学 位 論 文 の 要 旨

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氏 名	Borkowski Bartosz Edmund (朝)
学位論文題目	Identification of Structural Damage using Rotational Barkhausen Noise

Main topic of this paper is the research on the identification of structural damage of construction components made from carbon (thus ferromagnetic) steel. The main tool used in this research is the Barkhausen noise signal obtained in rotating magnetic field regime. Usage of rotating fields in the evaluation of Barkhausen noise is not only the novelty but also an fruitful approach resulting in increase of method accuracy and quality of results.

In first part of this research an alternating field Barkhausen noise was compared to rotating field Barkhausen noise in order to evaluate the applicability of rotating field excitation in estimation of changes accompanying the grooving level of damage done to the material. In this part, some relationships between mechanical profiles obtained from the tensile tests and character of changes of RBN signal was identified. It was also found that RBN signals represent stronger correlation with those profiles than signals obtained in alternating field regime. Some residual stress estimations were possible and useful evaluation approach was established.

In the second part of this research only rotational Barkhausen noise was evaluated. In this step, broader set of excitation frequencies was used in evaluation of stress. Special multi-frequency RBN signal representation was exploited in order to identify not the relative dependence of RBN activity on stress but provide enough information to identify deeper, more direct relationship between mechanical data and character of changes of RBN. As a result it was found that in multi-frequency approach, yielding more information about material properties than single frequency evaluation, rotational Barkhausen noise is directly correlated to the amount of energy accumulated in the material microstructure. As a final result it was concluded that in multi-frequency approach with special manifold representation of parameters calculated from RBN signal the method proves to be useful and accurate tool to estimate the overall structural damage.

In the third part of the research an multi-parametric approach was proposed to estimate structural damage of material. In this case more than one RBN parameter was used simultaneously and the parameters formed a 2 or 3 dimensional parametric space. When data from measured locations on the sample surface (data-points) were placed in prepared parametric-space the fuzzy classification of given data-point to selected damage class was possible. By that way it was possible to classify all locations on samples from one lot on the basis of parametric-space prepared from the data from samples from other lot as healthy, slightly damaged, critically damaged or "destroyed".

In the fourth part of this work similar multi-parametric approach was used to estimate the damage level of fatigue damaged samples made from the same material. In this case it was observed that mechanism of damage is different and with constraints of amount of obtained data it wasn't possible to conclude that the approach giving direct information of the amount of damage. It was possible however, to see that the results are in agreement with fatigue damage theory that says that with growing damage levels the material is softening. Additionally as the samples prepared for fatigue tests were pre-stressed it was possible to identify the pre-stress level in both cases.

学位論文審査結果の要旨

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論	文	題	目	Identification of Structural Damage using Rotational Barkhausen Noise					
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審査結果の要旨(1000 字以内)									

構造材料の非破壊診断技術は欠陥探傷から材料の疲労診断へと発展を遂げつつある。本論文はこのような視点から、電磁的手段による材料の疲労診断技術の確立を目指して行われたものである。とりわけ、磁性材料に回転磁界を印加することによって、材料内目し、このノイズ信号がカオス性を有する点を利用した新しい診断技術に関する報告である。この回転バルクハウゼンノイズは従来の磁壁移動に起因した単発的なバルクハウゼンノイズと異なり、磁壁の発生・消滅過程をも含んでいるため連続信号となる。そこで構造用材料に引っ張り試験並びに疲労試験を施し、種々の過程での機械特性と印加した回転磁界下で発生する回転バルクハウッゼンノイズを特殊なプローブで測定し分析を行って検討している。そして、その信号の中からカオス性を見いだし、フラクタル次元やリアプノフ指数をパラメータとして取り上げ、スペクトルグラム化する事によって、固有のパターンを見いだし、機械特性との関連を明らかにしたものである。

本審査委員会では、新たに発見された回転バルクハウゼンノイズとそのカオス性に着目した疲労推定を高く評価しつつ、タイトルにおいて内容を明確にした方がよいとの提言がなされ、それを受けて変更が行われた。また、カオス性に対する議論をわかりやすくすることなどが指摘された。また、システムの開発において特に重要な点について、特筆すべき事項の質疑が行われた。本研究は高度な電磁診断技術として、その実用性の観点から高い評価を与えた。また、公聴会において、計測法、診断法について質疑がなされたが、いずれも著者の的確な説明によって聴衆の理解が得られた。

以上の審査結果を踏まえて、本研究は今日の保全技術に大きく寄与するものであり、本手法の新規性並びにその装置のアルゴリズム性能を示すなど、工学的にもこの分野における技術の向上に大きく寄与するものであり、高く評価できる。よって、審査委員会は本研究論文が工学博士の学位論文として相応しいものと判断した。