



Niobium Production at Tokyo Denkai

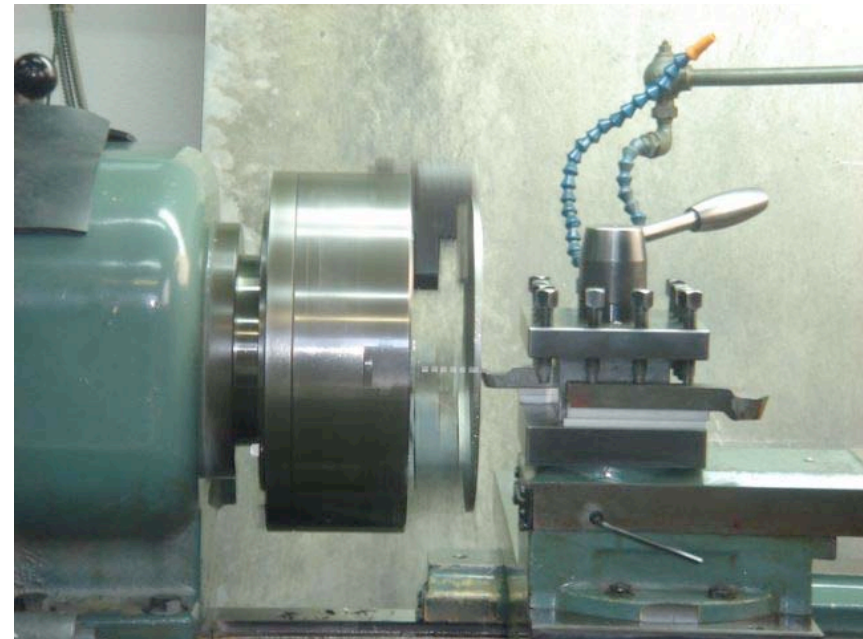
Hiroaki Umezawa

Agenda

- Multi-wire Saw Slicing
- Ultrasonic Imaging
- Single Crystal Experiment
- Summary

Production cost of sliced Nb discs is high

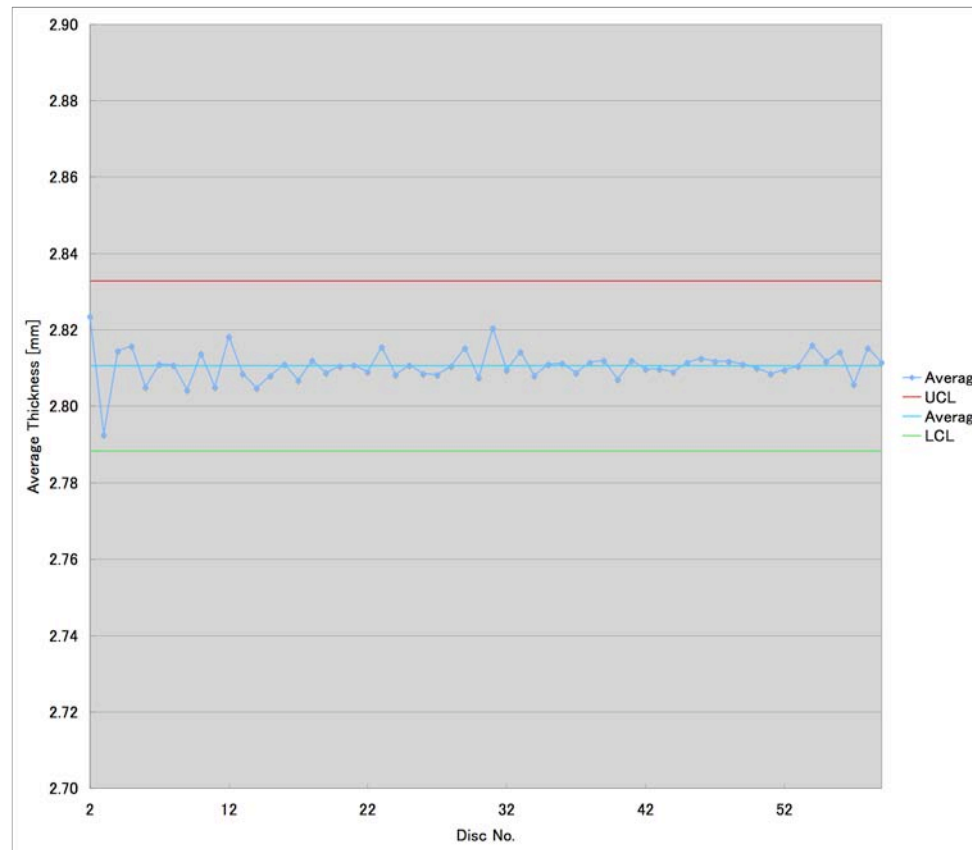
- Saw an ingot (5mmt) + turn it off
 - 5 hours + 1hours = 6hours/disc



Multi-wire saw (MWS) slicing



Uniform Thickness



Average = 2.811 (n = 232)

Standard Deviation (σ) = 0.0074

UCL (Ave + 3 σ) = 2.833

LCL (Ave - 3 σ) = 2.788

(unit: mm)

Principle of MWS

- The wire saw operates on the same principle as an egg slicer.



Differences between MWS and egg slicer

Item	Egg slicer	Multi-wire saw
Object	egg	Nb (original object: Si)
How many sliced?	8 pcs	150pcs (2.8mm thickness)
Required Time for slicing	1 sec	54 hours
capital investment	¥100 \$1.17	¥100,000,000 \$1,176,470.59

