



Study on Vertical EP with Nb Coupon Cavity

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Contents

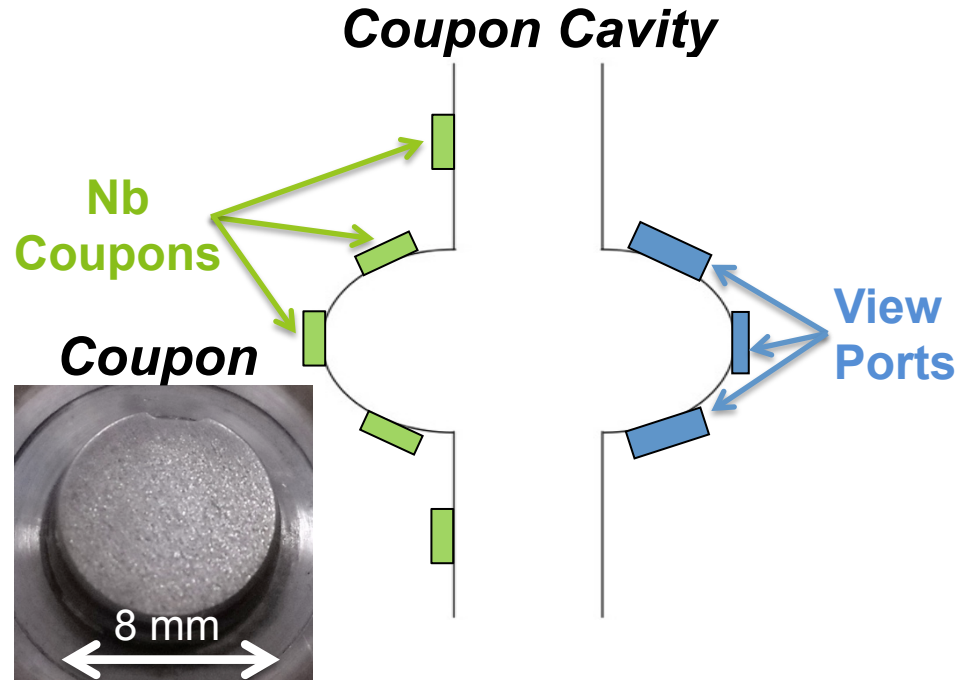
- Objective of work
- Coupon cavity and Ninja cathode
- VEP setups
- Effect of Ninja cathode rotational speed on cavity removal thickness
- Surface roughness results of coupons
- Summary

Objective

- ❖ To get homogeneous EP rate on entire cavity for smooth and contaminant free surface.

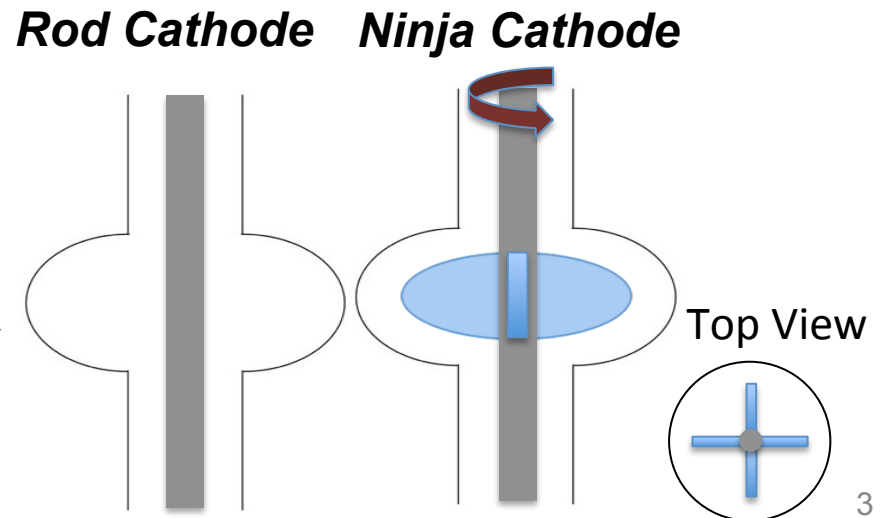
Coupon Cavity

- Cavity contains 6 coupons.
- EP current can be measured for individual coupon.
- Coupon surfaces are analyzed with several surface analytical tools.
- The cavity is having 4 view ports on the top iris, bottom iris and equator for light introduction and in-situ observation of cathode wings and H_2 bubbles.



