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0603.01**



Portable X-Ray Systems for Use in Bomb Identification

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**U.S. Department of Justice
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Portable X-Ray Systems for Use in Bomb Identification

NIJ Standard-0603.01

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This standard was developed under the direction of Nicholas Paulter, Program Manager for Detection, Inspection, and Enforcement Technologies, and Kathleen M. Higgins, Director of OLES.

FOREWORD

The Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) furnishes technical support to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) program to support law enforcement and criminal justice in the United States. OLES's function is to develop standards and conduct research that will assist law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

OLES is: (1) subjecting existing equipment to laboratory testing and evaluation, and (2) conducting research leading to the development of several series of documents, including national standards, user guides, and technical reports.

This document covers research conducted by OLES in collaboration with the Police Scientific Development Branch in the United Kingdom under the sponsorship of NIJ. Additional reports as well as other documents are being issued under the OLES program in the areas of protective clothing and equipment, communications systems, emergency equipment, investigative aids, security systems, vehicles, weapons, and analytical techniques and standard reference materials used by the forensic community.

Technical comments and suggestions concerning this guide are invited from all interested parties. They may be addressed to the Office of Law Enforcement Standards, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8102, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8102.

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COMMONLY USED SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A	ampere	H	henry	nm	nanometer
ac	alternating current	h	hour	No.	number
AM	amplitude modulation	hf	high frequency	o.d.	outside diameter
cd	candela	Hz	hertz	Ω	ohm
cm	centimeter	i.d.	inside diameter	p.	page
CP	chemically pure	in	inch	Pa	pascal
c/s	cycle per second	IR	infrared	pe	probable error
D	day	J	joule	pp.	pages
dB	decibel	L	lambert	ppm	parts per million
dc	direct current	L	liter	qt	quart
°C	degree Celsius	lb	pound	rad	radian
°F	degree Fahrenheit	lbf	pound-force	rf	radio frequency
dia	diameter	lbf·in	pound-force inch	rh	relative humidity
emf	electromotive force	lm	lumen	s	second
eq	equation	ln	logarithm (base e)	SD	standard deviation
F	farad	log	logarithm (base 10)	sec.	section
fc	footcandle	M	molar	Sv	sievert
fig.	figure	m	meter	SWR	standing wave ratio
FM	frequency modulation	min	minute	uhf	ultrahigh frequency
ft	foot	mm	millimeter	UV	ultraviolet
ft/s	foot per second	mph	mile per hour	V	volt
g	acceleration	m/s	meter per second	vhf	very high frequency
g	gram	mSv	millisievert	W	watt
gr	grain	N	newton	λ	wavelength
		N·m	newton meter	wt	weight

area=unit² (e.g., ft², in², etc.); volume=unit³ (e.g., ft³, m³, etc.)

PREFIXES

d	deci (10 ⁻¹)	da	deka (10)
c	centi (10 ⁻²)	h	hecto (10 ²)
m	milli (10 ⁻³)	k	kilo (10 ³)
μ	micro (10 ⁻⁶)	M	mega (10 ⁶)
n	nano (10 ⁻⁹)	G	giga (10 ⁹)
p	pico (10 ⁻¹²)	T	tera (10 ¹²)

COMMON CONVERSIONS

(See ASTM E380)

0.30480 m = 1 ft	4.448222 N = 1 lbf
25.4 mm = 1 in	1.355818 J = 1 ft·lbf
0.4535924 kg = 1 lb	0.1129848 N·m = 1 lbf·in
0.06479891 g = 1 gr	14.59390 N/m = 1 lbf/ft
0.9463529 L = 1 qt	6894.757 Pa = 1 lbf/in ²
3600000 J = 1 kW·hr	1.609344 km/h = 1 mph

Temperature: T_C = (T_F-32)×5/9

Temperature: T_F = (T_C×9/5)+32

NIJ STANDARD FOR PORTABLE X-RAY SYSTEMS FOR USE IN BOMB IDENTIFICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this standard is to establish performance requirements and testing methods for portable x-ray systems for use in bomb disarming operations. This standard does not apply to cabinet x-ray systems, such as those used for security screening.

1.2 Classification

1.2.1 Type I. Battery Powered Portable X-Ray Systems

A portable x-ray system entirely powered by low-voltage batteries.

1.2.2 Type II. Optional Powered Portable X-Ray Systems

Portable x-ray systems for which the operator can select either low-voltage battery or AC-mains powered operation.

1.3 Definitions

Comprises all the component units used in the production, capture, display, and storage of an x-ray image. All defined terms are presented in italics within this document.

1.3.1 Anode

The positive electrode/terminal of an electrical device. In x-ray tubes, the *anode* is typically made of tungsten and produces x-rays when bombarded by high energy electrons.

1.3.2 Aperture

The surface on the *x-ray generator module* from which the *useful x-ray beam* exits and which is in a plane normal to the beam direction.

1.3.3 Control and Display Unit

The component of the *portable x-ray system* that enables the operator to activate and control x-ray generation and display the images obtained with the *image capture unit*. Typical methods currently used for image display include instant-print film, cathode-ray tubes, and flat panel displays.

