



Non-destructive testing of welds – Eddy current testing of welds by complex-plane analysis

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The following are represented on Committee MT-007:

- Australasian Thermographers Association
- Australian Institute for Non-Destructive Testing
- Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation
- Austrroads
- Engineers Australia
- Institute of Electrical Inspectors
- National Aerospace Non-Destructive Testing Board of Australia
- Weld Australia

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee MT-007, Non-Destructive Testing of Metals and Materials.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to define eddy current testing techniques for detection of surface breaking and near surface planar discontinuities, mainly in ferritic materials (weld material, heat-affected zones, base material).

Eddy current testing can also be specified for use with non-ferritic materials, for example in an application standard.

The techniques can be applied to coated and uncoated objects during fabrication and in service, both onshore and offshore.

Eddy current testing can be carried out on all accessible surfaces and on welds of almost any configuration.

Unless otherwise specified at specific items in this International Standard, the general principles of AS ISO 15549 apply.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 17643:2015, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Eddy current testing of welds by complex-plane analysis*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text “this International Standard” should read “this Australian Standard”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Testing and inspection of welds*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17643:2005), which has been technically revised.

Australian Standard[®]

Non-destructive testing of welds — Eddy current testing of welds by complex-plane analysis

1 Scope

This International Standard defines eddy current testing techniques for detection of surface breaking and near surface planar discontinuities, mainly in ferritic materials (weld material, heat-affected zones, base material).

Eddy current testing can also be specified for use with non-ferritic materials, for example in an application standard.

The techniques can be applied to coated and uncoated objects during fabrication and in service, both onshore and offshore.

Eddy current testing can be carried out on all accessible surfaces and on welds of almost any configuration.

Unless otherwise specified at specific items in this International Standard, the general principles of ISO 15549 apply.

NOTE Eddy current testing is usually performed in the as-welded condition. However, the accuracy of the results can be affected by very rough surface finishes.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9712, *Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of NDT personnel*

ISO 12718, *Non-destructive testing — Eddy current testing — Vocabulary*

ISO 15548-1, *Non-destructive testing — Equipment for eddy current examination — Part 1: Instrument characteristics and verification*

ISO 15548-2, *Non-destructive testing — Equipment for eddy current examination — Part 2: Probe characteristics and verification*

ISO 15548-3, *Non-destructive testing — Equipment for eddy current examination — Part 3: System characteristics and verification*

ISO 15549, *Non-destructive testing — Eddy current testing — General principles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12718 apply.

4 Personnel qualification

Non-destructive testing shall be performed by qualified and capable personnel. It is recommended that personnel are qualified in accordance with ISO 9712 or an equivalent standard at an appropriate level in the relevant industry sector.