

Molecular form factor data for tissue equivalent materials

Aysun BÖKE*

Balıkesir University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Physics

Geliş Tarihi (Received Date): 02.02.2024

Kabul Tarihi (Accepted Date): 27.06.2024

Abstract

In the diagnostic X-ray energy range, elastic (Coherent) scattering is dominant and can be obtained using an appropriate form factor. When experimental Form Factor data is not available at certain momentum transfer values, molecular form factor data that can be compatible with experimental data should be theoretically obtained. Using these molecular form factor data, molecular coherent scattering coefficients can be calculated, and linear attenuation coefficients of tissue equivalent structures can be estimated. In this study, PMMA, CIRS 70/30, CIRS 50/50, CIRS 30/70, RMI 454, and BR 12, which are equivalent complex molecular structures to human breast tissue, were examined, and the theoretical molecular form factor $F(x)$ values compatible with the experimental form factor values for each were obtained. We believe that our results will find a significant place in the literature and will be beneficial for our future studies and also in the studies of other researchers who make models.

Keywords: Tissue, equivalent material, form factor

Doku eşdeğeri materyaller için moleküler form faktör verileri

Öz

Tanısal x-ışını enerji aralığında, elastik (koherent) saçılma baskın olup uygun form faktörü kullanılarak elde edilebilmektedir. Deneysel Form Faktör verilerinin mevcut olmadığı belirli momentum transfer değerlerinde, deneysel verilerle uyumlu olabilecek şekilde moleküler form faktör verileri teorik olarak elde edilmelidir. Bu moleküler form faktör verileri kullanılarak moleküler koherent saçılma katsayıları hesaplanabilmekte ve doku eşdeğeri yapıların lineer zayıflama katsayıları tahmin edilebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, insan meme dokusuna eşdeğer kompleks moleküler yapılar olan PMMA, CIRS

* Aysun BÖKE, aysun@balikesir.edu.tr, <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0108-6825>

70/30, CIRS 50/50, CIRS 30/70, RMI 454 ve BR 12 incelenmiş ve her birine ait, deneysel form faktörleri ile uyumlu olan moleküler form faktör $F(x)$ değerleri teorik olarak elde edilmiştir. Sonuçlarımızın daha ileriki çalışmalarımızda ve ayrıca modellemeler yapan diğer araştırmacıların çalışmalarında kullanılması suretiyle literatürde geniş yer bulacağına ve yarar sağlayacağına inancımız yüksektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Doku, eşdeğer materyal, form faktör

1. Introduction

The atomic form factors (hereafter referred to as FF) have been tabulated for all elements from $Z=1$ to $Z=100$. Nonrelativistic atomic FF data were tabulated by Hubbell et al. [1], and relativistic atomic FF data by Hubbell and Øverbo [2]. The modified relativistic FF data, which corrects for the binding energies of electrons with an experimental factor, were published in tabular form by Schaupp et al. [3].

The molecular FF values, which are used as an important factor in the calculation of coherent scattering cross-sections of molecules, are obtained from the modified relativistic atomic form factor (MRFF) theory. The superiority of this theory over other theories has been reported by some researchers [3-18]. It has also been reported in our previous studies [19-24] that the coherent scattering coefficients calculated using the MRFF theory are more compatible with experimental data.

In this study, PMMA, CIRS 70/30, CIRS 50/50, CIRS 30/70, RMI 454, and BR 12, which are molecular structures equivalent to human breast tissue, were examined. For this purpose, elemental compositions obtained from Poletti et al. [25] and Midgley [26] were used, and the molecular FF values for each were theoretically presented. Using these FF values, predictions can be made about the molecular coherent scattering and linear attenuation coefficients of human breast tissue. We believe that our results will be widely used as an important data source in the literature by other researchers who make modeling studies and will provide significant benefits.

