

ENHANCEMENT OF EDDY CURRENT TESTING PROBE FOR CRACK DETECTION AND LIFT-OFF COMPENSATION

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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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ABSTRAK

Saluran paip tertakluk kepada kecacatan dan kakisan yang seterusnya boleh menyebabkan kebocoran dan kerosakan persekitaran. Pengujian semasa eddy telah terbukti menjadi teknik yang berkesan untuk mengesan kecacatan yang berlaku di dinding paip. Dalam dua dekad yang lalu, beberapa jenis pemeriksaan arus eddy telah dibangunkan untuk pemeriksaan paip yang termasuk prob gegelung bobbin, prob berputar dan prob susun-atur, tetapi setiap prob ini masih mempunyai batasannya sendiri. Di antara jenis ini, prob bobbin digunakan secara meluas dalam industri untuk memeriksa tiub dan saluran paip. Untuk mendapatkan kedalaman penembusan yang lebih dalam, frekuensi pengujaan yang lebih rendah harus digunakan kerana kedalaman penetrasi berkadar dengan akar kuadrat frekuensi pengujaan. Walau bagaimanapun, dalam prob bobbin arus eddy konvensional, penurunan nisbah isyarat-ke-bunyi (SNR) diperhatikan berlaku pada frekuensi yang lebih rendah, serta meningkatkan kesan yang mengurangkan pengesanan ketepatan siasatan. Untuk menangani masalah ini, tesis ini membentangkan reka bentuk penyelidikan baru untuk mengesan retak dengan pengukuran kecacatan dalam yang lebih tepat. Gegelung bobbin yang digunakan dalam magnetisasi paip menggunakan isyarat pengujaan 30 kHz dan pelbagai sensor GMR digunakan sebagai pengesan untuk mengukur kebocoran medan dari retak paip (paksi dan lubang). Metodologi permukaan tindak balas (RSM) telah digunakan untuk mengoptimalkan parameter reka bentuk penyelidikan yang dicadangkan untuk meningkatkan kebarangkalian pengesanan kecacatan dalam paip keluli karbon berdiameter 55 mm. Selain itu, teknik pampasan pintar berdasarkan logik kabur telah digunakan untuk mengatasi pengaruh pengangkatan untuk pengukuran kecacatan yang tepat. Metodologi permukaan tindak balas menunjukkan bahawa nilai keinginan tertinggi 0.679 dengan parameter optimum bagi penyelidikan yang dicadangkan adalah 6 sensor GMR, pengangkatan 2 mm dan ketinggian gegelung 10 mm yang meningkatkan kadar pengesanan kecacatan. Keputusan eksperimen menunjukkan bahawa ketepatan pemeriksaan reka bentuk siasatan adalah 100% untuk kecacatan paksi dan lubang menggunakan jumlah minimum 6 sensor GMR. Berbanding dengan reka bentuk projek sebelumnya menggunakan 6 sensor GMR menunjukkan bahawa kadar pengesanan kecacatan adalah 80%. Di samping itu, teknik pampasan kesilapan yang dicadangkan mengesahkan bahawa terdapat pengurangan kesan pengaliran dan juga Berjaya meningkatkan ketepatan prestasi siasatan secara keseluruhan. Pengesanan bagi prob yang dicadangkan melalui perbandingan dengan prob komersial dengan jelas menunjukkan bahawa reka bentuk prob yang dicadangkan dapat dengan ketara meminimalkan kesan pengangkatan dalam ujian arus eddy dalam 7.2% kesilapan untuk setiap 1 mm lift-off. Selain itu, keputusan eksperimen menunjukkan apabila dibandingkan dengan teknik pampasan yang sebelumnya didapati kesilapan yang disebabkan oleh 2 mm lif off berada pada 14.3% dan 18.3%, untuk teknik yang dicadangkan dan teknik pampasan sebelumnya. Siasatan yang dicadangkan dapat mengesan kedua-dua lubang dan kecacatan aksial, dan menawarkan kepekaan yang tinggi terhadap pelbagai frekuensi, serta berpotensi memberikan kadar pengesanan kecacatan yang sangat tinggi, di samping meningkatkan ketepatan pengukuran kecacatan kedalaman.

