Comparison of Radiation Shielding Requirements for ¹⁹²Ir, ⁶⁰Co and ¹⁶⁹Yb HDR Brachytherapy Sources Using Monte Carlo Simulations

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A- Summary

With the aim of comparing the differences in the shielding requirements, the results of this study show that:

- Selection of ¹⁶⁹Yb over ¹⁹²Ir and ⁶⁰Co sources would afford significantly less massive direct shielded doors
- > For facilities with a typical maze, the ¹⁶⁹Yb source may not afford a significant saving on the shielding thickness requirement for the door
- > Radiation leakage may dominate the dose rate behind the door even when the core lead thickness has been correctly specified

B- Monte Carlo simulations

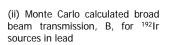
- > Realistic modelling of brachytherapy radiation sources , placed at the centre of a typical treatment room in air and also at the centre of a water phantom
- MCNPX version 2.5.0
- Photon Flux Mesh Tally
- Particle Flux Tally dose function modified
- Cut-off energy 10keV ۶
- Relative errors < 5% (1.s.d.) Þ

C- Results 1: Primary barrier

> For the ¹⁶⁹Yb source the lead thickness reduction relative to the ¹⁹²Ir source was found to be about three HVLs

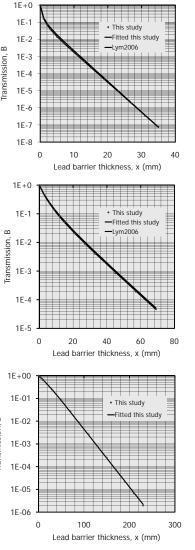
> The primary barrier lead thickness required for the 60Co source was found to be about five HVLs higher than that required for the ¹⁹²Ir source

(i) Monte Carlo calculated broad beam transmission, B, for 169Yb sources in lead



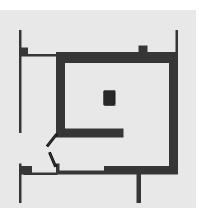
(iii) Monte Carlo calculated broad beam transmission, B, for 60Co sources in lead

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D- Results 2: Door shielding



	Dose rate behind the shielded door $(\mu Svhr^{-1})^*$		
	¹⁶⁹ Yb	¹⁹² Ir	⁶⁰ Co
6 mm Pb door No phantom	0.6	0.7	3.0
6 mm Pb door With water phantom	0.2	0.4	1.6
9 mm Pb door No phantom	-	-	1.8
9 mm Pb door With water phantom	-	-	1.0

* For typical ¹⁹²Ir and equivalent ¹⁶⁹Yb and ⁶⁰Co sources set-up at the centre of a treatment room with a maze

E- Results 3: Leakage through the door & floor gap

