

FLUKA validation of MONET code for dose calculation in Hadrontherapy



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FLUKA for Hadrontherapy

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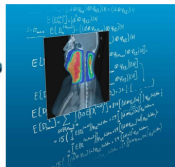
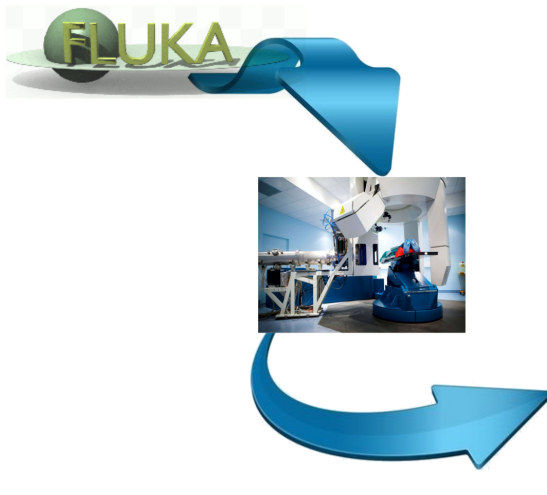
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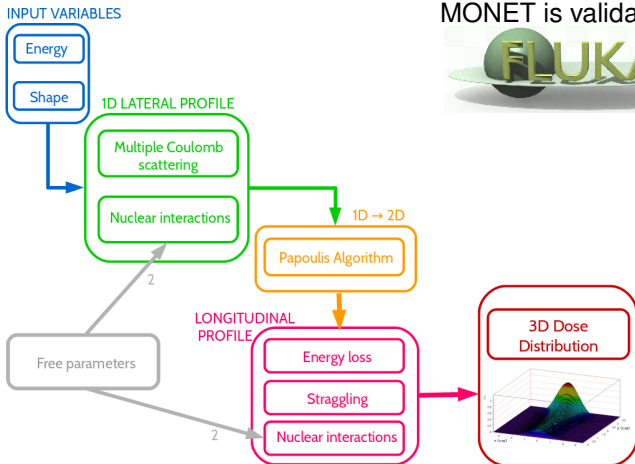


FLUKA for Hadrontherapy

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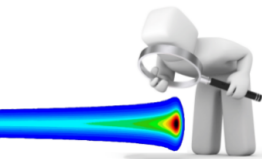
MONET is a fast and accurate model for the computation of the energy deposition of **protons and ^4He ions** in water ¹.



MONET is validated with



¹ Embriaco et al. 2017 *Physica Medica* **38** 66-75

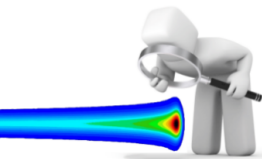


Nuclear interaction:

- ▶ Lateral profile: Cauchy Lorentz
- ▶ Longitudinal profile: Linear parametrization

Attenuation of ^4He ions:

We have evaluated the decrease of fluence as a function of depth for each energy analyzed.



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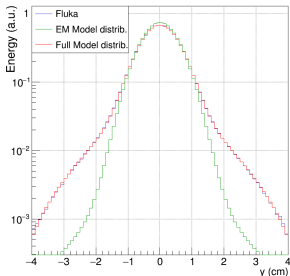
VALIDATED

After the implementation of MONET, the results of the code are compared with FLUKA simulations.

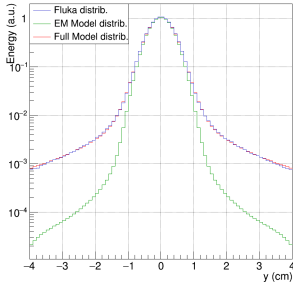
The lateral distribution is calculated as the sum of **multiple Coulomb scattering** and **nuclear interactions**^{1 2}:

$$f_x(x) = W_p f_M(x) + (1 - W_p) \frac{t(x)}{\int t(u) du}$$

Protons of 150 MeV at z=15 cm



⁴He ions of 150 MeV/u at z=15 cm



²Bellinzona et al. 2016 *Physics in Medicine and Biology* **61** N102

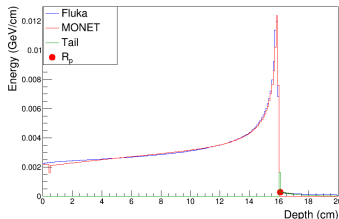
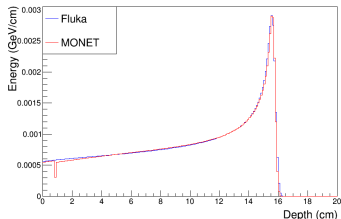
³Embriaco et al. 2017 *Physica Medica* **40** 51–58

