

ASNT Level III Study Guide: Radiographic Testing Method second edition

Text Corrections

The following text corrections apply to the second printing of *ASNT Level III Study Guide: Radiographic Testing Method second edition*. Subsequent printings of the document will incorporate the corrections into the published text.

Page 6:

Question 1.2 answer b. should read: $\frac{I_1}{D_2^2} = \frac{I_2}{D_1^2}$

Question 1.9 should read:

The reduction in the energy of photons when they are scattered by ~~free~~ electrons which thereby gain energy is called:

Page 12:

Question 2.5 answer b. should be changed to: 10.2 cm.

Question 2.6 answers should be changed as indicated:

- 34 600 mA • min per week
- 7 850 mA • min per week
- 17 850 mA • min per week
- 2550 mA • min per day
- 71 400 mA • min per month

Page 13:

The first sentence in the second paragraph should read:

To acquire the energies necessary for industrial radiography, the electrons must experience an accelerating voltage from about 30 kV to 30 MeV.

Page 17:

In the left-hand column, under the heading *Chemical Form*, the following edits should be made:

The radioactive material is in the form of metal pellets or wafers ~~whenever possible~~. This is particularly true for cobalt and iridium. ...

Each pellet produces about 185 GBq (5 Ci) after neutron bombardment. Iridium is irradiated in 1 mm (0.04 in.) thick ~~pellets~~ wafers 2 or 3 mm (or 0.08 of 0.12 in.) in diameter, ...

Page 18:

Question 3.5 answer d. should read: Ra-226.

Page 36:

The second paragraph under *Unsharpness of a Radiograph* should be changed to read:

Simple geometry shows the ratio of the target size F to the unsharpness U_g is equal to the ratio of the target to specimen distance $\neq \underline{D}$ to that of the object-to-film distance $\neq \underline{d}$.

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