

Date: _____

Day: M T W T F S S

Name

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ID

14996

Paper

General Radiology

Date

24-08-2020

Mid Term

Summer

2020

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①

Answer 03:-

Construction of Radiographic film :-

The Construction and characteristic of Radiographic film are similar to those of regular photographic film.

Radiographic film is made of with rigorous quality control and has a spectral response different from that of photographic film. So that its mechanism of operation is ~~sent~~ same.

Radiographic film :-

Radiographic film has two parts.

(2)

The base and the emulsion.

In most x-ray film the emulsion is coated on both side. So that it is called double

emulsion film. Between the emulsion and the base is a thin coating of material called the adhesive layer.

The adhesive layer allow the emulsion and the base to maintain proper contact and integrity during use and processing.

The emulsion is in closed by a protective covering of gelatin called the over coat.

This over coat protect the emulsion from scratches, pressure and contamination during handling, processing and

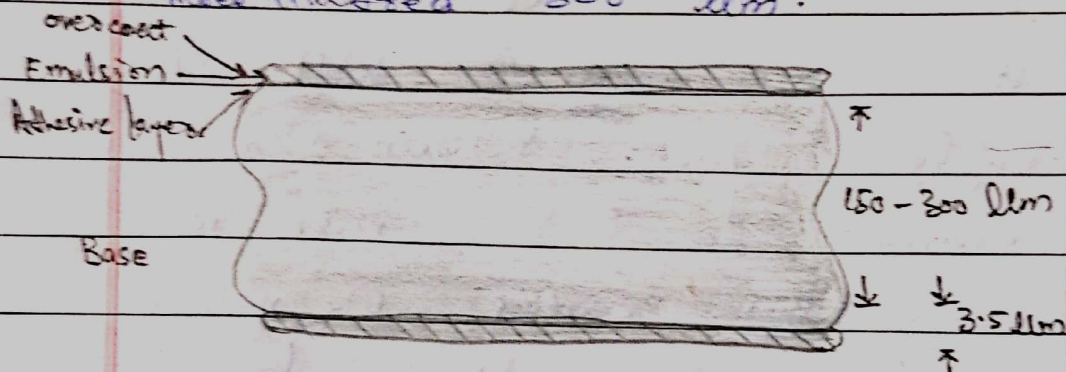
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(3)

Storage:

The thickness of radiographic film is about one fifty 150 to Three Hundred 300 μm .