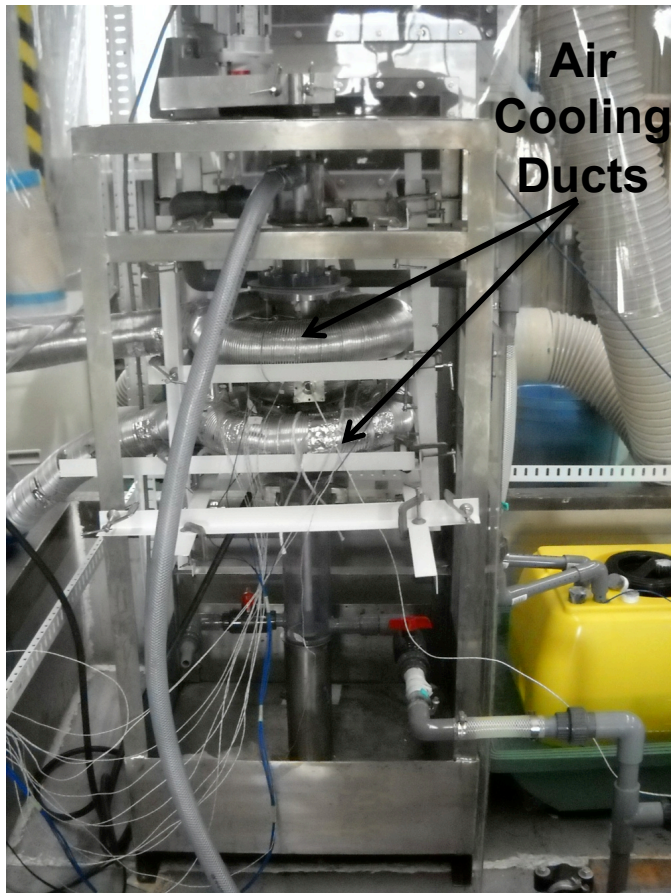
Ninja Cathode

- Marui Galvanizing developed a unique cathode called Ninja cathode.
- The Ninja cathode has 4 retractable Al wings for agitation and uniform EP over the cavity.

