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²⁴¹Am

(2006/12/11 2006/5/29)

**Establishment of Calibration Curve for Optical Density
Measurement Devices for the Two Methods of Development of
X-Ray Film by ²⁴¹Am and Comparison with Theoretical Results**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find calibration curve for the densitometer that measures the optical density, because of the error associated with the instrument measurements due to the reduction of efficiency because of the instrument ageing. The calibration is done for the instrument when the film is processed manually and automatically. A comparison with the theoretical results is made.

(AgBr)

Ag⁺

(Developer)

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(Meredith and Massy, 1977)

(1993)

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(Blanton, 2003)

(Al-Dulayme, 2004)

((XRD)X-Ray Diffraction)

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Queensland Government and Queensland)

.(2005)

(UVC)

(Health, 2005

(Kodak, 2005)

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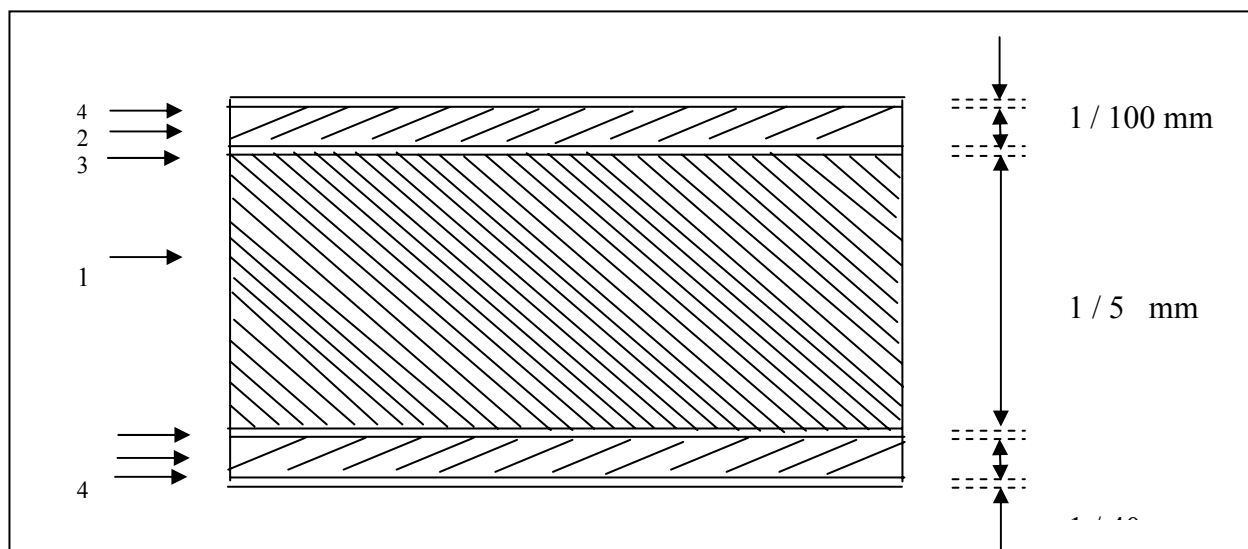
:()

(E Class Speed) (Kodak Dental X-Ray Film)
 (Double Side Emulsion Film) (3.1cm × 4.1cm)
 45 min 26.5 °C
 (Kodak, 2002) (Pasma et al., 1998) (2 – 5) min

(Polyester)

(Cellulose)

.(1)



: 1

(Meredith and Massy, 1977)

(The Film Base)

(1)

(1)

(2)

(Emulsion)

(3)

(Silver Bromide)

(4)

(0.29 mm)

(1)

.(Meredith and Massy, 1977)

Latent Image

Developing

Fixing

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Processor Automatic

DT 1105 (Densitometer)

305

.205

() (Photodiode)

Digital Panel Meter (D.P.M) (Amplifier)

