

CT 가

* , †
*† . * . * . * . *

_____ : 가	CT	가	_____ : 가
_____ : PMMA	20 cm,	24 cm	25 × 25 × 31 cm ³ 가
4	4	24 × 24 × 0.5 cm ³	CT 0.8 mm
24 × 24 cm ² , 12 × 12 cm ² , 6 × 6 cm ²			
0°, 15°, 30° 가			
, SSD			가
. 가		가	가
_____ : CT		QC/QA	
_____ : 0.5 1 mm 가		DRR	24 cm 1 mm
0.5 1° 가		0.5 1° 가	10 mm 2 5
_____ : 가 가			2 mm 1° 가
가			DRR
가			QC/QA

_____ : , 가, 가 , CT , Digital Reconstructed Radiograph (DRR)

digital reconstructed

radiograph (DRR) ^{9, 10)}

CT DRR

CT CT
. CT

CT CT 가
3 ^{11, 12)} CT 가

CT ^{1, 2)} Goitein ¹³⁾ tumor control
probability (TCP)가 가 , 5 가

^{3, 8)} CT 가 , CT 가

^{14, 16)}

DRR Kiaran ¹⁷⁾

DRR , modulation

transfer function (MTF), ray line divergence (RLD),

가 DRR ray

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4 :CT 가

tracing ,

2.2 mm 가 . 1998 Fallon

18) CT 가

가 CT

가 DRR CT

(AcQSim™) 가

. AcQSim™ , DRR 가

. Craig 19) 가

3) CT simulator 가

CT 가 20

3D RTP CT 가

3D RTP 가

QA

가 가

1.

1) CT CT

CT CT (I.Q Xtra, Marconi,) 가

AcQSim™ (Marconi,),

(Fig. 1). CT 24 cm

48 cm field of view (FOV)가 가 ,

2 10 mm, 2 10 mm가 가

48 cm full field 가

2 mm 2 mm

5 mm 5

mm 124

2 mm 10 mm

52

(AcQSim™) 가

. AcQSim™ , DRR 가

3가

2) CT simulator 가

CT 가 20

cm, 24 cm 25 ×25 ×31 cm³ 가

(Fig. 2). 24 ×24 ×

30 cm³ , 24 ×24 ×0.5 cm³ PMMA 10 cm

0.8 mm (Road Runner,

Cook,) 가

setup

4

3

24 ×24 cm², 12 × 12 cm², 6 ×6 cm² 가

3

0°, 15°, 30°

20 cm, 24 cm

4

(Pitch)가 36 cm가

가 DRR

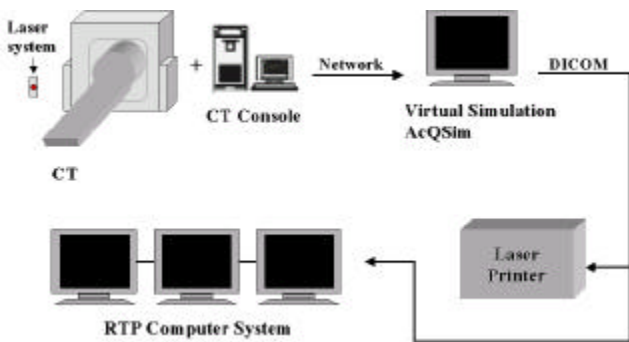


Fig. 1. The schematic diagram of virtual simulation system.

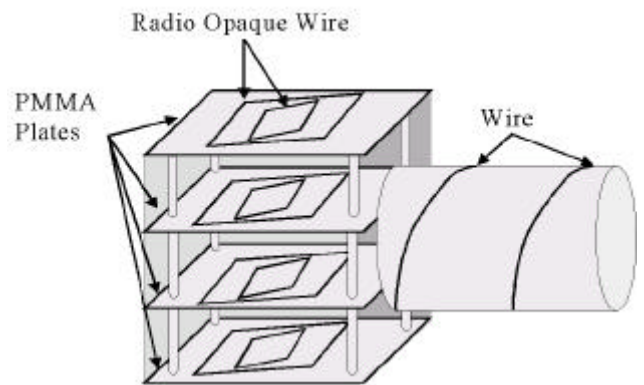


Fig. 2. The schematic diagram of Geometric QC/ QA phantom for CT simulator.

