

# **Monte Carlo simulations for a prototype calorimeter for HDR brachytherapy sources**

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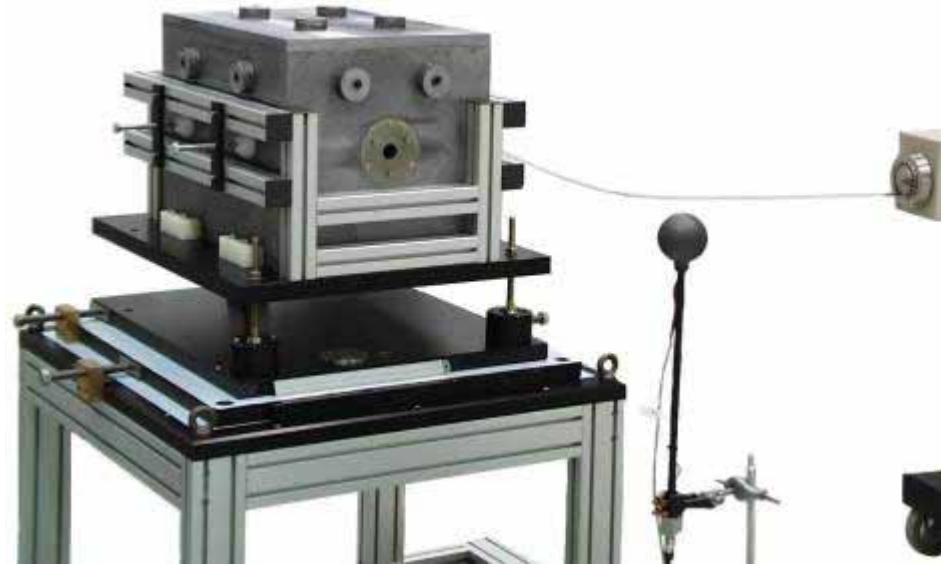
28 - 29 March 2007

- Motivation: Ionometry and calorimetry
- MC calculations for calorimeter design parameters (build-up curves, overall dimensions for full scatter, dose distributions)
- MC calculated correction factors (vacuum gap, inhomogeneity, volume averaging)
- Summary

# Current calibration method: air kerma based approach (Ionometry)

- Reference air kerma rate (RAKR) of brachytherapy photon source measured with primary standard cavity chamber
- Source strength in terms of Gy/s at 1 m
- Conversion from RAKR to absorbed dose to water using AAPM TG-43 protocol

## Calibration set-up



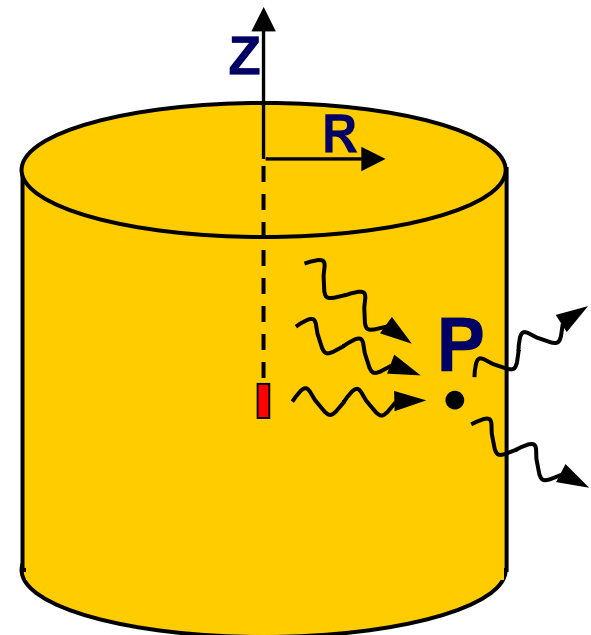
## Nucletron micro-Selectron source

**Ir-192**

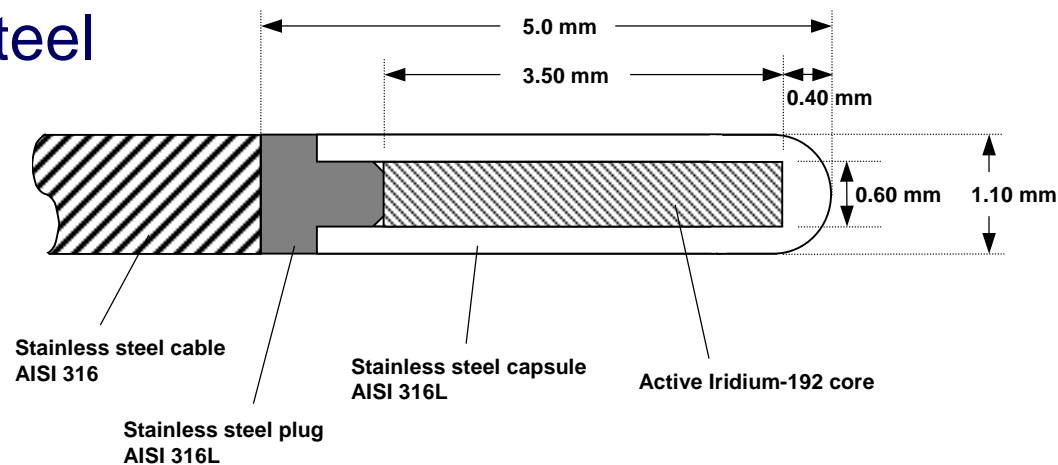
## Alternative measurement method: absorbed dose based approach (Calorimetry)

- Objective: avoid conversion of RAKR to absorbed dose
- Overall standard uncertainty in conversion using TG-43 is estimated to be 5% (clinically significant)
- Development of a prototype calorimeter for HDR brachytherapy sources
- Direct measurement of absorbed dose

$$D_{\text{point}} = \frac{E_{\text{rad}}}{m} = c_p \Delta T$$



- Various aspects of calorimeter modelled with DOSRZnrc
  - Default settings used (incl. PRESTA-II)
  - ECUT = 10 keV, PCUT = 5 keV
  - All calculations to  $\leq 0.1\%$  standard uncertainty
- Source (Nucletron microSelectron Classic):
  - Bare  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  spectrum used for  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  cylinder
  - Source encapsulation and steel cable:  
AISI 316L stainless steel



# MC geometrical inputs

## DOSRZnrc model for calorimeter

EGS file name: **TS0031**




Source centred.  
z = 7 cm

Core height Z: 0.5 cm, core thickness: 0.2 cm  
Centre-to-centre source-to-core: 2.5 cm

Geometrical inputs

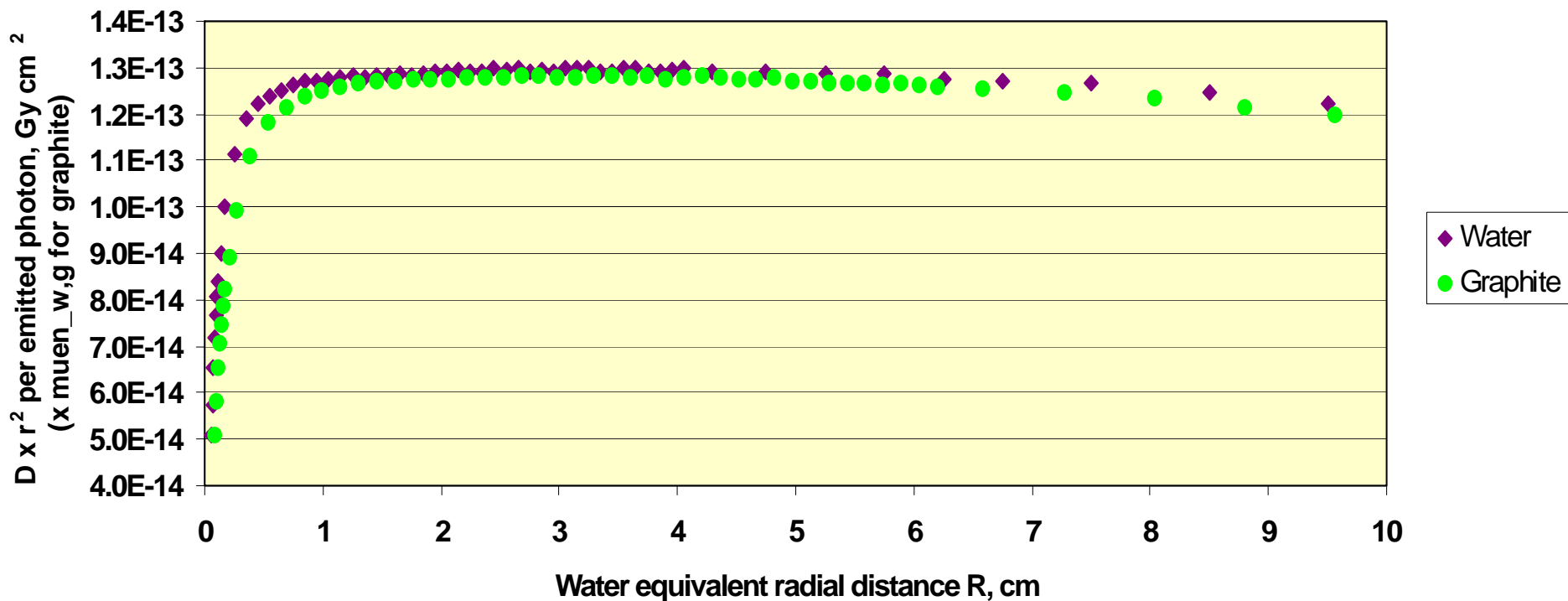
		<b>R</b>								
<b>radii (cm)</b>										<b>Z</b>
10	<b>8</b>	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
2.7	<b>7</b>	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
2.6	<b>6</b>	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
2.4	<b>5</b>	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
2.3	<b>4</b>	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1.3	<b>3</b>	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
0.055	<b>2</b>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0.03	<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Z</b>
<b>depth boundaries (cm)</b>	0	6.65	6.75	6.825	7.175	7.215	7.25	7.35	14	

