



Joint Stock Company
Scientific & Production Association

Spetsneftegaz

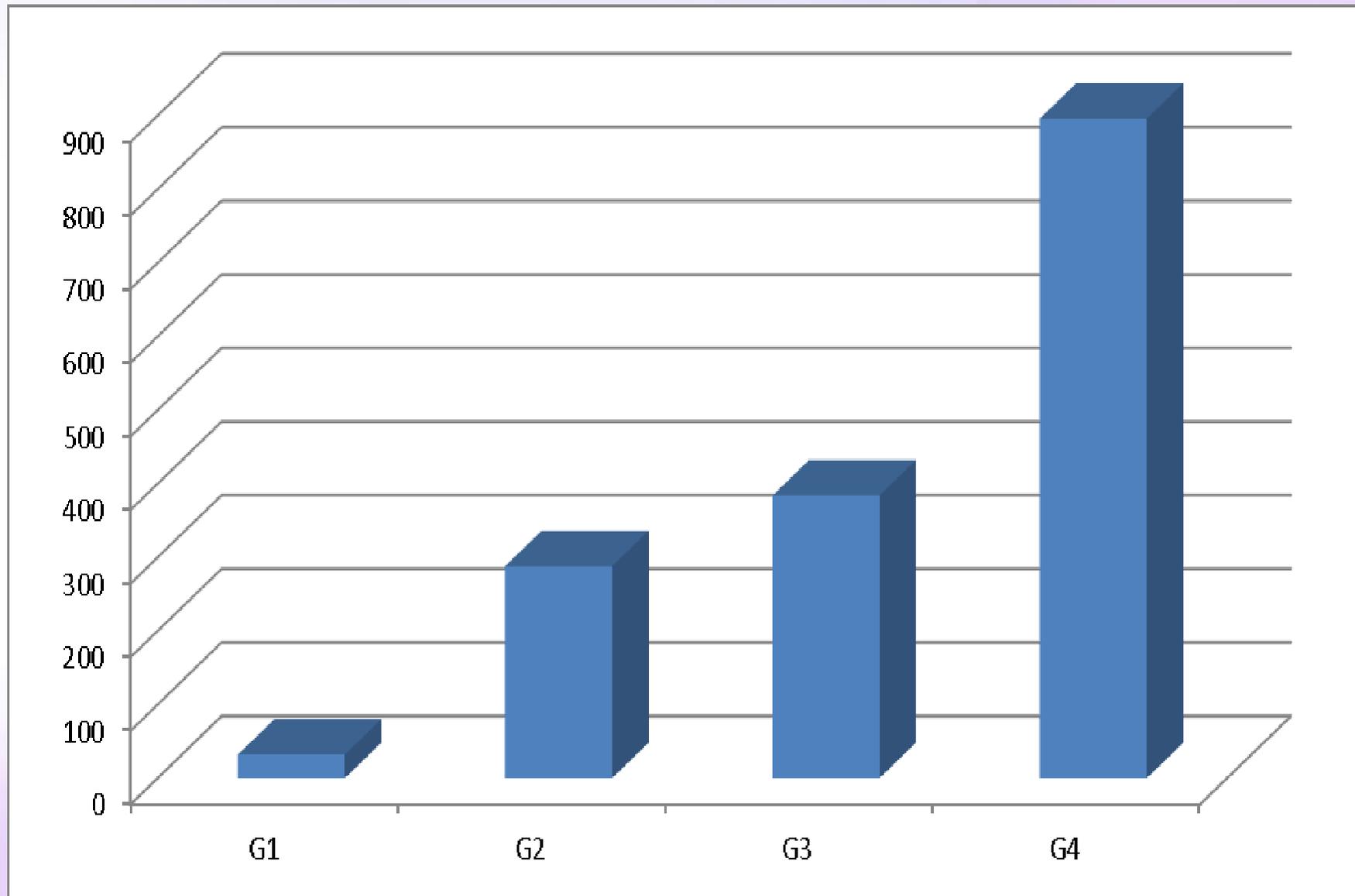
EMAT

A new capabilities

 RUSSIA



A new EMAT capabilities



UT vs MFL

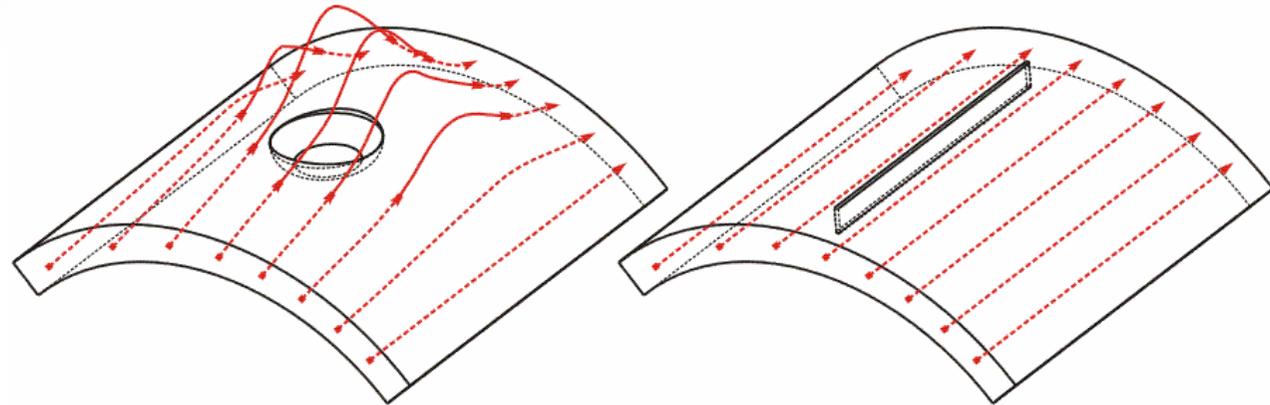
What is better?



