



Impact Tests for High Pressure Gas Safety Regulations

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20090623

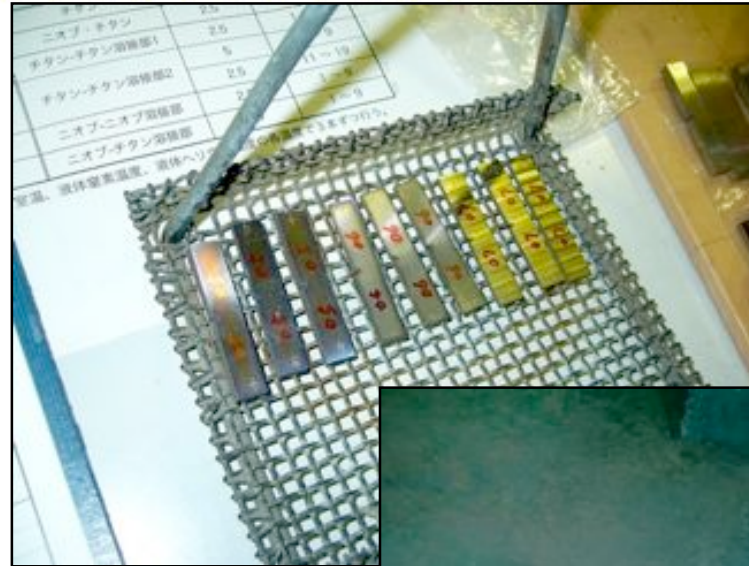


Charpy Impact Test

- Acquired data
 - Absorbed energy for standard size samples
 - Charpy impact value for sub-size samples
- Test temperatures
 - Room temperature (300 K)
 - Liquid nitrogen temperature (77 K)
 - Liquid helium temperature (4.2 K)
- Three (3) samples at least at each test temperature

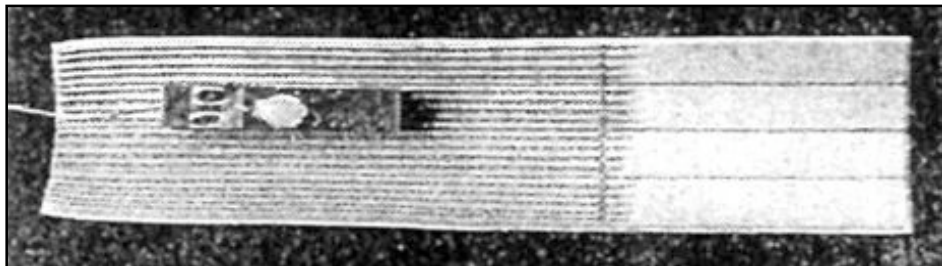
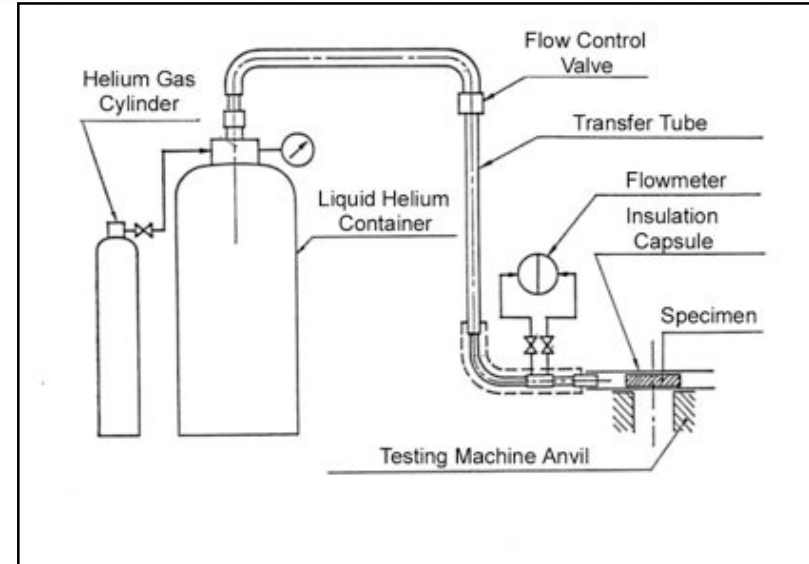


Tests at RT & LN2 Temp.





Tests at LHe Temperature





Tested Materials

1. Nb
2. Ti
3. NbTi alloy
4. Nb-Nb joint (EBW)
5. Nb-Ti joint (EBW) - 2 times
6. Ti-Ti joint (TIG welding)
- 2 companies, 2 widths
7. NbTi-Ti joint (TIG welding)
8. Nb-SS316L joint (HIP) - 2 companies



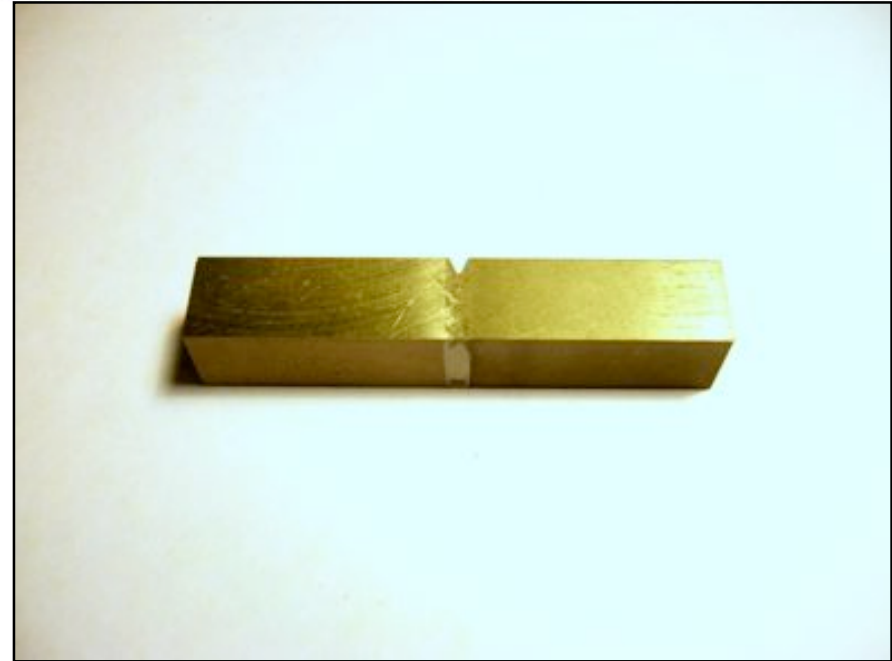
Annealing

- All samples containing niobium were annealed at 750 °C for 3 hours
 - Nb
 - Nb-Nb joint
 - Nb-Ti joint
 - Nb-SS316L joint

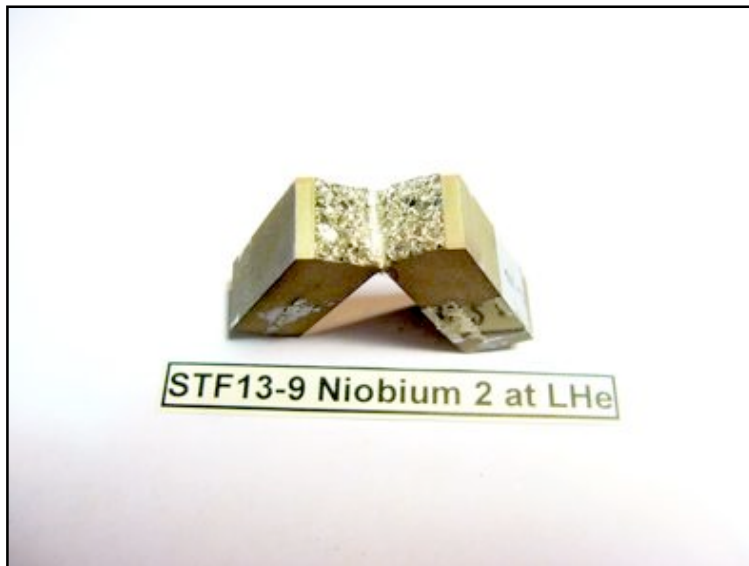
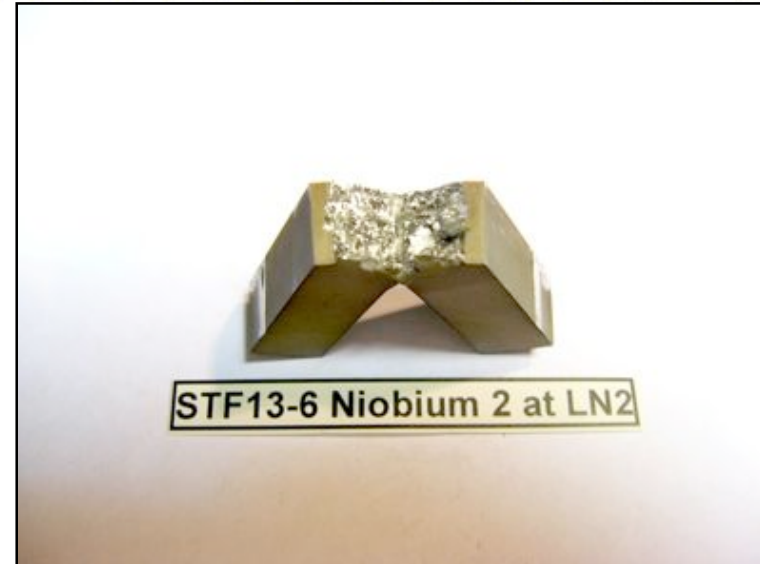
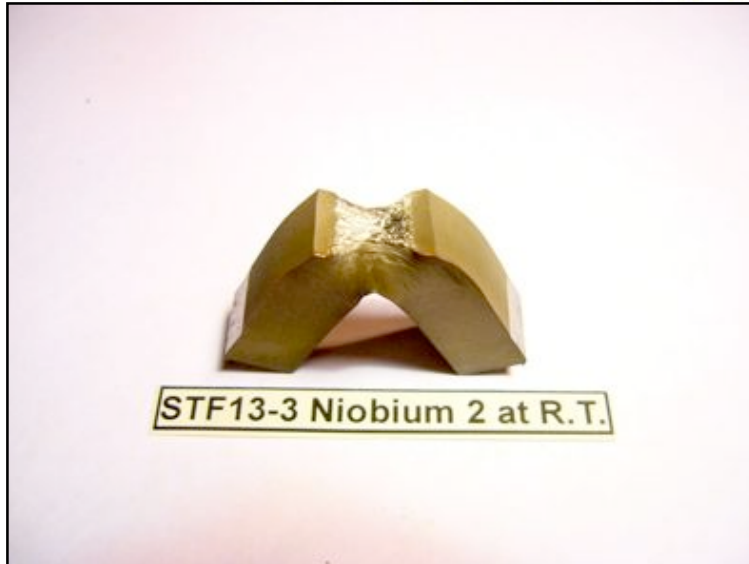


Test Samples

- Sample size: JIS Type 4 (with V-notch)
 - Standard width of samples: 10 mm
 - Standard width of notch section: 8 mm
 - Standard cross section: 0.8 cm²
- Subsize widths:
 - 2.5 mm
 - 5 mm
 - 7.5 mm
- See comparison of measured data of Ti-Ti joints

