

# GUWT for Integrity Management



Pipeline R &D  
Forum

Larry Weigel

Structural Integrity Associates, Inc.

Whittier, Ca

(562) 944-8210

[lweigel@structint.com](mailto:lweigel@structint.com)



# **Our Experience with GWUT**

- **Started utilizing technology 2000**
- **Utilized both Teletest and GUL systems**
- **Provided inspection services with Unitek until 2004**
- **Joined Structural Integrity Associates in 2004**
- **Over 40,000 shots on above and below ground piping, 950 miles of piping**

# When we joined SI

**The Questions Came Quickly:**

**What can it detect? What will it not detect?**

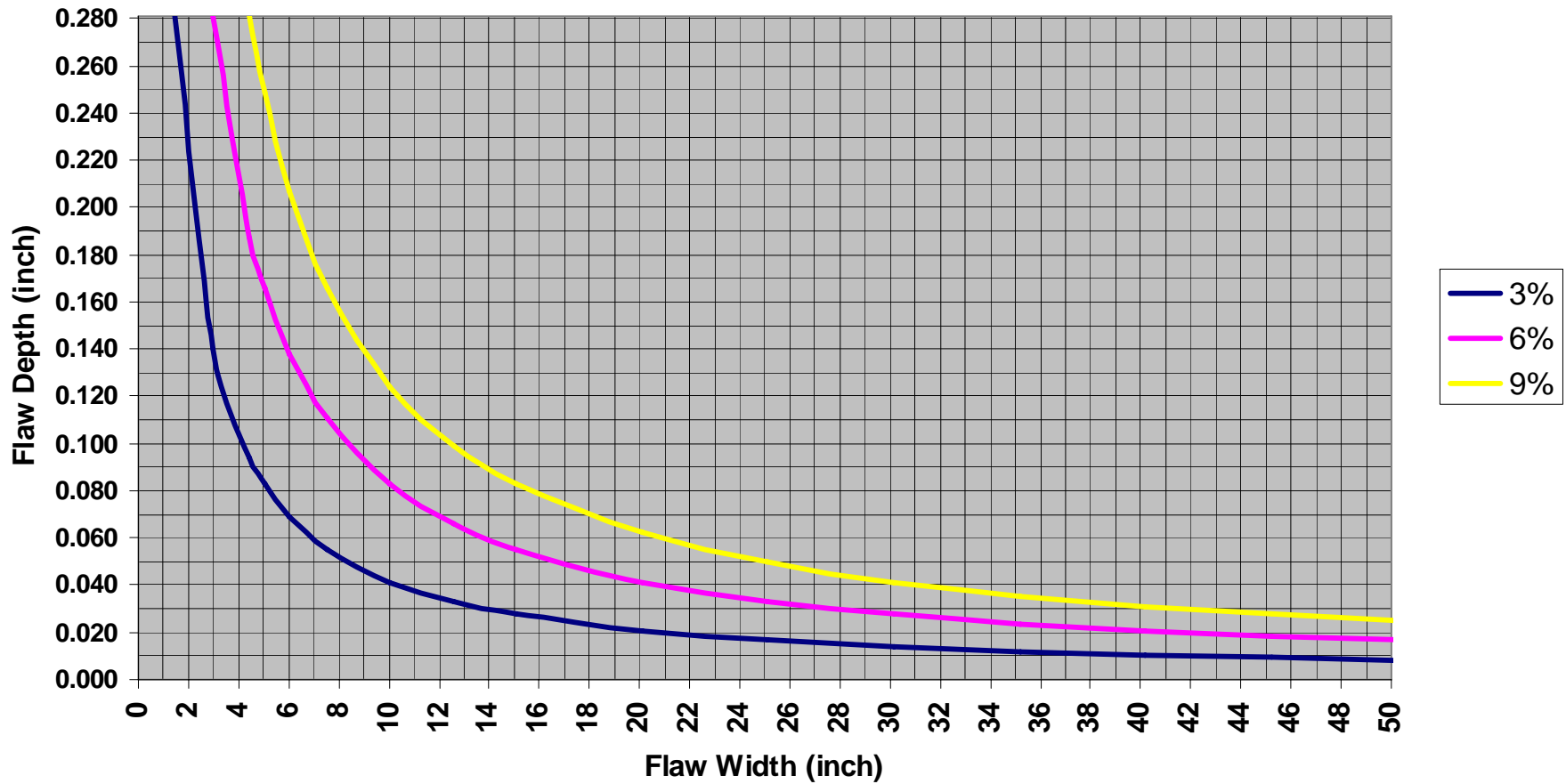
- **How can it be used in a integrity management process?**
- **How can we prioritize the indications?**
- **How well does it measure the depth and axial length of metal loss?**

