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轴向采样间距对管道环向裂纹漏磁信号的影响

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摘要: 【目的】在油气管道安全保障领域,漏磁内检测技术是识别管道缺陷、预防泄漏事故的关键手段。然而,当前工程中轴向采样间距通常设定在 1 mm 以上,对于宽度小于 1 mm 的裂纹,采集到的漏磁信号易出现展宽、峰值降低,使得信噪比劣化。因此,亟需深入探究轴向采样间距与裂纹漏磁信号质量之间的定量关系,建立科学的理论模型。【方法】首先,基于磁荷分布理论,推导出矩形表面裂纹在管道壁内的二维漏磁场解析表达式;其次,针对漏磁信号的空间分布特征,采用高斯函数对裂纹漏磁信号的包络进行拟合。通过分析采样过程的混叠效应,提出避免信号混叠失真所需临界轴向采样间距、裂纹宽度及检测提高高度的计算模型,进一步建立了信噪比与轴向采样间距的对数关系;最后,通过有限元仿真模拟与双传感器对比试验对理论模型加以验证。【结果】理论模型计算结果与数值模拟结果、试验数据高度吻合,证明了采样间距增大导致信噪比呈现精确的对数衰减规律。同时通过试验证明,当轴向采样间距大于临界轴向采样间距时,重构信号相对于原始信号的拟合优度系数快速衰减。【结论】研究为油气管道漏磁内检测设备的参数设计提供了关键的理论依据与设计准则:一方面,临界采样间距计算模型可直接用于指导设备采样系统的优化设计;另一方面,信噪比模型为评估与量化特定采样间距下的预期信号质量提供了标准,可用于设定最低可接受信噪比对应的最大允许轴向采样间距。新建的信噪比衰减模型及临界轴向采样间距理论模型受限于材料磁导率简化及边界条件理想化,计算结果仍存在量化误差,未来研究需融合更符合实际的动态磁导率模型,进一步提升模型的实际工程应用价值。(图 11, 表 1, 参 25)

关键词: 油气管道; 内检测; 裂纹; 漏磁检测; 轴向采样间距; 磁光成像

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Study on the influence of axial sampling spacing on MFL signals from circumferential cracks in pipelines

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Abstract: [Objective] The magnetic flux leakage (MFL) in-line inspection technique is recognized as a crucial method for identifying pipeline defects and preventing leakage accidents in oil and gas pipeline safety assurance. However, current engineering practices typically utilize an axial sampling spacing of over 1 mm. For cracks narrower than 1 mm, the collected MFL signals are susceptible to broadening and peak reduction, resulting in a degraded signal-to-noise ratio. Consequently, there is an urgent need to thoroughly investigate the quantitative relationship between axial sampling spacing and the quality of MFL signals from cracks, as well as to establish a scientific theoretical model. [Methods] First, an analytical expression was derived for the two-dimensional MFL fields of rectangular surface cracks in the pipe wall, based on the theory of magnetic charge distribution. Next, a Gaussian function was employed to fit the envelope of the MFL signals from these cracks, taking into account their spatial distribution characteristics. By analyzing the aliasing effect of the sampling process, a calculation model was proposed to determine the critical axial sampling spacing required to avoid aliased distortion of signals in relation to crack widths and lift-off heights during inspections. This led to the establishment of a logarithmic relationship between the signal-to-noise ratio and the axial sampling spacing. Finally, the theoretical model was verified through finite element simulations and dual-sensor

comparison experiments. **[Results]** The results from the theoretical model were found to be strongly aligned with both the simulation results and experimental data, demonstrating for the first time that an increase in sampling spacing results in a precise logarithmic decrement of the signal-to-noise ratio. Experiments showed that the goodness-of-fit coefficient of the reconstructed signals deteriorated rapidly compared to the original signal when axial sampling spacing is larger than critical value. **[Conclusion]** These study outcomes provide a critical theoretical basis and design criteria for the parameters of MFL in-line inspection equipment for oil and gas pipelines. Specifically, the critical sampling spacing calculation model can be directly utilized to guide the optimization of the sampling system during equipment design. The signal-to-noise ratio model establishes a standard for evaluating and quantifying expected signal quality at a given sampling spacing, which can be used to determine the maximum allowable axial sampling spacing corresponding to the lowest acceptable signal-to-noise ratio. However, the proposed theoretical signal-to-noise ratio attenuation model has limitations due to the simplification of material magnetic permeability and the idealization of boundary conditions. Consequently, quantitative errors may still be present in the calculation results. Future research is expected to incorporate more realistic dynamic magnetic permeability models to further enhance the model's applicability in practical engineering contexts. (11 Figures, 1 Table, 25 References)

