

Response of LiF:Mg,Ti TLDs to ^{125}I Low Dose Rate Brachytherapy Sources Relative to ^{60}Co

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Introduction

- **Directly determine the response of LiF:Mg,Ti to ^{125}I relative to ^{60}Co in terms of Dose to Water**
- **Many published works based on air kerma, but few on dose to water**
- **TLD energy response continues to be an active area of research**
- **Novel experimental technique facilitated by University of Wisconsin-Variable Aperture Free Air Chamber**



TLD Applications in LDR Brachytherapy: Dose Rate Constant Determination (TG-43U1)

$$\dot{D}(r, \theta) = S_K \Lambda \frac{G(r, \theta)}{G(r, \pi/2)} g(r) F(r, \theta)$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{\dot{D}(r = 1 \text{ cm}, \theta = \pi/2)}{S_K} = \frac{R}{S_K \cdot \varepsilon \cdot T \cdot F_{\text{lin}} \cdot E(r)}$$

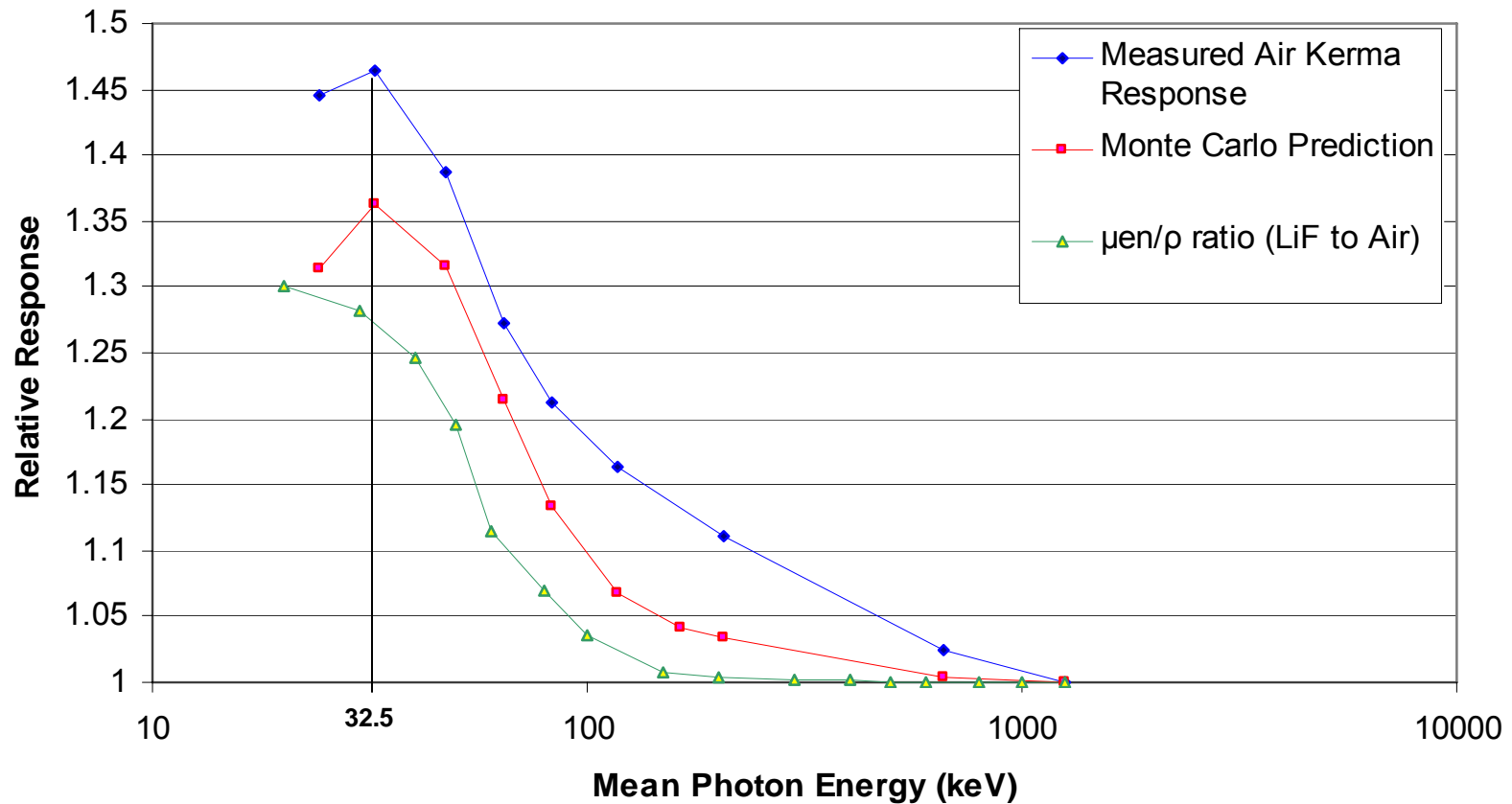
$$E(r) = \frac{\left[\frac{R}{D_{\text{water}}} \right]^{125\text{I}}}{\left[\frac{R}{D_{\text{water}}} \right]^{60\text{Co}}}$$

