

Development and Production of Non Evaporable Getter Coatings For the Vacuum Chambers of the 3GeV storage ring of Max IV

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- Max IV : Next generation of synchrotron light sources
- Vacuum constrains and requirements



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- Vacuum chamber for beam extraction (4 types of chamber)



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- Conclusion























Circumference (m)	528
Straight sections	20
Injection	full energy, top-up
Stored current (mA)	500
Horizontal emittance (nm rad)	0.2 - 0.3
Vertical emittance (nm rad)	< 0.008
Horizontal beam size (σ μm)	42 - 52
Vertical beam size (σ μm)	< 6





Compact lattice

























- Compact lattice Small longitudinal distance between magnets
- Closed solid magnet block



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- Closed solid magnet block
 Little space around the magnets



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 Little space around the magnets
- Small aperture of the magnets







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 Little space around the magnets
- Small aperture of the magnets Magnets' aperture ø25 mm







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Magnets' aper









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- Closed solid magnet block
 25mm









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- Compact lattice
 Small longitudinal distance between magnets
- Closed solid magnet block
 Little space around the magnets
- Small aperture of the magnets Magnets' aperture ø25 mm
- Low target pressure with beam






- Compact lattice Small longitudinal distance between magnets
- Closed solid magnet block
 Little space around the magnets
- Small aperture of the magnets Magnets' aperture ø25 mm
- Low target pressure with beam Average dynamic pressure 1 10-9 mbar









- Compact lattice
 Small longitudinal distance between magnets
- Closed solid magnet block
 Little space around the magnets



- Small aperture of the magnets
 Magnets' aperture of 5 mm
- Low target pressure with beam
 Average dynamic pressure 1 10-9 mbar







 CERN will coat the inner walls of the vacuum chambers with a Non Evaporable Getter with low activation temperature (Ti-Zr-V)



- CERN will coat the inner walls of the vacuum chambers with a Non Evaporable Getter with low activation temperature (Ti-Zr-V)
 - It can be activated at 180°C in 24 hours





 The coating is done by DC magnetron sputtering from a cathode composed of 3 different wires





• The standard chambers are coated in the Industry and ESRF



- The standard chambers are coated in the Industry and ESRF
- Coating of the chambers for photon beam extraction is made at CERN



- The standard chambers are coated in the Industry and ESRF
- Coating of the chambers for photon beam extraction is made at CERN
 - A total of 80 chambers of different types



























Vacuum chambers for beam extraction

VC1







• 2.38m length



• 2.38m length



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section
- diameter of 21.5mm



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section
- diameter of 21.5mm
- BPM at one extremity



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- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section
- diameter of 21.5mm
- BPM at one extremity
- Bellow at the other



- 2.38m length
- 3 bent section
- diameter of 21.5mm
- BPM at one extremity
- Bellow at the other





 A special support was design by Max IV to protect the shape of the chamber



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- A special support was design by Max IV to protect the shape of the chamber
- 2 chambers can be produced simultaneously



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Power density W/m	Voltage V	<i>Current</i> A	Pressure mbar	<i>Magnetic field G</i>	Coating duration hours
25	450	0.12	1.1 10-1	185	10



Vacuum chambers for beam extraction

VC2I




VC2I



VC2I





- VC2I
 - 300mm length





- VC2I
 - 300mm length
 - 2 pipes for electron beam and photon beam





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 - Need of NEG coating on the grid



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 - Need of NEG coating on the grid
 - Use of a cathode with bent sections to avoid too thick film



- VC2I
 - 300mm length
 - 2 pipes for electron be
 - Crotch absorber
 - Need of NEG coating
 - Use of a cathode wit thick film





- VC2I
 - 300mm length
 - 2 pipes for electron beam and photon beam
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- VC2I
 - 300mm length
 - 2 pipes for electron beam and photon beam
 - Crotch absorber
 - Need of NEG coating on the grid
 - Use of a cathode with bent sections to avoid too thick film
 - 3 chambers can be produced simultaneously



Power density W/m	Voltage V	<i>Current</i> A	Pressure mbar	<i>Magnetic field G</i>	Coating duration hours
80	420	0.3	1.4 10-2	185	13



Vacuum Chamber 02 I



Vacuum Chamber 02 I





Vacuum Chamber 02













VC2a and VC2b



VC2a and VC2b





VC2a and VC2b





VC2a



- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells



- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 300 mm length



- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 300 mm length





- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 300 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires





- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 300 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires





- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 300 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires
 - Photon chamber : One cathode of ø 0.5 mm wires





- VC2a
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 300 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires
 - Photon chamber : One cathode of ø 0.5 mm wires























VC2 a/b mockup for preliminary test



• VC2b


- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells



- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells





- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 435 mm length





- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 435 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires





- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 435 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires





- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 435 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires
 - Photon chamber : Two cathodes of ø 0.5 mm wires





- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 435 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires
 - Photon chamber : Two cathodes of ø 0.5 mm wires





- VC2b
 - Test on a mockup made of two shells
 - 435 mm length
 - Electron chamber : One cathode of ø 1mm wires
 - Photon chamber : Two cathodes of ø 0.5 mm wires







 Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS



 Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS





 Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS



- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber :



- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber :
 - Correct composition



- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber :
 - Correct composition
 - Expected activation temperature



- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber :
 - Correct composition
 - Expected activation temperature
 - Photon chamber



- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber :
 - Correct composition
 - Expected activation temperature
 - Photon chamber
 - Problems with thickness uniformity



- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber
 - Correct composition
 - Expected activation temperature
 - Photon chamber
 - Problems with thickness uniformity





- Test on thin film coverage, NEG composition and activation by XPS
 - NEG thin film inside the electron chamber :
 - Correct composition
 - Expected activation temperature
 - Photon chamber
 - Problems with thickness uniformity
 - Increase power density to spread the plasma









After increase of the power density

• Photon chamber :



- Photon chamber :
 - Wrong composition : high concentration
 of Vanadium



- Photon chamber :
 - Wrong composition : high concentration of Vanadium





- Photon chamber :
 - Wrong composition : high concentration of Vanadium





- Photon chamber :
 - Wrong composition : high concentration of Vanadium
 - Too slow activation process





A known possible cause for high concentration of vanadium is the overheating of the cathode



A known possible cause for high concentration of vanadium is the overheating of the cathode

 Optimisation of the coating parameters to reduce the power density with an acceptable thickness distribution :



A known possible cause for high concentration of vanadium is the overheating of the cathode

- Optimisation of the coating parameters to reduce the power density with an acceptable thickness distribution :
 - Magnetic field, discharge gas
 pressure



A known possible cause for high concentration of vanadium is the overheating of the cathode

- Optimisation of the coating parameters to reduce the power density with an acceptable thickness distribution :
 - Magnetic field, discharge gas
 pressure
 - External cooling of the chamber

















The NEG thin film, inside the photon chamber, has still a delayed activation.



Vacuum chamber 2 a/b (electron chamber)




Vacuum chamber 2 a/b (photon chamber)







 XRD measurements-> NEG has a small grain size < 10 nm



- XRD measurements-> NEG has a small grain size < 10 nm
- EDX measurements -> local nonhomogeneous composition















Despite the correct parameter in thickness, composition, grain size



Despite the correct parameter in thickness, composition, grain size

• We are unable to have a correct activation of the photon chamber



Despite the correct parameter in thickness, composition, grain size

- We are unable to have a correct activation of the photon chamber
- Activation of the photon chamber is not critical for the machine





Complete coverage



- Complete coverage
- Composition conform with CERN standards



- Complete coverage
- Composition conform with CERN standards
 - Electron chamber activates correctly



- Complete coverage
- Composition conform with CERN standards
 - Electron chamber activates correctly
 - Photon chamber shows incomplete activation after heating at 250 °C for 2 hours (standard heating cycle for XPS test)





 However, the lack of full activation is not critical for the beam life time in Max IV and CERN decide to start with the production of the thin film coatings



- However, the lack of full activation is not critical for the beam life time in Max IV and CERN decide to start with the production of the thin film coatings
- Need more studies on the coating of small aperture chambers in post production



• Production:



- Production:
 - Custom installation dedicated to VC2 a/b chambers



- Production:
 - Custom installation dedicated to VC2 a/b chambers
 - 4 chambers produced simultaneously



















Vacuum chamber 2a/b (photon)

Power density W/m	Voltage V	Current A	Pressure mbar	<i>Magnetic field G</i>	Coating duration hours
25	370	0.3	6.6 10-1	500	8



Vacuum chamber 2a/b (electron)

Power density W/m	Voltage V	Current A	Pressure mbar	<i>Magnetic field G</i>	Coating duration hours
25	350	0.4	6 10-2	185	10





















• 3GeV Ring fully NEG Coated



- 3GeV Ring fully NEG Coated
- Most complicated chambers are being coated at CERN



- 3GeV Ring fully NEG Coated
- Most complicated chambers are being coated at CERN
- Despite the geometrical complexity and small cross section, we succeed to coat the totality of the inner Walls of the chambers



- 3GeV Ring fully NEG Coated
- Most complicated chambers are being coated at CERN
- Despite the geometrical complexity and small cross section, we succeed to coat the totality of the inner Walls of the chambers
- By the end of 2014, all chambers will be delivered, in due time for the ring installation


Conclusion



Conclusion

 We measured a delayed activation in the photon beam chamber of the VC2a/b that is not critical for the beam life time



Conclusion

- We measured a delayed activation in the photon beam chamber of the VC2a/b that is not critical for the beam life time
- This unexpected result will be deeply investigated in the future



Production planning



Production planning



