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A New Method to Make Unidirectional Porous Structure by Explosive Welding Technique

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Institute of Pulsed Power Science, Kumamoto University (2013-) DIVISIONS & SECTIONS

Pulsed Power Infrastructure Department

Pulsed Power Generation Control Laboratory Explosive Process Laboratory Supercritical Fluid Process Laboratory Environmental Process Laboratory

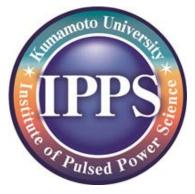
Extreme Condition Materials Science Department

Shock-Compression and Strong-Gravity Materials Science Laboratory Condensed Matter Physics under Extreme Conditions Laboratory Extreme Material Science Laboratory Semiconductor Extreme Function Science Laboratory

Bioelectrics Department

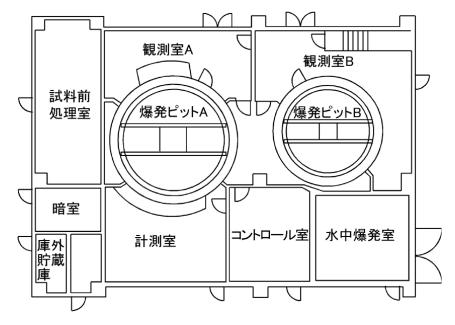
Bioelectrics Fundamentals Laboratory Applied Bioelectrics Laboratory Medical Bioelectrics Laboratory Shockwave Bioelectrics Laboratory

International Visitor Liaison Department





Explosion experiment facility (10kg max.) Since 2001



High-speed video camera 1µs (100 frames)



Outside



Under water chamber



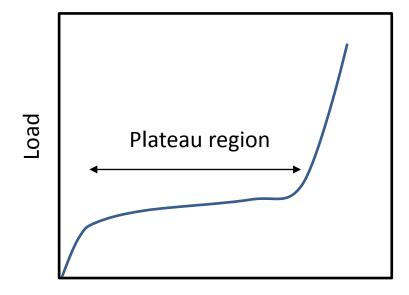


Other facilities ; Powder gun, High-capacity condenser bank

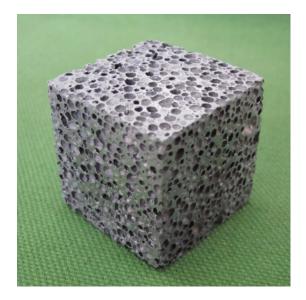
Porous materials

Light-weighted, Damping, Noise reduction, Energy absorption at impact loading

Artificial bone, heat sink, aircraft and car parts



Displacement

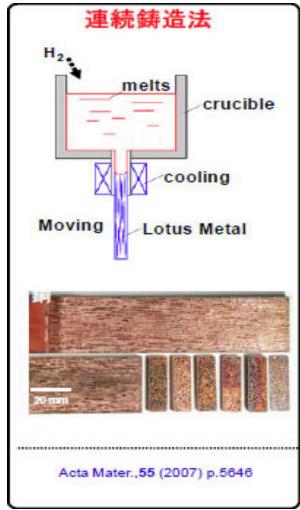


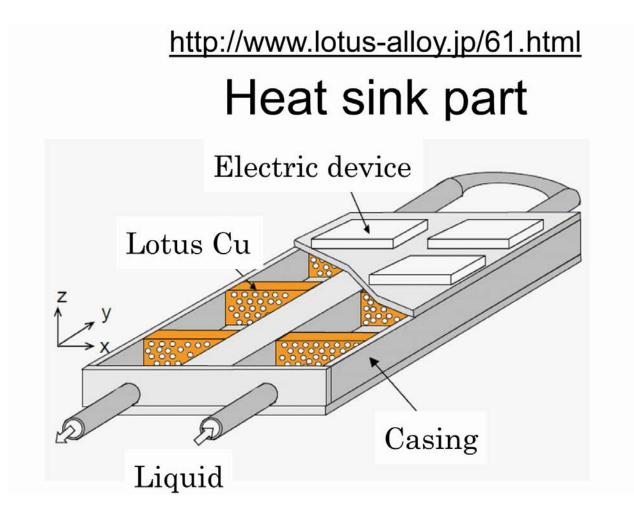
http://www.zhaowmgroup.com /item.php?id=16

