



# Example WholeNuclearDNA

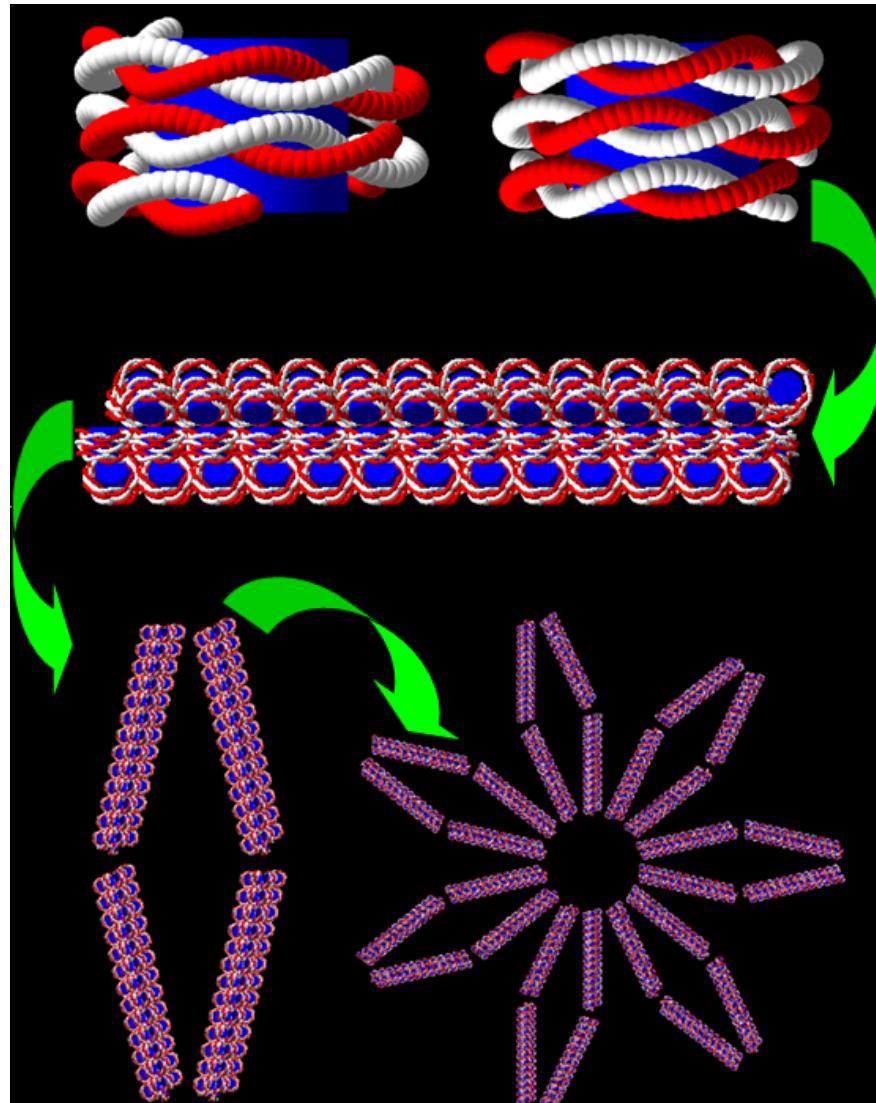
M. Dos Santos, S. Meylan and  
C. Villagrasa

Geant4-DNA Tutorial 25<sup>th</sup>  
August 2015.



# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*



*M. Dos Santos PhD. Work  
(IRSN/2013)*

## Nucleosome

- 200 bp / nucleosome
- DNA diameter = 2.16 nm
- Histone = cylinder of 6.5 nm in diameter and 5.7 nm in height

## Chromatin fiber

- 90 nucleosomes / fiber
- 7 nucleosomes / turn
- D = 31 nm
- L = 161 nm

## Chromatin fiber loop

- 4 fibers / loop assembled in a diamond shape
- 7 loops to form a “flower”\*

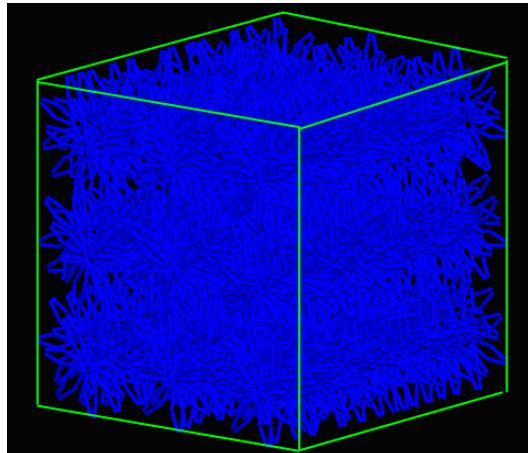
\* W. Friedland & al, *Simulation of DNA damage after Proton irradiation*,  
*Radiation Research* 59 (2003), 401-410.

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

**Detector Construction:** Containing the description of an elliptical cell nucleus with similar dimensions of fibroblast grown in a microscopic plate at confluence.

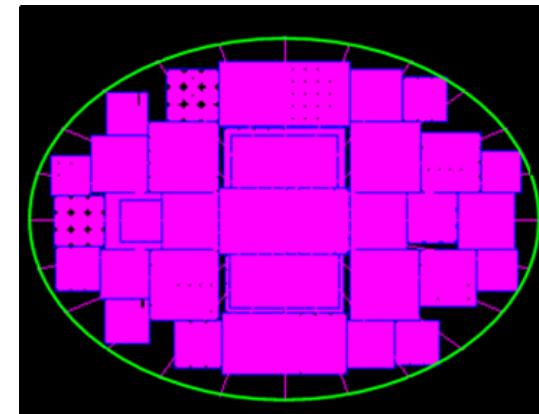
Chromosome domain example



Per nucleus:

- 23 pairs of chromosomes
- 11875 flowers or 83125 loops
- 332 500 chromatin fibers
- 29 925 000 nucleosomes
- ~ 6 Gbp

« Fibroblast » cell nucleus



- Nucleus-> ellipsoid
- Dimensions: 23.64 \* 17.04 \* 6  $\mu\text{m}$
- $V = 1265 \mu\text{m}^3$
- 0.31 % of DNA / nucleus

*M. Dos Santos, C. Villagrasa, I. Clairand and S. Incerti. "Influence of the DNA density on the number of clustered damages created by protons of different energies". NIM B 298 (2013) 47-54.*

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## Use of the example :

Based on the existing G4DNAPhysics but including the simplified **DNA geometry in the DetectorConstruction**

### PrimaryGeneratorAction:

Default, protons of 1 keV (100 keV on wholenuclearDNA.in ) traverse the nucleus with a trajectory parallel to the z axis. Start points are randomly sampled with  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$  and  $z_0 = -2.99 \mu\text{m}$  (outside the nucleus).

$x_0$  and  $y_0$  are uniformly distributed between  $[8, -8] \mu\text{m}$  and  $[4, -4] \mu\text{m}$ .

**Output:** A root file containing an n-tuple with the following values only for those energy transfer points located on the backbone region :

- Particle type at the origin of the energy deposition
- Process type (ionization, excitation)
- Information on the DNA strand (flag 1 / 2)
- Coordinates of the energy deposition (x,y,z)
- Energy deposition amount