Legend

-  = graphite
-  = iridium
-  = stainless steel 316L

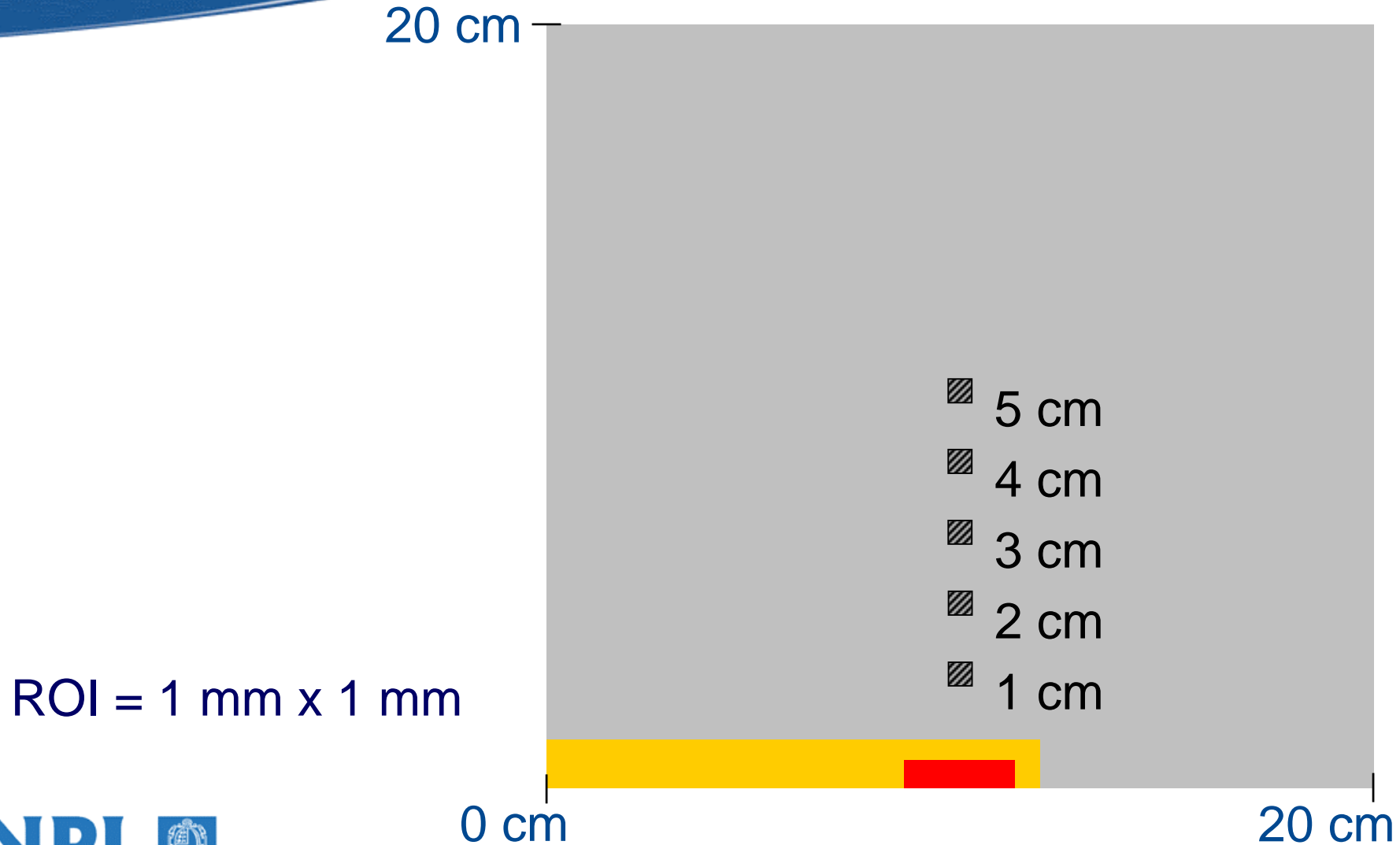
# Build-up curves in water and graphite

## Nucletron microSelectron Classic Ir-192 source in water and graphite



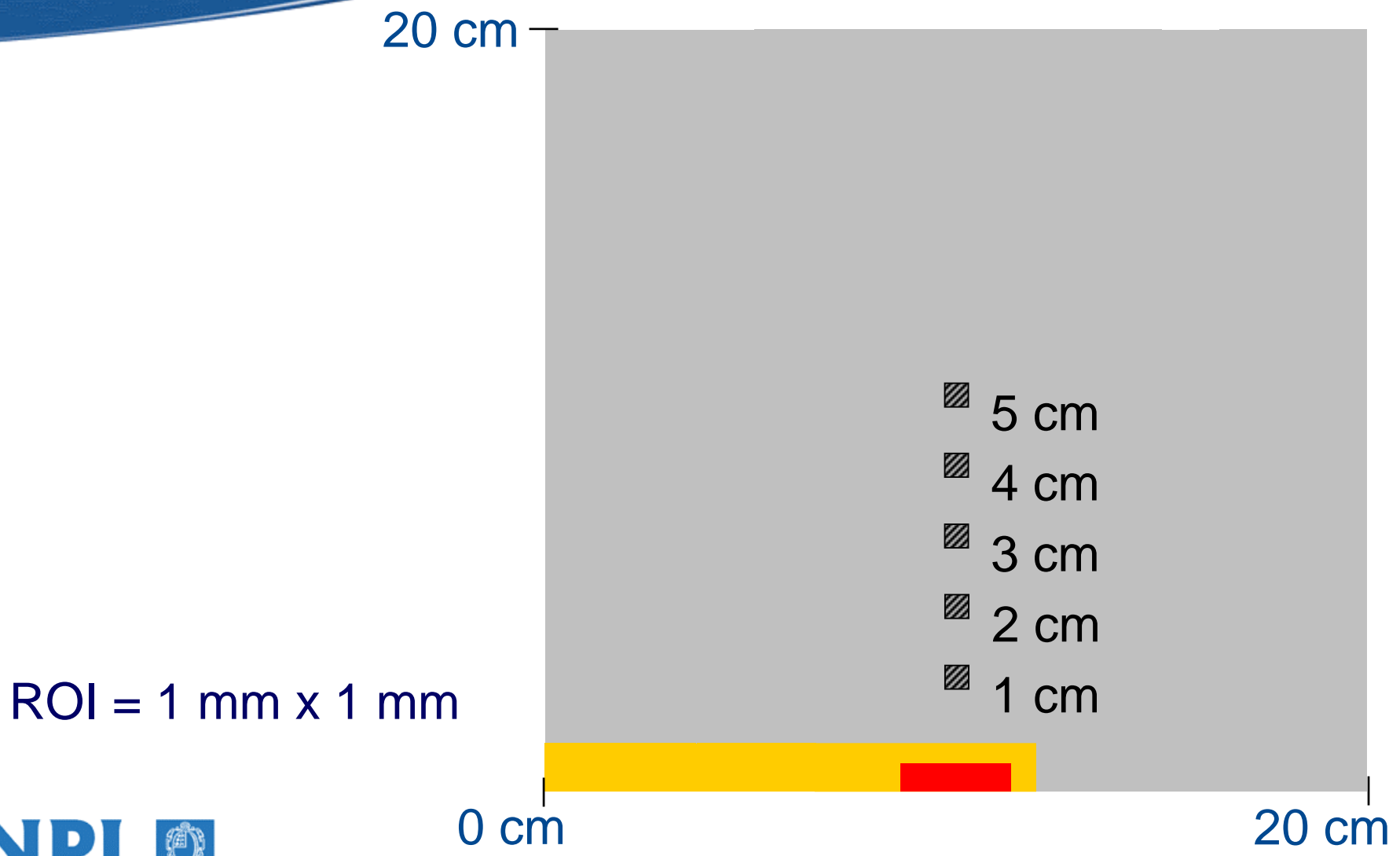
- $(\mu_{en}/\rho)^w_g = 1.11$  for mean <sup>192</sup>Ir energy (encapsulated source: 397 keV)
- Energy dependent → calculate fluence spectrum

# Scatter build-up along R-axis





# Scatter build-up along Z-axis

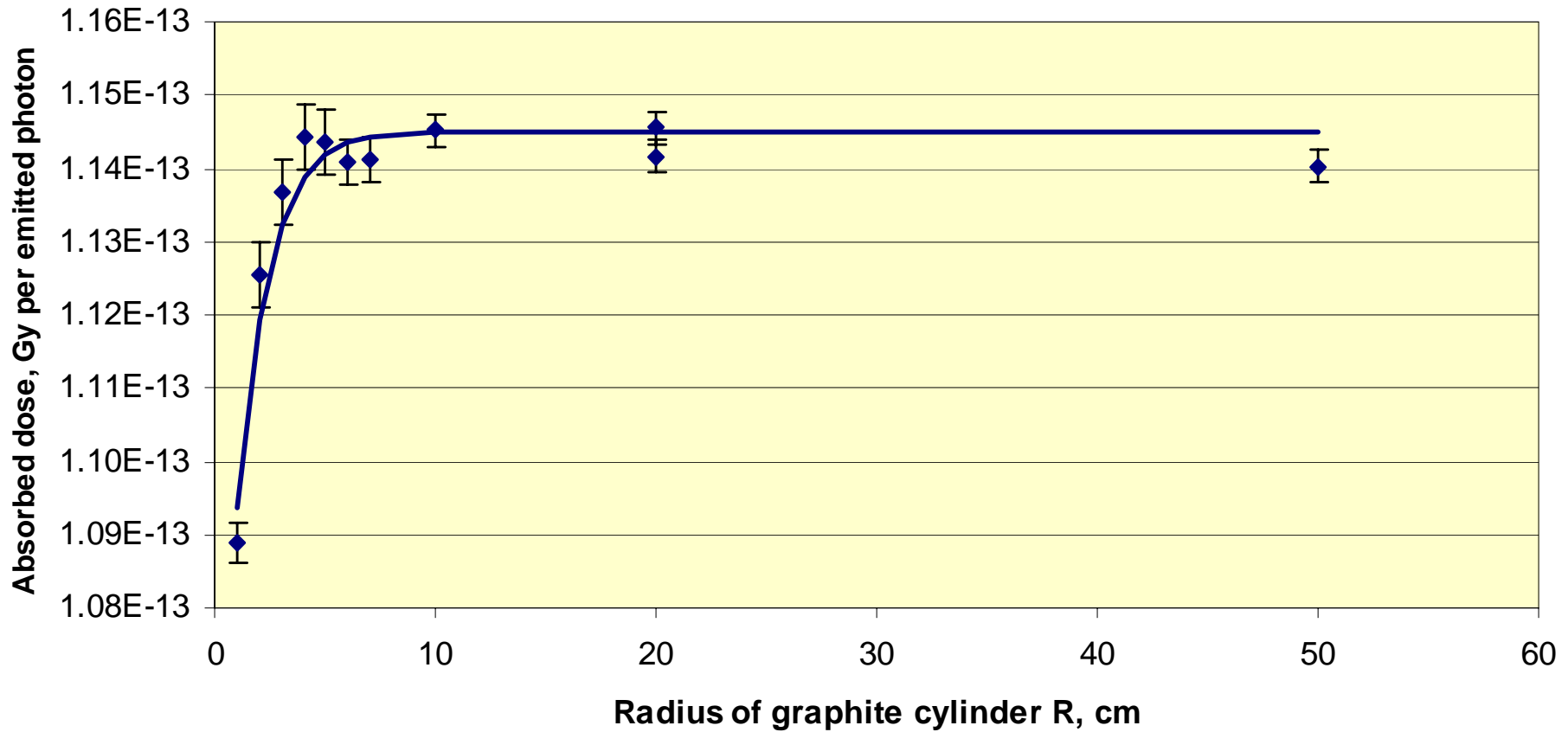


## Scatter build-up in graphite (1)

- $R = 20$  cm and  $Z = \pm 10$  cm from centre of source  
→ absorbed dose in all 5 ROIs (1...5 cm)  
     $>99.5\%$  of  $D_{\text{full scatter}}$
- $D_{\text{full scatter}}$  calculated using  $R = 50$  cm and  $Z = \pm 50$  cm