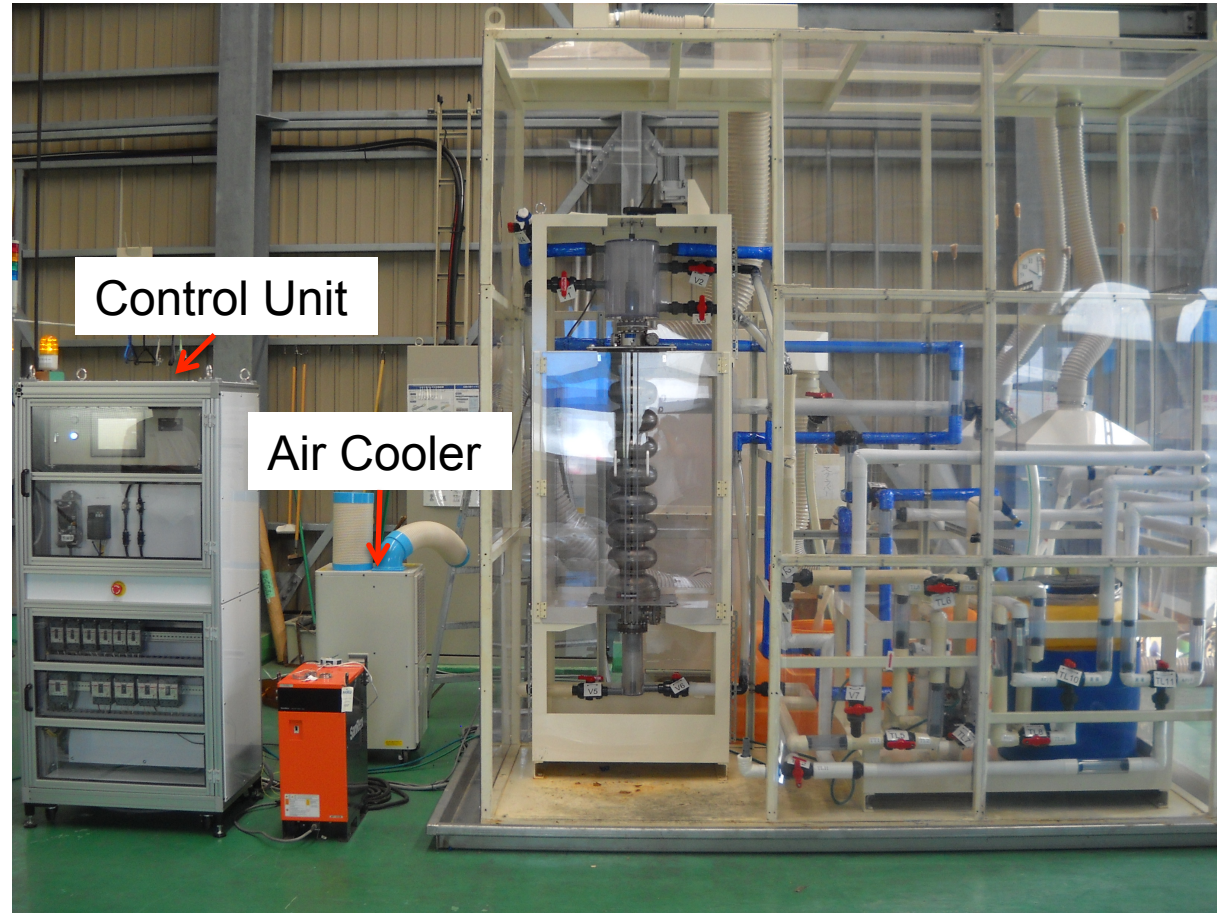


1 and 9 Cell Cavity VEP Setups

VEP Setup for 1-Cell



VEP Setup for 9-Cell



- We challenged to make the setups with PVC material for mass production and cost reduction.
- The 9-cell cavity VEP system can be used for VEP of 1-cell cavity also.
- System contains separate pipe lines and pumps for water and EP solution.
- EP solution and water can be flown from bottom to top and vice versa.

Inhomogeneous Removal Thickness with VEP

- Removal thickness was measured with ultrasonic thickness gauge.

Ninja Cathode

Rod Cathode

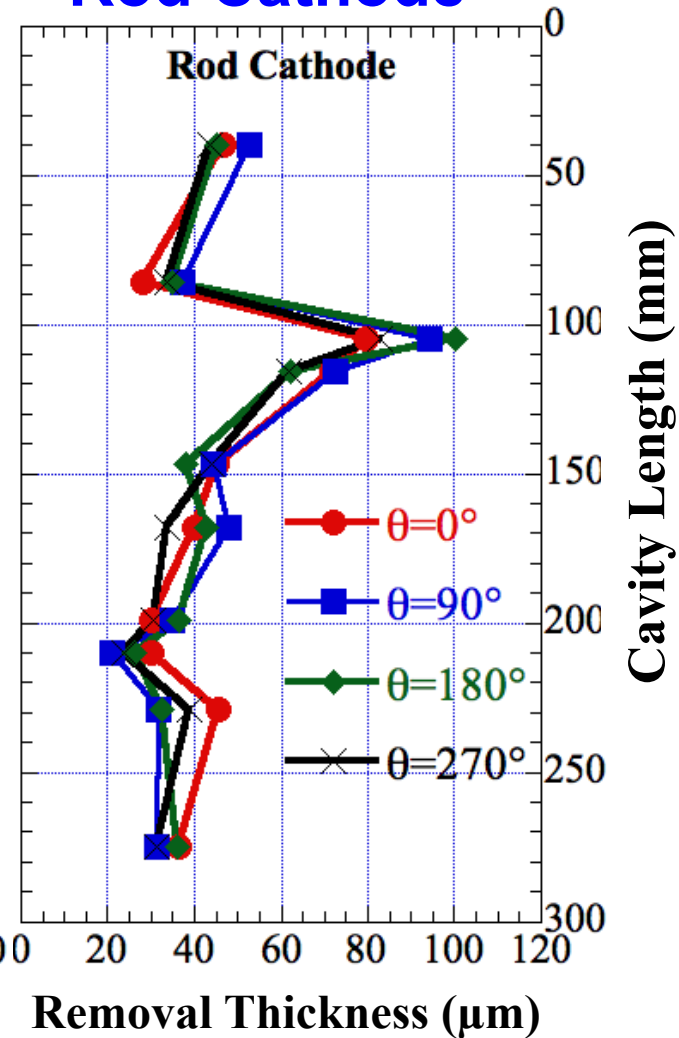
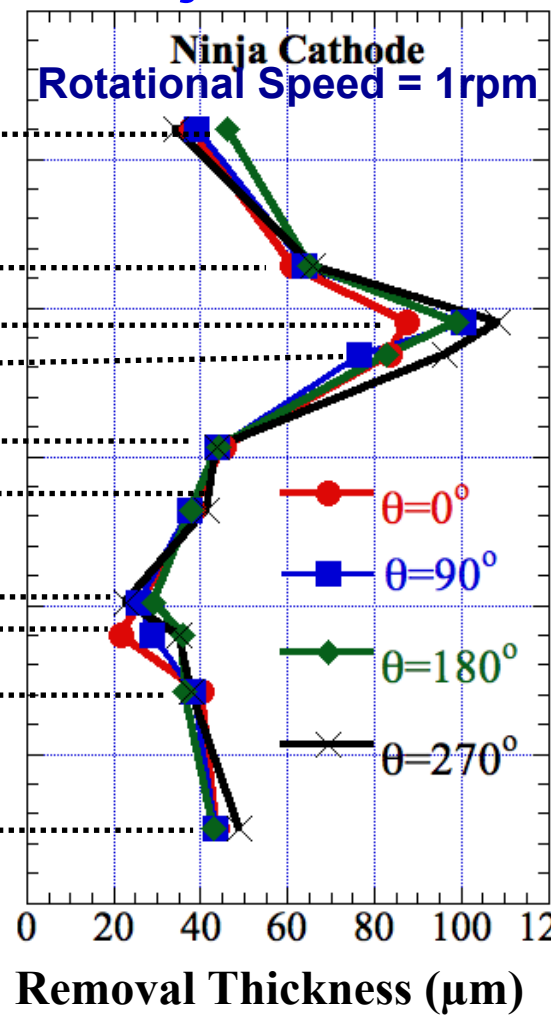
Ninja Cathode
Rotational Speed = 1rpm

