

# Clinical Radiotherapy on the Grid

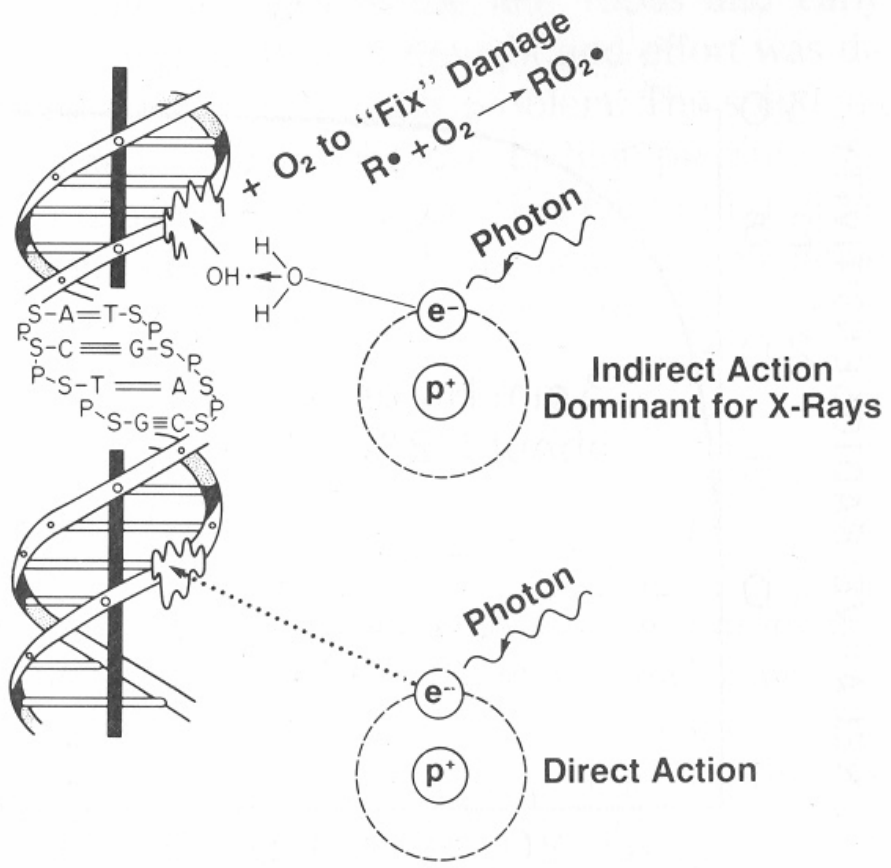
Chris Evans, Steve Weston  
and Andrew Morgan  
Medical Physics,  
Cookridge Hospital,  
Leeds

# Background

- Radiotherapy is....

the treatment of malignant tumours using high energy ionising radiation with the intention of permanent cure or the relief of suffering.

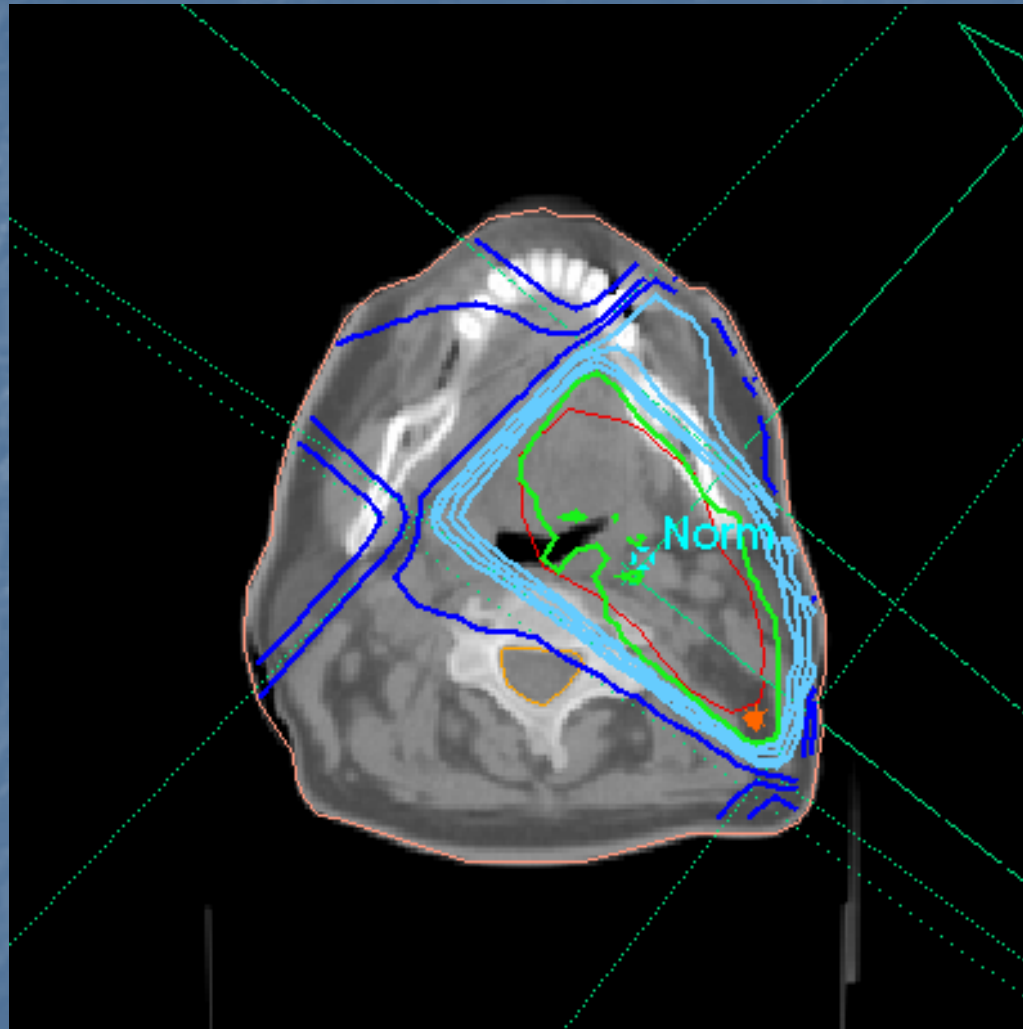
Effective mechanism is damage of cellular DNA