TG-43U1 has currently assigned a value of 1.41 to $E(r)$, and is quoted as the largest source of systematic uncertainty in the entire seed characterization formalism (~5%).



Previous Works: Davis et al. 2003

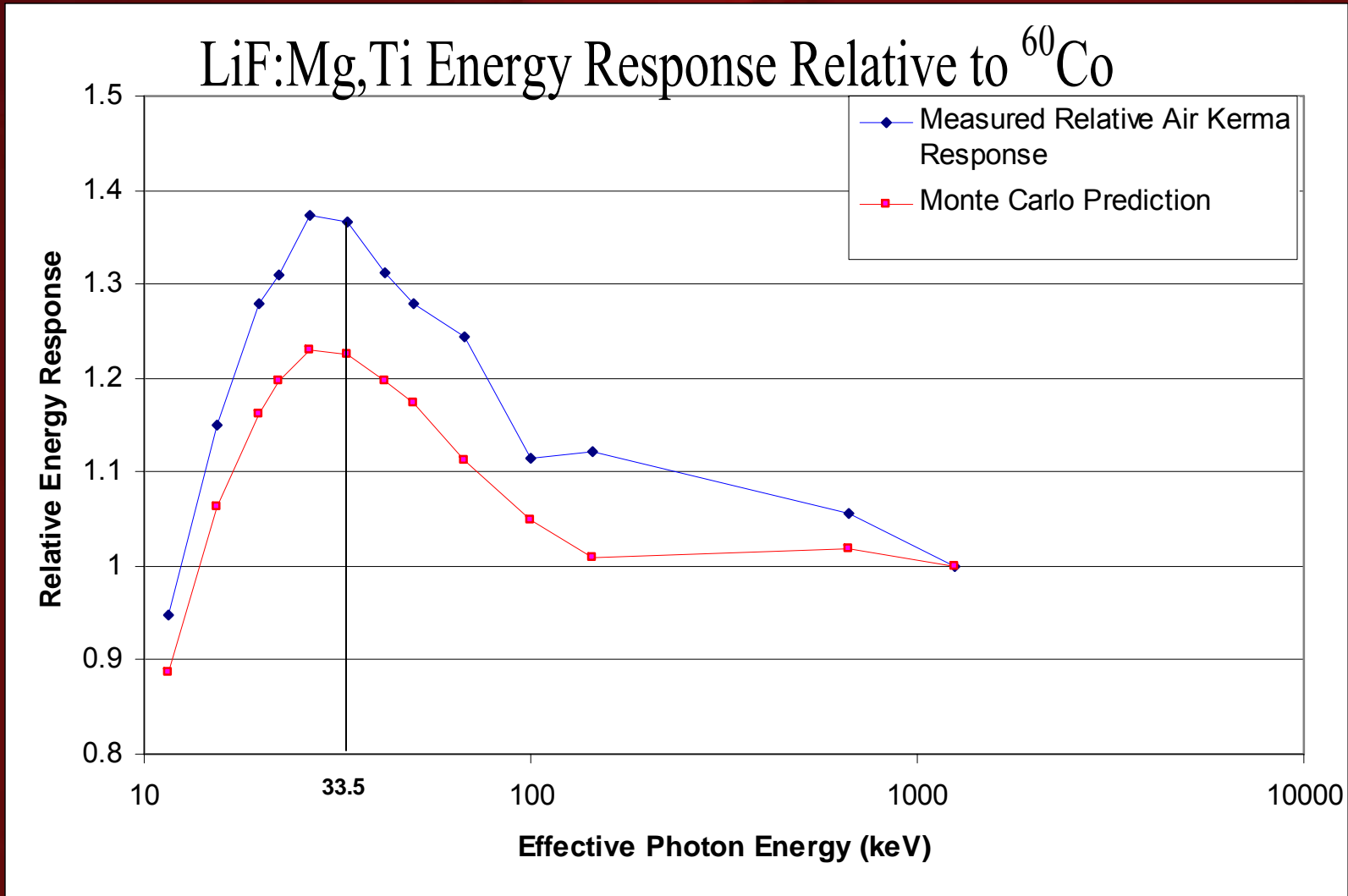
LiF:Mg,Ti Energy Response Relative to ^{60}Co



