

Laboratory Report

Tensile Test

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Contribution Table






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1 Abstract

This study investigated the effects of two thermal treatments on the mechanical properties of HE30/BS1476 aluminium alloy, initially characterized by a hardness of 120 HV5, an elastic modulus of 6 GPa, and an ultimate tensile strength of 500 MPa. The alloy underwent two heat treatments: first, heating for 90 minutes at 520°C, followed by an additional 40 minutes at 184°C in open air. Three distinct alloy variations were produced as a result of these treatments. The aim of the research was to quantify changes in hardness, modulus of elasticity, yield strength, ultimate tensile strength (UTS), and percentage elongation. Hardness was measured using a Zwick Roell ZHU hardness testing machine with a 5 kg load (HV5) (See Appendix A), and properties such as stress and strain were derived from data obtained using a Zwick Roell 2050 tensile testing machine.

2 Introduction

In engineering, the selection and optimization of materials significantly influence the performance of designs, particularly in the aerospace, automotive, and construction industries. Aluminium alloys are highly valued in these sectors due to their excellent strength-to-weight ratio and corrosion resistance, especially in applications requiring mechanical improvements through controlled processes (thyssenkrupp, 2023).

Research by metallurgists such as Sorby and Sauveur has demonstrated that **heat treatment** can significantly enhance the properties of alloys. By altering the microstructure, heat treatments improve tensile strength, hardness, and elasticity. Techniques such as quenching and solution heat treatment are tailored to achieve specific mechanical properties based on the alloy's intended application (Eurotherm, 2024).

Aging is a heat treatment process used to enhance the mechanical properties of aluminum alloys. It involves two main stages: first, the alloy is heated to dissolve alloying elements and then rapidly cooled, creating a supersaturated solid solution. Following this, the alloy undergoes artificial aging, where it is reheated to a lower temperature for a set period. This allows for the formation of fine particles that strengthen the material by impeding dislocation movement, thereby improving its hardness and tensile strength. Aging is crucial for optimizing the performance of aluminum alloys used in various applications (Rajaa et al., 2018).

The significance of heat treatments is further supported by research. In one study, for example, the hardness of Al 6082 alloy increased from 65 BHN to 102 BHN after 8 hours of solution heat treatment. Furthermore, the alloy's tensile strength increased from 154 MPa to 280 MPa after being aged for 6 hours at 205°C and 495°C (Singh et al., 2023). Aluminium alloys like HE30 are ideal for demanding applications in the automotive and aerospace industries because of these microstructural improvements.

This research investigates the response of HE30 aluminium alloy to thermal treatments, focusing on changes in its mechanical properties.

3 Method

This laboratory research primarily focused on evaluating the mechanical properties of our alloy samples, including key metrics such as yield strength, ultimate tensile strength (UTS), modulus of elasticity, hardness, and percentage elongation. These properties are essential for understanding the material's behavior under stress and assessing its suitability for various engineering applications.

The methodologies employed in this study were designed to optimize the data obtained from individual experiments on the alloys' mechanical properties. By utilizing advanced data analysis techniques such as **Response Surface Methodology (RSM)** and **Fraction Factorial Design (FFD)** (See Appendix C), we uncovered correlations and dependencies that might otherwise remain hidden. For instance, tensile testing, beyond yielding basic parameters like UTS and modulus of elasticity, provided insights into failure mechanisms and material behavior under specific conditions. This approach reduces the need for extensive experimental operations while deepening our understanding of the alloys' properties and enabling predictive modeling. By focusing on a minimal set of tests that deliver insights into multiple material properties, the methodology ensures each procedure is maximally informative, minimizing resource usage and reducing the likelihood of error.

Building on this optimized experimental design, the research approach utilized in this study incorporates an **Integrated Testing Strategy (ITS)**. ITS combines collected data to provide a comprehensive and precise assessment of the alloy's mechanical properties. It reduces redundancy and streamlines the evaluation process by avoiding reliance on a single test or series of tests. As an example of broader interdisciplinary efforts, the ITS developed in this study enhances experimental efficiency while minimizing costs and resource consumption (Rovida et al., 2015; Alan Turing Institute, 2024).

