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* . * . * . * . * . * . *
 † . † . † . † . † . † . †

_____ : - (Boron Neutron Capture Therapy, BNCT)
 34.4 MeV (Fast neutron) 70 cm
 (Epithermal neutron)
 가 , 가 BNCT

_____ : Unidos 10005 (PTW, Germany)
 가 A-150 IC-17 (Far West, USA) IC-18, EIC-1 ,
 IC-17M 가 5 cc
 Monte Carlo N-Particle
 (MCNP) transport code 2

_____ : BNCT 4 cm 1 MU 6.47×10^3 cGy
 , (contamination) $65.2 \pm 0.9\%$

_____ : 가 D_0/D_0 0.718 , MCNP , 2.87 MeV

_____ : MCNP , (Epithermal
 neutron column) 가 가 가 ,
 (Target) 가 ,

: - , , Monte Carlo N-Particle (MCNP)

- 10 0.025 eV

가 , MeV
 (Thermal neutron) 가 - 10

(Epithermal neutron)
 - (Boron Neutron Capture Thera-
 py, BNCT)¹⁾ 가 가 5 9

2000 가
 2000 9 7 2001 2 13 2)
 : 1950

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12 : -

, 30 가 200

가³⁾

가

- 10

70 cm

가

가

9)

가

$$I(E) = I_0(E) e^{-\sum_i N_i \sigma_{i,i}(E)}$$

$I_0(E)$

(E)

(Intensity), N

(i)

4 5 cm

가

$\sigma_{i,i}(E)$

15 20 KeV

1995

(Time of flight method)

p(35) + Be

10)

가 34.4

4, 5)

MeV,

가 6.11 MeV

가

가 2.87 MeV

(Epithermal neutron column)

가

AAPM, ECNCU

가

ICRU

11 15)

NT-50

Gantry 90°

34.4 MeV

10 × 10 cm²가

RFA3 (Scanditronix, Sweden) 3

Unidos

10005 (PTW, Germany)

가

A-150

IC-17 (Far West, USA)

IC-18, EIC-1

가 가

(Extrapolation)

가

(D_{total})

4 cm

가

CW Radio-frequency Quadrupole (RFQ),

(D)

(Target)

가

IC-17M

가

5 cc

(D_h)

8)

IC-17

22.8 mm

build-up

가 가

1.

EIC-1

가

가

Co-60

2A, Therados) 가 ,
 가
 가 Unidos 10005
 (Doubly shielded coaxial cable) ,

2. 가 MCNP
 3 RFA3 4B 2)
 10 × 10 cm²
 , 30 monitor unit (MU)
 20 cm 4 cm
 3 10 cm 2

RTP MCNP
 CT
 recoil proton, recoil nucleus,
 brain/skull
 가
 (1)

3 가
 70 cm, 30 cm
 10 cm
 50 cm, 30 cm
 IC-17 IC-18, IC-17M EIC-1
 Monte Carlo simulation
 10 × 10 cm²가

3. MCNP code 2
 variance reduction

1) MCNP Monte Carlo N-Particle
 / / 가

17 19) MCNP 4B Pentium II 1).²⁰⁾ (Fig.
 CPU 450MHz , Solaris7 OS skull , brain
 (/6)² + (y/9)² + (z/6.5)² - 1=0
 FORTRAN skull (/6.8)² + (y/9.8)² + (z + 1)/8.3)² - 1=0

34.4 MeV

1 cm
0.3 cm

6.11 MeV
0.5 MeV

(2)

70 cm

10 cm

(Time of flight method)

NT-50

(1,0,0)

p(35) + Be

(x)