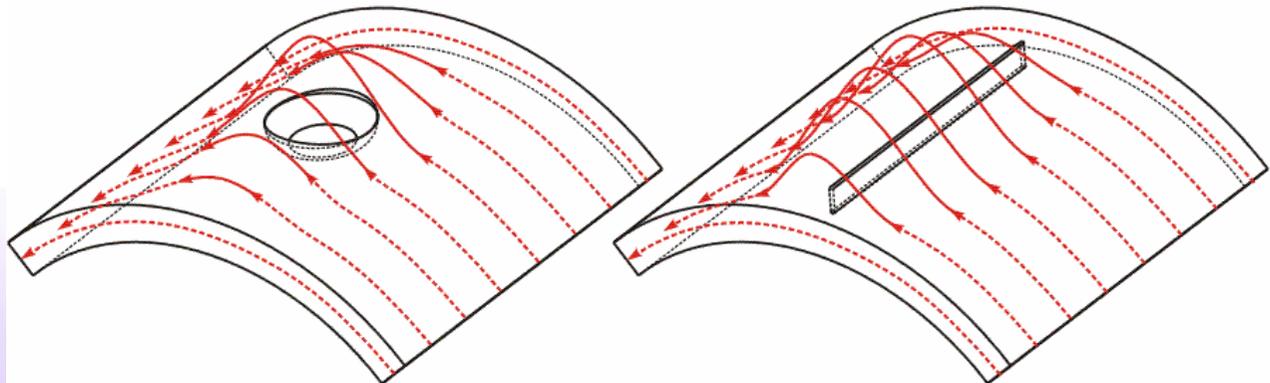
Magnetic flux leakage

Longitudinal & Transverse Magnetization

MFL



TFI



Magnetic flux leakage in-line inspection



Magnetic flux leakage in-line inspection



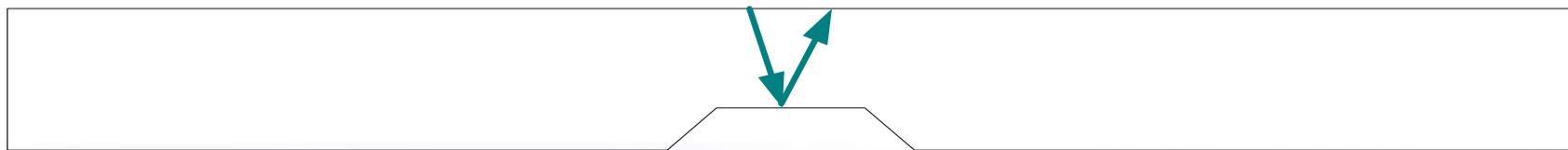
Magnetic flux leakage in-line inspection

- Magnetic in-line inspection methods are indirect methods
- A well trained personnel is required
- A collection of pipe spools from field is required
- A substantial number of defects digging study is required
- The resolution and accuracy of ILI tools indirectly depends on number of sensors
- Different types of magnetizations have to be used



Ultrasound inspection

- UT is direct method
- The wave length should be at least two times smaller then the size of object and more then five times smaller then the pipe wall thickness
- The direction of sound wave have to be 45 degrees to the vertical in case of SCC detection



EMAT

Is it direct inspection method?

