

_____ : (Electron cone)

_____ : (Electron cone) (In-tracavitary backscatter electron cone) (Shielded electron device)

_____ : 가 20 cm 2 10 mm 2 3 cm 가 25 cm (1 2 cm)

_____ : 가 (Clinac 2100C/D) 6 12 MeV (Markus chamber, PTW 23343) 가 (Polystyrene) Monte Carlo (EGS4) (X-Omat V, Wellhoffer 700i)

_____ : 가 6 MeV 1.5 MeV 30°, 45° 6 MeV 45°, 60° 50% 8.5% 5 mm - 10 mm 6 mm 7 mm 가

_____ : 가

_____ : ,

_____ : 가

_____ : 가 6 20 MeV buildup

2000 10 16 2001 3 10

_____ : mm 가

_____ : Tel: 02)361-7646, Fax : 02)312-9033 E-mail: therapy@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

가
 . Bethe^{1,2)}

Everhart³⁾ Rutherford

가

가

1 3 MeV
 0.55 0.75

0°, 30°, 45°, 60°

Tabata^{4,6)} Das^{7,9)}

Fig. 1

3 cm
 가

$$n(T_o, Z) = 128 \exp\{-11.9 Z^{0.65} (1 + 0.1 Z^{0.37} T_o^{0.65})\} \dots (1)$$

가 30 cm 2 4 cm
 0.5 1 cm

n To

30° 60°

, Z

2 4 cm

Klevenhagen^{10,12)}

(Electron backscatter

factor : EBF)

30 cm

100 cm

가

가

$$EBF(Z) = A - B \exp(-cZ) \dots (2)$$

EBF

A, B

9 MeV

가

6 MeV

Fig. 2

가

가

가

가

가

2 3

가

cm

(Electron cone)

가

가

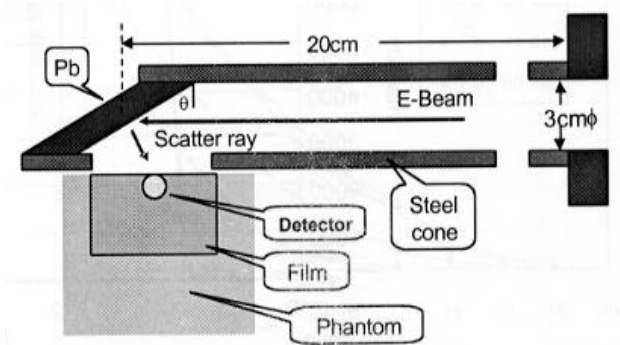


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of backscatter electron cone.

0°, 30°, 45°, 60°

Monte Carlo

(Markus chamber,
PTW 23343) 가 2.3 mg/cm², 5.4 mm
X-Omat V (Kodak Co.)
30×30×30 cm (Polystyrene)

(EGS4)
(Wellhoffer 700i photodensitometer)
(profiles)

15×15 cm²
(1 cGy/MU)
6 MeV

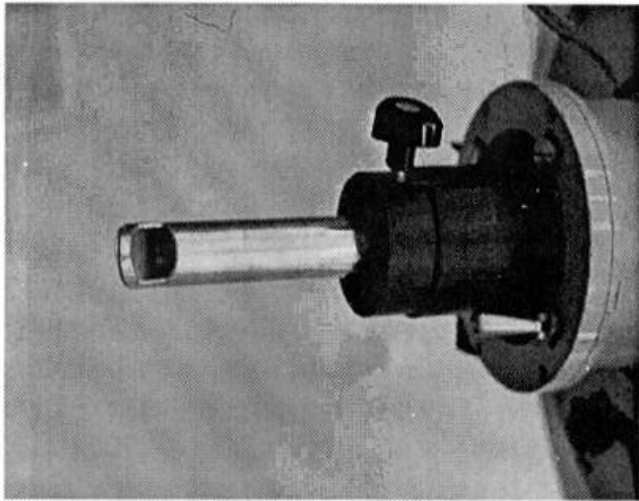


Fig. 2. Photograph of backscatter electron cone.

1.

