

# Impulse Damping In Structural Materials

by

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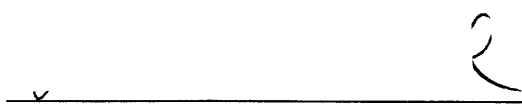
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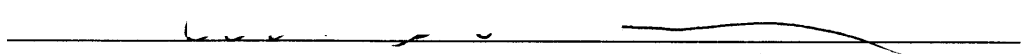
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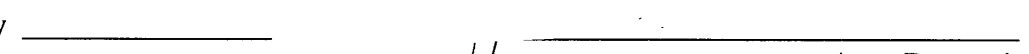


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# **Impulse Damping In Structural Materials**

By

David Jacob Gessel

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partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science.

## **Abstract**

An experiment was devised and conducted to provide relative data on the impulse damping rates for a variety of materials selected for their utility in machine construction. Further, conventional wisdom indicates that there are substances which, when introduced into the core of a machine or tool, improve that tool's vibration damping characteristics. This experiment provides conclusive evidence to support this wisdom but does not yield any clear, general rule for its application—rather the opposite in fact. Cast iron damps vibrations more quickly than steel, but titanium damps vibrations faster than any other material tested. Filling the core of a sample with oil generally improves its damping characteristics, but with copper the opposite occurs.

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## **Dedication**

This thesis is dedicated to Alex Slocum, who has believed in my abilities and stood behind me throughout my MIT career. It was his confidence and enthusiasm that kept me both enrolled in, and interested in, MIT. I extend thanks to Hewlett Packard, which lent me a very nice oscilloscope that made my measurements possible, and to the Department of Physics, especially Gene Di Salvatore, for the use of an essential band-pass filter. I will be eternally grateful to Jennifer Hyman for making it all worthwhile. But mostly I thank my parents, who never failed to give the constant monetary support, and occasional emotional support, that has made my education possible.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction to Vibration Damping

The Danger of more or less perpetual vibration of significant magnitude is one of the bugbears of designers of accurate instruments, and research leading to some practical data on this subject for various types of members is urgently required.

—T.N. Whitehead, *Instruments and Accurate Mechanism*

### 1.1 Background

If one considers the problem of threading a needle while sitting in car travelling quickly over an uneven road, the limitations on accuracy imposed by vibration are made quite clear. In more significant applications, such as machine tools or robotics, vibrational problems manifest themselves in poor surface quality and limitations on achievable accuracy. Further, vibration (particularly when manifested as “tool chatter”) is one of the primary causes of tool failure.

Sources of vibration may be clearly divided into two groups: environmentally sourced, and internally sourced. The control of the former source is most conveniently managed by isolation technology. Although the latter source might conceivably also be isolated from the point of interest, this is generally not possible; for example a cutting head cannot conceivably be isolated from the vibrations which it generates. It is, therefore, of primary concern to machine tool designers to maximize the dissipation of vibrational energy.

It has long been known that the addition of lead shot and or oil is an effective means to damp vibration. “Dead Blow” hammers use rubber coated brass ampules filled with lead shot and oil for their heads. The conventional wisdom behind such advances is that acoustically dead materials damp vibration well. It is also commonly believed that viscous fluids dissipate vibrational energy quickly (though this theory is somewhat undermined by the spring-like behavior of fresh “go-jo” hand cleaner).



There is a tremendous amount of literature on the subject of vibration in general, and even a significant volume on the subject of material damping in particular. There is, however, almost no tabulated data on the behavior of materials with respect to their damping characteristics<sup>†</sup>.

The data for the damping rates of materials which does exist [1] is of extremely limited scope and is further outdated by the fact that some of the few materials listed are no longer manufactured. Machine designers are given some limited theoretical basis for evaluating a given material's damping characteristics<sup>‡</sup> most of which is well out of the scope of the present treatment of the subject. Further, in the most interesting regime of large scale motion, there is no quantitative understanding [2]. No reference what-so-ever could be found treating the subject of metal-fluid boundaries as they effect vibrational energy dissipation.

## 1.2 Scope of Experiment

It was proposed that an experiment be devised to quantitatively measure the relative damping performance of various materials chosen for their pertinence to machine tool designers. This experiment was undertaken with the understanding of it being preliminary in nature to a more exhaustive set of measurements. This preliminary study was meant to provide some quantitative basis for evaluating the common wisdom of machine tool designers and to provide some basis for the preparation of future experiments.

It was believed at the outset that the addition of viscous materials would significantly improve the damping characteristics of most materials. It was also believed that the addition of lead shot in the core of a sample would significantly improve its damping characteristics. Fol-

---

<sup>†</sup> Most tabular data seems to have originated with *Energy Dissipation Mechanisms In Structures With Particular Reference To Material Damping* by B. Lazan. The paper was published in 1959 in the book Structural Damping edited by J. Ruzicka, © 1959, ASME.

<sup>‡</sup> See, for example, Vibration Damping by A. Nashif, D. Jones, and J. Henderson, © 1985, John Wiley & Sons. Chapter three is particularly pertinent, as is chapter fourteen of Mechanical Behavior Of Materials by F. McClintock and A. Argon, ©1966, Addison-Wesley.

lowing the most straight-forward of logic, it was predicted that lead shot *and* oil would provide exceptional damping.

Further, from experience with machine tools and with day-to-day experience with different metals, a certain ranking was predicted without any deeper evaluation. It was predicted that cast iron would damp vibrations very well, and that brass would not (most machine tool bases are cast iron; many bells are made of brass). As crude as these estimates are, they are not uncharacteristic of the way a designer might select materials for non-critical applications (one would hope that for critical applications more care would be taken).

Interestingly enough, not all of the common sense predications turned out to be true, or even close to the measured results.

## Chapter 2

### Theory

#### 2.1 Material Damping

Most solid materials exhibit some level of hysteresis when deformed mechanically, even over a small range. This is due to the dissipation of a certain amount of the elastic energy as heat or as plastic deformation. There are a number of mechanisms by which materials dissipate vibrational energy.

#### 2.2 Damping Mechanisms

There are a tremendous number of mechanisms postulated to provide a degree of damping in a vibrating member. Only those most pertinent to the experiment at hand will be explored.

The two dominant modes of energy loss in our experiment would be acoustic excitation of the surrounding air, and mechanical loss to the table itself, which was not rigidly fixed. These modes of energy dissipation are not the subject of our current study, but cannot be ignored in the analysis.

Internally, a whole host of interactions might be taking place, which can be divided into two categories—linear and non-linear (rate independent and rate dependant) [3] [4]. It is thought that non-linear effects are dominant in most structural materials [5].

Most of the vibrational energy lost to damping ends up as heat in the end. Materials which are compressed tend to heat up. In the case of dynamic stress, the heat is not created in a homogenous fashion, which results in thermal potentials, and so in thermal currents. These currents represent a significant mode of loss.

Also significant, especially in the ferrous materials, is Snoek Damping [6]. When inter-

stitial atoms are in solution in a crystalline solid, their position is determined by energy minimization. When such a solid undergoes strain, the balance of energy is disturbed and the solute atoms tend to migrate. The considerations for this migration tend to be purely physical: the interstitial atoms distort the crystal; if the crystal is physically deformed then the interstitial atoms will tend to collect where their presence causes a minimum additional distortion to the crystal lattice. This migration takes time, and can only be accomplished efficiently at a certain frequency, at which there will be a peak in the damping of the material. The amplitude of the peak is proportional to the number of mobile atoms and available sites. In certain crystal structures this process will tend to be anisotropic.

In polycrystalline materials, there is the possibility of grain slip where the crystal structure rearranges itself, effectively suffering plastic deformation.

Finally, there is the creation of magnetic eddy currents in a moving conductor. These effectively damp motion by creating current loops, and therefore heat, and therefore dissipation of energy.

## Chapter 3

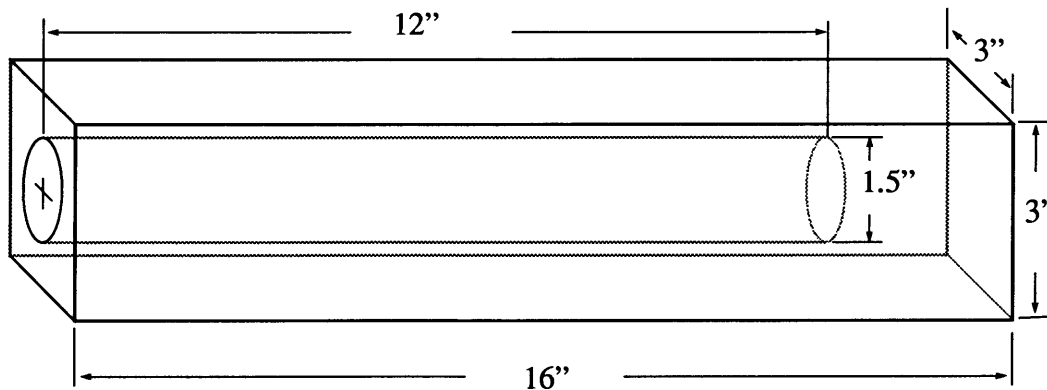
### Apparatus

#### 3.1 Mechanical Structure

A large number of mechanical elements were designed and fabricated by the author to allow convenient and accurate measurements of the samples to be tested. In the interest of accuracy, the stiffness of the mounting assembly was of paramount importance. Due to the tremendous number of test samples (fifty four) it was also critical that the samples be changed easily and without compromising the accuracy of the test.

##### 3.1.1 Test Specimen

There was little flexibility in the design of the test specimens because of the interest in including data for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and granite samples of which had already been purchased (at great expense). The specimens measure three by three by sixteen inches (see figure 3-1). A table



**Figure 3-1:** Test Specimen showing measurements. All tolerances were within approximately one sixteenth of an inch.

of the specimen costs and suppliers is provided in Appendix B.3. A table of the materials properties is given in Appendix B.2.

The specimens were designed as large as they are to more accurately simulate the condi-

tions that they might be used in as applied to machine tool manufacture. Unfortunately, the size of the samples prohibited providing a true “built in” clamp, as would be required to produce pure first mode oscillations. The hole was bored to provide a cavity which was filled with various substances expected to alter the damping rate of the sample, and selected on the basis of the practical merit. The criterion include low cost, ease of handling, and potential for actual use. Figure 3-2 shows the specimens and cores tested. The particular alloys were cho-

<u>Specimen Materials</u>	<u>Core Materials</u>
Cast Iron, Class 40	Air
Steel, 1018	Sand, White Play Sand
Stainless Steel, 303	Lead Shot, #8
Titanium, 6Al4V	Oil, 10W40
Aluminum, 6061	Sand And Oil
Brass, C360	Lead Shot And Oil
Copper, 101	
Ceramic, 99.5% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
Granite, Gray	

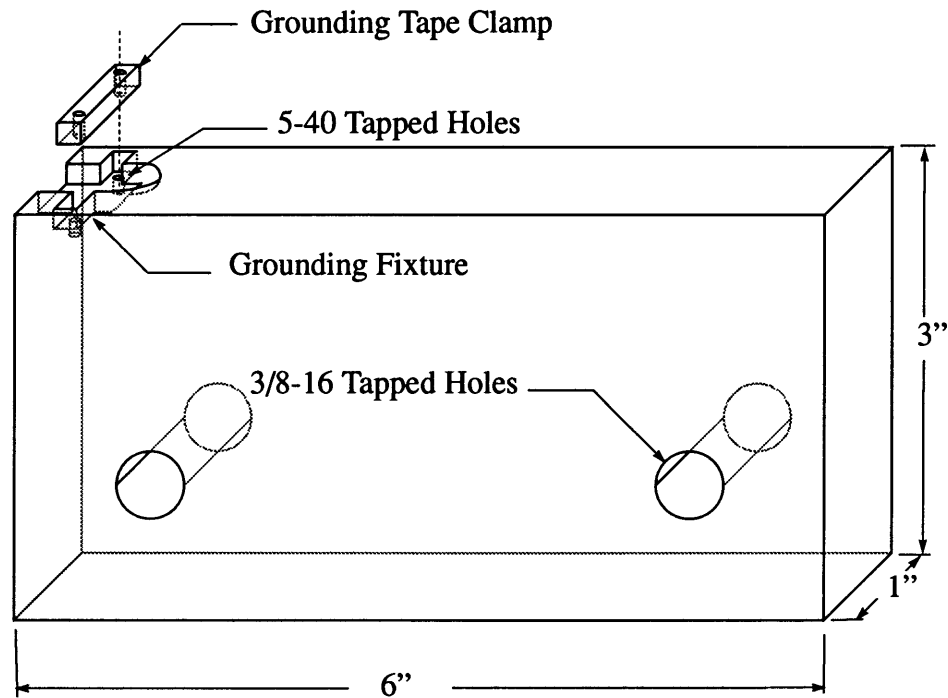
**Figure 3-2:** List of specimen and core materials tested.

sen for each specimen as being the most commonly used or most applicable to machine tool design.

### 3.1.2 Sample Vise

A standard machine vise was used to fixture the samples, but with certain modifications to improve its stiffness. The base of the vise, which originally allowed rotational adjustment, was removed. A pair of mounting holes with three-quarter-inch clearance were drilled in the front of the vise, and a set of four half-inch clearance holes were drilled through the back flange of the vise. The gib of the vise was reinforced with a one-inch square steel bar which bridged the gib and was bolted down to the table at either end. The most significant alteration was the replacement of the vise faces (the originals were only one-quarter of an inch thick) with more substantial plates shown in figure 3-3. These plates were designed to utilize the

original mounting holes drilled through the gib and base of the vise. The height of the faces



**Figure 3-3:** Vise Face, showing measurements and details. Two faces were manufactured; only one with a Grounding Fixture.

were raised from one inch to three inches to improve the stability of the mounting system (the specimens were three inches square at the base). The faces were cut as thick as possible, the limiting factor being how wide the vise could be opened (five and half inches without any faces).

### 3.1.3 Test Bed

We were fortunate enough to find a surplus cyclic fatigue testing machine to use as our test bed. This machine was built with a cast iron table top approximately three feet square, three inches thick, and weighing about one ton.

The table's original purpose was to shake apart fatigue samples, and was still fitted with

the necessary apparatus, consisting of a massive spring mounted motor assembly which protruded through the middle of the table. This assembly would freely oscillate at about ten hertz, and so it was fitted with an aluminum clamp to fix it to the table and then pre-loaded against the clamp to keep it steady.

The entire table assembly was suspended on springs yielding natural frequencies of approximately one hertz vertically and approximately five hertz horizontally. It was originally believed that the spring suspension of the table would isolate the experiment from environmental vibrations and thus improve the accuracy. In retrospect, environmental isolation was unnecessary. It is possible, moreover, that the effective stiffness of the mount could have been increased and the coupling between the sample and the probe mount reduced had the table been rigidly fixed.

A number of holes were drilled and tapped into the table to hold the vise. These consisted of two three-quarter inch by twelve pitch holes under the front of the vise and four one-half—thirteen pitch holes in the back. Helicoil<sup>®</sup> inserts were used for all threads to insure a good bite in the cast iron<sup>†</sup>.

### 3.1.4 Probe Support Post

It was deemed critical that the probe be held steady for obvious reasons. To this end all of our pre-experimental wisdom was brought to bear on producing a post with great stiffness and a tremendously fast damping rate.

The body of the post was an eighteen inch long section of rectangular steel tubing, six inches by four inches, with three-eighths inch thick walls as shown in figure 3-4. To stiffen the tube, a quarter inch thick plate was welded across the bottom of the tube with a water-

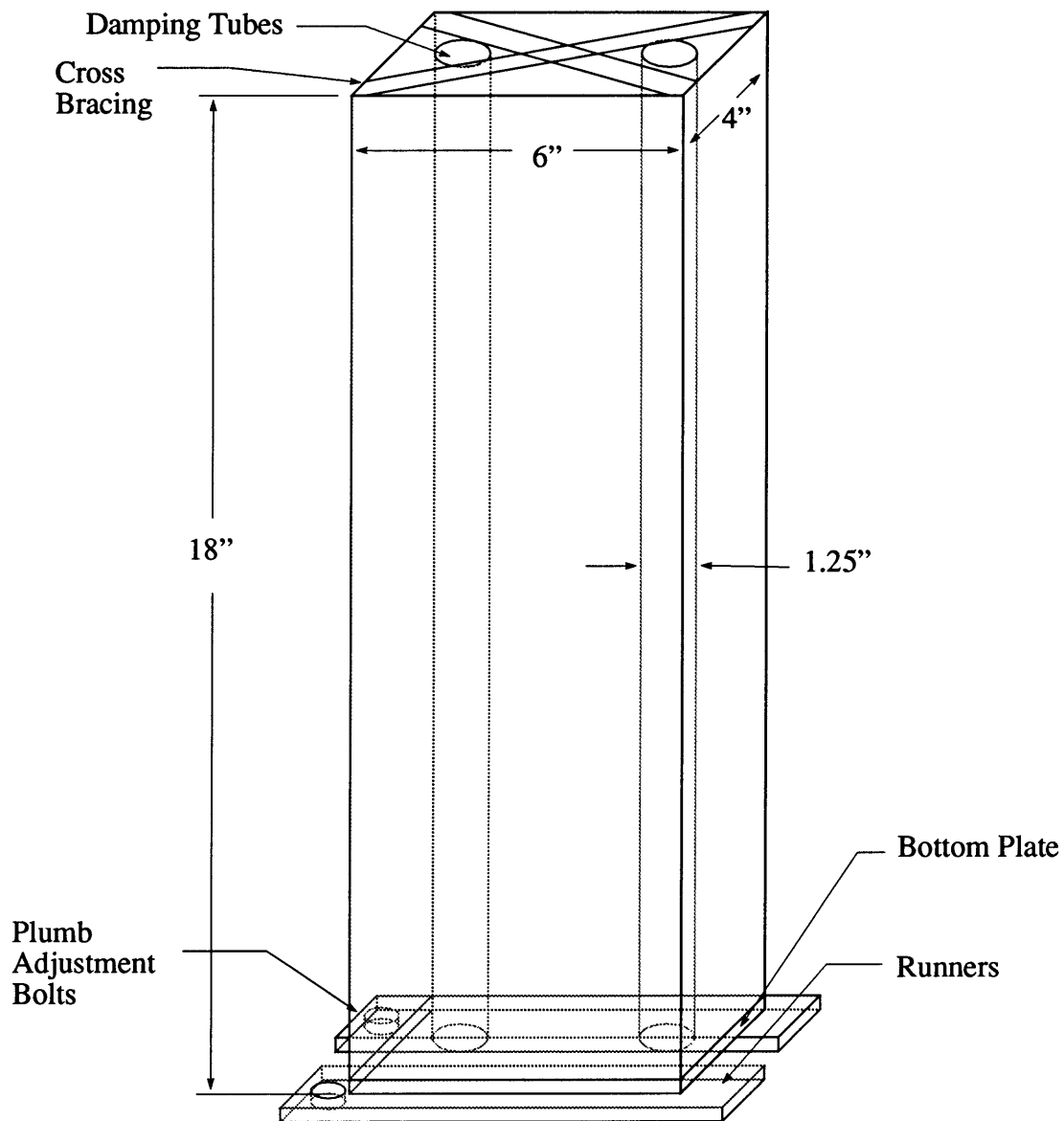
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<sup>†</sup> Threads cut into cast iron have a habit of stripping at the least provocation. Helicoil<sup>®</sup> manufactures stainless steel helical thread repair inserts. To use them, one must drill an oversized hole, tap it with their tap, and then screw in the insert. Once inserted, the stainless threads have a nearly indefinite life-time, which is particularly useful in softer materials (such as cast iron or even plastics) and when threads have been accidentally stripped.



tight bead running around the entire perimeter. The top of the post was cross braced by welding three-sixteenth by one-half inch strips of steel across opposite corners.

In order to fixture the post to the table a pair of runners were welded to the bottom of the post along the six inch dimension. At one end both runners were drilled and tapped for one-half inch by thirteen pitch bolts. The bolts were used to adjust the verticality of the post. The



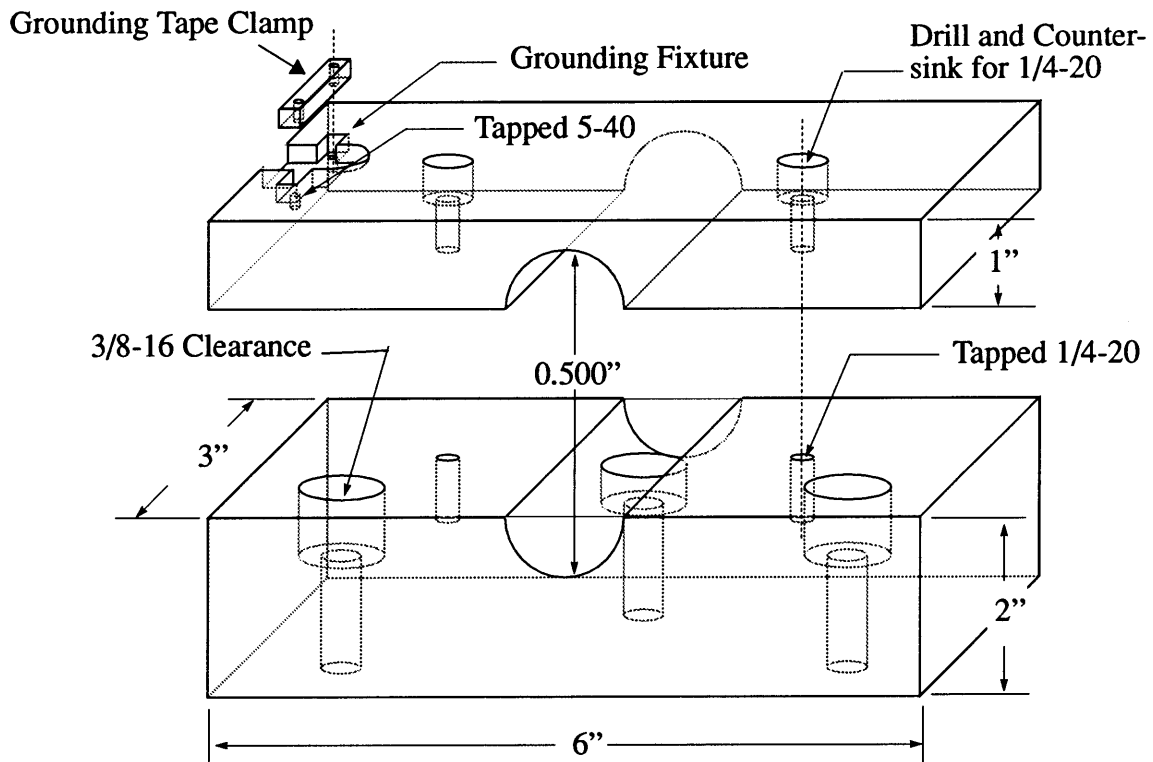
**Figure 3-4:** The Probe Support Post is made of heavy steel tubing with welded reinforcements. The post is filled with cast concrete and has two channels running the length filled with lead shot and oil to make the post “dead”.

runners and bolts rode on inch thick precision ground parallels, which allowed three degrees of freedom to adjust the gap width and parallelize the face of the probe with the face of the sample.

In order to improve the stiffness yet further and to increase the damping capacity of the post, it was filled with concrete. Before pouring the concrete, two steel pipes, one and a quarter inches in diameter, were greased and set into the post. Once the concrete hardened, the pipes were removed and the resulting channels were filled with lead shot and then oil to make the post “dead”—a construction technique used in optical bench posts. The result was very well damped, particularly at higher frequencies (above about 250 hertz).

### 3.1.5 Probe Clamp

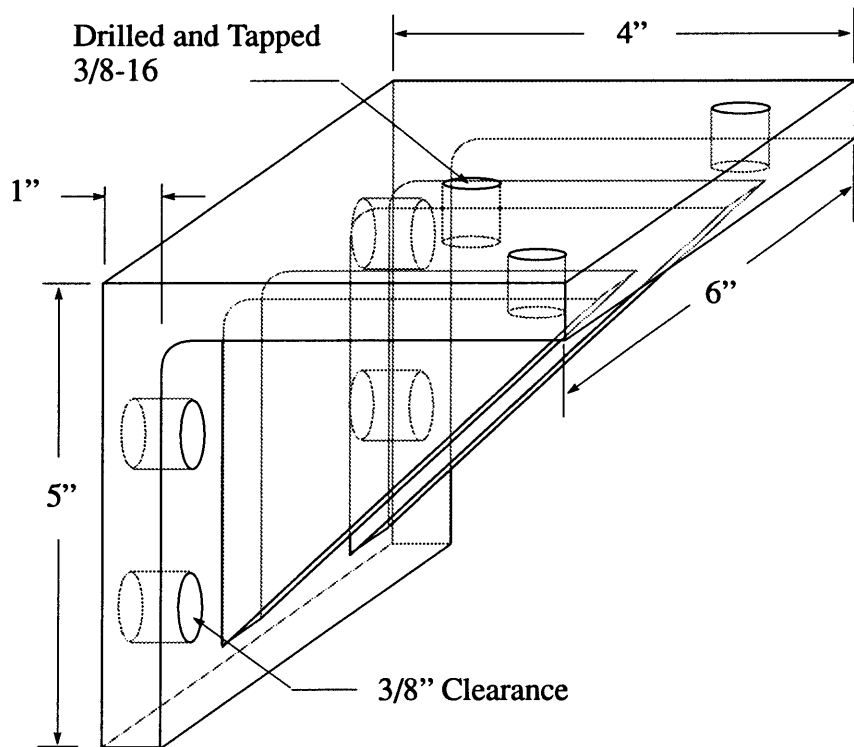
The probe itself was held in a clamp (figure 3-5) made in two halves. with a half inch hole



**Figure 3-5:** The Probe Clamp assembly. The 0.500” hole is bored to provide a slip fit with the probe.

reamed through the middle to fit the probe itself as closely as possible (in fact, a clearance of 0.002" was maintained). The clamp had machined into it a Grounding Fixture identical to the one in the Vise Face. Cast iron was selected for both the clamp and for an angle bracket used to mount the clamp to the Probe Support Post as it is known to have good dimensional stability and fairly good damping characteristics, as well as providing a stiff mounting point. All threads in both the clamp and the bracket were reinforced with Helicoil<sup>®</sup> inserts so that they could be reused if need be, and to allow higher bolt torque settings, which would have stripped cast iron threads.

The clamp was bolted to a cast iron angle bracket (figure 3-6) which was modified to allow



**Figure 3-6:** The Probe Clamp Mounting Bracket is an off-the-shelf flanged cast iron angle bracket with mounting holes drilled in it. The tapped holes are reinforced with Helicoil inserts.

it to be fixed to the post and to have the clamp bolted to it by drilling four holes through its

five inch flange, and by tapping three holes in the four inch flange (with Helicoil<sup>®</sup> inserts).

### **3.1.6 Excitation Source**

The mode of excitation was chosen to be an impulse as this was considered to be the most economical and feasible. A steel ball, approximately one inch in diameter was used as the “hammer”. It was modified by welding a small stainless steel loop to the “top” from which the ball was suspended by means of a thin steel wire. In order to soften the blow, the ball was dipped in Plasticote<sup>®</sup>, thus enhancing the excitation of lower frequencies. The ball was hung from an aluminum frame shaped like an inverted “L” and bolted to the side of the test bed.

At the point where the arc of the ball’s swing met the upright of the “L”, an electromagnet made from a bolt and about twenty yards of magnet wire was mounted. The magnet was powered by 110 Volt AC wall current, rectified by a twelve amp bridge, and smoothed by a huge capacitor. The magnet was turned on by a momentary-on switch, and the ball was released when the magnet power was cut. The switch cut power before the variable transformer to reduce AC line noise during the measurement.

### **3.1.7 Assembly**

Great care was taken during the assembly to insure that the entire structure was as stiff as possible and that there were no stray resonances which might throw off the measurement.

The vise and table were chemically cleaned and then epoxied together as well as being held by the six mounting bolts. Bolts in opposite corners of the vise were sequentially tightened to the maximum torque reasonably achieved with hand tools.

The Probe Support Post was set on a pair of ground parallels to allow forward and backward motion without disturbing the height and pitch adjustments. The angle bracket was bolted to the post by means of a pair of long three-eighths inch fixturing rods which connected the four through-holes in the bracket to a pair of steel “C” channels on the opposite side of the post. The bracket was held by nuts on either end of the four fixturing rods.

The Probe Clamp was bolted to the bracket. Then the capacitance probe was laid into the bottom half of the clamp. It was adjusted to extend from the face of the clamp by a few hundredths of an inch. A drop of Duco Cement<sup>®</sup> was used to ensure that the probe would not drift in the clamp without risking damage when the time came to remove the probe. The top half of the clamp was bolted on.

Using the two plumb adjusting screws on the back of the post (and a lot of patient struggling), the probe face was made parallel to the surface of the sample. The post was then bolted to the table by means of fixturing clamps<sup>†</sup> for which a set of tapped holes was drilled in the table.

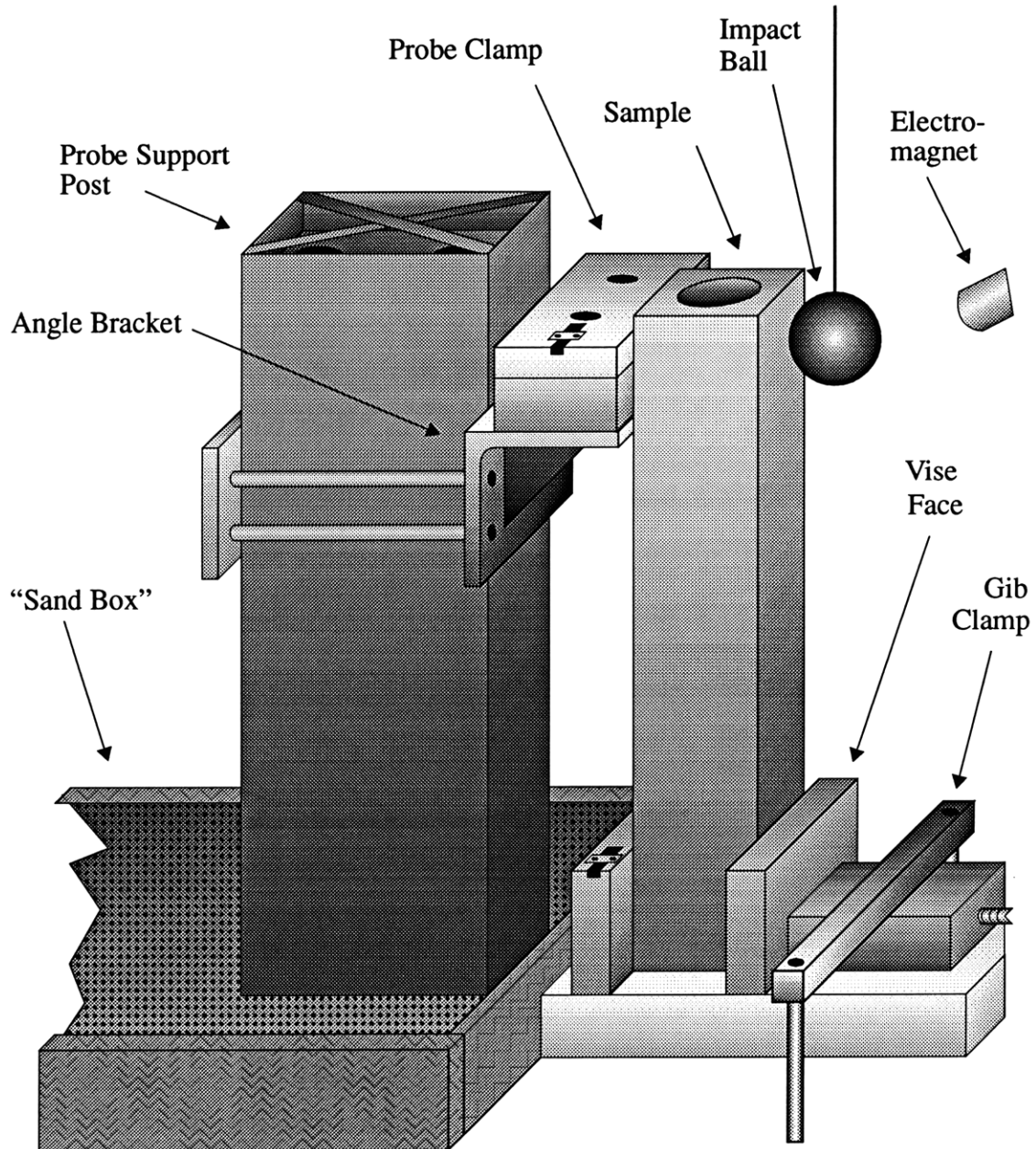
It was deduced that the table itself would be excited in resonance with the oscillating sample, so to minimize the energy of this oscillation transmitted to the post, a “sand box” was built around the post. Approximately one hundred pounds of sand was poured into a wooden box glued around the post. The edges of the box were sealed with caulking compound and five or six quarts of oil was poured over the sand to couple the table’s vibrations through the entire mass of the sand.

In order to “settle in” the sample in the vise following each sample change, a long procedure was rigorously followed. First the sample was set into the vise and gib tightened to about ten foot· pounds of torque. Then the sample was struck fifty times with a soft mallet. Then the gib was tightened to about twenty foot· pounds of torque, and the clamping bar over the gib was tightened to about ten foot· pounds, following which another fifty blows were struck. The procedure was repeated until a torque of about 50 foot· pounds was reached on both the gib and the clamping bar.

---

<sup>†</sup> Fixturing clamps are blocks and threaded rods used to fixture parts for machining. They generally consists of a set of blocks with dozens of little steps cut into them, a set of bars with matching steps cut in them and a hole in the middle, and a set of threaded rods of various lengths which fit through the holes. Machine tools generally have “T” slots cut their ways, and “T” slot blocks are provided with threaded holes for the bottom ends of the rods. Nuts clamp down the bars, threaded onto the top ends of the rods.

This procedure, long as it might seem, was found to be necessary to prevent the sample



**Figure 3-7:** A stylized three dimensional view of the entire test assembly. Critical components are described carefully in the text.

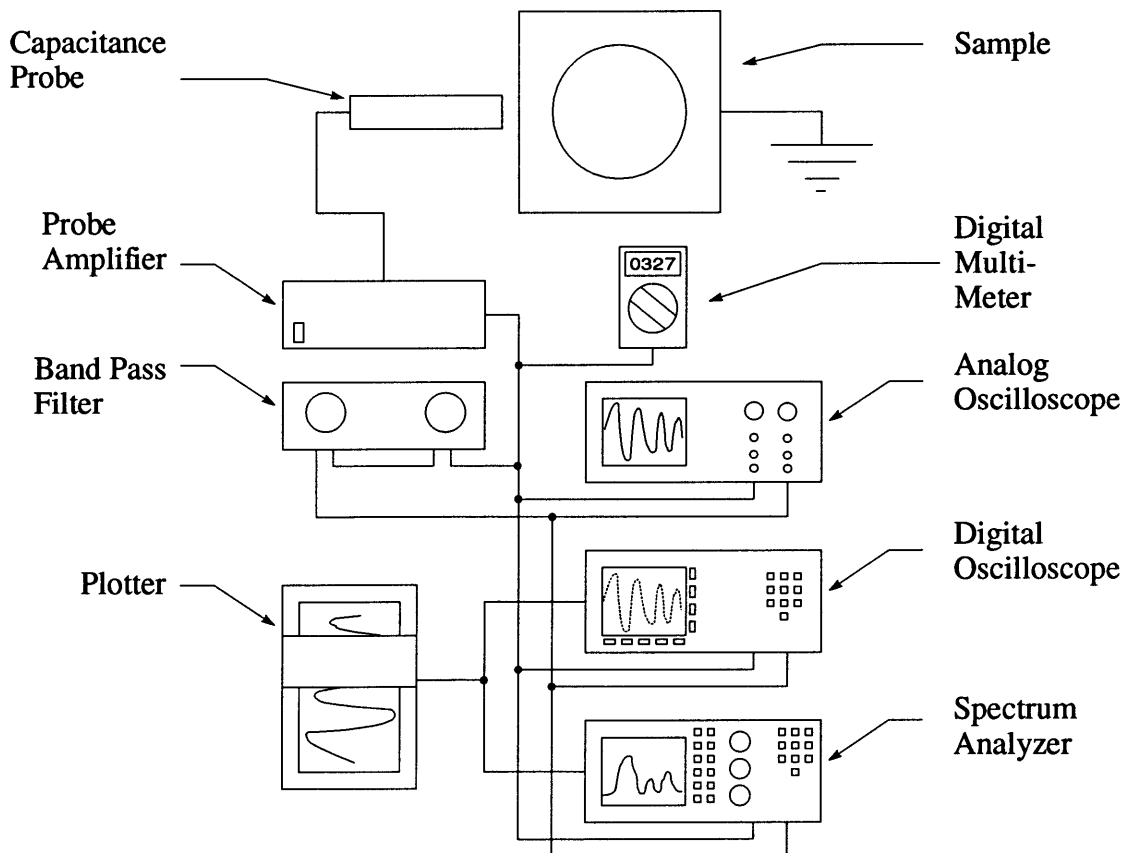
from shifting closer to the probe after each blow (which the probe was sensitive to). The shift following an impact when the sample had simply been clamped into place was on the order

of 0.001 - 0.005". Since the entire range of the probe is only 0.004", this level of shift was unacceptable. Following the settling-in procedure the shift was generally inconsequential.

Figure 3-7 shows a somewhat simplified view of the test assembly where non-essential details have been left out for the sake of clarity, and perspective has been ignored by necessity. Each of the labelled parts is described in function and dimension in the preceding text.

### 3.2 Instrument Chain

The instrument chain was required to perform three important tasks for each test run: first, facilitate proper calibration of the standoff for the capacitance probe (0.005"); second, allow easy assessment of problems with the test process; and third, record the necessary data.



**Figure 3-8:** The instrument chain and wiring diagram.

### 3.2.1 Capacitance Probe

The transducer used in this experiment was a capacitance probe. The probe senses the slight variation in capacitance as a function of the distance between the probe face and a conductive surface. Our probe was manufactured by Pioneer Technology of San Jose, CA. The probe had an effective range of 0.003" - 0.007", which required fairly precise alignment between the probe and the sample.

Capacitance probes measure distance rather than velocity or acceleration, and so are fairly linear in their response from DC to their frequency limit of about five hundred hertz. Their limitations as transducers in vibration measurement come from the narrow gap in which they operate (0.004")<sup>†</sup> which limits dynamic range, and from their narrow frequency response.

The probe itself works in conjunction with an amplifier also manufactured by Pioneer Technology. The amplifier sends an high frequency AC signal and generates an output signal proportional to the current flow to ground across the effective capacitor between the parallel planes of the probe and the sample face. The amplifier/probe combination has a cumulative noise floor of about five millivolts, and generates about five volts per thousandth of an inch change in the gap. The effective noise floor is therefore at approximately one millionth of an inch relative displacement, or one part in four thousand.

### 3.2.2 Filter Network

In order to clean up the incoming signal, it was passed through a band pass filter which was set to maximize response around the primary harmonic. The response of the filter is graphed in appendix D.2 for each of the settings used. For the metallic samples a high pass setting of 90 hertz and a low pass setting of 750 hertz was selected to allow maximum response around the 200 to 350 hertz primary harmonic. The non-metallic samples both had

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<sup>†</sup> The granite sample actually struck the probe, breaking the glue which held it in place. In order to measure granite, the gap had to be adjusted to near the widest possible setting, which limited dynamic range severely.



primary harmonics centered at around half that figure, and so the filter settings were adjusted to approximately 15 hertz for the high pass, and 350 hertz for the low pass filters.

The filter was an analog type with two separate patches, each individually adjustable. Even with care taken insure that the minimum attenuation coincided with the primary harmonic, the signal still suffered a fifteen decibel loss passing though the filter.

### **3.2.4 Digital Oscilloscope**

Hewlett Packard was nice enough to lend an HP 54110D Digitizing Oscilloscope with color display for this project. This oscilloscope is rated to one gigahertz, and claims an effective ten bits of resolution.

Two modes of capture and output were used. One allowed the capture of two channels simultaneously triggered, and then simultaneously displayed. This feature generated the paired time space graphs shown in appendix E. depicting filtered and un-filtered response for each sample. The second mode allowed the storage of four traces in memory, which were plotted overlaid. These also appear in appendix E., and generally indicate an absolutely incredible degree of repeatability.

Due to the magnification factor used to properly window the traces, the graphs only yield about seven bits of resolution. This limited the usefulness of the full time range of the data. The trace record length was chosen to be 250 milliseconds, but for all of the metallic samples only the first 100 milliseconds were significant.

### **3.2.5 Spectrum Analyzer**

An Hewlett Packard HP 3562A Dynamic Signal Analyzer was used to analyze the power spectrum of the data. The spectrum analyzer was used in a mode similar to the dual trace mode of the oscilloscope, where two active channels grabbed the filtered and un-filtered signals at the same trigger. Both of these traces are plotted for each sample in appendix E., show-

ing the effect of the filter on the power spectrum, and providing information on the relative amplitudes of the various frequency modes.

The analyzer was set up to provide a linear measurement of the power spectrum from one hertz to 500 hertz. An Hanning window was used to minimize the generation of spurious harmonics. The input was AC coupled to minimize the effects of DC drift and movement. The input range was 5.02 Volts peak to peak, with the record being triggered by a 303 millivolt threshold.

### **3.2.6 Additional Components**

In order to facilitate easy calibration and quick analysis of problems, a digital multi-meter and a Tektronix 2465A oscilloscope were connected to the signal train. Since the output of the capacitance probe system was proportional to distance, it was an easy matter to set the gap between the probe face and the sample to within a few millionths of an inch by watching the output voltage on the multimeter.

The final output from both the digital scope and the spectrum analyzer was recorded on an Hewlett Packard ColorPro Plotter.

## Chapter 4

### Procedure

#### 4.1 Experimental Procedure

A rigorous procedure was developed during the testing process in order to quickly and accurately collect the data from fifty four individual samples. Over the course of several days of testing, some one hundred and sixty two data graphs were drawn (which appear in their grand entirety in appendix E.).

Each test began with settling-in the sample<sup>†</sup>. Once that was achieved, the probe had to be aligned with the sample face. Although each of the samples had been sanded to provide a good surface to measure from, each sample was a little different in shape. Probe alignment required the use of the digital multi-meter which, being hand-held, could be set in a convenient place to watch the display while adjusting the gap distance. Parallelism was adjusted by eye, and rarely needed readjustment.

Once the sample and the probe were aligned and clamped down, the test instruments were armed. Under certain conditions the AC line current fluctuation caused by switching the electromagnet on would trip the instruments: on alternate test runs, the release pulse would trip them. Putting the instruments on an UPS<sup>‡</sup> only worsened matters as the UPS circuit was tripped by the line pulse, which, as often as not, completely shut down the instruments. An impromptu treaty was reached by running an extension cord across the room to a special power line installed for a sensitive computer system. It seems somewhat inappropriate that \$55,000 worth of equipment would be incapacitated by a small line surge.

A trial run was recorded for each sample. The time space information (recorded by the digital oscilloscope) was used to determine proper scaling factors and to check how well set-

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<sup>†</sup> The settling-in procedure is described in detail in chapter 3.1.7.

<sup>‡</sup> Uninterruptable Power Supply—with a high level of surge suppression.

tled-in the sample was. The frequency space information was used to confirm the filter settings, and to check for surprise resonances (which might indicate a loose bolt or fitting).

If all went well, a full record was taken on both the analyzer and the 'scope for both the filtered and un-filtered signals (which accounts for four of the five graphs for each sample). If the sample hadn't drifted too badly (which it generally didn't if the settling-in procedure was followed correctly), then four more records were captured in the memory of the 'scope. These four separate records are plotted superimposed on the remaining graph given for each sample. For most of the samples the four traces line up nearly perfectly, indicating an extraordinary level of phase cohesiveness and repeatability.

## 4.2 Data Reduction

Collecting the data was actually a very small part of the overall analysis. It was not possible to fully automate the data reduction process<sup>†</sup>. The oscilloscope that Hewlett Packard lent us could not be interfaced to any of the computers in our lab, and so the process of taking the data from the fifty six graphs and entering it into a computer for analysis was done entirely by hand.

It was decided to grid the peaks of the decaying oscillations as being representative of the decay envelope. A transparency with a grid printed on it was used to find the coordinates of the oscillation peaks, which were entered one by one into a computer.

The overall envelope is defined by some combination of exponentially decaying, linearly decaying, and periodic envelopes. Since the goal of this project was to generate a ranking of the various decay rates, it was decided to try to pull out only the exponential term (which corresponds to a viscous decay function). A simple least squares curve fit to an exponential (as implemented in Cricket Graph<sup>®</sup>) was overwhelmingly biased by the amplitude of the early periodic beats in the envelope. The result was a  $t = 0$  intercept at about half the original am-

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<sup>†</sup> See chapter 6, especially 6.1 for a description of what I would have liked to have done differently.

plitude.

A slightly modified version of the least squares fit algorithm was implemented as a Microsoft® BASIC program which clamped the amplitude at  $t = 0$  at the amplitude of the first peak. This drastically improved the correspondence between the quantitative results and a qualitative comparison of the graphs, but was not fully satisfactory.

It was observed that the data had not been normalized (inconsequential) and had not been zeroed to the base line (quite significant). The curve fit program was modified to generate an error value as the absolute average of the differences between the curve fit and the original data. The linear displacement was then adjusted in small steps to minimize the error function. At the error minimum, the value of the exponent was returned. It was assumed that, since the variant term was linear, there would be no local minimums to confuse the program. The ranking as determined by the program is entirely in agreement with a qualitative visual assessment of the damping rates.

The program, named *Clamp Fit*, is listed in its entirety in appendix C. and was used to generate all final results. The process the author used to generate the data tables (not entirely recommended) was to enter the data into the Cricket Graph® which allowed easy visual inspection for erroneously entered datum, then to convert the data into a text file using Microsoft Word® where the proper format characters could be inserted. *Clamp Fit* then opened the text files and read the data.

## Chapter 5

### Results

#### 5.1 Time-Space Interpretation

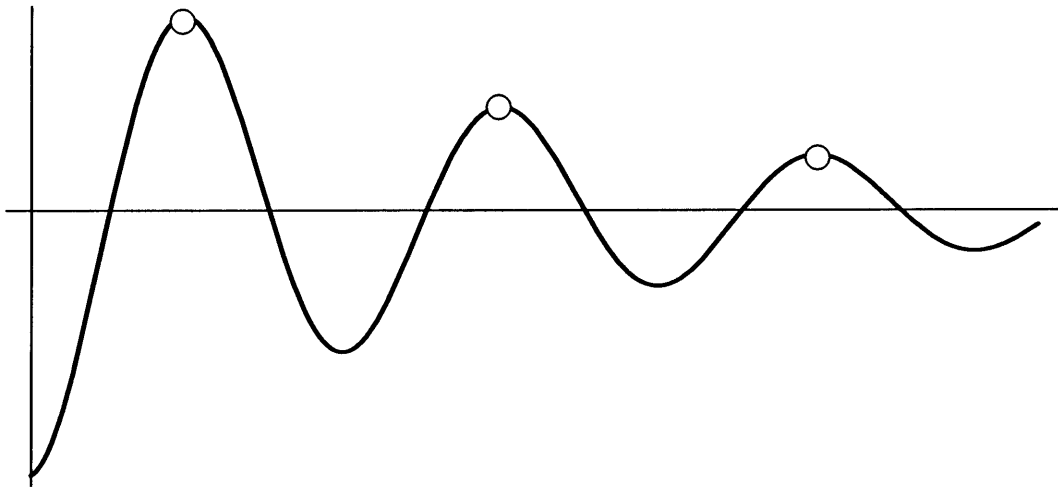
*Clamp Fit* used data entirely from the time domain. Unfortunately, the time domain is extremely chaotic due to the huge number of beating frequencies. This program implicitly assumed the equation of the envelope to be of the form

$$A(t) = A_0 \times e^{-\alpha t} + b, \quad (5.1)$$

where the data fit to this curve is taken from the peaks of the decaying sinusoidal equation defined by

$$A(t) = A_0 \sin(\omega t + b_1) \times e^{-\alpha t} + b_2. \quad (5.2)$$

The result of this function (with arbitrary phase, frequency, amplitude and decay rate) is shown in figure 5-1. The circles in the figure represent the points that would have been en-



**Figure 5-1:** Idealized waveform which *Clamp Fit* is programmed to recognize and fit to. The circles represent datum that would be entered into the computer.

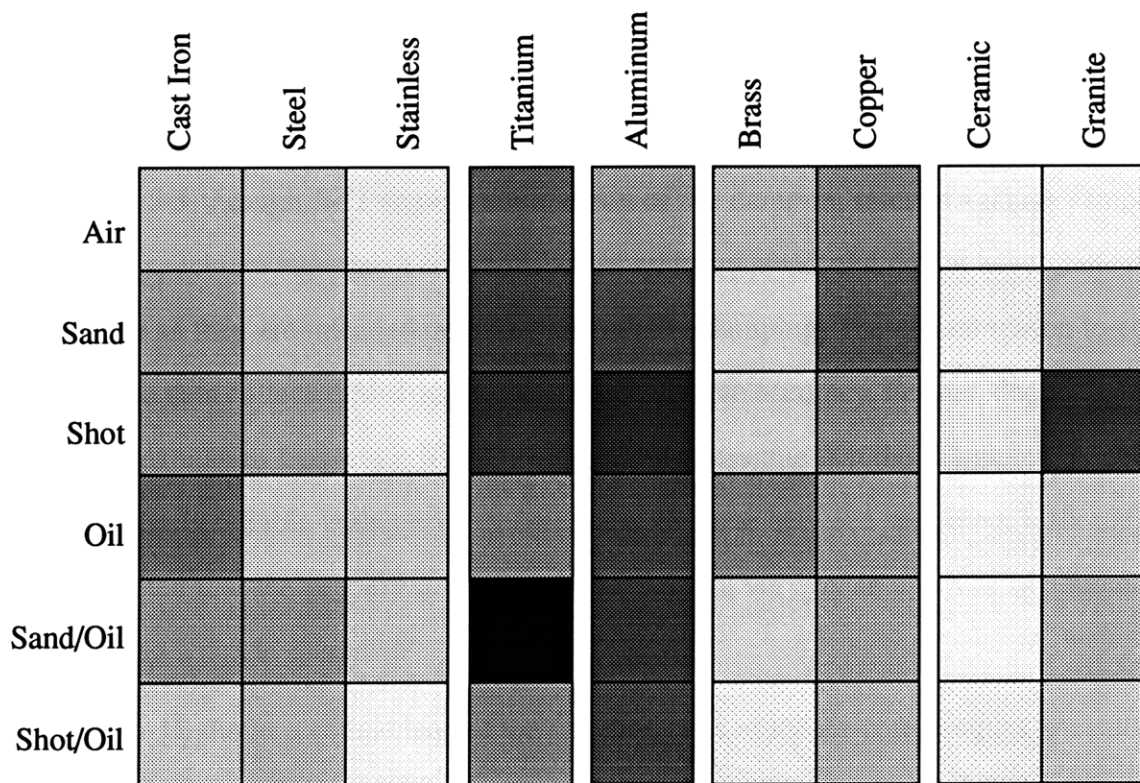
tered into the computer as datum. The top left point would have been entered as  $A_0$  at a time  $t_0$ . The remaining data would be normalized to fit these initial conditions. As one look at the

graphs in appendix E. will make apparent, the data entered shared little resemblance with this idealized version.

### 5.2 Calculated Relative Impulse Damping Rates

It is difficult to summarize fifty four data points in single graph and make it both intelligible and quantitatively useful. Numeric data are presented in appendix A. where the first column, in millihertz, is the exponent,  $\alpha$ , from equation 5.1.

The data will be presented in two formats: a list of bar-graphs and a density plot. The bar graphs will probably be most useful for an engineer who is attempting to design a machine or tool. The density plot gives a quick qualitative overview of all the data collected.



**Figure 5-2:** Density plot summary of data. Darker squares indicate faster damping rates. Blocks are grouped by material type.

It is clear from the density plot that no universal generalizations about the effects of core

materials are universally valid, which is not surprising considering the complexity of large scale dislocation and movement across boundaries and into inhomogenous materials.

It is important to note that the frequency of the primary harmonic of aluminum was at approximately 400 hertz, which is right near the upper limit of the frequency response of the probe. It is also curious that as the frequency of the primary harmonic decreases (444 Hz with air, 330 Hz with lead shot and oil), the initial displacement measured increases (310 mV with air, 390 mV with lead shot and oil), indicating that the aluminum-air sample oscillates at a rate above the functional ceiling of the test. It is also important to consider that since the damping coefficient that is being solved out of the equation is velocity dependant, that the damping rate would necessarily be faster for higher frequencies at the same range of displacement.

Titanium, notably, damps about twice as well as any other material measured.

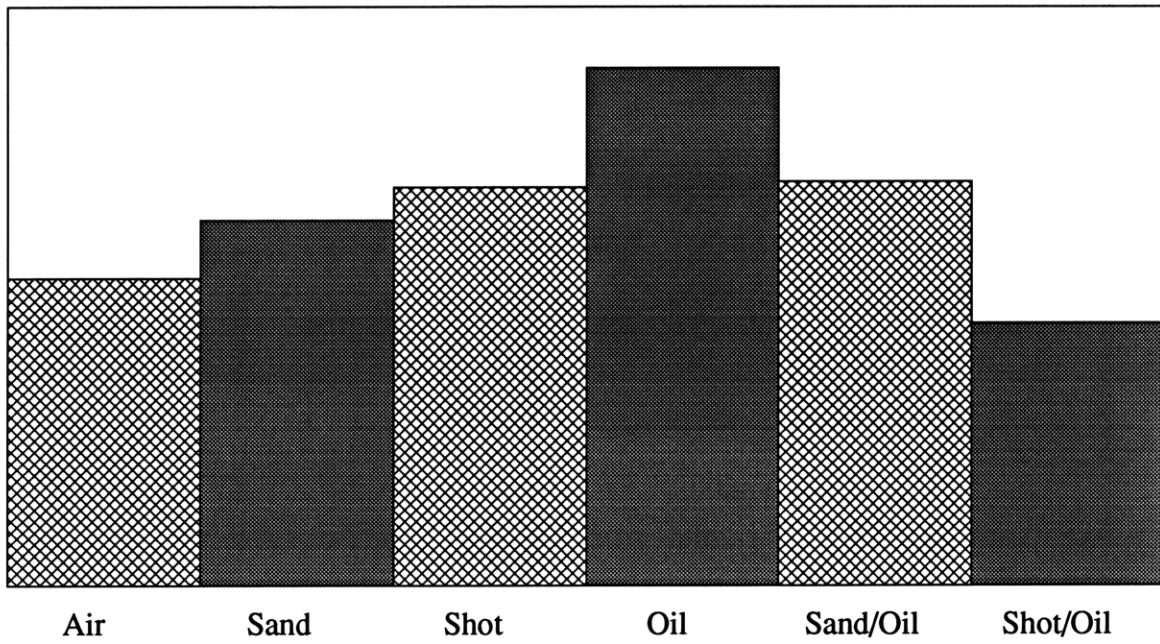
Figures 5-3 through 5-11 show a comparison of the damping rates of various samples grouped by specimen material. The graphs are of arbitrary scale, and do not have graduated vertical axis as they are intended only to show relative damping. There is no reason to consider that the data collected is of any better than qualitative accuracy. Further, due to the differences in excitation frequency, it is not really valid to assume that the calculated damping rates are entirely reliable within a given specimen, let alone between specimen. It should be carefully noted that the primary excitation frequency can vary by as much as two hundred hertz—within a single specimen<sup>†</sup>.

Figure 5-12 shows a comparison of the damping rates of the air-core samples, indicating the range of values between materials. The damping rate of the Probe Support Post is also included. It is interesting to note that the post, with all the effort expended in making it as dead as possible, is still only slightly better damped than an empty titanium bar, and not near-

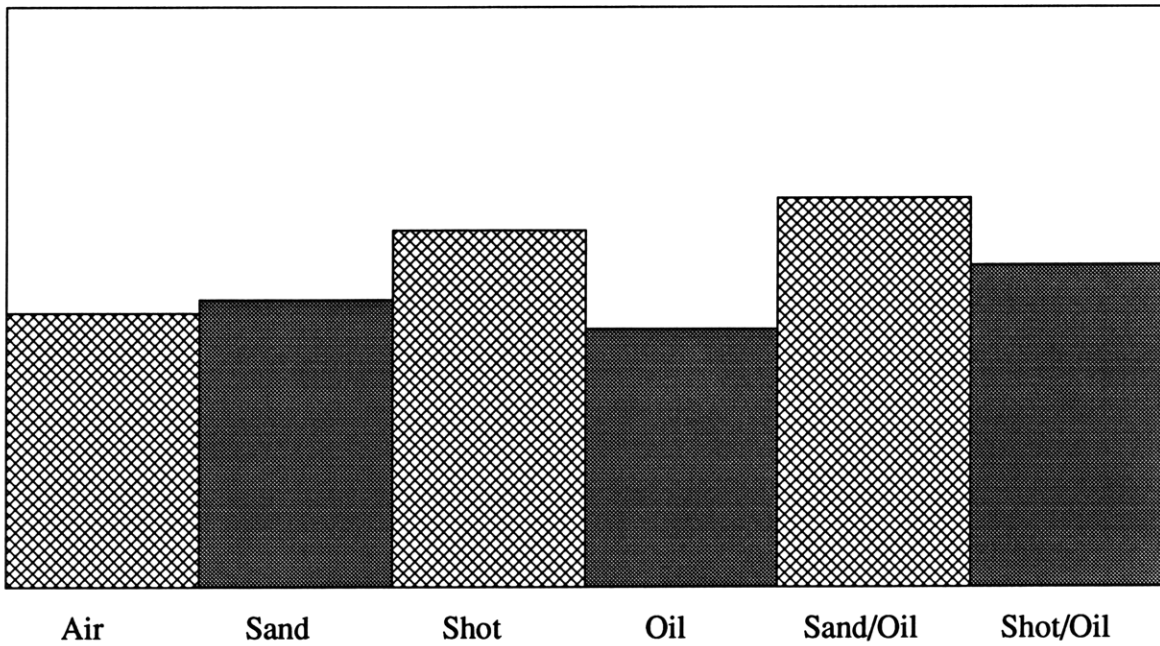
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<sup>†</sup> The granite-air sample's primary harmonic was measured at 70.8 Hz, while the granite-sand/oil sample oscillated primarily at 268 Hz, a difference of 197 Hz.

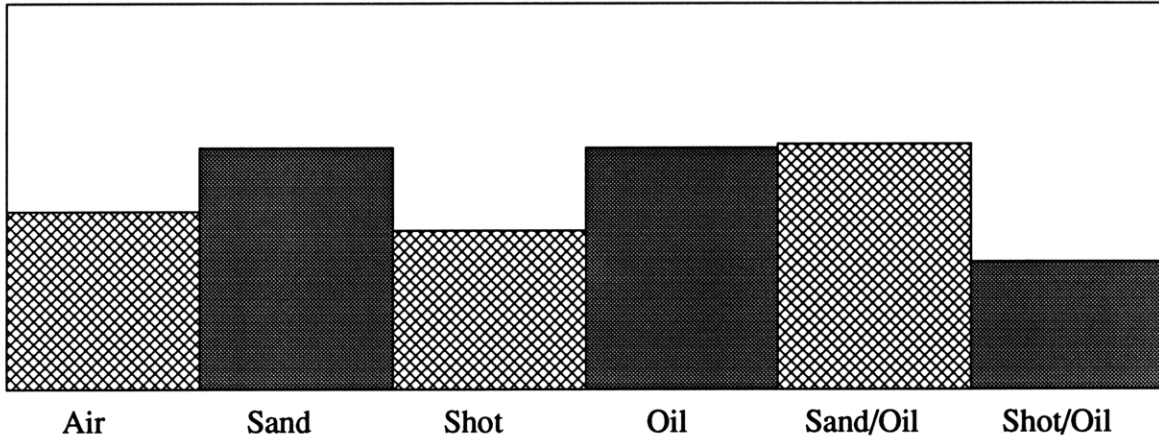




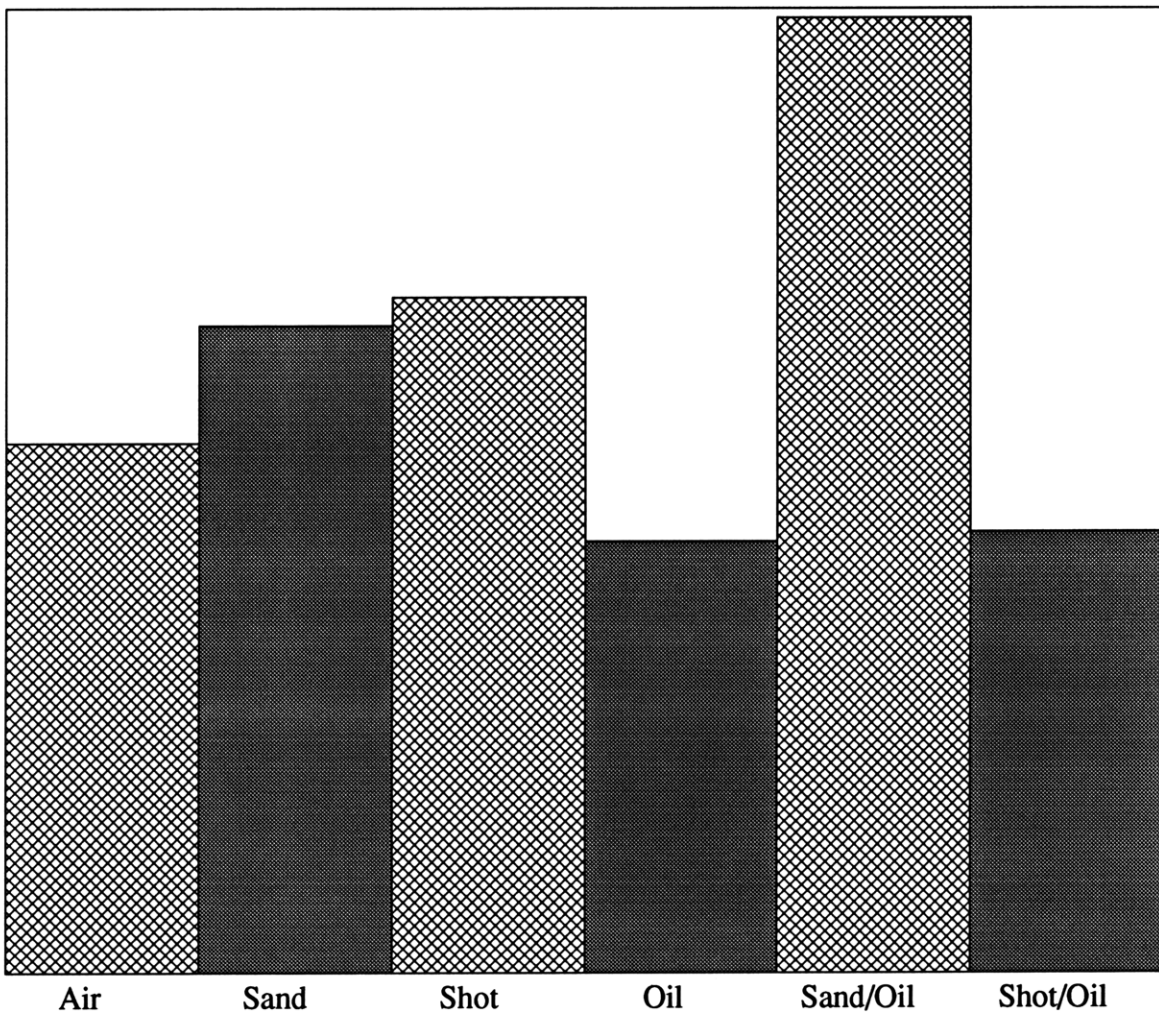
**Figure 5-3:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for cast iron.



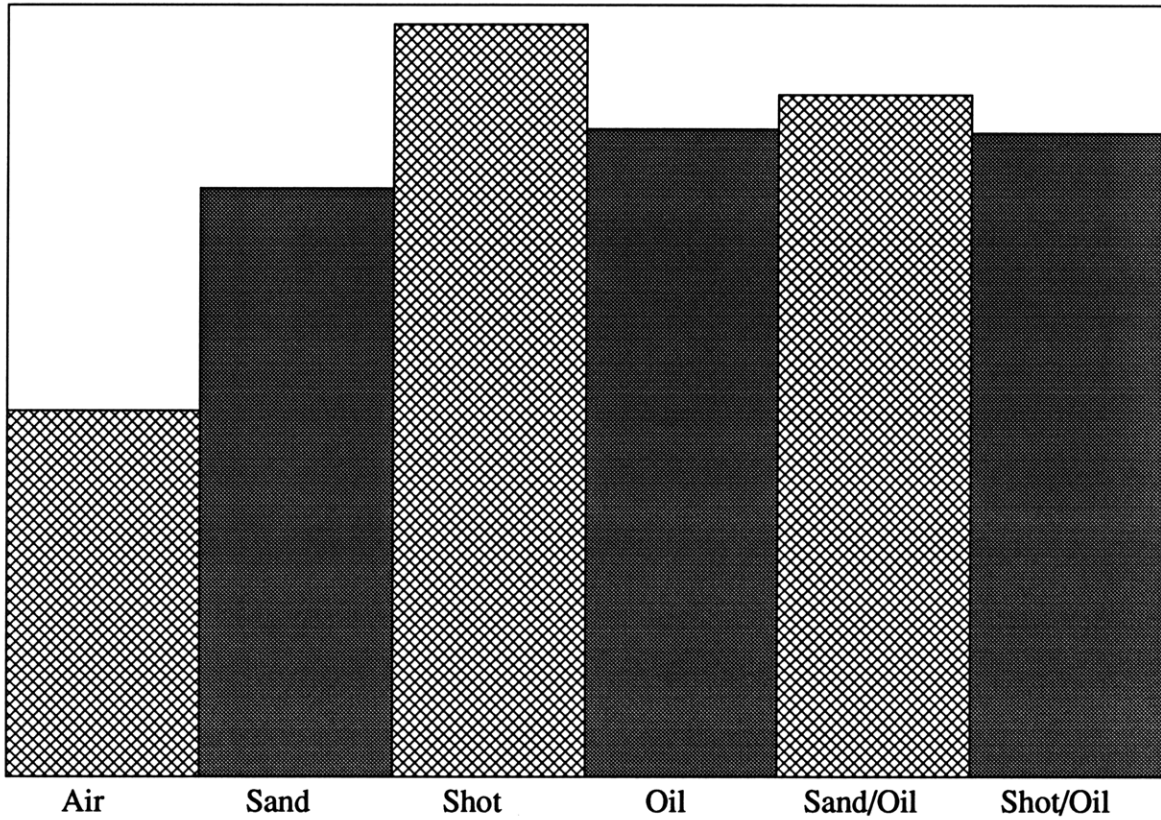
**Figure 5-4:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for steel.



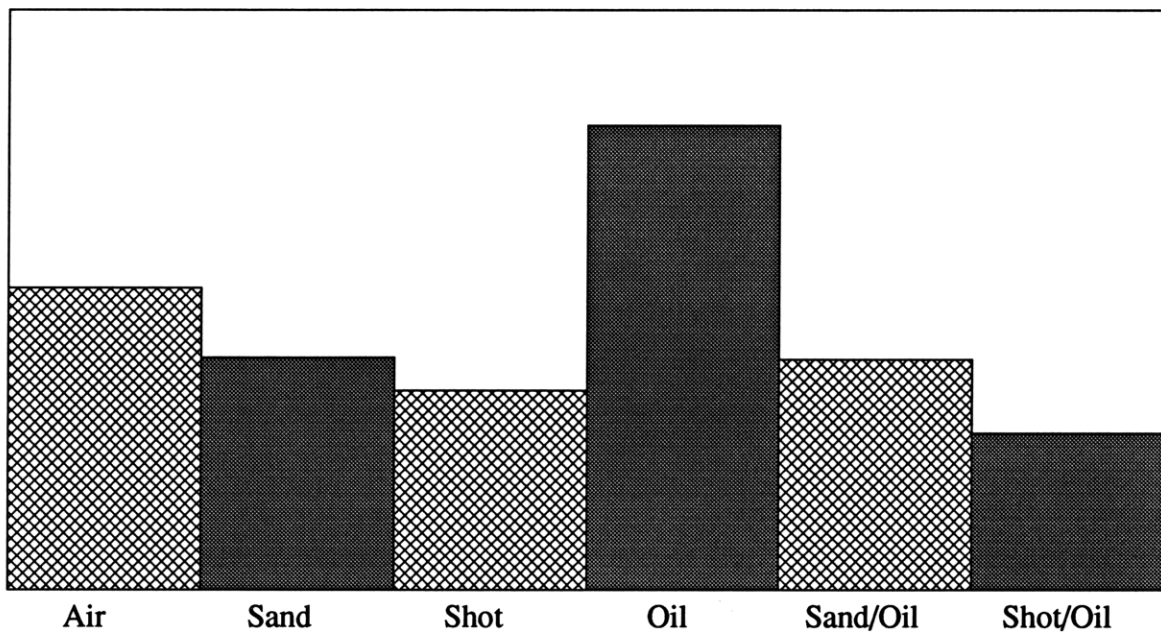
**Figure 5-5:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for stainless steel.



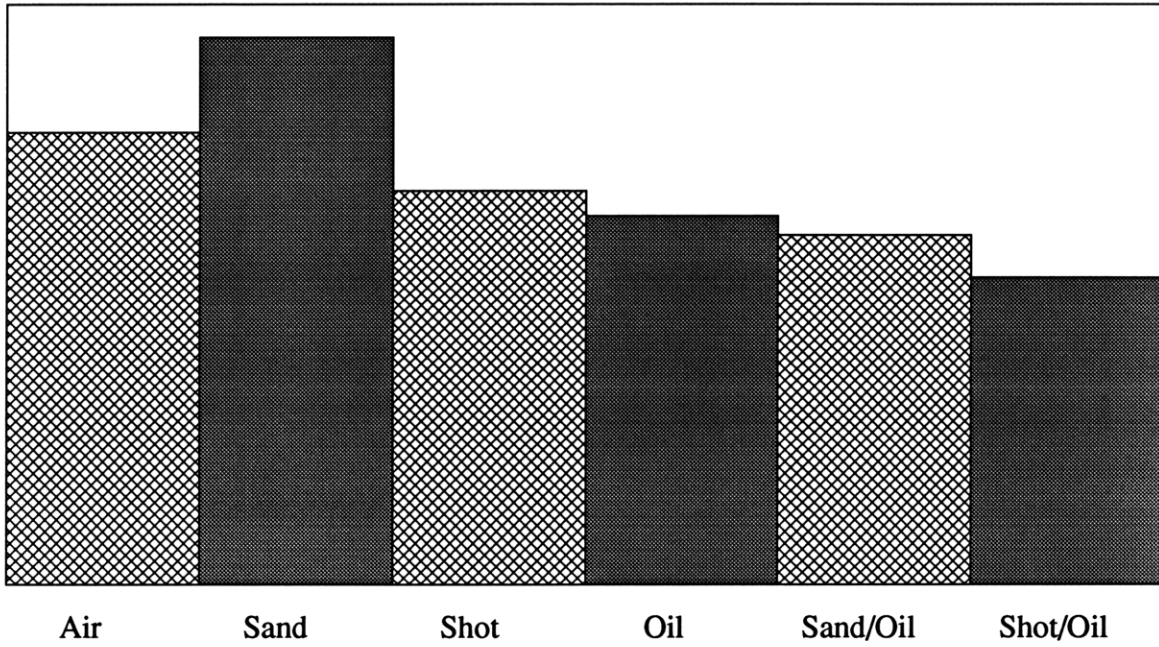
**Figure 5-6:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for titanium.



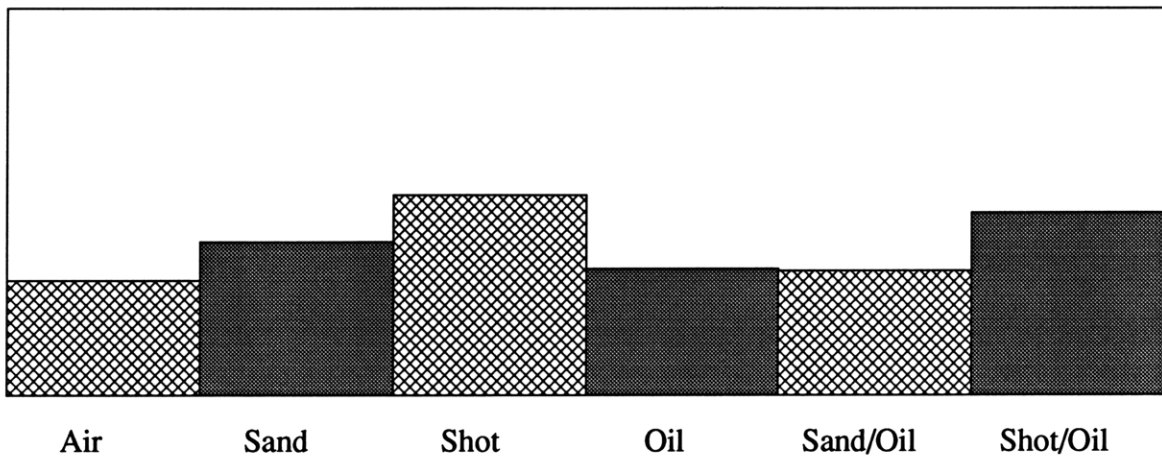
**Figure 5-7:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for aluminum.



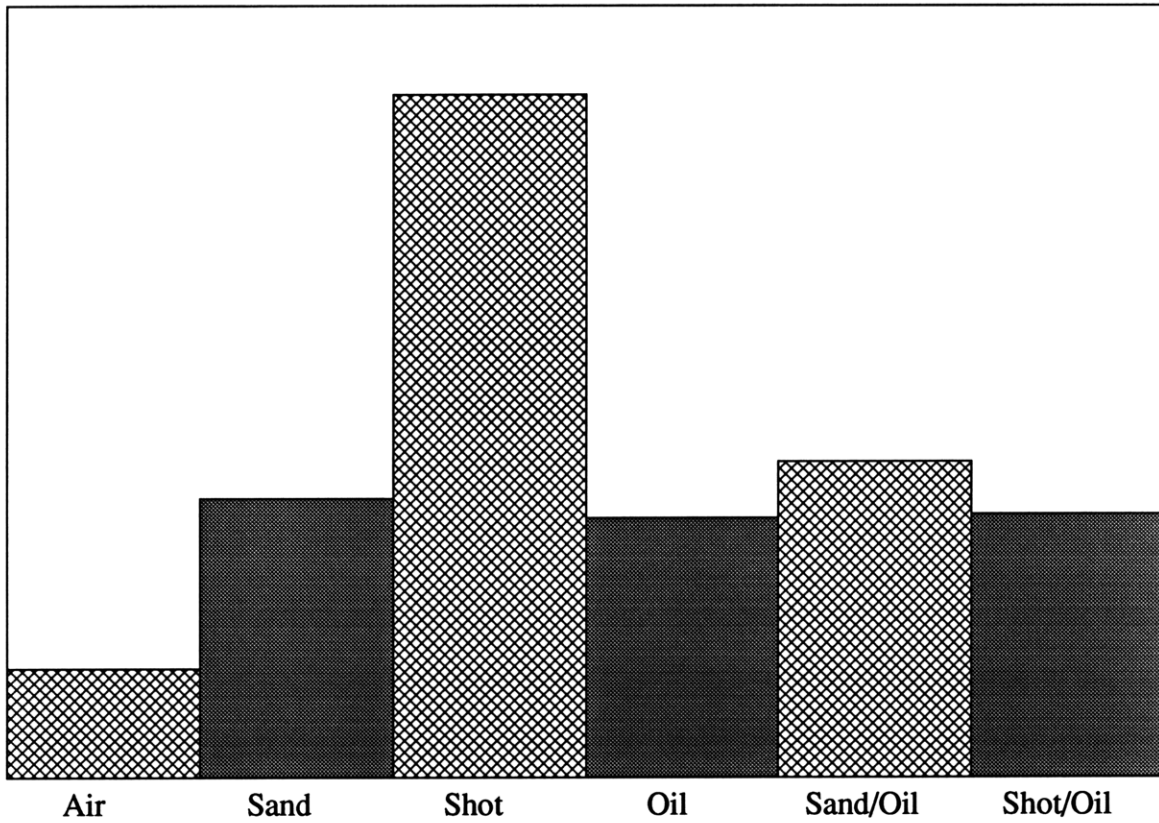
**Figure 5-8:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for brass.



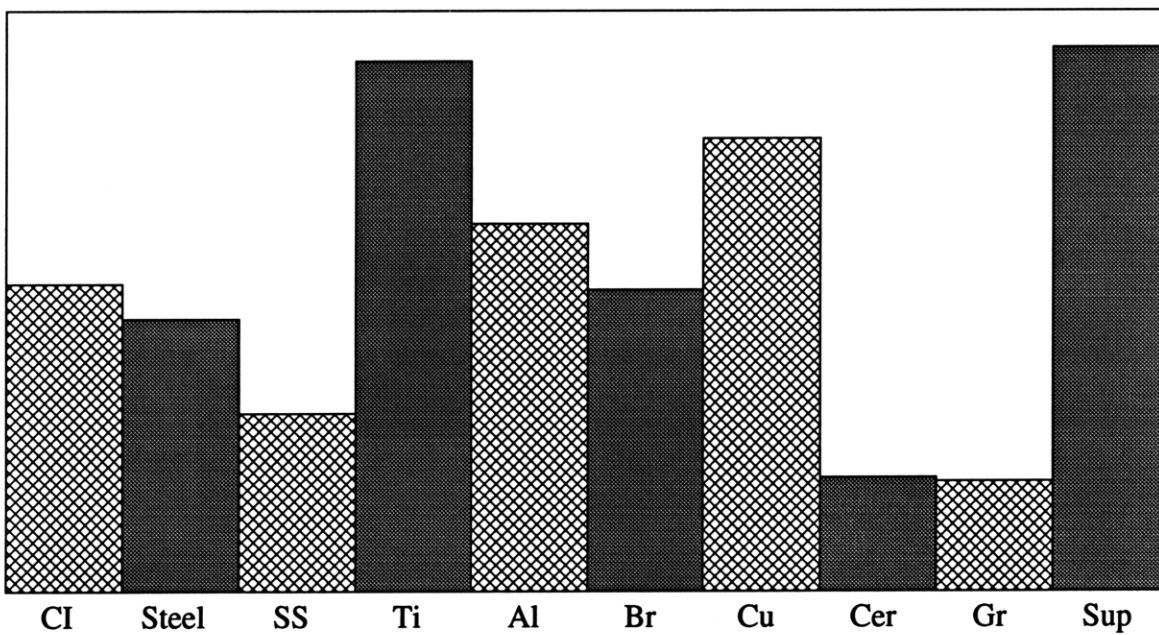
**Figure 5-9:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for copper.



**Figure 5-10:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for ceramic.



**Figure 5-11:** Bar graph comparison of the damping rates for granite.



**Figure 5-12:** Comparison of damping rates of all samples with air cores and support.

ly so well damped as titanium and sand. On the other hand, the post is significantly better damped than any of the steel samples, even though its shape would tend to allow bell-like vibrations (as in tubular bells).

### 5.3 Frequency-Space Interpretation

A great deal of information about the damping characteristics of the samples was encrypted into the frequency-space graphs. Remembering that the frequency width of an impulse is proportional to the inverse of its lifetime, one can, with surprising success, measure directly from the frequency space graphs the lifetime, frequency, and amplitude of each excited resonance.

The exact relationship, assuming a gaussian distribution around the center frequency, is that the full width of the frequency-space peak at 1/e of its maximum is the inverse of the time it would take for the pulse to decay to 1/e of its initial amplitude in time-space. Unfortunately, there is a significant amount of noise in the frequency-space, which would preclude using this measurement system with any hope of significant accuracy. Another problem would be in determining a useful system of comparing the values so determined.

As a simple example, take the ceramic-air sample. At the beginning of the pulse the amplitude on the graph measures 3.3 centimeters<sup>†</sup> at 72 Hz. A measurement of the frequency width yields approximately 9.2 Hz<sup>‡</sup>. If we fit these numbers into equation 5.2, but rewritten as

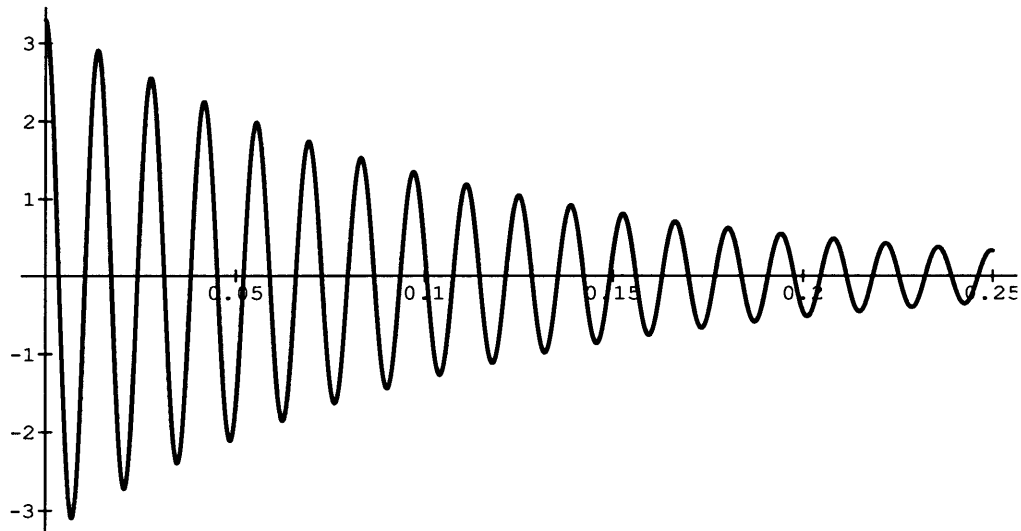
$$A(t) = \text{Hgt} \times \cos(2\pi ft) \times e^{-\text{width} \times t}, \quad (5.3)$$

where “Hgt” is the height of the pulse, “f” is the frequency and “width” is the width of the pulse in frequency space and graph A(t) we get Figure 5-13. Excitingly enough, though these numbers were actually measured right off the frequency space graph, the overall decay time of even this simple pulse is fairly close to the actual pulse decay in appendix E.

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<sup>†</sup> We might as well use centimeters as millivolts since we are only interested in the relative amplitude.

<sup>‡</sup> For the frequency we will stick to exact units so our result will come out in seconds.



**Figure 5-13:** Plot of equation 5.3, representing the primary harmonic of the ceramic-air sample.

Clearly, looking at the frequency space graph, the primary harmonic is only slightly dominant over a tremendous number of frequencies all working together. If we fit the measured values of the biggest peaks into

$$A(t) = \frac{H_1}{\omega_1^2} (\cos(\omega_1 t) e^{-W_1 t}) + \frac{H_2}{\omega_2^2} (\cos(\omega_2 t) e^{-W_2 t}) + \text{et...}, \quad (5.4)$$

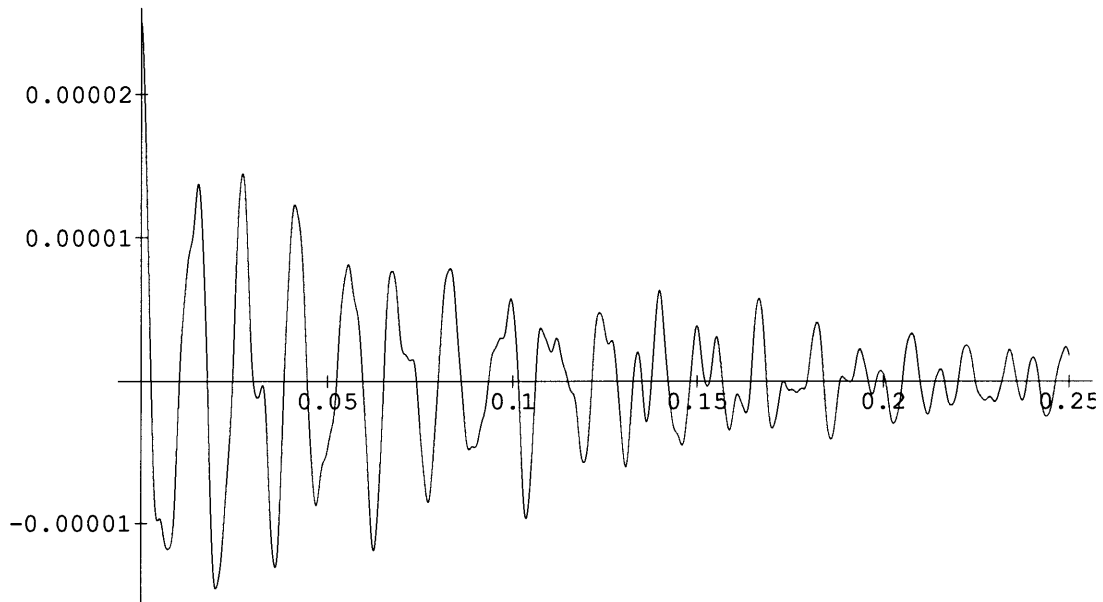
where  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  are the measured heights of the peaks, the  $\omega$ 's are the center frequencies of the peaks, and the  $W$ 's are the widths in hertz for, say, the six dominant peaks in the ceramic-air sample, the plot would look like figure 5-14<sup>†</sup>.

Figure 5-14 is especially interesting when one considers that the horizontal axis, the time axis, is scaled in seconds, and that the calculated wave form is surprisingly similar to the wave form of the real time-space graph in appendix E., even from an extremely limited six term equation. It was assumed that all phases are at a maximum at  $t = 0$ , which is not unreasonable.

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<sup>†</sup> The graph in figure 5-14 (and 5-13) was generated using Mathematica®. The command line used was: Plot[((3.3/453^2) Cos[453 t] Exp[-11.5 t]) + ((2.2/758^2) Cos[758 t] Exp[-4.6 t]) + ((1.4/937^2) Cos[937 t] Exp[-2.3 t]) + ((2.2/1130^2) Cos[1130 t] Exp[-3.46 t]) + ((2/1173^2) Cos[1173 t] Exp[-4.38 t]) + ((2.5/2471^2) Cos[2471 t] Exp[-5.77 t]), {t, 0, .25}, PlotPoints -> 2400, PlotRange -> All]

Clearly there is a great deal of promise in the frequency space evaluation of the damping characteristics, in fact, frequency space is often the space of choice for certain evaluations of periodic and impulse related behavior [7].



**Figure 5-14:** Superposition of the six dominant frequency terms from frequency space plot of ceramic-air sample.



## Chapter 6

### Lessons

This chapter is comprised of a collected list of improvements to the measurement process as determined by hard experience and clear hindsight.

#### 6.1 Improved Data Collection

The primary alteration to the method of collecting the data would be to automate it. Once the data has been stored digitally, it should stay that way until it is fully reduced and readable. It is recommended that either an analog to digital interface be used with a personal computer right off, or a complete GPIB system or its equivalent be set up for numeric processing.

If this particular experiment is repeated, or another similar one, I would suggest that the data be rectified (or squared) and a large number of runs be averaged. An alternative is to break the record down into equal time length segments, then integrate the absolute value over the segment length, average a number of runs, and then fit the runs to a curve.

#### 6.2 Improved Experimental Set Up

Of primary importance in measuring the oscillations of any sample is that the sample oscillate. Massive steel members tend not to move significantly and are therefore somewhat impractical for dynamic testing. Furthermore, it is next to impossible to devise a fixture strong enough to hold a three inch square bar of stainless steel steady whilst it whips around. Reducing the thickness of the samples by a factor of three, and replacing the one large cavity with a row of smaller cavities would result in large, more easily measurable deflections. Further, making the sample significantly rectangular would reduce inter-modal coupling.

The base of the system must be made as absolutely massive as possible to simplify the motion of the beam. In the same vein, the instrument post should be as stable as possible, even

to the point of mounting it on the floor if need be, to eliminate coupling between the sample and the post. Random vibrations from other equipment are not nearly so difficult to unravel as two pseudo-cantilever beams oscillating synchronously. It is almost certain that the coupling between the sample and the post was responsible for the overall sinusoidal envelope that made the data so difficult to fit to an exponential curve.

The capacitance probe was not optimal for vibration testing either. A voice coil would have worked quite well, or a microphone and acoustically coupled tube. Either of these would provide an extremely low noise floor (potentially), broad frequency response, and good dynamic range as well as being simpler and less expensive than the probe.

### **6.3 Improved Excitation Sources**

There is significant merit to a simple impact test, especially when evaluating the rate at which a given object will damp out vibrations caused by an impact. The harmonic content of an impact test is controlled to a great degree by the geometry of the object, and the damping rate of the material is a function of frequency. It is therefore difficult to compare data generated in such an uncontrolled experiment.

A very elegant and expensive way to improve the control of the experiment is to use a high force voice coil to drive the sample. Using, say, the HP 3562A, one could set it to sweep a sine wave into a 10kw amplifier which could drive a large coil and flex the sample in an extremely controlled manner. Voice coils are manufactured with up to five hundred pounds of force continuous, and up to ten times that if actively cooled.

Far less expensive would be to couple an AC servo motor through a spring to the sample. The speed of the motor (and hence frequency of excitation) could be regulated by a control system easily. The only detraction would be that the driving force becomes irrevocably a function of frequency.

# **Chapter 7**

## **Conclusion**

### **7.1 Value Of This Experiment**

The data collected in this experiment reveals some rather interesting trends, and reinforces a great deal that was believed without proof. Probably most pertinent is the rather gratifying data indicating that cast iron is significantly damped by the addition of oil, which could have an immediate effect on the design of machine tools. Most machine tools are manufactured from cast iron already, and generally have oil channels already designed into them for lubrication. It would be a fairly straight forward matter to enlarge some of the channels to provide an oil reservoir where vibrations are a problem.

It has been known for some time that certain alloys of titanium damp very well, and this study provides a bench mark for further exploration into “superalloys” such as Type 403 which might have twice the damping capacity of even titanium.

This experiment also provided a significant body of practical knowledge on how to conduct a test like this one.

### **7.2 Areas Of Future Research**

The preliminary data generated in this study indicates just how much more needs to be learned. Damping is of significant concern to designers in fields ranging from precision machinery to aerospace. It is clear that more research needs to be done if a significantly useful body of data is to be built up.

Further, the process by which the damping itself is occurring need to be studied. There is, as of yet, no theory good enough to predict damping rates for materials under large scale oscillations.

I would recommend that an experiment be set up using the practical knowledge gained in this experiment to test a much larger number of samples, with emphasis on measuring various alloys of the same basic material. I would also recommend that this experiment be set up to allow data to be gathered as a function of frequency which should yield interesting information about the dominant modes of loss in various materials.

## Appendix A

### Summary of Calculable Properties

Sample	Damping Rate (mHz)	Time to $1/e \cdot A_0$ (msec)	Primary Frequency (Hz)	Initial Displacement (mV)	Sample Mass (Kg)
Specimen - Core					
Cast Iron - Air	0.0159	62.9	237	405	14.37
Cast Iron - Sand	0.0189	52.9	237	400	14.93
Cast Iron - Shot	0.0206	48.5	234	405	16.48
Cast Iron - Oil	0.0268	37.3	218	407	14.68
Cast Iron - Sand/Oil	0.0209	47.8	237	360	15.08
Cast Iron - Shot/Oil	0.0136	73.5	232	400	16.64
Steel - Air	0.0141	70.9	214	395	15.70
Steel - Sand	0.0148	67.6	214	390	16.26
Steel - Shot	0.0184	54.3	206	455	17.81
Steel - Oil	0.0133	75.2	206	445	16.11
Steel - Sand/Oil	0.0201	49.8	229	390	16.41
Steel - Shot/Oil	0.0166	60.2	194	437	17.97
Stainless - Air	0.00919	109	202	375	15.68
Stainless - Sand	0.0125	80.0	202	390	16.24
Stainless - Shot	0.00822	122	202	350	17.79
Stainless - Oil	0.0125	80.0	214	390	16.09
Stainless - Sand/Oil	0.0127	78.7	214	405	16.39
Stainless - Shot/Oil	0.00660	152	214	400	17.95
Titanium - Air	0.0274	36.5	247	430	9.07
Titanium - Sand	0.0335	29.9	224	410	9.63
Titanium - Shot	0.0350	28.6	202	440	11.18
Titanium - Oil	0.0223	44.8	232	430	9.48
Titanium - Sand/Oil	0.0495	20.2	253	437	9.78
Titanium - Shot/Oil	0.0228	43.9	229	437	11.34
Aluminum - Air	0.0190	52.6	444	310	5.57
Aluminum - Sand	0.0305	32.8	414	290	6.13
Aluminum - Shot	0.0390	25.6	340	360	7.68
Aluminum - Oil	0.0336	29.8	384	375	5.98
Aluminum - Sand/Oil	0.0354	28.2	327	390	6.28
Aluminum - Shot/Oil	0.0334	29.9	330	390	7.84

Sample	Damping Rate (mHz)	Time to $1/e \cdot A_0$ (msec)	Primary Frequency (Hz)	Initial Displacement (mV)	Sample Mass (Kg)
Specimen - Core					
Brass - Air	0.0156	64.1	202	400	16.90
Brass - Sand	0.0120	83.3	186	400	17.46
Brass - Shot	0.0103	97.1	202	390	19.01
Brass - Oil	0.0240	41.7	214	410	17.31
Brass - Sand/Oil	0.0119	84.0	206	400	17.61
Brass - Shot/Oil	0.00805	124	202	375	19.17
Copper - Air	0.0234	42.7	212	400	18.00
Copper - Sand	0.0283	35.3	214	400	18.56
Copper - Shot	0.0204	49.0	237	375	20.11
Copper - Oil	0.0191	52.4	216	400	18.41
Copper - Sand/Oil	0.0181	55.2	216	400	18.71
Copper - Shot/Oil	0.0159	62.9	232	340	20.27
Ceramic - Air	0.00587	170	99.6	310	7.97
Ceramic - Sand	0.00789	126	69.4	330	8.53
Ceramic - Shot	0.0103	97.1	67.8	400	10.08
Ceramic - Oil	0.00650	154	54.1	187	8.38
Ceramic - Sand/Oil	0.00635	157	97.6	165	8.68
Ceramic - Shot/Oil	0.00942	106	76.2	180	10.24
Granite - Air	0.00567	176	70.8	225	5.41
Granite - Sand	0.0145	69.0	202	225	5.97
Granite - Shot	0.0354	28.2	188	250	7.52
Granite - Oil	0.0135	74.1	258	215	5.82
Granite - Sand/Oil	0.0164	61.0	268	200	6.12
Granite - Shot/Oil	0.0137	73.0	217	230	7.68
Probe Support	0.0281	35.6	90	235 <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Non-calibrated impact.

# Appendix B

## Materials Data

### B.1 Volumes and Masses of Components

Volume of Standard Test Specimen .....	2.01 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>
Volume of Test Specimen Bore .....	3.48 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> m <sup>3</sup>
Mass of Sand Core .....	0.557 Kg
Mass of Lead Shot Core .....	2.11 Kg
Mass of Oil Core .....	0.331 Kg
Mass of Sand and Oil Core .....	0.714 Kg
Mass of Lead Shot and Oil Core .....	2.27 Kg

### B.2 Material Properties <sup>1</sup>

Material	Modulus GN/m <sup>2</sup>	Poisson's Ratio ν	Shear Modulus GN/m <sup>2</sup>	Coefficient of Expansion α (10 <sup>-6</sup> /°C)	Density 10 <sup>3</sup> kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Cast Iron .....	110	0.25	45	10.4	7.15
Steel .....	205	0.27	79	11.4	7.79
Stainless Steel, 303 .....	200	0.30	73.1	17.3 <sup>2</sup>	7.80
Titanium .....	110	0.34	41.4	8.82	4.51
Aluminum, 6061 .....	73	0.33	26	22	2.77
Brass .....	105	0.35	38	20.4	8.43
Copper .....	117	0.35	64	16.7	8.95
Ceramic Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 99.5% .....	372 <sup>4</sup>	0.22 <sup>4</sup>	152 <sup>4</sup>	8.0 <sup>4</sup>	3.89 <sup>4</sup>
Granite (Rock of Ages) .....	20 <sup>3</sup>	0.01 <sup>3</sup>	.....	6.2 <sup>3</sup>	2.64 <sup>3</sup>
Sand (Play Sand, White, Dry, as packaged) .....					1.6 <sup>6</sup>
Lead Shot (#8, aggregate density) .....					6.07 <sup>5</sup>
Oil (10w-40 Motor Oil) .....					0.9 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> S. H. Crandall, N.C. Dahl, and T.J. Lardner, An Introduction to the Mechanics of Solids. McGraw-Hill Book Co., NY 1978 except as otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> Scientific, and Engineering Formulas, Tables, Functions, Graphs, Transforms, Research and Education Association, Piscataway NJ, 1984.

<sup>3</sup> Phone Conversation, "John" of Rock of Ages Corp. (802) 476-3115, 3 May 1990.

<sup>4</sup> Phone Conversation, "Cathy" of Coors Ceramics, (303) 277-4082; 20 March 1990.

<sup>5</sup> Measured by Arnold H. Gessel, 19 March 1990.

<sup>6</sup> Phone Conversation, "Jim" of Sommerville Lumber, (617) 623-2800; 19 March 1990.

### B.3 Specimen Costs And Suppliers

Material	Price	Source
Class 40 Cast Iron rounded corner	50.46	Peterson
1018 Steel, cold ground	46.18	Peterson
303 Stainless Steel	380.00	Royce
6AL4V Titanium	246.25	President
Aluminum, 6061-T6511	44.55	Admiral
C360 Cartridge Brass	120.45	Admiral
Copper (oxy free) 101	306.00	Kelco
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 99.5% pure	2500.00 <sup>1</sup>	Coors
Granite	1000.00 <sup>1</sup>	Rock Of Ages

Supplier	Location	Phone Number
Admiral Metals	Woburn, MA	(617) 933-8300
Peterson Metals	Wocster, MA	(800) 325-3245
Kelco Metals	Rockland, MA	(617) 773-5711
President Steel and Titanium	Hanson, MA	(617) 294-0991
Royce Aerospace Metals	NY	(800) 645-9530
Coors Ceramics Division	Golden, CO	(303) 277-4082
Rock Of Ages	Barre, VT	(802) 476-3115

<sup>1</sup>The exact prices of the ceramic and granite samples are unknown due to circumstances beyond my control.



