



Designation: E242 – 01(Reapproved 2010)

Standard Reference Radiographs for Appearances of Radiographic Images as Certain Parameters are Changed¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E242; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This document describes the appearance of a radiographic image where fundamental components of image quality are changed, that is, variables such as whether an X-ray or gamma ray source was used, the characteristics of the radiographic film and intensifying screens, and the geometrical configuration of the object under investigation as well as its associated radiographic set-up.

1.2 These reference radiographs² consist of four composite illustrations³ and show how such factors as radiation energy, specimen thickness, and film properties affect the radiographic image. The reference radiograph films are an adjunct to this document and must be purchased separately from ASTM if needed.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:⁴

E94 Guide for Radiographic Examination

E746 Practice for Determining Relative Image Quality Response of Industrial Radiographic Imaging Systems

E1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations

E1815 Test Method for Classification of Film Systems for

¹ These reference radiographs are 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 For ASME Boiler and Pressure Code applications see related Reference Radiographs SE-242 in the Code.

³ Available from ASTM Headquarters. Order RRE0242.

⁴ 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.

Industrial Radiography

2.2 ASTM Adjuncts:

Reference Radiographs for Appearances of Radiographic Images as Certain Parameters Are Changed³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms used in this document, see Terminology E1316, Section D.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 A key consideration with any radiographic system is its capability to resolve detail (that is, sensitivity). The degree of obtainable sensitivity with a given system is dependent upon several radiographic parameters such as source energy level, film system, type and thickness of intensifying screens, and material thickness radiographed. These reference radiographs permit the user to estimate the degree of sensitivity change that may be obtained when these parameters are varied from a specific technique. This standard may also be used in conjunction with Test Method E1815 or with Test Method E746 to provide a basis for developing data for evaluation of a user's specific system. This data may assist a user in determining appropriate parameters for obtaining desired degrees of radiographic system sensitivity.

5. Factors Affecting Radiographic Appearance

5.1 The final interpretation of the radiograph is greatly affected by the appearance of a discontinuity. A poor technique can minimize the radiographic appearance of a discontinuity and conversely the optimum technique can emphasize this appearance. The appearance of a radiographic image is affected mainly by:

5.1.1 X-ray or gamma ray energy.

5.1.2 Section thickness,

5.1.3 Unsharpness, and

5.1.4 Film and screen combinations.

5.2 The equation that considers most of the above factors is:

$$\Delta x = [c(d_1 - d_2)/G\mu](kx + 1) \quad (1)$$

where:

Δx = thickness of discontinuity,

c = constant,