



Designation: E562 – 08

# Standard Test Method for Determining Volume Fraction by Systematic Manual Point Count<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E562; 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.

## INTRODUCTION

This test method may be used to determine the volume fraction of constituents in an opaque specimen using a polished, planar cross section by the manual point count procedure. The same measurements can be achieved using image analysis per Practice E1245.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes a systematic manual point counting procedure for statistically estimating the volume fraction of an identifiable constituent or phase from sections through the microstructure by means of a point grid.

1.2 The use of automatic image analysis to determine the volume fraction of constituents is described in Practice E1245.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

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

E3 Guide for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens

E7 Terminology Relating to Metallography

E407 Practice for Microetching Metals and Alloys

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E1245 Practice for Determining the Inclusion or Second-

Phase Constituent Content of Metals by Automatic Image Analysis

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice, see Terminology E7.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *point count*—the total number of points in a test grid that fall within the microstructural feature of interest, or on the feature boundary; for the latter, each test point on the boundary is one half a point.

3.2.2 *point fraction*—the ratio, usually expressed as a percentage, of the point count of the phase or constituent of interest on the two-dimensional image of an opaque specimen to the number of grid points, which is averaged over  $n$  fields to produce an unbiased estimate of the volume fraction of the phase or constituent.

3.2.3 *stereology*—the methods developed to obtain information about the three-dimensional characteristics of microstructures based upon measurements made on two-dimensional sections through a solid material or their projection on a surface.

3.2.4 *test grid*—a transparent sheet or eyepiece reticle with a regular pattern of lines or crosses that is superimposed over the microstructural image for counting microstructural features of interest.

3.2.5 *volume fraction*—the total volume of a phase or constituent per unit volume of specimen, generally expressed as a percentage.

3.3 *Symbols:*

$P_T$  = total number of points in the test grid.  
 $P_i$  = point count on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  field.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E04 on Metallography and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E04.14 on Quantitative Metallography.

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<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.

- $P_p(i)$  =  $\frac{P_i}{P_T} \times 100$  = percentage of grid points, in the constituent observed on the  $i^{\text{th}}$  field.  
 $n$  = number of fields counted.  
 $\bar{P}_p$  =  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_p(i)$  = arithmetic average of  $P_p(i)$ .  
 $s$  = estimate of the standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) (see (Eq 3) in Section 10).  
 95 % CI = 95 % confidence interval  
           =  $\pm ts / \sqrt{n}$  (see Note 1).  
 $t$  = a multiplier related to the number of fields examined and used in conjunction with the standard deviation of the measurements to determine the 95% CI.  
 $V_V$  = volume fraction of the constituent or phase expressed as a percentage (see (Eq 5) in Section 10).  
 % RA = % relative accuracy, a measure of the statistical precision =  $(95\% \text{ CI} / \bar{P}_p) \times 100$ .

NOTE 1—Table 1 gives the appropriate multiplying factors ( $t$ ) for any number of fields measured.

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A clear plastic test grid or eyepiece reticle with a regular array of test points is superimposed over the image, or a projection of the image, produced by a light microscope, scanning electron microscope, or micrograph, and the number of test points falling within the phase or constituent of interest are counted and divided by the total number of grid points yielding a point fraction, usually expressed as a percentage, for that field. The average point fraction for  $n$  measured fields gives an estimate of the volume fraction of the constituent. This method is applicable only to bulk opaque planar sections viewed with reflected light or electrons.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is based upon the stereological principle that a grid with a number of regularly arrayed points, when systematically placed over an image of a two-dimensional section through the microstructure, can provide, after a representative number of placements on different fields, an unbiased statistical estimation of the volume fraction of an identifiable constituent or phase (1, 2, 3).<sup>3</sup>

5.2 This test method has been described (4) as being superior to other manual methods with regard to effort, bias, and simplicity.

