



Materials

- 115. Micro-forming of Al-Si foil
T. Haga, K. Inoue, H. Watari (Japan)
- 123. Preparation, structure and properties of Fe-based bulk metallic glasses
R. Nowosielski, R. Babilas (Poland)



Methodology of research

- 131. Application of thermovision method to welding thermal cycle analysis
J. Nowacki, A. Wypych (Poland)



Analysis and modelling

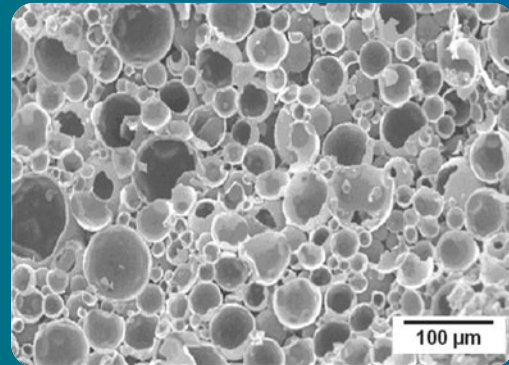
- 138. Parameter identification of a full-car model for active suspension design
D. Guidaa, F. Nilvetti, C.M. Pappalardo (Italy)
- 149. Artificial intelligence-based control system for the analysis of metal casting properties
E. Mares, J.H. Sokolowski (Canada)
- 155. Computer simulation of mechanical properties of quenched and tempered steel specimen
B. Smoljan, D. Iljkić, N. Tomašić (Croatia)



Manufacturing and processing

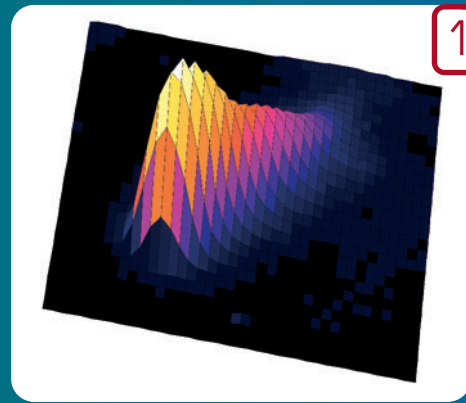
- 160. Shipbuilding pipeline production quality improvement
T. Buksa, D. Pavletic (Croatia), M. Sokovic (Slovenia)

Selected materialographical photo



180

The research paper made by M.H. Robert, A.F. Jorge, F. Gatamorta and R.R. Silva on "Thixoinfiltration: a new approach to produce cellular and other low density metallic materials" on a page 180 describes an innovative approach for the production of cellular metallic materials as well as low density metal matrix composites, by using thixotropy techniques; thixotropic semisolid metal is infiltrated into removable and non-removable space holder preforms. Different kinds of preforms are tested to obtain open cell material (sponges), syntactic foams and low density composites. Products are evaluated concerning relative density and mechanical behaviour under compressive stresses. Results show that thixoinfiltration is a simple and low cost technique to produce different types of low density, porous material. Open cell material as well as syntactic foams and low density composites can be produced with reliable internal quality and dispersion of cells and reinforcement. Composites containing porous reinforcements can present some mechanical characteristics of the conventional cellular metals. Infiltration of appropriate preforms by thixotropic metallic alloys to produce low density composites and cellular material is a new technique under development by the proposing group at FEM/UNICAMP.



131

The paper entitled "Application of thermovision method to welding thermal cycle analysis" by J. Nowacki and A. Wypych on a page 131 demonstrates the possibility of thermovision method applica-

tion in the thermal cycle of Inconel 625 on 13CrMo4-5 steel pad welding thermal cycle analysis. Single- and multibead pad welding of steel 13CrMo4-5 by superalloy Inconel 625 has been carried out by means of GMA method in inert gas backing shielding, in horizontal position and 620 J/mm and 2100 J/mm heat input level. Quantitative data concerning infrared radiation emission as a basis for evaluation of thermal history of the applied object in order to assist interpretation changes occurring in padding welds and heat-affected have been obtained on the grounds of infrared radiation measurement by means of Flir Systems ThermoCAM SC2000 PAL infrared camera. The full suitability of thermovision analysis of thermal cycle of pad welding, specified self-cooling times will become a base for inference about microstructural transforms in HAZ, whereas cooling rate settlement determines necessary conditions to maintaining required intersequence temperature for assumed heat level input of pad welding, padding weld temperature in self-cooling time function and particular. The thermovision effect and thermal cycle of Inconel 625 on 13CrMo4-5 steel pad welding thermal cycle analysis has been no yet determined.

