

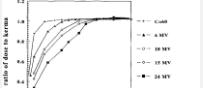
Determination of small field output factors, advantages and limitations of Monte Carlo simulations

AAPM-AMPR-SEFM Joint Scientific Symposium

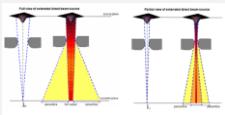
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Washington, 4th August 2016

- ## ➤ Non lateral equilibrium of charged particles



- Partial occlusion of the target.



- Detector dimensions same order than field size.

What “small field” means?

Das, I. J et al (2008) *Med. Phys.* 35(1), 206.

- ## Introduction

Methods

Results

Conclusions

Formalism for absorbed dose determination in reference conditions

$$D_{w,Q} = M_Q \cdot N_{D,w,Q_0} \cdot k_{Q,Q_0}$$

Formalism for reference dosimetry of small and nonstandard fields

Alfonso, R et al (2008). Med. Phys, 35(11),5179

$$D_{w,Q_{\text{mir}}}^{f_{\text{mir}}} = M_{Q_{\text{mir}}}^{f_{\text{mir}}} \cdot N_{D,w,Q_0} \cdot k_{Q,Q_o}^{f_{\text{mir}}, f_{\text{ref}}} \cdot k_{Q_{\text{mir}}, Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{mir}}, f_{\text{ref}}}$$

$$k_{\frac{f_{\text{fair}} + f_{\text{ref}}}{Q_{\text{fair}} + Q}} = \frac{D_{\frac{f_{\text{fair}}}{Q_{\text{fair}}}} / M_{\frac{f_{\text{fair}}}{Q_{\text{fair}}}}}{D_{\frac{f_{\text{ref}}}{Q}} / M_{\frac{f_{\text{ref}}}{Q}}} \quad \text{Factor that corrects for the differences between the conditions of field size, geometry, phantom material, and beam quality of the conventional reference field } f_{\text{ref}} \text{ and the machine-specific reference field } f_{\text{fair}}$$

Formalism

Introduction

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Relative dosimetry, FOF, OR

$$D_{w,Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{ref}}} = M_{Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{ref}}} \cdot N_{D,w,Q_0} \cdot k_{Q_0,Q_0} \cdot k_{Q_{\text{ref}},Q_{\text{ref}}}$$

[...]

$$D_{w,Q_{\text{lin}}}^{f_{\text{lin}}} = D_{w,Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{ref}}} \cdot \Omega_{Q_{\text{lin}},Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{lin}},f_{\text{ref}}}$$

[...]

$$\Omega_{Q_{\text{lin}},Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{lin}},f_{\text{ref}}} = \frac{M_{Q_{\text{lin}}}^{f_{\text{lin}}}}{M_{Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{ref}}}} \cdot k_{Q_{\text{lin}},Q_{\text{ref}}}$$

$$OR_{f_{\text{lin}}}^{f_{\text{ref}}} = \frac{M_{Q_{\text{lin}}}^{f_{\text{lin}}}}{M_{Q_{\text{ref}}}^{f_{\text{ref}}}}$$

$$FOF_{f_{\text{lin}}} = OR_{10 \times 10}^{f_{\text{lin}}} \cdot k_{Q_{\text{lin}},Q_{10 \times 10}}$$

Formalism

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Objectives

Experimental and MC determination of FOF for small fields (smaller than 2 cm x 2 cm)

Introduction

Methods

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Experimental OR determination

