



Cristian **Pira**

Plasma Electrolytic Polishing

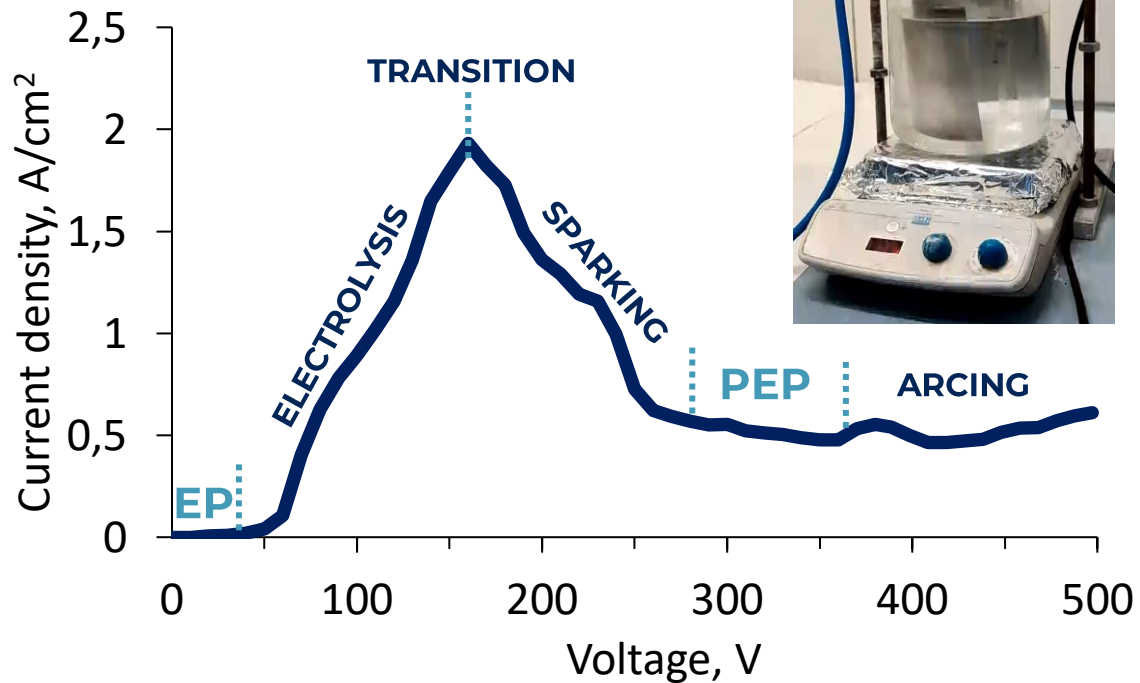


TTC meeting 2023
Fermilab, 5 December 2023

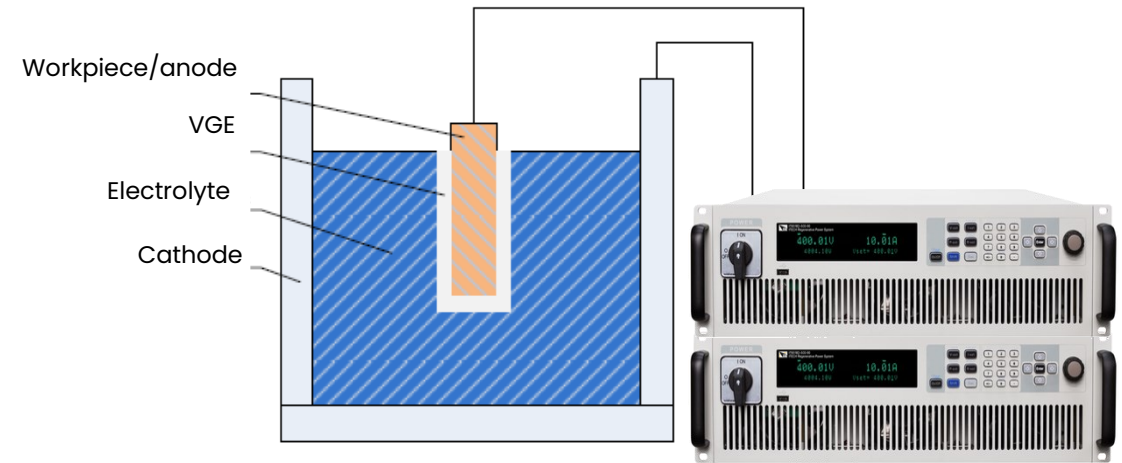


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under GA No 101004730.

Basics of PEP

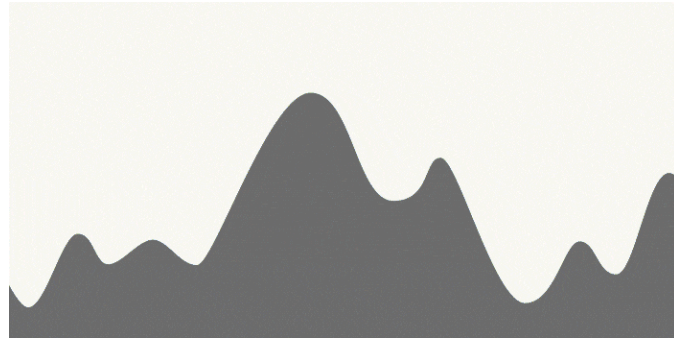


Pira C. et. Al, SRF Proceeding 2021

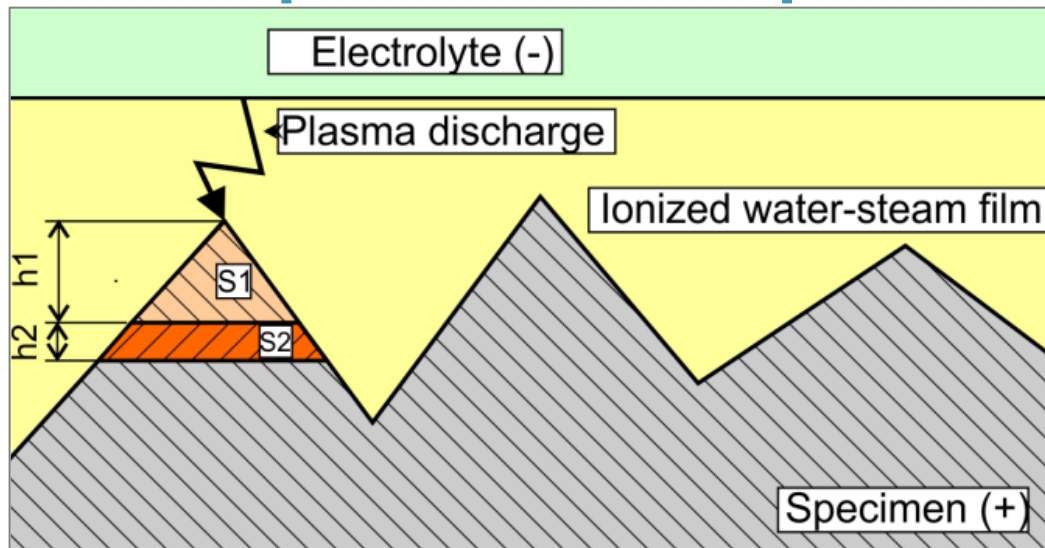


	EP	PEP
Bath	Concentrated acid solutions	Diluted water-salt solutions
Area cathode: anode	1:1	10:1
Working voltage	2-25 V	260 – 340 V
Current density	0,03 A/cm ²	0,2-0,8 A/cm ²
Temperature	4-60 C° (lower is better)	60-90 C°

