

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 23243:2018

01-december-2018

Neporušitveno preskušanje - Terminologija - Izrazi, ki se uporabljajo pri ultrazvočnih preiskavah z matrično postavitvijo (phased array) (ISO/DIS 23243:2018)

Non-destructive testing - Terminology - Terms used in ultrasonic testing with phased arrays (ISO/DIS 23243:2018)

Zerstörungsfreie Prüfung - Terminologie - Begriffe der Ultraschallprüfung mit phasengesteuerten Arrays (ISO/DIS 23243:2018)

Essais non-destructifs - Terminologie - Termes utilisés pour le contrôle par ultrasons en multiéléments (ISO/DIS 23243:2018)

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Non-destructive testing — Terminology — Terms used in ultrasonic testing with phased arrays

Essais non-destructifs — Terminologie — Termes utilisés pour le contrôle par ultrasons en multi-éléments

ICS: 01.040.19; 19.100

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 135.

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Introduction

This document follows a similar structure to ISO 5577 but it only takes into account terminology relating to ultrasonic arrays.

The general terms already defined in ISO 5577 are still valid for ultrasonic arrays.

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Non-destructive testing — Terminology — Terms used in ultrasonic testing with phased arrays

1 Scope

This document defines terms used in ultrasonic testing with arrays. This includes phased array technology and signal processing technology using arrays, e. g. FMC-TFM.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Terms related to sound

side lobeshttps://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2dda4f29-759a-4288-bae5-

beams, generated by a transducer, that deviate from the direction of the main beam

3.1.2

grating lobes

parasitic replications of the main beam caused by spatial undersampling (pitch between elements compared to wavelength)

3.2 Terms related to test equipment

3.2.1 Probes

3.2.1.1

array

piezo-electric plate divided into several elements

3.2.1.2

array element

element

smallest part of the array acting as a transducer

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 11.

3.2.1.3

array probe

probe with an array for transmitting and receiving

3.2.1.4

arrangement of the array

distribution of all the elements in an array

3.2.1.5

linear array

1-D-linear array

array of elements arranged in a single straight line allowing steering in one direction (x) and focusing in depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.2.1.6

annular array

array of ring-shaped elements arranged concentrically allowing focusing in depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.2.1.7

annular sectorial array

annular array with the rings divided into sectors allowing steering in two directions and focusing in depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 3 and Figure 9.

3.2.1.8

1-D-curved array

array arranged on a complete or partial cylinder, where the major transmitting axis is radial

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 4 and Figure 7.

3.2.1.9

convex array

1-D curved array typically used for the testing of tubes from the inside

3.2.1.10

concave array

1-D curved array typically used for the testing of tubes from the outside

3.2.1.11

dual-array probe

probe with separate arrays for transmitting and receiving

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 5.

3.2.1.12

2-D-array

matrix array

array of elements arranged in a rectangular pattern allowing steering in both directions (x and y) and focusing in depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 6 and Figure 8.

3.2.1.13

pitch

distance between the same edges or between centres of two adjacent elements

Note 1 to entry: For linear arrays see Figure 10.

3.2.1.14

space between elements gap between elements

distance between two adjacent elements

Note 1 to entry: For linear arrays see Figure 10.

3.2.1.15

active aperture

group of active elements when transmitting and/or receiving

3.2.1.16

elementary aperture

active aperture made of only one element

3.2.1.17

virtual probe

group of active elements operated together with one delay law

3.2.1.18

primary axis of an array

active direction

main axis for beam-steering parallel to the width of the elements

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 8.

3.2.1.19

secondary axis of an array

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 8.

passive direction

axis perpendicular to the primary axis

Note 2 to entry: Typically the term passive direction is only used for 1-D arrays.

3.2.1.20

reference point on the wedge

coordinates of the point on the wedge which is used to position a defined point of the array

Note 1 to entry: Typically the distances from the reference point to the wedge contact surface and to the front of the wedge are used.

3.2.1.21

sensitivity curve of an array

representation of the sensitivity of each element successively connected to the same channel, when using a flat reflector much larger than the aperture of the array

3.2.1.22

natural refracted beam angle

angle between the refracted beam axis and the normal to the interface without electronic beamsteering

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 11.

3.2.1.23

deflection plane

plane in which electronic scanning is performed

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 12.