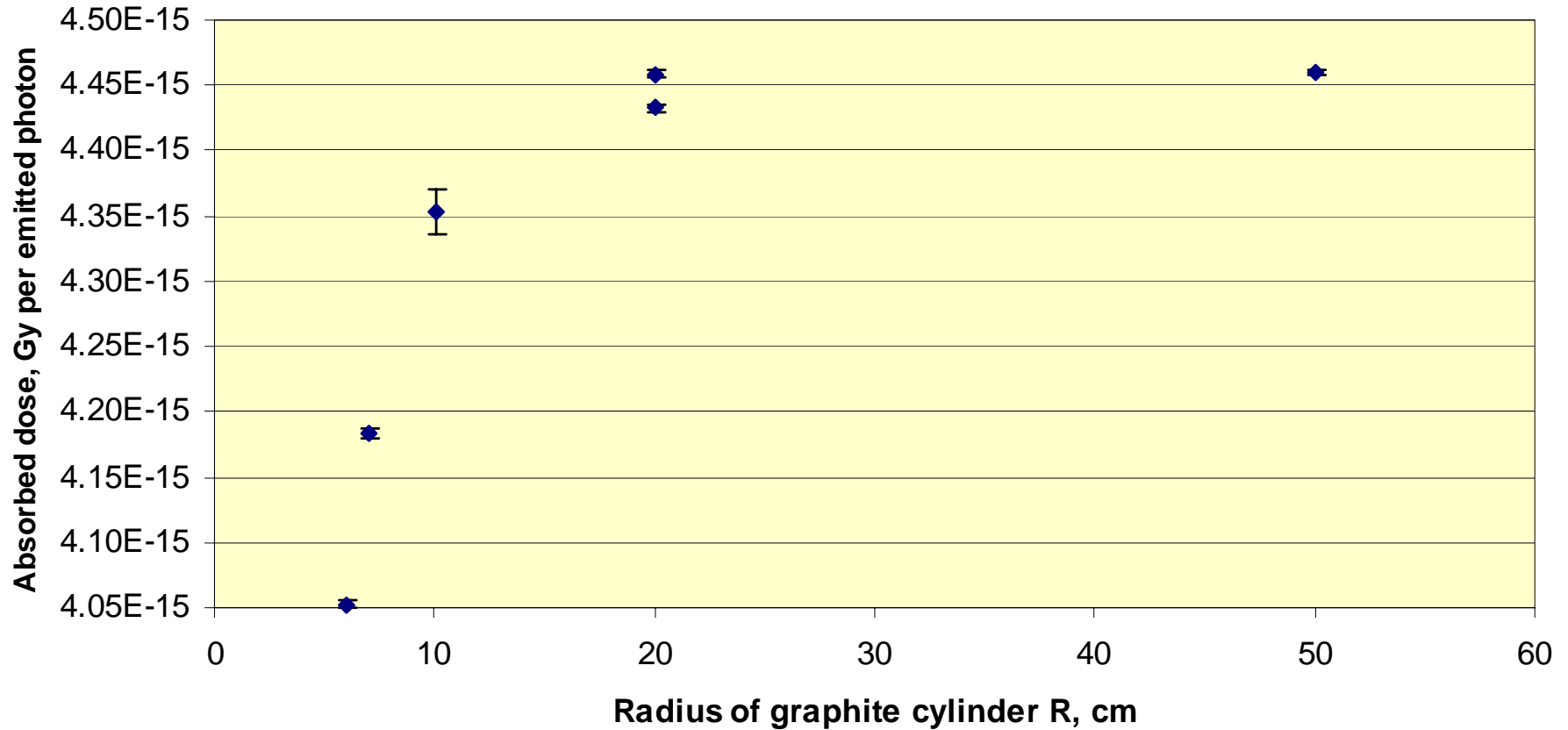
# Scatter build-up in graphite (2)

ROI at R = 1 cm



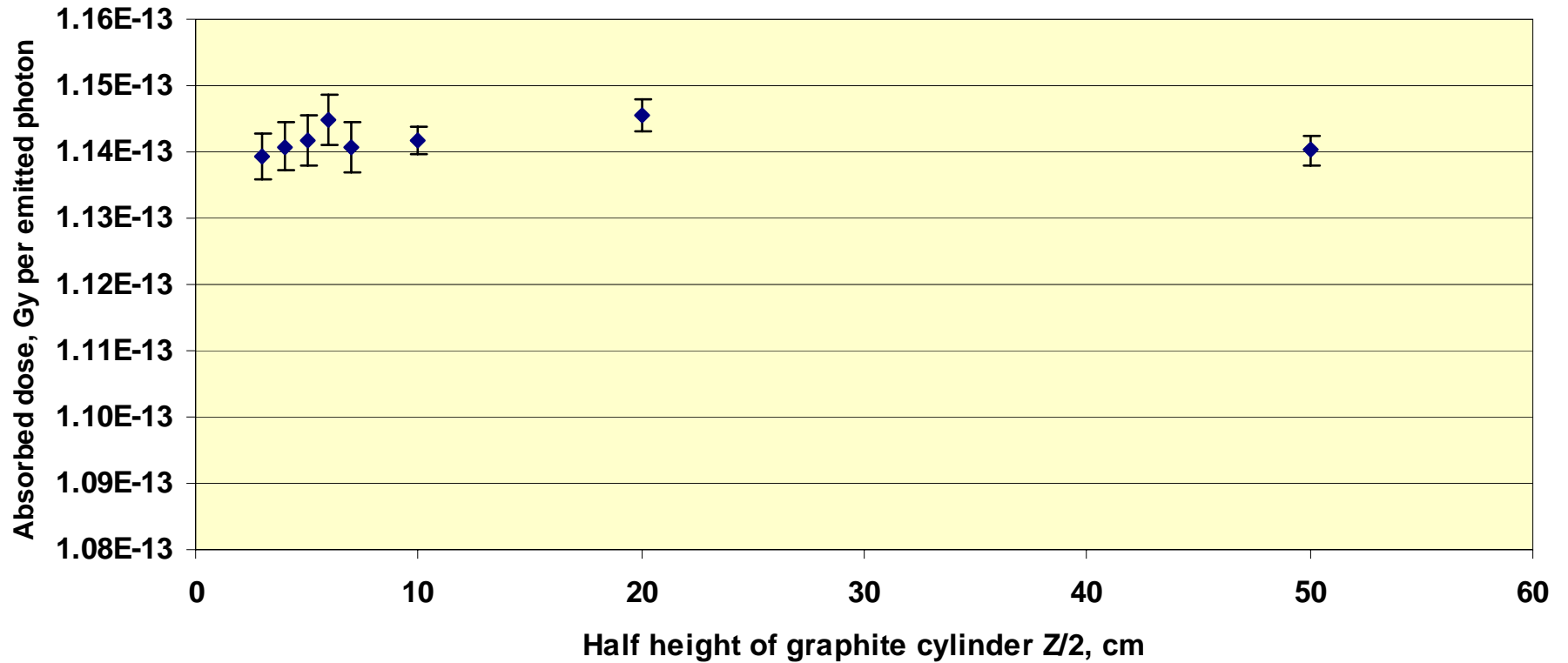
# Scatter build-up in graphite (3)

ROI at R = 5 cm



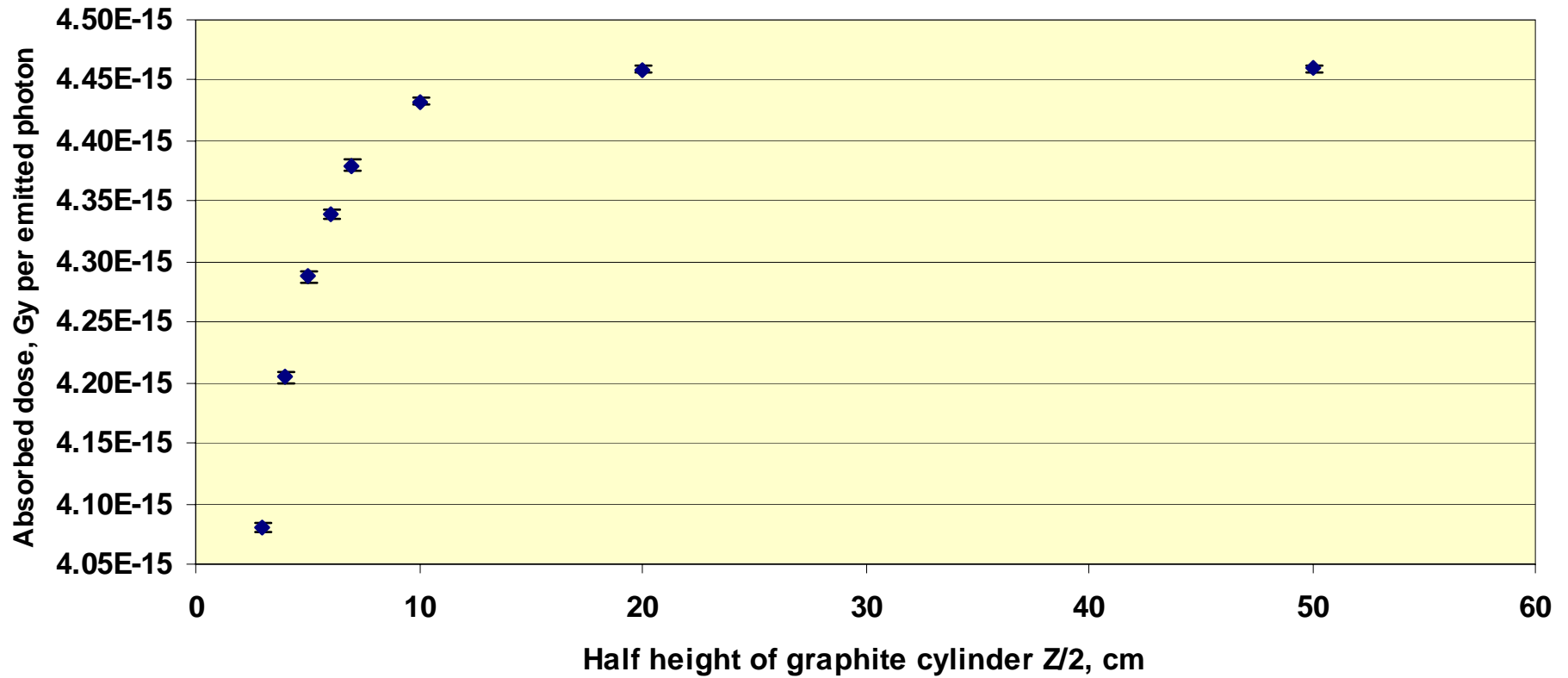
# Scatter build-up in graphite (4)

