



The GATE platform

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On behalf of the OpenGATE collaboration

The collaboration & Partners

25 members: laboratories, clinics, and companies developing an open source platform

Spokesperson: Lydia Maigne

Technical coordinator: David Sarrut + Technical board



Cross validation with the Geant4 collaboration
Susanna Guatelli & Sébastien Incerti

Elsewhere



- **Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, USA**
- UC Davis, Davis, USA
- Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea
- NIRS, Chiba, Japan

France



- **IJCLab - CNRS-IN2P3, Paris-Orsay**
- **LPC - CNRS-IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand**
- **IPHC - CNRS-IN2P3, Strasbourg**
- **CPPM - CNRS-IN2P3, Marseille**
- **IP2I - CNRS-IN2P3, Lyon**
- **LPSC - CNRS-IN2P3, Grenoble**
- UMR5515 CNRS, CREATIS, Lyon
- BioMaps, CEA Paris-Saclay
- IRCM INSERM, Montpellier, France
- CRCT - U1037 INSERM, Toulouse
- U1101 INSERM, Brest



Europe

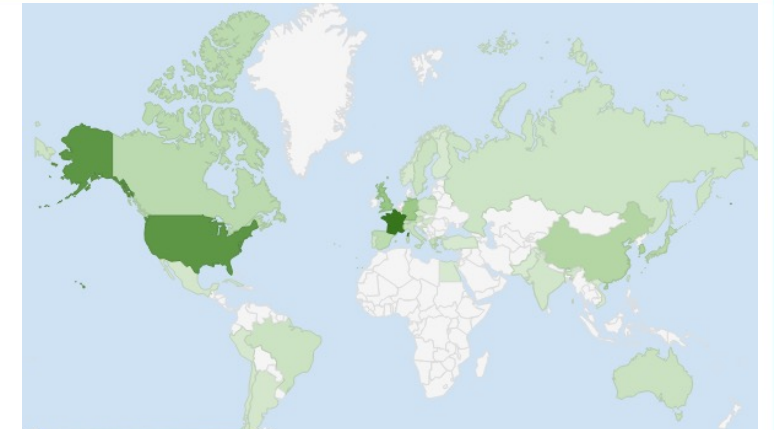


- University of Jülich, Germany
- University of applied Sciences, Aachen, Germany
- Medisip, Ghent University, Belgium
- **Medical University of Vienna, Wiener Neustadt, Austria**
- **MedAustron, Wiener Neustadt, Austria**
- **Christie Medical Physics & Engineering, Manchester, UK**
- JPET collaboration, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
- BioemTech, Athens, Greece
- Univ. of Patras, Dept of Med.Phys., Greece

A large community of users

More than 2000 registered users

- Large communities in Europe and USA
- Increasing community: Canada, UK, Australia, China, Japan, South Korea



Open source and open access platform available on Github

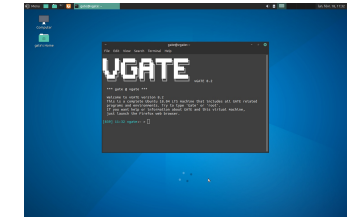
The source code: <https://github.com/OpenGATE/Gate>

The examples: <https://github.com/OpenGATE/GateContrib>

The tools for analysis: <https://github.com/OpenGATE/gatetools>



GATE version 9.1
1 release/year



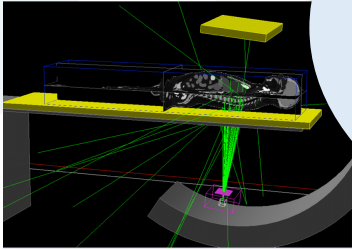
Trainings & Workshops

- 1 workshop / conference of interest: IEEE NSS-MIC, AAPM, MCMA, PTCOG, FRPT...
- Trainings for beginners: 1/year and @ companies
- Advanced trainings: 1/year (Python data analysis...)
- Dedicated trainings for master programs



DOSIMETRY

Interventional radiology
Multimodal nanoparticles
Innovative internal RT (177Lu...)
 CT scanner dosimetry
Arctherapy
 SBRT – Interplay effect & EPID
 Database of S-values (OpenDose)
 GATE/G4DNA micro & nanodosimetry



COMPUTING

Neural Networks for:
 Positioning of γ interactions in
 monolithic PET detectors
 SPECT detector ARF
 GAN for compact beam source
 modeling

