

Flammability – Why do some Magnesium Alloys perform better than others ?

Triennial FAA meeting Atlantic City October 2010

27th October 2010

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Introduction

- Magnesium perceptions
- Feasibility check FAA 2007





FAA Test data

FAR 25.853 Part 25

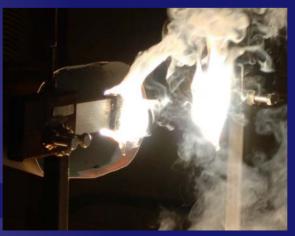
WE43/Elektron 21



AZ31





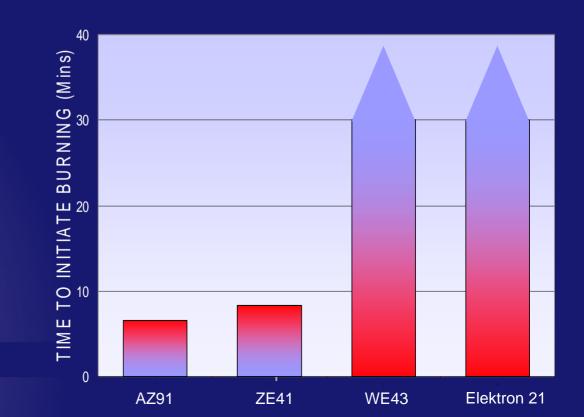




Why?

Alloy differences

- Melting Point (Solidus)
- Alloy constituents
 - Mg-Al Zn (AZ31, AZ91 alloys)
 - Mg Y- Nd HRE Zr (WE43 alloy)

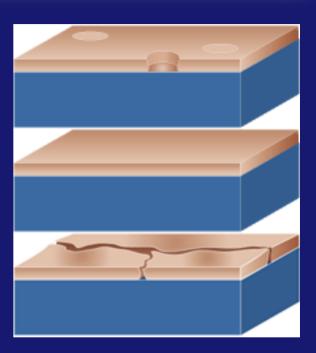


Why?

Alloy Elements

- Oxide formation
 - Energy of formation (Gibbs Free Energy)
 - Pilling Bedworth Ratio

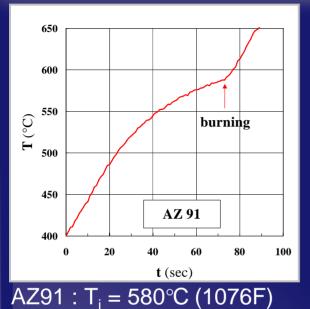
	∐G (KJ/Mole)
Yttrium Oxide	- 1112
Magnesium Oxide	- 1038