1.3.4 Exposure

For radiation protection purposes, exposure to *ionizing radiation* is measured as dose equivalent. This is defined as the amount of any type of radiation that, when absorbed in a biological system, results in the same biological effect as one unit of absorbed dose delivered in the form of low-linear-energy transfer radiation. The unit of dose equivalent is the sievert (Sv).

1.3.5 Field of View

The horizontal and vertical extent of the *target plane* that is to be imaged.

1.3.6 Image Acquisition Period

The interval required to capture (or expose) the image and then to display (or process) the image. The *image acquisition period* does not include the time required to retrieve the film from the *image capture unit* and then convey the film to the *control and display unit*.

1.3.7 Image Capture Unit

The component of the *portable x-ray system* that is used to acquire the x-ray image. Typical methods currently used include film and solid-state digital imaging arrays.

1.3.8 Portable X-Ray System

A man-portable self-contained x-ray system used to acquire images for bomb diagnostics and render safe procedures. The *portable x-ray system* comprises the *x-ray generator module*, the *image capture unit*, and the *control and display unit*.

1.3.9 Radiation, Ionizing

Any electromagnetic or particulate radiation capable of producing ions, directly or indirectly, by interaction with matter.

1.3.10 Radiation, Leakage

All *ionizing radiation*, except the useful beam, coming from an *x-ray generator module*.

1.3.11 Radiation, Primary

Ionizing radiation coming directly from an x-ray tube *anode* and passing through the *aperture*.

1.3.12 Radiation, Scattered

Ionizing radiation that, during passage through matter, has been deviated in direction and usually has had its energy diminished.

1.3.13 Target

An object that is imaged by the *portable x-ray system*. The *target* can also be a test pattern.

1.3.14 Target Plane

The plane (imaginary flat surface) extending vertically and horizontally from the center of the *target*. The *target plane* is perpendicular to the direction of the x-ray beam.

1.3.15 Useful X-Ray Beam

That part of the *primary* and *scattered radiation*, which passes through an *aperture*, cone, or other collimating device.

1.3.16 X-Ray Generator Module

That part of a *portable x-ray system* comprising the x-ray tube, shielding material, any permanently attached devices (collimators) used to restrict the field of the *useful x-ray beam*, and the high-voltage power supply. The x-ray tube is often a field-replaceable component.

1.3.17 X-Ray Output Power

The power output of the *x-ray generator module*, expressed as either the number of pulses for a pulsed x-ray generator or the combined values of kV and mA for a continuous-wave x-ray generator.

2. REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Minimum Performance Specifications

The specifications listed in this section are those directly relating to the function of the *portable x-ray system*, which is to provide x-ray images.

2.1.1 Image Quality

The *portable x-ray system* shall be able to fully resolve the copper resolution grids (see figure 3, lower left corner and upper right corner, pattern containing copper wires) and be capable of permitting all of the 33 AWG tungsten wires of the test pattern behind 10 mm (0.4 in) of steel to be seen. The lead corner pieces of the test pattern shall also be clearly visible when tested in accordance with the image quality test of section 3.1.1.

2.1.2 Field of View

The *x-ray generator module* of the *portable x-ray system* shall be capable of providing an exposure area of at least 39.1 cm vertical by 39.1 cm horizontal (15.4 in vertical x 15.4 in horizontal) at a source-to-target distance of 59 cm \pm 5 cm (24 in \pm 2 in), and the exposure area shall meet the requirements of section 2.1.1 as tested per section 3.1.1.

2.1.3 Image Acquisition Period

The *image acquisition period* shall not exceed 240 s.

2.1.4 Image Extent

The *image capture unit* shall be capable of providing image information to within 12 mm or less of the surface on which it is placed with no degradation of image quality, as defined in section 2.1.1, over the entire surface of the image.

2.2 System Requirements

The requirements listed in this section affect the functional performance or use of the instrument.

2.2.1 Safety

2.2.1.1 Leakage Radiation

The average exposure of leakage radiation from the x-ray generator shall not exceed 1 mSv in any 1 h period of operation, when measured in accordance with the leakage radiation test of section 3.2.1.1.

2.2.1.2 Electrical Safety

The *portable x-ray system* shall meet the applicable requirements of UL 61010A-1, as amended; and/or IEC 61010-1, as amended, IEC 60601-2-7, as amended, and IEC 60601-2-28, as amended.

2.2.2 Electromagnetic Compatibility

The equipment shall meet the applicable requirements for susceptibility to interference from electromagnetic radiation and for emission of electromagnetic interference.

2.2.2.1 Emissions

2.2.2.1.1 Radiated Emission

The *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall meet the requirements of 47 CFR Part 18, as amended, and/or CISPR 11, as amended.

2.2.2.2 Susceptibility

The *x-ray generator module* is not subject to the requirements of susceptibility.

2.2.2.2.1 Radiated Susceptibility, Electrostatic Discharge

The *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-2, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended, for contact discharge.

