

CANDIDATE

THERAPEUTIC IONS:

a physics account

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overview

Monte Carlo simulation setup

a sample history

energy deposition & energy balance

fluence

escapes

treatment monitoring

rare interactions

energy deposition →

senescence
necrosis
apoptosis
mutation
chromosome damage
mitotic catastrophe
genetic instability
cell repair?

the scope of this work

A PHYSICS ACCOUNT

applicable to

present and future

radiobiological models

this work is not about selecting the best ion

but to provide a physics resume

probably no single ion is The Best, a mix is our best bet

→ Brahme 2010 Plans for Ion Radiation Therapy at Karolinska Institute and University Hospital
4th Japanese-European Joint Symp on Ion Cancer Therapy

simulation setup: the beam

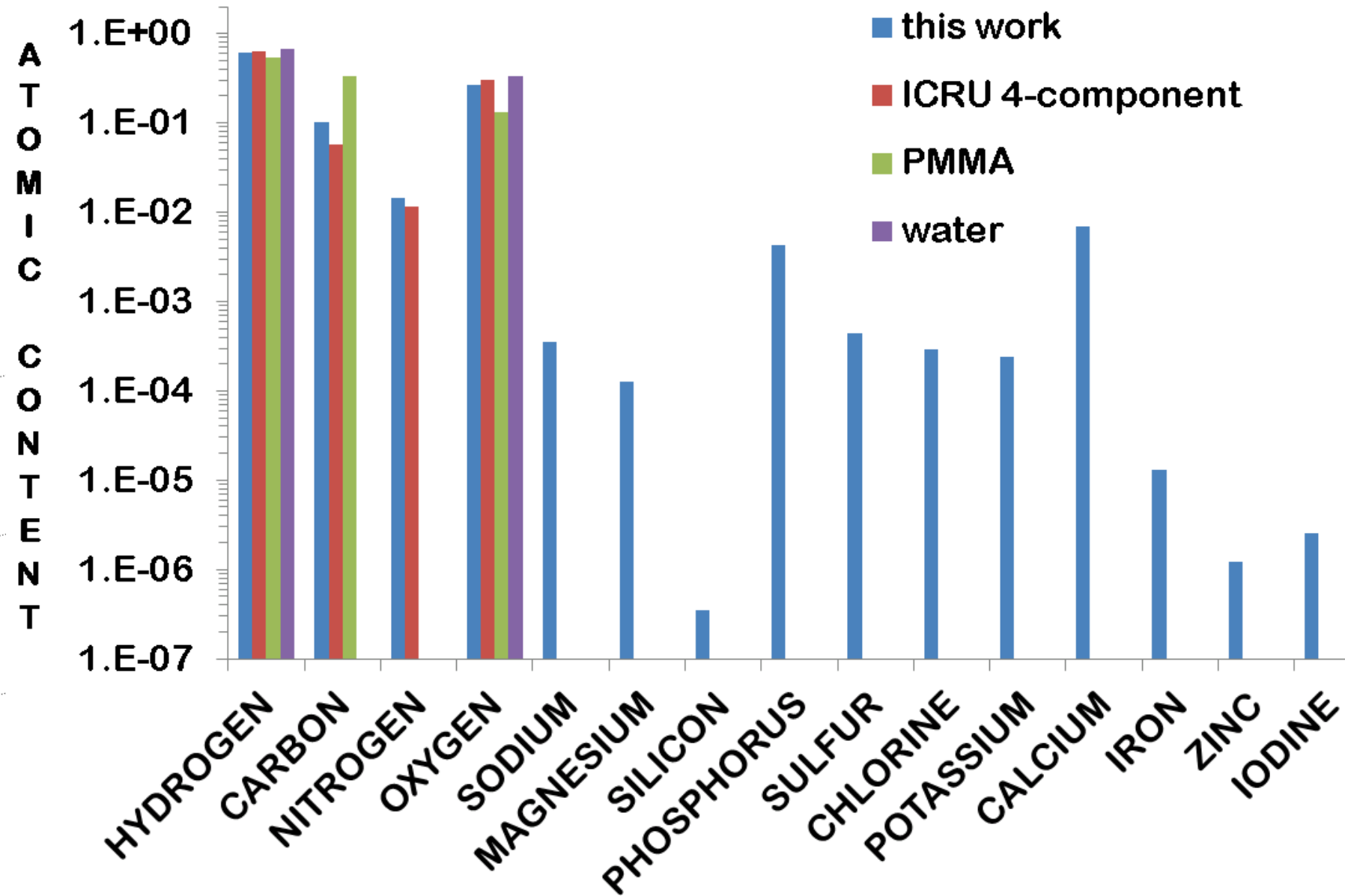
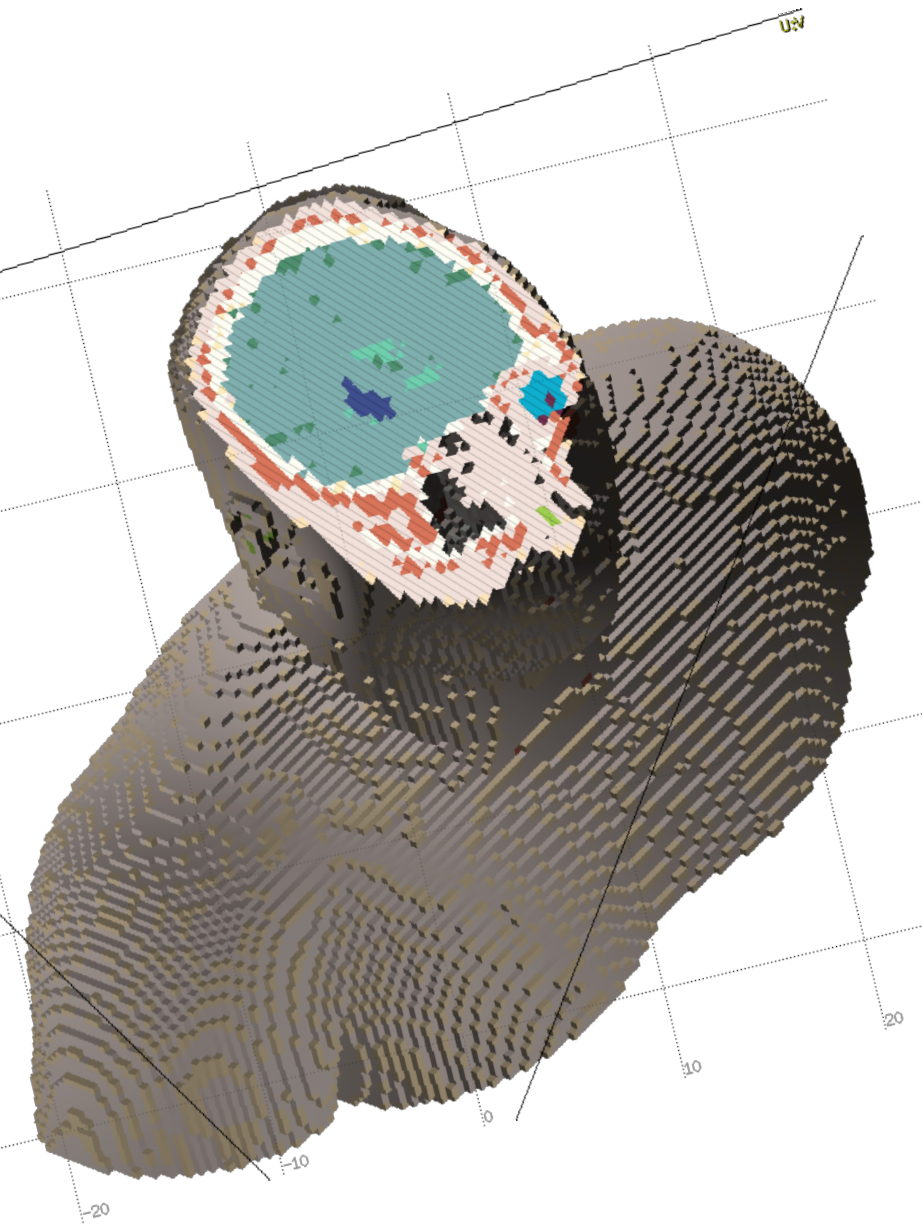
	MeV/u
proton	104.8 ~ 107.8
^4He	418.0 ~ 429.8
^7Li	120.4 ~ 123.8
^9Be	144.9 ~ 149.0
^{10}B	176.2 ~ 181.2
^{12}C	196.0 ~ 202.0
^{16}O	232.0 ~ 239.0
^{20}Ne	266.0 ~ 273.0

energies chosen to form a hypothetical SOBP at 8.0 to 8.4 cm depth, filling a voxel

so that dose profiles may be normalised for sensible inter-ion comparison without restricting the analysis to a specific clinical target dimension

