

FABRICATION ISSUES IN KEK

ISG8-WG4

Y.Higashi

Outline

1. Fabrication status of T20VG5N
2. Observation of etched surface of the couplers and DDS1,2 disk
3. Characteristics of H.P H₂O rinsed surface
4. Study of Cu-SUS clad disk
5. Surface studies

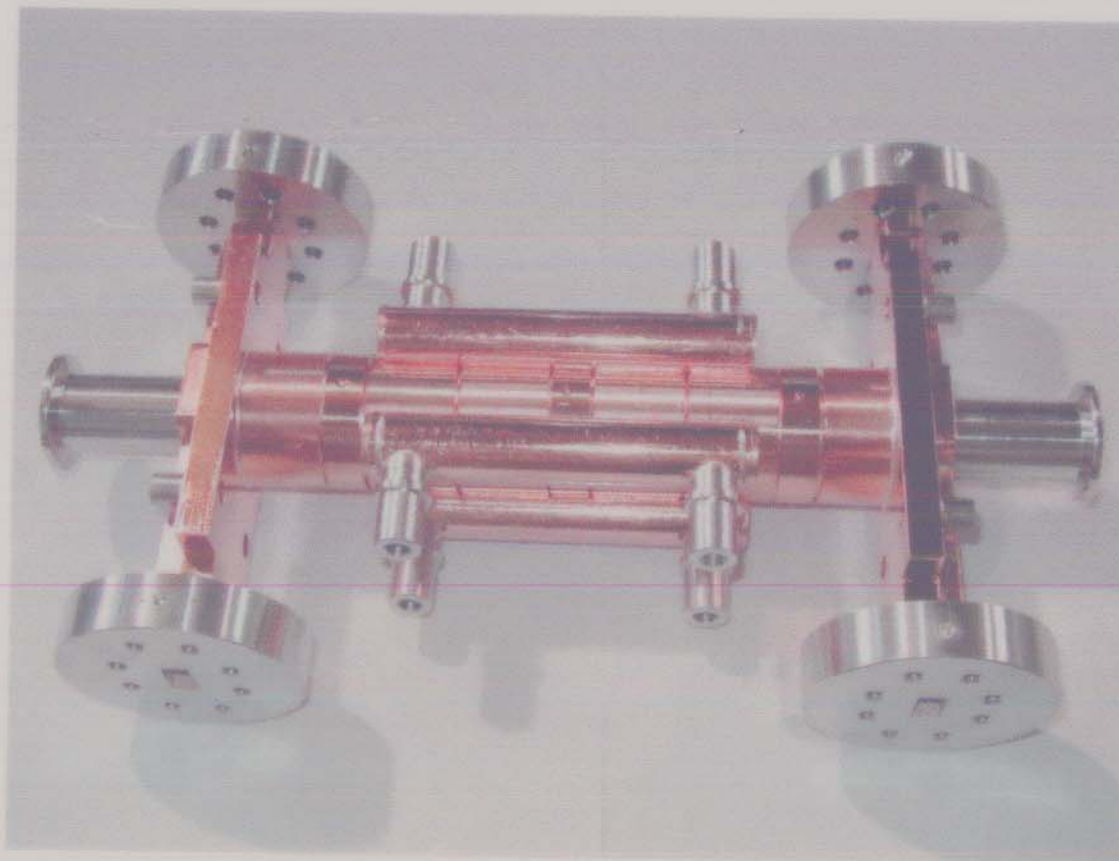
Study group

T. HIGO, N. TOGE, N. HITOMI, K. TAKATA, T. KUME, S.
YAMAGUCHI, Y. IGARASHI, Y. SAITO, K. SAITO, N. KUDO, N.
HIGASHI, Y. FUNAHASHI, T. TAKATOMI, Y. WATANABE, H.
KAWAMATA

