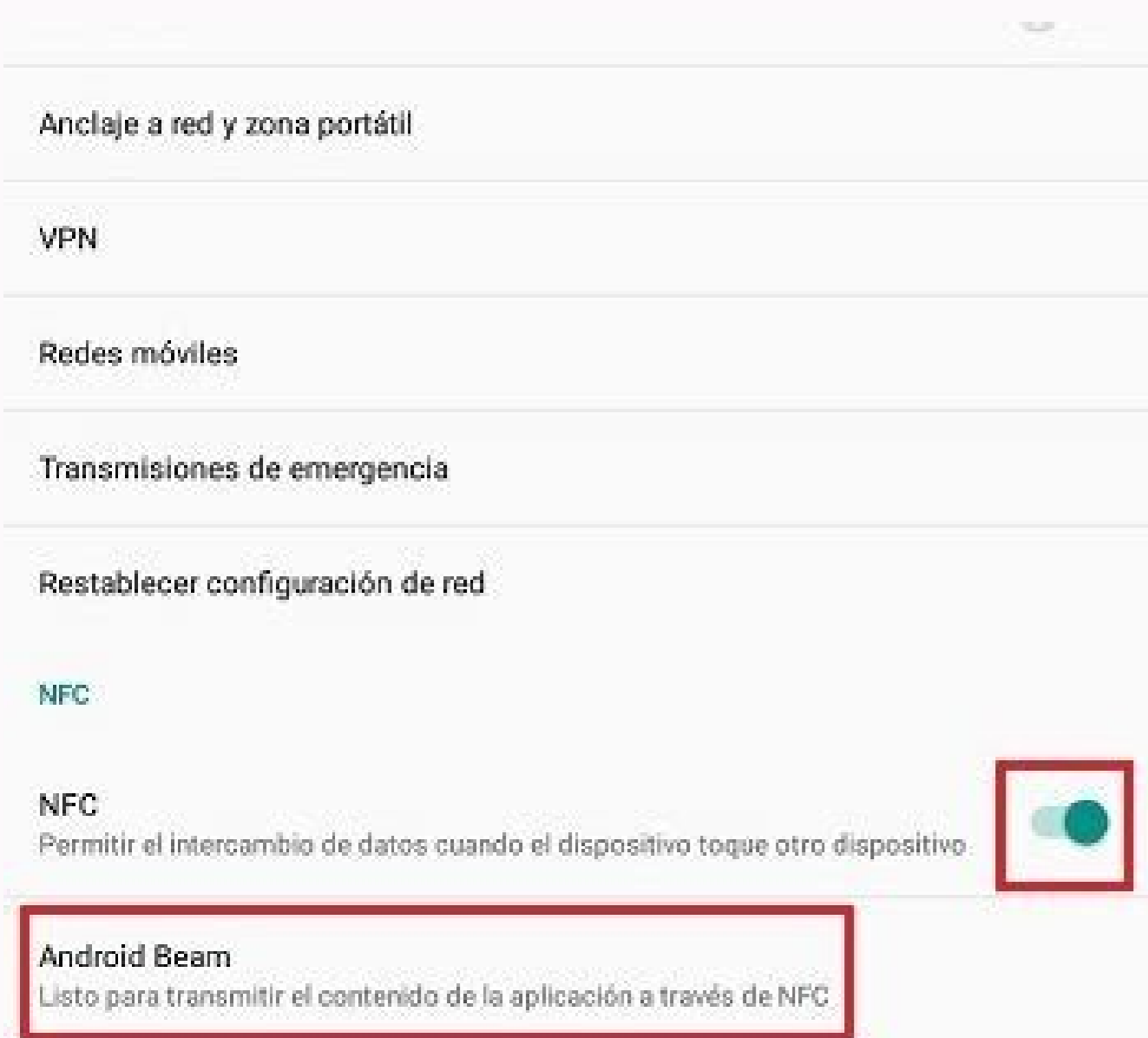
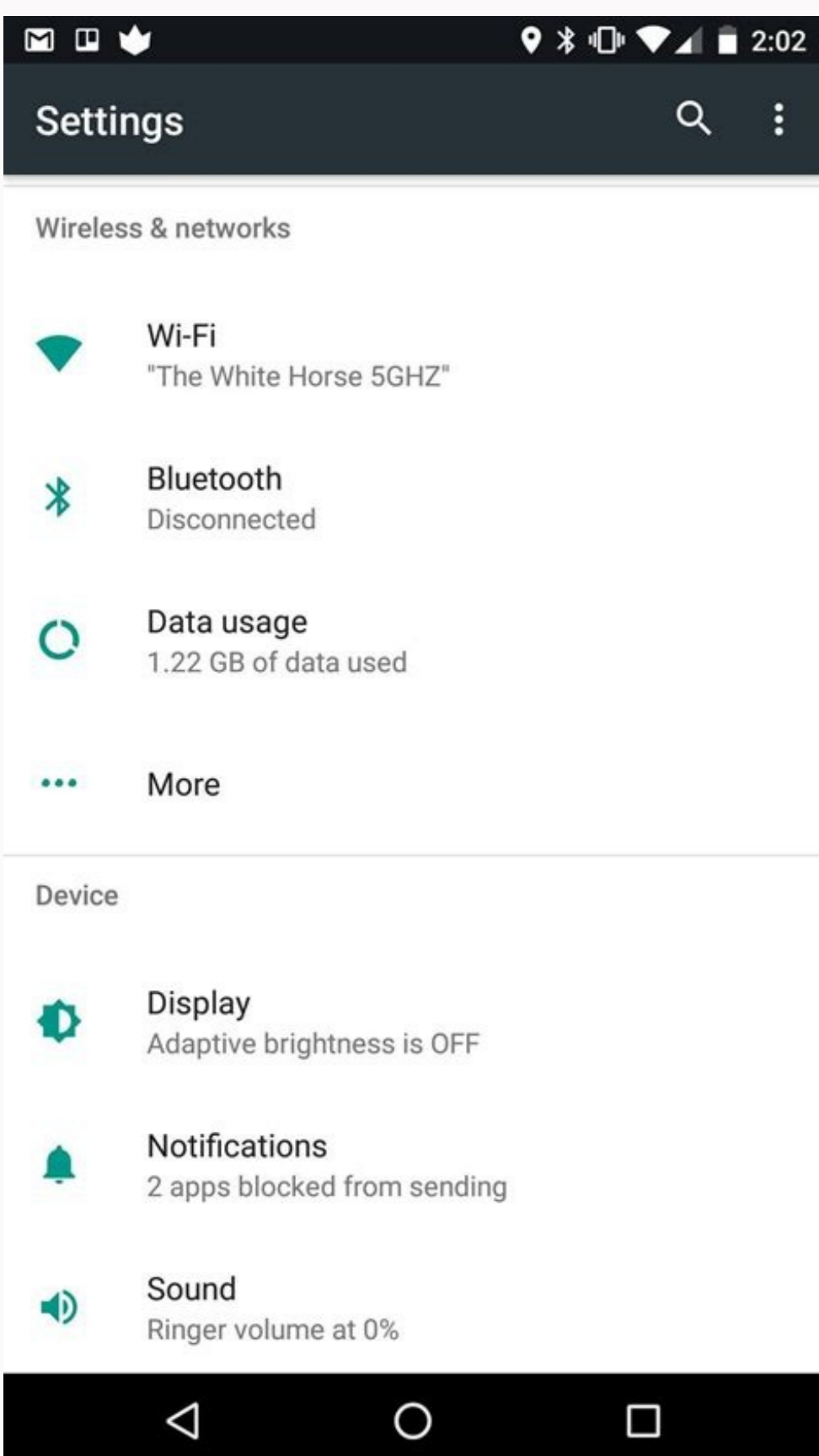
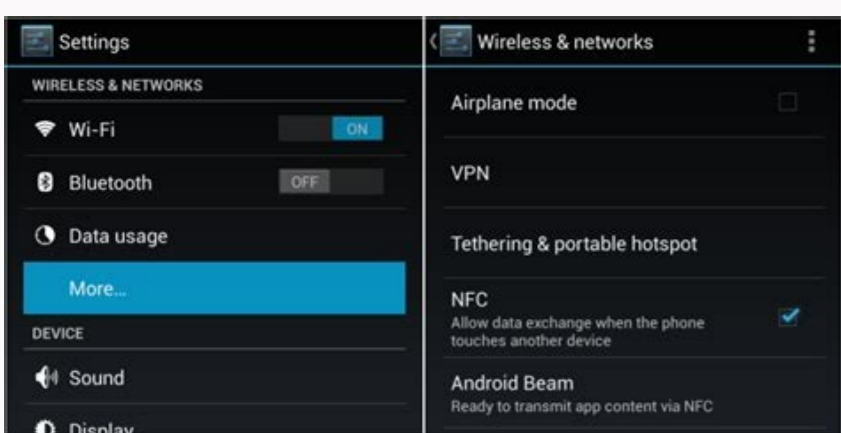


What is android beam

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Beam is a lot like having a Star Trek transporter device for your phone, and it relies entirely on NFC. Like Bluetooth, near field communication is a type of wireless communications standard. As its name implies, it works only in close proximity (about 4 inches or fewer) to another NFC device. NFC is still an emerging technology, and even by 2014, it may still only be shipped in about 20 percent of the world's cell phones [source: Juniper]. You can buy NFC phones right now, though. In the United States, the only carrier with NFC phones is Sprint, but you can bet that the list of phones will expand rapidly in the near future. In order for Beam to work, both smartphones involved in the interaction must contain NFC chips, or tags. Once you find a friend who has an NFC phone, Beam is designed to be exceedingly easy to use. Let's say your phone is displaying directions to your favorite sushi restaurant, and your friend wants to meet you there later. You can instantly share those directions with Beam. You just touch your phone to your friend's, and a "Touch to Beam" prompt appears on your phone. Tap the screen and your map immediately appears on the other phone. Now your pal has no excuse for getting lost or being late. The same process works for Web sites, online videos, pictures, contacts and a whole lot more. Perhaps best of all, because Beam is part of Android's open-source development philosophy, any third-party company can dream up their own creative or crazy uses for Beam. But at present, Beam will sit idle in a dark corner of most Android phones, primarily because so few phones actually have the NFC chips that make Beam work. As NFC technologies progress, however, you can expect dozens of Beam-powered applications that would make even an engineering whiz like Scotty proud. External radiation (or external beam radiation) is the most common type of radiation therapy used for cancer treatment. A machine is used to aim high-energy rays or particles from outside the body into the tumor. External beam radiation is given most often as photon (x-ray) beams and less often as particle (proton, neutron) or electron beams (see below). Radiation technology allows the very careful