

A GPU Monte Carlo Platform

Innovative Computational Technologies

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- 5. Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
- 6. Maastric University, The Netherlands

Implementation and functionality

Commissioning and validation



Ongoing developments

Treatment plan
optimization

4D applications

FRED
Electromagnetic

FRED Carbon

Fred
protons

Applications

Quality assurance

Secondary dose calculation engine

Treatment planning studies

Multi-parameter studies on patient data

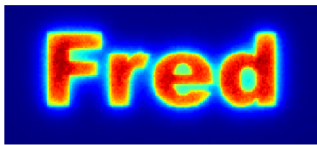
Treatment planning

Computation of dose, LET, vRBE

PET imaging

Simulations of proton beam
induced beta+ activity

Proton CT imaging



Monte Carlo code for research and QA in PBT

Fast paRticle thERapy Dose Evaluator

Physics implementation

- Models contributing to dose in proton therapy
 - Proton tracking
 - Local deposition (heavy ions, delta rays)
- II class Monte Carlo algorithm
 - Condensed history
 - tabulated total stopping power (PSTAR-NIST)
 - energy straggling (Gaussian+Landau-Vavilov)
 - MCS models (Gauss+Rutherford)
 - Step-by-step implementation of nuclear interactions (elastic and inelastic, fragmentation)

Validated against FLUKA

Functionality



- Speed: 1000x faster than general purpose MC
- CT import: HU to density conversion (Schneider-Parodi)
- Flexible voxelized geometry (CT+multiple user defined structures)
- Calculations of dose, LET, and vRBE (McNamara, Wedenberg, Carabe, Wilkens, Chen, etc.)
- Executable on multi-CPU/GPU systems and clusters
- Dose optimization
- C++ plugins

Accuracy, time performance, flexibility

Automated FRED commissioning for various beam line designs

 Cyclotron Centre
Bronowice

 Iba

 Maastricht

 MEVION
medical systems

 EMORY

 WINSHIP
CANCER
INSTITUTE

 VARIAN
medical systems

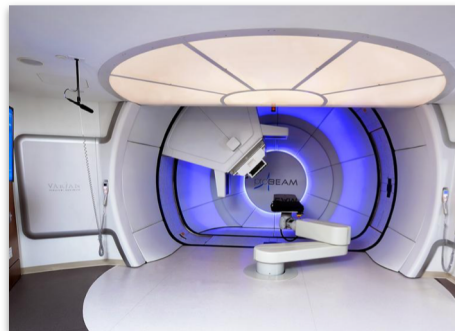
 PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT
PSI



Kraków, Poland



Maastricht,
the Netherlands



Atlanta, US

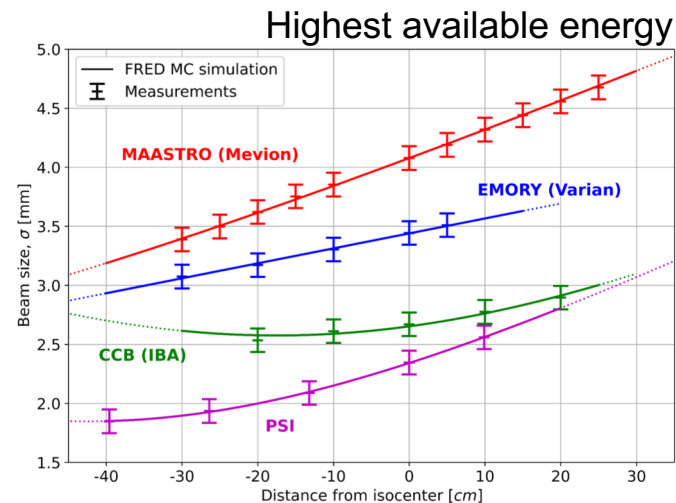
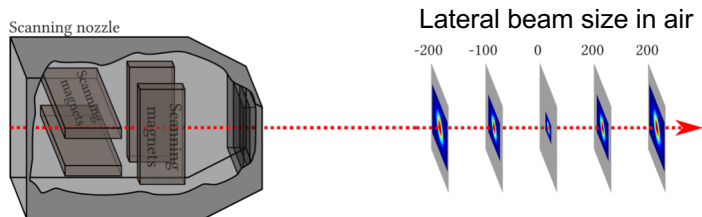