가

가

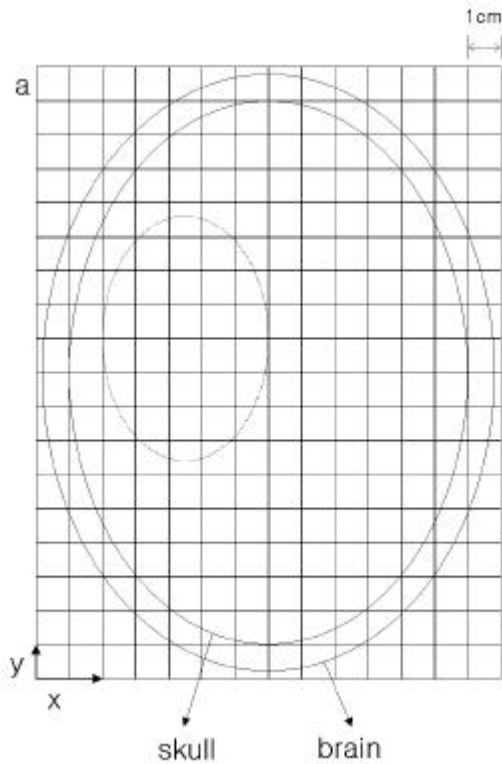


Fig. 1. Horizontal View of the MCNP model for the irradiation of an ellipsoid head with the brain described by the equation $(x/6)^2 + (y/9)^2 + (z/6.5)^2 = 1$ and skull by $(x/6.8)^2 + (y/9.8)^2 + (z+1/8.32)^2 = 1$.

Table 1. Co-60 Calibration Factors of the Far West Ionization Chambers

Chamber	N _k (R/nC)	N _k (cGy/nC)	N _r (cGy/nC)
IC-17	3.002	2.639	2.831
IC-17M	1.449	1.274	1.367
IC-18	23.36	20.53	22.03

Table 2. Absolute Dose of the Neutron Beam in Air and Water

Media	D _{total}	D _n	D	Gamma contamination	cal. point (from paraffin)
Air	7.14×10^{-3} cGy/MU	2.79×10^{-3} cGy/MU	4.35×10^{-3} cGy/MU	60.9 ± 1.1%	10 cm (air)
Water	6.47×10^{-3} cGy/MU	2.25×10^{-3} cGy/MU	4.22×10^{-3} cGy/MU	65.2 ± 0.9%	10 cm (air) + 4 cm (water)

1.

34.4 MeV

70 cm

2.87 MeV

IC-17 가

IC-17M

가

5 cc

Co-60

IC-17, IC-17M

IC-18

Kerma

(NK)

2.639 cGy/nC, 1.274

cGy/nC, 20.53 cGy/nC

(N)

3.002 R/nC, 1.449 R/nC, 23.36 R/nC

(N_r)

2.831 cGy/nC, 1.367 cGy/nC, 22.03

cGy/nC

(Table 1). BNCT

²¹⁾

4 cm

1 MU 6.47 ×

10⁻³ cGy

(contamination)

65.2 ± 0.9%

(Table

2).

2.

IC-17, IC-18 EIC-1

IC-17M

(Fig.

2).

D₂₀/D₁₀ 0.718

1.3 cm

34.4 MeV

가

가(build up)
IC-17M

EIC-1

가

3. MCNP code

2

1 2 MeV

가

가

2) brain

Synder

CT

Fig. 4

brain

1)

4 cm

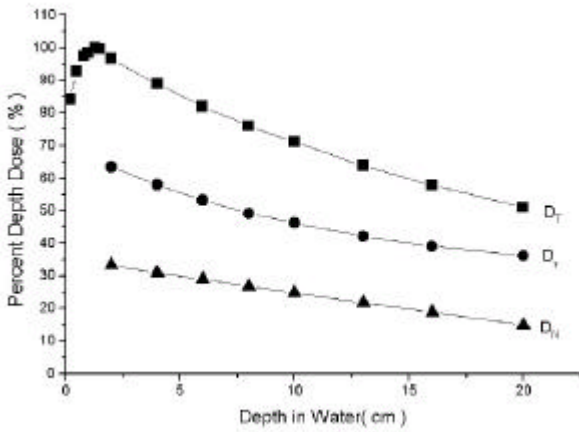
MCNP code 120

Fig. 3

skull
6 cm

70%

60



가

Fig. 2. Measured axial neutron distribution for the water phantom (normalized at depth of 1.3 cm)

1995

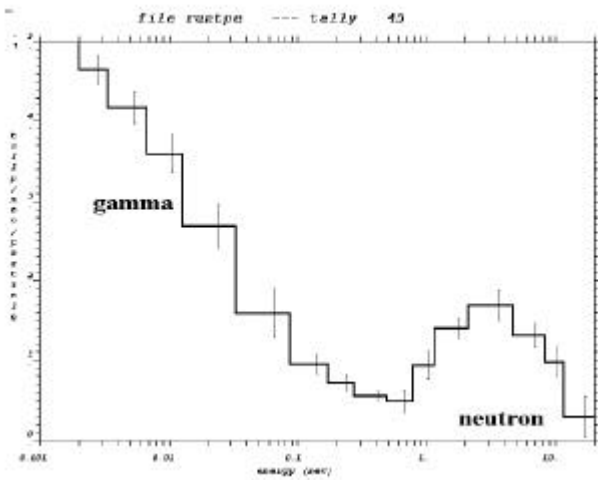


Fig. 3. Energy fluence spectrum for the water phantom (calculated at depth of 4 cm).

