

BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**Program:** Medical Radiography **Course Delivered by:** Physics Department **School of Computing and Academic Studies**  Course Outline For: PHYS 1272 Physics: Medical Radiography I

Instructor: Richard Saunders

Hours/Week:	5	<b>Total Hours:</b>	80	Term/Level:	1
Lecture:	3	Total Weeks	16	Credits	5
Lab:	2	Total Weeks.	10	orcuito.	5
Other:					
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Prerequisites		where a state of the state of the			where we are shown in a set of
Physics 12 and M	fath 12				
Course Record	d 🤈	, p			,
Developed by:	Acha.	-d four	dus	Date: Feet	7/97
_	Instructor				/
Approved by:	Physics Department	Mackuff	7	Date:	11,199
Approved by:	Program Head of Ter	dusk		Date: J.	11/97
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### **Course Description and Goals**

Physics of Medical Radiography is an introductory level course which emphasizes the application of physical phenomena in medical radiography. Topics include structural and physical properties of matter, static electricity, direct and alternating current, magnetism, energy, heat, wave motion, electromagnetic radiation, quantum concepts, production of X-rays and interaction of X-rays with matter. Wherever appropriate, the physics of devises such as X-ray tubes, the generator, ionization chamber, photomultiplier tube, TLD, imaging devices etc. will be used to demonstrate applied physics concepts.

## Evaluation

Students will be evaluated through a combination of tests, assignments, projects, examinations, or other means as specified by the instructor. See Course Specifications for evaluation details. BCIT Policy 5410 "Evaluation of Students" will apply.

## Course Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, the student will be able to:

- define relevant physics terms with units,
- explain or discuss relevant physics concepts with defined terminology,
- draw and label diagrams for relevant applied physics topics,
- demonstrate conceptual understanding of physics by solving numerical, subjective and objective problems,
- explain the radiographic image formation process to a patient



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### **Effective Date**

This course outline takes effect January 6, 1997.

Instructor					
	Office N	No: SW3-40	83	Phone:	5314
	E-mail:			Fax:	451-6835
Office Hours	Monday open	Tuesday open	Wednesday open	Thursd open	ay Friday open

#### Text(s) and Equipment

#### Required:

- Bushong, Stewart C., Radiologic Science for Technologists: Physics, Biology and Protection, fifth edition, Mosby, (1993).
- A Manual of Experiments in Medical Radiography Technology
- Physics Laboratory Notebook

### Recommended References (Not Required):

- Ball, J.L. and A.D. Moore, *Essential Physics for Radiographers*, second edition, Blackwell, (1986).
- Carlton, R.R. and A.M. Adler, *Principles of Radiographic Imaging: an art and a science*, Delmar Publishers, (1992).
- Hay and Hughes, First-Year Physics for Radiographers, second, Bailliere Tindall, (1978).
- Thompson, Hall, Hattaway and Dowd, *Principles of Imaging Science and Protection*, W.B. Saunders, 1994.
- Wilks, Principles of Radiological Physics, Churchill Livingston, (1981).
- Wolbarst, A.B., *Physics of Radiology*, Appleton and Lange, 1993.

### Evaluation

Term Tests	2 at 12%	24	%		
Quizzes	4 at 4%	16	%		
Laboratory Tests	2 at 10	20	%		
Laboratory Reports		5	%		
Final Examination		35	%		
		100	%		

# **Evaluation Policies**

- *Passing Grade:* The passing grade in this course is 60%. The final mark is a weighted average of all tests quizzes and lab work.
- Quizzes: will be directly related on assigned problems and class lecture notes.
- *Term Tests*: will be related to assigned problems and concepts covered in classes and tutorials. Each of the term tests will examine approximately the same amount of material.
- *Laboratory Tests:* will be directly related to the assigned laboratory sessions. You will be allowed to use your lab data book on lab tests.
- *Laboratory Reports*: will be completed each week and graded by an instructor. Students must complete the laboratory exercises and hand in finished reports on time to obtain a grade. No marks will be given for experiments from which you were absent, except by special arrangement with instructor.
- Final Exam: will test material covered in the whole term.

## **Other Course Policies and Information**

- Assignments: Late assignments or projects will not normally be accepted for marking. Assignments must be done on an individual basis unless otherwise specified by the instructor.
- *Attendance*: Students are expected to attend classes regularly in accordance with the current BCIT Calendar attendance policy.
- *Class Conduct*: Students are expected to act professionally during class. Students disrupting classes or disturbing others during class will be asked to leave and their behaviour will be reported to their program head.
- *Course Outline Changes*: The material specified in this course outline may be changed by the instructor. If changes are required, they will be announced in class.
- *Ethics*: BCIT assumes that all students attending the Institute will follow a high standard of ethics. Incidents of cheating or plagiarism will be dealt with in accordance with BCIT's Conduct and Attendance Policy in the calendar and, may result in a grade of zero for the assignment, quiz, test, exam, or project for all parties involved and/or expulsion from the course.