Villingen, Switzerland

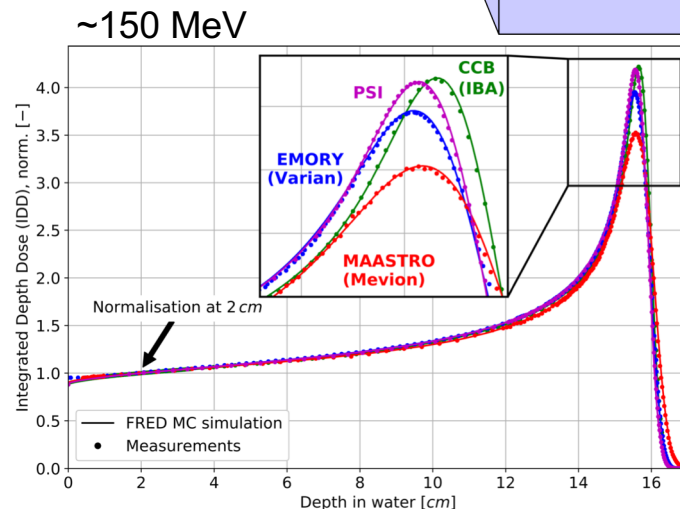
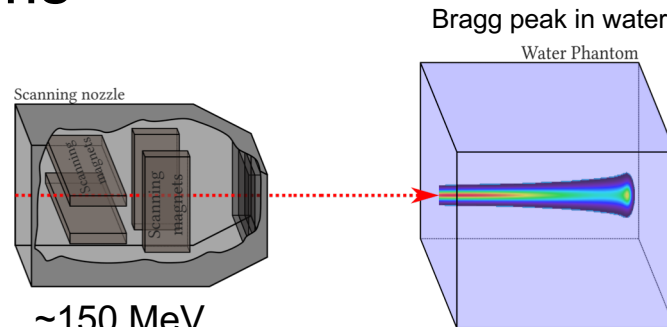


~10h for automated optimization of parameter space over entire proton beam energy range (new beam model or beam model update)

TPS commissioning for proton beams

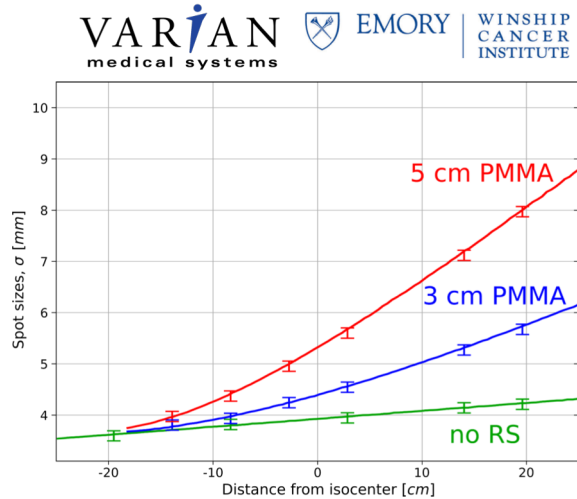
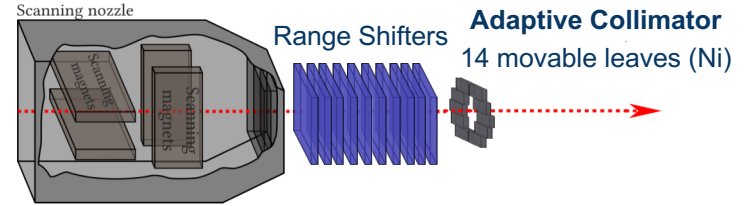
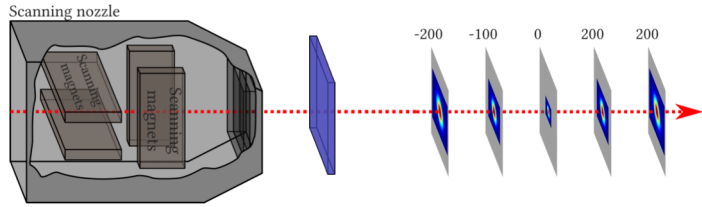


