

# **3D Printing of QA Phantoms**

From Conception to Prototype to Application

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Resin or FDM
- Filament Choices
- Practical Examples

#### Introduction

- Why should you consider 3D Printing?
  - You'll use less tape
  - Your imagination is the limiting factor
- Look for things that annoy you during QA
- Increase your value to the department

#### **Resin or FDM**

- Resin
  - Pro's
    - High resolution
    - Ability to make more complex shapes and structures than FDM
    - Higher print consistency when compared to FDM
  - Con's
    - Cost
      - Resin printers have higher initial and ongoing costs
    - Can use toxic chemicals
    - Requires cleaning after the print
    - UV Curing

#### **Resin or FDM**

- FDM
  - Pro's
    - Adequate resolution
    - Cheap
    - Wide variety of filaments to meet your printing needs
    - Accessible (Lots of online resources available)
  - Con's
    - ABS has a strong odor and requires ventilation
    - Bed adhesion can be problematic
    - Parts can fail between layers

# **Filament Choices**

- PLA (Polylactic Acid)
  - Very forgiving
  - Low warpage
  - Sandable &gluable
  - Can use bondo to fill defects
- ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene)
  - Strong
  - Prone to warping
  - Can use acetone to finish the surface
- Polycarbonate
  - Very Strong,
  - Requires very high temperatures to print (~300c)

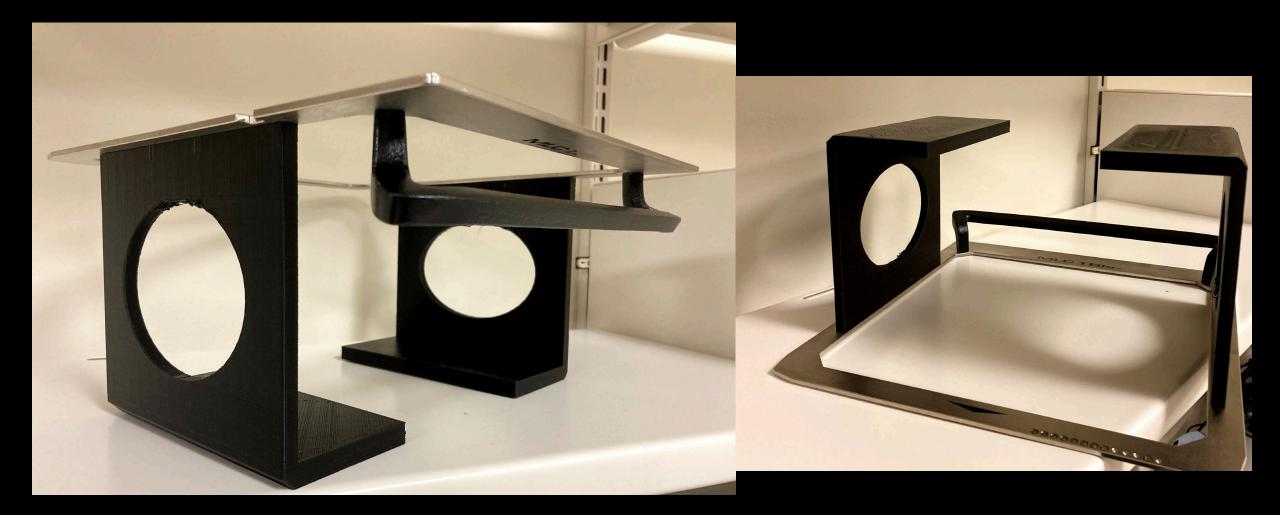
#### **Filament Choices**

- TPU (Thermoplastic Polyurethane)
  - Very soft,
  - Inconsistent density when printing,
  - Commercially "Ninja Flex
- BronzeFill (80% PLA / 20% Bronze)
  - Very rough and can damage the printer is the filament is rubbing against any plastic parts
  - Sandable
  - Density around 4g/cc
- LW-PLA (Light Weight PLA)
  - Easy to use
  - Expands 3x at 230c
  - Can be used to speed up prints or make them lighter depending on

#### **TG-51 Lead holder**

- Clinical Need
  - TG-51 requires "precise" placement of the 1mm lead foil
  - Using tape is annoying, difficult, and error prone
- Prototyping
  - Distance from collimator head to isocenter is known
  - Can you attach it to the collimator head
  - How do you do that? (Interface mount, accessory mount, custom jig)

