



### Automated RT interpretation through Artificial Intelligence (AI)

### Where we come from traditionally

- Highly manual acquisition processes that are hard to scale
- Usage of analog film requires manual evaluation and physical archiving
- High consumable costs and extensive use of chemicals
- NDT is a major bottleneck in most operations



### The transformation path in NDT





### Highly automated inspection machines







### **Digitalization challenges**

- Overwhelming amounts of data
- Information is covered by noise
- Lack of skilled personnell for interpretation



### Digitalization of decision making

- Bottle neck shifted from the physical into the digital space
- Employees require smart tools to help with decision making
- Shorter delay until decision increases value



### Who has tried ChatGPT?



### That is not what we are talking about !









HRINKAGE spon	ge
Area:	Width:
4,76 mm²	3.75 mm
Area (Pixel):	Height:
1149 pix <sup>2</sup>	3.5 mm

# **COMPASS** The X-ray CO-PILOT

# Make better decisions faster!

# Drivers for AI in NDT

- "Leadership askes me to hire 100 new X-ray techs for all sites in the next months. We will be going to every single recruitment event in the respective areas, but I have no hopes that we will fill all positions"
  - -- A Level III of a major Tier 1 aerospace supplier
  - $\rightarrow$  Lack of skilled labor
- Quality issues and customer complaints from escape parts
  - $\rightarrow$  Need for increasingly higher quality standards
- Throughput increases due to volume increases
  - $\rightarrow$  Efficiency and cycle time demands



# Why is AI/ADR worth to consider?

#### Technical feasibility of automation for work activities



#### Time spent in all US occupations, %



Source: https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/people-and-organizational-performance/our-insights/the-moment-of-truth-in-customer-service



# Why is AI/ADR worth to consider?

- Quality (based on studies)
  - Agreement rate of operators with themselves: 70% 90%
  - Agreement rate of operators with each others: 60% 85%

– Al agreement ra	te with itself:	100%
- Average AI accu	Iracy	> 98%

- Human inspectors have fluctuating probability of detection (POD) depending on internal and external factors
- Human POD decreases over time (Fatigue)
- AI has constant POD
- Efficiency
  - Average human operators need 20s 60s to evaluate a single X-ray image (depending on the part)
  - AI requires less than 0.2s to evaluate a single X-ray image
  - Al assisted operators require on average 7 seconds per image



### AI – Practical Example



Raw image

Image with filter

Result



# Summary – tasks done by AI tool

- Indication localization
- Indication classification (defect type)
- Indication measurements (diameter, area, etc.)
- Probability for each indication
- Generation of sorted indication list
- $\rightarrow$  100 200 ms cycle time



### Path to an AI Solution: Process for new cases

Step 1 Step 2 Step 3 **Business Understanding** Data Science PoC Evaluation Modeling **Technical Evaluation** Hyper-**Business Evaluation** Feature Model parameter **Technical Understanding** Engineering Training Optimization Prototype Evaluation with live-data Technical Deep Dive Data Deep Data Understanding **Data Preparation** Dive 1001 8101 8110 - -(P) **Final Deployment** Step 4 End-to-End Integration **Data Creation** 



17

# General AI Workflow – Segmentation Framework

#### Finetuning **Training** Process





18

# General AI Workflow – Image Pipeline





13.02.2024

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### The outcome



20

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### The x.OS



# **Qualification and Statistics**



Designation: E3327/E3327M - 21

Standard Guide for the Qualification and Control of the Assisted Defect Recognition of Digital Radiographic Test Data<sup>1</sup>







### Confusion matrix – proving quality













#### **Class Comparison Confusion Matrix**



#### Image wise Performance Tracking



# **Aerospace Welds**

# Multiclass defect segmentation on welds 4 customer-specific classes:

- 1. cavity,
- 2. foreign material,
- 3. burn through,
- 4. lack of fusion



#### Dice / TPR per class



Eval Data	Pore	Inclusion	Lack of Fusion Burn Thro	
Indication TPR	97,94%	94,92%	97,88%	100%
ø Dice-Score	83,6%	78,17%	96,98%	99,69%
No. Indications	1302	301	158	71
ТР	1142	187	139	68
FN	24	10	3	0
FP	136	104	16	3



