

FINAL
DRAFT

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/FDIS
23243

ISO/TC 135/SC 3

Secretariat: DIN

Voting begins on:
2020-08-20

Voting terminates on:
2020-10-15

Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing with arrays — Vocabulary

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Reference number
ISO/FDIS 23243:2020(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 138, *Non-destructive testing*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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https://standards.iec.ch/ctc3-d74/135/standards/iso-fdis-23243-2-290

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/>

3.1 Terms related to sound

3.1.1

main lobe

main beam

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.

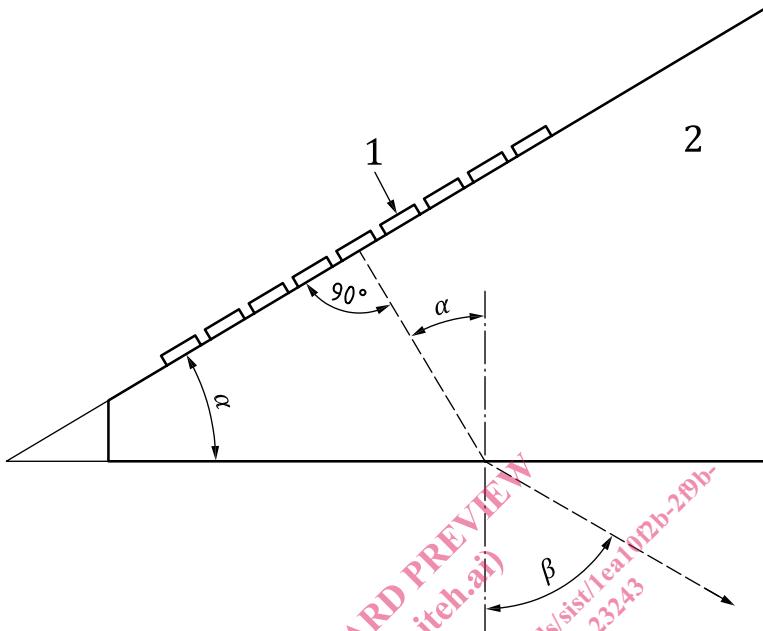
3.2 Terms related to the test equipment

3.2.1 Probes

3.2.1.1

array

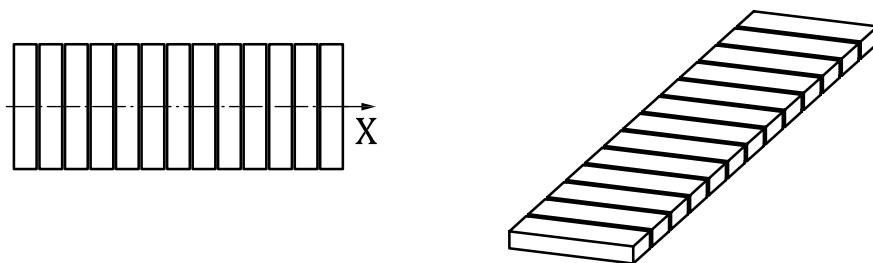
piezoelectric plate divided into several *elements* (3.2.1.2), which are acoustically and electrically separated

3.2.1.2**array element
element**smallest part of the *array* (3.2.1.1) acting as a transducerNote 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).**Key**

1 array element

2 wedge

 α wedge angle β natural refracted beam angle (3.2.1.26)**Figure 1 — Wedge 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 (X) and focusing in the depth directionNote 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

