Post M.Sc Diploma in Radiological Physics Examinations January 2018

Radiation Dosimetry and Standardisation

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Reg. No.....

- Answer all questions
- Use of Calculators/physical and mathematical tables permitted.

Essays

(2x14 = 28)

- Describe the significance of dosimetry parameters used in IAEA TRS-398 protocol. Also explain that how this protocol differs from TG-51 AAPM protocol. The average electrometer reading obtained in the experiment to determine absorbed dose to water Dw in standard reference conditions according to TRS- 398 in 60Co beam was 24nC for a set machine time of 3 minutes. Calculate dose rate in Gy/min for the parameters given below: "T1 = 220 C." "T2 = 22.40 P1 = 980 mbar, P2 = 982 mbar, machine timing error = 0.02 min, ND, W of the dosimeter = 44.8 x 107 Gy/C at 200 C". and 1013.2 mbar. (9+5=14)
- 2. Describe about Bragg Gravy cavity theory and derive an expression for the volume of the cavity chamber.

An unsealed air equivalent ion chamber of volume 0.5cc at 00C", 760 mm of Hg is exposed to a continuous radiation at 50 R/min. Calculate the ionization current at 2270C".and 700 mm of Hg pressure. (9+5=14)

Short Essays

(4x8 = 32)

- 3. Derive the expression to relate exposure, Kerma and absorbed dose and the usefulness of these quantities in radiation dosimetry
- 4. Manganese sulphate bath method for primary standardization of neutrons
- 5. Explain the standardization methods used for brachytherapy sources.
- 6. Define calibration factors Nx, Nk, ND.air, N and quality factor. Explain about cross calibration method

Short Notes

(10x4 = 40)

- 7. Classification of neutron sources based on energy.
- 8. Calorimetry
- 9. Re-entrant ionization chamber
- 10. Classification of neutron sources based on energy
- 11. Fricke dosimeter
- 12. Beer-Lambert's law
- 13. Free radicals and Radiation chemical yield
- 14. Ambient and directional dose equivalents
- 15. Requirements for an ideal chemical dosimeter
- 16. Neutron survey meters and calibration