2. Method

It is possible to calculate the molecular FF values of most complex substances without knowing their molecular formula. Elemental information of the complex substance is sufficient for this. The molecular FF data of such substances can be calculated by applying the sum rule called the Independent Atomic Model (IAM), reported by some researchers in the literature [27-30]. The sum rule is formulated with the following equation,

$$\frac{F_m^2(x)}{W} = \sum_i \frac{w_i}{M_i} F_i^2(x, Z_i) \quad (1)$$

Here, M_i , w_i , and Z_i are the atomic mass, the mass fraction, and the atomic number of the i -th element, respectively. W is the molecular weight. The momentum transfer variable x is given by the following formula.

$$x = \sin(\theta/2) / \lambda(\text{Å}) = [(1 - \cos\theta) / 2]^{1/2} / \lambda(\text{Å}) \quad (2)$$

The atomic FF value of element i -th with atomic number Z_i denoted as $F_i(x, Z_i)$, is taken from the atomic FF data tabulated by Schaupp et al. [3] using the MRFF Theory. The $F_m(x)$ is the molecular form factor as function of x . There are no experimental FF data for values greater than $x \geq 10 \text{ nm}^{-1}$. The IAM or the sum rule given by equation (1) estimates the molecular FF values for momentum transfer variables where experimental data are not available. At high momentum transfer values, the sum rule was applied by some researchers [27-30].

3. Results and discussion

In this study, complex molecular structures equivalent to human breast tissue were examined. Elemental compositions obtained by Poletti et al. [25] and Midgley [26] for human breast tissues were used in the calculations.

The molecular FF data were theoretically obtained for each tissue equivalent material (PMMA, CIRS 70/30, CIRS 50/50, CIRS 30/70, RMI 454, BR 12). The FF calculations were performed by using MRFF data obtained by Schaupp et al. [3] for the elemental abundance of each molecule. Elemental abundance knowledge of tissue equivalent structures was supplied from Poletti et al. [25] for PMMA, CIRS 70/30, CIRS 50/50, CIRS 30/70, RMI 454 and from Midgley [26] for BR 12. The molecular FF values were calculated between $0 \leq x \leq 1000 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ using the formula given in equation (1). The results were presented in Table 1. Theoretical FF data provide an approximation for momentum transfer regions for which experimental data are not available.

The chemical composition of human tissues can vary significantly among individuals by around 5-10%, depending on factors such as lineage, dietary patterns, age, gender, and health status [31]. For tissue equivalent molecular structures, molecular FF data must first be established. Using these molecular FF data, molecular coherent scattering coefficients can be calculated, and predictions can be made about the linear attenuation coefficients of tissue equivalent structures. We have high faith that our results will be widely used in the literature and will be beneficial by using them in our future studies and in the studies of other researchers who do modeling.

Table 1. The theoretical molecular form factor data calculated for tissue equivalent materials PMMA, CIRS 70/30, CIRS 50/50, CIRS 30/70, RMI 454, and BR 12

| $x \text{ (nm}^{-1}\text{)}$ | $f_{mol}(x)_{PMMA}$ | $f_{mol}(x)_{CIRS (70/30)}$ | $f_{mol}(x)_{CIRS (50/50)}$ | $f_{mol}(x)_{CIRS (30/70)}$ | $f_{mol}(x)_{RMI 454}$ | $f_{mol}(x)_{BR 12}$ |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 0 | 17.7380 | 15.6422 | 15.6502 | 15.5373 | 11.3886 | 18.8504 |
| 0.1 | 17.7103 | 15.6154 | 15.6236 | 15.5106 | 11.3698 | 18.8190 |
| 0.2 | 17.6255 | 15.5324 | 15.5418 | 15.4280 | 11.3120 | 18.7228 |
| 0.3 | 17.4881 | 15.3981 | 15.4093 | 15.2943 | 11.2184 | 18.5669 |
| 0.4 | 17.2998 | 15.2147 | 15.2282 | 15.1116 | 11.0903 | 18.3537 |
| 0.5 | 17.0635 | 14.9853 | 15.0013 | 14.8828 | 10.9297 | 18.0865 |
| 0.6 | 16.7854 | 14.7162 | 14.7352 | 14.6144 | 10.7410 | 17.7726 |
| 0.7 | 16.4700 | 14.4126 | 14.4343 | 14.3113 | 10.5275 | 17.4175 |
| 0.8 | 16.1220 | 14.0792 | 14.1036 | 13.9782 | 10.2923 | 17.0267 |
| 0.9 | 15.7493 | 13.7236 | 13.7504 | 13.6227 | 10.0408 | 16.6088 |
| 1.0 | 15.3528 | 13.3475 | 13.3764 | 13.2464 | 9.7741 | 16.1659 |

