



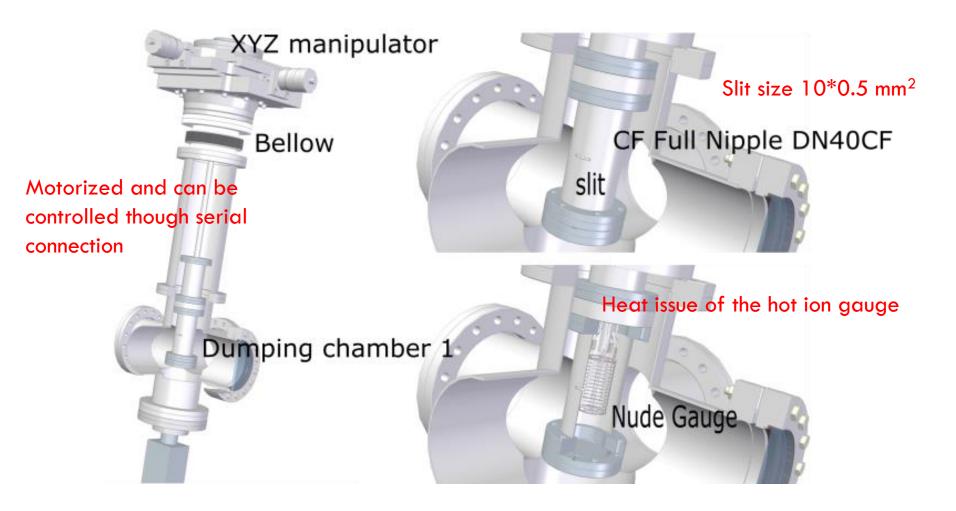
COCKCROFT UPDATE





3D moveable gauge system





Gauge signal is amplified by pico-ampere meter and record by scope.











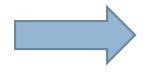


Granville-phillips 274 Bayard-Alpert type Ionization gauge

IGC 26 Ion gauge controller

Picoammeter from Cockneil Electronics Ltd.

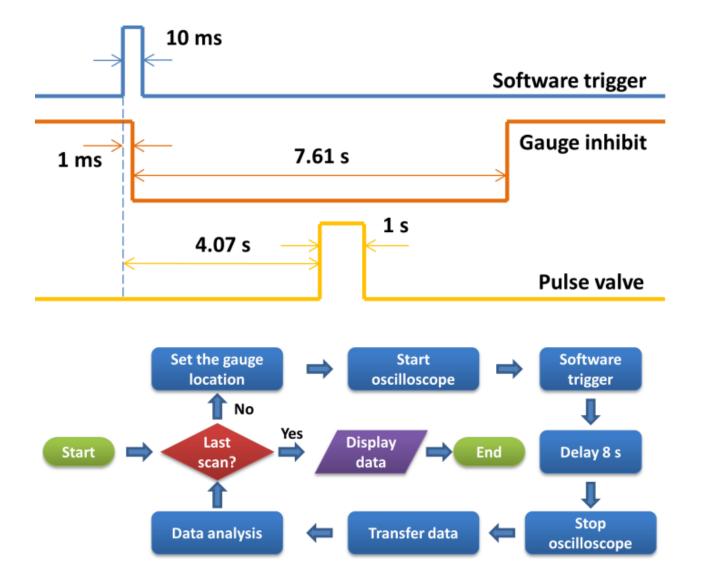
Sensitivity = 10/Torr Typical accuracy = 20%