## Other Course Policies and Information, cont'd

- *Illness*: A doctor's note is required for any illness causing you to miss an assignment, quiz, test, or exam. At the discretion of the instructor, you may complete the work missed or have an agrotat mark (i.e. an average is given according to your performance on other tests or assignments).
- Labs: Lab attendance is mandatory.
- *Makeup Tests, Exams or Quizzes*: There will be no makeup tests, exams or quizzes. If you miss a test, exam or quiz, you will receive zero marks. Exceptions may be made for documented medical reasons or extenuating circumstances.
- *Physics Learning Centre*: Additional help may be obtained in the Physics Learning Centre, Room SW3-4785, during posted hours.
- **Problem-Solving:** Students are expected to show all work in solving problems. Equations should be rearranged solving for the unknown quantity; numbers and units must be substituted in equations and the answer must be written with proper significant figures and units. Marks will not be given for unsupported answers.
- *Workload:* The time that you will need to succeed in this course depends on your own background and abilities. It is very important to study regularly, keep up with the work and seek the assistance of the instructor when problems arise. The course load is quite heavy and to succeed you must be prepared to make the appropriate personal time commitment.



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\* This schedule is subject to change at the discretion of the instructor.

Chapter	Topics	Reference /Reading
1	Introduction	
	Course objectives	
	• Measurements	
	SI units	
	Unit conversion	
2	Radiological Physics	
	Historical background	
	• X-ray generation	
	simplified circuit	
	definitions (mA, kV, attenuation, collimation, grid, etc)	
3	Structure of Matter	
	Atomic structure	
	Evidence (review)	·
	Atomic size	
	• Bohr model of the atom	
	• Atomic energy level diagram	
	binding energy	
	onization	
	electron transition	
	Photon energy	,
	• Tungsten atom	
4	The Nucleus	
	Radioactivity	
	$\alpha$ , $\beta$ and $\gamma$ radiation	
	Nuclear structure	
	protons, neutrons	

		Reference
Chapter	Topics	/Reading
	elements and isotopes	
	nuclides	
	• Nuclear Medicine	
	PFT scanner	
5	Electrostatics	
5	Electrostatic problems in Radiography	
	static marking of films	
	operating room hazards	
	• Electric charges (review)	:
	types of charges	
	interaction of charges	
	methods of ionization	
	• X-ray exposure dose	
	Ionization chamber	
	Absorbed Dose (definition)	
	• electric potential (voltage)	
	• Electrostatic field	
	electric field	
	lines of force	
	Equipotential lines	
	Electron volt	
6	Electric Current	
	• Charge transfer	
	battery	с.
	electric current	
	• Circuits	
	current, voltage and resistance	
	energy and power	
χ.	internal resistance	
	line voltage drop	
7	Capacitance	
	• Definition	
	Construction	
	• Application	
	portable X-ray machines	
	filtration	
	exposure timing	
8	Magnetism	
	Magnetic field	

Chapter	Topics	Reference /Reading
8	permanent magnets direction of B field visualization interaction of poles	
	<ul> <li>Electric current and magnetic field magnetic field around a wire electromagnet</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Electron spin</li> <li>Proton spin         <ul> <li>magnetic precession</li> <li>MRL (mention only)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
9	Magnetic Induction	
	<ul> <li>Electromagnetic induction</li> <li>Faraday's law</li> <li>Lenz's law</li> </ul>	
×	<ul> <li>self induction and mutual induction</li> <li>AC voltage         <pre>period and frequency             wave form</pre> </li> </ul>	
	advantages of using AC peak, average and effective (RMS)	
10	Transformers	
	<ul> <li>Transformers         <ul> <li>Transformers</li> <li>construction</li> <li>operating principle</li> <li>types of transformers</li> <li>efficiency</li> </ul> </li> <li>mA changes kV</li> <li>Electrical safety</li> </ul>	
11	AC to DC Power	
	<ul> <li>Vacuum diodes thermionic emission principle of operation X-ray tubes Gassy X-ray tubes</li> <li>Rectification</li> </ul>	
	full wave	
12	Solid State	

Chapter	Topics	Reference /Reading
	<ul> <li>Solids</li> <li>Energy bands conductors insulators semiconductors</li> <li>Applications fluorescence phosphorescence thermoluminescent dosimeters imaging plato</li> </ul>	
13	<ul> <li>X-ray Generators</li> <li>Single phase</li> <li>Three phase voltage generator voltage wave form and phase</li> <li>Three phase rectification 6 pulse 12 pulse (mention only) percent ripple</li> <li>High frequency generators</li> <li>Vacuum triode</li> <li>Triode applications high voltage switching grid controlled X-ray tubes</li> </ul>	
14	<ul> <li>Electromagnetic Radiation</li> <li>Wave motion</li> <li>Wave equation</li> <li>EM waves <ul> <li>amplitude</li> <li>frequency, period</li> <li>velocity</li> <li>wavelength</li> </ul> </li> <li>Electromagnetic radiation <ul> <li>sources</li> <li>wave nature</li> <li>particle nature (photon)</li> <li>wave particle duality</li> <li>photo diode</li> </ul> </li> <li>The electromagnetic spectrum</li> </ul>	