STATUS 5

A Reliability Assessment Tool For NDT Inspection Systems

STATUS 5 Overview

Introduction – Advantages

Introduction

- STATUS 5 is a convenient NDT tool for assessing the efficiency and reliability of NDT techniques and evaluating operator performance.

- The software generates Probability of Detection (POD) curves for all NDE systems, based on statistical analysis of data imported by the user.

- STATUS 5's Sizing Accuracy study assists the user's NDT technique by comparing actual flaw sizes, reported after destructive testing, to the user's flaw sizing capability.

- The Sizing Optimization tool provides guidance to optimize calibration curves implemented from the acquisition system and increase the sizing accuracy based on your specifications.

Major Advantages

- User-friendly interface with a highly visualized presentation.

- Facilitates quick importing/exporting of Excel documents or manual data entry.

- Fast and intuitive to use with extensive help and guidance, tailored for operators with a minimal mathematical background and statistical knowledge.

- Five statistical models available for POD curve generation, including an automated model recommendation based on the most efficient POD curve using the operators imported data.

- Noise Study and Threshold Optimization tools efficiently adjust POD model inputs based on inspection system properties.

STATUS 5 Study List

Probability of Detection – Sizing Accuracy
Sizing Optimization – Noise Study

Main Screen

• Data View, Chart View and Split View available.

• Inspection Data and Actual Test Data columns show defect's length, depth and height.

• Data filtering capability.

• Defect's ID, side, zone and type information shown in columns.

• Recommendation tab and study list.

Probability of Detection (POD)

â vs. a, Logit, Probit, LogLog, CLogLog Models

â vs. a POD

•Defects sizes and amplitudes used with regard to threshold and saturation amplitudes.

•Separate POD curves can be generated based on defects length, height and depth.

• POD and confidence curves available on both Cartesian and log-scale plots.

• Critical defect sizes are specified on the graphs by vertical lines and listed in a summary table.
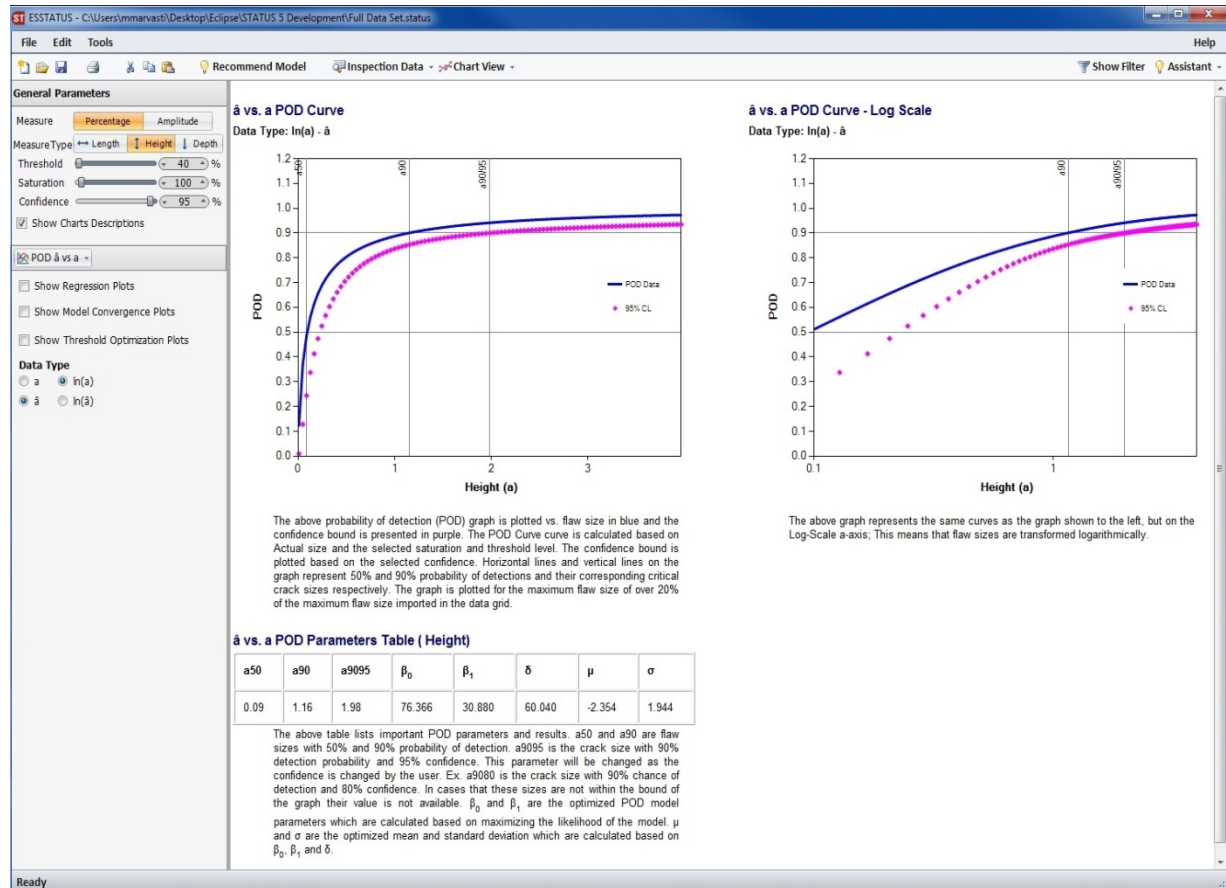
Hit/Miss PODs