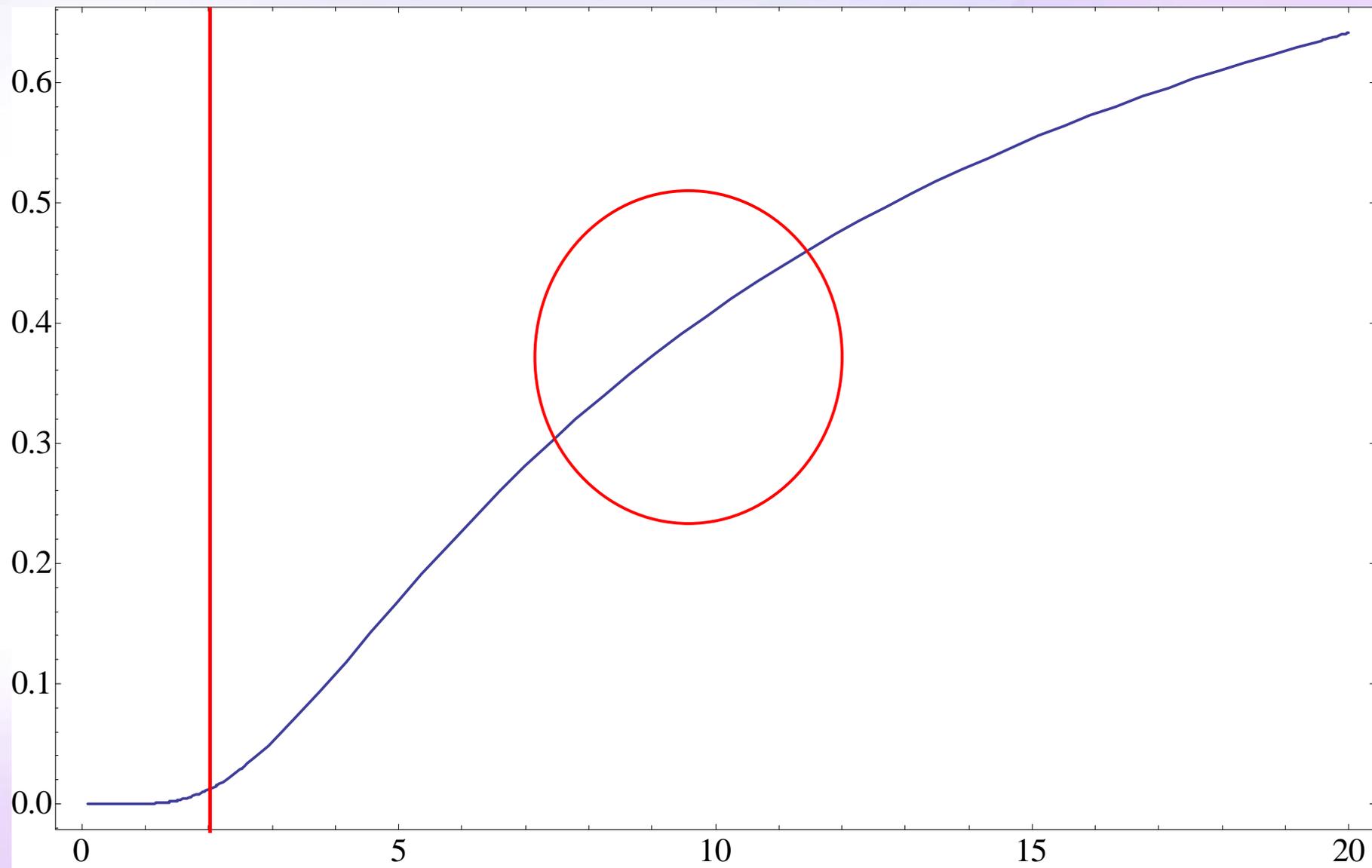


Electro-magnetic acoustic transformation

- The sound waves are excited in thin layer at pipe surface by means of electro-magnetic acoustic transformation
- The received direct signal is 1000 times smaller than initial one
- EMAT is extremely power consuming method
- There is strong dependence of direction of optimal sound wave excitation vs. wave length
- There is no need for accurate surface preparation and pipeline cleaning



EMAT 45° impulse energy λ dependence

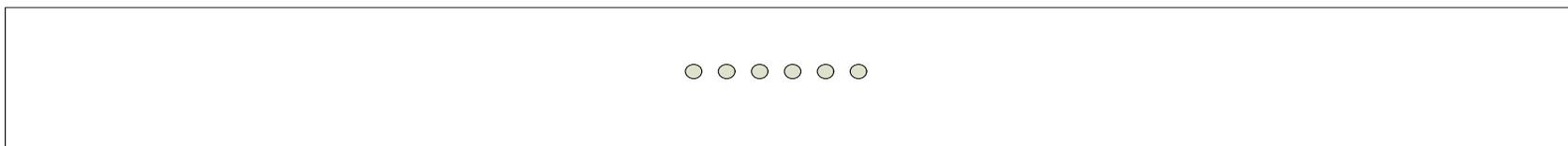
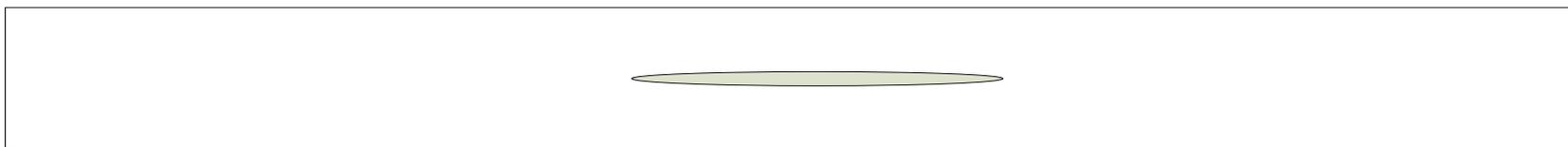


Electro-magnetic acoustic transformation

- The optimal wave length is 10 mm, which is comparable with pipe wall thickness
- The sound waves produced by EMA are guided resonance waves
- The form and amplitude of response signal is strongly depends on pipe wall thickness
- Different types of defects can give same signal



Guided waves inspection



EMAT in-line inspection

- EMAT in-line inspection is indirect method
- A well trained personnel is required
- A collection of pipe spools from field is required
- A substantial number of defects digging study is required
- The resolution and accuracy of ILI tools indirectly depends on number of sensors
- Different types of sound waves direction and types have to be used