## Appendix C

### ***Clamp Fit, A Recursive Error Minimization Program For The Macintosh Computer In Microsoft® Basic***

This is a complete listing of the Microsoft® Basic program *Clamp Fit* which was written by the author to analyze the data. In the following listing explanatory comments are identified by a “⇒” character.

⇒ The following commands set up the Macintosh window environment and a pleasing text face, the basic operational instructions are then displayed.

```
CALL TEXTFONT(2)
```

```
CALL TEXTSIZE(12)
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,15)
```

```
PRINT “This program will fit the data point by point to an exponential curve,”
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,30)
```

```
PRINT “holding the first point fixed. The number the program outputs is the”
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,45)
```

```
PRINT “average value of the resultant exponential amplitude.”
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,60)
```

```
PRINT “The data must be arranged ‘time, amplitude’.”
```

```
DIM tme(200),amp(200),tmeamp(200),tmesqr(200)
```

⇒ The following section calls up a standard window interface to the New File System which allows the user to interactively scroll through the file system tree.

```
start:
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,75)
```

```
PRINT "You will be asked to select a data file. Press any key to continue"
```

```
dummy$ = INPUT$(1)
```

```
CLS
```

```
fnme$ = FILE$(1,"")
```

⇒ Once the proper data file has been selected, the program opens it and fills an array with the data contained therein.

```
OPEN fnme$ FOR INPUT AS #1
```

```
x = 0 : tmesum = 0 : ampsum = 0 : tmeampsum = 0 : tmesqrsum = 0
```

```
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
```

```
INPUT #1,tme(x),amp(x)
```

```
IF tme(x) = 0! THEN x = x - 1 : GOTO 20
```

```
x = x + 1
```

```
WEND
```

⇒ Following the initialization of the data array, the program initializes some variables that it will need reset for each pass of the recursion. The top of the recursion loop is labeled "20". The recursion attempts to minimize the error, labelled "epsilon" by adjusting the linear displacement "beta".

```
20 nmb = x
```

```
beta = 0
```

```
delta = .0001
```

```
itr$ = "one"
```

⇒ The time axis is zeroed for each element of the array.

```
FOR x = 0 TO nmb  
    tme(x) = tme(x)-tme(0)  
NEXT x
```

⇒ The following loop, labelled “loop:”, calculates the average value of the exponent,  $\alpha$ , in the equation defining the amplitude of the decay envelope at any positive time:

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{-\alpha t} + \beta,$$

for each element of the array “amp(x)” by “tme(x)”.

```
loop:  
epsilon = 0  
alpha = 0  
FOR x = 1 TO nmb  
    tmpa = (LOG((amp(x) / (amp(0) - beta)) - beta) / tme(x))  
    alpha = alpha + tmpa  
NEXT x  
alpha = alpha / nmb
```

⇒ The following “FOR - NEXT” loop calculates the average error, “epsilon”. The virtue of each recursion is measured by the minimization of epsilon by incrementing beta by an amount delta. The step size (delta) is fixed so that the variation in alpha between steps is less than 1%.

```
FOR x = 0 TO nmb  
    tmpd = amp(x) - ((amp(0) - beta) * EXP(alpha * tme(x)) + beta)  
    epsilon = epsilon + ABS(tmpd)  
NEXT x
```

$\text{epsilon} = \text{epsilon} / (\text{nmb} + 1)$

⇒ The following block provides a status report for the curious user.

```
CALL MOVETO(10,25)
```

```
PRINT "alpha: ";alpha
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,40)
```

```
PRINT "beta: ";beta
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,55)
```

```
PRINT "epsilon: ";epsilon
```

```
CALL MOVETO(10,70) : PRINT "previous epsilon: ";eps
```

⇒ The following block checks the improvement in epsilon. If the improvement is initially negative, delta is negated so that the direction of the search is reversed. If the improvement becomes negative at some later time, the value of alpha is called optimized and the program quits out of the recursion loop.

```
IF itr$ = "one" THEN beta = delta : itr$ = "two" : eps = epsilon : GOTO loop
```

```
IF itr$ = "two" AND eps < epsilon THEN delta = -1 * delta : beta = delta : itr$ = "more"  
: GOTO loop
```

```
itr$ = "more"
```

```
IF eps < epsilon THEN GOTO done
```

```
eps = epsilon
```

```
beta = beta + delta
```

```
GOTO loop
```

⇒ Since the value of beta must be incremented one delta past its optimum value, the displayed values of alpha and beta are recomputed at the value beta held one step earlier in the

recursion.

done:

beta = beta - delta

epsilon = 0

alpha = 0

FOR x = 1 TO nmb

tmpa = (LOG((amp(x) / (amp(0) - beta)) - beta) / tme(x))

alpha = alpha + tmpa

NEXT x

alpha = alpha / nmb

FOR x = 0 TO nmb

tmpd = amp(x) - ((amp(0) - beta) \* EXP(alpha \* tme(x)) + beta)

epsilon = epsilon + ABS(tmpd)

NEXT x

epsilon = epsilon / (nmb + 1)

⇒ Finally, the optimized values are displayed, along with a message reminding the user just which file has been optimized.

CALL MOVETO(5,130)

PRINT "Data for file: ";flnme\$

CALL TEXTFACE(1)

```
CALL MOVETO(25,160)
```

```
PRINT "The calculated damping rate (alpha) is: ";alpha
```

```
CALL MOVETO(25,190)
```

```
PRINT "The linear displacement is: ";beta
```

```
CALL MOVETO(25,220)
```

```
PRINT "The average error is: "; epsilon
```

```
CLOSE
```

```
closingbits:
```

```
CALL MOVETO(20,260)
```

```
CALL TEXTFACE(0)
```

```
PRINT "Wanna do another (y or n)? " : overag$ = INPUT$(1)
```

```
IF overag$ = "y" THEN CLS : GOTO start
```

```
IF overag$ = "n" THEN END
```

```
BEEP : GOTO closingbits
```

## **Appendix D.**

### **Apparatus Data**

The following pages contain the original data as it was plotted. The graphs are, excepting the addition of an identifying legend, exactly photo-reproduced from the originals. It was impossible to alter the layout of the graphs to match the orientation of the thesis without losing significant data and/or clarity. In the interest of preserving the full value of the original data, no compromise was made to aesthetic unity.

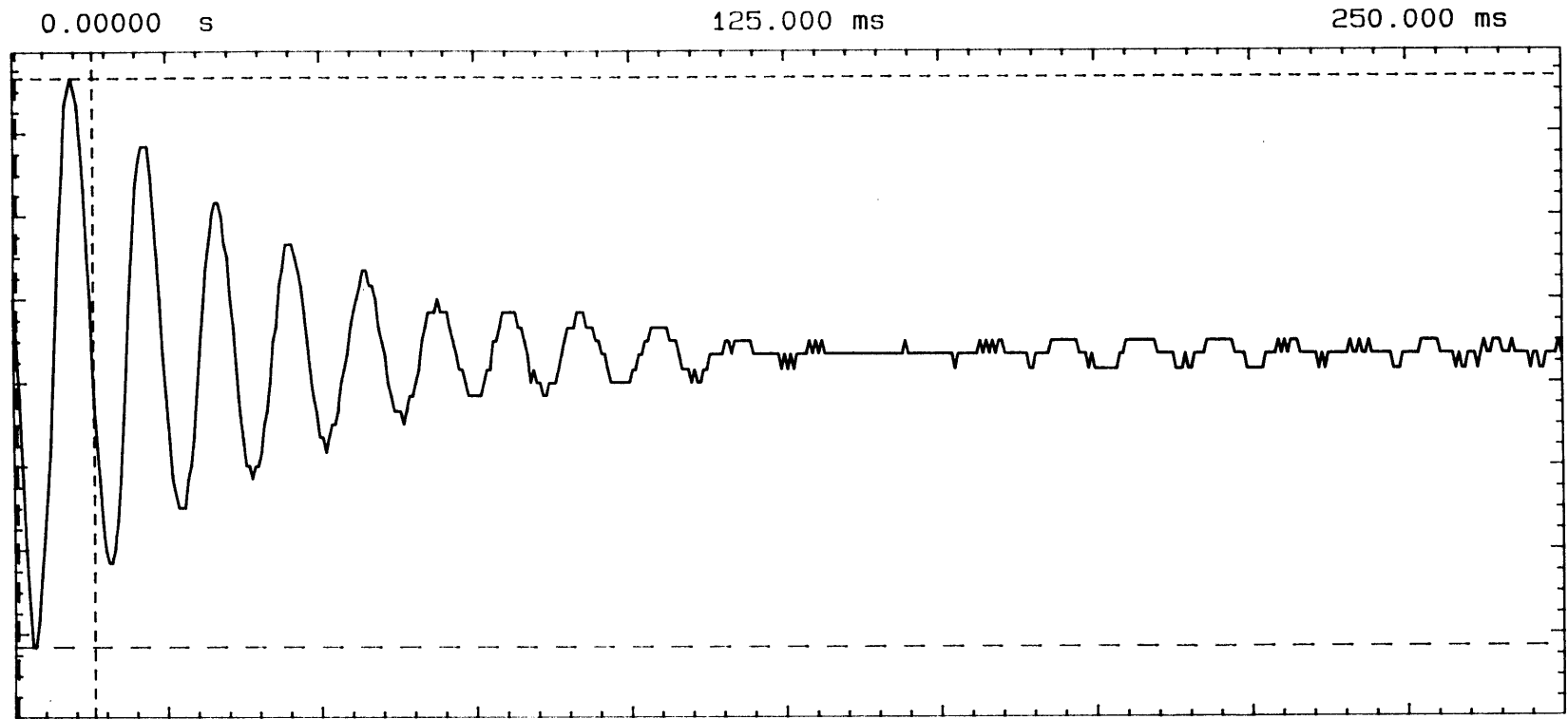
#### **Appendix D.1 Probe Support Post Behavior** **56**

Appendix D.1 shows graphs of the behavior of the probe support post as measured using the same instrumentation in the same configuration as for the measurement of the samples. The post was excited by a hammer blow, and so a comparison of the initial displacement amplitudes is meaningless.

#### **Appendix D.2 Filter Response** **59**

Appendix D.2 shows the response of the two band pass filter configurations used to improve the clarity of the data. The graphs were recorded using the Hewlett Packard spectrum analyzer's "swept sine" mode. The analyzer generates a sine wave output and sweeps it through a given frequency simultaneously measuring the filter's response to that frequency.

The first plot is of the filter response used with the metallic samples. The second plot shows the response of the filter configuration used with the non-metallic samples.



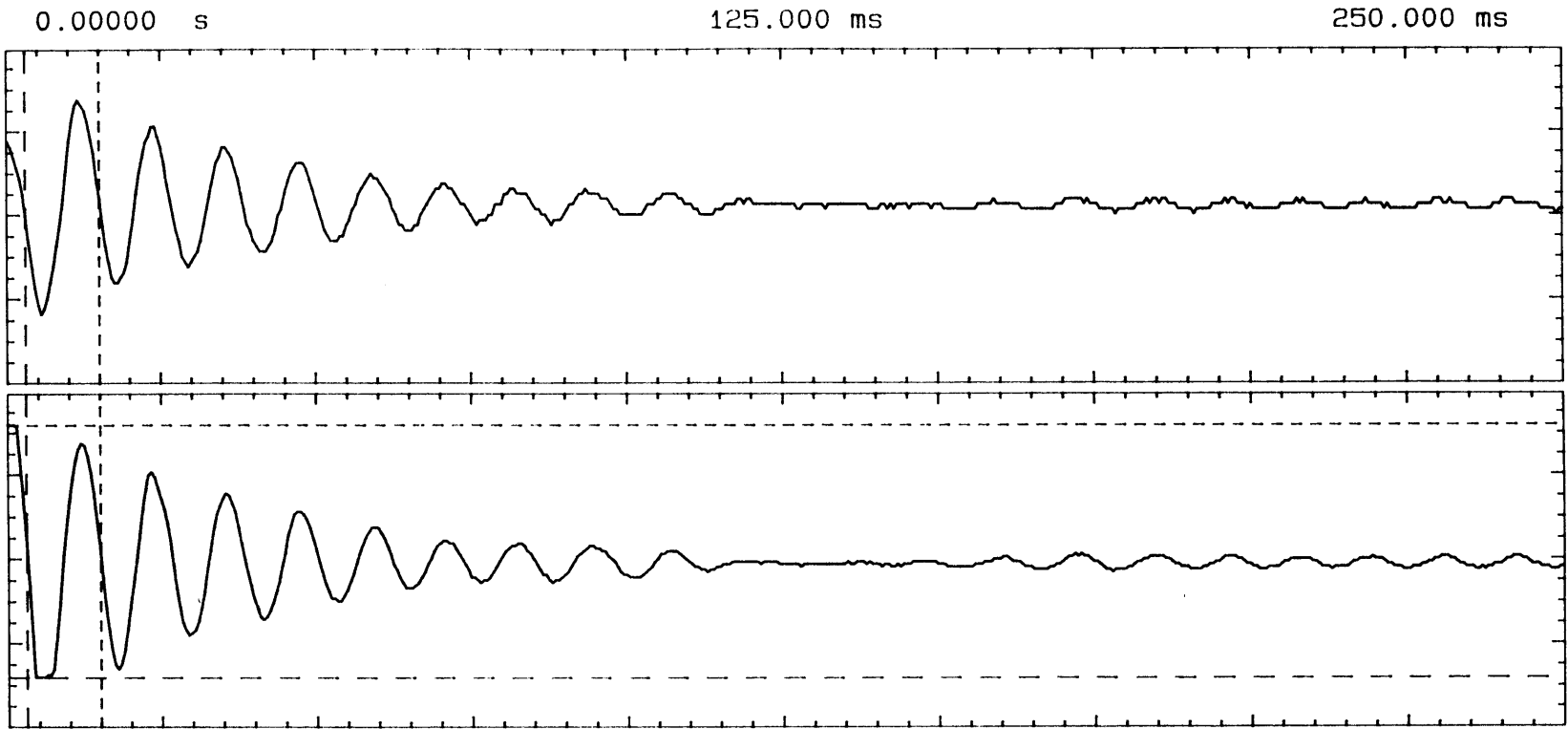
Ch. 1	= 75.00 mvolts/div	Offset	= 0.000 volts
Timebase	= 25.0 ms/div	Delay	= 0.00000 s
Ch. 1 Parameters		Period	= 12.2500 ms
Rise Time	= 3.92708 ms	+ Width	= 6.26667 ms
Preshoot	= 0.000 volts	Overshoot	= 0.000 volts
RMS Volts	= 174.0 mvolts	Dutycycle	= 51.15 %
		- Width	= 5.98333 ms
		P-P Volts	= 510.9 mvolts

Trace:

Probe Support: Uncalibrated Impact

Filtered Input

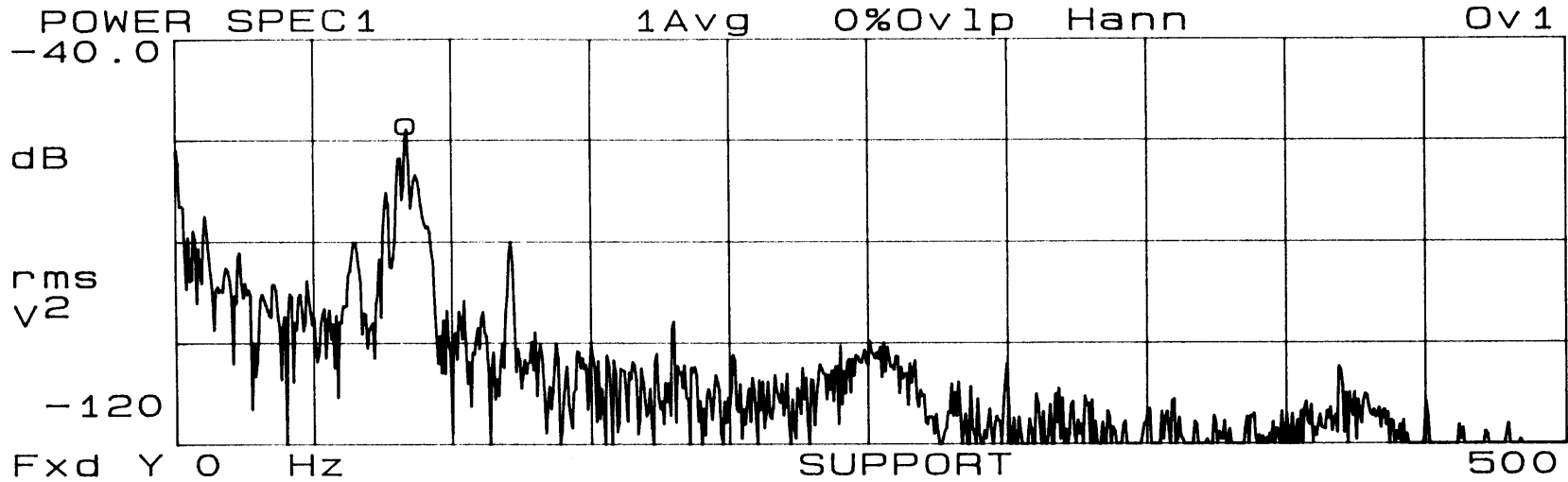




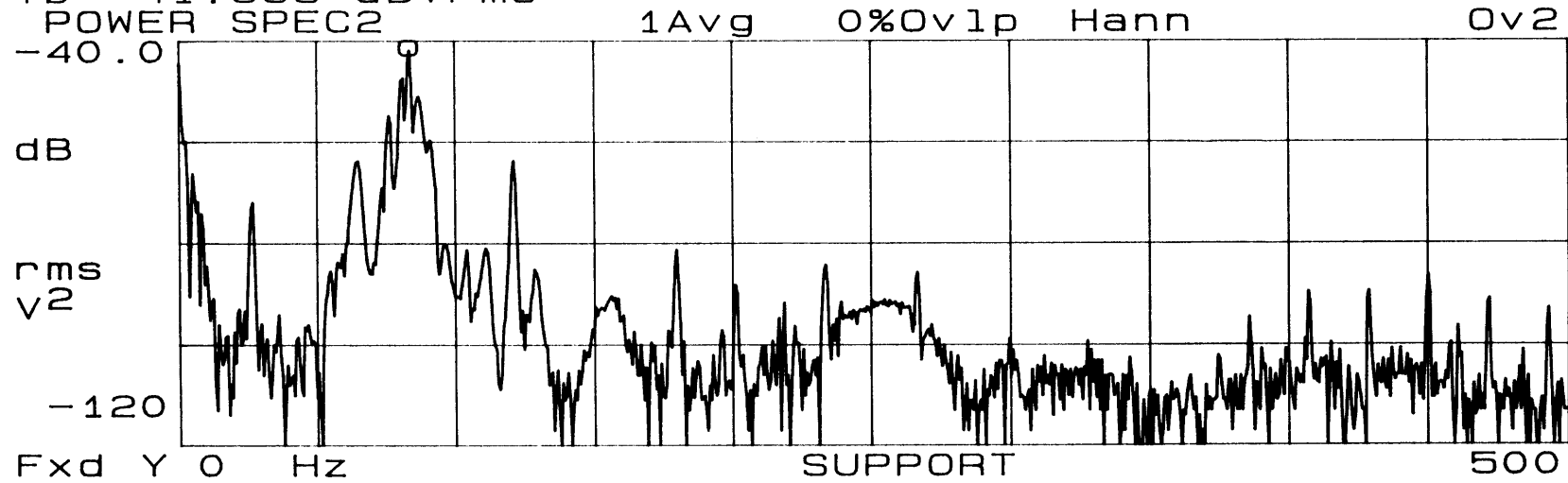
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
<b>Ch. 2 Parameters</b>			Freq.	=	84.0764 Hz
Rise Time	=	3.78186 ms	+ Width	=	5.85227 ms
Fall Time	=	2.35920 ms	- Width	=	6.04167 ms
P-P Volts	=	3.000 volts	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
			RMS Volts	=	1.040 volts
			Period	=	11.8939 ms
			Overshoot	=	0.000 volts
			Dutycycle	=	49.20 %

Top Trace:	Probe Support: Uncalibrated Impact	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Probe Support: Uncalibrated Impact	Un-filtered Input	

X=83.75 Hz  
Ya=-57.611 dBVrms



Yb=-41.695 dBVrms



Top Trace:

Probe Support: Uncalibrated Impact

Filtered Input

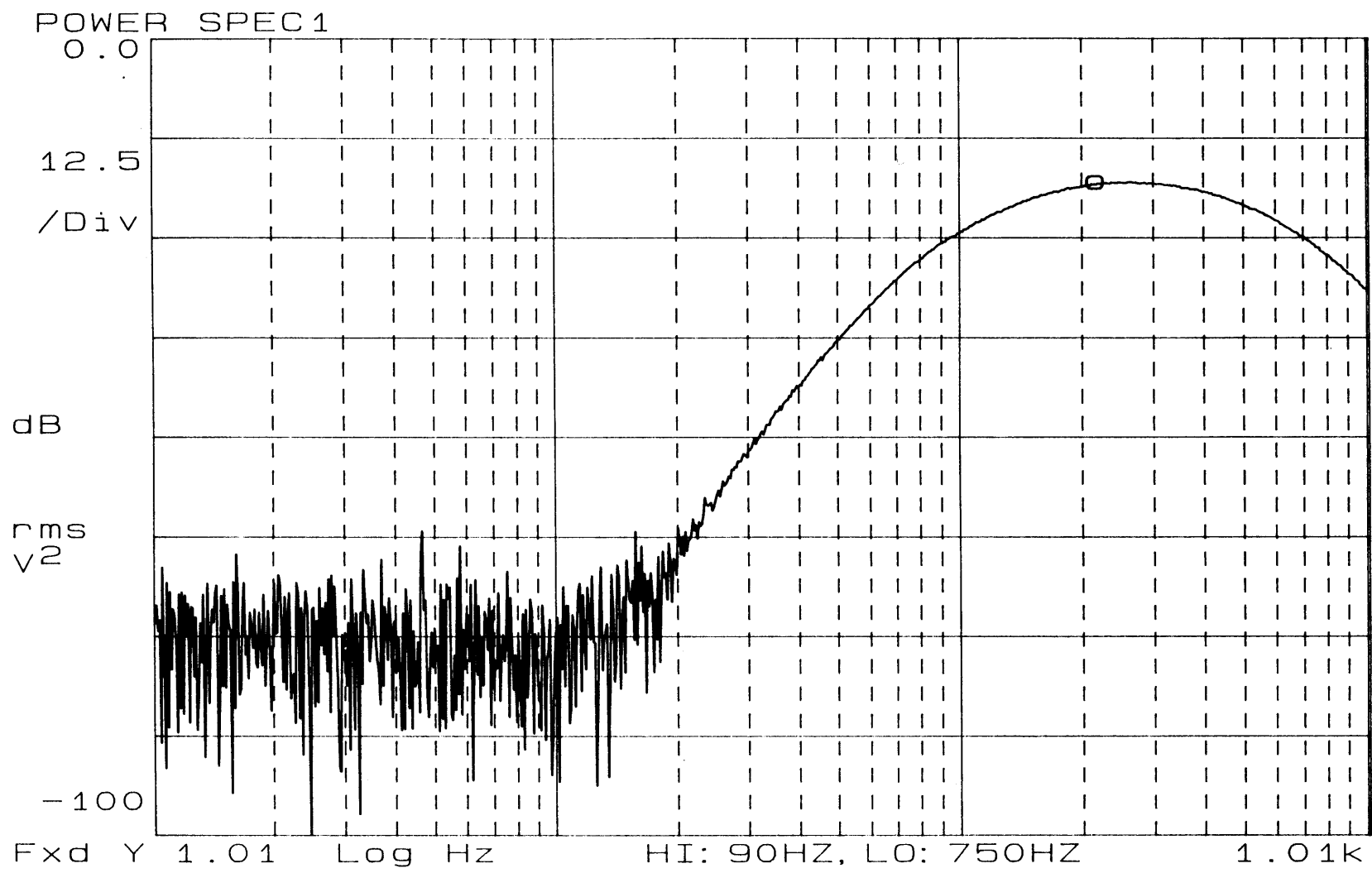
Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace:

Probe Support: Uncalibrated Impact

Un-filtered Input

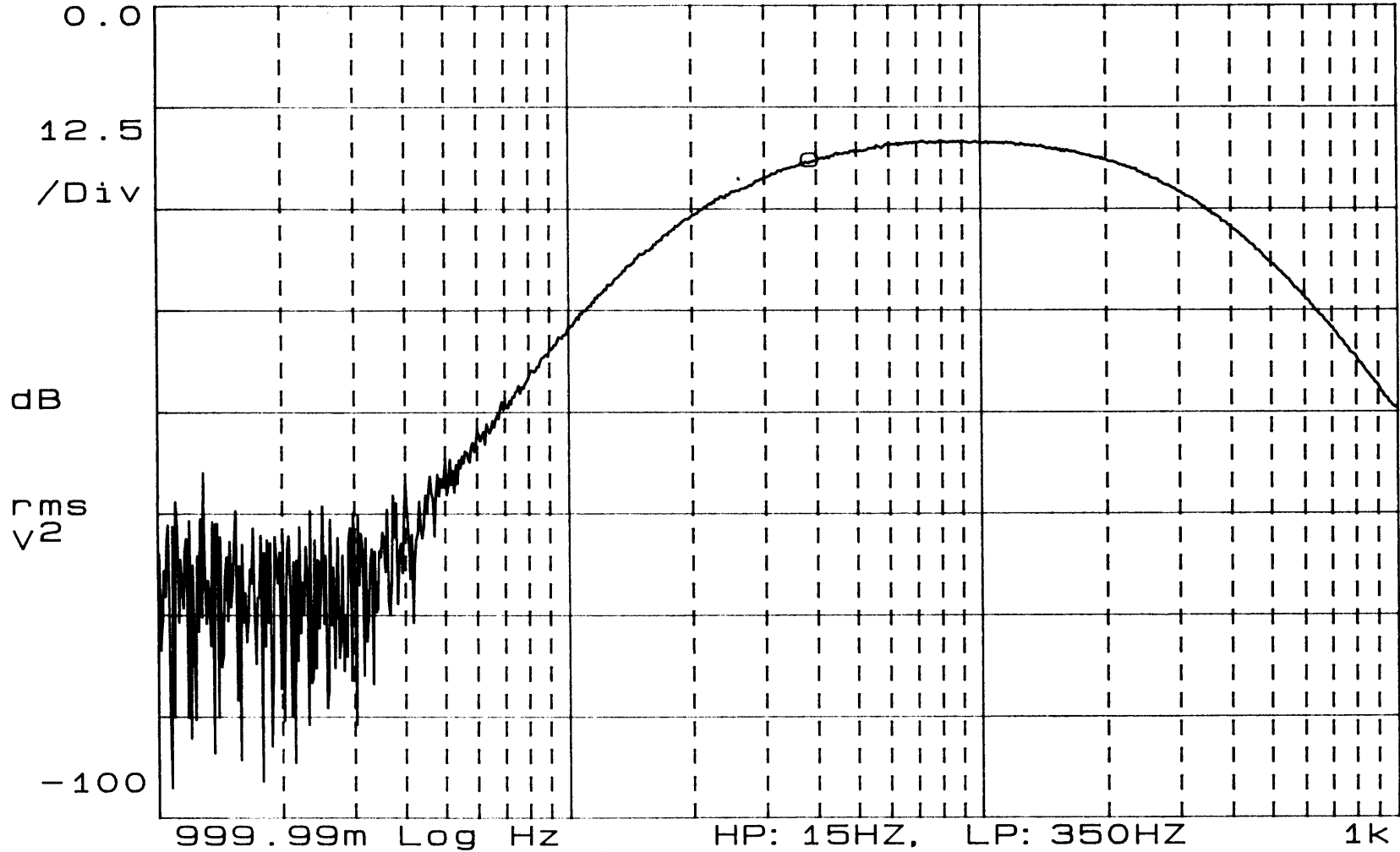
X=217.18 Hz  
Ya=-18.252 dBVrms



Band Pass Filter Response: High Pass Cutoff: 90 Hz, Low Pass Cutoff: 750 Hz.

X=38.904 Hz  
Ya=-19.271 dBVrms

POWER SPEC1



Band Pass Filter Response: High Pass Cutoff: 15 Hz, Low Pass Cutoff: 350 Hz

## Appendix E.

### Original Data

The following pages contain the original data as it was plotted. The graphs are, excepting the addition of an identifying legend, exactly photo-reproduced from the originals. It was impossible to alter the layout of the graphs to match the orientation of the thesis without losing significant data and/or clarity. In the interest of preserving the full value of the original data, no compromise was made to aesthetic unity.

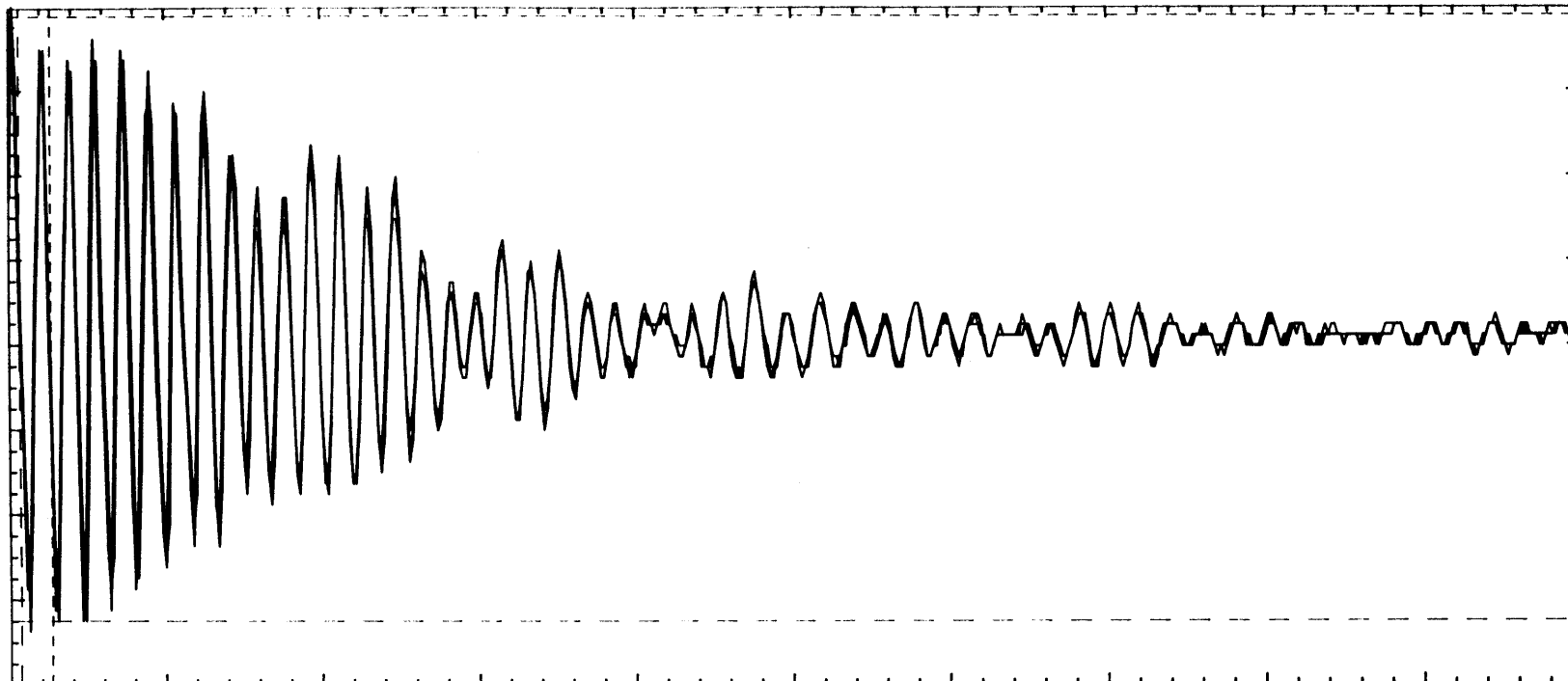
In the following appendix, there are three pages devoted to each sample. The first page shows the four trace overlay from which data was taken and analyzed using *Curve Fit*. The second page shows a typical time-space record and a trace of the un-filtered time-space record. The third page shows the frequency-space record for each sample both filtered and un-filtered. All four graphs were recorded simultaneously. The temperature of the samples was between twenty one and twenty three degrees Celsius.

The graphs are presented in the same order as the list of samples in appendix A.

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.98830 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.86560 ms  
 P-P Volts = 712.6 mvolts

Freq. = 218.976 Hz  
 + Width = 2.19117 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 202.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.56671 ms  
 - Width = 2.37554 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 47.98 %

Trace:

Cast Iron Specimen

Air Core

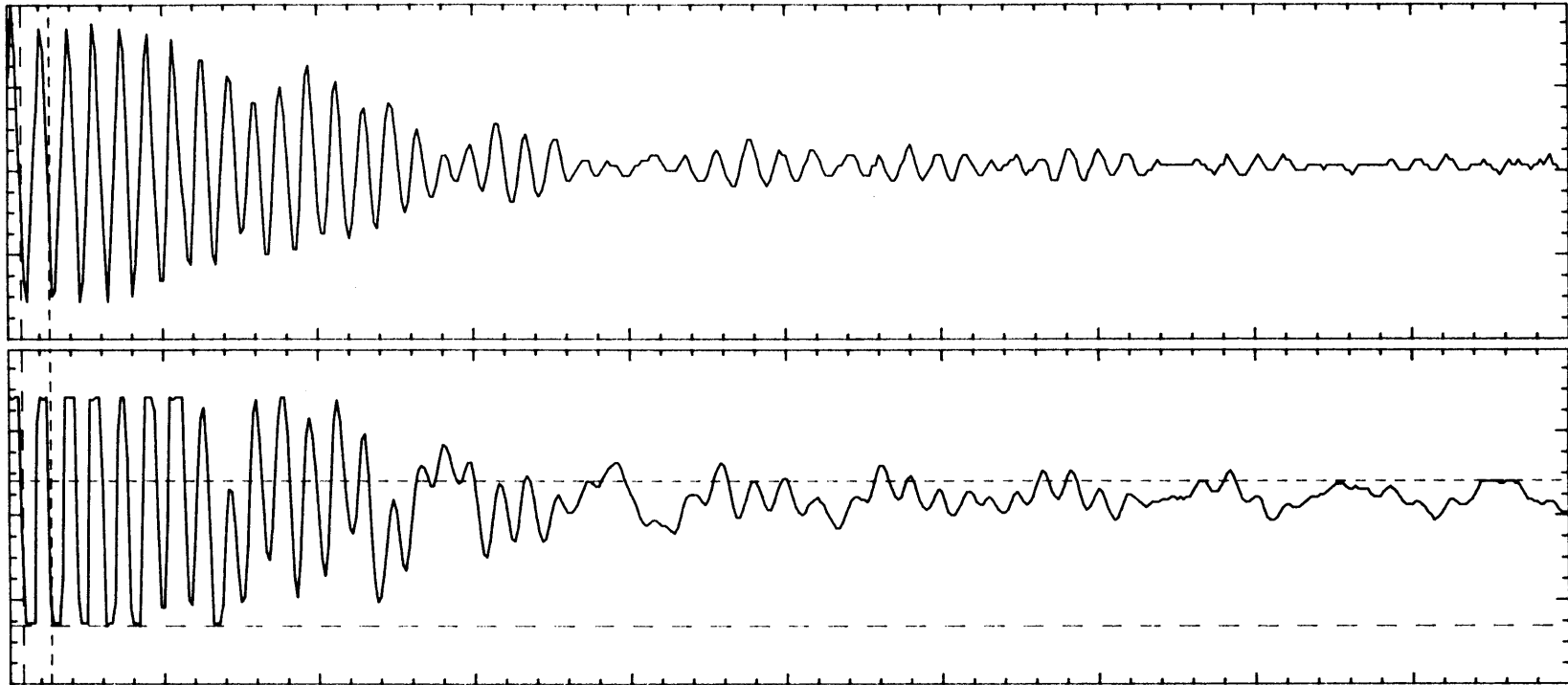
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

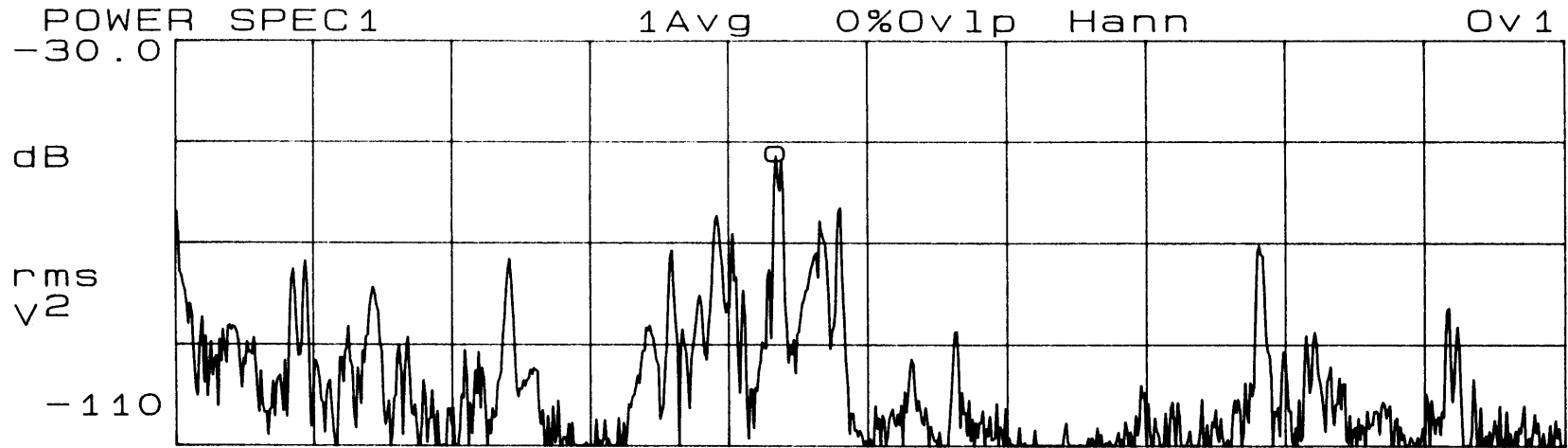
Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 289.473 us  
 Fall Time = 582.465 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.718 volts

Freq. = 233.065 Hz  
 + Width = 2.20224 ms  
 Preshoot = 1.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.217 volts

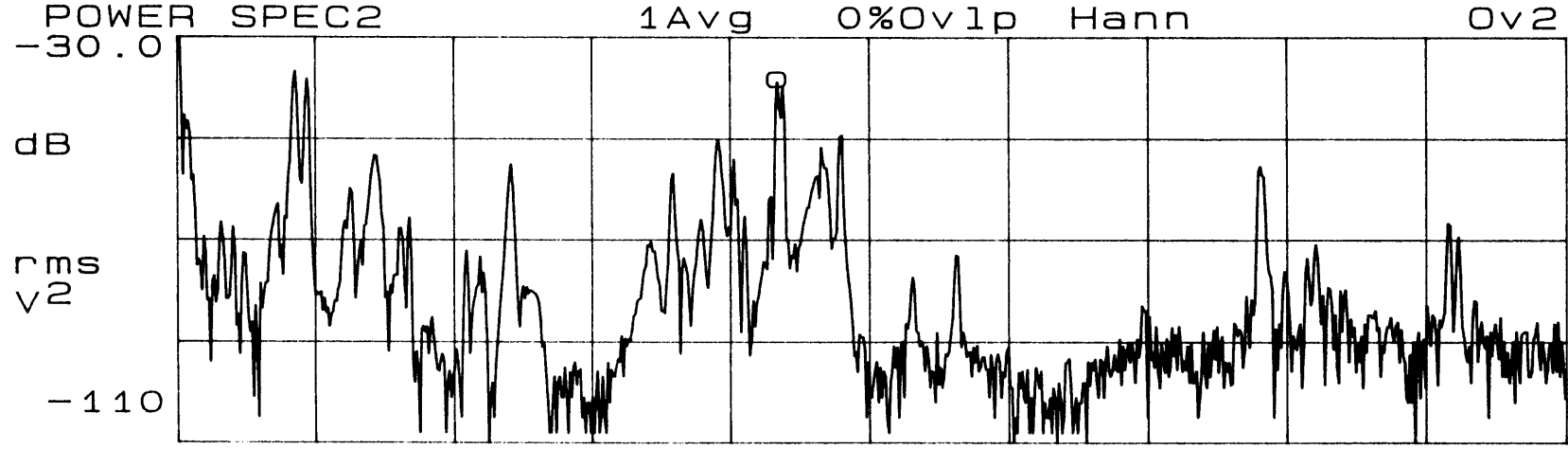
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.29065 ms  
 - Width = 2.08841 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 51.32 %

<b>Top Trace:</b>	<b>Cast Iron Specimen</b>	<b>Air Core</b>	<b>Filtered Input</b>	<b>Time-Space</b>
<b>Bottom Trace:</b>	<b>Cast Iron Specimen</b>	<b>Air Core</b>	<b>Un-filtered Input</b>	

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-52.82 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz CAST IRON 500  
Yb=-38.672 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz CAST IRON 500

Top Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Air Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

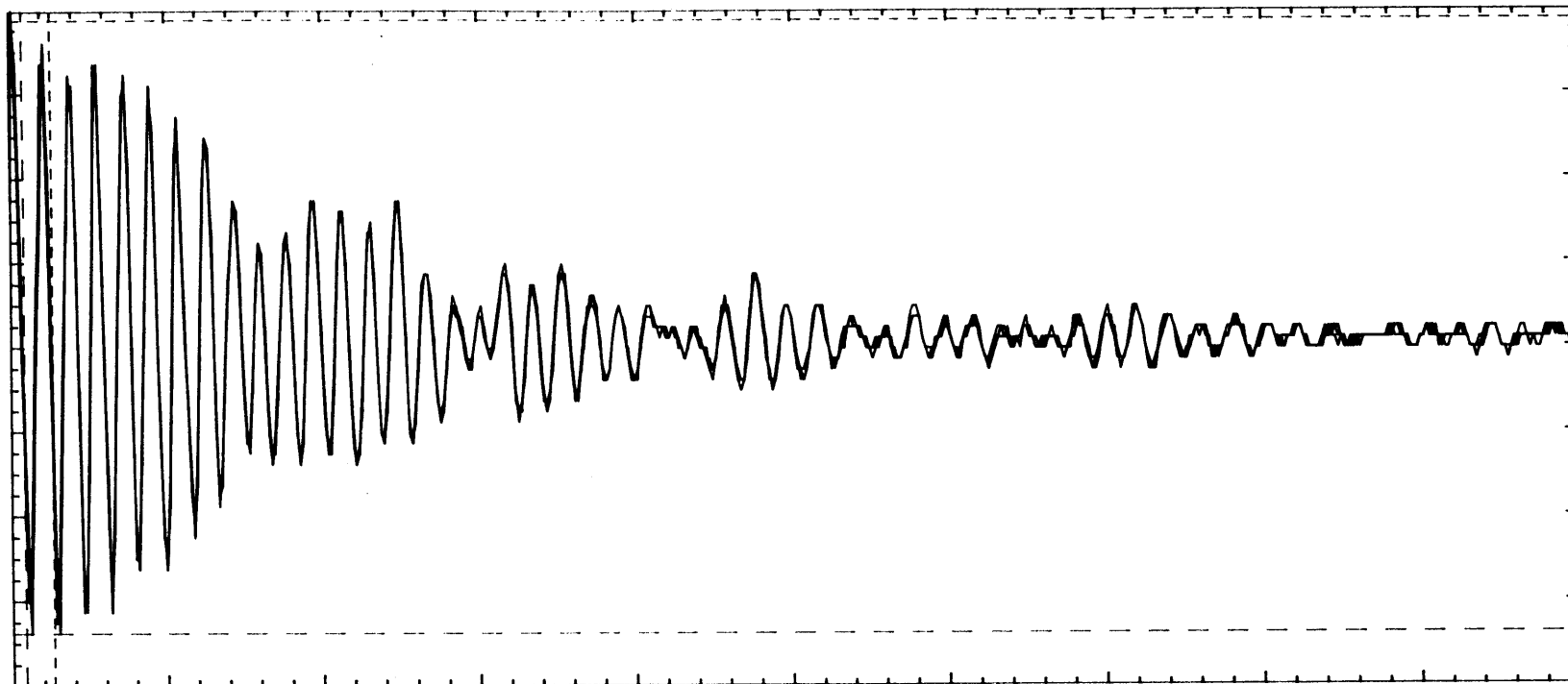
Bottom Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Air Core Un-filtered Input



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters

Rise Time = 2.02577 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.68369 ms  
 P-P Volts = 725.1 mvolts

Freq. = 214.801 Hz  
 + Width = 2.29067 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 211.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.65548 ms  
 - Width = 2.36481 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 49.20 %

Trace:

Cast Iron Specimen

Sand Core

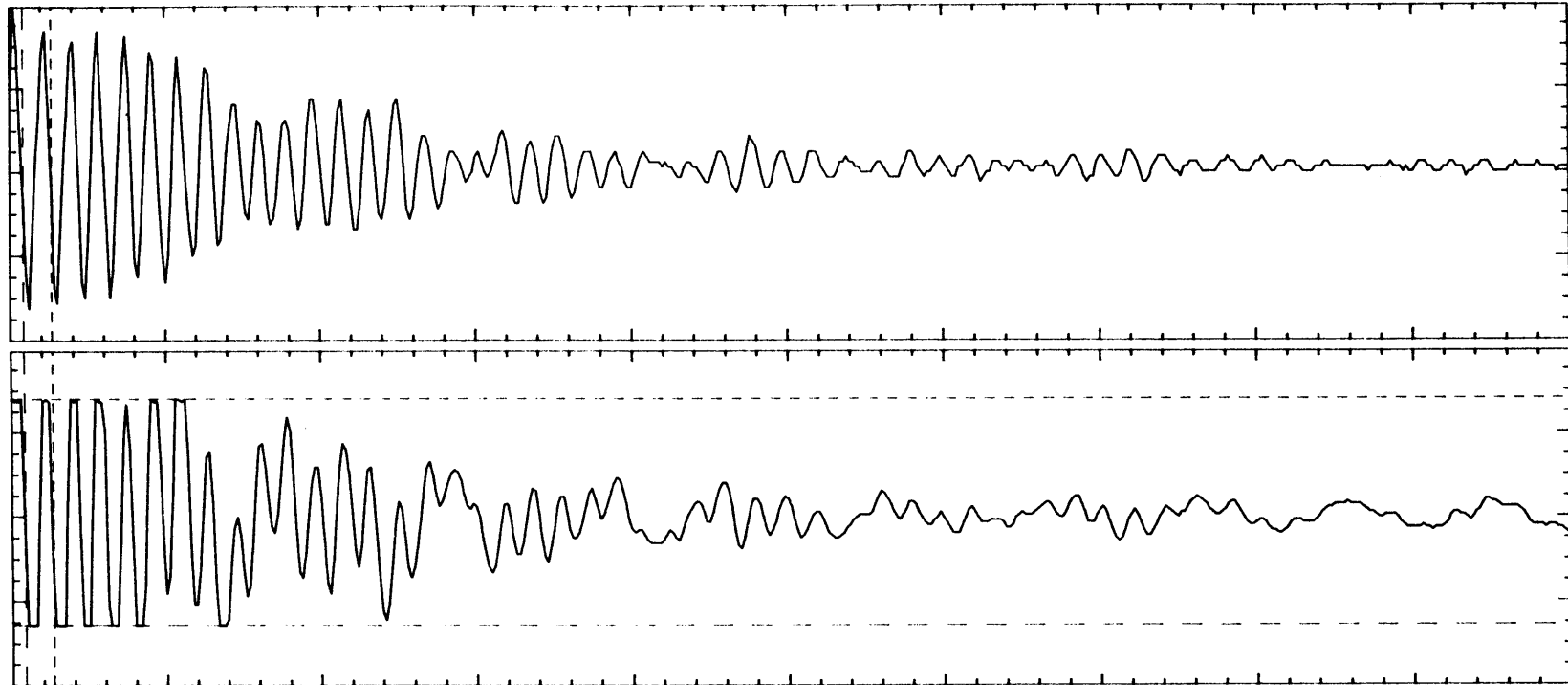
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



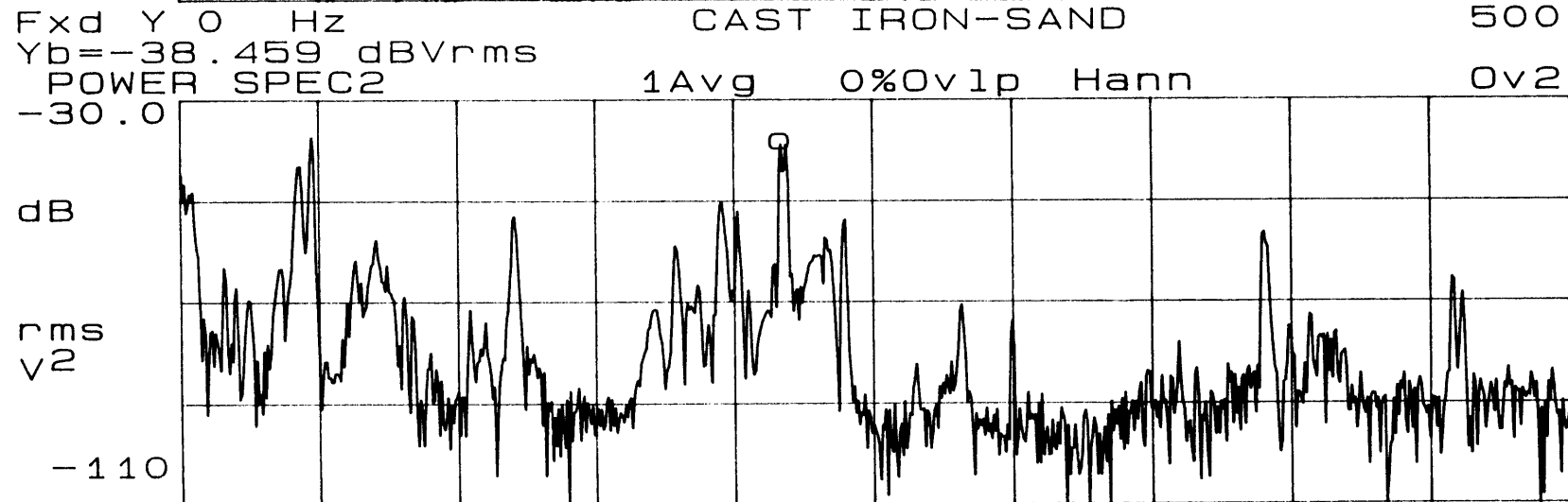
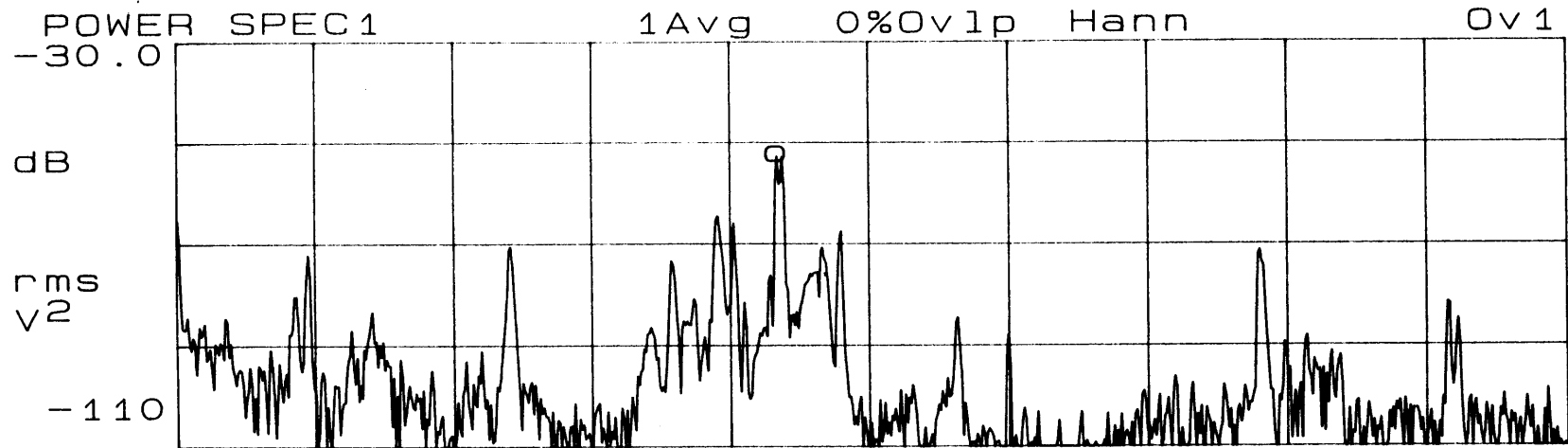
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 809.408 us  
 Fall Time = 809.553 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 229.885 Hz  
 + Width = 1.85392 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.122 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.35000 ms  
 - Width = 2.49608 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 42.61 %

Top Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-52.54 dBVrms



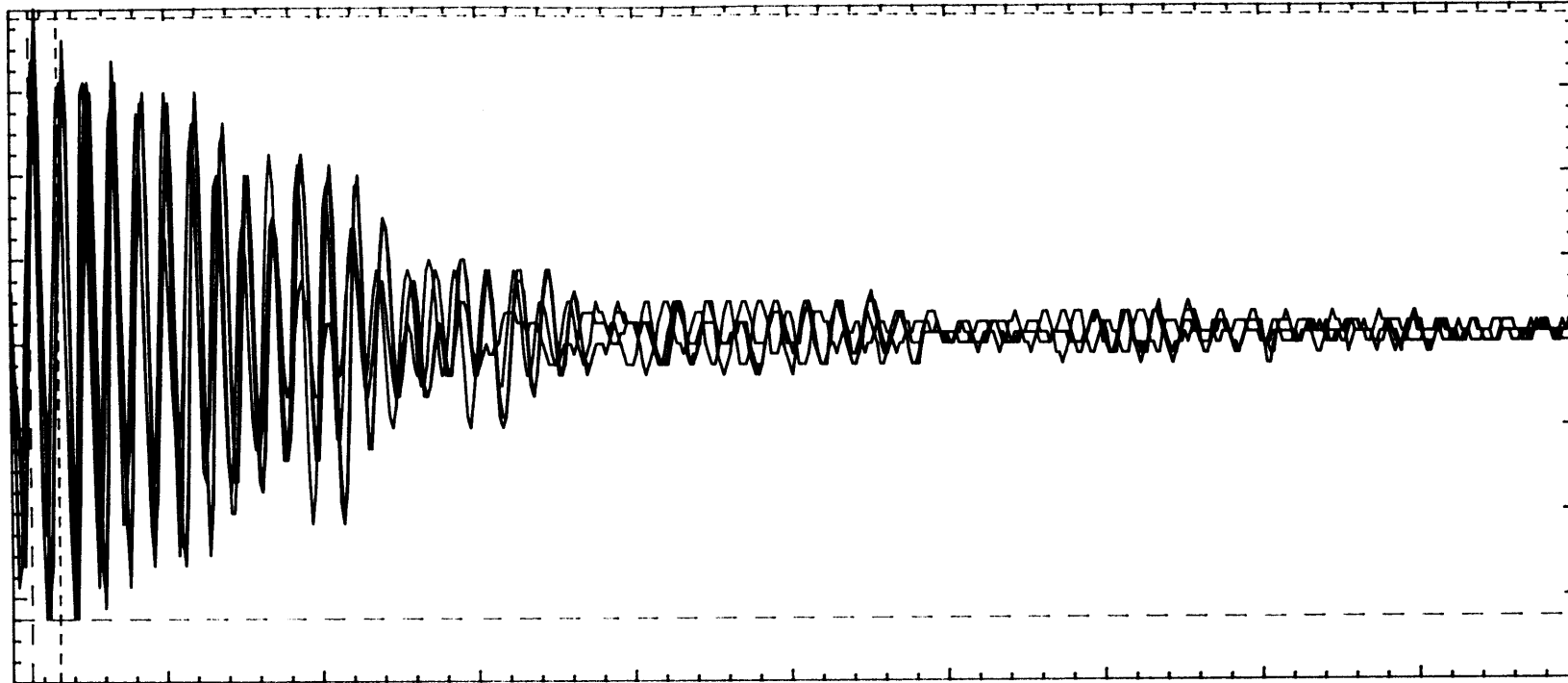
Fxd Y 0 Hz CAST IRON-SAND 500

Top Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Sand Core	Filtrered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.02960 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.60693 ms  
 P-P Volts = 712.6 mvolts

Freq. = 226.719 Hz  
 + Width = 2.16623 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 217.9 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.41075 ms  
 - Width = 2.24452 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 49.11 %

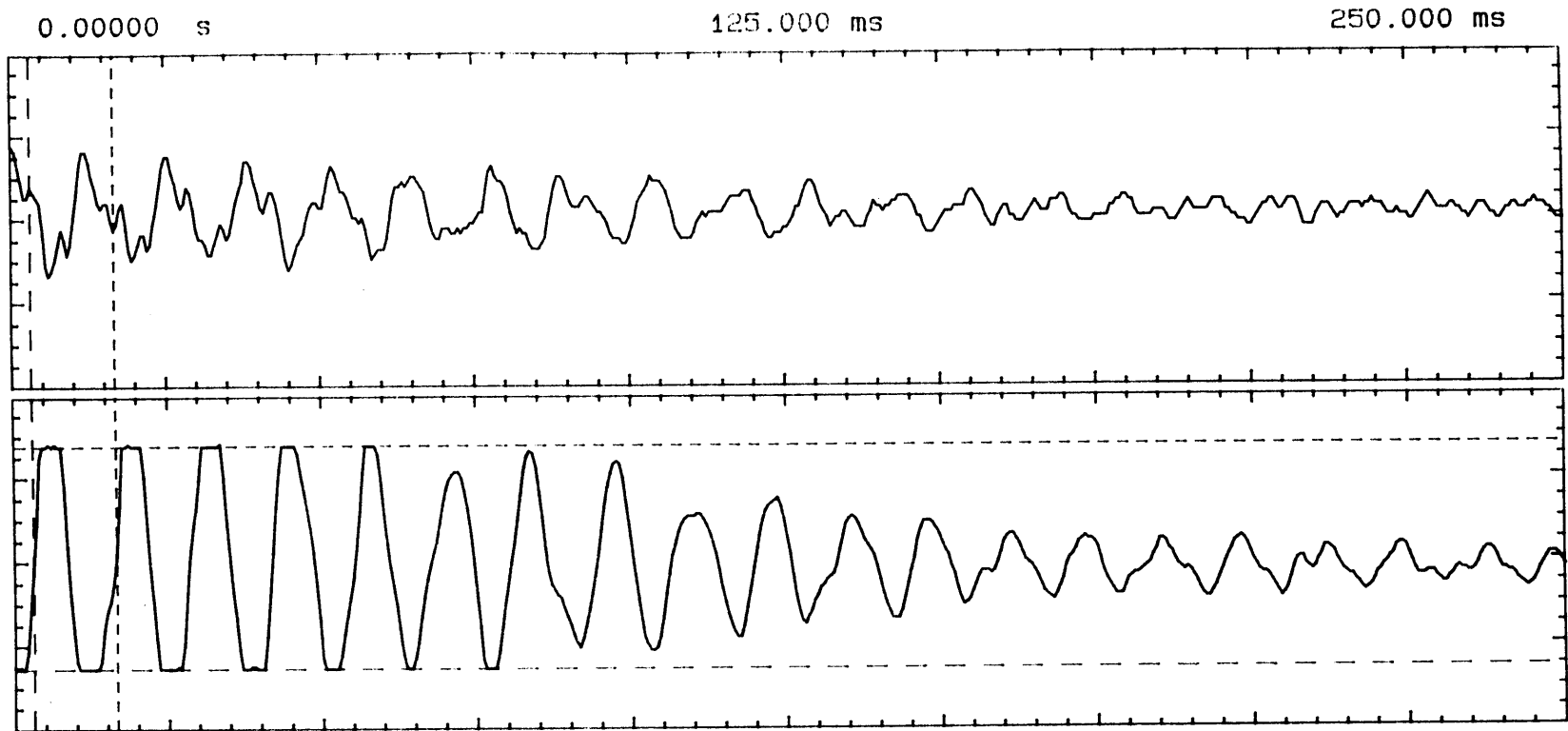
Trace:

Cast Iron Specimen

Lead Shot Core

Filtered Input

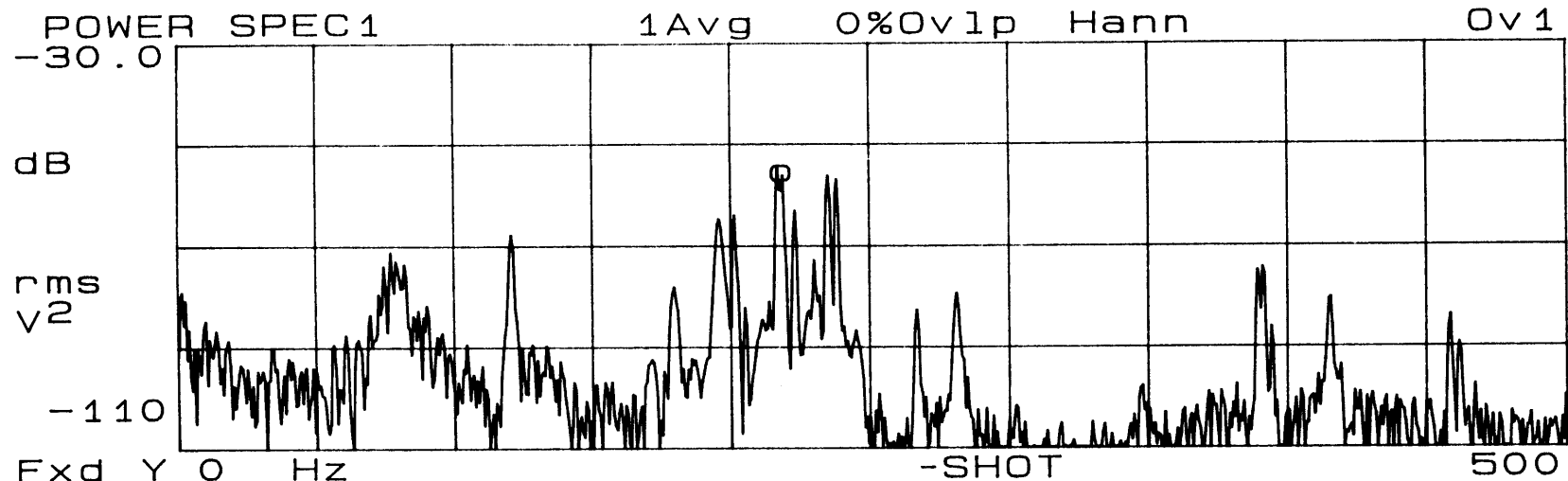
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



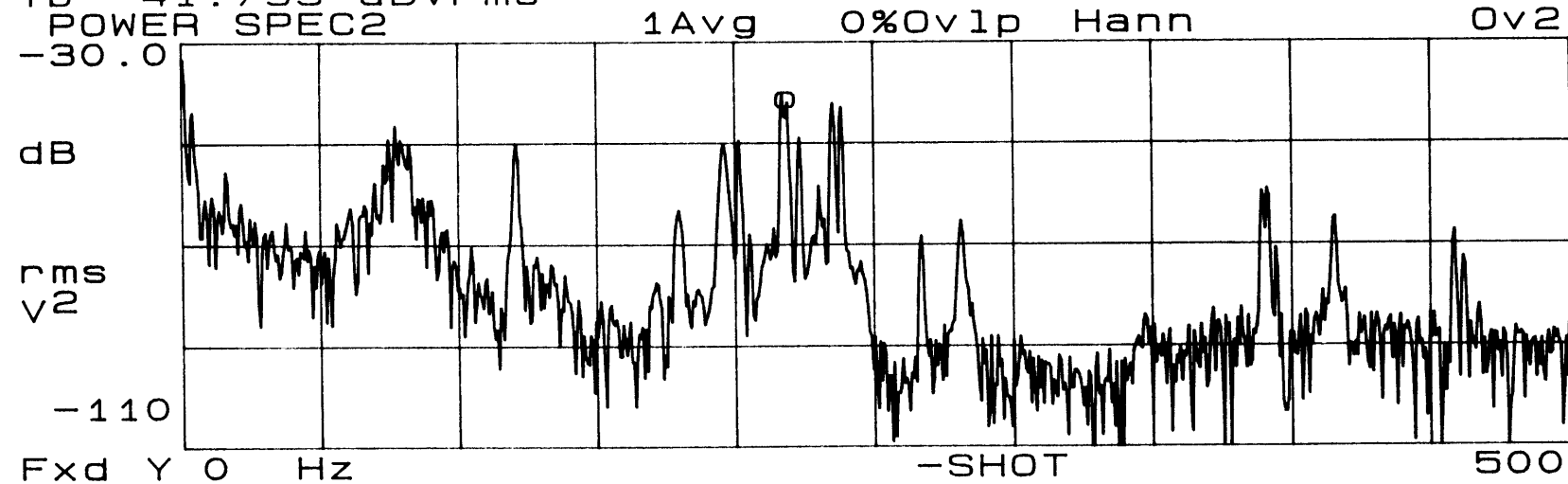
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Period	=	13.2814 ms
Rise Time	=	1.85647 ms	+ Width	=	5.49265 ms
Fall Time	=	2.00513 ms	- Width	=	7.78879 ms
P-P Volts	=	2.687 volts	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
			RMS Volts	=	1.074 volts
			Dutycycle	=	41.35 %

Top Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

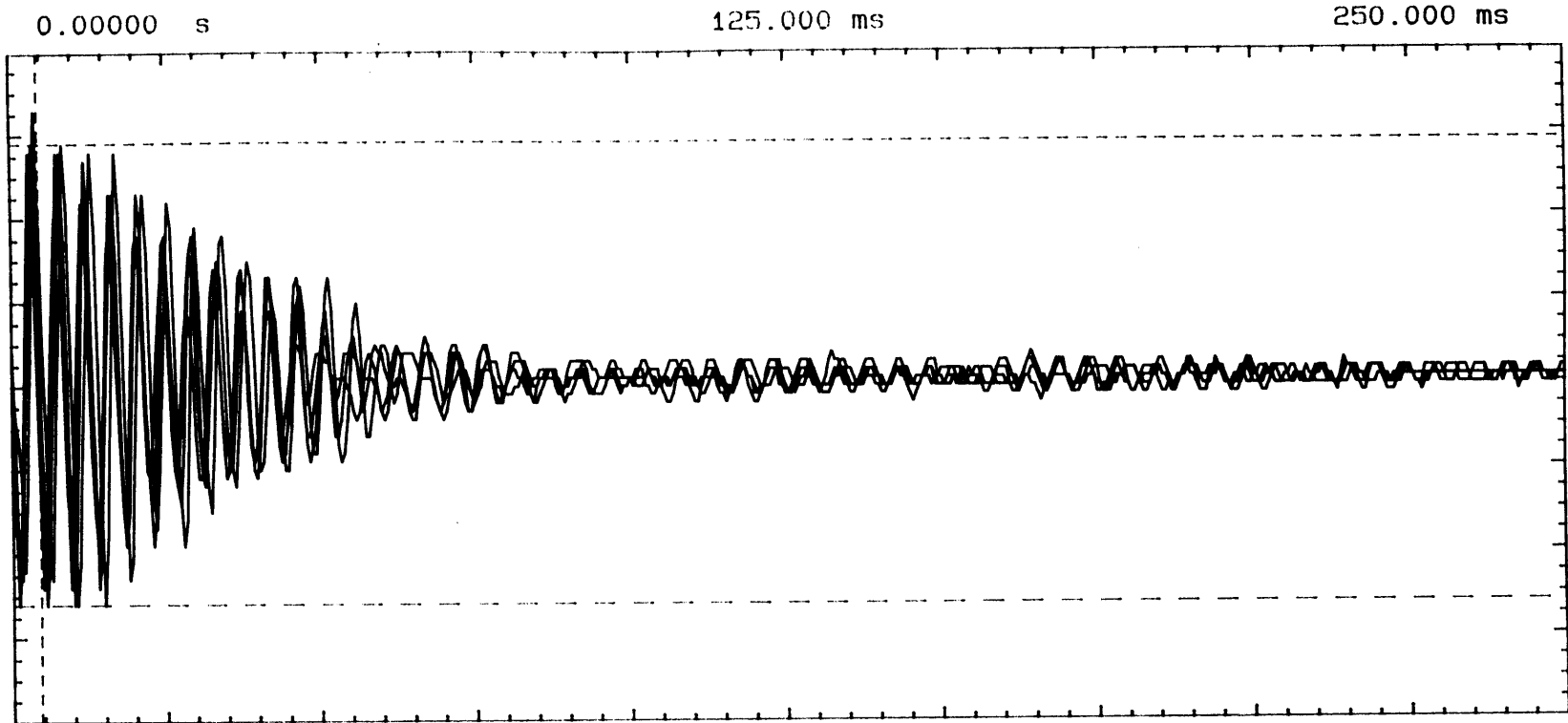
X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-56.086 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz  
Yb=-41.793 dBVrms



Top Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.69971 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.48703 ms  
 P-P Volts = 687.6 mvolts

Freq. = 220.127 Hz  
 + Width = 2.23691 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 206.9 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.54283 ms  
 - Width = 2.30591 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 49.24 %

Trace:

Cast Iron Specimen

Oil Core

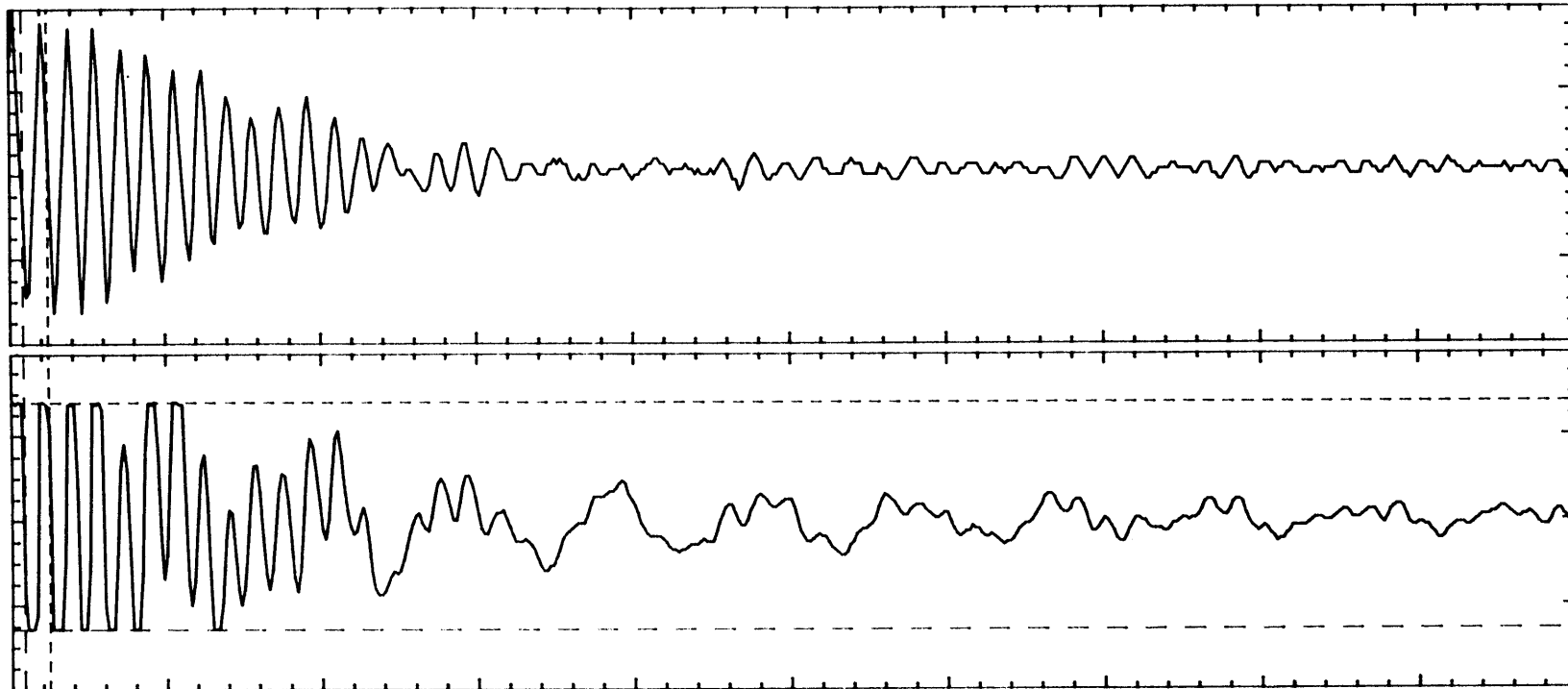
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 424.671 us  
 Fall Time = 639.269 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

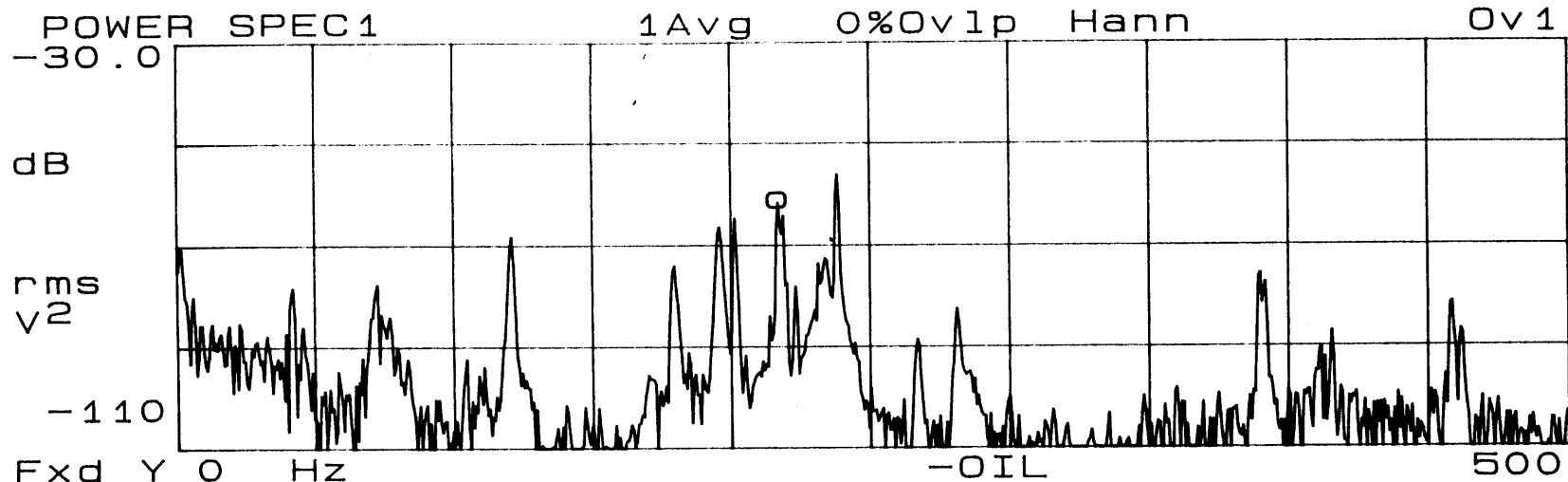
Freq. = 225.988 Hz  
 + Width = 1.98621 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.247 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.42500 ms  
 - Width = 2.43879 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 44.88 %

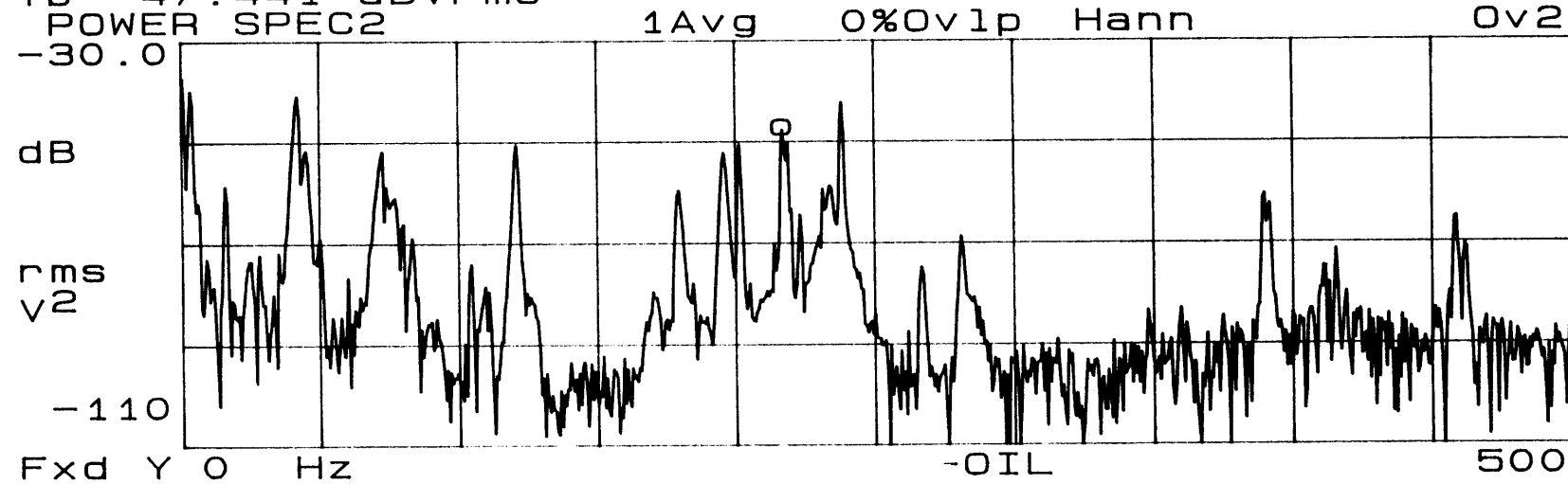
Top Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Cast Iron Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	



X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-61.528 dBVrms



Fxd Y O Hz  
Yb=-47.441 dBVrms



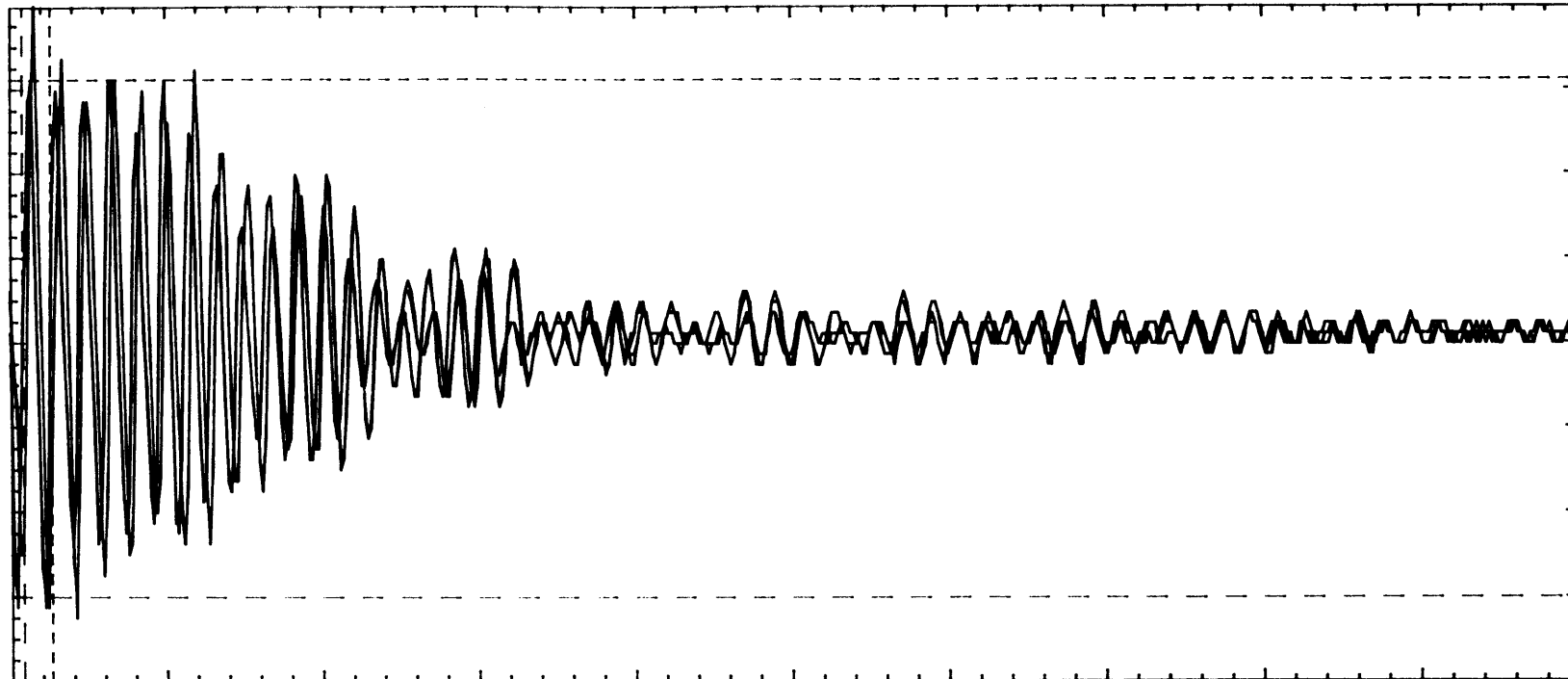
Top Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Oil Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.71383 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.31094 ms  
 P-P Volts = 612.6 mvolts

Freq. = 225.357 Hz  
 + Width = 2.36565 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 198.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.43741 ms  
 - Width = 2.07176 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 53.31 %

Trace:

Cast Iron Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

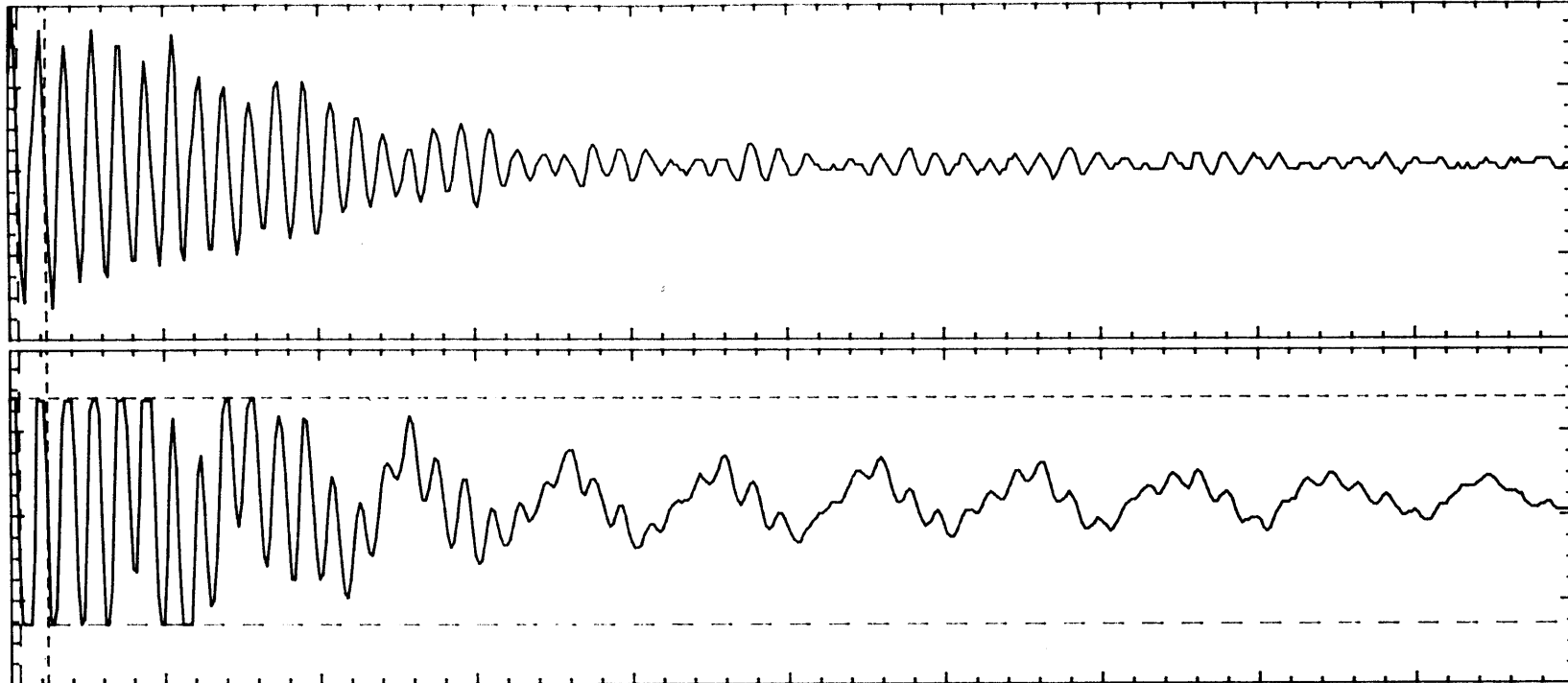
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 779.721 us  
Fall Time = 765.381 us  
P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 209.183 Hz  
+ Width = 1.99569 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.133 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 4.78050 ms  
- Width = 2.78480 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 41.74 %

Top Trace: Cast Iron Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

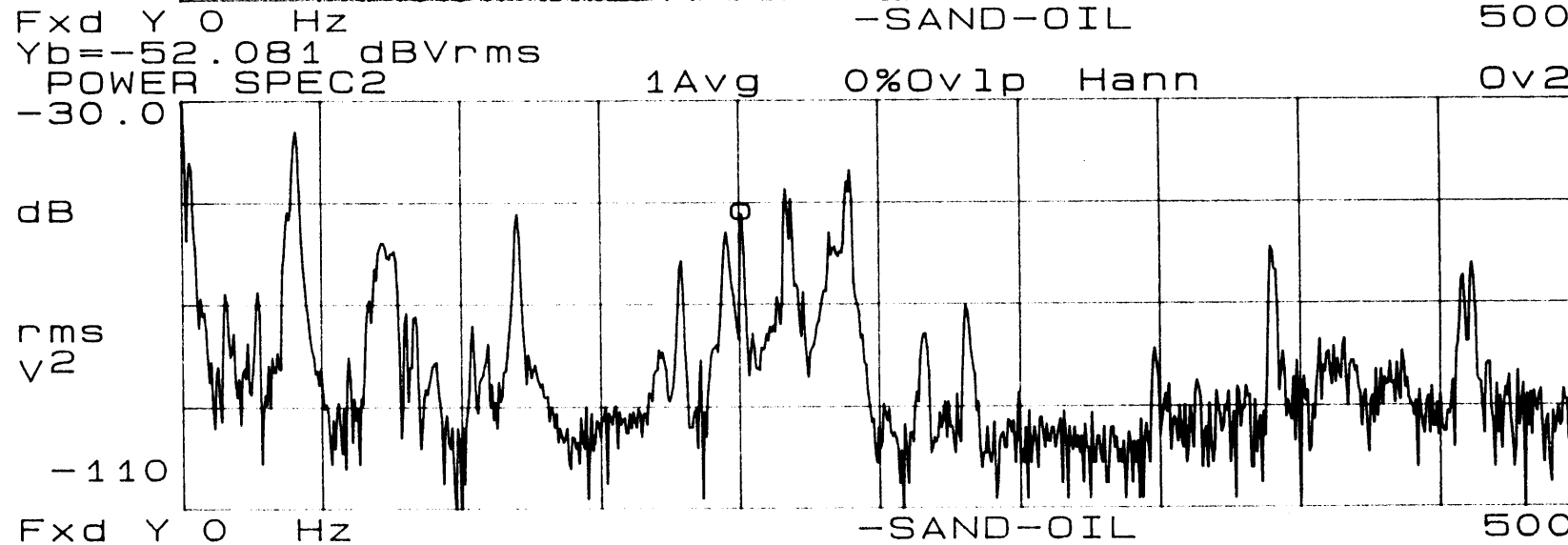
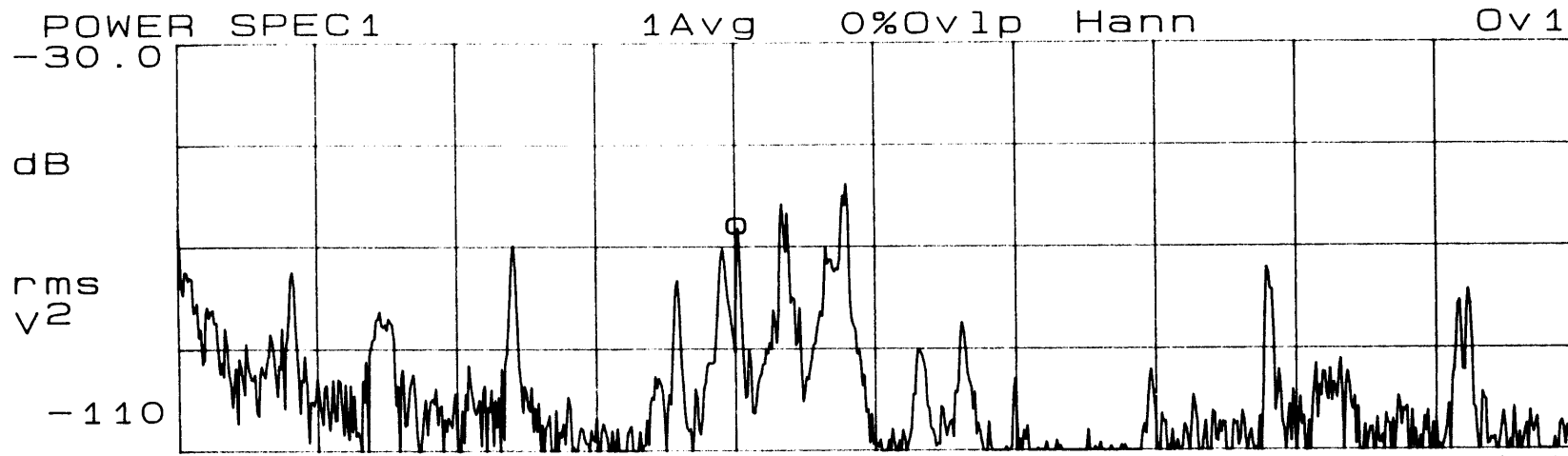
Bottom Trace: Cast Iron Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Un-filtered Input

Page: 75

X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-66.28 dBVrms



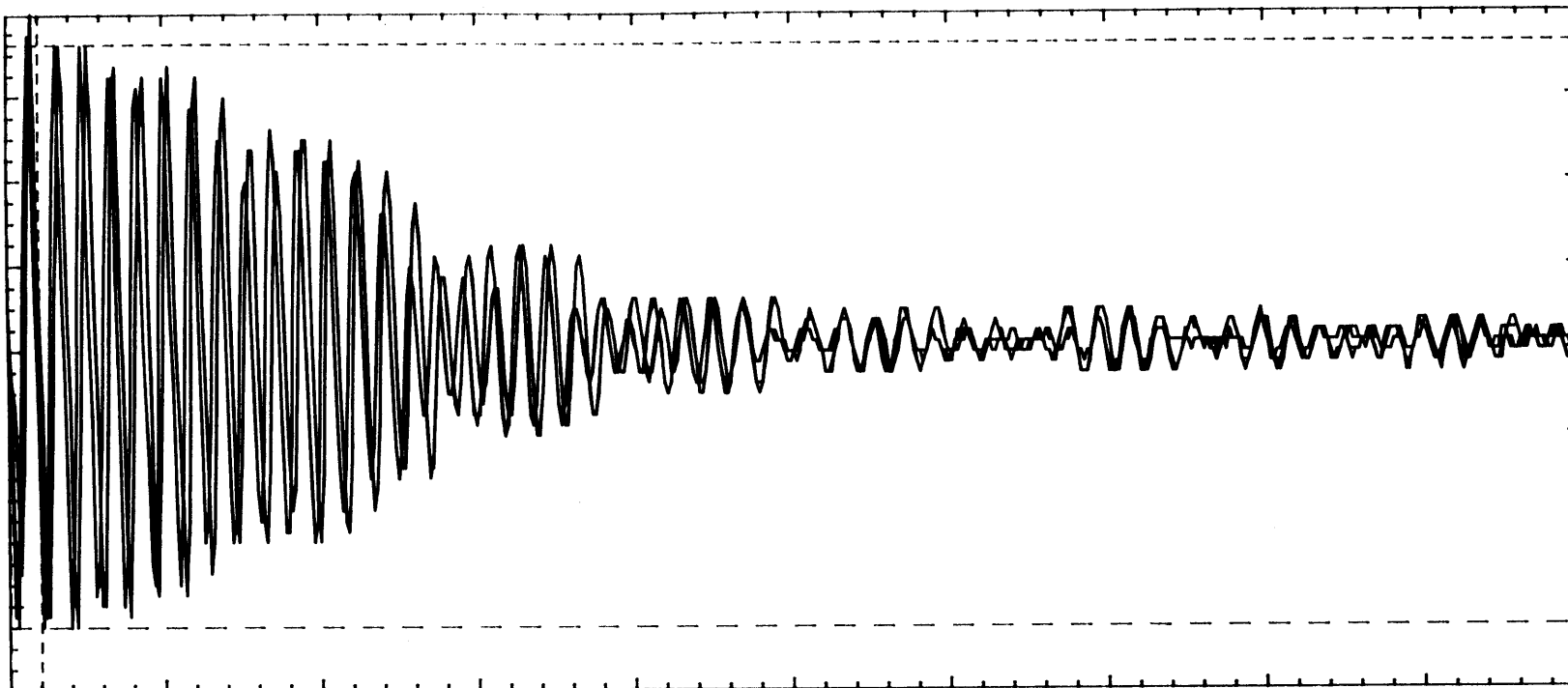
Top Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Sand/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Sand/Oil Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.67944 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.61542 ms  
 P-P Volts = 687.6 mvolts

Freq. = 216.818 Hz  
 + Width = 2.23986 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 202.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.61217 ms  
 - Width = 2.37231 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 48.56 %

Trace:

Cast Iron Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

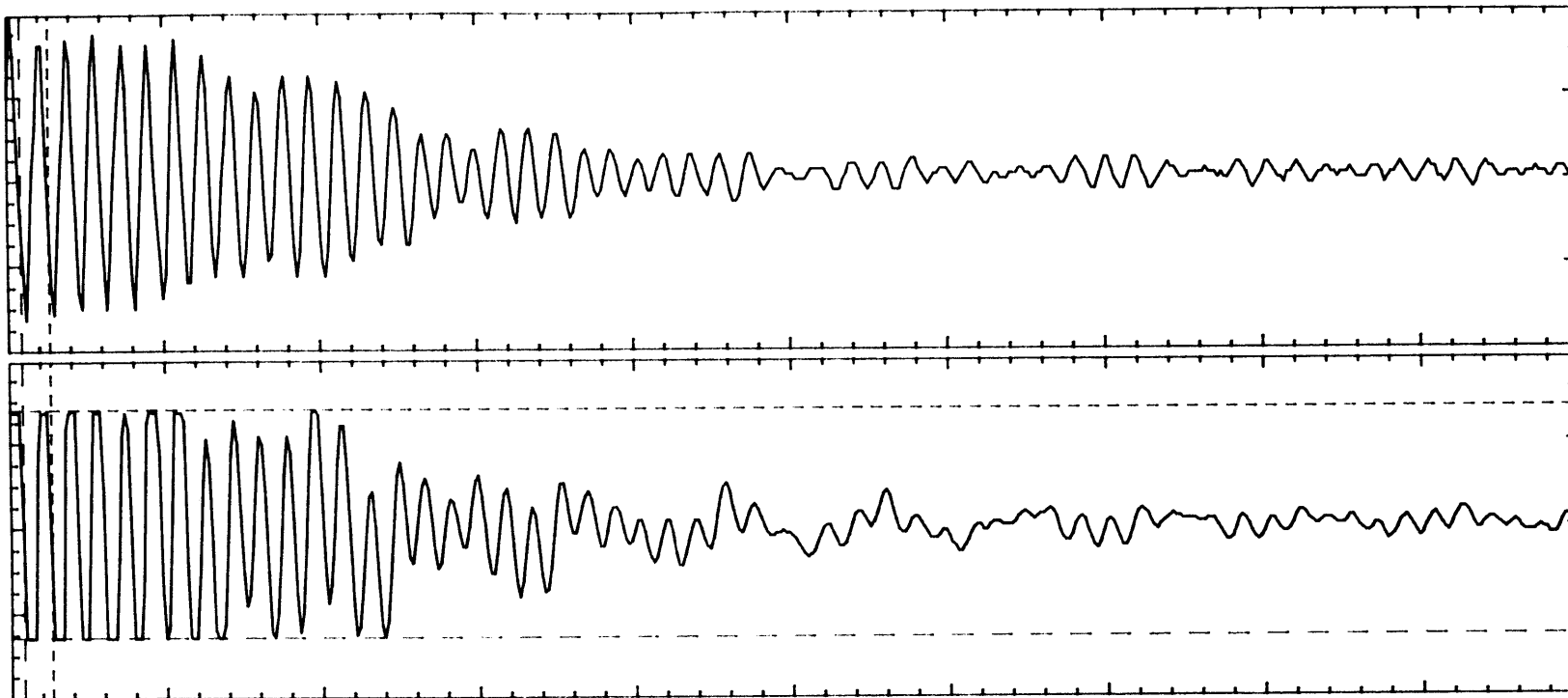
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 724.655 us  
 Fall Time = 803.883 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

