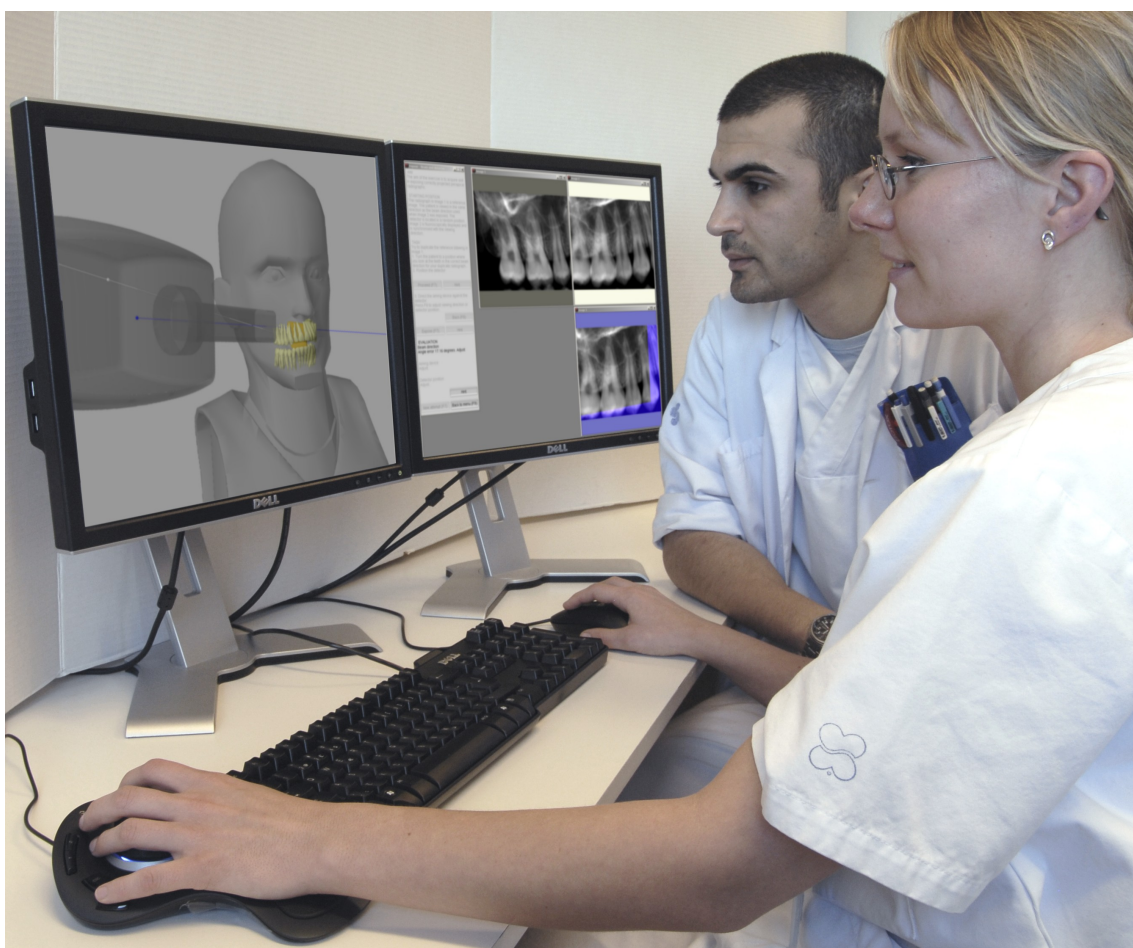


QBION ORAL RADIOLOGY PACKAGE



**User manual
PERIAPICAL**

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Program overview

Periapical is one of four programs in the Qbion Oral Radiology Package (QORP). The overall aim of the program is to provide an environment for skill training in periapical radiography without the use of ionising radiation. Training is accomplished by performance and analysis of radiographic examinations of a virtual patient.



Start the program by clicking on the PERIAPICAL icon.

The Standard edition of the program contains the two modules “Interaction training” and “Skill training”.

Simulator training philosophy

Radiology simulator training is performed in a radiation-free environment. Radiographic examinations can therefore be repeated without any radiation risks. By adding features normally not available in the real world learning can be improved.

Look in the x-ray beam direction

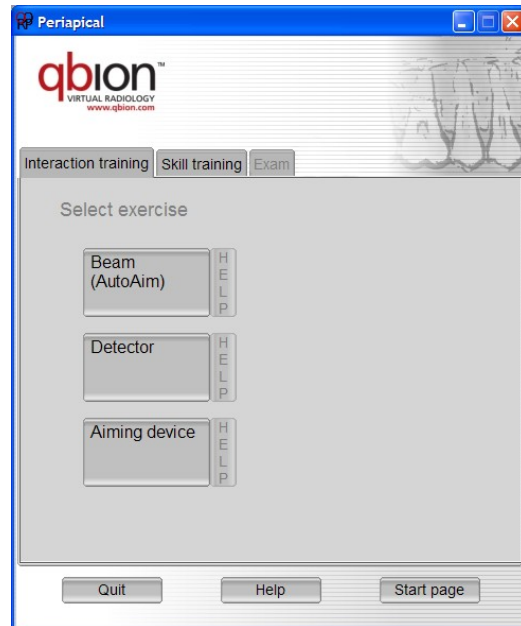
Prior to any intraoral radiographic examination, the oral cavity must be examined in order to find the proper horizontal and vertical angulation of the tube head and the detector position. Viewing the patient in the planned x-ray beam direction and then pointing the aiming device in the same direction will align the x-ray correctly.

Skill training exercises where the tube head is to be positioned (Expose and Error analysis) start with displaying only the patient and the detector. Tube head is not visualised. Instead the user should turn the patient to a position where he/she looks at the patient in the planned x-ray beam direction. After proceeding, the tube-head is visualised and the task continues.

Interaction training

The aim with the interaction training module is to acquire skills with which to navigate in and interact with the virtual environment (VE) where the radiology skill training is performed. The module is comprised of three separate exercises which are designed for the acquisition of interaction skills necessary for successful performance of the exercises in the skill training module. The exercises are “Beam (AutoAim)”, ”Detector”, and “Aiming device”.

It is highly recommended that the exercises in the interaction training module are done before entering the skill training module.



Repeat the exercises as many times as needed until you can easily control the tools for navigation and interaction!

The effect of skill training will be jeopardised if interaction training is neglected.

Navigation and interaction

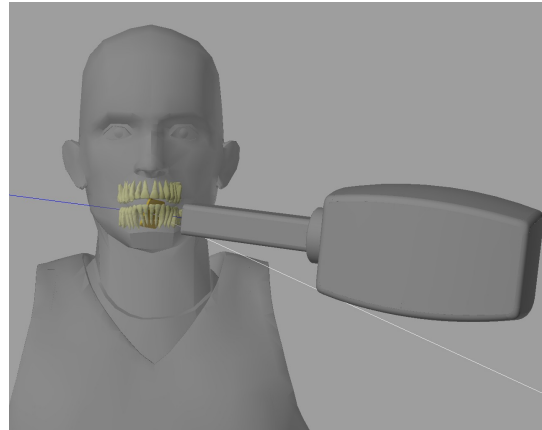
User interface components and how to navigate in and interact with the VE are described in a separate manual called “Qbion Oral Radiology Package, User manual, General information”.

Interaction training/Beam (AutoAim)

Brief presentation of the exercise

AutoAim: Central ray is automatically directed towards the middle of the detector. The central ray keeps hitting the middle of the detector even when x-ray tube head (focal spot) or detector is moved in any direction.

The VE presents a scene with a patient model, an x-ray tube head, and a detector in random positions for intraoral imaging. The central ray is visualised as a blue line that hits the middle of the detector. A white line with a different inclination crosses the blue line on the detector surface.



The tube head can be moved up/down and sideways with the conventional mouse. The central ray is fixed to the centre of the detector independent of the

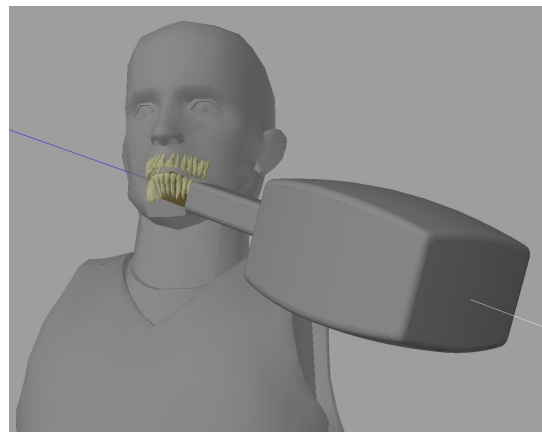
tube head movement (AutoAim). The scene is controlled with the interaction tools and the tube head with the conventional mouse (right button).

TASK

The task is to move the tube head so the blue and white lines coincide. A beep indicates when the task is completed. The time for completion of the task is presented in the dialogue window.

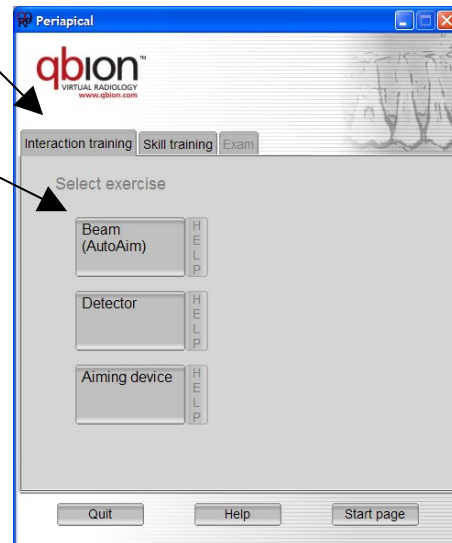
Hint 1: “Grasp” the back of the tube head housing and move it. The central ray is always directed against the middle of the detector.

Hint 2: The task is easier to complete by zooming out with the navigation tools so the complete tube head is visible.

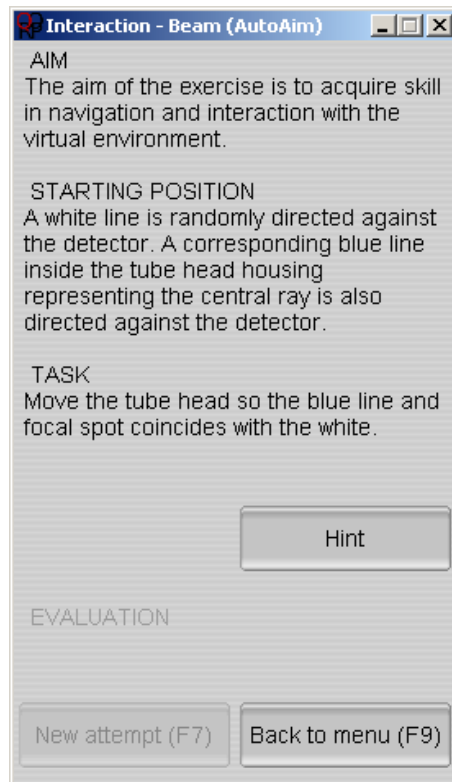


The exercise step-by-step

1. Select: "Interaction training" in the program menu
2. Select: Beam (AutoAim)
3. Use the navigation tools to change the view of the scene so that you can see the relation between the blue central ray from the x-ray tube head and the white line from different directions.
4. Use the conventional mouse (right button) to position the x-ray tube head so the blue central ray coincide with the corresponding white line
5. A beep indicates a successful attempt.



Short instructions and feedback are presented in the dialogue window.

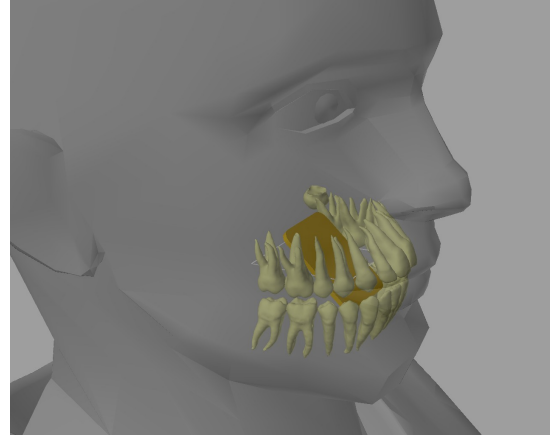


Interaction training/Detector

Brief presentation of the exercise

The VE presents a scene with a patient with a detector positioned inside the mouth. The detector is randomly positioned in the vicinity of the dental arches. A white frame, slightly larger than the detector, is displayed in the vicinity of the detector.

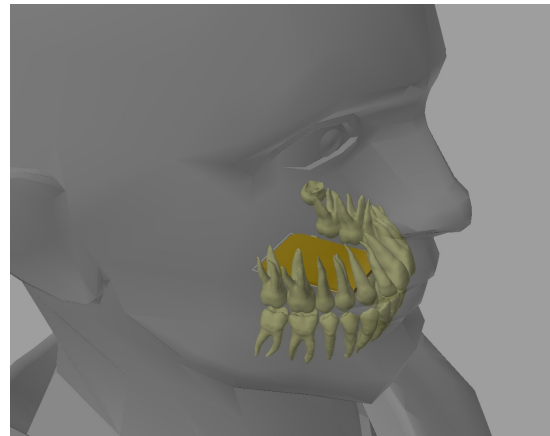
The distance between the tooth arch and the detector can be changed, and the detector can be tilted. Clicking right or middle mouse button (depending on viewing direction) causes a horizontal shift of detector position. Tilting is performed with the left mouse button as a rotation along a horizontal line in the detector plane.



TASK

The task is to move the detector into the white frame by means of the conventional mouse. A sound signal indicates when the task is completed. The time for completion of the task is presented in the dialogue window.

Hint: The detector is tilted with left mouse button and moved horizontally by the right or middle mouse buttons.



The exercise step-by-step

1. Select: "Interaction training" in the program menu

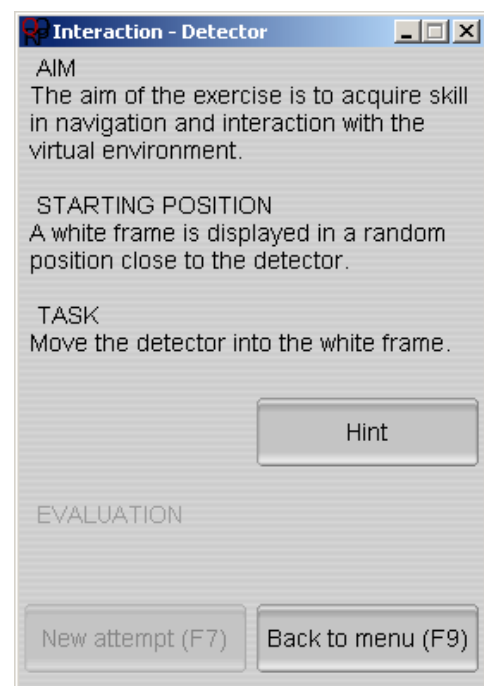
Select:

Detector

3. Use the navigation tools to change the view of the scene if needed.
4. Use the conventional mouse (right, middle, and left button) to position the detector into the white frame.
5. When you have succeeded, you will hear a beep.



Short instructions and feedback are presented in the dialogue window.



