

, TLD LiF TLD

*, †, †

_____ : LiF TLD	TLD	가	LiF가	가	LiF TLD
_____ : 4×4×1 mm ²	LiF TLD	TLD TLD	(TLD)	TLD 가 TLD	TLD
_____ : TLD	PDD	TLD	TMR	10 MV TLD	TLD
_____ : TLD	TLD	TLD	TLD	TLD	TLD
_____ : TLD	가 TLD	TLD	TLD	가	TLD

: , TLD , PDD, TMR,

(optical density)

(spatial dose distributions)

dosimetry) (in vivo (radiation sensitivity)가
 radiosurgery) QA (quality assurance) (stereotactic 가
 (thermoluminescent dosimetry : TLD)가 (Si) (<
 (cross distribution) 100 keV) (photon) 가

TLD 가 (spatial re- build-up 가 (cap)가 x
 solution)가 가 0.5 cm 2.0 cm가³⁾

1999

2001 4 4 2001 8 9

TLD가 가

TLD

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⁴⁾ TLD

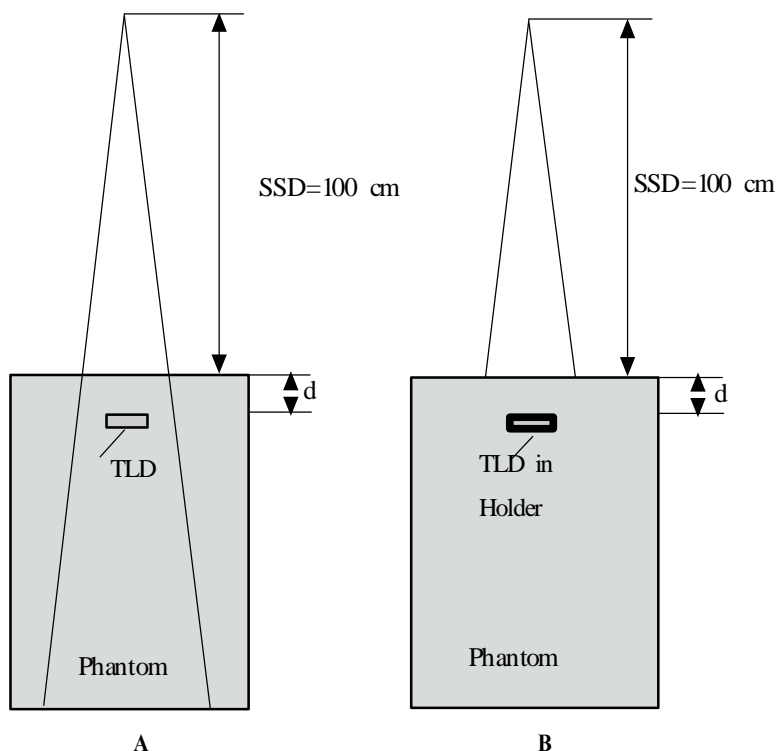


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of two experimental setups for percentage depth dose (PDD) measurement. Fig. 1A is for TLD only used as dosimeter. Fig. 1B is for TLD in TLD holder used as new dosimeter. *d* means the depth of TLD from the phantom surface at SSD=100 cm. Note that the distance from source to phantom surface and the field size are unchanged. Primary photon fluence in both situations is the same.

1A TLD TLD TLD

40 mm 1 mm TLD 0 mm

TLD TLD 40 mm 1 mm SAD 102.2 cm

SSD 100 cm TLD TLD TLD TLD

TLD TLD TLD TLD

(SAD) Fig. 1B TLD TLD TLD

2) TMR TLD TLD 1. TLD TLD

, TMR (tissue-maximum ratio)