Our approach was characterized by the following key components:

1. Dimensional Analysis
2. Hardness Testing
3. Tensile Testing
4. Data analysis

Note that **Sample Preparation** is distinct from the testing process and is not considered part of the testing itself.

By designing experiments that yield multiple insights from each procedure, we were able to conduct a thorough analysis of the alloy's mechanical properties while minimizing resource usage and potential sources of error. This method not only ensures the accuracy and reliability of our results but also provides a rich dataset for in-depth analysis and interpretation of the alloy's performance characteristics.

4 Experimental Procedures

The alloys used in this study are based on the HE30/BS1476 aluminium alloy. "HE30" is a temper designation within the BS 1476 standard, referring to the specific heat treatment and aging process applied to achieve desired mechanical properties in aluminium alloys. The "BS1476" refers to the British Standard *"BS 1476:1955 - Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys for General Engineering Purposes. Bars, Rods, and Sections,"* introduced on December 22, 1955. This standard outlined the requirements for various aluminium alloys used in engineering applications and underwent several revisions to reflect advancements in materials science and engineering practices, with its last revision occurring in 1987. The standard remained active—with amendments—until its withdrawal on June 21, 2022.

While it is known that BS 1476 is no longer an operational standard, there is no publicly available evidence that it was directly replaced by a specific successor, such as those often published under European Norms (EN).

Despite the fact that precise BS 1476 standards for HE30 are difficult to find, the composition and characteristics of the **6082 aluminium** alloy is a popular modern alternative to HE30 in engineering operations.

4.1 Description

Key details are as follows:

Aluminium HE 30 alloy a.k.a AL 6082 is a medium strength alloy with excellent corrosion resistance. It has the highest strength of 6000 (6XXX) series alloys. It is also known as a structural alloy. In block, plate, or bar form, AL HE 30 alloy is most commonly used in machining.

Although it is a relatively new alloy, due to its higher strength, AL HE 30 has replaced AL 6061 in many applications. The addition of a large amount of manganese controls the grain structure which in turn results in a stronger alloy.

Characteristics:

- High strength-to-weight ratio makes it ideal for lightweight structures.
- Most versatile and highest strength alloy in the 6000 series Aluminum.
- Good machinability compared to metals like Stainless Steel (SS) and Mild Steel (MS).
- Lightweight and corrosion-resistant components.
- Alternative to plastics in high-stress applications.
- Lower fatigue strength and elastic strength compared to steels.

Applications:

- Automotive components.
- Electronic applications.
- Aerospace components.
- Trusses, frames, and beams.

Truventor, 2019

While it is common practice to treat HE30 as equivalent to Aluminium Alloy 6082, minor differences in composition and performance may exist between HE30 under BS 1476 and 6082. For more precise specifications of HE30 under BS 1476, consulting the British Standards Institution (BSI) may provide further clarity, especially since the standard was withdrawn in 2022.

For the purposes of this work, HE30 will be treated as equivalent to 6082, which serves as the basis for further analysis of its properties and related topics, i hope you can understand.

4.2 Composition

Chemical Element	% Present
Aluminium (Al)	Remainder
Silicon (Si)	0.7-1.3%
Magnesium (Mg)	0.6-1.2%
Manganese (Mn)	0.4-1.0%
Iron (Fe)	0.5% max
Copper (Cu)	0.1% max
Zinc (Zn)	0.2% max
Chromium (Cr)	0.25% max
Titanium (Ti)	0.1% max
Residuals	0.15% max

Table 1: Chemical Composition of 6082 (HE-30) Alloy (Truventor, 2019)

Chemical Element	% Present
Aluminium (Al)	Remainder
Copper (Cu)	0.1% max
Magnesium (Mg)	0.4 - 1.5%
Silicon (Si)	0.6 - 1.3%
Iron (Fe)	0.6% max
Manganese (Mn)	0.4 - 1.0%
Zinc (Zn)	0.1% max
Chromium (Cr)	0.5% max
Titanium (Ti)	0.2% max

Table 2: Chemical Composition of HE30 according to Dr. Santiago's Data

The composition of HE30 (a.k.a 6082) generally follows the typical values for 6082 aluminium alloy, as shown in Table 1.