ABSTRACT

Pipelines are subject to defect and corrosion which in turn can cause leakage and environmental damage. Eddy current testing has proved to be an effective technique to detect defects occurring in the pipe wall. In the past two decades, few types of eddy current probes were developed for pipe inspection that included bobbin coil probe, rotating probe and array probe but still, each of these probes have their own limitations. Among these types, the bobbin probes are widely used in industry to inspect tube and pipeline. In order to obtain deeper penetration depth, lower excitation frequencies must be used since penetration depth is inversely proportional to the square root of the excitation frequency. However, in conventional bobbin eddy current probes, a drop in the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) was observed at lower frequencies, as well as lift off effects that reduced the accuracy detection of the probe. To address these problems, this thesis presents a new probe design for crack detection with accurate depth defect measurement. The bobbin coil used in the magnetization of pipe utilized a 30 kHz excitation signal and the GMR sensor array was used as a detector to pick up the field leakages from the pipe cracks (axial and hole). The response surface methodology (RSM) was utilized to optimize the proposed probe design parameters to increase the probability of defect detections in 55 mm diameter carbon steel pipe. Besides that, the intelligent compensation technique based on fuzzy logic was used to overcome the influence of lift-off for accurate defect measurement. The response surface methodology showed that the highest desirability value of 0.679 with optimum parameters of the proposed probe were 6 GMR sensors array, lift-off of 2 mm and height of coil of 10 mm that increased the rate of detection defects. The experimental result showed that the accuracy of the probe design inspection was 100 % for axial and hole defects using minimum number of 6 GMR sensors. Compared with the previous work design using 6 GMR sensor showed that the rate of defect detection was 80%. In addition, the proposed error compensation technique proved that there were reductions in the effect of lift-off and also enhanced the overall probe performance accuracy. Validation of the proposed probe through comparison with a commercial probe clearly indicated that the proposed probe can significantly minimized the effect of lift-off in eddy current testing within 7.2 % of error due for each 1 mm of lift-off. Moreover, the experimental results were compared with the previous compensation technique where the errors due to 2 mm of lift-off were within 14.3 % and 18.3%, for the proposed technique and previous compensation technique, respectively. The proposed probe can detect both hole and axial defects, offers a high sensitivity over a wide range of frequencies, can potentially provide extremely high rate defects detection and improve the accuracy of depth defect measurement.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Research Background	5
1.3 Problem Statement	7
1.4 Research Objectives	9
1.5 Research Scopes	9
1.6 Thesis Organization	10
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 ECT for Pipeline Inspection	13
2.3 The Principle of Eddy Current Testing	15

2.3.1	Eddy current Testing (ECT) Equivalent Circuit	16
2.3.2	The Effect of Lift-off in Eddy Current Testing	17
2.4	Eddy Current Probes	18
2.4.1	Bobbin Probes	19
2.4.2	Rotating Probes	20
2.4.3	Array Probe	21
2.4.4	Rotating Field Probe with Bobbin Coil	22
2.4.5	Comparison of Eddy Current Probes	23
2.5	Magneto-resistive Sensors	25
2.5.1	Principle of Magnetoresistance	25
2.5.2	Anisotropic Magneto-resistive (AMR) Sensor	26
2.5.3	Giant Magnetoresistive (GMR) Sensor	28
2.6	Application of GMR Sensors in Hybrid Eddy Current Testing Probes	32
2.7	Optimization of Eddy Current Testing Probes Design	38
2.8	Response Surface Methodology (RSM)	41
2.8.1	Experimental Design Techniques	44
2.8.2	Search Methods	44
2.8.3	Desirability Functions	45
2.8.4	Application of RSM for Design Optimization	46
2.9	Factors that Affect Eddy Current Testing Inspection	47
2.9.1	Exciting Coil Frequency and Skin Depth Effect	48
2.9.2	Conductivity of Test Material	50
2.9.3	Material Magnetic Permeability	51
2.9.4	Lift-off	51
2.10	Compensation Techniques in Eddy Current Testing Probes	54
2.11	Summary	59

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	62
3.1 Introduction	62
3.2 Eddy Current Testing Inspection System (ECTIS)	62
3.3 The Proposed GMR-BC Probe	64
3.3.1 The Principle and Model of Excitation Coil	67
3.3.2 GMR Array Sensors	69
3.3.3 IR Array Sensors	71
3.3.4 Fabrication of the Proposed Probe	72
3.4 Optimization of the GMR-BC Probe Design Using RSM	74
3.4.1 Response Surface Methodology	75
3.4.2 Process Optimization Procedure	78
3.4.3 Validation of the RSM	79
3.5 The Error Compensation Technique	80
3.5.1 The Effect of Lift-off in the Proposed GMR-BC Probe	81
3.5.2 Fuzzy Logic Implementation	83
3.5.3 The Fuzzy Inference Steps	85
3.5.4 Fuzzy Simulink System	88
3.6 Development of ECTI System.	89
3.6.1 The System's Supporting Equipment	90
3.6.2 Data Acquisition System	91
3.7 Sample Preparation	92
3.8 The Commercial Eddy Current Set Unit	94
3.9 Summary	95
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	97
4.1 Introduction	97

