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# ON-GOING EP ACTIVITIES AT CEA SACLAY

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# OUTLINE

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- CONTINUOUS OPERATION OF EP SET-UP
- RESULTS WITH STANDARD 1-9 MIXTURE
- CHANGE IN PARAMETERS
- LAST SAMPLES RESULTS (AGING OF THE BATH)
- COMSOL MODELING (Presentation by M. BRUCHON)

# SINGLE CELL ELECTROPOLISHING



## Material

- PFA pipes
- PVCC Tank + internal cooling PVDF pipe
- Nitrogen Flow in cavity and tank
- Data Monitoring : I, T, V
- Some pneumatic valves

First operation with acid: 10-17-2006

First cavity (1DE1) polished for test: 10-24-2006

- Processing @ constant voltage: 17 Volt
- 1 Vol HF (40%) - 9 Vol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (95%) Mixture (Fresh bath)
- Ethanol rinsing

# CONTINUOUS EP PROCESSING

- The set-up is running well. 14 treatments have been carried out.
  - We have improved our procedures → Continuous operation of the process.
  - Data monitoring and process driving systems: OK.
  - 2 bathes investigated: 1 vol HF – 9 vol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (5 Volt and 17 Volt) and 1 vol HF – 2 vol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> – 7 vol H<sub>2</sub>O (8 Volt)
- Work is in progress within 5.1 (CARE SRF).



- 2 DESY Cavities have been prepared (RF tests at DESY):
  - 1DE1 (tested).
  - 1DE3 (waiting for test).
- RF Tests at Saclay will start at the end of April:
  - 1C21 waiting for test.