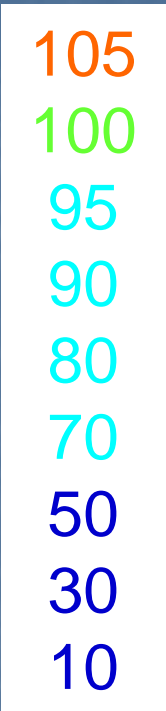
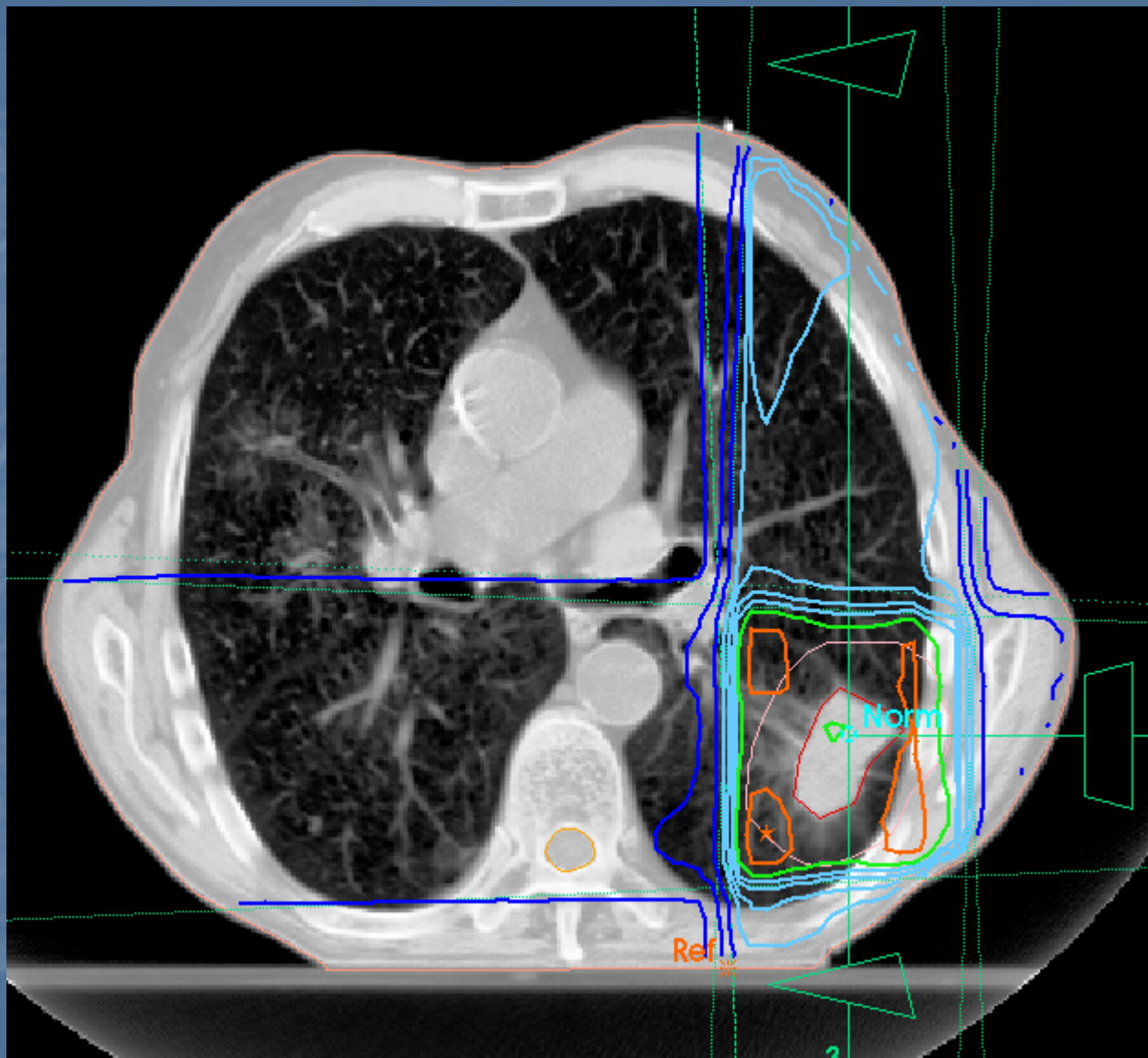
# CT Based Planning



