

Nb Electropolishing R&D

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Small Sample EP Process Analysis

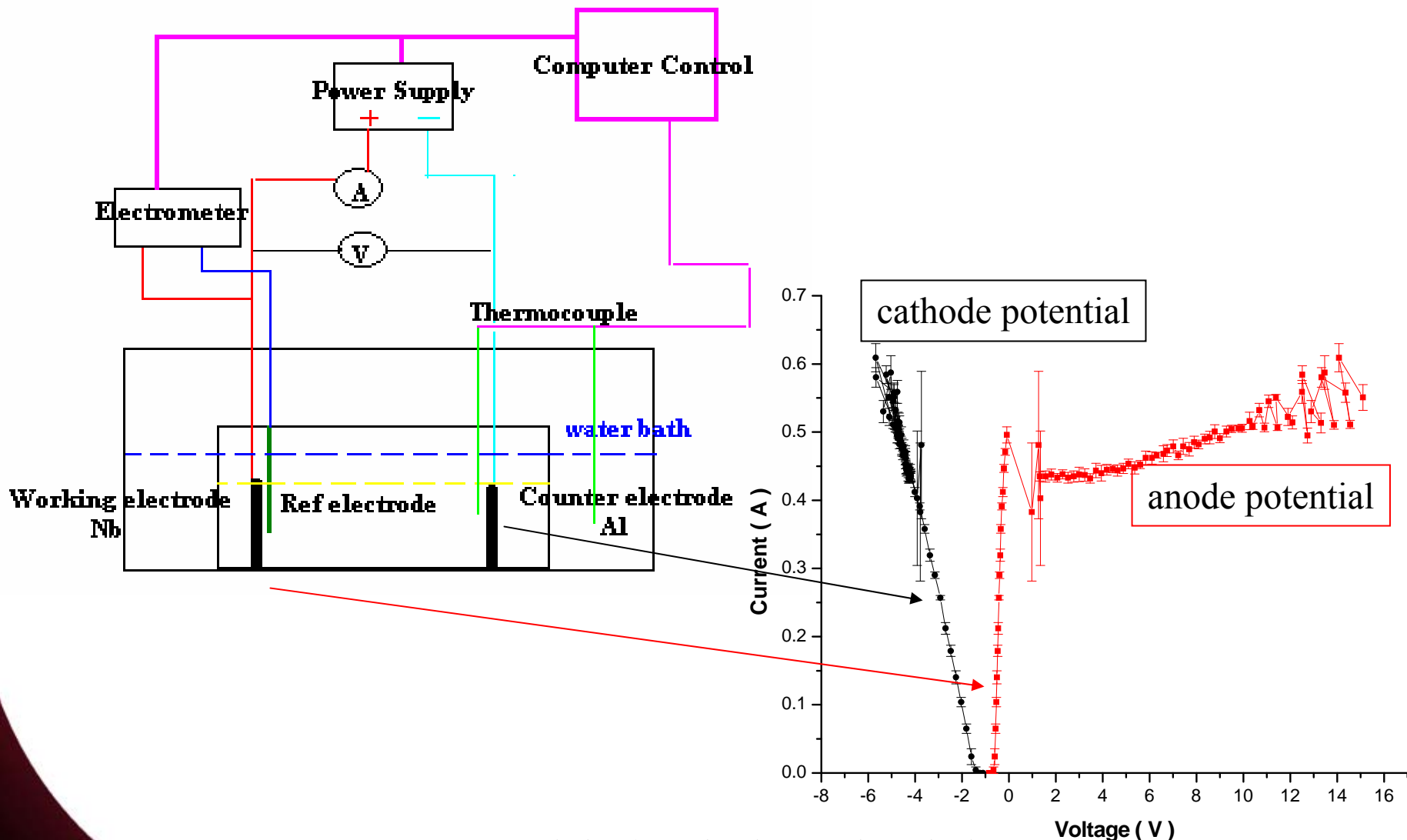
Objectives:

- Improve the electrochemical characterization of the Nb HF/H₂SO₄ EP process.
 - No agitation, controlled temperature and concentration
 - Flow conditions typical of cavity processing
- Establish the dependence of lateral scale of leveling on local process conditions.

