Effects of Cutting on Niobium

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1



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Cutting Study

- The Techniques Used to Cut Niobium can Introduce Different Contaminants into the Niobium and Affect the Surface Morphology.
- It is Important to Know these Effects so that the Proper Amount of the Damaged Layer can be Removed by Chemical & Mechanical Polishing.
- Cutting Techniques to Examine
 - Band Saw
 - Diamond Saw
 - EDM Wire
 - Water Cutting
 - Mill
 - Sheer Cut
- Samples All Prepared Analysis Underway



Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy of Garnet Water Jet Cut Niobium



-Embedded Garnet Particle

Element	Weight%	Atomic%
0	30.79	70.08
Al	1.25	1.69
Si	1.53	1.98
Fe	0.83	0.54
Nb	65.60	25.71
Totals	100.00	

Average Elemental Surface Composition of Top 2-3 microns

EDS Results in wt%

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	Nb	0	Al	Tl	С	Zn	Na	Cu	Si	Fe
Mill	95	5								
Diamond Saw	92	5		3						
EDM Wire	51	20			5	9	1	14		
Water Jet	77	18	1						2	2
Band Saw	79	15		3					3	
Shear	94	6								

Surface Structure - Mill



Average Surface Roughness 0.53 Microns
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Surface Structure – Band Saw



Average Surface Roughness 7.6 microns

7

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Surface Roughnes

Technique	RMS Deviation, μm	Artith. Mean Deviation, µm	Area Scanned mm ²
Mill	0.6	0.5	8
Diamond Saw	2.4	1.8	4
EDM Wire	3.1	2.5	6
Water Jet	7.8	6.32	4
Band Saw	16.9	14.1	2
Shear			

Residual Resistivity Ratio

Technique	RRR	$\pm \Delta$
Mill	414	20
EDM Wire	381	20
Water Jet	395	20
Diamond Saw	374	20
Band Saw	334	20
Shear	308 H ?	40

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SIMS Hydrogen Depth Profile



SIMS Oxygen Depth Profile



Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy – EDM Wire



EDM Wire SIMS Positive Ion Scan



Conclusion

- All techniques alter the first 3-5 microns of surface
- RRR are stable => only slight pollution (H)
- Milling produce very clean surface (H, O), comparable to EP processed surfaces.
- Further results are awaited to determine how much should be etched after each process