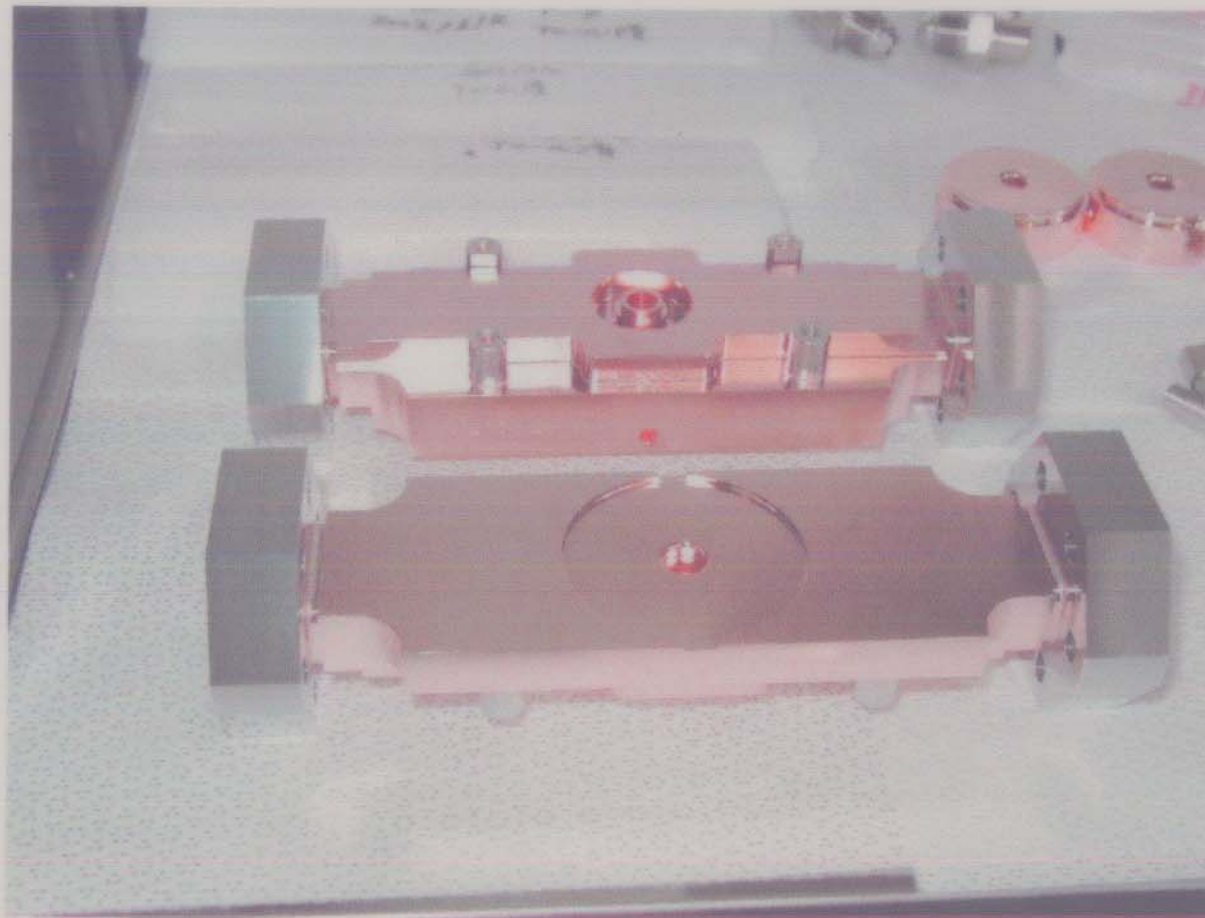
Fabrication status of T20VG5N

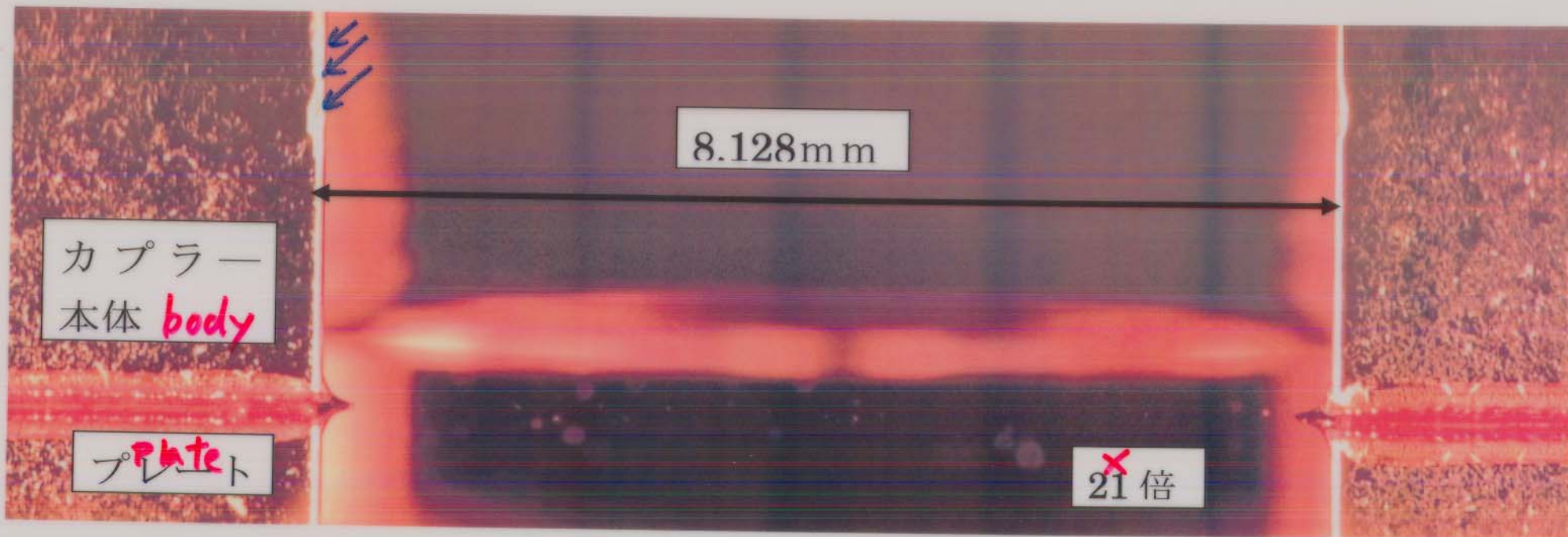
- @ Diamond turning of disks
- @ Particles control in assembling environment
- @ 15 second etching for disks
- @ 1 min etching for couplers
- @ Hydrogen brazing
- @ Glassy carbon characteristics

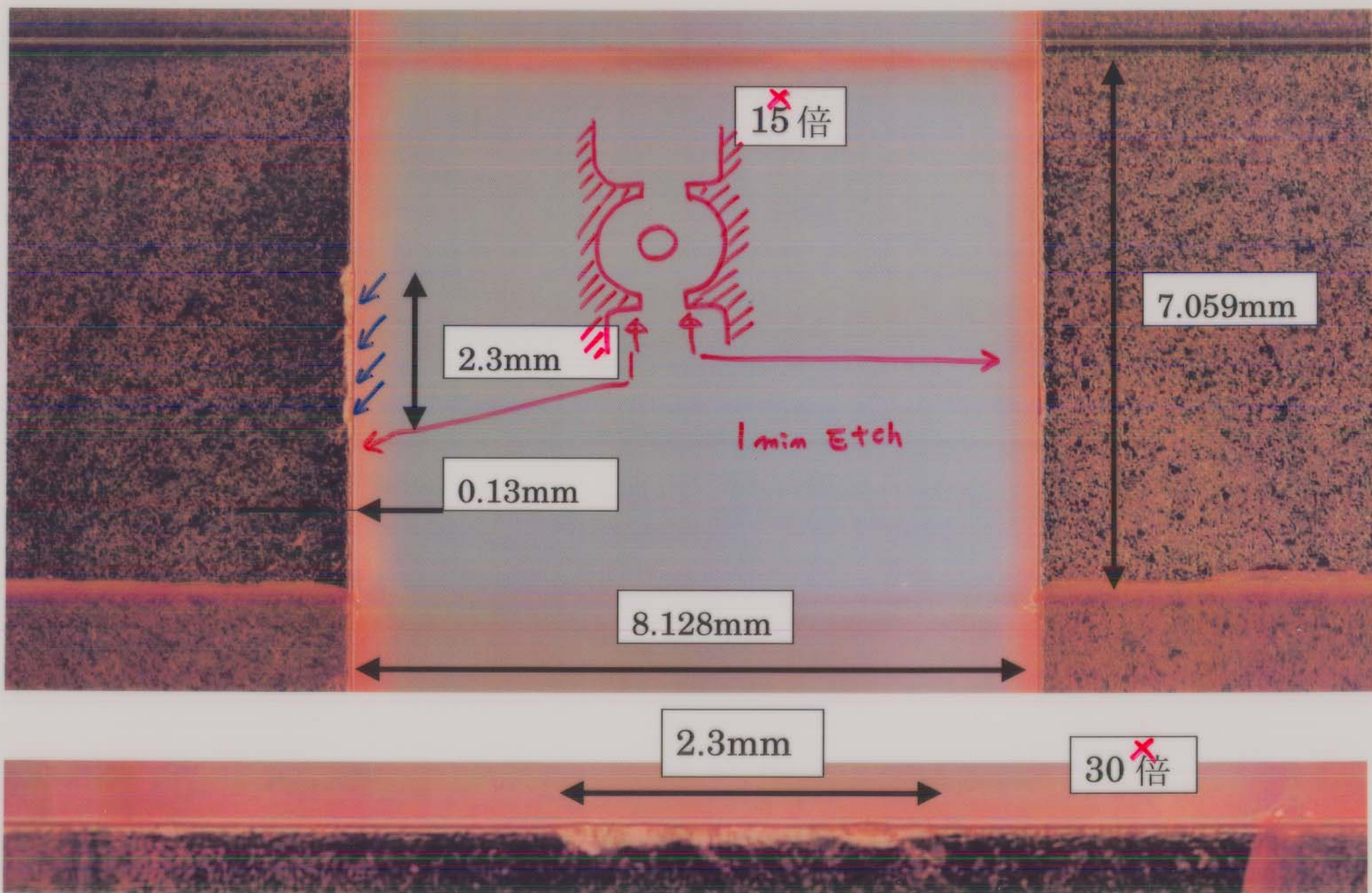
20 cm model structure for lessons of brazing techniques



Input and Output coupler for T20VG5N



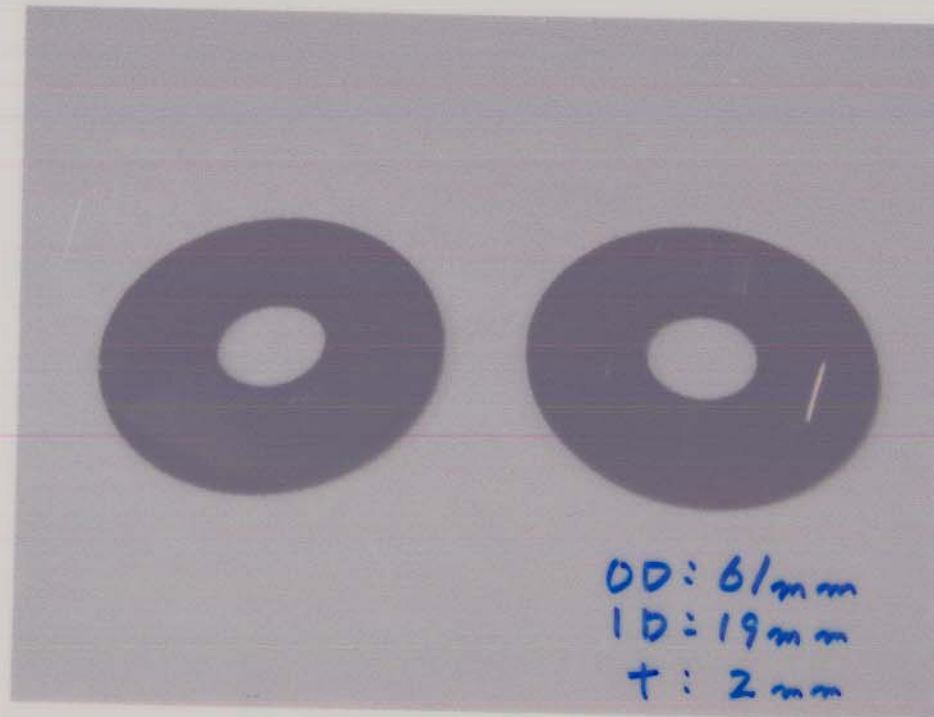




Properties of grassy (amorphous) carbon plate

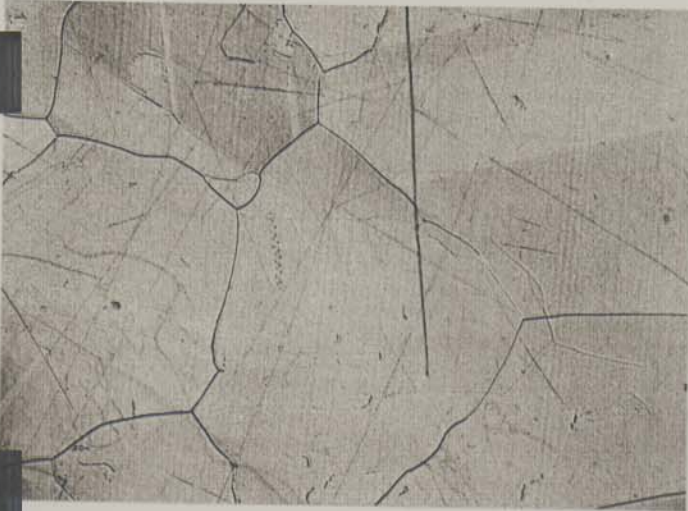
Density: 1.57, Strength: 200Mpa, Thermal expansion: 4.3×10^{-6} ,

