

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Cavitation and Multiphase Flow Laboratory
Report No: UMICH 320711-2-1

- (I) VIBRATORY CAVITATION
DAMAGE AT STANDARD CONDITIONS
(II) COMPUTER OUTPUT ANALYSIS

Submitted by :

Mohammed AKBI

Undergraduate Research Student

To :

Professor F.G. HAMMITT

as a Report for M. E. 490

(Directed Undergraduate Research)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART (I)

- I ABSTRACT
- II ACKNOWLEDGMENT
- III WORK ITEM PERFORMED
- IV NEW REDUCED DATA
- V RESULTS AND CONCLUSION
- VI APPENDIX

PART (II)

- I INTRODUCTION
- II ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE
- III RESULTS AND COMPUTER OUTPUT
- IV APPENDIX

PART(I)

I ABSTRACT

In vibratory cavitation, the forces causing the cavities to form and collapse are due to a continuous series of high amplitude, high-frequency pressure pulsations in the liquid. The compression-decompression phenomena causes the cavities to occur.

There are two important data to record for each material tested: Incubation Period (IP) and Mean Depth of Penetration Rate (MDPR). They are related in the following equation (where n and C are constants):

$$(IP)^n = C/MDPR_{max} \quad (1)$$

A computer program was used to give us the best-fit line and the best-fit values of n and C for each material.

II ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Aside from the author, many tests were run by Charles Muller and the computer program and plots were done by Robert J. NIEDZIELSKI*

III WORK ITEMS PERFORMED

Three different materials were tested under standard conditions (1.0 mils, 80°F, 1 Bar in sea water) to find a correlation between them. Also Al 1100-0 and Ti 6Al-4V specimens sent by Aerojet were tested under the same conditions in order to have a basis for comparison.

Table III summarizes the work performed in the first part of our tests and Table I summarizes tests done using Aerojet specimens only. Table II gives an average value for the Incubation Period and the MDPR for each material. Further discussion on this matter will be done in part V of this report.

* R.J. Niedzielski Jr., "Computer Analysis Programs, computer graphics", Report NO. UMICH 14571-15-I, April 1978

IV NEW REDUCED DATA

So far two important data were found using some measurement and calculations:

1. The Incubation Period: Intercept of the abscissa of a curve of cumulative weight loss vs. test duration with the tangent drawn from the first maximum slope.

2. MDPR: Mean depth of penetration rate based on total surface area (diameter 5/8")

The new reduced data that are now introduced are namely:

1. The "0.1 mil" incubation period. This corresponds to the time at which there is a substantial MDPR (small and finite). For our case we used 0.1 mil as a point where time is recorded. This was introduced because of its simplicity and practicality (it lends itself to easy comparison).

2. Incubation Scale Factor k ($= \frac{\tau}{IP}$) where τ is the time at which we have maximum cavitation (or inflection point) and IP is incubation period. Values of k for different materials are tabulated (Table III). This new parameter k was introduced because it helps predict when maximum erosion rate is going to occur so that it can be avoided.

V RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

1. Al 1100-0

Three Al 1100-0 specimens sent by Aerojet were run at standard conditions. University of Michigan specimens behave about the same way as Aerojet specimens do. The IP for Aerojet specimens was lower (about 20%) than that of the U of M ones; however the averaged values of IP for both U of M's and Aerojet's were very close (**6.33** min and **6.85** min). The MDPR data for Aerojet's show a behavior

almost identical to U of M's ; each MDPR vs. Test duration curve has two characteristic peaks. The MDPR_{max} (averaged values) as given in Table II, show 6.7 mils/hr for U of M and 5.9 mils/hr for Aerojet- a difference of 12%.

2. Ti 6Al-4V

Two Ti specimens, supplied by Aerojet, were run at standard conditions. Their results were very close to our previous tests using U of M Ti specimens.

The average value for IP was 128.5 min for Aerojet's and 133 min for U of M's. The MDPR_{max} was 102.4 mils/1000 hours and 112 mils/1000 hours for Aerojet's and U of M's respectively.

Altogether, U of M test specimens and Aerojet cannot be discriminated because there is no systematic difference between the materials. The small difference in IP and MDPR_{max} values are due to experimental errors only.

3. Incubation Scale Factor (k)

K varies between 1.5 for small mechanical intensities to 2.5 for higher ones. K seems to be independent of the material tested but there is a slight increase of k as the intensity increases.

Both U of M test specimens and Aerojet's present similar k's. So the predictability for maximum erosion rate occurrence is the same for U of M's and Aerojet's.

Further analysis of the problem of cavitation damage of Ti 6Al-4V, Al 1100-0, and SS 17-4 is done using the profocorder results and computer program results and plots.

VI APPENDIX

TABLE I: Aerojet specimens at standard conditions in sea water

TABLE II : Comparison between Aerojet and U of M specimens

TABLE III: Incubation Scale Factor results

Fig 1 : Cavitation Erosion Apparatus

2 : Photo of instruments used in cavitation erosion study

3 : Picture of U of M specimens

4 : " " "

5 : " Aerojet "

DATA and PLOTS for AL1100-0 Aerojet specimens

" " Ti 6Al-4v " "

TABLE I *

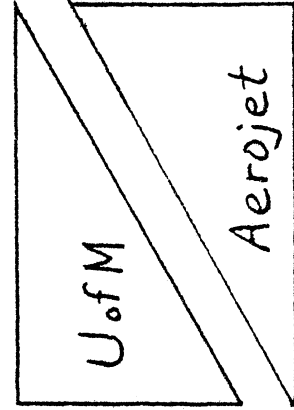
MATERIAL	Incubation -		M. D. P. R. max (mils/1000 hrs.)
	Period (min)	$\frac{0.1 \text{ mil}}{1 \mu}$	
Al 1100-0 16-A	7.2	2.9	6186
Al 1100-0 17-A	6.5	3.2	5640
Ti 6AL-4V 16-A	130	160	111.34
Ti 6AL-4V 17-A	95	150	87.9
Ti 6AL-4V 18-A	95	140	108

* Aerojet Specimens
Standard conditions in Sea water

TABLE II. (comparison between Aerojet and U of M specimens)

DATA MATERIAL	Incubation Period (min)	M. D. P. R. max (mils / 1000 hrs)
Al 1100-0	6.33 6.85	6668 5913
Ti 6AL-4V	133 128.5	112 102.4

Note :



**AVERAGED
VALUES**

TABLE - III

U of M SPECIMENS

MATERIAL	CONDITIONS T = 80°F. P = 1.0 atm. SEA WATER	INC. PERIOD (Tang Intercept) (min)	INFLECTION POINT (τ) (min)	INC. SCALE FACTOR (K) = τ/I.P.
- <u>AL 1100 - 0</u>				
# 8	1.0 mil	7.5	13.5	2.12
# 9	1.0 mil	7.5	12.5	1.80
# 10	1.2 mil	4.0	8.5	1.66
- <u>S.S. 17-4C</u>				
# 1	1.0 mil	70	150	2.14
# 2	1.0 mil	75	160	2.13
# 4	1.5 mil	50	75	1.5
- <u>S.S. 17-4W</u>				
# 5	0.66 mil	105	135	1.29
# 2	0.55 mil	110	195	1.77
# 8	1.0 mil	63	105	1.67
- <u>Ti 6AL-4V</u>				
# 4	0.55 mil	420	630	1.50
# 10	0.60 mil	480	648	1.35
# 8	0.63 mil	210	252	1.20
# 5	1.0 mil	75	185	2.46
# 11	1.0 mil	105	165	1.57
# 14	1.0 mil	90	156	1.73

Aerogel SPECIMENS (Ti#17-A NOT INCLUDED BECAUSE INFLECTION POINT DID NOT OCCUR)

- <u>AL 1100 - 0</u>				
# 16-A	1.0 mil	7.2	14.5	2.01
# 17-A	1.0 mil	6.5	11.5	1.76
- <u>Ti 6AL-4V</u>				
# 16-A	1.0 mil	130	204	1.57
# 18-A	1.0 mil	95	160	1.68

