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[1].

EGS [2], MCNP [3] MCNPX

[4].

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(),

$D(r,E)$

(

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 r
 $E.$

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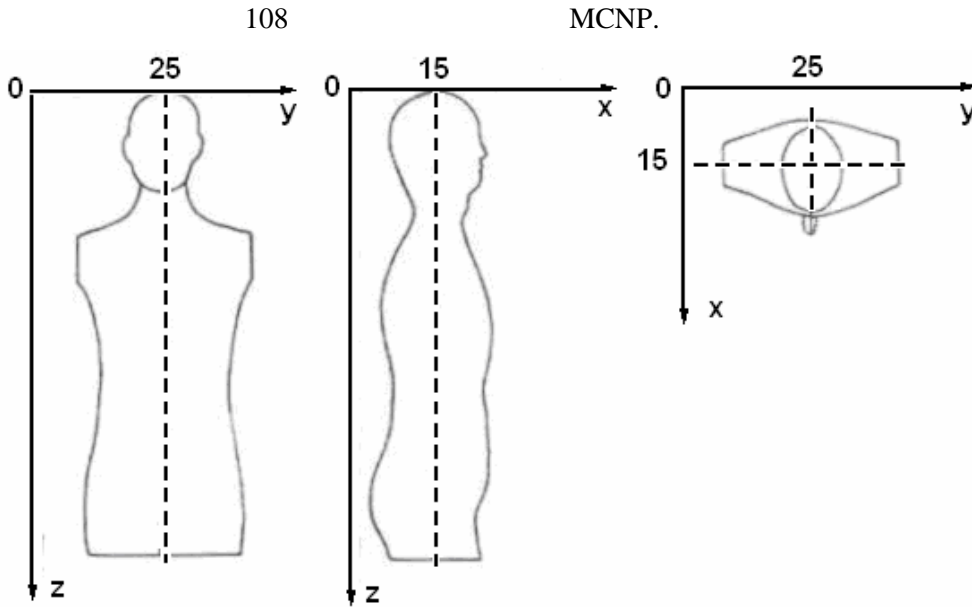
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*

$z = 46$,

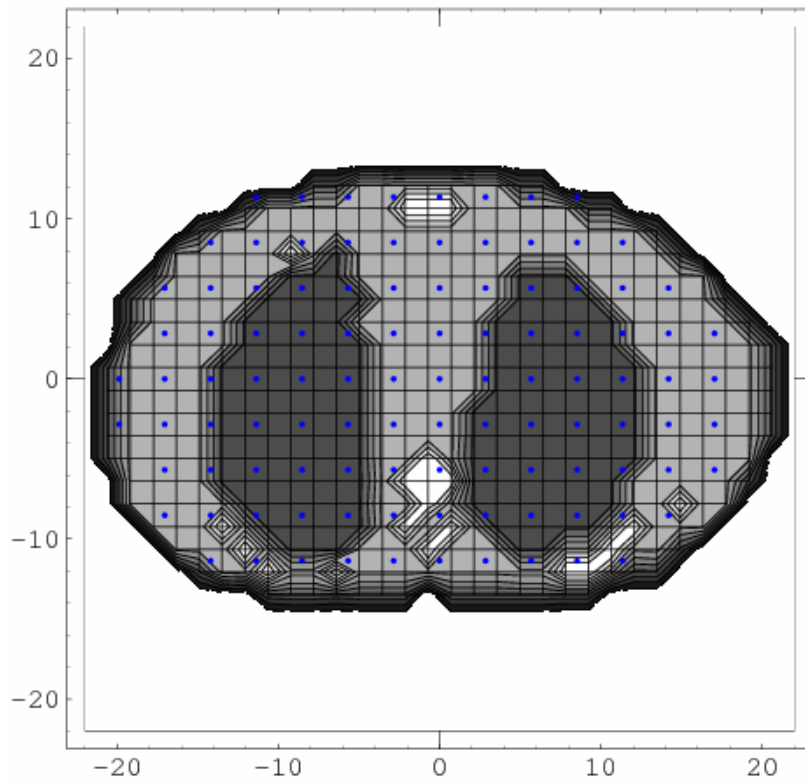
MCNP



. 1.

