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Robert Katz
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, rkatz2@unl.edu

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Relative Effectiveness of Mixed Radiation Fields

Robert Katz
Department of Physics, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0111

Abstract
For all one-hit detectors the relative effectiveness of a mixed radiation field may be found as the dose-weighted average of the relative effectiveness of its components, segregated according to the atomic number $Z$ and the energy $T$. We emphasize that this procedure is incorrect for mammalian cells, whatever the nature of the segregation.

Let us consider the relative effectiveness $R_j$ of a one-hit detector in track-segment irradiation with a monoenergetic beam of ions of atomic number $Z_j$, kinetic energy $T_j$, stopping power $L_j$, with action cross section $\sigma_j$ onto a detector for which the $D_{37}$ dose for $\gamma$ rays is $E_0$. Since the response to both radiations is exponential, equal effects are obtained with $\gamma$ rays at dose $D_\gamma$ and with ions at fluence $F_j$ and dose $D_j = F_j L_j$ when

$$\sigma_j F_j = D_\gamma / E_0$$

Thus

$$R_j = D_\gamma / D_j = \sigma_j E_0 / L_j$$

Now consider the effectiveness of a mixed field of ions, as, for example, from neutrons or a spread Bragg peak, with secondary fragments.

We imagine that the irradiation with different fractions of the mixed field is sequential. Since the effect from each fraction is exponential we find the $\gamma$-ray dose producing the same effect as the mixed field from the equations

$$D_i = \sum F_j L_j$$

$$D_\gamma / E_0 = \sum \sigma_j F_j$$

Thus the relative effectiveness $R$ of the mixed field is

$$R = D_\gamma / D_i$$

Finally,

$$R = (\sum R_j D_j) / D_\gamma$$

that is, the effectiveness of a mixed radiation field is the dose-weighted average of the effectiveness of its components.

An expression equivalent to Equation (7) has been used by Gerstenberg et al. (1) for the calculation of the relative effectiveness of neutrons on alanine. Here we derive the general result for all one-hit detectors. If this procedure is repeated using the (four-parameter) track theory model of the response of biological cells to ionizing radiations (2), one cannot reproduce Equation (7). Thus for biological cells it is not true that the relative effectiveness of a mixed radiation field is equal to the dose-weighted average of the relative effectiveness of its components. This is the case regardless of the nature of the field decomposition, whether by atomic number and energy or by LET.

We note that the ICRP (3) recipe for the quality factor of a mixed radiation field takes it to be the dose-weighted average of the quality factors of its components, grouped by LET, for heavy ions, or for neutrons grouped by neutron energy. Neither of these arrangements is consistent with these calculations.

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References