- POD curves are generated based on Hit (1, green points) and Miss (0, blue points) data.

- Separate POD curves can be generated based on the defect's length, height and depth.

- POD and confidence curves available on both Cartesian and log-scale plots.

- Critical defect sizes are graphed by vertical lines and listed in a summary table.
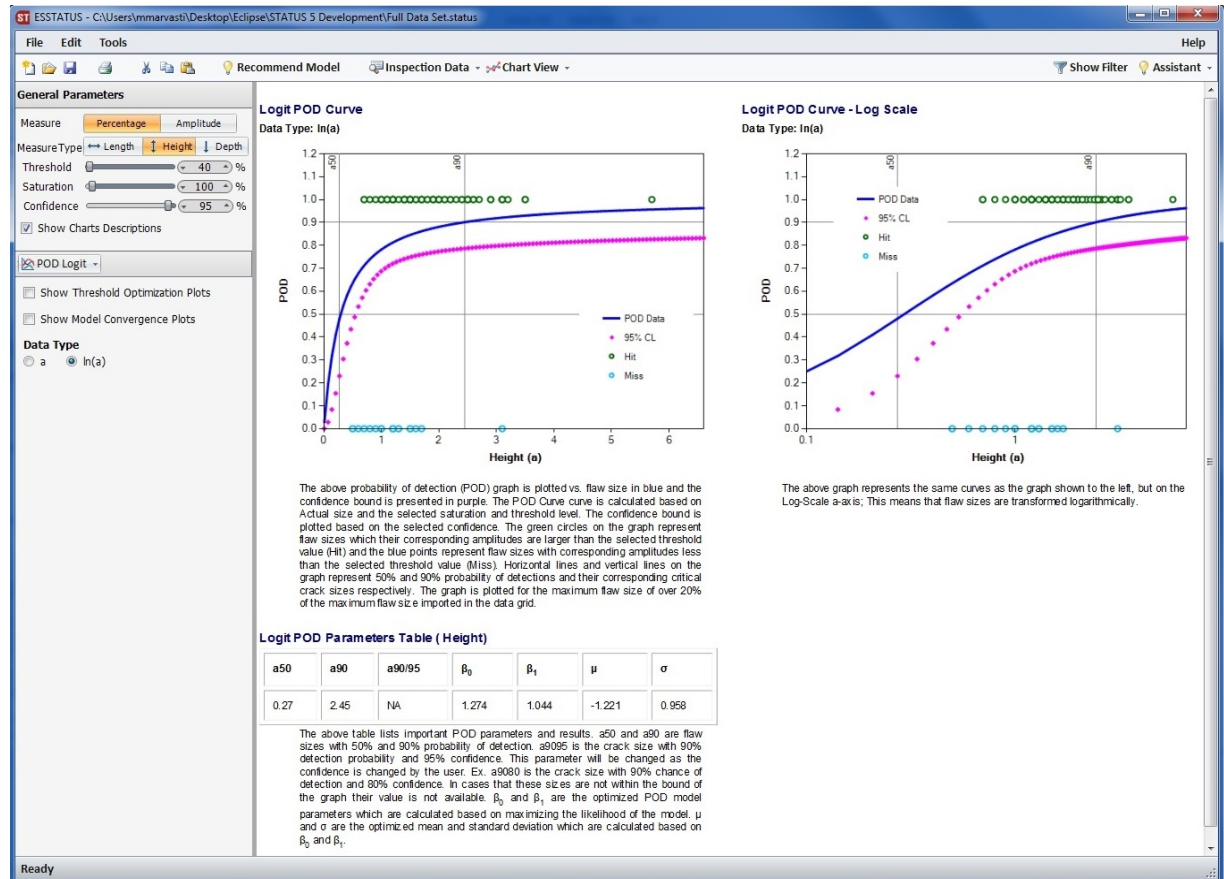
POD Model Recommendation

• Instant analysis and comparison of all 5 models utilized in 12 settings.

