

Experience with NEG coated vessels at SOLEIL



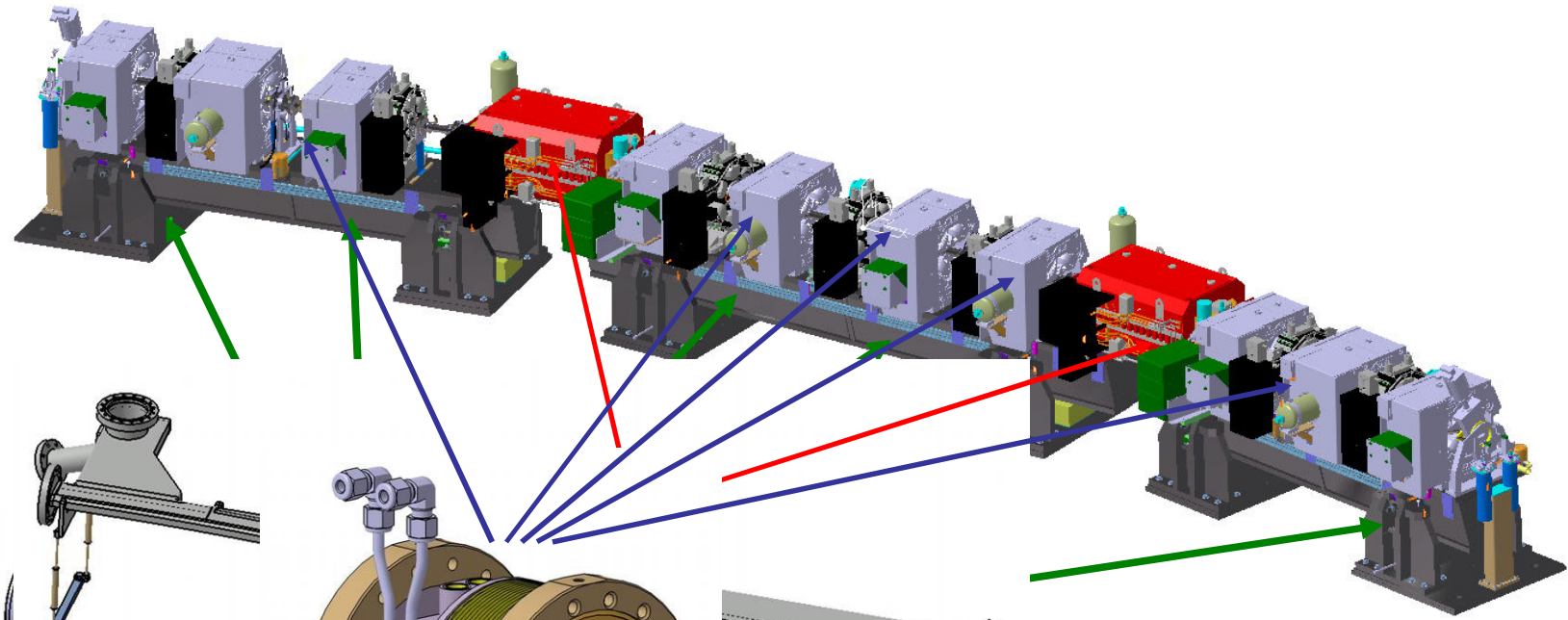
Contents

- **Short overview of the vacuum system**
- **NEG coated vacuum vessels at SOLEIL**
- **Some figures of vacuum during commissioning**
- **First results on vacuum conditioning**

Parameters of the storage ring

Energy	2.75 GeV
Circumference	354 m
Quantity and length of the straight sections	4 x 12 m
	12 x 7 m
	8 x 3.5 m
Emittance H	3.7 nm.rad
Emittance V	37 pm.rad
Current multi-bunch	500 mA
Beam lifetime	18 h
Current (8 bunches)	90 mA
Beam lifetime	16 h