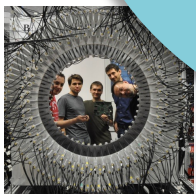
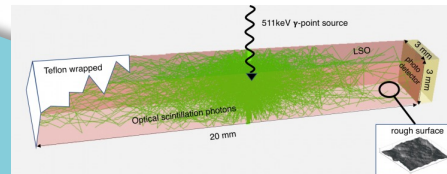
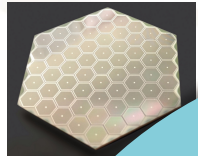
HYBRID SIMULATIONS

PYTHON data analysis

RESEARCH TOPICS

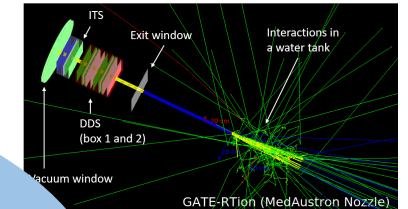
IMAGING

Models to define crystal surfaces
**Optical simulation study on timing performance
 of monolithic crystals**
Testing of new camera and crystal designs
New digitizers for SiPM (analogue and digital)
Compton camera
 Proton radiography
 Non-circular orbit motion in SPECT
 JPET (plastic scintillator-based PET)
 Metabolic modeling
 Digital Photon Counting commercial PET



HADRONTHERAPY

G4 Physics settings
 On-line MR-guidance for particle therapy
Neutron dosimetry
Prediction of RBE -> G4DNA
 Carbon ion dosimetry
Range monitoring
BNCT & PBCT
FLASH therapy



GATE-RTion

- **Goals**

- Foster collaboration between clinical partners and laboratories to improve treatment delivery
- Passive and PBS proton and carbon beams quality assurance
- Clinical applications
- Cross validation with TPS

- **« Frozen » version of GATE and common tools for analysis**

- **3 clinical partners involved**

- **The Centre Antoine Lacassagne** (Nice, France): IBA PT (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium) Synchro-Cyclotron (S2C2) machine with **proton energy range 70-230 MeV**
- **The Christie NHS Foundation Trust** (Manchester, UK) has a Varian (Palo Alto, California, US) ProBeam (Cyclotron) machine with **proton energy range 70-245 MeV**
- **MedAustron** (Wiener Neustadt, Austria) has a MAPTA (Synchrotron) machine with **proton and carbon ion energy ranges of 60-250 MeV and 120-400 MeV/n, respectively**

GATE-RTion – Project Paper (1)

- The Centre Antoine Lacassagne (Nice, France): Proton radiography images
- Proton radiography images of the anthropomorphic human head phantom
 - RayStation 6.0 TPS,
 - GATE-RT-ion
 - Lynx 2D scintillator (IBA)
 - Results compared with MyQA software (IBA) for comparisons
 - γ -index analysis (2%, 2mm) between GATE-RTion simulations and TPS, more than 95% of the pixels passed the test.

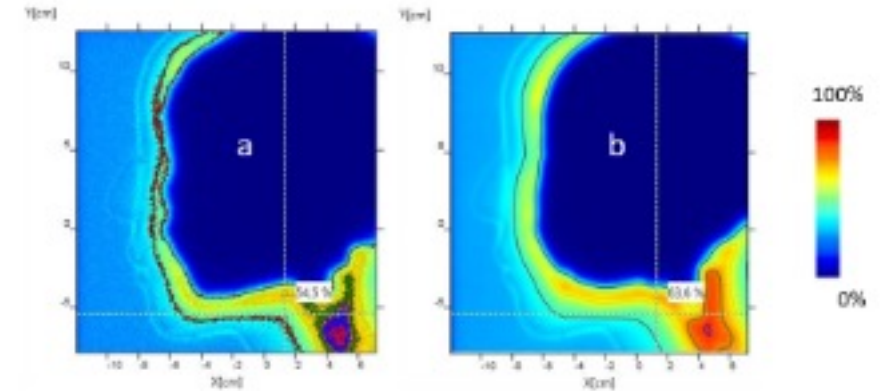
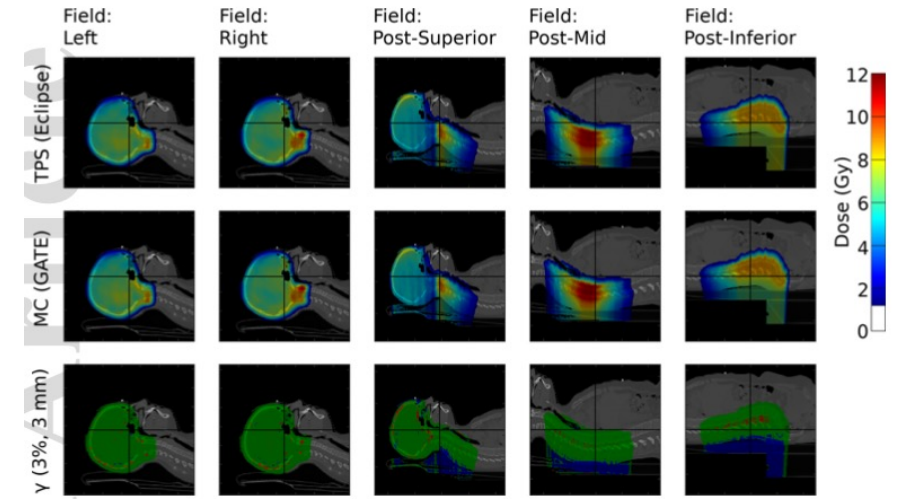


