

# Sonoluminescence emission spectra of a 3.6 MHz HIFU in sweep mode, applied to control magnesium dissolution

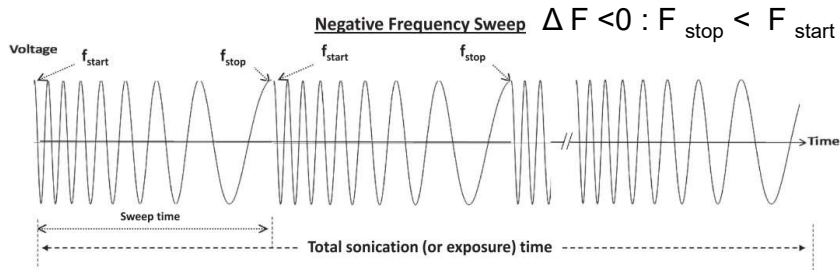
RESEM Project VOBUSURF

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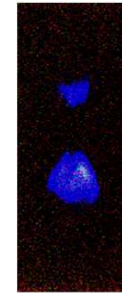
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<sup>c</sup> IRT M2P, Metz, France



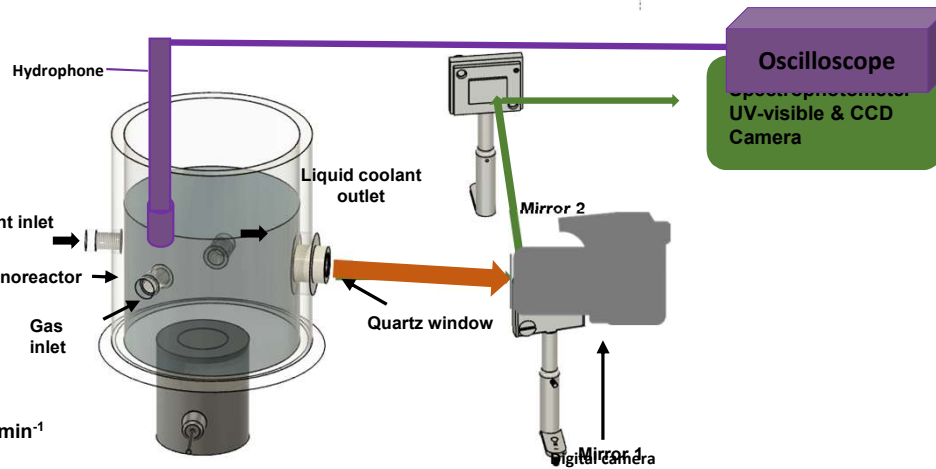
$$r_{sweep} = \frac{\Delta F}{T_{sweep}} \text{ (MHz/s)}$$

$$\Delta F = F_{stop} - F_{start} \text{ (MHz)}$$



**Sonochemiluminescence SCL**  
Distribution Intensity

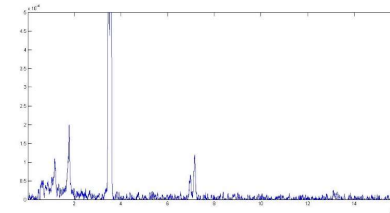
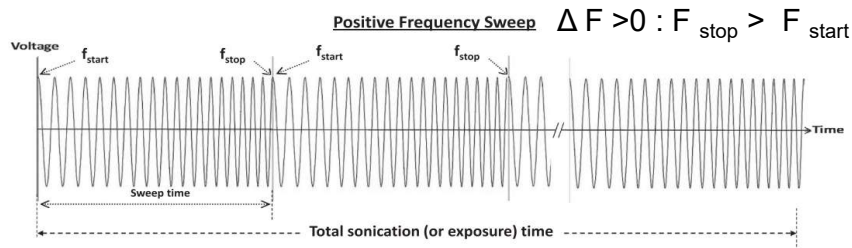
3600-3520 kHz :  
1 ms