EMAT

SNG experience



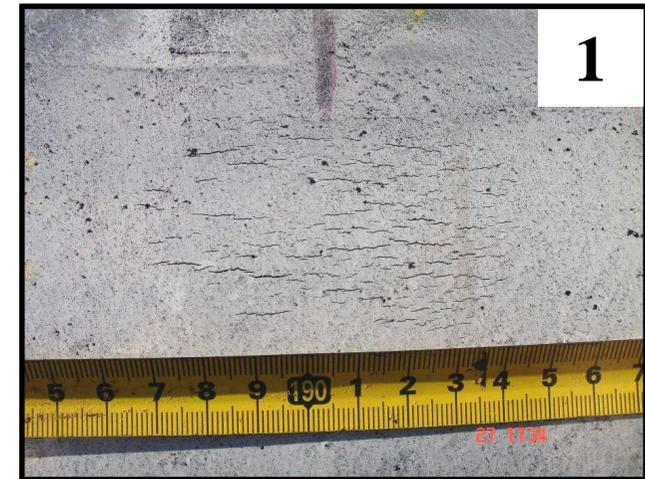
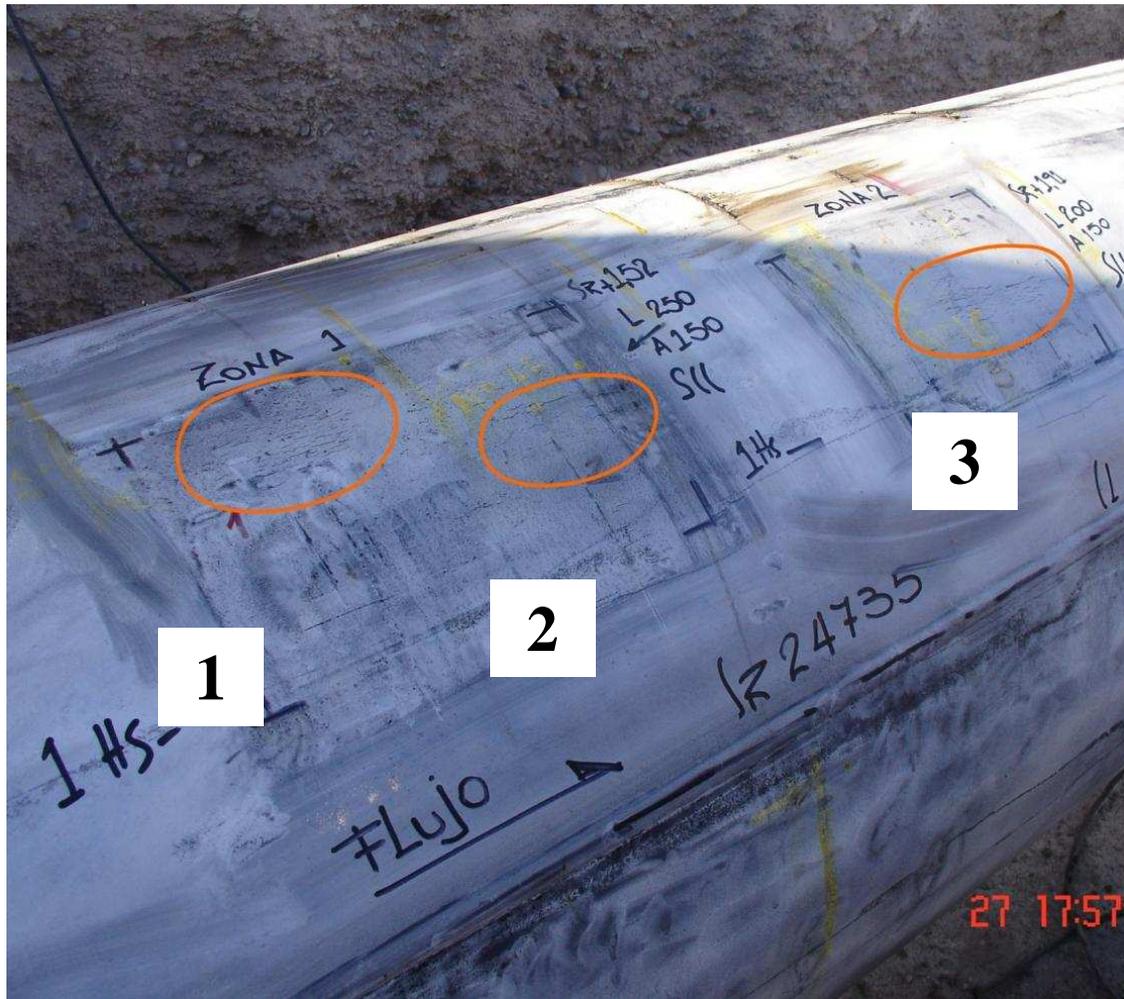
SPETSNEFTEGAZ

G1Run (24") (2007)



High-pH SCC

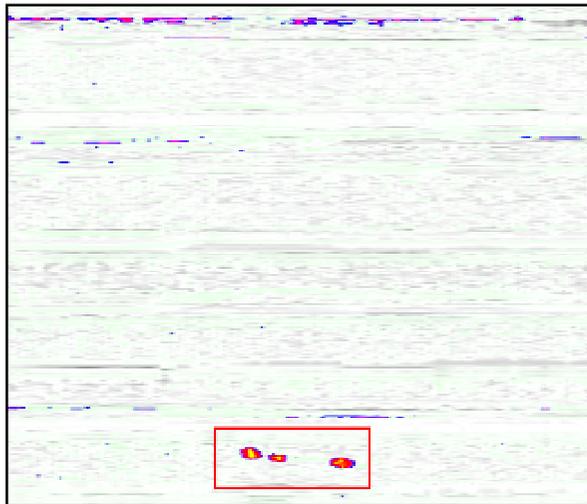
24" Gas Pipeline



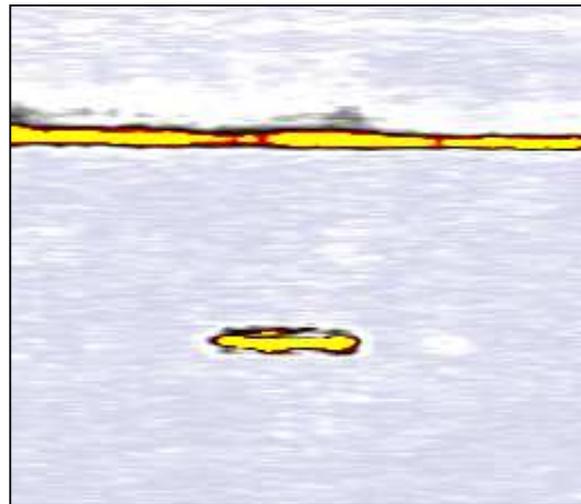
Echo EMA Anomalies

ILI Inspections Plots

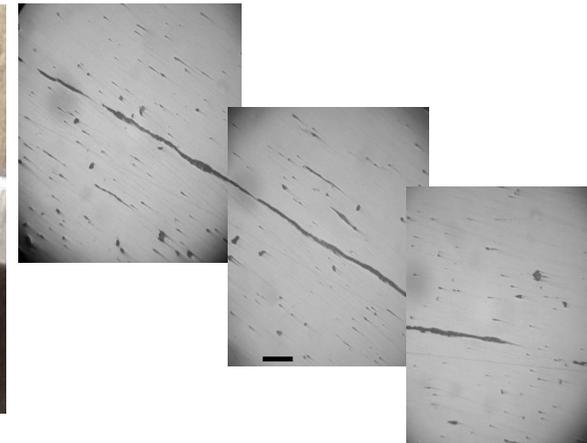
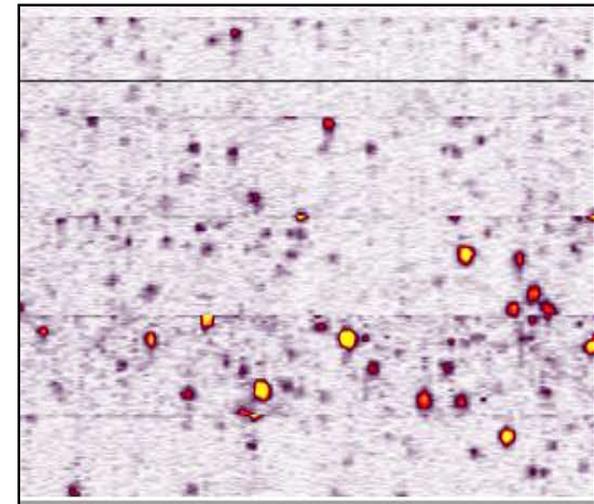
SCC (2%)



