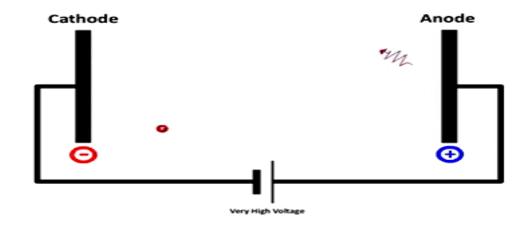
Dark Room Lecture 3

X- Ray Production

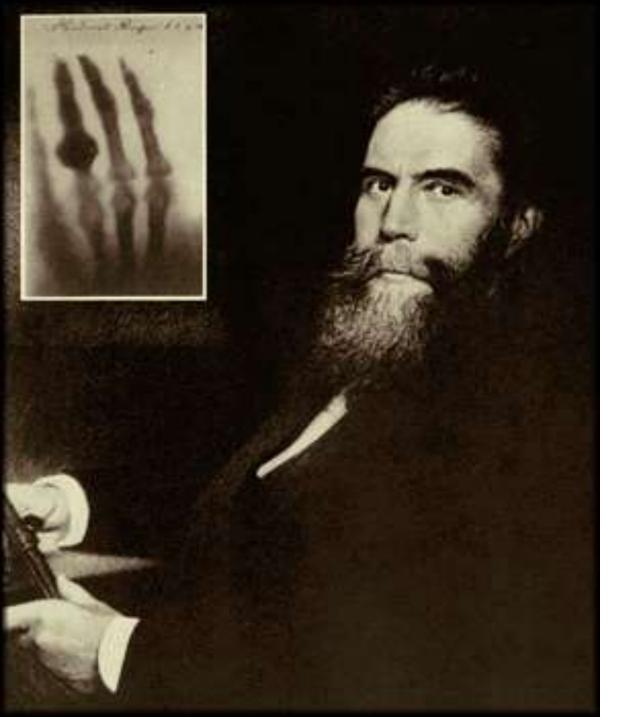
Production of X-rays



By

Dr. Ahmad Mokhtar Abodahab - MD

Radiology Departme, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University



Wilhelm Roentgen,

Professor of Physics,

discovered X-rays

in 1895 —

accidentally—

while testing cathode

rays.

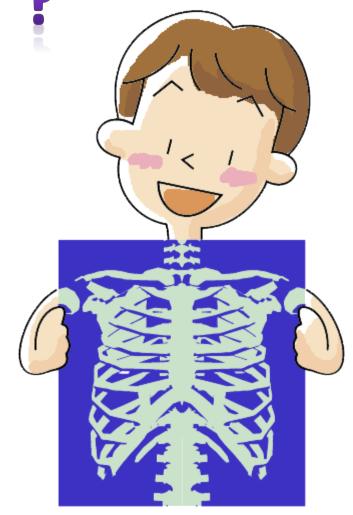


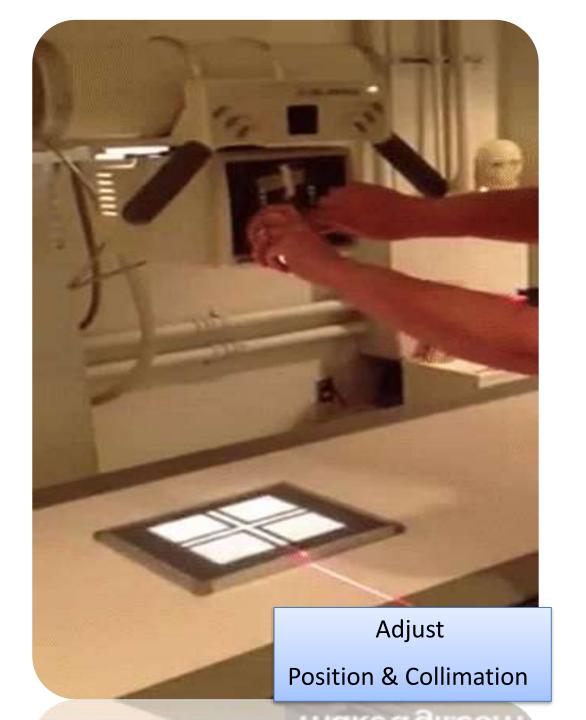
Galabule Ray Tubu TutorVista.com Pressure is reduced to 0,0001 mm of mercury by means of a vacuum pump Vacuum pipe Discharge tube (cathode ray tube) Anode Cothode Power source Stand edurite



human X-ray of his wife's hand in 1895

WHAT IS OCCUR IN EACH X RAY FILM?