# **Over time the answers became apparent**

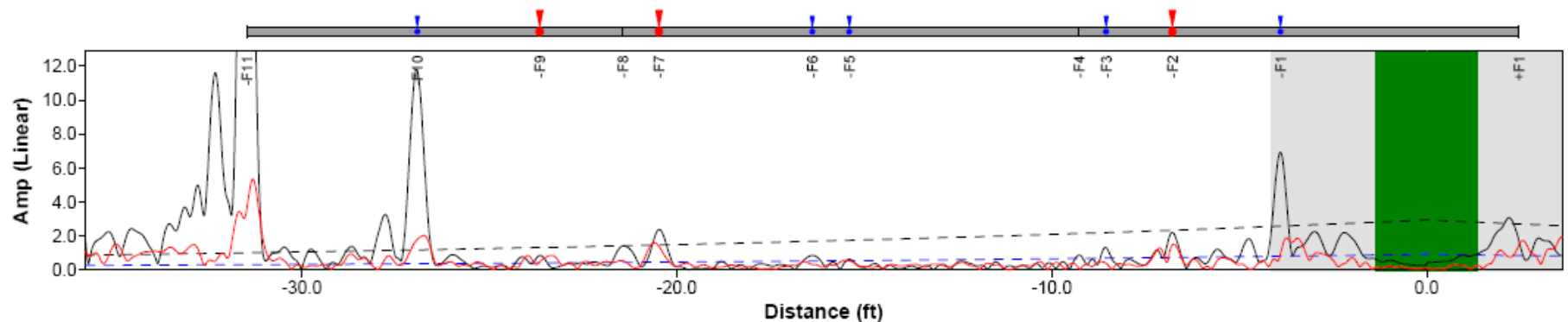
- **Developed software models to estimate flaw size and predict detectable feature sizes**

# Example of expected detectable flaw sizes

16-inch x 0.281-inch Pipe GScan Flaw Detection Limits at Indicated % Sensitivity



Feature	Location	Size (mV)	ECL	Extent	Class	Notes
+F1	2'5"	2.93	-	40	Flange	
-F1	-4'0"	6.94	60	70	Medium	100% Circ. Affected 1/2" length
-F2	-6'9"	2.22	24	30	Severe	30% Circ. Affected Estimated 80% Wall Loss, 1" length
-F3	-8'7"	1.33	19	60	Medium	50% Circ. Affected Estimated 38% Wall Loss, 2" length
-F4	-9'3"	0.883	-	50	Weld	
-F5	-15'5"	0.634	12	7	Medium	25% Circ. Affected Estimated 48% Wall Loss, 1" length
-F6	-16'5"	0.86	15	45	Medium	40% Circ. Affected Estimated 38% Wall Loss, 2" length
-F7	-20'6"	2.39	32	35	Severe	40% Circ. Affected Estimated 80% Wall Loss, 1 1/2" length
-F8	-21'5"	1.42	-	60	Weld	
-F9	-23'8"	0.857	19	9	Severe	25% Circ. Affected Estimated 76% Wall Loss, 1" length
-F10	-27'0"	11.8	160	80	Medium	100% Circ. Affected 1/2" length
-F11	-31'6"	40	-	90	Flange	