Rod Cathode

Side
View

Top
View

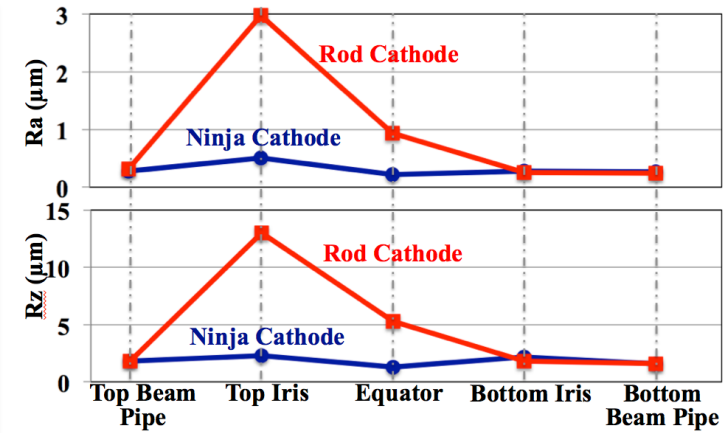
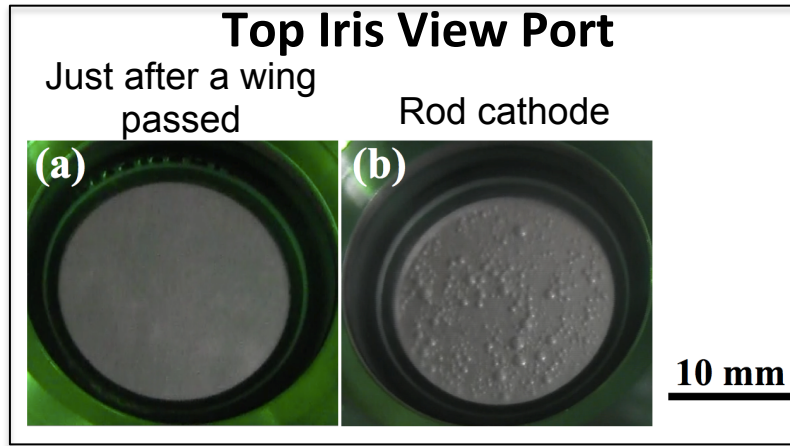
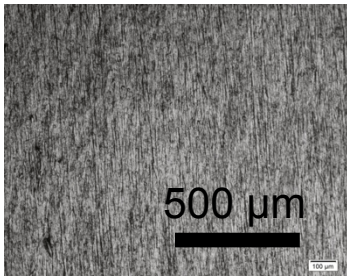
$\theta=180^\circ$



- Removal thickness was the highest at the top iris and the lowest at the bottom iris.
- The higher EP rate on the top iris was due to H_2 bubbles attack and gravity which reduce viscous layer thickness on the top iris.

