



Designation: ~~E2861–11~~ E2861 – 16

Standard Test Method for Measurement of Beam Divergence and Alignment in Neutron Radiologic Beams¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2861; 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~~ Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the design, materials, manufacture, and use of a divergence and alignment indicator (DAI) for measuring the effective divergence of a thermal neutron beam used for neutron imaging as well as determining the alignment of the imaging plane relative (usually normal) to the centerline of the beam. This test method is applicable to thermal neutron imaging.

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

1.3 *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:*²

[E543 Specification for Agencies Performing Nondestructive Testing](#)

[E545 Test Method for Determining Image Quality in Direct Thermal Neutron Radiographic Examination](#)

[E748 Guide for Thermal Neutron Radiography of Materials](#)

[E803 Test Method for Determining the *L/D* Ratio of Neutron Radiography Beams](#)

[E1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations](#)

2.2 *Other Documents:*

[ANSI Y14.5M Dimensioning and Tolerances](#)³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this guide other than those defined in this section, refer to Terminology [E1316](#).

3.2 *Definitions:* [ards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a7833ada-813e-46cd-9ba1-5583f8b17157/astm-e2861-16](#)

3.2.1 *neutron image*—record in two dimensions of the intensity of neutron radiation. Examples include radiographs, radiosopic images, computed radiography (CR) images, and track etch images produced from a neutron source.

3.2.2 *neutron imaging*—process of making a neutron image.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The DAI allows the user to determine the alignment of the imaging plane with the beam centerline and the beam divergence for a thermal neutron beam. The user can determine if the imaging system is aligned, aligned only in one direction or completely misaligned and the angle of misalignment, as well as the divergence angle for the imaging system. The DAI is made using aluminum plate and rods, and incorporates cadmium wires for contrast. Circular symmetry is utilized to simplify manufacture. An important feature of the DAI is flexibility to adapt the “as-built” dimensions into the analysis. The DAI is placed with the five stand off posts against the film cassette or radiosopic imaging device in the physical center of the beam. The DAI is perpendicular to

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [E07](#) on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [E07.05](#) on Radiology (Neutron) Method.

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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 National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, [http://www.ansi.org](#).

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

the selected beam radius when the center S1 and center S4 cadmium wire images overlap (see Figs. 1 and 2). The degree of misalignment can be measured by the cadmium wire image positions. After the DAI is aligned, analysis of the cadmium wire “+” image spacing yields the beam divergence.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 As discussed in Practice E748, traditional neutron radiography typically employs a high flux reactor source with a well defined collimation system to produce an image on film. The alignment of the imaging plane and the divergence angle are generally well defined and a small degree of misalignment or uncertainty in divergence angle makes little difference in the final image. These systems are well characterized by their physical dimension, the L/D ratio, and image quality indicators (Beam Purity Indicator and Sensitivity Indicator) described in Test Method E545. Neutron computed tomography is an example where it is important to know with some precision both the beam’s centerline and the degree of beam divergence, especially if the beam does not closely approximate a parallel beam. Portable or movable neutron imaging systems often utilize shorter collimation systems, a less precise alignment and poor symmetry in divergence angles, which may affect image analysis. In these example cases, direct measurement of the alignment and the divergence angles is desirable as calculation from system geometry would be less straightforward and accurate. Fabrication of the device is an extension of the Test Method E803 L/D device, providing different information through a similar approach.

6. Basis of Application

6.1 If specified in the contractual 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 or a 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.

6.2 *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.

6.3 *Procedures and Techniques*—The procedures and techniques to be utilized shall be as specified in this standard.

6.4 *Reporting Criteria*—Reporting criteria for the examination results shall be in accordance with Section 14 unless otherwise specified. Since acceptance criteria are not specified in this standard, they shall be specified in the contractual agreement.

7. Materials

7.1 The DAI is made using aluminum plate, rod, and screws to minimize neutron attenuation and long-lived induced radioactivity. An aluminum alloy such as Al 6061 or Al 1100 is suitable for device construction. Cadmium wire and thin cadmium

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a7833ada-813e-46cd-9ba1-5583f8b17157/astm-e2861-16>

