

# SDTrimSP-3D based erosion modelling considering roughness

U. von Toussaint, R. Preuss

2021-06-28

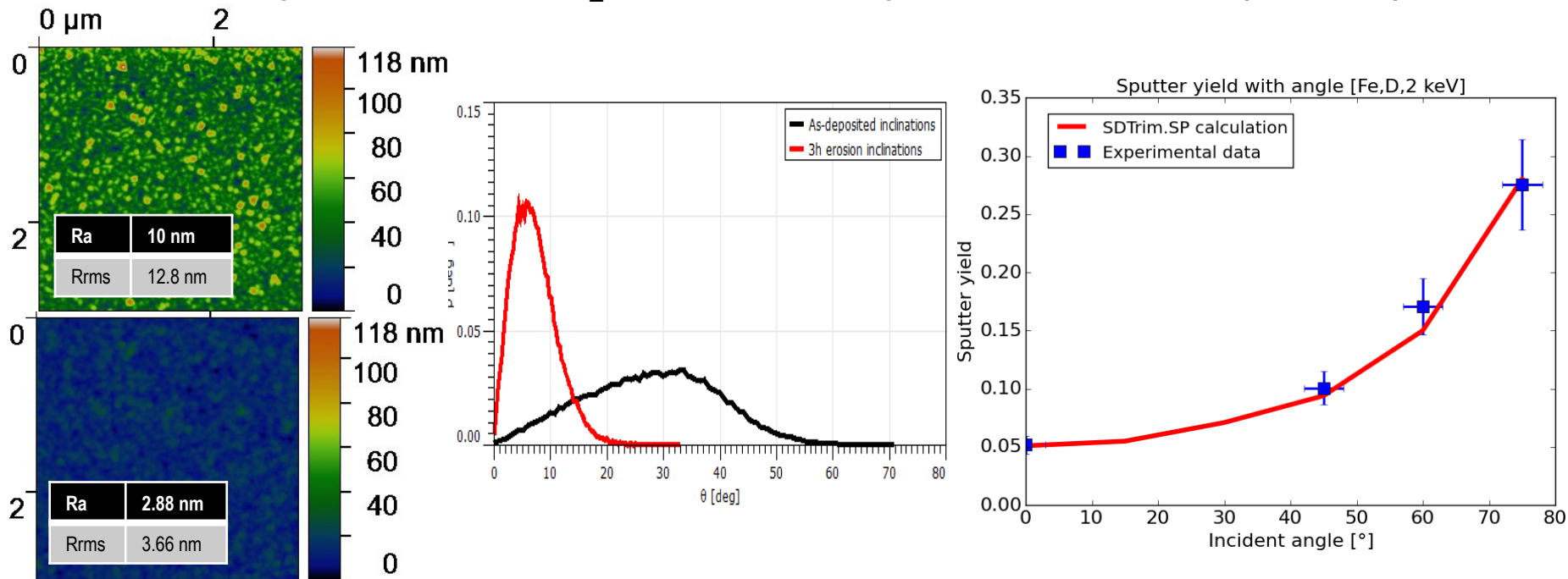
MAX PLANCK  
GESELLSCHAFT



This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 and 2019-2020 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

# Motivation

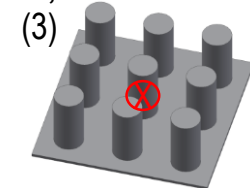
- **Sputter yield & reflection data from surface-physics experiments**
  - Large data-base of sputter-yields ( $Y$ ), reflection yields ( $R$ ) and energy reflection coefficients  $R_E$
  - Drawback:
    - Almost all are from well-prepared samples  $\rightarrow$  do not match PFC-properties
    - (Few) Experiments with technical grade samples yield averaged values ( $Y$  only)
- **Now: capability to derive  $Y$ ,  $R$ ,  $R_E$  from static & dynamic simulations (2D & 3D)**