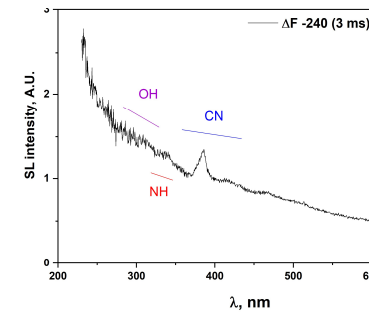
5°C cooling fluid

Gas saturation 61 mL.min<sup>-1</sup>  
during 30 minutes

### 3.6 MHz HIFU

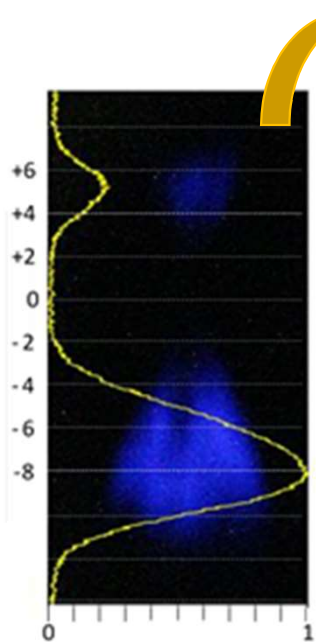


**Acoustic Spectra**

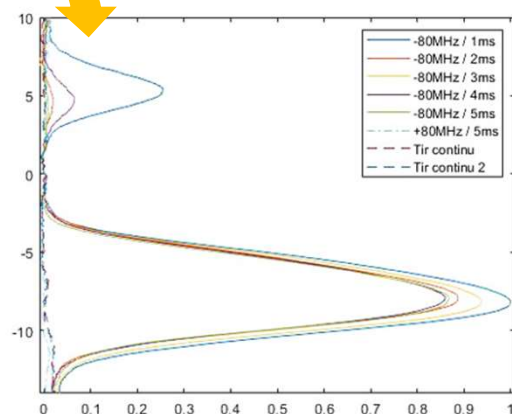


**Sonoluminescence SL**  
Plasma nature

# Localising and quantifying active bubbles



300 ml of 0.01 M luminol solution (pH = 10.8, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), Ar-20%O<sub>2</sub>, exposure time 1 minute at 3600 kHz -80 MHz/s (1ms)



3,6 MHz fixe 100 mV

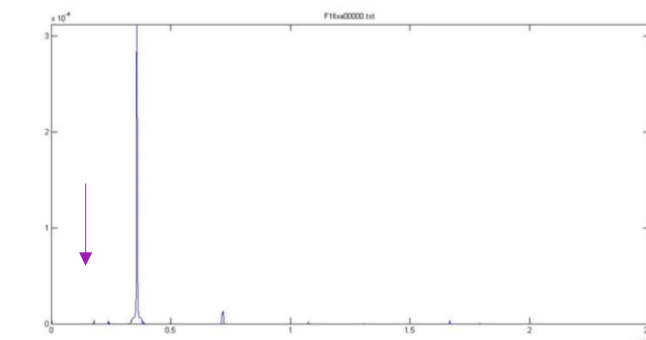
- Post-focal
- Pre-focal, more bright = more active
- Focal zone non active