Calibration: 3.0e-8 mbar = 6.0e-10 A



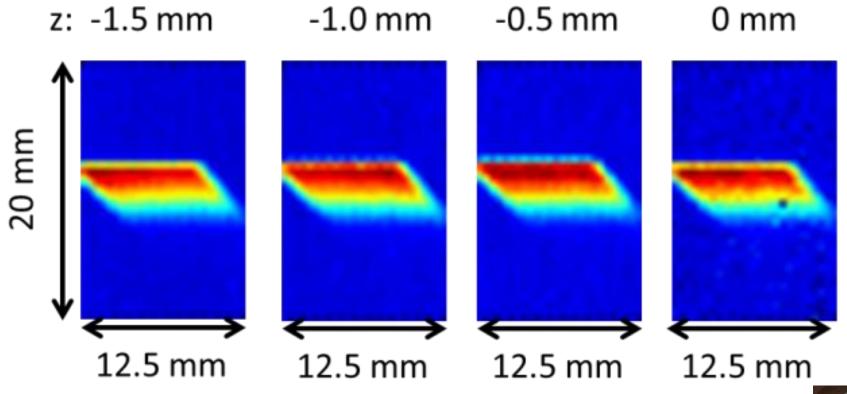






The Cockcroft Institute

3D scan data (I_{ion}(X,Y)), smaller skimmer VIVERSITY OF



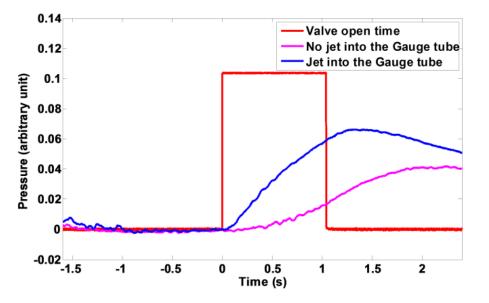
Resolution: 0.5 mm

The overall scan reflect the vertical size of the jet, but in horizontal axis, it is dominated by the slit size since the jet size is much smaller than the slit size





• One typical measurement



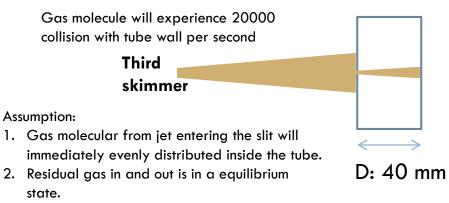
Gauge detection

Pressure: $P = \frac{I_{ion}}{I_e * S}$ Sensitivity

Emitting current

Ideal gas equation:
$$P = \frac{Nk_BT}{V}$$

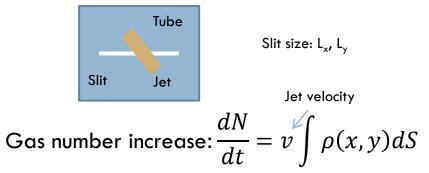
Side view of the detection



IVERSITY

3. There is no molecular from the jet escaping the tube.

Front view of the detection



$$\frac{dI_{ion}}{dt} = I_e S v \frac{k_B T}{V} \int \rho(x, y) dS$$







$$\frac{dI_{ion}}{dt}(X,Y) = I_e S v \frac{k_B T}{V} \int_X^{X+L_x} \int_{Y-L_y/2}^{Y+L_y/2} \rho(x,y) dx dy$$

Since the slit size is small in vertical axis, this can be simplified as:

$$\frac{dI_{ion}}{dt}(X,Y) = I_e S v \frac{k_B T}{V} L_y \int_X^{X+L_x} \rho(x,Y) dx$$

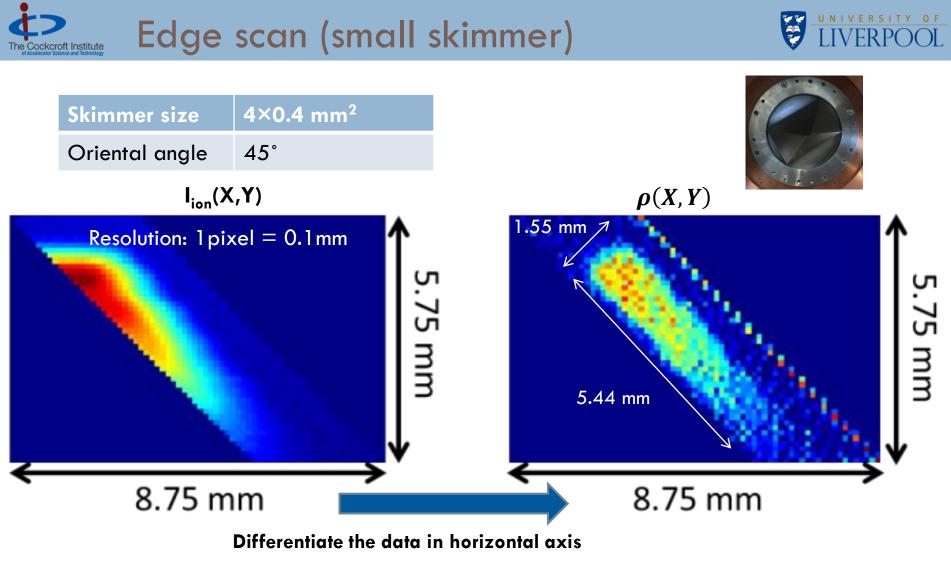
Take derivative about X, we got: $\rho(X + Lx, Y) - \rho(X, Y) = \frac{1}{I_e S v L_y} \frac{V}{k_B T} \frac{d}{dX} \frac{dI_{ion}}{dt}(X, Y)$

