

## Ultrasonic Testing Formulas

Longitudinal Wave Velocity  $V_{L} = \sqrt{\frac{E(1-\mu)}{\rho(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}}$ Where: V<sub>L</sub> = Longitudinal Wave Velocity E = Modulus of Elasticity $\rho$  = Density  $\mu$  = Poisson's Ratio Shear Wave Velocity  $V_s = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2\rho(1+\mu)}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$ Where:  $V_s = Shear Wave Velocity$ E = Modulus of Elasticity Density ρ =  $\mu$  = Poisson's Ratio G = Shear Modulus Wavelength  $\lambda = \frac{V}{f}$ Where: λ = Wavelength V = Velocity F = Frequency



<u>Ultrasonic Testing Formulas</u>
<u>Refraction</u> <u>(Snell's Law)</u>
$\sin \theta_I = V_1$
$\overline{\sin \theta_R} = \overline{V_2}$
Where:
$\Theta_{I}$ = Angle of the Incident Wave
$\Theta_{R}$ = Angle of the Reflected Wave
$V_1 = Velocity of Incident Wave$
$V_2 = Velocity of Reflected Wave$
Acoustic Impedance
$Z = \rho \mathbf{x} V$
Where:
Z = Acoustic Impedance
$ \rho = Density $ $ V = Velocity $
Reflection Coefficient
$R = \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)^2}{(Z_2 + Z_1)^2}$
Where:
R = Reflection Coefficient
$Z_1$ = Acoustic Impedance of Medium 1
$Z_2 = \frac{\text{Acoustic Impedance of Medium}}{2}$
<u>Near Field</u>
$N = \frac{D^2}{4\lambda}$ or $N = \frac{D^2 F}{4V}$
Where:
$\mathbf{N}$ = Near Field
D = Transducer Diameter
$\lambda =$ wavelength V = Velocity

## Scanstar Inspection Technology Private Limited





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Surface Distance – Beam Path X Sin  $\theta$ 

Half Skip Depth - Beam Path X Cos  $\theta$ 

Skip Depth – {  $2T - (Beam Path X Cos \theta)$  }

Where:

T – Thickness of the Job.

 $\Theta$  – Angle of the Probe.

BP – Beam Path.