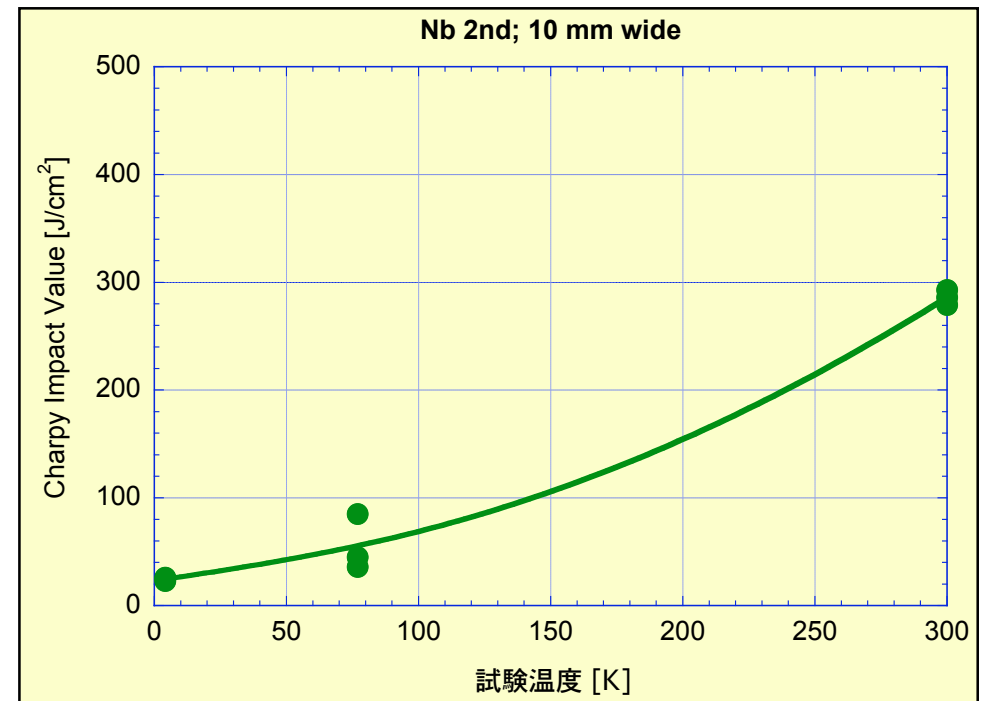
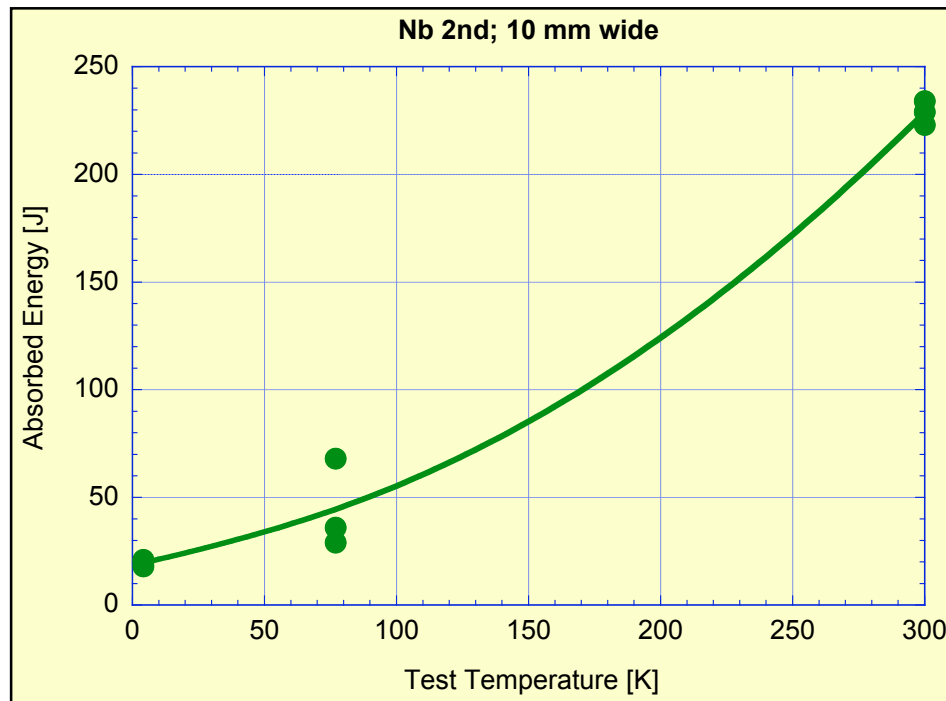


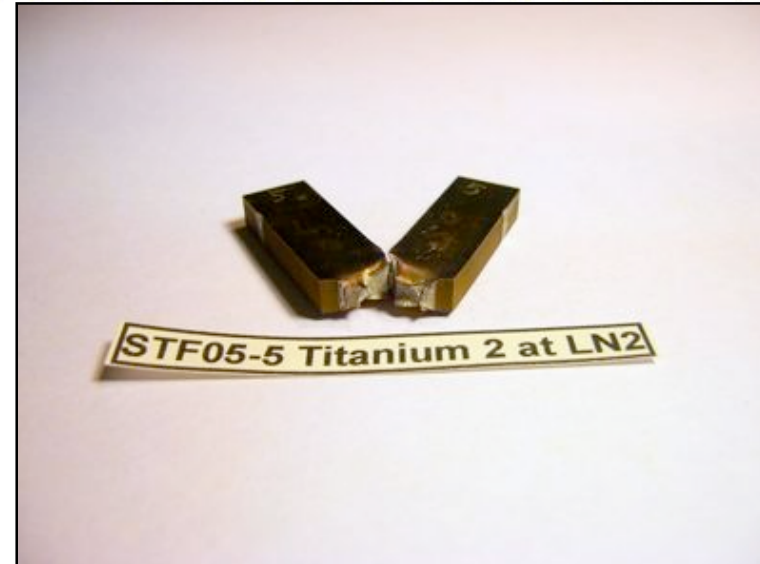
1. Ti-Ti joint samples welded by a company has pits at welded zone (both tensile test samples and impact test samples).
2. Nb-Ti joint samples had been notched at Nb part, not at the interface of two metals. Samples properly notched at the interface are also tested.

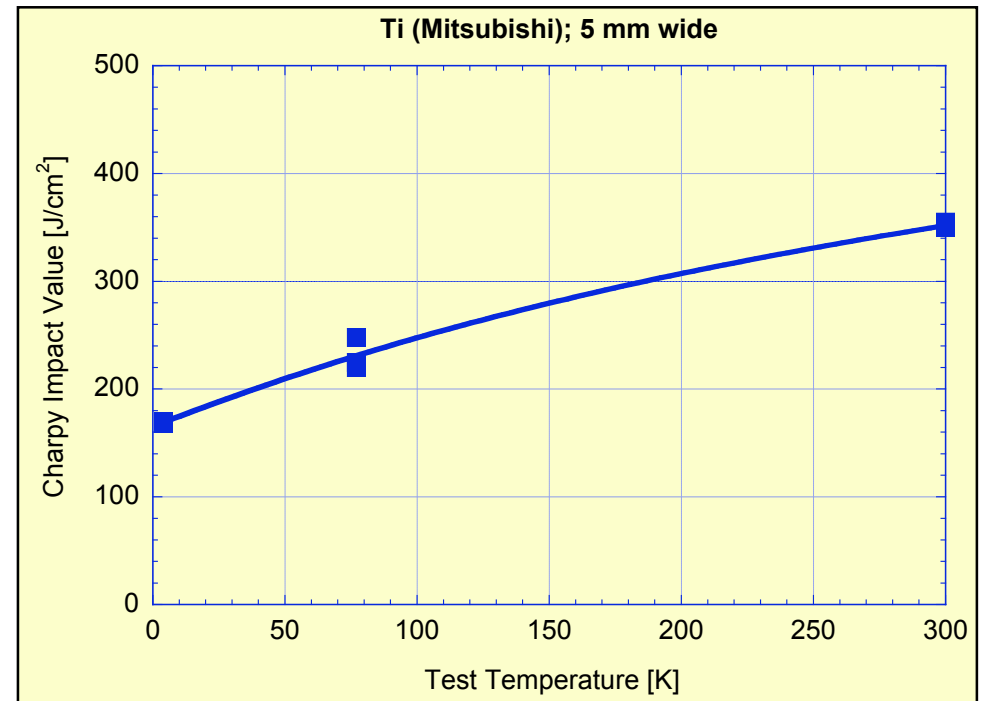
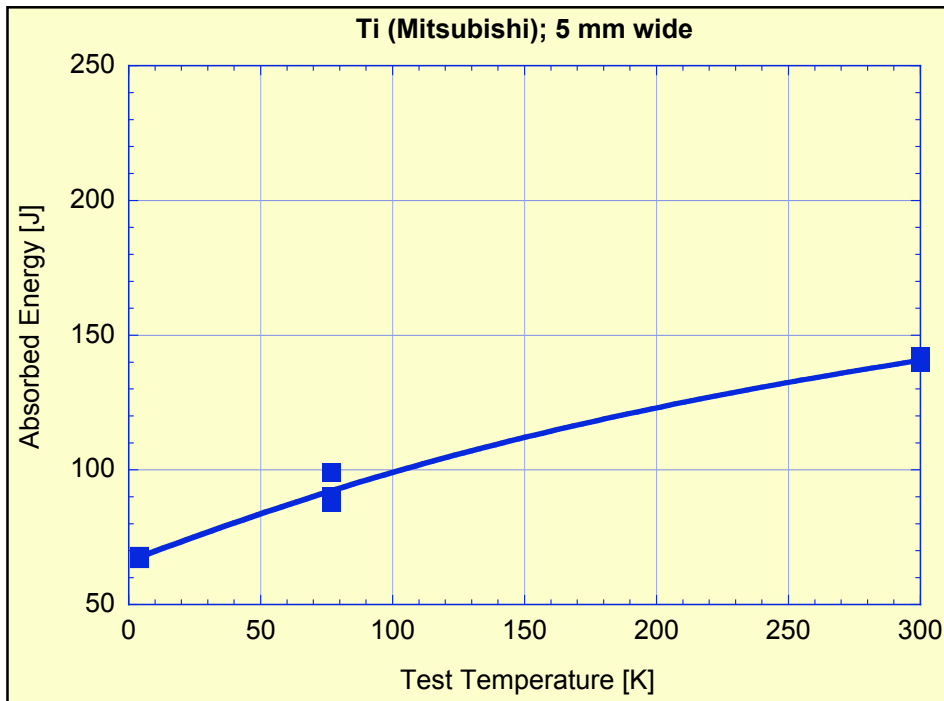




Nb (2)