Rate of gas through: none, Roughness: 10 nmRy, Flatness: $5 \mu\text{m}$



Contacted surface

- * Seems to be smoother than graphite material
- * Do not have clacks and powder particles
- * Need more test



Good slipped region on the copper surface

100 μm

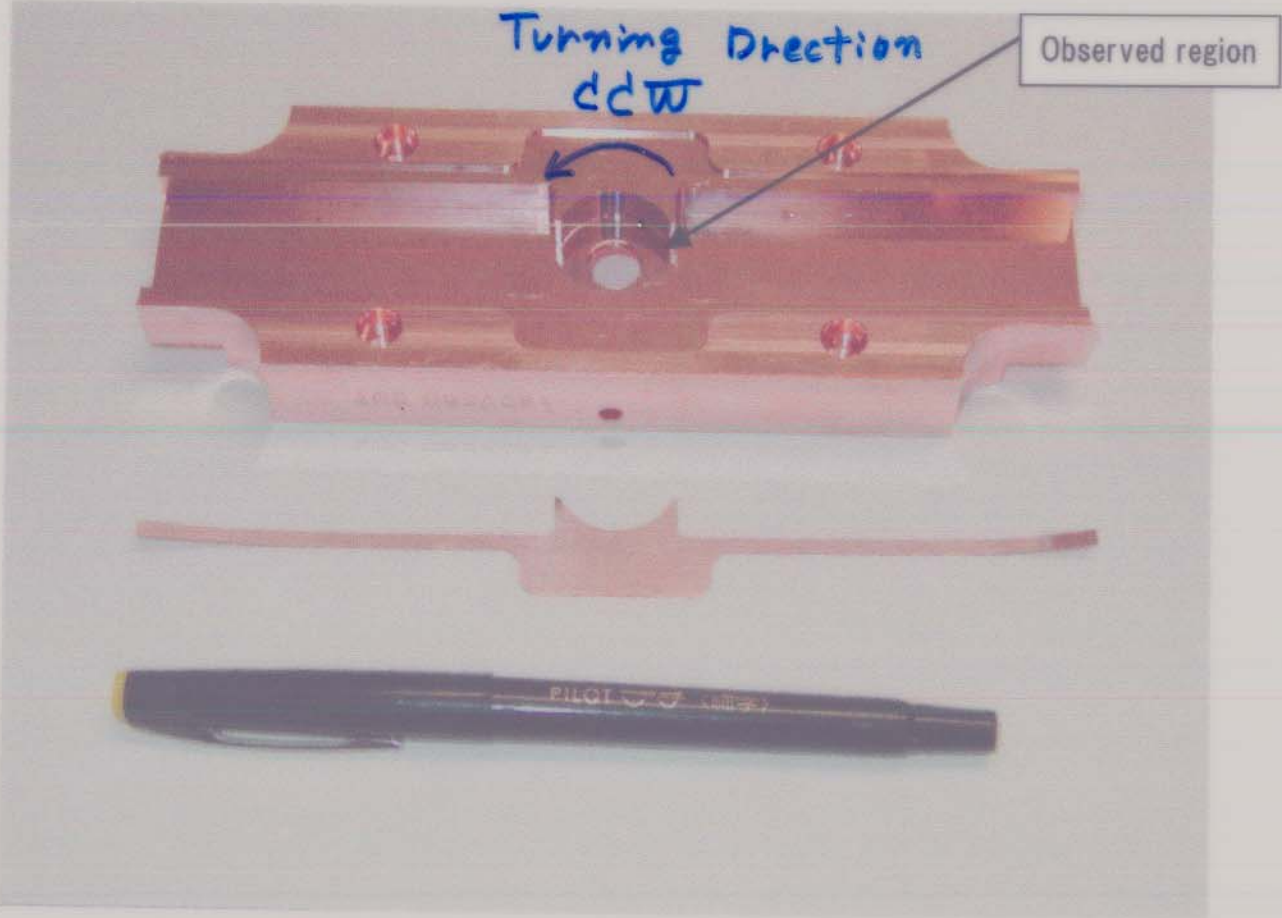


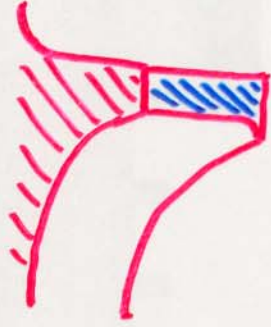
Bonding region on the copper surface

Observation of etched surface of the Couplers for T20VG5N, DDS1,2

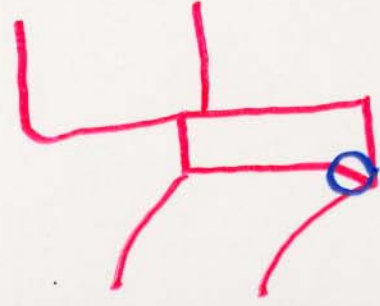
- @ Burs of the iris region by machining
- @ Burs removing by etching
- @ Particles reduction due to etching