2. 가 (xyz) DRR 가 1) 가 24x24 cm², 12x12 cm², 6x6 cm², 0° DRR

(Fig. 3).

2) 가 DRR (Fig. 4A). 0° 24x24 cm² 0°, 90°, 270° 가, 12x12 cm² 15°, 75°, 105°, 6x6 cm² 30°, 120°, 210° 가

가 0° DRR 가 (Fig. 4B).

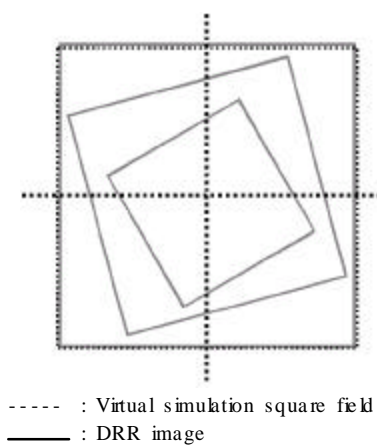


Fig. 3. Field size definition from the virtual simulator and from the DRR.

4) DRR 가 24x24 cm² 12 cm 가 source surface distance (SSD) 10 cm SSD 70, 80, 90, 100 cm Z 가 4)

가 (Fig. 5). DRR 0.8 mm Road Runner

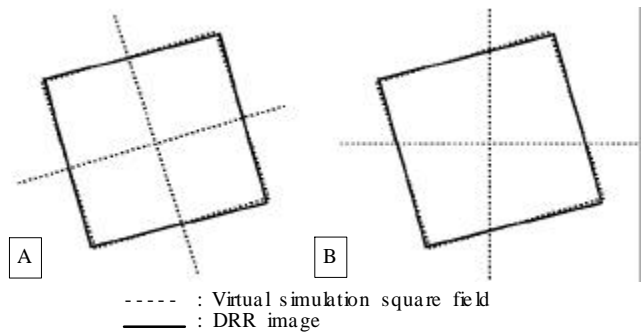


Fig. 4. Test and Comparison of the field shape between the virtual simulation and the DRR. A) Collimator rotation test, B) Treatment couch rotation.

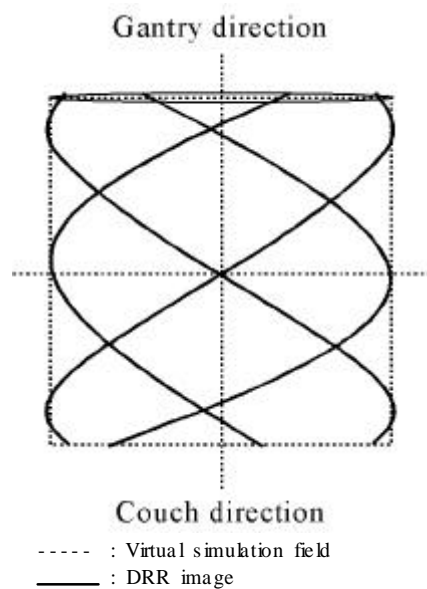


Fig. 5. Schematic principle of determining the gantry angle from the DRR image. Field center position should move longitudinal direction when gantry rotate.

4 :CT 가
 36 cm/pitch 가
 60.2° DRR
 가
 20×24 cm²
 가 1° 1 mm
 1° 1 mm
 가
 . 0 315° 13 , 가

가 . 24×24 cm² 0° ,
 90° , 270° (-90°) 가 1°
 , 12×12 cm² 75° , 345°
 (-15°) 가 0.5° ,
 6×6 cm² 330° (-30°), 60° 가
 1° (Fig. 7). 가
 24×24 cm², SSD 70 cm
 , , , 12 cm
 0.8 mm
 (Fig. 8), Z
 SSD 10 cm SSD 100, 90, 80, 70
 가 가 1 mm

24×24 cm² , 0° , 0°
 DRR 0.5
 mm , 12×12 cm² ,
 15° , 0° 0.3 mm , 6×6 cm²
 , 30° 0°
 0.5 mm 가 (Fig.
 6A).
 가 . 24×24 cm²
 0° , 90° , 270° 가
 1° , 12×12 cm²
 15° , 105° 0.5° 가 , 6×6
 cm² 30° , 120° , 210° 1.0°
 가 (Fig. 6B).
 가 3



Fig. 7. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the couch rotation test. 6 × 6 cm² field size and 60° Couch angle.