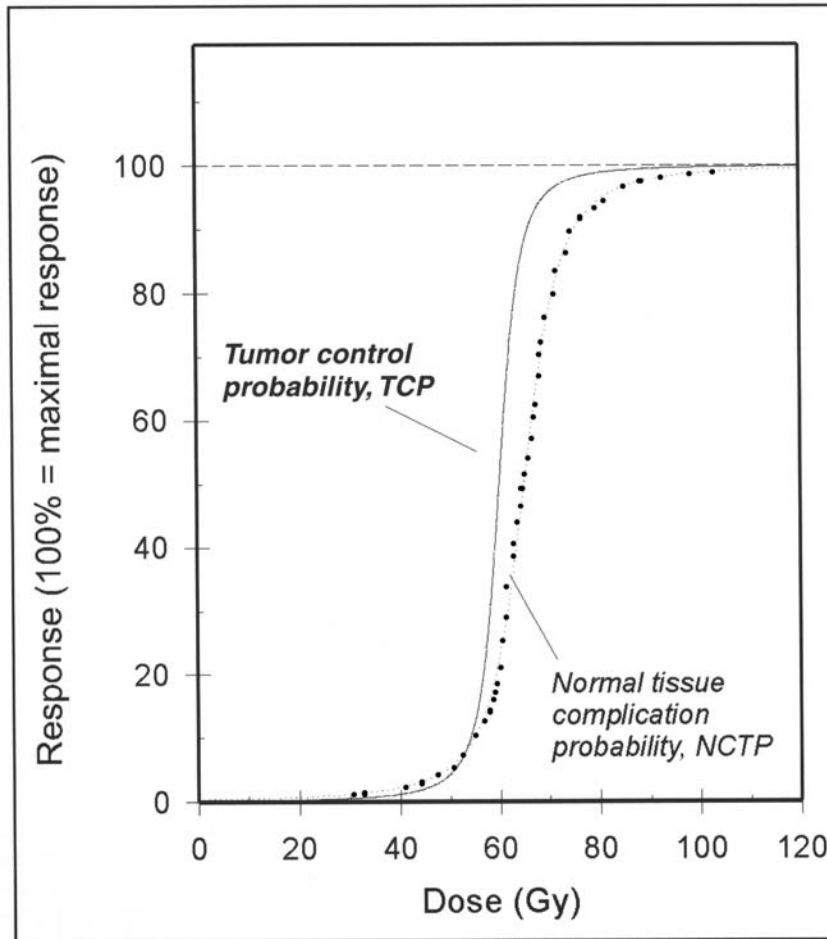
# CT Based Planning 2



# Lung - Pencil Beam



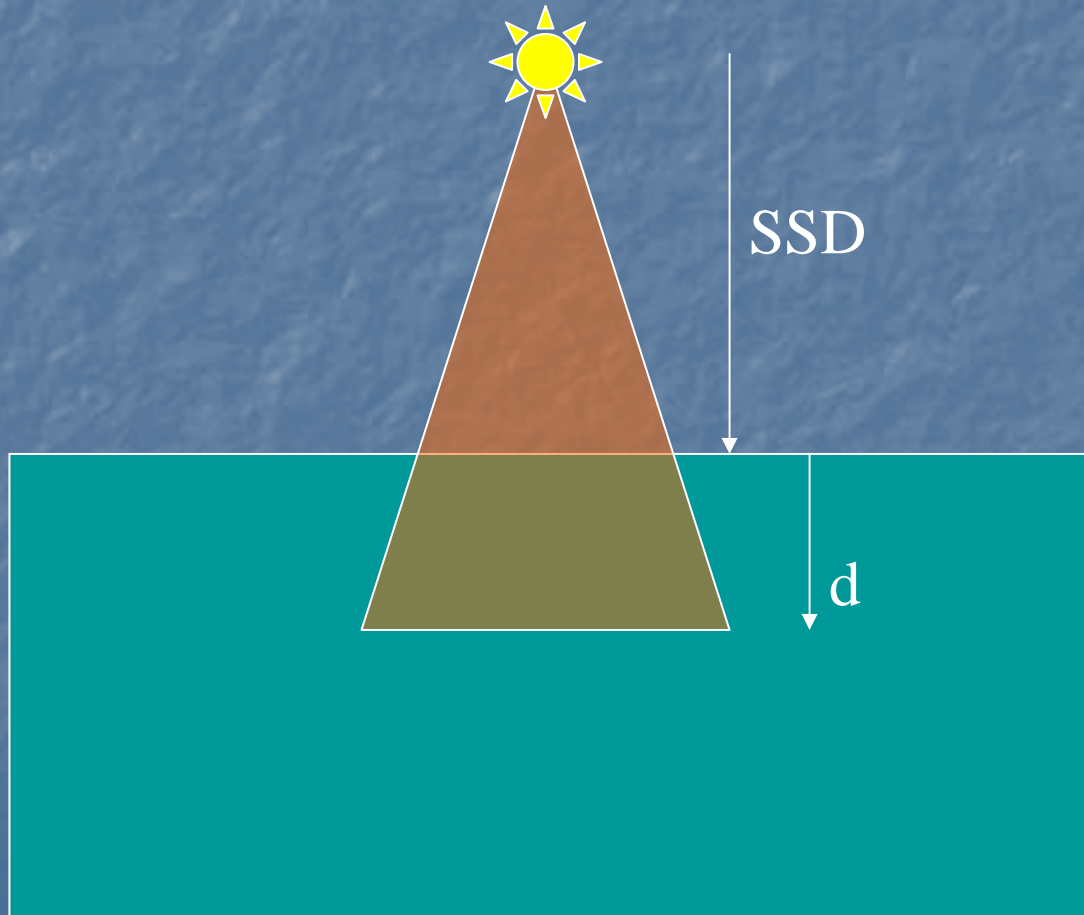
# Need for Accuracy ?