In order to:

- Provide an improved technical basis for designing processes for specific effect, e.g. 9-cell cavities with < 20 nm roughness on 50 μm scale, over entire surface.

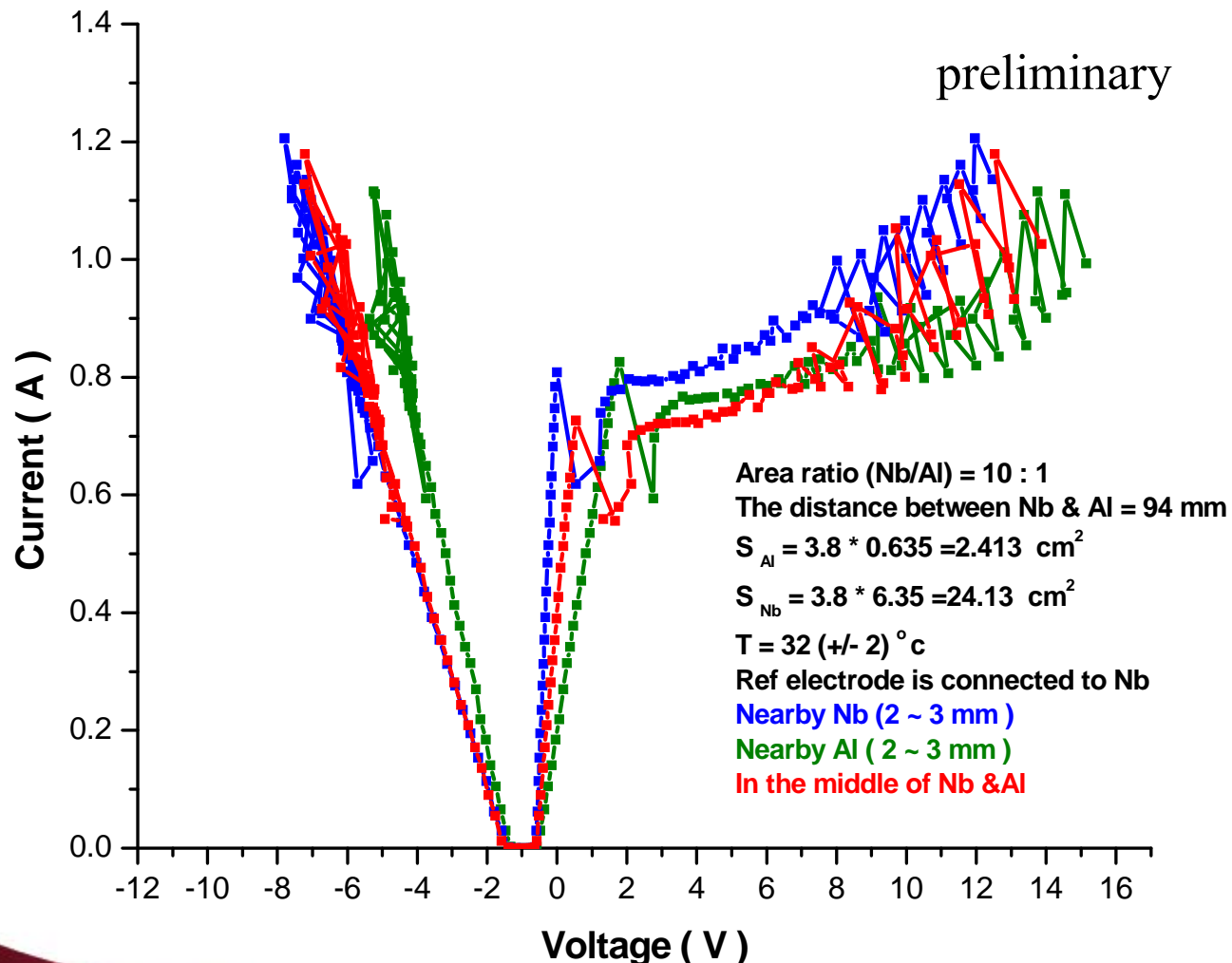
Small Sample EP Process Analysis



Measure potential of each electrode relative to a reference electrode (SCE) in the bath.