## Scanning direction:

$$\Delta F < 0 : F_{\text{stop}} < F_{\text{start}}$$

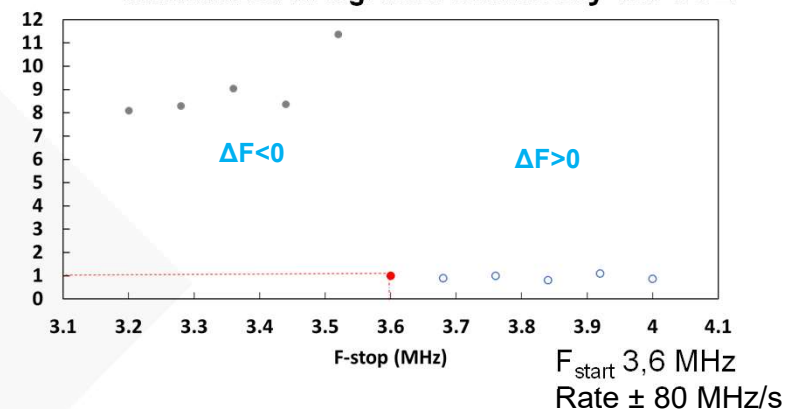
$$\Delta F > 0 : F_{\text{stop}} > F_{\text{start}}$$

$$r_{\text{sweep}} = \frac{\Delta F}{T_{\text{sweep}}} \text{ (MHz/s)}$$

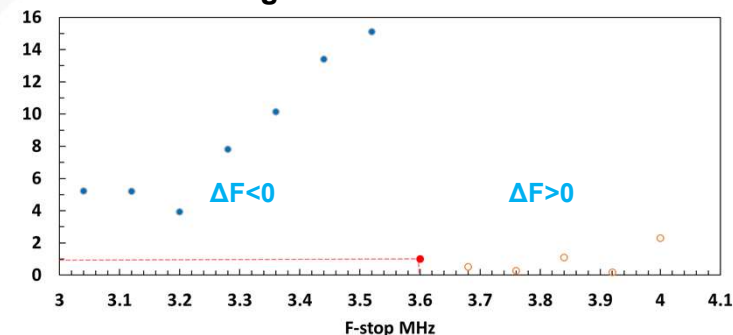


- Harmonics, subharmonics, ultraharmonics more visible ► active bubbles
- ↑ continuum ► inertial cavitation

## Normalized integrated luminosity for SCL



## Normalized integrated Area below acoustic curve



- Same trend cavitation activity
- ΔF > 0 sonochemical activity is more strong, especially for short T<sub>sweep</sub>

# Plasma nature

SL spectra → identification of active species in the plasma generated in the bubbles

## Above 500 kHz :

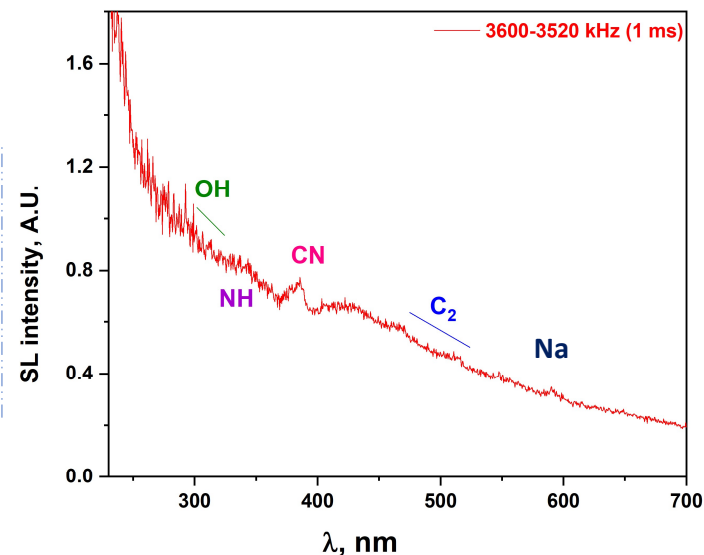
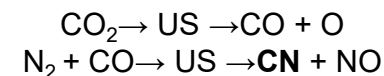
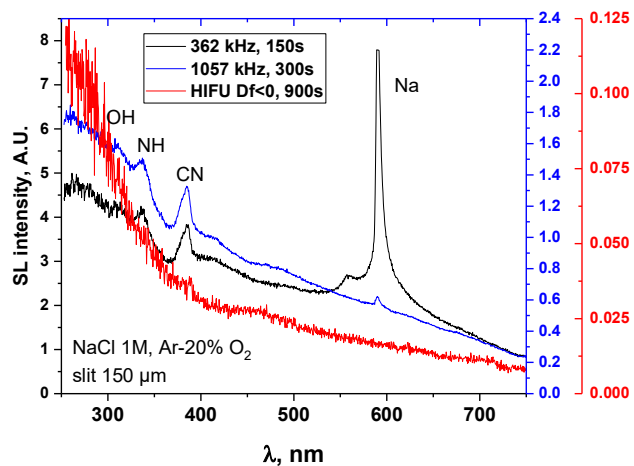
- Very low SL intensity
- Broad molecular emission difficult to study