Monte Carlo
 $k_{Q_{\text{lin}},Q_{10 \times 10}}^{f_{\text{lin}},10 \times 10}$

FOF_{EXP}

FOF_{MC}

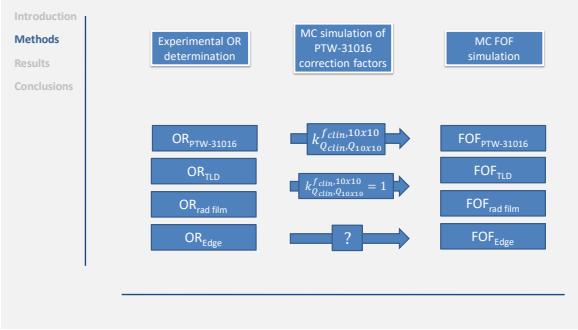
Comparison

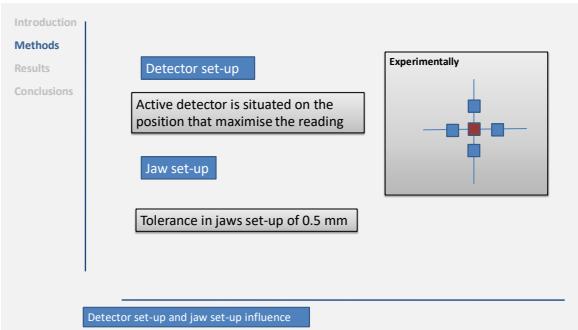
Geometrical tolerances (manufacturing process)

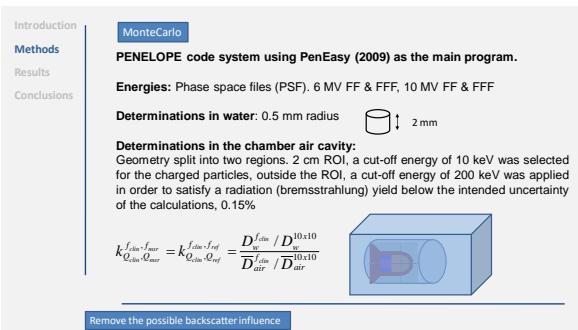
Detector set-up

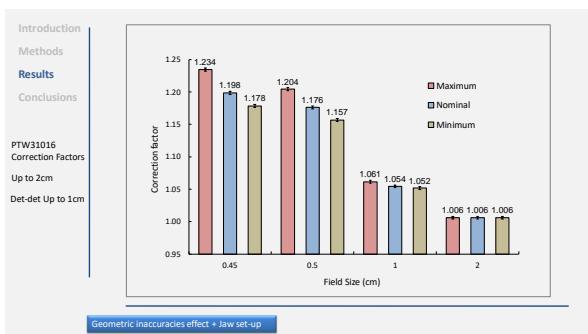
Jaw set-up

3 main source of uncertainty









Introduction	Experimentally, the active detector is situated on the position that maximise the reading.					
Methods	Tolerance in jaws set-up of 0.5 mm					
Results						
Conclusions						
PTW31016 Correction Factors Up to 2cm Det-det Up to 1cm Main Inf Jaw						
Ion Manufacturing		Nominal field size (cm)				
		0.5 cm x 0.5 cm		0.45 cm x 0.45 cm		
		Origin		Origin		
		Nominal		0.136		
		1.176		1.176		
		Maximum		1.204		
		1.211		1.234		
		Minimum		1.176		
		1.157		1.200		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
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		1.234		1.234		
		1.178		1.178		
		1.198		1.198		
		1.212		1.212		
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		1.234				

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PTW31016
Correction Factors
Up to 2cm
Det-det Up to 1cm
Main Inf Jaw

Detectors

Ionization Chamber

PTW-31016 0.016 cm³
(cavity : radius 1.45 mm; length 2.9 mm)



Diode

Edge SunNuclear side = 0.8 mm
 $t = 0.03$ mm



TLDs

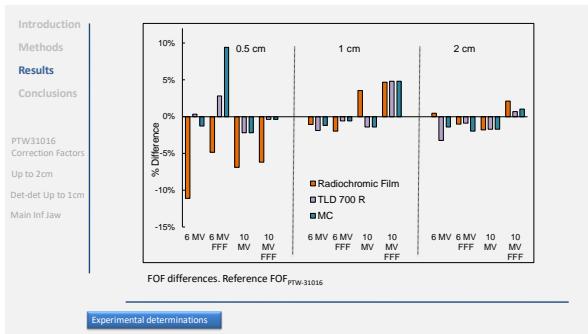
TLD-700R $^{7}\text{LiF}: \text{Mg,Ti}$ rods
radius = 0.5 mm $t = 6$ mm