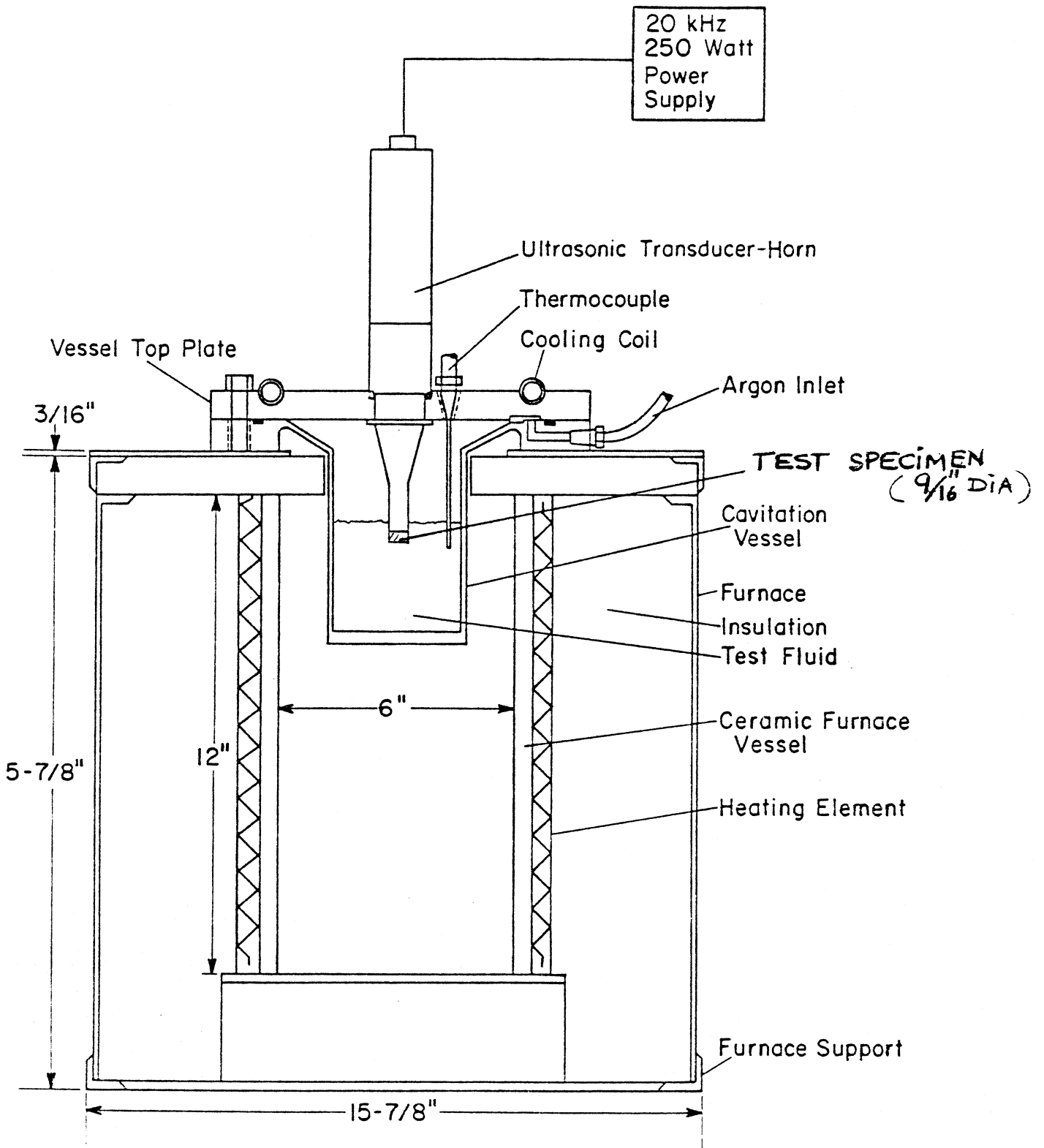


Fig. 1 Vibratory Facility Cavitation Erosion Study in sea water

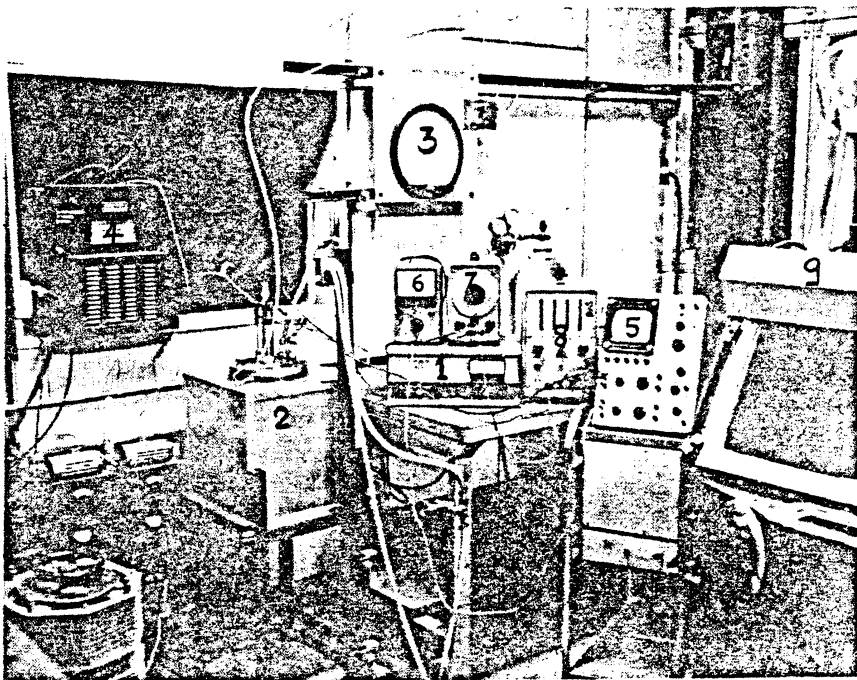


Figure 2. Photograph of the High-Temperature Ultrasonic Cavitation Facility

1. Amplifier
2. vibratory Horn
3. Pressure gage
4. Heating element
5. Calibration Apparatus
9. Heat Treatment cage

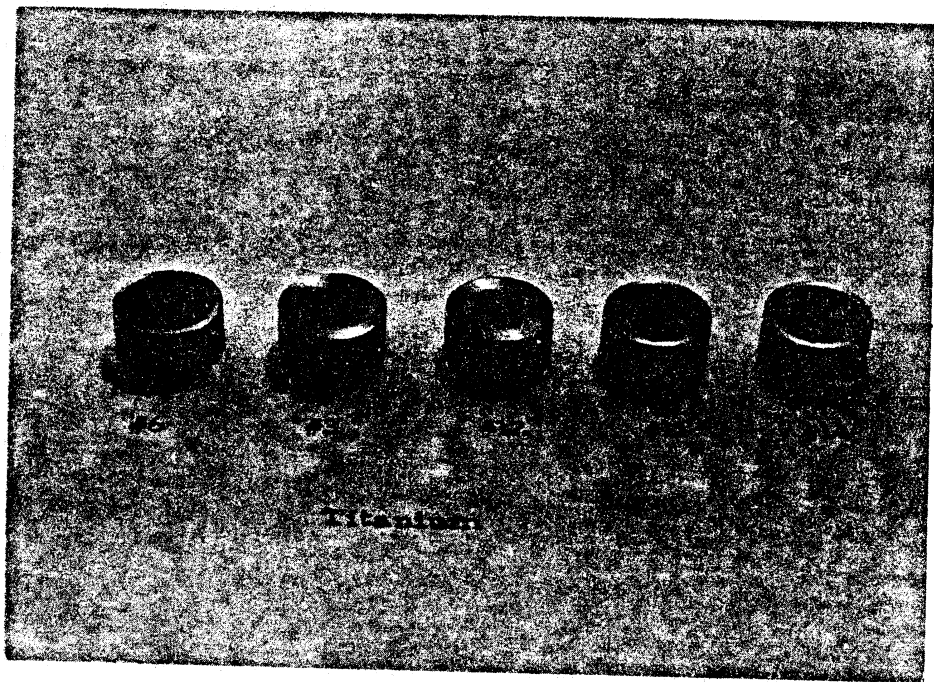
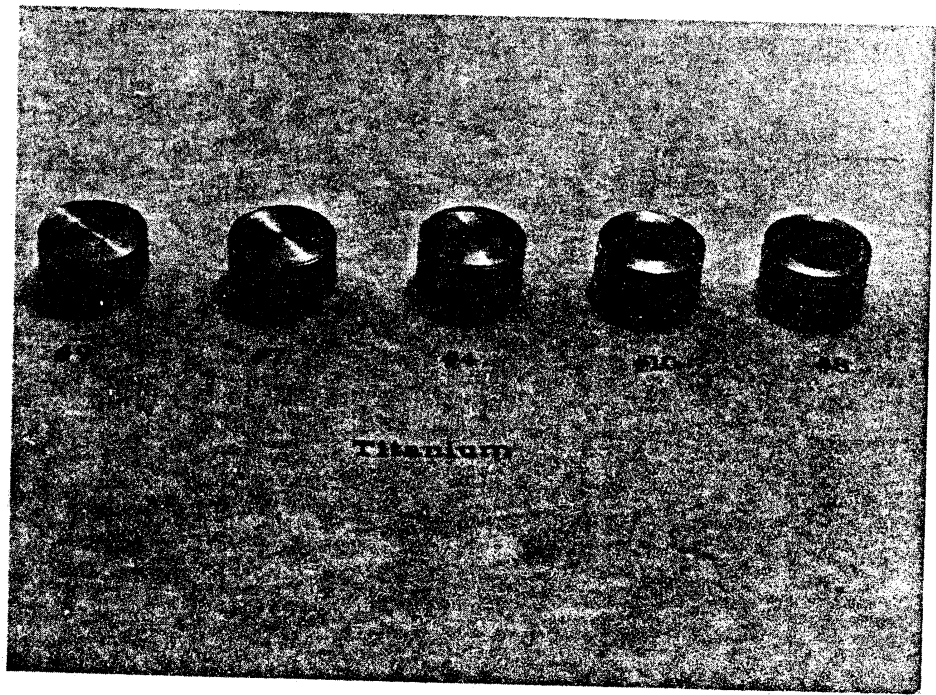


Fig 3.

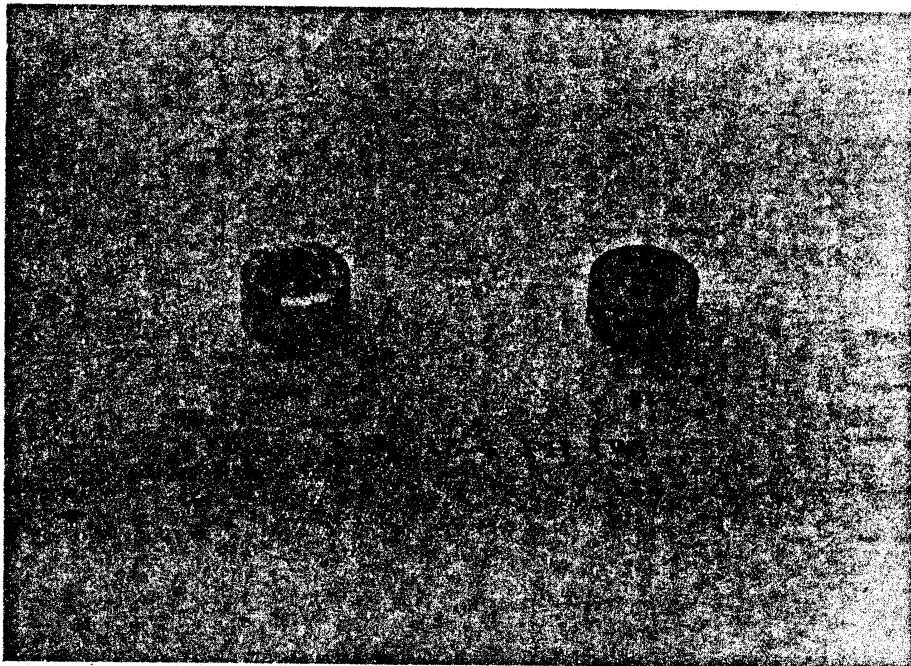
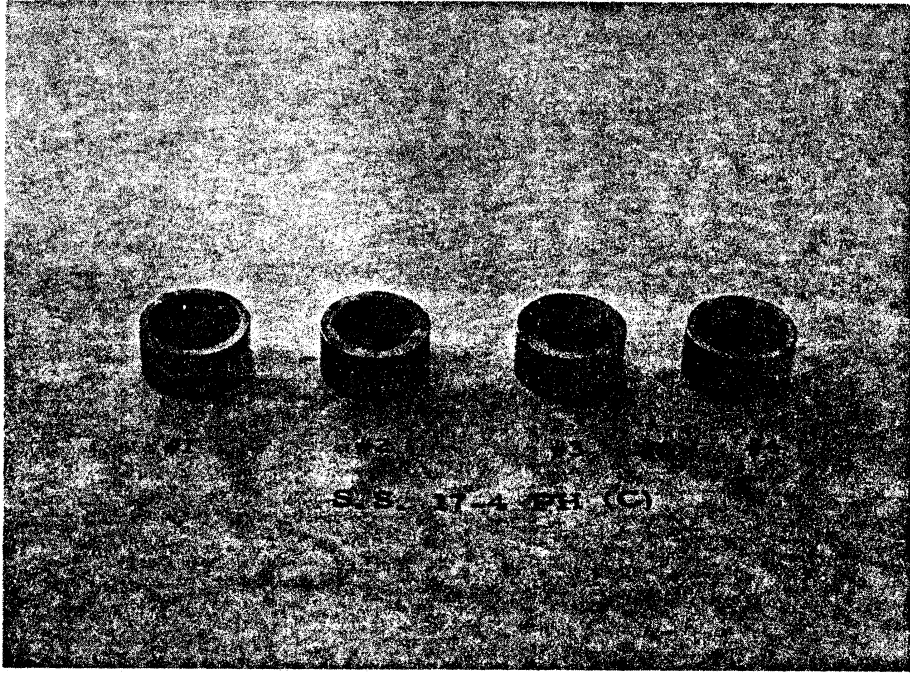


Fig 4.

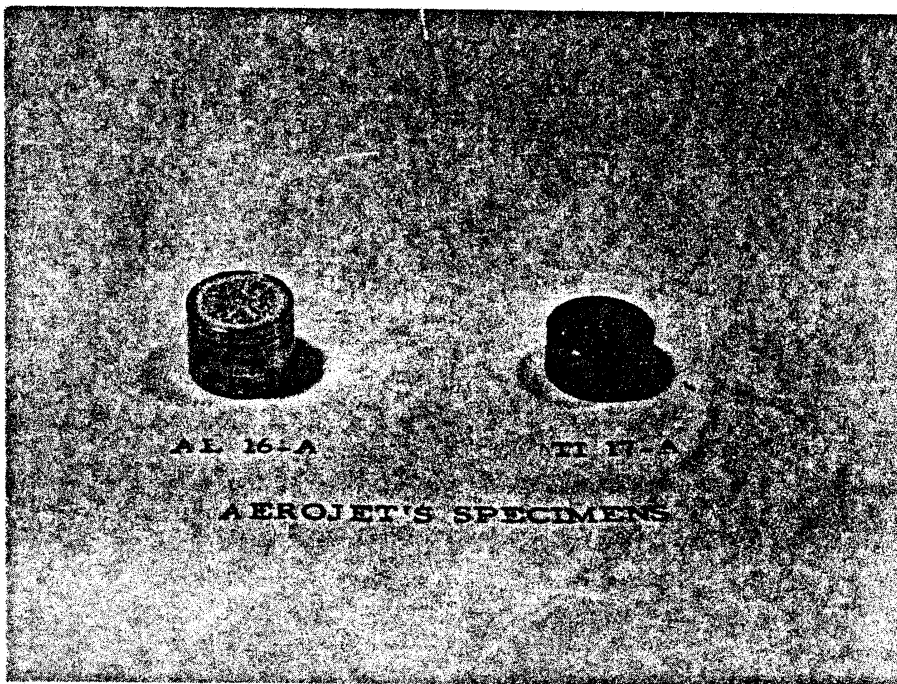
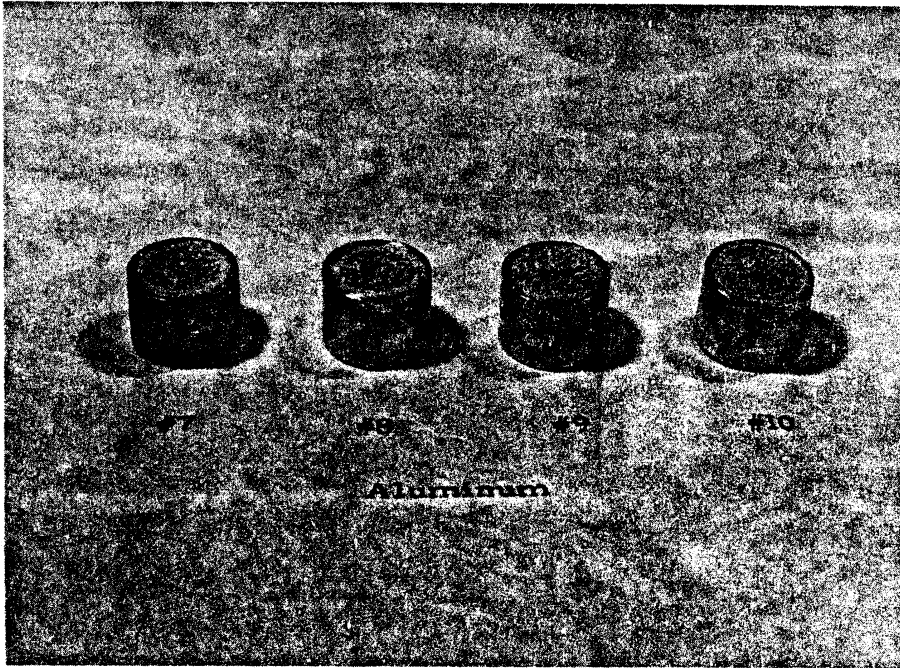


Fig 5.

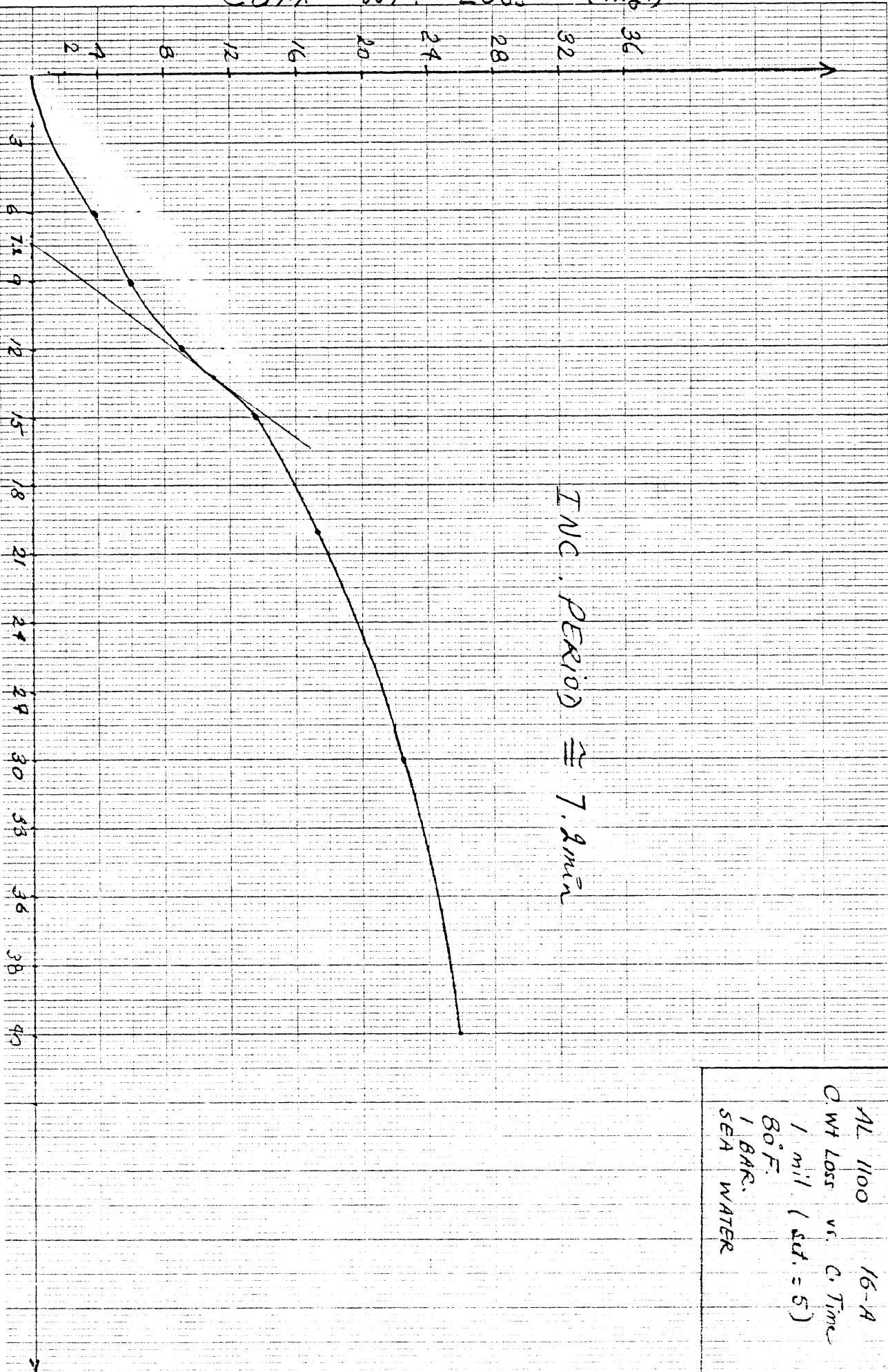
D A T A

A N D

C U R V E S

OF CUM. WEIGHT LOSS VS. EXPOSURE TIME
AND MDPR VS. EXPOSURE TIME

CUM. WT. LOSS (mg.)



