Overview of Equipment commonly in use

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Listing of common equipment

- Superficial and Orthovoltage x-ray machines – traceable calibrations next slide
- ¹³⁷Cesium irradiators (problem since Homeland Security wants to remove them)
- 6ºCobalt irradiators
- There are NIST traceable calibrations to cesium, cobalt and x-ray beams.

NIST and UW Beams Matched

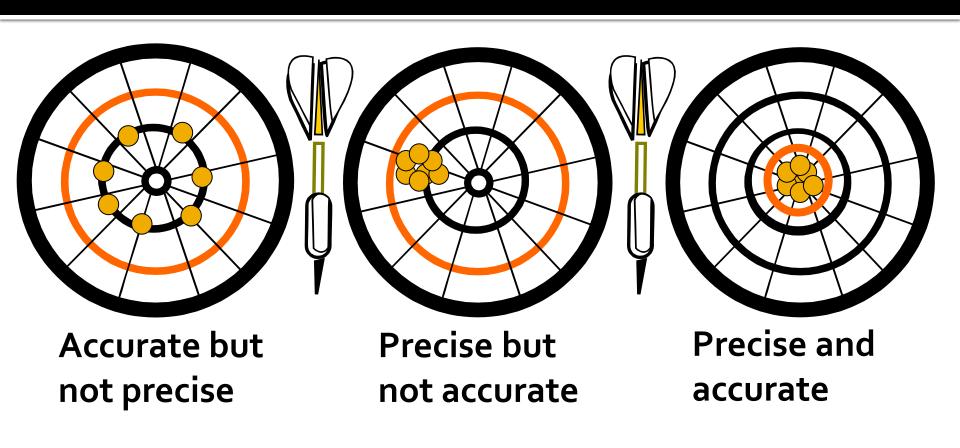
NIST BEAM QUALITIES			UW ADCL BEAM QUALITIES		
BEAM	HVL	НС	BEAM	HVL	НС
<u>CODE</u>	(mm Al)		<u>CODE</u>	(mm Al)	
L30	0.22	60	UW30-L	0.22	56
L40	0.49	57	UW40-L	0.49	60
L50	0.75	58	UW50-L	0.75	61
L80	1.83	58	UW80-L	1.83	58
L100 ¹	2.8	59	UW100-L	2.80	58
M20	0.152	79	UW20-M	0.153	79
M30	0.36	64	UW30-M	0.354	63
M40	0.73	66	UW40-M	0.73	64
M50	1.02	66	UW50-M	1.02	64
M60	1.68	68	UW60-M	1.68	66
M100	5.0	72	UW80-M ² UW100-M	2.96 4.98	68 72
			$UW120-M^2$	6.96	78
M150	10.2	87	UW150-M	10.2	87
M200	14.9	95	UW200-M	14.9	94
M250	18.5	98	UW250-M	18.5	98
S75	1.86	63	UW75-S	1.86	63
S60	2.8	75	UW60-S	2.82	76

All beams are matched as closely as possible to available NIST beam qualities.

Parameters

- Remember it is a bremsstrahlung spectra: characterization is by kVp, HVL and HC
- HVL₂ is the second half value layer
- Homogeneity coefficient (HC) is the ratio of the first HVL to the second. It gives a relationship of the beam energy output. An HC =1 would be a single energy beam. For example, cesium has an HC=1 since it has one energy, 662 keV.

Accuracy and Precision



Beam size

- The beam size you are working with may limit your dosimetry
- There could be partial volume effects of your measuring device
- Know what you are measuring

Summary

- Pay attention to the energy and HVL of the beam you are using.
- It affects your dosimetry