가
Monte Carlo
EGS4 Visual Fortran compile
Pentium III PC 10⁷ history 20
Fig. 3 6 MeV

1 4.6 MeV
2 MeV 2.2 MeV
Fig. 4 6 MeV

(Intensity) 90° 180°
45° 가
Fig. 5
가

$$n = A_i - B_i \text{ Log}(E) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$k = A_e - B_e \text{ Log}(E) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

E n k

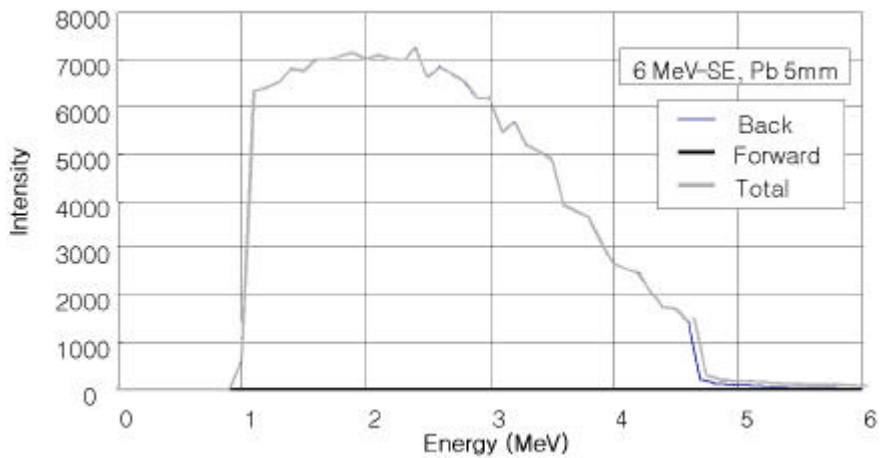


Fig. 3. Energy distribution of backscatter electron (SE) from 6 MeV electron.

(Backscattering coefficient) A

B

$E_b = (k/n)E_0$ (5)

E_0 가 6 MeV

E_b 4.5 MeV가

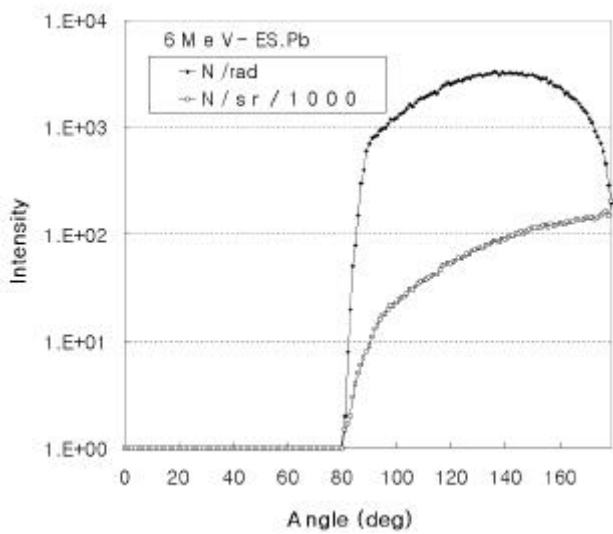


Fig. 4. Angle distribution of backscatter electron, rad :radian, sr : steradian.

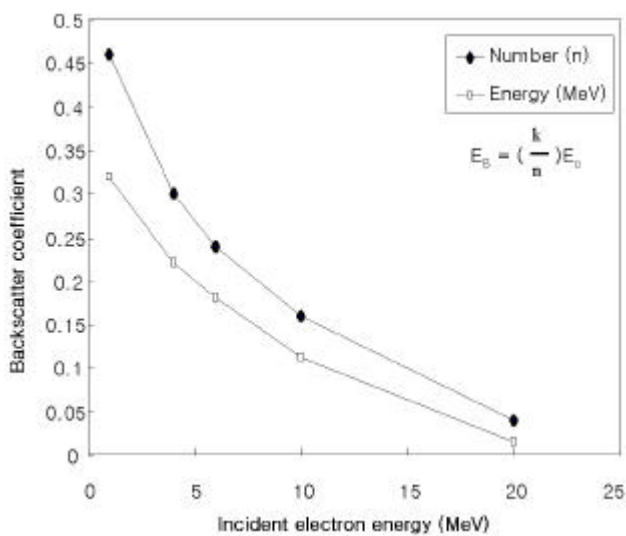


Fig. 5. Backscatter electron from Pb interface.

3 :

2 MeV

6 MeV

MeV 50%

2.