Figure 1: Relative comparison of a GATE dose simulation (a) and a 2D Lynx measurement (b) acquired at the same downstream position for an anthropomorphic phantom. An arbitrary dose scale is used between 100% (red) and 0% (dark blue) - same for both relative dose distributions.

GATE-RTion – Project Paper (2)

- Independent Dose Calculation of proton beam therapy plans at The Christie
- Treatment planning for proton pencil beam scanning
 - Varian Eclipse TPS, proton-convolution-superposition analytical dose calculation algorithm
 - GATE-RTion (**AUTOMC**, Aitkenhead, Br J Radiol 2020)
- 23.4 Gy in 13 fractions, delivered using 5 fields: a pair of left/right fields to the brain, and 3 fields to the spine
- a 3D gamma analysis at 3%, 3mm, the percentage of voxels in the patient having $\gamma \leq 1$ was between 92.4% and 95.8% for all fields, and the GATE-RTion simulation was between 1.6% and 2.4% hotter than the TPS in terms of the median dose to the patient.



Comparison of TPS (Varian Eclipse) and MC (AutoMC / GATE-RTionV1.0) calculations of a 5-field craniospinal axis proton treatment plan, planned at the Christie for delivery on a Varian ProBeam system.

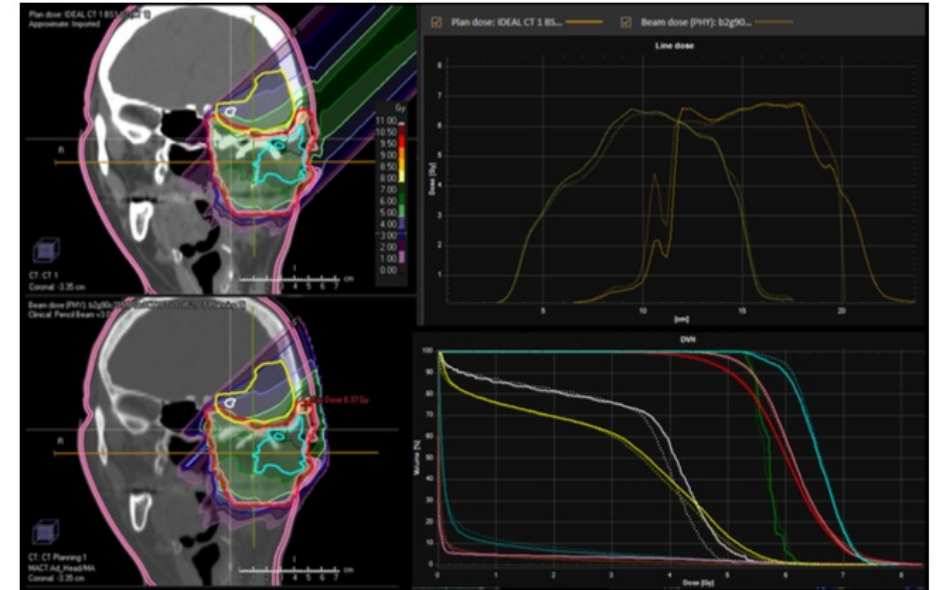
Top row: TPS;

Middle row: GATE-RTion;

Bottom row: Gamma 3%(local), 3mm using a 10% lower dose threshold.

Voxels in green have $\gamma \leq 1$, while voxels in (red/blue) have $\gamma > 1$ and are (hotter/colder) than the TPS respectively.

