

X -

* , † ‡
* , * , * , * , † , ‡

_____ : X- (build-up) 가 . X- (d_{max})

_____ : 6 MV 15 MV X- 10 × 10 cm², SSD=100 cm TLD, (thimble type ion chamber), Markus (percent depth dose: PDD) (surface dose) (d_{max})

_____ : TLD Monte Carlo TLD

_____ : 6 MV 15 MV X- Markus	29.31%	23.36%
_____ : TLD 37.17% 24.01%,	34.78%	24.06%,
_____ : TLD 27.8%, 47.92% 36.01%	36.22%	37.17%
_____ : TLD 가 TLD 6 MV X-	14 ~ 16 mm , 15 MV X -	27 ~ 29 mm

_____ : Markus 10% 가 가 가 가 (d_{max})

(buildup) _____ ,¹⁾ _____ ,²⁾ _____ (skin sparing effect) X- X-

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5 : X-
(sensitivity)가
(100 keV) 가 가
(signal) , 가 가
³⁾ 가
(thimble type ion (Z=6)
chamber) ,
가 X-
(extrapolation ion chamber) 가 TLD, ,
, Markus , 6 MV
³⁾ 15 MV X-
, TLD
가
chamber) 가
(parallel-plate ion
chamber) 1.
TLD (solid
waterphantom) (Victoreen, 74-600 ~ 603, USA)
, 가 1.03 g/cm³, 가 3.34 × 10²⁰ kg⁻¹
, Co-60
(over-response) 가 9% 20% 가 1%
⁶⁾ ¹⁰⁾ 30 × 30 cm² (1
mm ~ 10 mm) 1 mm 가
(thermo- TLD
luminescence dosimetry: TLD) TLD chip
⁷⁻⁹⁾ TLD 가 TLD-100 chip 3.15 × 3.15 × 0.89
8.63 mm³ TLD
(rod, chip, powder) TLD TLD chip holder (Fig. 1) TLD chip
, TLD 가 TLD-100 chip
TLD (airgap)
, annealing
^{11,12)} Markus TLD

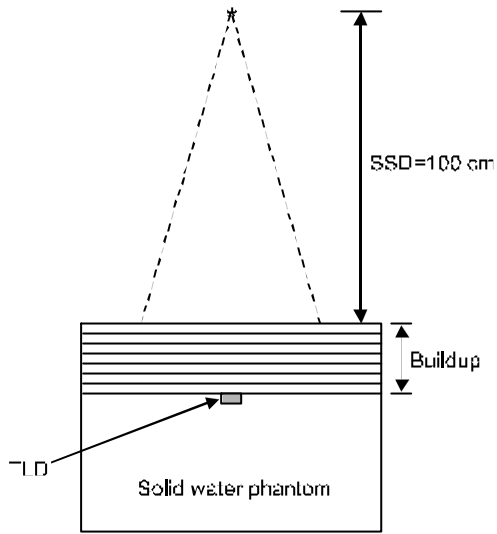


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of solid water phantom for setup with the TLD-100 chip.

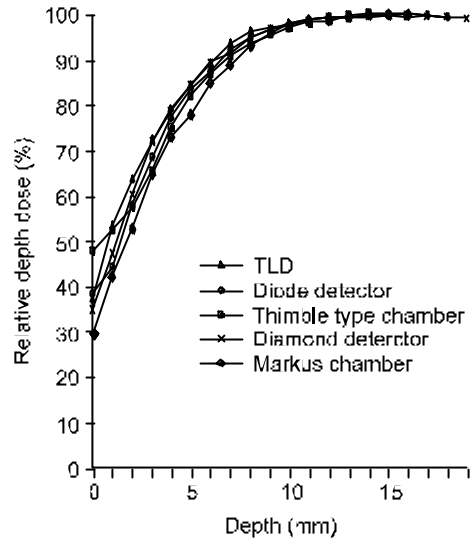


Fig. 2. Relative depth dose for 6MV X-ray at $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$, SSD=100 cm.

system (Multidata, USA) Multidata dosimetry (water phantom)

2. TLD chip 2.675 g/cm^3 , 가 $2.786 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ 가 $3.343 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ TLD 2.2 X- TLD가

Compton TLD가 TLD Compton 가 TLD 가 TLD

TLD TLD 1 (air gap) TLD

TLD LiF Mg Ti 가 $3.15 \times 3.15 \times 0.89 \text{ mm}^3$ Harshaw TLD-100 chip (Harshaw, USA) TLD (pre-irradiation) 400°C 2, 80°C 2 TLD annealing oven (PTW-TLDO, Germany) annealing, 0.6r

(post-irradiation) annealing 100°C 10 TLD pre-read TLD HARSHAW-4000 (Harshaw, USA) TLD TLD-100 chip

(calibration) TLD 100 cGy TLD chip TLD chip

5 TLD TLD 0.4% TLD chip 1 mm 가

3

3. (Thimble type ion chamber) (PTW-233643, PTW, Germany) (sensitive volume) 0.125 cm^3 , 7 mm, 5.5 mm, 가 0.75 mm, 0.6r

