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# Standard Practice for Use of the Ultrasonic Time of Flight Diffraction (TOFD) Technique<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2373;E2373/E2373/K; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\varepsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

# 1. Scope-Scope\*

1.1 This practice establishes the requirements for developing ultrasonic examination procedures using the ultrasonic technique known as Time-of-Flight Diffraction (TOFD).

1.2 Consistent with ASTM Policy, TOFD may be regarded as an ultrasonic test method whereby the qualities and characteristics of the item tested are evaluated, measured and in some cases identified. Measurements may be subject to precision and bias that may be determined statistically or as a function of some parameter(s) such as wavelength. This practice may be used for applications that would be qualitative and properly addressed as examinations as well as quantitative and more properly addressed as tests.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. Inch-pound units are provided for information.separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

# 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>



Detection, Location and Sizing of Flaws, British Standards Institute, 1993<sup>5</sup>

#### \*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.06 on Ultrasonic Method. Current edition approved June 1, 2009 June 1, 2014. Published July 2009 June 2014. Originally approved in 2004. Last previous edition approved in 2004 2009 as E2373 - 04.E2373 - 09. DOI: 10.1520/E2373-09.10.1520/E2373\_E2373M-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Available from American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT), P.O. Box 28518, 1711 Arlingate Ln., Columbus, OH 43228-0518, http://www.asnt.org.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Available from Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc. (AIA), 1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA 22209-3928, http://www.aia-aerospace.org.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Available from BSI Management Systems, 12110 Sunset Hills Road, Suite 140, Reston VA 20190. International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, CP 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, http://www.iso.org.

# 🖽 E2373/E2373M – 14

Code Case 2235 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code<sup>6</sup>

EN 583-6 Non-destructive Testing: Ultrasonic Examination. Time-of-flight Diffraction Technique as a Method for Detection and Sizing of Discontinuities

# 3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions—Related terminology is defined in Terminology E1316.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *B-scan display*—a sectional view of the plotted inspection data formed by the stacking of A-scans. (Some users refer to stacked A-scans from non-parallel scans as D-scans and reserve those used with parallel scans as B-scans.)

3.2.2 *back-wall echo*—a specular reflection from the back-wall of the component being examined (usually assumed to be a plate).

3.2.3 *lateral wave*—a compression wave that travels by the most direct route from the transmitting probe to the receiving probe in a TOFD configuration.

3.2.4 *parallel scan*—a scan whereby the probe pair motion is parallel to the ultrasonic beam axis. Also called a B-scan by some users.

3.2.5 *PCS*—abbreviation for probe center spacing. Refers to the distance between the marked exit points of a pair of TOFD probes for a specific application.

3.2.6 *non-parallel or longitudinal scan*—a scan whereby the probe pair motion is perpendicular to the ultrasonic beam axis. 3.2.7 *RF waveforms*—the non-rectified A-scan.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice provides general principles for the application of the Time-of-Flight Diffraction Technique as a tool for detection and sizing of discontinuities.

4.2 TOFD is a nondestructive ultrasonic examination technique that is not based on amplitude response. However, sufficient sensitivity is required to identify indications for evaluation.

4.3 Techniques used are typically applied to welded joints in carbon steel but the principles may be applicable to other applications including other materials with suitable validation procedures agreeable to the contracting parties.

4.4 In addition to a stand-alone ultrasonic detection technique TOFD may be used in conjunction with weld examinations such as those described in Practices E164 and E1961 where it may be used to improve sizing estimates of flaws detected by the manual or mechanized pulse-echo techniques and help discriminate between flaws and geometric reflectors.

4.5 The technique has proven effective on thicknesses from 9 to 300 mm (0.375[0.375 to 12 in.).in.]. TOFD has been used on thicknesses outside of this range but special considerations are necessary. Techniques developed outside of this range of thickness shall be demonstrated as capable of meeting the required detection and sizing requirements of the specification used.

# 5. Basis of Application

5.1 The following items are subject to contractual agreement between the parties using or referencing this standard.

#### 5.2 Personnel Qualification

5.2.1 If specified in the contractual agreement, personnel performing examinations to this standard shall be qualified in accordance with a nationally or internationally recognized NDT personnel qualification practice or standard such as ANSI/ASNT-CP-189, SNT-TC-1A, <u>ISO 9712</u>, NAS-410, or a similar document and certified by the employer or certifying agency, as applicable. The practice or standard used and its applicable revision shall be identified in the contractual agreement between the using parties.

5.3 *Qualification of Nondestructive Agencies*—If specified in the contractual agreement, NDT agencies shall be qualified and evaluated as described in E543. The applicable edition of E543 shall be specified in the contractual agreement.

5.4 Procedures and Techniques—The procedures and techniques to be used shall be as specified in the contractual agreement.

5.5 Surface Preparation—The pre-examination surface preparation criteria shall be in accordance with 6.3 unless otherwise specified.

5.6 Timing of Examination—The timing of examination shall be in accordance with 6.3 unless otherwise specified.

5.7 Extent of Examination—The extent of examination shall be in accordance with 6.3 unless otherwise specified.

5.8 *Reporting Criteria/Acceptance Criteria*—Reporting criteria for the examination results shall be in accordance with Section 8 unless otherwise specified. Since acceptance criteria (for example, for reference radiographs) are not specified in this practice, they shall be specified in the contractual agreement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, ASME International, 22 Law Drive, Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2900.