

TORSO PHANTOM PV

Age
Category

Adult

Body
Region

Torso

Target
Modality

CT

Diagnostic
Features

Lymph node
masses

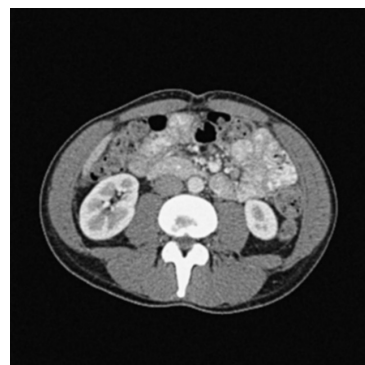
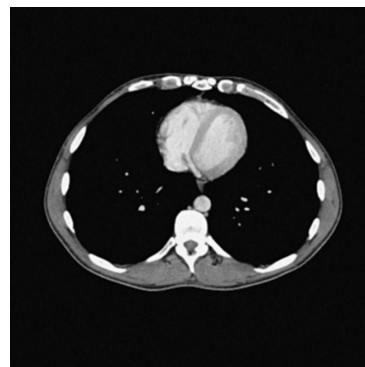


This phantom simulates a contrast medium enhanced thorax, abdomen and pelvis in portal venous phase. It covers the second thoracic vertebra to the perineum.

It has iliac lymph node masses on the right side.

The phantom can be used in CT (including CBCT) to evaluate and optimize imaging performance and post-processing applications, including AI-enabled applications. It is also suited for training purposes.

The phantom provides a detailed and realistic simulation of soft and bone tissue. Air voids including those of the lungs are filled with a cellulose-polymer composite of approx. -160 HU.



TORSO PHANTOM PV



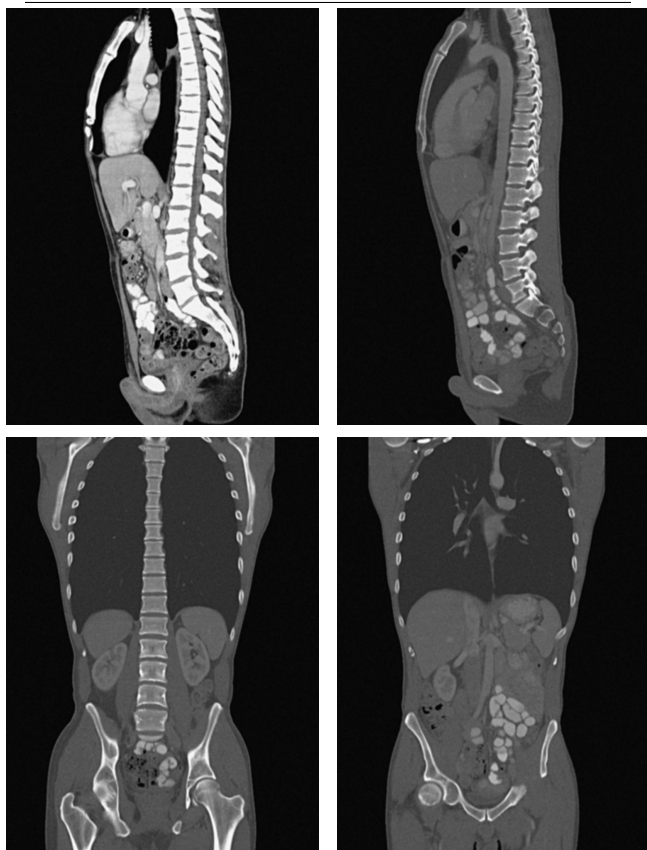
Specifications

Size	Approx. 267 x 185 x 466 mm
Weight	Approx. 11040 g
Base material	Cellulose-polymer composite
Optimal tube voltage	120 kVp (cf page 3) - adaptable upon request -

Diagnostic features

Realistic simulation of vasculature, bone and soft tissues, including the lungs, heart, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, adrenals, kidneys, stomach, small intestine, colon, bladder and prostate.