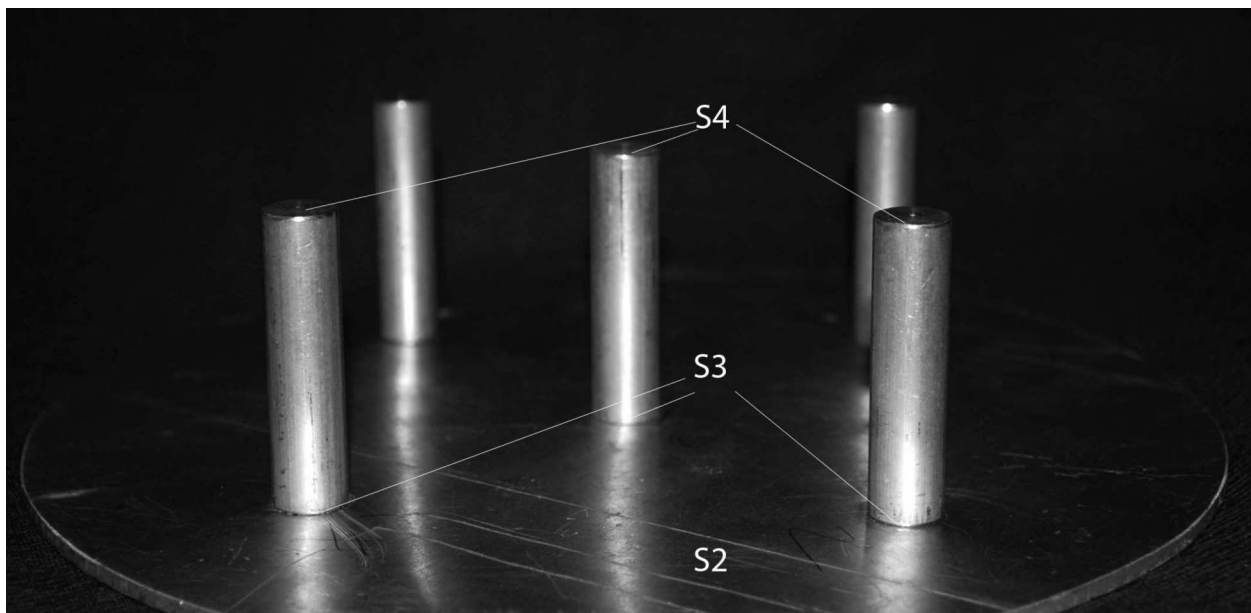


FIG. 1 Image of the DAI device with added labels to label the S2 surface as the un-grooved side of the plate, the S3 surface as the end of the stand off post that is mounted to surface S2, and S4, the end of the stand off post to be positioned at the imaging plane.