MCNP

$$D(\vec{r}) = \int D(\vec{r}, E) G_0(E) dE . \quad (1)$$



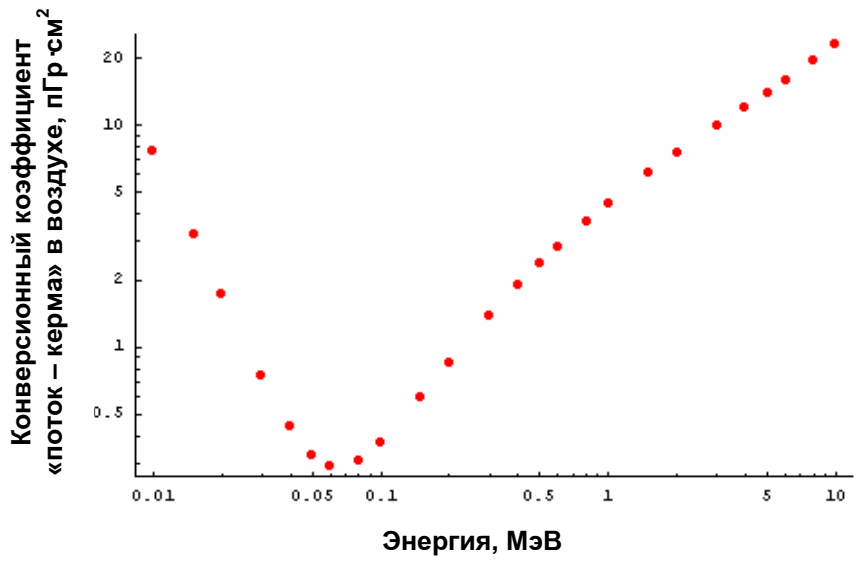
.2.

(108 MCNP $z = 46$)

MCNP $D(r,E)$, -
 $D(r,E)$, -
 (1) -
 : -
 $D(r,E)$ 3 E -

1. -

«TASMIР»-
30–140 [5].
«TASMIР»-
;
;
« - » ();
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();
- ;
« - »;
;
«TASMIР»-

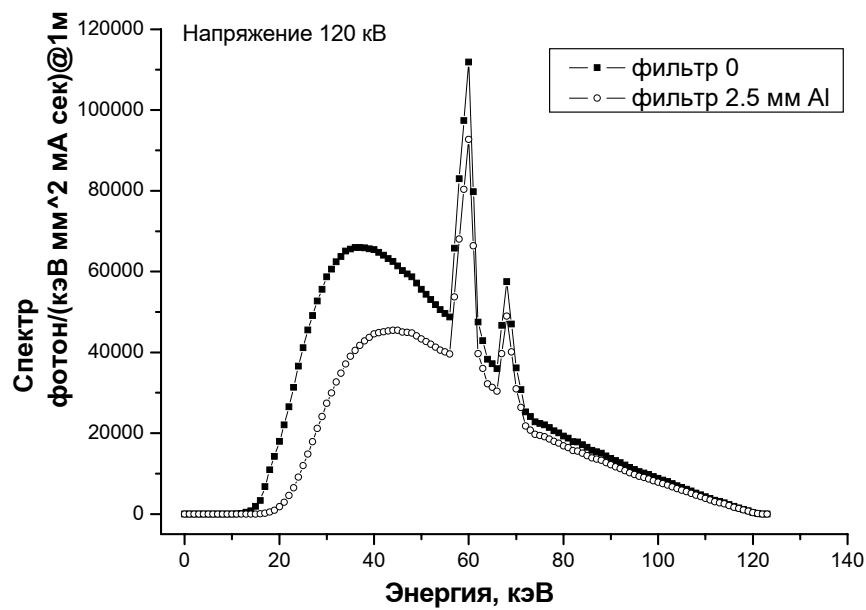


. 3. « - »
 $F(E)$ [2]