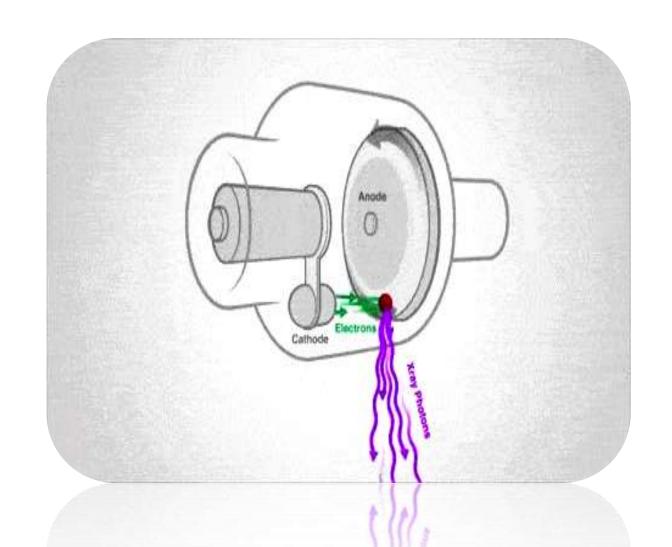






• X ray image Formation, is begin with

X ray Production Let Us understand it!!



X RAY PRODUCTION

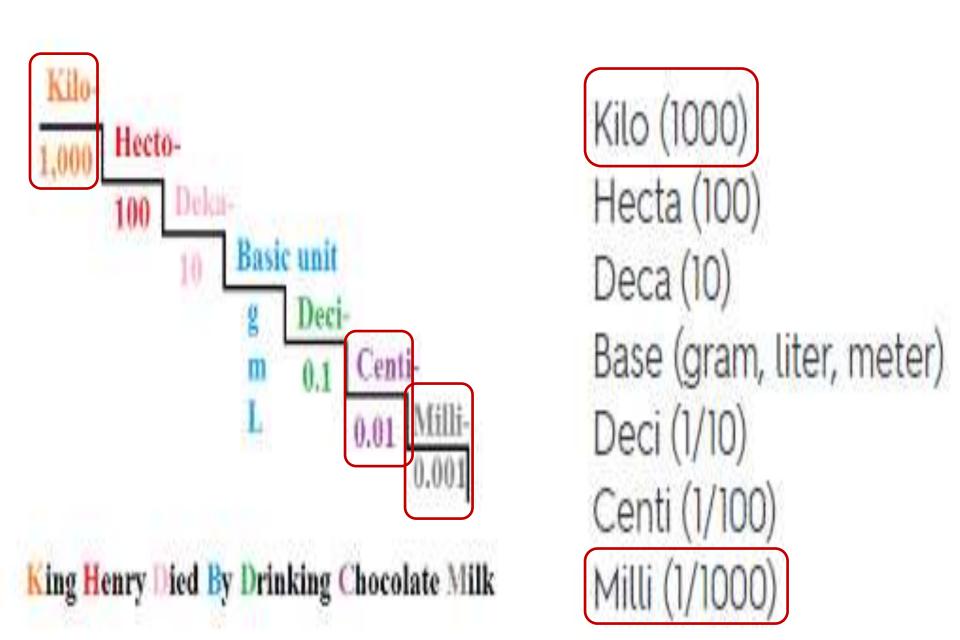


kV = Kilo Volt

mA = mili Ampere

Time mAs = milli Ampere / Second

Abbr.	Prefix	Decimal size	Size in thousands
K	kilo-	103	1,000
М	mega-	106	1,0002
G	giga-	109	1,000 ³
Т	tera-	1012	1,0004





- kV is controlling X ray penetration
 - > mA is controlling X ray amount
 - > mAS = time of exposure

عوامل التعرض Exposure Factors:

هي العوامل التي يمكن من خلالها التحكم بالأشعة الخارجة من إنبوبة الأشعة وهي ثلاث عوامل:

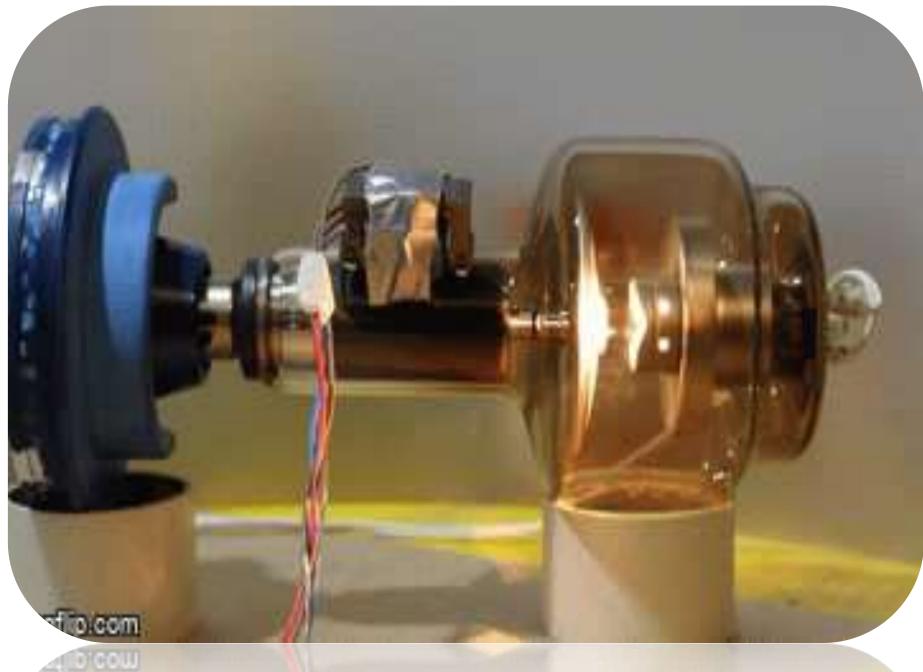
- الكيلو فولت KV: هو فرق الجهد بين الكاثود والأنود خلال إنتاج الأشعة. وهو يتحكم بطاقة الأشعة السينية فكلما زاد الكيلوفولت زادت طاقة الأشعة. وكلما زادت طاقة الأشعة السينية زادت قدرتها على إختراق الأجسام.
- الميلي أمبير mA: كلما زاد الميلي أمبير زادت الإلكترونات المنبعثة من الكاثود
 إلى الأنود مما يؤدي إلى زيادة كمية الأشعة السينية.
- مدة إنتاج الأشعة: فكلما زادت مدة إنتاج الأشعة زادت معها كمية الأشعة وهي تقاس بالثانية.

