

## Technologies and Nanotechnologies of Magnetic-Abrasive Machining of Surfaces

Speaker:

Dr. Mikalai Khomich, Director of POLIMAG

POLIMAG

ul. Surganova 37/1-103, 220013 Minsk, Belarus

Tel: +375 17 252 87 32

E-mail: polimag@mail.ru

www.polimag.eu

Minsk 2020



 The magnetic field transforms the ferroabrasive powder into a kind of an "elastic brush" and polishes the surface





 Pulsing magnetic field improves the structure of the preface layer of the material



### Application

- Formation of surface nanorelief
- Polishing surfaces before coating
- Cleansing surfaces before welding
- Polishing surfaces to increase resistance to corrosion, wear and mechanical destruction
- Surface modification under physical-chemical processes (diffusion, adhesion, etc.)



#### Experimental model for polishing plate surfaces













### Polishing of electronics: Si-wafers

Ra = 0.72 nm

TTV = 2.9 μm



Title: Si No.1 Note: 2nd measurement



### Polishing laser crystals (CaF<sub>2</sub> and other)



File:

Wedge

X/YSize

Date

Time

Ra

Rms

Terms

Masks:

Filtering

Data Restore

Valid Points

Pixel size

Averages.

20 Pt. PV

2 Pt. PV

Wavelength

#### Contour Plot



#### Ra = 1.537 nm

Title: CaF2-Rand Note: Nr.3



### Superfine polishing



**3905** Valid layout



A09 Experimental sample



A14 Experimental sample



A17 Industrial model



#### Laser induced damage threshold



POLIMAG



Segmentation and the second se

@ makerson

#### POLIMAG – SO1176

#### COMPARISON OF LIDT VALUES



Figure 1: Comparison of SO1176 measurements.

Table 1: SO1176 data spreadsheet

Sample	Threshold (1-on-1)	Error lower	Error upper
MAM	21.80	1,58	1.58
Classic polishing	13,13	1.07	0,96

Page 1 of 1

## Features of superfine polishing

Application:

surfaces of high-precision details of optics, lasers, micro- and nanoelectronics, etc.

Benefits:

- Very high quality
  - Roughness, Ra:

before: 8 – 10 nm after: 0.2 – 0.8 nm

- minimum defects in the structure of the surface layer
- Performance is 4-10 times higher than that of other technologies
- Cost is 3 5 times lower than cost of other technologies
- Environmental friendliness



### Optical glass polishing

Interferograms of optical glass before and after MAM











## Magnetic-Abrasive Polishing of plain, spherical and aspherical surfaces

#### Model A17



Before MAM		After MAM		
Sa	0.27 nm	Sa	0.14 nm	
Sq	0.369 nm	Sq	0.189 nm	
Sp	4.58 nm	Sp	1.13 nm	
Sv	3.66 nm	Sv	0.735 nm	

#### **Technical characteristics**

Piece diameter	10 - 200 mm
Ra of the polished surface	0.2 – 0,8 nm
Polishing time	2 - 15 min
Power consumption	1.5 kW
Size L×W×H	900 × 500 × 500 mm
Weight	80 kg



ISO 25178

### MAM potential

#### Model A17



Before MAM		Aft	After MAM	
Sa	0.27 nm	Sa	0.14 nm	
Sq	0.369 nm	Sq	0.189 nm	
Sp	4.58 nm	Sp	1.13 nm	
Sv	3.66 nm	Sv	0.735 nm	
Sz	8.24 nm	Sz	1.87 nm	
ISO 25178				

#### Analogs

MRF (Q22-XE)

Q-Flex 100







### Model A17





A17 in the autonomous clean zone



### Polishing ceramics: plates for cutters and mills



Materials	Microhardness, GPa
Diamond	100
Borazon	88
SiC	33
$AI_2O_3$	20
Si	12







### MAP of artificial heart valve

#### Valve surface nanorelief:





Sash material (locking elements): pyrolytic carbon (sitall)

#### Before MAM After MAM

Ra	6.13 nm	Ra	3.91 nm
Rz	49.02 nm	Rz	24.39 nm
Sa	24.11 nm	Sa	9.41 nm



# MAM equipment (polishing and cleansing) produced during between 1975 – 1995



Cleansing edges before welding



Polishing shafts



**Polishing screws** 



Cleansing plates and bands



Polishing spheres



Polishing and cleansing pipes



Cleansing wire



# Magnetic abrasive polishing of fuel rods of nuclear reactors



Nuclear reactor scheme



Heat-releasing element (fuel rod)





**T15** for polishing of pipes fuel rods



Fuel cell assembly

Conventional technologies (chemical etching, grinding and mechanical polishing) do not provide the required surface quality of pipes



## Automated model T19 for polishing of pipes fuel rods (under construction)





### Automated model T19 in production





### MAP of the inner surfaces of the waveguides





Waveguide material: alloys Cu, Al and Si, steel, etc.

 Before MAP
 After MAP

 Ra = **0.8** μm
 Ra = **0.076** μm



### MAP flat punch surface

Before MAP



After MAP





**100х** 200 мкм



#### Roughness Ra, µm

Maaaaa	Before MAP	After MAP		
weasurement		20 passes	30 passes	
1	2.897	0.328	0.024	
2	2.761	0.413	0.021	
3	2.555	0.382	0.029	
4	2.671	0.384	0.040	
5	2.437	0.685	0.040	
6	2.634	0.623	0.034	
7	2.666	0.449	0.026	
8	2.664	0.325	0.038	
9	2.660	0.379	0.098	
10	2.788	0.510	0.052	



100x

200 мкм

### Examples of details for MAM







Optics

Ra = 0,14 nm = 1,4 À



Laser ceramics

Si-wafers for electronics

Ra = 0.72 nm



### Examples of details for MAM









Tools: cutters, punch, drills



Pipes:

external and internal surfaces





Envelopes of fuel rods of nuclear reactors



### Examples of details for MAM





Cleansing of surfaces of details for aviation, space, ship and other industries

Cleansing edges before welding



Polishing aviaturbine blades





Removing burrs and edges rounding



# Instruments for quality control of bearing components after heat treatment



Все приборы изображены без электронных блоков управления \*Приборы изображены без устройств автоматической поштучной подачи шариков





More than 170 scientific publications More than 70 patents

Partners:

POLIMAG



#### Russia



вниинм

имени А.А. Бочвара

#### Germany









TECHNOLOGIES INSTRUMENTS MATERIALS

#### **South Korea**



Italy

O



#### **University of Ferrara**



#### POLIMAG

ul. Surganova 37/1 - 102, 220013 Minsk, Belarus Tel: +375 17 252 87 32 E-mail: polimag@mail.ru www.polimag.eu

Belarussian National Technical University