The longitudinal profile is evaluated by the sum of **average energy loss, straggling and nuclear interactions**^{1 4}:

$$f_z(z) = W_p \hat{E}_K(z) + (1 - W_p) E_N(z)$$

where $E_N(z)$ is a **linear parametrization** for the nuclear contribution:

$$E_N(z) = az + b$$



Protons and ^4He ions of 150 MeV/u.

¹ Embriaco et al. 2017 *Physica Medica* **38** 66-75

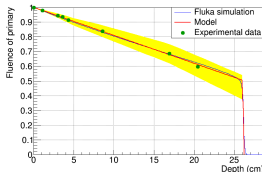
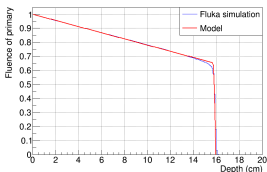
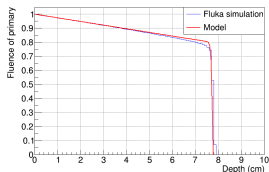
⁴ Carlsson et al. 1997 *Physics in Medicine and Biology* **42** 1033-1053

Attenuation of ^4He ions

For **protons beams**, the fluence is evaluated using the **Ulmer relation**⁵.

The attenuation curves of ^4He ions are fitted using an **error function multiplied by a linear parametrization**⁶:

$$W_p = (\alpha z + \beta) \times \text{erf} \left(\frac{R - z}{\gamma} \right)$$



The energy analyzed are left: E=100 MeV/u, middle: E=150 MeV/u and right: E=200 MeV/u.

For energy of 200 MeV/u, the experimental data⁷ are added for the validation of the curve.

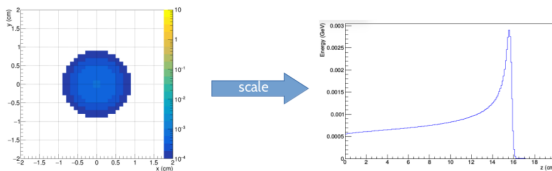
⁵ Ulmer 2007 *Rad. Phys. and Chem.* **76** 1089

⁶ Embriaco, A model for the fast and accurate dose evaluation in hadrontherapy, *PhD thesis*

⁷ Rovituso et al. 2017 *Physics in Medicine and Biology* **62**(4):1310

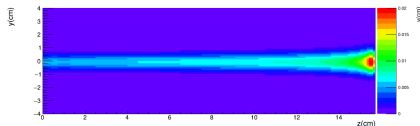
3-dimensional dose distribution

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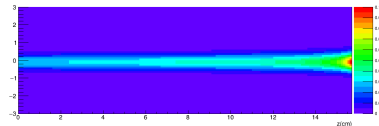


