



Designation: E 2002 – 98

Standard Practice for Determining Total Image Unsharpness in Radiology¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the design and basic use of a gage used to determine the total image unsharpness of radiographs and radioscopy systems.

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

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard.

1.4 The gage described can be used effectively with radiation energies up to 400 kv. When using energies in the megavolt range the results may not be completely satisfactory.

1.5 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 747 Practice for Design, Manufacture and Material Grouping Classification of Wire Image Quality Indicators (IQI) Used for Radiology²

E 1025 Practice for Design, Manufacture and Material Grouping Classification of Hole-Type Image Quality Indicators (IOI) used for Radiology²

E 1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations²

E 1647 Practice for Determining Contrast Sensitivity in Radioscopy²

2.2 EN Standard:

EN-462-5:1994 Nondestructive Testing—Image Quality of Radiographs—Part 5: Image Quality Indicators (Duplex Wire Type)—Determination of Total Image Unsharpness Value³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms applicable to this practice may be found in Terminology E 1316.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 When it is determined necessary to evaluate and measure the Total Image Unsharpness (Spatial Resolution) of an imaging system separately and apart from contrast sensitivity measurements, a tool or gage as described in this practice can be used. Conventional IQIs described in Practices E 747 and E 1025 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 systems performance. For example, in a high-contrast image, spatial resolution can degrade with almost no noticeable effect upon the overall image quality. Similarly, in an application in which the imaging system provides a very sharp image, contrast can fade with little noticeable effect upon the overall image quality, as determined using conventional IQIs. These situations often develop and may go undetected until the system performance deteriorates below acceptable image quality limits.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The gage is intended to provide a means for measuring total image unsharpness as independently as practicable from the imaging system contrast sensitivity limitations. Further description and details of the gage are provided in EN-462-5.

5.2 The gage can be used in conjunction with a contrast sensitivity measuring gage, as described in Practice E 1647.

6. Gage Construction

6.1 The gage shall be fabricated in accordance with Fig. 1, using the tolerances given in Table 1. This gage is identical to the gage described in EN-462-5 and if necessary, EN-462-5 should be reviewed for additional detailed information.

6.2 The gage shall consist of 13 elements. Each element shall consist of a pair of wires with circular cross-section. Elements 1 through 3 are of tungsten material and elements 4 through 13 are of platinum material. The 13 elements are mounted in a rigid plastic holder.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.01 on Radiology (X and Gamma) Method.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.03.

³ Available from British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL United Kingdom.