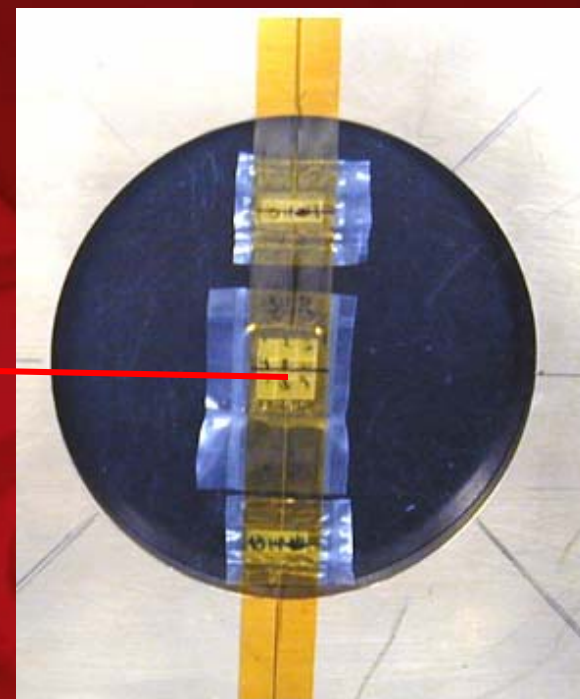
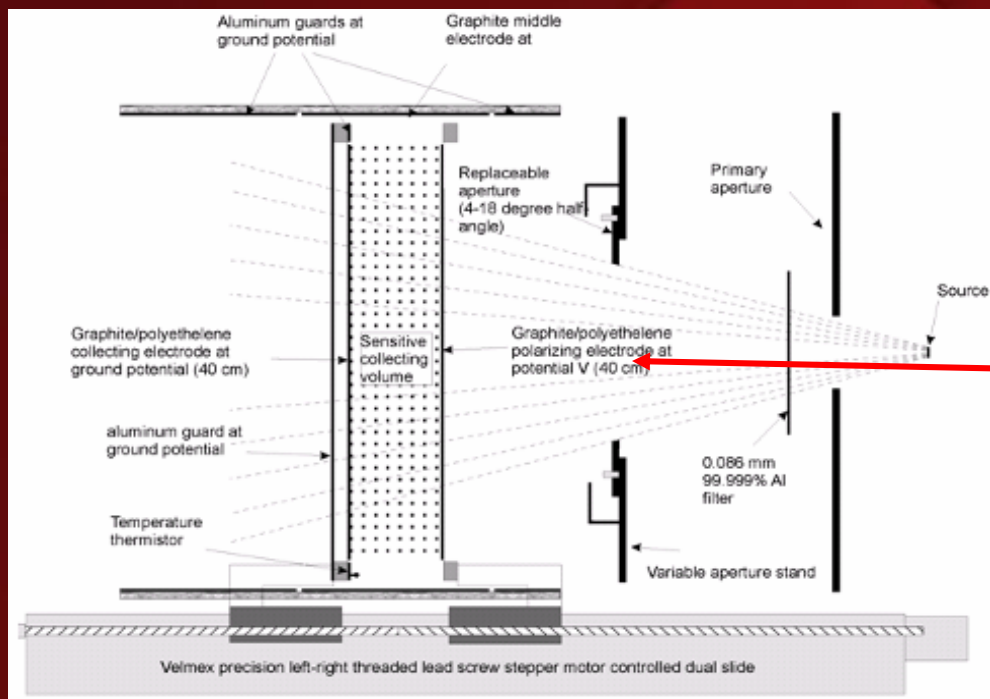
TG-43U1 estimation of revised $E(r)$ from this work = 1.58