If we scan from right to left,

$$\rho(X+Lx,Y)=0$$

$$\rho(X,Y) = -\frac{1}{I_e S v L_y} \frac{V}{k_B T} \frac{d}{dX} \frac{dI_{ion}}{dt}(X,Y)$$

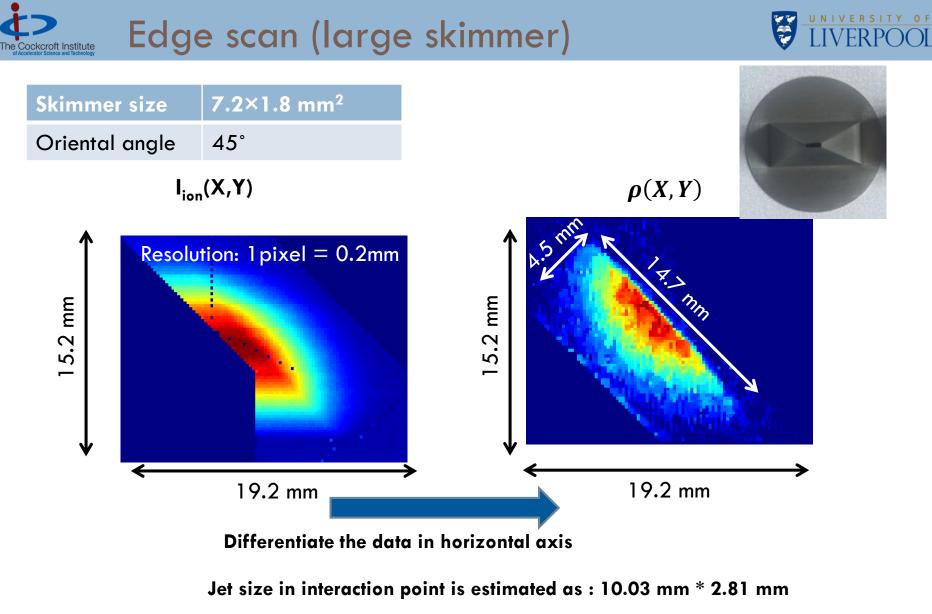




Jet size in interaction point is estimated as : 4.54 mm * 0.83 mm

$$\sigma_{\rm jet}$$
 = 0.29 mm



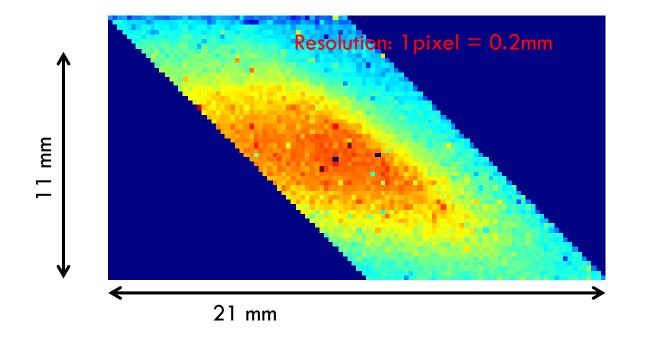


$$\sigma_{\rm jet} = 0.99 \ {\rm mm}$$













New setup progress