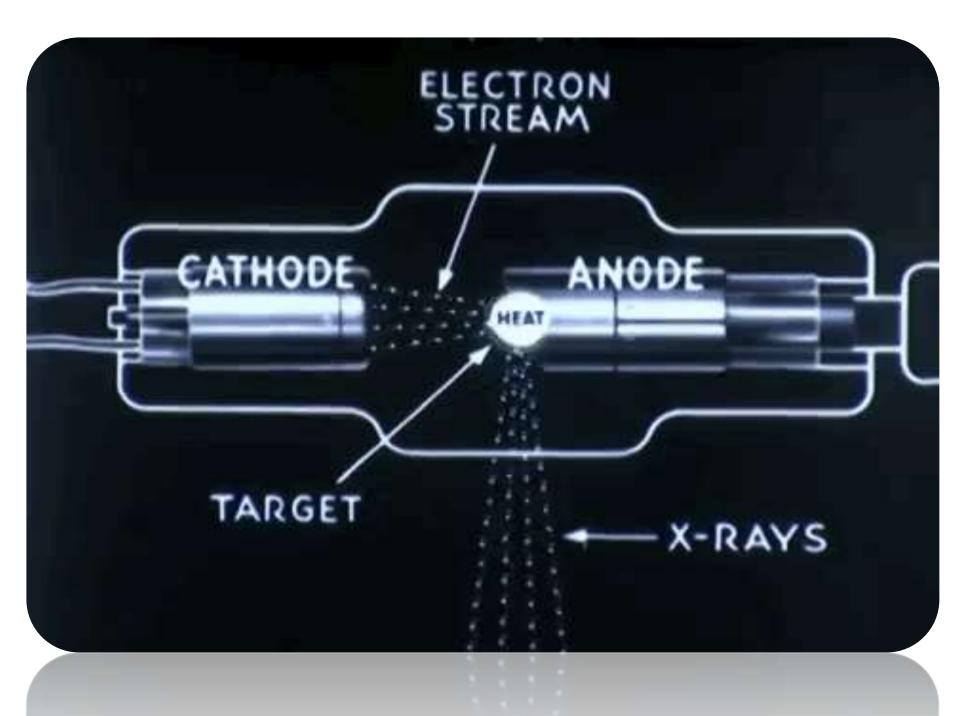


- 1st Click Preparation →
 - Cathode filament: heat
 - -Anode disc: rotate

• 2nd Click: X-ray Production



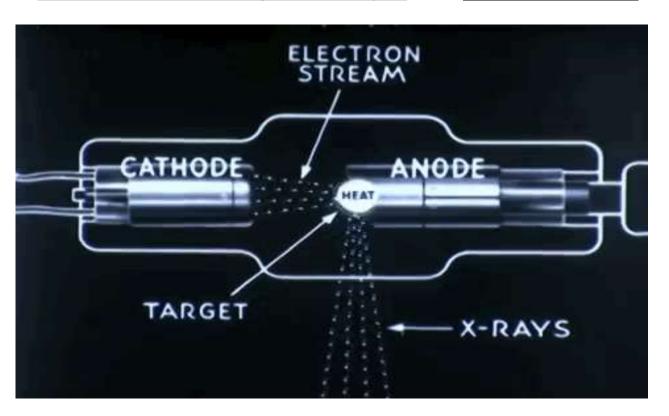




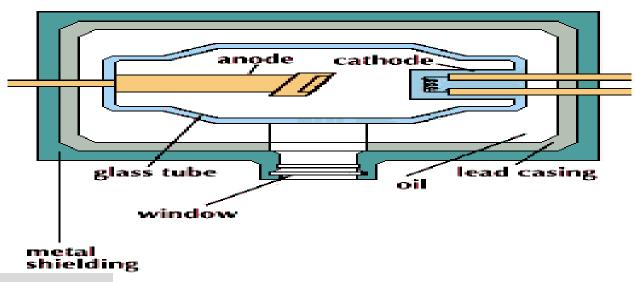
X-RAY TUBE

X-rays are produced when :

fast-moving electrons \rightarrow suddenly hit Anode \rightarrow converted into X-rays (1% of electrons give X ray) and (99% to heat).

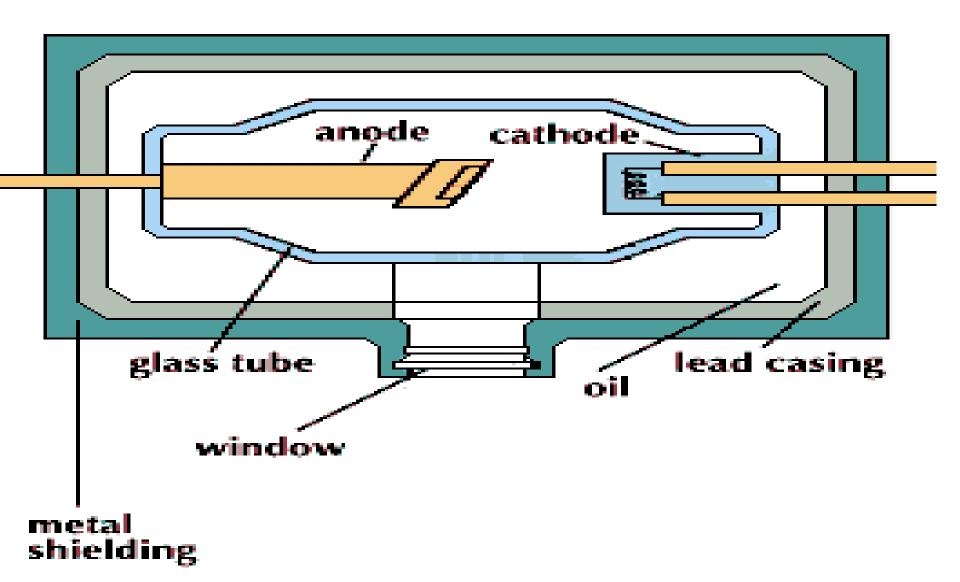


- X-ray tube consists of :
 - > Evacuated glass envelope
 - > two electrodes:
 - •(cathode) negative electrode fine tungsten coil or filament
 - •(anode) positive electrode smooth flat metal target Disc, usually of tungsten.