Small Sample EP Process Analysis

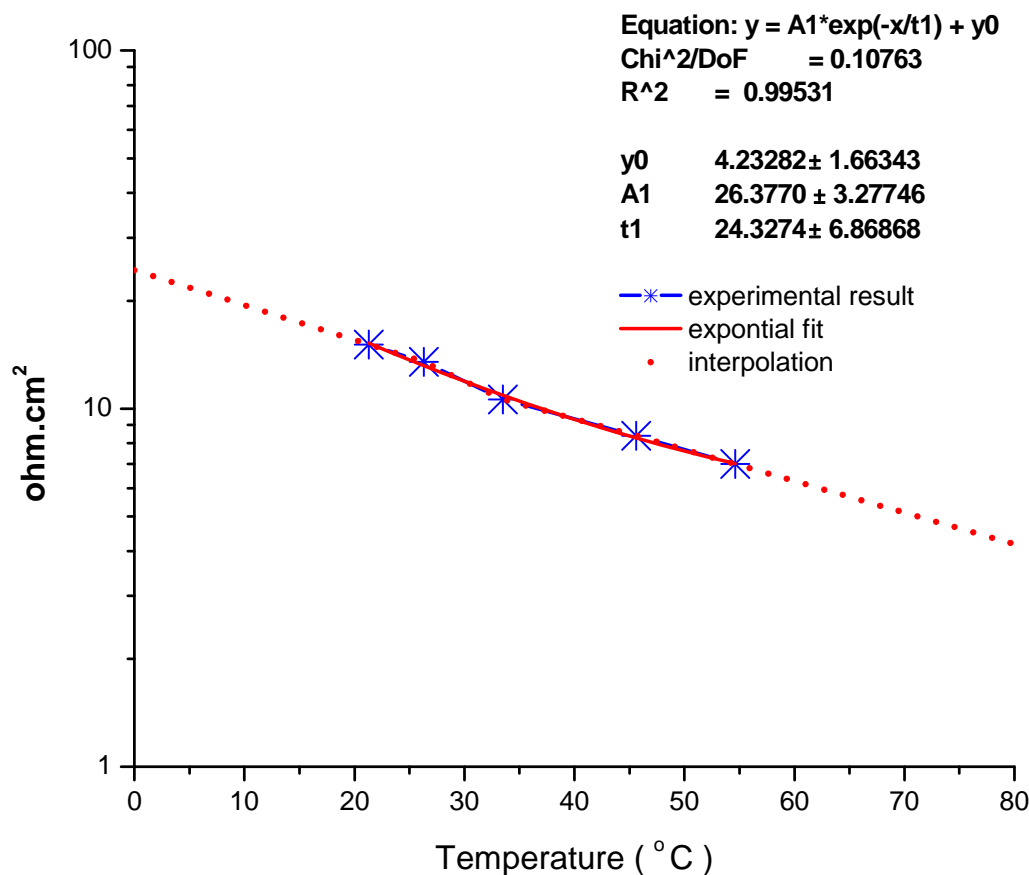
- Resistivity of bath measured by moving the reference electrode.
- For $T_{\text{bath}} = 32 \text{ C}$, 9.4 cm separation, and typical current densities, a bath resistivity of $\sim 8 \text{ } \Omega\text{-cm}^2 / \text{cm}$ has been observed.



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- The cathode polarization voltage is quite linear.
- The temperature dependence of this resistance is exponential .



