

## 가 6 MV X-

### Measurement and Monte Carlo Simulation of 6 MV X-rays for Small Radiation Fields

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**Purpose** : In order to obtain basic data for treatment plan in radiosurgery, we measured small fields of 6 MV X-rays and compared the measured data with our Monte Carlo simulations for the small fields.

**Materials and Methods** : The small fields of 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 cm in diameter were used in this study. Percentage depth dose (PDD) and beam profiles of those fields were measured and calculated. A small semiconductor detector, water phantoms, and a remote control system were used for the measurement. Monte Carlo simulations were performed using the EGS4 code with the input data prepared for the energy distribution of 6 MV X-rays, beam divergence, circular fields and the geometry of the water phantoms.

**Results** : In the case of PDD values, the calculated values were lower than the measured values for all fields and depths, with the differences being 0.3 to 5.7% at the depths of 2.0 to 20.0 cm and 0.0 to 8.9% at the surface regions. As a result of the analysis of beam profiles for all field sizes at a depth of 10cm in water phantom, the measured 90% dose widths were in good agreement with the calculated values, however, the calculated penumbra radii were 0.1 cm shorter than measured values.

**Conclusion** : The measured PDDs and beam profiles agreement with the Monte Carlo calculations approximately. However, it is different when it comes to calculations in the area of phantom surface and penumbra because the Monte Carlo calculations were performed under the simplified

geometries. Therefore, we have to study how to include the actual geometries and more precise data for the field area in Monte Carlo calculations. The Monte Carlo calculations will be used as a useful tool for the very complicated conditions in measurement and verification.

**Key Words** : Small field, Semiconductor detector, Monte Carlo simulation, EGS4

(SSD) 100 cm      1.0, 2.0, 3.0 cm  
 1  
 5 × 5 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (p-type silicon, Ø=0.2mm, Scanditronix,  
 Sweden) , 60 × 60 × 60 cm<sup>3</sup>      3

3.0 cm      1.0-  
 (RFA-300 : Scanditronix, Sweden)  
 (486DX2-50, MSDOS V6.2 based)      2  
 (binary data)  
 (RFA300-Ver.4.4D)

가 3.0 cm      ASCII  
 (0.3-0.6 ml)      3 cm      6),

가      22 cm  
 , TLD      1-4)      1.5 cm      5.0,  
 10.0, 15.0 cm      10.0 cm      100%

가      2.  
 EGS4-code<sup>5)</sup>      1)  
 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 cm  
 (PDD, Percentage Depth Dose) 1.5,  
 5.0, 10.0, 15.0 cm      (Beam  
 profile)      , EGS4 (Electron Gamma  
 Shower version-4) code system      7) EGS4

가      EGS4      가  
 가      EGS4  
 (mortran)  
 xyzdos.mortran

1.

(HP-9000, Model 715/100)

$$\begin{aligned} X_i &= S_x + R \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi) \\ Y_i &= S_y + R \sin(\theta) \cos(\phi) \\ Z_i &= 0.0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

3 (mortran3) 77 (f77)

c) (1)  $S_x, S_y$  가 0.0 cm 가

2) X-

가  
(Bremsstrahlung radiation)  
(angular distribution)

8, 9)

$$\begin{aligned} X_i, Y_i, Z_i \\ u(\cos \theta), v(\cos \theta), w(\cos \theta) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

(source)  
(divergent beam) (Fig. 1).

$$u = (S_x - X_i)/D, v = (S_y - Y_i)/D, w = SFD/D \quad (2)$$

a) 가  
(source to field distance)

SFD

$$D = \sqrt{(S_x - X_i)^2 + (S_y - Y_i)^2 + SFD^2}$$

d)

S(E)

(bin)

P(E)

b)

가

$$r_{mP_i}(E_i) = \{S_i(E_i)\} \text{ over } \{\sum_{i=1}^{\text{max.bin}} S_i(E_i)\} \quad (3)$$

가, 0.0-1.0 (random number, 1,

(E\_i))

(3)

S\_i

2)