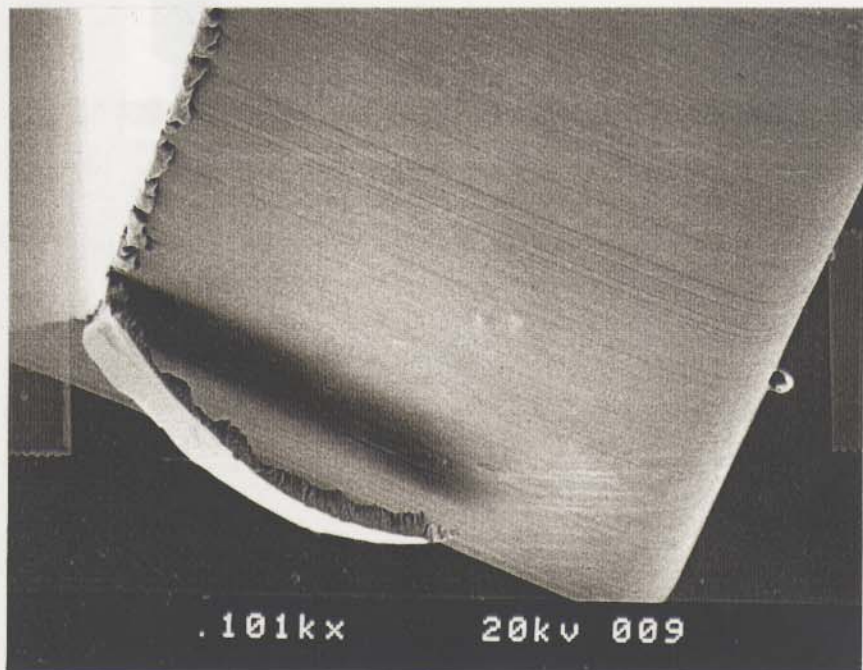
Observation of the coupler iris by SEM



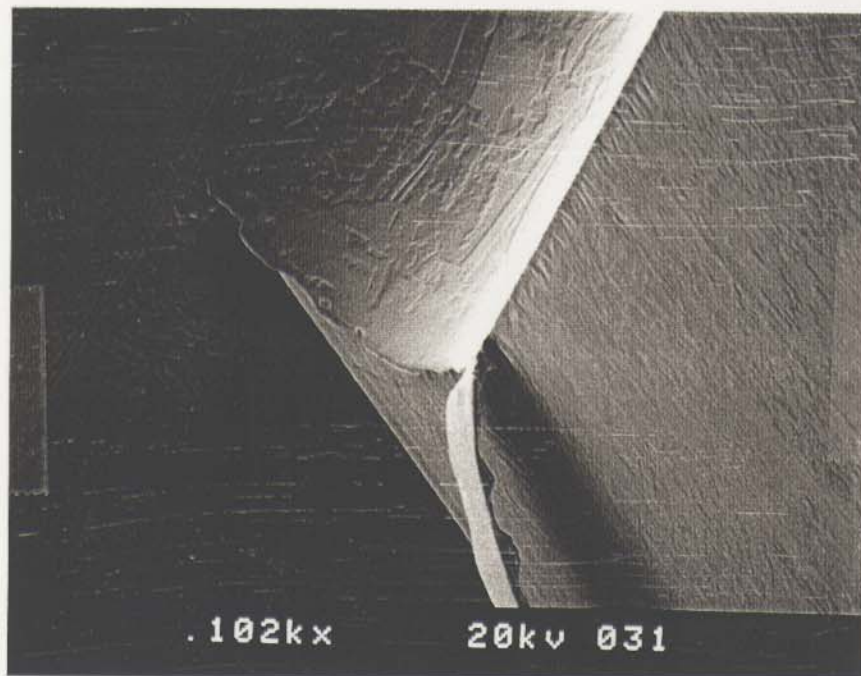


AS Machined





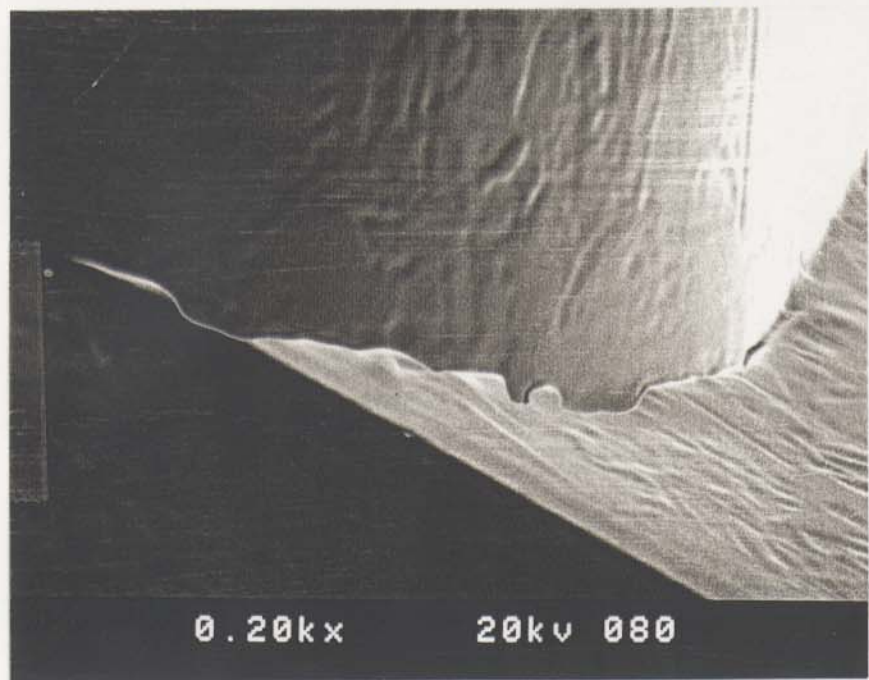
AS Mchined



30 sec Etch



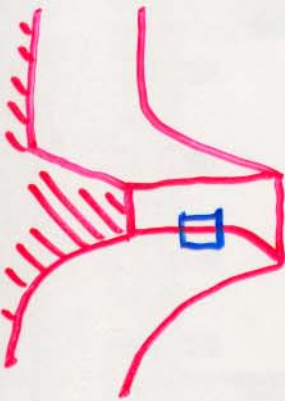
1 min Etch



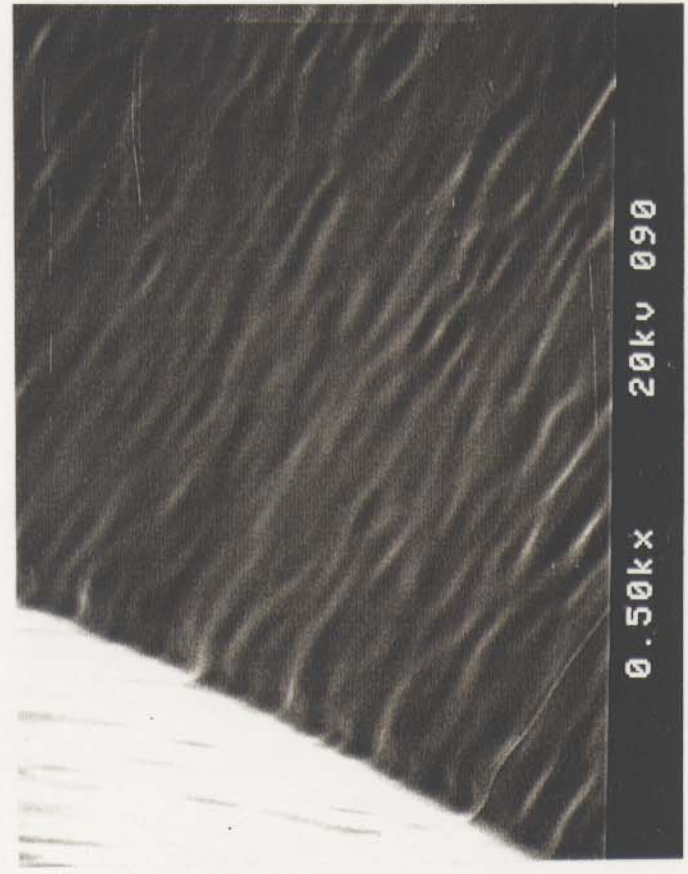
H₂ Baking ~1030°C 20min

100µm
|
|
~~100µm~~

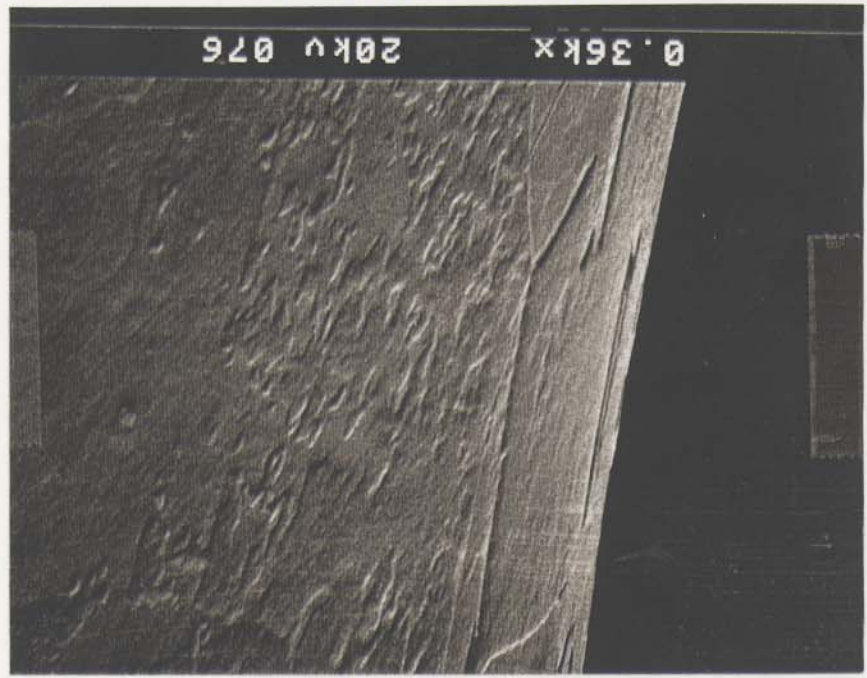
50µm
|
|



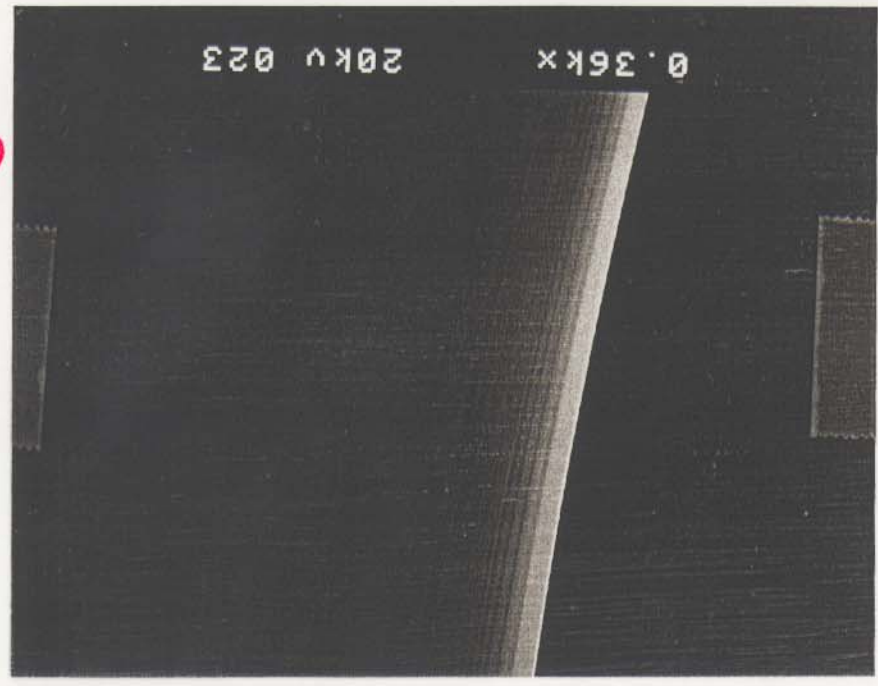
H
20um



1 min Etch

