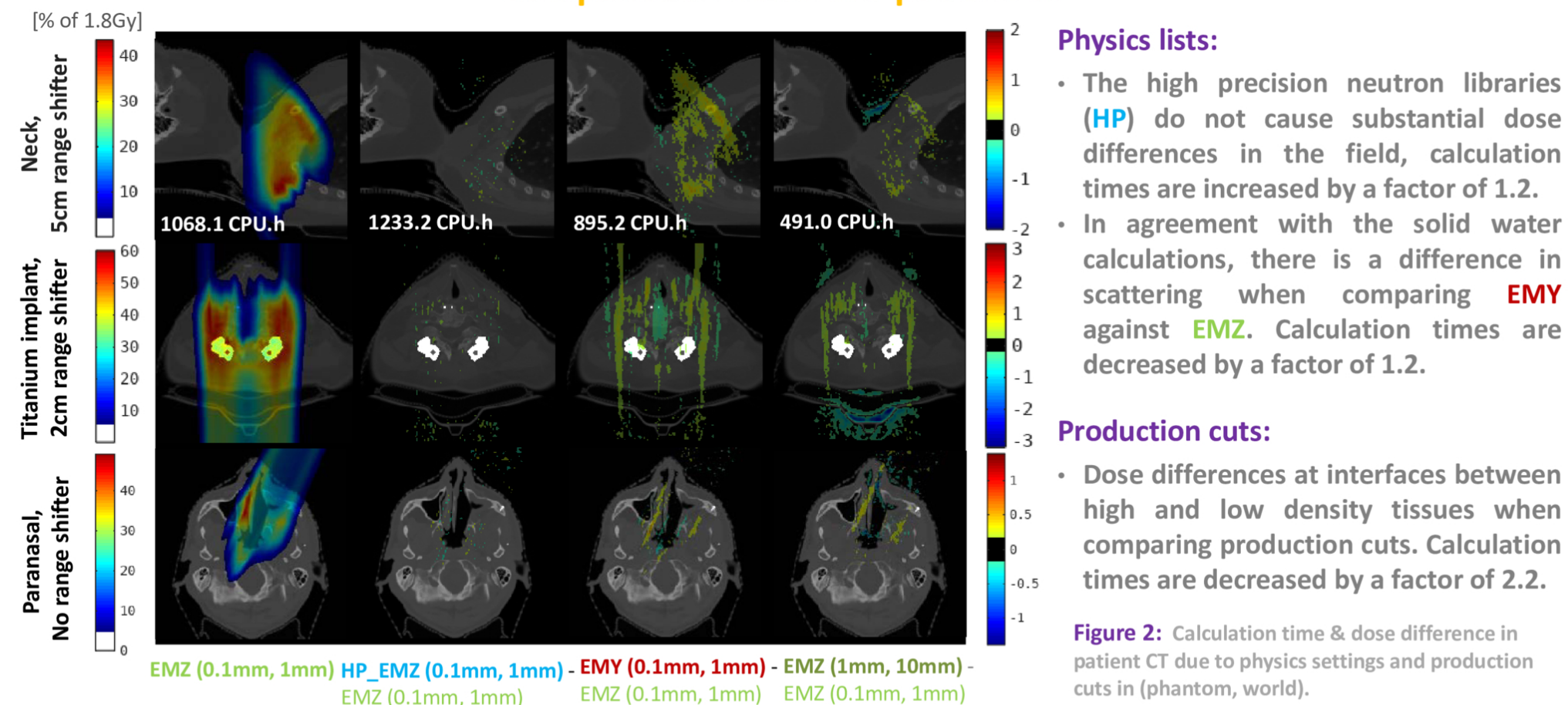
Physics lists:

- No substantial dose differences in the target volume when using the **HP module**, calculation times are increased by a factor of 1.1.
- Difference in scattering when comparing **EMY** against **EMZ**, calculation times are decreased by a factor of 1.3.

Production cuts:

- No substantial influence on dose, calculation times are decreased by a factor of 4.7.

Comparison within the patient CT



Physics lists:

- The high precision neutron libraries (**HP**) do not cause substantial dose differences in the field, calculation times are increased by a factor of 1.2.
- In agreement with the solid water calculations, there is a difference in scattering when comparing **EMY** against **EMZ**. Calculation times are decreased by a factor of 1.2.

Production cuts:

- Dose differences at interfaces between high and low density tissues when comparing production cuts. Calculation times are decreased by a factor of 2.2.

References [1] L. Grevillot et al., Technical Note: GATE-RTion: a GATE/Geant4 release for clinical applications in Scanned Ion Beam Therapy, accepted in Medical Physics (2020).

This work was funded by the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) Advanced Radiotherapy Network, grant number ST/N002423/1 and the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, grant number EP/R023220/1. Supported by the NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Council.