Table 1. (Continued)

| x (nm ⁻¹) | $f_{mol}(x)$ PMMA | $f_{mol}(x)$ CIRS (70/30) | $f_{mol}(x)$ CIRS (50/50) | $f_{mol}(x)$ CIRS (30/70) | $f_{mol}(x)$ RMI 454 | $f_{mol}(x)$ BR 12 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1.1 | 14.9423 | 12.9603 | 12.9909 | 12.8589 | 9.4987 | 15.7087 |
| 1.2 | 14.5189 | 12.5630 | 12.5948 | 12.4610 | 9.2153 | 15.2385 |
| 1.3 | 14.0910 | 12.1638 | 12.1965 | 12.0612 | 8.9299 | 14.7652 |
| 1.4 | 13.6590 | 11.7634 | 11.7965 | 11.6600 | 8.6427 | 14.2890 |
| 1.5 | 13.2280 | 11.3665 | 11.3996 | 11.2624 | 8.3571 | 13.8158 |
| 1.6 | 12.7990 | 10.9732 | 11.0061 | 10.8684 | 8.0737 | 13.3462 |
| 1.7 | 12.3778 | 10.5903 | 10.6224 | 10.4847 | 7.7966 | 12.8875 |
| 1.8 | 11.9639 | 10.2160 | 10.2471 | 10.1099 | 7.5252 | 12.4384 |
| 1.9 | 11.5612 | 9.8546 | 9.8845 | 9.7480 | 7.2624 | 12.0036 |
| 2.0 | 11.1692 | 9.5046 | 9.5330 | 9.3977 | 7.0072 | 11.5817 |
| 2.2 | 10.4233 | 8.8463 | 8.8711 | 8.7392 | 6.5253 | 10.7853 |
| 2.4 | 9.7299 | 8.2425 | 8.2631 | 8.1359 | 6.0809 | 10.0516 |
| 2.5 | 9.4058 | 7.9629 | 7.9814 | 7.8568 | 5.8744 | 9.7108 |
| 2.6 | 9.0948 | 7.6968 | 7.7130 | 7.5914 | 5.6772 | 9.3857 |
| 2.8 | 8.5162 | 7.2071 | 7.2185 | 7.1034 | 5.3129 | 8.7853 |
| 3.0 | 7.9928 | 6.7696 | 6.7766 | 6.6684 | 4.9861 | 8.2470 |
| 3.2 | 7.5201 | 6.3805 | 6.3828 | 6.2821 | 4.6937 | 7.7660 |
| 3.4 | 7.0953 | 6.0345 | 6.0324 | 5.9390 | 4.4327 | 7.3369 |
| 3.5 | 6.9016 | 5.8791 | 5.8750 | 5.7853 | 4.3149 | 7.1434 |
| 3.6 | 6.7179 | 5.7322 | 5.7260 | 5.6400 | 4.2033 | 6.9603 |
| 3.8 | 6.3791 | 5.4638 | 5.4537 | 5.3750 | 3.9990 | 6.6248 |
| 4.0 | 6.0781 | 5.2276 | 5.2140 | 5.1421 | 3.8185 | 6.3288 |
| 4.2 | 5.8105 | 5.0203 | 5.0034 | 4.9381 | 3.6595 | 6.0682 |
| 4.4 | 5.5738 | 4.8382 | 4.8184 | 4.7592 | 3.5195 | 5.8388 |
| 4.5 | 5.4651 | 4.7553 | 4.7341 | 4.6778 | 3.4556 | 5.7341 |
| 4.6 | 5.3636 | 4.6781 | 4.6557 | 4.6022 | 3.3961 | 5.6366 |
| 4.8 | 5.1754 | 4.5357 | 4.5109 | 4.4626 | 3.2860 | 5.4564 |
| 5.0 | 5.0076 | 4.4087 | 4.3819 | 4.3383 | 3.1880 | 5.2959 |
| 5.5 | 4.6614 | 4.1463 | 4.1157 | 4.0817 | 2.9860 | 4.9646 |
| 6.0 | 4.3920 | 3.9397 | 3.9067 | 3.8799 | 2.8280 | 4.7051 |
| 7 | 3.9865 | 3.6120 | 3.5777 | 3.5588 | 2.5832 | 4.3005 |
| 8 | 3.6690 | 3.3335 | 3.3010 | 3.2849 | 2.3821 | 3.9657 |
| 9 | 3.3870 | 3.0694 | 3.0407 | 3.0245 | 2.1963 | 3.6547 |
| 10 | 3.1233 | 2.8137 | 2.7900 | 2.7725 | 2.0188 | 3.3571 |
| 11 | 2.8730 | 2.5673 | 2.5488 | 2.5296 | 1.8487 | 3.0718 |
| 12 | 2.6332 | 2.3315 | 2.3180 | 2.2971 | 1.6858 | 2.7988 |
| 13 | 2.4069 | 2.1102 | 2.1013 | 2.0790 | 1.5325 | 2.5421 |
| 14 | 2.1956 | 1.9056 | 1.9004 | 1.8771 | 1.3901 | 2.3039 |
| 15 | 1.9993 | 1.7181 | 1.7160 | 1.6921 | 1.2588 | 2.0846 |
| 16 | 1.8181 | 1.5477 | 1.5478 | 1.5238 | 1.1385 | 1.8841 |
| 17 | 1.6521 | 1.3939 | 1.3956 | 1.3717 | 1.0291 | 1.7020 |
| 18 | 1.5004 | 1.2555 | 1.2582 | 1.2347 | 0.9299 | 1.5372 |
| 19 | 1.3626 | 1.1317 | 1.1349 | 1.1119 | 0.8404 | 1.3888 |
| 20 | 1.2377 | 1.0212 | 1.0243 | 1.0022 | 0.7599 | 1.2554 |
| 22 | 1.0221 | 0.8344 | 0.8367 | 0.8163 | 0.6223 | 1.0280 |
| 24 | 0.8465 | 0.6864 | 0.6869 | 0.6686 | 0.5116 | 0.8456 |
| 25 | 0.7712 | 0.6242 | 0.6236 | 0.6064 | 0.4645 | 0.7682 |
| 26 | 0.7033 | 0.5690 | 0.5672 | 0.5510 | 0.4223 | 0.6989 |
| 28 | 0.5866 | 0.4755 | 0.4712 | 0.4569 | 0.3502 | 0.5807 |

