



### Mechanical grinding development

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### superconducting rf test facility

#### Introduction



The Kyoto camera system is useful tool for the observation and Shape analysis of spots in cavity inner surface.

We obtained a good tool to understand the problem of the cavity surface for achievement a better gradient yield.

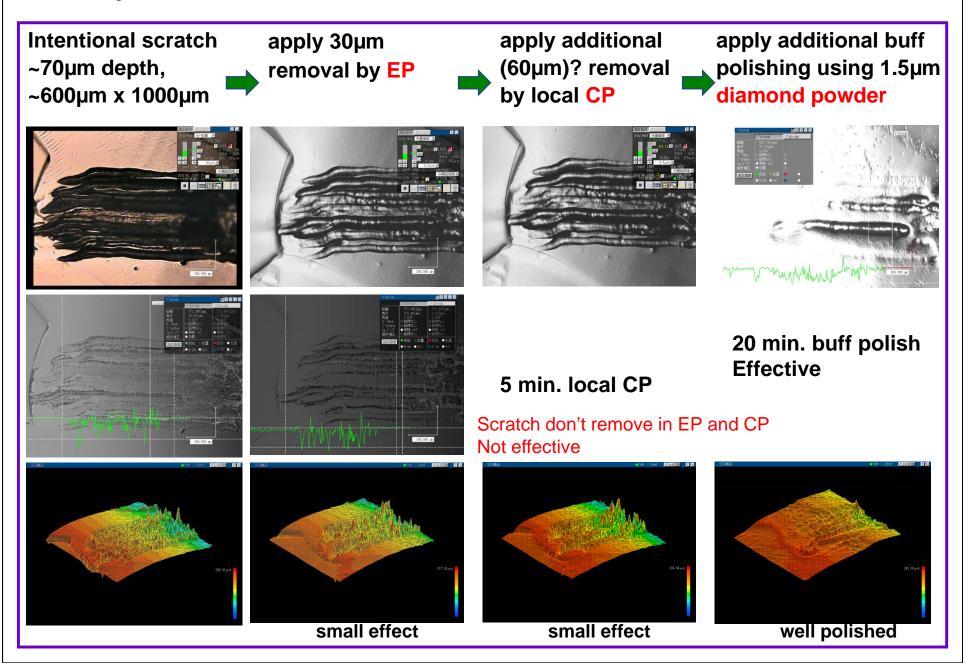
So far, We understand that heating location of a cavity with low Eacc field has a spot (Bump or Pit) in its inner surface. (Magnetic field enhancement)

Example: AES#001 hot spots etc...

If these spots are removed, then it has possibility that the cavity performance can be improved.

HOW TO REMOVE its spot? (Method: CP?, EP?, Grinding?)

#### Study of scratch removal on Nb surface

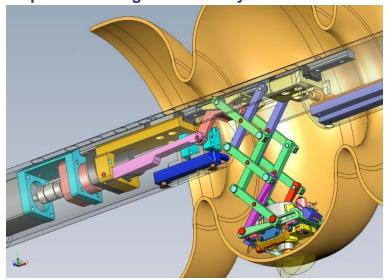


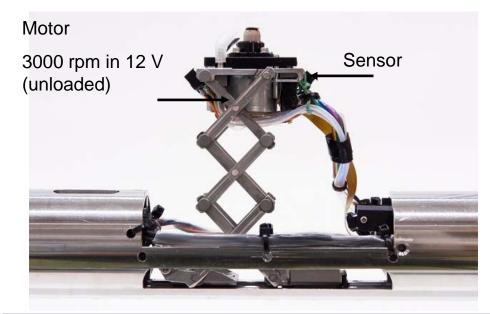


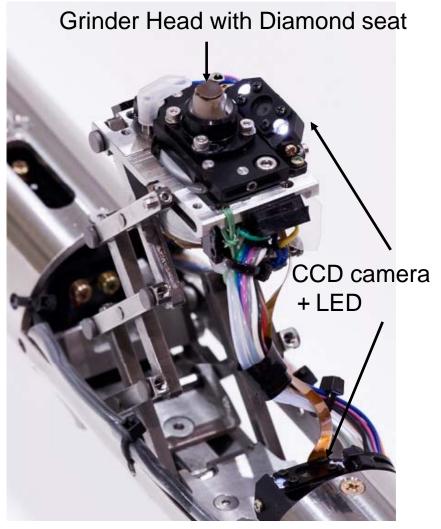
#### Grinding machine



superconducting rf test facility =





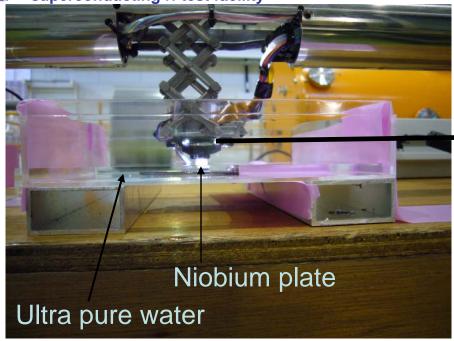


Grinding machine was delivered from company in last week.



