



الهيئة  
العربية  
للطاقة  
الذرية

# الأشعة السينية وبعض تطبيقاتها

...

2008



# **الأشعة السينية وبعض تطبيقاتها**

...



**بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ**

7	.....	
9	.....	:
9	.....	1.1
11	.....	2.1
14	.....	3.1
16	.....	4.1
18	.....	5.1
21	.....	6.1
23	.....	:
23	.....	1.2
26	.....	2.2
29	.....	3.2
31	.....	4.2
37	.....	5.2
41	.....	:
41	.....	1.3
48	.....	2.3
49	.....	3.3
51	.....	:
51	.....	1.4
52	.....	2.4
55	.....	3.4
58	.....	4.4
62	.	5.4
71	.....	6.4
75	.....	7.4

77	.....	:
77	.....	1.5
		2.5
77	.....	
80	.....	3.5
82	.....	4.5
84		5.5
86	.....	6.5
		7.5
87	.....	
89	..	8.5
90	.....	9.5
93	.	10.5
95	.....	:
95	.....	1.6
95	.....	2.6
		3.6
100	.....	
101		4.6
		5.6
105	.....	
		6.6
110	.....	
112	.....	:
112	...	1.7
113		2.7
120	.....	3.7
121		4.7

		5.7
123	.....	
127	.....	6.7
127	.....	7.7
131	.....	8.7
		9.7
134	.....	
135	.	:
135	.....	1.8
136	.....	2.8
142	.....	3.8
146	.....	4.8
150	...	5.8
152	.....	:
152	.....	1.9
160	...	2.9
		3.9
167	.....	
169	.....	:
169	.....	1.10
174		2.10
179	.....	3.10
182	.....	
185	.....	
187	.....	



## توطئة

(LORENTZ)

" :

"

(Becquerel)

...

(Laue)



**1.1**

1895 ( )  
(Würzburg)

(Röntgen)

(Morgan)

1785

(Hittorf)  
)

(Plucker)

1895

1869

(W.

" "

(

1879

Crookes)

( )  
(Würzburg)

x (x rays)

(Röntgen)

(Lenard)

(V. Kölliker)

)

(

**2.1**

( )

( )

(Photon)

(Compton)

(De Broglie)

" :

"

$\lambda$

: N

C

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{N}$$

(Planck)

$$E = hN$$

( )

" "

:

( )

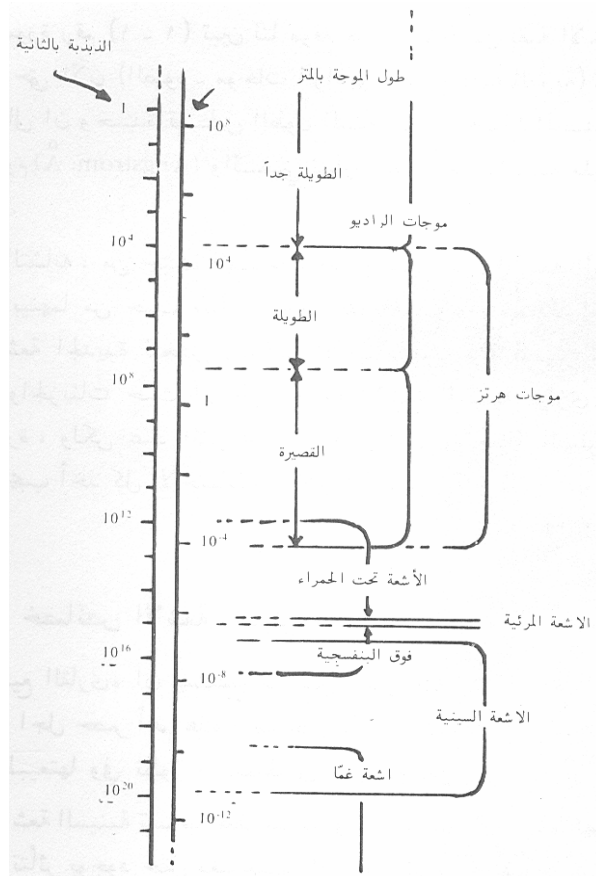
$$\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

(Angstrom :Å)

### 3.1

$$0,001 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 1000 \text{ \AA}$$





1 1

( )

)

(

**4.1**

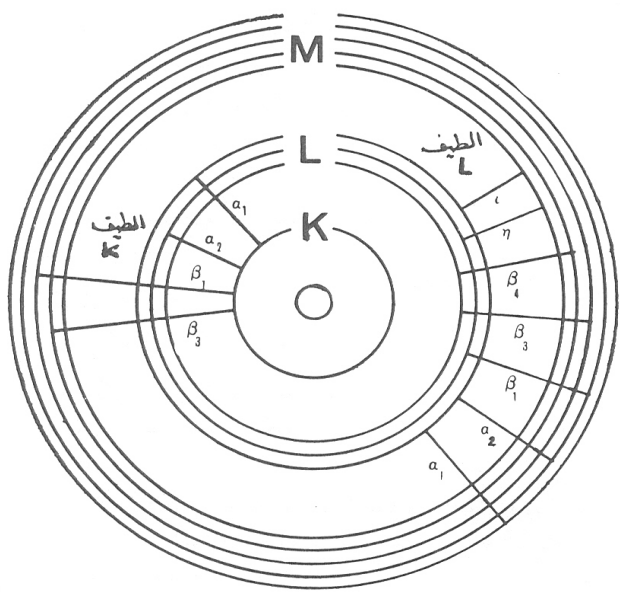
:

:

K L M...

M L K

(2 1)



2 1  
L K:



2

" "

)

.(

:

$\lambda_m$

(Anode)

$\lambda_m$

. 1914

(Hunt)

(Duane)

300 000

:

$\lambda = 0,005 \text{ \AA}$

( )

$\lambda_m$

(Laue)

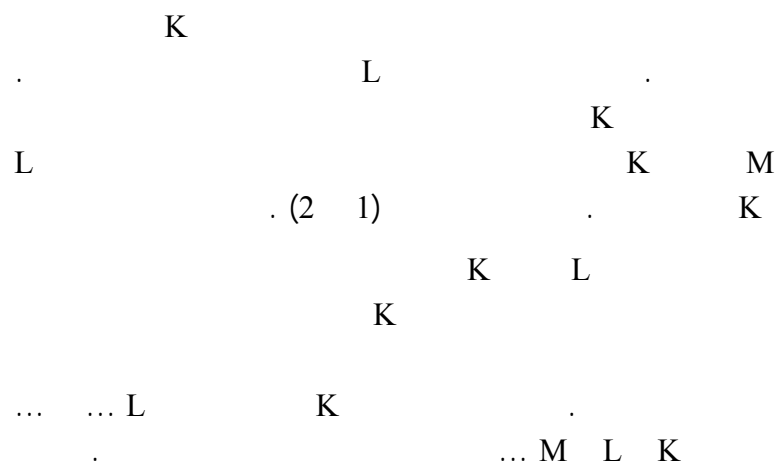
K, L, M, N, O...

K

(Moseley's Law)

6.1

( )



1915

K

K

$$\sqrt{\frac{N}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{3c}{4} (Z-1)}$$

N  
 = R  
 = C  
 = Z

"L"

(Lyman)

(Hafnium)  
 (Masurium)

(Coster)  
 (Tacke et Noddak)  
 ... (Rhénium)



)

(

:

$$E_c = Ve$$

$$= E_c$$

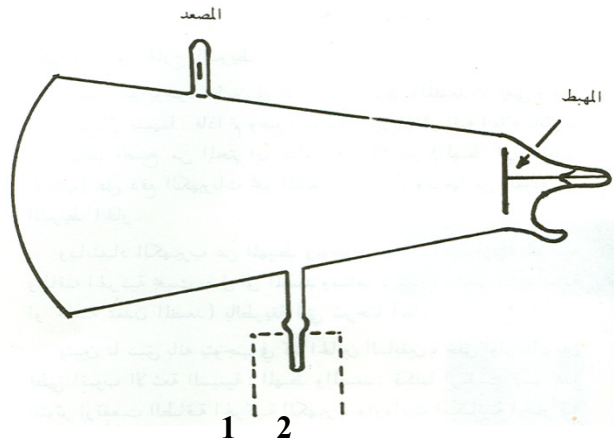
$$= V$$

$$= e$$

:

## 1.2

(1 2 )



(Edison)

(Coolidge)  
(General electric Company)

(Joule)

( ) ( )

)

(

(K )

**2.2**

50)

( 60

**1.2.2**

( )

)

(

:

( )  
( ) . 60 50  
400 220 110

12 (Ampère) 5  
(12 volts)

( )

(Redressé)

(SF<sub>6</sub>)

( 5.1) (SF<sub>6</sub>)

(Magnetic Core wound)

:

(Demi-

(Graetz)

(Onde entière)

.onde)

**(Van de Graaff)**

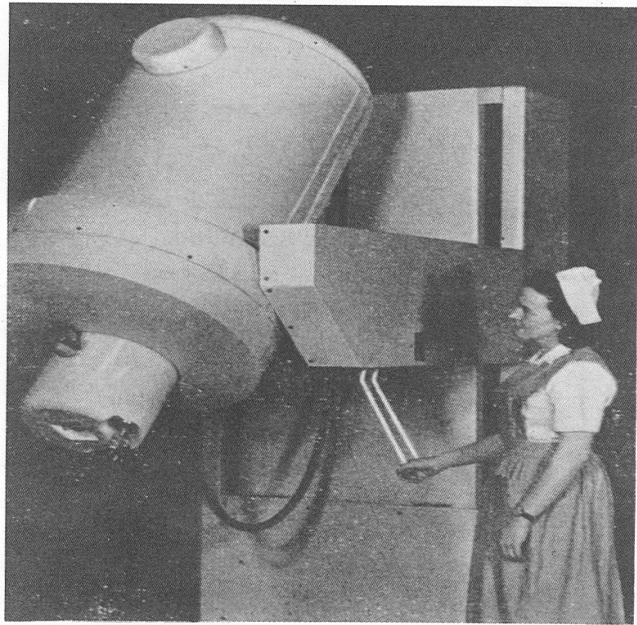
**2.2.2**

( )

( )

(2 2)

(N<sub>2</sub>)



2 2

340

(Betatron)

(Synchrotron)

(synchrocyclotron)

)

(

## 3.2

:

1

2

( )

( )



4.2

1.4.2

( %97)

( )

(Thermistor )

**2.4.2**

(Photo-électrons)

( )

200 )

)

)

)

.(

.(

(Geiger)

(

(

**3.4.2**

1946

( $30 \cdot 10^{-6}$  Ampere)

(CdS)

(Si)

(Ge)

77 :

. ( )

( )

:

( )

( )  
( )

:

(Roentgen)

:

(U.E.S) ( )

0.001293

( )

(röntgen – equivalent – physical) (rep)  
 (93 ergs) 93

$10^7 \times 4,18$  : (1 cal =  $4,18 \times 10^7$  ergs)

)  
 ( ) (

180 (Drosophile)  
 ...%90 500 %50

## 5.2

$$E = h N$$

N

$$N = \frac{C}{\lambda}$$

:

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

:

1

2

( )

(Porosity)

)





$$2d \sin \theta = n\lambda$$

$n$  :  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$\lambda$  : wavelength

$\theta$  : angle

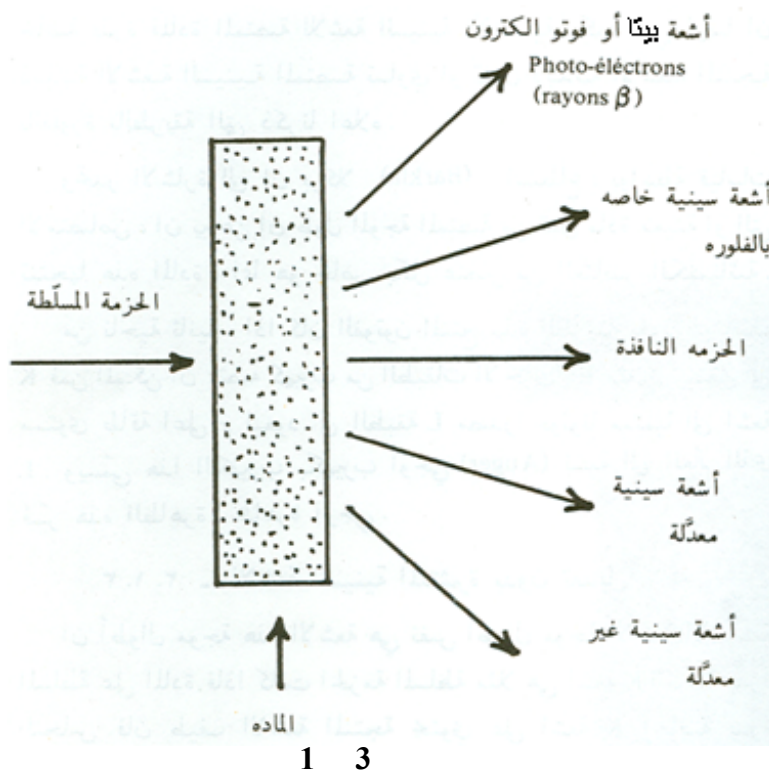
$d$  : distance

1.3

(Braggs) (Laue) ) 1913  
(

(1 3)

.(1 3)



:

**1.1.3**

. ( )

k

K

(Barkla)

K

L

.L

L  
(Auger)

:

**2.1.3**

K

K

(Compton)

3.1.3

(Debye)

(Compton)

( )  
)

(

(  
)

:

$E_0$

E

$E_0$

( $\beta$  rays)

4.1.3

(De Broglie)

K,L,M...

