



Designation: E2422 – 05

# Standard Digital Reference Images for Inspection of Aluminum Castings<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2422; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.*

## 1. Scope

1.1 These digital reference images illustrate the types and degrees of discontinuities that may be found in aluminum-alloy castings. The castings illustrated are in thicknesses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. [6.35 mm] and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. [19.1mm].

1.2 All areas of this standard may be open to agreement between the cognizant engineering organization and the supplier, or specific direction from the cognizant engineering organization. These items should be addressed in the purchase order or the contract.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard.

1.4 These digital reference images are not intended to illustrate the types and degrees of discontinuities found in aluminum-alloy castings when performing film radiography. If performing film radiography of aluminum-alloy castings, refer to Reference Radiographs E155.

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.*

1.6 Only licensed copies of the software and images shall be utilized for production inspection. A copy of the ASTM/User license agreement shall be kept on file for audit purposes.

NOTE 1—The set of digital reference images consists of 13 digital files, software to load the desired format and specific instructions on the loading process. The 13 reference images illustrate eight grades of severity and contain an image of a step wedge and two line pair gauges. Refer to Practice E2002 for line pair gauge details.

NOTE 2—Reference radiographs applicable to aluminum and magnesium die castings up to 1 in. [25 mm] in thickness are contained in Reference Radiographs E505.

<sup>1</sup> This standard is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.02 on Reference Radiological Images.

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## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>2</sup>

E94 Guide for Radiographic Examination

E155 Reference Radiographs for Inspection of Aluminum and Magnesium Castings

E505 Reference Radiographs for Inspection of Aluminum and Magnesium Die Castings

E1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations

E2002 Practice for Determining Total Image Unsharpness in Radiology

2.2 *SMPTE Practice*:<sup>3</sup>

RP133 SMPTE Recommended Practice Specifications for Medical Diagnostic Imaging Test Pattern for Television Monitors and Hard-Copy Recording Cameras

2.3 *ASTM Adjuncts*:

Digital Reference Images for Inspection of Aluminum Castings<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms used in this standard may be found in Terminology E1316.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.2.1 The terms relating to discontinuities used in these digital reference images are described based upon radiographic appearance.

3.2.2 *aliasing*—artifacts that appear in an image when the spatial frequency of the input is higher than the output is capable of reproducing. This will often appear as jagged or stepped sections in a line or as moiré patterns.

3.2.3 *contrast normalization*—the adjustment of contrast between the production image and the reference image that

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, 3 Barker Avenue White Plains, NY 10601; or http://www.smpete.org/smpete\_store/

<sup>4</sup> Available from ASTM International Headquarters. Order Reference Radiograph No. RRE2422.

makes the change in digital driving level versus change in thickness equal for both images.

3.2.4 *DDL*—digital driving level also known as monitor pixel value.

3.2.5 *foreign materials*—appear as isolated, irregular, or elongated variations in brightness, not corresponding to variations in thickness of material, nor to cavities. They may be due to the presence of sand, slag, oxide or dross, or metal of different density.

3.2.6 *gas holes*—appear as round or elongated, smooth-edged dark spots in a negative image, occurring individually, in clusters, or distributed throughout the casting.

3.2.7 *gas porosity*—represented by round or elongated dark spots in a negative image corresponding to minute voids usually distributed through the entire casting.

3.2.8 *measured resolution*—the characteristic resolution of a digital radiographic system as measured in accordance with 8.5.

3.2.9 *shrinkage cavity*—appears as a dendritic, filamentary, or jagged darkened area in a negative image.

3.2.10 *shrinkage porosity or sponge (nonferrous alloys)*—a localized lacy or honeycombed darkened area in a negative image.

3.2.11 *system resolution*—the detector-measured resolution divided by the geometric magnification.

#### 4. Significance and Use <sup>5</sup>

4.1 These digital reference images are intended for reference only, but are so designed that acceptance standards, which may be developed for particular requirements, can be specified in terms of these digital reference images. The illustrations are digital images of castings that were produced under conditions designed to develop the discontinuities. The images of the ¼-in. [6.35-mm] castings are intended to be used in the thickness range up to and including ½-in. [12.7 mm]. The images of the ¾-in. [19.1-mm] castings are intended to be used in the thickness range of over ½ in., up to and including 2 in. [51 mm].

4.2 *Image Deterioration*—Many conditions can affect the appearance and functionality of digital reference images. For example, electrical interference, hardware incompatibilities, and corrupted files or drivers may affect their appearance. The ASTM E2002 line pair gauges located in the lower right hand corner of each digital reference can be used as an aid to detect image deterioration by comparing the measured resolution using the gauges to the resolution stated on the digital reference image. Do not use the digital reference images if their appearance has been adversely affected such that the interpretation and use of the images could be influenced.

4.3 Agreement should be reached between cognizant engineering organization and the supplier that the system used by the supplier is capable of detecting and classifying the required discontinuities.

<sup>5</sup> A study was performed that compared film to digital modalities for the classification of aluminum casting discontinuities. Results of this study are available from ASTM as E07-1004.

#### 5. Basis for Application

5.1 The digital reference images may be applied as acceptance standards tailored to the end use of the product. Application of these digital reference images as acceptance standards should be based on the intended use of the product and the following considerations (see Note 3).

5.1.1 An area of like size to that of the digital reference image shall be the unit areas by which the production digital image is evaluated, and any such area shall meet the requirements as defined for acceptability.

5.1.2 Any combination or subset of these digital reference images may be used as is relevant to the particular application. Different grades or acceptance limits may be specified for each discontinuity type. Furthermore, different grades may be specified for different regions or zones of a component.

5.1.3 Special considerations may be required where more than one discontinuity type is present in the same area. Any modifications to the acceptance criteria required on the basis of multiple discontinuity types must be specified.

5.1.4 Production digital images containing porosity, gas or inclusions may be rated by the overall condition with regard to size, number, and distribution. These factors should be considered in balance.

5.1.5 As a minimum, the acceptance criteria should contain information addressing: zoning of the part (if applicable), the acceptance severity level for each discontinuity type, and the specified area to which the digital reference images are to be applied.

NOTE 3—Caution should be exercised in specifying the acceptance criteria to be met in a casting. Casting design coupled with foundry practice should be considered. It is advisable to consult with the manufacturer/foundry before establishing the acceptance criteria to ensure the desired quality level can be achieved.

#### 6. Procedure for Evaluation

6.1 Select the appropriate Digital Reference Image.

6.2 Perform the contrast normalization (window width normalization) between the production image and the reference image.

6.3 Once contrast normalization has been performed, contrast (window width) shall not be altered in either image without re-performing contrast normalization prior to product evaluation.

#### 7. Description

7.1 The digital reference images listed in Table 1 illustrate each type of discontinuity in eight grades. Although eight grades of each discontinuity are shown, a numerically smaller graded set of discontinuities based on these digital reference images could be used for acceptance standards. The radiographic technique used is in agreement with Guide E94.

7.2 The alloys used to reproduce the various discontinuities are as listed in Table 2.

7.3 The step wedges shown in the digital reference images are made of 6061 Aluminum with the thickness of the steps listed in Table 3.

NOTE 4—Misruns, core shift, cold shut, and surface irregularities are not illustrated, as they are readily identifiable by surface inspection or by