$X_i, Y_i, Z_i$

E

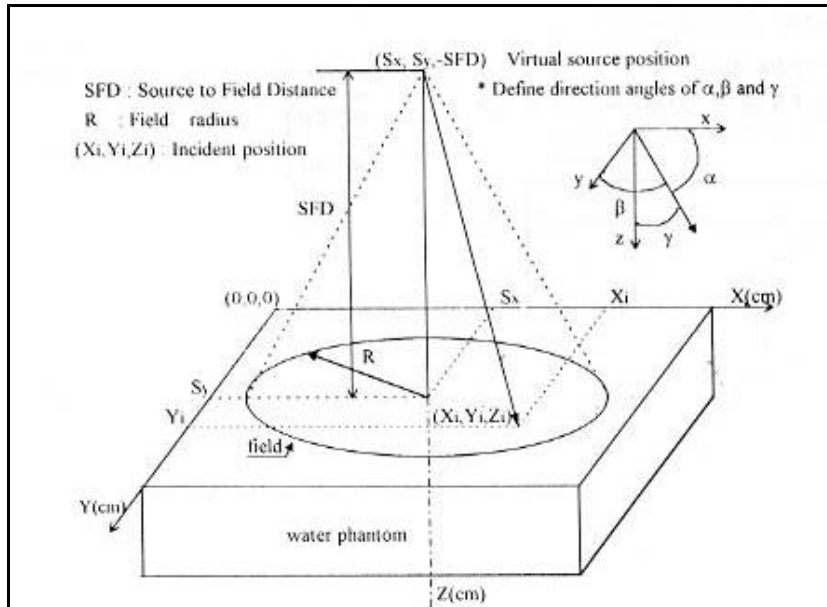


Fig. 1. Divergent beam model for a circular field used in our simulation.

e) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^j P_i(E_i) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} P_i(E_i)$$
 (4)

f) 
$$E_{j+1} - E_j = \Delta E$$
 (5)

Mohan et al. (1990) used a 6 MV X-ray beam with a half-value layer of 0.75-1.25 MeV. The beam is characterized by a 23% half-value layer and a 2.01 MeV maximum energy.

(beam hardening effect) 
$$E_{j+1} - E_j = \Delta E$$

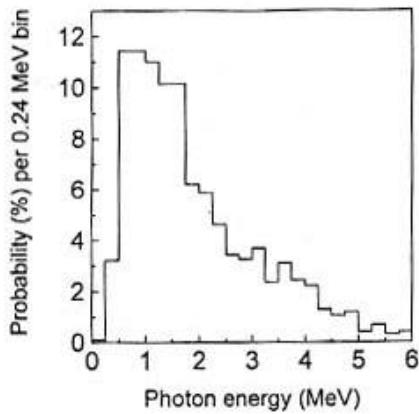


Fig. 2. 6 MV X-ray energy distribution (obtained by Mohan et al.) used in Monte Carlo calculation.

3) 
$$D_{calc} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i(E_i) \cdot D_i$$

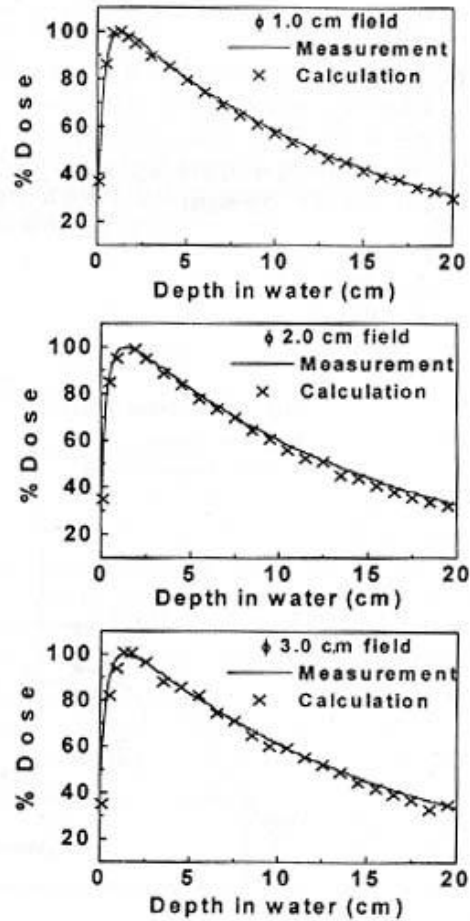


Fig. 3. Comparison of measured (semiconductor detector) and calculated (EGS4) PDD curves.