Lotus type porous metals through one directional solidification

Prof. Nakajima, formerly, Osaka University developed Lotus type porous materials using solidification of molten metals inserting gas for making elongated pores in one direction. *Un-isotropic properties *Pores are partially connected *Non-uniform size of pores Possible to use as Heat exchangers and other related parts Energy absorption at impact loading

http://www.lotusalloy.jp/assets/images/works/zu02.jpg





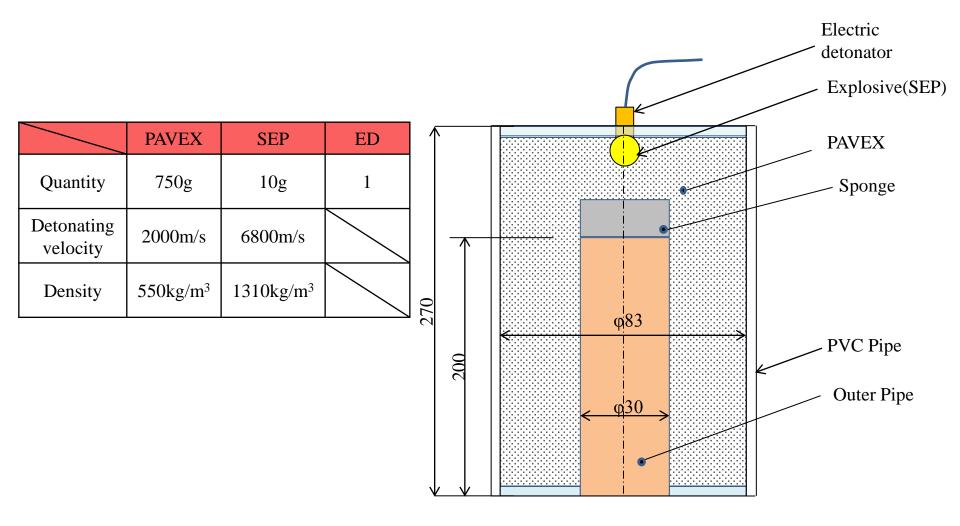
UniPore structure Pores are uniform and isolated by walls.



Objectives

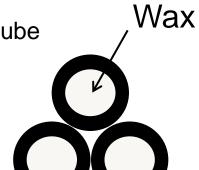
- Method to obtain such unique structure
- Microstructural characterization including hardness measurements
- Compression test results

Experimental apparatus for explosive compaction for making UniPore structure

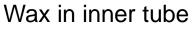


Experimental conditions

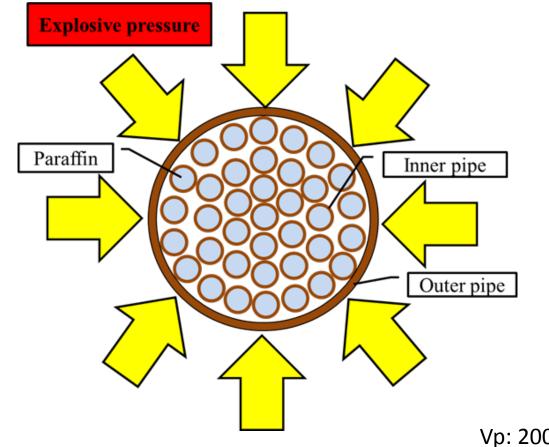
	Inner pipe			Outer pipe	
	Outer diameter φo[mm]	Internal diameter φi[mm]	Number	Outer diameter [mm]	Internal diameter [mm]
Low porpsity		2.0	65		
Middle porpsity	3.0	2.4	63	30.0	27.0
High porosity		2.6	63		











