



Hybridize experimental
and simulated signals to
accelerate the creation of
database for virtual
training tools of UT
operators

Benoit Puel (EXTENDE),

Bastien Clause (EXTENDE)

Exclusive Sponsor

EVIDENT

20th WCNDT

20th World Conference on Non-Destructive Testing

Songdo Convensia, Incheon, Korea

27-31 May 2024



Ministry of Science and ICT



Incheon
Metropolitan City



Incheon Tourism
Organization



KOREA
TOURISM
ORGANIZATION

Contents

| Introduction

- Training, certification and skills maintenance
- Teaching and learning UT
- Signal databases

| Hybrid signal database

- Why
- Strategy 1: Insertion
- Strategy 2: Composite fusion

| Straight probe application

- Description
- Hybridize
- Robustness to thickness change

| Angle probe application

- Description data
- Hybridize

| Conclusion

Training, certification and skills maintenance

- | Companies need to train and certify **quickly and efficiently** their NDT controllers
- | Controllers must maintain their **skills**

Limitations

- shipping costs (off-site trainings)
- block manufacturing costs (specific specimens and flaws)
- the lack of existing block (i.e. HTHA samples)



Teaching and learning UT



Link **theory** and **practice**



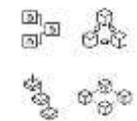
Attract **young** people



Mimic **onsite** practice



Easier practice

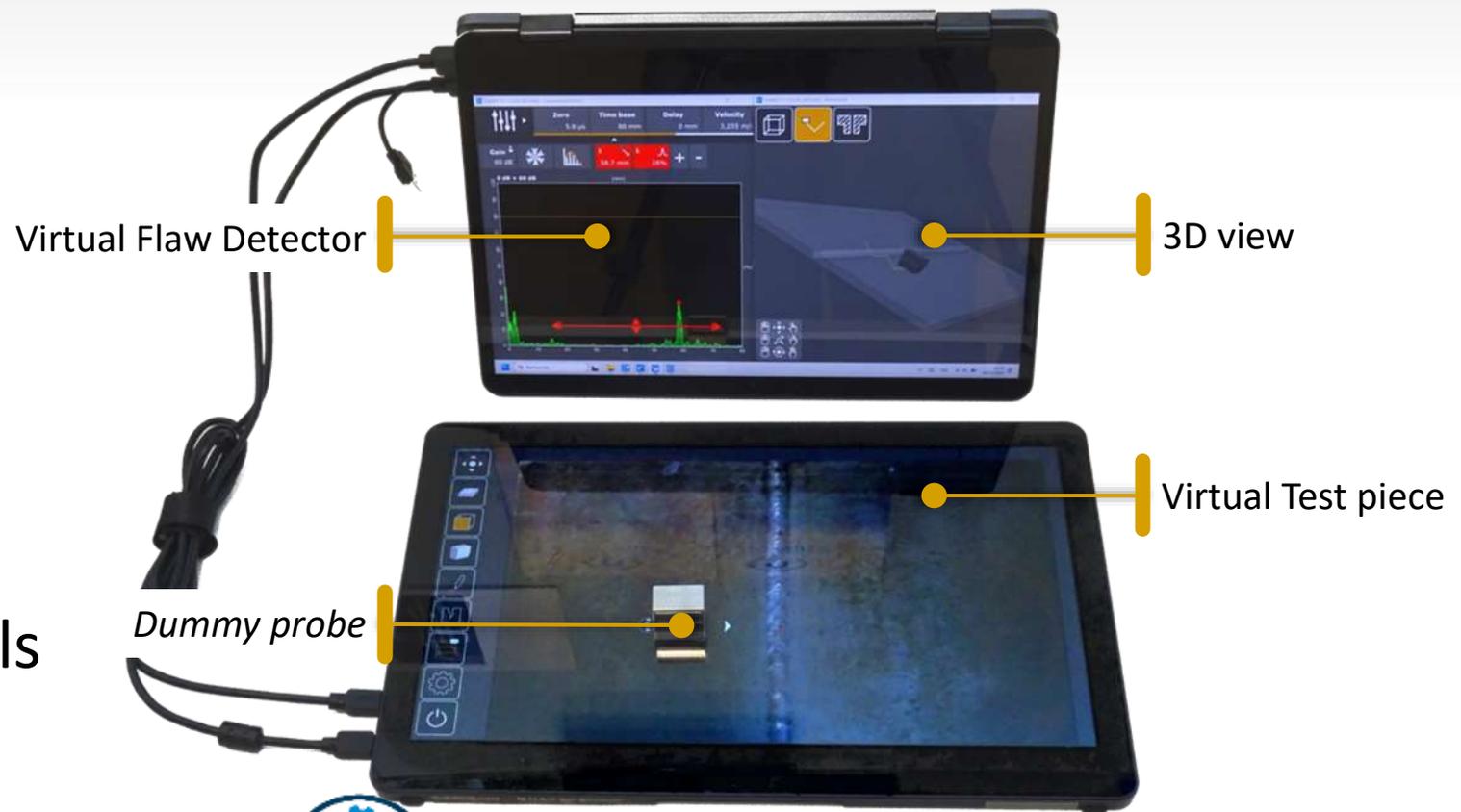


Multiple **cases**



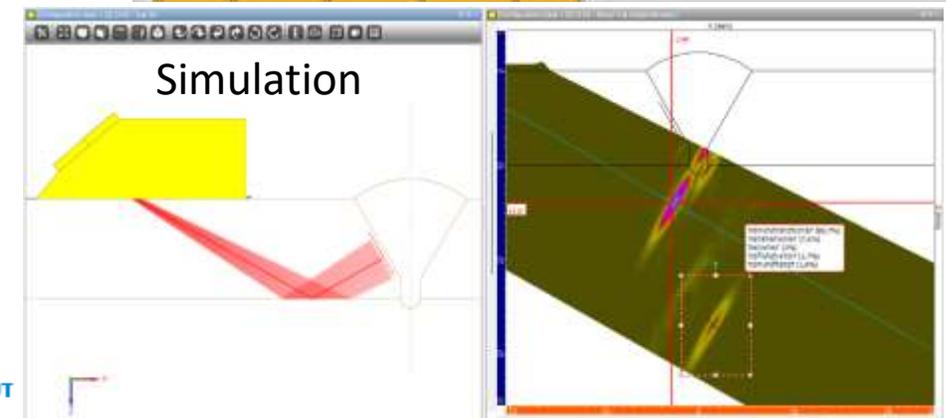
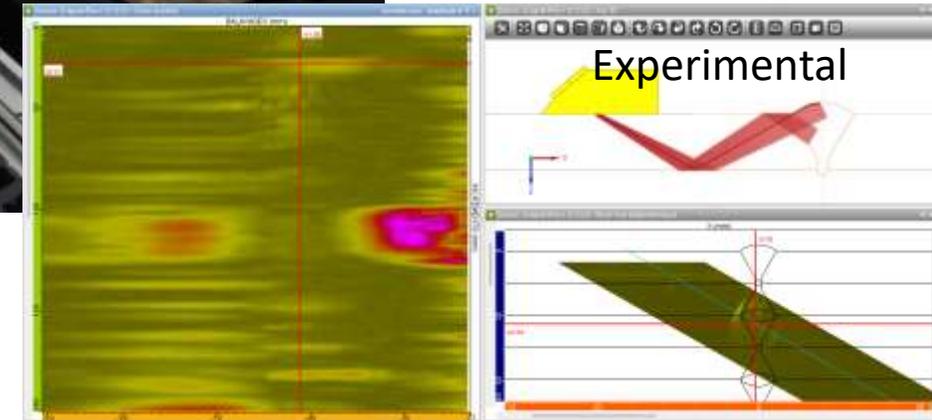
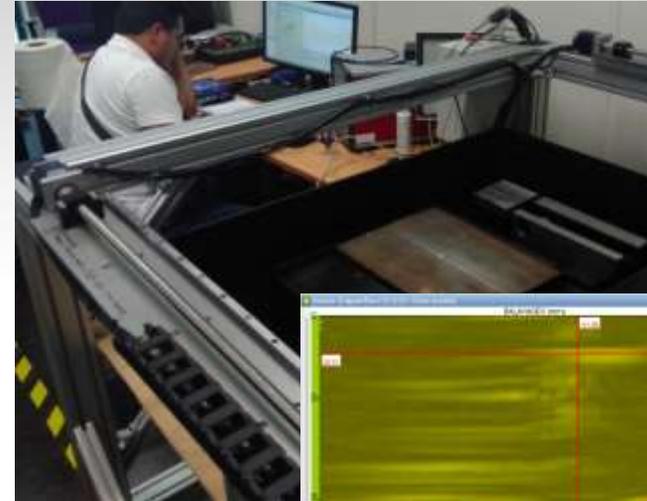
Evaluate controller skills

EXTENDE has developed **TrainDE UT**



Signal databases

- | Display the signal in **real time** at the **position** and **skew** of the dummy probe
- | Need for **large storage**
- | Collect experimental data
 - Need for **clean** data
 - Requires samples, probes, electronics,...
- | Simulate data
 - Need for **realistic** data
 - Requires all-in-one model and accurate descriptions



Why hybrid signal database?