Roughness and Microscope Images of Coupons

Before VEP



	Top Beam Pipe	Top Iris	Equator	Bottom Iris	Bottom Beam Pipe
NINJA					
ROD					

- The rod cathode enhanced surface roughness at the top iris and equator.
- The bubbles attack the surface microscopically and make rough surface.

Conditions for VEP of Coupon Cavity

In order to solve the problem of inhomogeneous removal, cathode rotational speed was optimized.

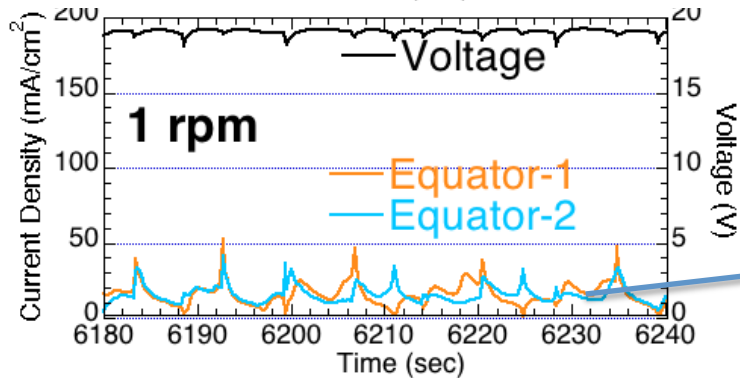
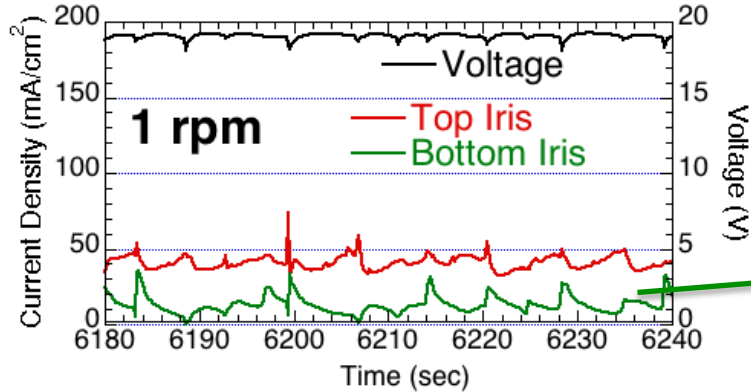
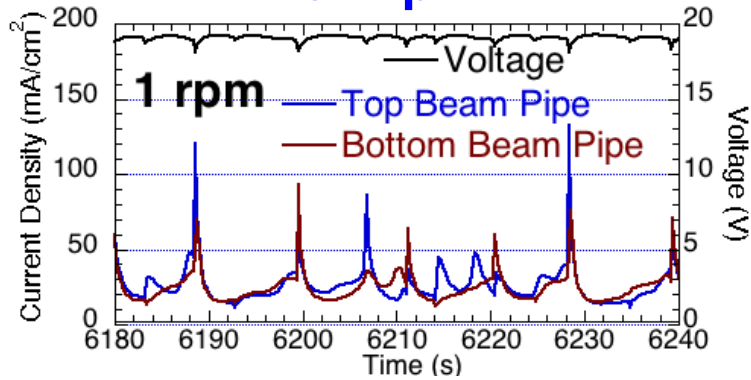
- Rotation: 50 rpm (Coupon currents were recorded for 1, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 rpm)

