Chapter 7

Principles of Exposure and Image Quality

Learning Objectives

- List the prime factors of exposure
- State the formula for determining milliampere-seconds (mAs) and explain how this unit is useful to the radiographer
- Explain the radiographic effect of the four prime factors of exposure
- Define radiographic distortion and explain the difference between magnification and shape distortion

Learning Objectives

- Recognize changes in radiographic density and state the exposure factors used to control radiographic density
- Identify high, low, and optimum contrast on a radiograph and state the exposure factor that primarily controls radiographic contrast

Learning Objectives

- Define *recorded detail* and list factors that influence it
- List and explain the geometric factors that affect recorded detail and explain why magnification affects detail
- List and discuss methods for minimizing motion blur on radiographs

Prime Radiographic Exposure Factors

- Milliamperage (mA)
  - Affects the exposure rate or number of x-ray photons produced per second
  - Exposure is directly proportional to mA
    - Doubling mA results in a doubling of the number of electrons used to produce the x-ray beam
    - Halving mA results in a halving of the number of electrons used to produce the x-ray beam

Prime Radiographic Exposure Factors

- Exposure Time
  - Controls how long the exposure lasts
  - Exposure is directly proportional to the exposure time
    - Doubling or halving exposure time results in a doubling or halving of the number of electrons used to produce the x-ray beam respectively

Prime Radiographic Exposure Factors

- Milliampere-seconds (mAs)
  - Indicates total number of x-rays in an exposure
  - Exposure and patient dose are directly proportional to mAs
  - Product of mA and time

$$mA \times time = mAs$$

$$200\ mA \times 0.05\ seconds = 10\ mAs$$

Clicker Question

Which mA and time combination produces the greatest number of x-rays?

a) 200 mA and 0.1 seconds
b) 200 mA and 0.2 seconds
c) 100 mA and 0.3 seconds
d) 100 mA and 0.5 seconds

Prime Radiographic Exposure Factors

- Kilovoltage (kVp)
  - Controls the wavelength and energy of the x-ray beam
  - Energy is related to the ability of the x-rays to penetrate the patient and reach the IR
    - Increasing or decreasing kVp increases or decreases the wavelength, energy, and penetration of the x-ray beam respectively, but not in direct proportion

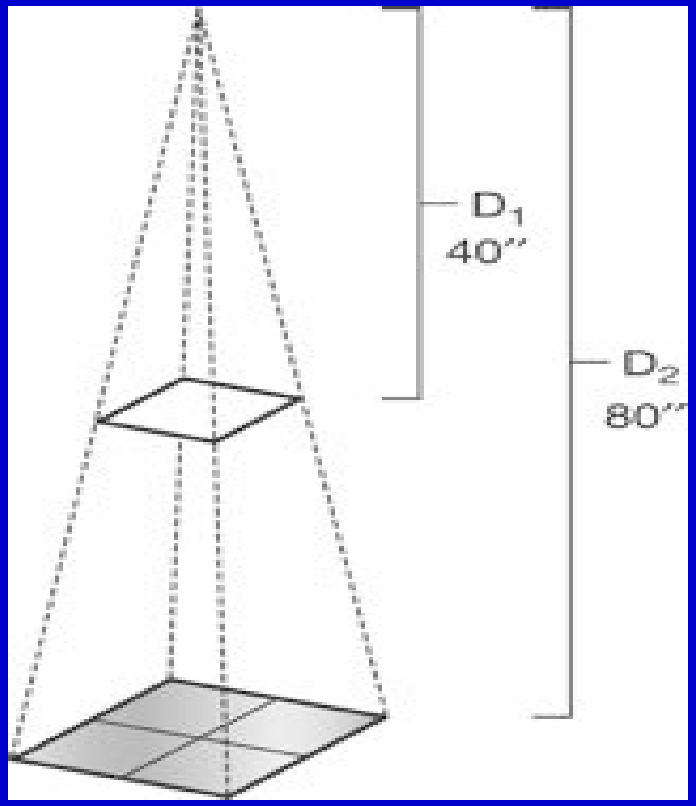
Clicker Question

Which kVp will result in the most penetration?

a) 60 kVp
b) 80 kVp

Prime Radiographic Exposure Factors

- Source Image Receptor Distance (SID)
  - X-rays diverge or spread as they exit the tube
  - Amount of divergence depends on length of the SID and affects the intensity of the x-ray beam



Clicker Question

Which SID will result in the smaller radiation field?

a) 40″
b) 72″

Prime Radiographic Exposure Factors

- The inverse square law states that radiation intensity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{(D_2)^2}{(D_1)^2}$$

