

Mathematical Challenges

in Linking Simulations of Nanodosimetric Track Structure and Radiation Transport

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Disclaimer:

This talk is **not** about

- *advanced methods*
- *smart solutions.*

It is about problems and challenges calling for this methodology to be developed.

Outline

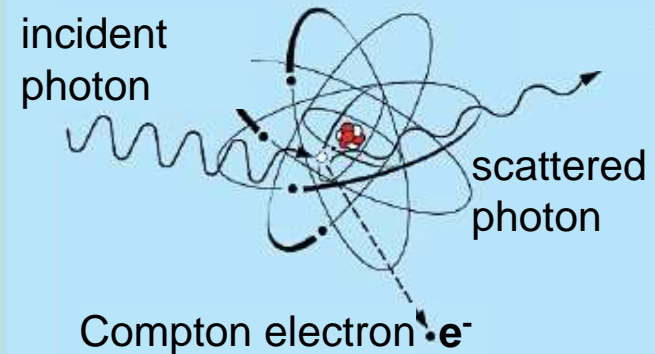
- Dosimetry of Ionizing Radiation
- Radiation Transport in Matter (Type A problems)
- Radiation Action in Matter (Type B problems)
- Challenges

Dosimetry of Ionizing Radiation

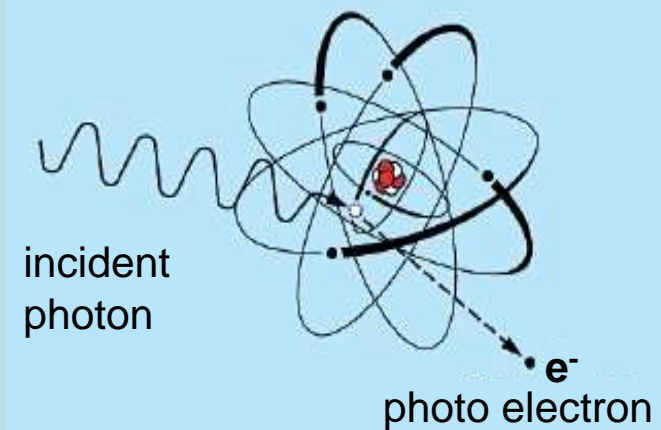
Ionizing radiation is different from optical radiation:

- *Inelastic interactions are always significant, often dominant*
- *Radiation energy is dissipated*
- *Matter state is changed*
- *Particle aspect is more appropriate than wave picture*