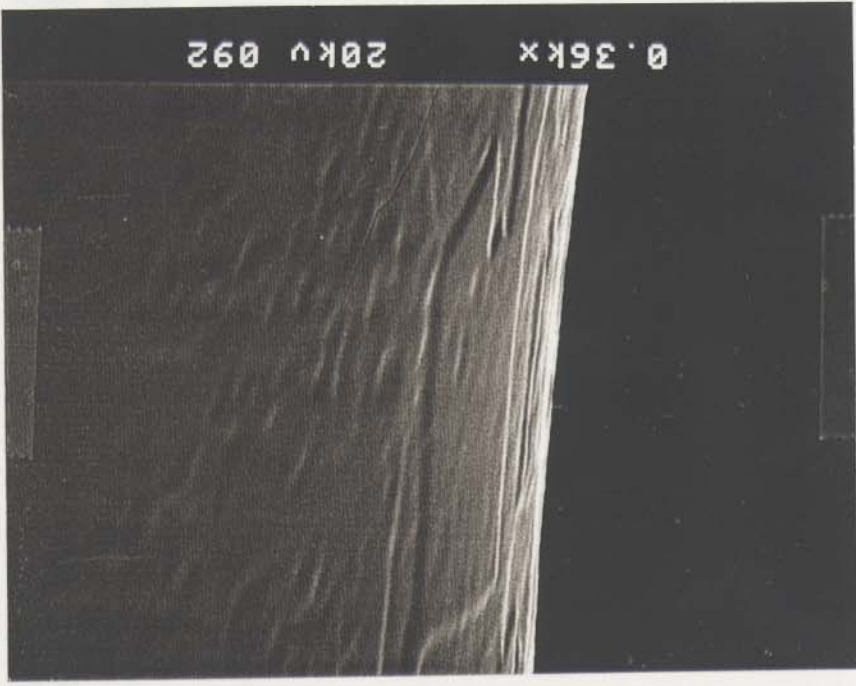


AS Machined

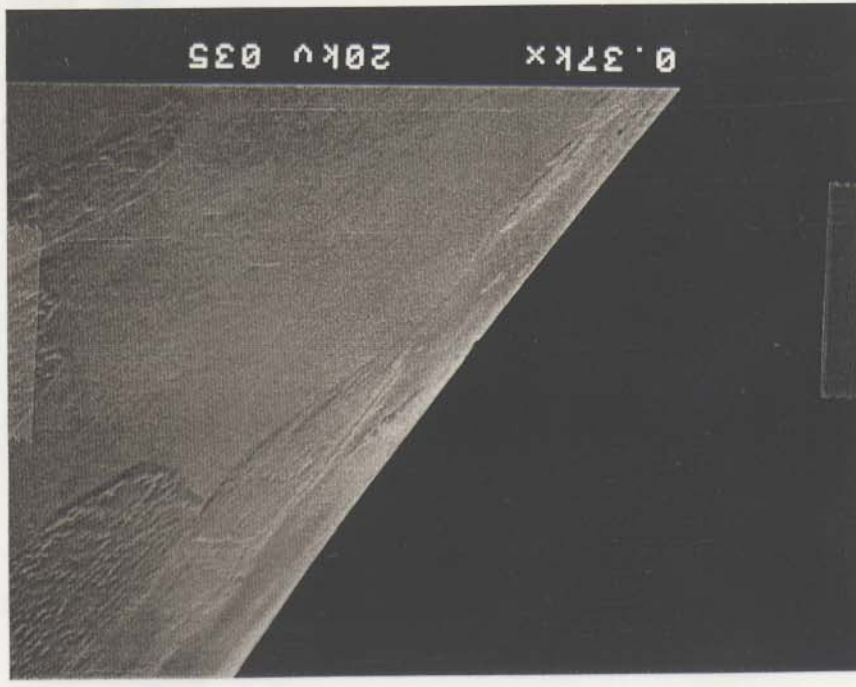


2a
of
this
coupler
H
30µm

H₂ Baking



30 sec Etch



H₂ Baking



30 Etch



1 min Etch

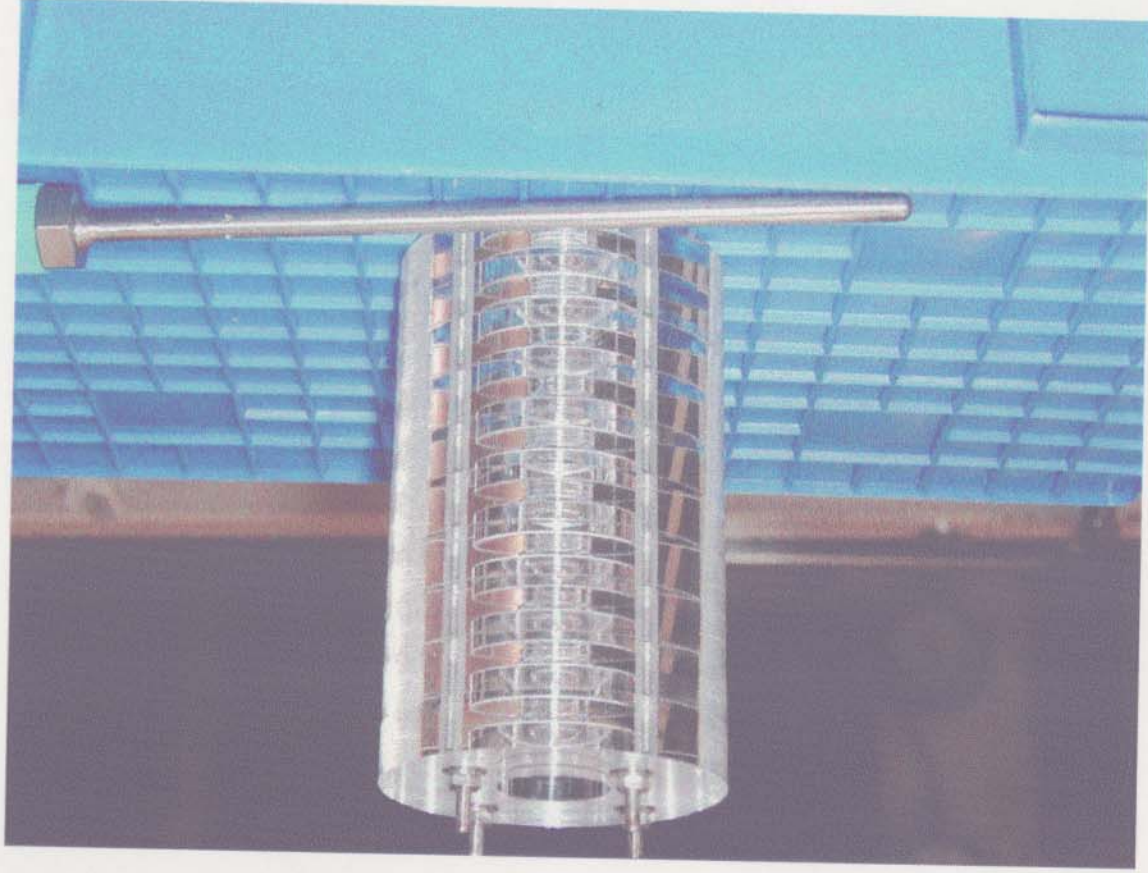


AS Machined



50um
I

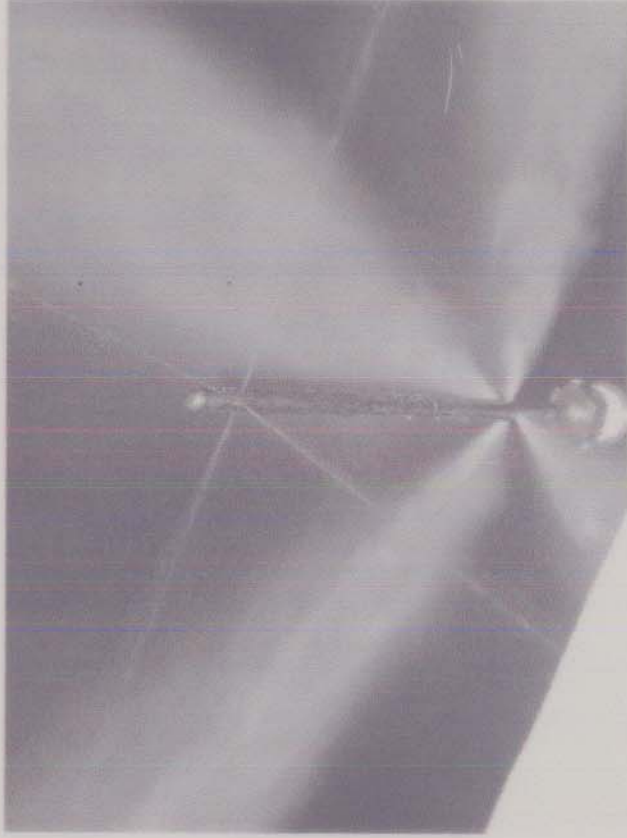




Rinsing test of disks

Rinsing test of model disks

Hole dia.: 200 μm , 4 holes, pressure: 5Mpa



Study of Cu–SUS clad disk

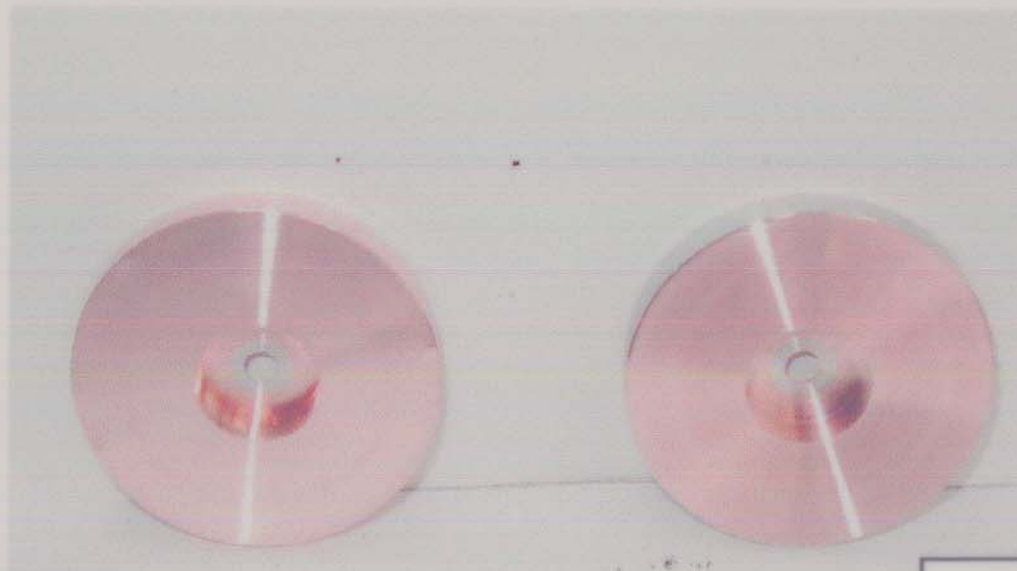
