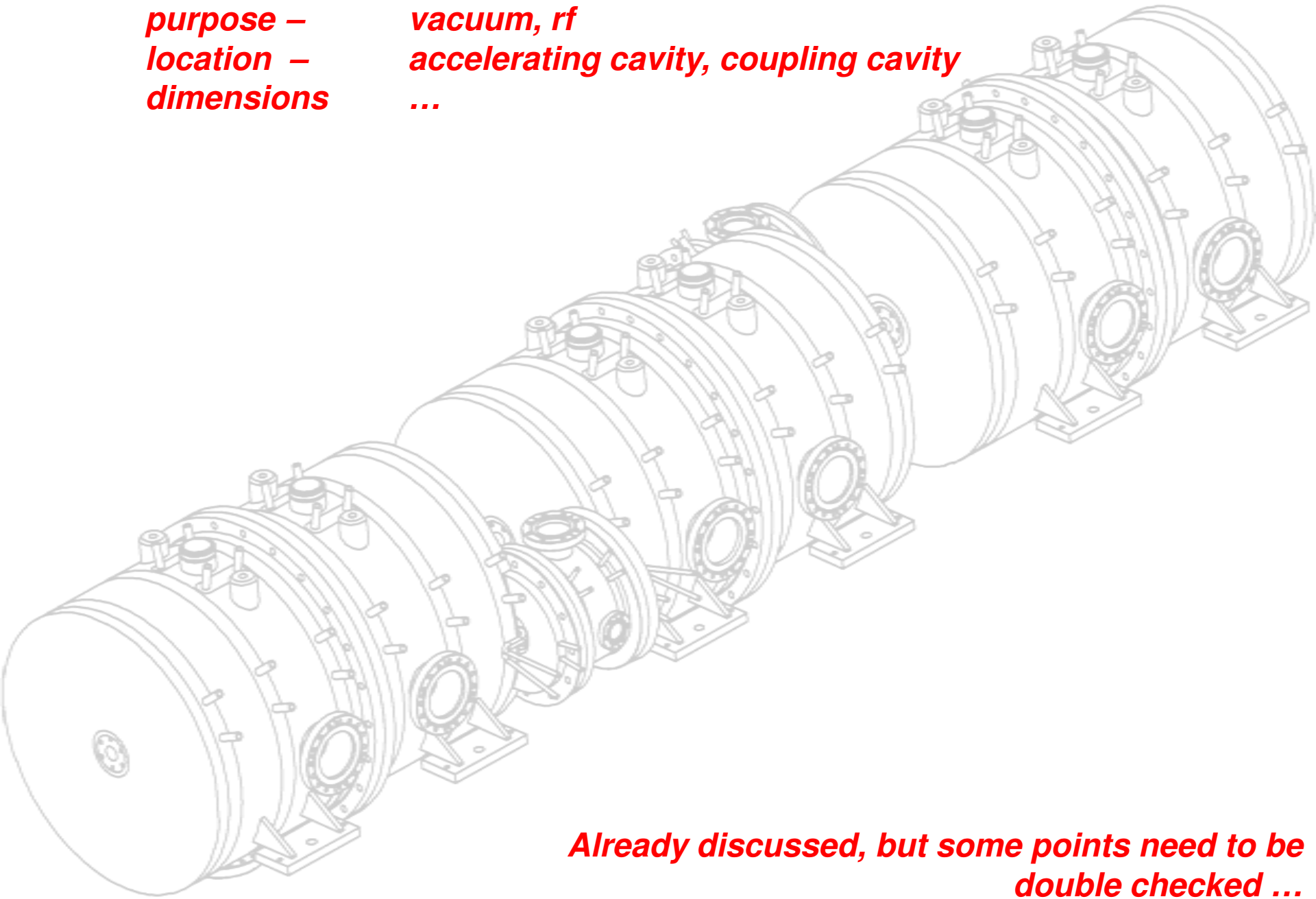


**Ports:**

*purpose –  
location –  
dimensions*

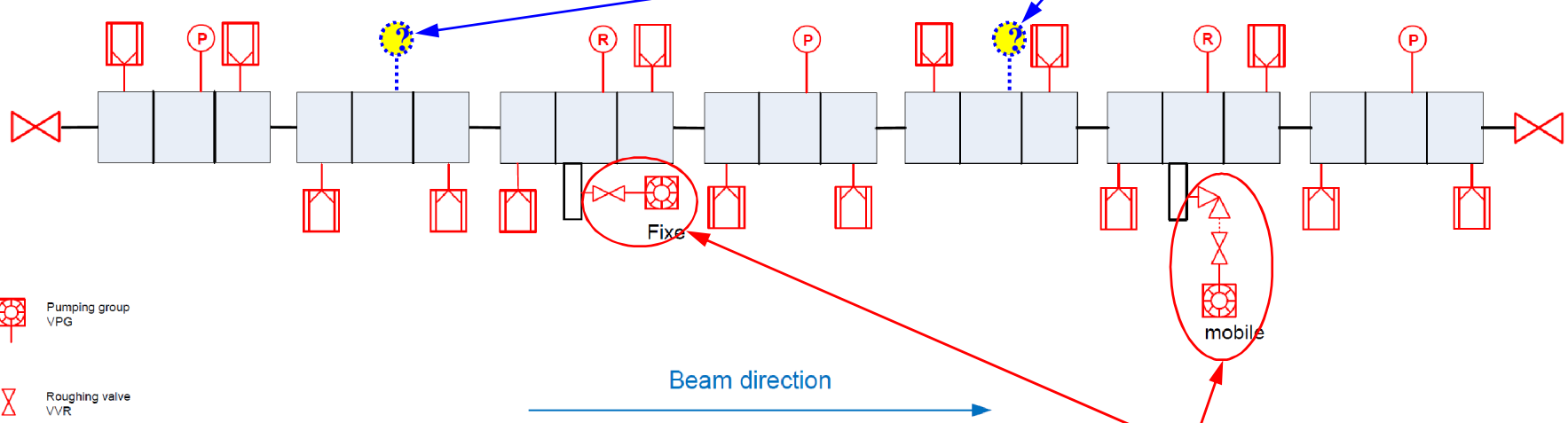
*vacuum, rf  
accelerating cavity, coupling cavity  
...*



*Already discussed, but some points need to be  
double checked ...*

# Ports / Vacuum

- VPIs = VAC ION PLUS 300 : 2 per module (1 on Cavity #1 and 1 on Cavity #3) [DN100CF \(identical to the STDVUFHV0052\)](#).
- Roughing pumps (pumping groups - VPG): 1 fix VPG (stays in the tunnel) on wave guide box of module #3 and 1 mobile VPG (not in the tunnel during operation) on wave guide box of module #6.