Once again, I stress that there may be minor differences in the composition of HE30, especially in accordance with the BS 1476 specifications.

The values listed here are provided for reference, but the exact composition of the HE30 alloy should be verified for accurate work in our lab, as it may not align with typical web standards.

Although I do have actual information regarding the "Aluminium alloy HE30 BS1476" from Dr. Santiago shown in Table 2, it is important to note that this source lacks proper documentation, and its credibility remains uncertain.

The HE30 BS1476 has been withdrawn and has not been explicitly updated or replaced, as I stated. It is still largely unreferenced and not widely recognised in the contemporary literature, which is why I adopted the 6082. This data source contradicts to much of what is being currently pertaining to the standard.

Although there are significant differences between the two sources in terms of composition, I have chosen to adopt Dr. Santiago's version for the purpose of this work. This decision is based on the fact that the table he provided reflects the information he, as my instructor, has shared with me. While I acknowledge the discrepancies and the lack of clear sourcing in his data, I consider it appropriate to proceed with his version for expediency, particularly as it aligns with the guidance he has given in our coursework.

4.3 Heat Treatments and Alloy Conditions

Each sample was treated under different conditions to evaluate the effect of heat treatment on its mechanical properties. The samples were provided in the typical bone-shaped form for tensile testing. The heat treatment conditions are as follows:

- **AR (As Received):** The sample was used without any heat treatment, in its initial state as supplied.
- **ST (Solution Treatment):** The sample was heated at 520°C for 90 minutes to dissolve precipitates, improving ductility. The exact quenching method is unspecified.
- **PH (Precipitation Hardening):** The sample was first heated at 520°C for 90 minutes, followed by aging at 184°C for 40 minutes to enhance strength and hardness.

These treatments were applied to assess how they influence the alloy's mechanical properties.

4.4 Equipment List






Equipment	Image	Reasoning
Digital Caliper		Enables precise and accurate measurement of small dimensions, such as the diameter, thickness, and depth of samples, crucial for ensuring consistency in experimental setup and results.
Vickers Hardness Testing Machine		Used to assess the hardness of materials by applying a standardized force to create an indentation, which is then measured to determine the material's resistance to deformation.
Zwick Roell 2050 Tensile Testing Machine		Evaluates the tensile strength and mechanical properties of materials under uniaxial tension, providing data essential for material performance analysis and comparison.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Safety glasses, closed-toe shoes, lab coat		Protects against potential hazards in tensile testing, such as flying debris from specimen fracture, pinch points in the testing machine, and general laboratory risks further shown in Table 4.
Camera/Smartphone and Stationery		Essential for documenting experimental setups and procedures, capturing visual evidence of results, and recording detailed observations, calculations, and procedural notes for accurate reporting.

Table 3: Overview of Equipment Used in the Experiment

4.5 Risk Assessment

The experimental procedures involved several potential hazards. The identified risks, their levels, and mitigation strategies are outlined below:

Hazard	Risk	Level of Risk	Control Measures
Sharp edges of dogbone samples	Cuts or injuries while handling samples	Medium	Handle with care; use gloves when measuring and mounting samples.
Tensile testing machine	Pinching or crushing injuries from moving parts	High	Keep hands and body away from moving components during operation; follow machine's safety protocols.
Vickers hardness testing machine	Injury from improper handling or sample misplacement	Medium	Ensure proper training before operation; position samples correctly and keep fingers clear.
General laboratory environment	Slips, trips, and falls due to clutter or spills	Low	Maintain a tidy workspace; clean spills immediately; wear appropriate footwear.

Table 4: Identified hazards, associated risks, levels, and control measures.

