



Designation: E664/E664M – 15 (Reapproved 2020)^{e1}

Standard Practice for the Measurement of the Apparent Attenuation of Longitudinal Ultrasonic Waves by Immersion Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E664/E664M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{e1} NOTE—Editorial changes were made to Section 2 in August 2020.

1. Scope*

1.1 This practice describes a procedure for measuring the apparent attenuation of ultrasound in materials or components with flat, parallel surfaces using conventional pulse-echo ultrasonic flaw detection equipment in which reflected indications are displayed in an A-scan presentation.

1.2 The measurement procedure is readily adaptable for the determination of relative attenuation between materials. For absolute (true) attenuation measurements, indicative of the intrinsic nature of the material, it is necessary to correct for specimen geometry, sound beam divergence, instrumentation, and procedural effects. These results can be obtained with more specialized ultrasonic equipment and techniques.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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 E07.06 on Ultrasonic Method.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E317 Practice for Evaluating Performance Characteristics of Ultrasonic Pulse-Echo Testing Instruments and Systems without the Use of Electronic Measurement Instruments

E543 Specification for Agencies Performing Nondestructive Testing

E1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations

2.2 ASNT Documents:³

SNT-TC-1A Recommended for Personnel Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel

ANSI/ASNT CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel²

2.3 AIA Standard:⁴

NAS-410 NAS Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Personnel (Quality Assurance Committee)

2.4 ISO Standard:⁵

ISO 9712 Non-destructive Testing—Qualification and Certification of NDT Personnel

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice, see Terminology E1316.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice describes a procedure for determining apparent attenuation by measuring the decay of multiple back

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

⁴ Available from Aerospace Industries Association (AIA), 1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA 22209, <http://www.aia-aerospace.org>.

⁵ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, CP 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

reflections of longitudinal ultrasonic waves introduced into specimens with flat, parallel surfaces by the immersion technique.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The measurement of apparent attenuation in materials is useful in applications such as the comparison of heat treatments of different lots of material or the assessment of the degradation of materials due to environment.

5.2 Several different modes of wave vibration can be propagated in solids. This practice is concerned with the attenuation associated with longitudinal waves introduced into the specimen by the immersion method.

5.3 This practice allows for the comparison of the apparent attenuations of geometrically similar specimens.

5.4 For the determination of apparent attenuation, the procedures described herein are valid only for measurements in the far field of the ultrasonic beam.

6. Basis of Application

6.1 The following items are subject to contractual agreement between the parties using or referencing this standard.

6.2 Personnel Qualification

6.2.1 If specified in the contract agreement, personnel performing examinations to this standard shall be qualified in accordance with a nationally or internationally recognized NDT personnel qualification practice or standard such as ANSI/ASNT-CP-189, SNT-TC-1A, NAS-410, ISO 9712 or similar document and certified by the employer or certifying agency, as applicable. The practice or standard used and its applicable revision shall be identified in the contractual agreement between the using parties.

6.3 *Qualification of Nondestructive Agencies*—If specified in the contractual agreement, NDT agencies shall be qualified and evaluated as described in Specification E543. The applicable edition of Specification E543 shall be specified in the contractual agreement.

6.4 *Procedures and Techniques*—The procedures and techniques to be utilized shall be as specified in the contractual agreement.

6.5 *Timing of Examination*—The timing of examination shall be identified in the contractual agreement between the using parties.

6.6 *Extent of Examination*—The extent of the examination shall be identified in the contractual agreement between the using parties.

6.7 *Reporting Criteria/Acceptance Criteria*—Reporting criteria for the examination results shall be in accordance with Section 10 unless otherwise specified. Since acceptance criteria are not specified in this standard, they shall be specified in the contractual agreement.

6.8 *Re-examination of Repair/Reworked Items*—Re-examination of repaired/reworked items is not addressed in this standard and if required shall be specified in the contractual agreement.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Ultrasonic Flaw Detection System*—A system capable of generating, receiving, and displaying ultrasonic energy at the frequency of interest. Display shall be an A-scan presentation.

7.1.1 *Performance Characteristics*—The vertical linearity limits shall be determined as specified in Practice E317. All measurements shall be made only within the linear ranges of the system.

7.2 *Search Unit*—The size and frequency should be determined to suit the application, and only non-focused search units may be used.

7.3 *Couplant*—Normally water. See Terminology E1316.

7.4 *Reference Block*—The use of a reference block is suggested to evaluate the stability of the measurement system if measurements will be made over a period of time. The reference block should have acoustic properties similar to those of the examined material in the frequency range of interest.

8. Specimen

8.1 *Geometric Similarity*—When comparing the apparent attenuations of two or more materials or components, the specimens used must be geometrically similar. They must be flat and parallel within 0.008 in. [0.20 mm]/in. [25.4 mm] of diameter or cross section and differ in thickness by no more than a factor of 2. The cross section of each specimen must meet the requirements of 8.2.

