

3D/4D HUMAN MODELING AND MONTE CARLO DOSE CALCULATION FOR RADIATION PROTECTION, IMAGING AND RADIOTHERAPY

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Acknowledgements

Collaborators and Resources

- I am indebted to fruitful collaboration with many colleagues who shared wisdom and resources

Financial Supports

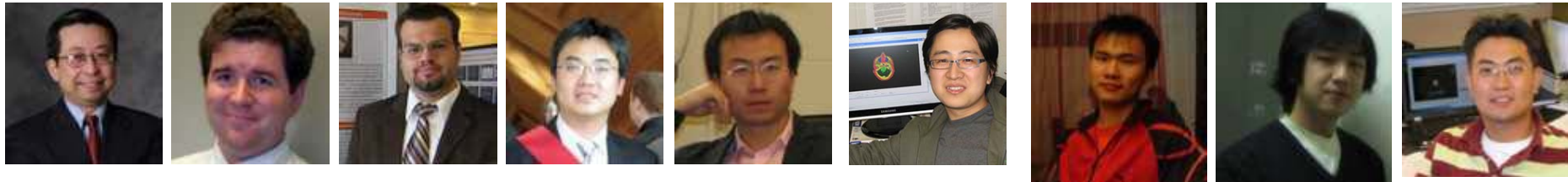
- DOE, EM/D&D (DE-FG07-98ER62706), 1998 – 2001
- NSF/ILI (DUE-9750725), 1997 – 2000
- NSF, CAREER/Biomedical Engineering (BES-9875532), 1999 – 2003
- EPRI, LLW, 2003 –2007
- NIH, NLM (R03 LM007964), 2003 – 2006
- NIH, NCI (R42 CA115122), 2005 – 2007
- NIH, NCI (R01CA116743), 2005 – 2009
- DOE, (DE-FG07-07ID14770), 2007 – 2010
- NIST, Physics (70NANB7H6124), 2007 – 2011
- NIH, NLM (R01LM009362) 2007-2011
- NIH NIM (R01LM009362-03S1), 2009-2011
- NIH, NIBIB (R42EB010404-01), 2010-2011

Acknowledgements

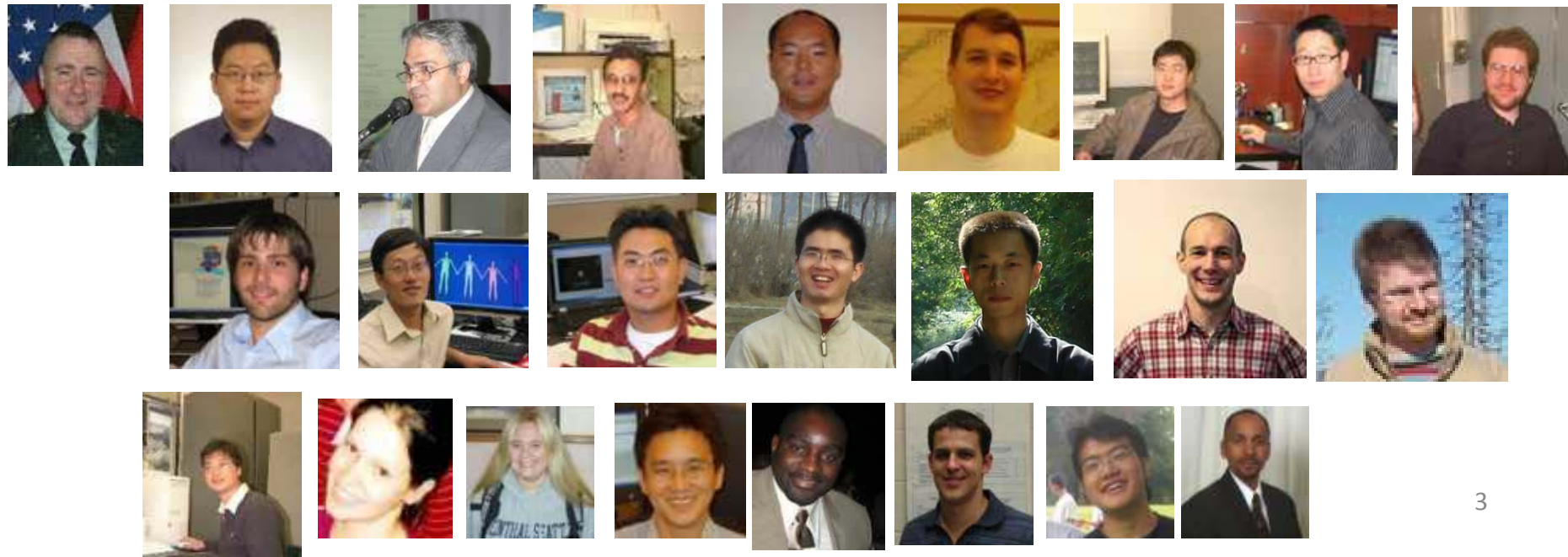
Rensselaer Radiation Measurements and Dosimetry Group (RRMDG):

<http://RRMDG.rpi.edu>

Current Students/Research Staff



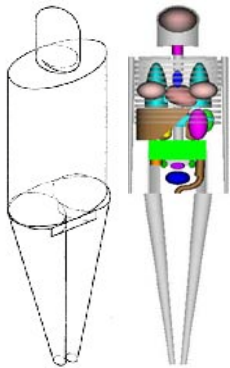
Alumni (Not including undergraduate)



50-Year History of Computational Phantoms

- Radiation Protection
- Medical Imaging
- Radiotherapy

1st Generation



MIRD anthropomorphic models in 1980s

STYLIZED

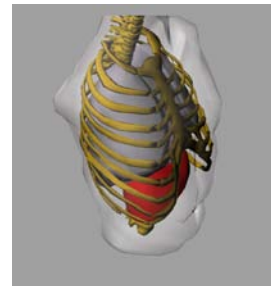
2nd Generation



Image-based rigid, 3D model in 1990-2000s

VOXEL

3rd Generation



Deformable and moving 4D models 2008-2010

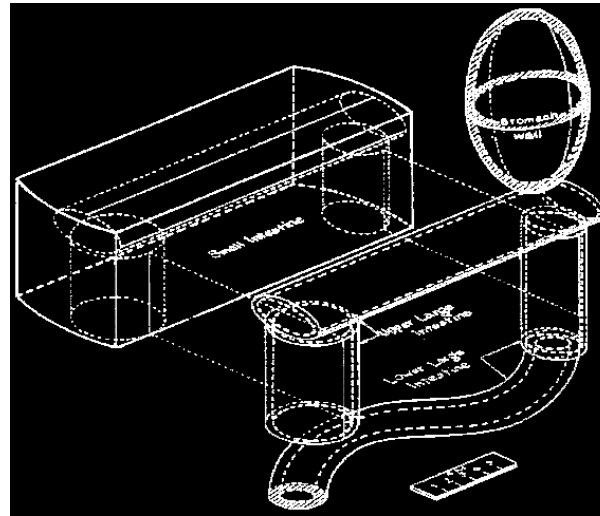
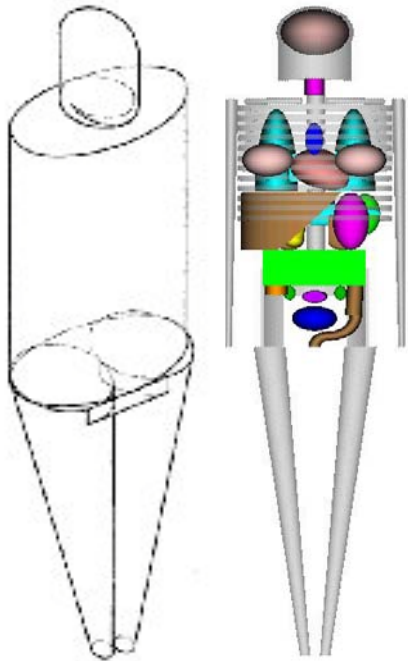
BREP



Personalization is Future

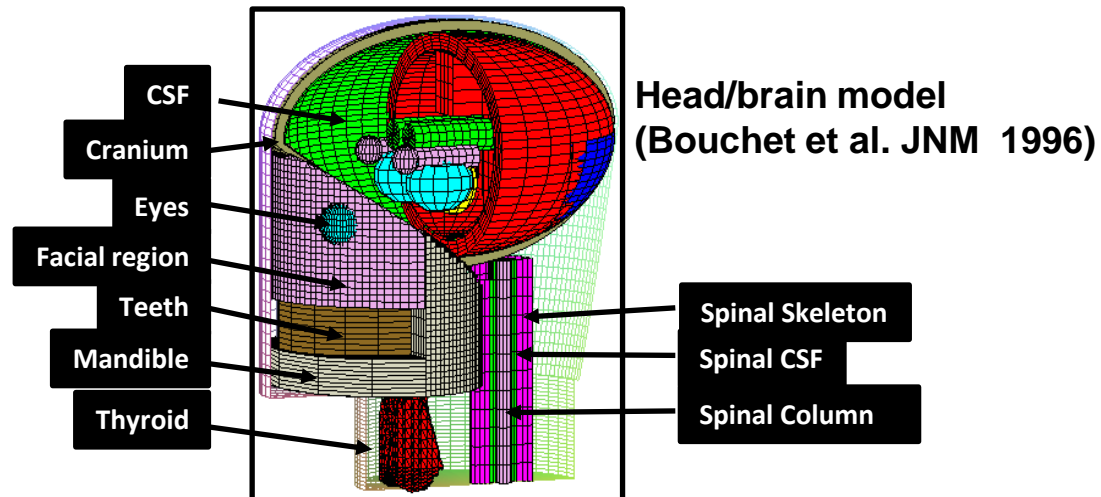


1st-Generation “Stylized” Phantoms Depicting ICRP “Reference Man” for 50 Years (Society of Nuclear Medicine’s MIRDC Committee)



**Stomach defined as
concentric
ellipsoids:**

$$\left(\frac{x - x_0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y - y_0}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z - z_0}{c}\right)^2 \leq 1$$

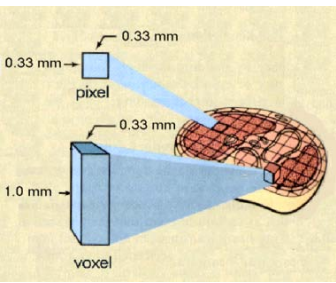


**Stylized adult male
(Cristy and Eckerman 1987)**

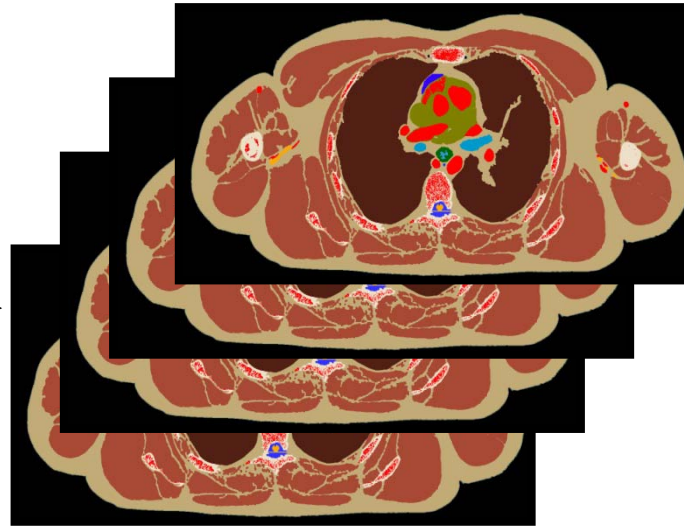


2nd-Generation “Voxel” Phantoms - Example of the VIP-Man (1997-2000)

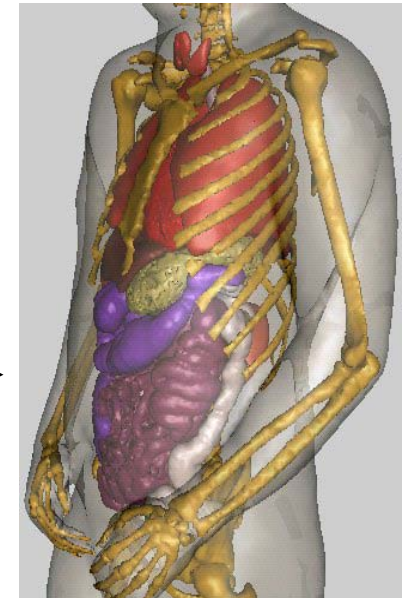
Xu et al. Health Physics 2000



Identification of organs in each slice of a 2D pixel map



Registration of all slices



Finished 3D voxel phantom

Challenges (Several years ago...)