(Geiger)

70

45

### 5.1.3

:

1

2

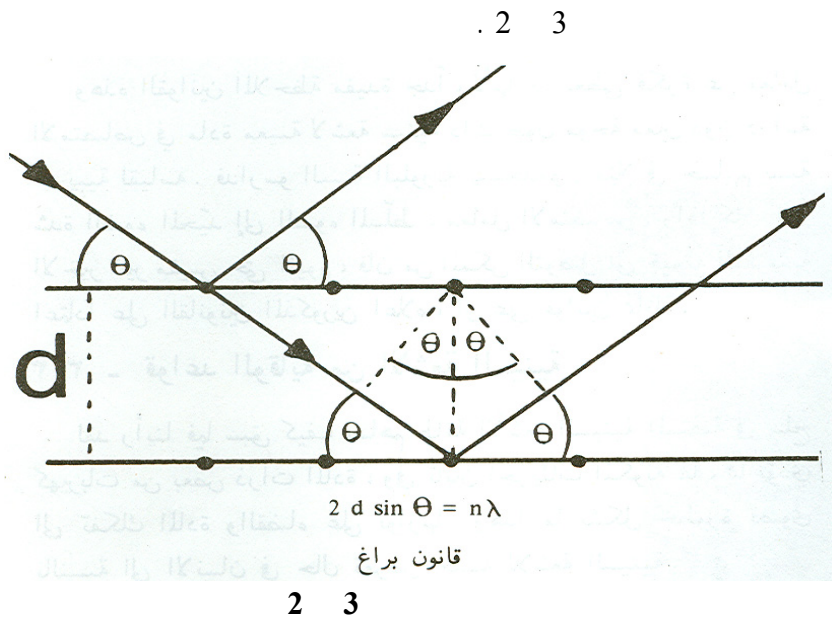
( )  
(1912 )

1912



$$2d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= d \\ &= \lambda \\ &= n \end{aligned}$$



## 2.3

$$I_x = I_0 e^{\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= I_x \\ &= X \\ &= \mu \end{aligned}$$

1

$\rho$        $(\mu/\rho)$

**3.3**

( ) 1,5 0,5

**1.4**









### 3.4

60

60

40

)

( )

.(

.( )

40

(Motif)

( )

(Vecteurs)

$\vec{c}$   $\vec{b}$   $\vec{a}$

$\gamma$   $\beta$   $\alpha$

$a = b = c$   
( )  $90 = \gamma = \beta = \alpha$

(  $\neq$ )  $a = b \neq c$   
 $90 = \gamma = \beta = \alpha$

$a \neq b \neq c$   
 $90 = \gamma = \beta = \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 a &= b = c \\
 90 &\neq \gamma = \beta = \alpha \text{ } \textcircled{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \\
 & : \\
 a &= b \neq c \\
 90 &= \beta = \alpha \\
 120 &= \gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 a &\neq b \neq c \\
 90 &= \gamma = \alpha \\
 90 &\neq \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 a &\neq b \neq c \\
 90 &\neq \gamma \neq \beta \neq \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

( )

(Bravais)

14

4 (noeud)

(1

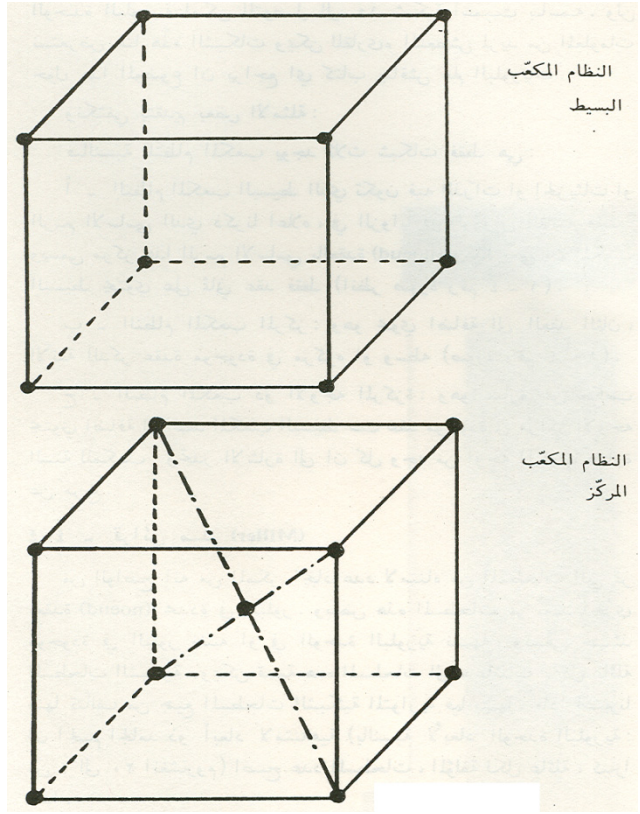
(1 4 )

(Miller)

4.4

(noeud)

( 20 4 : )



1 4

:

(ox, oy et oz)

( $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$  et  $\vec{c}$ )

:

ox	(x,0,0)
oy	(0,y,0)
oz	(0,0,z)

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y} \text{ et } \frac{1}{z}\right) : \quad z$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \quad \frac{1}{y} \quad \frac{1}{x} \quad (h, k, l)$$

oy (1,0,0)      ox      (0,0,2)      oz (0,3,0)

$$1 = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad 2$$

$$. 3 \quad 2 \quad 6 :$$

$$(6 \ 2 \ 3)$$

(hkl)

(2,00)      ox      (0,0,4)      oz (0,6,0)      oy

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad 2$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \quad 6$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad 4$$

$$3 \quad 2 \quad 6$$

ox      (3,00)       $\vec{a}$

ox



$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2}{a^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} + \frac{l^2}{c^2}$$

## 5.4

3 )

$\theta$

. (2)

$$2 d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$= n$$

$$= \lambda$$

$$= d$$

d

$$: (d' = 2d)$$

$$2 d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$2 \frac{d'}{2} \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$2 d' \sin \theta = 2n\lambda = n'\lambda$$



$n'$   
( $n=1$ )

$(h,k,l)$

$\theta$

$\theta$

$\theta$

$.f$

$\theta$

$z$

$f$

$\theta$

$$F = \sum_j f_j \exp[-2\pi i (hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)]$$

(F = facteur de structure) : f

(Nombres purs)

$$I = L_p F^2$$

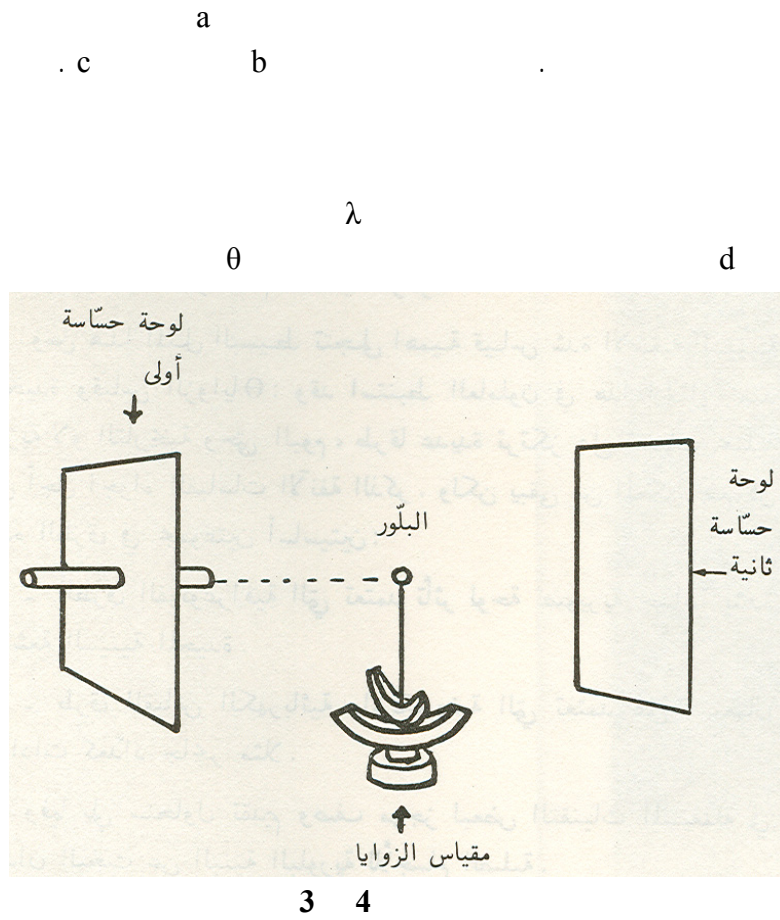
(Coefficient de Lorentz) = L

d = P



(Laue)

1.5.4



)

(3 4

( )

a

4 4

)

)

$(\frac{2\pi}{4})$

(

:

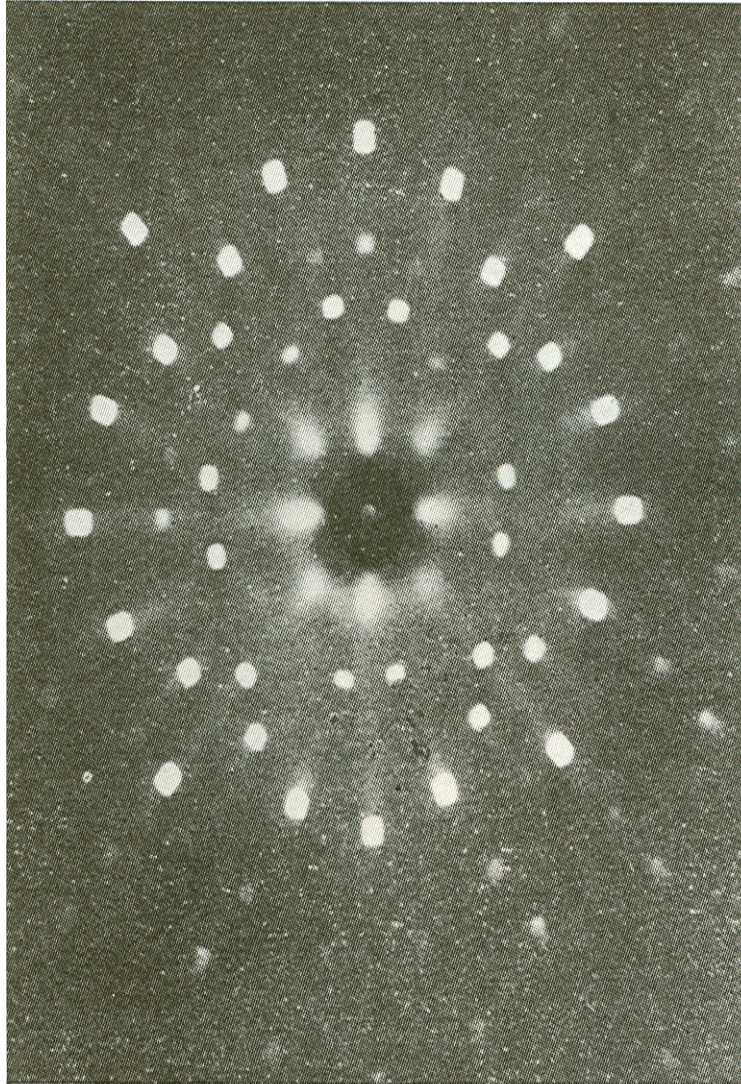
$\frac{2\pi}{4}$

( )

(3 4

)

( )



4 4

## 2.5.4

$\theta$

:

$$2d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

(weissenberg)

