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Radiation protection instrumentation – Security screening of humans – Measuring the imaging performance of Xray systems

INTERNATIONAL
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Radiation protection instrumentation - Security screening of humans - Measuring the imaging performance of X-ray systems

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
INTRODUCTION	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms, quantities and units	9
3.1 Terms and definitions	9
3.2 Abbreviated terms	12
3.3 Quantities and units	12
4 Imaging performance evaluation procedures	12
4.1 General characteristics and test procedures	12
4.2 Location of testing	13
4.3 Body phantom and test objects	14
4.4 Pentalith resolution test	15
4.4.1 Purpose	15
4.4.2 Test object description	16
4.4.3 Procedure	16
4.4.4 Evaluation and record	16
4.5 Wire detection test	16
4.5.1 Purpose	16
4.5.2 Test object description	17
4.5.3 Procedure	17
4.5.4 Evaluation and record	17
4.6 Materials detection on body test	18
4.6.1 General	18
4.6.2 Purpose	18
4.6.3 Test object description	18
4.6.4 Procedure	18
4.6.5 Evaluation and record	18
4.7 Materials detection in air test	18
4.7.1 General	18
4.7.2 Purpose	19
4.7.3 Test object description	19
4.7.4 Procedure	19
4.7.5 Evaluation and record	19
4.8 Penetration test	19
4.8.1 General	19
4.8.2 Purpose	19
4.8.3 Test object description	20
4.8.4 Procedure	20
4.8.5 Evaluation and record	20
5 Minimum acceptable imaging performance	20
6 Environmental requirements	21
Annex A (normative) Mechanical drawings of the test objects	22
Annex B (informative) Example of reporting form	35
Annex C (informative) Image resolution measurement using the pentalith	37

C.1	General.....	37
C.2	Strategy.....	37
C.3	Pentalith description.....	37
C.4	Pass/fail criterion.....	40
C.5	Repeatability.....	41
Annex D (informative)	Comparison of whole body imaging systems.....	42
Bibliography.....		43
Figure 1	– Generic illustration of the testing configuration showing a HDPE body phantom with a test object on one end supported 1 m off the ground.....	13
Figure 2	– Body phantom and test objects.....	15
Figure A.1	– Components of the test phantom.....	22
Figure A.2	– Material detection in air phantom.....	23
Figure A.3	– Subassembly of the material detection in air phantom (Figure A.2), metal comb, three teeth.....	23
Figure A.4	– Subassembly of the material detection in air phantom (Figure A.2), metal comb, two teeth.....	24
Figure A.5	– Subassembly of the material detection in air phantom (Figure A.2), metal comb, one tooth.....	24
Figure A.6	– Subassembly of the material detection in air phantom (Figure A.2), plastic comb.....	25
Figure A.7	– Subassembly of the material detection in air phantom (Figure A.2), mounting sheet.....	25
Figure A.8	– Material detection on body 1.....	26
Figure A.9	– Material detection on body 2.....	26
Figure A.10	– Wire detection phantom.....	27
Figure A.11	– Subassembly of the wire detection phantom (Figure A.10), mounting base.....	27
Figure A.12	– Subassembly of the wire detection phantom (Figure A.10), cover.....	28
Figure A.13	– Pentalith resolution phantom.....	29
Figure A.14	– Subassembly of the pentalith resolution phantom (Figure A.13), mounting base.....	30
Figure A.15	– Subassembly of the pentalith resolution phantom (Figure A.13); hole placement in mounting base.....	31
Figure A.16	– Subassembly of the pentalith resolution phantom (Figure A.13), cover.....	32
Figure A.17	– Body phantom, 55 mm thick.....	32
Figure A.18	– Body phantom, 75 mm thick.....	33
Figure A.19	– Body phantom, 50 mm thick.....	33
Figure A.20	– Storing space.....	34
Figure C.1	– Dimensional design of the pentalith pattern.....	38
Figure C.2	– Example of a pentalith overlying a pixel grid.....	38
Figure C.3	– Example of a pentalith test phantom suitable for optical measurements.....	39
Figure C.4	– Example of a pentalith test phantom suitable for X-ray imaging.....	39
Figure C.5	– Example of using image thresholding as an objective pass/fail criterion.....	41
Table 1	– Wire sizes for the wire detection test.....	17