Experimental

Simulation

Pro

Considers all the physics
Easy to source wholesome blocks

Easy to add flaws
Many types of flaws

Cons

Complex and costly to add flaws
Experimental uncertainties

Time consuming to simulate all modes
Too perfect

Hybridize

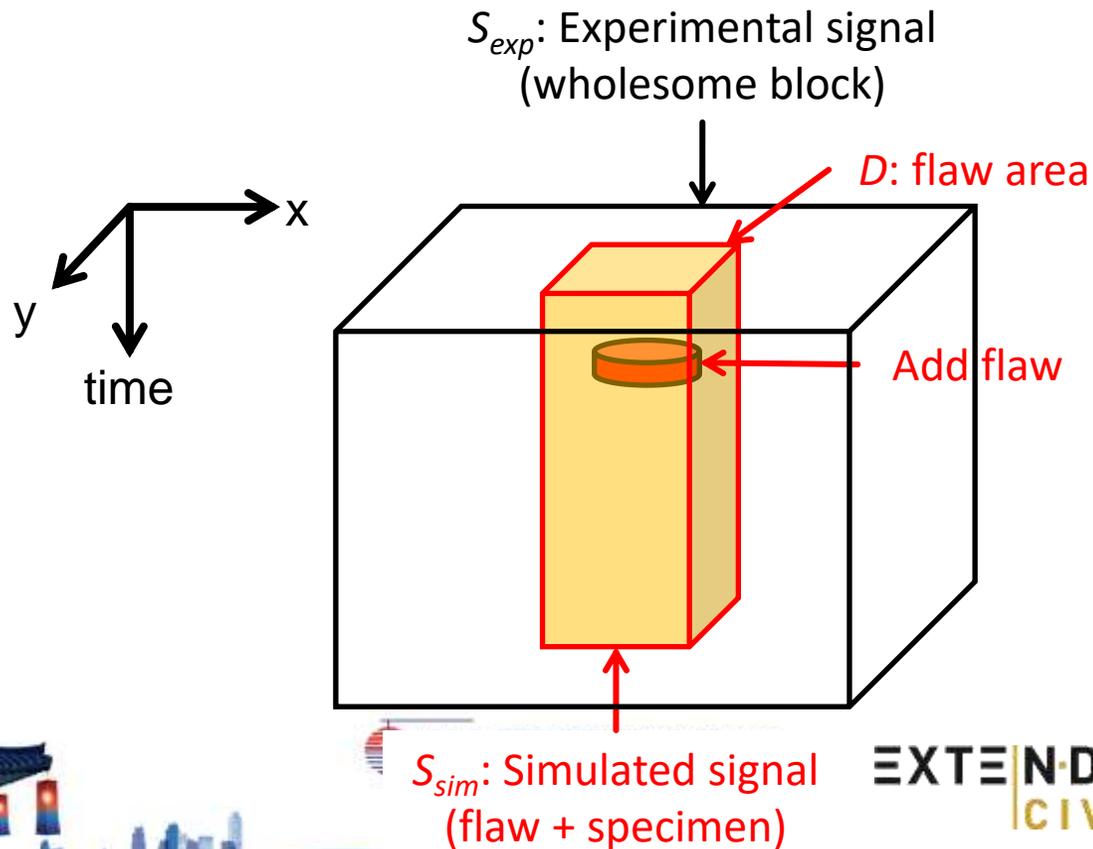
| *experimental signals for the geometry echoes of the specimen with*

| *simulated signals for the flaws*

How to create hybrid signal database?