Interaction training/Aiming device

Brief presentation of the exercise

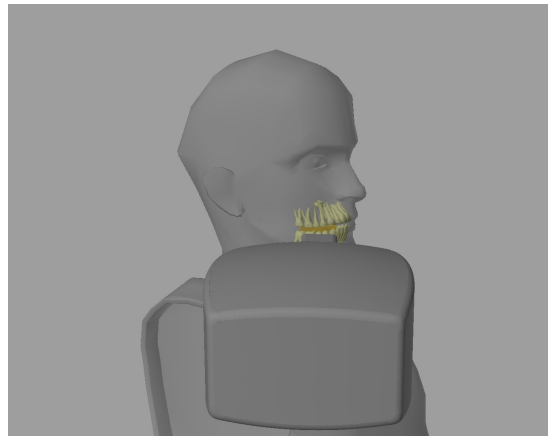
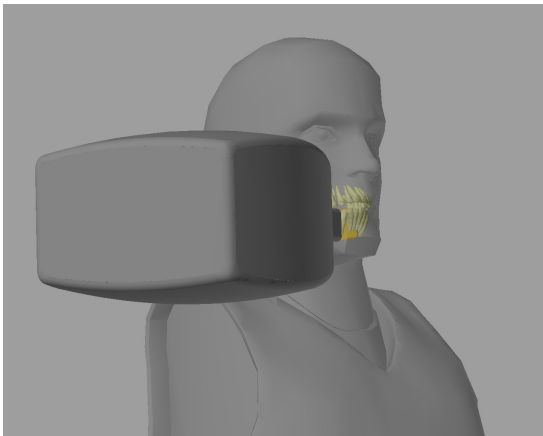
The VE presents a scene with a patient and tube head. A detector is positioned inside the mouth. The aiming device is pointed in a random direction.

When changing the direction, the tube head rotates around the focal spot. Movement of the aiming device is performed with the left mouse button.



TASK

The task is to move and direct the aiming device toward the detector so an imaginary x-ray beam covers the entire detector area. A beep sounds signal when the task is completed. The time for completion of the task is presented in the dialogue window.



Hint 1: "Grasp" the aiming device and direct it toward the detector.

Hint 2 Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot, which has a fixed position.

Hint 3: Look along the aiming device towards the detector to find the appropriate direction.

Hint 4: Try viewing the scene from different directions and distances.

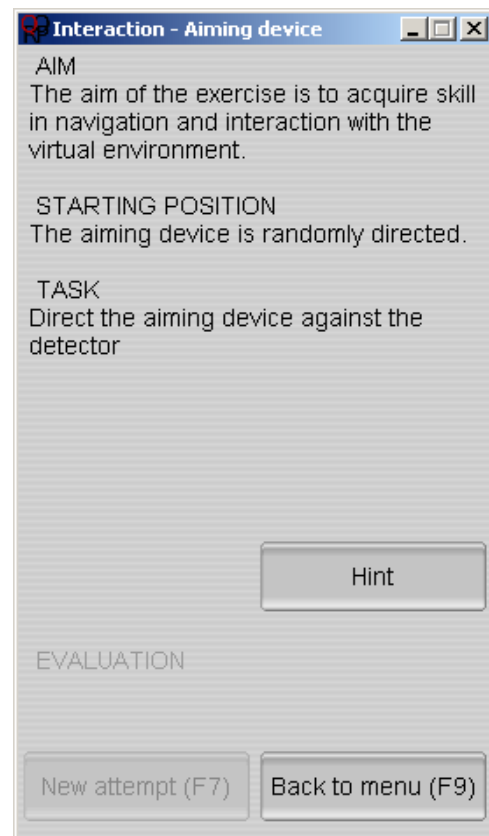
The exercise step-by-step

1. Select: "Interaction training" in the program menu
2. Select:

Aiming device
3. Use the navigation tools to change the view of the scene if needed.
4. Use the conventional mouse (right button) to direct the aiming device over the detector.
5. The aiming device shall be directed so that an imaginary x-ray beam covers the entire detector area.
6. When you have succeeded a beep is heard.



Short instructions and feedback are presented in the dialogue window.



Skill training

The aim of the skill training module is to acquire the skills to perform high quality periapical radiography examinations and to analyse and interpret projection errors. The skill training is organised under the following three headings

- Explore
- Expose
- Error analysis

The “Explore” exercises demonstrate how radiographic depiction is changed when single projection parameters are altered. The exercises under the headings “Expose” and Error analysis” present tasks with clearly defined goals. The user’s performance is evaluated and the simulator presents immediate feedback.



Thorough investigation of the content in each exercise is recommended. There are no restrictions concerning training order.

AutoAim

This function directs the central ray automatically towards the middle of the detector. The central ray keeps hitting the middle of the detector even when x-ray tube head (focal spot) or detector is moved in any direction.

Explore

General information

The exercises under this heading aim to demonstrate how changes in projection parameters such as x-ray beam direction and detector positioning influence radiographic depiction.

There are four exercises called “Beam (AutoAim)”, “Focal spot”, “Aiming device”, and “Detector”. In order to refine the exercises each one is designed to deal only with changes in a single projection parameter.

Before exploring an exercise the area to be examined must be selected. All exercises start by displaying the scene with the patient model, a tube head, and a detector positioned for a periapical radiograph of the selected area. In addition two identical radiographs, rendered from the individual positions of the detector and tube head relative to the patient, are displayed. One radiograph is fluoroscopically displayed.

When projection changes are made the fluoroscopic image is continuously updated. One can therefore follow how changes in a projection parameter influences the radiographic depiction in real-time. Push the “LookThrough” button to enter LookThrough mode.

LookThrough

In this mode the user looks at the patient from the focal spot through the aiming device. The tube head housing is in the same position as it was before entering LookThrough mode. This implies that viewing direction is identical with x-ray beam direction.

The teeth are displayed as a transparent mesh, giving an illusion of the radiographic depiction, which can be compared with the fluoroscopically displayed radiograph.

Return to ordinary viewing mode by pushing the “Exit LookThrough” button. The x-ray beam direction is the same as it was before exiting LookThrough mode.

Explore/Beam (AutoAim)

Purpose

To demonstrate how the radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in x-ray beam direction.

Brief presentation of the exercise

The tube head can be moved up/down and sideways. Tube head movement and radiographic depiction is synchronised. The influence of changes in beam direction on radiographic depiction can therefore be followed in real-time.

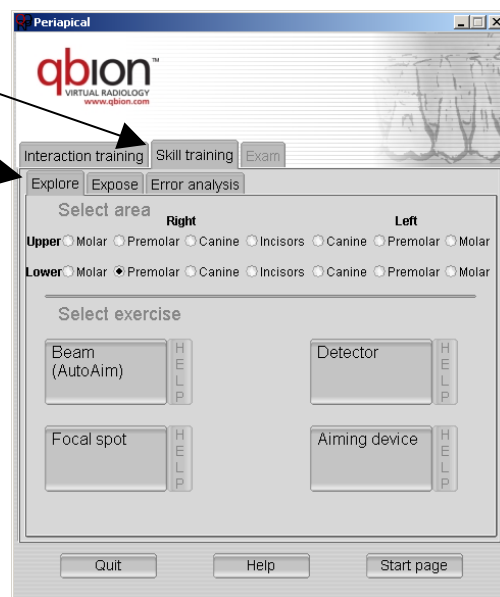
In LookThrough mode, using the navigation tools changes the viewing direction.

AutoAim: Central ray is automatically directed towards the middle of the detector. The central ray keeps hitting the middle of the detector even when x-ray tube head (focal spot) or detector is moved in any direction.

The exercise step-by-step

The simulator exposes two identical radiographs. One radiograph is fluoroscopically displayed, and is synchronised with tube head movements. By moving the tube head, you can follow how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in beam direction.

1. Select: "Skill training" and then "Explore" in the program menu.

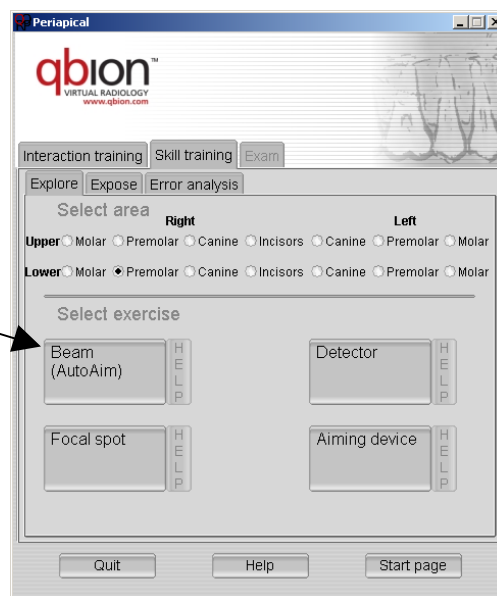


2. Select area to be examined

	Right				Left			
Upper	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	
Lower	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	

3. Select:

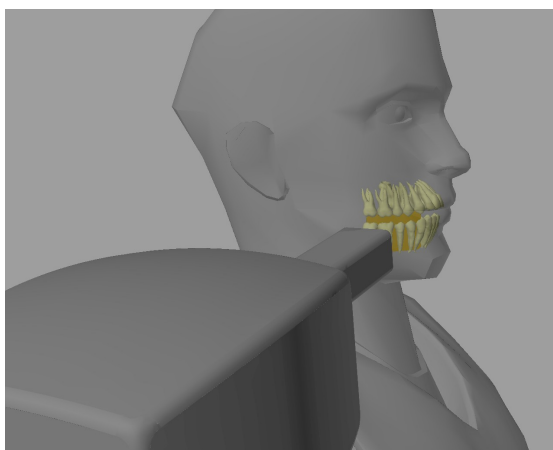
Beam
(AutoAim)



4. Starting position

The exercise starts with the tube head aligned for an orthoradial projection of the selected area. Two identical radiographs are presented. Image 1 (gray frame) is the resulting orthoradial radiograph and Image 2 (white frame) is fluoroscopically displayed.

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.

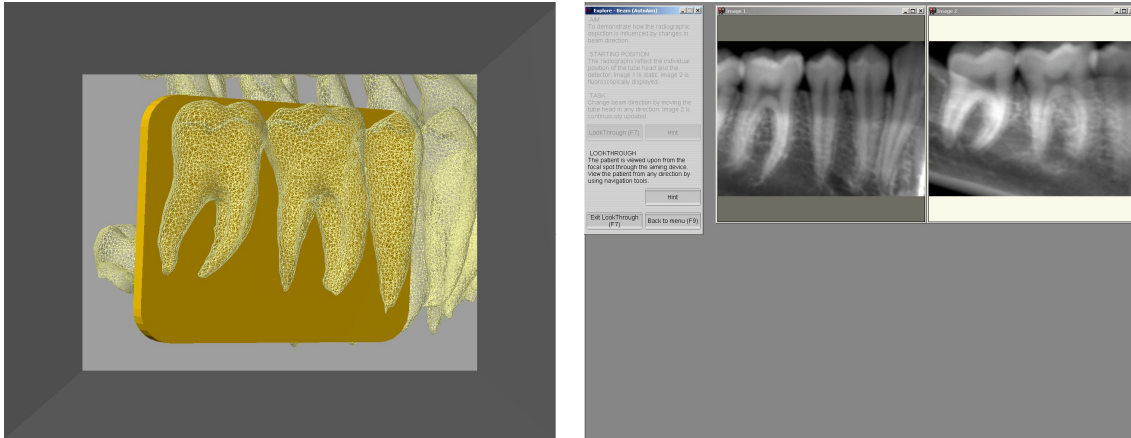


5. Task

Investigate how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in beam direction. Change beam direction by moving the tube head. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with tube head movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction.

Hint 1: "Grasp" the back of the tube head housing and move it in any direction. Image 2 is continuously updated.

Hint 2: The task is easier to complete by zooming out with the navigation tools so the complete tube head is visible.

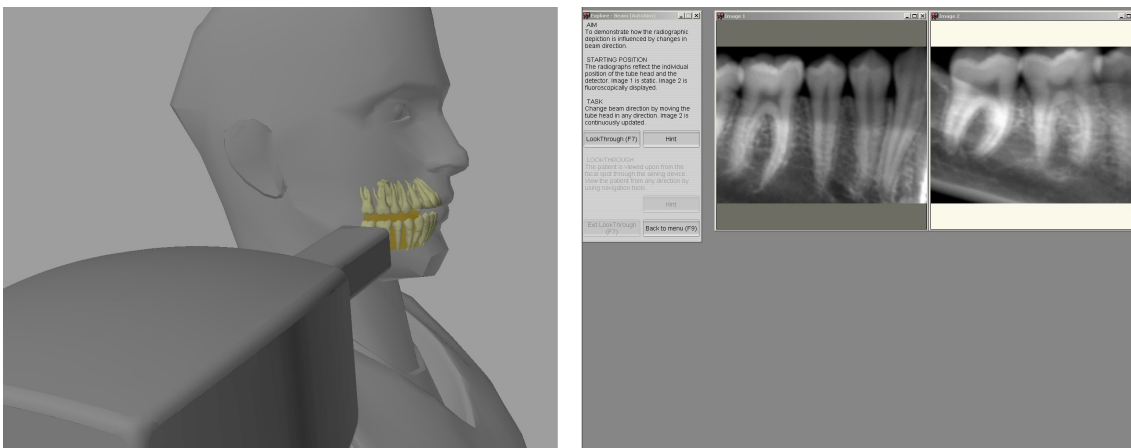


6. LookThrough

In this mode the patient is viewed from the focal spot. The field of view is restricted by the aiming device. Viewing direction is identical with the x-ray beam direction used when LookThrough mode was entered. Change viewing direction with the navigation tools. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with viewing position (focal spot). Follow the changes in radiographic depiction.

Hint: Change viewing position with the tools you normally use for scene movement.

7. Return to ordinary viewing mode



Push the "Exit LookThrough" button to return to ordinary viewing mode. The exercise continues in the same mode as it started. X-ray beam direction is the same as it was before exiting LookThrough mode.

Explore/Focal spot

Purpose

To demonstrate how the radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in focus position (tube head position) without change in beam direction.

Brief presentation of the exercise

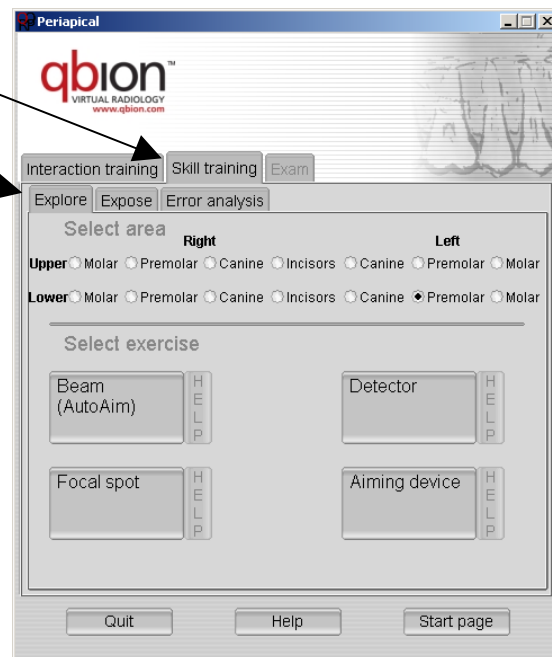
The tube head can be moved up/down and sideways. Tube head movement and radiographic depiction is synchronised. The influence of changes in focus position without simultaneous alignment of the aiming device towards the detector on radiographic depiction can therefore be followed in real-time.

In LookThrough mode, using the navigation tools changes the viewing direction.

The exercise step-by-step

The simulator exposes two identical radiographs. One radiograph is fluoroscopically displayed. The fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is synchronised with tube head movements. By moving the tube head you can follow how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in focus position.