$$D(x, y, z) = f(z)f(r)$$

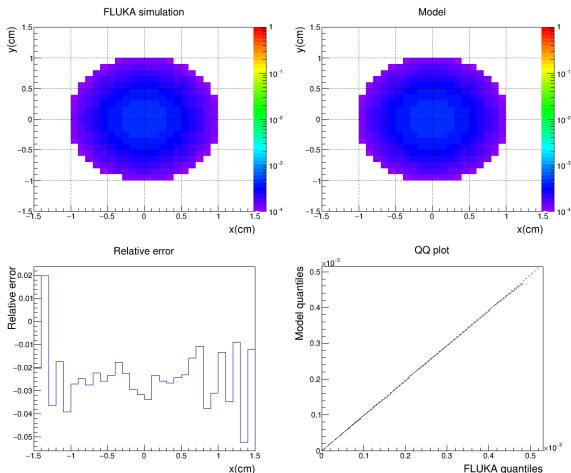
Protons of 150 MeV



⁴He ions of 150 MeV/u



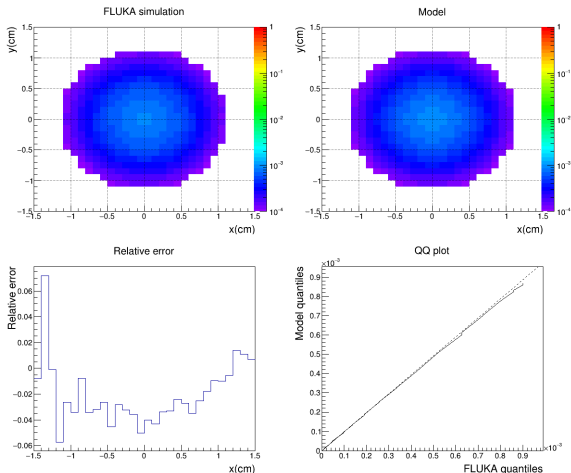
Proton Single Gaussian beam



Energy 100 MeV at depth $z=4$ cm (Bragg peak at 7.8 cm).

¹ Embriaco et al. 2017 *Physica Medica* **38** 66-75

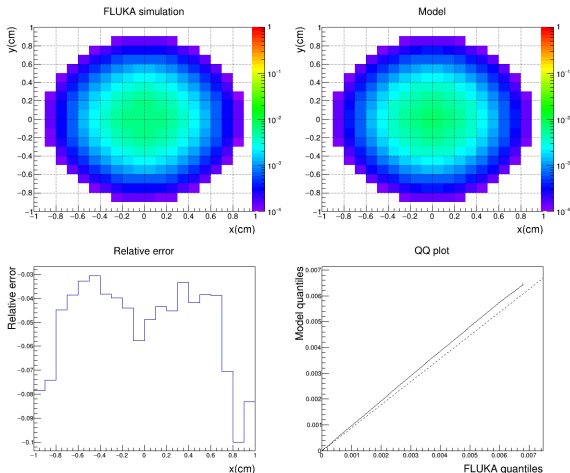
Proton Single Gaussian beam



Energy 150 MeV at depth $z=15$ cm (Bragg peak at 15.8 cm).

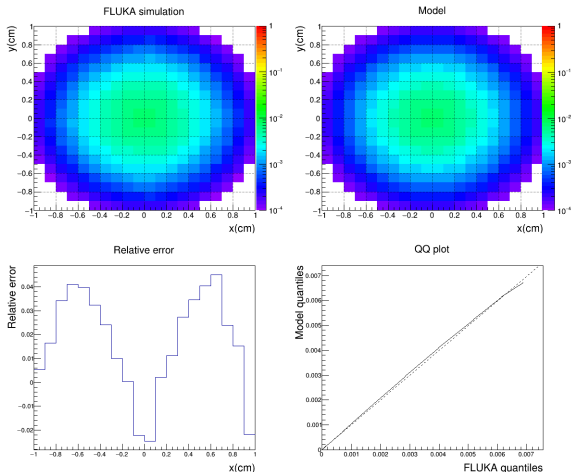
¹ Embriaco et al. 2017 *Physica Medica* **38** 66-75

^4He Single Gaussian beam

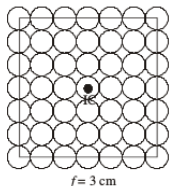


Energy 100 MeV/u at depth $z=4$ cm (Bragg peak at 7.8 cm).

^4He Single Gaussian beam



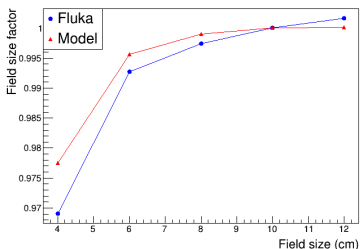
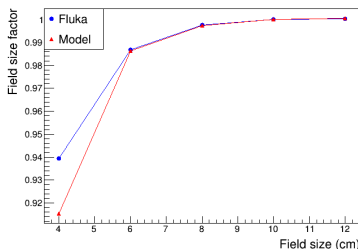
Energy 150 MeV/u at depth z=15 cm (Bragg peak at 15.9 cm).



The field size factor is defined as:

$$FSF(f) = \frac{D_f}{D_{10}}$$

where f assumes the values 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 cm.



Field size factor at energy 150 MeV at $z=15$ cm for protons (left) and ^4He ions (right).

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⁶ Embriaco, A model for the fast and accurate dose evaluation in hadrontherapy, *PhD thesis*

Conclusion





