

# Vacuum Analysis and Improvement for the Jefferson Lab Photo-Electron Guns

*Marcy L. Stutzman*

Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

P.Adderley, M.Poelker, G.R.Myneni

M.Baylac, J.Brittian, J.Clark, J.Grames, J.Hansknecht



Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Marcy Stutzman

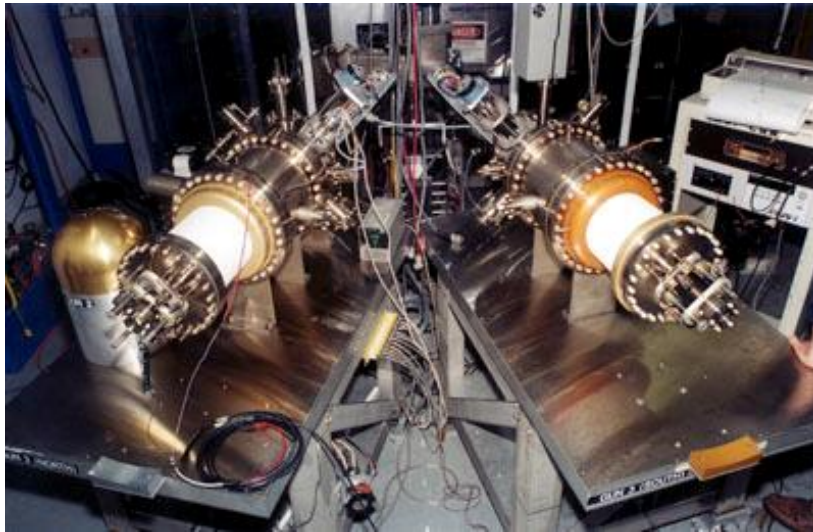


# Jefferson Lab



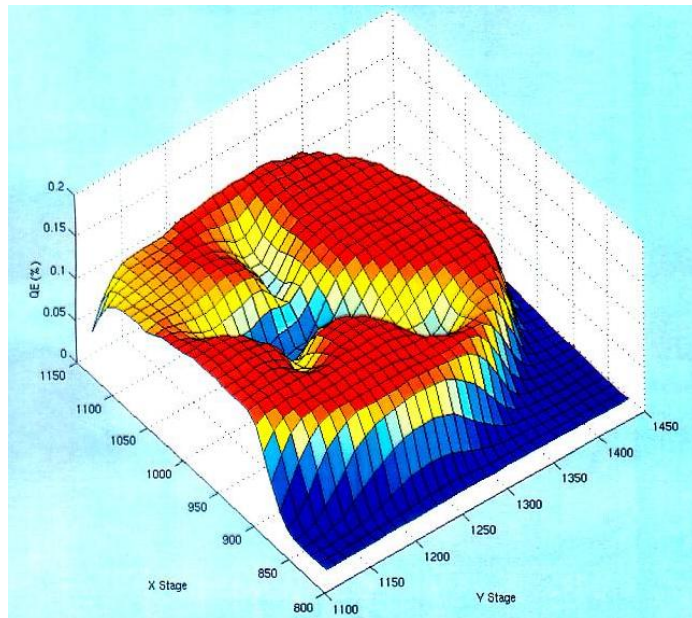
- 6 GeV Nuclear Physics Laboratory
- 3 Experimental Halls
- 200  $\mu\text{A}$ , 80% polarized electron beam
- UHV Photoelectron guns