Key words: oil and gas pipeline, in-line inspection, crack, magnetic flux leakage testing, axial sampling spacing, magneto-optical imaging

油气管道在长期服役过程中受工程条件限制或环境影响易产生裂纹、腐蚀、变形等缺陷^[1-5], 严重威胁管道运行安全。为保障管道完整性, 需通过高效的无损检测技术实现缺陷的精准检测与识别。漏磁内检测因对铁磁性材料缺陷敏感且环境适应性强, 成为应用最为广泛的管道缺陷检测方法之一^[6-7]。该方法是通过磁传感器采集泄漏磁场的不同分量, 最后根据漏磁场强度及空间分布特征评估缺陷尺寸^[8-10]。

在漏磁内检测中, 信号轴向采样间距减小可以显著提升数据密度, 提高小尺寸缺陷的检出率及量化识别的精度。因此, 众多学者^[11-13]持续降低轴向采样间距, 相继开发出普清、高清以及超高清漏磁内检测器, 现已实现轴向采样间距 1 mm 的超高清内检测器的商用, 显著增强了缺陷的检出能力。然而, 在管道裂纹检测中, 现有技术仍面临严峻挑战: 裂纹宽度通常为亚毫米级(小于 1 mm), 尺寸远小于常规腐蚀缺陷。超高清漏磁内检测器的传感器轴向采样间距(超过 1 mm)无法满足奈奎斯特采样条件, 易导致信号失真^[14-15]。由此, 引发工程优化难点: 轴向采样间距过小使得系统存储与功耗剧增, 而轴向采样间距过大则会导致信号失真甚至漏检。因此, 亟需通过理论模型明确轴向采样间距对信号劣化的影响及其临界值, 进而明确内检测系统的优化改进方向。

现有针对裂纹信号的相关研究主要聚焦于缺陷尺寸与漏磁场的关联特性, 忽视了轴向采样间距增大引发的信号展宽及信噪比劣化等机制^[16-25]。针对这一问题, 冯春瑞^[14]于 2021 年提出基于裂纹参数的轴向采样

间距经验阈值, 但其模型缺乏临界间隔与信号质量的定量关联讨论, 更未分析检测中轴向采样间距增大导致的相位偏移及其引起的信号幅值衰减。

为此, 采用高斯函数拟合管道环向裂纹漏磁场包络特征, 建立轴向采样间距与信号质量的定量模型, 提出临界轴向采样间距计算方法, 并通过双传感器设计轴向采样间距对比试验, 从而验证所建立理论模型的准确度。

1 理论模型

对于管道表面的开口裂纹(图 1), 其几何形状的突变破坏了磁路的连续性。根据磁通连续性原理, 为实现磁通的闭合, 部分磁感线会发生畸变, 从裂纹缺口处泄漏到管道外部空间, 从而形成可被检测到的漏磁场。

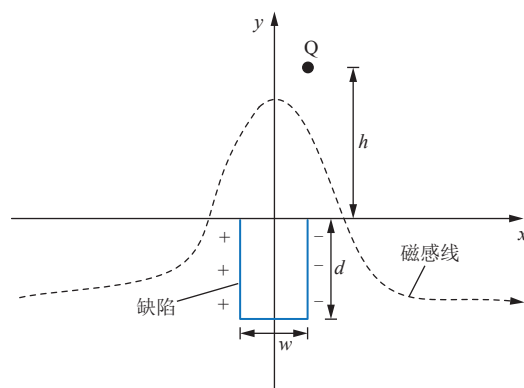


图 1 管道表面裂纹缺陷的几何尺寸与漏磁场检测点示意图
Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the geometric dimensions of the surface crack defect in pipeline and the MFL field detection point

