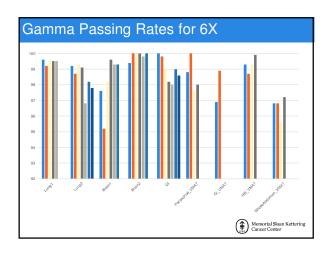
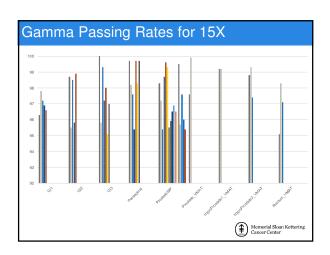


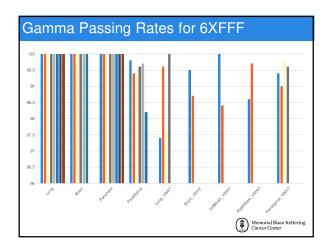
## Pre-clinical IMRT QA/MLC QA Part of commission tasks for two brand new TrueBeam machines Clinical plans were run on the machine to deliver fluence map on EPID at SDD 100 cm Gamma index was used for QA result analysis For portal dosimetry, used 3%Local/3mm and 10% threshold

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

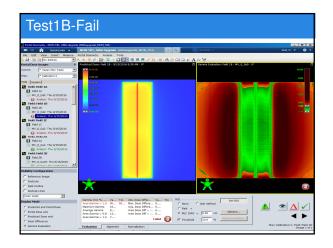


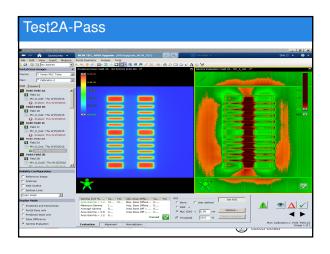


Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

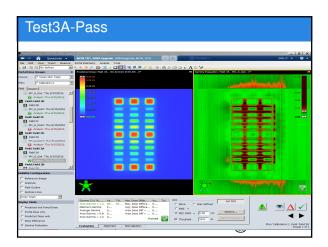


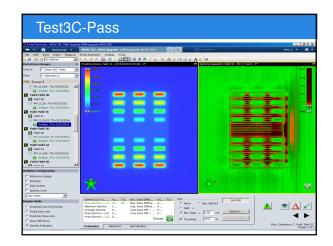
# EPID can be used for pre-clinical IMRT QA The gamma passing rate is depending on beam energy and plan complexity 3%Local/3mm with threshold 10% and 95% may be proper for absolute dose comparison Some IMRT fields failed for the gamma passing rates, therefore a customized calibration file may be needed.





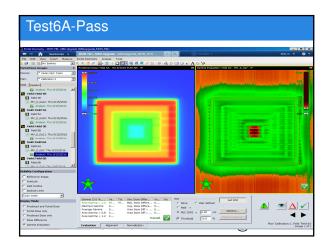






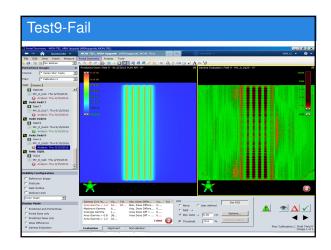


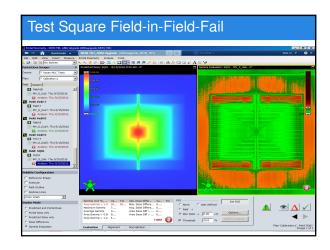


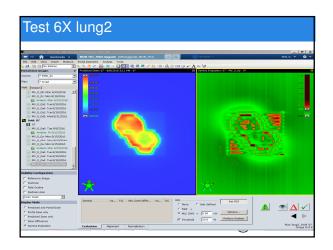


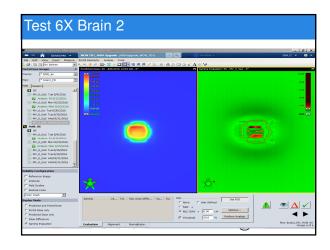


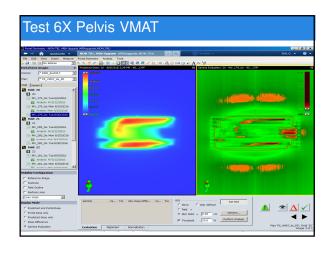


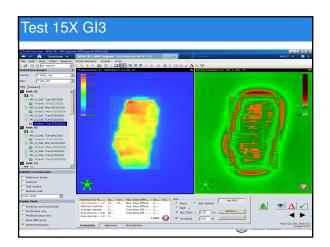


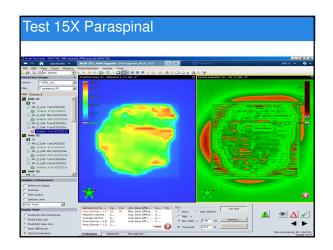


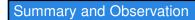












- The failure patterns are complex
- · EPID itself may contribute to the failure also
- · Large field is easy to fail due to scatter dose and MLC leakage during the transition, such as Tests 1 and 9
- Highly modulated field with low dose region is easy to fail, such as Test 7
- Small field is easy to fail also, such as 6X Brain 2 Using 3%Local/3mm , TH=10%, and 95% passing rate may not fit all cases
- A customized calibration file is necessary for special



### SSIM or Gamma Index?

- · What is SSIM?
- · Factors affecting SSIM calculation
- · Implementation in RT
- Summary