Previous Works: Nunn et al. 2006



TLD Irradiation Using the University of Wisconsin Variable Aperture Free Air Chamber (VAFAC)



W.Culberson, L.A. DeWerd, D.R. Anderson, and J.A. Micka. Large-volume ionization chamber with variable aperture for air-kerma measurements of low-energy radiation sources *Review of Scientific Instruments*, 77, 015105, (2006).



TLD Handling Procedure

LiF:Mg,Ti TLD-100 Chips (3.1x3.1x0.89 mm³)

- Annealing Cycle:
400 °C for 1 hour followed by 80 °C for 24 hours
- 24 hour waiting period after anneal before irradiation
- 24 hour waiting period after irradiation before readout
- Individual chip sensitivity factors determined using ⁶⁰Co irradiations
- Harshaw Model 5500 automatic reader
- TLDs are known to be linear with dose and dose rate over a wide dynamic range

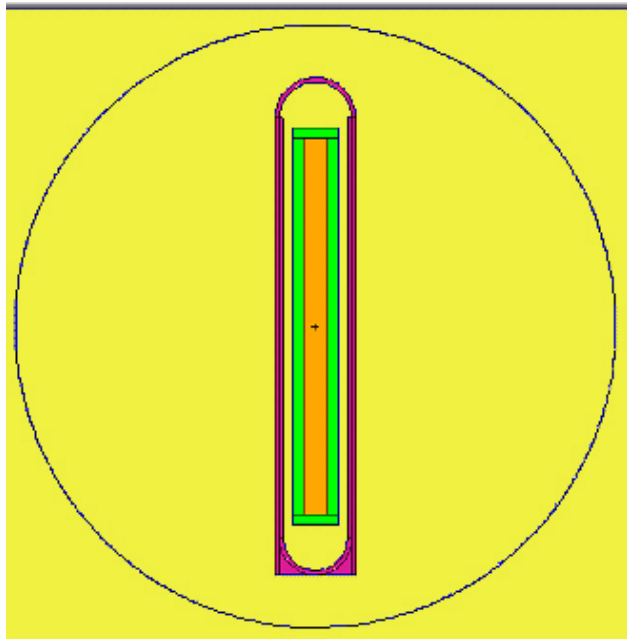


^{125}I Dose to Water Calculation Using Monte Carlo Simulation

$$D_{\text{water}} = \frac{[\dot{K}_{\text{water}}]_{\text{MonteCarlo}}}{[\Delta S_{\text{K}}]_{\text{MonteCarlo}}} \times [S_{\text{K}}]_{\text{VAFAC}} \times d^2 \times \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda \Delta t})$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{K}} = \frac{(\Delta E_{\text{Vmax}} - \Delta E_{\text{Vmin}}) d^2}{\rho_{\text{air}} (V_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{min}})} k_{\text{inv}} k_{\text{att}} k_{\text{scatter}}$$

