

TrainDE : SIMULATORS FOR NDT

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Fabrice FOUCHER (Extende)

NDT KONFERANSEN 2024

Radisson Blu Hotel Bodø, 9.-11. juni 2024



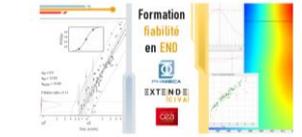
EXTEN·D·E
CIVA

Outline

- | Introduction
- | Simulators for UT Inspection
- | Simulators for RT Inspection
- | Benefits of simulators
- | Conclusion

About EXTENDE : Our activities

World wide CIVA DISTRIBUTION
and technical SUPPORT



TRAINING COURSES :
CIVA, « Reliability in NDE »

CONSULTING : qualifications,
design, expert assessment,
computations, ...



TrainNDE : Virtual training tool
for NDE operators



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About Simulators

Definitions from Merriam-Webster

Definition of *simulator*

A device that enables the operator to reproduce or represent under test conditions phenomena likely to occur in actual performance.

Example of *simulator* in a Sentence

A flight simulator used by pilots

Let's do the distinction from *simulation* tools :

Computer-operated software that model physical phenomena based on input parameters and providing outputs in relevant views/maps for analysis :

Theoretical model of an inspection which **does not aim to reproduce the gestures and the sequences** of real operations.

TrainDE: The NDT Simulator

A brand

of virtual products for training and skills maintenance support for Non-Destructive Testing



Products

to train operators on :

- Manual UT
- RT (X & gamma)



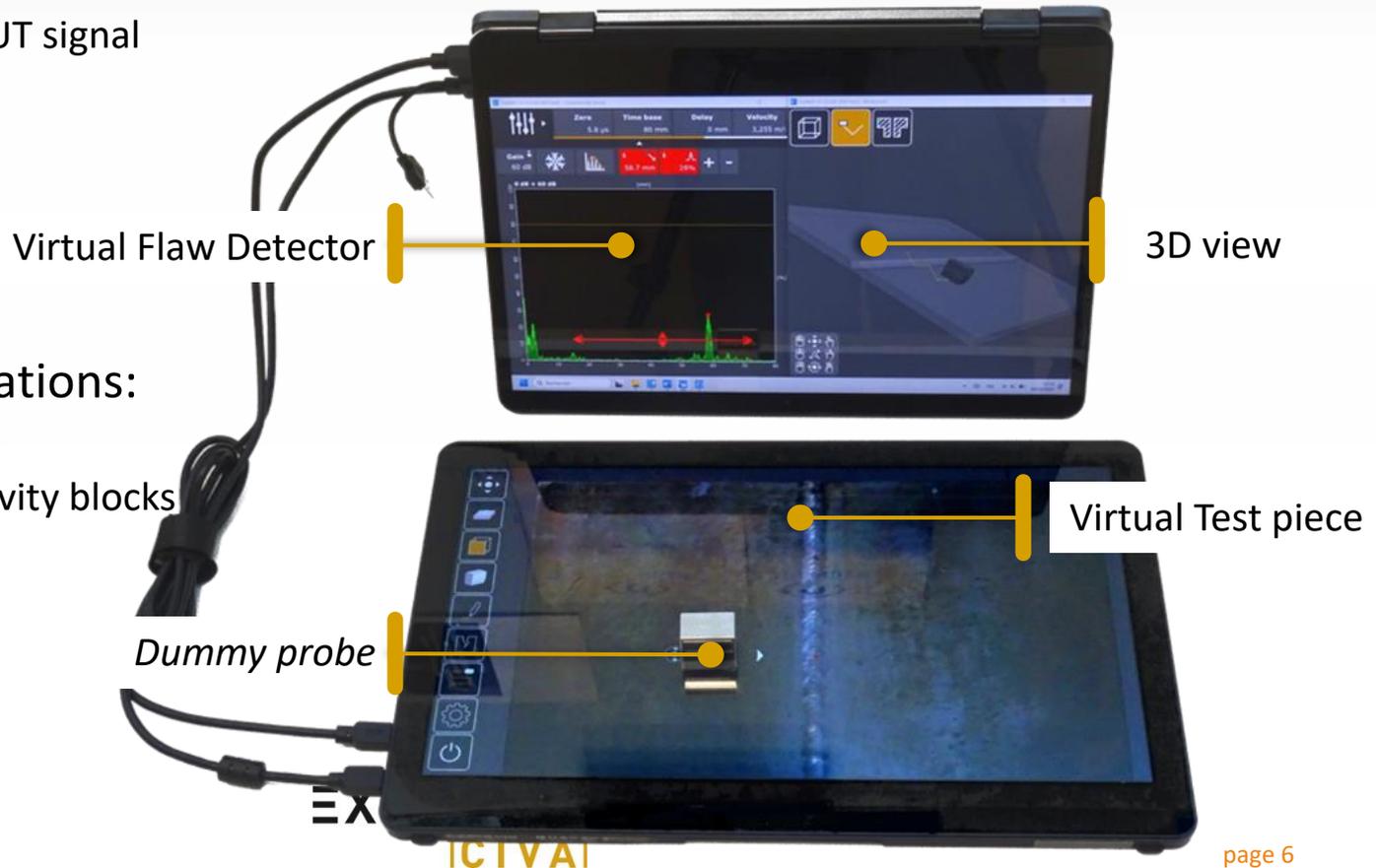
TrainDE UT



| The **innovative** UT simulator for NDT operators

| Virtual inspection tool (test piece image on touch screen)