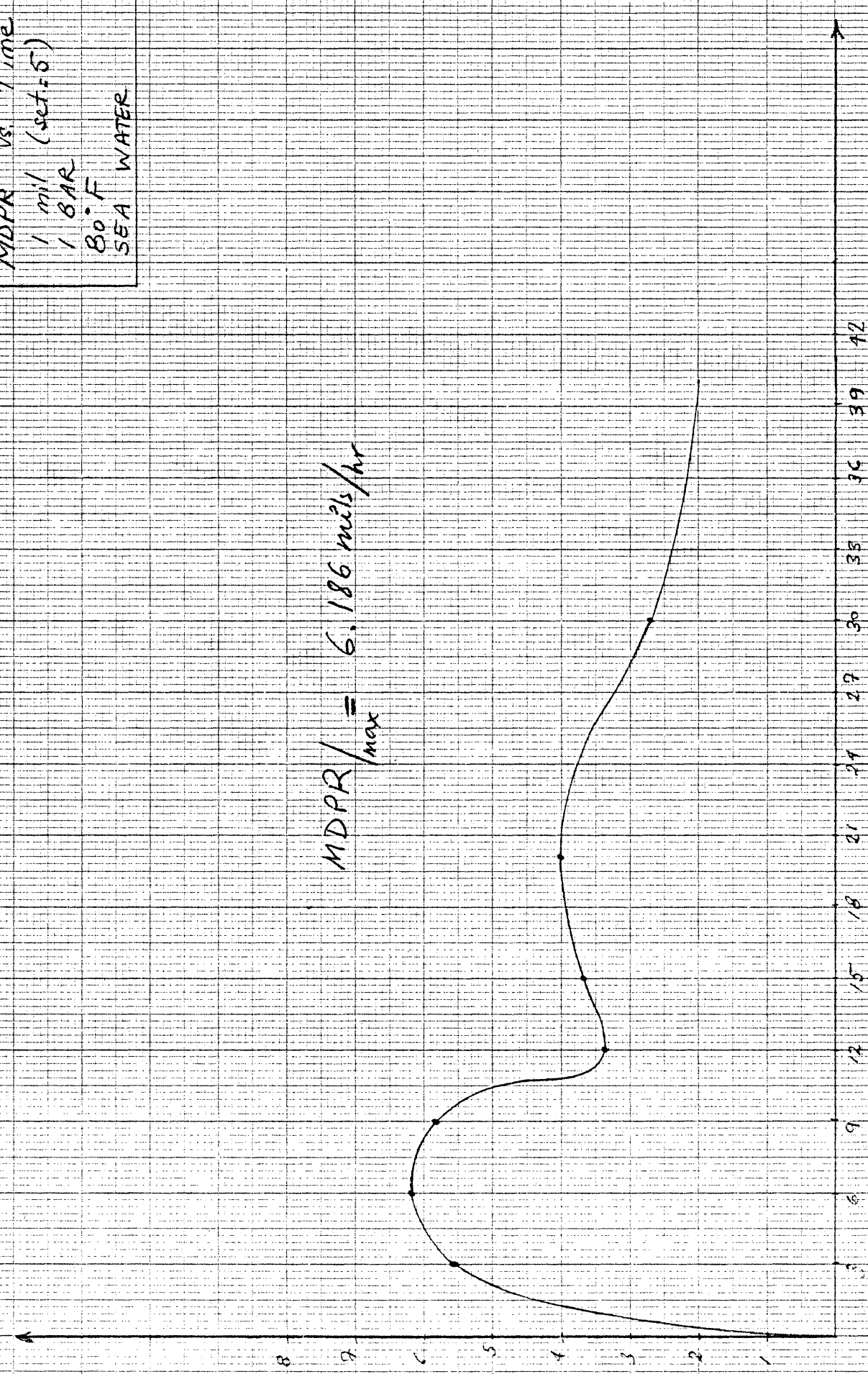
INC. PERIOD \approx 7.5 min

AL 1100 16-A
 C WT Loss vs. C. Time
 1 ml (std. = 5)
 80°F.
 1 BAR.
 SEA WATER

AL 100 16-A
 MDRR vs Time
 1 mil (set=5)
 1 BAR
 80°F
 SEA WATER

MDRR (mil/hr)

$$\text{MDRR}_{\text{max}} = 6.186 \text{ mils/hr}$$



CUM. TIME

MATERIAL DAMAGE SHEET

HORN: Titanium MATERIAL: AL 1100-0
 AMPLITUDE: 1.0 mils (wt 5) NUMBER: 17-A
 WATER: Sea Water APPROX. DATE: 12/02/77
 TEMPERATURE: 80F DENSITY: 0.09751 lbm/m³
 PRESSURE: 1 atm AREA: 0.248 in²
 TORQUE: M. D. P. FACTOR:
 PRE-RUN: $c = \frac{1}{c_A} = .09098$

COMMENTS:

$$MDPR = \frac{0.09098 (WL) (60)}{\Delta t_{min}}$$

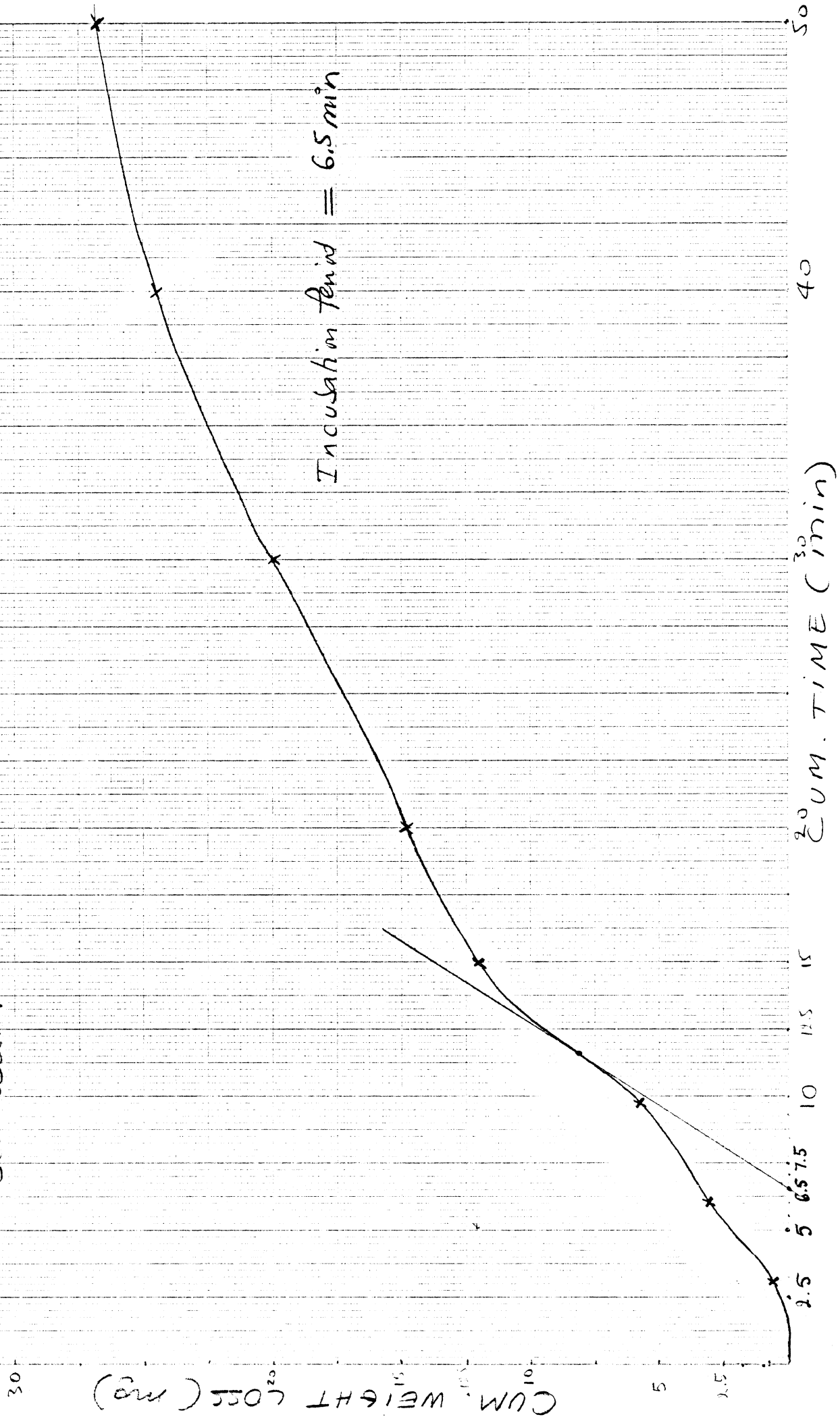
$$Incubation Period = 6.5 min$$

$$MDPR /_{max} = 5.64 \text{ mils/hr}$$

DATA

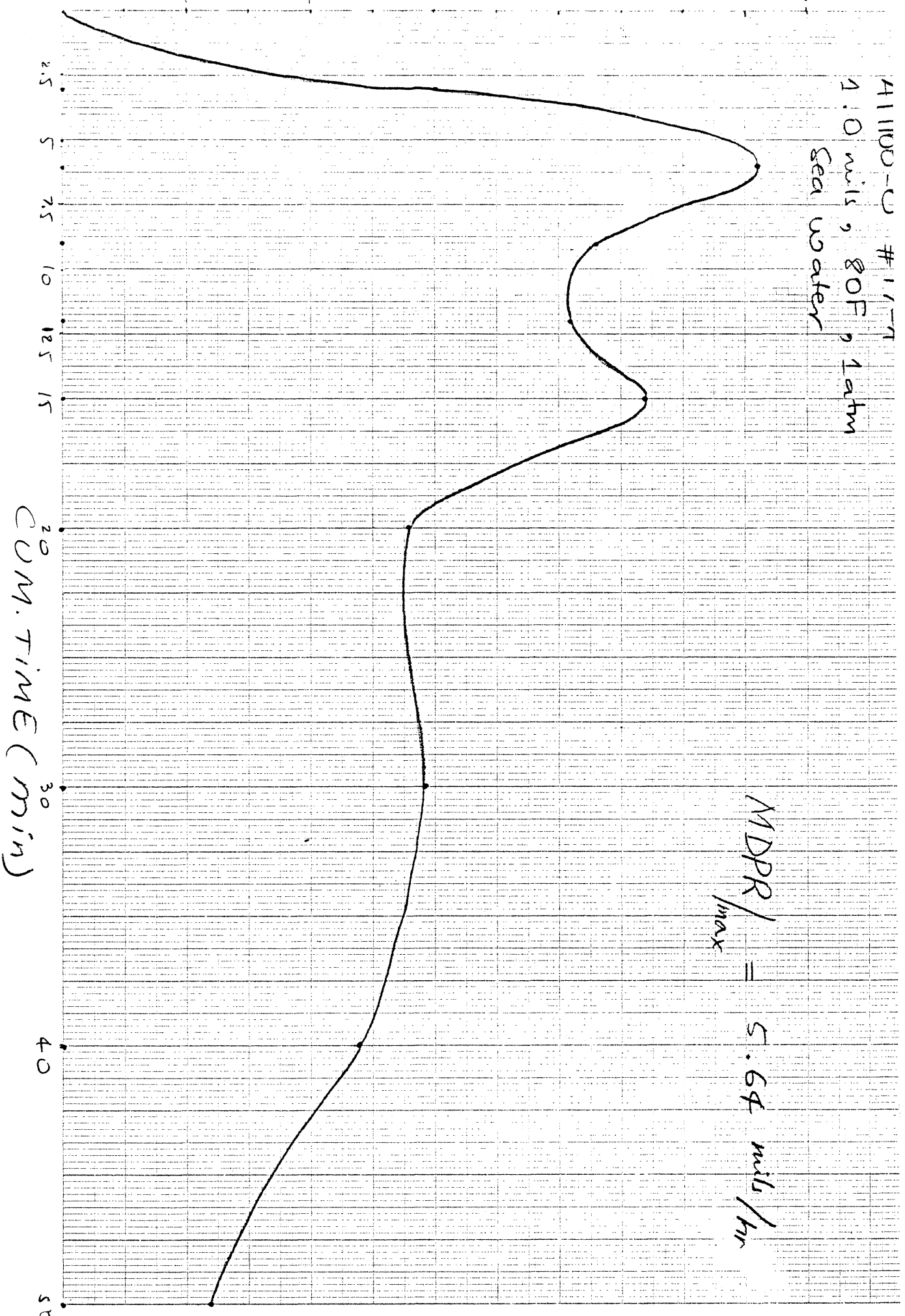
TIME INTERVAL (min)	CUMULATIVE TIME (min)	WEIGHT LOSS (mg)	CUM. WT. LOSS (mg)	M. D. P.	M. D. P. R. (mils/hr)
3	3	1.7	1.7		3.093
3	6	3.1	4.8		5.64
3	9	2.4	7.2		4.36
3	12	2.3	9.5		4.18
3	15	2.6	12.1		4.73
5	20	2.5	14.6		2.73
10	30	5.3	19.9		2.89
10	40	4.4	24.3		2.40
10	50	2.1	26.4		1.146

#1111-A
 1.0 ml/s, 80F, 1 atm
 Sea water



MDPR (mils/hr)