Computer Memory

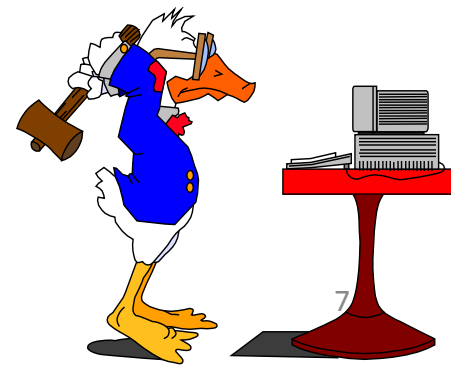
- Visible Man (0.33mm x 0.33mm x 1mm) is 3.7 GB data set
- The max. allowable RAM is < 2 GB

Monte Carlo Codes

- EGS4 and MCNP4b/MCNPX had to be enhanced for handling such huge voxel data

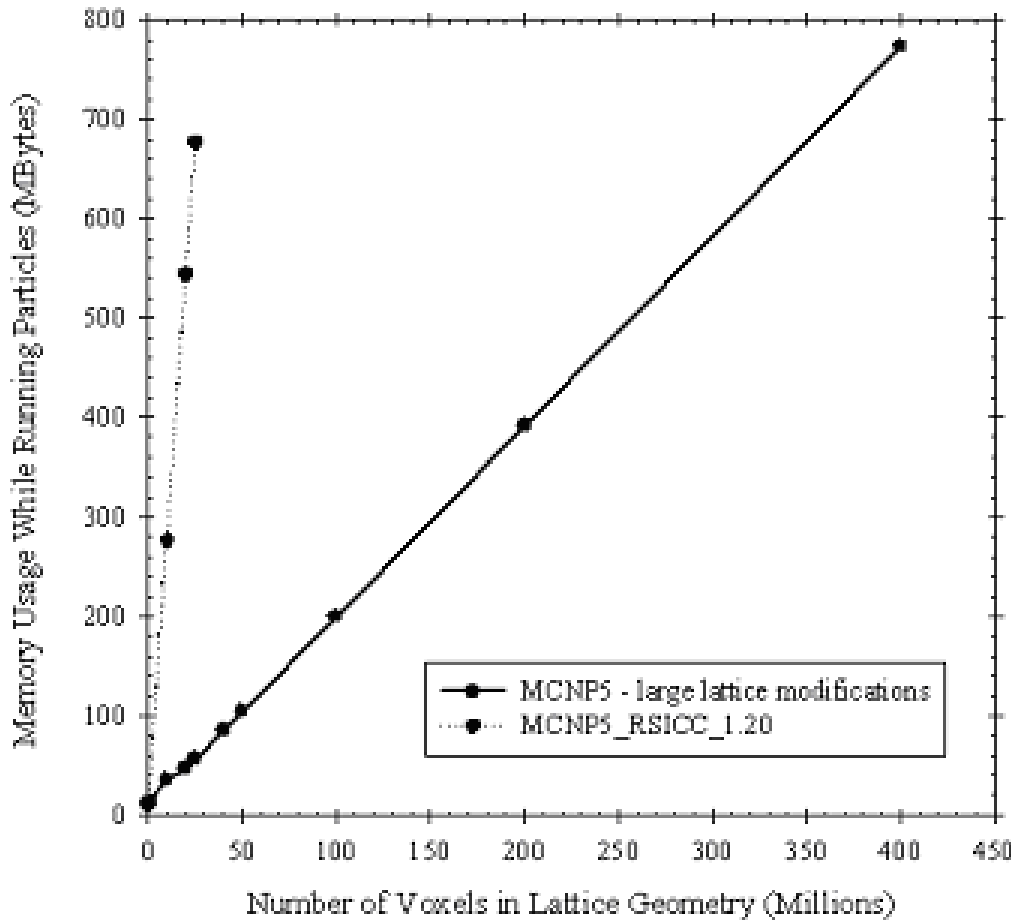
Computer Timing

- The smaller the voxel size, the longer to run (~several hours)



Memory Usage and Voxel Limitation of MCNP

Wang, Xu, and Goorley. Issues Related To The Use Of MCNP Code For An Extremely Large Voxel Model VIP-Man. Monte Carlo 2005 in Chattanooga, TN



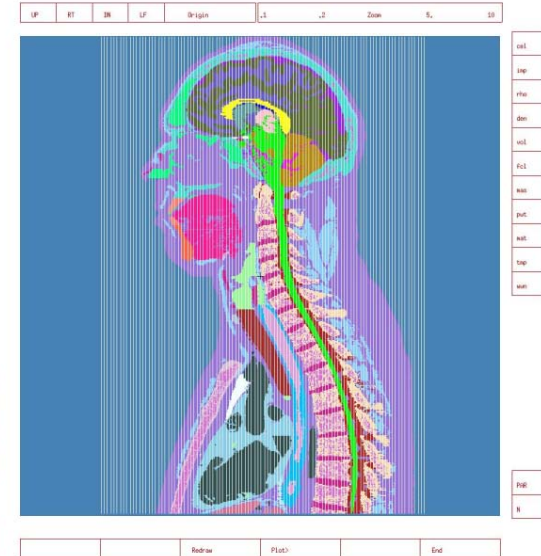
```
09/17/04 17:06:25
VIP-Man * 1 m resolution

prodid = 09/17/04 25:26:33
batch: Y2
r 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.000000
r 0.00000, 0.00000, 1.000000
origin
c - 0.00, -0.33, 68.83
extent = c 25.00, 25.00
```

```
Value for cell 16
in Cell 16
age = 0.00, -0.05, 0.05
```

DISP	Restone	No Lines
PostScript	RESTONE	
COLOR	SCALES 6	LEVEL
WT	Y2	Z1
LABELS	L1 on	L2 off
HOBY		

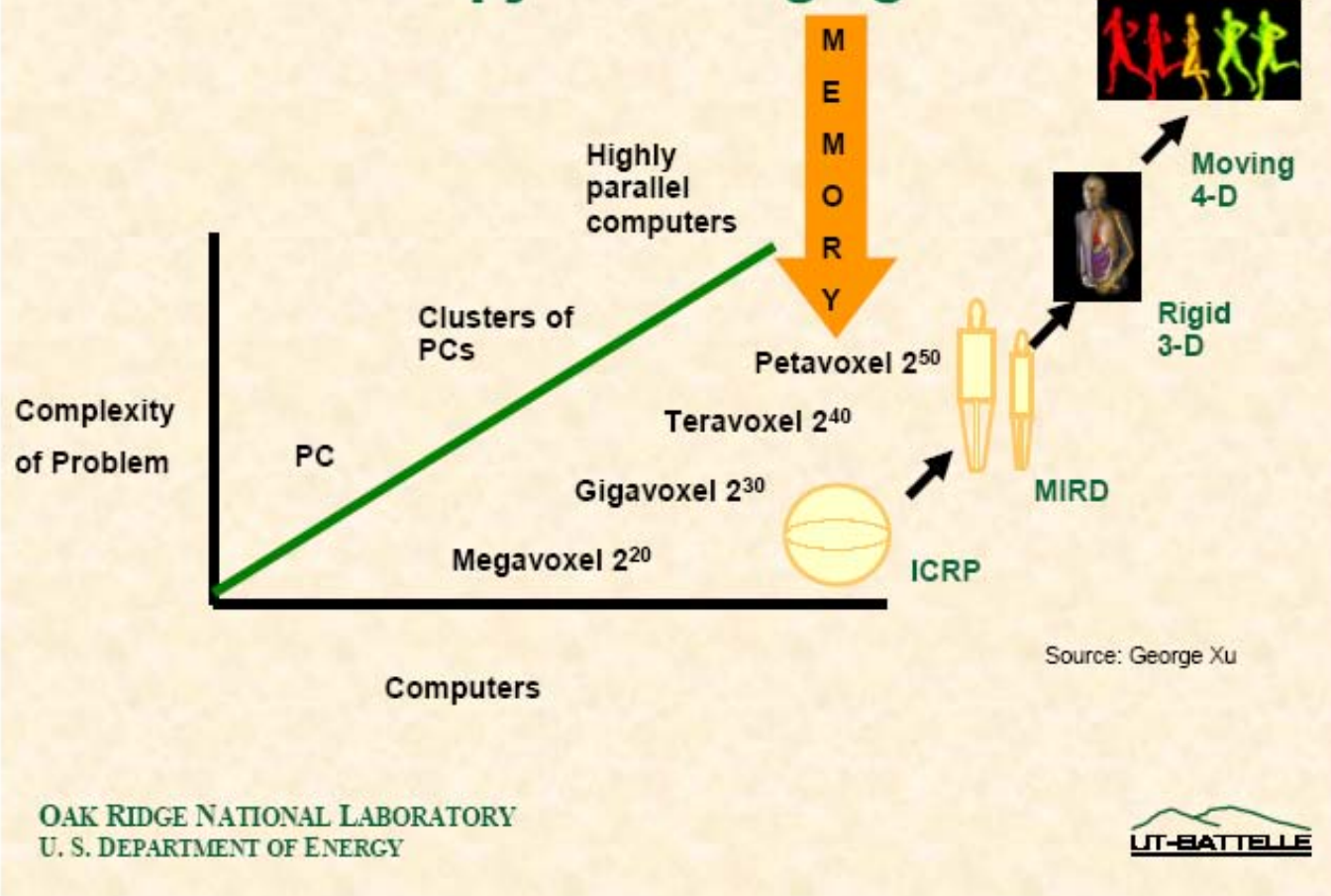
Click here for picture or view



For the VIP-Man phantom (See Tim Goorley's tutorial on Med Phy applications)



Computational Challenge for Radiation Therapy and Imaging

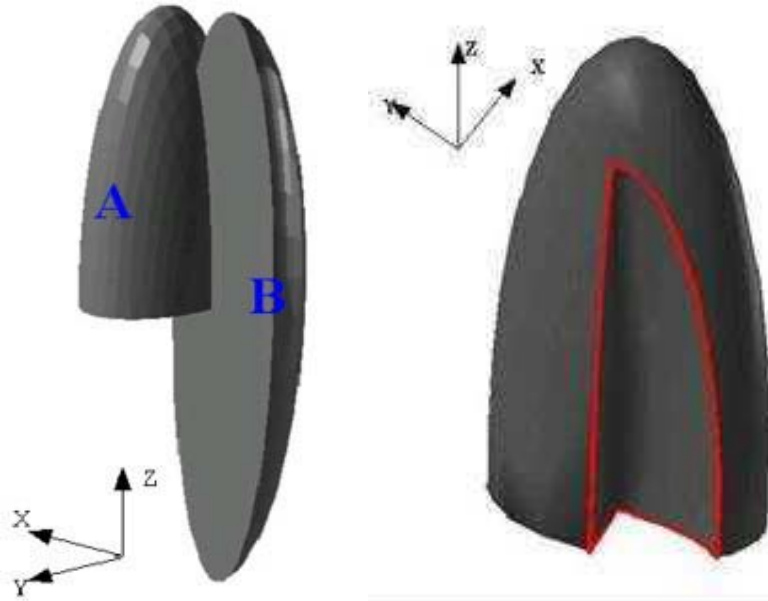


Slide from Bernie Kirk, ORNL

Computational Medical Physics Working Group (CMPWG) Workshop, October 26, 2005

A Major Advancement in Phantom Geometry

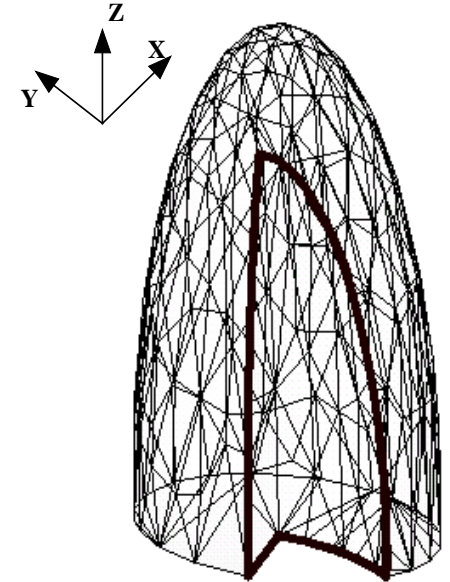
from Constructed Solid Geometry (CSG) to Boundary Representation (BREP)



$$A: \left(\frac{X-8.5}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y}{7.5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Z-43.5}{24}\right)^2 \leq 1, Z \geq 43.5$$

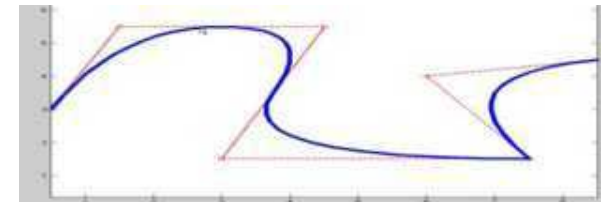
$$B: \left(\frac{X-2.5}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y}{7.5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Z-43.5}{24}\right)^2 \geq 1, \text{if } y < 0$$

Polygon meshes



Non-Uniform Rational B-Splines (NURBS)

