
Non-destructive testing of welds — Time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) — Acceptance levels

Contrôle non destructif des assemblages soudés — Technique de diffraction des temps de vol (TOFD) — Niveaux d'acceptation

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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15626 was prepared by CEN (as EN 15617) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Testing and inspection of welds*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

Request for official interpretations of any aspect of ISO 15626 should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 5 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

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Non-destructive testing of welds — Time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) — Acceptance levels

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies acceptance levels for the time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD) of full penetration welds in ferritic steels from 6 mm up to 300 mm thickness which correspond to the quality levels of ISO 5817.

These acceptance levels are applicable to indications classified in accordance with ISO 10863.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5817, *Welding — Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) — Quality levels for imperfections* (ISO 5817:2003, corrected version:2005, including Technical Corrigendum 1:2006)

ISO 10863, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Ultrasonic testing — Use of time-of-flight diffraction technique (TOFD)*¹⁾

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3 Symbols, terms and definitions

3.1 Symbols

- h height of an indication (see Figures 1, 2 and 3)
- l length of an indication (see Figures 1, 2 and 3)
- t nominal wall thickness in accordance with construction drawing or dimension table (see Figures 1, 2 and 3)

3.2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.2.1

embedded discontinuity

discontinuity within the volume of the material, separated from the surfaces

3.2.2

surface-breaking discontinuity

discontinuity connected to the near (contact) surface or far (reflecting) surface

1) To be published.

4 Relation between quality levels and acceptance levels

Three different acceptance levels are defined. The relation between these acceptance levels and the quality levels as mentioned in ISO 5817 are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Acceptance levels

| Quality level according to ISO 5817 | Examination level in accordance with ISO 10863 | Acceptance level |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| B (Stringent) | C | 1 |
| C (Intermediate) | at least B | 2 |
| D (Moderate) | at least A | 3 |

5 Definition and determination of length and height

5.1 General

The size of a discontinuity is described by the length and height of its indication.

Length is defined by the difference of the *x*-coordinates of the indication.

The height is defined as the maximum difference of the *z*-coordinates at any given *x*-position.

5.2 Determination of length

5.2.1 General

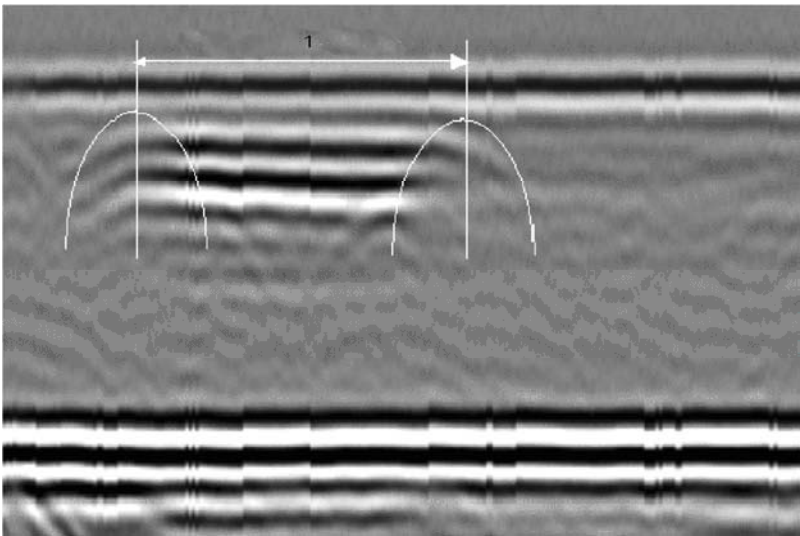
Dependent upon the type of indication, one of the techniques for length sizing according to 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 shall be applied:

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5.2.2 Length sizing of elongated straight indications

This type of indication does not change significantly in the through-wall direction.

A hyperbolic cursor is fitted to the indication. Assuming the discontinuity is elongated and has a finite length, this will only be possible at each end. The distance moved between acceptable fits at each end of the indication is taken to represent the length of the discontinuity (see Figure 1).