ROI at R = 1 cm, radius of graphite cylinder = 20 cm



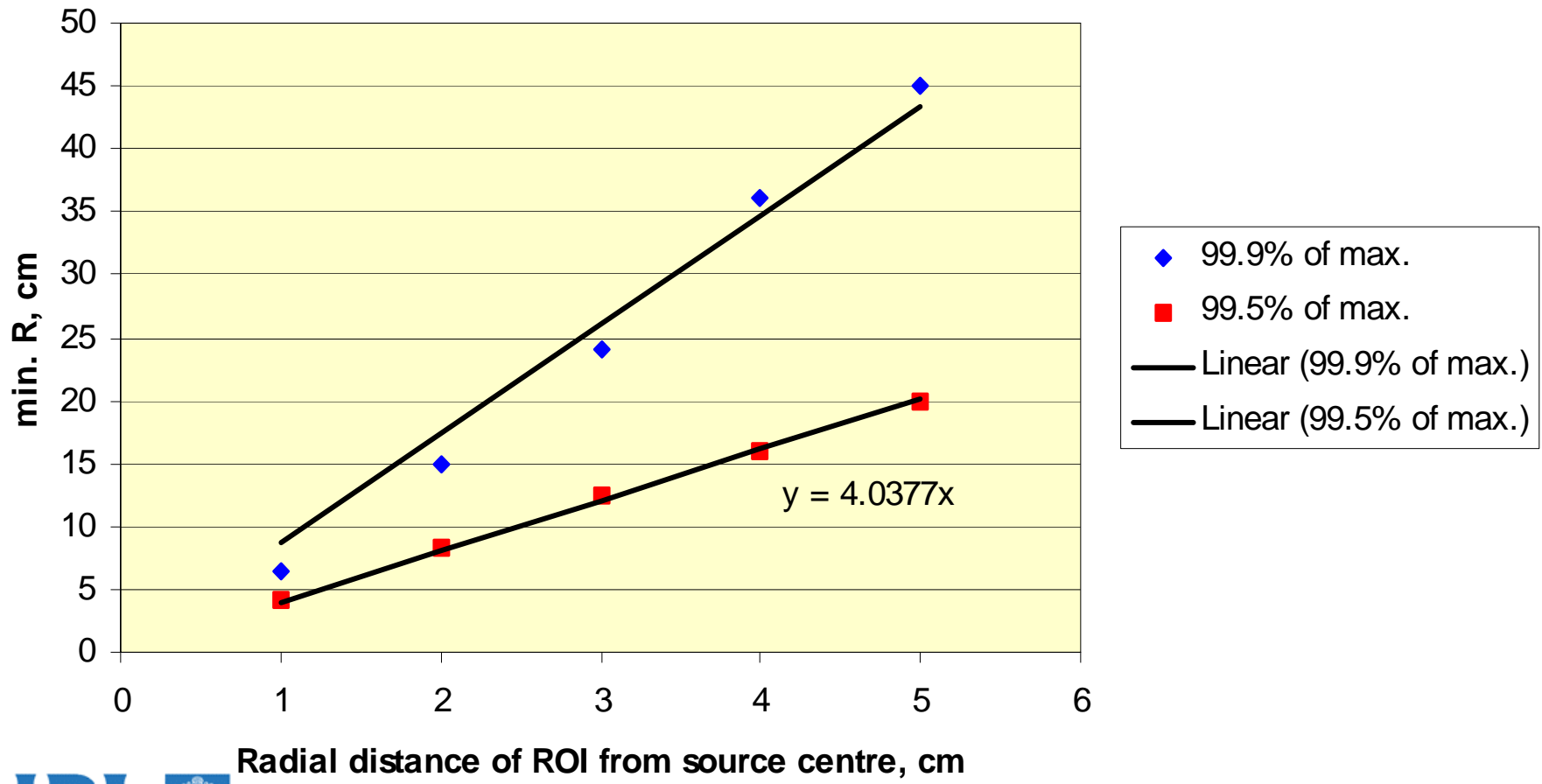
# Scatter build-up in graphite (5)

ROI at R = 5 cm, radius of graphite cylinder = 20 cm



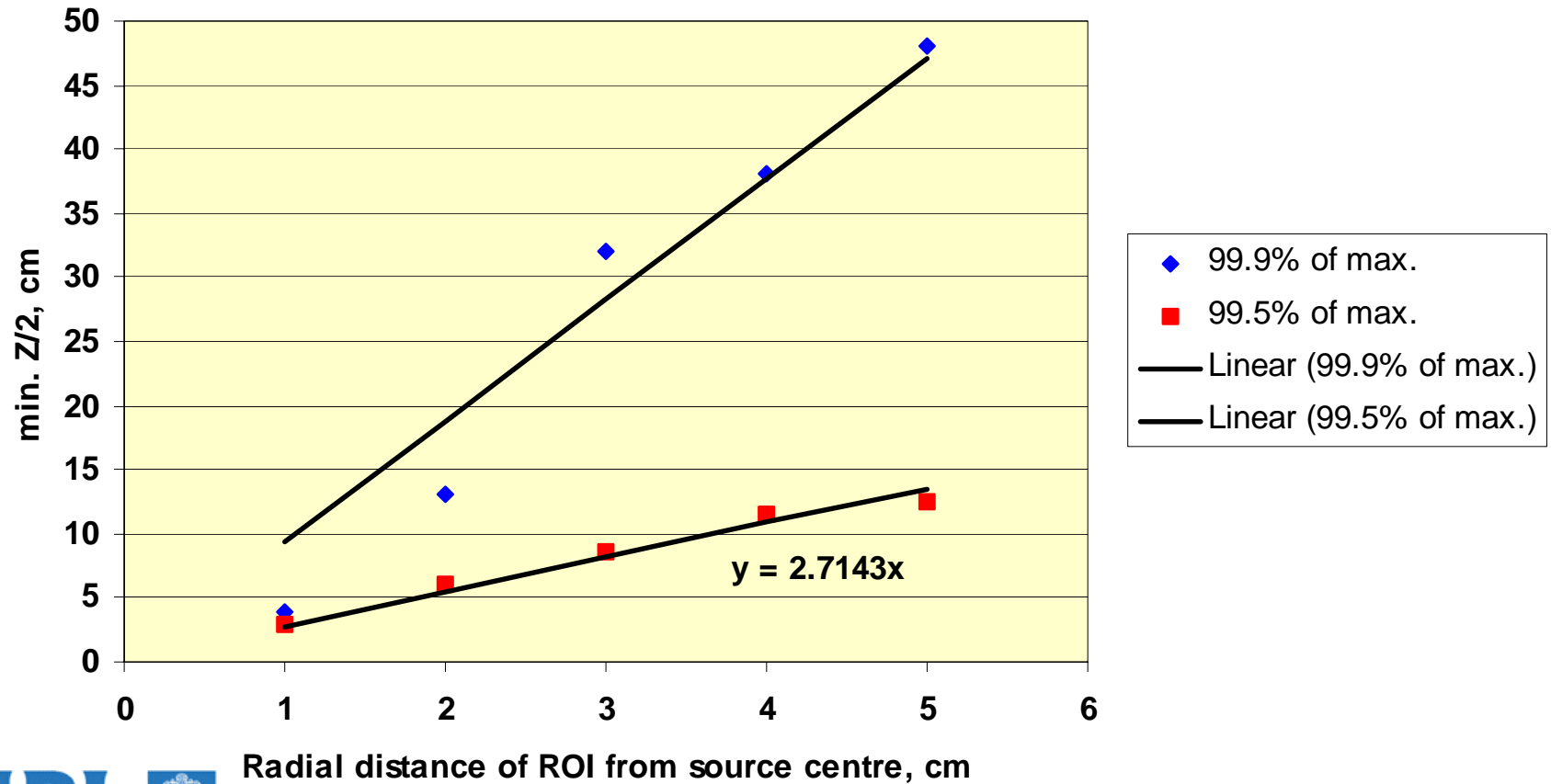
# Scatter build-up in graphite (6)

Min. R required at ROI to get 99.9% and 99.5% of  $D_{full\ scatter}$



# Scatter build-up in graphite (7)

Min. Z / 2 required at ROI to get 99.9% and 99.5% of  $D_{full\ scatter}$





# Dose distribution parallel to long source axis (1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI			
2	EGSfile name:			TS0029																Source centred. z = 30.175 cm																		
5	Geometrical inputs																																					
7	radii (cm)				R																																	
9	3.0	32																																				
10	4.31	31																																				
11	4.05	30																																				
12	4.02	29																																				
13	3.36	28																																				
14	3.35	27																																				
15	3.63	26																																				
16	3.31	25																																				
17	3.05	24																																				
18	3.02	23																																				
19	2.36	22																																				
20	2.35	21																																				
21	2.63	20																																				
22	2.31	19																																				
23	2.05	18																																				
24	2.02	17																																				
25	1.36	16																																				
26	1.35	15																																				
27	1.63	14																																				
28	1.05	13																																				
29	1.02	12																																				
30	0.36	11																																				
31	0.35	10																																				
32	0.55	9																																				
33	0.53	8																																				
34	0.51	7																																				
35	0.43	6																																				
36	0.47	5																																				
37	0.45	4																																				
38	0.19	3																																				
39	0.055	2																																				
40	0.03	1																																				
41	0			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
44	depth boundaries (cm)				0	28.7	29	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.9	30	30	30	30.03	30.13	30.23	30.33	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.9	31	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.39	31.65	6	
47	Legend																																					
49	= graphite																																					
50	= iridium																																					
51	= stainless steel 316L																																					
52	= ROI																																					
55	= photon cross section enhancement in this region; minimum distance from blue line to ROI = CSDA range of 0.8 MeV electrons in graphite = 0.26 cm (ICRU report 37)																																					