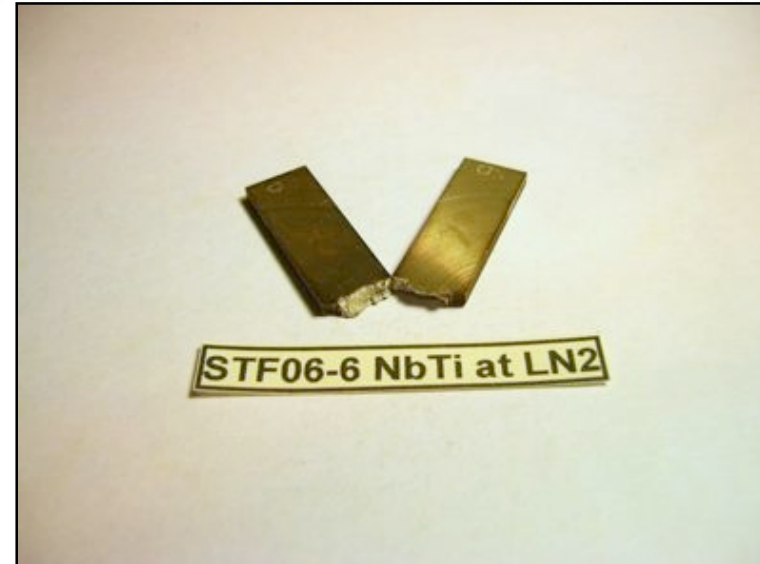
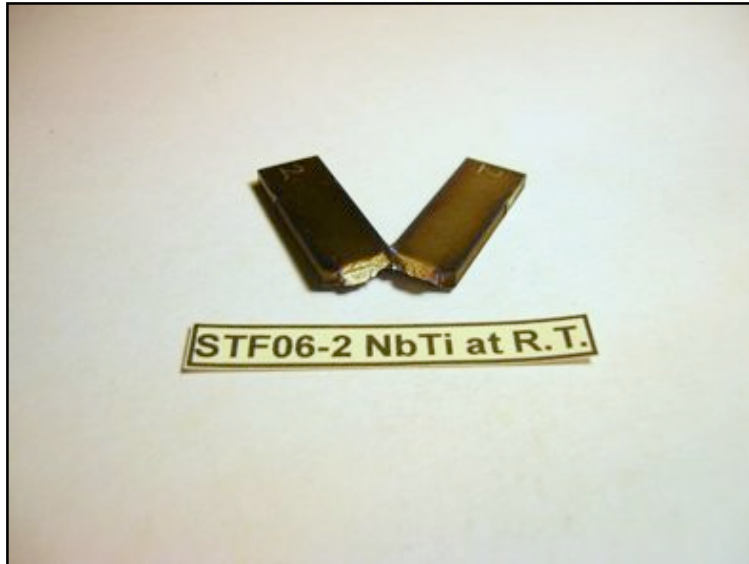






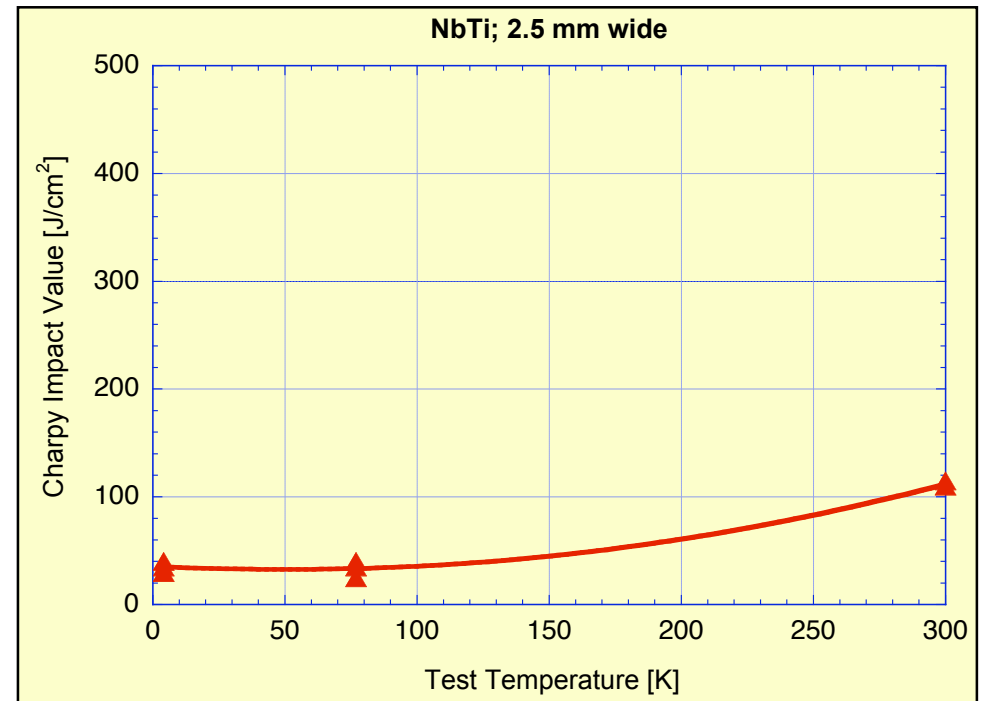
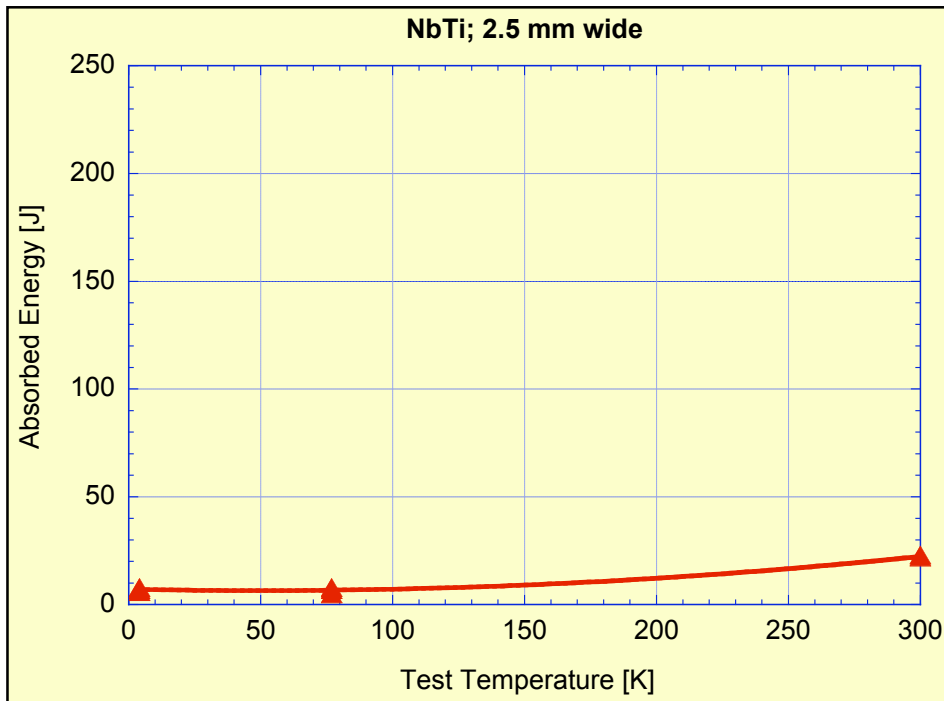


NbTi (1)



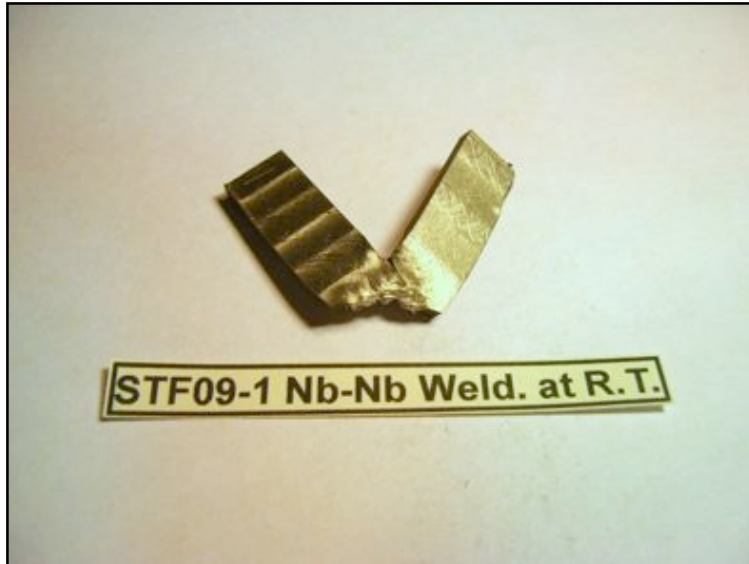


NbTi (2)



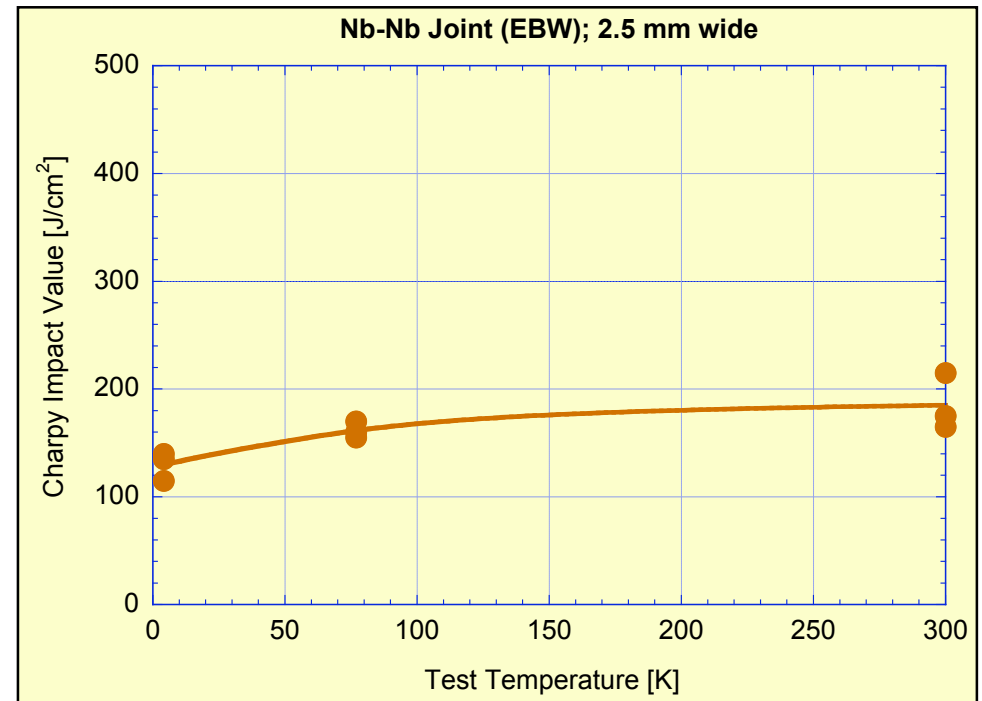
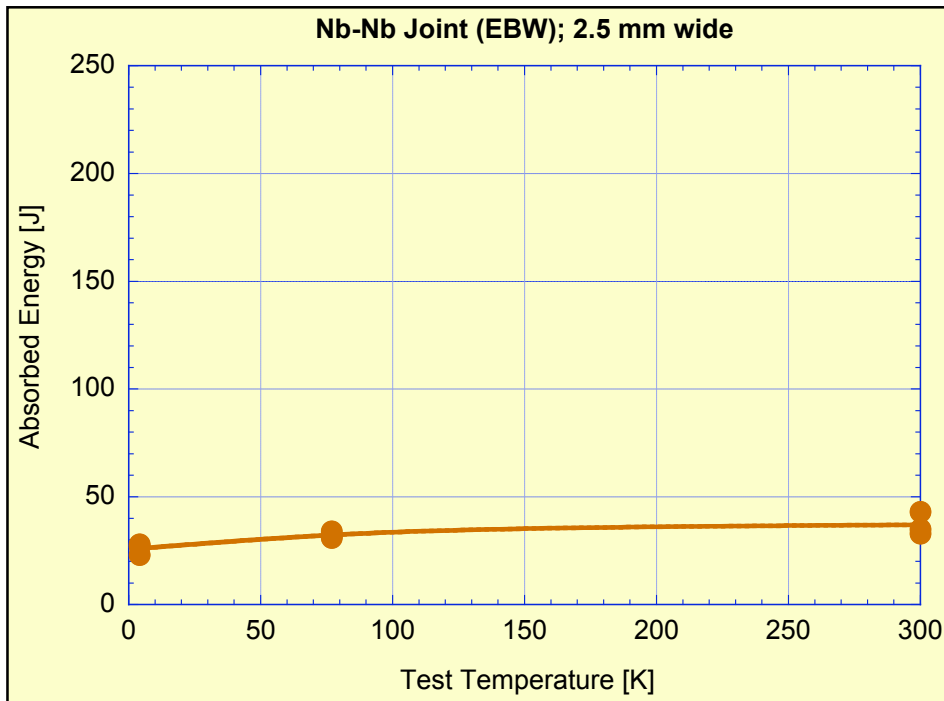