1. Select: "Skill training" and then "Explore" in the program menu.

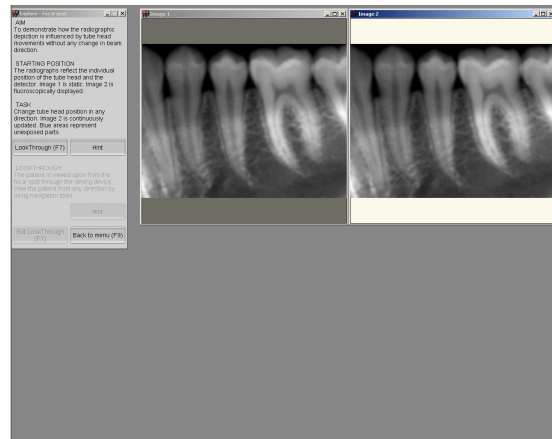
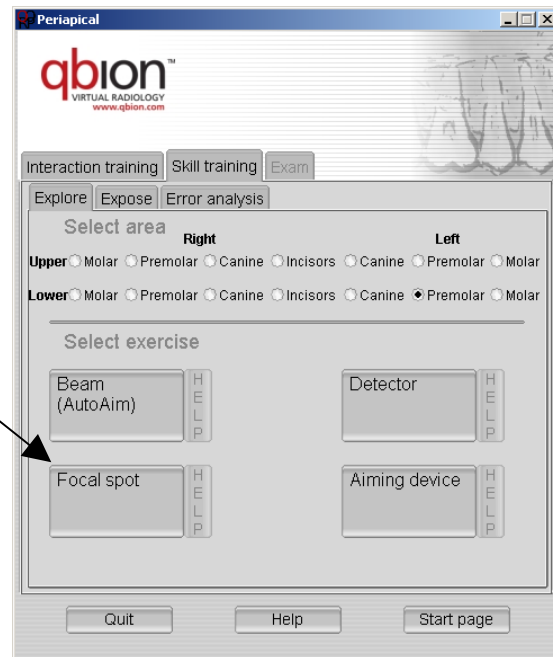


2. Select area to be examined

	Right				Left			
Upper	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	
Lower	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	

3. Select:

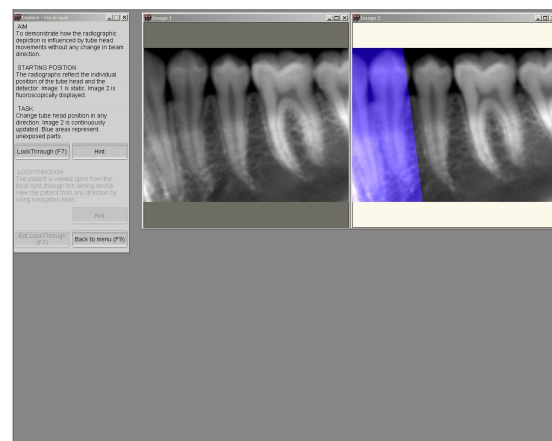
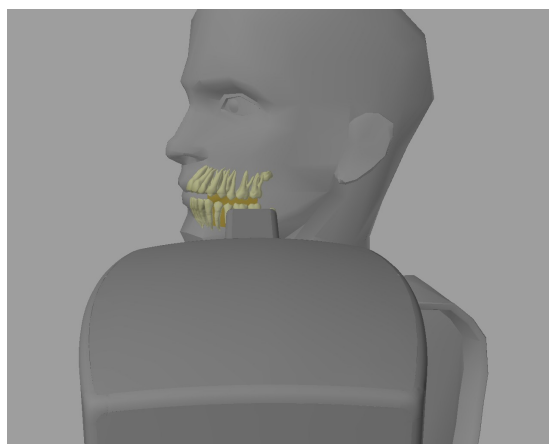
Focal spot



4. Starting position

The exercise starts with the tube head aligned for an orthoradial projection of the selected area. Two identical radiographs are presented. Image 1 (gray frame) is the resulting orthoradial radiograph and Image 2 (white frame) is fluoroscopically displayed.

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.

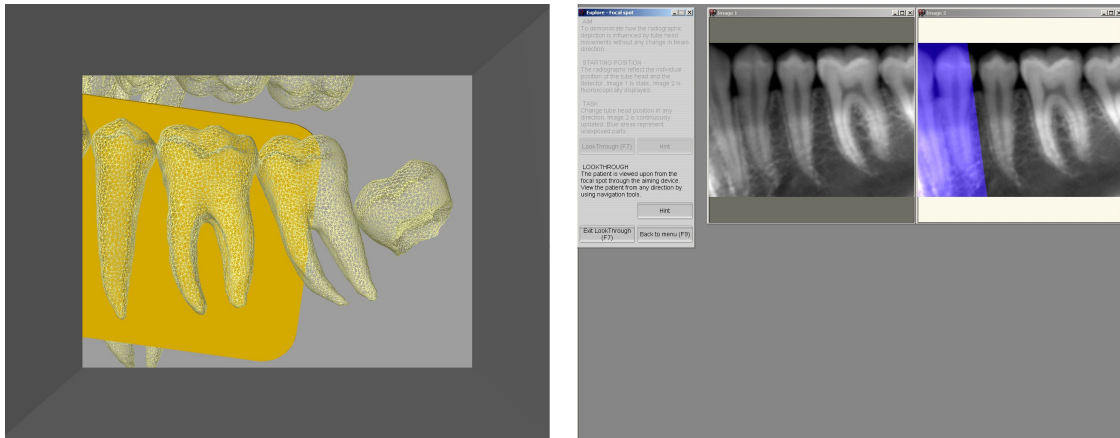


5. Task

Investigate how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in focus position (tube head position). Change focus position by moving the tube head in any desired direction. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with tube head movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction.

Hint 1: “Grasp” the back of the tube head housing and move it in any direction. Image 2 is continuously updated.

Hint 2: The task is easier to complete by zooming out with the navigation tools so the complete tube head is visible.



6. LookThrough

By pressing the “LookThrough” button LookThrough mode is entered. In this mode the patient is viewed from the focal spot. The field of view is restricted by the aiming device. The viewing direction is identical with the x-ray beam direction used before entering LookThrough mode. Use the navigation tools to move tube head. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with tube head movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction.

Hint: Move the tube head with the tools you normally use for scene movement.

7. Return to ordinary viewing mode



Push the “Exit LookThrough” button to return to ordinary viewing mode. The exercise continues in the same mode as it started. The tube head has the same position as before exiting LookThrough mode.

Explore/Detector

Purpose

To demonstrate how the radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in detector position.

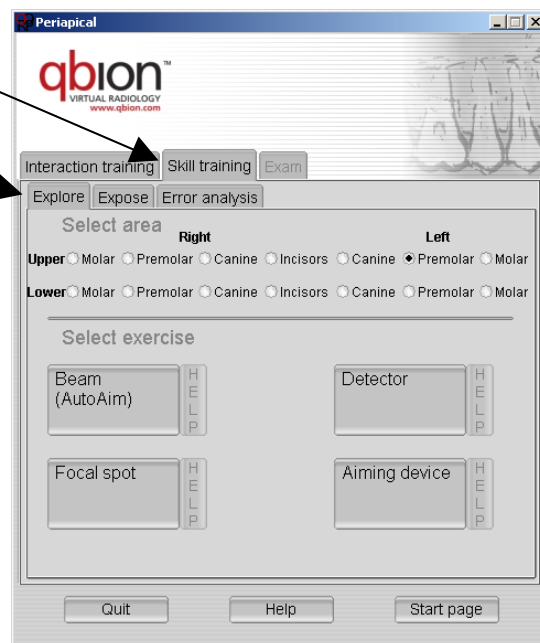
Brief presentation of the exercise

The detector can be moved horizontally and be tilted. Tube head position is fixed. Horizontal movement of the detector causes changes in focus-detector-distance. Detector is tilted along a horizontal line in the detector plane. Detector movement and radiographic depiction is synchronised. The influence of changes in detector position on radiographic depiction can therefore be followed in real-time. Unexposed detector areas are displayed in blue colour in rendered radiographs.

The exercise step-by-step

The simulator exposes two identical radiographs. One radiograph is fluoroscopically displayed and is synchronised with tube head movements. By moving the detector you can follow how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in detector position.

1. Select: "Skill training" and then "Explore" in the program menu.

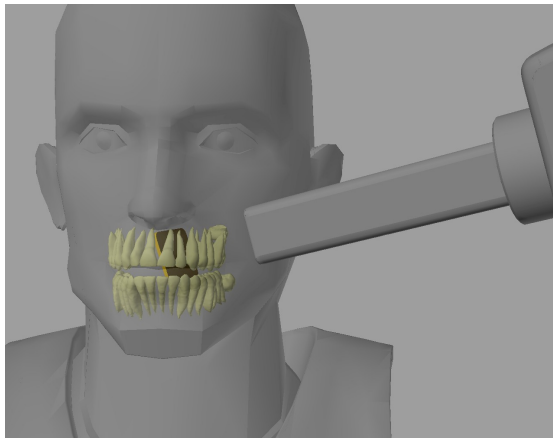
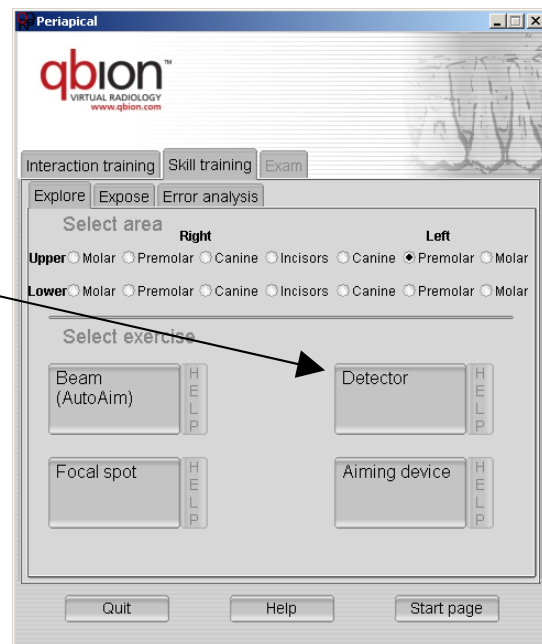


2. Select area to be examined

	Right					Left		
Upper	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	
Lower	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	

3. Select:

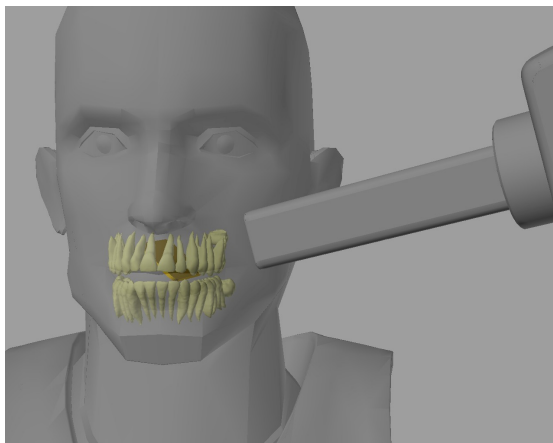
Detector



4. Starting position

The exercise starts with the tube head aligned for an orthoradial projection of the selected area. Two identical radiographs are presented. Image 1 (gray frame) is the resulting orthoradial radiograph and Image 2 (white frame) is fluoroscopically displayed.

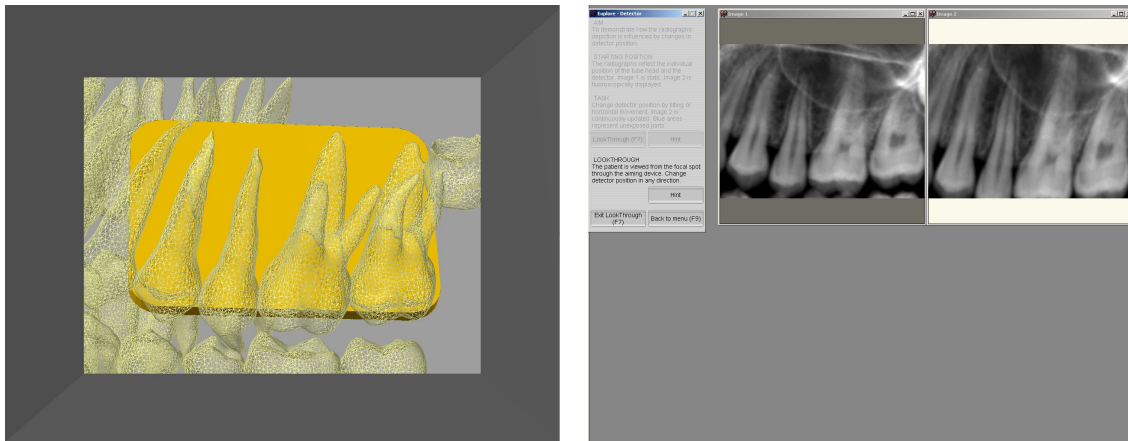
Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



5. Task

Investigate how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in detector position. Detector position is changed by interaction with the conventional mouse. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with tube head movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction.

Hint: The detector is moved horizontally with right (or middle) mouse button and tilted with left mouse button.

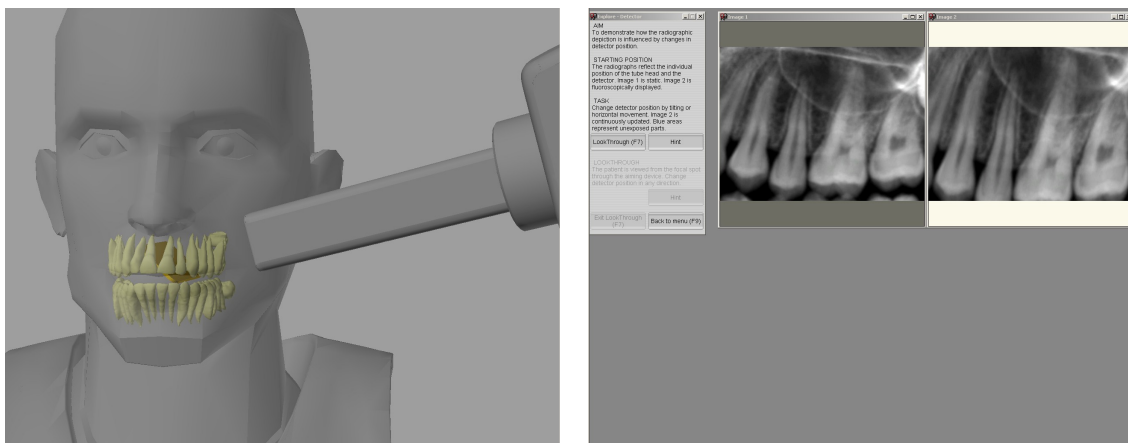


6. LookThrough

In this mode the patient is viewed from the focal spot. The field of view is restricted by the aiming device. Detector position is the same as it was before entering LookThrough mode. Move the detector with the mouse. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with detector movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction.

Hint: The detector is moved horizontally with right (or middle) mouse button and tilted with left mouse button.

7. Return to ordinary viewing mode



Push the “Exit LookThrough” button to return to ordinary viewing mode. The exercise continues in the same mode as it started. Detector position is the same as it was before exiting LookThrough mode.

Explore/Aiming device

Brief presentation of the exercise

The aiming device can be pointed in any direction. Focal spot position is fixed during aiming device movement. Aiming device movement and radiographic depiction is synchronised. The influence of changes in beam direction on radiographic depiction can therefore be followed in real-time. Unexposed detector areas are displayed in blue colour in the rendered radiograph.

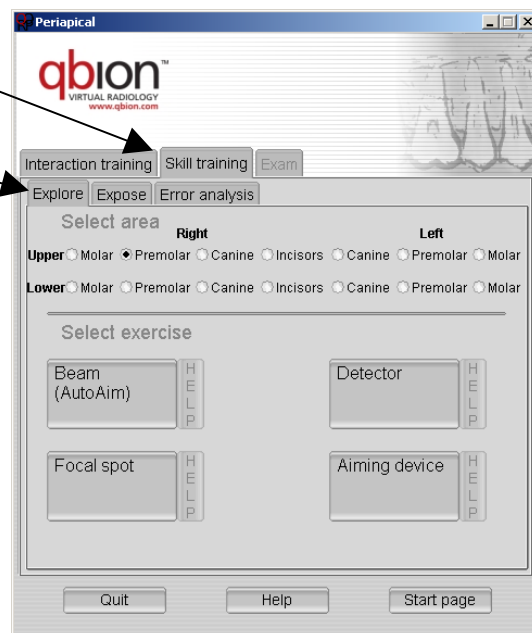
In LookThrough mode, the viewing direction is changed by using the navigation tools.

The exercise step-by-step

Purpose: To demonstrate how the radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in beam direction without any changes in focal spot position.

The simulator exposes two identical radiographs. One radiograph is fluoroscopically displayed. The fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is synchronised with tube head movements. By moving the tube head you can follow how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in beam direction.