At higher rotational speed of cathode

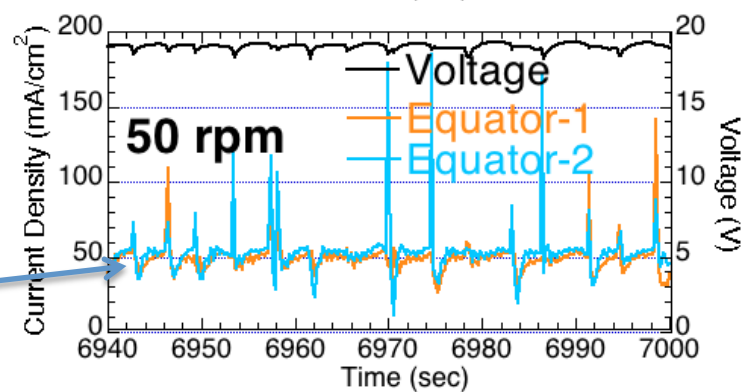
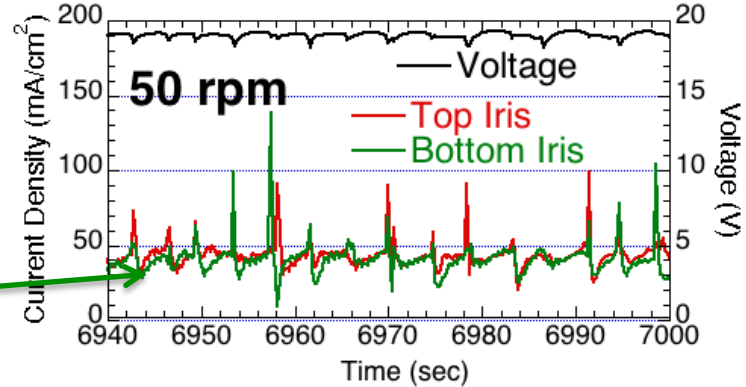
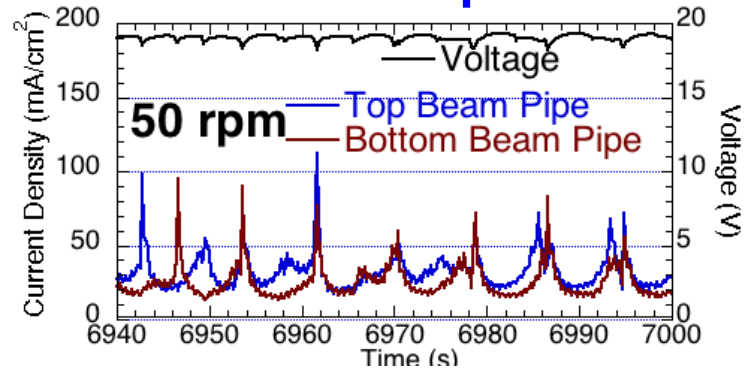
- Flow of EP solution might be uniform to generate uniform viscous layer on cavity surface
 - H₂ bubbles can be removed from the top iris
-
- EP Solution Flow Rate: 5 l/min
 - Voltage: 12-20 V
 - Current density: ~30 mA/cm²
 - EP tank temperature: 16-27 °C
 - EP time: 2 hours
 - Target removal thickness=50 μm