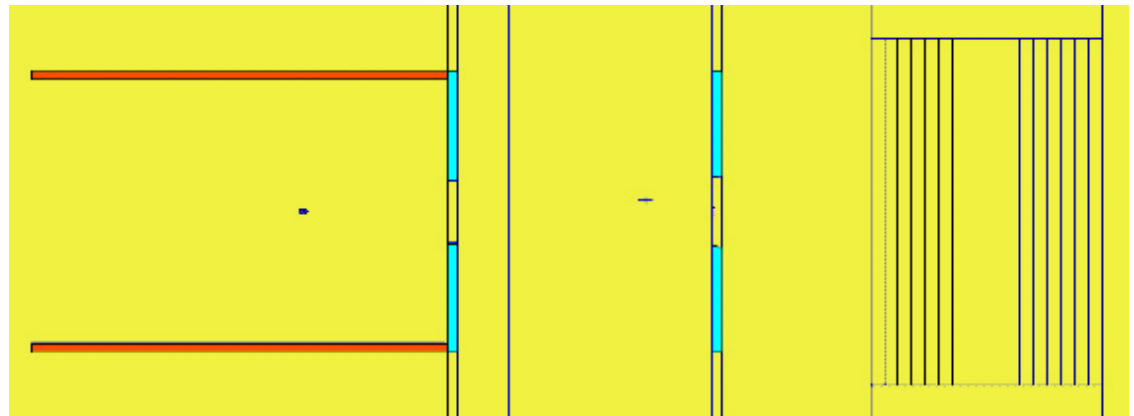
Best Medical Model 2301 ^{125}I Seed



W. Culberson. *Large-angle ionization chambers for brachytherapy air-kerma strength measurements*. Diss. University of Wisconsin, Madison, (2005).

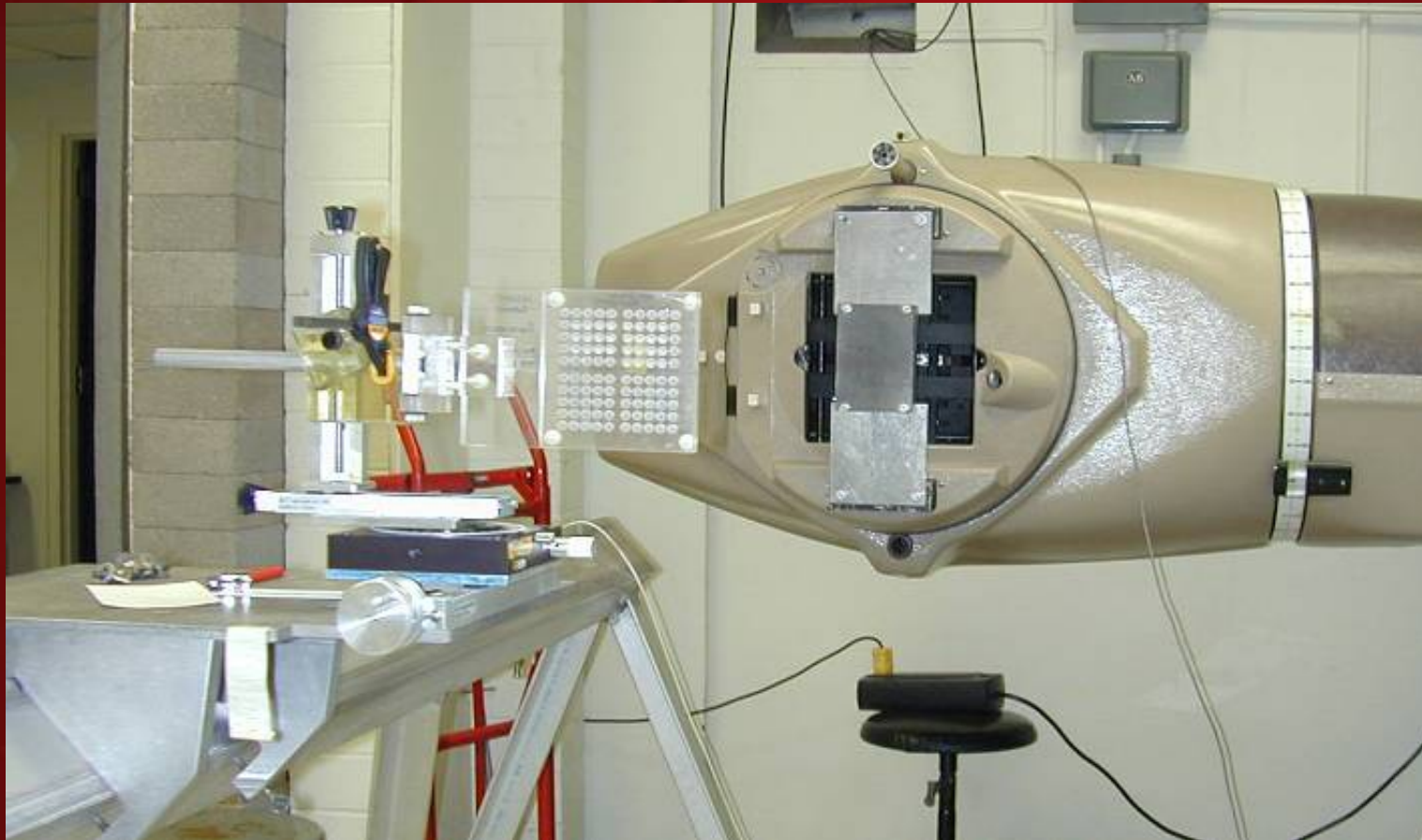
J. Williamson. *Monte Carlo modeling of the transverse-axis dose distribution of the model 200 ^{103}Pd interstitial brachytherapy source*. *Medical Physics*, 27, 4, 643-654 (2000).