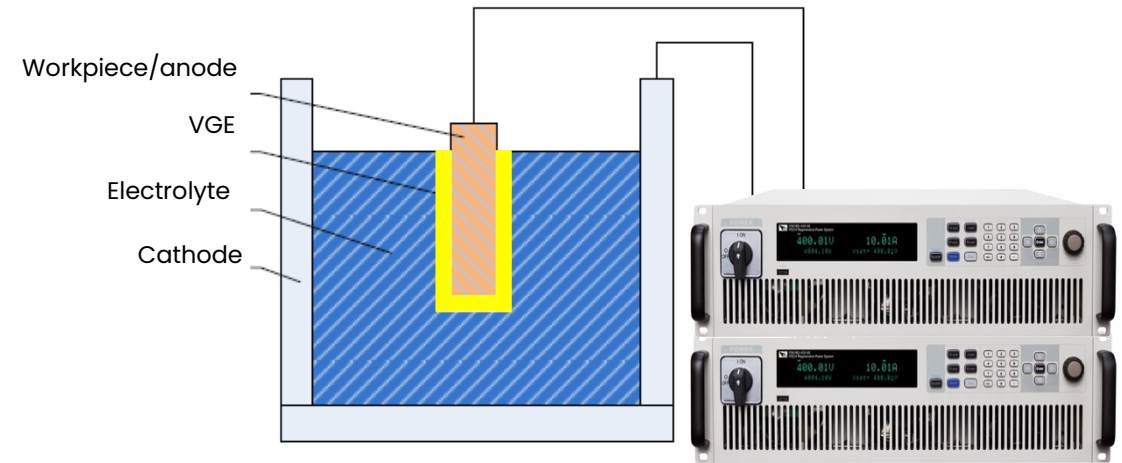
Basics of PEP



Vapor Gas Envelope



Vana, D et. al, Int. J. Mod. Eng. Res. 2013



	EP	PEP
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PEP Advantages

Green

Diluted water solutions,
environmentally friendly



Fast

The fastest
non-destructive polishing



Plasma Electrolytic Polishing

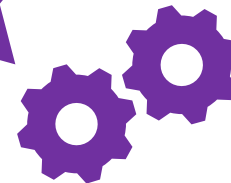
Equal thickness removal yield
lowest roughness among
competitors

Efficient



Less sensitive to the
cathode shape!
AM compatible

Versatile



PEP is Green

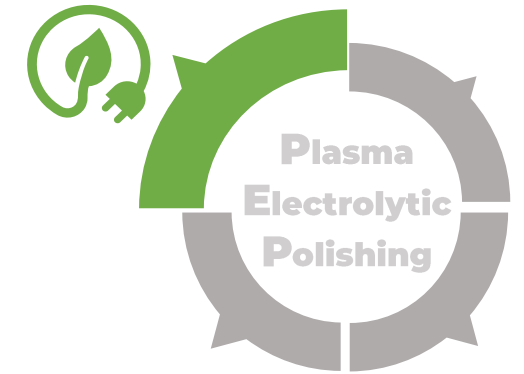
- ▶ Lower chemicals cost

Roughly 5x cheaper per 1 L

- ▶ Easier storage

- ▶ Easier and cheaper wastes proceeding

- ▶ Less security risks



No Acids in the chemical bath!
No HF for Nb!

INFN PEP Patented Bath

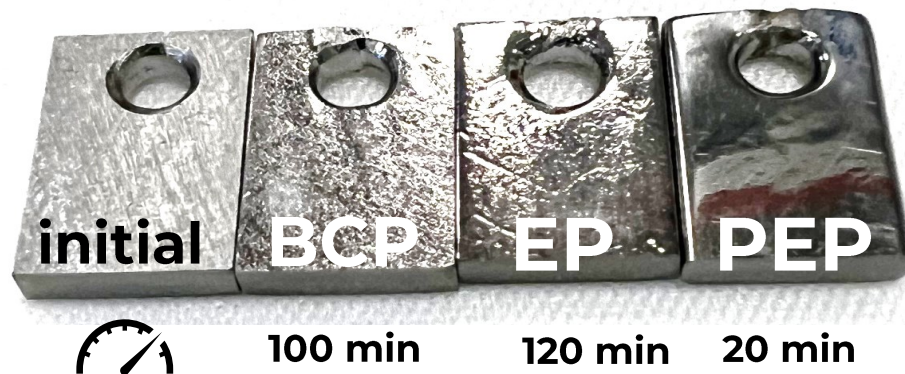
Ammonium Fluoride NH_4F 2-6 %
Sodium Fluoride NaF 0,5 – 2 %

BCP 1:1:2	EP Nb 1:9	PEP Nb
Quantity of chemicals (w. %)		
79 %	93 %	~5%

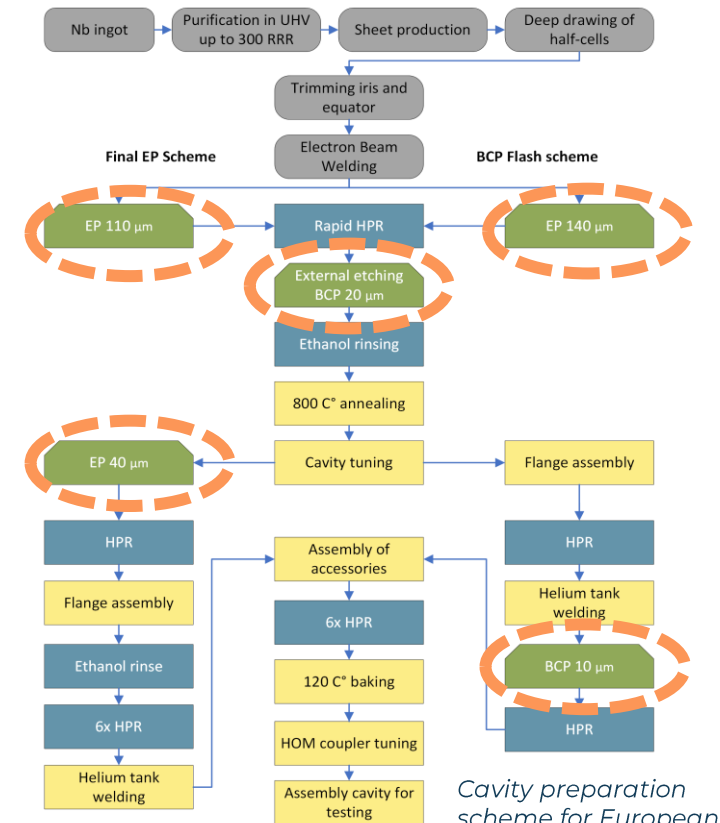
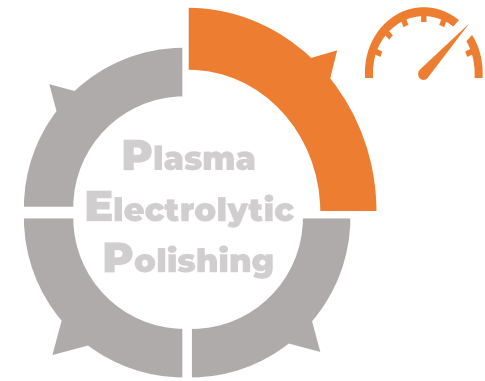
PEP is Faster

