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Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing with arrays — Vocabulary

Essais non destructifs — Contrôle à l'aide de réseaux ultrasonores — Vocabulaire

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Foreword

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document follows a structure similar to that in ISO 5577 but only takes into account terms related to ultrasonic arrays.

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

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Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing with arrays — Vocabulary

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. the full-matrix capture (FMC) (3.3.1.28) and the total focusing technique (TFM) (3.3.1.35).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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3.1 Terms related to sound

3.1.1 <u>ISO 23243:2020</u>

main lobe https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1ea10f2b-2f9b-4de7-9c73-main beam d74f075c3ecc/iso-23243-2020

sound beam in the intended direction, typically with the highest pressure within the sound field

Note 1 to entry: This applies to conventional and array probes (3.2.1.3).

3.1.2

side lobe

part of the sound field which corresponds to a local maximum in the far field, deviating from the direction of the $main\ lobe\ (3.1.1)$ and typically lower in amplitude

Note 1 to entry: This applies to conventional and *array probes* (3.2.1.3).

3.1.3

grating lobe

parasitic replication of the *main lobe* (3.1.1) caused by spatial undersampling (low ratio between wavelength and *pitch* (3.2.1.16)), deviating from the direction of the main lobe and possibly of similar amplitude

Note 1 to entry: This applies to array probes (3.2.1.3) only.

3.2 Terms related to the test equipment

3.2.1 Probes

3.2.1.1

arrav

piezoelectric plate divided into several *elements* (3.2.1.2), which are acoustically and electrically separated

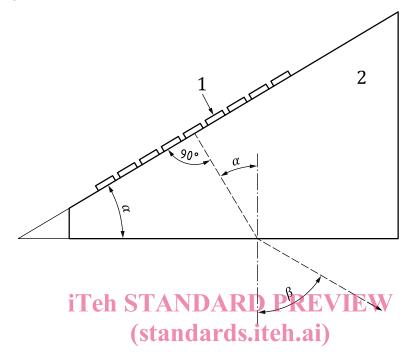
3.2.1.2

array element

element

smallest part of the array (3.2.1.1) acting as a transducer

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.



Key

- 1 array element
- 2 wedge

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 α wedge angle

 β natural refracted beam angle (3.2.1.26)

Figure 1 — Wedge and array with relevant parameters

3.2.1.3

array probe

probe with an array (3.2.1.1) of elements (3.2.1.2) for transmitting and/or receiving

3.2.1.4

arrangement of the array

spatial distribution of all the *elements* (3.2.1.2) in an *array* (3.2.1.1)

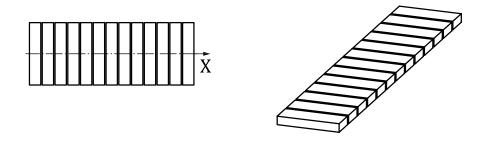
3.2.1.5

linear array

1-D-linear array

array (3.2.1.1) of *elements* (3.2.1.2) arranged in a single straight line allowing steering in one direction (*primary axis* (3.2.1.18)) and focusing in the depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.



Key

X primary axis

Figure 2 — Linear array; 1-D-linear array

3.2.1.6

annular array

array (3.2.1.1) of ring-shaped *elements* (3.2.1.2) arranged concentrically allowing focusing in the depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 3.



Figure 3 — Annular array

3.2.1.7

sectorial annular array

annular array (3.2.1.6) with the rings divided into sectors allowing steering in two directions and focusing in the depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 4 and Figure 5.

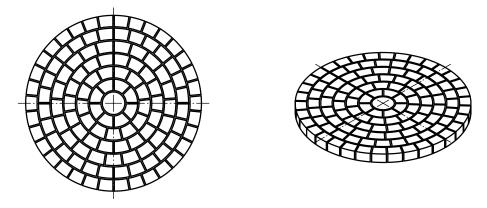


Figure 4 — Sectorial annular array

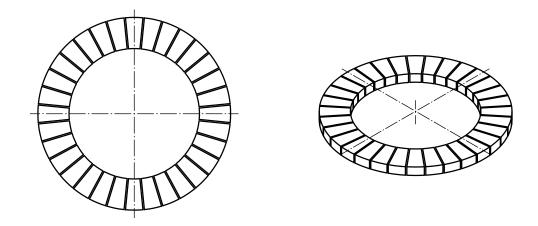


Figure 5 — Partial sectorial annular array

3.2.1.8 1-D-curved array

array (3.2.1.1) arranged on a complete or partial cylinder, where the major transmitting axis is radial Note 1 to entry: See Figure 6 and Figure 7.



Figure 6 — 1-D-curved array covering a complete circle

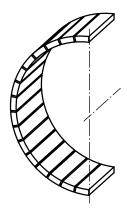


Figure 7 — 1-D-curved array covering part of a circle

3.2.1.9

convex array

1-D-curved array (3.2.1.8) typically used for the testing of tubes from the inside

3.2.1.10

concave array

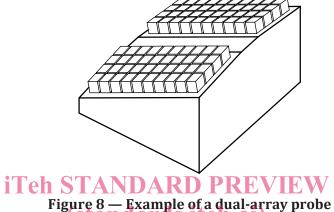
1-D-curved array (3.2.1.8) typically used for the testing of tubes from the outside

3.2.1.11

dual-array probe

probe with separate arrays (3.2.1.1) for transmitting and receiving

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 8.



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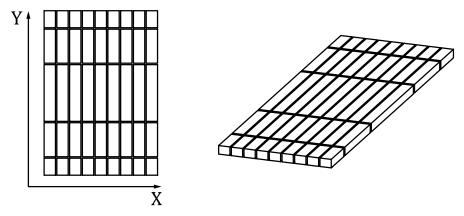
3.2.1.12 2-D-array matrix array

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array (3.2.1.1) of elements (3.2.1.2) arranged in a rectangular pattern allowing steering in both directions (primary axis (3.2.1.18)) and secondary axis (3.2.1.19)) and focusing in the depth direction

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 9 and Figure 10.



Key

X primary axis secondary axis

Figure 9 — Example of a 2-D-matrix array