External iliac lymph node masses on the right side.



For more information visit
www.phantomx.de

TORSO PHANTOM PV

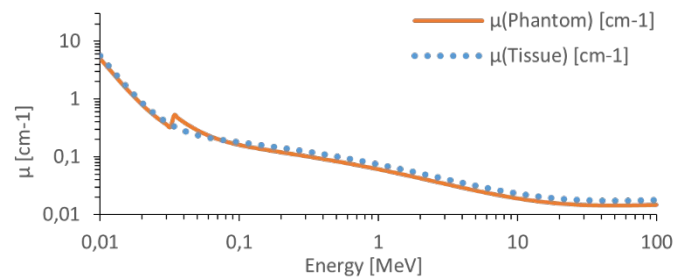
General indications

- The phantom is made of a cellulose-polymer composite material with properties similar to hardwood. If handled carefully, it will last a long time.
- The phantom is coated with a protective layer. If the protective layer is undamaged, the phantom can be cleaned using a damp cloth (water or mild detergent).
- Protect from direct sunlight.
- Maintain a storage temperature of 10 °C to 30 °C. If the phantom is exposed to temperatures below -10 °C or above 45 °C, it can be severely damaged.
- The phantom is not equipped for dose measurements with dosimeters and it is not suited for material characterization with dual energy CT.
- The phantom is not certified as medical device.
- Air voids are filled with cellulose-polymer composite of approx. -160 HU.

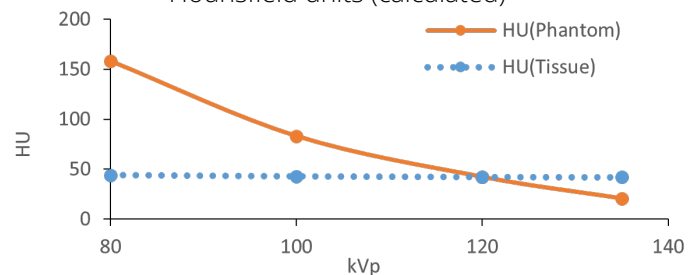
Attenuation properties

Soft Tissue

Linear attenuation coefficients [cm^{-1}] (calculated)

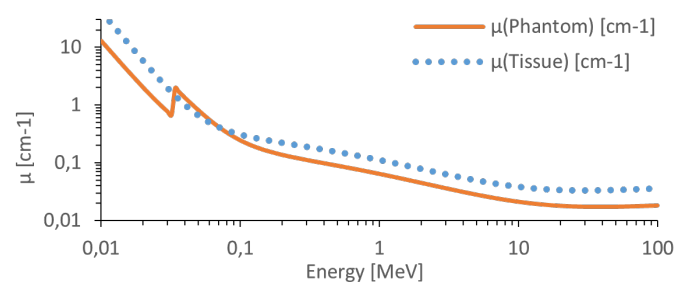


Hounsfield units (calculated)

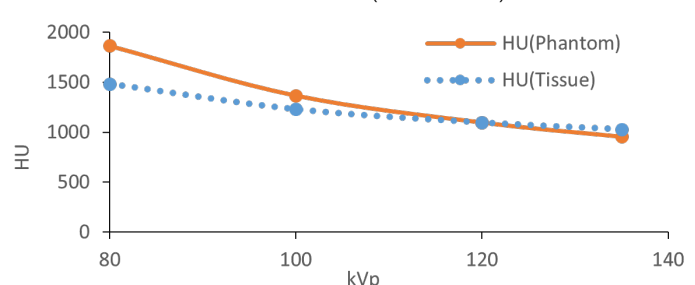


Bone Tissue

Linear attenuation coefficients [cm^{-1}] (calculated)



Hounsfield units (calculated)



Tissue Reference: Woodard HQ, White DR. The composition of body tissues. Br J Radiol. 1986.