\$1.00=¥85



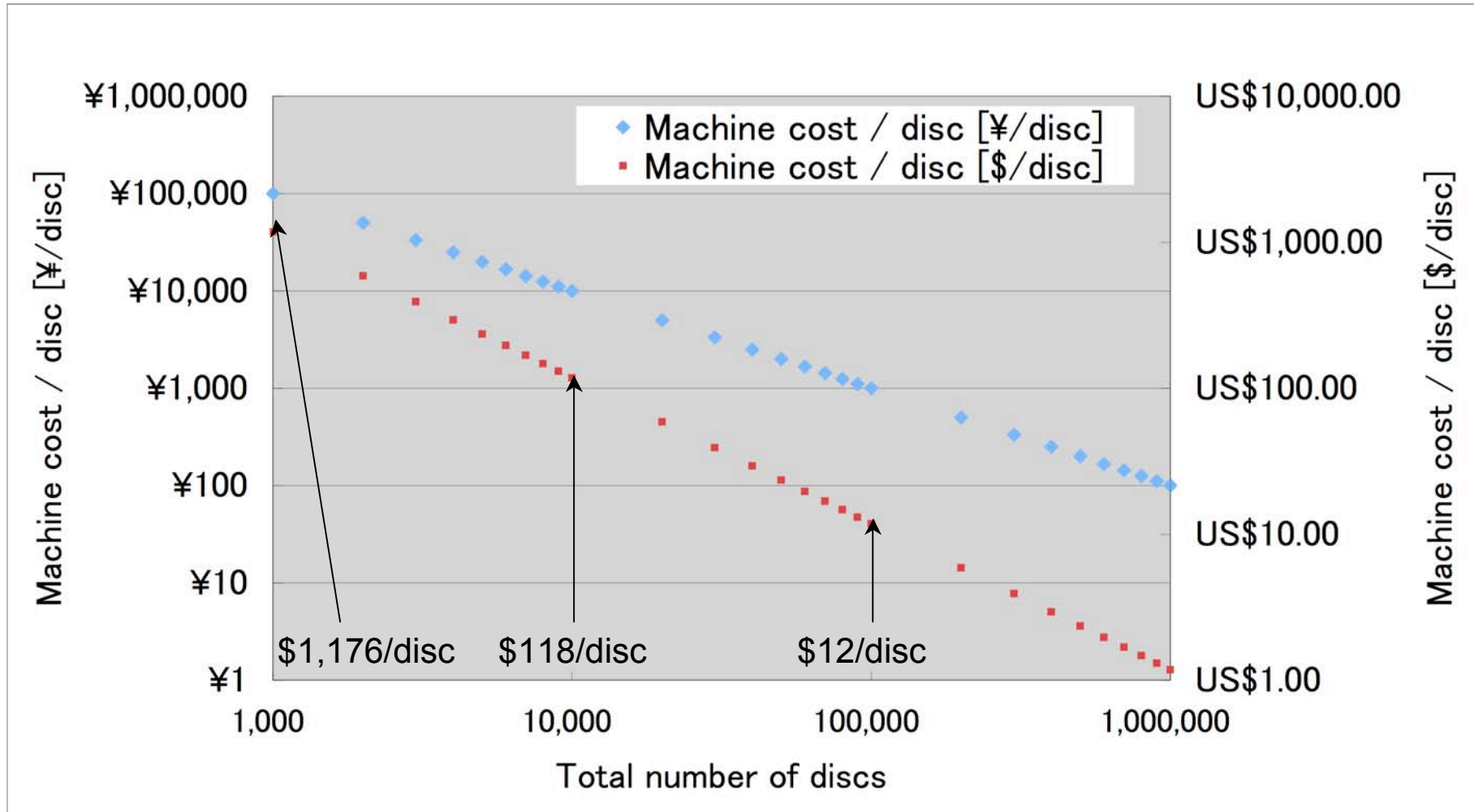
Production cost of sliced Nb disc

MWS

- Speedy! 150 pcs of 2.8 x 265 \varnothing in 2 days
- Excellent uniformity of thickness (+/-7 μm).
- However, machine is expensive
 - US\$1,176,00 (including building)
- 1,000 discs (1×10^3) \$1,176/disc (equipment cost)
- 10,000 discs (1×10^4) \$118/disc (equipment cost)

- Production cost of disc = ingot + slice fee
- Slice fee = equipment cost + running cost

Machine cost per slice



Recouping our investment is difficult.

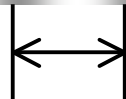
Ultrasonic Imaging System



Wavelength

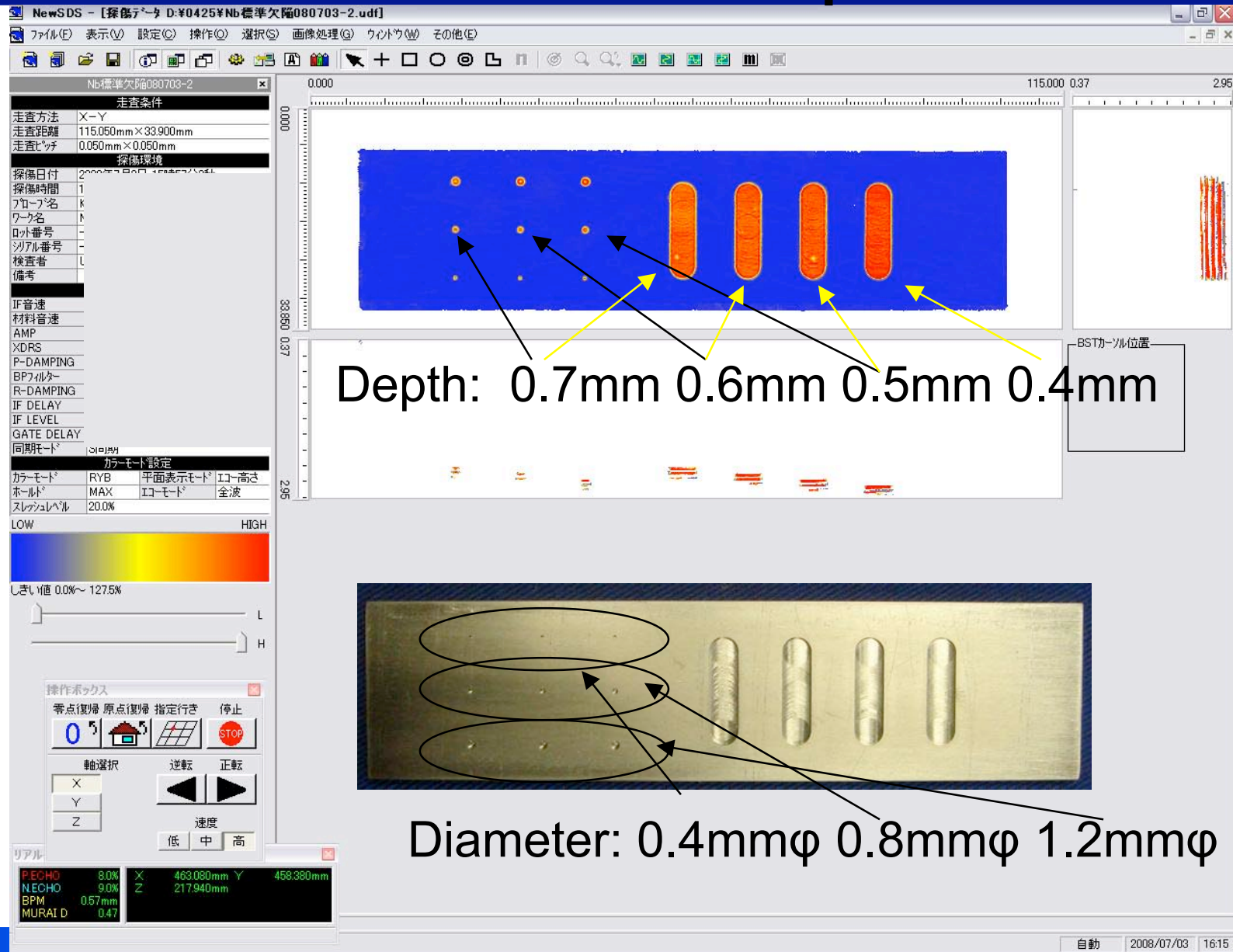
Longitudinal wave (Compression wave)

	Unit	Water		Nb	
Frequency	MHz	35	80	35	80
Sonic speed	m/sec	1680		5100	
Wavelength	m	4.80E-05	2.10E-05	1.46E-04	6.38E-05
	mm	4.80E-02	2.10E-02	1.46E-01	6.38E-02
	μm	48	21	146	64