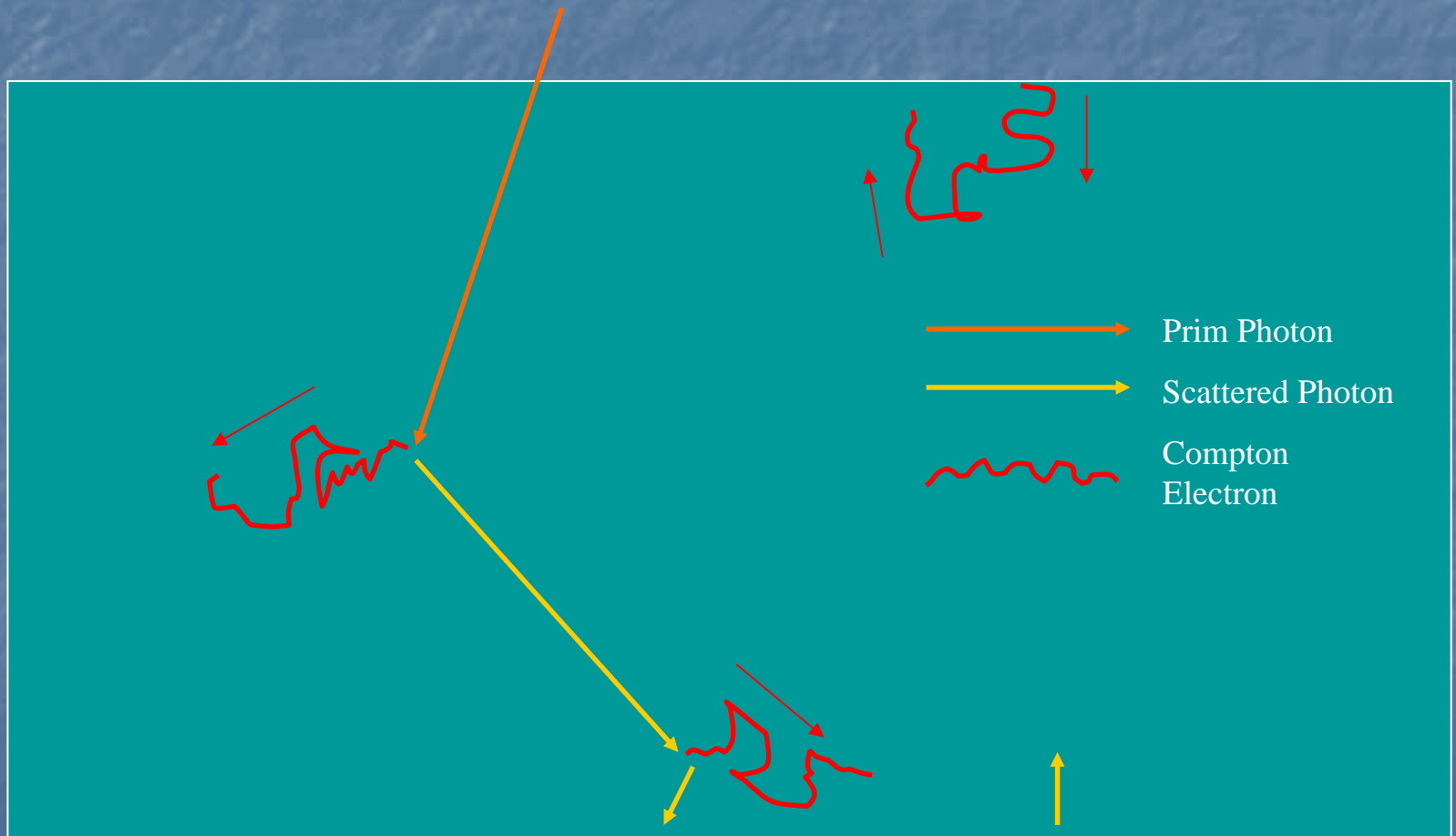
**Figure 3.2:** Dose-response curves for tumor and normal tissues assuming a standard fractionation schedule (2 Gy fractions daily).

Steep dose response curves indicate that radiotherapy has to be delivered with a high degree of accuracy. However we cannot measure radiation doses directly in the patient.

# Basic Concepts -1



# Basic Concepts - 2



# Dose Modelling

- It is possible to characterise radiation beams in test objects.
- Dose distributions within patients are calculated using various algorithms and data measured in test objects.
- Good agreement in regions with uniform density and routine field shapes.
- Agreement is poor in interface regions and when using unusual fields.

# Dose engine

The dose calculation engine gives the absolute dose per unit direct energy fluence at the isocenter

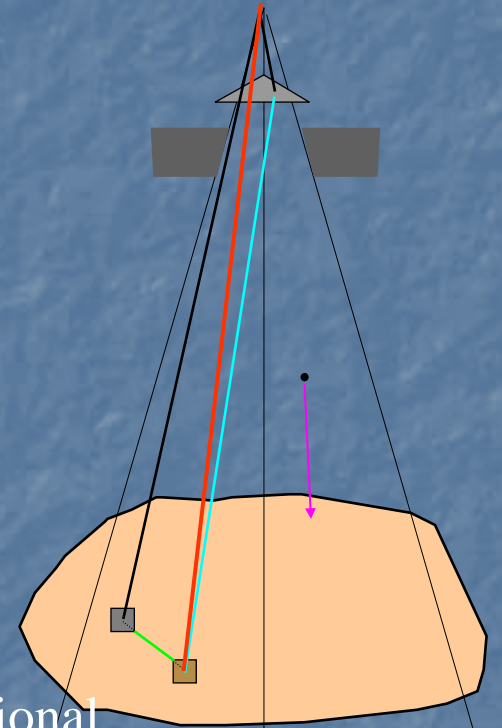
$$d(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{\Psi_0}$$