$$D = \text{Log}_{10} \frac{I_o}{I_t} \tag{1}$$

(I_t) I_o

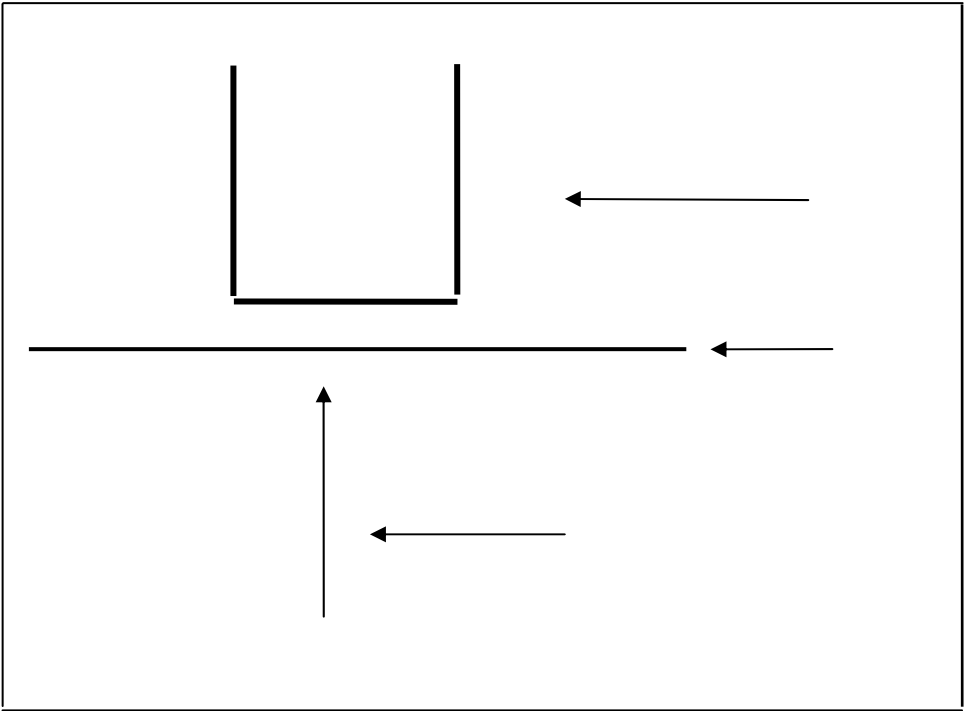
...



.59.5 keV
(0.089)

(3 cm)

.(2)

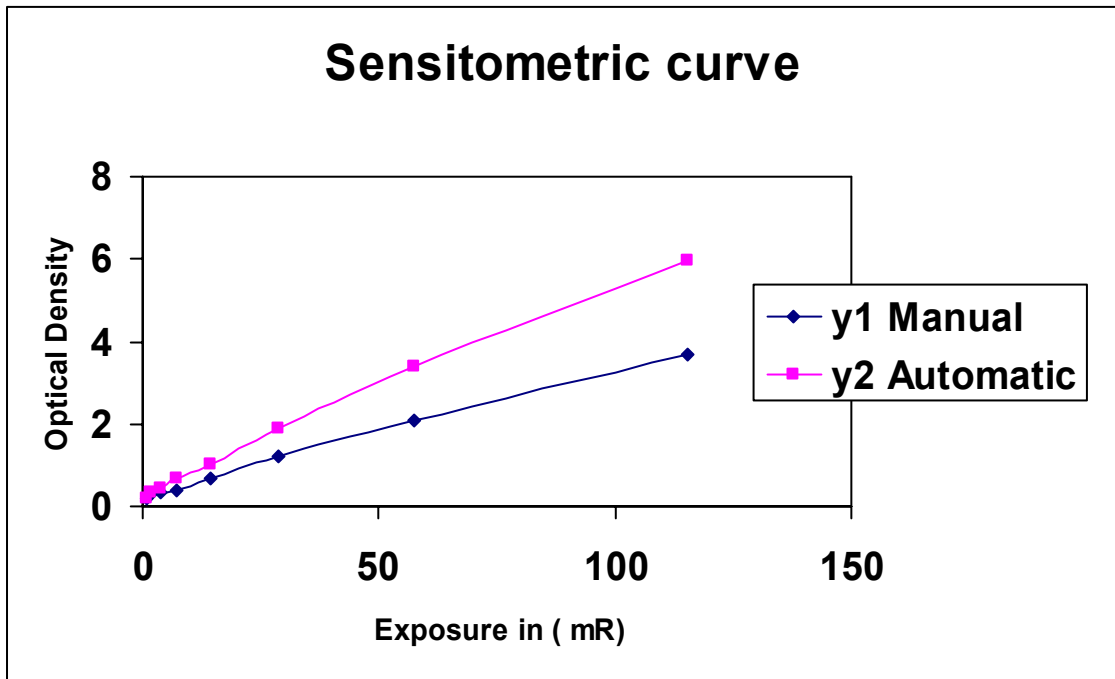


: 2

mR

.(Kodak, 2002)

(3)



mR

: 3

$$\dot{X}(R/h)$$

:

(A)

$$\dot{X}(R/h)$$

:(1993

) (Γ)

(d)

$$\dot{\chi}(R/h) = \Gamma \frac{A}{d^2} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

:

$$\frac{m^2 R}{hCi}$$

Γ (m)

d (Ci)

A

...