Table 1. (Continued)

| x (nm ⁻¹) | $f_{mol}(x)$ PMMA | $f_{mol}(x)$ CIRS (70/30) | $f_{mol}(x)$ CIRS (50/50) | $f_{mol}(x)$ CIRS (30/70) | $f_{mol}(x)$ RMI 454 | $f_{mol}(x)$ BR 12 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 30 | 0.4914 | 0.4011 | 0.3942 | 0.3817 | 0.2918 | 0.4854 |
| 33 | 0.3800 | 0.3163 | 0.3058 | 0.2957 | 0.2243 | 0.3753 |
| 35 | 0.3218 | 0.2731 | 0.2604 | 0.2517 | 0.1892 | 0.3184 |
| 36 | 0.2968 | 0.2547 | 0.2410 | 0.2329 | 0.1742 | 0.2940 |
| 39 | 0.2342 | 0.2091 | 0.1929 | 0.1865 | 0.1368 | 0.2335 |
| 40 | 0.2167 | 0.1966 | 0.1797 | 0.1737 | 0.1265 | 0.2167 |
| 42 | 0.1866 | 0.1748 | 0.1568 | 0.1516 | 0.1086 | 0.1877 |
| 46 | 0.1397 | 0.1407 | 0.1215 | 0.1177 | 8.0969E-02 | 0.1429 |
| 50 | 0.1063 | 0.1157 | 9.6268E-02 | 9.3398E-02 | 6.1377E-02 | 0.1109 |
| 54 | 8.1975E-02 | 9.6549E-02 | 7.7676E-02 | 7.5527E-02 | 4.7213E-02 | 8.7604E-02 |
| 55 | 7.6990E-02 | 9.2467E-02 | 7.3811E-02 | 7.1810E-02 | 4.4315E-02 | 8.2788E-02 |
| 58 | 6.4077E-02 | 8.1511E-02 | 6.3654E-02 | 6.2033E-02 | 3.6819E-02 | 7.0237E-02 |
| 60 | 5.6895E-02 | 7.5131E-02 | 5.7894E-02 | 5.6482E-02 | 3.2658E-02 | 6.3194E-02 |
| 62 | 5.0674E-02 | 6.9387E-02 | 5.2816E-02 | 5.1582E-02 | 2.9059E-02 | 5.7044E-02 |
| 66 | 4.0530E-02 | 5.9455E-02 | 4.4289E-02 | 4.3340E-02 | 2.3203E-02 | 4.6876E-02 |
| 70 | 3.2748E-02 | 5.1223E-02 | 3.7468E-02 | 3.6731E-02 | 1.8720E-02 | 3.8913E-02 |
| 74 | 2.6699E-02 | 4.4319E-02 | 3.1926E-02 | 3.1347E-02 | 1.5245E-02 | 3.2585E-02 |
| 80 | 1.9968E-02 | 3.5912E-02 | 2.5396E-02 | 2.4986E-02 | 1.1384E-02 | 2.5325E-02 |
| 90 | 1.2779E-02 | 2.5709E-02 | 1.7784E-02 | 1.7542E-02 | 7.2709E-03 | 1.7182E-02 |
