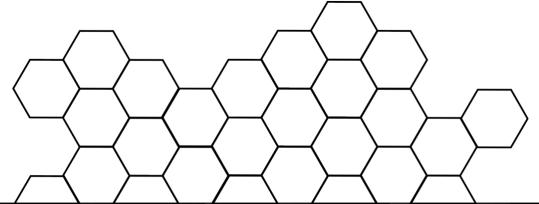


# Measurement of Radiation-Induced Air Scintillation with An On-Board EMCCD Camera for Quality Assurance in Small-Animal Cabinet Irradiators

D. Yamabe Breitkreutz 1, E. Simiele1, G. Pratx1, E. Graves1



### INTRODUCTION

Small animal cabinet irradiators are commonly used for evaluating novel radiation techniques in animal models.

Some facilities with these irradiators do not have dedicated physics support and may have inaccurate dosimetry which would affect the quality of studies.

Developing a simple method of measuring dose output would improve the quality of pre-clinical studies.

### AIM

To investigate the ability to use a EMCCD camera for simple daily QA for preclinical radiation therapy studies.

To measure radiation-induced air scintillation in a small animal cabinet irradiator.

### **METHOD**

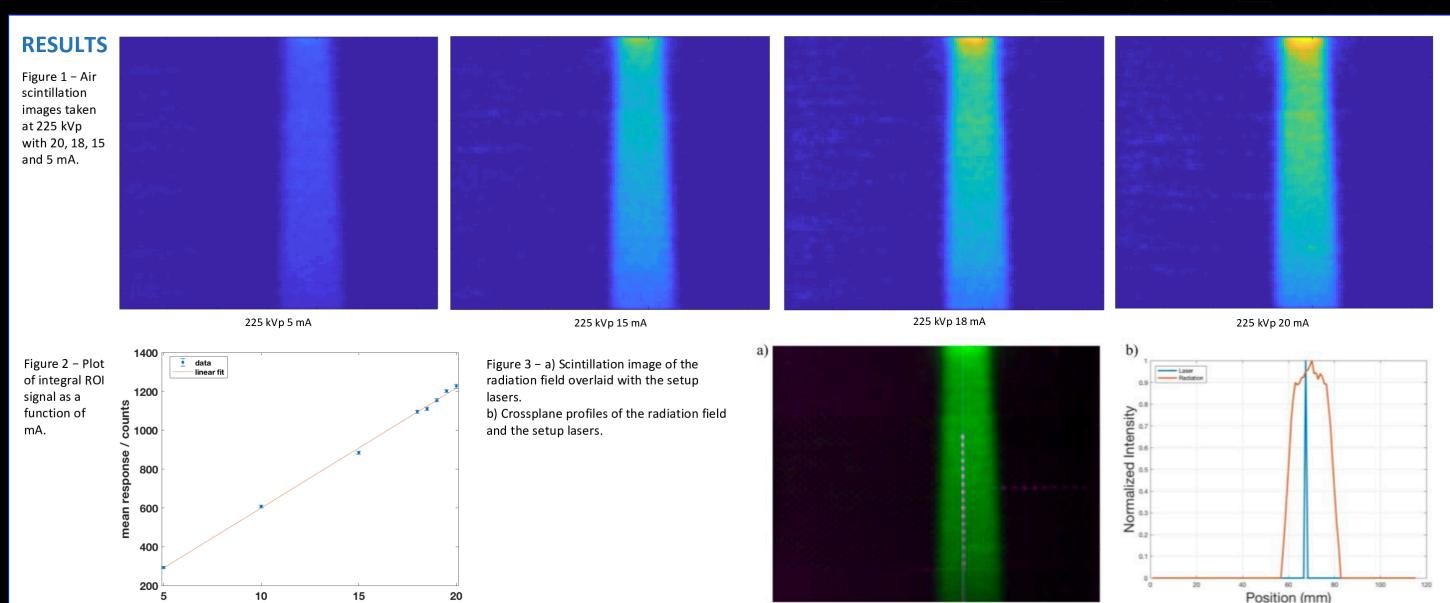
Measurements were made on an X-Rad SmART cabinet irradiator with an Andor EMCCD camera.

Air scintillation measurements were acquired using 225 kVp x-rays at various mA settings with a 25 mm square collimator.

Each measurement consisted of a series of 20 images each with an exposure time of 1 s.

The images was median filtered and the mean of a fixed ROI in the high signal region was measured.

An optical image of the setup lasers was overlaid on a scintillation image to test radiation-to-laser coincidence.



## **CONCLUSIONS**

A linear relationship between the integral scintillation signal and mA was observed.

The center of the radiation field was measured to be 2.25 mm away from the setup lasers.

Air scintillation measurements have the potential to provide an easy tool for dose output monitoring of small animal x-ray platforms.

Scintillation images and setup lasers can be used to determine radiation-laser isocenter coincidence.

tube current / mA

# **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Dylan Yamabe Breitkreutz dyamabe@stanford.edu

<sup>1</sup> Department of Radiation Oncology, Stanford University, California, USA