• Automatically recommends the most efficient POD model based on AIC values.

• Data fit quality to all POD models is evaluated using BIC values.

• The user is directed to the recommended model with optimized parameters at the click of a button.

POD Model Recommendation

Recommend model processes and analyses all available models and recommends the best fit based on Lowest AIC values. Lower AIC values represent a better fit.

â vs. a		AIC	BIC	BIC FIT
â	a	696.89	704.85	Very Strong
â	ln(a)	696.44	704.40	Very Strong
ln(â)	a	240.21	248.17	Very Strong
ln(â)	ln(a)	239.54	247.51	Very Strong
Logit		AIC	BIC	BIC FIT
a		106.82	112.13	Very Strong
ln(a)		105.11	110.42	Very Strong
Probit		AIC	BIC	BIC FIT
a		106.96	112.27	Very Strong
ln(a)		105.27	110.58	Very Strong
LogLog		AIC	BIC	BIC FIT
a		106.67	111.98	Very Strong
ln(a)		104.89	110.20	Very Strong
CLogLog		AIC	BIC	BIC FIT
a		107.15	112.46	Very Strong
ln(a)		105.57	110.87	Very Strong

LogLog Model with Parameter ln(a) is recommended as it has the lowest AIC value.

Go To LogLog Model   Close

Probability of Detection (POD)

Nordtest

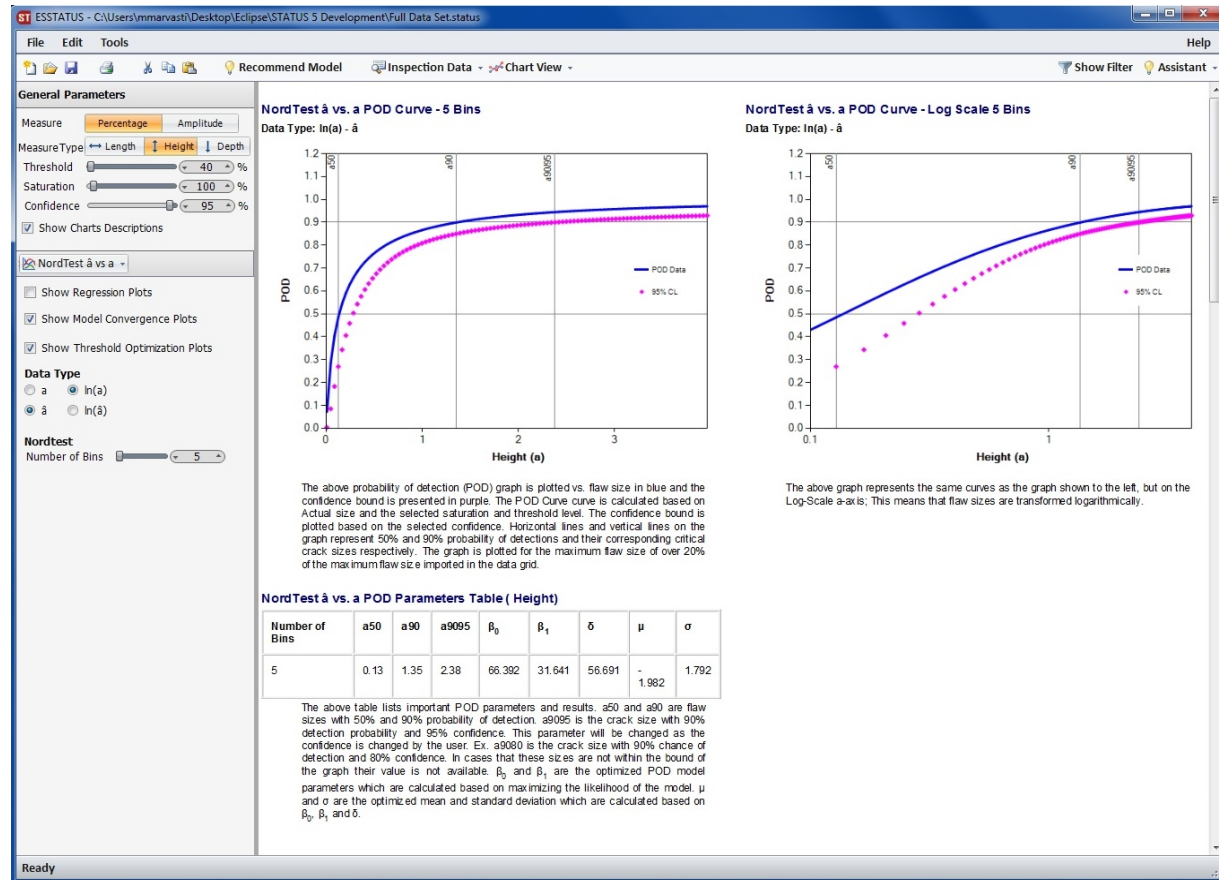Imported Data Binning Algorithm Available
for All POD Models