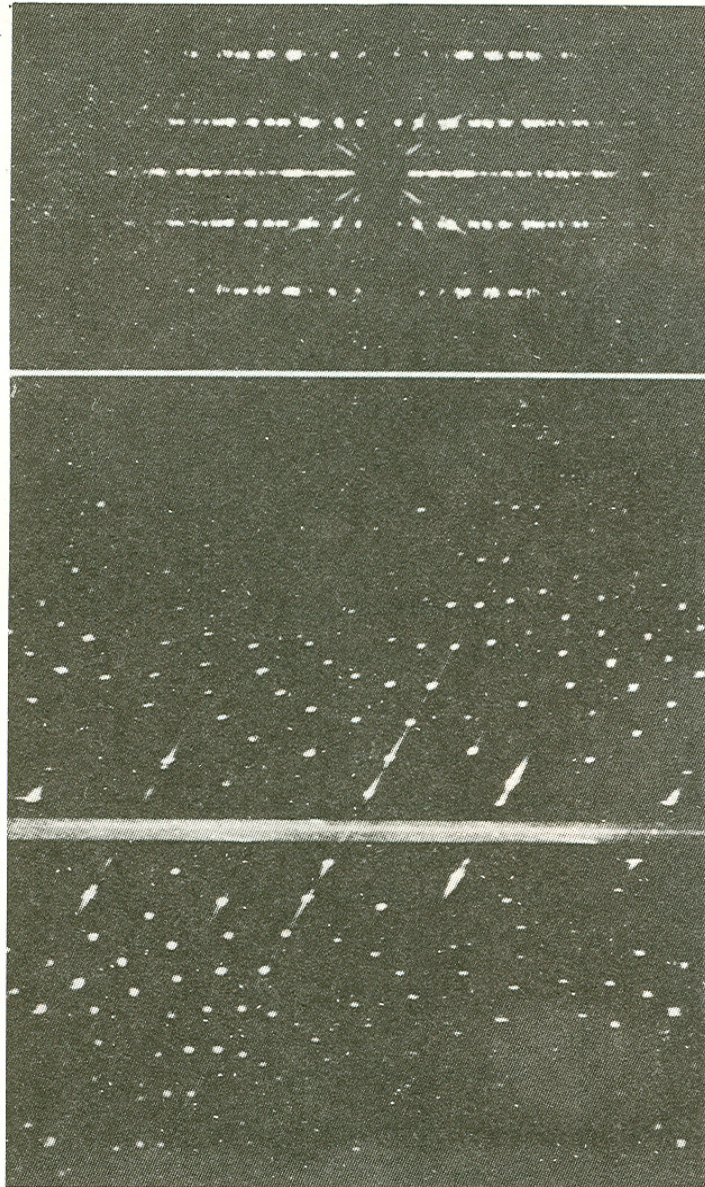
360

(5 4)

45

## 3.5.4

( a )



5 4

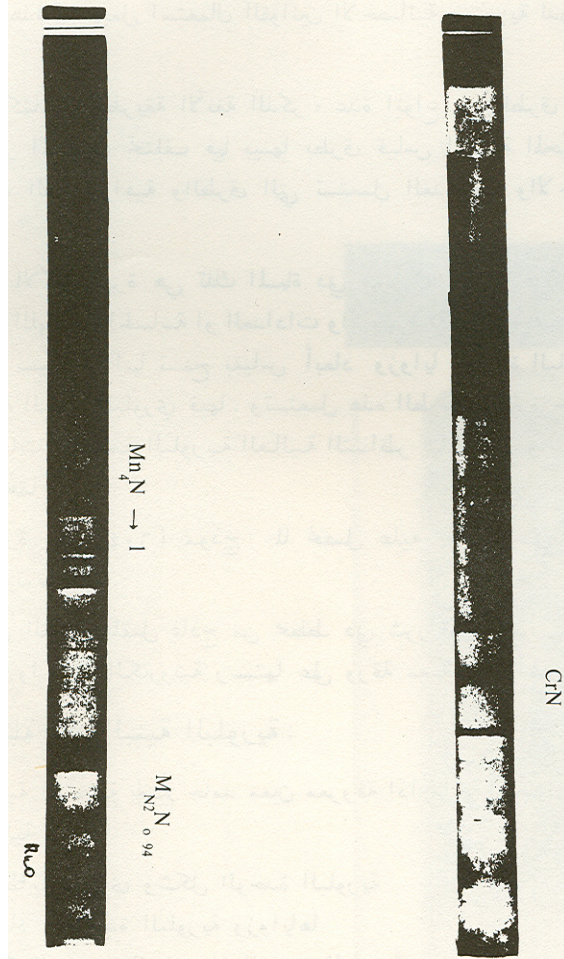


(Debye-Scherrer)

(6 4)

**6.4**

( )



6 4

θ

.d

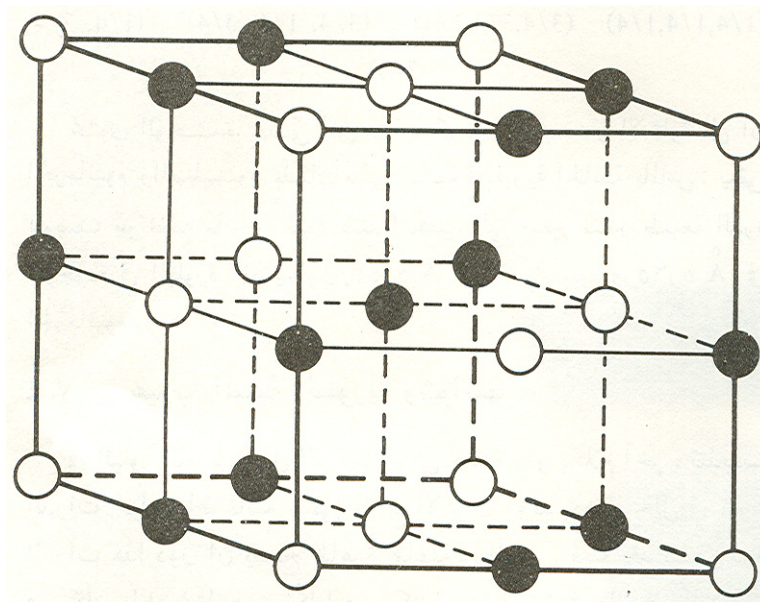


$(5,63^\circ)$  5,63  
 : (7 4 )

$(0,0,0)$   $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$   $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$   $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$   $(0, 0, \frac{1}{2})$   $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0)$   $(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$

2.6.4



7 4

(3,56°A) °A 3,56

:

$(0,0,0)$   $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$   $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$   $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$   $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$   $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$   $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$

.

:

°A 5,65

°A 5,43

**7.4**

.

.

( )

(Oxides, sulfides...)

$Mn_2N$

(Azote)

:

$Mn_2N_{0,92}$

(N)

(Mn)

$Mn_2N_{0,86}$

**1.5**

**2.5**





. (A.S.T.M.) " " (Wyckoff)

(Mn<sub>2</sub>N<sub>0.86</sub>)

.et Mn<sub>2</sub>N<sub>0.92</sub>)

F

f

Mn<sub>2</sub>N

:

0,9



( ) (Nœud)

x

: (1-x)

$Fe_xCu_{(1-x)}$

B A

x  $(A_xB_{1-x})$

B A

$f_A$  A

$f_B$  B

$f$

$f = xf_A + (1-x)f_B$

f

x

A B A

A B

B A

:

(0,0,0) A

(1/2, 1/2, 1/2) B

,1/2) A F

F (0,0,0) B 1/2, 1/2

4.5

%50 %50

.%50 %45

" "

d θ .d θ

KCl NaCl

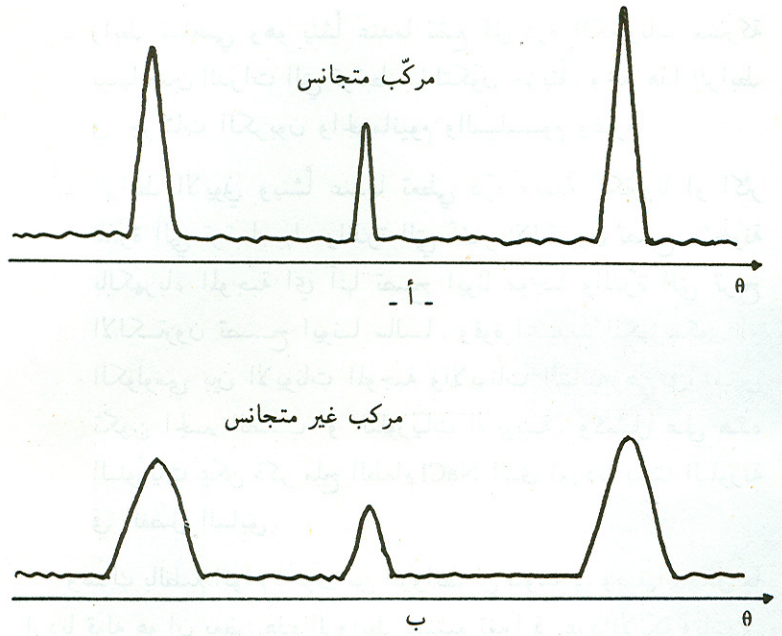
5,63 :  
NaCl

6,29

KCl

(Na<sub>x</sub>K<sub>1-x</sub>Cl)





1 5

5.5

:  
 (Van der waals – London)  
 (Ar) (Ne)

(NaCl)

$\theta$

6.5

( )

$\text{Na}_6\text{Cl}$   
(1/2 , 1/2 , 1/2)  
(7 4 )

(1/8)



:

$$4 = (1/4 \times 12) + 1$$

:

$$4 = (1/8 \times 8) + (1/2 \times 6)$$

. NaCl :

:

**7.5**

(Moseley)

)

.(

:

(K,L ou M)

( )  
( )

.f

. 20

1953

(Guinier)

**8.5**

1920

.14000 1

:

...

**9.5**

:

( )

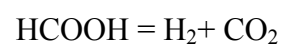
1945

( )

( )

.(CO<sub>2</sub>)

(... )



(Urée)

.(H<sub>2</sub>O)

(dextrose)

900

**10.5**

(Molécules géantes ou  
(monomère)

macromolécules)

(Polymérisation)





**1.6**

(Laue)

( )

**2.6**

4

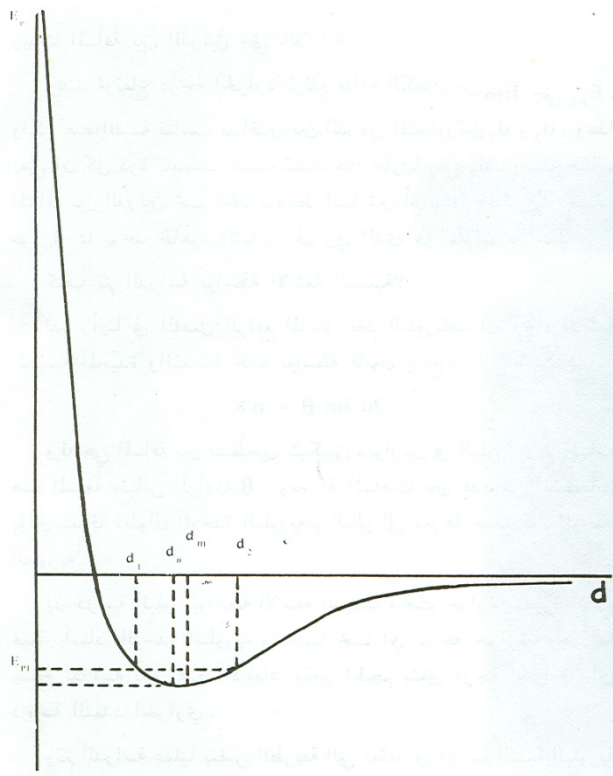
( )

...