Compton scattering



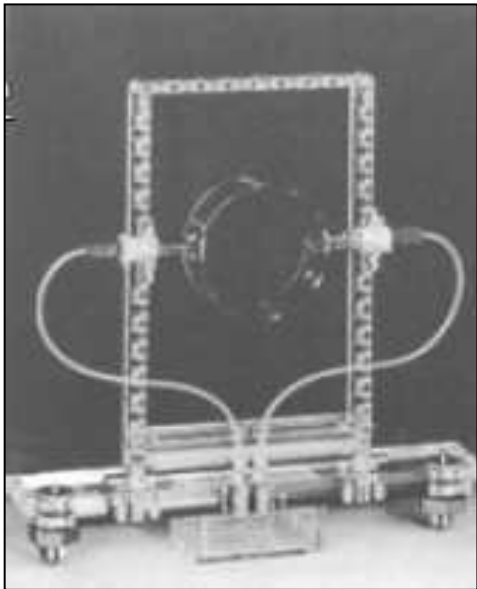
photoelectric absorption



Dosimetry of Ionizing Radiation

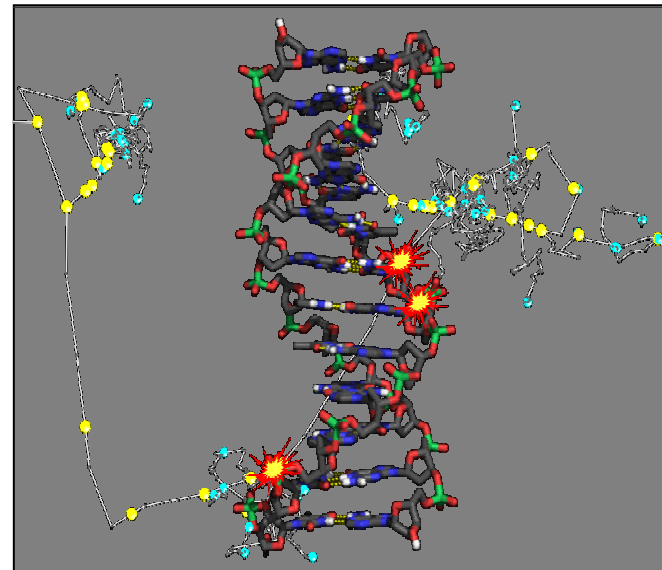
The traditional paradox of ionizing radiation metrology:

Dosimetric quantities are macroscopic averages



PTB water calorimeter

Radiation effects occur at the DNA level ($\varnothing \approx 2$ nm)



DNA segment hit by electron track

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Radiation *Transport* in Matter (Type A problems)