Nordtest â vs. a POD

- Imported data can be grouped in the selected number of bins for POD curve generation.

- 5 to 15 bins can be selected by the user.

- POD and confidence curves available on both Cartesian and log-scale plots.

- Critical defect sizes are specified on the graphs by vertical lines and listed in a summary table.

Nordtest Hit/Miss POD

•Imported data can be grouped in the selected number of bins for POD curve generation.

•5 to 15 bins can be selected by the user.

• POD and confidence curves available on both Cartesian and log-scale plots.

• Critical defect sizes are specified on the graphs by vertical lines and listed in a summary table.
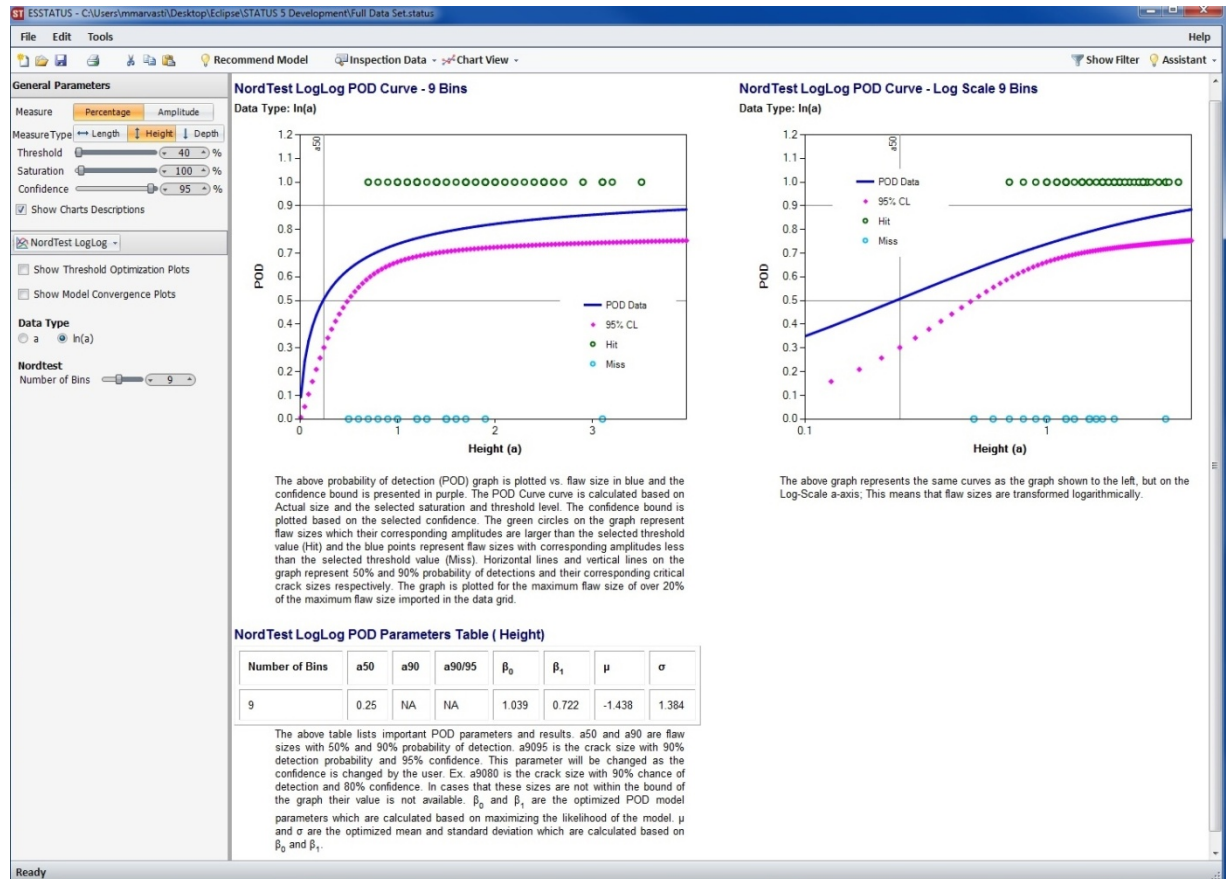