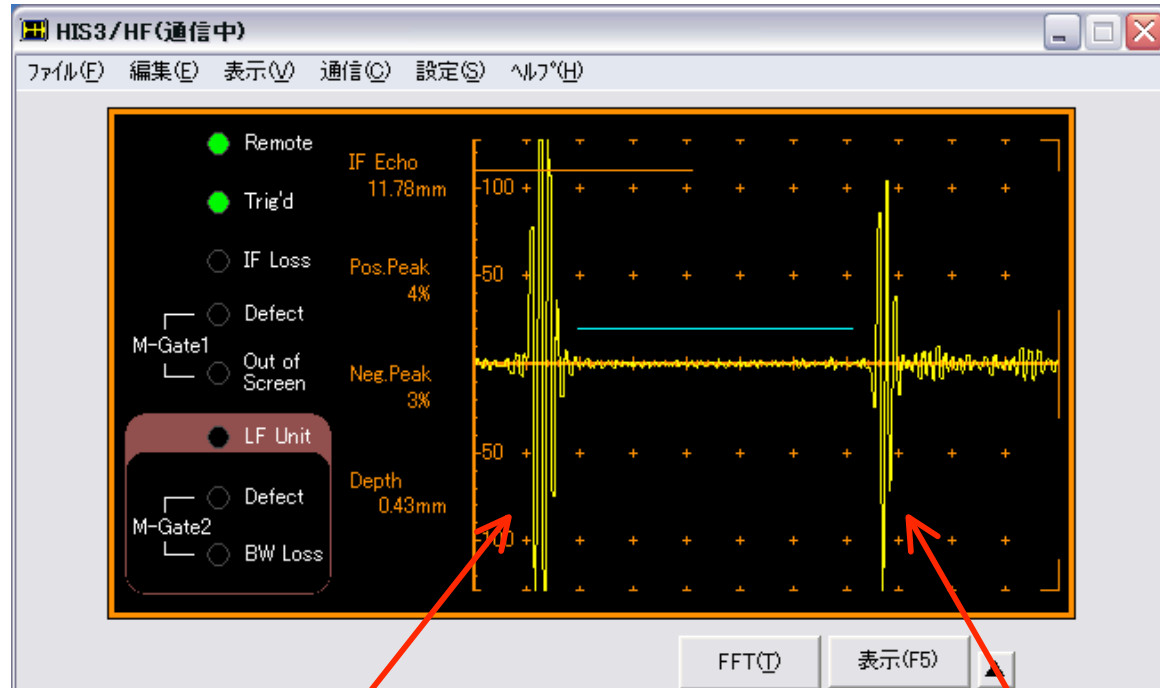


Wave Length

Artificial defect sample of Nb



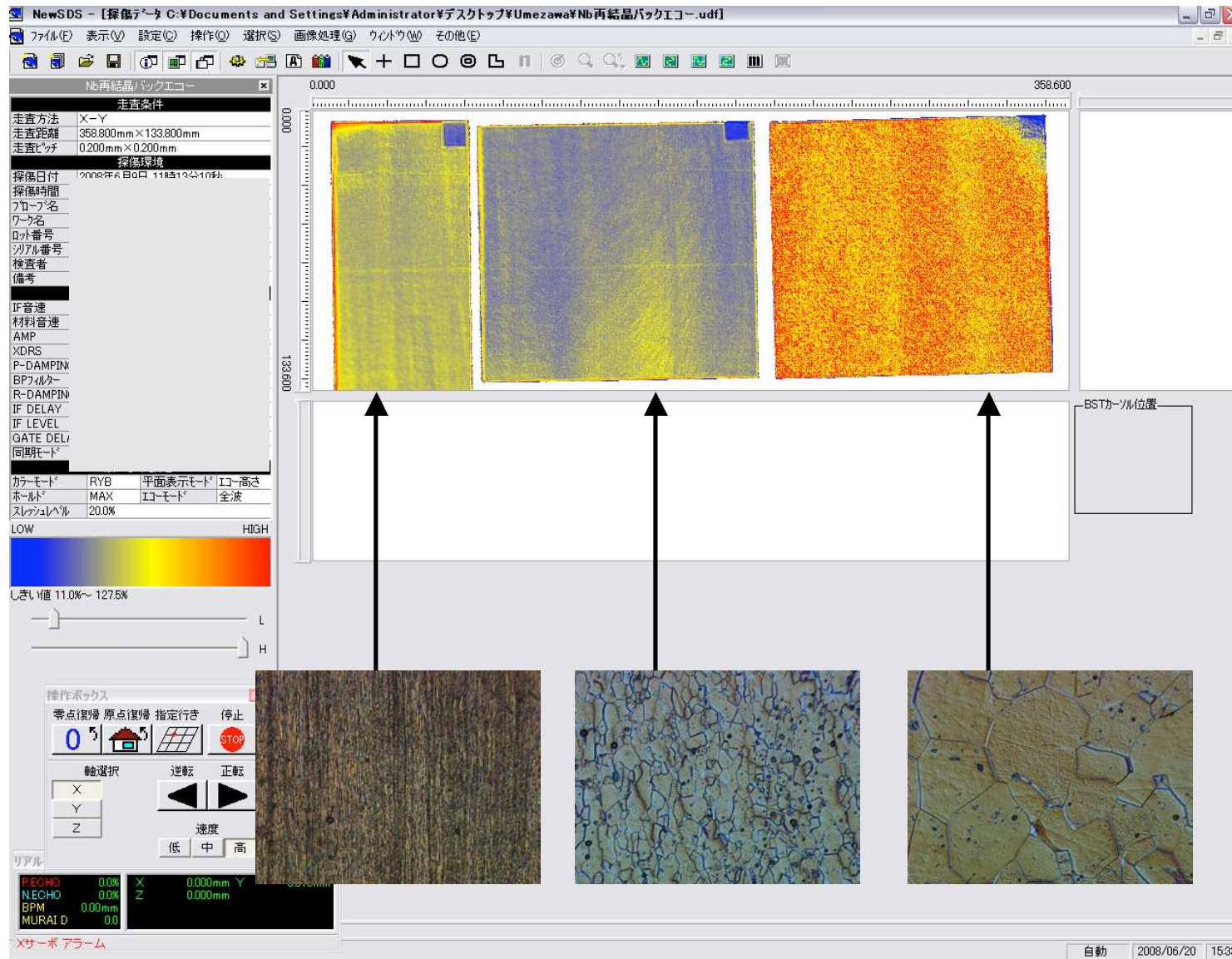
A-Scope

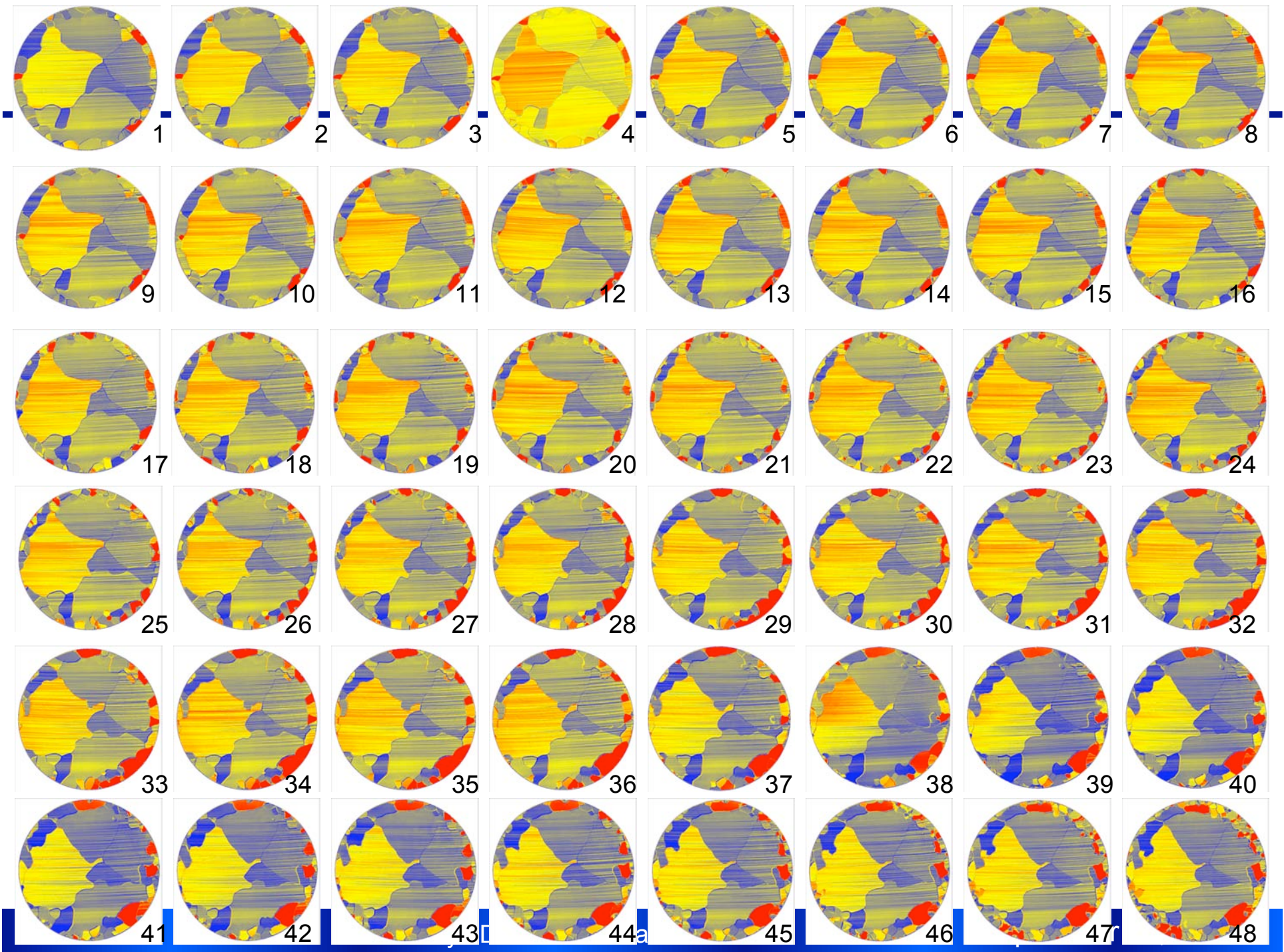


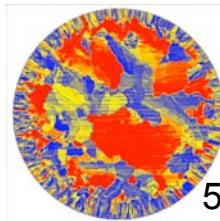
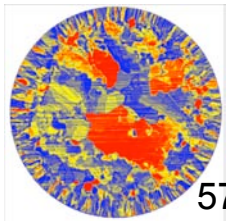
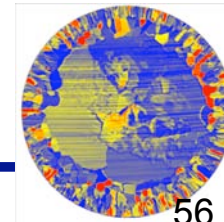
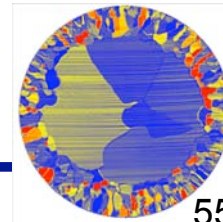
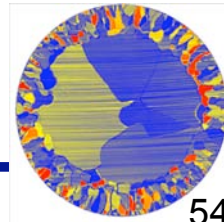
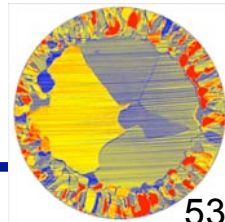
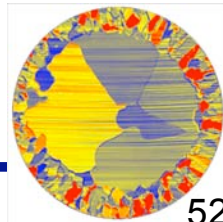
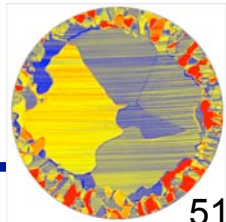
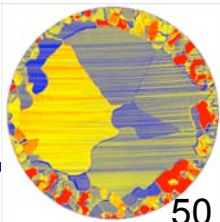
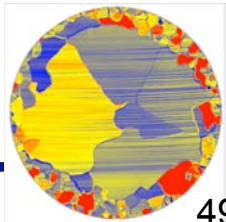
Surface Echo

