

How can GATE Simulation Unravel the Mysteries of the FLASH Effect in Ultra-High Dose Rate Radiotherapy?

1 April 2026, GATE scientific meeting, IPHC Strasbourg

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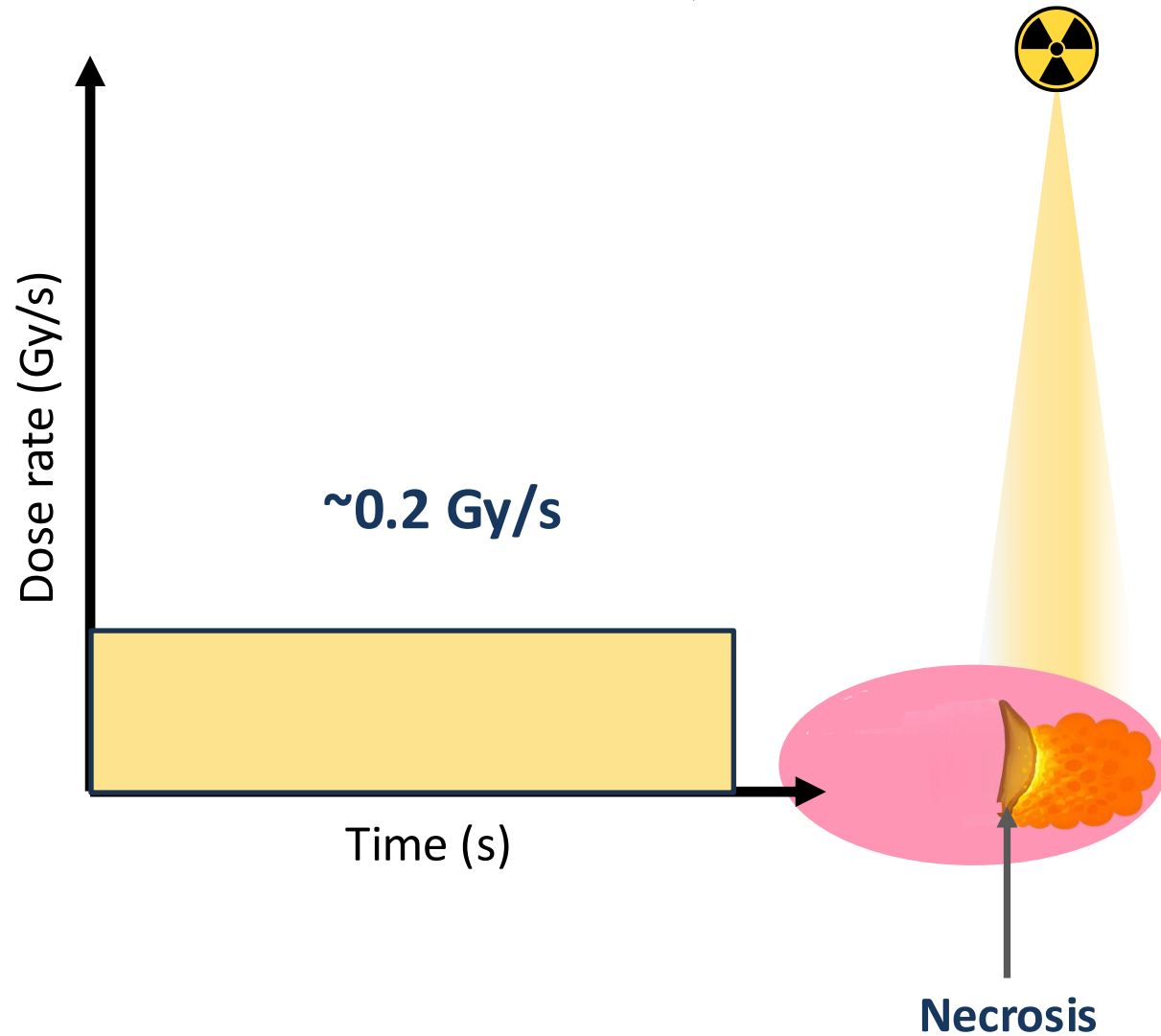
*Lydia.Maigne@clermont.in2p3.fr



What is FLASH Radiotherapy ?

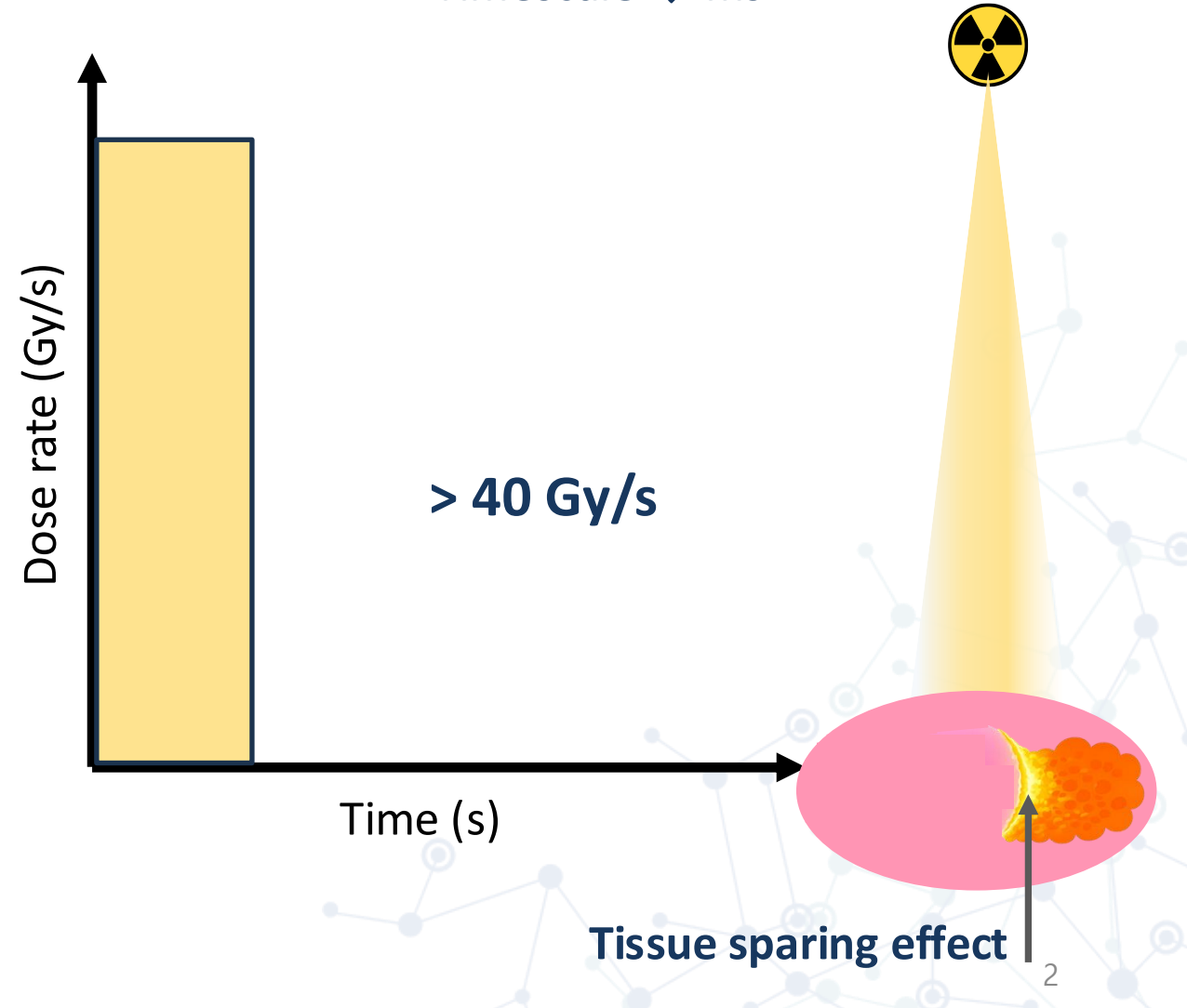
Conventional (Lower intensity of beam)

Timescale → min



FLASH (Higher intensity of beam)

Timescale → ms



Accelerator system for FLASH irradiation



Arronax
Nantes

IBA Cyclotron 70
for H^+ , He^{2+} , D^+



Sumitomo
Heavy Industries, Ltd.

PROBEAT-RT for H^+

institut
Curie

FRATHEA for e^-

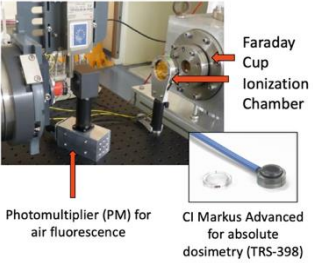


CHUV

Oriatron 6e for e^-



A multidisciplinary project



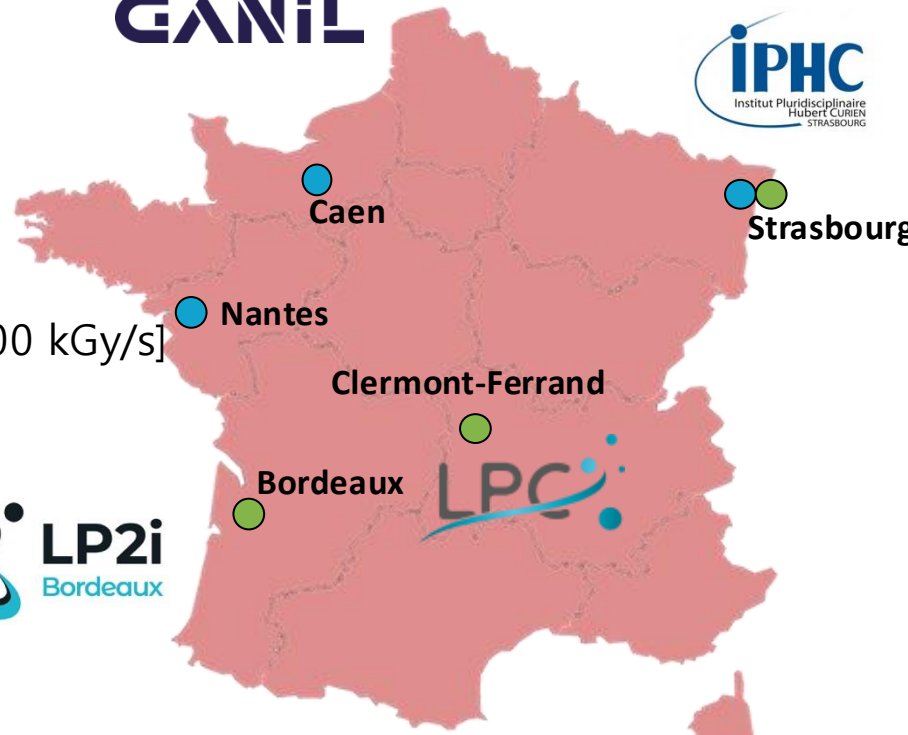
^{12}C (95 MeV) [0,01 Gy/s – 100 Gy/s]