Coupon Current Profiles at 1 and 50 rpm

At 1 rpm



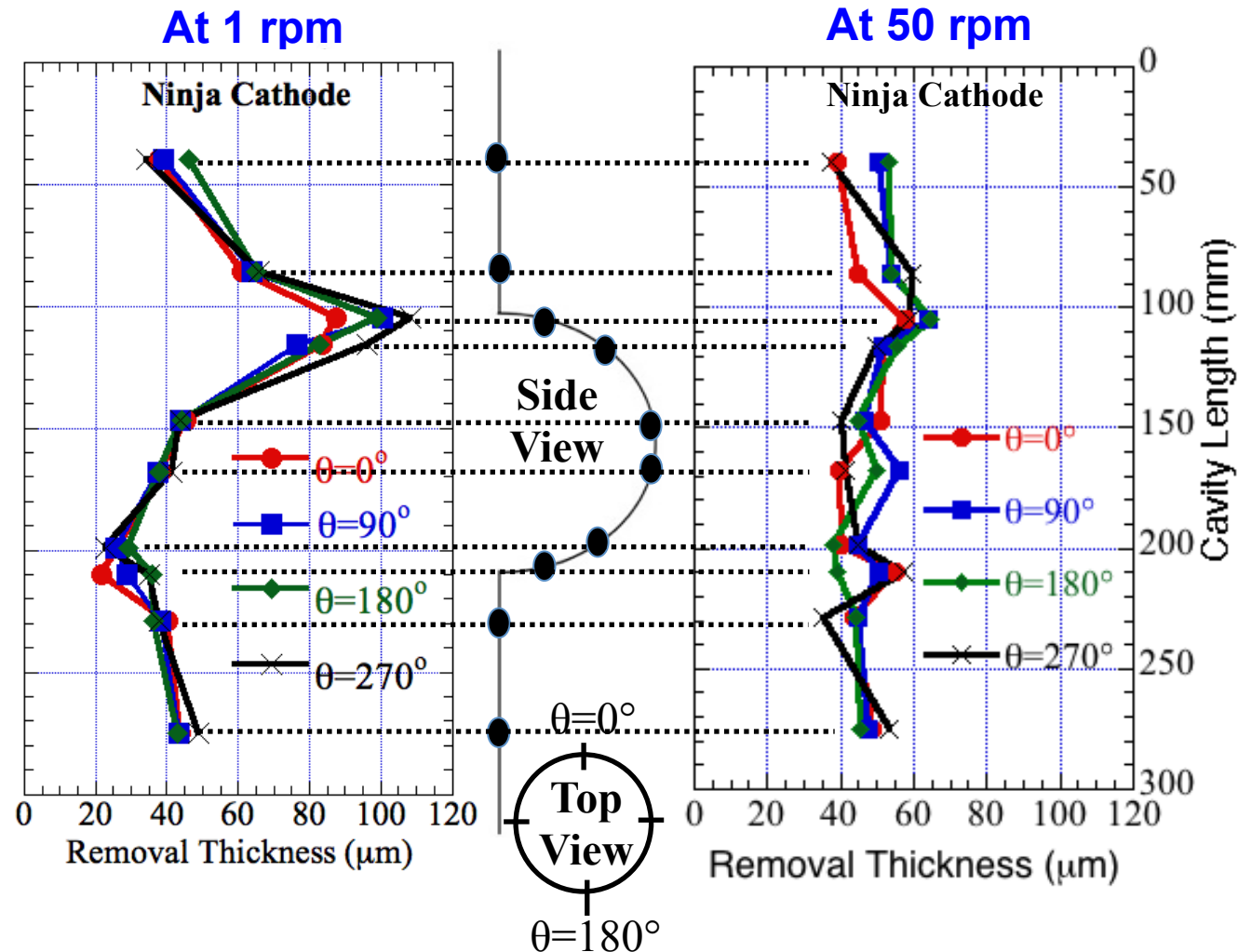
At 50 rpm



- The top iris coupon current was the highest at 1 rpm because of thin viscous layer on the top iris.
- The bottom iris coupon current increased with increase in cathode rotational speed and became similar to the top iris current at 50 rpm.

Removal Thickness of the Cavity

- Average cavity removal thickness (from cavity weight loss) = 55 μm



- The removal thickness was almost homogeneous on entire cavity including the top and the bottom irises.
- The high rotation speed might generate uniform viscous layer on the surface of cavity cell since the high flow of EP solution remove H_2 bubbles from the top iris.⁹

Optical Microscope Images of Coupons (50 rpm)