LAMINATIONS (15%)

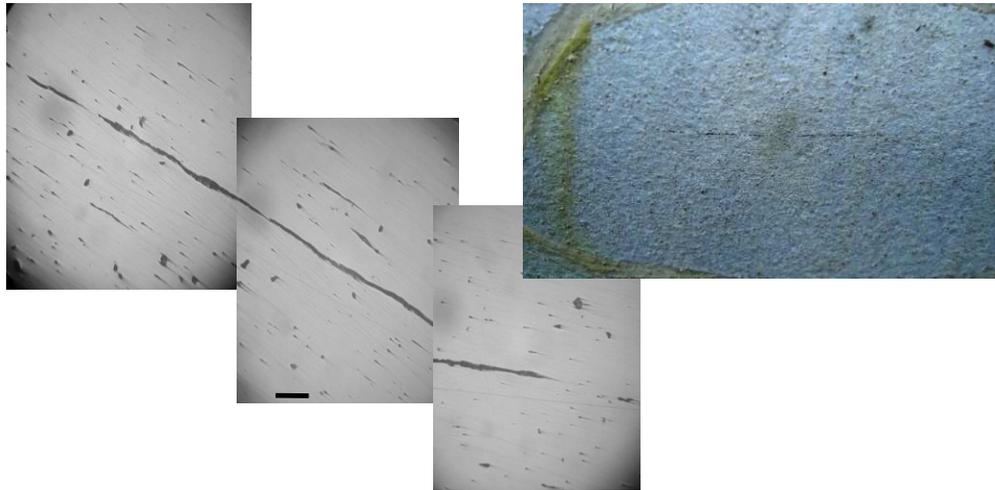


ROLLED NON-METALLIC INCLUSION (83%)



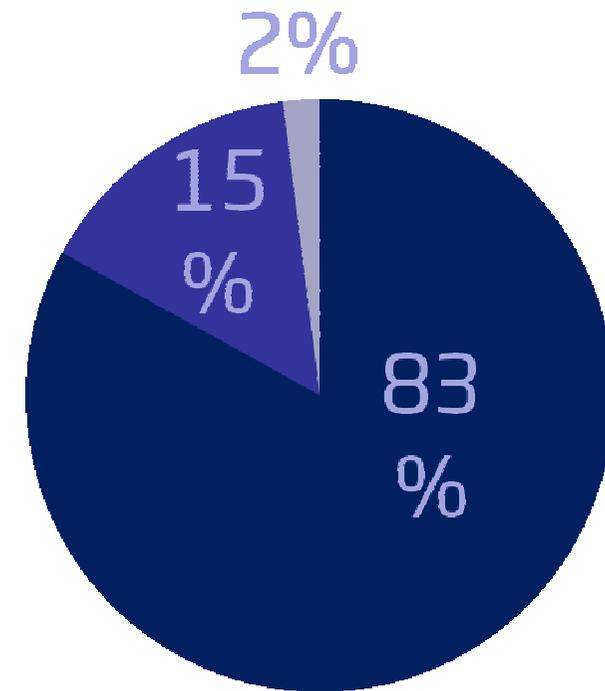
Echo EMA Anomalies

ROLLED NON-METALLIC INCLUSIONS (83%)



PERCENTAGE RATIO

- Rolled non-metallic inclusion
- Laminations
- SCC



LAMINATIONS (15%)



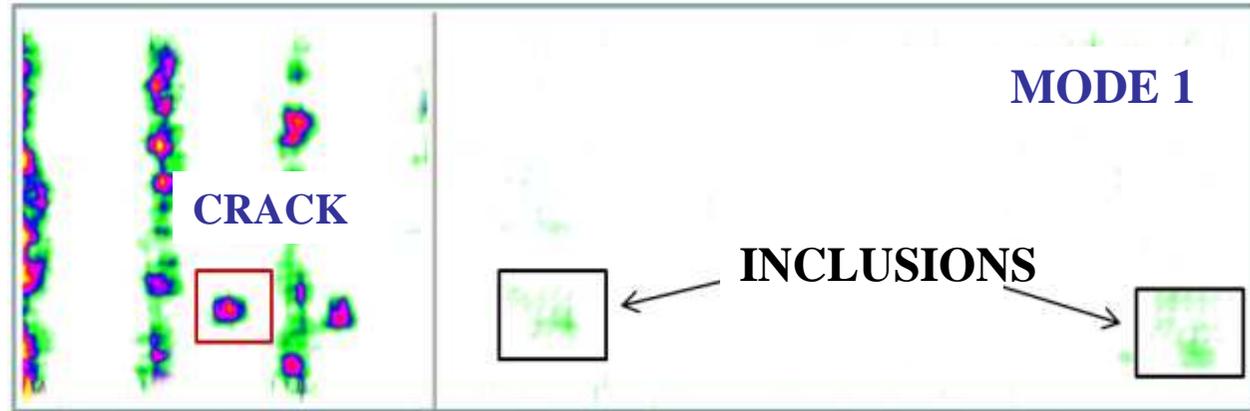
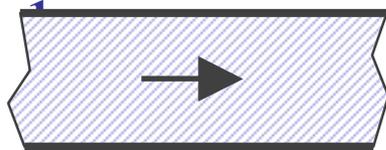
SCC (2%)