In principle, described by coupled Boltzmann equations

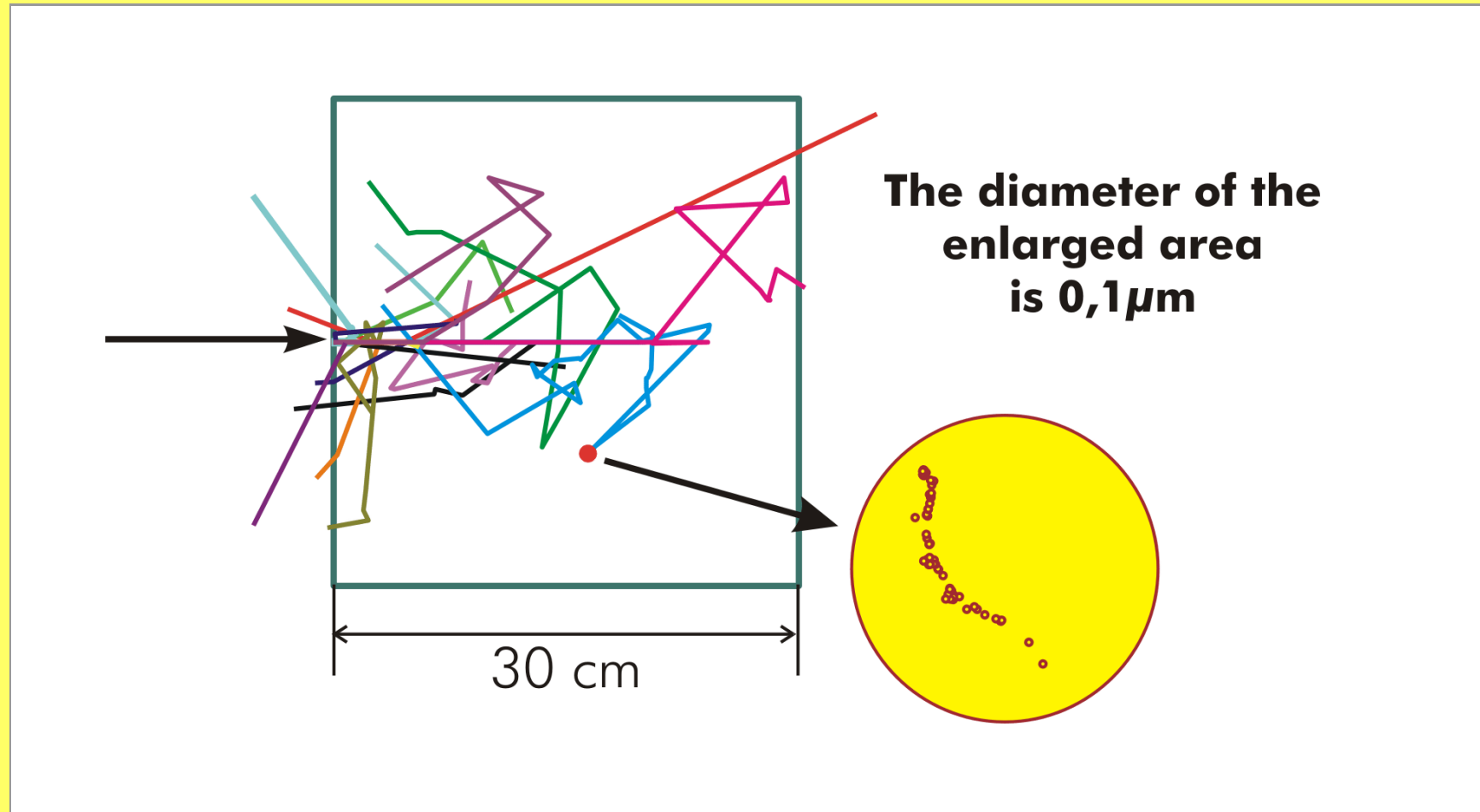
$$\vec{\Omega} \times \nabla \psi_{\pi} + \sigma_{\text{tot}} \psi_{\pi} = \sum_{\nu} \iint \sigma_T \left(\vec{r} \left| \begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \mathbf{E}' \\ \vec{\Omega}' \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \mathbf{E} \\ \vec{\Omega} \end{array} \right) \psi_{\nu} d\vec{\Omega}' dE'$$

