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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Bulletin of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University (1994), 72(1): 20-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>1994-03-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/77553">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/77553</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
</tr>
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<td>Textversion</td>
<td>publisher</td>
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Kyoto University
Vacuum System of Beam Irradiation and Monitoring Apparatus

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Received February 9, 1994

Vacuum pressure of $1.2 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr necessary for use of 7 MeV proton from Ion Linear Accelerator has been attained at the vacuum vessel of Beam Emittance Monitor just downstream of the linac. For the purpose of sequence control of the evacuation system, a Penning gauge is used and it is calibrated with an ionization gauge. Total Q-value is estimated to be $3.8 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr $\cdot$ sec by the evaluation of the vacuum system. No peak of hydrocarbon is observed in the residual gas spectrum during evacuation.

KEY WORDS: Q-value / Leak / Outgassing Rate / Conductance / End Pressure

1. INTRODUCTION

At Accelerator Laboratory of Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University, 7 MeV proton linac consisting of an RFQ and DTL has been constructed and protons are successfully accelerated\(^1\). Peak beam current reached at 200–300 $\mu$A and the vacuum pressure in the cavities of the linac has reached to $\sim 10^{-7}$ Torr necessary for beam acceleration. Improvement and evaluation of the vacuum system has been already reported\(^2\). In the present paper, the vacuum characteristics newly attached to the Beam Emittance Monitor (BEM) just downstream of the linac is evaluated.

2. EVACUATION SYSTEM OF THE BEAM EMITTANCE MONITOR

As the proton beam current has been reached at 200–300 $\mu$A, beam application has become possible. For this purpose, it is needed to measure the beam characteristics such as emittance and momentum spectrum. The vacuum system of the High Energy Beam Transport (HEBT) of 7 MeV proton linac is expected to be often opened to atmospheric pressure for the beam usage such as beam irradiation. So a roughing system is made and a compound turbo molecular pump is utilized, which can be used from relatively high pressure. At present, it needs almost 30 minutes to reach $\sim 10^{-6}$ Torr from atmosphere. A block diagram and specifications of the vacuum system of BEM is shown in Fig. 1 together with that of the linac cavities.

Vacuum pressure is measured by Pirani gauge and Penning gauge to use sequence control of the evacuation system. For sequence control, a programmable controller is to be used.

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Ambiguity of the measurement of a Penning gauge is, in general, larger compared with that of ionization gauge and so calibration with use of BA gauge is applied. Calibration curves are shown in Fig. 2 (a) and (b). Calibration results after closing the valve and opening the
After closing the valve
After opening the valve

Fig. 2. Calibration Curves of the Penning gauge with the BA gauge. (a) during pressure rise (after closing the valve), (b) during pressure drop (after opening the valve).
valve are shown in Fig. 2 (a) and Fig. 2 (b), respectively. According to the catalogue of the Penning gauge, the measuring precision is $-50\% - +100\%$, which is consistent with our results. The emission current of the BA gauge is calibrated and measurement by the BA gauge is considered to be free from systematic error. The evacuation system and the Penning and BA gauges attached to the chamber are shown in Photo 1 (a) and (b), respectively.

3. EVALUATION OF THE VACUUM PUMPING SYSTEM

It is important to evaluate the Q-value, conductance and effective pumping speed from the point of view of the maintenance of the vacuum system. The main duct of the BEM installed in HEBT is made of stainless steel pipe 9.6 cm in inner diameter and 1.4 m in length and it has an evacuation port at the center. Up and down stream of the duct are connected to aluminum pipe 74 cm and 56 cm in length, respectively both 4 cm in inner diameter. In such a long narrow pipe, its conductance affects the effective pumping speed so much that it should be well taken into account. Total Q-value including leak and outgassing rate is studied by measuring

![Photo 1(a). View of the roughing port of the new evacuation system for the BEM.](image1)

![Photo 1(b). View of the BA gauge (center) and Penning gauge (left) attached to the vacuum chamber below the BEM.](image2)
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the pressure rise after closing the valve at the pump head. Vacuum pressure is monitored with the ionization gauge for the short time interval (−10 min) after closing the valve. Long term pressure change (3 hours) is monitored with the Penning Gauge. Total Q is estimated to be $3.8 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr·l/sec and $1.5 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr·l/sec, for short (BA gauge) and long term (Penning gauge) measurement, respectively, where the evacuated volume of the BEM and pump head is calculated to be 20 l.

Residual gas spectra during evacuation and after closing the valve are shown in Fig. 3 (a) and (b), respectively. As the Q-mass analyzer, ULVAC MASSMATE-100 is used. From the figure, it is known that partial pressure of H$_2$O (m/e = 18) is 19 times of that of N$_2$ (m/e = 28) during evacuation. On the other hand, the partial pressure of N$_2$ is 5 times larger than that of H$_2$O after closing the valve.

Next, the end vacuum pressure of the BEM is estimated. Total conductance from the BEM to the pump head is calculated to be 7.1 l/sec and effective pumping speed is estimated at 7.0

![Image](a)

![Image](b)

Fig. 3. Residual gas spectra in the vacuum vessel of the BEM. The spectra of the residual gas in the BEM after the end vacuum is attained. Data shown in (a) and (b) are taken with the conditions that (a) the evacuation port is active and (b) the evacuation port is closed by the valve.
End vacuum pressure is expected to be $5.4 \times 10^{-8}$ Torr utilizing the total Q-value measured by the BA gauge in short term. The real attained end vacuum pressure is $1.2 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr, which is factor 2.2 times larger than the above estimation.

This discrepancy is considered to be due to the fact that real Q-value has the pressure dependence while above estimation assumes constant Q-value.

4. SUMMARY

Evacuation system for HEBT is newly added which utilizes a compound turbo molecular pump and roughing port. The pumping time from the atmosphere to the one applicable for beam irradiation (range of $10^{-6}$ Torr) is about 30 min. and the end vacuum pressure has reached at $1.2 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr, which is good enough for the present purpose.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to present their thanks to Sumitomo Heavy Industries Co. Ltd., Osaka Vacuum Co. Ltd., Nissan Edwards Shinku Co. Ltd., Nihon Shinku Co. Ltd. and Leybold Co. Ltd., who have made equipments. They are also grateful to colleagues of Accelerator Laboratory of Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University. They would like to present their sincere thanks to Mr. I. Kazama for his collaboration throughout the work.

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