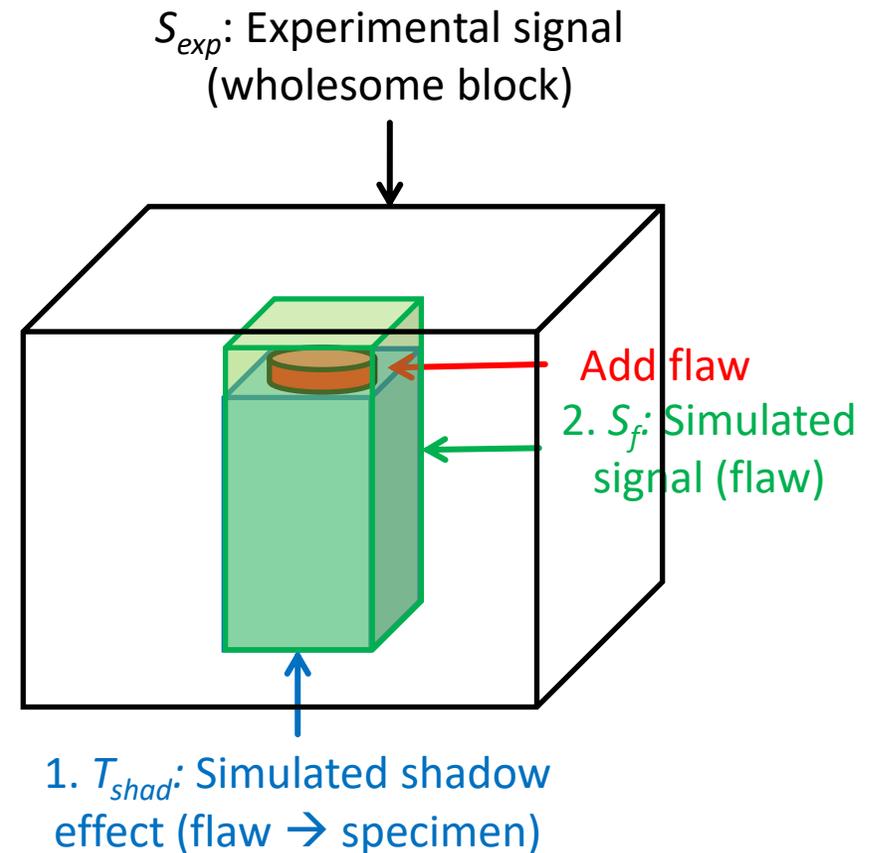
| Insertion

$$S(x, y) = \begin{cases} S_{sim}(x, y) & \text{if } (x, y) \in D \\ S_{exp}(x, y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