3.0 cm 8.9% 가  
 2.0-16.0 cm  
 (step) 가 i 0.3-4.8% ,  
 2% 10.0 cm  
 E (J) 100%  
 M (kg) , 1 90%  
 $D_i (Gy) = E_i / M_i$  (physical penumbra)  
 가  $\phi$  (cm<sup>2</sup>) , 90%  
 D (Gy · cm<sup>2</sup>) 1.0 3.0 cm 0.6,  
 1.5, 2.7 cm , 0.6, 1.7, 2.7 cm ,  
 $rmD_i (Gy \cdot cm^2) = 1 / \phi (cm^2) \cdot \sum_{allsteps} E_i (J)$   
 over (M\_i (kg)) (6)

가 가 가 PDD 가  
 가 가 Fig. 3 Table 1  
 PDD ,  
 가 가 PDD 가  
 1.0 cm  $4 \times 10^6$ ,  
 2.0 cm 3.0 cm  $1.6 \times 10^7$ ,  $3.6 \times 10^7$   
 PDD 1.0 cm  
 가 가 가  
 가 가  
 0.0-1.0 cm  
 PDD 가  
 , 0.5 cm 2.0 cm 2.8%,

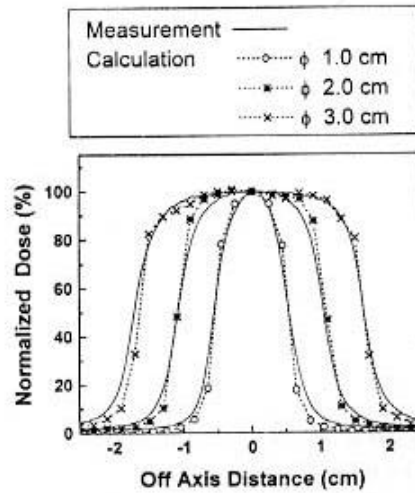


Fig. 4. Measured and calculated beam profiles normalized at the depth of 10 cm in the water phantom.

Table 1. Comparison of Measured and Calculated PDDs (Percentage Depth Dose) for Small Radiation Fields of 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 cm in Diameter

Field size	ø1.0 cm		ø2.0 cm		ø3.0 cm	
	Mea.	Cal./%Err.	Mea.	Cal./%Err.	Mea.	Cal./%Err.
0.5	86.3	86.3/ 0.0	87.5	85.0/-2.8	90.3	82.2/-8.9
1.0	99.0	99.2/ 0.2	96.2	96.4/ 0.2	99.3	96.7/-2.6
1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.0	97.7	95.0/-2.3	98.5	96.7/-1.8	98.4	99.2/ 0.8
4.0	85.7	85.2/-0.6	87.8	86.1/-1.9	88.2	86.9/-1.5
6.0	75.4	74.3/-1.4	76.9	76.4/-0.7	78.8	79.0/0.3
8.0	66.8	64.5/-3.4	67.4	66.4/-1.4	69.5	68.0/-2.2
10.0	58.4	57.1/-2.2	60.2	57.3/-4.8	61.4	60.7/-1.1
12.0	51.2	50.5/-1.3	53.0	51.9/-2.0	54.1	52.3/-3.3
14.0	45.2	44.9/-0.7	47.1	45.2/-4.0	48.2	47.6/-1.2
16.0	39.8	38.8/-2.5	41.2	39.0/-5.3	42.8	42.4/-0.9
18.0	35.2	34.3/-2.6	36.8	34.8/-5.4	38.1	36.2/-5.0
20.0	31.4	29.6/-5.7	33.0	31.9/-3.3	33.7	34.8/-3.3

Table 2. Analysis of Measured and Calculated Beam Profiles Normalized at the Depth of 10 cm in the Water Phantom

Field size (cm)	∅ 1.0		∅ 2.0		∅ 3.0	
	Mea.	Cal.	Mea.	Cal.	Mea.	Cal.
90% Dose width(cm)	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.7
Mean penumbra width(cm)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5

1.0 cm 3.0 cm

0.1 cm 가

PDD  
2.0-18.0 cm  
2% PDD  
X-

가  
(flattening filter  
hardening effect)

가 가 가 가 가  
<sup>11, 12)</sup>

가 8.9%

가 가 가 3.0 cm

1.0 cm PDD 가 0.5 cm  
1.0 cm

(Table 2).

가  
(geometric penumbra)  
(transmission penumbra),  
(s), (SSD),  
(d),

$$(7) \quad r_{mP_d} = \frac{\{s(SSD + d - SDD)\}}{SDD}$$

10.0 cm  
가 0.2-0.3 cm  $P_d=0.1-0.2$  cm  
0.4, 0.5, 0.6 cm

0.1 cm

6 MV X-

BEAM-code<sup>14)</sup>

X-

가

90%

0.1 cm

10.0 cm

1.0 cm 3.0 cm

2.0 cm

가

가  
가  
MLC (Multi Leaf Collimator)  
3  
3 가 가  
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