The above probability of detection (POD) graph is plotted vs. flaw size in blue and the confidence bound is presented in purple. The POD Curve curve is calculated based on Actual size and the selected saturation and threshold level. The confidence bound is plotted based on the selected confidence. The green circles on the graph represent flaw sizes which their corresponding amplitudes are larger than the selected threshold value (Hit) and the blue points represent flaw sizes with corresponding amplitudes less than the selected threshold value (Miss). Horizontal lines and vertical lines on the graph represent 50% and 90% probability of detections and their corresponding critical crack sizes respectively. The graph is plotted for the maximum flaw size of over 20% of the maximum flaw size imported in the data grid.

The above graph represents the same curves as the graph shown to the left, but on the Log-Scale a-axis; This means that flaw sizes are transformed logarithmically.

NordTest LogLog POD Parameters Table (Height)

Number of Bins	a50	a90	a90/95	β_0	β_1	μ	σ
9	0.25	NA	NA	1.039	0.722	-1.438	1.384

The above table lists important POD parameters and results. a50 and a90 are flaw sizes with 50% and 90% probability of detection. a9095 is the crack size with 90% detection probability and 95% confidence. This parameter will be changed as the confidence is changed by the user. Ex. a9080 is the crack size with 90% chance of detection and 80% confidence. In cases that these sizes are not within the bound of the graph their value is not available. β_0 and β_1 are the optimized POD model parameters which are calculated based on maximizing the likelihood of the model. μ and σ are the optimized mean and standard deviation which are calculated based on β_0 and β_1.

POD Optimization Tools

Noise Study – Threshold Optimization Tool

Noise Study

- An instrument's noise data can be imported to the software.

- Noise statistical distribution is obtained as compared to normal, weibull and log normal distributions.

- Probability of False Call is calculated for different values of threshold based on the noise statistical distribution.

- Critical defect sizes are specified on the graphs by vertical lines.
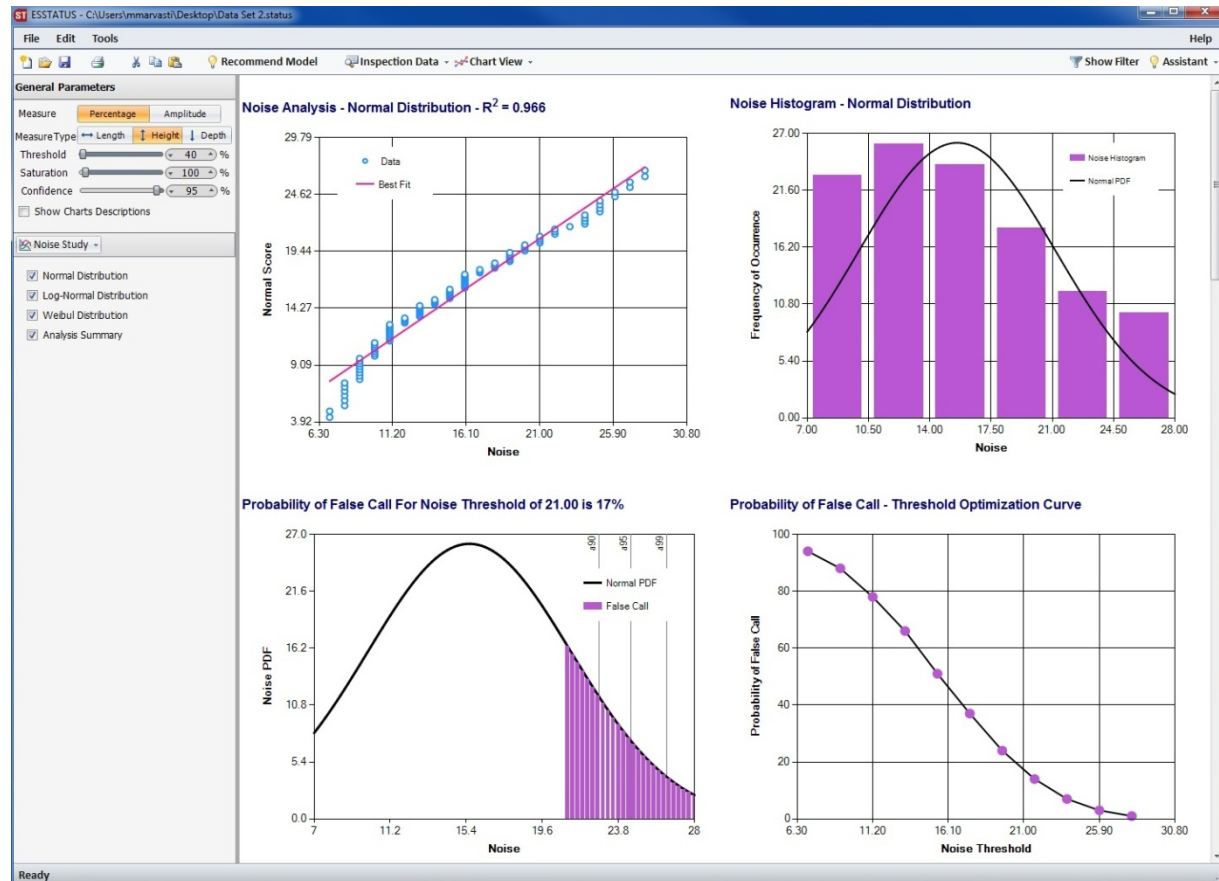
Threshold Optimization

