

1: Ultrasonic Testing of Materials - Josef Krautkrämer, Herbert Krautkrämer - Google Books

Nondestructive testing of solid material using ultrasonic waves, for defects such as cavities, nonbonding, and strength variations, is treated in this book from the physical fundamentals of ultrasonics and materials up to the most sophisticated methods.

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"This book deals with fundamentals of ultrasonic testing, instruments used and application of methods. It serves as a reference handbook for engineers, scientists and technicians both before and after their graduation, when engaged in practical work.

History[edit] On May 27, , U. Floyd Firestone of the University of Michigan applies for a U. The patent is granted on April 21, as U. Extracts from the first two paragraphs of the patent for this entirely new nondestructive testing method succinctly describe the basics of such ultrasonic testing. For instance if a casting has a hole or a crack within it, my device allows the presence of the flaw to be detected and its position located, even though the flaw lies entirely within the casting and no portion of it extends out to the surface. The general principle of my device consists of sending high frequency vibrations into the part to be inspected, and the determination of the time intervals of arrival of the direct and reflected vibrations at one or more stations on the surface of the part. The crystal vibrates at the ultrasonic frequency and is mechanically coupled to the surface of the specimen to be tested. This coupling may be effected by immersion of both the transducer and the specimen in a body of liquid or by actual contact through a thin film of liquid such as oil. The ultrasonic vibrations pass through the specimen and are reflected by any discontinuities which may be encountered. The echo pulses that are reflected are received by the same or by a different transducer and are converted into electrical signals which indicate the presence of the defect. These nonlinear methods are based on the fact that an intensive ultrasonic wave is getting distorted as it faces micro damages in the material. These amplitudes can be measured by harmonic decomposition of the ultrasonic signal through fast Fourier transformation or wavelet transformation. The scanner, which consists of a frame with magnetic wheels, holds the probe in contact with the pipe by a spring. The wet area is the ultrasonic couplant that allows the sound to pass into the pipe wall. Non-destructive testing of a swing shaft showing spline cracking In ultrasonic testing, an ultrasound transducer connected to a diagnostic machine is passed over the object being inspected. The transducer is typically separated from the test object by a couplant such as oil or by water, as in immersion testing. There are two methods of receiving the ultrasound waveform: In reflection or pulse-echo mode, the transducer performs both the sending and the receiving of the pulsed waves as the "sound" is reflected back to the device. Reflected ultrasound comes from an interface, such as the back wall of the object or from an imperfection within the object. The diagnostic machine displays these results in the form of a signal with an amplitude representing the intensity of the reflection and the distance, representing the arrival time of the reflection. In attenuation or through-transmission mode, a transmitter sends ultrasound through one surface, and a separate receiver detects the amount that has reached it on another surface after traveling through the medium. Imperfections or other conditions in the space between the transmitter and receiver reduce the amount of sound transmitted, thus revealing their presence. Using the couplant increases the efficiency of the process by reducing the losses in the ultrasonic wave energy due to separation between the surfaces.

3: Ultrasonic Testing of Materials : J. Krautkramer :

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4: Ultrasonic Nondestructive Testing of Materials: Theoretical Foundations - CRC Press Book

Methods and Instruments for the Ultrasonic Testing of Materials. Front Matter. Pages

5: Ultrasonic testing of materials - Josef KrautkrÄmmer, Herbert KrautkrÄmmer - Google Books

This final technical report summarizes the work completed on a project utilizing ultrasonic wave dispersion, frequency-dependent velocities and attenuation measurements in a variety of composite materials.

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7: Nondestructive Testing Handbook, Third Edition: Volume 7, Ultrasonic Testing (UT) (eBook)

Ultrasonic testing of materials. [Josef Krautkrämer; Herbert Krautkrämer] -- "This book deals with fundamentals of ultrasonic testing, instruments used and application of methods. It serves as a reference handbook for engineers, scientists and technicians both before and.

8: Ultrasonic testing - Wikipedia

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Chapter Infrastructure Applications of Ultrasonic Testing. Part 1. Ultrasonic Testing of Wood and Structural Steel; Part 2. Ultrasonic Testing of Structural Concrete; References; Chapter Aerospace Applications of Ultrasonic Testing. Part 1. Overview of Aerospace Applications of Ultrasonic Testing; Part 2. Aerospace Material Production Inspection; Part 3.

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