- Independent Dose Calculation with Scanned Ion Beams at MedAustron
- Treatment planning for carbon pencil beam scanning
 - RayStation version 8B from RaySearch Laboratories (Stockholm, Sweden) with MC 4.2
 - GATE-RTion (**IDEAL: Independent Dose Calculation for Light ion beam therapy**)
 - 3D-block/24 PinPoint ionization chambers type 31015, PTW, Freiburg
- Curative carbon ion treatment up to 65.6 Gy RBE in 16 fractions of 4.1 Gy RBE (4 fractions per week). The PTV1 is treated with 9 fractions up to 36.9 Gy RBE, using 4 beams with a horizontal beam line and table rotations of 315°, 355°, 320° and 360°



Comparison of the physical dose distribution for a carbon ion beam having an oblique incidence in the head region of a patient. IDEAL/GATE-RTion dose distribution (Top left) is compared to the TPS (bottom left) in terms of Dose Volume Histogram (DVH, bottom right) and dose profiles (top right).

For DVH and dose profiles, solid lines correspond to IDEAL/GATE-RTion and dotted lines to the TPS. The positions of the two orthogonal dose profiles in the patient are visible in the patient images on the left side (orange and green lines).

GATE-RTion – Validation paper for PBS

- **Comparisons of physics lists in proton PBS treatments**

- QGSP_BIC, QGSP_BIC_EMY, QGSP_BIC_EMZ, QGSP_BIC_HP_EMZ
- Cuts varying from 0.1 to 1 mm
- Maximum step size: 0.1 mm, 1 mm, none

- **Recommendations**

- Patient specific quality assurance measurements:
 - No step limiter on proton tracks; production cuts of 1 mm for electrons, photons and positrons (in the phantom and range-shifter) and 10 mm (world); best agreement to measurement data was found for QGSP_BIC_EMZ
- Considering the patient CT model,
 - No step limiter on proton tracks; production cuts of 1 mm for electrons, photons and positrons (phantom/range-shifter) and 10 mm (world) if the goal is to achieve sufficient dosimetric accuracy to ensure that a plan is clinically safe; or 0.1 mm (phantom/range-shifter) and 1 mm (world) if higher dosimetric accuracy is needed (increasing execution times by a factor of 2); most accurate results expected for QGSP_BIC_EMZ

MEDICAL PHYSICS

The International Journal of Medical Physics Research and Practice

Research Article |  Open Access |  

Evaluation of GATE-RTion (GATE/Geant4) Monte Carlo simulation settings for proton pencil beam scanning quality assurance

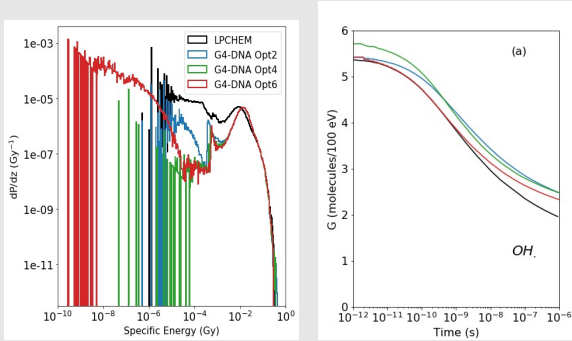
Carla Winterhalter , Michael Taylor, David Boersma, Alessio Elia, Susanna Guatelli, Randal Mackay, Karen Kirkby, Lydia Maigne, Vladimir Ivanchenko, Andreas F. Resch ... [See all authors](#) 

First published: 23 September 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.14481>

Evaluation of the biological dose in hadrontherapy

BIOPHYSICS MODELS

PRE CALCULATED DATA WITH TRACK SCTRURE MC CODES



Evaluation of alpha and beta parameters for mono-energetic ion beams using data such as specific energy and water radiolysis

mMKM and NanOx models

CLINICAL BEAM MODELING

HIMAC BEAM LINE GEOMETRY IN GATE



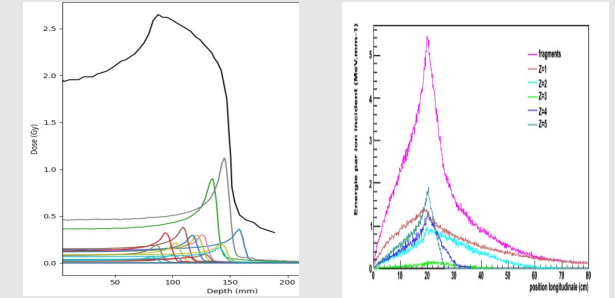
BIODOSE ACTOR

The biodose actor uses the biophysics models predictions to calculate the biological quantities for an SOBP in a voxelized target

