Evaluation of filament materials for polymer gel dosimetry in fused deposition modeling (FDM)

Minsik Lee, Seonyeong Noh, Byong-chul Cho, Changhwan Kim, Jun-Bong Shin, Seung Mo Hong, Sung-woo Kim,

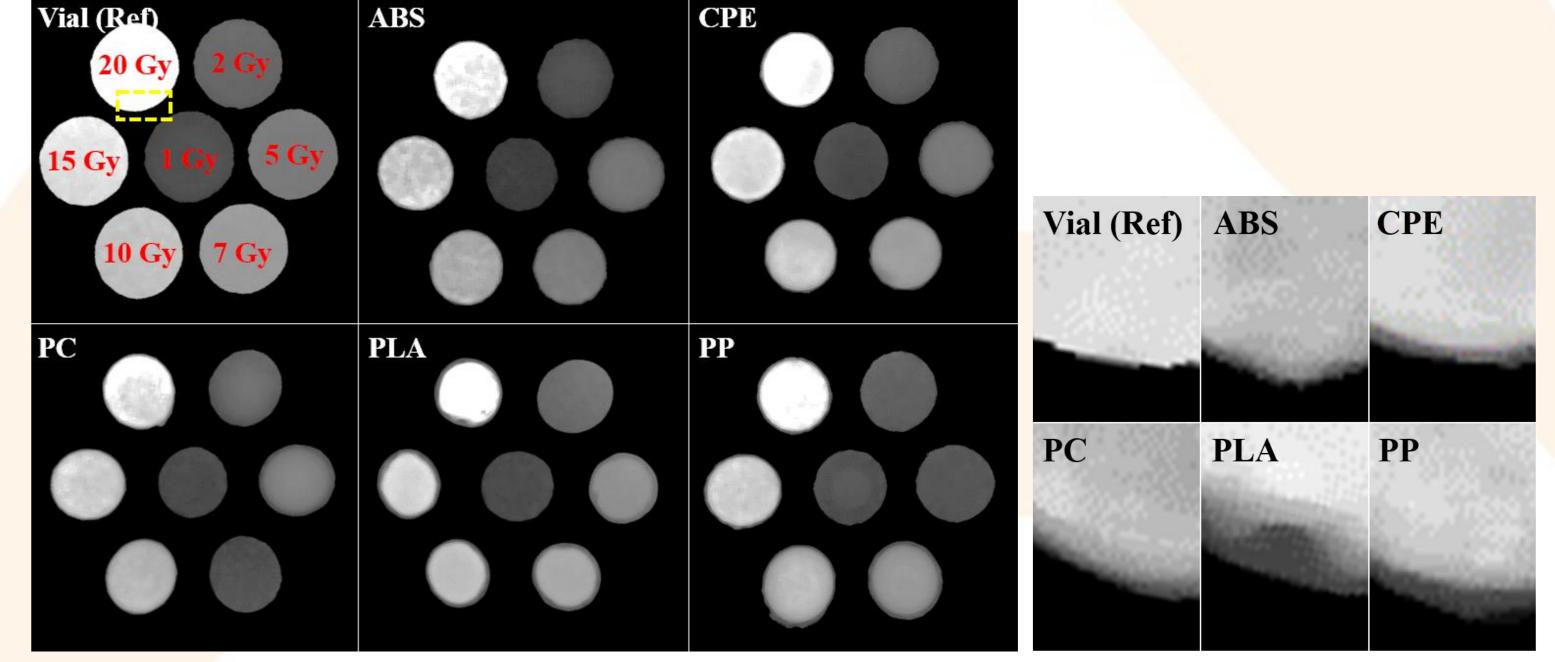
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- *3D printing* technology can be applied to numerous fields
 - > Medicine: Patient-specific design and fabrication of complex 3D

