

Computer Vision Quality Assurance for Medical Linear Accelerators

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SBHSE

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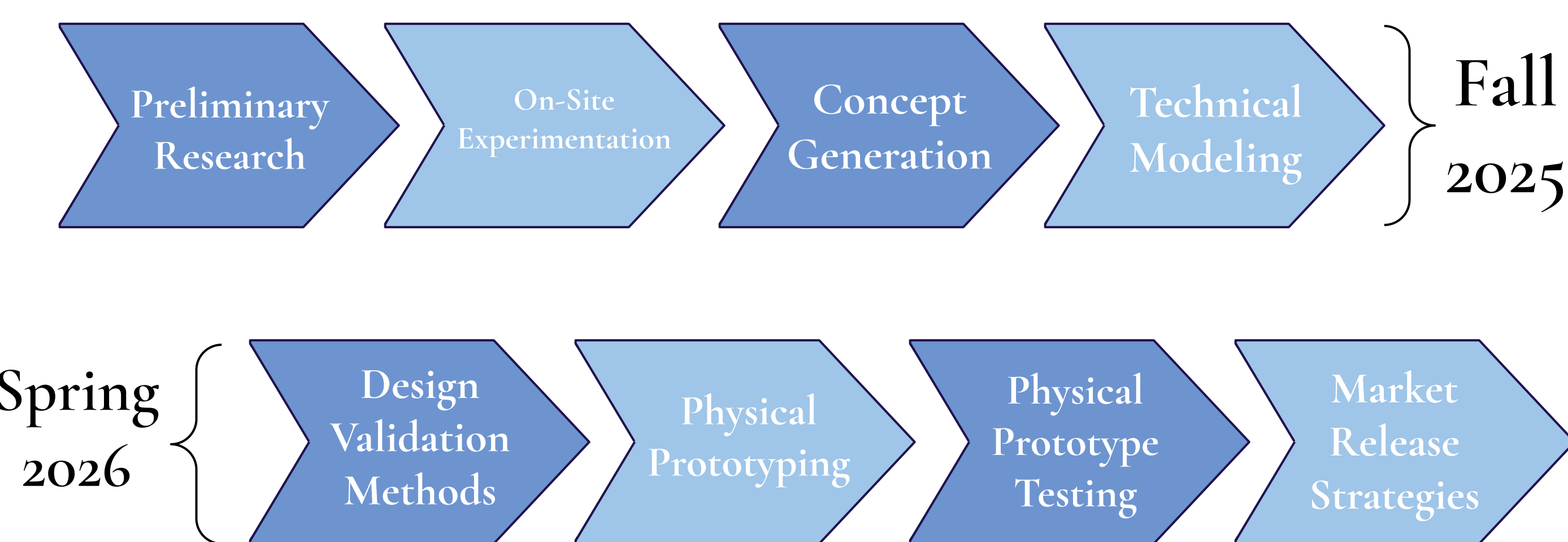
Introduction/Background

Medical Linear Accelerators (Linacs) are the primary tool for radiational therapy for cancer patients, being tools valued for their efficient and non-invasive delivery of treatment. The accuracy and the consistency of existing mechanical QA tools for medical linear accelerators are limited by their heavy reliance on subjective, manual measurement. There exists a prevalent need in the market for advancements in automated measurement tools for mechanical linac movements.

Mission Statement

StriX aims to advance radiation therapy outcomes through the innovation of precise, efficient, and automated devices for the testing and quality assurance of medical linear accelerators.

Project Planning



Design Inputs

Table 1: Customer Design and Metric Table. Various needs expressed by clients as well as determined through external research.

Customer Need	Specification
Ease of Setup, removal and Operation	Must Set up, remove and operate quickly and simple
Minimal manual Effort Required	Must be operated by one person
Minimal Wires	Limit the number of wires used
Reliability	Must output consistent results
Precision	Must represent low measurement variance

Concept/Design

Currently, StriX is moving forward with the implementation of an autonomous LiDAR system that can integrate into the current C.V.Q.A. system to measure the vertical offset for ODI verification. The LiDAR will measure the distance and through its processing unit send the distance data wirelessly to the software ensuring the distance meets the threshold requirements.