I_1 = Original Intensity
I_2 = New Intensity
D_1 = Original SID
D_2 = New SID

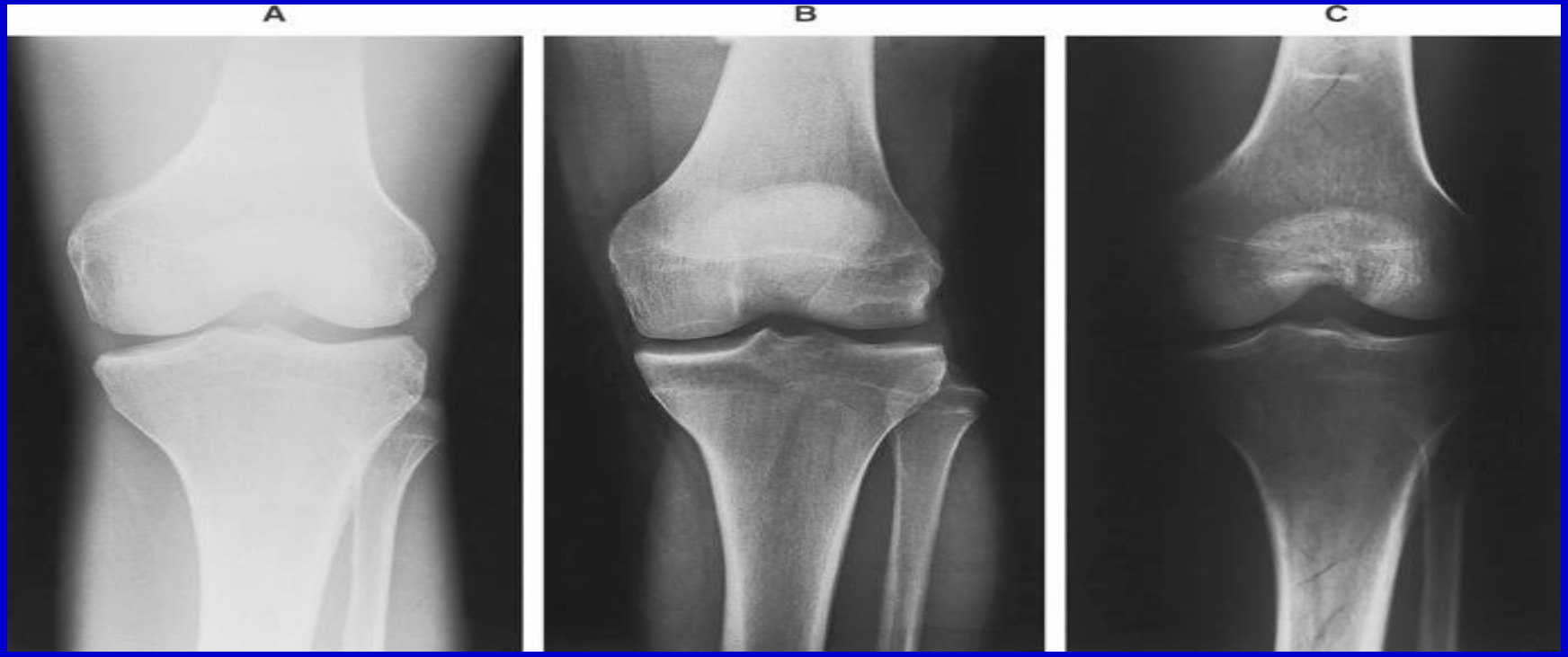
Clicker Question

If the radiation intensity at 30″ is 10 mR, what will the intensity be at 60″?

a) 40 mR
b) 20 mR
c) 5 mR
d) 2.5 mR

Radiographic Quality Factors

- Density or overall blackness of the radiograph
  - Affects visibility of image detail
  - Is primarily controlled by mAs, although kVp and SID also influence density



