

CT 가

, †

\*† . \* . \* . \* . \*

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

1, 2)

Goitein 13)

tumor control

CT

CT

probability (TCP)가 가 , 5

가

,

가

가

, CT

가

3 8)

CT

14 16)

DRR

Kiaran 17)

2000 10 10

2000 11 23

DRR , modulation

:

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

Te1 : 02)2224- 4433, Fax : 02)486- 7258

가 . DRR ray

E- mail : yiby@www.amc.seoul.kr

4 :CT 가  
 tracing , 2 mm 2 mm  
 2.2 mm 가 . 1998 Fallon , 5 mm 5  
<sup>18)</sup> CT mm 124  
 , 가 . 2 mm 10 mm  
 . CT 52 .  
 가 DRR CT 가  
 (AcQSim™) 가  
 . AcQSim™ , DRR 가  
 . Craig <sup>19)</sup> 3가 .  
 3D RTP CT 가  
 . CT 20  
 3D RTP 가 cm, 24 cm 25 ×25×31 cm<sup>3</sup> 가  
 . (Fig. 2). 24×24×  
 30 cm<sup>3</sup> , 24×24×0.5 cm<sup>3</sup> PMMA 10 cm  
 CT  
 0.8 mm (Road Runner,  
 Cook, ) 가  
 setup  
 가 가 . 4  
 . 3  
 24×24 cm<sup>2</sup>, 12×12 cm<sup>2</sup>, 6×6 cm<sup>2</sup> 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) CT simulator 가  
 CT 가 20  
 cm, 24 cm 25 ×25×31 cm<sup>3</sup> 가  
 (Fig. 2). 24×24×  
 30 cm<sup>3</sup> , 24×24×0.5 cm<sup>3</sup> PMMA 10 cm  
 CT  
 0.8 mm (Road Runner,  
 Cook, ) 가  
 setup  
 가 가 . 4  
 . 3  
 24×24 cm<sup>2</sup>, 12×12 cm<sup>2</sup>, 6×6 cm<sup>2</sup> 가  
 3  
 0° , 15° , 30°  
 , 20 cm, 24 cm  
 , 4  
 (Pitch)가 36 cm가  
 가 DRR

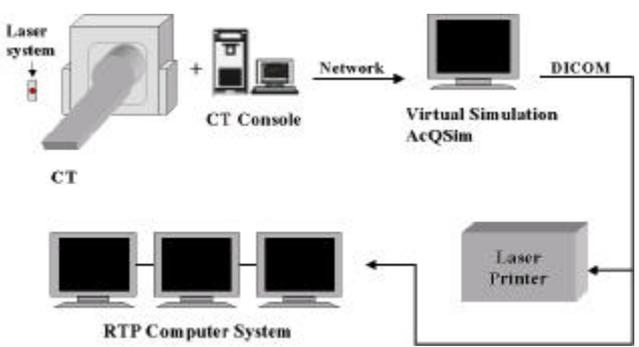


Fig. 1. The schematic diagram of virtual simulation system.

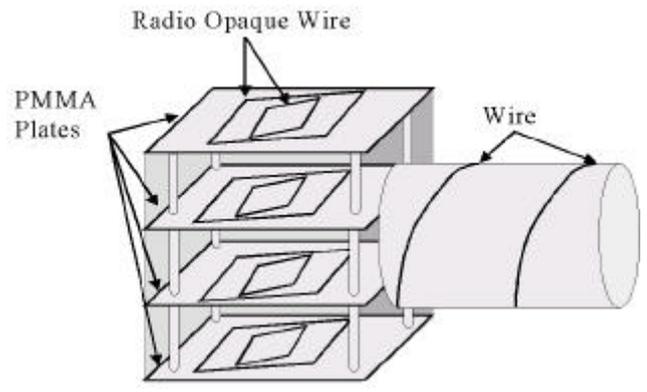


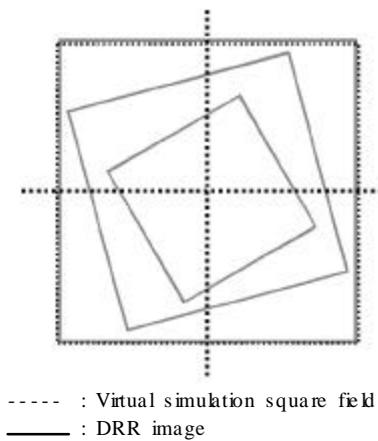
Fig. 2. The schematic diagram of Geometric QC/ QA phantom for CT simulator.