PEP is at least **6x** times faster than EP!

In cavity mass production it would be huge advantage!

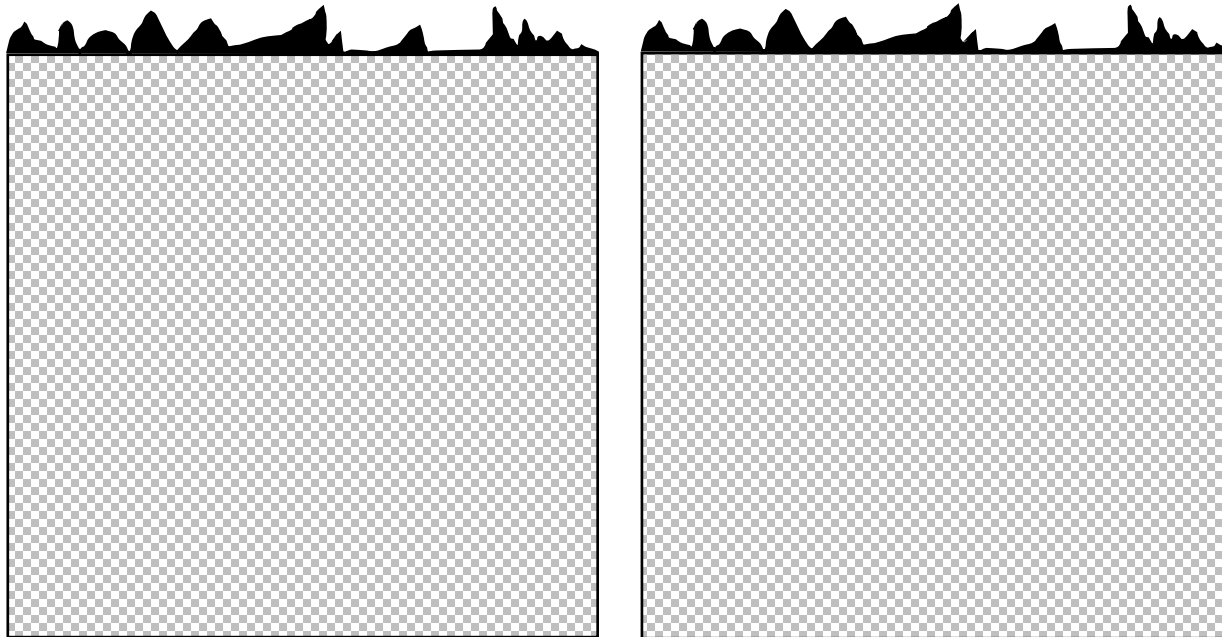
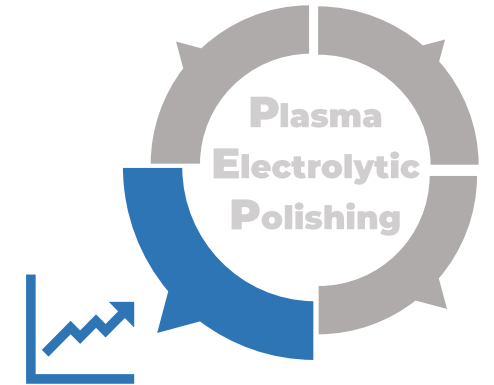


100 μm removed



Cavity preparation scheme for European XFEL facility

PEP is Efficient

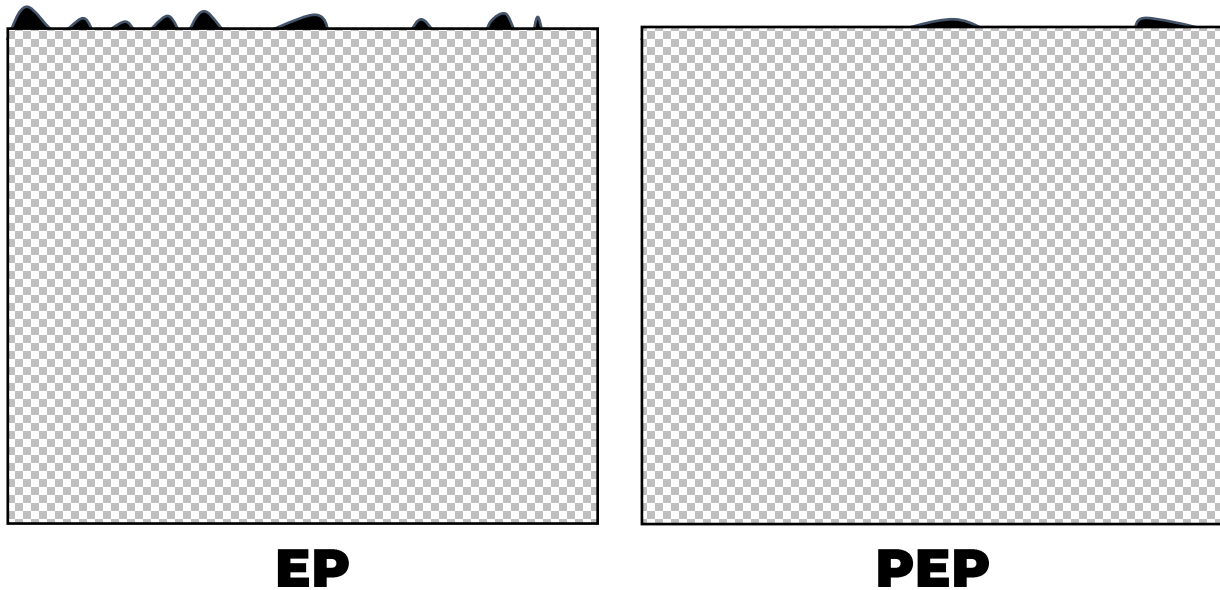
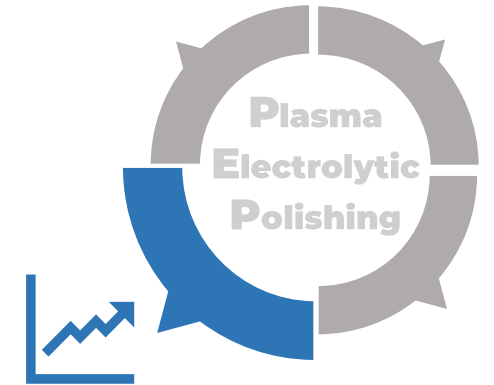