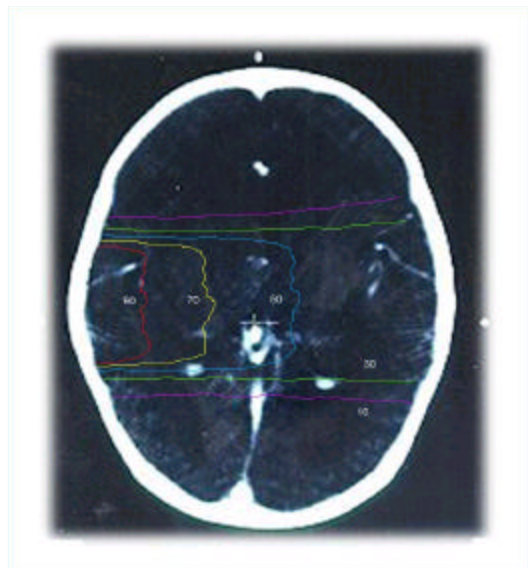


Fig. 4. Monte Carlo computed isodose contour for normal brain without B-10.

가

(neutron beam port)

Maxwell

가 10%

BNCT

가

X-

가

build-up

BNCT

가

가

BNCT

가

가

가 2
MCNP

가 가

BNCT

가

MCNP

n-p
, MCNP

가

가

BNCT

가 450

가

MHz CPU가

Pentium II

event

가

event

(fluence)

가

10 20

가 10^{12} 10^{13} n/cm²

BNCT

MC-50

107 n/cm²

가
가 가

MCNP

1 MU

6.47×10^{-3} cGy

MCNP

dosimetry

가

가

가

n-p

MC-50

가 , 70 cm

MCNP

가 2

. BNCT

4 cm

1 MU

6.47×10^{-3} cGy

가

가

가

가

가

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Abstract

**Dosimetry of the Low Fluence Fast Neutron Beams
for Boron Neutron Capture Therapy**

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Purpose : For the research of Boron Neutron Capture Therapy (BNCT), fast neutrons generated from the MC-50 cyclotron with maximum energy of 34.4 MeV in Korea Cancer Center Hospital were moderated by 70 cm paraffin and then the dose characteristics were investigated. Using these results, we hope to establish the protocol about dose measurement of epi-thermal neutron, to make a basis of dose characteristic of epi-thermal neutron emitted from nuclear reactor, and to find feasibility about accelerator-based BNCT.

Method and Materials : For measuring the absorbed dose and dose distribution of fast neutron beams, we used Unidos 10005 (PTW, Germany) electrometer and IC-17 (Far West, USA), IC-18, EIC-1 ion chambers manufactured by A-150 plastic and used IC-17M ion chamber manufactured by magnesium for gamma dose. These chambers were flushed with tissue equivalent gas and argon gas and then the flow rate was 5 cc per minute. Using Monte Carlo N-Particle (MCNP) code, transport program in mixed field with neutron, photon, electron, two dimensional dose and energy fluence distribution was calculated and these results were compared with measured results.

Results : The absorbed dose of fast neutron beams was 6.47×10^{-3} cGy per 1 MU at the 4 cm depth of the water phantom, which is assumed to be effective depth for BNCT. The magnitude of gamma contamination intermingled with fast neutron beams was $65.2 \pm 0.9\%$ at the same depth. In the dose distribution according to the depth of water, the neutron dose decreased linearly and the gamma dose decreased exponentially as the depth was deepened. The factor expressed energy level, D_{20}/D_{10} , of the total dose was 0.718.

Conclusion : Through the direct measurement using the two ion chambers, which is made different wall materials, and computer calculation of isodose distribution using MCNP simulation method, we have found the dose characteristics of low fluence fast neutron beams. If the power supply and the target material, which generate high voltage and current, will be developed and gamma contamination was reduced by lead or bismuth, we think, it may be possible to accelerator-based BNCT.

Key Words : Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT), Cyclotron, Monte carlo N-Particle (MCNP)