### What is SSIM?

Image Quality Assessment: From Error Visibility to Structural Similarity

Zhou Wang, Member, IEEE, Alan Conrad Bovik, Fellow, IEEE, Hamid Rahim Sheikh, Student Member, IEEE, and Erro P. Simoncelli, Senior Member, IEEE

$$\mathsf{SSIM}(x,y) = f\big(l(x,y)^\alpha, c(x,y)^\beta, s(x,y)^\gamma\,\big)$$

$$l\left(x,y\right) = \frac{2u_{x}u_{y} + c_{1}}{u_{x}^{2} + u_{y}^{2} + c_{1}}, \, C_{1} = (K_{1}L)^{2}, \, K_{1} << 1$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{c}(x,y) &= \frac{2\delta_{x}\delta_{y} + c_{2}}{\delta_{x}^{2} + \delta_{y}^{2} + c_{2}}, \, C_{2} = (K_{2}L)^{2}, \, K_{2} << 1 \\ \mathbf{s}(x,y) &= \frac{\delta_{xy} + c_{3}}{\delta_{x}\delta_{y} + c_{3}}, \, C_{3} = \frac{c_{2}}{2} \end{split}$$

$$S(x, y) = \frac{\delta_{xy} + C_3}{\delta_1 \delta_2 + C_3}, C_3 = \frac{C_2}{2}$$

 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 1, K_1 = 0.01, K_2 = 0.03, L = 255$ 

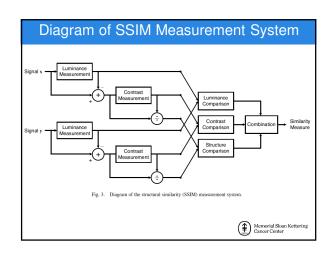


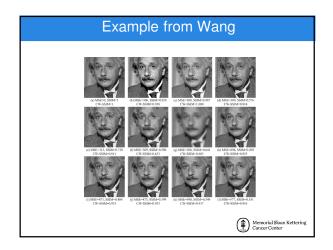
### **SSIM Properties**

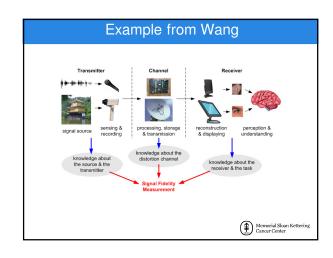
 $\mathsf{SSIM}(x,y) = \mathsf{SSIM}(y,x)$ 

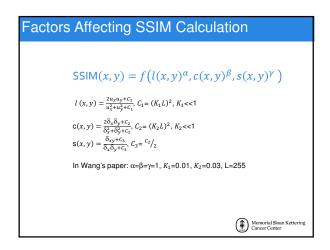
 $SSIM(x, y) \le 1$ 

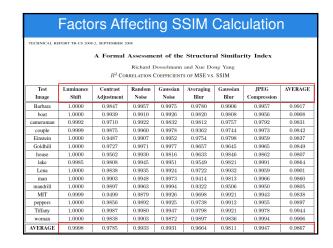
SSIM(x, y) = 1, if and only if x=y

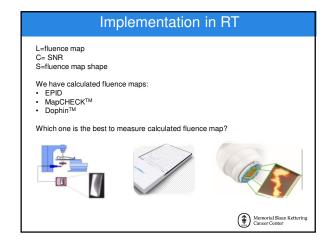


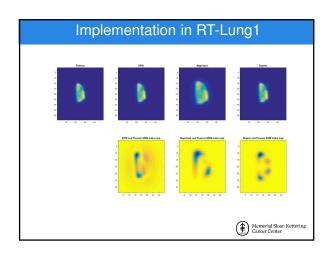


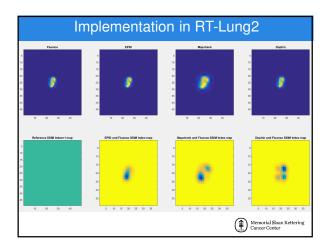


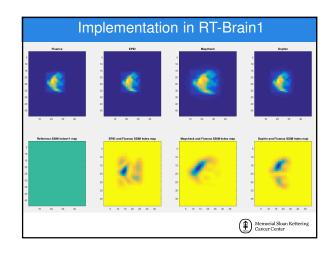


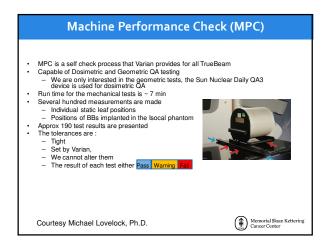


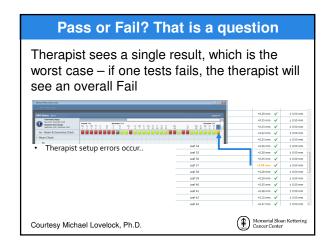


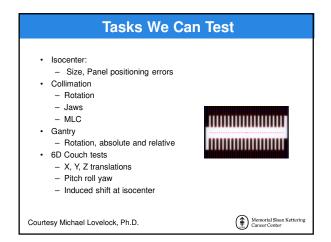


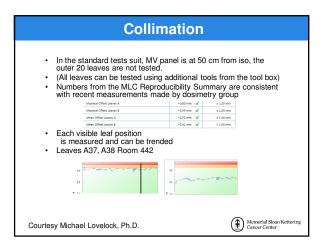












## 