- MC simulation using NPL grid: **5,000,000,000 histories in less than 1.5 hours**

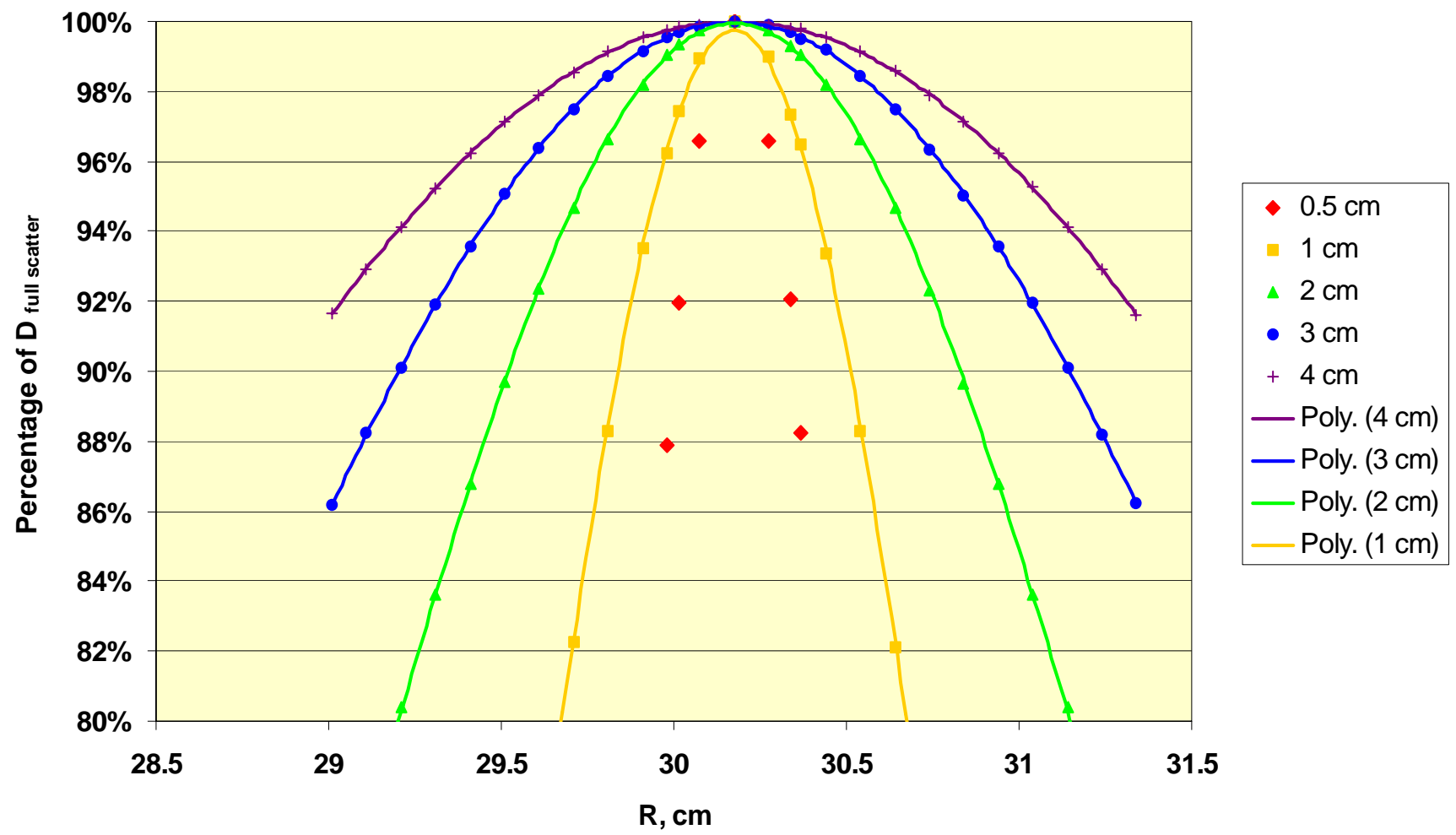


# Variance reduction techniques used

- Electron range rejection  
Here:  $ESAVE = 0.871 \text{ MeV}$
- Photon cross section enhancement  
Increase photon cross section of selected region in geometry by factor  $C_e \rightarrow$  this will increase the interaction density by that factor

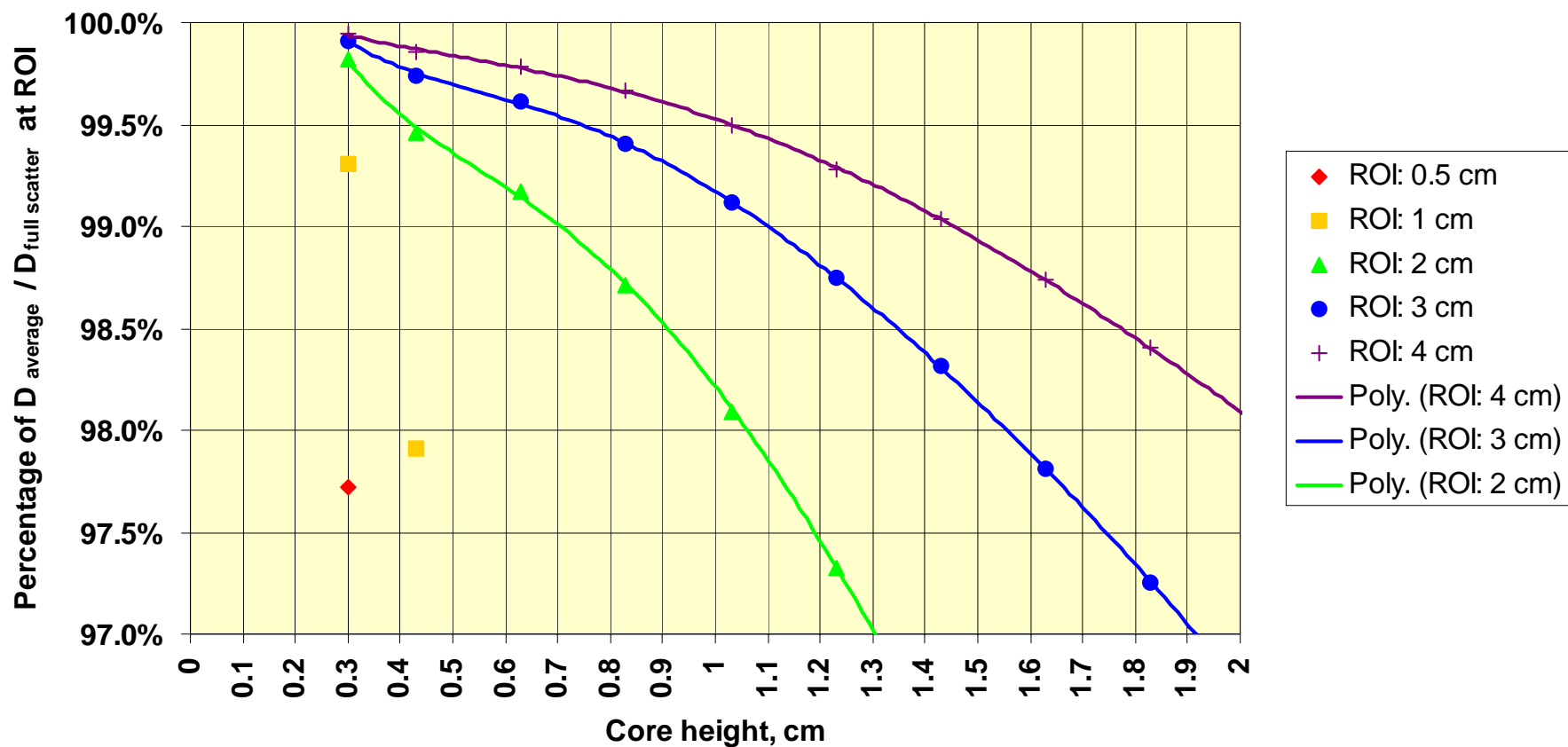
# Dose distribution parallel to long source axis