8.2 *Minimum Dimensions*—The thickness of the specimen (parallel to the ultrasonic beam) shall be of a dimension so that at least two back surface reflections can be resolved at the frequency of interest. The dimensions normal to the ultrasonic beam shall be much greater than the beam width and wavelength (at least three times the transducer dimension) so that side wall echoes do not interfere with the measurements.

NOTE 1—For the determination of true attenuation, careful consideration must be made of parameters such as front surface and back surface parallelism, surface finish, etc. However, useful apparent attenuation information can be obtained if the requirements of 8.1 and 8.2 are satisfied.

9. Procedure

9.1 Measure the thickness of the specimen to an accuracy of ± 0.001 in. [± 0.03 mm] or ± 0.1 %, whichever is greater.

9.2 Place the sample in a suitable immersion tank.

9.3 Place the search unit in a fixture suitable for manipulating the sound entry angle and lateral position. Position the search unit over the sample, and angulate the beam to obtain the maximum number of back reflections. See Fig. 1. The water path should be such that the entry surface is in the far field of the ultrasonic beam.

NOTE 2—If the frequency and dimensions of the transducers available do not readily permit the top surface of sample to be in the far field, this method may be used provided the back reflections measured and recorded are in the far field of the sound beam.

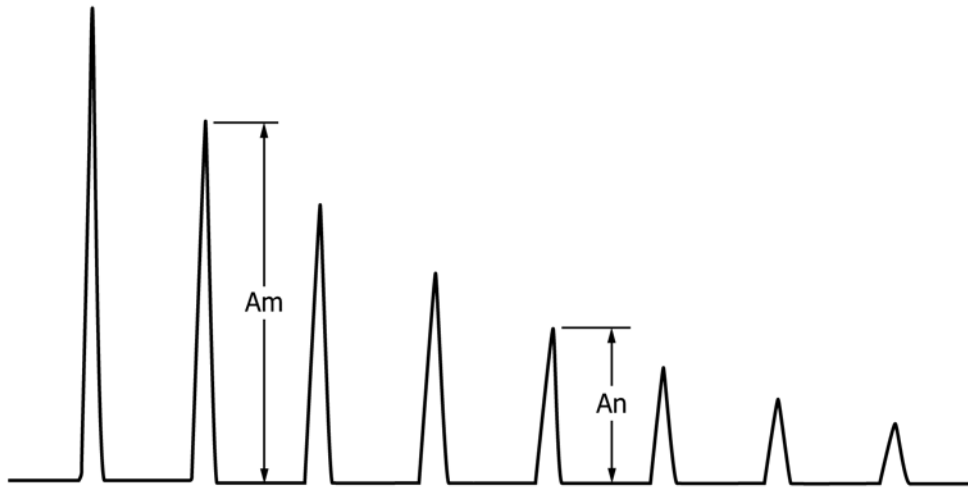


FIG. 1 Typical A-Scan Presentation Showing Multiple Back Reflections for Evaluation of Apparent Attenuation

9.3.1 With the reject level set at zero, measure and record the amplitudes of any two back reflections that show decreasing amplitude with increase in back reflection number.

NOTE 3—If the apparent attenuation of two or more materials or components are to be compared, the same two back reflections should be selected for each sample.

9.3.2 Determine the apparent attenuation by the relationship indicated below. The apparent attenuation will be in terms of decibels per unit length as defined by the units of thickness.

$$\text{Apparent attenuation} = \frac{20 \log_{10} \frac{A_m}{A_n}}{2(n-m)T}$$

where:

A_m and A_n = amplitudes of the m th and n th back reflections ($n > m$), and

T = specimen thickness.

NOTE 4—When instruments are used that have dB calibrated gain control, the measurements in decibels may be used instead of amplitude measurements. The dB control is used to bring the amplitude of the n th reflection up to the amplitude of the m th reflection and the gain in decibels is substituted for the numerator in the attenuation formula. The formula then becomes:

$$\frac{\text{dB}}{2(n-m)T}$$

10. Report

10.1 The report should include the following:

10.1.1 Instrument make, model, and serial number,

10.1.2 Pertinent equipment settings such as gain, pulse length, damping, etc.,

10.1.3 Search unit type, frequency, serial number and transducer size,

10.1.4 Specimen dimensions,

10.1.5 Amplitudes and numbers of each of the back reflections used to calculate the attenuation parameter,

10.1.6 Attenuation parameter, and

10.1.7 Water path length.

11. Keywords

11.1 apparent attenuation; attenuation; immersion method; nondestructive examination; ultrasonic examination

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee E07 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (E664/E664M – 10) that may impact the use of this standard.

(1) Section 2, Reference Documents—Removed E214, which was withdrawn in 2007.

(2) Inserted Section 6, Basis of Application, and renumbered subsequent sections.

(3) Section 7.1, Apparatus—Removed “electrical pulses” and replaced with “ultrasonic energy.” This conforms to the Terminology E1316-14 definition under “Apparent Attenuation.”

(4) Section 7.3—Removed reference to E214 and referred to Terminology E1316.