



Memorial Sloan Kettering  
Cancer Center

# Automated proton treatment planning with robust optimization using constrained hierarchical optimization

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# Robust optimization

- ◆ Intentionally impose errors
- ◆ Stochastic and the worst-case approach

➤ **Worst-case:**

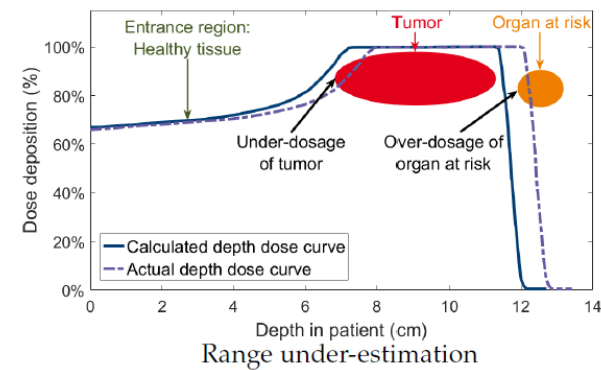
$$\min_x \left( \max_s (f_s(x)) \right)$$

With  $x$  the proton spot weights, and  $s$  the scenario index

➤ **Stochastic:**

$$\min_x \left( \mathbb{E}(f_s(x)) \right) = \min_x \left( \sum_s w_s \cdot f_s(x) \right)$$

with  $\mathbb{E}$  the expectation value, and  $w_s$  an importance weight (or probability) for scenario  $s$



$$\min_x \left( \max_s (w_s \cdot f_s(x)) \right)$$

# Robust optimization



## Stochastic:

- Includes all scenarios
- Focuses on the average scenario

## Worst-case:

- Includes only one scenario
- Focuses on worst scenario



# Robust optimization – our approach

$p = 1$



$p = \infty$

Stochastic:

- Includes all scenarios
- Focuses on the average scenario

Worst-case:

- Includes only one scenario
- Focuses on worst scenario

- Robust optimization:

$$\min_x \left( \sum_{s \in S} (f(d(x, s)))^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$



# ECHO (Expedited Constrained Hierarchical Optimization)

## ◆ Constrained optimization

- Max and mean doses are strictly fulfilled
- Tuning of objective weights ( $b_w$ ) is avoided

## ◆ Hierarchical optimization

1. Target coverage
2. OAR sparing

} Robustness is included in both steps



# Patients

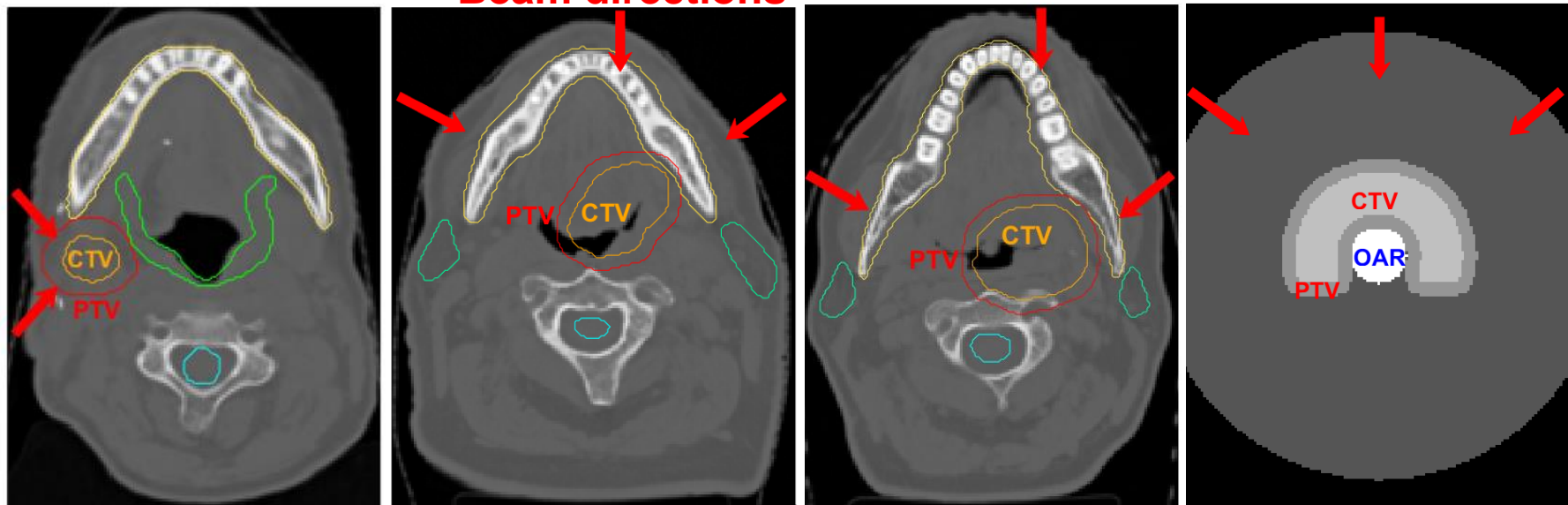
Scenarios:

1 nominal

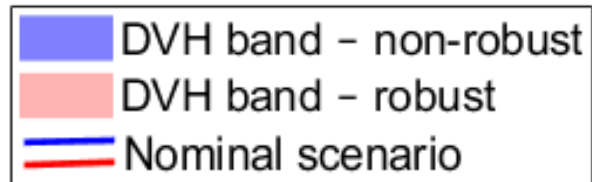
6 x 3 mm setup error + 3.5% range error

6 x 3 mm setup error + -3.5% range error

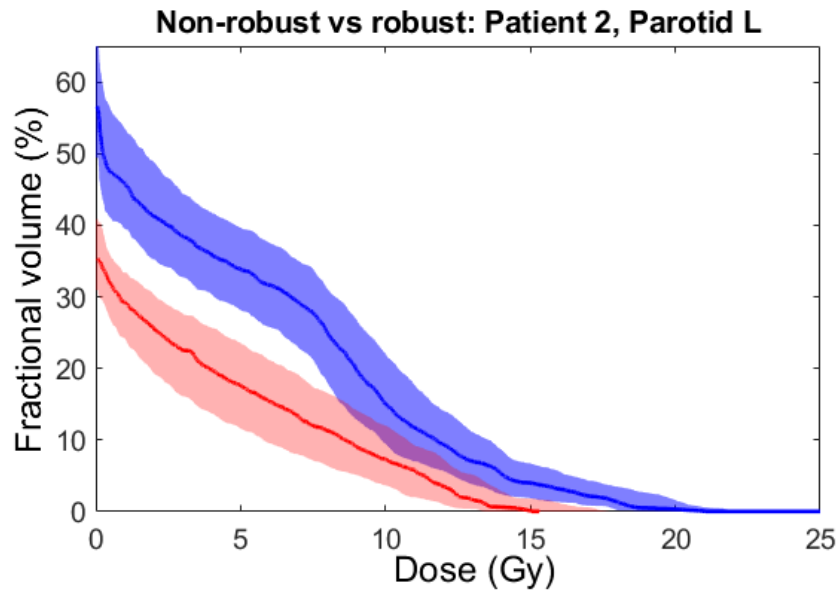
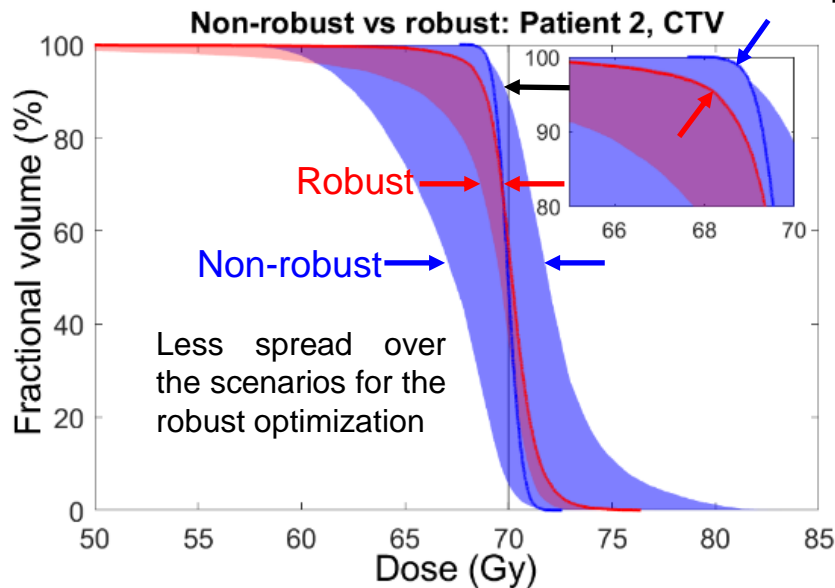
## Beam directions