:

$$\Gamma = 193.8 \sum_{i=1}^n f_i E_i \left(\frac{\mu_{en}}{\rho} \right) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

:

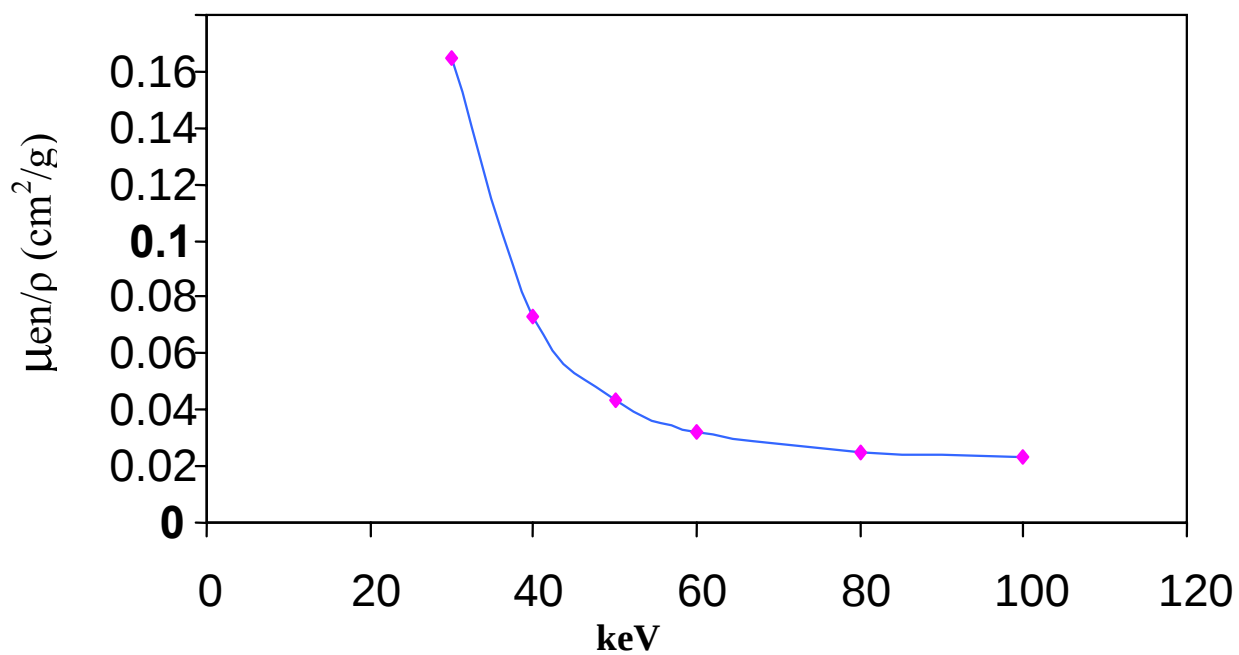
E_if_i

.(1990)

(MeV)

E_i(m²/kg) $\left(\frac{\mu_{en}}{\rho} \right)$.(cm² /g) (1993)Am²⁴¹(325x10⁻⁵ m²/kg)

.(4)



: 4

59.5 keV (Γ)
 (1990) fi Am²⁴¹
 : (3) 50×10⁻⁶ Ci

$$\Gamma = 193.8 \times 0.3582 \times 0.0595 \text{ MeV} \times 325 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$$

$$\Gamma = 0.013 \frac{Rm^2}{Ci \dots h}$$

$\dot{X}(R/h)$ (2) (Γ)
²⁴¹Am (3 cm) (0.7 mR/h)
 (1) $\dot{X}(R/h)$
 (3 cm) (mR)

(Squires, 1968)
 ± 0.01

$$(\Delta D_f)^2 = (\Delta D_1)^2 + (\Delta D_2)^2 \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

ΔD_f
 ΔD₁
 ΔD₂
 : (4) ± 0.01 ΔD₂ ΔD₁

$$(\Delta D_f)^2 = (0.01)^2 + (0.01)^2$$

$$\therefore \Delta D_f = \pm 0.014$$

(± 0.014)

$$\frac{\Delta O.D}{O.D} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

(1)

(0.26)

:

(5)

$$\frac{\pm 0.014O.D}{0.26O.D} \times 100\% = \pm 5.3\%$$

(mR)

(±0.028 mR)

(2)

:

(1)

$$\frac{\Delta mR}{mR} \times 100\% \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

:

(1)

(6)

(0.61 mR)

$$\frac{\pm 0.028mR}{0.61mR} \times 100\% = \pm 4.5\%$$

.(mR)

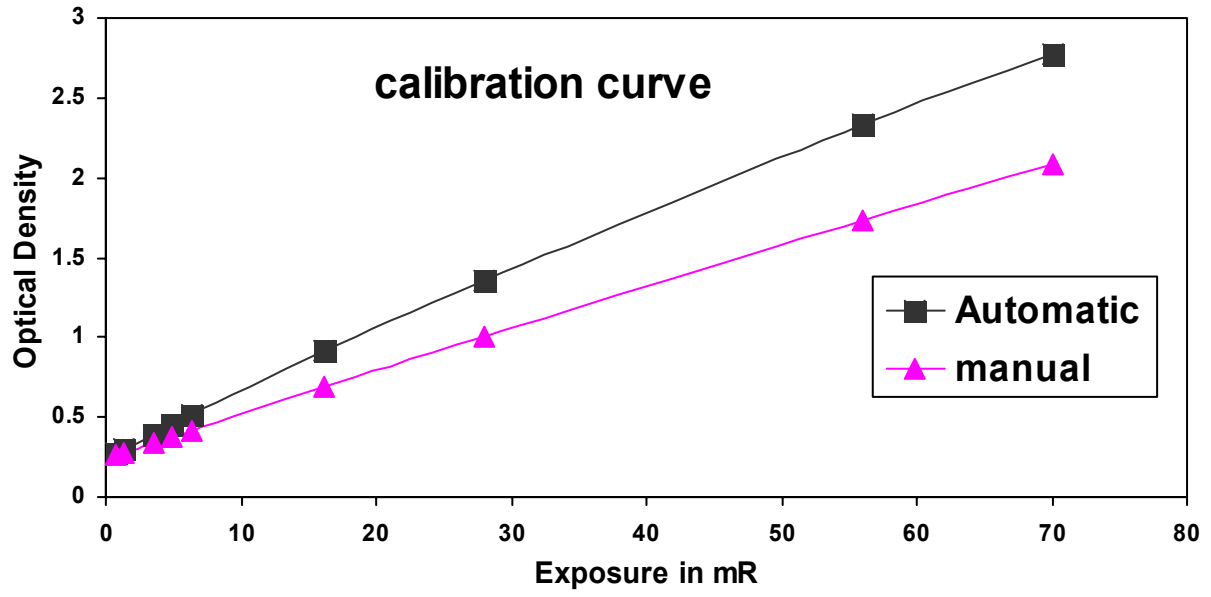
: 1

Film No.	Time Exposure rate /hr	O.D manual $\pm \frac{\Delta O.D}{O.D} \times 100\% = \pm \%$	Exposure rate mR manual $\pm \frac{\Delta mR}{mR} \times 100\% = \pm \%$	O,D Auto. $\pm \frac{\Delta O.D}{O.D} \times 100\% = \pm \%$	Exposure rate mR Auto. $\pm \frac{\Delta mR}{mR} \times 100\% = \pm \%$	Exposure rate mR Theoretical	Error ratio % Exposure rate dose manual	Error ratio % Exposure rate dose Auto.
1	1	0.26±5.3	0.62±4.5	0..27±5.1	0.61±4.5	0.7	11.5	12.9
2	2	0.28± 5	1.2±2.3	0.30±4.6	1.17±2.3	1.4	14.3	16.5
3	5	0.34±4.1	2.97±0.9	0.39±3.5	2.88±0.9	3.5	15.2	17.8
4	7	0.38±3.6	4.16±0.6	0.45±3.1	3.99±0.7	4.9	15.22	18.6
5	9	0.42±3.3	5.34±0.5	0.51±2.7	5.07±0.5	6.3	15.3	19.6
6	23	0.69±2.0	13.5±0.2	0.92 ±1.5	12.69±0.2	16.1	16.2	21.2
7	40	1.00±1.4	22.5±0.12	1.36± 1.0	20.7±0.13	28	19.7	26.1
8	80	1.73±0.8	44±0.06	2.34±0.59	38.72±0.07	56	21.5	29.9
9	100	2.08±0.6	54.5±0.05	2.78±0.5	45.87±0.05	70	22.2	33

