

Measurement of One-Dimensional Photon Dose Distribution in Radiotherapy Dosimetry Using a High-Resolution Fiber-Optic Radiation Sensor

Kyoung Won Jang¹, Dong Hyun Cho¹, Bongsoo Lee¹, Sin Kim², Hyosung Cho³, Sung-Yong Park⁴, Dongho Shin⁴, and Siyong Kim⁵

¹ School of Biomedical Engineering, College of Biomedical & Health Science, Konkuk University, Chungju 380-701, Korea, ² Department of Nuclear & Energy Engineering, Cheju National University, Cheju 690-756, Korea, ³ Basic Atomic Energy Research Institute and Department of Radiological Science, Yonsei University, Wonju 220-710, Korea, ⁴ Center for Proton Therapy, National Cancer Center, 809 Madu 1-dong, Ilsan-gu, Gyeonggi-do, 441-760, Korea, ⁵ Department of Radiation Oncology, Shands Cancer Center, 2000 SW Archer Road, Gainesville FL 32610, University of Florida, USA

kko988@hotmail.com

The purpose of this study is to develop a method for measuring the one-dimensional dose distribution of high-energy photon beam using a miniaturized high-resolution fiber-optic radiation sensor array. The measurements are made by thin plastic optical fibers with organic scintillating fiber sensor tips that emit the visible wavelength of light. The scintillating light is guided to silicon photodiode array by plastic optical fibers in order to convert light output to electrical signal. The one-dimensional spatial dependence of photon beam is measured by a one-dimensional fiber-optic sensor array in a polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) phantom. It is shown that this fiber-optic radiation sensor has better spatial resolution than a conventional ion chamber and it takes much less time to measure one-dimensional dose distribution in the high radiation fields. The real-time and the high spatial resolution measurements due to the small detector volume make this system suitable for the dosimetry in the radiation therapy.

Keywords : Fiber-Optic Sensor, Scintillating Light, One-Dimensional Measurement