



Niobium C-103 Alloy for Space Exploration

Composed of niobium, hafnium and titanium, niobium C-103 provides a high-performance alloy solution for aerospace, spacecraft, missiles and launch vehicles. C-103 has high temperature and load-bearing characteristics while still being relatively easy to work with when compared to other materials. Niobium has the lowest density of the refractory metals and exhibits excellent thermal conductivity, high room-temperature ductility, low ductile-to-brittle transition temperature (giving it resistance to high frequency vibrations at cryogenic temperatures), and good weldability.



C-103 Applications:

- High-thrust rocket nozzles
- Steering (vectoring) nozzles for missiles
- Rockets
- Satellites
- Jet engine afterburner flap sections
- Burst disks for jet engine test stands

C-103 Benefits:

- Capable of withstanding high stresses at elevated temperatures
- Low ductile-to-brittle transition temperature for cryogenic applications (-150°C)
- Formed after TIG welding
- Excellent fabricability
- Readily weldable

Material Thickness and Tolerances (Imperial)

| Thickness of Material (in excl.) | Tolerance on Thickness Width Under 6" | Plus/Minus (in) Width 6-24" | Tolerance on Width (slit) Width Under 6" | Plus/Minus (in) Width 6-24" | Tolerance on Sheared Length 12" and Under Plus/Minus | Tolerance on Sheared Length Over 12" Plus/Minus |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 0.005 - 0.010 | 0.0005 | 0.001 | 0.012 | _ | ½ / O | 3/32 / 0 |
| 0.010 - 0.015 | 0.0007 | 0.001 | 0.015 | 0.015 | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.015 - 0.020 | 0.0008 | 0.0015 | 0.015 | 0.015 | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.020 - 0.030 | 0.0015 | 0.0025 | 0.020 | 0.015 | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.030 - 0.060 | 0.0025 | 0.0035 | 0.025 | 0.030 | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.060 - 0.090 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.035 | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.090 - 0.125 | 0.006 | 0.007 | _ | _ | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.125 - 0.187 | 0.010 | 0.010 | _ | _ | ½ / O | ³ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.187 - 0.250 | 0.015 | 0.015 | _ | _ | ½ / O | ⁵ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.250 - 0.312 | 0.020 | 0.020 | _ | _ | 1/8 / 0 | ⁵ / ₃₂ / 0 |
| 0.312 - 0.375 | 0.025 | 0.025 | _ | _ | 3/16 / 0 | ⁷ / ₃₂ / 0 |

Material Thickness and Tolerances (Metric)

| Thickness of Material (mm excl.) | Tolerance on Thickness Width Under 150 mm | Plus/Minus (mm) Width 150 - 610 mm | Tolerance on Width (slit) Width Under 150 mm | Plus/Minus (mm) Width 150 - 610 mm | Tolerance on Sheared Length 305 mm and Under Plus/Minus | Tolerance on Sheared Length Over 305 mm Plus/Minus |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 0.13 - 0.25 | 0.013 | 0.025 | 0.30 | _ | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 0.25 - 0.40 | 0.018 | 0.025 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 0.40 - 0.50 | 0.020 | 0.040 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 0.50 - 0.80 | 0.040 | 0.060 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 0.80 - 1.50 | 0.060 | 0.090 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 1.50 - 2.30 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.60 | 0.90 | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 2.30 - 3.20 | 0.015 | 0.018 | _ | _ | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 3.20 - 4.80 | 0.025 | 0.250 | _ | _ | 1.60 / 0 | 2.40 / 0 |
| 4.80 - 6.40 | 0.040 | 0.40 | _ | _ | 3.20 / 0 | 4.0 / 0 |
| 6.40 - 8.0 | 0.050 | 0.50 | _ | _ | 3.20 / 0 | 4.0 / 0 |
| 8.0 - 9.50 | 0.060 | 0.60 | _ | _ | 4.80 / 0 | 5.60 / 0 |

Physical Properties

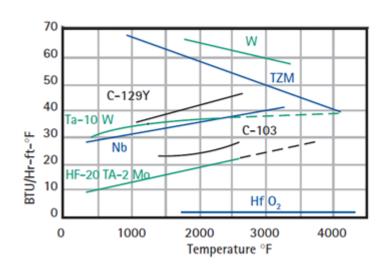
| Density | Melting Point |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 0.320 lb./cubic in | 4260 ± 90°F |
| 8.850 gm/cubic cm | 2350 ± 50°C |

Thermal Conductivity

| Temperature | Thermal Conductivity K* |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1600°F (811°C) | 22.0 (38.1) |
| 2035°F (1113°C) | 23.5 (40.7) |
| 2380°F (1304°C) | 25.8 (44.7) |

 $[*]K = Btu/hr - ft^2 - *F/ft (W/m*C)$

Thermal Conductivity of Refractory Metals



Thermal Expansion

| Temperature | Expansion, in/in/°F (m/m°C) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 200°F (93°C) | 3.8 x 10-6 (6.8 x 10-6) |
| 400°F (204°C) | 3.9 (7.0) |
| 600°F (316°C) | 3.9 (7.0) |
| 800°F (427°C) | 4.0 (7.2) |
| 1000°F (538°C) | 4.0 (7.2) |
| 1200°F (649°C) | 4.1 (7.4) |
| 1400°F (760°C) | 4.1 (7.4) |
| 1600°F (871°C) | 4.2 (7.6 |
| 1800°F (982°C) | 4.3 (7.7) |
| 2000°F (1093°C) | 4.4 (7.9) |
| 2200°F (1204°C) | 4.5 (8.1) |

Niobium C-103 alloy has a linear coefficient of thermal expansion from room temperatures to 2200°F (1204°C).