- Gauges: 5 gauges (either Pirani (R) or Penning (P)) placed on DN40CF [\(identical to the RF pick-up flange STDVUFHV0093\)](#) of 4th half-cavity of modules #1,3,4,6. and 7 ?
- **Should not we add similar ports (spare) on 4th half-cavity of modules #2 and 5 to make all middle tanks identical (from this point of view)**



- Pumping group VPG
- Roughing valve VVR
- VPI
- Pirani/Penning VGR/VGP
- Penning VGP
- Sector Valve VVS
- Manual full metal angle valve VVF

See next slide for a VPI flange note

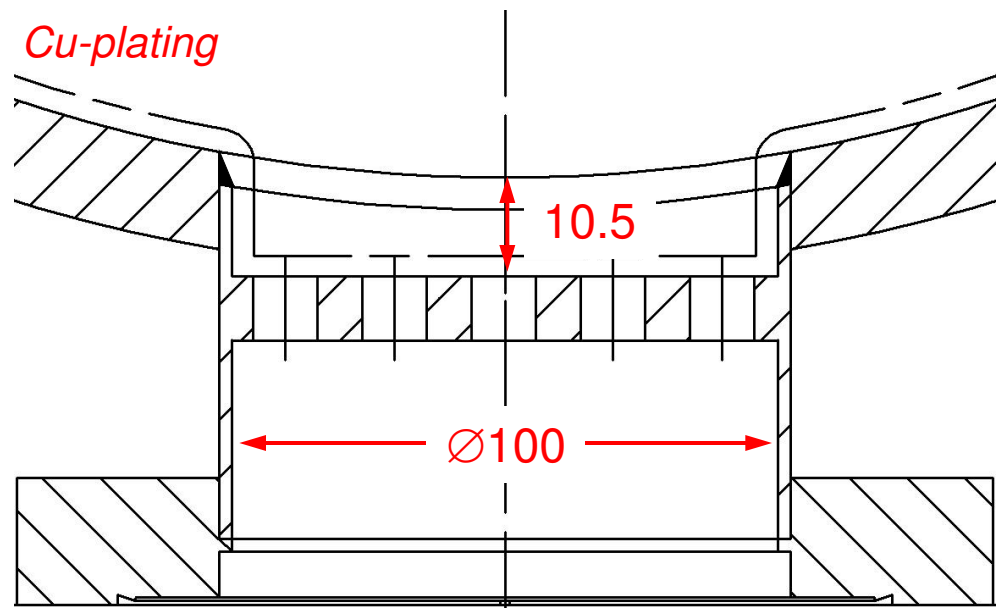
What are the dimensions of roughing pumping groups?