### Detected species:

OH 310 nm; NH 337 nm ;CN 386 nm

C<sub>2</sub> 470 and 515 nm ;Na 589 nm

- Molecular emission of OH, NH, Na, C<sub>2</sub> very low
- CN emission (B2Σ<sup>+</sup> - X2Σ<sup>+</sup>) the most intense = Spectroscopic probe

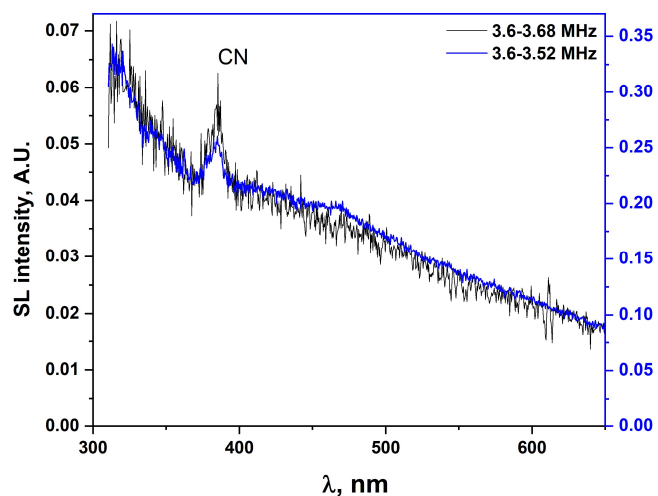


SL emission spectra of HIFU in sweeping mode, in 1 M NaCl +3.7 mM 2-propanol under Ar-15.5%O<sub>2</sub>-2.2%N<sub>2</sub> at f= 3600 -3520 kHz, -80 MHz/s (1ms), merged with the corresponding spectra using high pass Filter 320 nm.

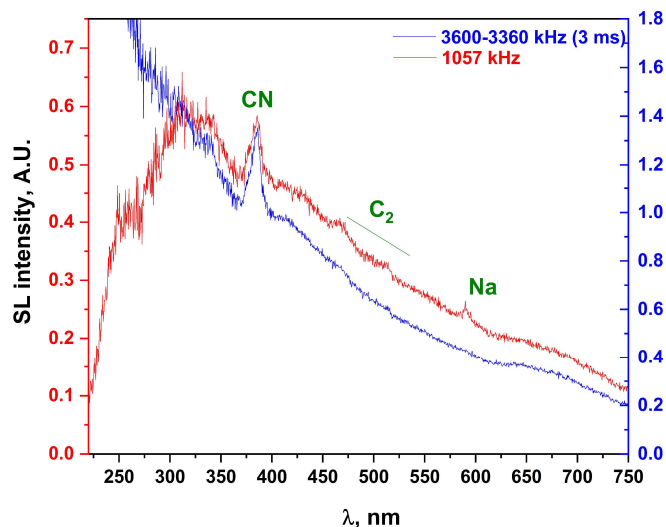


- ❖ Solution : 1M NaCl, 3.7 mM 2-propanol
- ❖ Gas: Ar/O<sub>2</sub> (15,5% vol) / N<sub>2</sub> (2.2% vol)
- ❖ Acquisition time: 15 minutes