Beam Pipe

Iris

Equator

Top BP

Top Iris

Equator_1

Bottom BP

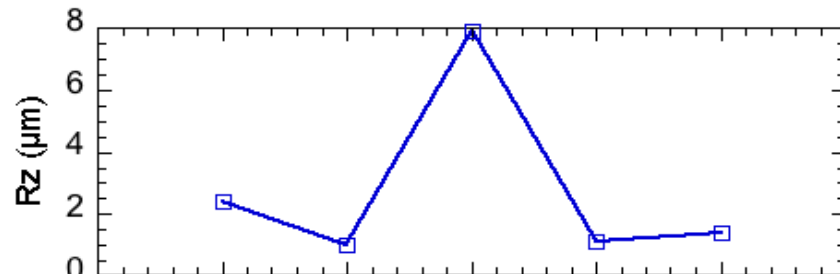
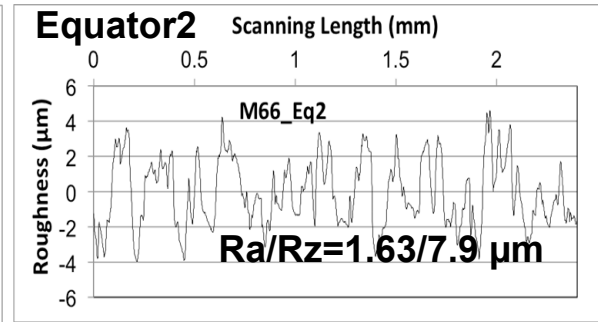
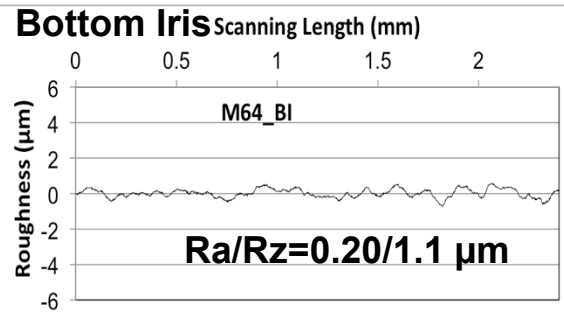
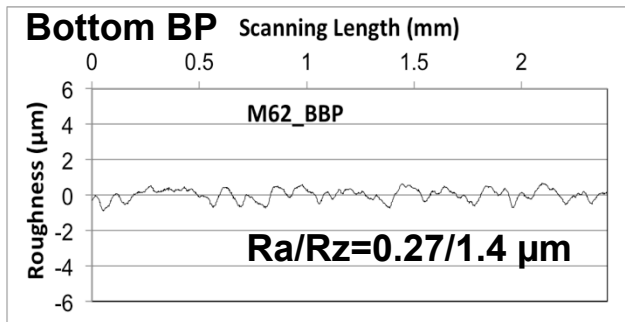
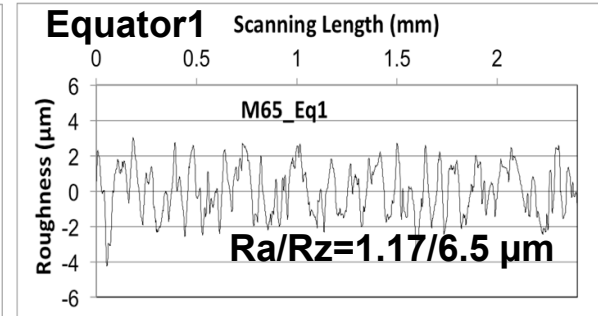
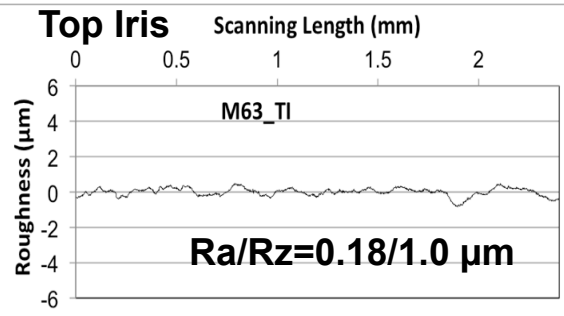
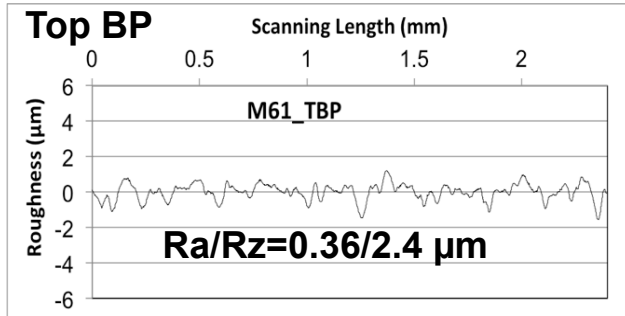
Bottom Iris

Equator_2

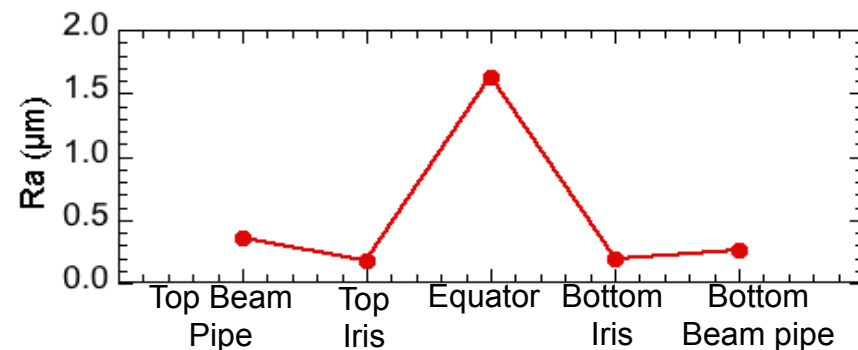
500 μ m

- The equator surface was found to be the roughest.

Coupon Surface Roughness (50 rpm)



- Attack of H_2 bubbles on equator due to centrifugal force might cause rough surface.



Summary

- VEP setups were made with PVC material.
- PVC made systems can be used in industries for mass production and cost reduction of the cavity surface treatment.
- In VEP removal thickness was always found to be inhomogeneous along the cavity length.
- Homogeneous EP rate was obtained with a high rotational speed of the Ninja cathode.
- Coupon surfaces except equator coupons were found to be very smooth and shiny.
- The rough equator surface might be due to bubbles attack on the equator.

Future Work

- Cathode geometry will be optimized for further smooth surface specially the equator surface.
- 1-cell and 9-cell cavities will be VEPed using the optimized parameters and vertical test will be performed.

Thank You