Monte Carlo code:
FLUKA version 2012

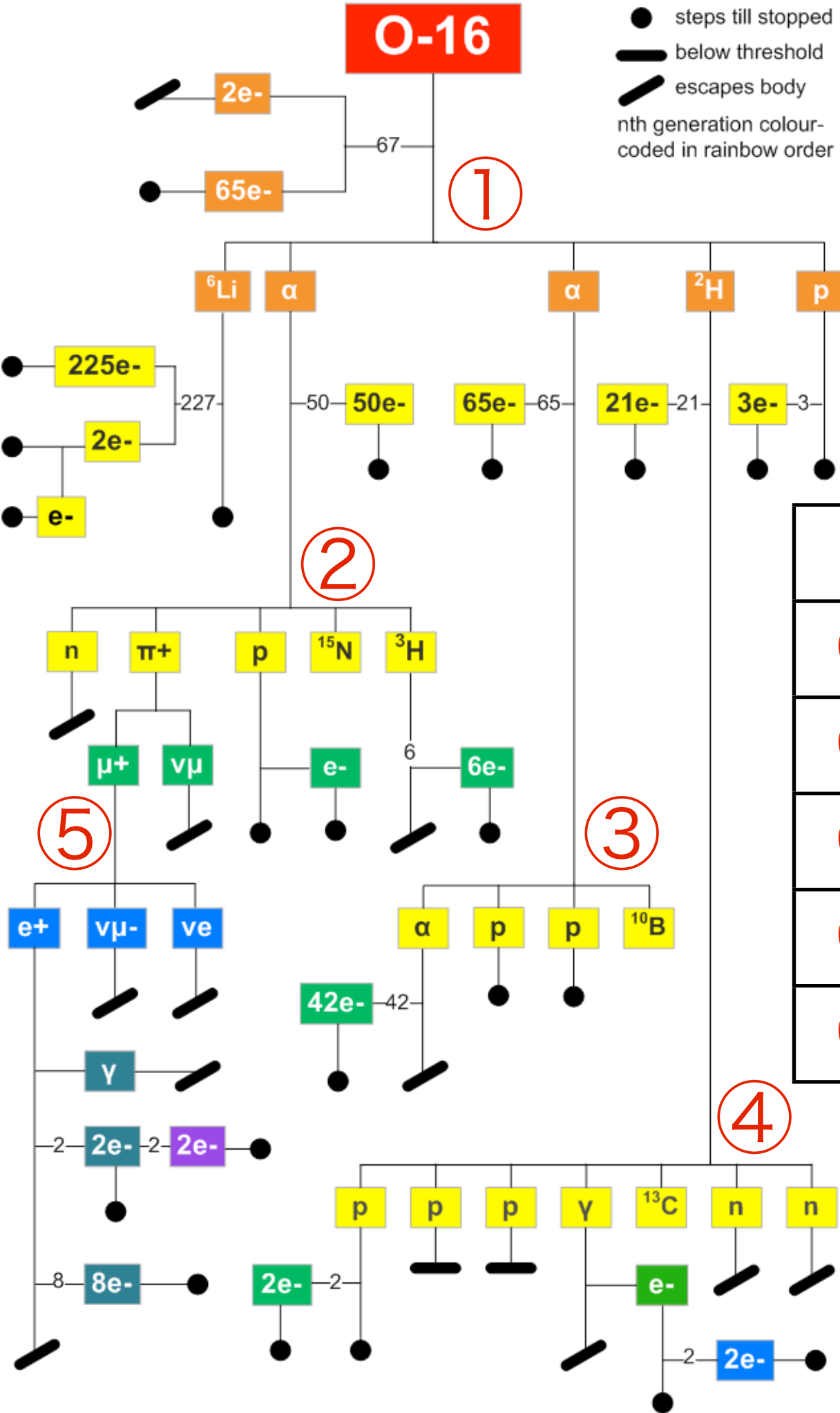
simulation setup: the phantom



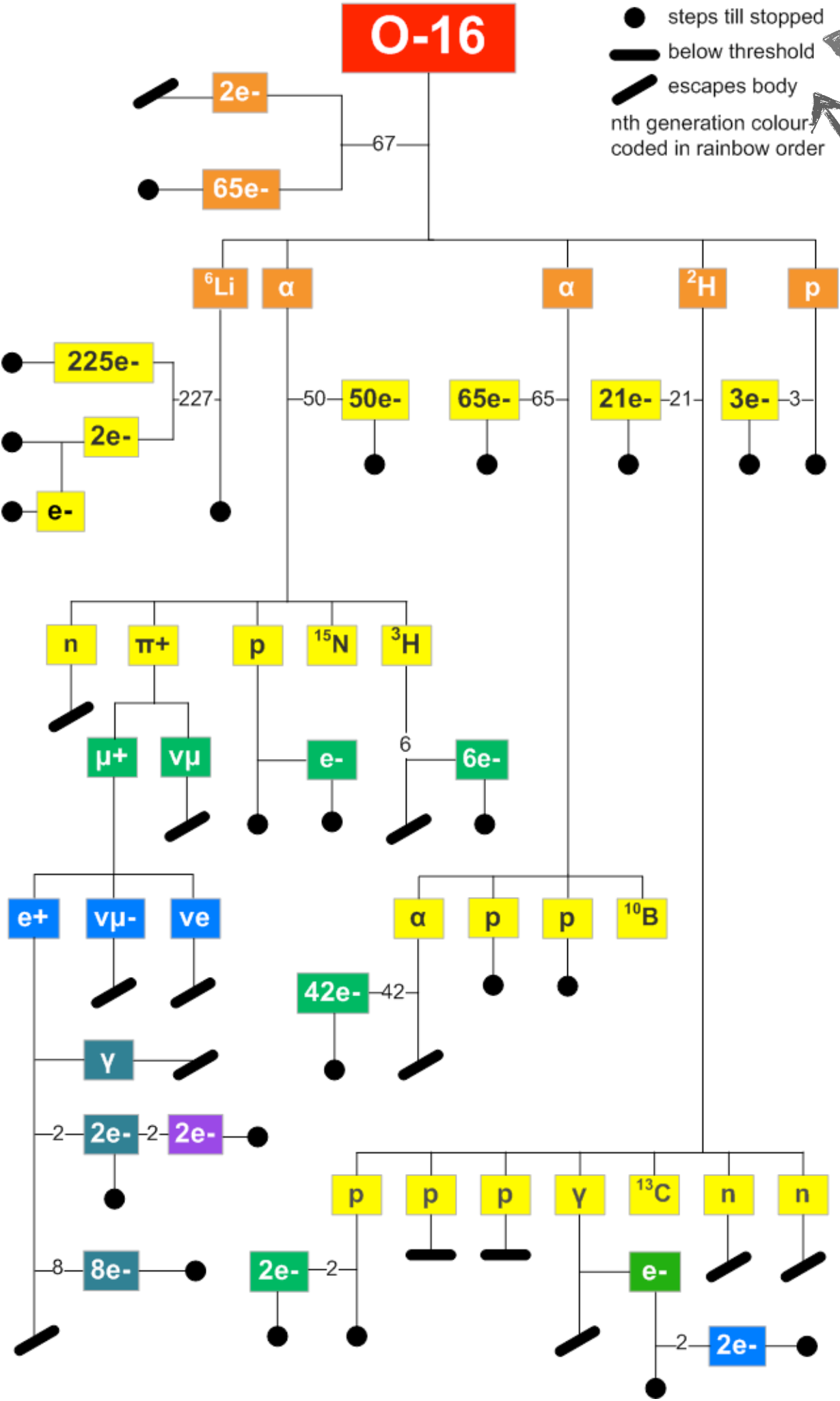
VIP-Man anthropomorphic voxel phantom segmented into 62 tissue types by George Xu *et al* [Health Physics 78(5) 2000]

Tissue type in each voxel was converted to density and elemental composition according to ICRP-89 and ICRU-44

^{16}O THERAPY: A SAMPLE HISTORY FROM FLUKA



	ns	MeV	local target
①	0.800	3027	H, muscle
②	1.15	747	O, caudate nucleus
③	1.32	463	C, white matter
④	1.43	387	O, white matter
⑤	827	0.00	O, caudate nucleus



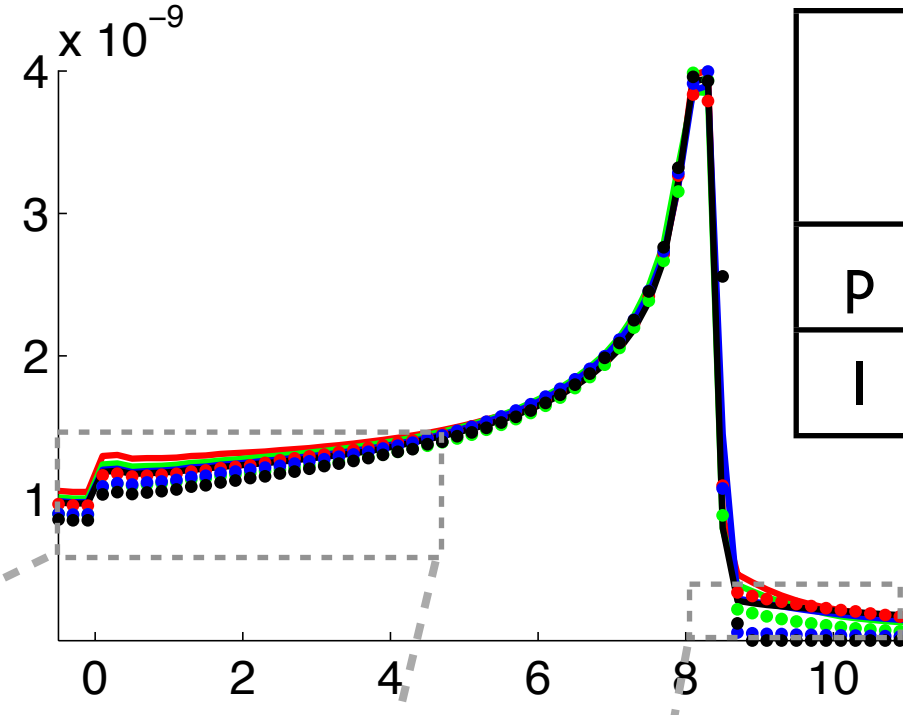
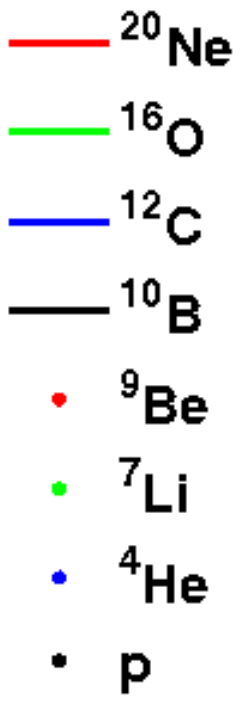
ENERGY DEPOSITION