Storage Ring Vacuum system Vacuum system for one typical cell

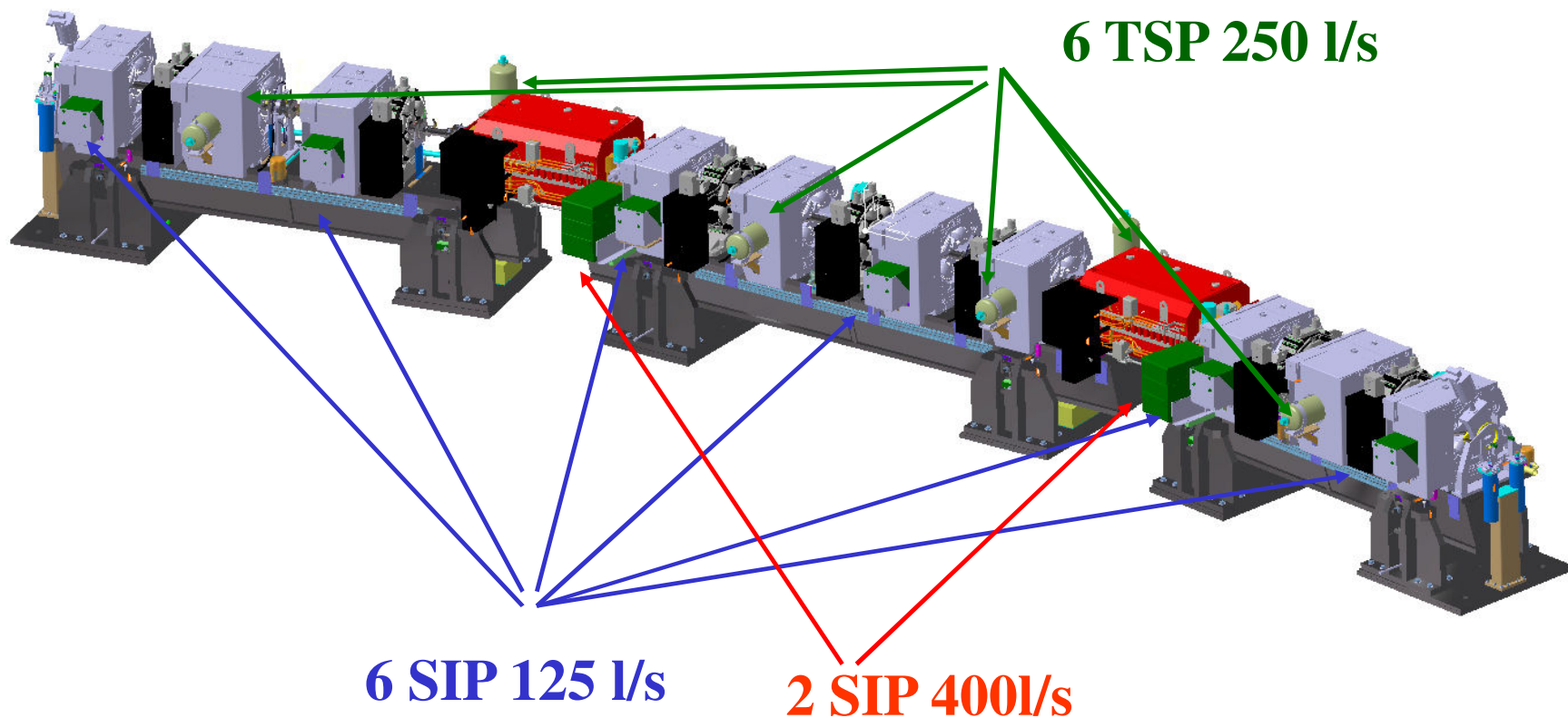


**2 stainless steel
vacuum
(SDM)**

**5 stainless steel BPM-Bellows
modules with RF shield
(COMVAT/RIAL)**

**EG coated Aluminium
quadrupole type vacuum
vessels with SS/Al flanges
(SDMS/SAES)**

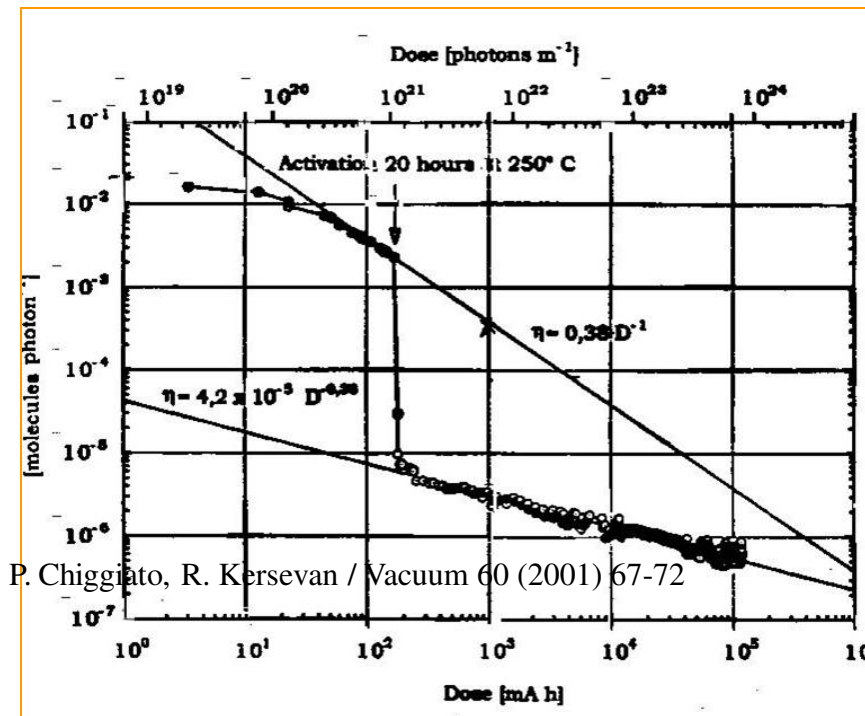
The pumping system



Total pumping speed on the ring : $S \approx 20\,000$ l/s

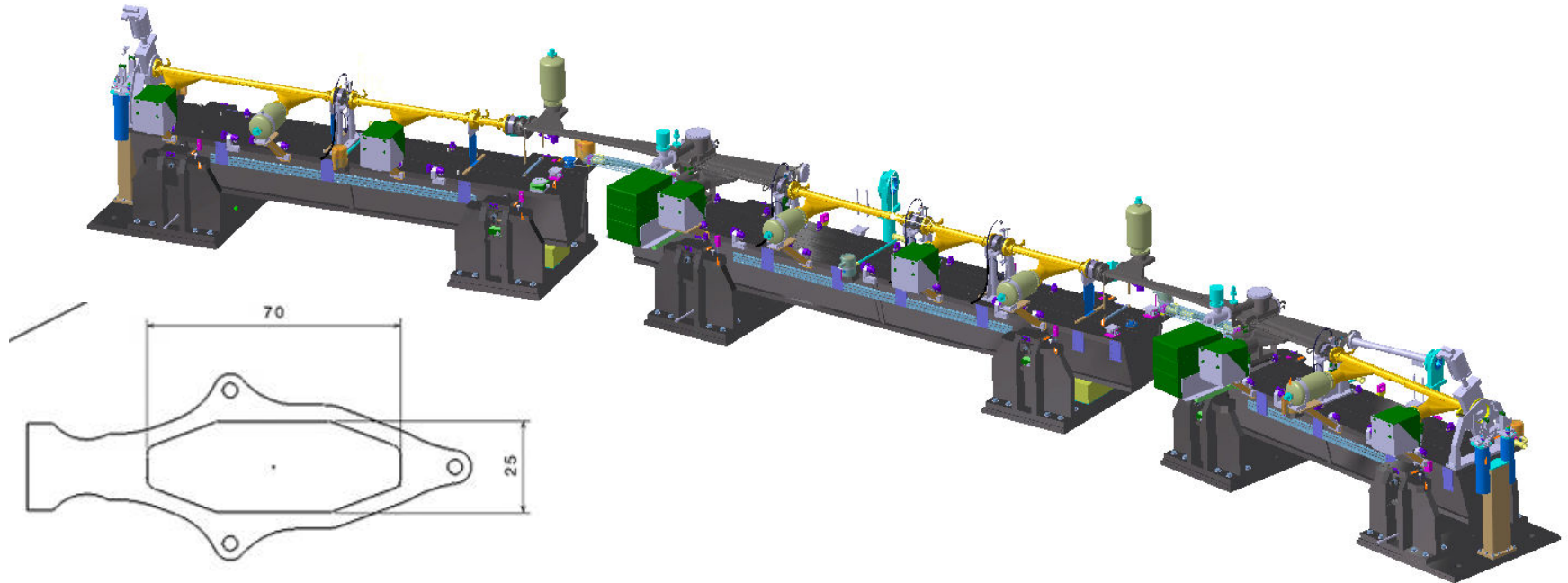
What was expected?