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## DetectorConstruction

```
//Phosphodiester group

G4Orb* solidSugar_48em1_nm = new G4Orb("sugar", 0.48 *
nanometer);

G4ThreeVector posi(0.180248 * nanometer,
                   0.32422 * nanometer,
                   0.00784 * nanometer);
G4UnionSolid* uniDNA = new G4UnionSolid("move",
                                         solidSugar_48em1_nm,
                                         solidSugar_48em1_nm,
                                         0,
                                         posi);

G4ThreeVector posi2(-0.128248 * nanometer,
                    0.41227 * nanometer,
                    0.03584 * nanometer);
G4UnionSolid* uniDNA2 = new G4UnionSolid("move2",
                                         solidSugar_48em1_nm,
                                         solidSugar_48em1_nm,
                                         0,
                                         posi2);

....
```

```
/ ****
*
Phosphodiester group Position
*/
for (G4int n = 2; n < 200; n++)
{
    ....
uniDNA = new G4UnionSolid(name,
                           uniDNA,
                           solidSugar_48em1_nm,
                           0,
                           posSugar1);
uniDNA2 = new G4UnionSolid(name,
                           ....uniDNA2,
                           solidSugar_48em1_nm,
                           0,
                           posSugar2);
}

G4LogicalVolume* logicSphere3 = new G4LogicalVolume(uniDNA,
                                                   waterMaterial,
                                                   "logic sugar 2");
G4LogicalVolume* logicSphere4 = new
G4LogicalVolume(uniDNA2,
                waterMaterial,
                "logic sugar 4");
```

# WholeNuclearDNA

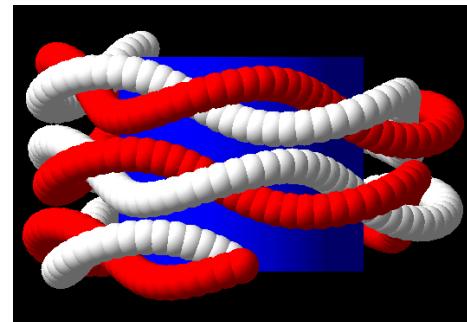
*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## DetectorConstruction

```
//base pairs

G4Orb* solidBp1 = new G4Orb("blue sphere", 0.17 *
nanometer);
    G4LogicalVolume* logicBp1 = new
G4LogicalVolume(solidBp1,
                    waterMaterial,
                    "logic blue sphere");
    G4Orb* solidBp2 = new G4Orb("pink sphere", 0.17 *
nanometer);
    G4LogicalVolume* logicBp2 = new
G4LogicalVolume(solidBp2,
                    waterMaterial,
                    "logic pink sphere");

....
```



```
/ ****
Base pair Position
*****
/
      ....
      for (G4int n = 0; n < 200; n++)
    {
      ....
      new G4PVPlacement(0,
                        position1,
                        logicBp1,
                        "physi blue sphere",
logicSphere3,
                        false,
                        0);
      new G4PVPlacement(0,
                        position2,
                        logicBp2,
                        "physi pink sphere",
logicSphere4,
                        false,
                        0);
    }
```

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## DetectorConstruction

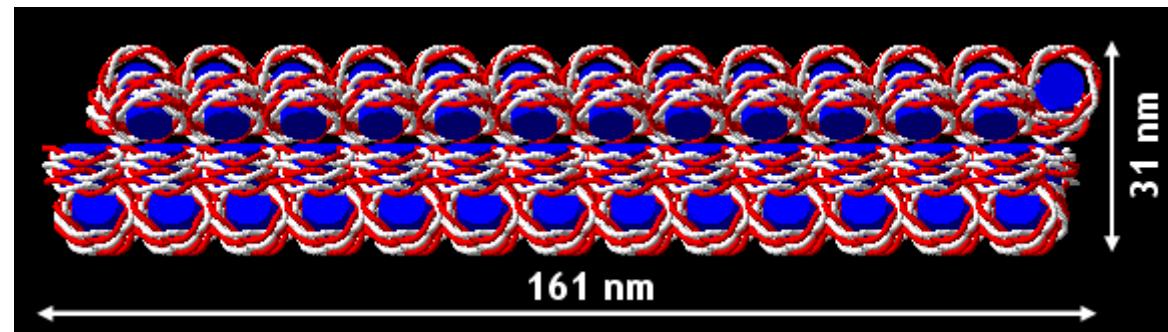
```
/*****
 * Initial position of different elements
 */
*****
```