→ treatment planning

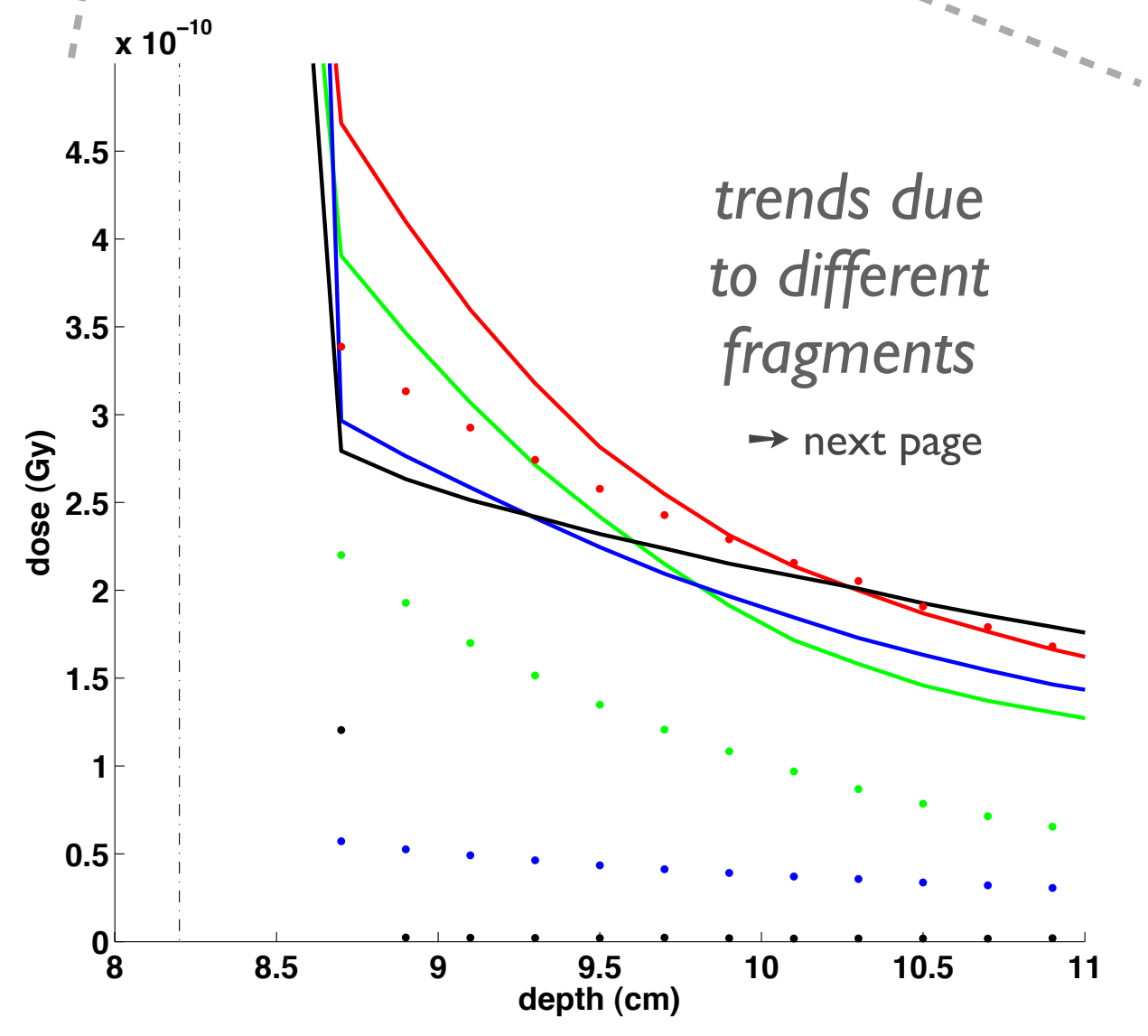
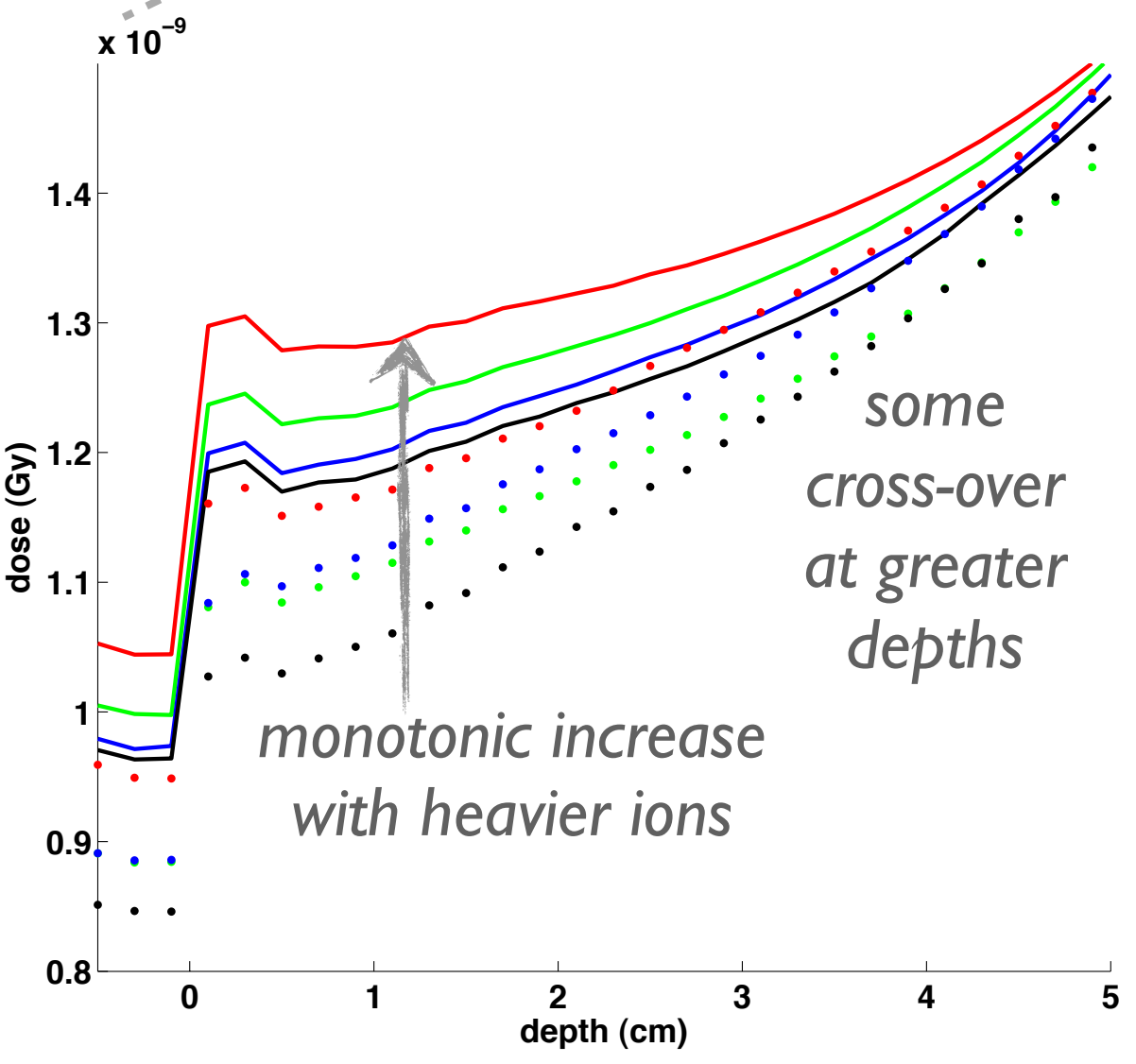
ESCAPES

→ treatment monitoring

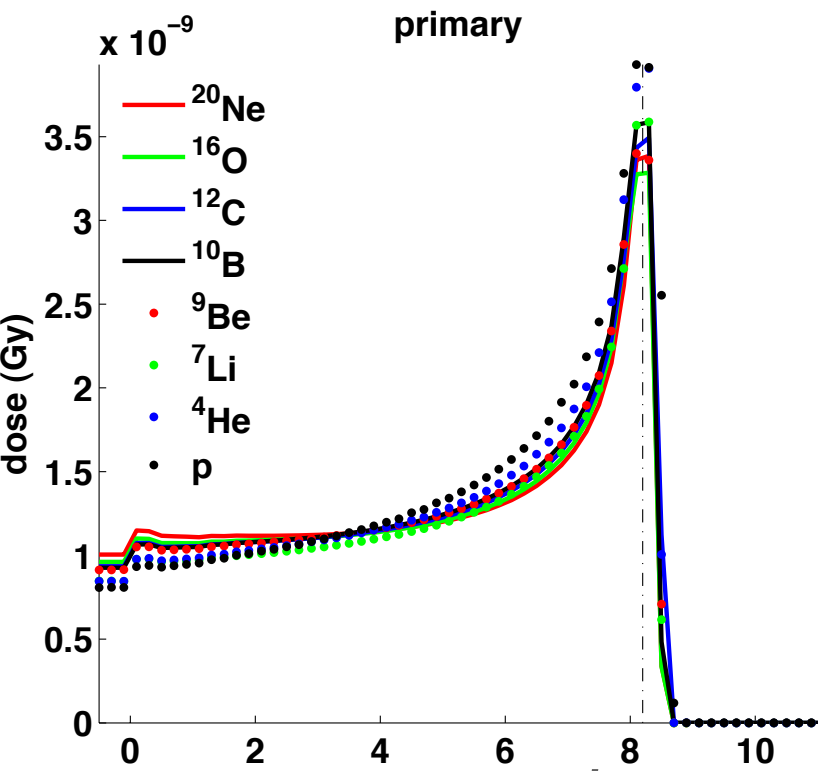
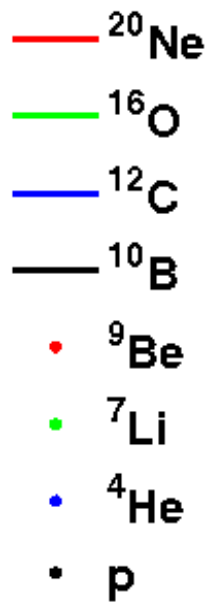
→ radiation protection & shielding



