

Technical Note 997-103_TN006_090130

OmniPro-Accept

Module: File import/export

OmniPro-Accept ASCII Format

Description

This document describes the ASCII file format for files generated with the OmniPro-Accept software. Following typographic conventions are used in the syntax column of tables below:

- Space character (ASCII character # 32)
- [tab] ASCII character # 9
- NbrOfCurves* Name of variable length character string

Each line will start with a character coding the type of information in that line:

- ':' Information on number of measurements dumped; separators between individual measurements.
- '#' Comments line. This sign could also appear anywhere inside another line and marks the rest of the line as comments.
- '%' Label information line. The sign is immediately followed by a three letter code (for type of information) and then, depending on this code, the information in question. (The coding is specific for each kind of information.)
- '!' Operator comments.
- '=' A measurement point.

Every line of the output is terminated with [CR] [LF].

The output is divided into blocks. First is the header block: (Space character is denoted by an '·' character)

Line	Syntax	Comment
i	:MSR·[tab] <i>NbrOfCurves</i> [tab]·#·No·of·measurement·in·file	<i>NbrOfCurves</i> determines the number of curves in the file and thus how many data blocks there will be in the dump.
ii	:SYS·BDS·0·#·Beam·Data·Scanner·System	-

Then there is one block of curve data for each curve.

Line	Syntax	Comment
1	#	
2	#·RFA300·ASCII·Measurement·Dump·(·BDS·format·)	
3	#	
4	#·Measurement·number·[tab] <i>Nbr</i>	<i>Nbr</i> = order number of the curve
5	#	
6	%VNR·1.0	Indicates the format version of ASCII dumps.

7	%MOD· [tab] <i>Mode</i>	<i>Mode</i> = identifies how the curve was measured. Possible values are: 'FLM· ' (Film) 'RAT· ' (Ratio (RelativeDose)) 'ABS· ' (AbsoluteDose) 'INT· ' (Integrated) 'UDF· ' (Undefined/Isodose) ' '
8	%TYP· [tab] <i>Type</i>	<i>Type</i> = identifies type of curve. Possible values are: 'SCN· ' (Scan) 'ISO· ' (Isodose) 'UDF· ' (Undefined)
9	%SCN· [tab] <i>ScanType</i>	<i>ScanType</i> = identifies type of scan. Possible values are: 'DPT· ' (DepthDose) 'PRO· ' (Profile) 'MTX· ' (Matrix) 'DIA· ' (Diagonal) 'UDF· ' (Undefined/Isodose)
10	%FLD· [tab] <i>DetectorType</i>	Possible values of <i>DetectorType</i> are: 'ION· ' (IonChamber) 'SEM· ' (Semiconductor) 'UDF· ' (Undefined)
11	%DAT· [tab] <i>DateOfCreation</i>	<i>DateOfCreation</i> = 'MM-DD-YYYY'
12	%TIM· [tab] <i>TimeOfCreation</i>	<i>TimeOfCreation</i> = 'HH:MM:SS'
13	%FSZ· [tab] <i>FieldWidth</i> [tab] <i>FieldHeight</i> <i>t</i>	<i>FieldWidth</i> and <i>FieldHeight</i> in mm
14	%BMT· [tab] <i>RadType</i> [tab] <i>Energy</i>	Possible values of <i>RadType</i> are: 'COB· ' (Cobalt) 'PHO· ' (Photons) 'ELE· ' (Electrons) 'UDF· ' (Undefined) <i>Energy</i> is a right-justified, seven-character string with energy value in MV or MeV always with one decimal. Example: '...26.5'
15	%SSD· [tab] <i>SSD</i>	<i>SSD</i> in mm
16	%BUP· [tab] <i>BuildUp</i>	<i>BuildUp</i> in 0.1 mm
17	%BRD· [tab] <i>BeamReferenceDist</i>	<i>BeamReferenceDist</i> in mm
18	%FSH· [tab] <i>Shape</i>	<i>Shape</i> = the field shape. Possible values are: '-1' (Undefined) '0' (Circular) '1' (Rectangular) '2' (Irregular)
19	%ASC· [tab] <i>AccessoryNbr</i>	<i>Accessory number</i>
20	%WEG· [tab] <i>WedgeNbr</i>	<i>Wedge number (angle)</i>
21	%GPO· [tab] <i>GantryAngle</i>	<i>GantryAngle</i> in degrees
22	%CPO· [tab] <i>CollimatorAngle</i>	<i>CollimatorAngle</i> in degrees

23	%MEA· [tab] <i>MeasurementType</i>	Possible values of <i>MeasurementType</i> are: '-1' (Undefined) '0' (Absolute dose) '1' (Open depth) '2' (Open profile) '4' (Wedge) '5' (Wedge depth) '6' (Wedge profile)
24	%PRD· [tab] <i>ProfileDepth</i>	<i>ProfileDepth</i> in 0.1 mm
25	%PTS· [tab] <i>NbrOfPoints</i>	<i>NbrOfPoints</i> = number of curve data points
26	%STS· [tab] <i>StartX</i> [tab] <i>StartY</i> [tab] <i>StartZ</i> ·#· <i>Start</i> · <i>Scan</i> · <i>values</i> ·in·mm· (·X·,·Y·,·Z·)	<i>StartX</i> , <i>StartY</i> and <i>StartZ</i> are right-justified, seven-character strings with start values for each axis in origin-relative coordinates, in mm and always with one decimal. Example: '·-100.0'.
27	%EDS· [tab] <i>EndX</i> [tab] <i>EndY</i> [tab] <i>EndZ</i> ·#· <i>End</i> · <i>Scan</i> · <i>values</i> ·in·mm· (·X·,·Y·,·Z·)	<i>EndX</i> , <i>EndY</i> and <i>EndZ</i> are right-justified, seven-character strings with end values for each axis in origin-relative coordinates, in mm and always with one decimal. Example: '··100.0'.
28	!· <i>CommentsLine1</i>	Operator comments, sixty characters long.
29	!· <i>CommentsLine2</i>	Operator comments, sixty characters long.
30	#	
31	# [tab] ··X······Y······Z······Dose	
32	#	
33	=· [tab] <i>XPos</i> [tab] <i>YPos</i> [tab] <i>ZPos</i> [tab] <i>Dose</i> : <i>ose</i>	<i>XPos</i> , <i>YPos</i> and <i>ZPos</i> are right-justified, seven-character strings with origin-relative coordinates of the data point, in mm and always with one decimal. Example: '···10.0'. <i>Dose</i> is also a right-justified, seven-character string but with the normalized dose value of the data point, in percent and always with one decimal. This field is repeated for every curve data point.
-	:EOM·#·End·of·Measurement	-

The last block indicates the end of file.

Line	Syntax	Comment
-	:EOF·#·End·of·File	Indicates the end of file.

Example

This is an example of a depth dose measurement, made with an ion chamber, in a 100x100 mm 6 MV photon field. SSD is 1000 mm. The ASCII output was made using version 4.3 of the RFA-300 software.

```
:MSR· [tab]1 [tab] #·No·of·measurement·in·file
:SYS·BDS·0·#·Beam·Data·Scanner·system
#
#·RFA300·ASCII Measurement·Dump·(·BDS·format·)
#
#·Measurement·number· [tab]1
#
%VNR·1.0
%MOD· [tab]RAT
%TYP· [tab]SCN
%SCN· [tab]DPT
%FLD· [tab]ION
```




In case of any further questions, please contact us under:

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