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**Riga Technical University
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DIGEST



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X-Ray Radiation Statistics Towards Quality Assurance In Digital Radiography

Lada Bumbure, Yuri Dekhtyar, Alexey Katashev, Tatyana Kirsanova and Vineta Zemite (*BINI, Riga Technical university*)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quality assurance (QA) of x-ray equipment is extremely important part of extensive quality control system in hospitals. Since most of diagnostic radiography is digital today, there is a great possibility to make an express quality check of x-ray equipment using fast digital approach.

When the signal of the detector is directly proportional to the number of the detected photons, the distribution of the signals among the detectors of the entire set after its exposure obeys Poisson statistics too. The present article is directed to explore a possibility to exploit this for quality assessment in x-ray digital radiography.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Digital x-ray machine “Digital Diagnost” was in use. The digital flat-panel x-ray detector “Pixium 4600” detector was employed [1]. The x-ray images were acquired using a manual operation mode. Both large and small focal spots of the x-ray tube were employed. The Source Detector Distance was 1m and the irradiated field was collimated to 7x7 cm for each exposure. X-ray image were collected in the DICOM format and transferred further to TIFF format to analyze brightness distribution. The brightness of each image pixel and the distribution over the brightness were used. The acquired statistic was verified to be the subject of the Poisson or Gauss distributions [2]. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion λ was employed [3]. The criterion λ was compared with the tabulated value λ_t at the significance level 0.05. If $\lambda < \lambda_t$ the hypotheses on the trusting statistics was accepted. Thus the criterion λ was the index that statistics corresponds to the Poisson law (higher value of λ means that statistics less match the Poisson law). The theoretical Poisson and Gauss distributions were derived employing the parameters calculated from the experiment (average, standard deviation). This was compared with the tabulated value λ_t at the significance level 0.05. If $\lambda < \lambda_t$ the hypotheses on the trusting statistics was accepted. Thus the criterion λ was the index that statistics corresponds to the Poisson law (higher value of λ means that statistics less match the Poisson law). The theoretical Poisson and Gauss distributions were derived employing the parameters calculated from the experiment (average, standard deviation).

III. RESULTS

The cumulative distribution functions (CDF) brightness was found for different size areas for different kilovolts and focuses (Fig 3) on the brightness analyses base.

The results show that CDF conform Poisson distribution best when the x-ray image is acquired at 81kV, small focus and the 100x100 pixels large.

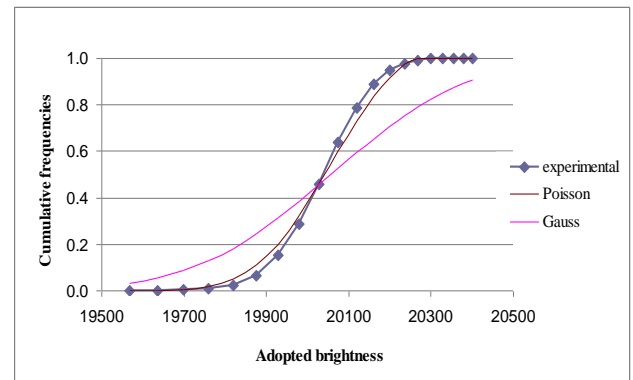


Fig. 3 The CDF for small focus, 81kV, 100x100 pixels area

When milliamperes (mA) were enlarged the value of λ became smaller (Fig.10).

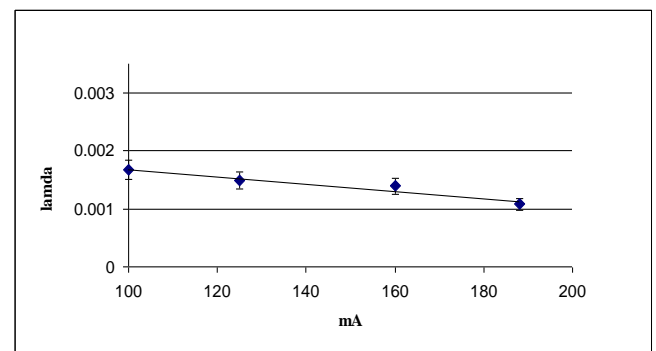


Fig. 10 Parameter λ in dependence on Ma

IV. CONCLUSION

The Poisson statistics based approach to analyze brightness statistics of the digital image is demonstrated to estimate quality of x-ray digital radiography machines. The approach could be in use by the medical staff for the express day-to-day monitoring of the x-ray digital radiography machines quality deviations.

V. REFERENCES

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