- Dummy probe localized on the screen
- Real time UT signal



| Many applications:

- Calibration and sensitivity blocks
- Plates
- Welds

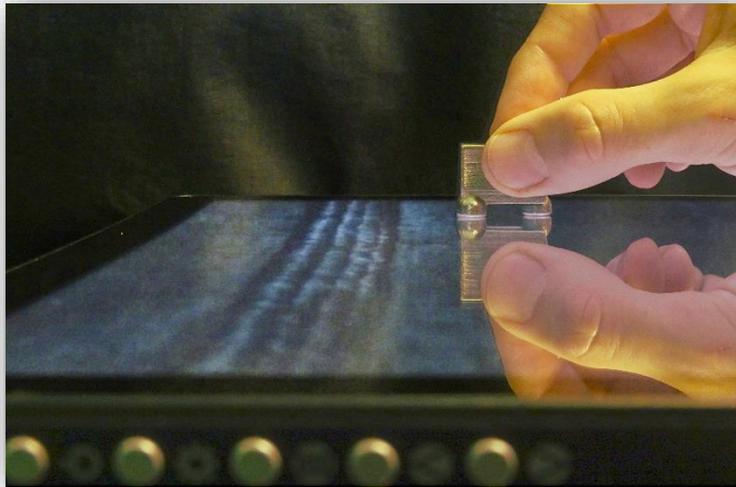
TraiNDE UT concept

For manual UT inspections

Operator analyses the signal that depends on:

- Probe position/orientation on the part
- The presence of defect(s)

=> diagnostic



TraiNDE UT

- Includes databases of signals (experimental, simulated or combination)
- Displays the signal related to the dummy probe position on the virtual test piece

TrainDE RT



Software

Virtual Reality



- | RT control simulator in virtual reality (or PC version)
 - Includes the entire radiographic chain,
 - X and gamma sources,
 - Incorporates simulated images from databases for the most common techniques,
 - Displays the image corresponding to user-defined parameters, as well as a report of the RT shoot and potential mistakes.

Inside TrainDE RT



Virtual radiography inspection in **virtual reality** or **PC version**

- Handling of IQIs, markers
- X-ray room

Many exercises:

- Tubes, elbows
- Welded plates
- Cast parts
- Hundreds of images available per exercise (good or bad shots...)



X or gamma shots (Ir192 for now)

Steel and Alu X charts

Analysis tools, error reports



Where does come the data ?

Experimental data

- Advantage : Very realistic by nature
- Drawback: Time consuming and costly data acquisition

Simulated data

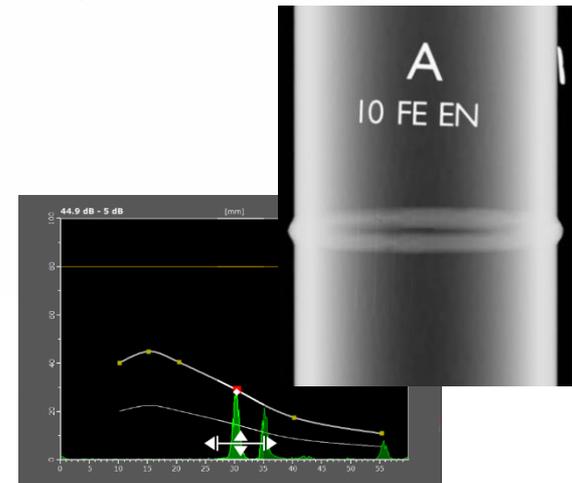
- Advantage: Fast data acquisition of many scenarios, easy to add flaws
- Drawback : Might be less realistic, “too perfect”

In TraiNDE:

- RT: Simulated data provide very realistic rendering
- UT : Acquired on real samples for many cases, simulation used for other ones

Trends: Let's combine both types of data !