(+ source terms, if applicable)

$$\psi_{\pi} = \psi_{\pi}(\vec{r}, t; \mathbf{E}, \vec{\Omega}) \quad (\text{Probability}) \text{ flux of particle type } \pi$$

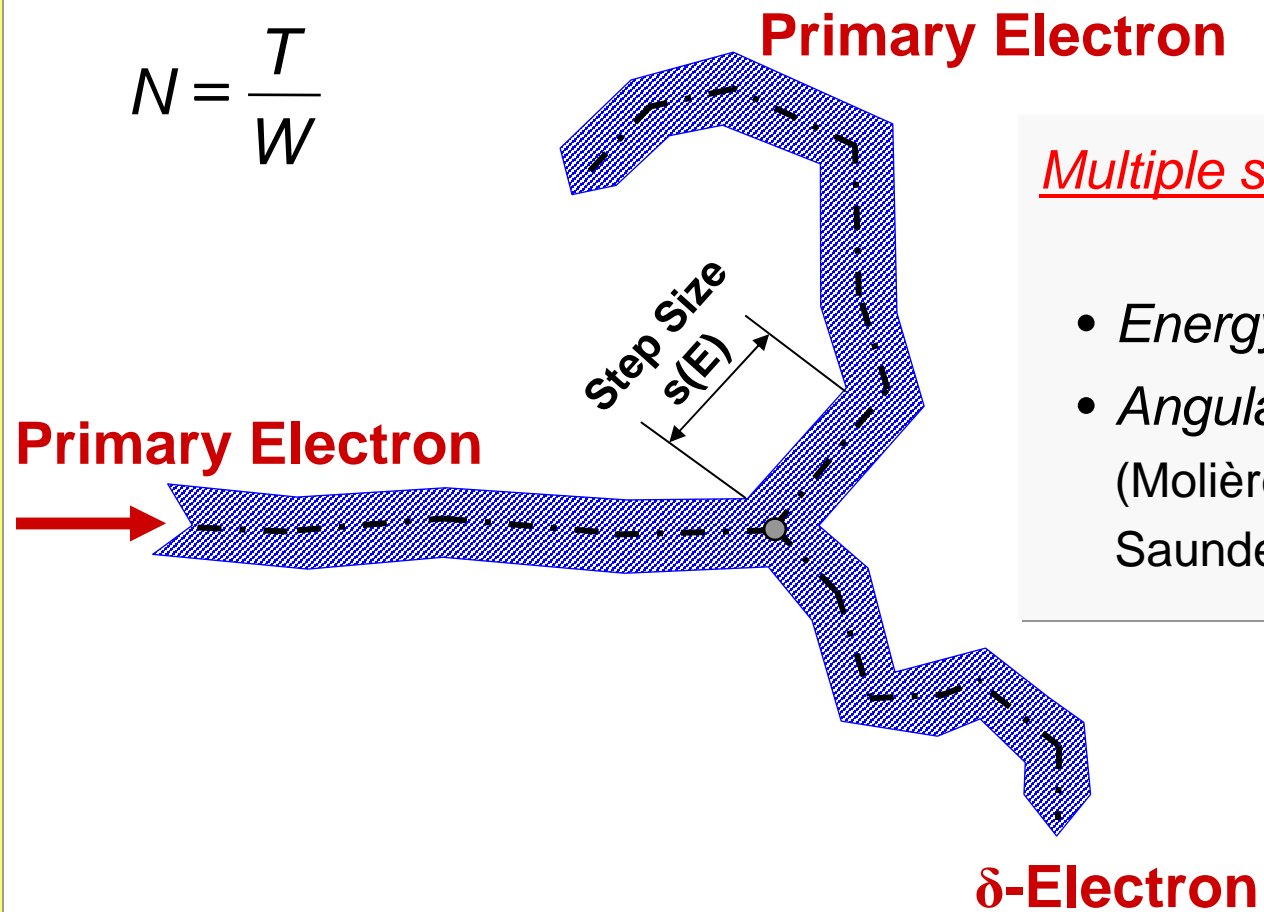
Monte Carlo Simulation of Radiation Transport