가

6 MeV

3 m

2%

Fig. 6 6 MeV

0 2 mm

(100%)

50%

가 15 MeV

Monte Carlo data

가

Buildup (exponential)

(Rapid fall off)가

0.2 mmAl 가

x-

45° 50%

85% 가

3.

3 cm

6 MeV

45°

Fig. 7

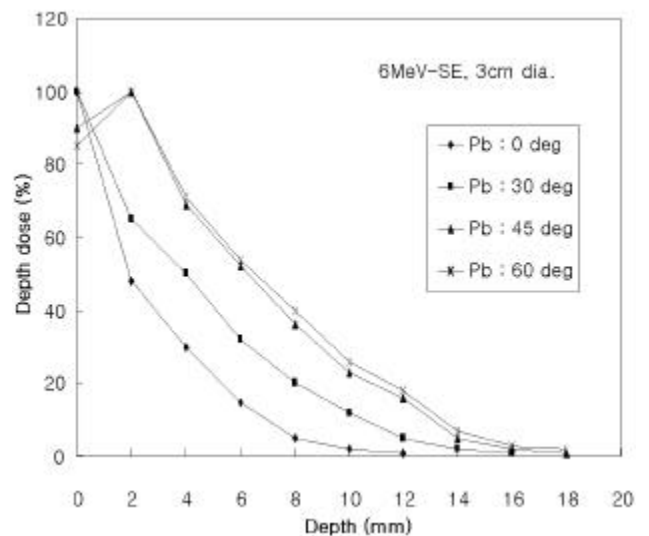


Fig. 6. Percentage depth dose of backscatter electron.

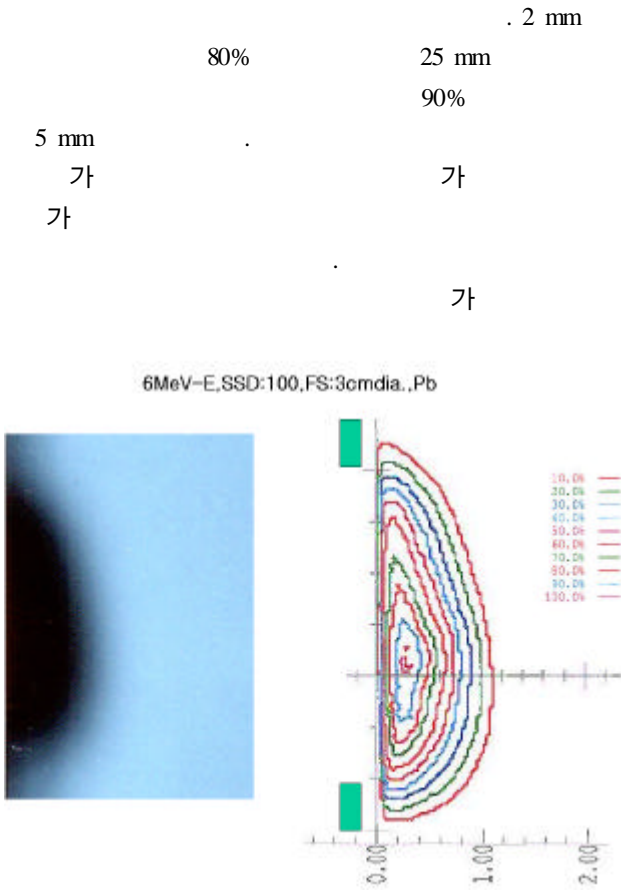


Fig. 7. Isodose curve of backscatter electron.

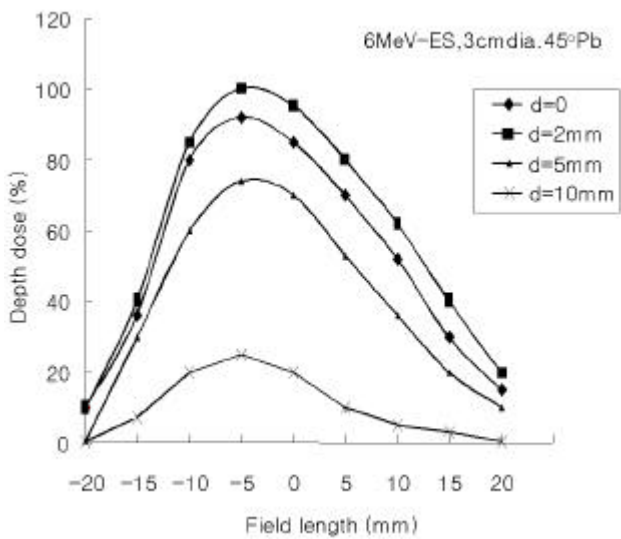


Fig. 8. Dose profiles along field length by 3 cm diameter backscatter electron cone.