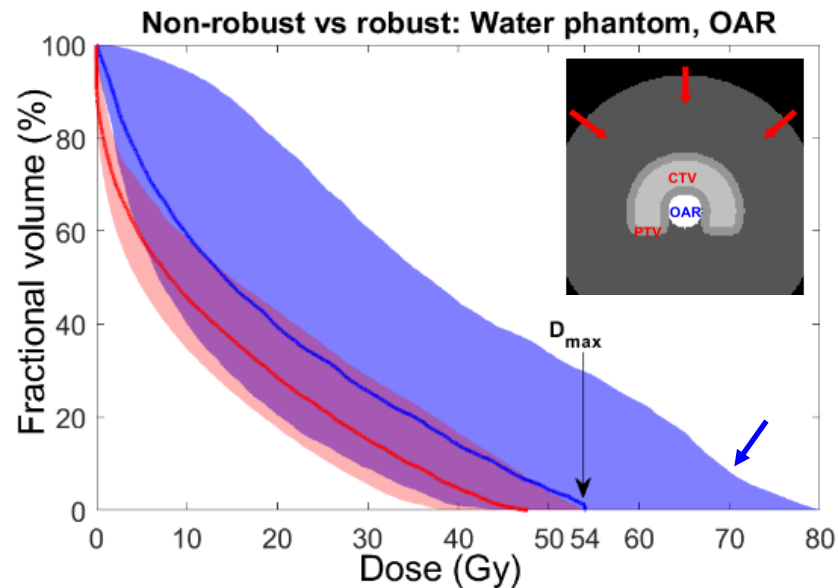
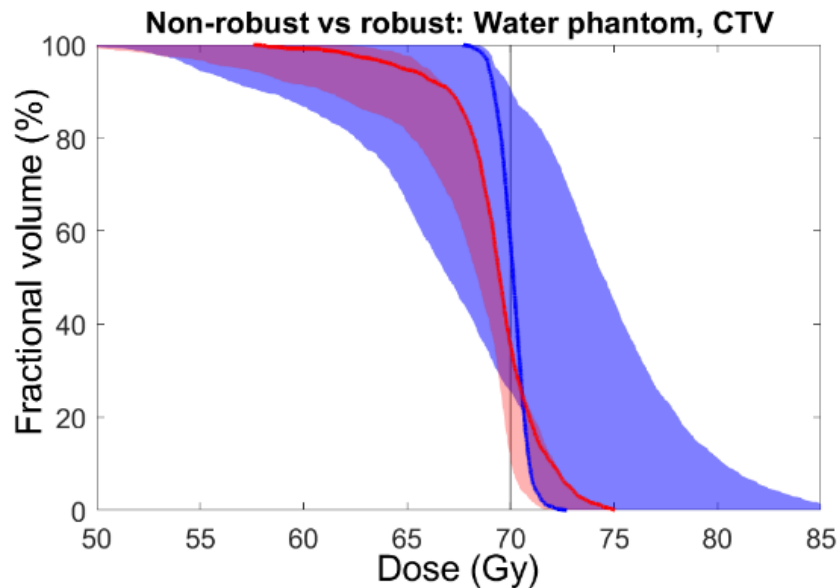
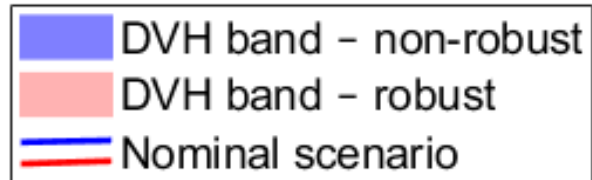
# Robust vs non-robust