2.2.2.2.2 Radiated Susceptibility, RF Emissions

The *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-3, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended.

2.2.2.2.3 Radiated Susceptibility, Electrical Fast Transient/Burst

The *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-4, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended

2.2.2.2.4 Conducted Susceptibility, Radio Frequency Common Mode

If applicable, the *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-6, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended.

2.2.2.2.5 Conducted Susceptibility, Surges

If applicable, the *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-5, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended.

2.2.2.2.6 Conducted Susceptibility, Power Frequency Common Mode

If applicable, the *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-8, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended.

2.2.2.2.7 Conducted Susceptibility, Voltage Dips and Interruptions

If applicable, the *portable x-ray system*, when adjusted to meet the requirements of section 2.1, shall not malfunction when tested in accordance with IEC 61000-4-11, as amended, and using the test specifications given in IEC 61000-6-1, as amended.

2.2.3 Power

Battery-powered *portable x-ray systems* shall meet the image quality requirement of section 2.1.1 when tested in accordance with the image quality test of section 3.1.1.

All batteries used in the *portable x-ray system* shall be of a type that are easily replaced or recharged.

2.2.4 Ruggedness

2.2.4.1 Bump

The *portable x-ray system* shall meet the leakage radiation requirement of section 2.2.1.1 and the image quality requirements of section 2.1.1 after being tested in accordance with the requirements of IEC 60068-2-29, 1987, as amended, using 100 bumps applied to each of the six sides (top, bottom, left, right, front, and back) of each component of the *portable x-ray system* with each bump having a nominal peak acceleration of 15 g (150 m/s²) and a nominal pulse duration of 6 ms.

2.2.4.2 Drop

The *portable x-ray system* shall meet the leakage radiation requirement of section 2.2.1.1 and the image quality requirements of section 2.1.1 after each component (*x-ray generator module*, *image capture unit*, and *control and display unit*), properly contained within its transport case, has been tested in accordance with the requirements of IEC 68-2-32 Procedure 1, 1975, for each face and corner of the component when contained within its transport case and a fall height of 0.3 m ± 0.03 m.

2.2.5 Environmental Requirements

2.2.5.1 Temperature Stability and Range

The *portable x-ray system* shall operate over the ambient temperature range of at least -18 °C to 43.5 °C (0 °F to 110 °F). The *portable x-ray system* shall be tested in accordance with MIL-STD-810F Method 501.4, as amended, Procedure II, at 43.5 °C ± 3 °C (110 °F ± 5.4 °F) after being exposed to that temperature continuously for 24 h ± 1 h. The *portable x-ray system* then shall be cooled to -18 °C ± 3 °C (0 °F ± 5.4 °F) within 4 h ± 0.5 h and tested in accordance with MIL-STD-810F Method 502.4, as amended, Procedure II, at -18 °C ± 3 °C (0 °F ± 5.4 °F) after being exposed to that temperature continuously for 24 h ± 1 h.

2.2.5.2 Relative Humidity Stability and Range

The detector shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of MIL-STD-810F Method 507.4, Procedure III, 10 cycles, as amended.

2.2.5.3 Environmental Protection

The *portable x-ray system* shall meet or exceed the requirements for compliance with IEC 60529, as amended, classification IP54.

The *portable x-ray system* shall meet the leakage radiation requirement of section 2.2.1.1 and the image quality requirements of section 2.1.1 after being subjected to temperature and relative humidity in accordance with the environmental tests of section 3.2.5.

2.2.6 Tripod Support

The *x-ray generator module* shall be capable of being affixed to a photographer's tripod having a ¼-20 UNC (¼ in BSW) thread mount.

2.3 Operating Requirements

The requirements listed in this section affect how the *portable x-ray system* is operated and do not affect its functional performance.

2.3.1 Remote Control and Viewing

The *portable x-ray system* shall have an activation device that permits the generation of x-rays only when actuated by the operator. The activation device and any image-viewing screen shall both be remotely operable at a location that is greater than 6 m (20 ft) from the generator.

2.3.2 Exposure Control

Portable x-ray systems that utilize sensitized media to record images shall be key activated to prevent unintended or accidental exposure of the media. The *portable x-ray system* shall be designed so that it cannot operate without the interlocking key and so that the interlocking key cannot be removed while the *portable x-ray system* is operating.

2.3.2.1 Exposure Delay

The *portable x-ray system* shall have a means by which the operator can delay the exposure by at least 1 min from the instant of activation.

2.3.3 Indicators

2.3.3.1 X-Ray Emission Warning Alarm

2.3.3.1.1 Audible Alarm

The *x-ray generator module* shall have an audible warning device that indicates when it is powered and in a state of readiness to emit radiation, when and if the timer of the exposure delay (see sec. 2.3.2.1) has been activated and is in a state of counting down to emission, and when it is emitting radiation. The audible alarm for these three states shall be distinguishable. The audible indicator shall produce an alarm-state sound pressure level (SPL) of $85 \text{ dB}_{\text{SPL}} \pm 5 \text{ dB}_{\text{SPL}}$ at a distance of 80 cm (31 in) from the detector as measured in accordance with the audible alarm test of section 3.3.3.1.1.