•Effect of threshold value on the shape of the POD curves can be analyzed graphically.

•Various colours can be used to plot POD curves generated by different thresholds, providing a clear comparison on the same graph.

• Effect of threshold values on the values of critical flaw sizes are analyzed in separate graphs.
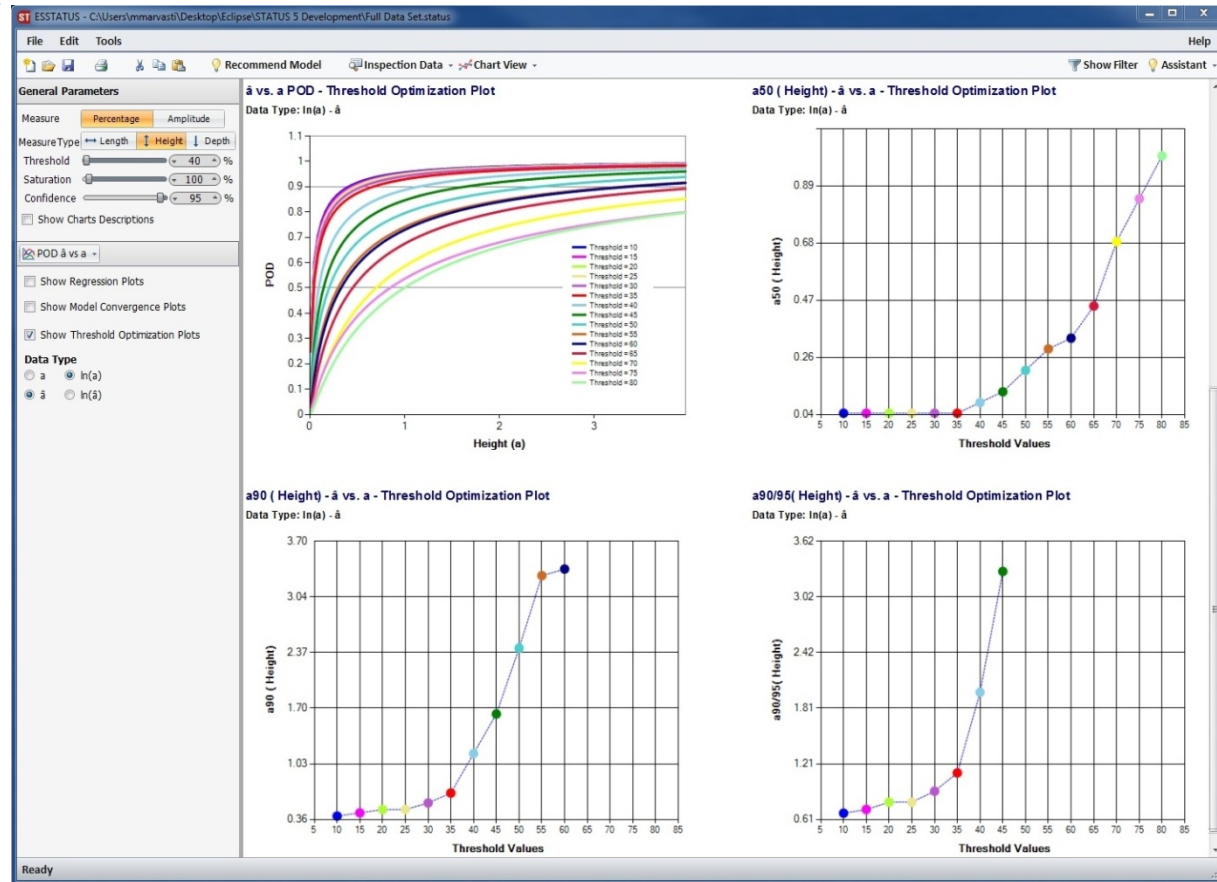
Sizing Assessment Tools