R ,

«TASMIP»
 $(E, E+dE), dE = 1$ $R_0 = 100$
 V (ripple) $\zeta,$ I_0
 (V, ζ, E, d) $(* * ^2)$ $($
 d). $.4$
«TASMIP»- $V = 120$, $\zeta = 0$
 2.5 Al. $.4$
L- $8-11$

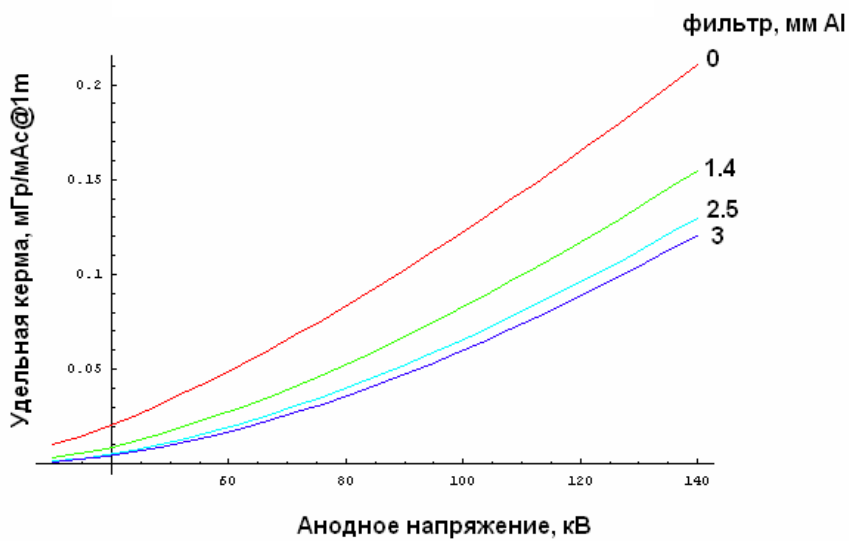
«TASMIP»-



. 4.

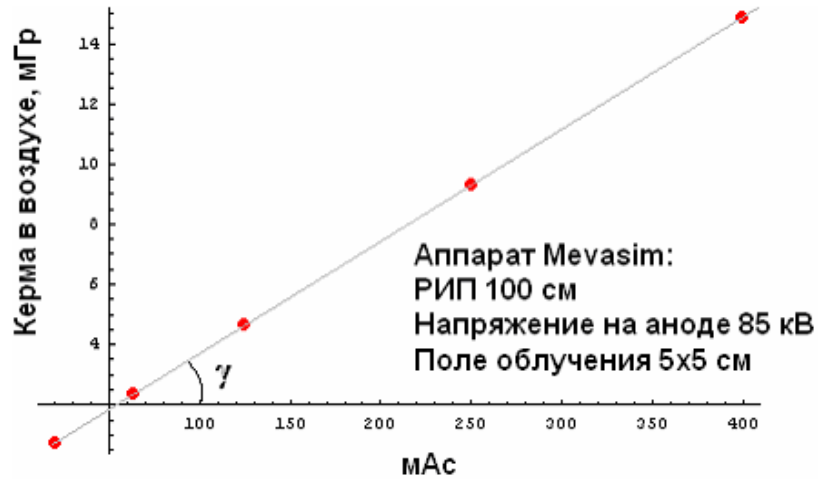
«TASMIP»-
 $V=120$, $\zeta=0,$ $d=0$
 $d=2.5$ Al

R_0
 $F(E)$,
 «TASMIP»
 R
 1
 $K'(V, \zeta, d) (/) = 10^{-4} \frac{R_0^2}{R^2} \int_{E_1}^{E_2} I_0(V, \zeta, E, d) F(E) dE, \quad (2)$
 E_2 –
 « – » «TASMIP»-
 E_1
 $K'(V, \zeta, d) (/)$ « »
 «TASMIP» « »
 1 .5
 $\zeta = 0$.
 « »
 $K(\mu)$,
 μ ,
 R .