// DNA and histone positions

```
for (int j = 0; j < 90; j++)
{
    ....
```

```
new G4PVPlacement(rotStrand1,
    posStrand1,
    logicSphere3,
    "physi sugar 2",
    logicEnv,
    false,
    0);
new G4PVPlacement(rotStrand2,
    posStrand2,
    logicSphere4,
    "physi sugar 4",
    logicEnv,
    false,
    0);
```

```
new G4PVPlacement(rotHistone,
    posHistone,
    logicHistone,
    "PV histone",
    logicEnv,
    false,
    0);
```



# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## DetectorConstruction

```
// Chromatin fiber position
for (G4int i = 0; i < 7; i++)
{
    G4ThreeVector posFiber = G4ThreeVector(0, 152 *
nanometer, 0);
    posFiber.rotateZ(i * 25.72 * degree);

    new G4PVPlacement(rotFiber,
                       posFiber,
                       logicEnv,
                       "physi env",
                       logicBoxros,
                       false,
                       0);

    .....

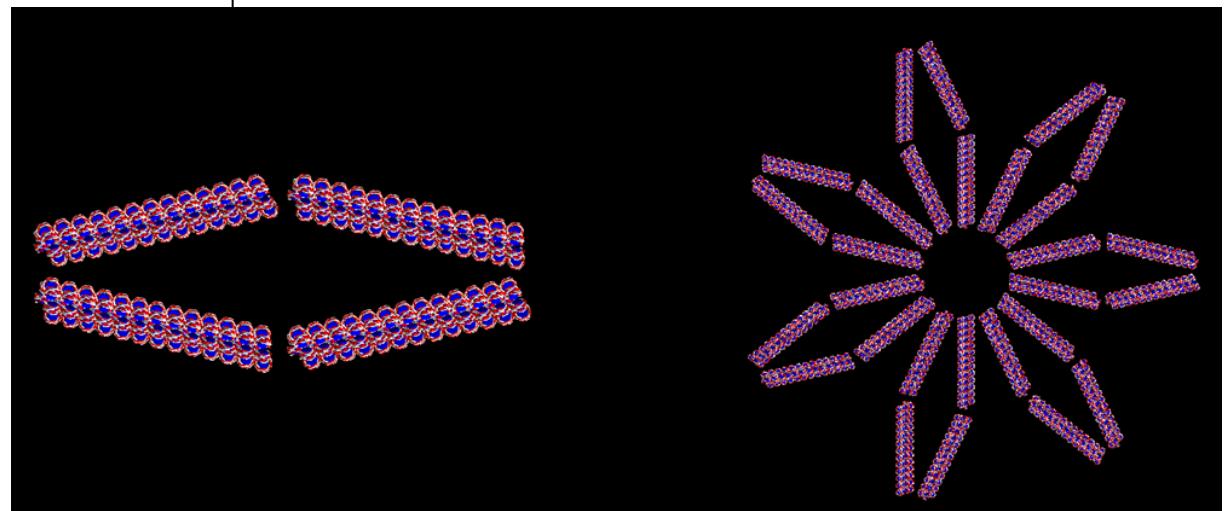
    posFiber = G4ThreeVector(0, 152 *
nanometer, 0);
    posFiber.rotateZ((7 + i) * 25.72 *
degree);

    .....
```

```
rotFiber->rotateY((25.72 + (i - 14) * 51.43) * degree);
posFiber = G4ThreeVector(-36.5 * nanometer, 312 *
nanometer, 0);

.....
posFiber = G4ThreeVector(-103 * nanometer, 297 * nanometer,
0);
posFiber.rotateZ((i - 21) * 51.43 * degree);

}
```