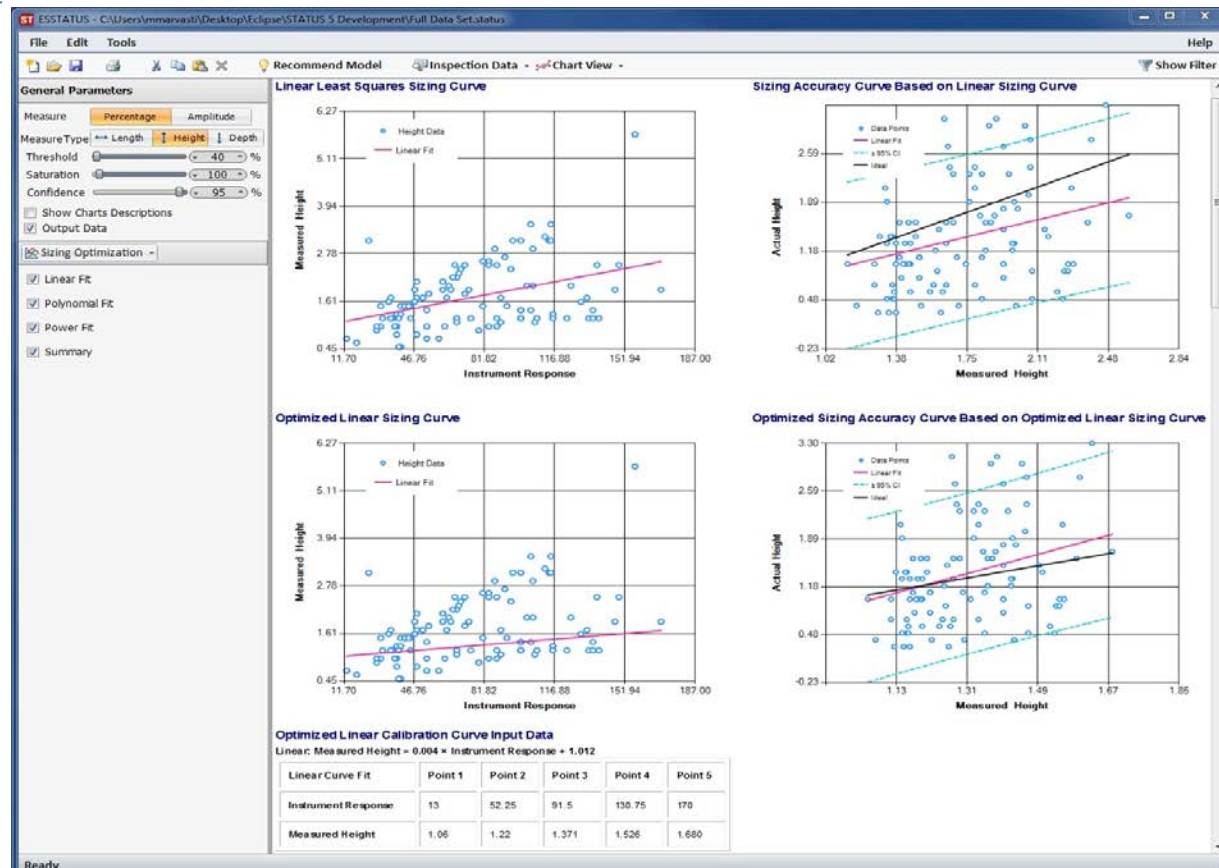## Sizing Accuracy – Sizing Optimization

Sizing Accuracy

- Measured defect sizes are compared to actual sizes for sizing accuracy assessment.

- Sizing regression fit compares estimated defects sizes with the ideal actual defect size.

- Sizing scatter plots are provided to compare actual defect's sizes to the measured flaw size scatter.