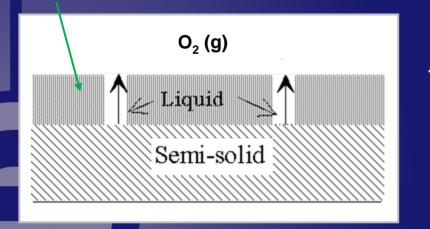


Investigation *

AZ91 Alloy



dark MgO layer



Courtesy EADS/Grenoble University

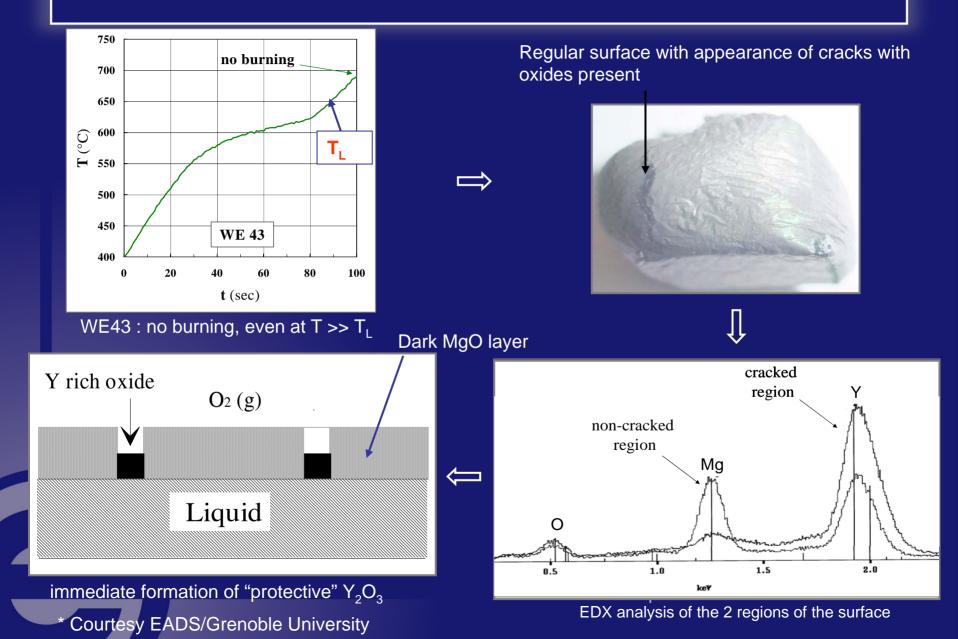


formation of "cauliflowers" on the surface of the sample, where the first flames appear



Investigation*

WE43



Commercial Wrought Alloy

- Production Capabilities
 - Surface Oxide
 - Casting large sections
- Elektron 43
 - Conforms to WE43 chemical specification
 - Wrought alloy

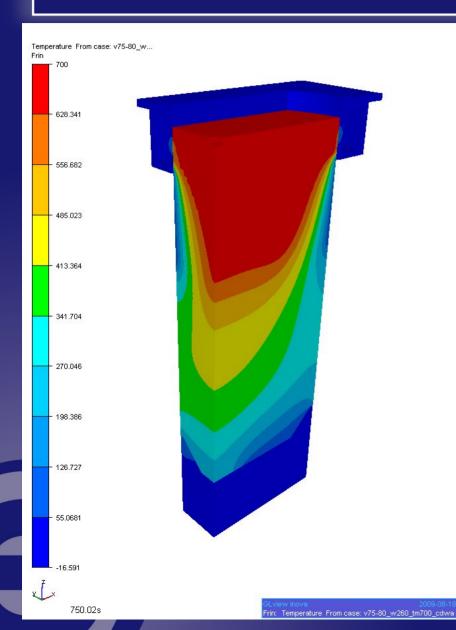


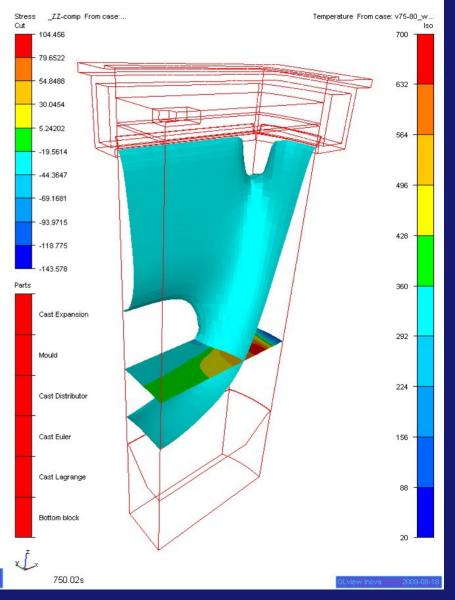


Elektron 43

Slab Casting Simulation

FEM: Predicted Temperature Profile





Capabilities





Capabilities

Extrusion





Capabilities

Rolling





Conclusions

- Flammability
 - Melting point (solidus)
 - Alloy constituents effect on surface film
- Production Capabilities (wrought)
 - Elektron 43
 - Extrusion
 - Rolling



Thank you for your kind attention

Questions ?