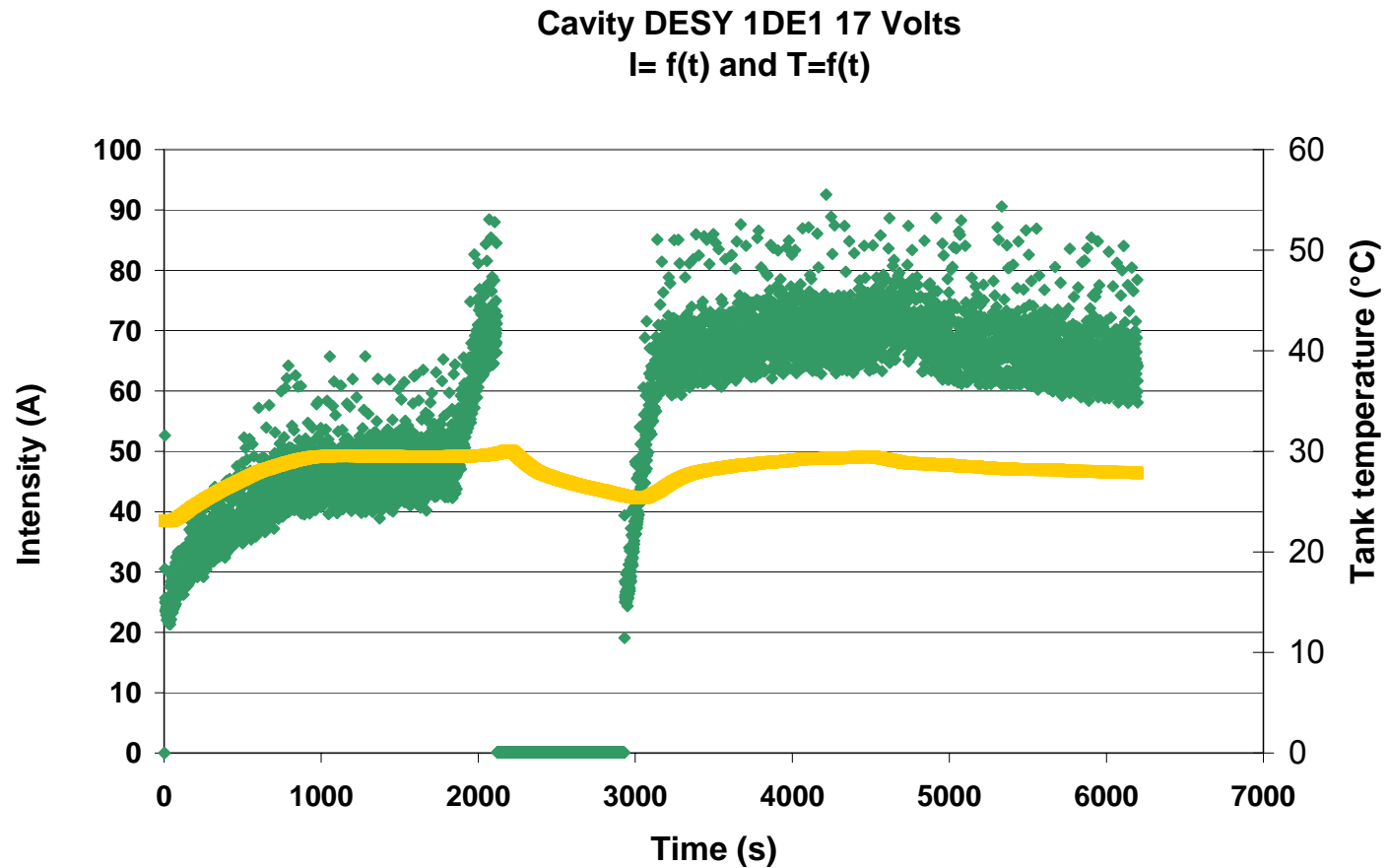


# EXAMPLE OF DATA MONITORING

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# ACID GAS EXHAUSTS NEUTRALIZATION

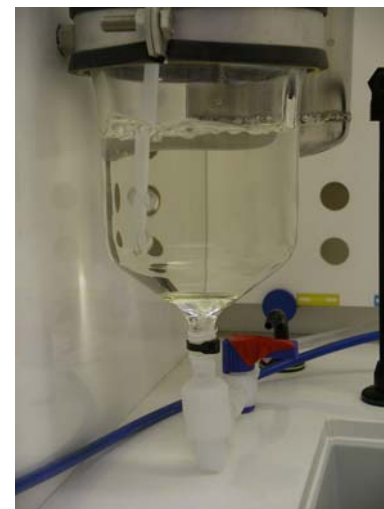
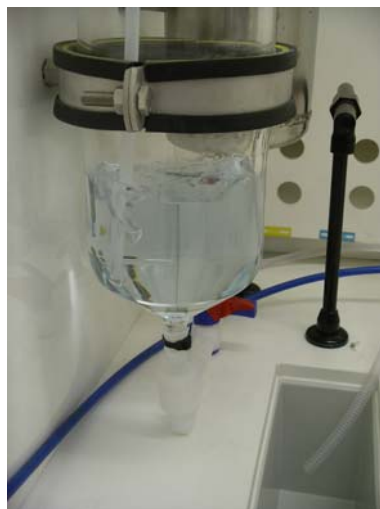


Acid gaseous exhausts of whole lab neutralized by a scrubber.

+ additional scrubber for EP Set-Up:

Sodium hydroxide

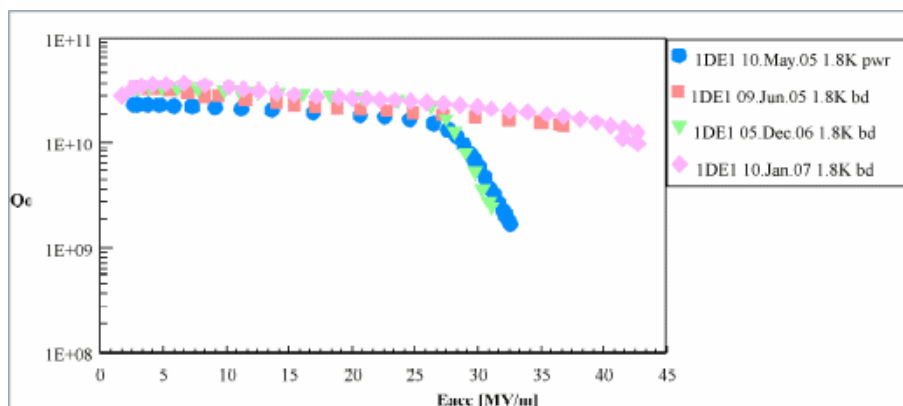
+ BTB  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{28}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}$



When the mixture becomes acidic, it turns yellow.