GANIL

H^+ (16–25 MeV) [0,1 Gy/s – 300 Gy/s]



CYRCé



H^+ (68 MeV), He^{2+} (70 MeV) [0,1 Gy/s – 300 kGy/s]



DB gathering GATE digital twins of the beam lines

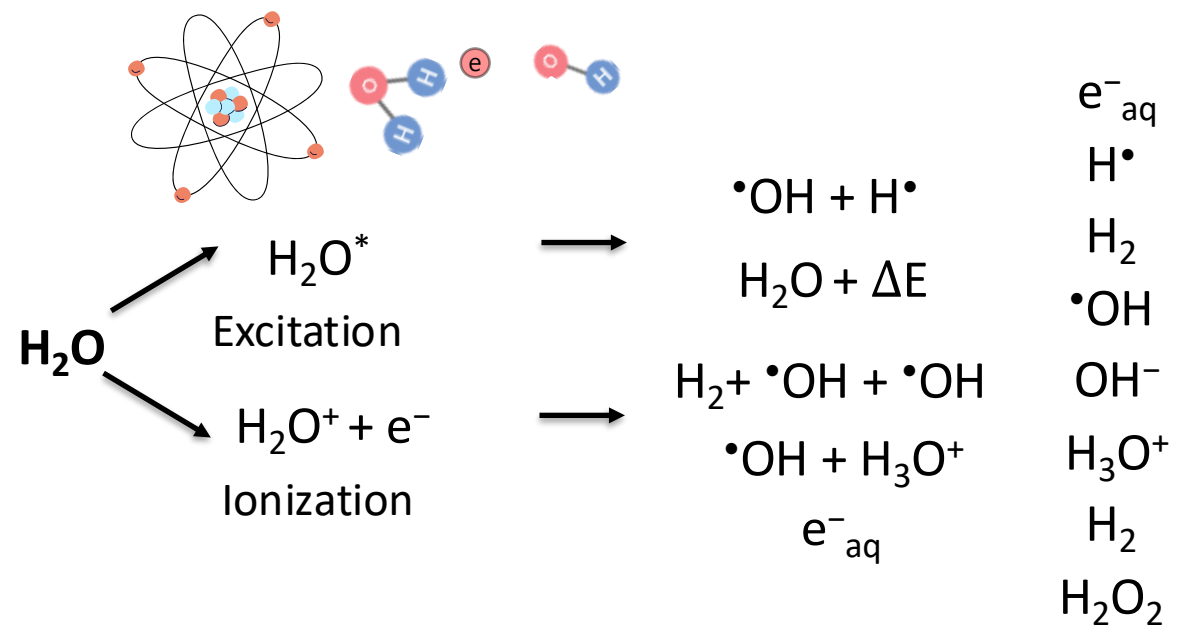
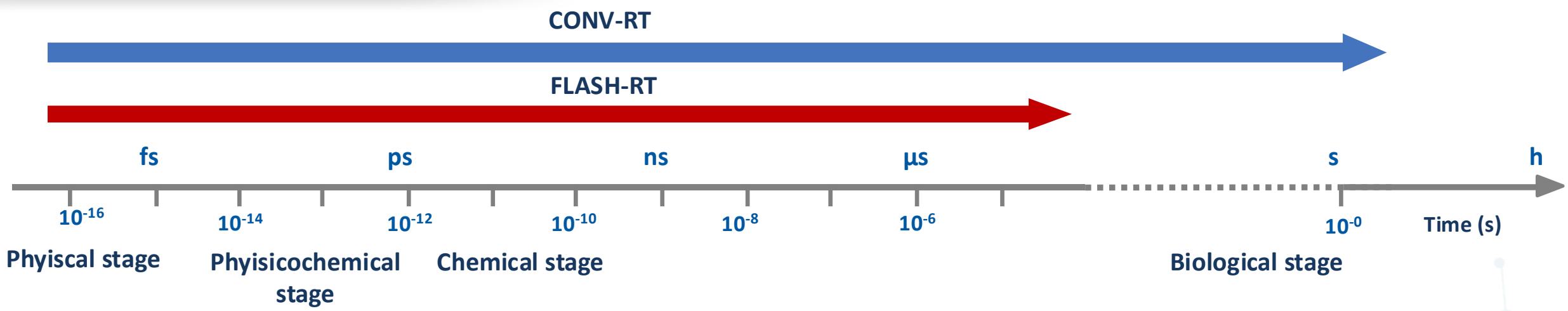
Experiment

+

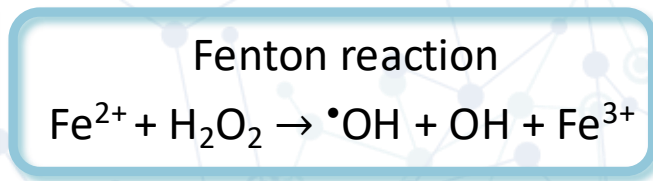
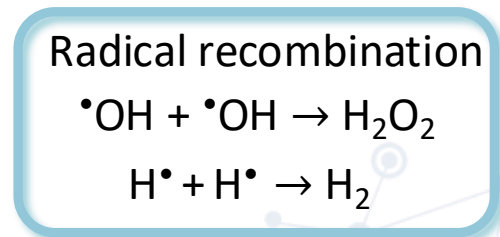
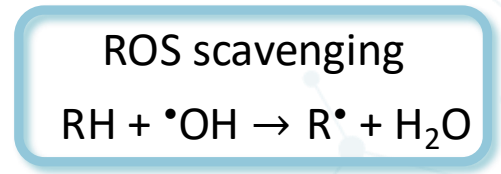
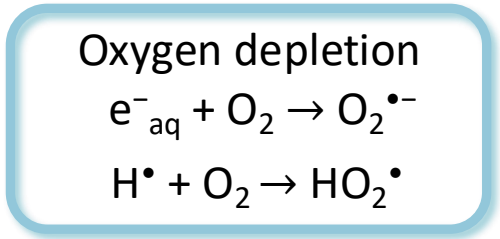
Simulation

Mechanistic understanding of the FLASH effect

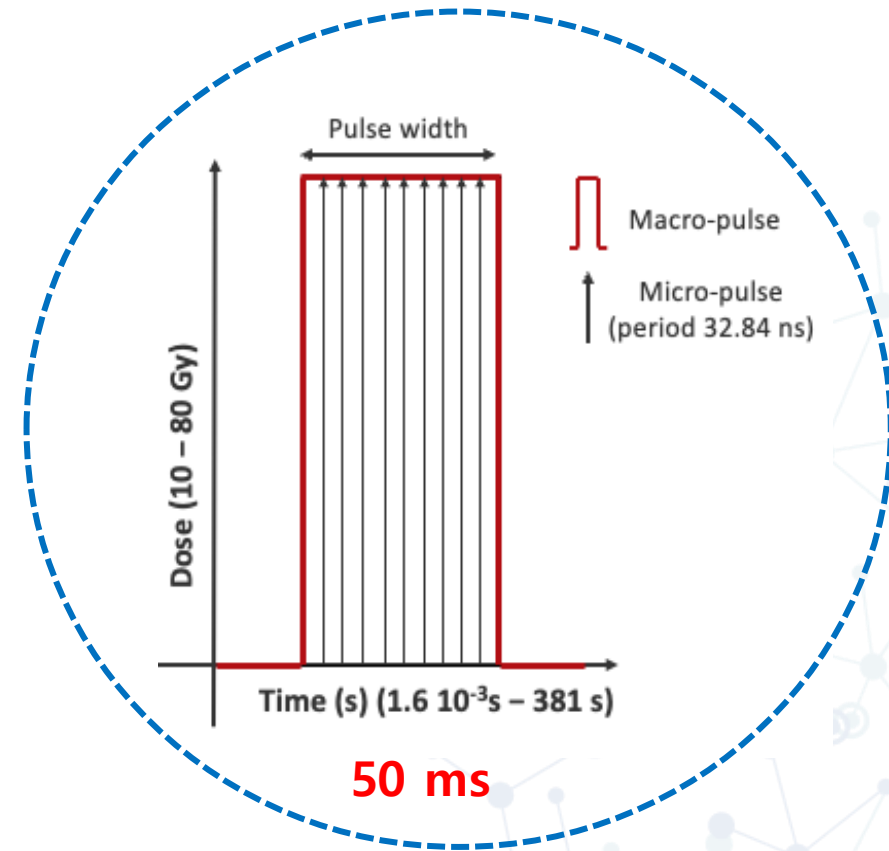
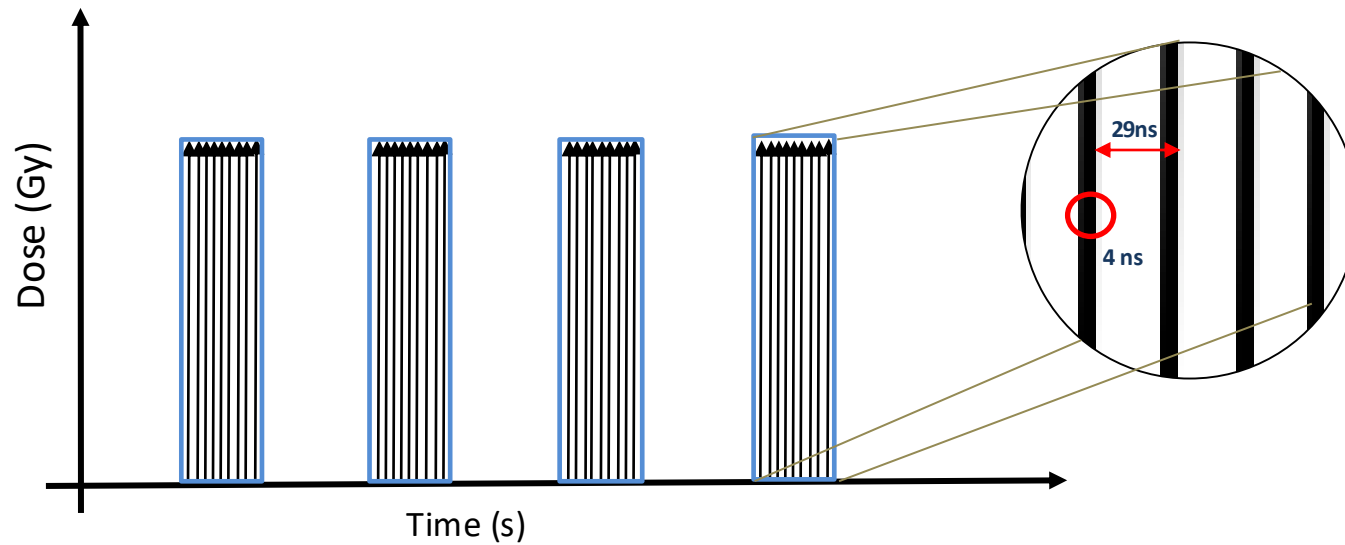
Water radiolysis