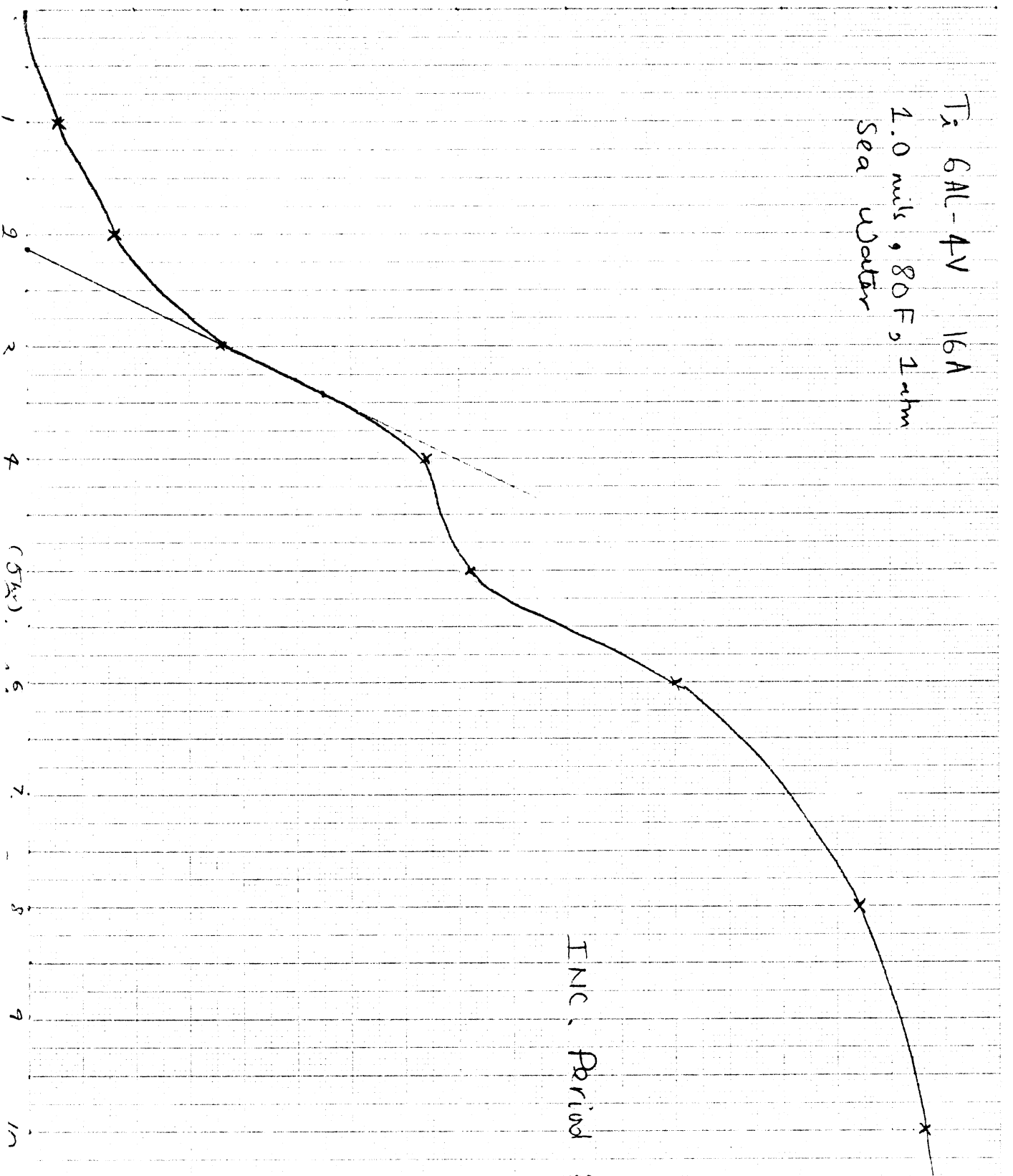
41100-U #1/177
1.0 mils, 80F, 1atm
Sea water



$$MDPR /_{max} = 5.64 \text{ mils/hr}$$

CUM. WEIGHT LOSS (mg)

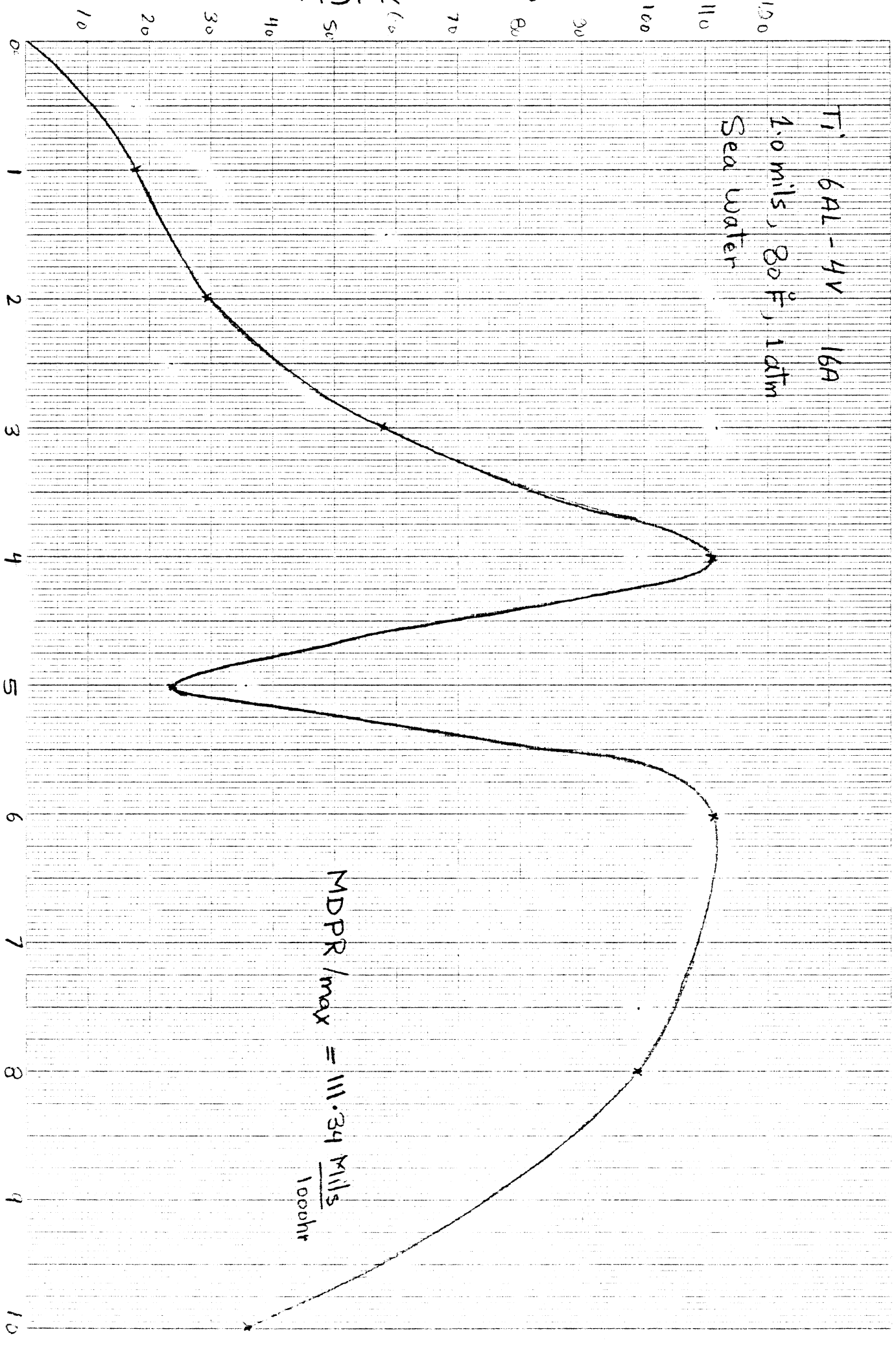
Ti 6AL-4V 16A
1.0 mils, 80F, 1 atm
Sea Water



INC. PERIOD \approx 130 min

MDPR MILS/1000hrs

TI 6AL-4V 16A
1.0 mils, 80°F, 1atm
Sea water



MDPR / max = $111.34 \frac{\text{Mils}}{1000\text{hr}}$

MATERIAL DAMAGE SHEET

HORN: Ti MATERIAL: Ti
 AMPLITUDE: 1.0 mils (2.54 μm) NUMBER: 17-A
 WATER: Sea water APPROX. DATE: 12/02/77
 TEMPERATURE: 80°F DENSITY: 4.43 g/cm³
 PRESSURE: 1 atm AREA: 0.235 in²
 TORQUE: _____ M. D. P. FACTOR: _____
 PRE-RUN: _____ $c = 0.0525 \left(= \frac{1}{RA} \right)$

COMMENTS:

$$MDPR = \frac{(WL) c}{\Delta T}$$

Incubation Period = 95 min.

$$MDPR |_{max} = 87.9 \frac{\text{mils}}{1000 \text{ hr}}$$

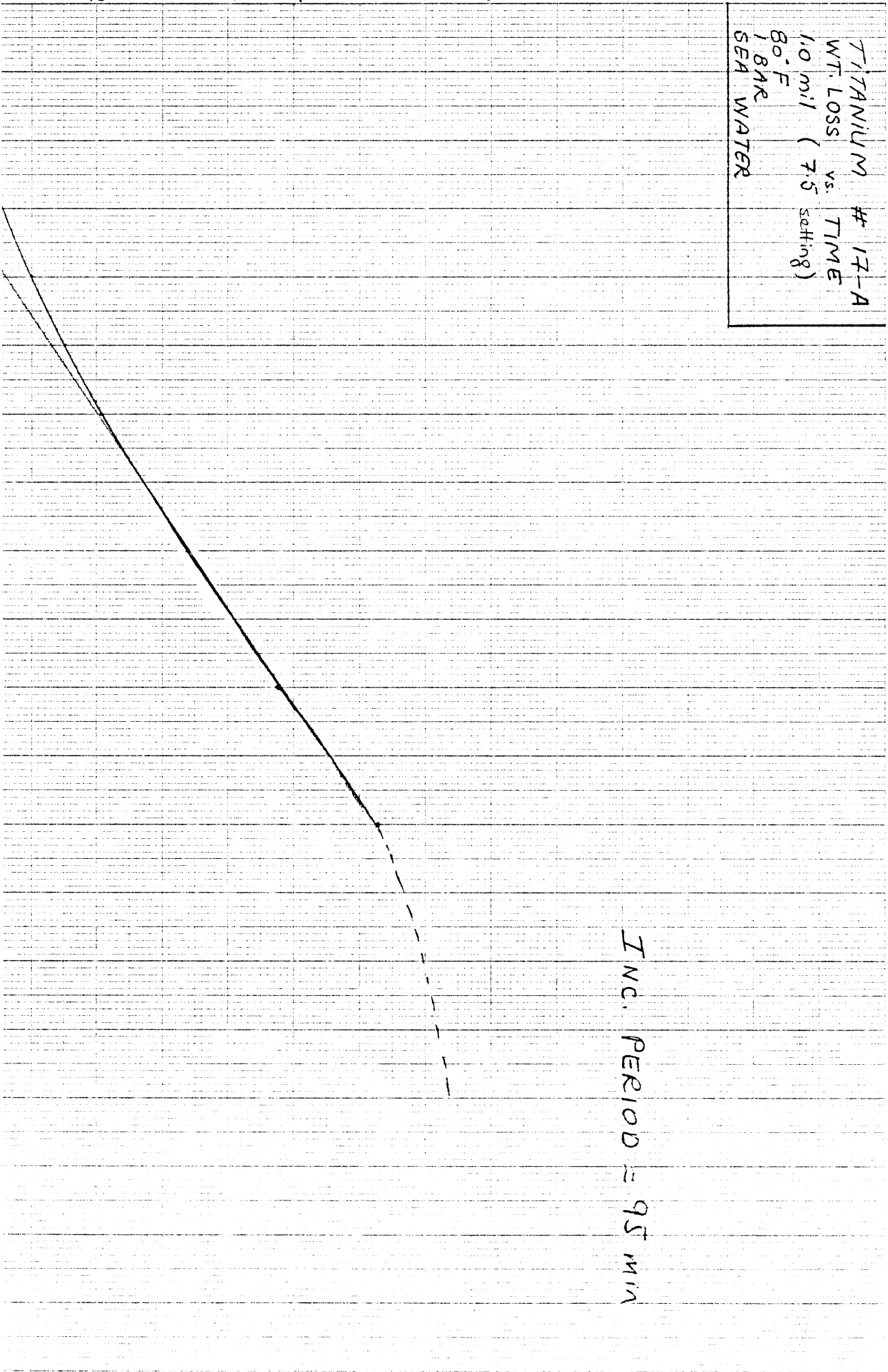
DATA

TIME INTERVAL (hr)	CUMULATIVE TIME (hr)	WEIGHT LOSS (mg)	CUM. WT. LOSS (mg)	M. D. P.	M. D. P. R. (mils/1000hr)
1	1	.2	.2	.01172	11.72
1	2	.8	1.0	.04688	46.88
1	3	1.05	2.05	.06153	61.53
1	4	1.35	3.40	.07911	79.11
1	5	1.35	4.75	.07911	79.11
1	6	1.50	6.25	.0879	87.9
2	8				
2	10				
2	12				

MAX MDPR!

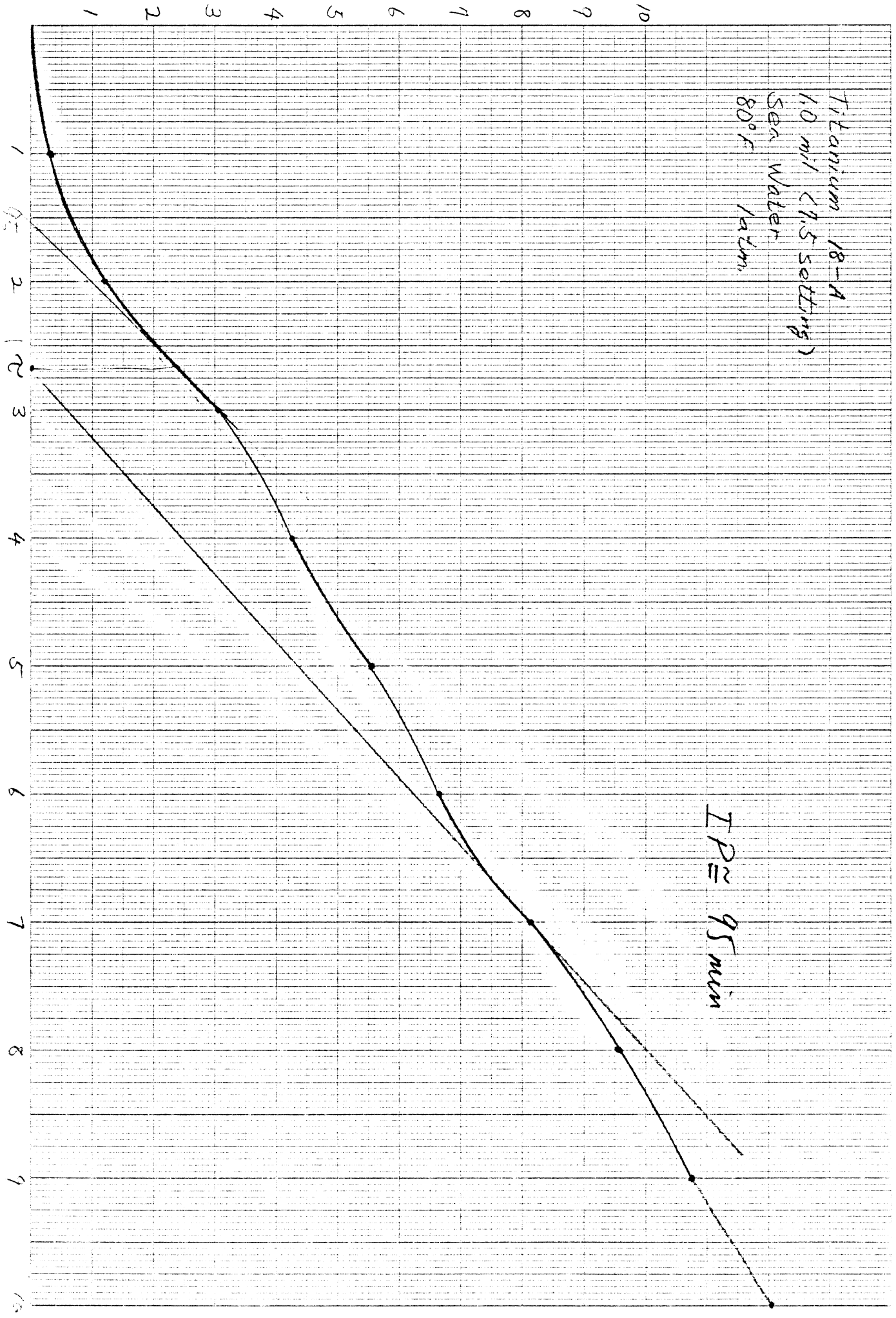
CU. WT. LOSS (mg.)