4.2	The Design of GMR-BC Probe based on RSM	98
4.2.1	Analysis of Axial Defect and Mathematical Modelling	100
4.2.2	Analysis of Hole Defect and Mathematical Modelling	104
4.2.3	Optimization of the Probe Design	109
4.3	Experimental Results	114
4.3.1	The Proposed GMR-BC Probe and Preparation of Testing Sample	114
4.3.2	The Experimental Result of Axial Defect Detection	116
4.3.3	The Experimental Result of Hole Defect Detection	119
4.3.4	Accuracy Comparison for Inspection of Axial and Hole Defects	122
4.4	Compensation of Lift-off Effect	123
4.4.1	Calibration of Eddy Current Sensors	123
4.4.2	Analysis of the Lift-off Effect on the GMR-BC Probe	125
4.4.3	Analysis of the Lift-off Effect in Commercial Differential Probe	130
4.4.4	Compensation of Lift-off Error Using Mamdani Fuzzy	134
4.4.5	Validation of the Proposed Compensation Technique	139
4.5	Summary	141
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION & FUTURE RECOMMENDATION		143
5.1	Introduction	143
5.2	Conclusion	143
5.3	Contribution	145
5.4	Future Recommendation	146
REFERENCES		148
PUBLICATIONS		168
APPENDIX A RSM		169

APPENDIX B GMR / IR SENSORS DATASHEET	190
APPENDIX C FUZZY LOGIC SYSTEM	200

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	ECT Probes for Tube or Pipe Assessment Inspection	23
Table 2.2	Magnetic Field Sensor Characteristics	29
Table 2.3	Overviews of previous studies on application of GMR sensor in eddy current testing	34
Table 2.4	Summary of previous studies on optimization of ECT probe design	39
Table 2.5	Typical Depths of penetration	49
Table 2.6	Conductivity and resistivity of conductive materials.	50
Table 2.7	Compensation techniques used in eddy current testing.	57
Table 3.1	Independent parameters considered in this study and their levels for central composite design	79
Table 3.2	Target value and limit for optimization of the GMR-BC probe design	79
Table 3.3	Rule Base of Mamdani-Type FIS	88
Table 4.1	Central composite design arrangement, responses and their values for experimental results of axial and hole defects in carbon steel pipes.	99
Table 4.2	ANOVA table for axial defect detection response in surface quadratic model.	100
Table 4.3	Estimated regression coefficients for hole defect detection for quadratic equation	104
Table 4.4	ANOVA for estimated regression coefficients for hole defect detection for quadratic equation after the elimination of non-significant terms	105
Table 4.5	Goals and limits for optimization of axial and hole defect detection in 55 mm inspection pipe.	110
Table 4.6	Comparison between the predicted and experimental results	122
Table 4.7	The geometrical defects machined into the surface of the carbon steel pipe	124
Table 4.8	The results of calibration of the GMR and IR sensors	125
Table 4.9	The result based on commercial differential probe	133
Table 4.10	The result based on GMR-BC probe	139
Table 4.11	The Comparison the % of error of the commercial probe and the proposed GMR-BC probe	140
Table 4.12	The Comparison of the % error of the proposed technique with previous work	141