在图1所示坐标系中, 裂纹在空间点Q产生漏磁场, 其磁感应强度关于轴向位置 x 的包络特征可近似为高斯函数:

$$B_x(x) \approx B_0 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (1)$$

$$B_0 \approx \rho \frac{dw}{2\pi[(w/2)^2 + h^2]^{3/2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma \approx \sqrt{wh/2} \quad (3)$$

式中: B_x 为漏磁场轴向分量磁感应强度, T; x 为Q点横坐标, mm; B_0 为漏磁场峰值磁感应强度, T; σ 为漏磁场扩散宽度, mm; ρ 为裂纹边缘磁荷密度, A/m; d 为裂纹深度, mm; w 为裂纹宽度, mm; h 为传感器提高高度, mm。

参考文献[10]与文献[14]分析漏磁场空间频谱特征, 对磁场分布进行傅里叶变换可得:

$$F[B_x(x)] = B_0 \sigma \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-2(\pi\sigma f)^2} \quad (4)$$

式中: f 为循环频率, mm^{-1} 。

根据式(4)可知, 漏磁场信号大部分集中于频率区间 $[-3/(2\pi\sigma), 3/(2\pi\sigma)]$ 内。因此, 为保留信号主要特征, 信号的有效最高频率 $f_{\max} = 3/(2\pi\sigma)$ 。

根据奈奎斯特采样定理, 为避免混叠失真, 采样频率需满足 $f' \geq 2f_{\max}$ 。考虑到漏磁信号的瞬态信号特性, 工程实践中通常需 $f' \geq 4f_{\max}$, 从而计算得到临界轴向采样间距 $\Delta s_c \leq 1/(4f_{\max})$ 。因此, 要实现缺陷稳定可靠采样的临界轴向采样间距表达式为:

$$\Delta s_c \leq \frac{1}{4f_{\max}} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{0.5wh}}{6} \quad (5)$$

设原始轴向采样间距信号为 $B_{\text{ref}}(x)$, 不同轴向采样间距 Δs 下采样后重建信号为 $B_{\text{rec}}(x)$, 定义重建信号与原始信号的差值为噪声 n , 即 $n(x) = B_{\text{ref}}(x) - B_{\text{rec}}(x)$ 。信噪比 S 为原始信号峰值功率与噪声功率的比率, 其中, 原始信号峰值功率由基准幅值 B_0 计算, 噪声功率为噪声均方误差 E_{MS} , 则不同轴向采样间距下重建信号的信噪比 S 为:

$$S = 10 \lg \left(\frac{P_0}{P} \right) = 10 \lg \frac{(B_0)^2}{E_{\text{MS}}} \quad (6)$$

式中: P_0 为原始信号峰值功率, T^2 ; P 为噪声功率, T^2 。

当轴向采样间距增大时, 采样点因位置不确定性会产生相位偏差, 采样位置偏差 δ (即采样点与信号峰值的轴向偏移距离) 服从正态分布, 即 $\delta \sim N[0, \beta^2(\Delta s)^2]$ 。该分布的标准差 $\sigma_\delta = \beta\Delta s$ 定量表征偏移强度, 其中 β 为偏离系数 (由实验标定)。在位置 x 处, 此偏差通过漏

磁场空间梯度放大采样误差, 其物理表达式为:

$$\Delta B_\phi(x) = B_x(x + \delta) - B_x(x) \approx \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} \delta \quad (7)$$

式中: ΔB_ϕ 为相位偏差引起的磁感应强度测量误差, T。

将式(7)代入均方根误差计算公式, 并引入函数高斯分布特征, 得到式(8):

$$S \approx 10 \lg \left[\frac{e\sigma^2}{\beta^2(\Delta s)^2} \right] = 10 \lg \left(\frac{e\sigma^2}{\beta^2} \right) - 20 \lg(\Delta s) \quad (8)$$