<b>LINAC-4-LAYOUT-CCDTL</b>		DESSINE :	E. PAGE	19/03/2009
		CONTROLE		
REFERENCE :	TE-VSC	SOURCE	TE-VSC	
MACHINE:	LINAC4	FICHER :	LINAC-4-LAYOUT-CCDTL_B.vsd	
<b>CERN / TE-VSC</b>		ECHELLE :	FORMAT :	INDICE :
		--	A4	B

### Gridded port for an ion pump

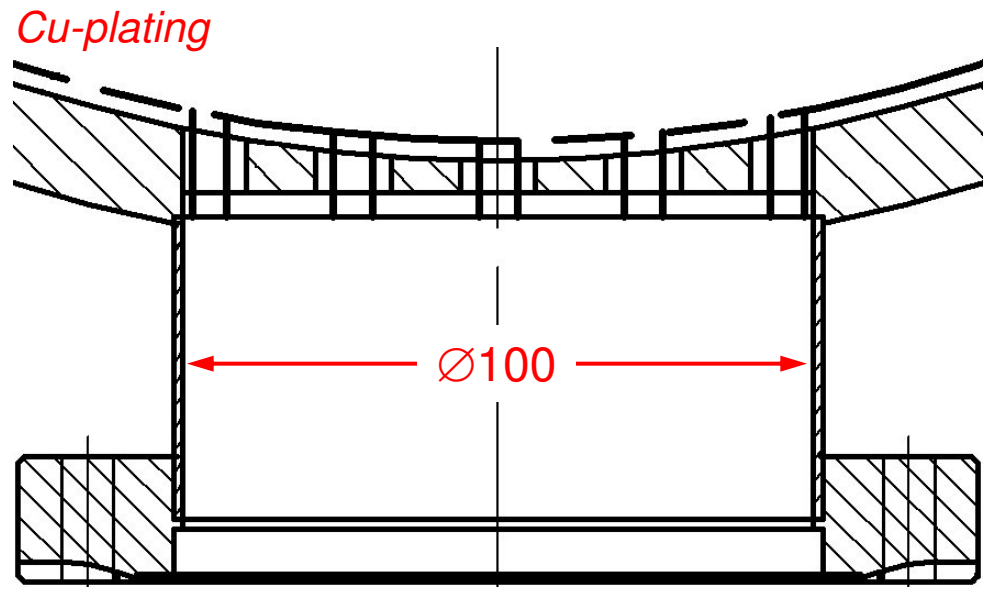
ISTC prototype

*DN100CF  
(STDVUFUHV0052)*



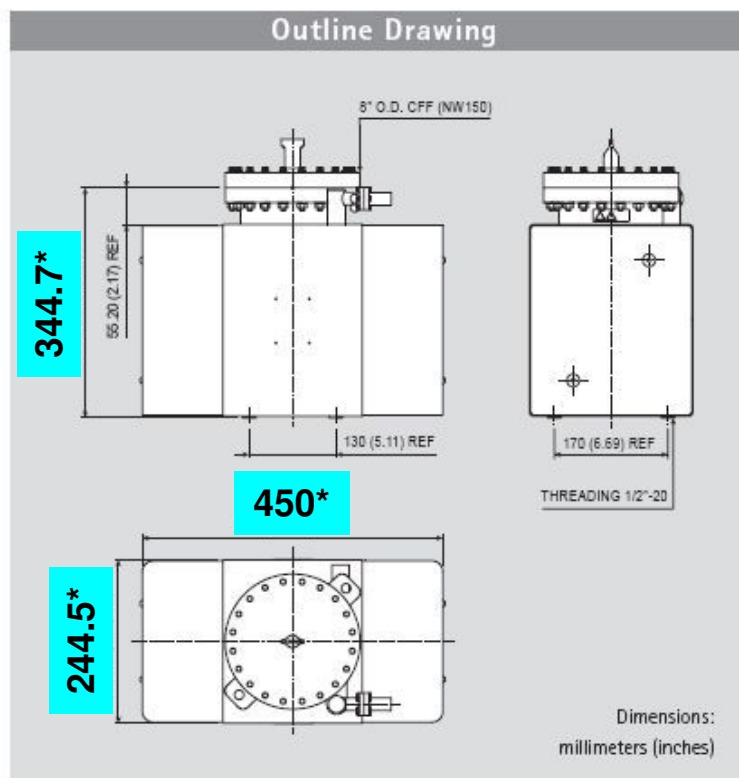
CERN hot model

*DN100CF*



# Ports / Vacuum

## Vaclon Plus 300



### Technical Specifications

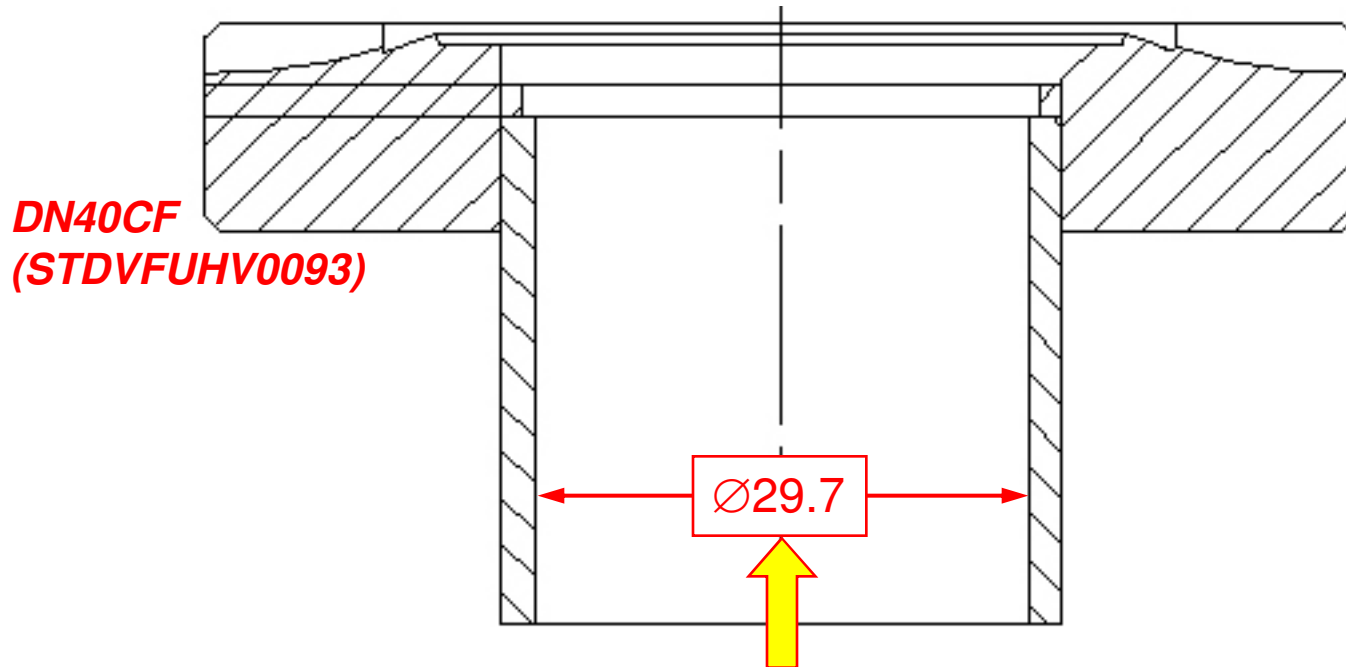
	StarCell®	Noble Diode	Diode