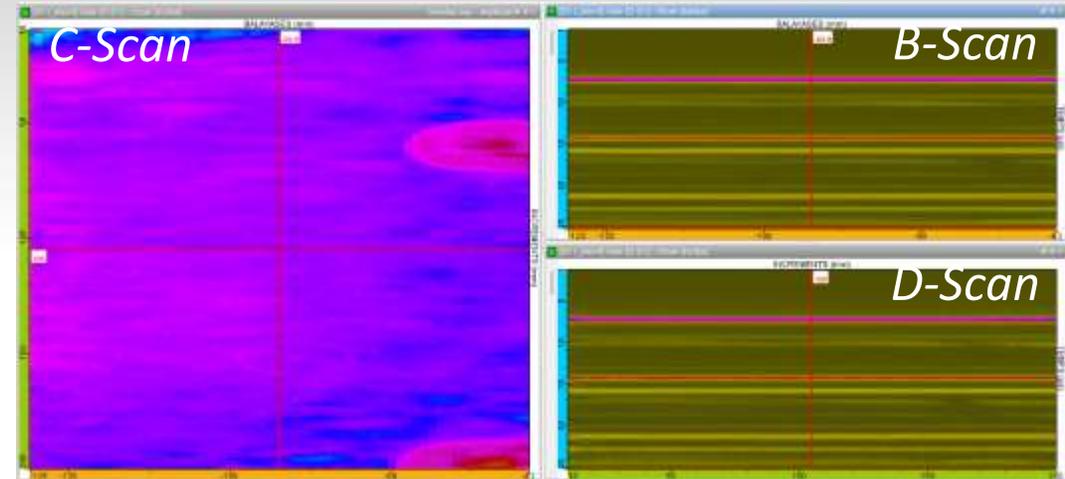
| Composite fusion

$$S(x, y) = T_{shad}(x, y) \cdot S_{exp}(x, y) + S_f(x, y)$$



Straight probe application

S_{exp} : Wholesome plate



Probe: « MSEB » type

- 4 MHz – L wave
- Dual Element
- Crystal 3.5 x 10 mm

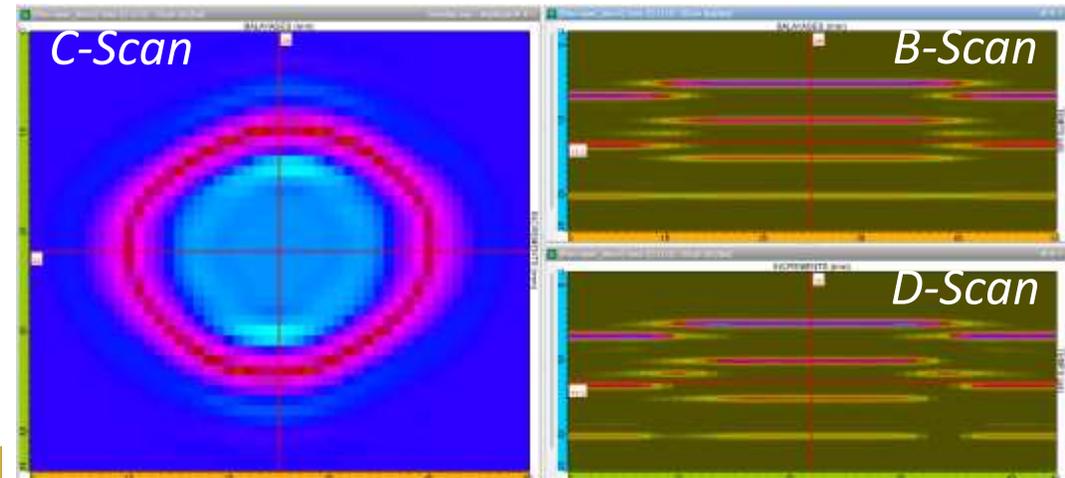
Specimen: Plate

- 20 mm thick
- Carbon Steel

Simulated flaw (CIVA): Delamination

- ~ 25 x 30 mm
- 15 mm deep
- with experimental specimen description
- only L waves (no T wave / mode conversion)

S_{sim} : Delamination



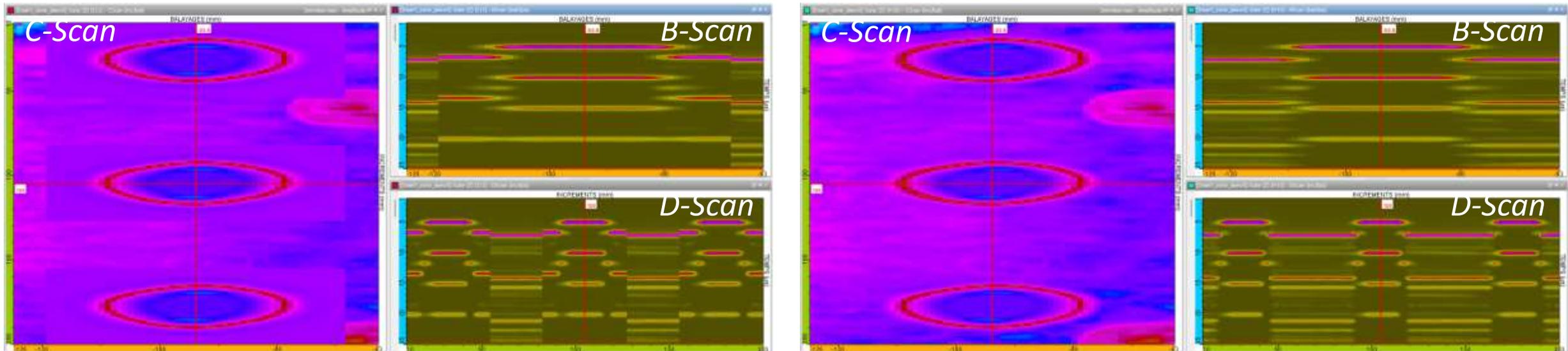
Straight probe hybrid signal database

Insertion

- Discontinuities (amplitude, time of flight & modes)
- Requires accurate modeling

Composite fusion

- Account for experimental variations
- Smooth integration
- Compensates for modeling imprecision