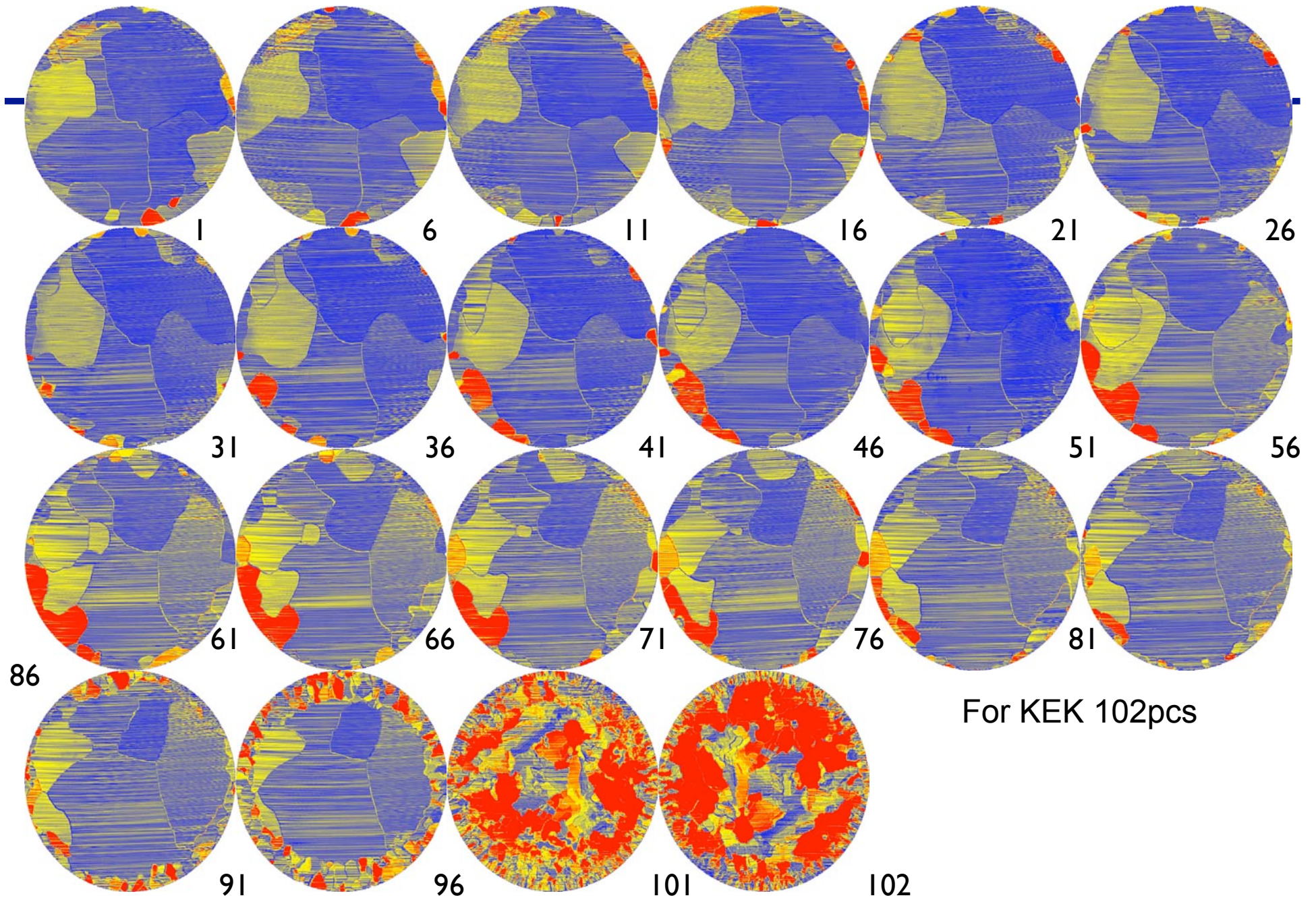
Back Echo

Grain size



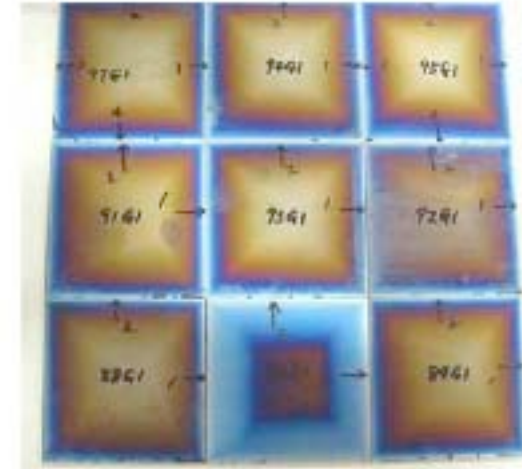
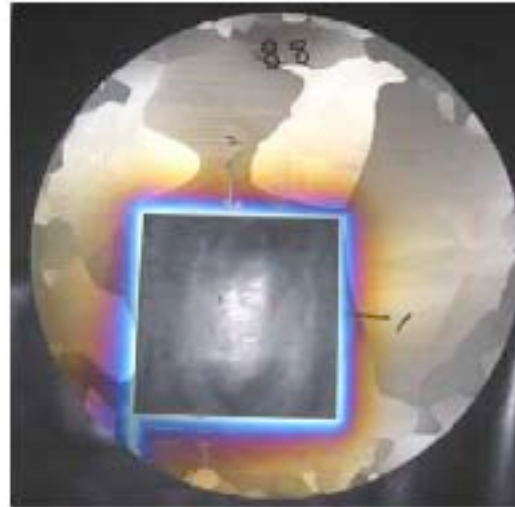