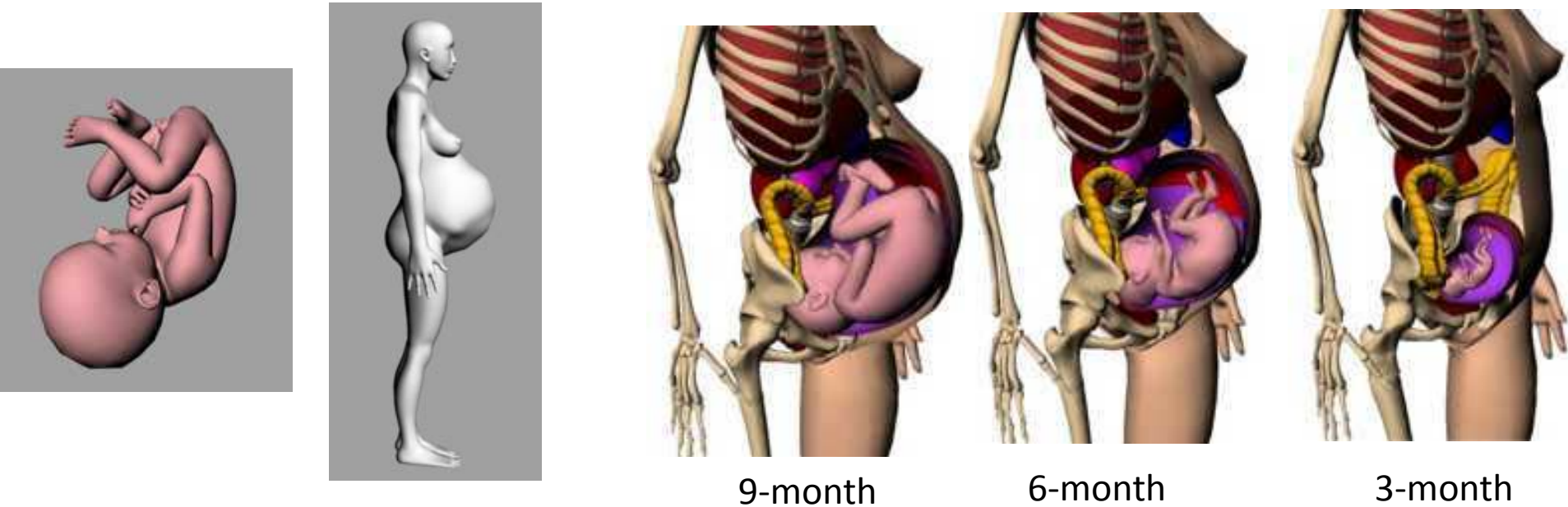
$$S^w(u, v) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m N_{i,p}(u) N_{j,q}(v) P_{i,j}^w$$



3rd-Generation “BREP” Phantoms (Morphing and Deforming)

Xu X G, Taranenkov V, Zhang J, Shi C. A boundary-representation method for designing whole-body radiation dosimetry models: pregnant females representing three gestational periods, RPI-P3, -P6 and -P9.

Phys. Med. Biol. (2007) **The Best -10 papers by PBM in 2007**

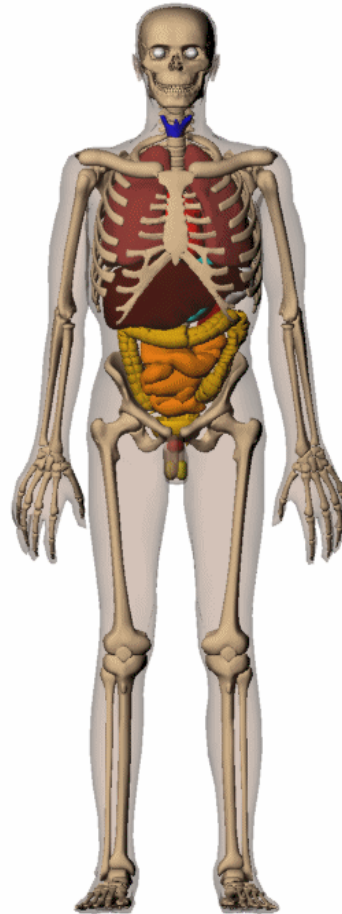


Polygon Mesh-based Phantoms: RPI Adult Male and Female

Zhang* J, Na* YH, Caracappa PF, Xu XG. RPI-AM and RPI-AF, a pair of mesh-based, size-adjustable adult male and female computational phantoms using ICRP-89 parameters and their calculations for organ doses from monoenergetic photon beams. *Phys. Med. Biol.* 54:5885-5908. 2009

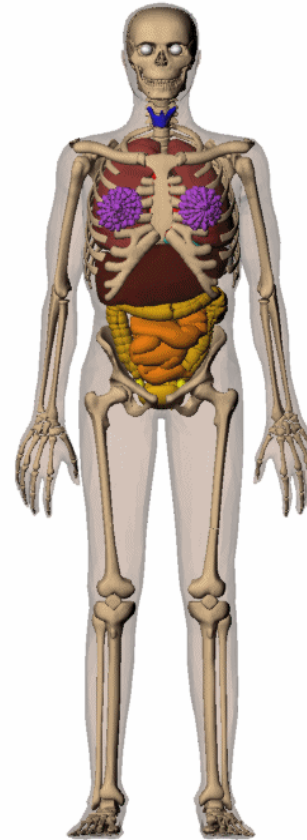
RPI Adult Male

Height: 176cm
Weight: 73 Kg



RPI Adult female

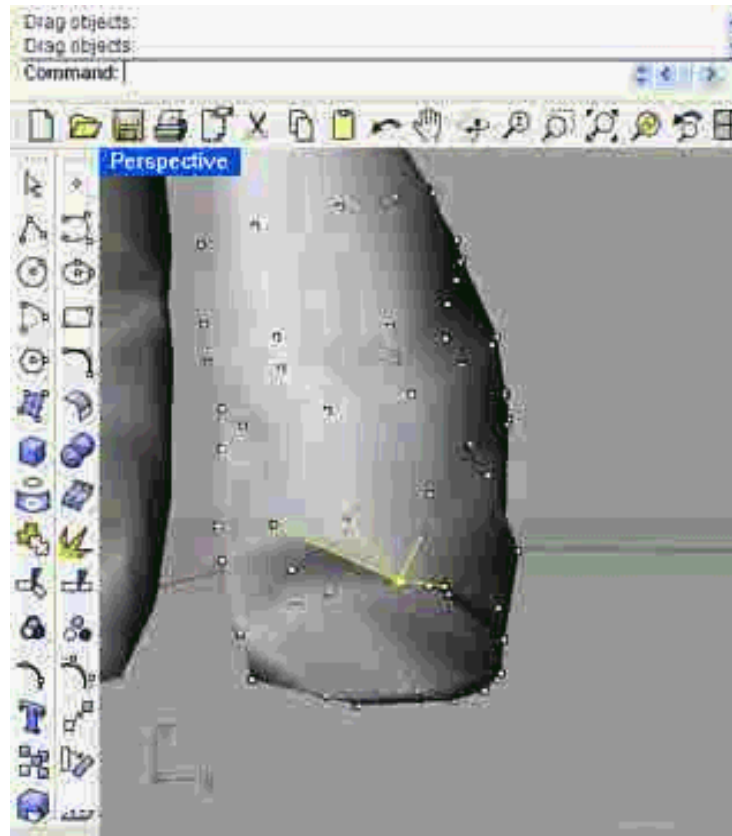
Height: 163 cm
Weight: 60 Kg



70 Organs; 45 Bone Components; 4 Muscle Structures

Mesh is Easy To Deform

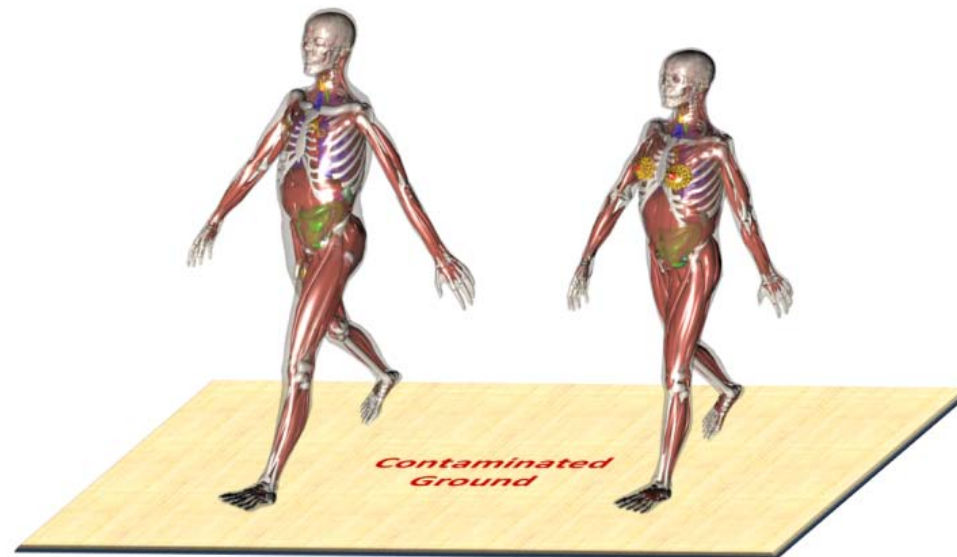
- Deform the various internal organ geometries to agree within 0.5% with the ICRP reference male and female organ volume and mass data.



Applications to Environmental Radiation Protection

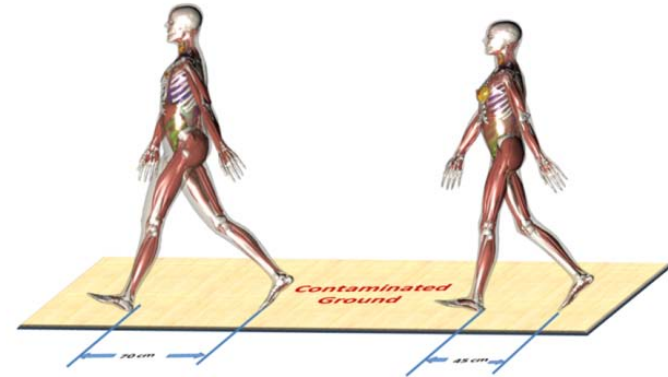
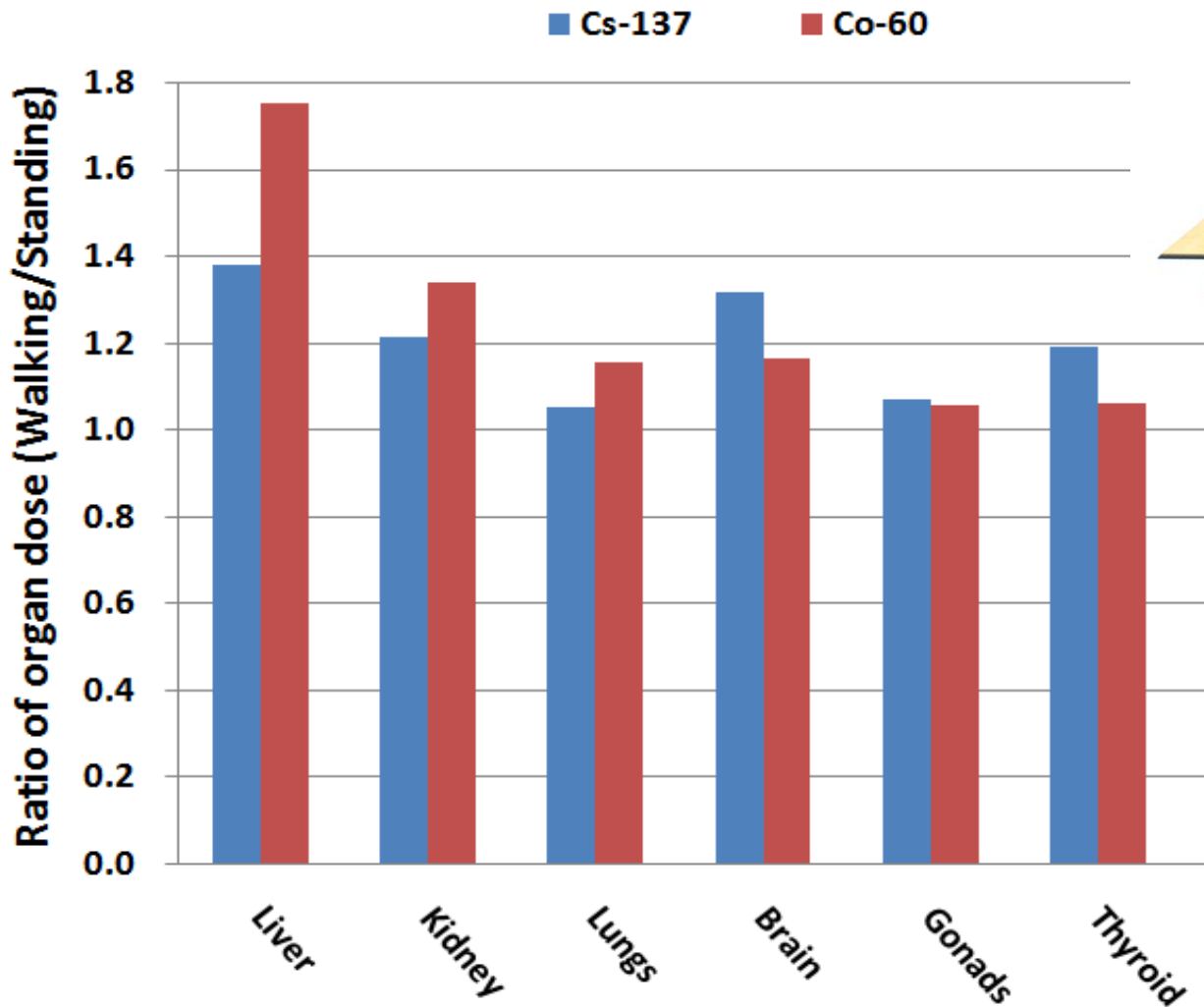
Walking Phantoms (on Contaminated Ground)