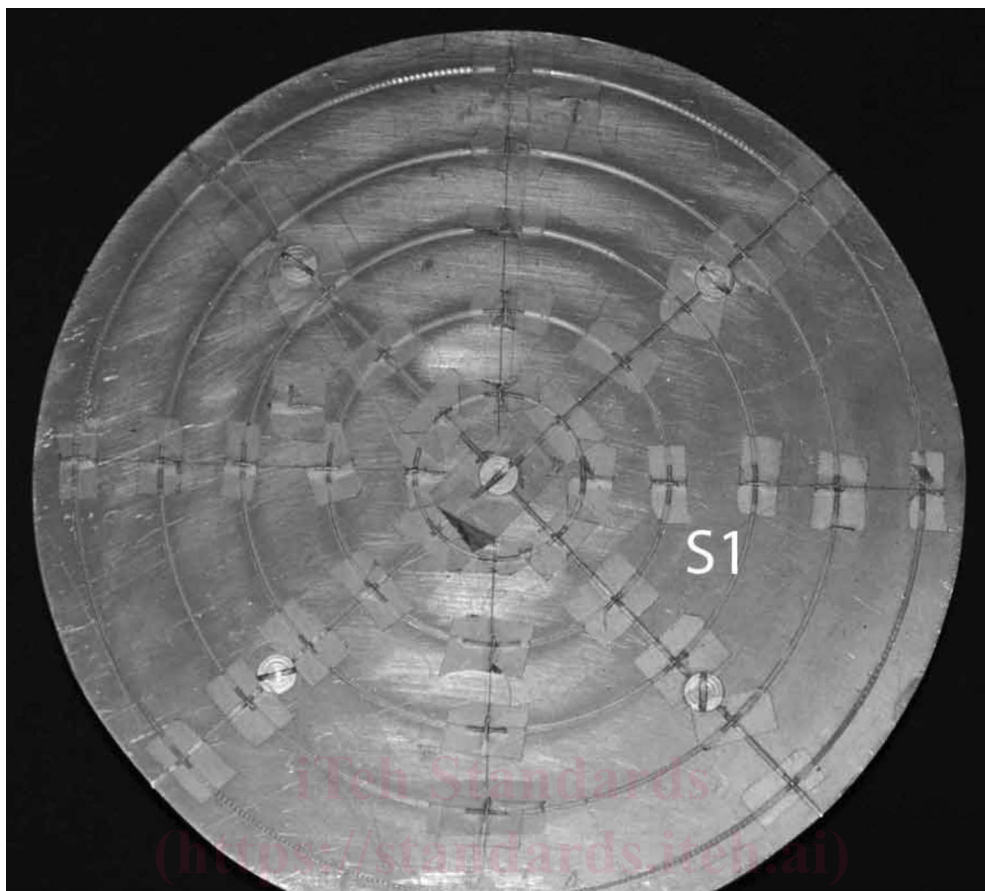


FIG. 2 Image of the S1 surface of a DAI device (with added S1 label), showing grooves, cadmium crosses, and aluminum screw heads. This device used tape to hold the cadmium wire crosses in place. The surfaces S1, S2, S3, and S4 shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are all parallel.

sheet (0.5 mm is appropriate) are incorporated for contrast, the exact diameter of the cadmium wire is not critical, but all groove dimensions and holes drilled for the cadmium must be adjusted to fit the actual wire diameter. Cadmium wire below 1.0 mm in diameter is suitable for use.

8. Hazards

8.1 Since cadmium can represent a safety concern, the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for cadmium should be reviewed and safe handling practices followed.

8.2 Radiation hazards exist when operating radiation imaging systems. The activity of the DAI should be measured prior to handling or transporting following use as some activation will occur during imaging.

9. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

9.1 Distances on the images can best be measured digitally using the “as built” distance between the images of the stand off posts on the S4 surface of the device to determine the distance each pixel represents in the image. ~~Though~~ For images on film, digitization of the radiographs may allow higher precision measurements, but a vernier caliper can alternately be utilized to take measurements from a film the radiograph.

NOTE 1—If using a vernier caliper and film, a clear sheet of plastic can be placed between the film and caliper to prevent damage to the film.

9.2 Neutron images of the DAI device must be taken under the conditions of interest (with the same collimation system, image plane distance, etc.) and the DAI positioned as described in Section 12. For film-based images, Practice E748 describes the standard practice for thermal neutron radiography of materials.

10. Preparation of Apparatus

10.1 Circular symmetry is utilized to simplify manufacture and assembly of the device. The DAI is illustrated in Fig. 3 with device dimensions. An important feature of the DAI is flexibility to adapt the “as-built” dimensions into the analysis. Therefore, a high degree of dimensional accuracy is not required in either the cadmium wire or in the fabrication of the machined parts,