@ Heat shrinking and diffusion bonding

@ Copper plating on SUS disk

Study of Cu-SUS clad disk

(Heat shrinking and diffusion bonding)

(Copper plating on SUS disk)



Heat shrink 200degC
Diffusion bonding
1030degC, 30min in H₂

Ni strike on SUS 2 μ m
Thickness of plating
400 μ m



20 μ m shrink



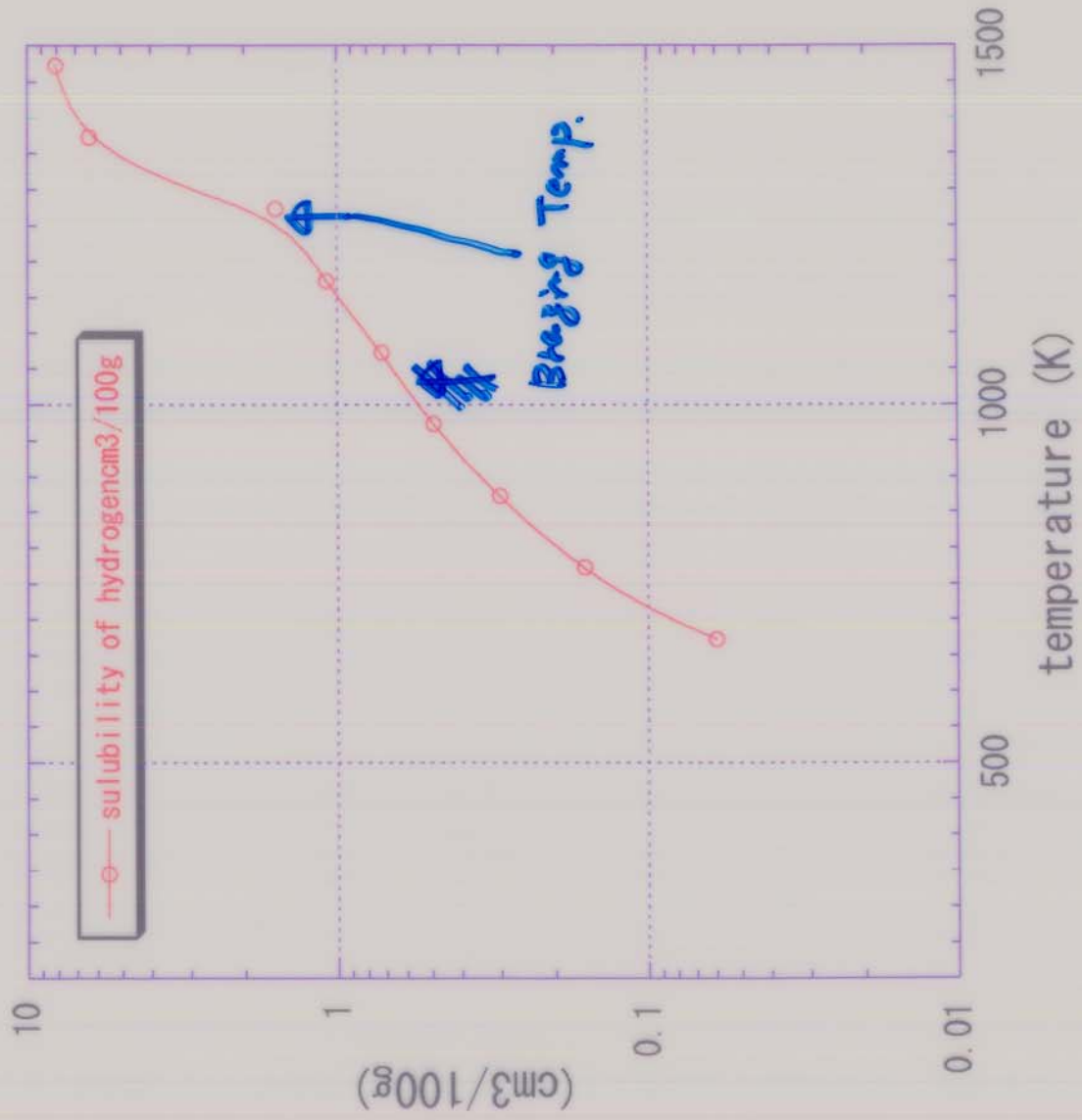
Surface studies

@ Diffusion of hydrogen through copper

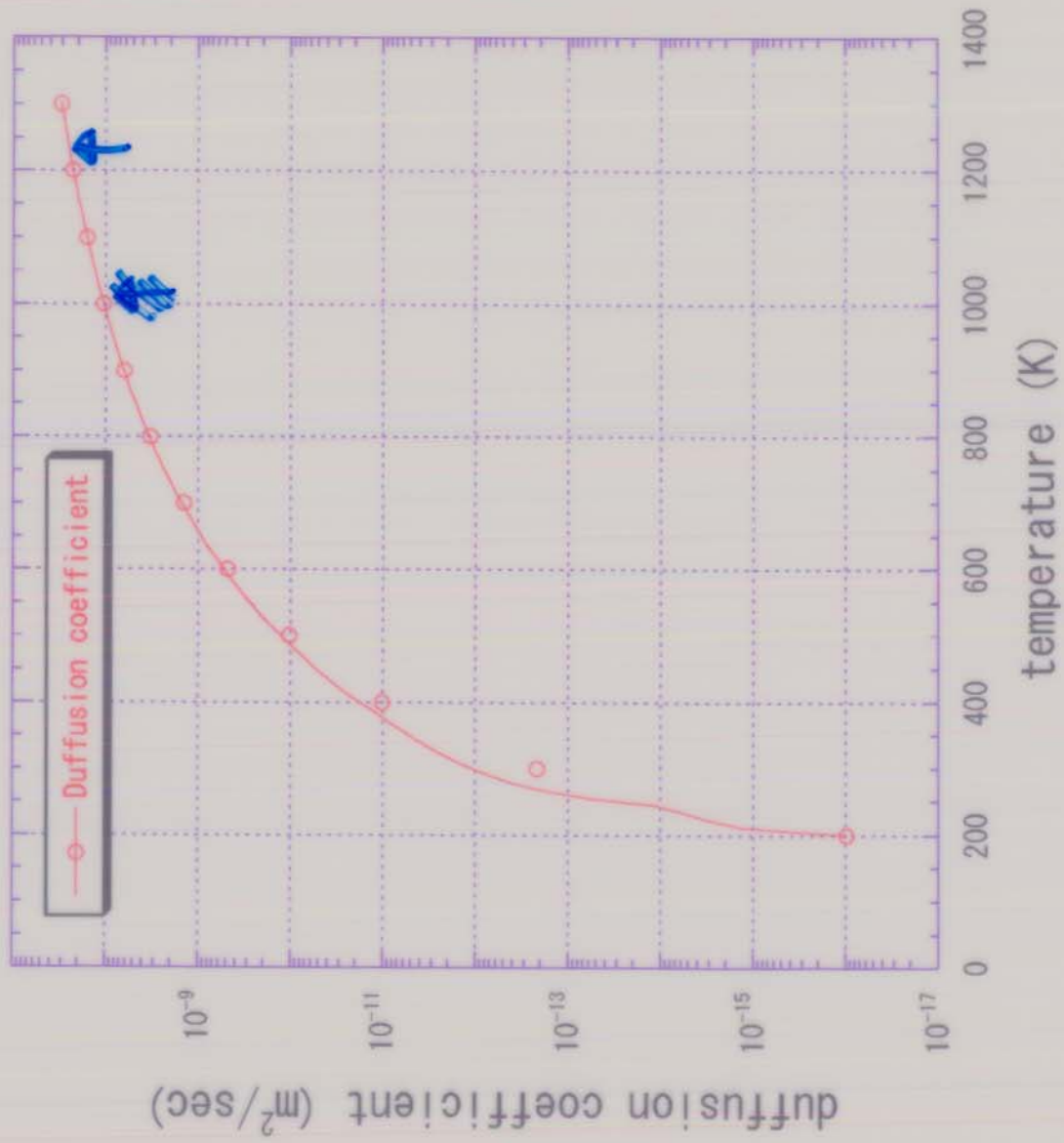
@ Surface characteristics of etched surface