TITANIUM # 17-A
 WT. LOSS vs. TIME
 1.0 ml (7.5 setting)
 80°F
 1 BAR
 SEA WATER



INC. PERIOD = 95 MIN

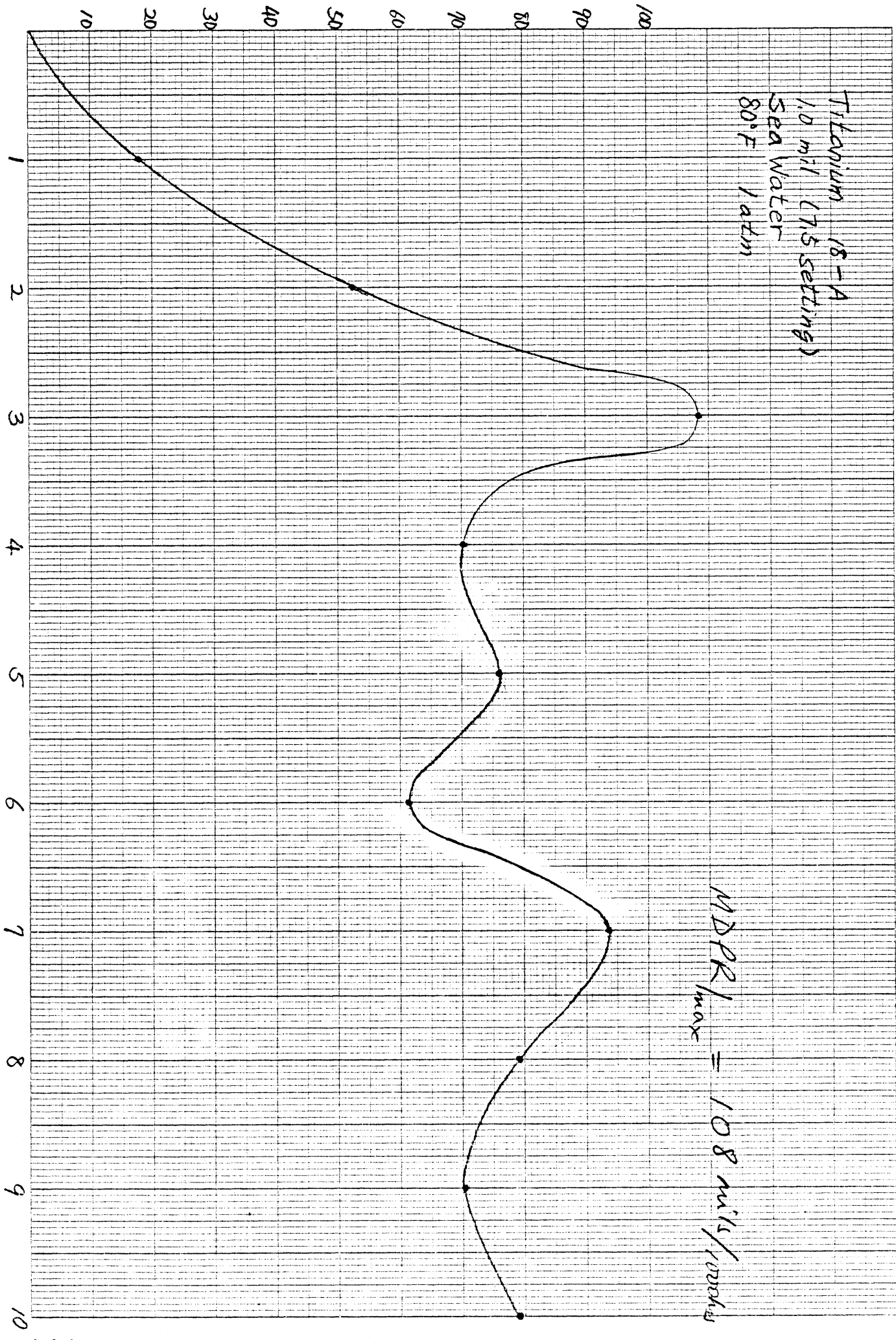
cum. weight loss (mg)



Titanium 18-A
1.0 ml (7.5 settings)
SEA WATER
80°C 1 atm

$IP \approx 95 \text{ min}$

MDPR (mils/1000 hrs)



Titanium 18-A
1.0 mil (7.5 settings)
Sea Water
80°F 1 atm

MDPR_{max} = 108 mils/1000hrs

PART(II)

I INTRODUCTION

The two most important parameters that we measure in our tests for each material are the Incubation Period(IP) and the Mean Depth of Penetration rate(MDPR). The IP is found from the cumulative weight loss vs. exposure time curves. Then we find MDPR (volume loss per exposed area) using the material densities.

A relationship between IP and $MDPR_{max}$ was found from experimental data and it seems that the two quantities are related to the following equation:

$$\left(\frac{IP_1}{IP_2}\right)^n = \frac{MDPR_{max2}}{MDPR_{max1}} = k$$

This equation can be simplified into:

$$(IP)^n = C/(MDPR_{max}) \quad (1)$$

Various attempts were made to draw the IP vs. $MDPR_{max}$ curves manually but were inaccurate and therefore a computer program was written to calculate the best-line fit as well as n and C.

II ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

If we take the logarithm base 10 of both sides of(1) and simplify:

$$n \log IP = \log C + \log 1/MDPR_{max}$$

Or, by rearranging the equation;

$$\log 1/MDPR_{max} = n \log IP - \log C \quad (2)$$

If we want to draw the curve $\log(1/MDPR_{max})$ vs $\log IP$ then (2) has the equation of a standard line: $y=mx+b$ where m is the slope and b corresponds to the log of the proportional constant. In order to find m and C, the following equations

were used

$$m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2}{n}}$$

$$C = 10 \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) + m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) / n \right]$$

These two numbers are the ones that are most important in the MDPK and incubation period analysis. In addition to a proportional constant for the best-fit line, a constant can be found for each pair of data points using the calculated slope according to the original equation

$$C = (x_i^m)(y_i) \quad \text{or} \quad C = (\text{Incubation Period})^m \text{ (MDPK)}$$

By finding the proportional constant for each pair of data points, an analysis can be made of all the proportional constants obtained for a set. The average proportional constant is calculated by

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$

The proportional constant mean deviation is found by

$$MD = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n |C_i - \bar{C}|$$

The proportional constant standard deviation is defined by

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{(\bar{C} - C_i)^2}{(N - 1)}}$$

The proportional constant root mean square is calculated by

$$RMS = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 \right)}$$

III. Results and Computer Output

The computer output enabled us to get the values of n (exponent) and c (constant y-intercept) for each material tested. Then best-fit lines of $(\frac{1}{\text{MDPR}})^*$ vs. IP (Tan intercept and $(\frac{1}{\text{MDPR}})$ vs. IP (0.1 mil) were plotted for each material.

In previous experiments, values of n were computed manually and found to be close to unit (1) which means that the MDPR is inversely proportional to the first degree of IP (see relation (1)).

This calculated result was confirmed using the computer program. The exponent n varies between 0.901 and 1.32 for the material tested, thus the best-fit lines make approximately a 45° angle with the horizontal axis. The small deviations are due to experimental errors only. Note that n is independent of the material tested. The constant C varies over a broad range of values (i.e. 12920 to 64429). Since the C 's indicate only the position of the lines (y - intercept) and not their behavior, they do not influence our results.

In summary the plots made by the machine verify relation (1) better than manual plots.

IV APPENDIX

1) M DPR and INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

For ALII00 0

SS17 4 (CAST , WROUGHT)

TITANIUM 6AL 4V

2) PLOTS OF (1/MDPR) VS. INCUBATION PERIODS

For ALII00 0

SE17 4 (CAST, WROUGHT)

TITANIUM 6AL 4V

1)

MDPR and INCUBATION

DATA ANALYSIS

MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

ALUMINUM 1100-0
 TARGET INTERCEPT

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
7.500	0.875061	7096.000	-3.851013	53096.555
7.500	0.875061	7018.000	-3.846213	52512.914
4.000	0.602060	12450.000	-4.095170	49720.508
7.200	0.857333	6186.000	-3.791409	44438.012
6.500	0.812913	5640.000	-3.751279	36580.969

SLOPE OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 0.9988479

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 46835.262

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 47269.773

STANDARD DEVIATION = 5408.242

VARIANCE = 6886.898

MEAN SQUARE = 47669.434

MAXIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 53096.555

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 36580.969

EDPP AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

ALUMINUM 1100-0
0.1 MIL

INCUBATION DATA		EDPP DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	EDPP	LOG(EDPP)	CONSTANT
2.500	0.397940	7096.000	-3.851013	15330.414
3.500	0.544068	7013.000	-3.848213	20118.727
1.500	0.176091	12450.000	-4.095170	17506.766
2.900	0.462398	6180.000	-3.791409	15140.453
3.200	0.505150	5640.000	-3.751279	14995.082

POE OF LINE(EXPONENT,N) = 0.8406805

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 16507.699

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 16618.273

STANDARD DEVIATION = 1755.563

STANDARD DEVIATION = 7232.516

VARIANCE MEAN SQUARE = 16735.336

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 20118.727

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 14995.082

* * * * *

MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH
TANGENT INTERCEPT

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
10.000	1.845098	138.600	-2.141763	13622.625
15.000	1.875061	125.400	-2.098297	13278.594
20.000	1.698970	214.500	-2.331428	14659.637
25.000	2.021189	174.000	-2.240549	26497.543
30.000	2.041392	100.000	-2.000000	16013.043
33.000	1.799340	198.000	-2.296665	17368.023
40.000	2.079181	138.600	-2.141763	24380.613
50.000	0.698970	1800.000	-3.255273	10234.844
60.000	2.146128	9.900	-0.995635	2056.893

SLOPE OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 1.0798874

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 12919.656

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 15345.734

STANDARD DEVIATION = 5083.594

STANDARD DEVIATION = 8875.461

MEAN SQUARE = 16800.738

NUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 26497.543

NUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 2056.893

* * * * *

MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH
0.1 MIL

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
0.000	2.041392	138.000	-2.141763	47762.148
0.000	2.079181	125.400	-2.098297	48148.973
0.000	1.903090	214.500	-2.331428	49756.117
5.000	2.243038	174.000	-2.240549	106783.063
5.000	2.161368	100.000	-2.000000	48578.320
0.000	2.146128	198.000	-2.296665	92080.000
0.000	2.079181	138.000	-2.141763	53217.289
0.000	1.301029	1800.000	-3.255273	74536.500

E OF LINE (EXPONENT, K) = 1.2429361

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 61944.711

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 65107.781

STANDARD DEVIATION = 19519.016

STANDARD DEVIATION = 25134.406

VARIANCE MEAN SQUARE = 68651.438

SUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 106783.063

SUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 47762.148

* * * * *

MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH (CAST)
TANGENT INTERCEPT

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
70.000	1.845098	133.500	-2.141763	37039.293
75.000	1.875061	125.400	-2.098297	36695.109
50.000	1.698970	214.500	-2.331423	36823.164

POE OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 1.3153229

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 36852.121

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 36852.500

STANDARD DEVIATION = 124.507

VARIANCE = 47022.473

MEAN SQUARE = 36852.793

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 37039.293

MAXIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 36695.109

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MDPB AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH (CAST)
0.1 MIL

INCUBATION DATA		MDPB DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCETN)	MDPB	LOG(MDPF)	CONSTANT
0.000	2.041392	108.500	-2.141763	42483.945
10.000	2.079181	125.400	-2.598297	42735.250
20.000	2.079181	138.500	-2.141763	47233.703
30.000	1.903090	214.500	-2.331428	44610.113

COEFFICIENT OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 1.2180223

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 44225.285

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 44265.734

STANDARD DEVIATION = 1656.155

STANDARD DEVIATION = 38456.297

VARIANCE MEAN SQUARE = 44306.516

ARITHMETIC MEAN PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 47233.703

GEOMETRIC MEAN PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 42483.945

MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH (WROUGHT)
TANGENT INTERCEPT

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
5.000	0.698970	1800.000	-3.255273	11394.602
5.000	2.021189	174.000	-2.240549	36141.766
0.000	2.041392	100.000	-2.000000	21909.121
3.000	1.799340	198.000	-2.296665	22395.902
0.000	2.146128	9.900	-0.995635	2859.884

E OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 1.1465826

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 14265.379

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 19040.234

STANDARD DEVIATION = 9530.410

STANDARD DEVIATION = 35610.625

MEAN SQUARE = 22129.047

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 36141.766

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 2859.884

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MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH (WROUGHT)
0.1 MIL

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
20.000	1.301029	1800.000	-3.255273	66092.313
75.000	2.243038	174.000	-2.240549	86790.938
15.000	2.161368	100.000	-2.000000	39782.590
10.000	2.146128	198.000	-2.298665	75514.000

POE OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 1.2027998

PROPORTIONALITY CCNSTANT = 64429.512

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 67044.938

STANDARD DEVIATION = 14107.508

STANDARD DEVIATION = 45746.512

VARIANCE MEAN SQUARE = 69256.500

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CCNSTANT = 86790.938

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CCNSTANT = 39782.590

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MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