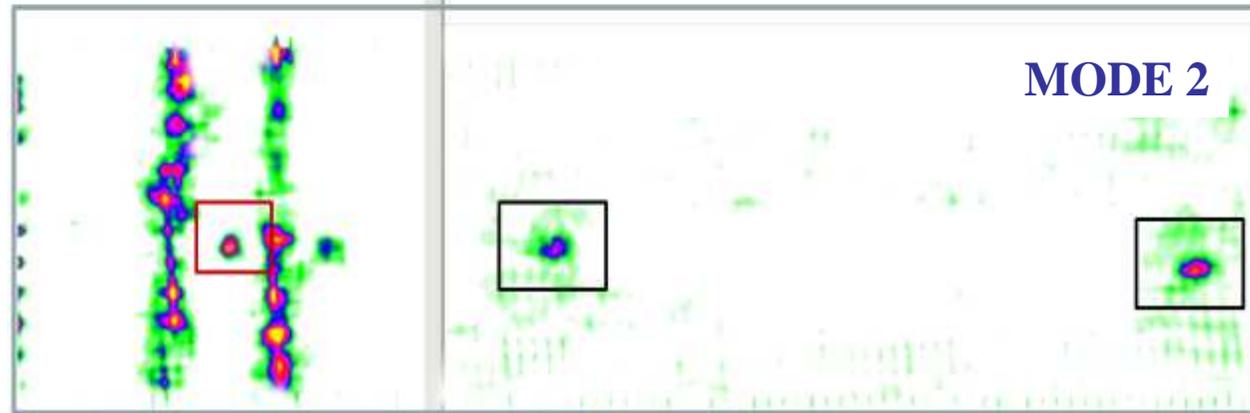
Comparison of Inspection Plots

EMAT - SCC & Inclusions in 24" pipe

MODE

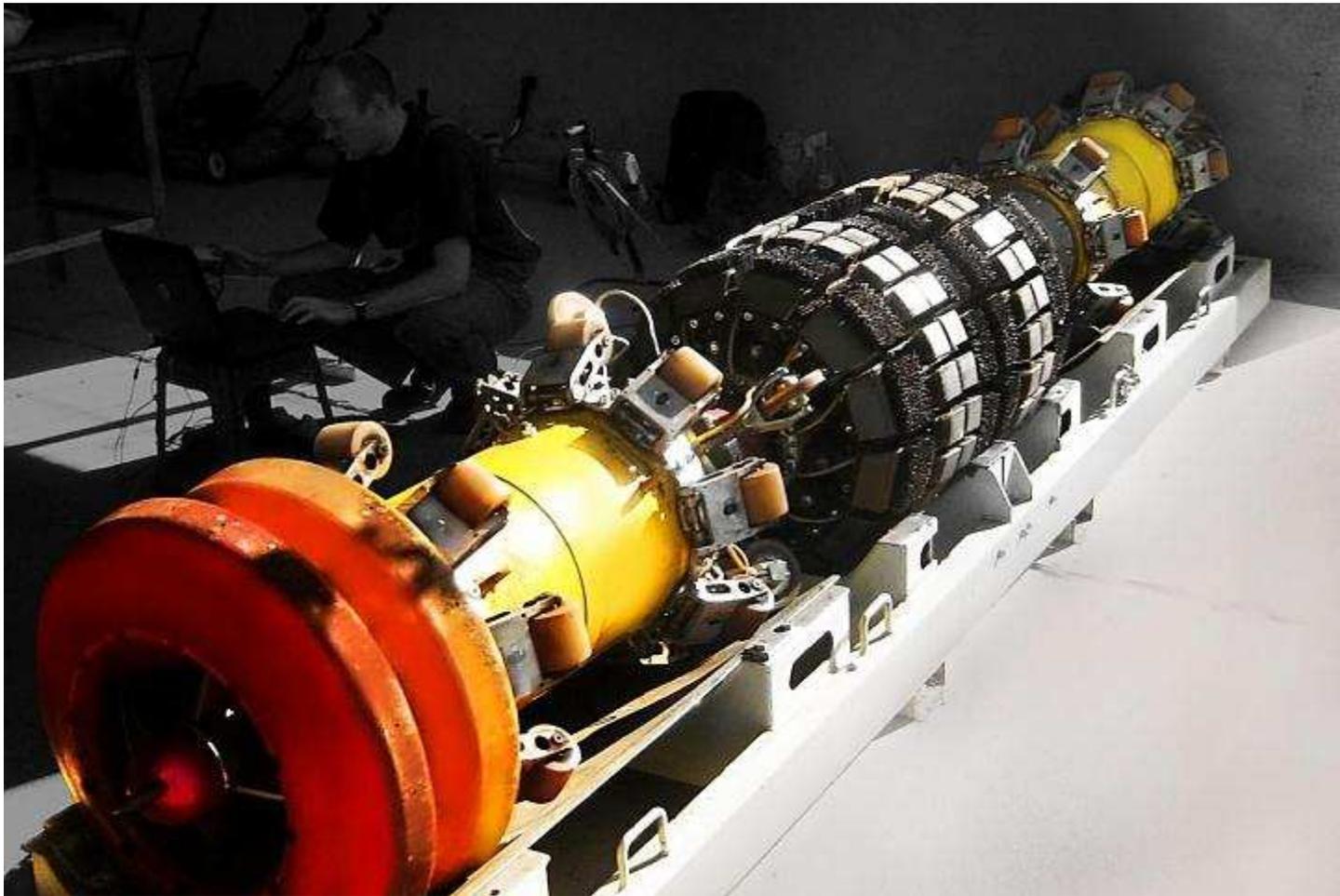


MODE 2



TGS – ARGENTINA 2011 / EMAT

G3 Generation EMAT – 24” Model: 2010



SPETSNEFTEGAZ

TGS – ARGENTINA 2011 / EMAT

Condition of the tool after running!