# Oil & Gas Welds

### Multiclass defect segmentation on welds Classes according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1:2007 Grouped to 12 "head"-classes:

- 1. Cracks,
- 2. Low density inclusions,
- 3. Elongated cavities,
- 4. Solid inclusions,
- 5. Lack of fusion,
- 6. Lack of penetration,
- 7. Imperfect shape and dimension,
- 8. Undercuts,
- 9. Excessive weld metal,
- 10. Burn-trough,
- 11. Incomplete filled groove,
- 12. Spatter

#### Groundtruth information

Record carrier				Result references no.	Remarks <sup>2</sup>	Result	Indications	BK	Date
	location:	S		according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1 3			from - to (mm)	no. 1	
	W 15	H 5	10D	WIRR		а		85	12.06.21
	W 15	H 5	10D	2011		na	1900 - 1920	85	12.06.21
	W 15	H 5	10D	TNW		а		85	12.06.21
	W 15	H 5	10D	2014		na	2520 - 2590	85	12.06.21
		Instant           W 15           W 15           W 15	W 15 H 5 W 15 H 5	Iocation: S           W 15         H 5         10D           W 15         H 5         10D           W 15         H 5         10D           W 15         H 5         10D	location: S         according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1 <sup>3</sup> W 15         H 5         10D         WIRR           W 15         H 5         10D         2011           W 15         H 5         10D         TNW	location: S         according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1 <sup>3</sup> W 15         H 5         10D         WIRR           W 15         H 5         10D         2011           W 15         H 5         10D         TNW	Iocation: S         according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1 <sup>3</sup> W 15         H 5         10D         WIRR         a           W 15         H 5         10D         2011         na           W 15         H 5         10D         TNW         a	Iocation: S         according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1 <sup>3</sup> from - to (mm)           W 15         H 5         10D         WIRR         a           W 15         H 5         10D         2011         na         1900 - 1920           W 15         H 5         10D         TNW         a         1900 - 1920	Iocation: S         according to DIN EN ISO 6520-1 <sup>3</sup> from - to (mn)         no. <sup>1</sup> W 15         H 5         10D         WIRR         a         85           W 15         H 5         10D         2011         na         1900 - 1920         85           W 15         H 5         10D         TNW         a         a         65





# **Automotive Castings**

Multiclass defect segmentation on castings Classes: according to ASTM references Clustered to 6 "head"-classes:

- 1. Foreign material,
- 2. Gas hole,
- 3. Gas porosity,
- 4. Cold fill,
- 5. Shrinkage cavity,
- 6. Shrinkage filiament

#### Database:

Pretrained model weights

#### In progress:

Pretrained model weights + 7945 **multiclass** images + 7TB of data data

 Prediction speed:

 1024 x 1024 : 226ms

 256 x 256:
 120ms





# **Food Industry**

Binary fishbone segmentation on fillets

#### Database:

Pretrained model weights (of inclusion defects) 5 high-res images with GT masks (4096 x 6144)

256 x 256 Tiles – size independant prediction

**Prediction speed**:

4096 x 6144 : 4000ms 256 x 256: 120ms

> 99% detection accuracy







# It is a marathon, not a sprint ...

- 20% workload for 80% result
- 80% additional workload for additional 20% result





### **Implementation phases**



#### Phase 1: Assisted Al

- Al supports decision making
- Al segments and measures all indications
- Operator performs final decision

#### $\rightarrow$ > 60% performance increase



#### Phase 2: Assisted AI + Sorting

- Al supports decision making
- Al segments and measures all indications
- Operator performs final decision
- Al sorts out OK images (automatic OK)
- → 50% less images



#### Phase 3: Full Al

- Al performs decision making
- Al segments and measures all indications
- Operator only supervises and assists Al where necessary

#### → Fully automated



### Human – Machine collaboration

- Smart usage of data to gain insights
- Application of AI to screen huge data pools
- Assisted application of AI to enhance human performance



## Quality, efficiency and satisfaction gain

Figure 1: Treatment Effects on Productivity

#### Figure 4: Effects on Subjective Outcomes





### VisiConsult NDT 4.0 strategy





#### Computed Tomography



Simulation

Artificial Intelligence

### Thanks for your attention



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