## Dose distribution parallel to the long source axis at various ROIs



# Variation of $D_{\text{average}}$ with core height

$D_{\text{average}}$  (core height) /  $D_{\text{full scatter}}$  at ROI



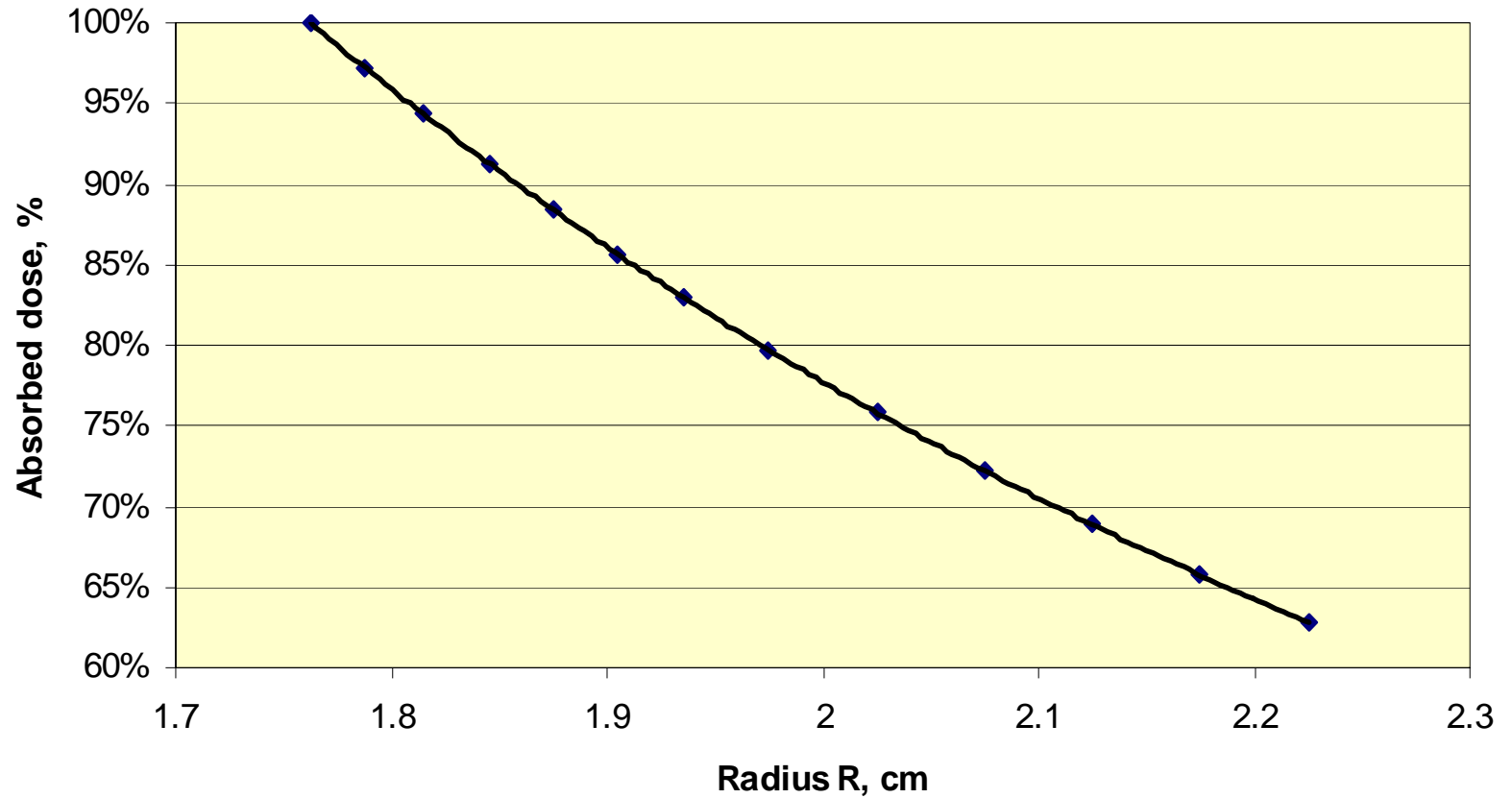
# Core height required to measure

$$D_{\text{total}} = 99.5\% \text{ of } D_{\text{full scatter}}$$

ROI (cm)	Max. core height, cm
2	0.5
3	0.75
4	1.05

# Radial dose gradient in graphite

Dose vs distance (ROI = 2 cm)

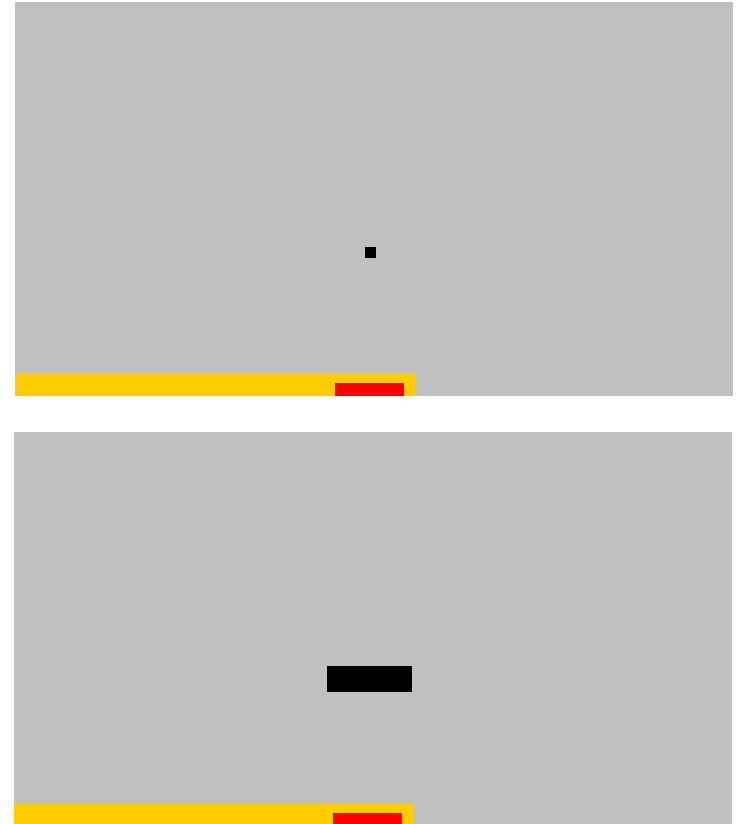
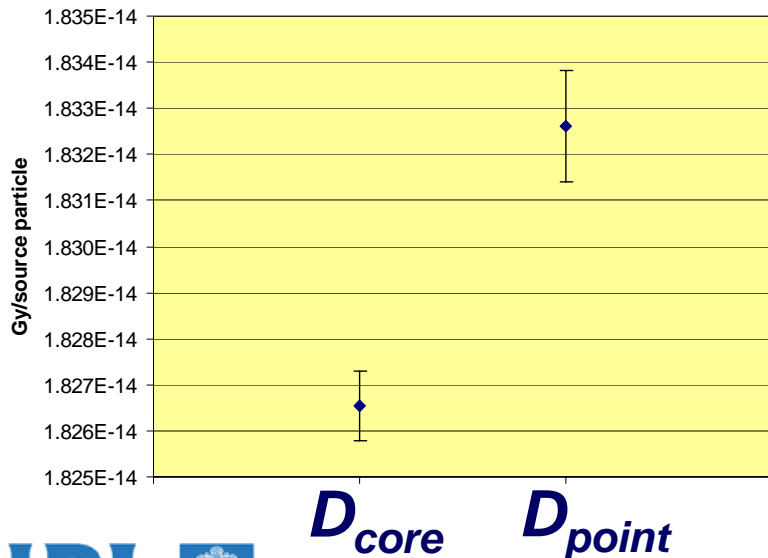


# Summary of MC simulations

Source to core, cm	Build-up	Min. R, cm	Min. Z/2, cm	Max. core height, cm	Dose gradient over 2 mm, %	Dose rate from 370 GBq source, Gy/s	$\Delta T$ in 120 s, K
1	X	✓	✓	X	X	9.99E-02	1.68E-02
2	(✓)	8.1	5.4	0.5	23	2.52E-02	4.24E-03
2.5	✓	10.1	6.8	0.6	18.5	1.60E-02	2.69E-03
3	✓	12.1	8.1	0.75	15	1.12E-02	1.88E-03
4	✓	16.2	10.9	1.05	11	6.21E-03	1.04E-03
5	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X

# Volume averaging factor

- Centre of ROI: 25 mm from source
- Dose at a 'point',  $D_{point}$   
size: 0.1 mm × 0.1 mm
- Dose averaged over core,  $D_{core}$   
size: 2 mm × 5 mm



$$k_{av} = \frac{D_{point}}{D_{core}} = 1.0033$$



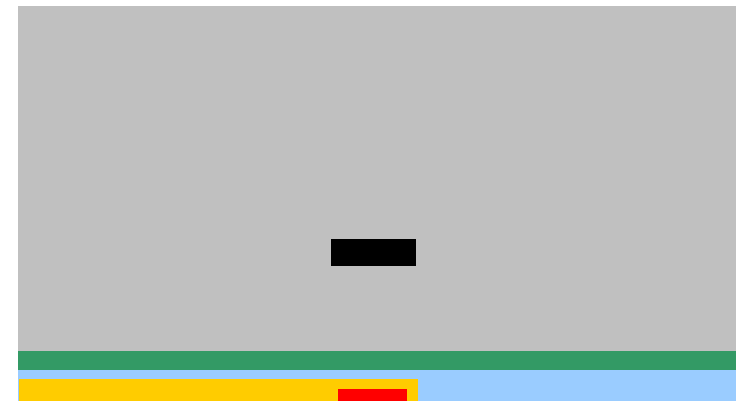
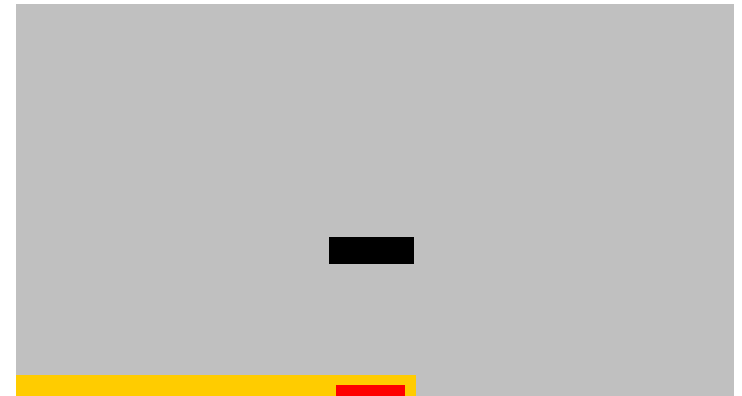
# Inhomogeneity correction factor

- Centre of ROI: 25 mm from source
- Dose averaged over core,  $D_{\text{core}}$   
size: 2 mm  $\times$  5 mm