1. Select: "Skill training" and then "Explore" in the program menu.

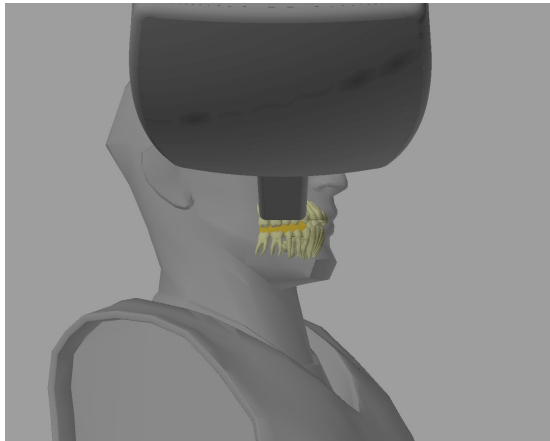
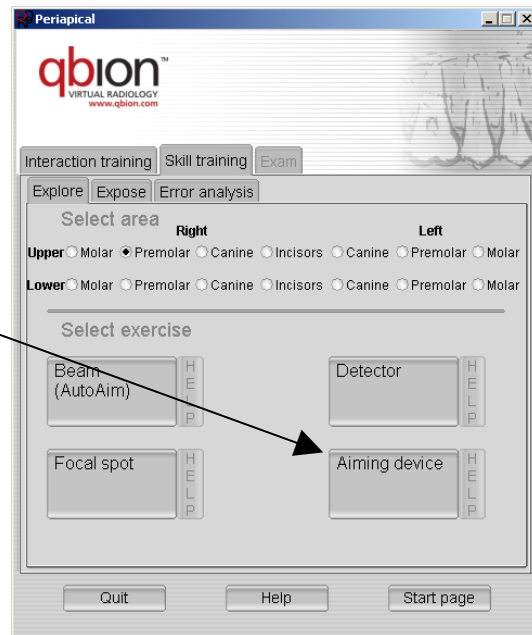


2. Select area to be examined

	Right				Left			
Upper	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	
Lower	<input type="radio"/> Molar	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Incisor	<input type="radio"/> Canine	<input type="radio"/> Premolar	<input type="radio"/> Molar	

3. Select:

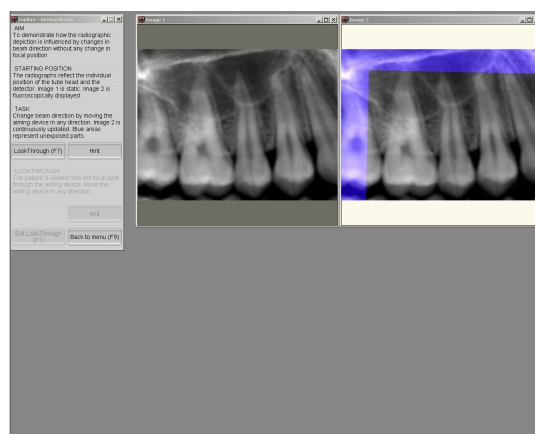
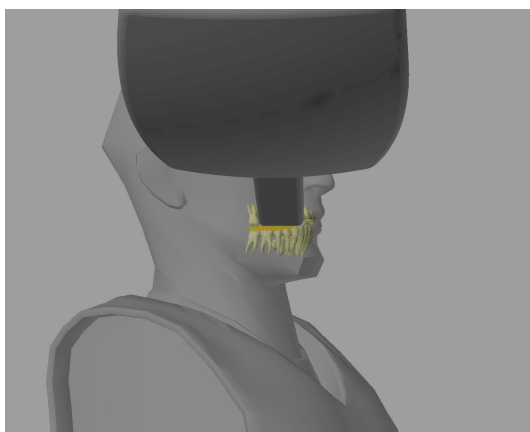
Aiming device



4. Starting position

The exercise starts with the tube head aligned for an orthoradial projection of the selected area. Two identical radiographs are presented. Image 1 (gray frame) is the resulting orthoradial radiograph and Image 2 (white frame) is fluoroscopically displayed.

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.

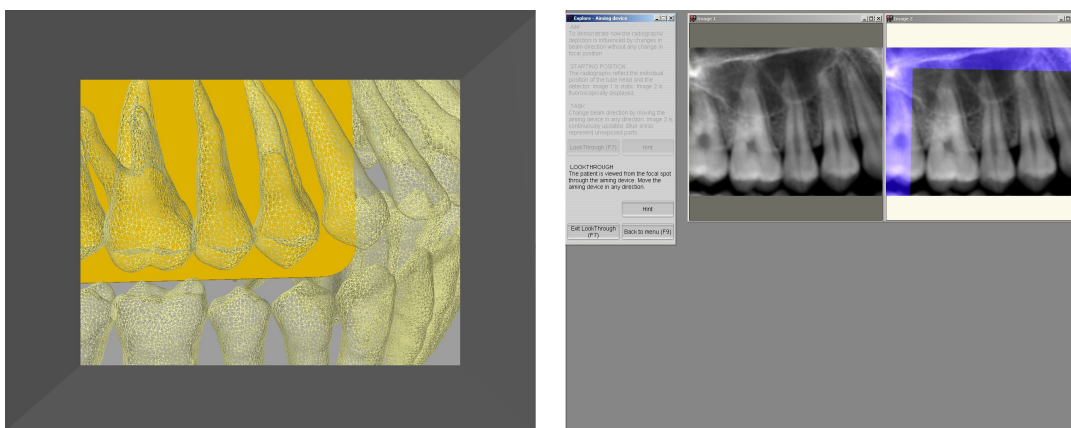


5. Task

Investigate how radiographic depiction is influenced by changes in beam direction without any changes in focal spot position. Change beam direction by moving the aiming device in any desired direction. Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with tube head movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction (“cone cut”) as the aiming device moves around.

Hint 1: “Grasp” the aiming device and move it in any direction. Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot. Image 2 is continuously updated.

Hint 2: The task is easier to complete by zooming out with the navigation tools so the complete tube head is visible.

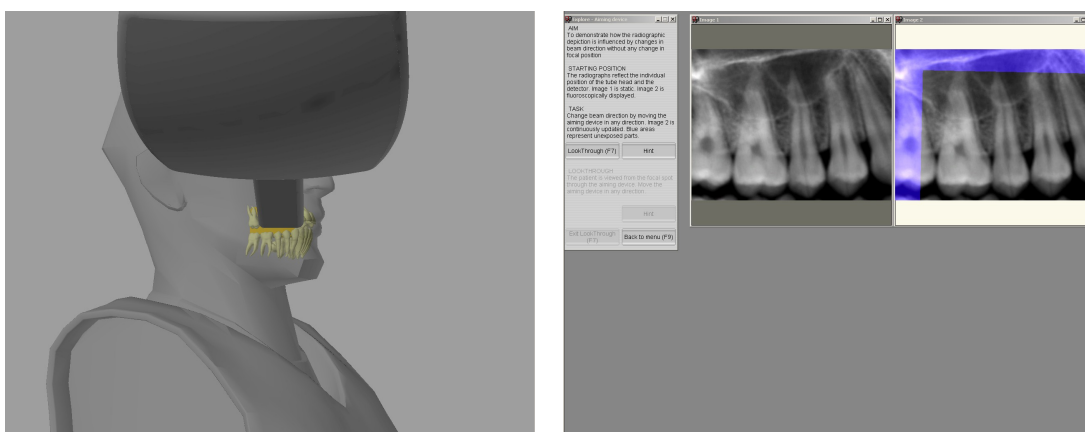


6. LookThrough

In this mode the patient is viewed from the focal spot. The field of view is restricted by the aiming device. Viewing direction is identical with x-ray beam direction used when LookThrough mode was entered. Change viewing direction by moving the tube head with the navigation tools. Image 2 (white frame) is continuously updated and synchronised with tube head movement. Follow the changes in radiographic depiction (“cone cut”) as the aiming device moves around.

Hint: Move the aiming device with the tools you normally use for scene movement.

7. Return to ordinary viewing mode



Push the “Exit LookThrough” button to return to ordinary viewing mode. The x-ray beam direction is the same as it was before exiting LookThrough mode.

Expose

General information

The aim is to acquire skill in exposing correctly projected periapical radiographs. For that purpose three exercises with rising difficulty are available. The exercises are “Beam (AutoAim)”, “Beam”, and Beam and detector”. Each exercise can be performed either in Ordinary mode or in Fluoroscopic mode. Ordinary mode resembles the way radiographic exams are performed in real situations. In fluoroscopic mode the task is made easier as the user can continuously follow changes in radiographic depiction based on adjustments influencing the radiographic image.

All exercises start by displaying a patient and an intraorally positioned detector. In addition, a correctly projected periapical radiograph, exposed over a randomly chosen area, is presented as a reference. The task for the user is to duplicate the reference radiograph by positioning the object or objects (for example tube head, aiming device, and detector) influencing the radiographic projection to achieve the same result.

The position of the focal spot (from which the x-ray beam emanates) for the radiograph which shall be exposed is always situated along the central ray of the user’s viewing direction upon the patient. When preparing an exposure of a radiograph the user therefore has to adjust the viewing direction to find the proper position of the focal spot. Changing viewing direction causes a synchronised change in focal spot position.

In **fluoroscopic mode**, the user gets immediate feedback of projection changes in a separate window. In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopic guidance is available. Exposing radiographs in ordinary mode resembles the clinical conditions at a radiographic exam. Task performance is easier in fluoroscopic mode.

The exercises have defined goals. If the image exposed by the user departs too much from the ideal projection parameters, it has to be corrected.

Expose/Beam (AutoAim)

Brief presentation of the exercise.

AutoAim: Central ray is automatically directed towards the middle of the detector. The central ray keeps hitting the middle of the detector even when x-ray tube head (focal spot) or detector is moved in any direction.

A correctly projected periapical radiograph is presented as a reference image. The radiograph is exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task is to expose a new radiograph identical with the reference image. The user therefore has to deduce the beam direction based on an analysis of how the anatomical details are depicted in the reference image. Detector position for the reference radiograph is displayed in the scene. AutoAim is active.

The proper x-ray beam direction is established by turning the scene to a position where you look upon the patient in the same direction as the x-ray beam direction used for exposing the reference radiograph.

Expose the radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is displayed in “Image 3”.

Evaluation: Beam direction (central ray) used for the reference radiograph is visualised as a white line. The white ball on the line represents the focal spot. The blue line represents the central ray in your radiograph and the blue ball the focal spot position.

Feedback is given as visual comparison and as angulation error. If the error is too great, the user must correct it before the exercise is complete.

The exercise can be performed in fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode. In **fluoroscopic mode** a fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in Image 2 during the whole exercise. The x-ray beam direction in fluoroscopic mode is identical to, and synchronised with, the users viewing direction. This function facilitates finding the correct projection.

In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is available.

The exercise step-by-step

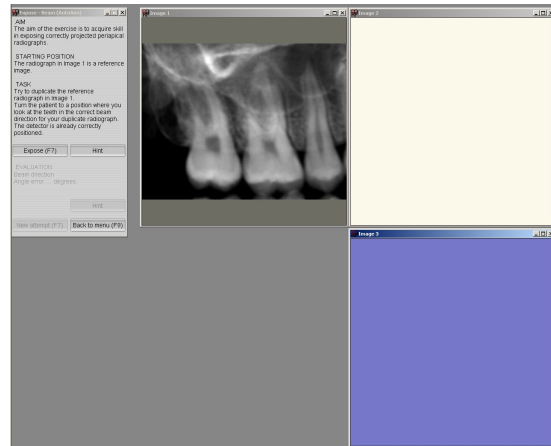
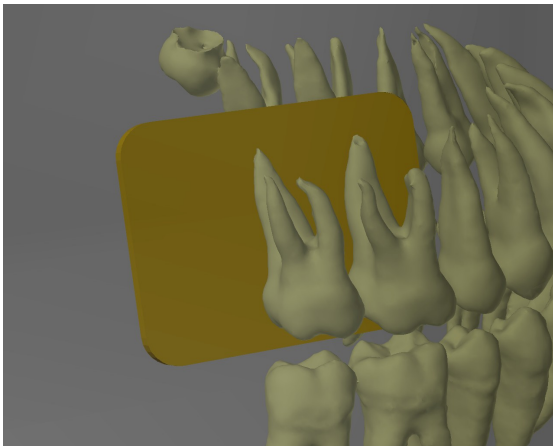
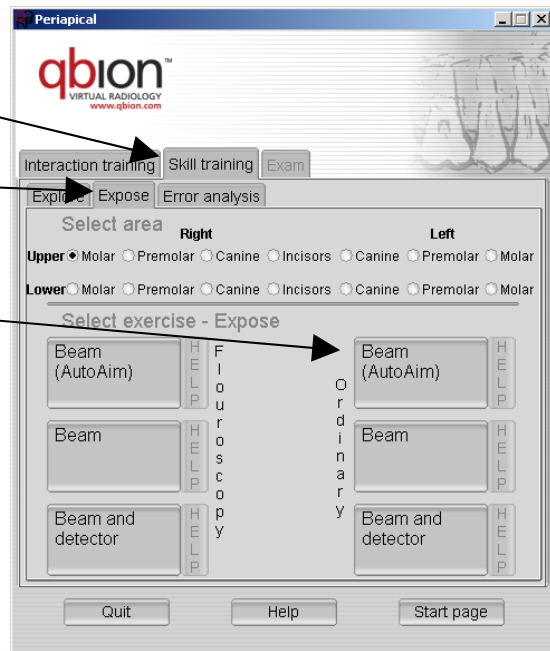
Purpose: To acquire skill in exposing correctly projected periapical radiographs.

The task is to create a correctly projected radiograph identical to a reference image. The exercise can be performed in either fluoroscopic mode or in **ordinary mode** as described above. The following information describes the exercise in ordinary mode. In fluoroscopic mode, an additional fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in “Image 2”.

1. Select: "Skill training" in the program menu

2. Select "Expose"

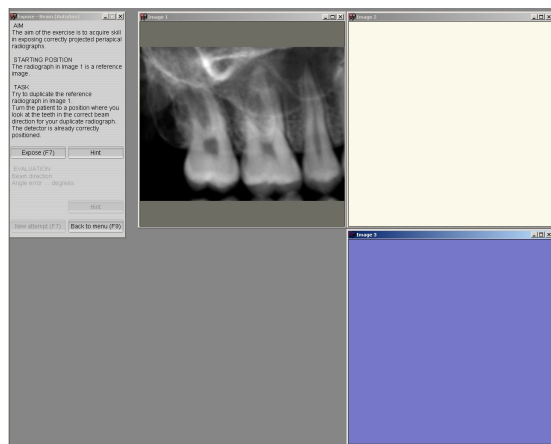
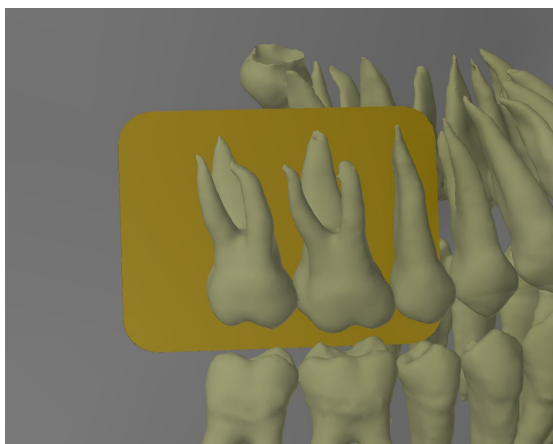
3. Select "Beam (AutoAim)"



4. Starting position

A patient and a detector are presented at the scene. The reference radiograph, which is a correctly projected periapical radiograph, is presented in "Image 1" (gray frame).