Fast decreasing of the photon stimulated desorption rate in comparison with the raw material



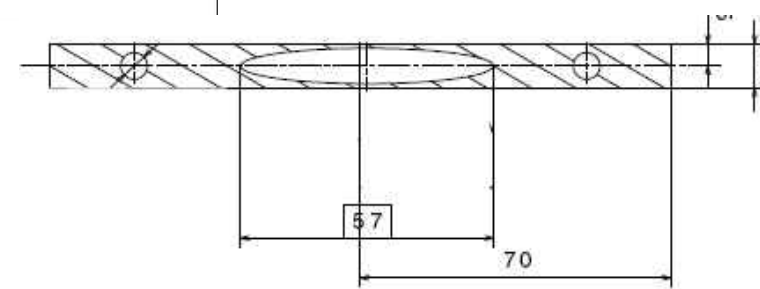
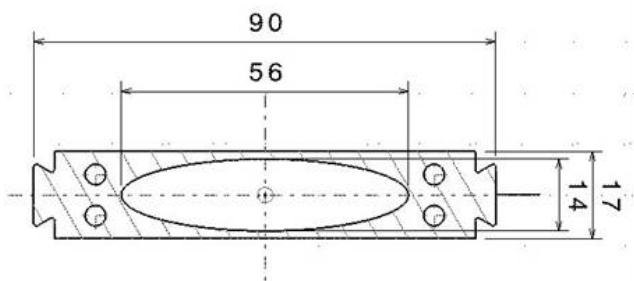
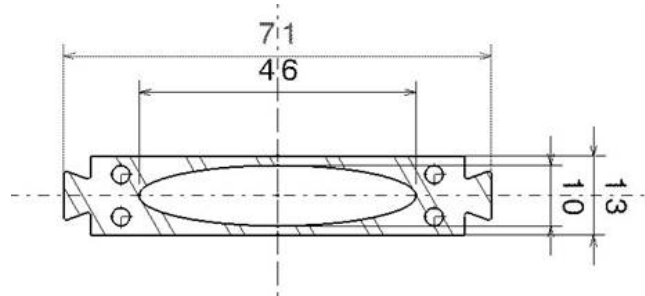
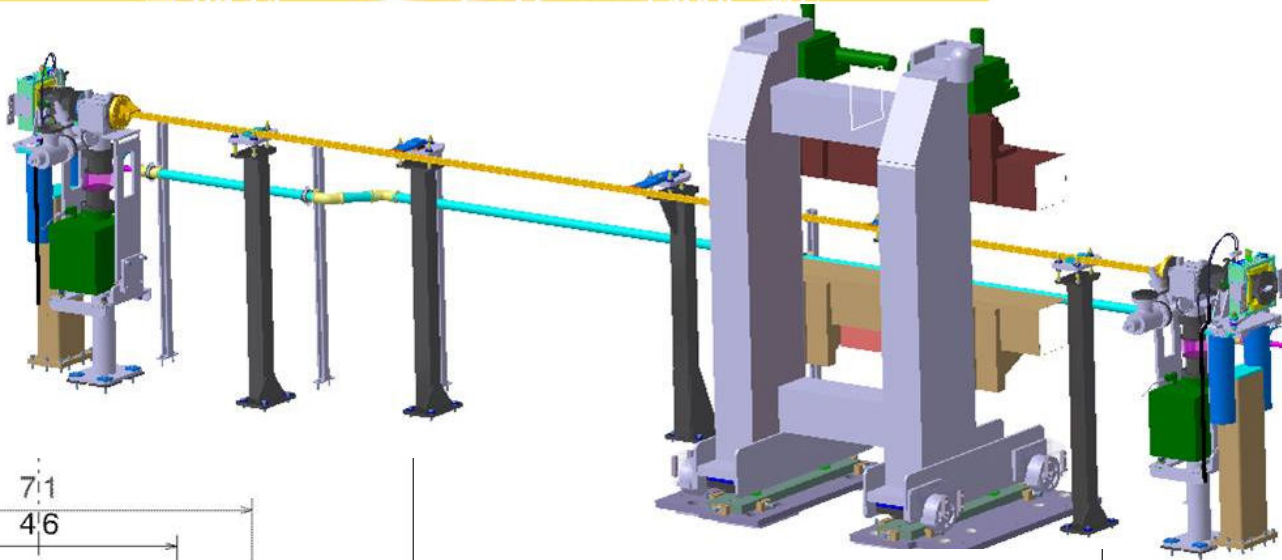
- Fast decrease of the PSD rate
- Shorter conditioning time
- Fast decreasing of the Bremstrahlung radiation rate

