

$^2\text{H}(\text{d}, \text{n})^3\text{He}$ BNCT 가

**A Feasibility Study of Epithermal Neutron Beam Design for BNCT
Using $^2\text{H}(\text{d}, \text{n})^3\text{He}$ Reaction**

$^2\text{H}(\text{d}, \text{n})^3\text{He}$ (BNCT, Boron Neutron Capture Therapy) 가 BNCT .

MCNP 가 BNCT .

^7LiF , 40%Al-60%AlF₃, Pb .

가 skin-skull-brain (skin, skull, brain) 가 MCNP .

BNCT AD, AR, ADDR .

가 $^2\text{H}(\text{d}, \text{n})^3\text{He}$ BNCT .

ABSTRACT

A feasibility study was performed to design an epithermal neutron beam for BNCT using high energy neutrons produced from $^2\text{H}(\text{d}, \text{n})^3\text{He}$ reaction. Flux and spectrum were analyzed to use these neutrons as the neutron source for BNCT. Neutronic characteristics of several candidate materials in this neutron source were investigated using MCNP code, and ^7LiF , 40%Al-60%AlF₃, and Pb were determined as moderator, filter, and reflector in an epithermal neutron beam design for BNCT, respectively. The skin-skull-brain ellipsoidal brain phantom, which consists of homogeneous regions of skin-, bone-, or brain-equivalent material, was used in order to assess the dosimetric effect in brain. An epithermal neutron beam design for BNCT was proposed by the repeated work with MCNP runs, and the dosimetric properties(AD, AR, ADDR, and Dose Components, etc.) calculated within the phantom showed that the neutron beam designed in this work is effective in

tumor therapy. If the neutron source flux is high enough, BNCT using the neutron source produced from $^2\text{H}(d, n)^3\text{He}$ reaction will be feasible.

1.

(BNCT, Boron Neutron Capture Therapy)⁽¹⁾
 (boron compound) (BBB ,
 Blood-Brain Barrier Phenomenon) (n, α)
 BNCT 가 / , 가 , ²⁵²Cf
 $^2\text{H}(d, n)^3\text{He}$ $^3\text{H}(d, n)^4\text{He}$
 (2)
 BNCT 가 가
 n³He 2.45 MeV BNCT 가 $^2\text{H}(d,$

2.

$$^{10}\text{B} + n \rightarrow ^{11}\text{B}^* \rightarrow \begin{cases} ^7\text{Li} (1.01\text{MeV}) + \mathbf{a} (1.78\text{MeV}) & (6.3\%) \\ ^7\text{Li} (0.84\text{MeV}) + \mathbf{a} (1.47\text{MeV}) + \mathbf{g} (0.48\text{MeV}) & (93.7\%) \end{cases}$$

3837 b(barn) 가
 1 b 가
¹⁰B (~ 10⁻¹² sec) ¹¹B 가 Li α
 가 Li α 2.339 MeV
 가 (range) 5 μm 9 μm
 가
 DNA 가
 BNCT 가
 ()
 MIT⁽³⁾ (4)
 4 eV ~ 40 keV

BNCT 가

AD (Advantage Depth), AR (Advantage Ratio), ADDR (Advantage Depth Dose Rate) 가

FOM (Figures of Merit) . MIT/BIDMC BNCT 1989

MIT Workshop (5).

AD 가 () , AD_{min} AD_{max} 가

. AD_{min} ^{10}B ^{10}B

가

AD_{max} , ^{10}B

(background) 가

AD 7 ~ 9cm (

) . AR

AD_{max}

가 . ADDR AD_{max} RBE

BNCT 가

. 2000 RBE cGy .

3.

, BNCT

BNCT $^2H(d, n)^3He$ 2.45 MeV

가 .

. $^2H(d, n)^3He$ 1 keV

, 5.5×10^{15} n/cm³-sec 1

cm³ 가 10 cm 가 .

BNCT 가 3.14159×10^{12} n/cm²-sec

1 cm (mono-direction) . $^2H(d, n)^3He$

Gaussian , 가

1 1 keV

BNCT .

4.

, 1 cm (mono-direction) 3.14159

$\times 10^{12}$ n/cm²-sec 가 $^2H(d, n)^3He$ 가 1 keV

가 . $^2H(d, n)^3He$

MCNP (6)

Gaussian Fusion Energy Spectrum

가
2 3 cm (peak)

4 eV 40keV BNCT

BNCT

BNCT BNCT

$^2\text{H(d, n)}^3\text{He}$

MCNP

, ^7LiF , 40%Al-60%AIF₃, Pb가

가 Deutsch Murray⁽⁷⁾ skin-skull-brain

skin, skull, brain 가 cell 2

cm, 1 cm cell

MCNP BNCT

cell

Casewell *et al.*⁽⁸⁾ Zamenhof *et al.*⁽⁹⁾ kerma-

$^{10}\text{B(n, } \alpha)^7\text{Li}$ Zamenhof *et al.*⁽⁹⁾ ^{10}B

al.⁽⁹⁾

RBE

(RBE cGy/neutron) ^{10}B

40 ppm 10 ppm 가 $^{10}\text{B(n, } \alpha)^7\text{Li}$ RBE

4.0, 4.0, 1.0 1 9.108(AD_{max}),

7.240(AD_{min}), 5.591(AR) 24.366 cGy/min 가

1 82 2

3

4.