# **TG-51 Lead holder**



#### **OSLD Mass annealer**

- Clinical Need
  - We want to start annealing OSLD's
  - Technically all you need is a bright light but that could lead to variation in bleaching
- Prototyping
  - How many OSLDs can we anneal at the same time?
  - How many OSLDs do we *need* to anneal at the same time?
  - How do we hold / contain the OSLDs

# **OSLD Mass annealer**



#### **ExacTrac Leads Phantom Holder**

- Clinical Need
  - ExacTrac KV image quality needs to be periodically tested
  - X-ray tubes are in a fixed angled geometry with respect to isocenter
- Prototyping
  - How do you securely hold the leads phantom at a 45-degree angle?
  - How do you align the phantom holder accurately?

#### **ExacTrac Leads Phantom Holder**



### **Annual End to End**

- Clinical Need
  - MPPG 9.a has a requirement for an annual end to end phantom
  - Many commercial products already exist but can we use something we already have?
    - In our case an ArcCheck Multiplug
  - Process should be simple and resistant to errors
- Prototyping
  - How to we securely hold the ArcCheck Multiplug?
  - Can rotational deviations be minimized?
  - It will be setup and taken down multiple times during the E2E process. Can it be set back up in the same position?

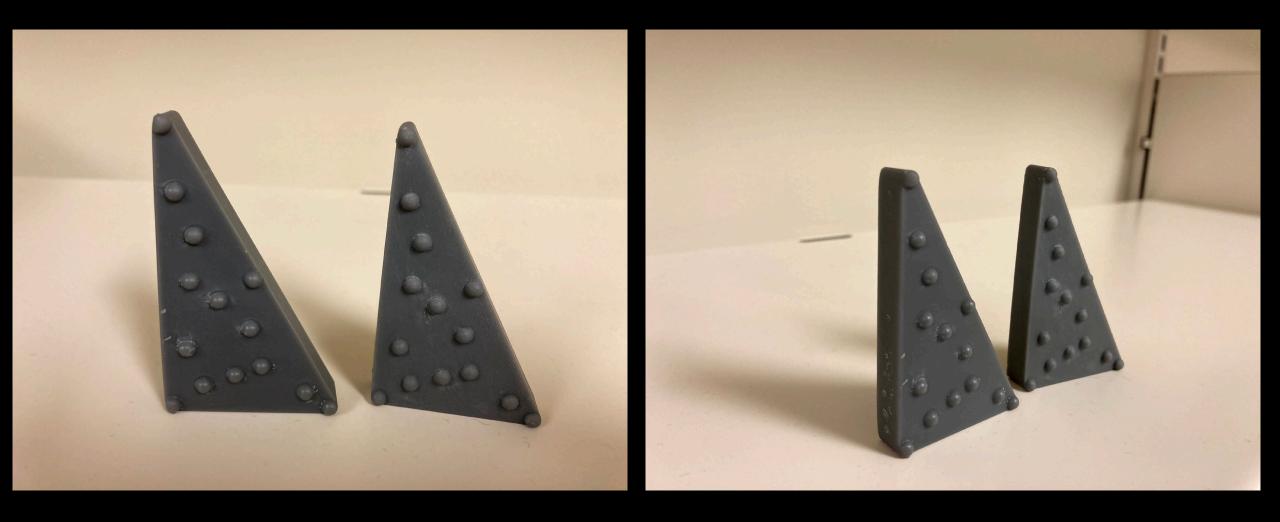
# **Annual End to End**



### Surface Imaging QA

- Clinical Need
  - How to test the resolution of a surface imaging system?
- Prototyping
  - Need a high-resolution print for small structures
  - Resin or FDM?
  - What shapes are useful?

# Surface Imaging QA



#### Conclusion

- Map out your needs
- For filament prints be aware of density changes from print to print
- 3D printed phantoms can replace commercially available phantoms
  - Look around at what you have and use 3D printing to meet your needs
- Accept that failure and iteration are a part of the process

#### References

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- Craft, D.F., Kry, S.F., Balter, P., Salehpour, M., Woodward, W. and Howell, R.M. (2018), Material matters: Analysis of density uncertainty in 3D printing and its consequences for radiation oncology. Med. Phys., 45: 1614-1621. <u>https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.12839</u>
- Bieniosek, M.F., Lee, B.J. and Levin, C.S. (2015), Technical Note: Characterization of custom 3D printed multimodality imaging phantoms. Med. Phys., 42: 5913-5918. <u>https://doi.org/10.1118/1.4930803</u>