Radiochromic film

EBT2

Experimental determinations



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FOF

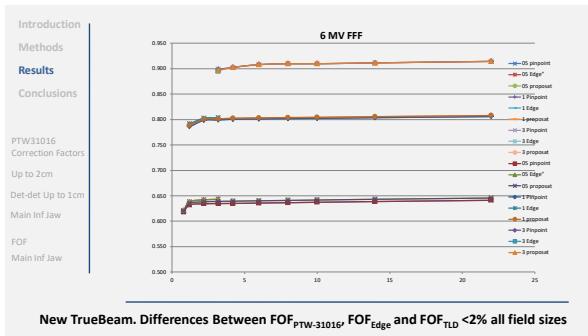
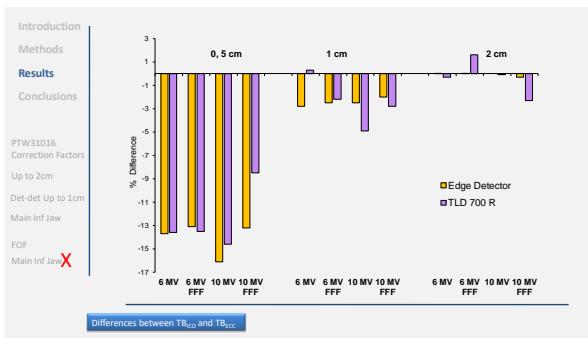
Main Inf Jaw ?

	Field size (cm)					
	2	1	0.5	1	0.5	
6 MV						
MC	0.840	1.9%	0.720	1.5%	0.453	1.5%
PTW-31016	0.852	0.7%	0.728	2.0%	0.459	3.6%
TLD-700R	0.825	1.8%	0.714	1.4%	0.460	2%
Rad film	0.856	1.9%	0.720	1.1%	0.468	2%
6 MV FFF						
MC	0.854	1.9%	0.765	1.3%	0.550	0.9%
PTW-31016	0.871	0.7%	0.765	3.6%	0.503	3.6%
TLD-700R	0.848	1.9%	0.750	0.6%	0.500	1.4%
Rad film	0.862	0.6%	0.750	0.6%	0.478	2.4%
10 MV						
MC	0.778	1.2%	0.594	1.3%	0.318	1.3%
PTW-31016	0.818	0.8%	0.636	2.4%	0.347	3%
TLD	0.778	1.1%	0.601	1.0%	0.339	1.2%
Rad film	0.777	0.9%	0.631	1.8%	0.323	2.4%
10 MV FFFF						
MC	0.842	0.6%	0.677	0.8%	0.382	0.1%
PTW-31016	0.834	0.6%	0.658	1.7%	0.384	2%
TLD	0.839	1.5%	0.689	3.1%	0.392	0.7%
rad film	0.851	1.0%	0.689	0.9%	0.370	1.8%

SDD = 100 cm; Depth = 5 cm for 6 MV FFF&FFF; Depth = 10 cm for 10 MV FFFF

Field Output Factors on FF and FFFF beams

MC simulation or real jaw effect?



- Correction factor_{PTW-31016} > 1
 - Due to the volume effect.
 - Affects square field sizes up to 2 cm for PTW-31016.
 - Differences in PTW-31016 correction factor chamber-to-chamber for square field sizes up to 1 cm.
 - Low energy dependence of $k_{Q_{min}, Q_{max}}^{\frac{E_{min}}{E_{max}}, \frac{f_{min}}{f_{max}}}$ was verified for PTW-31016. (Alfonso et al 2008)
 - Need to perform machine-specific measurements for fields below 1.5 cm, and verification after jaw calibration.
- MC simulation → $\frac{k_{f_{min}, f_{max}}}{Q_{min}, Q_{max}}$ → Measurements → Comparison with other detectors

Thanks for your attention

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