@ Decomposition of Cu_2O

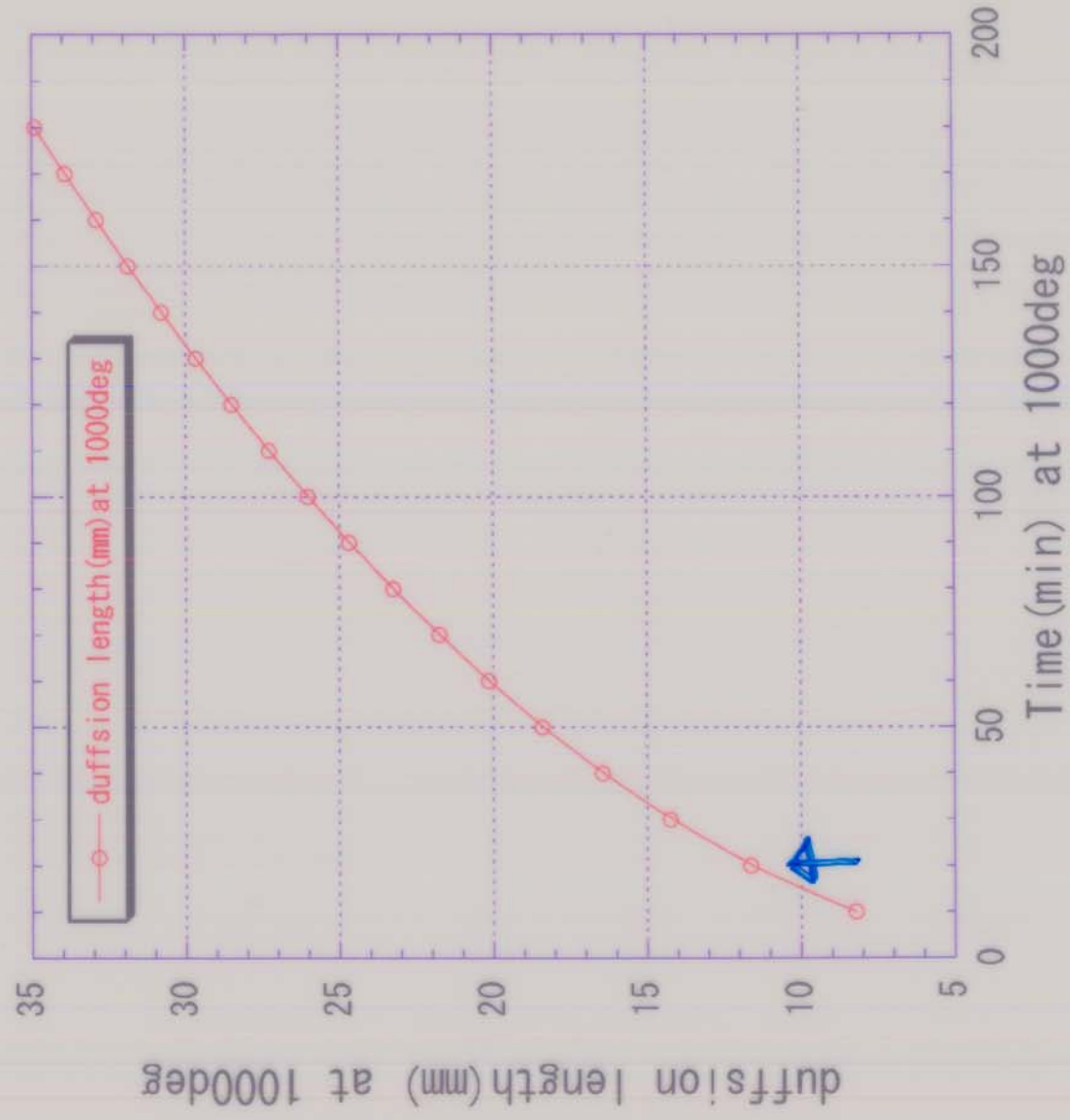
sulubility of hydrogen
at various temperature



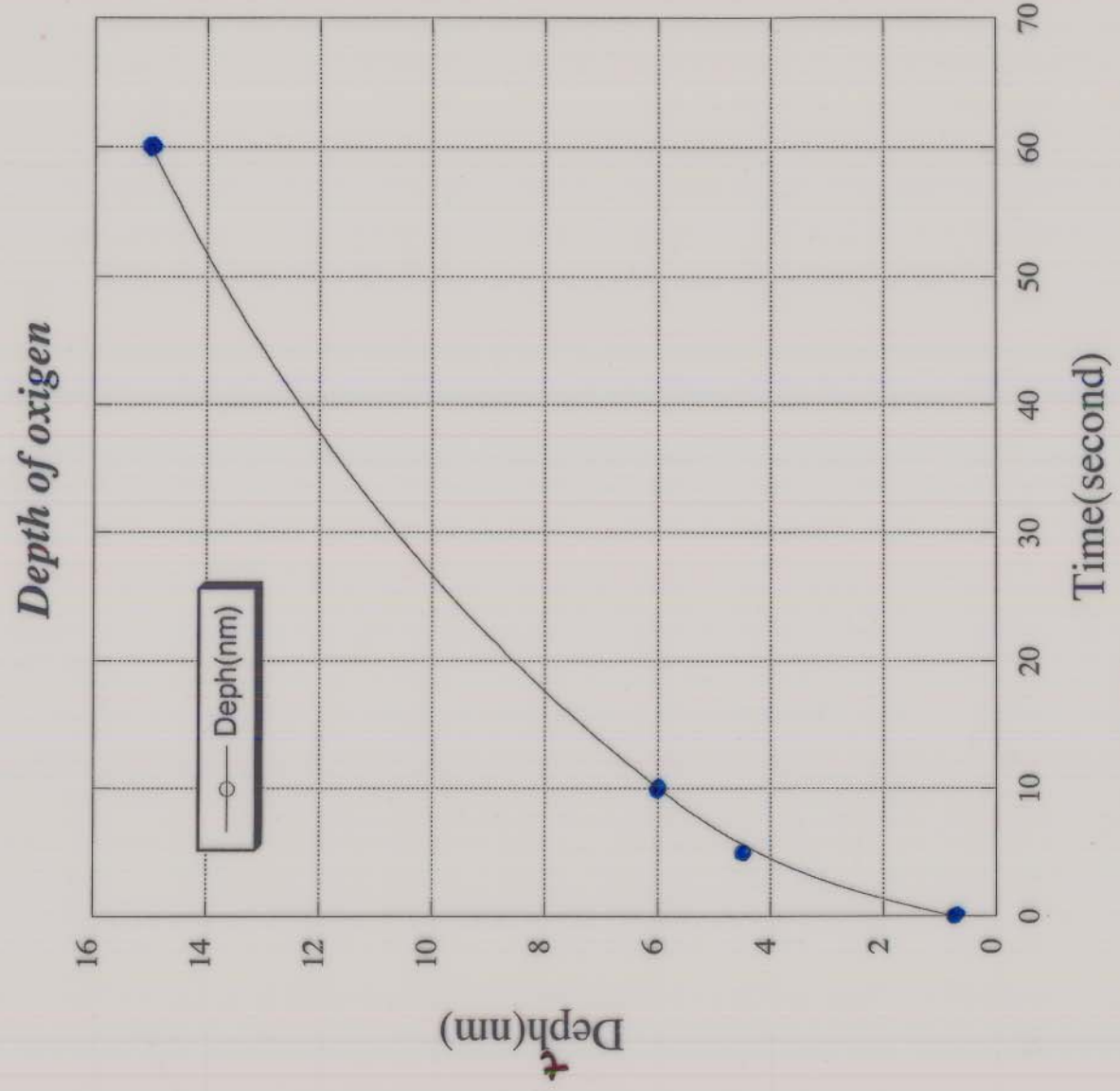
elevated temperature diffusion coefficient of H₂ to copper