Table 2 – Minimum acceptable imaging performance at the reference location	20
Table 3 – Standard test conditions	21
Table D.1 – Comparison of whole body imaging systems for security screening.....	42

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION – SECURITY SCREENING OF HUMANS – MEASURING THE IMAGING PERFORMANCE OF X-RAY SYSTEMS

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IEC 62709 has been prepared by subcommittee 45B: Radiation protection instrumentation, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Clarified the test procedures to maintain consistency with IEC 62463.
- b) Changed the term "spatial resolution" to "pentalith resolution".
- c) Modified some standard test conditions.
- d) Modified some terms and definitions.
- e) Changed the imaging requirements for transmission general-use systems.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
45B/XX/FDIS	45B/XX/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

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INTRODUCTION

This document establishes standard test methods and test objects for measuring the imaging performance of X-ray systems for security screening of humans. For each image quality test, this document also sets minimum acceptable levels of performance. These procedures and minimum acceptable requirements should not be construed as an all-inclusive measure of performance for any situation. Depending on the circumstances and detection needs, user institutions will continue to generate their own requirements and are encouraged to do so. Rather, it is hoped that this document will provide a starting point for evaluating systems, provide a uniform set of readily available information to compare equipment, and offer a standard procedure for periodic quality control testing.

Four annexes are included. Annex A (normative) provides mechanical drawings of the imaging test objects. Sample test report forms are given in Annex B (informative). Annex C (informative) provides a generic description of the pentolith resolution test object. Annex D (informative) seeks to describe the different types of security systems presently being used for whole-body imaging.

RADIATION PROTECTION INSTRUMENTATION – SECURITY SCREENING OF HUMANS – MEASURING THE IMAGING PERFORMANCE OF X-RAY SYSTEMS

1 Scope

This document applies to security screening systems that utilize X-ray radiation and are used to inspect people who are not inside vehicles, containers, or enclosures. Specifically, this document applies to systems used to detect objects carried on or within the body of the individual being inspected.

The following types of systems are included in the scope of this document:

- Systems designated as mobile or fixed.
- Systems employing detection of primary radiation, backscattered radiation, forward-scattered radiation, (see Annex D) or some combination of these modalities to form two-dimensional X-ray images.
- Systems that are primarily imaging but that also may have complementary features such as material discrimination, automatic active or passive detection alerts. This document does not address how to test these complementary features.

The objective is to provide standard methods of measuring and reporting imaging quality characteristics that enable system manufacturers, potential system users and other interested parties to:

- a) Establish a consistent indicator of the expected technical performance of screening systems used for the inspection of individuals. Such technical performance testing complements explicit detection testing and evaluation. In this document "detection" refers to items in an image.
- b) Provide repeatable and verifiable imaging performance data that can be used to compare systems from different vendors.
- c) Establish a baseline that can be used over time to calibrate the system or detect any performance degradation. (It is not intended that the entire test method be employed for daily quality assurance testing.)
- d) Establish minimum acceptable performance requirements for the systems described above.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-395:2014, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 395: Nuclear instrumentation – Physical phenomena, basic concepts, instruments, systems, equipment and detectors*

IEC 60050-395:2014/AMD1:2016

IEC 60050-395:2014/AMD2:2020

IEC 60050-881:1983, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 881: Radiology and radiological physics*

IEC 60050-881:1983/AMD1:2014

IEC 60050-881:1983/AMD2:2019

IEC 60050-881:1983/AMD3:2020

IEC 62463:2010, *Radiation protection instrumentation–X-ray systems for the screening of persons for security and the carrying of illicit items*

ISO 683-17:2023, *Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels – Part 17: Ball and roller bearing steels*