

X- Ray Imaging





Medical Imaging

- Primary purpose is to identify pathologic conditions.
- Requires recognition of normal anatomy.

List of diagnostic imaging studies

- Plain x-rays
- CT scan
- MRI
- Nuclear imaging/PET
- Ultrasound
- Mammography
- Angiography
- Fluoroscopy

What are x-rays?

- No mass
- No charge
- Energy





Basic x-ray physics

- X-rays: a form of electromagnetic energy
- Travel at the speed of light
- Electromagnetic spectrum
 - Gamma Rays

X-rays

Radar

- Visible light Infrared light
- Microwaves
- Radio waves

Three things can happen

- X-rays can:
 - Pass all the way through the body
 - Be deflected or scattered
 - Be absorbed

Where on this image have x-rays passed through the body to the greatest degree?



X-rays Passing Through Tissue

- Depends on the energy of the x-ray and the atomic number of the tissue
- Higher energy x-ray more likely to pass through
- Higher atomic number more likely to absorb the x-ray



X-rays

- X-rays are produced when electrons are accelerated and collide with a target
 - Bremsstrahlung x-rays
 - Characteristic x-rays
- X-rays are sometimes characterized by the generating voltage
 - 0.1-20 kV soft x-rays
 - 20-120 kV diagnostic x-rays
 - 120-300 kV orthovoltage x-rays
 - 300 kV 1 MV intermediate energy x-rays
 - > 1MV megavoltage x-rays

Bremmstrahlung

 Bremsstrahlung x-rays occur when electrons are (de)accelerated in the Coulomb field of a nuclei.



Characteristic x-rays

- After excitation, ions with a vacancy in their inner shell can deexcite
 - Radiatively through xray fluorescence
 - Non-radiatively through the emission of Auger electrons



Characteristic X-rays

- Thus an x-ray spectrum will also show characteristic x-rays arising from L to K and M to K transitions after ionization of a K electron
 - Usually transitions to higher shells absorbed by the filtration or are not x-rays



Generic Energy Level Diagram

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X-ray Tube



• X-ray tubes

X-ray Tube