delivery of external beam radiation therapy. The machines focus the radiation beam on the exact location in such a way to maximize the radiation reaching the cancer, but also to limit the effect on normal tissues as little as possible. External radiation is usually done during outpatient visits to a hospital or treatment center. Most people get external radiation therapy over many weeks. Usually, they visit the treatment center every weekday (Monday through Friday) for a certain number of weeks. But some people may need to go to the treatment center twice a day for a fewer number of weeks. Your cancer care team will help decide how much radiation is needed to treat your cancer and how often you need to get it. Types of beams used in external radiation therapy Photon beam radiation therapy: Photon beams are the same type of radiation that is used during an x-ray, like a chest x-ray, but at a much higher amount. The radiation is released from the machine as a wave of energy. Photon beams can travel deep into the body to the tumor but can also damage healthy tissue in front of and behind the tumor. Photons are given by a machine called a linear accelerator. The photon beams are invisible and cannot be felt when they are passing through the skin to the cancer. Particle beam radiation therapy: Particle beams are separate units of energy like a proton or neutron. The radiation is released from the machine as a stream of high-energy particles. Particle beam radiation can also travel deep into the body like photon beams but their energy is released at a certain distance. This means that this type of radiation is often able to deliver more radiation to the tumor while reducing its effects on normal tissues in front of and behind the tumor. Particle beams are given by special types of machines called particle accelerators, like a cyclotron or synchrotron. The particle beams are invisible and cannot be felt when they are passing through the skin to the cancer. Electron beam radiation therapy: Electron beams are also separate units of energy and can act like particle beams or can be converted into photon beam radiation. Electrons do not travel very far so they are most often used to treat cancers on the skin or near the surface of the body. Electron beams can be given from a linear accelerator or a particle accelerator. The electron beams are invisible and cannot be felt when