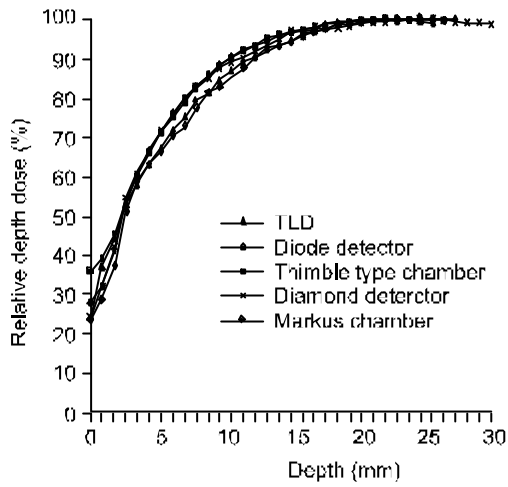


Fig. 3. Relative depth dose for 15 MV X-ray at $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$, SSD=100 cm.

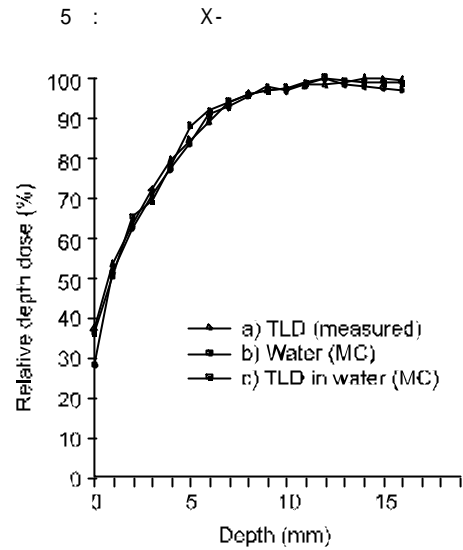


Fig.4. Compared with Monte Carlo simulation and measured TLD data. a) measured data of TLD b) MC for pure water phantom and c) MC for imaginary TLD inserted in the water phantom surface.

Multidata dosimetry system (Multidata, USA) (percent depth dose: PDD)

4. 0.25 mm^3 , 6 mm p-type silicon detector (Victoreen 30-496, Victoreen, USA) (PDD)

5. (PTW 60003, PTW, Germany) 1.9 mm^3 , 7.3 mm, 1 mm, 100 V, Unidos Electrometer (PTW, Germany)

6. Markus (PTW23343, PTW, Germany) 0.05 cm^3 , 5.4 mm, 2 mm, Victoreen Electrometer (Victoreen Model 500, Victoreen, USA)

7. Monte Carlo

EGS4, Monte Carlo, TLD, dosxyz, 160,000,000, voxel size, TLD-100 chip, $3 \times 3 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$, TLD chip

8. X-

(Varian, USA) 15 MV, 6 MV X-, Varian CL1800, $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$, SSD=100 cm

6 MV X- 29.31%, Markus 34.78%, TLD 37.17%, 38.13%, 47.92%, Markus, 가, TLD, 1%, 9.8%

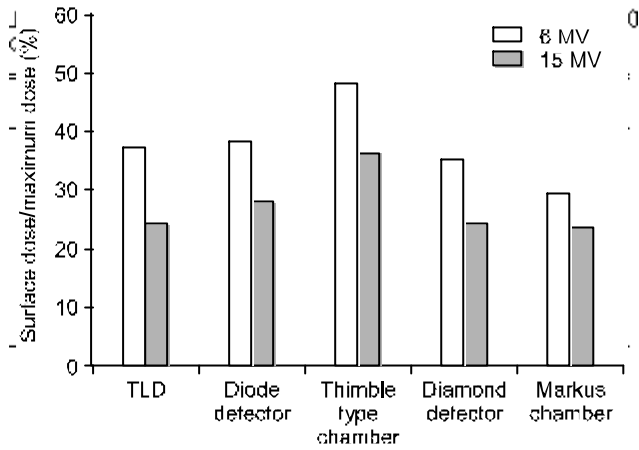


Fig. 5. Surface dose for 6 MV and 15 MV X-ray at 10 x 10 cm², SSD=100 cm.

Table 2. Depth of Maximum Dose (d_{max}) for 6 MV and 15 MV X-ray at 10 x 10 cm², SSD=100 cm

	6 MV	15 MV
TLD	14 mm	27 mm
Diode detector	15 mm	28 mm
Thimble type ion chamber	15 mm	28 mm
Diamond detector	16 mm	29 mm
Markus parallel plate ion chamber	14 mm	29 mm

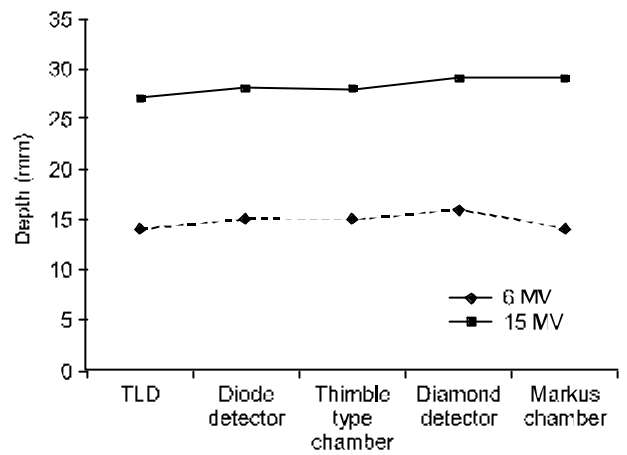


Fig. 6. Dose maximum depth for 6 MV and 15 MV X-ray at 10 x 10 cm², SSD=100 cm.