可见, 重建信号的 S 与轴向采样间距的对数呈反相关, 即 $S \propto -20 \lg(\Delta s)$ 。

2 模型验证

2.1 参数设置

通过有限元模拟及人工试件测试验证所建理论模型的准确性, 主要分析轴向采样间距增大对信号质量 (展宽、幅值衰减、信噪比) 的劣化机制。

为模拟管道裂纹漏磁场检测, 建立裂纹漏磁场仿真有限元模型 (图2, 其中 x 方向代表管道轴向, y 方向代表管道径向)。设置管壁厚度为 10 mm, 缺陷深度为 5 mm, 激励为饱和磁化。在材料属性设置中, 管壁材料的磁化行为由相对磁导率定义, 其相对磁导率设为 400。假设磁化为稳态, 模型边界施加了磁绝缘条件。模拟数据的观察窗口设置为以裂纹为中心、宽度为 50 mm 的区间 (即信号采集点沿管道轴向的坐标范围为 $[-25 \text{ mm}, 25 \text{ mm}]$), 计算网格最小单元为 0.08 mm, 基准轴向采样间距为 0.10 mm。

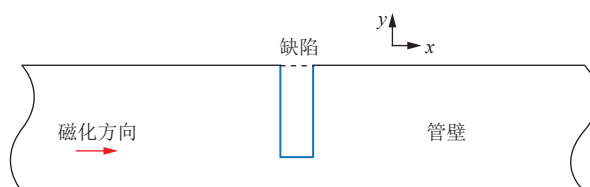


图2 管道裂纹缺陷仿真几何模型与坐标示意图
Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the geometric model for simulation of pipeline crack defects and coordinate system

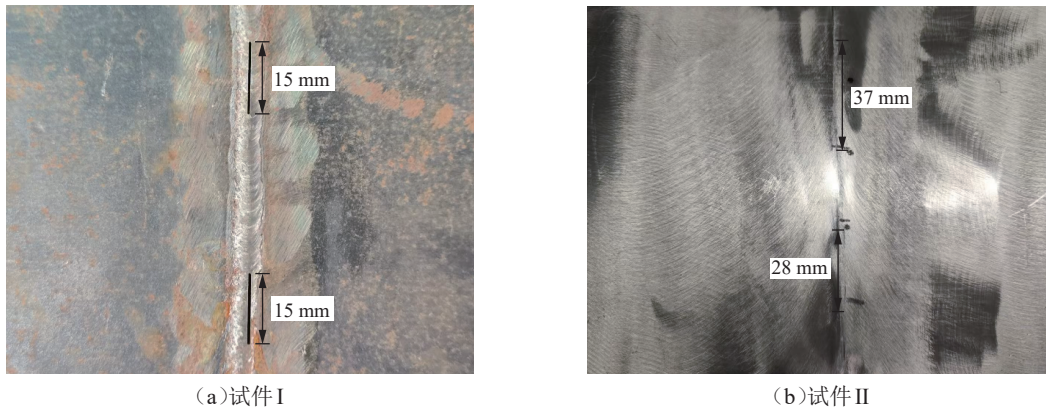
采用两种不同漏磁传感器 (表1) 对含有人工焊缝裂纹的试件进行对比检测试验。测试时, 对两种传感器统一施加 1 mm 的提高高度, 以确保两者的检测条件一致。

两个人工试件 (图3) 的参数如下: 试件 I 为 8 mm 厚的 X80 焊接板, 焊缝余高 1.2 mm, 焊缝宽度 7 mm, 存在 2 条开口焊缝裂纹, 其长度为 15.0 mm、宽度为 0.5 mm、深度为 5.0 mm。试件 II 的厚度为 24 mm, 焊

表 1 试验用超高清漏磁与磁光成像传感器关键参数对比表

Table 1 Comparison of key parameters between ultra-high-definition MFL sensor and magneto-optical imaging sensor for experiments

传感器类型	检测间隔	检测范围/mT	磁场分辨率/mT
超高清漏磁传感器	周向 2.0 mm, 轴向 1.0 mm	-150~150	0.03
磁光成像传感器	周向 0.1 mm, 轴向 0.1 mm	-11~11	0.10

图 3 含有人工焊缝裂纹的管道焊接试件实物图
Fig. 3 Pictures of pipeline welding specimens with artificial weld cracks