EP

PEP

Removal of equal quantity of materials leads to lower roughness comparing to other treatments

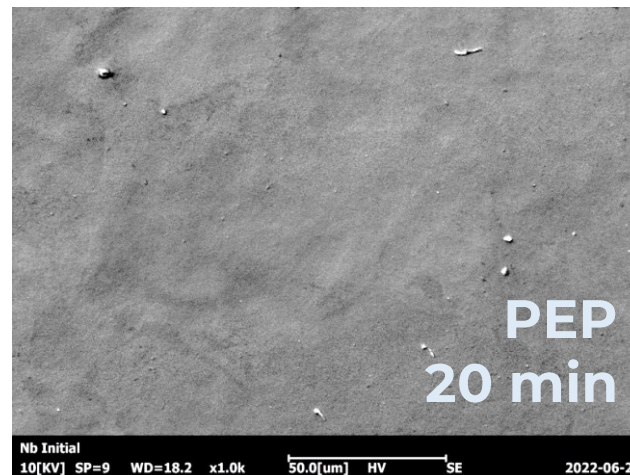
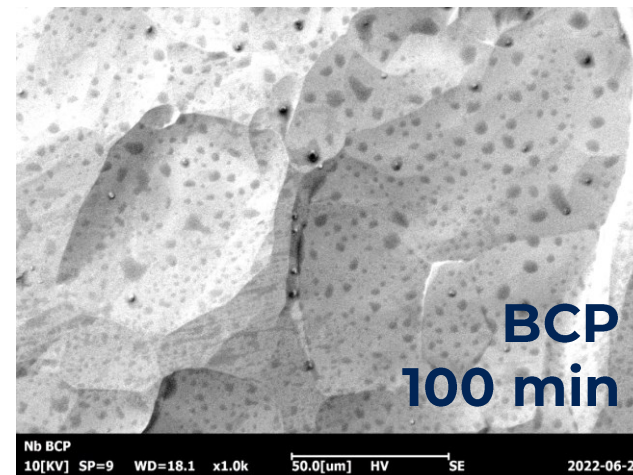
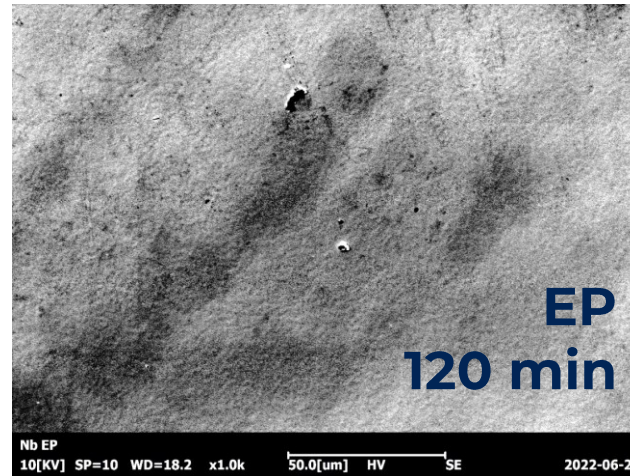
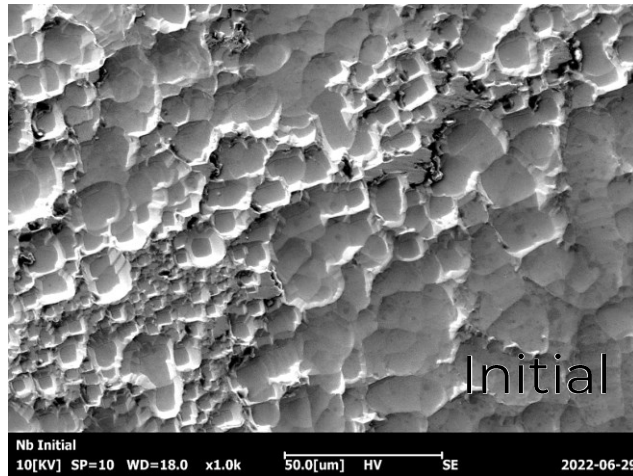
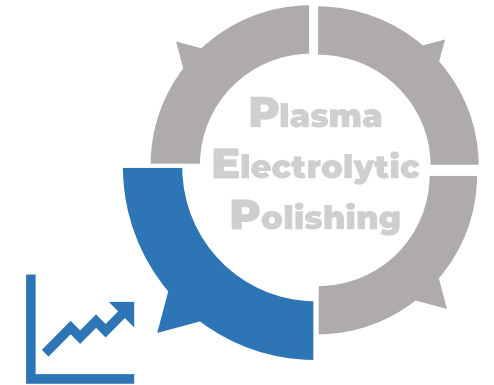
PEP is Efficient



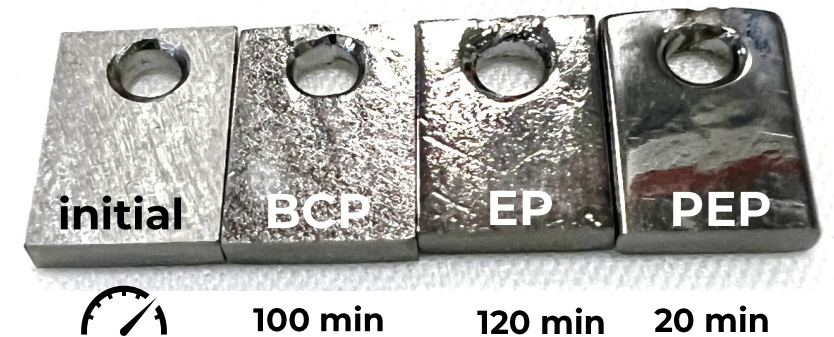
Removal of equal quantity of materials leads to lower roughness comparing to other treatments

PEP is Efficient

Comparison with EP and BCP



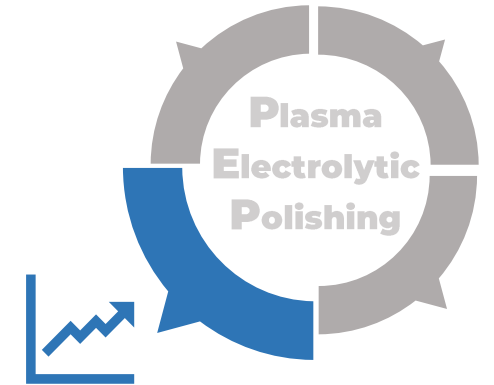
Nb, Magnification **1000x**;
100 μm Removal



