

JOBS OF TOMORROW DOCUSERIES



The world of work is changing as technology reshapes industries at an unprecedented pace. ASNT is excited to be featured in a new docuseries that highlights innovative careers shaping the future workforce. ***Jobs of Tomorrow: A Docuseries on the Future of NDT Careers*** is a six-episode series that explores the role of nondestructive testing (NDT) in transforming industries and creating new career opportunities.

This season focuses on how NDT is revolutionizing safety and technology, showcasing the exciting prospects in an industry where innovation meets purpose. Each episode features the impact of NDT across various sectors. These videos are available on ASNT's website and on the YouTube channel ASNT Info.

[YOUTUBE.COM/ASNTINFO](https://www.youtube.com/asntinfo)

REPORT ON HOW RESEARCHERS USE AI

As artificial intelligence increasingly impacts the publishing industry, publisher Wiley sought to understand how researchers are using AI now and how they might in the future. They surveyed nearly 5000 researchers worldwide, focusing on specific use cases to gather practical insights and explore the potential role of scholarly publishers in an AI-enhanced future. The results are available in **ExplanAltions**, a free, downloadable report.

[WILEY.COM](https://www.wiley.com)

EBOOK ON MACHINE VISION PROTOCOLS

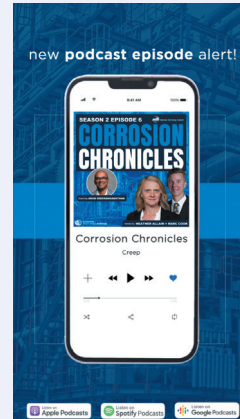


Machine vision is quickly revolutionizing industries by enabling systems to process, interpret, and respond to visual data with remarkable precision and speed. As automation, robotics, and AI continue to shape modern industries, machine vision is becoming an essential technology in sectors like manufacturing, healthcare, automotive, and security and defense. As applications grow increasingly complex, there is a rising need for advanced protocols that can manage high-speed data transfer, real-time processing, and seamless interoperability across devices.

Pleora Technologies has released an **ebook, *Emerging Protocols in Machine Vision***, that examines nine cutting-edge protocols and technologies that are driving the future of imaging systems. These protocols, including RoCEv2, Thunderbolt, and PCIe, tackle challenges such as latency, bandwidth, and scalability. By enhancing machine vision's performance and flexibility, they help enable smarter, faster, and more integrated systems. The ebook delves into the technical features, real-world uses, and potential challenges of each protocol, providing valuable insights for engineers, developers, and decision-makers.

[HTTPS://GO.PLEORA.COM/EBOOK-9PROTOCOLS-QUALITY](https://go.pleora.com/ebook-9protocols-quality)

CORROSION TESTING PODCASTS



In the sixth and seventh episodes of Season 2 of *Corrosion Chronicles*, co-hosts Heather Allain and Marc Cook discuss **creep in the context of chemical facilities** with Arun Sreeranganathan, principal at Stress Engineering Services, and **failure analysis and incident response** with Gary Whittaker, a retired Engineering Fellow from Eastman Chemical and MTI (Materials Technology Institute) Fellow.

In Episode 6, Sreeranganathan defines what creep is and chats with the hosts about creep in plastics, contrasting creep with stress relief cracking (SRC), how creep data is developed, how ASME code handles the subject, and methods for determining remaining life from creep.

In Episode 7, Whittaker recounts some past failures in which he was involved in failure analysis, including an API storage tank that leaked and contaminated a nearby river, and some alloy piping that had endured stress cracking. **ME**

[MTIPODCAST.PODBEAN.COM](https://mtipodcast.podbean.com)

We want to hear from you! Has your organization published a new book, video, podcast, or other form of media related to NDT? Submit a writeup along with a high-res image to press@asnt.org for a chance to be featured in our New Media section!

ISO 16826 (2025): NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING – ULTRASONIC TESTING – TESTING FOR DISCONTINUITIES PERPENDICULAR TO THE SURFACE

The latest edition of ISO 16826 (2025), published in March 2025 by the ISO/TC 135/SC 3 committee, establishes a structured framework for the tandem technique and the longitudinal-longitudinal-transverse wave (LLT) technique in ultrasonic testing. Designed to enhance the detection of planar discontinuities perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to a material's surface, this standard refines nondestructive testing (NDT) methodologies for improved flaw characterization in critical applications.

Planar discontinuities, such as lack of fusion in welded joints, fatigue cracks, or delaminations in multilayer structures, pose significant risks to structural integrity, as they can serve as initiation points for catastrophic failure under mechanical stress. Detecting these defects is particularly important in industries where load-bearing components and safety-critical structures must meet stringent reliability standards. For example, in aerospace applications, pi-joint connections used in aircraft fuselage assemblies rely on flawless bonding, as any embedded cracks could compromise airframe

strength. Similarly, in oil and gas pipelines, perpendicular discontinuities in girth welds could lead to stress corrosion cracking, increasing the risk of leaks or ruptures under high-pressure conditions. These discontinuities are also critical concerns in nuclear power plant components, shipbuilding, and heavy industrial machinery, where failure could have severe safety and environmental consequences.

ISO 16826 (2025) provides specific guidelines for inspecting metallic materials with thicknesses between 40 mm and 500 mm, ensuring consistent detection and evaluation of embedded defects. While primarily developed for industrial metallic components, the standard allows for its application to other materials and smaller thicknesses, provided specialized testing procedures are followed. The inclusion of phased array ultrasonic testing (PAUT) as a complement to tandem and LLT techniques further enhances defect detection and evaluation capabilities, though additional verification steps may be necessary.

By incorporating the principles outlined in ISO 16810, this standard strengthens quality control, structural integrity assessment, and safety assurance across industries such as oil and gas, power generation, aerospace, and heavy manufacturing. It ensures that ultrasonic inspections maintain a high degree of accuracy, particularly in detecting internal planar defects that might be missed by conventional testing methods.

ISO 16826 (2025) underscores the evolving landscape of ultrasonic testing, offering a precise, standardized, and adaptable approach for industries that demand superior reliability in flaw detection. As a key resource for NDT professionals, this standard supports the continued advancement of ultrasonic inspection technology, enabling safer and more efficient asset management worldwide.

STANDARDS EDITOR

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IN DEVELOPMENT

The following section provides a summary of new standards, drafts, and revisions that may be of interest to the nondestructive testing and evaluation (NDT/E) community. This summary is provided in *Materials Evaluation* on a quarterly basis in January, April, July, and October. For the latest information, please visit the website of the standards provider.

PROJECT INITIATION

ANSI procedures require notification by ANSI-accredited standards developers of the initiation and scope of activities expected to result in new or revised American National Standards. The following is a list of proposed actions and new standards that have been received recently from accredited standards developers. To view information about additional standards for

which a project initiation notification has been submitted, and to search approved American National Standards, please visit ansi.org, which is a database of standards information. Note that this database is not exhaustive.

- **BSR S2.1/ISO 2041-202x, *Mechanical Vibration, Shock, and Condition Monitoring Vocabulary***. This is an identical national

adoption of ISO 2041:2018 and revision of ANSI/ASA S2.1-2009 (R2020), ISO 2041-2009 (R2020). It contains a collection of terms, expressions, definitions unique to the specialized areas of mechanical vibration, shock, and condition monitoring, and gives specific recommendations for use in national and international standards pertaining to those areas.