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



5. Task

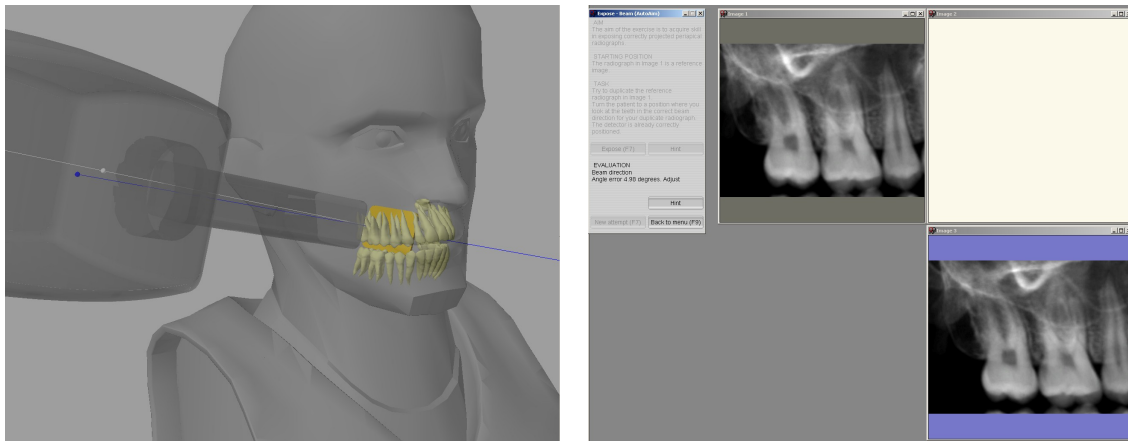
Try to duplicate the reference radiograph in "Image 1".

Start the exercise by adjusting the x-ray beam direction. X-ray beam direction for a radiograph to be exposed is identical with the direction the patient is viewed. Turn the scene to look at the patient in the same direction the x-ray beam direction pointed when the reference radiograph was exposed. The detector is correctly positioned and cannot be moved.

Hint 1: The x-ray beam direction is identical to the viewing direction.

Hint 2: Use the tools for scene movement to change viewing direction.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is presented as “Image 3” (blue frame). The central ray and focal spot for the reference radiograph are displayed as a white line and a white ball, respectively. The central ray and focal spot for the radiograph you exposed (blue line and blue ball) are visualised inside the tube head housing.



6. Evaluation

Observe the differences in radiographic depiction between the reference radiograph and the one you exposed.

Any difference in beam direction between your and the reference radiograph is presented under the evaluation heading. If the error is too great, beam direction has to be adjusted before the task is complete.

Hint 1: “Grasp” and move the back of the tube head housing. The central ray is always directed towards the middle of the detector when tube head is moved (AutoAim).

Hint 2: The task is easier to complete by zooming out with the navigation tools so the complete tube head is visible.

Hint 3: Beam direction: Angle error is calculated as the angle between the central ray when the reference radiograph was exposed (represented by the white line) and a line between the blue focal spot and the middle of the detector.

Expose/Beam

Brief presentation of the exercise.

A correctly projected reference periapical radiograph is presented. The radiograph is exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task is to expose a new periapical radiograph identical to the reference radiograph. The user therefore has to deduce the projection parameters for the reference radiograph based on an analysis of how the teeth are depicted in the reference image. Detector position for the reference radiograph is displayed in the scene.

In this exercise, the x-ray beam direction is transferred to the virtual environment in a two step procedure.

- Positioning the focal spot (from which the x-ray beam emanates). The focal spot is always situated along the central ray of the viewing direction upon the patient. Therefore the patient must be turned to a position where you look upon the patient in the same direction as the x-ray beam direction used for the reference radiograph.
- Directing the aiming device towards the detector so the collimated x-ray beam hits the detector. When moving the aiming device, focal spot position is fixed.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is displayed in “Image 3”.

Evaluation: Beam direction (central ray) used for the reference radiograph is visualised as a white line. The white ball on the line represents the focal spot. The blue line represents the central ray in your radiograph and the blue ball the focal spot position.

Feedback is given as visual comparison and as angulation error. If an error is too great, the user must correct it before the exercise is complete.

The exercise can be performed in fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode. In **fluoroscopic mode** a fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in Image 2 during the whole exercise. The x-ray beam direction in fluoroscopic mode is identical to, and synchronised with, the users viewing direction. This function facilitates finding the correct projection.

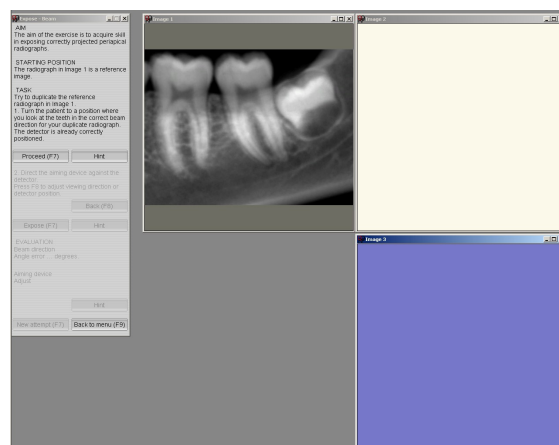
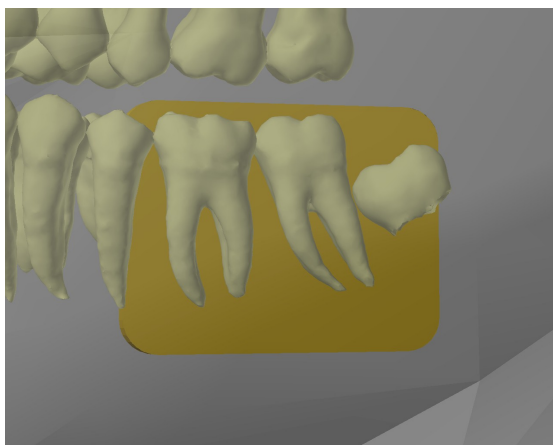
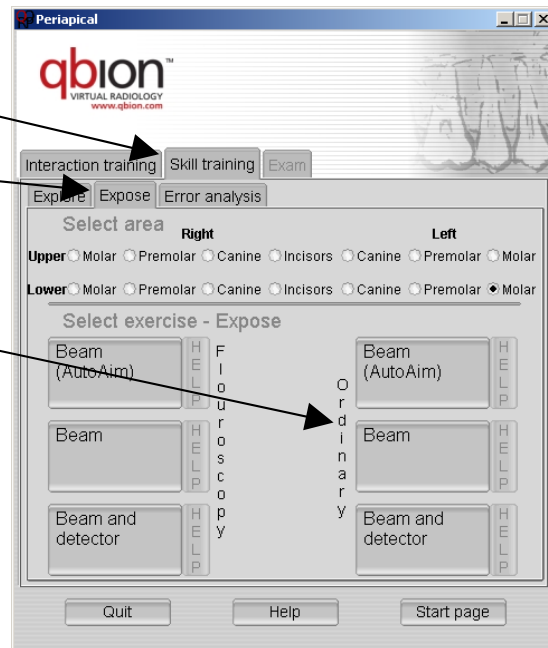
In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is available.

The exercise step-by-step

Purpose: To acquire skill in exposing correctly projected periapical radiographs.

The task is to create a correctly projected periapical radiograph identical to a reference image. The exercise can be performed in either fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode as described above. The following information describes the exercise in **ordinary mode**. In fluoroscopic mode, an additional fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in “Image 2”.

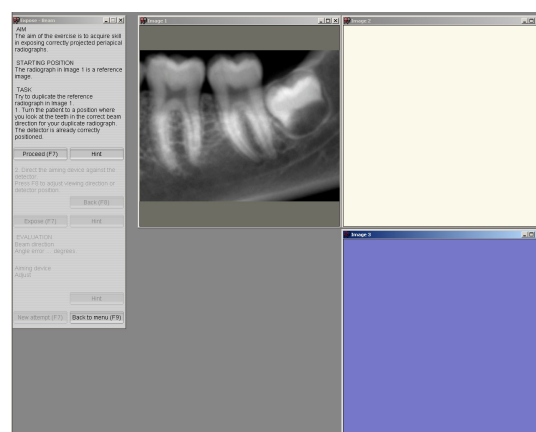
1. Select: "Skill training" in the program menu
2. Select "Expose"
3. Select "Beam"



4. Starting position

A patient and a detector are presented in the scene. The detector is correctly positioned for the reference radiograph. The reference radiograph, which is a correctly projected periapical radiograph, is presented in "Image 1" (gray frame).

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



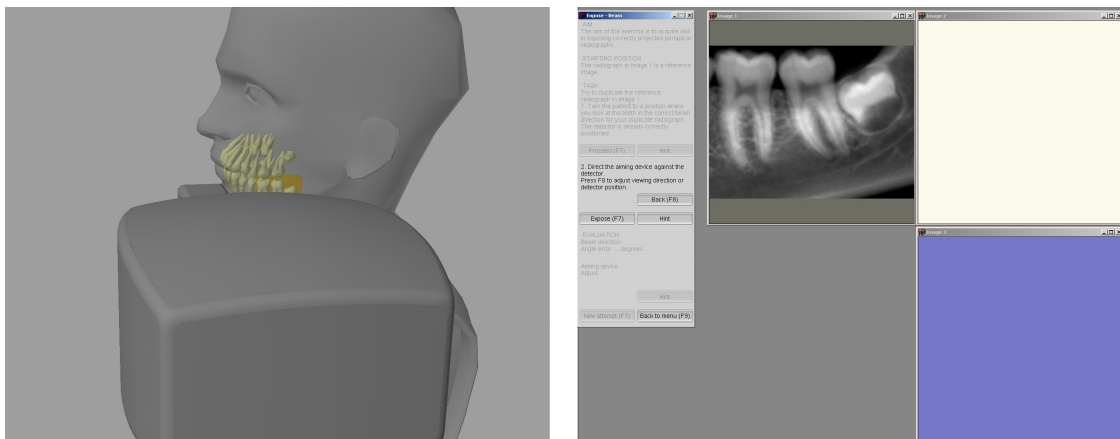
5. Task

Try to duplicate the reference radiograph in “Image 1”.

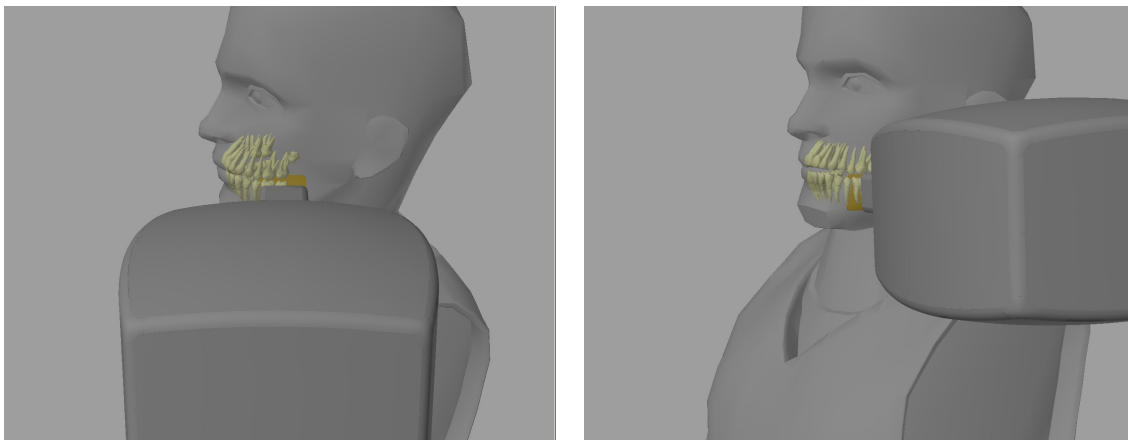
Start the exercise by adjusting the x-ray beam direction. X-ray beam direction for a radiograph to be exposed is identical with the direction the patient is viewed. Turn the scene so you can look at the patient in the same direction the x-ray beam had when the reference radiograph was exposed. By pressing the “Proceed” button, the x-ray tube head becomes visible. The focal spot is positioned along the viewing direction in the previous step.

Hint 1: The x-ray beam direction is identical with the viewing direction.

Hint 2: Use the tools for scene movement to change viewing direction.



The aiming device is directed in a random direction, and must now be directed towards the detector for exposure of a radiograph without any cone cut. The focal spot remains in its original position when aiming device direction is adjusted.



Hint 1: “Grasp” the aiming device and direct it against the detector.

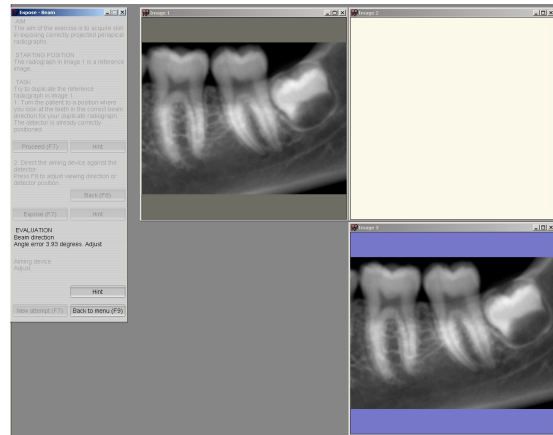
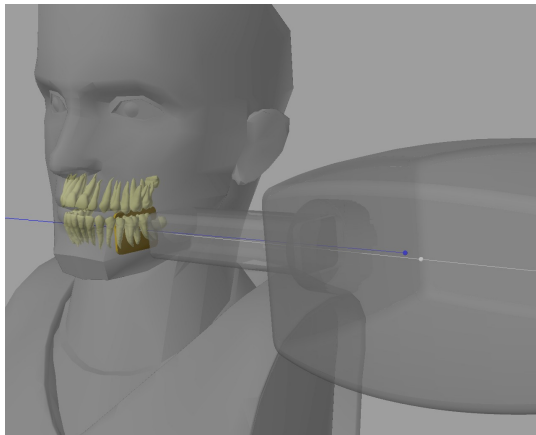
Hint 2: Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot, which has a fixed position.

Hint 3: Look along the aiming device towards the detector to find the appropriate direction.

Hint 4: Try viewing the scene from different angles and distances.

The “Back” button returns to starting view. X-ray beam direction can be readjusted.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is presented as “Image 3” (blue frame). The central ray and focal spot for the reference radiograph are displayed as a white line and a white ball, respectively. The central ray and focal spot for the radiograph you exposed (blue line and blue ball) are visualised inside the tube head housing.



6. Evaluation

Observe the differences in radiographic depiction between the reference radiograph and the one you exposed. Unexposed areas (cone cuts) are represented as blue fields on the radiograph.

Any differences in projection parameters between your radiograph and the reference radiograph are presented under the evaluation heading. If an error is too great, the parameter must be adjusted before the task is completed.

Hint 1: Adjusting beam direction (focal spot position): “Grasp” the back of the tube head housing and move it until the tube head focal spot (blue ball) coincides with the focal spot position for the reference radiograph (white ball).

Hint 2: Beam direction: Angle error is calculated as the angle between the central ray when the reference radiograph was exposed (represented by the white line) and a line between the blue focal spot and the middle of the detector.

Hint 3: Adjusting aiming device. “Grasp” the aiming device and redirect it until tube head central ray (blue line) coincides with the central ray for the reference radiograph projection (white line).

Expose/Beam and detector

Brief presentation of the exercise.

A correctly projected reference periapical radiograph is presented. The radiograph is exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task is to expose a new periapical radiograph identical to the reference radiograph. The user therefore has to deduce the projection parameters (detector position and x-ray beam direction) for the reference radiograph, based on an analysis of how the teeth are depicted in the reference image.

In this exercise three projection parameters are to be transferred to the virtual environment.

- Positioning the detector.
- Positioning the focal spot (from which the x-ray beam emanates). The focal spot is always situated along the central ray of the viewing direction upon the patient. Therefore the patient must be turned to a position where you look upon the patient in the same direction as the x-ray beam direction used for the reference radiograph.
- Directing the aiming device towards the detector so the collimated x-ray beam hits the detector. When moving the aiming device, focal spot position is fixed.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is displayed in “Image 3”.

Evaluation: The beam direction (central ray) used for the reference radiograph is visualised as a white line. The white ball on the line represents the focal spot. The blue line represents the central ray in your radiograph and the blue ball the focal spot position.

Feedback is given as visual comparison and as angulation error. If the error is too great, the user must correct it before the exercise is complete.