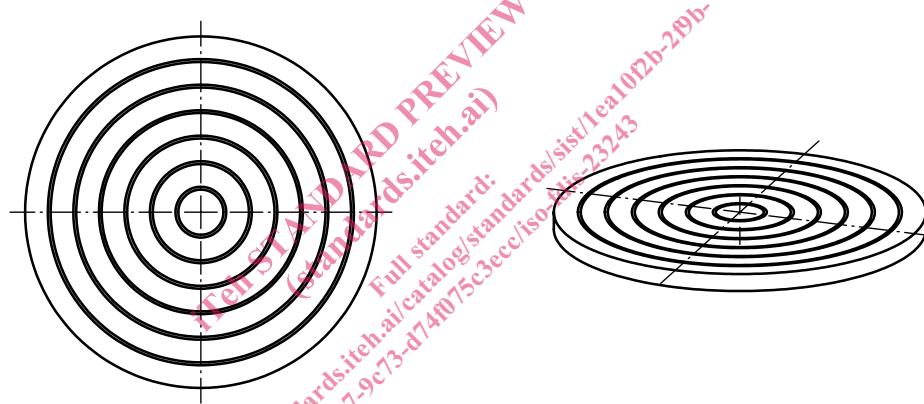
**Key**

X primary axis

Figure 2 — Linear array; 1-D-linear array**3.2.1.6****annular array**

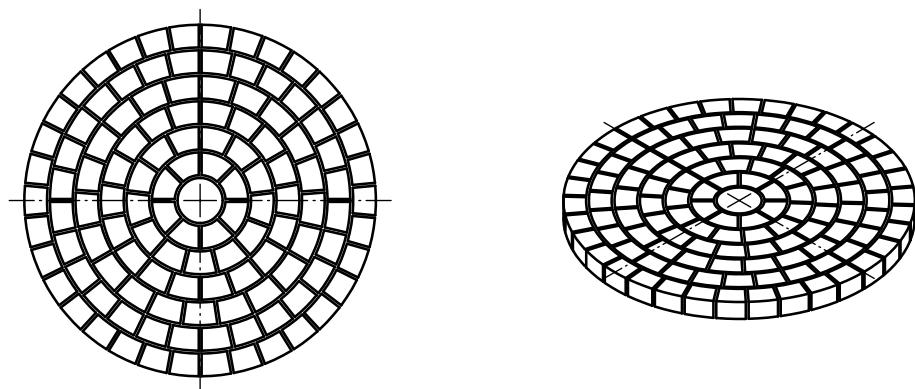
array (3.2.1.1) of ring-shaped elements (3.2.1.2) arranged concentrically allowing focusing in the depth direction

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**

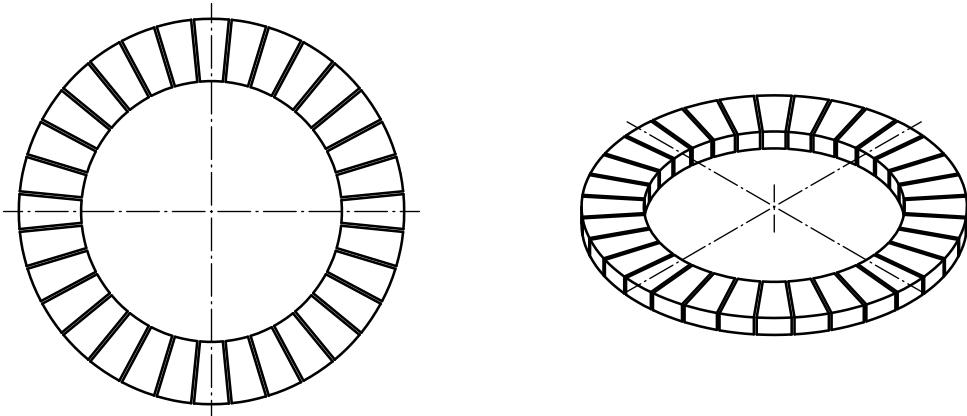


Figure 5 — Partial sectorial annular array

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

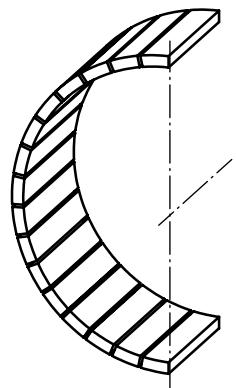


Figure 7 — 1-D-curved array covering part of a circle