Simulation of Synchrotron-based Microbeam Radiation Therapy using Geant4



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Microbeam Radiation Therapy

- High intensity (up to 10kGy/s), low divergence, polarised, pulsed photon beam
- Use of micron sized beams to deposit very large doses

Braüer-Krisch, E. Serduc, R. Siegbahn, et al. 2010. *Mutat . Res. 704. 160-166.*





- Preferential damage to tumors
- Preclinical research, promising for paediatric patients, head and neck tumors, other radiosensitive tumors

Laissue, J. Blattmann, H. Grotzer, M. Slatkin, D. 2007. Develp. Med. Child Neurol. 49, 577-581.



Aim of the project

- Development of Geant4 simulations for characterisation of detectors designed
 - At the Centre For Medical Radiation Physics, University of Wollongong
 - for use in Quality Assurance of Microbeam Radiation Therapy (MRT) at the Australian Synchrotron Imaging and Medical Beamline (IMBL)

• Requirements:

- Modular design experiments have differing beamline configuration
- Geant4 based
- Time-dependent geometry mimic experimental phantom motion
- Efficient maximum accuracy for minimum execution time



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RADIATION PHYSIC

Geant4 modelling of the ESRF ID17 beamline





Specific aim of the simulation-increase stats: Maximise the number of generated photons

- Find the best steering angle of e⁻ to maximise the intensity of the photons
 W.r.t. magnetic field
- Optimisation of the photon splitting w in G4Synchrotron:
 - Increase photon generation per step in wiggler
 - Optimised to w=5000
 - The photon is recorded in the PSF with weighing number of $\frac{1}{number_electrons_job.w}$



Optimisation of photon flux for 2T Wiggler



Steering 2T expectation -0.093 deg





Steering angles of 3 T and 1.4 T





Verification of the simulation Comparison to theoretical (SPEC) Energy Spectra

Stevenson et al. 2017. J. Sync. Rad. 24. 110-141.



2.0T HDR ~70keV mean

3.0T MDR ~90keV mean



Validation of the simulation Relative dose profiles - 3T MDR 20 x 20 mm² field



Execution times

Broadbeam configuration

 Stage I PSF filling: variable depending on beam defining aperture size - 4800 hrs in total (~ 200 days)

Stage II edep for broad beam configuration: ~50 hours

Microbeam configuration (with multislit collimator)

- Stage I: ~1600 days
- Stage II: ~100 hours
- Supercomputing facility: Massive, Monash or Raijin, NCI, Canberra



Summary and conclusions

- An entirely Geant4-based model of the Australian Synchrotron IMBL has been developed
- Good agreement of simulated energy spectra against reference analytical data
- Benchmarking in progress against experimental Ion Chamber and GafChromic film measurements for a variety of configurations
- Future work includes:
 - Investigation into 4T mode
 - Migration to Geant4 Multithreaded
 - Test alternative physics lists of Geant4 how polarisation affects the simulation results
 - Test the polarisation models of Geant4



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Optimisation of photon flux for 2T Wiggler-Energy Spectra



Angle (deg)	MDR Mean Energy (keV)	Std. Dev. Of the Mean (keV)	Max Relative Intensity (%)
-0.02	74.77	14.32	11.58
-0.05	78.73	16.70	54.95
-0.09	80.30	17.75	100.0
-0.13	78.20	16.66	61.45