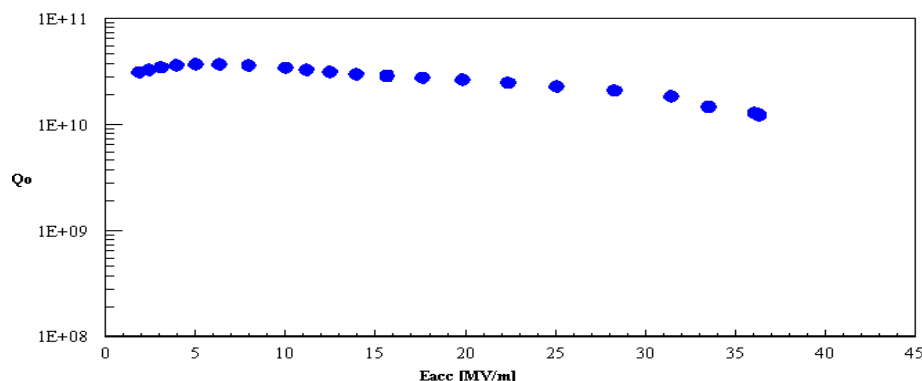
→ Way to evaluate degassed acid. Ex: > 0.1 mole in 45' when acid temperature is high.

# FIRST RESULTS WITH 1DE1 CAVITY



- 42  $\mu\text{m}$  removed
- Acid temperature: 25-30°C
- Voltage: ~17 Volt
- Maximum intensity: ~ 80 A
- Strong sulfur odor after treatment
- Ethanol rinsing
- Surface more shiny after treatment

42.7 MV/m @1.8K after baking +7MV/m / last treatment



36.3 MV/m @1.8K after baking

- ~ 30  $\mu\text{m}$  removed
- Voltage: ~17 Volt
- Cooling system failure  $\rightarrow T > 43^\circ\text{C}$
- Strong degassing
- No current oscillation
- Loss of the shiny surface (in accordance with results on samples)

Worse performance due to bad working conditions?  $\rightarrow$  1DE1 need to be treated again at Saclay.

# OUTLOOK CONCERNING TESTS

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Comparison between Henkel (Working @ constant current) and Saclay results with:

- 1DE1 treated at Saclay again.
- 1DE3 has been treated at Saclay (waiting for test at DESY).

RF Test Infrastructure working again in May at Saclay:

- Treatments and tests of a batch of TTF cavities from Saclay (CERCA & ACCEL).
- Reproduce Tests (S0 R&D Program). Possibility to use a different rinsing procedure.



# SEARCH FOR BEST EP PARAMETERS (WP 5.1 CARE SRF)

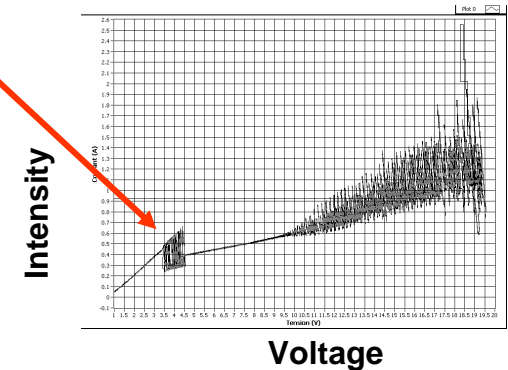
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## Voltage

- New Voltage has been investigated. 5 Volt with standard mixture Oscillation region → very shiny surface. (Cavity 1C21 waiting for test).



## Concerning the study for different $\text{HF-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ mixtures

- Standard mixture works well.
- Water addition (Ex 1-9-1 mixture) undesirable (lower removal rate and deteriorated surface).
- High HF concentrations promising on samples → 3 - 6.72 - 0.28 mixture to be tested on single cell (low T, low voltage).
- What about diluted mixtures???