Nominal scenario better for the non-robust optimization



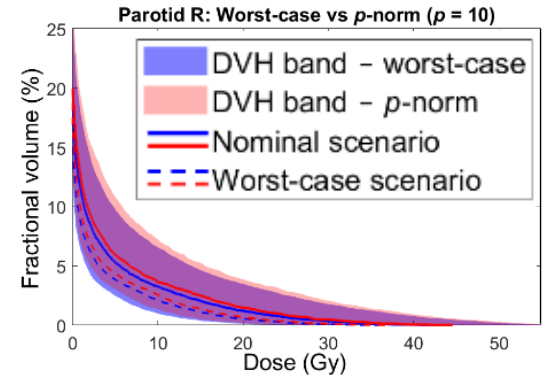
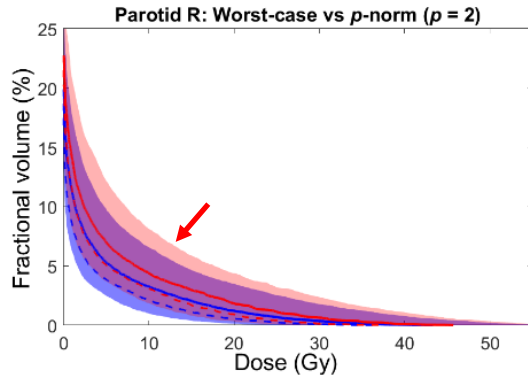
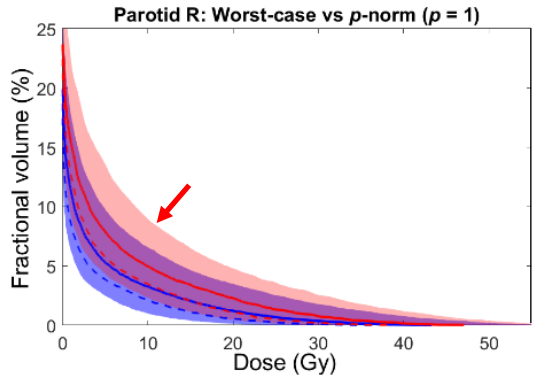
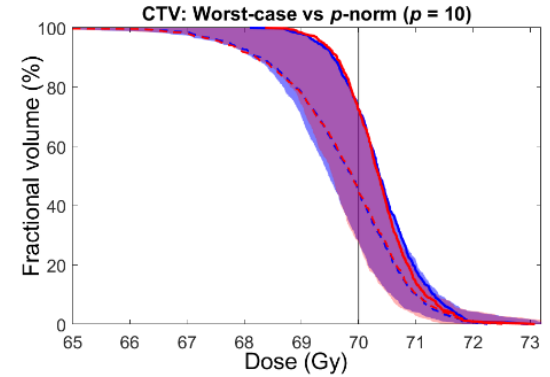
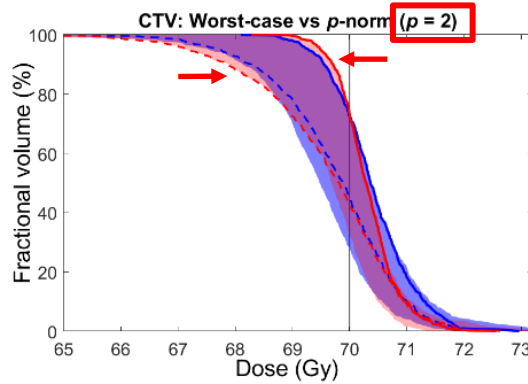
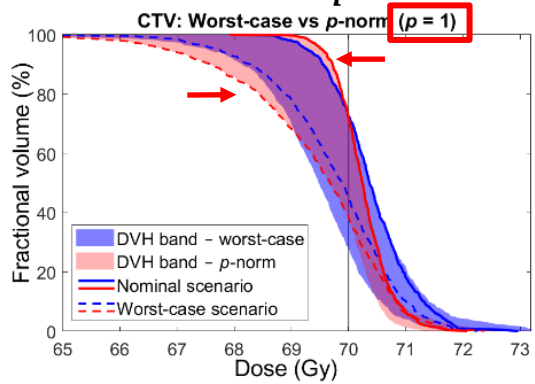
# Robust vs non-robust