2.3.3.1.2 Visual Alarm

The *x-ray generator module* shall have a visual warning device that indicates when it is powered and in a state of readiness to emit radiation, when and if the timer of the exposure delay (see sec. 2.3.2.1) has been activated and is in a state of counting down to emission, and when it is emitting radiation. The visual alarm for these three states shall be distinguishable. The visual indicator

shall be readily observable when tested in accordance with the visual alarm test of section 3.3.3.1.2. The visual indication on the *x-ray generator module* shall be the same as when operated remotely via computer control.

2.3.3.2 Control Software

2.3.3.2.1 Exposure Control

The control software shall not allow the operator to adjust the *x-ray output power* to a value less than the minimum operational requirement for a given pairing of *x-ray generator module* and *image capture unit*.

2.3.3.2.2 Countdown Alarm

The *control and display unit* either shall provide a countdown alarm that emulates that provided by the *x-ray generator module* when it is operated in manual mode or shall not affect the alarm indications on the *x-ray generator module* when operated remotely via the *control and display unit*.

2.3.4 Portability

The entire *portable x-ray system*, including carrying cases and any required battery charger shall have a total weight less than 50 kg (110 lb). The maximum weight of any one component of the *portable x-ray system* shall be less than 16 kg (35 lb).

2.3.5 Switch Size

Any switch or push button on the *x-ray generator module* shall have a contact area of at least 5 mm by 5 mm or a diameter of at least 5 mm.

2.3.6 Power-On Delay

The *x-ray generator module*, when controlled remotely via the *control and display unit*, shall have a minimum delay of 60 s between the time the power switch on the *x-ray generator module* is toggled to the on position and the time the *x-ray generator module* becomes powered.

2.4 Support Requirements

The requirements listed in this section ensure that support of the *portable x-ray system* is provided by the manufacturer.

2.4.1 Manufacturer-Provided Equipment

The manufacturer shall supply any adapters or unique test equipment required to test the *portable x-ray system*. Such equipment shall remain the property of the supplier and be returned upon completion of testing unless other agreements are made.

2.4.1.1 Battery Tester

The manufacturer shall provide an instrument for testing the status of the batteries used in the *portable x-ray system*.

2.4.2 Manufacturer-Provided Information

A printed operators' manual shall be provided by the manufacturer or distributor with each *portable x-ray system*. This manual shall clearly state, in English, the instructions for the interconnection, checkout, operation, and maintenance of the complete *portable x-ray system* and shall:

- Inform the user concerning government regulations and industry standards applicable to the operation of *portable x-ray systems* in the country where the system is to be sold.
- Inform the user of the need for proper training and supervision in the use of *portable x-ray systems* and discuss the hazards involved in improper use.
- Describe the appropriate personnel radiation monitoring devices for use with the *portable x-ray system*. Such instructions may include references to specific commercially available monitoring devices, and shall include a description of the radiation encountered and how the radiation should be measured.
- Provide information relative to optimizing the imaging of objects, such as collimator, settings, and use of grids.
- List recommended *aperture-to-object* distances for various object sizes.
- List recommended exposure settings for these recommended distances and various types of objects (such as pipe bombs, shoebox bombs, etc.).
- Provide recommended distances between the *aperture* and the *image capture unit* to ensure full exposure of the active area of the *image capture unit*.
- Provide typically safe distances from and in front of the *aperture* in open-air conditions.
- State the approximate operational time before battery replacement or recharging is necessary for the *x-ray generator module* when the maximum *x-ray output power* is selected and for the digital *image capture unit*, if used.
- If the x-ray tube is capable of being changed in the field, state the tools necessary to enable this.
- Provide an indication of the recommended extremes of operating and storage temperatures.

- If the *portable x-ray system* has the ability to use a wireless link for control purposes, it shall be stated that the rf wireless system may be subject to electromagnetic interference, which may cause the x-ray source to emit accidentally.
- The manufacturer shall provide information indicating the allowed pairings of *x-ray generator module* and *image capture unit* and information specific to those pairings, such as the minimum *x-ray output power* that will allow the *portable x-ray system* to operate.

2.4.3 Manufacturer Labeling

- The housing containing the *control and display unit* shall be labeled in a prominent position with the following directive: "Activate only when at least 6 m (20 ft) behind the *x-ray generator module*."
- The *x-ray generator module* should be labeled on two external sides with the radiation symbol designated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 10 CFR 20.1901 and with words to the effect, "Caution, x-ray system activated when light is on."
- The *control and display unit* of the *portable x-ray system* shall be permanently marked with the functions and setting of all switches, controls, and displays. It shall not be possible to set the controls to a functional mode of operation that is not explained in the user manual. Every control shall be labeled, and the labeling shall, at a minimum, be consistent with one of the functions of the control.

2.4.4 Accessibility of X-Ray Generator Tube

If the x-ray generator tube is readily replaceable in the field, replacement should be achievable with simple manual tools or by using a manufacturer-provided tool kit.