# EP WITH 1-2-7 MIXTURE ON SINGLE CELL

Cavities were treated at ~ 8 Volts (plateau region).

## Advantages:

- Easy to prepare the mixture.
- High removal rates achieved.
- High equator removal rate (to be confirmed). Might be due to prevailing diffusion phenomenon (higher speed at equator).

## But...

- Surface after EP strongly depends on initial surface.
- Sulfur deposition on pipes.
- H content measurements on samples (by X. Singer at DESY) show concentration leading to Q disease.

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# EP WITH 1-2-7 MIXTURE

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Intensity and temperature during treatment

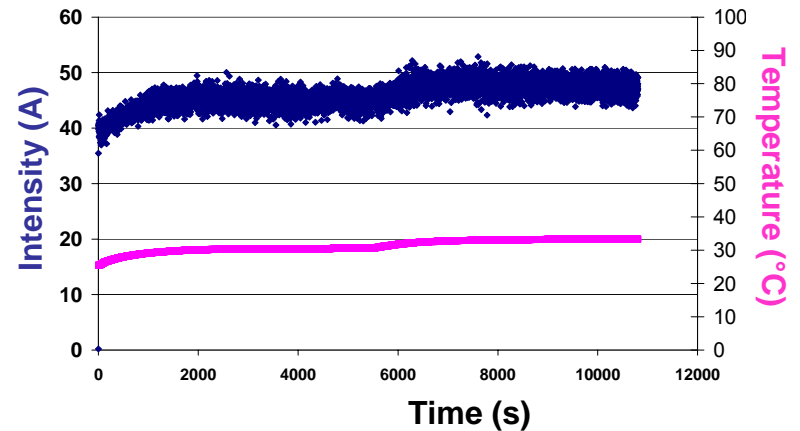


Surface after 80  $\mu\text{m}$  removal with 1-2-7 Mixture

Sulfur deposition on tubes after EP



Intensity and Tank Temperature as a Function of Time.  
C1-11 Cavity. 1-2-7 Mixture. 8.6 Volt. 1 rot/min



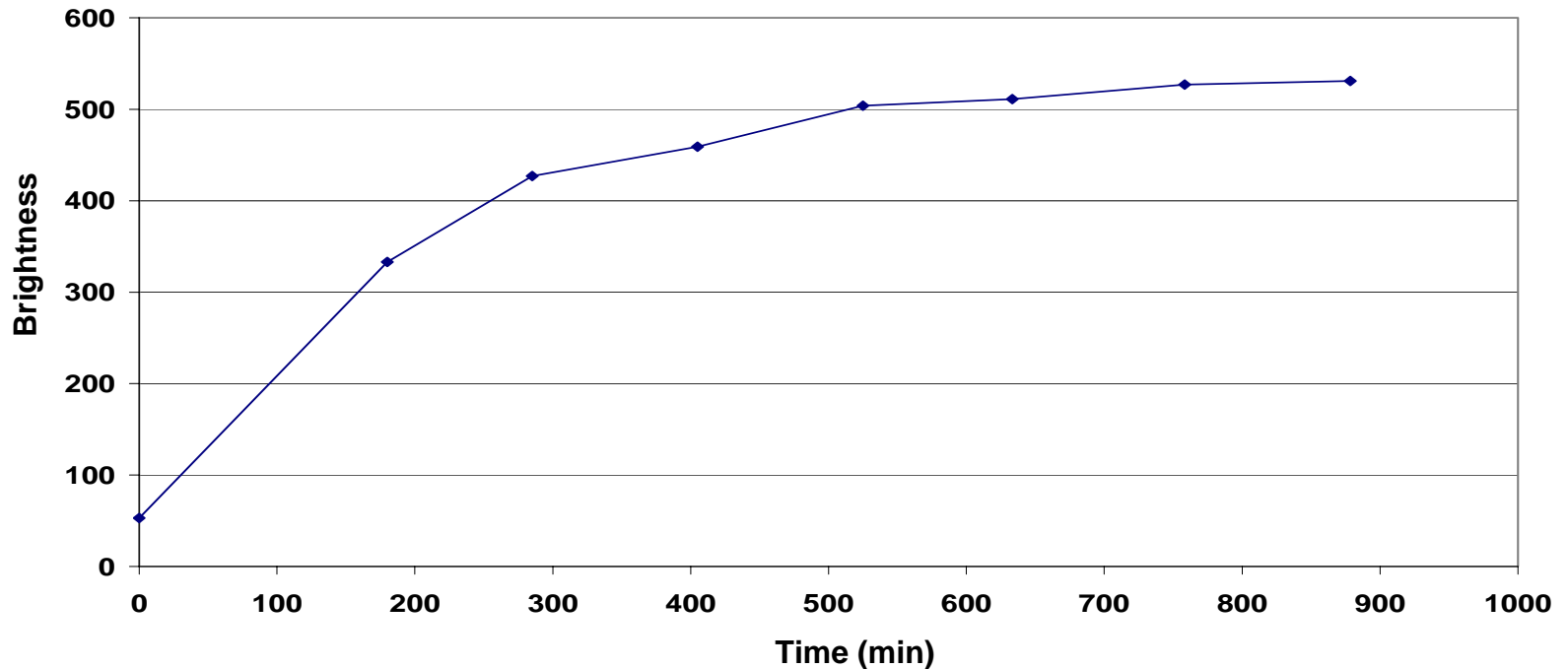
Still an interest as a recipe for heavy (and fast) material removal ?

