

RADIOGRAPHY FILM INTERPRETATION COURSE – ASSIGNMENT I

1. The penetrating ability of x-ray tube is governed by _____ (kV/ma/Time/SFD)
2. A Densitometer is an instrument used for measuring Density of the material (T/F)
3. The three liquids used in Radiography Film Processing are _____, _____, _____
4. The Unit of measuring output of gamma ray source is _____ or _____
5. Give Two main reasons for excessively high density radiographs _____

6. What is half-life of Radioactive material? _____
7. The difference between densities of two areas of a radiograph is called Film Contrast (T/F)
8. Co-60 Radiography Source Half-life is _____
9. What are the factors that Ug depends on _____
10. In general, the acceptable film density range for Gamma Ray Radiography _____
11. The RT technique most suitable for pipes of less than 90mm _____ (SWSI, DWSI, DWDI)
12. An IQI used to indicate the size of the discontinuity in the component under testing (T/F)
13. Expand the word IQI _____, another name for IQI is _____
14. In RT, the purpose of Fixer is (Give all reasons) _____

15. In Hole Penetrameter designation 20, the thickness of penetrameter is _____ inches
16. When producing Radiographs, if Kilovoltage is increased, subject contrast increases (T/F)
17. Type of intensifying screens used in RT are _____ & _____
18. The most commonly used target material in an x-ray tube is made of Tungsten (T/F)
19. The Developer Solution is _____ (Acidic/Alkaline/Neutral)
20. The Curve that relates density with the logarithm of exposure or of relative exposure is called _____
21. In 2-2T explain what is T _____
22. In RT of GTAW weld the Tungsten Inclusion appears on Radiograph with _____ (High/Low) Density
23. When compared to D7 film the speed of D4 film is _____ (Slow, High)
24. RT best suits for detecting _____ (Planar, Volumetric) discontinuities
25. Excessive exposure of film to light prior to development will result in _____
26. Give two examples most commonly used isotopes for industrial radiography testing _____

27. If the source to object distance increase Geometric unsharpness decreases (T/F)
28. The purpose of Lead oxide screen in RT is _____, _____
29. Film Density is measured using _____
30. Films with larger grain size produces better definition (T/F)

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