Nb-Nb Joint (1)



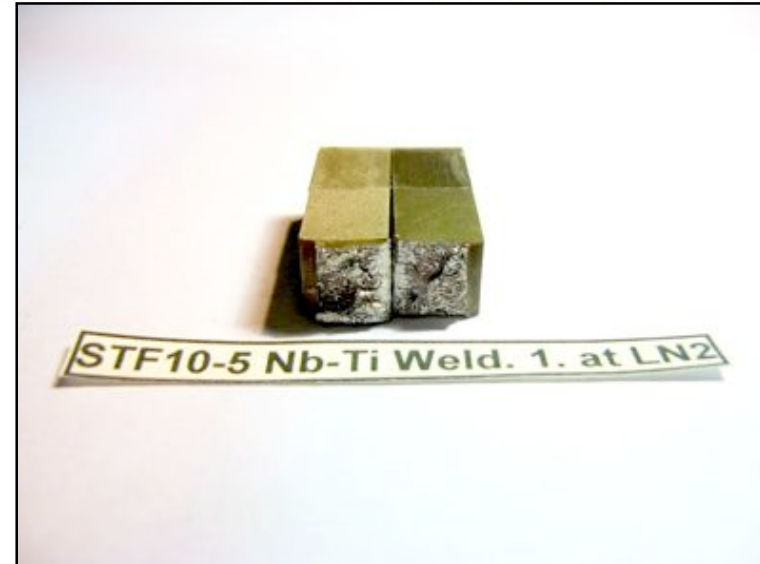
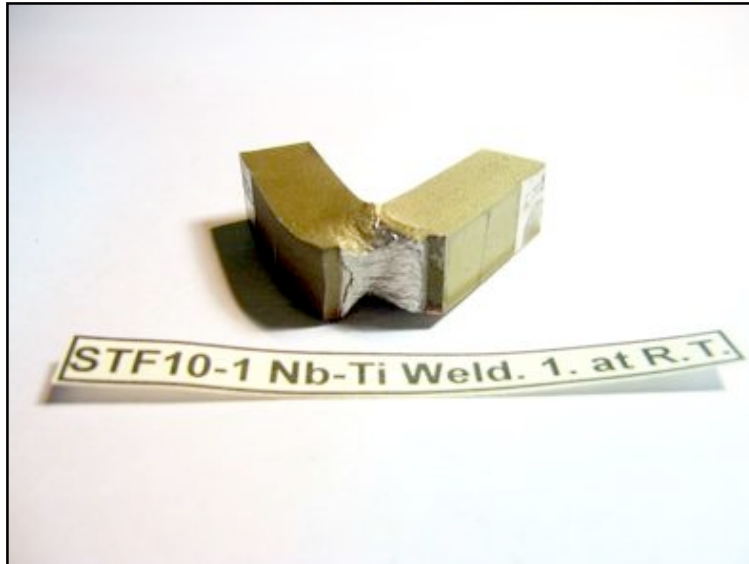


Nb-Nb Joint (2)





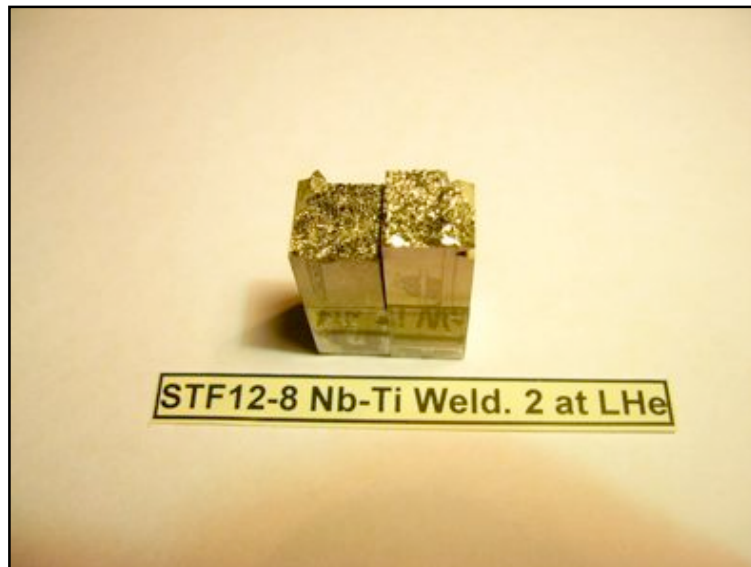
Nb-Ti Joint (1)

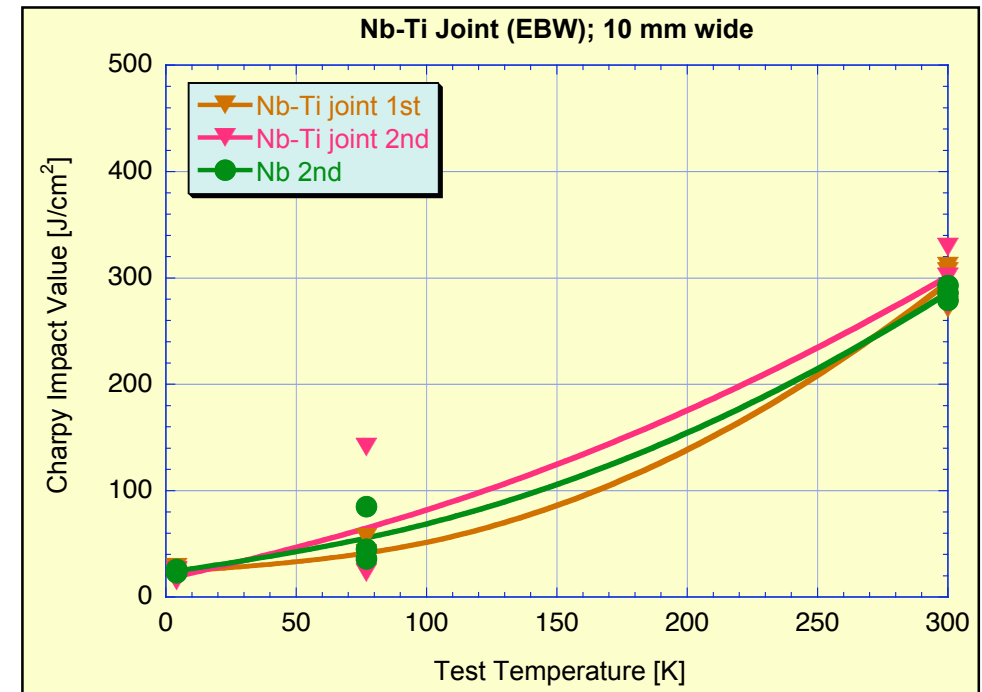
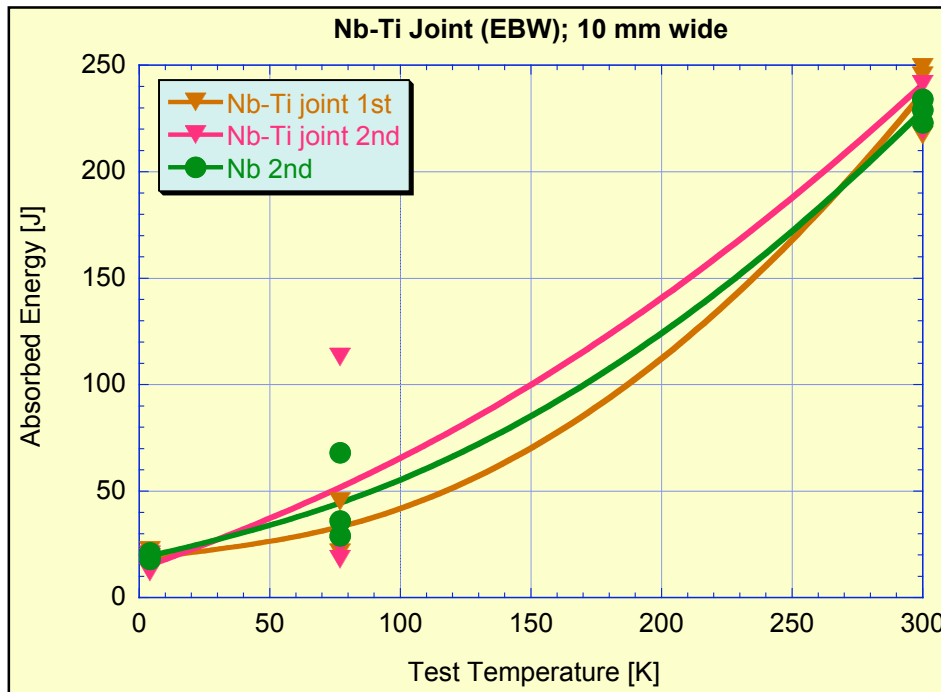




Nb-Ti Joint (2)



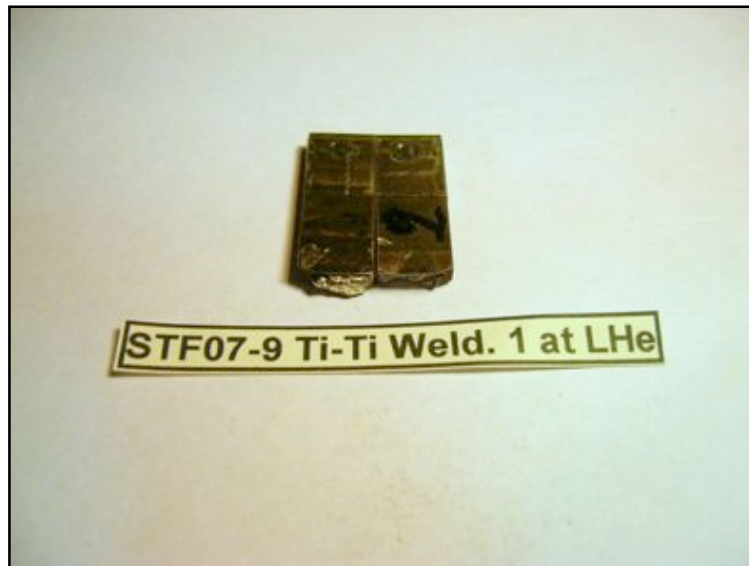




- First Nb-Ti samples show almost same results of Nb ones, since their notches located in Nb part.
- Second Nb-Ti results are not so different from those of first ones.