TOP VIEW



^{60}Co Irradiations and Dose to Water Calculation

$$D_{\text{water}} = \frac{[\dot{D}_{\text{water}}]_{\text{MonteCarlo}}}{[\dot{K}_{\text{air}}]_{\text{MonteCarlo}}} \times [\dot{K}_{\text{air}}]_{\text{measured}} \times t$$



Results

Trial Number	Annealing Technique	TL/D _{water} ^{60Co} (nC/cGy)	TL/D _{water} ^{60Co} Uncertainty (nC/cGy)	TL/D _{water} ^{125I} (nC/cGy)	TL/D _{water} ^{125I} Uncertainty (nC/cGy)	E(r)	Type A Uncertainty	Percent Type A Uncertainty
1	Standard	107.7	1.7	167.1	3.7	1.55	± 0.043	2.8%
2	Standard	102.0	1.4	156.5	3.1	1.53	± 0.037	2.4%
3	Standard	104.1	1.8	160.9	3.1	1.55	± 0.040	2.6%
Overall	Standard	104.6		161.5		1.54	± 0.023	1.5%
Monte Carlo						1.42	± 0.02	1.4%

	Beam Code	Mean Energy (keV)	Relative Air Kerma Response
This Work	¹²⁵ I	28.4	1.369
Nunn et al.	M-80	33.5	1.365
Davis et al.	N-40	32.5	1.465



Conclusions

- LiF:Mg,Ti does indeed exhibit solid state phenomena that increase the magnitude of the energy response beyond what can be predicted with current Monte Carlo methods.
- The currently applied value of $E(r)=1.41$ is likely an underestimate and should be revised. This work predicted a value of $E(r)=1.54$ for ^{125}I spectra.
- Based on these conclusions the current values of experimentally determined dose rate constants are overestimates.