The exercise can be performed in fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode. In **fluoroscopic mode** a fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in Image 2 during the whole exercise. The x-ray beam direction in fluoroscopic mode is identical to, and synchronised with, the users viewing direction. This function facilitates finding the correct projection.

In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is available.

The exercise step-by-step

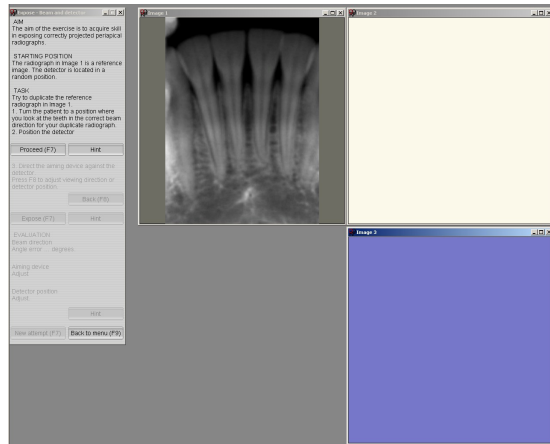
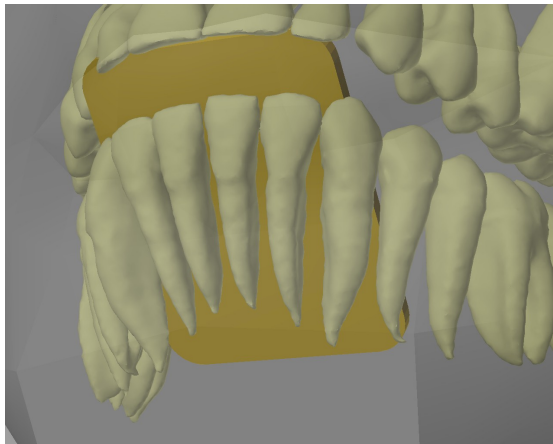
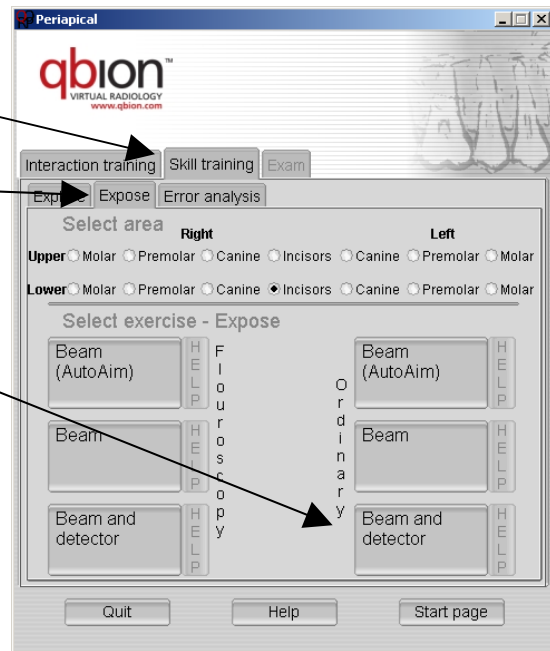
Purpose: To acquire skill in exposing correctly projected periapical radiographs.

The task is to create a correctly projected periapical radiograph identical to a reference image. The exercise can be performed in either fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode as described above. The following information describes the exercise in **ordinary mode**. In fluoroscopic mode, an additional fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in “Image 2”.

1. Select: "Skill training" in the program menu

2. Select "Expose"

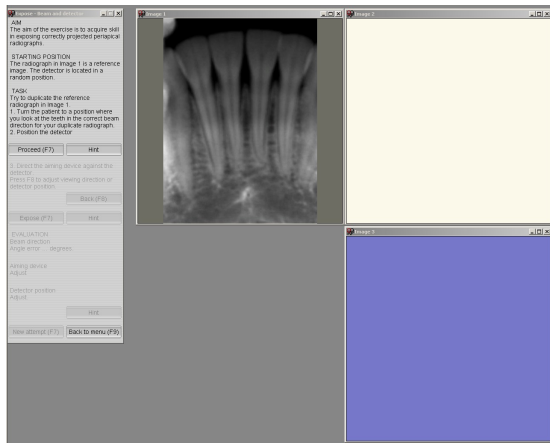
3. Select "Beam and detector"



4. Starting position

A patient and a detector are presented in the scene. The detector is randomly positioned. The reference radiograph, which is a correctly projected periapical radiograph, is presented in "Image 1" (gray frame).

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



5. Task

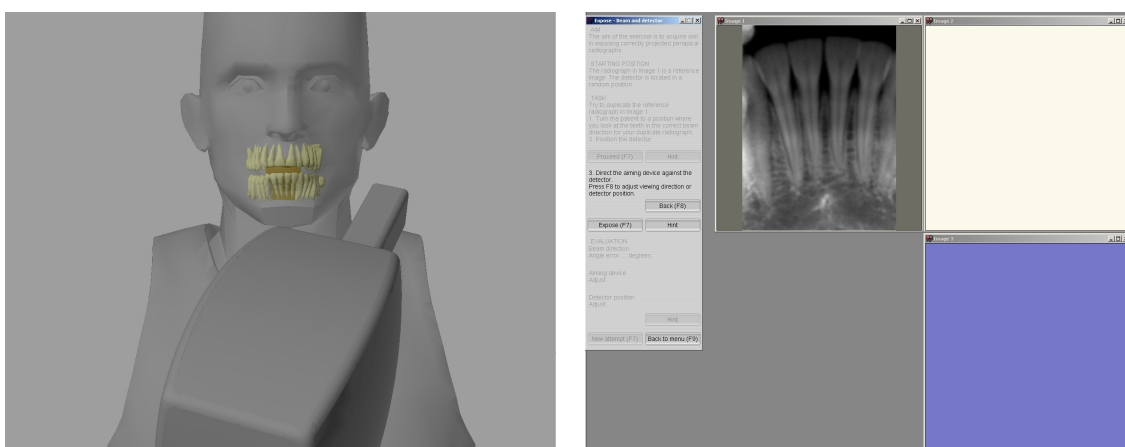
Try to duplicate the reference radiograph in “Image 1”. Both detector position and x-ray beam direction must be adjusted for proper imaging

Start the exercise by adjusting the x-ray beam direction. The x-ray beam direction for the radiograph to be exposed is identical to the direction in which the patient is viewed. Turn the scene to a position where you can look at the patient in the same direction the x-ray beam direction was pointed when the reference radiograph was exposed. Then move the detector to the position you think it had when the reference radiograph was exposed. Adjustment of beam direction and detector position can be made at any time before the radiograph is exposed. By pressing the “Proceed” button, the x-ray tube head becomes visible. The focal spot is positioned along the viewing direction in the previous step.

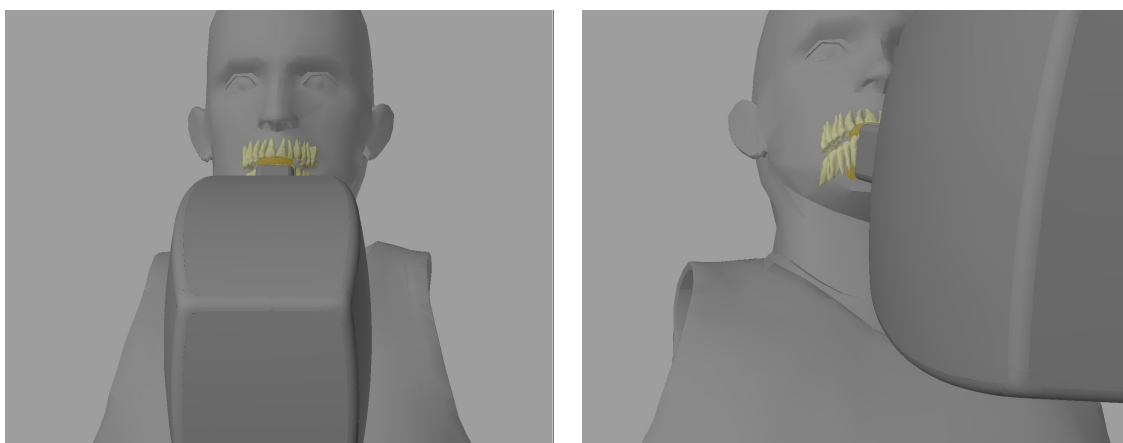
Hint 1: When exposing the radiograph, the x-ray beam direction is identical to the viewing direction.

Hint 2: Use the tools for scene movement to change the viewing direction

Hint 3: The detector is moved horizontally with right (or middle) mouse button and tilted with left mouse button.



The aiming device is randomly directed, and must now be directed towards the detector for exposure of a radiograph without any cone cut. Focal spot remains in its original position when aiming device direction is adjusted.



Hint 1: “Grasp” the aiming device and direct it against the detector.

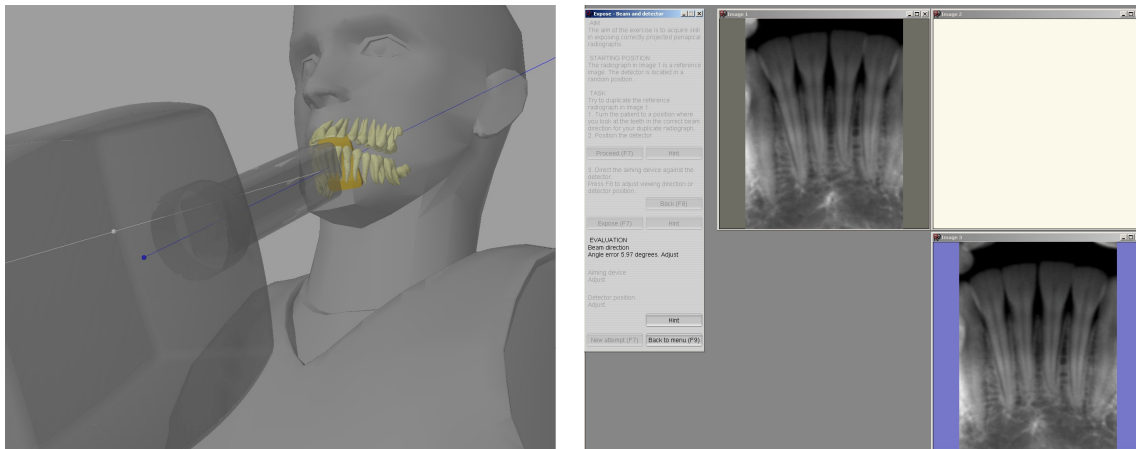
Hint 2: Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot, which has a fixed position.

Hint 3: Look along the aiming device towards the detector to find the appropriate direction.

Hint 4: Try viewing the scene from different angles and distances.

The “Back” button returns to the starting view. Detector position and x-ray beam direction can be readjusted.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is presented as “Image 3” (blue frame). The central ray and focal spot for the reference radiograph are displayed as a white line and a white ball, respectively. The central ray and focal spot for the radiograph you exposed (blue line and blue ball) are visualised inside the tube head housing. Detector position for the reference radiograph is displayed as a white frame.



6. Evaluation

Observe the differences in radiographic depiction between the reference radiograph and the one you exposed. Unexposed areas (cone cuts) are represented as blue fields on the radiograph.

Any differences in projection parameters between your and the reference radiograph are presented under the evaluation heading. If an error is too great the parameter must be adjusted before the task is completed.

Hint 1: Adjusting beam direction (focal spot position): “Grasp” the back of the tube head housing and move it until the tube head focal spot (blue ball) coincides with the focal spot position for the reference radiograph (white ball).

Hint 2: Beam direction: Angle error is calculated as the angle between the central ray when the reference radiograph was exposed (represented by the white line) and a line between the blue focal spot and the middle of the detector.

Hint 3: Adjusting aiming device. “Grasp” the aiming device and redirect it until tube head central ray (blue line) coincides with the central ray for the reference radiograph projection (white line).

Hint 4: Adjusting detector position: Move the detector to a position inside the white frame.

Error analysis

General information

The aim is to acquire skill in analysing incorrect projected periapical radiographs. The philosophy behind this section is that skill in analysing projection errors implies good knowledge in radiographic projection principles. Therefore training in error analysis will improve knowledge and skill in radiography.

The task is to duplicate erroneously projected periapical radiographs. For that purpose three exercises with rising difficulty are available. The exercises are “Beam (AutoAim)”, “Beam”, and Beam and detector”. Each exercise can be performed either in Ordinary mode or in Fluoroscopic mode. Ordinary mode resembles the way radiographic exams are performed in real situations. In fluoroscopic mode the task is made easier as the user can continuously follow changes in radiographic depiction based on adjustments influencing the radiographic image.

All exercises start by displaying a patient and an intraorally positioned detector. In addition a reference image is presented which is an erroneously projected periapical radiograph exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task for the user is to duplicate the reference radiograph by positioning the object or objects (tube head, aiming device, and detector) influencing the radiographic projection to achieve the same result.

The position of the focal spot (from which the x-ray beam emanates) for the radiograph which shall be exposed is always situated along the central ray of the user’s viewing direction upon the patient. When preparing an exposure of a radiograph the user therefore has to adjust the viewing direction to find the proper position of the focal spot. Changing viewing direction causes a synchronised change in focal spot position.

In **fluoroscopic mode**, the user gets immediate feedback of projection changes in a separate window. In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopic guidance is available. Exposing radiographs in ordinary mode resembles the clinical conditions at a radiographic exam. Task performance is easier in fluoroscopic mode.

The exercises have defined goals. If the image exposed by the user departs too much from the ideal projection parameters, it has to be corrected.

Error analysis/Beam (AutoAim)

Brief presentation of the exercise.

AutoAim: Central ray is automatically directed towards the middle of the detector. The central ray keeps hitting the middle of the detector even when x-ray tube head (focal spot) or detector is moved in any direction.

An improperly projected reference radiograph is presented. The radiograph is exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task is to expose a new radiograph identical to the reference radiograph. The user therefore has to deduce the beam direction for the reference radiograph based on an analysis of how the teeth are depicted in the reference image. Detector position for the reference radiograph is displayed in the scene. AutoAim is active.

The proper x-ray beam direction is established by turning the scene to a position where you look upon the patient in the same direction as the x-ray beam direction used for exposing the reference radiograph.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is displayed in “Image 3”.

Evaluation: Beam direction (central ray) used for the reference radiograph is visualised as a white line. The white ball on the line represents the focal spot. The blue line represents the central ray in your radiograph and the blue ball the focal spot position.

Feedback is given as visual comparison and as angulation error. If the error is too great, the user must correct it before the exercise is complete.

The exercise can be performed in fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode. In **fluoroscopic mode** a fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in Image 2 during the whole exercise. The x-ray beam direction in fluoroscopic mode is identical to, and synchronised with, the users viewing direction. This function facilitates finding the correct projection.

In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is available.