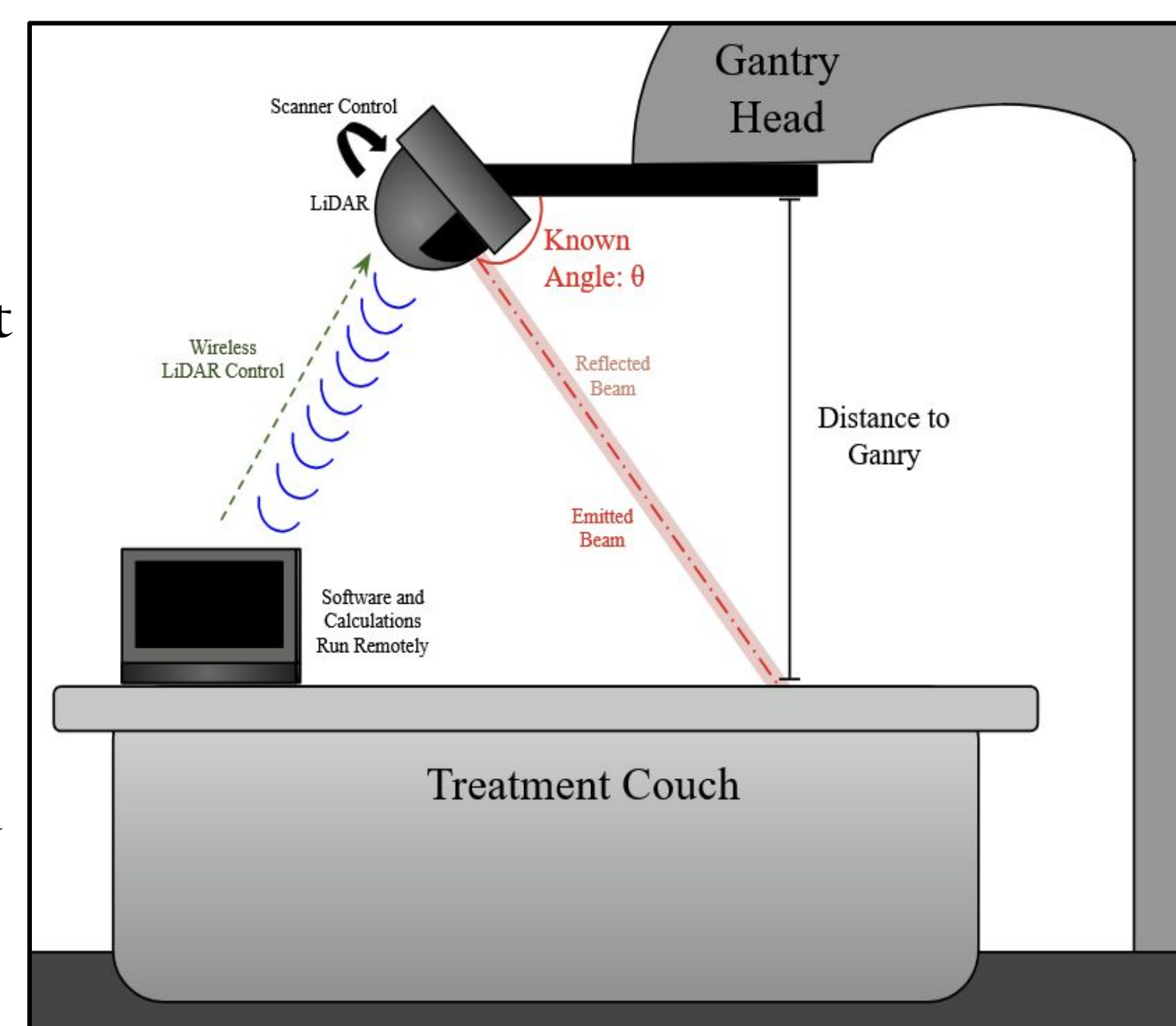


Figure 1: Concept Design. This diagram visualizes the concept of the autonomous LiDAR system.