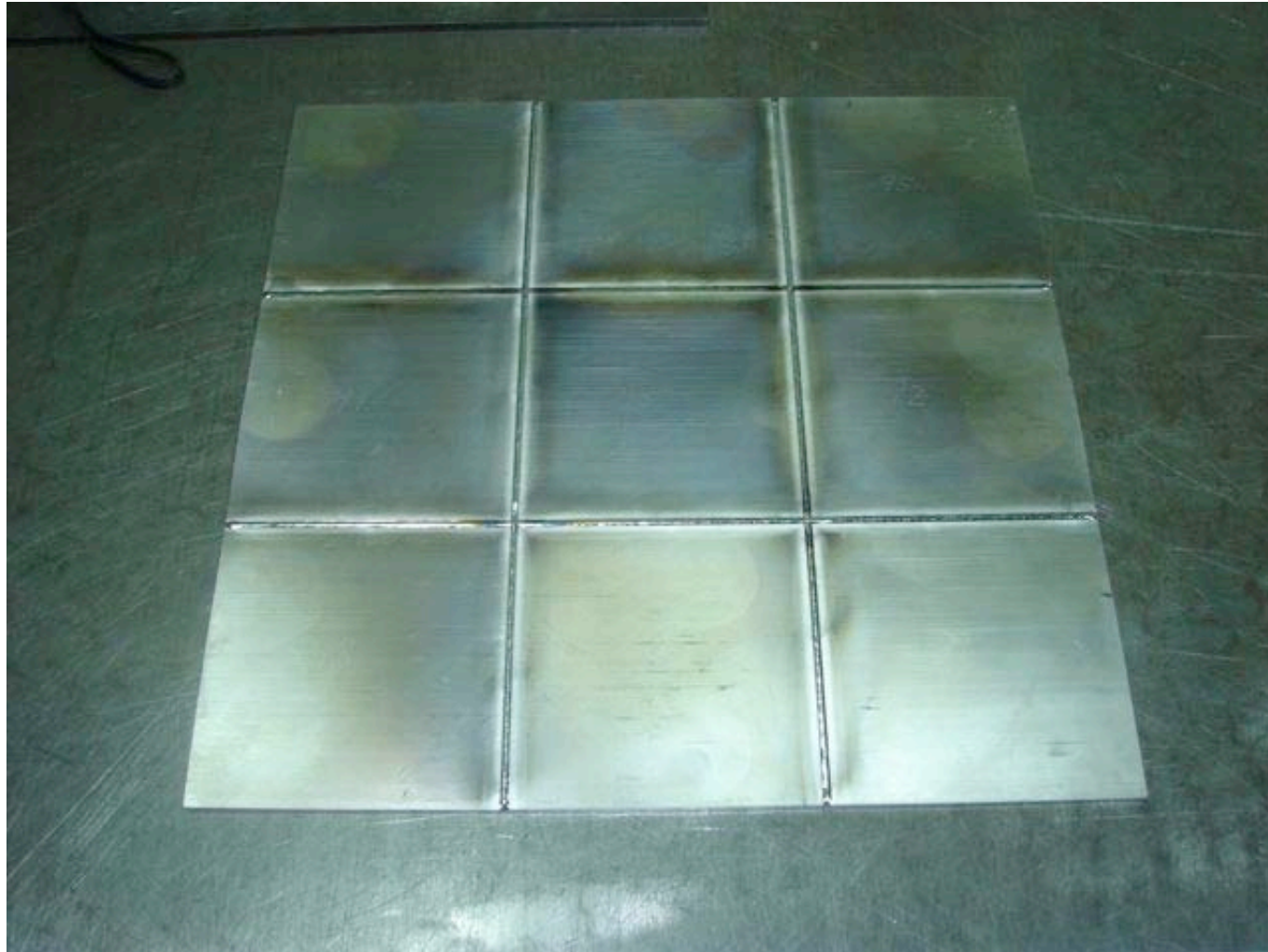
For KEK 102pcs

Single crystal seed experiment

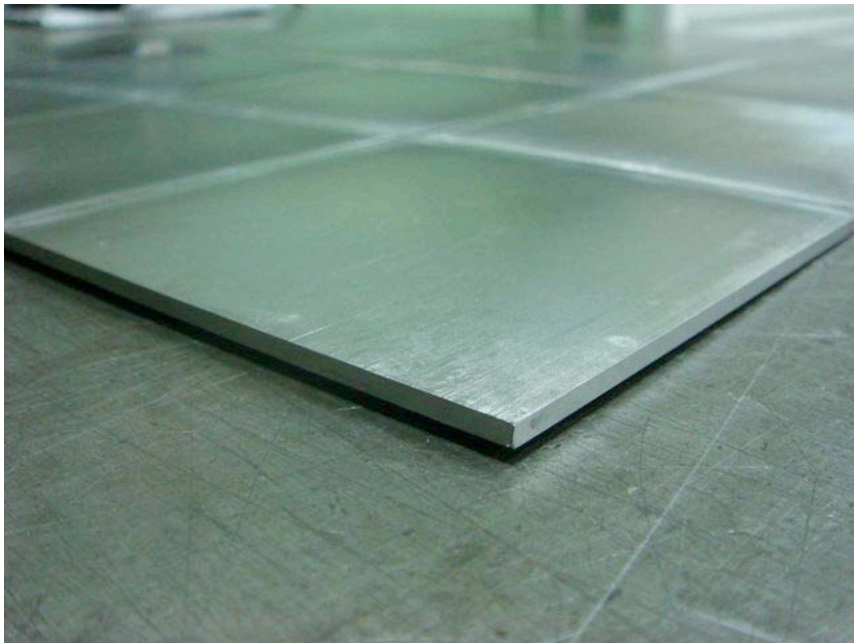


Sample was prepared by KEK.