# Photoelectron Guns

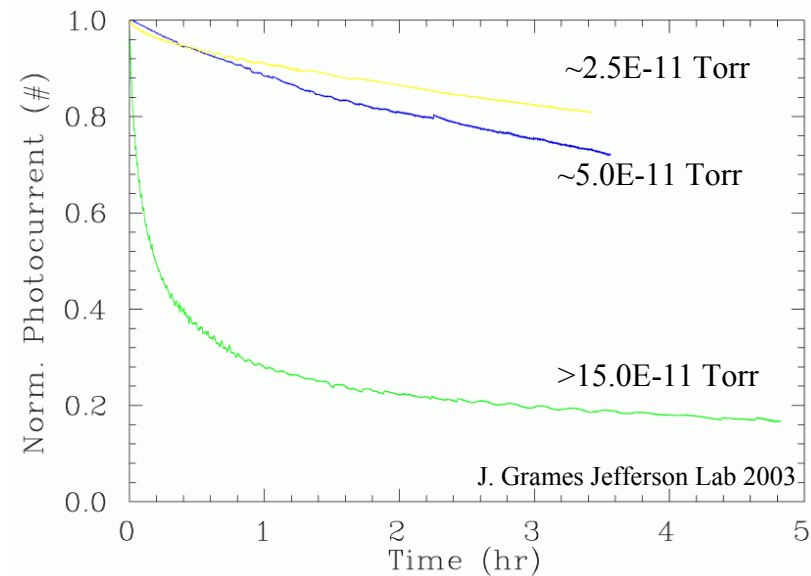


- 304 Stainless Steel Chambers
- Pressure  $\sim 1e^{-1}$  Torr (Extractor Gauges)
- 100 kV Ceramic
- Open to beamline during operation
- Differential Pumping cans with NEGS
- GaAs Photocathode
- Process with Cs and  $NF_3$  in chambers

# Photocathode Lifetime



Quantum Efficiency across cathode  
after running beam

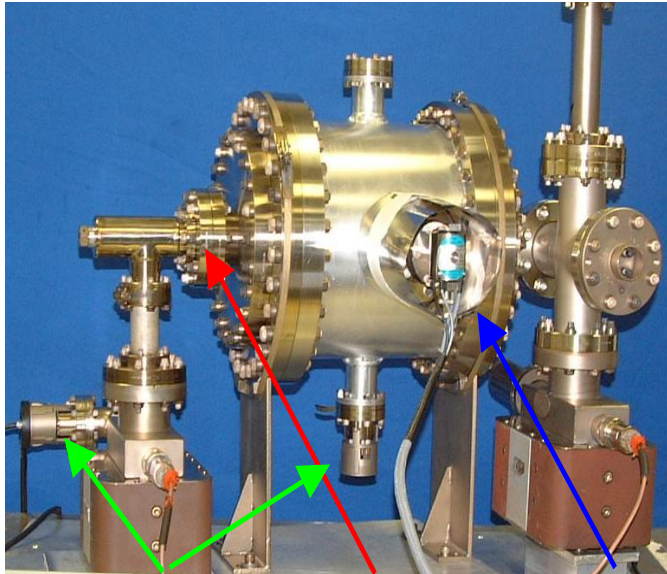


Cathode lifetime vs. Chamber Pressure

# Outline

- Jefferson Lab and the Photoelectron Guns
- Outgassing Measurements
- Pump Speed Measurements
- Coatings

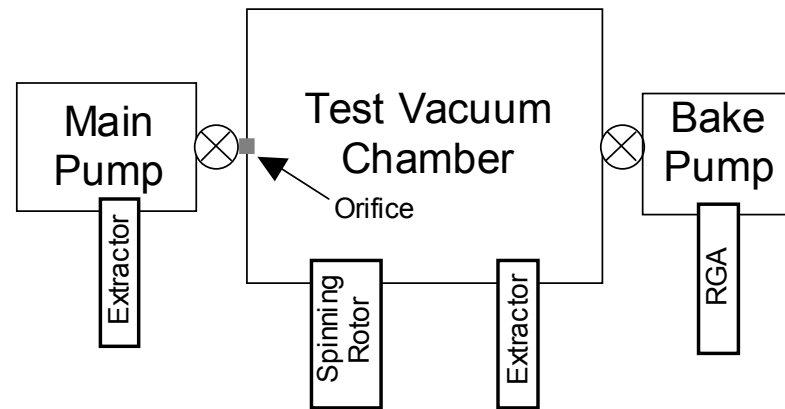
# Experimental Setup



Extractor Gauges

Orifice

Spinning  
Rotor  
Gauge



# Measurement Methods

## Orifice Method

- Bake Chamber (250 °C, 30 hours)
- Equilibrate ~12 hours across orifice
- Measure pressures with extractor gauges
- Flow Rate through orifice =  $C \cdot \Delta P$   
with  $C$  the conductance of the orifice
- Calculate Outgassing Rate:

$$Q = \frac{C \cdot \Delta P}{A}$$

## Accumulation Method

- Bake Chamber (250 °C, 30 hours)
- Eliminate Pumping
- Track Pressure Rise with  
Spinning Rotor Gauge
- Calculate Outgassing Rate:

$$Q = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{V}{A}$$

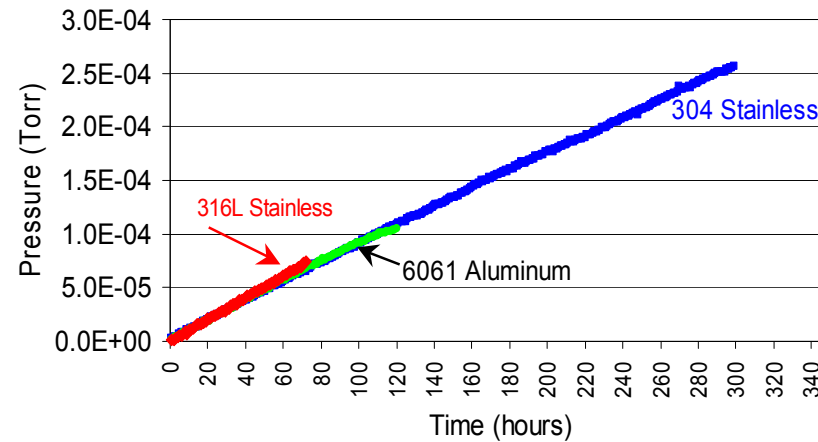
Recommended practices for measuring and reporting outgassing data, P.A.Redhead, JVSTA **20**, 1667 (2002)

# Outgassing Data

**Orifice Measurement Data for Three Vacuum Chamber Materials**

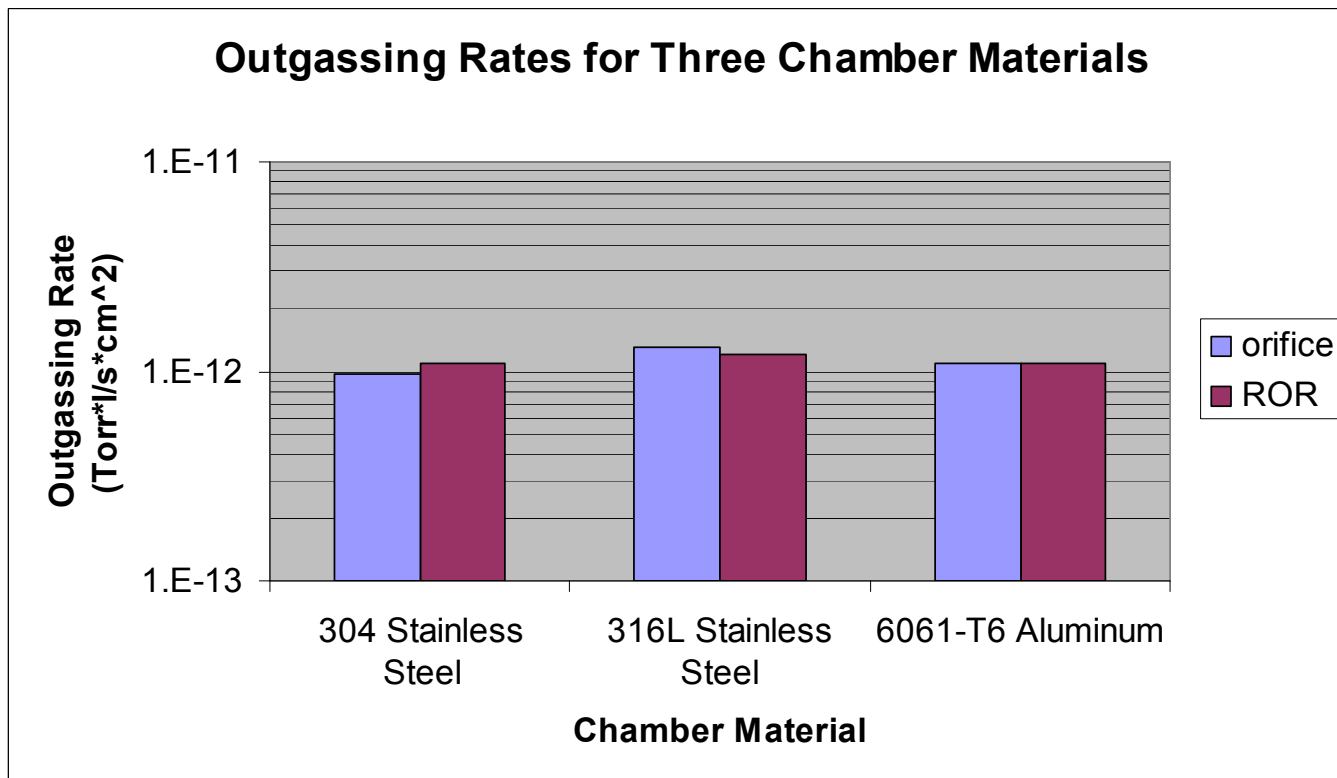
	Chamber Pressure	Pump Pressure
304 Stainless Steel	$1.85 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.67 \times 10^{-10}$
316L Stainless Steel	$2.46 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.16 \times 10^{-10}$
6061-T6 Aluminum	$1.96 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.26 \times 10^{-10}$