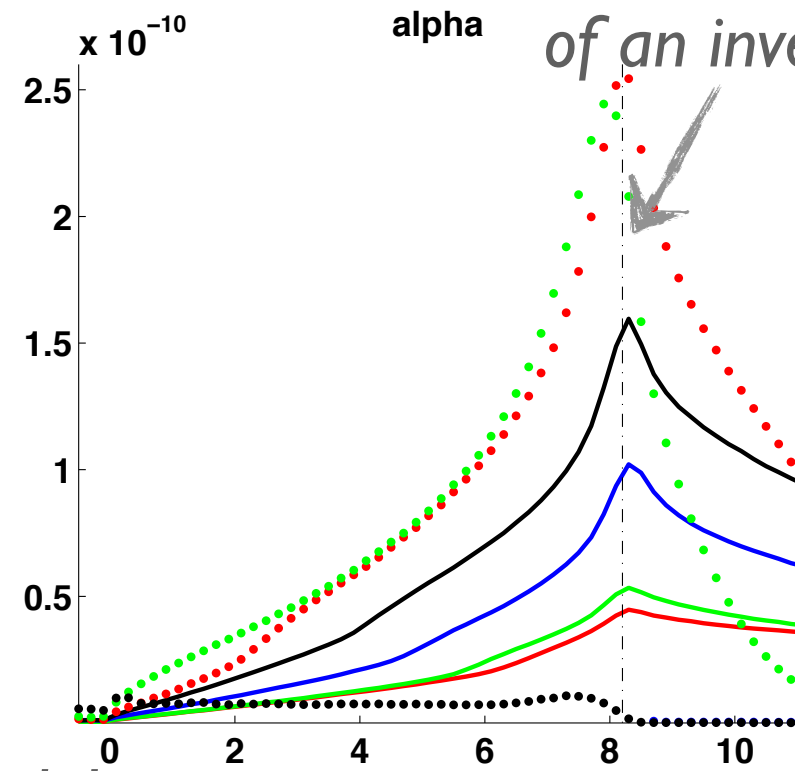
ratio of doses under SOBP due to one primary ion							
p	⁴ He	⁷ Li	⁹ Be	¹⁰ B	¹² C	¹⁶ O	²⁰ Ne
I	4	8	11	15	19	30	41



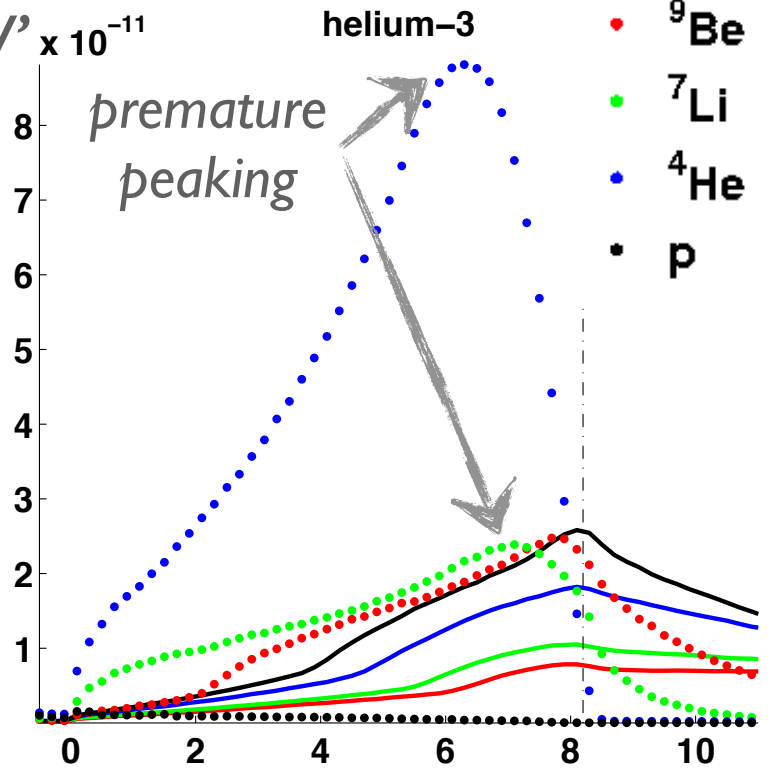
ENERGY DEPOSITED BY FRAGMENTS



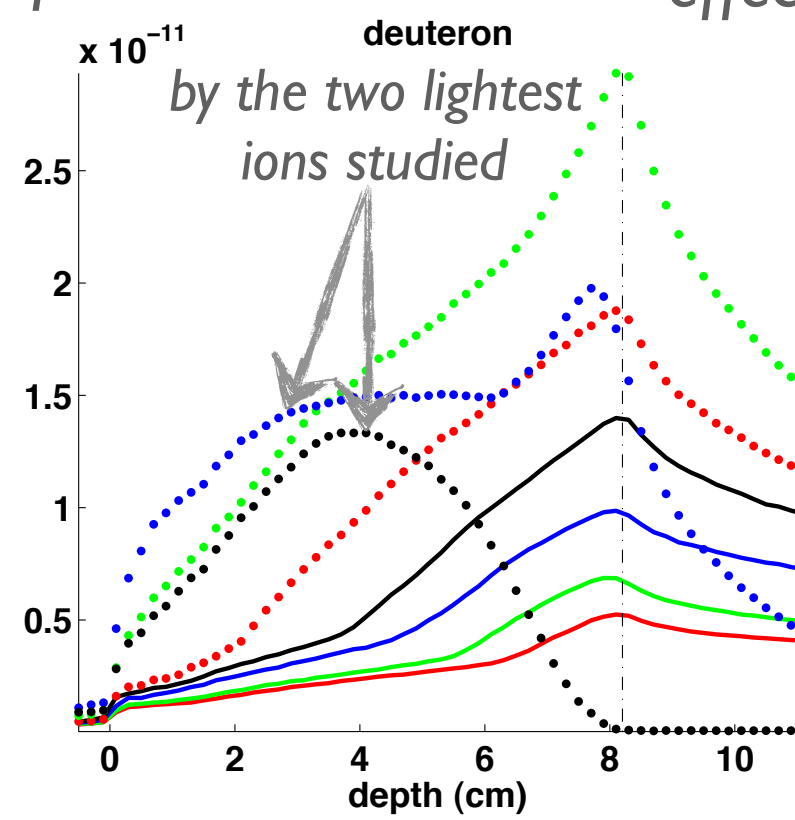
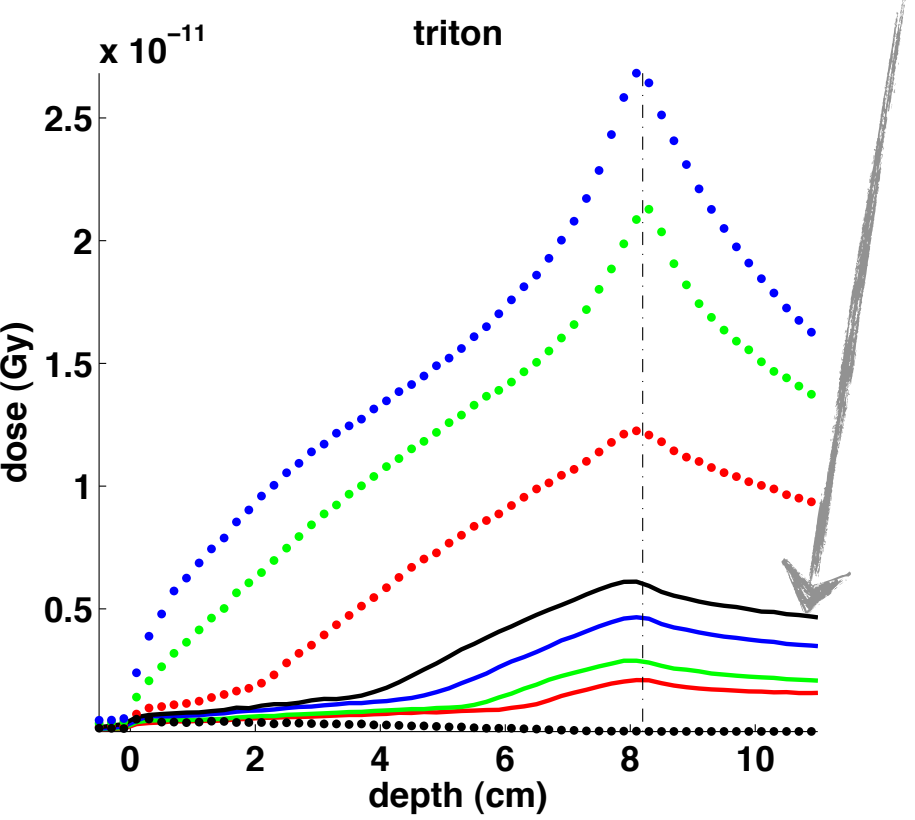
heavier ions exhibit undesirable distal flatness