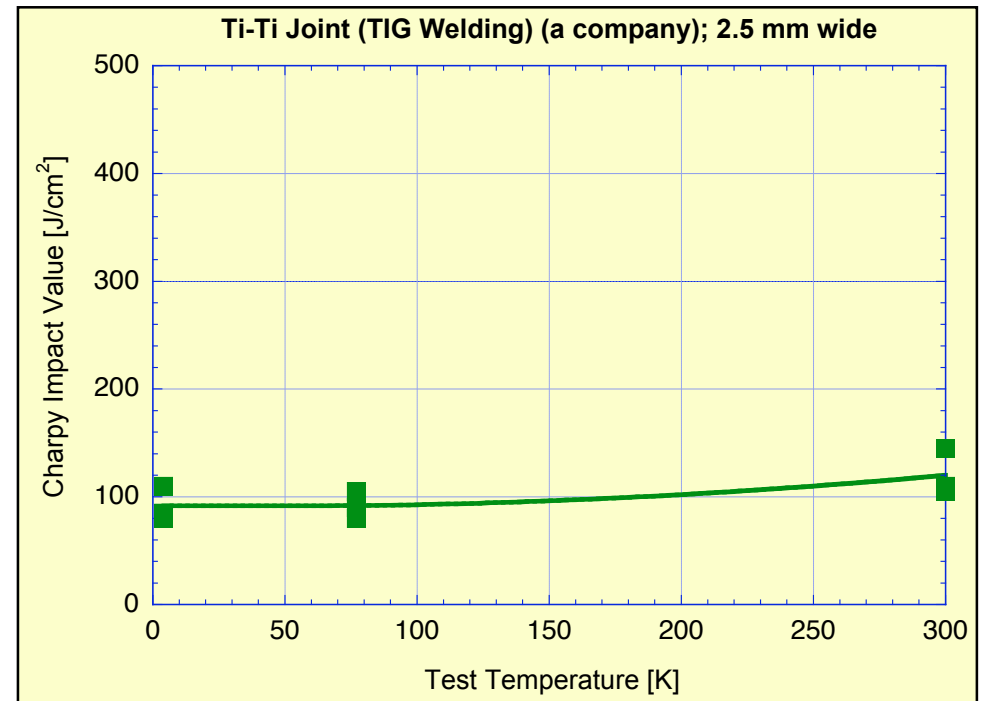
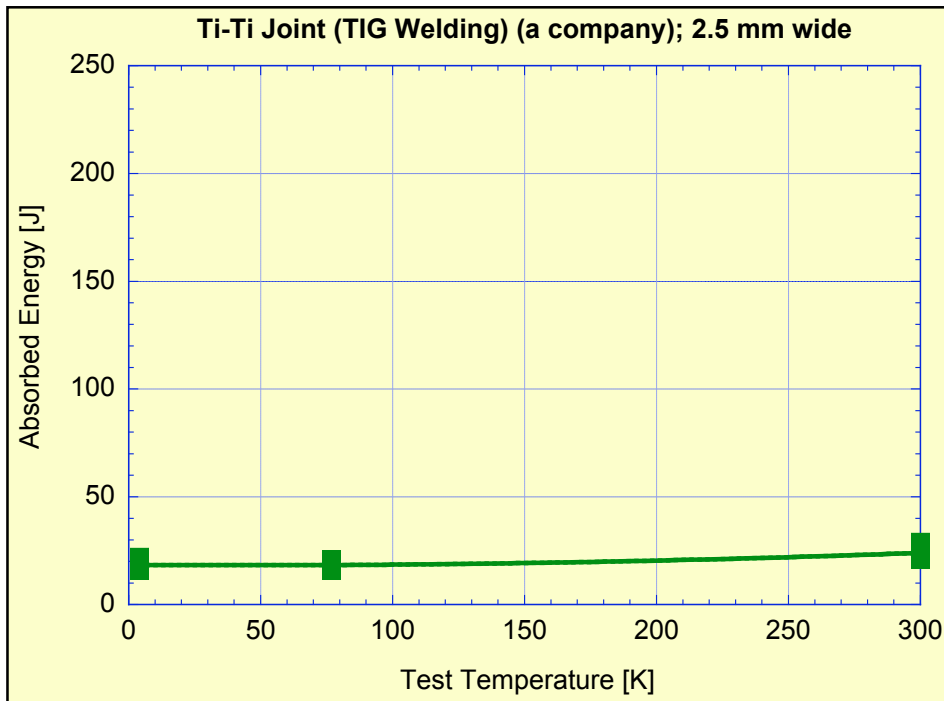


Ti-Ti Joint (1)



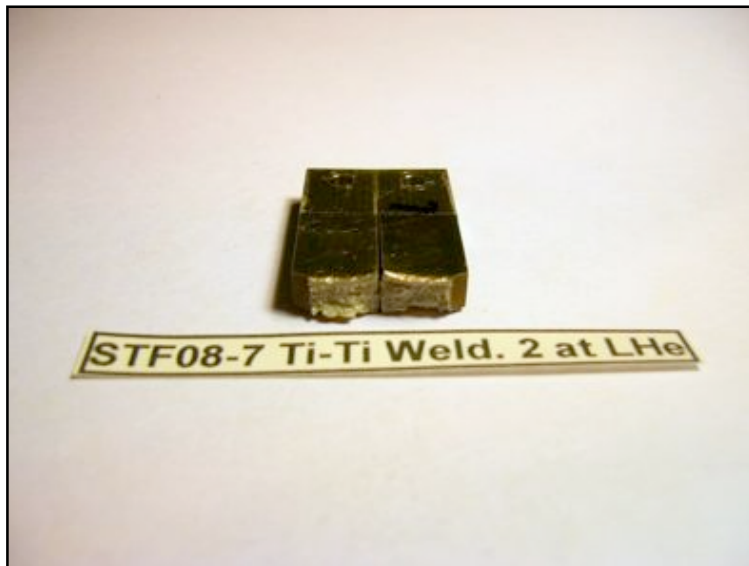


Ti-Ti Joint (2)



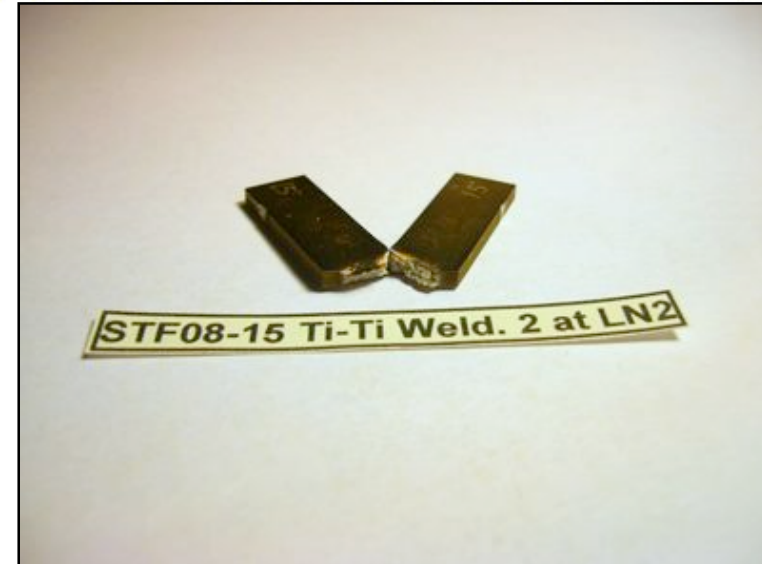
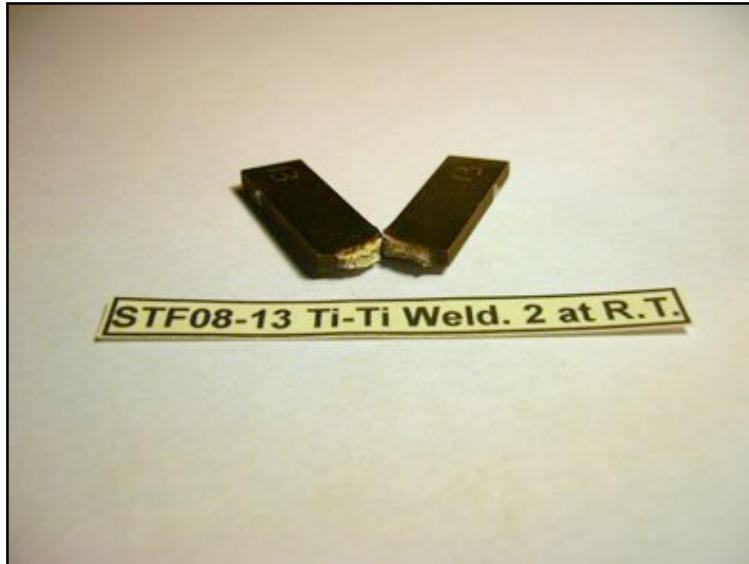