SPETSNEFTEGAZ

Excavations

Argentina 2011



TGS – ARGENTINA 2011 / EMAT

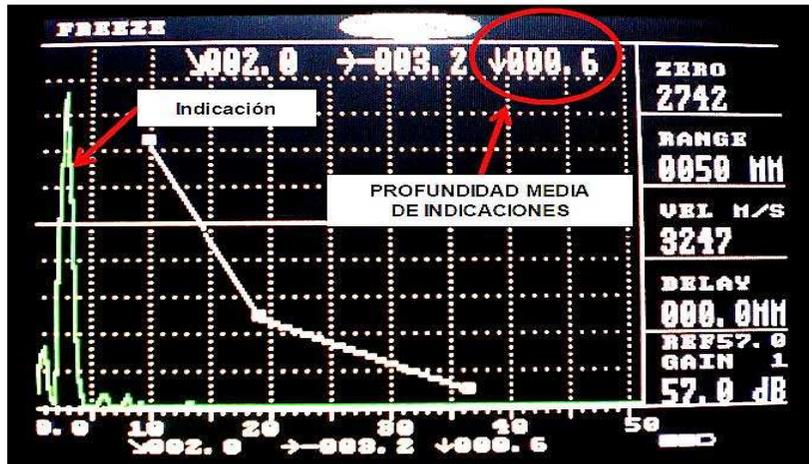
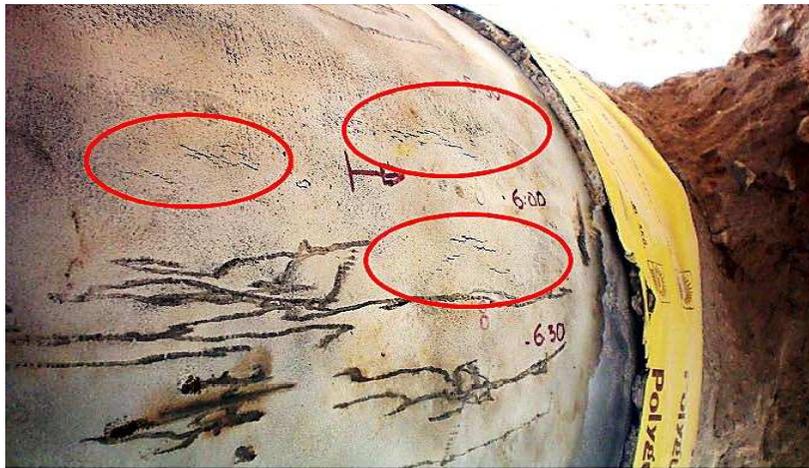
High PH SCC



SPETSNEFTEGAZ

TGS – ARGENTINA 2011 / EMAT

High PH SCC



HF EMA Technologies

Combined EMA/MFL, EMA/TFI ILI Tools

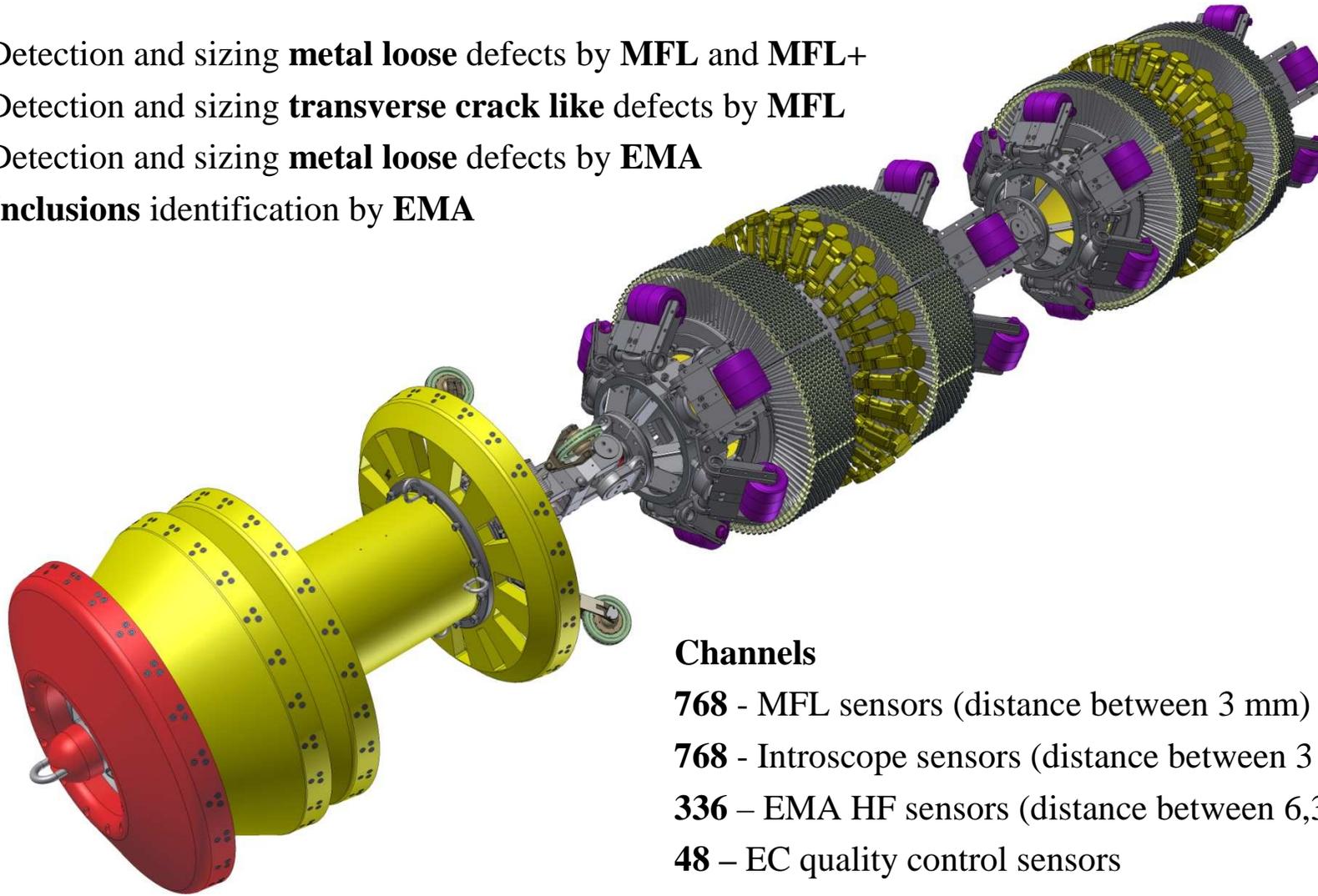
G4 EMA Tools (Models: 2012)