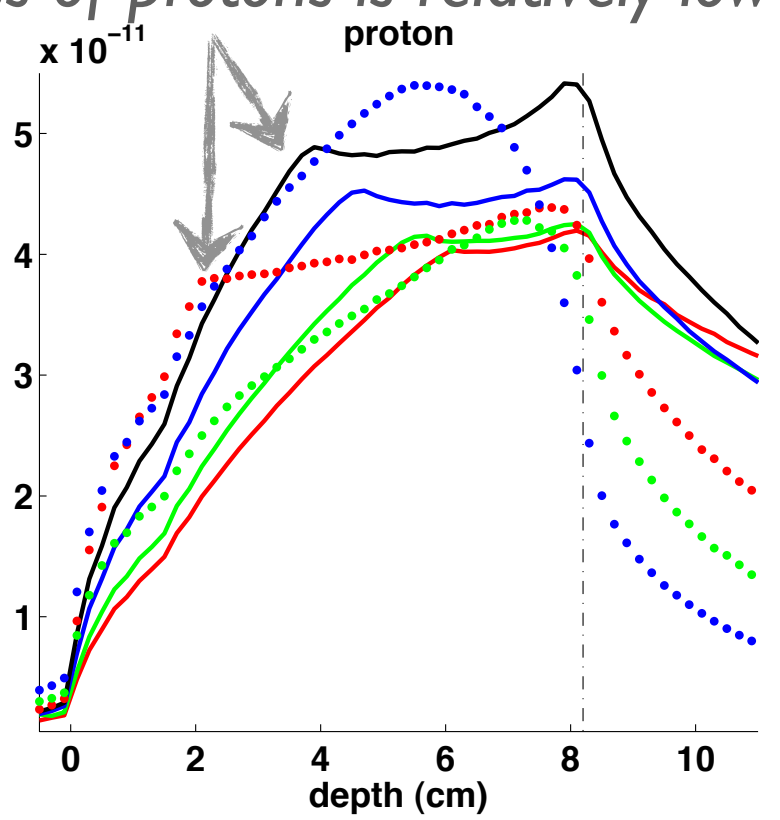
lighter ions exhibit desirable shape of an inverted 'V'



premature peaking, but biological effectiveness of protons is relatively low



by the two lightest ions studied



TOTAL ENERGY DEPOSITED PER BEAM KINETIC ENERGY

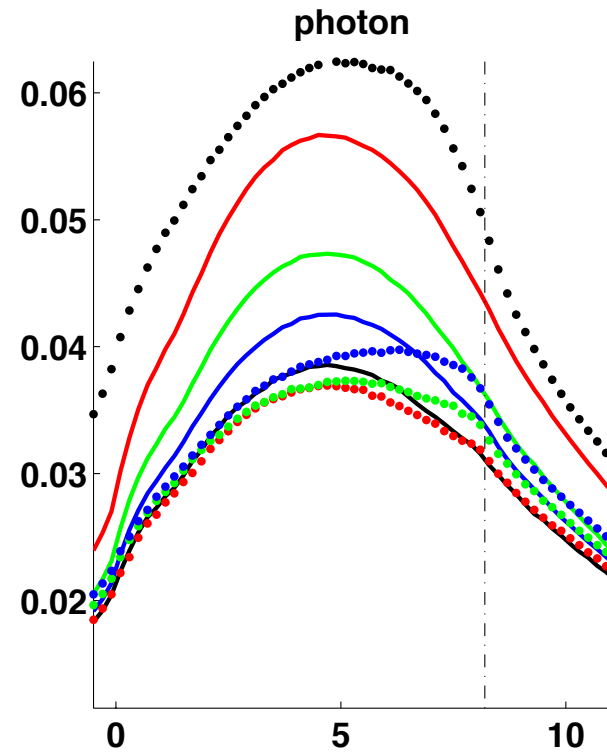
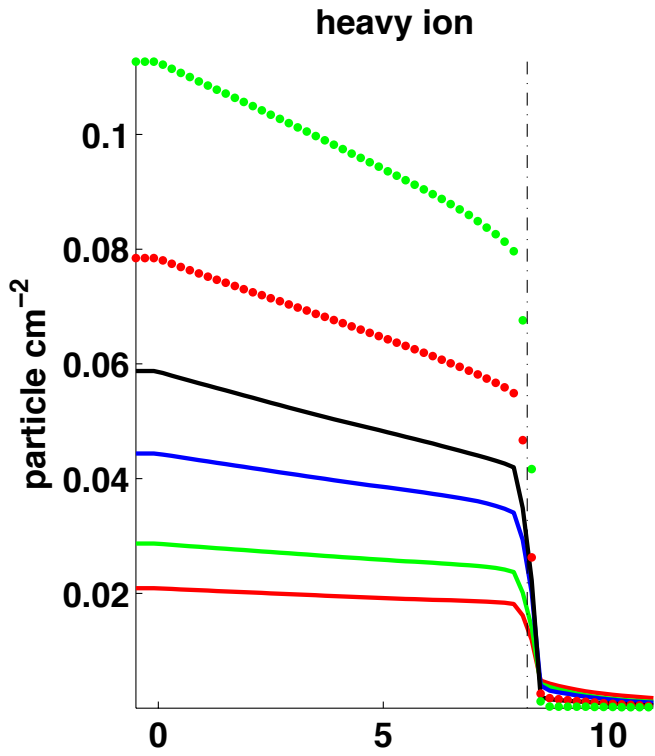
p	⁷ Li	¹² C	¹⁶ O	²⁰ Ne
I	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.92

WHERE WAS THE REMAINING ENERGY SPENT

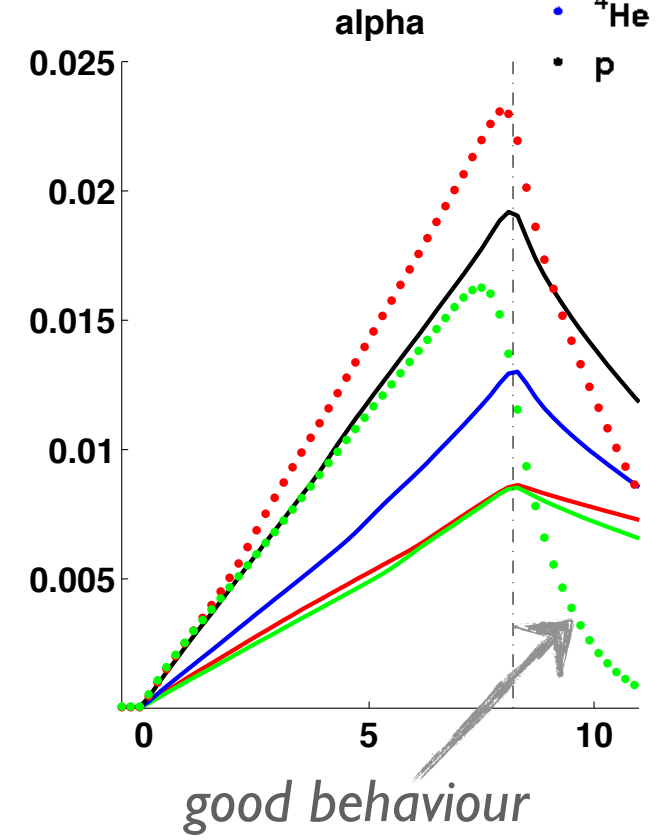
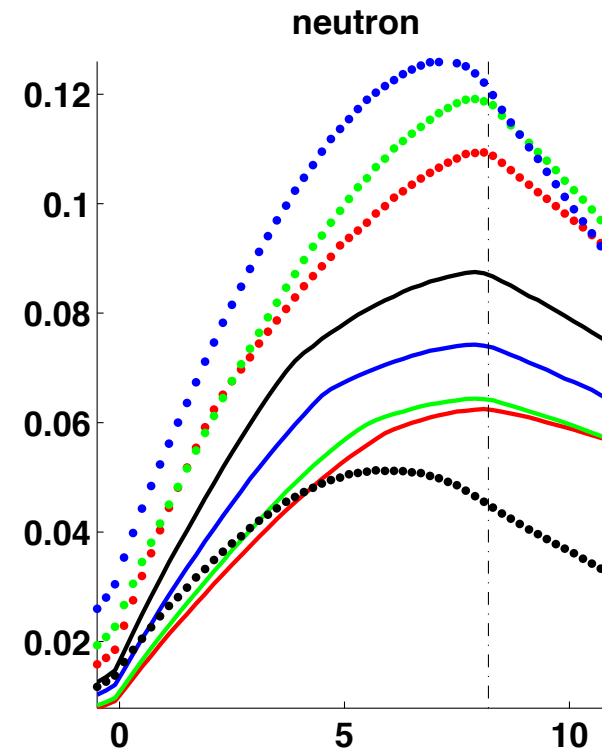
% ENERGY SPENT	p	⁷ Li	¹² C	¹⁶ O	²⁰ Ne
hadron dE/dx	95.5	91.9	88.7	86.9	84.9
nuclear binding	-1.7	-1.7	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1
escapes	0.7	4.2	6.1	7.5	9.2