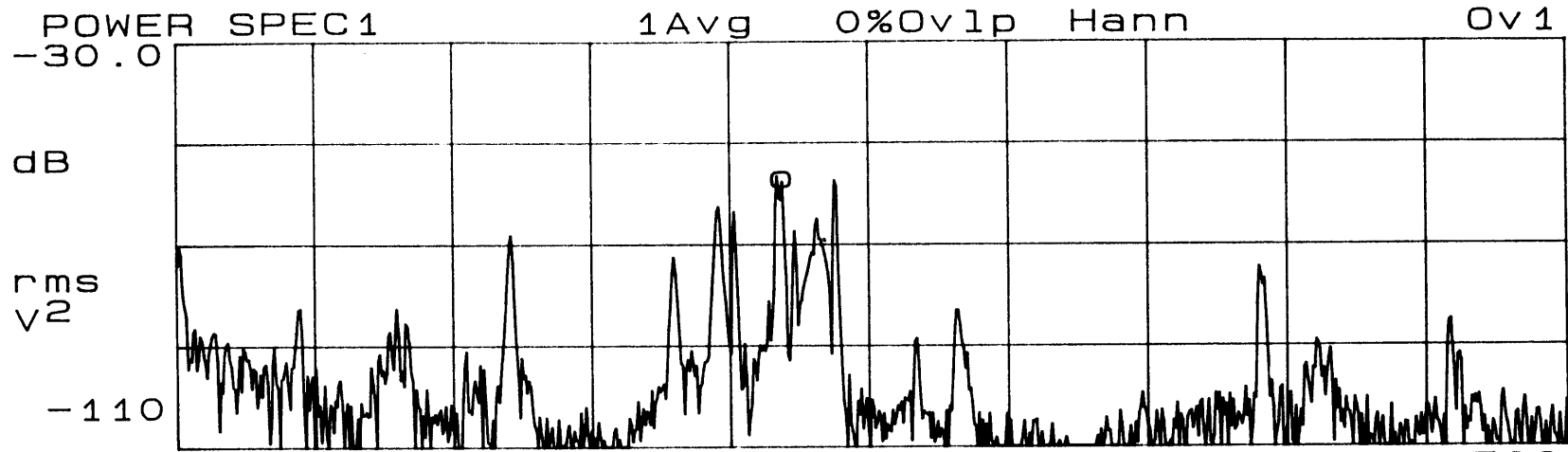
Freq. = 227.844 Hz  
 + Width = 2.14650 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.143 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.38896 ms  
 - Width = 2.24246 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 48.90 %

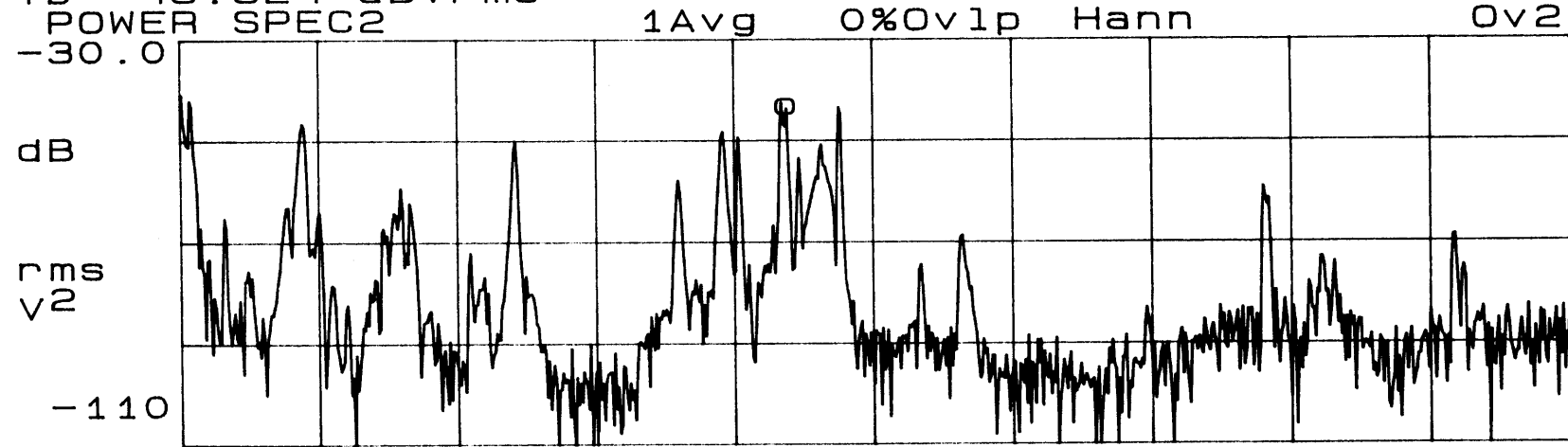
Top Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Un-filtered Input

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-57.651 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz -SHOT-OIL 500  
Yb=-43.524 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz EI -SHOT-OIL 500

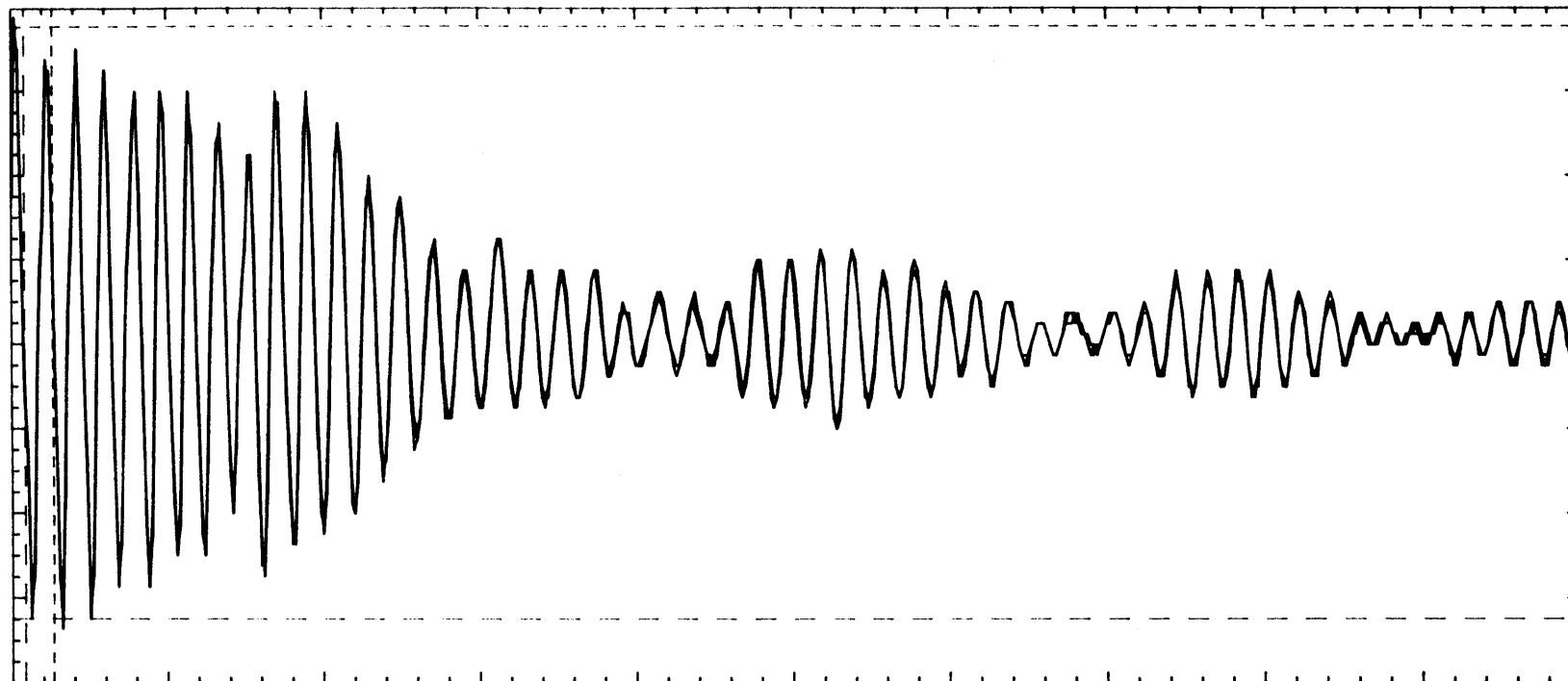
Top Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Cast Iron Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.07754 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.75481 ms  
 P-P Volts = 700.1 mvolts

Freq. = 202.899 Hz  
 + Width = 2.43137 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 211.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.92855 ms  
 - Width = 2.49718 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 49.33 %

Trace: Steel Specimen

Air Core

Filtred Input

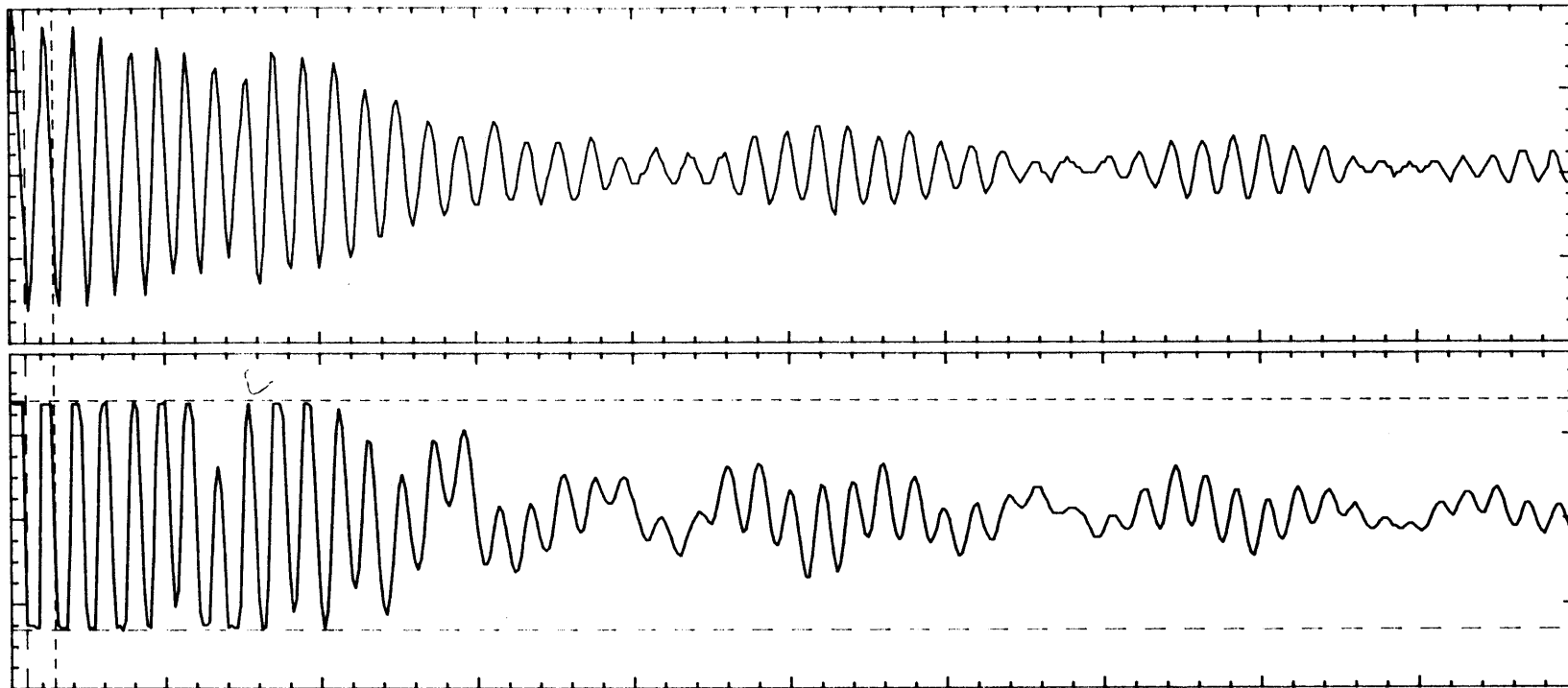
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div

Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div

Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Ch. 2 Parameters

Rise Time = 409.421 us

Fall Time = 409.421 us

P-P Volts = 2.718 volts

Freq. = 215.960 Hz

+ Width = 2.13636 ms

Preshoot = 0.000 volts

RMS Volts = 1.251 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Delay = 0.00000 s

Period = 4.63048 ms

- Width = 2.49412 ms

Overshoot = 0.000 volts

Dutycycle = 46.13 %

Top Trace:

Steel Specimen

Air Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

Bottom Trace:

Steel Specimen

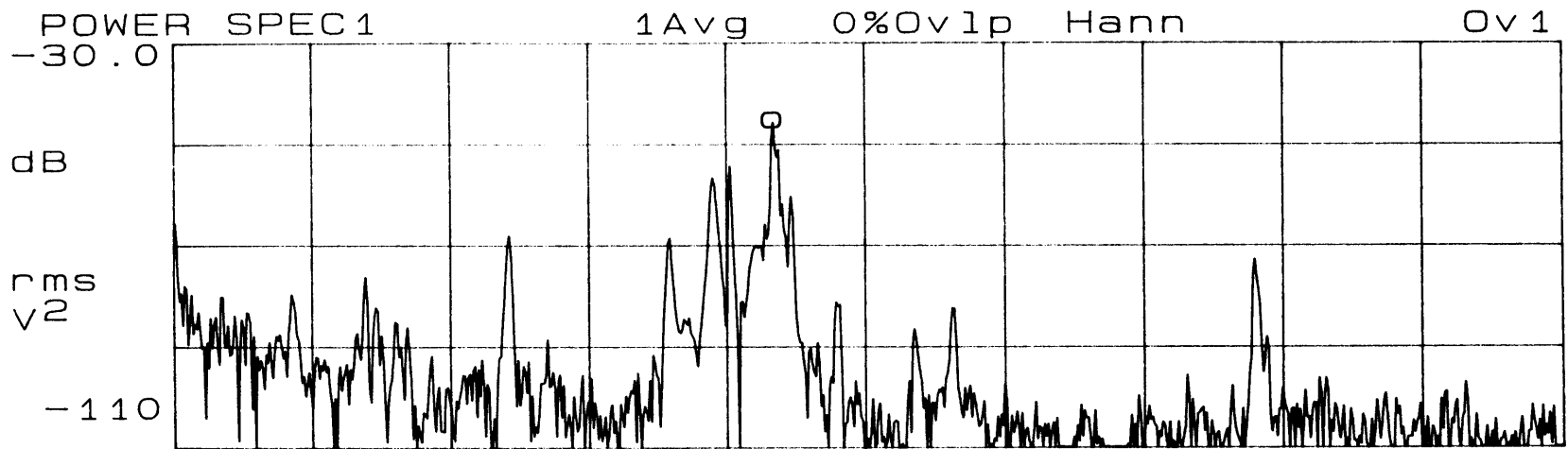
Air Core

Un-filtered Input

Page:

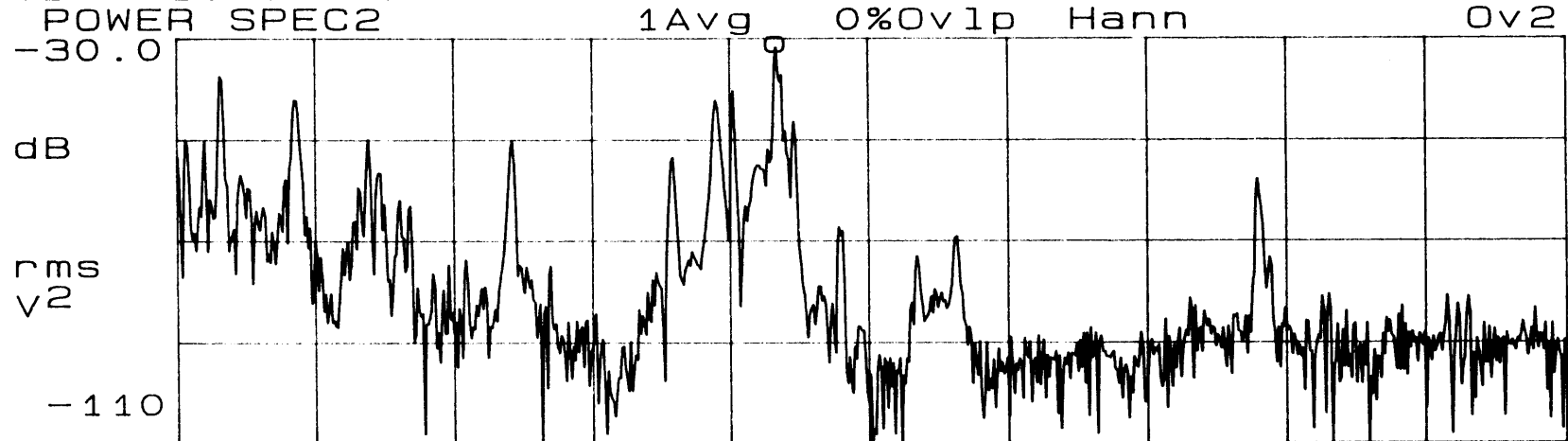
81

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-45.668 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STEEL-AIR 500

Yb=-31.604 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STEEL-AIR 500

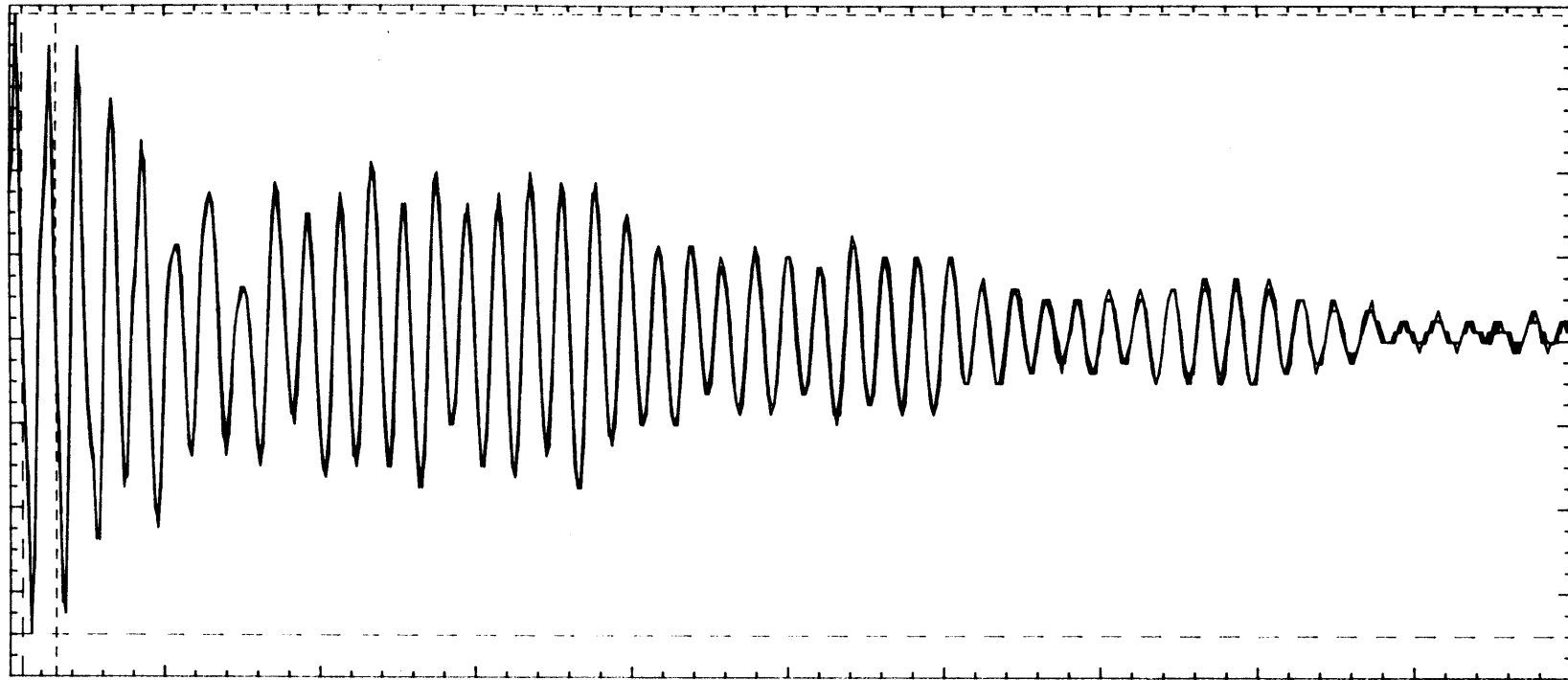
Top Trace: Steel Specimen Air Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Steel Specimen Air Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.52431 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.98643 ms  
 P-P Volts = 737.6 mvolts

Freq. = 187.524 Hz  
 + Width = 2.76241 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 202.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.33266 ms  
 - Width = 2.57025 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 51.80 %

Trace:

Steel Specimen

Sand Core

Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

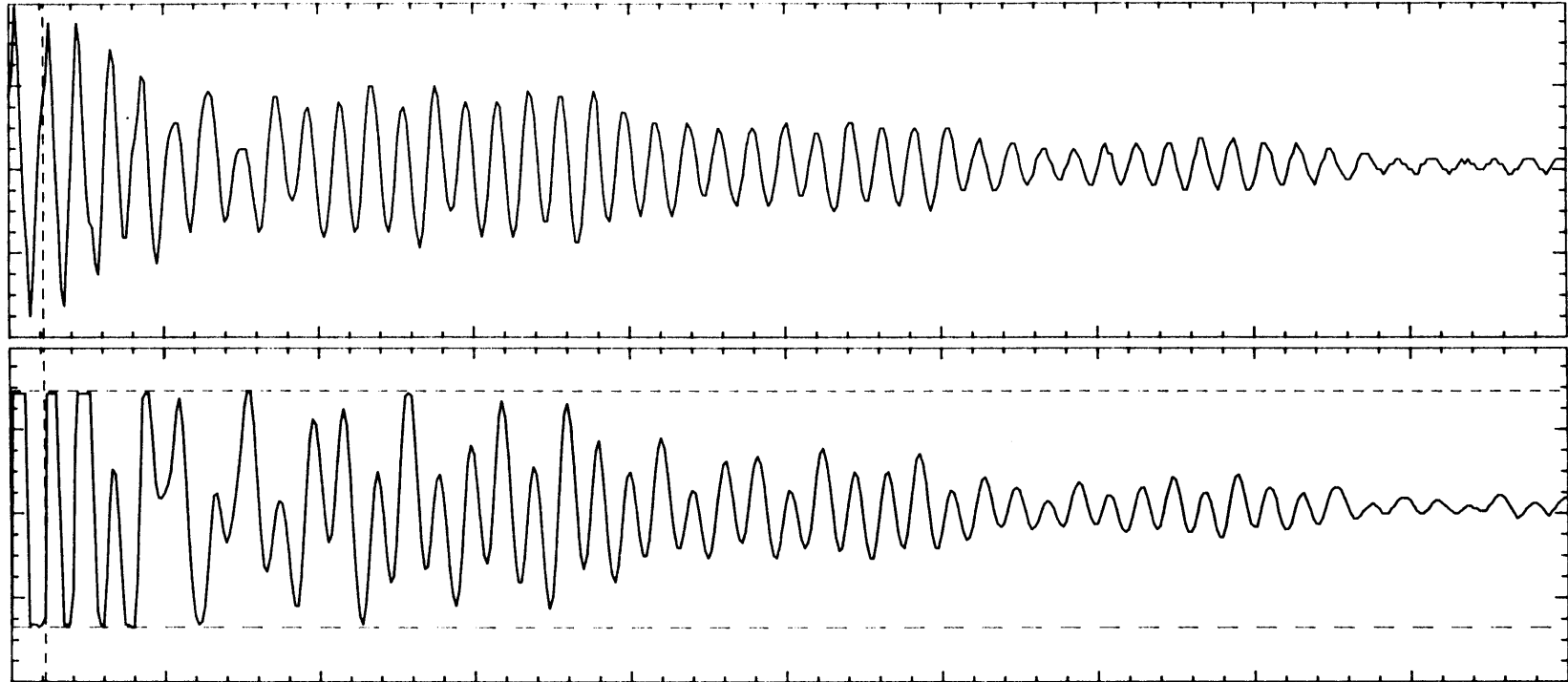
Page:

83

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div

Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div

Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Ch. 2 Parameters

Rise Time = 409.091 us

Fall Time = 409.091 us

P-P Volts = 2.812 volts

Freq. = 182.110 Hz

+ Width = 2.50000 ms

Preshoot = 0.000 volts

RMS Volts = 1.361 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Delay = 0.00000 s

Period = 5.49118 ms

- Width = 2.99118 ms

Overshoot = 0.000 volts

Dutycycle = 45.52 %

Top Trace:

Steel Specimen

Sand Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

Bottom Trace:

Steel Specimen

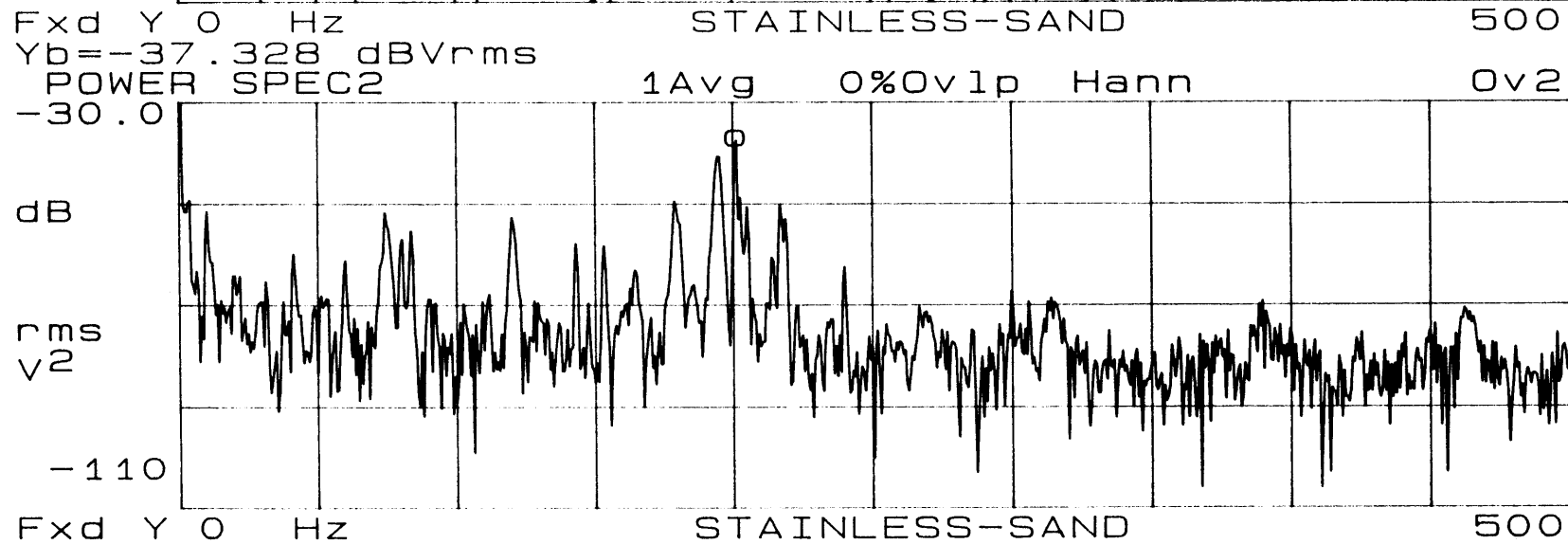
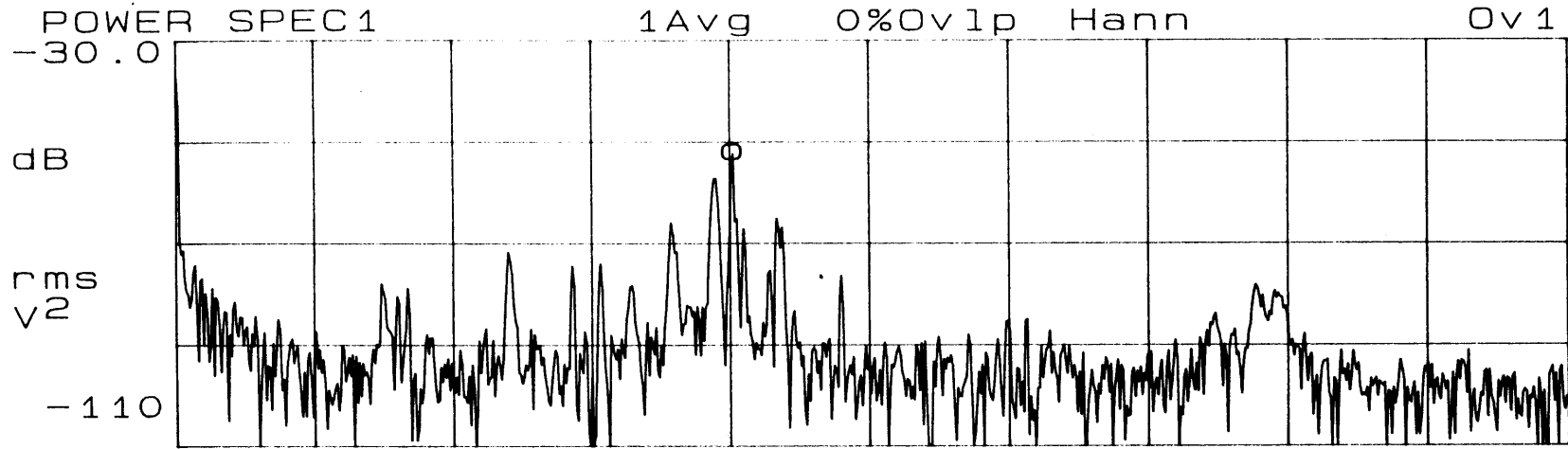
Sand Core

Un-filtered Input

Page:

84

X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-52.337 dBVrms



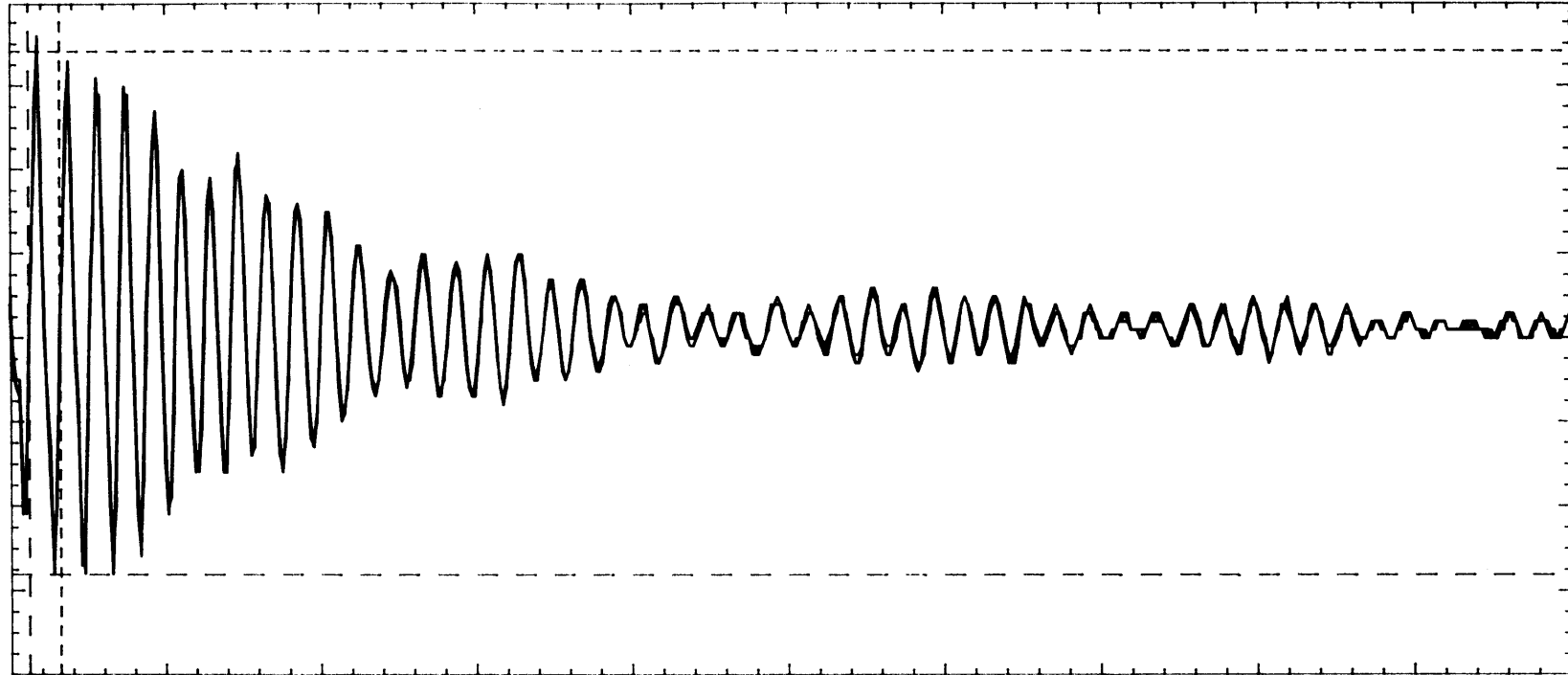
Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

Page: 85

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.93250 ms  
 Fall Time = 2.05413 ms  
 P-P Volts = 777.4 mvolts

Freq. = 202.716 Hz  
 + Width = 2.27625 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 229.2 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.93301 ms  
 - Width = 2.65676 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 46.14 %

Trace: Steel Specimen

Lead Shot Core

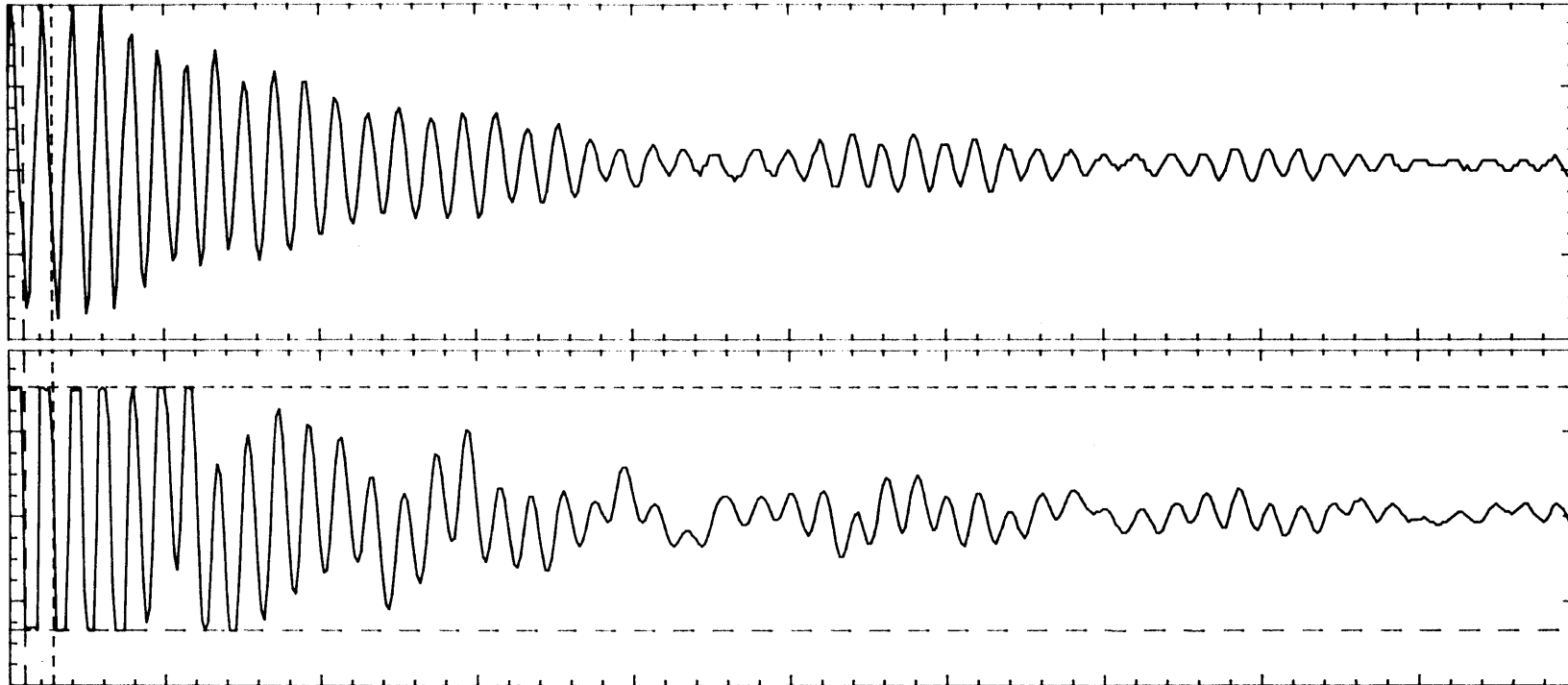
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



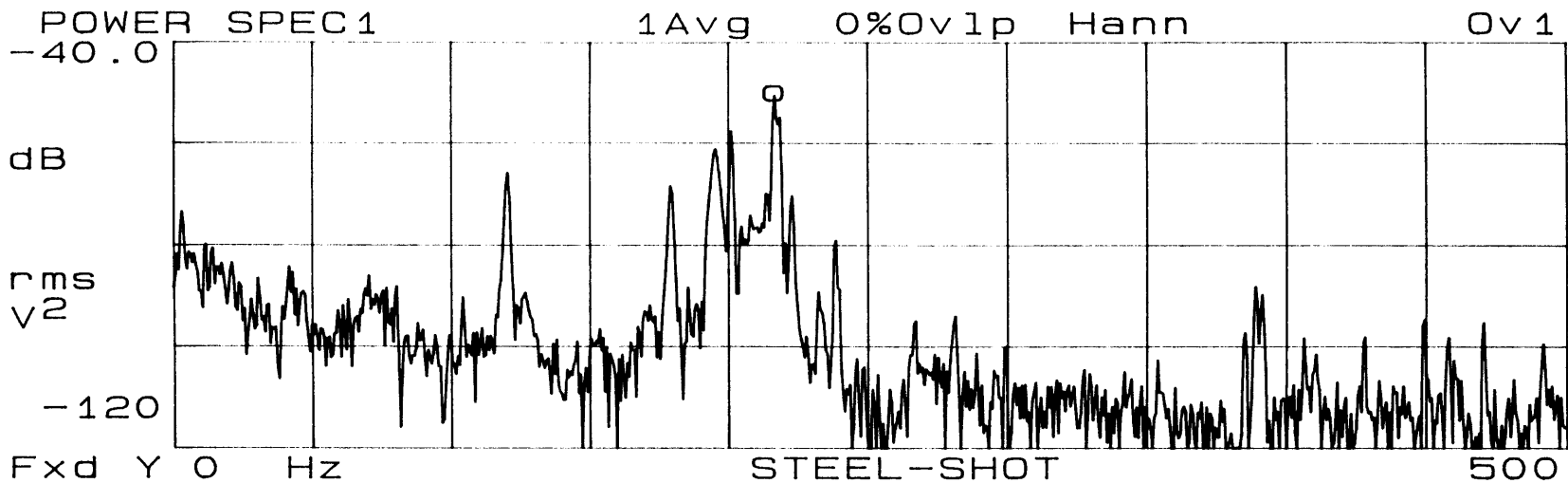
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 400.008 us  
 Fall Time = 404.404 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

Freq. = 203.707 Hz  
 + Width = 2.41176 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.360 volts

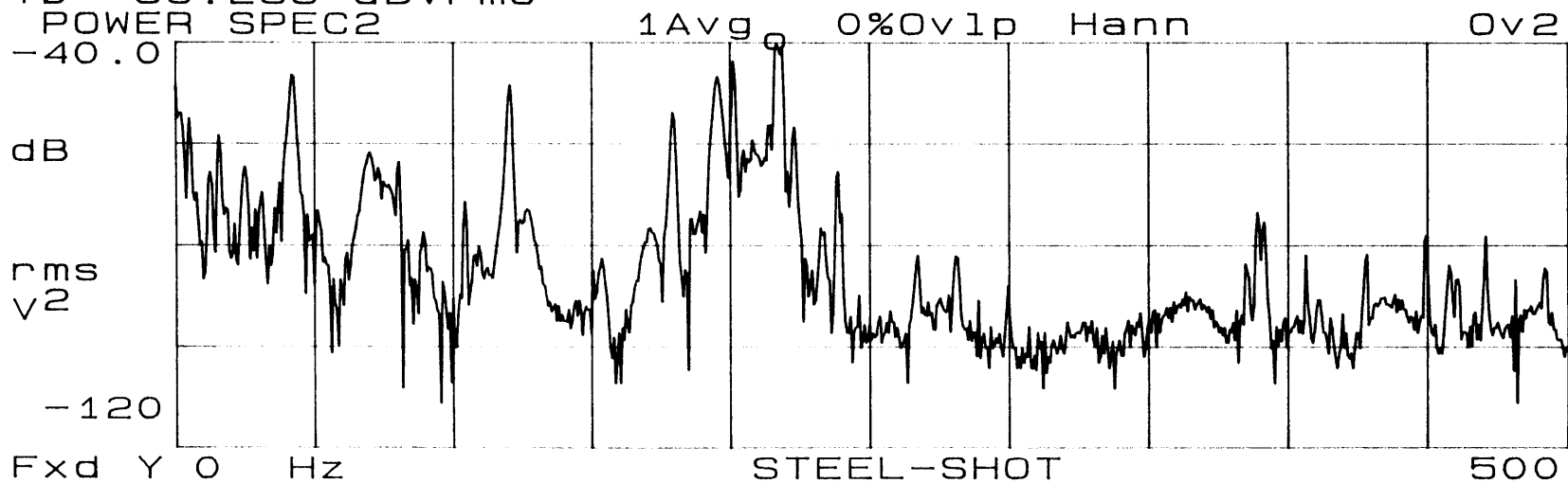
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.90902 ms  
 - Width = 2.49725 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 49.12 %

Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-50.37 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz  
Yb=-36.255 dBVrms



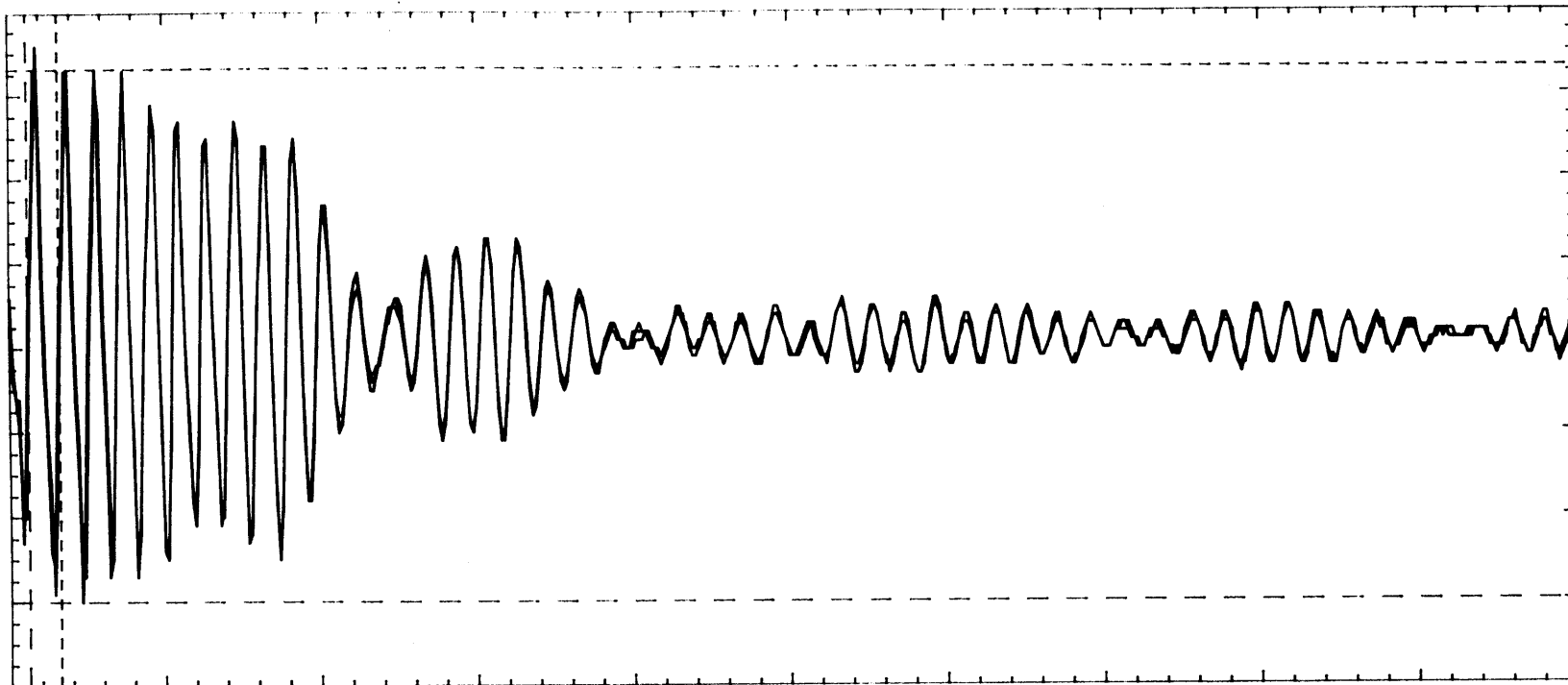
Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.75611 ms  
 Fall Time = 2.12057 ms  
 P-P Volts = 789.1 mvolts

Freq. = 201.547 Hz  
 + Width = 2.42372 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 236.1 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.96163 ms  
 - Width = 2.53791 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 48.84 %

Trace:

Steel Specimen

Oil Core

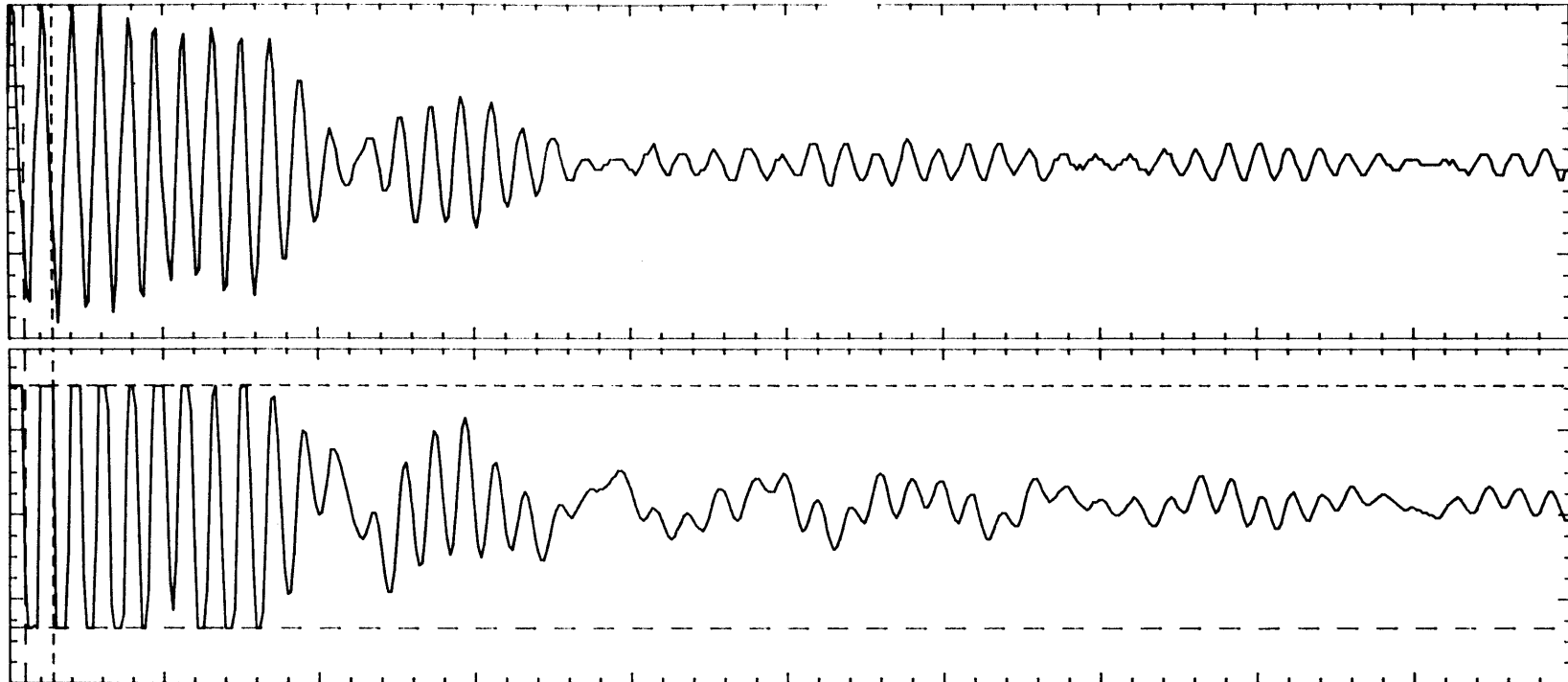
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



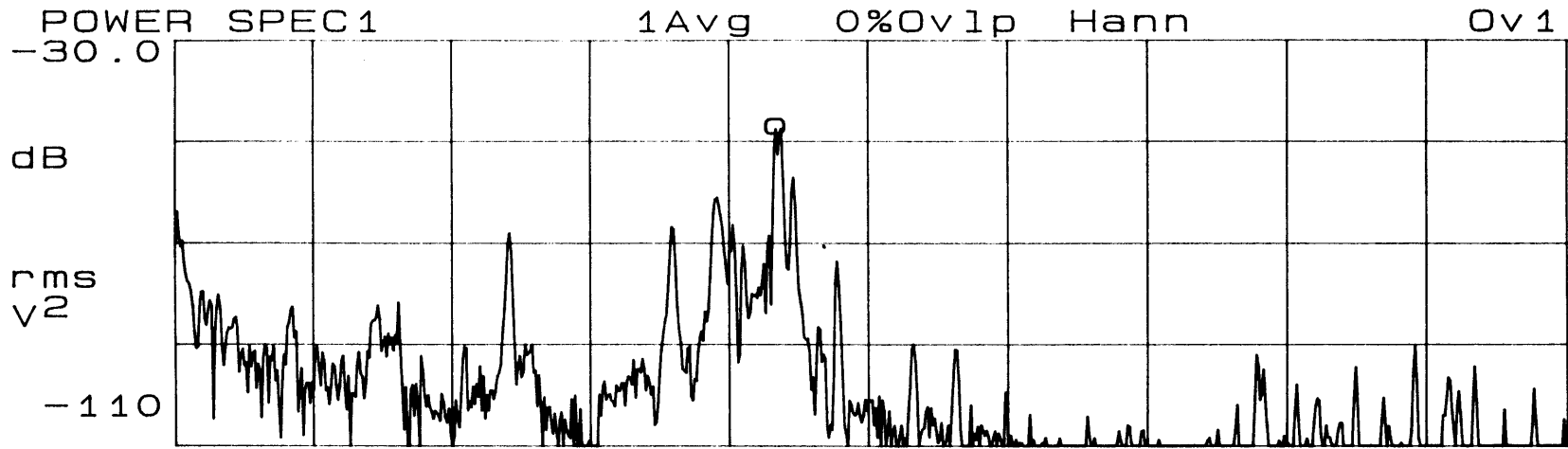
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 400.008 us  
 Fall Time = 706.136 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

Freq. = 202.817 Hz  
 + Width = 2.50000 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.392 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.93056 ms  
 - Width = 2.43056 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 50.70 %

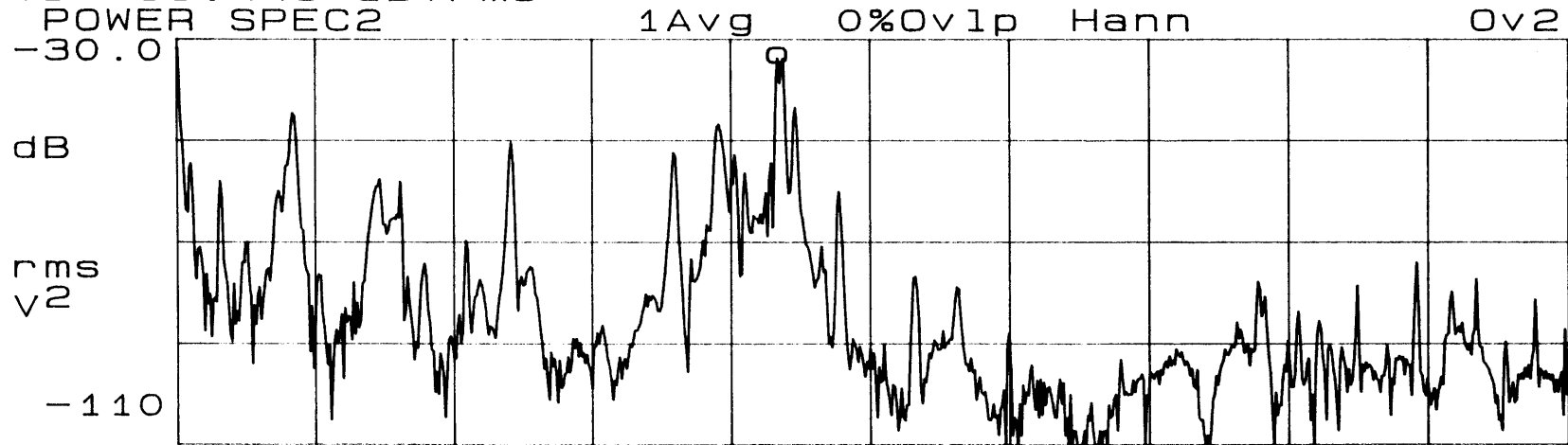
Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-47.339 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STEEL-OIL 500

Yb=-33.446 dBVrms



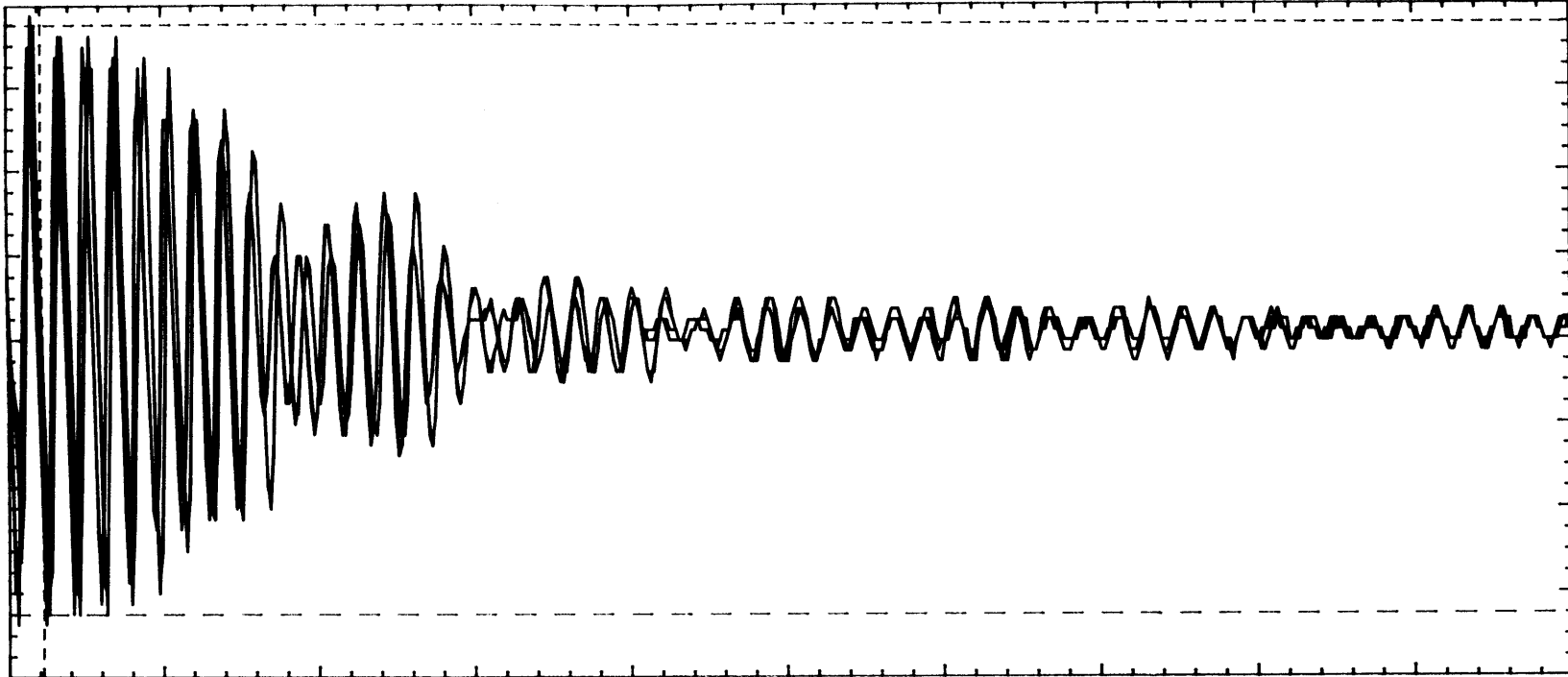
Fxd Y 0 Hz STEEL-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Oil Core	Filtred Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.80326 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.69369 ms  
 P-P Volts = 700.1 mvolts

Freq. = 192.923 Hz  
 + Width = 2.34953 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 190.2 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.18343 ms  
 - Width = 2.83390 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 45.32 %

Trace:

Steel Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

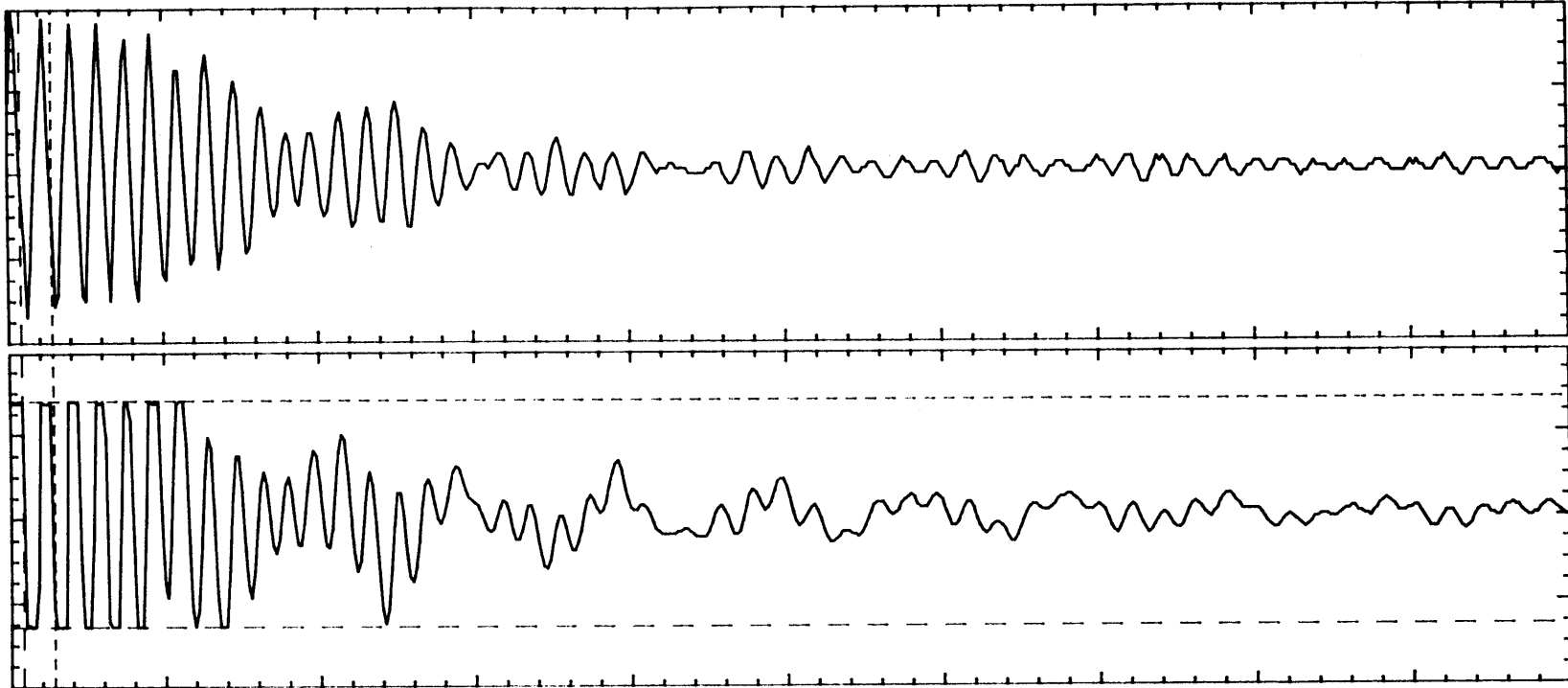
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



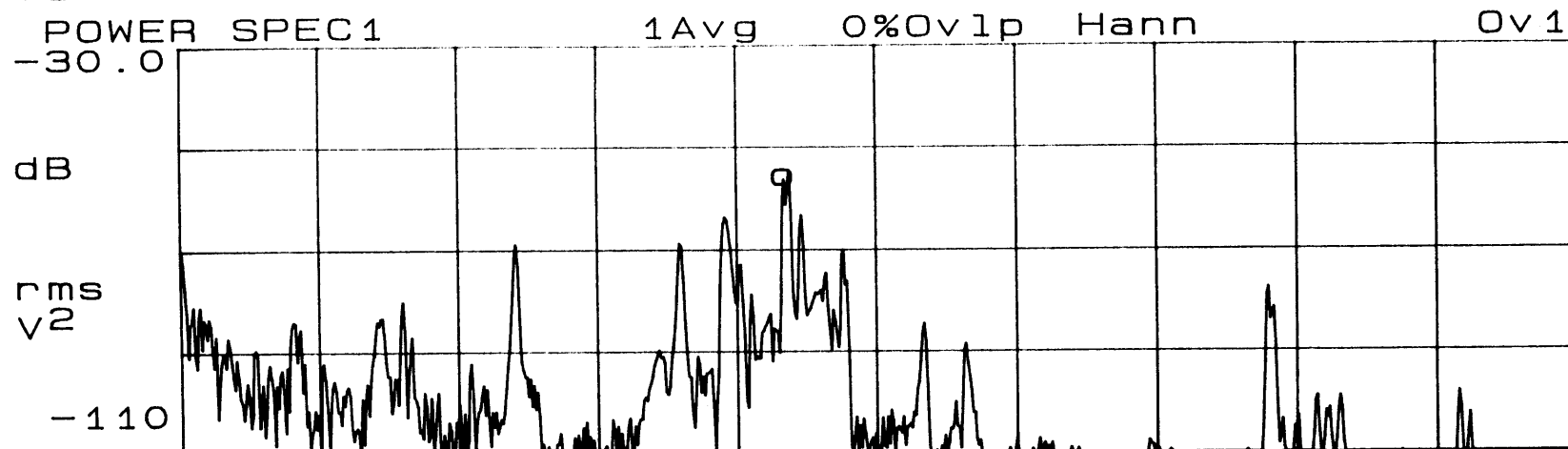
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 652.706 us  
 Fall Time = 399.982 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 220.963 Hz  
 + Width = 2.07846 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.276 volts

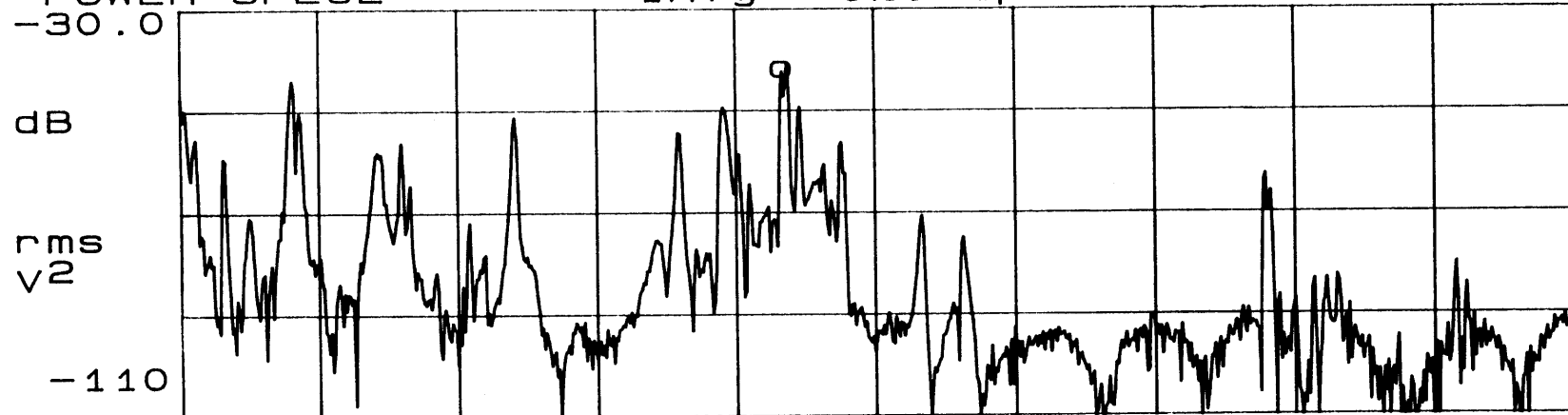
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.52564 ms  
 - Width = 2.44718 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.92 %

Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtred Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-56.071 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STEEL-SAND-OIL 500  
Yb=-41.988 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann Ov 2



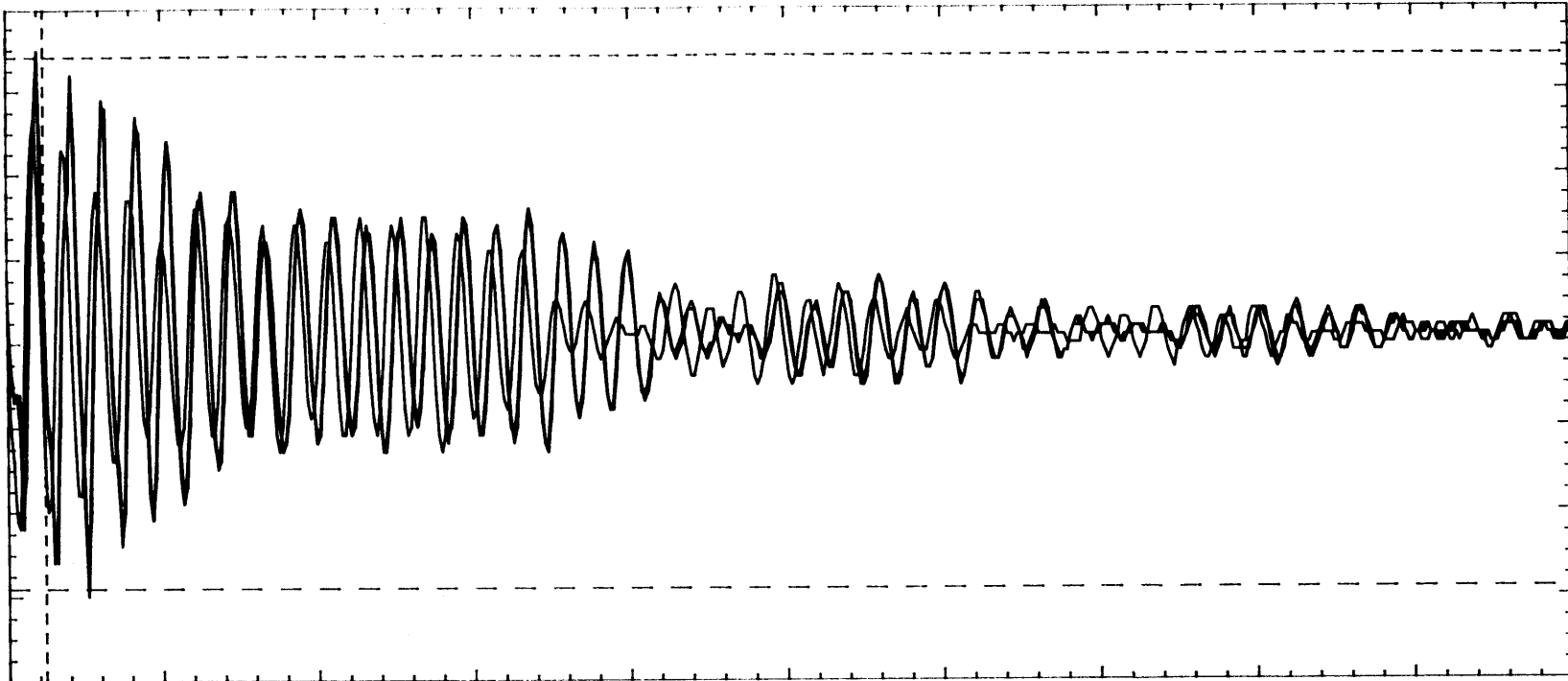
Fxd Y 0 Hz STEEL-SAND-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Mem 1 Parameters  
Rise Time = 2.54492 ms  
Fall Time = 2.18000 ms  
P-P Volts = 789.1 mvolts

Freq. = 175.070 Hz  
+ Width = 2.33403 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 195.9 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Period = 5.71200 ms  
- Width = 3.37797 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 40.86 %

Trace: Steel Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

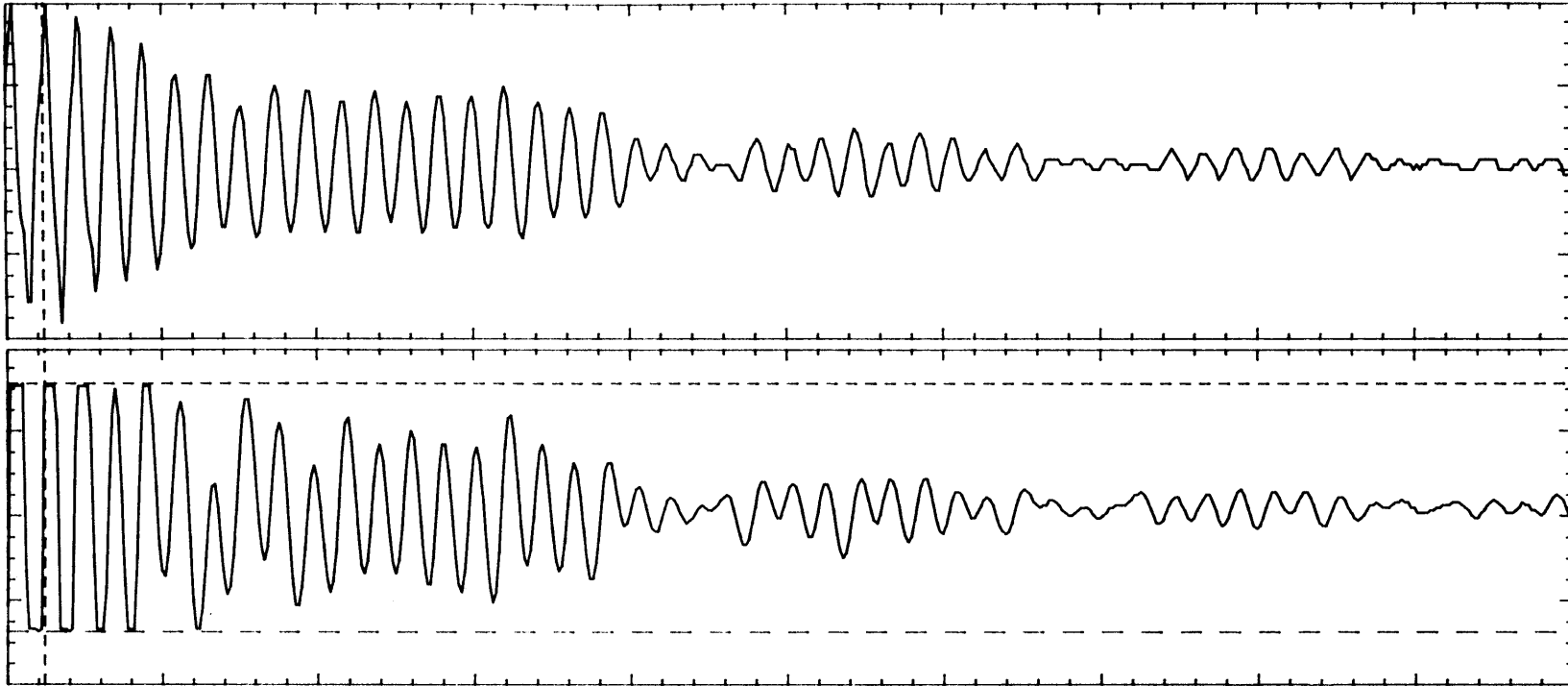
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 408.713 us  
 Fall Time = 742.940 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.937 volts

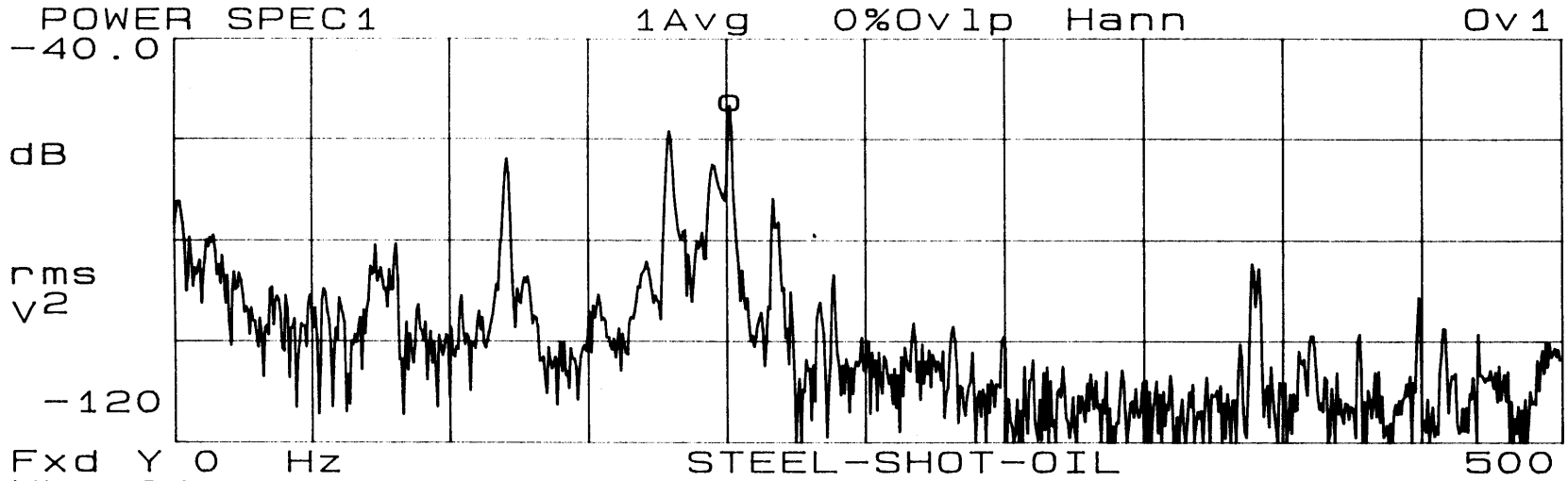
Freq. = 180.926 Hz  
 + Width = 2.60809 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.382 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.52711 ms  
 - Width = 2.91901 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 47.18 %

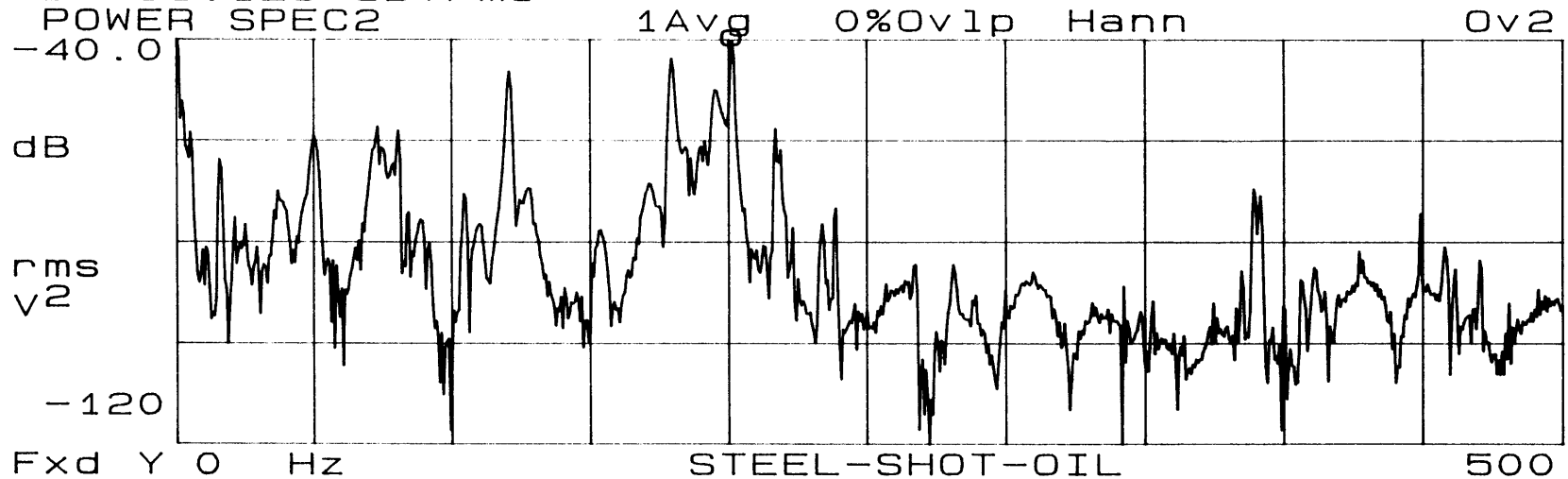
Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	



X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-53.152 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz  
Yb=-39.123 dBVrms

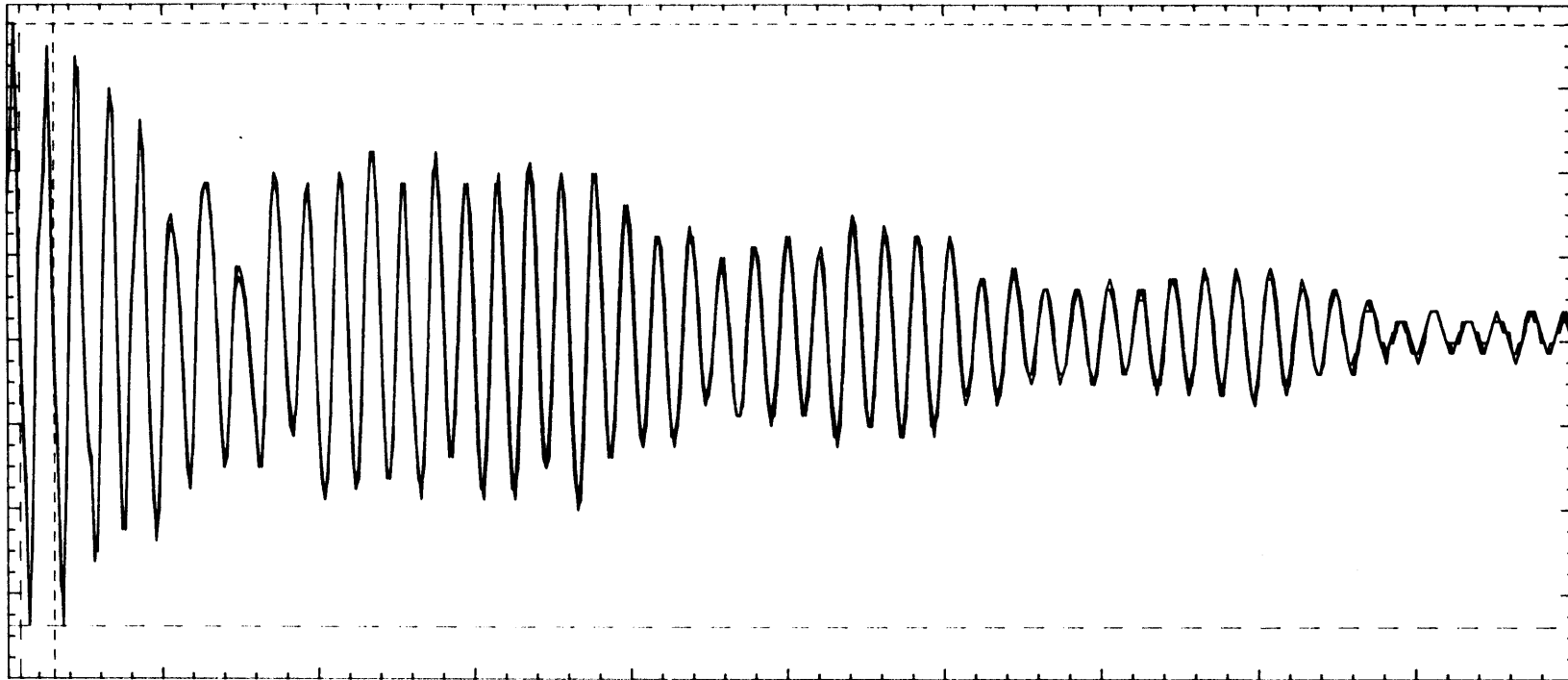


Top Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Steel Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 3 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.50934 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.99638 ms  
 P-P Volts = 712.6 mvolts

Freq. = 185.607 Hz  
 + Width = 2.75085 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 193.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.38772 ms  
 - Width = 2.63687 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 51.05 %

Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Air Core

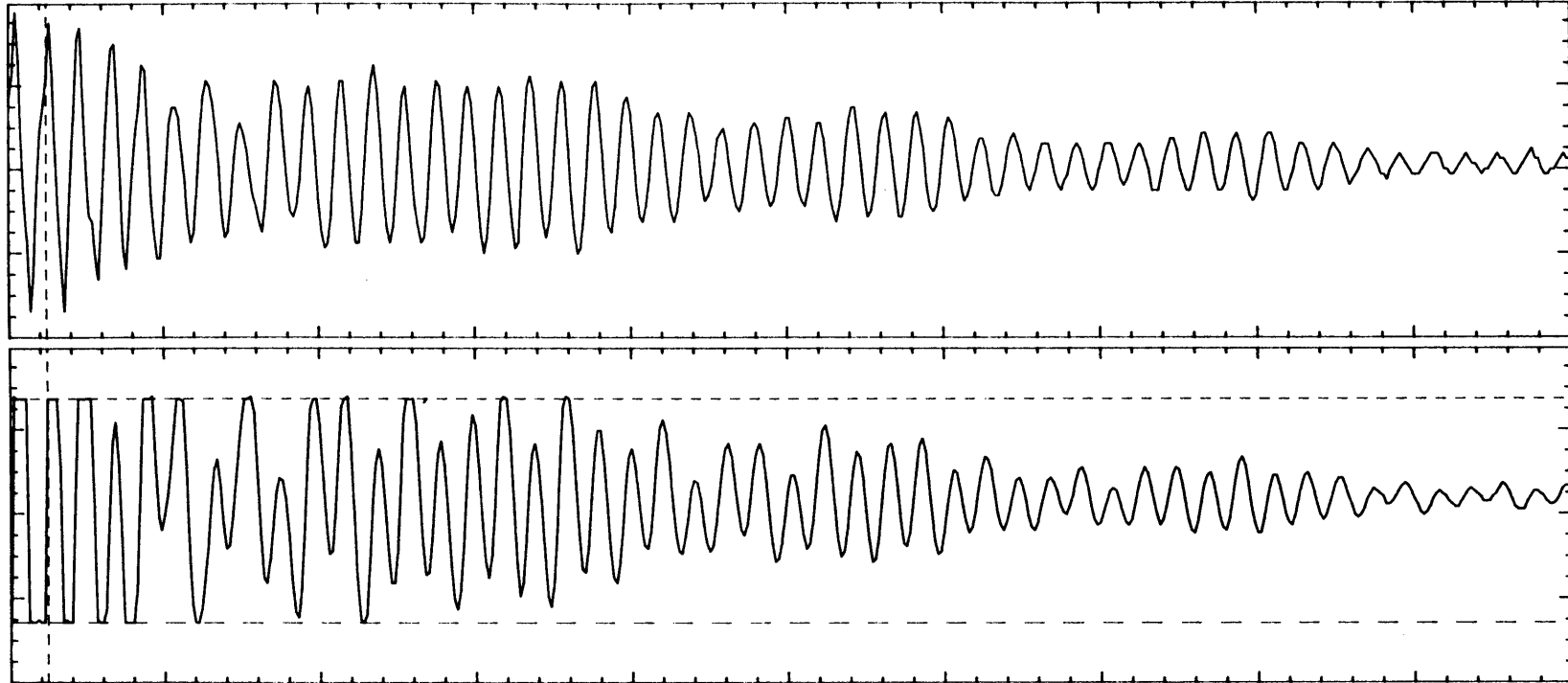
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 395.349 us  
Fall Time = 404.762 us  
P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 181.722 Hz  
+ Width = 2.50588 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.323 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 5.50291 ms  
- Width = 2.99702 ms  
Overshoot = 31.25 mvolts  
Dutycycle = 45.53 %

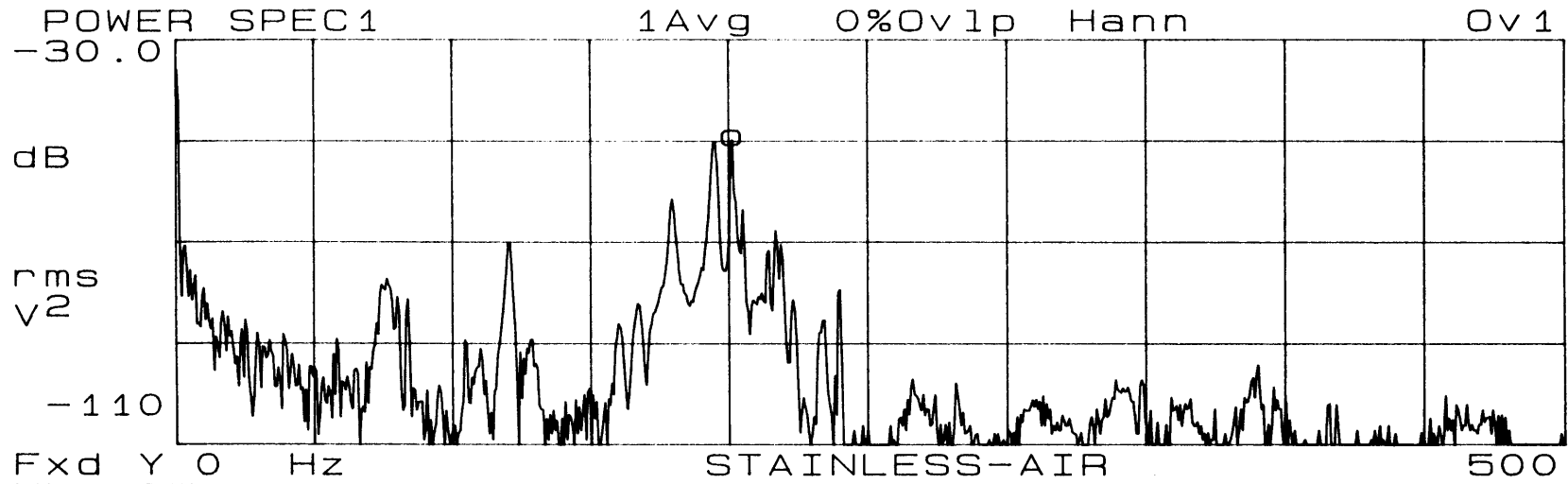
Top Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Air Core

Filtered Input Time-Space

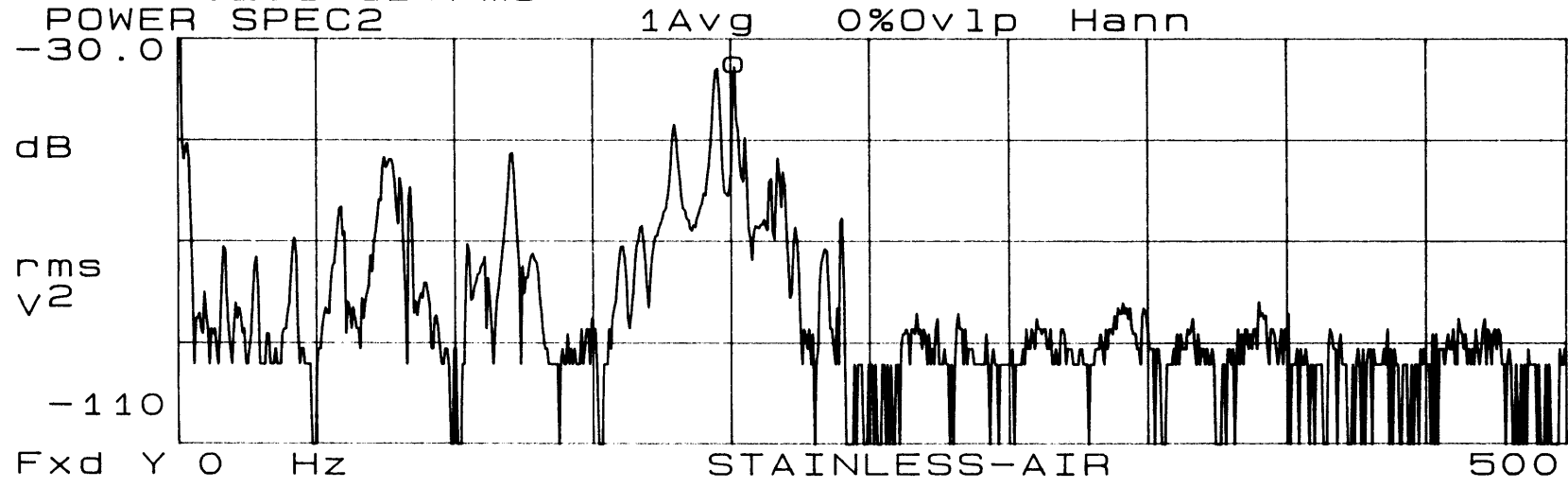
Bottom Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Air Core

Un-filtered Input

X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-49.575 dBVrms



Yb=-35.281 dBVrms

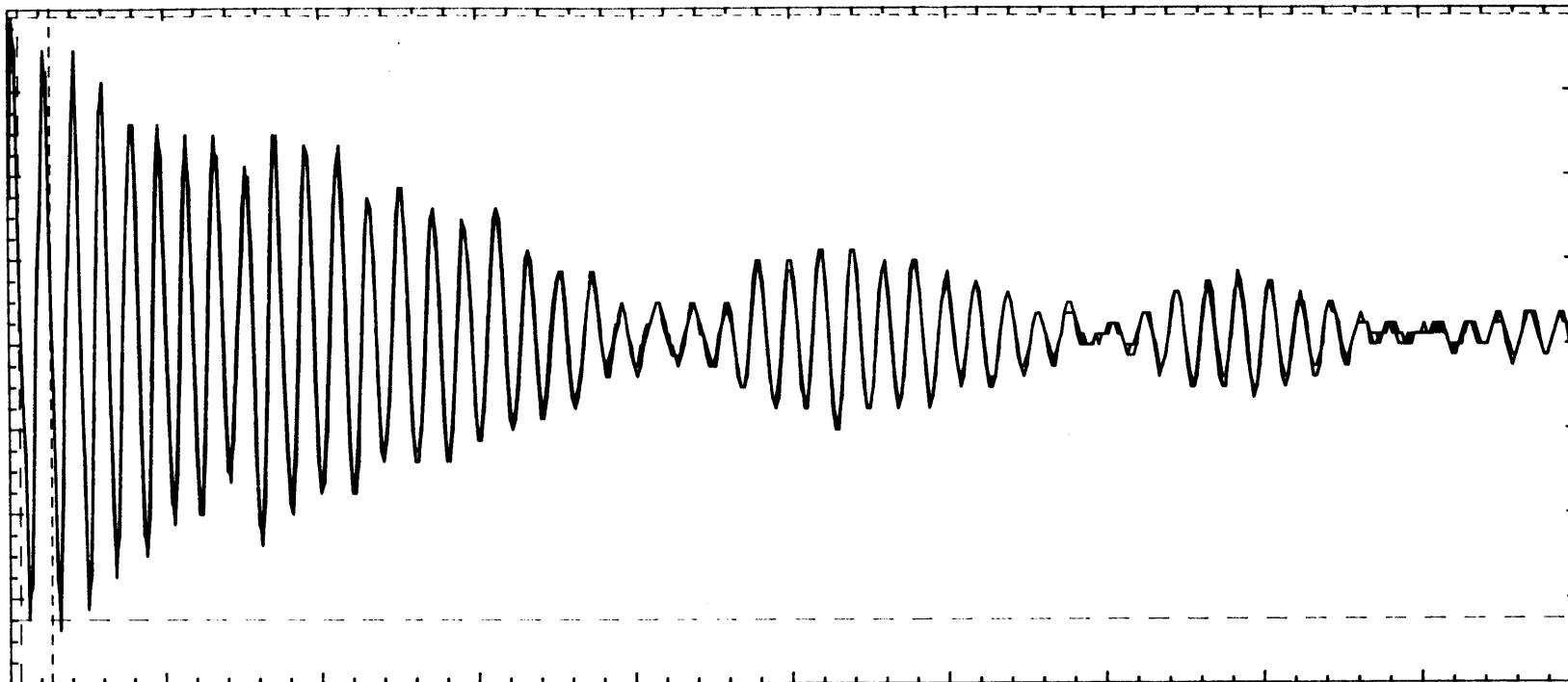


Top Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Air Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space  
Bottom Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Air Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.06118 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.94705 ms  
 P-P Volts = 712.6 mvolts  
 Freq. = 203.126 Hz  
 + Width = 2.36006 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 204.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.92305 ms  
 - Width = 2.56299 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 47.93 %

Trace:

Stainless Steel Specimen Sand Core

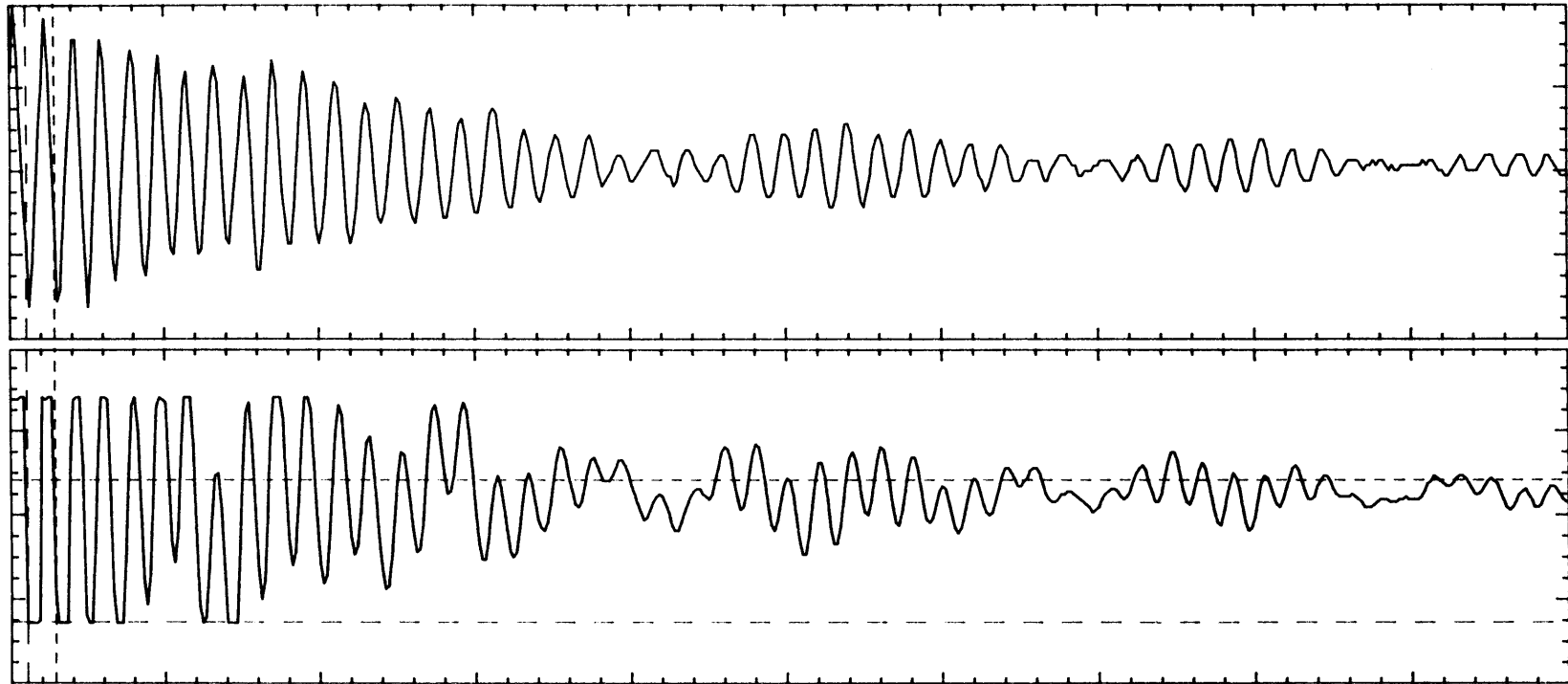
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 254.136 us  
 Fall Time = 251.181 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 219.246 Hz  
 + Width = 2.25117 ms  
 Preshoot = 1.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.292 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.56109 ms  
 - Width = 2.30992 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 49.35 %