.5. « » (/)
 «TASMIP» ($\zeta=0$)

$K(\mu)$ -
 $K(\mu) = K_0 + K'(0)\mu + 1/2 K''(0)\mu^2$, (3)
 K_0 -
 Mevasim $K(\mu)$. 6
 85 (= 100 , 5 × 5).
 $K(x) = -0.0158 + 0.0375x - 8.6556 \cdot 10^{-7} x^2$.
 $K(\mu)$, (3),



. 6. « Mevasim - »

«TASMIP» $K'(V, \zeta, d)$ (1)
 $K'(0) = \left. \frac{dK}{d\mu} \right|_{\mu=0} = tg\gamma$
 $K(\mu) :$
 $K'(V, \zeta, d) = tg\gamma = K'(0)$ (4)
 «TASMIP»
 (4)

«TASMIP»

[5].

2.

(RF) :

$$RF = \frac{V_{\max} - V_{\min}}{V_{\max}} 100 \%, \quad (5)$$

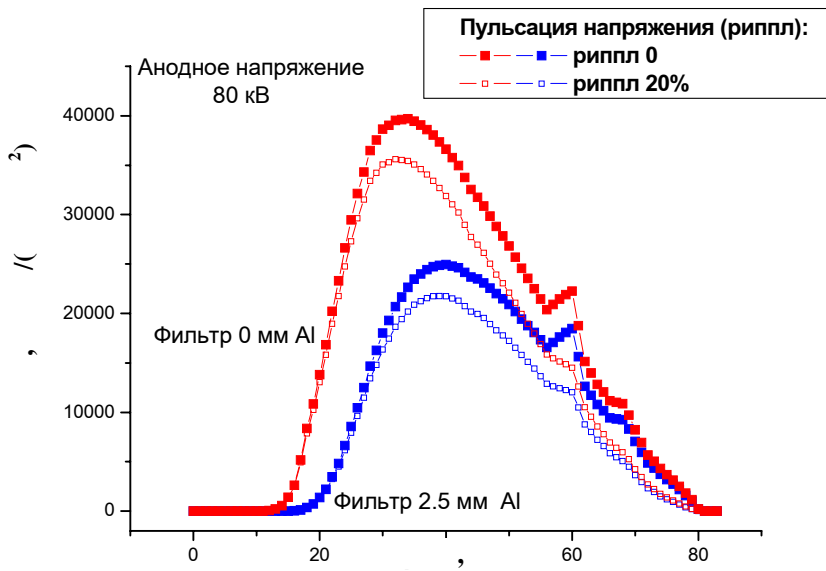
V_{\max} V_{\min} –

$RF \sim 5 - 10 \%$ [7],

«TASMIР»-

80

2.5

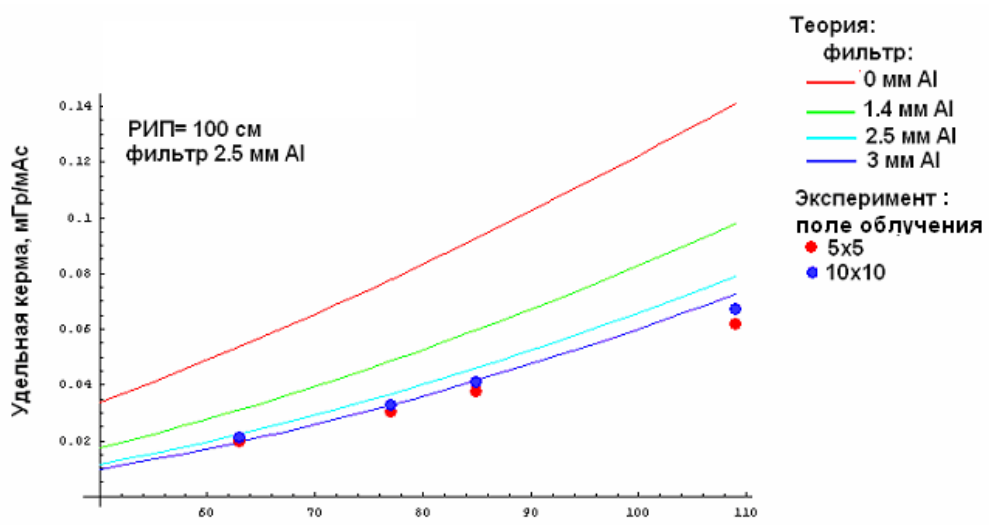


. 7.

