



# Task 4.3: Mitigate beam-induced vacuum effects (STFC, CERN)

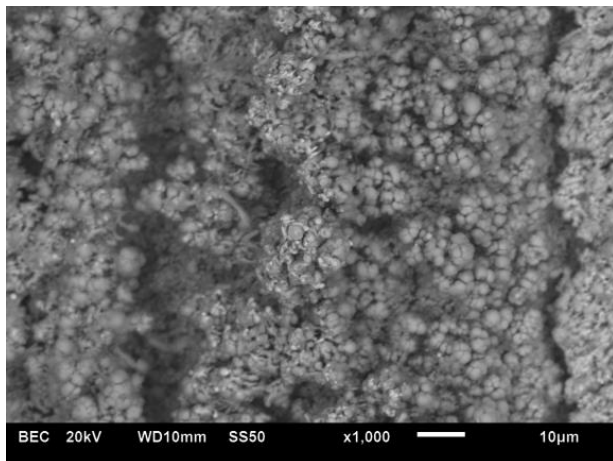
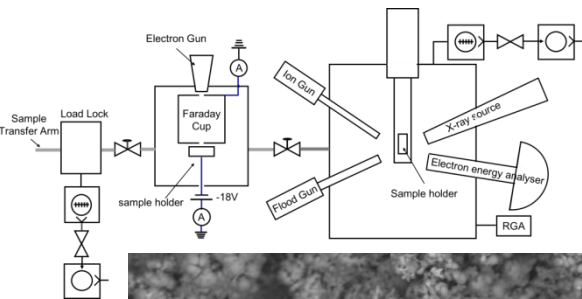
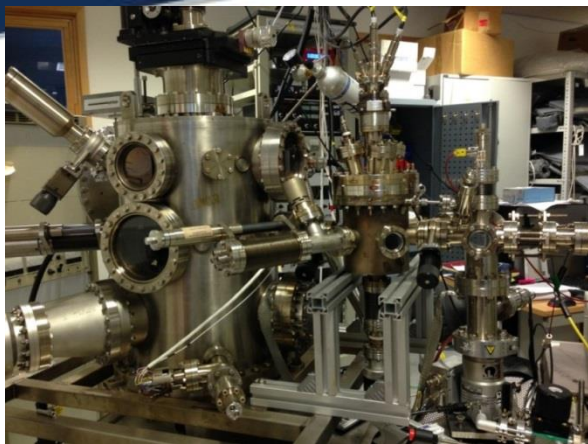
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# Low SEY studies



- Current work:
  - Several new surfaces were produced by different laser and their SEY were measured
    - To be reported by Reza Valizadeh
  - The data acquisition on the SEY facility is fully automated with LabVIEW
  - Design on a new cold stage (LN<sub>2</sub>) facility has been almost completed
  - Design on a new cold stage (4-300K) facility started
  - Some parts are in a process of procurement
    - To be reported by Taaj Sian
- Next Steps
  - Building the new cold stage facility
  - Production of samples for other EuroCirCol partners (subject to the funds availability)
- Showstoppers
  - Finance to produce of samples for other EuroCirCol partners.
  - A delivery of a new electron gun for the new cold stage facility (there is none at the moment)

# NEG coating studies

- Current work

- **PhD student Rūta Širvinskaitė:**

- July – Sep 2016 – familiarisation vacuum basics, literature survey, introduction to NEG depositions and evaluation facilities
- Secondary calibration of UHV gauges
- In-situ calibration of RGAs against the UHV gauges

- Other activities (Reza and Oleg)

- A study of dual NEG coatings completed

- A dual-layer NEG coating consisting of a 0.5-  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick dense layer covered by a 1- $\mu\text{m}$  thick columnar layer was evaluated for EDS and pumping activated at different temperatures.
- The paper has been submitted to JVSTA

- A study of NEG impedance (not a part of EuroCirCol but relevant to it)

- The surface resistance of two types of NEG coating (dense and columnar) was investigated at 7.8 GHz. The bulk conductivity was obtained with the analytical model:  $\sigma_d = 1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ S/m}$  for the columnar NEG coating and  $\sigma_d = 8 \times 10^5 \text{ S/m}$  for the dense NEG coating.
- The paper has been submitted to NIMA

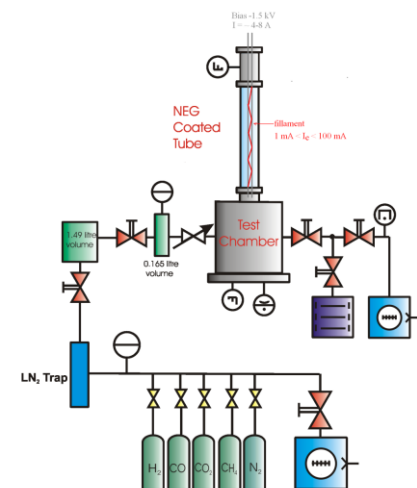
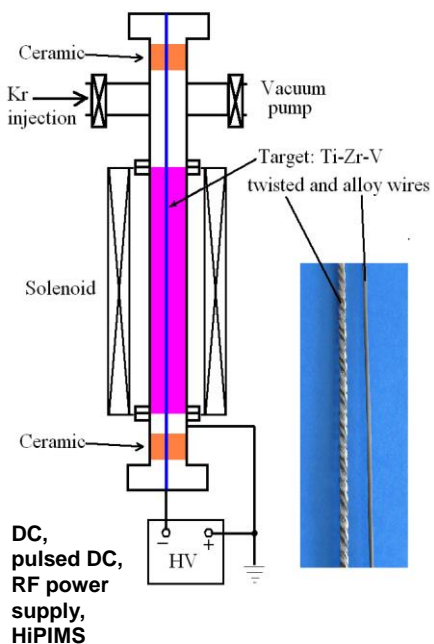
- To be reported by Oleg later