#### Setup of grinding



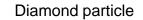


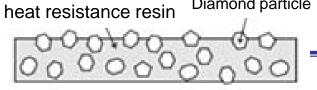
Material for grind: Diamond seat #400 (particle size =  $40 \sim 60$  um), (POLYMOND)

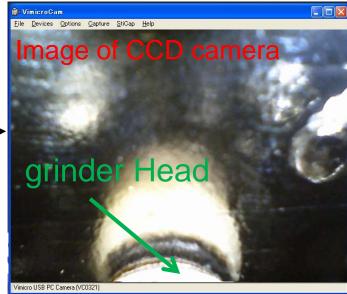


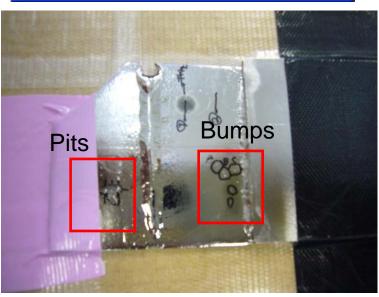
Fortunately, the niobium plate has Bumps. The grinding test of bumps was done by using it.

As for pits, they were made by my self.





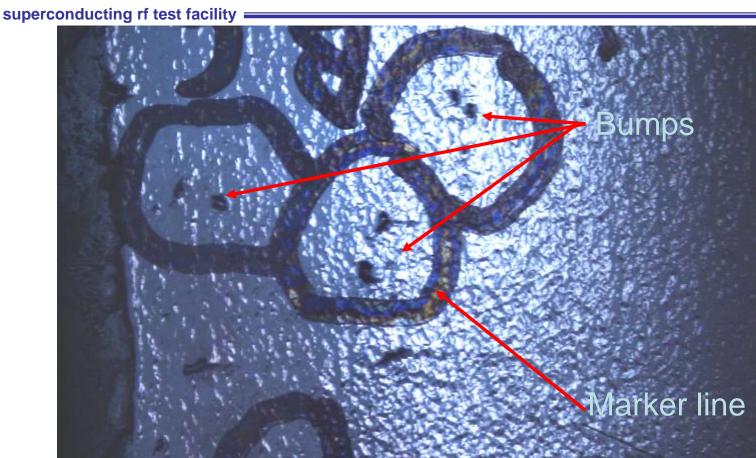






#### Bumps looked by Kyoto camera





Size of bumps: diameter = 200 ~ 350 um, Height = 20 ~ 50um

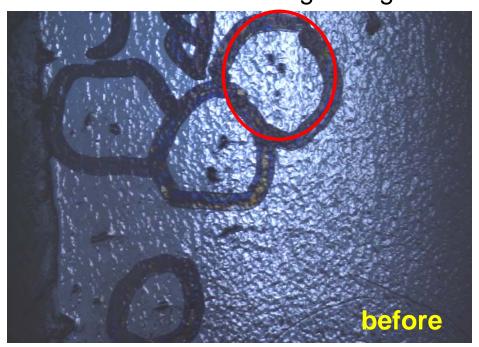
( Checked by laser microscope and Kyoto camera )



# 



Reference: Before grinding



Condition (1)

Motor speed: 3000 rpm (unloaded)

Time: 10 min



Bumps were removed in the grinding area.



# Grinding Bump location (2) superconducting rf test facility

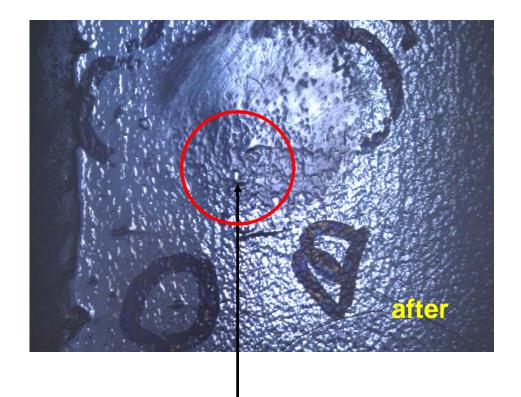


Reference: after condition (1)

Condition (2)

Motor speed: 3000 rpm (unloaded)

Time: 10 min, change a grinding location.



Bump became small, from 50 um height to 15 um height.



# Grinding Bump location (3) superconducting rf test facility

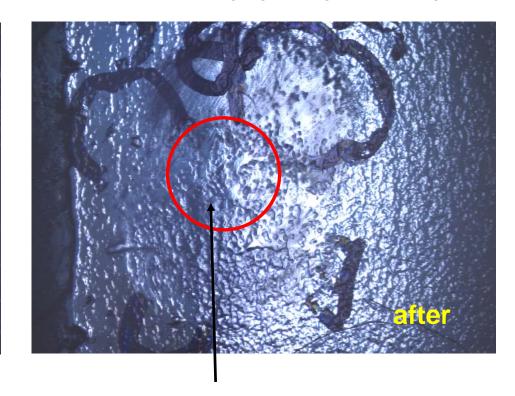


Reference: after condition (2)

Condition (3)

Motor speed: 3000 rpm (unloaded)

Time: 10 min, change grinding location again.