**Rate of Rise with Spinning Rotor Gauge for Three Vacuum Chamber Materials**





# Outgassing Results



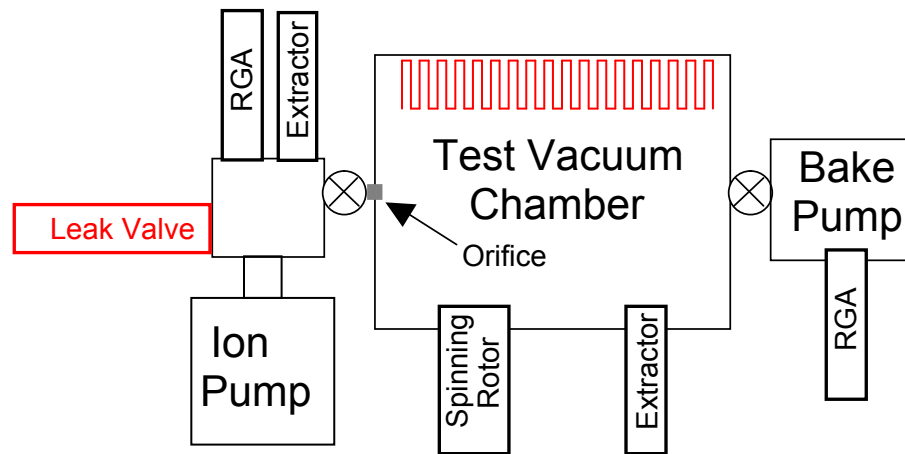
# Outline

- Jefferson Lab and the Photoelectron Guns
- Outgassing Measurements
- Pump Speed Measurements
- Coatings

# Pump Speed Measurement Motivation

Activation protocol check...

# Pump Speed Setup Modifications



- SAES WP-950 getter cartridges
- ST-707 getter material
- Leak valve loaded with UHP Hydrogen

Recommended practices for measuring pumping speeds,  
M.H.Hablanian, JVSTA 5, 2552 (1987).

## Rated Pump Speeds

$3 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr, 23 °C

Hydrogen: 430 L/s

Oxygen: 280 L/s

CO: 170 L/s

Nitrogen: 65 L/s

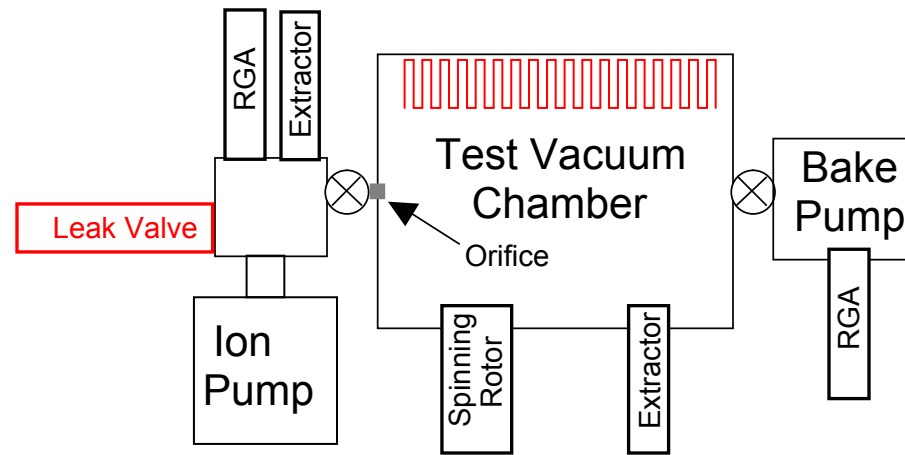


Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Marcy Stutzman



# Pump Speed Measurement



Modified Flowmeter:

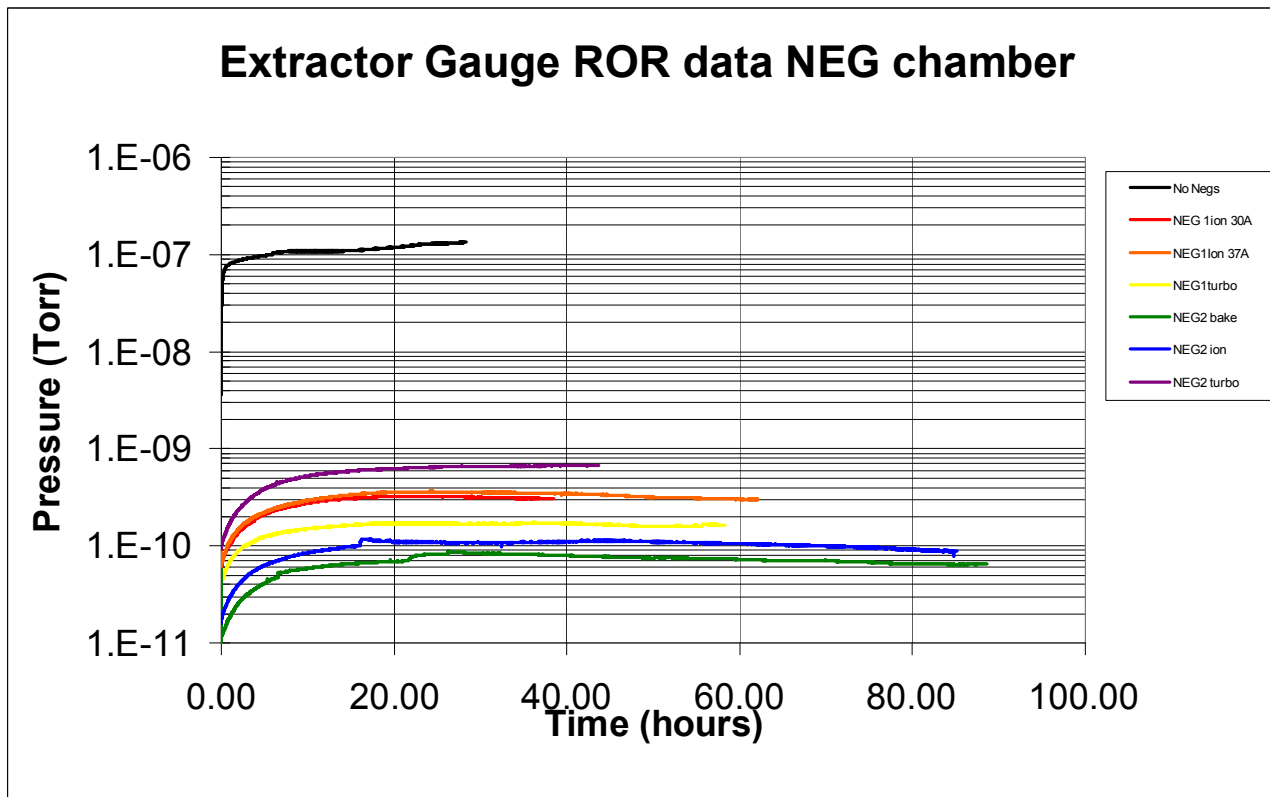
$$S = \frac{Q}{p - p_0}$$

Orifice Method:

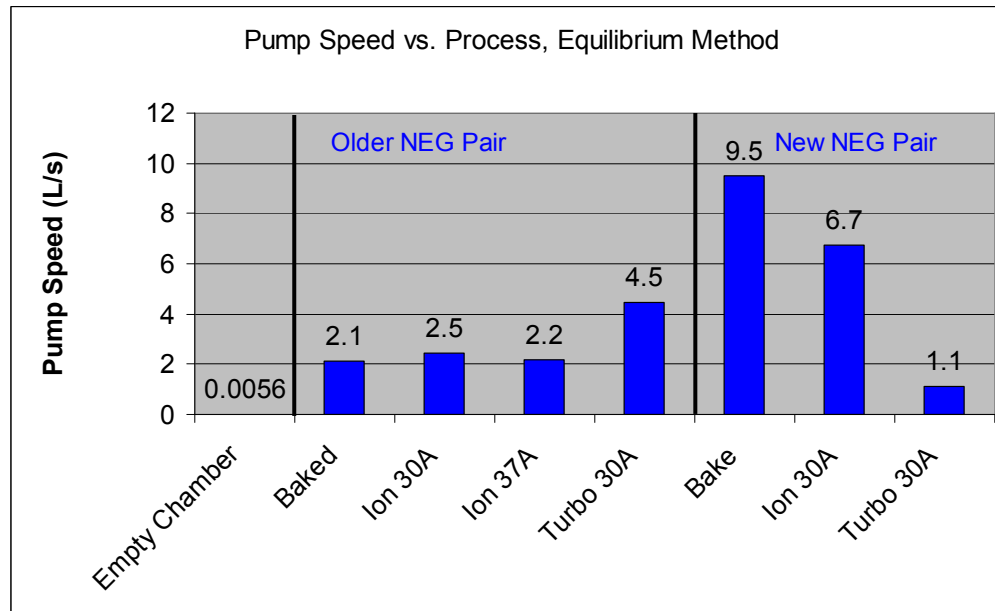
$$S = C \left( \frac{p_1 - p_{01}}{p_2 - p_{02}} - 1 \right)$$

M.H.Hablanian Recommend Procedure for measuring pump speeds, JVSTA, 1987

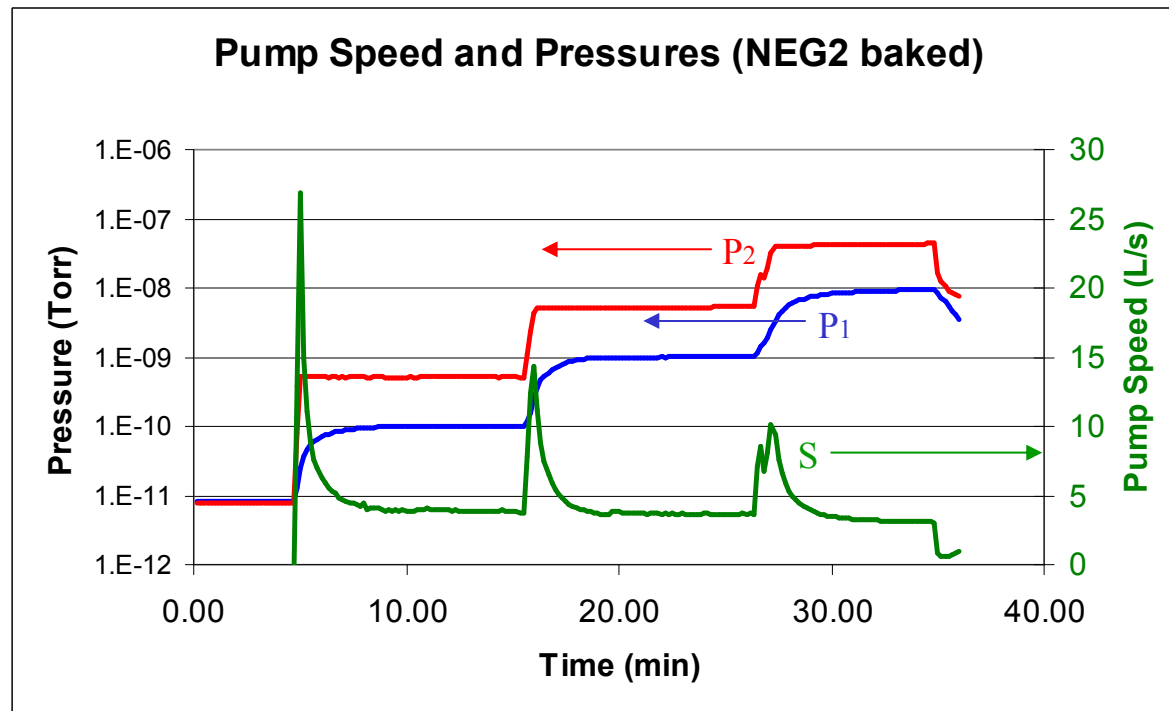
# Pump Speed Results - Equilibrium



# Pump Speed Results



# Bleed-In Measurement





# Bleed-In Pump Speed Results

# Outline

- Jefferson Lab and the Photoelectron Guns
- Outgassing Measurements
- Pump Speed Measurements
- Coatings