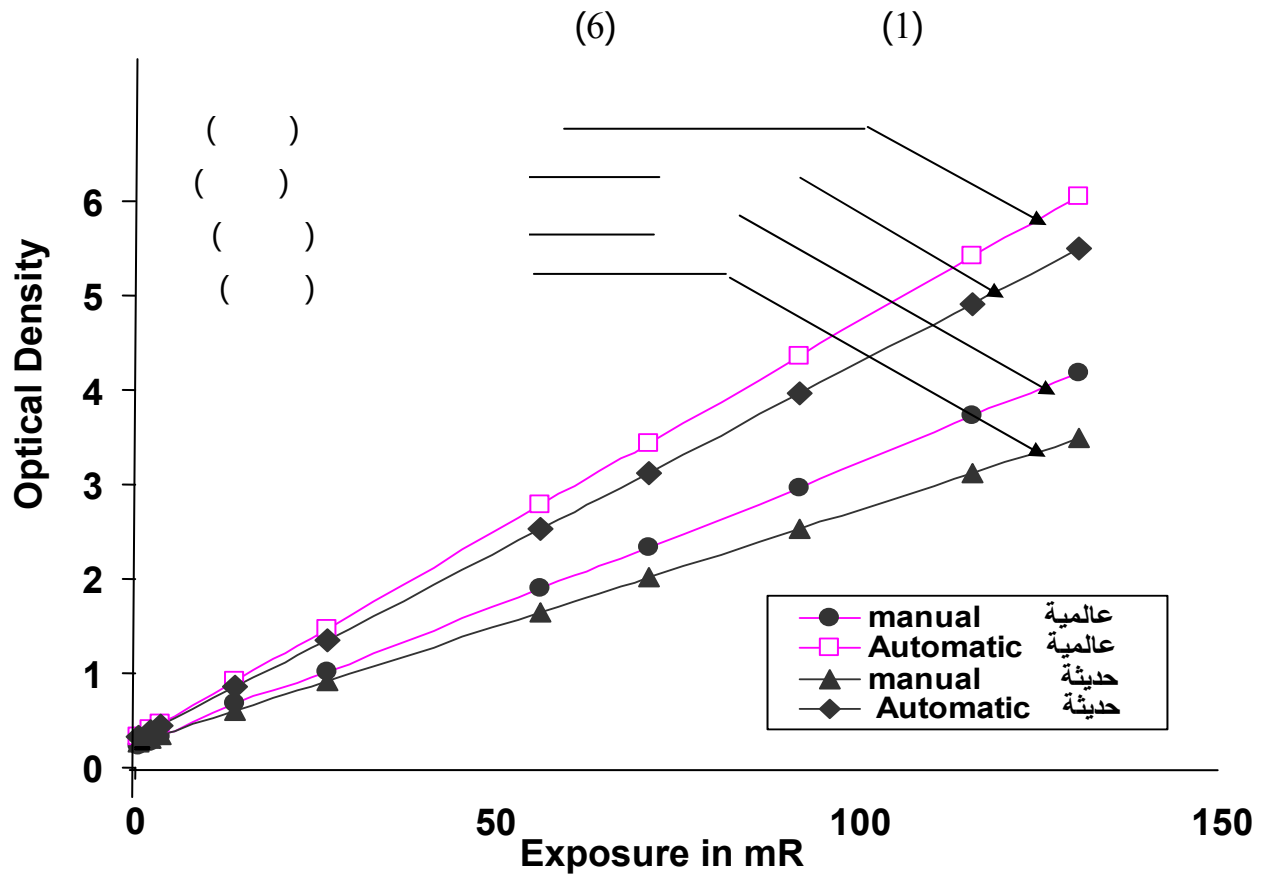
(1)

() () mR

.(5)



: 5



mR

: 6

()

...

)

(

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(

(2)

(3 cm)

.

(70 mR)

.

(6) (5)

.(Kodak, 2002)

.

 ^{241}Am

.(Kodak, 2002) 50 kV

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(3 cm)

(Qusay, 2004) (6700 nSv/h)

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- .1993
- .2005
- .1990
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- Squires, 1968. Practical Physics – Mc Grow –HA Publishing Company Ltd Table 4.1