Exp. vs FRED: <0.1mm

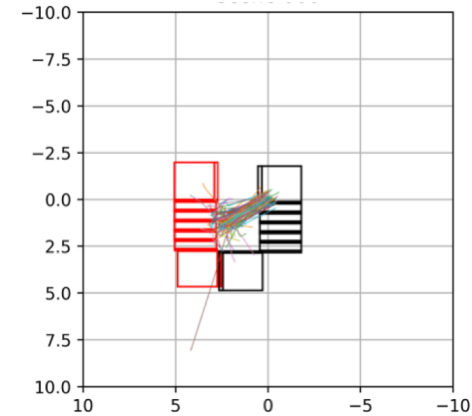


Exp. vs FRED: Dose <2%,
BP range & FWHM <0.1 mm

FRED commissioning: range shifters and ext. nozzles



Particle tracking in multiple geometries simultaneously handled by GPU

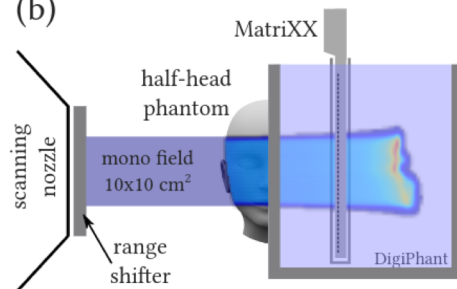


FRED experimental validation

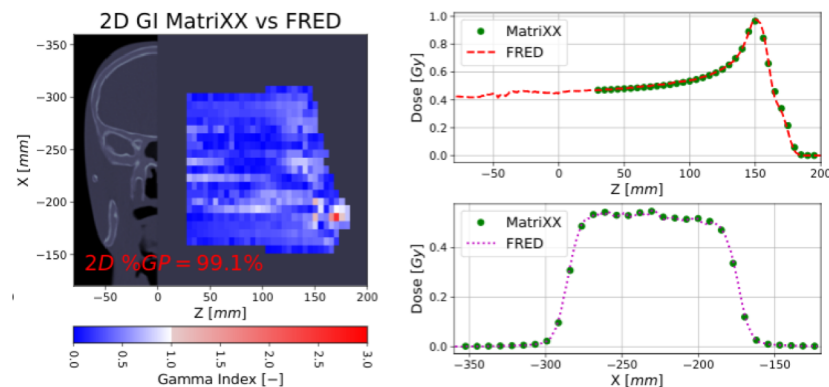
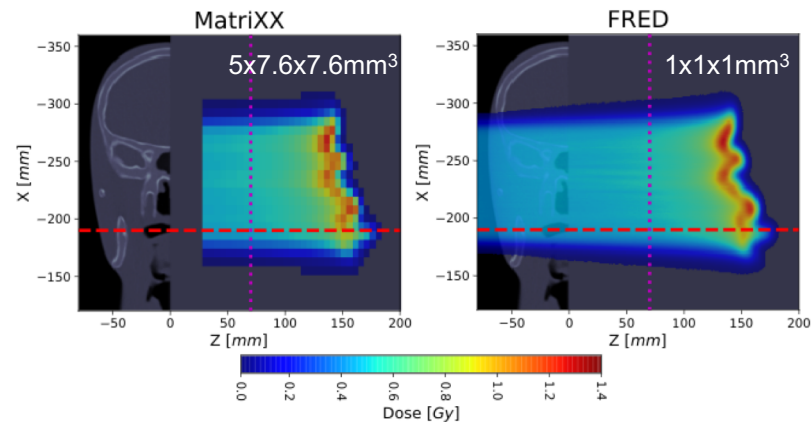
(a) CIRS phantom



