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| **Unique identifier *-*** *Each Input Parameter Datasheet should be given a unique identifier taken from a recognised reference* |
| **Name of component:** *This should be unambiguous and be self-explanatory – nozzle attachment weld, thermal shield support ledge, system identification etc.* |
| **Input Parameter Data Sheet** |
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| **Scope** | *The full range of component geometries, dimensions and materials to which the Input Parameter Data Sheet applies* | **Type** | *Fabrication or ISI* |
| **Inspection Code** | *e.g. ASME Section XI (if relevant)* | **Safety Class** | *e.g. SC1 (if relevant)* |
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| **Component Material and Geometry** |
| **Manufacturing Details:** | *Relevant details of manufacturing process* |
| **Appropriate Drawings:** | *A list of the drawings and information that indicate the geometry, materials and fabrication process of the component that is relevant to inspection. This information should also provide a clear indication of the space envelopes available around the inspection area for access – this is particularly important for ISI.* |
| **Parent Material:** | *Include the general material type (e.g. carbon steel) and specification and the product form, forged cast etc. The grain size should also be specified where relevant (e.g. ultrasonic inspection).* |
| **Welding process, procedure and material:** | *Describe the relevant features of the weld and note that this is particular important for welds with large grains such as stainless steel and Inconel welds. In such cases it is helpful to provide a through section macrograph.* |
| **Buttering/Cladding Material:** | *If relevant. The manufacturing process of any buttering or cladding can have a significant effect on the inspection performance. It is helpful to provide a through section macrograph.* |
| **Weld Crown Configuration:** | *Machined flush, as welded, hand ground etc.* |
| **Surface form and Roughness:** | *The surface morphology of the inspection surface can have a significant influence on achievable inspection performance. Ideally quantitative statements should be given (e.g. 3.2μm Ra for a good machined surface finish) and an indication as to how the final surface was fabricated (i.e. machined, hand ground, as-welded etc.* |
| **Access condition** | *e.g. Access from scaffolding outside of biological shield*  |
| **Historical information** | *e.g. Repairs performed during fabrication**e.g. Reportable indications from previous inspections* |

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| **Defect Description** |
| **Nature of Defect** | **Tilt** | **Skew** |
| *Brief description of the type and location of the defect (s): buried weld defects, lack of sidewall fusion etc.**- growing from fabrication defect by fatigue (mechanical or thermal)* | *Orientation of defect(s) (with axes clearly defined, e.g. in a drawing) For example:* *i) Longitudinal with the following local deviations:* *tilt up to ±10˚, skew up to ±2°* |
| **Gape:** | *Distance between faces of defect e.g. 25 µm (min)* | **Roughness:** | *Roughness of defect faces**e.g. between 3µm and 20µm* |
| **Inspection Volume:** | *In addition to a description of the inspection volume include a reference to a drawing.* |
| **Qualification defect Size** | *This is the target defect size for the inspection defect for which the inspection must many cases the qualification defect size, depth, length and width, will be defined via a structural analysis and fracture mechanic calculation. For instance, crack width is important for visual inspection techniques. It can be done for respectively object and situation or values can be taken from a Code and Standard E.g. i) a=10mm, L=20mm (with a and L defined in a drawing)* |
| **Sizing accuracy:** | *E.g. ±5mm in the through-wall direction and +10mm in the circumferential direction. (ability to resolve defects may also need to be specified).* |
| **Locational accuracy:** | *E.g. Through-wall position to be measured to an accuracy of +5mm**Axial position to be measured to an accuracy of +5mm**Circumferential position to be measured to an accuracy of +5mm* |
| **Performance Requirements:** | *This describes the detection performance (usually described in qualitative terms) and evaluation performance that the inspection must achieve and be qualified against. E.g. Highly reliable detection and rejection of planar flaws at, or larger than, the Qualification Defect Size. Planar defects to be located in sized within the tolerances set by this*  |
| **Notes:** | *Include here any additional relevant information that may be important to the inspection design and qualification such as known weld repairs etc.* |
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| **Authorised for Issue - Licensee** | *Signature and date:* |
| **Endorsed by – Qualification Body** | *If relevant.* |