Minimum Mechanical Properties

Room and elevated temperatures for tensile testing, when fully recrystallized.

| Туре | Atmosphere | UTS, ksi (MPa) | YS, ksi (MPa) | Elongation, % |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| RT | Air | 56 (386) | 40 (276) | 20 |
| 1000°F (538°C) | Vacuum | 41 (283) | 25 (172) | 19 |
| 1200°F (649°C) | Vacuum | 41 (283) | 23 (159) | 15 |
| 1400°F (760°C) | Vacuum | 41 (283) | 21 (145) | 16 |
| 1600°F (871°C) | Vacuum | 41 (283) | 19 (131) | 30 |
| 2000°F (1093°C) | Vacuum | 25 (172) | 18 (124) | 30 |
| 2500°F (1371°C) | Vacuum | 11 (76) | 8 (55) | 50 |

Elastic Modulus GPa (Mpsi) for Common Niobium Alloys

Elastic modulus, thermal conductivity and total hemispherical emissivity are listed in the tables. The emissivity data are for smooth and non-oxidized surfaces, which exhibit much lower emissivity values than oxidized material.

| Alloy | 68°F / 20°C | 2192°F / 1200°C |
|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| C-103 | 90 (13.0) | 64 (9.3) |
| Nb-IZR | 80 (11.6) | 28 (4.1) |
| C-3009 | 123 (17.8) | |
| FS-85 | 140 (20.3) | 110 (16.0) |

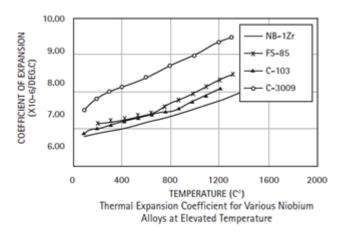
Thermal Conductivity W/m°C (Btu/hr - ft² - °F/ft) of Niobium Alloys

| Alloy | 800°C | 1200°C |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| C-103 | 37.4 (21.6) | 42.4 (24.5) |
| Nb-IZR | 59.0 (34.1) | 63.1 (36.5) |
| FS-85 | 52.8 (30.6) | 56.7 (32.8) |

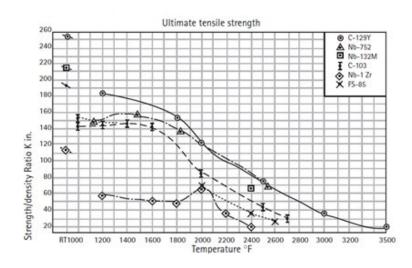
Total Hemispherical Emissivity for Common Niobium Alloys

| Alloy | 1472°F / 800°C | 2192°F / 1200°C |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| C-103 | 0.28 | 0.40 |
| Nb-IZR | 0.14 | 0.18 |
| C-103 (silicide coated) | 0.70 | 0.82 |

Coefficient of Expansion Versus Temperature



Strength/Density Comparison of Niobium Alloys at Elevated Temperatures



Forms Available

Niobium C-103 is available in plate, sheet, bar and rod. Wire and powder feedstock are available for additive manufacturing applications. For specialized use cases, we can help address specific issues by collaborating with customers to fabricate and machine components for the aerospace industry, including build-to-print and design.

Sizes Available for Specified Forms

| Niobium C-103 Material | Dimensions (inches) | Dimensions (centimeters) | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Bar and Rod | 1.50" - 6.50" diameter | 3.81 – 16.51 cm | |
| Sheet | 0.024" - 0.1875" thick, up to 24" width | 0.60-0.48 cm, up to 61 cm width | |
| Plate | 0.1875" - 1" thick, common widths | 0.60 - 2.54 cm | |
| Ingots | Up to 9.50" diameter | Up to 24.10 cm | |
| Slabs | As requested | | |
| Niobium C-103 Powder | Additive manufacturing | | |
| Fabricated Parts | Per customer specifications | | |

Niobium C-103 alloy meets ASTM B652, B654 and B655; as well as AMS7852 and AMS7857 specifications.

Disclaimer:

Only the buyer can determine the appropriateness of any processing practice, end-product or application. Materion does not make any warranty regarding its recommendations, the suitability of Materion's product, or its processing suggestions for buyer's end product, application or equipment.

The properties presented on this data sheet are for reference purposes only, intended only to initiate the material selection process. They do not constitute, nor are they intended to constitute, a material specification. Material will be produced to one of the applicable industry standards, if any, listed in the Industry Standards and Specification section.

Actual properties may vary by thickness and/or part number. Please contact your local sales engineer for detailed properties to be used in simulation.

Any properties marked as preliminary are subject to change at any time as the manufacturing process is further refined.