4.6 Conducting the Experiment

For the experiment, we were provided with three samples, which are visually represented in the image below:

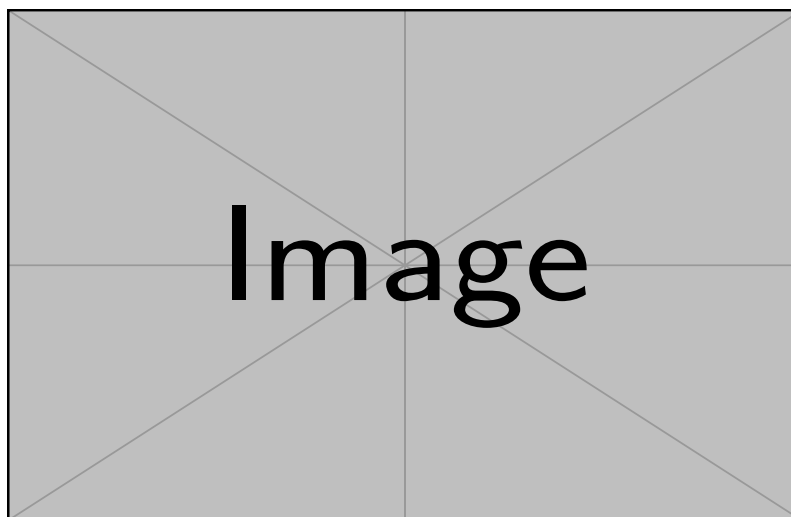


Figure 1: Visual representation of the three samples

Additionally, we were given an A4 sheet with a form to complete, which looked as shown below:

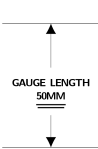

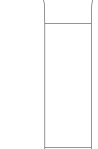
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">AR</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>GAUGE LENGTH 50MM</p> </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>WIDTH =</p> <p>THICKNESS =</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 40px;"> <p>VICKERS HARDNESSHV5 AS RECEIVED</p> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">ST</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>GAUGE LENGTH 50MM</p> </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>WIDTH =</p> <p>THICKNESS =</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 40px;"> <p>1 X HEAT TREATMENT 520 DEGREES - FOR 90 MINS</p> <p>VICKERS HARDNESSHV5 SOLUTION TREATED SOFT CONDITION</p> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">PH</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>GAUGE LENGTH 50MM</p> </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>WIDTH =</p> <p>THICKNESS =</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 40px;"> <p>2 X HEAT TREATMENT 520 DEGREES - FOR 90 MINS = ST +184 DEGREES- FOR 40 MINS = PH</p> <p>VICKERS HARDNESSHV5 SOLUTION TREATED AT 520 DEGREES PRECIPITATION HARDENED AT 184 DEGREES.</p> </div>
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Figure 2: Form for recording sample measurements

On this form, we recorded the width, length (both in millimeters), and hardness (measured using the HV5 scale) for each of the three alloy samples. These tasks were performed simultaneously, as they are relatively quick and do not require sequential completion. For instance, while the first sample was undergoing hardness testing, we measured the dimensions of the other samples.

I will now demonstrate how we used digital calipers to measure the alloy samples in millimeters, along with the results obtained from these measurements:

5 Theory

6 Results

Nr	Specimen ID	Date	Stress - Maximum Load (N)	Strain Extension at Break (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	CSA (mm ²)
1	ST	20/11/2024	8580	19.8	1	1	1.00
2	PH	20/11/2024	23800	9.8	1	1	1.00
3	AR	20/11/2024	24400	9.7	1	1	1.00