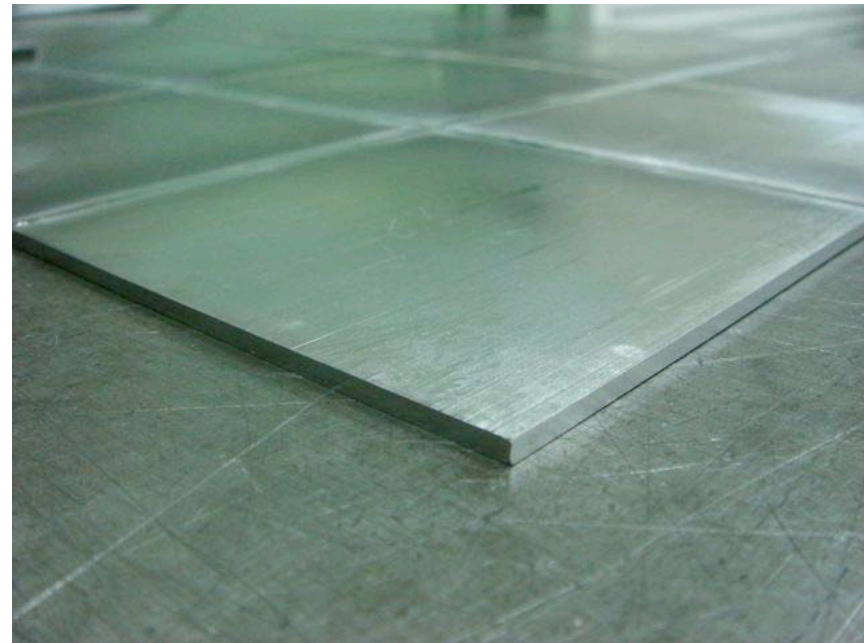
As received



Flattening the sheet

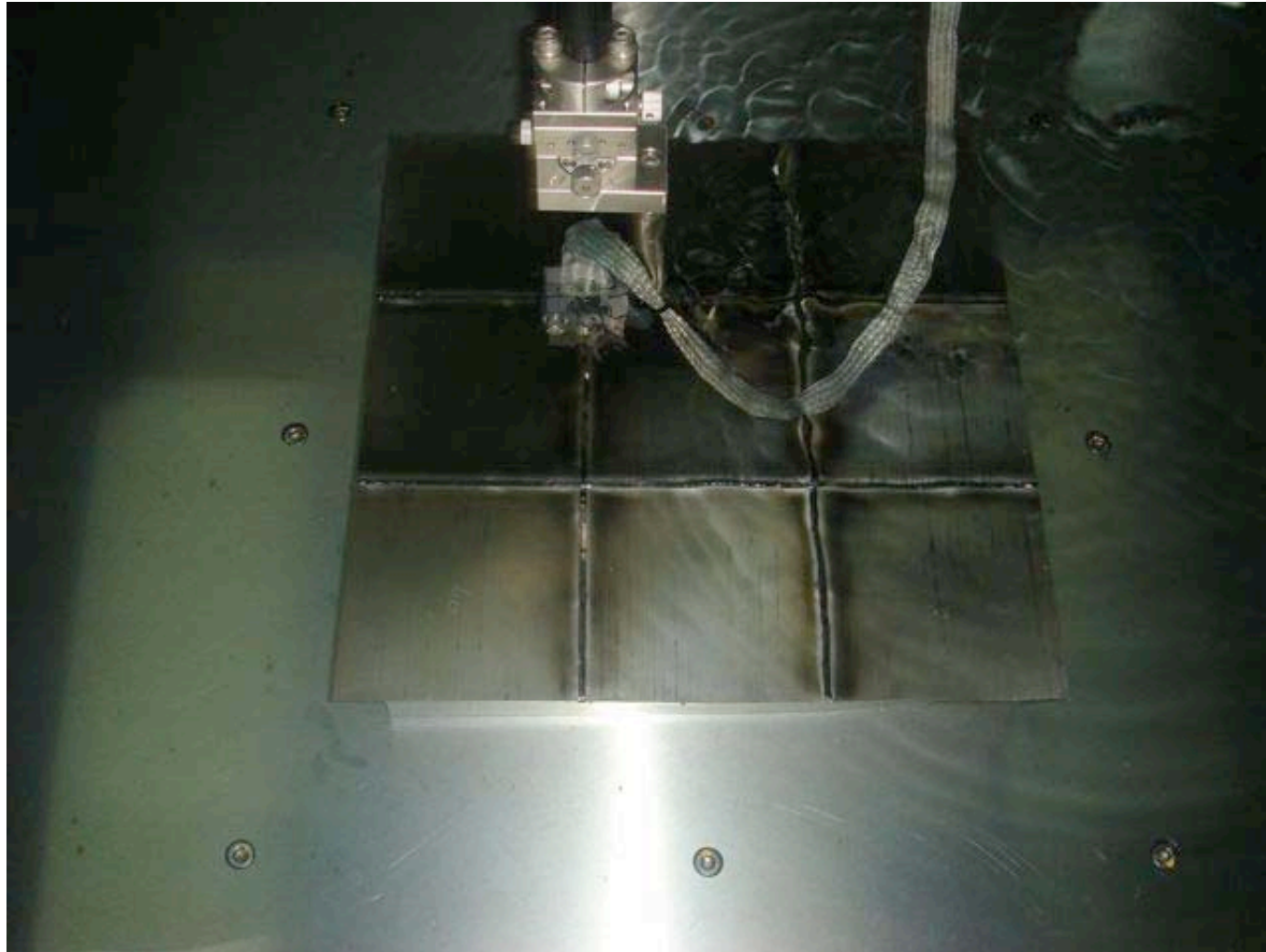


Before

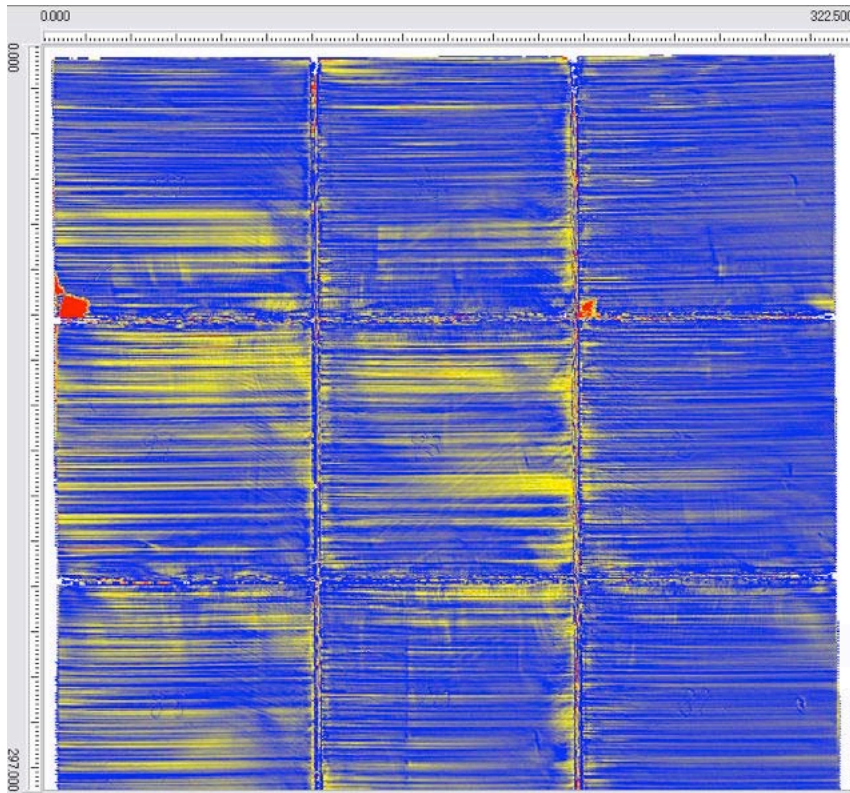


After

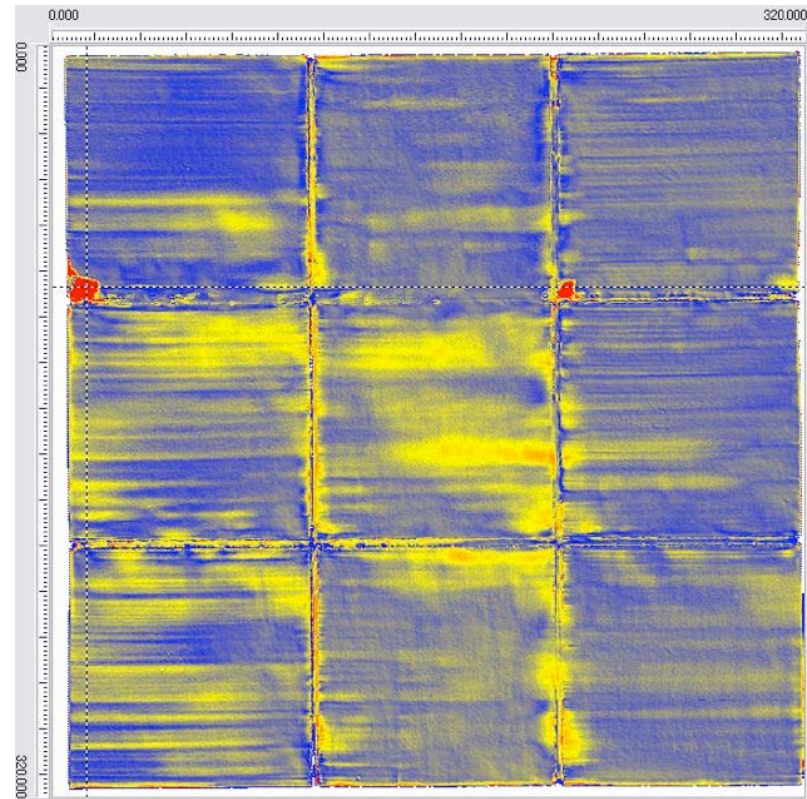
Ultrasonic imaging



Ultrasonic imaging result



As received
Wire saw traces can be seen.

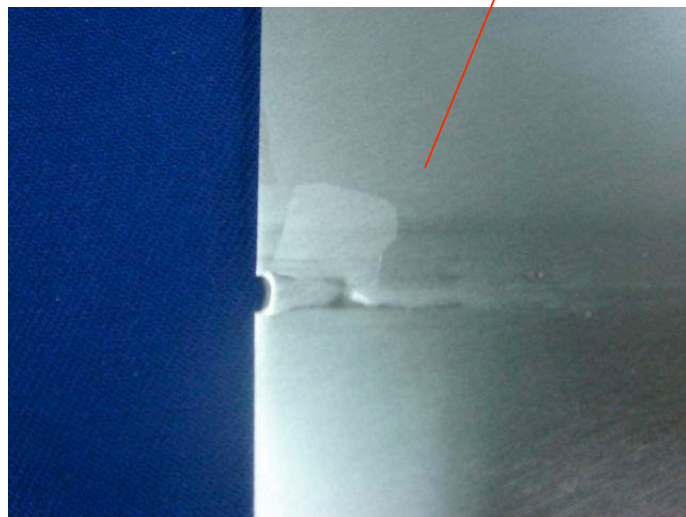
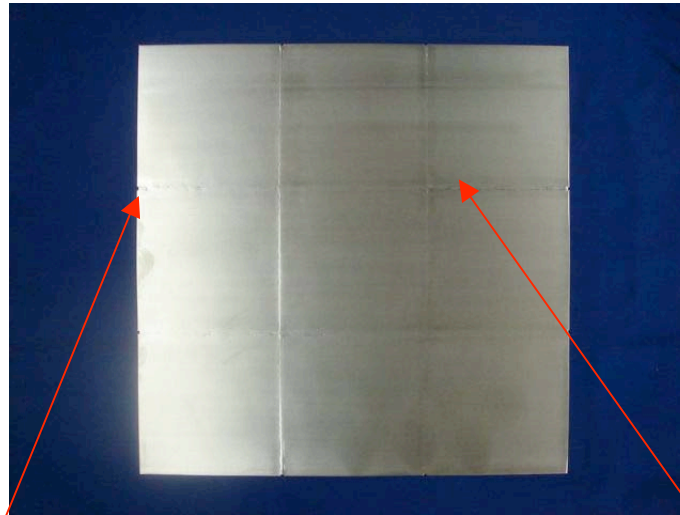