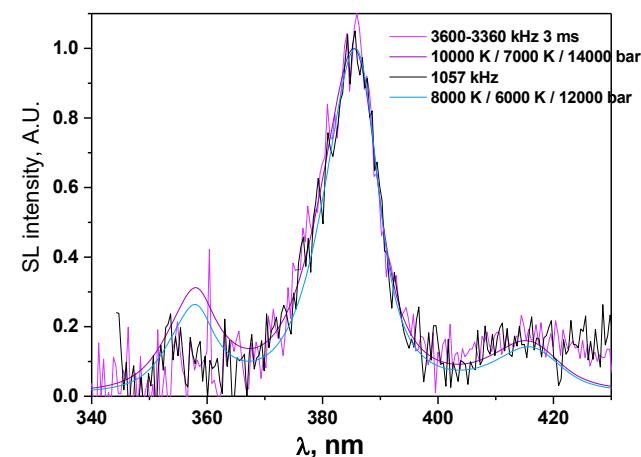
# Simulation of CN molecular emission



SL emission at sweeping rate of  $\pm 80$  MHz/s and a sweeping time of 1 ms for different  $F_{\text{start}}$



SL emission spectra of HIFU at  $f = 3600 - 3360$  kHz,  $-80$  MHz/s (3ms) and fixed frequency of 1057 kHz,



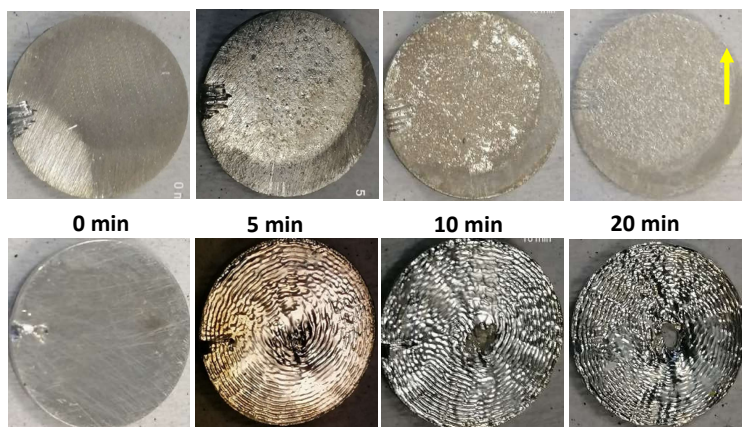
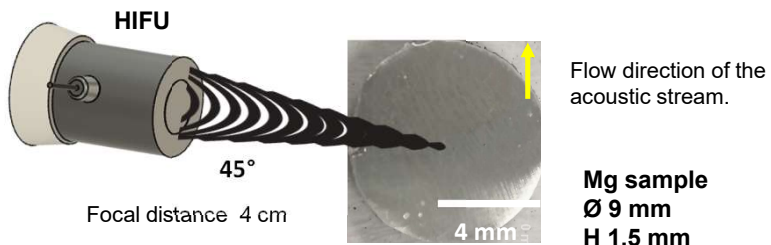
- $Df > 0$  and  $Df < 0$  spectra are **similar** and **overlap**
- No spectral differences
- Difference in **intensity** (different number of bubbles)

- Plasma characteristics inside the bubbles do not depend on the frequency
- SL/SCL intensification is related to the number of bubbles

Rovibronic temperatures	HIFU	
	3.6 MHz	1057 kHz
$T_v$ (K) $\pm 2000$	10000	8000
$T_r$ (K) $\pm 2000$	7000	6000
$P_{\text{eff}}$ (bar) $\pm 2000$	14000	12000

