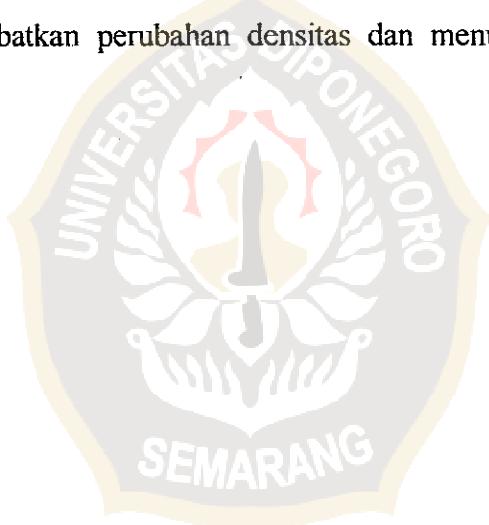


## INTI SARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian variasi ketebalan obyek dan luas lapangan penyinarian terhadap paparan radiasi hambur dengan faktor eksposi tetap pada radiografi sinar-X.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan phantom, berupa air dalam wadah ember plastik dengan tinggi 40 cm lebar 21 cm serta 2 buah Pb (timbal) berbentuk balok dan koin. Pb diletakkan di permukaan air sebagai obyek dengan radiasi hambur dan di dasar air sebagai obyek tanpa radiasi hambur.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah paparan radiasi hambur menurun secara eksponensial terhadap penambahan ketebalan dan luas lapangan penyinarian, mengakibatkan perubahan densitas dan menurunnya kontras citra radiograf.



## ABSTRACT

It has been doing a research about the variety of thickness and field size of beam against to exposure scatter radiation with expose factor of the radiographic X-ray constant.

This experiment was used water phantom in plastic pail height 40 centimeters, broad 21 centimeters and also two use Pb coins and block that put on earth's surface and without scatter radiation of bottom of the water as the object.

The result of the research show the number scatter radiation as descending against as exponential to increased that thickness and field size of beam so that can make increasing change of to influence density and discharge radiographs contras. Thick more irradiation as object big more the absorption matters so those influence of film scatter radiation.