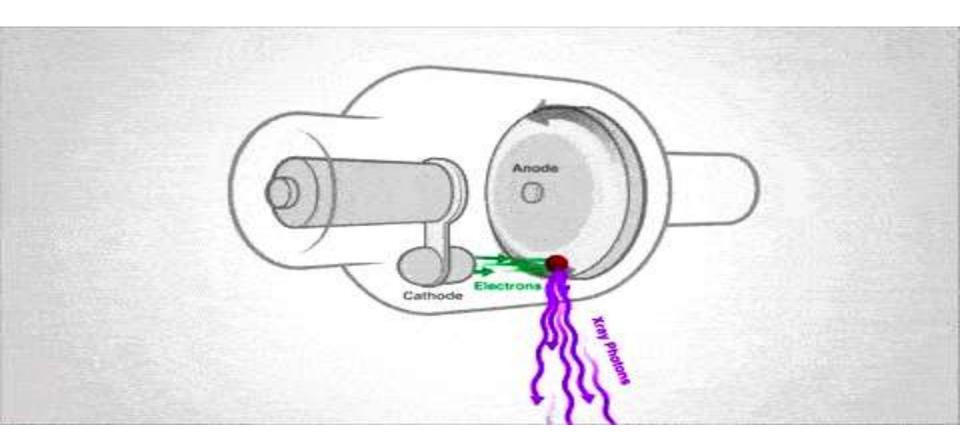
Electrodes = اقطاب



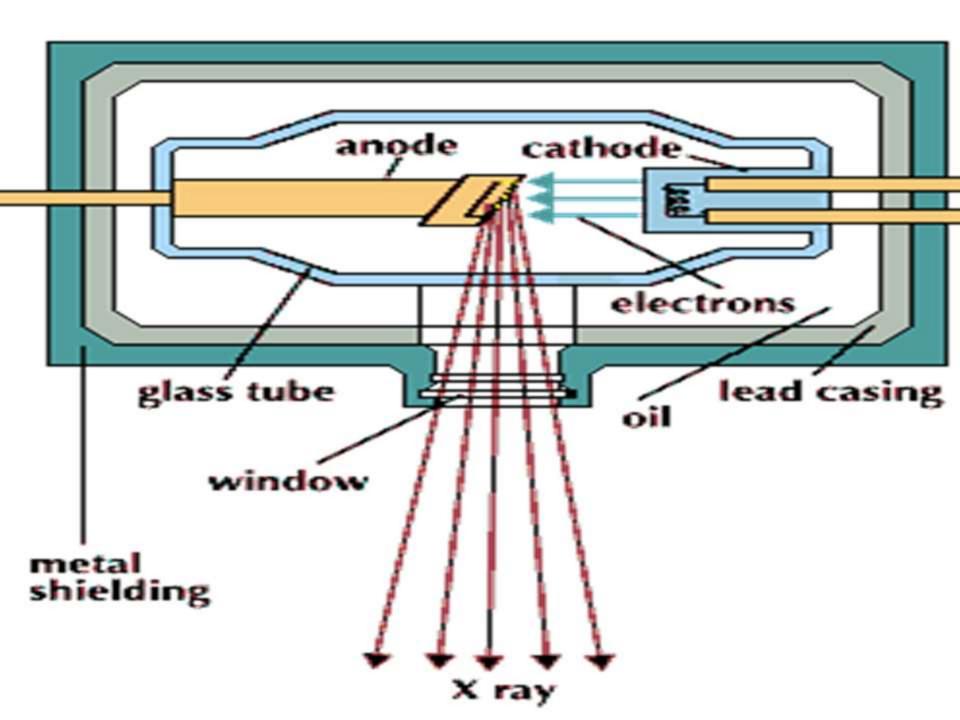


The filament (Cathode / -Ve) is heated by →

passing an electrical current \rightarrow emits <u>electrons</u>.



The free negative electrons → leave –ve
 cathode → attracted by the positive anode.