Key

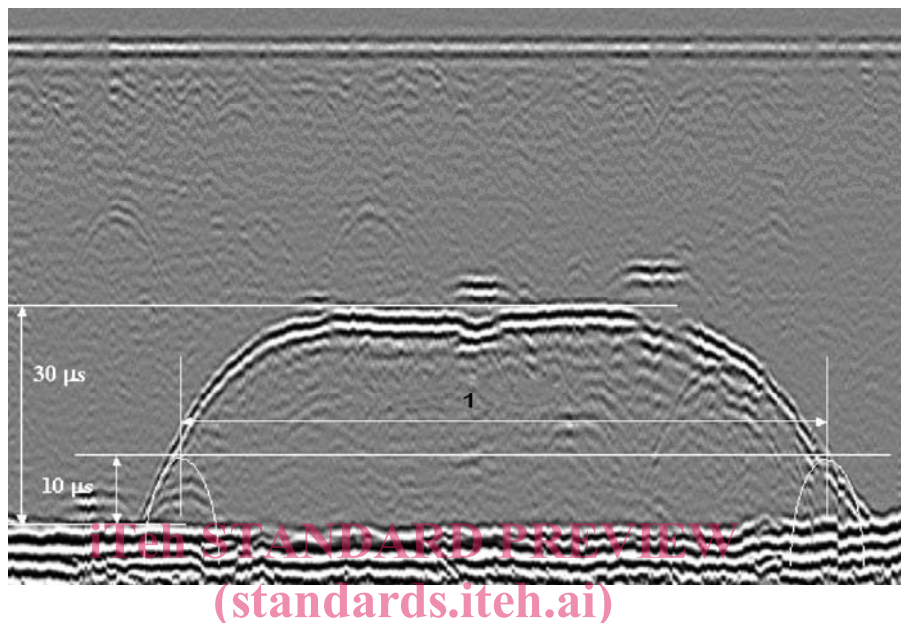
1 Length of indication

Figure 1 — Length sizing by fitting arc-shaped cursors

5.2.3 Length sizing of elongated curved indications

This type of indication does change significantly in the through-wall direction.

A hyperbolic cursor is positioned at either end of the indication at a time delay of one third of the indication penetration. The distance moved between the cursor positions at each end of the indication is taken to represent the length of the discontinuity (see Figure 2).



Key

1 Length of indication

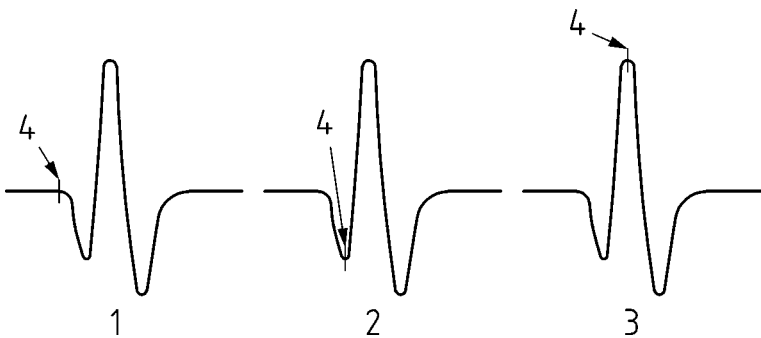
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 Figure 2 — Length sizing of elongated curved indication

5.3 Determination of height

5.3.1 General

The height measurement shall be done from the A-scan and by choosing a consistent position on the signals, considering phase reversals. It is recommended to use one of the following methods:

- Method 1: by measuring the transit time between the leading edges of the signals;
- Method 2: by measuring the transit time between the first peaks;
- Method 3: by measuring the transit time between the maximum amplitudes.

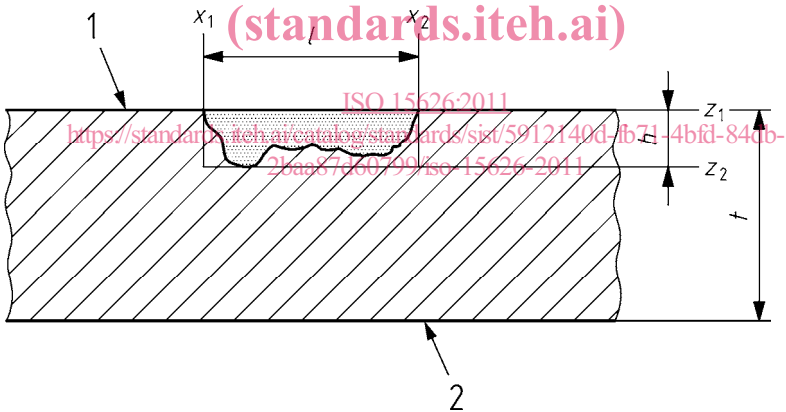


- Key**
- 1 Method 1
 - 2 Method 2
 - 3 Method 3
 - 4 Positions for measuring the transit time