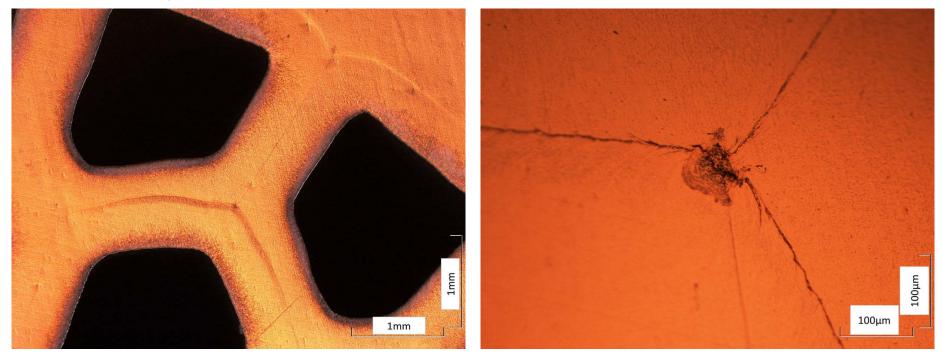
Vp: 200-300m/s

Recovered samples



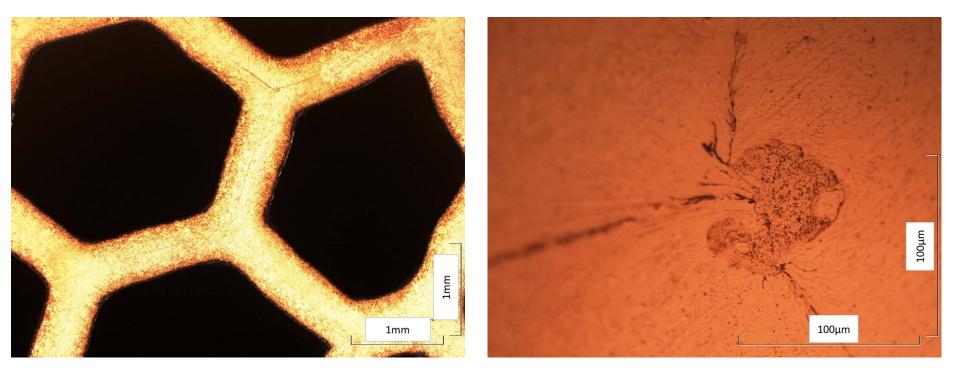
Cross-section

Low porosity (Pipe wall thickness 0.5mm)



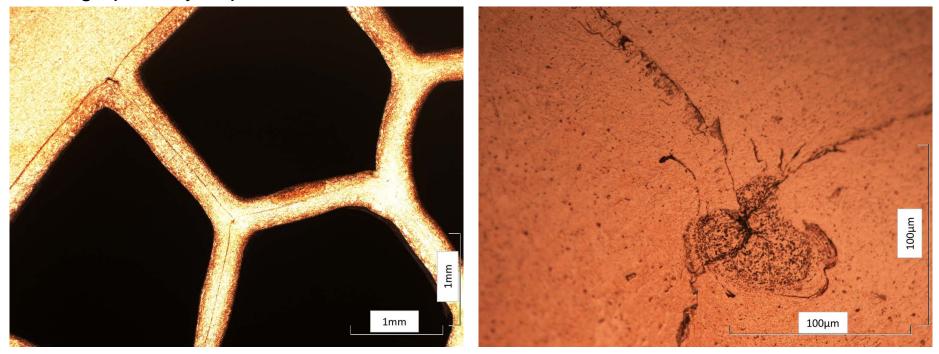
Cross-section

Middle porosity (Pipe wall thickness 0.3mm)