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Principle for the Eddy Current Testing Operation.	16
Figure 2.2	The Equivalent Circuit of Eddy Current Testing System	17
Figure 2.3	Tube Inspection Probes: (a) Absolute, (b) Differential	20
Figure 2.4	Rotating Probe with Plus Point Coils	21
Figure 2.5	Rotating Pancake Coil Probe	21
Figure 2.6	Array probe	22
Figure 2.7	3D model of Rotating Field Probe with Bobbin Coil	23
Figure 2.8	Hybrid probe: ECT coil with magnetic field sensor.	24
Figure 2.9	The Magnetoresistive Effect in a Thin Current Strip	26
Figure 2.10	AMR Device: (a) Barber-Pole Structure for an Optimum Alignment and (b) Resistance Change $\Delta R/R$ vs. Angle θ , and Resistance R vs. Applied Field H	27
Figure 2.11	Microscope Picture of a GMR Sensor Fabricated by NVE Inc	28
Figure 2.12	Magnetoresistance Saturation at 4.2K versus Cr Thickness for Fe(2nm)/Cr	31
Figure 2.13	Magnetoresistance versus Cu spacer thickness for Co/Cu GMR multilayer at room temperature	31
Figure 2.14	Skin depth effect in eddy current testing for copper: (a) 100 Hz exciting coil frequency; (b) 1 kHz exciting coil frequency	49
Figure 2.15	Lift-off curves and crack displacement at impedance plane.	51
Figure 2.16	Wobble simulation: a bobbin coil in an offset position to a tube.	52
Figure 2.17	Effect of lift-off on eddy current density distribution (a) no radial offset (b) 0.5 mm radial offset (c) 1.0 mm radial offset (d) 1.5 mm radial offset.	53
Figure 2.18	A peak amplitude as a function of lift-off distance between probe and specimen surface.	54
Figure 3.1	Methodology flow chart of the research	63
Figure 3.2	Eddy current testing inspection system (ECTIS)	65
Figure 3.3	An illustration of a bobbin coil with an array of GMR and IR sensors	66
Figure 3.4	Induced eddy current interacting with defect	67
Figure 3.5	Array of GMR sensors (a) 3-D design array of GMR sensors (b) 3-D design of array of GMR sensors inside the pipe	70
Figure 3.6	Coordinate transform from Cartesian to Cylindrical coordinate.	70
Figure 3.7	Array of GMR Sensor located at the GMR-BC probe for pipe inspection	71

Figure 3.8	Schematic diagram of IR sensor	72
Figure 3.9	Plastic core for the proposed GMR-BC probe (a) Rear (b) Front	73
Figure 3.10	Geometry of the core arrangement for bobbin coil magnetizer	73
Figure 3.11	Plastic core of the GMR-BC with shielded aluminium	74
Figure 3.12	Response surface methodology (RSM) flow chart	77
Figure 3.13	The diagram of the proposed error compensation technique	80
Figure 3.14	The probe is in the centre (normal condition)	82
Figure 3.15	Probe eccentricity along x-axis (change distance of lift-off)	82
Figure 3.16	Flow chart of fuzzy logic	84
Figure 3.17	Internal Block Function of fuzzy inference system (FIS).	84
Figure 3.18	Fuzzy rules samples after training	85
Figure 3.19	Input fuzzy sets (a) Membership functions for GMR (b) Membership functions for IR signal	86
Figure 3.20	Membership functions for the output fuzzy	87
Figure 3.21	Error Compensation Technique using Matlab Simulink	89
Figure 3.22	Eddy current testing inspection system (ECTI)	90
Figure 3.23	DSECT Pusher System a) Pneumatic System b) Hardware setup c) Festo Magnetic Reed Sensor at the end of cylinder d) Festo Magnetic Reed Sensor at the beginning of the cylinder	91
Figure 3.24	Data acquisition board (Arduino Mega 2650)	92
Figure 3.25	Geometrical dimension of (a) Axial defect on carbon steel pipe (b) Hole defect on carbon steel pipe	93
Figure 3.26	Carbon steel calibration pipe (a) The axial defect with a 4 mm depth (b) The hole defect with a 3 mm depth	94
Figure 3.27	The commercial ECT differential probe system and carbon steel calibration block	95
Figure 4.1	The arrangement of the central composite design	98
Figure 4.2	Normal probability plot for axial defect detection	102
Figure 4.3	Interaction of probe design factors between lift-off and the number of GMR sensors on axial defect detection (Height of coil=7.00 mm)	103
Figure 4.4	3-D Surface plot for influence of number of GMR sensors and lift- off in axial defect detection	104
Figure 4.5	Normal probability plot for hole defect detection	106
Figure 4.6	Interaction of probe design factors between probe diameter and the number of GMR sensors on hole defect detection (height of coil= 10.00 mm)	107
Figure 4.7	3-D Surface plot for influence of number of GMR sensors and lift- off in hole defect detection.	107