Nominal pumping speed for Nitrogen (*) (l/s)	240	260	300
Operating life at 1x10 <sup>-6</sup> mbar (hours)	80,000	50,000	50,000
Maximum starting pressure (mbar)	≤ 1x10 <sup>-2</sup>	≤ 1x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Ultimate pressure	Below 10 <sup>-11</sup>		
Inlet flange	8" CFF (NW 150) AISI 304 ESR		
Maximum baking temperature (°C)	350		
Weight, kg (lbs)	69 (149)		

(\*) Tested according to ISO/DIS 3556-1-1992



# Ports / Vacuum / Vacuum gauges (= rf pick-ups)

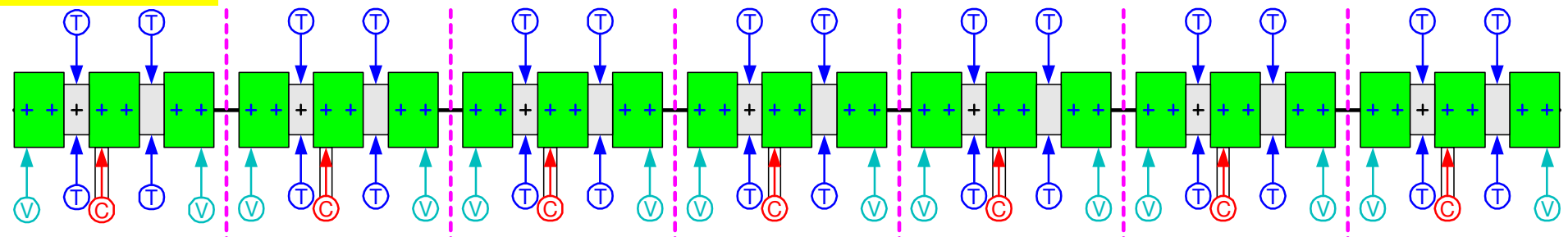
- Gauges: 5 gauges (either Pirani (R) or Penning (P)) placed on DN40CF