See “Hybridize experimental and simulated signals to accelerate the creation of database for virtual training tools of UT operators”, B. Puel, in the proceedings of WCNDT 2024



Challenges and Benefits

Limited test pieces:

- Can be expensive
- Requires extensive storage space, needs periodic calibration
- May require special equipment for handling
- Only one student can utilize a piece at a time
- Lack of existing blocks (i.e. HTHA samples)

Benefits of simulators:

- **Increase** the number of inspections/cases covered per trainee :
1 TraiNDE in 1 Laptop ~ 30 applications ! → Cost-Effective
- Multiple trainees can **work on the same inspections** while the trainer shows
- **Easy to switch** from setup of one piece to another
- Some **flaws can randomly move** or disappear between 2 trials
→ Unlimited number of tests

Challenges and Benefits

Safe access to equipment:

- Limited number of x-ray and gamma-ray sources per company
- Limited access to X-ray room and UT lab
- Safety courses required before handling radioactive sources
- Risk of environmental and field conditions

Benefits of simulators:

- No conflict if the source or scope is needed onsite
- No risk : You can make mistakes !
- New trainees can start hands on training on day 1
- No consumables, no film storage, no couplant
- Easy to transport
- Standard and light hardware: More suitable for remote training conditions
- You can train whenever and wherever you want : Practice more !



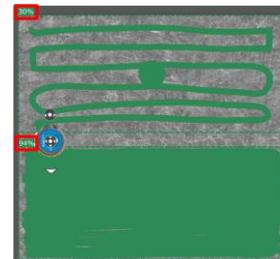
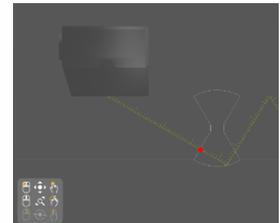
Challenges and Benefits

Complexity to understand physics:

- Most of the phenomena are invisible
- No/Few digital assistants available on real mock-up and devices
- A good inspector should have good skills to be able to adapt to different situations and interpret results

Benefits of simulators: Educational tools

- You can **see the invisible** and understand better:
 - Ray plot on section and 3D views to “see” sound paths,
 - Gate triggering displayed to understand beam/flaw interaction
 - X-Ray beam display
- You can display the zone actually covered on the test piece
- You can easily and quickly change inspection parameters and understand their impacts



Challenges and Benefits

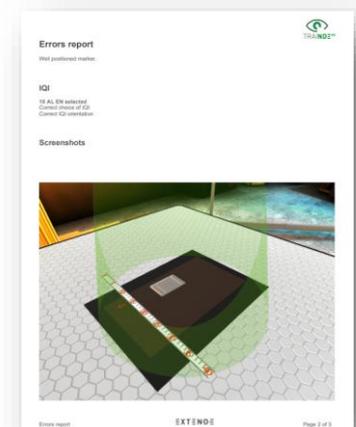
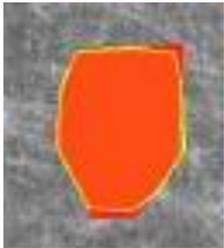
Limits of performance evaluation:

- Instructor has to observe the inspection to give feedback
- Accuracy is based on the experience of the instructor
- Training hours limited to instructor's availability

Benefits of simulators:

- Session contents can be prepared in advance and customized for each trainee
- Session and inspection parameters can be analysed and documented in a report
- Users can get immediate feedback from the simulator and learn from their mistakes to self-improve themselves:

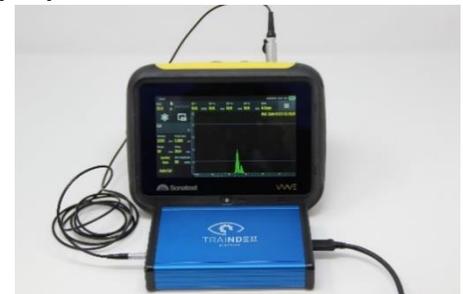
- Errors report in RT
- Visualize the flaw, compare with your own marking in UT



Challenges and Benefits

Realistic ?

- Indeed, simulators can not fully replace a real experience (no coupling, no real device to handle, etc.) but catch some of the main parts of it: Realistic probe handling, Source manipulation, realistic signals and images, realistic environment (Graphics, VR)
- Trainees shall follow the “same process” as a real one to achieve a good inspection:
 - In UT: Calibration block/Sensitivity block/ Test block
 - In RT: Find relevant exposure parameters, select and position IQI and markers
- Still possible to connect your virtual mock-up to a real UT Flaw detector (“Device Connected” option) to practice on your real equipment



TraiNDE: What's next ?

| Development roadmap :

- TraiNDE UT:
 - Phased-Array applications
 - TOFD applications
 - Curved virtual mock-up
 - Online version for e-learning ?

- TraiNDE RT:
 - Digital Radiography
 - Online version for e-learning ?

Conclusion

- | Simulators will not replace real experience but shows numerous advantages to efficiently initiate the training process (easy access, educational tools, work in //, etc.) and dramatically increase the practice time.
 - Such tools shall find their place to enhance the efficiency of the training process and proficiency maintenance
 - This tool is available as a standard on the shelf product:
With TrainNDE, the future of training is ... **now** !

- | NDT workforce dramatically needs to attract young professionals. Such digital tools can play a role to help such people to integrate the NDT world !

- | Want to see the system ? Come at the booth for a demo.



Thank you !

| QUESTIONS ?

Fabrice FOUCHER
fabrice.foucher@extende.com
www.extende.com