The dose is calculated as a sum of several components

$$d = d_{prim} + d_{scat} + d_{headscat} + d_{e-contam}$$

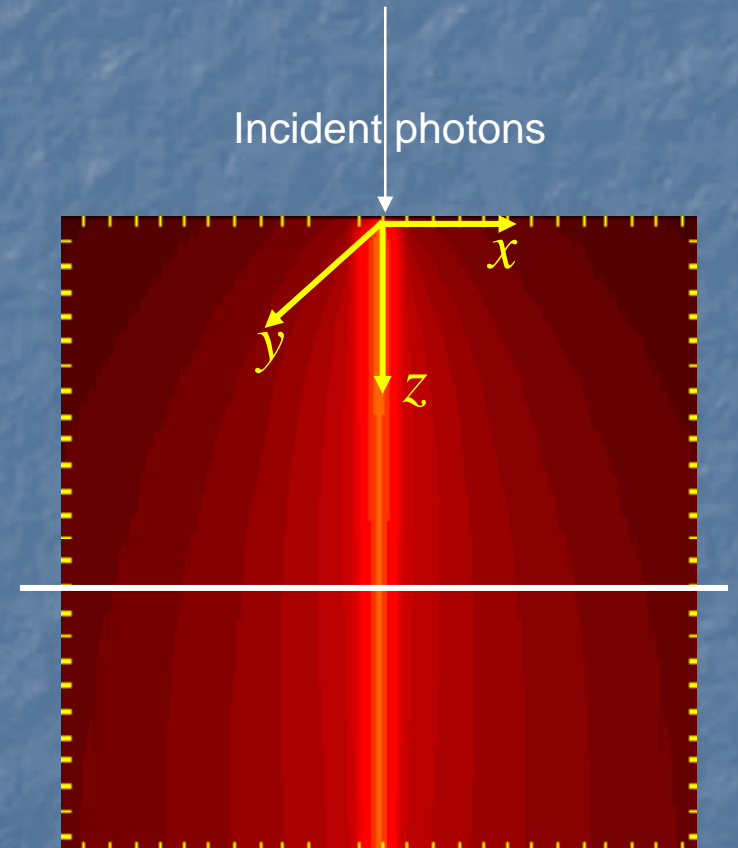
Each component is the result of a two-dimensional integration, over the beam aperture, of pencil dose kernels weighted with their energy fluence.

$$d_{...} = d_{...}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\Psi_0} \iint_{\text{Beam opening}} \Psi(x', y') \cdot \frac{p}{\rho}(x - x', y - y', z) \cdot dx' dy'$$