Example: Photons Entering a Water Phantom



Charged Particle Track Simulation Based on Condensed Histories

$$N = \frac{T}{W}$$



Multiple scattering theories

- *Energy-loss straggling*
- *Angular scattering*
(Molière; Goudsmit and Saunderson)

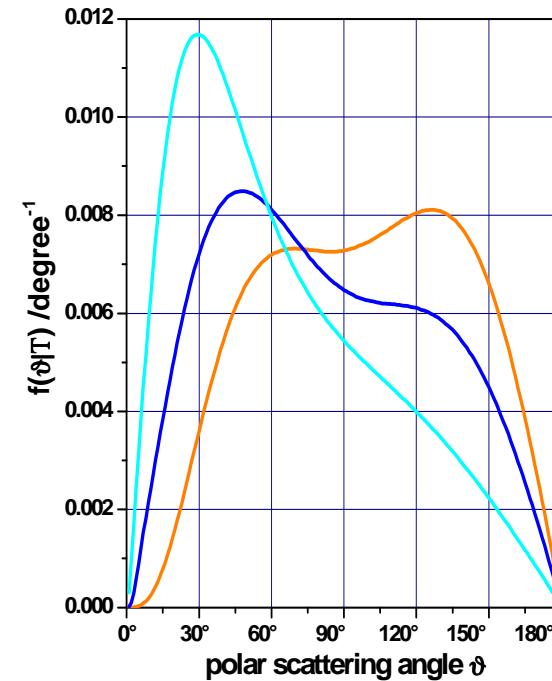
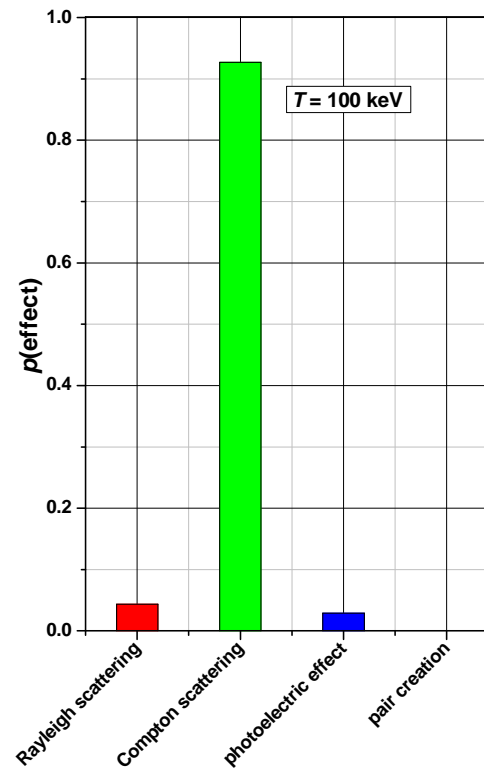
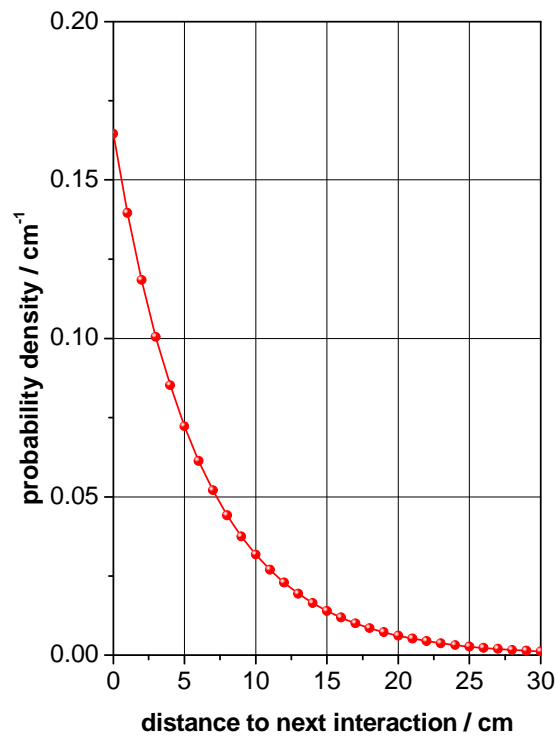
Monte Carlo Simulation of a Particle Track: Sequence in Each Individual Step

Distance to the next
interaction point

Type of particle
interaction

New particle
direction

Energy loss



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Radiation *Action* in Matter (Type B problems)

