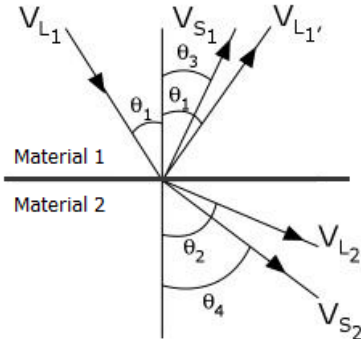
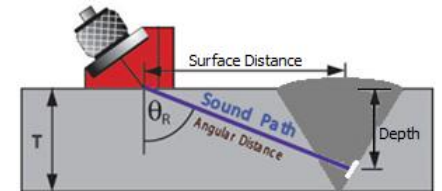
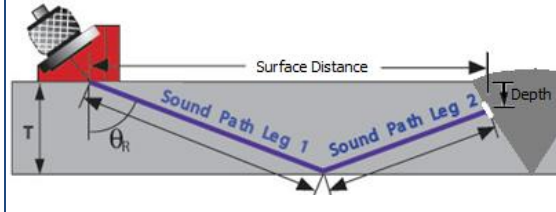


UT Useful Formulas

Main ultrasonic parameters and their definition or relationship:

Feature	Formula	Remarks
Longitudinal (Compression) velocity	$V_L = \left[\frac{E(1-\nu)}{\rho(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \right]^{0.5}$ <p style="text-align: center;">; [m/s]</p>	Where: E = Modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus) [N/m ²] ρ = Mass density [kg/m ³] ν = Poisson's ratio
Transverse (shear) velocity	$V_T = \left[\frac{E}{2\rho(1+\nu)} \right]^{0.5} = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}}$ <p style="text-align: center;">; [m/s]</p>	Where: G = Shear modulus [N/m ²]
Frequency	$f = \frac{V}{\lambda}$ <p style="text-align: center;">; [Hz]</p>	Where: λ = Wave Length [m] V = Velocity [m/s]
Acoustic impedance	$Z = V\rho$ <p style="text-align: center;">; [kg/m²s]</p>	Where: V = Velocity [m/s] ρ = Density [kg/m ³]
Near-field (circular)	$N_o = \frac{D^2 f}{4V}$ <p style="text-align: center;">; [mm] for $\frac{D}{\lambda} > 10$</p>	Where: D = Transducer diameter [mm] f = Transducer frequency [Hz] V = Sound velocity [mm/s]
Beam divergence-angle (circular)	$\sin \theta = \frac{1.2 V}{D f}$	Where: θ = Beam divergence angle from centerline to point where signal is at half strength
Reflection coefficient	$R = \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)^2}{(Z_1 + Z_2)^2}$	Where: Z_1 = Acoustic impedance of Medium 1 Z_2 = Acoustic impedance of Medium 2
Transmission coefficient	$T = (1 - R) = \frac{4 Z_1 Z_2}{(Z_1 + Z_2)^2}$	Where: R = Reflection coefficient

<p>Snell's law</p>	$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{V_{L1}} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{V_{L2}} = \frac{\sin \theta_3}{V_{S1}} = \frac{\sin \theta_4}{V_{S2}}$ 	<p>Where:</p> <p>V_{L1} & V_{L2} = the longitudinal wave velocities in the first and second materials, respectively</p> <p>V_{S1} & V_{S2} = the shear wave velocities in the first and second materials, respectively</p> <p>θ_1 & θ_2 = the angles of incident and refracted longitudinal waves, respectively</p> <p>θ_3 & θ_4 = the angles of the converted reflected and refracted shear waves, respectively</p>
<p>Amplitude attenuation</p>	$A = A_o e^{-\alpha z}$	<p>Where:</p> <p>A_o = Initial (unattenuated) amplitude</p> <p>α = Attenuation coefficient [dB/m]</p> <p>Z = Traveled distance [m]</p>
<p>Sound amplitude gain (or loss) in Decibel</p>	$\Delta A = 20 \log \frac{A_2}{A_1} \quad ; \text{ [dB]}$	<p>Where:</p> <p>A_1 = Amplitude of the first pulse</p> <p>A_2 = Amplitude of the second pulse</p>
<p>Distance to reflector or discontinuity (<i>normal or angle beam</i>)</p>	$d = \frac{V t}{2}$	<p>Where:</p> <p>V = Sound velocity (longitudinal or shear) [m/s]</p> <p>t = Time difference [s]</p>
<p>Surface Distance & Depth (1st Leg)</p>	$\text{SD} = \text{Sound Path} \times \sin \theta_R$ $\text{Depth (1st leg)} = \text{Sound Path} \times \cos \theta_R$	
<p>Surface Distance & Depth (2nd Leg)</p>	$\text{SD} = \text{Sound Path} \times \sin \theta_R$ $\text{Depth (2nd leg)} = 2T - (\text{Total Sound Path} \times \cos \theta_R)$	
<p>Skip Distance for weld inspection</p>	$\text{Skip Distance} = 2T \times \tan \theta_R$	