

**Feedback on Examination Technique Specification Sheet Equivalency
Reports (EPRI TR-1015126, 1018557, and 1010992)**

Revised calibration procedure for more reliable demonstration of equivalency (scale independent flaws focused on reducing amplitude variability)

Approach does not produce linear transformations of the phase response

Possible effect on historical comparisons (guidance on re-scaling historical data)

Equivalency demonstrated by comparing signal amplitudes to qualified technique

Effect of propagation of errors (Technique 1 fully qualified, Technique 2 qualified by equivalency to Technique 1, Technique 3 qualified by equivalency to Technique 2) – may not meet acceptance criterion when comparing Technique 3 to Technique 1

Effect of noise

Effect of noise on detection capability is probe/technique dependent

Value of using signal-to-noise ratio in equivalency demonstrations

Old equivalency procedure is based on changing one variable at a time. New equivalency procedure appears to allow changes to multiple variables.

Does the new equivalency procedure result in larger tolerances which may increase measurement variability?

If so, how is the increased variability accounted for in amplitude based sizing criteria?

Tolerances for normalized or non-normalized signals are independent of flaw size

Large phase tolerance may be acceptable for shallow outside diameter initiated flaws, but may not be acceptable for inside diameter initiated flaws or larger outside diameter initiated flaws.

Qualification of eddy current techniques based on engineering analyses

Systematic or independent evaluation of simplified model approximations

Basis for deleting some essential variables (equipment and technique)

Time Dependent Leak Rate (EPRI Report 1022831)

Conclusions based on room temperature tests (effect is small)

Similar conclusions under operating temperature conditions?

Increase in time dependent plasticity at higher temperatures because of higher creep rate?

Increase in jet-structure interaction at higher temperatures?

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Leakage Monitoring

Some leakage monitors have faster time responses than others (e.g., Nitrogen 16 monitors)

Do the guidelines address the use (or lack of use) of confirmatory measurements when a rapidly increasing leak rate is only detected on the faster response time monitor?