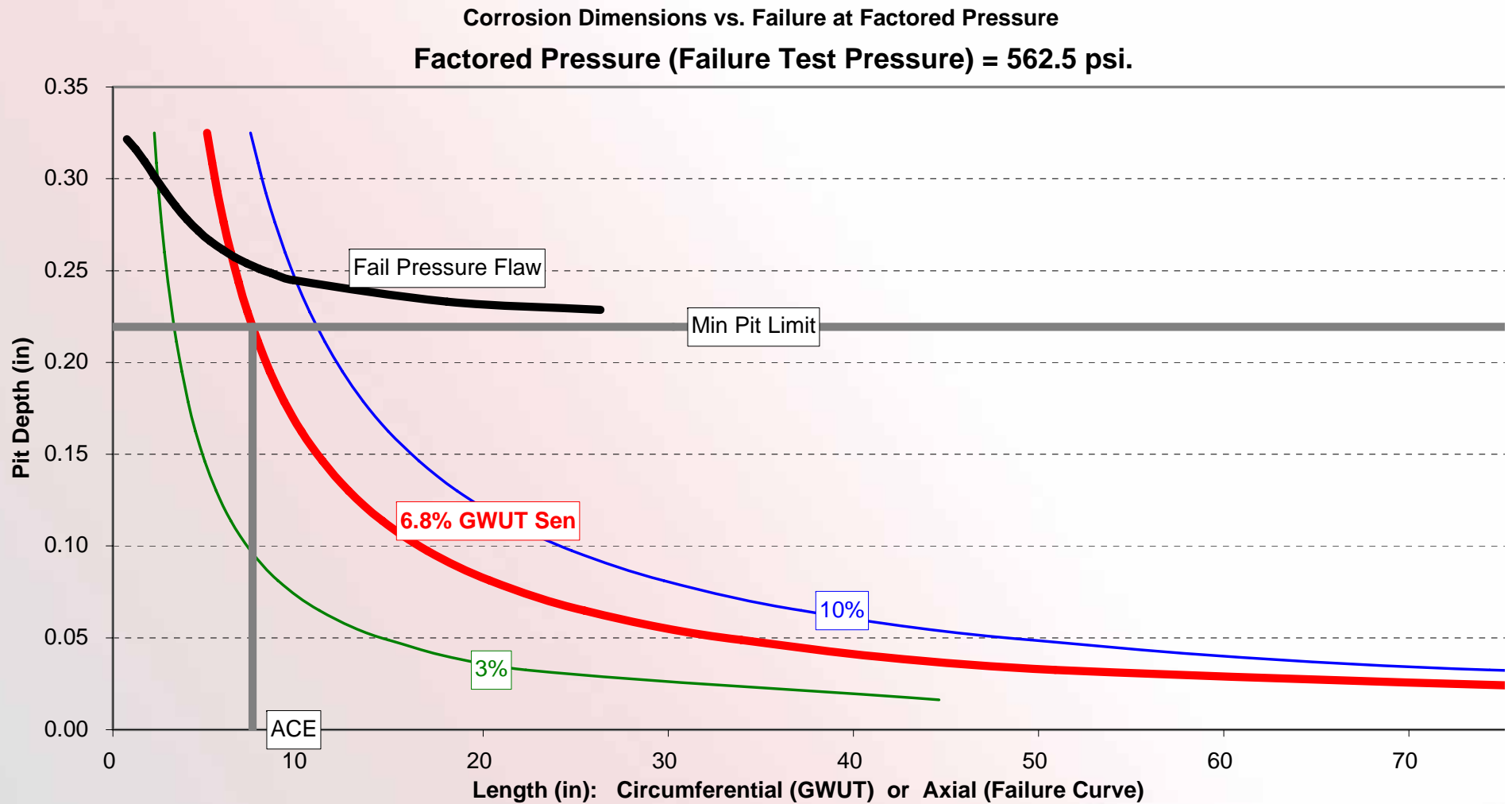


# **Over time the answers became apparent (cont.)**

- **Developed the concept that GWUT is similar to a pressure test AND developed procedures that specify the sensitivity that is needed for pressure test equivalency**

