#### I YEAR M. TECH (MACHINE DESIGN) SECOND SEMESTER

#### **17MEMD2T6A**

### NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING Credits 4

#### Lecture: 4 periods/week

#### Internal assessment: 40 marks

#### Tutorial: - -

Semester end examination: 60 marks

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#### **COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

- Familiarize with the fundamentals of non-destructive testing and Liquid Penetration testing.
- Describe Magnetic Particle Testing and Ultrasonic testing methods.
- Gain knowledge about Acoustic Emission Testing, Thermography, and Codes, Standards, Specification and Procedures used for NDT.
- Acquire knowledge to detect different flaws in composite materials

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:

- 1. Explain the fundamentals of non-destructive testing and Liquid Penetration testing.
- 2. Demonstrate Magnetic Particle Testing and Ultrasonic testing methods.
- 3.Describe Acoustic Emission Testing, Thermography, and Codes, Standards, Specification and Procedures used for NDT.
- 4. Enumerate the procedures to detect different flaws in composite materials

#### UNIT-I

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Various methods, advantages, disadvantages and applications. Visual Examination: Basic principle, the eye- defects which can be detected by unaided, visual inspection, optical aids used for visual inspection- microscope, bore scope, endoscope, telescope, holography; applications.

**LIQUID PENETRANT TESTING:** Physical principles, Procedure for Penetrant testingcleaning, penetrant application, removal of excess penetrant, application of developer, inspection and evaluation; Penetrant testing materials: penetrants, cleaners and emulsifiers, developers, special requirements, test blocks; penetrant testing methods: water washable method, post-emulsifiable method, solvent removal method; sensitivity, applications & limitations.

#### UNIT-II

#### **MAGNETIC PARTICLE TESTING:**

Principle of MPT, Magnetizing techniques- magnetization using a magnet, magnetization using an electro magnet, constant current flow method. Procedure used for testing a component: Equipment used for MPT-simple equipment, large portable equipment, stationary magnetizing equipment; sensitivity, limitations.

**ULTRASONIC TESTING:** Basic properties of sound beam- sound waves, velocity of ultrasonic waves, acoustic impedance, behaviour of ultrasonic waves. Inspection methods: Normal incident pulse-echo inspection, normal incident through-transmission testing, angle

beam pulse-echo testing, criteria for probe selection, flaw sensitivity, beam divergence, penetration and resolution.

#### UNIT-III

#### **ACOUSTIC EMISSION TESTING:**

Principle of AET, technique, instrumentation, sensitivity, applications.

THERMOGRAPHY: Basic principles, detectors and equipment, techniques, applications.

#### CODES, STANDARDS, SPECIFICATION AND PROCEDURES:

Code, standards- international and national standards, industry standards, government and military standards, industry practices, standards; specification, procedures, Indian National standards for NDT, International standards for NDT- ISO standards for quality systems.

#### UNIT-IV

#### LIQUID CRYSTALS FOR FLAW DETECTION IN COMPOSITES:

Equipment, specimen preparation procedure, results, passive tests, discussion and conclusions.

## DETECTION OF DAMAGE IN COMPOSITE MATERIALS BY VIBROTHERMOGRAPHY:

Experimental technique, results and discussion.

# APPLICATION OF X-RAY TOMOGRAPHY TO THE NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING OF HIGH PERFORMANCE POLYMER COMPOSITES:

Introduction, presentation of basic method on the medical scanner, absorption of x-rays, x-ray tomography, terminology, results achieved with the CGR – ND 8000 Scanner, conclusions.

#### Learning Resources

#### **Text Books:**

- 1. Practical Non-Destructive Testing, (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition) by Baldev Raj, T. Jayakumar, M. Thavasimuthu, Wood head Publishing Limited.
- 2. Non-Destructive Testing of Fibre-Reinforced Plastics Composites by J. Summerscales, Springer.
- 3. Damage Detection in Composite Materials by Masters JE, ASTM STP 1128.
- 4. Non-destructive evaluation and flaw criticality for composite materials by R. Byron Pipes, ASTM International, 1979