5.3 Any number of clearly distinguishable constituents or phases within a microstructure (or macrostructure) can be counted using the method. Thus, the method can be applied to any type of solid material from which adequate two-dimensional sections can be prepared and observed.

5.4 A condensed step-by-step guide for using the method is given in Annex A1.

**TABLE 1 95 % Confidence Interval Multipliers**

No. of Fields $n$	$t$	No. of Fields $n$	$t$
5	2.776	19	2.101
6	2.571	20	2.093
7	2.447	21	2.086
8	2.365	22	2.080
9	2.306	23	2.074
10	2.262	24	2.069
11	2.228	25	2.064
12	2.201	26	2.060
13	2.179	27	2.056
14	2.160	28	2.052
15	2.145	29	2.048
16	2.131	30	2.045
17	2.120	40	2.020
18	2.110	60	2.000
		$\infty$	1.960

#### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Grid*, consisting of a specified number of equally spaced points formed by the intersection of very thin lines. Two common types of grids (circular or square array) are shown in Fig. 1.

6.1.1 The test grid can be in the form of a transparent sheet that is superimposed upon the viewing screen for the measurement.

6.1.2 *Eyepiece Reticle*, may be used to superimpose a test grid upon the image.

6.2 *Light Microscope*, or other suitable device with a viewing screen at least 100 mm  $\times$  125 mm, preferably with graduated  $x$  and  $y$  stage translation controls, should be used to image the microstructure.

6.3 *Scanning Electron Microscope*, may also be used to image the microstructure; however, relief due to polishing or heavy etching must be minimized or bias will be introduced as a result of deviation from a true two-dimensional section through the microstructure.

6.4 *Micrographs*, of properly prepared opaque specimens, taken with any suitable imaging device, may be used provided the fields are selected without bias and in sufficient quantity to properly sample the microstructure.

6.4.1 The applicable point counting grid shall only be applied once to each micrograph. Point counting measurements should be completed on different fields of view and, therefore, different micrographs. Repeated point count measurements on an individual micrograph is not allowed.

6.4.2 The magnification of the micrograph should be as high as needed to adequately resolve the microstructure without resulting in adjacent grid points overlaying a single constituent feature.

#### 7. Sample Selection

7.1 Samples selected for measurement of the phase or constituent should be representative of the general microstructure, or of the microstructure at a specified location within a lot, heat, or part.

7.2 A description of the sample locations should be included as a part of the results.

<sup>3</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.

TABLE 2 Guidelines for Grid Size Selection<sup>A</sup>

NOTE 1—A grid size selection which gives a significant number of fields having no grid points on the constituent of interest should be avoided.

Visual Area Fraction Estimate Expressed as a Percentage	Grid Size (Number of Points, $P_T$ )
2 to 5 %	100
5 to 10 %	49
10 to 20 %	25
>20 %	16

<sup>A</sup> These guidelines represent an optimum for efficiency for the time spent counting and for the statistical information obtained per grid placement.

8.2 Smearing or other distortions of the phases or constituents during preparation of the section or sections should be minimized because they tend to introduce an unknown bias into the statistical volume fraction estimate.

8.3 Etching of the sections, as described in Test Methods E407, should be as shallow (that is, light) as possible because deviations from a planar two-dimensional section will cause a bias toward over estimation of the volume fraction.

8.4 Stain- or coloring-type etchants are preferable to those that cause attack of one or more of the constituents or phases.

8.5 Description of the etchant and etching procedure should be included in the report.

8.6 If etching is used to provide contrast or distinguishability of constituents then the volume fraction estimates should be obtained as a function of etching time to check the significance of any bias introduced.

9. Procedure

9.1 Principle:

9.1.1 An array of points formed by a grid of lines or curves is superimposed upon a magnified image (that is, a field of view) of a metallographic specimen.

9.1.2 The number of points falling within the microstructural constituent of interest is counted and averaged for a selected number of fields.

