



BUSITEMA
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Pursuing Excellence

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF POLYMER, TEXTILE AND INDUSTRIAL
ENGINEERING.

FINAL YEAR PROJECT PROPOSAL

**MODELLING OF TENSILE STRENGTH OF STAINLESS-STEEL AT
HIGH TEMPERATURES USING ANN AND ANFIS**

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**This final year project proposal is submitted to the department of Polymer,
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for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Polymer, Textile and
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DEDICATION

We dedicate this project to our fellow enthusiasts in the field of polymer, textiles, materials and industrial engineering, our fellow classmates, family members and whoever has contributed their efforts throughout our Bachelors course.

DECLARATION

SSERWANGA EDIRISA and TUKAMUSHABA OLIVA, clearly declare that the contents in this report are original to the best of my knowledge and that the report has never been submitted to any institution or university for the award of any degree or diploma and am the true author of the report.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that project research of Sserwanga Edirisa and Tukamushaba Oliva was under my supervision and it is ready for submission to the dean of faculty engineering of Busitema University with our approval.

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1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Stainless steel has gained the world of material applications ever since its introduction to the material world in 1913. Harry Brearley introduced the first form of stainless steel which had the composition of 12.8% chromium and the rest being iron. Further research about stainless steel later led to discovery of more and more manufacturing processes and chemical composition (Iron: chromium: carbon: nickel: silicon: molybdenum) ratios that can be used to modify and manipulate properties of the material. This led to discovery of a series of stainless steels ranging from martensitic stainless steel to the present 410 stainless steel. Currently there are more than 100 grades of stainless steel falling in four general group i.e., austenitic, ferritic, austenitic and duplex stainless steel. Stainless steel has gained momentum in materials world because of its unique properties like, good recyclability, very high corrosion resistance, long service life, non-rusting character and many more. One of the main applications of stain steel is applications at high temperatures since it has a very low oxidation power, non-rusting, high thermo stability, high tensile strength and high melting point. (Of, 2003; Hosford, 2010).

High temperature materials are those that serve at temperatures above 540°C and are classified into authentic super alloys, refractory metals, ceramics, metal matrix composites and graphite composites. (Venables, 2010). Stainless steel is categorized under high temperature material under the authentic super alloys cause of their high thermo stability at very high temperatures. (Nicholls, 2014). Martensitic stainless steels contain the good composition ratios that give them suitable properties to be used at high temperatures above 500°C. Ferritic stainless steels have properties that make them applicable in applications bellow 500°C. Duplex stainless steels can be applied in high temperature applications of both austenite and ferritic stainless steels since it has a metallurgical structure with both phases. (Cobb, 1999). Stainless steel finds high temperature applications making aircraft jet engines, lighting devices, industrial gas turbines, furnaces, nuclear reactors and many more. (Marichamy and Babu, 2019). In all high temperature applications of stainless steel, the material is always subjected to stresses due to the work being done by the material. This effect brought scientists' attention to make more analysis of the mechanical properties of stainless steel at high temperature in order to optimize

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