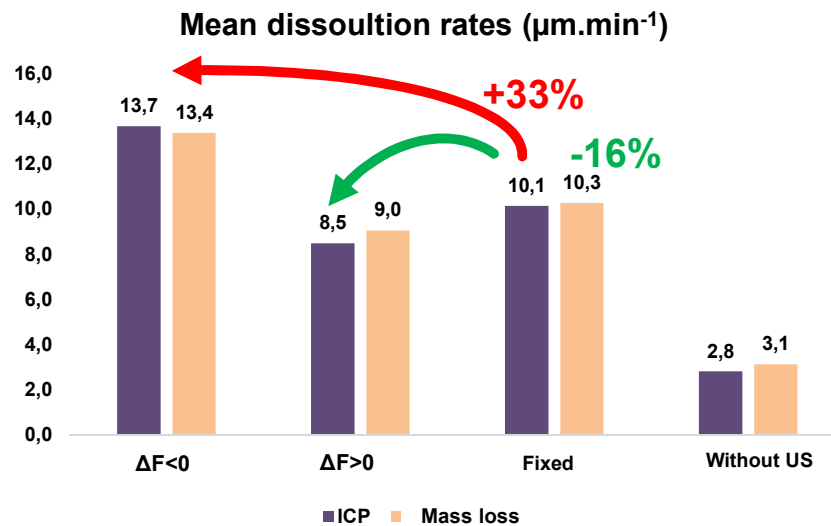


# Magnesium erosion



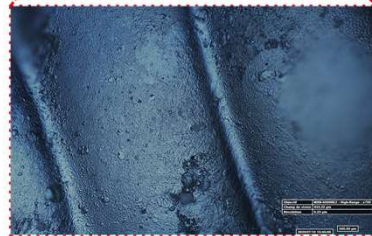
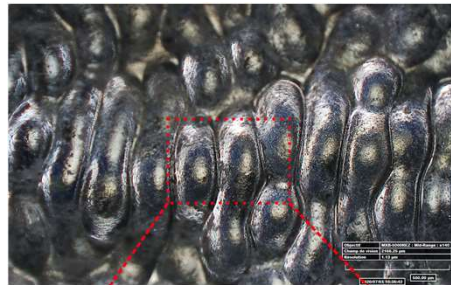
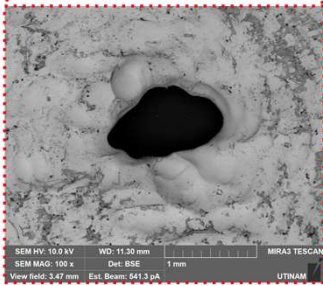
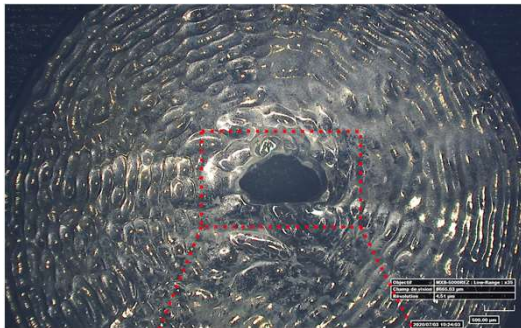
Mg evolution in 0.1 M oxalic acid with and without US for 20 minutes 3.6-3.44 MHz (2 ms), sweeping rate of -80 MHz/s.

- Brighter surfaces
- Appearance of macro-roughness



- Highest cavitation  $\Delta F < 0$
- Fastest dissolution  $\Delta F < 0$
- Up to 1.5 mm hole
- Dissolution kinetics in the center of the sample :  $150 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$
- Controlled dissolution

# Magnesium erosion



Hole 1.4 mm x 0.8 mm x 1.5 mm  
► **surface selectivity**

Increase for **surface roughness**  
2.821 $\mu\text{m}$   $\rightarrow$  12.961  $\mu\text{m}$   
Appearance of wave

- ❖ Spectroscopic probe : HIFU 3.6 MHz + Sweeping frequency
- ❖ Unlock the hidden keys behind HIFU's plasma:  $T_v$ ;  $T_r$
- ❖ HIFU's a workable solution for magnesium erosion :
  - Surface selectivity
  - High dissolution rates
  - Control surface roughness
- ❖ Other applications: decontamination, polishing, local and precise treatment (existing patent)



# Thank you for your attention !