缝余高 1 mm, 焊缝宽度约 5 mm, 存在 2 条未开口近表面焊趾裂纹($w < 0.1$ mm), 裂纹长度分别约 28 mm、37 mm, 深度均为 9 mm。所用磁轭极间距为 250 mm, 线圈匝数 400 匝, 电流 6 A。

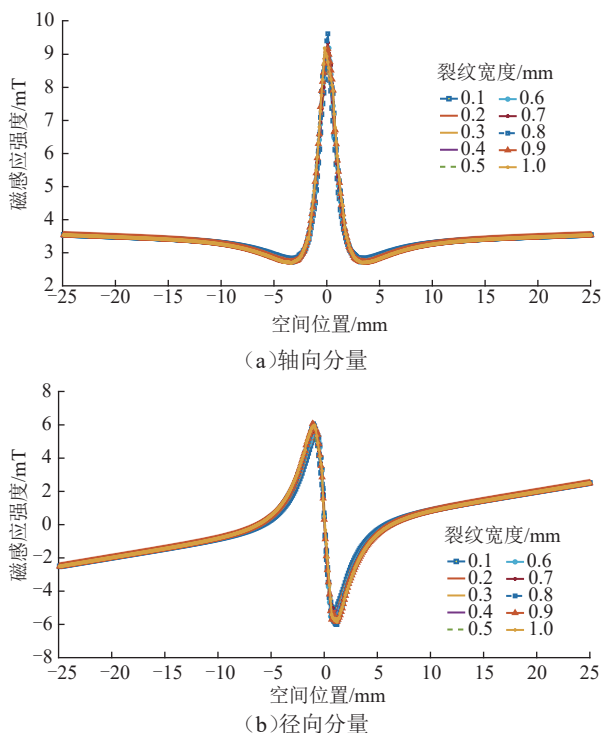
需要注意的是, 当裂纹宽度减小至亚毫米级(即 $w < 1$ mm)时, 其深宽比(d/w)显著增大, 致使磁感线在裂纹边缘的折射行为接近磁饱和和极限(图 4)。此时漏

磁场包络主要受提高高度 h 与材料磁化强度 M 主导, 而裂纹宽度 w 的变化对磁场包络的影响显著减弱。鉴于亚毫米级裂纹的漏磁场特征对宽度变化不再敏感, 该模型的轴向采样间距计算在理论上仅适用于宽度 $w \geq 1$ mm 的缺陷。因此在工程实践中, 对于 $w < 1$ mm 的裂纹, 建议统一采用 $w = 1$ mm 对应的临界值作为设计基准。

2.2 有限元模拟验证

对于 1 mm 提高、1 mm 宽度的裂纹信号, 在模拟计算中对基准信号进行降采样处理, 模拟不同轴向采样间距 Δs 下的采集信号。提取裂纹漏磁信号包络宽度(径向分量为峰峰值间距, 轴向分量为半高宽)及幅值参数(径向分量为峰峰值, 轴向分量为峰值)。可见, 信号宽度随着轴向采样间距的增大而增大(图 5a), 当 Δs 从 0.1 mm 增至 2 mm, 径向分量信号宽度增大 41%, 符合 $\sigma_s = \beta \Delta s$ 特征; 幅值则随着轴向采样间距增大而减小(图 5b), 当 Δs 从 0.1 mm 增至 2 mm 时, 轴向分量幅值约降低 17%。信号展宽与幅值衰减共同作用, 使得信噪比随轴向采样间距的增加而下降。

在不同提高高度与裂纹宽度条件下, 模拟得到漏磁场轴向与径向分量随轴向采样间距变化的信号, 并以 0.1 mm 轴向采样间距信号作为原始信号, 对比重建信号与原始信号之间拟合优度 R^2 变化规律(图 6)。当轴向采样间距小于理论临界值 Δs_c 时, 拟合优度保持稳定且处于较高水平; 一旦超过该临界值, 重建精