TITANIUM GAL-4V
TANGENT INTERCEPT

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG(INCETN)	MDPR	LOG(MDPR)	CONSTANT
20.000	2.623249	7.810	-0.692651	2900.418
30.000	2.113943	111.340	-2.046651	9716.602
45.000	1.977723	87.000	-1.943939	5751.559
45.000	1.977723	108.000	-2.033423	7066.762
10.000	2.322219	42.200	-1.625312	5720.039
40.000	1.954242	79.110	-1.698231	4925.715
45.000	1.875061	127.000	-2.103804	6688.723
45.000	2.021189	158.200	-2.199206	11347.750
40.000	1.954242	82.040	-1.914025	5108.148
40.000	3.477121	3.900	-0.591065	6074.285
40.000	3.322219	3.910	-0.592177	4389.223
40.000	2.681241	5.860	-0.767898	1696.724
3.000	0.477121	1000.000	-3.000000	2741.931
40.000	1.954242	41.000	-1.612783	2552.830

COEFFICIENT OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 0.9181247

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 4721.000

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 5412.895

STANDARD DEVIATION = 2067.908

STANDARD DEVIATION = 22151.750

MEAN SQUARE = 6042.074

SUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 11347.750

SUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 1696.724

MDPR AND INCUBATION DATA ANALYSIS

TITANIUM GAL-4V
0.1 MIL

INCUBATION DATA		MDPR DATA		PROPORTIONAL
INCBT	LOG (INCBTN)	MDPR	LOG (MDPR)	CONSTANT
10.000	2.954243	7.000	-0.892651	12944.508
15.000	2.454844	42.000	-1.625312	19976.523
20.000	2.000000	79.000	-1.898231	11960.902
30.000	2.146128	127.000	-2.193804	27706.539
40.000	2.146128	158.000	-2.199206	34513.184
50.000	2.176091	82.000	-1.914025	19295.539
60.000	3.255273	3.900	-0.591065	13757.875
70.000	2.954243	5.800	-0.767898	9712.523
80.000	0.903090	1000.000	-3.000000	9641.770
90.000	2.518514	41.000	-1.612783	22770.664
100.000	2.204120	111.340	-2.046651	28094.852
110.000	2.176091	87.900	-1.943989	20673.793
125.000	1.977723	108.000	-2.033423	15441.172

COEFFICIENT OF LINE (EXPONENT, N) = 1.0897665

PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT = 17552.609

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT

ARITHMETIC MEAN = 18960.730

STANDARD DEVIATION = 6200.879

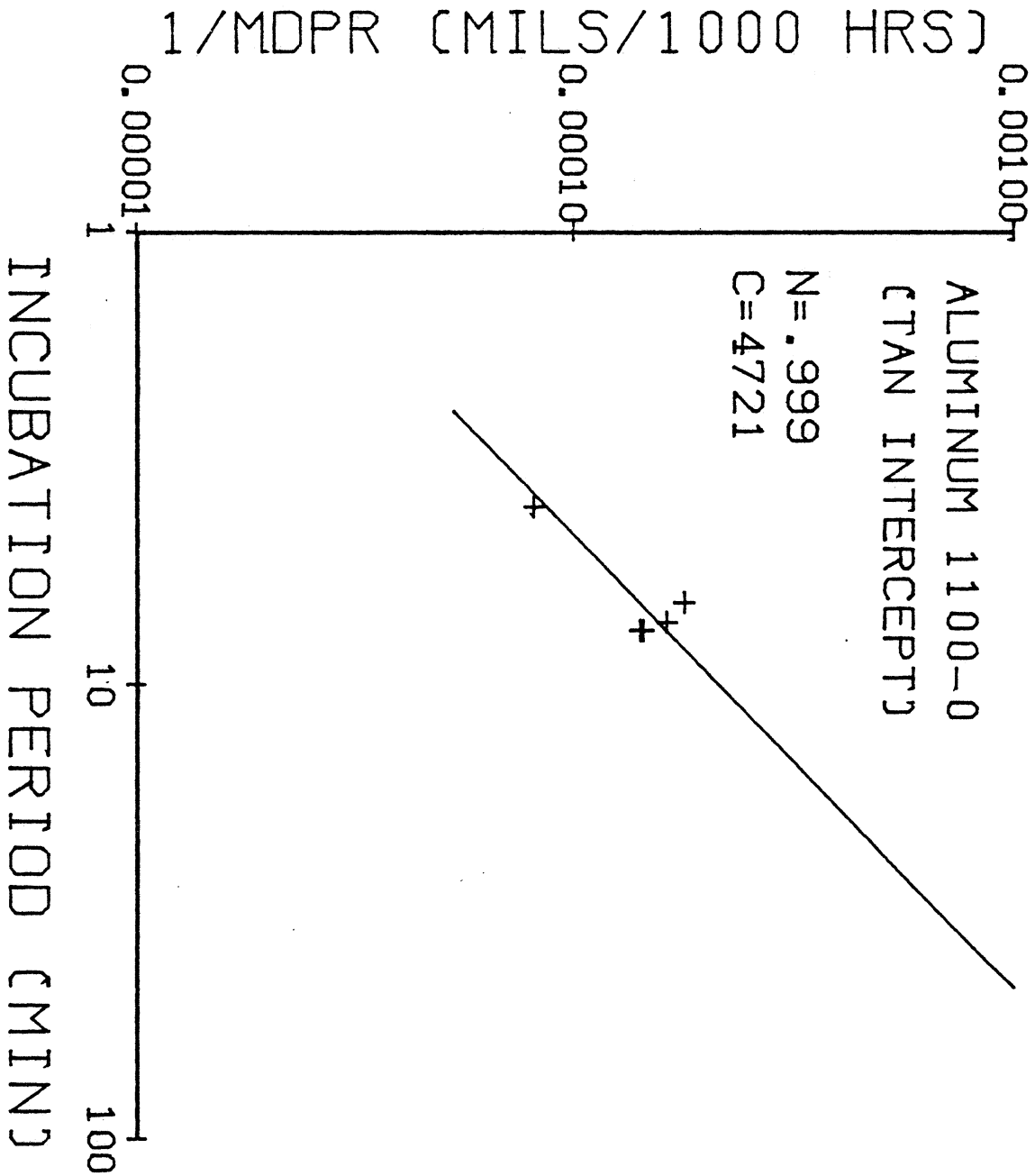
STANDARD DEVIATION = 24318.191

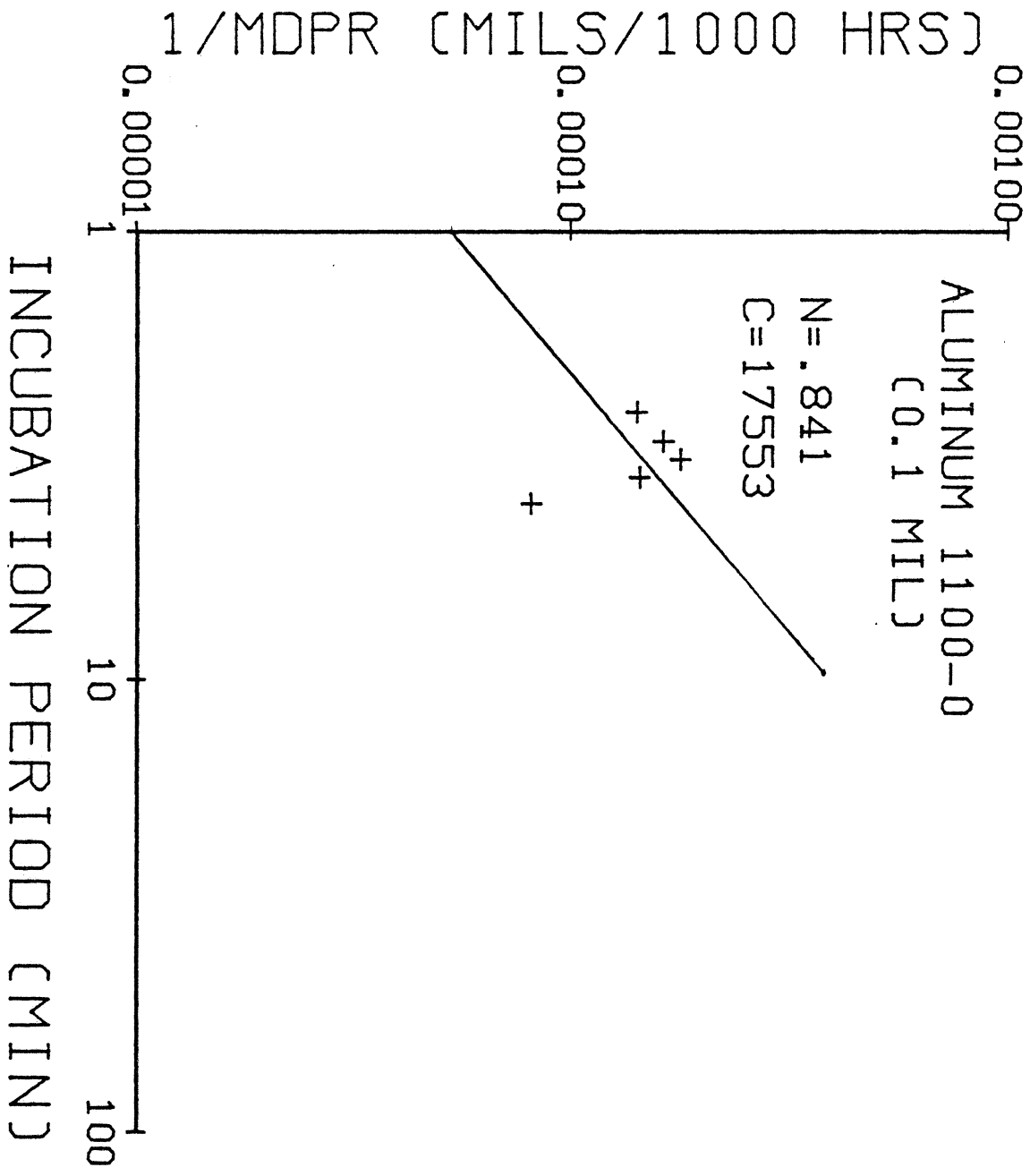
VARIANCE MEAN SQUARE = 20364.078

MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 34513.184

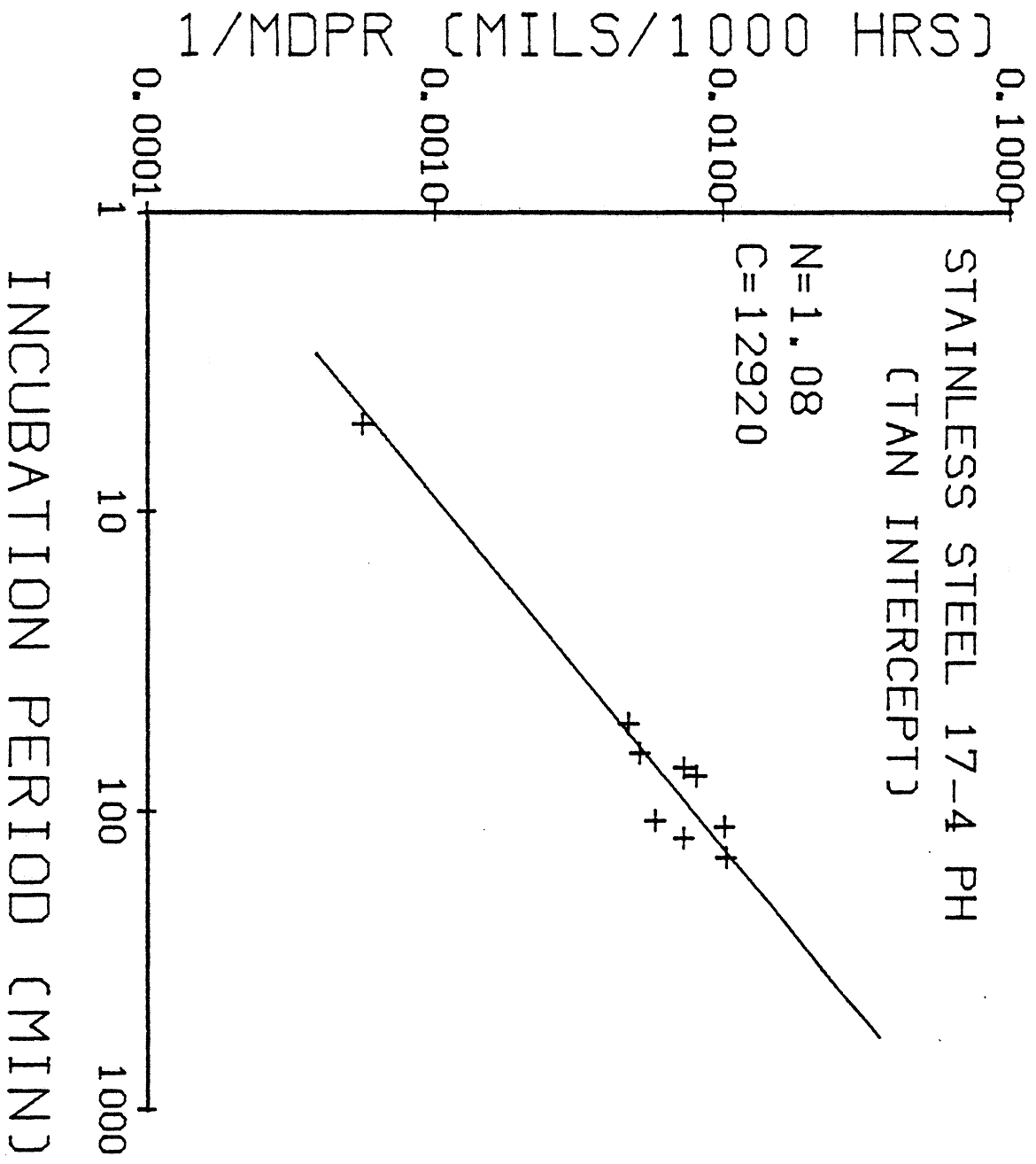
MINIMUM PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT = 9641.770

