

# Vacuum Issues

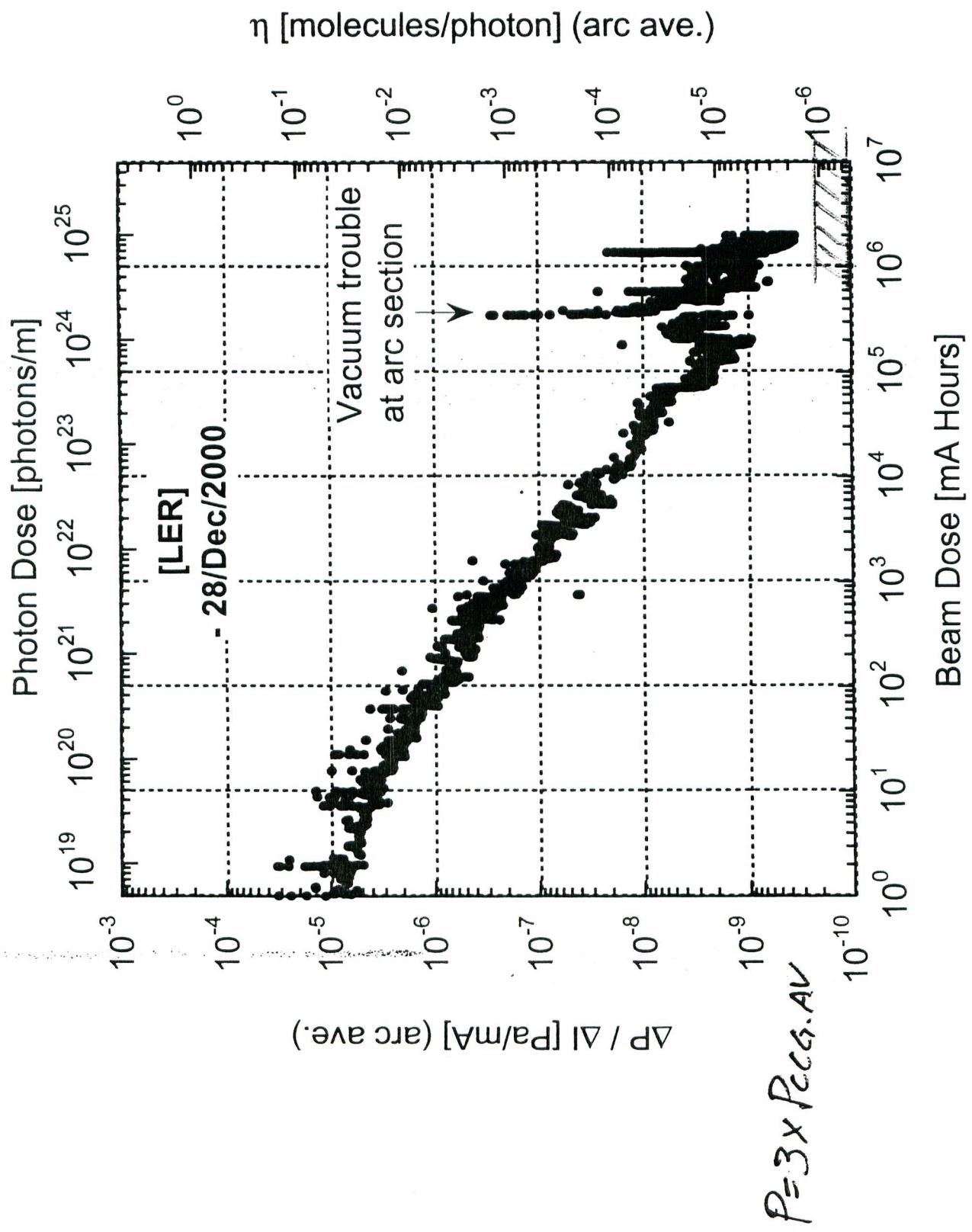
K. Kanazawa

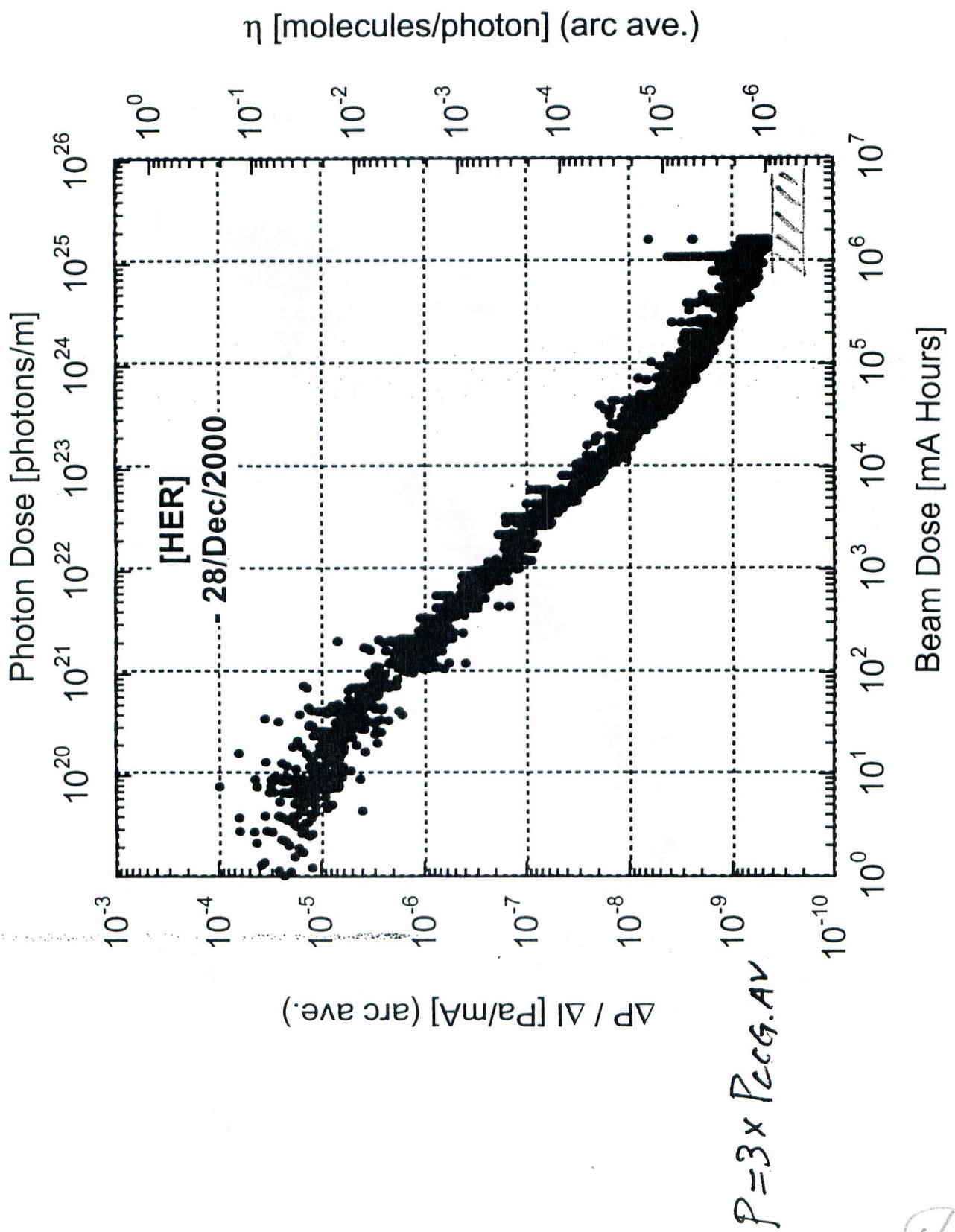
KEKB Accelerator Review  
23-25 Feb. 2001

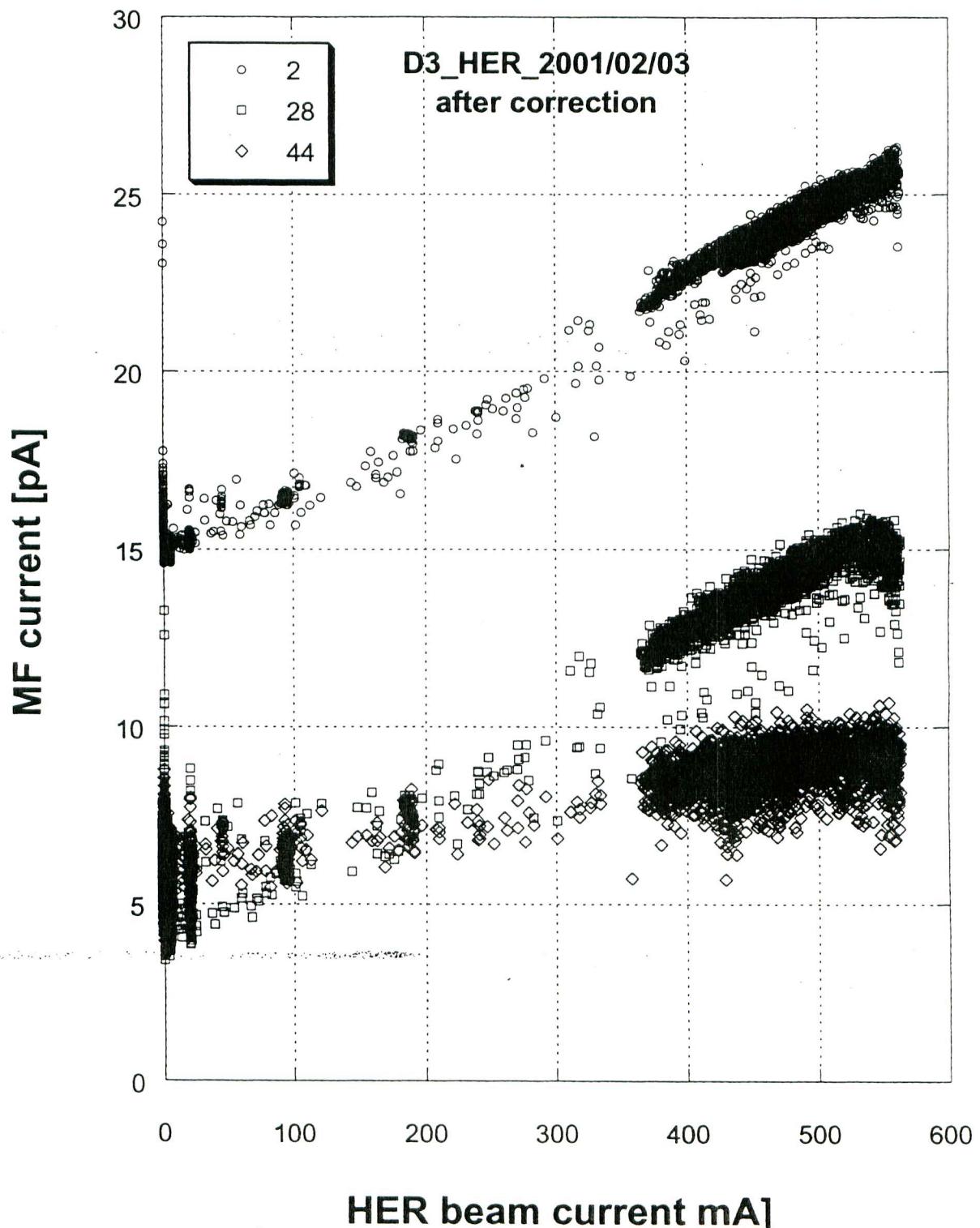
1. General.
2. IIR vacuum.
3. Photo electron measurement.

## 1. General

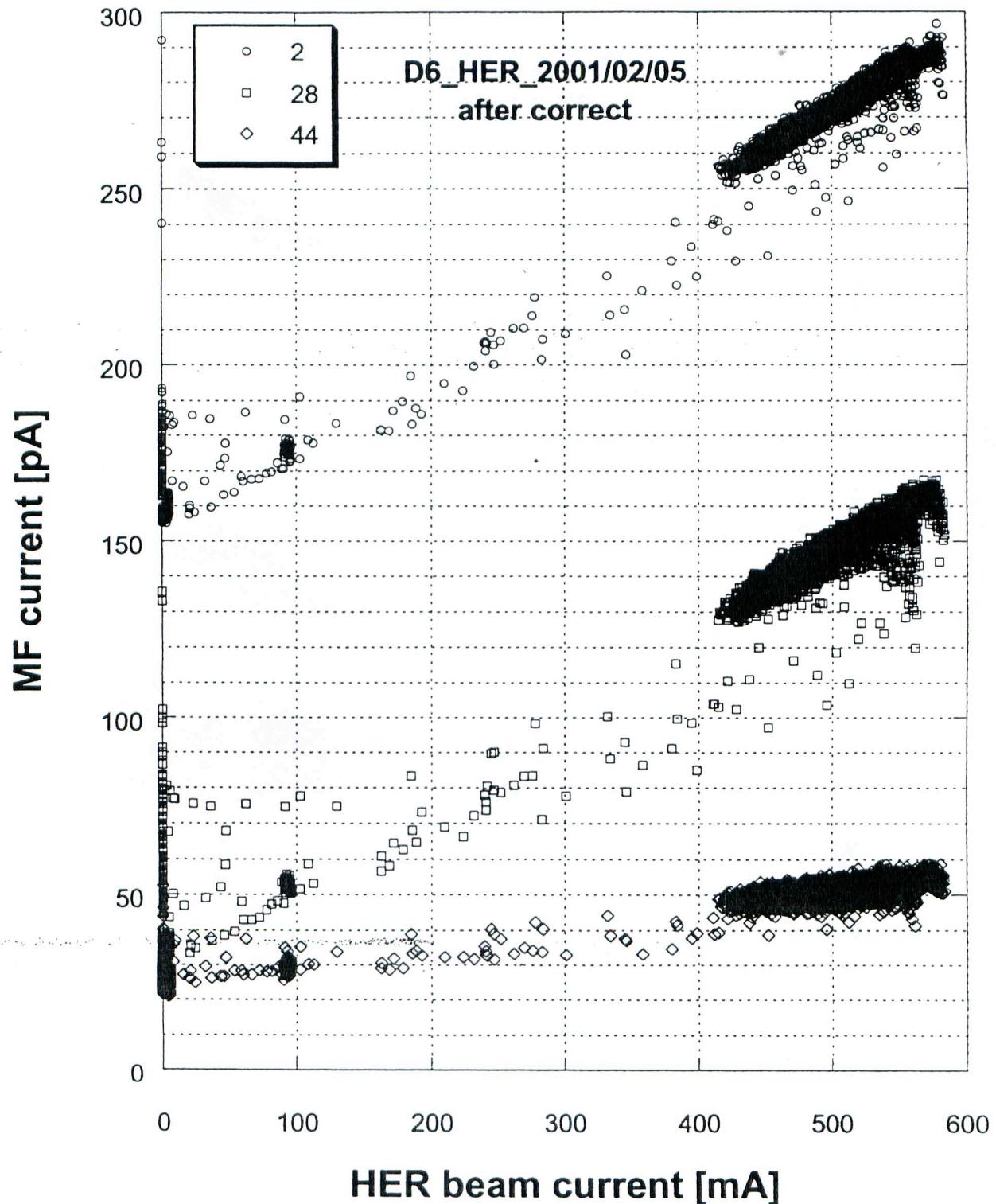
- The average pressure rise ( $\Delta P / \Delta t$ ) of both rings are steadily decreasing. A pressure of  $2 \times 10^{-7}$  Pa (1.5 nTorr) for the design current will be achieved within this year.  
The pressure rise in Figures uses  $3 \times P_{CCG,AV}$  as an average pressure. If the residual gas is composed of CO only, this pressure is equal to PCO. From the RGA data, however, PCO is estimated between  $1 \times P_{CCG,AV}$  to  $1.5 \times P_{CCG,AV}$ .
- Heat up of components is observed for movable masks and IR chambers. Their temperatures are always monitored on a display at CCR and can be checked at any time. All temperature signals are connected to the beam abort system with suitable thresholds.
- Vacuum work is now done with considerable care to avoid degradation of vacuum surfaces. Continuous efforts are made by the vacuum group to finish a recovery work as quickly as possible. The replacement of small components typically takes 10 hours from venting to beam on.



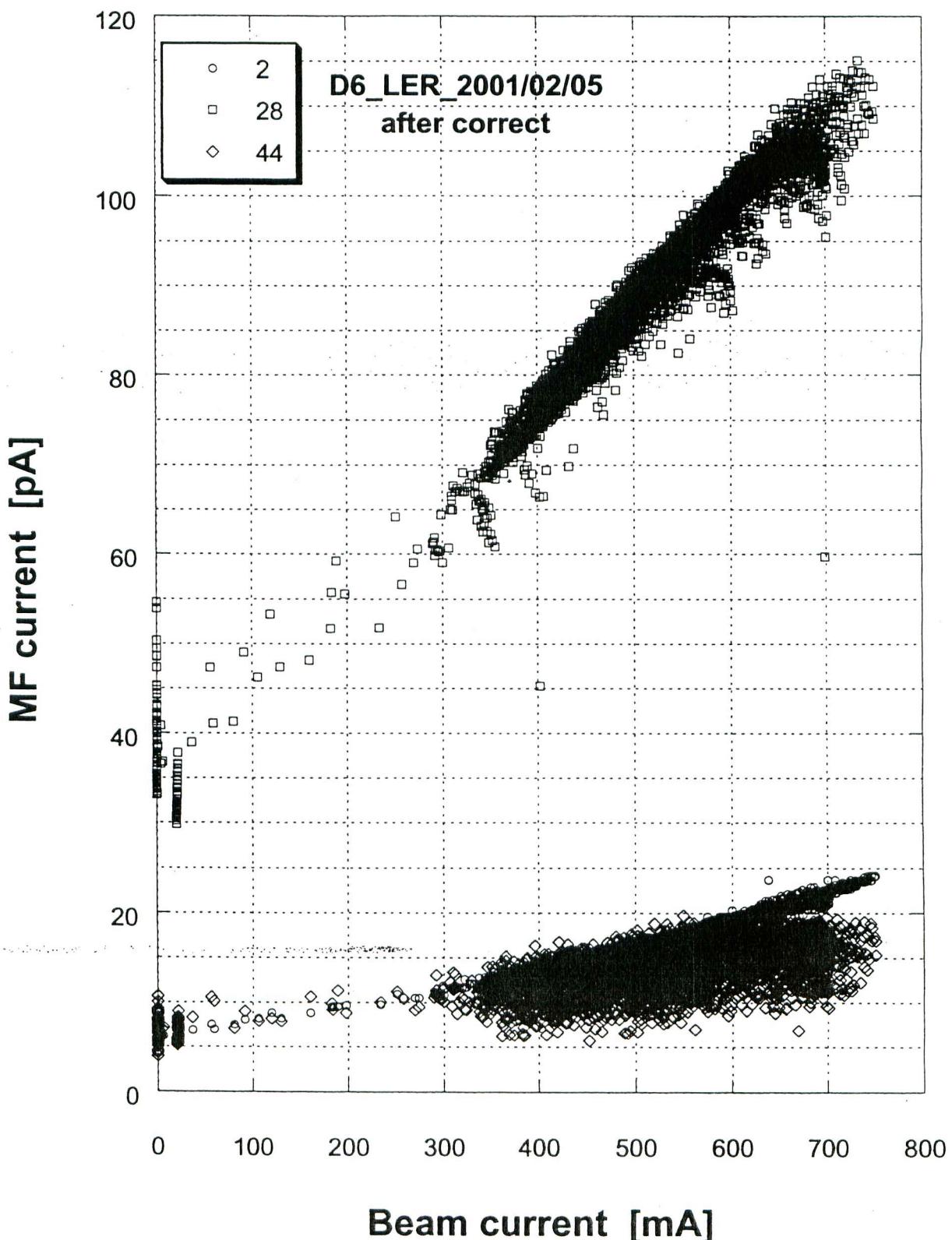


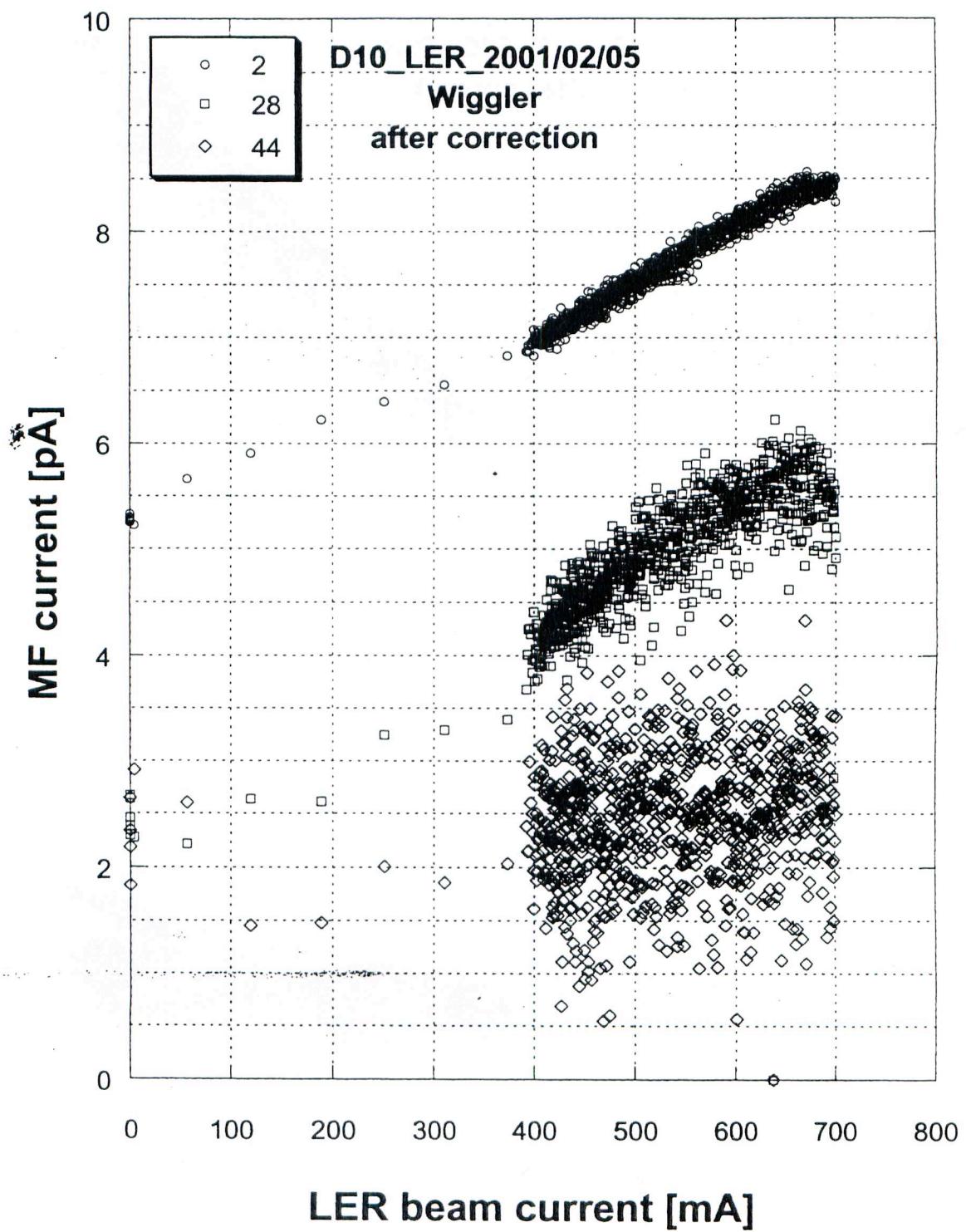


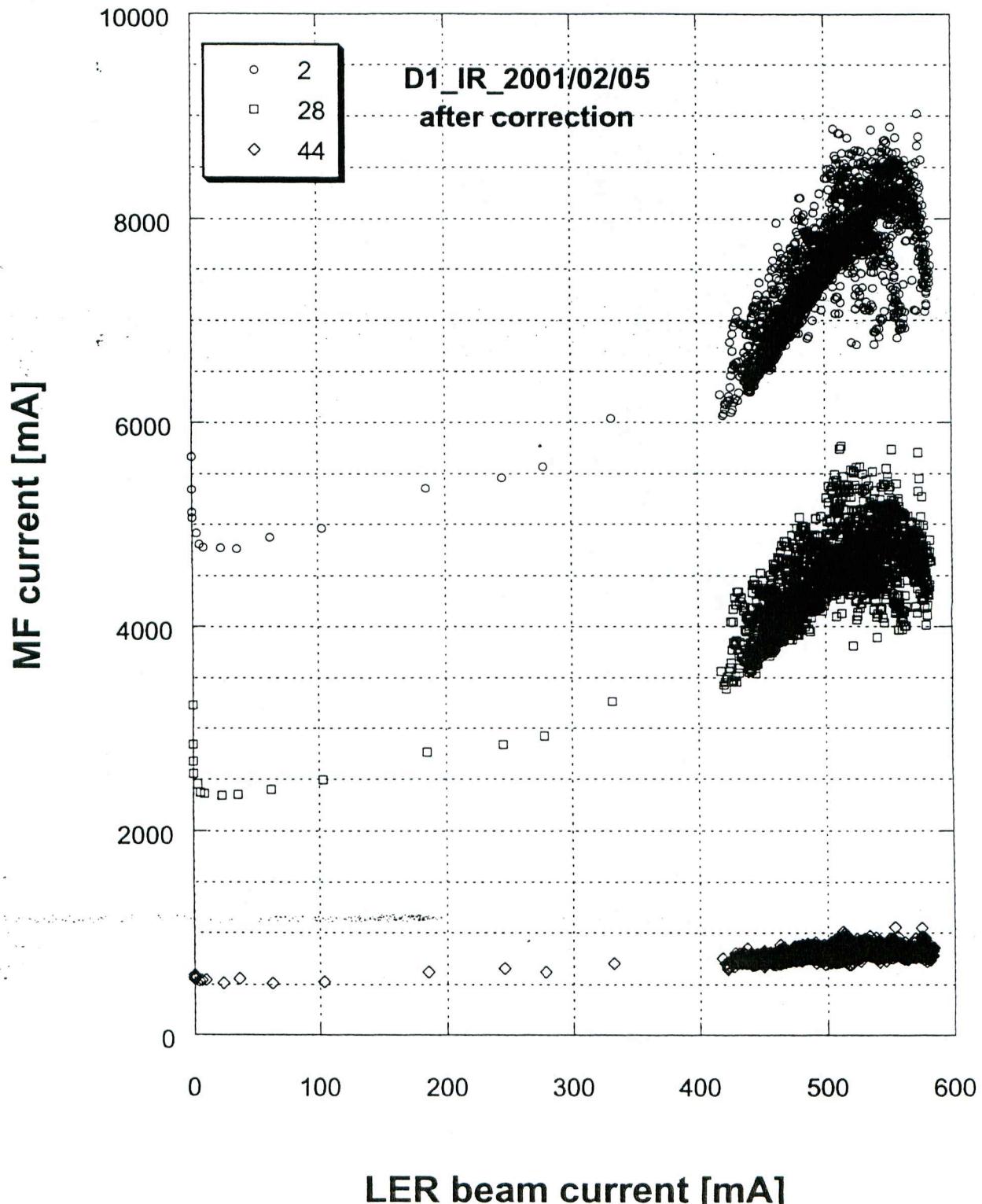
(5)



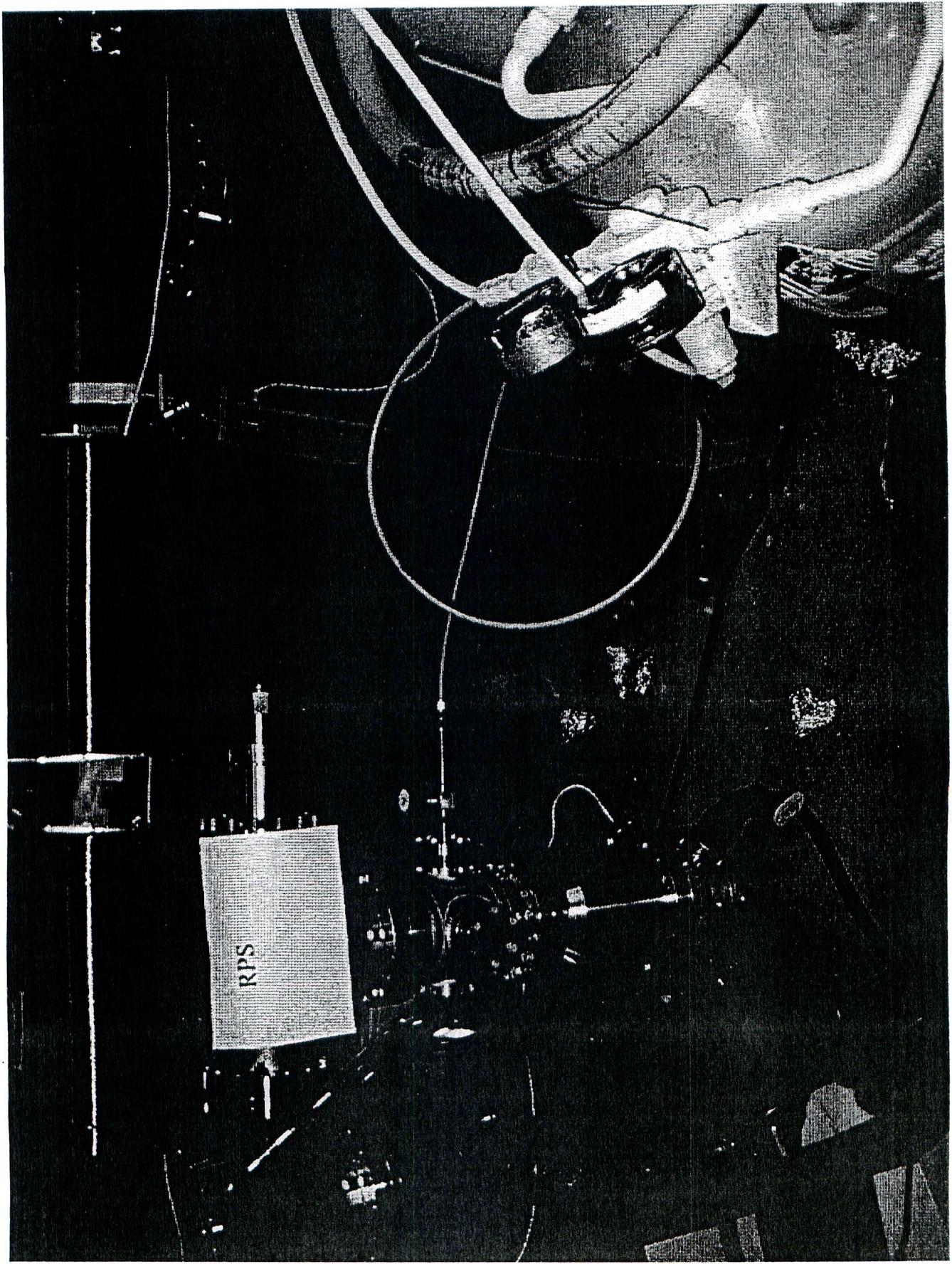
(6)







9



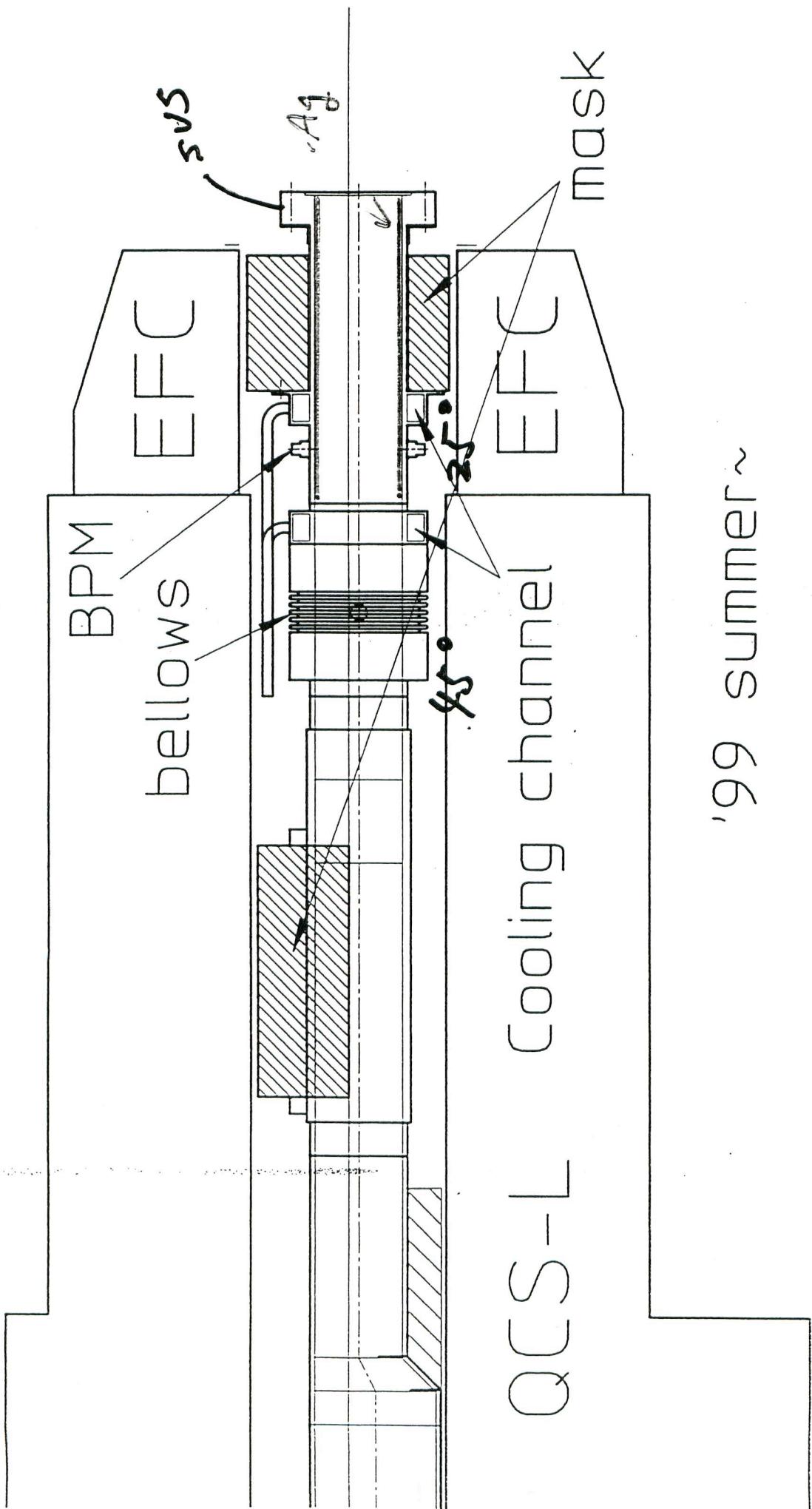
## 2. IR Vacuum

- To reduce temperature rise of the near IR bellows, the front ends of QCS-L and QCS-R chambers were fabricated using copper instead of stainless steel. The bellows units were also replaced with new one which has an enhanced cooling structure. A thermocouple was directly attached to the bellows.  
The temperature around the 'octopus' is quite stable now. The temperature of bellows is found to increase with beam.

- An abnormal temperature rise of QCS-R bellows was found to be caused by two faults:
  - a) Due to the weakness of the support of QCS-R chamber, the chamber was moved by the atmospheric pressure and the bellows was elongated over its design limit. As a result four fingers were damaged.
  - b) An inner component was weakly welded and might have developed a gap which can be seen by circulating beam.These faults were corrected.
- By reshaping the QC2RE copper chamber the position of the chamber was adjusted to increase a clearance for the SR from QCS-R. The heat up of this chamber became partly normal.

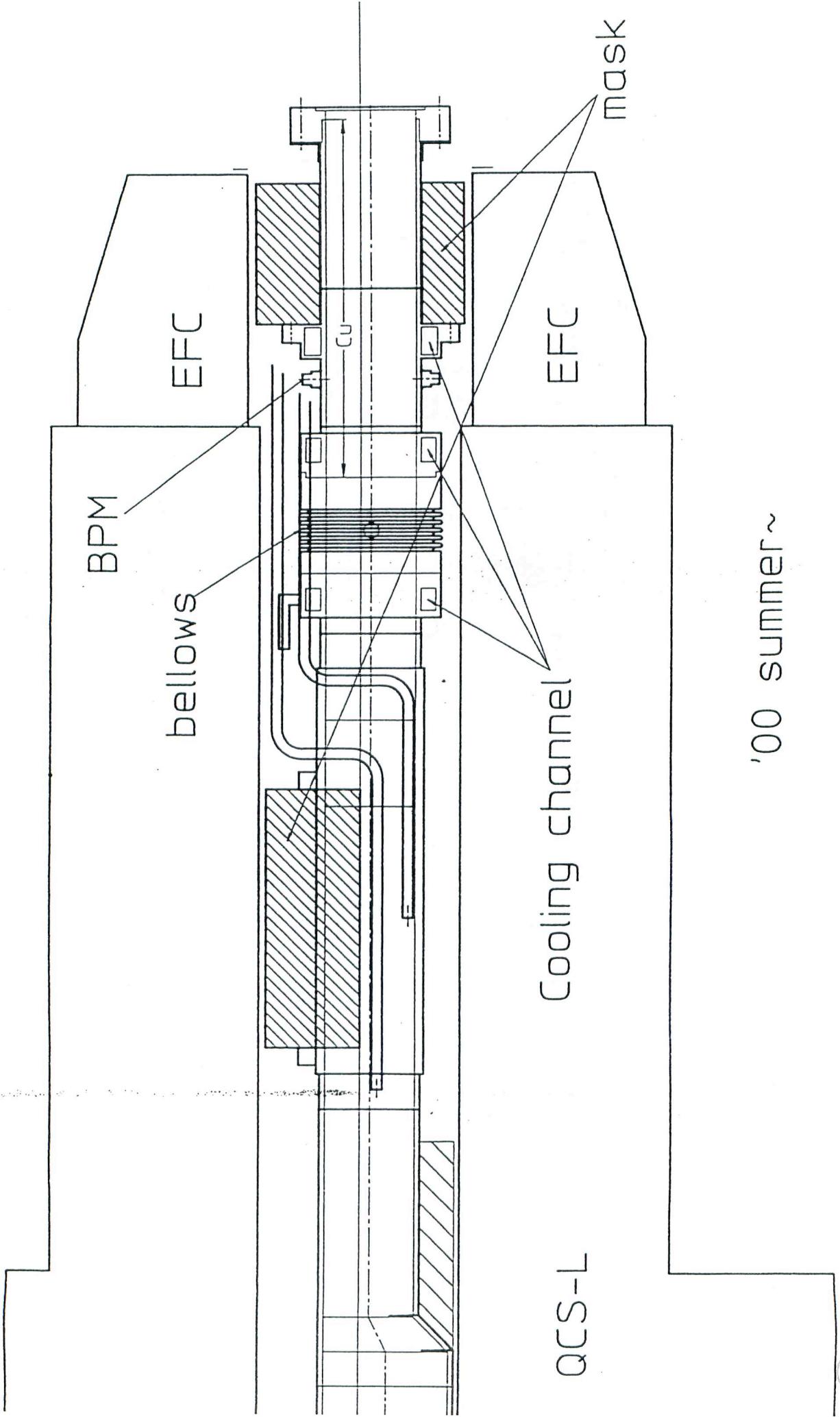
- Two cooling bars were attached to the QC2RP chamber. The effect is not clear.
- The independent cooling system for IR chambers was prepared. Sufficient flow rate and cooling capacity are ensured.
  - • • • •
- The reinforcement of pumping capacity was postponed until a reasonable guideline is obtained by the back ground study.
- The temperature rise around 1m mask of QCS chambers will be a problem at an operation with the design current. To add a cooling for this part is difficult because of a limited space. Redesigning of QCS chambers will be necessary.
- A newly discovered problem is the motion of QC1RE magnet associated with the temperature rise of QC1RE chamber. Cooling bar will be added on the chamber this summer.

(14)



1999 summer ~

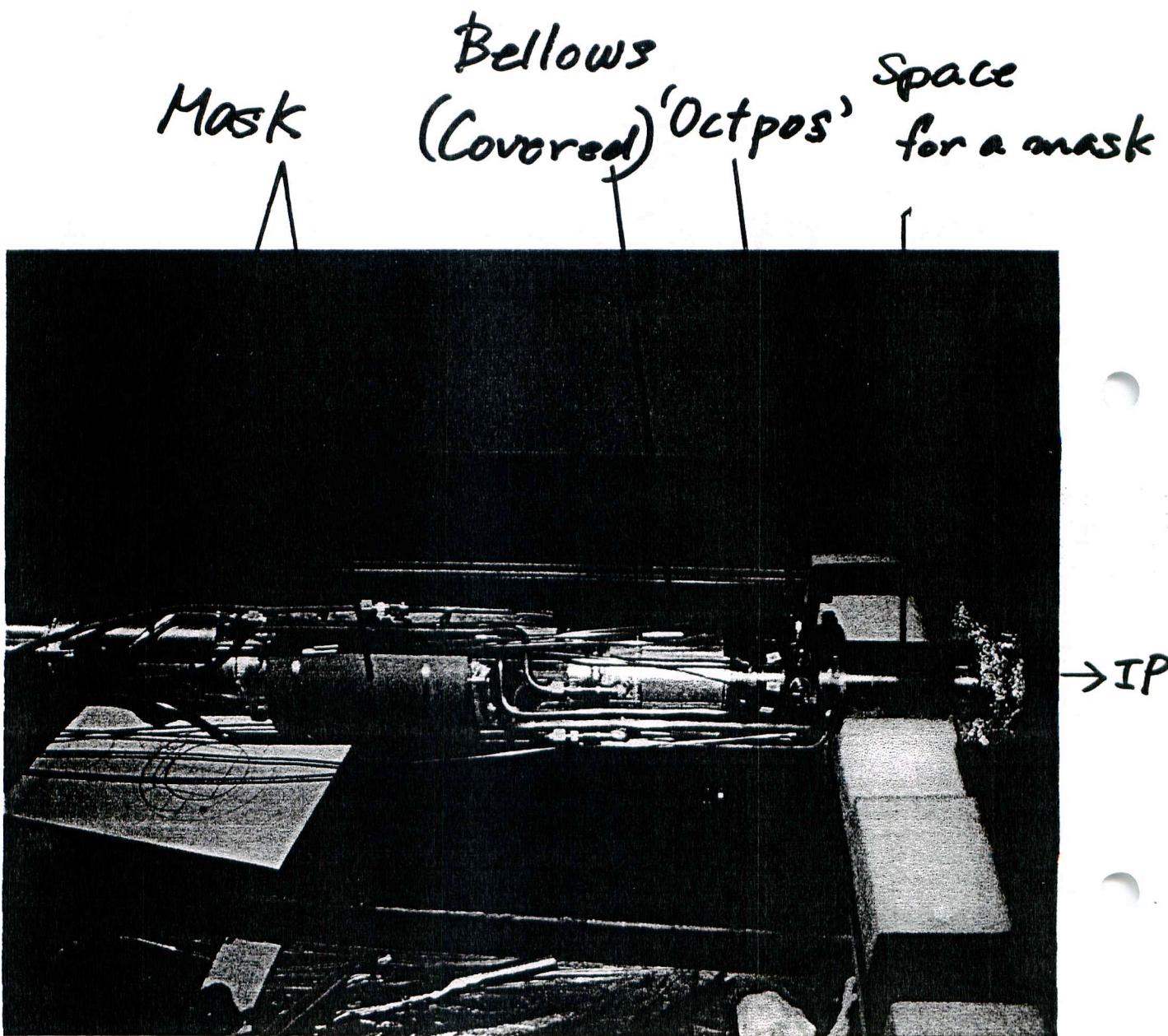
(13)



'00 summer~

CK

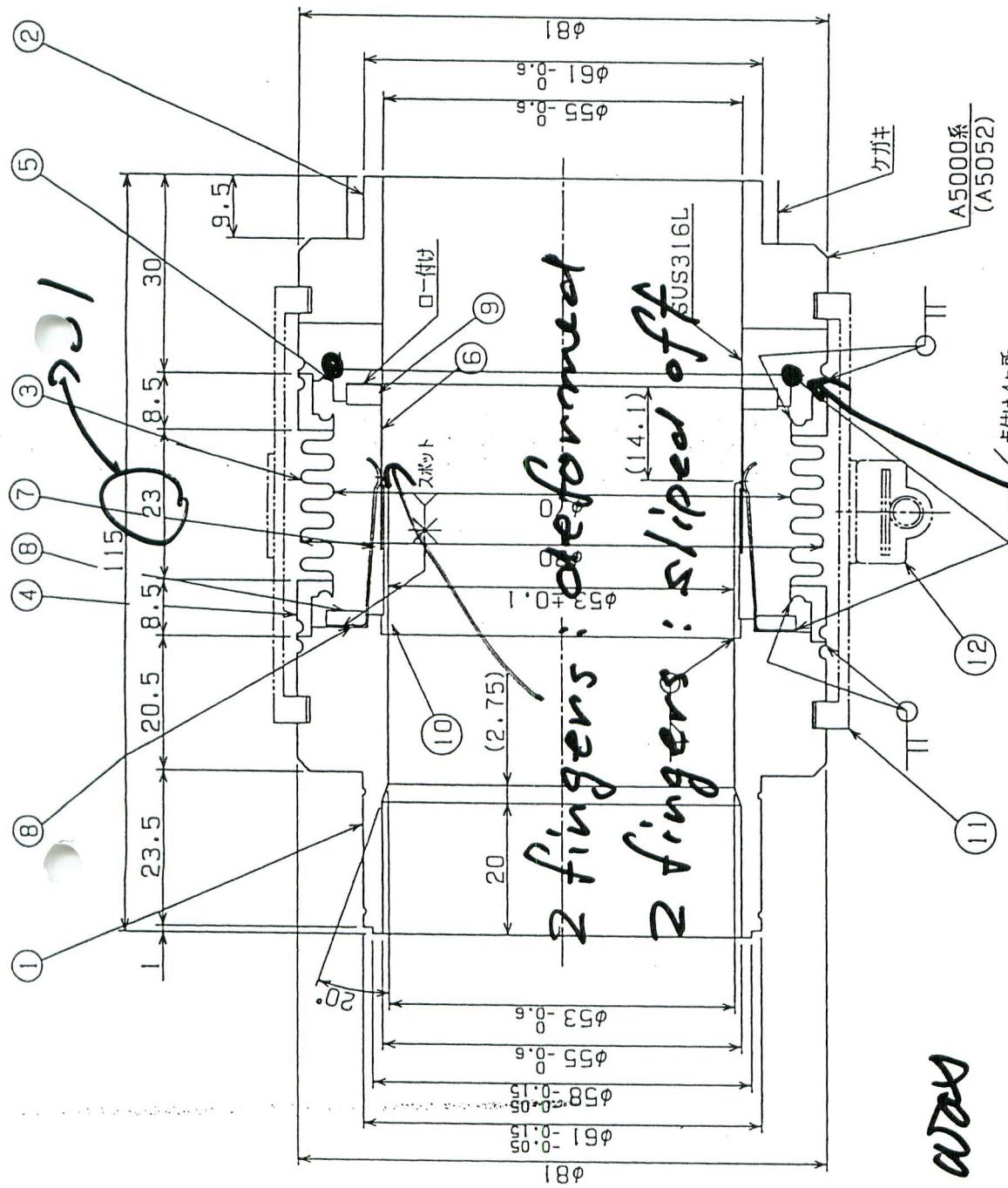




Front end of QCS-L chamber

品番5・E

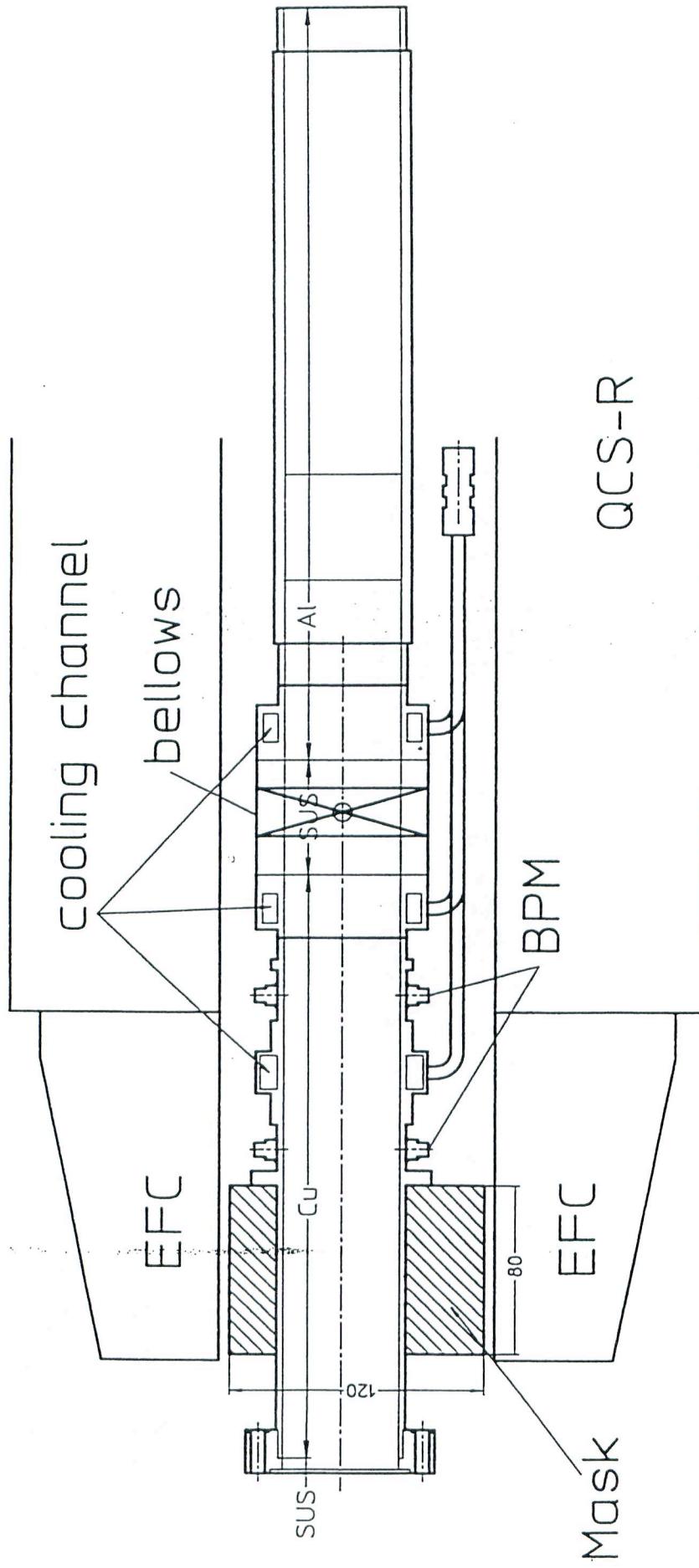
注.  
烟包外面  
ケガキ線  
(4ヶ所)  
1箇は単  
(品番)11、12



What areas  
found in  
QCS.R  
below.

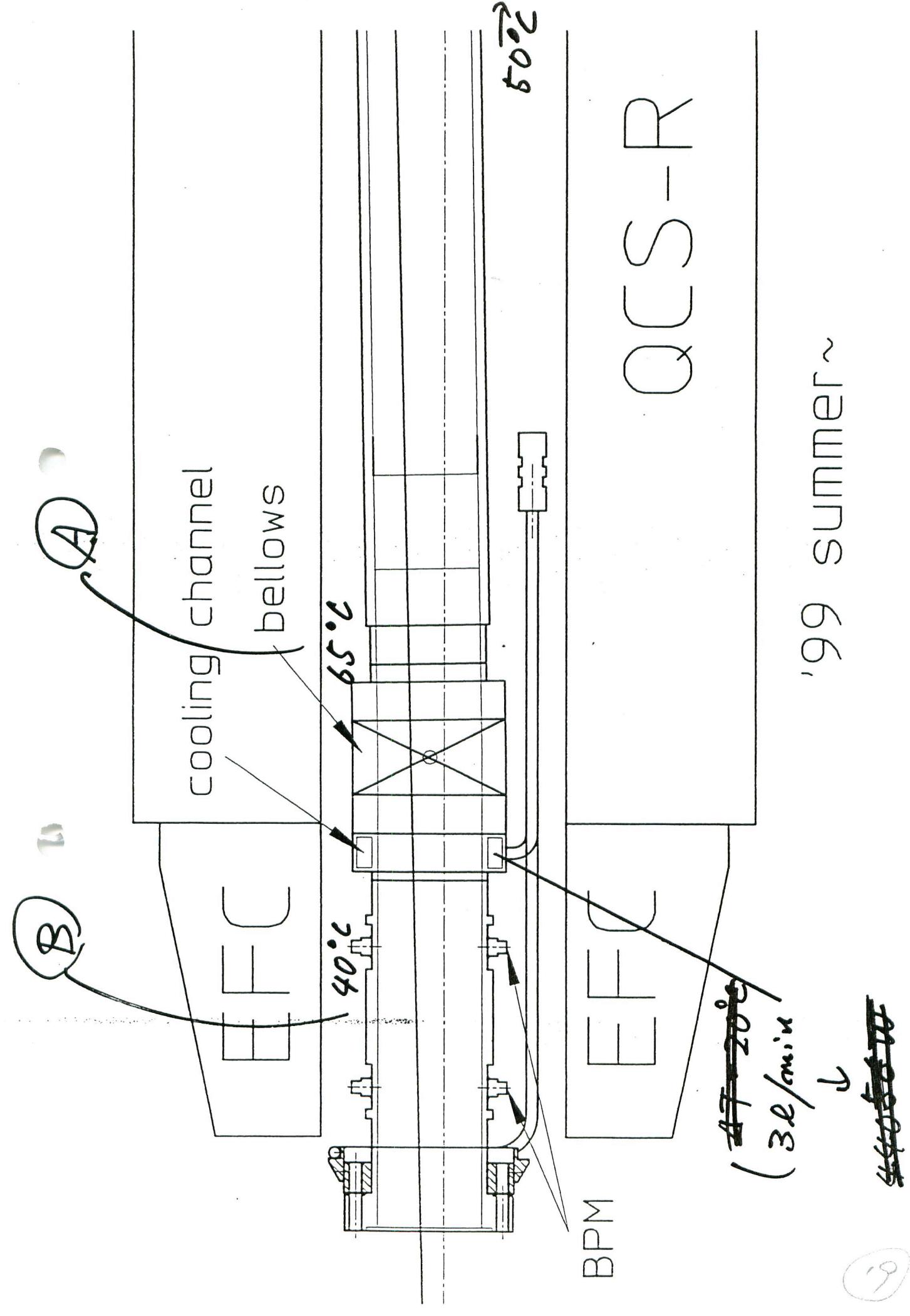
( 2 Aug. 2000 )

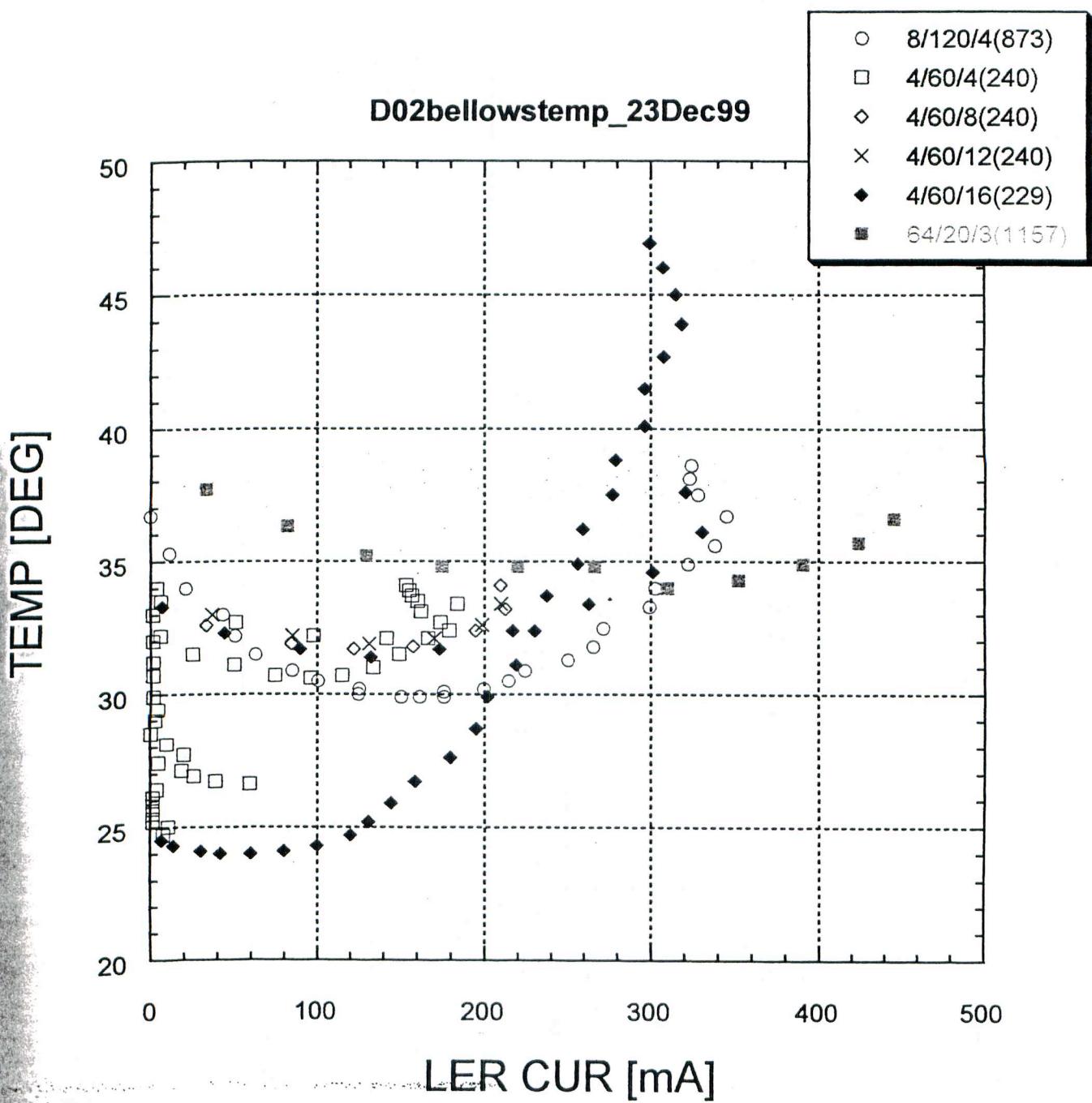
weak welding



'00 summer~

(2)



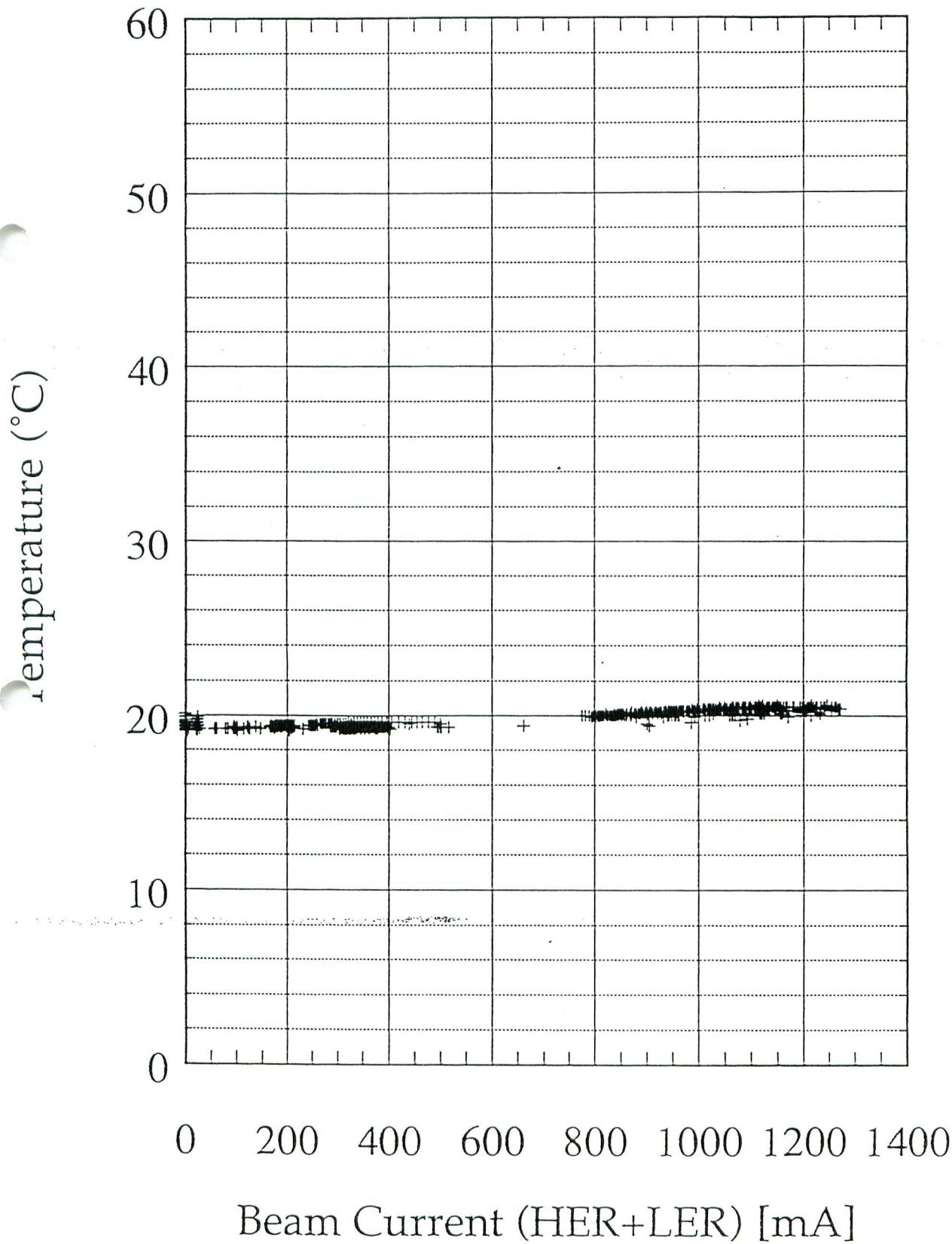


Temperature at A  
( Dec. '99 )

+ Bellows (Al end)

Temperature  
at A

IR\_TEMP\_D2\_28Dec00

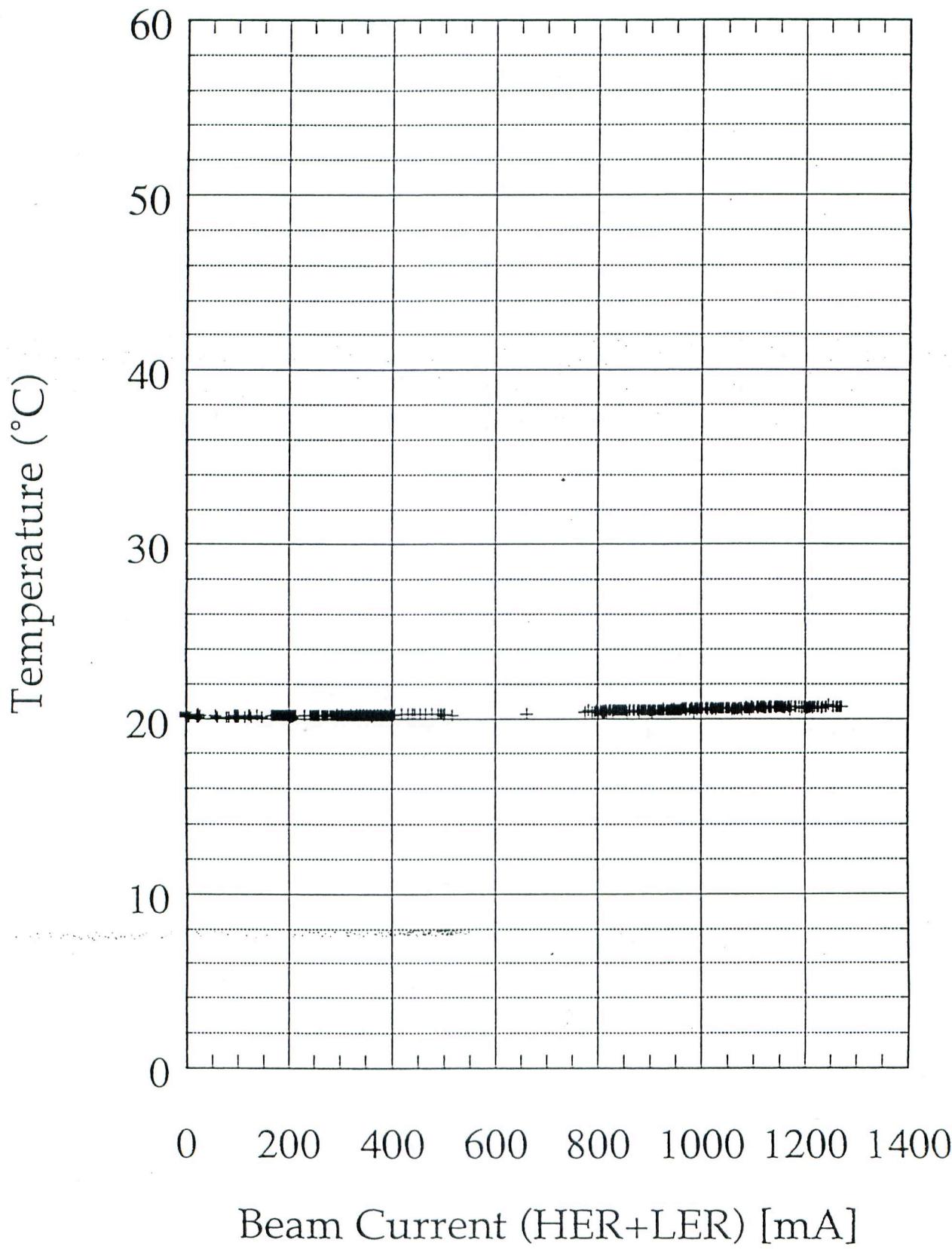


20

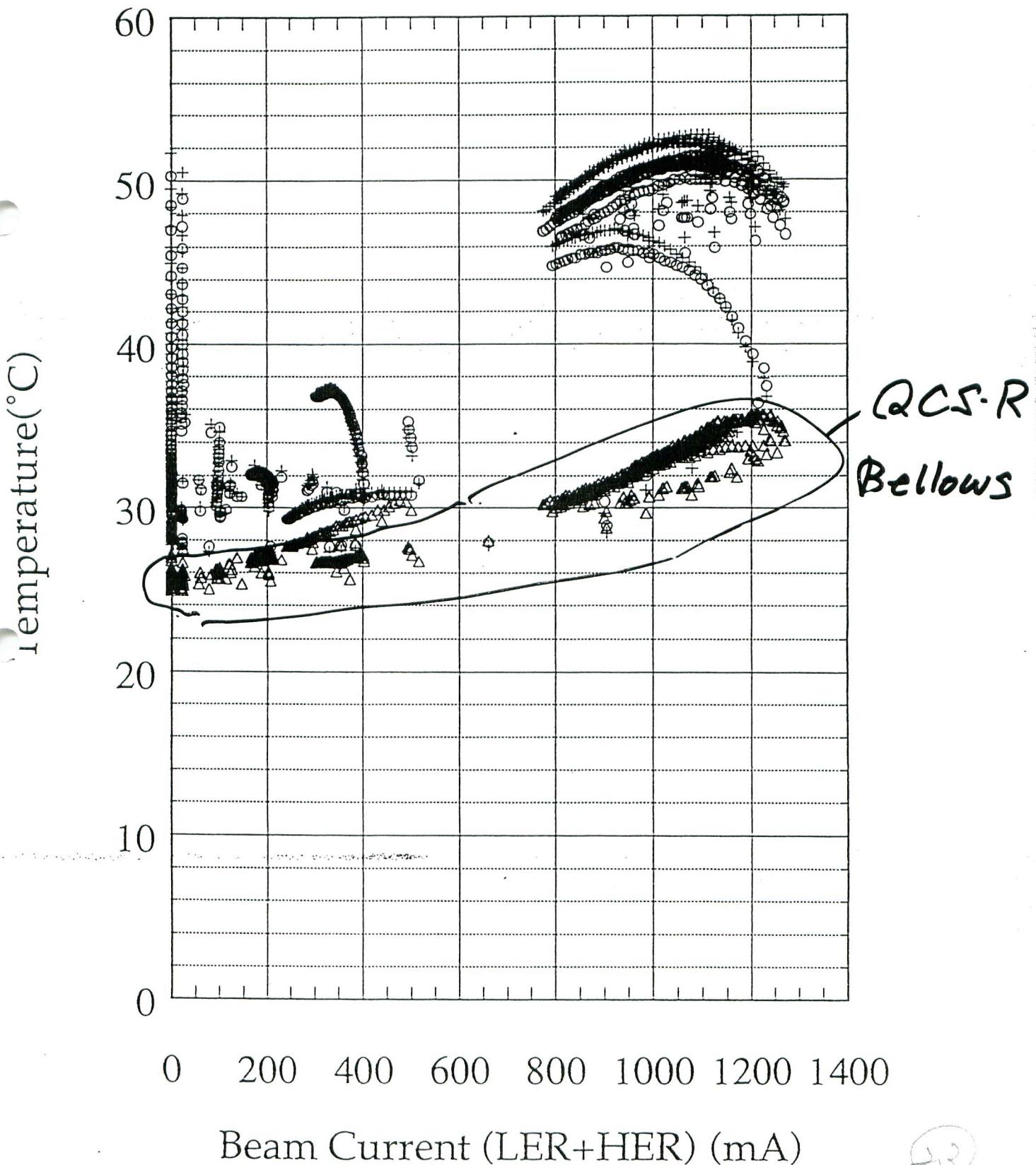
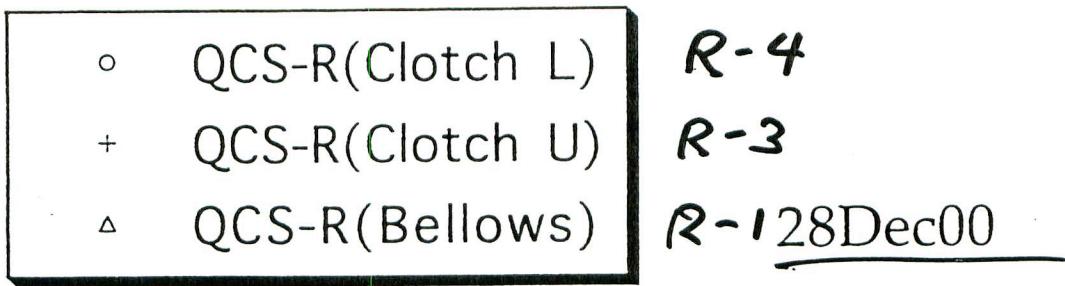
+ R-OCT(S)

Temperature  
at (B)

IR\_TEMP\_D2\_28Dec00

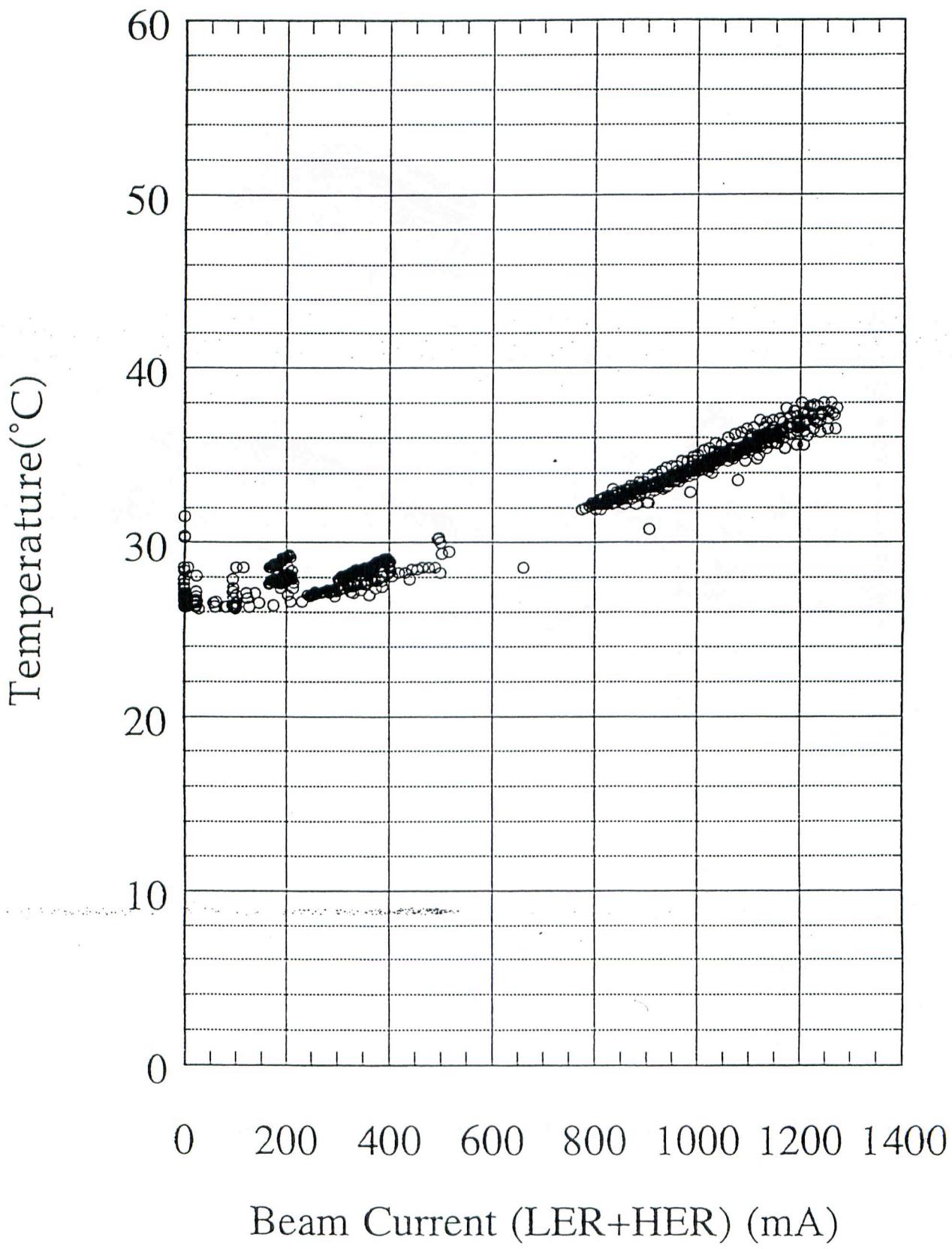


(22)



◦ Bellows(QCS-L)

(L-1)



DK

# Copper duct.

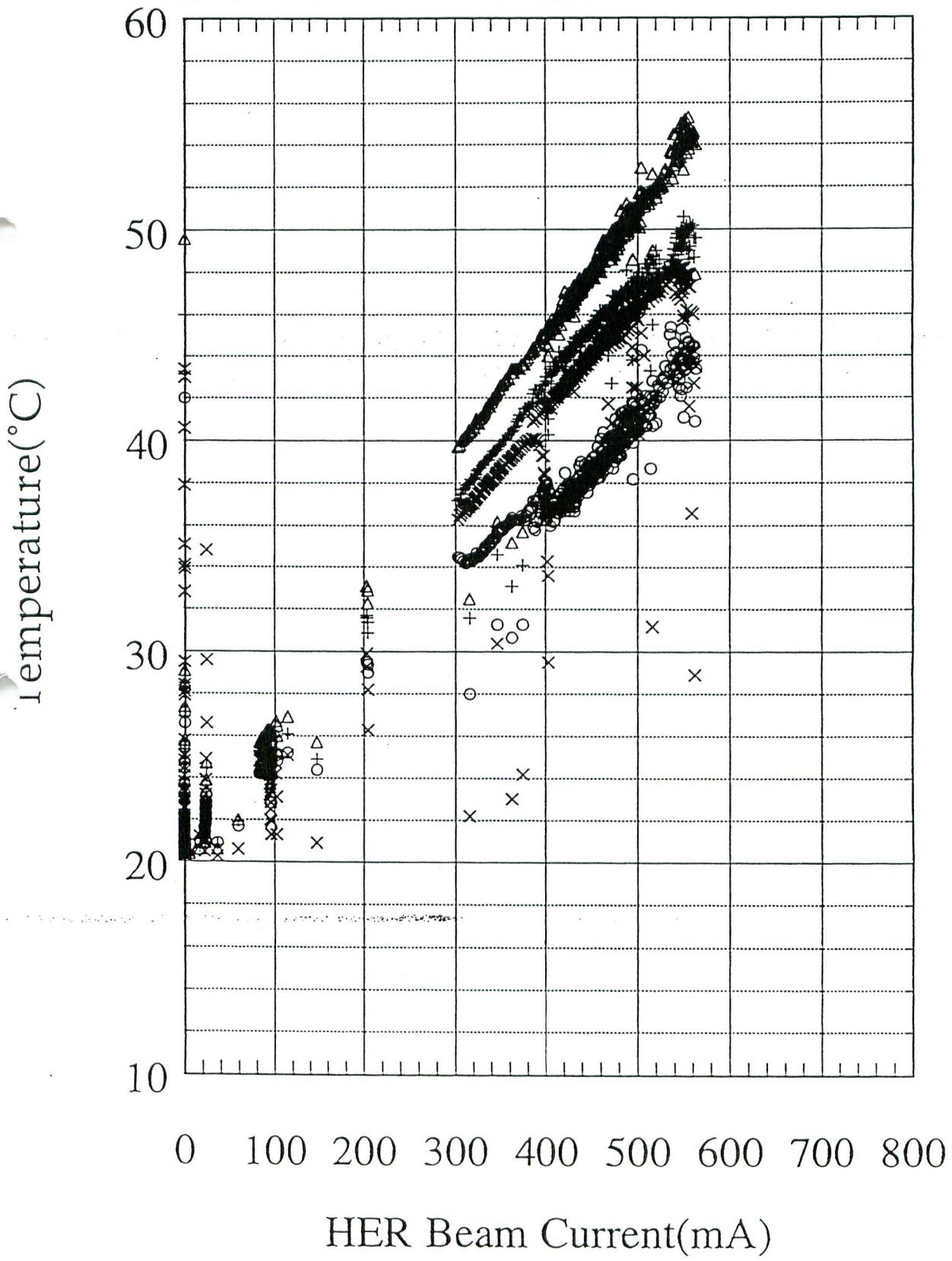
- QC2RE(front)
- + QC2RE(end 1)
- △ QC2RE(slot end 1)
- × QC2RE(slot end 2)

R-6

R-7

R-8

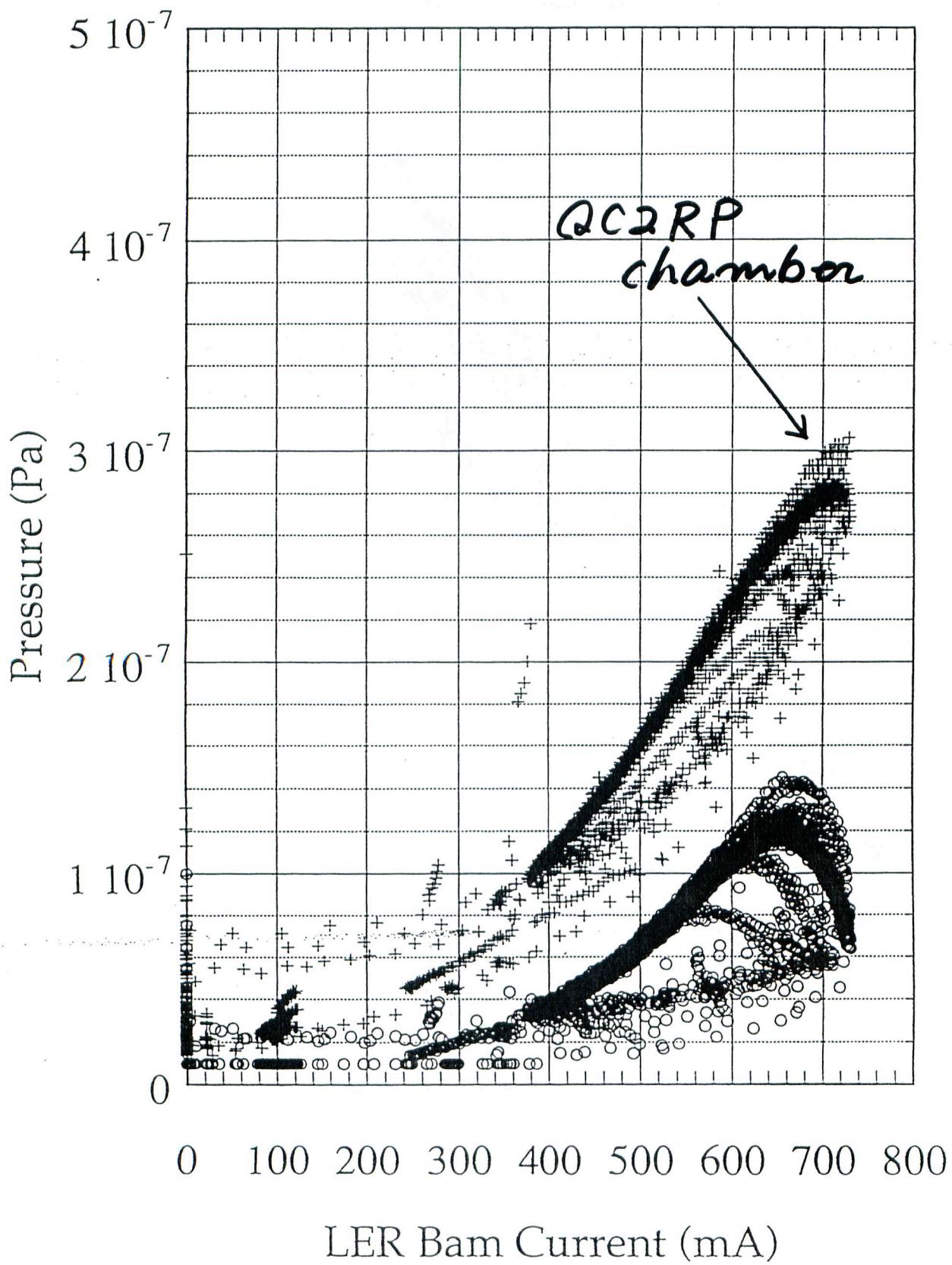
R-9 28Dec00

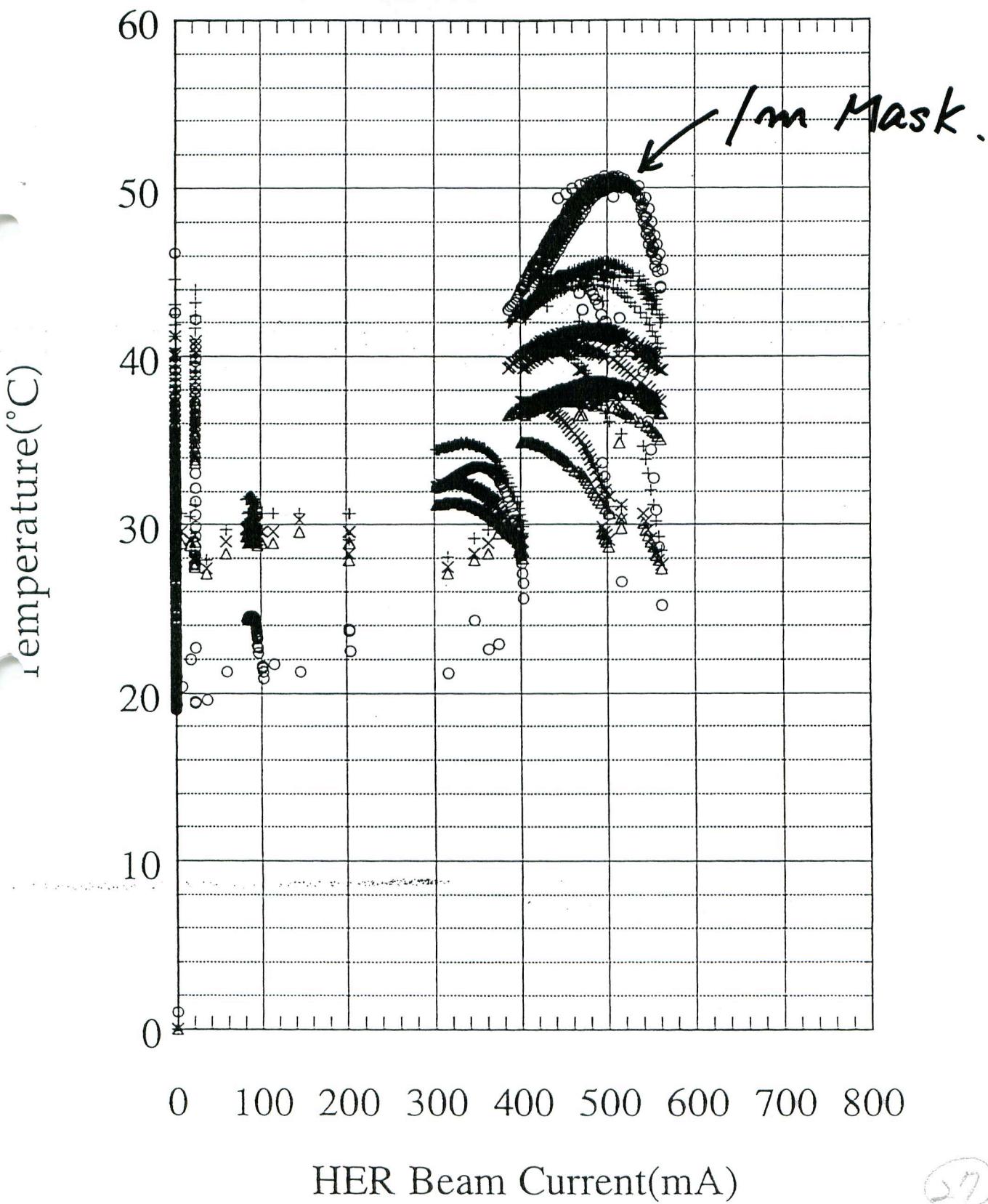
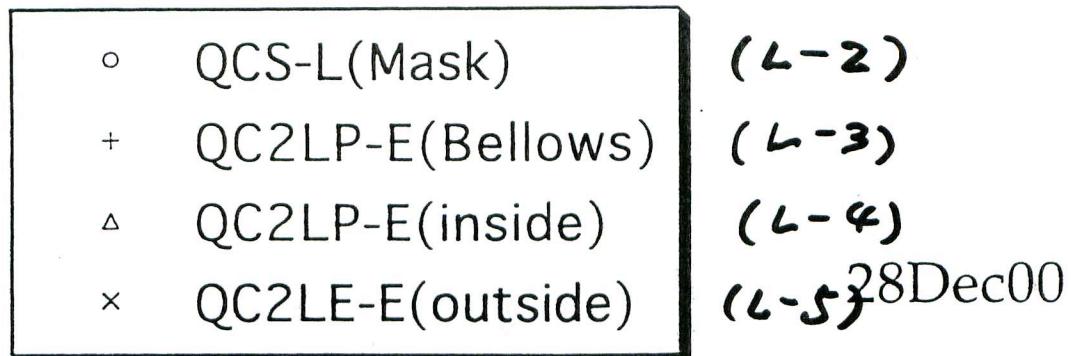


28

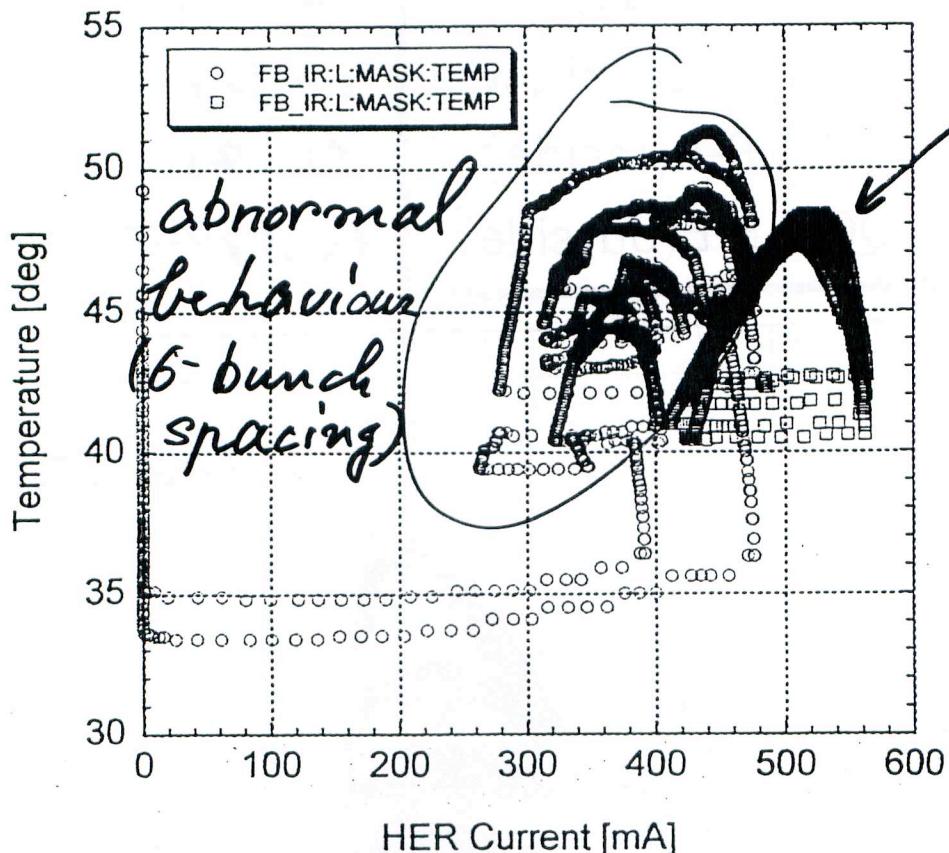
○ H24  
+ H23A

28Dec00

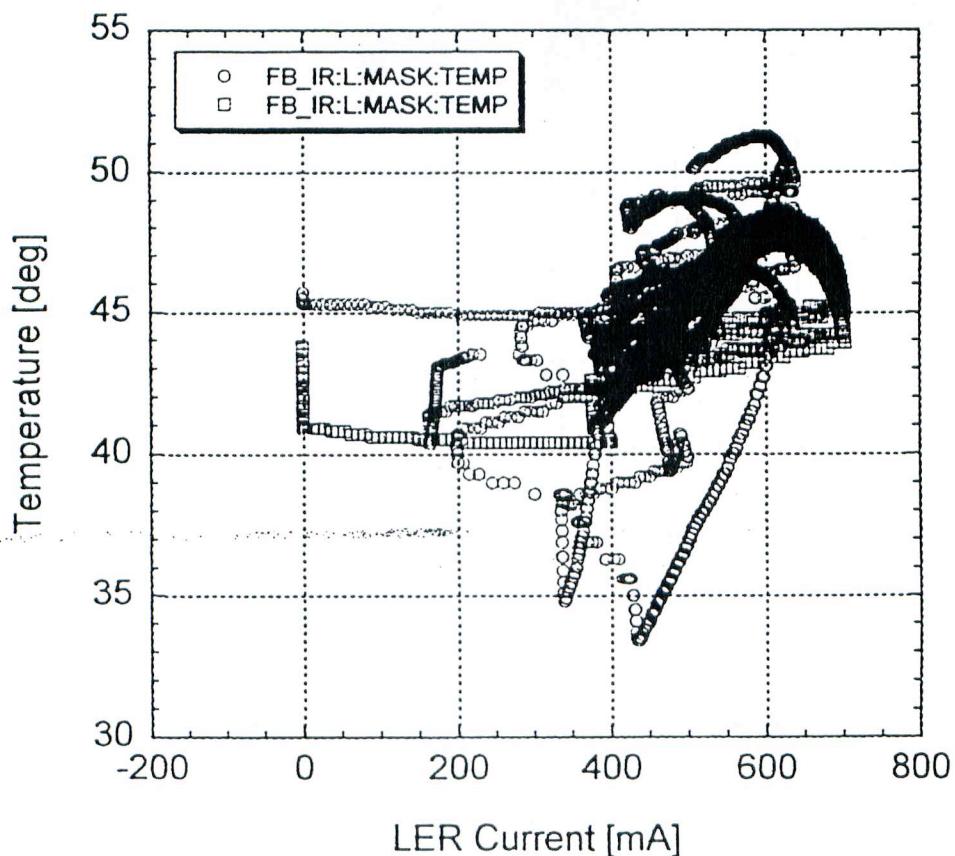




IR\_TEMP\_D01\_13Feb01



IR\_TEMP\_D01\_13Feb01

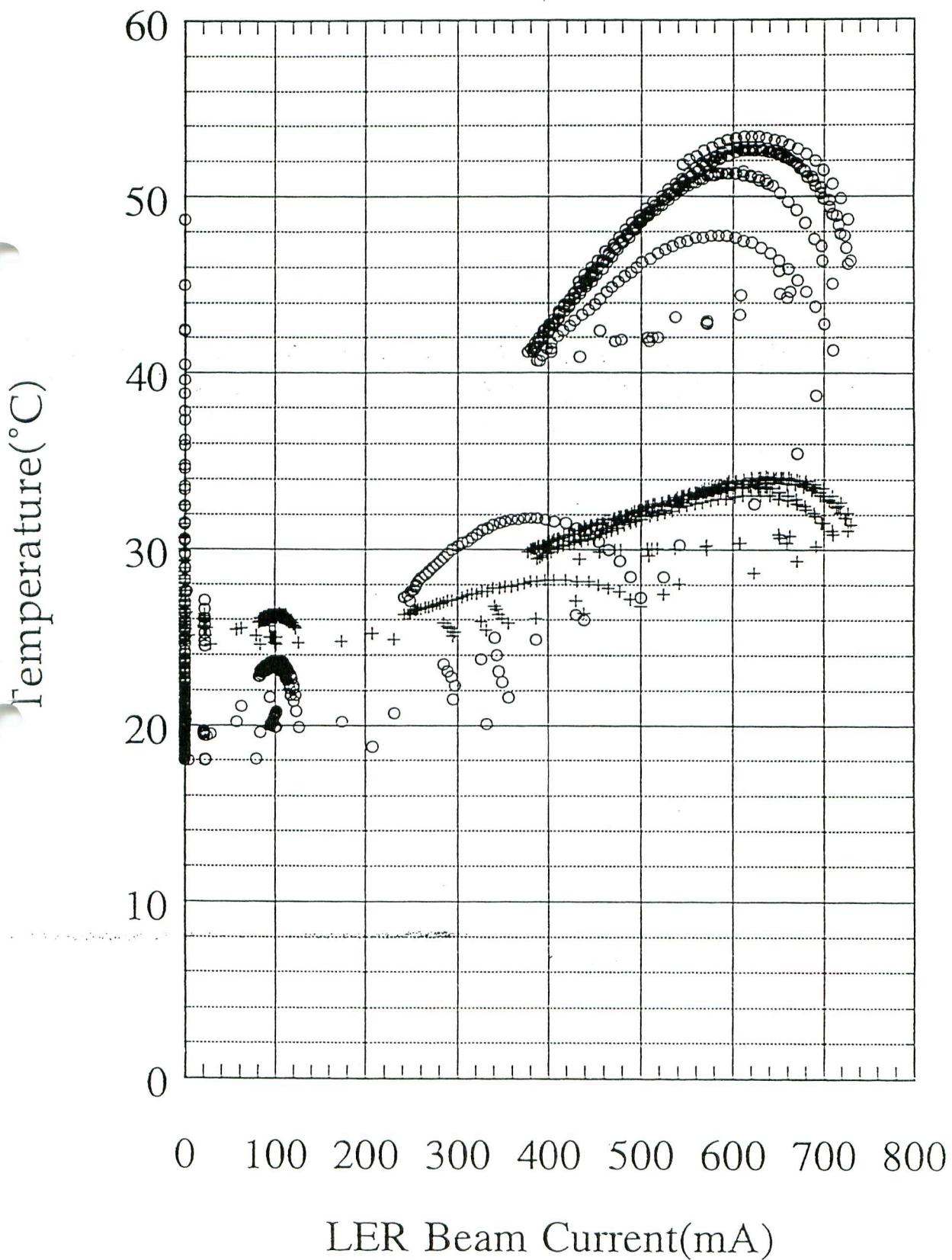


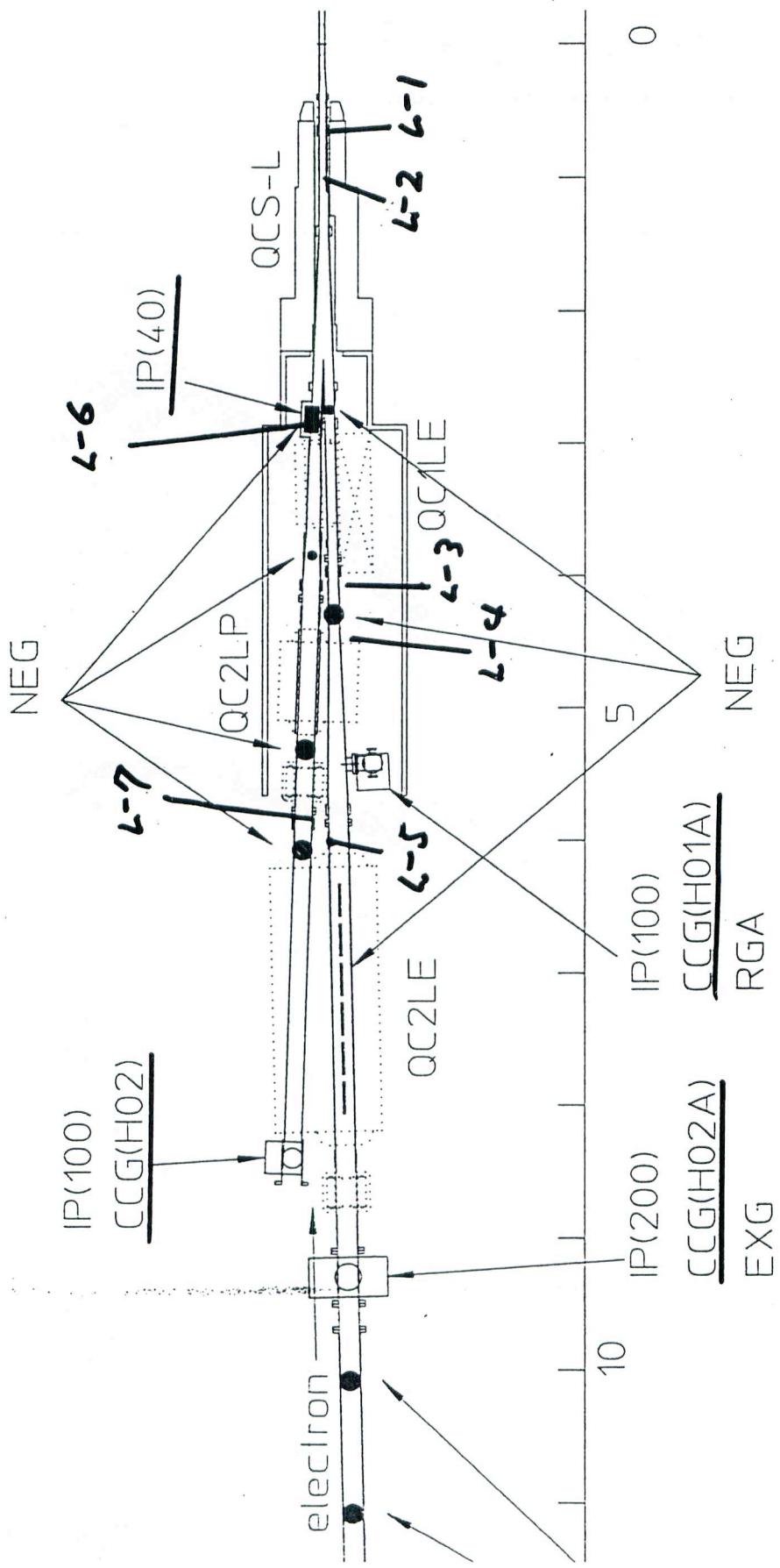
Temperature of QCS-L 1m Mask

○ QCS-R(Mask)  
+ QC2RP(front)

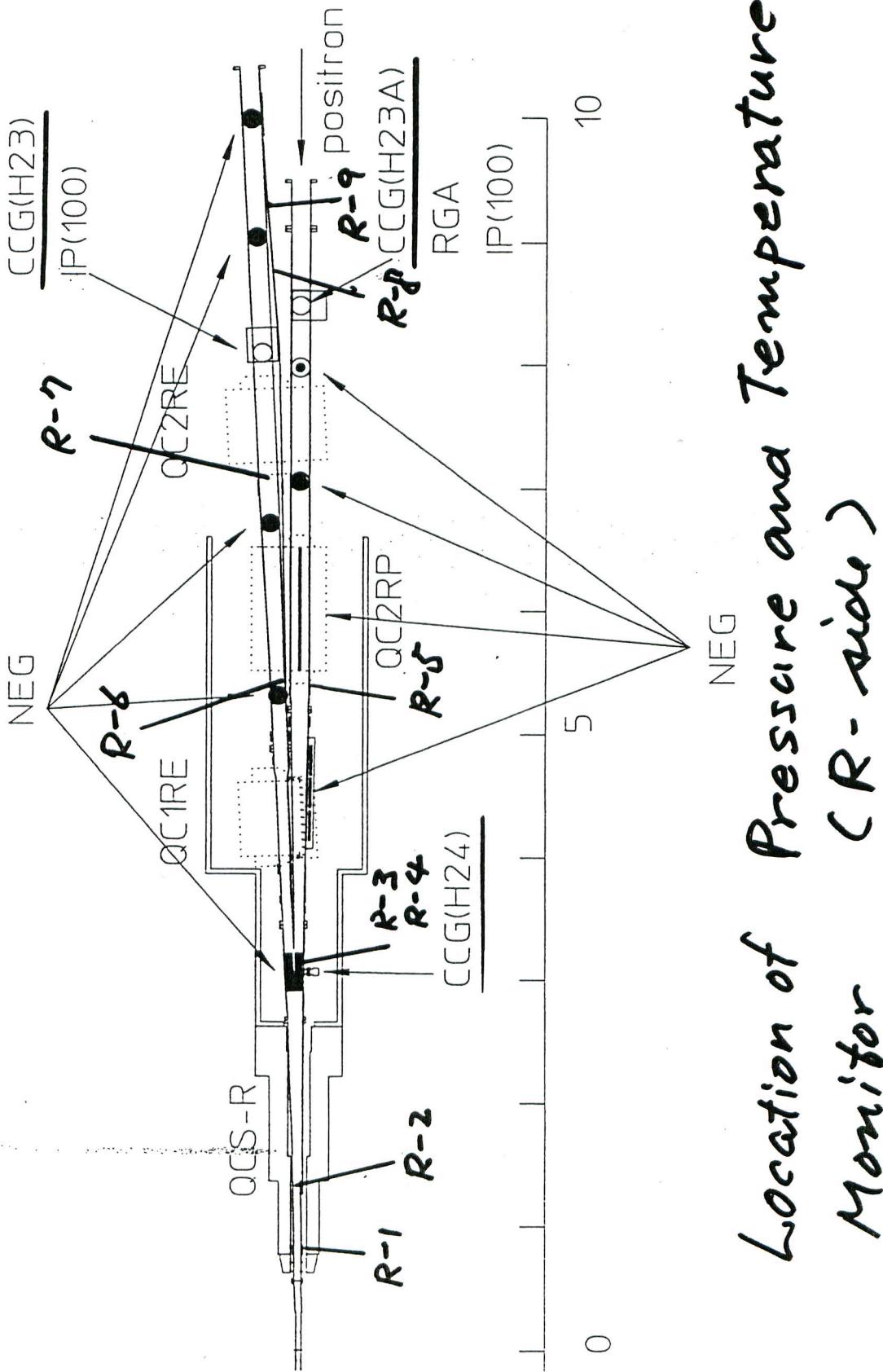
R-2  
R-5

28Dec00

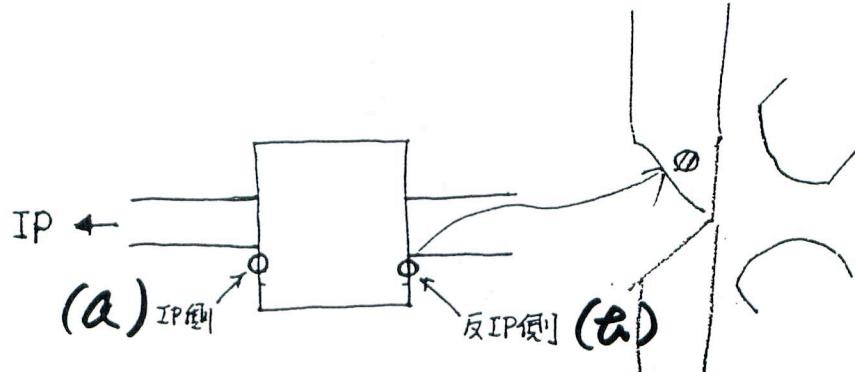




*Location of Pressure and Temperature monitor (L-side)*

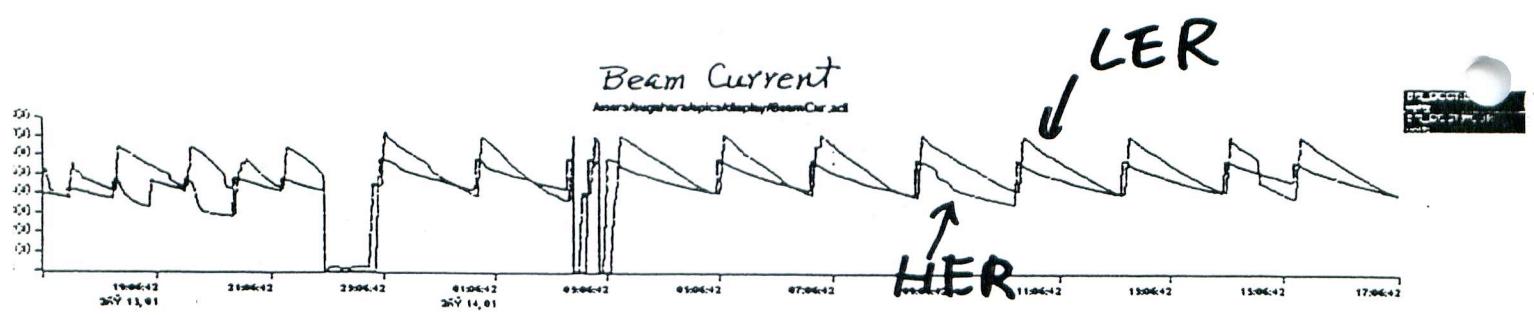
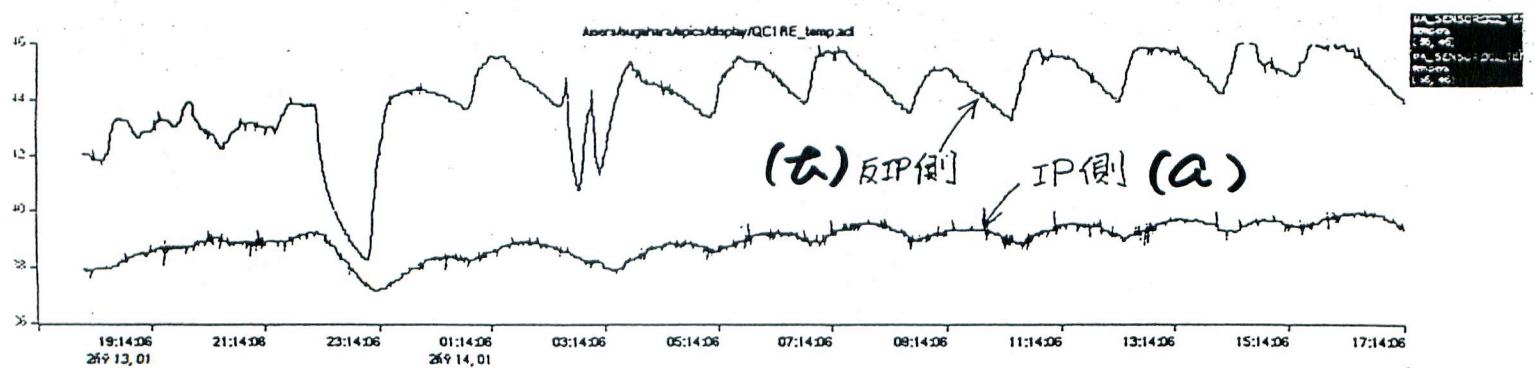


Location of Pressure and Temperature  
 Monitor (R-side)



Temperature of QCIRE

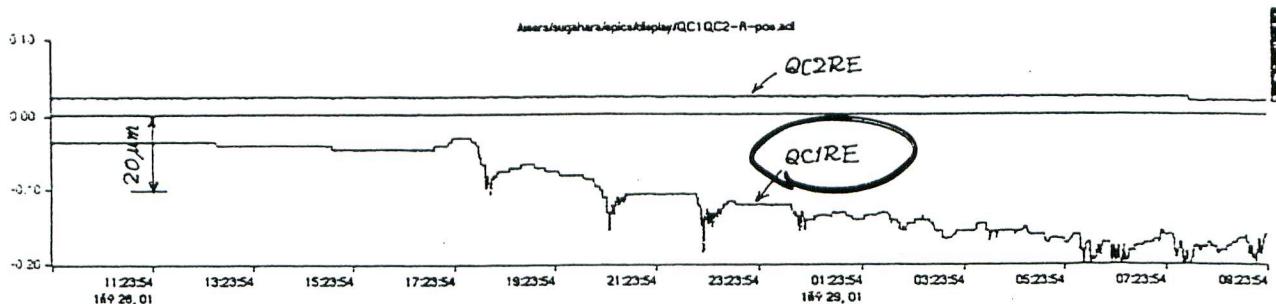
2001. 2. 14



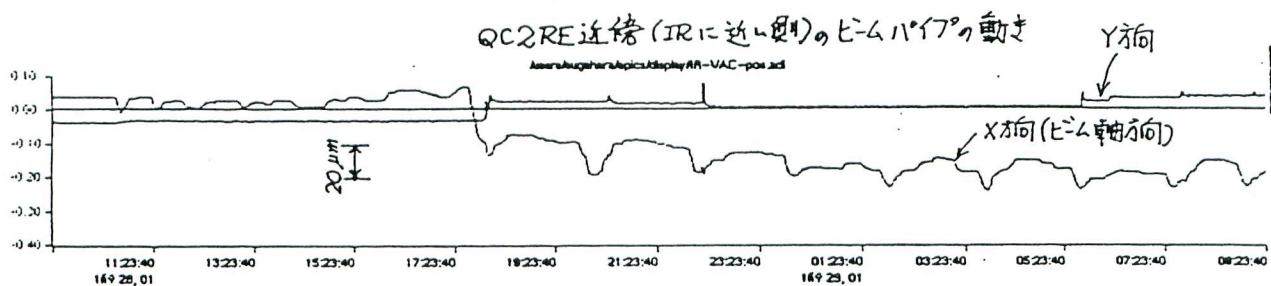
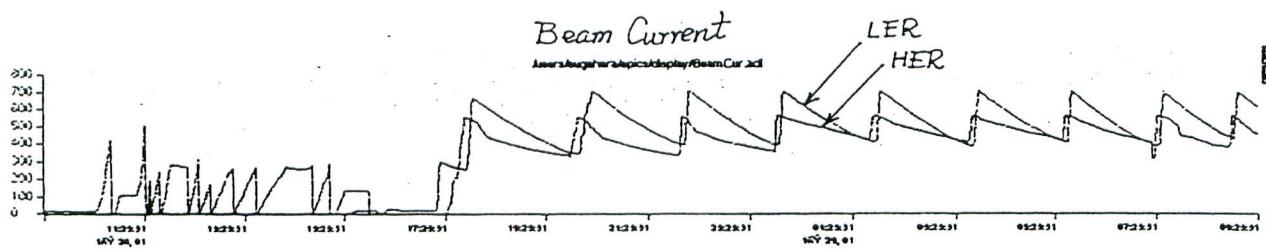
(R. Sugahara, M Tawada)

# Transvers Motion of QCIRE

QCIRE, QC2RE の Y 方向(ビーム軸直角水平)の動き



Jan 29. '01

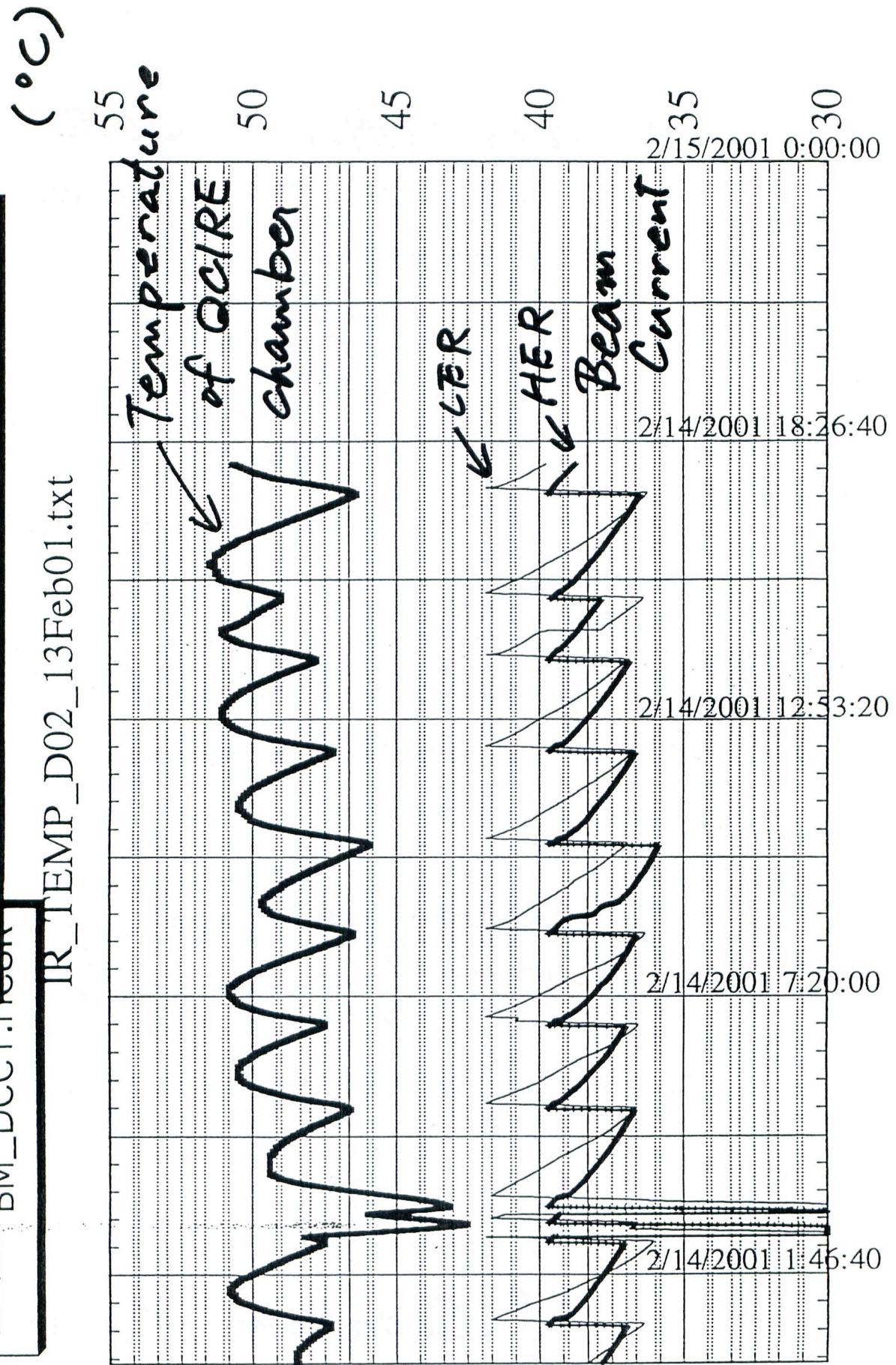


(R. Sugahara, M. Tawada)

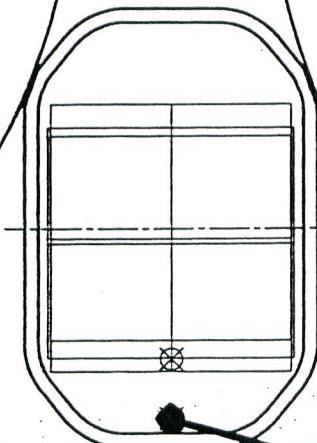
BM\_DCCT:1 — VA\_SENSOR:D02\_TEMP\_284:TEMP  
BM\_DCCT:1 — IR\_TEMP\_D02\_13Feb01.txt

mA

1.5  $10^3$   
1  $10^3$   
500  
0

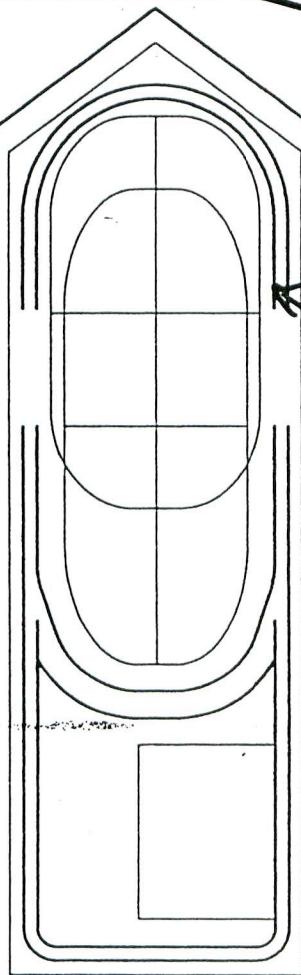


QC1RE



HER

Vacuum duct

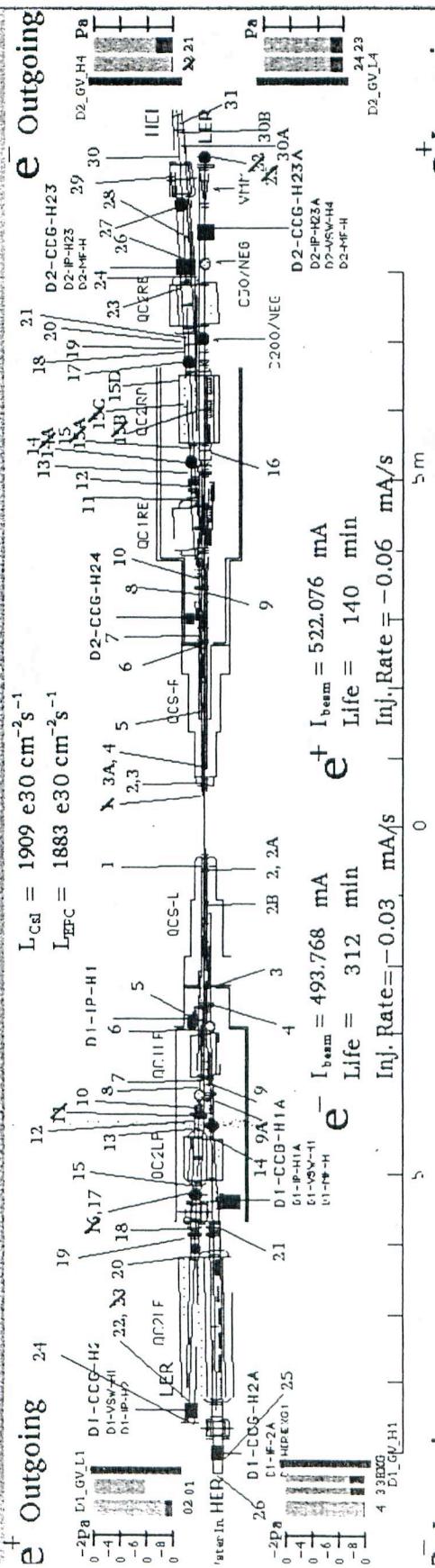
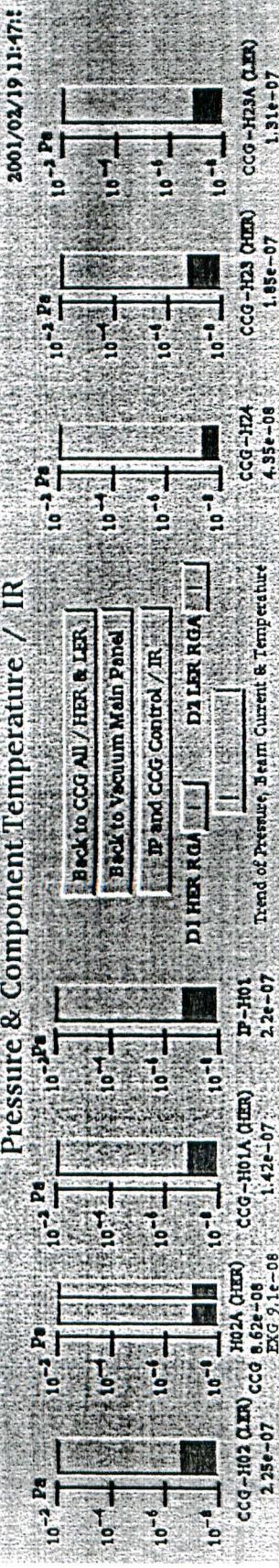


LER

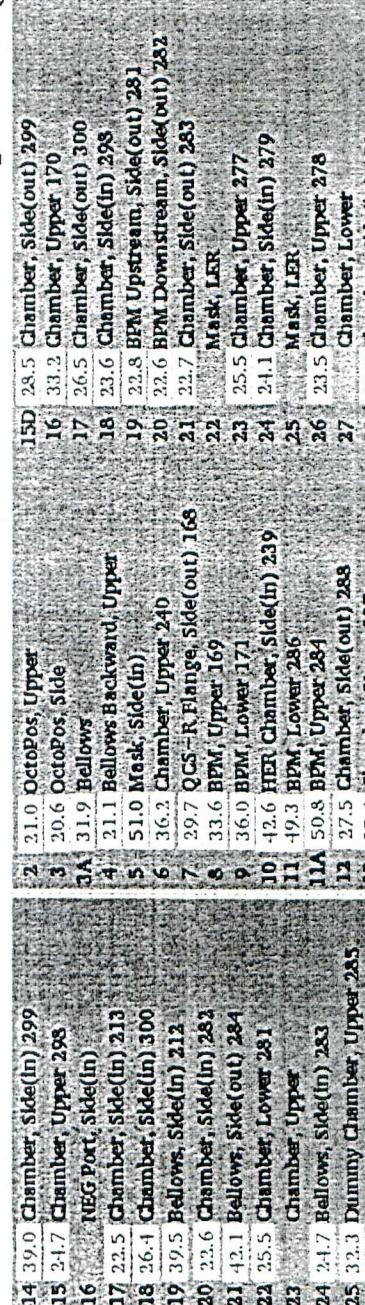
Vacuum duct

SR from  
QCS-R

## Pressure & Component Temperature / IR



**e<sup>+</sup> Outgoing**



**Alarm Set**

Max. Temperature (°C)  Air Con. (mA)  Freq Feb 9 13:06:48 2001  clear  
 51.3 529.624 627.851 Sensor No.2B  clear  
 56.9 572.260 691.495 Sensor No.1A  clear

### 3. Photo electron Measurement

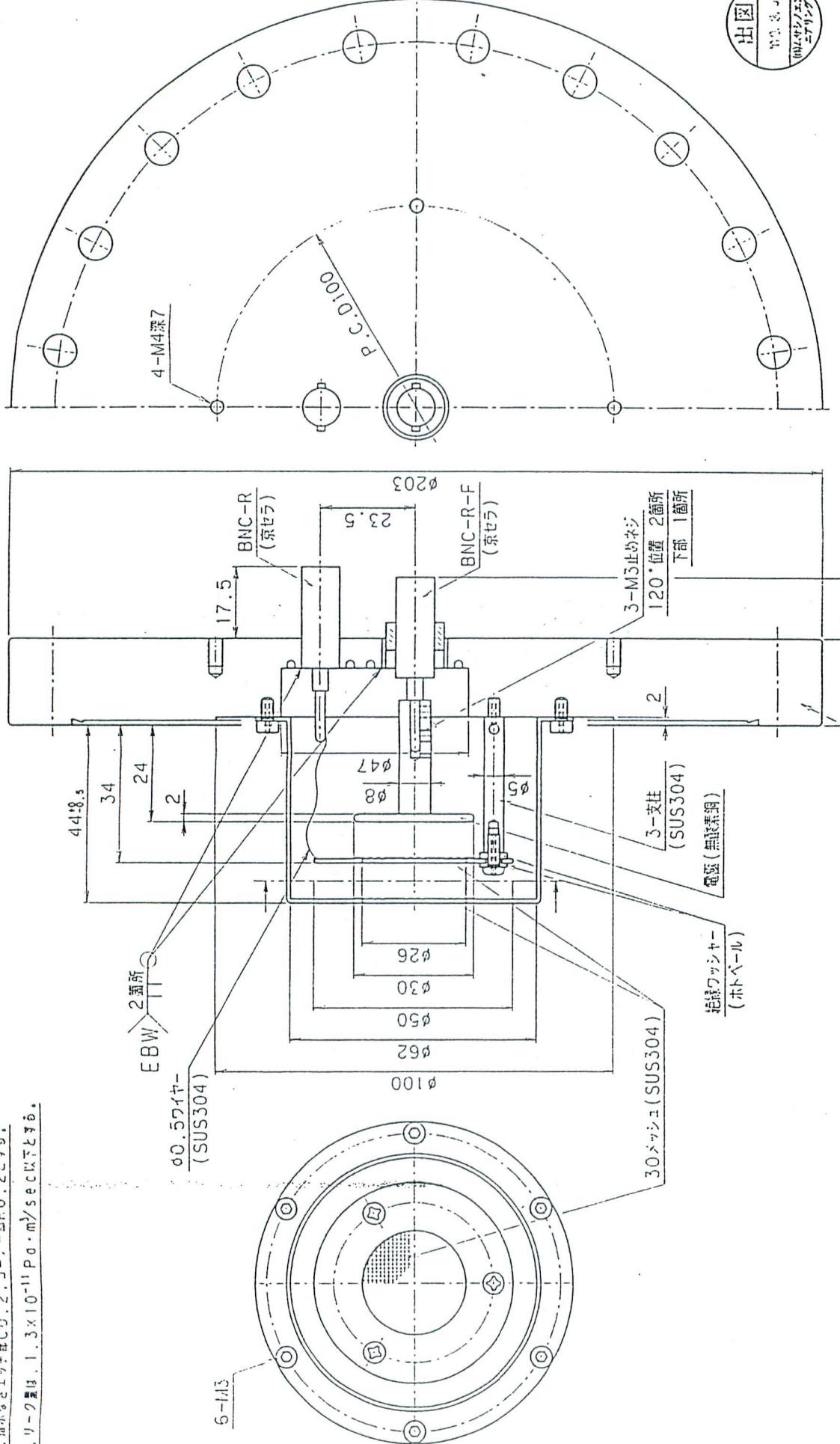
Photo electron monitors were installed in the arc and in the straight section.

- The result of DC measurement

[by H. Hisamatsu (KEKB Vac.)]

- 1) The electron current is not linear with respect to the beam current.
- 2) The electron current is not proportional to the photon number.
- 3) Most of the electron have an energy less than 25 eV. But electrons with fairly high energy ( $\sim$ keV) exist.
- 4) Even if there is no direct photon, the electron current is observed. In this case the electron current seems to increase exponentially with respect to the beam current.
- 5) The behavior of the electron current with respect to the beam current is similar to the variation of the local pressure.
- 6) There is no sign which corresponds to the beam blow up threshold.

1. 指示なきエッジ部 C.O. 2. コーナー部 R.O. 2. とおり。  
2. リーグ<sup>2</sup>13. 1. 3x10<sup>-11</sup>Pa・m<sup>2</sup>sec以下とする。



上工法	下工法	記号	寸法	目付	相当	規格寸法公差(±15-30-60-40)表面処理	外観	HRC	形質
～	成形					φ35.1 (6.6)	φ4.1	II SUS304/他	品名
フ		1055				41.4 (4.9)	10.7		光電子検出装置
フフ		255				101.1 (12.0)	10.1		四端
フフ		6.35				128.1 (11.9)	10.3		
フフ		6.45				140.1 (11.6)	10.3		
						140.0 (11.2)	10.1		
						140.0 (11.2)	10.1		
						140.0 (11.2)	10.1		
						140.0 (11.2)	10.1		
						140.0 (11.2)	10.1		

製本  
版

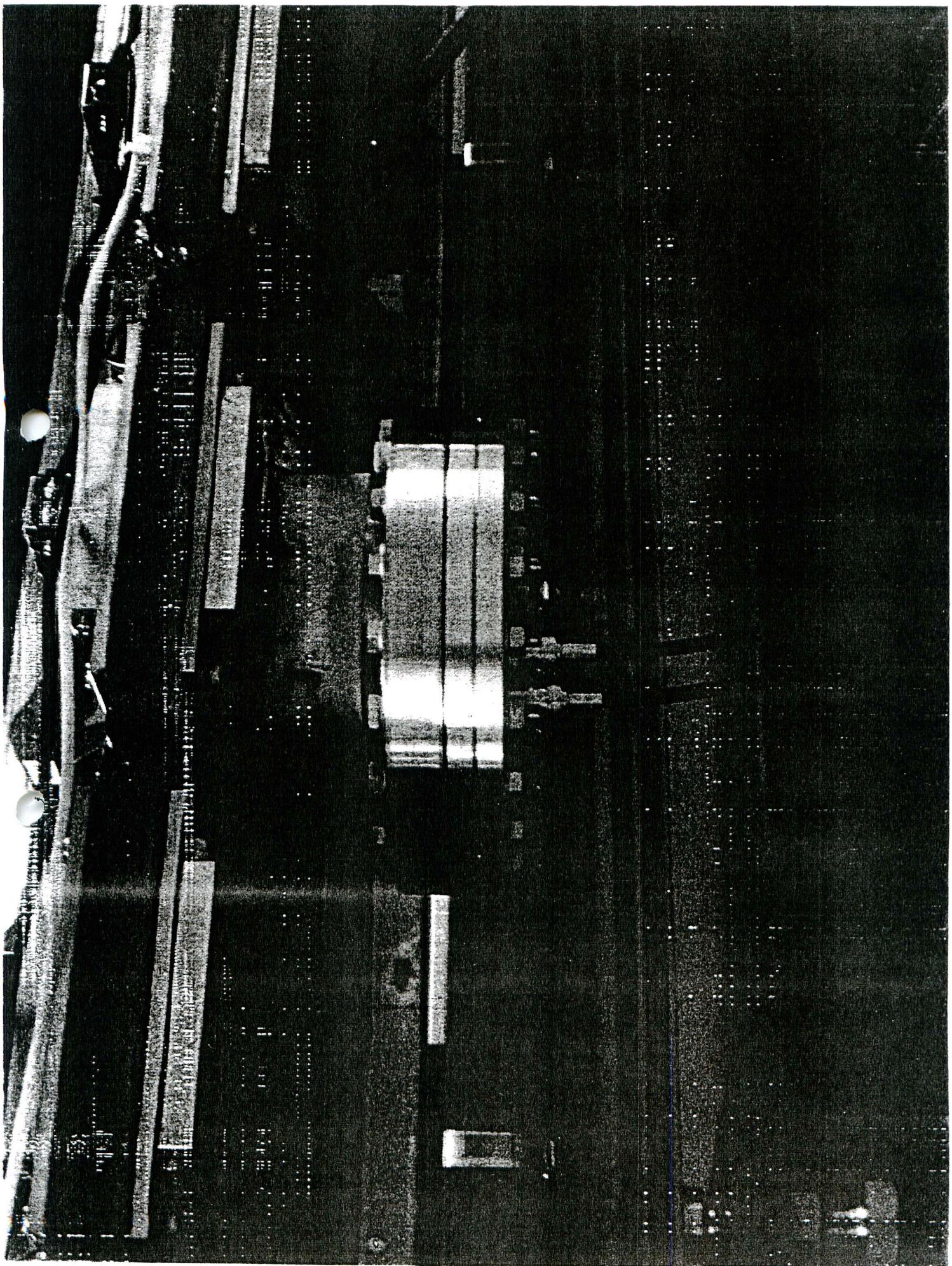
2

88

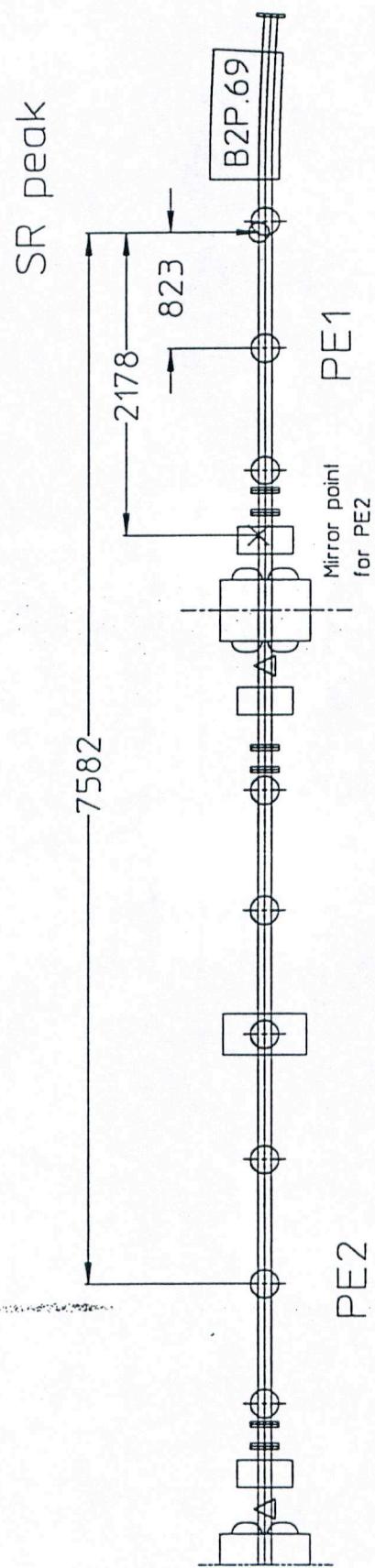
品名: J1  
管材/エンド  
ニアリング

K

A 3



69

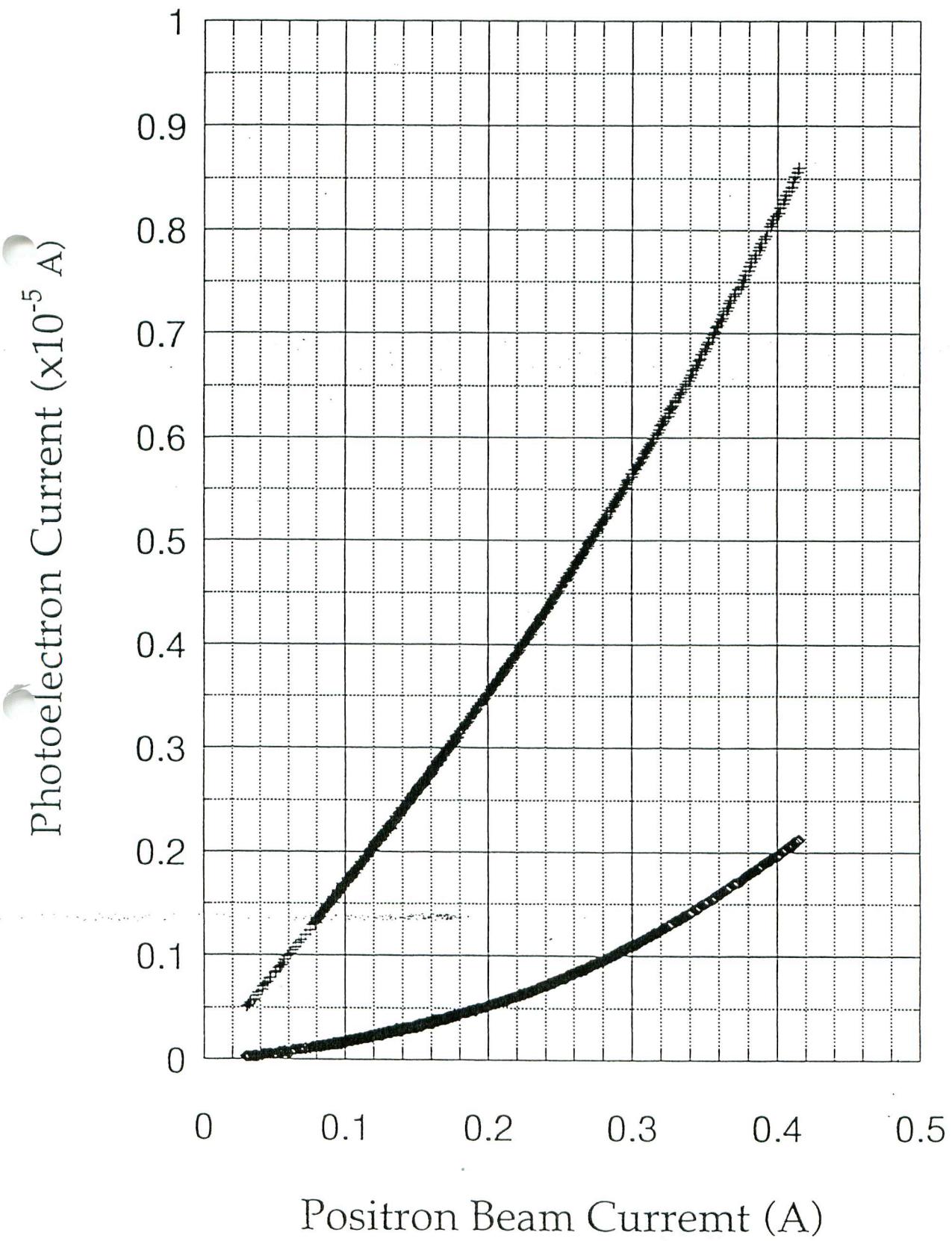


$e^+$

Location of Photoelectron Monitor  
(Anode)

3/29/00

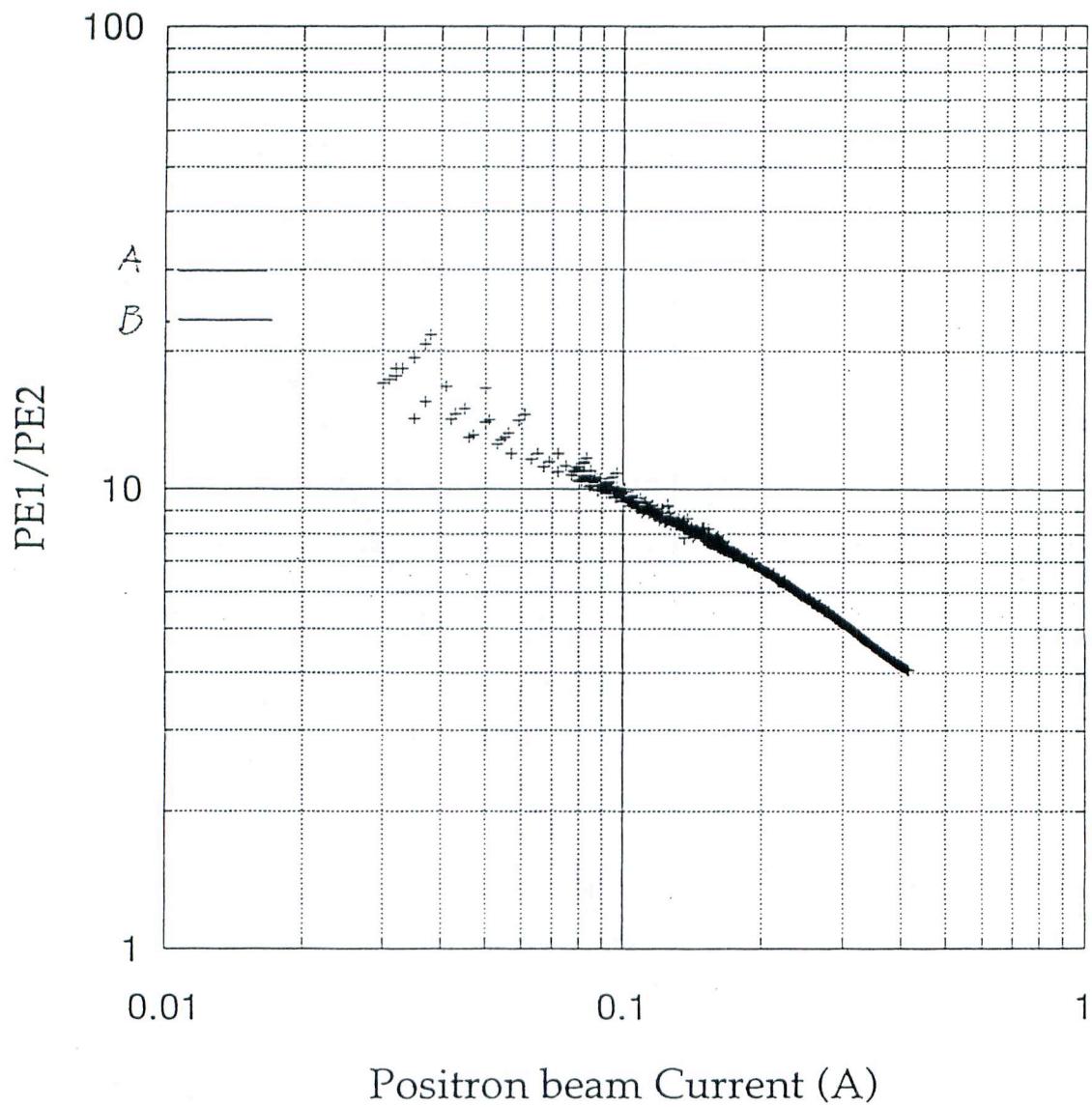
- + PE1 current
- ◊ PE2 current



(41)

+ PE1/PE2

## Current Ratio



A 1次光のイオン化できる量の比

B PE2 で 1回反射まで考慮した時の比

A, B Photon Number Ratio

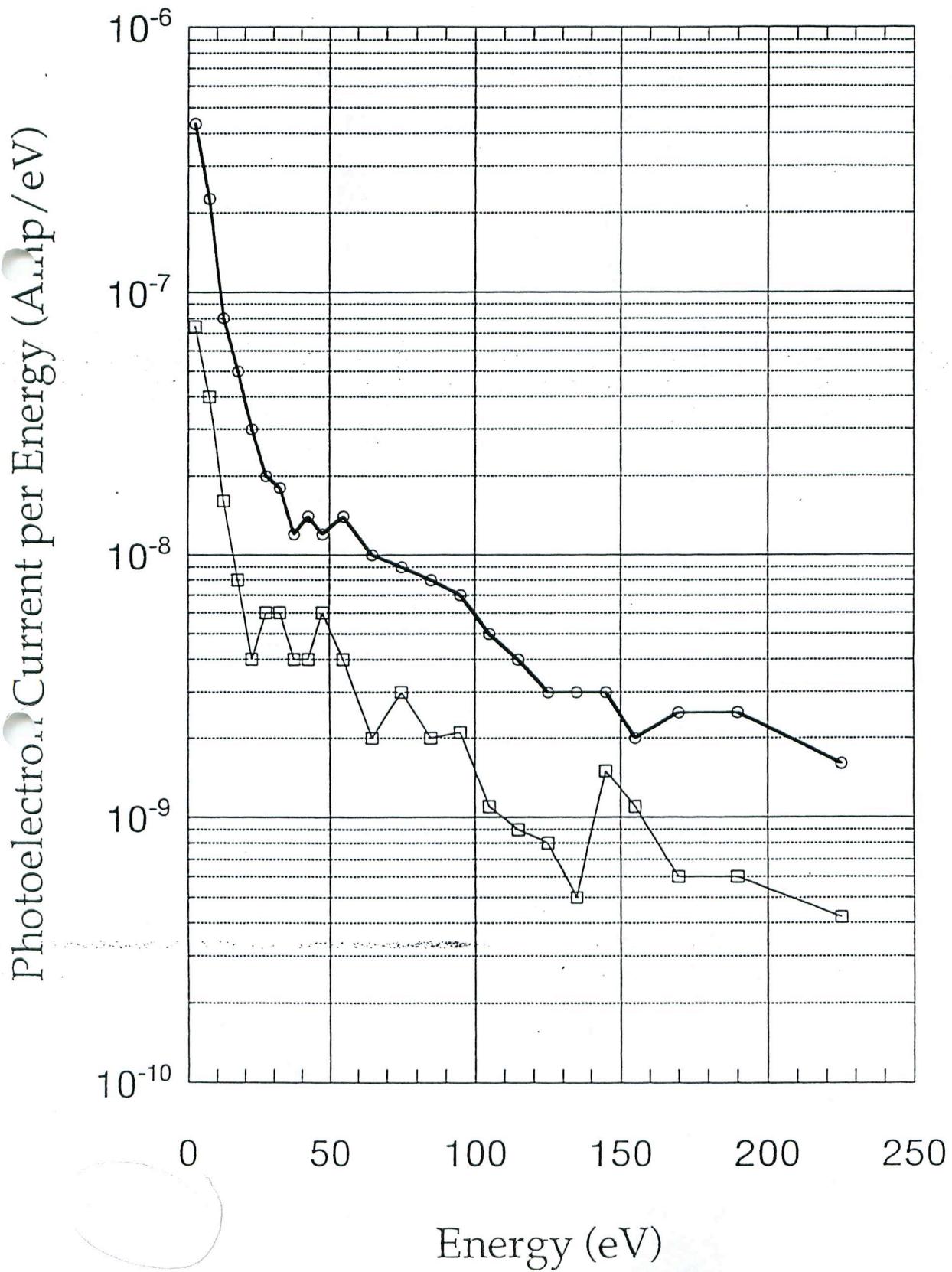
A: direct photon only

B: at PE2, reflected photon included.

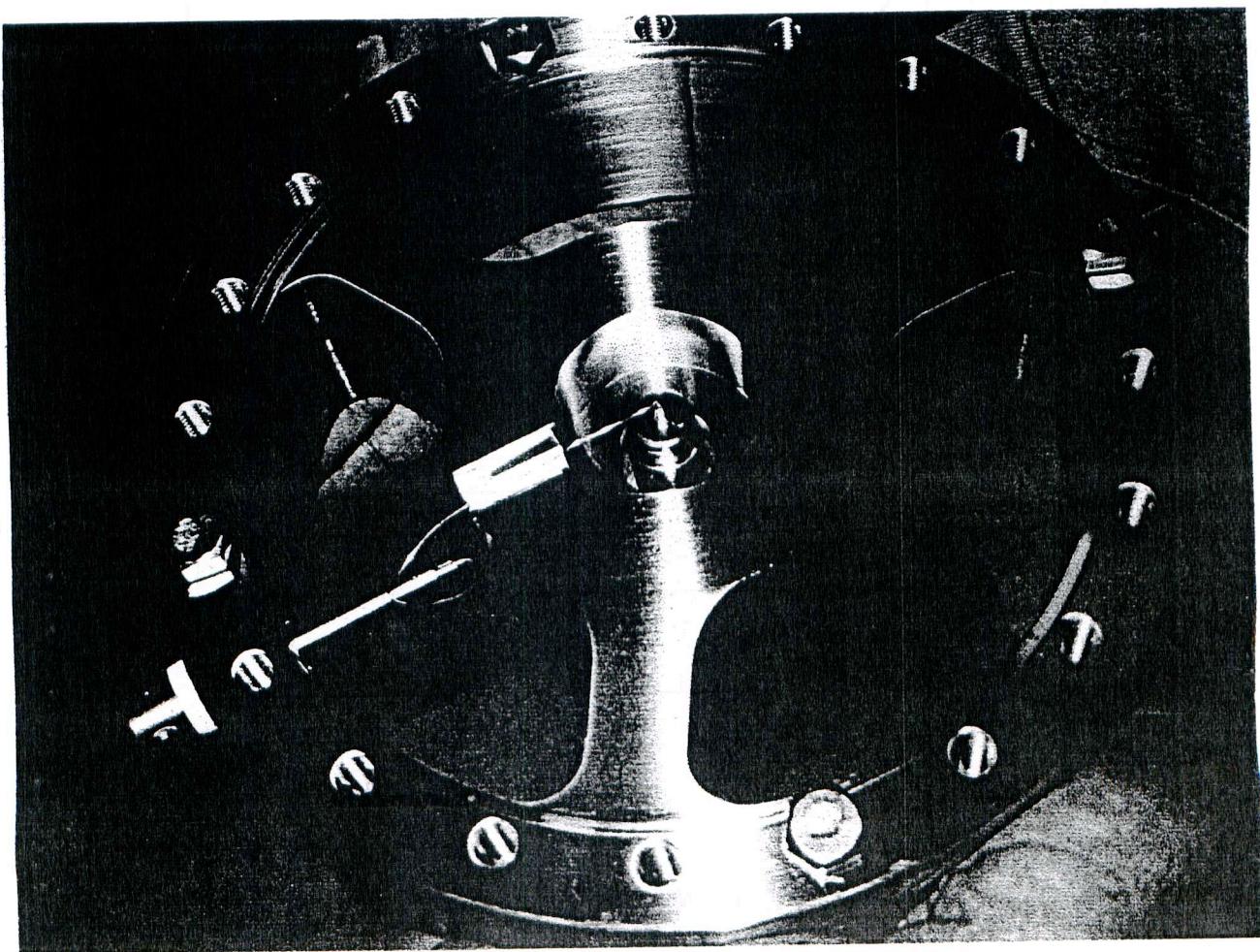
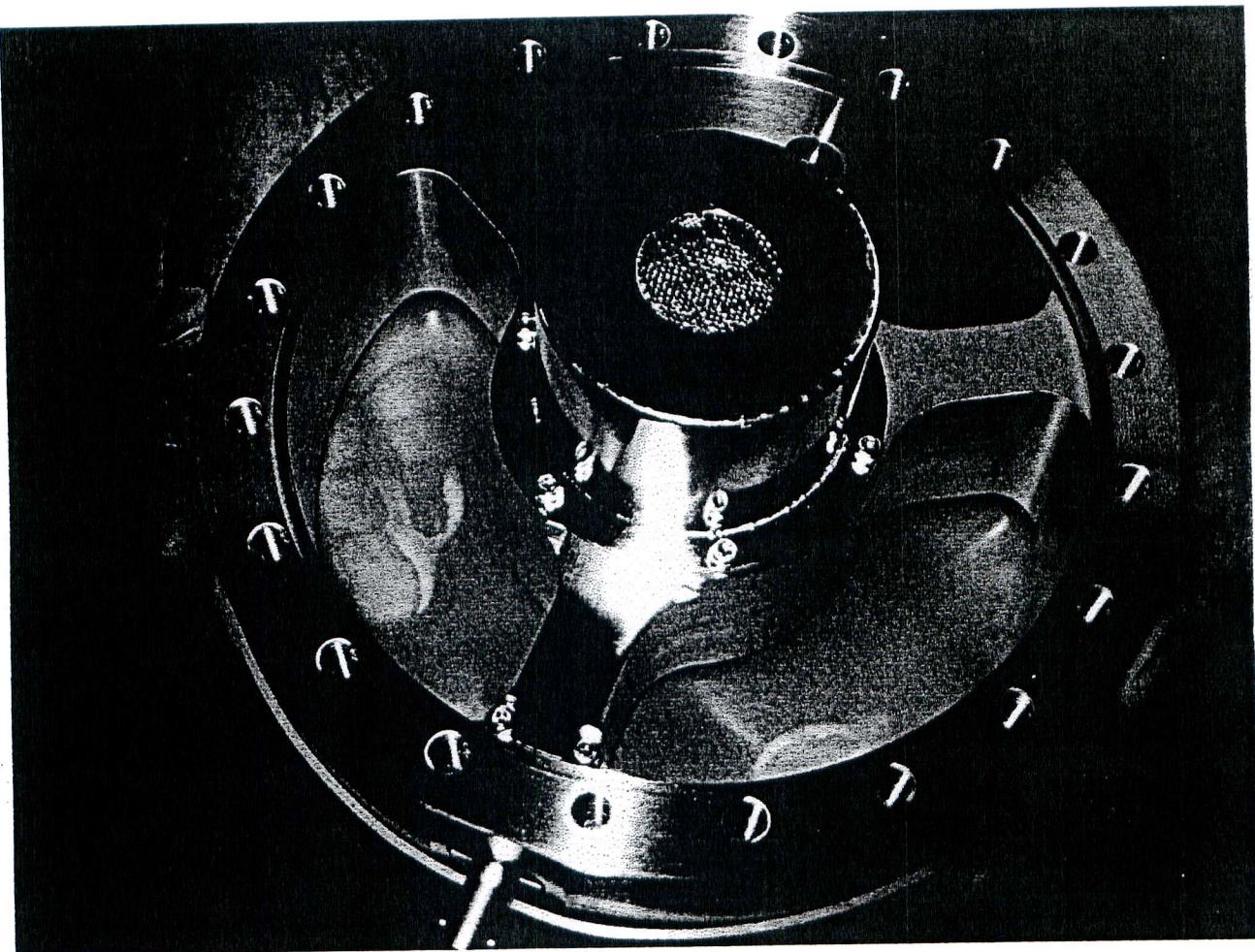
—○— PE1  
—□— PE2

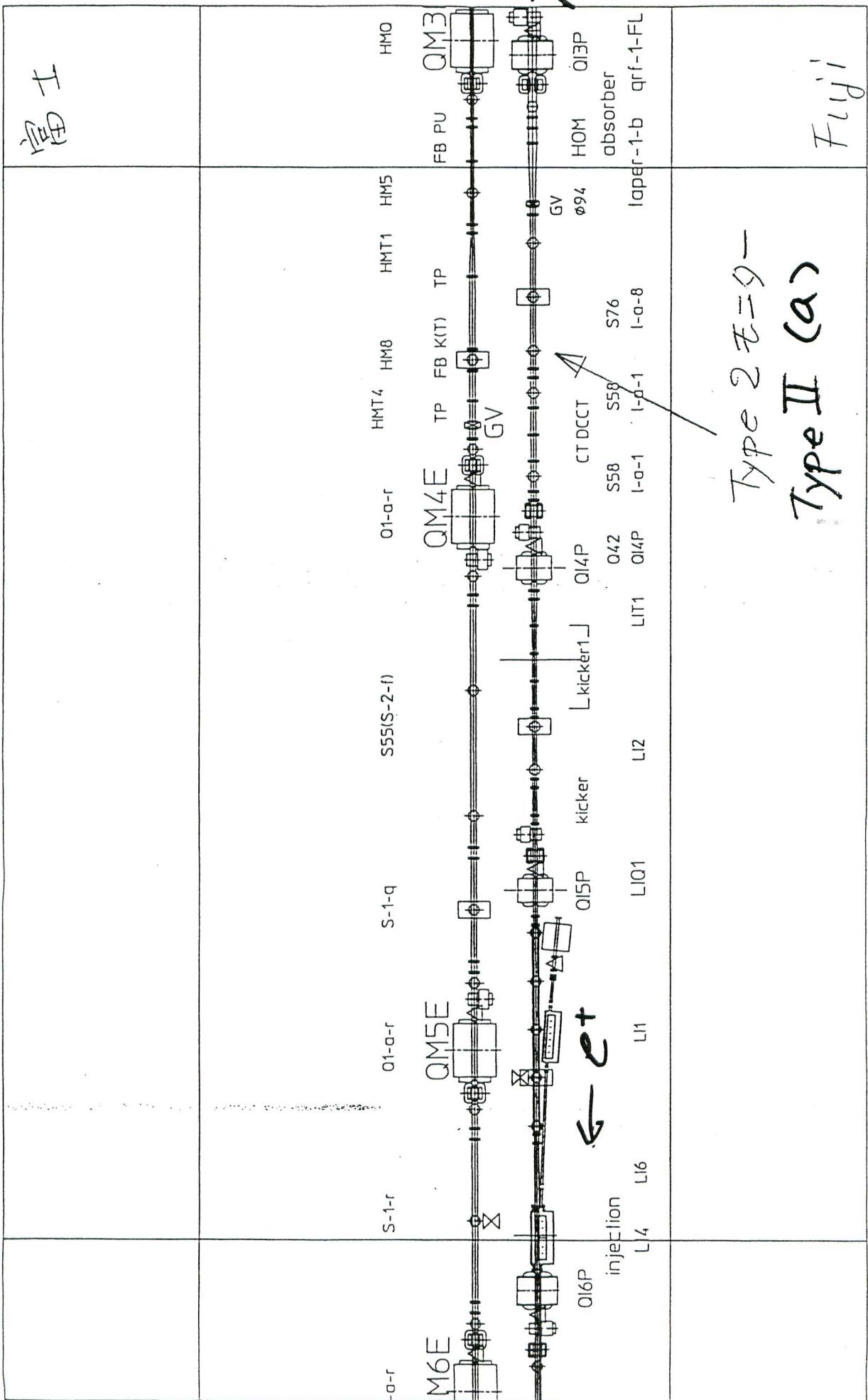
Beam Current: 290-280 mA

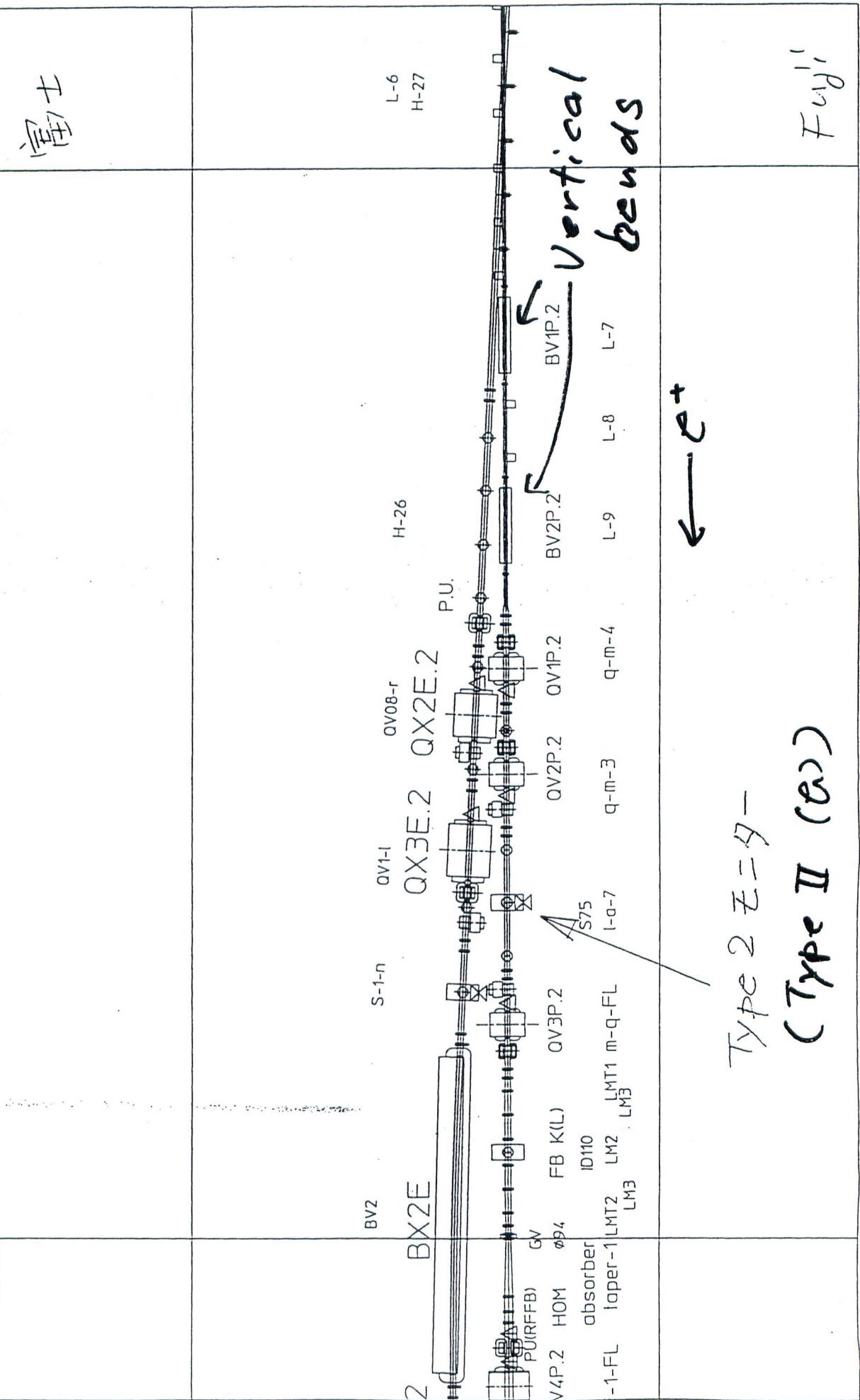
## Energy Distribution



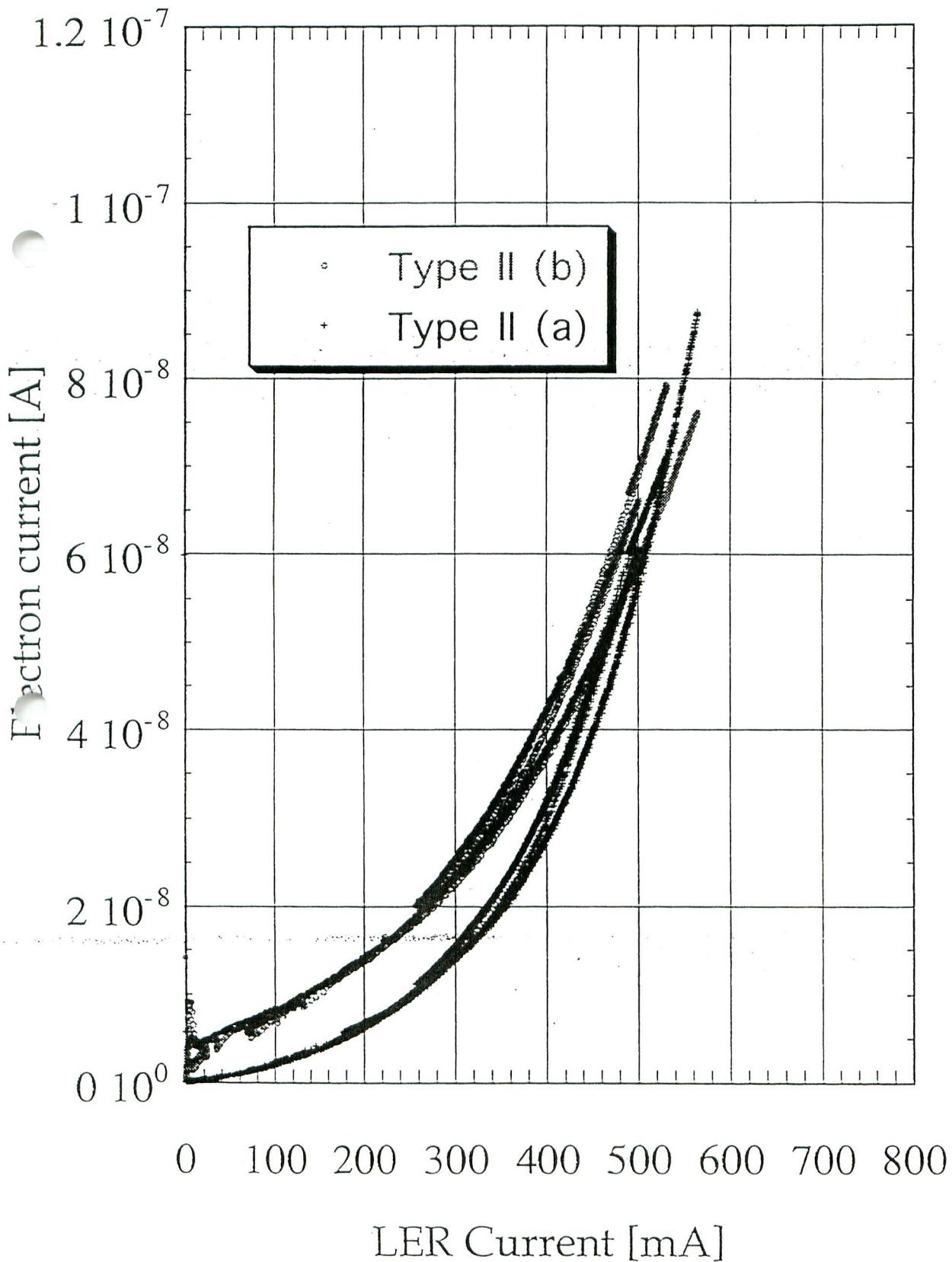
Type II Photo electron Monitor





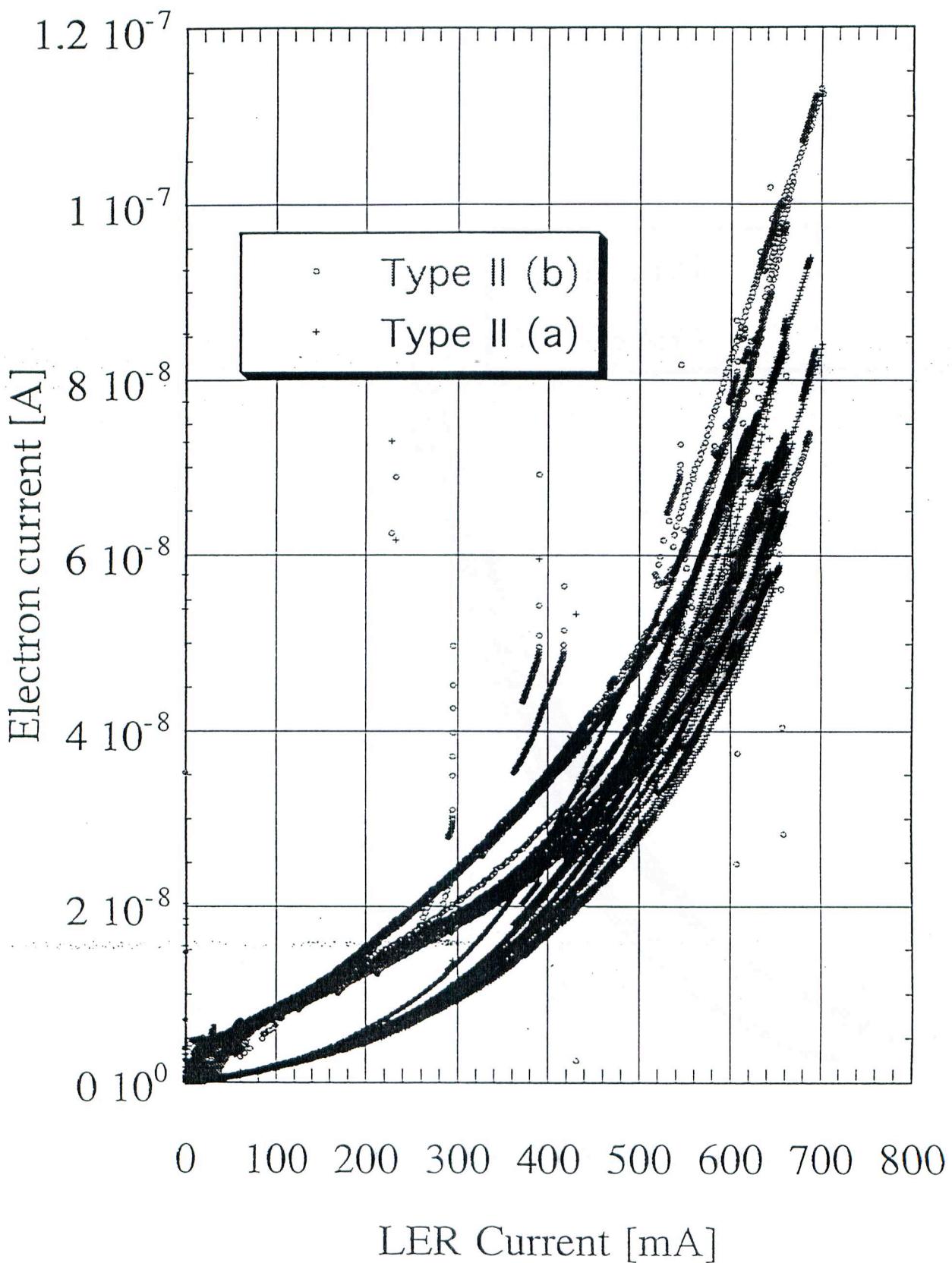


PEM-II(Fuji) 10/26/00~10/27/00

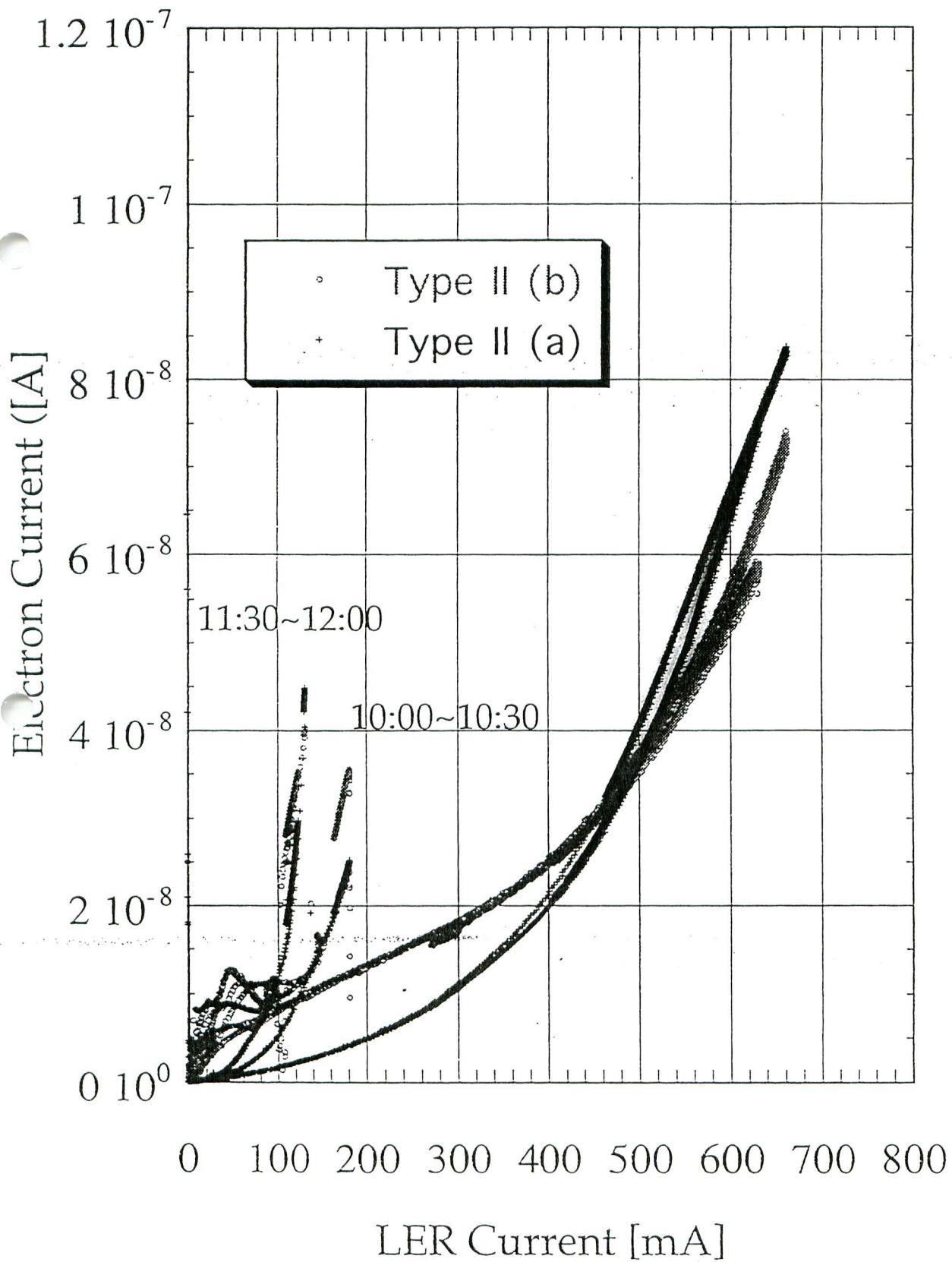


(67)

## PEM110300e

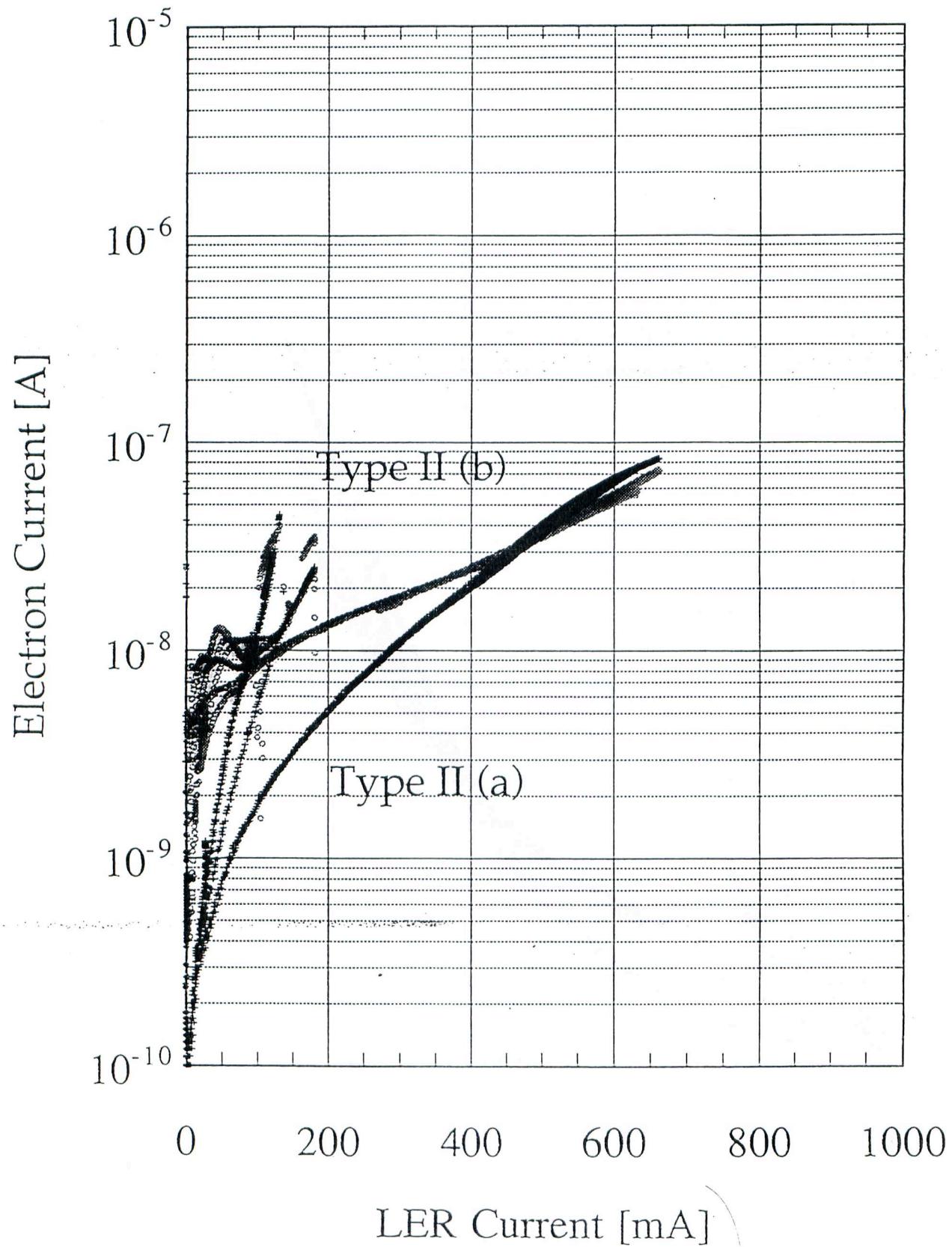


# PEM110300d



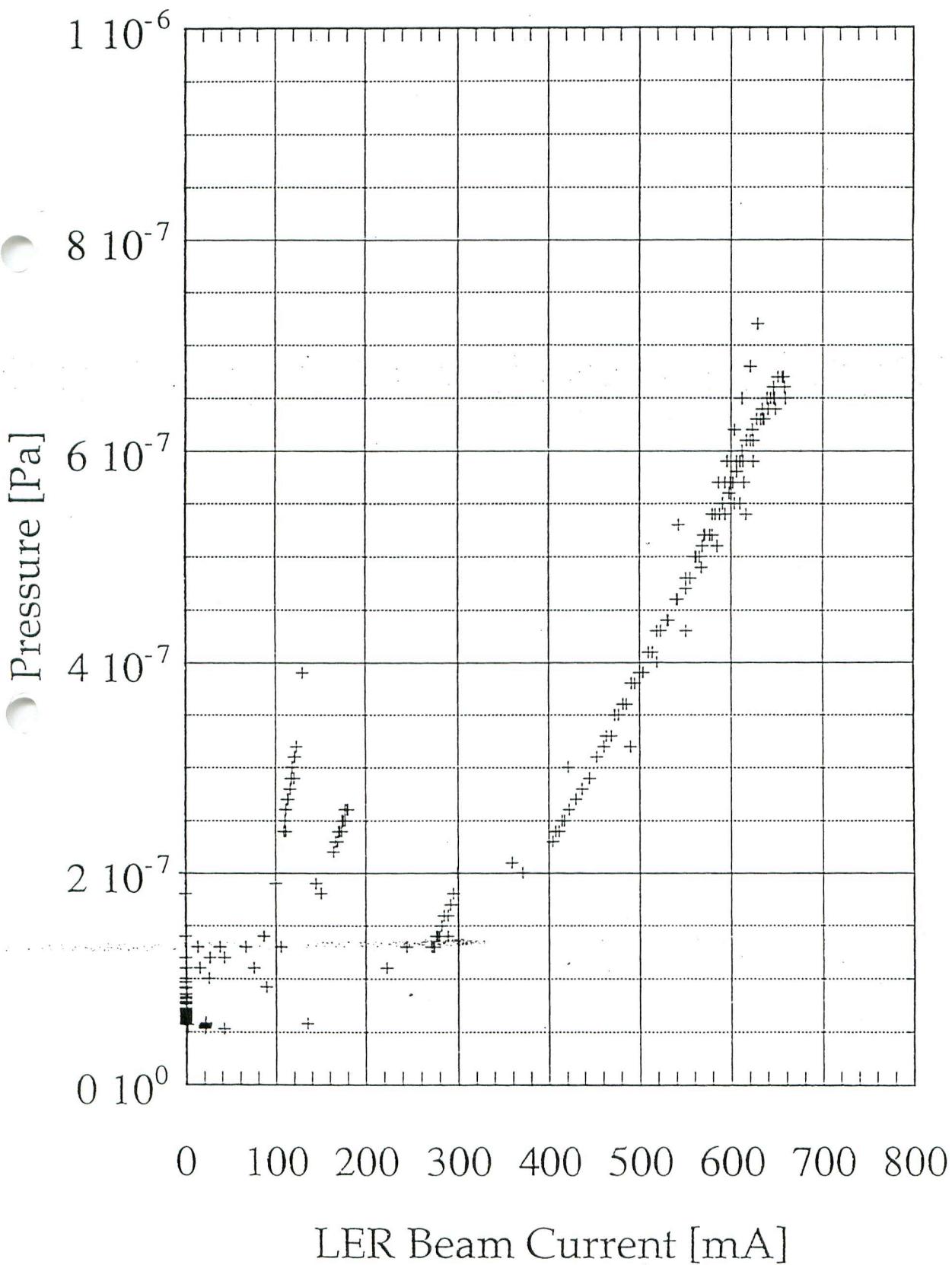
(67)

PEM110300d



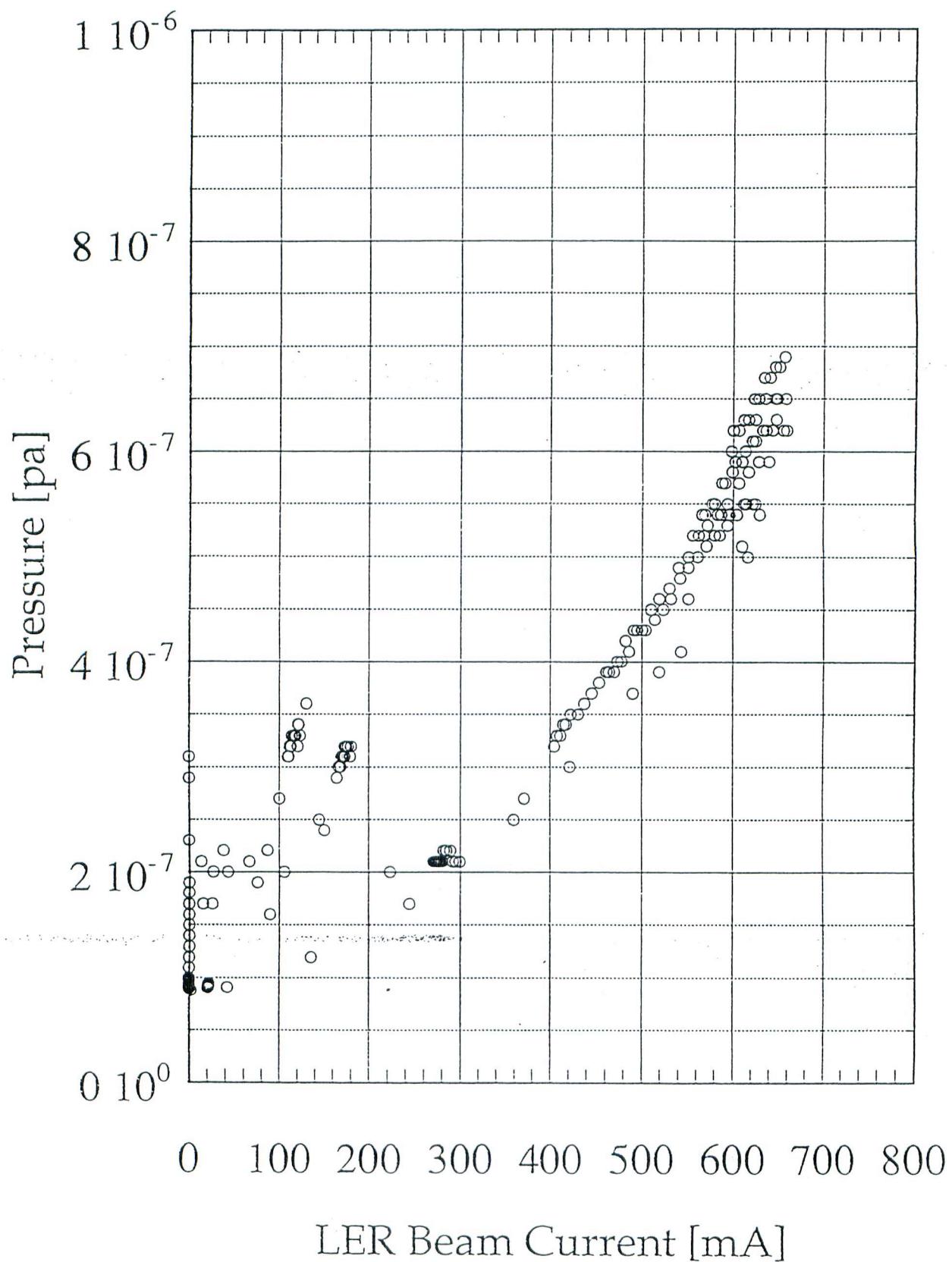
(57)

Pressure near Type II (a) Photo Electron Monitor  
3 Nov. 2000



(6)

Pressure near Type II (b) Photo Electron Monitor  
3 Nov. 2000



- The result of AC measurement in the arc [ by Y. Onishi (KEKB accel.), M Tanaka, and T. Murakami (Belle) ]
  - 1) The electron current is associated with the bunch train.
  - 2) The peak height is proportional to the average charge density in the train.
  - 3) No threshold behavior, but almost unique peak height can be specified for the threshold beam currents in different bunch patterns.

Blow up Threshold Observation

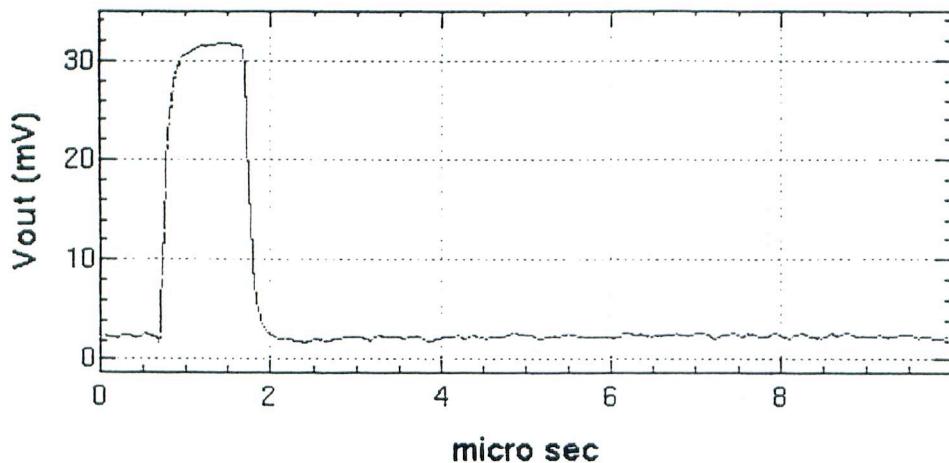
Bunch Pattern	Beam current at [mA]	Peak height of electron current [mV]	Average beam current in the train [mA/bucket]
[16, 80, 4]	440	25	0.09
[4, 60, 8]	175	24	0.09
[4, 60, 4]	104	24	0.11
[4, 60, 2]	70	27	0.15

Bunch Pattern: [No. of train, No. of bunch in the train, Bunch Spacing]



## Photo-electron Monitor

Current: 524.40 mA Peak to Peak: CH1 30.917 mV CH2 17.761 mV



500 nsec

Channel 1

10 mV

Channel 2

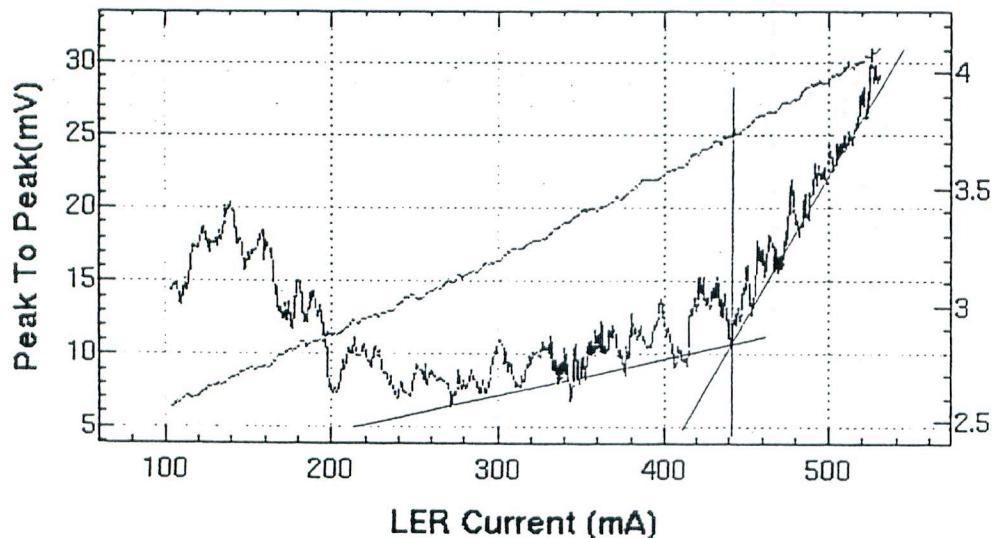
5 mV

Average Mode

Average: 0

128

Set

Select Plot:  
Ch 1

Save to File:

Save

Clear

STOP

START

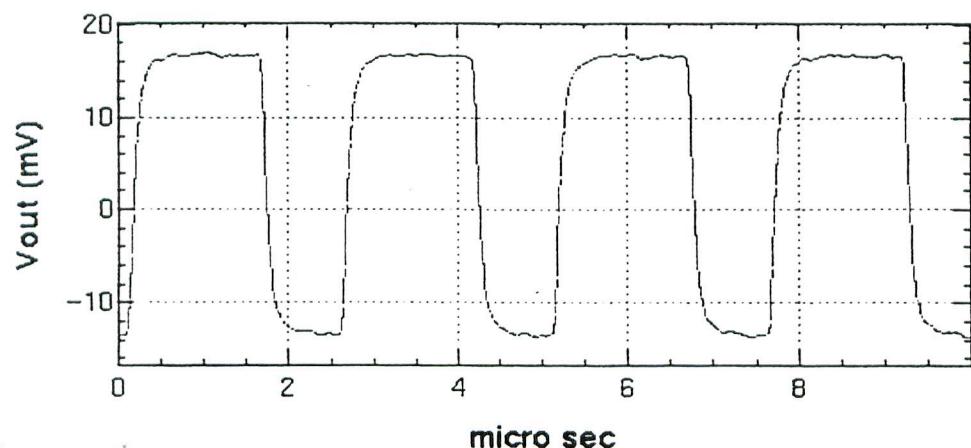
(16.80, 4)

Solenoid off

54

## Photo-electron Monitor

Current: 223.24 mA Peak to Peak: CH1 31.631 mV CH2 22.241 mV



500 nsec

Channel 1

10 mV

Channel 2

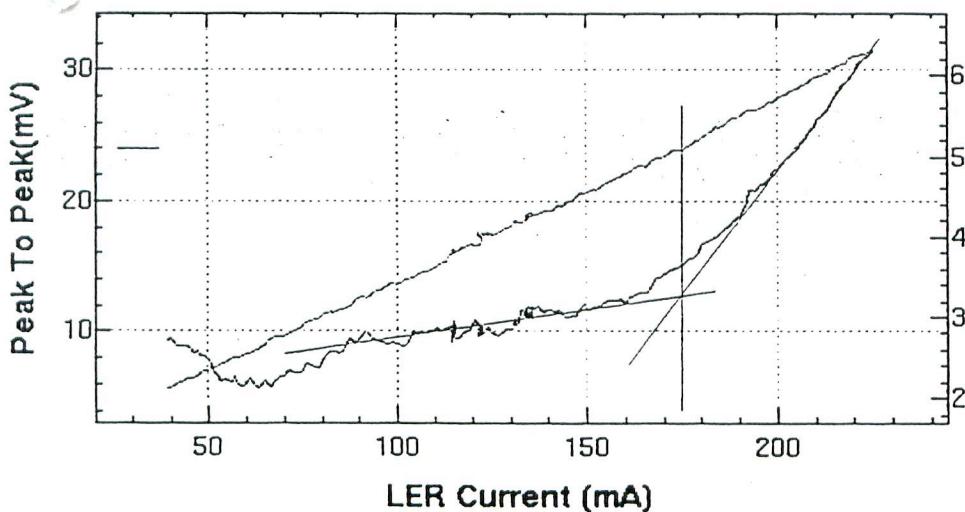
5 mV

Average Mode

Average: 0

128

Set



Sigma Y at IP(micron)

Select Plot:

Ch 1

Save to File:

Save

Clear

STOP

START

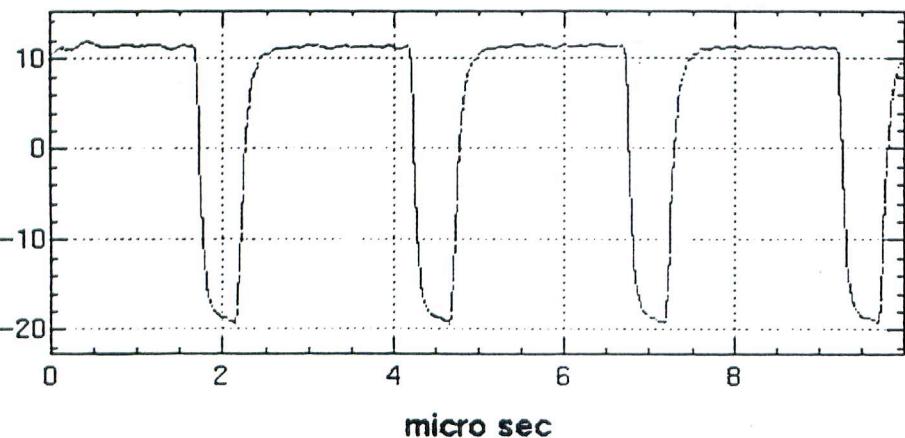
(4.60, 8)

Solenoid off

54

## Photo-electron Monitor

Current: 145.66 mA Peak to Peak: CH1 32.428 mV CH2 23.371 mV



500 nsec

Channel 1

10 mV

Channel 2

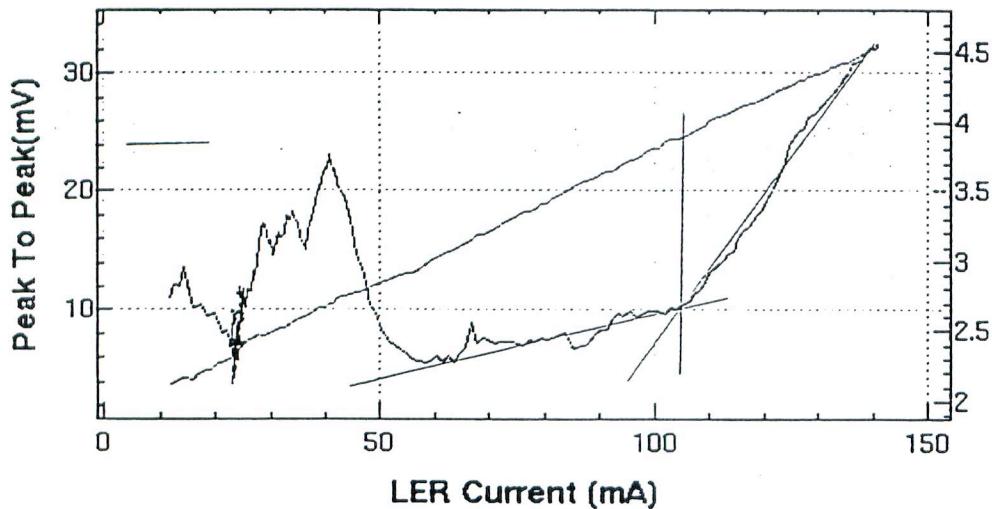
5 mV

Average Mode

Average: 0

128

Set



Select Plot:

Ch 1

Save to File:

Save

Clear

STOP

START

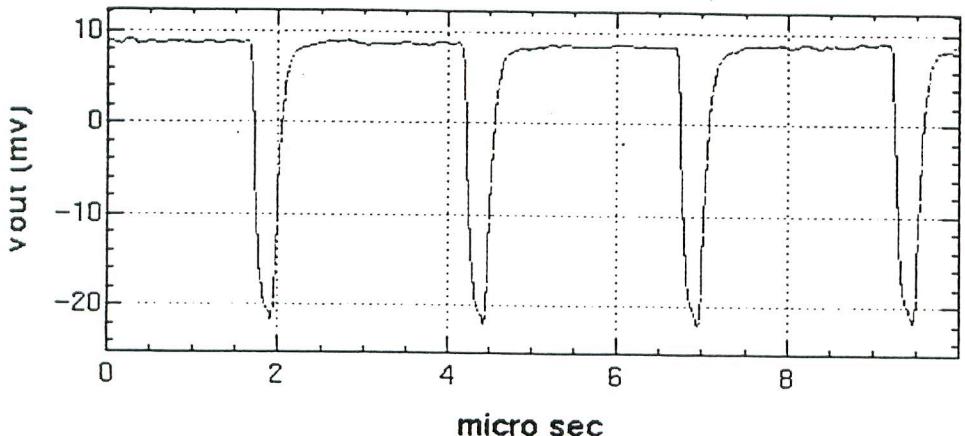
(4, 60, 4)

Solenoidal off

58

## Photo-electron Monitor

Current: 86.47 mA Peak to Peak: CH1 32.105 mV CH2 14.435 mV



500 nsec

Channel 1

10 mV

Channel 2

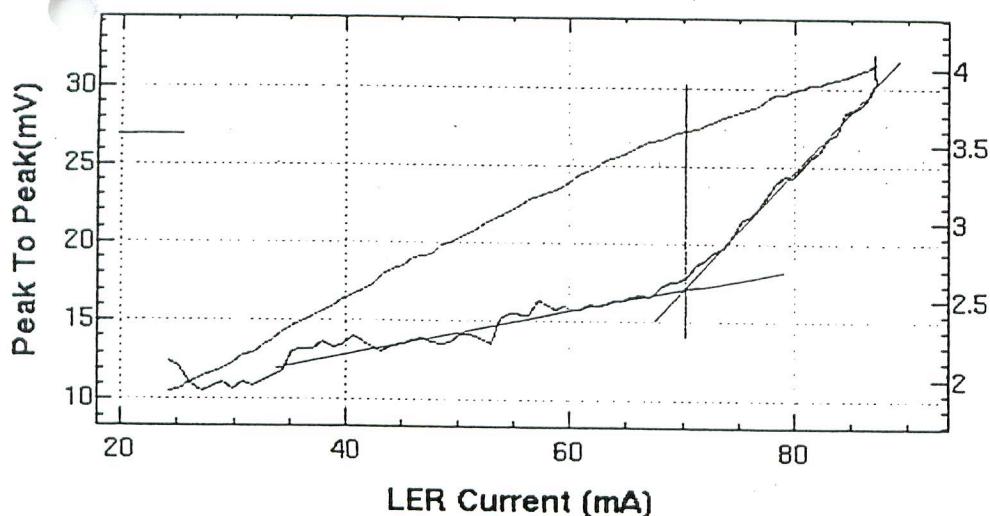
5 mV

Average Mode

Average: 0

128

Set

Select Plot:  
Ch 1  
Save to File:  
Save  
Clear  
STOP  
START

(4, 60, 2 )

Solenoid off

57