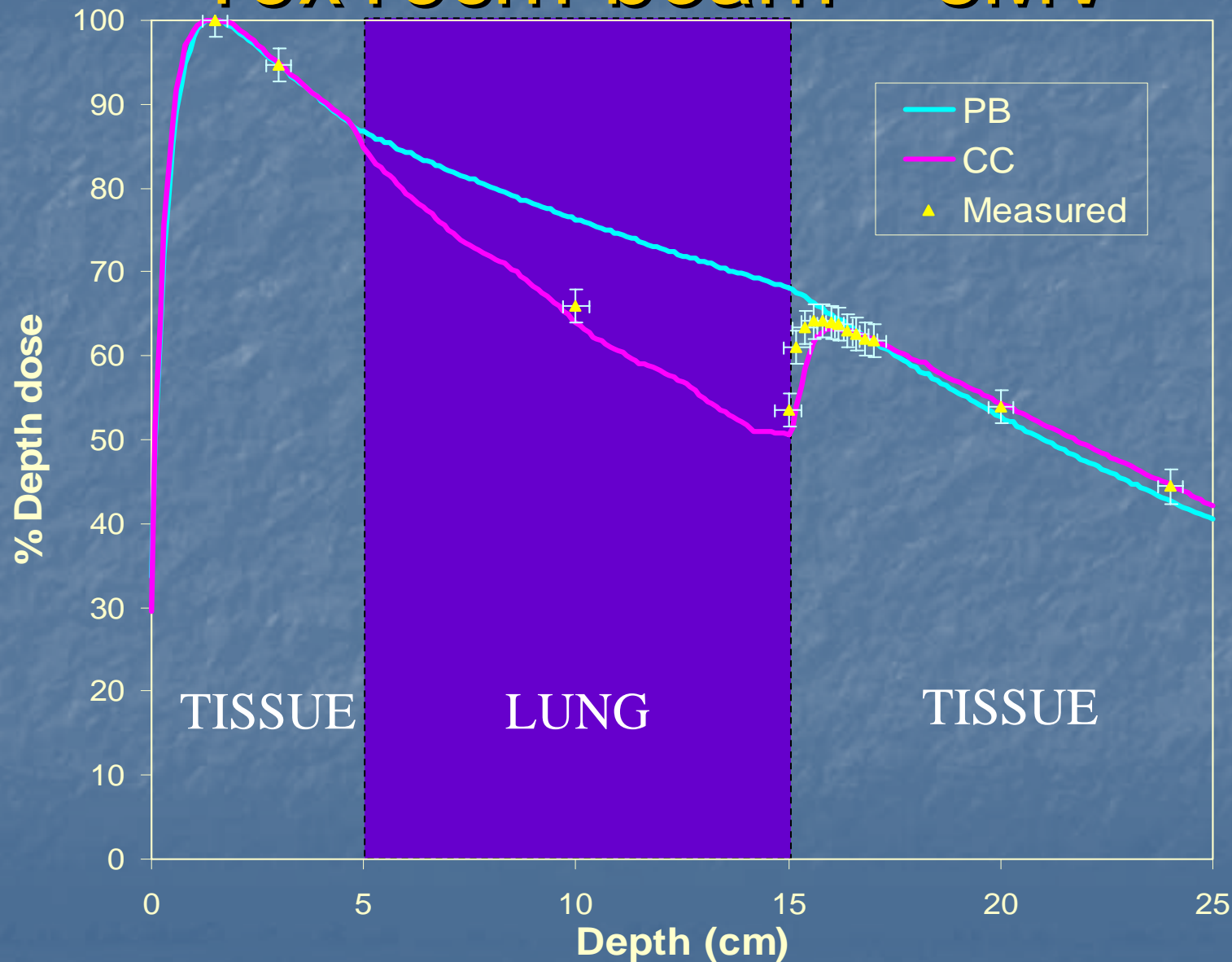
# Pencil kernels I

- Describes dose distribution in a water phantom per energy entering in a thin beam through the surface.
- Sampled on planes perpendicular to the beam axis.

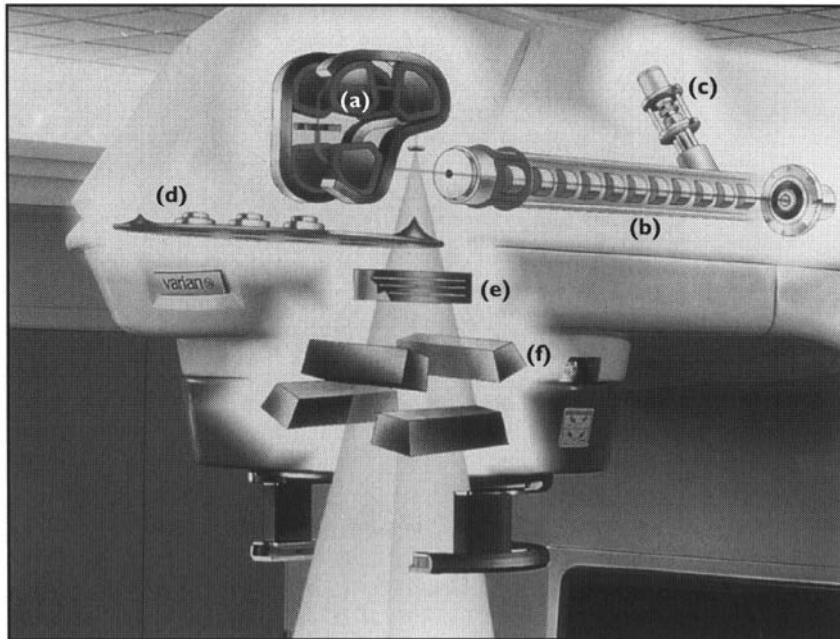


# Lung slab phantom results

## 10x10cm beam - 6MV



# The Problem



# Simulation

- Most accurate method of calculating dose distributions is Monte Carlo simulation.
- Electron histories are tracked through photon generation and the scattering and absorption of radiation through to the patient.
- Each radiotherapy fraction involves about 100 trillion 'histories'.
- Accurate simulation requires 200 million histories.

# Solutions

- Large computational overhead
- Usual Hospital solution is a cluster of pc's.
- Appeals to a physicist but is delivers poor economy.
- External HPC facilities offered by the Grid supply a much better solution.