EMA/MFL-30" (2012) G4

The aim is

- *Detection and sizing **metal loose** defects by **MFL** and **MFL+**
- *Detection and sizing **transverse crack like** defects by **MFL**
- *Detection and sizing **metal loose** defects by **EMA**
- ***Inclusions** identification by **EMA**



Channels

768 - MFL sensors (distance between 3 mm)

768 - Introscope sensors (distance between 3 mm)

336 – EMA HF sensors (distance between 6,3 mm)

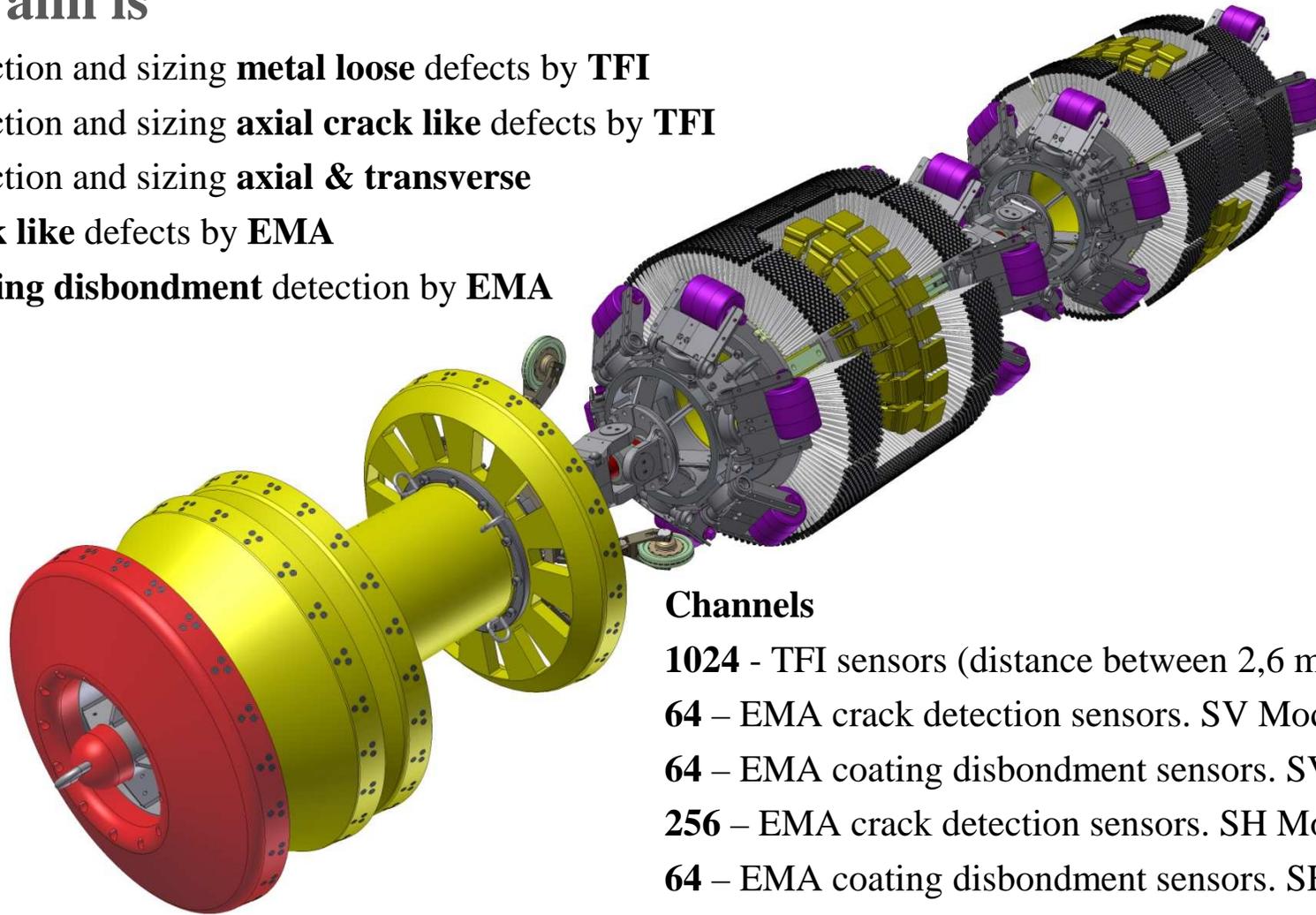
48 – EC quality control sensors



EMA/TFI-30'' (2012) G4

The aim is

- *Detection and sizing **metal loose** defects by **TFI**
- *Detection and sizing **axial crack like** defects by **TFI**
- *Detection and sizing **axial & transverse crack like** defects by **EMA**
- ***Coating disbondment** detection by **EMA**



Channels

1024 - TFI sensors (distance between 2,6 mm)

64 – EMA crack detection sensors. SV Mode

64 – EMA coating disbondment sensors. SV Mode

256 – EMA crack detection sensors. SH Mode

64 – EMA coating disbondment sensors. SH Mode

64 – EC quality control sensors



IF it is NO SCC

Is any sense to use EMAT?

