

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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





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IEC 62709

Edition 2.0 2024-09

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**Radiation protection instrumentation – Security screening of humans –
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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 13.280

ISBN 978-2-8322-9243-3

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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SECURITY SCREENING OF HUMANS –
MEASURING THE IMAGING PERFORMANCE OF X-RAY SYSTEMS****FOREWORD**

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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/1059/FDIS	45B/1069/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.

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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.