:

273)

(



1 6

$$(1 \quad 6)$$

"d<sub>0</sub>"

d<sub>0</sub>

E<sub>pl</sub>

E<sub>po</sub>

.d<sub>2</sub> d<sub>1</sub>

.d<sub>2</sub>

d<sub>0</sub>

d<sub>m</sub>

.d<sub>m</sub>

:

$$2d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

d

.θ

:

( 269 196 )  
(Helium)

( 273 )

$$\alpha = \frac{l}{v} \left( \frac{dv}{dT} \right)$$

= V  
= T

( ) "

6)

(3 6) (2

.NaBrO<sub>3</sub> NaClO<sub>3</sub>

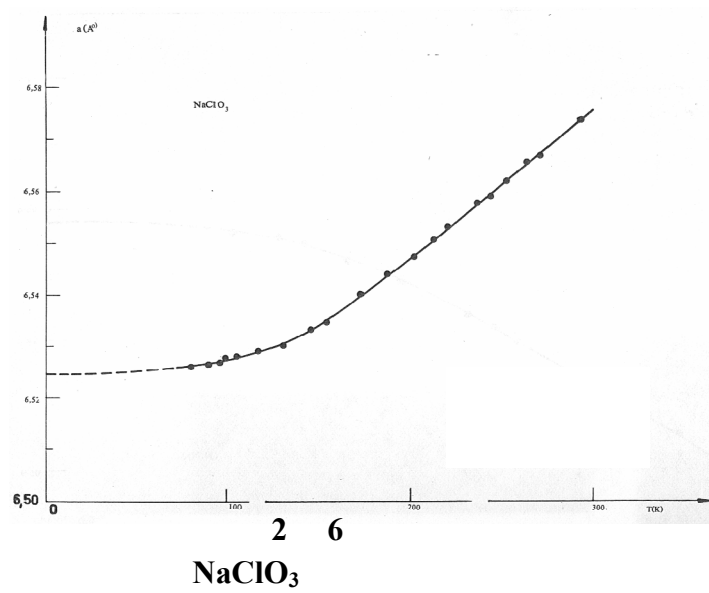
196

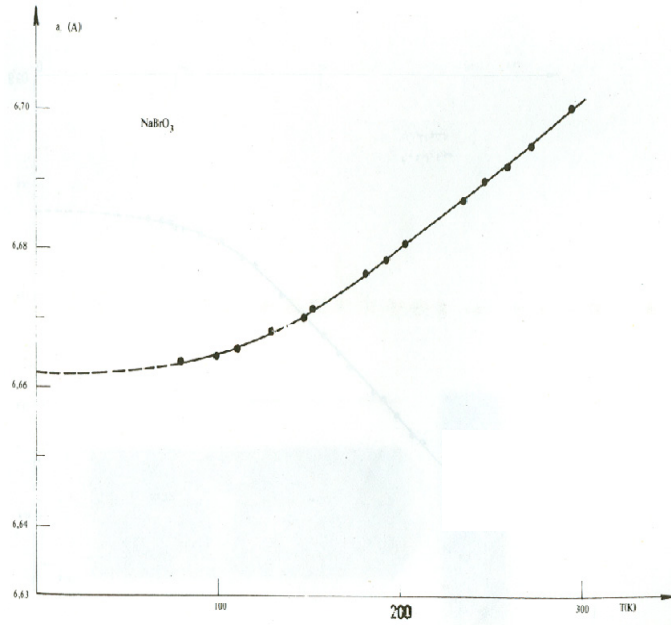
77)

(

20 )

(





**3 6**  
**NaBrO<sub>3</sub>**

**3.6**

:

...

( )

( )  
.( )

(Ehrenfest)

:

**4.6**

(axe)

( )

(Hund)

L

(Spin)

S

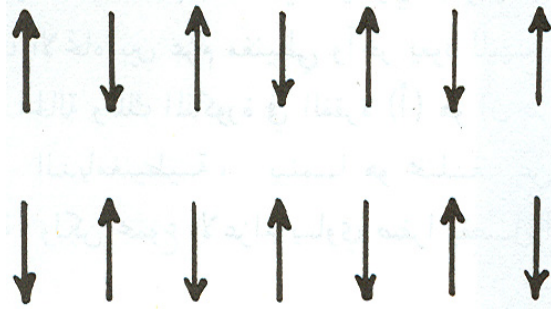
(S L )

( )

### 1.4.6







4 6

4.4.6

(Néel :  $T_N$ )

( 4 6)

## 5.6

:

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.( )

( )

( $T_N$  ou  $T_C$ )

.(Tc)

.(Tc)

.)  
(d

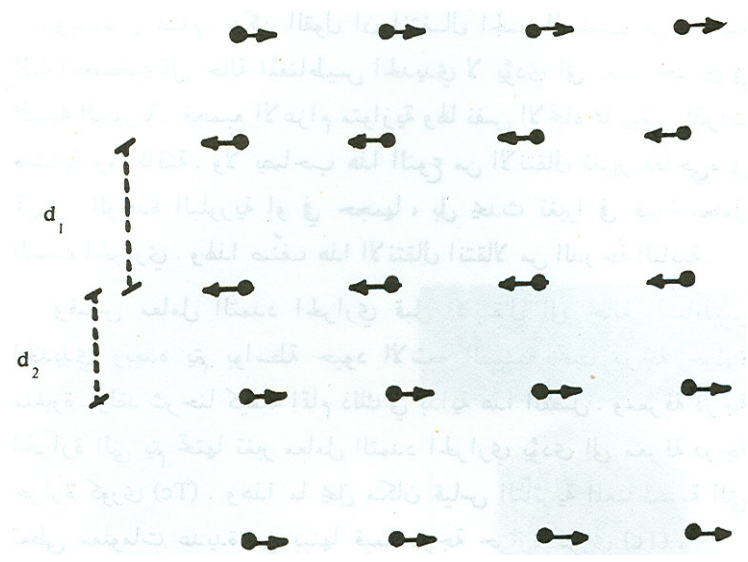
:

(hkl)

.(5 6)

(d<sub>1</sub>)

(d<sub>2</sub>)



5 6

( )

: (CrN)

( 20)

20

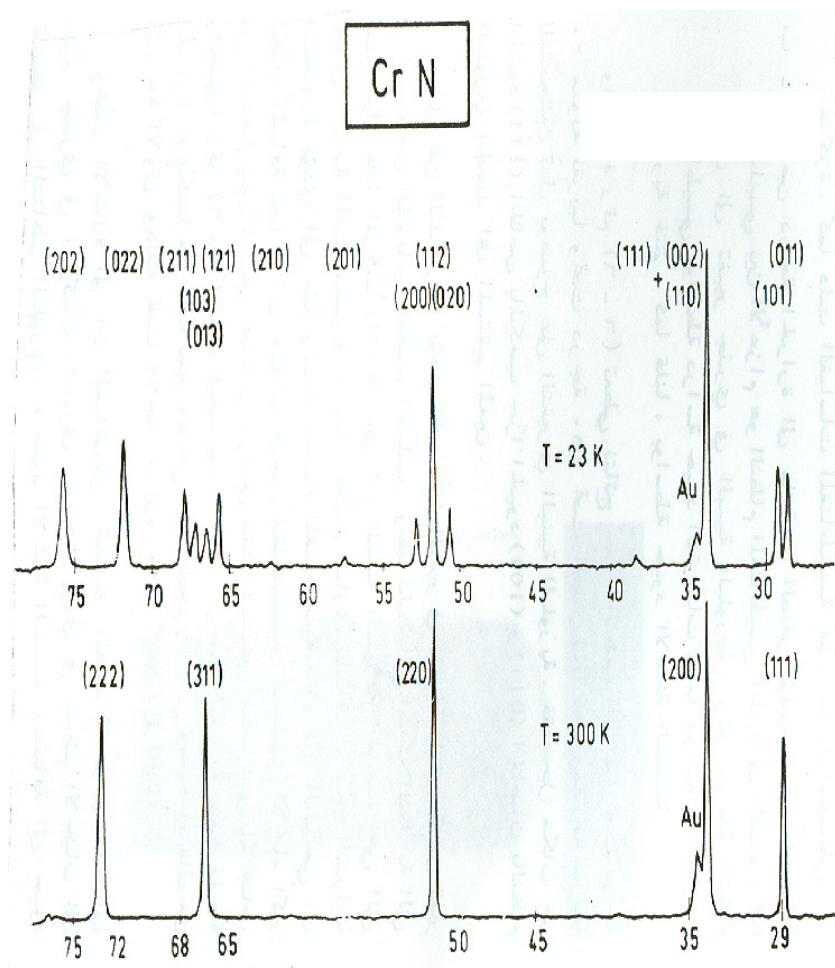
(6 6)

(23K)

250

(111)

(011) (101)



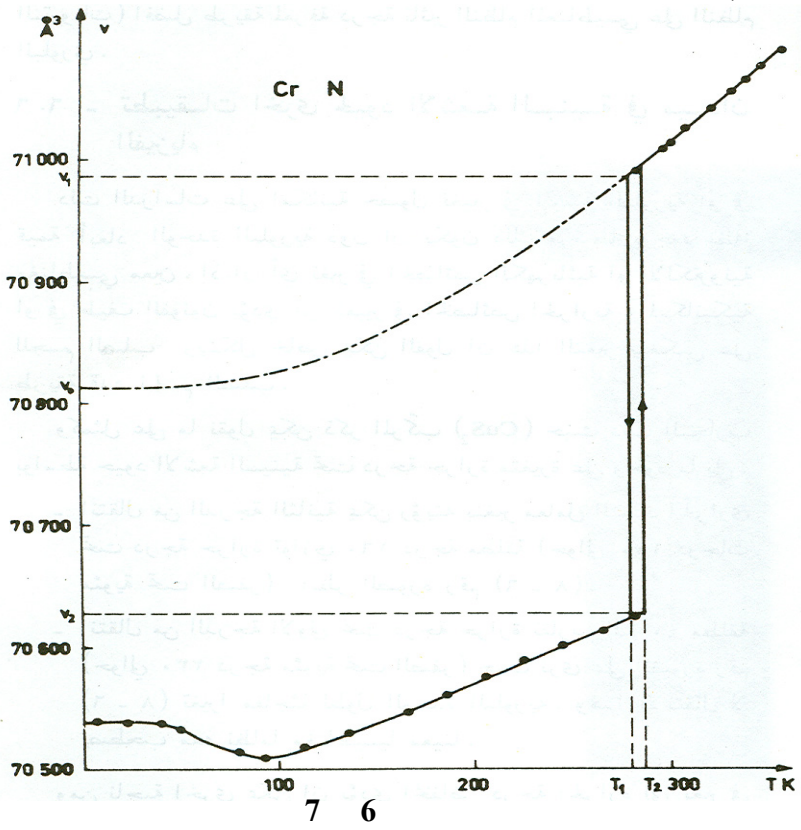
6 6

(CrN)

(7 6)

290

(290K)



( )

## 6.6

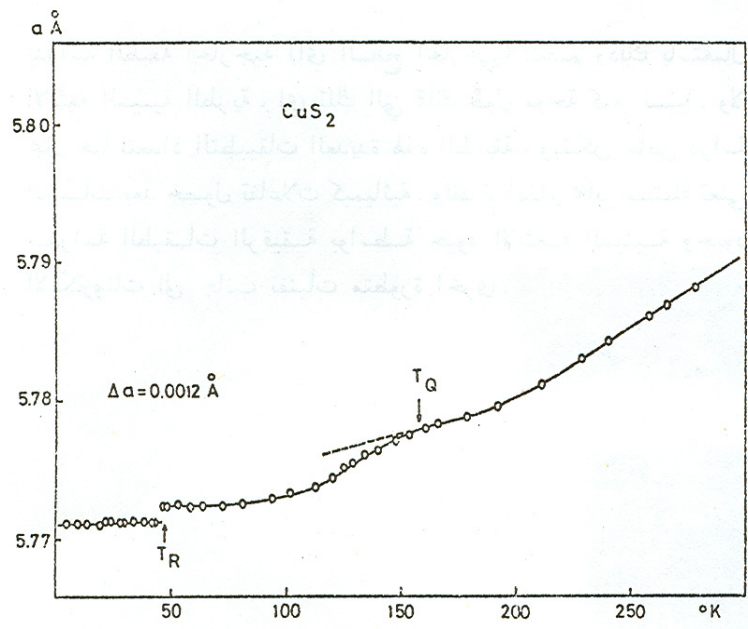
(CuS<sub>2</sub>)

:

110 ) 160  
(8 6) .(  
40  
( 230 )  
(8 6)

(Mott) ( )





8 6

( )

( )

1895 ( )

**1.7**

(stériles)

( )

)

(

**2.7**

(Albers-Schönberg)

1903

(1 7)

( )

(C.R. Barden) 1906

(1)		
320 300	600 500	
1500 800	3000 1600	
5000	12000	
(2)		
(36 12) 170	(12) 250	
(24) 2000 1500	(4) 800	

: (1)  
(2)

1 7

24

24

24

( )

48

:

:

(Mendel)

...