Robustness to thickness changes

| S_{exp} : Wholesome plate 30 mm thick

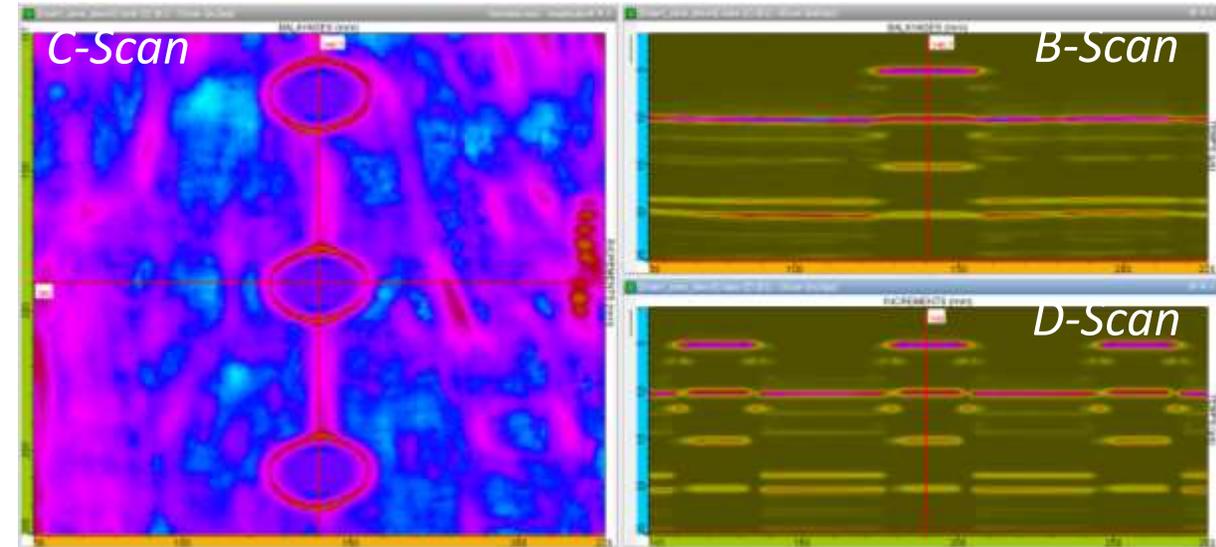
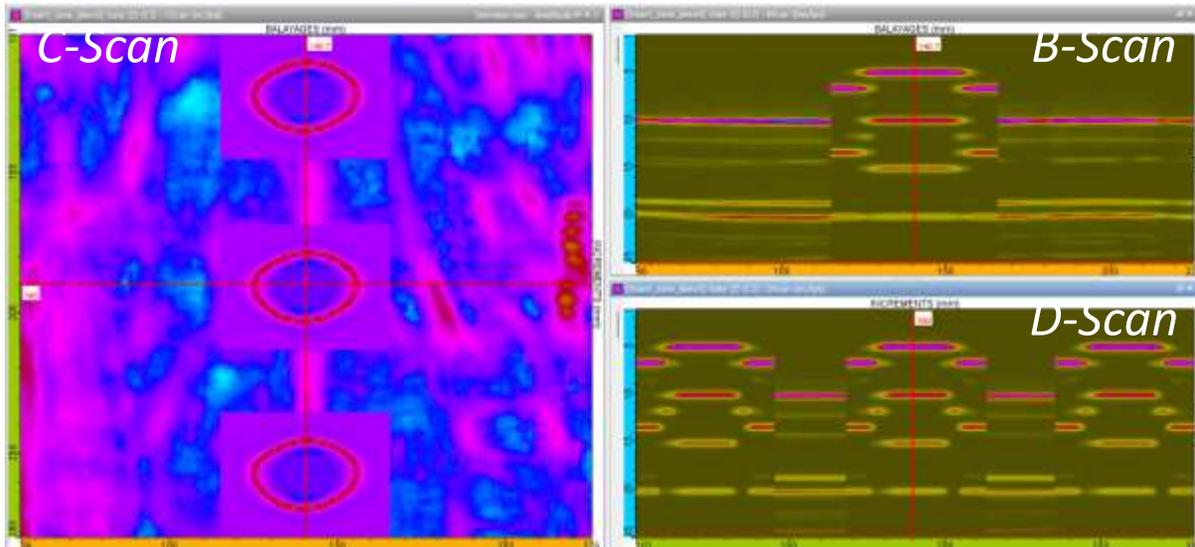
| Insertion