Fig. 6. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the collimator rotation test. A) 24 × 24 cm² field size and 0° collimator angle, B) 12 × 12 cm² field size and 15° collimator angle.



Fig. 8. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the isocenter shift test. Couch (isocenter) was shifted 12 cm inferior. DRR images of four 24 × 24 cm² squares are perfectly aligned in a line.

(Fig. 9). 0 315° 0.5 1°

(Fig. 10). 2 mm 10 mm

2 mm , 2 mm ,
5 mm 5 mm

DRR

가
(Fig. 11).

1 mm

, SSD,

1°

가 (Table 1).

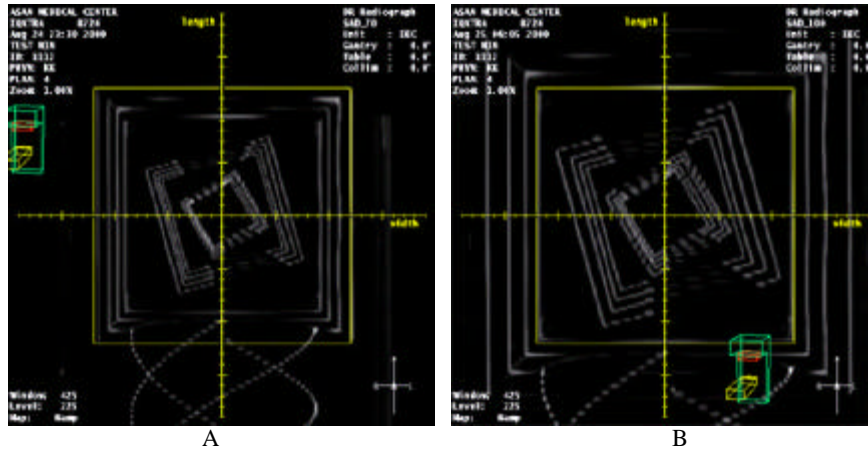


Fig. 9. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the isocenter shift test (z- direction). A) SSD 70 cm and 24 × 24 cm² field size, B) SSD 100 cm and 24 × 24 cm² field size

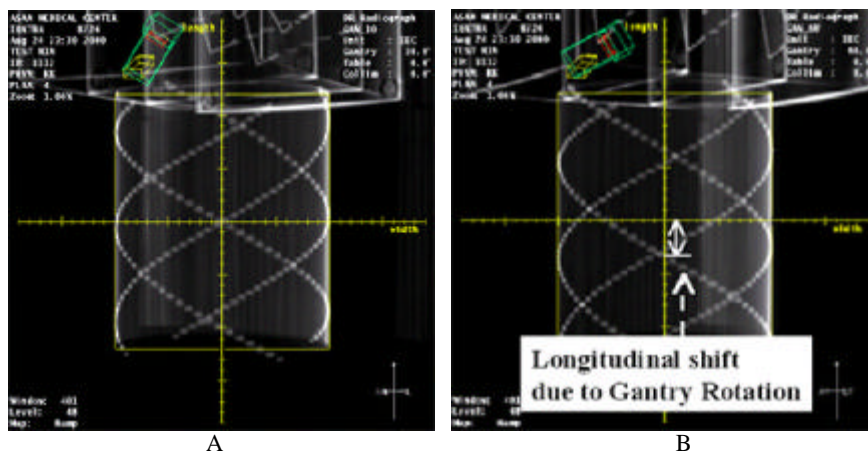


Fig. 10. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the gantry rotation. A) 30° gantry angle, B) 60° gantry angle.