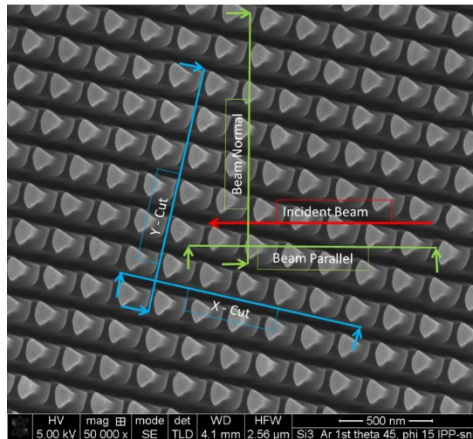
# Si – 45° incidence, 15° rotation

Description of SDTrimSP-3D  
**Dynamic Experiments**  
Conclusions & Outlook

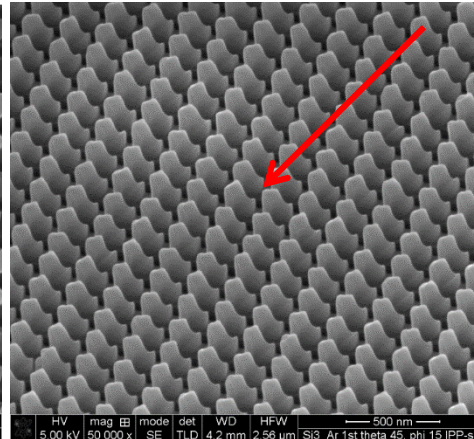
SDTrimSP-3D Si columns eroded by 5 keV Ar under 45° incidence, 15° rotation