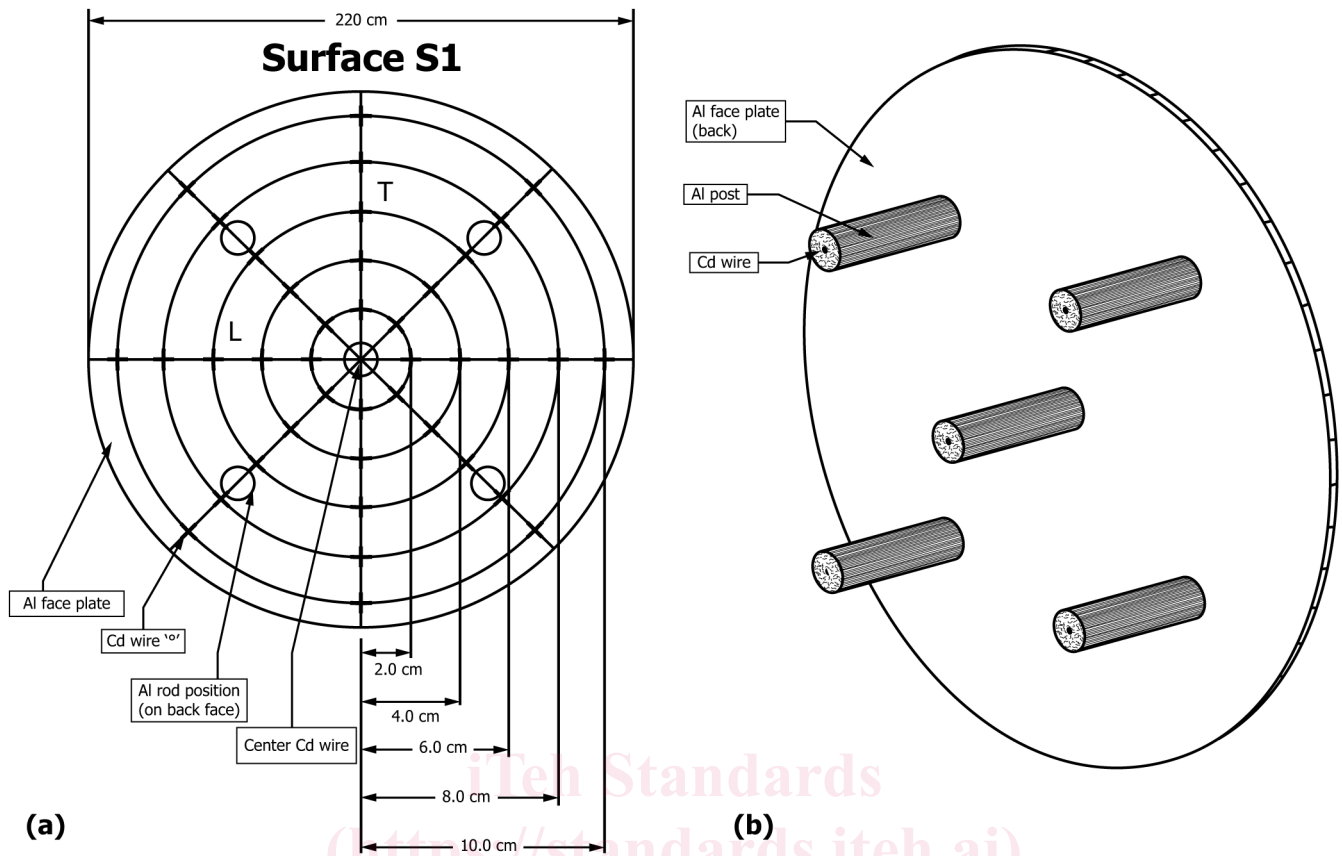


FIG. 3 Diagram of the DAI Device Showing the Cadmium Pieces in Solid Black: (a) the S1 surface with machined grooves and dimensions in centimetres, and (b) different orientation illustrates post positions.

however, the plate must be straight (a diameter tolerance zone of 1.0 mm), otherwise the minor differences in height will lead to discrepancies in the data. The degree of accuracy in the calculated alignment and divergence angles depends on the accuracy of measurement of the “as-built” dimensions and the features observed in the neutron image of the DAI. Device construction is adapted from Ref. (1).

10.2 DAI Device Construction:

10.2.1 Machine a disk 22.0-cm in diameter from 0.30-cm thick aluminum plate. See Fig. 3. The maximum variation across the plate must be under 1.0 mm. Any deviation in distance from the imaging device to surface S1 results in an increase in uncertainty in calculated divergence angles.

10.2.2 Cut 44 pieces of 0.5-mm diameter by 1-cm long cadmium wire and 80 pieces of 0.5-mm diameter by 0.5-cm long cadmium wire. Although the exact diameter of the cadmium wire is not critical, all groove’s dimensions and holes drilled for cadmium wire must be adjusted to fit the actual wire dimension, for example, depth and radius of the groove should match the radius of the wire to ensure the wire fits tightly in the groove and the groove’s widest point is at the S1 surface.

10.2.3 Machine five grooves of 0.25-mm radius, 0.25-mm deep, at 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0 and 10.0-cm radii in one side of the 22.0-cm disk from 10.2.1. The side with the grooves will now be called the S1 surface of the DAI. See Fig. 3 and Fig. 2.

NOTE 2—The accuracy of the groove positions affects the accuracy of the DAI.

10.2.4 Machine four grooves of 0.25-mm radius, 0.25-mm deep, across the diameter of the 22.0-cm disk from 10.2.1 on the S1 surface. Each groove should be at 45° as shown in Fig. 3.

NOTE 3—The accuracy of the groove positions affects the accuracy of the DAI.

10.2.5 Machine four grooves of 0.25-mm radius, 0.25-mm deep, on surface S1 to fit the cadmium wire from 10.2.2 of appropriate size to hold the “L” and “T” orientation markers as depicted in Fig. 3a. The exact position and size are not important as they are only for reference.

10.2.6 Machine five aluminum posts 1.25 cm in diameter and 5.0 cm in length, making sure the faces of the posts are finished perpendicular to the post length.

10.2.7 Obtain five flat-head aluminum machine screws about 1.3 cm in length. The diameter of the screw is not critical, but should be approximately 0.6 cm in diameter.