3. TEST METHODS

3.1 Minimum Performance Specifications

3.1.1 Image Quality Test

Using the test pattern shown in figures 3 and 4, place the test pattern $10 \text{ mm} \pm 3 \text{ mm}$ ($0.39 \text{ in} \pm 0.12 \text{ in}$) from the *image capture unit*, as shown in figure 1. The alignment of the center of the test pattern to the center of the *image capture unit* shall be within $\pm 2 \text{ mm}$ horizontally and $\pm 2 \text{ mm}$ vertically. The front surface of the *image capture unit* and the *target plane* shall be parallel within $\pm 2^\circ$ vertically and $\pm 2^\circ$ horizontally.

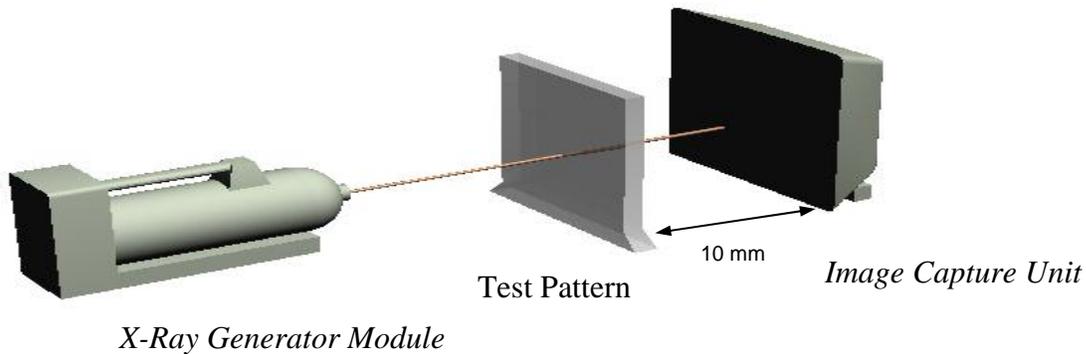


Figure 1. Setup for Image Quality Test

Place the *x-ray generator module* so that its output aperture is at the distance from the test pattern recommended in the operator's manual for exposing the entire *image capture unit*. Irradiate the test pattern according to the manufacturer's instructions and produce a total of five consecutive images.

For each image, the tungsten loops located at the top left and bottom right of the test piece, behind the $10\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$ ($0.4\text{ in} \pm .04\text{ in}$) steel block, shall be visible. The four lead corners shall also be visible and the copper gratings located at the bottom right and top left of the test piece shall also be resolved in both the horizontal and vertical directions. The tungsten and copper loops located behind the $10\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$ ($0.4\text{ in} \pm .04\text{ in}$) thick portion of the step wedge shall be visible.

3.1.2 Field of View Test

Orient nine test patterns to form a 3x3 array that is nominally 480 mm high (vertical direction) and nominally 660 mm wide (horizontal direction). Position the *x-ray generator module* so that its output aperture is $59\text{ cm} \pm 5\text{ cm}$ ($24\text{ in} \pm 2\text{ in}$) from the *target plane* of this array of test patterns and is aligned to the middle (both horizontally and vertically) test pattern as described in section 3.1.1. Acquire the image and ensure it meets the requirements of section 2.1.1.

3.1.3 Image Acquisition Period Test

The *image acquisition period* may comprise more than one discrete activity. For example, in the case requiring conveyance of a physical artifact (the film) from the *image capture unit* after exposure to the *control and display unit* for processing, there are two activities, exposure and processing. The *image acquisition period* is the sum of all discrete activities excluding

conveyance or preparation. The duration of each activity is determined by using either an external timer or clock.

3.1.3.1 Procedure

Reset the timer or record the time indicated on the clock and within 2 s start the activity. Record this time as $t_{0,i}$, where i denotes the i th activity. If a timer is used, $t_{0,i} = 0$. When this activity is completed, within 2 s record the elapsed time indicated on the timer or the time indicated on the clock. Record this time as $t_{f,i}$. The *image acquisition period* is determined using:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (t_{f,i} - t_{0,i}),$$

where N is the number of activities.

3.1.4 Image Extent

Position the *image capture unit*, *x-ray generator module*, and test pattern so that x-rays passing through the test pattern will impinge on the *image capture unit* down to the surface on which it is placed. Test the image quality as specified in Sec. 3.1.1 and verify that the image quality is uniform to within 12 mm of the edge on which the *image capture unit* was placed to acquire the image.

3.2 System Requirements

3.2.1 Safety

3.2.1.1 Leakage Radiation Test

Warning: Due to the radiation hazard, this test should be performed by a qualified person who has the knowledge and training to safely measure ionizing radiation. Guidance relating to the competence of an individual to discharge the responsibilities of a qualified expert may be obtained from the American Board of Health Physics, the American Board of Radiology, or the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. In the United Kingdom this information may be obtained by contacting the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB).