| 100 | 8.5054E-03 | 1.8734E-02 | 1.2766E-02 | 1.2616E-02 | 4.8324E-03 | 1.2036E-02 |
| 110 | 5.8503E-03 | 1.3876E-02 | 9.3556E-03 | 9.2583E-03 | 3.3203E-03 | 8.6528E-03 |
| 120 | 4.1360E-03 | 1.0422E-02 | 6.9727E-03 | 6.9072E-03 | 2.3452E-03 | 6.3529E-03 |
| 140 | 2.2122E-03 | 6.1181E-03 | 4.0513E-03 | 4.0189E-03 | 1.2528E-03 | 3.6111E-03 |
| 160 | 1.2693E-03 | 3.7578E-03 | 2.4722E-03 | 2.4546E-03 | 7.1816E-04 | 2.1704E-03 |
| 180 | 7.6792E-04 | 2.3966E-03 | 1.5696E-03 | 1.5594E-03 | 4.3415E-04 | 1.3626E-03 |
| 200 | 4.8381E-04 | 1.5759E-03 | 1.0286E-03 | 1.0225E-03 | 2.7336E-04 | 8.8545E-04 |
| 220 | 3.1453E-04 | 1.0640E-03 | 6.9262E-04 | 6.8873E-04 | 1.7760E-04 | 5.9184E-04 |
| 250 | 1.7196E-04 | 6.1302E-04 | 3.9766E-04 | 3.9563E-04 | 9.7015E-05 | 3.3657E-04 |
| 280 | 9.7189E-05 | 3.6551E-04 | 2.3633E-04 | 2.3524E-04 | 5.4763E-05 | 1.9824E-04 |
| 310 | 5.5663E-05 | 2.2294E-04 | 1.4366E-04 | 1.4306E-04 | 3.1316E-05 | 1.1932E-04 |
| 350 | 2.6004E-05 | 1.1726E-04 | 7.5153E-05 | 7.4901E-05 | 1.4580E-05 | 6.1422E-05 |
| 400 | 8.4491E-06 | 5.1661E-05 | 3.2803E-05 | 3.2739E-05 | 4.6852E-06 | 2.6005E-05 |
| 450 | 6.9294E-07 | 2.0328E-05 | 1.2777E-05 | 1.2776E-05 | 3.6744E-07 | 9.6627E-06 |
| 500 | 3.0842E-06 | 5.3911E-06 | 3.8703E-06 | 3.8162E-06 | 1.8102E-06 | 3.6588E-06 |
| 600 | 5.1753E-06 | 7.5951E-06 | 5.6646E-06 | 5.5460E-06 | 2.9729E-06 | 6.0057E-06 |
| 700 | 5.0533E-06 | 9.6061E-06 | 6.7251E-06 | 6.6284E-06 | 2.8931E-06 | 6.5806E-06 |
| 800 | 4.4291E-06 | 9.1090E-06 | 6.2847E-06 | 6.2049E-06 | 2.5333E-06 | 6.0095E-06 |
| 900 | 3.7608E-06 | 7.9677E-06 | 5.4699E-06 | 5.4037E-06 | 2.1506E-06 | 5.1856E-06 |
| 1000 | 3.1680E-06 | 6.7777E-06 | 4.6457E-06 | 4.5905E-06 | 1.8118E-06 | 4.3911E-06 |