H₂O₂ as sense of $\cdot OH$



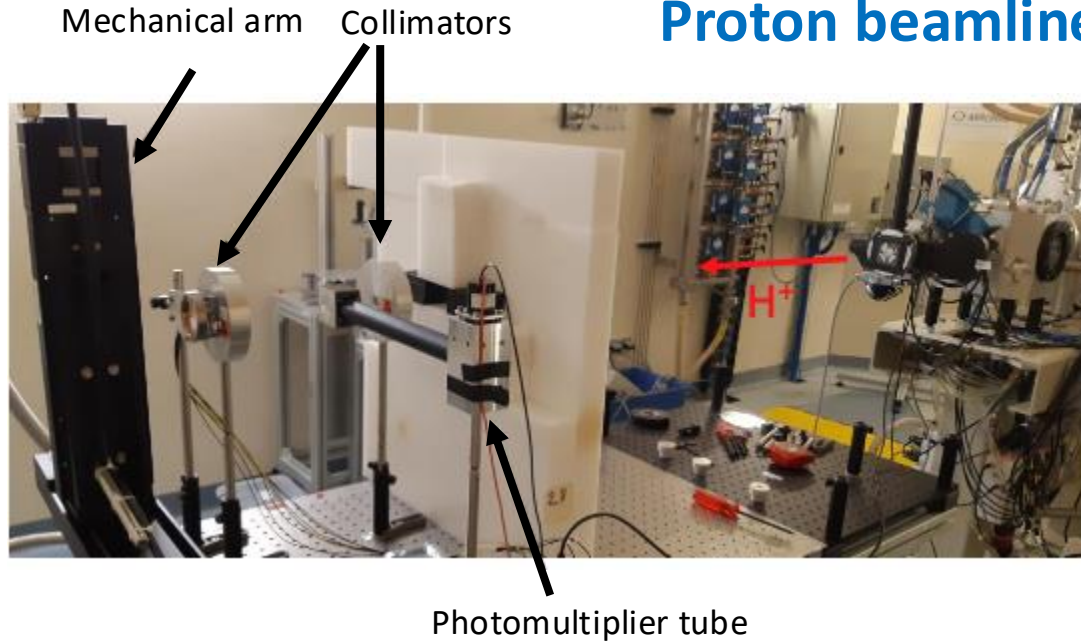
The time pulse structure



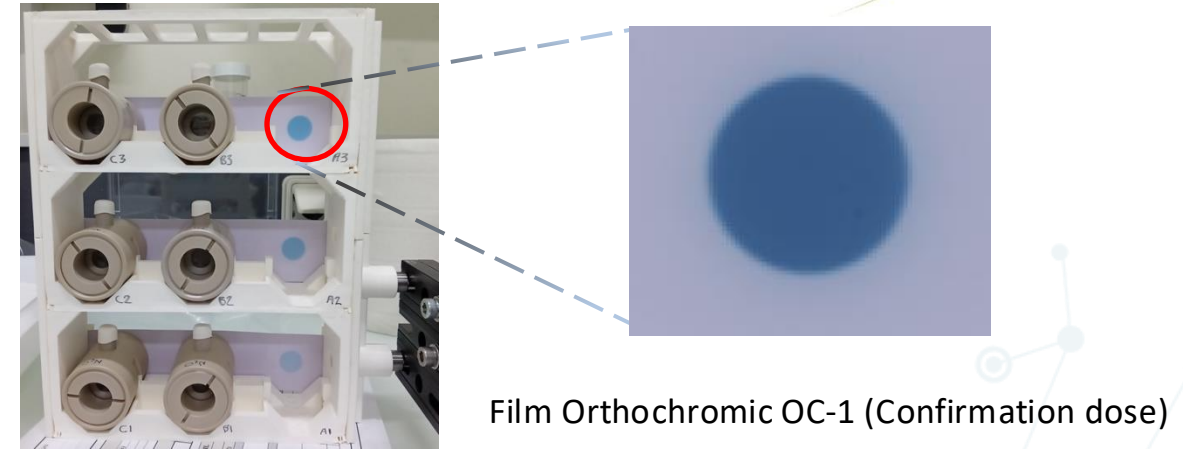
Measurement of Hydrogen Peroxide



Proton beamline



3D-printed cellholder



Beamline production

67.5 MeV proton beam

Intensity: 1 pA ~ 350 μ A

Dose rate: 0.2 ~ 6000 Gy/s

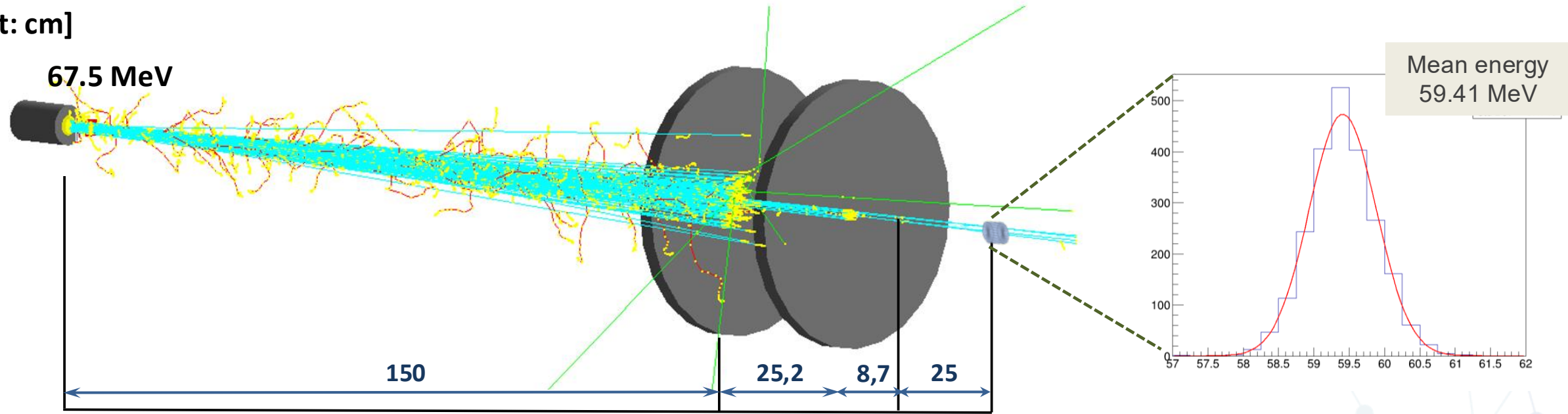
Parameters in measurement

O₂ levels: Air (1% \pm 0.6% and 21%)

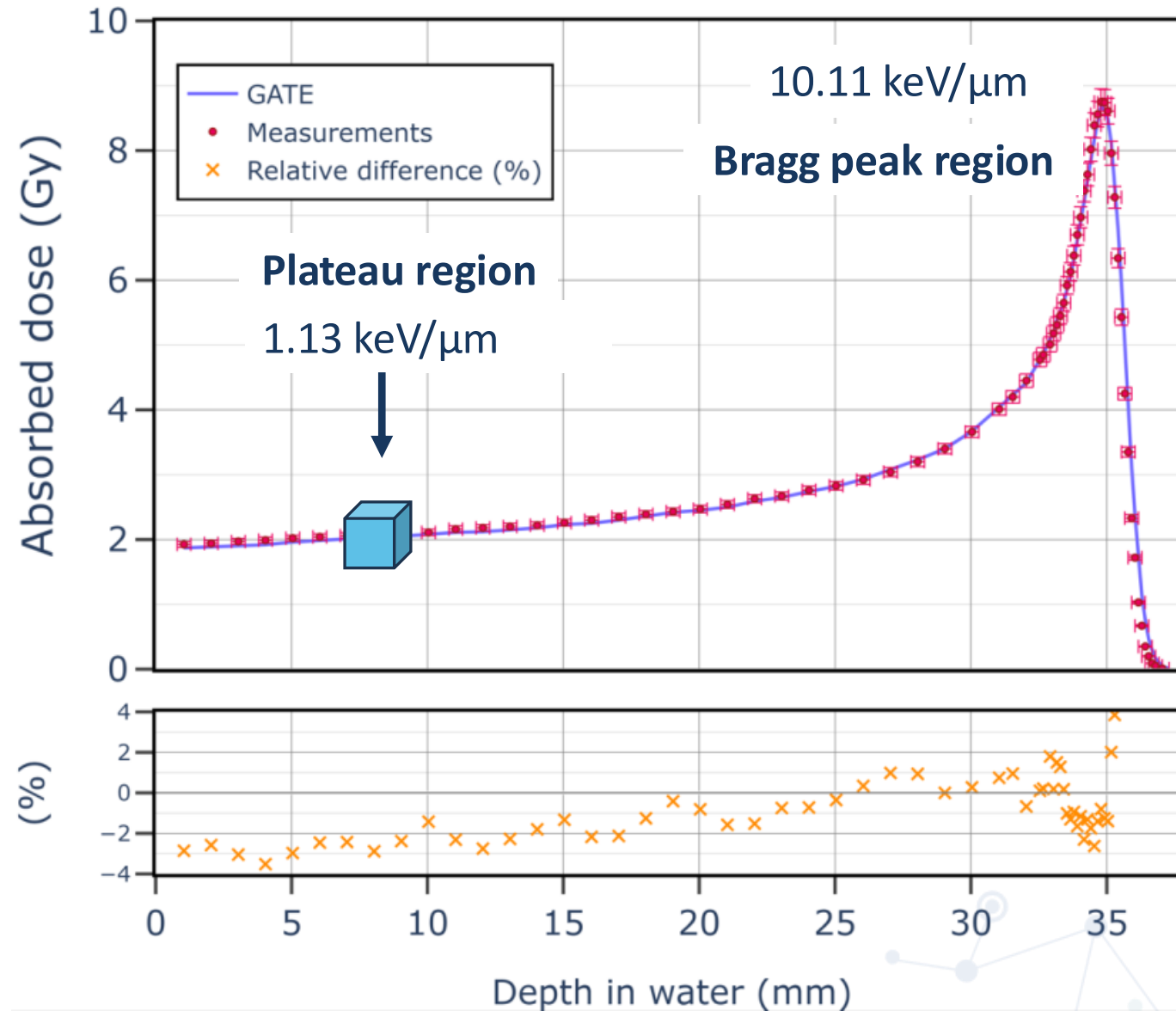
pH : 5.5 \pm 0.3 (pure water condition)