■ = graphite

■ = air

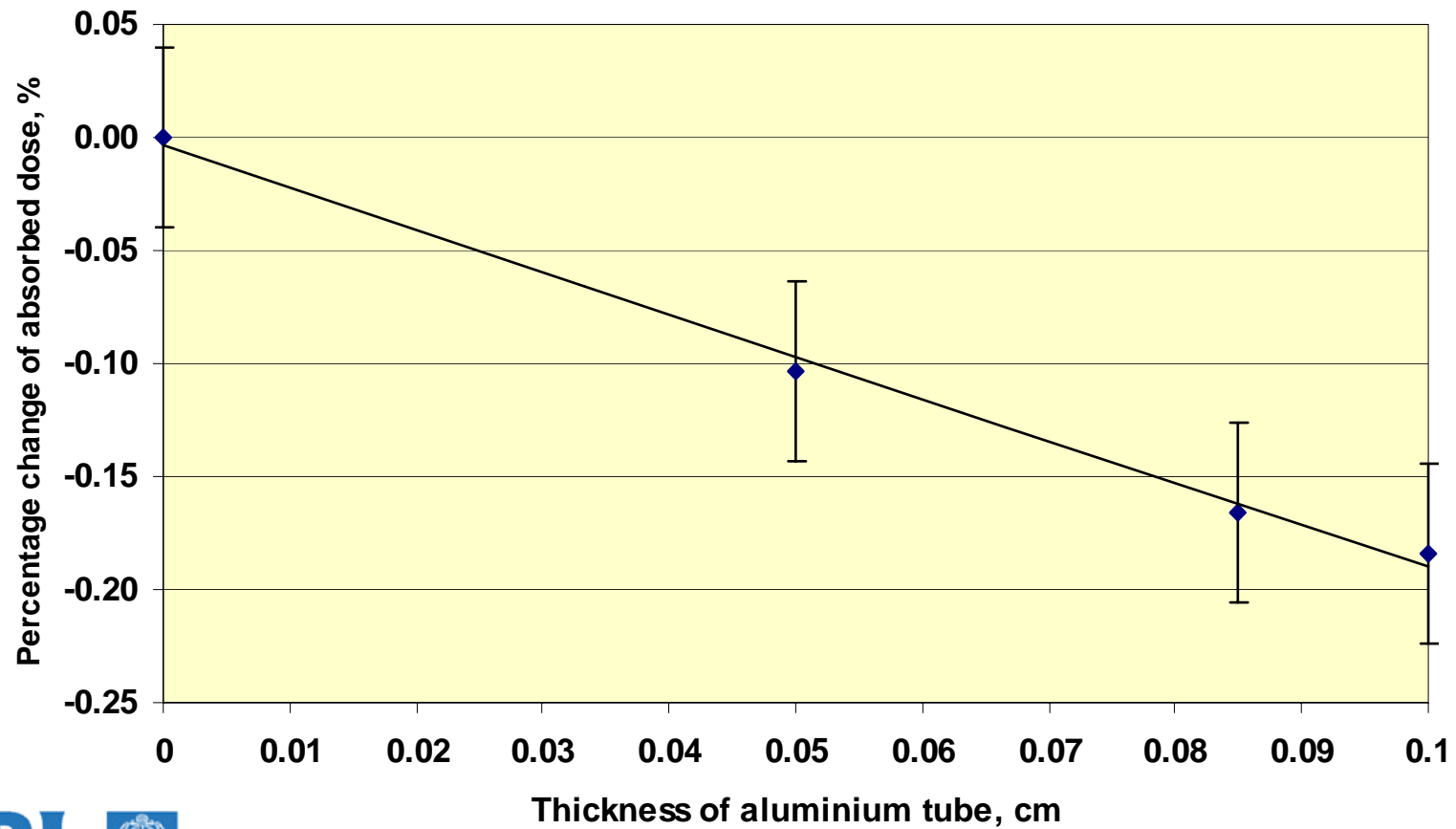
■ = aluminium or steel



$$k_{\text{inh}} = \frac{D_{\text{core, graphite}}}{D_{\text{core, graphite+air+metal}}}$$

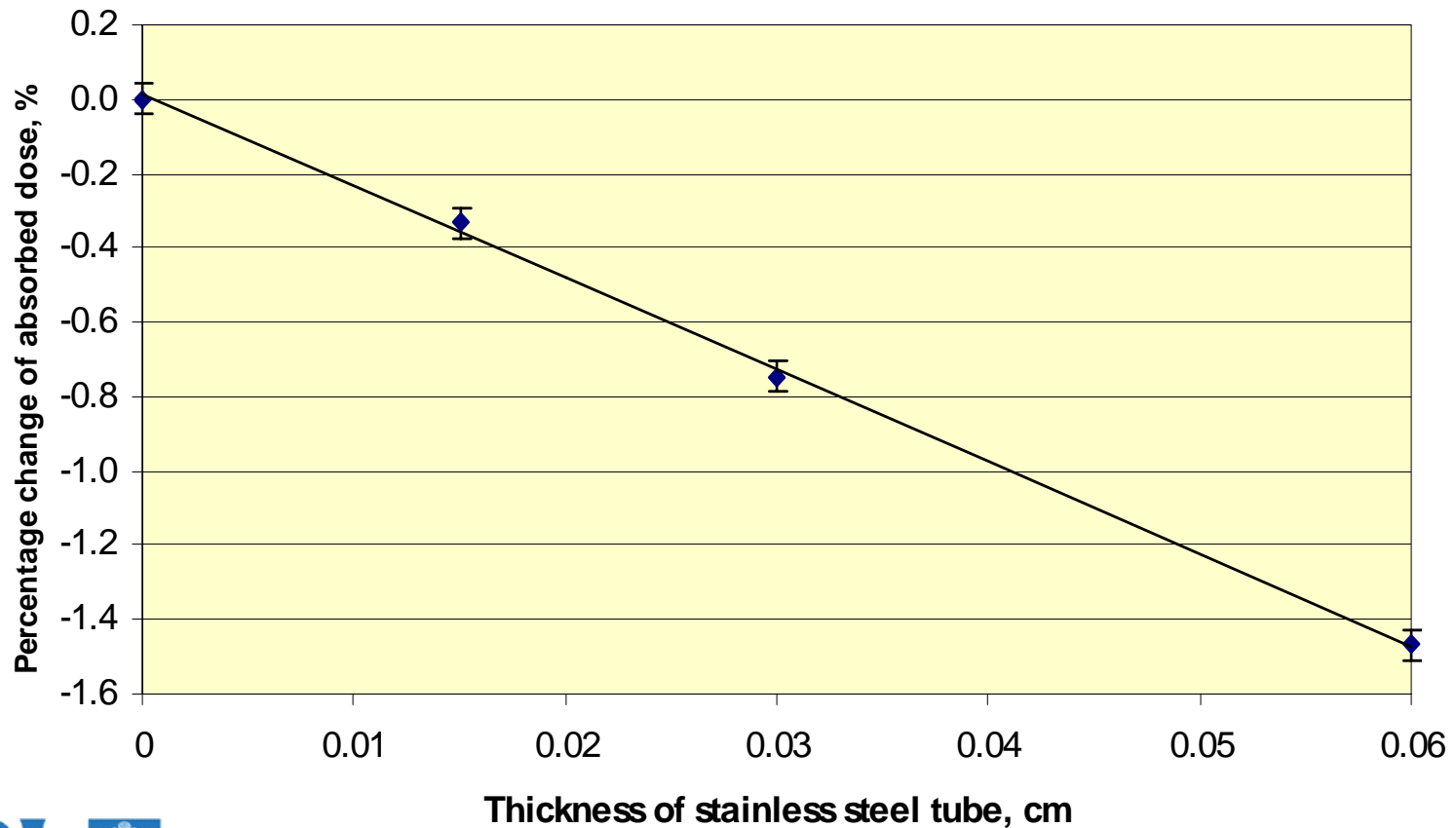
# Inhomogeneity correction due to aluminium tube

Percentage change of dose to core due to absorption and scatter in aluminium tube



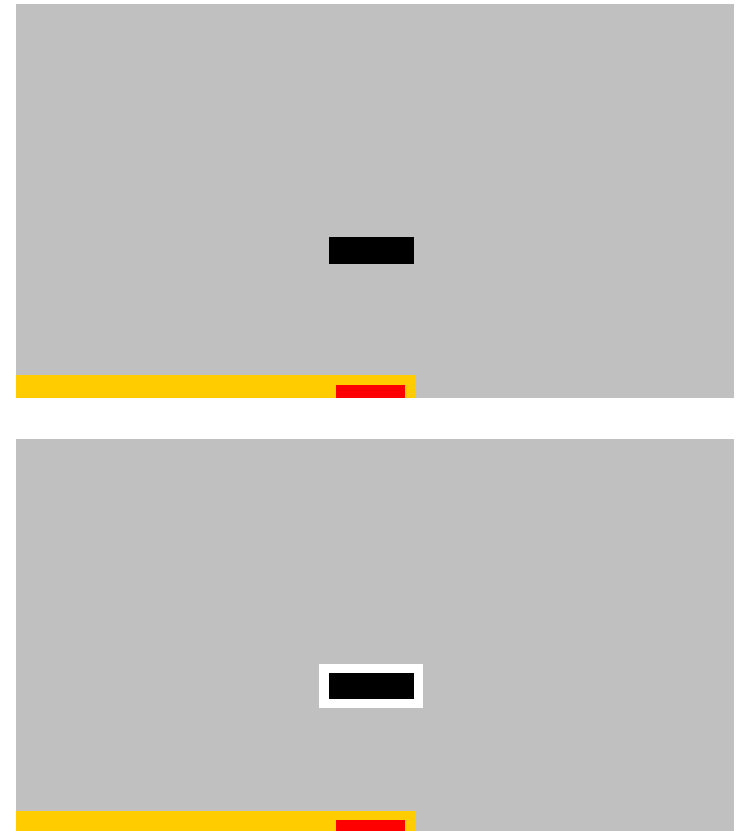
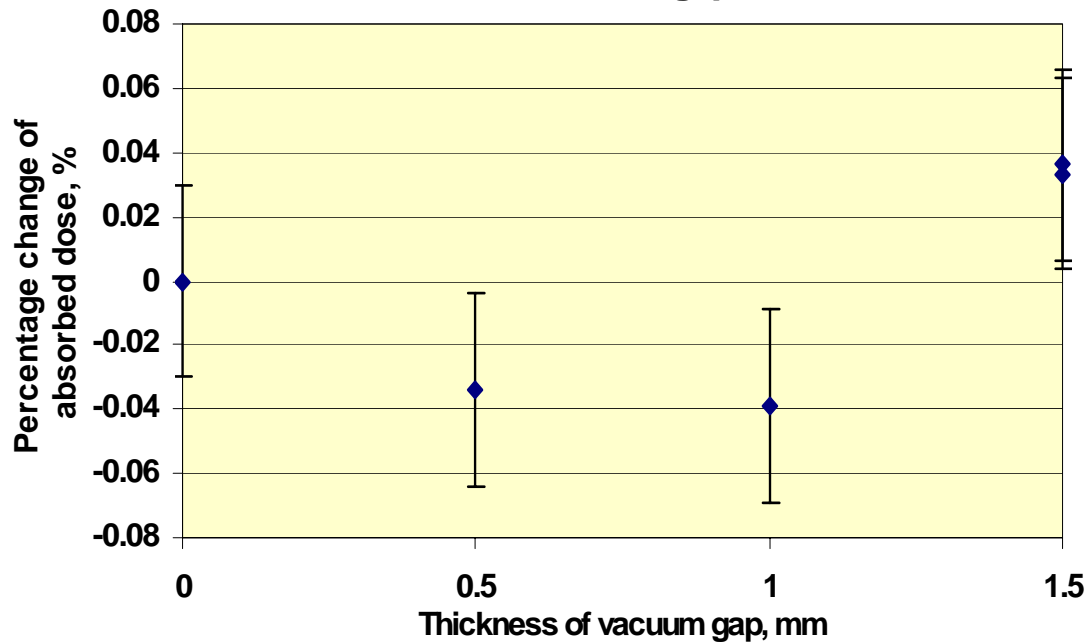
# Inhomogeneity correction due to stainless steel tube