Radiographic Quality Factors

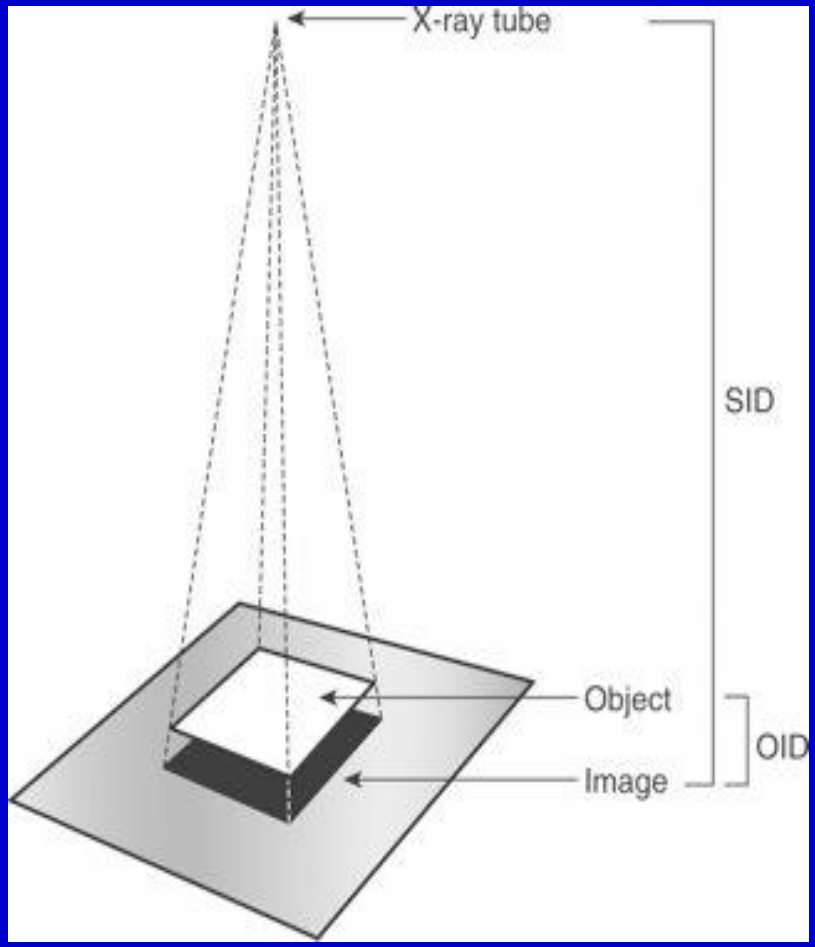
- Contrast or difference in density between adjacent areas of the image
  - Visibility of detail is affected
  - kVp is primary controller
  - Subject contrast is the variation in beam intensity after it passes through the patient
  - Radiographic contrast is the combination of IR and subject contrast
  - Fog from scatter radiation or image processing can reduce contrast

Radiographic Quality Factors

- Contrast
  - Optimal contrast may be high or low depending on the composition of the body part
  - Low contrast = less difference between densities
  - High contrast = greater difference between densities

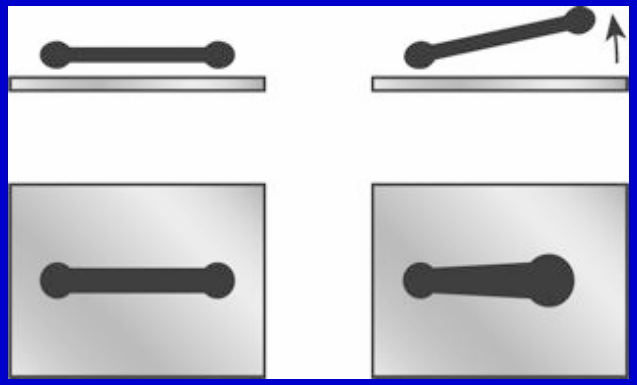
Radiographic Quality Factors

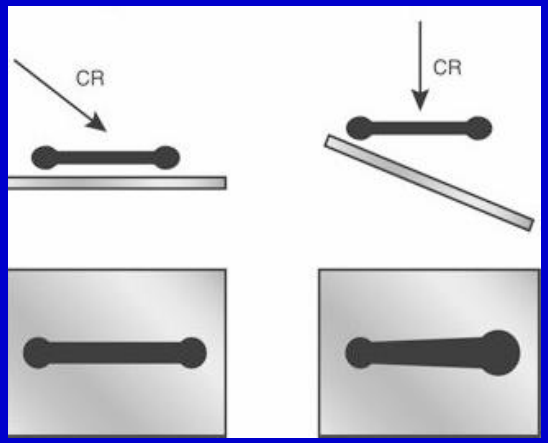
- Size Distortion or Magnification
  - Anatomic part appears larger than it actually is
  - Affected by
    - SID
    - OID



Radiographic Quality Factors

- Shape Distortion or Unequal Magnification
  - Length or shape of anatomy is misrepresented
  - May be caused when body part is not parallel to the IR or when the CR is angled





Recorded Detail

- Refers to image clarity
- Affected by
  - Motion
  - Quantum mottle
  - Focal spot size
  - Intensifying screen and film speed
  - Film/screen contact
- Also referred to as *resolution, sharpness, definition,* or *detail*

Clicker Question

A radiographic image with quantum mottle:

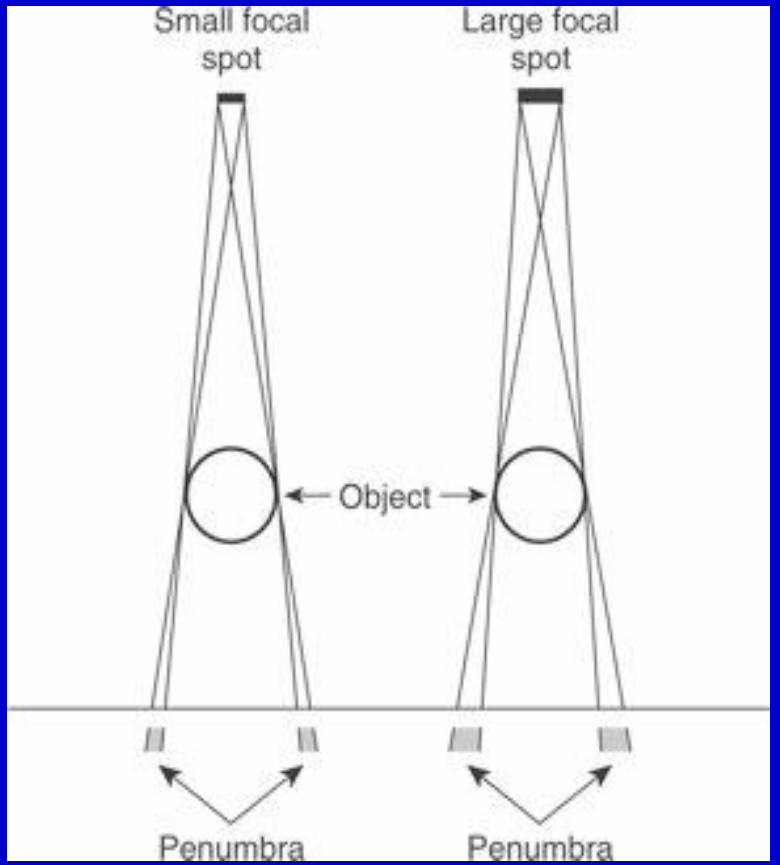
a) is grainy
b) has more density
c) has less density

Geometric Factors

- Factors
  - SID
  - OID
  - Focal spot size
- Use factors to reduce penumbra or image blur

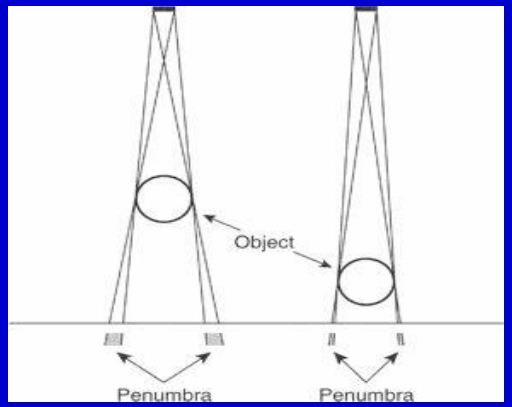
Geometric Factors

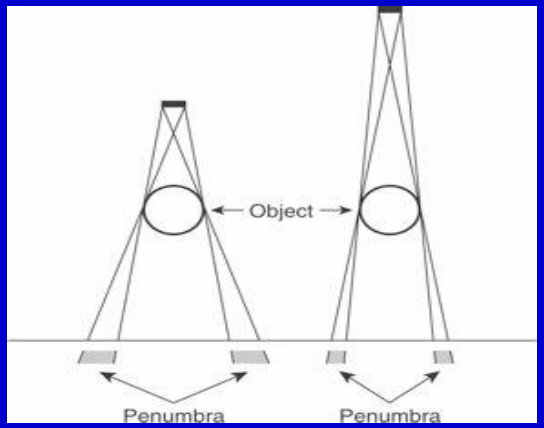
- Focal Spot Size
  - Small focal spots produce less penumbra, resulting in a sharper image



Geometric Factors

- OID
  - Reducing the distance between the object and IR decreases penumbra
- SID
  - Increasing the distance between the radiation source and IR decreases penumbra
- Use the shortest OID and longest SID practical





Other Factors Affecting Image Detail

- Motion
  - Movement of the patient, IR, and x-ray tube will cause blurring
- Intensifying Screen Speed
  - Faster screen speeds produce quantum mottle or grainy appearing images
- Film/Screen Contact
  - Gaps between the intensifying screen and film result in image blur

Clicker Question

Which screen speed produces the best recorded detail?

a) fast

b) slow

Summary

- The prime exposure factors are milliamperage, exposure time, mAs, and SID
- The prime exposure factors are manipulated to control the radiographic quality factors density, contrast, and distortion

Summary

- *Recorded detail* refers to the image clarity
- *Penumbra* is the inherent blurriness in the radiographic image
- Penumbra may be reduced and image sharpness increased by using the appropriate SID, OID, and focal spot size
- Image sharpness may also be affected by motion, intensifying screen speed, and film/screen contact