(b)



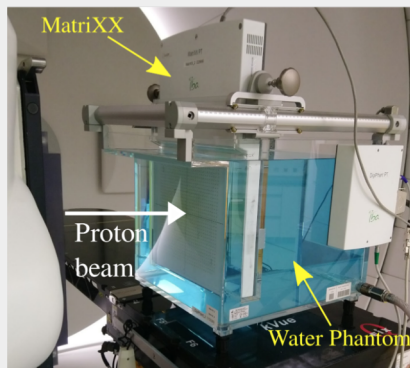
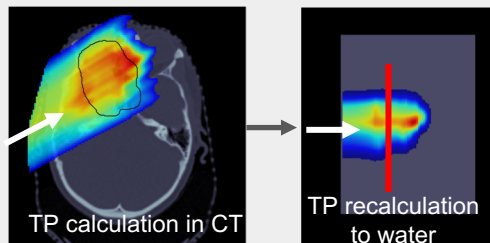
Mono layers:
100/150/200 MeV



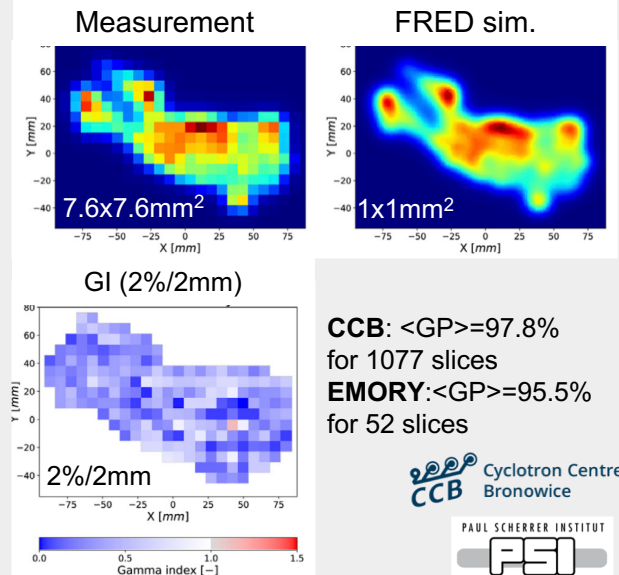
3D GI pass rate (2%/2 mm/2%) >99%

FRED for patient specific QA

Multiple time consuming measurements per field



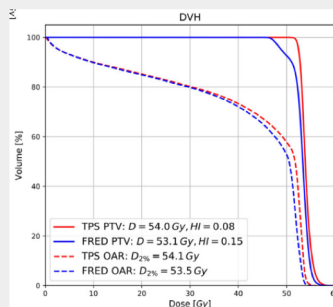
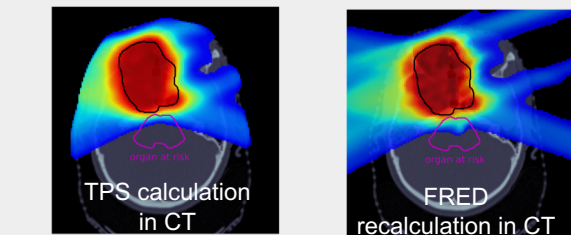
FRED dose calculation vs measurements in water



2.5 min

$3.4 \cdot 10^6$ pps

FRED dose calculation in patient



FRED sim:

Res: 1.5x1.5x1.5 mm³

Stat: 10⁴ p+/PB

(1% uncertainty)