The NEG coated vacuum vessels of a cell



**Together with the Straight Sections chambers,
~200 m of NEG coated Al chamber (56% of the ring)**

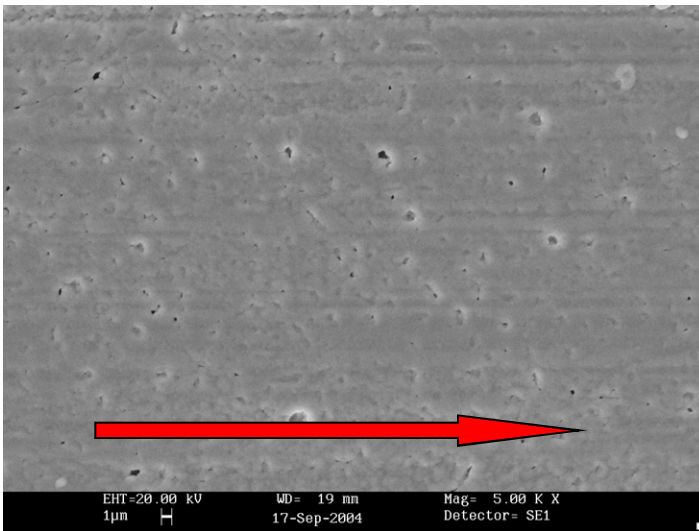
NEG coated vacuum vessels for insertion devices



Vacuum vessels for insertion devices
Quantity 20 distributed over 5 different types
Length : from 3 to 10,5 meters
Specific treatment : NEG on the main tube

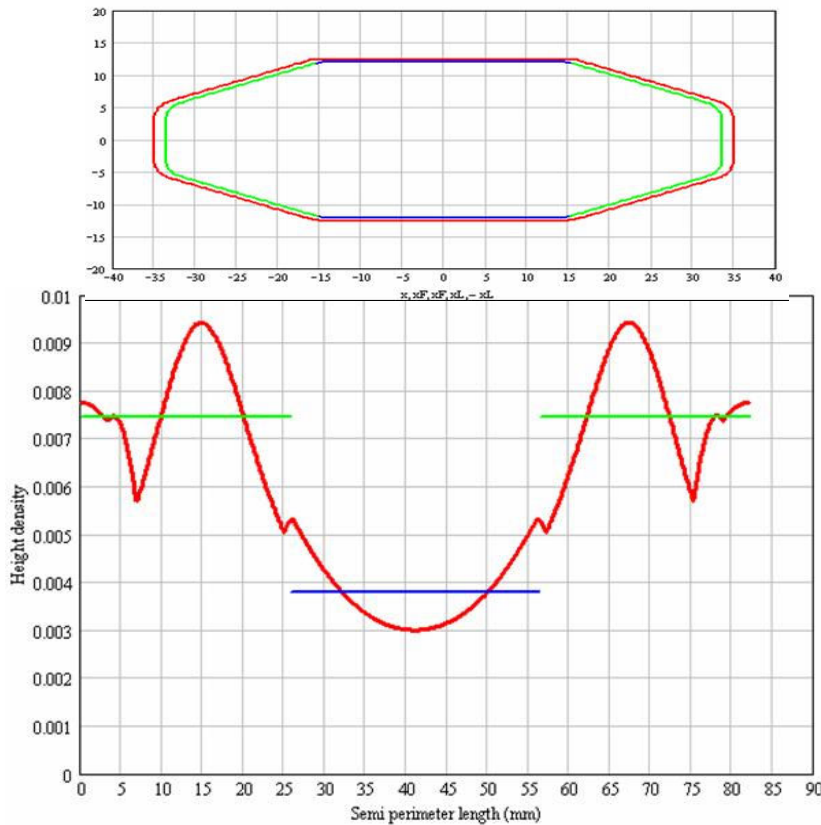
ESRF profile

- Final roughness depends on :
 - the roughness of the buffer : $R_a = 0.3 \mu\text{m RMS}$
 - Growth conditions of the layer

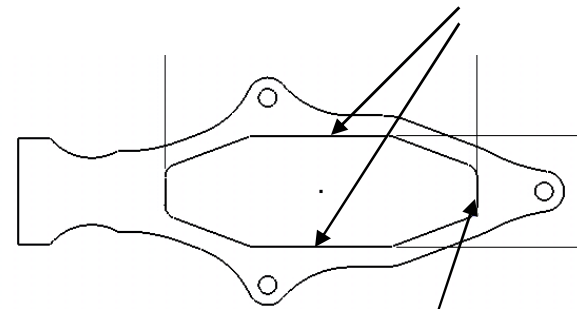


NEG coating on the test vacuum vessel
(SAES Getter)

Extrusion direction = e^- beam direction



Maximum image current densities



Primary photon impact area

Coating with 2 cathodes
 $0.5 \mu\text{m} < e < 1.5 \mu\text{m}$

Manufacturing of the quadrupole vessels

107 vacuum vessels have to be coated after manufacturing

- 1 manufacturer for the chambers**
- 1 manufacturer for the NEG coating**

Cleaning can be an critical issue for the quality of the coating particularly for aluminium

The cleaning procedure have been validated by the manufactuer of the NEG coating after expertise of CERN

The vacuum chambers have been delivered for NEG coating after acceptance by SOLEIL following the vacuum tests made by the manufacturer

Despite all the steps of acceptance, different defects have been observed anyway leading SOLEIL to reject the NEG coating

Contrôle des dépôts NEG

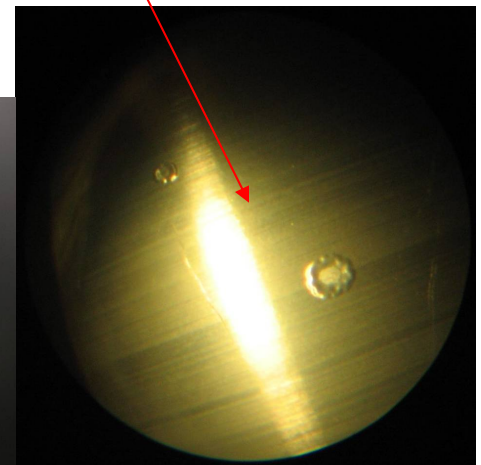
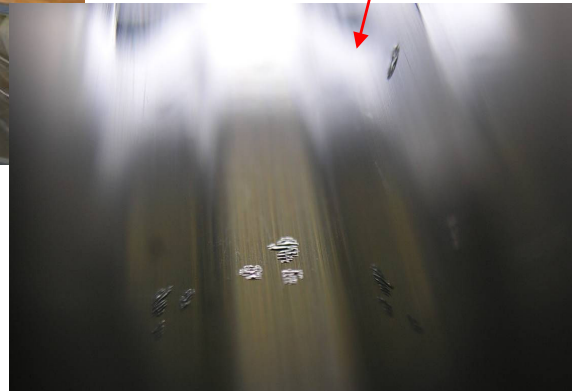
100% of NEG coated vessels have been checked before

- 120 quadrupole type vessels
- 30 vessels for straight sections

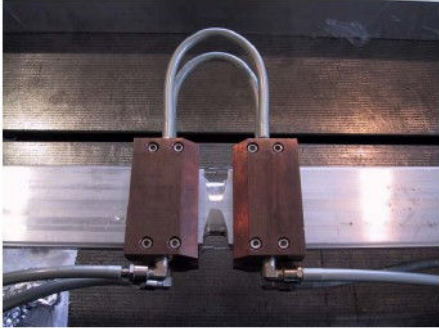
The quality of the coating is observed with an endoscope
Efficiency of the NEG is also measured during an activation



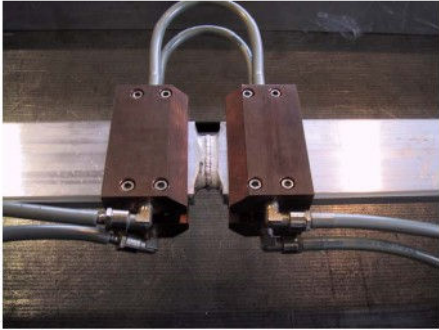
**Different types of defects
have been observed**



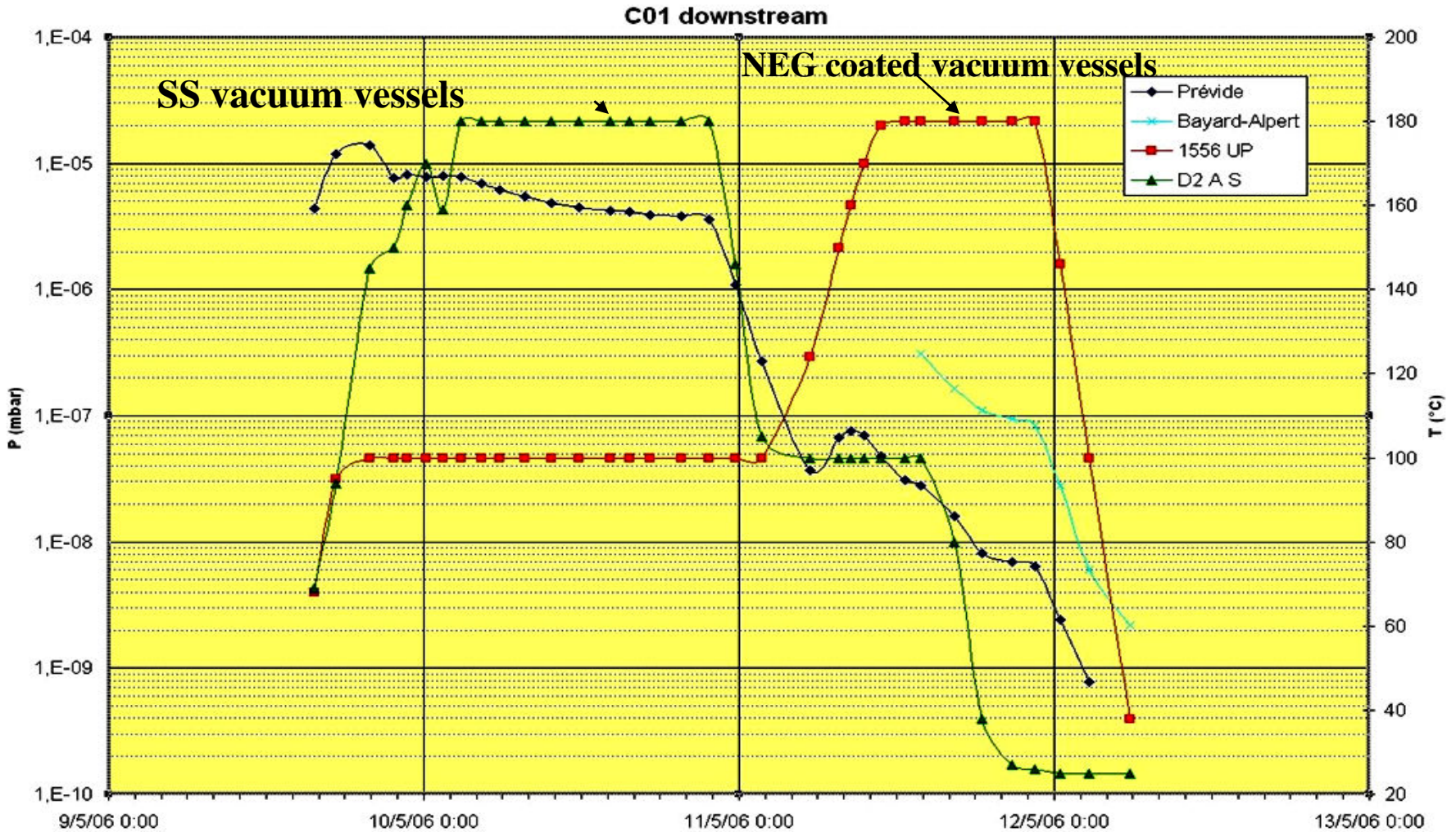
Vacuum chamber for HU640



- NEG coated in 2 parts 5m long (SAES)
- Welded together (CINEL)



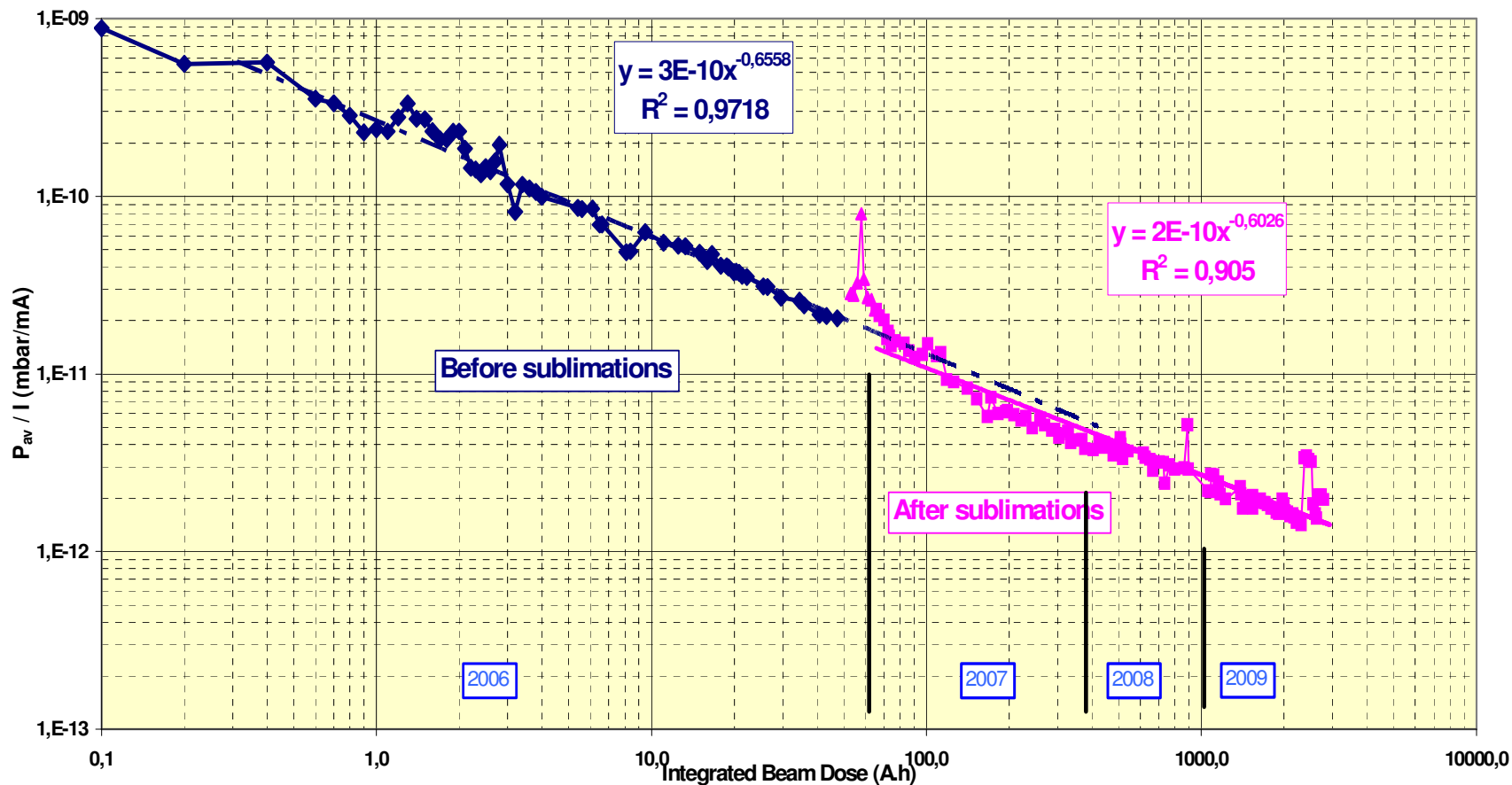
Procédure d'activation



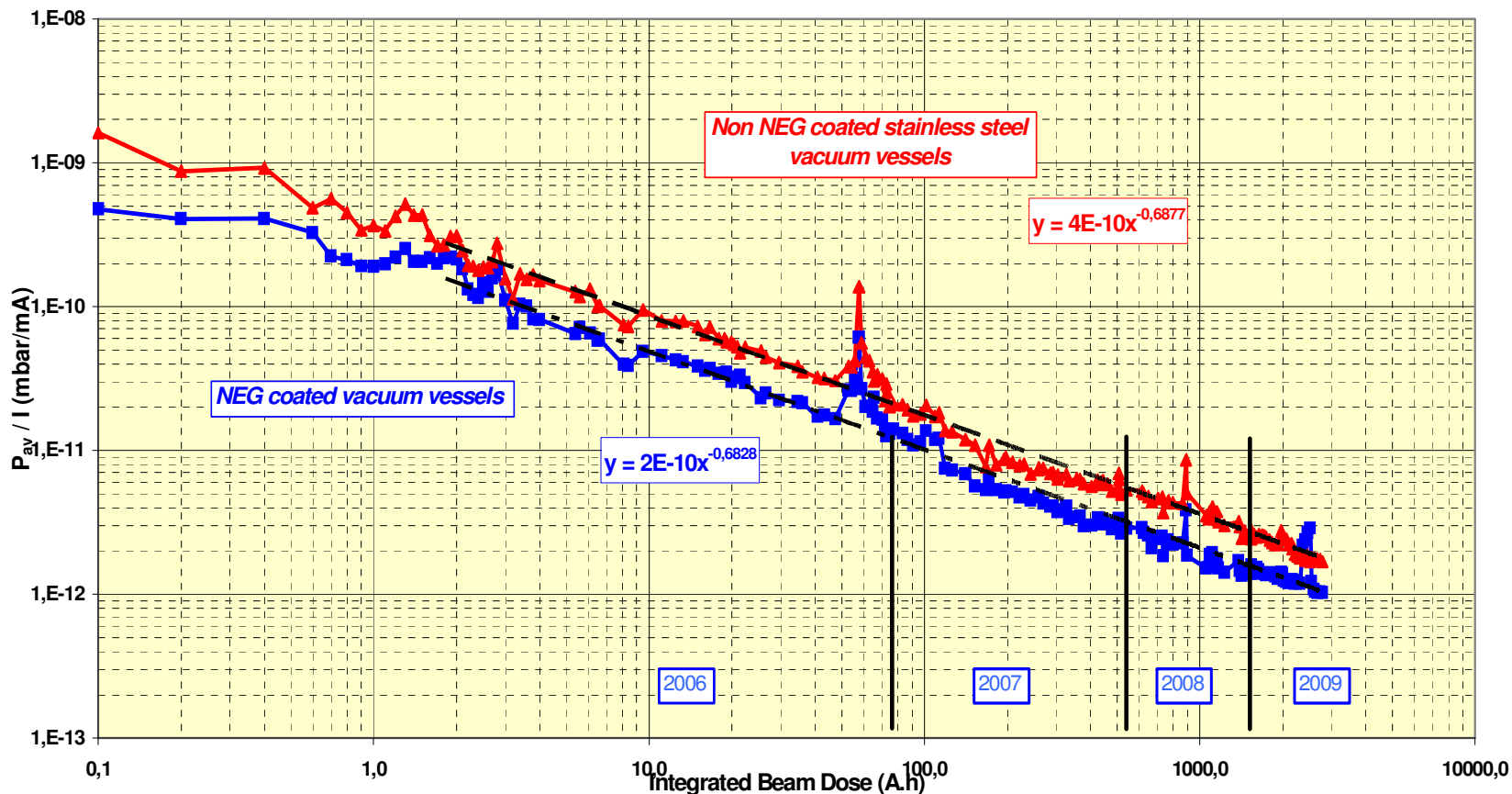
Conditioning : some figures

- **Average pressure without beam : $P = 4 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mbar**
after bake-out except for the injection straight section
- **Pressure increase with the first stored beam @ $I = 0.8$ mA : $P_{\max} = 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ mbar**
- **Integrated beam dose : $D = 2200$ A.h**
