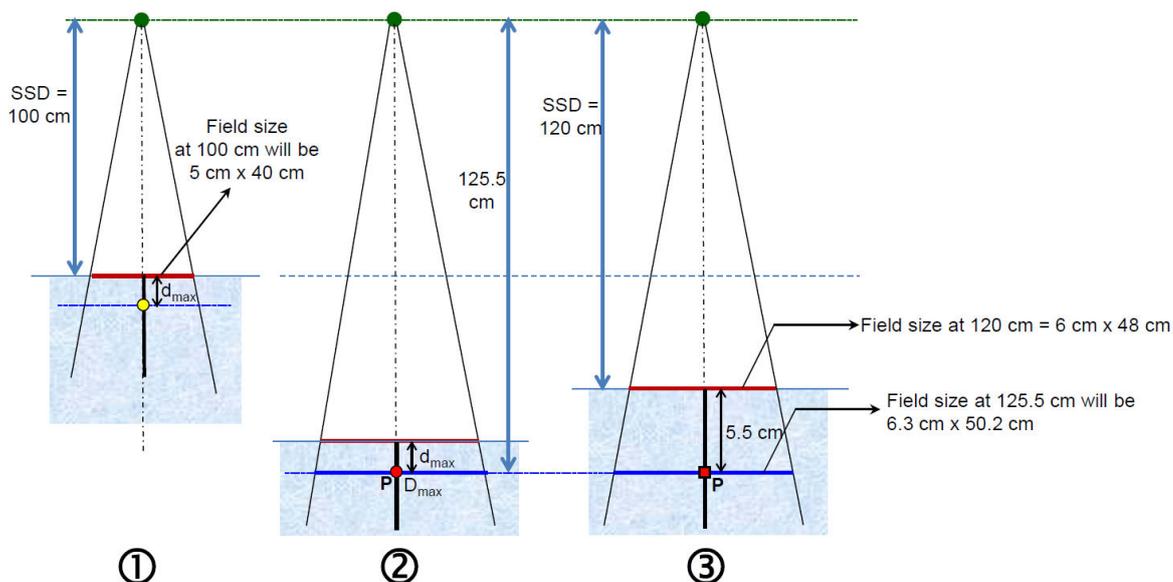


4.0	0.944	0.949	0.951	0.952	0.953	0.954	0.954	0.955	0.957
4.5	0.928	0.931	0.934	0.935	0.936	0.937	0.938	0.940	0.942
5.0	0.912	0.914	0.916	0.918	0.919	0.921	0.922	0.925	0.927
5.5	0.895	0.898	0.901	0.903	0.906	0.908	0.911	0.914	0.917
6.0	0.878	0.883	0.886	0.889	0.892	0.896	0.899	0.903	0.906

Solution:



Please see Figs 1, 2 and 3

Field size at the extended SSD 120 cm = 6 cm x 48 cm

Field size at the treatment depth of 5.5 cm (i.e. at 125.5 cm from source) = 6.3 cm x 50.2 cm

Field size at the nominal SSD 100 cm = 5 cm x 40 cm

To use TMR data, the relevant geometry is Fig 2 and 3. The ratio of dose at the treatment depth of 5.5 cm to the dose at the same point with only d_{max} thickness of overlying tissue (i.e., the dose at red square in Fig 3 to the dose at the red circle in Fig 2) is the TMR for the field size of 6.3 cm x 50.2 cm. The equivalent square is 11.2 cm x 11.2 cm. The TMR (11.2 cm, 5.5 cm) = 0.9086.

To know the output at point P (the red circle) in Fig 2, we need to know the output at the d_{max} depth (yellow circle) in Fig 1.

Output for the field size of 5 cm x 40 cm (eq. sq = 8.9 cm) at 100 cm SSD = 98.6 cGy/100 MUs

Applying inverse square law, $98.6 \text{ cGy}/100 \text{ MU} * (101.5^2/125.5^2) \approx 64.5 \text{ cGy}/100 \text{ MUs}$ at P (red circle)

The dose rate at the treatment depth (red square in Fig 3) = $64.5 \text{ cGy}/100 \text{ MUs} * 0.9086$
 = 58.6 cGy/100 MUs

To deliver a dose 180 cGy the required MUs = $100 \text{ MU}/58.6 \text{ cGy} * 180 \text{ cGy} = 307 \text{ MUs}$