Figure 3 — Position of the cursor for time measurement – Methods 1, 2 and 3

5.3.2 Surface-breaking discontinuities

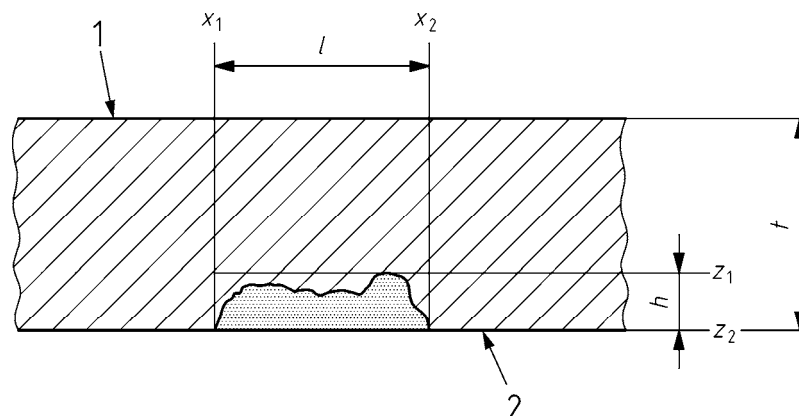
The height of an indication of a surface-breaking discontinuity is determined by the maximum difference between the lateral wave and the lower-tip diffraction signal.



- Key**
- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Scanning surface | z_1 | Start depth of discontinuity |
| 2 | Opposite surface | z_2 | End depth of discontinuity |
| x_1 | Start position of discontinuity | h | Height |
| x_2 | End position of discontinuity | $l = x_2 - x_1$ | length |

Figure 4 — Height measurement definition of a scanning surface breaking discontinuity

For an opposite surface-breaking discontinuity, the height is determined by the maximum difference between the upper-tip diffraction signal and the back wall reflection (see Figure 5).

**Key**

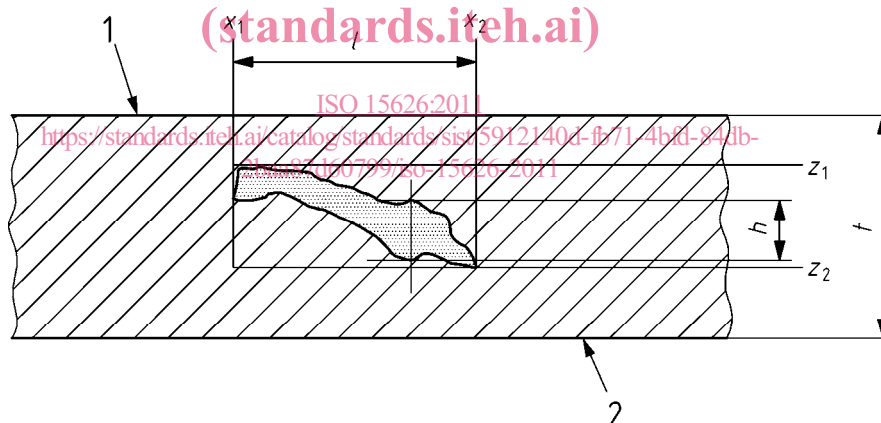
x_1 Start position of discontinuity
 x_2 End position of discontinuity
 $l = x_2 - x_1$ length

z_1 Start depth of discontinuity
 z_2 End depth of discontinuity
 h Height

Figure 5 — Height definition of an opposite surface-breaking discontinuity

5.3.3 Embedded discontinuities

The height of an indication of an embedded discontinuity is determined by the maximum difference between the upper-tip diffraction signal and the lower-tip diffraction signal at the same x -position (see Figure 6).

**Key**

x_1 Start position of discontinuity
 x_2 End position of discontinuity
 $l = x_2 - x_1$ length

z_1 Start depth of discontinuity
 z_2 End depth of discontinuity
 h Height

Figure 6 — Height definition of an embedded discontinuity

6 Acceptance levels

6.1 General

Classified indications are evaluated according to one of the acceptance levels listed in 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

For welds joining two different thicknesses, the acceptance levels are based on the thinner of the two.