技术及应用

基于欧美人种人体模型比吸收分数比较

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摘要 本文以肺(左肺和右肺)为源器官,利用MCNP4C程序对数学模型进行模拟计算,求出靶器官的 比吸收分数值,并对不同成年男性模型、年龄模型和性别模型的比吸收分数(SAFs)进行分析比较。结果 表明:小孩的比吸收分数比成年人高,女性的比男性的高。对于源器官与靶器官同体的,SAFs伴随能量升 高在 $0.01\sim0.05~{
m MeV}$ 之间有明显的下降趋势;不同体的, ${
m SAF}$ s伴随能量升高在 $0.01\sim0.05~{
m MeV}$ 之间有明显的|本文信息 升高趋势。而在0.05~4 MeV区间,各个靶器官的比吸收分数趋于一常数值。因此,在内照射剂量的评价过 程中对小孩、成年男性和女性要区别对待。

关键词 人体模型 比吸收分数 MCNP4C 肺通用源卡 分类号

Comparison for Specific Absorbed Fractions Based on E uropean or North American Mathematical Phantoms

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Abstract Specific absorbed fractions of target organs were calculated by MCNP4C, sourc e organs were lungs which were divided into right lungs and left lungs. The comparison result s for various adult male models, various ages models and gender models show that children' s are higher than adult's, and female's are higher than male's about specific absorbed fra ctions. When target organs and source organs are same, specific absorbed fractions decline f rom 0.01 to 0.05 MeV; on the contrary, the specific absorbed fractions increase from 0.01 t o 0.05 MeV. From 0.05 to 4 MeV, various organs incline to a constant value.

Key words human phantoms specific absorbed fractions MCNP4C lung source card DOI

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