SAD 102.2 cm TLD TLD 100 MU 400

Fig. 2 MU TLD TLD TLD

10 mm (PTWRT3, 30×30 cm²) TLD TLD Fig. 3 TLD

mm³) TLD 가 (4×4×1 TLD TLD TLD가 가

(backscattering) 20 cm Fig. 3 TLD TLD

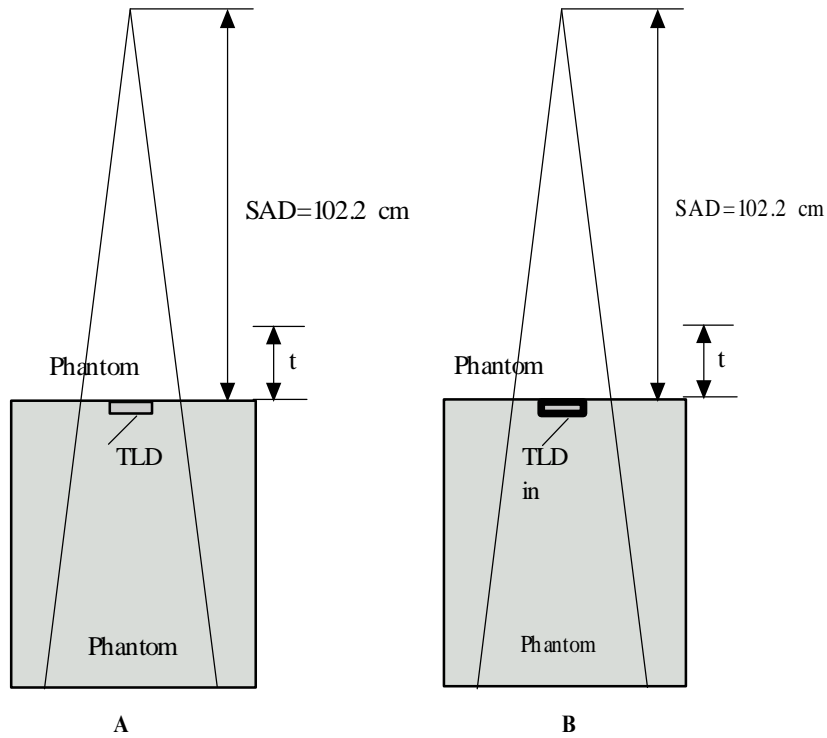


Fig. 2. Schematic drawing of two experimental setups for the measurement of tissue- maximum ratio (TMR). Fig. 2A is for TLD only used as dosimeter. Fig. 2B is for TLD in TLD holder as new dosimeter. t means the thickness of phantom overlying on TLD located at SAD=102.2 cm. Note that the distance from source to the TLD and the field size are unchanged. Primary photon fluence in both situations is the same.

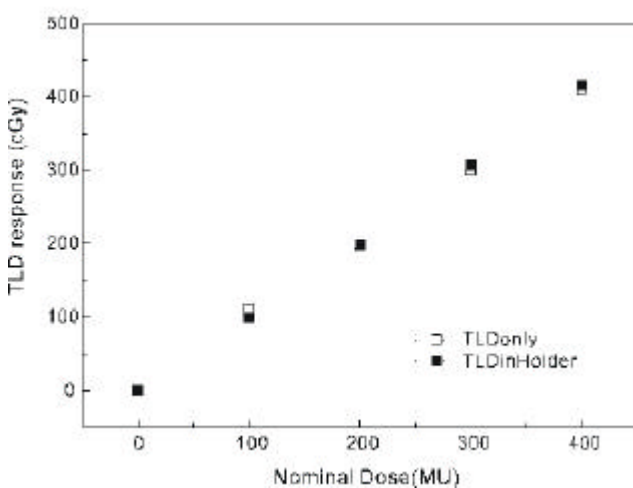


Fig. 3. The response of TLD () only used as dosimeter is shown as a function of nominal dose and compared to that of TLD in TLD holder () used as new dosimeter at the same condition. TLD dosimeter was located at depth of maximum dose ($d_{max}=22$ mm) in 10 MV linac beam.

가 3%

(2.20 g/cm^3)가

) (1.19

g/cm^3 1.8 TLD TLD
 TLD (forwardscattering) TLD (backscattering)
 가 가
 가)
 2. PDD TLD
 TLD TLD
 dose) SSD 100 cm , PDD (percentage depth
 TLD TLD 40 mm
 1 mm
 TLD TLD
 Fig. 4 . SSD 100 cm
 TLD TLD
 가
 , i) (d_{max}) ii) d_{max}
 가 , build-up
 . Fig. 4 d_{max} TLD

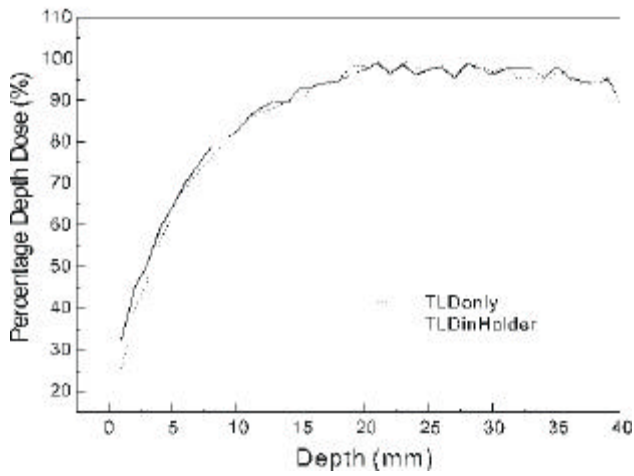


Fig. 4. Percentage depth dose (PDD) were measured with TLD only or with TLD in TLD holder at normal SSD 100cm. Solid line curve represents the PDD for TLD in TLD holder as new dosimeter and dotted line curve shows the PDD for TLD only. The curves are normalized to 100 as the response of TLD only used as dosimeter at the $d_{max}=22$ mm with SSD=100 cm.

