

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
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# 1 Introduction

A digital x-ray imaging device consists of a source that emits x-ray photons and a detector that measures incident x-ray energy. Distinct materials in the object attenuate x-rays differently. In medical applications for example, the probability to absorb x-rays is higher for dense material such as bones and lower for soft tissue. One of the most common types of digital x-ray detectors, and the one we consider in this work, uses a scintillator to convert x-rays into visible light that can be detected by a regular digital photodetector. Due to the intermediate conversion of x-ray photons into light, these detectors are called indirect detectors.

$$1234567890\text{ b bt t t b i}$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma\Lambda_0\mathbf{\Lambda}_0\Lambda_0\Lambda_0\mathbf{\Lambda}_0abcdef123456567890\sum_{i=0}^{\inf}\left(\left[\begin{matrix}1&2\\ \alpha&\mathbf{b}\end{matrix}\right]\right)\tag{1.1}$$

$$\mathbb{R}\tag{1.2}$$