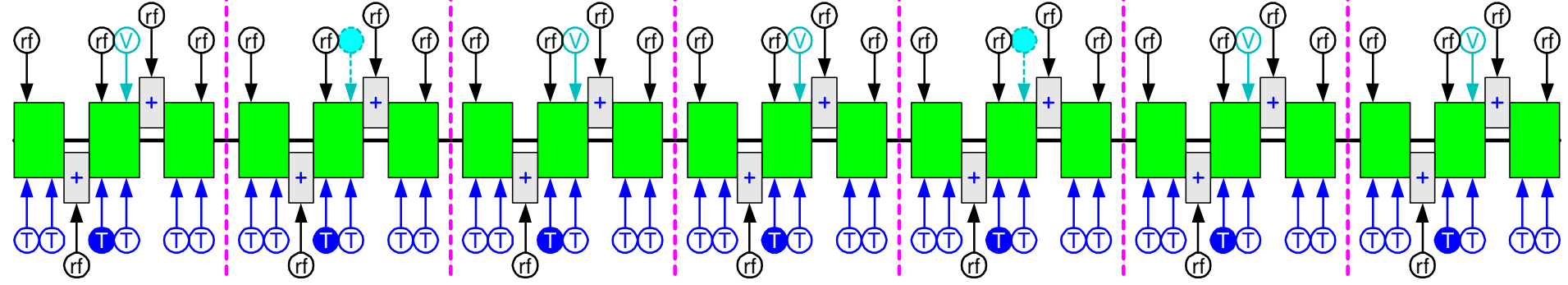
*Is this inner diameter OK for vacuum gauges?*

# Ports / RF

## Side view



## Top view



Module #1      Module #2      Module #3      Module #4      Module #5      Module #6      Module #7

Beam direction



- T Tuner fixed
- T Tuner movable
- rf Rf pick-up
- C Waveguide input coupler
- V Vacuum equipment
- Spare ports (for the sake of uniformity)
- Accelerating cavity (tank)
- Coupling cavity (cell)

Port flanges:  
 Accelerating cavity tuner = DN100CF  
 Coupling cavity tuner = DN63CF  
 Rf pick-up = DN40CF  
 Waveguide input coupler = Helicoflex  
 Vacuum gauges = DN40CF  
 Vacuum ion pump = DN100CF  
 Beam pipe = Helicoflex

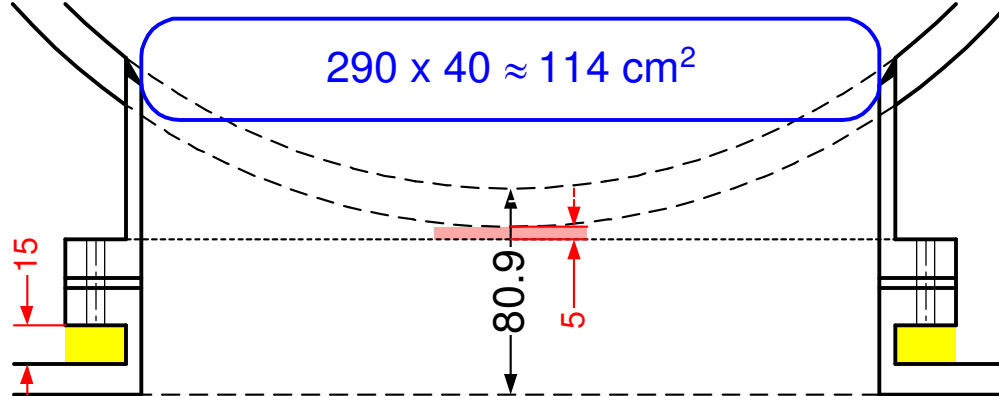


**Ports / RF Input coupler**

**ISTC prototype**

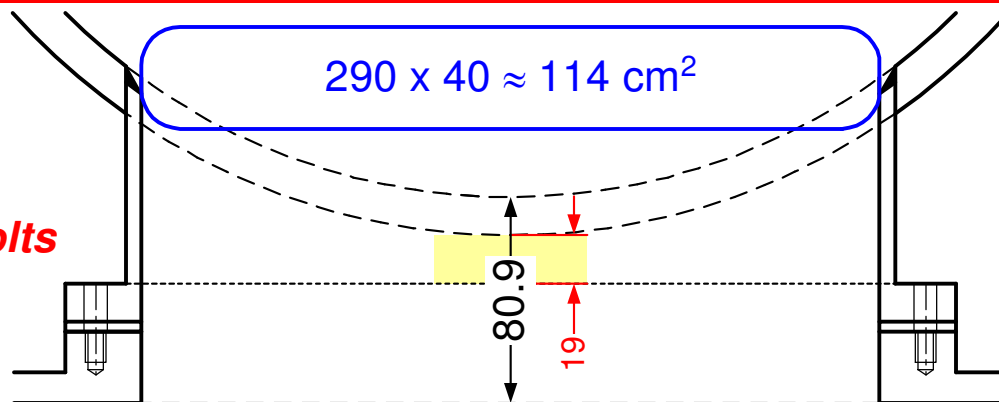
*Very difficult access to the nuts*

*M6 thread, studs*



*Easier access to the nuts*

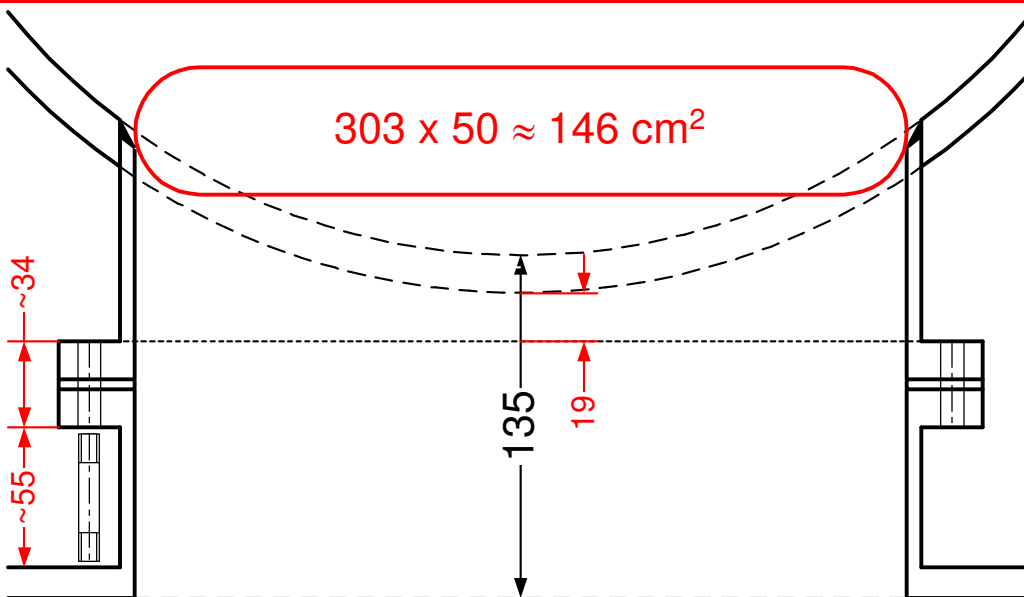
*M8 thread, tapped holes, studs or bolts*



*Easy access to the nuts*

*M8 thread, studs or bolts*

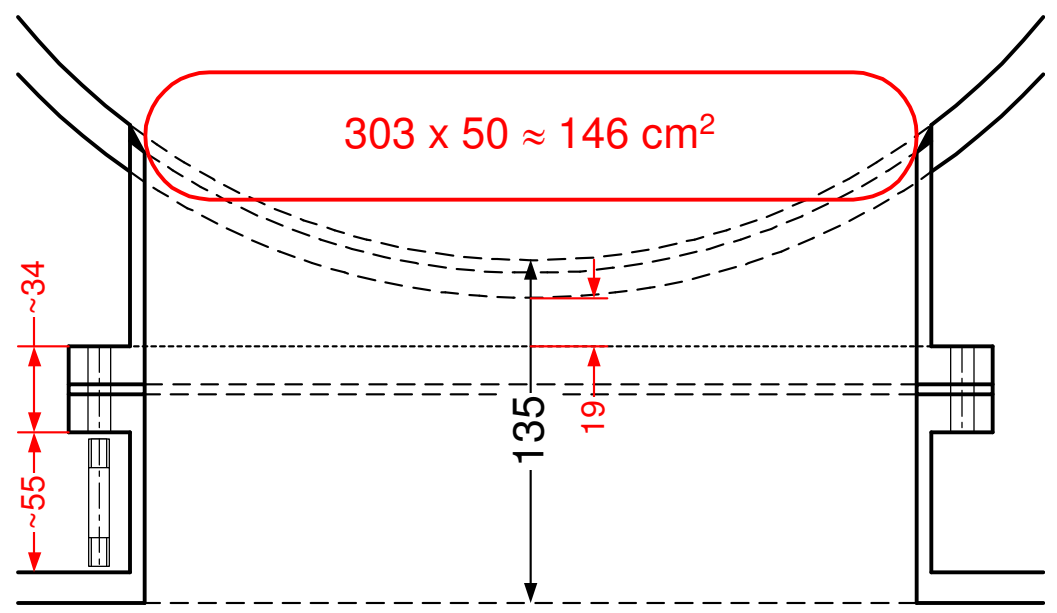
*Same HELICOFLEX dimensions as for DTL and PIMS structures*