Both micro and macro
roughness is improved significantly

PEP is Efficient

Comparison with EP and BCP



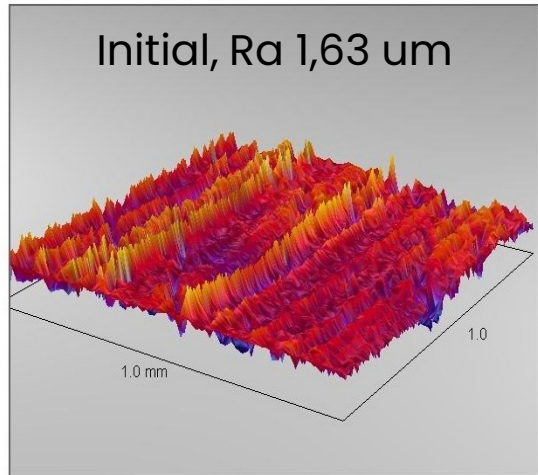
Dektak 8

Surface Stats:

Ra: 1.63 μm
Rq: 2.11 μm
Rt: 16.92 μm

Measurement Info:

Sampling: 222.22 nm
Array Size: 4500 X 315



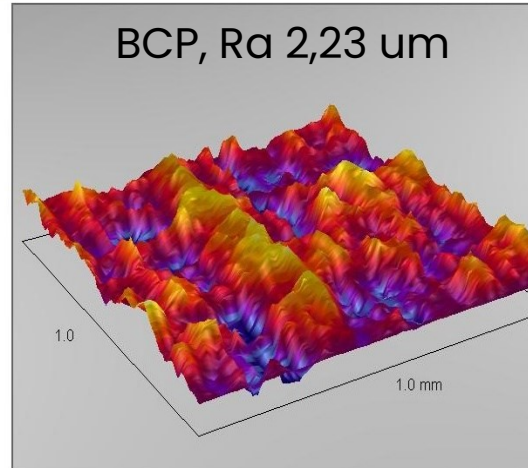
Dektak 8

Surface Stats:

Ra: 2.23 μm
Rq: 2.73 μm
Rt: 6.02 μm

Measurement Info:

Sampling: 222.22 nm
Array Size: 4500 X 316



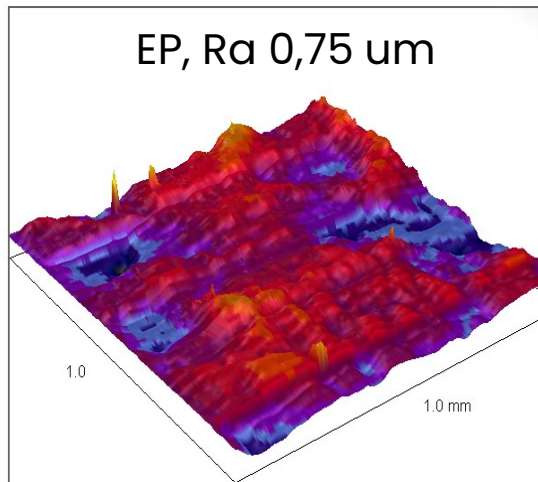
Dektak 8

Surface Stats:

Ra: 750.04 nm
Rq: 927.93 nm
Rt: 7.81 μm

Measurement Info:

Sampling: 333.33 nm
Array Size: 3000 X 316



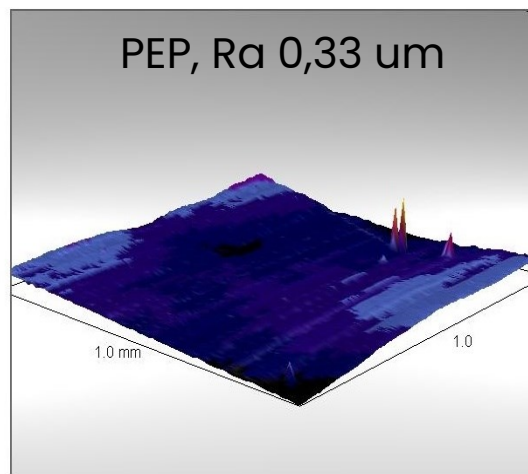
Dektak 8

Surface Stats:

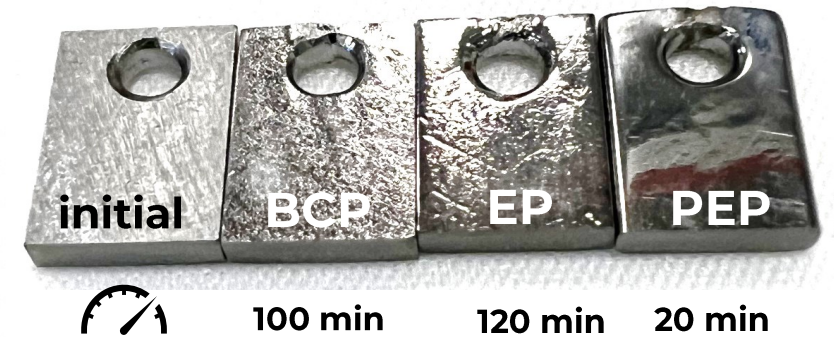
Ra: 0.33 μm
Rq: 0.43 μm
Rt: 1.18 μm

Measurement Info:

Sampling: 22.22 nm
Array Size: 4500 X 316



Nb, Magnification **1000x**;
100 μm Removal

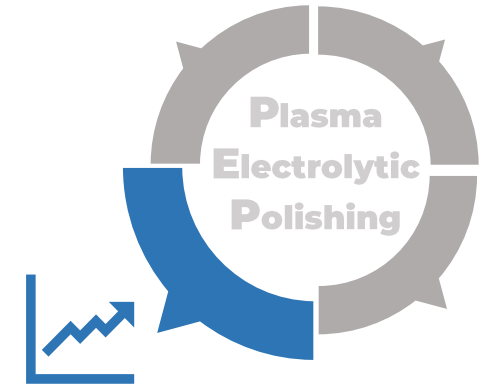


Both micro and macro
roughness is improved significantly

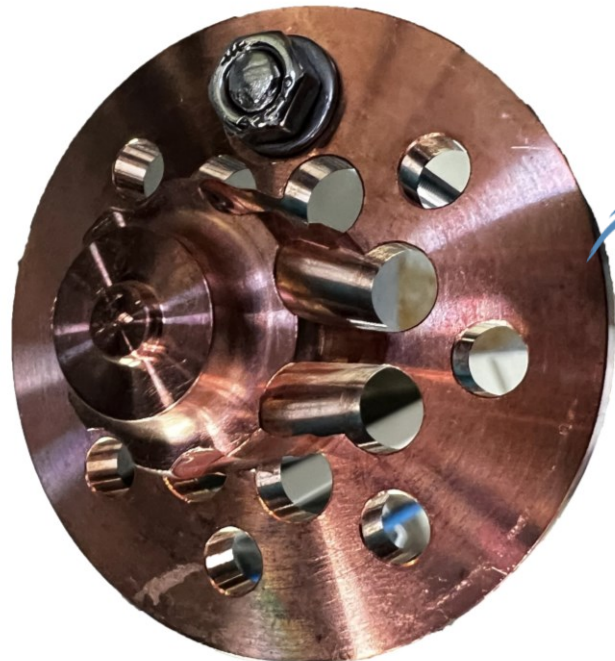
PEP is Efficient

Real Example: Photocathode

In collaboration with



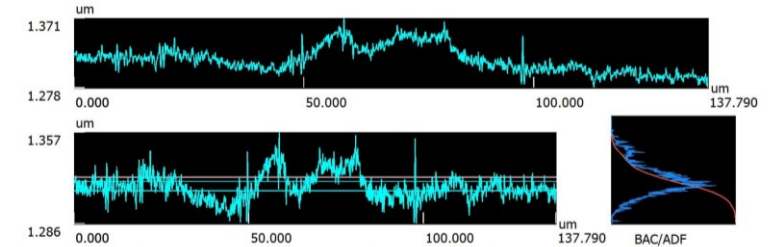
Initial



After 4 min PEP



Ra ~ 8 nm!!!



Profile	Rp	Rv	Rt	Rz	Rc	Ra	Rq	Comment
Profile1	0.042um	0.029um	0.071um	0.071um	0.063um	0.008um	0.010um	

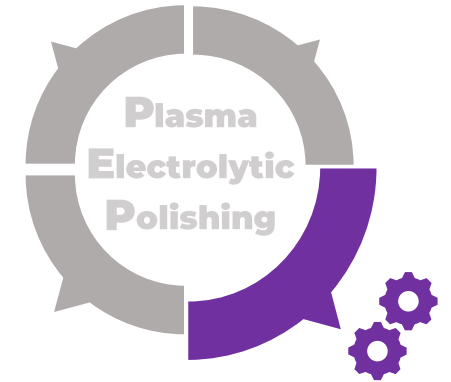
Profile1	Horz. dist.	Rp	Rv	Rt	Rz	Rc	Ra	Rq
All	137.790um	0.042um	0.029um	0.071um	0.071um	0.063um	0.008um	0.010um

Profile1
Line type : Set 2pt.
Ave: None
Correction : Smooth intensity None, DCL/BCL None, Smooth height None, Correct tilt None
JIS B0601:2001(ISO 4287:1997)
Cutoff : Roughness λs None, λc 0.08mm
Stylus mode : OFF

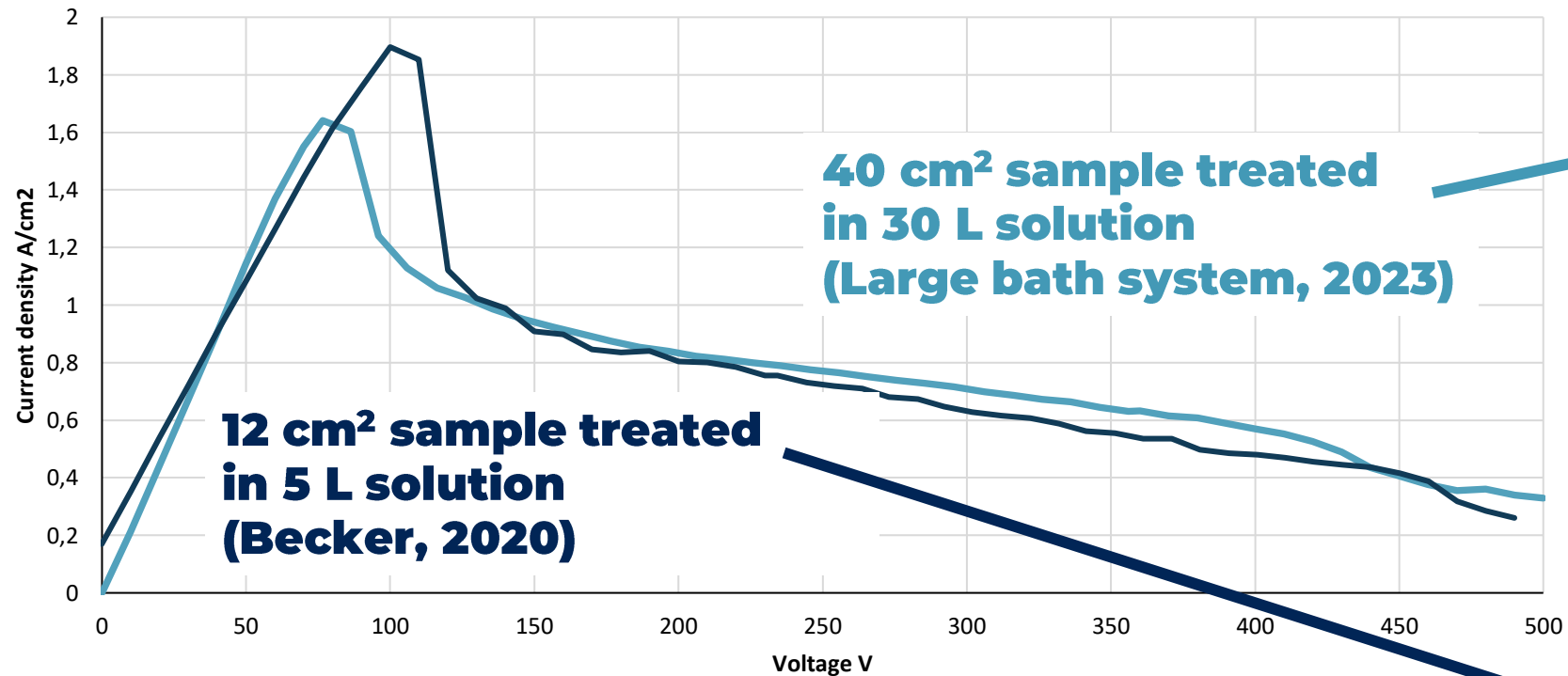
Item	Description
File name	Copper Catode INFN polished PEP 100X 1X.rpt
Measurement date	6/6/2023
Measurement time	2:16:42 PM
Objective lens	Standard lens 100.0x
NA	0.950
Size	Super fine
Mode	Surface profile
RPD	ON
Quality	High accuracy
Pitch	0.08 um
Z measurement distance	2.635 um
Double scan	ON
Brightness1	6500
ND filter	Intensity3%, Intensity100%
Fine mode	ON
Head type	VK-X110