A macro – level digital twin of ARRONAX proton beamline

[unit: cm]

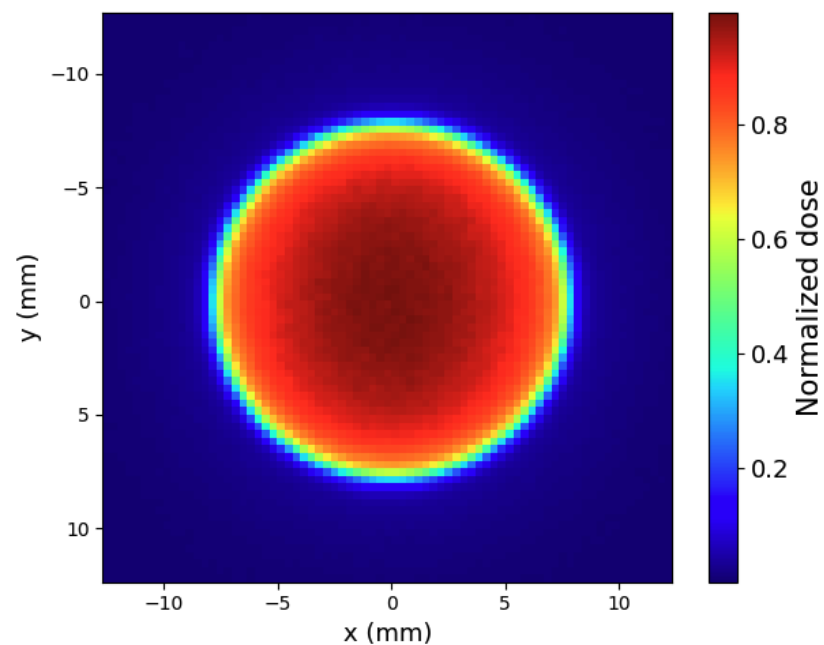


ARRONAX Proton beamlines using GATE 10

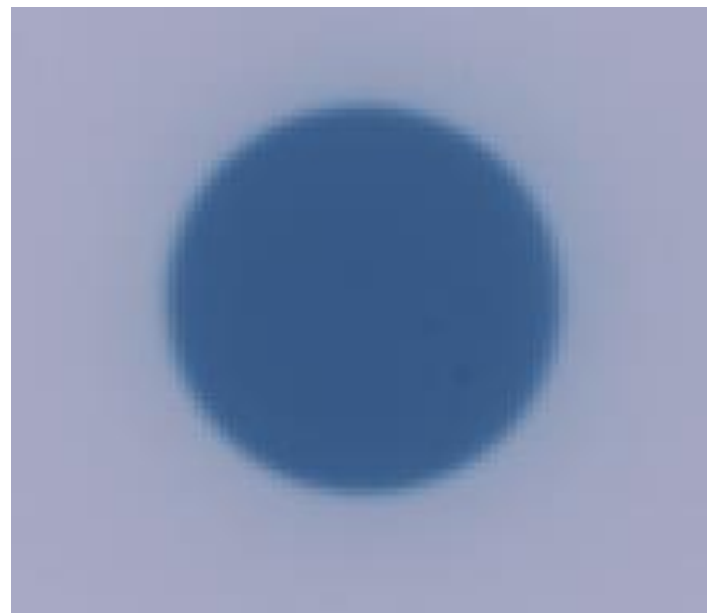


Film dosimetry validation: simulation vs Experiment

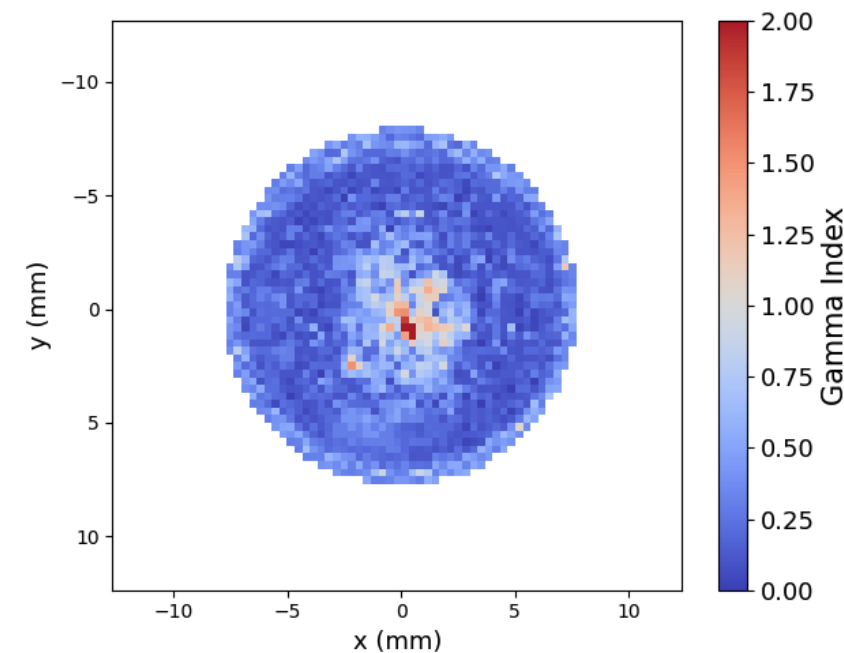
Simulated film



Film measurement



Comparison (97.43%)



Film resolution: 75 x 75

Pixel size (mm): 0.34 x 0.34

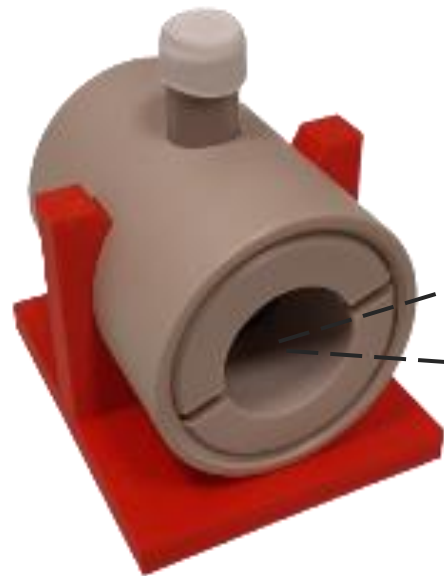
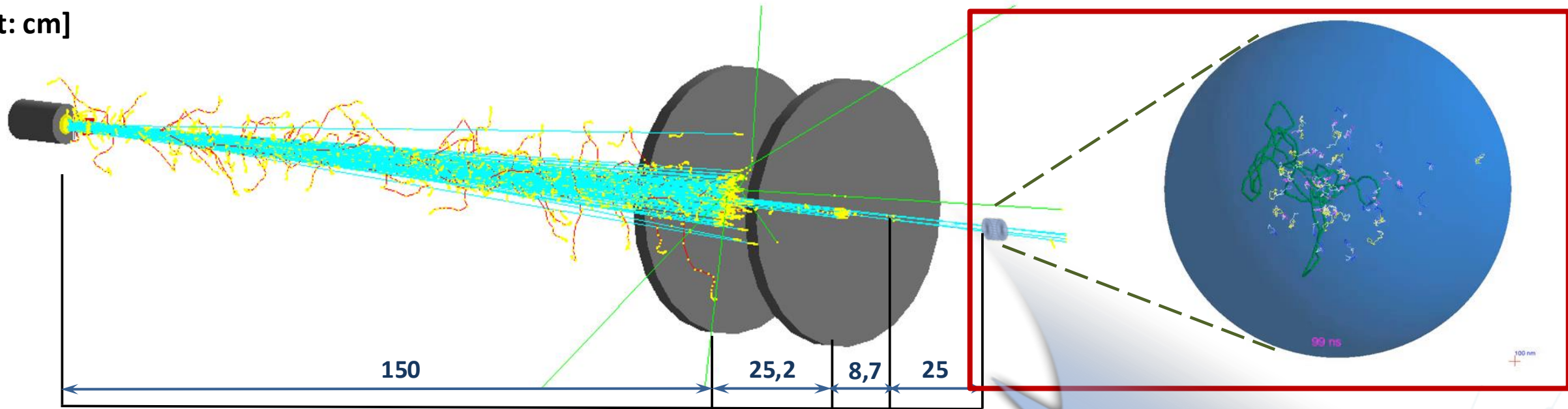
**Gamma-index
analysis**

Dose/distance: 2%/2mm

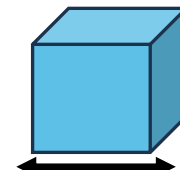
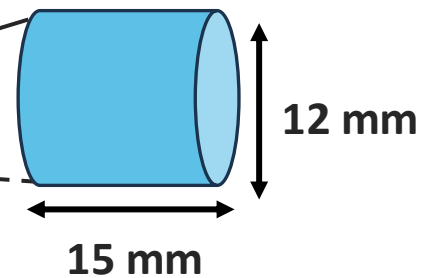
Dose threshold: 10%

A micro – level digital twin of water radiolysis

[unit: cm]