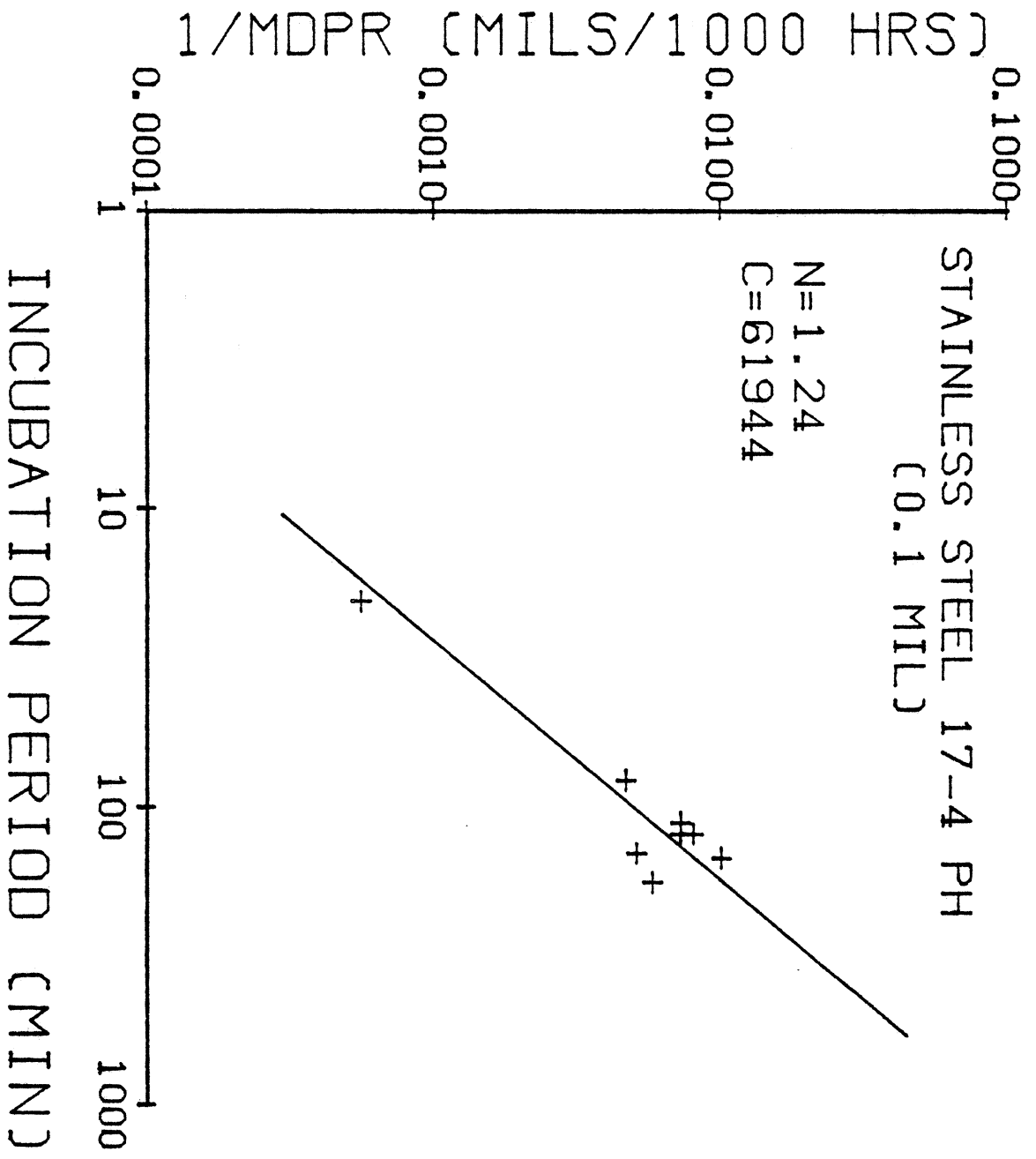
2) PLOTS

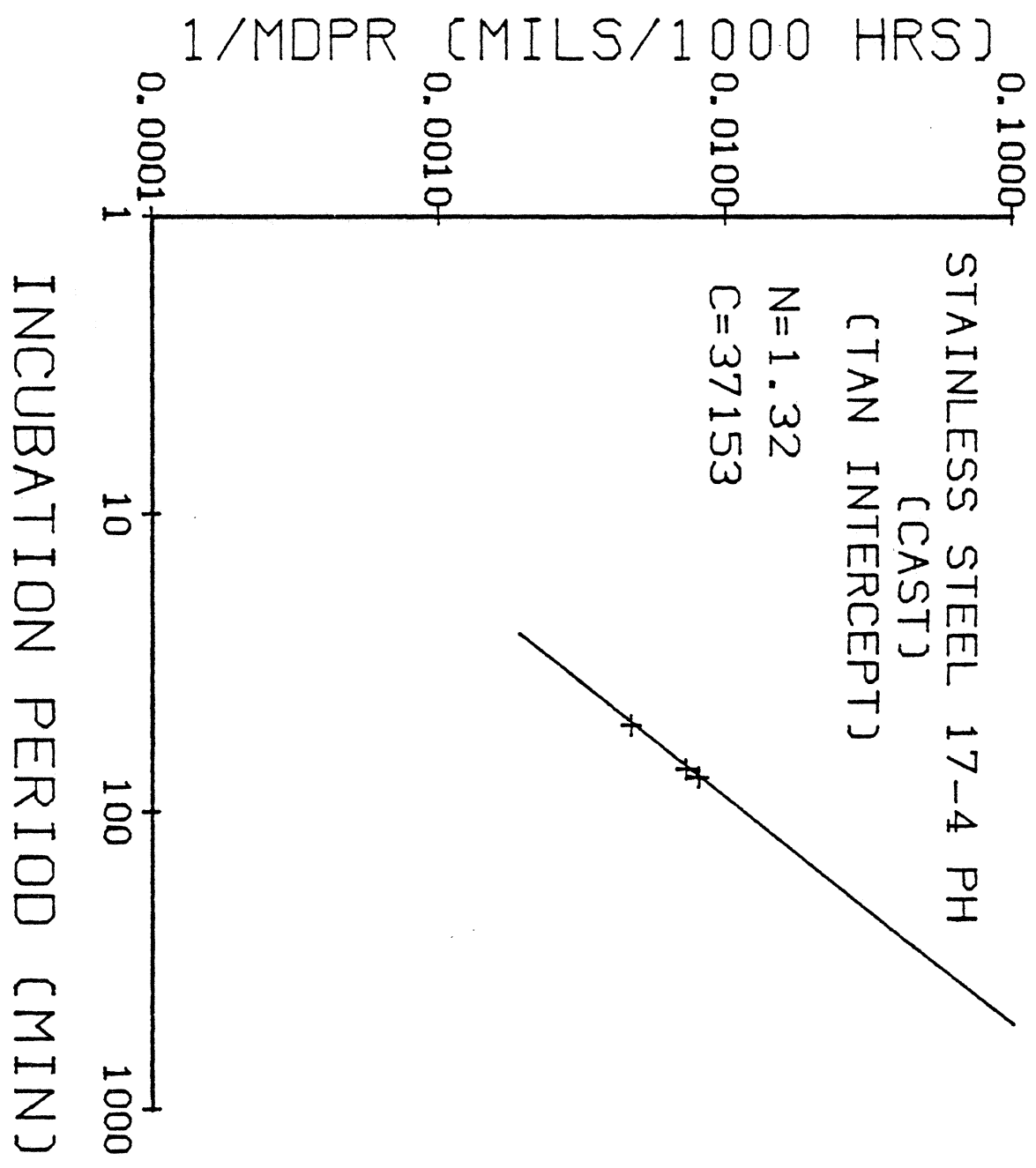


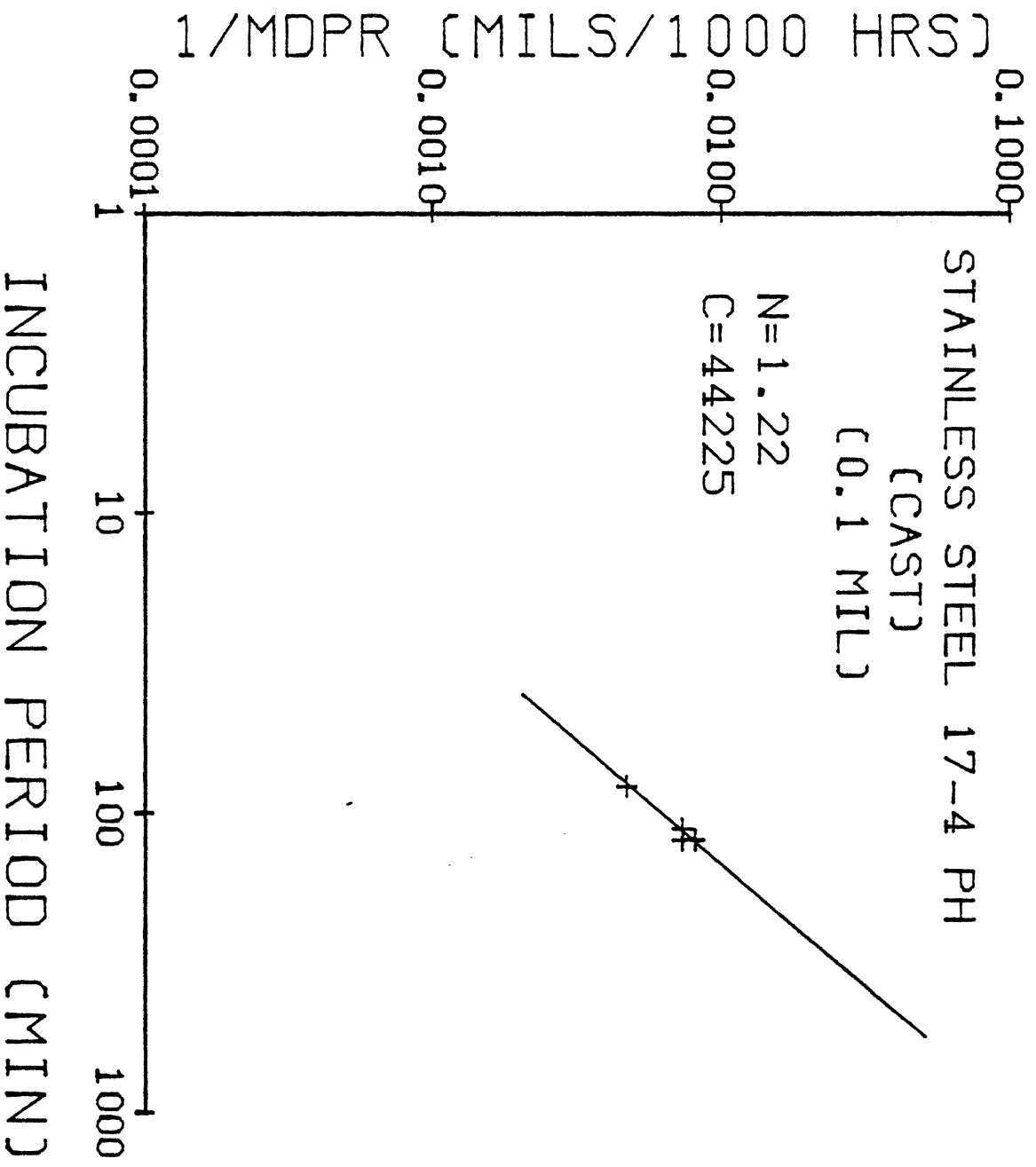


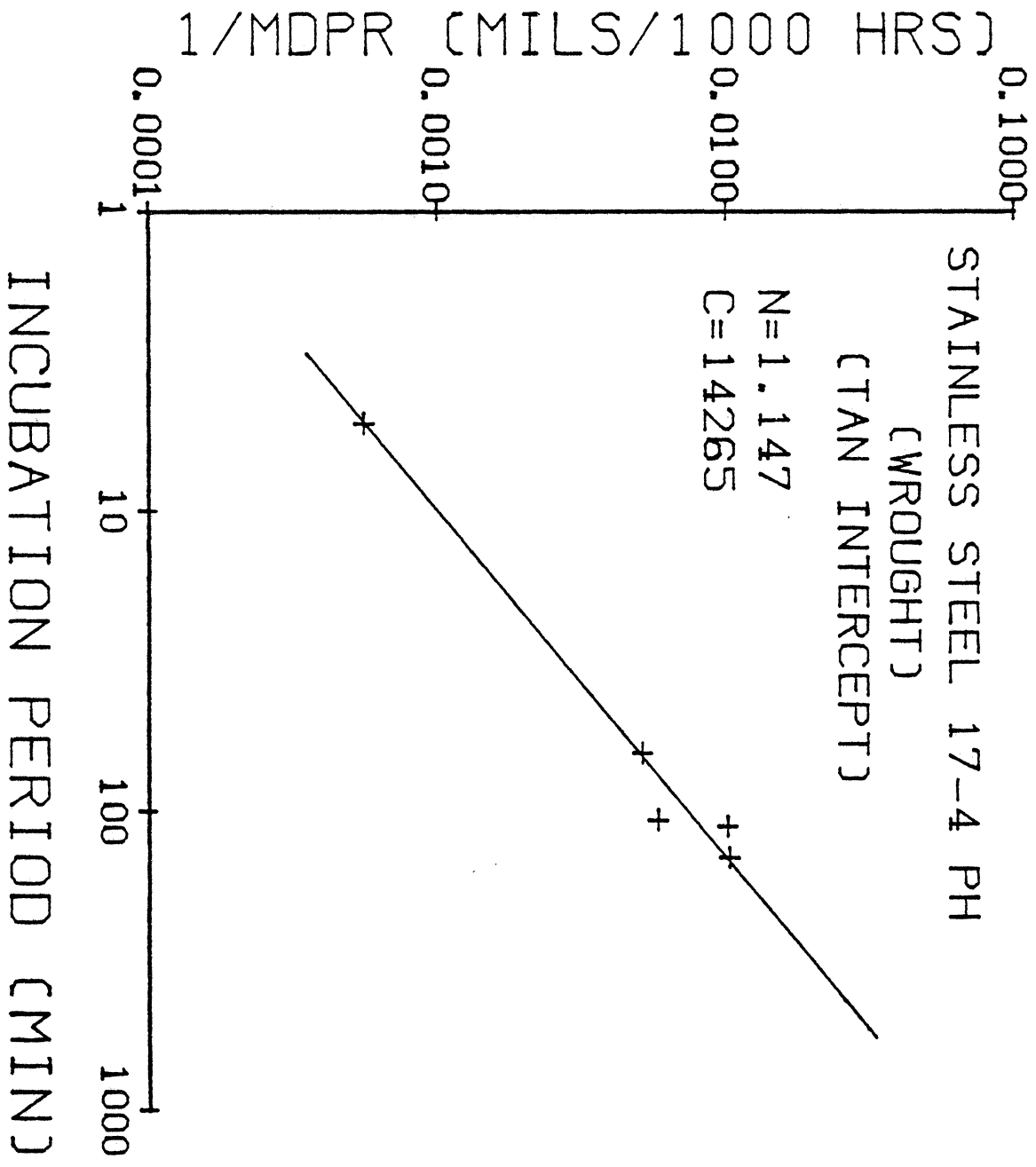
Note: This line was drawn without using the lower most point, which was inconsistent with the rest of the data.