RBE
BIOLOGICAL DOSE
SURVIVAL FRACTION

SOBP

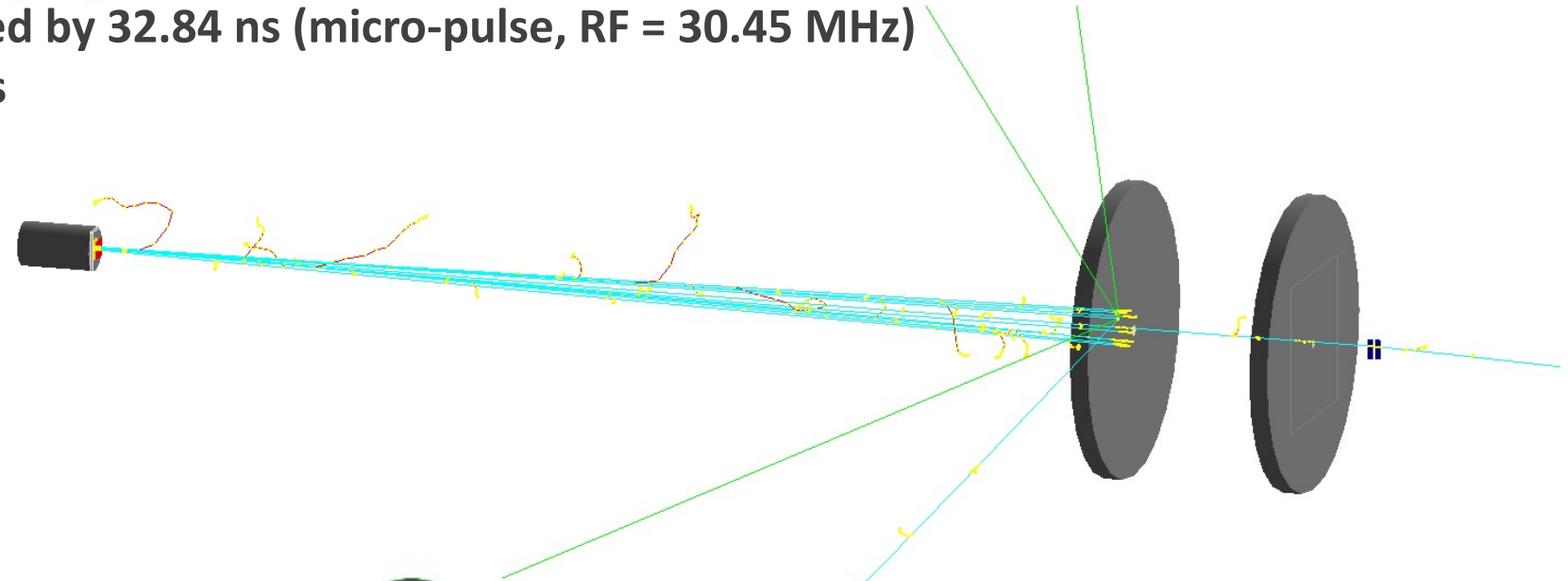
IRRADIATION FIELD WITH PRIMARY IONS AND NUCLEAR FRAGMENTS OF DIFFERENT LET



The physical dose deposition is simulated for the clinical beam line as an SOBP using PBS or passive modulation

Preclinical proton FLASH irradiation at ARRONAX

VHDR 67 MeV proton beam
bunches of protons interspaced by 32.84 ns (micro-pulse, RF = 30.45 MHz)
Pulse dose rate up to 60 kGy/s



Characterization of
the beam line,
dosimetry



Water radiolysis
+ Fricke
chemistry
 H_2O_2



Radiation
biology
Zebra fish +
human cells



Modeling
FLASH water
radiolysis



Adpated biophysical
models

Conclusion

- **GATE is being used and validated over different applications:**
 - **G4 Physics settings**
 - **Neutron dosimetry**
 - **Carbon ion dosimetry**
 - **Range monitoring**
 - **Prompt gamma ray imaging**
 - **BNCT & PBCT**
 - **FLASH therapy**
 - **RBE evaluation**
- Multi-scale simulations using Geant4-DNA
- **GATE has to be validated over other irradiation beams (CNAO) and with other MC codes (FLUKA)**