Diffusion length of H₂ through copper plotted versus length, time



Oxygen Progresse depth

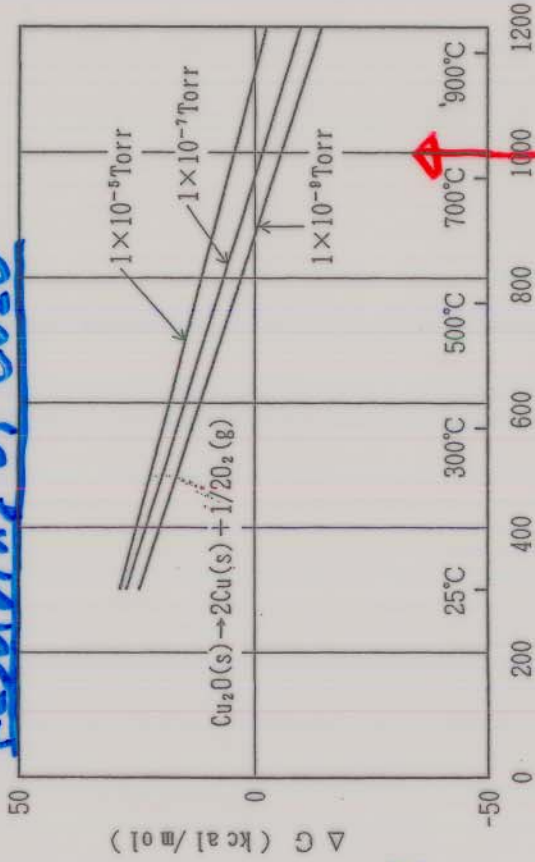


ETCH TIME

せず、工業用によく用いられている真空炉が 10^{-5} Pa であることや、精密加工したディ
スク面をあわせた時のギャップのもつコンダクタンスが非常に小さくて実効的にギャッ
プ間の真空が更に悪いことを考えると、真空中での表面酸化層の酸素解離による銅同士
の直接接合は困難であることがわかる。図 1 5 には何らかの方法で銅の表面に付着した
 Cu_2O を取り除いた時の酸化反応を示すが、銅は簡単に酸化し、表面に Cu_2O を生成する
ことが判る。そうすると、前節で述べた単純な拡散が支配的でなくなることが充分考え
られ、接合がブロックされる可能性がある。

出欠
深谷純子

Resolving of Cu_2O



SLADの
Packing.

図 1 4 Cu_2O の分解

$\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{P-type Semicon.}$
 $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Intrinsic Semicon.}$

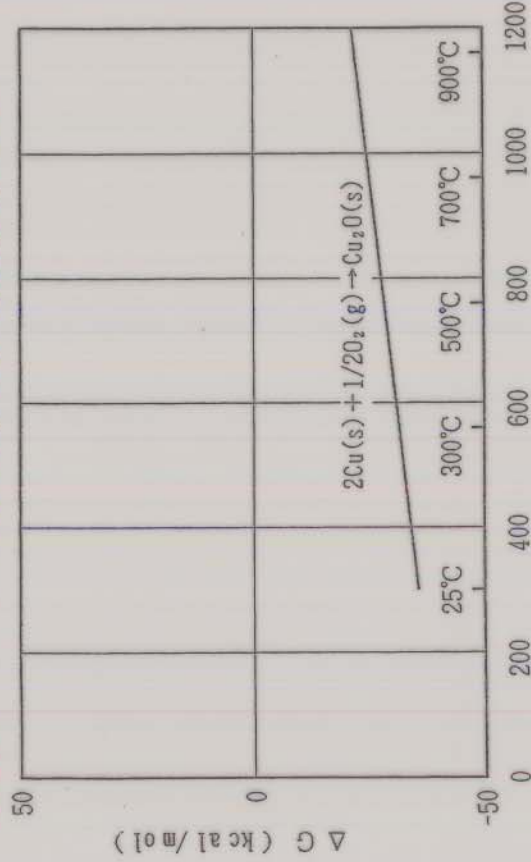
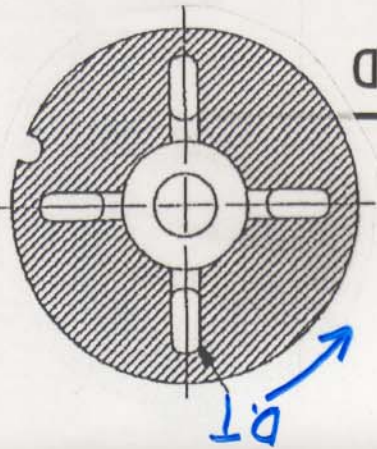


図 1 5 銅の酸化

Observation of etched and H.P rinsed surface

Of the DDT1, 2 disk (HOM slots edge) *1994*

(Material) MITSUBISHI, (Cutting tool) facing: S.C.DT, Milling: A.D

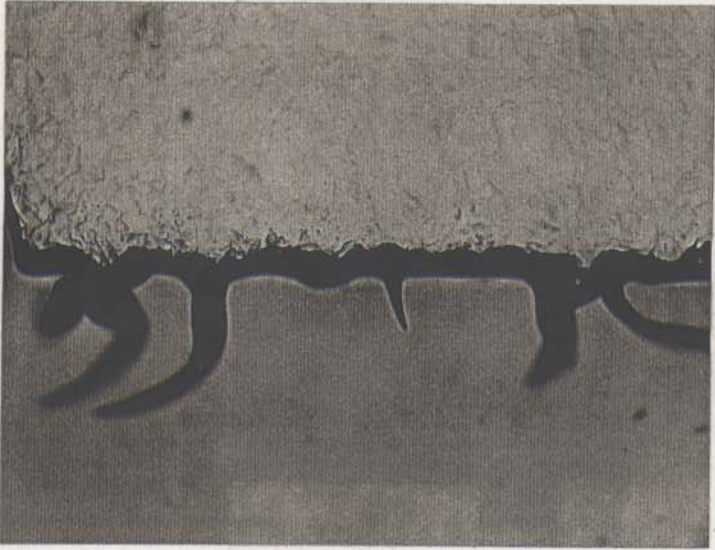


H 50um

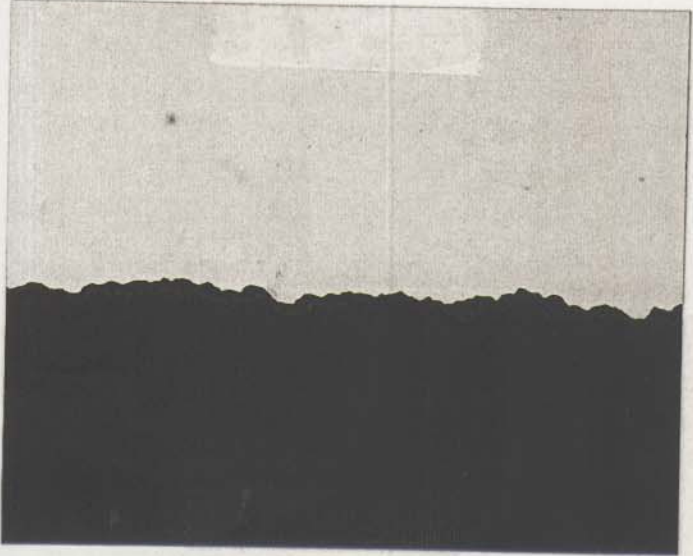
EP(1min)



CP(4min etch fluid: Cu-8)



H.P rinse (1min)



Tentative Speculative Summary

- * Reasons to speculate that D.T+15 sec etching is worth a try.
- * Burs of the coupler iris were removed by 1 min etching.
- * Burs of the HOM slots edge were removed by H.P H₂O rinsing.
- * H.P H₂O rinsing results.
 - @ Particle removal was proved.
 - @ Rinsing parameters are to be optimized.
 - @ Carbon contamination due to SEM was removed.
 - @ Stains were removed.