After buffing and BCP

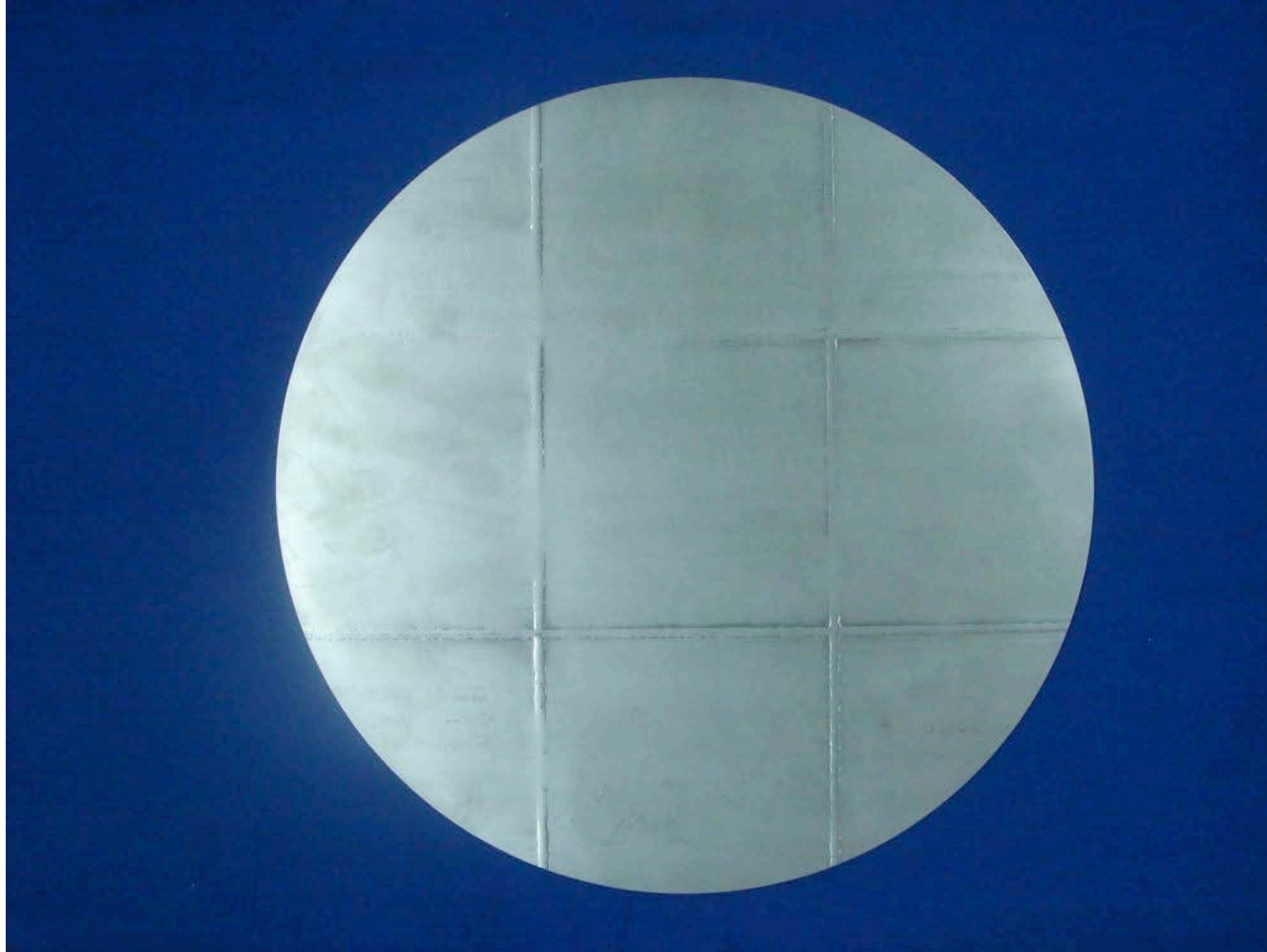
Two other crystal orientations are observed.

Naked-eye inspection after buffing & BCP

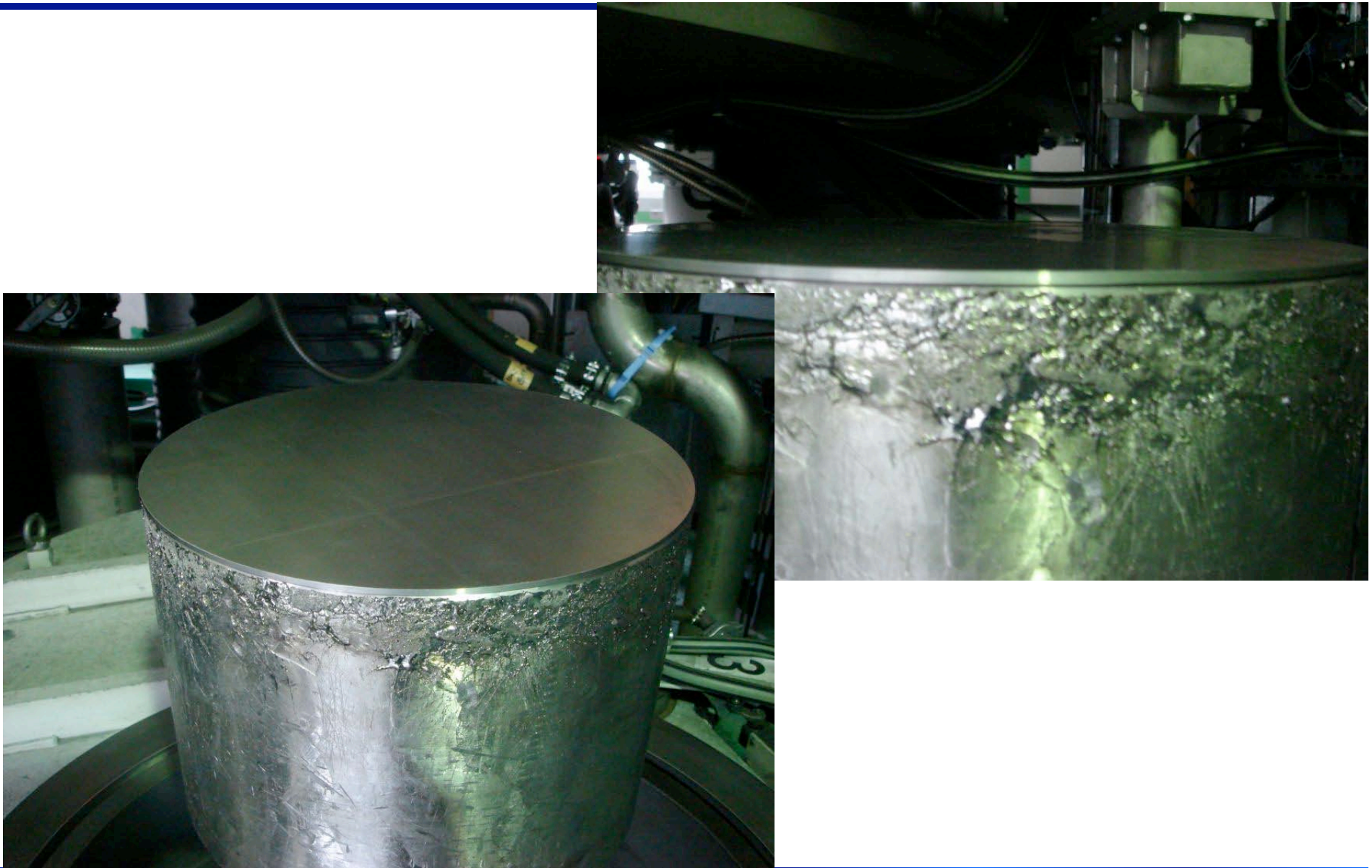
Grain boundary can be seen by naked eye at the place indicated by ultrasonic imaging.