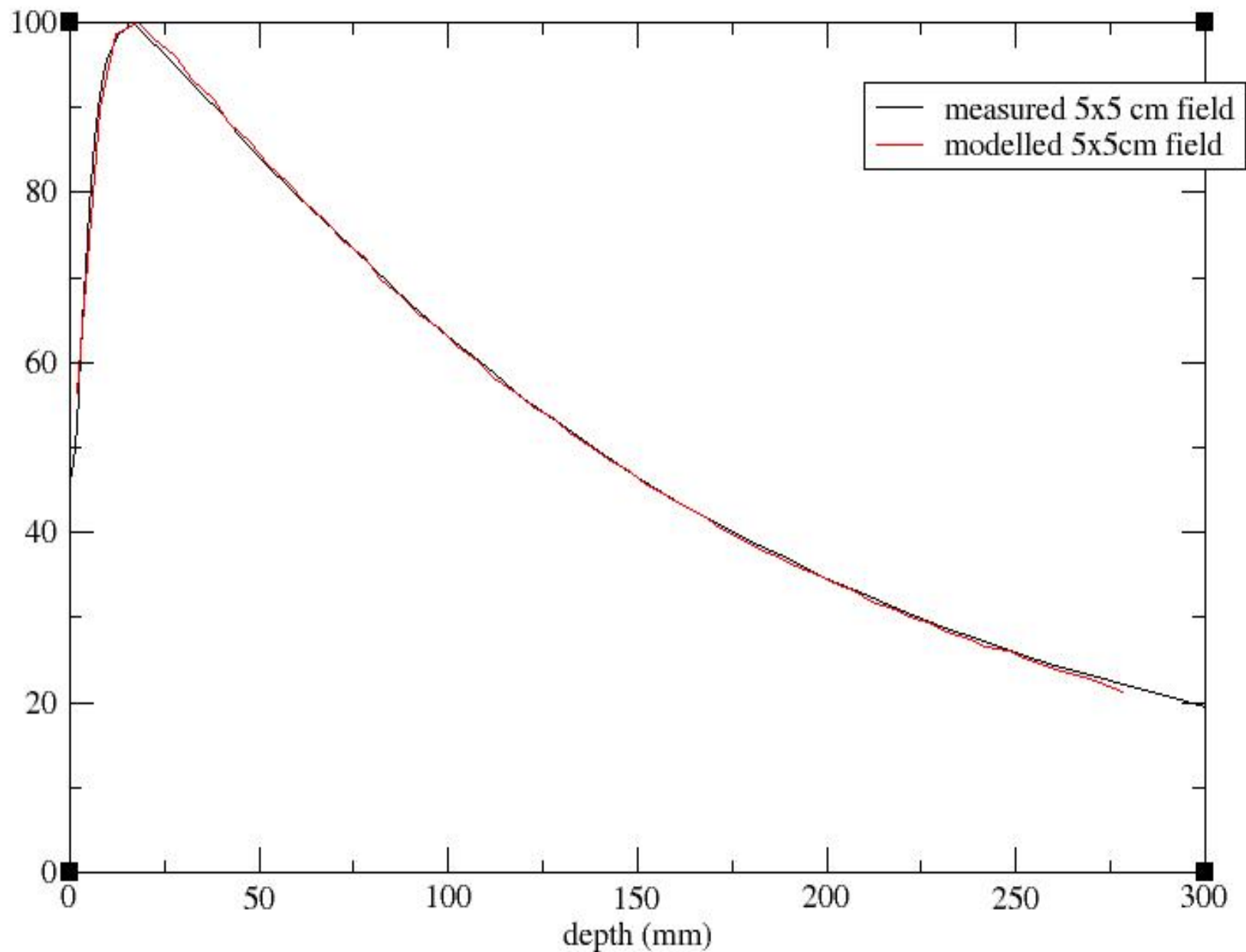
# Monte Carlo Code

- Simulations run on freely available codes, BEAMnrcMP and EGSnrc obtained from NRC Canada
- Since 2004, BEAM will run on Windows, Linux and most flavours of Unix
- BEAM software installed directly onto NGS head node (~150 MB of disk space)
- Without use of grid, a typical simulation will take ~30 hours on a single PC (2.8 GHz Athlon, 1 GB RAM).

