

## Film Dosimetry

104. A radiographic film consists of:

- A. Acrylic coated with toner
- B. Cellulose acetate coated with an emulsion containing silver bromide
- C. Acrylic coated with cellulose acetate
- D. Cellulose acetate coated with polystyrene

105. During the development of the film:

- A. Silver is added to the film
- B. Silver is removed from the film
- C. Silver bromide affected by radiation is reduced to small crystals of silver
- D. None of the above

106. During the of fixing of the developed film, the:

- A. Unaffected granules of silver bromide are fixed in the film
- B. Unaffected granules of silver bromide are removed from the film
- C. Affected granules are removed
- D. Affected granules are fixed

107. If  $I_0$  and  $I_t$  are incident and transmitted light intensities, respectively, the optical density is defined as:

- A.  $I_0/I_t$
- B.  $100 \times I_0/I_t$
- C.  $\text{Log}(I_0/I_t)$
- D.  $\text{Log}(I_0 - I_t)$

108. The H-D curve for a type of film is a plot of:

- A. Incident vs. transmitted light intensities
- B. The optical density vs. exposure
- C. Net light intensity vs. transmitted light intensity
- D. Net light intensity vs. incident light intensity

109. Film dosimetry is extremely useful for:

- A. Absolute dosimetry
- B. Relative dosimetry
- C. In-vivo dosimetry
- D. Radiobiological dosimetry

110. With megavoltage film dosimetry, isodose curves can be measured to within:

- A.  $\pm 10\%$
- B.  $\pm 7\%$
- C.  $\pm 3\%$
- D.  $\pm 1\%$

111. Film badges for personnel dosimetry have a reliability of:

- A.  $\pm 50\%$
- B.  $\pm 30\%$
- C.  $\pm 10\%$
- D.  $\pm 1\%$