Before measurements are taken the radiation *aperture* shall be covered by a lead plate, at least 3 mm thick, to prevent radiation emanating from the focal point. The x-ray leakage test is performed by measuring the leakage dose rate at the following nine locations (see fig. 2) relative to the *x-ray generator module* axis (the axis passing through the *x-ray generator module* that is collinear with the *useful x-ray beam*):

1 m \pm 5 mm (39 in \pm 0.2 in) above, below, to the left, and to the right of the *x-ray generator module* axis, where each location is in the plane of the *aperture* \pm 10 mm (\pm 0.4 in) and angularly separated from each other in the plane of the aperture by 90 $^{\circ}$ \pm 10 $^{\circ}$; 1 m \pm 5 mm (39 in \pm 0.2 in) above, below, to the left, and to the right of the *x-ray generator module* axis, where each location is in the plane of the *anode* \pm 10 mm

(± 0.4 in) and angularly separated from each other in the plane of the *anode* by $90^\circ \pm 10^\circ$; and at the rear of the *x-ray generator module*, collinear with the axis of the *x-ray generator module*, and separated from the *x-ray generator module* by no more than 10 mm.

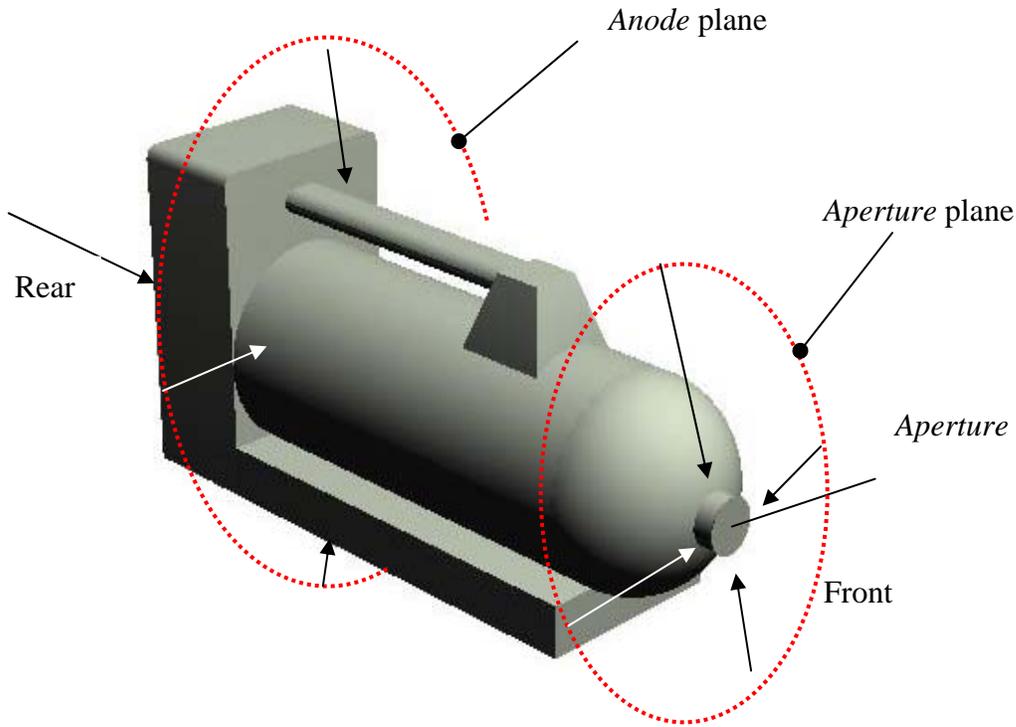


Figure 2. Positioning of Radiation Monitor for Leakage Radiation Test

The test will be performed with the maximum voltage setting for the x-ray and with fully charged batteries.

3.2.1.2 Electrical Safety

The manufacturer shall provide certification from an accredited testing laboratory that the *portable x-ray system* complies with the requirements of section 2.2.1.2.

3.2.2 Electromagnetic Compatibility

The manufacturer shall provide certification from an accredited testing laboratory that the *portable x-ray system* complies with the requirements of section 2.2.2.

3.2.3 Power Test

Install new or fully charged batteries of the type specified by the manufacturer. Operate the *portable x-ray system*, repeating the image quality test of section 3.1.1 every 10 min. The *portable x-ray system* must meet the image quality requirements of section 2.2.3 until the system indicates that a new battery is required.

For type II *portable x-ray system* capable of operating from AC supply, connect the system to the supply and perform the image quality test of section 3.1.1.

3.2.4 Ruggedness

The manufacturer shall provide certification from an accredited testing laboratory that the *portable x-ray system* complies with the requirements of section 2.2.4.

3.2.5 Environmental Requirements Tests

The manufacturer shall provide certification from an accredited testing laboratory that the *portable x-ray system* complies with the requirements of section 2.2.5.

3.2.6 Tripod Support

Attach *x-ray generator module* to a typical tripod support, 1/4-20 UNC (1/4 in BSW).

3.3 Operating Requirements

3.3.1 Remote Control and Viewing

Ensure that the activation device can be used at least 6 m (20 ft) from the generator.

3.3.2 Exposure

3.3.2.1 Exposure Control

Ensure that the interlocking key cannot be removed while the system is operating and producing x-rays.