400 (Snel) 1933

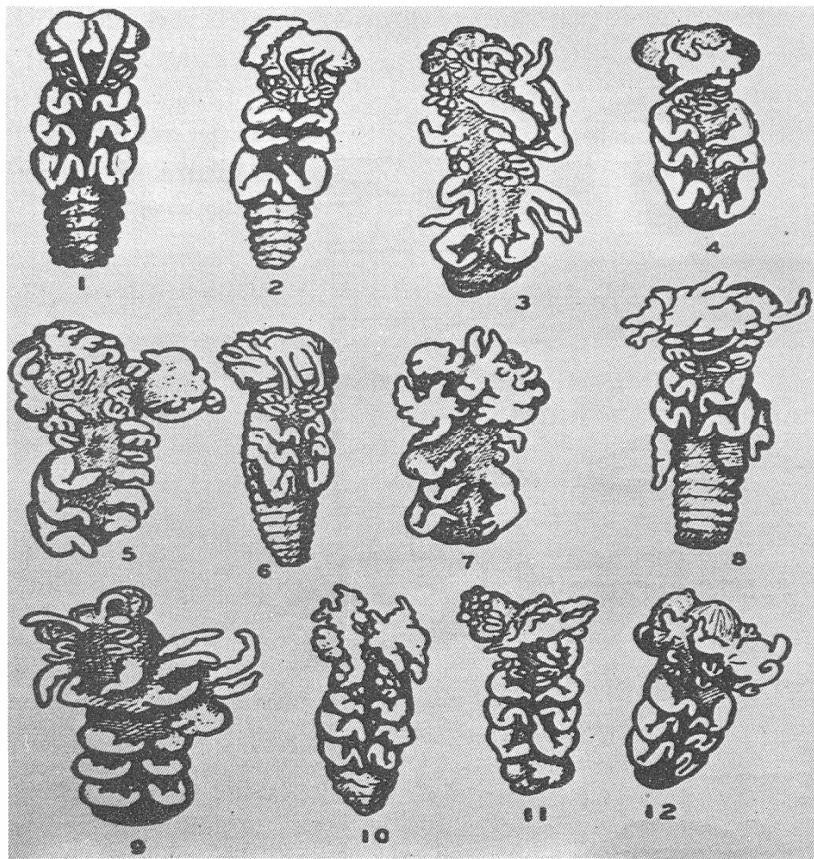
2 7

3 7

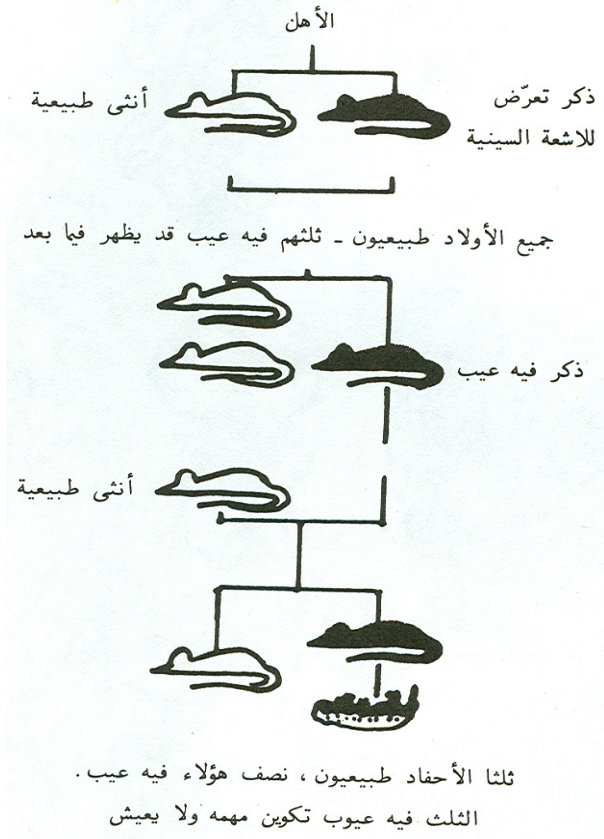
(Leucémie)

50 25  
%70

20 18



2 7  
1



3 7

(ionisé)

(Lacassagne)



( )

( )

600

:

%50

:

30)

0,1

(

(Fluoroscopie)

**3.7**

600 40  
: 243 19  
%45  
%24  
15 %11,9  
%9  
%6

...  
%1,4  
%1

6

25

4.7

(Chesley)

24

122

5.7

:

...

200 :

300

:

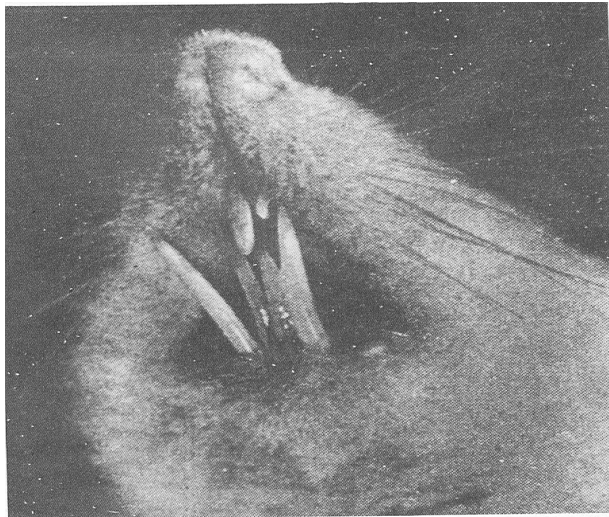
:

%5

3200

125

(4 7)



4 7



6.7

:

:

7.7

( )

(N<sub>2</sub>)

(Enzyme)

:

:

**1.7.7**

:

**2.7.7**

1915

(Oestrogènes)

: :

3.7.7

. (Helminthes)

.( )

(Thorax)

. (Testostérone)

(Goudron)

**8.7**

( )

" "

3500 2500

(Coutard )  
( 250 50 )

" "

( )

(Triton)

20

( )

( )

200

**9.7**

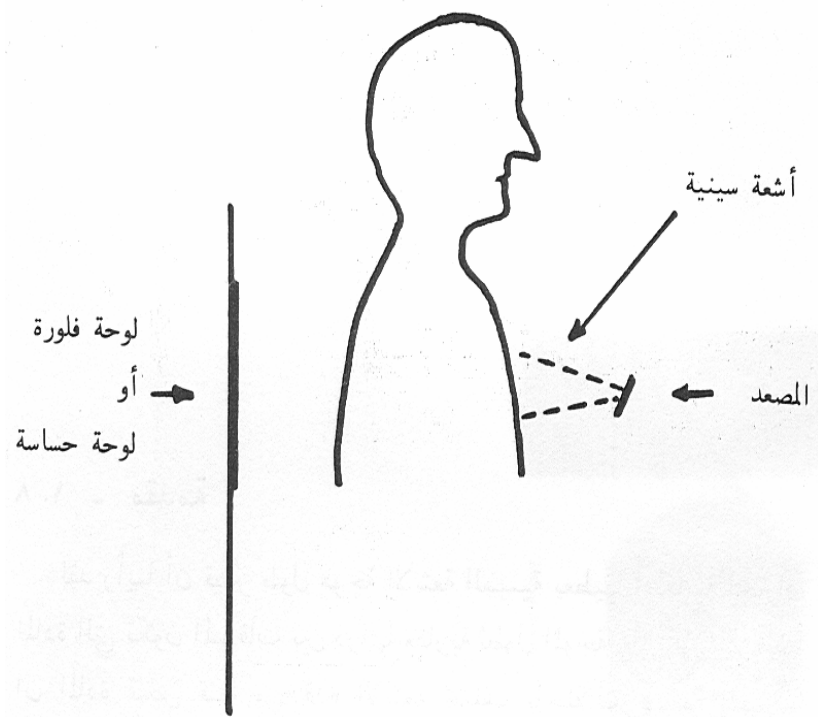


1.8

(1 8 ) ( )  
( )

" "

1895 /



1 8

2.8

" "

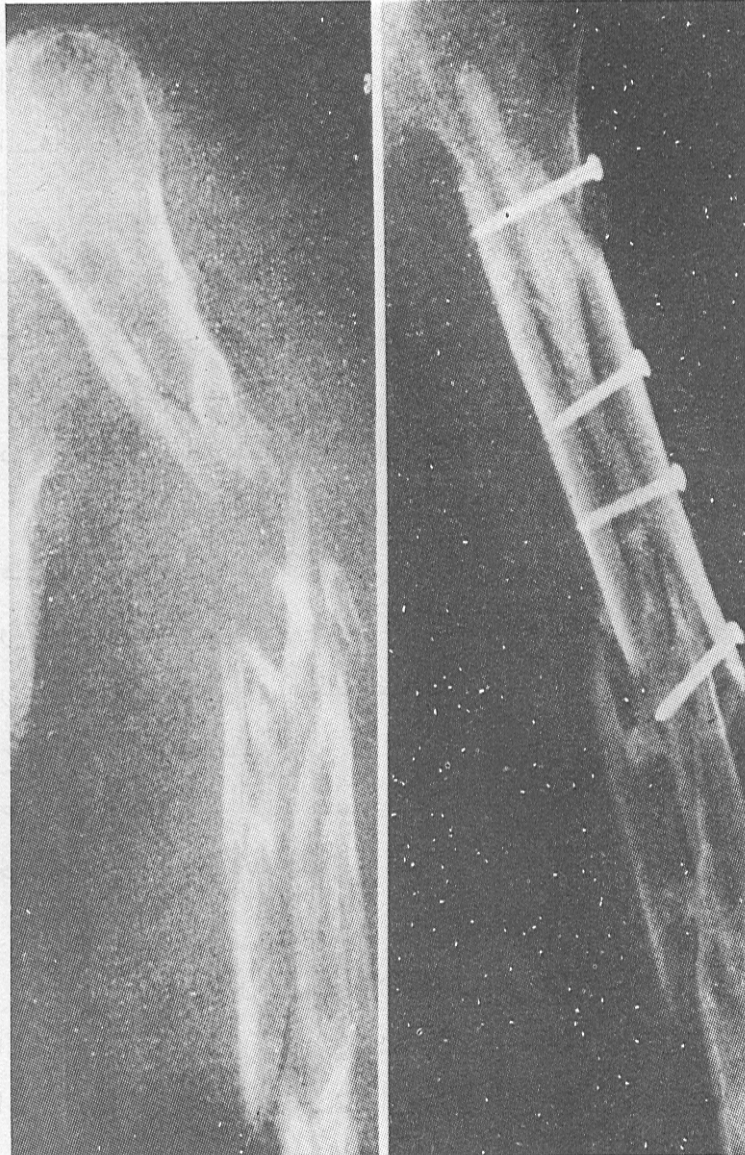
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2 8

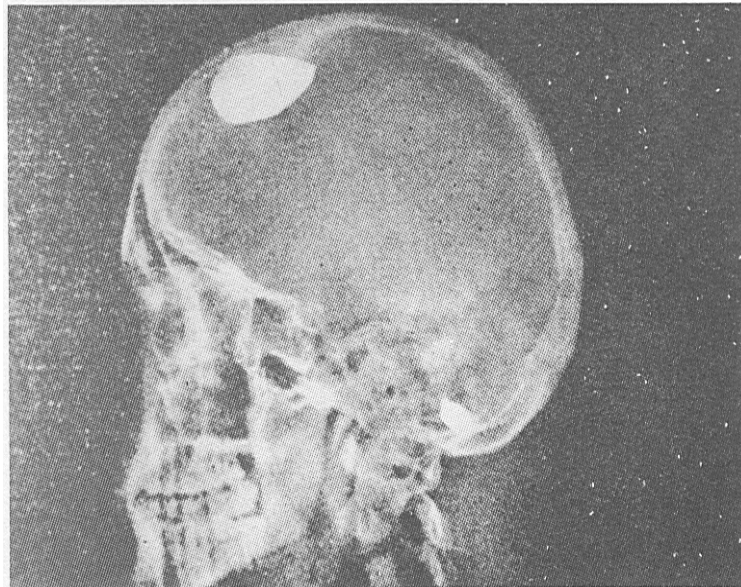
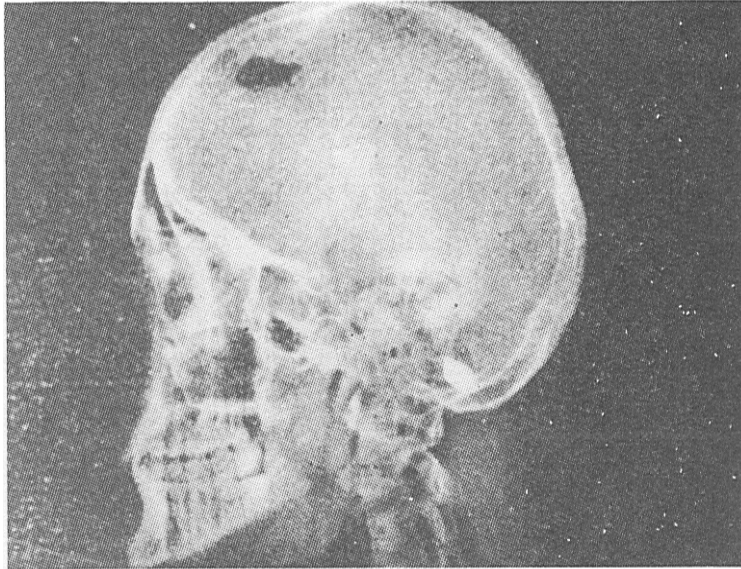
:

3 8

:



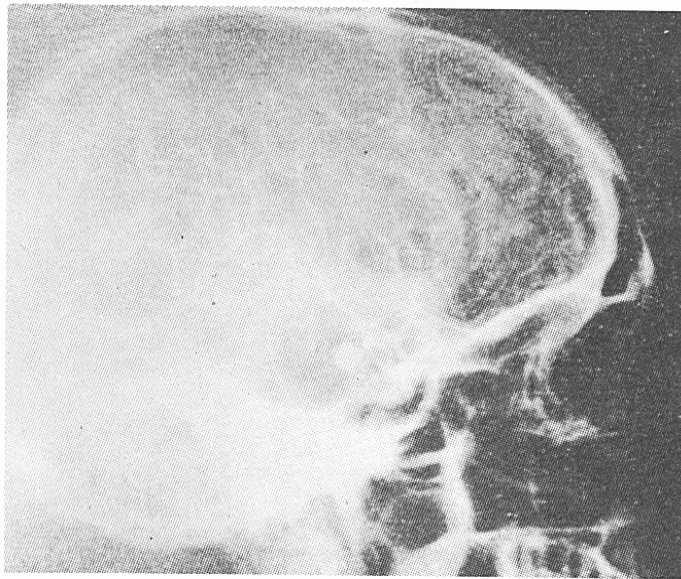
2 8



3 8

:

( ) 4 8  
(Anévrisme d'artère cérébrale)  
(J. Staline) (F. D. Roosevelt)



4 8

(Vitamine A)

(Hypérostose corticale)

5 8

(Cubitus)

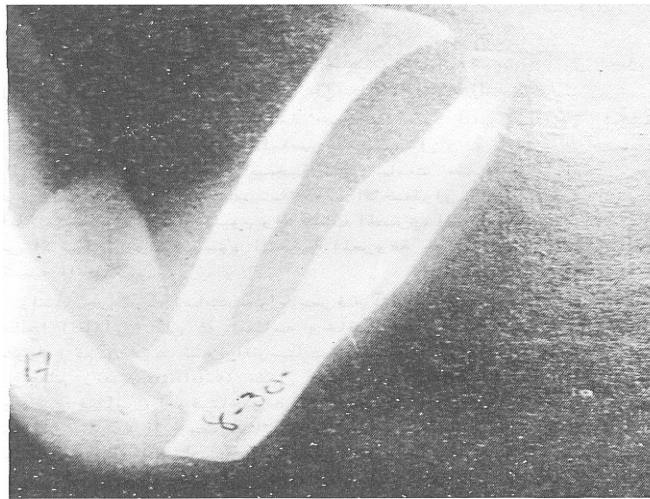
(Vitamines A et D)

)  
(densitomètre)

( )  
(

(... )

( )



5 8

:

0,4

) .  
(0,4g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

( )

**3.8**

**1.3.8**

( )



**2.3.8**

(Diaphragme)

(fente)

**3.3.8**

( )

.1949

**4.3.8**

**5.3.8**

( )

(Polychomatique)

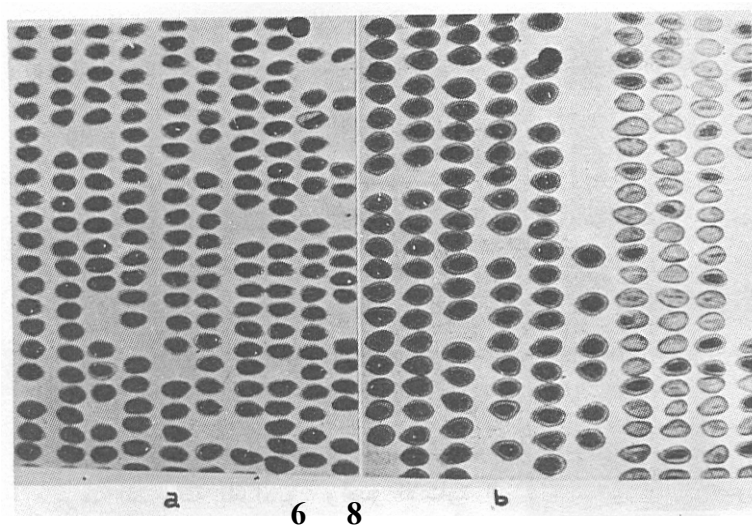
" "

(K $\alpha$ )

(6 8)

(b)

(a)



( )

6.3.8

(Cope et

1954

Rose)

**7.3.8**

( )

(35x40cm)

**4.8**

1898

(Haycock)

(Neville)

1913  
(Dauvilier) (Goby) (Ladarque)  
(4000 à 8000 V)  
( )

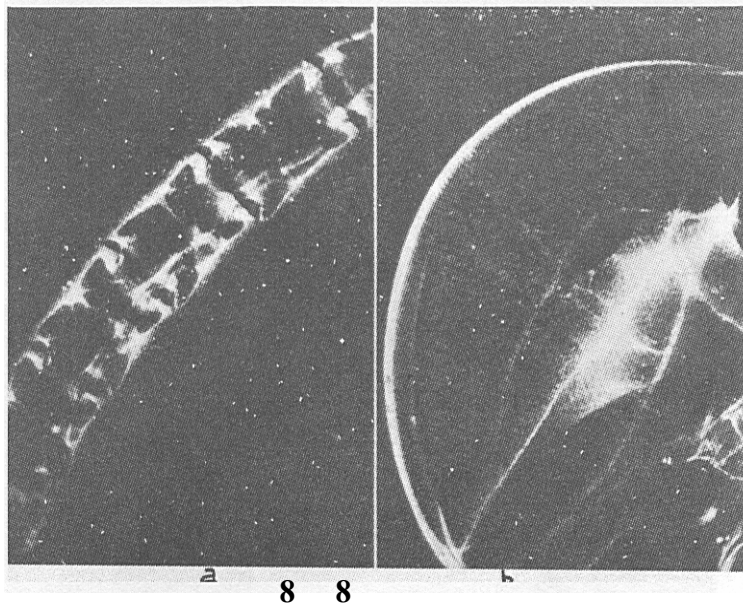
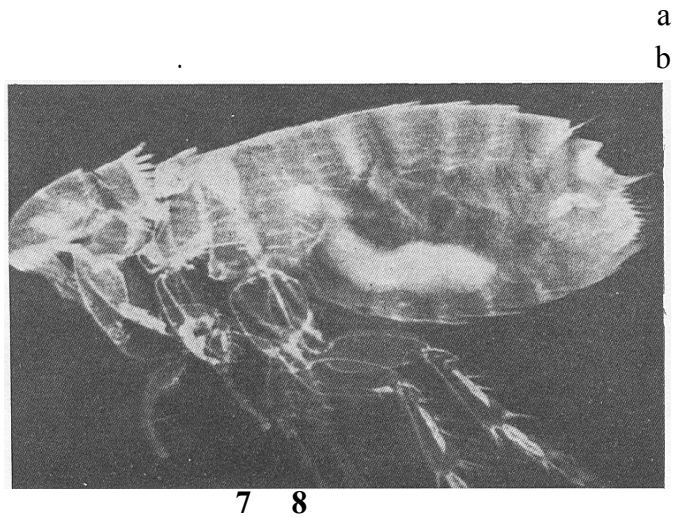
1938

(20000 à 30000 V)  
(CLARK)

7 8

(Baryum)

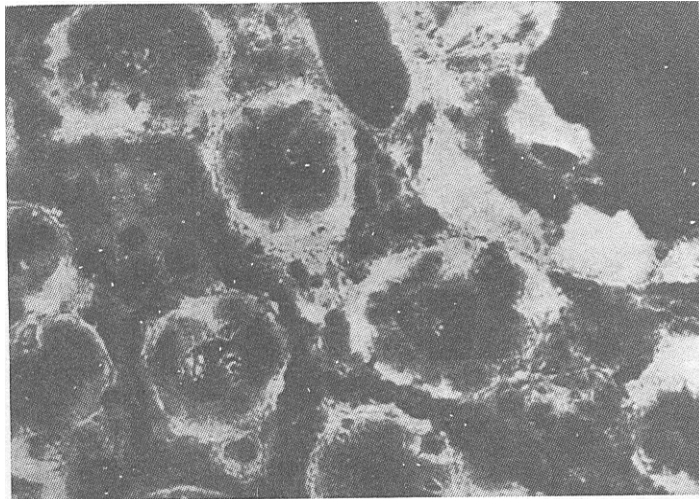
8 8  
:



A  
B

(Ladarque)

9 8

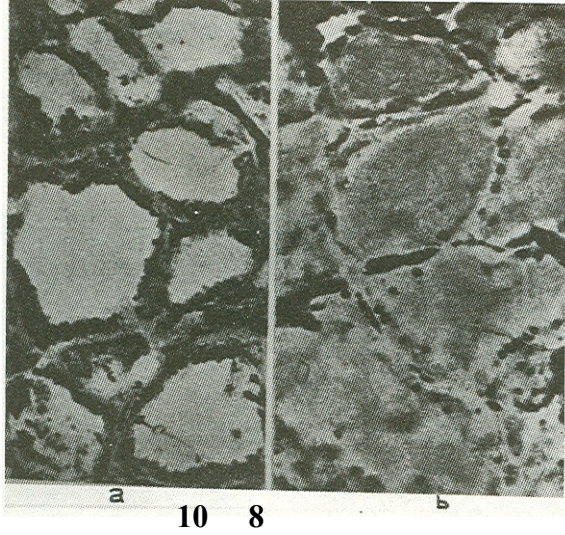


9 8

(10 8)

A

B



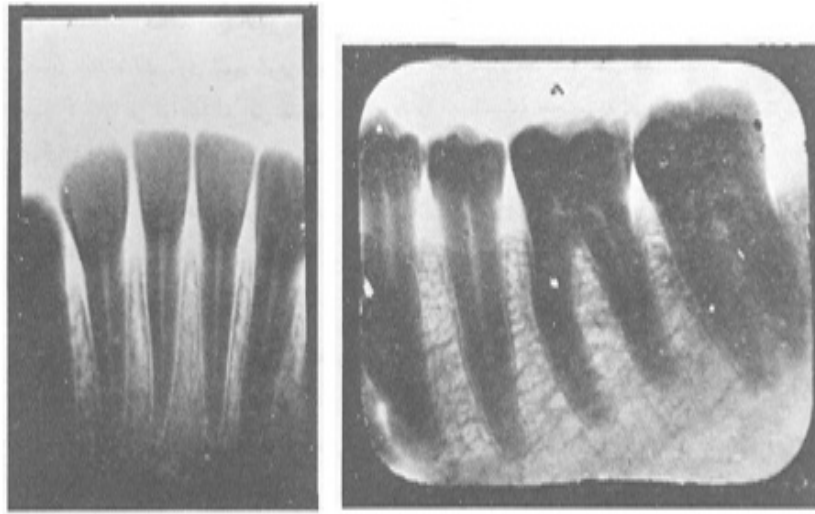
5.8

(abcés)



)  
( ) (

(11 8)



11 8

**1.9**

**1.1.9**

4 (80KV) . (4 cm)

(110KV) 110  
. (10 cm) 10

(6 6 (200 KV) 200  
. cm)

(Laiton) (230 KV) 230  
. (6 cm) 6

(1000 à 2000 kv) 20  
. (10 à 20 cm) 20 10

(75 cm) 75 (100 mA) 0,1

(400 mA) 0,4 (150 cm) 150

**2.1.9**

( )

### 3.1.9

$$I_x = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

.B A

)

(

:

$$I_A = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

$$I_B = I_0 e^{-\mu(x-D)}$$

(D)

$$I_B = I_A e^{-\mu D}$$

%5 ( )

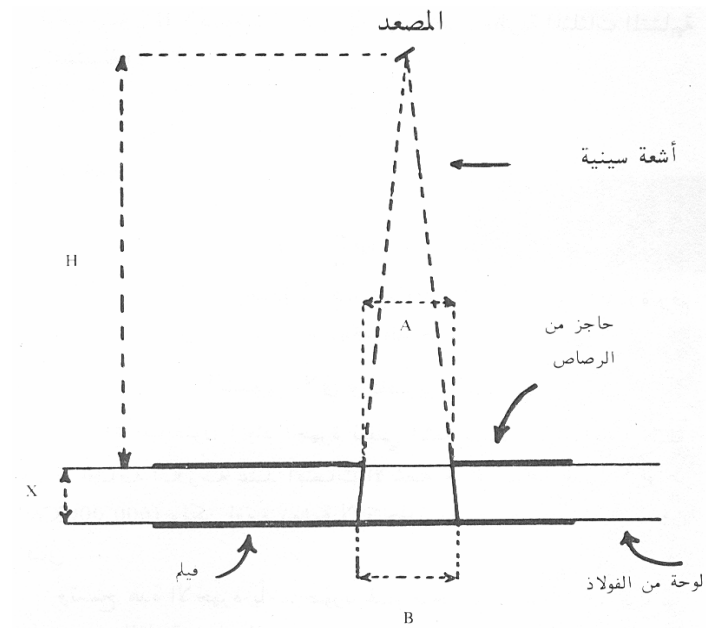
**4.1.9**

(B) X (A) H (A)

$$H/H+X = \frac{A}{B}$$

$$X=H = \frac{B}{A} - 1$$

(1 9)