2. 가 (xyz) DRR 가 1) 가 24x24 cm<sup>2</sup>, 12x12 cm<sup>2</sup>, 6x6 cm<sup>2</sup>, 0° DRR

(Fig. 3).

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

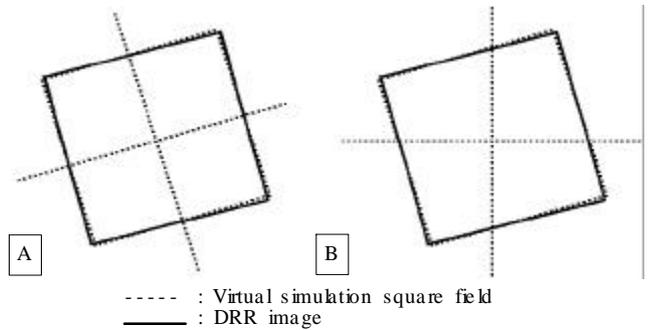
가 0° DRR 가 (Fig. 4B).



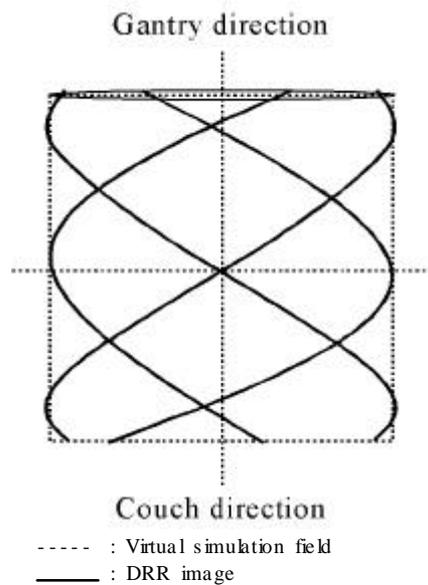
**Fig. 3.** Field size definition from the virtual simulator and from the DRR.

4) DRR 가 24x24 cm<sup>2</sup> 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 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 가 1° 1 mm  
 가 1° 1 mm  
 가  
 . 0 315° 13, 가

가 . 24×24 cm<sup>2</sup> 0°,  
 90°, 270° (-90°) 가 1°  
 , 12×12 cm<sup>2</sup> 75°, 345°  
 (-15°) 가 0.5°  
 6×6 cm<sup>2</sup> 330° (-30°), 60° 가  
 1° (Fig. 7). 가  
 24×24 cm<sup>2</sup>, 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 cm<sup>2</sup> , 0°, 0°  
 DRR 0.5  
 mm , 12×12 cm<sup>2</sup> ,  
 15°, 0° 0.3 mm , 6×6 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 , 30° 0°  
 0.5 mm 가 (Fig.  
 6A).  
 가 . 24×24 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 0°, 90°, 270° 가  
 1° , 12×12 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 15°, 105° 0.5° 가 , 6×6  
 cm<sup>2</sup> 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 cm<sup>2</sup> field size and 60° Couch angle.



Fig. 6. The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the collimator rotation test. A) 24 × 24 cm<sup>2</sup> field size and 0° collimator angle, B) 12 × 12 cm<sup>2</sup> 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 cm<sup>2</sup> 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

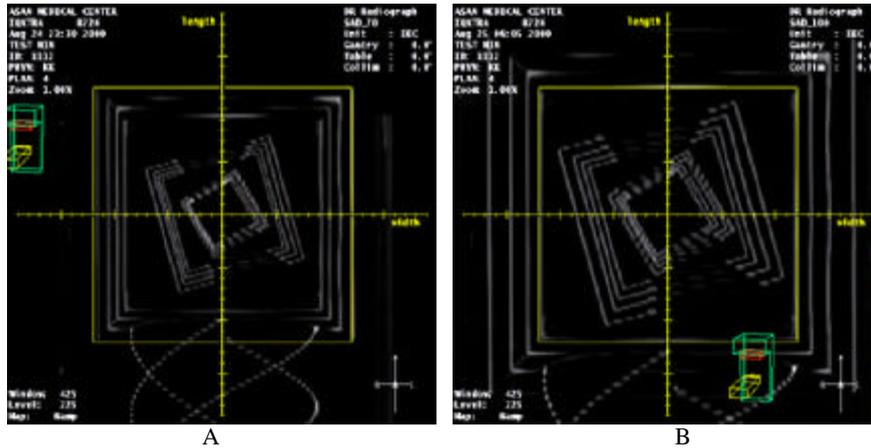
가  
(Fig. 11).