Acknowledgements

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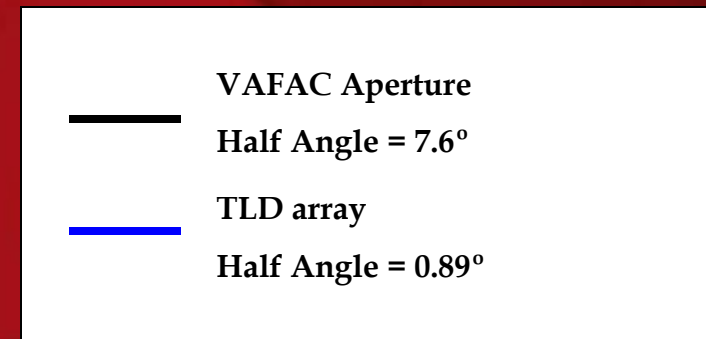
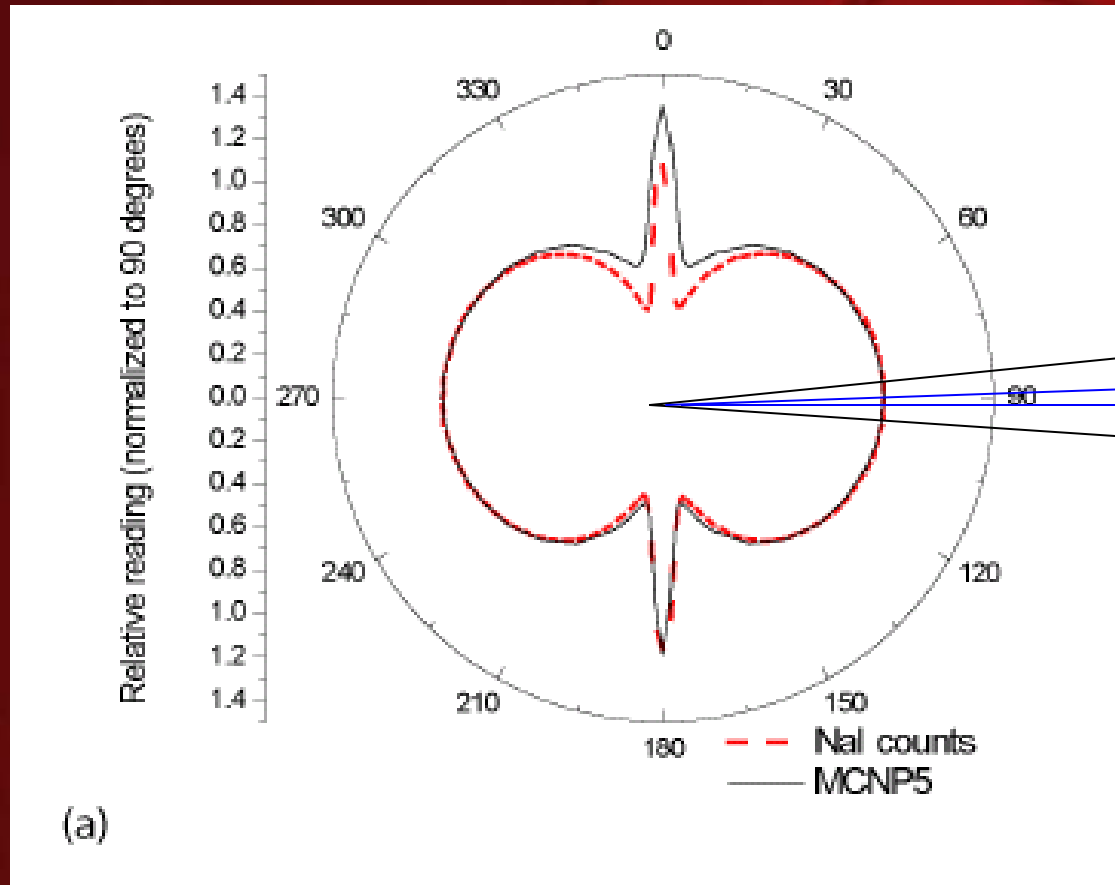
University of Wisconsin ADCL Customers



Which ^{125}I Seed?

Problem: TLDs see small solid angle so they are sensitive to anisotropy.

Best Medical 2301 ^{125}I Seed



Previous Publications

Previous Publications	E(r)
This Work	1.54
Davis et al. TG-43U1 Estimate	1.58
Muench et al. 1991	1.41 or 1.59 ?
Weaver et al. 1989	1.42 - 1.47
Meigooni et al. 1988	1.41
Hartmann et al. 1982	1.40

Keith A. Weaver, Vernaon Smith, David Huang, Colleen Barnett, Michael C. Schell, and Clifton Ling. *Dose parameters of ^{125}I and ^{192}Ir seed sources.* Medical Physics, 16,636 (1989).

A.S. Meigooni, J.A. Meli, and R. Nath. *A comparison of solid water phantoms with water for dosimetry of I-125 brachytherapy sources.* Medical Physics, 15, 5, 695 (1988).

Gunther H. Hartmann, Wolfgang Schlegel, and Harald Scharfenberg, *The three-dimensional dose distribution of ^{125}I seeds in tissue.* Phs. Med. Biol., 28, 6, 693 (1982).

P. J. Muench, A. S. Meigooni, R. Nath, and W. L. McLaughlin, *Photon Energy Dependence of the Sensitivity of Radiochromic Film and Comparison with Silver Halide Film and LiF TLDs Used for Brachytherapy Dosimetry.* Medical Physics, 18, 4, 769 (1991).



Future Work

- More in depth uncertainty calculation will be performed.
- Experiment will be performed with ^{103}Pd Sources.
- The effects of annealing techniques will be further analyzed.
- Effects of TTP in readout will be examined.
- Comparisons will be made with various low energy x-ray beams.