Experimental radiolysis cell

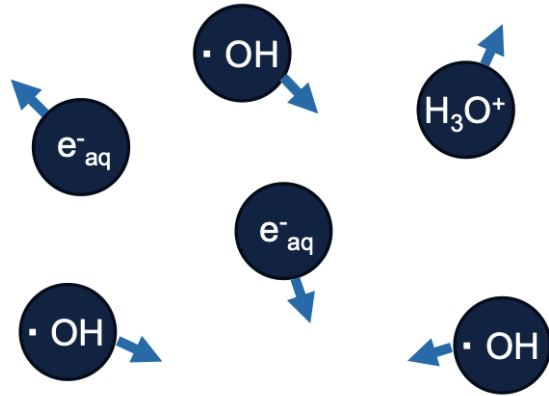


Simulation

 **GEANT4-DNA**
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT

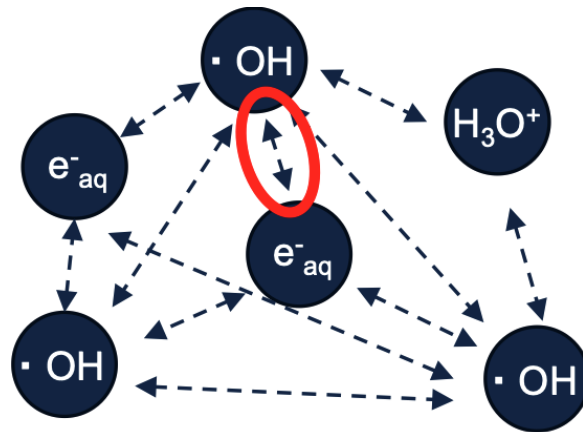
Geant4-DNA: Chemical stage

SBS (Step by step)

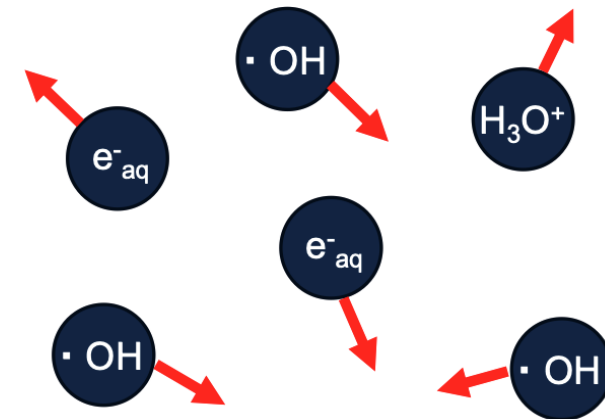


- Diffuse molecules with fixed T-step (time step)
- Time step must be always short enough

IRT (Independent Reaction time)



- Calculate the shortest T-step



- Diffuse with the shortest T-step

Digital twins in micro-scale simulation

Parameters in simulation

- G4 EmDNAPhysics_option2
- G4 EmDNAChemistry_option3
- Oxygen levels: 0.04% and 21%
- CO₂ contents: 0.042 %
- pH level: 5.5 ± 0.3 (pure water condition)
- Single pulse: 50 ms

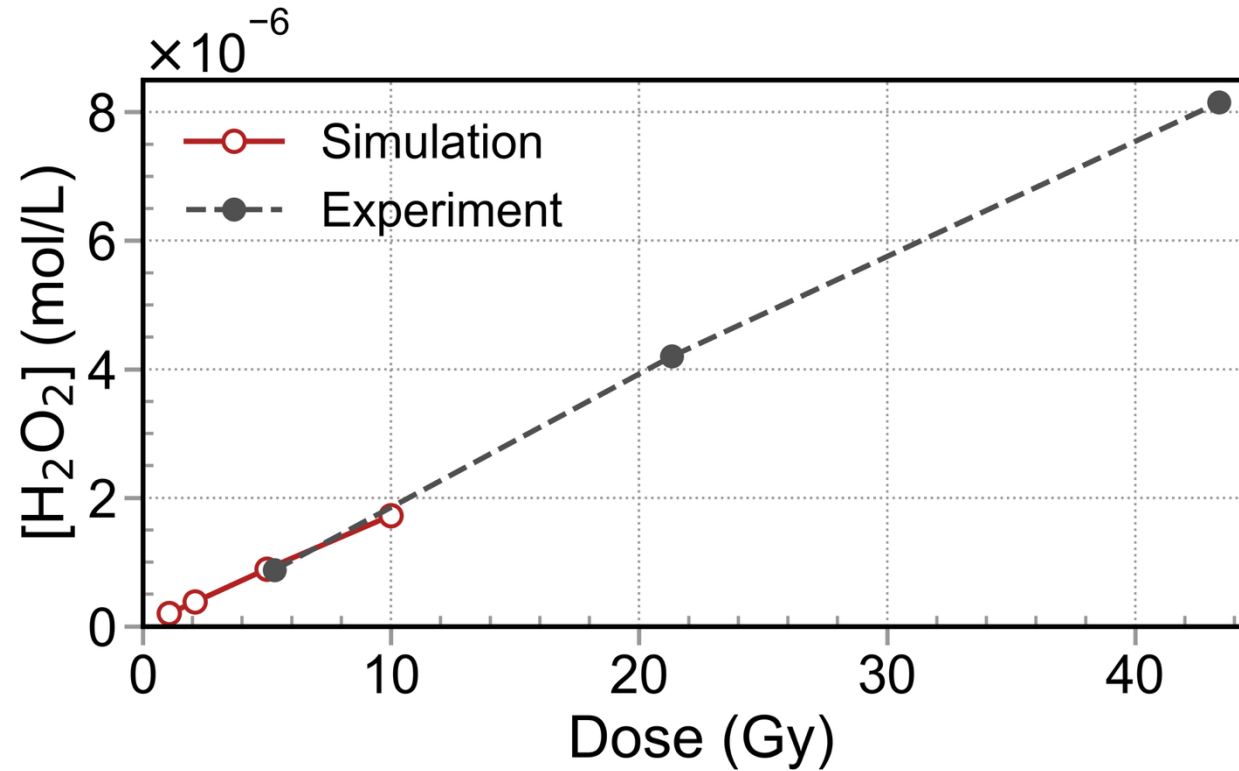
Experiment

Simulation

Mean dose rate (Gy/s)	Pulse duration (s)	Dose to the target (Gy)
0.2	[$6.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ – 1.9]	[10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80]
8		
40		
100		
500		

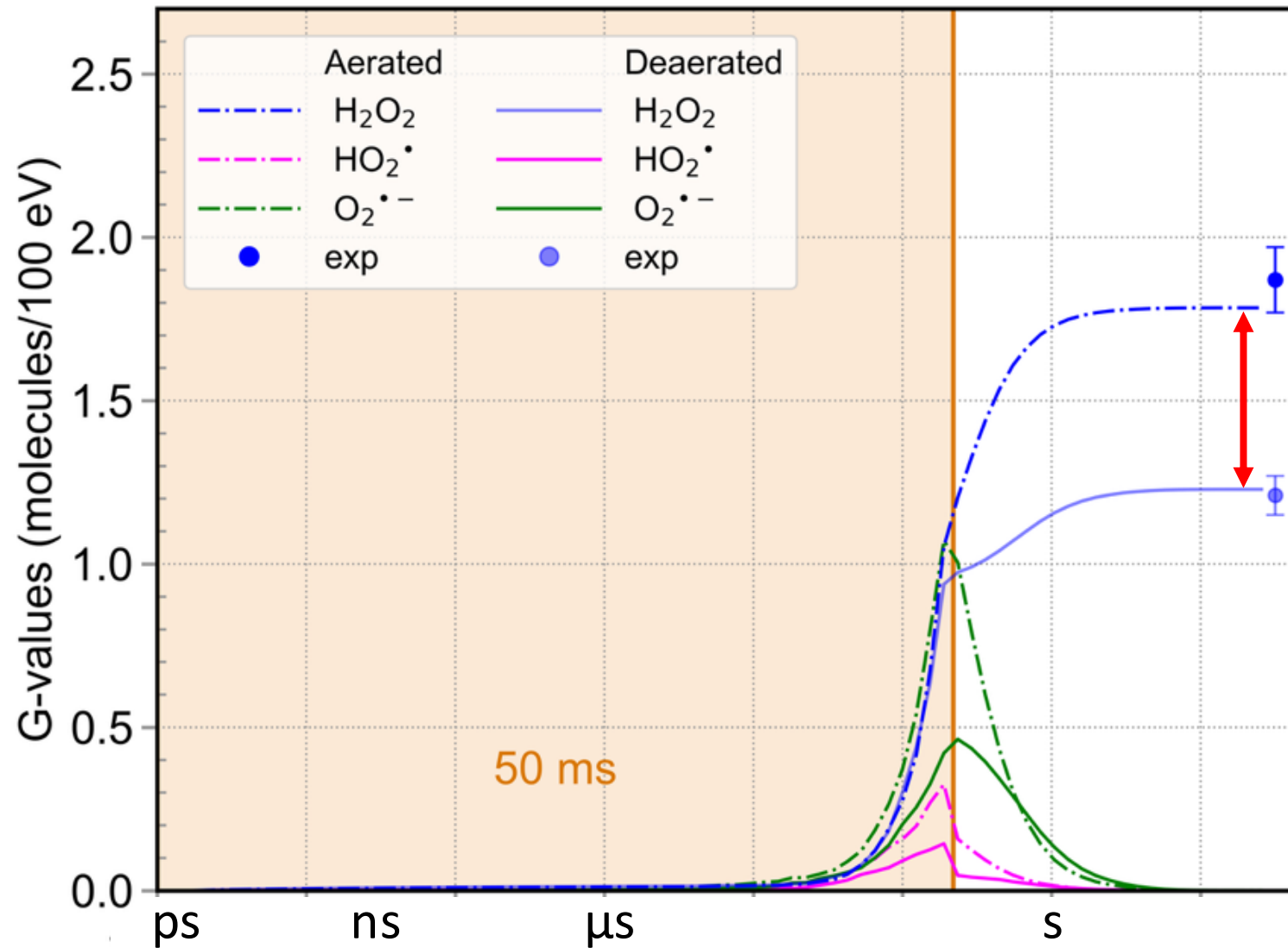
Mean dose rate (Gy/s)	Pulse duration (ms)	Dose to the target (Gy)
0.2	50	0.01
8		0.4
40		2
50		2.5
110		5.5

