

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS – LABORATORY

AGH University of Science and Technology
Chair of Strength, Fatigue
of Material and Construction

Faculty.....
 Year.....Group.....
 Date.....Mark.....
 Name.....

Laboratory

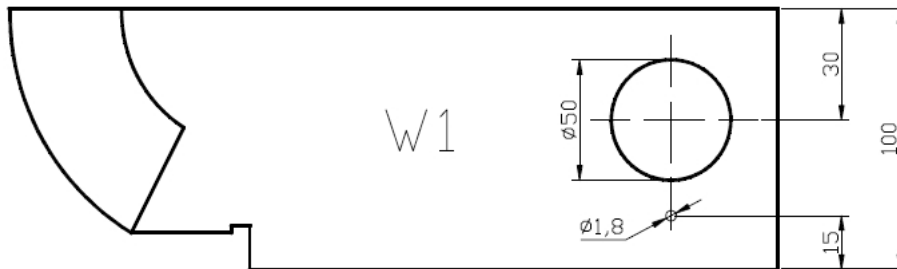
Non-destructive methods of flaw detection
and investigation of material's mechanical properties

Report

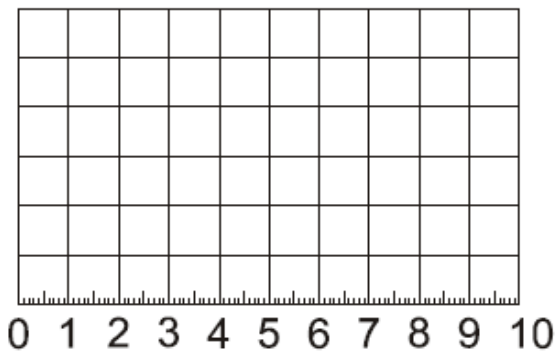
1. Flaw detection in a metal plate

1.1 Time domain scaling

a) Make a sketch of how a head is placed on a sample and the way of wave propagation



b) Draw an oscillogram referring to scaling on the W1 sample

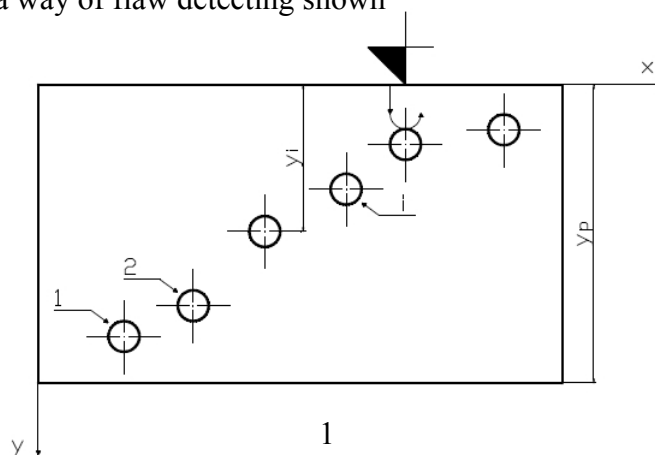


distance between two grid lines:

1 gd =mm of a way to the reflector

1.2 Plate examination

a) A sketch with a way of flaw detecting shown

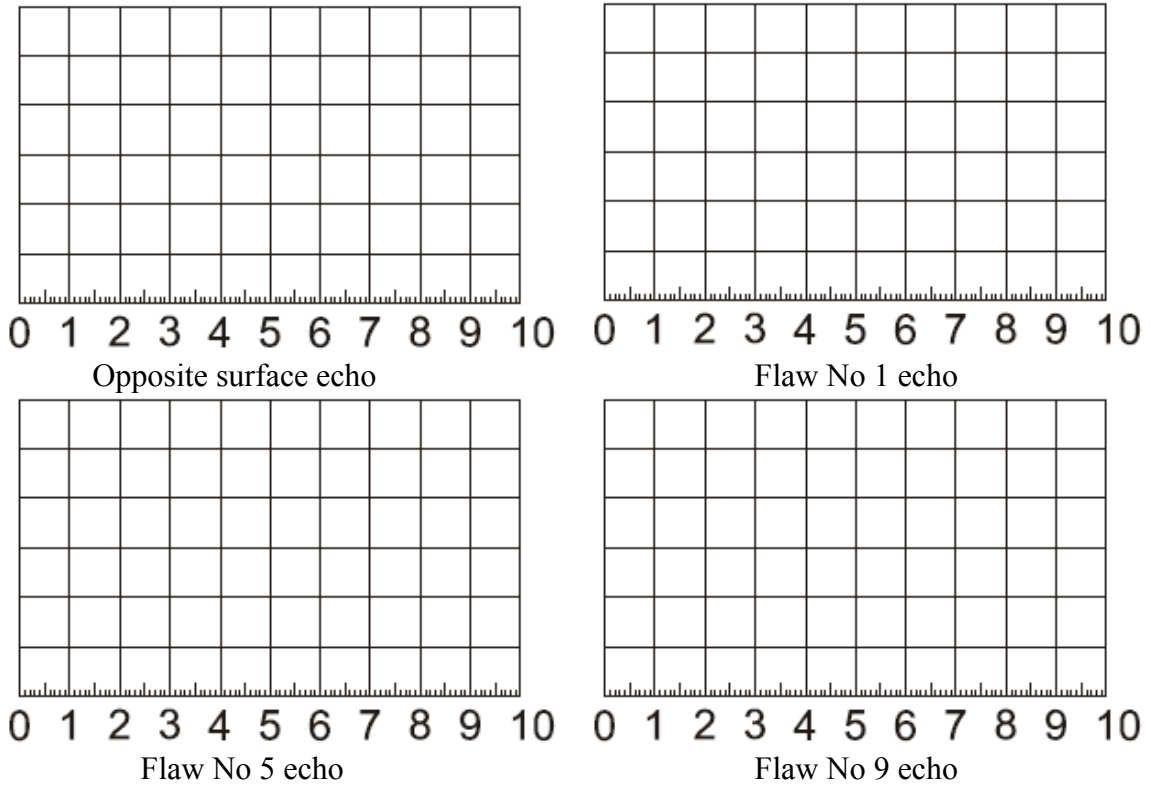


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b) Examination results

Flaw No	Plate height y_p [mm]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grid lines										
y_i (measured) [mm]										
y_i (real) [mm]										

c) Examples of oscillograms



2. Thickness measurement

Steel specimen No	1	2	3	4
Caliper measurement [mm]				
Ultrasonic Thickness gauge [mm]				

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3. Weld examination

Weld type.....

Plate thickness.....mm

Welding method.....

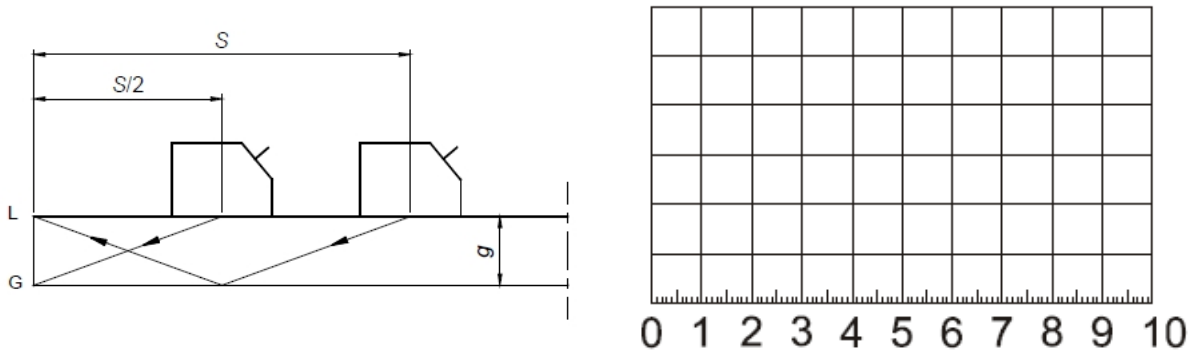
Type and signature of used head.....

3.1 Preparation of a welded connection

a) Sketch of a way of determining the area where the head is placed

$$s = 2 \cdot t \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta = \dots\dots\dots$$

b) Sketch of a way of determining the observation area



3.2 Parameters of examination

Impulse length.....