The exercise step by step

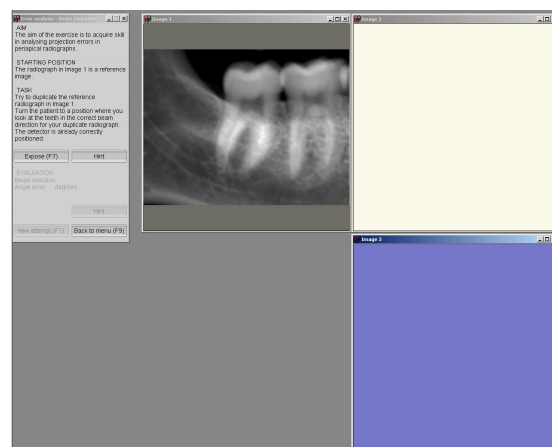
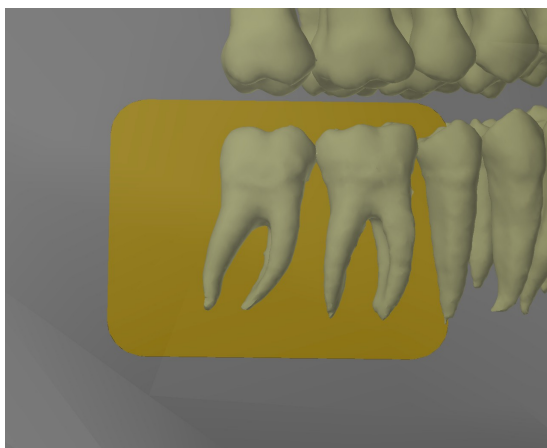
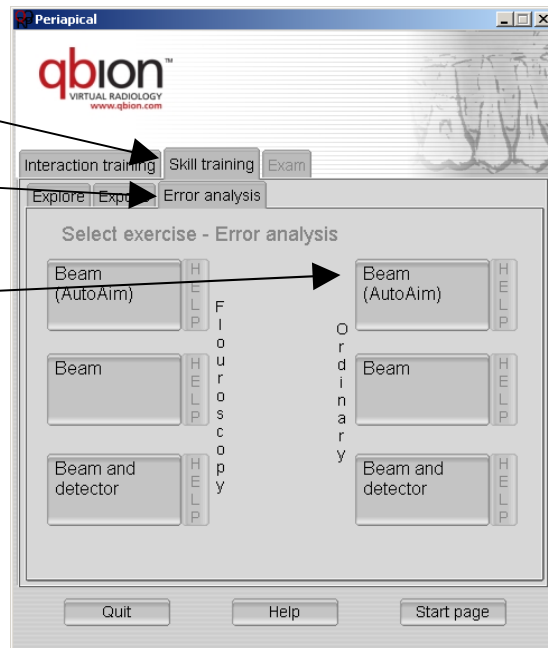
Purpose: To acquire skill in analysing incorrect projected periapical radiographs.

The task is to duplicate an improperly projected periapical radiograph. The exercise can be performed in either fluoroscopic mode or in **ordinary mode**, as described above. The following information describes the exercises in ordinary mode. In fluoroscopic mode, an additional fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in “Image 2”.

1. Select: "Skill training" in the program menu

2. Select "Error analysis"

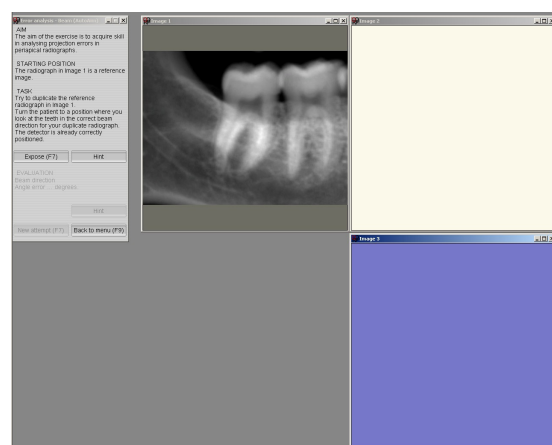
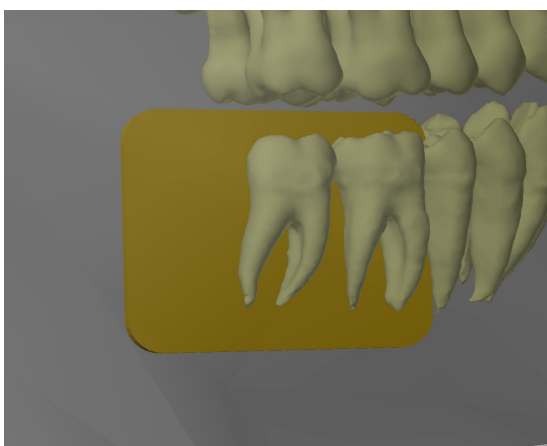
3. Select "Beam (AutoAim)"



4. Starting position

A patient and a detector are presented in the scene. The reference radiograph, which is an incorrectly projected periapical radiograph, is presented in "Image 1" (gray frame).

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



5. Task

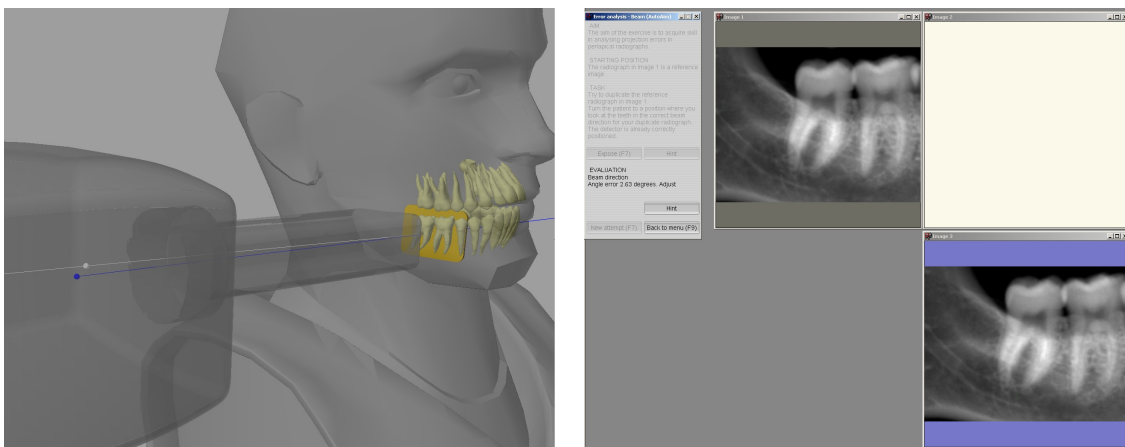
Try to duplicate the reference radiograph in “Image 1”.

Start the exercise by adjusting the x-ray beam direction. X-ray beam direction for a radiograph to be exposed is identical to the direction in which the patient is viewed. Turn the scene to a position where you can look at the patient in the same direction the x-ray beam direction was pointed when the reference radiograph was exposed. The detector is correctly positioned and cannot be moved.

Hint 1: When exposing the radiograph, the x-ray beam direction is identical with the viewing direction.

Hint 2: Use the tools for scene movement to change viewing direction.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is presented as “Image 3” (blue frame). The central ray and focal spot for the reference radiograph are displayed as a white line and a white ball, respectively. The central ray and focal spot for the radiograph you exposed (blue line and blue ball) are visualised inside the tube head housing.



6. Evaluation

Observe the differences in radiographic depiction between the reference radiograph and the one you exposed.

Any difference in beam direction between your and the reference radiograph is presented under the evaluation heading. If the error is too great, beam direction has to be adjusted before the task is complete.

Hint 1: “Grasp” and move the back of the tube head housing. The central ray is always directed towards the middle of the detector when tube head is moved (AutoAim).

Hint 2: The task is easier to complete by zooming out with the navigation tools so the complete tube head is visible.

Hint 3: Beam direction: Angle error is calculated as the angle between the central ray when the reference radiograph was exposed (represented by the white line) and a line between the blue focal spot and the middle of the detector.

Error analysis/Beam

Brief presentation of the exercise.

An improperly projected reference radiograph is presented. The radiograph is exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task is to expose a new radiograph identical with the reference radiograph. The user therefore has to deduce the projection parameters for the reference radiograph based on an analysis of how the teeth are depicted in the reference image. Detector position for the reference radiograph is displayed in the scene.

In this exercise, the x-ray beam direction is transferred to the virtual environment in a two step procedure.

- Positioning the focal spot (from which the x-ray beam emanates). The focal spot is always situated along the central ray of the viewing direction upon the patient. Therefore the patient must be turned to a position where you look upon the patient in the same direction as the x-ray beam direction used for the reference radiograph.
- Directing the aiming device towards the detector so the collimated x-ray beam hits the detector. When moving the aiming device, focal spot position is fixed.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is displayed in “Image 3”.

Evaluation: Beam direction (central ray) used for the reference radiograph is visualised as a white line. The white ball on the line represents the focal spot. The blue line represents the central ray in your radiograph and the blue ball the focal spot position.

Feedback is given as visual comparison and as angulation error. If an error is too great, the user must correct it before the exercise is complete.

The exercise can be performed in fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode. In **fluoroscopic mode** a fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in Image 2 during the whole exercise. The x-ray beam direction in fluoroscopic mode is identical to, and synchronised with, the users viewing direction. This function facilitates finding the correct projection.

In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is available.

The exercise step-by-step

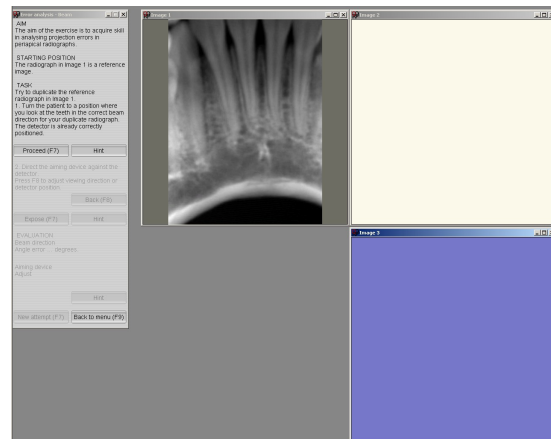
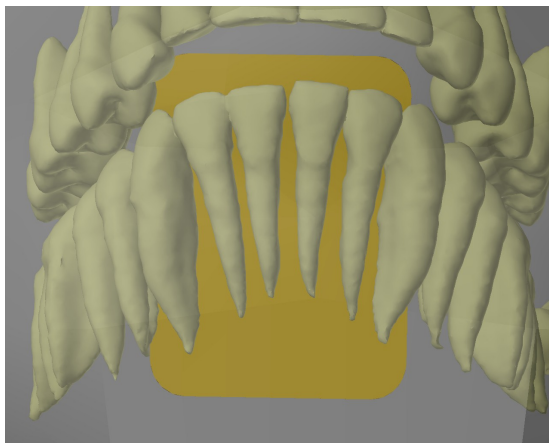
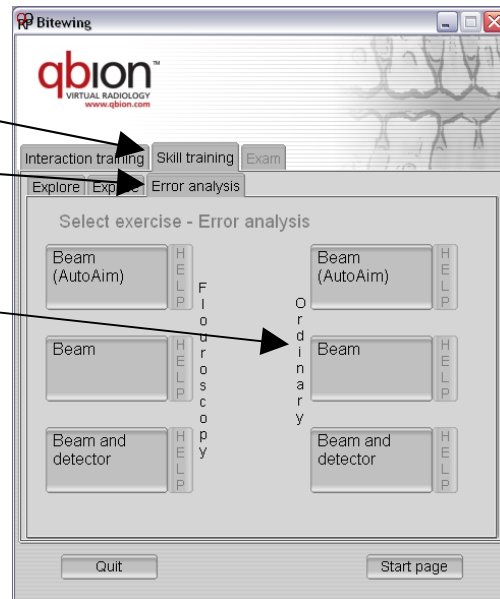
Purpose: To acquire skill in analysing incorrect projected periapical radiographs.

The task is to duplicate an improperly projected periapical radiograph. The exercise can be performed in either fluoroscopic mode or in **ordinary mode**, as described above. The following information describes the exercises in ordinary mode. In fluoroscopic mode, an additional fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in “Image 2”.

1. Select: "Skill training" in the program menu

2. Select "Error analysis"

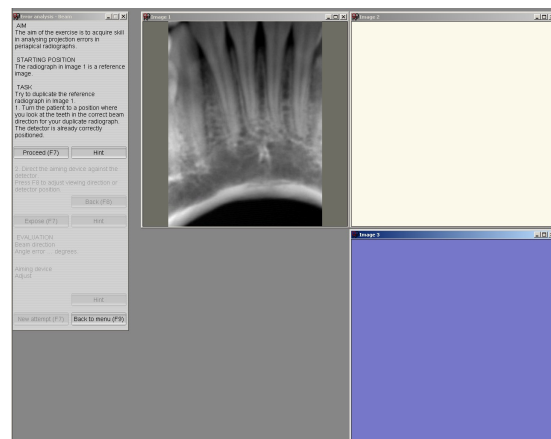
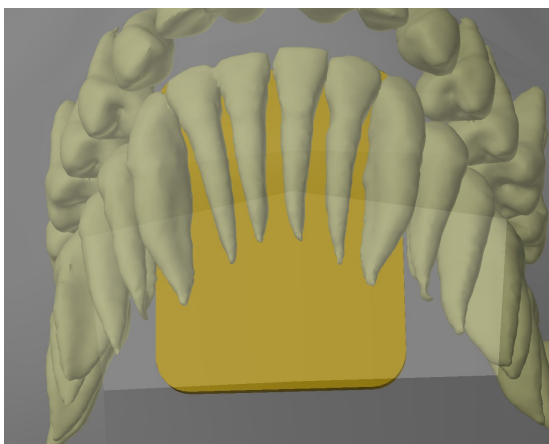
3. Select "Beam"



4. Starting position

A patient and a detector are presented at the scene. The detector is correctly positioned for the reference radiograph. The reference radiograph, which is an incorrectly projected periapical radiograph, is presented in "Image 1" (gray frame).

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



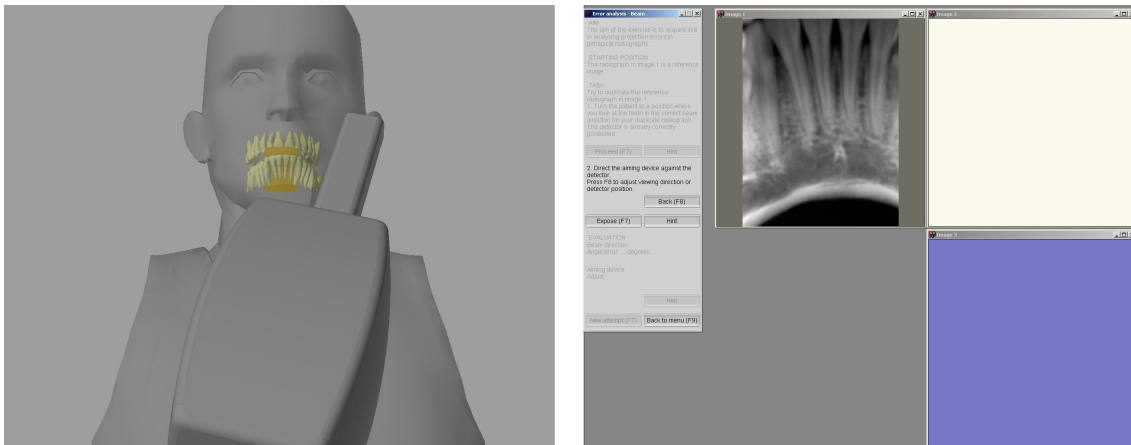
5. Task

Try to duplicate the reference radiograph in “Image 1”.

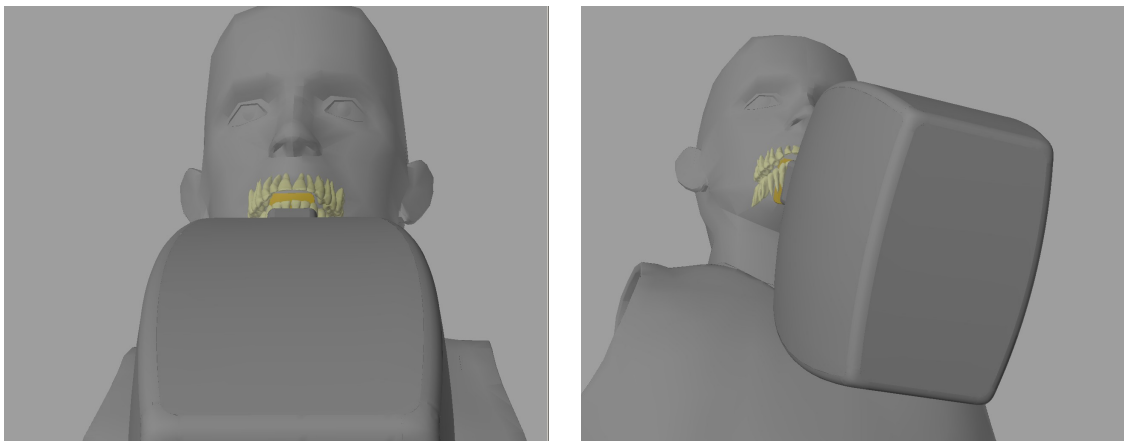
Start the exercise by adjusting the x-ray beam direction. X-ray beam direction for a radiograph to be exposed is identical to the direction in which the patient is viewed. Turn the scene to a position where you can look at the patient in the same direction the x-ray beam direction was pointed when the reference radiograph was exposed. By pressing the “Proceed” button, the x-ray tube head becomes visible. The focal spot is positioned along the viewing direction in the previous step.

