

### **IMPORTANT DATES**

The deadline for abstract submission	November 15, 2008
Confirmation of paper/s acceptance	January 15, 2009
Submission of the paper/s	May 20, 2009
Final announcement with detailed programme	June 30, 2009
Conference	September 1-3, 2009

### **THE 10<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SLOVENIAN SOCIETY FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING**

»Application of Contemporary Non-Destructive Testing in Engineering« Ljubljana,  
Slovenia 1-3 September 2009

### **PRE-REGISTRATION FORM**

Name and Surname:

Address:

Phone:

Fax.:

E-mail:

I WISH TO PARTICIPATE WITH:

oral presentation

poster presentation

without presentation

TITLE:

AUTHOR(S):

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

Note: Abstract is to be submitted the latest together with Pre-registration Form, but not later than 15th of November 2008

**RETURN  
Until November 15<sup>th</sup> 2008**

The Slovenian Society for Non-destructive Testing  
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### **THE SLOVENIAN SOCIETY FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING**

is organising

### **THE 10<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

### **»APPLICATION OF CONTEMPORARY NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING IN ENGINEERING«**

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT  
CALL FOR PAPERS



**VENUE OF THE CONFERENCE:  
FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA  
SEPTEMBER 1-3, 2009**

General information about Ljubljana  
<http://www.ljubljana-tourism.si/en/tourism/>

### ***SUBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE***

- Applications of non-destructive methods for constructions testing;
- Control of materials and constructions with various non-destructive testing of materials and constructions;
- Mathematical modelling in non-destructive testing;
- Computer-aided methods for non-destructive examination of materials and constructions;
- Applications of various non-destructive methods for materials testing in manufacturing and operation;
- Automation of non-destructive testing of materials and products in mass production;
- Innovations in non-destructive testing techniques;
- Evaluation in indications, reliability estimations and estimation of defect acceptability;
- Training, personell qualification and certification for non-destructive testing
- Facilities and equipment qualification and authorization of non-destructive testing;
- Standards and application of standards in the fields of non-destructive testing.

### ***CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN***

Prof. Janez Grum,  
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### ***CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT***

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### ***SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE***

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### ***PRESENTATION OF PAPERS***

Authors willing to participate in the conference with their contribution referring to the above participation or registration should submit the title of the article, name of author(s) and name of the organisation/institution and a short one page abstract, including the conference heading and keywords as in the enclosed example before November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2008

The abstract together with the announcement of participation or registration form should be sent to the address:

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### ***EXAMPLE OF ABSTRACT PREPARATION***

THE 10<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SLOVENIAN SOCIETY FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

INSPECTION OF TITANIUM TUBING USING ULTRASONIC LAMB WAVES  
GENERATED BY AN ELECTROMAGNETIC ACUSTIC TRANSDUCER

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Electromagnetic acoustic transducers (EMAT/s) are non-contacting devices and offer advantages in test situations where the use of conventional ultrasonic couplants is not possible. A familiar application is in the testing of hot products but more recently EMAT's are being considered for use in radioactive environments where it is often desirable to wrap up the test heat (to prevent it from becoming contaminated) to test long lengths of tube in one pass (to avoid excessive radiation dose uptake by the operator) and to avoid leaving behind traces of couplant. One such application is the in-service inspection of welded titanium tubing which has corroded by weld and heat affected zone (HAZ) attack.

An experimental test rig incorporating a horseshoe electromagnet was constructed, which allowed the feasibility of using ultrasonic Lamb waves to be studied for this purpose. Tests were carried out initially on a flat plate sample and then on welded tubes containing artificially introduced defects representative of HAZ attack.

The artificial defect could be detected readily and in the tube sample could be distinguished from the weld itself. Tests on the flat plate sample with a compact prototype transducer based on a permanent magnet indicated that adequate field strength could be attained without the need for a bulky electromagnet. A prototype system for use on tube in plant is currently being constructed. Simulated corrosion defect could be detected by  $s_0$  and  $s_1$  mode Lamb waves and could be distinguished from the weld by the difference in pulse transit time.

A »pulse-echo« mode of operation was successful which, it is thought, would facilitate operator training.

Keywords: Ultrasonic testing, Electromagnetic acoustic transducers, Lamb waves, Tube inspection.