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#### **Guided Wave Testing Method**

#### Propagation along, not through, a structure



The pipe walls form a guide for ultrasonic waves, which directs them down the length of the pipe



Reflection from a feature (such as corrosion)



When the guided wave hits a change in cross section (or impedance), it reflects back toward the transducer



# **Typical applications**

- Pipe racks
- Insulated pipe
- Pipe with restricted access
- Road crossings
- Submerged pipe
- Buried pipe



#### Wide variety of applications





### Guided Waves The Basics



### Standard UT v Guided Waves

- Standard UT
- high frequency
- short wavelength
- sensitive to small defects at high frequencies
- point measurement

- Guided Waves
- Iow frequency
- Iong wavelength
- sensitive to "small" defects even at low frequencies
- rapid screening



#### Key Advantages

#### In service inspection

#### Rapid 100% coverage

#### Limited access required



### Change in cross-sectional area

- Method is equally sensitive to defects at any through wall position
- Method is sensitive to changes in cross section (increase or decrease)
- Reflection from welds and flanges are used as a reference
- Amplitude of reflection is scaled with distance



#### Weld example

Incoming wave (100% of energy)

Reflected wave (20% of energy) Transmitted wave (80% of energy)



# At each reflection the transmitted energy becomes less

Incoming wave (100% of energy)





#### These effects appear as an amplitude decay

- The reflected amplitude from distant features will be smaller than for close features
- DAC curves are used to compensate for this





### Symmetry example

- BLACK lines represent symmetric features
  - Uniform around the circumference
- **RED** lines represent non-symmetric features
  - Varies around the circumference





# The ratio of red to black depends on the circumferential extent of the feature



#### Determining wall thickness reduction

- The remaining wall thickness can never be measured directly by using this technique, which should always be considered a <u>screening</u> tool
- It is necessary to prove up any defective areas using a complementary method such as UT thickness measurement or visual inspection



#### Wavemaker G3 System Components





#### The fixed rings

- Available for pipe sizes 2"-8"
- All rings carry unique serial number which is identified in software
- Can be used on pipes up to 180°C (with special precautions)
- Pipe transducers sprung loaded onto pipe
- 3 inches clearance needed around pipe





#### The inflatable rings

- Available for pipe sizes 6"-36"
- Rings can be joined to inspect larger pipes
- All rings carry unique serial number which is identified in software
- Can be used on pipes up to 180°C (with special precautions)
- Air pressure forces transducers onto pipe using car style foot pump.
- Transducer modules rapidly switched between rings (less than 30 mins)
- 2 inches clearance need around most of pipe





#### **Pipe diameters**

- Pipes up to 75 inches (2 metres) in diameter have been inspected
- Pipes down to ¾ inch (19mm) can be inspected using special rings







# Wavemaker Typical performance



### **Detection threshold**

- Typically minimum detectable defect is 5% cross sectional loss
- If pipe is in good general condition defects down to 1% have been detected
- A 1% defect in a 3" pipe equates to a half wall defect of 5mm (0.2") diameter



# **Diagnostic range**

- In ideal conditions 200m of pipe can be screened in each direction from a single test location
- Typically range on above ground pipe is 50m in each direction
- For buried pipes 20m in each direction is more typical unless the pipe is sleeved



# Unrolled pipe 'C-Scan'

- Circumferential orientation can now be determined accurately
- Works best with newly developed 16 channel rings
- Gives equivalent information as in-line inspection tools



#### Unrolled pipe example



# Wavemaker Typical application examples



#### **Pipe racks**

Pipe racks are generally easy to test. Over 100m can be screened from a single test location.







### Insulated pipes

- Small section of insulation removed at each test point
- Over 100m of pipe can be screened from each test point





### **Overhead pipes**

- Only limited access needed
- Over 100m can be screened from a single test point





### Sleeved road crossings

- Only external access is required.
- Up to 35m can be screened from a single location depending on coatings





### Wall penetrations

- Only external access is required.
- Concrete walls up to 1m thick and earth walls up to 20m thick can be screened





### **Buried pipes**

- Holes dug at pre-defined intervals
- Around 20m of pipe can be tested in each direction from a single location (depending on pipe, coating and soil conditions)





### Offshore pipe

- Riser splash-zone inspection (top side)
- Sub-sea pipe inspected using special transducer rings and instrumentation





## Limiting factors

- General condition of pipe determines detection threshold and range
- Some coatings and coverings (for example earth) reduce range
- High external noise, such as compressors, reduce performance



# Effect of pipe contents

- Gases no effect
- Liquids
  - No effect when low viscosity
- Sludge
  - Heavy viscous deposits in the pipe attenuate the signal and reduce the test range



# Reporting

- Automatic reporting feature to increase productivity
- All raw data stored for later review and auditing
- Reports can be printed directly or imported into other applications
- Photographs can be embedded in the report file



#### Reporting

- Inspection company header
- Site details including GPS location, operator and equipment used
- List of pipe features with distance, type and operator notes
- A-Scan trace showing the post processed data for review

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# Training

- Class and site training
- 3 operator levels defined
- Level 1 can perform basic interpretation,
- Level 2 can perform more challenging inspections
- Intermediate trainings also available



# New developments



#### **Tube Inspection System (T-Scan)**





### **Boiler Tube Inspection (Claw)**



Probes for access restriction





#### Permanently Installed Rings (PIMS)

Special rings can be bonded onto the pipe permanently for use on any pipe including buried and sub-sea.