H₂O₂ linearity with dose at 100 Gy/s

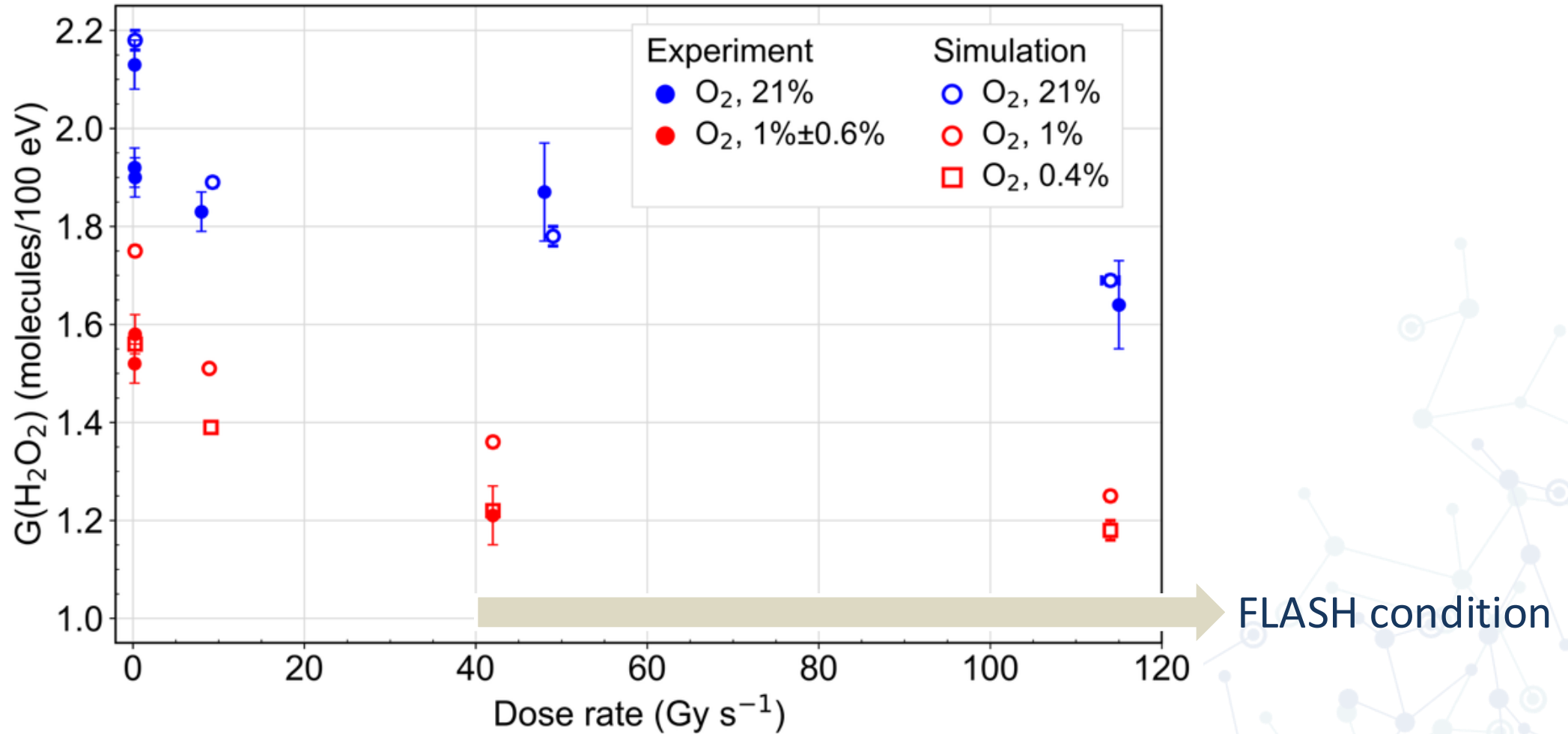


→ Simulated data (red open circles) are shown at 1.1, 2.1, 5 and 10 Gy ($R^2=0.9997$) and experimental data (grey filled circles) at 5.3, 21.3 and 43.4 Gy ($R^2=0.9994$).

Impact of O₂ on the radical formation at 42 Gy/s



Comparison of simulated and experimental $G(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)$

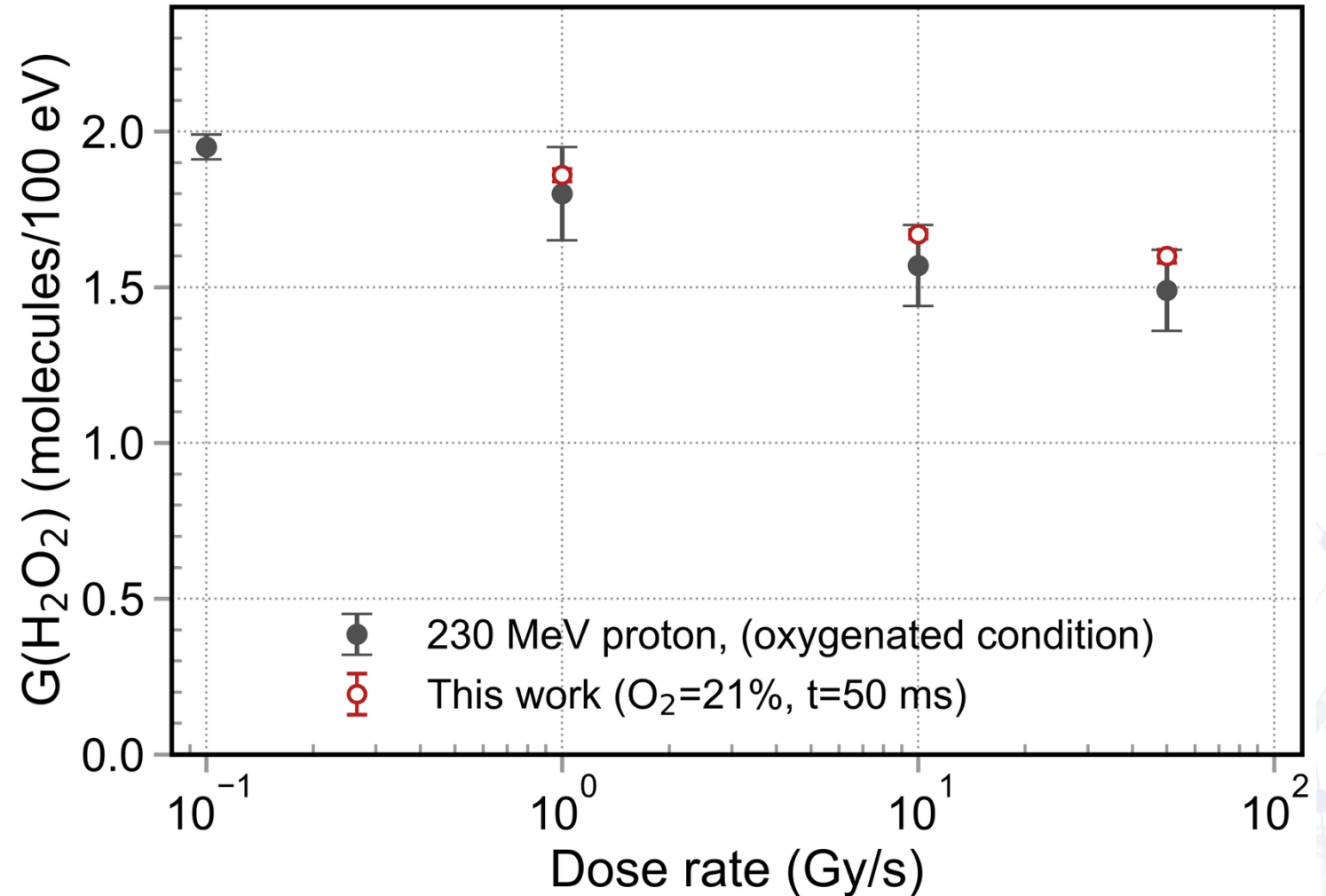


Digital twin with other experimental data

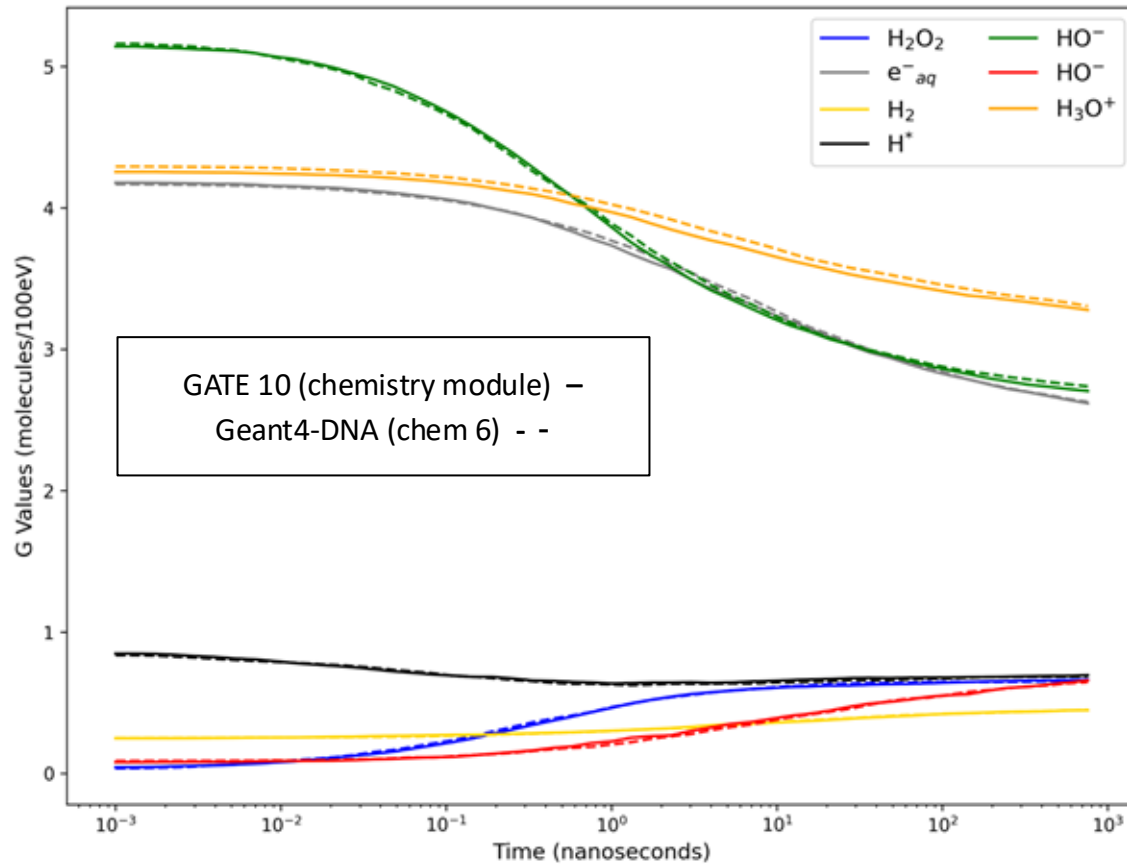
 **Sumitomo**
Heavy Industries, Ltd.



