

IIT MADRAS Technology Transfer Office TTO - IPM Cell



Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

## SIZING OF REMNANT THICKNESS IN PIPES AND PLATES USING CUT-OFF **PROPERTIES BY WIDENING EXCITATION BANDS OF FREQUENCY AND** WAVELENGTH

# **IITM Technology Available for Licensing**

# **Problem Statement**

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

• Wall in thinning is a major concern aerospace industries, petrochemical & & corrosion & erosion are a few of main reasons. · Further, major drawbacks are observed in the range of detectable remnant wall thickness.

- The main problem discussed in said invention, is how to provide a simplified method of nondestructive evaluation and structural health/integrity monitoring for efficiently determining remnant thickness of а structure/component.
- Hence, said invention provides the solution in efficient manner.

## Technology Category/Market

Technology: method for detecting a defect in a thickness in pipes and plates using cut-off properties ;

Industry & Application: Oil & Gas, Chemical Industry, NDE/NDT industries;

Market: The global waveguide market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 6.4% during the forecast period (2024-32).

## Technology

- Present patent disclosed a method for detecting a defect, in a thickness of an **object**, occurring due to corrosion and/or erosion.
- The cut-off property is used to **determine the** remnant thickness of structures.
- The **cut-off thickness** of a particular mode is the **minimum thickness** required for that mode to travel through the guided medium.
- For a particular mode, at one specific frequency, the cut-off thickness is constant. When cut-off frequency increases cut-off thickness decreases.
- The input excitation is coded to generate a mode in such a way that it contains a range of

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desired wavelengths & frequencies in it. The cut-off thickness acts as a filter allowing only the frequencies above the cutoff frequency to pass through.



Fig.1 depicts a phase velocity dispersion curve for SH1 mode alone in aluminum plates at 4 different thickness.

The **frequencies** below the cut-off frequency undergo reflection to the original thickness & one cut-off frequency value is corresponding to one reduction Cutoff thickness value. frequency can be identified by measuring the lower frequency limit of the particular mode transmitted through the inspection area or by measuring the higher frequency limit reflected from the inspection area.

#### Intellectual Property

IITM IDF Ref. 1842; Patent No. 510555 PCT Application No. PCT/IN2020/050351 US Publication No. US 2022-0214313-A1 UK Patent No. GB2596966

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL-4, Technology validated in Lab

#### Research Lab

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Images



Fig. 2 shows process flow diagram of remnant thickness evaluation using cut-off properties by widening excitation bands of frequency and wavelength.

## Key Features / Value Proposition

- Facilitates a simplified method of non-destructive evaluation & structural health and integrity monitoring which precisely evaluates/determines remnant thickness of a structure/component in a single testing.
- Provide an evaluating method in the areas where the remaining thickness of a structure/component needs to be precisely and quantitatively evaluated.
- Implements excitation of a **particular mode** in a wide range of frequencies and uses cutoff property to determine the remnant thickness of structures.

#### **Input Excitation:**

- The input excitation is coded in such a way that it contains a range of desired **wavelengths** and **frequencies** in it.
- The range of **wavelengths** is achieved by varying the spacing between the excitation sources in comb transduction.
- The range of **frequencies** is obtained using methods such as **chirp excitation**, **spike** excitation or low cycle Hanning pulse.

#### **Utility:**

• Efficiently applicable in the oil & gas industries, NDE/NDT industries and others.

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