9.1.3 This average number of points expressed as a percentage of the total number of points in the array ( $P_T$ ) is an unbiased statistical estimation of the volume percent of the microstructural constituent of interest.

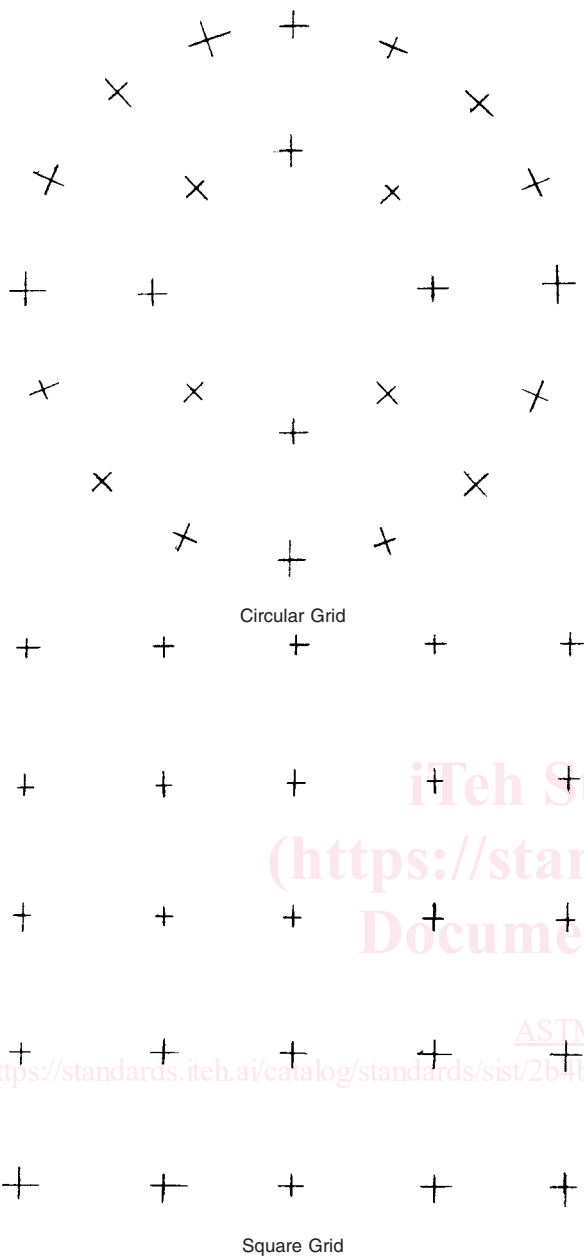
9.1.4 A condensed step-by-step description of the procedure is provided in Annex A1.

9.2 Grid Selection:

9.2.1 The grid should consist of equally spaced points formed by the intersection of fine lines. Diagrams of two possible grids, one with a circular pattern and one with a square pattern, which are recommended for use, are shown in Fig. 1.

9.2.2 Determine the number of points (that is, the grid size,  $P_T$ ) from a visual estimate of the area fraction occupied by the constituent of interest. Table 2 provides guidelines for this selection. The values in Table 2 do not correspond to theoretical constraints; but, by using these values, empirical observations have shown that the method is optimized for a given precision.

9.2.2.1 The user may choose to employ a 100 point grid over the entire range of volume fractions. The use of 100-point grid facilitates easy volume percent calculations. the use of



Circular Grid

Square Grid

NOTE 1—The entire 24 points can be used, or the outer 16, or the inner 8 points.

FIG. 1 Examples of Possible Grid Configurations That Can Be Utilized

7.3 Any orientation of the prepared section (that is, whether longitudinal or transverse) can be used. However, it should be recorded since it may have an effect upon the precision obtained.

7.4 If the sample microstructure contains gradients or inhomogeneities (for example, banding) then the section should contain or show the gradient or inhomogeneity.

8. Sample Preparation

8.1 The two-dimensional sections should be prepared using standard metallographic, ceramographic, or other polishing procedures, such as described in Methods E3.