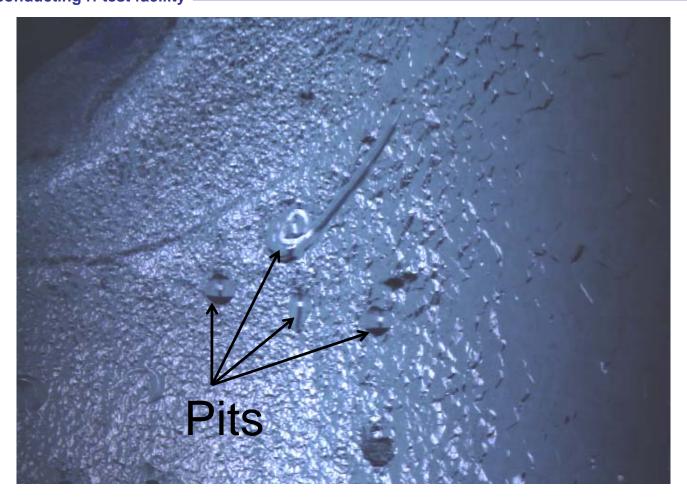


Bump was removed. Grinding bumps was easy, just 10 ~ 20 min.



# 





Pits size : diameter =  $\sim$ 600 um, Depth = 20  $\sim$  50 um

(Checked by laser microscope and Kyoto camera)



### Grinding Pit Iocation (1) superconducting rf test facility

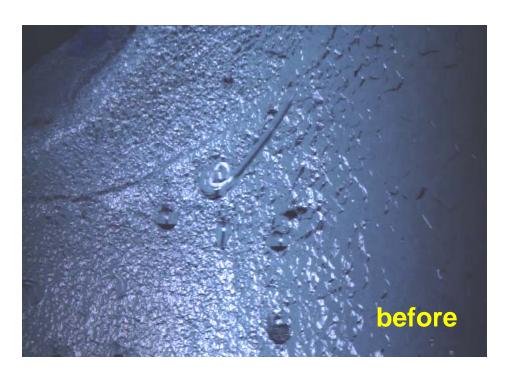


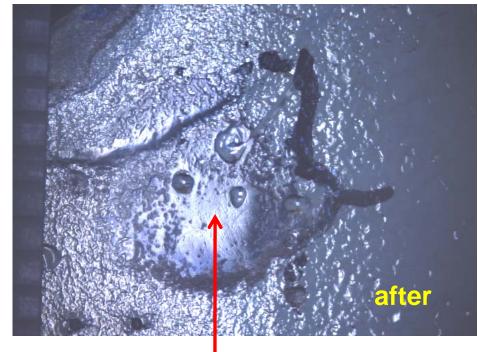
Reference: before grinding

Condition (1)

Motor speed: 3000 rpm (unloaded)

Time: 60 min





The amount of grinding was small.

Change a new diamond seat and try again a grinding.



# Grinding Pit Iocation (2) superconducting rf test facility



Reference : after condition (1)

+ more grinding (45 min) before changing New Diamond seat.

however, effective was small

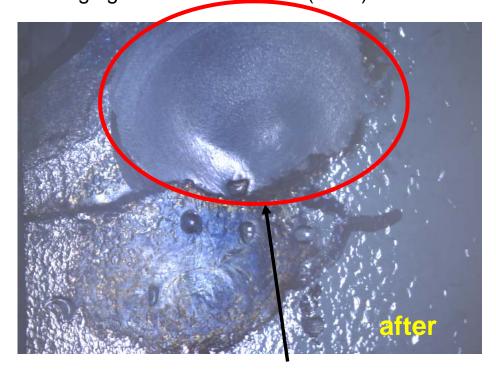
Condition (2)

Motor speed: 3000 rpm (unloaded)

Time: 45 min

Changing New diamond seat (#400)





The amount of grinding was increased, however the grinding location was off the point.....

Grinding area



### Grinding Pit location (3) superconducting rf test facility



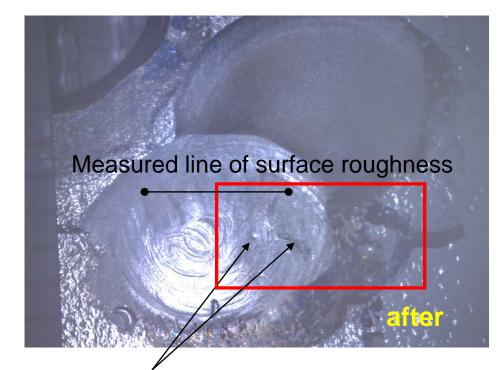
Reference: after condition (2)

before

Condition (3)

Motor speed: 3000 rpm (unloaded)

Time: 30 min



The Pits could remove at 30 min.

Try to measure a surface roughness in the grinding area. Result is Ra=1.34um, Rz=8.32um (ISO).

#### Summary



The grinding machine study is started in Nov 2008.

We tried to grind using a Niobium sample plate.

#### Result:

Bumps and Pits can be ground with less than 30 min by using diamond seat #400.

Next step,

Improvement the grinding machine.

Optimization the grinding condition and tool.





### Thank you your attention