FLUENCE normalised to dose in target

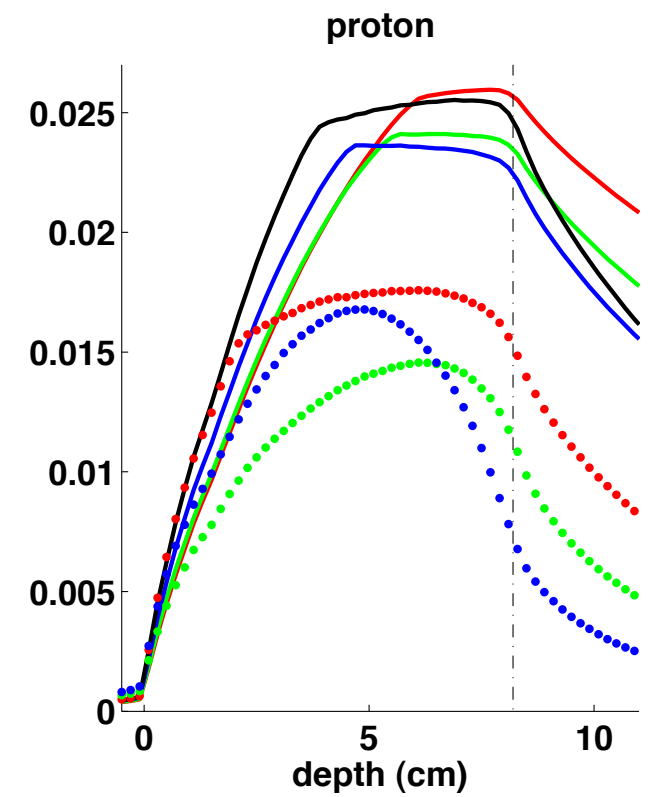
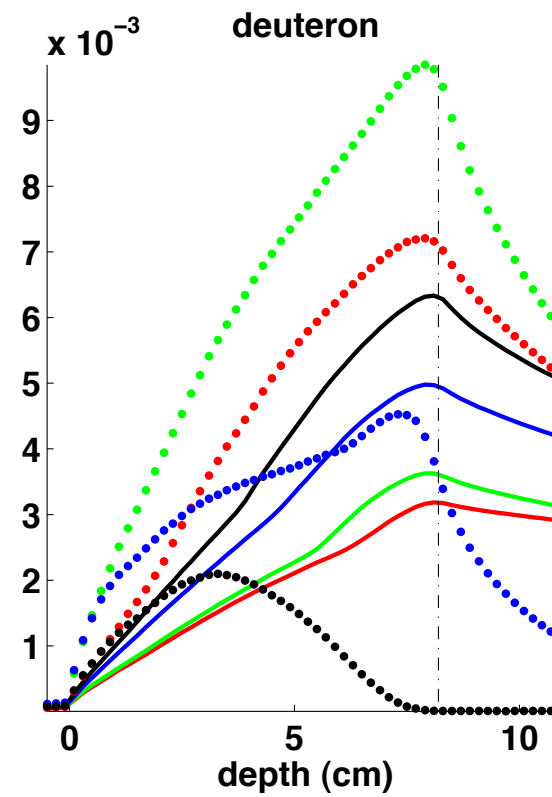
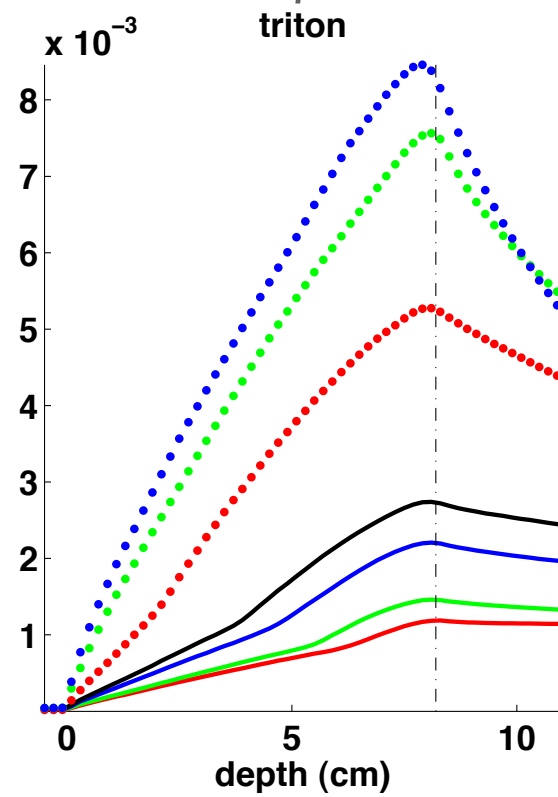
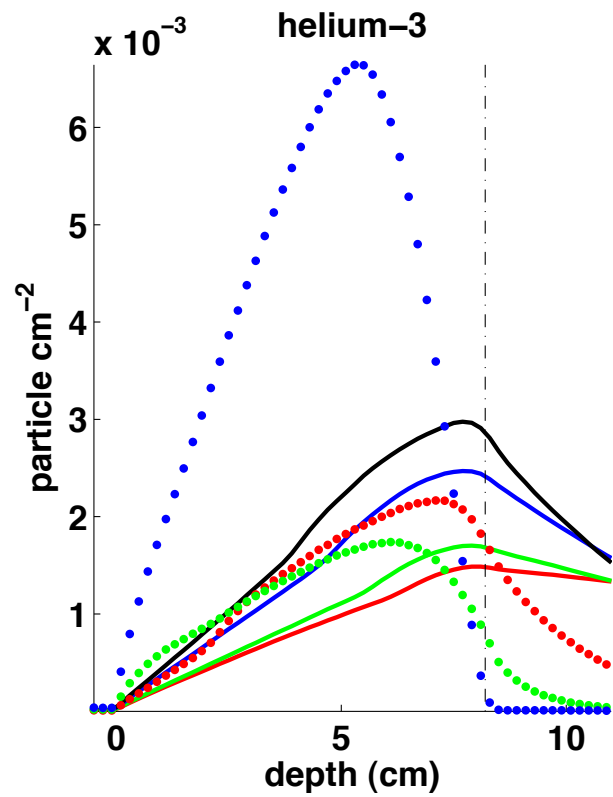
*heavier ions
penetrate more*