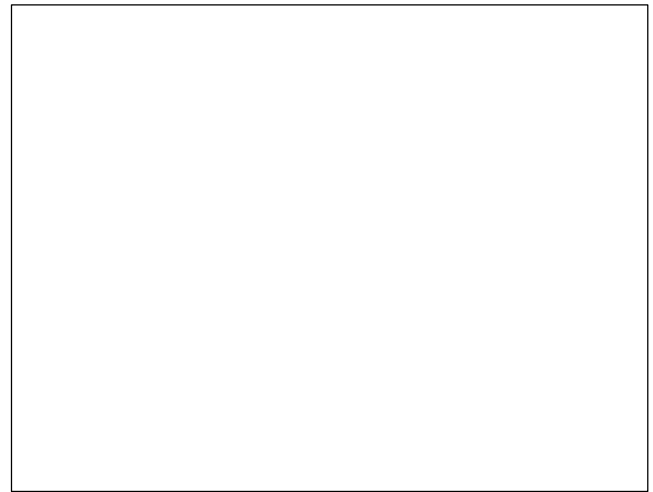


Fig. 5. The curves show tissue-phantom ratio (TMR) to overlying phantom thickness on TLD dosimeter. Solid line curve represents the TMR for TLD in TLD holder as new dosimeter and dotted line curve shows the TMR for TLD only used as dosimeter. The curves are normalized to 1 as the response of TLD only used with overlying phantom thickness $t=22$ mm at SAD=102.2 cm.

가

TLD 가 가

, d_{max}

TLD build-up TLD (1 SD) 가 TLD TLD 3%

TLD TLD , TLD SAD 102.2 cm TLD 가

TLD 3% TLD

TLD d_{max} TLD

1 mm TLD PDD $\pm 3\%$

가

LiF TLD

3. TMR TLD

TLD TLD

, TMR (tissue maximum ratio)

SAD 102.2 cm TLD TLD

. SAD 102.2 cm TLD

0 mm 40 mm 1 mm TLD 가 Fig. 5

. SAD 102.2 cm build-up 가

TLD TLD TLD TLD

TLD 가 $\pm 2\%$

TLD

LiF
 TLD TLD
 가 ,
 TBI TSEI (irradiation)
 LiF가 가
 CT TLD
 intracavity
 가
 TLD
 TLD (TLD reader)
 TLD
 가 TLD
 TLD
 TLD-100
 post annealing (400)가
 TLD post annealing

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Abstract

LiF TLD in TLD Holder for In Vivo DosimetrySookil Kim, Ph.D.^{*}, John J.K. Loh, M.D.[†] and Byungnim Min, M.S.[†]^{*}Department of Premedical Sciences, Kosin Medical College, Busan, Korea[†]Department of Radiation Oncology, Inha University College of Medicine, Incheon, Korea

Purpose : LiF TLD has a problem to be used in vivo dosimetry because of the toxic property of LiF. The aim of this study is to develop new dosimeter with LiF TLD to be used in vivo dosimetry.

Materials and methods : We designed and manufactured the teflon box (here after TLD holder) to put TLD in. The external size of TLD holder is $4 \times 4 \times 1$ mm³. To estimate the effect of TLD holder on TLD response for radiation, the linearity of TLD response to nominal dose were measured for TLD in TLD holder. Measurement were performed in the 10 MV x-ray beam with LiF TLD using a solid water phantom at SSD of 100 cm. Percent Depth Dose (PDD) and Tissue-Maximum Ratio (TMR) with varying phantom thickness on TLD were measured to find the effect of TLD holder on the dose coefficient used for dose calculation in radiation therapy.

Results : The linearity of response of TLD in TLD holder to the nominal dose was improved than TLD only used as dosimeter. And in various measurement conditions, it makes a marginal difference between TLD in TLD holder and TLD only in their responses.

Conclusion : It was proven that the TLD in TLD holder as a new dosimetry could be used in vivo dosimetry.

Key Words : Teflon, TLD holder, PDD, TMR, in vivo dosimetry