# Ports / RF Input coupler

## Coupling

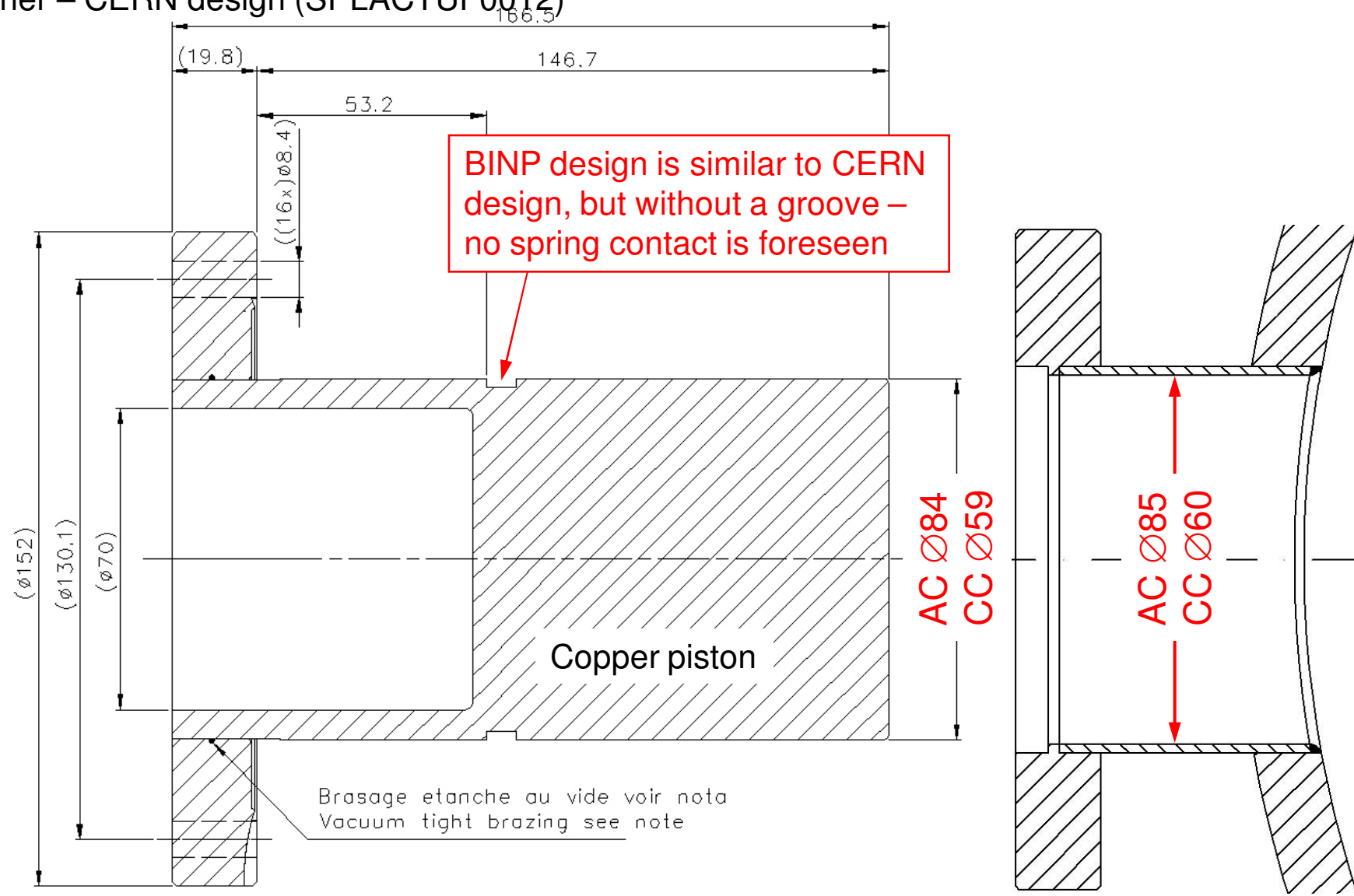
*Easy access to the nuts*  
*M8 thread, studs or bolts*  
*Same HELICOFLEX dimensions as for DTL and PIMS structures*