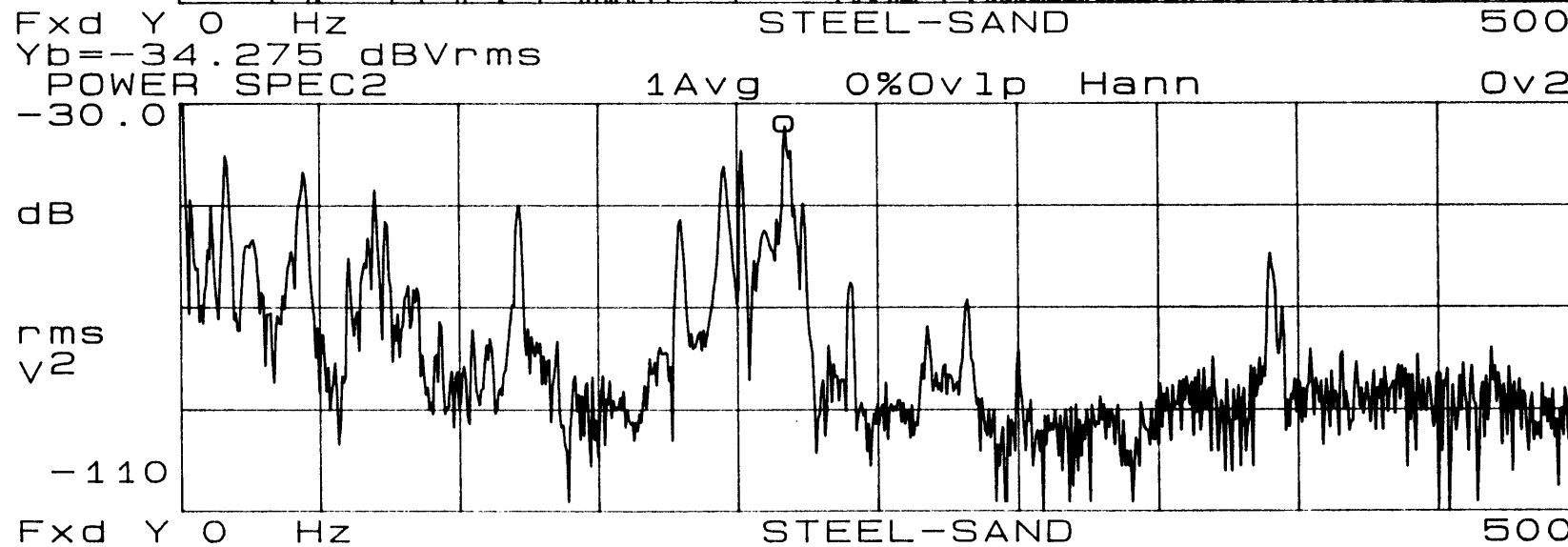
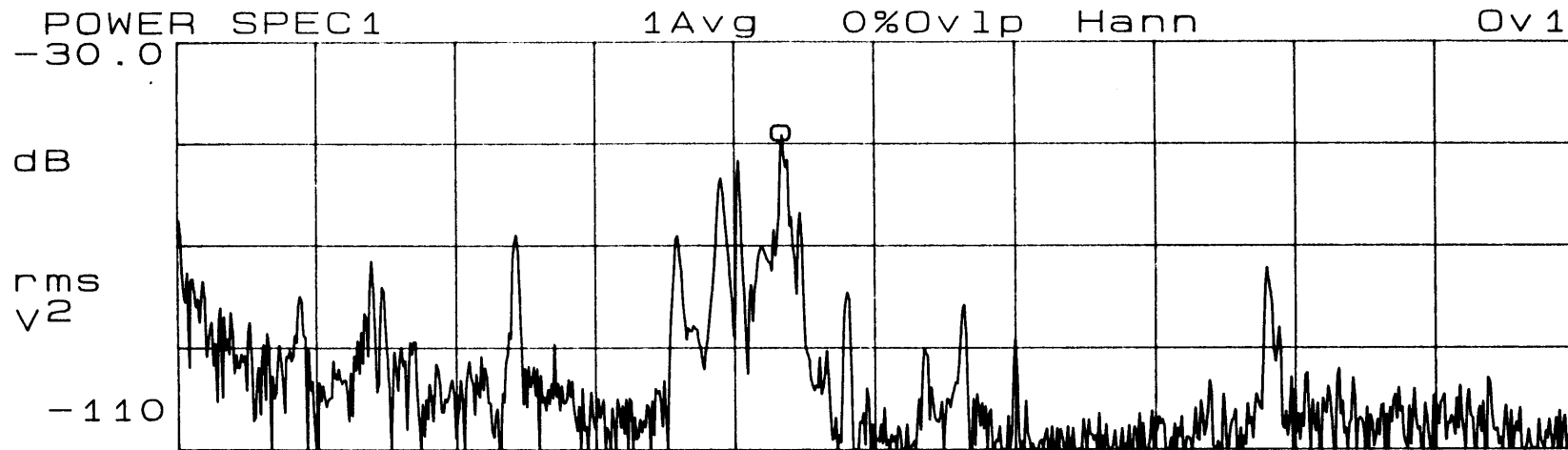
Top Trace:                    Stainless Steel Specimen    Sand Core

Filtered Input                    Time-Space

Bottom Trace:                    Stainless Steel Specimen    Sand Core

Un-filtered Input

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-48.278 dBVrms



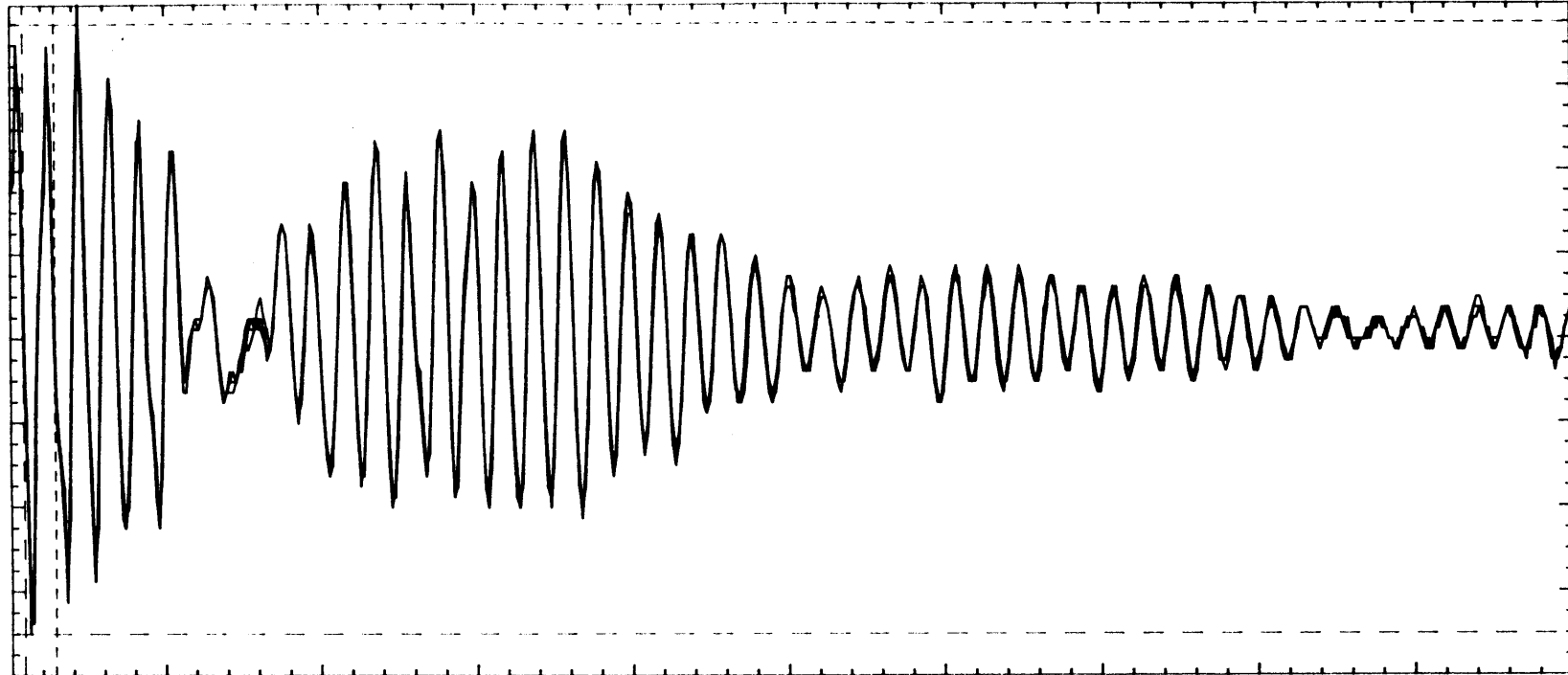
Top Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

Page: 103

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 3 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.49737 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.58187 ms  
 P-P Volts = 725.1 mvolts

Freq. = 204.083 Hz  
 + Width = 2.60258 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 201.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.89997 ms  
 - Width = 2.29739 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 53.11 %

Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Lead Shot Core

Filtered Input

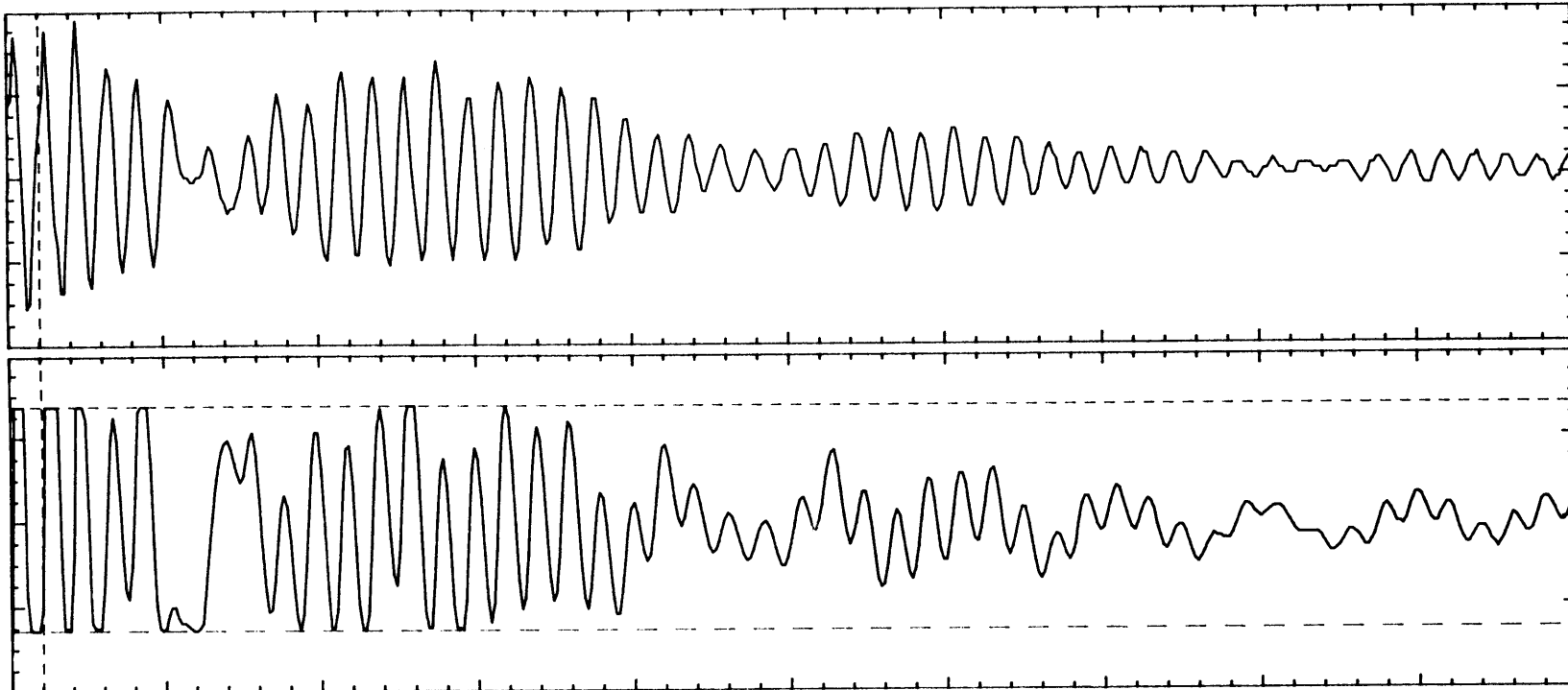
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 400.000 us  
 Fall Time = 628.472 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

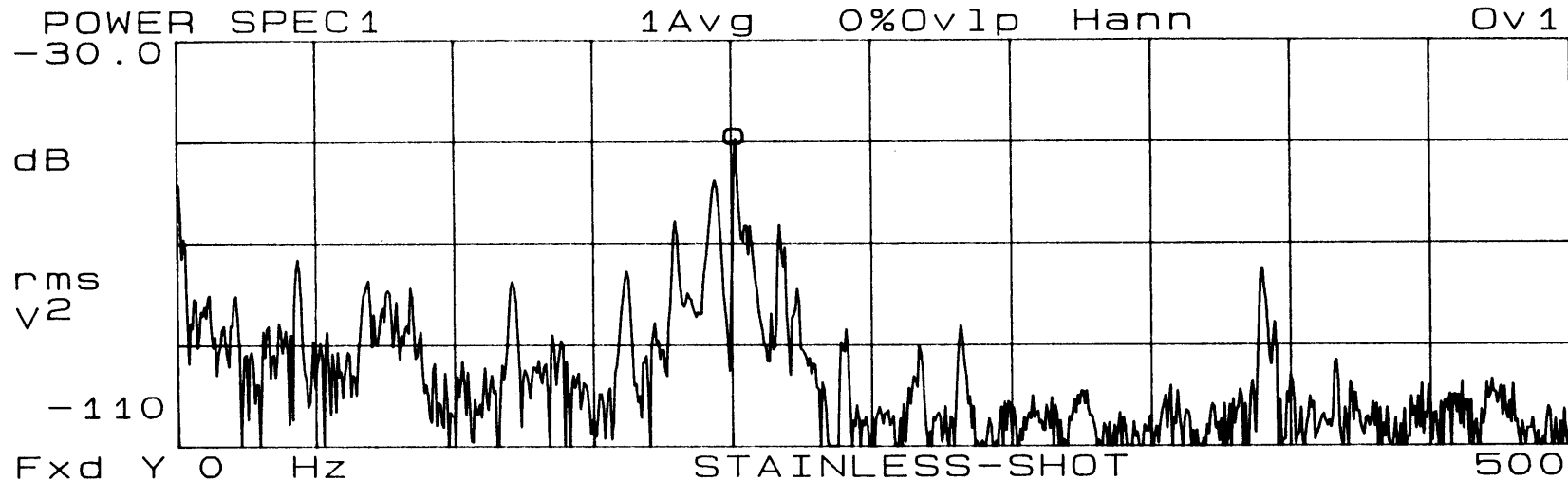
Freq. = 201.044 Hz  
 + Width = 2.04514 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.262 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.97403 ms  
 - Width = 2.92889 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 41.11 %

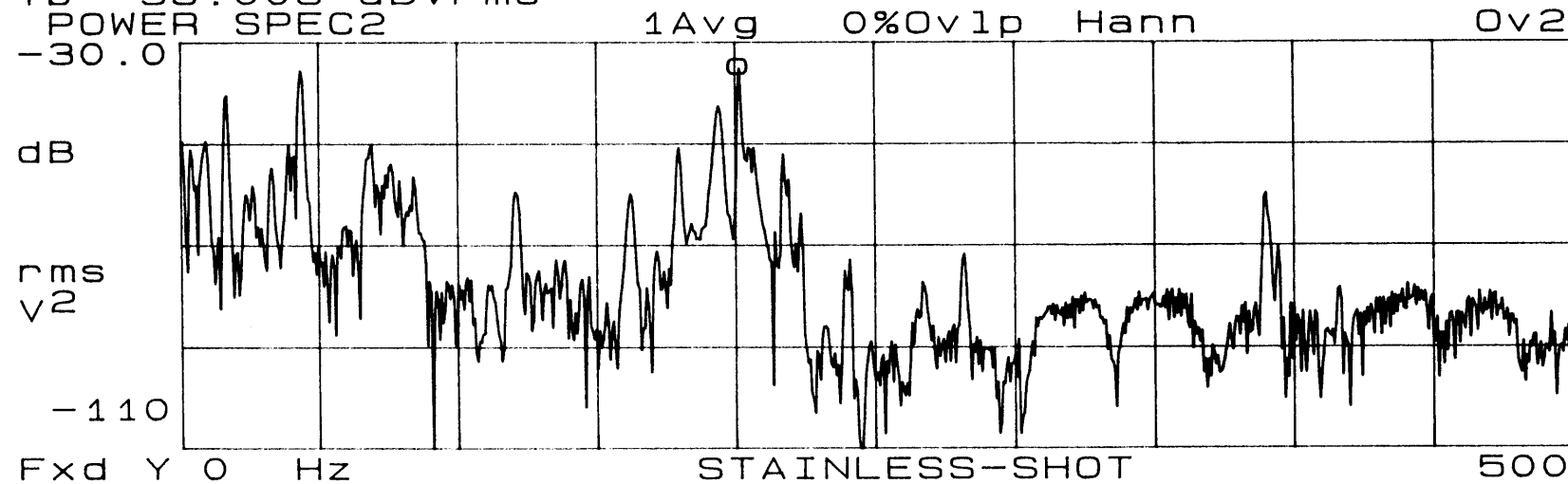
Top Trace:                      Stainless Steel Specimen      Lead Shot Core                      Filtered Input                      Time-Space

Bottom Trace:                    Stainless Steel Specimen      Lead Shot Core                      Un-filtered Input

X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-49.22 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-SHOT 500  
Yb=-35.005 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-SHOT 500

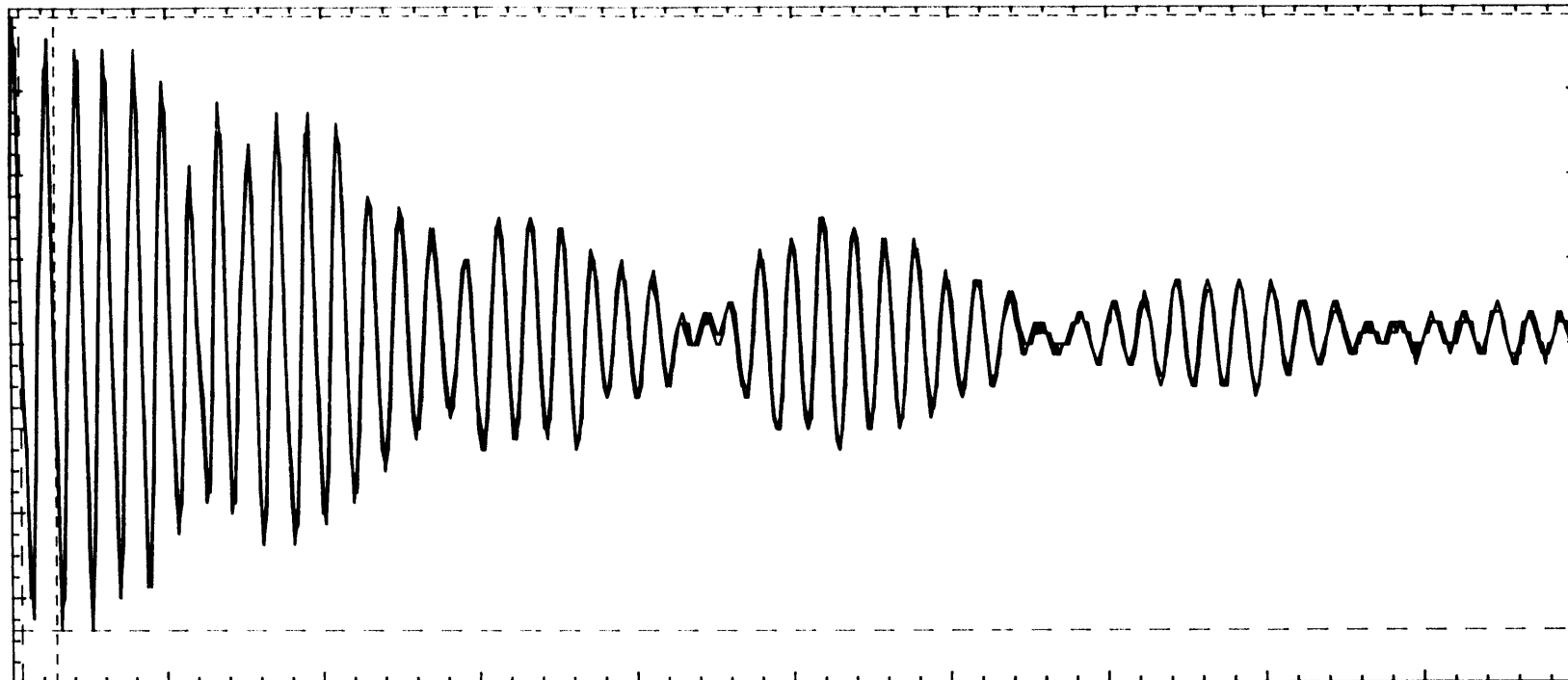
Top Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Lead Shot Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Lead Shot Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.17622 ms  
 Fall Time = 2.03048 ms  
 P-P Volts = 725.1 mvolts  
 Freq. = 195.781 Hz  
 + Width = 2.44249 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 200.8 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.10775 ms  
 - Width = 2.66527 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 47.81 %

Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Oil Core

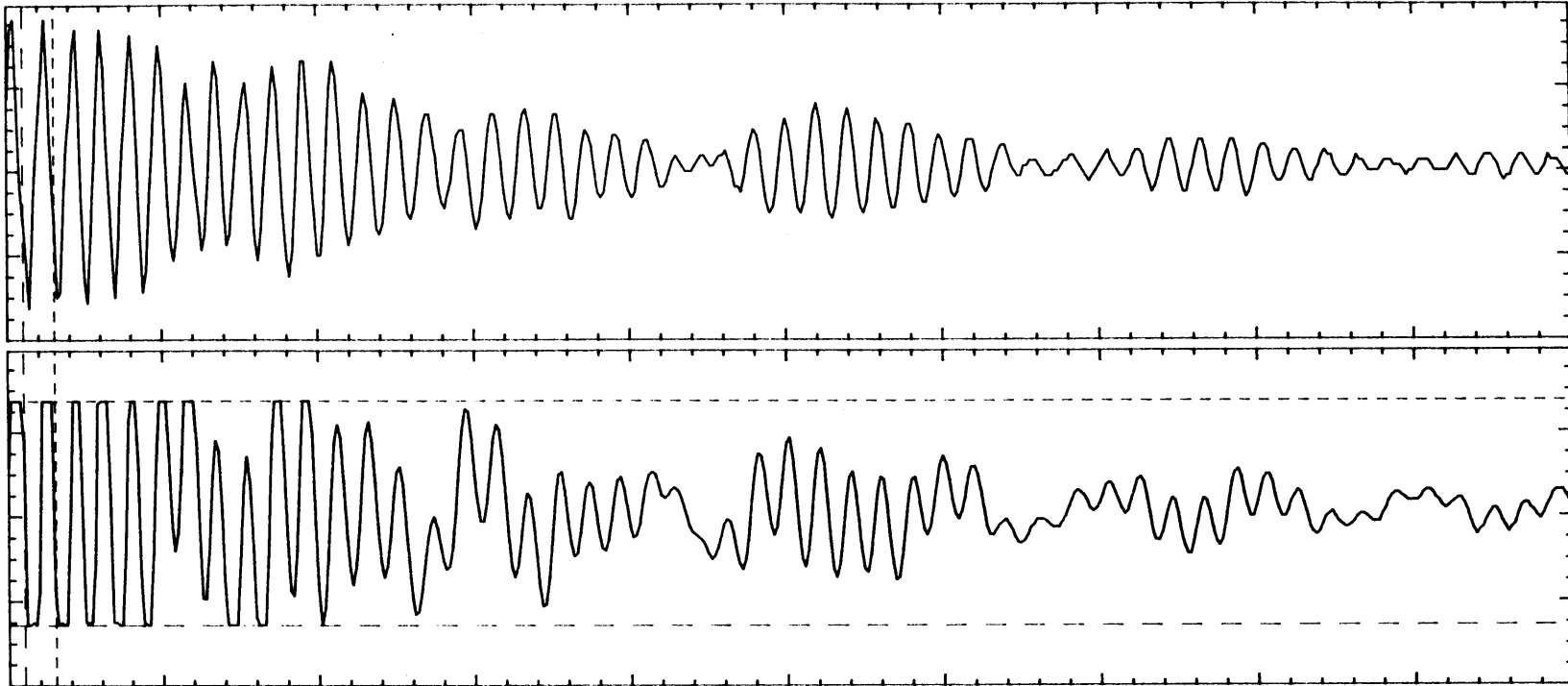
Filtrered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 587.615 us  
 Fall Time = 655.952 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

Freq. = 217.256 Hz  
 + Width = 2.09039 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.221 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.60287 ms  
 - Width = 2.51248 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.41 %

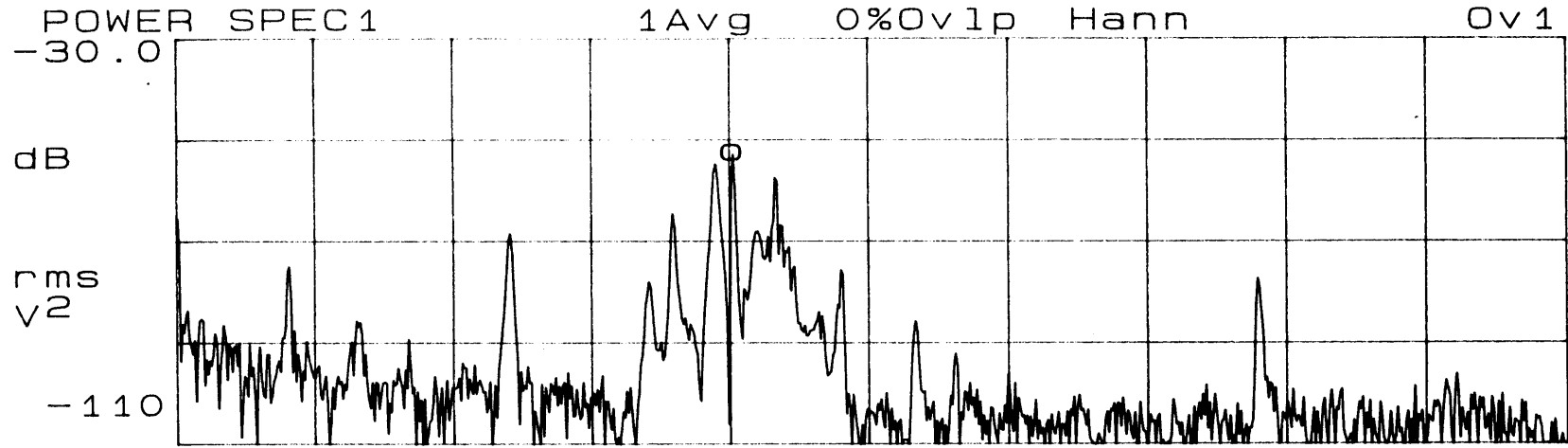
Top Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Oil Core

Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Oil Core

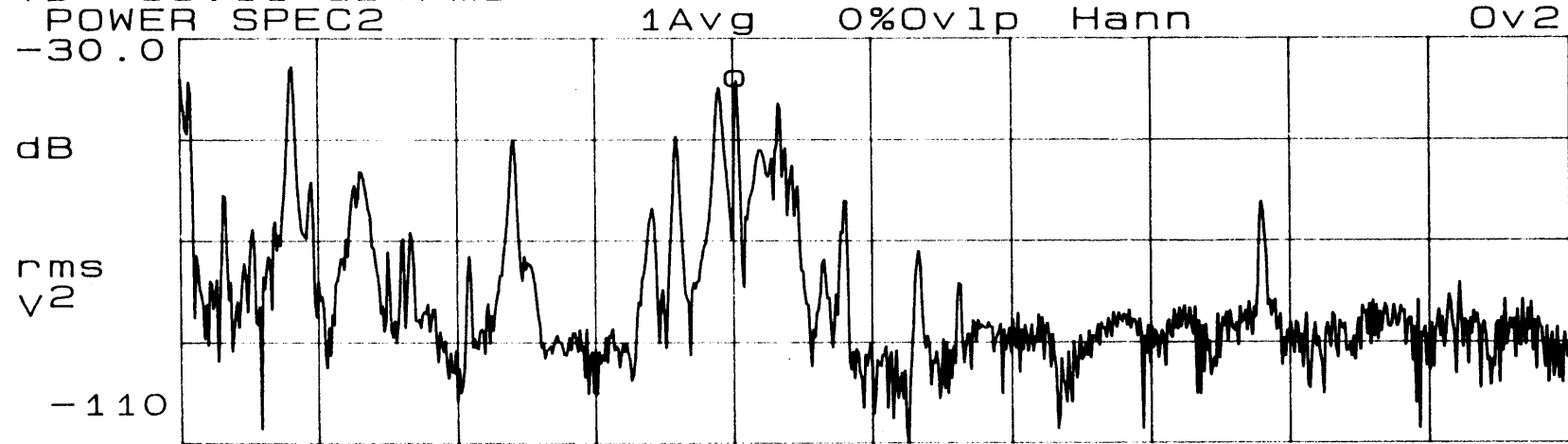
Un-filtered Input

X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-52.695 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-OIL 500

Yb=-38.11 dBVrms



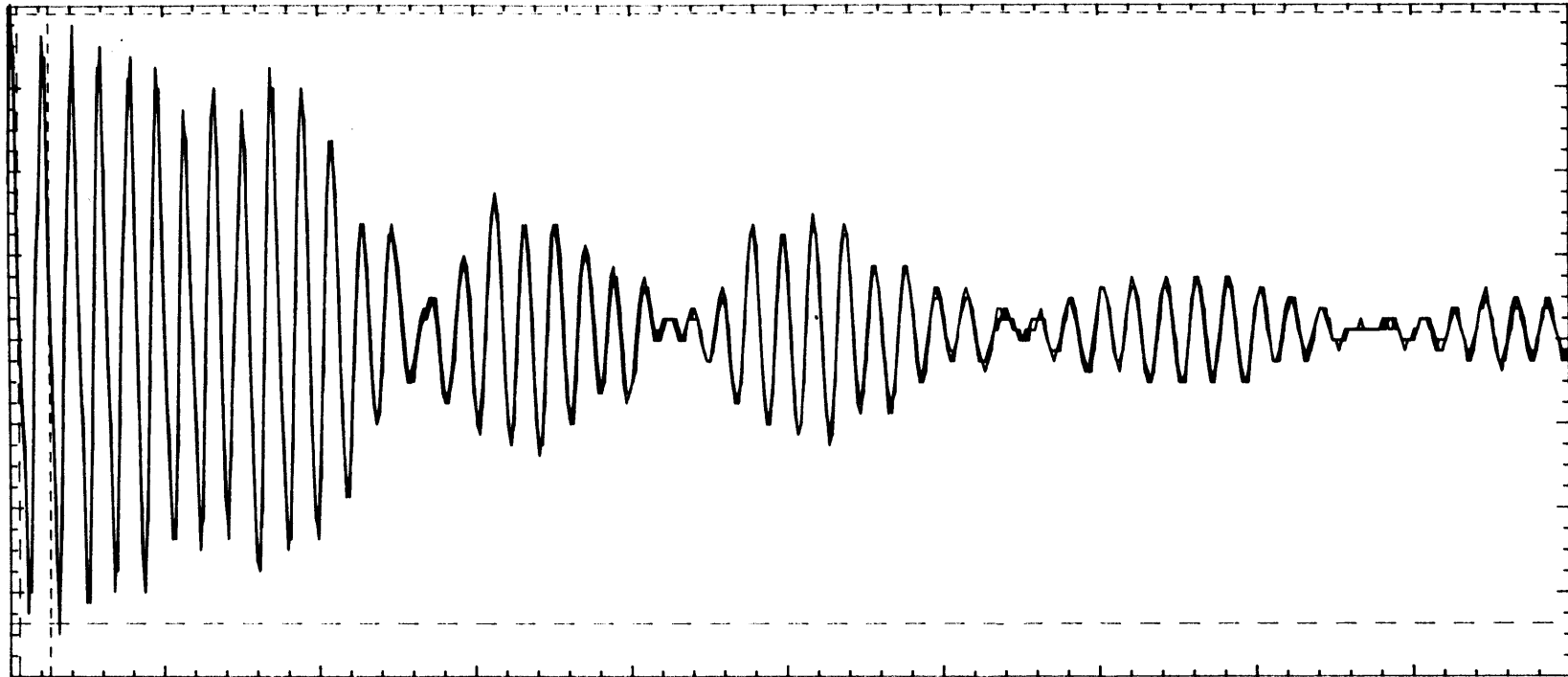
Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.08447 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.91509 ms  
 P-P Volts = 725.1 mvolts

Freq. = 200.000 Hz  
 + Width = 2.40014 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 207.3 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.00000 ms  
 - Width = 2.59986 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 48.00 %

Trace:

Stainless Steel Specimen Sand/Oil Core

Filtrered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

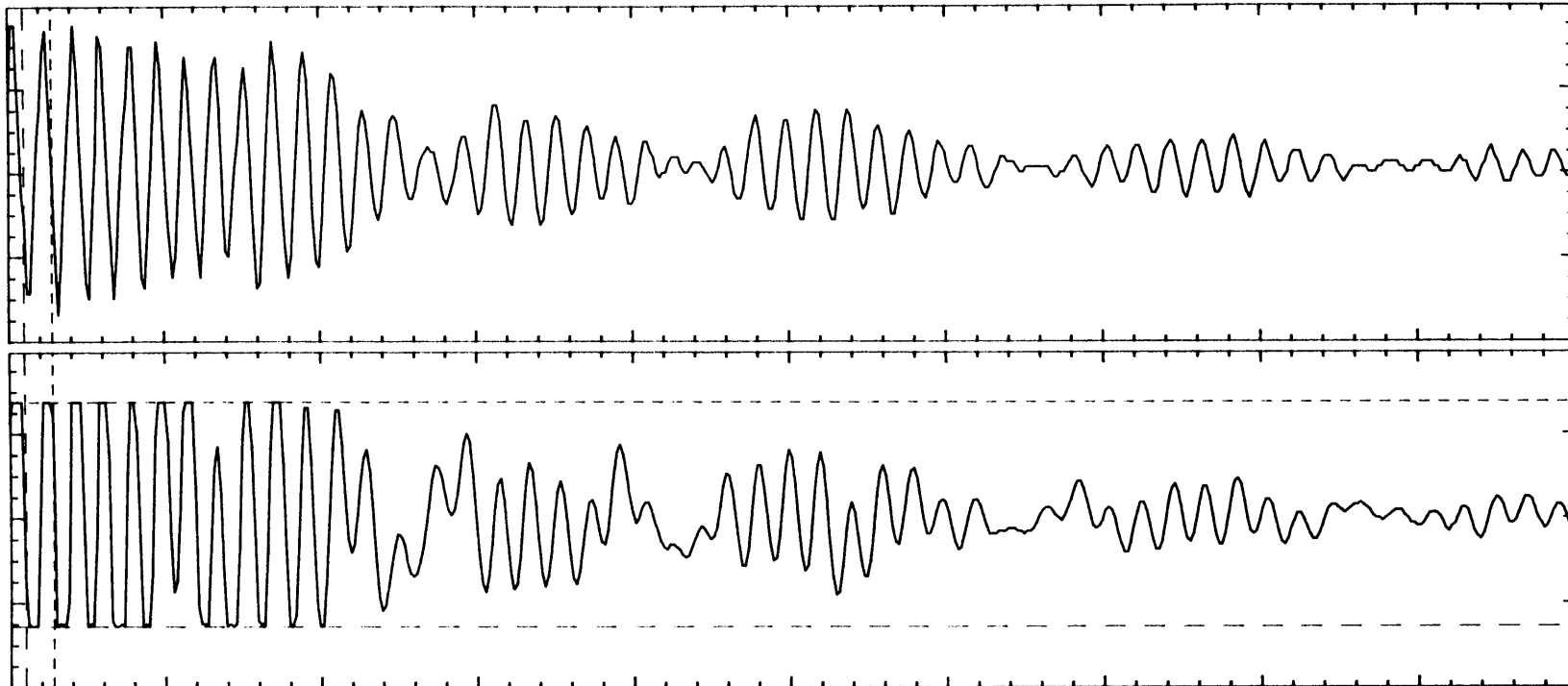
Page:

110

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



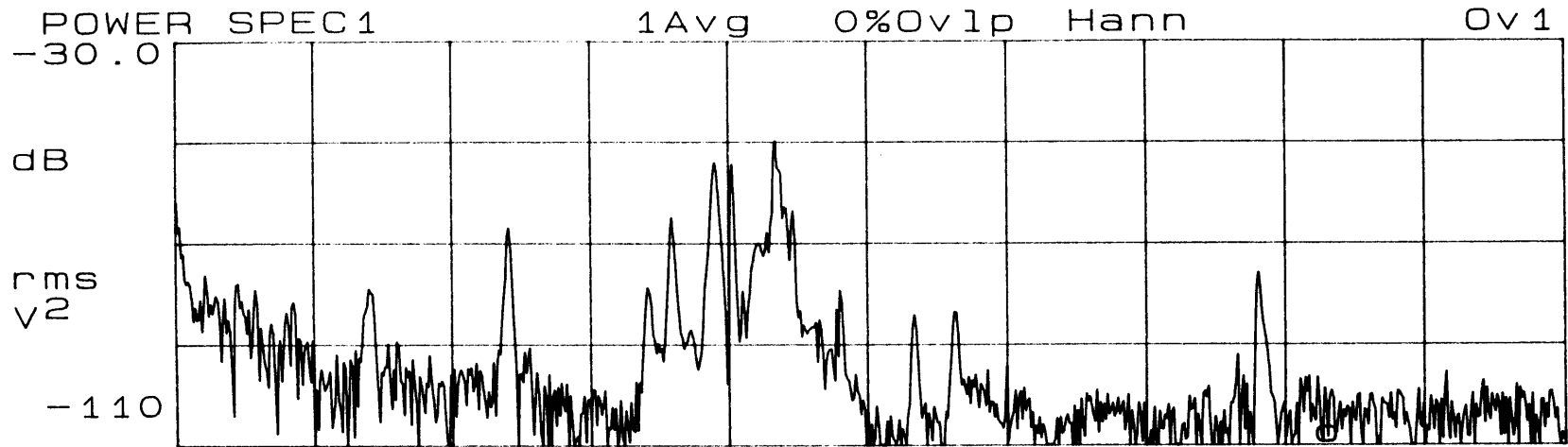
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 796.594 us  
Fall Time = 703.125 us  
P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

Freq. = 203.175 Hz  
+ Width = 2.29167 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.193 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 4.92188 ms  
- Width = 2.63021 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 46.56 %

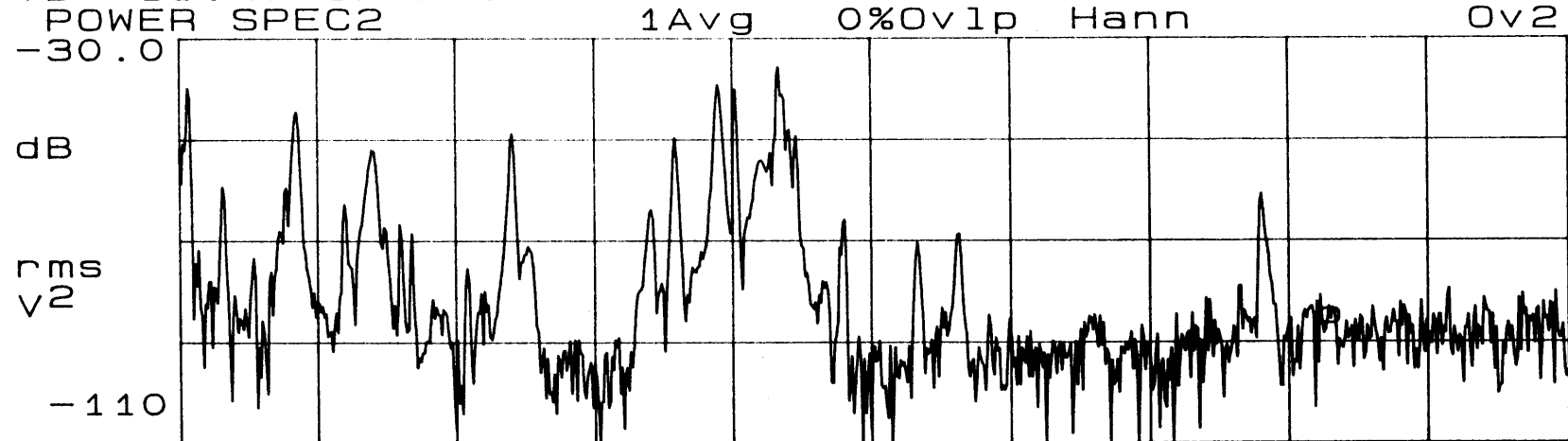
Top Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=415.62 Hz  
Ya=-108.44 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-SAND-OIL 500

Yb=-85.47 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-SAND-OIL 500

Top Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Sand/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

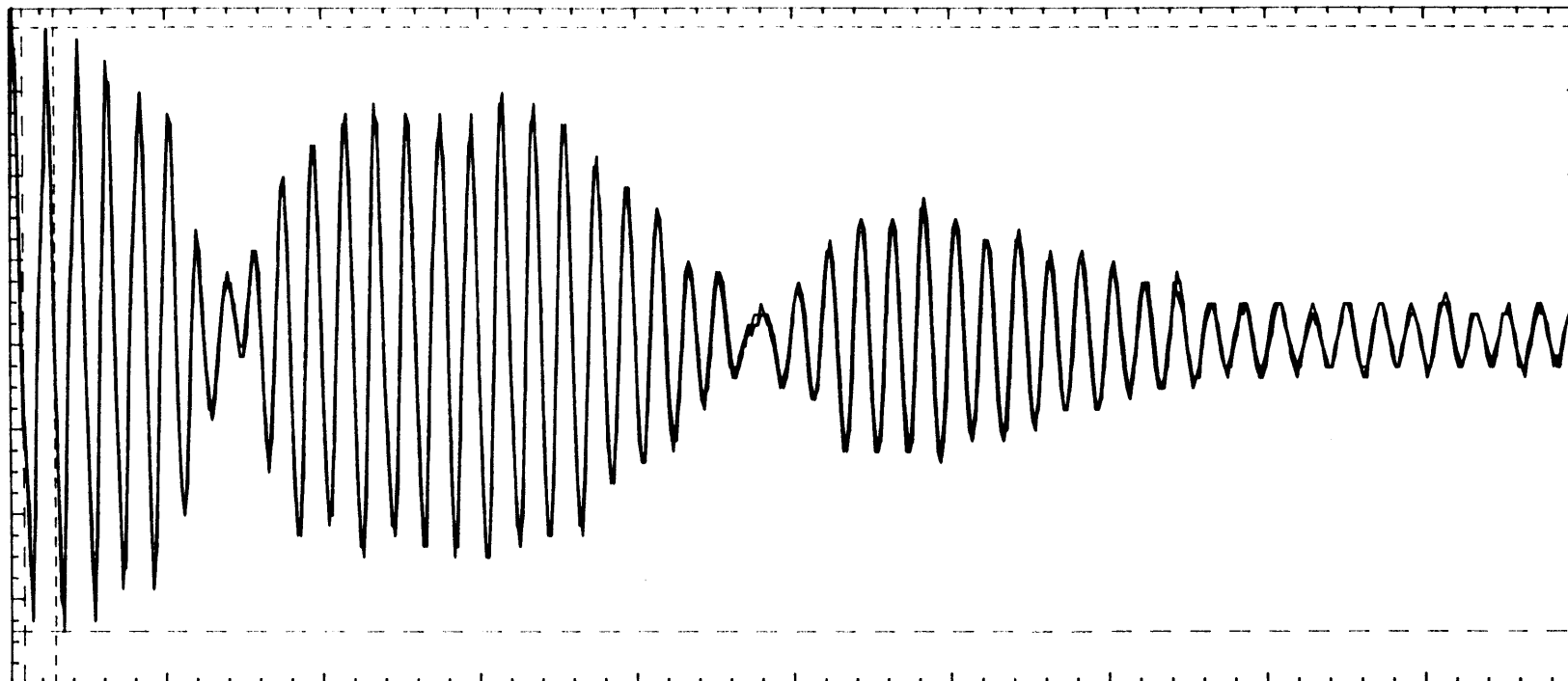
Bottom Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Sand/Oil Core Un-filtered Input



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.04626 ms  
 Fall Time = 2.20241 ms  
 P-P Volts = 712.6 mvolts

Freq. = 187.648 Hz  
 + Width = 2.57031 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 208.8 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.32912 ms  
 - Width = 2.75882 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 48.23 %

Trace:

Stainless Steel Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

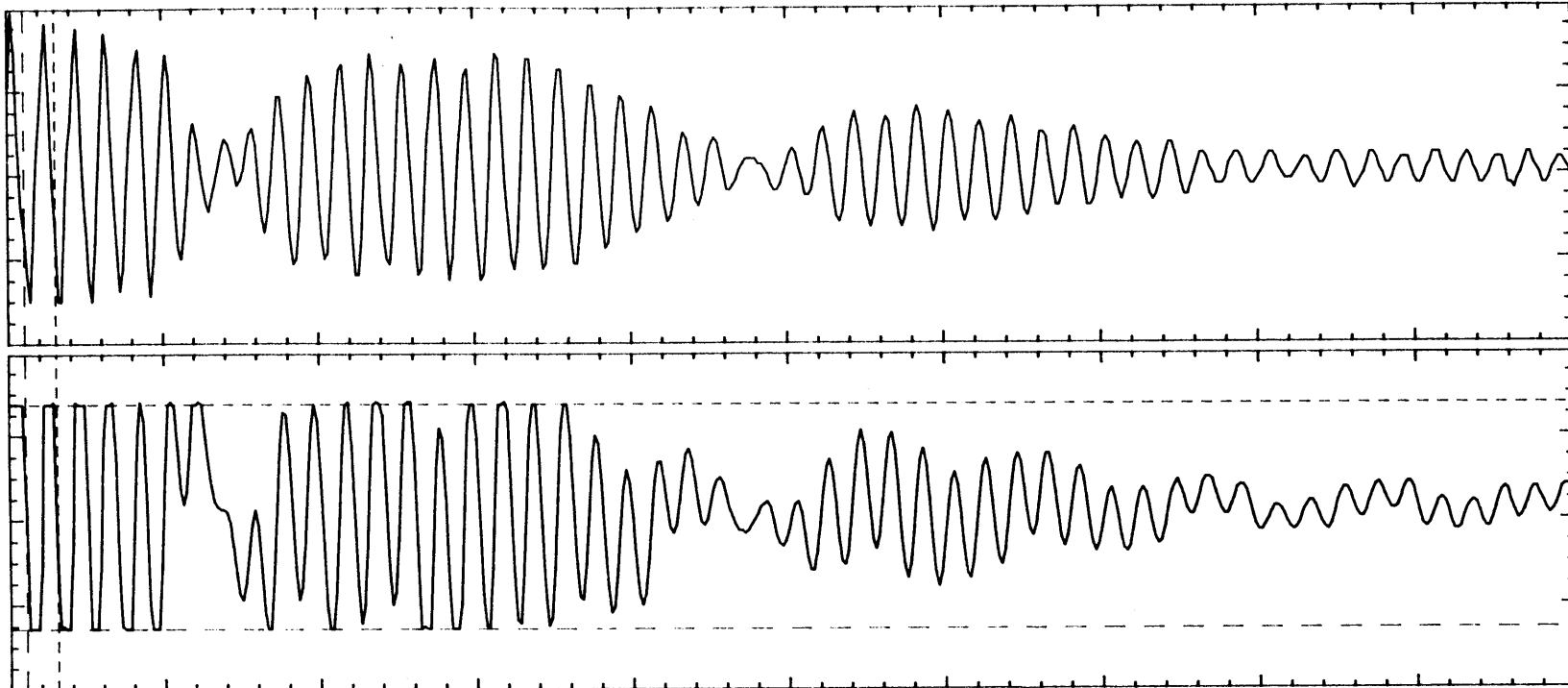
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 746.670 us  
 Fall Time = 796.594 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 208.615 Hz  
 + Width = 2.19355 ms  
 Preshoot = 31.25 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 1.162 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.79351 ms  
 - Width = 2.59997 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.76 %

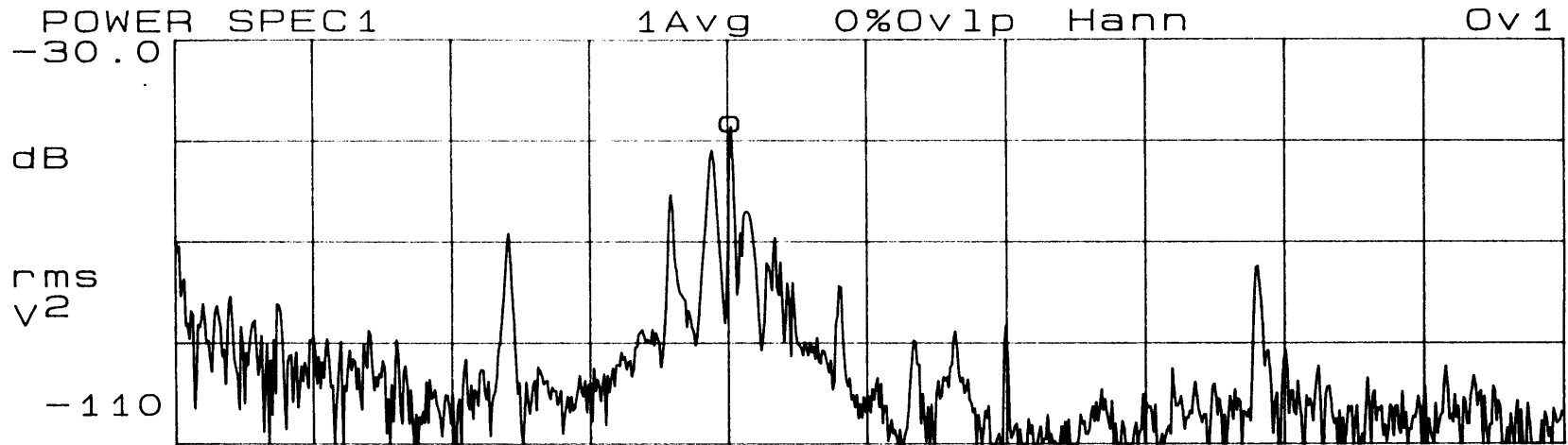
Top Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core

Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Stainless Steel Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core

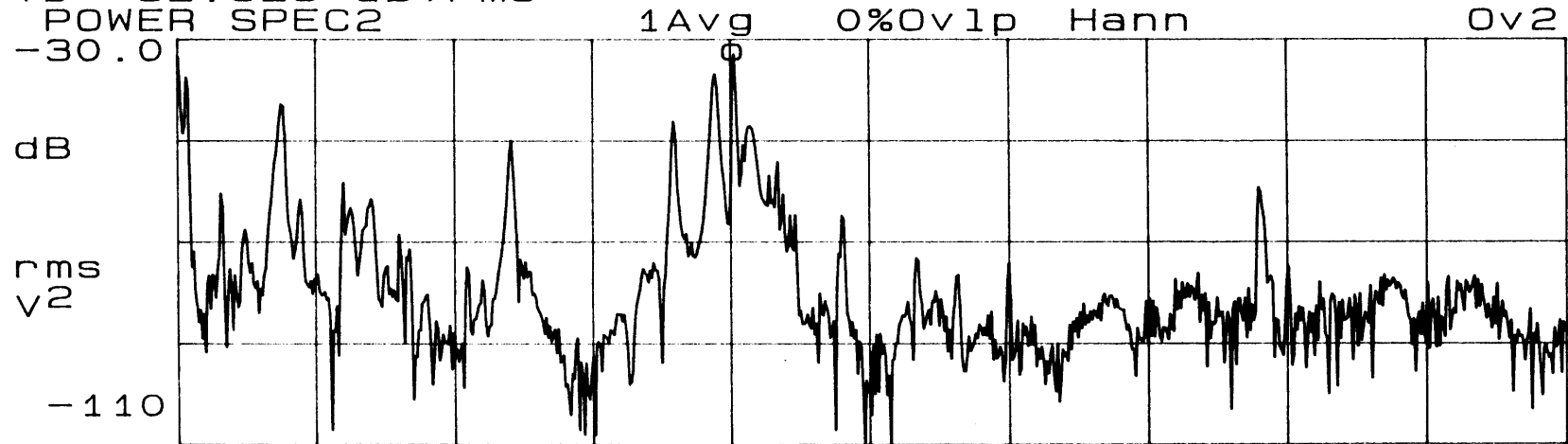
Un-filtered Input

X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-46.969 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-SHOT-OIL 500

Yb=-32.623 dBVrms



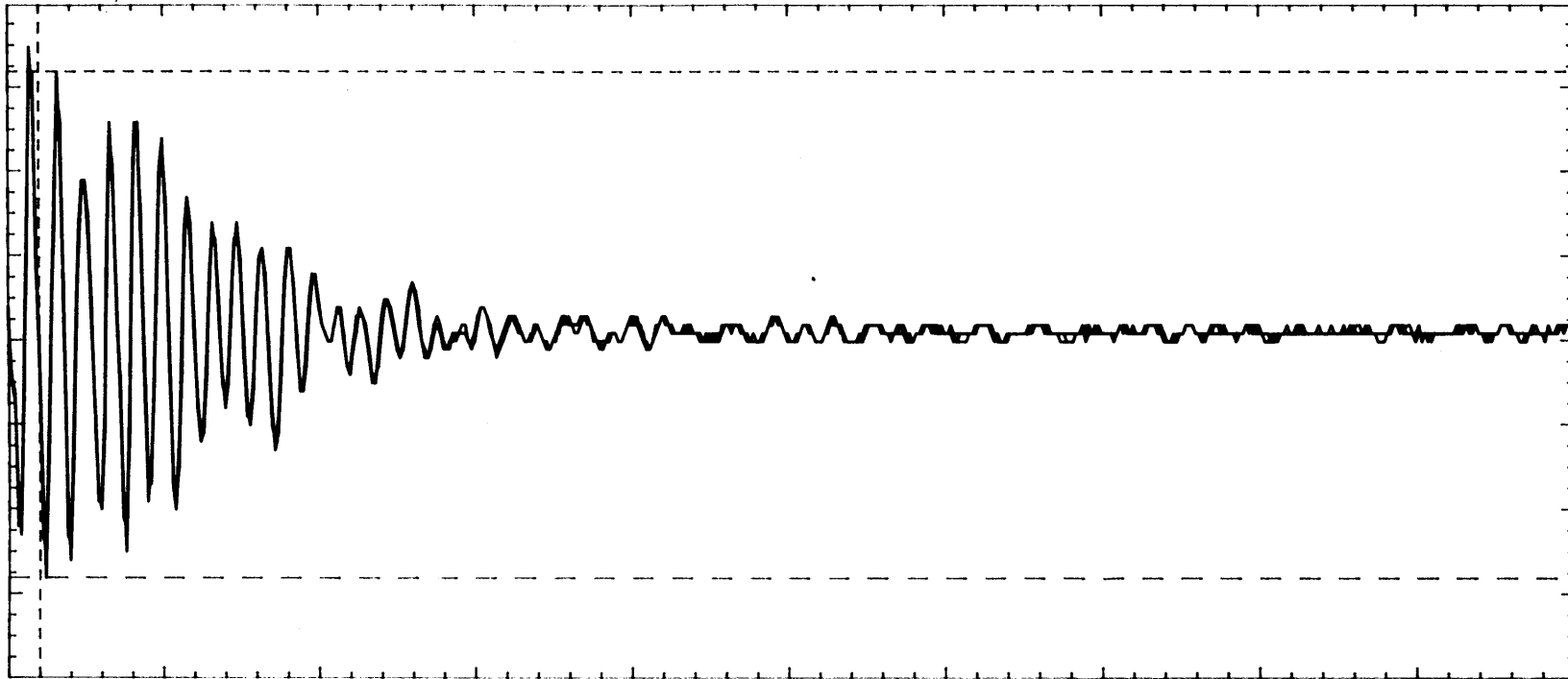
Fxd Y 0 Hz STAINLESS-SHOT-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Stainless Steel Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.66922 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.52639 ms  
 P-P Volts = 750.1 mvolts

Freq. = 209.316 Hz  
 + Width = 2.11392 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 214.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.77747 ms  
 - Width = 2.66355 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 44.24 %

Trace: Titanium Specimen Air Core

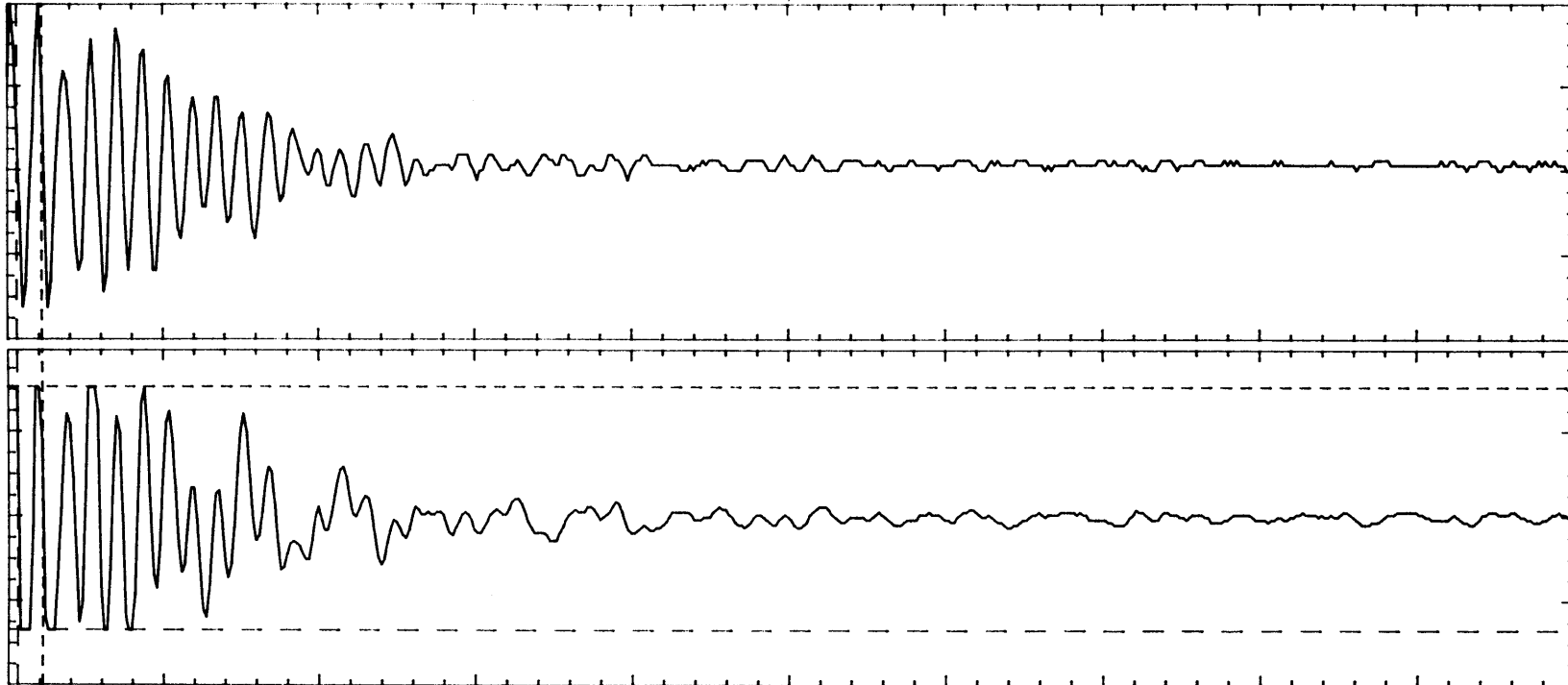
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 792.057 us  
 Fall Time = 400.009 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

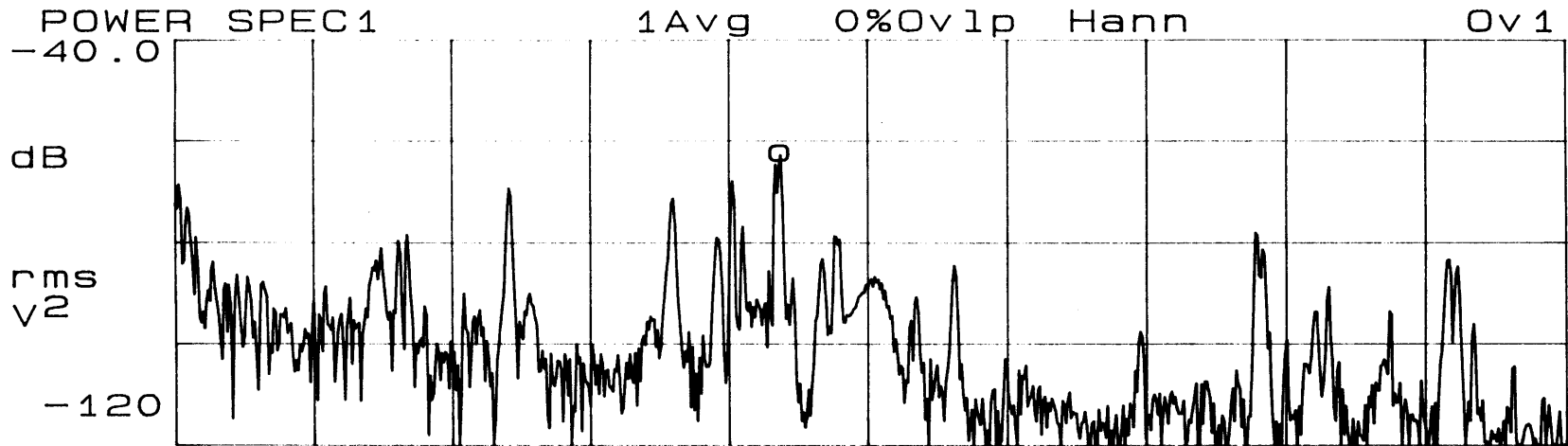
Freq. = 253.548 Hz  
 + Width = 1.61221 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.263 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.94403 ms  
 - Width = 2.33182 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 40.87 %

Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Air Core Filtered Input Time-Space

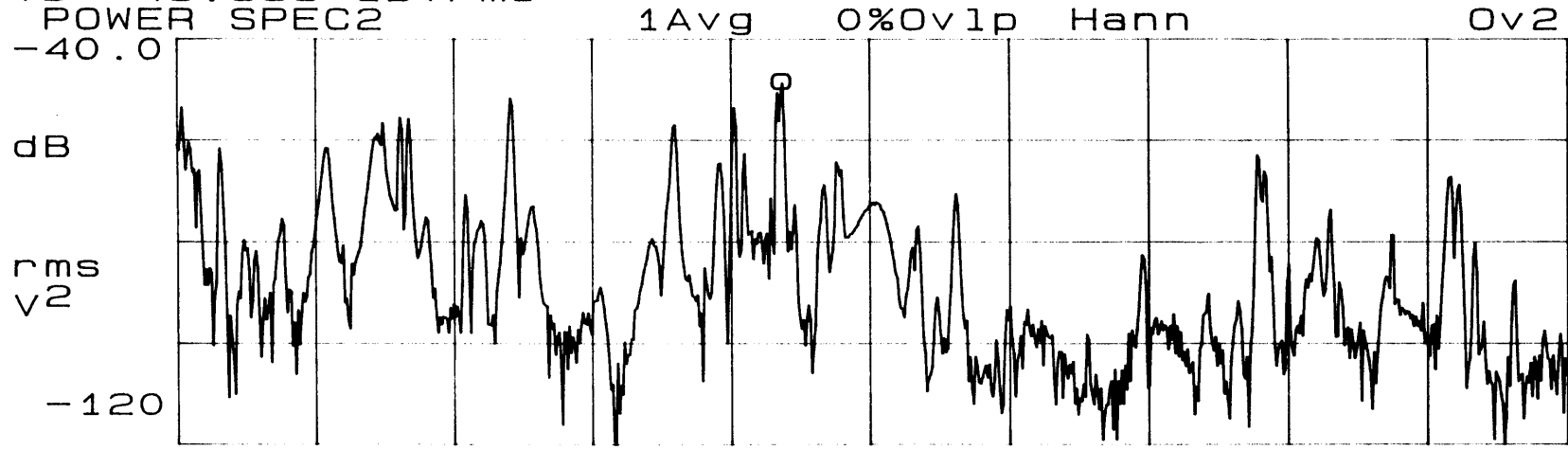
Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Air Core Un-filtered Input

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-62.592 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-AIR 500

Yb=-48.558 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-AIR 500

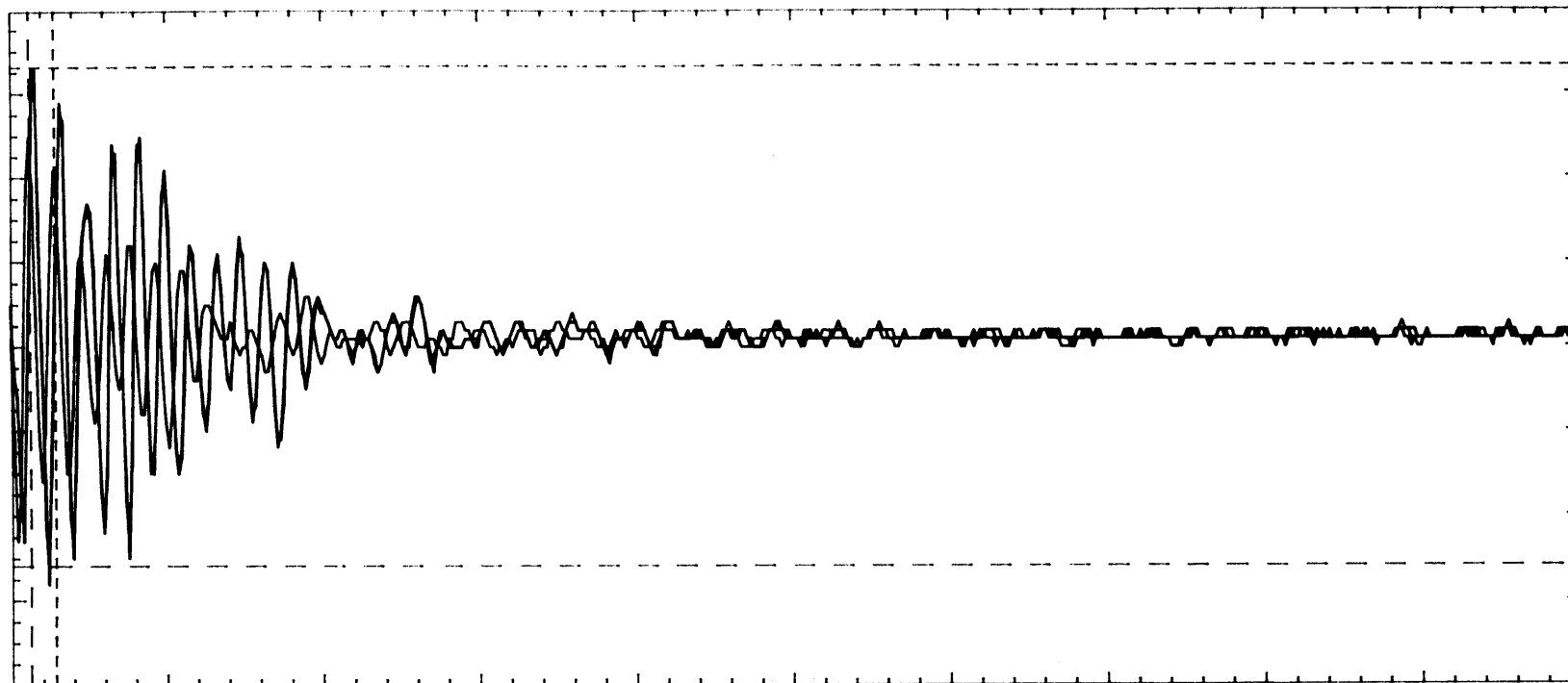
Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Air Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Air Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 4 Parameters

Rise Time = 1.72362 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.54942 ms  
 P-P Volts = 738.4 mvolts

Freq. = 234.781 Hz  
 + Width = 2.01335 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 249.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.25929 ms  
 - Width = 2.24594 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 47.26 %

Trace:

Titanium Specimen

Sand Core

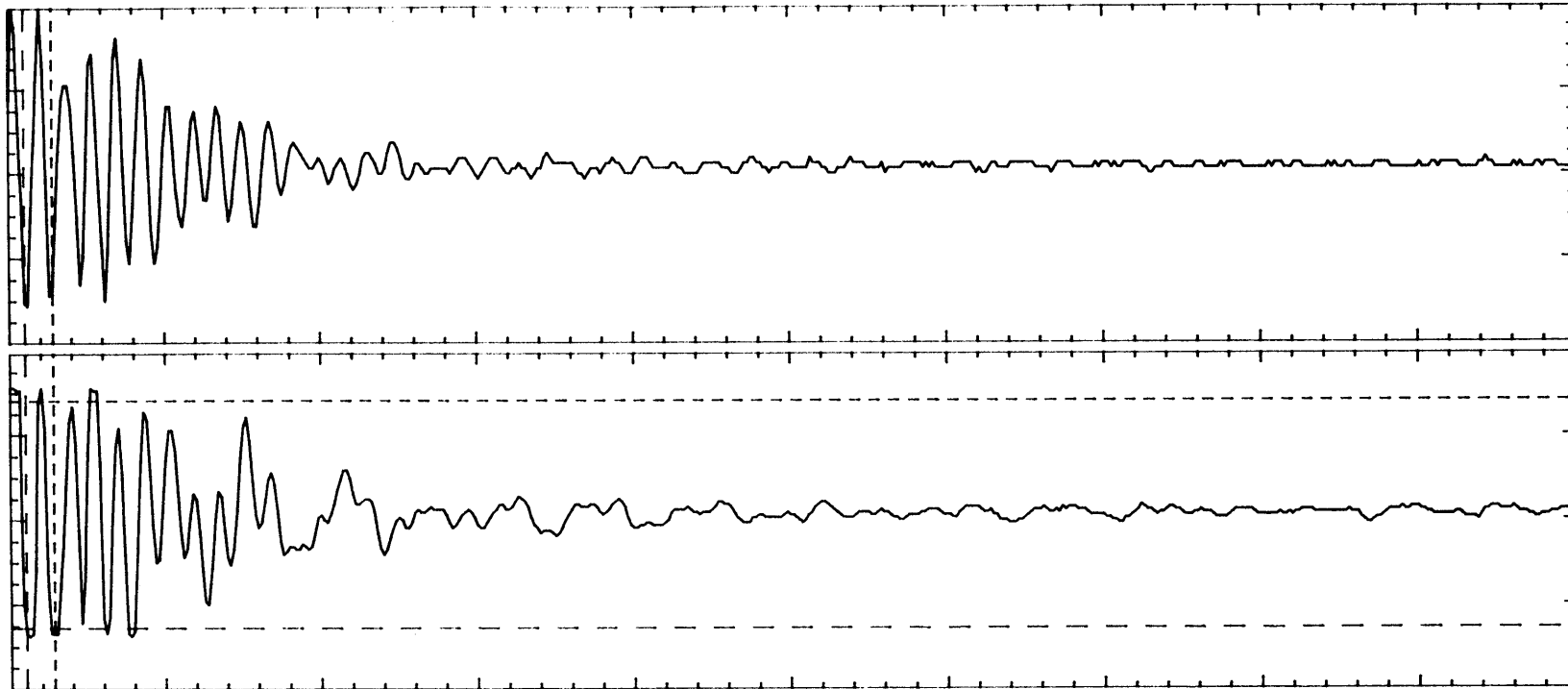
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Start = 2.64407 ms  
 Vmarker1 = -1.2800 volts

Stop = 7.14167 ms  
 Vmarker2 = 1.4100 volts

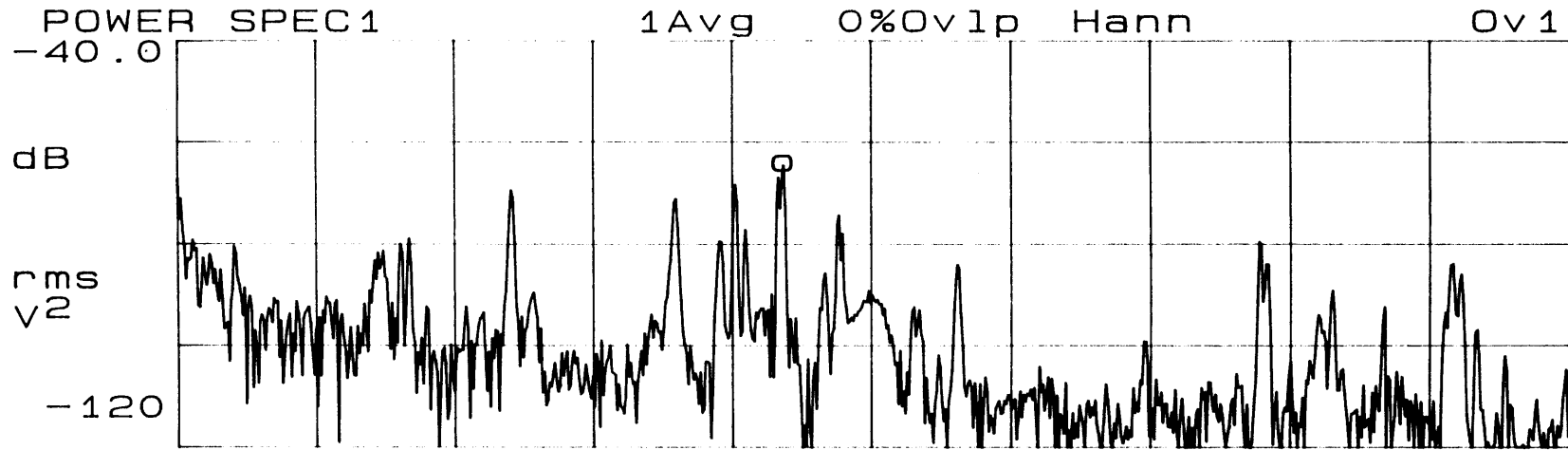
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Delta T = 4.49760 ms  
 Delta V = 2.690 volts

Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Sand Core Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Sand Core Un-filtered Input

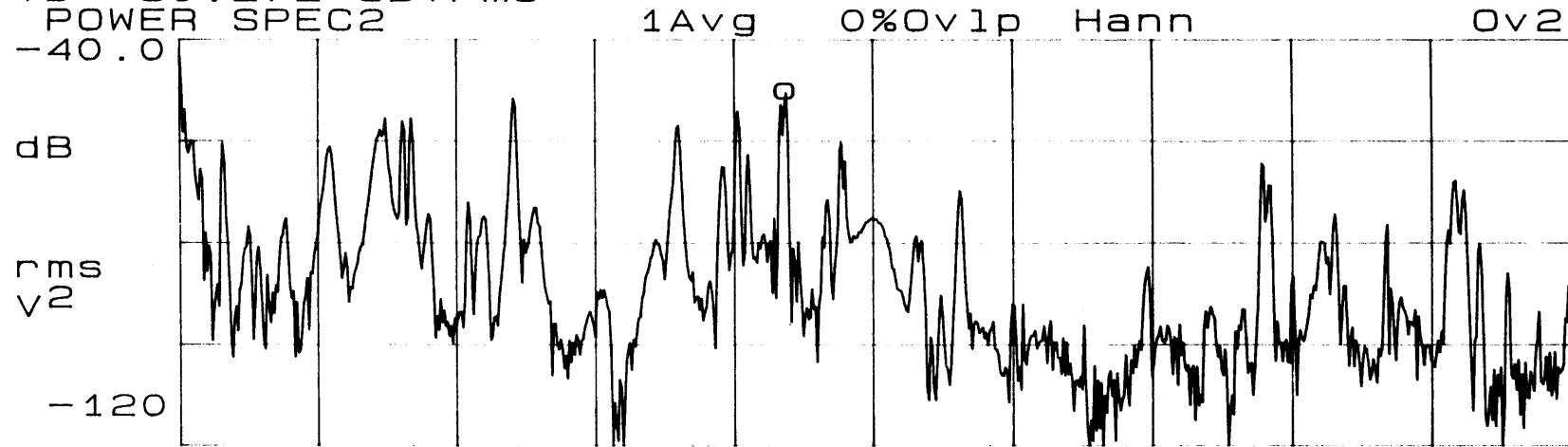


X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-64.318 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-SAND 500

Yb=-50.272 dBVrms



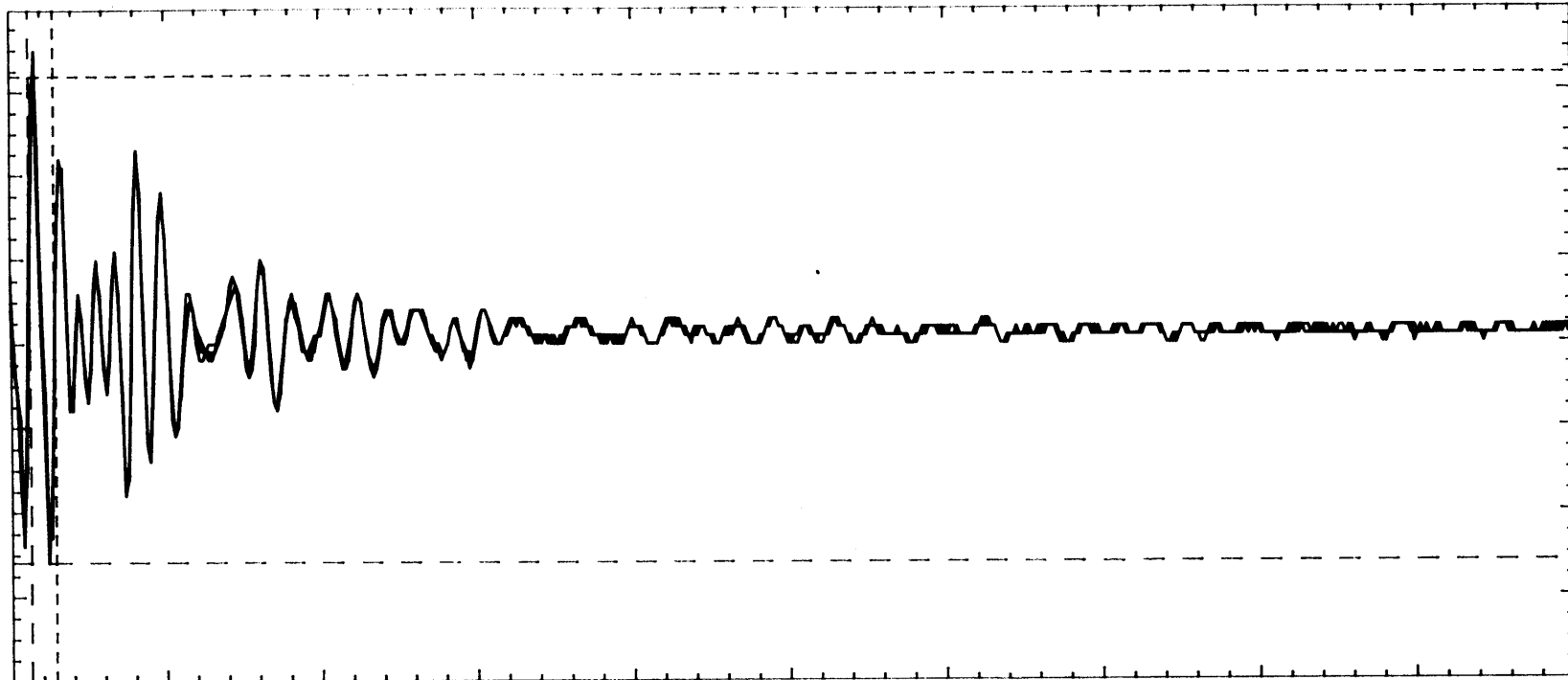
Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-SAND 500

Top Trace:	Titanium Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Titanium Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.30987 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.57229 ms  
 P-P Volts = 722.7 mvolts

Freq. = 231.189 Hz  
 + Width = 2.05485 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 244.3 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.32546 ms  
 - Width = 2.27060 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 47.50 %

Trace:

Titanium Specimen

Lead Shot Core

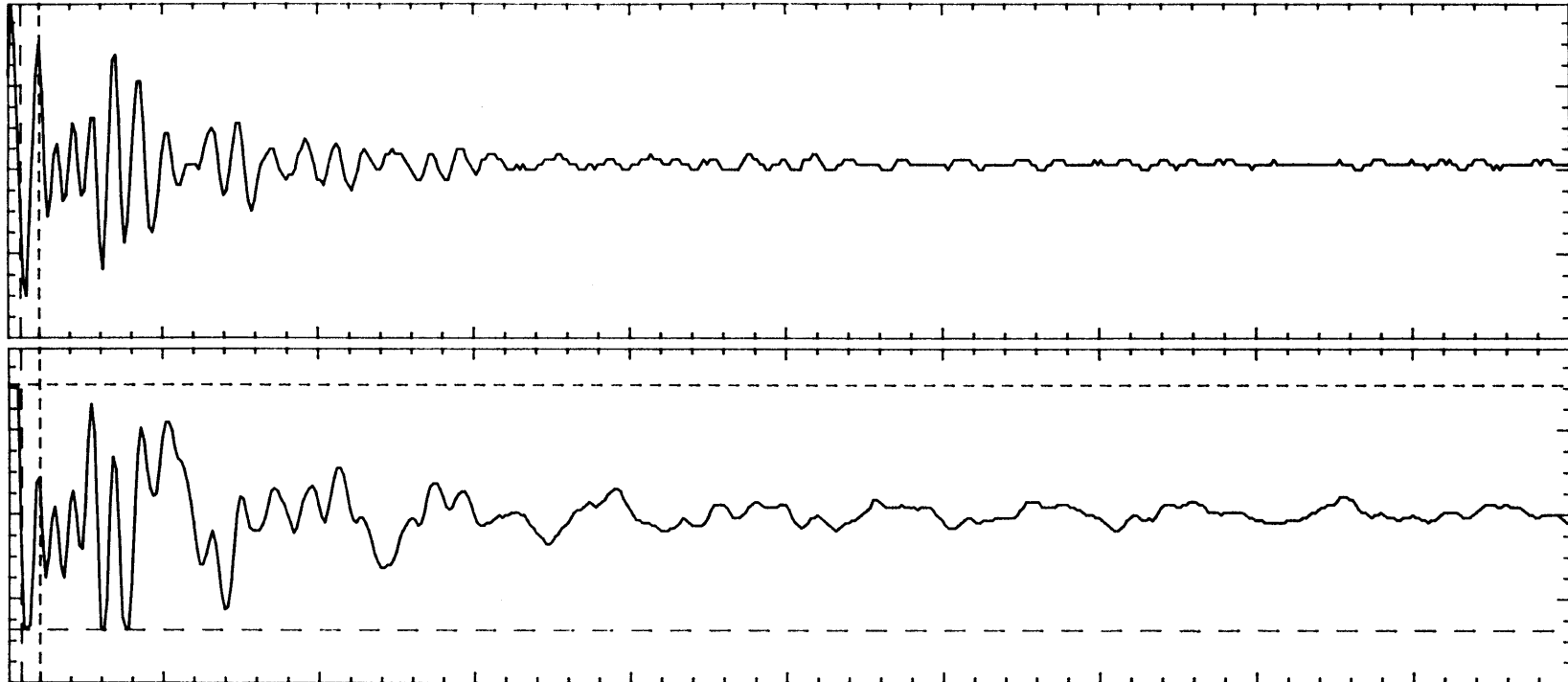
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 9.76573 ms  
 Fall Time = 797.751 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.906 volts

Freq. = 299.516 Hz  
 + Width = 897.917 us  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 930.5 mvolts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.33872 ms  
 - Width = 2.44080 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Duty-cycle = 26.89 %

Top Trace:

Titanium Specimen

Lead Shot Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

Bottom Trace:

Titanium Specimen

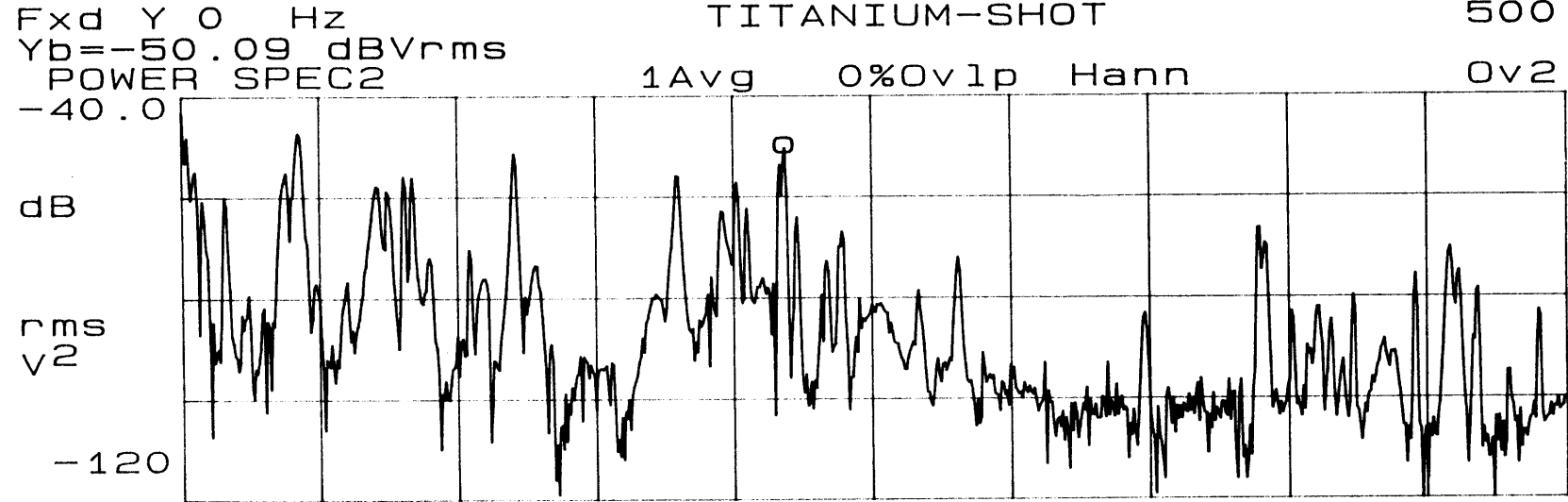
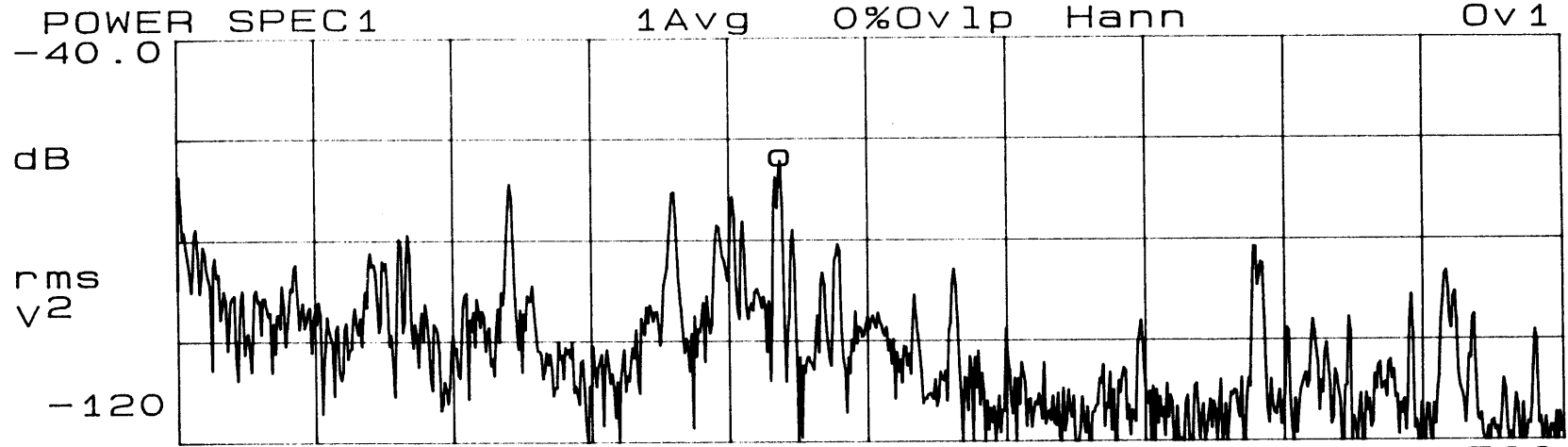
Lead Shot Core

Un-filtered Input

Page:

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X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-64.094 dBVrms



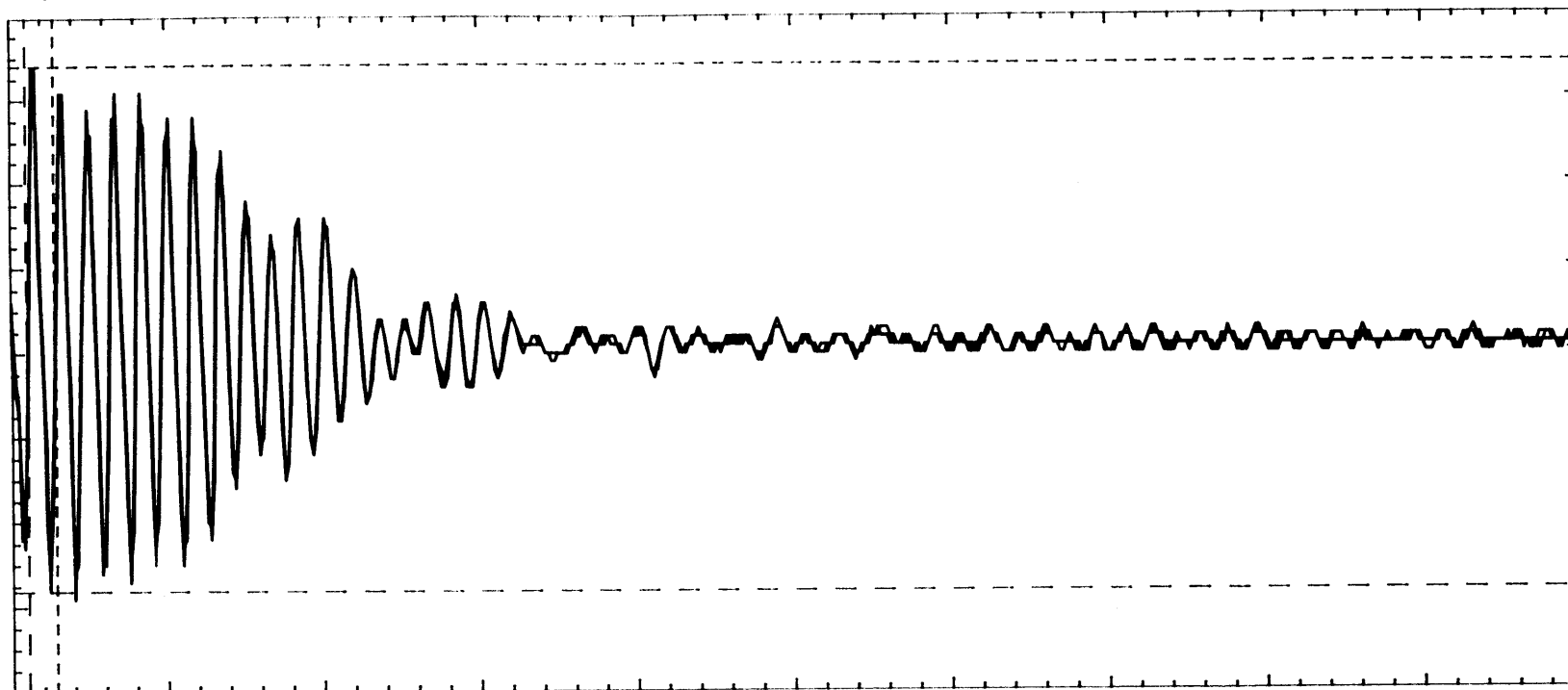
Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Lead Shot Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Lead Shot Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.72563 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.57979 ms  
 P-P Volts = 777.4 mvolts

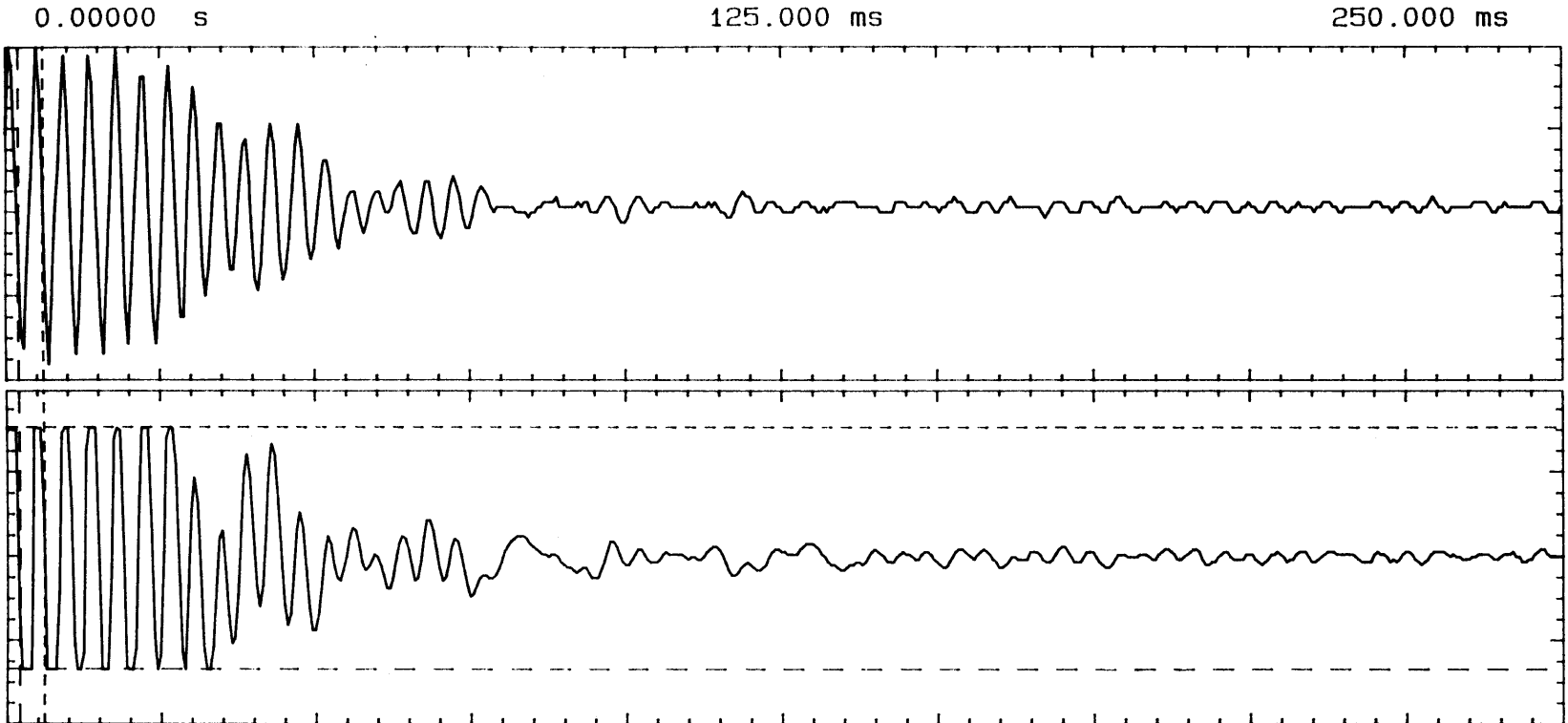
Freq. = 227.506 Hz  
 + Width = 2.13100 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 238.0 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.39548 ms  
 - Width = 2.26448 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 48.48 %

Trace: Titanium Specimen Oil Core

Filtered Input

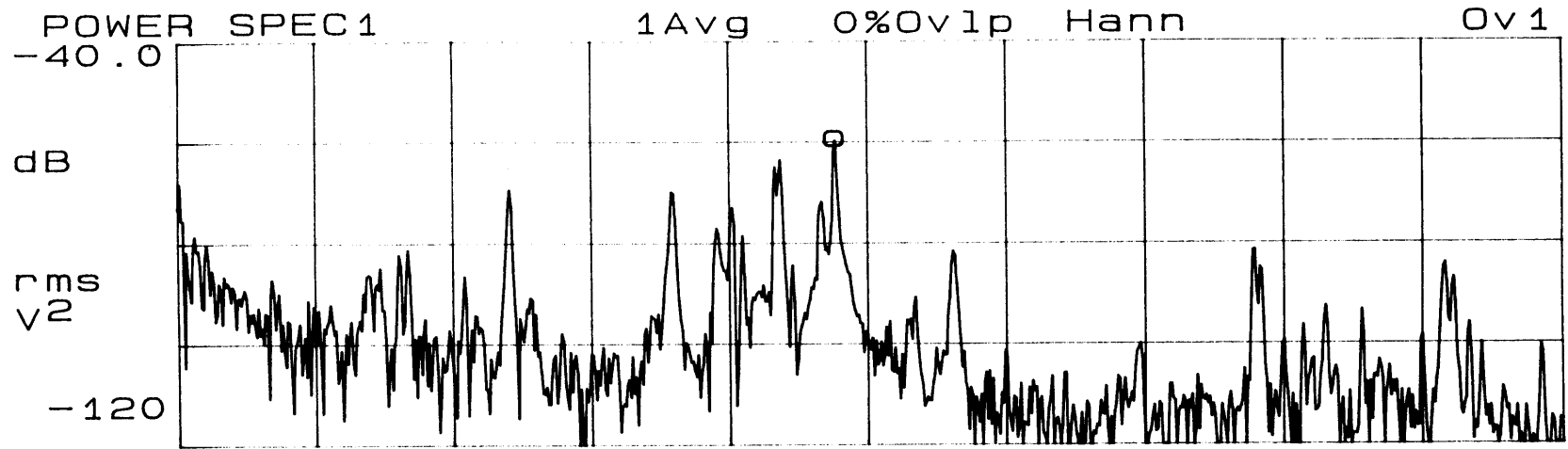
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