图 4 不同宽度裂纹的漏磁场包络曲线
Fig. 4 MFL field envelope curves for cracks of varying widths

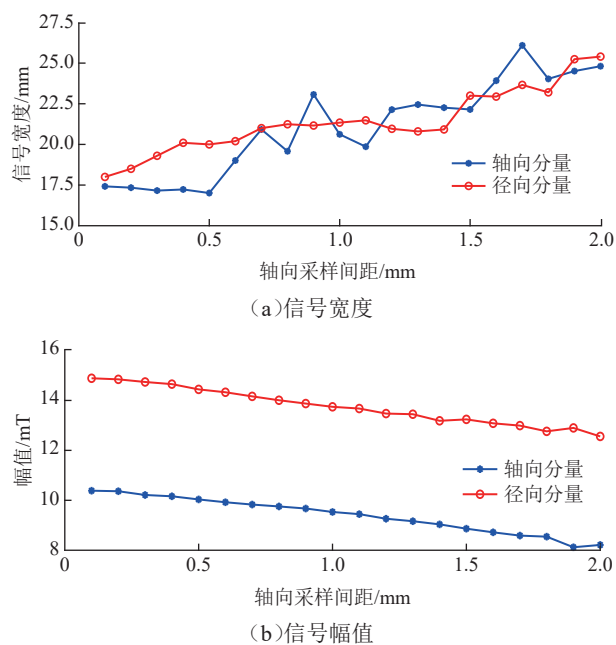


图5 轴向采样间距与信号展宽、幅值关系变化图

Fig. 5 Relational graphs of axial sampling spacing with signal broadening and amplitude

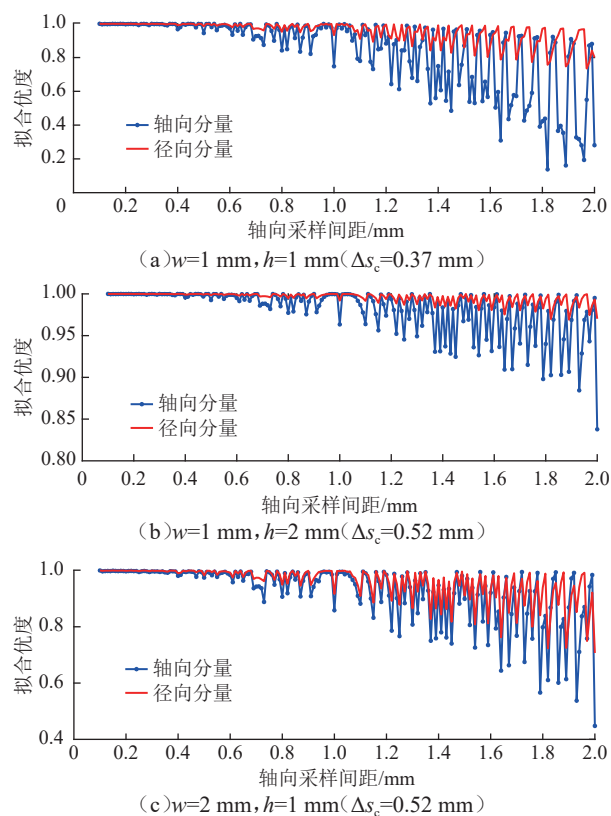


图6 不同轴向采样间距下重建信号与基准信号的拟合优度变化图

Fig. 6 Variations in the goodness of fit between reconstructed signals and the reference signals collected at different axial sampling spacings

度迅速下降。如当轴向采样间距小于 Δs_c (0.37 mm) 时(图 6a), 拟合优度稳定在 0.990 的高位; 当轴向采样间距超过 Δs_c 后则明显下降, 如间距增至 0.87 mm 时

拟合优度已降至 0.777 的较低水平。

选取裂纹宽度 $w=1\text{ mm}$ 、提离高度 $h=1\text{ mm}$, 进一步计算其他轴向采样间距下信号相对于基准信号的信噪比(图 7)。数据分析表明, 信噪比随轴向采样间距的增大而衰减, 且其关系可近似表示为 $S \propto -20\lg(\Delta s)$, 与理论推导式(8)相符。