Figure 4.8	Relation between experimental and predicted values of defect detection at a) axial defect detection b) hole defect detection	108
Figure 4.9	Optimization solution for GMR-BC probe design a) Bar graph of desirability b) Ramp function graph of desirability	110
Figure 4.10	3 D surface plote under optimum GMR-BC probe design for (a) Influence in number of GMR sensors and lift-off in axial defect detection (b) Influence of lift-off and height of coil in hole defect detection.	112
Figure 4.11	Contour plot for influence of number of GMR sensors and lift-off on axial and hole detection defects under (a) hieght of coil 10 mm (b) hieght of coil 7 mm	113
Figure 4.12	GMR-BC probe design for ECTI system based on optimum parameter design (a) plastic core of the GMR-BC probe(b) GMR-BC probe array with six of GMR sensors and three IR sensors	115
Figure 4.13	Geometrical dimension of defect inside the carbon steel pipe with (a) axial defects (b) hole defects	116
Figure 4.14	The axial defect detection test result	117
Figure 4.15	The hole defect detection test result	120
Figure 4.16	Diagram of the sample of the defects	124
Figure 4.17	The geometric parameters of the pipe with artificial defects (a) Axial defect (b) Hole defect.	126
Figure 4.18	Variations in amplitude of GMR signal across axial defect with 4 mm depth defect under lift-off of (a) 0 mm (b) 1 mm (c) 2 mm and (d) 3 mm conditions	126
Figure 4.19	Variations in amplitude of GMR signal across hole defect with 3 mm depth defect under lift-off of (a) 0 mm (b) 1 mm (c) 2 mm and (d) 3 mm conditions.	128
Figure 4.20	The relationship between the peak amplitude of the GMR signal and the lift-off for axial defect with 4 mm depth.	129
Figure 4.21	The relationship between the lift-off distance and the peak amplitude of GMR signal for hole defect with 3 mm depth.	130
Figure 4.22	Front and top views of the carbon steel calibration pipe	131
Figure 4.23	Variation in amplitude of EC signal across the defects of varying depths for 0 mm lift-off.	131
Figure 4.24	Variations in amplitude of EC signal across surface defects under various lift-off conditions. (a) 1 mm lift-off (b) 2 mm lift-off, (c) 3 mm lift-off, (d) 4 mm lift-off.	132
Figure 4.25	Fuzzy logic for error compensation signal output without lift-off.	134
Figure 4.26	Fuzzy logic for error compensation signal output for axail defect with 4 mm depth under lift-off of (a) 0 mm (b) 1 mm (c) 2 mm and (d) 3 mm conditions.	135

Figure 4.27	Fuzzy logic for error compensation signal output for hole defect with 3 mm depth and under lift-off of (a) 0 mm (b) 1 mm (c) 2 mm and (d) 3 mm conditions.	137
Figure 4.28	Comparisons of GMR output signal (uncompensated) and fuzzy output (compensated) for depth defect of 4 mm at a range of lift-off values.	138

LIST OF SYMBOLS

B	Magnetic field
MF	Membership Functions
T	Absolute temperature in Kelvins
Δf	The bandwidth of applied frequency in Hz
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Degree Celsius
μ	Conducting Material Permeability
I	Current
K	Kelvin
K_B	Boltzmann Constant in Joules per Kelvin
L	Inductance
R	Resistance
V	Voltage
N	Number of turns
X	Value of Design Variable
x_i	Design Parameter
Y	Vector of Observations
Θ	Angle
Σ	Conducting Material Conductivity
Ω	Angular Frequency
Δ	The penetration depth of eddy current
B_x	Magnetic field on the x-axis
B_y	Magnetic field on the y-axis
B_{θ}	Azimuth Magnetic Field
B_r	Radial Magnetic Field

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMR	Anisotropic Magnetoresistive
ANN	Artificial neural network
BP	Back propagation
CCD	Central composite design
CNC	Computer numerical control
Cr	Cuprum
CoA	Centre of area
DSP	Digital signal processing
DC	Direct current
ECTIS	Eddy current testing inspection system
ECT	Eddy current testing
ECP	Eddy current probe
ET	Electromagnetic testing
Fe	Ferum
FPGA	Field programmable gate array
FIS	Fuzzy Inference System
FEM	Finite element model
GMR	Giant magneto resistance
ID	inner diameter
IACS	International Annealed Copper Standard
MBE	Minimum bias estimator
MFL	Magnetic flux leakage
MRPC	Motorized rotating probe coil
MR	Magneto-resistive
MSE	Mean squared error
MT	Magnetic particle testing
MDO	Multidisciplinary design optimization
DT	Destructive testing
NDT	Non-destructive testing
NDE	Non-destructive evaluation
NCSF	Normalized crack signal fitting

OD	outer diameter
PEC	Pulsed eddy current
PT	Penetrant testing
PSI	Pounds per square inch
PVC	Poly vinyl chloride
RPC	Rotating pancake coil
PCB	Printed circuit board
PCA	Principle component analysis
RSM	Response surface methodology
RT	Radiographic testing
SNR	Signal to the noise ratio
USB	Universal serial bus
UT	Ultrasonic testing
VT	Visual testing

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