1 mm

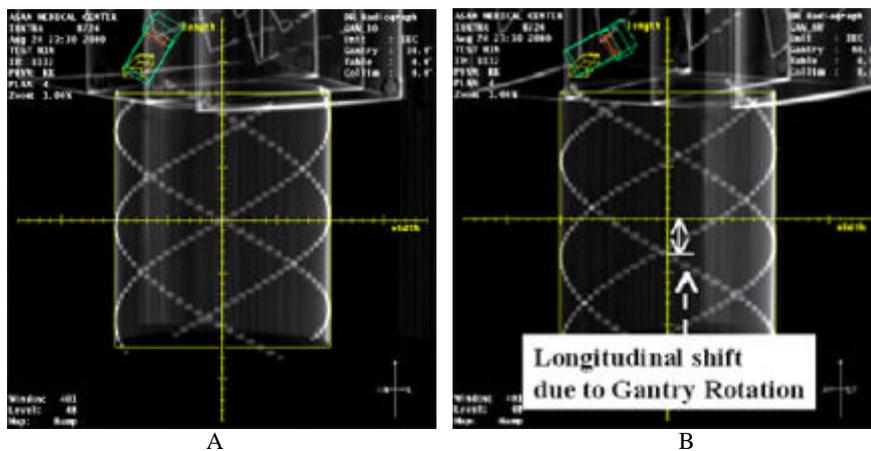
, SSD,

1°

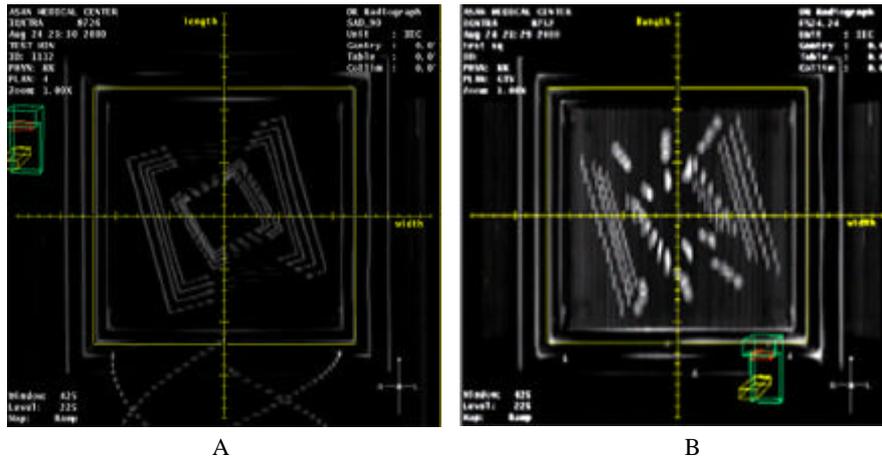
가 (Table 1).



**Fig. 9.** The DRR and the virtual simulation images for the isocenter shift test (z- direction). A) SSD 70 cm and 24 × 24 cm<sup>2</sup> field size, B) SSD 100 cm and 24 × 24 cm<sup>2</sup> 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 <sub>o</sub>
Couch	0.5 1 <sub>o</sub>
Isocenter	0.5 1 mm
Gantry	0.5 1 <sub>o</sub>

2 mm                      10 mm  
 DRR  
 가  
 . Kiaran <sup>17)</sup>  
 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 <sup>19)</sup>  
 , DRR 10×10 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 1.06 mm,                      0.28°,  
 -0.1° 가  
 Kiaran <sup>17)</sup>, Craig <sup>19)</sup>  
 가  
 0.5°  
 setup  
 setup 가  
 setup  
 가  
 1°  
 가 ,                      DRR  
 0.8 mm 가 ,                      1 mm 가 , 1° 가  
 가                      . DRR  
 1°                      . CT                      CT  
 2 mm                      5 mm                      가가 가 .  
 20, 21)

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*Abstract*


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### 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  $25 \times 25 \times 31$  cm<sup>3</sup> 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  $24 \times 24 \times 0.5$  cm<sup>3</sup> square plates and each plate had a  $24 \times 24$  cm<sup>2</sup>,  $12 \times 12$  cm<sup>2</sup>,  $6 \times 6$  cm<sup>2</sup> square line. The squares were placed to face the cylinder at angles  $0^\circ$ ,  $15^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ , 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, AcQSim<sup>TM</sup>, 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,  $0.5^\circ$ – $1^\circ$ , and  $0.5^\circ$ – $1^\circ$  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  $1^\circ$ ) differences. The phantom could be used as a routine geometrical QC/QA tools, since the differences are within clinically acceptable ranges.

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