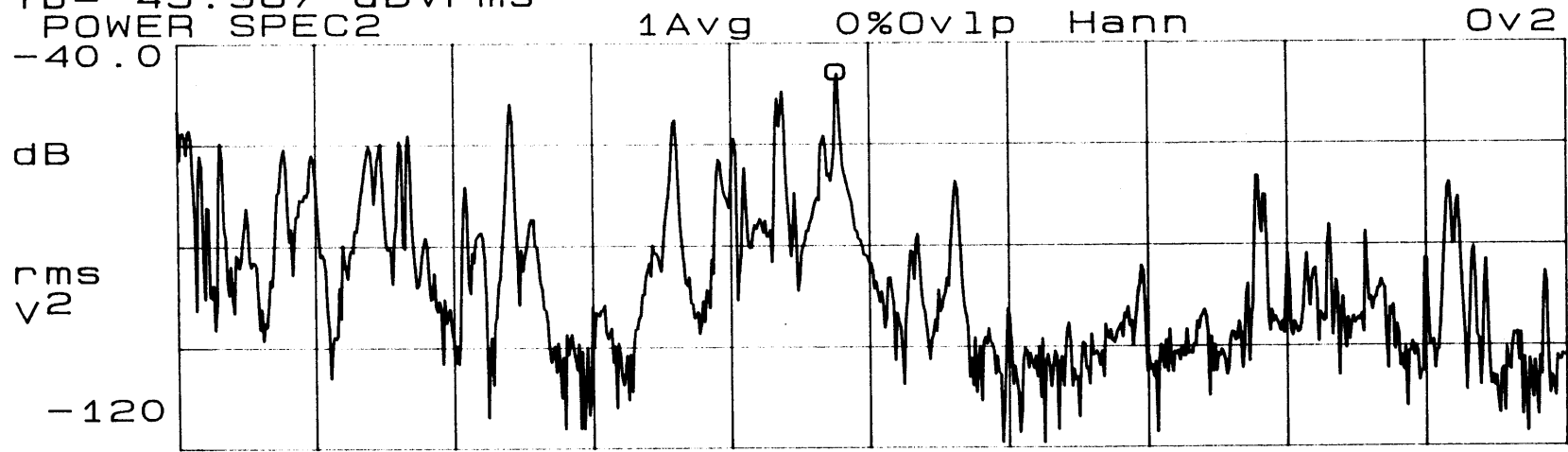
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Period	=	4.28962 ms
Rise Time	=	400.008 us	+ Width	=	1.87295 ms
Fall Time	=	733.356 us	- Width	=	2.41667 ms
P-P Volts	=	2.875 volts	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
			RMS Volts	=	1.289 volts
			Dutycycle	=	43.66 %

Top Trace:	Titanium Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Titanium Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=238.75 Hz  
Ya=-59.61 dBVrms



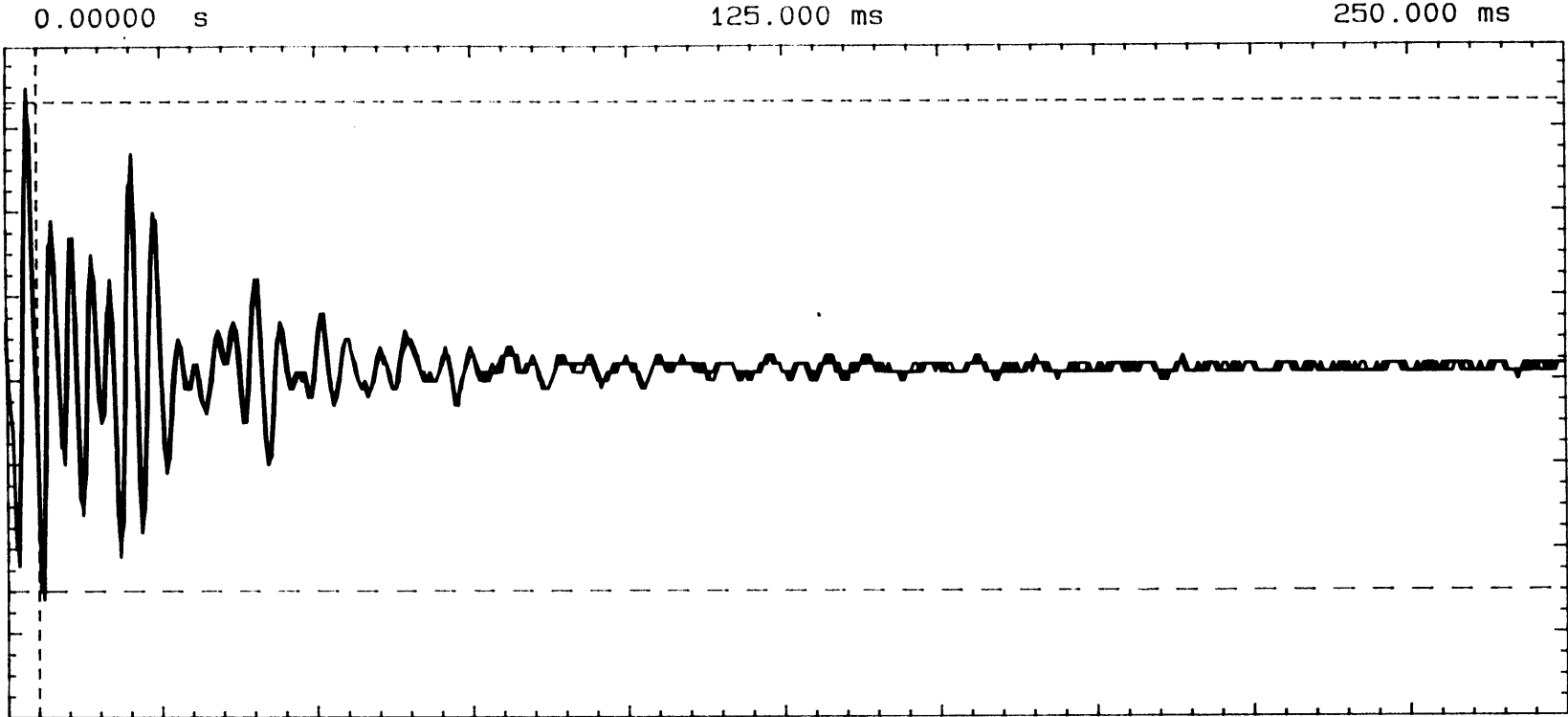
Fxd Y 0 Hz  
Yb=-45.987 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz

Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Oil Core Un-filtered Input



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.28799 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.60959 ms  
 P-P Volts = 726.6 mvolts

Freq. = 212.847 Hz  
 + Width = 1.97302 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 211.1 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.69822 ms  
 - Width = 2.72520 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 41.99 %

Trace: Titanium Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Filtered Input

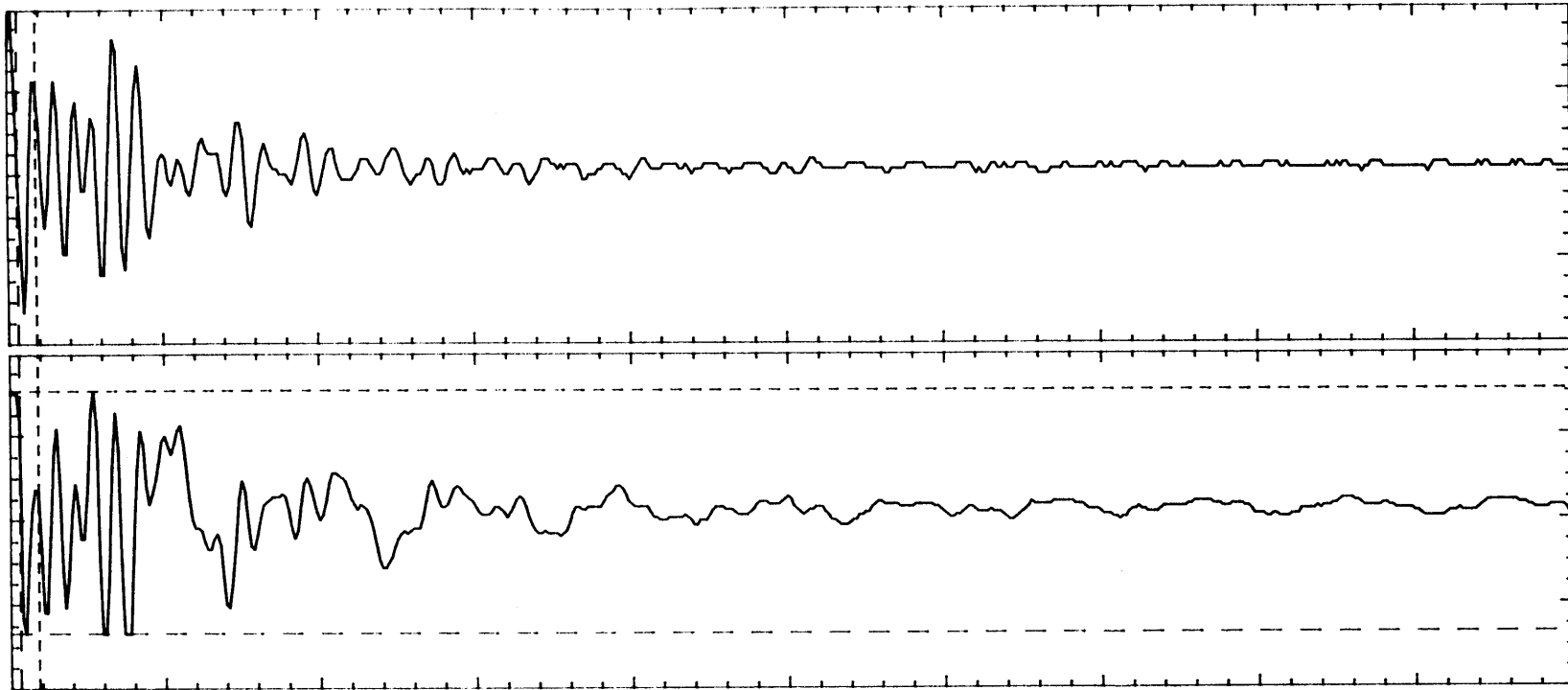
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 10.5021 ms  
 Fall Time = 747.673 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

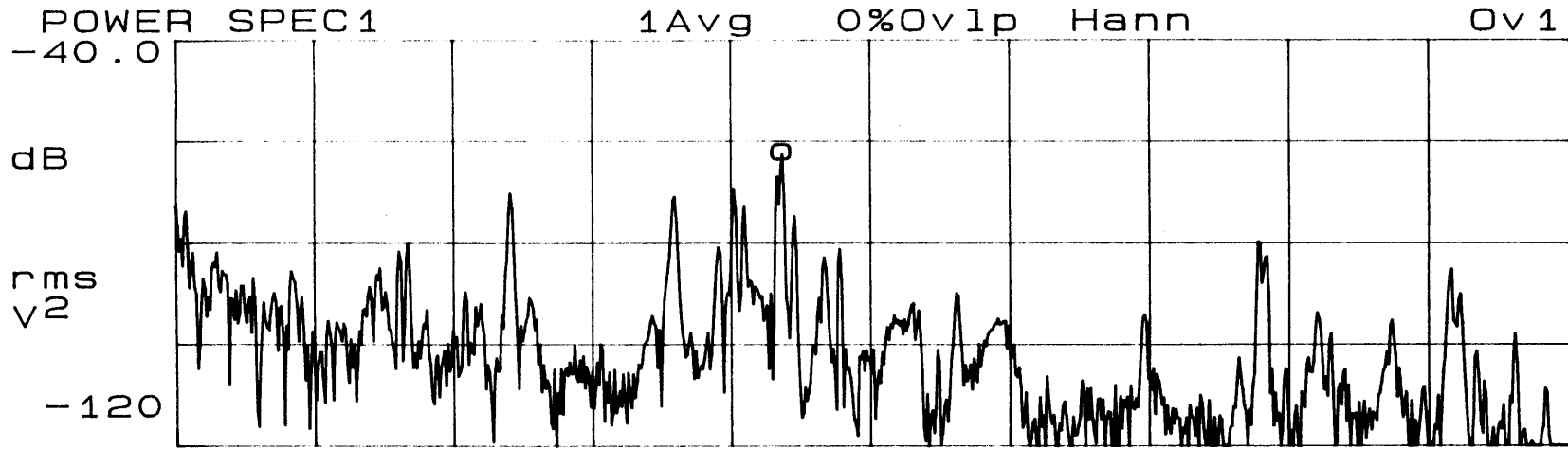
Freq. = 338.164 Hz  
 + Width = 1.06404 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 853.7 mvolts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 2.95714 ms  
 - Width = 1.89310 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 35.98 %

Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Sand/Oil Core Filtered Input Time-Space

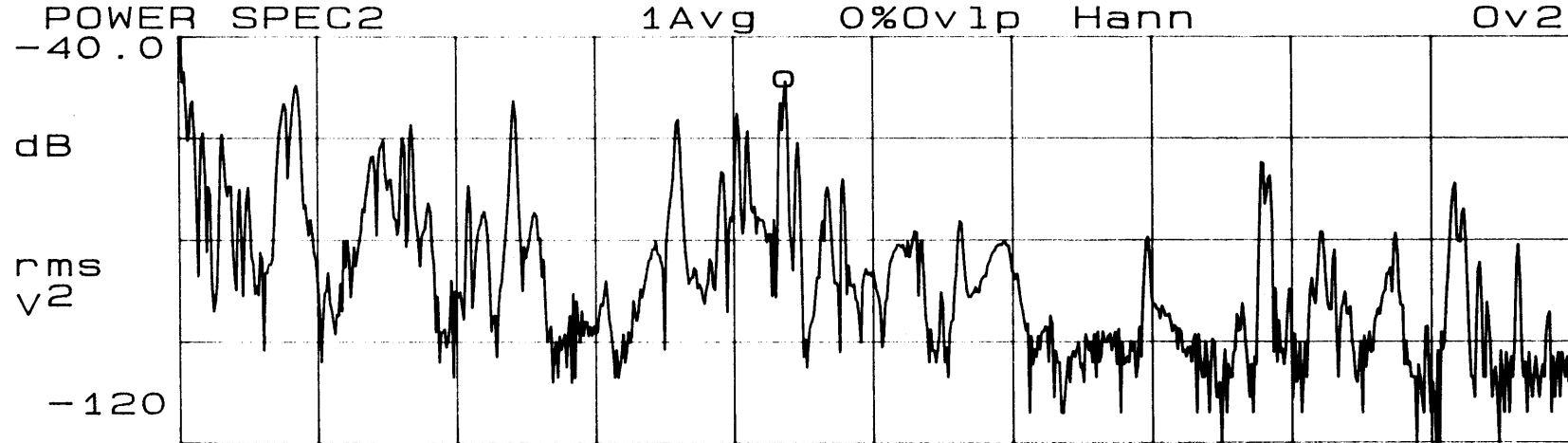
Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Sand/Oil Core Un-filtered Input

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-62.447 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-SAND-OIL 500

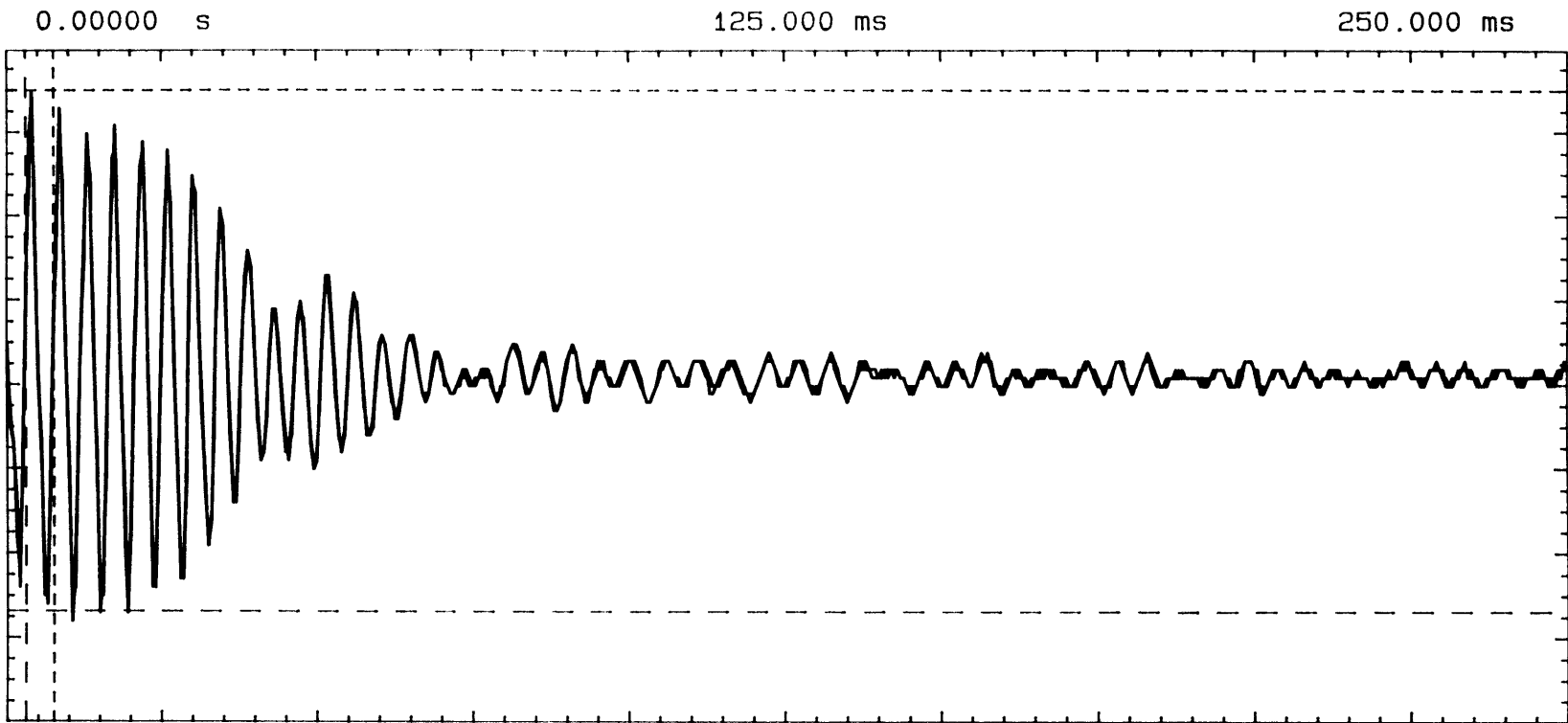
Yb=-48.523 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-SAND-OIL 500

Top Trace: Titanium Specimen Sand/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Titanium Specimen Sand/Oil Core Un-filtered Input



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div	Delay = 0.00000 s
Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div	Offset = 0.000 volts
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div	Delay = 0.00000 s
Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div	Offset = 0.000 volts
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div	Delay = 0.00000 s
Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div	Offset = 0.000 volts
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div	Delay = 0.00000 s
Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div	Offset = 0.000 volts
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div	Delay = 0.00000 s
Mem 1 Parameters	Period = 4.60259 ms
Rise Time = 1.66618 ms	+ Width = 2.13110 ms
Fall Time = 1.91362 ms	- Width = 2.47148 ms
P-P Volts = 773.5 mvolts	Preshoot = 0.000 volts
	RMS Volts = 234.8 mvolts
	Dutycycle = 46.30 %

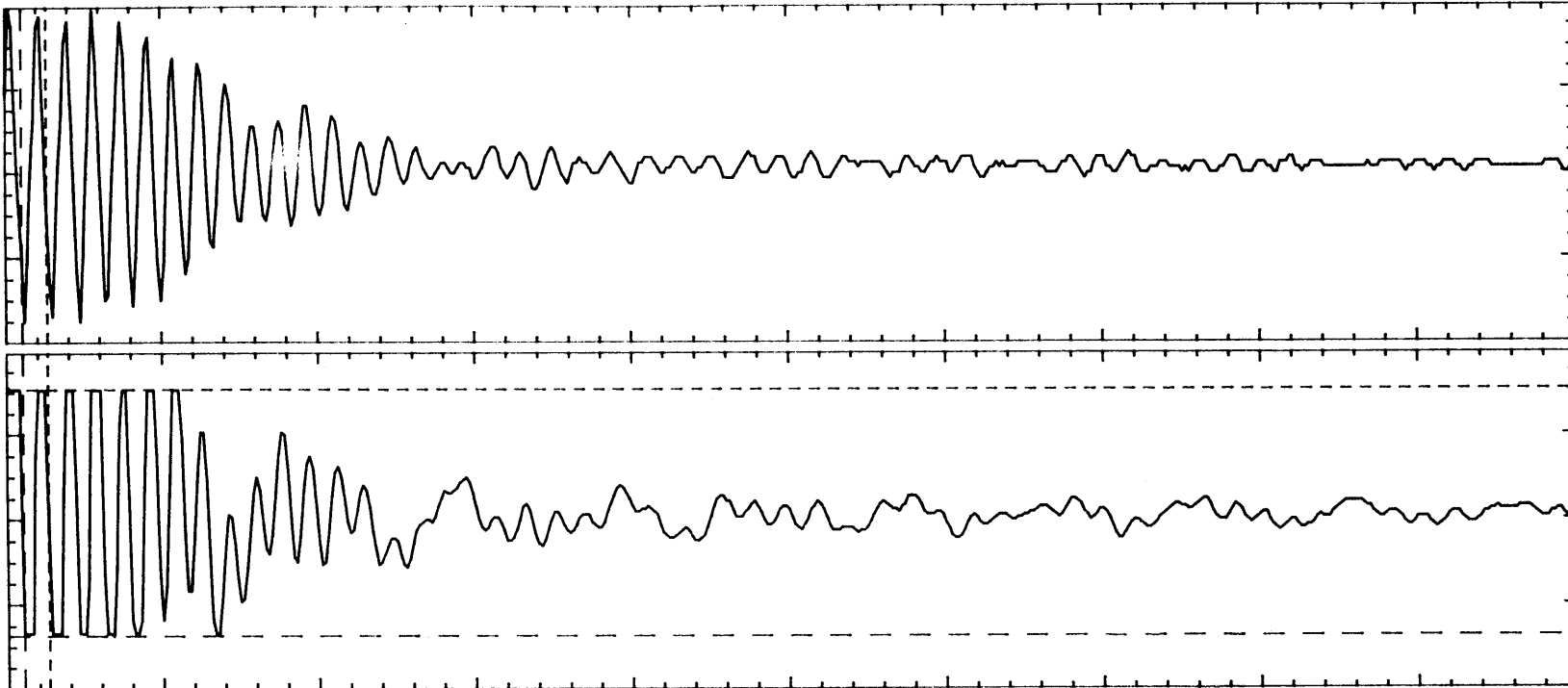
Trace: Titanium Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 752.039 us  
 Fall Time = 404.339 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.937 volts

Freq. = 234.010 Hz  
 + Width = 2.18649 ms  
 Preshoot = 31.25 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 1.284 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.27332 ms  
 - Width = 2.08684 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 51.16 %

Top Trace:

Titanium Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

Bottom Trace:

Titanium Specimen

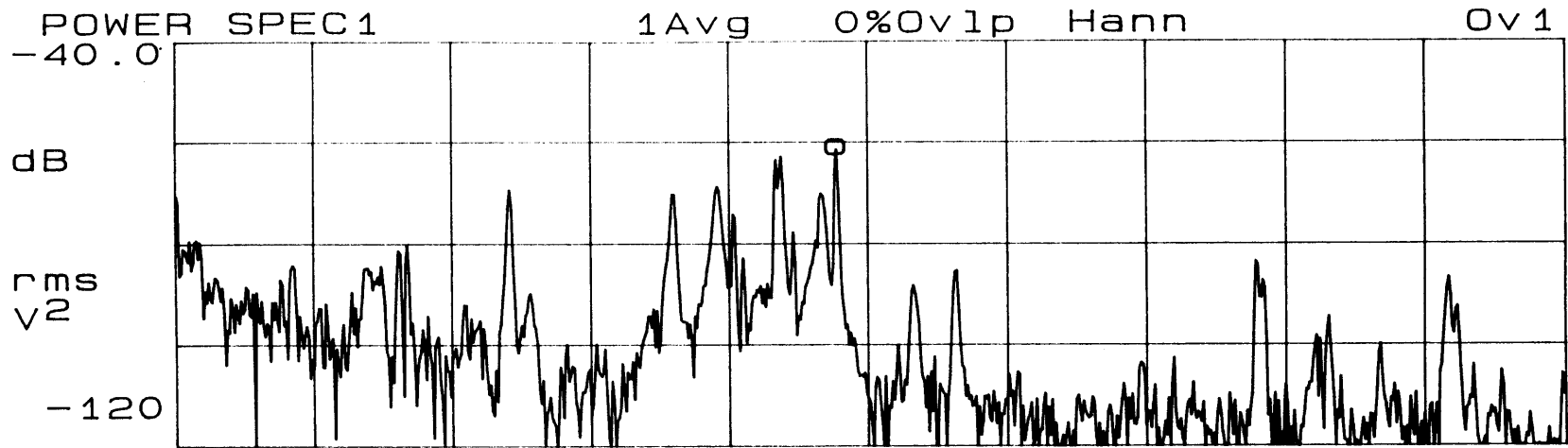
Lead Shot/Oil Core

Un-filtered Input

Page:

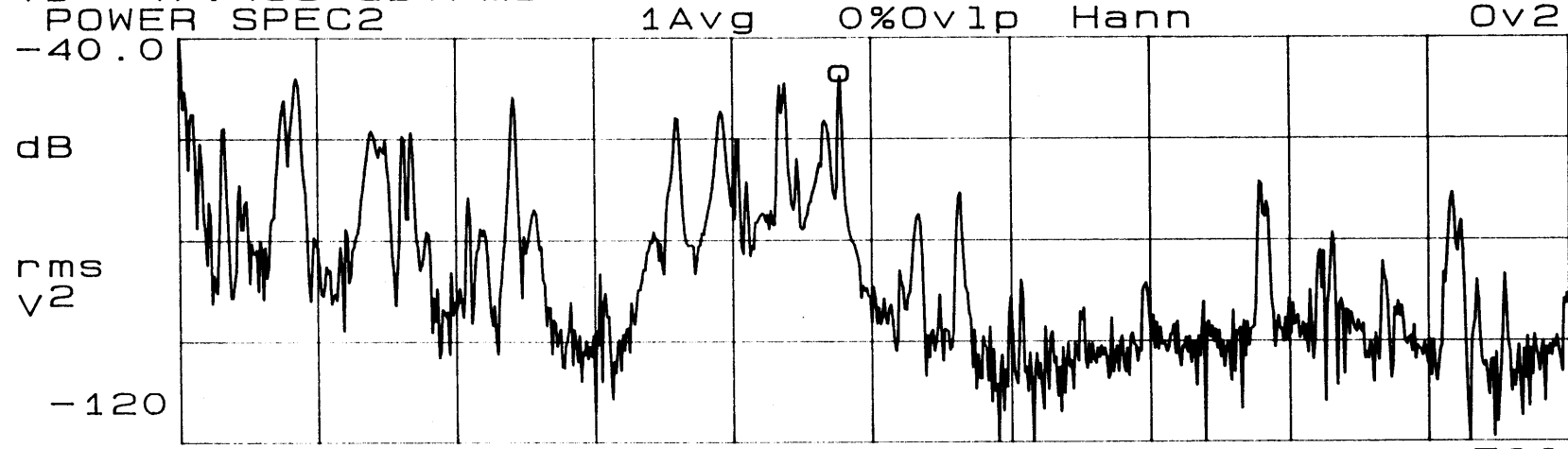
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X=238.75 Hz  
 Ya=-61.268 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-SHOT-OIL 500

Yb=-47.465 dBVrms



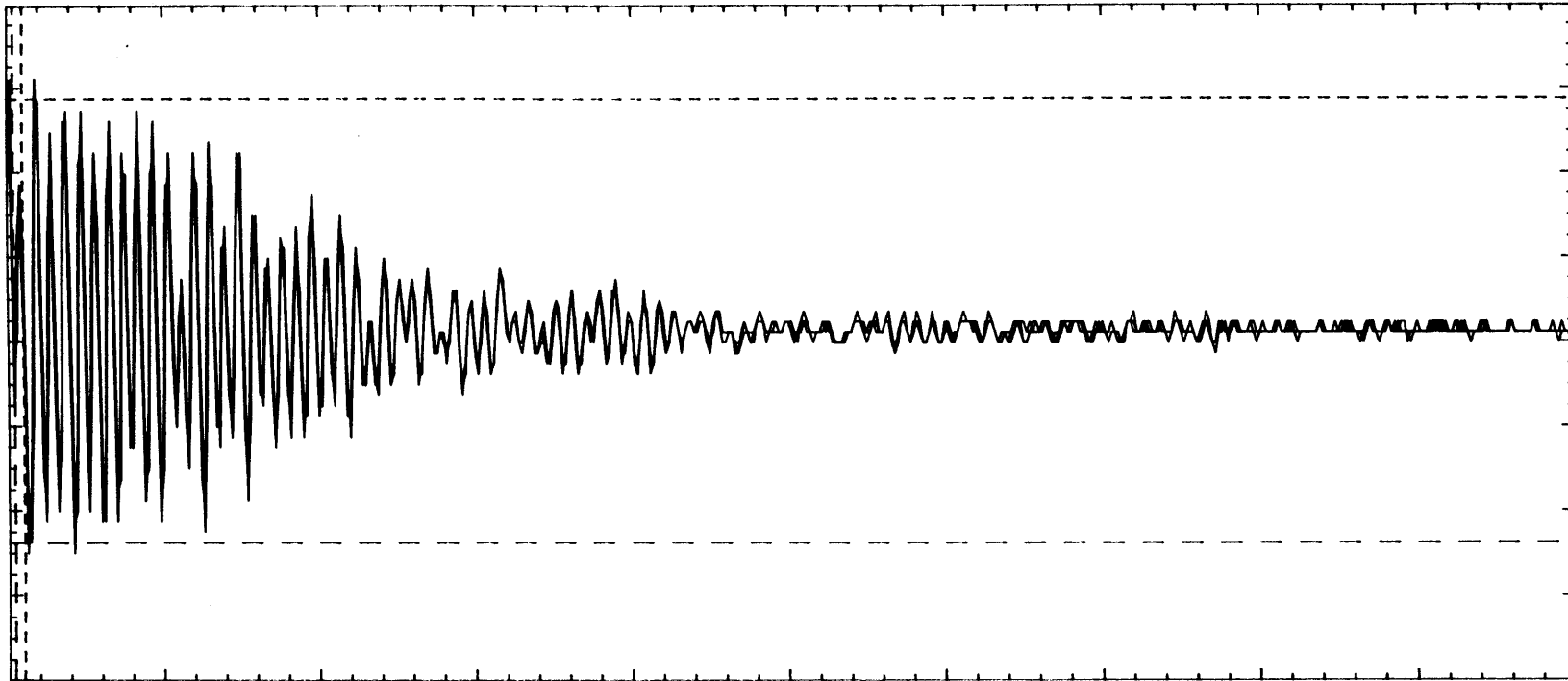
Fxd Y 0 Hz TITANIUM-SHOT-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Titanium Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Titanium Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 840.823 us  
 Fall Time = 2.41033 ms  
 P-P Volts = 525.0 mvolts  
 Freq. = 580.001 Hz  
 + Width = 1.22869 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 109.3 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 1.72414 ms  
 - Width = 495.442 us  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 71.26 %

Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Air Core

Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

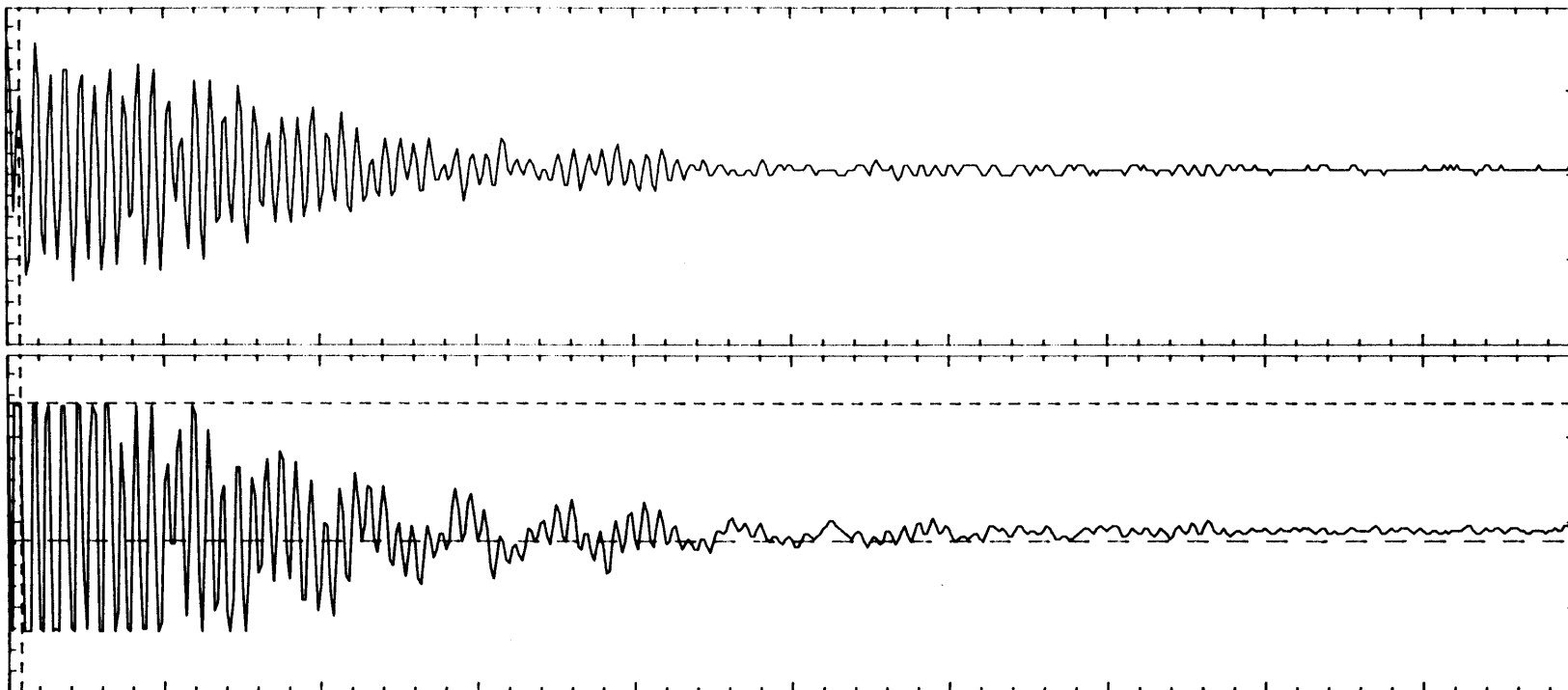
Page:

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0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div

Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div

Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Ch. 2 Parameters

Rise Time = 241.870 us

Fall Time = 241.870 us

P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 482.230 Hz

+ Width = 1.30233 ms

Preshoot = 0.000 volts

RMS Volts = 1.293 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Delay = 0.00000 s

Period = 2.07370 ms

- Width = 771.372 us

Overshoot = 1.062 volts

Dutycycle = 62.80 %

Top Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Air Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

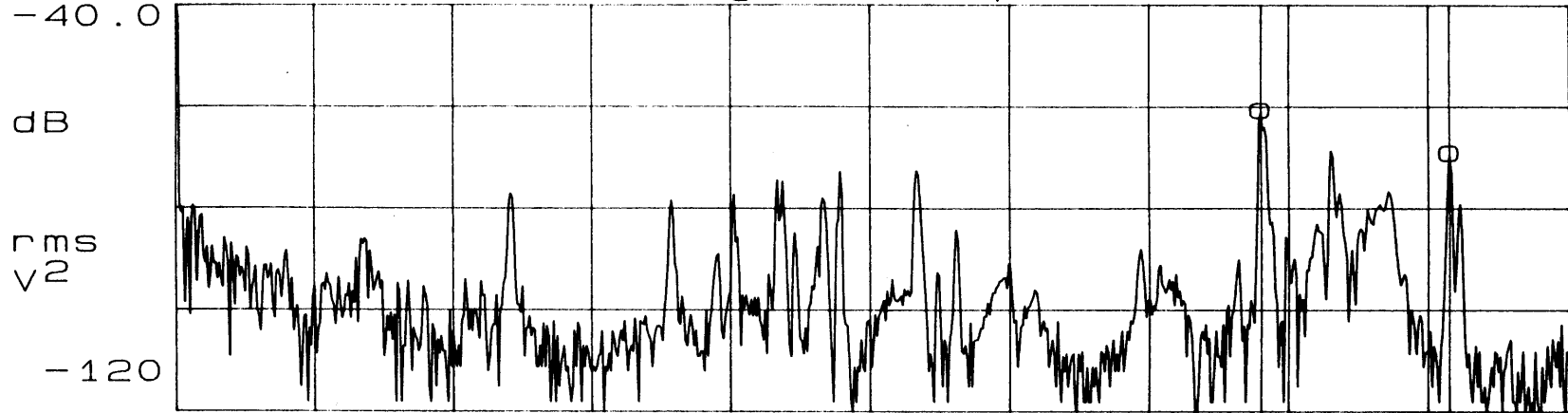
Bottom Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

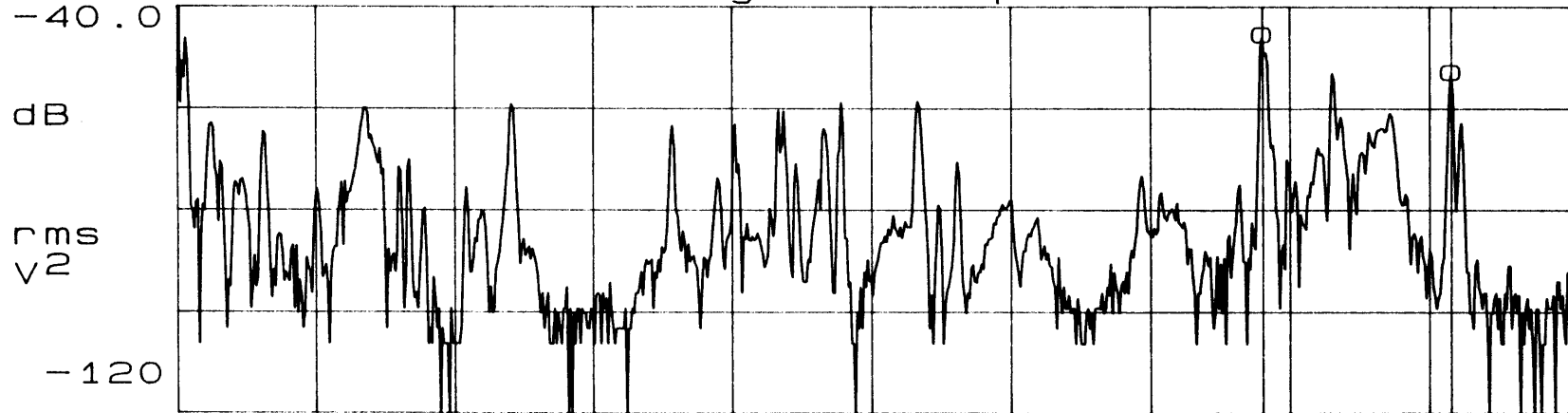
Air Core

Un-filtered Input

X=458.12 Hz  $\Delta X=67.5$  Hz  
 Ya=-69.447  $\Delta Ya=8.495$  Avg=-90.38 dBVrms  
 POWER SPEC1 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann



Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM 500  
 Yb=-53.104  $\Delta Yb=7.356$  Avg=-74.503 dBVrms  
 POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann



Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM 500

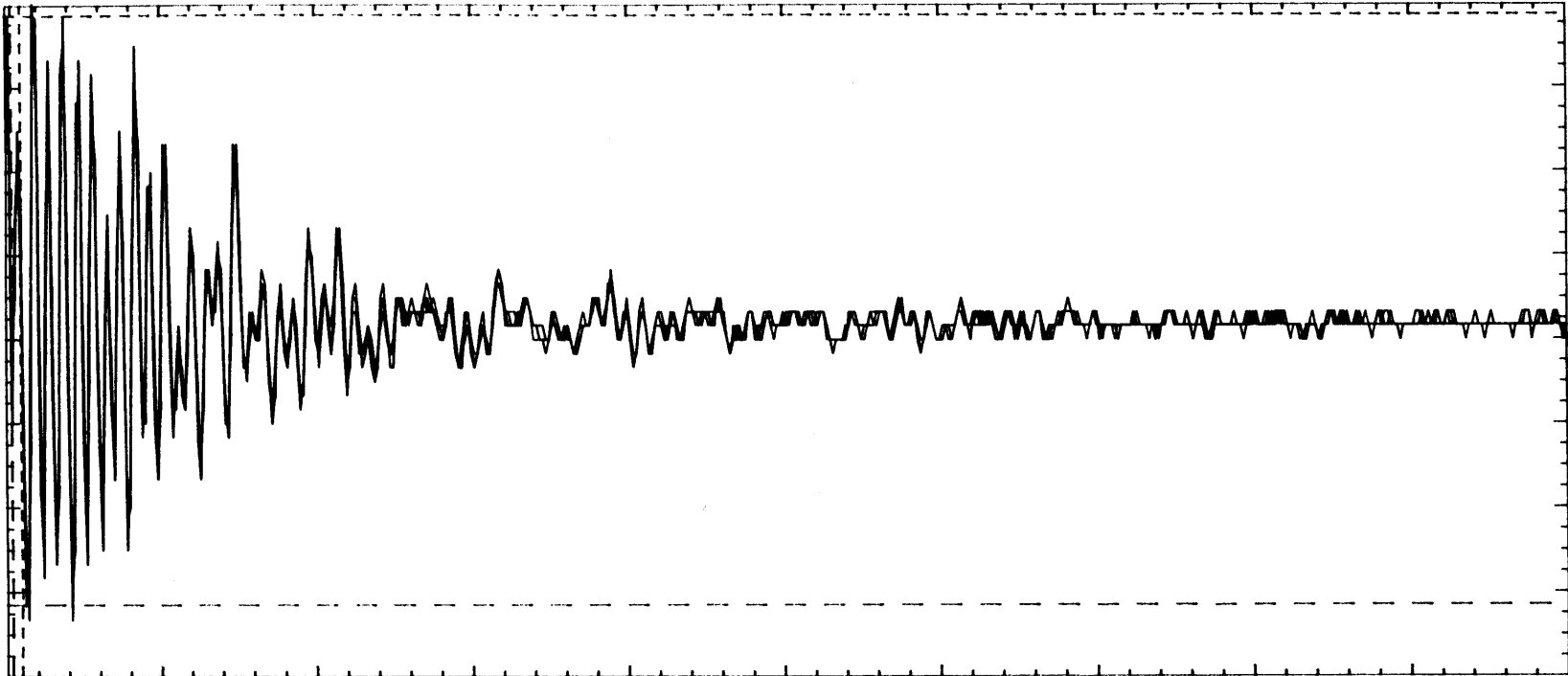
Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Air Core	Filtreded Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 811.683 us  
 Fall Time = 2.77261 ms  
 P-P Volts = 525.0 mvolts

Freq. = 575.832 Hz  
 + Width = 1.26818 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 107.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 1.73662 ms  
 - Width = 468.440 us  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 73.02 %

Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Sand Core

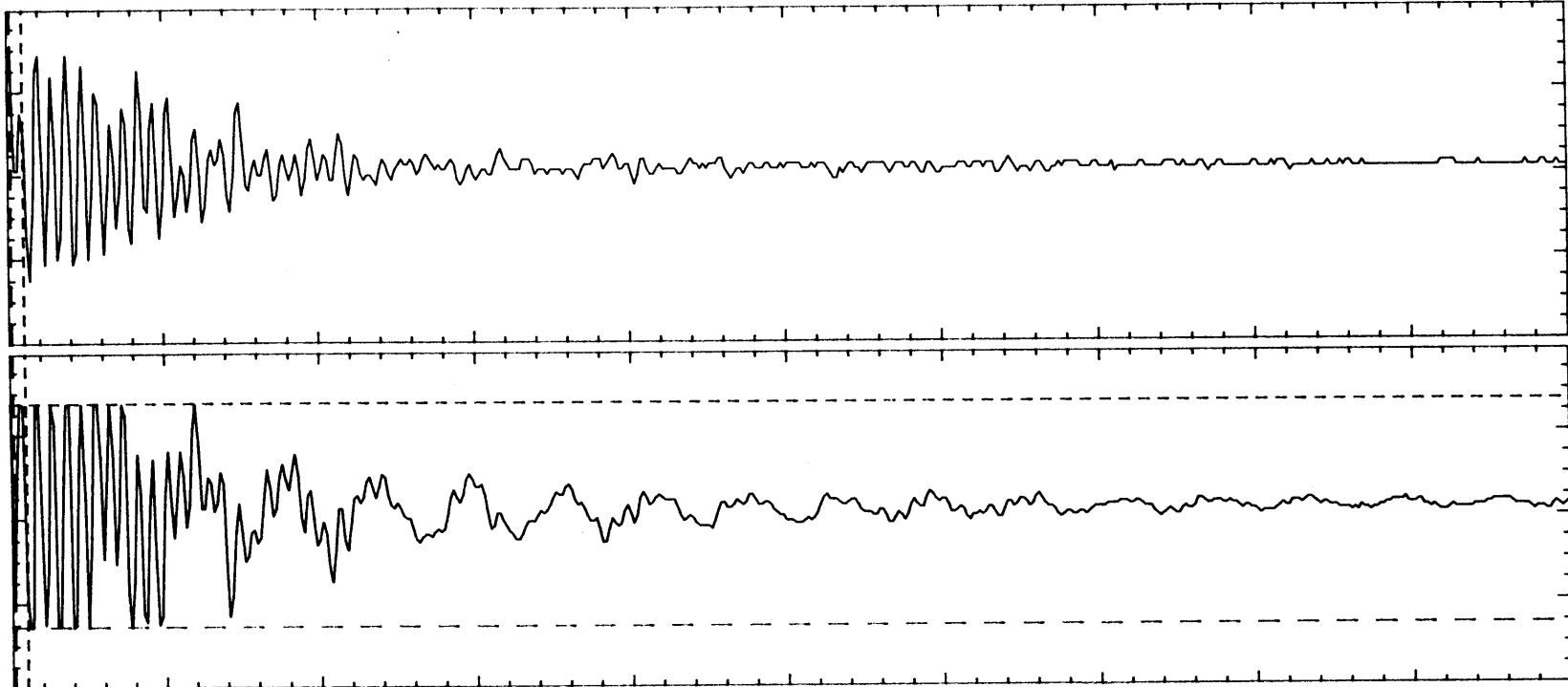
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 400.000 us  
 Fall Time = 2.65332 ms  
 P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

Freq. = 497.958 Hz  
 + Width = 1.48159 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.064 volts

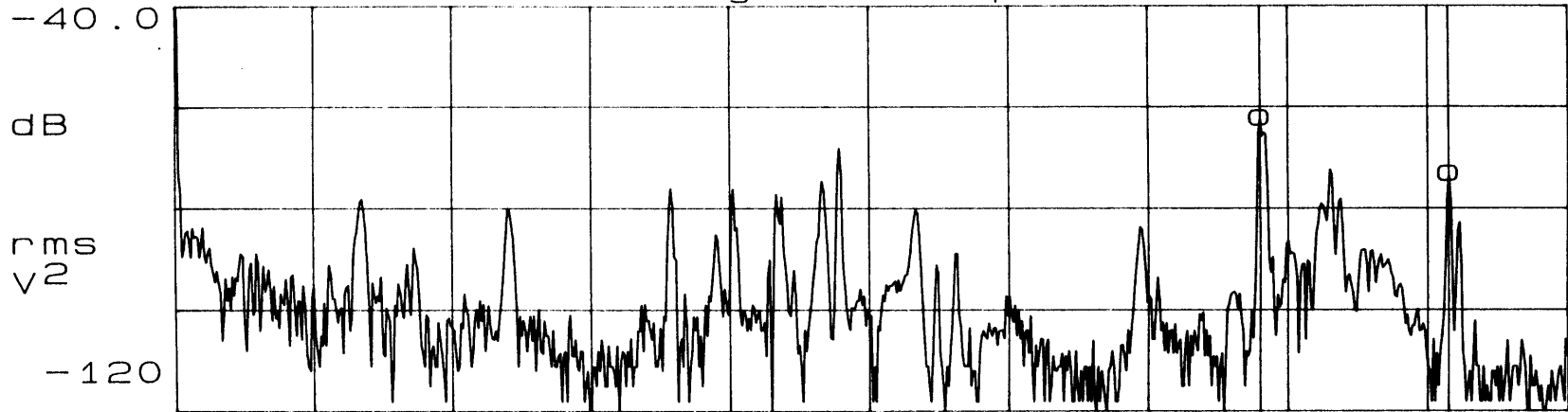
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 2.00820 ms  
 - Width = 526.612 us  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 73.77 %

Top Trace: Aluminum Specimen Sand Core Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Aluminum Specimen Sand Core Un-filtered Input

X=458.12 Hz  $\Delta X=67.5$  Hz  
 Ya=-73.46  $\Delta Ya=10.9$  Avg=-92.73 dBVrms

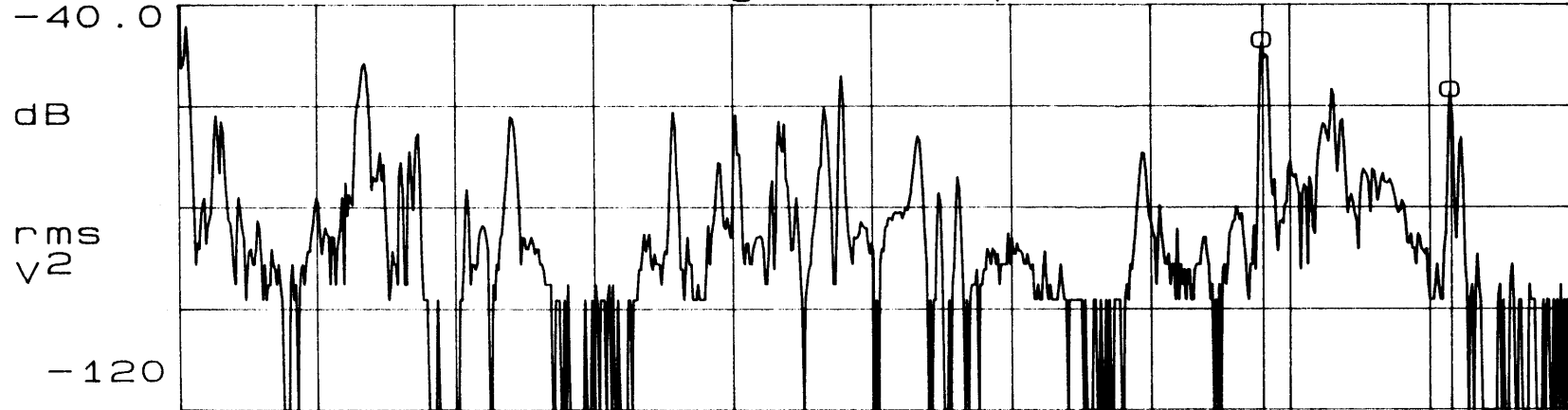
POWER SPEC1 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann



Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-SAND 500

Yb=-57.042  $\Delta Yb=9.821$  Avg=-77.117 dBVrms

POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann



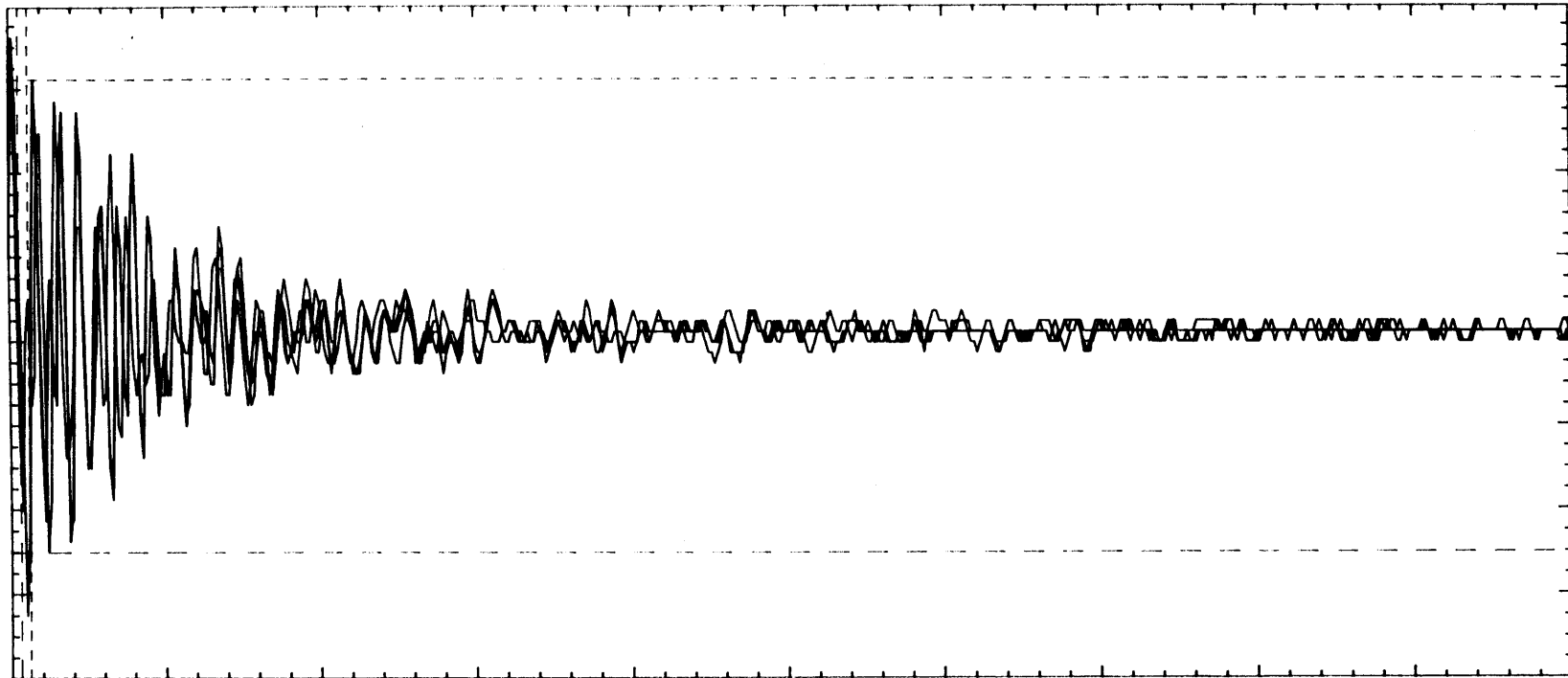
Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-SAND 500

Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.15056 ms  
 Fall Time = 5.17324 ms  
 P-P Volts = 562.5 mvolts

Freq. = 551.133 Hz  
 + Width = 261.489 us  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 117.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 1.81445 ms  
 - Width = 1.55296 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 14.41 %

Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Lead Shot Core

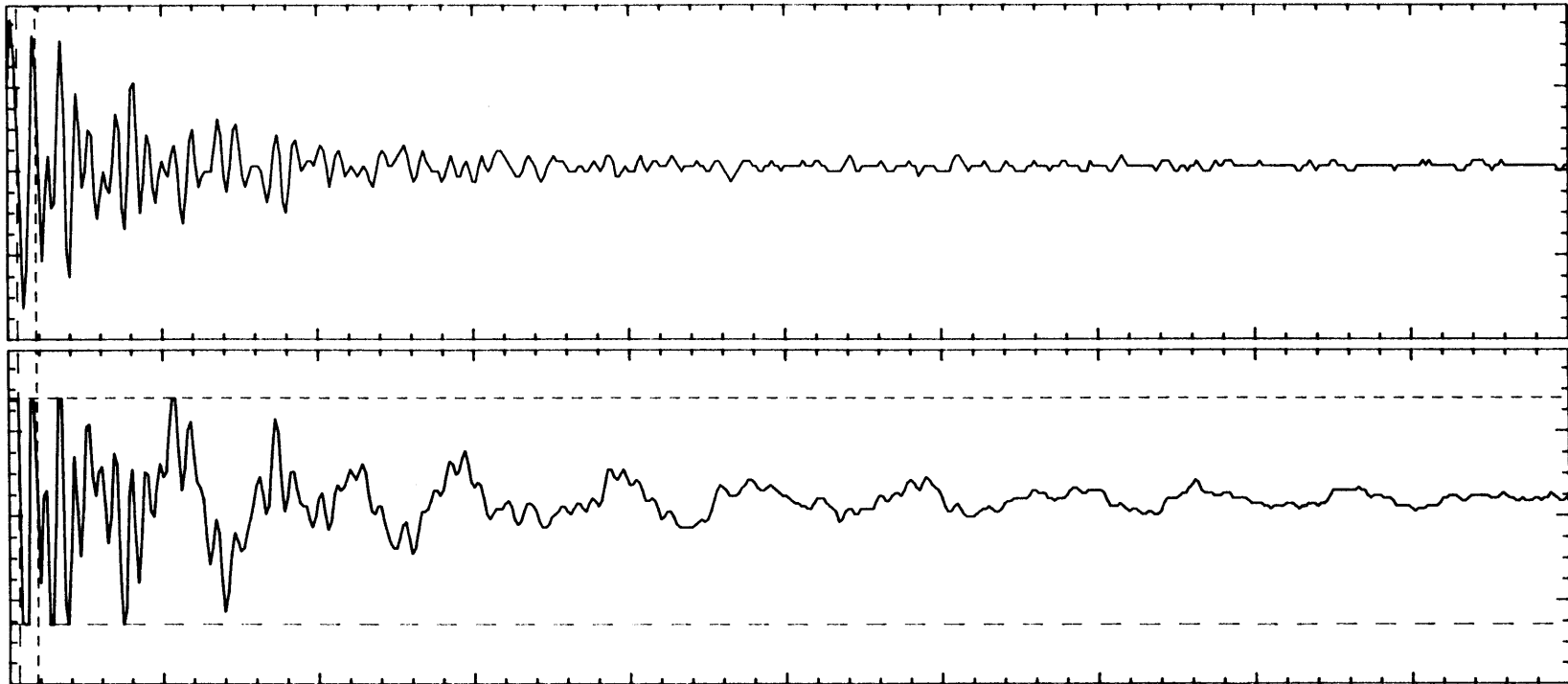
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

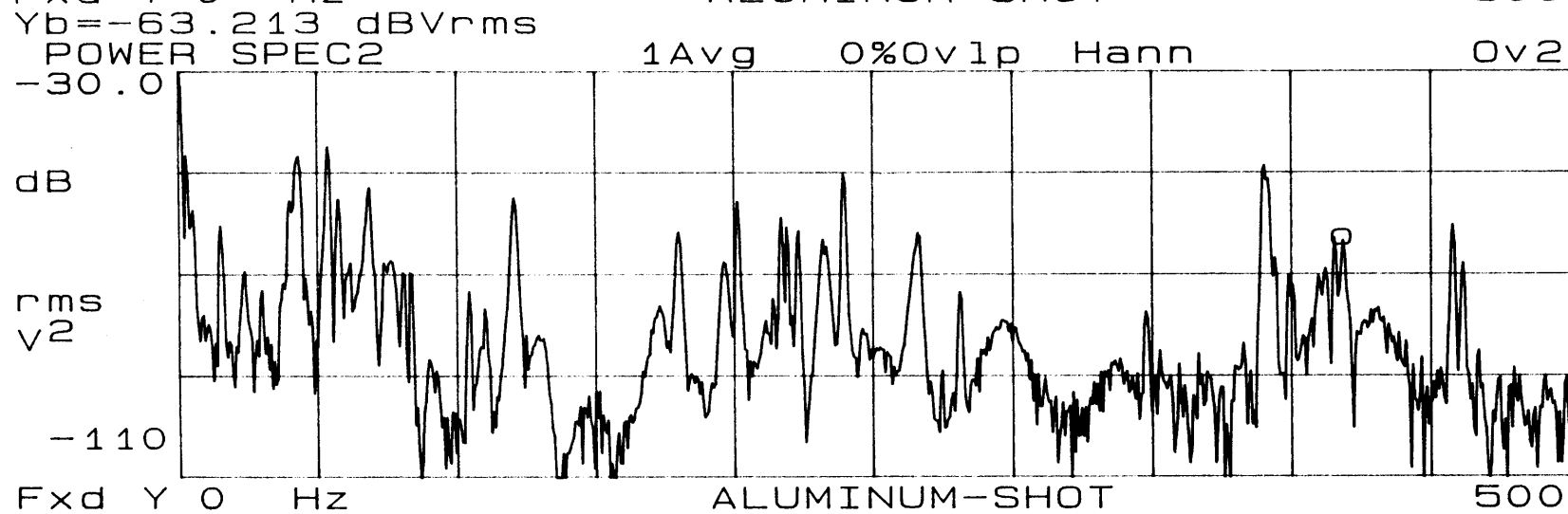
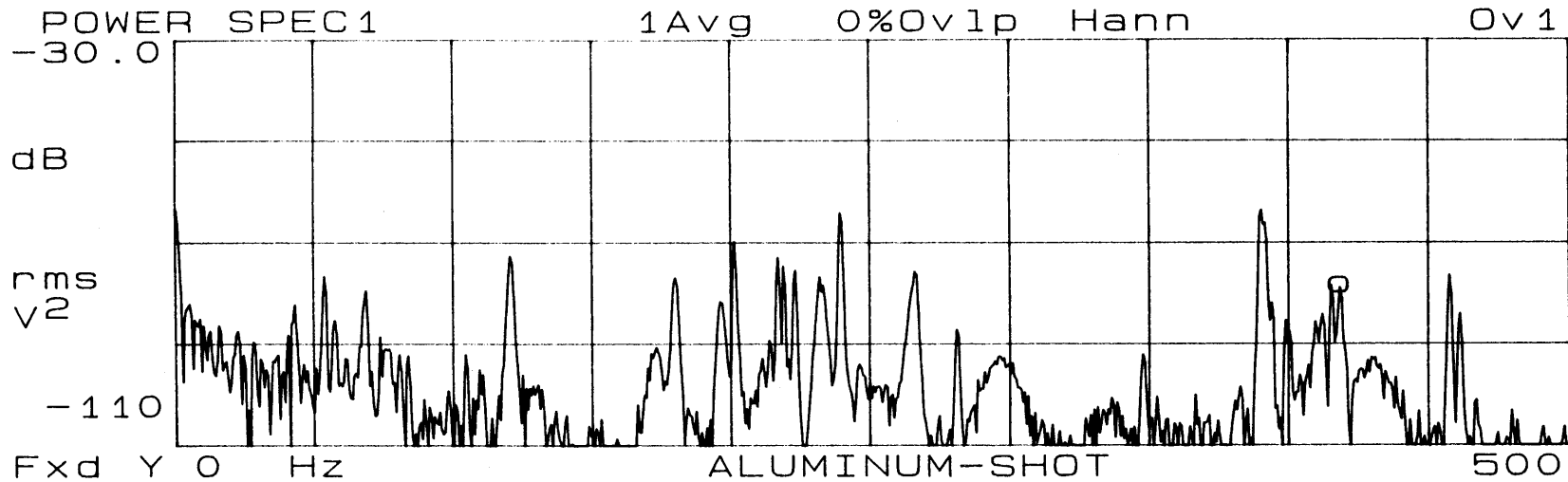
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 404.687 us  
Fall Time = 409.505 us  
P-P Volts = 2.687 volts  
Freq. = 345.455 Hz  
+ Width = 1.39180 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.210 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 2.89474 ms  
- Width = 1.50294 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 48.08 %

Top Trace: Aluminum Specimen Lead Shot Core Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Aluminum Specimen Lead Shot Core Un-filtered Input

X=418.75 Hz  
Ya=-78.657 dBVrms

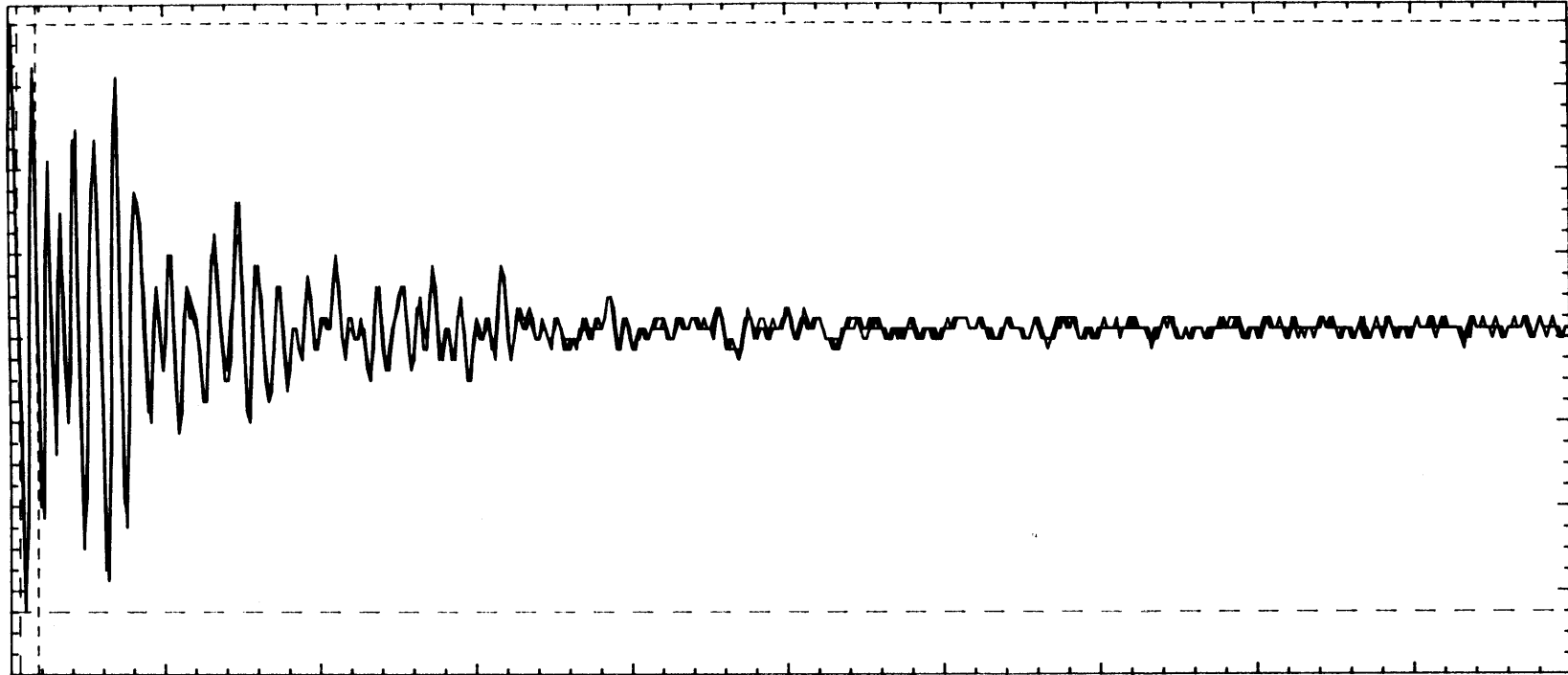


Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 2 Parameters

Rise Time = 1.21997 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.43496 ms  
 P-P Volts = 700.1 mvolts

Freq. = 321.521 Hz  
 + Width = 1.33712 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 212.5 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 3.11021 ms  
 - Width = 1.77309 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 42.99 %

Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Oil Core

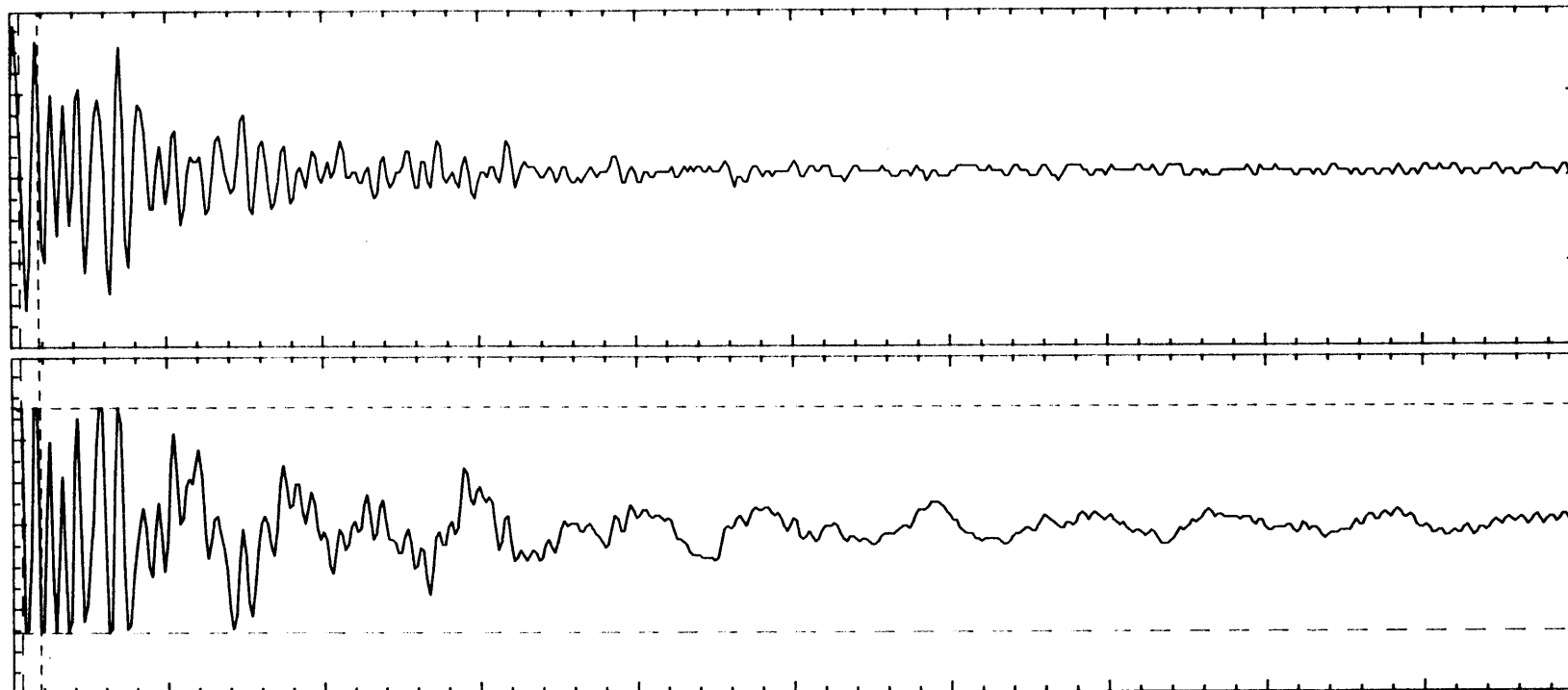
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 786.550 us  
 Fall Time = 400.000 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

Freq. = 399.038 Hz  
 + Width = 1.12883 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.199 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 2.50602 ms  
 - Width = 1.37719 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.04 %

Top Trace: Aluminum Specimen Oil Core

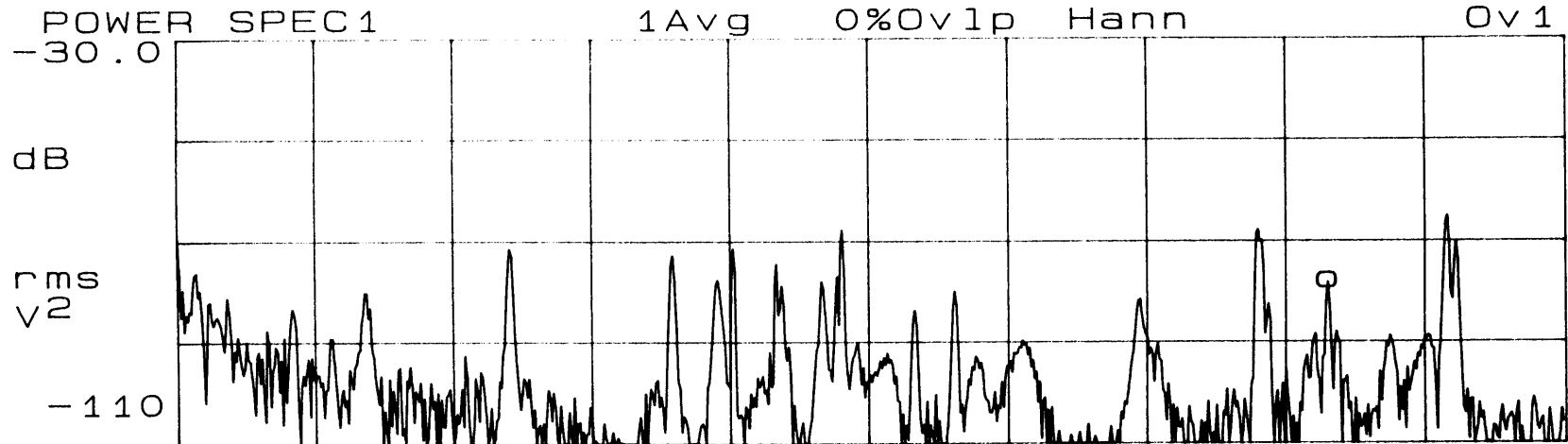
Filtered Input Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Aluminum Specimen Oil Core

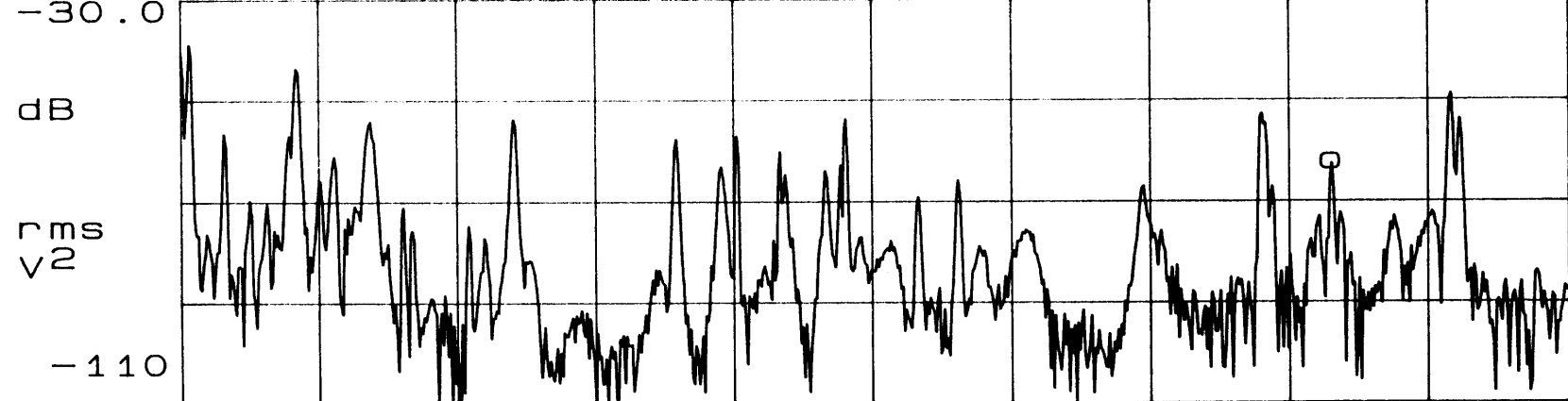
Un-filtered Input



X=415.62 Hz  
Ya=-78.134 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-OIL 500  
Yb=-62.488 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ov1p Hann Ov 2



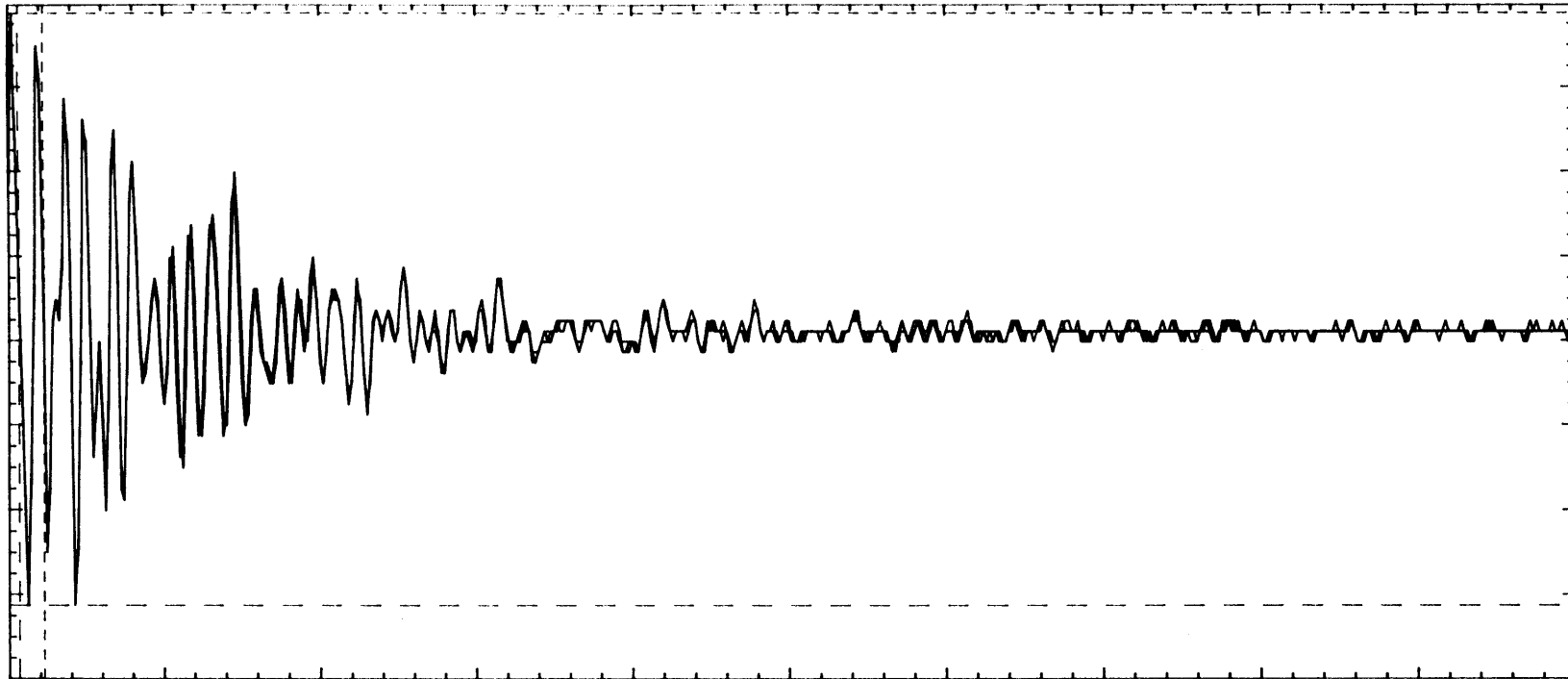
Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
Rise Time = 1.21272 ms  
Fall Time = 1.96597 ms  
P-P Volts = 700.1 mvolts

Freq. = 256.632 Hz  
+ Width = 1.58861 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 208.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 3.89664 ms  
- Width = 2.30803 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 40.76 %

Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

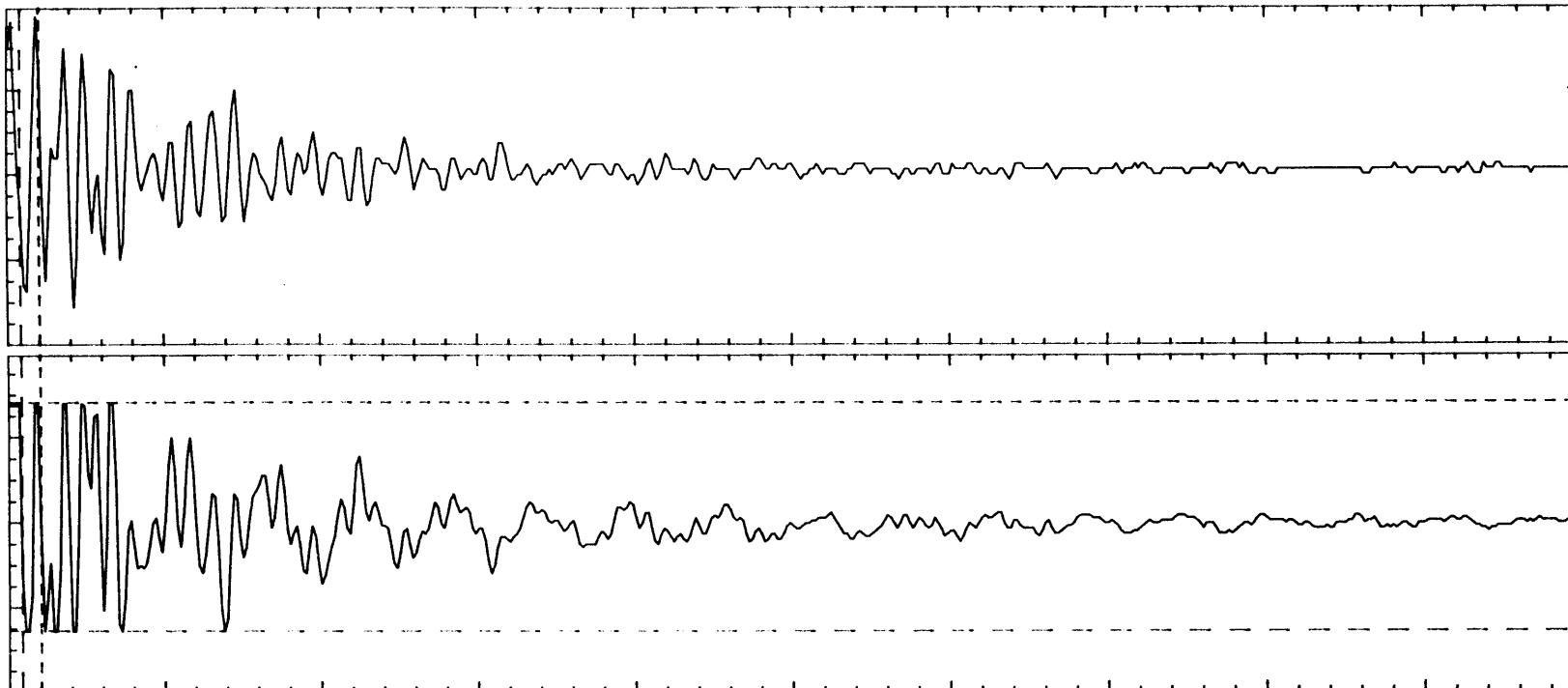
Page:

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0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



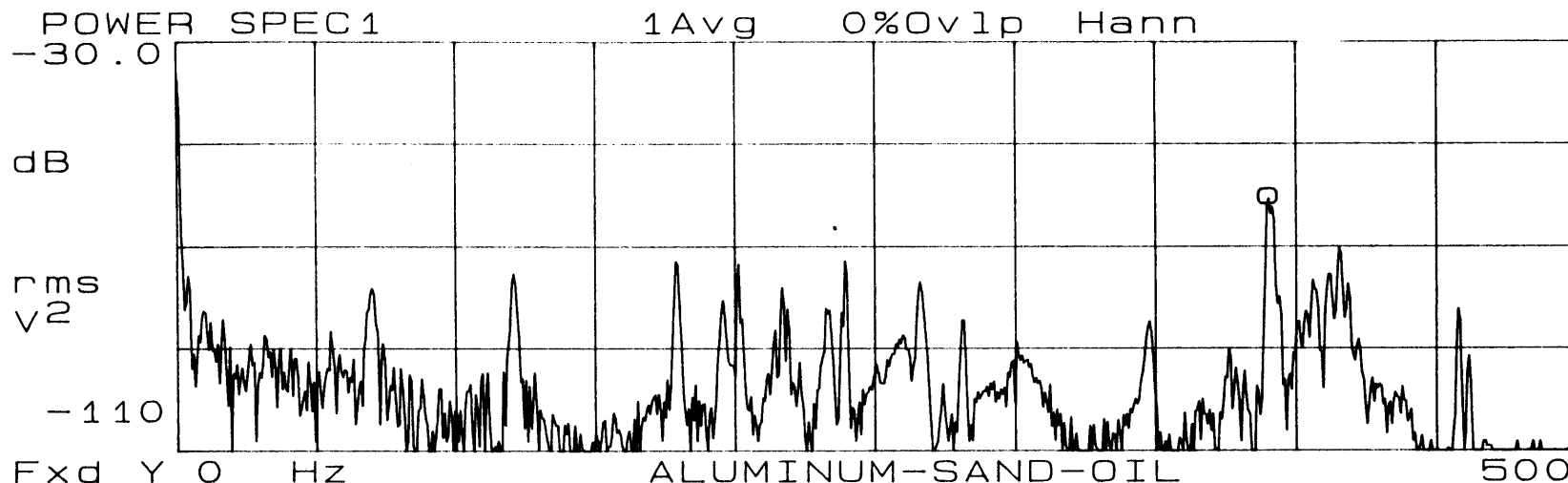
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 610.256 us  
 Fall Time = 697.821 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 322.863 Hz  
 + Width = 1.20798 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.106 volts

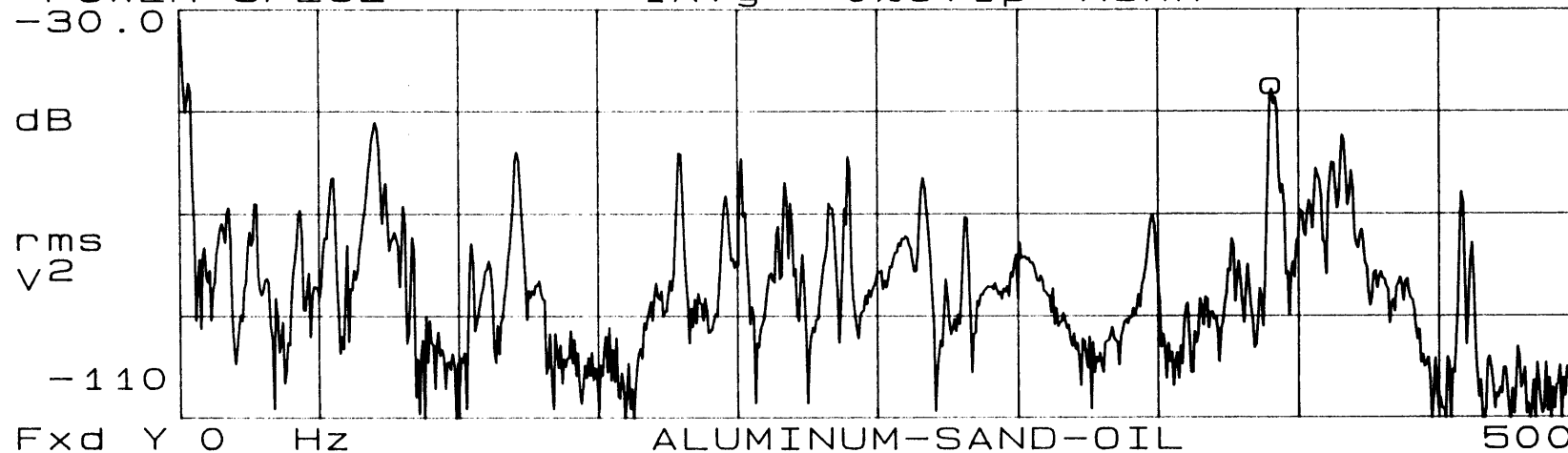
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.09729 ms  
 - Width = 1.88930 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 39.00 %

Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=390.62 Hz  
Ya=-60.616 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-SAND-OIL 500  
Yb=-45.378 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann

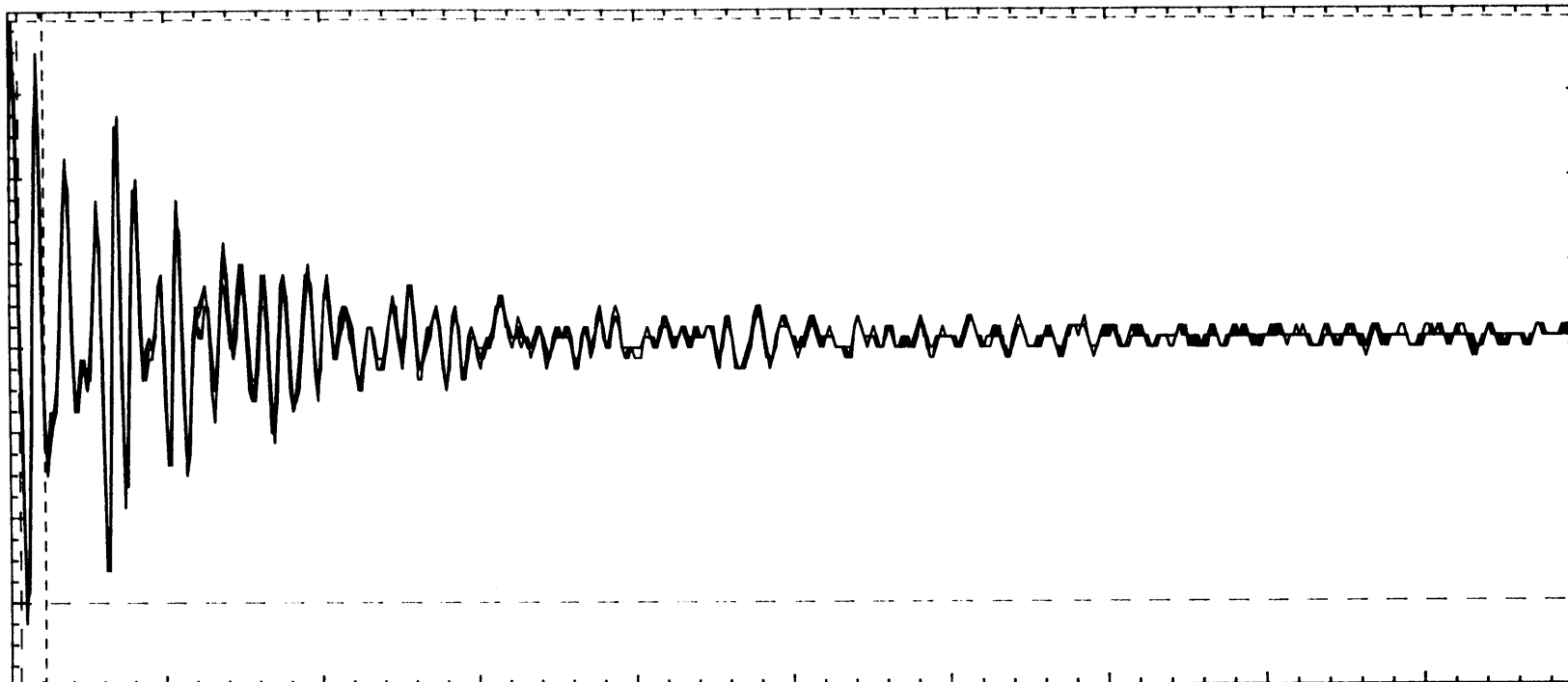


Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	Page: 148

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters

Rise Time = 1.26700 ms  
Fall Time = 1.46324 ms  
P-P Volts = 687.6 mvolts

Freq. = 274.591 Hz  
+ Width = 1.51339 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 206.1 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 3.64179 ms  
- Width = 2.12840 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 41.55 %

Trace:

Aluminum Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

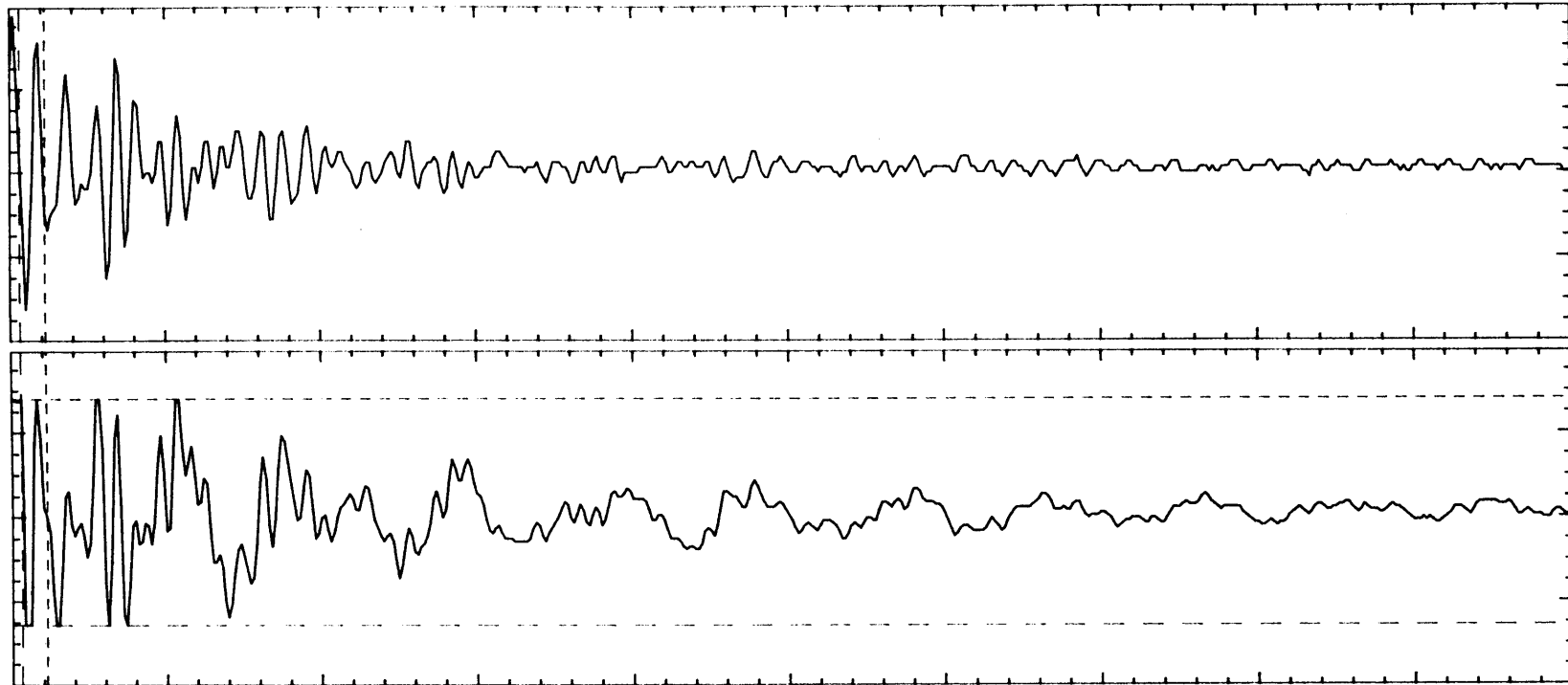
Page:

149

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



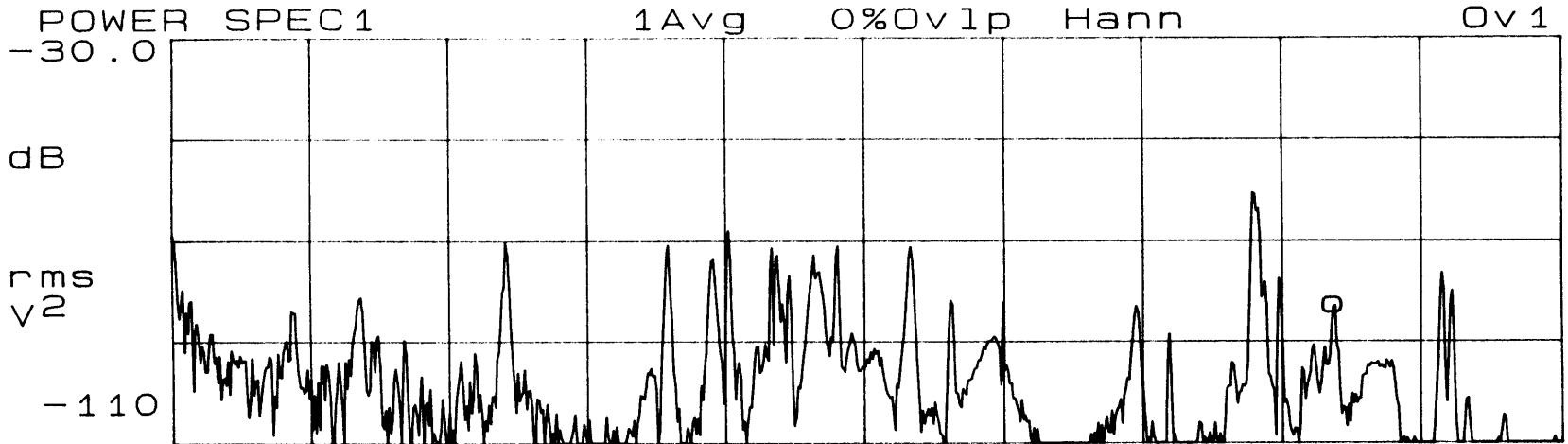
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 704.340 us  
 Fall Time = 404.687 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 267.111 Hz  
 + Width = 2.17739 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.070 volts

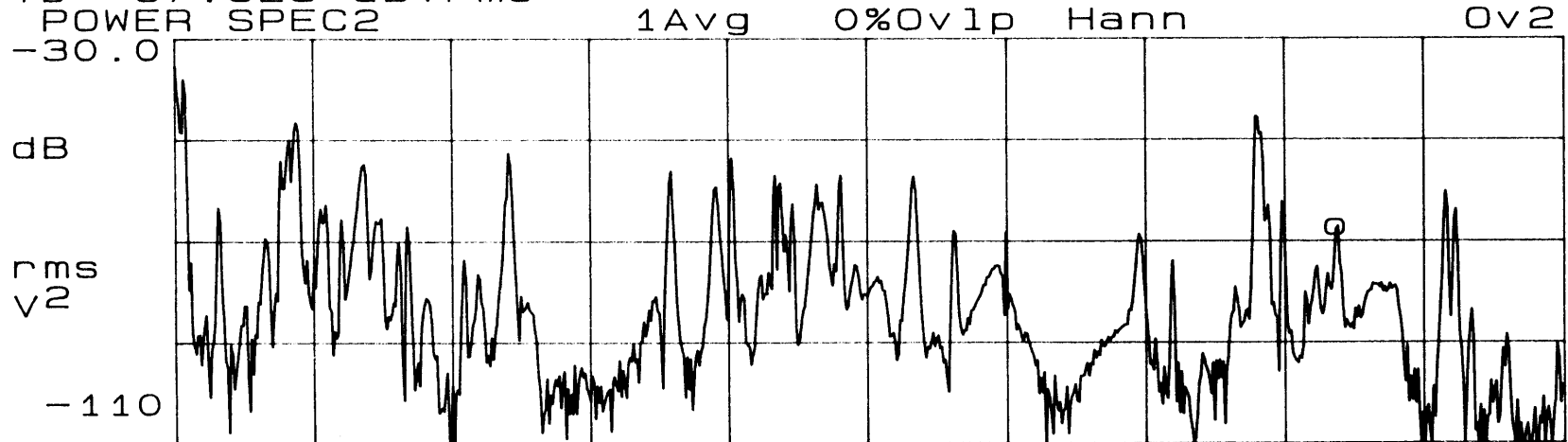
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.74377 ms  
 - Width = 1.56637 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 58.16 %

Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtred Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=418.75 Hz  
Ya=-83.096 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-SHOT-OIL 500  
Yb=-67.625 dBVrms