PEP is Versatile

Scaling to large area

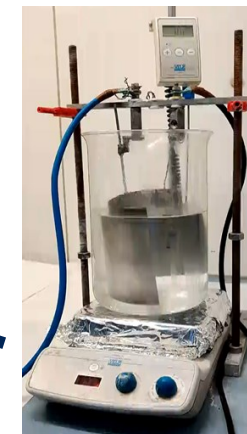


Current/Voltage curve Cu;



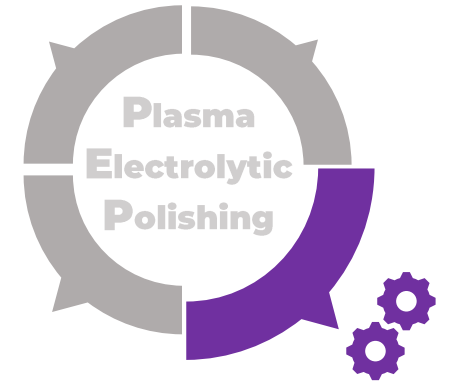
40 cm² sample treated in 30 L solution (Large bath system, 2023)

12 cm² sample treated in 5 L solution (Becker, 2020)

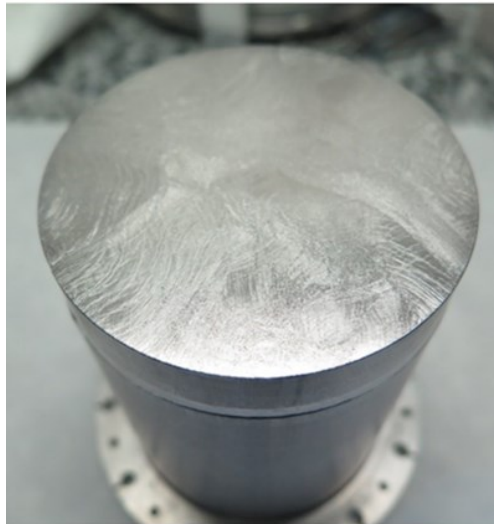


PEP is Versatile

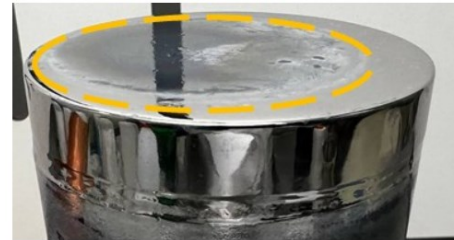
Scaling Nb is a challenge



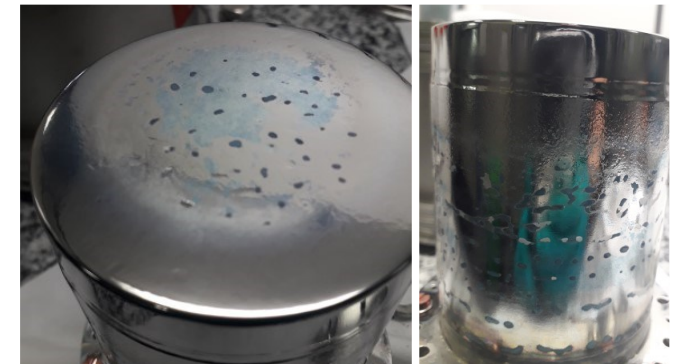
In collaboration with



Initial
(Bad BCP)



First run

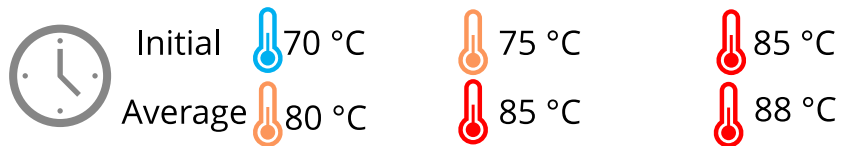
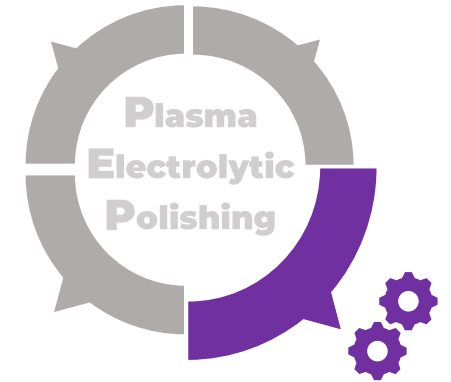


