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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 43658.2-2024

**Non-destructive testing - Radiographic inspection of corrosion
and deposits in pipes by X and gamma rays - Part 2: Double
wall radiographic inspection
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

This document is Part 2 of GB/T 43658 Non-destructive testing of pipeline corrosion and deposits - X-ray and gamma-ray testing.

GB/T 43658 has published the following parts.

- Part 1: Tangential radiographic testing;
- Part 2: Double wall radiographic testing.

This document is equivalent to ISO 20769-2:2018 "Non-destructive testing of pipeline corrosion and deposits - X-ray and gamma ray testing - Part 2 Division. Double-wall radiographic detection.

Introduction

Small-diameter pipes, pressure pipes, boiler drums, pressure vessels and other pipe products are widely used in industry.

The inner and outer walls are very susceptible to corrosion damage and may cause the pipeline system to fail.

Corrosion and scab formation, actual pipe wall thinning. There is a difference in thickness between the corroded and uncorroded parts, and the corrosion damage is detected by radiographic testing.

Compared with other non-destructive testing methods, X-ray testing technology can detect the corrosion of the inner and outer walls of pipes in time due to its high sensitivity and intuitiveness.

This is of great significance to ensure the safe operation of pipe fittings. GB/T 43658 is planned to consist of two parts.

--- Part 1: Tangential radiography. The purpose is to specify the use of industrial film radiography, computer radiography (CR) and digital Digital detector array (DDA) detects and measures thickness loss in the wall thickness direction on and off the pipe centerline.

Tangential detection technology.

--- Part 2: Double wall radiographic testing. The purpose is to specify the use of industrial film radiography, computer radiography (CR), digital the Dual Detector Array (DDA) detects and measures in-service material loss inside or outside pipelines that may be caused by corrosion or erosion.

Wall X-ray detection technology.

This document is the second part of GB/T 43658, which covers the classification of radiographic testing technology, general requirements, recommended radiographic testing technology, it specifies the technology, sensitivity, quality and evaluation of radiographic films/digital images, and digital image recording, storage, processing and display.

Nondestructive testing of pipeline corrosion and deposits X and Gamma ray testing - Part 2: Double wall gamma ray testing

1 Scope

This document specifies film and digital radiographic testing that meets testing requirements to obtain satisfactory, economical and reproducible test results.

The technology specified in this document is based on basic detection theory and experiments.

This document is applicable to the radiographic detection of defects such as pitting corrosion, surface corrosion and erosion caused by steel pipes during service.

The term "tube" used in this specification includes, in addition to its conventional meaning, other cylindrical objects, such as small-diameter tubes, pressure tubes, boiler drums and pressure vessels.

The detection technology specified in this document is applicable to weld detection of corrosion/erosion defects, and is not applicable to typical defects generated during the welding process.

Detection.

This document describes methods for evaluating the loss of material inside or outside a pipeline that may be caused by corrosion or erosion. The pipeline may or may not contain Insulation.

This document specifies the dual wall inspection techniques for detecting wall thickness loss, including dual wall single image (DWSI) and dual wall dual image (DW-DW) techniques.

NOTE: The DWDI described in this document is generally used in conjunction with the tangential radiographic technique defined in ISO 20769-1.

This document applies to in-service dual-lens radiography systems using industrial film radiography, computed radiography (CR) and digital array detectors (DDA).

Wall X-ray detection technology.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document.

For referenced documents without a date, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

ISO 11699-1 Industrial radiographic films for non-destructive testing - Part 1: Classification of industrial radiographic film systems (Non-destructive testing - Part 2: Classification of industrial radiographic film systems diography Note. GB/T 19348.1-2014 Industrial radiographic films for non-destructive testing Part 1: Classification of industrial radiographic film systems (ISO 11699-1:2008,MOD) ISO 11699-2 Non-destructive testing of industrial radiographic films - Part 2: Control of film processing by reference value method (Non-destructive testing of industrial radiographic films - Part 2: Control of film processing by reference value method encevalues) Note. GB/T 19348.2-2003 Non-destructive testing of industrial radiographic films Part 2: Control of film processing using reference value

method (ISO 11699-2.

1998,IDT)

ISO 16371-1 Non-destructive testing - Industrial computed radiography based on storage phosphor imaging plates - Part 1: Classification of systems

1) EN14784-1 was invalidated in 2006 and replaced by ENISO 16371-1.

Note: GB/T 21355-2022 Non-destructive testing Classification of industrial computer radiography testing systems based on storage phosphor imaging plates (ISO 16371-1.