- Sizing regression and scatter plot results are summarized in tables with key information.
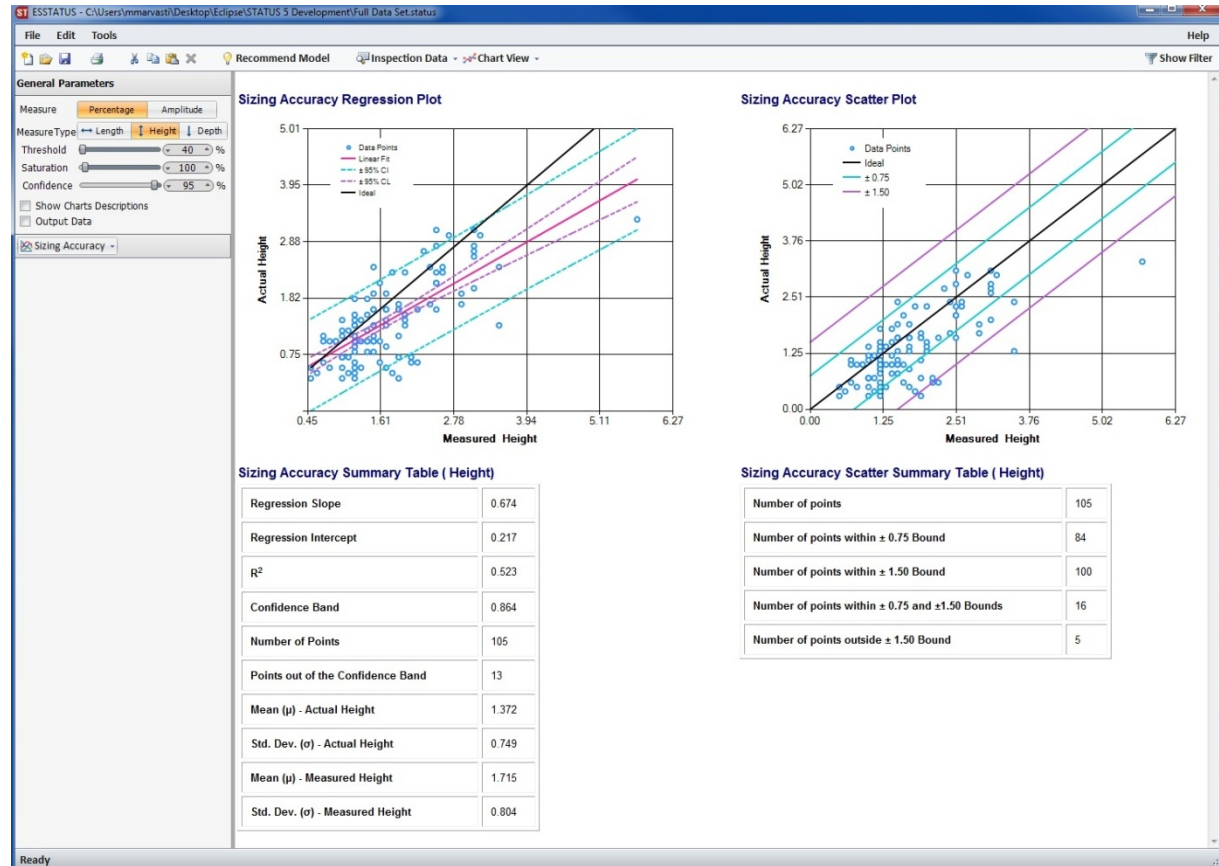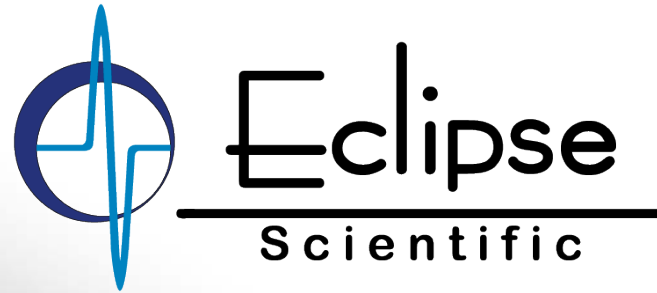
Sizing Optimization

- Recommends the optimum calibration curve fit formula comparing linear, polynomial and power fits.

- Calculates the optimum calibration curve to be used in the instrument for sizing.

- Optimum calibration curve usage results in defect's size measurements match more closely to actual sizes.

- Optimum calibration curve formula and instrument data import table is provided.