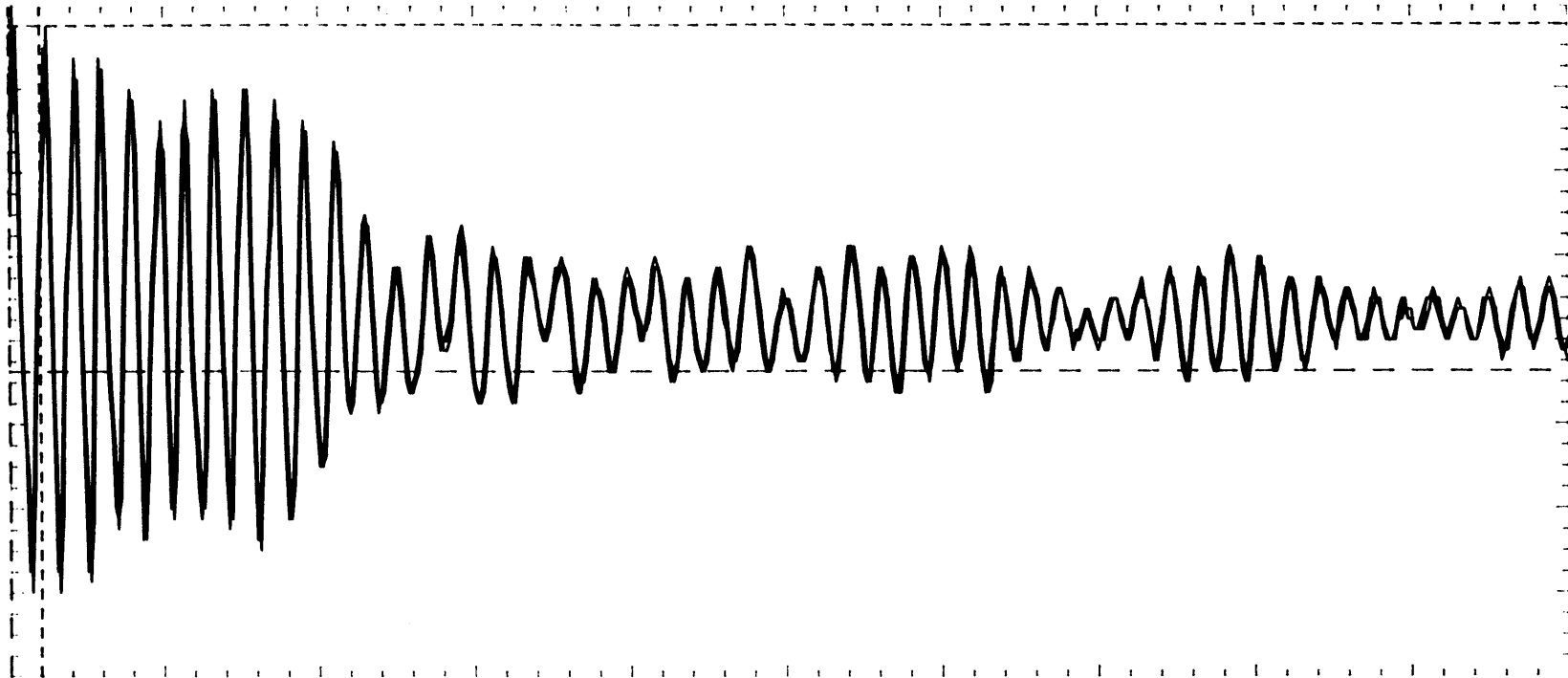
Fxd Y 0 Hz ALUMINUM-SHOT-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Aluminum Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.28215 ms  
 Fall Time = 976.613 us  
 P-P Volts = 675.1 mvolts

Freq. = 194.670 Hz  
 + Width = 1.53095 ms  
 Preshoot = 262.5 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 207.1 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.13691 ms  
 - Width = 3.60596 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 29.80 %

Trace:

Brass Specimen

Air Core

Filtered Input

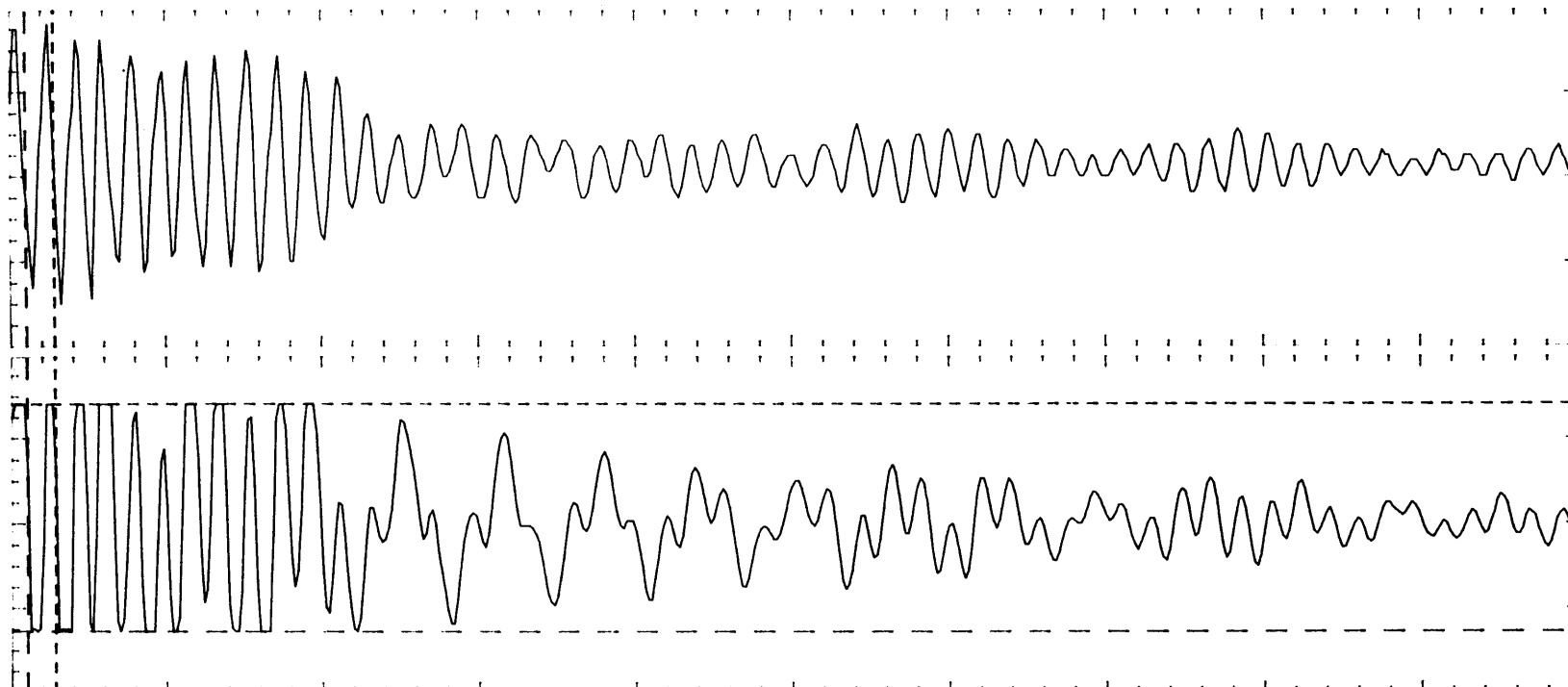
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 795.111 us  
 Fall Time = 770.165 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 222.341 Hz  
 + Width = 2.03258 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.143 volts

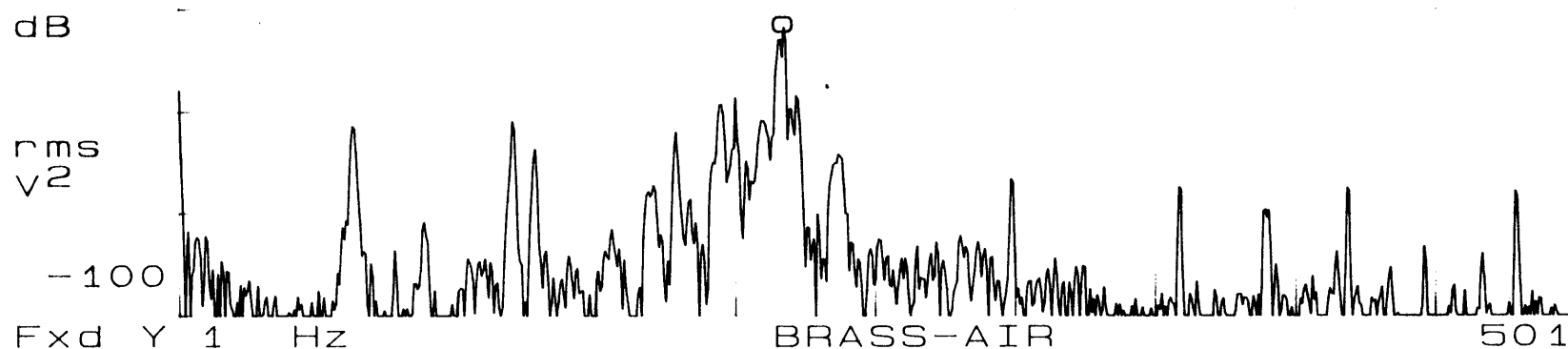
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.49760 ms  
 - Width = 2.46502 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.19 %

Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Air Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=218.5 Hz  
Ya=-43.404 dBVrms

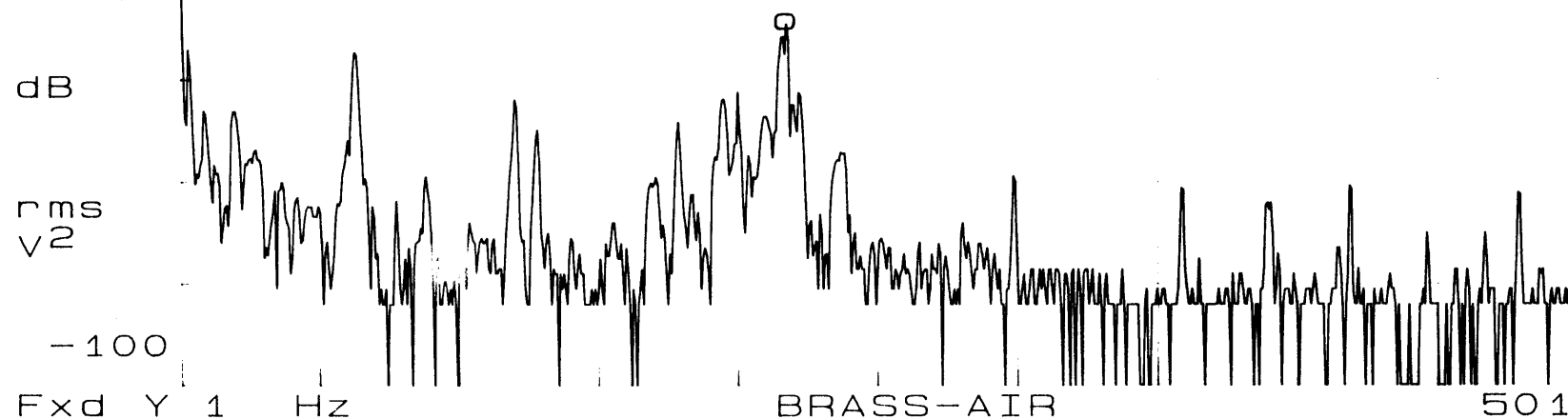
POWER SPEC1  
-20.0

0%Ovlp Hann



Fxd Y 1 Hz  
Yd=-28.91 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2  
-20.0

0%Ovlp Hann



Top Trace:

Brass Specimen

Air Core

Filtered Input

Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace:

Brass Specimen

Air Core

Un-filtered Input

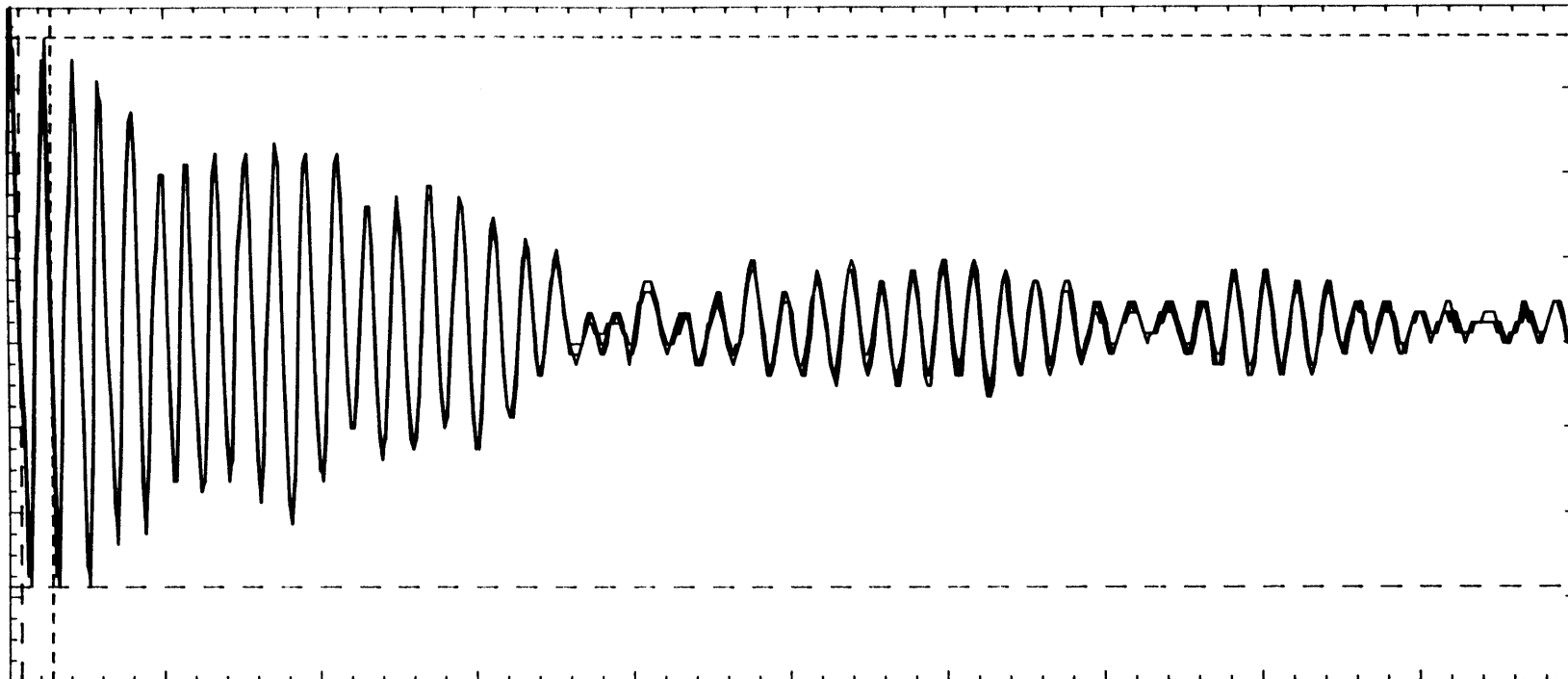
Page:

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0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.99507 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.98890 ms  
 P-P Volts = 650.1 mvolts

Freq. = 196.835 Hz  
 + Width = 2.34613 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 192.8 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.08039 ms  
 - Width = 2.73426 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 46.18 %

Trace: Brass Specimen

Sand Core

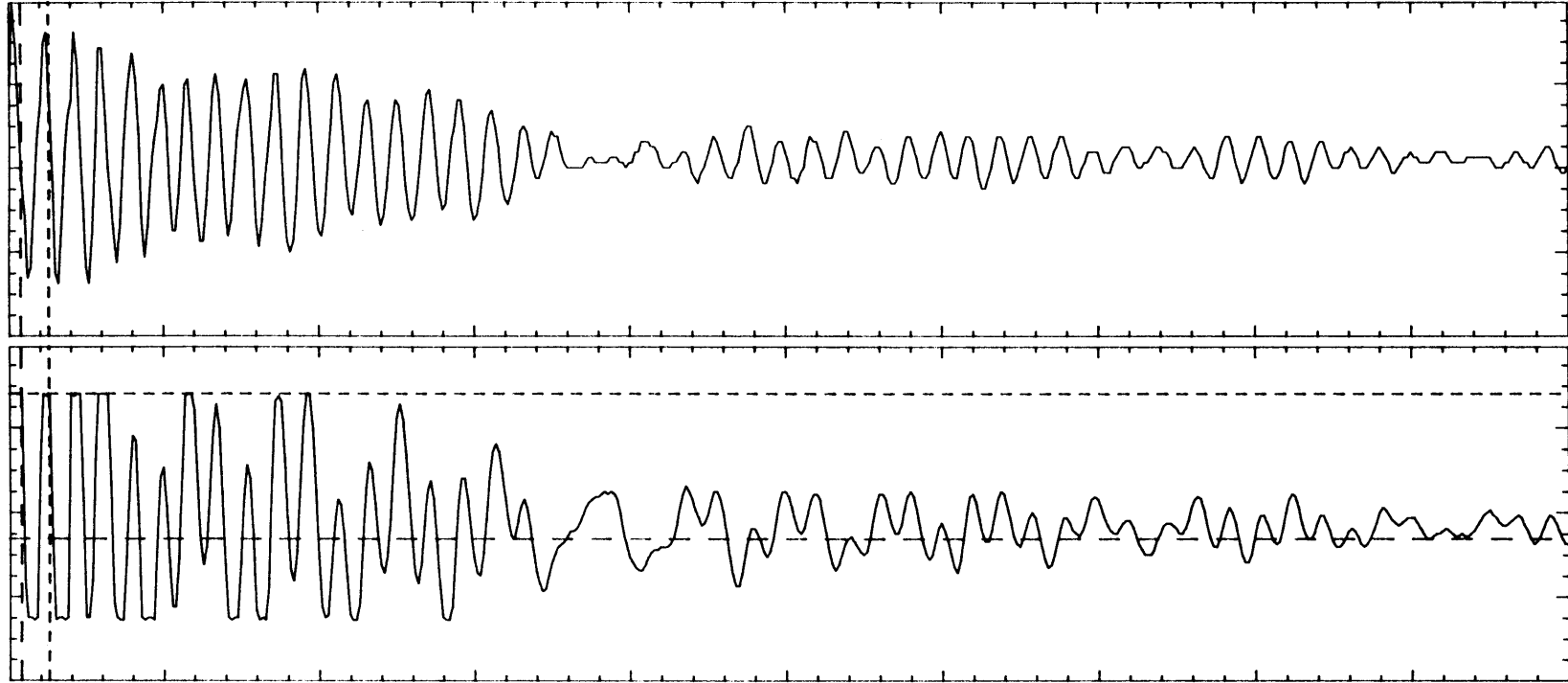
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 594.167 us  
 Fall Time = 309.859 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 219.898 Hz  
 + Width = 1.76206 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.233 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.54757 ms  
 - Width = 2.78550 ms  
 Overshoot = 968.7 mvolts  
 Dutycycle = 38.74 %

Top Trace: Brass Specimen

Sand Core

Filtered Input

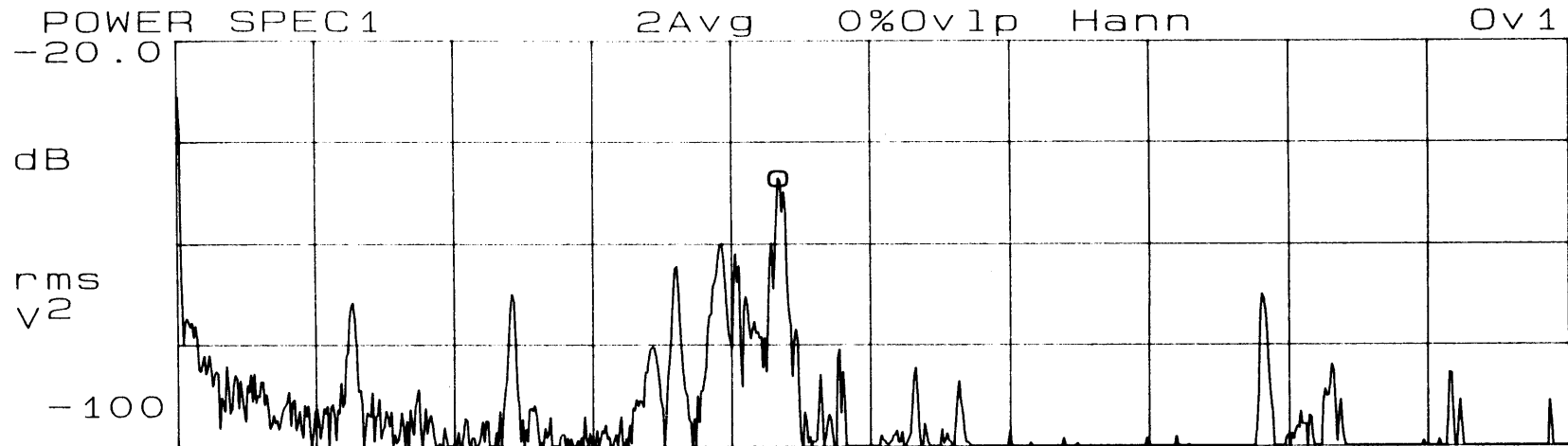
Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Brass Specimen

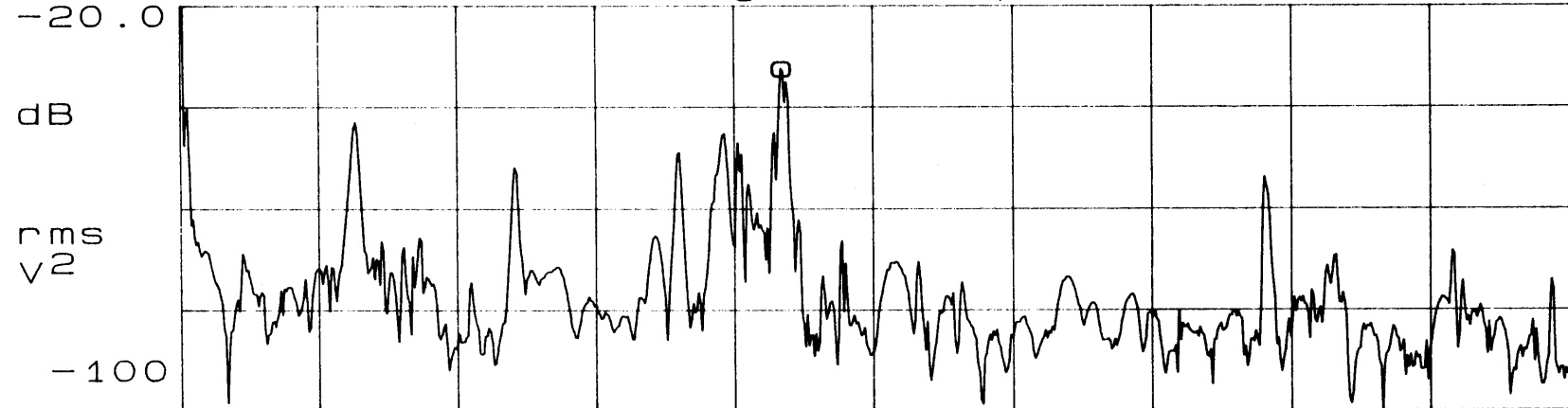
Sand Core

Un-filtered Input

X=217.5 Hz  
Ya=-47.721 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz BRASS-SAND 500  
Yb=-32.984 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 2Avg 0%Ovlp Hann Ov 2



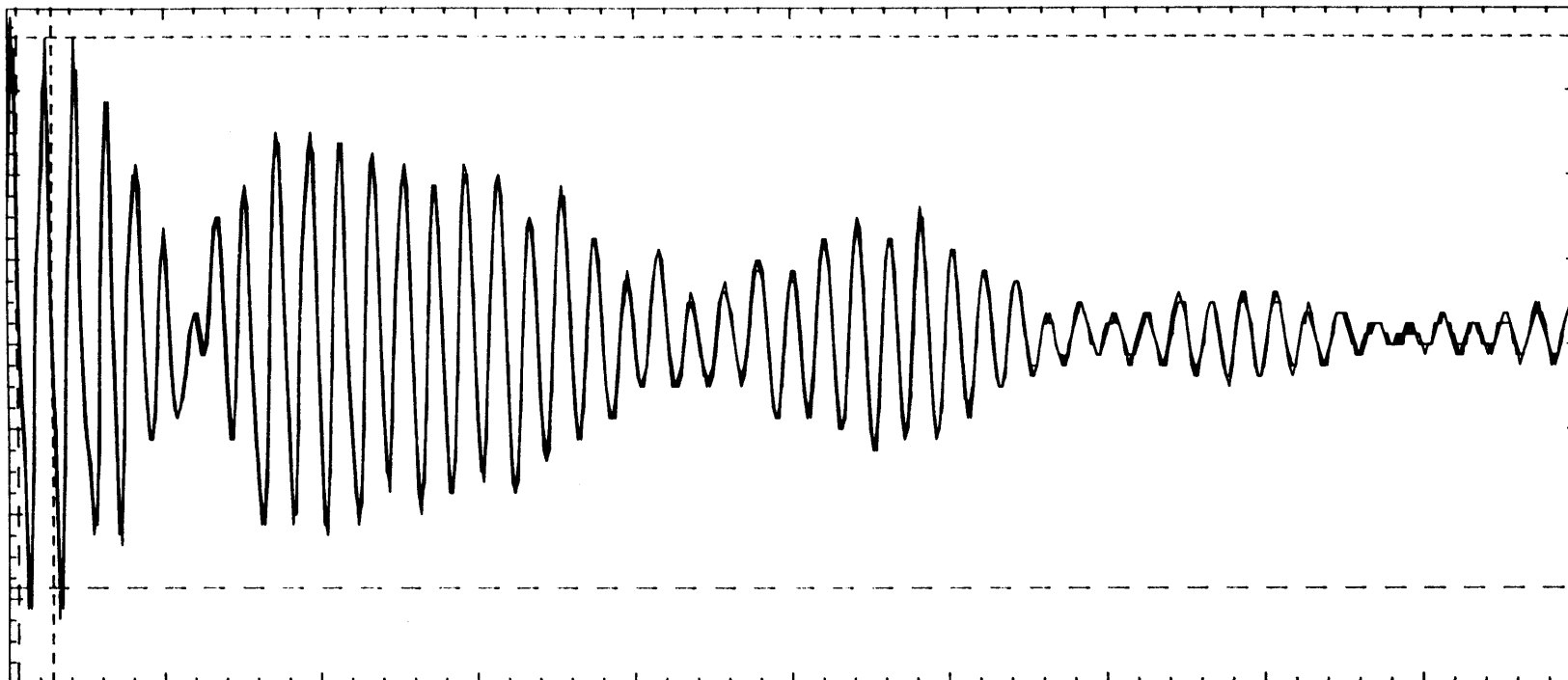
Fxd Y 0 Hz BRASS-SAND 500

Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.05248 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.73123 ms  
 P-P Volts = 650.1 mvolts

Freq. = 193.939 Hz  
 + Width = 2.47727 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 194.2 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.15625 ms  
 - Width = 2.67898 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 48.04 %

Trace:

Brass Specimen

Lead Shot Core

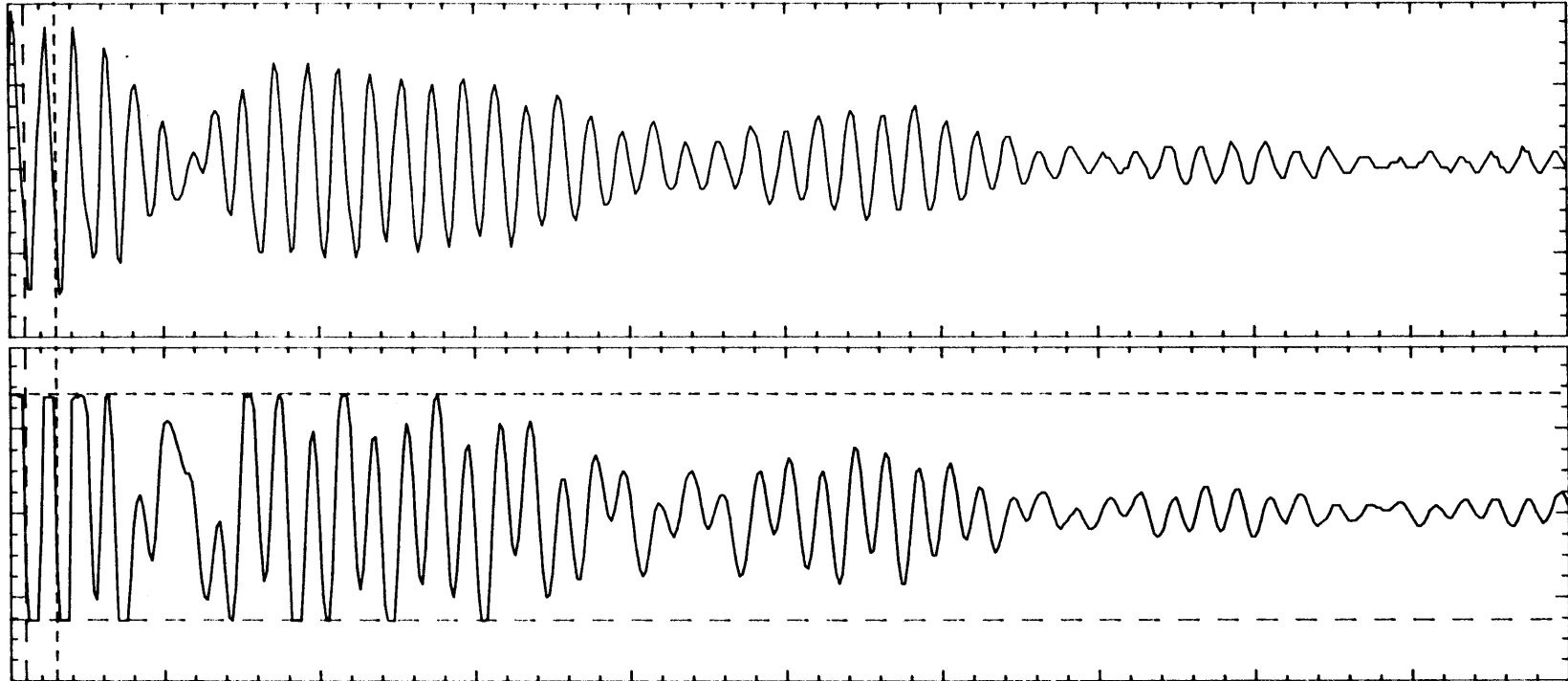
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



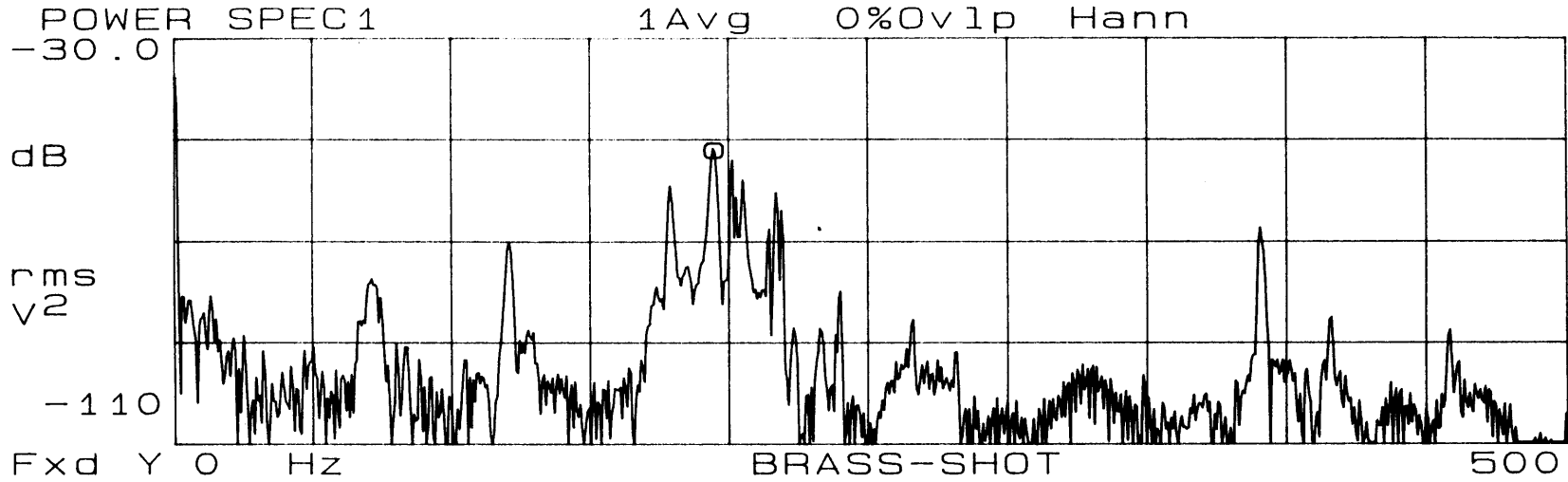
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 796.581 us  
Fall Time = 697.821 us  
P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 199.103 Hz  
+ Width = 2.24256 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.168 volts

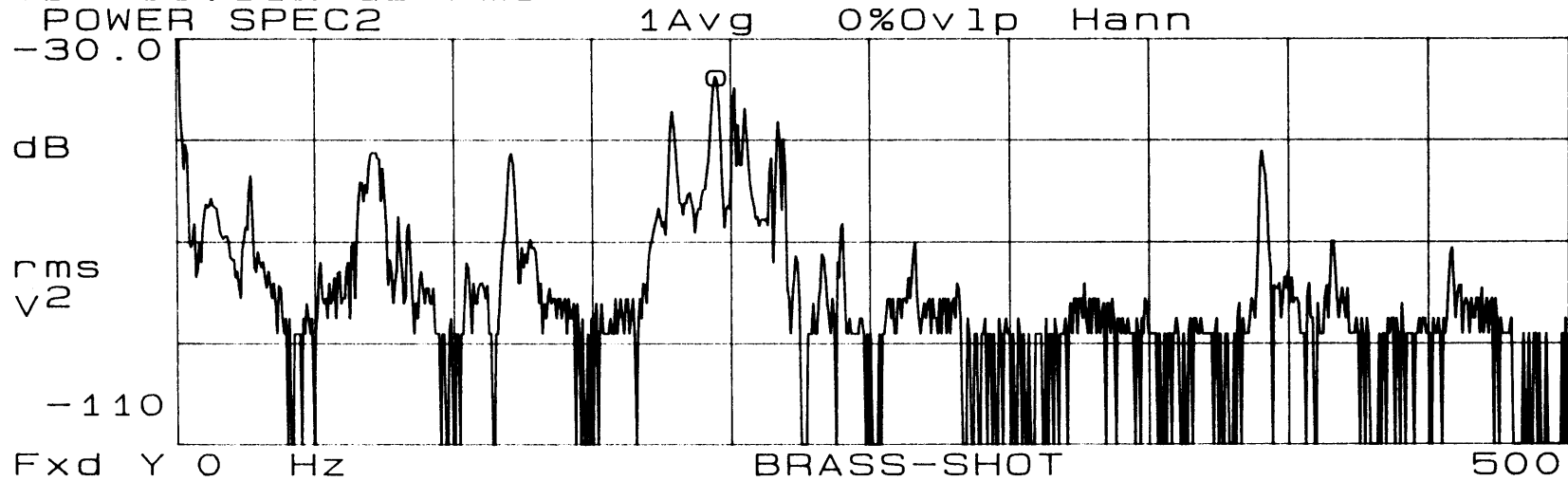
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 5.02253 ms  
- Width = 2.77998 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 44.64 %

Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=195 Hz  
Ya=-52.658 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz  
Yb=-38.112 dBVrms



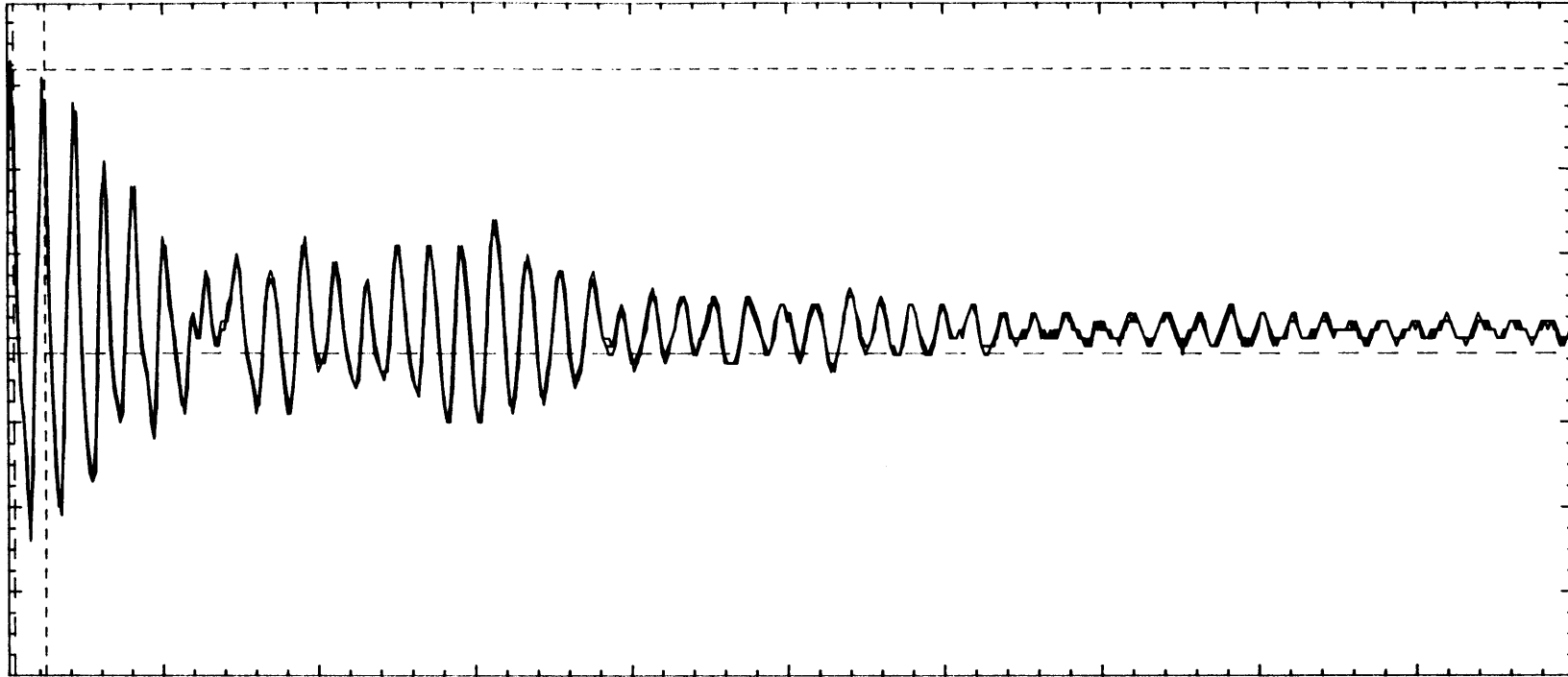
Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.01145 ms  
 Fall Time = 948.930 us  
 P-P Volts = 687.6 mvolts

Freq. = 195.122 Hz  
 + Width = 1.31108 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 213.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.12500 ms  
 - Width = 3.81392 ms  
 Overshoot = 265.6 mvolts  
 DutyCycle = 25.58 %

Trace:

Brass Specimen

Oil Core

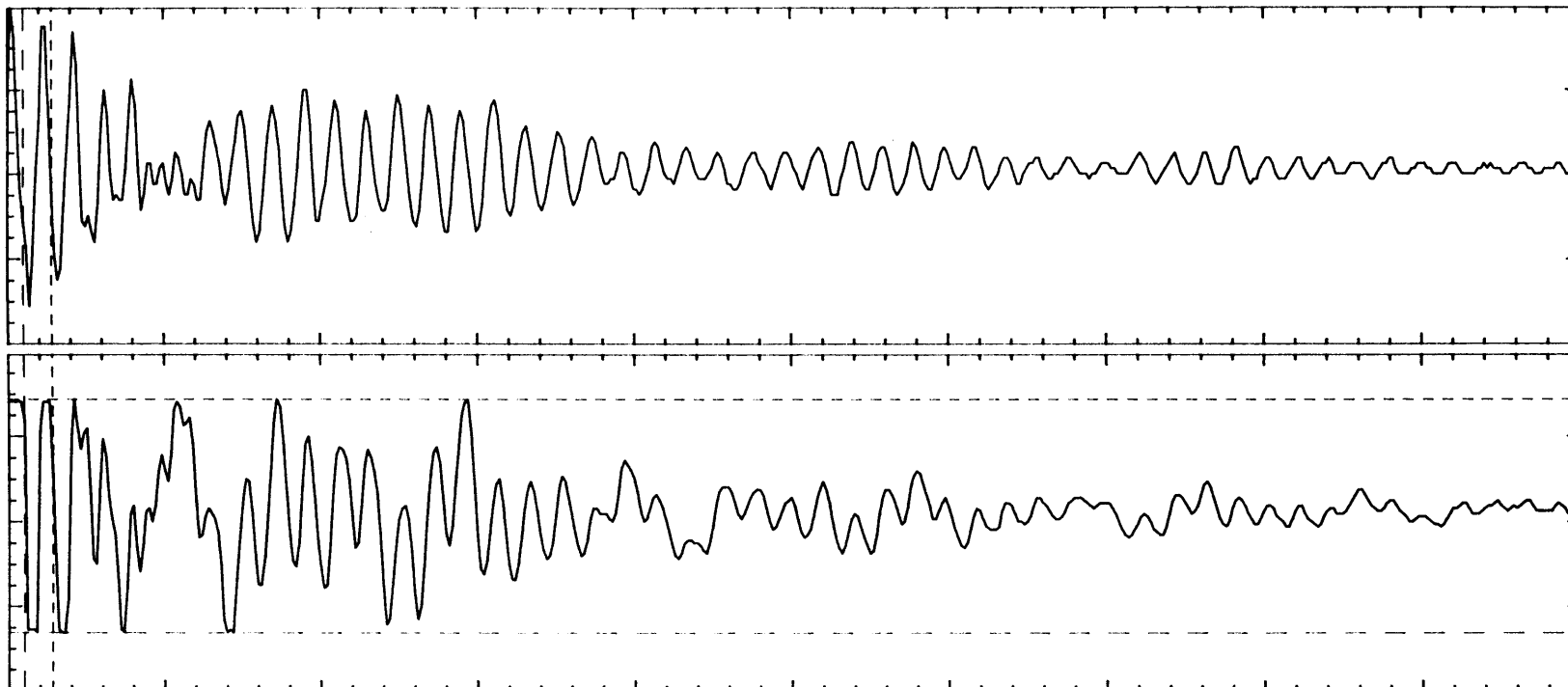
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 616.296 us  
Fall Time = 720.387 us  
P-P Volts = 2.750 volts

Freq. = 221.134 Hz  
+ Width = 2.45667 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.239 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 4.52215 ms  
- Width = 2.06549 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 54.32 %

Top Trace: Brass Specimen

Oil Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Brass Specimen

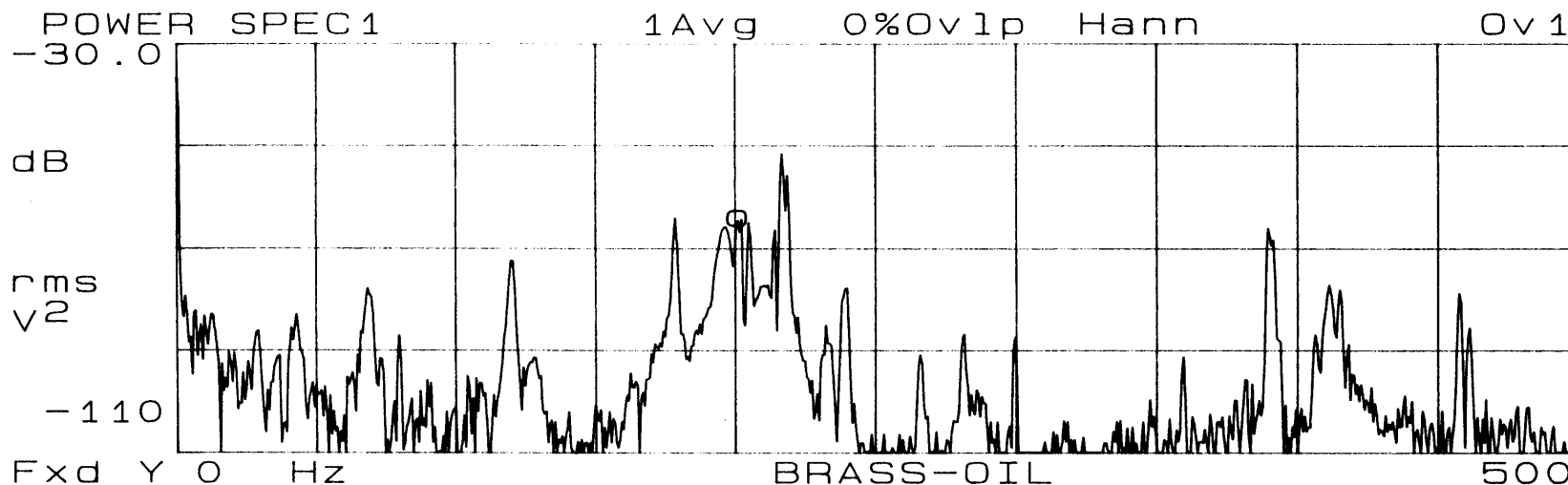
Oil Core

Un-filtered Input

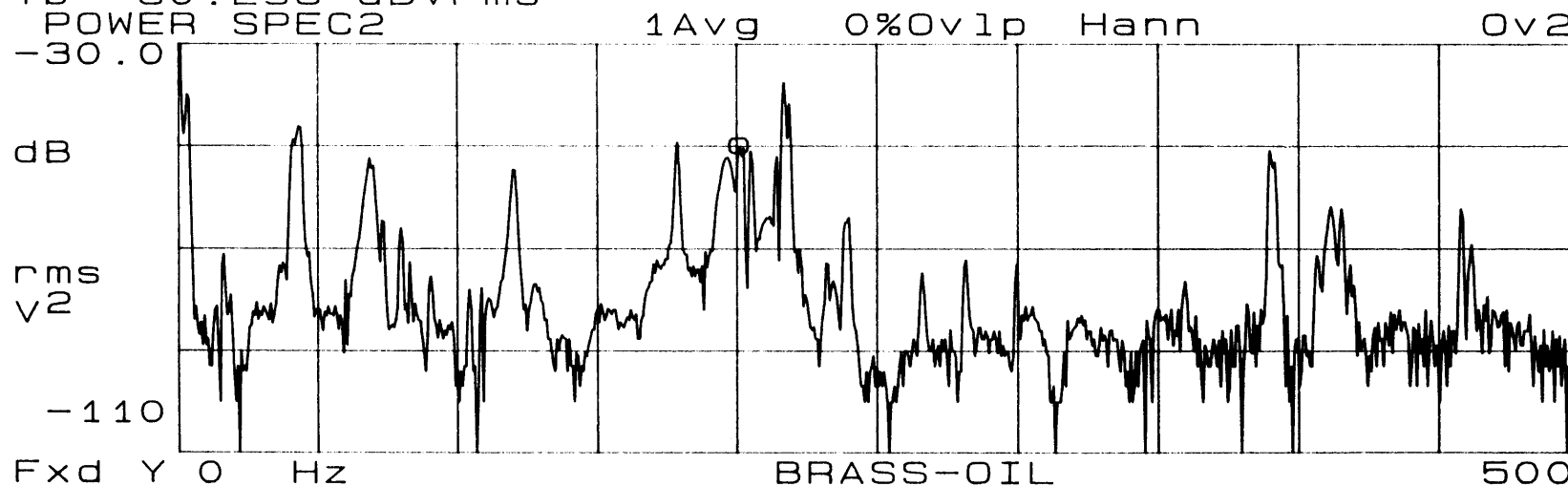
Page:

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X=201.25 Hz  
Ya=-64.54 dBVrms



Yb=-50.298 dBVrms

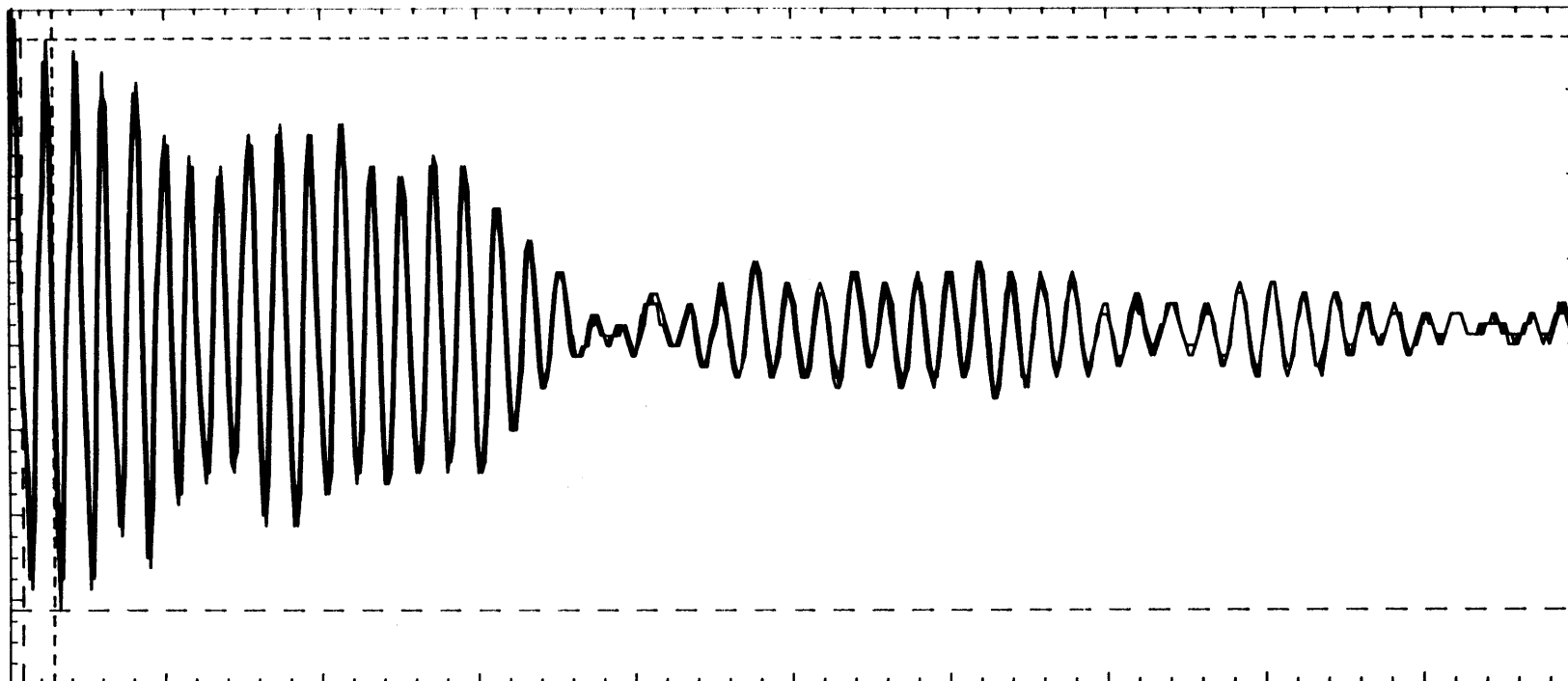


Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Mem 4 Parameters  
Rise Time = 2.05886 ms  
Fall Time = 2.15113 ms  
P-P Volts = 675.1 mvolts

Freq. = 193.070 Hz  
+ Width = 2.46456 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 192.2 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 5.17947 ms  
- Width = 2.71490 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 47.58 %

Trace:

Brass Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

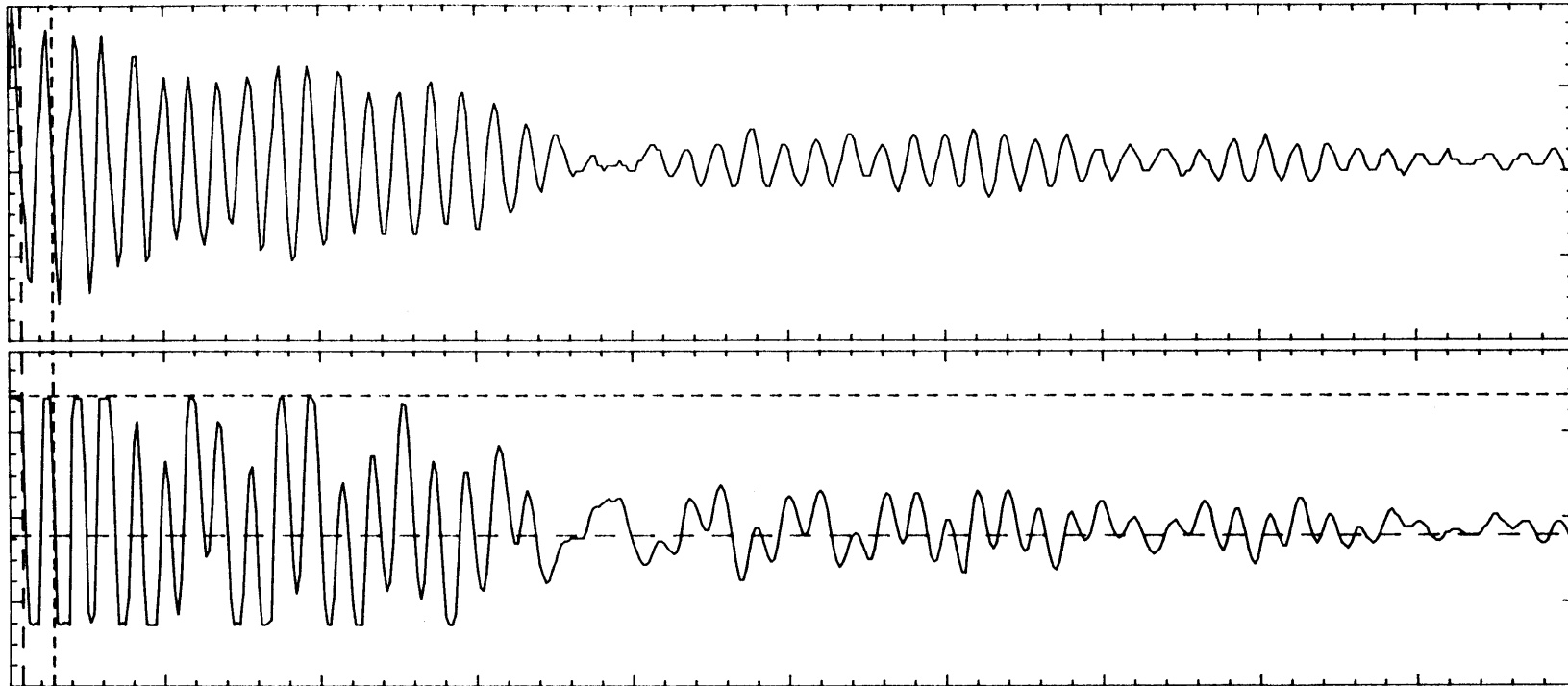
Page:

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0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



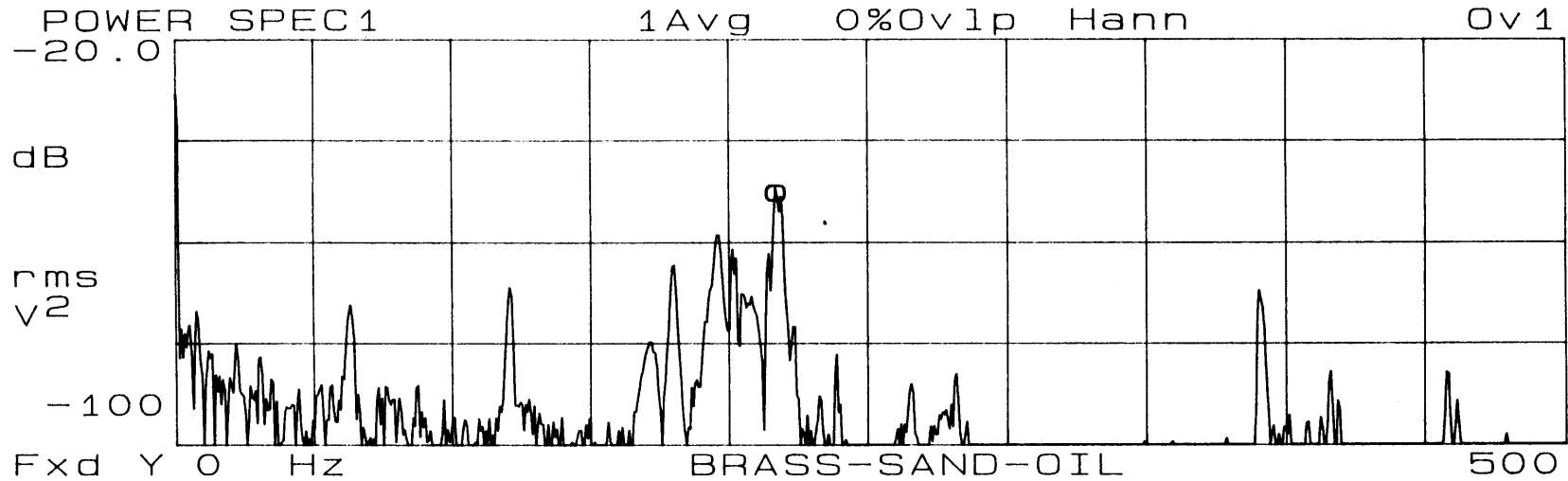
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 519.059 us  
Fall Time = 341.923 us  
P-P Volts = 2.718 volts

Freq. = 214.655 Hz  
+ Width = 1.68304 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.156 volts

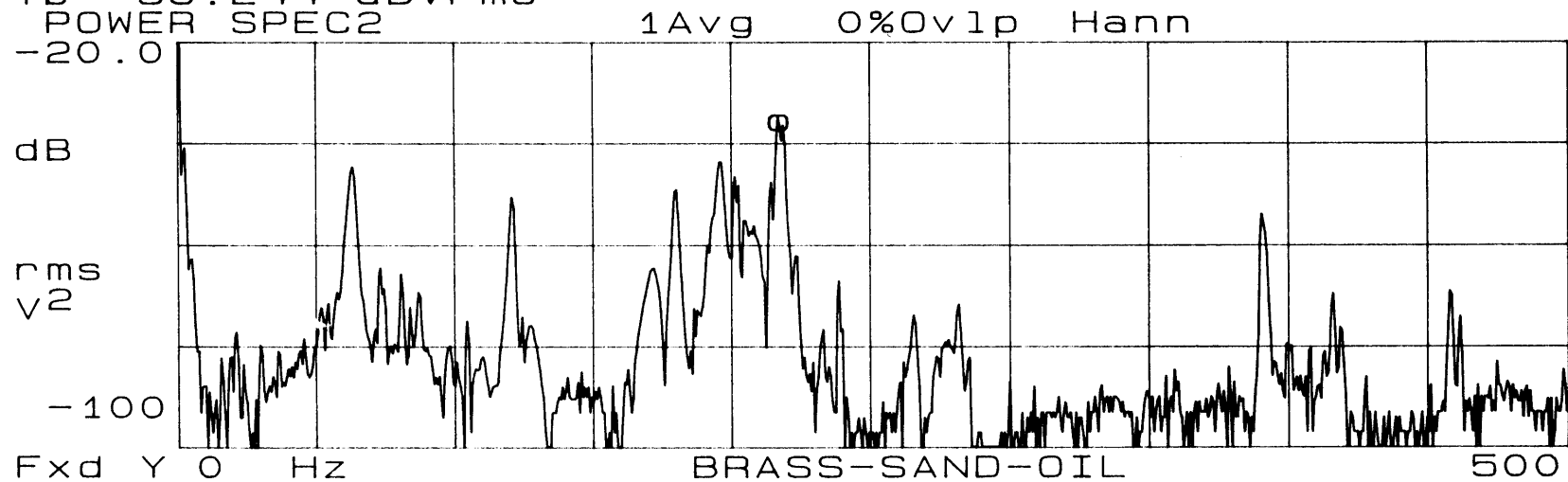
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 4.65864 ms  
- Width = 2.97561 ms  
Overshoot = 1.062 volts  
Dutycycle = 36.12 %

Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=217.5 Hz  
Ya=-50.735 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz  
Yb=-36.244 dBVrms

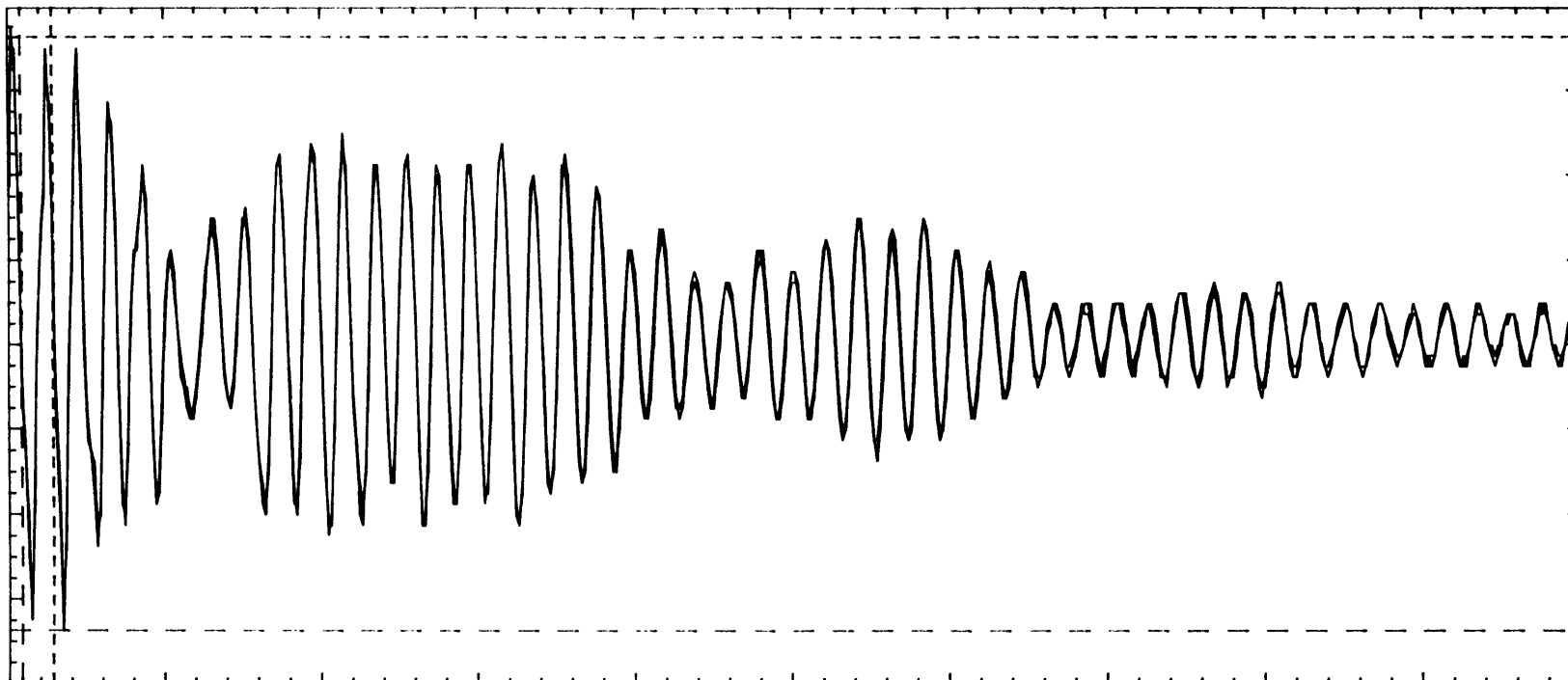


Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.14663 ms  
 Fall Time = 2.10703 ms  
 P-P Volts = 700.1 mvolts

Freq. = 185.636 Hz  
 + Width = 2.66623 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 204.3 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 5.38688 ms  
 - Width = 2.72066 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 49.49 %

Trace:

Brass Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

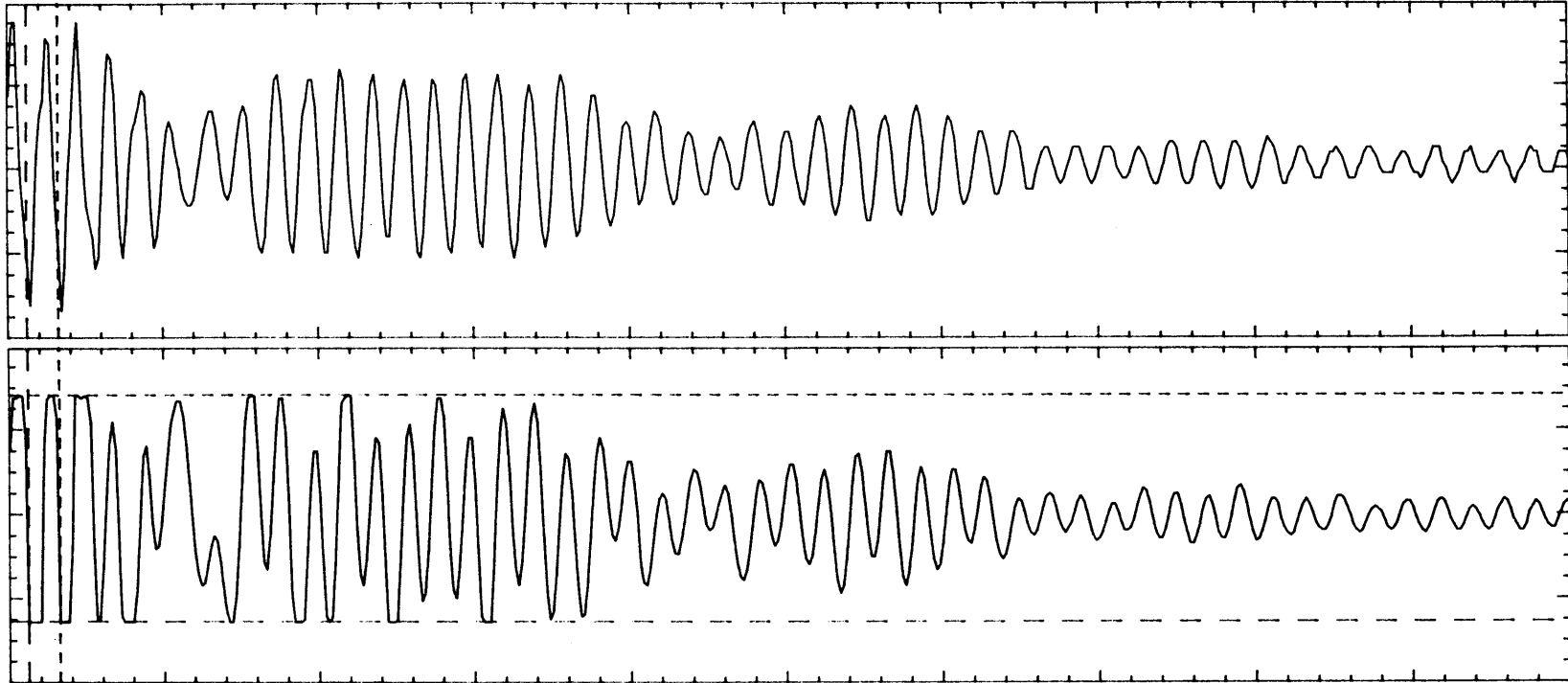
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 684.683 us  
 Fall Time = 399.982 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

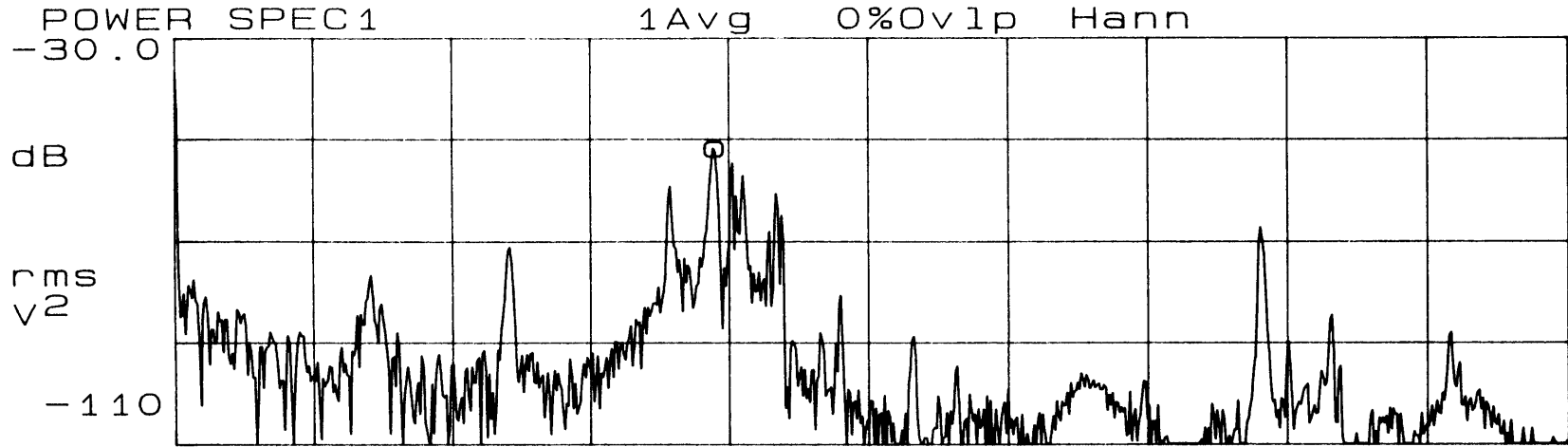
Freq. = 199.513 Hz  
 + Width = 2.45060 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.287 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.01220 ms  
 - Width = 2.56159 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 48.89 %

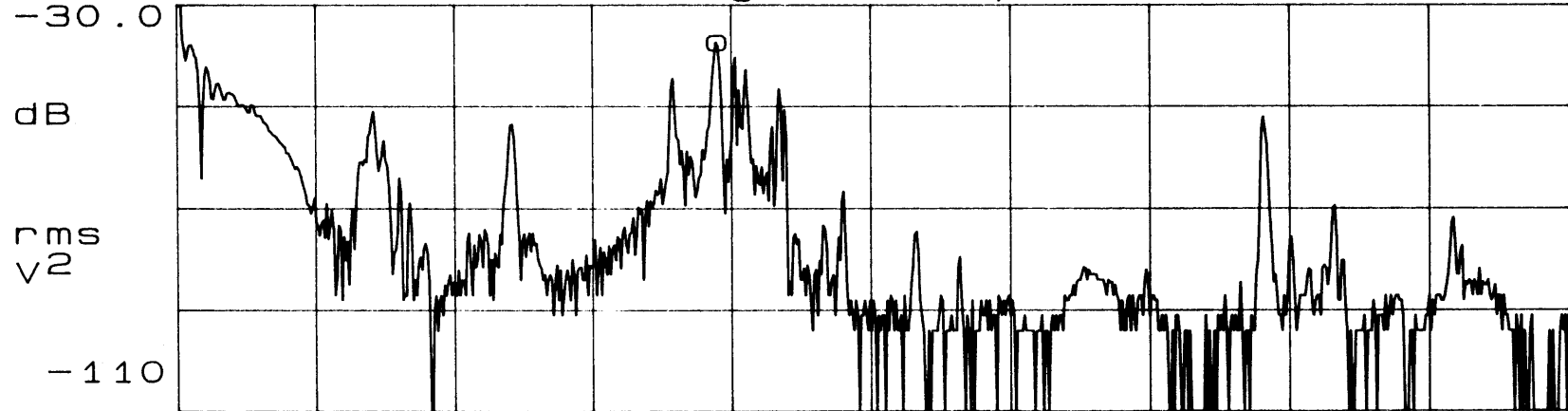
Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	



X=195 Hz  
Ya=-52.401 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz BRASS-SHOT-OIL 500  
Yb=-37.85 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann



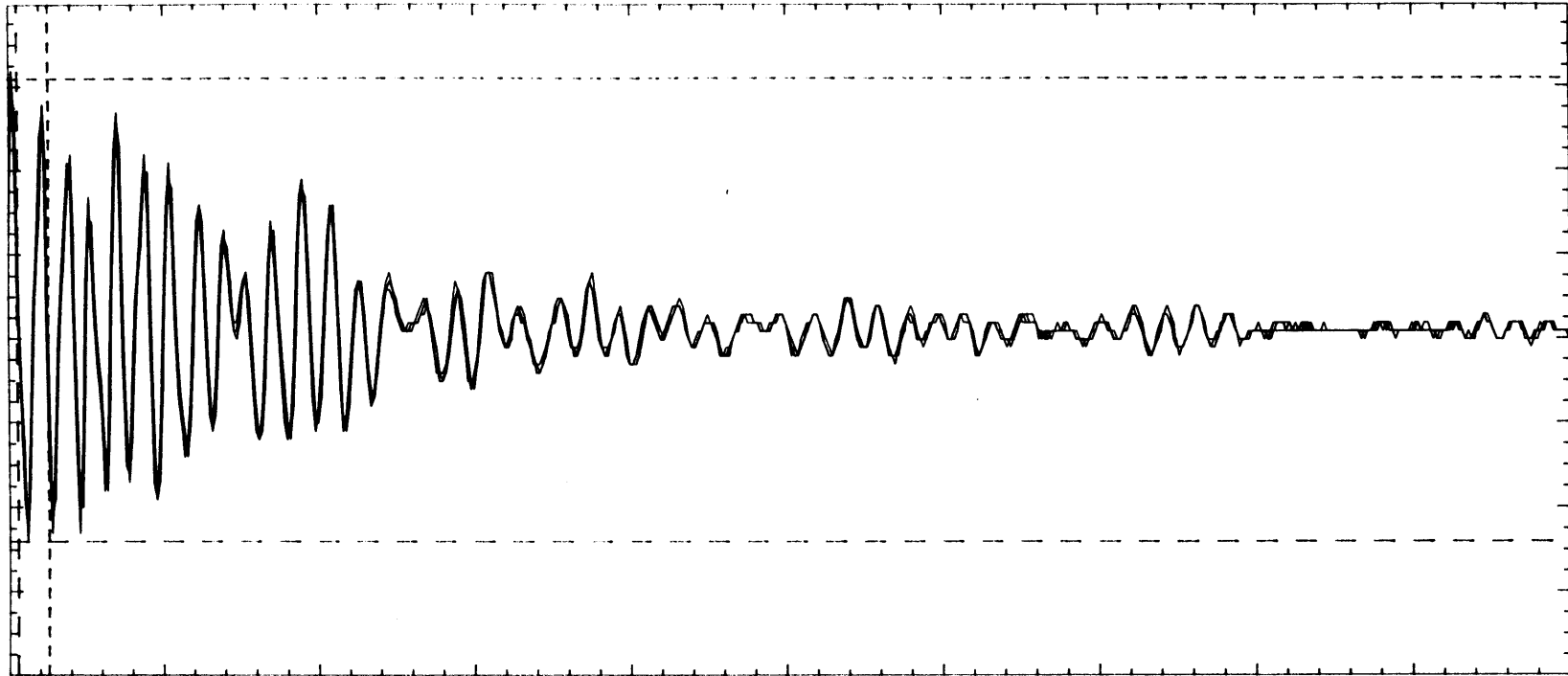
Fxd Y 0 Hz BRASS-SHOT-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Brass Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 2.01334 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.92471 ms  
 P-P Volts = 687.6 mvolts

Freq. = 215.294 Hz  
 + Width = 2.10413 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 192.8 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.64481 ms  
 - Width = 2.54068 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.30 %

Trace:

Copper Specimen

Air Core

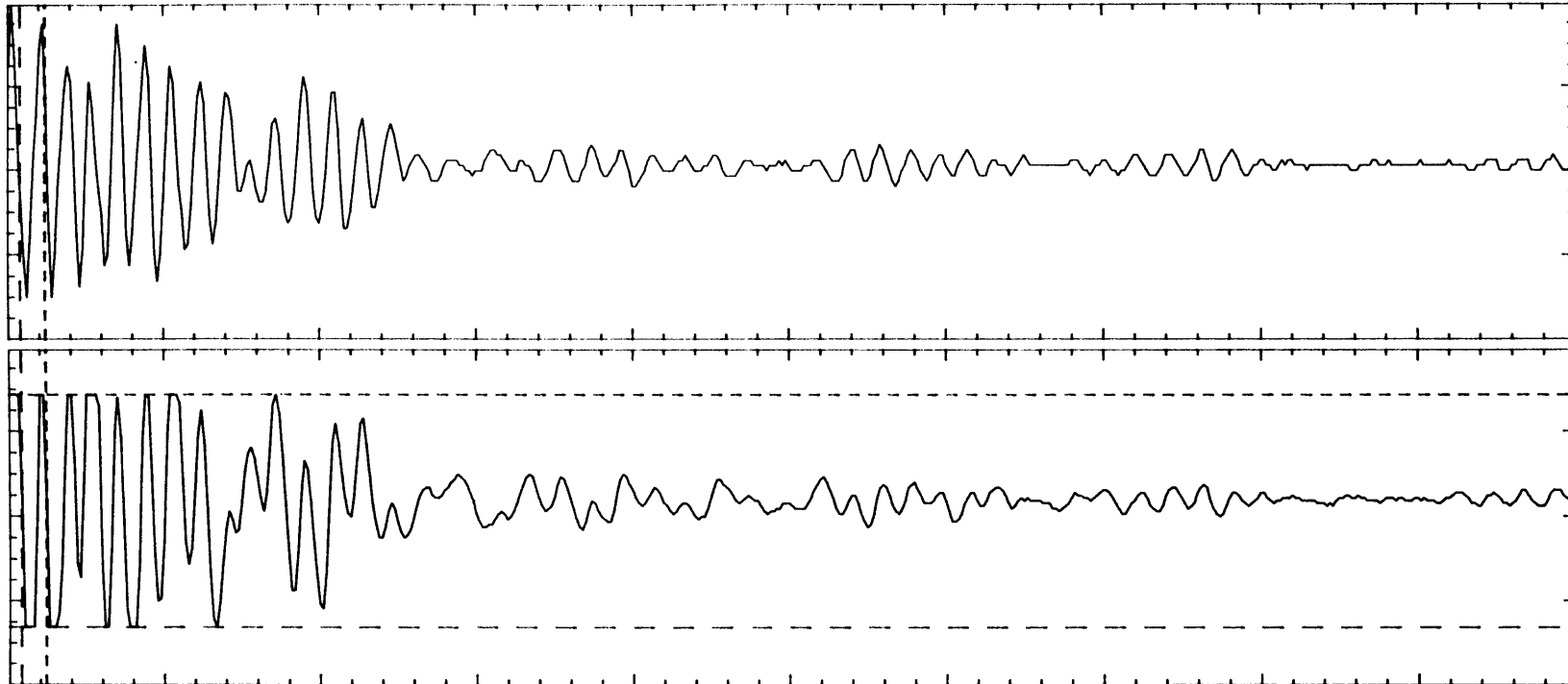
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



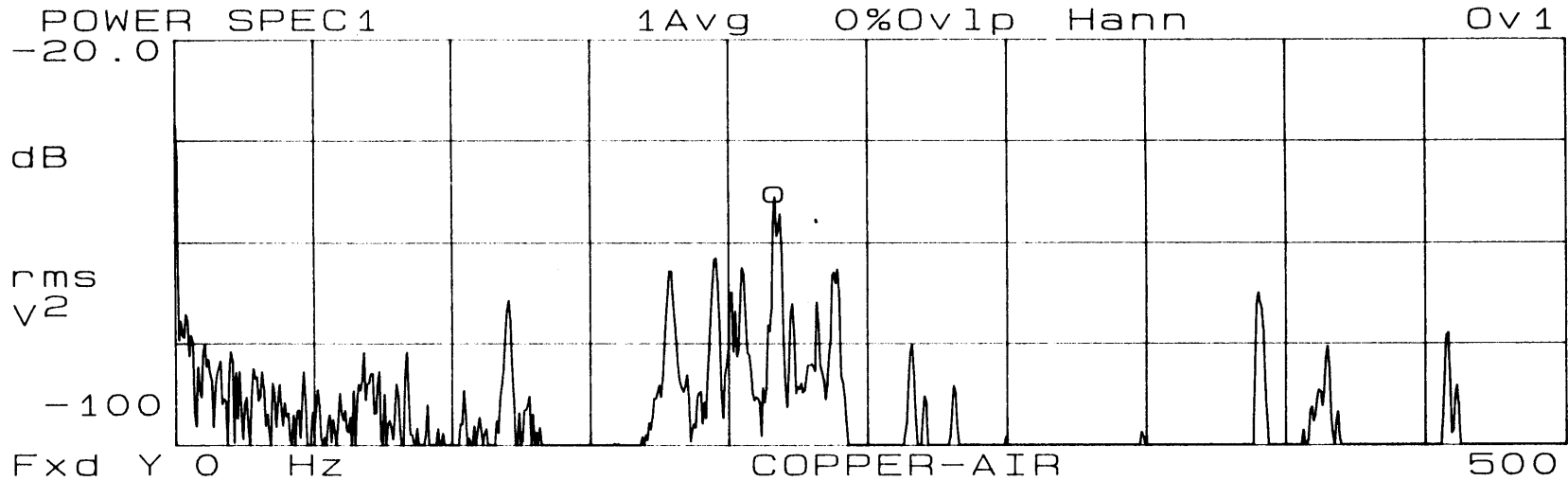
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 799.568 us  
 Fall Time = 796.192 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.750 volts

Freq. = 251.768 Hz  
 + Width = 1.52434 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.111 volts

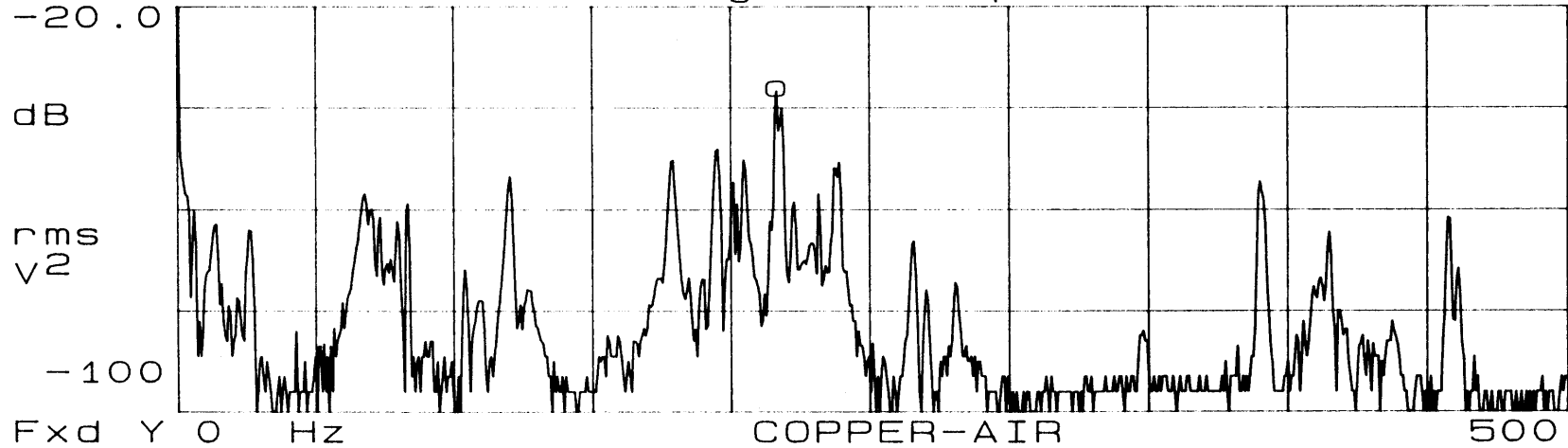
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.97192 ms  
 - Width = 2.44758 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 38.37 %

Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Air Core	Filtred Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=216.87 Hz  
Ya=-50.962 dBVrms



Yb=-36.581 dBVrms



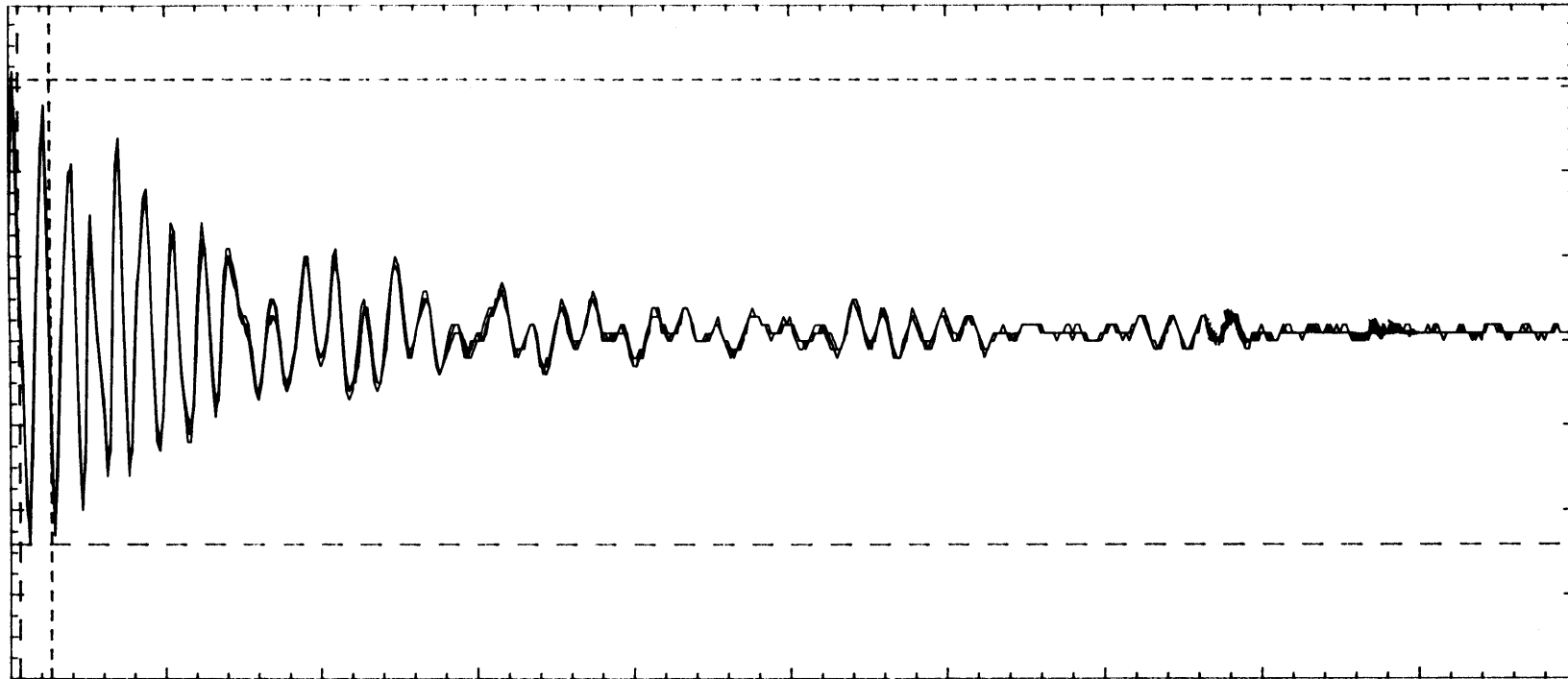
Top Trace: Copper Specimen Air Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Copper Specimen Air Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 3 Parameters  
Rise Time = 2.06776 ms  
Fall Time = 1.85868 ms  
P-P Volts = 687.5 mvolts

Freq. = 214.932 Hz  
+ Width = 2.06062 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 196.6 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 4.65263 ms  
- Width = 2.59200 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 44.28 %

Trace:

Copper Specimen

Sand Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

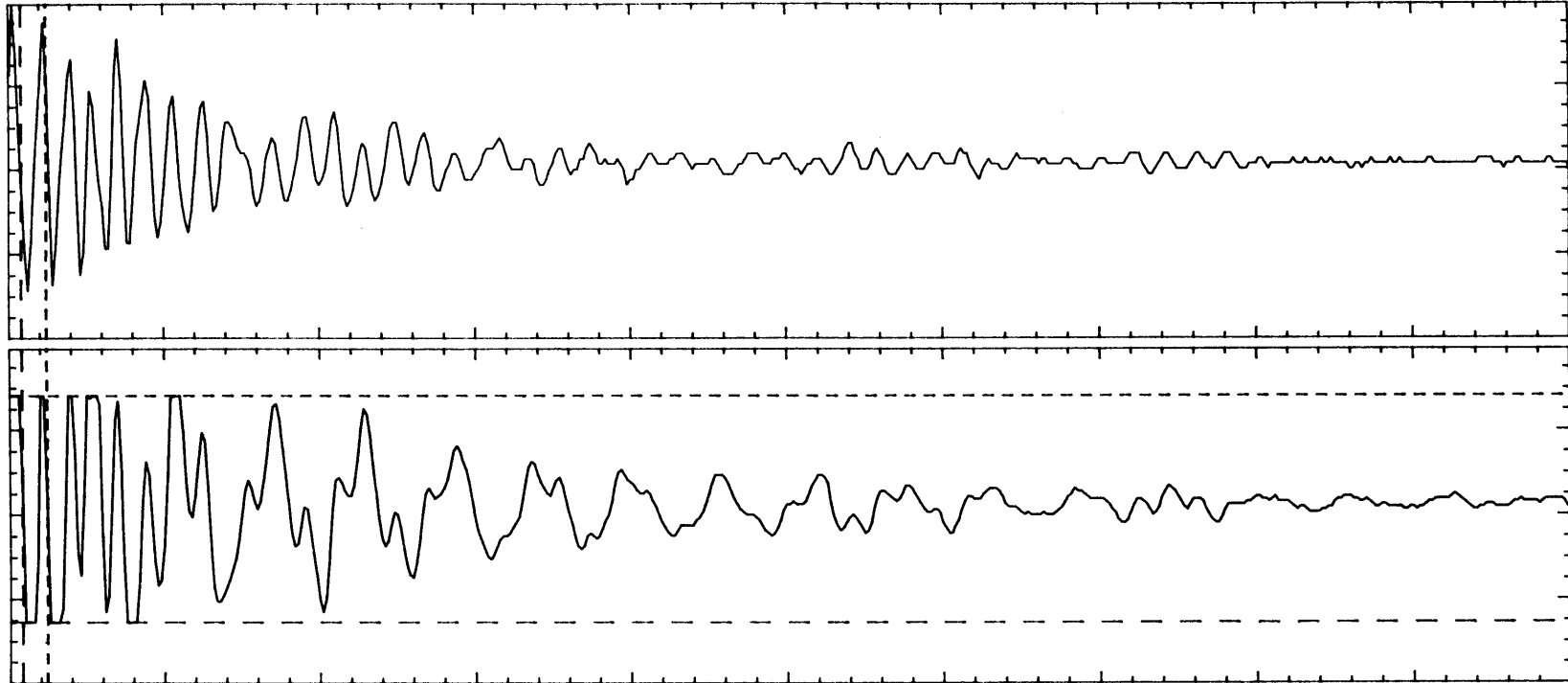
Page:

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0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 737.310 us  
 Fall Time = 779.841 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 254.064 Hz  
 + Width = 1.38802 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.112 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.93601 ms  
 - Width = 2.54799 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 35.26 %

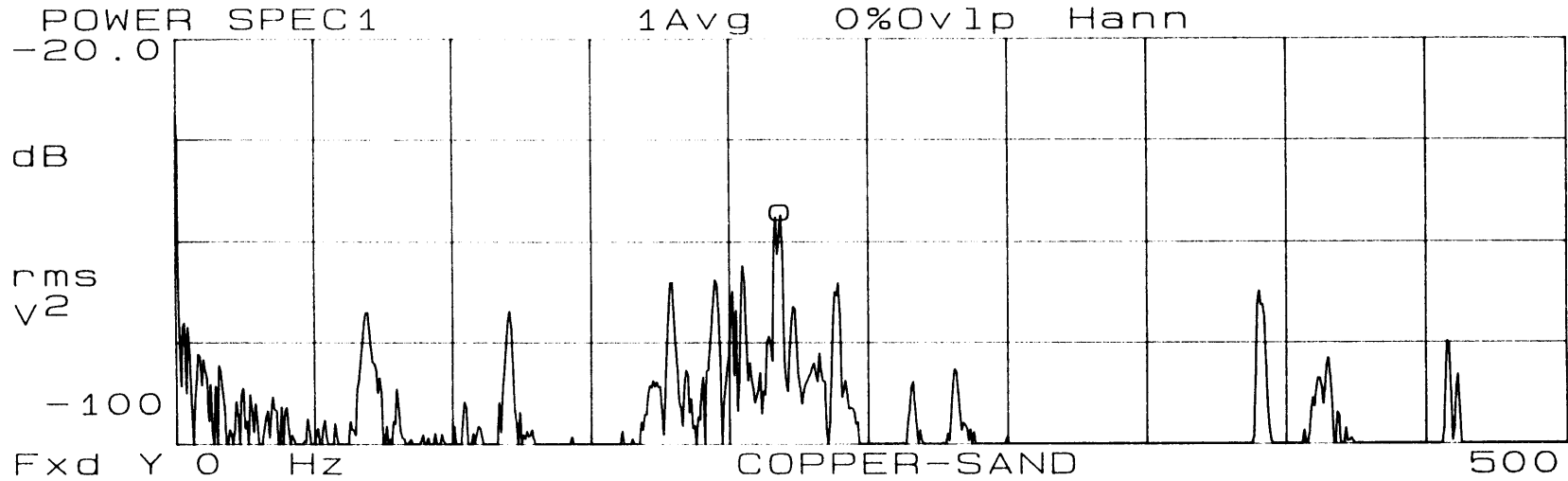
Top Trace: Copper Specimen Sand Core

Filtered Input Time-Space

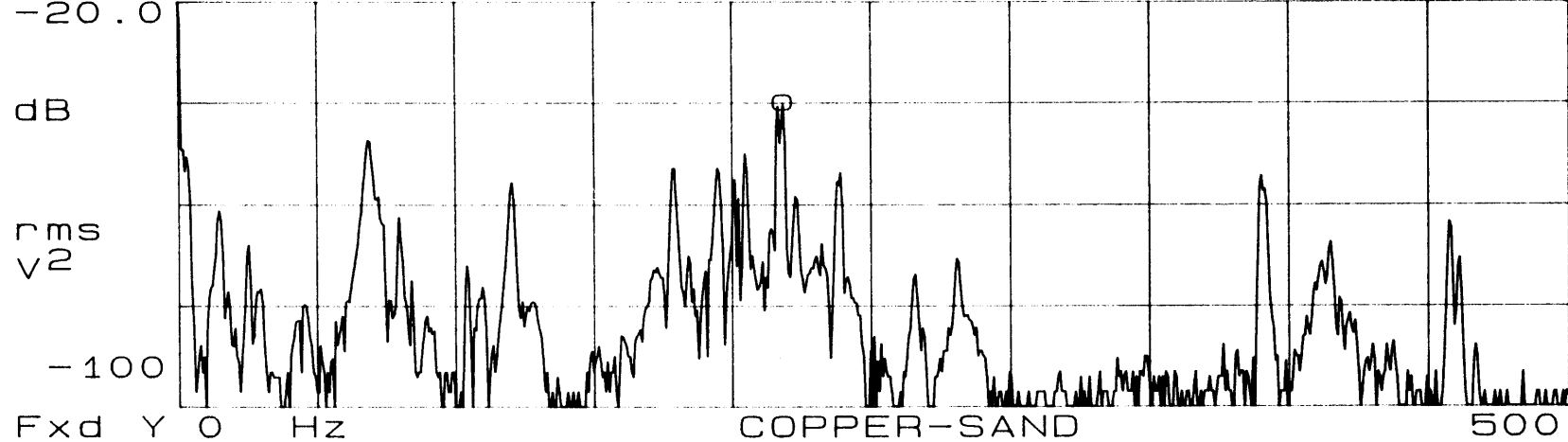
Bottom Trace: Copper Specimen Sand Core

Un-filtered Input

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-54.763 dBVrms



Yb=-40.285 dBVrms

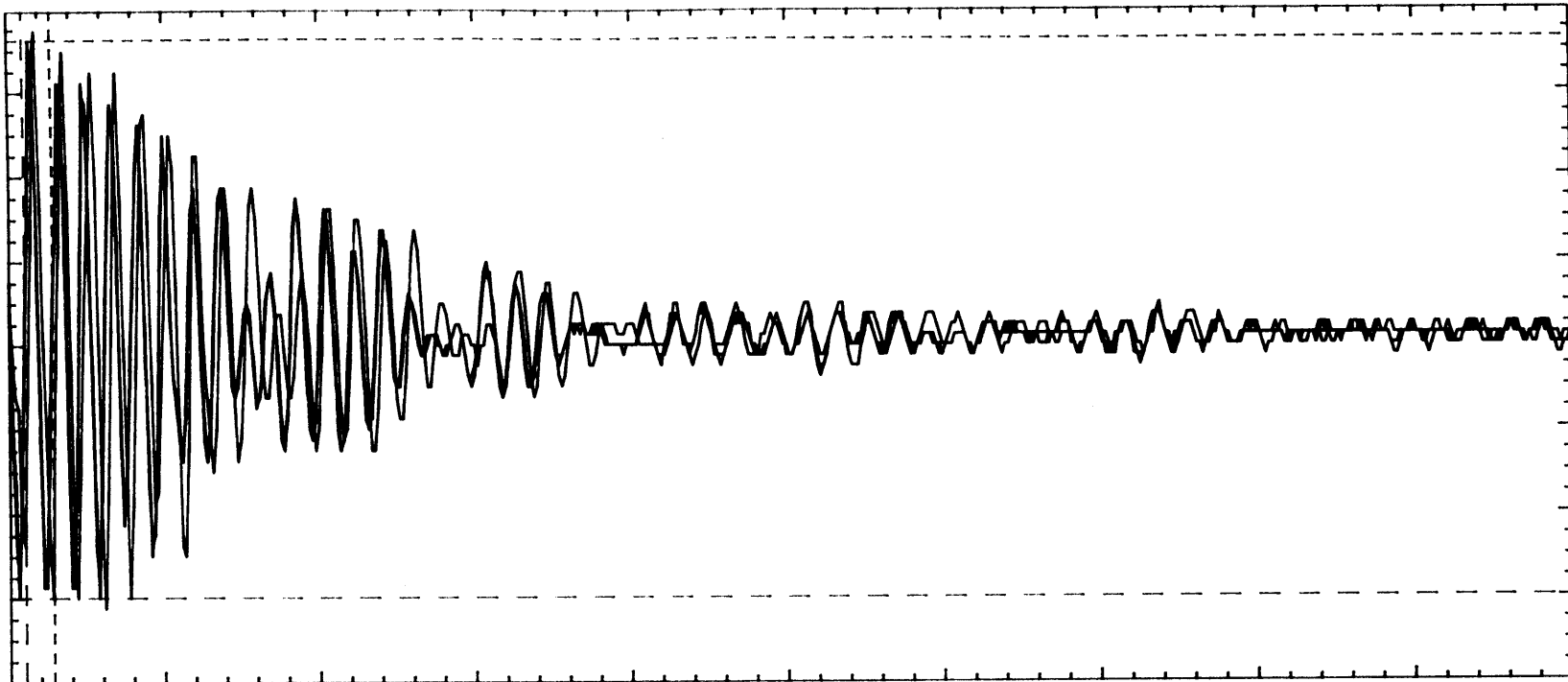


Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Mem 1 Parameters  
Rise Time = 1.57564 ms  
Fall Time = 1.46846 ms  
P-P Volts = 662.6 mvolts

