



Designation: E2002 – 22

Standard Practice for Determining Image Unsharpness and Basic Spatial Resolution in Radiography and Radioscopy¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the design and basic use of a gauge used to determine the image unsharpness and the basic spatial resolution of film radiographs or of digital images taken with CR imaging plates, digital detector arrays, or radioscopy systems.

1.2 This practice is applicable to radiographic and radioscopy imaging systems utilizing X-ray and gamma ray radiation sources.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 The gauge described can be used effectively with tube voltages up to 600 kV.

1.5 When using source voltages in the megavolt range, the results may not be completely satisfactory. The gauge may be used in the MV range, preferably for characterization of detectors without object.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.01 on Radiology (X and Gamma) Method.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E543 Specification for Agencies Performing Nondestructive Testing

E747 Practice for Design, Manufacture and Material Grouping Classification of Wire Image Quality Indicators (IQI) Used for Radiology

E1025 Practice for Design, Manufacture, and Material Grouping Classification of Hole-Type Image Quality Indicators (IQI) Used for Radiography

E1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations

E1815 Test Method for Classification of Film Systems for Industrial Radiography

2.2 ISO Standards:³

ISO 9712 Non-Destructive Testing—Qualification and Certification Of NDT Personnel

ISO 19232–5 Non-destructive Testing—Image Quality of Radiographs—Part 5: Determination of Image Unsharpness Value Using Duplex Wire Type Image Quality Indicators

ISO/IEC 17050–1 Conformity Assessment—Supplier's Declaration of Conformity—Part 1: General Requirements

2.3 CEN Standards:⁴

EN-462-5:1996 Nondestructive Testing—Image Quality of Radiographs—Part 5: Image Quality Indicators (Duplex Wire Type)—Determination of Total Image Unsharpness Value⁵

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

⁴ Available from British Standards Institute (BSI), 389 Chiswick High Rd., London W4 4AL, U.K., <http://www.bsi-global.com>.

⁵ Not an active standard, but still used as a reference in companies' procedures.

EN 4179 Aerospace Series — Qualification and Approval of Personnel for Non-destructive Testing

2.4 ANSI/ASNT Standards:⁶

ANSI/ASNT CP 189 Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel

SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing

2.5 AIA Standard:⁷

NAS410 Certification & Qualification of Nondestructive Test Personnel

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms applicable to this practice may be found in Terminology E1316.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *basic spatial resolution of the detector - visual* ($vSR_b^{detector}$)—determined from the smallest number of the duplex wire pair that is visually not separable in a film radiograph on a viewing station or on a monitor image with the duplex wire IQI directly on the detector with no object.

3.2.2 *basic spatial resolution of the imaging system - visual* (vSR_b^{image})—determined with the IQI on the object (side closest to X-ray source) or beside the object from the smallest number of the duplex wire pair, which is visually not separable in a film radiograph on a viewing station or on a monitor.

3.2.3 *detector unsharpness - interpolated* ($iU_{detector}$)—two times the Basic Spatial Detector Resolution - interpolated ($2 \times iSR_b^{detector}$).

3.2.4 *detector unsharpness - visual* ($vU_{detector}$)—two times the Basic Spatial Detector Resolution - visual ($2 \times vSR_b^{detector}$).

⁶ Available from American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT), P.O. Box 28518, 1711 Arlingate Ln., Columbus, OH 43228-0518, <http://www.asnt.org>.

⁷ Available from Aerospace Industries Association (AIA), 1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA 22209, <http://www.aia-aerospace.org>.

3.2.5 *duplex wire type image quality indicator*—duplex wire type IQI image quality indicator specifically designed to assess the image unsharpness and basic spatial image resolution of a radiograph or a digital image and composed of a series of pairs of wire elements made of high density metal.

3.2.6 *image unsharpness - interpolated* (iU_{Im})—two times the Basic Spatial Resolution of the imaging system - interpolated ($2 \times iSR_b^{image}$).

3.2.7 *image unsharpness - visual* (vU_{Im})—two times the Basic Spatial Resolution of the imaging system - visual ($2 \times vSR_b^{image}$).

3.2.8 *linearized profile*—a graph, generated by an image processing software, which shows the pixel values, which are proportional to the radiation dose versus a spatial position as, for example, duplex wire IQI length.

3.2.9 *linepair per mm (lp/mm) value*—determined from the duplex wire pair values and corresponds to $1/U_{Im}$ (IQI on the object or beside the object) or $1/U_{detector}$ (IQI on the detector).

3.2.9.1 *Discussion*—The corresponding values are given in Table 1.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 When it is determined necessary to evaluate and measure the image or detector unsharpness or the basic spatial resolution of an imaging system or a detector separately and apart from contrast sensitivity measurements, a tool or gauge as described in this practice can be used. Conventional IQIs as described in Practices E747 or E1025 combine the contrast sensitivity and resolution measurements into an overall figure of merit. Such figures of merit may not be adequate to detect subtle changes in the imaging system's performance. For example, in a high-contrast image, unsharpness can increase with almost no noticeable effect upon the overall image contrast, but the contrast sensitivity for fine details will be reduced. Similarly, in an application in which the imaging

TABLE 1 Duplex Wire Number, Corresponding Image Unsharpness, Basic Spatial Resolution of the Imaging System, Linepair Readings, and Wire Diameters and Its Tolerances^A

Wire Material	Duplex Wire Number	Corresponding Unsharpness Value U_{Im} (mm)	Corresponding Basic Spatial Resolution SR_b^{image} Value (mm) ^D	Corresponding Linepair Value (lp/mm)	Wire Diameter and Spacing, d (mm)	Tolerance of Wire Diameter and Wire Spacing (mm)
Pt ^B	D13	0.10	0.050	10.0	0.050	±0.005
Pt	D12	0.13	0.063	7.94	0.063	
Pt	D11	0.16	0.080	6.25	0.08	
Pt	D10	0.20	0.100	5.00	0.10	
Pt	D9	0.26	0.130	3.85	0.13	
Pt	D8	0.32	0.160	3.13	0.16	±0.01
Pt	D7	0.40	0.200	2.50	0.20	
Pt	D6	0.50	0.250	2.00	0.25	
Pt	D5	0.64	0.320	1.56	0.32	
Pt	D4	0.80	0.400	1.25	0.40	
W ^C	D3	1.00	0.500	1.00	0.50	±0.02
W	D2	1.26	0.630	0.79	0.63	
W	D1	1.60	0.800	0.63	0.80	

^A This table is based on data provided in ISO 19232-5:2013. All unsharpness values are rounded to two digits after the dot.

^B Pt = Platinum.

^C W = Tungsten.

^D For conversion of the SR_b -values to μm , multiply values which are given in mm by 1000.