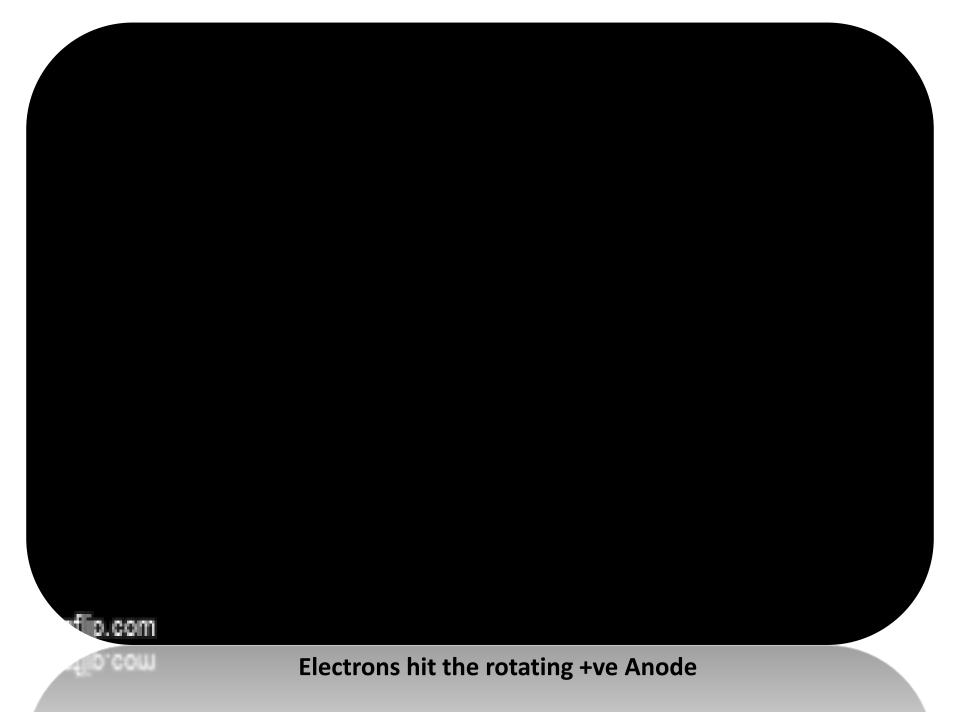


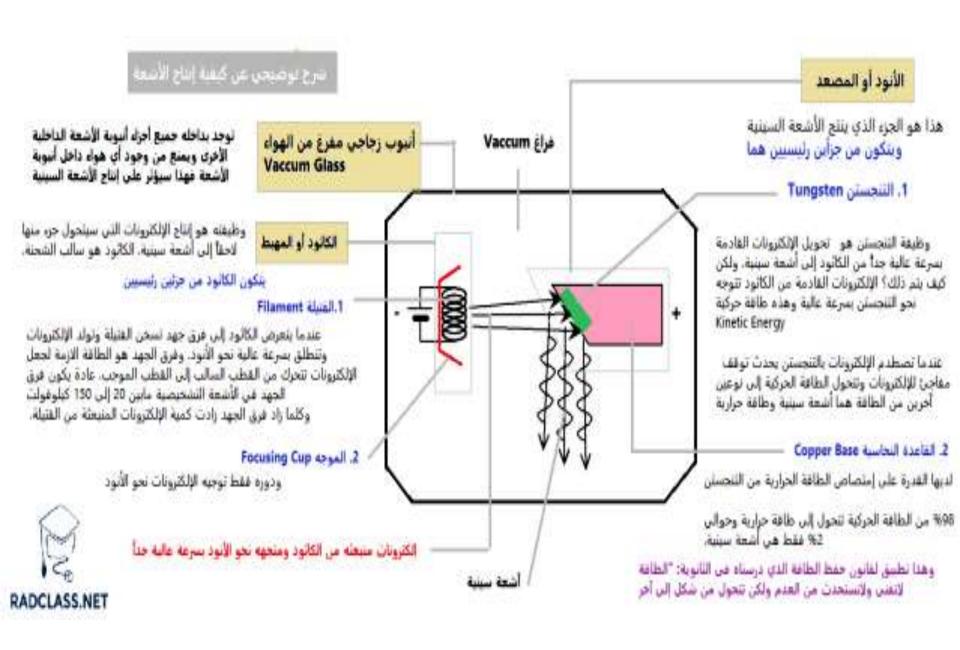
Why X ray Tube is Vacuumed?