Kusumoto et al., 2024



Soon a Chemistry Actor



Geometry Definition

```
world = sim.world
world.size = [3.2 * um, 3.2 * um, 3.2 * um]
world.material = "G4_WATER"
```

physics

```
sim.physics_manager.special_physics_constructors.G4EmDNAChecking_option3 = True
```

chemistry actor

```
chem = sim.add_actor("ChemistryActor", "Chem")
chem.timestep_model = "IRT"
chem.end_time = 1 * us
chem.time_bins_count = 50
chem.reactions = [
    # totally diffusion-controlled (TDC)
    [{"H", "H"}, {"H2", "Fix", 0.5e10, 0}],
    [{"e_aq", "H"}, {"H2", "OHm", "Fix", 2.5e10, 0}],
    [{"e_aq", "e_aq"}, {"H2", "OHm", "OHm", "Fix", 0.636e10, 0}],
    [{"H3Op", "OHm"}, {"H2O", "Fix", 1.13e11, 0}]
]
```

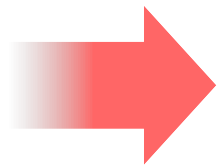
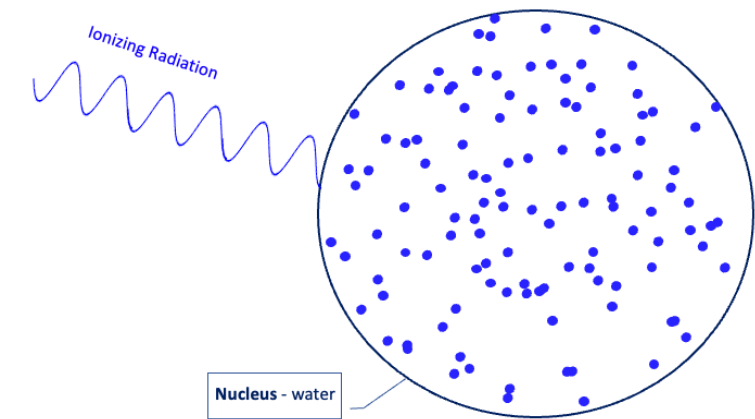
def analysis(chem):

```
times = chem.get_times()
data = chem.get_data()
```

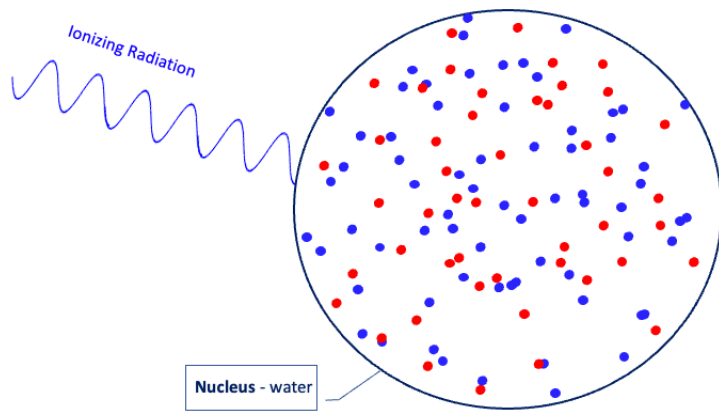
```
for key in {'H2O2^0', 'e_aq^-1', 'OH^0', 'H3O^1', 'OH^-1', 'H^0', 'H_2^0', 'O^0'}:
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6.5, 5), dpi=300)
    ax.set_xlabel('time (ns)')
    ax.set_ylabel(r'G value (molecules / 100 eV)')
```

Clustering algorithm in GATE 10 (DBscan)

• Energy depositions



• Energy depositions

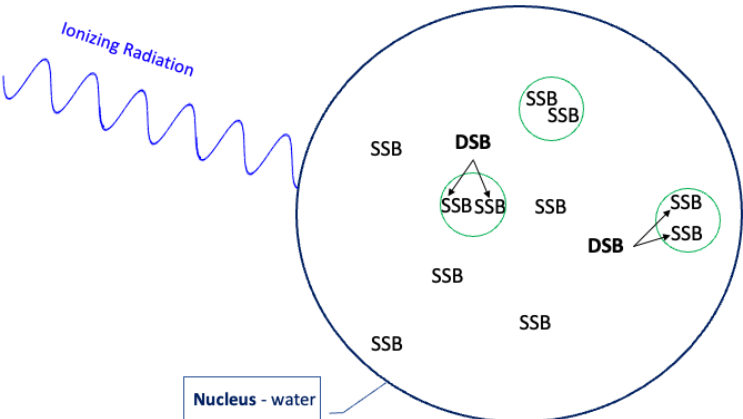


• Example: energy depositions in sensitive areas for SpointProb = 50%

$$\frac{V_{DNA}}{V_{nucleus}}$$



• Energy depositions

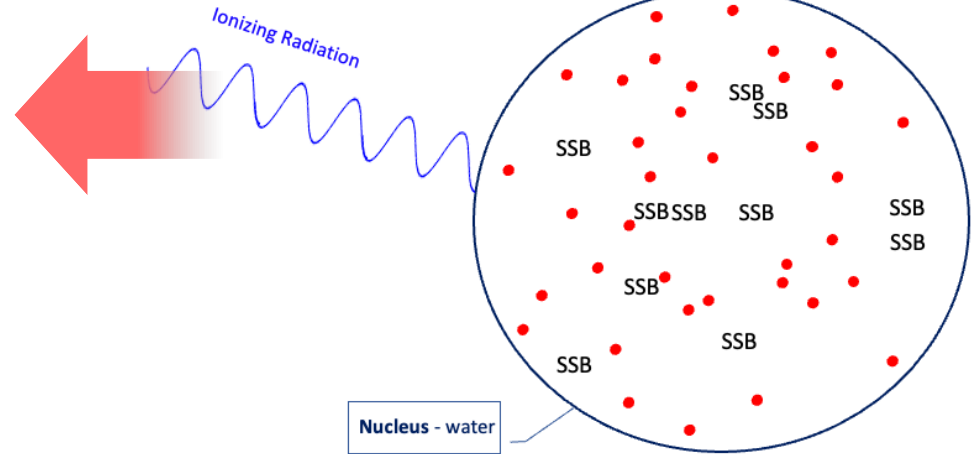


For minimum 2 SSB within a radial distance of 3.5 nm

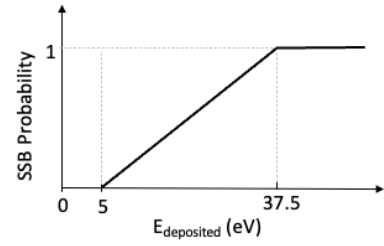
cluster

For minimum 2 SSB on opposite strands within a cluster

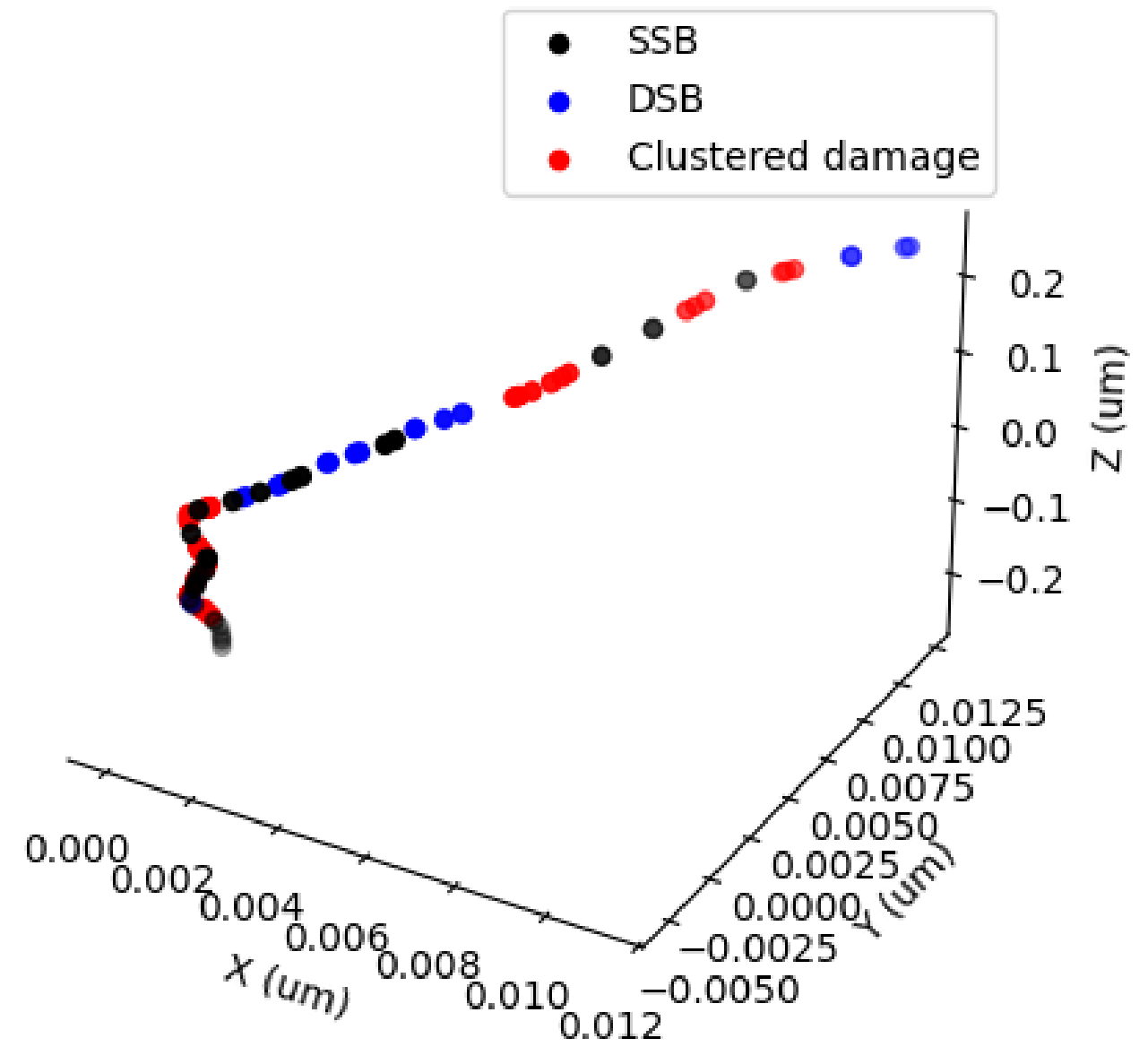
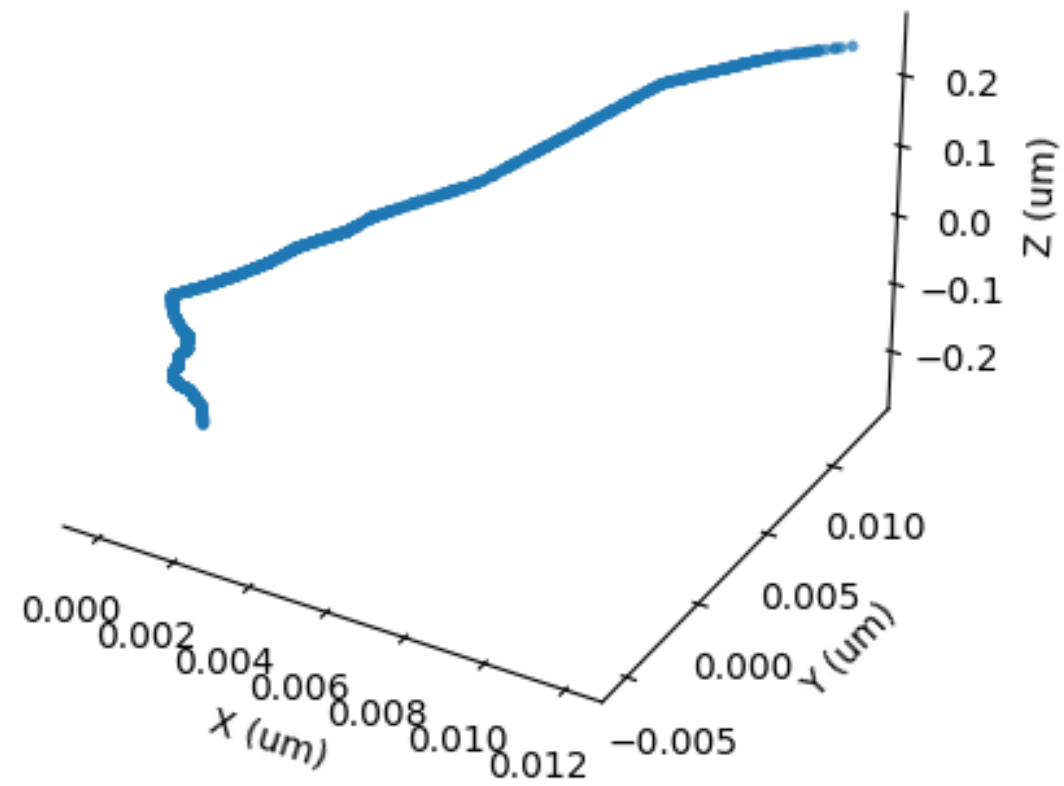
DSB