Freq. = 226.552 Hz  
+ Width = 2.09842 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 206.8 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 4.41400 ms  
- Width = 2.31559 ms  
Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
Dutycycle = 47.54 %

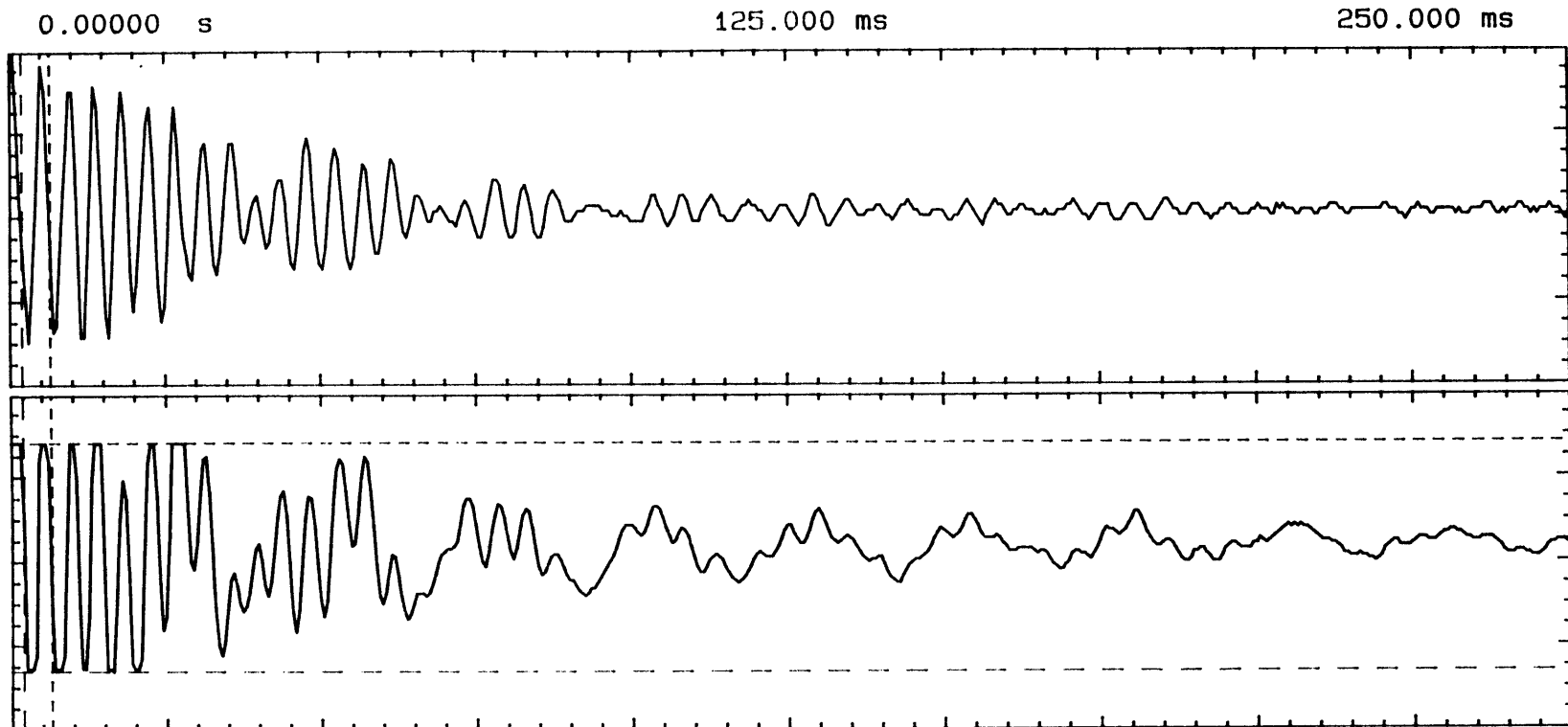
Trace: Copper Specimen

Lead Shot Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

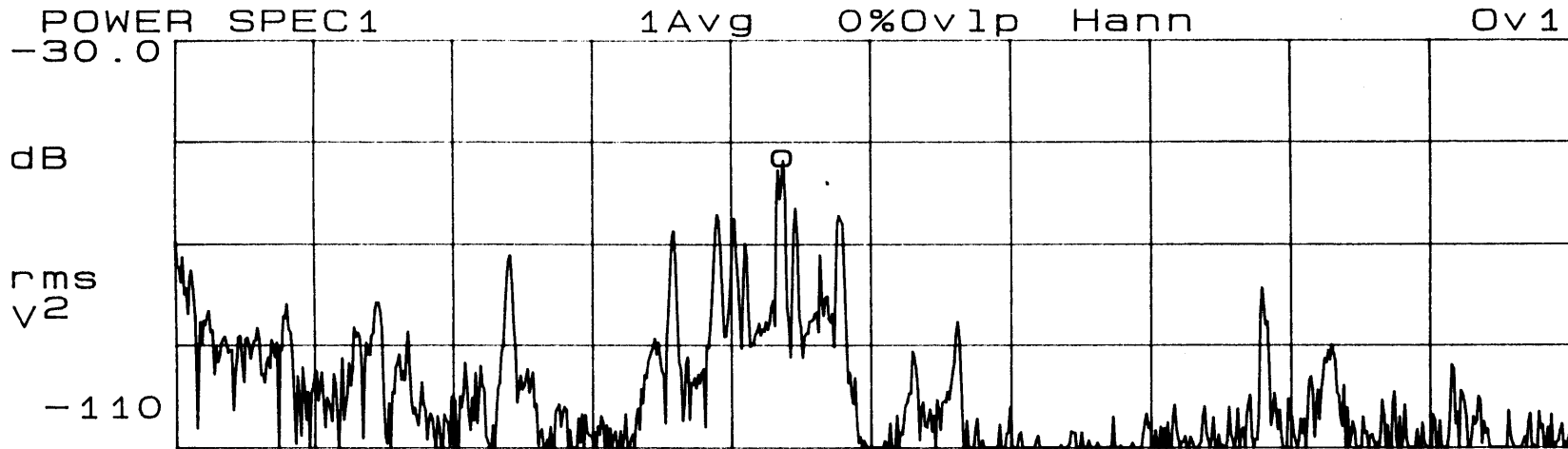




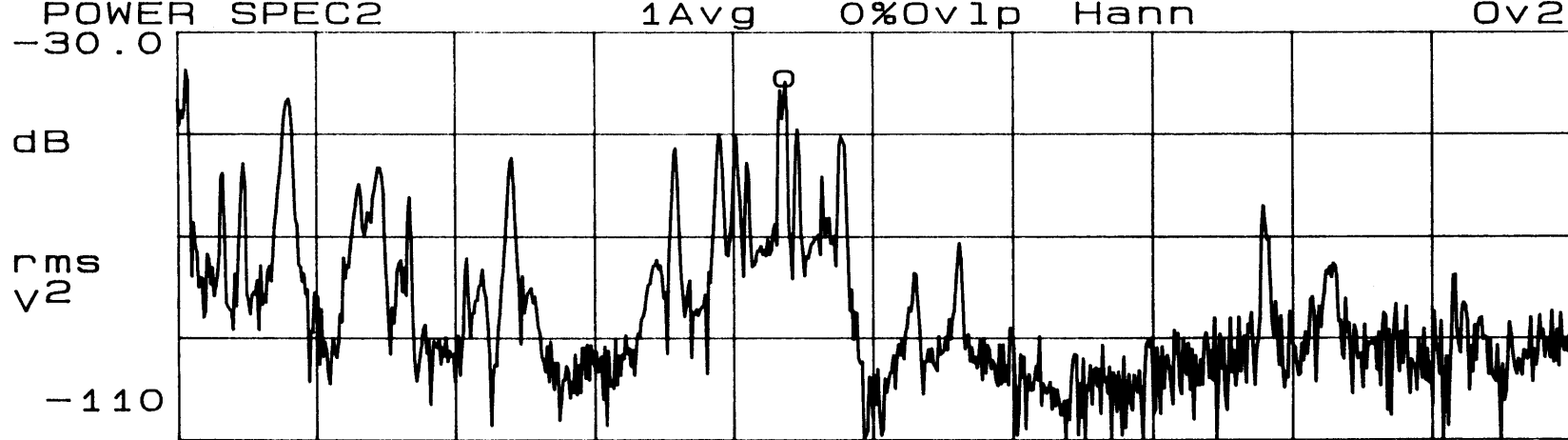
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Period	=	4.20463 ms
Rise Time	=	736.504 us	+ Width	=	2.07844 ms
Fall Time	=	782.477 us	- Width	=	2.12619 ms
P-P Volts	=	2.718 volts	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
			RMS Volts	=	1.161 volts
			Dutycycle	=	49.43 %

Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-53.498 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-SHOT 500



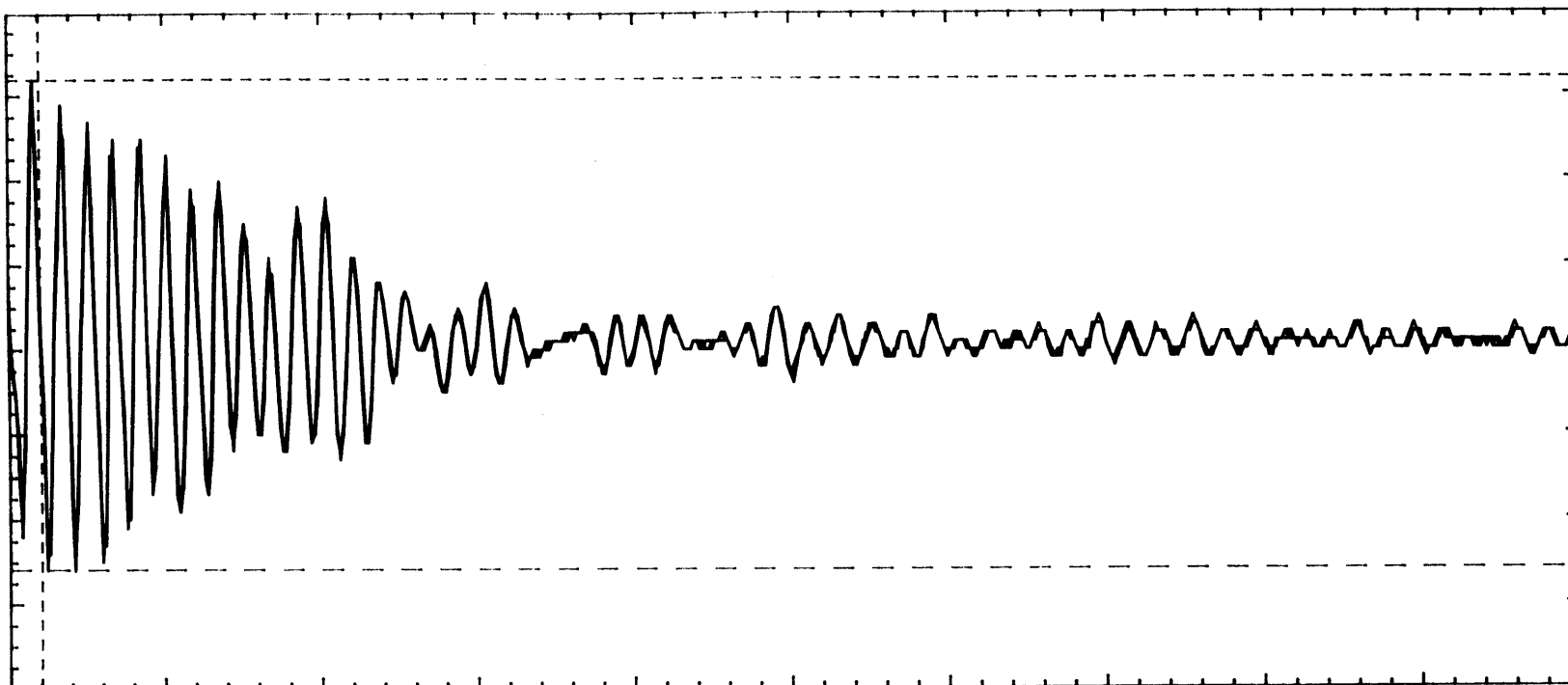
Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-SHOT 500

Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.70107 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.85618 ms  
 P-P Volts = 722.7 mvolts

Freq. = 203.193 Hz  
 + Width = 2.10501 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 195.3 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.92143 ms  
 - Width = 2.81643 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 42.77 %

Trace:

Copper Specimen

Oil Core

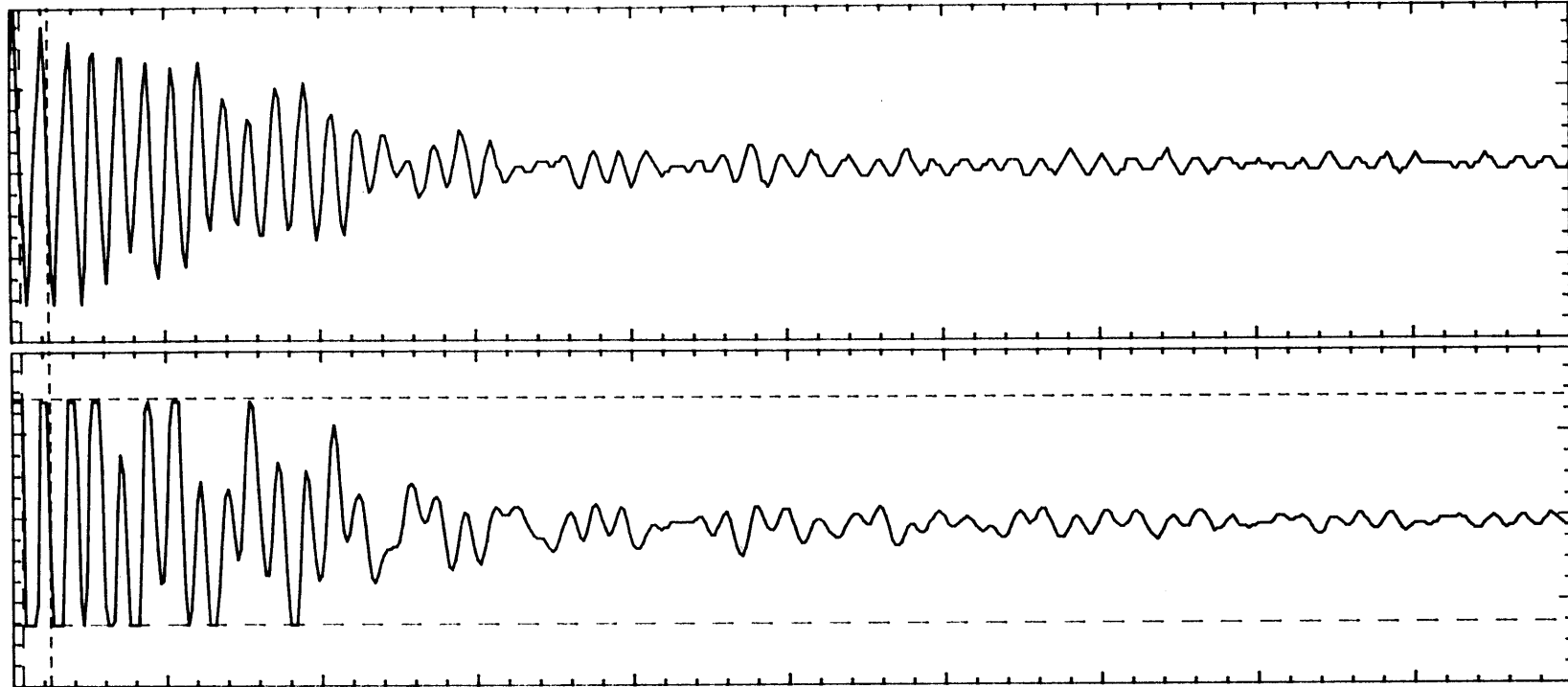
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 714.150 us  
 Fall Time = 404.687 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.687 volts

Freq. = 241.012 Hz  
 + Width = 1.66895 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.235 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.14917 ms  
 - Width = 2.48021 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 40.22 %

Top Trace: Copper Specimen

Oil Core

Filtered Input

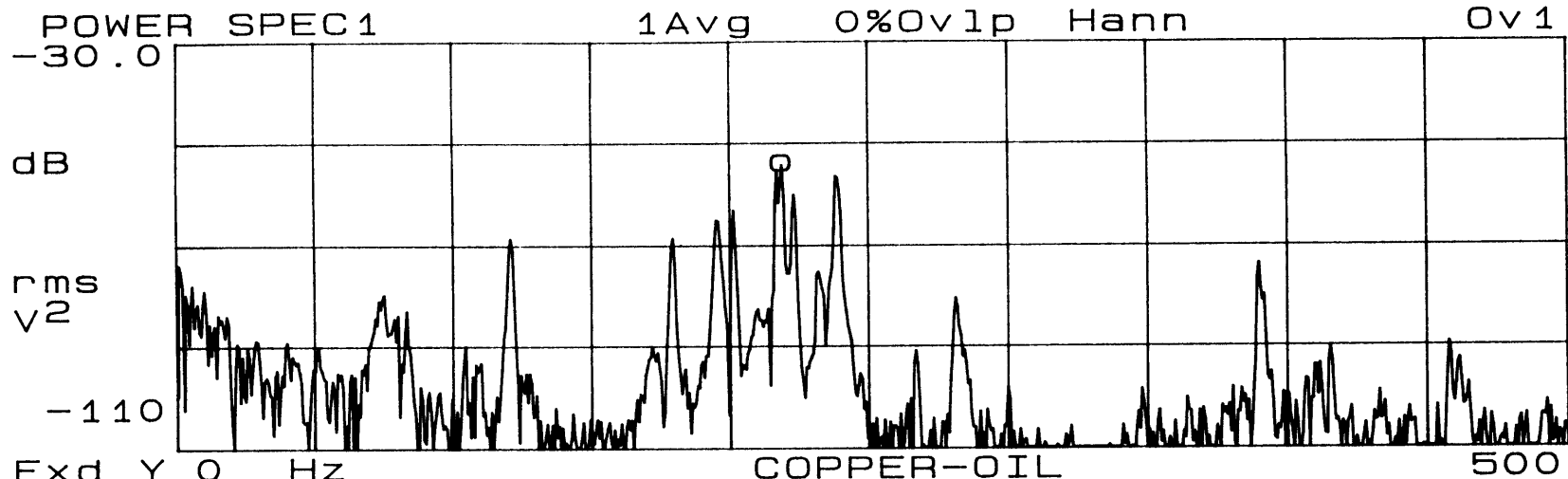
Time-Space

Bottom Trace: Copper Specimen

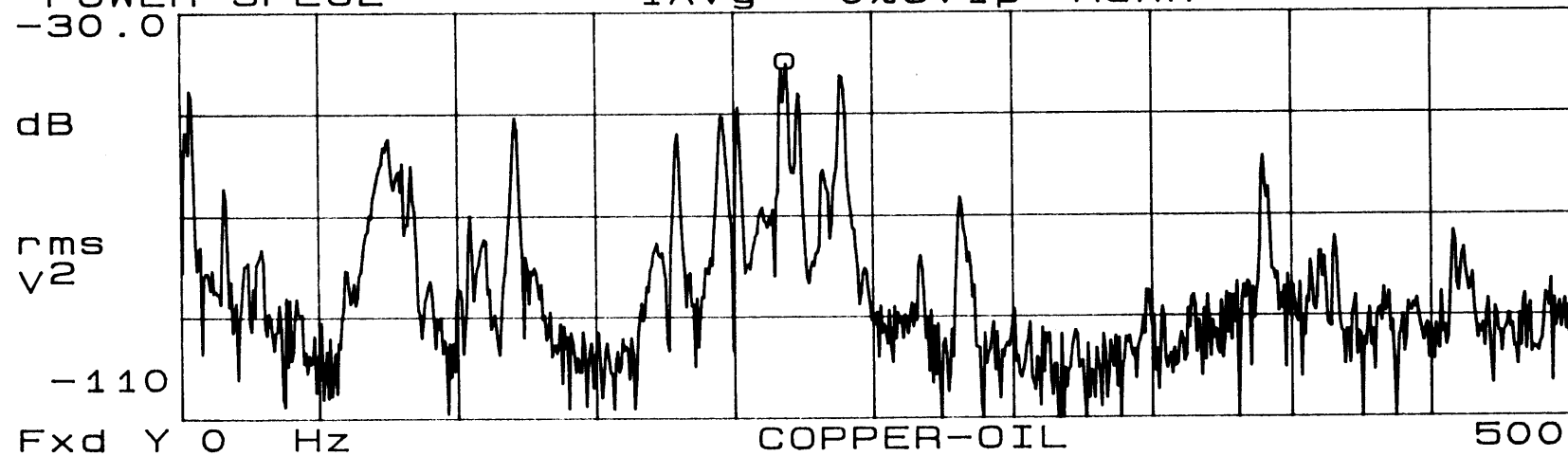
Oil Core

Un-filtered Input

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-54.252 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-OIL 500  
Yb=-40.049 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann Ov 2

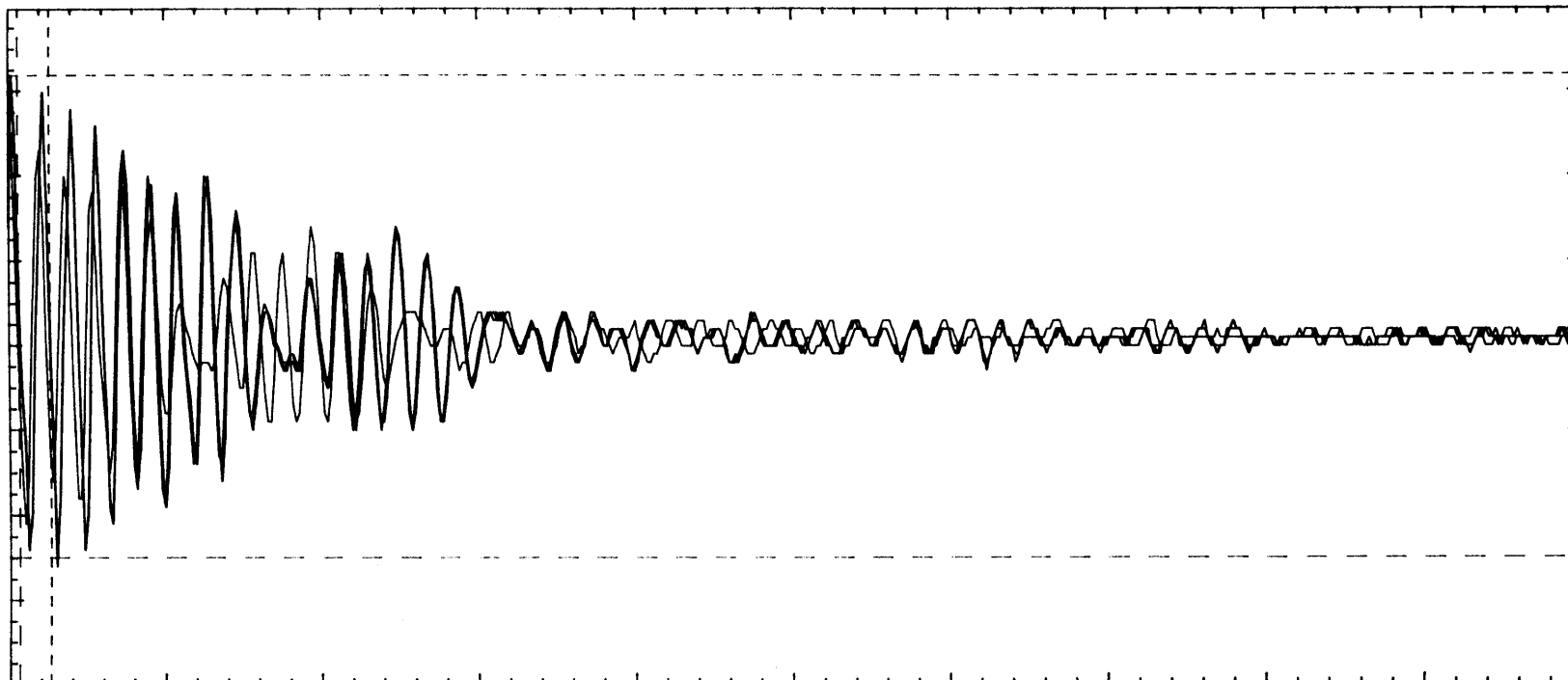


Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 125.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.98392 ms  
 Fall Time = 2.00847 ms  
 P-P Volts = 711.0 mvolts

Freq. = 208.535 Hz  
 + Width = 2.13337 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 201.4 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.79536 ms  
 - Width = 2.66199 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 44.48 %

Trace:

Copper Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

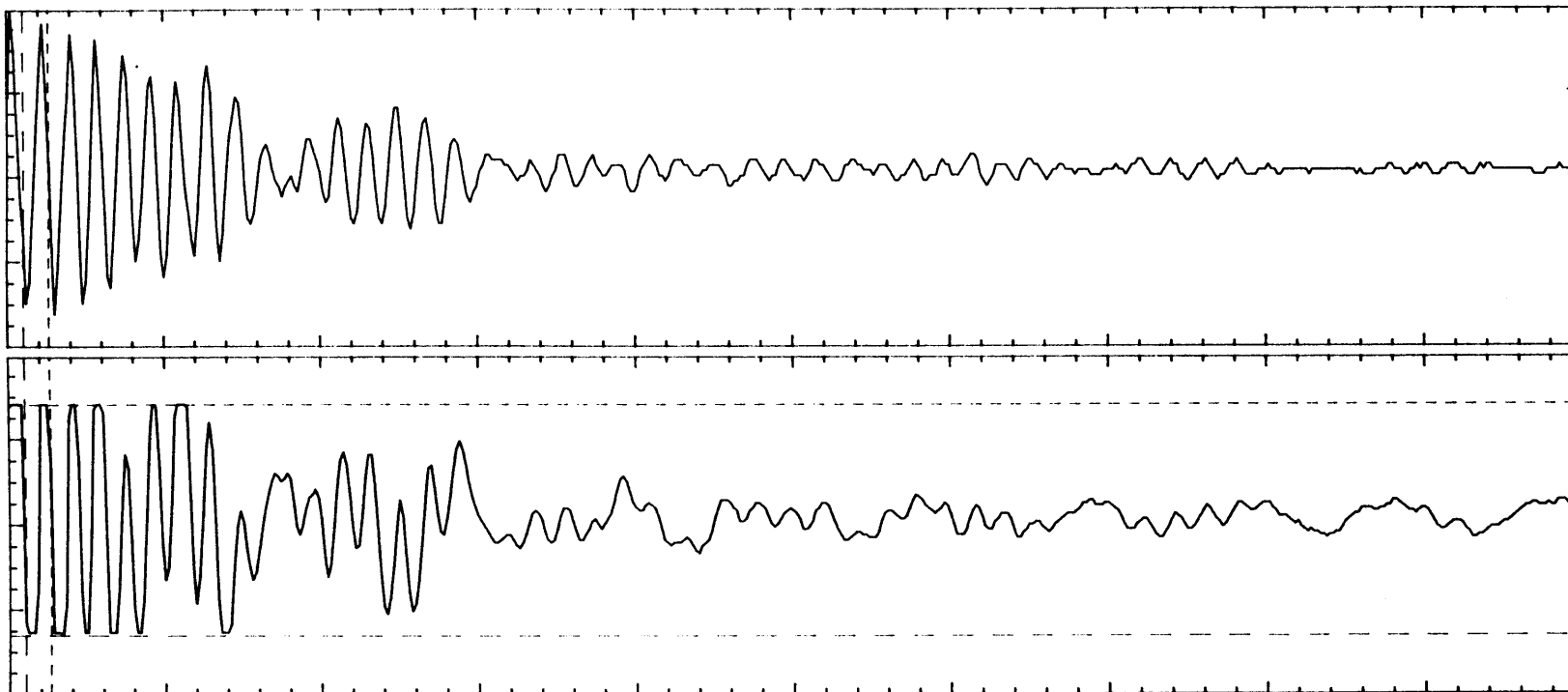
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



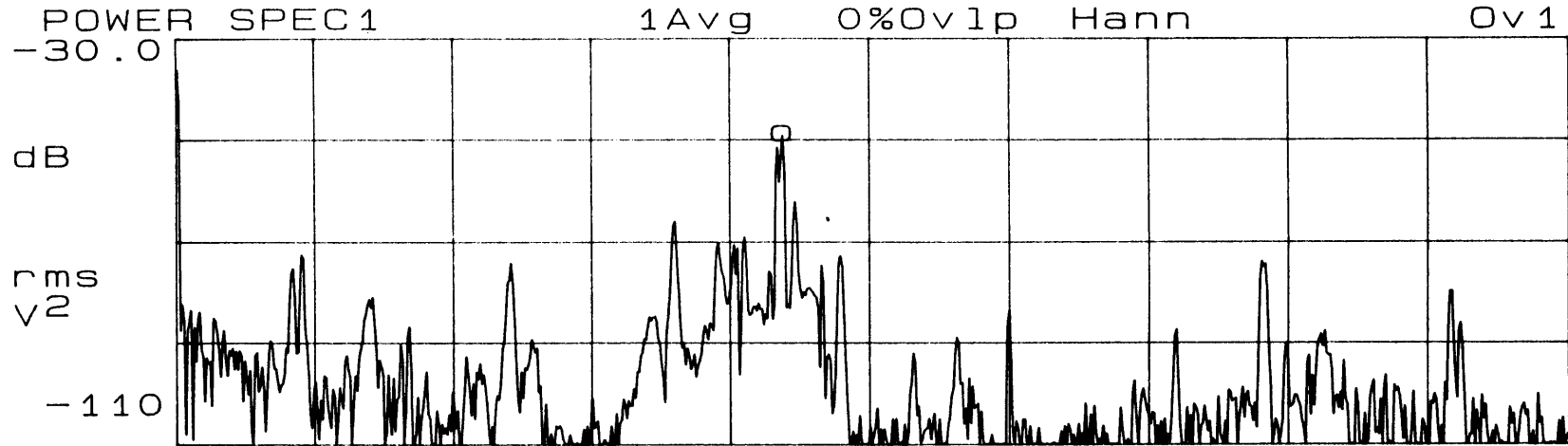
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 697.263 us  
 Fall Time = 424.400 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.718 volts

Freq. = 226.869 Hz  
 + Width = 1.98379 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.218 volts

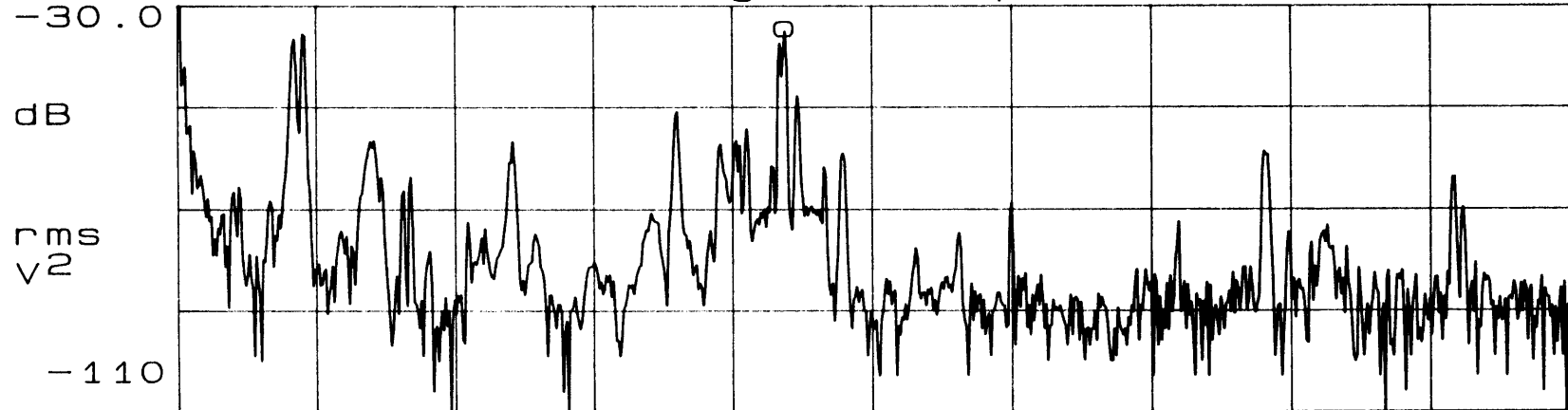
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.40783 ms  
 - Width = 2.42404 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 45.00 %

Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-49.227 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-SAND-OIL 500  
Yb=-34.959 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann Ov 2



Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-SAND-OIL 500

Top Trace: Copper Specimen Sand/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

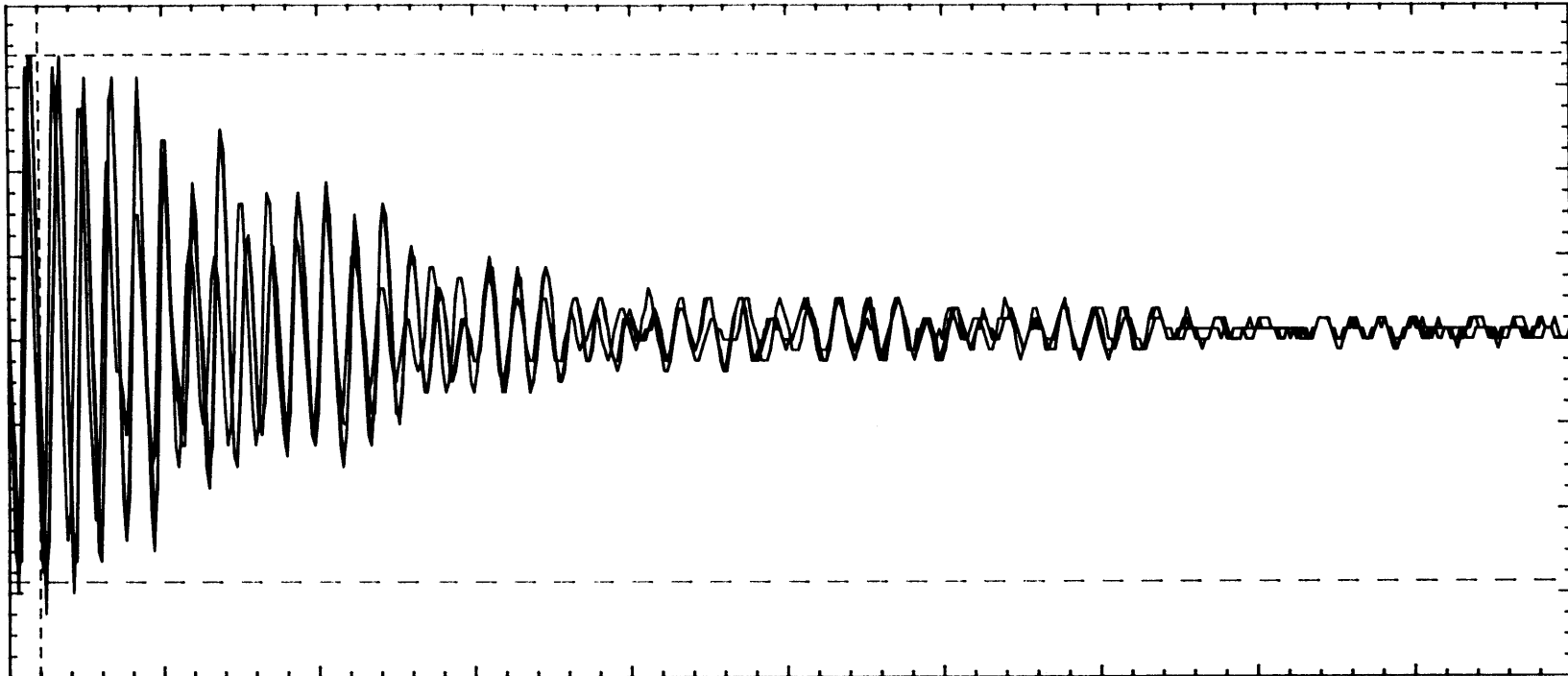
Bottom Trace: Copper Specimen Sand/Oil Core Un-filtered Input



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.28785 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.62531 ms  
 P-P Volts = 625.1 mvolts

Freq. = 211.209 Hz  
 + Width = 2.06272 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 195.1 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.73464 ms  
 - Width = 2.67192 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 43.56 %

Trace:

Copper Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

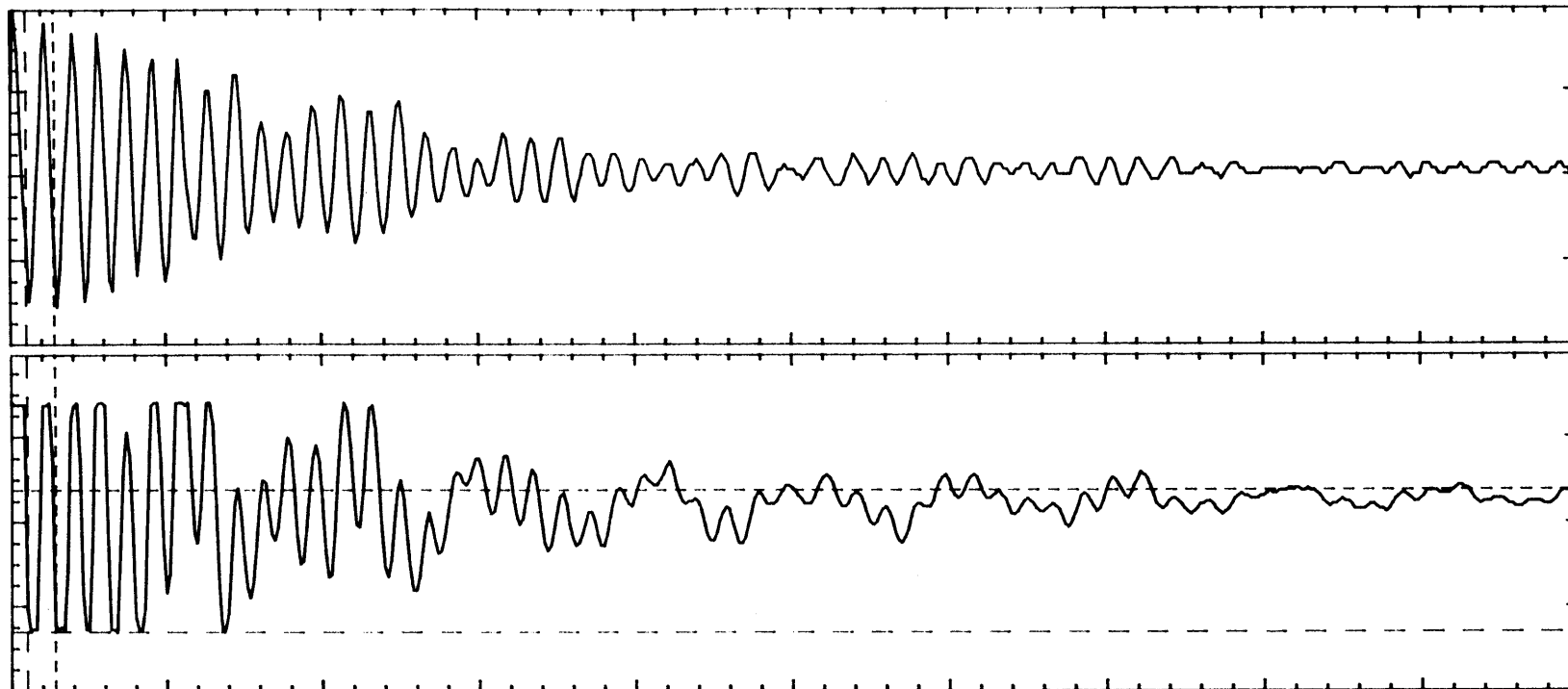
Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



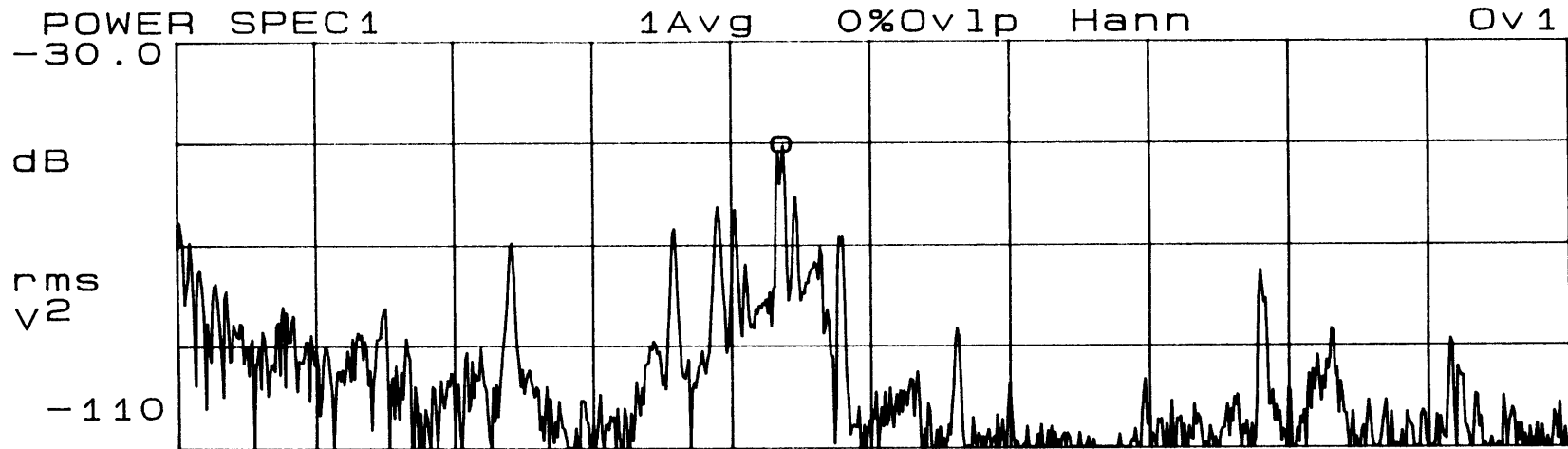
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 529.482 us  
 Fall Time = 482.251 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.718 volts

Freq. = 225.917 Hz  
 + Width = 2.48452 ms  
 Preshoot = 1.031 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.174 volts

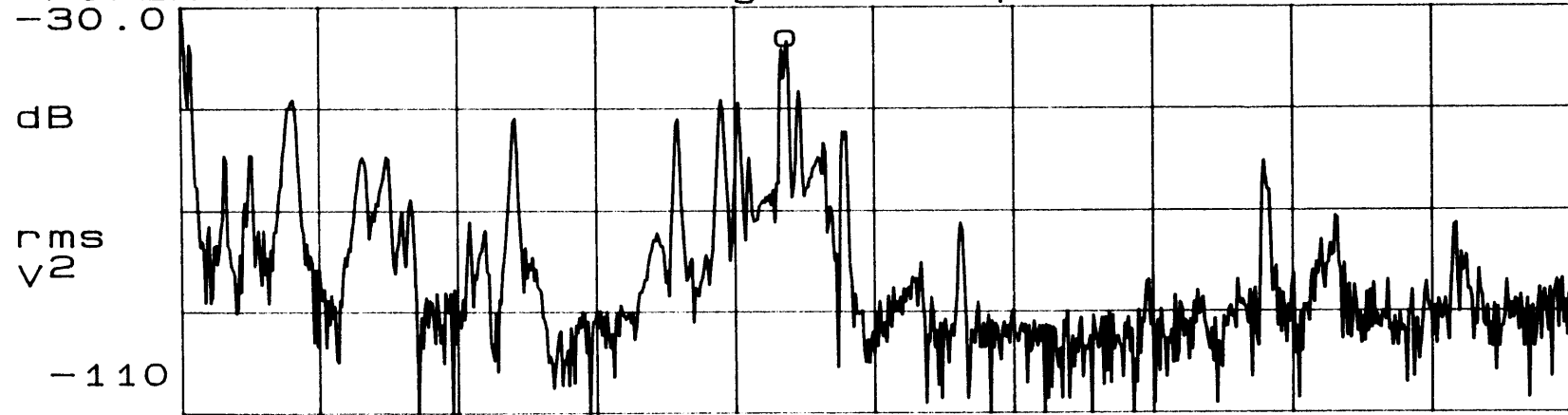
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.42641 ms  
 - Width = 1.94188 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 56.12 %

Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=218.75 Hz  
Ya=-50.613 dBVrms

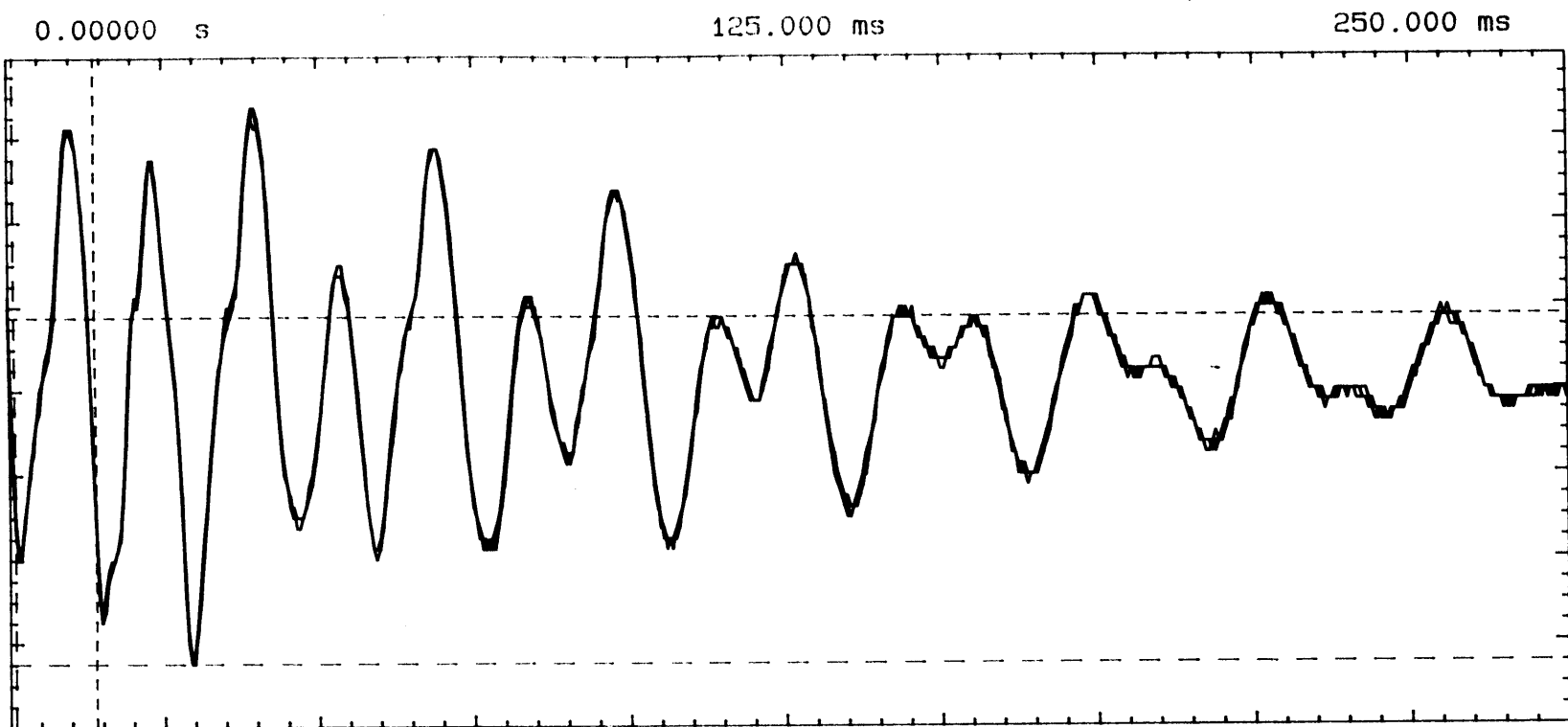


Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-SHOT-OIL 500  
Yb=-36.547 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2 1Avg 0%Ovlp Hann Ov2



Fxd Y 0 Hz COPPER-SHOT-OIL 500

Top Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Copper Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	



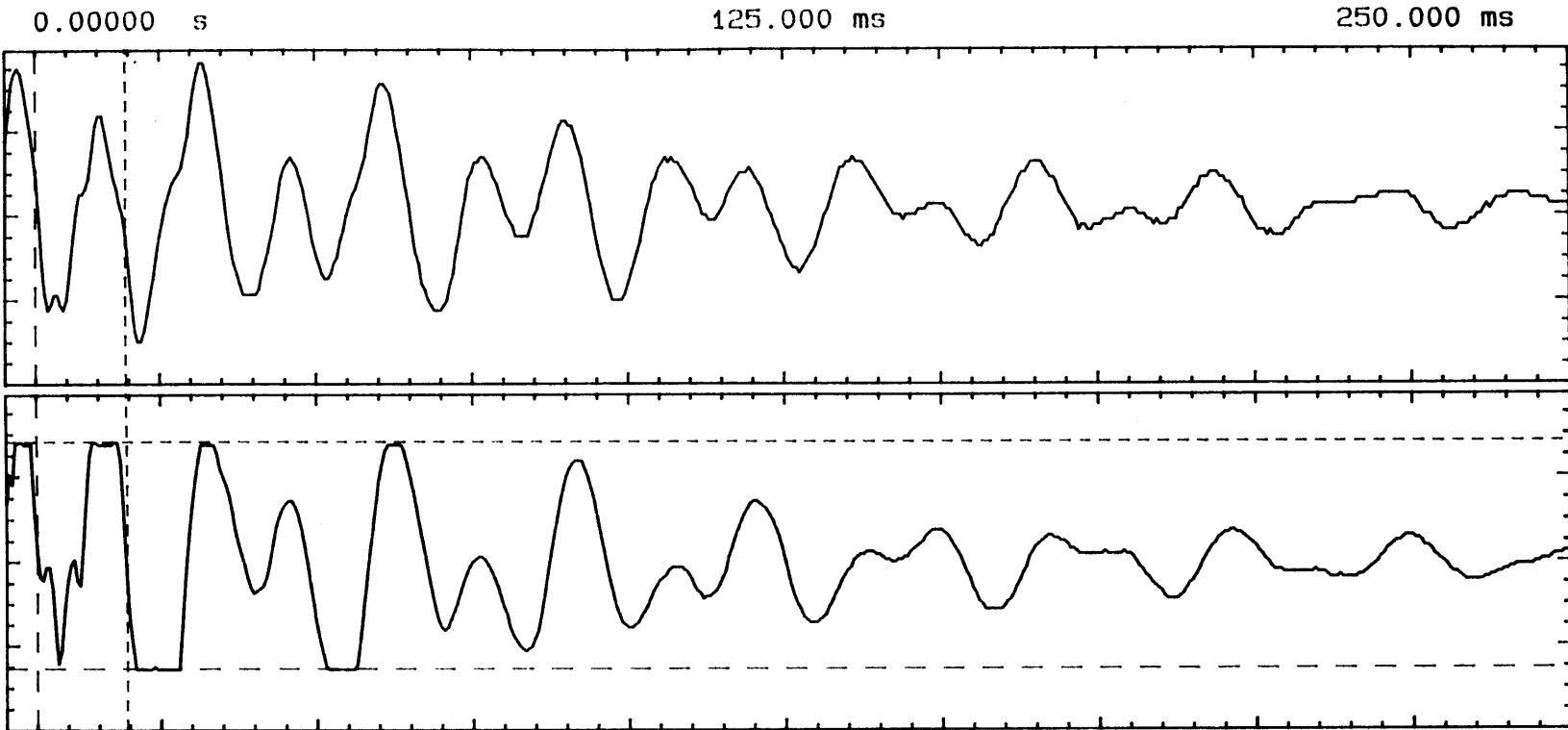
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = -10.7782 ms  
 Fall Time = 28.8570 ms  
 P-P Volts = 662.6 mvolts

Freq. = 76.9250 Hz  
 + Width = 10.6934 ms  
 Preshoot = 250.0 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 176.1 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 12.9997 ms  
 - Width = 2.30628 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 82.25 %

Trace: Ceramic Specimen Air Core Filtered Input

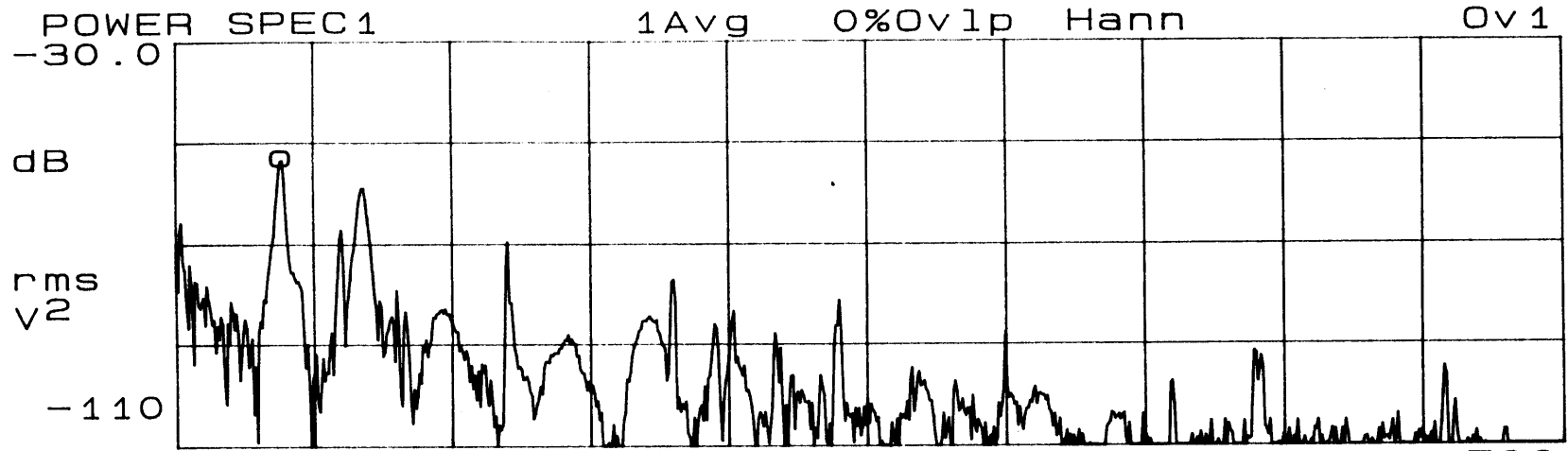
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



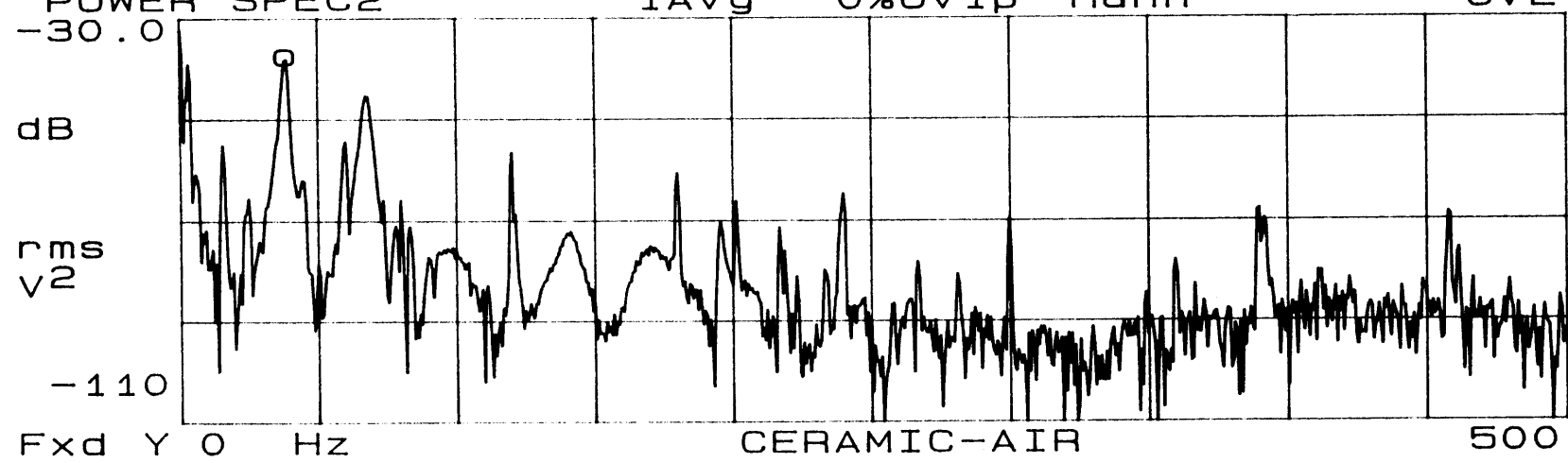
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Freq.	=	70.4376 Hz
Rise Time	=	4.47829 ms	+ Width	=	6.98958 ms
Fall Time	=	4.05060 ms	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
P-P Volts	=	2.687 volts	RMS Volts	=	917.4 mvolts
			Period	=	14.1970 ms
			- Width	=	7.20739 ms
			Overshoot	=	0.000 volts
			Dutycycle	=	49.23 %

Top Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Air Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=38.75 Hz  
Ya=-53.42 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz CERAMIC-AIR 500  
Yb=-38.062 dBVrms



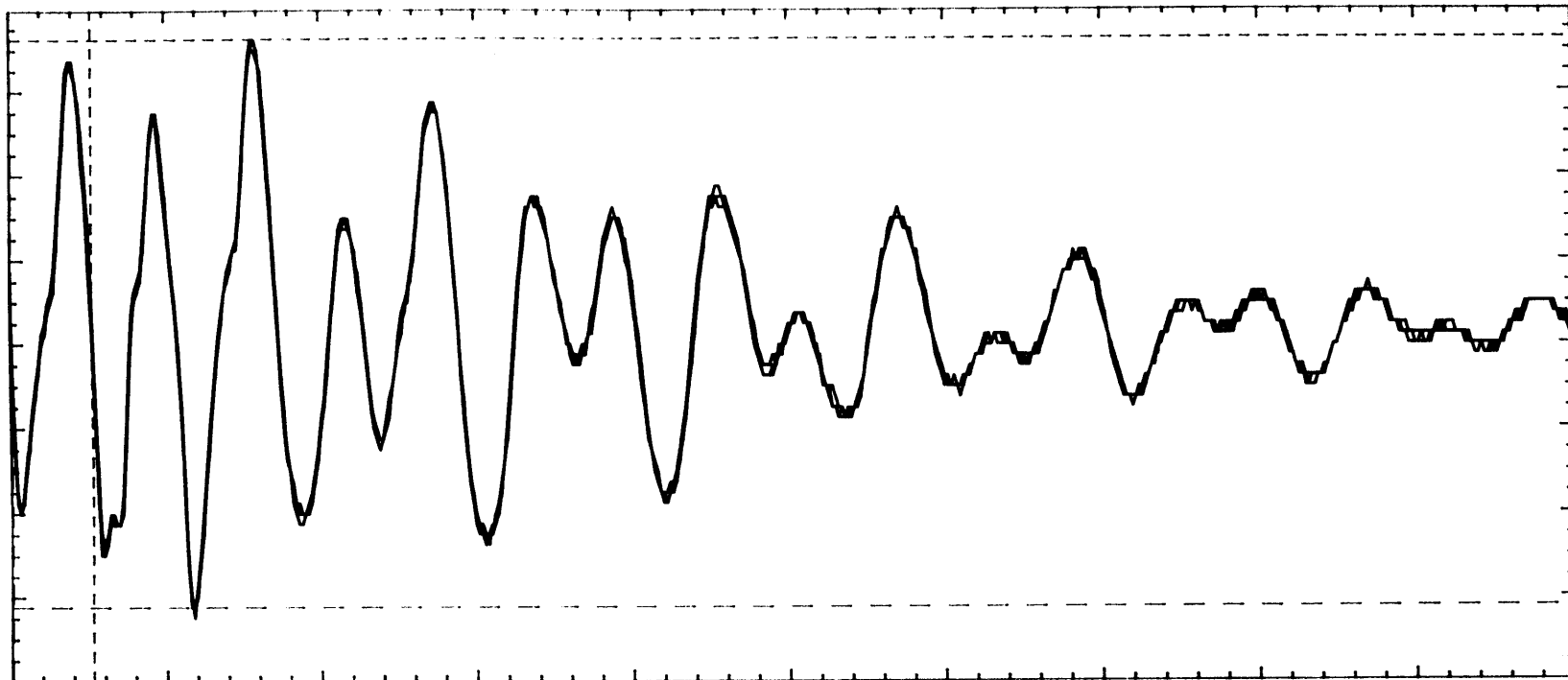
Fxd Y 0 Hz CERAMIC-AIR 500

Top Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Air Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 7.52663 ms  
 Fall Time = 17.7435 ms  
 P-P Volts = 675.1 mvolts

Freq. = 76.4814 Hz  
 + Width = 7.60426 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 184.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 13.0751 ms  
 - Width = 5.47081 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 58.15 %

Trace:

Ceramic Specimen

Sand Core

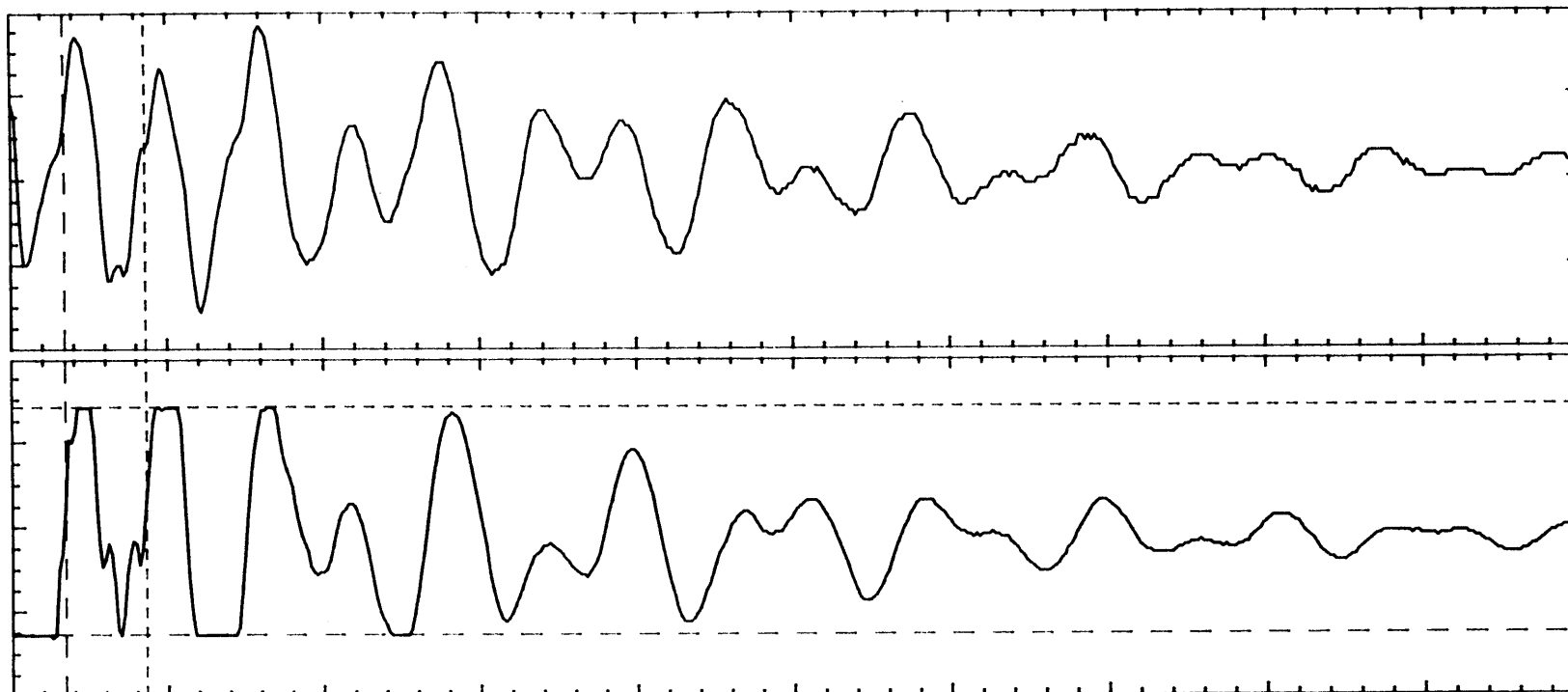
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div

Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div

Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Ch. 2 Parameters

Rise Time = 2.73041 ms

Fall Time = 3.99031 ms

P-P Volts = 2.718 volts

Freq. = 77.2727 Hz

+ Width = 5.42484 ms

Preshoot = 31.25 mvolts

RMS Volts = 872.5 mvolts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts

Delay = 0.00000 s

Period = 12.9412 ms

- Width = 7.51634 ms

Overshoot = 0.000 volts

Dutycycle = 41.91 %

Top Trace:

Ceramic Specimen

Sand Core

Filtered Input

Time-Space

Bottom Trace:

Ceramic Specimen

Sand Core

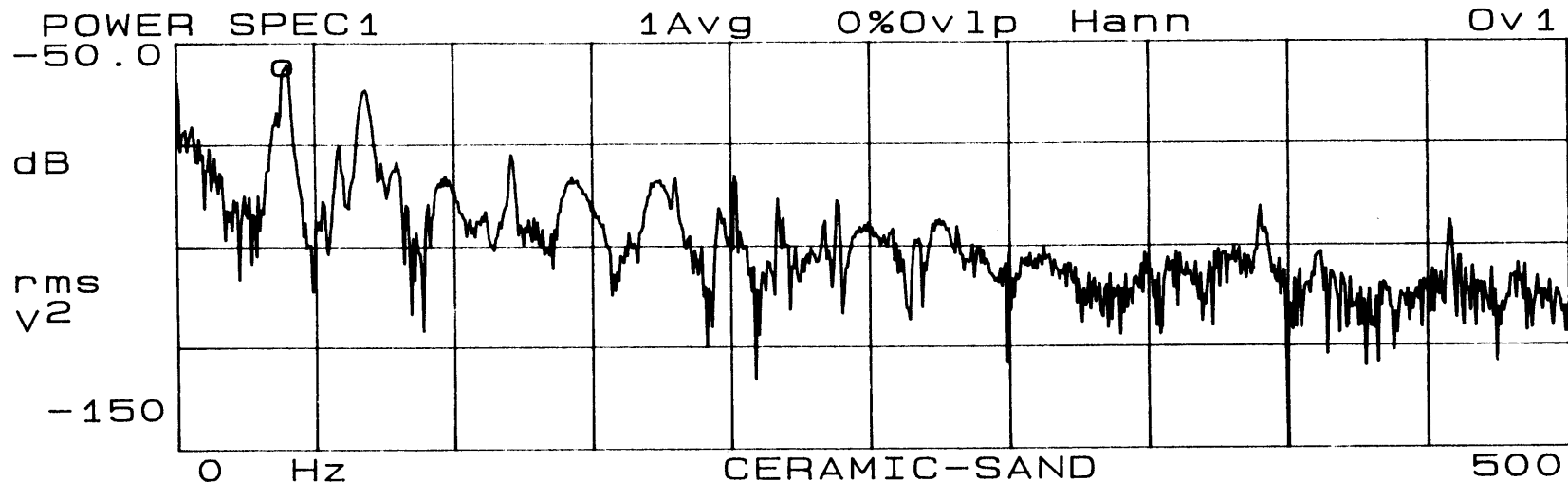
Un-filtered Input

Page:

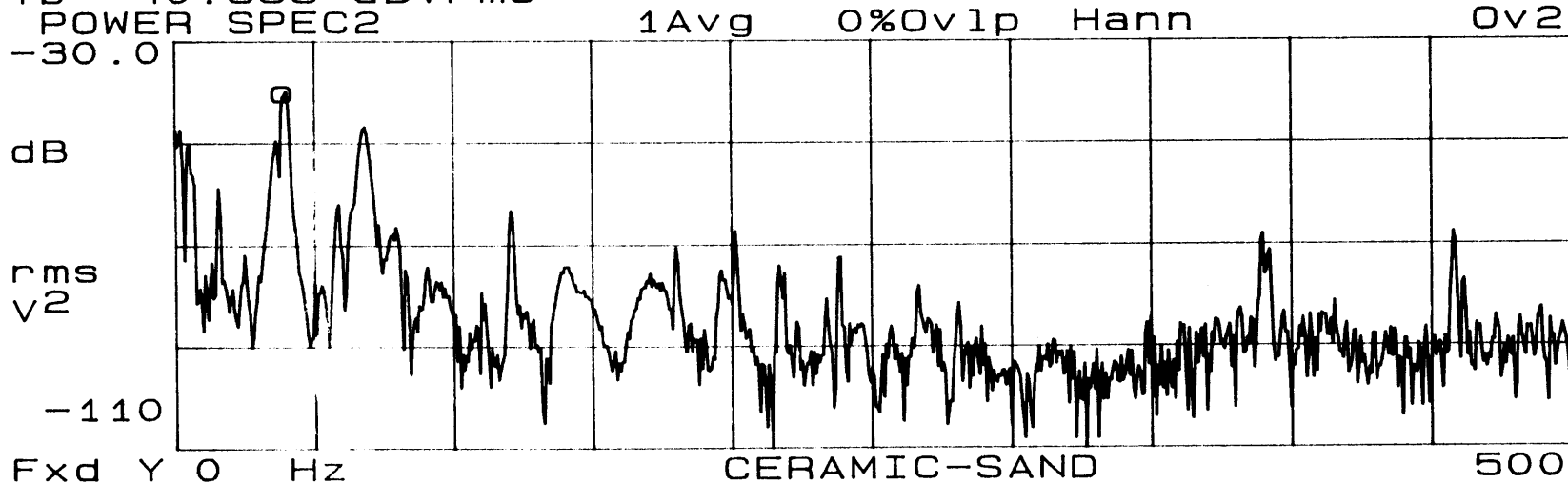
192



X=38.75 Hz  
 Ya=-56.541 dBVrms

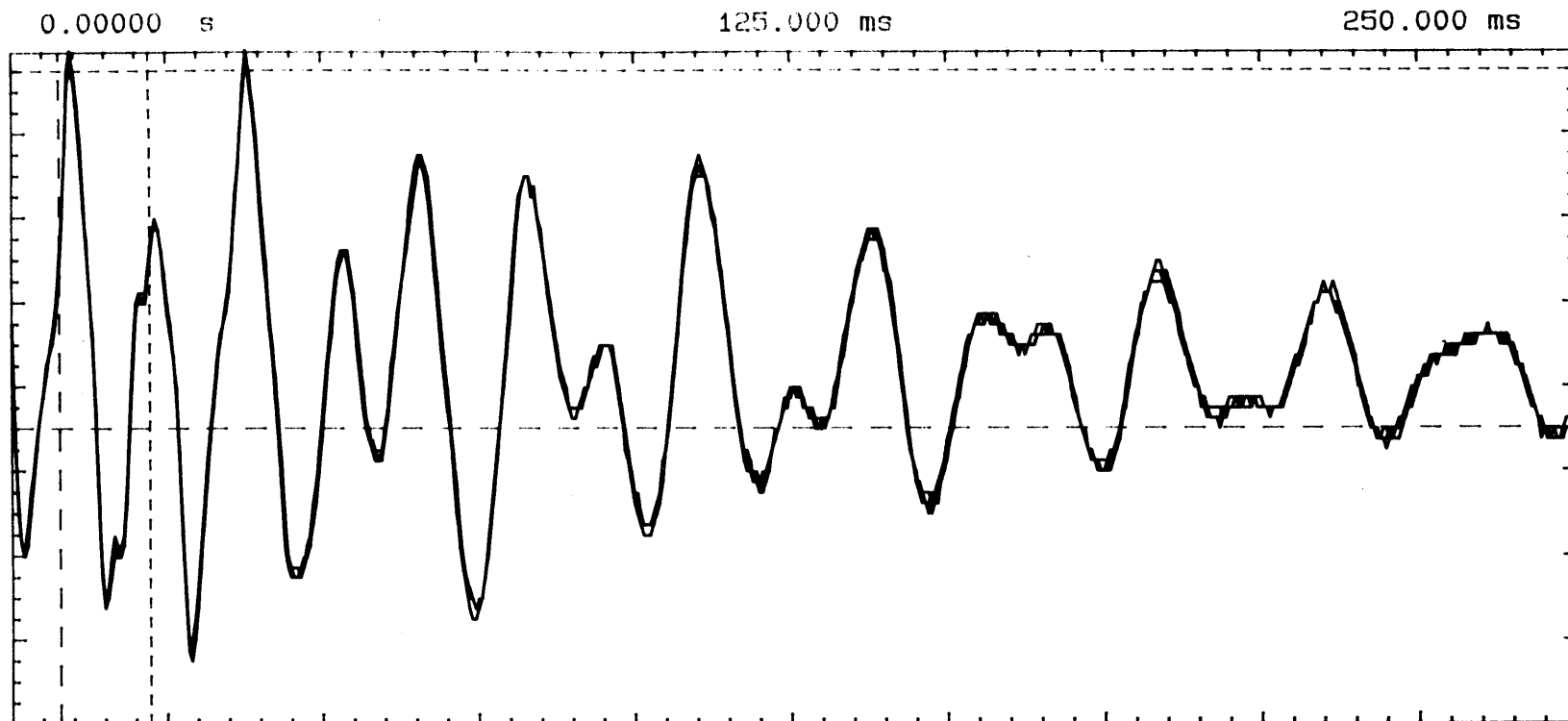


Yb=-40.835 dBVrms



Top Trace: Ceramic Specimen Sand Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Ceramic Specimen Sand Core Un-filtered Input



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 3.78681 ms  
 Fall Time = 3.01284 ms  
 P-P Volts = 675.1 mvolts

Freq. = 69.1333 Hz  
 + Width = 4.29836 ms  
 Preshoot = 250.0 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 204.1 mvolts

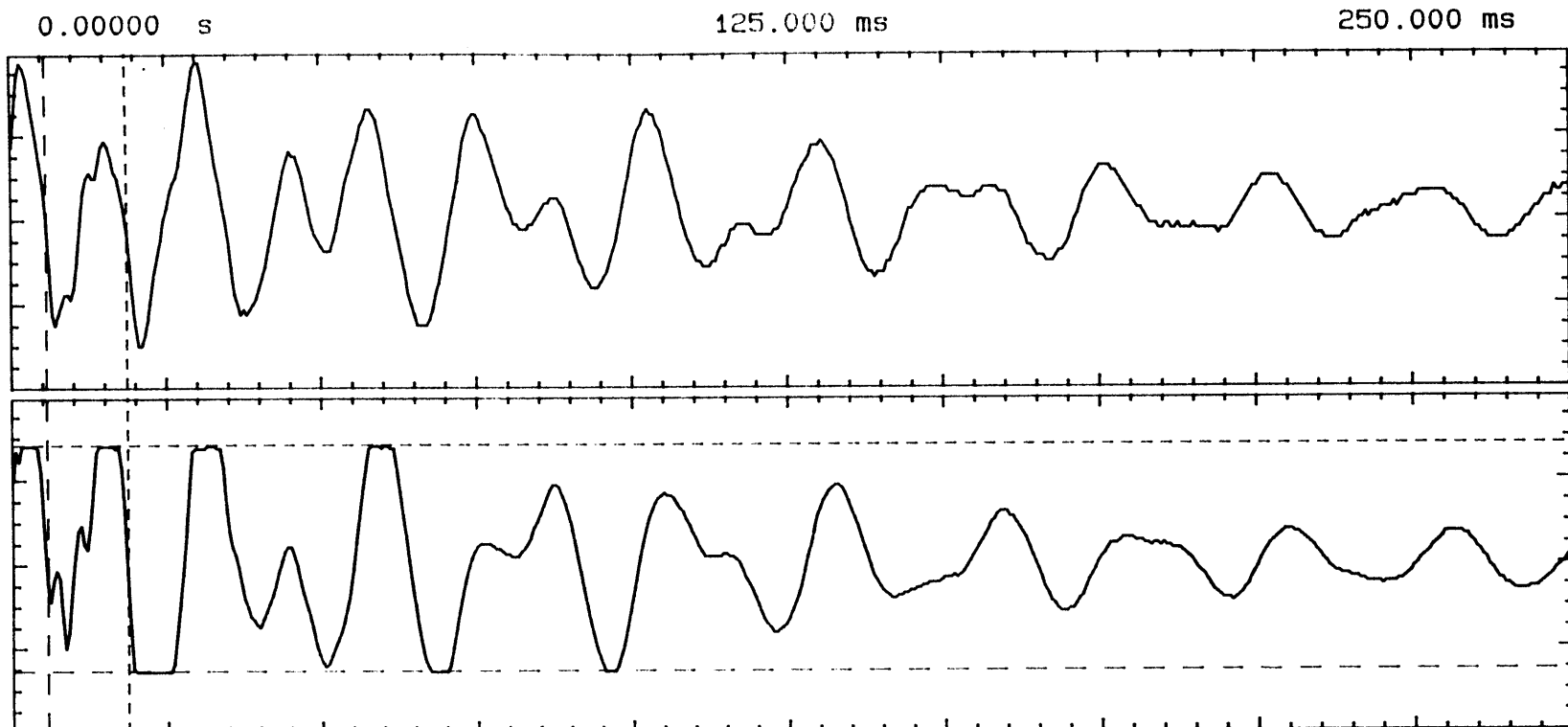
Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 14.4648 ms  
 - Width = 10.1664 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 29.71 %

Trace: Ceramic Specimen

Lead Shot Core

Filtered Input

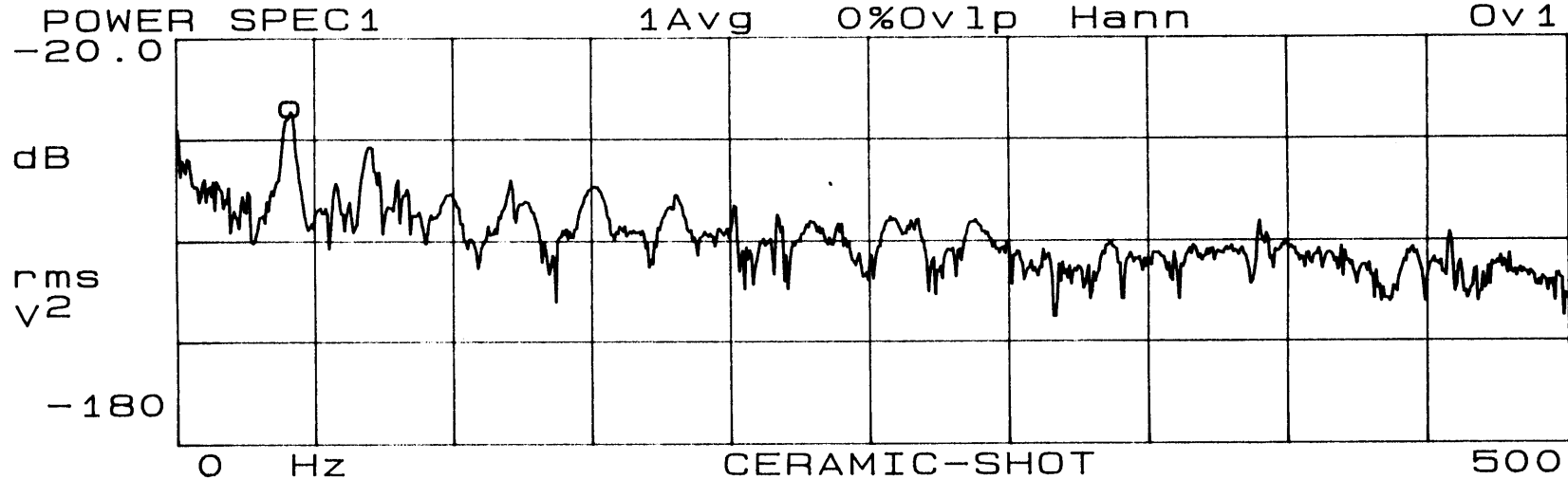
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



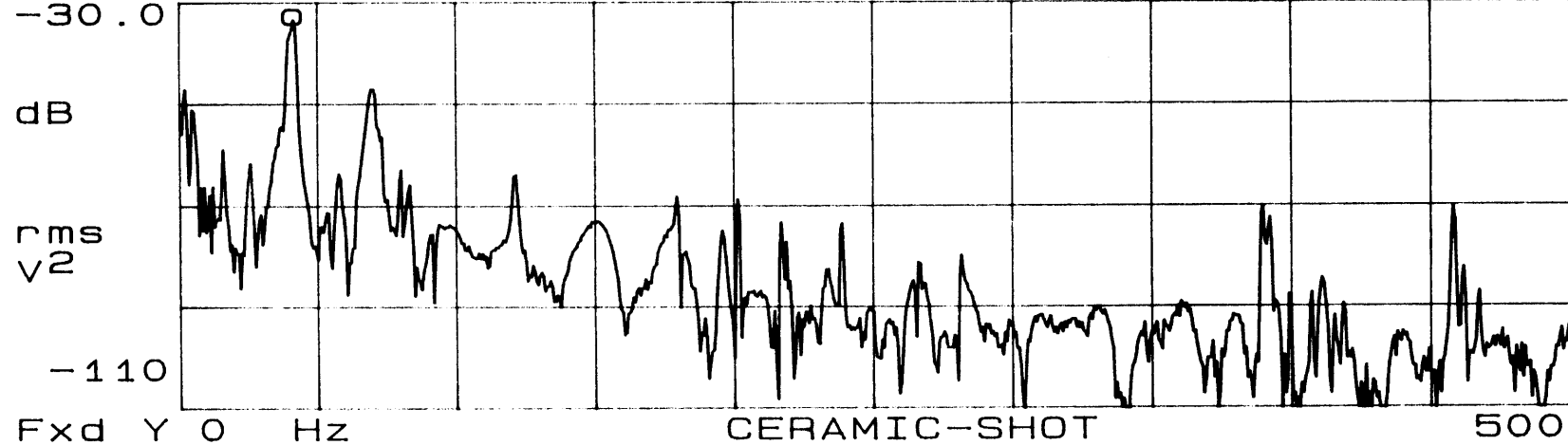
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Period	=	13.1341 ms
Rise Time	=	-13.0085 ms	+ Width	=	8.40909 ms
Fall Time	=	14.9737 ms	- Width	=	4.72500 ms
P-P Volts	=	2.687 volts	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
			RMS Volts	=	889.5 mvolts
			Dutycycle	=	64.02 %

Top Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=41.25 Hz  
Ya=-48.404 dBVrms



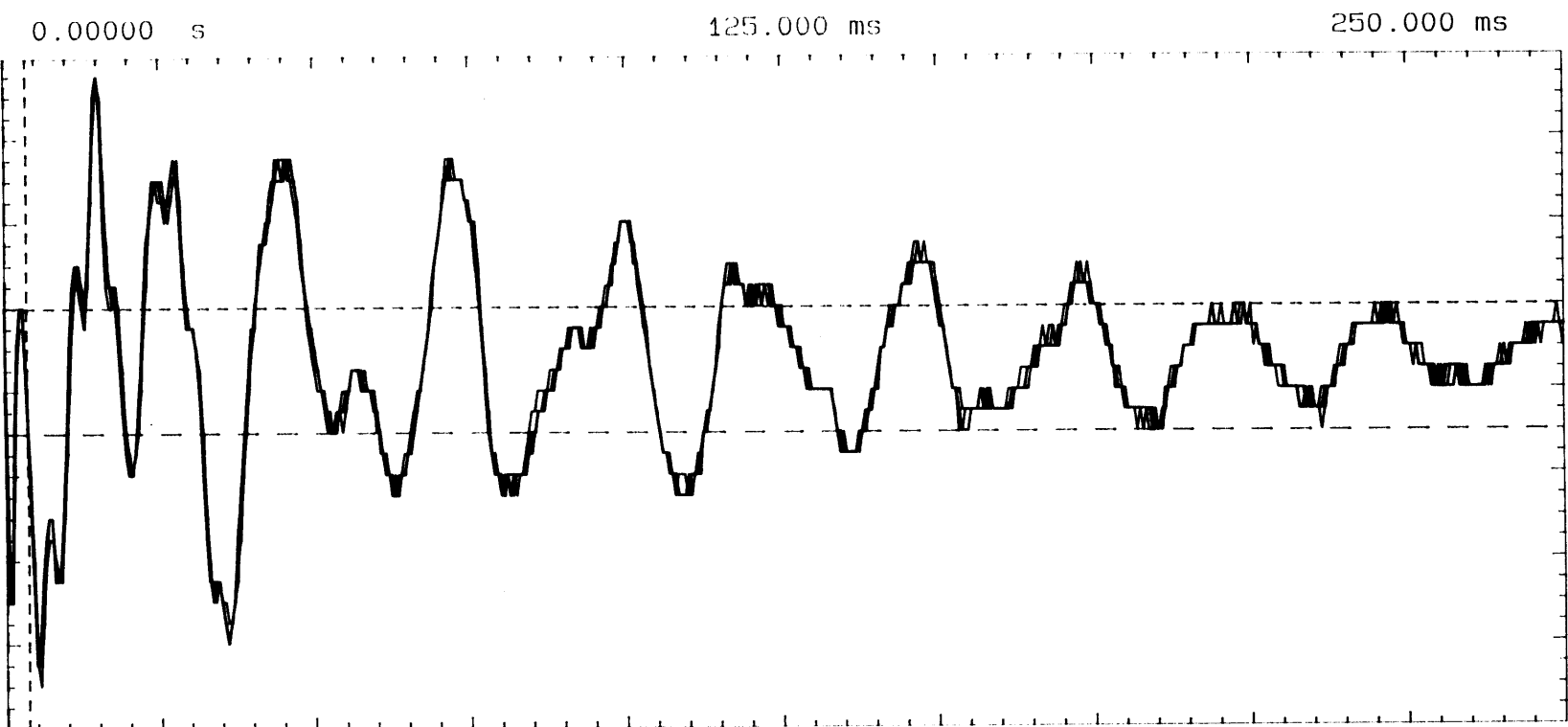
Yb=-33.11 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz

Top Trace: Ceramic Specimen Lead Shot Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Ceramic Specimen Lead Shot Core Un-filtered Input



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 3 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 9.38678 ms  
 Fall Time = 184.645 us  
 P-P Volts = 350.0 mvolts

Freq. = 310.757 Hz  
 + Width = 1.19048 ms  
 Preshoot = 137.5 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 67.31 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 3.21795 ms  
 - Width = 2.02747 ms  
 Overshoot = 137.5 mvolts  
 DutyCycle = 36.99 %

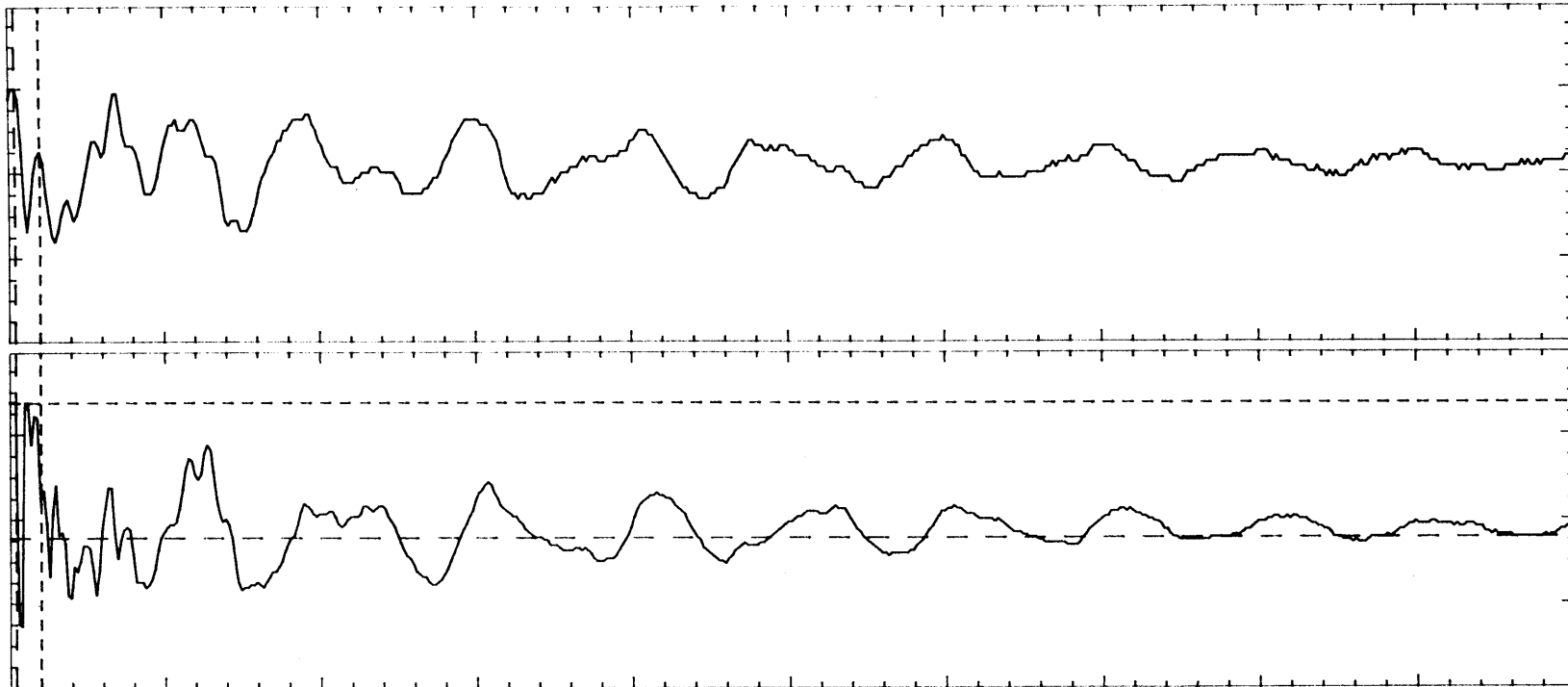
Trace: Ceramic Specimen Oil Core Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



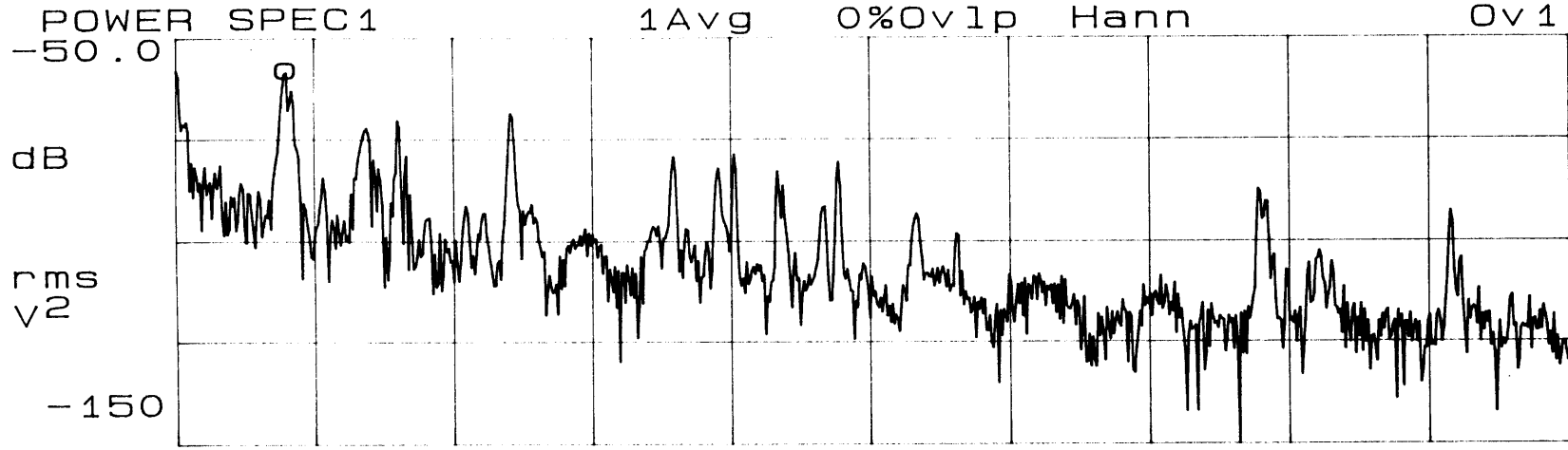
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
Ch. 2 Parameters  
Rise Time = 239.982 us  
Fall Time = 242.839 us  
P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

Freq. = 273.020 Hz  
+Width = 2.46452 ms  
Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
RMS Volts = 1.182 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
Offset = 0.000 volts  
Delay = 0.00000 s  
Period = 3.66273 ms  
- Width = 1.19821 ms  
Overshoot = 1.062 volts  
Dutycycle = 67.28 %

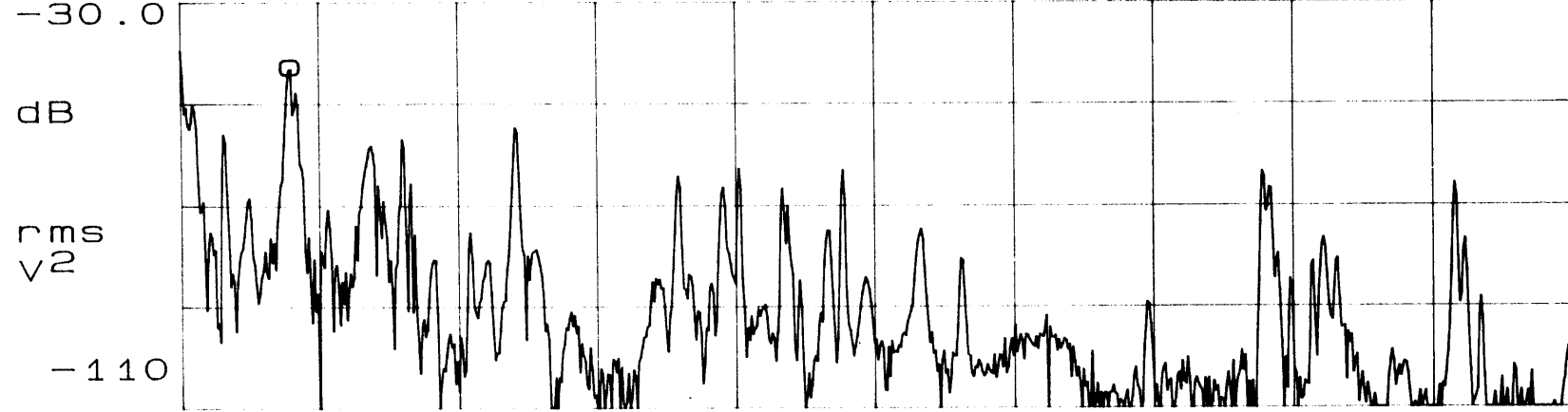
Top Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=40 Hz  
Ya=-58.295 dBVrms



0 Hz CERAMIC-OIL 500

Yb=-43.059 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2



Fxd Y 0 Hz CERAMIC-OIL 500

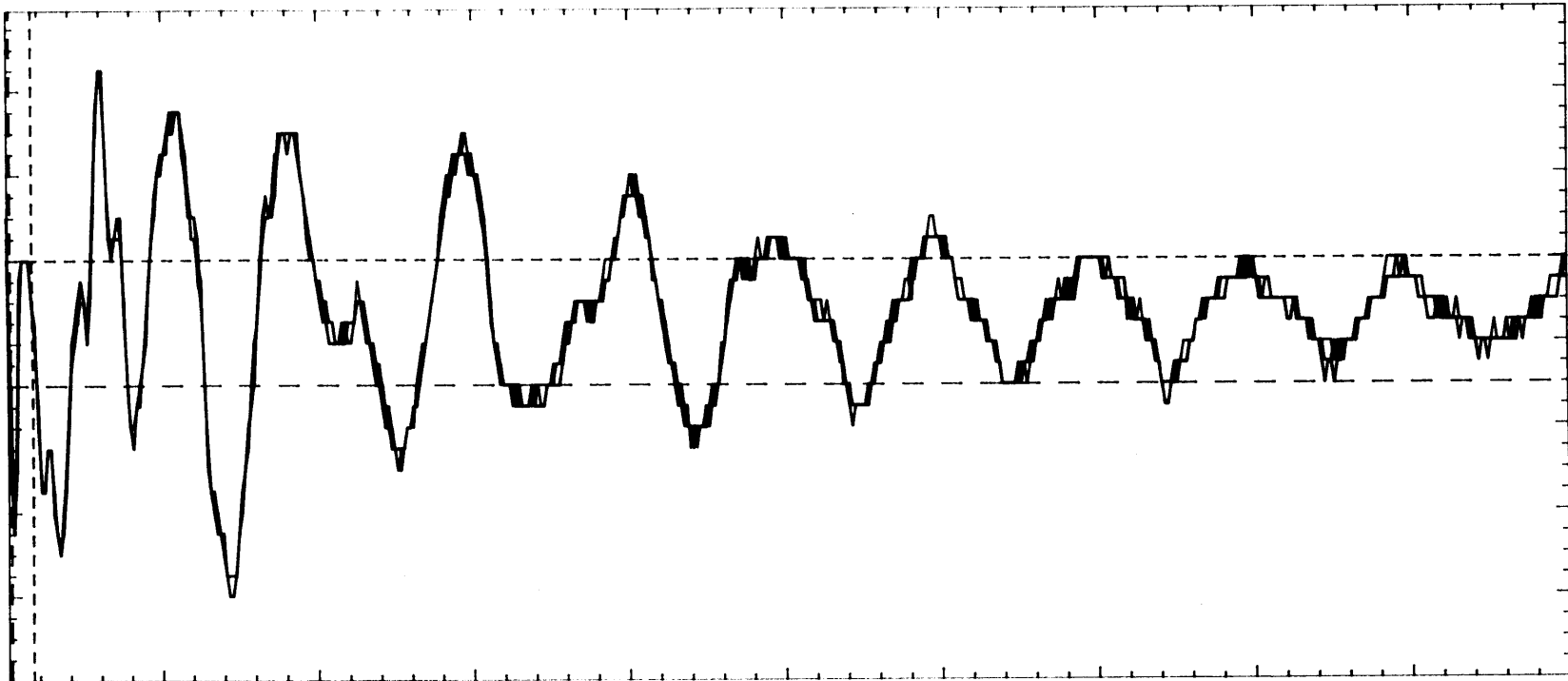
Top Trace: Ceramic Specimen Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Ceramic Specimen Oil Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 50.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div