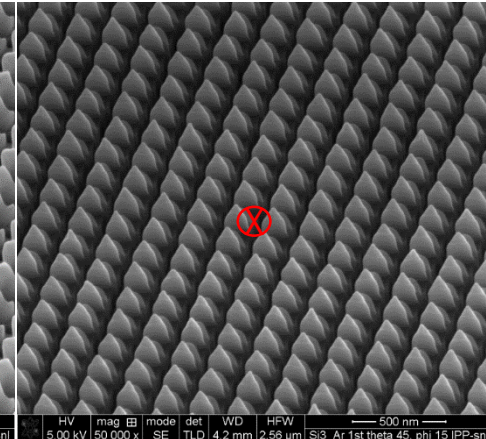
Birds-eye view



Tilted view



Tilted, rotated 90°



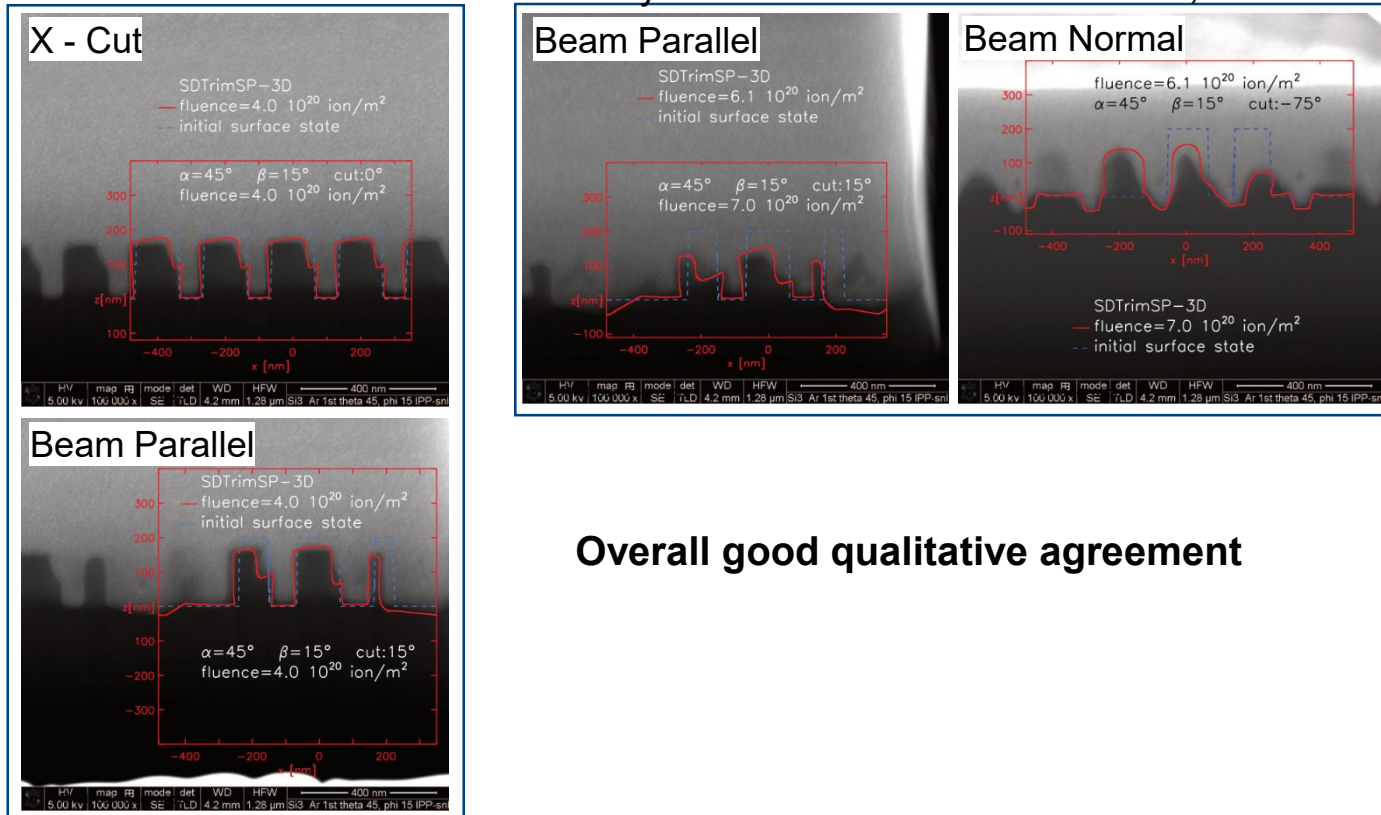
$X = 5 \text{ (max)}$

$6.1 \times 10^{20} \text{ Ar/m}^2$

# Si – 45° incidence, 15° rotation

Description of SDTrimSP-3D  
**Dynamic Experiments**  
Conclusions & Outlook

## SDTrimSP-3D Si columns eroded by 5 keV Ar under 45° incidence, 15° rotation

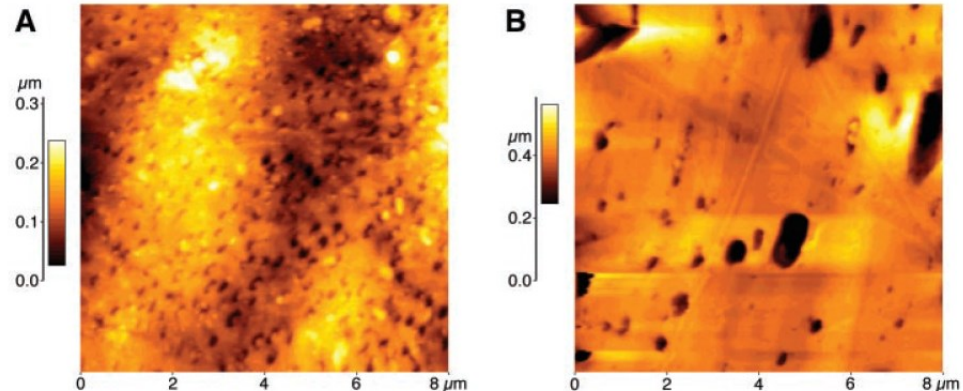


**Overall good qualitative agreement**

- **Key issues**

- Simulations are expensive (especially 3D) & yield huge amount of data
- Parameter explosion (surface topology) vs E, impact angle in 1D
- Standard surface description like RMS is utterly incomplete: same RMS from very different structures:

(e.g. Science 297 (2002), p. 973-976)



- **→ Different description is mandatory (but needs to be useful for relevant surfaces)**

- Characterisation of surface structures via
  - Frequency spectrum (Fourier transform) or
  - Autocorrelation function (ACF)
- Both measures suited also for technical surfaces (ripples, grinding patterns)

$$\text{ACF}(x,y) = \frac{\iint \rho(x-x', y-y') \times \rho(x', y') dx' dy'}{\iint \rho^2(x, y) dx dy}$$

- **Simulations (task)**

- Synthesize surfaces with known FFT and ACF
- Simulate static and dynamic sample-ion-interaction
- Extract  $Y$ ,  $R$ ,  $R_E$  and (try to) correlate with surface properties
- Investigate fluence (=time) dependent evolution equations in FFT/ACF-space

- **Verification experiments**

**( timeline/exp. depending on availability of masterand – exp. facilities are present)**

- Exposure of microstructured samples
  - Surfaces precharacterized with
    - AFM
    - SEM
    - Confocal microscopy
  - Exposure to ion beam (fixed energy and projectile), parameters:
    - Impact angle
    - Fluence