Results & Discussion

R2 maps of the irradiated gel bottles



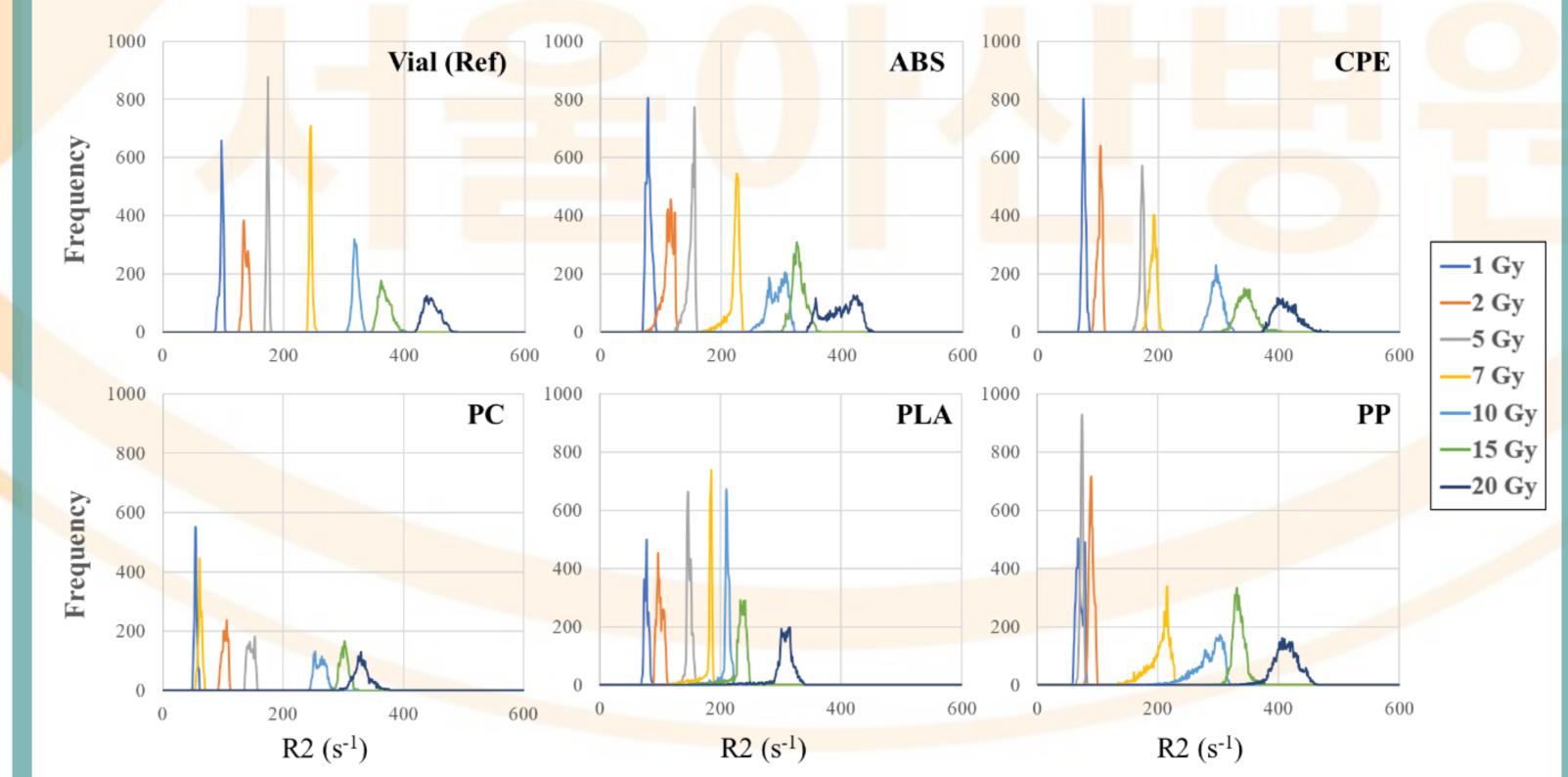
structures

- \succ In this study, accurate dose verification in 3D (PSQA)
- 3D dosimetry → *Gel dosimetry*
 - ➢ High spatial resolution, tissue equivalent medium
 - Strong reactivity with oxygen and other contaminants
 - ✓ Gel storage container is also critical
 - ✓ Glass container mainly used \rightarrow shaping limitations
- To utilize, 3D printing and gel dosimetry → Low reactivity 3D printing container

Materials & Methods

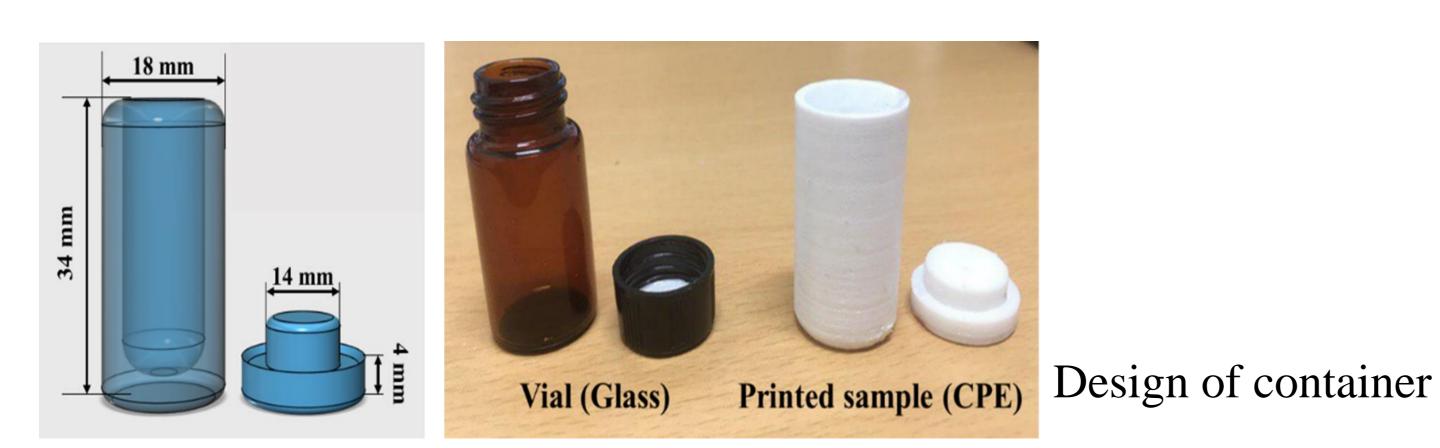
Polymer Gel : MAGAT normoxic polymer gel