3.3.2.2 Exposure Delay

Activate the *portable x-ray system* and delay the exposure time by 1 min.

3.3.3 Indicators

3.3.3.1 X-Ray Emission Warning Alarms

3.3.3.1.1 Audible Alarm

Perform the test in an anechoic chamber or at an outdoor location, at least 6 m (20 ft) from any large object, where the ambient sound pressure level at the time of the test is not more than 53 dB_{SPL}. Position the sound pressure level (SPL) meter microphone 800 mm (31 in) from the *x-ray generator module*. Measure the sound pressure level when the *x-ray generator module* is in a state of readiness to emit radiation, when the radiation is about to be emitted, and when radiation is being emitted.

3.3.3.1.2 Visual Alarm

Position the generator with its visual alarm indicator at 6 m (20 ft) from an observer at a test site where the ambient illumination is $10,000 \text{ lux} \pm 1,000 \text{ lux}$. After allowing 3 min for eye accommodation, turn on the *portable x-ray system* and observe the alarm indication. Observe the visual alarm when the *x-ray generator module* is in a state of readiness to emit radiation, when the radiation is about to be emitted, and when radiation is being emitted.

3.3.3.2 Control Software

Operate the software and verify that it performs per specifications.

3.3.4 Portability

Weigh the individual components of the *portable x-ray system* including carrying cases.

3.3.5 Switch Size

Measure the size of the switch and verify that it is within specifications.

3.3.6 Power-On Delay

Connect the *x-ray generator module* to the *control and display unit*. Set the *x-ray generator module* to emit using the *control and display unit*. Turn the *x-ray generator module* power switch to on and either record the time the switch was activated as t_0 or trigger a stopwatch to start counting. Note the time the *x-ray generator module* power indicator light is illuminated and either note this time as t_1 or trigger the stopwatch to stop counting. The power-on delay is either computed as $t_1 - t_0$ or is read directly from the stopwatch.

3.4 Support Requirements

3.4.1 Manufacturer Provided Equipment

Verify that any adapters and unique test equipment have been provided by the manufacturer.

3.4.1.1 Battery Tester

Verify that the manufacturer has supplied a battery tester and that it is working properly by comparing its readings when testing a fully charged battery.

3.4.2 Manufacturer Provided Information

Review the instructions of and examine the markings on the controls of the *portable x-ray system* to verify that the controls operate as explained in the manual and consistent with their markings.

3.4.3 Manufacturer Labeling

While it is impossible for this test to be exhaustive, the test engineer shall look for:

- (a) Controls that are unmarked or that are marked in a misleading way.

- (b) Modes of operation that are not documented.
- (c) Misleading labels appearing in an alphanumeric display.
- (d) Lack of clarity in the manual, including possible typographical errors.

No misleading words are permitted on the *control and display unit*, or in the manual. If an undocumented mode can be accessed, such as an engineering test mode for instance, the resulting display shall be clearly different from the display in the normal operational mode.

3.4.4 Accessibility of X-Ray Generator Tube

If the generator tube is capable of being replaced in the field, remove it and replace it using manufacturer-recommended or supplied tools.

3.5 Standard Test Conditions

3.5.1 Standard Temperature

Unless specified otherwise, at the time of the tests, the ambient temperature shall be $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($68\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$).

3.5.2 Standard Humidity

Unless specified otherwise, at the time of the tests, the relative humidity shall be between 30 % and 70 %.

3.5.3 Battery Charge

Before beginning a test sequence, install new or recently/fully recharged batteries where appropriate.

3.6 Test Equipment

3.6.1 Background Dose Meter

The meter shall be capable of measuring doses from $100\text{ }\mu\text{Sv}$ to 1 Sv with an uncertainty of less than $\pm 10\%$ of the measured value. The useful energy response of the meter shall be commensurate with the energy output of the *x-ray generator module*.

The cross-sectional area of the detection sensitive volume shall not exceed 100 cm^2 with no more than 10 cm in any linear dimension.

3.6.2 Test Pattern

The basis of the test pattern shall be a 220 mm x 160 mm x 6 mm sheet of acrylic, see figure 4. Affixed to this sheet shall be:

- 2 steel blocks of 30 mm x 30 mm x 10 mm.