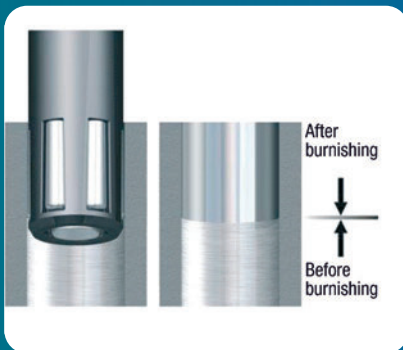
MELT, PROCESS AND CASTING CHARACTERISTICS

Mechanical Properties and Microstructure	Expected Values
Maximum_Recommended_TSR_Temp	489.99 °C
Recommended_Sr_addition	0 ppm
target_Sr	9.26 ppm
Strontium_content	11.56 ppm
Test_sample_mass	175.22
Test_sample_temperature	694.05 °C
Sample_quality	OK
Silicon_Morphology	Unmodified
Al_Silicon_Modification_Level	1.83
Hydrogen_Level	0.16
Solidification_Range	OK
Grain_Size	$7.5 \cdot 10^3$ nm
Grain_refinement	Non Grain Refined Metall
Cooling_rate_of_casting_section	0.30 °C/sec
Propensity_to_shrinkage_porosity	Low
Area_Percent_Porosity	0.16 %
Area_Percent_Coarse_Brassid_Phases	1.22
Matrix_Microhardness_HV	92.11 25g 15sec
Percent_Elongation	9.62 %



149

The paper written by E. Mares and J.H. Sokolowski on "Artificial intelligence-based control system for the analysis of metal casting properties" on a **page 149** informs that the metal casting process requires testing equipment that along with customised computer software properly supports the analysis of casting component characteristic properties. Due to the fact that this evaluation process involves the control of complex and multi-variable melting, casting and solidification factors, it is necessary to develop dedicated software. The metal casting research community has immensely benefited from these developed information technologies that support the metal casting process. Quantitative values were defined as "Low", "Medium" and "High" to assess the level of improvement in the metal casting analysis by means of the Artificial Intelligence-Based Control System (AIBCS). The traditional process was used as a reference to measure such improvement. As a result, the accuracy, reliability and timeliness were significantly increased to the "High" level.



188

The Manufacturing and processing area section represented by A. Stoić, I. Lacković, J. Kopač, I. Samardžić and D.

Kozak on "An investigation of machining efficiency of internal roller burnishing" on a **page 188** presents the investigation of fine machining efficiency of 34CrMo4 steel with roller burnishing tools. Application of roller burnishing process as a clean and environmentally friendly machining process which can replace other pollution processes is of great interests. It is important to evaluate the influence of material properties (primary hardness) for smoothing efficiency and achieving of lower roughness and higher work piece hardness. Results and findings presented in this paper are qualitative and might be slightly different in other machining condition (e.g. higher hardness materials and higher roughness of row material). Smoothing process can be performed on standard machine tools without additional reconfiguration tasks. Process is very rapid. It is very versatile for any workshop and can be conducted without coolant what is additional advantages for the environment and pollution free machining. It was found out that surface roughness is significantly lower after roller burnishing. Roughness ratio (before/after process) and decrease factor was 4 what does not satisfy expected results. Some roughness results after burnishing exceed upper limits.

167. Thermal analysis, structure and mechanical properties of the MC MgAl₃Zn₁ cast alloy
L.A. Dobrzański, M. Król, T. Tański (Poland)
175. Wear of plasma nitrided and nitrocarburised AISI 316L austenitic stainless steel
F.A.P. Fernandes, S.C. Heck, R.G. Pereira, A. Lombardi-Neto (Brazil), G.E. Totten (USA), L.C. Casteletti (Brazil)
180. Thixoinfiltration: a new approach to produce cellular and other low density metallic materials
M.H. Robert, A.F. Jorge, F. Gatamorta, R.R. Silva (Brazil)
188. An investigation of machining efficiency of internal roller burnishing
A. Stoić, I. Lacković (Croatia), J. Kopač (Slovenia), I. Samardžić, D. Kozak (Croatia)
195. Strengthening surfaces of machine components by treatment using loose solid balls
Z.A. Stotsko, T.O. Stefanovych (Ukraine)



Education and research trends

203. The methodological fundamentals of development state analysis of surface engineering technologies
A. Dobrzańska-Danikiewicz (Poland)
211. Author index
212. Keywords index
213. Publisher's notice
214. Editor's notice