- Cs-137 and Co-60 with concentrations of 30 kBq m⁻²
- Parallel and isotropic planar sources



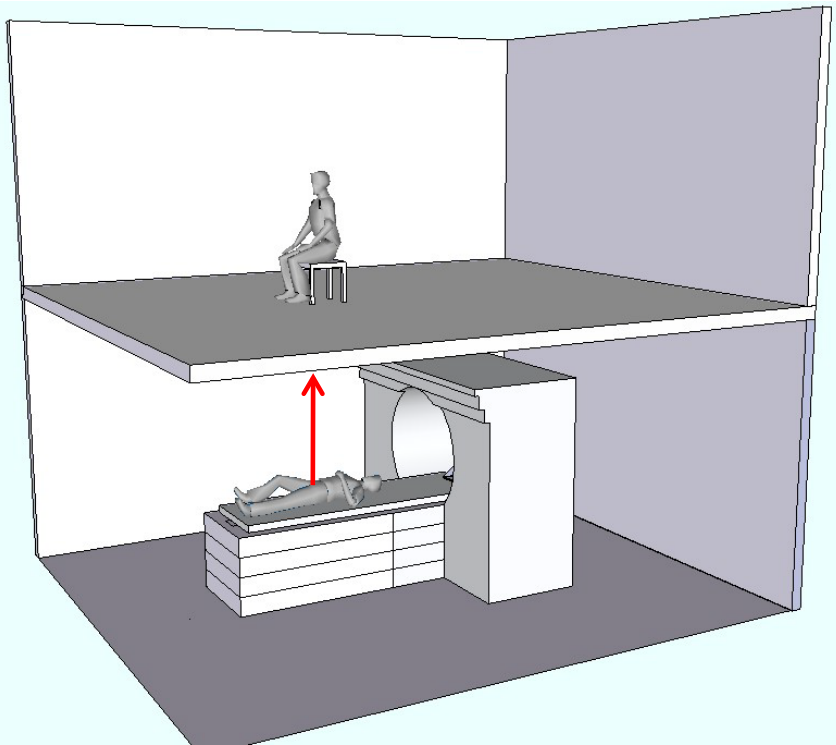
70 cm and 45 cm of step lengths for male and female, respectively

Results: Organ Doses

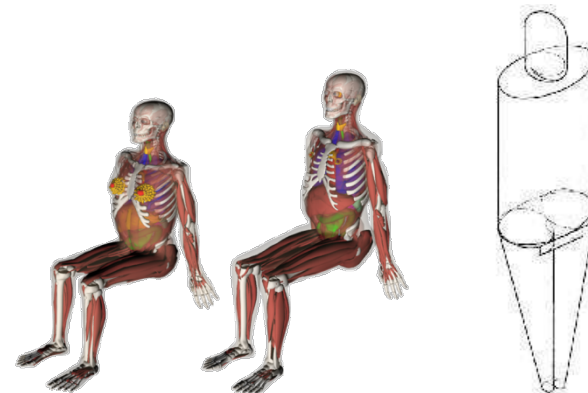
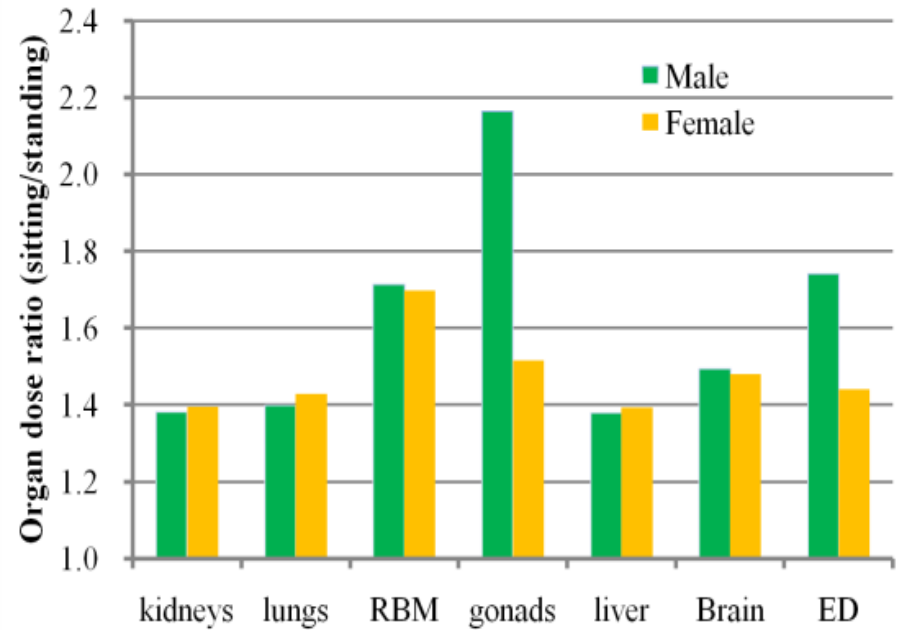


Old phantom with closed legs

Sitting Phantoms (Above a PET Imaging Clinic)



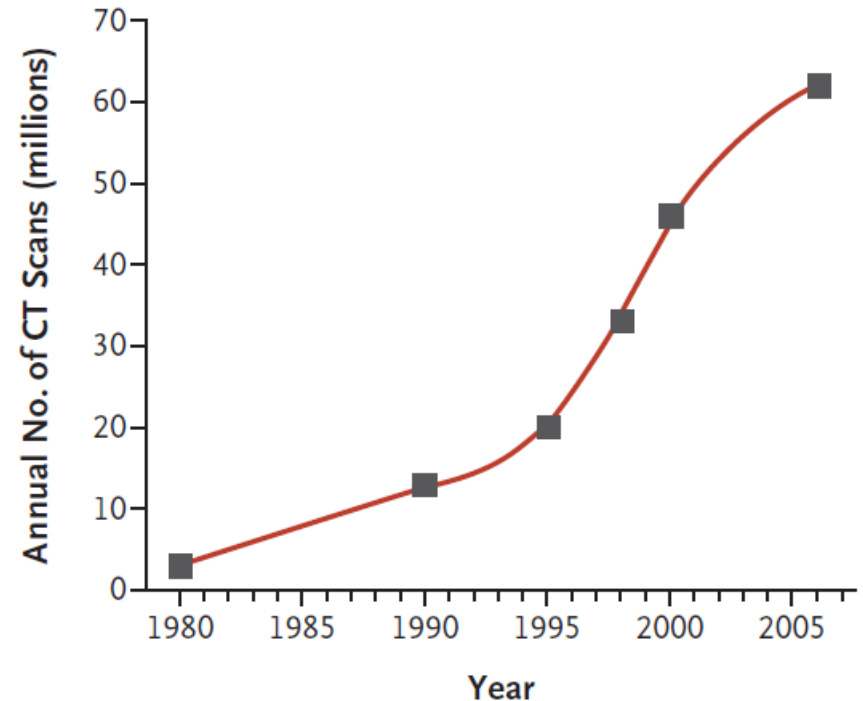
Patient emits 0.511 MeV photons



Applications to Imaging: CT Dose Reporting

Alarming Trend of CT Exposures

- Usage grown 20 times in 26 years
 - 3 million in 1980
 - 62 million in 2006
- 1000 times higher dose in one scan than conventional x-rays
- MDCT is being adopted for multiple applications
 - nuclear medicine
 - emergency room
 - Image-guided radiation therapy
 - public screening

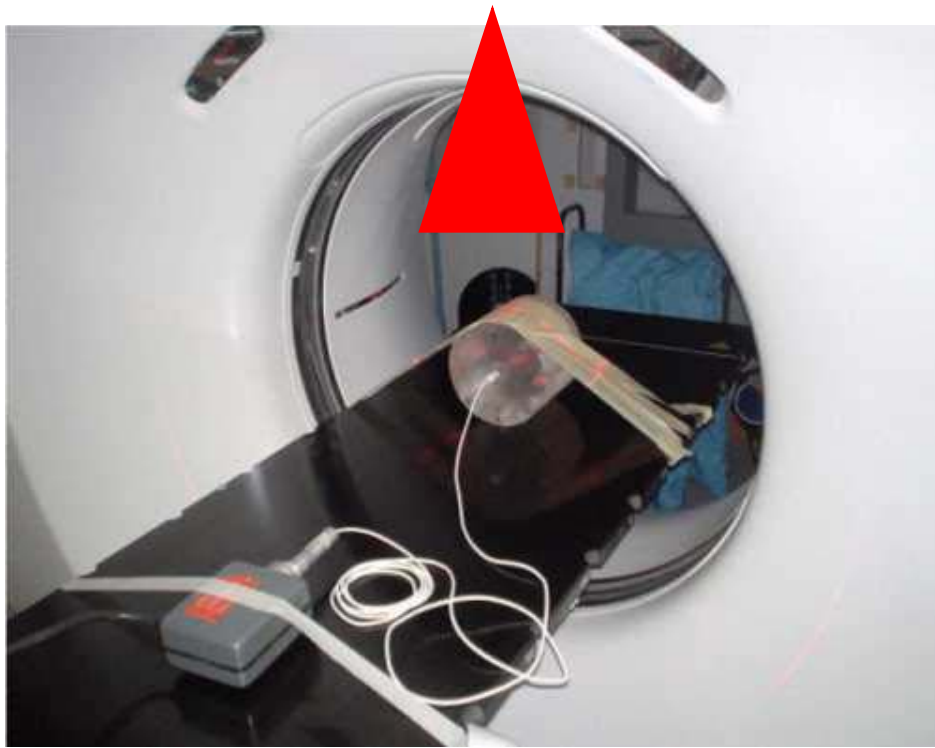
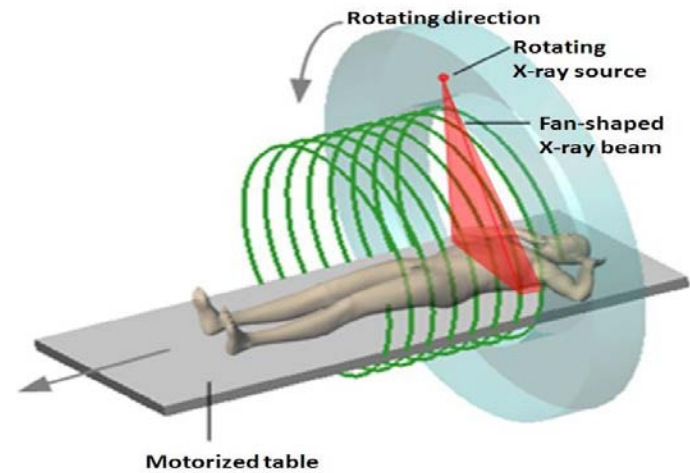


- NCRP. Report No. 160, Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States. 2008.