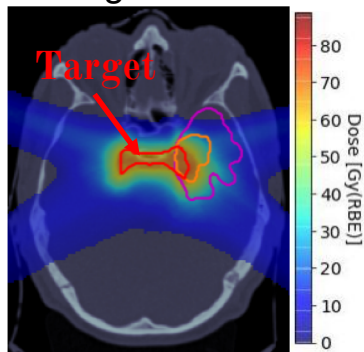
Maastr

2.5 min [20s;6.5min]

$2.9 \cdot 10^5$ pps

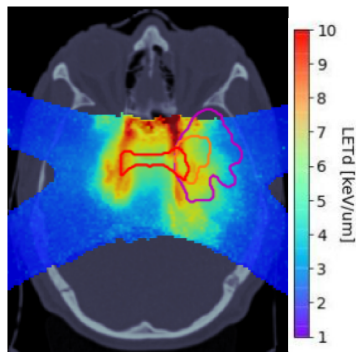
FRED to support treatment planning

cRBE-weighted
biological dose



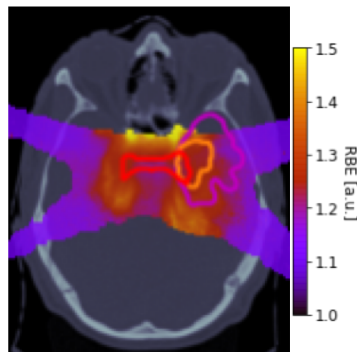
Dose-averaged LET

Cortes-Giraldo et al., PMB (2015)
Granville et al., PMB (2015)

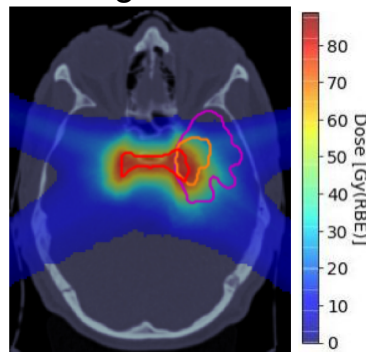


Variable RBE

McNamara et al., PMB (2015)

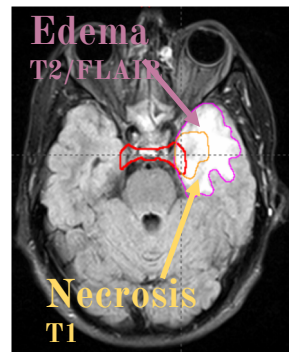


vRBE-weighted
biological dose



MRI

3-6 m after treatment



Patient data base:

95 brain and skull base tumors patients
11.2016-09.2018 CCB Krakow proton centre



LET and RBE scoring does not
increase simulation time

$vRBE_{PTV-brain}$ ($\alpha/\beta = 6$ Gy)	1.11 [1.07; 1.31]
$vRBE_{PTV-skull\ base}$ ($\alpha/\beta = 4$ Gy)	1.15 [1.09; 1.49]
$vRBE_{max@OAR}$ ($\alpha/\beta = 2$ Gy)	2.2-2.7

vRBE induced biol. range extension: 4.5mm

FRED for research - treatment planning studies

Physical vs. biological dose/range uncertainty
(vRBE vs robustness)



Brain (50 patients)	Maximum diff. D95 _{PTV} [Gy(RBE)]	Maximum diff. D05 _{OAR-brain stem} [Gy(RBE)]
Robustness (12 x translations + 2 x CT calib.)	1.5(1.2)	1.4(2.0)
RBE-weighted dose (cRBE vs vRBE)	4.1(0.7)	4.5(2.3)