Histogram

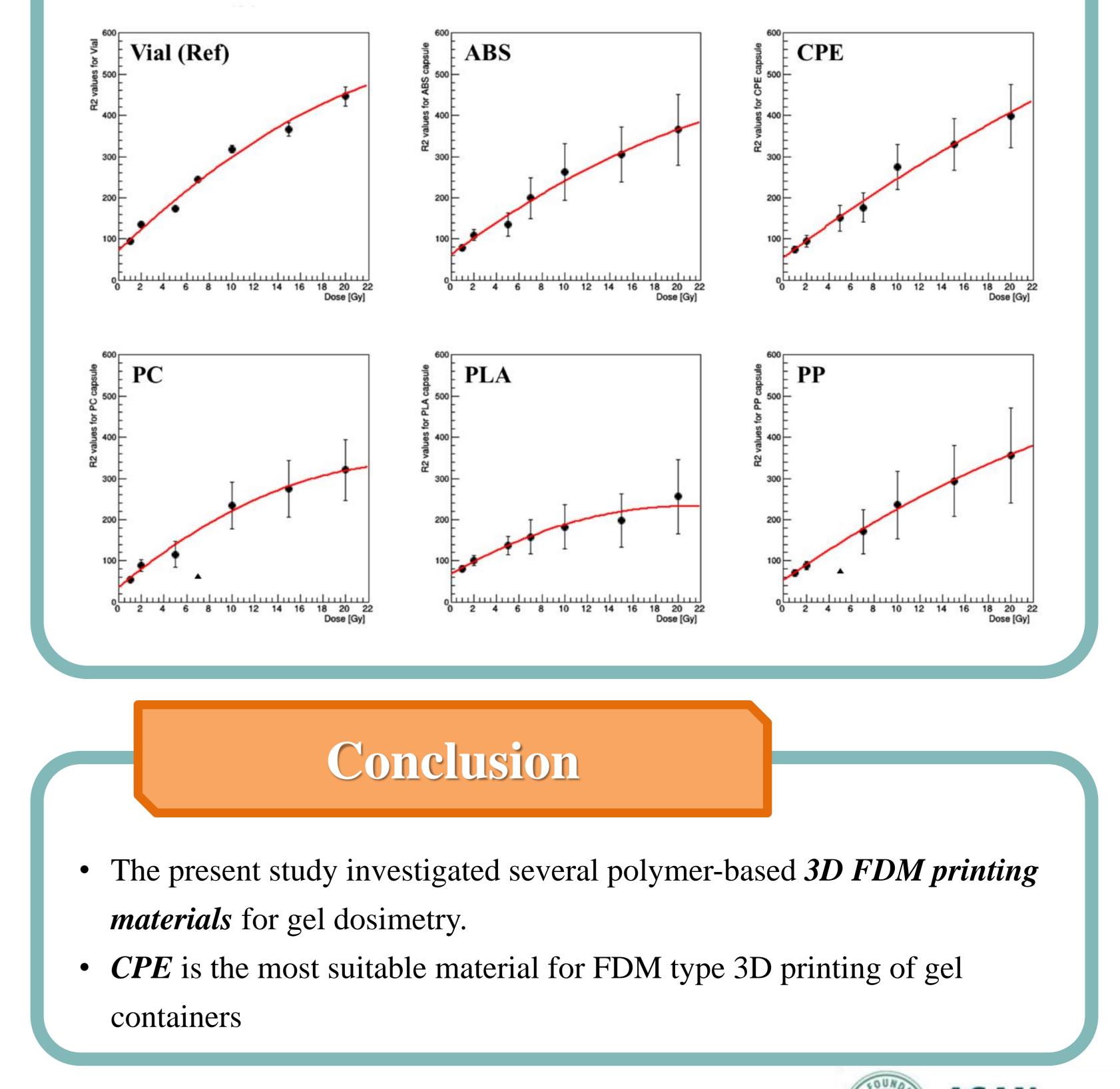


•	Distilled water	85 %
٠	Gelatin	6 %
•	Methacrylic acid (MAA)	9 %
•	THPC	10mM

- 3D printing material (Ultimaker 3 ExtendedTM (Ultimaker, NLD))
 - Glass vial (reference)
 - Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)
 - Co-polyester (CPE)
 - Polycarbonate (PC)
 - Polylactic acid (PLA)
 - Polypropylene (PP)



Calibration curves



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- Dose delivery 3.
 - 10 MV, 600 MU/min (0, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 Gy)
 - 10×10 cm field size at a 100 cm SAD
 - Bilateral beam directions of 90 and 270 degrees
- MR scanning 4.
 - 9.4T/160 mm Agilent MRI scanner (Agilent Technologies, USA)
 - TR = 3000 ms, 15 TEs = 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120,132, 144, 156, 168, and 180 ms
 - Resolution = 256×256

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