Hint 1: When exposing the radiograph, the x-ray beam direction is identical with the viewing direction.

Hint 2: Use the tools for scene movement to change viewing direction.



The aiming device is randomly directed. The aiming device must now be directed towards the detector for exposure of a radiograph without any cone cut. Focal spot remains in its original position when aiming device direction is adjusted.



Hint 1: “Grasp” the aiming device and direct it against the detector.

Hint 2: Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot, which has a fixed position.

Hint 3: Look along the aiming device towards the detector to find the appropriate direction.

Hint 4: Try viewing the scene from different angles and distances.

The “Back” button returns to starting view. X-ray beam direction can be readjusted.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is presented as “Image 3” (blue frame). The central ray and focal spot for the reference radiograph are displayed as a white line and a white ball, respectively. The central ray and focal spot for the radiograph you exposed (blue line and blue ball) are visualised inside the tube head housing.



6. Evaluation

Observe the differences in radiographic depiction between the reference radiograph and the one you exposed. Unexposed areas (cone cuts) are represented as blue fields on the radiograph.

Any differences in projection parameters between your radiograph and the reference radiograph are presented under the evaluation heading. If an error is too great, the parameter must be adjusted before the task is completed.

Hint 1: Adjusting beam direction (focal spot position): “Grasp” the back of the tube head housing and move it until the tube head focal spot (blue ball) coincides with the focal spot position for the reference radiograph (white ball).

Hint 2: Beam direction: Angle error is calculated as the angle between the central ray when the reference radiograph was exposed (represented by the white line) and a line between the blue focal spot and the middle of the detector.

Hint 3: Adjusting aiming device. “Grasp” the aiming device and redirect it until tube head central ray (blue line) coincides with the central ray for the reference radiograph projection (white line).

Error analysis/Beam and detector

Brief presentation of the exercise.

An improperly projected reference radiograph is presented. The radiograph is exposed over a randomly chosen area. The task is to expose a new radiograph identical to the reference radiograph. The user therefore has to deduce the projection parameters (detector position and x-ray beam direction) for the reference radiograph based on an analysis of how the teeth are depicted in the reference image.

In this exercise three projection parameters are to be transferred to the virtual environment.

- Positioning the focal spot (from which the x-ray beam emanates). The focal spot is always situated along the central ray of the viewing direction upon the patient. Therefore the patient must be turned to a position where you look upon the patient in the same direction as the x-ray beam direction used for the reference radiograph.
- Positioning the detector.
- Directing the aiming device towards the detector so the collimated x-ray beam hits the detector. When moving the aiming device, focal spot position is fixed.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is displayed in “Image 3”.

Evaluation: The beam direction (central ray) used for the reference radiograph is visualised as a white line. The white ball on the line represents the focal spot. The blue line represents the central ray in your radiograph and the blue ball the focal spot position.

Feedback is given as visual comparison and as angulation error. If the error is too great, the user must correct it before the exercise is complete.

The exercise can be performed in fluoroscopic mode or in ordinary mode. In **fluoroscopic mode** a fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in Image 2 during the whole exercise. The x-ray beam direction in fluoroscopic mode is identical to, and synchronised with, the users viewing direction. This function facilitates finding the correct projection.

In **ordinary mode** no fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is available.

The exercise step-by-step

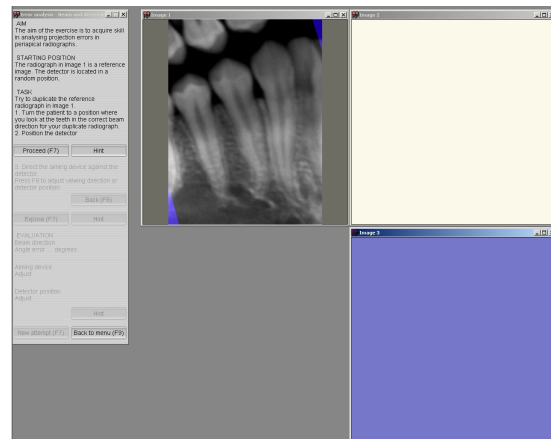
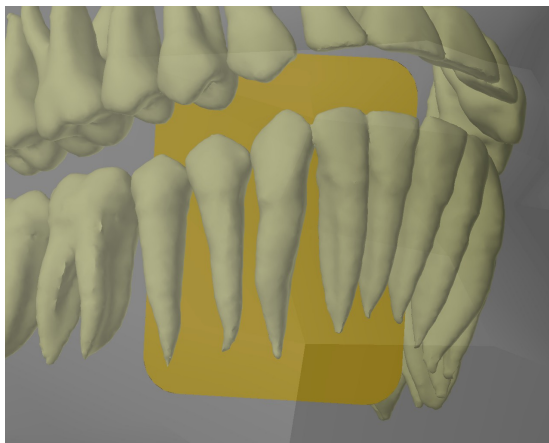
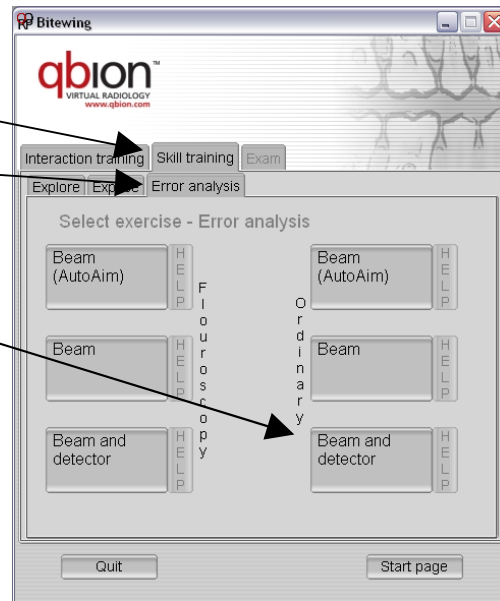
Purpose: To acquire skill in analysing incorrect projected periapical radiographs.

The task is to duplicate an improperly projected periapical radiograph. The exercise can be performed in either fluoroscopic mode or in **ordinary mode**, as described above. The following information describes the exercises in ordinary mode. In fluoroscopic mode, an additional fluoroscopically displayed radiograph is presented in “Image 2”.

1. Select: "Skill training" in the program menu

2. Select "Error analysis"

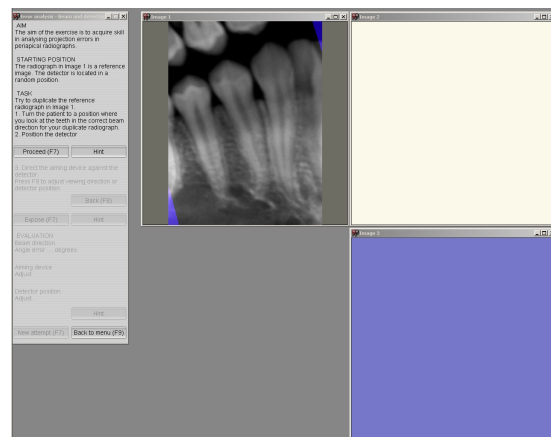
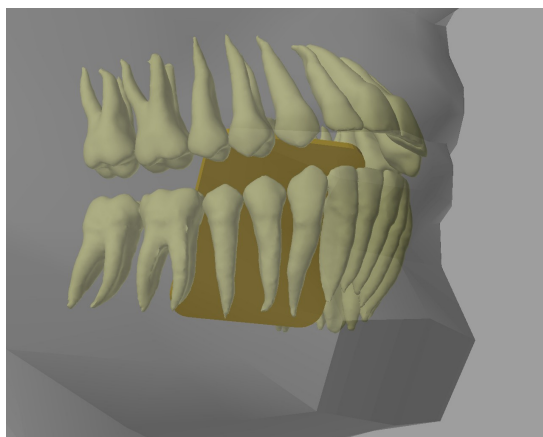
3. Select "Beam and detector"



4. Starting position

A patient and a detector are presented in the scene. The detector is randomly positioned. The reference radiograph, which is an incorrectly projected periapical radiograph, is presented in "Image 1" (gray frame).

Use the navigation tools to change the position of the scene to any desired view. Brief instructions are presented in the instruction and feedback window.



5. Task

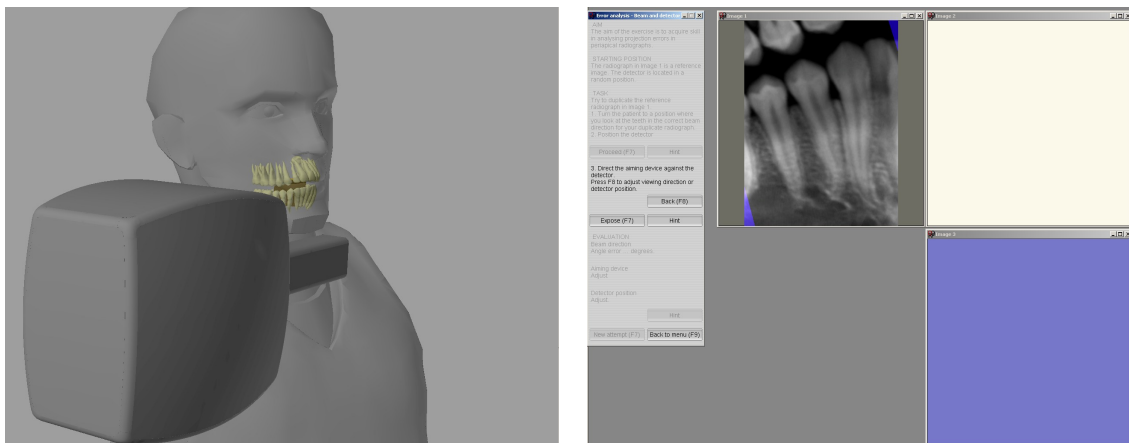
Try to duplicate the reference radiograph in “Image 1”. Both detector position and x-ray beam direction must be adjusted for proper imaging

Start the exercise by adjusting the x-ray beam direction. The x-ray beam direction for the radiograph to be exposed is identical to the direction in which the patient is viewed. Turn the scene to a position where you can look at the patient in the same direction the x-ray beam direction was pointed when the reference radiograph was exposed. Then move the detector to the position you think it had when the reference radiograph was exposed. Adjustment of beam direction and detector position can be made at any time before the radiograph is exposed. By pressing the “Proceed” button, the x-ray tube head becomes visible. The focal spot is positioned along the viewing direction in the previous step.

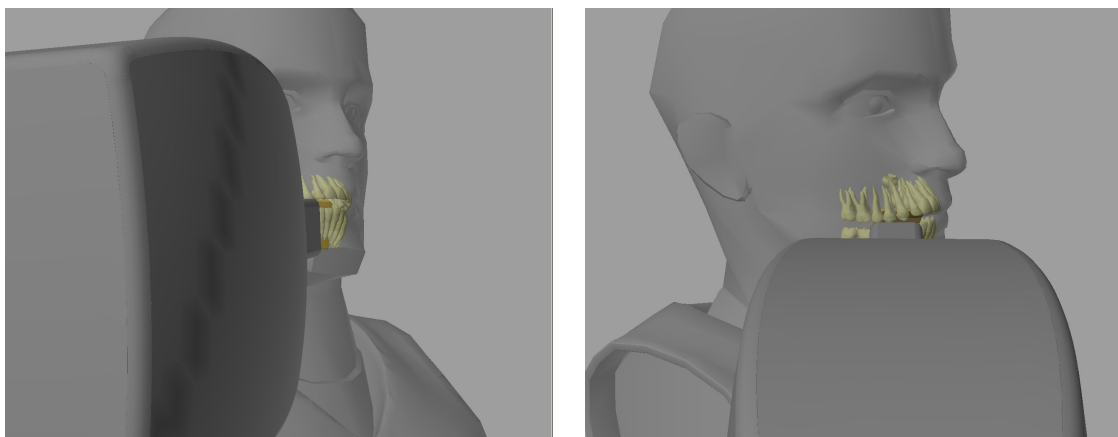
Hint 1: When exposing the radiograph, the x-ray beam direction is identical to the viewing direction.

Hint 2: Use the tools for scene movement to change the viewing direction

Hint 3: The detector is moved horizontally with right (or middle) mouse button and tilted with left mouse button.



The aiming device is randomly directed, and must now be directed towards the detector for exposure of a radiograph without any cone cut. Focal spot remains in its original position when aiming device direction is adjusted.



Hint 1: “Grasp” the aiming device and direct it against the detector.

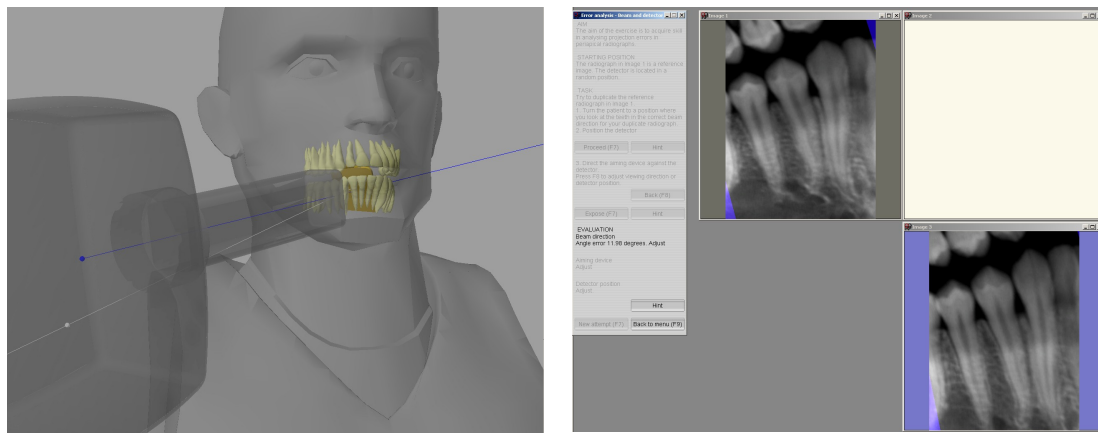
Hint 2: Tube head housing rotates around the focal spot, which has a fixed position.

Hint 3: Look along the aiming device towards the detector to find the appropriate direction.

Hint 4: Try viewing the scene from different angles and distances.

The “Back” button returns to the starting view. Detector position and x-ray beam direction can be readjusted.

Expose your radiograph by pressing the “Expose” button. The exposed radiograph is presented as “Image 3” (blue frame). The central ray and focal spot for the reference radiograph are displayed as a white line and a white ball, respectively. The central ray and focal spot for the radiograph you exposed (blue line and blue ball) are visualised inside the tube head housing. Detector position for the reference radiograph is displayed as a white frame.



6. Evaluation

Observe the differences in radiographic depiction between the reference radiograph and the one you exposed. Unexposed areas (cone cuts) are represented as blue fields on the radiograph.

Any differences in projection parameters between your and the reference radiograph are presented under the evaluation heading. If an error is too great the parameter must be adjusted before the task is completed.

Hint 1: Adjusting beam direction (focal spot position): “Grasp” the back of the tube head housing and move it until the tube head focal spot (blue ball) coincides with the focal spot position for the reference radiograph (white ball).

Hint 2: Beam direction: Angle error is calculated as the angle between the central ray when the reference radiograph was exposed (represented by the white line) and a line between the blue focal spot and the middle of the detector.

Hint 3: Adjusting aiming device. “Grasp” the aiming device and redirect it until tube head central ray (blue line) coincides with the central ray for the reference radiograph projection (white line).

Hint 4: Adjusting detector position: Move the detector to a position inside the white frame.