Irish Standard
I.S. EN 61788-19:2014

Superconductivity -- Part 19: Mechanical properties measurement - Room temperature tensile test of reacted Nb3Sn composite superconductors

I.S. EN 61788-19:2014

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on:	*Published:*
EN 61788-19:2014	2014-02-07

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:	ICS number:
2014-02-18	29.050 77.040.10
	NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI	T +353 1 807 3800	Sales:
1 Swift Square,	F +353 1 807 3838	T +353 1 857 6730
Northwood, Santry	E standards@nsai.ie	F +353 1 857 6729
Dublin 9	W NSAI.ie	W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61788-19

February 2014

ICS 29.050; 77.040.10

English version

Superconductivity - Part 19: Mechanical properties measurement - Room temperature tensile test of reacted Nb_3Sn composite superconductors

(IEC 61788-19:2013)

Supraconductivité - Partie 19: Mesure des propriétés mécaniques - Essai de traction à température ambiante des supraconducteurs composites de Nb_3Sn mis en réaction (CEI 61788-19:2013)

Supraleitfähigkeit - Teil 19: Messung der mechanischen Eigenschaften - Zugversuch von reagierten Nb_3Sn-Verbundsupraleitern bei Raumtemperatur (IEC 61788-19:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2013-12-24. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61788-19:2014 E

Foreword

The text of document 90/328/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61788-19, prepared by IEC/TC 90 "Superconductivity" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61788-19:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2014-09-24
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2016-12-24

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61788-19:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050	series	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary	-	-
ISO 376	-	Metallic materials - Calibration of force-proving instruments used for the verification of uniaxial testing machines	EN ISO 376	-
ISO 6892-1	-	Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 1: Method of test at room temperature	EN ISO 6892-1	-
ISO 7500-1	-	Metallic materials - Verification of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines - Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system	EN ISO 7500-1	-
ISO 9513	-	Metallic materials - Calibration of extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing	EN ISO 9513	-

This page is intentionally left blank

IEC 61788-19

Edition 1.0 2013-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Superconductivity – Part 19: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of reacted Nb_3Sn composite superconductors

Supraconductivité – Partie 19: Mesure des propriétés mécaniques – Essai de traction à température ambiante des supraconducteurs composites de Nb_3Sn mis en réaction

IEC 61788-19:2013

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

Useful links:

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

The advanced search enables you to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,…).
It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available on-line and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 30 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) on-line.

Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de la CEI

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications CEI

Le contenu technique des publications de la CEI est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Liens utiles:

Recherche de publications CEI - www.iec.ch/searchpub

La recherche avancée vous permet de trouver des publications CEI en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,…).
Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

Just Published CEI - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications de la CEI. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire en ligne au monde de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 30 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans les langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (VEI) en ligne.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: csc@iec.ch.

IEC 61788-19

Edition 1.0 2013-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Superconductivity – Part 19: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of reacted Nb_3Sn composite superconductors

Supraconductivité – Partie 19: Mesure des propriétés mécaniques – Essai de traction à température ambiante des supraconducteurs composites de Nb_3Sn mis en réaction

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

X

ICS 29.050; 77.040.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-1183-0

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –

Part 19: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of reacted Nb_3Sn composite superconductors

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61788-19 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 90: Superconductivity.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
90/328/FDIS	90/330/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61788 series, published under the general title *Superconductivity*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The Cu/Nb_3Sn superconductive composite wires are multifilamentary composite materials. They are manufactured in different ways. The first method is the bronze route, where fine Nb / Nb alloy filaments are embedded in a bronze matrix, a barrier and a copper stabilizer. The second is the internal-tin method, where fine multifilaments are composed with copper matrix including Sn reservoirs, a barrier, and a copper stabilizer. The third is the powder-in-tube method, where Nb / Nb alloy tubes are filled with Sn rich powders and are embedded in a Cu stabilizing matrix.

Common to all types of Nb_3Sn composite wires is that the superconducting A15 phase Nb_3Sn has been formed at final wire dimension by applying one or more heat treatments for several days with a temperature at the last heat treatment step of around 640 °C or above. This superconducting phase is very brittle and failure of filaments occurs – accompanied by the degradation of the superconducting properties.

Commercial composite superconductors have a high current density and a small cross-sectional area. The major application of the composite superconductors is to build superconducting magnets. This can be done either by winding the superconductor on a spool and applying the heat treatment together with the spool afterwards (wind and react) or by heat treatment of the conductor before winding the magnet (react and wind). While the magnet is being manufactured, complicated stresses are applied to its windings. Therefore the react and wind method is the minority compared to the wind and react manufacturing process.

In the case that the mechanical properties should be determined in the unreacted, non-superconducting stage of the composite, one should also apply this standard or alternatively IEC 61788-6 (*Superconductivity– Part 6: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of Cu/Nb-Ti composite superconductors*).

While the magnet is being energized, a large electromagnetic force is applied to the superconducting wires because of their high current density. In the case of the react and wind manufacturing technique, the winding strain and stress levels are very restricted.

It is therefore a prerequisite to determine the mechanical properties of the superconductive reacted Nb_3Sn composite wires of which the windings are manufactured.

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –

Part 19: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of reacted Nb_3Sn composite superconductors

1 Scope

This part of IEC61788 covers a test method detailing the tensile test procedures to be carried out on reacted Cu/Nb_3Sn composite superconducting wires at room temperature.

The object of this test is to measure the modulus of elasticity and to determine the proof strength of the composite due to yielding of the copper and the copper tin components from the stress versus strain curve.

Furthermore, the elastic limit, the tensile strength, and the elongation after fracture can be determined by means of the present method, but they are treated as optional quantities because the measured quantities of the elastic limit and the elongation after fracture have been reported to be subject to significant uncertainties according to the international round robin test.

The sample covered by this test procedure should have a bare round or rectangular cross-section with an area between 0,15 mm^2 and 2,0 mm^2 and a copper to non-copper volume ratio of 0,2 to 1,5 and should have no insulation.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (available at <http://www.electropedia.org>)

ISO 376, *Metallic materials – Calibration of force-proving instruments used for the verification of uniaxial testing machines*

ISO 6892-1, *Metallic materials – Tensile testing – Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials – Verification of static uniaxial testing machines – Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines – Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 9513, *Metallic materials – Calibration of extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in IEC 60050-815 and ISO 6892-1, as well as the following, apply.