*light ions produce
more neutrons*



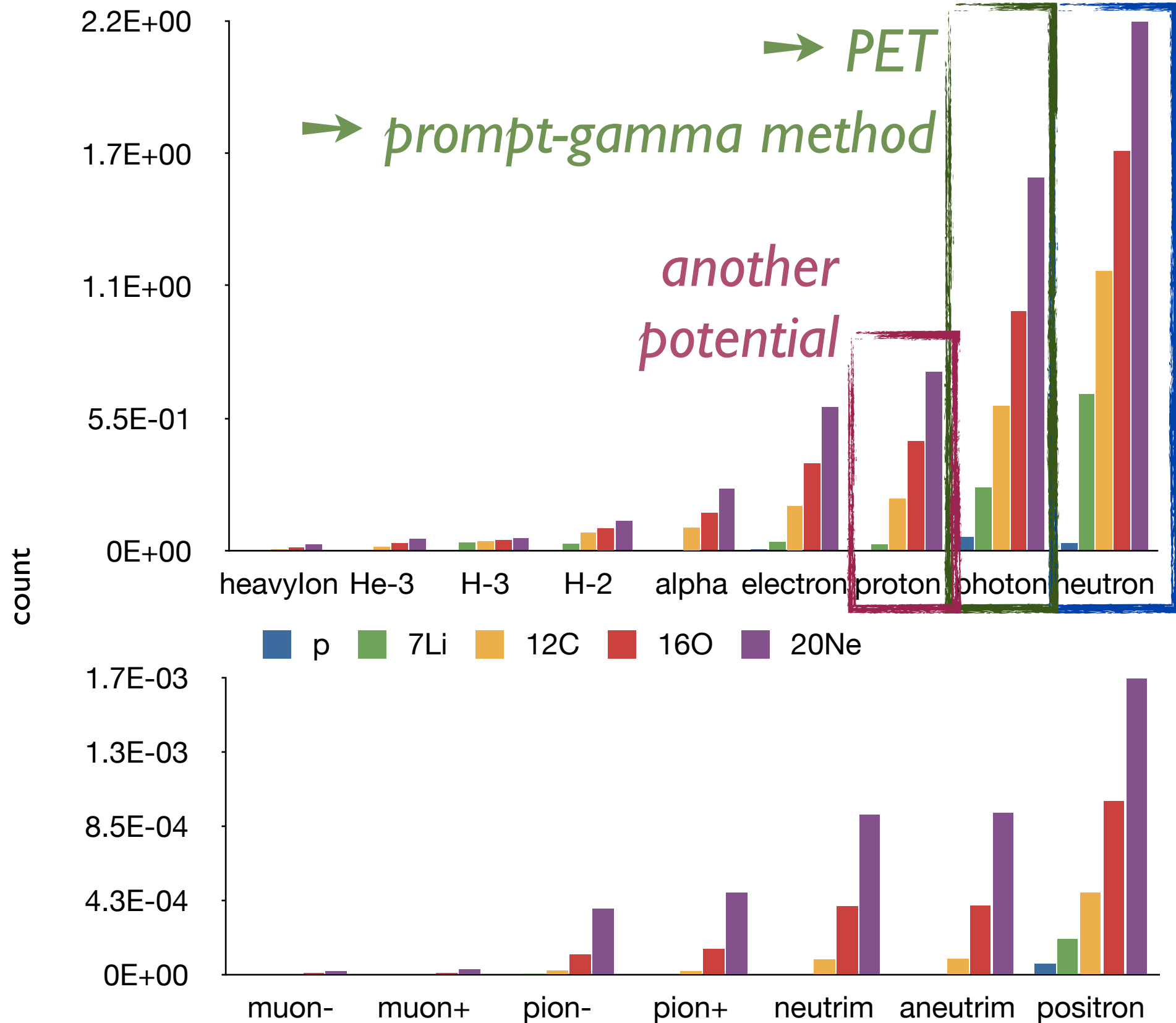
monotonic trend from 4He to 20Ne



ESCAPES normalised to dose in the target

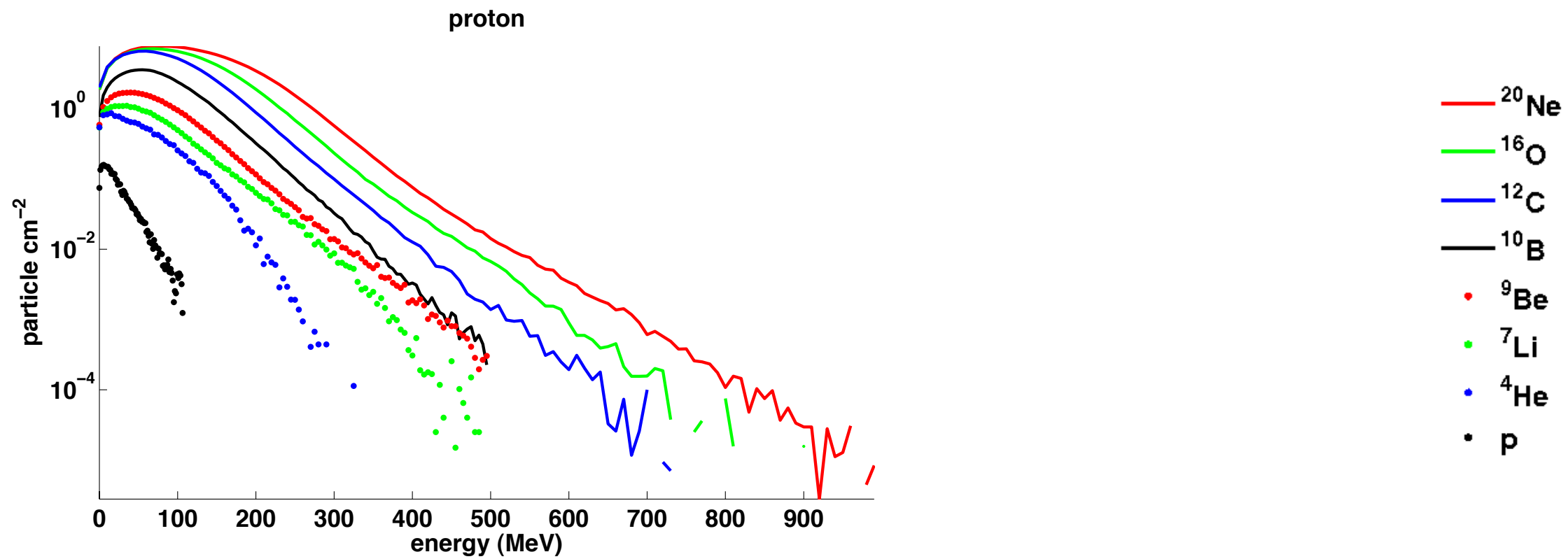
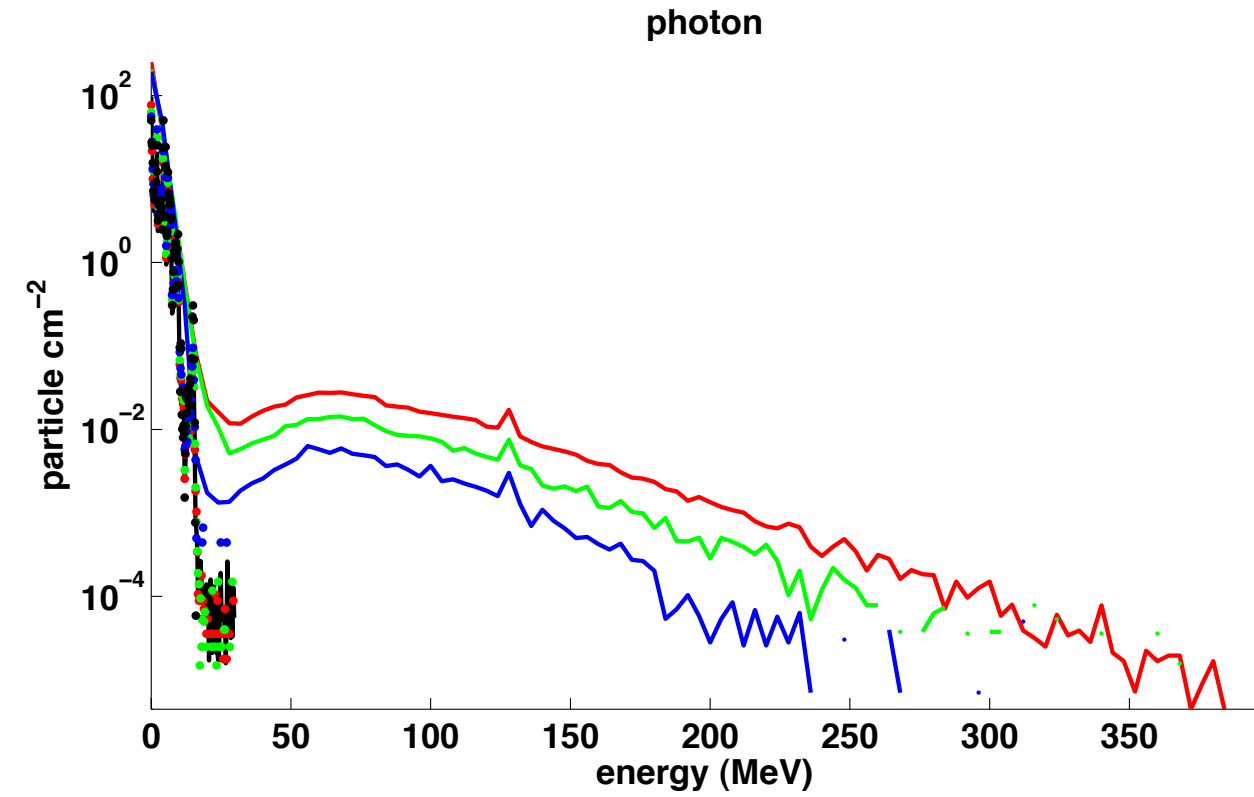
for treatment monitoring

major source of noise



EXIT SPECTRA

normalised to dose in the target



ESCAPES for treatment monitoring

Main challenges:

- beam-patient setup optimised not for escapes (out of the body) but for dose deposition (in the body)
- low SNR requires specialised detector setup, backprojection and filtering (energy, angle, time)

3 LEVELS OF DEMAND

on the spatial profile of exit particles

I	A DISTINCT ICON AT THE POSITION OF THE BRAGG PEAK	TO KNOW THE DEPTH OF THE BRAGG PEAK	ACHIEVABLE WITH SUFFICIENT FILTERING
II	A GRADIENT RISING AND DROPPING IN UNISON WITH THE BRAGG CURVE	TO INFER ENERGY DEPOSITION AT LEAST QUALITATIVELY	
III	A CURVE QUANTITATIVELY TRACING THE BRAGG CURVE	TO RECONSTRUCT DOSE DEPOSITION IN THE BODY	TOO AMBITIOUS FOR NOW; INEVITABLE EMPLOYMENT OF FUDGE FACTORS

muon+ creation

	inelastic	decay
⁷ Li	2E-06	2E-06
¹² C	3E-06	9E-05
¹⁶ O	1E-05	4E-04
²⁰ Ne	5E-05	9E-04

per history

pion+ creation

	inelastic
⁷ Li	3E-06
¹² C	1E-04
¹⁶ O	6E-04
²⁰ Ne	1.5E-03

per history

pion+ interactions

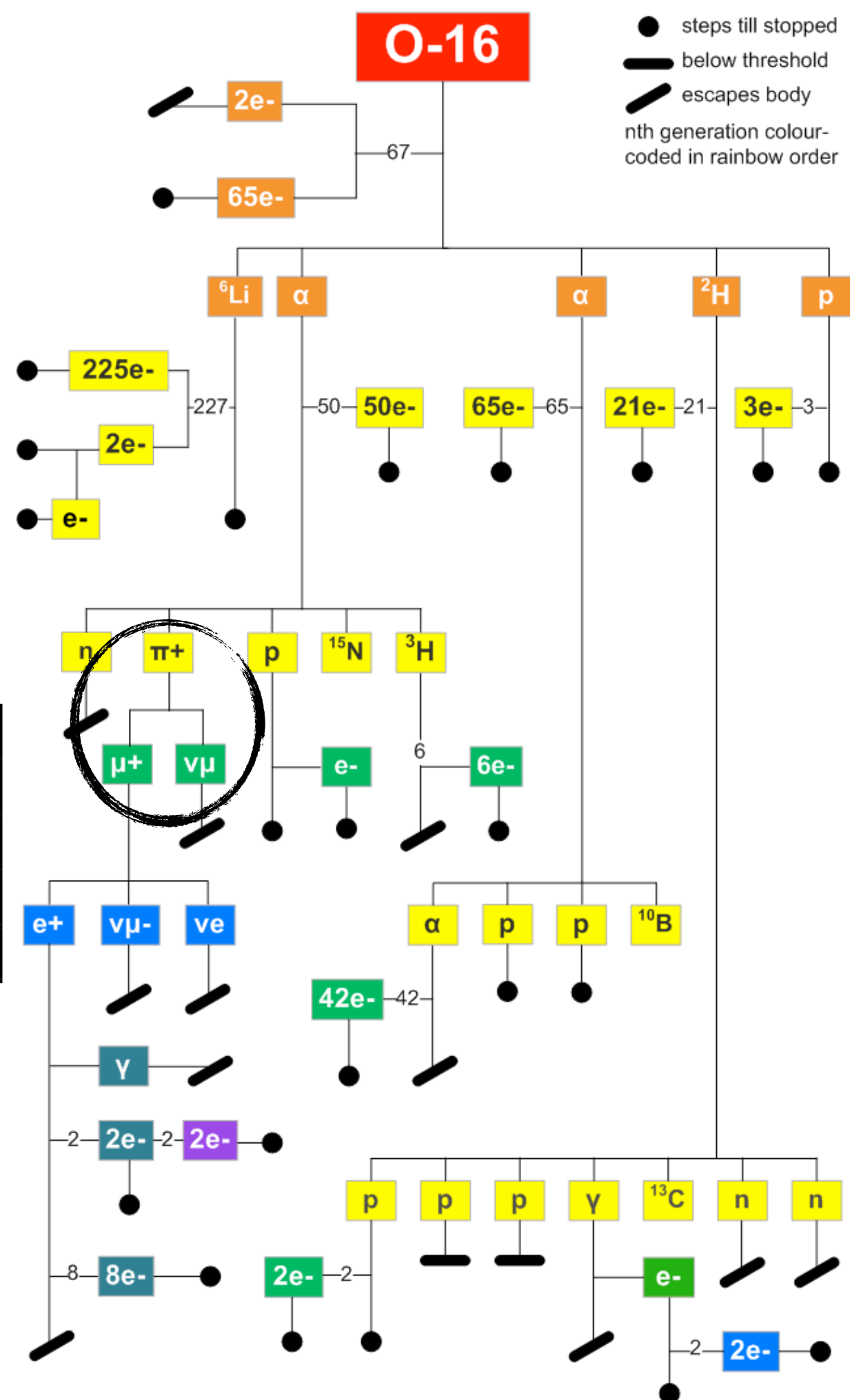
	elastic	inelastic	decay
⁷ Li			2E-06
¹² C	3E-06	4E-06	9E-05
¹⁶ O	2E-05	2E-05	4E-04
²⁰ Ne	6E-05	7E-05	9E-04