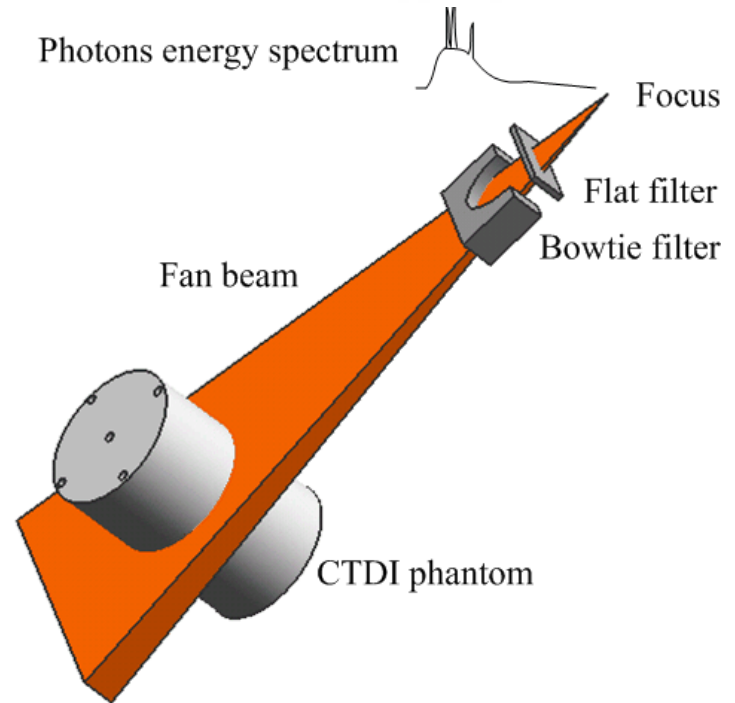


CT Scanner Modeling

GE LightSpeed 16 scanner model

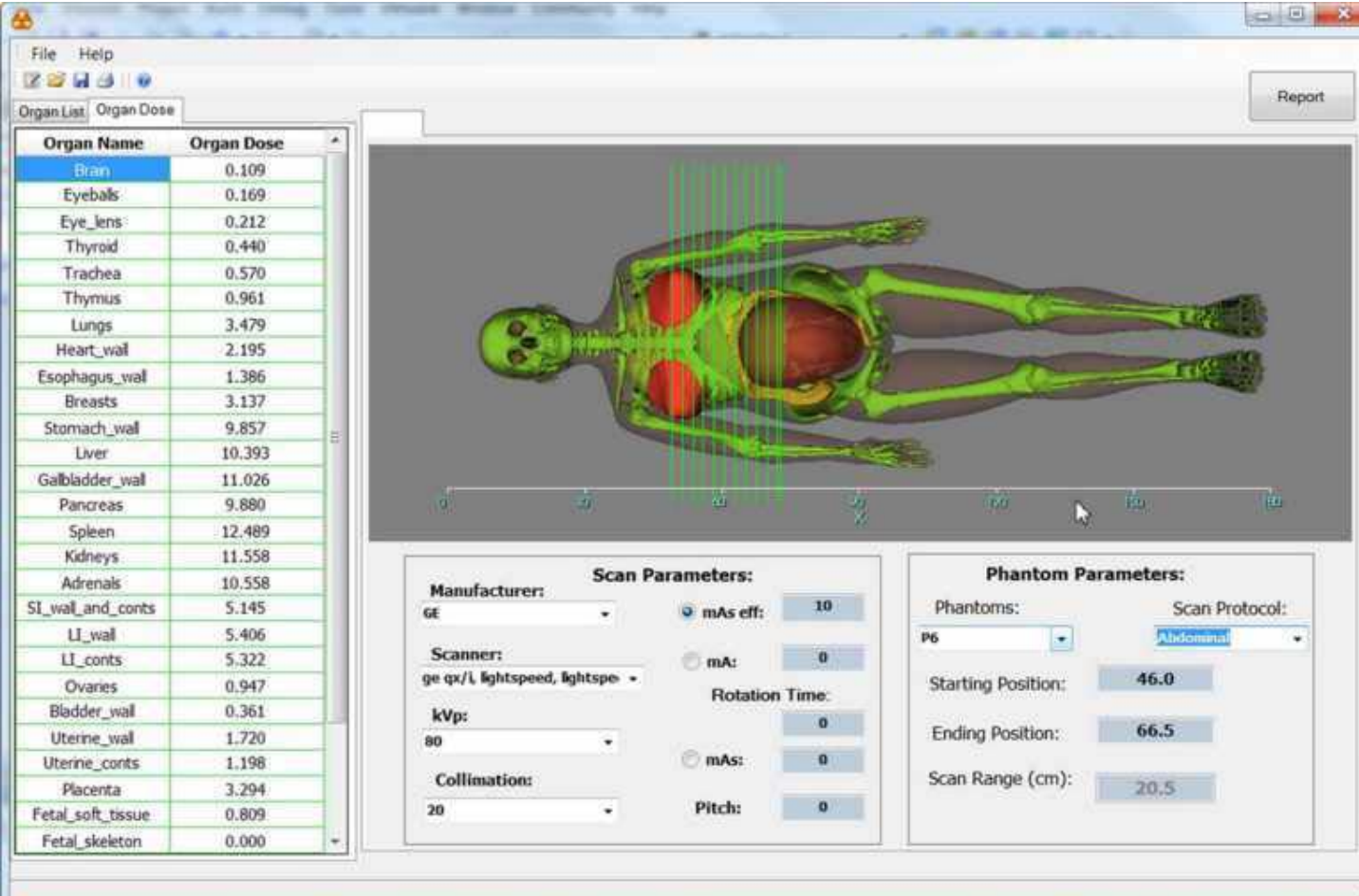


CT experiment using CTDI phantom



Gu et al, PMB 2009

VirtualDose, A New Software for CT Dose Reporting



The screenshot displays the VirtualDose software interface. On the left, there is a table titled 'Organ List' and 'Organ Dose' with the following data:

Organ Name	Organ Dose
Bran	0.109
Eyeballs	0.169
Eye_lens	0.212
Thyroid	0.440
Trachea	0.570
Thymus	0.961
Lungs	3.479
Heart_wal	2.195
Esophagus_wal	1.386
Breasts	3.137
Stomach_wal	9.857
Liver	10.393
Galbladder_wal	11.026
Pancreas	9.880
Spleen	12.489
Kidneys	11.558
Adrenals	10.558
SI_wal_and_cnts	5.145
LI_wal	5.406
LI_cnts	5.322
Ovaries	0.947
Bladder_wal	0.361
Uterine_wal	1.720
Uterine_cnts	1.198
Placenta	3.294
Fetal_soft_tissue	0.809
Fetal_skeleton	0.000

The central part of the interface shows a 3D rendering of a human phantom with red internal organs and green skeletal structures. Below the rendering are two panels for parameter specification:

Scan Parameters:

- Manufacturer: GE
- Scanner: ge qx/i, lightspeed, lightspe
- kVp: 80
- Collimation: 20
- mAs eff: 10
- mA: 0
- Rotation Time: 0
- mAs: 0
- Pitch: 0

Phantom Parameters:

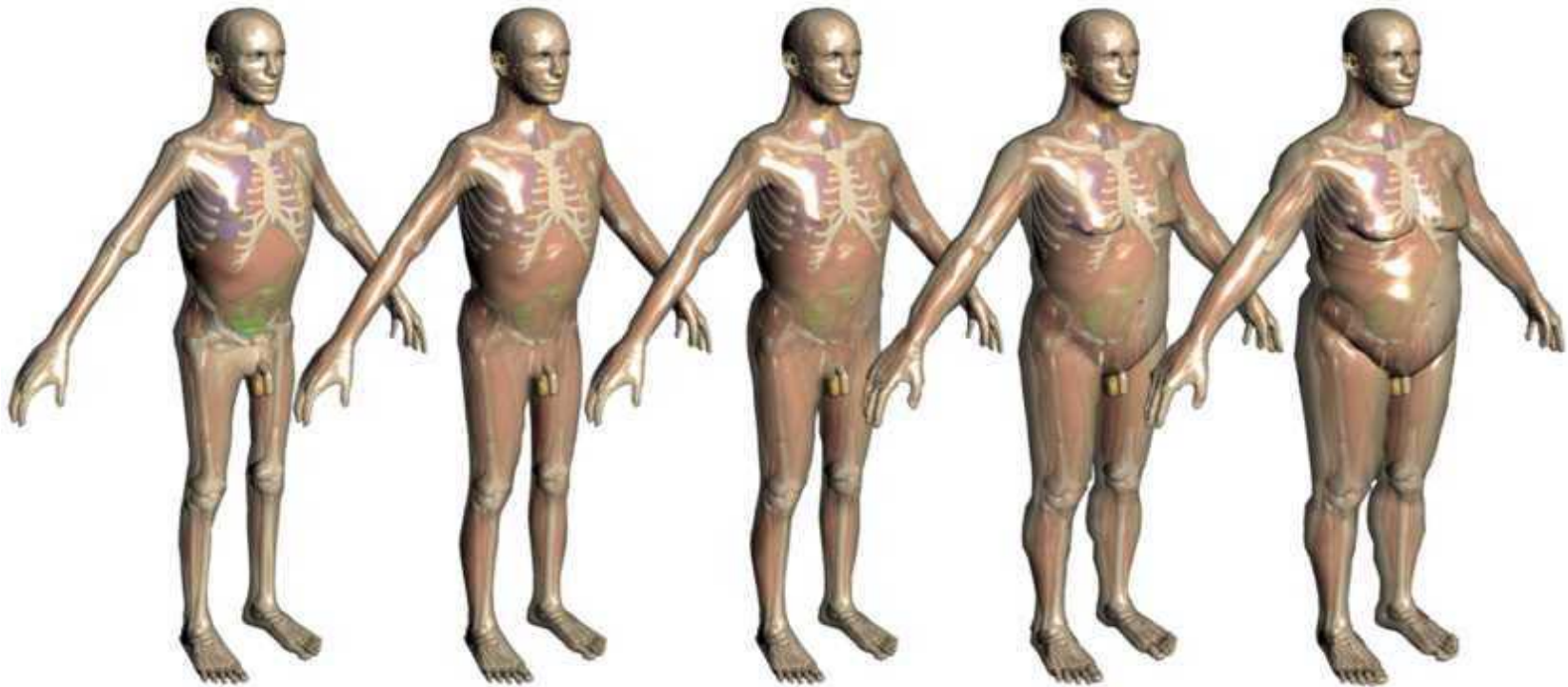
- Phantoms: P6
- Scan Protocol: Abdominal
- Starting Position: 46.0
- Ending Position: 66.5
- Scan Range (cm): 20.5

- A easy to use graphical user interface (GUI)
- Interactive 3D phantom rendering
- Scan parameters can be interactively specified on GUI

Size and Weight Adjustable Phantoms

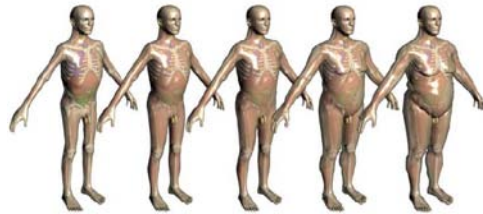
Na YH, Zhang B, Zhang J, Caracappa PF, Xu XG. Deformable Adult Human Phantoms for Radiation Protection Dosimetry: Anthropometric data representing size distributions of adult worker populations and software algorithms. Phys. Med. Biol. 55: 3789-3811, 2010.

- Same height (e.g. 176cm Male), but different weights:

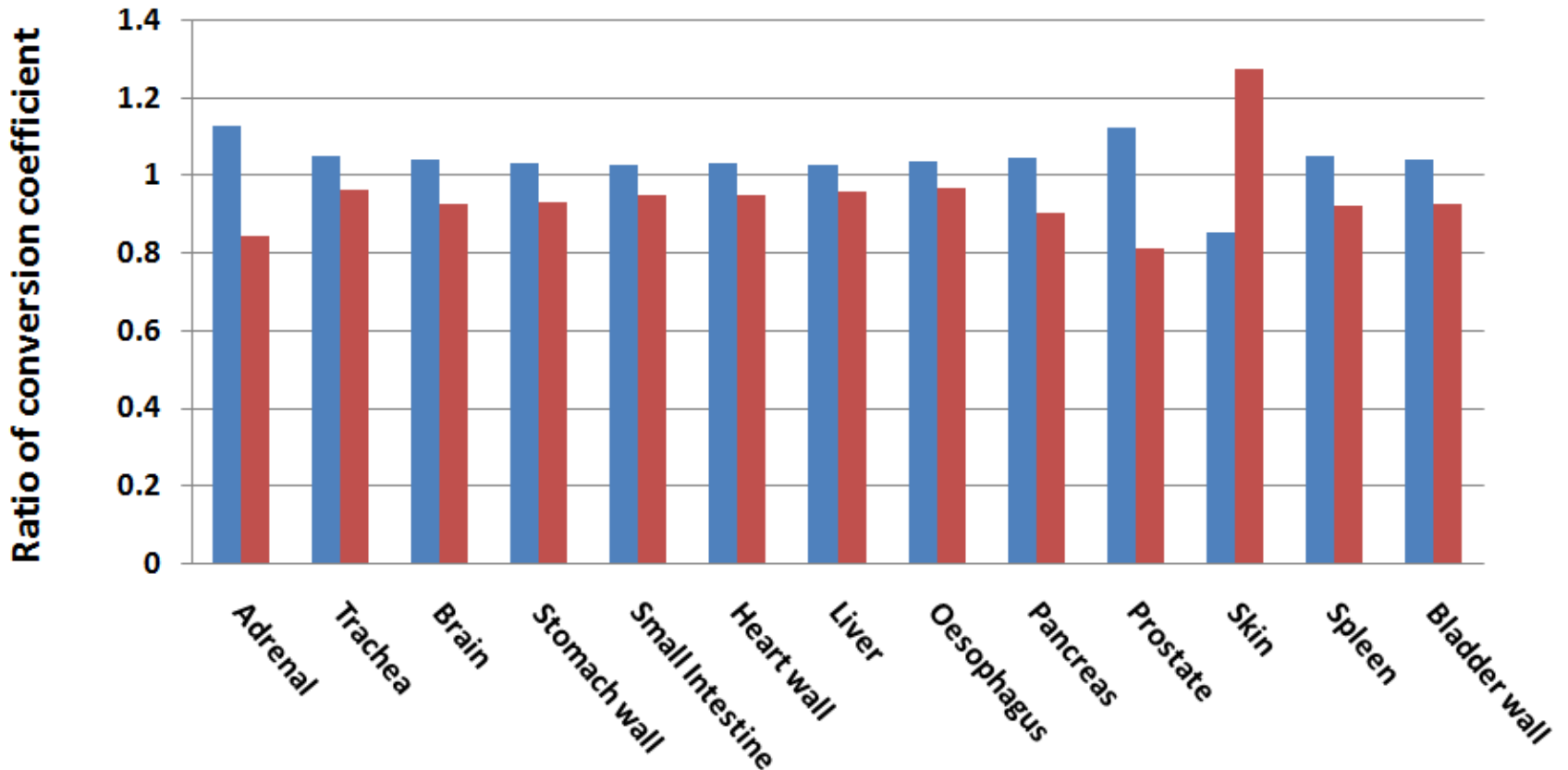


Weight	58.5kg	66.3kg	73.1kg	86.4kg	103.8kg
Percentile	5 th	25 th	50 th	75 th	95 th