Product Architecture

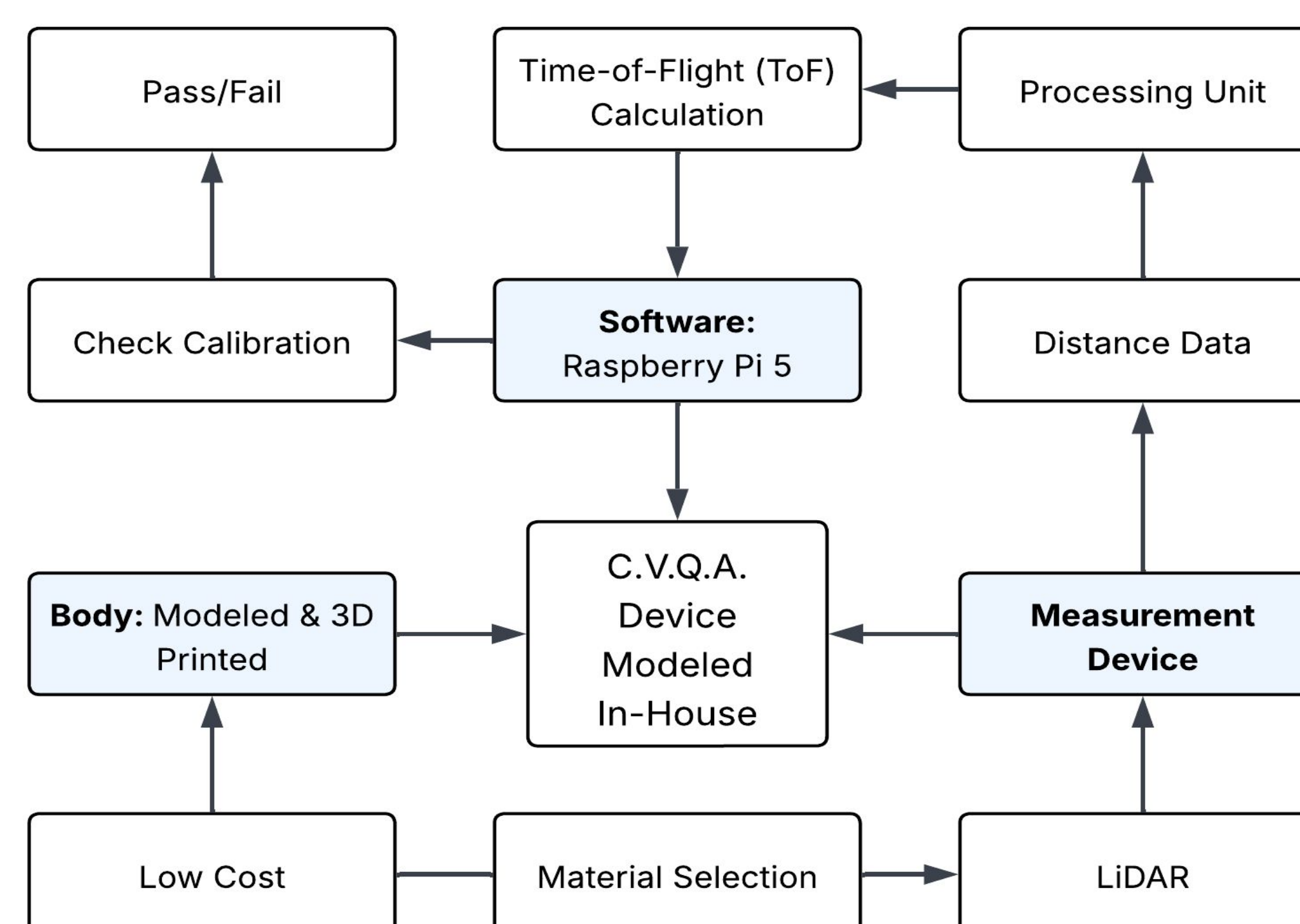


Figure 2: Product Architecture. This diagram presents the most important aspects of the critical components and interfaces of the product architecture. A more detailed diagram can be found at the QR code in the bottom right corner.

Design for Manufacturing

Table 2: Major Components & Manufacturing Considerations. This table represents the major components driving the device design and their estimated cost breakdowns

Major Components	Cost
3D Printed C.V.Q.A Model	~\$50
LiDAR	~\$5-25
Raspberry Pi 5	~\$25

Final Product Specifications

Table 3: Final Product Specification. Design specifications which StriX aims to achieve within the final product

Technical Specification	Description	Ideal Metric
Simple Setup	Low Time to Set Up Device	<5 Min
Ease of Storage	Device Occupancy between Sessions	25" x 18" x 11"
Service Life	Operational Lifespan Without Failure	5 Years
Long Wireless Life	Length of Operational Wireless	> 2 Hours
Automated	Amount of Human Effort Required	No Manual Labor
Large Memory	Amount of Past QA Sessions Stored	> 1 Year
High Durability	Low Rate of Crack/Tear Formation	Pass 2' Drop Test

Design Status/Future Work

The team completed the primary concept and product design for the autonomous LiDAR system and made sure that the sensing and processing pathway is functional. Currently, the focus is on modeling system performance and making sure that distance collection is performed correctly within the CVQA workflow. The team will now build the first working prototype, improve wireless communication, and do bench testing to check accuracy, reliability, and how well it works with clinical use cases.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to Prof. Bradley Greger, Dr. Daniel Robertson, Dr. Mike Armstrong, Prof. Bradley Greger, and Prof. Michael Sobrado for their advice, assistance, and insight during project development.

Links:

