

An Overview for the Sirius Vacuum System

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On behalf of the Vacuum Group

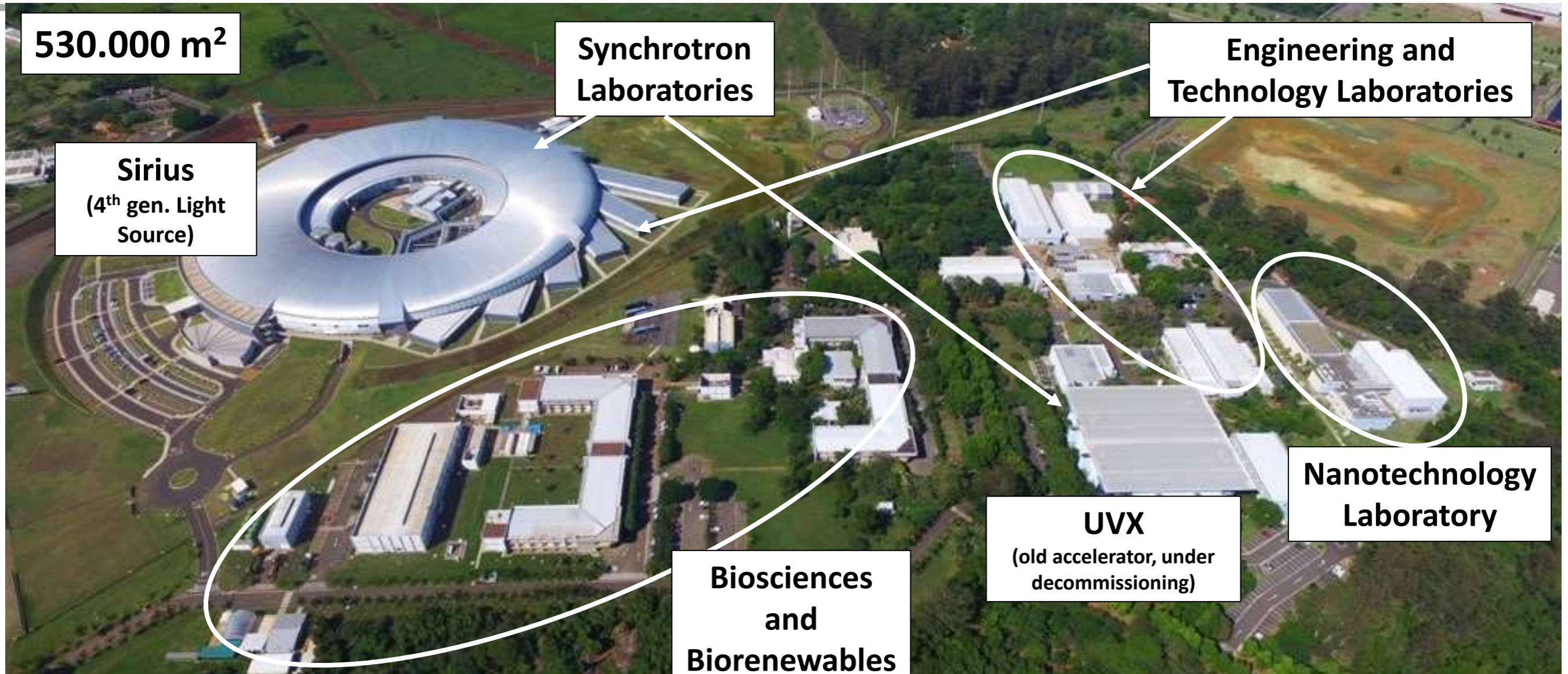
27th October 2021

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Outline

- Accelerators Layout
- Vacuum system overview
 - Fabrication
 - Installation
 - Vacuum performance
 - Vacuum related problems
 - IDs
- Final Remarks

CNPEM is a private institute, non-profit, supervised by the Brazilian Government



530.000 m²

Synchrotron
Laboratories

Engineering and
Technology Laboratories

Sirius
(4th gen. Light
Source)

Nanotechnology
Laboratory

UVX
(old accelerator, under
decommissioning)

Biosciences
and
Biorenewables
Laboratories

CNPEM is a R&D institute

- ~660 employees

- ~500 students and outsourced employees

Accelerators layout

3 GeV BOOSTER

C = 497 m
Lattice = 50 FODO
Emittance = 3.5 nm·rad

3 GeV STORAGE RING

C = 518 m
Lattice = 5BA
Emittance = 0.25 nm·rad

Turn-key system bought from SSRF/SINAP

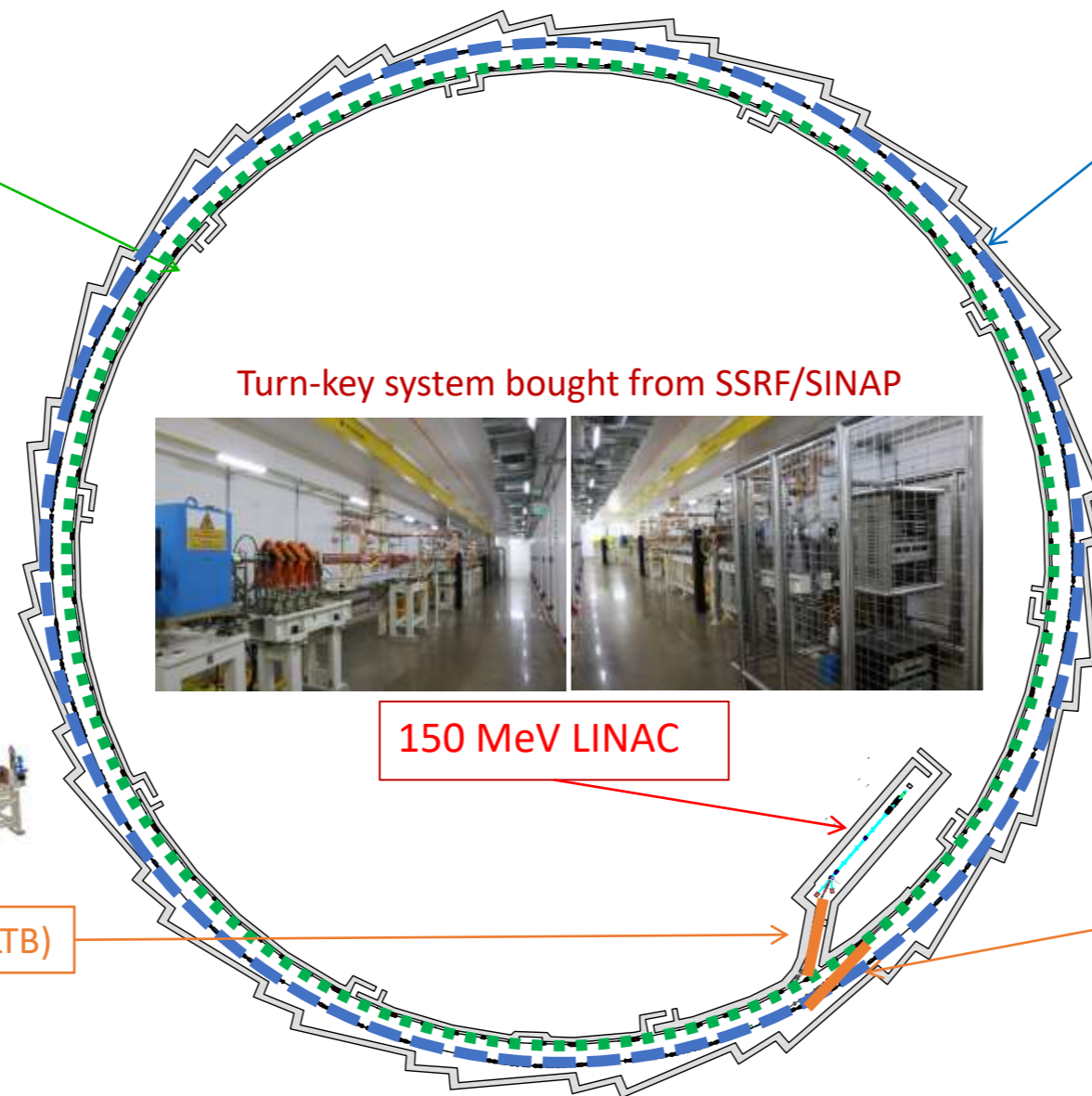
150 MeV LINAC

Linac to Booster (LTB)

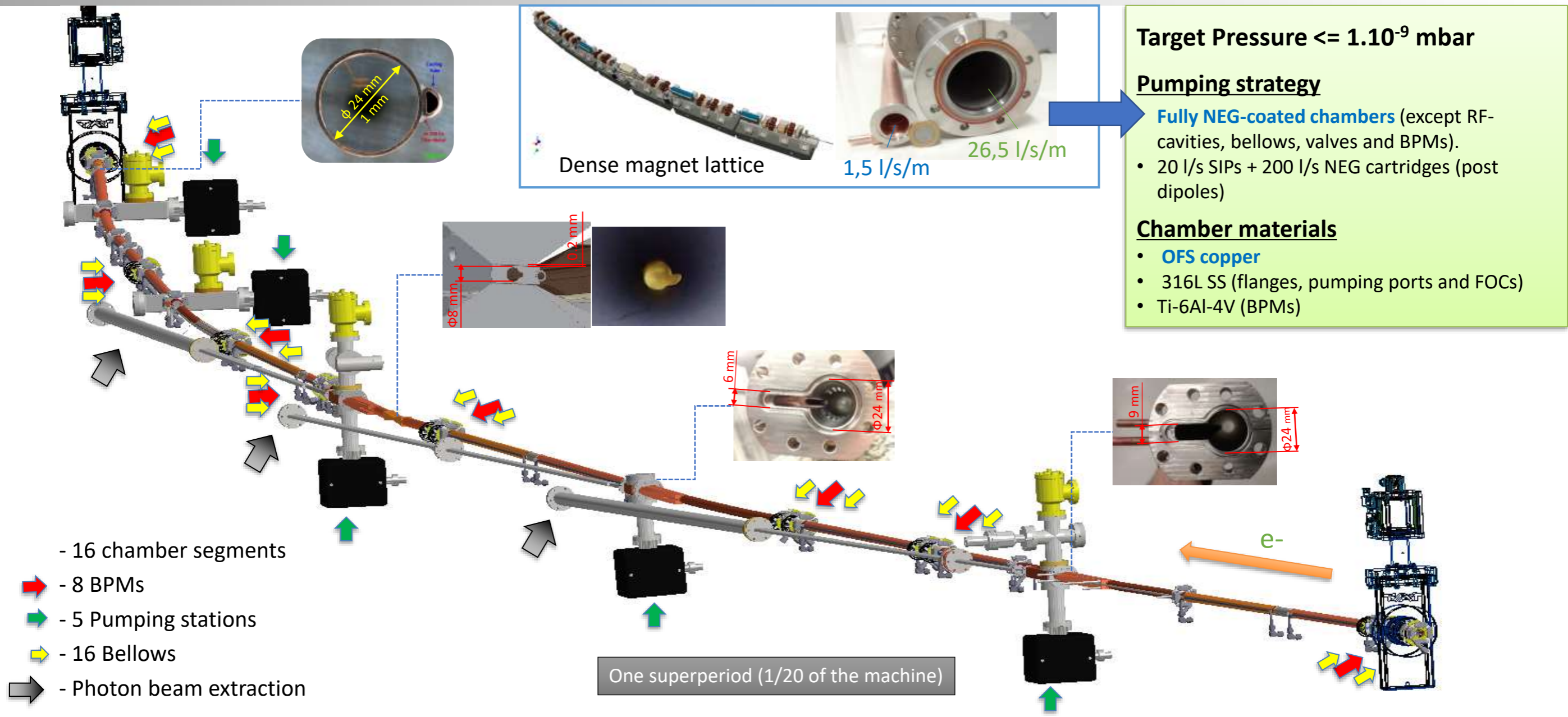
L = 21.3 m
150 MeV

Booster to Storage Ring (BTS)

L = 26.9 m
3 GeV



Storage Ring: layout for a typical sector



Target Pressure $\leq 1.10^{-9}$ mbar

Pumping strategy

Fully NEG-coated chambers (except RF-cavities, bellows, valves and BPMs).

- 20 l/s SIPs + 200 l/s NEG cartridges (post dipoles)

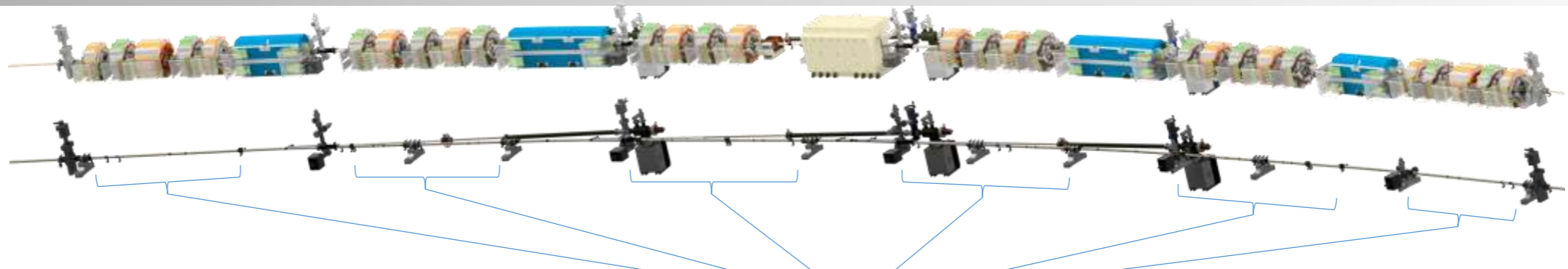
Chamber materials

- OFS copper
- 316L SS (flanges, pumping ports and FOCs)
- Ti-6Al-4V (BPMs)

- 16 chamber segments
- 8 BPMs
- 5 Pumping stations
- 16 Bellows
- Photon beam extraction

One superperiod (1/20 of the machine)

Storage ring: multipole chambers

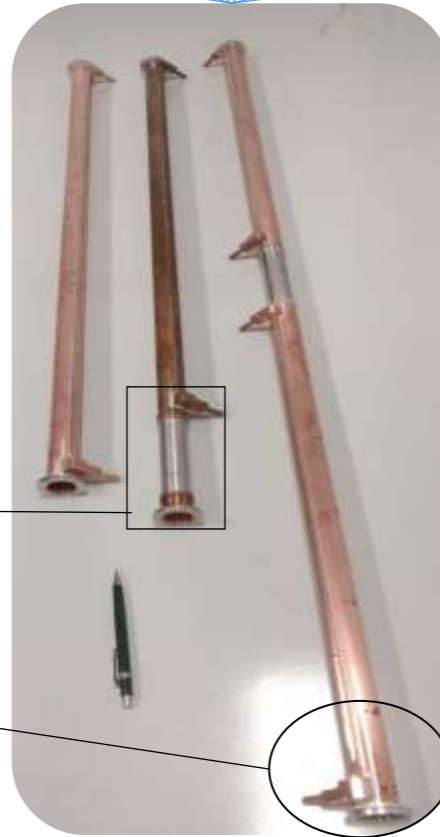


27 different models, with lengths from 500 to 2500 mm

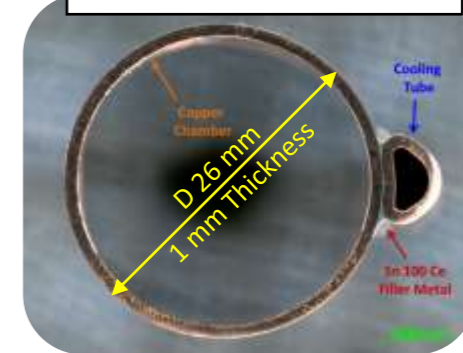
Fast-orbit corrector sector



St. Steel 0.3 mm thick

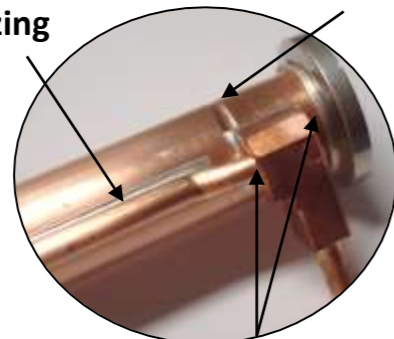


Standard Cross section

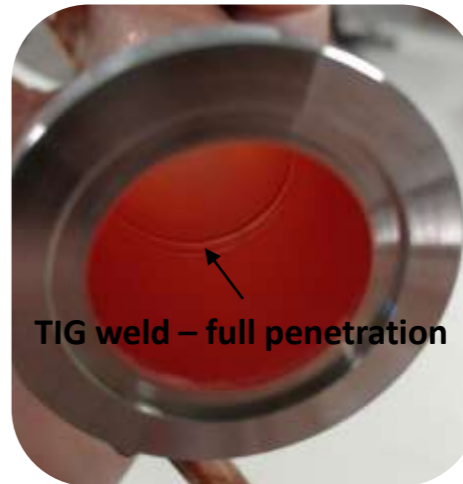


Low Temp. brazing

TIG welding



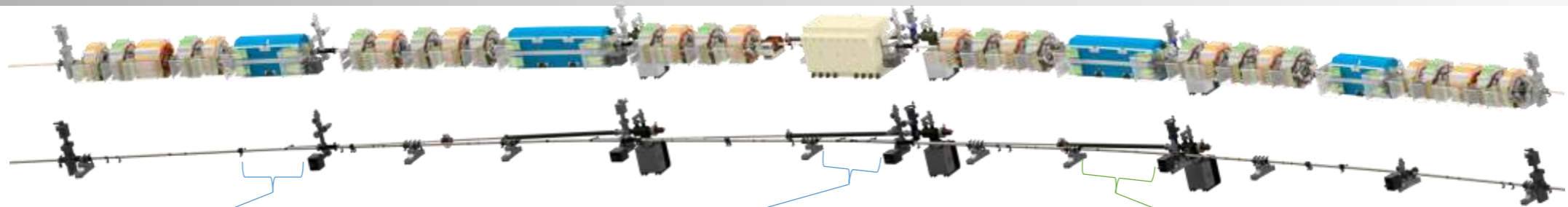
High Temp. brazing



Inconel chain clamp developed w/ a Brazillian company

XXXIX CBRAVIC,
Joinville, 2018

Storage ring: dipole chambers



IDs photon extraction

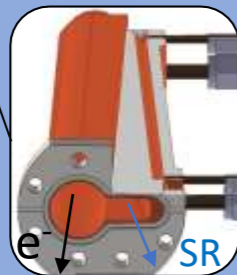


High field dipoles, w/ narrow sector



Fabrication technologies:

1. Precision machining
2. EDM and deep holing
3. 7 brazings at the same time
4. TIG welding Cu-Cu
5. Bending radius forming
6. 2 runs of NEG coating

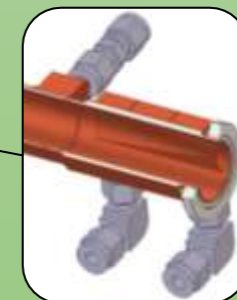


Simple design

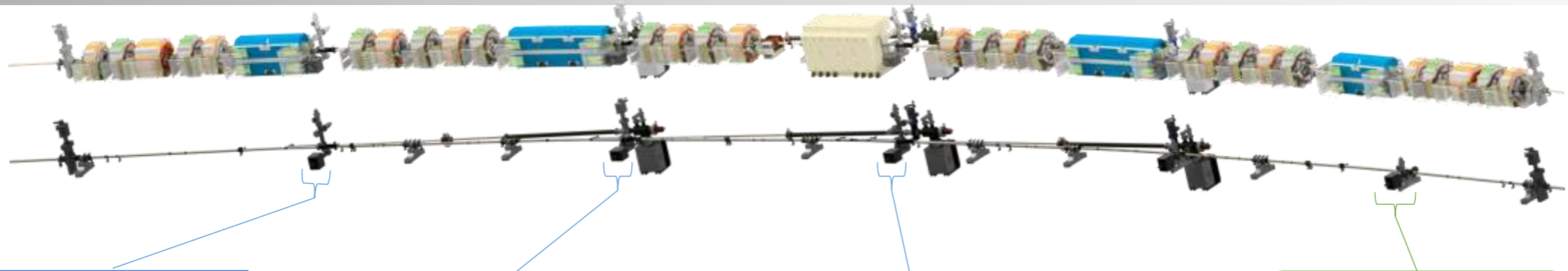


Fabrication technologies:

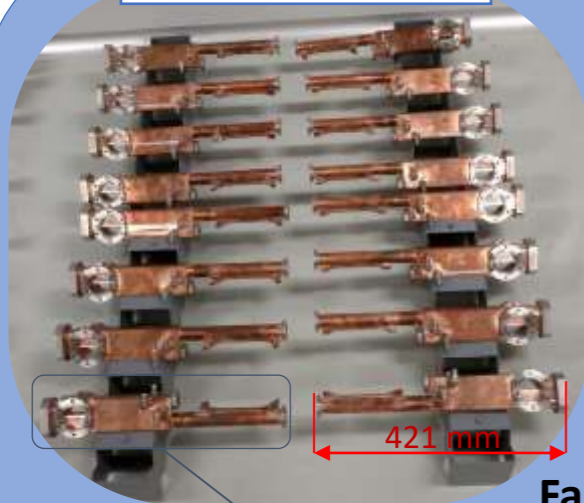
1. Machining
2. 2 brazings
3. TIG welding
4. 1 run of NEG coating
5. TIG welding post-NEG coating



Storage ring: pumping stations



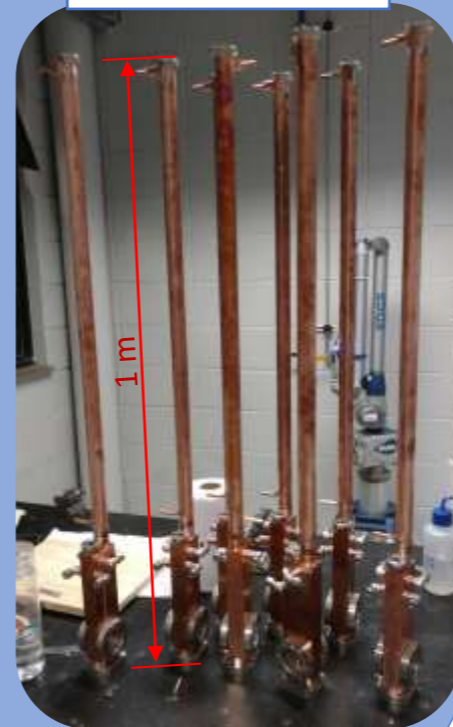
IDs photon extraction



Low field dipoles,
Diagnostic beamlines



High field dipoles,
w/ narrow sector



Simple design



Fabrication technologies:

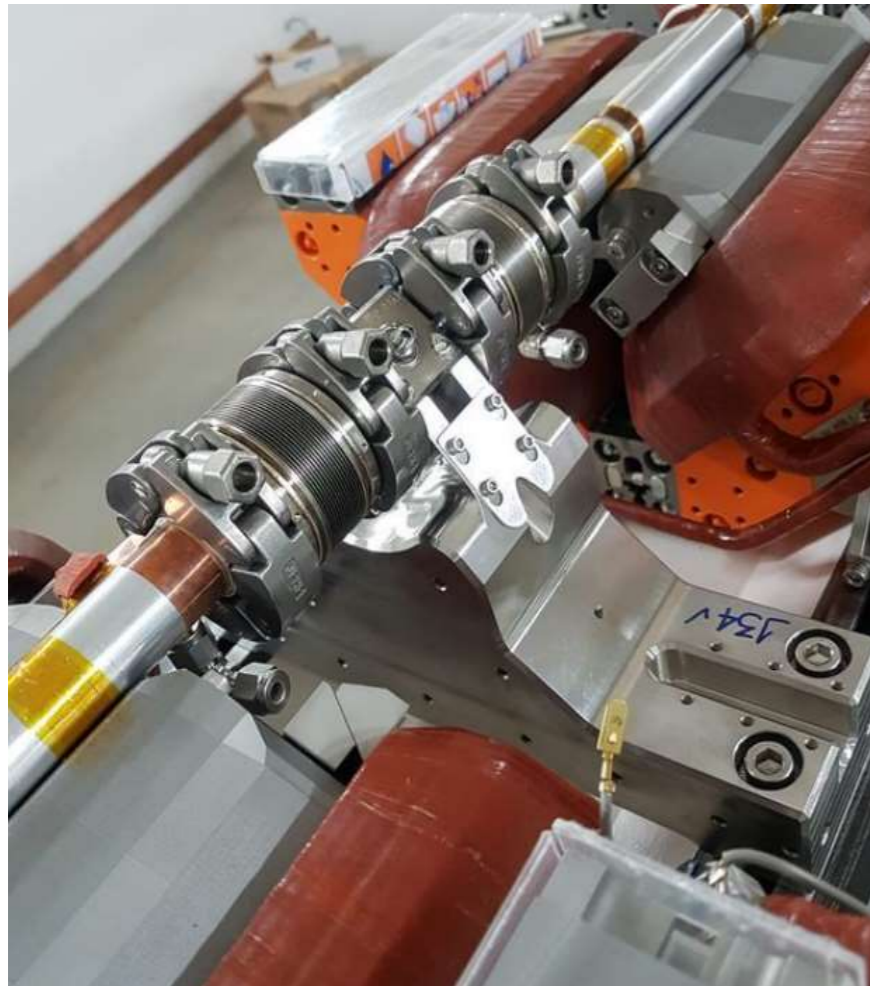
1. Machining
2. 1 brazing
3. TIG welding
4. 2 runs of NEG coating
5. TIG welding post-NEG coating

Fabrication technologies:

1. Precision machining
2. EDM
3. Deep holing
4. 15 brazings at the same time
5. TIG welding Cu-Cu
6. 2 runs of NEG coating



Main chambers and components: Special components



RF shielded bellows

Telescopic



Axial stroke: -9mm/+ 2mm
Radial stroke: 0,02mm



380 units

Gear



Axial stroke: -5mm/+ 2mm
Radial stroke: 0.5mm



12 units

Comb Type

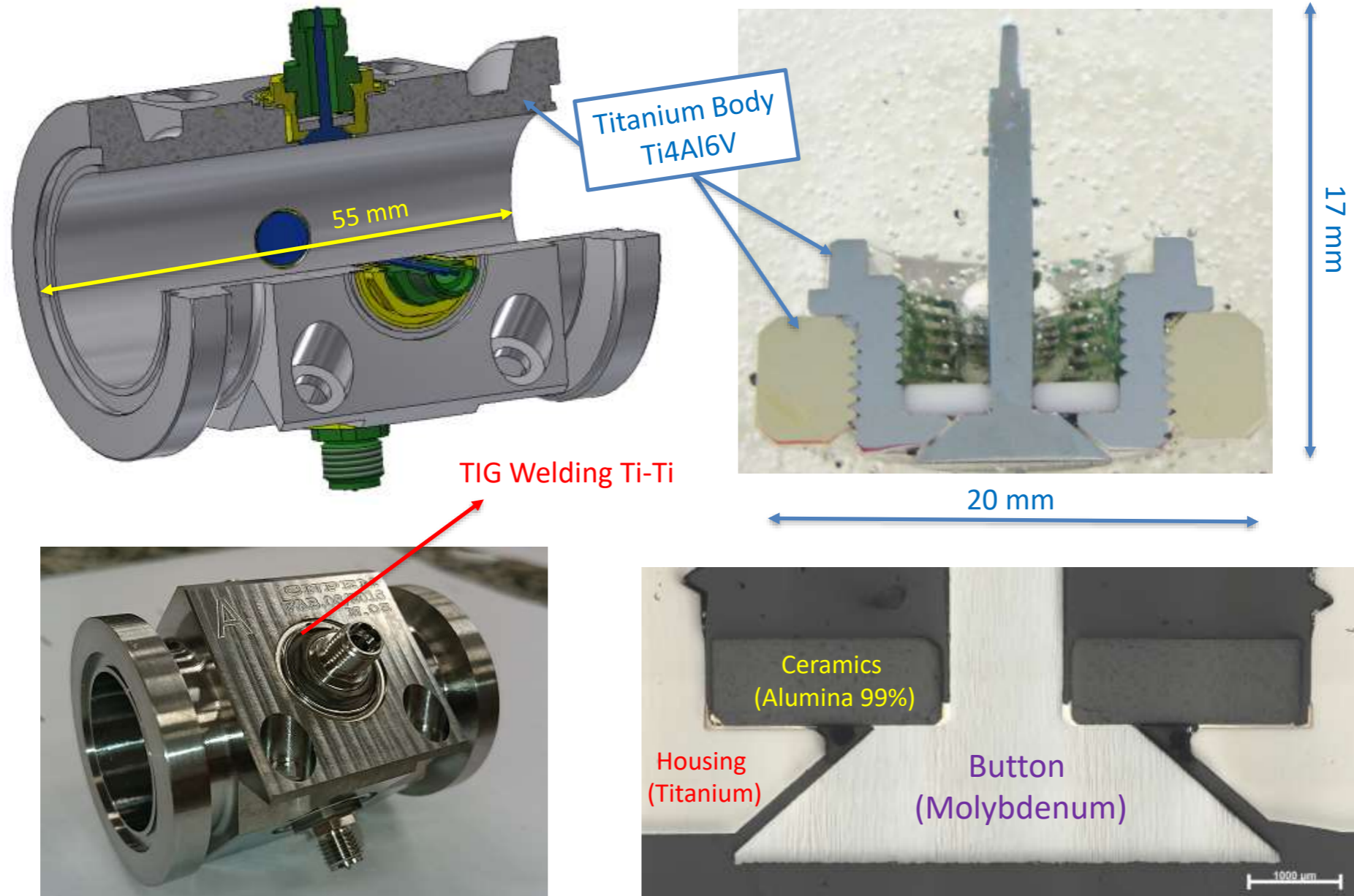


Axial stroke: -9 mm/+ 2mm
Radial stroke: 0.5 mm



12 units

Main chambers and components: Special components



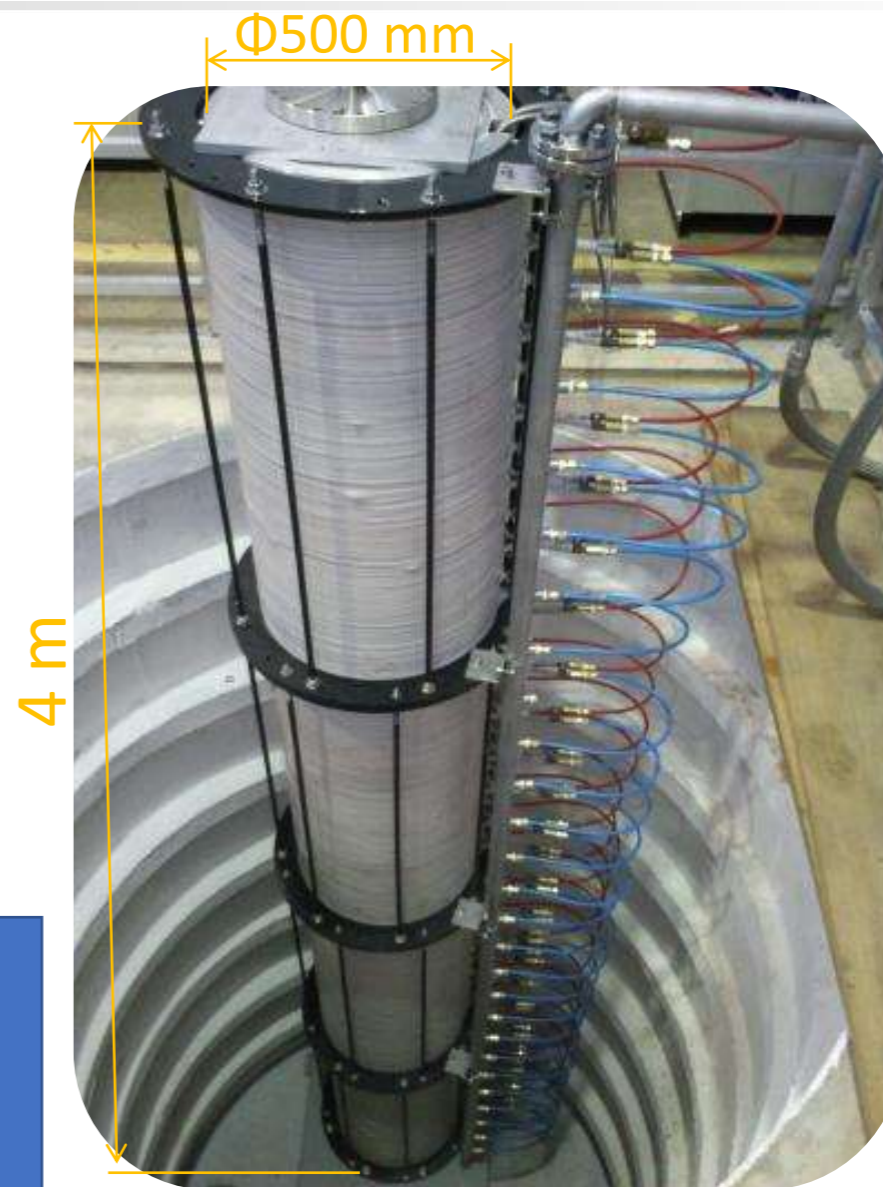
NEG coating facility at CNPEM

License agreement signed with CERN in 2012

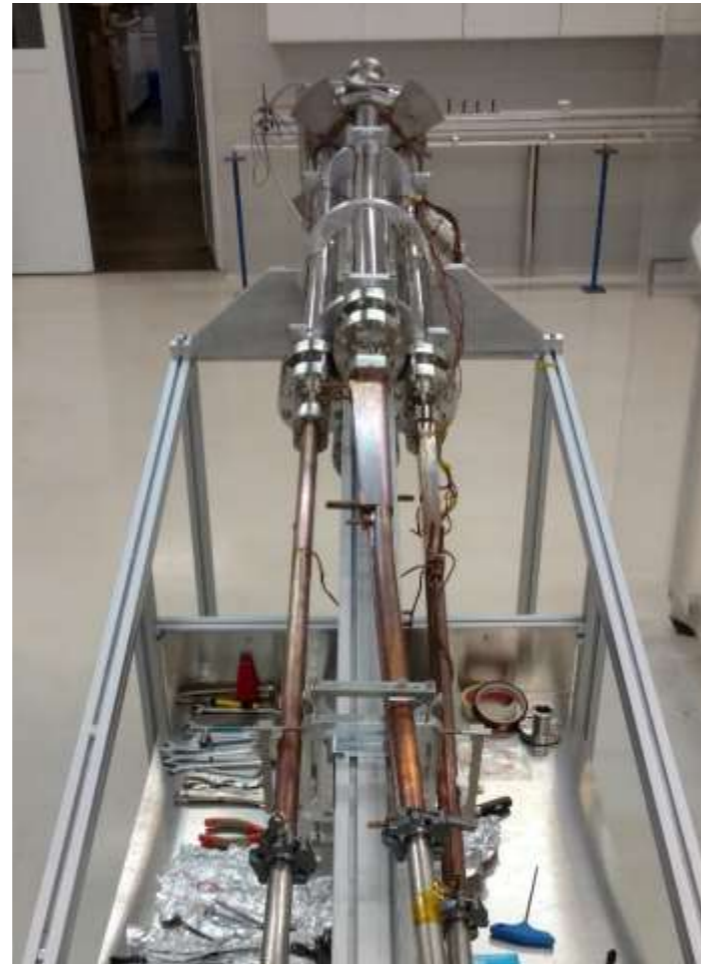


Main characteristics:

- Deposition of up to 3.2 m long chambers
- Magnetic field up to 600 Gauss
- Up to 6 straight chambers simultaneously
- Bake-out system integrated to the solenoids
- Automatic control of the deposition
- Individual control of each chamber



NEG coating production



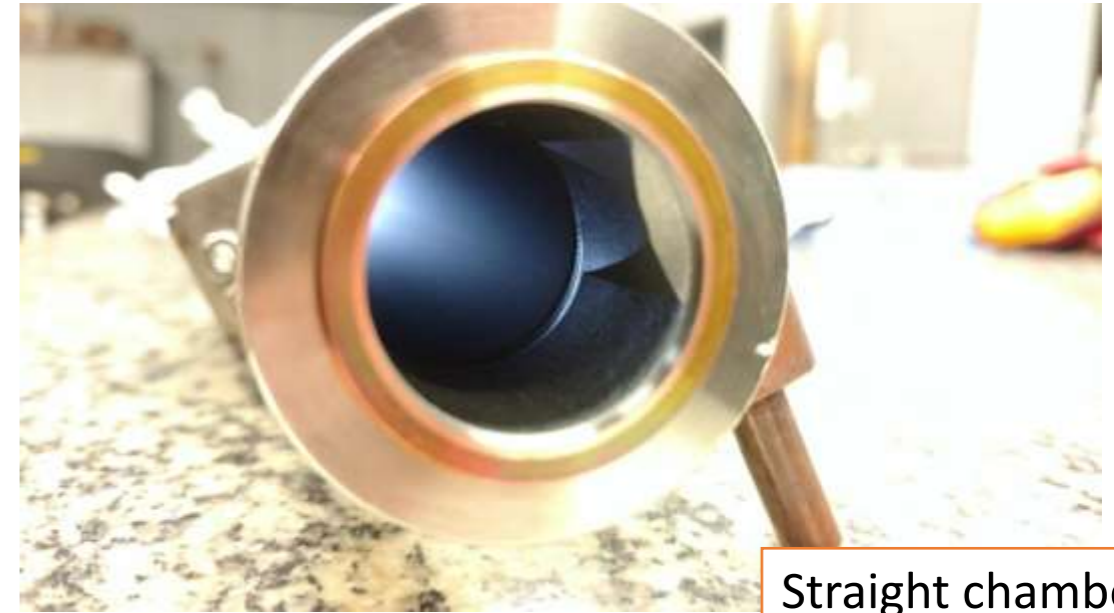
NEG coating production

About 1100 hours of NEG coating

- Different cross-sections, lengths, and materials



Pumping station/crotch absorber



Straight chamber



Dipole chamber w/ narrow gap for ph extraction



St. Steel – CF40 – vac. diagnostic cross

Installation – Storage Ring

May - Aug, 2019

1 Preparation

- Components pre-assembling
- Chambers transportation to the tunnel
- Heaters installation on the standard chambers (NEG)



Heaters installation and preparations

Chambers installation

2 Installation

- Upper half of the magnets disassembly
- Chambers installation
- Pump-down and leak test
- Upper half of the magnets assembly



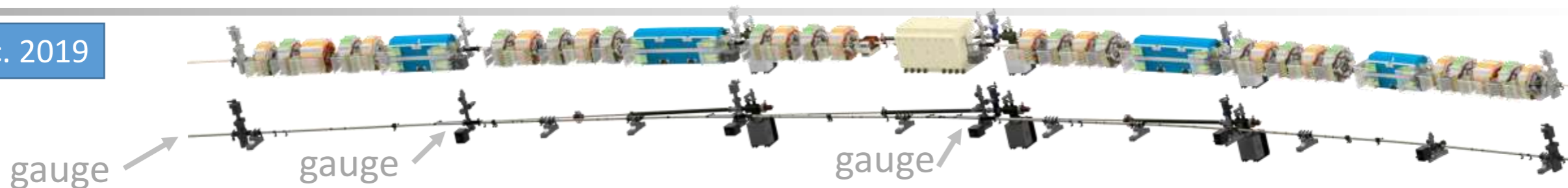
Bake-out and NEG activation

- Prepare for bake-out
- Bake-out and NEG activation
- Remove the bake-out set-up
- System ready



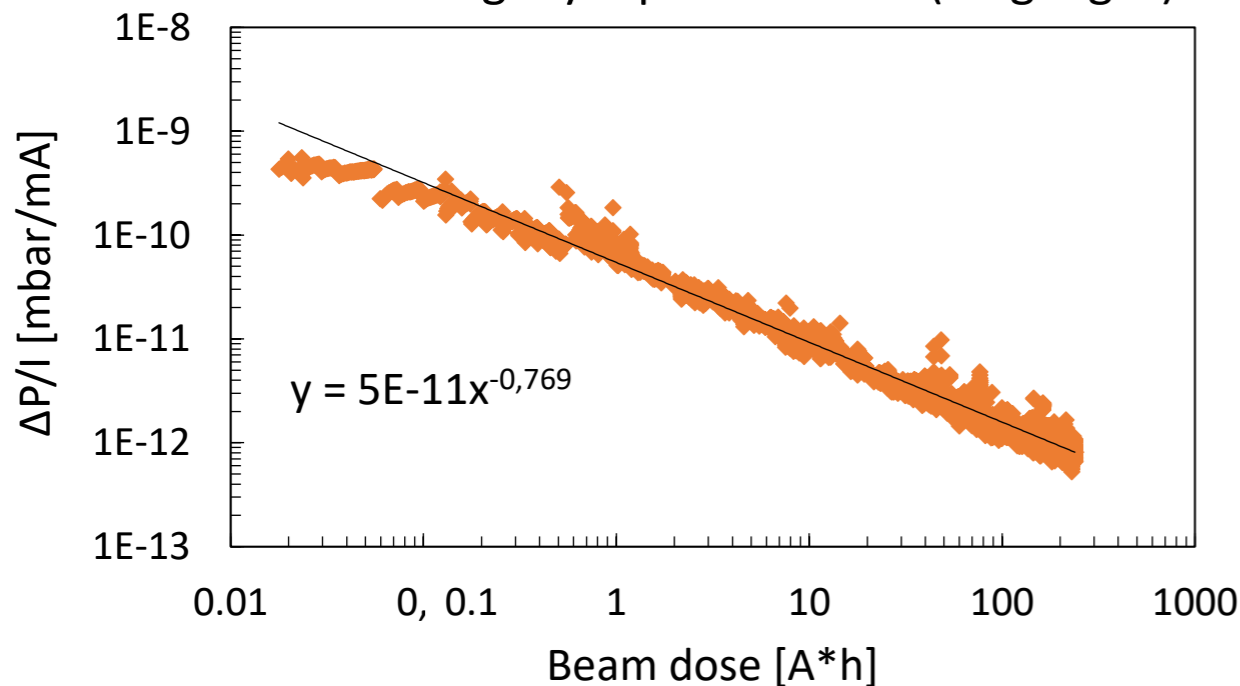
Storage ring: Vacuum Performance

Started in Dec. 2019

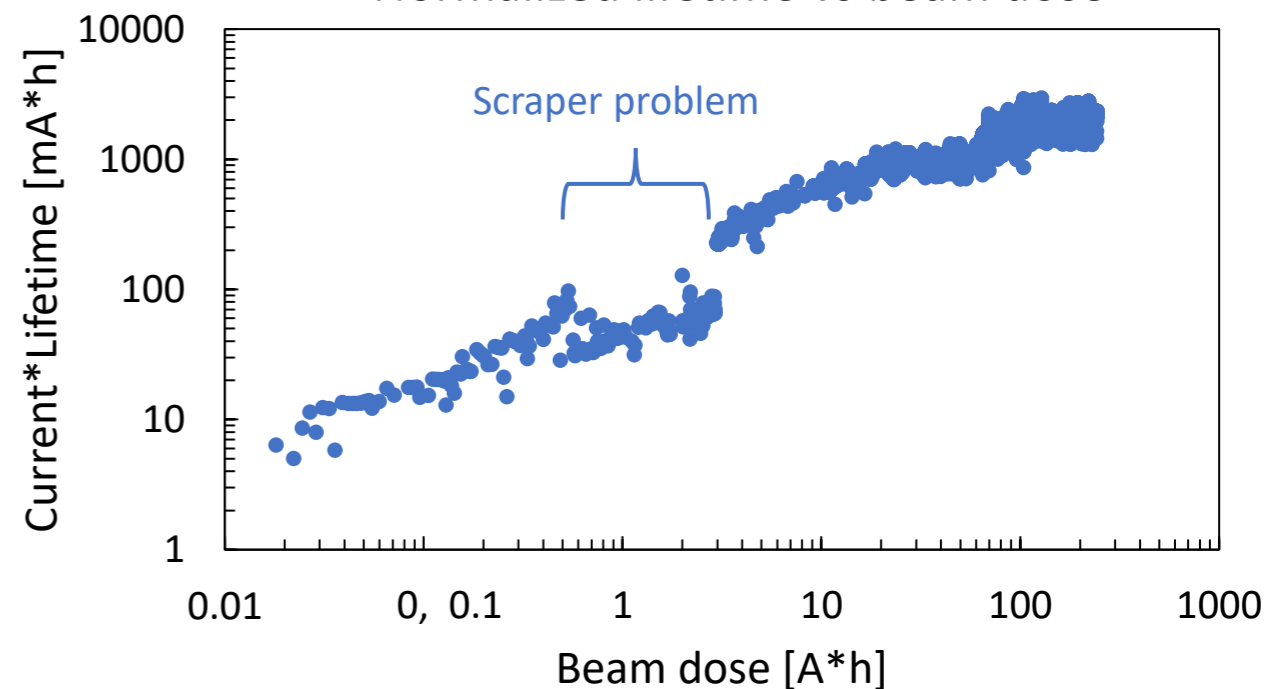


Avg Static Pressure = $8 \cdot 10^{-11}$ mbar

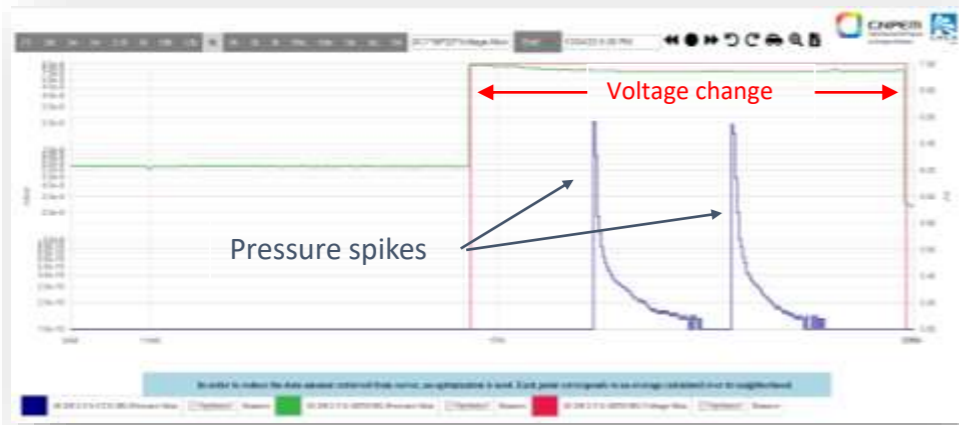
Norm. avg. dyn. pressure rise (60 gauges)



Normalized lifetime vs beam dose



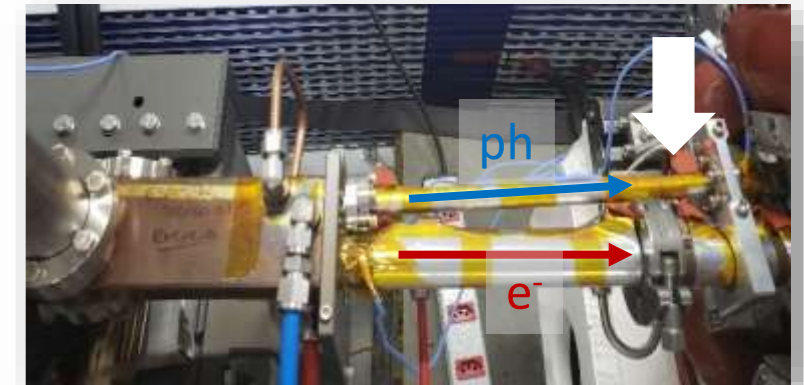
Vacuum related problems



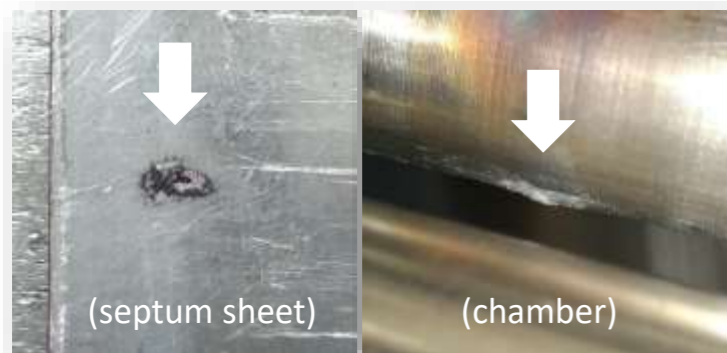
SR ion pump: pressure spikes when operated w/ voltage > 3kV



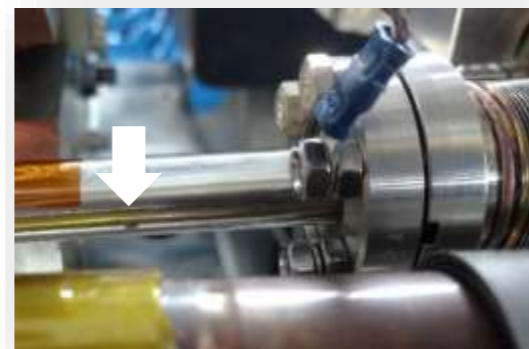
SR ion pump: short-circuit (1 units)



Photon beam exit port: hot spot



Booster inj. septum chamber: high voltage arc – vacuum leak



SR inj. septum chamber: high voltage arc – vacuum leak



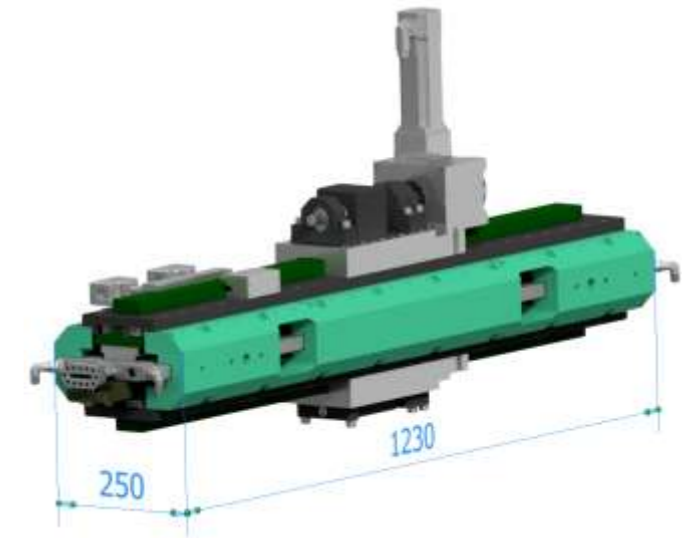
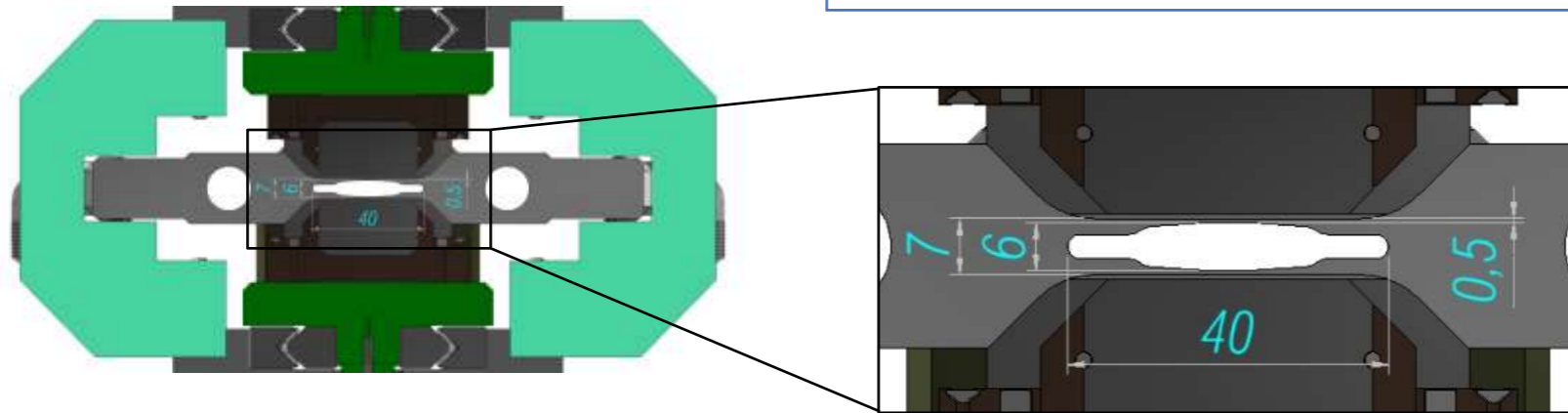
Ver Scraper: coil spring popped up

IDs: Comissioning Undulators

Compact Linear Polarizing Undulator (CLPU)

Chambers' fabrication challenges:

- Tight Al extrusion and machining tolerances
- Small wall thickness: 0.5 ± 0.1 mm
- Narrow gap = hard to NEG coat



Achieved Static Pressure $\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mbar

5 installed last year



Fabrication

NEG Coating

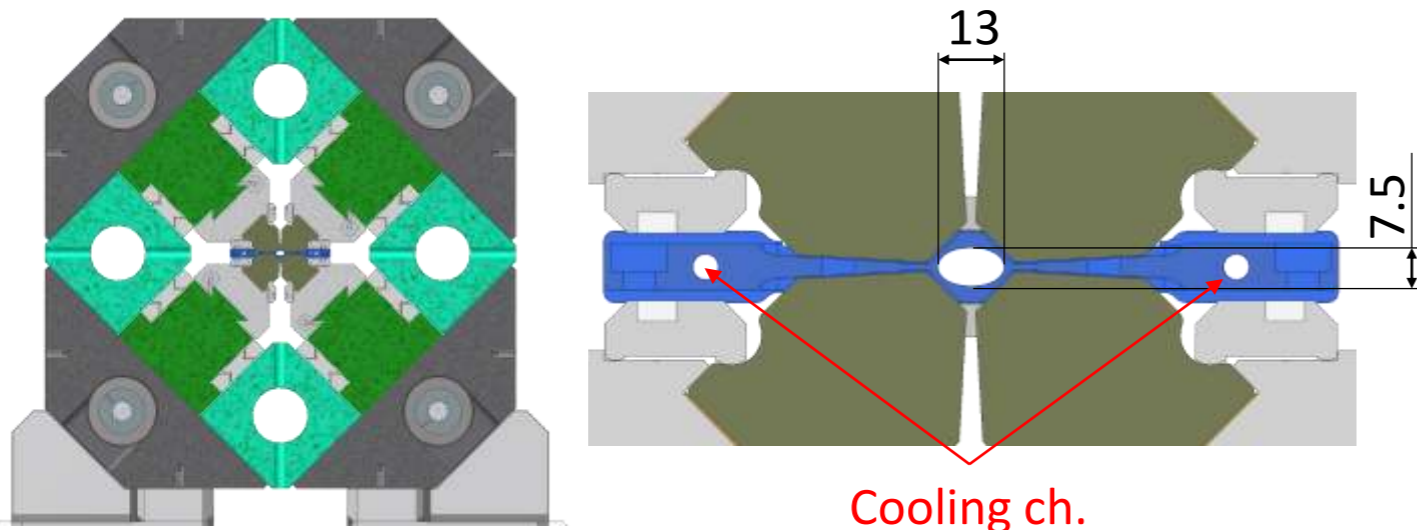
Installation

IDs: Ongoing Work

- Delta long period (52.5 mm)

- Main challenges:

- Mechanical tolerances
- Chamber to magnet clearance = 0.25 mm
- Assembling and NEG activation



Cooling ch.



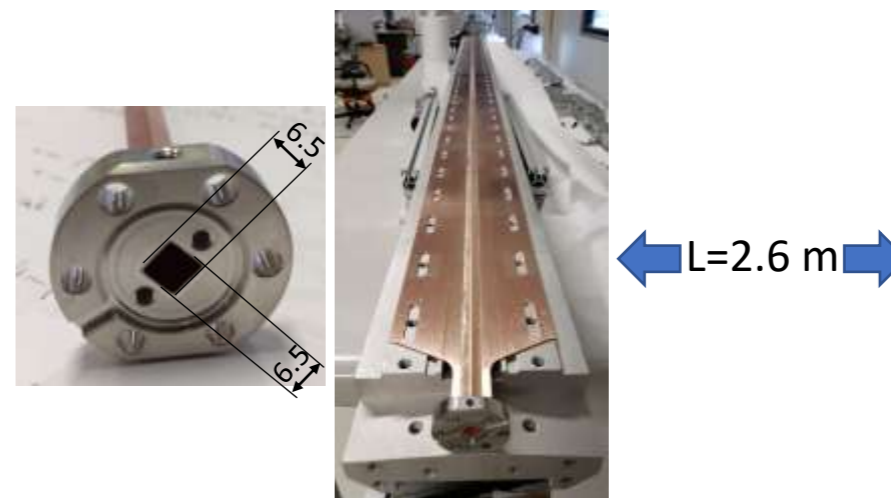
Al extruded profile



- Delta short period (22 mm)

- Main challenges:

- Mechanical tolerances
- NEG coating
- Chambers' cooling > upstream dipole SR + image curr.
- Chamber to magnet clearance = 0.025 mm
- Assembling and NEG activation



Patent pending!

NEG coating R&D



Successfully developed

Final Remarks

- The vacuum system installation of the Sirius accelerators went well and was done in a short time
- The expected static pressures were achieved right after the vacuum installation, and the machine was delivered for starting the commissioning without delays
- Despite the few problems that we have faced until now, the vacuum has been performing well, and pressure has decreased as expected with beam conditioning. The design pressure was already achieved at accumulated beam dose of about 70 A·h
- R&Ds to fabricate the challenging chambers for the Delta undulators is ongoing and we hope to install the first prototypes in 2022

Thank you for your attention!

Aknowledgements:

- OFI Group
- MAT Group
- PRO Group
- LQU Group
- IMA Group
- CON Group
- DIG Group
- Engineering and Technology Division

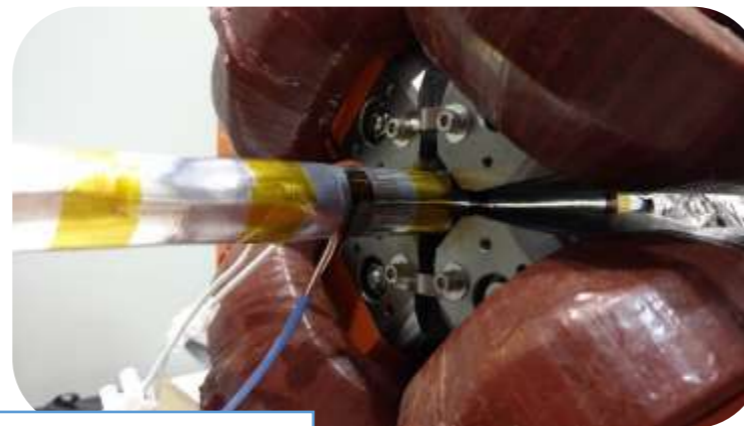
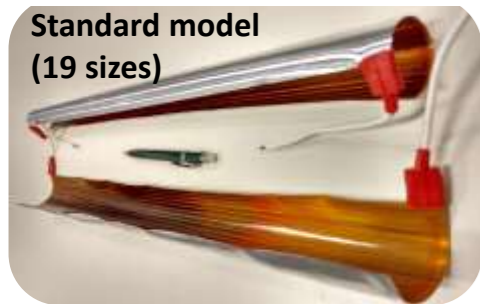
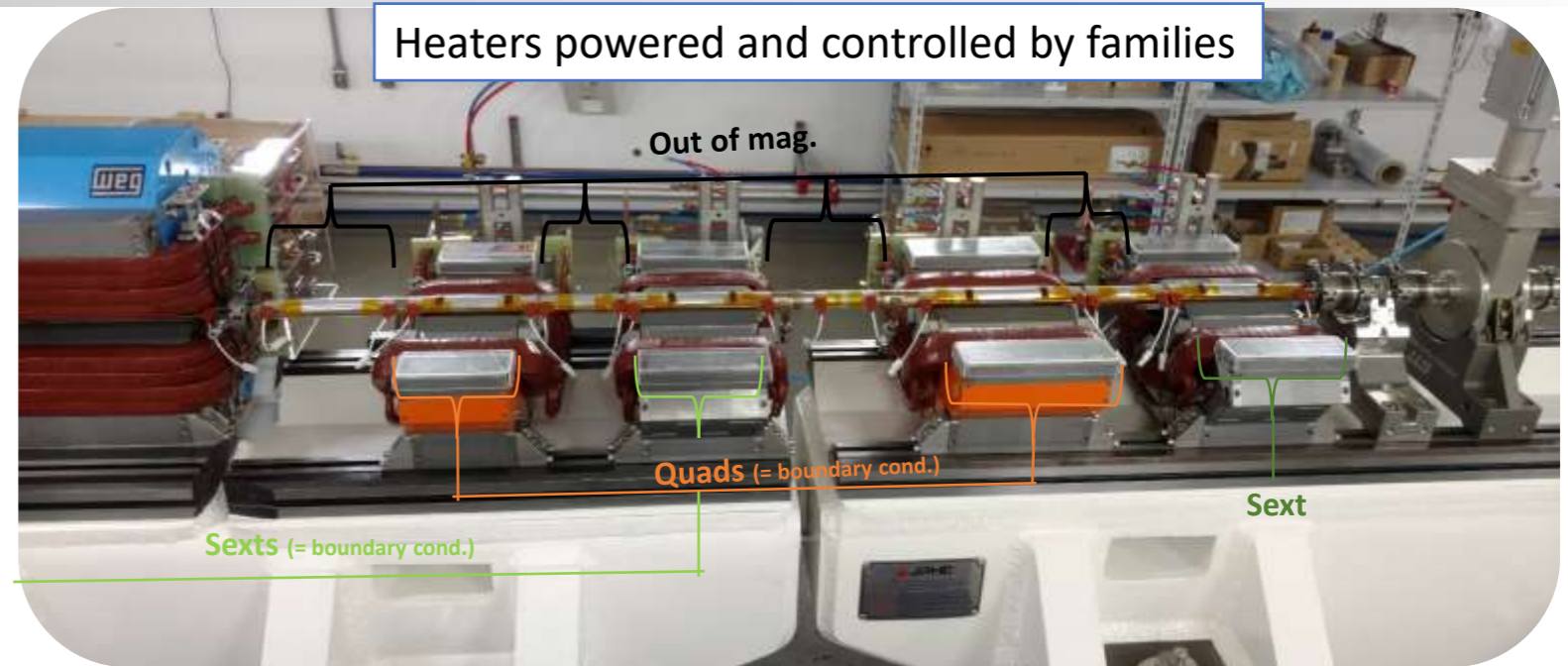
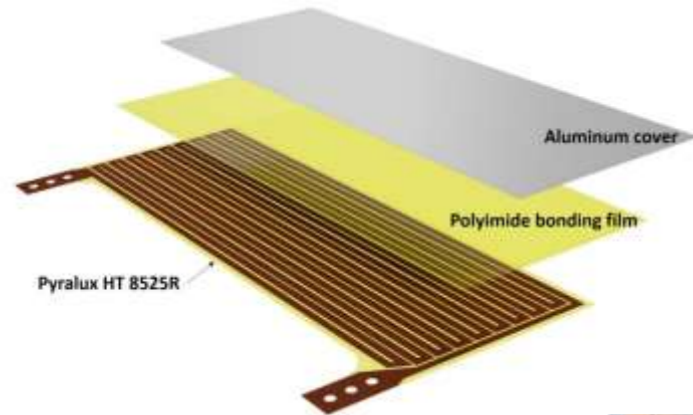
thiago.rocha@cnpem.br

Backup slides

Special Heaters for Bake-out and NEG activation

Main characteristics of the special heaters:

- Developed along with a Brazilian company
- Thickness < 0.4 mm
- Voltage < 50V
- Max. operating temperature = 230 °C

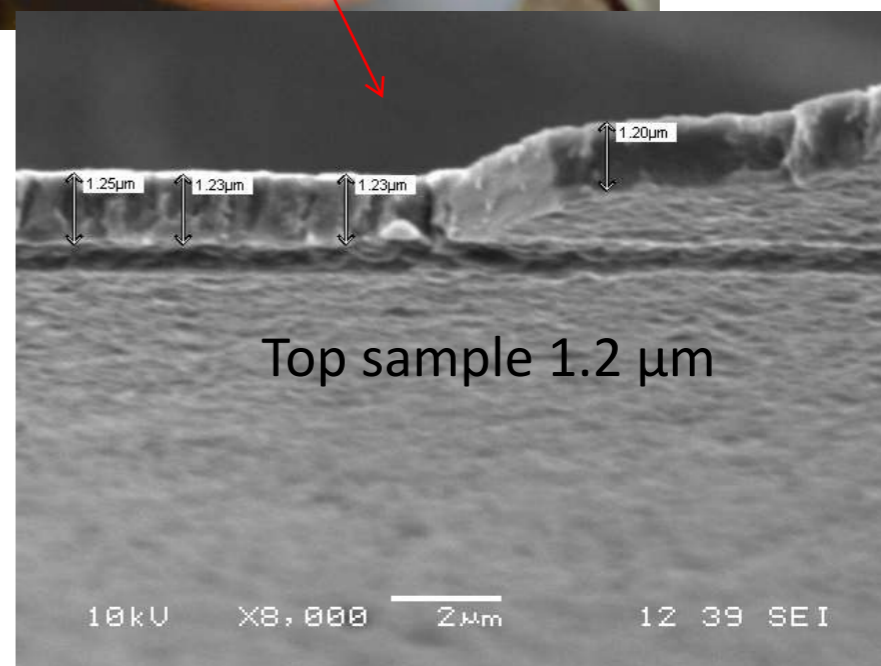
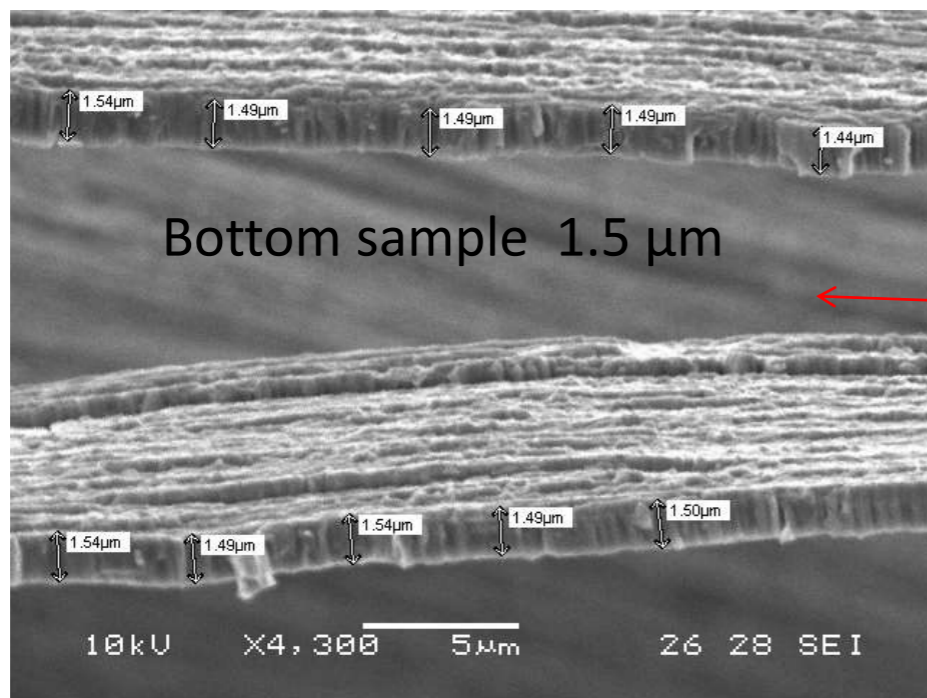


Heaters installed

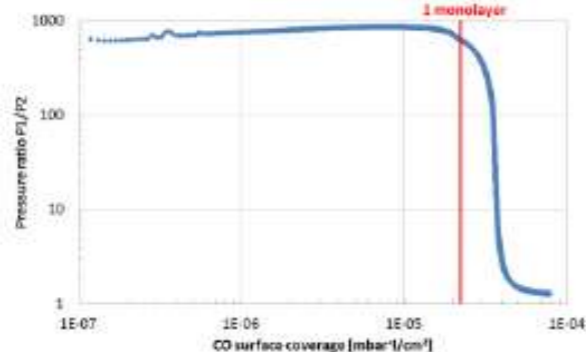


Total of 1635 heaters are installed in the storage ring

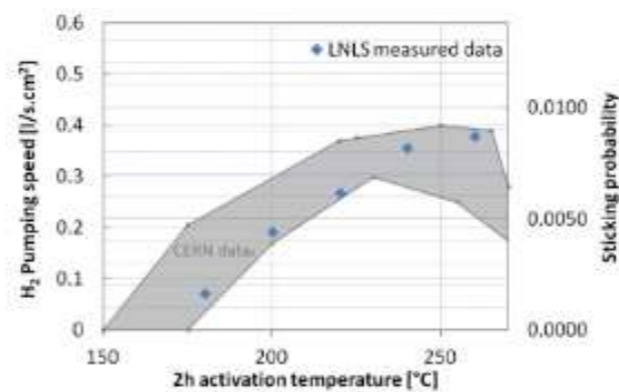
NEG films coated at LNLS



CO pumping capacity (copper chamber)

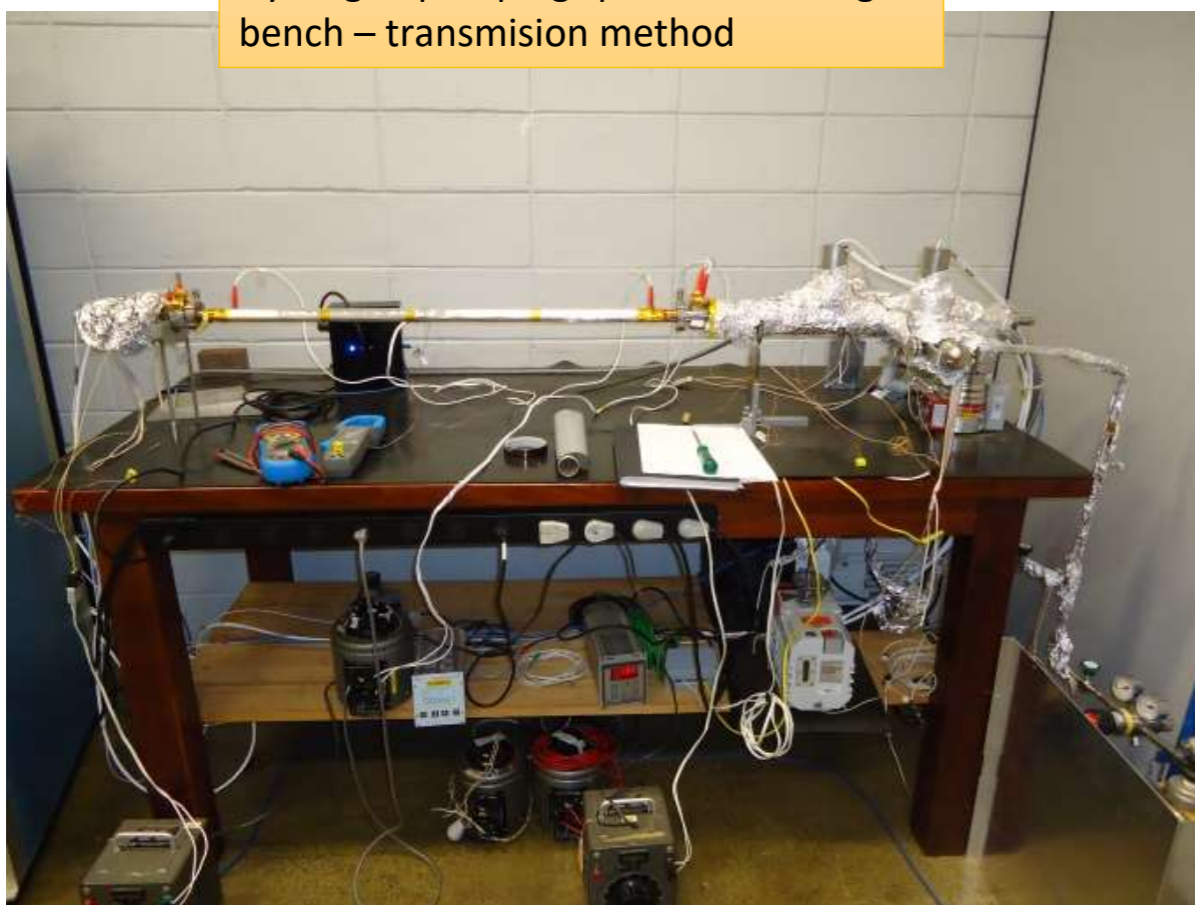


H₂ pumping speed

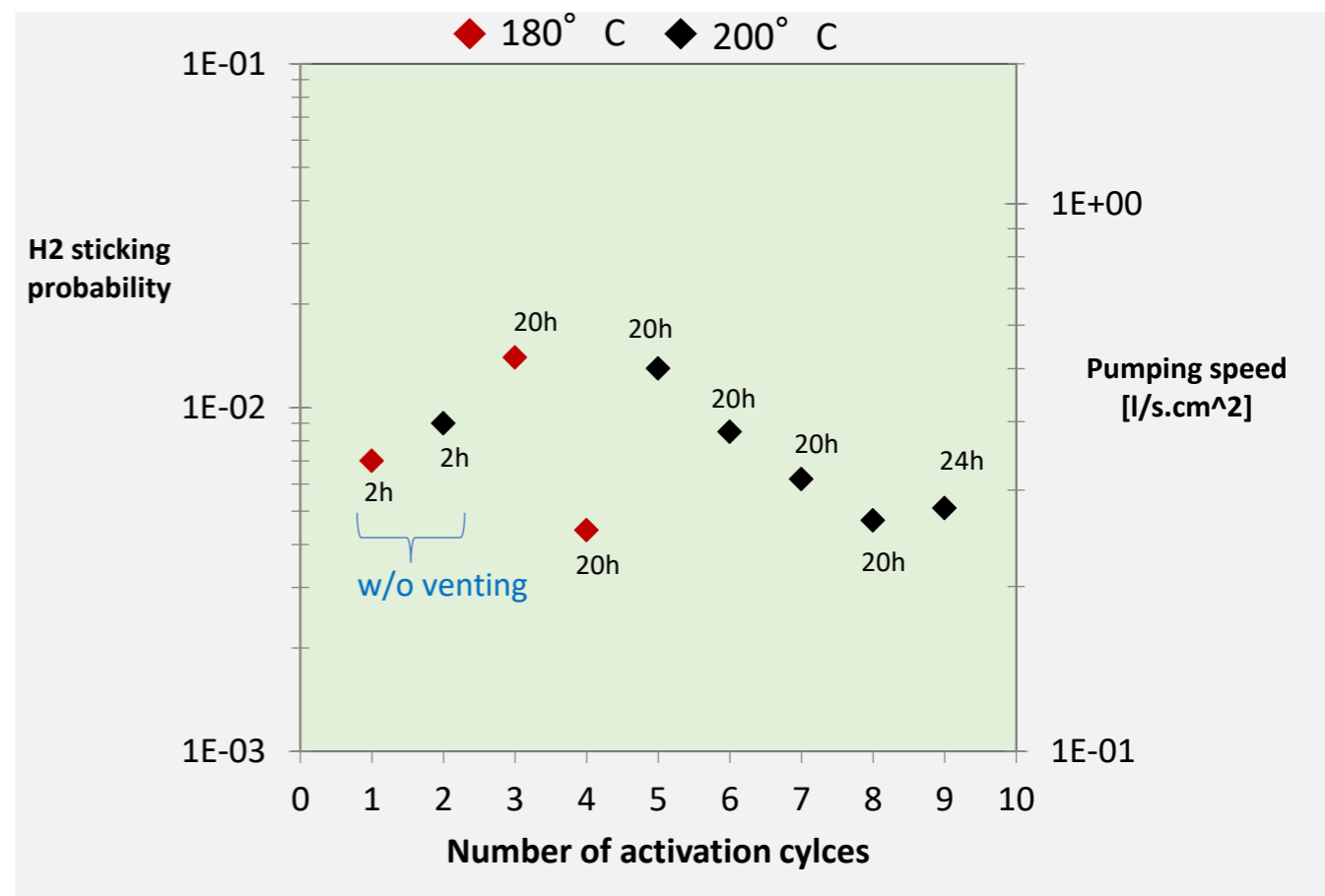


NEG coating R&D – Results

Hydrogen pumping speed measuring bench – transmission method



Aging effect -> copper tube of 24 mm ID and 1 m long



Chamber's cleaning procedure

Procedure:

1. Tubes and components gross degreasing
2. Tubes etching – LNLS procedure
3. Copper components post-EDM processing???
4. Fabrication process: machining, brazing, welding, etc...
5. Chambers degreasing
6. Light deoxidizing:
 - 5% ammonium citrate

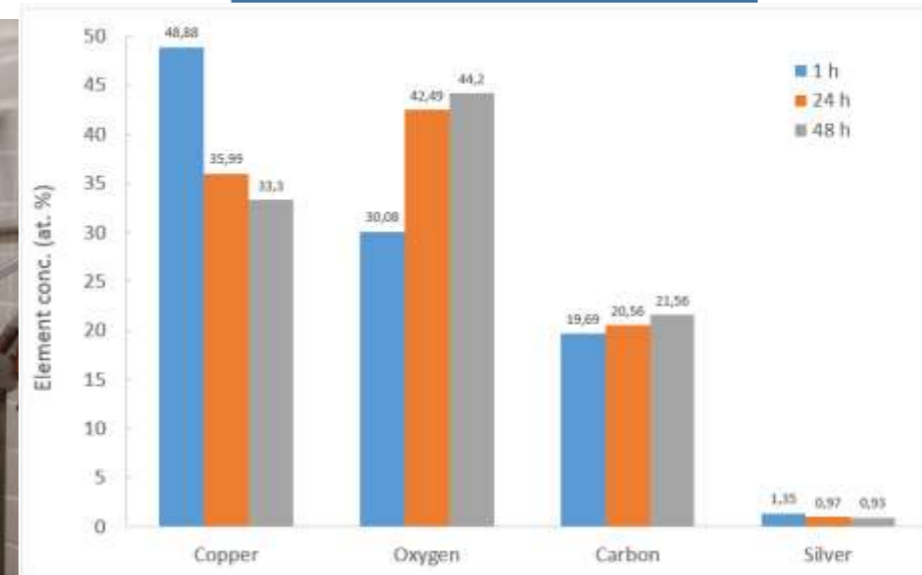
Developed cleaning procedure:

1. 10% ammonium persulfate + 0,1% ammonium acetate (**etching ~ 15 μm**)
 2. 5% H₂O₂ (**helps to remove silver insoluble residuals**)
 3. 5% ammonium citrate (**deoxide + passivation**)
- Surface roughness < 0.4 μm (Ra) --



Cleaning facility – recirculation system

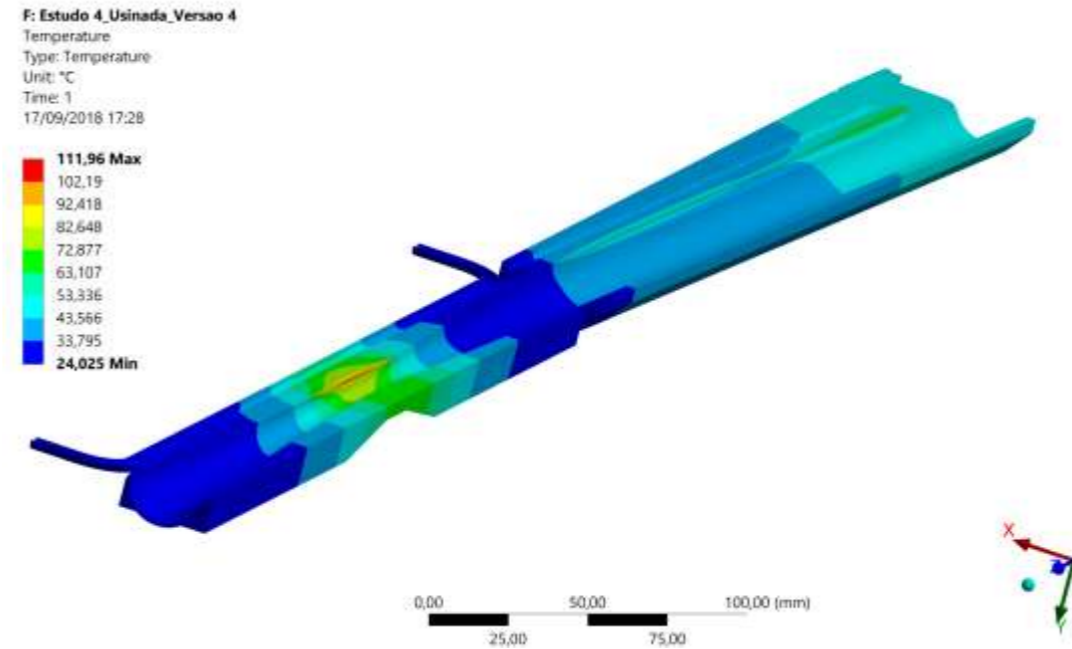
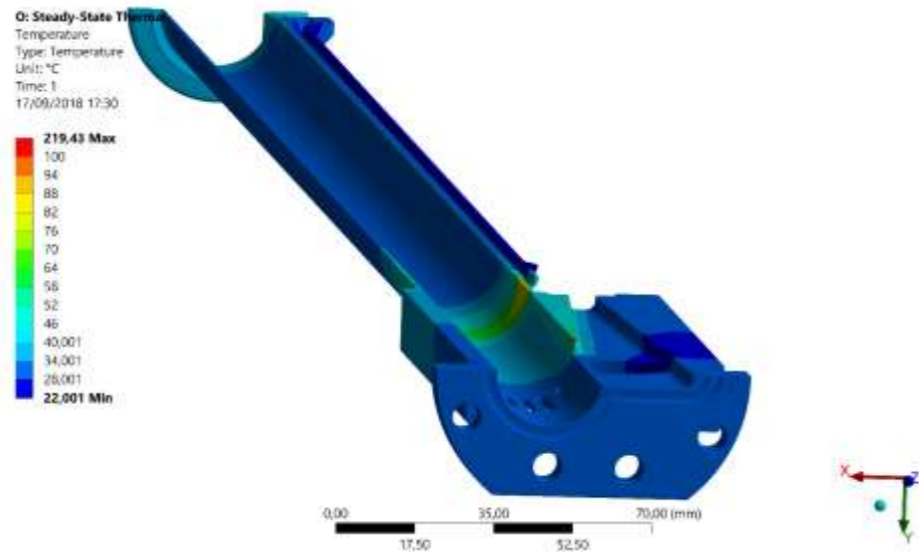
XPS analysis – LNLS cleaned surface



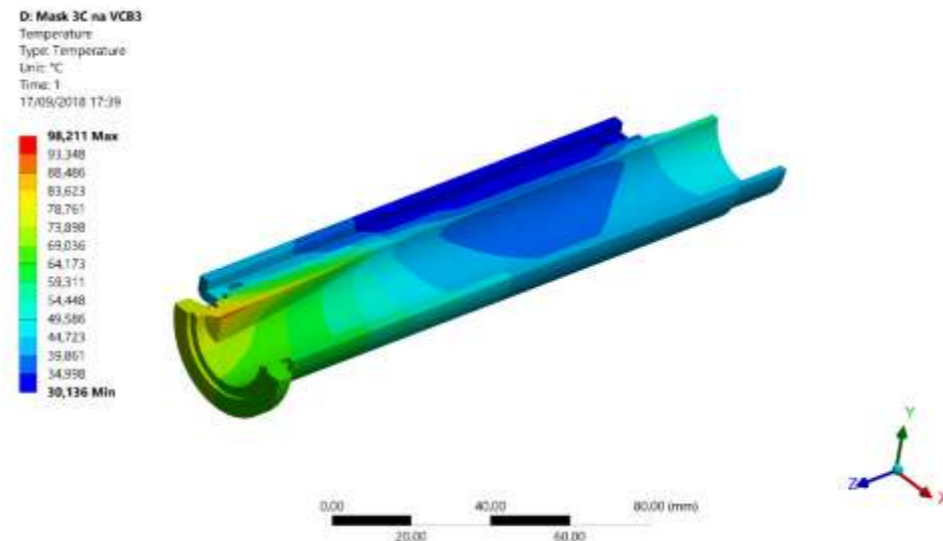
Cleaning quality criteria (based on CERN):

- Atomic % C < 44%
- Halogens (ex. F, Cl) < 1%
- Other contaminants should be analyzed

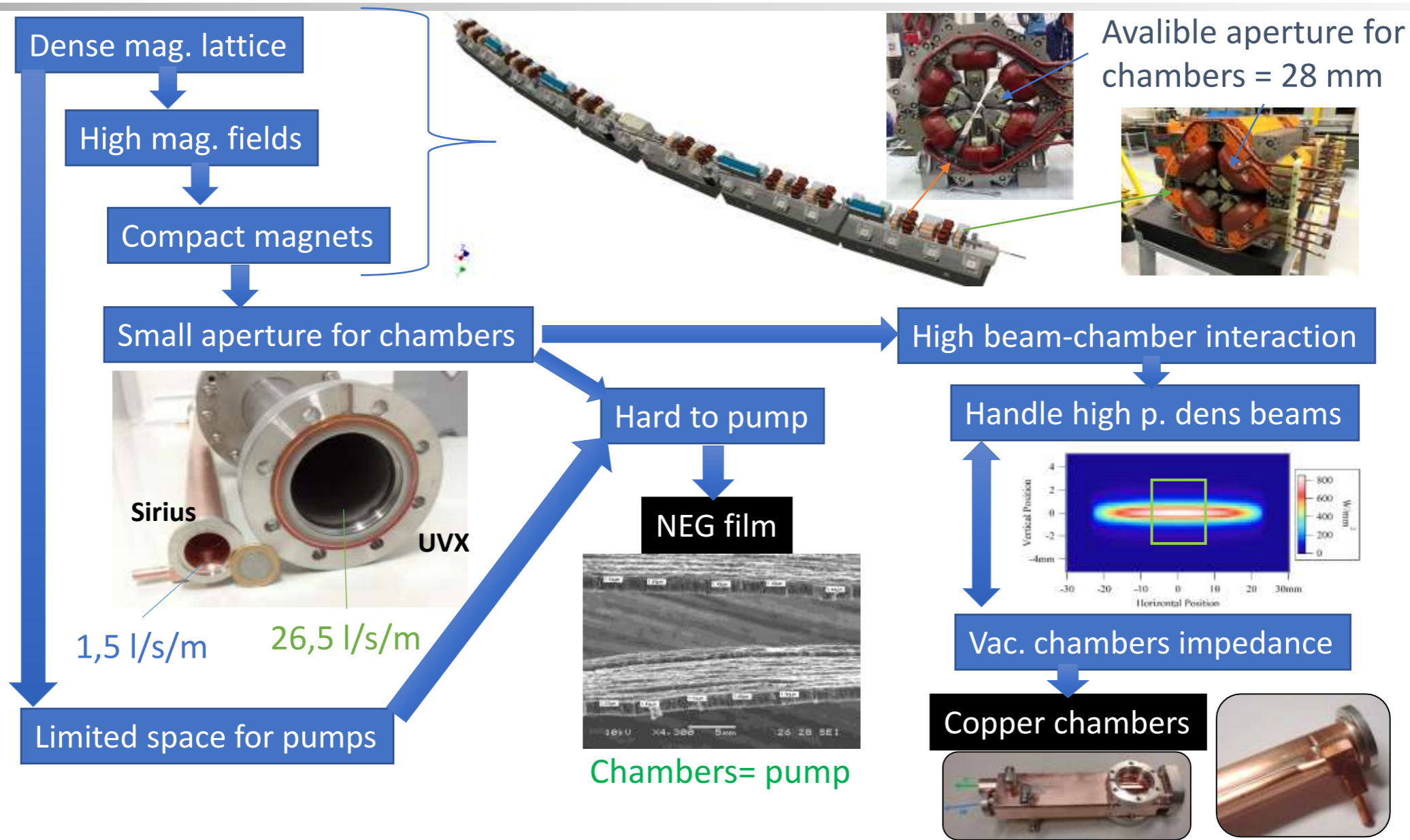
Dealing with unused Synchrotron Radiation



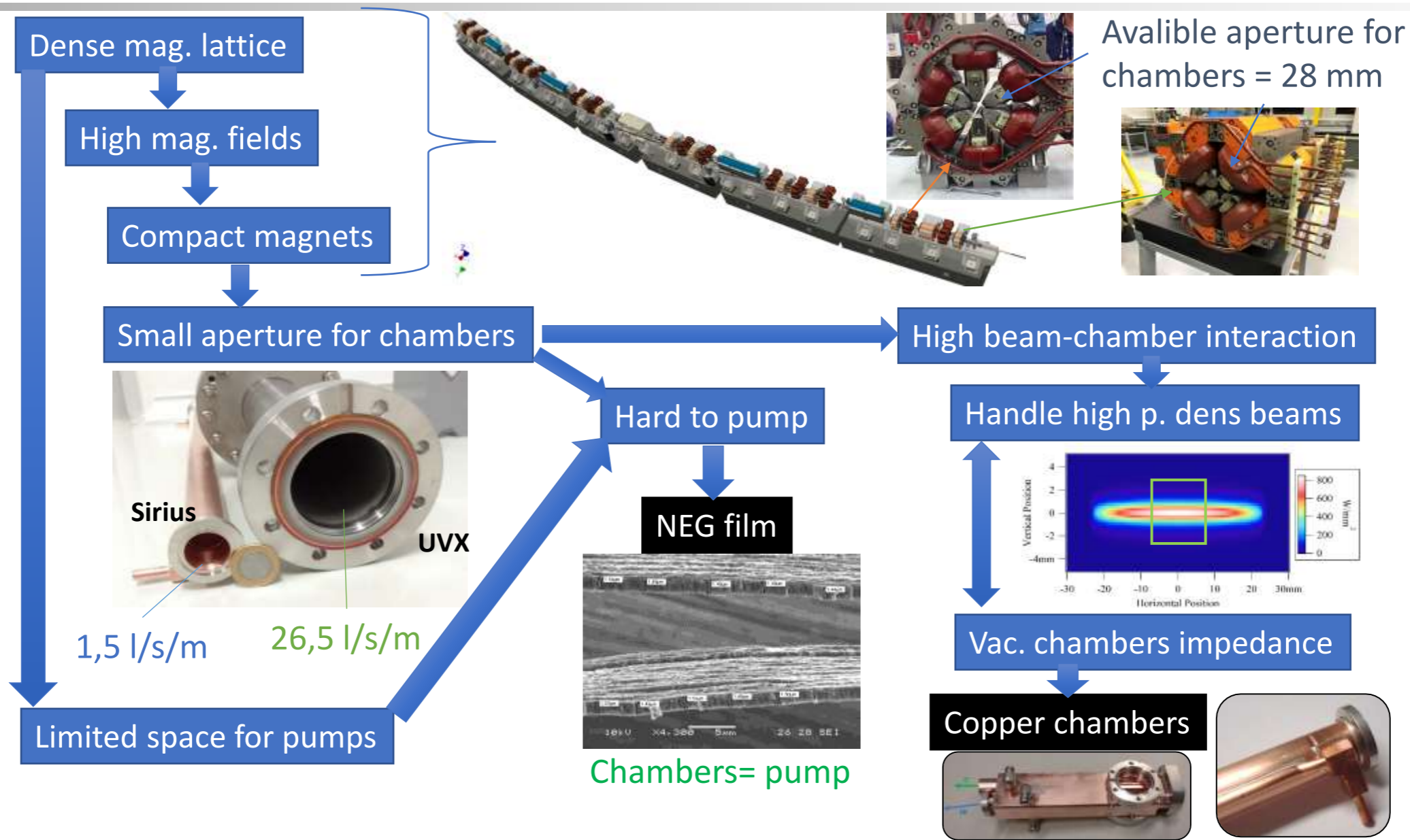
Total power that must
absorbed by the chambers:
245.7 kW (not including IDs)



Technical challenges

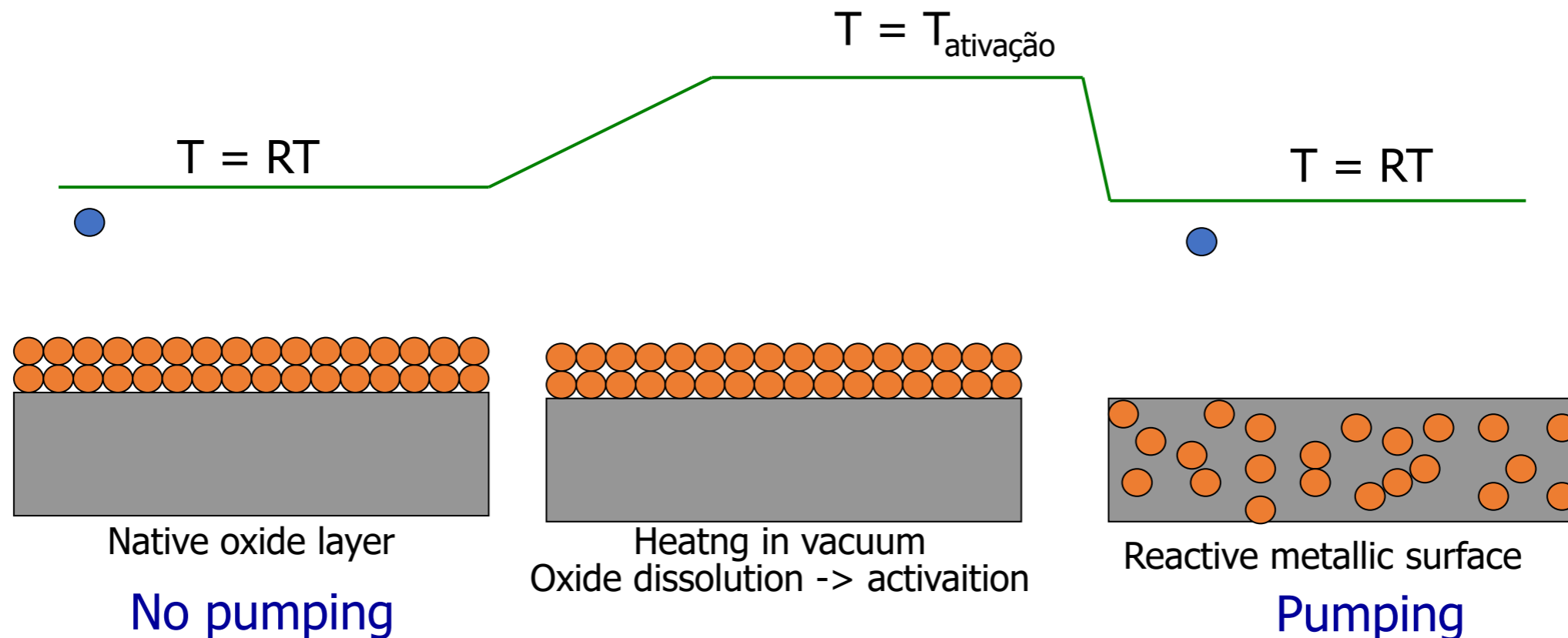


Technical challenges



NEG film

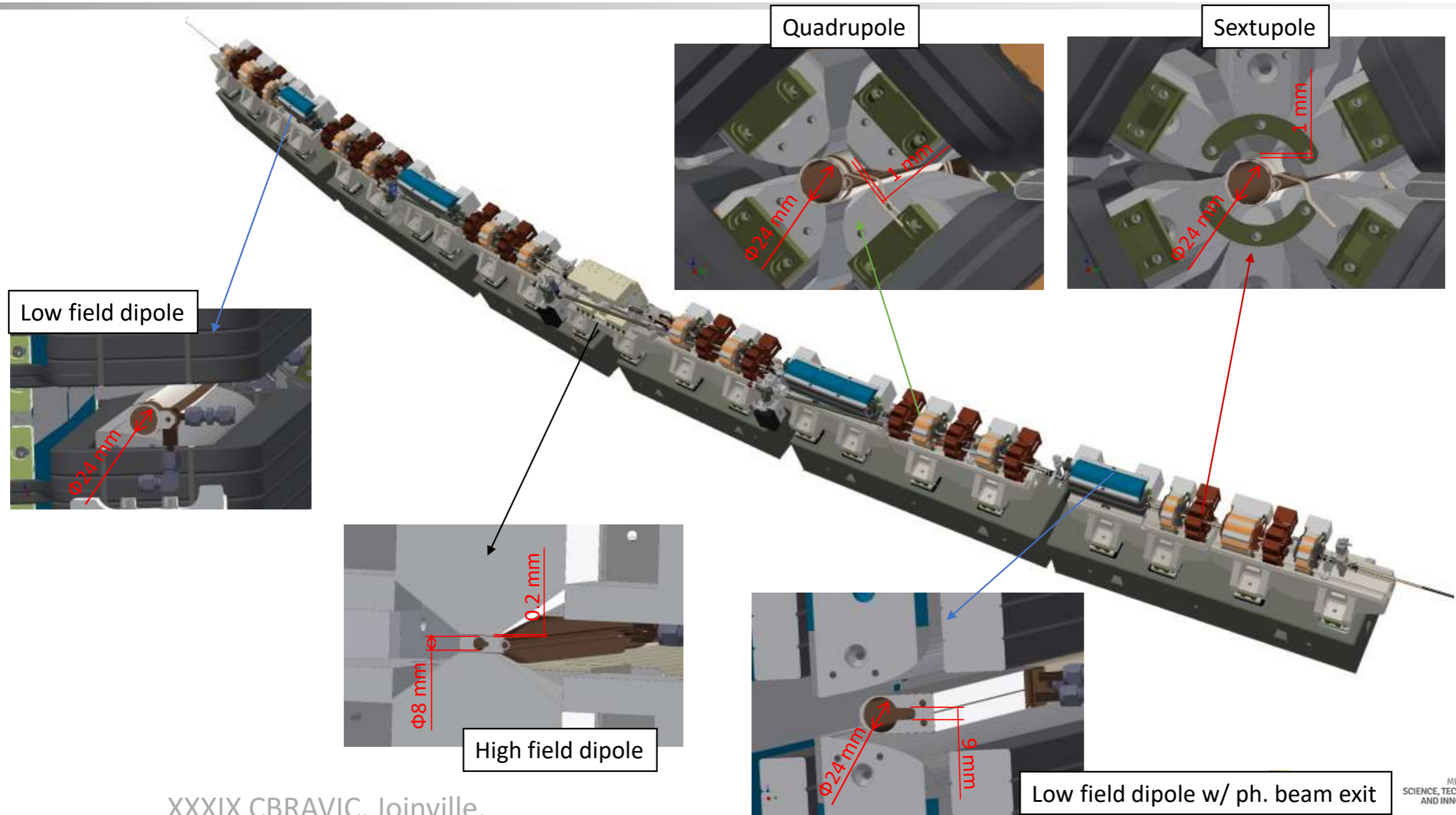
A NEG material is a metallic alloy that can pump most of the gases present in a vacuum system after thermal dissolution of its native oxide layer (activation process).



NEG, when in room temperature, do not pump methane and noble gases.

Adapted from: P. Chigiato (CERN), ICTF-2005

Storage ring: distinct cross-sections along the sector



Storage Ring: Vacuum Performance