 - **Static pressure : $P = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mbar**
 - **@ 300 mA beam for users :**
 - **Beam lifetime : $\tau = 20$ h** **$P_{\text{av}} = 8.2 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mbar**
 - **@ 400 mA Maximum current:**
 - **Beam lifetime : $\tau = 16$ h** **$P_{\text{av}} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mbar**

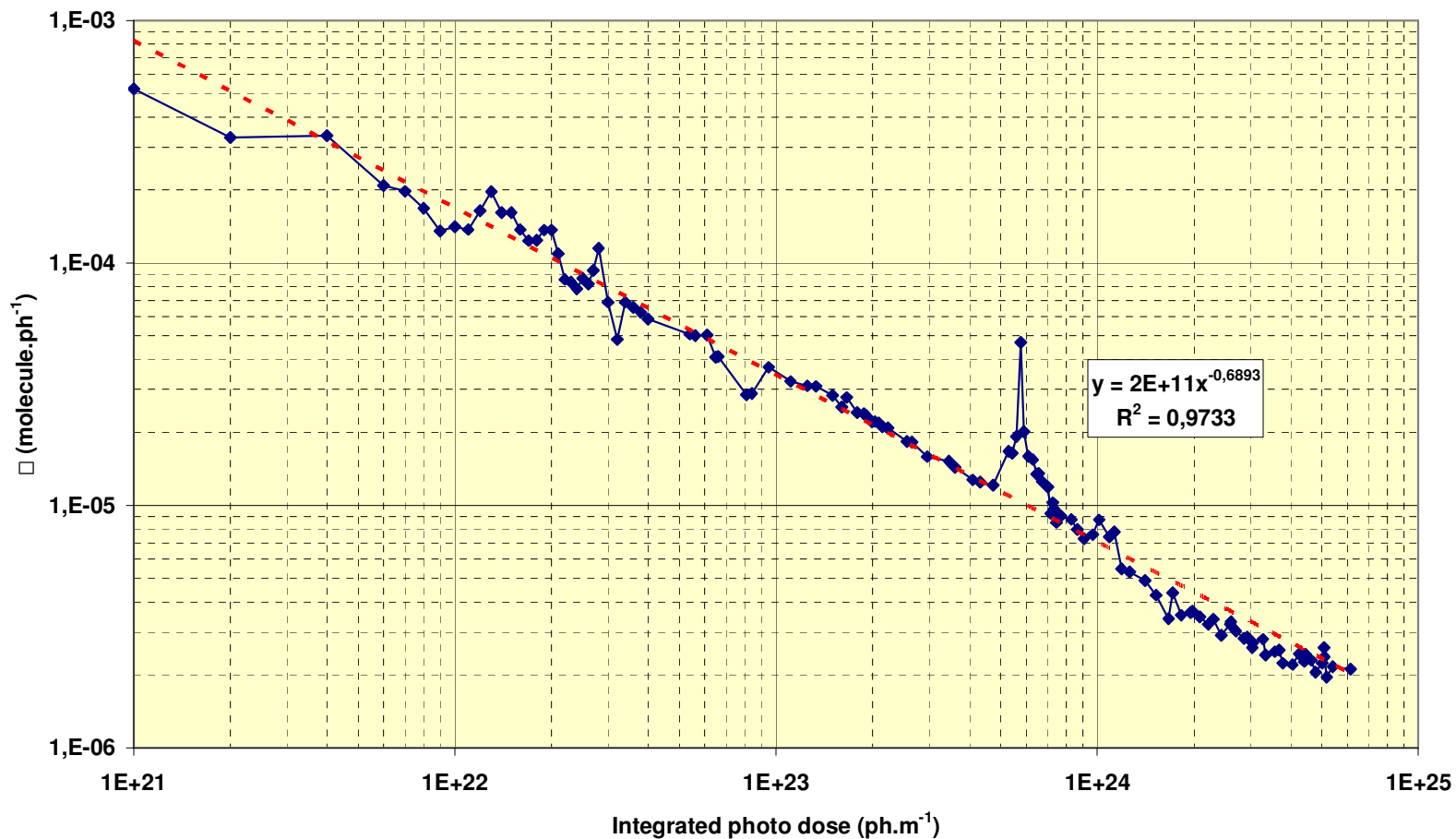
Average pressure of Cell C07 normalised to current Vs. the beam dose