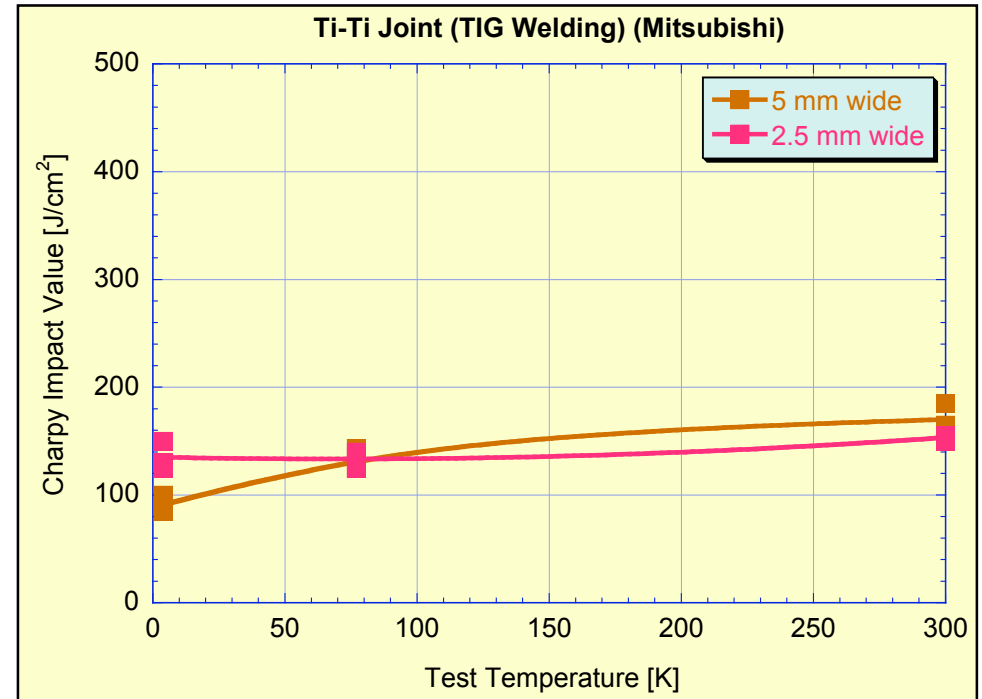
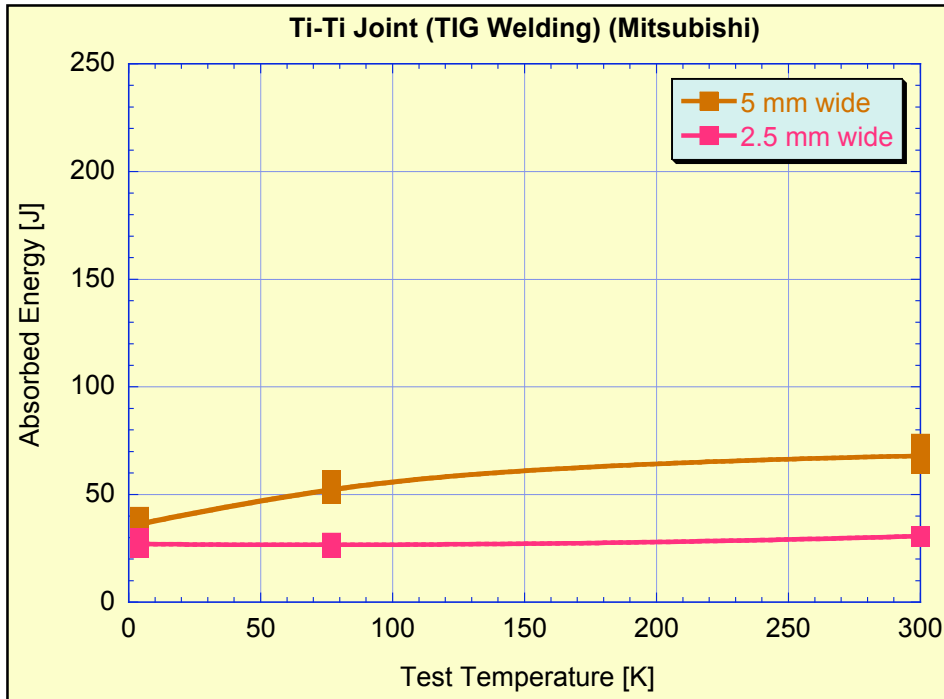
Ti-Ti Joint (3)



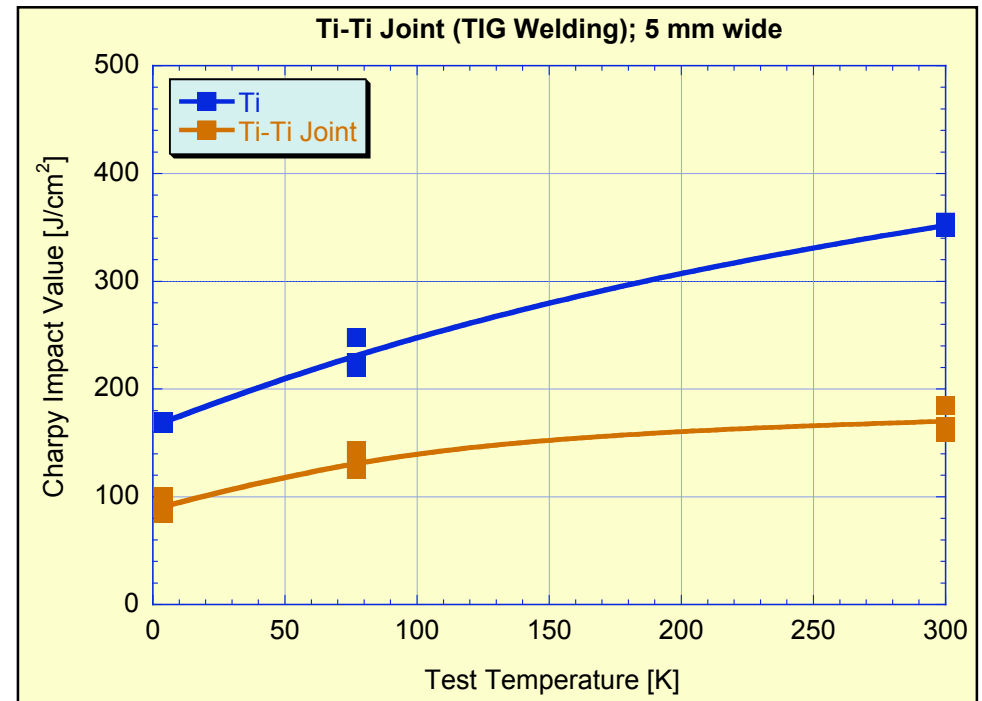
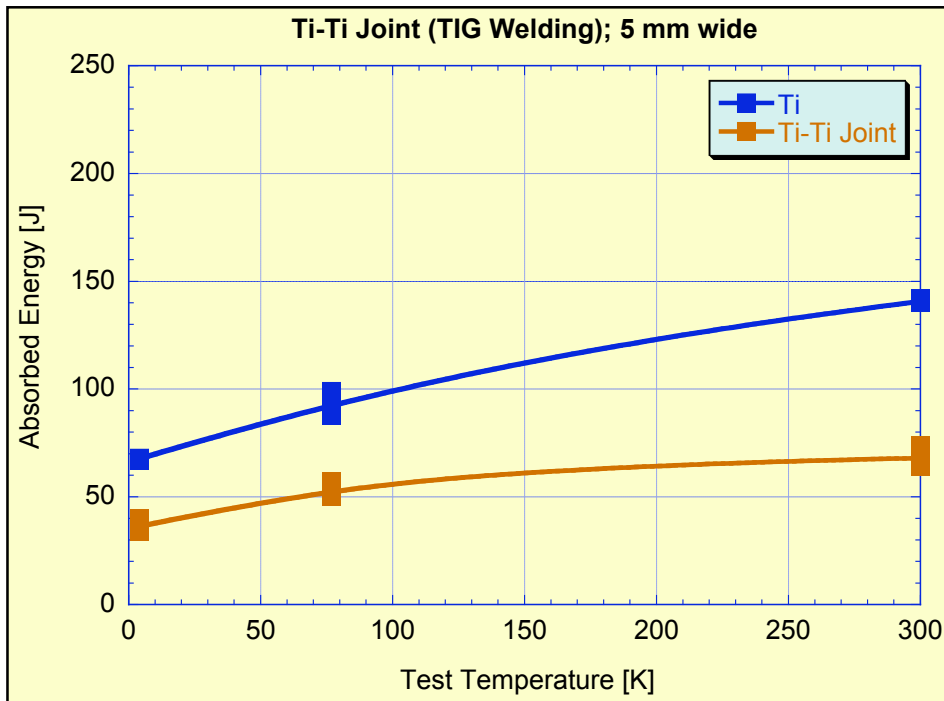


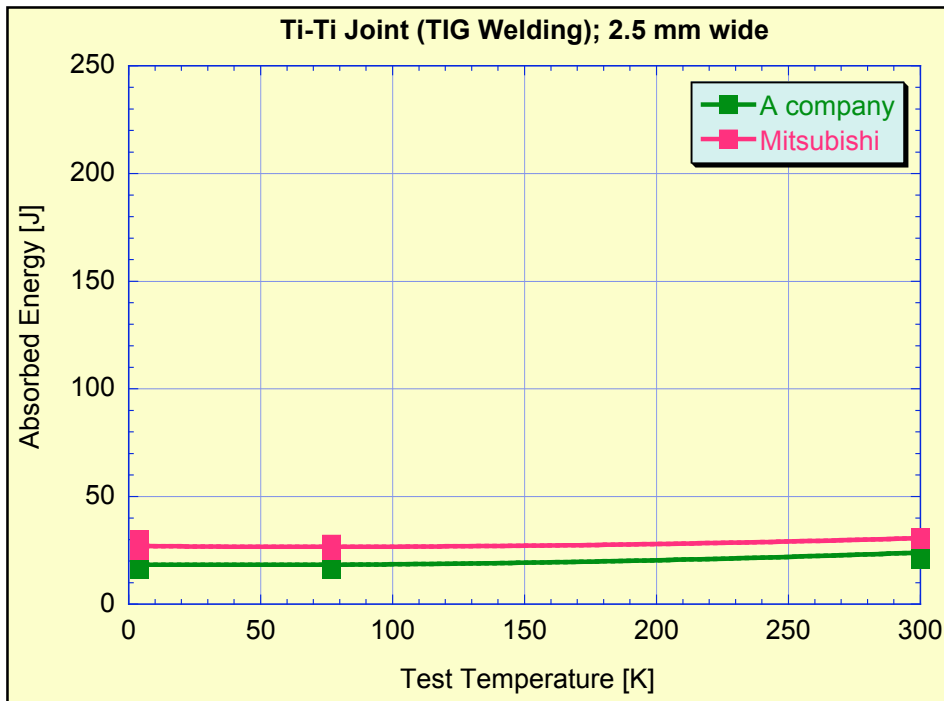
Ti-Ti Joint (4)