«TASMIР»-

80)

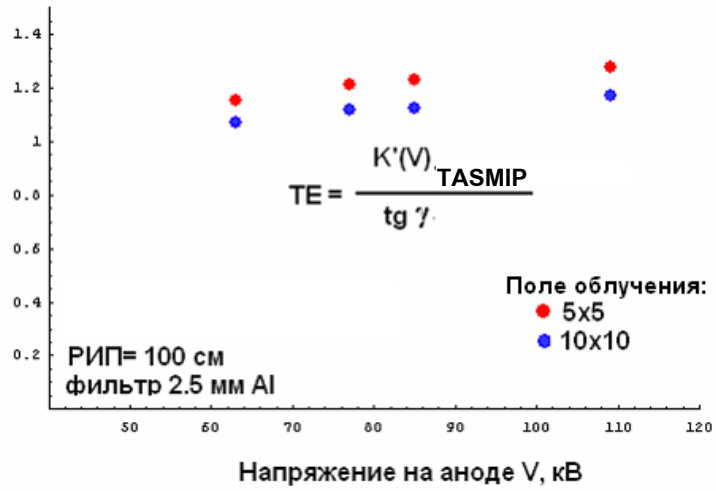
Mevasim (/) F5 MCNP «TASMIP»
 $K'(V, \zeta, d)(1)$ Mevasim
 2.5 Al.
 filters. 9 « » « » inherent and additional Mevasim
 3 Al,



.9. Mevasim
 (100 , 2.5 Al)

.10 (« / » TE). .2

Отношение «теория/эксперимент»
для удельной кермы TE, б. е.



10. « / » (/)
(100 , 2.5 Al)
, . 9, 10,
= 1
«TASMIP»
«TASMIP».

« / » TE (/)
(100 , 2.5 Al)

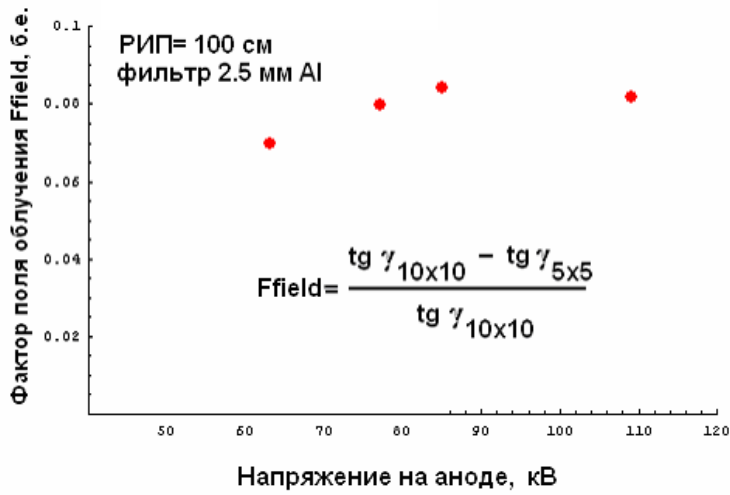
	« / » TE, . TE=K'(V) _{TASMIP} /tg(γ)			
	63	77	85	109
5×5	1.153	1.214	1.230	1.279
10×10	1.072	1.117	1.126	1.174

F_{field} -

$$F_{field} = \frac{\text{tg}(\gamma_1) - \text{tg}(\gamma_2)}{\text{tg}(\gamma_1)}, \quad (6)$$

$\gamma_{1,2}$ -
1 2

« - »