# WholeNuclearDNA

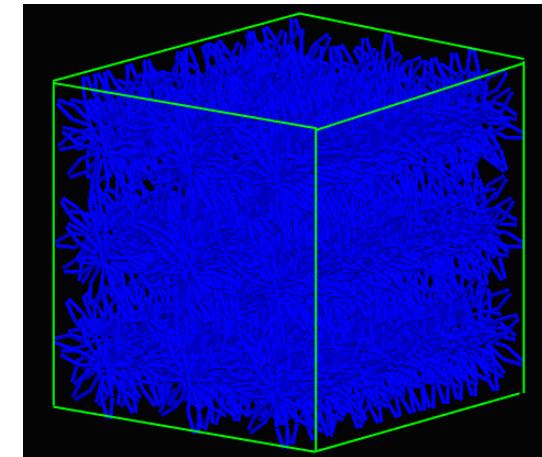
*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## DetectorConstruction

```
/*****
//      Box containing the chromatin flowers
/
for (int k = 0; k < 22; k++)
{
    ostringstream oss;
    oss << "chromo" << k + 1 << ".dat";
    name = oss.str();
    oss.str("");
    oss.clear();

    LoadChromosome(name.c_str(), physiBox[k * 2], logicBoxros);
    LoadChromosome(name.c_str(), physiBox[k * 2 + 1], logicBoxros);
}

LoadChromosome("chromoY.dat", physiBox[44], logicBoxros);
LoadChromosome("chromoX.dat", physiBox[45], logicBoxros);
```



**Parameterization of the position of the flowers for each chromosome domain**

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## DetectorConstruction

```
DetectorConstruction::DetectorConstruction() :  
    fBuildChromatineFiber(true),  
    fBuildBases(false)  
{  
}
```

vis.mac-> Visualization is very time consuming: therefore, we recommend to only « place » (G4PVplacement) those volumes that you want to visualize

plot.C ->Draws the positions(x,y,z) of ionizations happening in the backbone region (strands 1 and 2 with different colors) from the ntuple information

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## Hands-on: Visualize

Go in your working directory

➤ **cd yourWorkingDirectory**

Copy the example in your work directory

➤ **cp -r pathToTheExampleSource destinationDirectory**  
pathToExampleSource: /usr/local/geant4.10.02.b01/share/Geant4.10.2.0/examples/  
extended/dna/wholeNuclearDNA  
destinationDirectory: ./  
➤ **cd wholeNuclearDNA**

As there is a bug with the OpenGL visualization, a workaround is to open  
the vis.mac using nedit and to comment the line:

/vis/open OGL 600x600-0+0

➤ **nedit vis.mac**  
**#/vis/open OGL 600x600-0+0** (add the #)

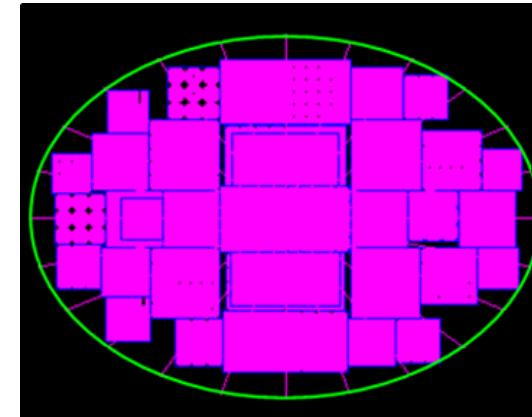
# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

Hands-on: Visualize

- **mkdir build**
- **cd build**
- **cmake ../**
- **make**
- **./wholeNuclearDNA –gui Qt**

**WAIT...**



(vis.mac is used) you can only see the nucleus and the chromosome territories.

# WholeNuclearDNA

*examples/extended/medical/dna*

## Hands-on: Calculation

Go back into the source dir

➤ **cd ..src**

Open nedit and change the fBuildBases flag to true

➤ **nedit DetectorConstruction.cc**

➤ **Save and quit nedit**

Go back into the build dir

➤ **cd ..build**

➤ **cmake ..**

➤ **make**

➤ **./wholeNuclearDNA –novis –out wholeNuclearDNA**

```
DetectorConstruction::DetectorConstruction() :  
    fBuildChromatineFiber(true),  
    fBuildBases(true)  
{  
}
```

**WAIT...** (One root file with a ntuple is created per thread)

**To merge the root files and see the results**

➤ **root**

➤ **.X plot.C**