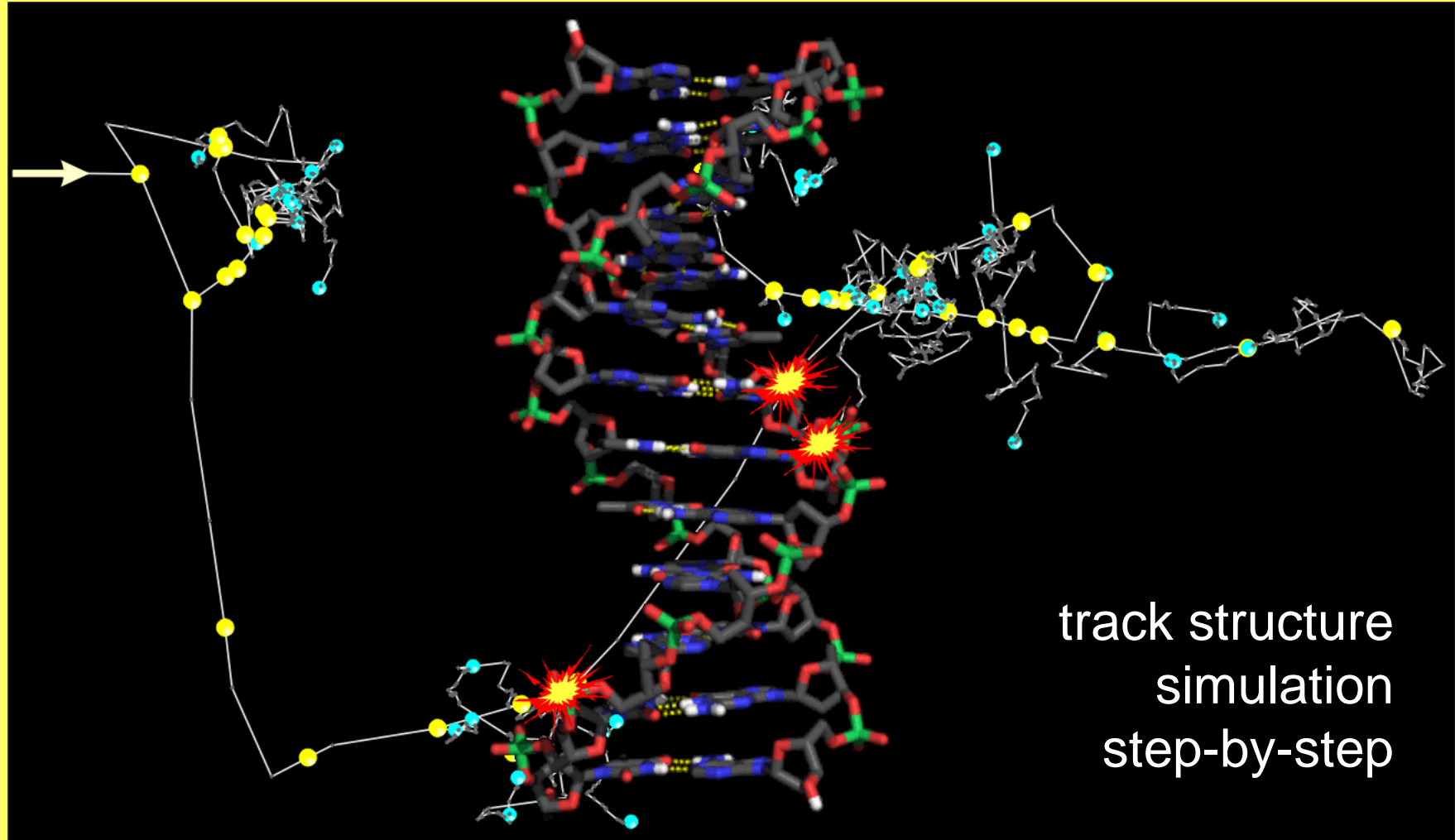
In principle, described by

$$\dot{\varepsilon}(\vec{r}, \mathbf{t}; \mathbf{E}) + K[\varepsilon] = \sum_{\pi} \iiint \sigma_A \left(\vec{r}, \mathbf{t} - \mathbf{t}'; \mathbf{E} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \mathbf{E}' \\ \vec{\Omega}' \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \mathbf{E} \\ \vec{\Omega} \end{array} \right\} \right) \psi_{\pi} d\vec{\Omega}' dE' dt'$$

(chemistry & biological effects included)

$$\psi_{\pi} = \psi_{\pi}(\vec{r}, \mathbf{t}; \mathbf{E}, \vec{\Omega}) \quad (\text{Probability}) \text{ flux of particle type } \pi$$