Unless otherwise stated, tolerances are: ± 0.1 mm

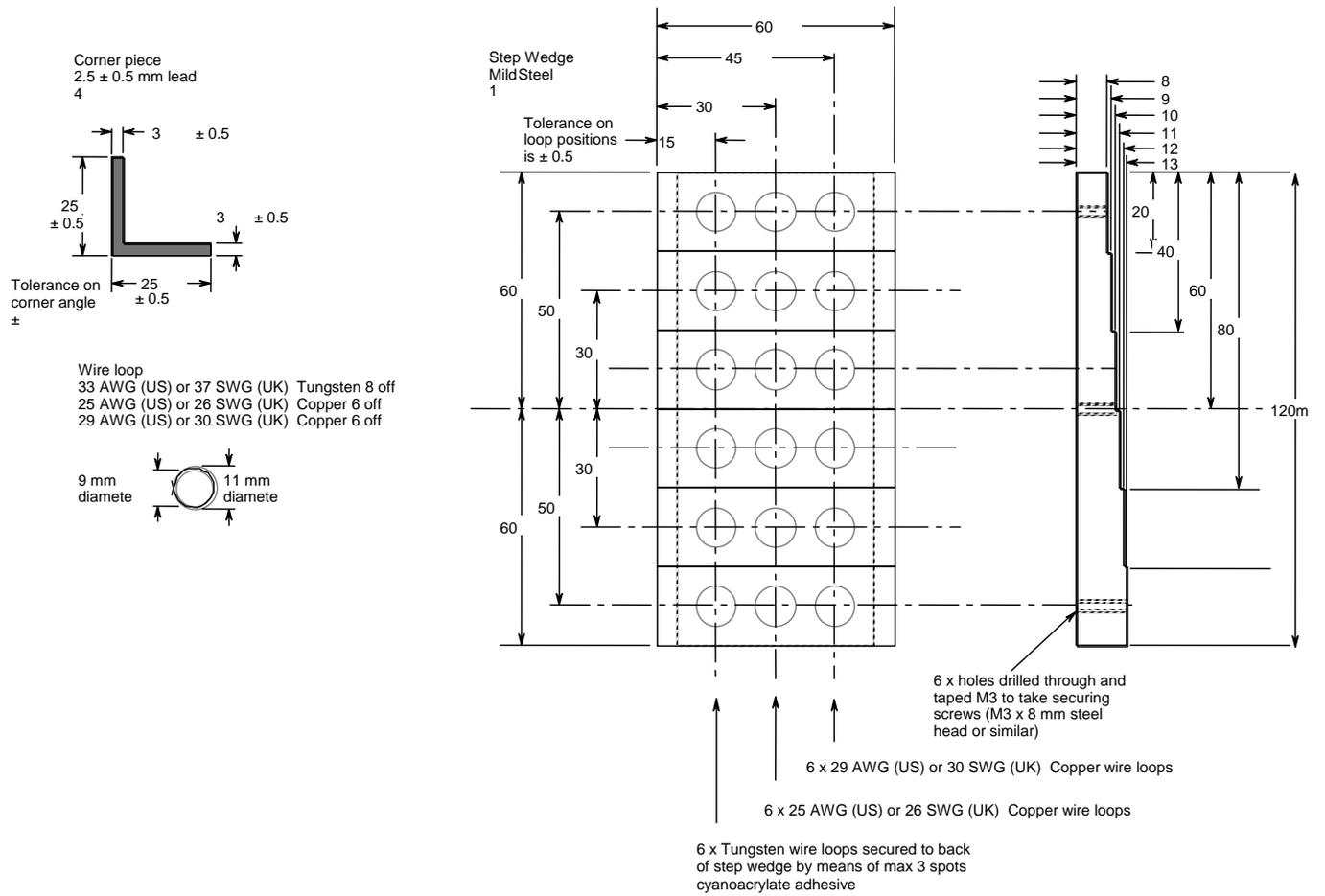


Figure 4. The Components of the Portable X-Ray Test Pattern

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About the Law Enforcement and Corrections Standards and Testing Program

The Law Enforcement and Corrections Standards and Testing Program is sponsored by the Office of Science and Technology of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), U.S. Department of Justice. The program responds to the mandate of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, which directed NIJ to encourage research and development to improve the criminal justice system and to disseminate the results to Federal, State, and local agencies.

The Law Enforcement and Corrections Standards and Testing Program is an applied research effort that determines the technological needs of justice system agencies, sets minimum performance standards for specific devices, tests commercially available equipment against those standards, and disseminates the standards and the test results to criminal justice agencies nationally and internationally.

The program operates through:

The *Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council* (LECTAC), consisting of nationally recognized criminal justice practitioners from Federal, State, and local agencies, which assesses technological needs and sets priorities for research programs and items to be evaluated and tested.

The *Office of Law Enforcement Standards* (OLES) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, which develops voluntary national performance standards for compliance testing to ensure that individual items of equipment are suitable for use by criminal justice agencies. The standards are based upon laboratory testing and evaluation of representative samples of each item of equipment to determine the key attributes, develop test methods, and establish minimum performance requirements for each essential attribute. In addition to the highly technical standards, OLES also produces technical reports and user guidelines that explain in nontechnical terms the capabilities of available equipment.

The *National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center* (NLECTC), operated by a grantee, which supervises a national compliance testing program conducted by independent laboratories. The standards developed by OLES serve as performance benchmarks against which commercial equipment is measured. The facilities, personnel, and testing capabilities of the independent laboratories are evaluated by OLES prior to testing each item of equipment, and OLES helps the NLECTC staff review and analyze data. Test results are published in Equipment Performance Reports designed to help justice system procurement officials make informed purchasing decisions.

Publications are available at no charge through the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center. Some documents are also available online through the Internet/World Wide Web. To request a document or additional information, call 800-248-2742 or 301-519-5060, or write:

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