

Advanced Ultrasonic Testing for Cast Austenitic Stainless Steel

EPRI Preliminary Ultrasonic Results using Traditional Phased Array and Matrix Capture Techniques

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NRC-Industry NDE Technical Information Exchange

January 22, 2025

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Outline

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Background

- The NDE method typically deployed for RCL wrought austenitic piping is conventional ultrasonic testing (UT).
- RCL piping in PWRs contains cast stainless steel material (CASS), which has large grains that can vary in structure.



Background (cont.)

- Effect of grain structure is acoustic anisotropy
 - The sound wave is affected
 - Changes direction slightly
 - Part of it reflects
 - Part of it changes propagation mode
 - Longitudinal waves are affected less than shear waves
- The observed effects are:
 - High attenuation (the material soaks up the sound energy)
 - High noise levels
 - Beam distortion
 - Must use longitudinal waves



Can Advanced UT Overcome These Challenges?



EPRI CASS Specimen 347-12-03-AB

Diameter: 12.75in (323.8mm), Thickness: 1.333in (33.9mm)





EPRI CASS Specimen 347-12-03-AB



EPRI CASS Specimen 347-12-03-AB

- Evaluated four inside surface connected circumferential flaws:
 - Flaw 1, Length: 2.736in (69.5mm),
 Depth: 0.503in (12.8mm) (38%)
 - Flaw 3, Length: 2.539in (64.5mm),
 Depth: 0.313in (8mm) (23%)
 - Flaw 4, Length: 3.346in (85mm),
 Depth: 0.199in (5.1mm) (15%)
 - Flaw 5, Length: 2.844in (72.2mm),
 Depth: 0.397in (10.1mm) (30%)

Each of these flaws are coincident with the geometrical conditions noted on the previous slide



Ultrasonic Equipment

- Zetec Emerald
 - Bipolar Square Wave
 - Pulse Width 500ns
- General Electric Inspection Technologies (GEIT) 115-000-603 Dual Array
 - 1.0MHz, Dual 2x16, Pitch: 0.378in x 0.142in
 (9.6mm x 3.6mm), Size: 0.756in x 2.283in
 (19.2mm x 58.0mm)
- GEIT Rexolite Wedge 115-000-497
 Contoured in the Axial Direction
 - Wedge Angle: 18.5°, Roof Angle 7.3°,
 Diameter: 16.75in (425.5mm)
- Zetec ZMC2 motion controller with ATCO GPS-1000 Pipe Scanner



Scanning Approach

- Individual Scan Lines separated by 0.6654in (16.9mm)
- Scan Resolution 0.0394in (1.0mm)



Ultrasonic Data Collection Channels

- Data Acquisition Setup #1 (0.70in/s [17.8mm/s]):
 - Joins elements such that the dual 2x16 array is a dual 1x16 array for faster data acquisition
 - Ultrasonic Phased Array Channel:
 - Longitudinal Waves 0°-70°, every 1°, focused at a half path of 1.5in (38.1mm)
 - FMC/TFM Channel:
 - L-L Mode, Frame Size: 256x256 (2.5in x 2.5in) [63.5mm x 63.5mm]
- Data Acquisition Setup #2 (0.50in/s [12.7mm/s]):
 - Ultrasonic Phased Array Channel:
 - Longitudinal Waves 0°-70°, every 1°, focused at a half path of 1.5in (38.1mm)
 - PWI/TFM Channel:
 - Transmit with 2x16 elements, Longitudinal Waves 0°-70°, every 5°, focused at a half path of 39in (990.6mm)
 - L-L Mode, Frame Size: 256x256 (2.5in x 3.0in) [63.5mm x 76.2mm]

Ultrasonic Data Analysis Channels

- Traditional Merged Ultrasonic Phased Array:
 - Longitudinal Waves 0°-70°, every 1°, focused at a half path of 1.5in (38.1mm)
- Sectorial Total Focusing (STF) with Delay-Multiply-and Sum (DMAS) and Envelope (ENV) Beamformer:
 - Longitudinal Waves 0°-70°, every 1°, using total focusing
- FMC/TFM with DMAS and ENV Beamformer
- PWI/TFM with DMAS and ENV Beamformer

Processing times (minutes)	Laptop 16GB Ram 17-4700MQ CPU 2.4GHz	Desktop 128GB Ram I9-7900X CPU 3.3GHz
Single Line FMC	5	<1
Single Line FMC ENV	6	<1
Single Line FMC DMAS	6	<1
Single Line FMC ENV DMAS	86	10
Single Line PWI	2	<1
Single Line PWI ENV	2	<1
Single Line PWI DMAS	2	<1
Single Line PWI ENV DMAS	12	<2

Flaw 4 Images, Far Side, Line 3 (PAUT, STF)



PAUT MERGE 0-70LW

STF MERGE 0-70LW

STF MERGE 0-70LW w/ ENVELOPE

VVELOPE STF MERGE 0-70LW w/ DMAS

70LW w/ DMAS STF MERGE 0-70LW w/ ENV & DMAS



0.453in

[11.50mm]

-0.199

Flaw 4 Images, Far Side, Line 3 (FMC/TFM)



0.453in [11.50mm]

Flaw 4 Images, Far Side, Line 3 (PWI/TFM)



0.453in

[11.50mm]





TFM	TFM w/ ENVELOPE	TFM w/ DMAS	TFM w/ DMAS & ENVELOPE
			1.6



PAUT MERGE 0-70LW (1)	PWI 0-70LW (5)	PWI 0-70LW (5) w/ENVELOPE	PWI 0-70LW (5) w/DMAS	PWI 0-70LW (5) w/DMAS & ENVELOPE
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Signal-to-noise Ratio (SNR) Results in dB