Results: Organ dose differences of 5th-, 50th-, 95th-weight percentile phantoms for the AP irradiation with 0.5-MeV photon beams



■ 5th / 50th ■ 95th / 50th

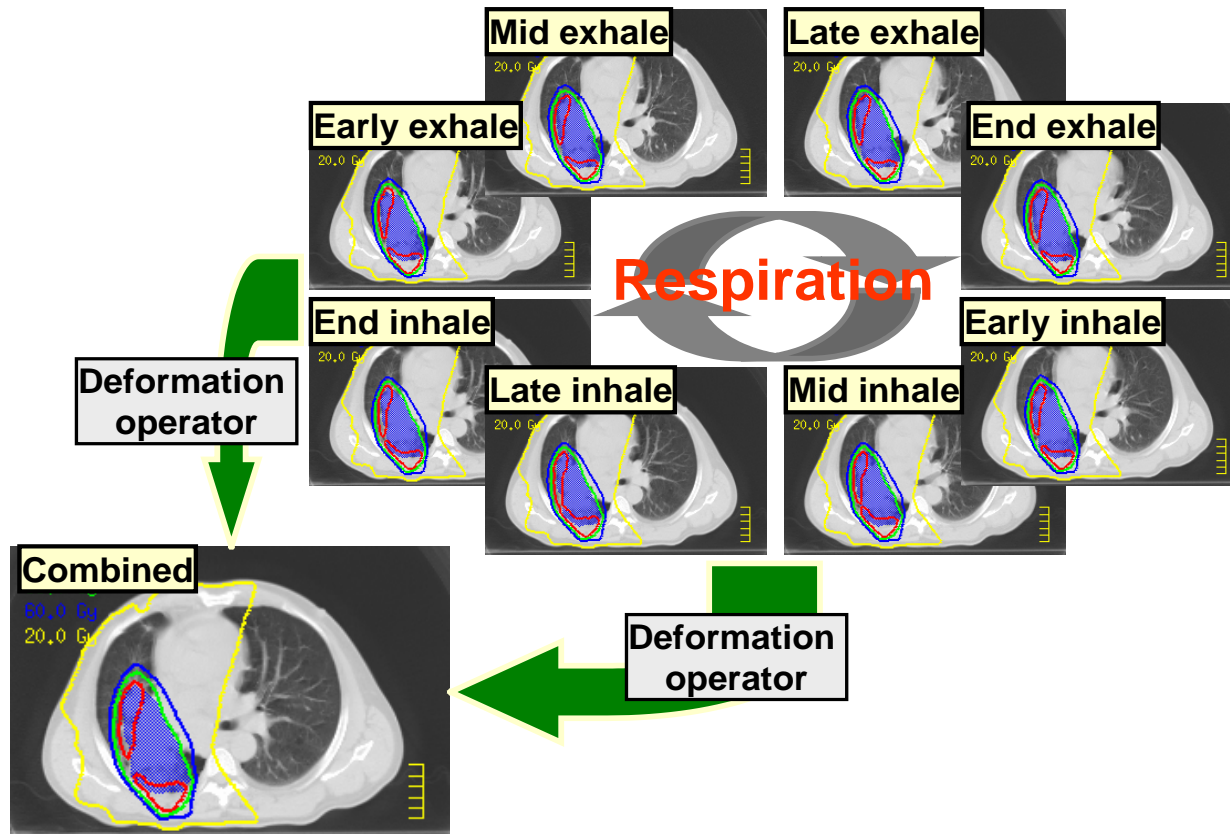


Applications to Radiotherapy:

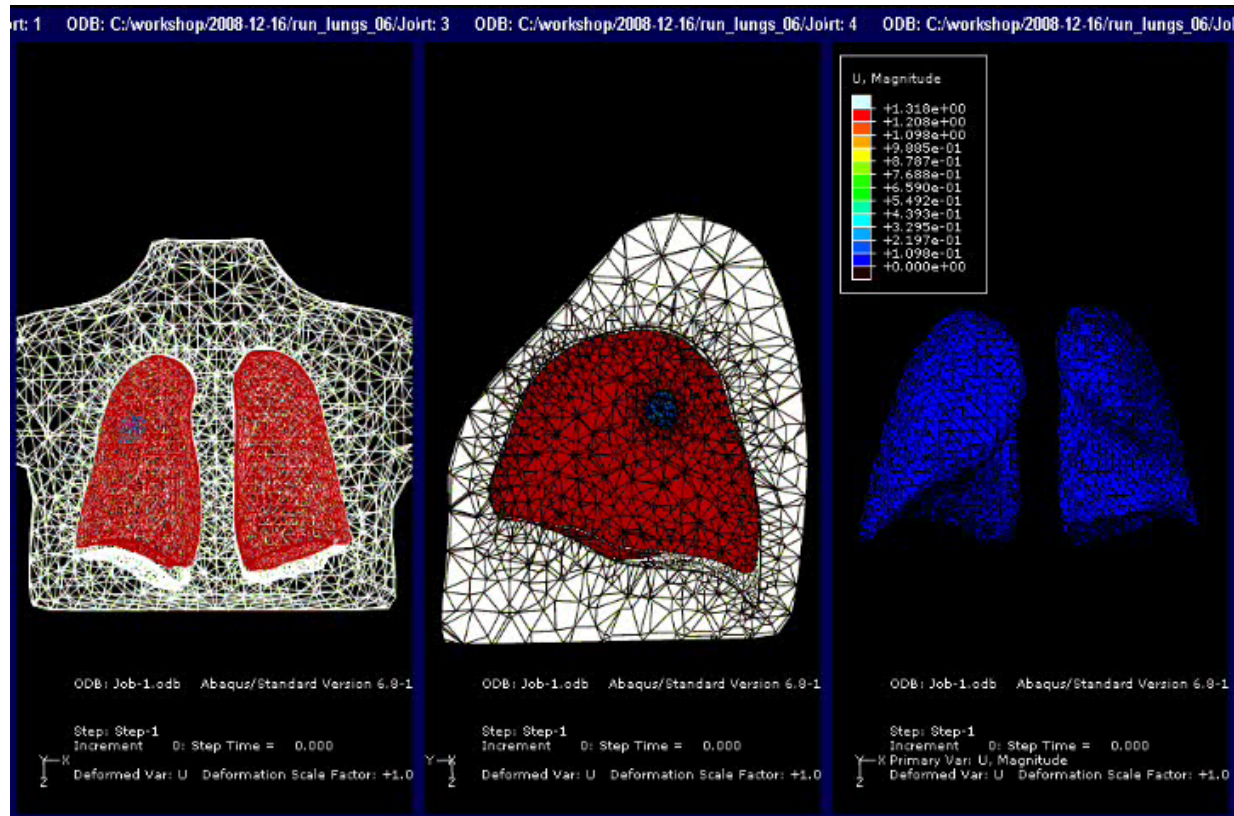
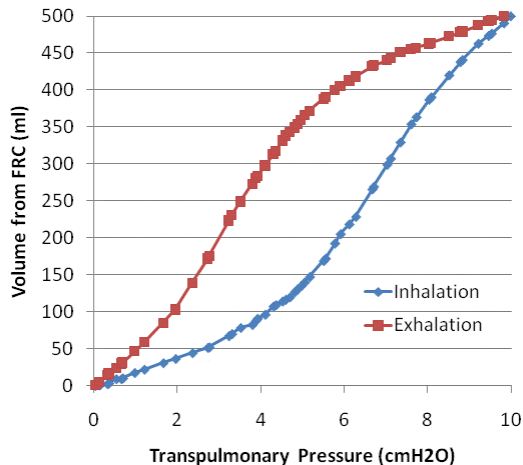
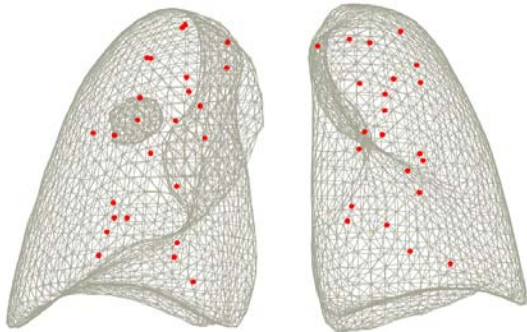
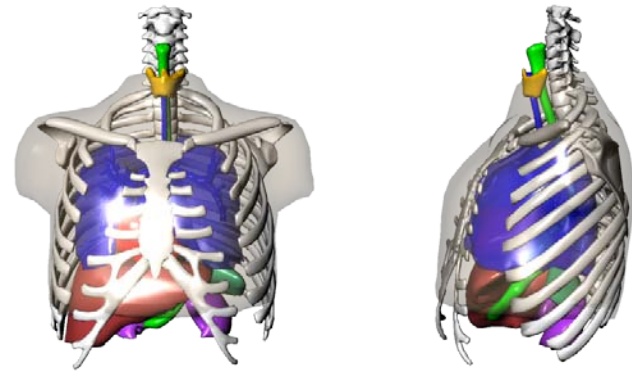
- (1) Respiration in Treatment Planning**
- (2) Proton Radiography**

Medical Physics Applications Are Challenging (4D Geometry-Based Respiration Modeling)

Zhang JY, Xu XG, Shi C.Y, Fuss M. Development of A Geometry-Based Respiratory-Motion-Simulating Patient Model for Radiation Dosimetry. Journal of Applied Clinical Med. Phys., 9(1):16-28, 2008

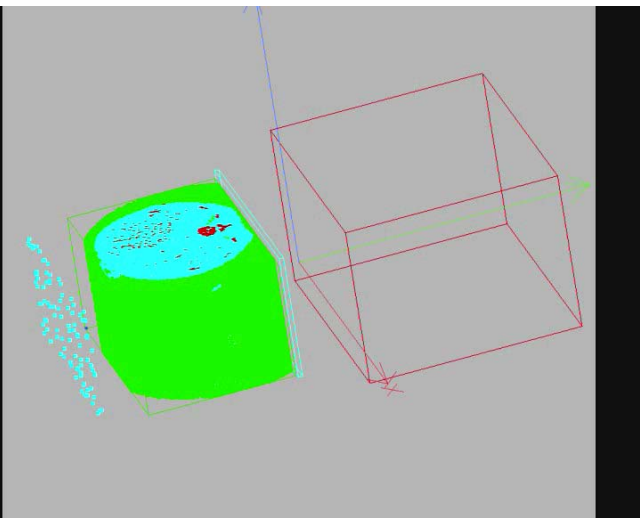
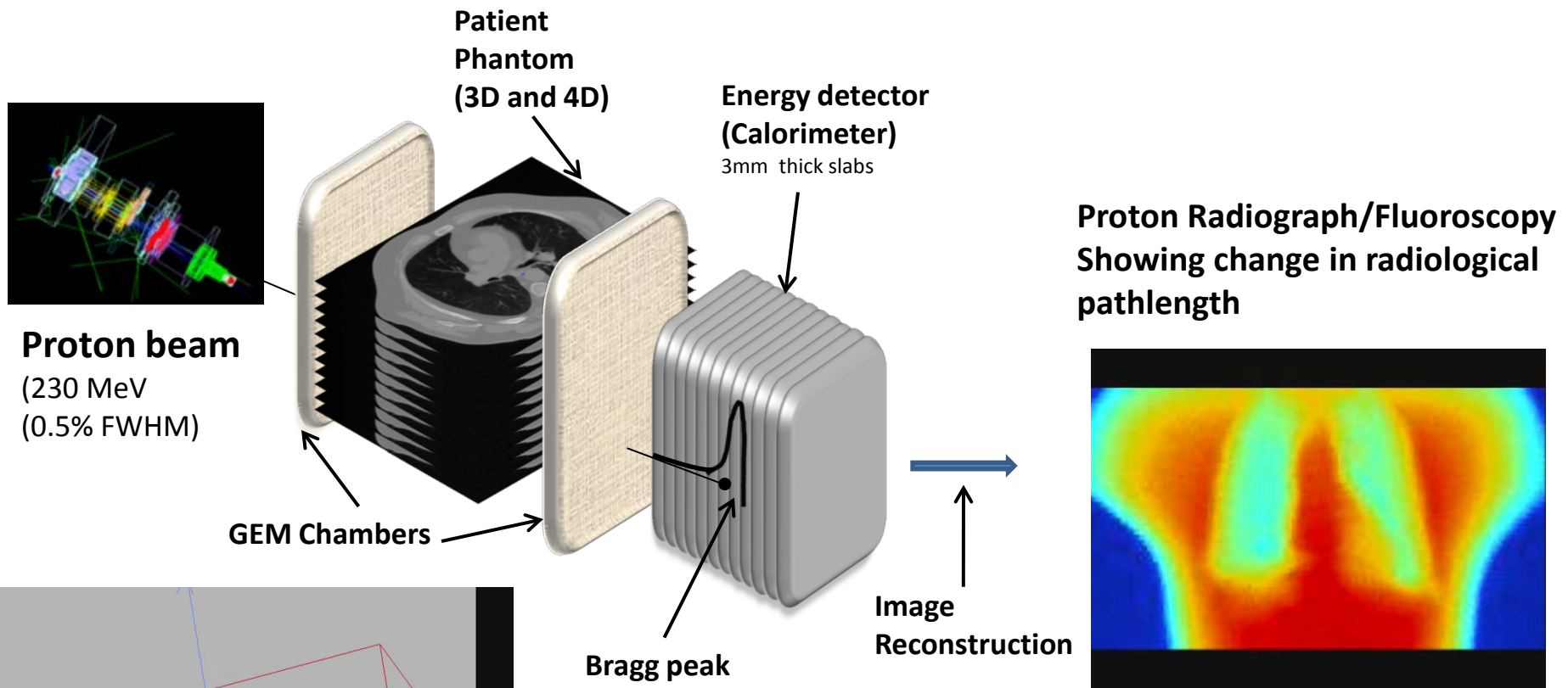