Percentage change of dose to core due to absorption and scatter in stainless steel tube



# Gap correction factor

Percentage change of dose to core  
due to vacuum gap



$$k_{\text{gap}} = \frac{D_{\text{core, graphite}}}{D_{\text{core, graphite+vacuum gap}}}$$

# Displacement correction, Z-axis

EGS file name:	<b>TS0034</b>	see also TS0032	Source centred. z = 7 cm									
Core height Z: 0.5 cm, core thickness: 0.2 cm Centre-to-centre source-to-core: 2.5 cm												
Geometrical inputs												
<b>radii (cm)</b>	<b>R</b>											
10	<b>11</b>	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	
2.96	<b>10</b>	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	
2.7	<b>9</b>	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	
2.6	<b>8</b>	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	
2.4	<b>7</b>	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
2.3	<b>6</b>	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
2.04	<b>5</b>	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
0.165	<b>4</b>	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	0.1 cm aluminium
0.065	<b>3</b>	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
0.055	<b>2</b>	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
0.03	<b>1</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
0												
<b>depth boundaries (cm)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Z</b>
		0	6.39	6.65	6.75	6.825	7.175	7.215	7.25	7.35	7.61	14

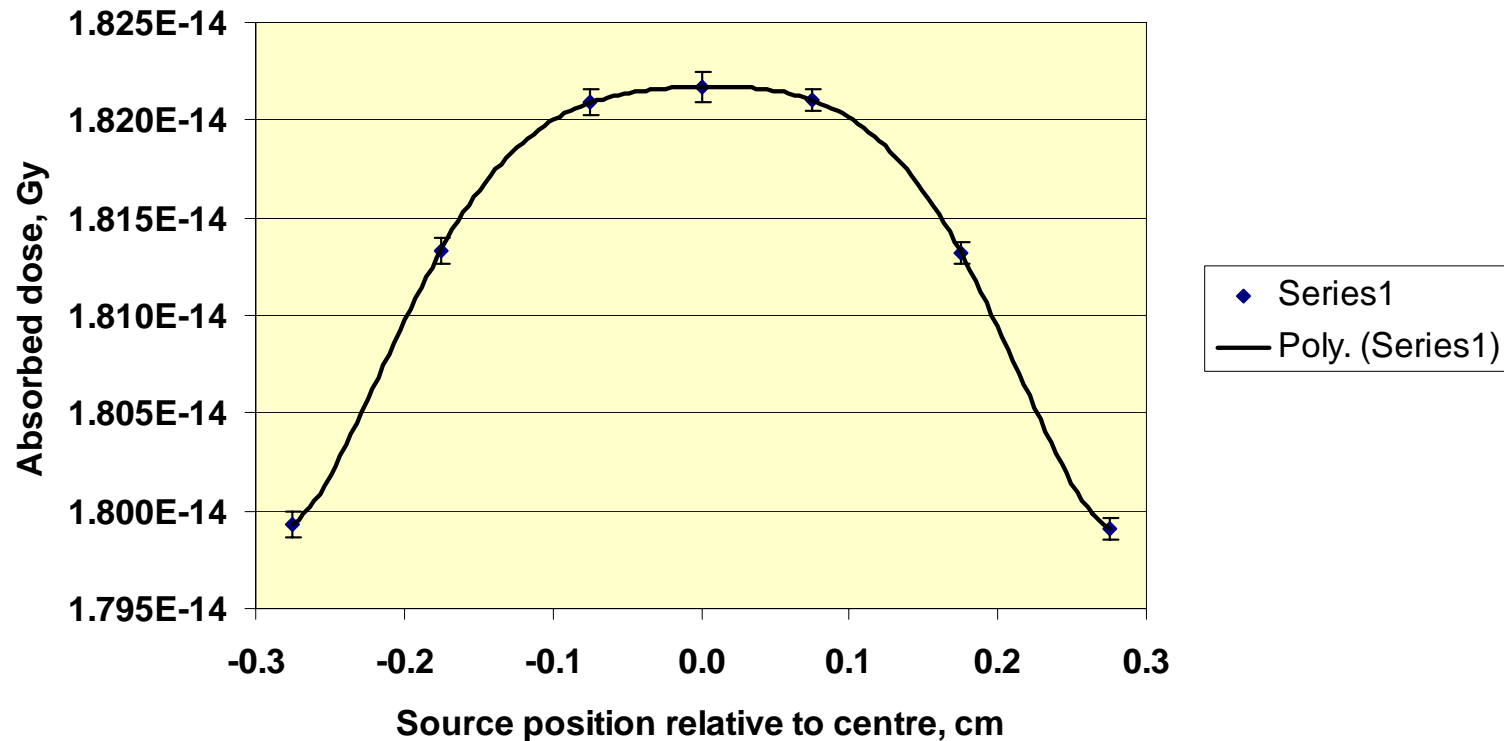
Source displaced by  
±0.075 cm, ±0.175 cm and ±0.275 cm

- Legend
- = graphite
  - = iridium
  - = stainless steel 316L
  - = air
  - = aluminium
  - = ROI
  - = photon cross section enhancement in this region; minimum distance from blue line to ROI = CSDA range of 0.9 MeV electrons in graphite = 0.26 cm (ICRU report 37)

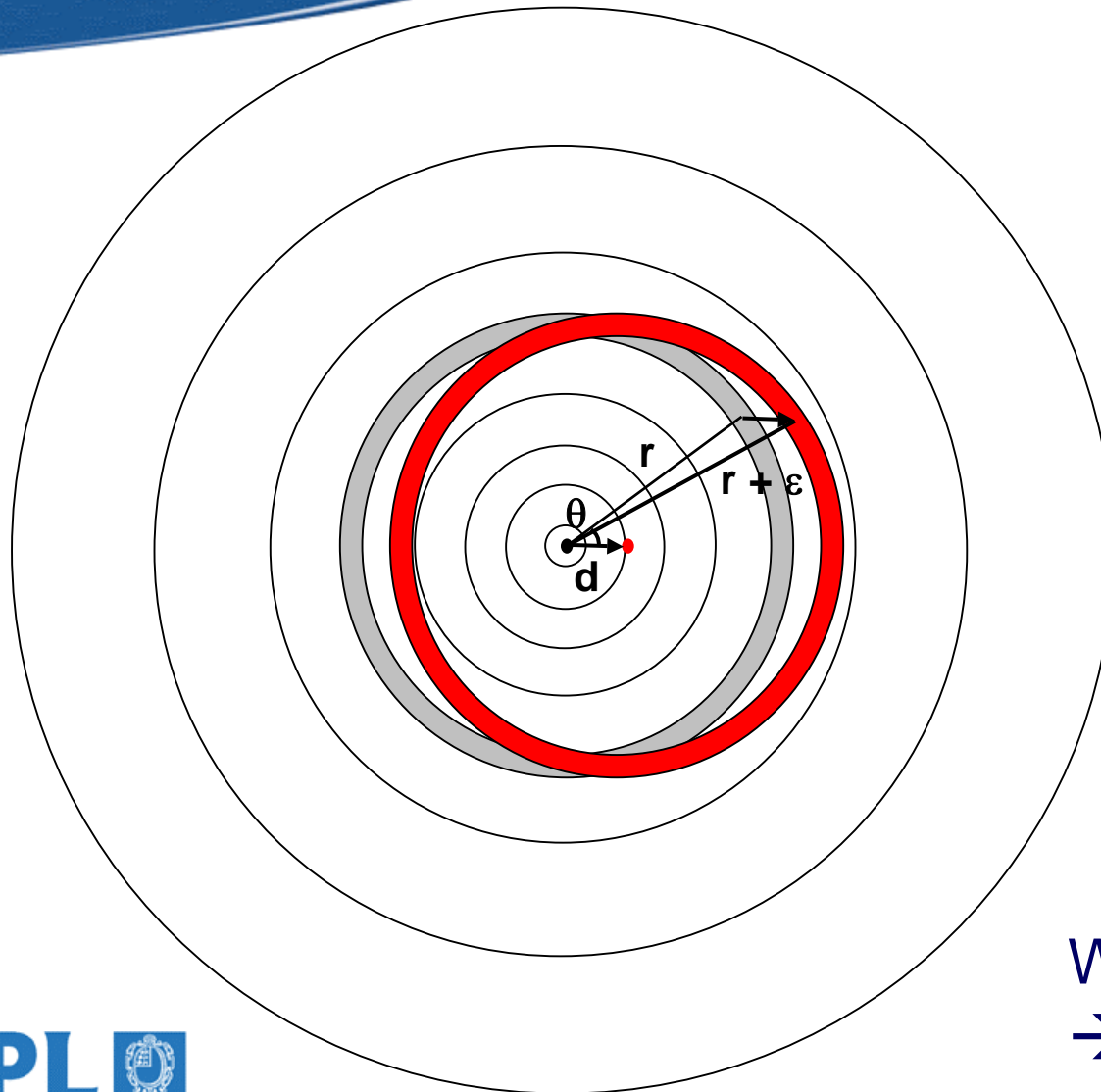
# Displacement correction factor, Z-axis

$$k_{\text{disp,Z}} = \frac{D_{\text{central}}}{D_{\text{displaced, Z=0.25mm}}} = 1.0002$$

Absorbed dose to core with respect to source position



# Displacement correction factor, R-axis



$$D(r) \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$D(r + \epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon = d \cos \theta$$

$$\iint d\theta dr D(r + d \cos \theta)$$

Taylor  
expansion

$$\frac{D_{\text{displaced}}}{D_{\text{symmetric}}} \approx 1 + \underbrace{\frac{3 d^2}{2 r^2}}_{\mathbf{0.1\%}}$$

With  $r = 25$  mm  
 $\rightarrow d = 0.64$  mm

## Summary: Design criteria for prototype calorimeter

- Graphite cylinder ( $R = 10$  cm,  $Z = 14$  cm)
- Centre-to-centre source-to-core distance: 2.5 cm
- Thickness of core: 0.2 cm
- Height: 0.5 cm
- Mass: 2.67 g
- Aluminium tubing with max. 1 mm radial thickness, 0.2 mm radial clearance
- 1 mm vacuum gap around core to deal with measurement problems due to self-heating of source