- Requires accurate modeling → Cannot apply to plate thickness changes

| S_{sim} : Delamination at 15 mm deep in 20 mm thick plate

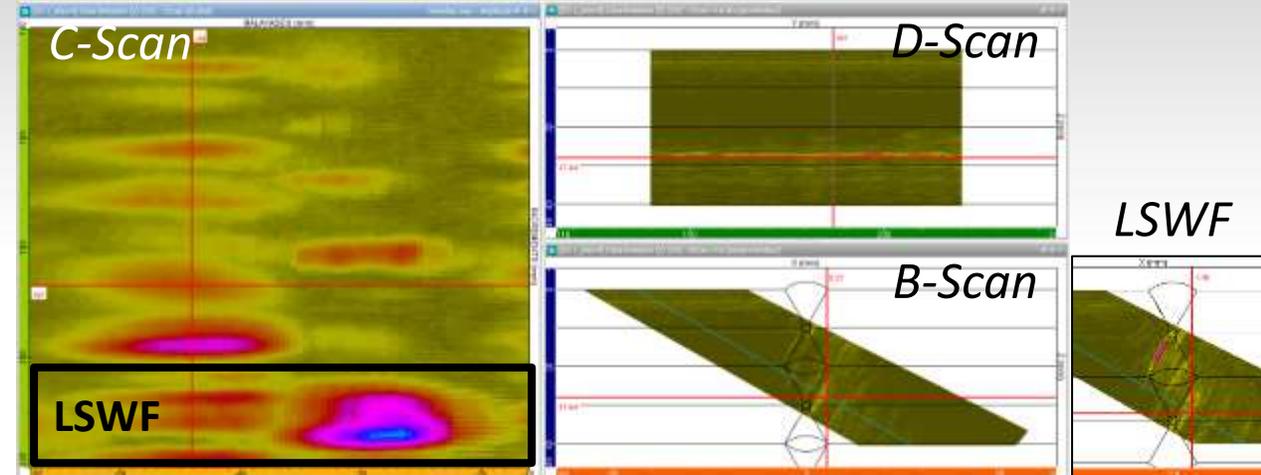
| Composite fusion

- Smooth integration
- Realistic merge of flaw repetition and backwall echoes



Angle probe application

S_{exp} : Wholesome weld



Probe: « MWB » type

- 4 MHz – T wave
- Single Element
- Crystal 8 x 9 mm

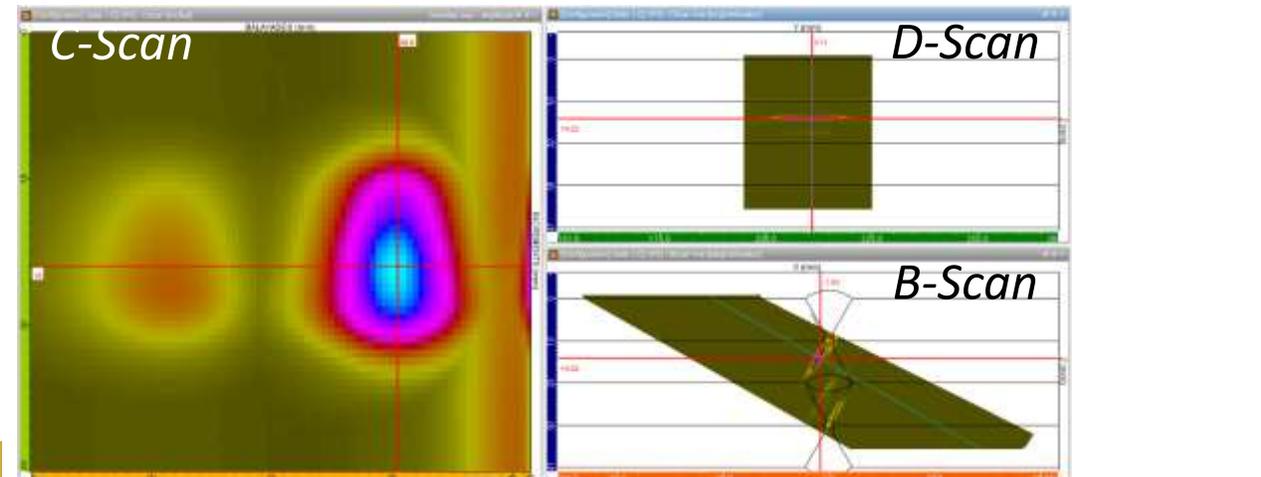
Specimen: V weld

- 10 mm thick
- Carbon Steel

Simulated flaw (CIVA): LSWF

- ~ 12 x 5 mm
- 5.5 mm deep
- with experimental specimen description
- only T waves (no L wave / mode conversion)

S_{sim} : Lack of Side Wall Fusion (LSWF)