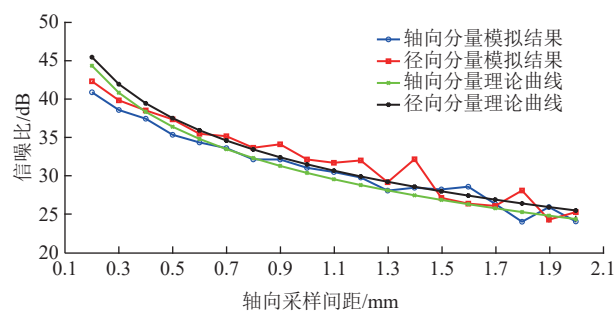


图7 轴向采样间距对信噪比的影响图

Fig. 7 Influence of axial sampling spacing on signal-to-noise ratio

2.3 检测试验

将超高清漏磁与磁光成像传感器对图 3 中两个试件的裂纹漏磁场检测结果进行对比(图 8、图 9)。结果表明, 两种传感器均能有效检出裂纹漏磁场, 但在信号宽度方面存在显著差异: 超高清漏磁传感器检测到的裂纹漏磁信号径向分量峰峰值宽度为 $4.5 \pm 1.0\text{ mm}$, 而磁光成像传感器则在 $2.3 \pm 0.5\text{ mm}$ 。该结果再次验证了 $\sigma_\delta = \beta \Delta s$, 即轴向采样间距的增大会导致信号重构失真、展宽, 降低对微小裂纹几何特征的识别精度。

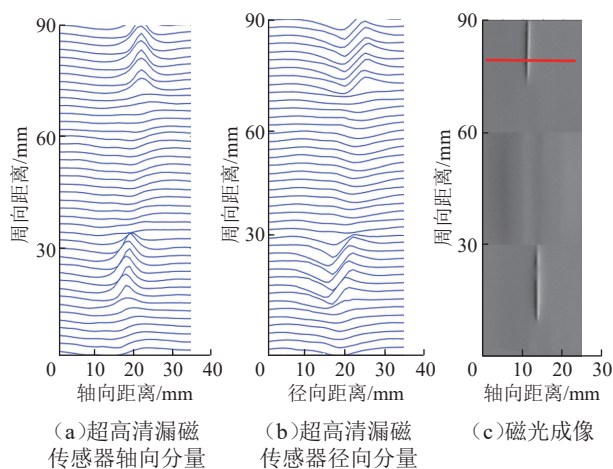


图8 试件 I 超高清漏磁与磁光成像传感器检测焊缝裂纹漏磁场检测信号对比图

Fig. 8 Comparison between ultra-high-definition MFL sensor and magneto-optical imaging sensor for detecting MFL fields signals in weld cracks of specimen I

为对比漏磁场信号曲线包络特征, 提取单行轴向磁光成像数据(图 8c、图 9c 中的红线标注区, 对应图 10)为基准信号, 通过降采样模拟不同轴向采样间

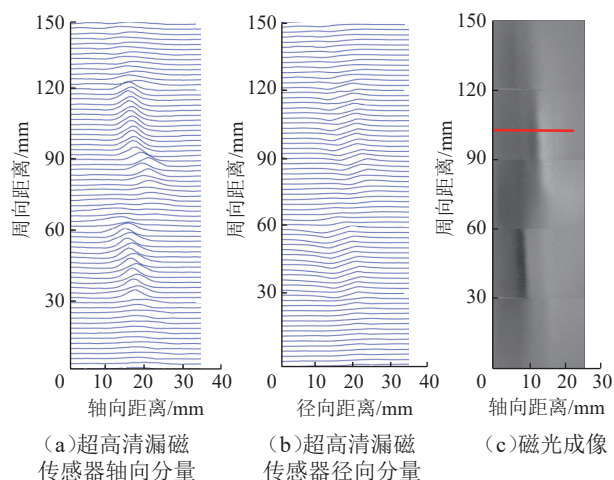


图 9 试件 II 超高清漏磁与磁光成像传感器检测焊缝裂纹漏磁场检测信号对比图

Fig. 9 Comparison between ultra-high-definition MFL sensor and magneto-optical imaging sensor for detecting MFL fields signals in weld cracks of specimen II

