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Metallic materials - Tensile testing at high strain rates - Part 1: Elastic-bar-type systems (ISO 26203-1:2018)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
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**Metallic materials - Tensile testing at high strain rates -
Part 1: Elastic-bar-type systems (ISO 26203-1:2018)**

Matériaux métalliques - Essai de traction à vitesses de déformation élevées - Partie 1: Systèmes de type à barre élastique (ISO 26203-1:2018)

Metallische Werkstoffe - Zugversuch bei hohen Dehngeschwindigkeiten - Teil 1: Elastische Stoßwellentechnik (ISO 26203-1:2018)

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EN ISO 26203-1:2018 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 26203-1:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164 “Mechanical testing of metals” in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 101 “Test methods for steel (other than chemical analysis)” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2018.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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2018-01

Metallic materials — Tensile testing at high strain rates —

Part 1: Elastic-bar-type systems

*Matériaux métalliques — Essai de traction à vitesses de déformation
élevées —*

Partie 1: Systèmes de type à barre élastique



Reference number
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ISO 26203-1:2018(E)**Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 164, *Mechanical testing of metals*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Uniaxial testing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 26203-1:2010), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a note above [7.1 d](#)) has been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 26203 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Tensile testing of metallic sheet materials at high strain rates is important to achieve a reliable analysis of vehicle crashworthiness. During a crash event, the maximum strain rate often reaches 10^3 s^{-1} , at which the strength of the material can be significantly higher than that under quasi-static loading conditions. Thus, the reliability of crash simulation depends on the accuracy of the input data specifying the strain-rate sensitivity of the materials.

Although there are several methods for high-strain rate testing, solutions for three significant problems are required.

The first problem is the noise in the force measurement signal.

- The test force is generally detected at a measurement point on the force measurement device that is located some distance away from the test piece.
- Furthermore, the elastic wave which has already passed the measurement point returns there by reflection at the end of the force measurement device. If the testing time is comparable to the time for wave propagation through the force measurement device, the stress-strain curve may have large oscillations as a result of the superposition of the direct and indirect waves. In quasi-static testing, contrarily, the testing time is sufficiently long to have multiple round-trips of the elastic wave. Thus, the force reaches a saturated state and equilibrates at any point of the force measurement device.
- There are two opposing solutions for this problem.
 - The first solution is to use a short force measurement device which will reach the saturated state quickly. This approach is often adopted in the servo-hydraulic type system.
 - The second solution is to use a very long force measurement device which allows the completion of a test before the reflected wave returns to the measurement point. The elastic-bar-type system is based on the latter approach.

The second problem is the need for rapid and accurate measurements of displacement or test piece elongation.

- Conventional extensometers are unsuitable because of their large inertia. Non-contact type methods such as optical and laser devices should be adopted. It is also acceptable to measure displacements using the theory of elastic wave propagation in a suitably-designed apparatus, examples of which are discussed in this document.
- The displacement of the bar end can be simply calculated from the same data as force measurement, i.e. the strain history at a known position on the bar. Thus, no assessment of machine stiffness is required in the elastic-bar-type system.

The last problem is the inhomogeneous section force distributed along the test piece.

- In quasi-static testing, a test piece with a long parallel section and large fillets is recommended to achieve a homogeneous uniaxial-stress state in the gauge section. In order to achieve a valid test with force equilibrium during the dynamic test, the test piece is to be designed differently from the typically designed quasi-static test piece. Dynamic test pieces are intended to be generally smaller in the dimension parallel to the loading axis than the test pieces typically used for quasi-static testing.

The elastic-bar-type system can thus provide solutions for dynamic testing problems and is widely used to obtain accurate stress-strain curves at around 10^3 s^{-1} . The International Iron and Steel Institute developed the “Recommendations for Dynamic Tensile Testing of Sheet Steel” based on the interlaboratory test conducted by various laboratories. The interlaboratory test results show the high data quality obtained by the elastic-bar-type system. The developed knowledge on the elastic-bar-type system is summarized in this document; ISO 26203-2 covers servo-hydraulic and other test systems used for high-strain-rate tensile testing.

Metallic materials — Tensile testing at high strain rates —

Part 1: Elastic-bar-type systems

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for testing metallic sheet materials to determine the stress-strain characteristics at high strain rates. This document covers the use of elastic-bar-type systems.

The strain-rate range between 10^{-3} and 10^3 s⁻¹ is considered to be the most relevant to vehicle crash events based on experimental and numerical calculations such as the finite element analysis (FEA) work for crashworthiness.

In order to evaluate the crashworthiness of a vehicle with accuracy, reliable stress-strain characterization of metallic materials at strain rates higher than 10^{-3} s⁻¹ is essential.

This test method covers the strain-rate range above 10^2 s⁻¹.

NOTE 1 At strain rates lower than 10^{-1} s⁻¹, a quasi-static tensile testing machine that is specified in ISO 7500-1 and ISO 6892-1 can be applied.

NOTE 2 This testing method is also applicable to tensile test-piece geometries other than the flat test pieces considered here.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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