they are passing through the skin to the cancer. Types of external radiation therapy Photon beam radiation therapy Three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy (3D-CRT) delivers radiation beams from different directions designed to match the shape of the tumor. This helps to reduce radiation damage to normal tissues and better kill the cancer by focusing the radiation dose on the tumor's exact shape and size. Image guided radiation therapy (IGRT) is a form of 3D-CRT where imaging scans (like a CT scan) are done before each treatment. This allows the radiation oncologist to adjust the position of the patient or re-focus the radiation as needed to be sure that the radiation beams are focused on the tumor exactly and that exposure to normal tissues is limited. Intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) is like 3D-CRT, but it also changes the strength of some of the beams in certain areas. This allows stronger doses to get to certain parts of the tumor and helps lessen damage to nearby normal body tissues. Helical-tomotherapy a form of IMRT that delivers radiation in a special way. For this treatment, the radiation machine delivers many small beams of radiation at the tumor from different angles around the body. This may allow for radiation to be even more precisely focused. Stereotactic radiosurgery isn't really surgery, but a type of radiation treatment that gives a large dose of radiation to a small tumor area, usually in one session. It's used for brain tumors and other tumors inside the head. Once the exact location of the tumor is known from brain scans, radiation is sent to the area from many different angles. The radiation is very precisely aimed to affect nearby tissues as little as possible. It's called "radiosurgery" because it is so exact in where it delivers the radiation beams, almost like how exact surgery can be. But there is no cutting or incision involved at all. Treatment outside the brain is called stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT). SBRT may be used for certain lung, spine, and liver tumors. In many radiation therapy clinics this technology is called by the name of the company that makes the machine. You might hear these names being used at the treatment center or when talking to your cancer care team or other patients. X-Knife, CyberKnife, and Clinac: These machine moves around to target the tumor

