SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 61788-6:2011

01-oktober-2011

Superprevodnost - 6. del: Meritve mehanskih lastnosti - Natezni preskus za superprevodnike iz kompozita Cu/Nb-Ti pri sobni temperaturi

Superconductivity - Part 6: Mechanical properties measurment - Room temperature tensile test of Cu/Nb-Ti composite superconductors

Supraleitfähigkeit - Teil 6: Messung der mechanischen Eigenschaften - Messung der Zugfestigkeit von Cu/NbTi-Verbundsupraleitern bei Raumtemperatur

Supraconductivité - Partie 6: Mesures des propriétés mécaniques - Essai de traction à température ambiante des supraconducteurs composites de Cu/Nb-Ti

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 61788-6:2011**

ICS:

29.050	Superprevodnost in prevodni materiali	Superconductivity and conducting materials
77.040.10	Mehansko preskušanje kovin	Mechanical testing of metals

SIST EN 61788-6:2011 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61788-6

August 2011

ICS 29.050; 77.040.10

Supersedes EN 61788-6:2008

English version

Superconductivity - Part 6: Mechanical properties measurement - Room temperature tensile test of Cu/Nb-Ti composite superconductors

(IEC 61788-6:2011)

Supraconductivité - Partie 6: Mesure des propriétés mécaniques - Essai de traction à température ambiante des supraconducteurs composites de Cu/Nb-Ti (CEI 61788-6:2011)

Supraleitfähigkeit - Teil 6: Messung der mechanischen Eigenschaften - Messung der Zugfestigkeit von Cu/Nb-Ti-Verbundsupraleitern bei Raumtemperatur (IEC 61788-6:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2011-08-15. 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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61788-6:2011 E

Foreword

The text of document 90/267/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 61788-6, prepared by IEC TC 90, Superconductivity was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61788-6:2011.

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)	2012-05-15
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2014-08-15

This document supersedes EN 61788-6:2008.

EN 61788-6:2011 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 61788-6:2008:

– specific example of uncertainty estimation related to mechanical tests was supplemented as Annex C.

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 61788-6:2011 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61788-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61788-5.
ISO 3611:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 3611:2010 (not modified).

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. 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 60050-815	-	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 815: Superconductivity	-	-
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 extensometers used in uniaxial testing	EN ISO 9513	-

IEC 61788-6

Edition 3.0 2011-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Superconductivity – Part 6: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of Cu/Nb-Ti composite superconductors

Supraconductivité – Partie 6: Mesure des propriétés mécaniques – Essai de traction à température ambiante des supraconducteurs composites de Cu/Nb-Ti

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX V

ICS 29.050; 77.040.10

ISBN 978-2-88912-580-7

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY –

Part 6: Mechanical properties measurement – Room temperature tensile test of Cu/Nb-Ti 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 61788-6 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 90: Superconductivity.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2008. It constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

– specific example of uncertainty estimation related to mechanical tests was supplemented as Annex C.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
90/267/FDIS	90/278/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-Ti superconductive composite wires currently in use are multifilamentary composite material with a matrix that functions as a stabilizer and supporter, in which ultrafine superconductor filaments are embedded. A Nb-40~55 mass % Ti alloy is used as the superconductive material, while oxygen-free copper and aluminium of high purity are employed as the matrix material. 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. While the magnet is being manufactured, complicated stresses are applied to its windings and, while it is being energized, a large electromagnetic force is applied to the superconducting wires because of its high current density. It is therefore indispensable to determine the mechanical properties of the superconductive wires, of which the windings are made.