



Características mecánicas y acústicas de cuatro especies de madera sometidas a cargas de flexión [

2023

text (article)

Analítica

The mechanical and acoustic properties of four commonly used wood species, including *Populus tomentosa* (Poplar), *Swietenia mahagoni* (Mahogany), *Fagus orientalis* (Beech), and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash) wood were investigated through using three-point bending and notched bending tests synchronizing with power spectrum analysis method and fractal dimension theory. The results showed that the bending modulus of elasticity and modulus of rupture changed in the same trend with the order ranging from high to low was ash, beech, poplar, and mahogany, successively. The brittle fracture occurred in mahogany samples and ductile fracture raised in the other three wood species. Positive proportional correlation was observed between maximum acoustic pressure and fractal dimension of power spectrum regardless of seeing four wood species as independent or population samples. The failure modes can be identified by amplitude-frequency curve and fractal dimension of power spectrum with following laws: the peak value in amplitude-frequency curve and fractal dimension of power spectrum were relatively higher when a single crack developed at latewood; for crack developed at earlywood, only one peak was observed in power amplitude-frequency curves, and the corresponding fractal dimension of power spectrum was smaller than the that of latewood; in case of failure modes with two cracks developed at earlywood, there are two peaks in amplitude-frequency curve and the fractal dimension of power spectrum was between those of single crack developed at earlywood and latewood. The vibrational properties of the four wood species can be characterized through using power spectrum analysis method and notched bending test method can be used to distinguish the failure modes of samples

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Título: Características mecánicas y acústicas de cuatro especies de madera sometidas a cargas de flexión electronic resource]

Editorial: 2023

Tipo Audiovisual: Dimensión fractal propiedades mecánicas flexión con muesca característica vibratoria especies de madera Fractal dimension mechanical properties notched bending vibrational characteristic wood species

Documento fuente: Maderas: Ciencia y tecnología, ISSN 0718-221X, Vol. 25, N°. 1, 2023

Nota general: application/pdf

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Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Maderas: Ciencia y tecnología, ISSN 0718-221X, Vol. 25, N°. 1, 2023

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