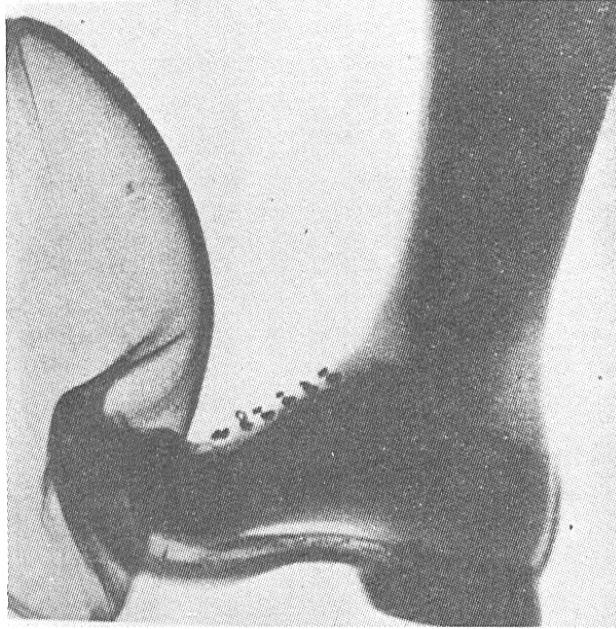


1 9

5.1.9

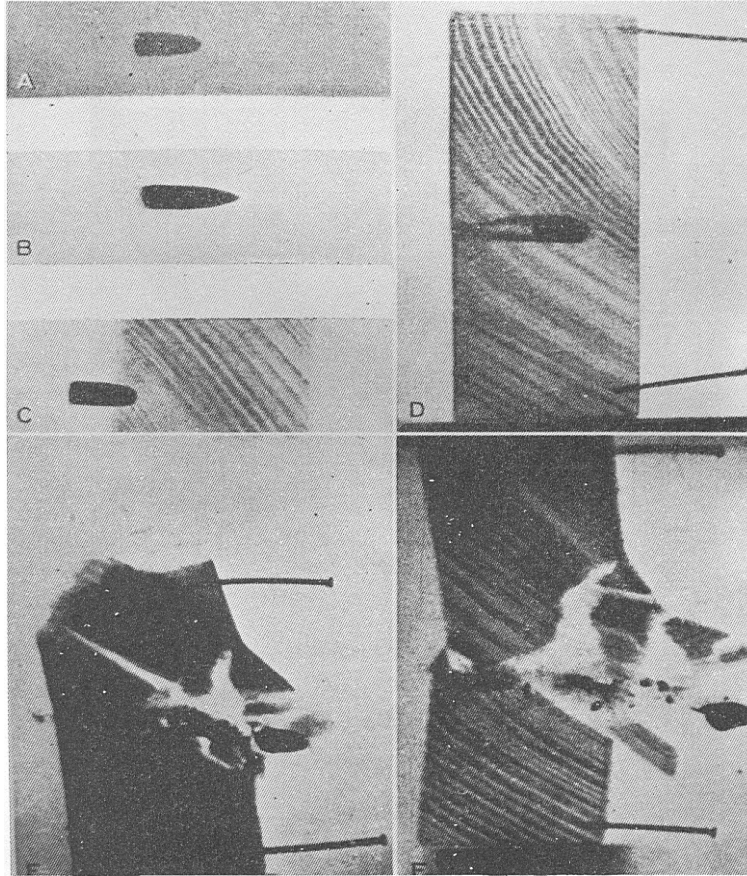
(600 000 KW)

2 9



2 9

3 9



3 9

6.1.9

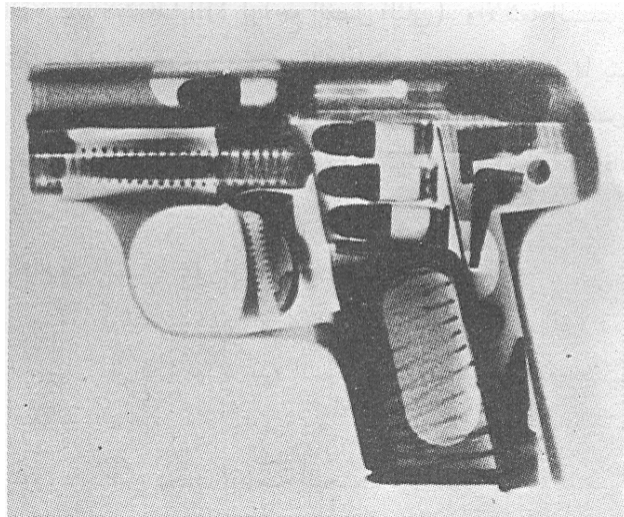
(10 à 20

.( ) MILLIONS DE VOLTS)



18

4 9



4 9

**7.1.9**

(6 8)

(K $\alpha$ )

(K $\alpha$ )

)

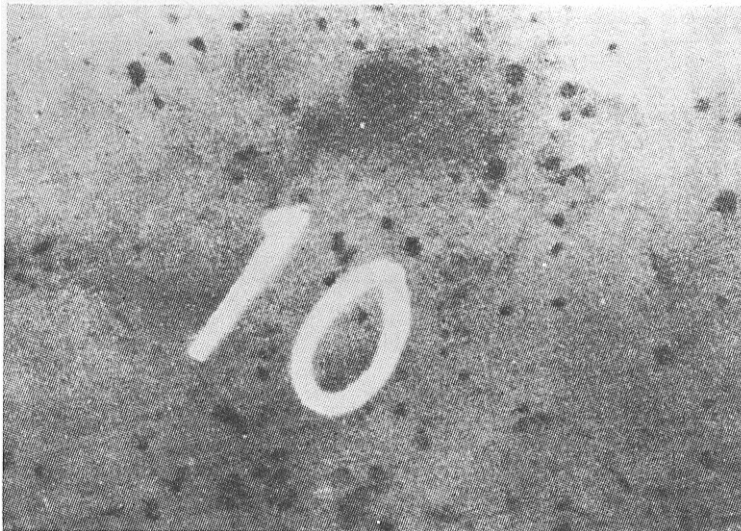
(K $\alpha$ )

(

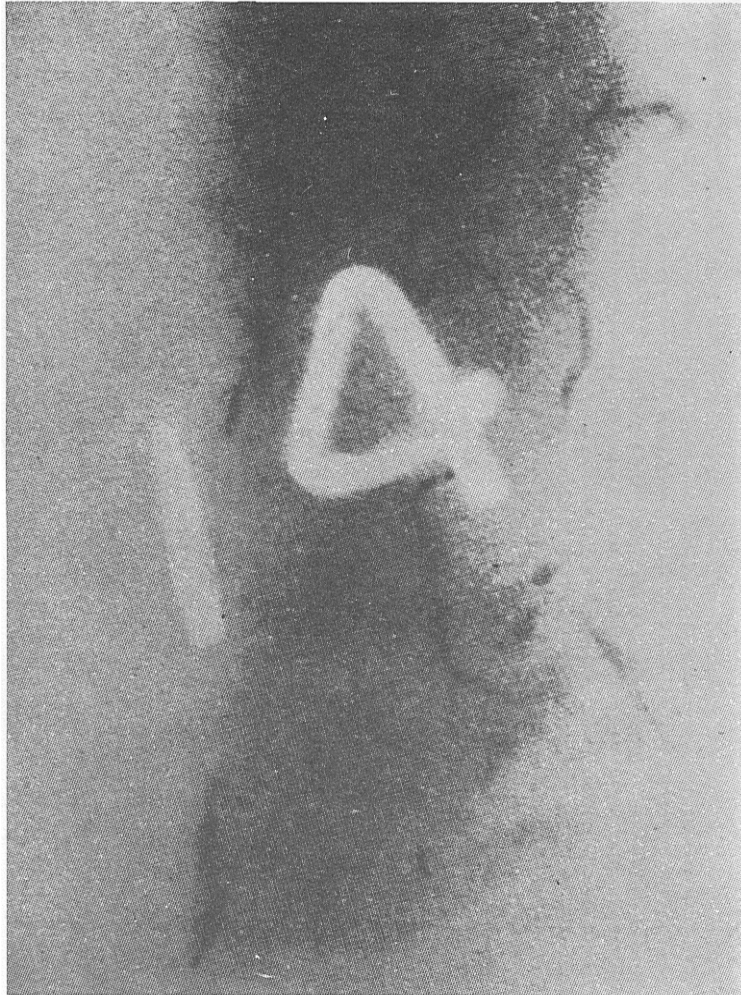
**2.9**

**1.2.9**

(5 9)  
6 9 . 3



5 9

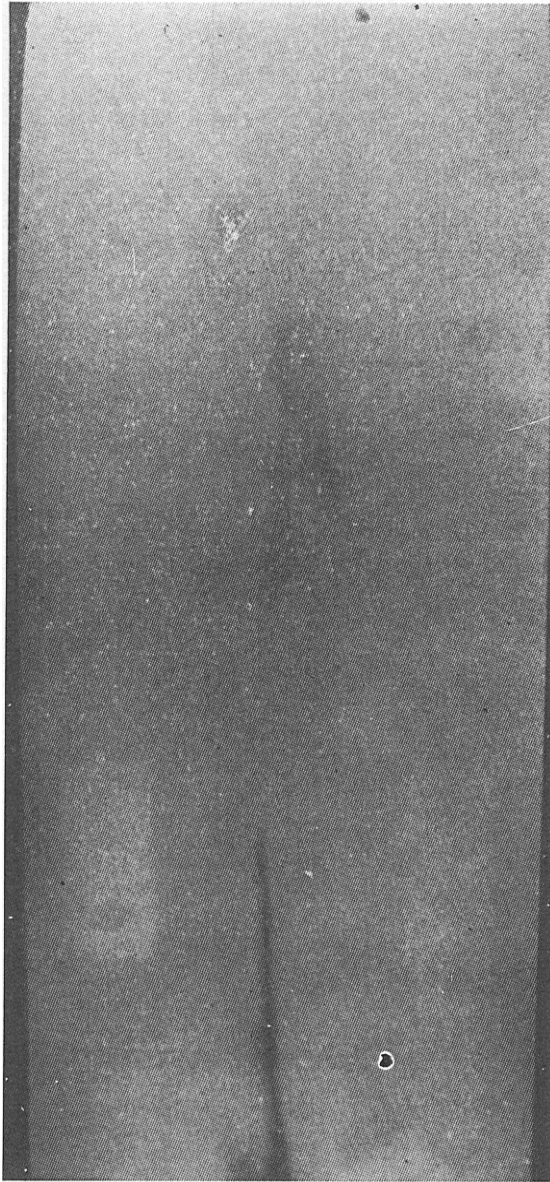


6 9

(7 9)

23

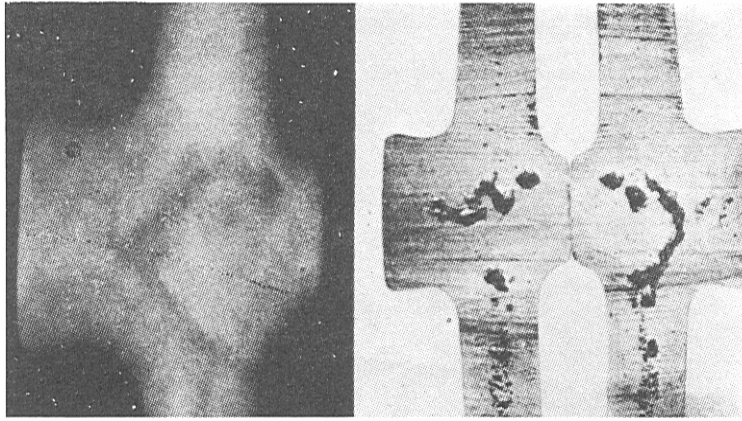
162



7 9

8 9

( )