per history

muon+ interactions

	decay
⁷ Li	2E-06
¹² C	9E-05
¹⁶ O	4E-04
²⁰ Ne	9E-04

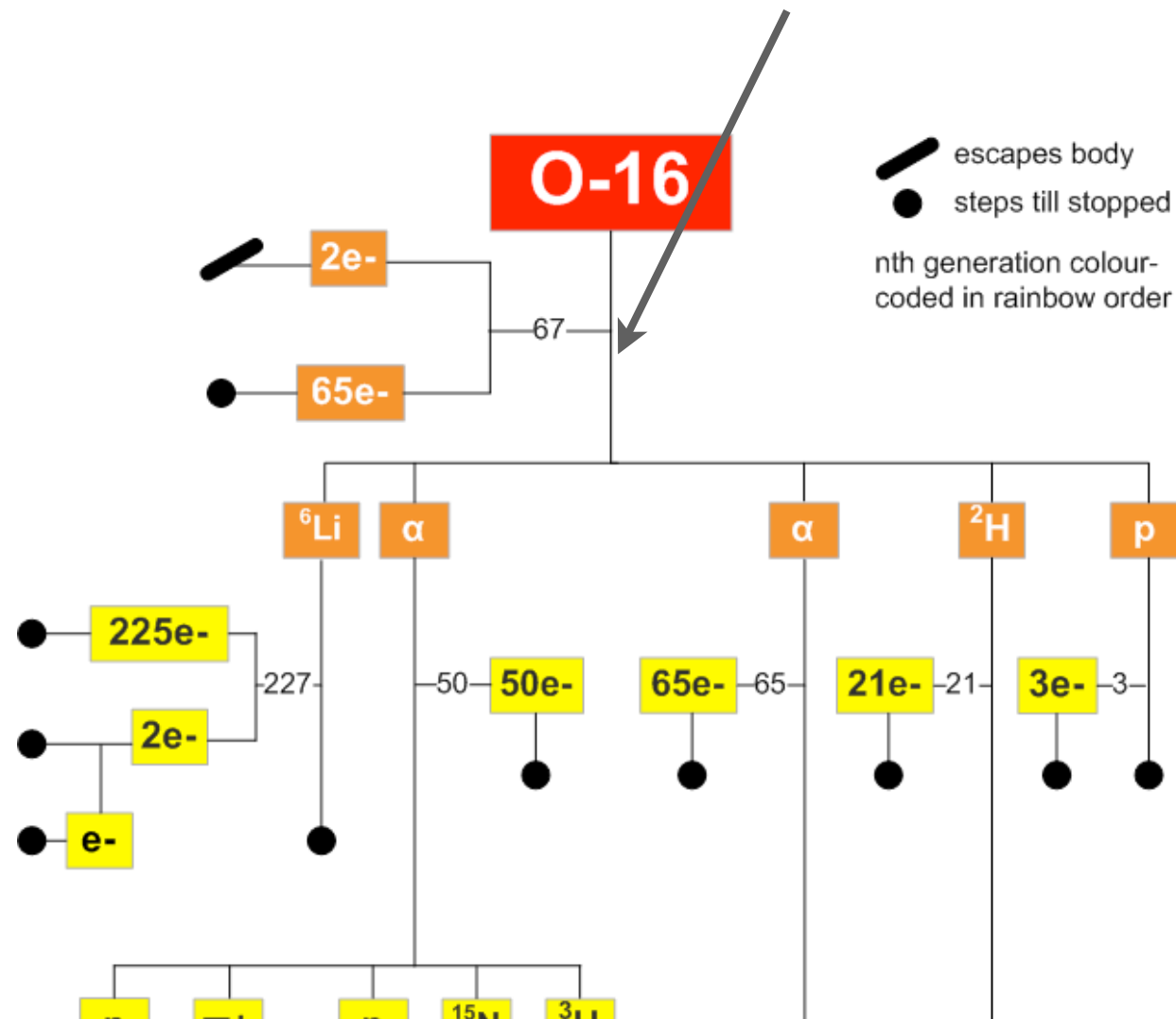
per history



WHAT'S RARE, WHAT'S NOT

% primaries which collide non-elastically				
p	⁷ Li	¹² C	¹⁶ O	²⁰ Ne
11	34	40	47	53

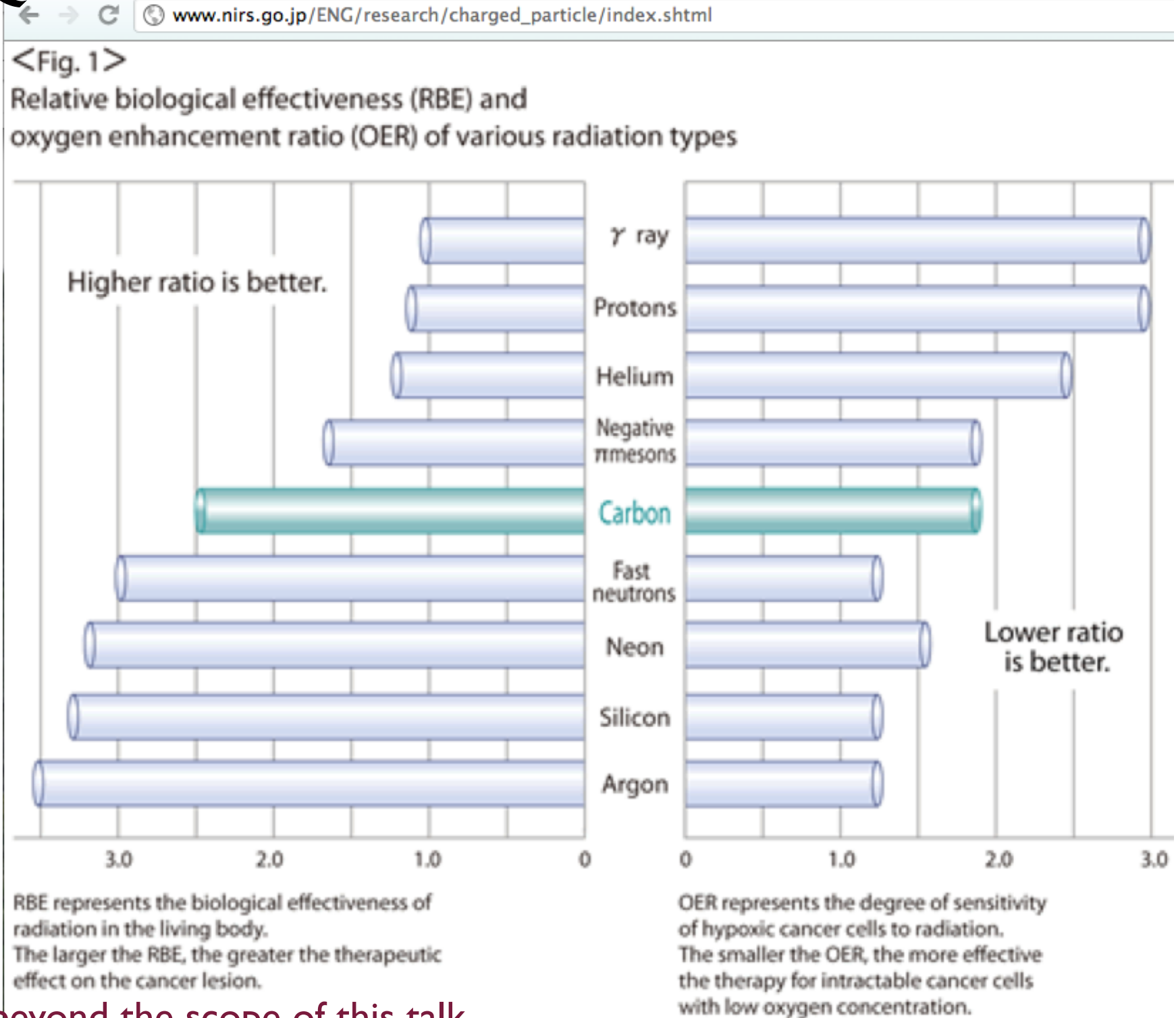
many will stop at this point without colliding non-elastically



PHYSICS & BEYOND

THE CASE FOR CARBON?

-- BACK TO SQUARE ONE: HYPOXIA §



§ hypoxia is very interesting but beyond the scope of this talk

→ molecular imaging

→ 3γ PET: Variation of 3γ -to- 2γ ratio from ^{18}F in haematological components measured using the GAMMASPHERE
Chin MPW et al 2009 Nucl. Instrum. Meth.A 604 (1) 331

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