Respiration Modeling Involving Geometry + Physics + Physiology (More detail in poster at MC2010)

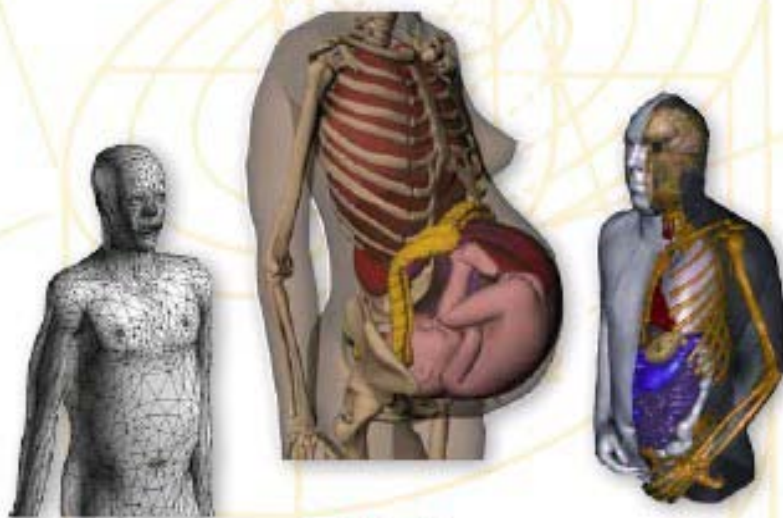


Finite Element Analysis

MC Modeling of Proton Radiography (“Range Telescope”)



HANDBOOK OF ANATOMICAL MODELS FOR RADIATION DOSIMETRY



*Edited by
Xie George Xu and Keith F. Eckerman*

Published in late 2009

- 50-y history
- 30 chapters
- 64 authors
- 13 countries (regions)
- **100+ phantoms**

<<Handbook of Anatomical Models for Radiation Dosimetry>>

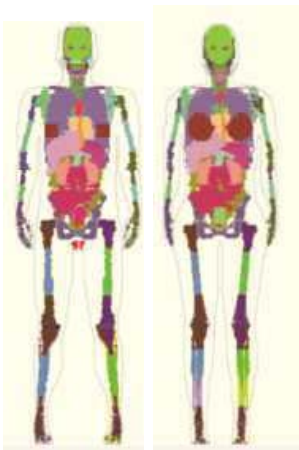
– *curtsey images from various authors*



REX & REGINA (ICRP)



