## Comparison with a 4MeV X-ray Dose and Monte Carlo simulation using

## a Human Body Phantom

## A.Chadani<sup>1</sup>, K.Koshida<sup>2</sup>, K.Minami<sup>3</sup>, K.Ejiri<sup>3</sup>, M,Shimo<sup>3</sup>, Y.Hibino<sup>4</sup>, K.Egami<sup>4</sup>, S.Arakawa<sup>4</sup>, H.Nakagawa<sup>1</sup>, C.Kawabata<sup>1</sup> and M.Hayakawa<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Health Science, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kanazawa University <sup>2</sup>Department of Radiological Technology, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kanazawa University

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Radiologial Technology, school of Health Sciences, Fujita Health University <sup>4</sup>Department of Radiological Technology, Fujita Health University

[Purpose] It is not easy to evaluate the accuracy of a human body model in a dose simulation. For this reason, a mathematical phantom (voxel phantom) of a human body phantom is used as a model that can be compared with the measurement. The difference between the simulation and the measurement was examined.

[Method] A female human body phantom (made in the Phantom Laboratory company: Alderson RAND Phantom RAN-100 Type) was used. The Monte Carlo calculation code was used the Electron Gamma Shower Version 4 (EGS4). The depth doses in a RANDO phantom were measured using a radiophoto-luminescence glass dosimeter and thermo-luminescence dosimeter. Exposure conditions were performed using 4 MeV X-rays and Antero-posterio geometry.

[Results and Discussion] The difference between the calculation values and the measurements was about 10%. It is considered that is the values are different between the structure material and the domain setup of the RAND and voxel phantoms.