Worse SNR than PAUT SNR (C/Avg) **General Info SNR TFM - PAUT** Better SNR than PAUT TFM DMAS TFM DMAS ENV Flaw Location Line PAUT MERGE TFM TFM ENV TFM DMAS ENV TFM TFM ENV TFM DMAS by 12dB Far Side 23.6 21.1 17.3 33.9 10.3 1 4 38.1 -2.5 -6.3 14.5 15.1 3.3 3 2 23.3 18.5 26.6 -4.8 -8.2 8.7 Near Side 32.0 4 3 27.1 18.1 14.2 -12.9 4.2 -2.1 Far Side 31.3 25.0 -9.0 -2.7 5 Near Side 2 26.6 23.9 20.1 40.2 36.9 -6.5 13.6 10.3 -8.5 1 Near Side 3 28.3 23.3 19.8 40.1 35.3 -5.0 11.8 7.0 -5.3 3 3 -1.7 Far Side 23.4 21.7 18.1 36.4 32.0 13.0 8.6 4 2 23.5 16.4 Near Side 20.0 37.8 31.7 -3.5 -7.1 14.3 8.2 37.0 2 12.8 29.0 25.5 16.2 5 Far Side 49.8 44.5 12.7 31.7

	General In	fo			SNR (C/Avg)			SNR STF - PAUT			
Flaw	Location	Line	PAUT MERGE	STF	STF ENV	STF DMAS	STF DMAS ENV	STF	STF ENV	STF DMAS	STF DMAS ENV
1	Far Side	4	23.6	21.6	18.5	36.6	34.0	-2.0	-5.1	13.0	10.4
3	Near Side	2	23.3	20.2	17.0	33.8	31.6	-3.1	-6.3	10.5	8.3
4	Far Side	3	27.1	20.8	18.7	29.6	24.5	-6.3	-8.4	2.5	-2.6
5	Near Side	2	26.6	22.0	18.3	35.7	31.8	-4.6	-8.3	9.1	5.2
1	Near Side	3	28.3	23.9	20.4	40.6	36.1	-4.4	-7.9	12.3	7.8
3	Far Side	3	23.4	20.0	16.6	33.3	29.6	-3.4	-6.8	9.9	6.2
4	Near Side	2	23.5	14.0	11.2	21.6	17.3	-9.5	-12.3	-1.9	-6.2
5	Far Side	2	12.8	19.2	15.6	35.5	29.6	6.4	2.8	22.7	16.8

General Info			SNR (C/Avg)						SNR PWI - PAUT			
Flaw	Location	Line	PAUT MERGE	PWI	PWI ENV	PWI DMAS	PWI DMAS ENV	PWI	PWI ENV	PWI DMAS	PWI DMAS ENV	
1	Far Side	3	17.1	17.1	14.1	27.0	20.5	0.0	-3.0	9.9	3.4	
3	Near Side	2	22.3	22.2	18.6	36.5	32.0	-0.1	-3.7	14.2	9.7	
4	Far Side	3	25.9	23.8	20.3	38.9	32.8	-2.1	-5.6	13.0	6.9	
5	Near Side	2	24.0	23.4	19.6	38.6	33.3	-0.6	-4.4	14.6	9.3	
1	Near Side	3	21.7	21.3	17.6	37.2	30.6	-0.4	-4.1	15.5	8.9	
3	Far Side	3	20.6	21.3	17.4	34.4	27.9	0.7	-3.2	13.8	7.3	
4	Near Side	2	22.4	24.1	20.4	40.2	34.2	1.7	-2.0	17.8	11.8	
5	Far Side	2	23.7	27.7	24.1	47.4	41.7	4.0	0.4	23.7	18.0	

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Worst SNR

Best SNR

Signal-to-noise Ratio (SNR) Results in dB (DMAS)

General Info				SNR (C/Avg)		SNR Difference from PAUT			PAUT Better SNR than
									PAUT by 12dB
Flaw	Location	Line	TFM DMAS	STF DMAS	PWI DMAS	TFM DMAS	STF DMAS	PWI DMAS	
1	Far Side	4	38.1	36.6	27.0	14.5	13.0	9.9	
3	Near Side	2	32.0	33.8	36.5	8.7	10.5	14.2	
4	Far Side	3	31.3	29.6	38.9	4.2	2.5	13.0	
5	Near Side	2	40.2	35.7	38.6	13.6	9.1	14.6	
1	Near Side	3	40.1	40.6	37.2	11.8	12.3	15.5	
3	Far Side	3	36.4	33.3	34.4	13.0	9.9	13.8	
4	Near Side	2	37.8	21.6	40.2	14.3	-1.9	17.8	
5	Far Side	2	49.8	35.5	47.4	37.0	22.7	23.7	

Worst SNR

Worse SNR than

Best SNR

Summary

• All techniques detected flaws with adequate SNR:

- Minimum SNR: 11.2dB
- Average SNR: 26.1dB
- Adding Envelope greatly increased the post-processing time (2-14 times) and consistently yielded worse SNR
 - Average SNR for PAUT versus TFM_ENV, STF_ENV, and PWI_ENV was 22.0/18.3dB, 20.0/16.8dB, and 23.4/19.7dB
- DMAS provided the best SNR improvement versus PAUT
 - FMC/TFM DMAS on average was 14.6dB better than PAUT
 - STF DMAS on average was 9.8dB better than PAUT
 - PWI/TFM DMAS on average was 15.3dB better than PAUT

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