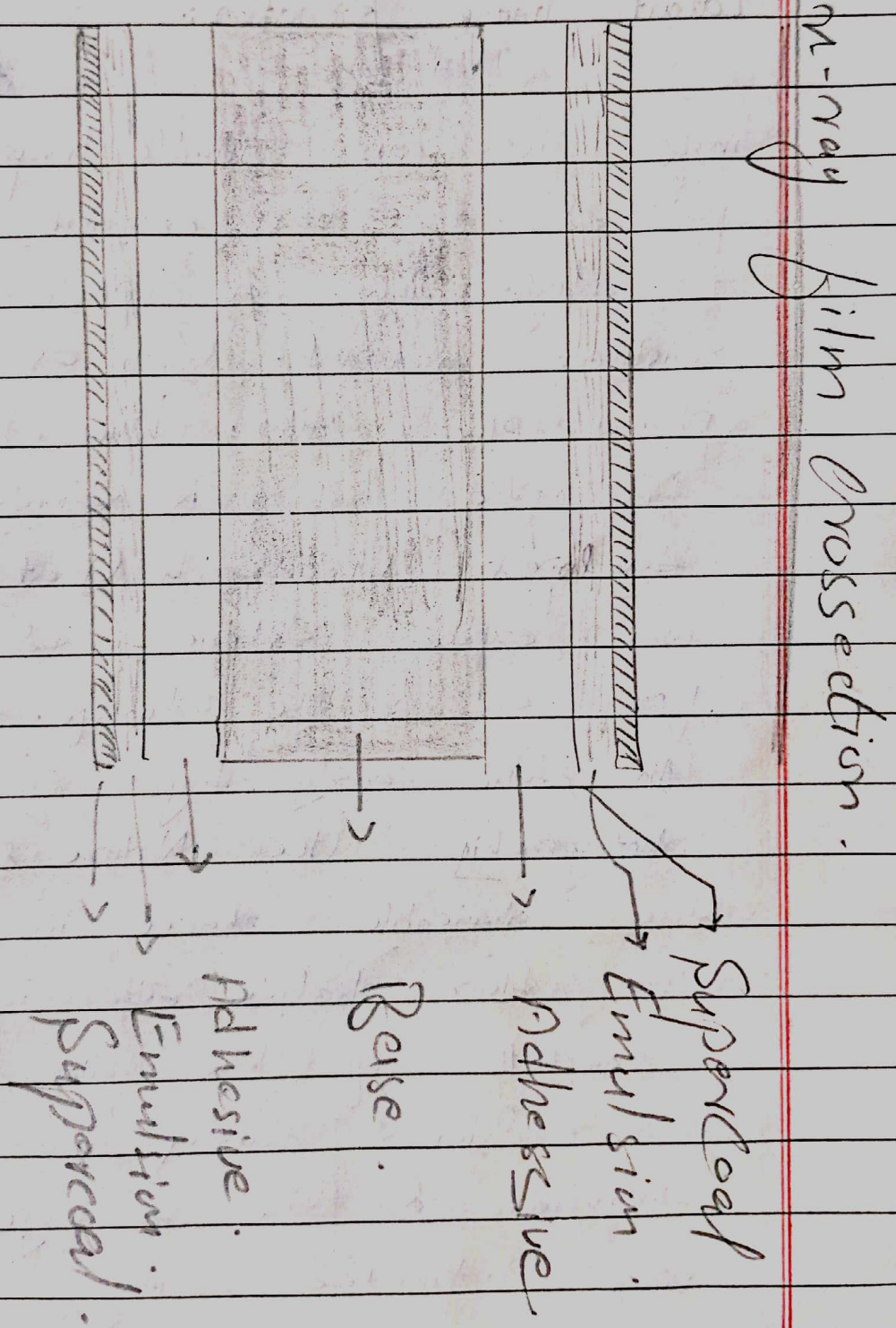
Radiographic film:

Remnant Radiation:

That interact with the x-ray film.
Few of the original x-ray actually make the image. The remnant radiation is the image of forming radiation that passes completely through the patient.

(4)

X-ray Film Cross-section.



X-ray Film Cross-section.

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(5)

Answer 02 :-

Latent Image formation :-

A latent image is an invisible image produced by the exposure to light of a photosensitive material. Such as

photographic film. When photographic film is ~~tride~~ developed the area that was exposed takes and form a visible image.

In the early days of photography the nature of the invisible change in the silver halide ~~area~~

coated of the film image emulsion coating was unknown so the image was treated with

(B)

Photographic ~~det~~ developer. In
 more physical term a
~~latent~~ latent image
 is a small cluster of
 metallic silver atom formed
 in or on a silver halide
 crystal due to reduction of
 interstitial ~~silver~~ silver ion
 by photoelectron a
 (photolytic silver cluster). If
 intense exposures continue
 such photolytic silver clusters
 grow to visible sized.
 sizes. This called printing
 out the image on the
 other hand the formation
 of the visible image by
 the action of photographic
~~det~~ developer is called
~~Developing out~~
 Developing out the image.

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Answer Q.4:

* Calcium tungstate Screen

This was the original material used but it is no longer recommended.

* The Speed of these Screen depend upon:

1- The thickness of the Phosphor crystal layer

2- to the size of the Phosphor crystal.

3- The presence or absence of light absorbing dyes within the screen.

4- The conversion efficiency of the crystal.

⇒ All calcium tungstate Screen emit blue light. And must be used with blue light sensitive monochromatic Radiographic film.

Rare Earth Screen

Have higher DQE (Detective Quantum efficiency). Higher

x-ray absorption Abilities.

Have higher CE

(Conversion efficiency)

More light emitted

per x-ray absorb

by the screen.

These material

possess

greater Quantum

detection efficiency

(the ability to interact with x-ray)

Great Conversion efficiency

the ability of screen

to convert x-ray Energy into light energy.

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(8)

Slower than sayer with Rare Earth Screen Higher
Screen. than Calcium tungstate Screen.

Thank You