# Example how SI Calculates required sensitivities

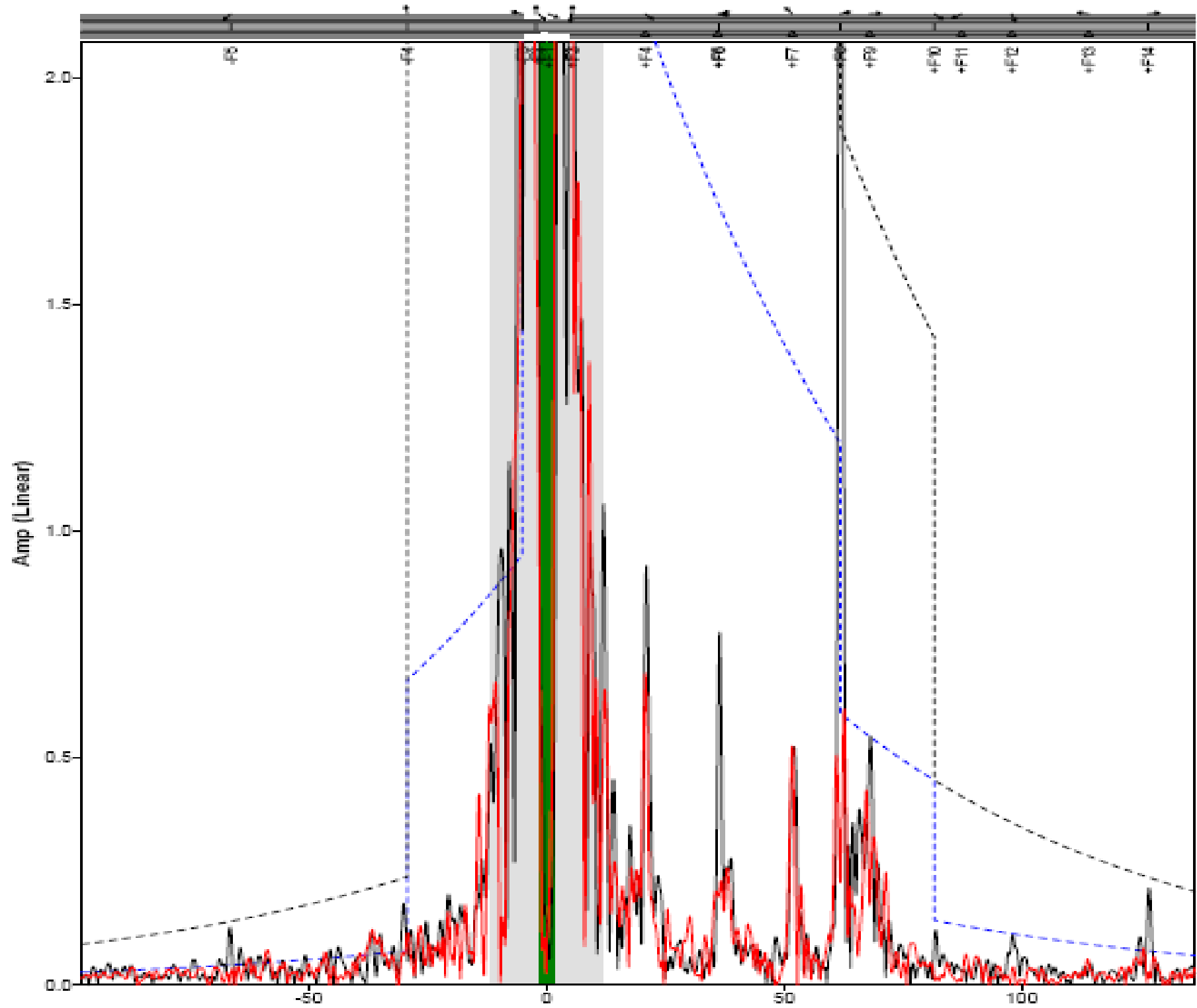
Failure Plot





# Over time the answers became apparent (cont.)

- Developed procedures to measure the sensitivity of the actual shot



# Over time the answers became apparent (cont.)

- **Have shot numerous test loops**
- **While the test loops are challenging they are not realistic**
  - ◆ **Machined flaws rather than natural**
  - ◆ **Density and physical orientation of flaws**
  - ◆ **Flaws are much smaller than pressure test would detect**
  - ◆ **Intact coating fills or covers external flaws**
  - ◆ **Limited feedback**
  - ◆ **Tend to compare operators instead of establishing GWUT as an equal to pressure testing**

# Going Forward

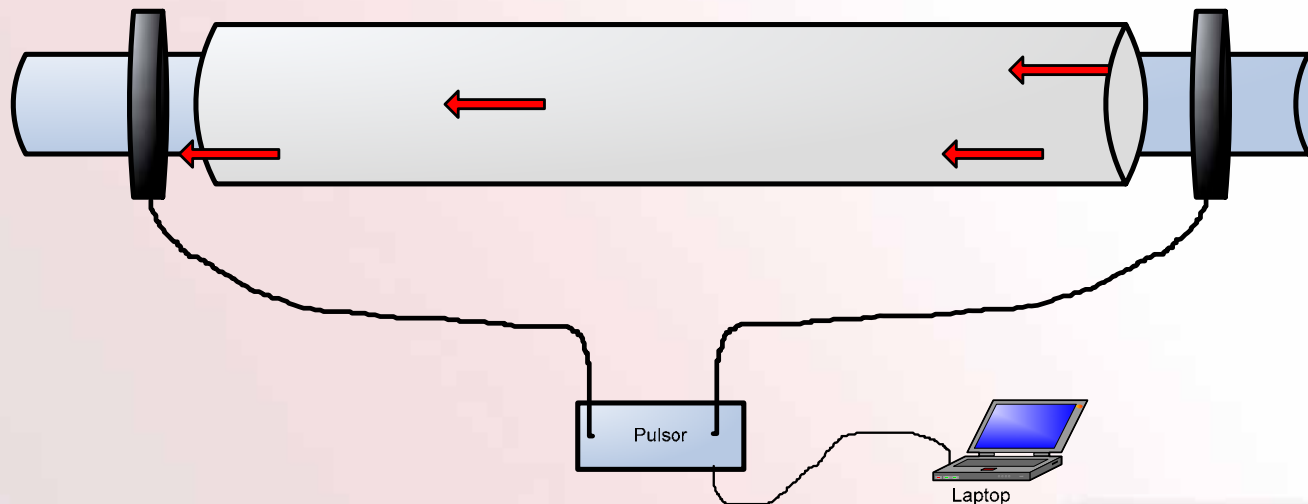
**Challenges we continue to see:**

- **Unpredictable Attenuation**
- **Industry understanding of the technology**
- **Qualification of operators**
- **indications**
- **Pattern recognition**
- **Inaccurate or misleading preassessment data**

# Attenuation

Conduct research on the measurement and reduction of attenuation

- Attenuation measurements on coatings, soils and corrosion damage
- Research on new technology approaches i.e. Through Transmission



# Qualifications

- **A Learning Loop**
  - ◆ **A test loop with natural defects that inspectors can learn from**
  - ◆ **Inspectors can see the defect and compare to GWUT response**
- **A certification body that certifies GWUT technicians consisting of:**
  - ◆ **Education**
  - ◆ **Training**
  - ◆ **Experience**
  - ◆ **Demonstrated capabilities**

# Indication Prioritization

- **Data analysis: SI has thousands of shots with prove-up BScan data. Compare prove-up with GWUT signature**
- **Develop industry accepted methodology on prioritizing indications**