- Next Steps

- Deposition of Zr on a sample tube, ESD and pumping measurements
- Design of a facility for cryogenic ( $\text{LN}_2$  and  $\text{LHe}$ ) measurements

- Showstoppers

- None at this stage





## Milestone report

### Proposal on surface engineering to mitigate electron cloud effects

A report describes two coupled problems: meeting vacuum specification on a beam vacuum and to mitigating electron cloud. Two most promising technologies were identified:

- 1) Low SEY laser treated surface. A recent invention that allows obtaining surfaces with  $SEY < 0.6$  for complete eradication of the BIEM and e-cloud.
- 2) NEG coated surface. NEG film can be deposited to provide  $SEY < 1$ . After activation this film also provides a reduced PSD and ESD and distributed pumping speed.

Before choosing between these two options, both technologies have to be verified at cryogenic temperature and under synchrotron radiation bombardment.



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### 3.2. What we else need to know

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## Main highlights for Option 1: SALT

- **What is known:**

- The surface with  $SEY < 1$  can be produced using laser treatment, the SEY may further be reduced with dose to  $\sim 0.6$ .
- It has no vacuum problems at room temperature
  - ESD, TD, ultrasound wash
- Surface impedance increases by factor 3

- **What is required to study:**

- PSD data for SALT at room temperature
- Data at cryogenic temperature
  - PSD and ESD
  - PEY and SEY
  - Effect of cryosorbed gases on PSD, ESD, PEY and SEY
  - Surface impedance



## Main highlights for Option 2: NEG

- **What is known:**

- The surface with SEY < 1 (after NEG activation) can be produced.
- Vacuum:
  - Ti-Zr-V PSD data at room temperature only
  - Ti-Zr-Hf-V ESD is an order of magnitude lower than for Ti-Zr-V
    - The same reduction is expected for PSD
  - Ti-Zr-Hf-V ESD on vacuum fired tubes is two orders of magnitude lower than for the Ti-Zr-V film
    - The same reduction is expected for PSD
  - Dense vs columnar film
- **Surface impedance**
  - increases with thickness and frequency
  - the bulk conductivity was obtained with the analytical model:
    - $\sigma_c = 1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ S/m}$  for the columnar NEG coating
    - $\sigma_d = 8 \times 10^5 \text{ S/m}$  for the dense NEG coating



## Main highlights for Option 2: NEG

- Modelling gas density for H<sub>2</sub> after dose  $D = 10^{22}$  photons/m
  - Ti-Zr-V
    - $n_{\text{Ti-Zr-V}} = 1 \times 10^{18}$  molecules/m<sup>3</sup>
  - Ti-Zr-Hf-V (dense)
    - $n_{\text{Ti-Zr-Hf-V}} = 1 \times 10^{17}$  molecules/m<sup>3</sup>
  - Ti-Zr-Hf-V (dense) on vacuum fired tubes
    - $n_{\text{Ti-Zr-Hf-V}} = 1 \times 10^{16}$  molecules/m<sup>3</sup>
  - Including photon induced pumping allows to reduce 10 times lower:
    - $n_{\text{Ti-Zr-Hf-V}} = 1 \times 10^{15}$  molecules/m<sup>3</sup> on vacuum fired tubes





## Main highlights for Option 2: NEG (cont.)

- **What is required to study:**
  - PSD data for dense and columnar Ti-Zr-Hf-V film at room temperature
  - Data at cryogenic temperature
    - PSD, ESD and sticking probability
    - PEY and SEY
    - Effect of cryosrobed gases on PSD, ESD, PEY and SEY
    - Photon induced activation
    - Surface impedance
  - Further reducing of NEG activation temperature
  - Possibilities of reducing of NEG surface impedance



## Conclusions:

- Two possible solutions could be used for the FCC beam chamber. These solutions should meet the specification to a maximum gas density, ion induced instability suppression and e-cloud and BIEM mitigation.
- Two most promising technologies were described in this report:
  - Option 1: A beam screen with pumping holes and low SEY laser treated surface.
  - Option 2: A beam screen without pumping holes with NEG coated surface.
- Both technologies are potentially feasible but both require further study at cryogenic temperatures.



## Visit to Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (Novosibirsk, Russia)

- SEY measurements in a weak magnetic field ( $\sim 300$  Gs)
  - Time-of-flight energy measurements of secondary electrons
    - Available now
- SEY measurements in a strong magnetic field (up to 10 T)
  - Update is possible
- Installing of either above on a SR beamline is possible



## Following presentations

- Reza Valizadeh –
  - Low SEY laser treated surface results
- Taaj Sian
  - Laser treated surface vs microparticle
  - Design of cryogenic systems for SEY measurements
- NEG coating results - Oleg Malyshev