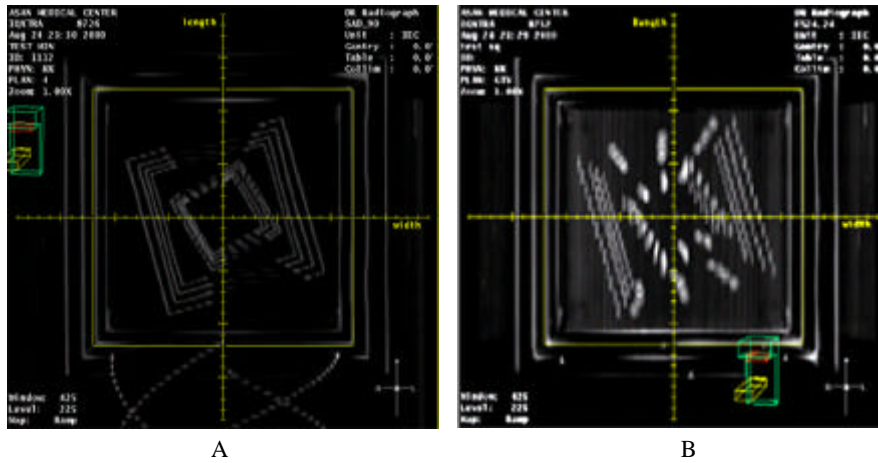


Fig. 11. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the different scan condition. Scan image shows **A)** 2 mm slice thickness and 10 mm index, **B)** 5 mm slice thickness and 5 mm index at important point and the other 2 mm slice thickness and 10 index.

Table 1. Differences of Geometrical Factors between the Virtual Simulations and The DRR Images

	Differences
Field size	0.3 0.5 mm
Collimator	0.5 1.0
Couch	0.5 1.0
Isocenter	0.5 1 mm
Gantry	0.5 1.0

2 mm 10 mm
 DRR
 가
 . Kiaran ¹⁷⁾
 2.2±0.4 0.33±0.3 mm,
 0 0.5°,
 0.9 1.8°,
 가
 가
 , full field, 2 mm
 가
 2 mm 가
 . Craig ¹⁹⁾
 , DRR 10×10 cm²
 1.06 mm, 0.28°,
 -0.1° 가
 Kiaran ¹⁷⁾, Craig ¹⁹⁾
 가
 0.5°
 setup
 setup 가
 setup
 가
 1°
 가 , DRR
 0.8 mm 가 , 1 mm 가 , 1° 가
 가 . DRR 가
 1° . CT CT
 2 mm 5 mm 가가 가 .

20, 21)

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Abstract

A CT Simulator Phantom for Geometrical Test

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Purpose :To design and test the CT simulator phantom for geometrical test.

Material and Methods :The PMMA phantom was designed as a cylinder which is 20 cm in diameter and 24 cm in length, along with a $25 \times 25 \times 31$ cm³ rectangular parallelepiped. Radio-opaque wires of which diameter is 0.8 mm are attached on the other surface of the phantom as a spiral. The rectangular phantom was made of four $24 \times 24 \times 0.5$ cm³ square plates and each plate had a 24×24 cm², 12×12 cm², 6×6 cm² square line. The squares were placed to face the cylinder at angles 0° , 15° , 30° , respectively. The rectangular phantom made it possible to measure the field size, couch angle, the collimator angle, the isocenter shift and the SSD, the measurements of the gantry angle from the cylindrical part. A virtual simulation software, AcQSimTM, offered various conditions to perform virtual simulations and these results were used to perform the geometrical quality assurance of CT simulator.

Results :A 0.3–0.5 mm difference was found on the 24 cm field size which was created with the DRR measurements obtained by scanning of the rectangular phantom. The isocenter shift, the collimator rotation, the couch rotation, and the gantry rotation test showed 0.5–1 mm, 0.5° – 1° , and 0.5° – 1° differences, respectively. We could not find any significant differences between the results from the two scanning methods.

Conclusion :The geometrical test phantom developed in the study showed less than 1 mm (or 1°) differences. The phantom could be used as a routine geometrical QC/QA tools, since the differences are within clinically acceptable ranges.

Key Words :QC, QA, Virtual simulation, CT simulator, Digital reconstructed radiography (DRR)