Electromagnetic pulse technology: atomic bonding of dissimilar metals and superconductors



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Wir fügen anders ...

We join differently ...

Motivation



- Do you want to create high strength joints without any heat input?
- Do you want to create real dissimilar joints like aluminium with steel or metals with non-metals like plastic or glass?
- Do you want to weld thin walled- helium tight tube connections?
- Do you want to join high power cables?
- Do you want to join super conductors?





Then follow us for the next minutes





Electromagnetic Pulse Technology (EMPT)







EMPT Cable Crimping







Fundamentals of EMPT welding







Fundamentals of EMPT welding





EMPT Nb₃Sn Superconductor welding









Source:

D. Schoerling¹, S. Heck¹, C. Scheuerlein¹, S. Atieh¹ and R. Schaefer²: Electrical resistance of Nb3Sn/Cu splices produced by electromagnetic pulse technology and soft soldering. Superconductor Science and Technology Volume 25 Number 2



EMPT Nb₃Sn Superconductor welding



Overlap lenght [cm]



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EMPT welding of pressure vessels







Heliumleckage test of EMPT welded vessel







EMPT Sheet Welding





Characteristics

- 20µs processing time
- No Heat Affected Zone (HAZ)
- No thermal distortion
- Atomic bonding (solid phase weld)
- No metallurgic changes in the weld area
- No inter-metallic phases
- Contact less
- No shielding gases



EMPT Welding of Sheets







EMPT Sheet Welding





Dissimilar material combinations



Three layers 280 μm Al, 200 μm Cu



Metallography: No heat affected zone





EMPT welding of foil stacks: 10 x 250 µm Cu



280 µm aluminium, 2mm copper

EMPT Sheet Welding













Thank you!







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