- It is not fair to compare data of different width samples

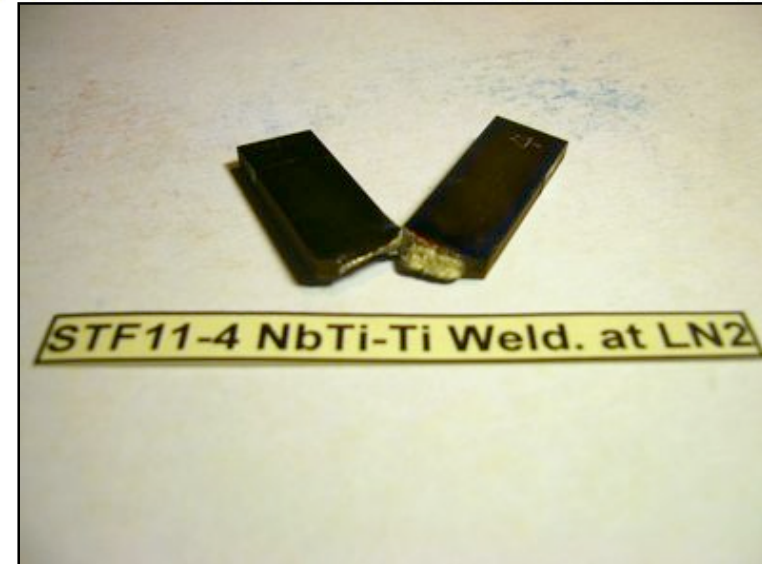
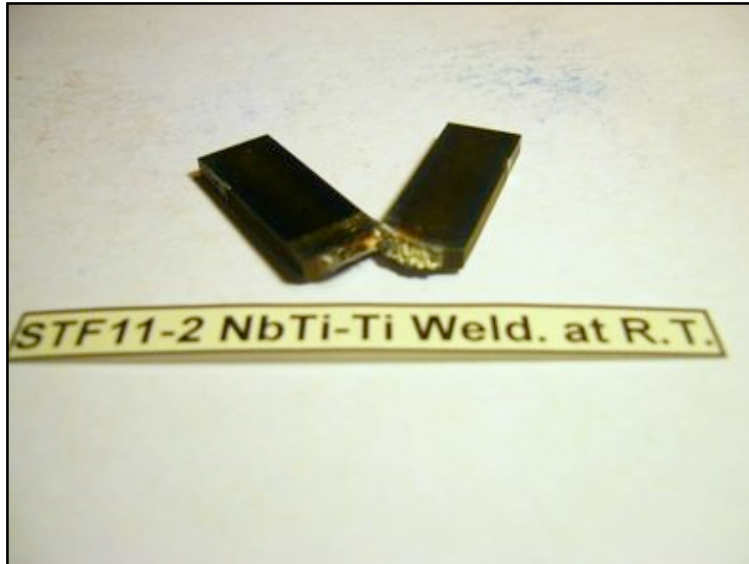




- Data of a company lower than those of Mitsubishi

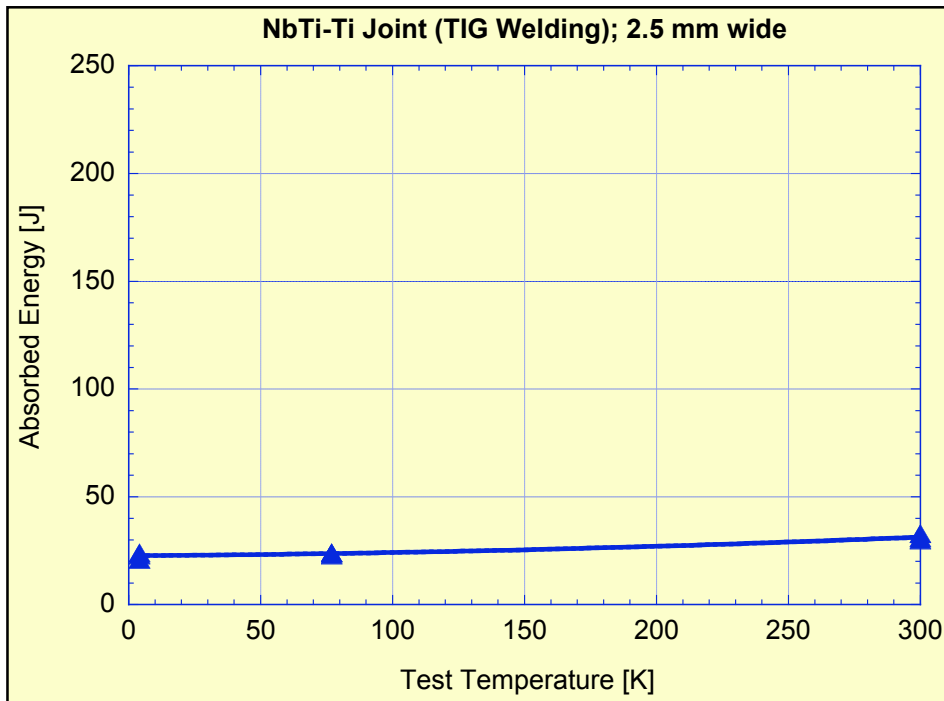


NbTi-Ti Joint (1)



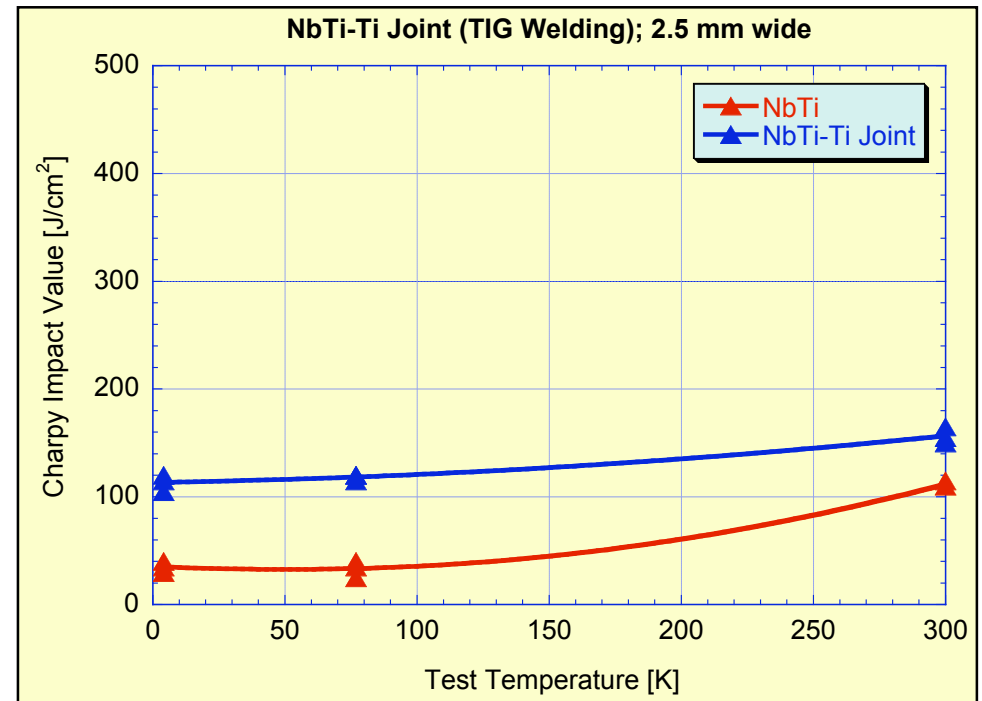
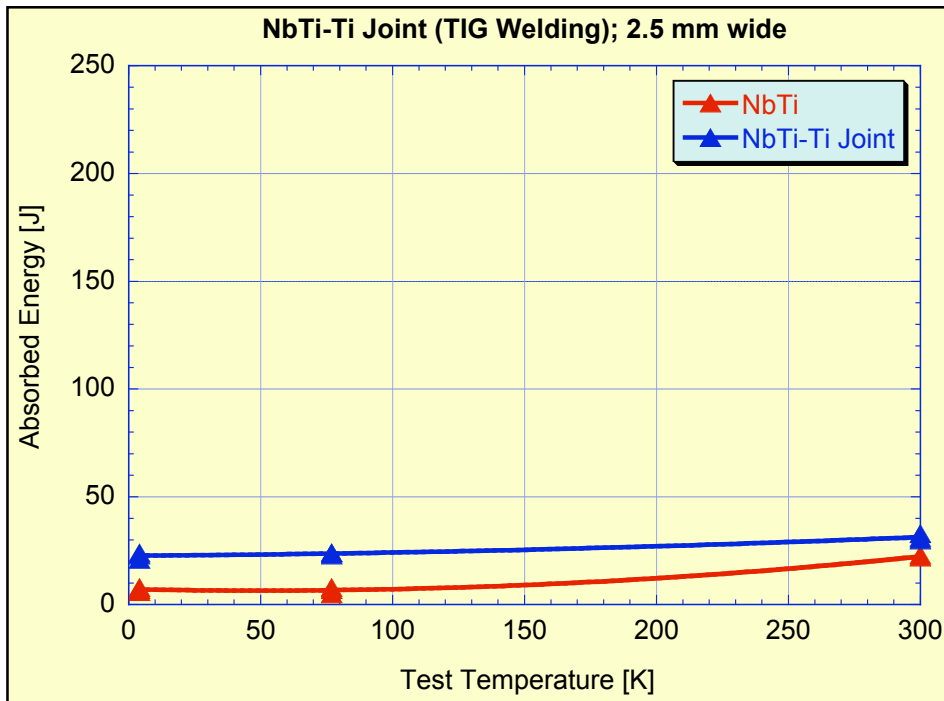


NbTi-Ti Joint (2)





NbTi-Ti Joint (3)



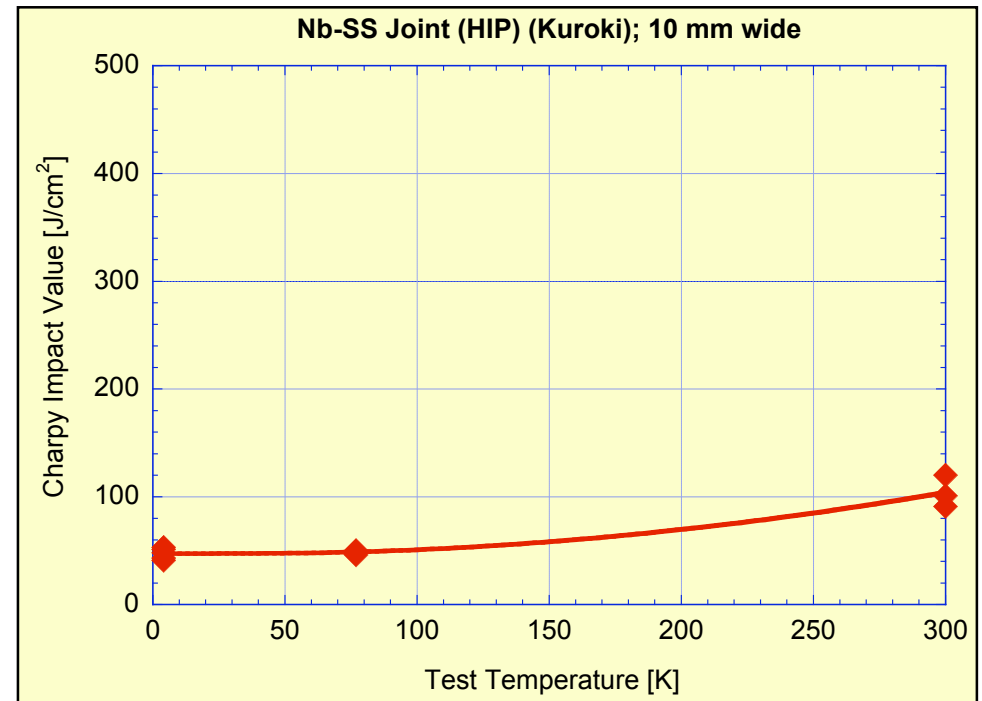
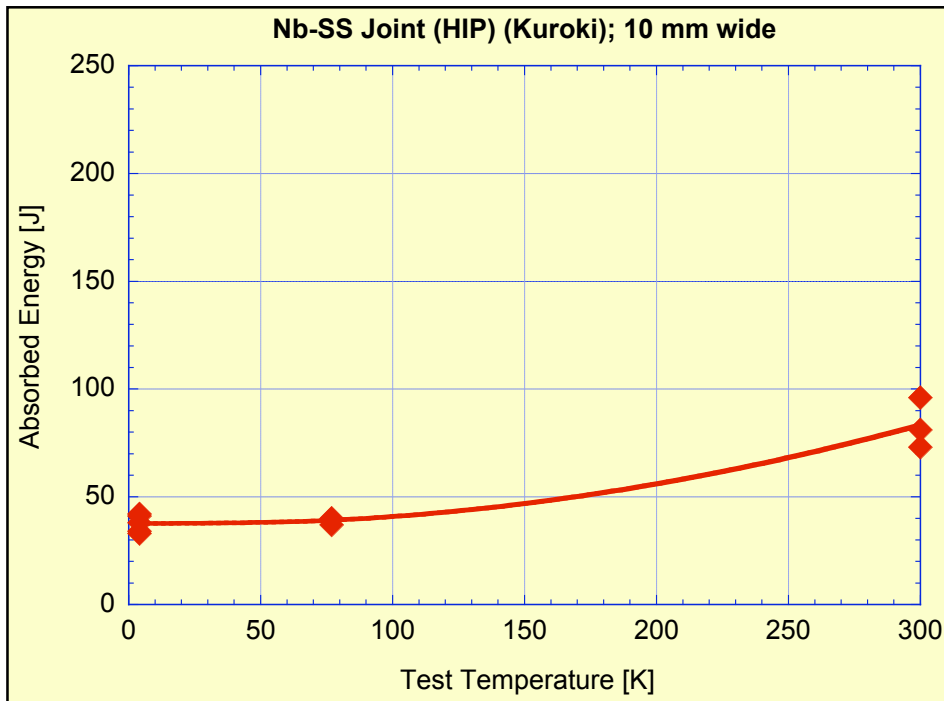