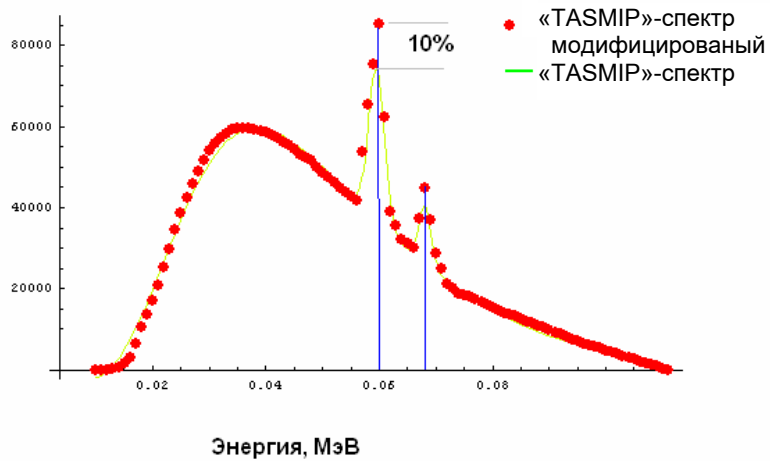


. 11. Mevasim (100 ,
2.5 Al)
 F_{field}
Mevasim (100 , 2.5 Al)
. 11. 7-9 % 63-110 . -
, F_{field} Pb .
, 1 Pb, 5
Pb 63 .
185 (63)
,
, . 9-11.

4. «TASMIP»-
W-Re
(. .2 . 10) -
« / » TE -
15 % (63) 28 % -
(109), TE . -

(. . 9). TE
 10 %.
 : «TASMIP»-
 Mevasim
 0.1
 () W Re
 10 %
 100 %
 10 %
 100 % ()
 10 %
). «TASMIP»-
 W-Re
 (W) «TASMIP»- 10 %.

Число фотонов в энергетическом канале



Энергия, МэВ

. 12.