• Example: energy depositions in sensitive areas for SpointProb = 50%

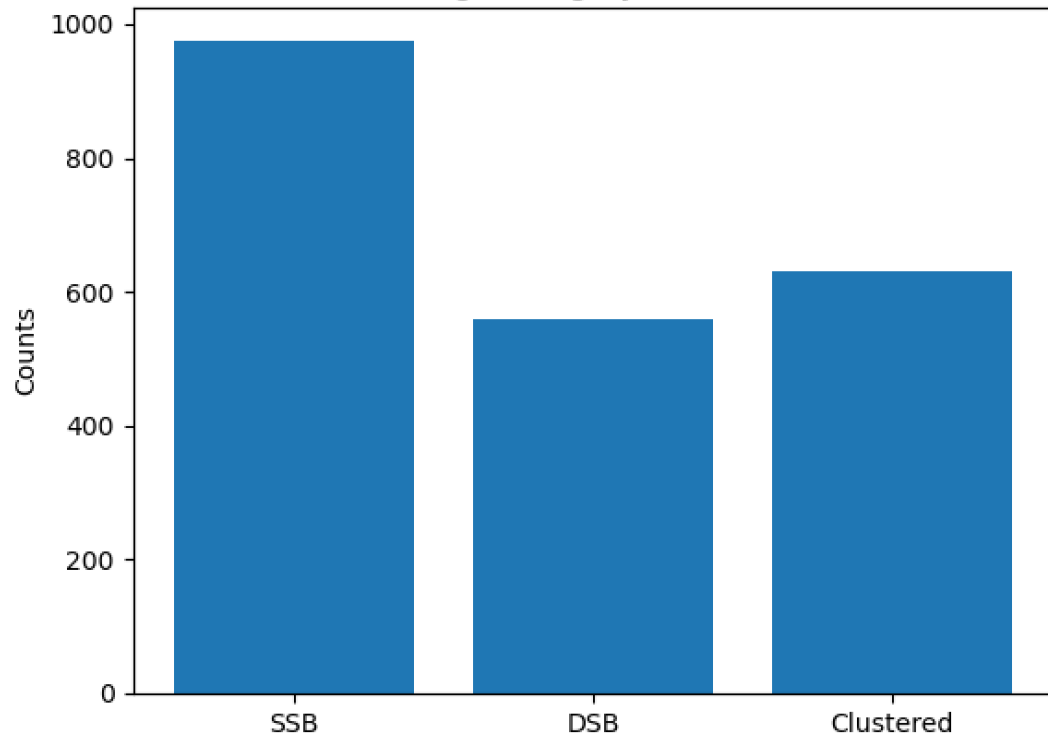


DNA damage with GATE 10

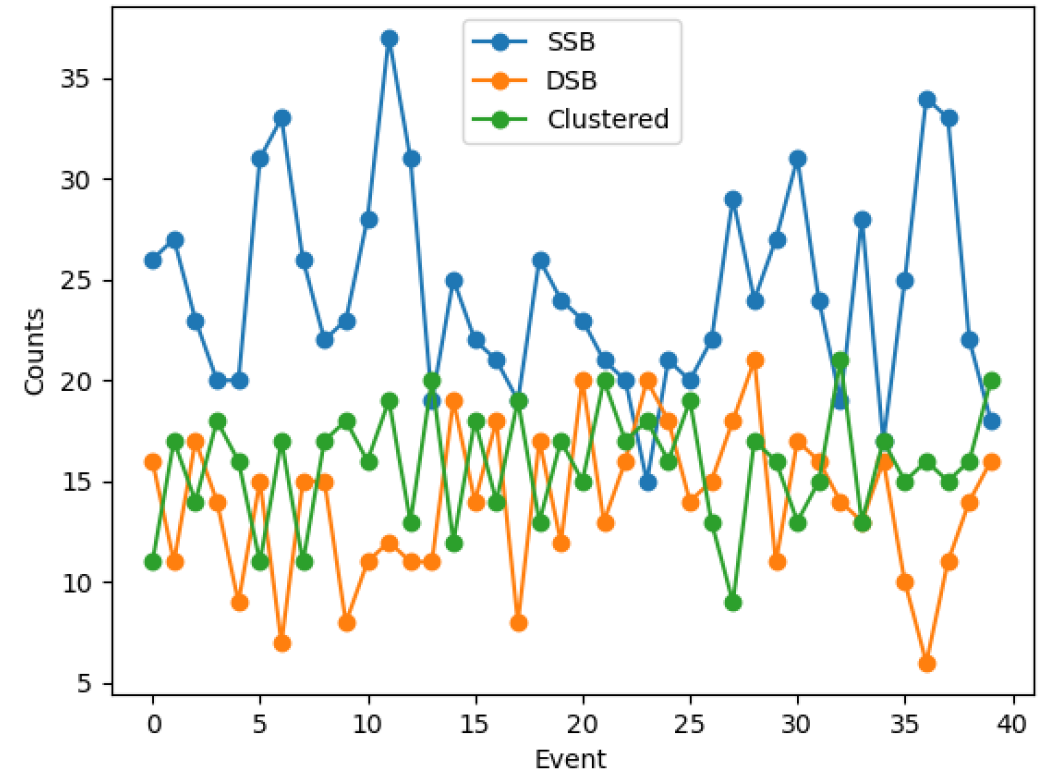


SSB & DSB estimation

Damage category distribution



Event by event damage



Conclusion and Perspectives

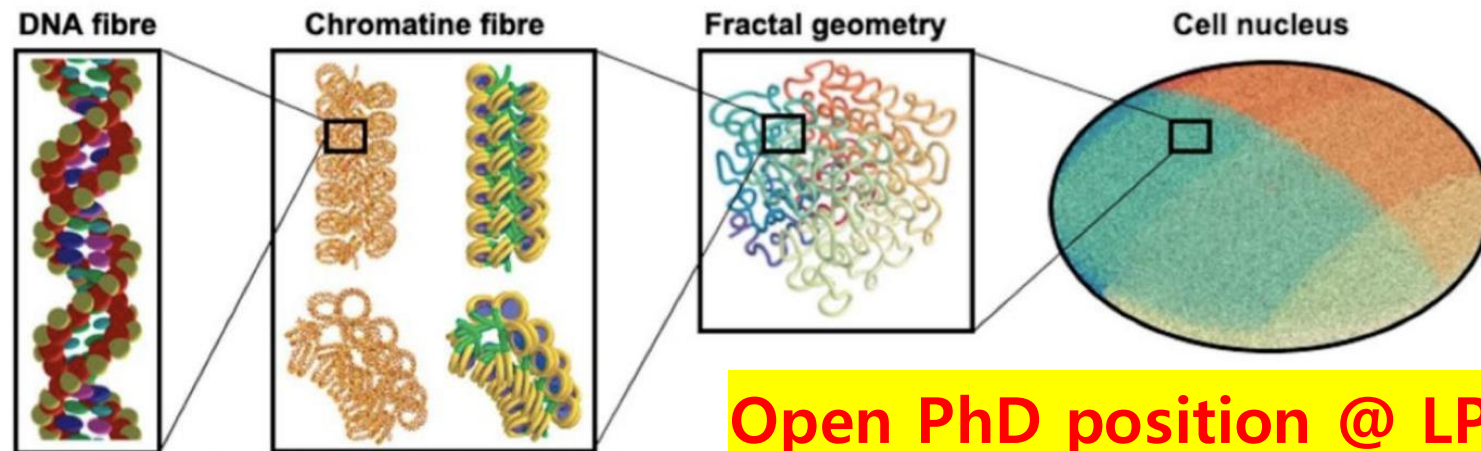
Validation of FLASH irradiations @ ARRONAX from Physics to Chemistry ✓

D. Kwon et al, accepted in Med. Phys., April 2026

- Scavenging e_{aq}^- and blocking $HO_2^\bullet / O_2^{\bullet-}$ pathway to observe H_2O_2
- Extend the work to other French beam lines
Other comparisons with HIMAC He^{2+} irradiations (IPHC)

GATE 10 to study biological endpoint using clustering algorithm ✓

- Integrating the DNA geometry using FractalDNA Python package



Open PhD position @ LPCA for Oct 2026