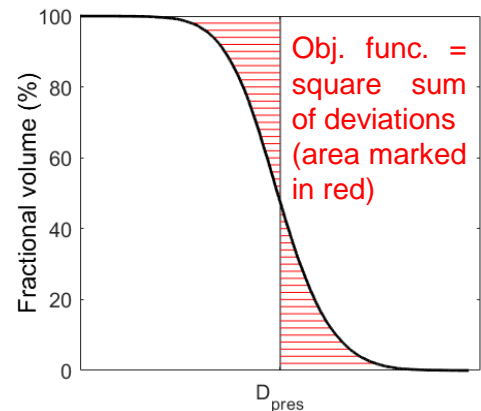
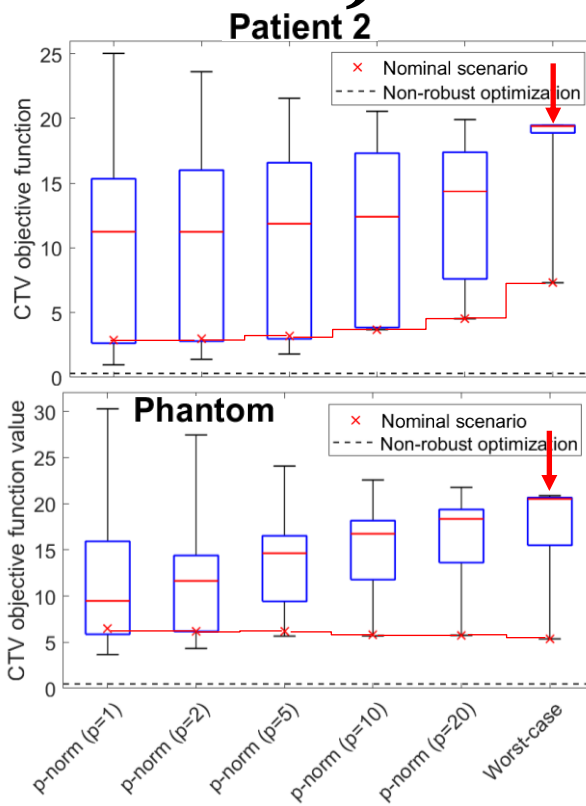
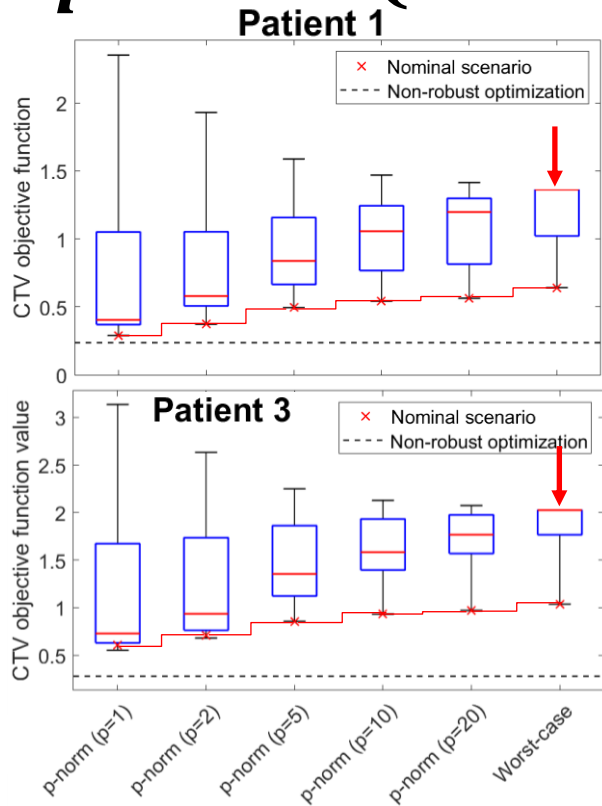