Radiation Action at DNA level

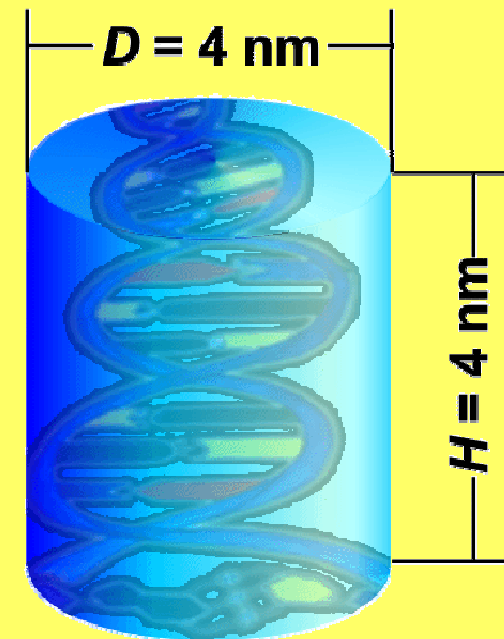
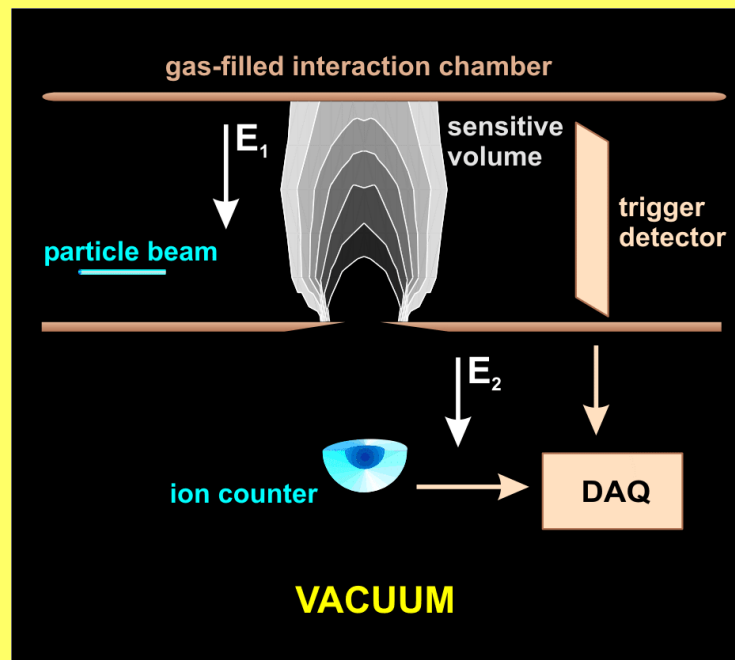


A First Step Towards a Novel Dosimetry Concept

Nanodosimetry

Measurement of track structure parameters in macroscopic gas targets

Monte-Carlo simulation for nanometric volumes („biological targets“)



Status of Nanodosimetry

- Evidence that characteristics of track structure derived from nanodosimetric probability distributions „behave“ like biological effectiveness

Missing links ...

- ... to macroscopic radiation transport
- ... to interaction dynamics

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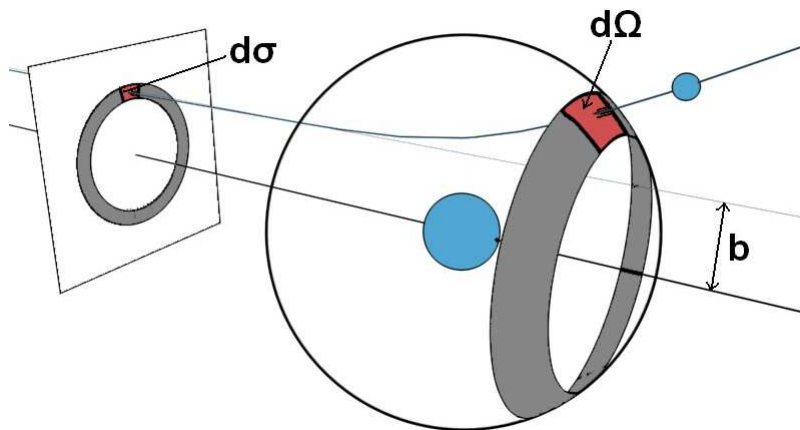
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Challenges 1

- How to combine modelling of large-scale radiation transport and nanometric track structure of physical interactions?
- Interfacing Monte Carlo simulation schemes is inhibited by CPU constraints
- Is Monte Carlo the appropriate approach?

Challenges 2

- How to include femtosecond dynamics which cannot be accurately described by the interaction cross section concept.



$$\text{Interaction cross-section} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$$

Outlook

- Probably both challenges can be addressed by advanced mathematical approaches
- Proposal for developing nanodosimetry-based traceability in ion beam therapy is planned for the next EMRP call “Health” that *could need mathematical support.*