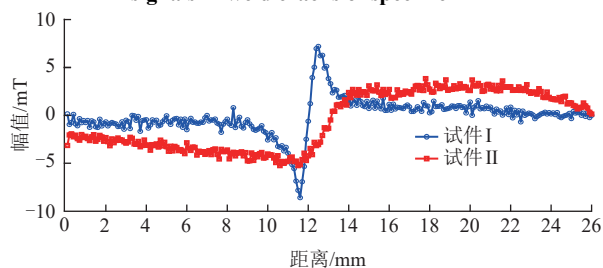
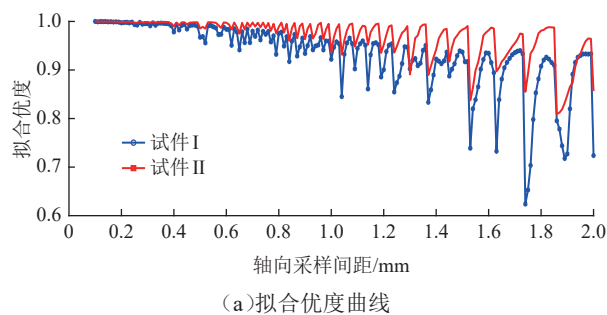


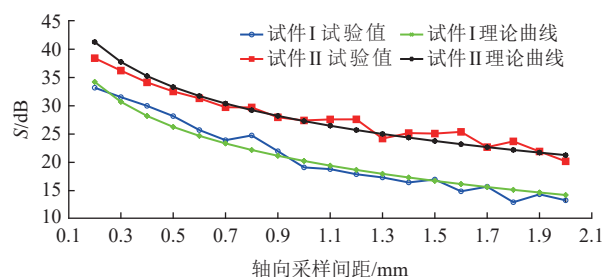
图 10 磁光成像单行漏磁场信号曲线

Fig. 10 Single-line MFL field signal curves from magneto-optical imaging

距下重建信号,分析重建信号与基准信号的拟合优度随轴向采样间距的变化规律(图 11a)。拟合优度系数



(a) 拟合优度曲线



(b) 不同轴向采样间距信噪比曲线

图 11 不同轴向采样间距下拟合优度及信噪比变化曲线

Fig. 11 Variation curves of goodness of fit and signal-to-noise ratio for different axial sampling spacings

在轴向采样间距小于 0.37 mm 时稳定在 0.998 ± 0.002 , 当 Δs 继续增大时拟合优度系数迅速降低。因此, 该点 ($\Delta s = 0.37$ mm) 是信号质量下降的转折点, 与理论临界轴向采样间距高度吻合 ($\Delta s_c = \pi \sqrt{0.5wh}/6 = 0.37$ mm, 裂纹宽度 $w \leq 1$ mm 时取 $w = 1$ mm), 验证了该理论模型的准确性。

根据不同轴向采样间距下的漏磁场信噪比变化曲线(图 11b)。虽然两个试件的数据曲线与理论值存在着定量差异, 两个试件的信噪比变化曲线仍服从 $S \propto -20 \lg(\Delta s)$ 负对数关系, 与理论预测趋势一致。其中, 理论曲线 $k - 20 \lg(\Delta s)$ 中参数 k 经优化拟合后, 对两种试件信噪比曲线的拟合优度 R^2 分别达到 0.941 7、0.954 5。可见, 所建模型可有效揭示轴向采样间距与信噪比的关联机制。

3 结论

通过理论建模, 系统分析了轴向采样间距增大对管道焊缝裂纹漏磁检测信号质量的影响, 推导出裂纹漏磁信号临界轴向采样间距计算方法, 阐明了轴向采样间距增大导致信号展宽的核心机制, 并建立了信噪比的衰减模型。通过有限元模拟与试验验证, 表明所提出理论模型可作为传感器轴向采样间距设计及信号质量分析的参考。

需要注意的是, 该研究所提出的理论模型虽经试验验证, 但不可避免地受限于高斯拟合模型及材料磁导率简化, 因此在轴向采样间距与裂纹漏磁信号质量关系的量化精度上仍存在局限性。未来研究可进一步引入并结合动态磁导率模型, 同时根据对象表面状态、材料、缺陷类型(展宽补偿)等多方面关键因素, 对模型进行适配校准, 以提高信噪比衰减模型的精度与适应性。

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