15 MV X-
 Markus 23.36%, TLD 24.01%,
 24.06%, Markus 가
 36.01%, TLD 가
 4%,
 36.01% 8.2%
 (Table 1, Fig. 5).
 TLD

Monte Carlo
 Carlo 6 MV X-
 TLD chip 36.22% TLD chip
 (37.17%) Monte Carlo

3%
 Monte Carlo
 6 MV X- Markus
 14 mm, TLD 14 mm,
 15 mm, 16 mm
 14 ~ 16 mm 2 mm . 15 MV
 X- TLD 27 mm,
 28 mm, 29 mm,
 Markus 29 mm 27 ~ 29
 mm 2 mm (Table 2, Fig. 6).

X-

X-

X-

X- collimator, tray, (shielding block) (electron contamination) 1,4,14 ~ 19)

ICRU, ICRP

0.07 mm

0.07 mm

가

가

가

TLD

Kron¹²⁾

Manson³⁾

8 MV 15

Lin²³⁾

TLD

MV X- 10 × 10 cm

0.89 mm

18% 17%

, Butson²²⁾

TLD-100

6 MV 15 MV X-

(1 × 200 × 200 μm)

MOSFET (metal oxide

37.17% 24.01%

semiconductor field effect transistor)

6 MV

가 TLD

TLD

16%

. Kron Elliot¹²⁾ 6

TLD

MV X- 0.14 mm

extra-thin TLD chip

가

6 MV X-

TLD

TLD

16.3%

MOSFET

TLD chip 가

Lin²³⁾

ultra-thin TLD film (GR-200F, surface area 5 × 5 mm, nominal thickness 5 mgcm⁻²) 6 MV, 10MV, 15 MV X-

TLD

10 × 10 cm

16.1%, 14.03%,

10.59%

6 MV X-

가

16%, 15 MV X-

10.6%

가

6MV X-

가

Markus

29.31%

TLD

10%

. 15

Monte Carlo

6 MV X-

MV X-

Markus

(28.22%)

TLD-100 chip

23.36%

가

8%

TLD-100 chip

(36.22%)

8%

36.01%

TLD

(37.17%)

(Fig. 4).

Markus

6 MV, 15 MV

Arid²⁴⁾

6 MV 15 MV X-

X-

29.31%, 23.36%

15 mm 29 mm

Gerbi⁶⁾가

가

(Fig. 2, 3),

Sixel²⁵⁾

mm

가

6 MV X-

14 ~ 16 mm

X-

15 MV X-

27 ~ 29 mm

2 mm

가 1
 mm 가
 가
 ,
 가
 가
 ,
 Markus
 TLD
 가
 가
 가
 10%
 가
 .
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Abstract

Consideration of Surface Dose and Depth of Maximum Dose Using Various Detectors for High Energy X-rays

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Purpose: It is difficult to exactly determine the surface dose and the dose distribution in buildup region of high energy X-rays by using the conventional ion chamber. The aim of this study is to evaluate the accuracy of widely used dosimetry systems to measure the surface dose and the depth of maximum dose (d_{max}).

Materials and Methods: We measured the percent depth dose (PDD) from the surface to the d_{max} in either a water phantom or in a solid water phantom using TLD-100 chips, thimble type ion chamber, diode detector, diamond detector and Markus parallel plate ion chamber for 6 MV and 15 MV X-rays, $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$, at SSD=100 cm. We analysed the surface dose and the d_{max} . In order to verify the accuracy of the TLD data, we executed the Monte Carlo simulation for 6 MV X-ray beams.

Results: The surface doses in 6 MV and 15 MV X-rays were 29.31% and 23.36% for Markus parallel plate ion chamber, 37.17% and 24.01% for TLD, 34.87% and 24.06% for diamond detector, 38.13% and 27.8% for diode detector, and 47.92% and 36.01% for thimble type ion chamber, respectively. In Monte Carlo simulation for 6 MV X-rays, the surface dose was 36.22%, which is similar to the 37.17% of the TLD measurement data. The d_{max} in 6 MV and 15 MV X-rays was $14 \sim 16 \text{ mm}$ and $27 \sim 29 \text{ mm}$, respectively. There was no significant difference in the d_{max} among the detectors.

Conclusion: There was a remarkable difference in the surface dose among the detectors. The Markus parallel plate chamber showed the most accurate result. The surface dose of the thimble ion chamber was 10% higher than that of other detectors. We suggest that the correction should be made when the surface dose of the thimble ion chamber is used for the treatment planning for the superficial tumors. All the detectors used in our study showed no difference in the d_{max} .

Key Words: Surface dose, Depth of maximum dose (d_{max})