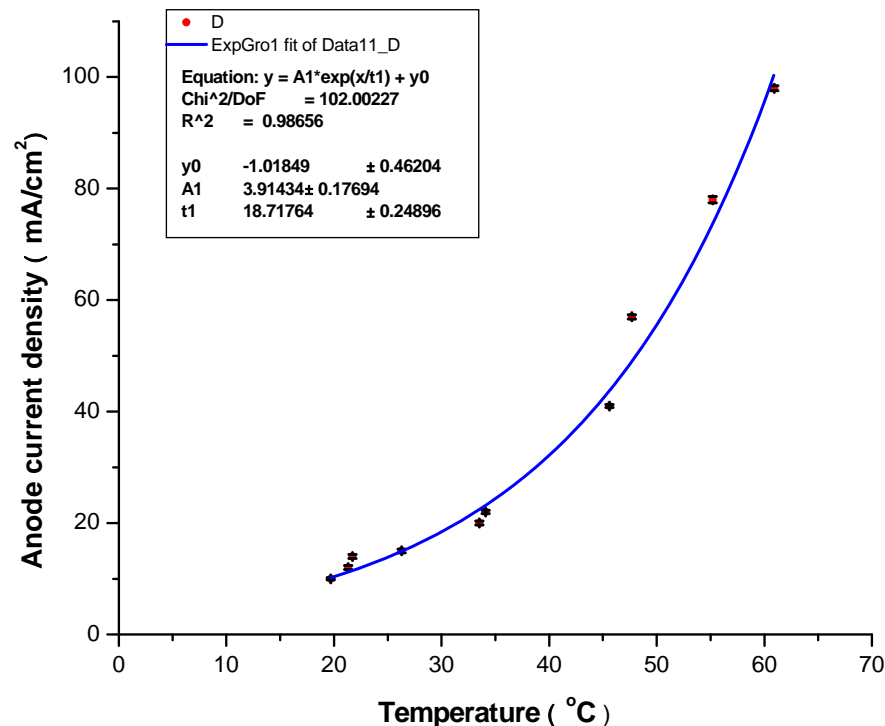
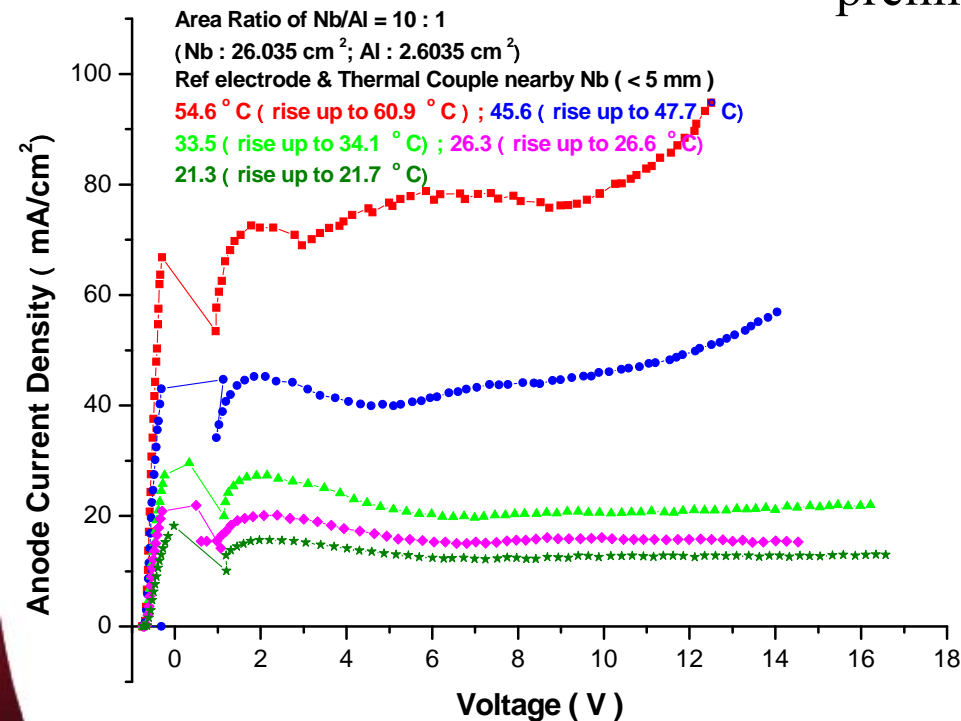
preliminary

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- The anode plateau current density increases exponentially with temperature.

