

### Cohesive / Adhesive Failure Attributes


In addition to recording the % cohesive and adhesive failure, ISO 4624 & ASTM D4541, require the user to also record whether the dolly was cut (and if so, with what type of tool; knife or dolly cutter); and if a support ring was used (and if so, the dimensions of the support ring).

The Elcometer 510 also allows this information to be recorded within the batch header information – which is sent to ElcoMaster alongside the measurement and attribute data.

Each Elcometer 510 has an internal support ring connected to the actuator head – this is called the Skirt. The user identifies the skirt type used (thin substrate, standard skirt, etc.) within the batch header, and the dimensions of the appropriate support ring are reported within ElcoMaster.

Batch Information	
Created	15:31 28/11/2013
Line	12:20 MPA
Date Last Verified	25/11/2013
Time Last Verified	12:49
Pull Rate	1.00 MPa/s
Dolly Size	20 mm

Batch Information	
Pull To	LIMIT
Hold Time	0.5 s
Cutting Device	Dolly Cutter
Number of Layers	2
Skirt Type	20 STD
Graph Resolution	2



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Macros must be enabled. Insert kaggle-key to activate. See examples for more information. Download Miniature Cows images and other images. For those unfamiliar with the site, Kaggle works like a high-stakes, competitive version of a hackathon. Ultra-fast lasers are used in a variety of applications, such as material processing, sensing, measurement, and other applications that require high-peak power density. In some applications, the peak power density of a laser beam must be above 108 W/cm<sup>2</sup> for a short pulse duration, which makes it necessary to focus the beam to a small spot size. However, the spot size of the laser beam is related to the diameter of the beam waist. When a laser beam is focused to a small spot size, the diameter of the beam waist is reduced. For example, when the diameter of the beam waist is less than the diffraction limit, a diffraction-limited spot size is achieved. When the diameter of the beam waist is larger than the diffraction limit, the beam is said to be outside the diffraction limit. A diffraction-limited beam has a maximum size of the spot, which is determined by the wavelength of the light. When the diameter of the beam waist is larger than the diffraction limit, the cross-sectional diameter of the beam is larger than the spot size. As an example, the diameter of a laser beam waist of a nanosecond laser with a wavelength of 1064 nm is 10 micrometers. As a result, the spot size is less than one micrometer. When a laser beam is focused to a spot size smaller than the diffraction limit, the laser beam is said to be in a sub-diffraction-limited regime. A laser beam in the sub-diffraction-limited regime has properties different from those of a laser beam in a diffraction-limited regime. For example, the laser beam in the sub-diffraction-limited regime may be spatially phase-dependent. In some applications, a laser beam is focused to a diffraction-limited spot size to achieve a high power density. However, a laser beam with a sub-diffraction-limited spot size may have a higher peak power density than a laser beam in a diffraction-limited regime. Further, a laser beam with a sub-diffraction-limited spot size may be phase-dependent. Accordingly, the effectiveness of a laser beam with a sub-diffraction-limited spot size may be enhanced 82157476af

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