«TASMIP»-
W-Re

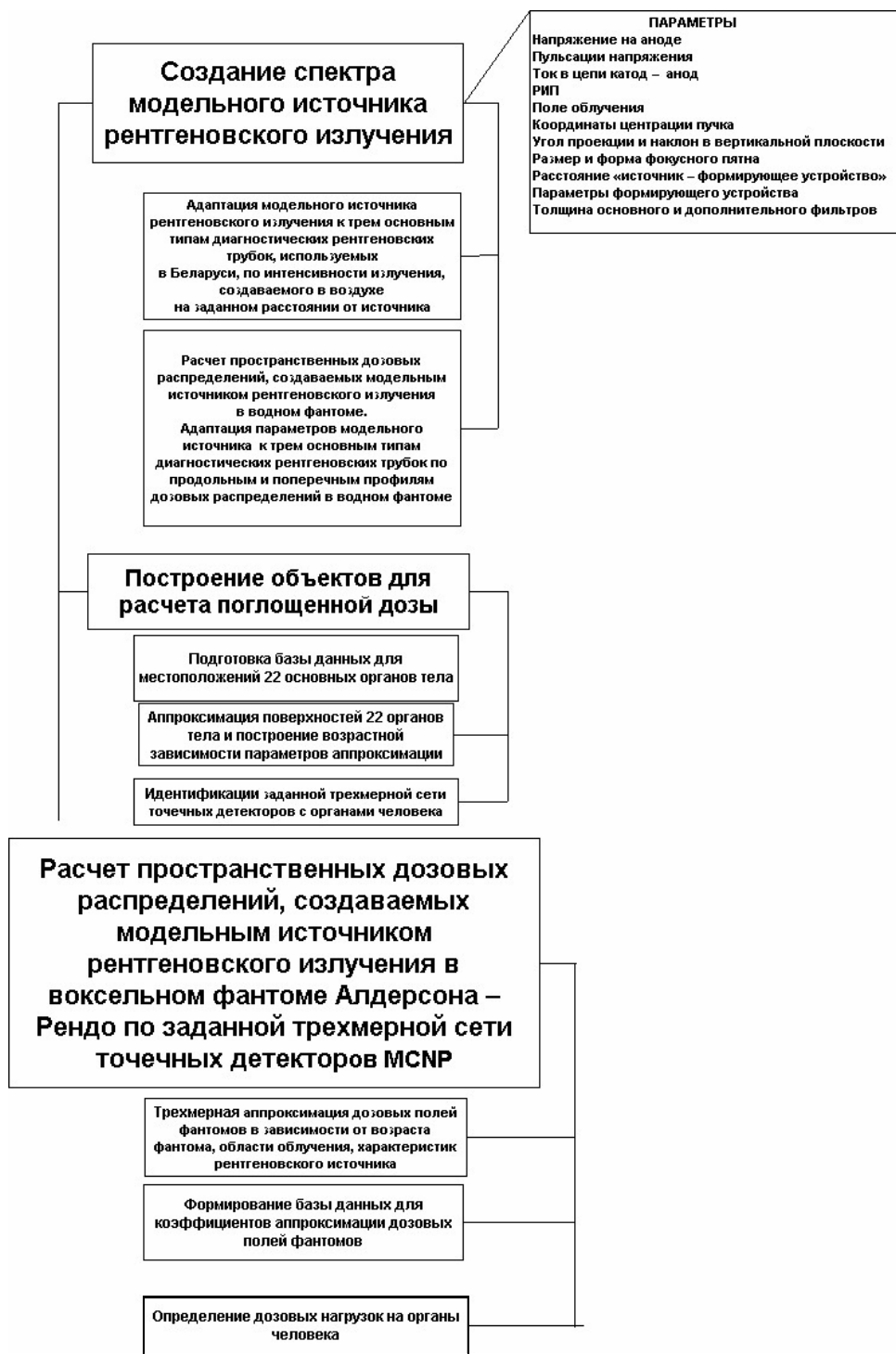
«TASMIP»-

. 12

109

10 %.

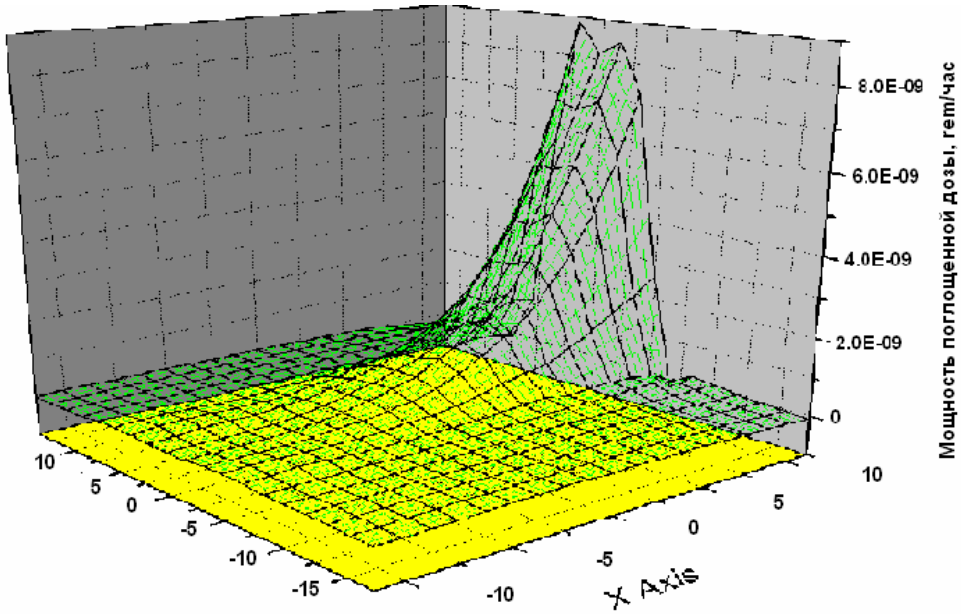
,
 ,
 MCNP. MCNP -
 2, 5, 10, 15, 22, 26 -
 0.5 % 2.5 %. -
 , , OPTILIX -
 , , «TASMIP»- -
 , 10 -
 63-109 (-
). -
 , , -
 , . -
 5. -
 , , () -
 ((-
). -
 (), MCNP -
 . (MCNP -
). MCNP -
 , . -
 MCNP . -
 , . -
 MCNP), (× . , -
 , -
 . -



MCNP

MCNP

) MCNP



. 14.