0°, 30°, 45°, 60°
 15, 5, -10, -25 mm
 2 mm
 80% 25 mm
 90%
 5 mm
 가
 가
 가
 Fig. 8 Fig. 9 3 cm 2 cm
 6 MeV
 45°
 (profile)
 4.

(ICRU)¹³⁾
 $D_w = M N_D S_a^w P_u P_{cel} \dots \dots \dots (6)$
 D_w M
 (nC), N_D
 (SSDL) S_a^w
 (stopping power ratio), P_u
 P_{cel}
 3 cm 가
 (15 × 15 cm²) 1
 cGy/MU 8.5%
 Clinac 2100C/D 400 1000 MU/min

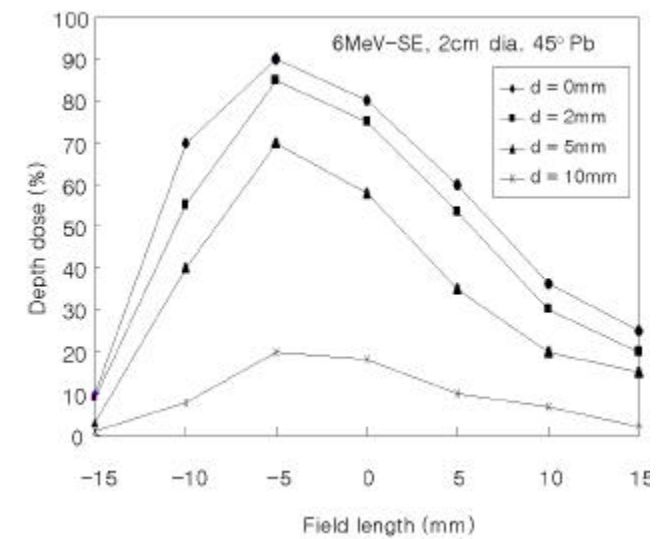


Fig. 9. Dose profiles along field length by 2 cm diameter backscatter electron cone.

35 85 cGy/min cm² 8.5% 400 1000 MU/min
35 85 cGy/min 가

(Quality assurance)

가

. Bethe

Everhart Rutherford

¹⁴⁾

1 3M eV
0.55 0.75

(Electron backscatter factor : EBF)

. Klevenhagen

가

가 가

EBF가 가

Tabata
가 14 MeV

EBF가

5

MeV EBF가
가 가

가

가

가

가

50% 6 MeV 1 cm
가 6 mm 가

15 19)

(15 × 15

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Abstract

Fabrication of Backscatter Electron Cones for Radiation Therapy

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Purpose : Irradiation cones by using backscatter electrons are made for the treatment of superficial small lesions of skin, oral cavity, and rectum where a significant dose gradient and maximum surface dose is desired.

Methods and Materials : Backscatter electrons are produced from the primary electron beams from the linear accelerators. The design consists of a cylindrical cone that has a thick circular plate of high atomic number medium (Pb or Cu) attached to the distal end, and the plate can be adjusted the reflected angle. Primary electrons strike the metal plate perpendicularly and produce backscatter electrons that reflect through the lateral hole for treatment. Using film and a parallel plate ion chamber, backscatter electron dose characteristics are measured.

Results : The depth dose characteristic of the backscatter electron is very similar to that of the hard x-ray beam that is commonly used for the intracavitary and superficial lesions. The backscatter electron energy is nearly constant and effectively about 1.5 MeV from the clinical megavoltage beams. The backscatter electron dose rate of 35-85 cGy/min could be achieved from modern accelerators without any modification, and the depth in water of 50% depth dose from backscatter electron located at 6mm for 45° angled lead scatter. The beam flatness is dependent on the slit size and the depth of treatment, but is satisfactory to treat small lesions.

Conclusions : The measured data for backscatter electron energy, depth dose flatness dose rate and absolute dose indicates that the backscatter electrons are suitable for clinical use.

Key Words : Backscatter electron, Intracavitary cone