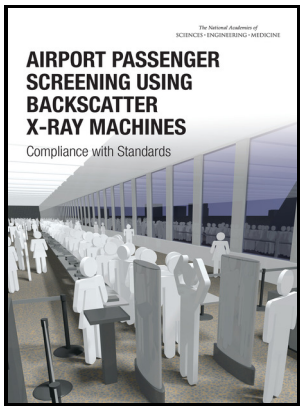
Radiation dosimetry: X rays generated at potentials of 5 to 150 kV.

- - International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU)



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Notes: Bibliography: p. 31-35.
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An investigation of entrance surface dose calculations for diagnostic radiology using Monte Carlo simulations and radiotherapy dosimetry formalisms

The generator is enclosed in a steel tank and is filled with the gas mixture at a pressure of about 20 atm. We investigated the dosimetric characteristics of each source and its performance stability over a period of time.

An investigation of entrance surface dose calculations for diagnostic radiology using Monte Carlo simulations and radiotherapy dosimetry formalisms

The entrance surface dose is one of the basic quantities for measuring the patient dose and as well for optimizing the patient dose. As the high-energy electrons emerge from the exit window of the accelerator structure, they are in the form of a pencil beam of about 3 mm in diameter. The parameters such as peak tube voltage kv p , exposure current and time product mAs and focus to surface distance FSD were recorded at the time of the examination.

X

Accelerating potential The accelerating potential is the voltage applied across the tube to create the negative to positive gradient across the tube and accelerate the electrons across the anode. Beam quality: the ability of the beam to penetrate an object or the energy of the beam.

Energy independence of the radiation chemical yield, G(Cl

Materials and methods The X-ray diagnostic equipment was used to expose patients with total number of 45 patients. Medical Physics, 28 6 , 868-893.

ICRU

Journal Radiation Protection Dosimetry — Oxford University Press Published: Mar 28, 2008. We have computed the conversion factors from air kerma to water or soft tissue absorbed dose at the surface of a phantom for beam qualities HVL: 3. The predictive power of this expression has been tested for 20 X-ray beams generated with potentials from 50 to 250 kV, for which half-value layers and backscatter factors have been experimentally determined.

Energy independence of the radiation chemical yield, G(Cl

UK mains supply is 230 V and 50 Hz of alternating current. IPEM publishes scientific journals and books and organises conferences to disseminate knowledge and support members in their development. Decreasing the anode angle gives a smaller effective focal spot size, which is useful in imaging, but a larger anode heel effect.

AAPM protocol for 40

Most systems also employ a secondary low- Z foil of variable thickness to flatten the electron beam.

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