M. Garbacz et al. to be submitted to Cancers

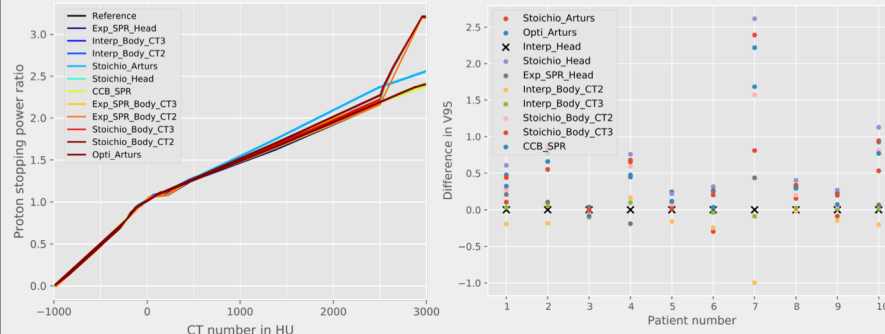


15 sim. x 50 patients = 750 sim.
24 h

Dosimetric impact of CT calibration



12 CT calib. curves
10 patients



I. Rinaldi, N. Krah, J. Gajewski

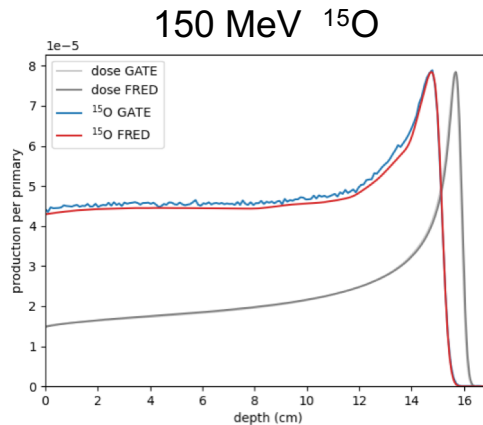
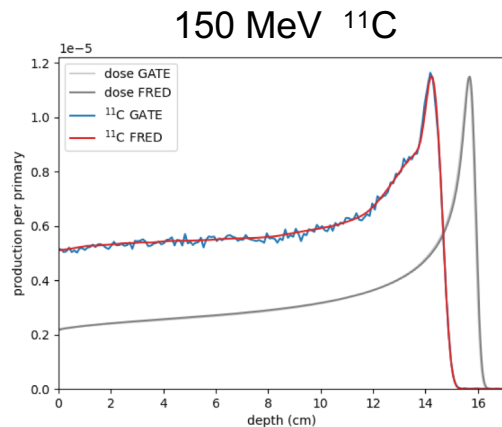


12 sim. x 10 patients = 120 sim.
4 h

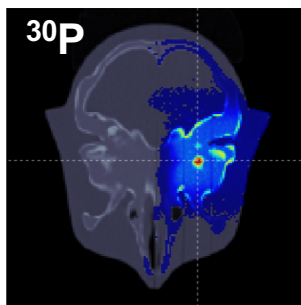
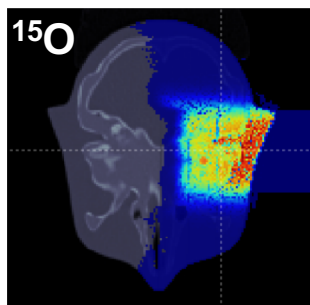
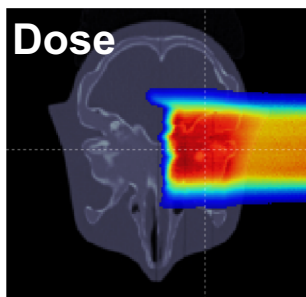


If we find a mistake, we just run FRED again

FRED for research - PET imaging



- Continuous scoring of any PET isotope on GPU
- Under validation against GATE/Geant4