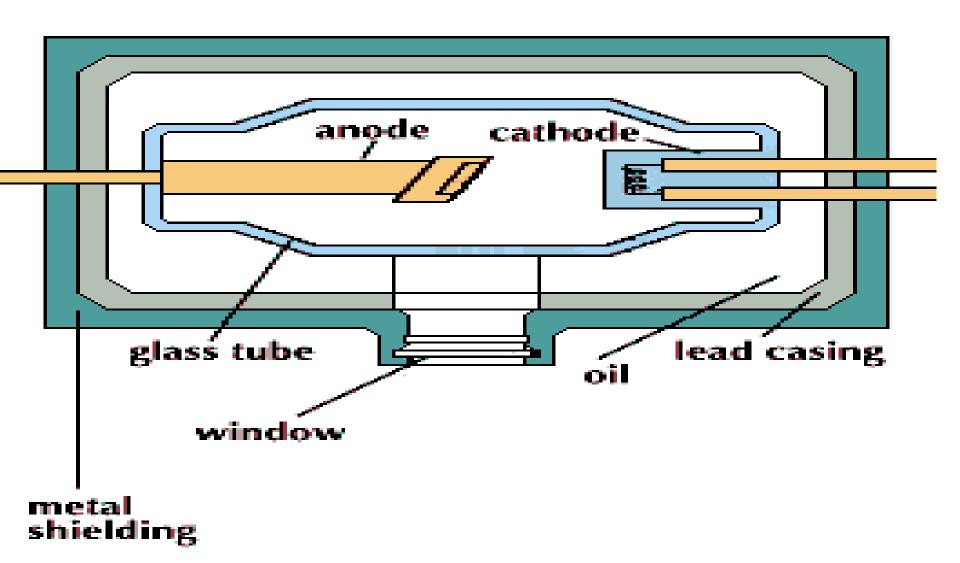
- Vacuum,

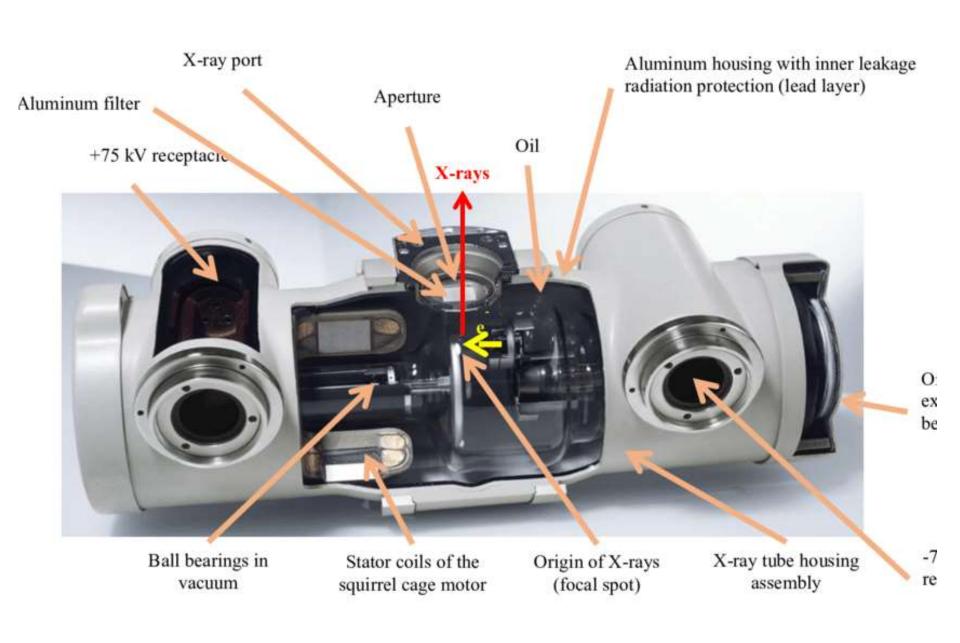
 Electrons not hindered in any way
 - → hit the target with a velocity about **half the**

speed of light.









Structure & Why?

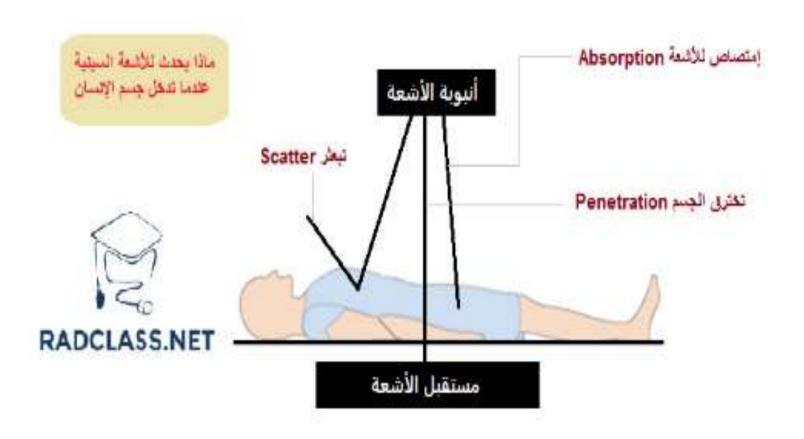
Why vacuum ?	No O2, avoid more heat & oxidation of
	cathode
Why Pyrex glass envelop?	To resist over heat
Why lead envelop?	to avoid X ray scattering in all direction
Why Oil around?	For good cooling
Why Steel envelop?	For good protection
Why Aluminum filter?	For Filtering of low energy rays

☐ X ray Properties :

- ✓ Electromagnetic waves
- ✓ Light velocity
- ✓ Pass straight
- ✓ Non visible , Non charged
- ✓ Highly penetrating
- ✓ Blacking radiographic film