Mirror polishing
Non-removable
spotty oxidation

Second run

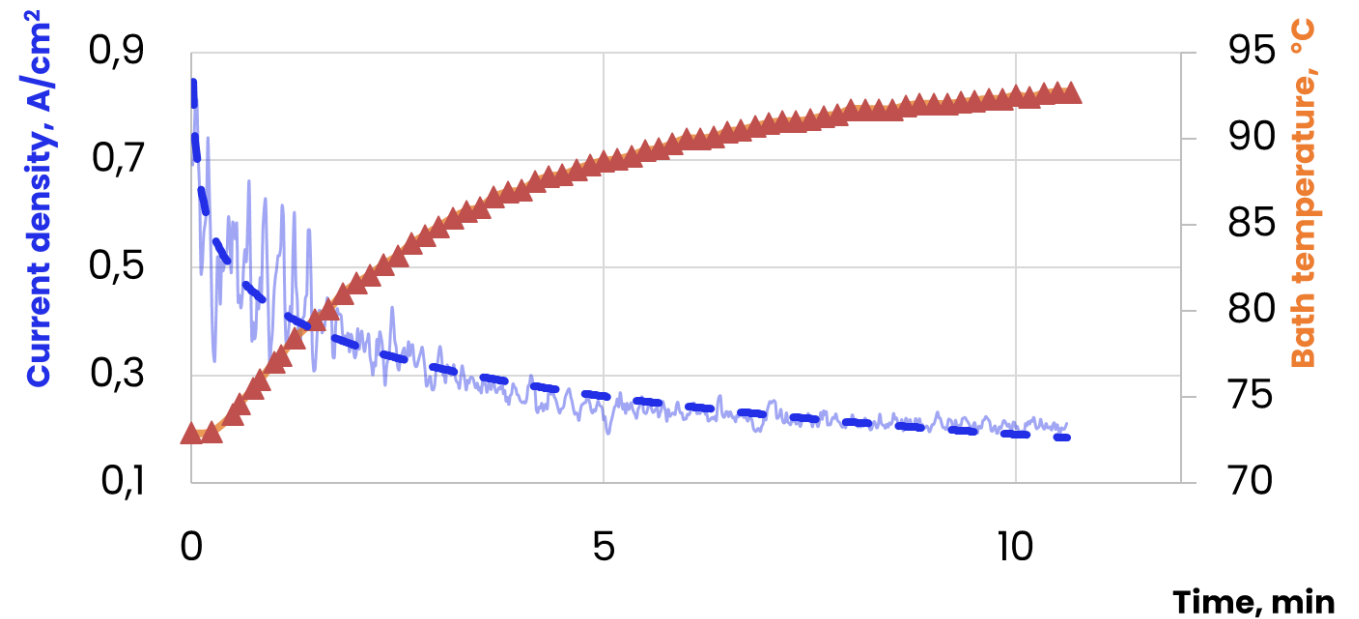
PEP is Versatile

Scaling Nb is a challenge



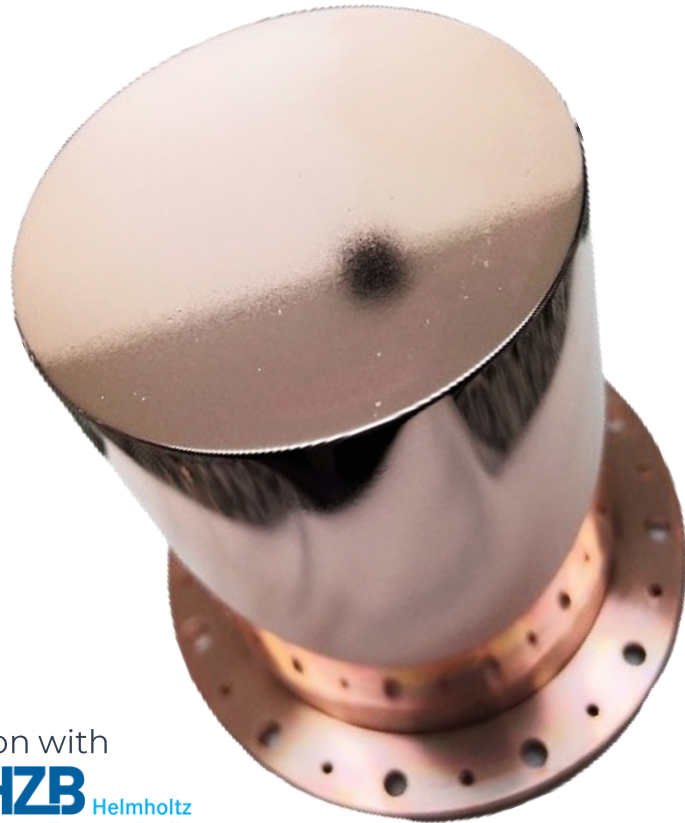
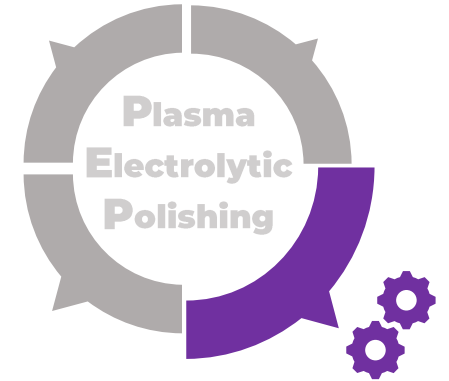
TFSRF'22 Chyhyrynets et.al.

Current density is inversally proportional to Temperature



PEP is Versatile

Cu has no scaling problem



The solution used for Cu PEP is **SUBU5**

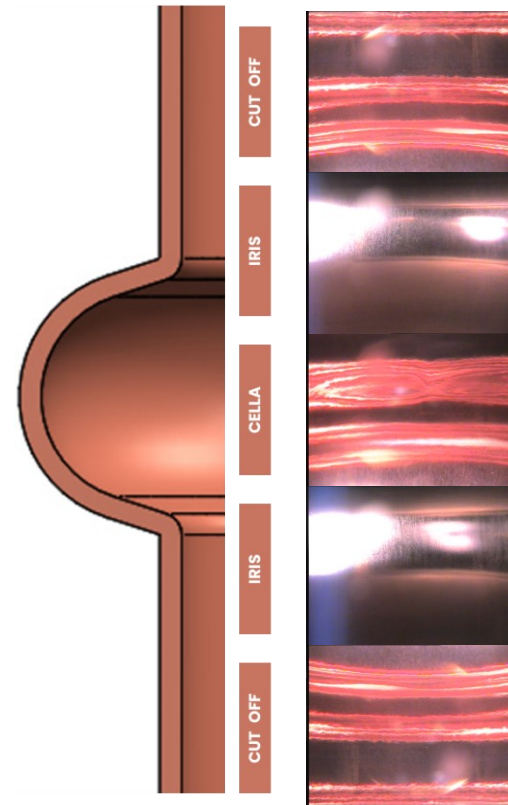
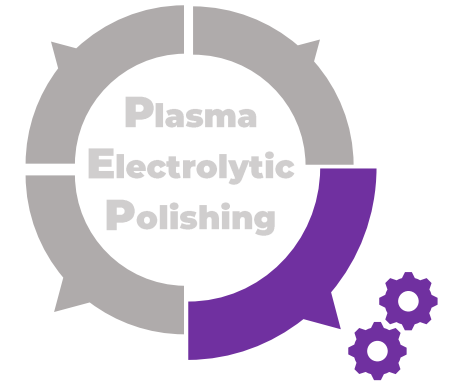
Double effect: PEP+Chemical Polishing

In collaboration with

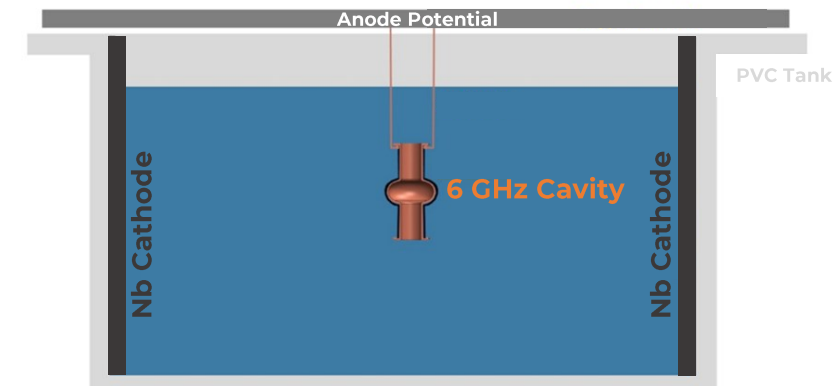


PEP is Versatile

Cu 6 GHz cavity successfully polished



No internal cathode, Only external cathode!



70 μm removed in 10 minutes
30 A (100 $\text{cm}^2 \rightarrow 1.3 \text{ GHz} \sim 300 \text{ A}$)

Conclusions

- ▶ **PEP** is a promising **alternative** polishing technique **for SRF**
- ▶ **Greener, Faster, More Efficient** and versatile than EP and BCP
- ▶ **Scaling Nb** PEP to large area **is challenging**
(Temperature gradients must be avoided)
- ▶ **PEP on elliptical cavity** geometry **proved** on Cu

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Thank you!