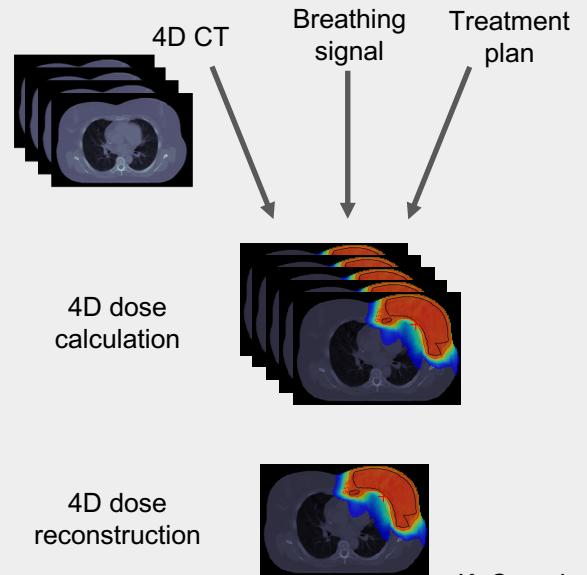


2 min
dose & ^{10}C , ^{11}C , ^{13}N , ^{14}O , ^{15}O , ^{30}P , ^{38}K
(~20% decrease wrt dose alone)

FRED: ongoing developments for new applications

4D applications

Multiple geometries handled on GPU simultaneously

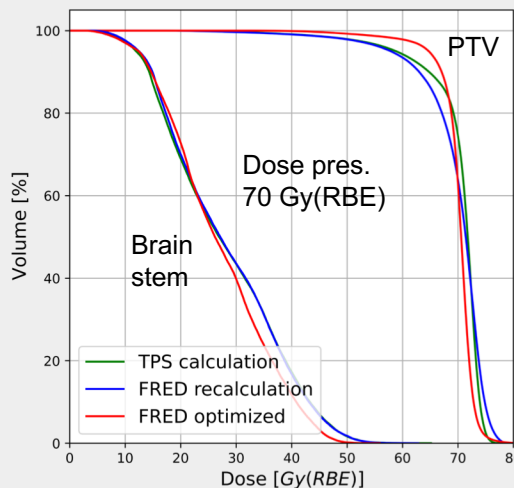


K. Czerska

Fully GPU-based optimization

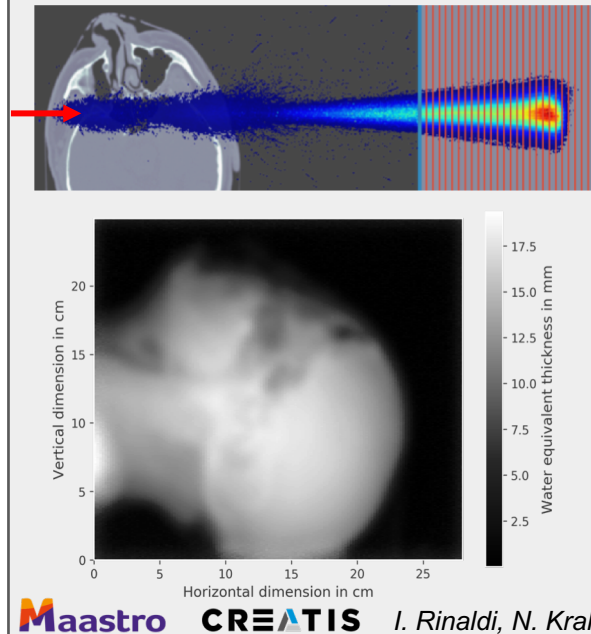
- MC-based influence matrix
- Inverse optimization algorithm

A. Lomax 1999 PMB 44 185–205



M. Dudek

Proton radiography and tomography



Maastro **CREATIS** I. Rinaldi, N. Krah



8.5 min for influence matrix computation

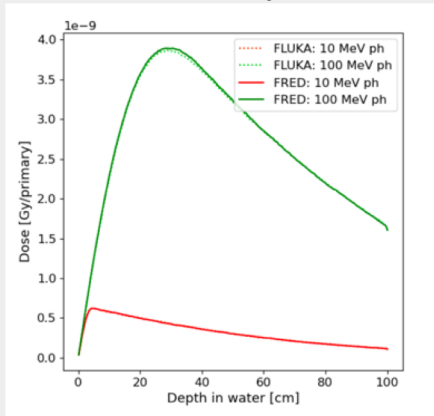
FRED: ongoing developments of the code engine