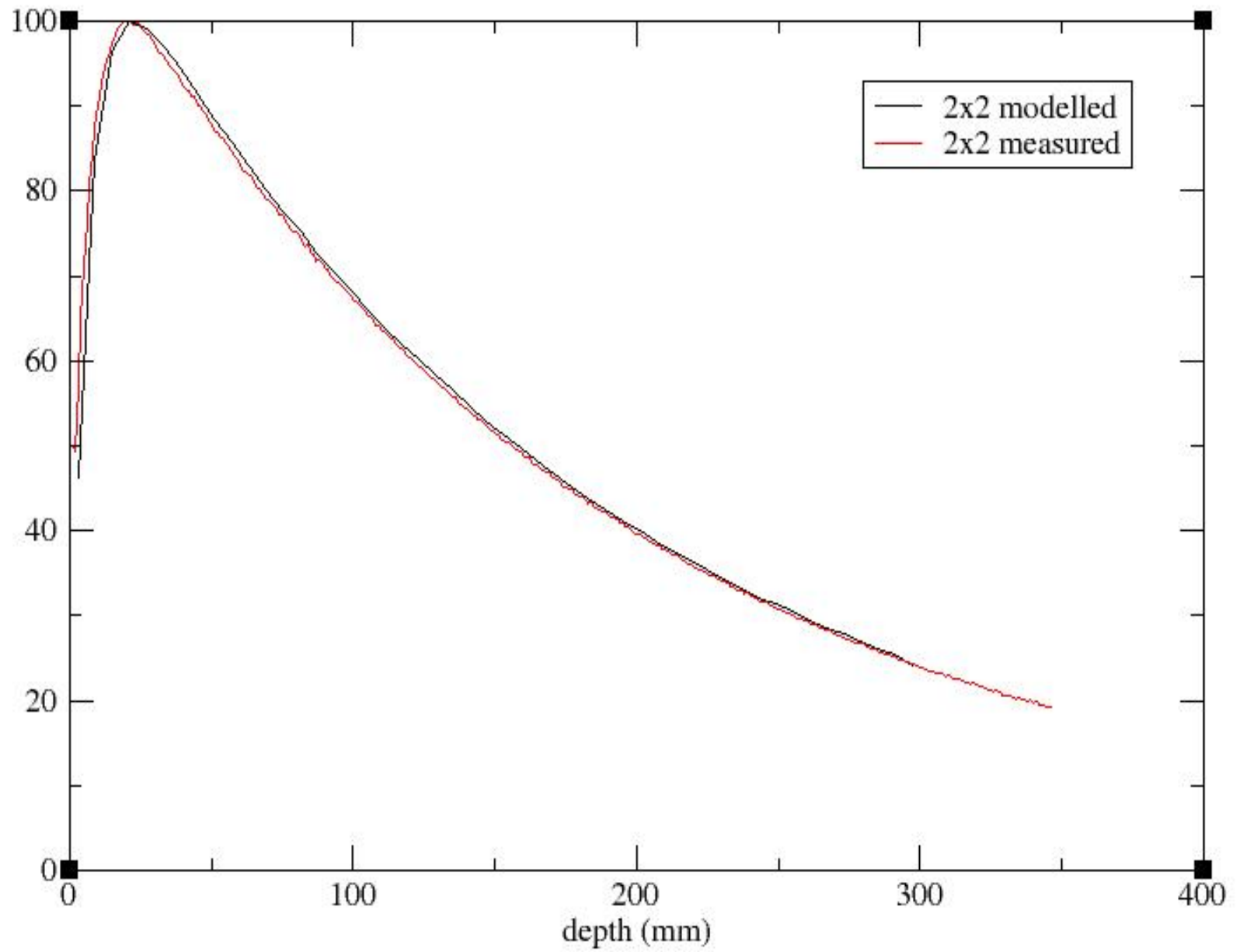
# Monte Carlo over the NGS

- Access to NGS head nodes, primarily Leeds, via GLOBUS toolkit (gssh and gscp) from a Linux shell
- Job submission via standard PBS, 8 processors available to us
- Monte Carlo often referred to as *embarrassingly parallel!*  
In other words, using  $n$  processors will decrease runtime by a factor of  $n$
- Intermediate output from the code includes large *phase space files* (up to 2GB) so access to large amounts of disk space also very useful

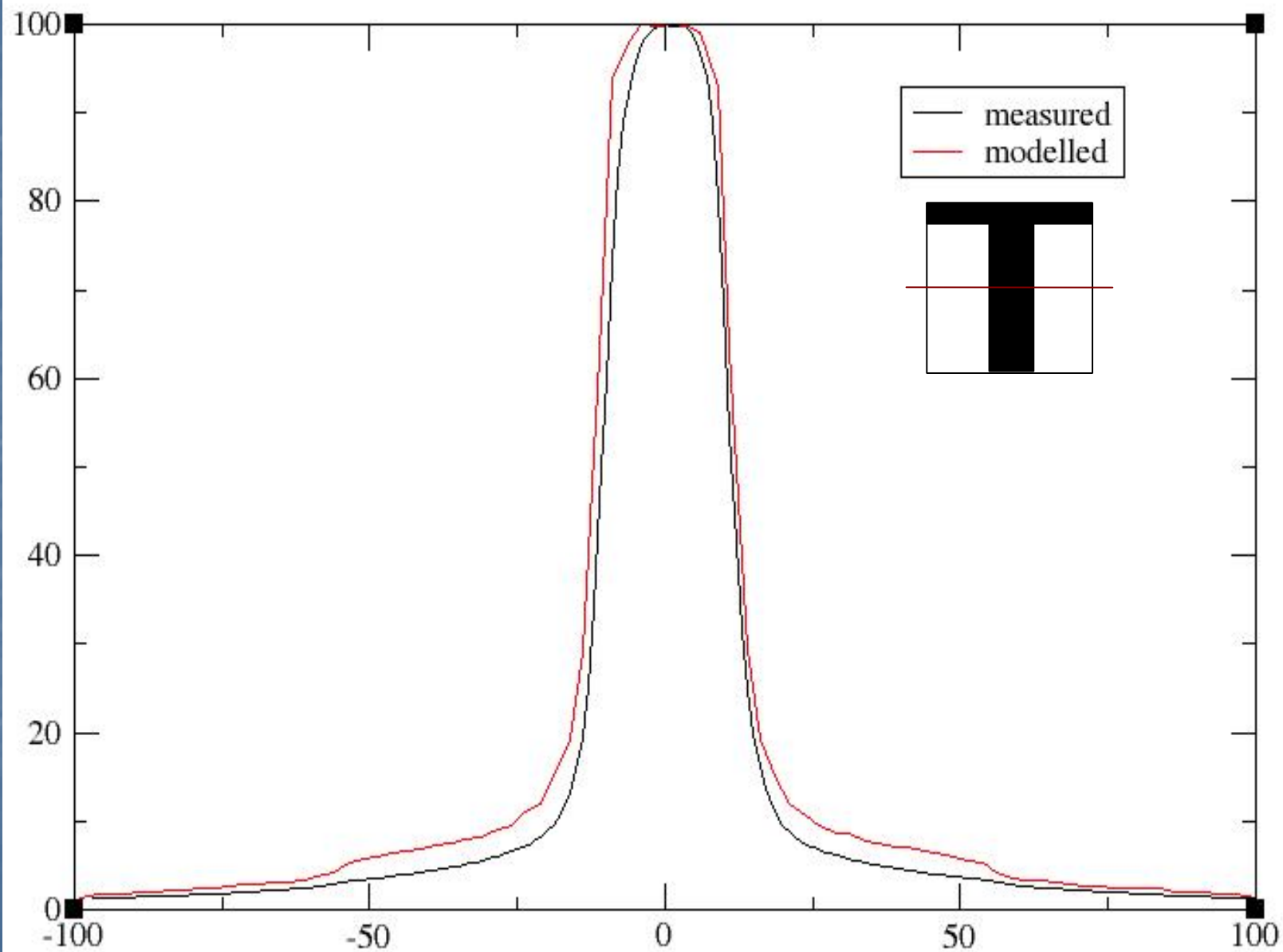
# 6MV Depth Dose curves



# 10MV Depth Dose curves



# 6MV Profiles in T-shaped field



"We'll be back.....(hopefully)"



Thank you for your attention !!

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