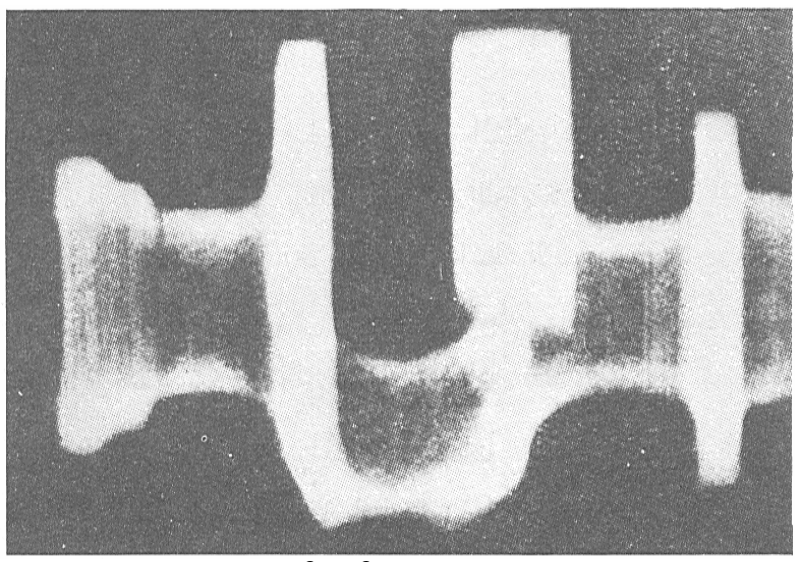


8 9

2.2.9

3.2.9

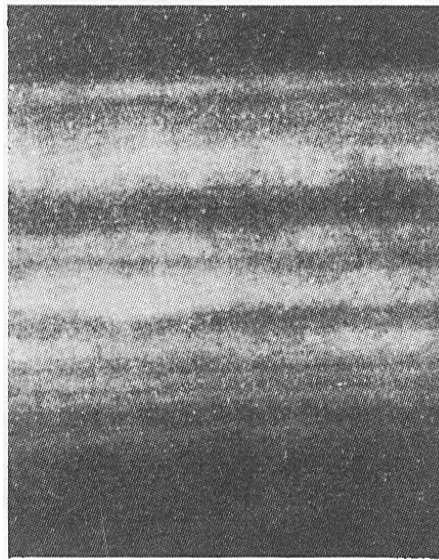
) 9 9 (



9 9

4.2.9

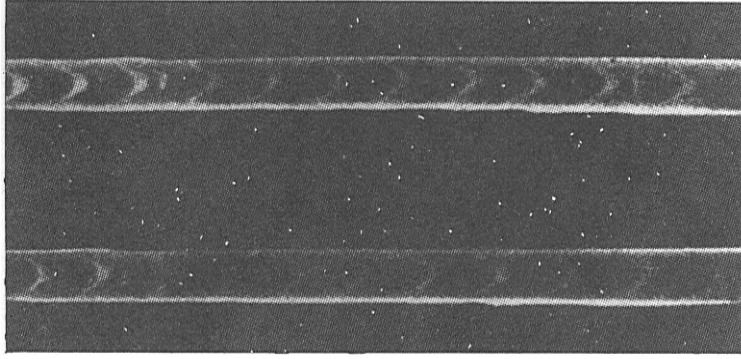
(10 9)



10 9

(11 9)





11 9

3.9

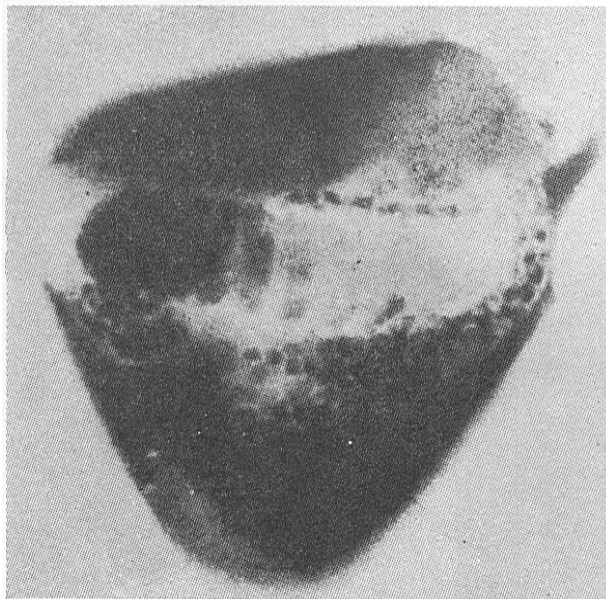
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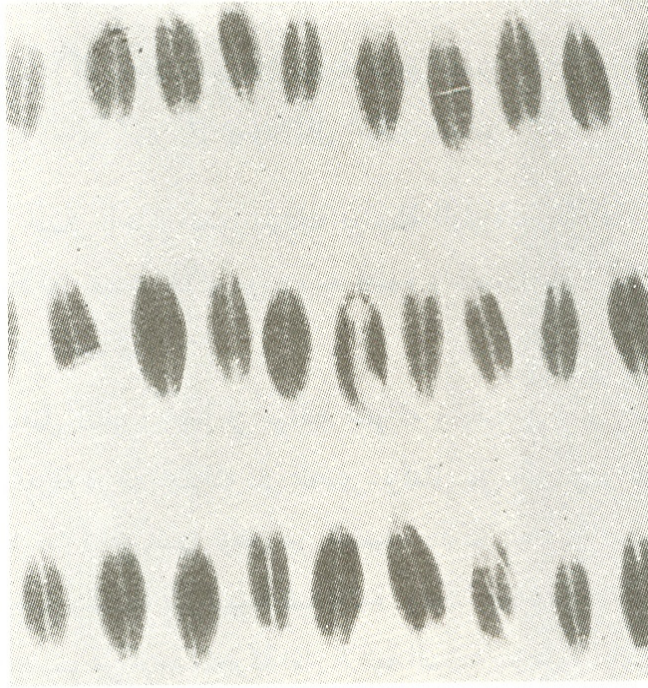
**1.10**

**1.1.10**

(1 10)  
(2 10)

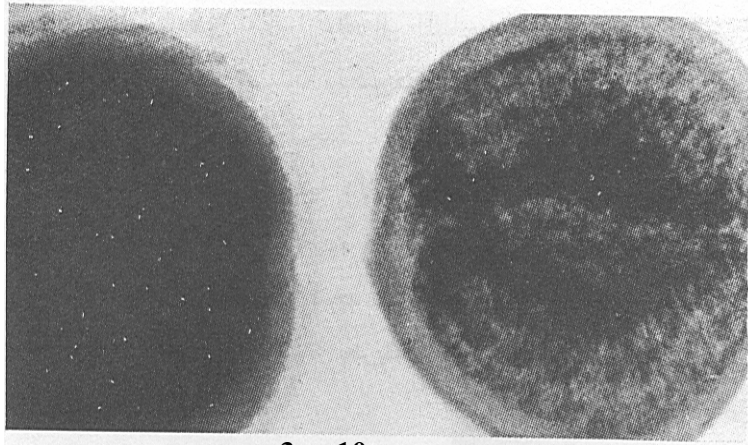


**1 10**



2 10

(3 10)



3 10

:

2.1.10

(Muller) 1916 (Runner)  
1927  
(Drosophila)

1955  
(Cochliomyia hominivorax)  
(Cobalt 60 :  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ) 60

70

:  
(Dacus dorsalis)  
(Anastrepha ludens)  
(Ceratitis capitata)

**2.10**



1927

(Veronèse)

(Burroughs)

.(Mars et Venus) " "

(Radiographie)

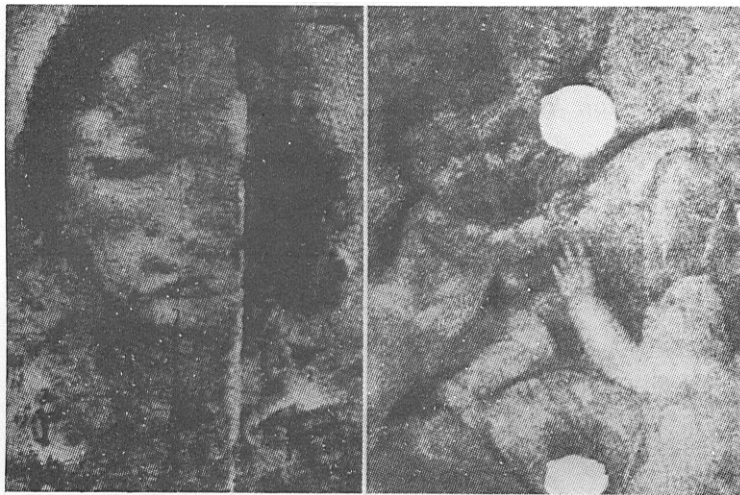
)

.(4 10



4 10

(5 10)  
 (La Madone de la : (Raphaël)  
 (La Madone Carvach) Tour)  
 (5 10 )  
 ( )  
 (National Art Gallery)



5 10

(La madone de la Tour) :

(La Madone Carvach) :

(Gainsborough)

(L'enfant bleu)

(Huntington Art Museum)

(6 10 )

( )



6 10

:

:

(Mc

(Healy)

(Rambrandt)

7 10

.Closky)

)

.(

( )

(Lenain)

. 1979 ( )

1978



7 10

:

:

( )

( )

( )

1648

.1677

**3.10**

179



(Anhydrite)

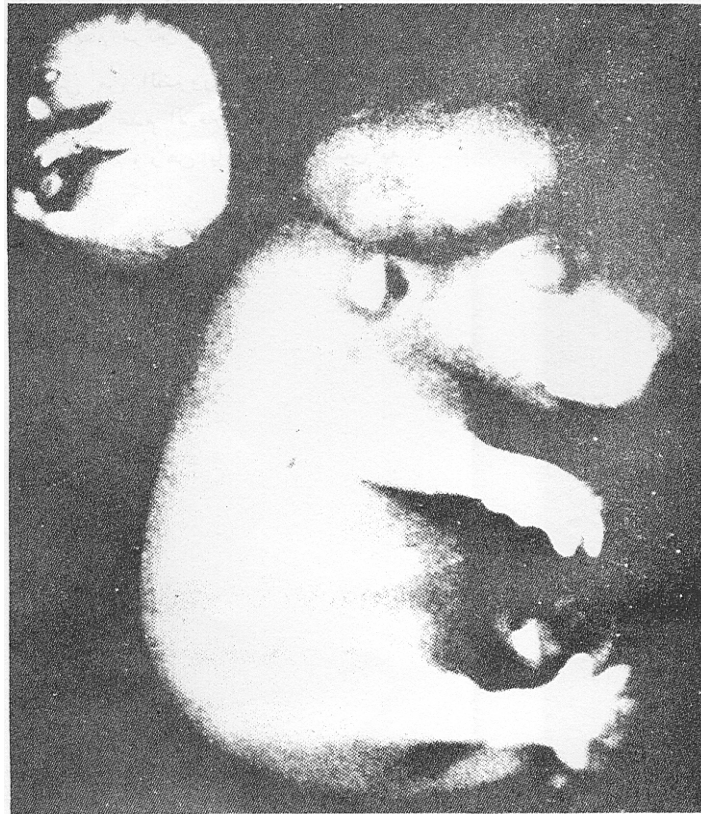
(Illite)

(Kaolinite)





(1 )



1



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JJ. TRILLAT  
Les presses Universitaires de France Paris (1930)
- 2 – X Ray Emission spectrography in Geology  
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Excitation  
Monochromatic

X rays  
Cathode rays  
Electron  
Tube  
Transition  
Refraction  
Diffraction  
Ion  
Paramagnetism  
Optics  
Single Crystal  
Polymer  
Focus  
Function  
Susceptibility  
Brilliance  
Ionization  
Induction  
Caogulation  
Interference  
Radiography  
Interaction

Symmetry  
Activation  
Photoconductivity  
Superconductivity  
Alternating Current  
Trigonal ( )  
Triclinic  
Molecule  
Induction  
Peak ( )  
Beam  
Diffraction  
Cell  
Unit Cell  
Circuit  
Function  
Diamagnetism  
Atom  
Tetragonal ( )  
Ionic bond  
Covalent bond  
Spin  
Hexagonal ( )  
Calory  
Ion  
Lattice  
Reciprocal lattice  
Semiconductor ( )

Intensity  
Chemical formula  
Photo chemical  
Potential energy ( )  
Wavelength  
Spectrum  
Atomic number  
Orbital moment  
Magnetic moment  
Node  
Crystallography  
Phosphorescence  
Anoemia  
Fluorescence  
Photon  
Voltage  
Index  
Iris ( )  
Quartz  
Electrostatic  
Electron  
Vector  
Microscope  
Transformer  
Quartz  
Orthorhombic ( )  
Reticular plan  
Anode

Coefficient  
Magnet  
Ferromagnetism  
Antiferromagnetism  
Helimagnetism  
Paramagnetism  
Diamagnetism  
Rectifier  
Goniometer  
Cubic  
Prism  
Cathode  
Equilibrium position  
Isotope  
Induction Coil

( )