FRED electromagnetic: e^- , e^+ , γ

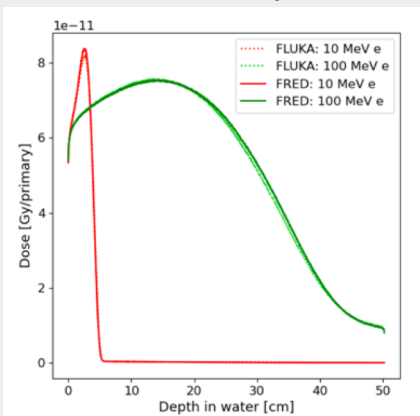
Continuous processes (e^- , e^+): dE/dx +straggling, MCS

Discrete interactions (e^- , e^+ , γ): Bremsstrahlung, Möller/Bhabha scattering, e^+ annihilation at rest/in flight, Photoelectric, Compton, Coherent scattering, Pair production

Photon dose profile



Electron dose profile

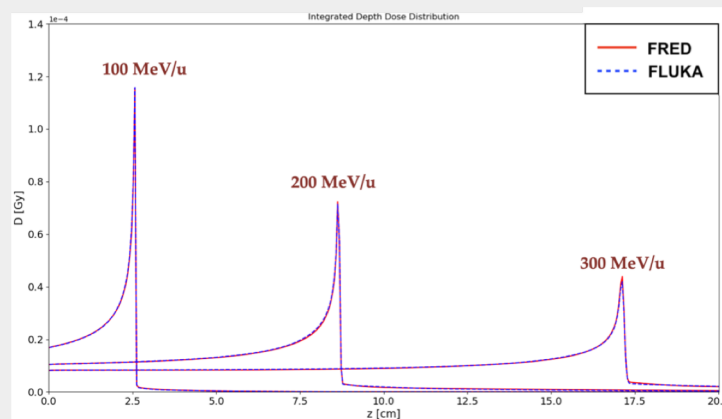


FRED carbon

Continuous processes: dE/dx +straggling, MCS

Discrete interactions: nuclear model, i.e., sampling of the fragments, their energy and angular distributions, mass attenuation coefficient to decide between elastic and non-elastic event

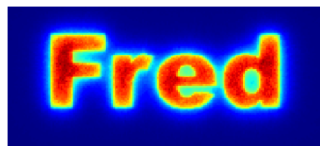
RBE-weighted dose: LEM1 model



Merging GPU implementation of FRED proton, carbon and electromagnetic

Conclusions

- FRED is a GPU-accelerated (not only) proton Monte Carlo code for clinical and research applications
- Automated commissioning and validation procedure against measurements for three beam line designs (IBA, Varian, Mevion, PSI)
- FRED computes a single proton treatment plan within minutes
- Current applications (QA, TP, PET production)
- Ongoing developments (TP optimization, pCT, 4D applications, electromagnetic and carbon models)



Collaboration & acknowledgments



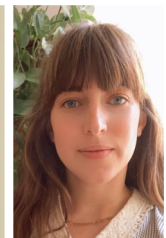
V. Patera



A. Schiavi



M. De Simoni



G. Franciosini

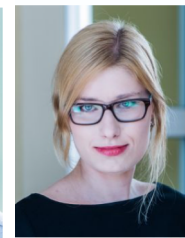


G. Traini

M. Palma, P. De Maria



J. Gajewski



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M. Dudek

J. Baran, D. Borys, K. Brzeziński, K. Czerska, J. Drwał, R. Kopeć, N. Krawczyk, K. Krzempek, D. Krzempek, G. Mierzwinska, N. Mojżeszek, A. Skrzypek, P. Olko, E. Pluta, M. Rydygier, B. Sas.-Korczyńska, P. Stasica, T. Skóra



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F. Tommasino



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