Amplification.....dB

3.3 Comparison of ultrasonic and radiographic examination results

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4. Estimation of tensile strength of gray cast iron

4.1 Scaling of a sampler on normalized samples

4.2 Longitudinal wave speed measurement in cast iron specimen

- a) Specimen height $l_{ci} = \dots\dots\dots$ mm
b) Wave propagation time $t_{ci} = \dots\dots\dots$ μ s
c) Wave speed in cast iron

$$c_{L,ci} = \frac{l_{ci}}{t_{ci}} = \frac{\dots\dots\dots}{\dots\dots\dots} \frac{m}{s} = \dots\dots\dots \frac{m}{s}$$

4.3 Estimation of tensile strength

$$R_m = \dots\dots\dots \text{MPa}$$

5. Material constants estimation for aluminum

5.1 Longitudinal wave speed measurement

- a) Specimen height $l_{Al} = \dots\dots\dots$ mm
b) Wave propagation time $t_{Al} = \dots\dots\dots$ μ s
c) Longitudinal wave speed in aluminum

$$c_{L,Al} = \frac{l_{Al}}{t_{Al}} = \frac{\dots\dots\dots}{\dots\dots\dots} \frac{m}{s} = \dots\dots\dots \frac{m}{s}$$

5.2 Transverse wave speed measurement

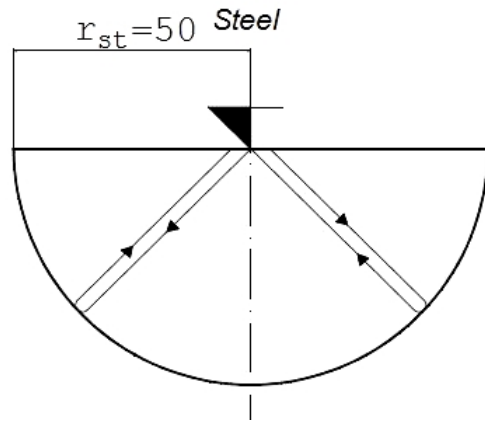
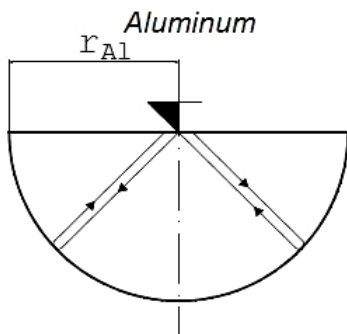
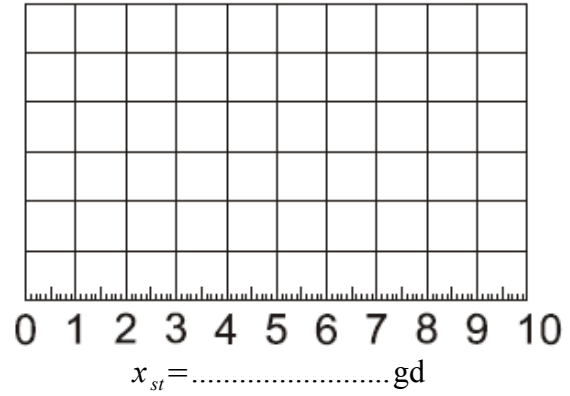
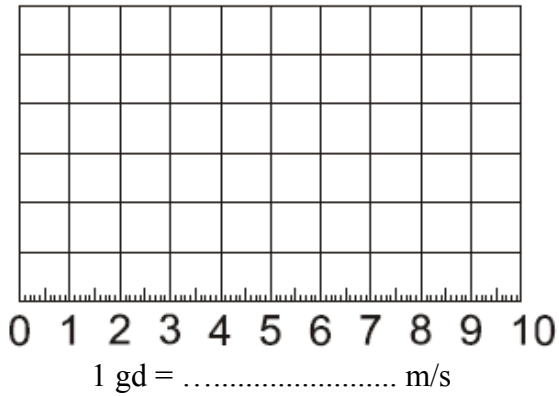
- a) Data for scaling in reciprocity method
- steel sample $r_{st} = 50 \text{ mm}$ $c_{T,st} = 3250 \text{ m/s}$
 - aluminum specimen $r_{Al} = \dots\dots\dots$ mm

- b) Scaling parameter x_{Al} determination

$$x_{Al} = c_{T,st} \frac{r_{Al}}{r_{st}}$$

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c) Time domain scaling



d) Transverse wave speed in aluminum

$$c_{T,Al} = \dots \text{m/s}$$

5.3 Material constants estimation (assumed density $\rho = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

$$\nu = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c_{L,Al}}{c_{T,Al}} \right)^2 - 1}{\left(\frac{c_{L,Al}}{c_{T,Al}} \right)^2 - 1} =$$

$$E = \frac{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}{(1-\nu)} \rho c_{L,Al}^2 =$$

$$G = \rho c_{T,Al}^2 =$$

Verification: $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$