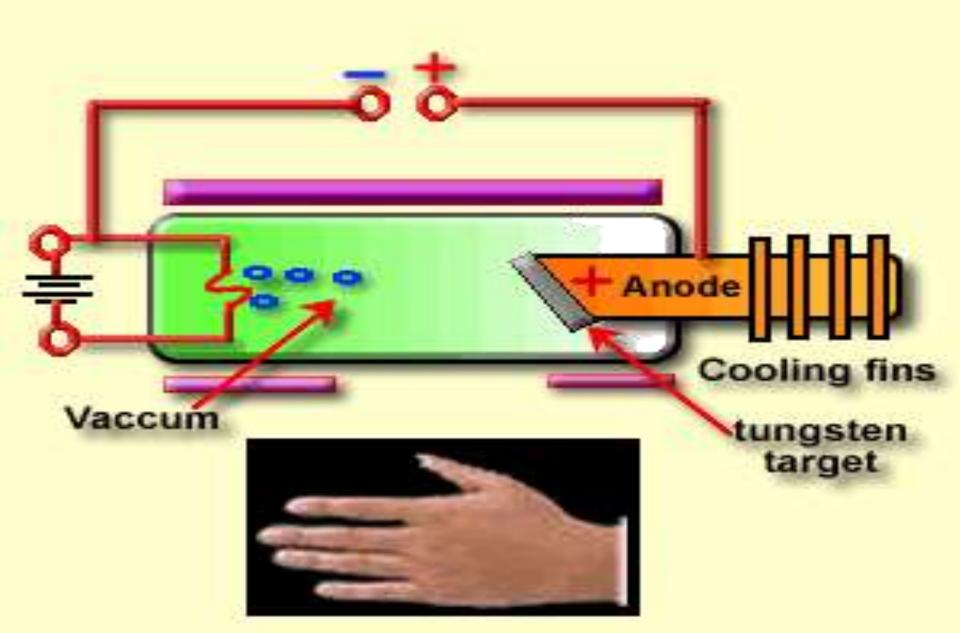
خواص الأشعة السينية:

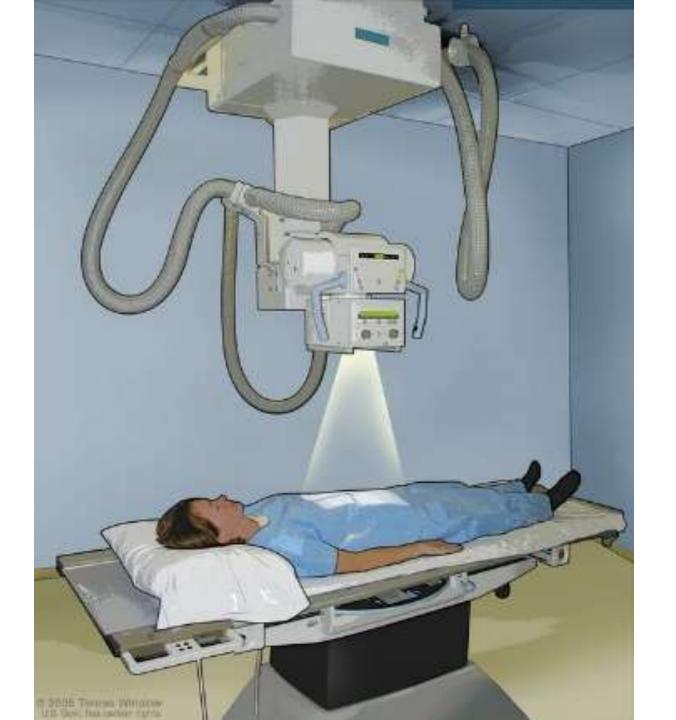
- هي موجات کهرومغناطيسية تتکون من فوتونات photons.
 - لها نفس سرعة الضوء.
 - تسير في إتجاه مستقيم.
 - لايمكن رؤيتها.
 - لديها القدرة على إختراق الأشياء highly penetrating.
- تحول لون فلم الأشعة عند ملامستها له إلى اللون الأسود.



يعتمد تفاعل الأشعة السينية مع جسم الإنسان على عدة عوامل منها: طاقة الأشعة السينية – السماكة – العدد الذري – الكتلة.

Vivax Solutions







Any X ray image is formed by This physics



THE ACQUIRED X RAY IMAGE MAY BE:

Digital





Conventional Image

SOURCES & FURTHER READING:

Lecture Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=npFqqH4gP7o&t=11s

فيزياء الاشعه 🔾

https://www.radiation-physics.com/