References

- [1] Hubbell, J.H., Veigele, W.J., Briggs, E.A., Brown, R.T., Cromer, D.T., Howerton, R.J., Atomic form factors, incoherent scattering functions, and photon scattering cross sections, **Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data**, 4, 471-538, (1975).

- [2] Hubbell, J.H., Øverbø, I., Relativistic atomic form factors and photon coherent scattering cross sections, **Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data**, 8, 69-105, (1979).
- [3] Schaupp, D., Schumacher, M., Smend, F., Rullhusen, P., Hubbell, J.H., Small-angle Rayleigh Scattering of Photons at High Energies: Tabulations of Relativistic HFS Modified Atomic Form Factors, **Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data**, 12, 467-512, (1983).
- [4] Bradley, D.A., Ghose, A.M., Total-atom differential coherent-scattering cross section measurements on Sn and Pb using moderate-energy γ rays, **Physical Review A**, 33, 191-204, (1986).
- [5] Bradley, D.A., Gonçalves, O.D., Kane, P.P., Measurements of photon-atom elastic scattering cross-sections in the photon energy range 1 keV to 4 MeV, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 56, 125-150, (1999).
- [6] Bradley, D.A., Roy, S.C., Kissel, L., Pratt, R.H., Anomalous scattering effects in elastic photon-atom scattering from biomedically important elements, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 56, 175-195, (1999).
- [7] Eichler, J., de Barros, S., Gonçalves, O., Gaspar, M., Comparison of Compton and Rayleigh scattering at 145 keV, **Physical Review A**, 28, 3656-3658, (1983).
- [8] İçelli, O., Erzenoğlu, S., Coherent scattering of 59.5 keV γ -rays by ^{79}Au through angles from 451° to 1251° , **Spectrochimica Acta Part B**, 56, 331-335, (2001).
- [9] Kane, P.P., Elastic scattering of gamma rays and X-rays, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 74, 402-410, (2005).
- [10] Kane, P.P., Mahajani, J., Basavaraju, G., Priyadarsini, A.K., Scattering of 1.1732- and 1.3325 MeV gamma rays through small angles by carbon, aluminum, copper, tin, and lead, **Physical Review A**, 28, 1509-1516, (1983).
- [11] Kissel, L., RTAB: the Rayleigh scattering database, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 59, 185-200, (2000).
- [12] Kissel, L., Pratt, R.H., Roy, S.C., Rayleigh scattering by neutral atoms, 100 eV–10 MeV, **Physical Review A**, 22, 1970-2004, (1980).
- [13] Nayak, N.G., Siddappa, K., Experimental atomic form factors of some rare earth and heavy elements by coherent scattering of 145.4 keV gamma rays, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 71, 673-675, (2004).
- [14] Roy, S.C., Kissel, L., Pratt, R.H., Elastic photon scattering at small momentum transfer and validity of form-factor theories, **Physical Review A**, 27, 285-290, (1983).
- [15] Roy, S.C., Zhou, B., Kissel, L., Pratt, R.H., Rayleigh scattering and form factors, **Indian Journal of Physics B**, 67, 481-496, (1993).
- [16] Roy, S.C., Kissel, L., Pratt, R.H., Elastic scattering of photons, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 56, 3-26, (1999).
- [17] Siddappa, K., Nayak, N.G., Balakrishna, K.M., Lingappa, N., Experimental studies on atomic form factors at $4.808\text{-}\text{\AA}^{-1}$ photon momentum transfer, **Physical Review A**, 39, 5106-5110, (1989).
- [18] Zhou, B., Pratt, R.H., Calculation of Anomalous scattering for ions and atoms, **Physica Scripta**, 41, 495-498, (1990).
- [19] Böke, A., Calculation of the total Rayleigh scattering cross sections of photons in the energy range of 30-50 keV for Nb and Mo elements, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 80, 609-613, (2011).
- [20] Böke, A., Linear attenuation coefficients of tissues from 1 keV to 150 keV, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 102, 49-59, (2014).