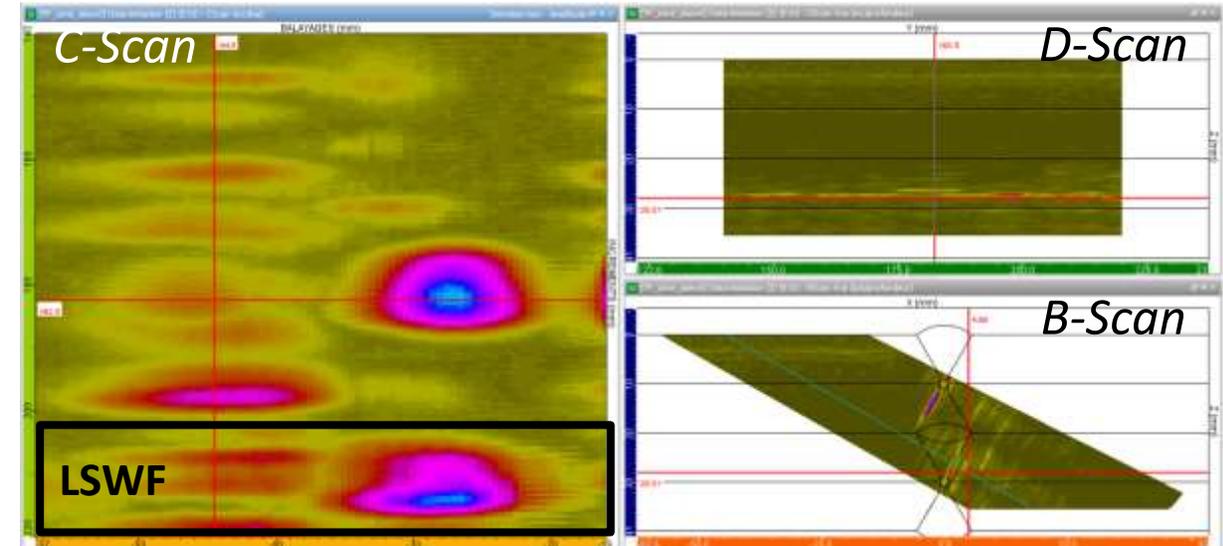
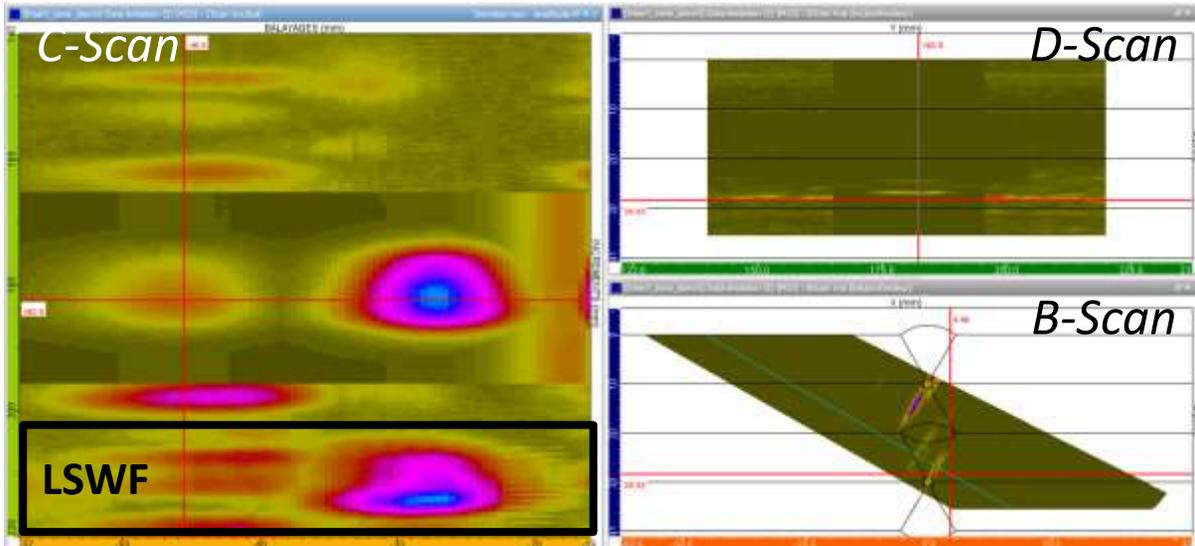
Angle probe hybrid signal database

Insertion

- Discontinuities
- Requires accurate modeling
- Cannot reproduce weld cap and root variations

Composite fusion

- Comparable to actual flaw
- Smooth integration



Conclusion

- | TraiNDE UT is a simulator for controller training and skills maintenance
- | Composite fusion is a robust method, applicable in real-time
- | Need for modern and flexible training tools
- | Integration in progress inside TraiNDE UT (come to test it at our **Booth A16**)
- | Make the most of experimental and simulated signal database
- | Will allow to accelerate the creation of exercises for TraiNDE UT