NORMAN



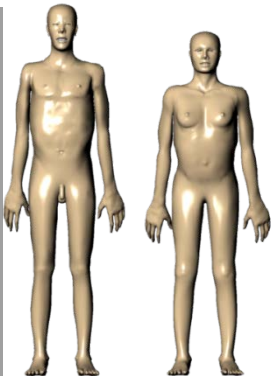
MAX06 FAX06



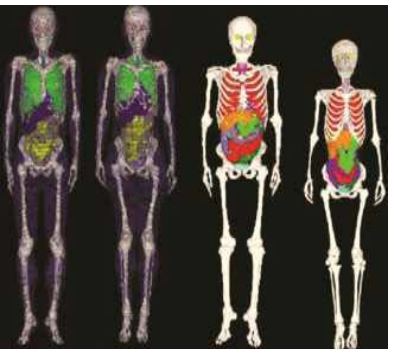
Zubal



NCAT



VIP-Man, Pregnant, Adult M/F



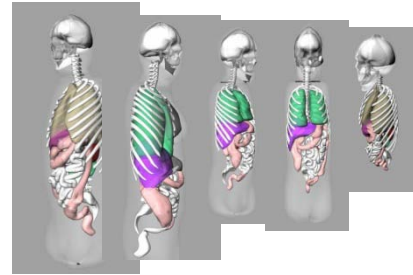
Otoko Onago JM KF



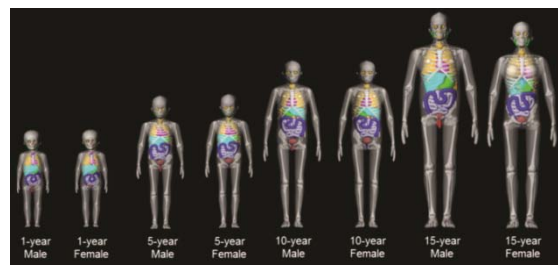
KTMAN 1, 2



CNMAN VCH

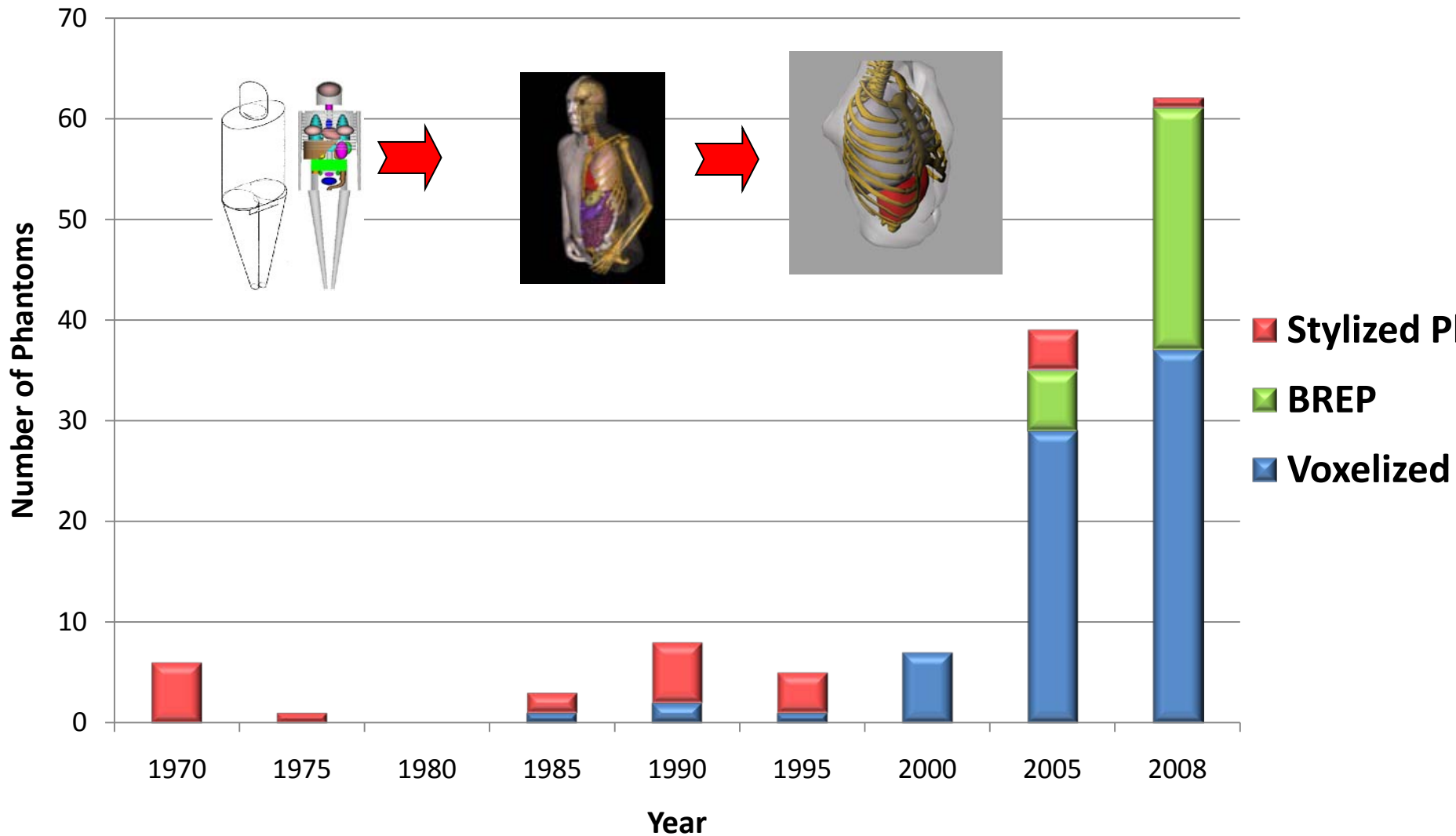


Vanderbilt Family



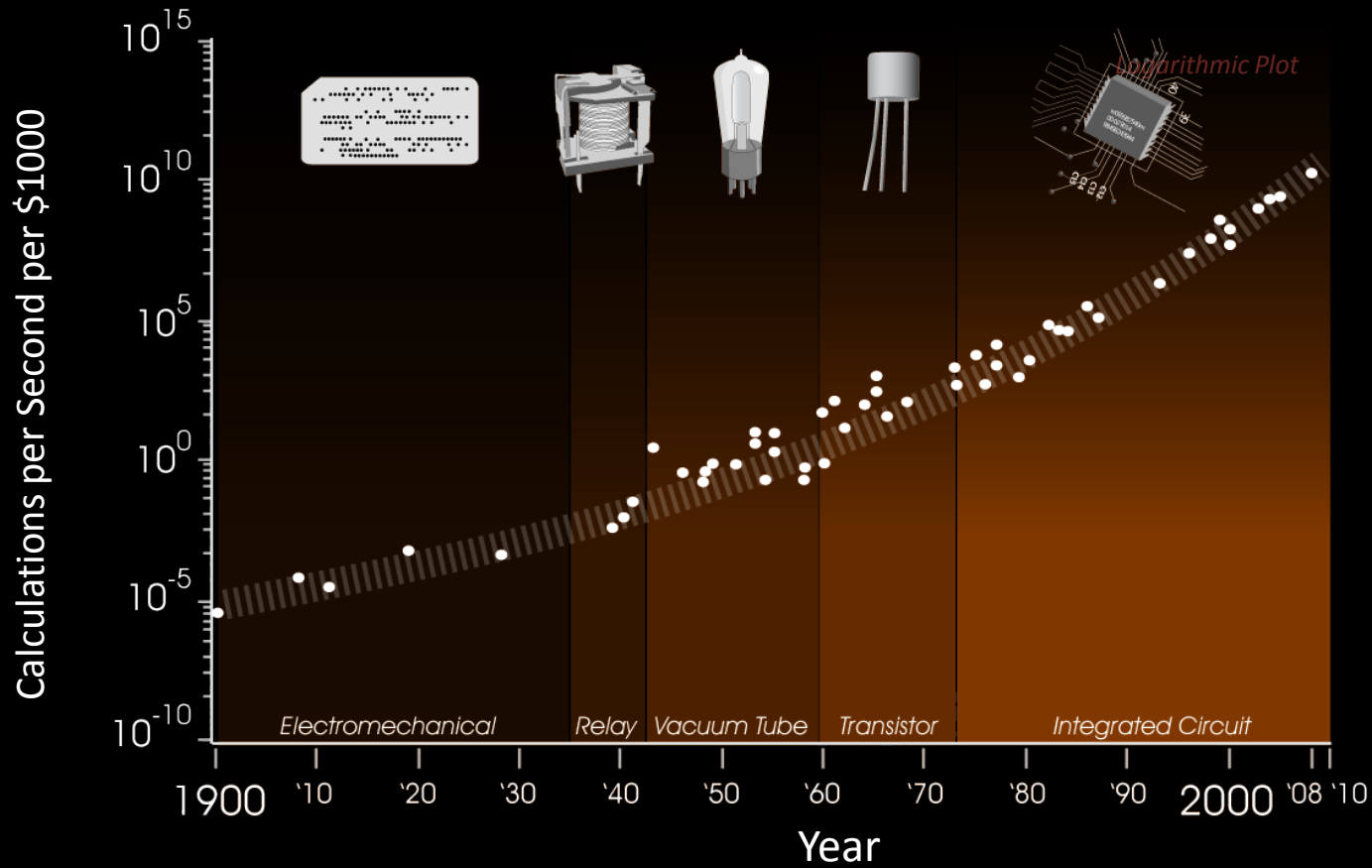
UF Family

The Number of New Phantoms Increased Exponentially



Moore's Law is Universal

Logarithmic Plot

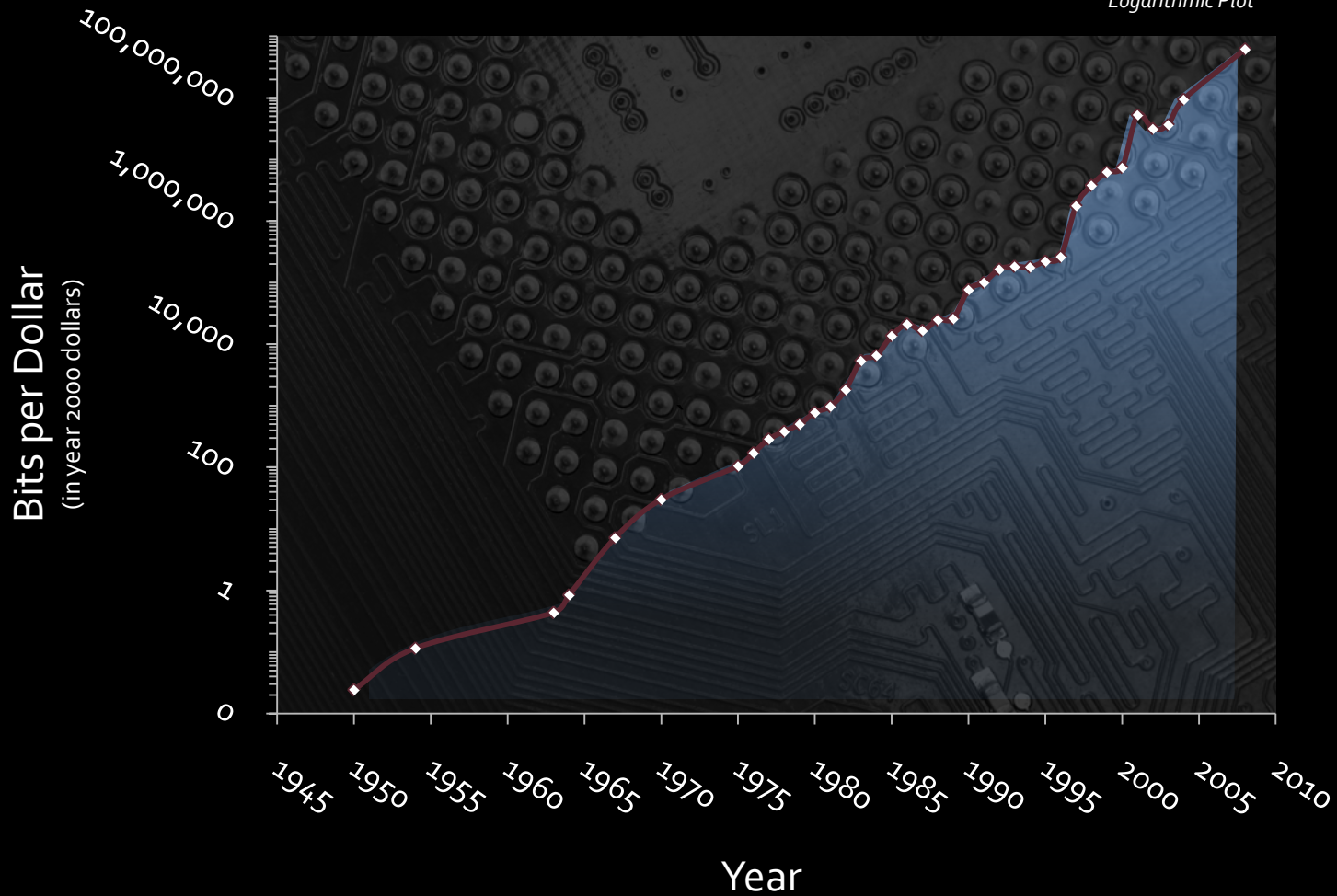


Adopted from Ray Kurzweil

Random Access Memory

Bits per Dollar (1950-2008)

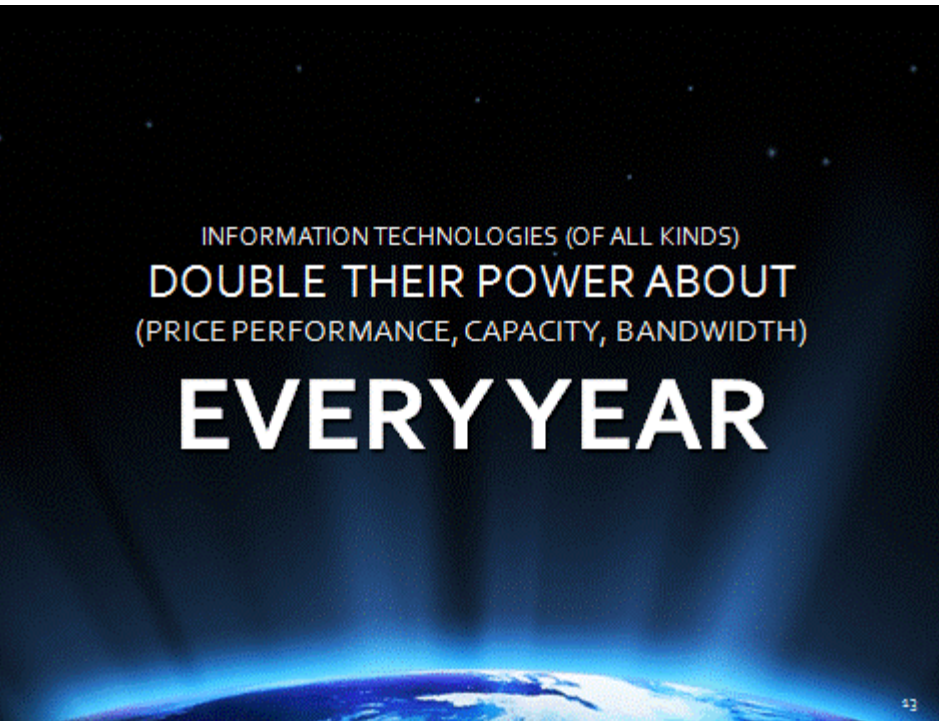
Logarithmic Plot



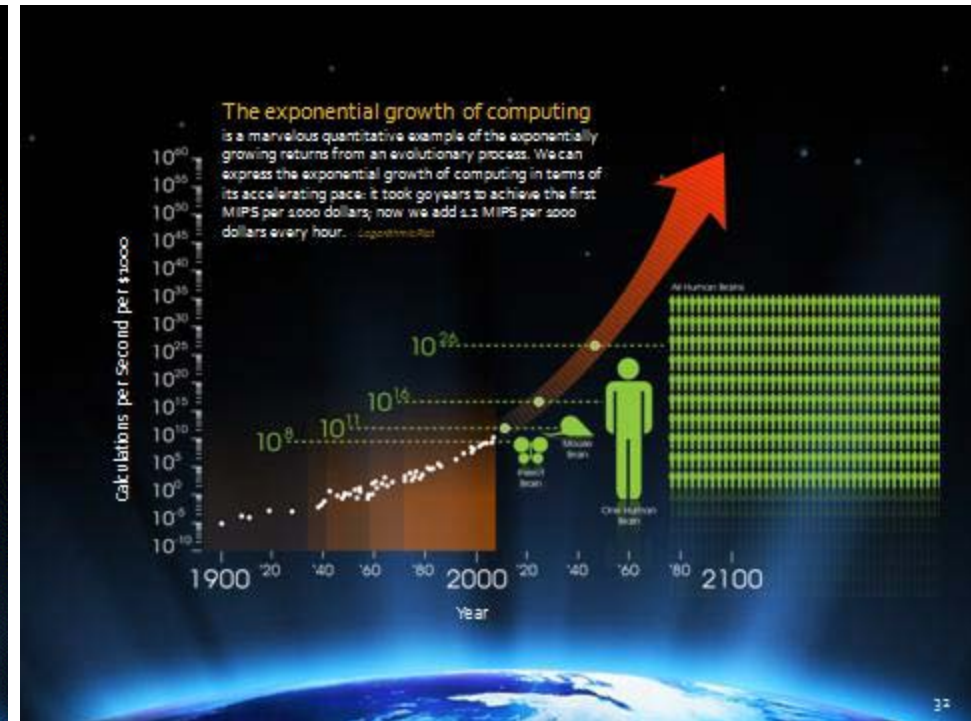
Adopted from Ray Kurzweil

“The Singularity Is Near: When Humans Transcend Biology” by Ray Kurzweil

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES (OF ALL KINDS)
DOUBLE THEIR POWER ABOUT
(PRICE PERFORMANCE, CAPACITY, BANDWIDTH)
EVERY YEAR

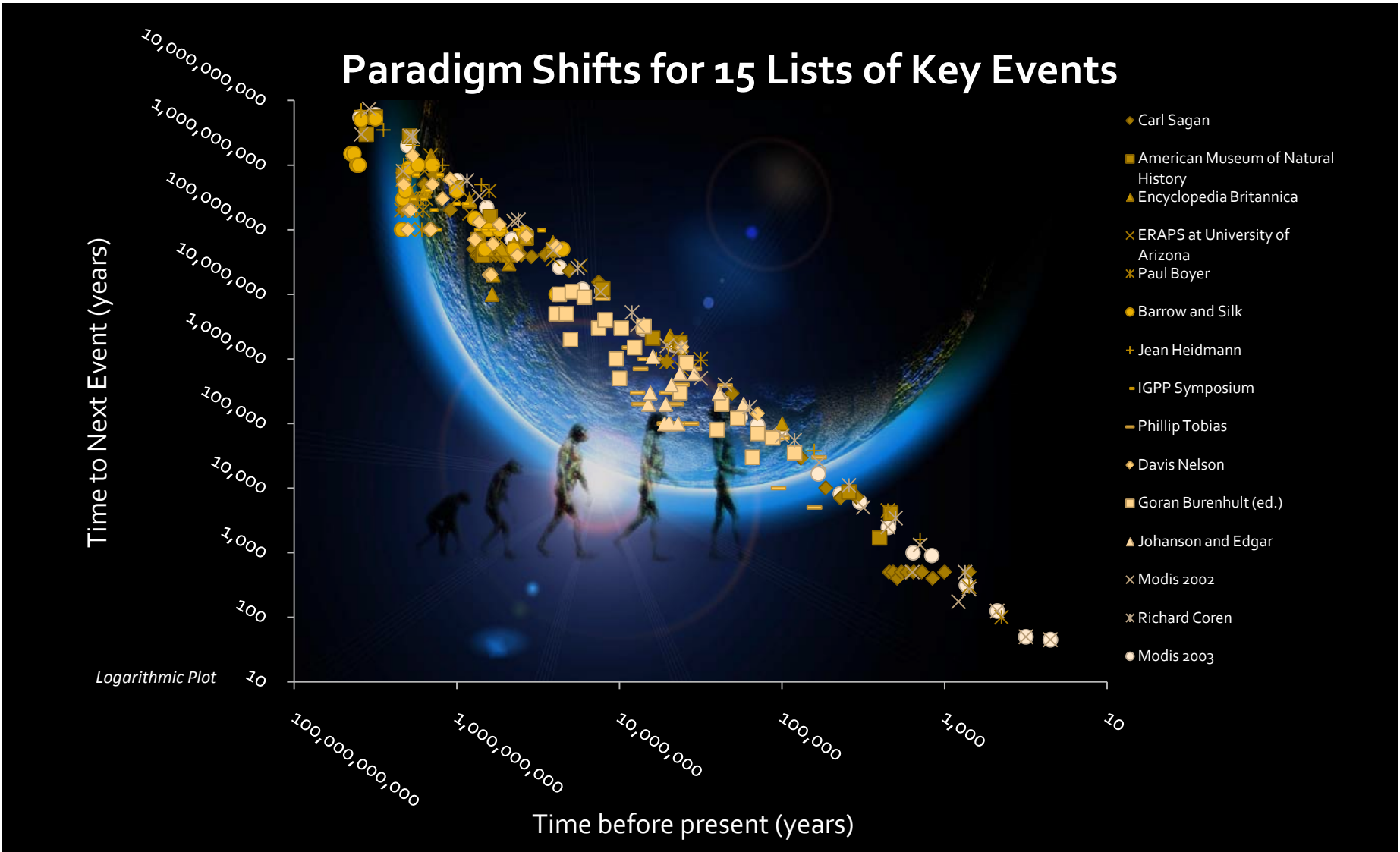


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“singularity” — an era in which technologies will have advanced so far beyond what is imaginable today that our lives will be transformed at a rate most people are unprepared.

Are you part of it or risking being "cut out of the loop?"



Adopted from Ray Kurzweil

Conclusions

- Think exponentially
- Be bold and aggressive
- Be visionary
- Be smart
- Be realistic