- [21] Böke, A., The effect of molecular interference on coherent scattering, **Journal of Balıkesir University Institute of Science Technology**, 19 (2), 123-136, (2017a).
- [22] Böke, A., The photon interaction cross sections of human cortical bone tissue, **Chinese Journal of Physics**, 55, 2165–2172, (2017b).
- [23] Böke, A., Coherent X-ray scattering data for plastics, **Journal of Balıkesir University Institute of Science Technology**, 21 (1), 217-222, (2019).
- [24] Böke, A., Gencer, D., The photon interaction cross sections of blood, **Chinese Journal of Physics**, 58, 58-62, (2019).
- [25] Poletti, M.E., Gonçalves, O.D., Mazzaro, I., X-ray scattering from human breast tissues and breast-equivalent materials, **Physics in Medicine and Biology**, 47, 47-63, (2002).
- [26] Midgley, S.M., Measurements of the X-ray linear attenuation coefficient for low atomic number materials at energies 32-66 and 140 keV, **Radiation Physics and Chemistry**, 72, 525-535, (2005).
- [27] Berger, M.J., Hubbell, J.H., **XCOM:photon cross sections on a personal computer**, NBSIR 87-3597, Washington, DC:NBS, (1987).
- [28] Hubbell, J.H., Seltzer, S.M., **Tables of X-ray mass attenuation coefficients and mass energy absorption coefficients 1 keV to 20 MeV for elements Z=1 to 92 and 48 additional substances of dosimetric interest**, Report NISTIR 5632, (1995).
- [29] Tartari, A., Casnati, E., Bonifazzi, C., Baraldi, C., Molecular differential cross sections for x-ray coherent scattering in fat and polymethyl methacrylate, **Physics in Medicine and Biology**, 42, 2551-2560, (1997).
- [30] Theodorakou, C., Farquharson, M.J., Human soft tissue analysis using x-ray or gamma-ray techniques, **Physics in Medicine and Biology**, 53, R111-R149, (2008).
- [31] Kim, Y.S., Human Tissues: Chemical Composition and Photon Dosimetry Data, **Radiation Research**, 57, 38-45, (1974).