# TESTS ON SAMPLES: ORIGINS OF AGING

HF concentration: most relevant factor(?) Huge difference for the same quantity of niobium for different HF concentrations.

- 9 g/L in EP mixture prepared with HF<sub>48%</sub>: polishing effect.

Brightness as a Function of Time. 1 vol HF 48% - 9 vol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 95% with 11.59g of dissolved Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.  
8 Volt.



- 9g/L with HF<sub>40%</sub> No polishing effect...(low brightness achieved).

# MODELING: see presentation by M. Bruchon

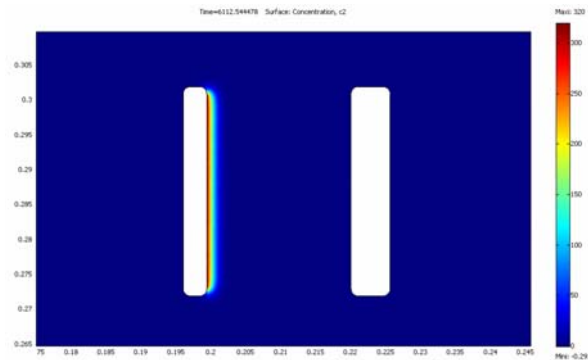
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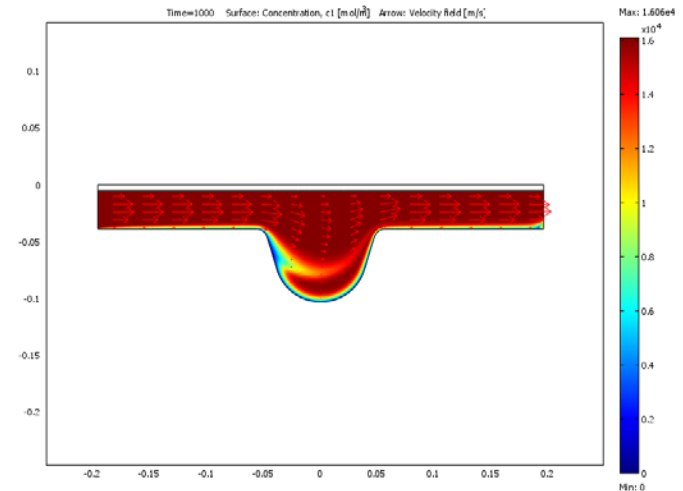
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Niobium concentration is modeled as a function of convection and diffusion phenomena.

+ Chemical reaction with fluorine



High diffusion coefficient for fast growth of the viscous layer



EP modeled for sample geometries and different shape geometries.