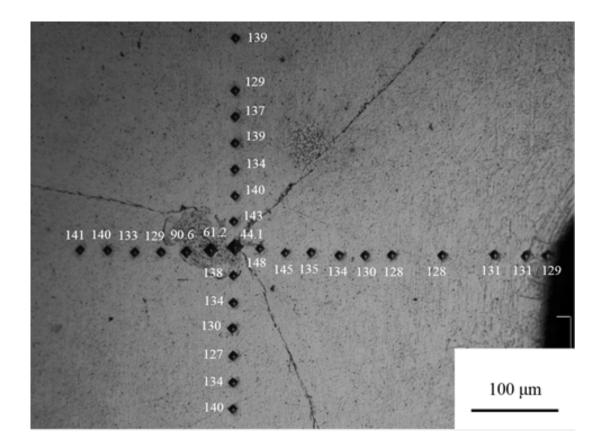


Cross-section

High porosity (Pipe wall thickness 0.2mm)



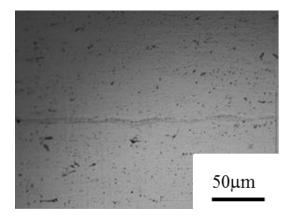
High porosity (Pipe wall thickness 0.2mm)

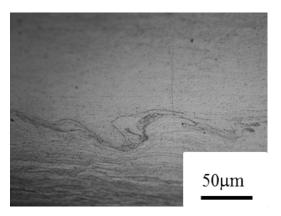


Longitudinal cross-section

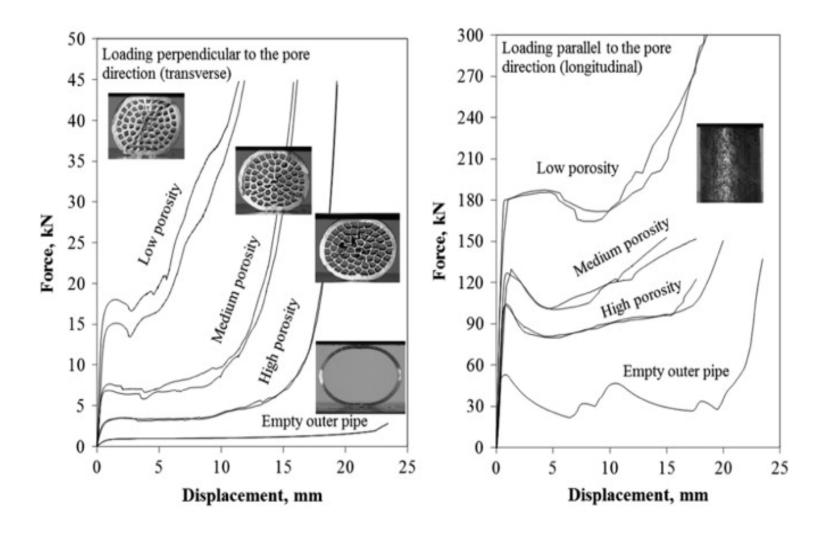
High porosity (Pipe wall thickness 0.2mm)







Compression tests (27mm-thick)



Summery

A modified explosive welding technique using cylindrical geometry to fabricate UniPore, unidirectional pored structure, is

demonstrated.

The cross-sectional view showed quite uniform pored structure and each pore was perfectly isolated by the wall of small pipes with tight bonding based on the activation by metal jets.

The practical application of the unique material is being investigated.

Acknowledgements

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References

K.Hokamoto, M.Vesenjak, Z.Ren: "Fabrication of cylindrical unidirectional porous metal with explosive compaction", Materials Letters 137, 323-327, 2014.

M. Vesenjak, K. Hokamoto, M. Sakamoto, T. Nishi, L. Krstulović-Opara, Z. Ren: "Mechanical and microstructural analysis of unidirectional porous (UniPore) copper", Materials & Design, 90, 867-880, 2016.



Thank you for your attention!

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