Nb-SS Joint (1)





Nb-SS Joint (2)





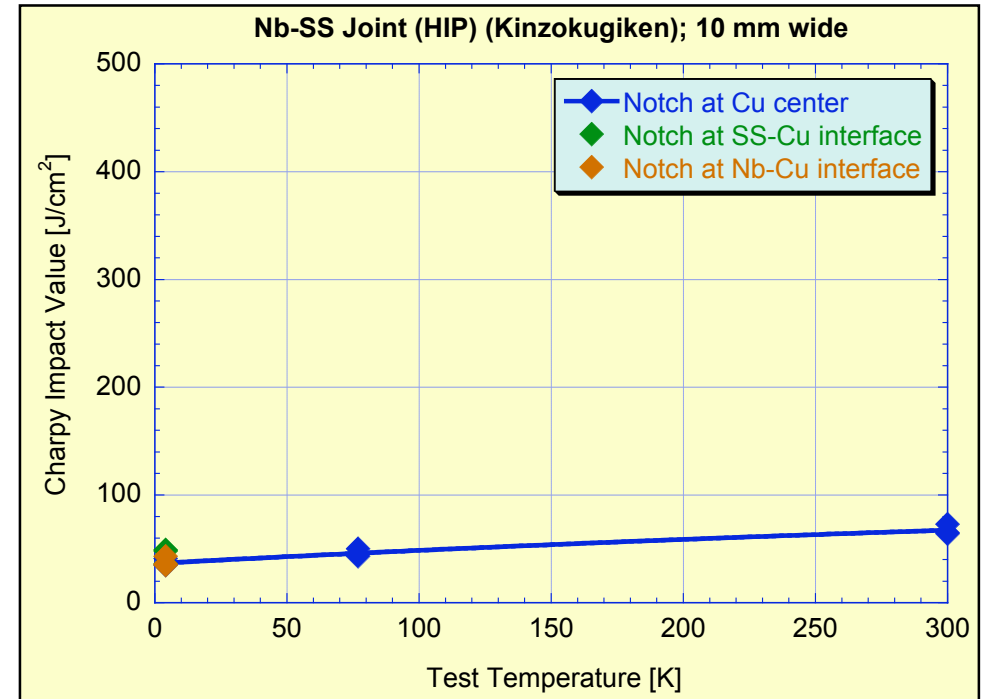
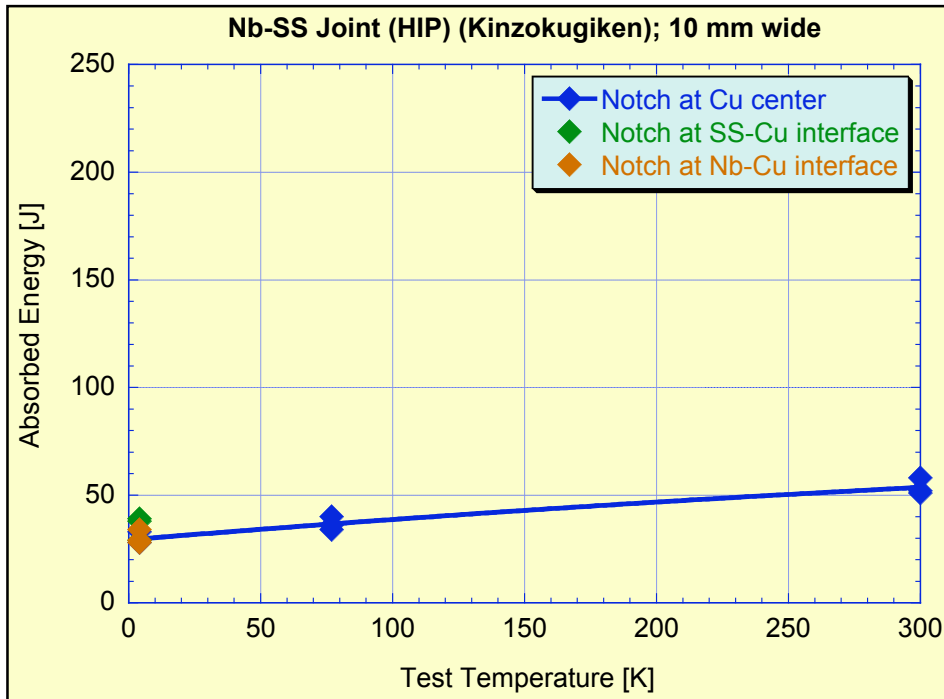
Nb-SS Joint (3)



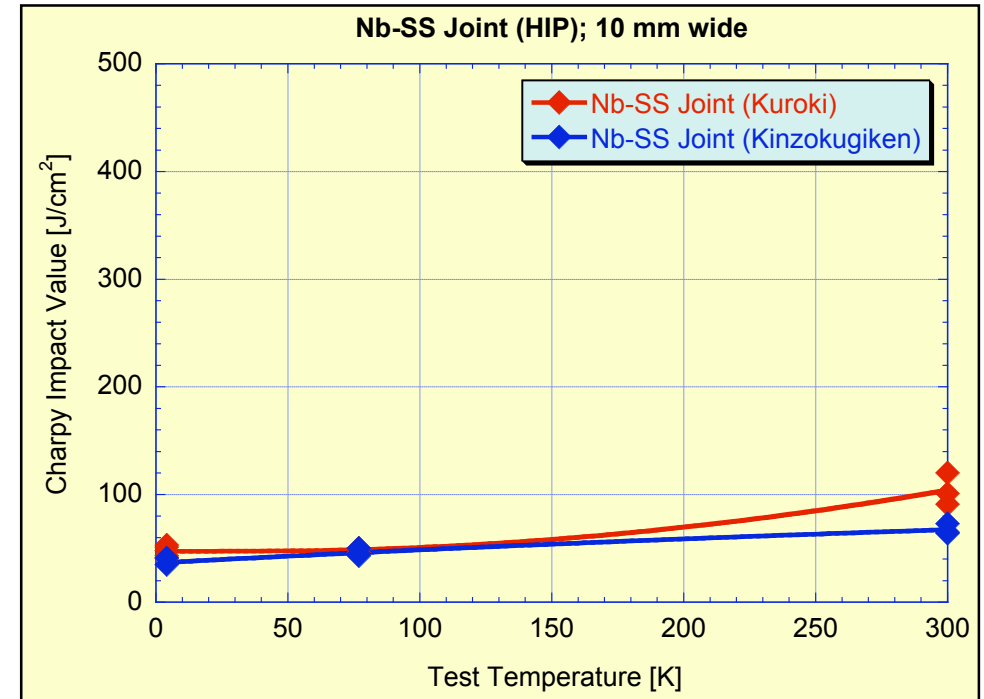
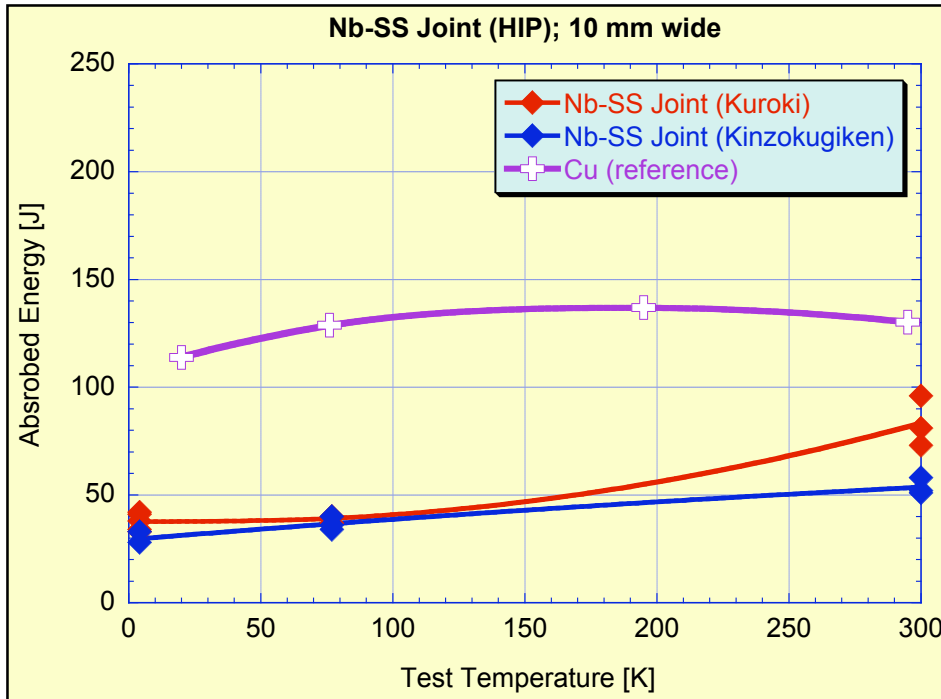


Nb-SS Joint (4)





- No distinguishable difference of test results with notch positions at LHe temperature



- Difference of test results between two companies not large
- Data of Kinzokugiken lower than those of Kuroki



Summary

- A series of impact tests have been carried out at a Japanese company (Kawaju Techno Service Corp.) with metal materials and welded materials for application of special approval in accordance with high pressure safety regulations in Japan
- The High Pressure Gas Safety Institute (KHK) requires information on whether samples were completely fractured or not, and also on brittle fracture surface ratio with test temperature.