# NEG coated tube results

Ti/Zr/V coating

600V, Argon discharge

Orifice measurement for outgassing rate

Uncoated Tube:  $\sim 2 \times 10^{12}$  Torr L/s·cm<sup>2</sup>

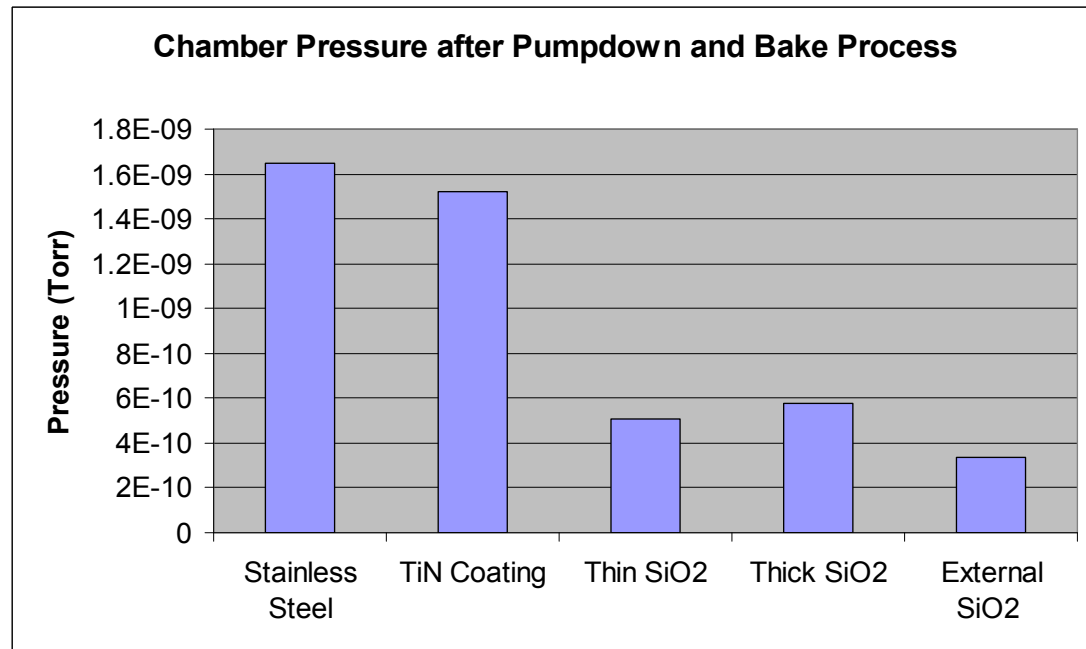
Coated Tube:  $\sim 9 \times 10^{13}$  Torr L/s·cm<sup>2</sup>

Conclusion: The coating does pump,  
orifice to ion pump makes pump speed  
calculation extremely complex.

# SiO<sub>2</sub> and TiN coatings

## Process:

- Turbo pump stand
- Pump Down for 24 hours
- Bake at ~180°C 24 hours
- Pump for 48 more hours
- Record pressure



Methods for Reducing Hydrogen Outgassing  
C.Dong, P. Mehrotra and G.R.Myneni  
Hydrogen in Materials and Vacuum Systems  
AIP Conf.Proc.671:300-306,2003

# Future work

Maybe SiO<sub>2</sub> ROR data?

Coat inside of chamber with NEG, outside with SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiN?

# Conclusions

- Outgassing rate is limited not by the material at this level, but rather by the technique that we are using for our bakeouts
- NEG's do reduce ultimate pressure, but measured pump speeds are lower than expected and activation protocol is not yet optimized
- To achieve XHV in our gun chambers, more work towards technique, materials, and coatings is still needed