— «TASMIP»- (/) z = 46
109 , 10 × 10 , (75 ,
2.5 Al)

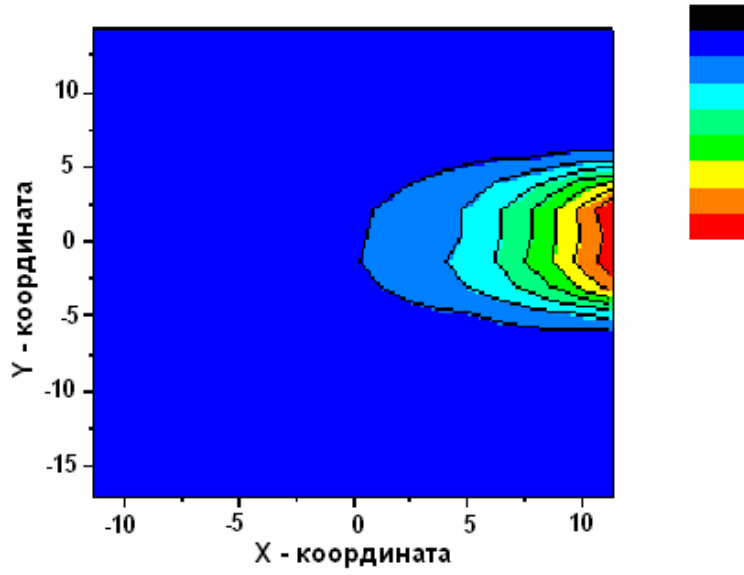
6.

. 13.

■
■

MCNP;

14 15
(/) z = 46
«TASMIP»-



. 15. «TASMIP»- (/) z = 46
109 , 10 × 10 , 2.5 Al (75 ,

7.

[8, 9].

[8, 9].

[8, 9],

- 1) () ;
 - 2) (, ,) ;
 - 3)) ; -
 - 4) ; -
 - 5) , , ; -
 - 6) ; -
 - 7) ; -
- Mathematica, MCNP MCNP

8.

« » [10] -
 .3. -
 3

	0.025	0.018	0.025	0.022
	0.019	0.0053	0.021	0.0037
	0.00033	0.00026	0.0043	0.0032
	0.0085	0.0097	0.0076	0.0057
	0.0033	0.01	0.0042	0.012
	0.015	0.016	0.013	0.026
	0.0064	0.02	0.0065	0.021
	-	-	0.058	0.0053

».

»,

—

«SIREGRAPH CF».

— 70 ,

— 0.9 , 2.5 Al,

100 , 60 « » .

— 30 × 24 ,

— 0.1. 0.1–10 ±30 %.

.4

4

	24	169	0.12	0.138
	22	13	0.6	0.459
	18	87	0.07	0.077
	18		0.1	0.047

9.

Mathematica

MCNP

MCNP.

Perl-

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10. « » / ., 1997.

IMPLEMENTAION OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS FOR ASSESSMENT OF DOSE BURDENS ON THE TISSUES AND ORGANS OF PATIENTS DURING DIAGNOSTIC X-RAY INVESTIGATIONS

S. A. Kutsen, A. A. Khrutchinsky, V. F. Minenko*, T. S. Kuhta*

A voxel model of anthropomorphic tissue-equivalent Rando-like physical phantom has been developed from its CT-scan images for Monte Carlo simulations of transport of Roentgen radiation emitted by typical X-ray apparatus. Apparatus models based on TASMIP model for X-ray tube spectrum are verified using measurements of kerma-in-air and in-depth absorbed dose distribution for physical phantom with three commonly used in Belarus X-ray apparatus. X-ray source model includes an anode high voltage, anode current, voltage ripple, focus, filtration, distance "source – surface", forming device characteristics, irradiation field, X-ray beam position as well as irradiation projection and inclination in a vertical plane.

The package of computer programs of calculation of dose burdens on the tissues and organs of the patients of different age has been developed for the basic types of diagnostic x-ray investigations using preliminary Monte Carlo simulations of transport of X-ray through the voxel model of the patient.

* Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Minsk, Belarus.