Table 5: Specimen Data

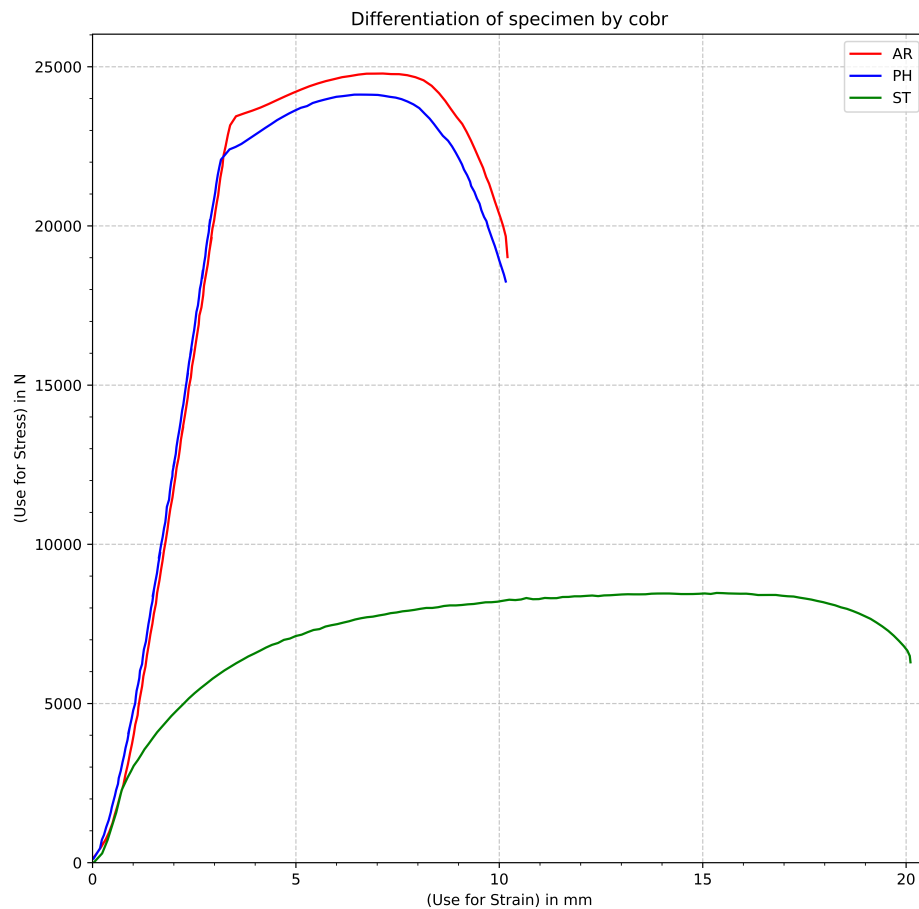


Figure 3: Machine produced data

7 Discussion

8 Conclusions

9 Recommendations

10 References

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11 Appendix

A HV (Vickers Hardness)

The Vickers hardness (HV) test is a precise and versatile method for evaluating material hardness. It employs a diamond-shaped indenter with a square base and an included angle of 136° between opposing faces. The indenter is pressed into the material under a specific load, typically ranging from 1 to 100 kgf, applied for 10 to 15 seconds.

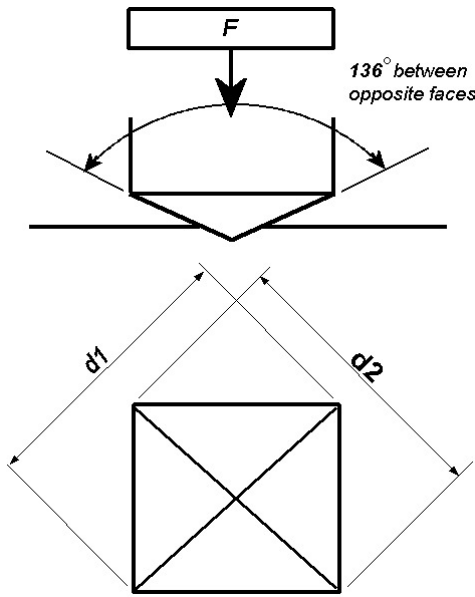


Figure 4: Diagram showing the diamond-shaped indenter with the 136° angle and diagonals d_1 and d_2 .