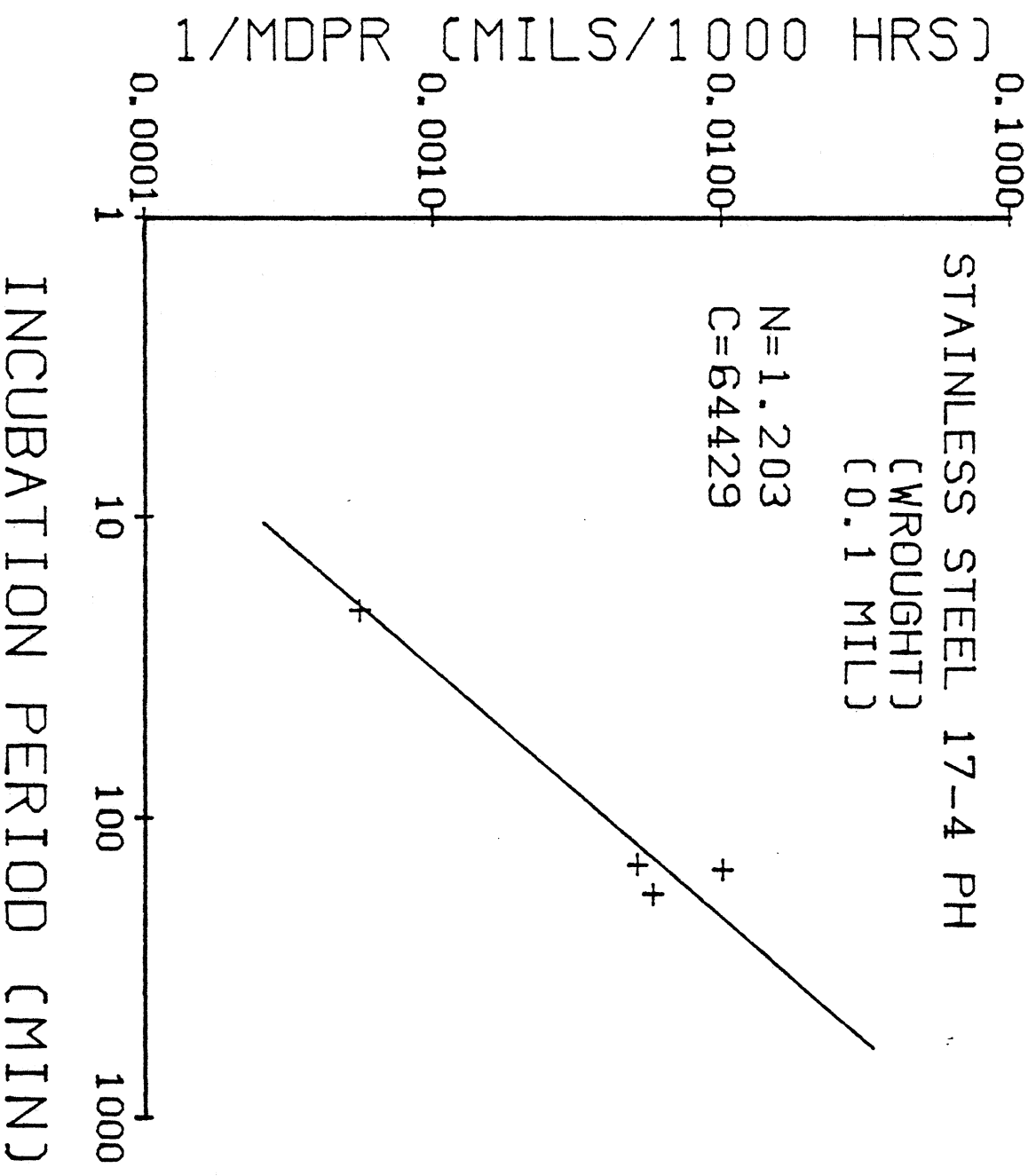


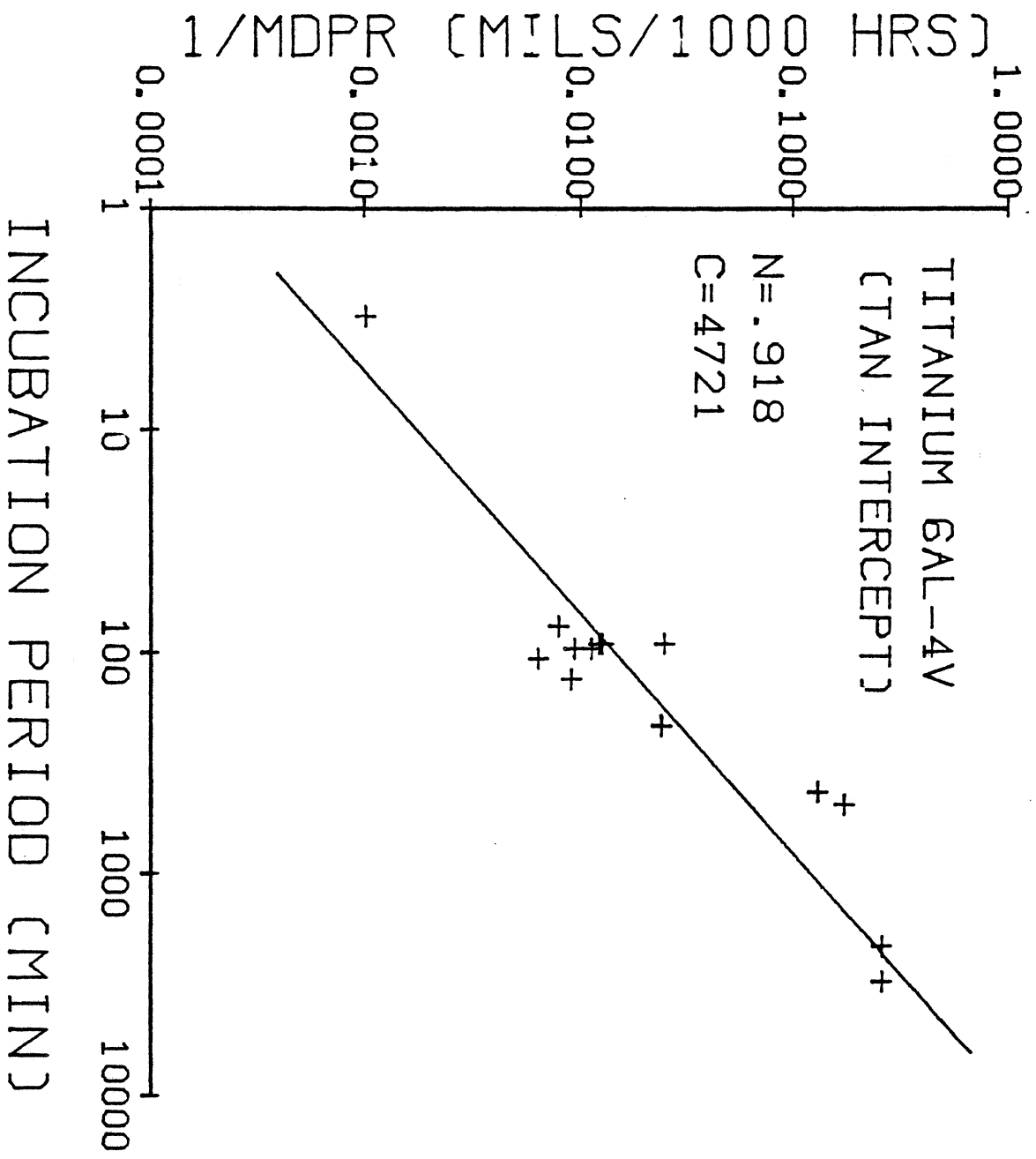


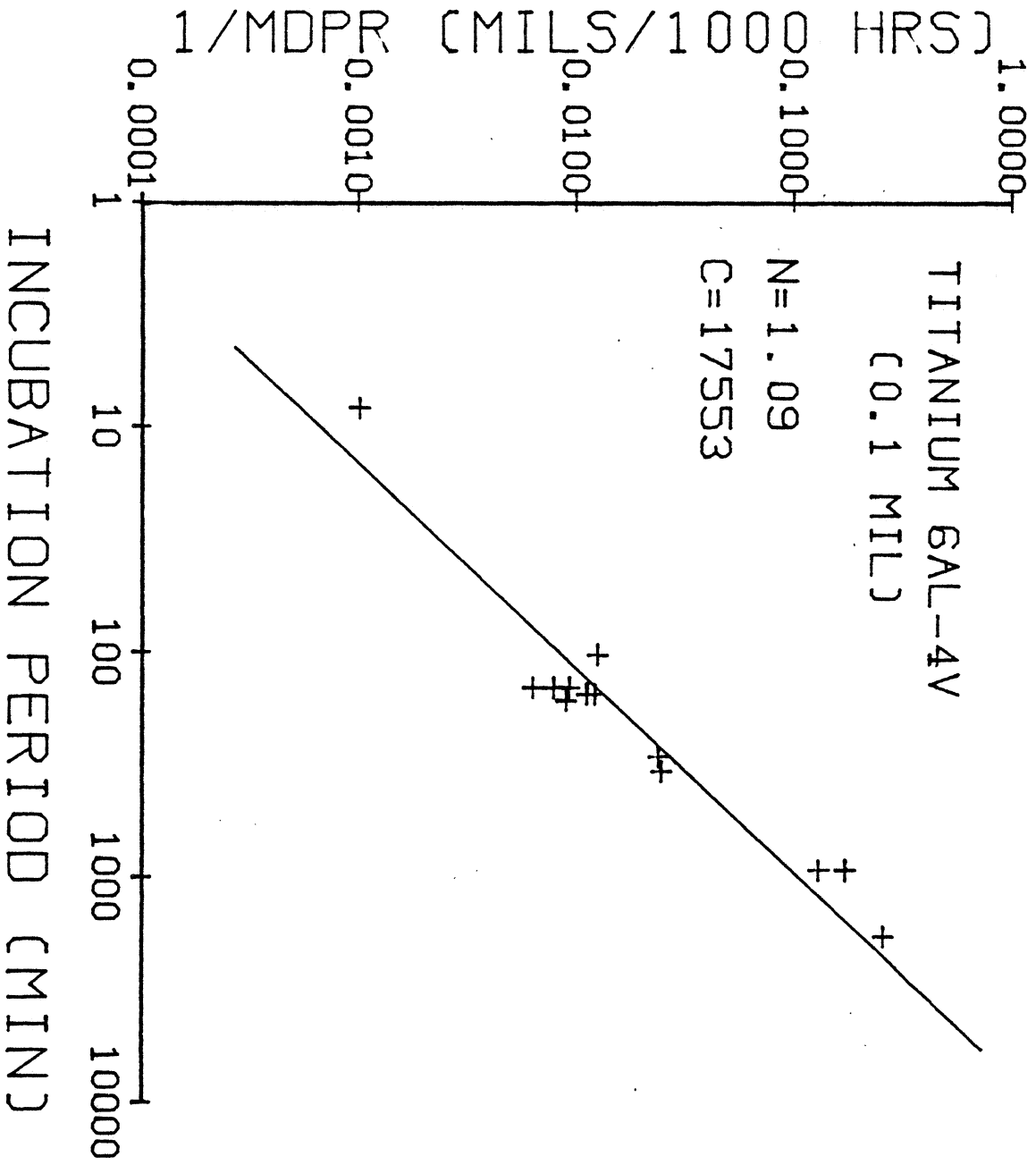


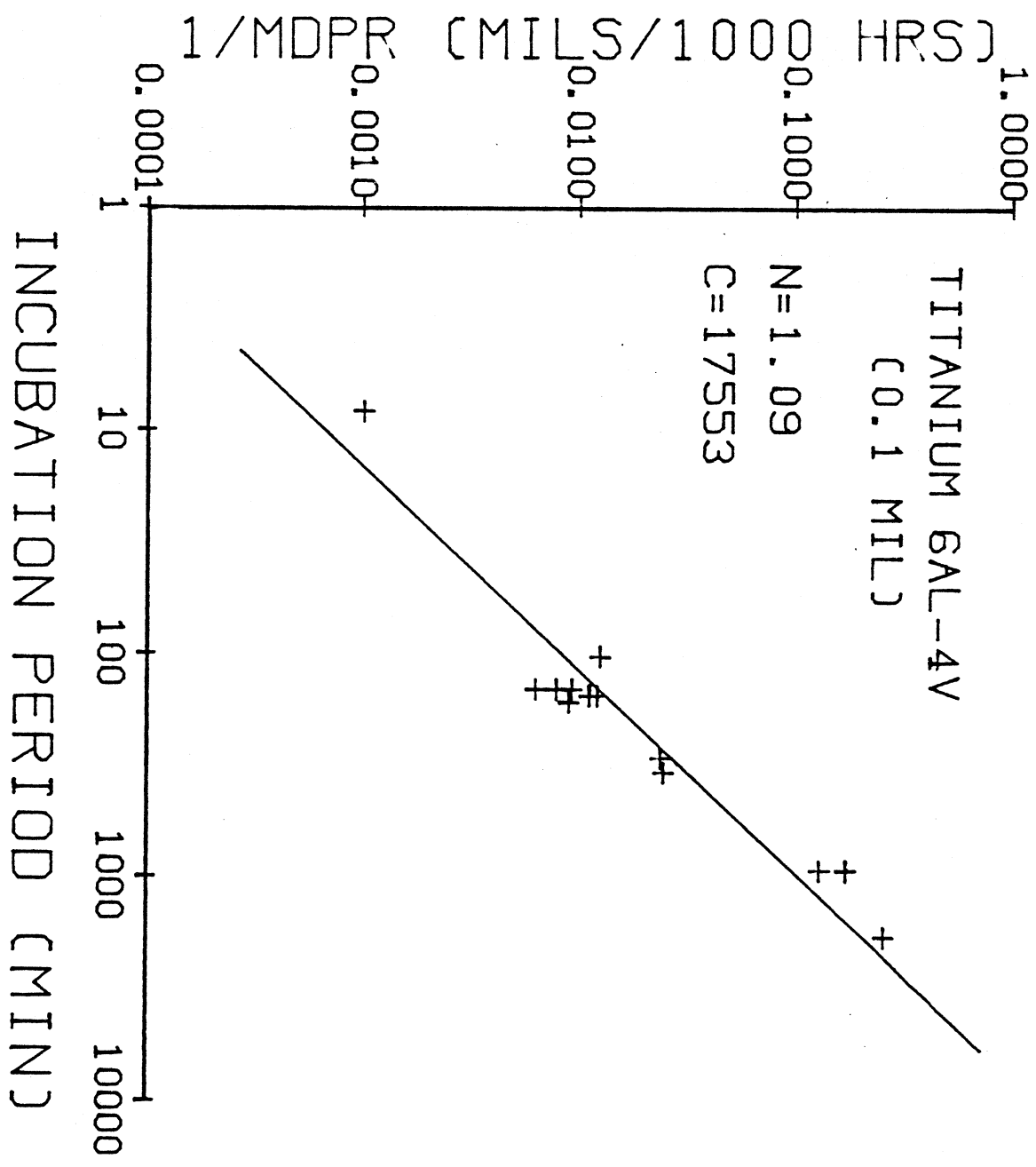












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