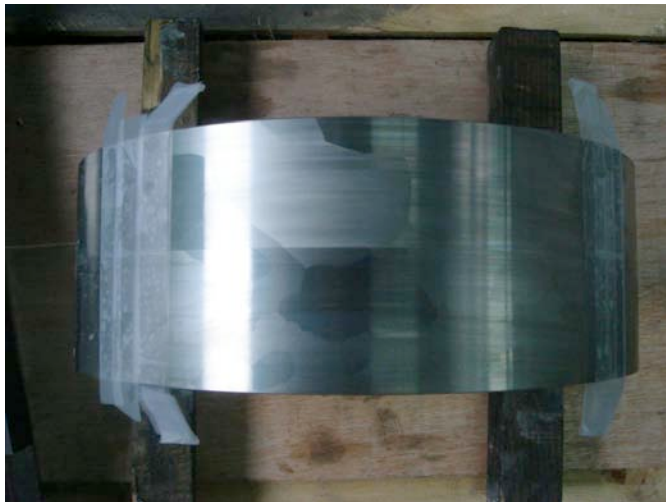
Single crystal seed



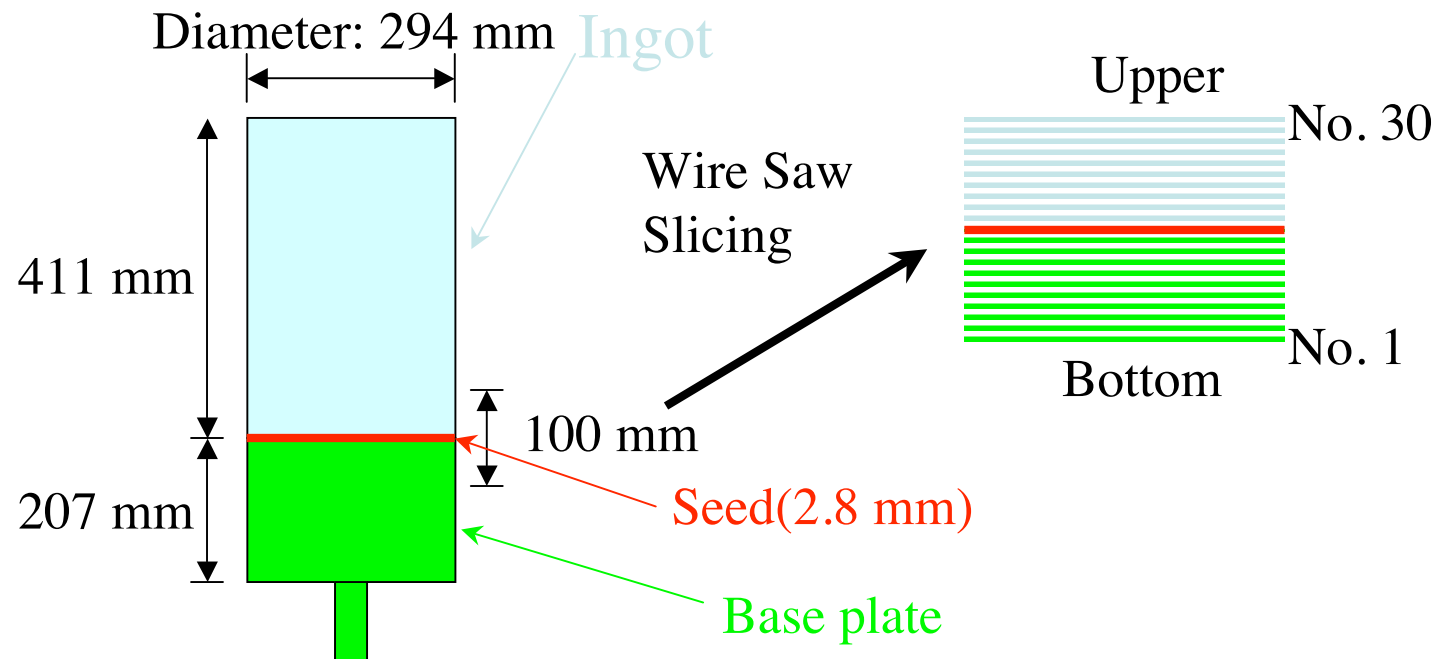
Set the seed to ingot base plate

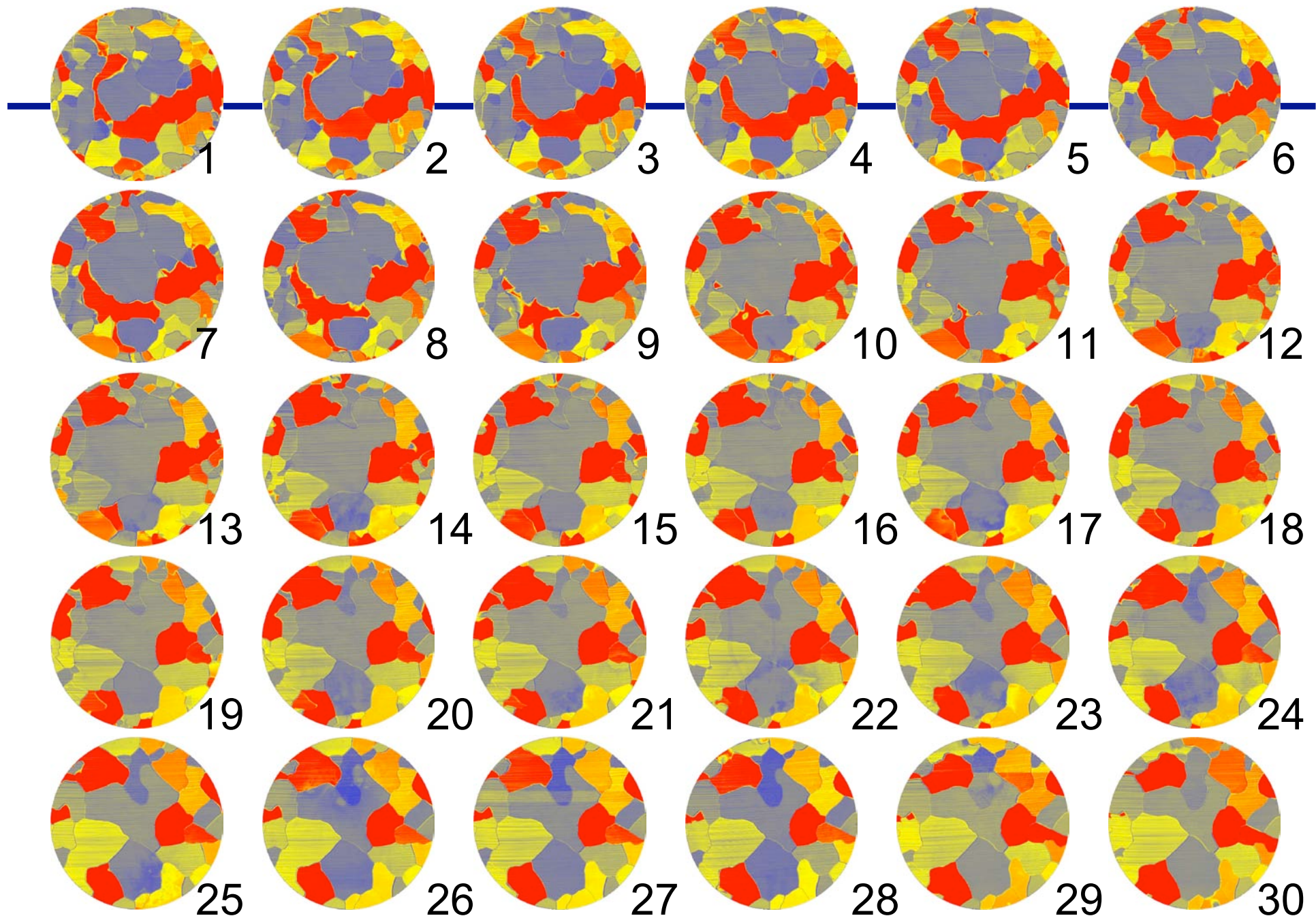


Test the material after melting



100 mm slice (seed is at the center)





Summary (single crystal examination)

- We observed the crystal's shape at various positions from base plate to ingot, including the seed material's position. The crystal's shape changed continuously.
- At the seed position, No. 17, we found no trace of the single crystal.
- Crystal orientation had moved from the base plate.
- During melting, at the moment EB hit the seed material, the seed curled like a potato chip. A hole also appeared at its center.
- We learned from this experiment that the seed was not sufficiently thick.

Summary (cost of wire saw slicing)

- Production of large-grain Nb discs using MWS slicing is not cheap owing to the machine cost.
- As the amount produced increases, the production cost decreases.
- If 10,000 pcs of sliced disc are produced, the machine cost per disc is about \$118.
- Production cost of LG discs depends on the demand.

Summary (FG or LG)

- Fine-grain Nb or large-grain Nb?
- Which technology will be chosen for the SC cavity material in the ILC project?
- How would I know?
- I inform you that Tokyo Denkai produces discs using both these methods.