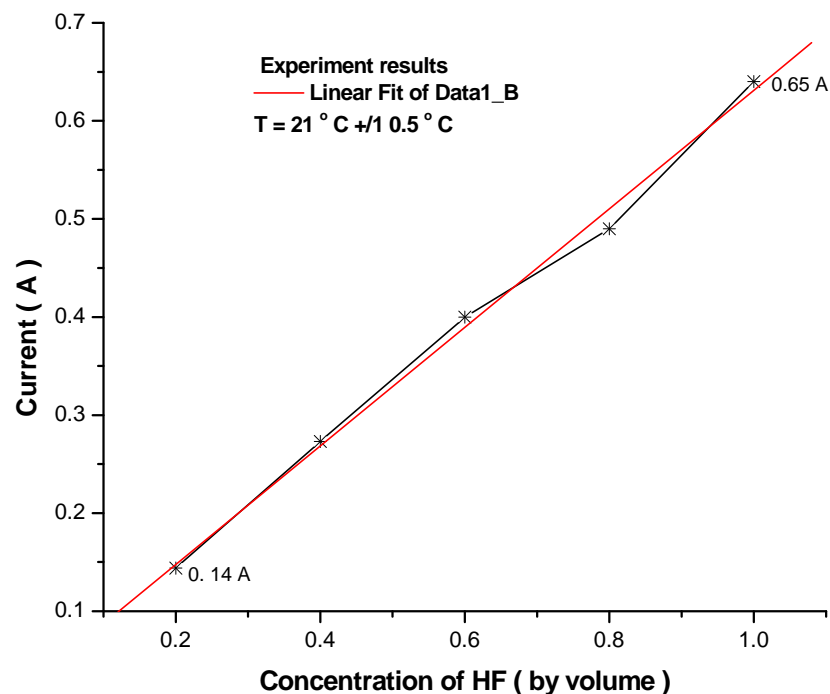
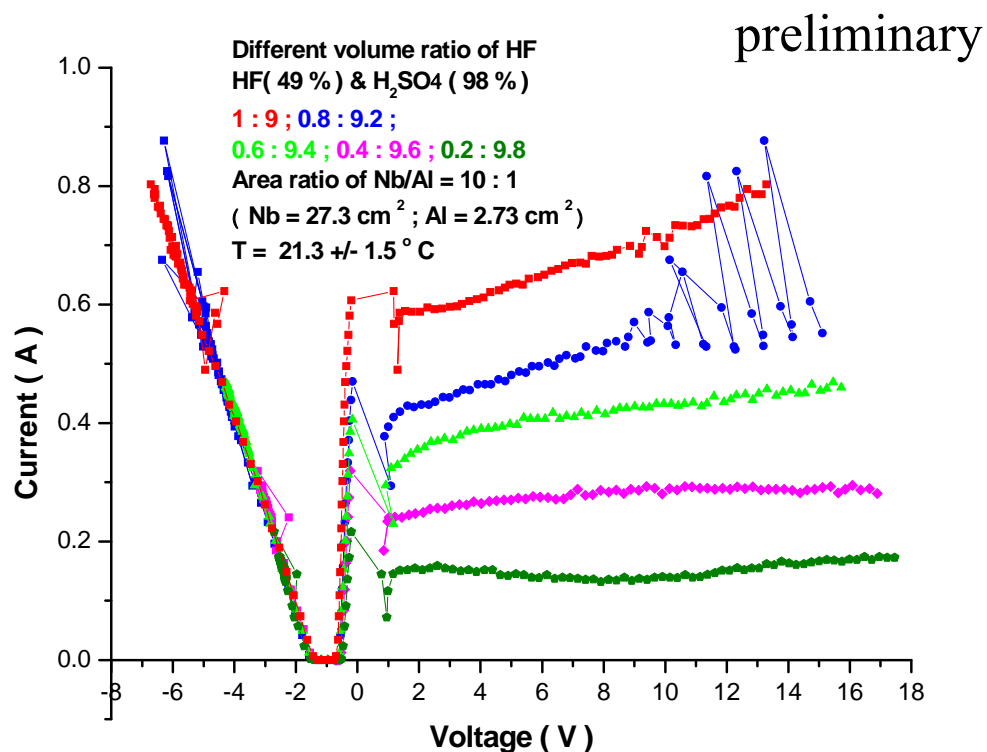
preliminary



(Cavity wall temperatures have been measured to vary between 40-50 C during EP, while the exiting electrolyte temperature is regulated to 30 C. Consider the implications for the uniformity of polishing.)

Small Sample EP Process Analysis

- The plateau current increases linearly with HF concentration (by volume).



This is consistent with characterizing the process as “acceptor-diffusion-limited”.
If so, the polishing effect is created by the gradient in F⁻ concentration near the surface.

Small Sample EP Process Analysis

Next steps

- Incorporate fluid flow adjacent to the anode by making a rotating anode assembly, look at the effect of “gentle” flow and in /out of bath as occurs in horizontal rotating cavity.
- Characterize the specific scales of smoothing effects for well-controlled EP conditions via profilometry & AFM.