Ch. 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 11.7939 ms  
 Fall Time = 319.765 us  
 P-P Volts = 300.0 mvolts

Freq. = 260.325 Hz  
 + Width = 2.02051 ms  
 Preshoot = 112.5 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 58.30 mvolts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.84135 ms  
 - Width = 1.82083 ms  
 Overshoot = 112.5 mvolts  
 DutyCycle = 52.59 %

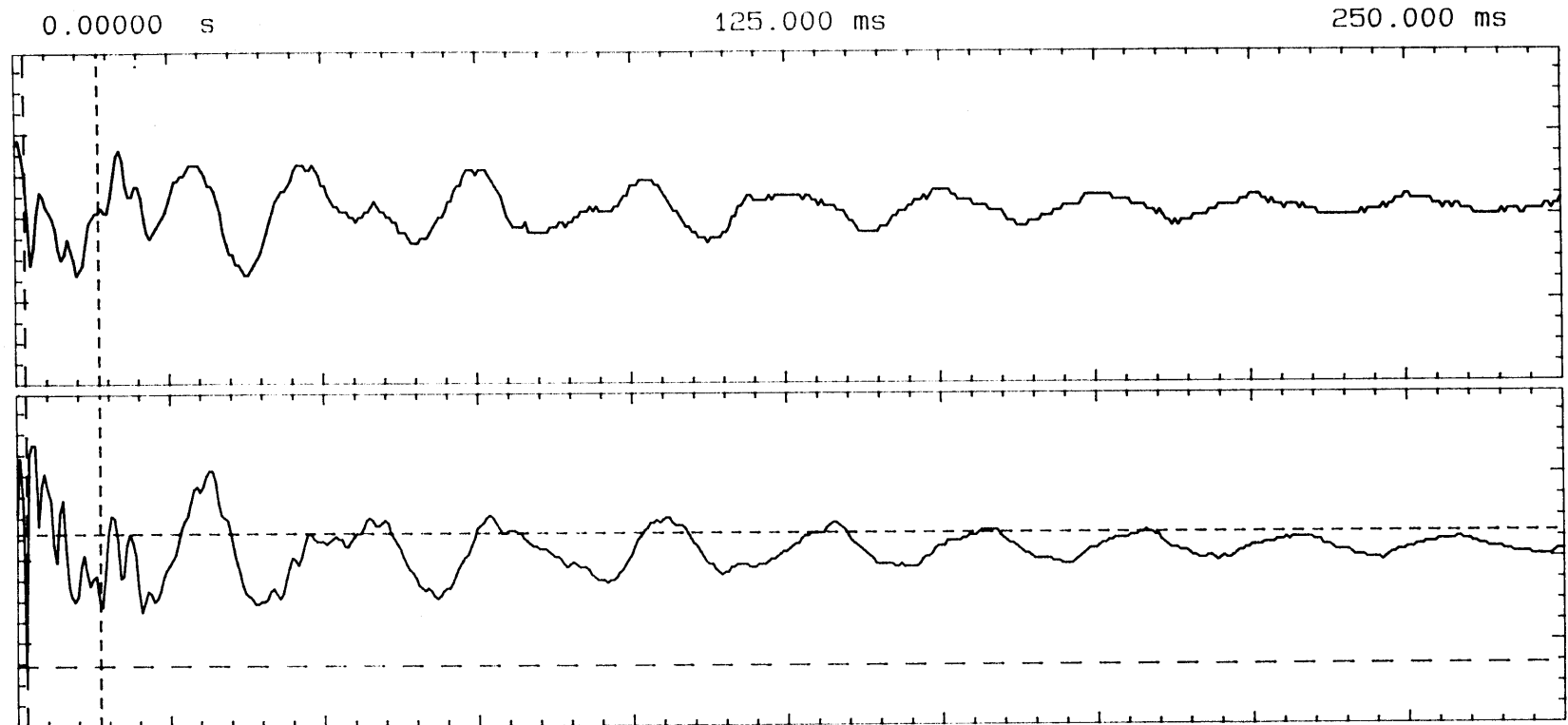
Trace: Ceramic Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Filtred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space





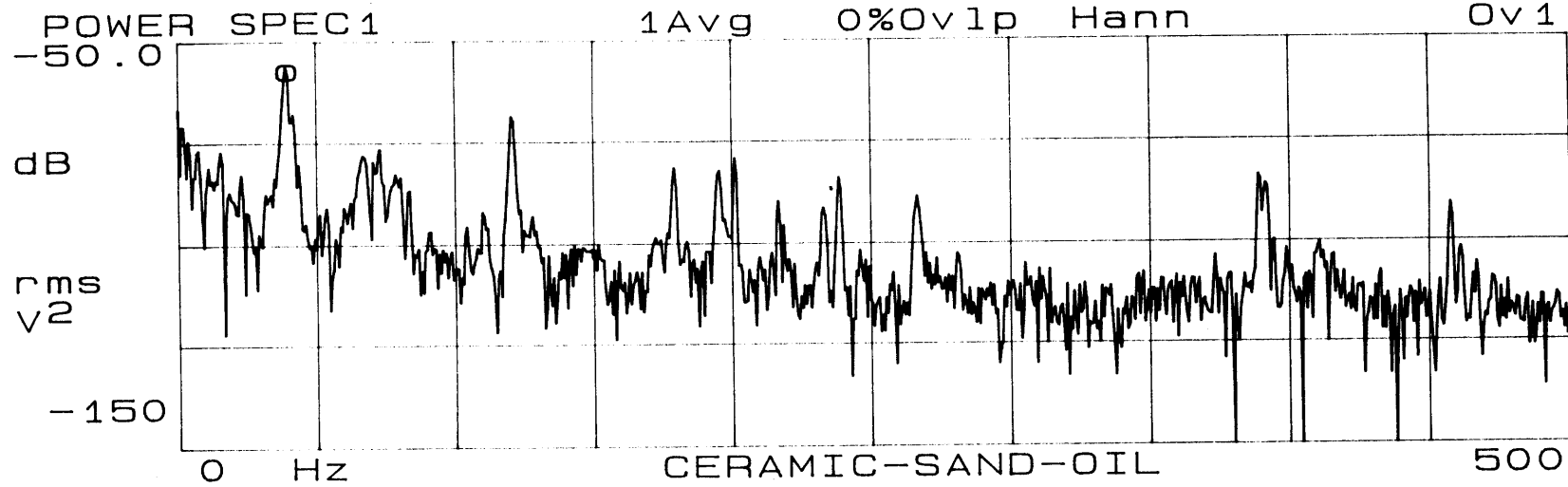
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 251.832 us  
 Fall Time = 329.007 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.656 volts

Freq. = 80.5544 Hz  
 + Width = 12.0509 ms  
 Preshoot = 1.062 volts  
 RMS Volts = 700.5 mvolts

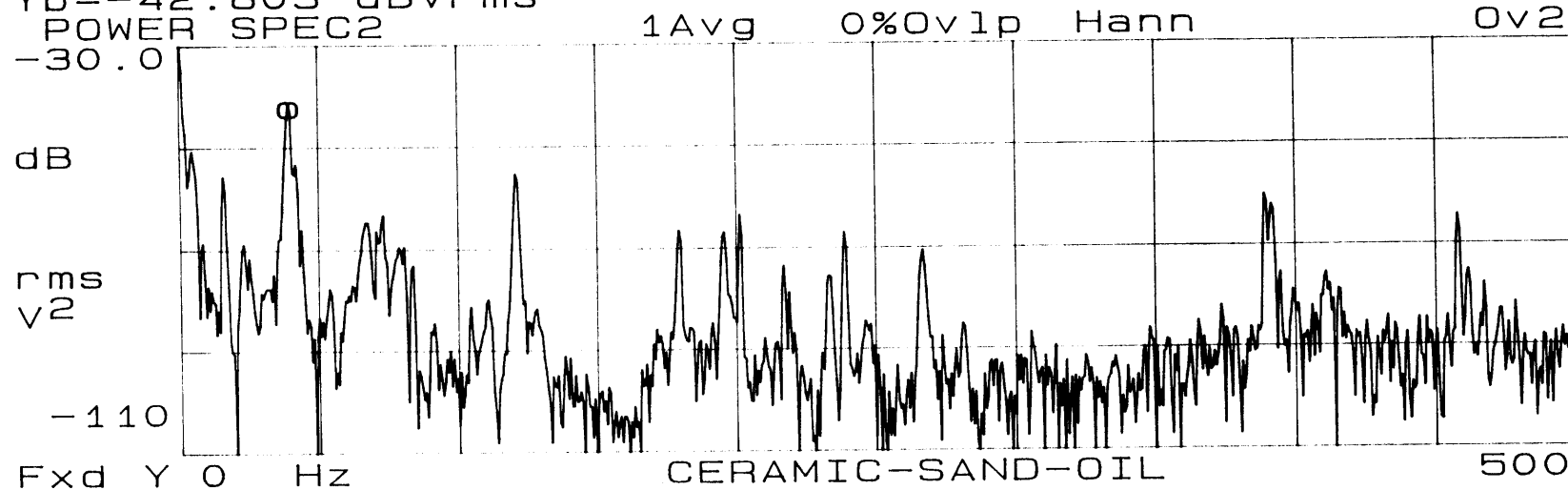
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 12.4140 ms  
 - Width = 363.053 us  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 97.07 %

Top Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=40 Hz  
Ya=-57.789 dBVrms

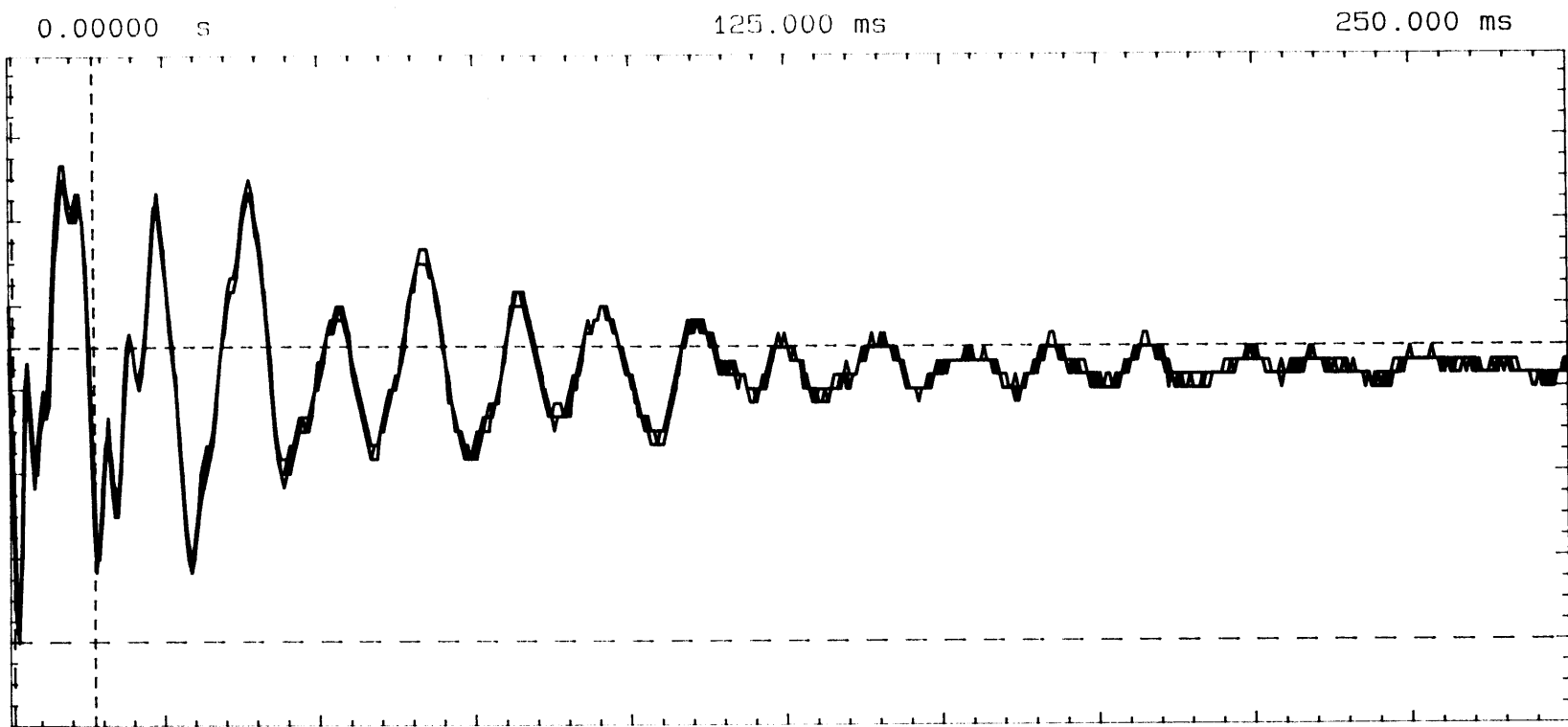


Yb=-42.803 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2



Top Trace: Ceramic Specimen Sand/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Ceramic Specimen Sand/Oil Core Un-filtered Input



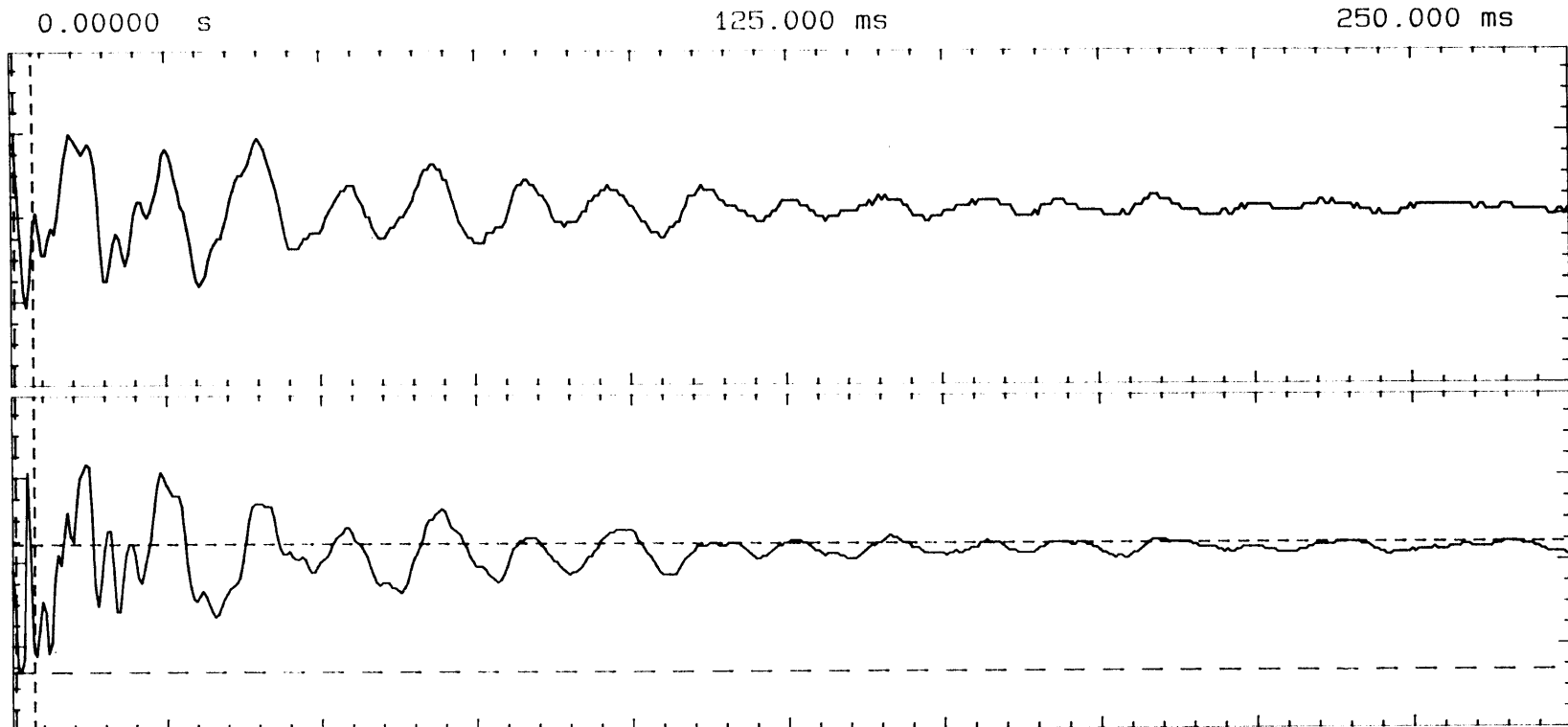
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 4.64185 ms  
 Fall Time = 1.03479 ms  
 P-P Volts = 424.2 mvolts

Freq. = 78.6676 Hz  
 + Width = 11.1558 ms  
 Preshoot = 161.7 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 124.2 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 12.7117 ms  
 - Width = 1.55595 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 DutyCycle = 87.75 %

Trace: Ceramic Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Filterred Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



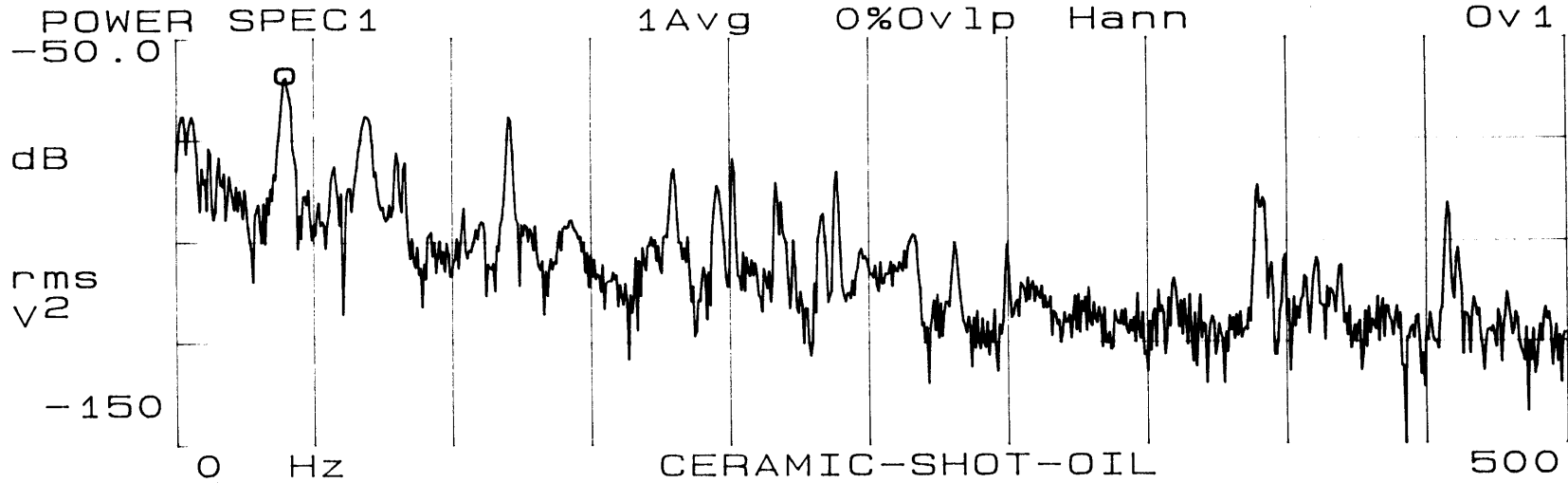
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 566.173 us  
 Preshoot = 937.5 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 1.003 volts

Freq. = 365.799 Hz  
 + Width = 1.17678 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 43.04 %

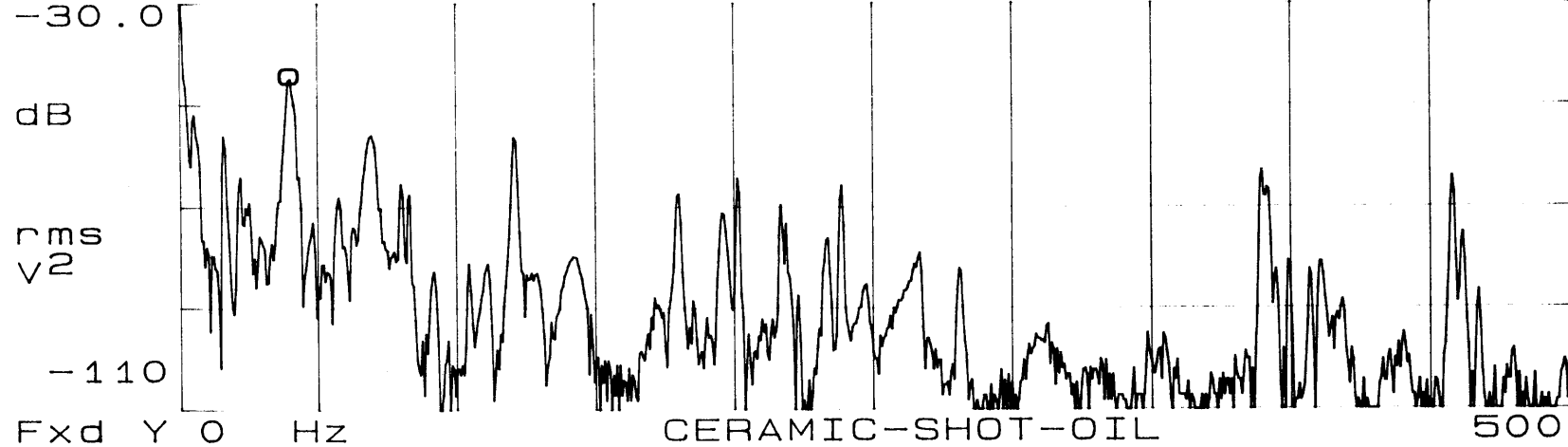
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 2.73375 ms  
 - Width = 1.55697 ms  
 P-P Volts = 2.468 volts

Top Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Ceramic Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=40 Hz  
Ya=-59.612 dBVrms



Yb=-44.686 dBVrms



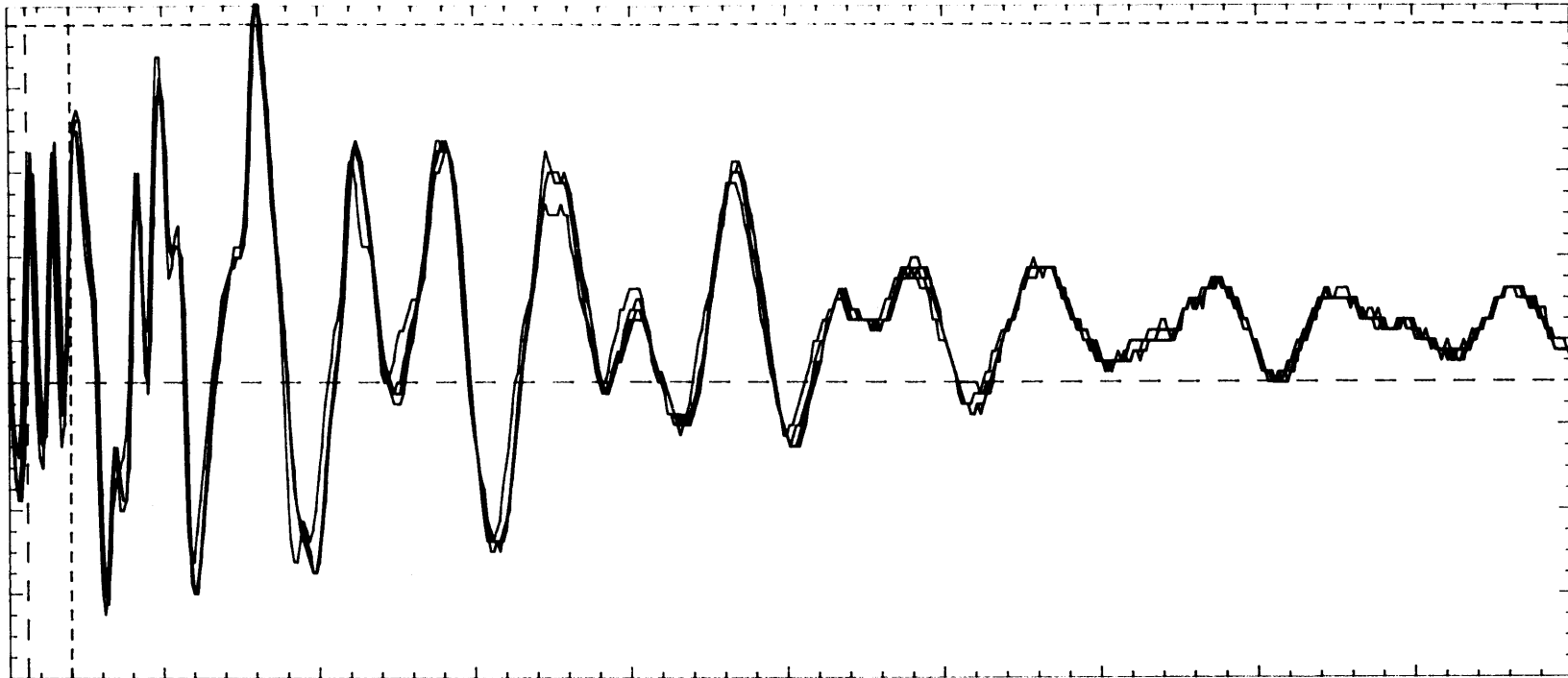
Top Trace: Ceramic Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Ceramic Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



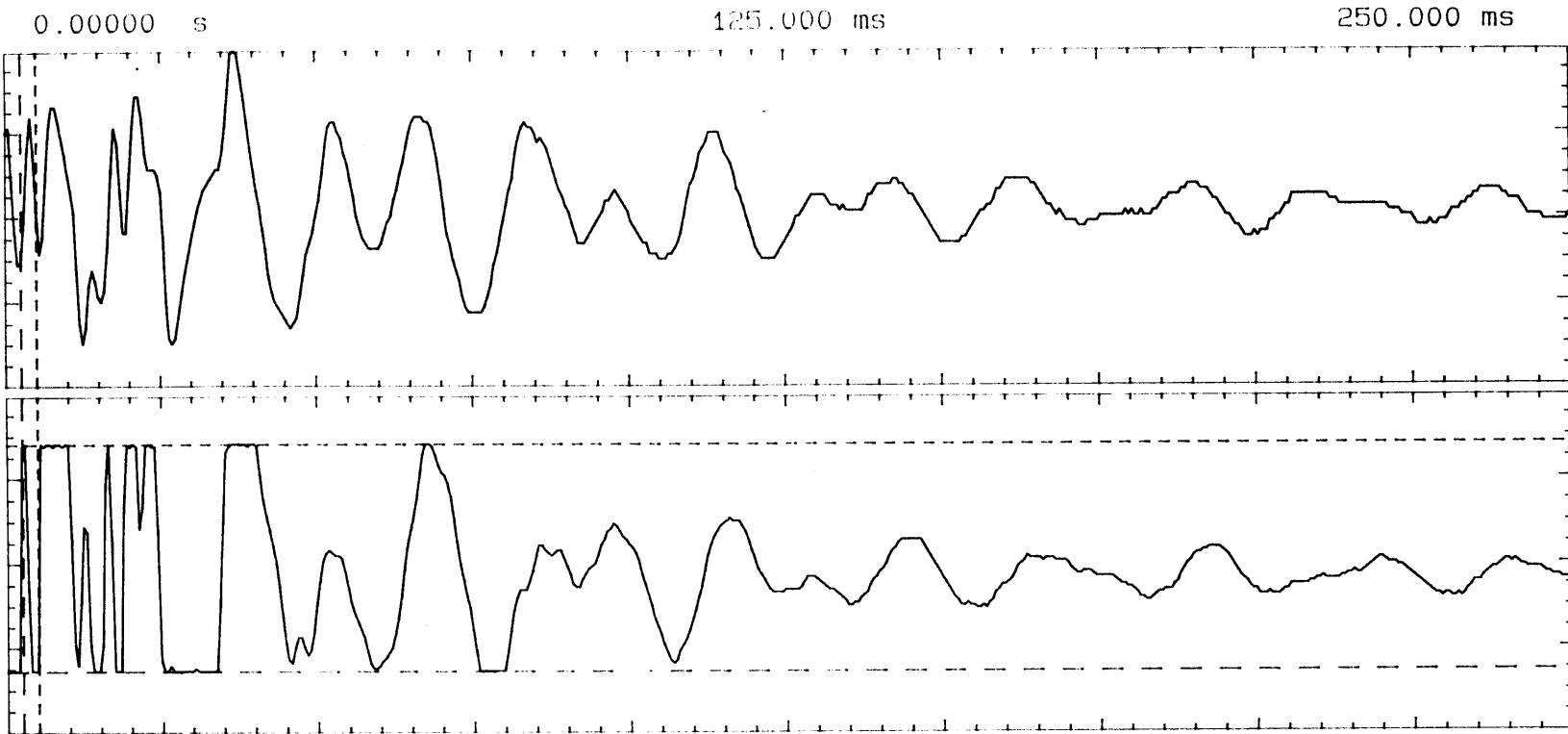
Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 37.1352 ms  
 Fall Time = -36.7623 ms  
 P-P Volts = 700.1 mvolts

Freq. = 139.718 Hz  
 + Width = 455.826 us  
 Preshoot = 275.0 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 121.7 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 7.15729 ms  
 - Width = 6.70147 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 6.368 %

Trace: Granite Specimen Air Core Filtered Input

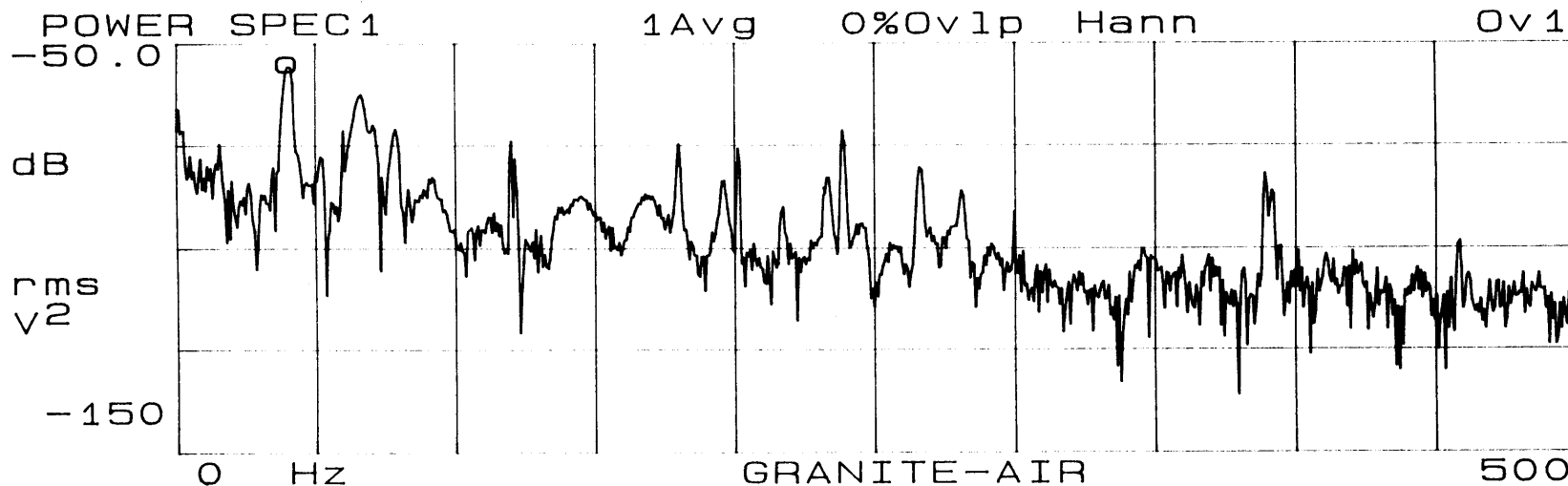
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



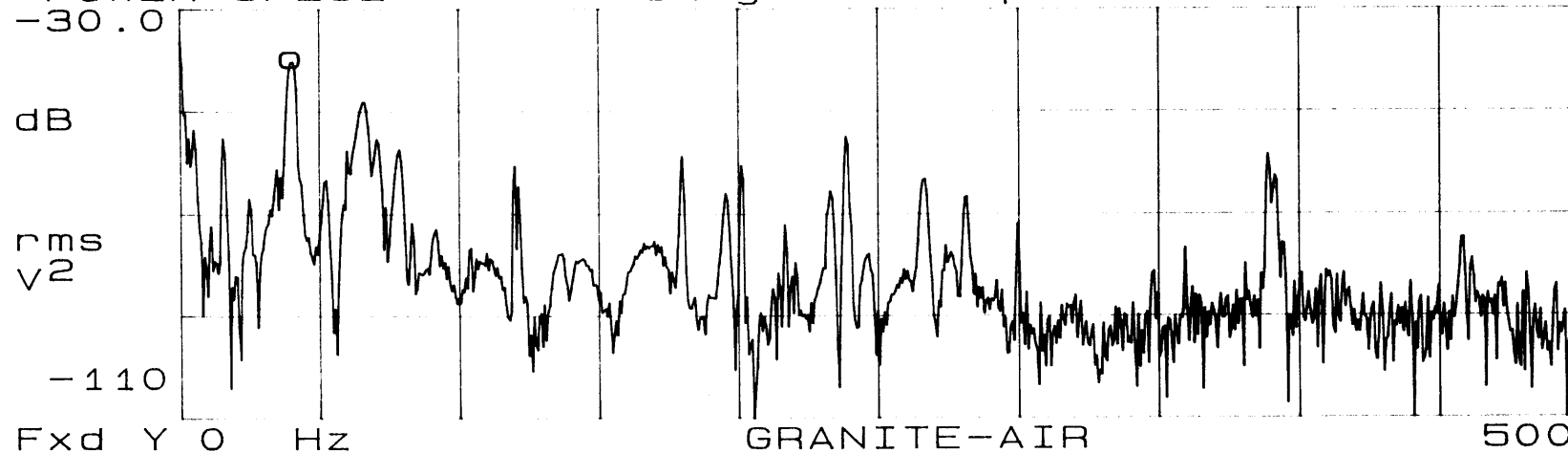
Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Freq.	=	333.660 Hz
Rise Time	=	404.687 us	+ Width	=	1.13797 ms
Fall Time	=	783.070 us	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
P-P Volts	=	2.687 volts	RMS Volts	=	1.217 volts
			Period	=	2.99706 ms
			- Width	=	1.85909 ms
			Overshoot	=	0.000 volts
			Dutycycle	=	37.96 %

Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Air Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=40 Hz  
Ya=-55.552 dBVrms



Yb=-40.227 dBVrms



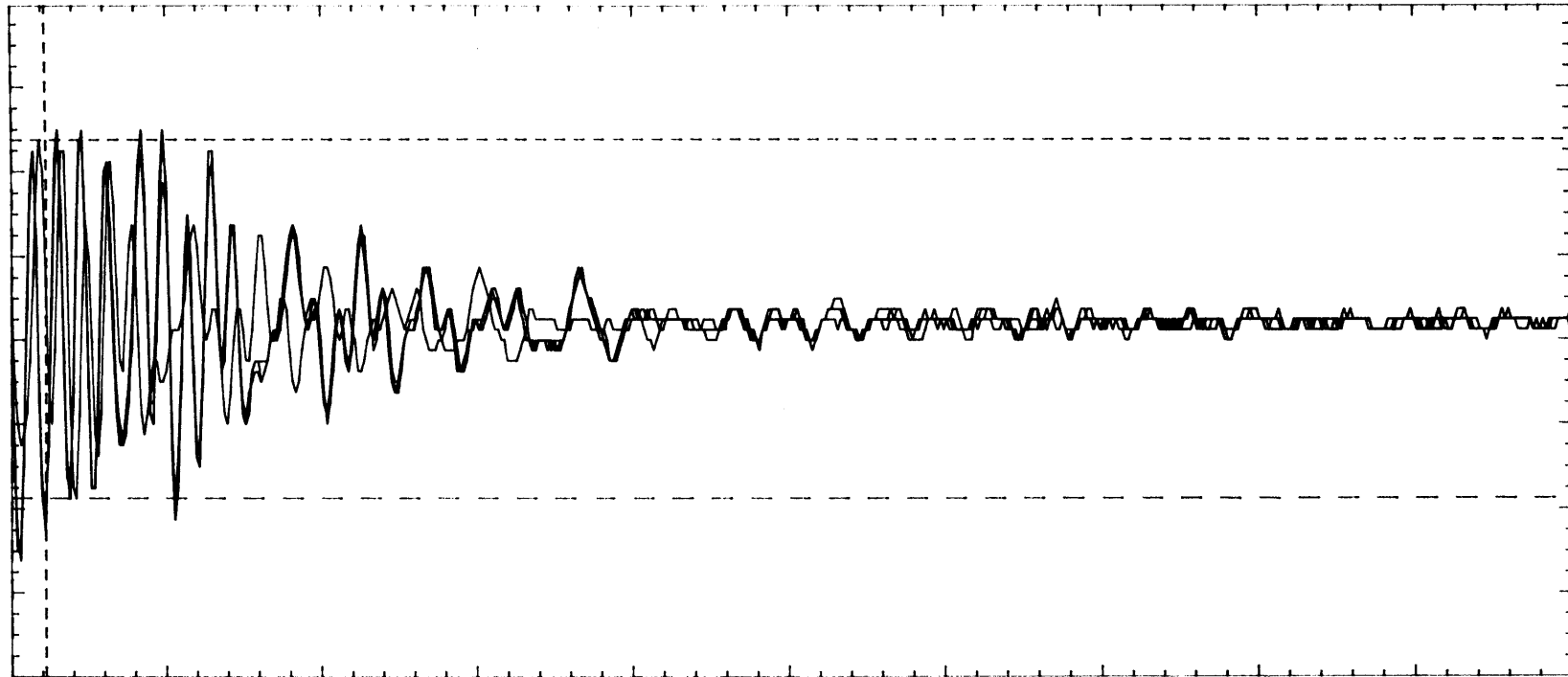
Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Air Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Air Core	Un-filtered Input	



0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 3 Parameters  
 Rise Time = -2.86227 ms  
 Fall Time = 4.99932 ms  
 P-P Volts = 425.0 mvolts

Freq. = 179.370 Hz  
 + Width = 2.44944 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 127.2 mvolts

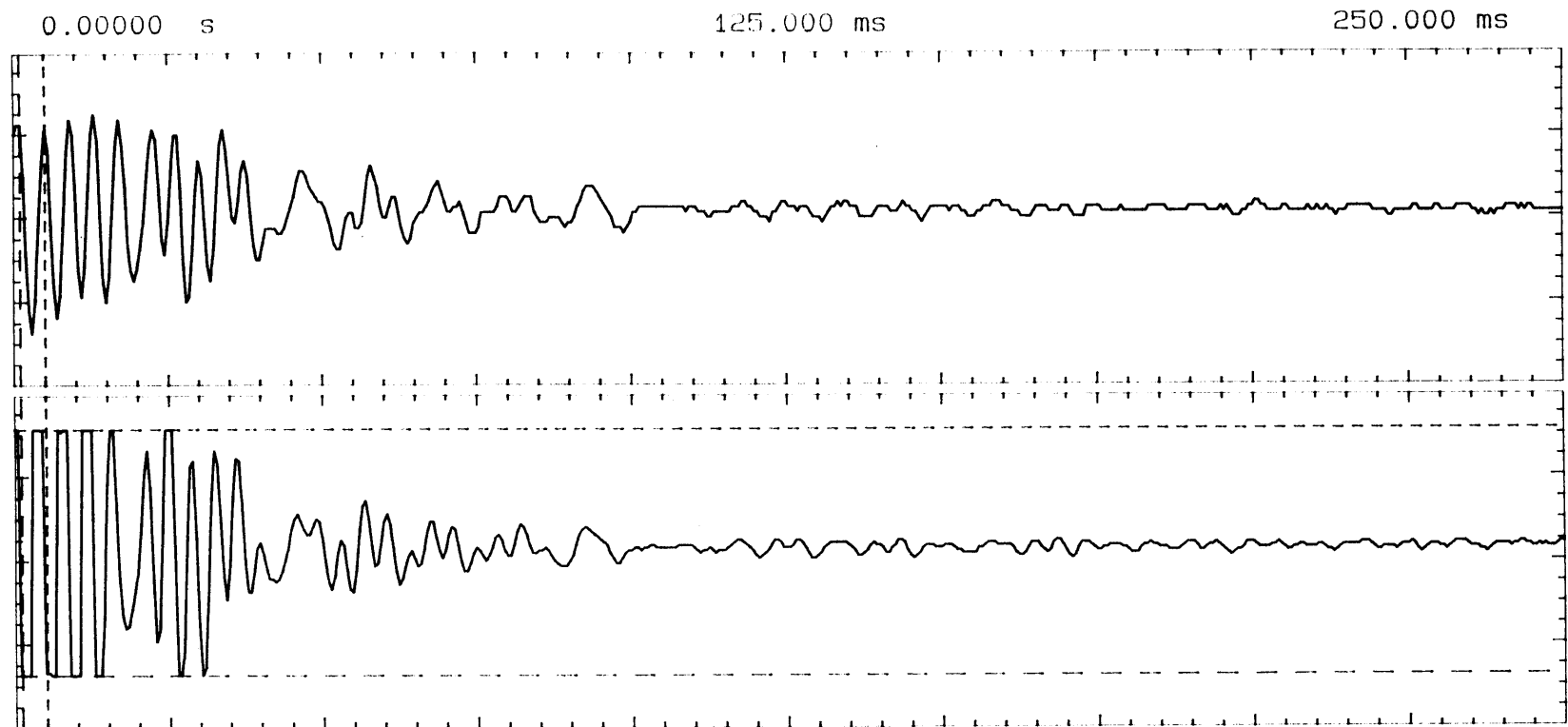
Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 5.57508 ms  
 - Width = 3.12564 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 43.93 %

Trace: Granite Specimen

Sand Core

Filtred Input

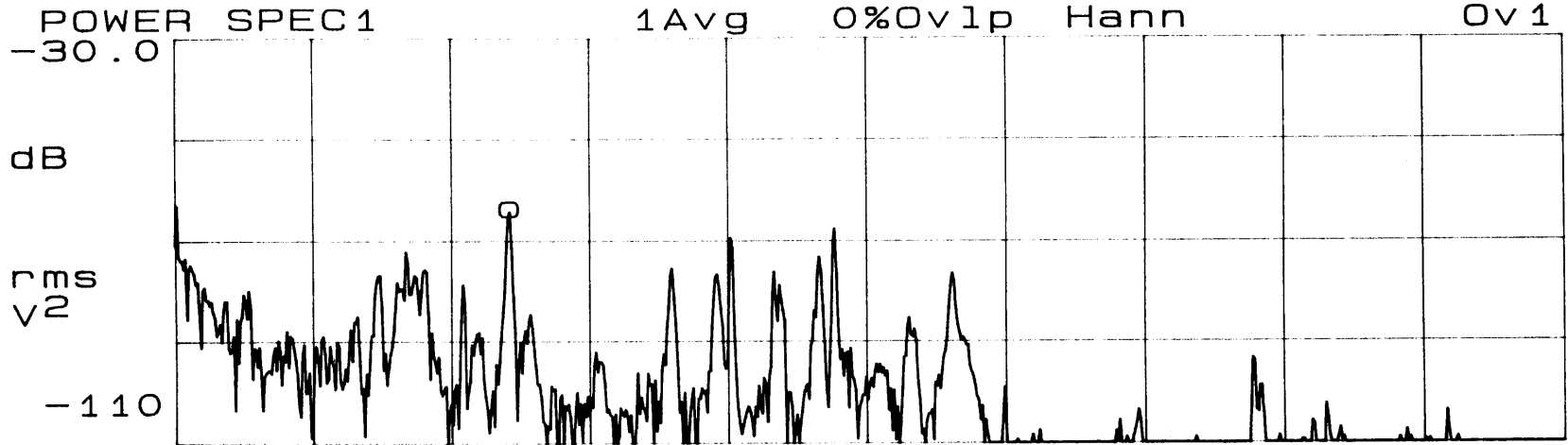
Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



Ch. 1	=	200.0 mvolts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Ch. 2	=	1.000 volts/div	Offset	=	0.000 volts
Timebase	=	25.0 ms/div	Delay	=	0.00000 s
Ch. 2 Parameters			Period	=	4.00269 ms
Rise Time	=	400.017 us	+ Width	=	2.00269 ms
Fall Time	=	400.017 us	- Width	=	2.00000 ms
P-P Volts	=	2.937 volts	Preshoot	=	0.000 volts
			RMS Volts	=	1.458 volts
			Dutycycle	=	50.03 %

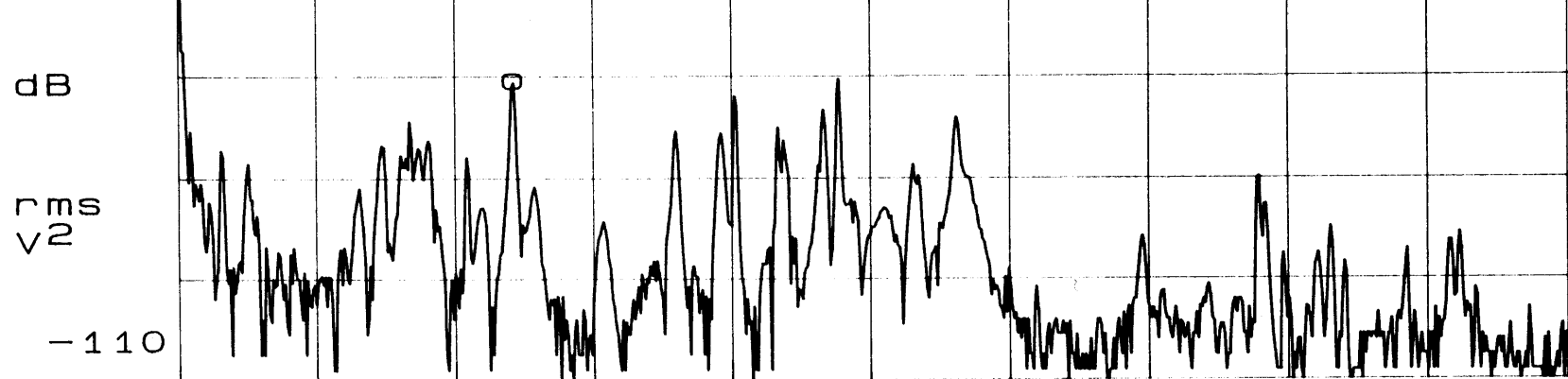
Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=121.25 Hz  
Ya=-64.056 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz GRANITE-SAND 500

Yb=-51.165 dBVrms  
POWER SPEC2



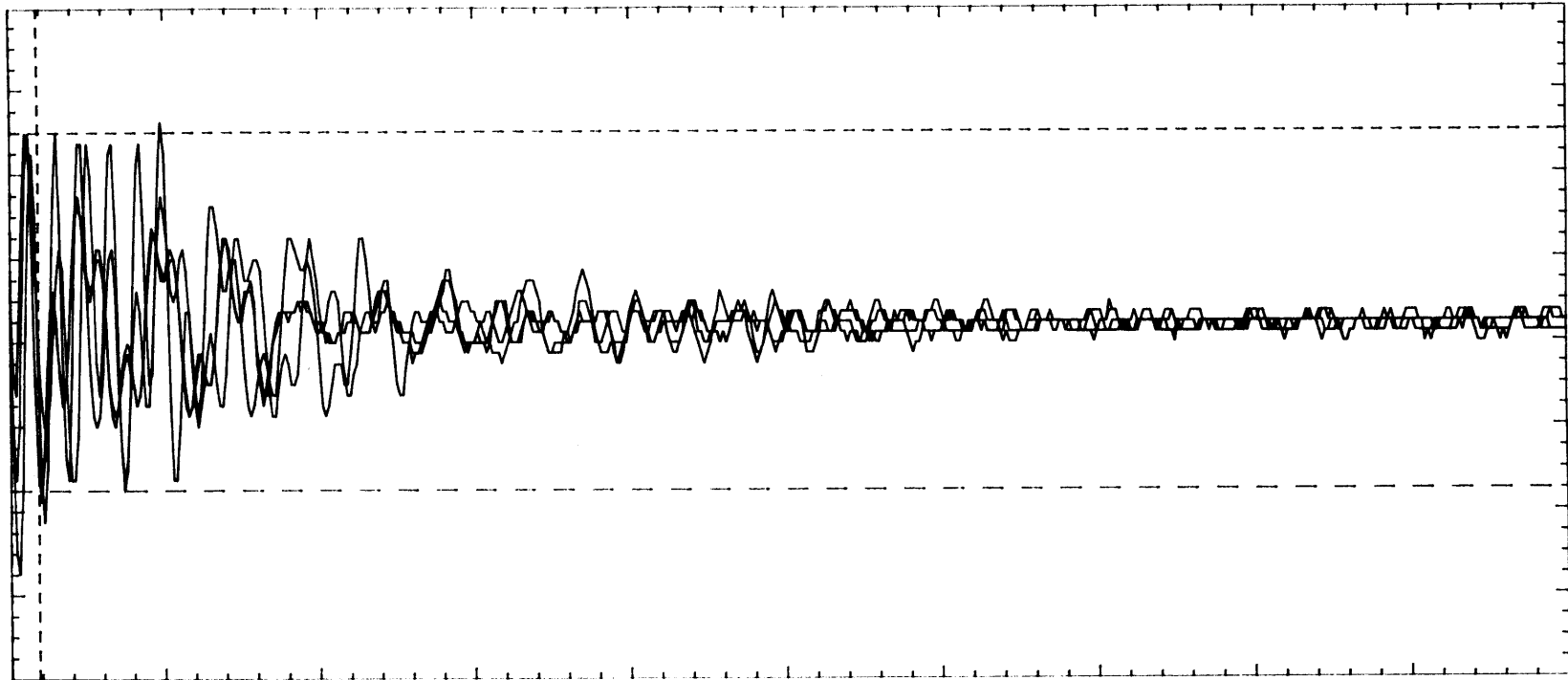
Fxd Y 0 Hz GRANITE-SAND 500

Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Sand Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Sand Core	Un-filtered Input	

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 1 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.43359 ms  
 Fall Time = 6.42154 ms  
 P-P Volts = 425.0 mvolts

Freq. = 233.646 Hz  
 + Width = 2.43339 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 145.6 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.27998 ms  
 - Width = 1.84658 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 56.85 %

Trace:

Granite Specimen

Lead Shot Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

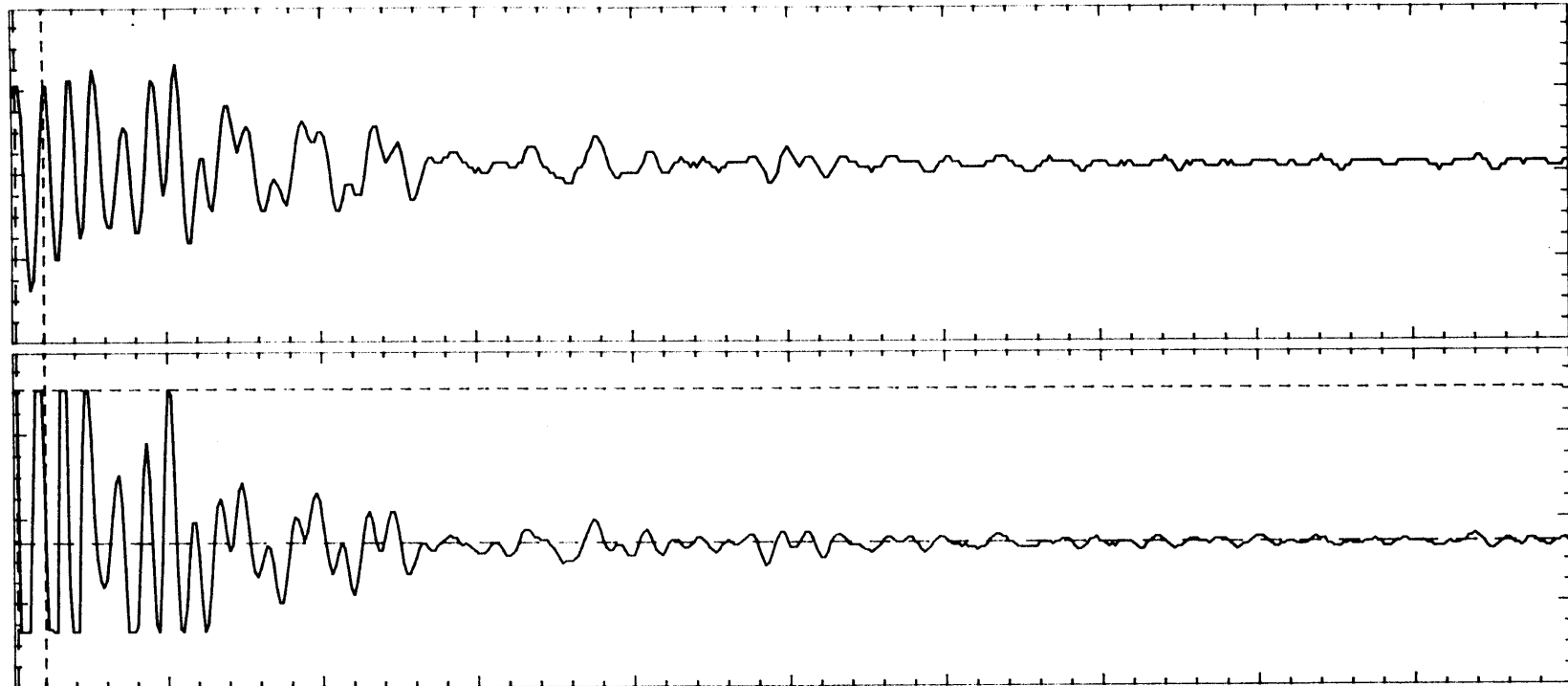
Page:

212

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



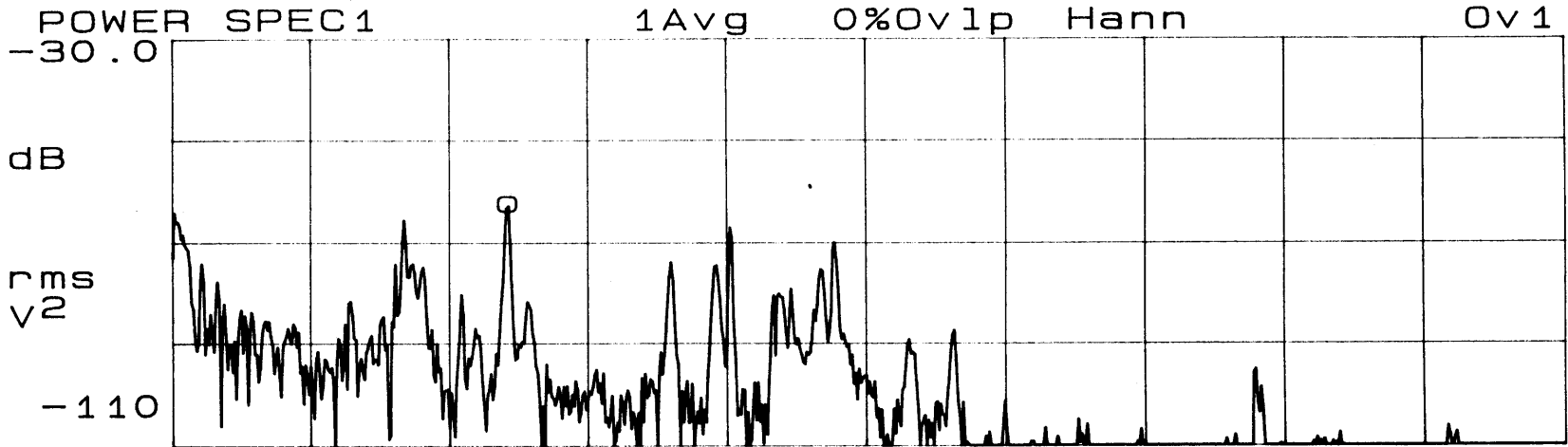
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
**Ch. 2 Parameters**  
 Rise Time = 487.294 us  
 Fall Time = 252.165 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

Freq. = 238.799 Hz  
 + Width = 1.64732 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.290 volts

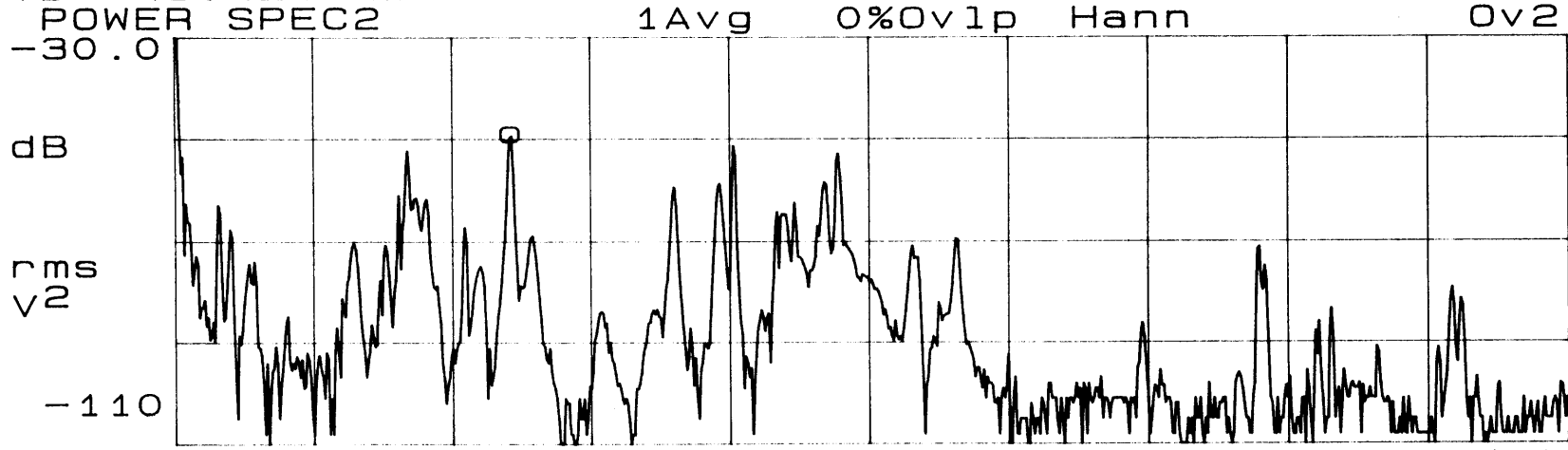
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.18763 ms  
 - Width = 2.54031 ms  
 Overshoot = 1.062 volts  
 Dutycycle = 39.33 %

Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Lead Shot Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=121.25 Hz  
Ya=-62.743 dBVrms

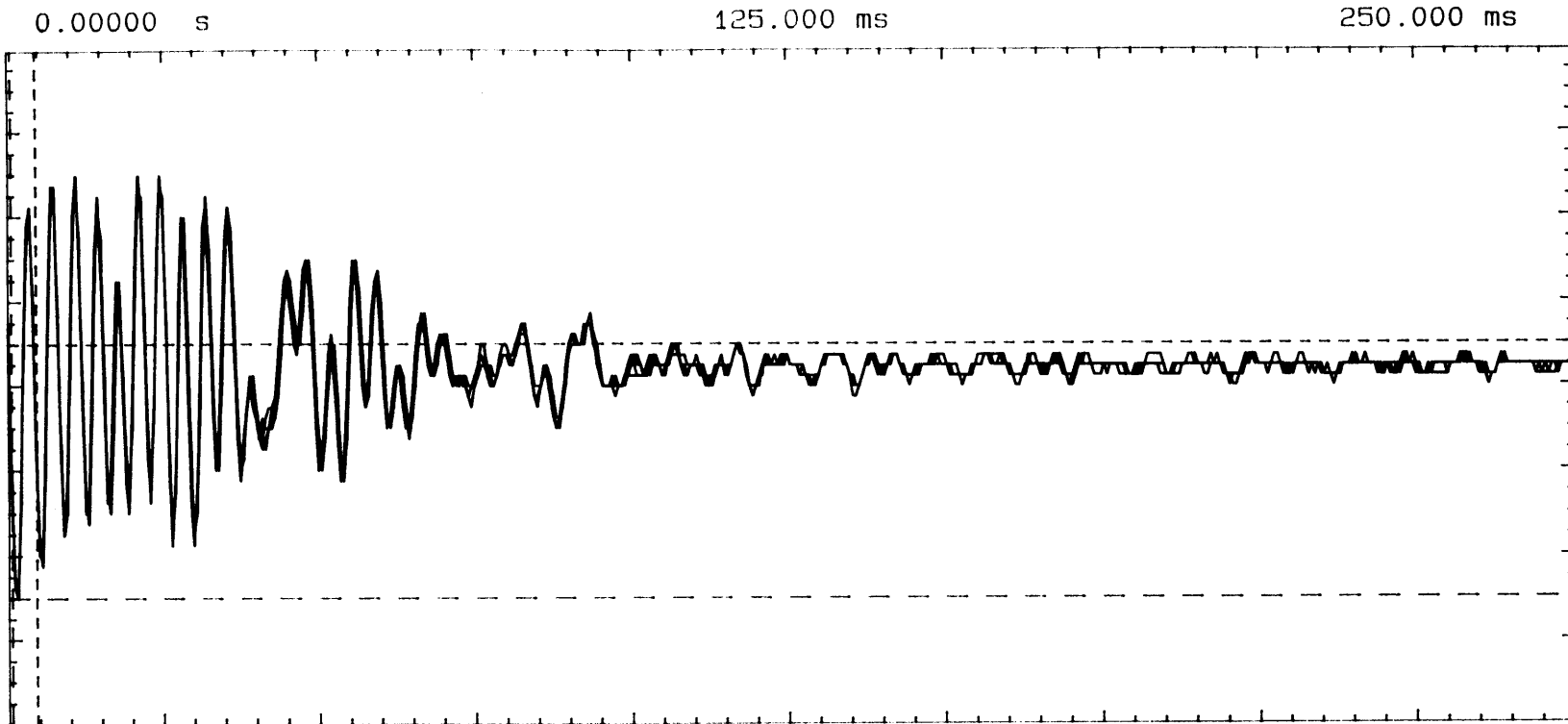


Fxd Y 0 Hz GRANITE-SHOT 500  
Yb=-49.428 dBVrms



Top Trace: Granite Specimen Lead Shot Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Granite Specimen Lead Shot Core Un-filtered Input



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 794.414 us  
 Fall Time = 809.003 us  
 P-P Volts = 500.0 mvolts

Freq. = 237.929 Hz  
 + Width = 2.56467 ms  
 Preshoot = 200.0 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 164.5 mvolts

Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 4.20294 ms  
 - Width = 1.63827 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 61.02 %

Trace: Granite Specimen

Oil Core

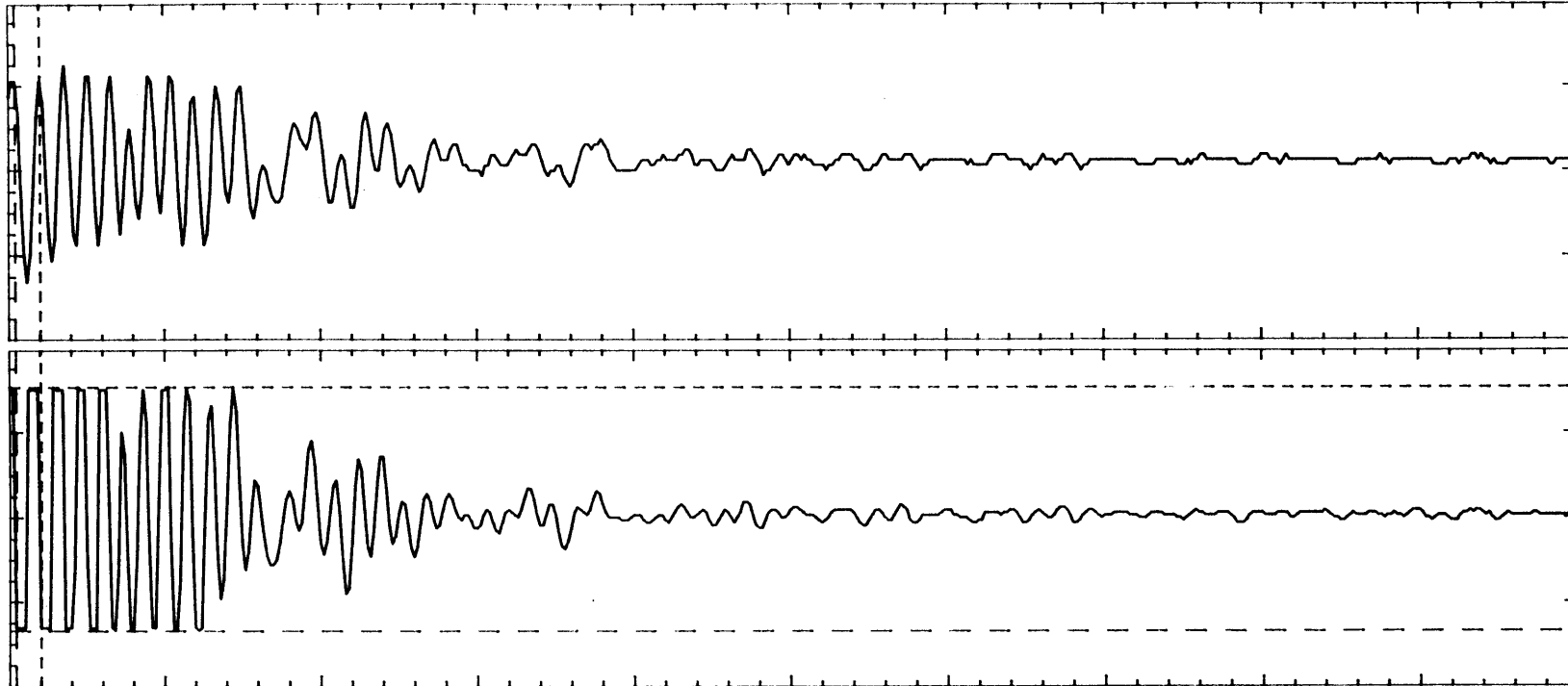
Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 408.898 us  
 Fall Time = 408.898 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

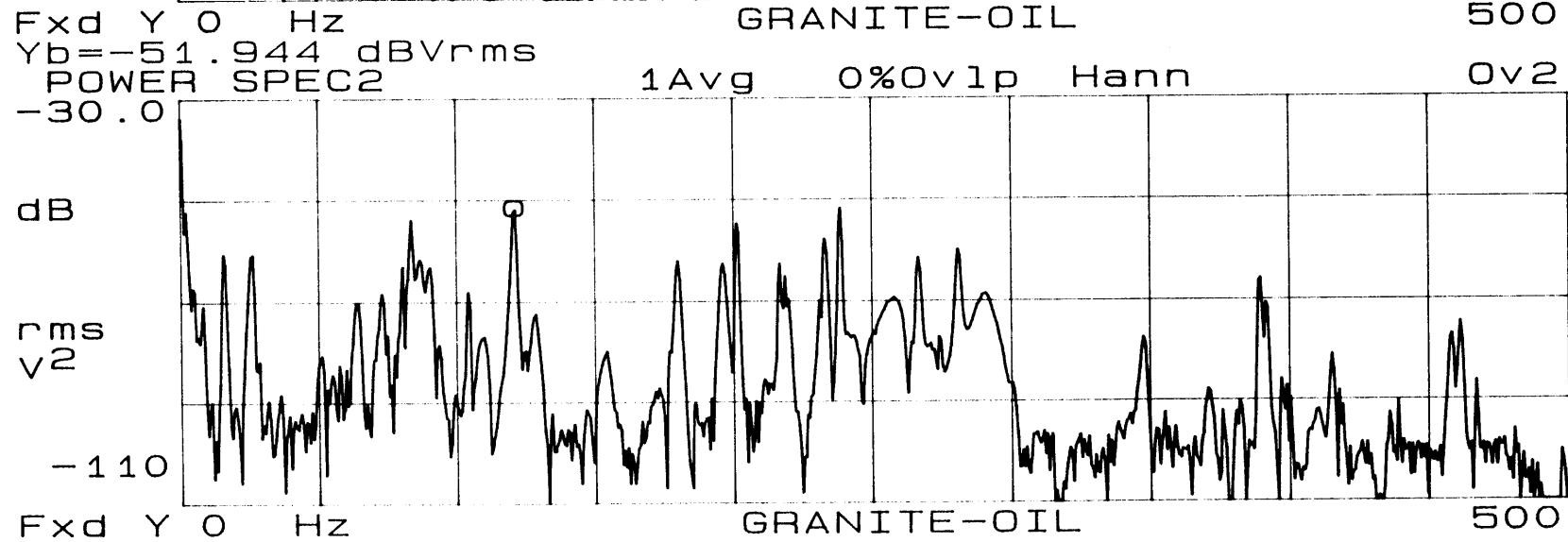
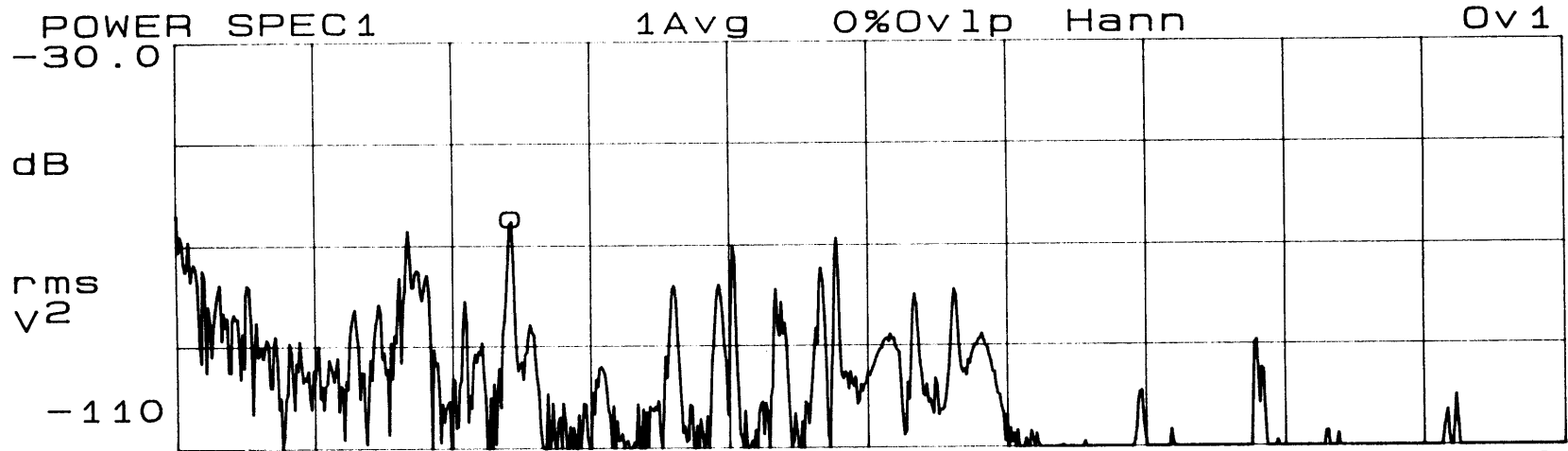
Freq. = 250.000 Hz  
 + Width = 2.00000 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.398 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.00000 ms  
 - Width = 2.00000 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 50.00 %

Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Oil Core	Filtrered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	



X=121.25 Hz  
Ya=-65.182 dBVrms



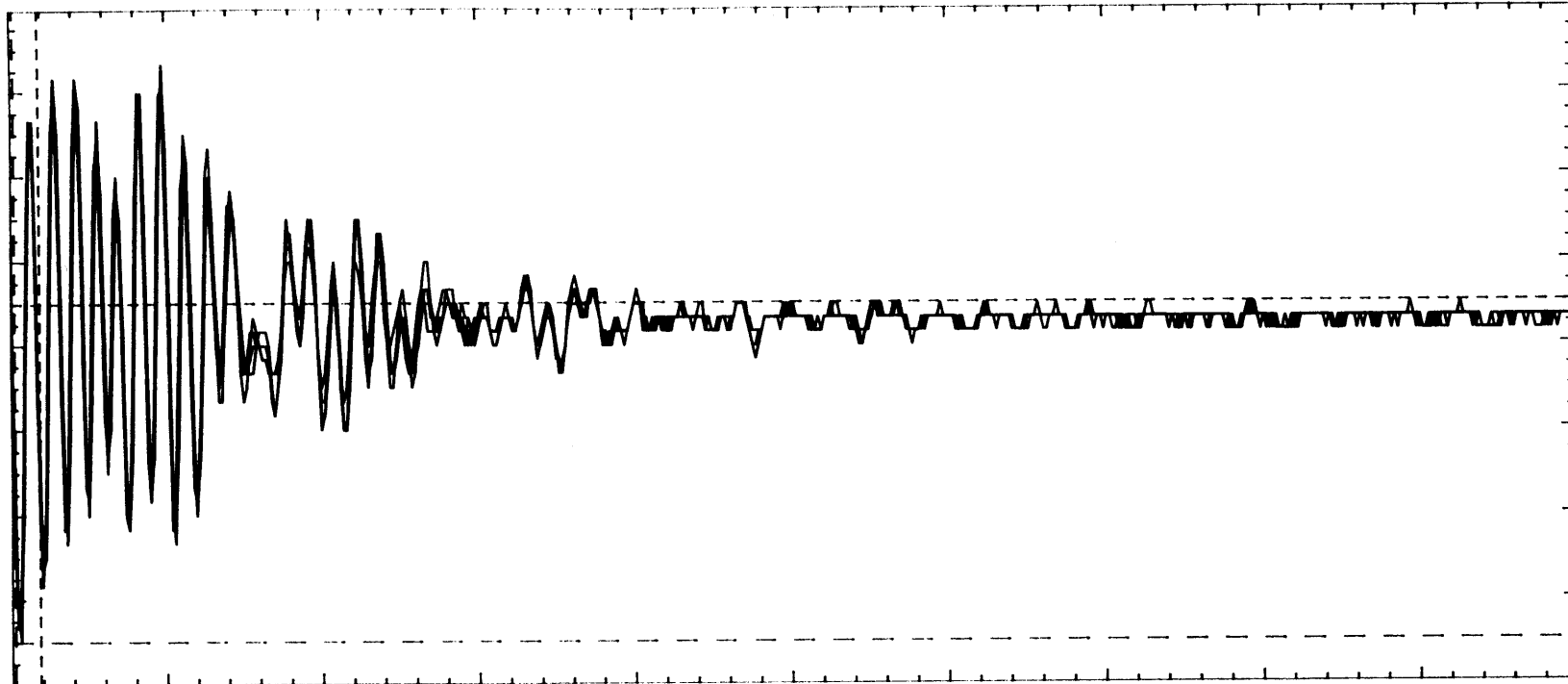
Top Trace: Granite Specimen Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Granite Specimen Oil Core Un-filtered Input

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 75.00 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 816.678 us  
 Fall Time = 988.808 us  
 P-P Volts = 499.2 mvolts

Freq. = 263.292 Hz  
 + Width = 2.26761 ms  
 Preshoot = 199.2 mvolts  
 RMS Volts = 161.7 mvolts

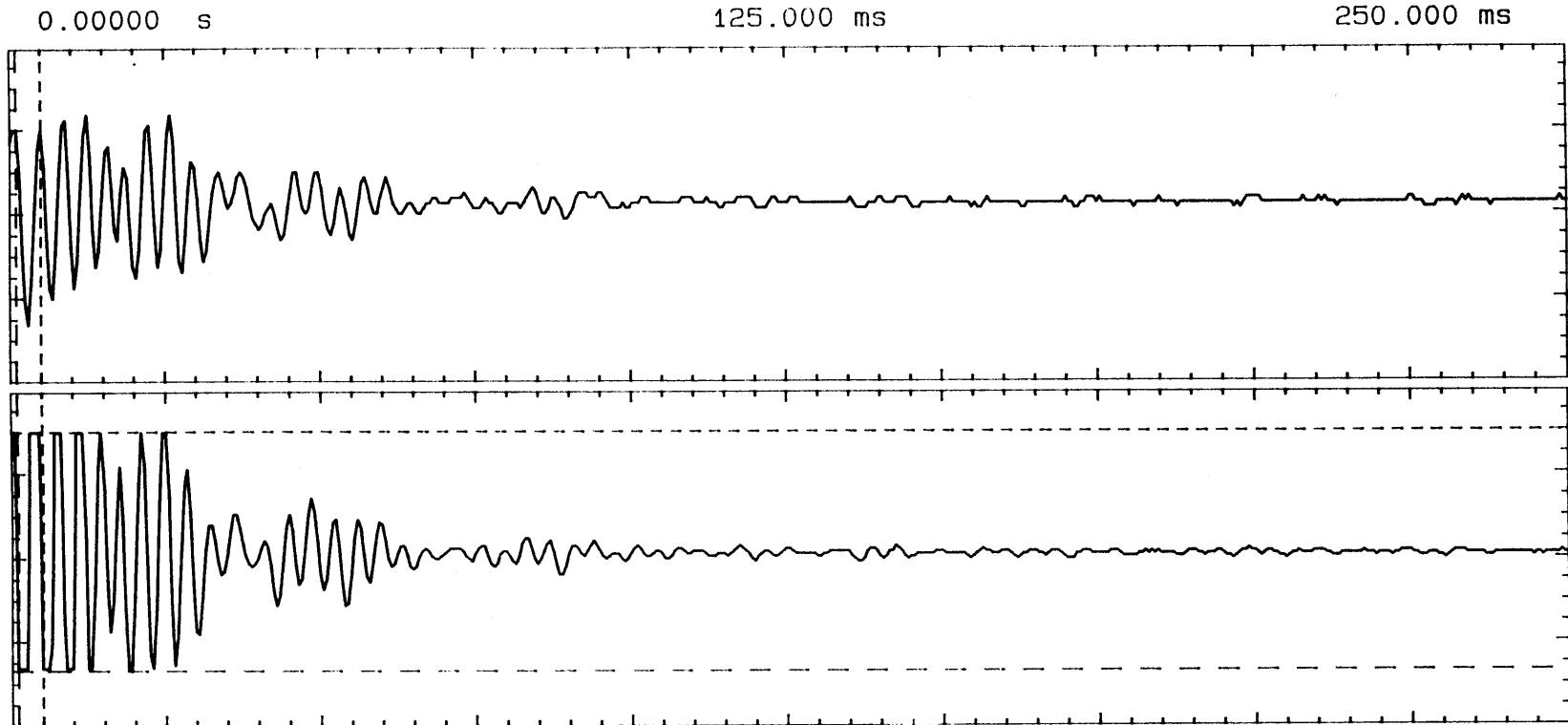
Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 3.79807 ms  
 - Width = 1.53046 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 59.70 %

Trace: Granite Specimen

Sand/Oil Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 404.427 us  
 Fall Time = 404.427 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.843 volts

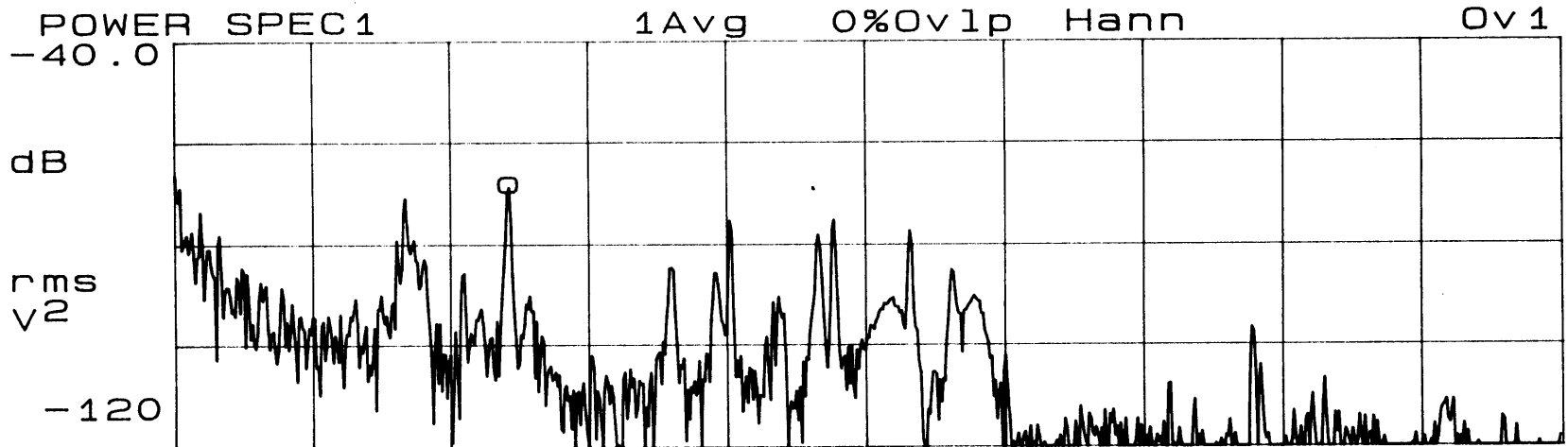
Freq. = 250.000 Hz  
 + Width = 2.00556 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.398 volts

Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.00000 ms  
 - Width = 1.99444 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Duty-cycle = 50.13 %

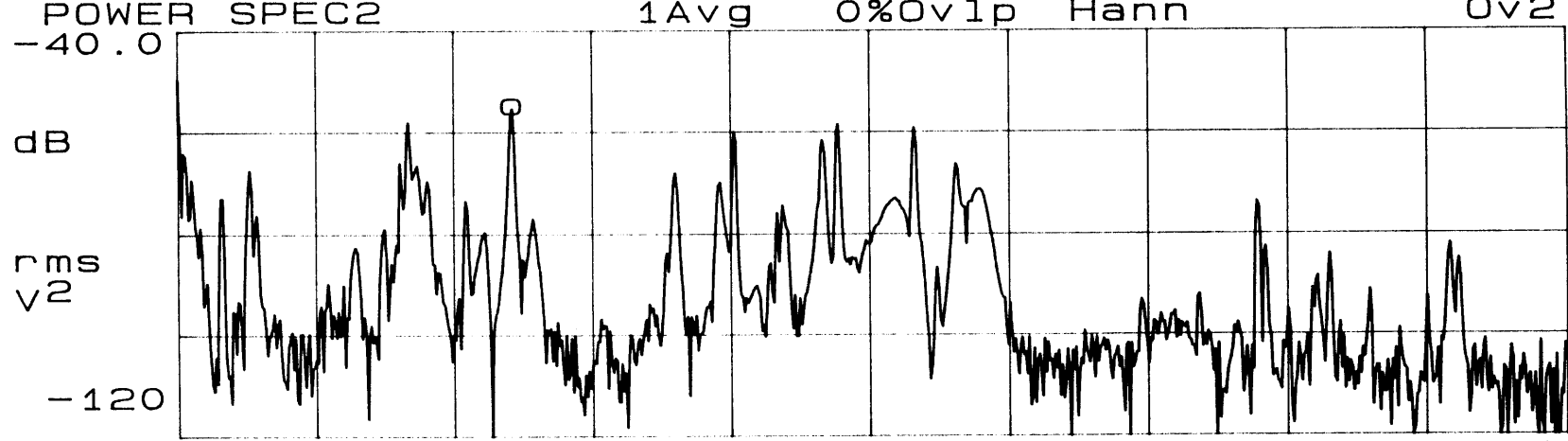
Top Trace: Granite Specimen Sand/Oil Core  
 Bottom Trace: Granite Specimen Sand/Oil Core

Filtered Input Time-Space  
 Un-filtered Input

X=121.25 Hz  
 Ya=-68.448 dBVrms



Fxd Y 0 Hz GRANITE-SAND-OIL 500



Fxd Y 0 Hz GRANITE-SAND-OIL 500

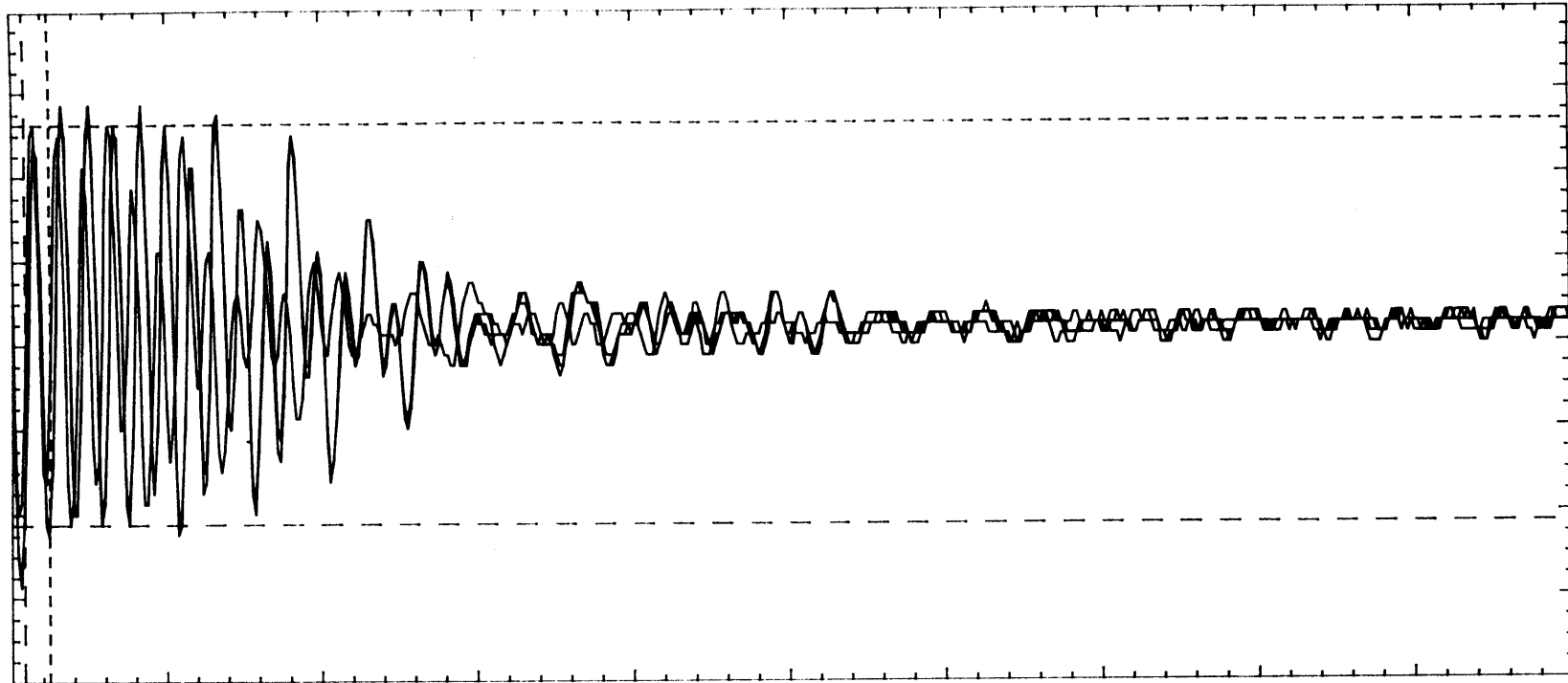
Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Frequency-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Sand/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

Page: 220

0.00000 s

125.000 ms

250.000 ms



Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 1 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 2 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 3 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Memory 4 = 100.0 mvolts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Mem 4 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 1.27027 ms  
 Fall Time = 5.43169 ms  
 P-P Volts = 475.0 mvolts

Freq. = 250.159 Hz  
 + Width = 2.15911 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 159.5 mvolts

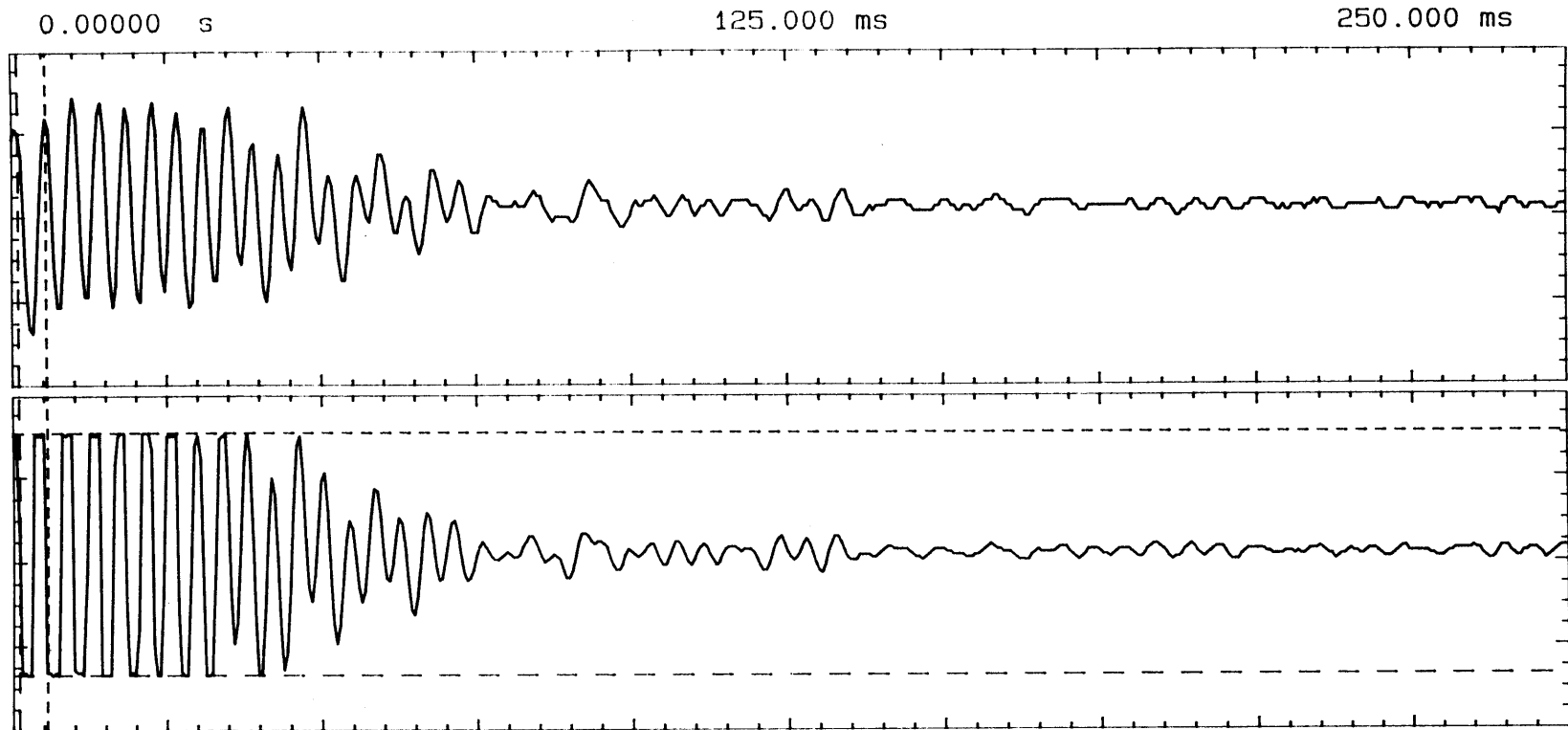
Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Period = 3.99746 ms  
 - Width = 1.83836 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 54.01 %

Trace: Granite Specimen

Lead Shot/Oil Core

Filtered Input

Four Trace Overlay in Time-Space



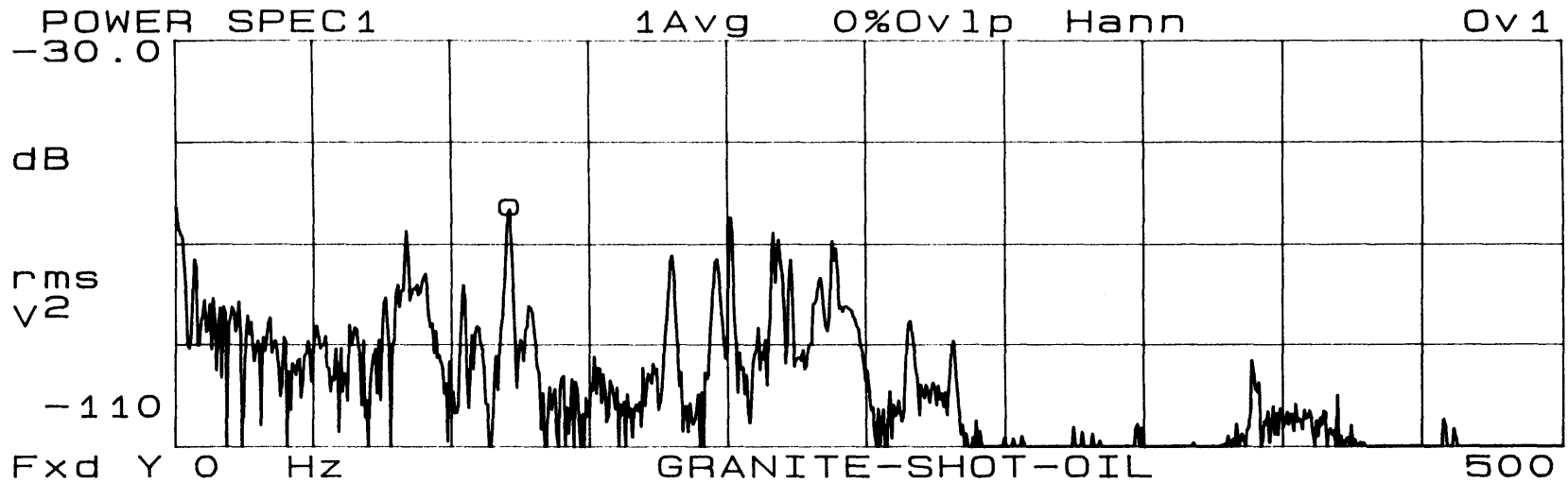
Ch. 1 = 200.0 mvolts/div  
 Ch. 2 = 1.000 volts/div  
 Timebase = 25.0 ms/div  
 Ch. 2 Parameters  
 Rise Time = 404.404 us  
 Fall Time = 810.203 us  
 P-P Volts = 2.875 volts

Freq. = 239.842 Hz  
 + Width = 2.00000 ms  
 Preshoot = 0.000 volts  
 RMS Volts = 1.342 volts

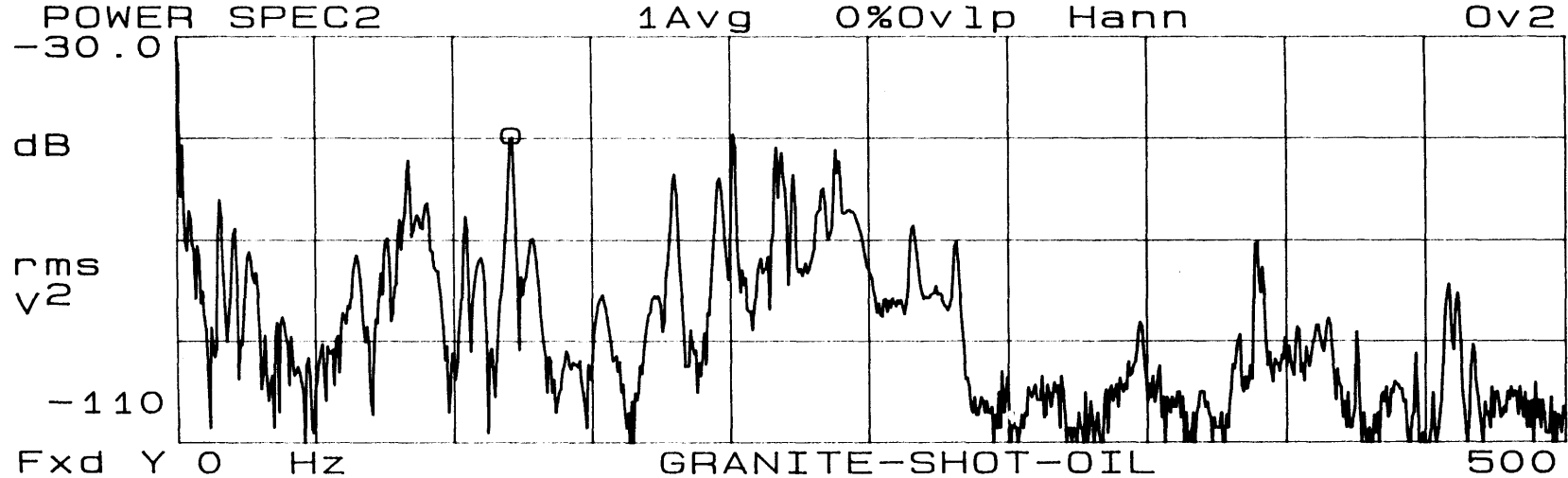
Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Offset = 0.000 volts  
 Delay = 0.00000 s  
 Period = 4.16941 ms  
 - Width = 2.16941 ms  
 Overshoot = 0.000 volts  
 Dutycycle = 47.96 %

Top Trace:	Granite Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Filtered Input	Time-Space
Bottom Trace:	Granite Specimen	Lead Shot/Oil Core	Un-filtered Input	

X=121.25 Hz  
Ya=-63.032 dBVrms



Yb=-49.855 dBVrms



Top Trace: Granite Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Filtered Input Frequency-Space

Bottom Trace: Granite Specimen Lead Shot/Oil Core Un-filtered Input

## References

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