Thus the derived formula is commonly shown as

$$HV = \frac{F}{A} \approx \frac{1.854 \times F}{d^2} \approx \frac{7.236 \times F}{(d_1 + d_2)^2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

The HV5 test, for instance, applies a fixed load of 5 kgf (49.03 N), and the hardness is calculated as:

$$HV5 = \frac{49.03}{A} \approx \frac{90.902}{d^2} \approx \frac{354.781}{(d_1 + d_2)^2} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

The test procedure involves measuring the two diagonals of the indentation under a microscope and squaring their sum. The resulting hardness value is expressed as a dimensionless number, such as $HV30$, which denotes the hardness under a 30 kgf load.

Importance and Applications

The Vickers hardness test is particularly useful for evaluating materials with fine microstructures or thin coatings, as it can accurately measure small indentations. The test's precision and ability to quantify hardness provide critical information about a material's resistance to deformation, making it invaluable for quality control and research in metallurgy, engineering, and materials science.

The Vickers hardness (HV) is calculated using the applied force (F) and the surface area (A) of the indentation.

$$HV = \frac{F}{A} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

- HV : Vickers hardness (dimensionless)
- F : Applied force (kgf or N)
- A : Surface area of the indentation (mm^2)

The formula for A incorporates the geometry of the diamond pyramid indenter, Such that surface area A can be expressed as:

$$A = \frac{d^2}{2 \sin\left(\frac{136^\circ}{2}\right)} \approx \frac{d^2}{1.854} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

- A : Surface area of the indentation (mm^2)
- d : Arithmetic mean of the diagonals d_1 and d_2 (mm)

in so that it is equivalent to:

$$A = \frac{\left(\frac{d_1 + d_2}{2}\right)^2}{2 \sin\left(\frac{136^\circ}{2}\right)} \approx \frac{(d_1 + d_2)^2}{7.236} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

B BHN (Brinell Hardness Number)

The Brinell Hardness Number (BHN) measures a material's resistance to deformation, determined by the indentation left by a hard steel or carbide ball pressed into the material under a specified load. This test is commonly used for materials with a coarse or heterogeneous grain structure.

The formula for calculating the Brinell Hardness Number is:

$$BHN = \frac{2P}{\pi D(D - \sqrt{D^2 - d^2})} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

- P : applied load in kilogram-force (kgf),
- D : diameter of the indenter (typically 10 mm),
- d : diameter of the indentation (mm).

Note: The Brinell test may use either P or F for the load, depending on the source.

The BHN provides insight into a material's ability to resist wear and deformation, which is important for assessing the durability and suitability of metals in various engineering applications. BHN values are particularly useful for testing larger, rougher materials and are commonly applied to metals like steel and cast iron. The results help predict wear resistance and strength under load.

C RSM and FFS

Response Surface Methodology (RSM) is a type of adaptive or sequential design. Sequential designs involve multiple rounds of experimentation, with the choice of treatments in each later round being dependent on the data accumulated from completed rounds. RSM is usually used to identify some sort of optimum, often for industrial production. Sequential designs also exist outside of the RSM framework, however, such as Bayesian Adaptive Experimental Design.

Fractional Factorial Designs (FFDs) are a specific group of experimental designs. They allow useful information to be extracted from relatively tiny experiments, especially in situations with a large number of predictors. The central (quite reasonable) assumption is that higher-order interactions are less important than lower-order ones and main effects, which is called the "sparsity-of-effects principle". Experimental designs can therefore be scaled down by neglecting the higher-order interactions. This scaling down involves intentionally confounding ('aliasing') combinations of factors relative to the full factorial experiment, with the consequence that one cannot estimate each separate main effect and interaction term. We can still learn a great deal of useful information from the data despite this limitation, though.

How RSM and FFDs interact:

FFDs are most often used as a component of RSM. But they can in principle be used independently, either as part of a one-shot experiment, or as part of a sequential design approach that does not involve RSM. They seem unlikely to be very useful when used in a one-shot experiment, which is probably why they are so tightly connected to RSM.

Additionally, RSM can take as its input experimental designs that are not FFDs. Central Composite Designs and Box-Behnken designs are two other commonly-used designs.

My thanks to kjetil b halvorsen and Gregg H for their input and the suggested resources. I was not able to lay my hands on the Montgomery book but found the Box, Hunter & Hunter book very useful.