$^2\text{H(d, n)}^3\text{He}$

가

MCNP

, ${}^2\text{H}(d, n){}^3\text{He}$

BNCT

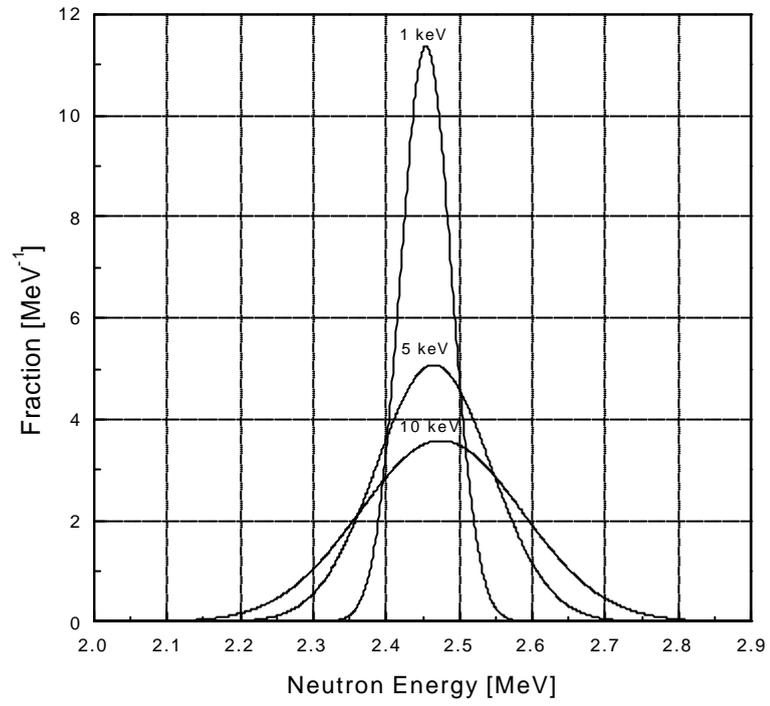
가 BNCT

가

${}^2\text{H}(d, n){}^3\text{He}$

BNCT 가

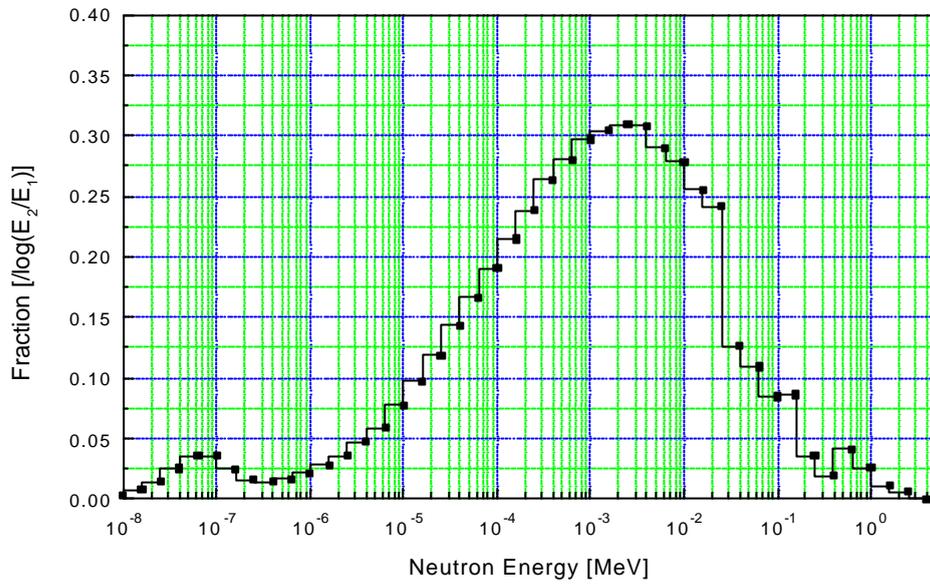
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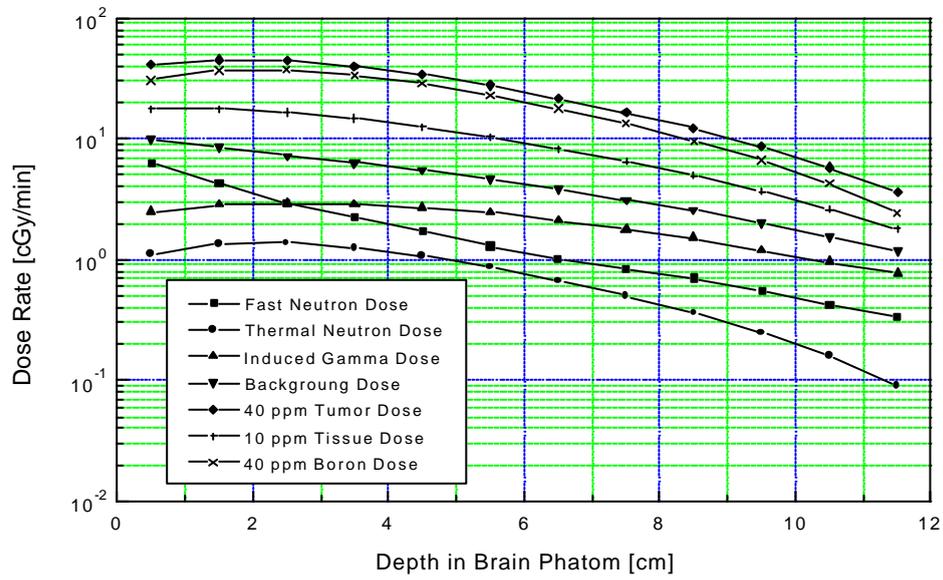
1. ${}^2\text{H}(d, n){}^3\text{He}$

1.

FOM	AD_{\max} [cm]	AD_{\min} [cm]	AR	ADDR [cGy/min]	Dose Rate at Brain Center [cGy/min]
	9.108	7.240	5.591	9.863	24.366



2.



3.