# $p$ -norm (and stochastic) vs worst-case

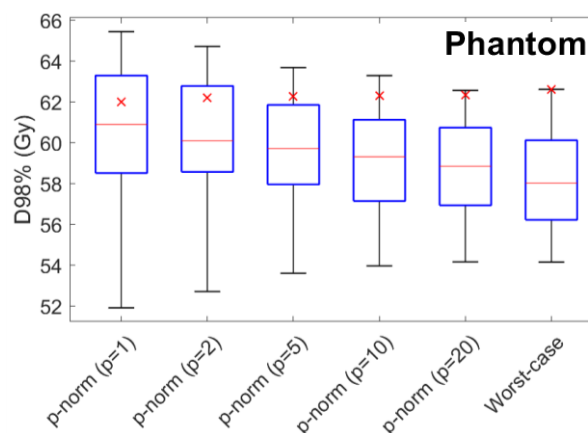
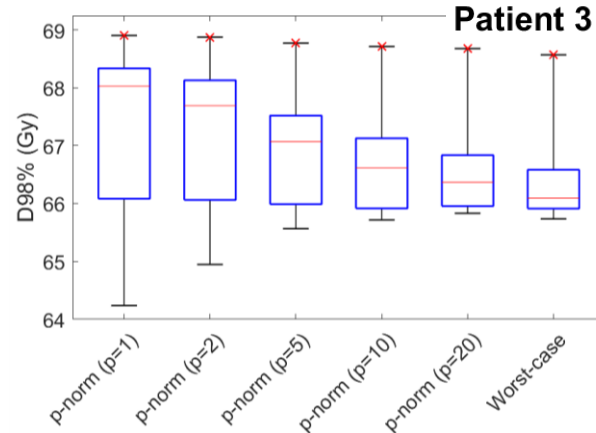
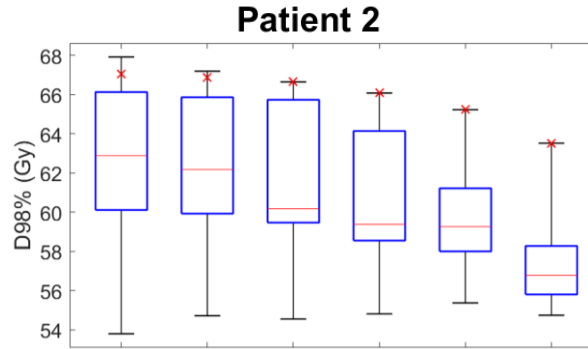
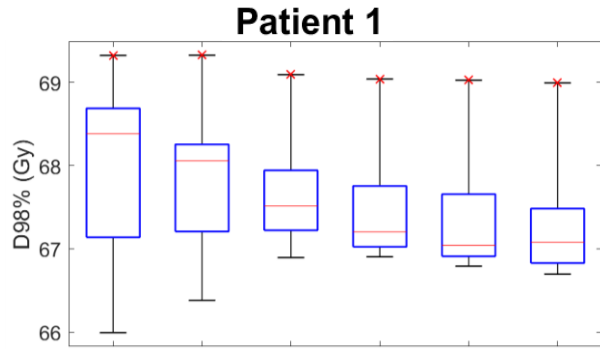
Stochastic:  $p = 1$



# $p$ -norm (and stochastic) vs worst-case



# $p$ -norm (and stochastic) vs worst-case



Prescription dose = 70 Gy

## Worst-case approach:

↑ Less variation among the scenarios

↑ Better in the worst scenario

↓ Worse median value

## $p$ -norm approach:

– Full flexibility to focus on the most important criteria



# Summary

- ◆ ECHO – automated treatment planning for protons
- ◆ Robustness approach in-between extreme approaches
- ◆ Flexibility to balance between the nominal and the worst scenario

Thank you very  
much for your  
attention



# References

- VT Taasti, L Hong, JO Deasy, M Zarepisheh. Automated proton treatment planning with robust optimization using constrained hierarchical optimization. *Med Phys.* 2020.
- VT Taasti, L Hong, JS Shim, JO Deasy, M Zarepisheh. Automating proton treatment planning with beam angle selection using Bayesian optimization. *Med Phys.* 2020.
- Zarepisheh M, Hong L, Zhou Y, Hun Oh J, Mechalakos JG, Hunt MA, Mageras GS, Deasy JO. Automated intensity modulated treatment planning: The expedited constrained hierarchical optimization (ECHO) system. *Med Phys.* 2019;46:294-2954.
- Integrating soft and hard dose-volume constraints into hierarchical constrained IMRT optimization. S Mukherjee, L Hong, JO Deasy, and M Zarepisheh. *Med Phys.* 2020;47:414-421.