# Ports / Tuner

## Fixed tuner – CERN design (SPLACTUF0012)



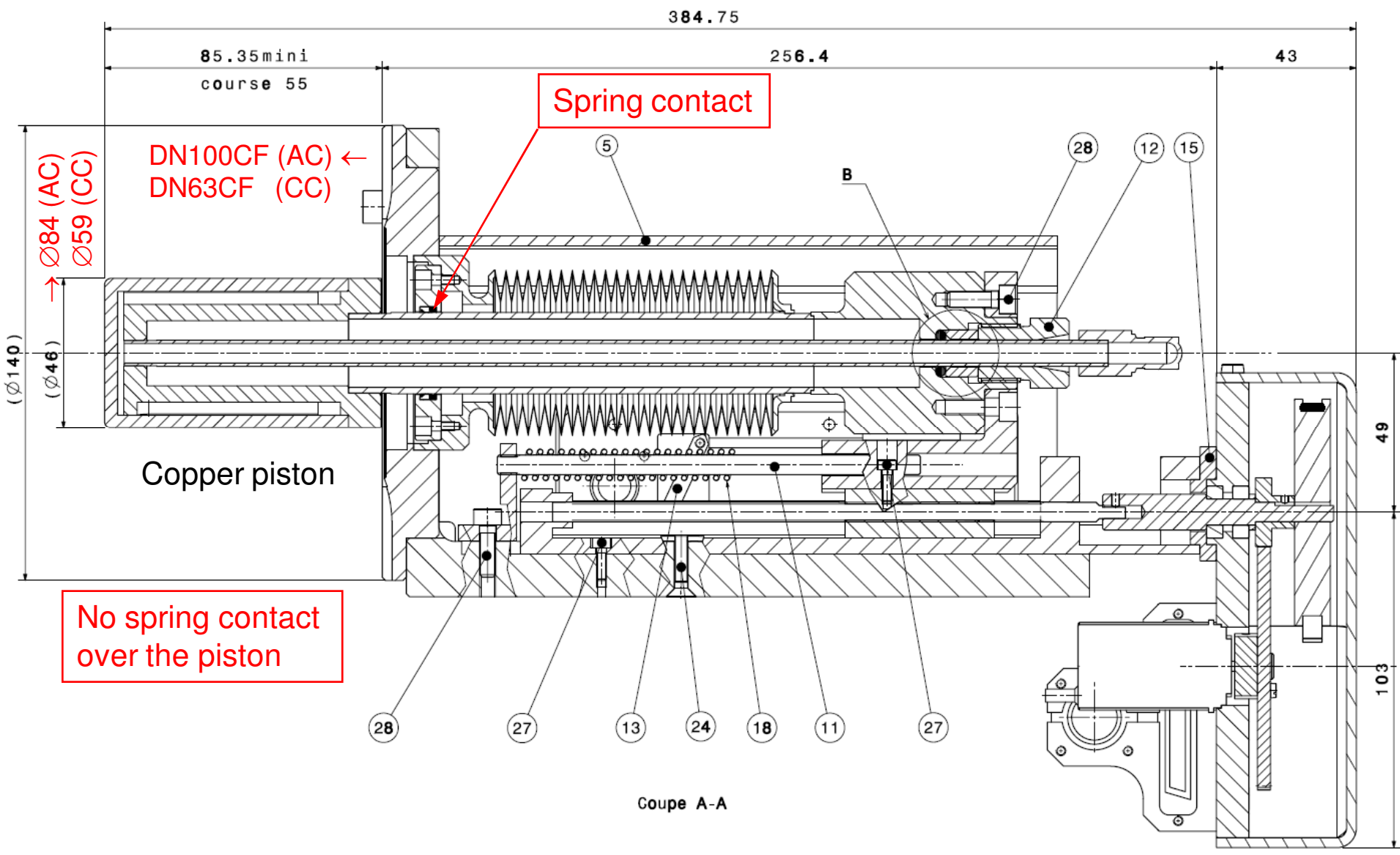
**BINP design is similar to CERN design, but without a groove – no spring contact is foreseen**

**Accelerating cavity – DN100CF (STDVFUHV0094 )**  
**Coupling cavity – DN63CF (STDVFUHV0028 )**

**BINP will make fixed tuners**

# Ports / Tuner

## Movable tuner – CERN design (SPLACTUA0001)



CERN will provide movable tuners

How important is a spring contact ?

*Measurements*  
(ISTC prototype tank 2, 2 tuners)

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_0} \Big|_{x_1+x_2=80\text{mm}} = 3.8\%$$

*Calculations*  
(Linac4 tank 1, single tuner,  
without spring contact)

$$2 \times \frac{\Delta Q}{Q_0} \Big|_{x_1=40\text{mm}} = 3\%$$

*Calculations*  
(Linac4 tank 1, single tuner,  
with spring contact)

$$2 \times \frac{\Delta Q}{Q_0} \Big|_{x_1=40\text{mm}} = 1.5\%$$

## Why do we want so many tuners per module?

Coupling cell manufacturing precision corresponds to  $\pm 800$  kHz  $\rightarrow$  2 tuners per cell are necessary

Half-tank manufacturing finite precision will be compensated by DTs re-machining.

DT manufacturing precision corresponds to  $\pm 190(160)$  kHz  $\rightarrow$  either 1 tuner or 2 tuners per tank might be used. If 1 tuner is used, it will be inserted deeper into the cavity.

*Measurements*  
*(ISTC prototype tank 2, 2 tuners)*

$$\left. \frac{\Delta Q}{Q_0} \right|_{x_1+x_2=80\text{mm}} = 3.8\%$$

*Calculations*  
*(Linac4 tank 1, single tuner)*

$$2 \times \left. \frac{\Delta Q}{Q_0} \right|_{x_1=40\text{mm}} = 3\%$$

## Ports / Tuner

BINP will make all fixed tuners + 7.  
So the modules could be tested without movable tuners.