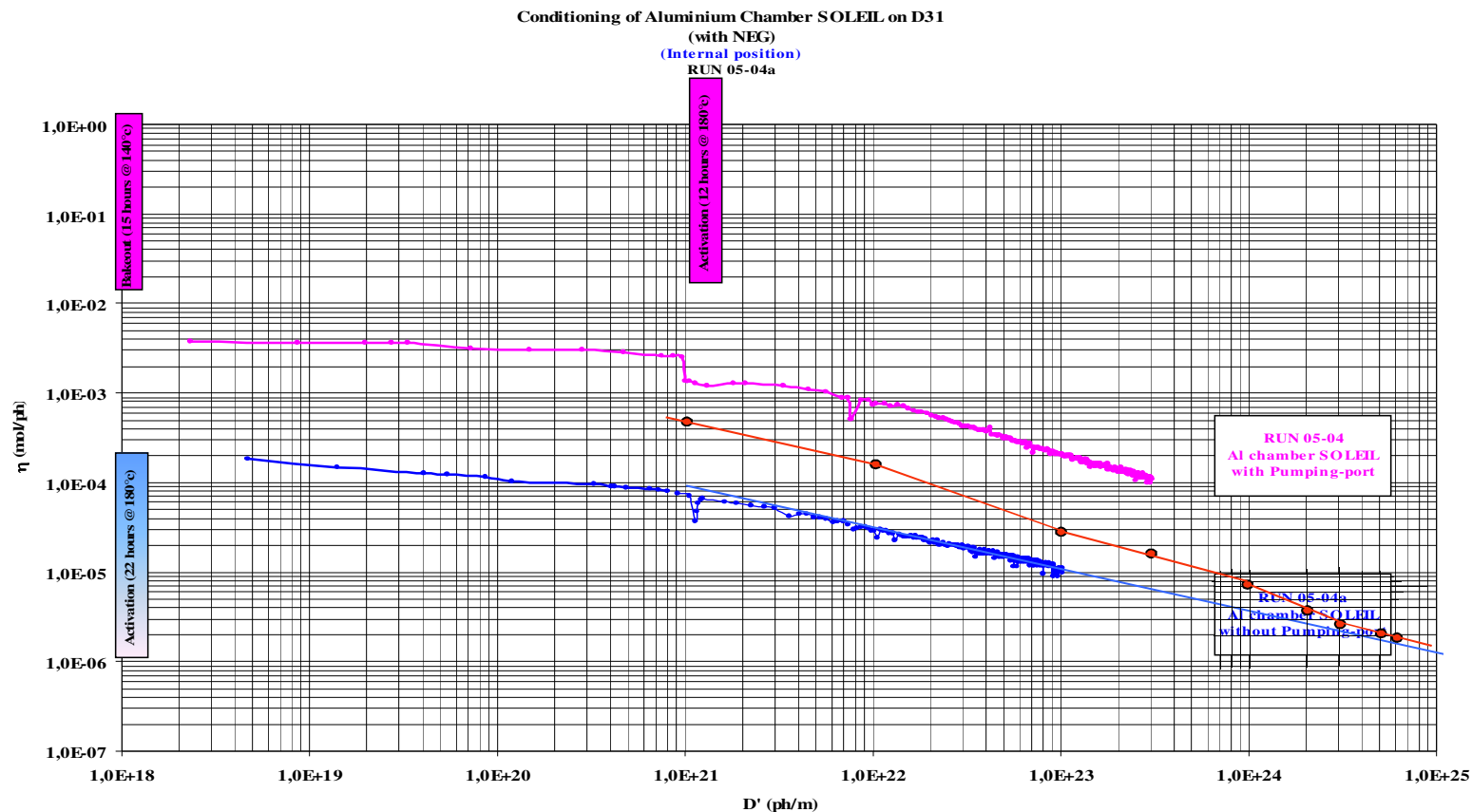
Average pressure of Cell C07 normalised to current Vs. the beam dose



PSD molecular yield of cell C07 Vs. beam dose



Photon stimulated desorption Comparison with the expected value



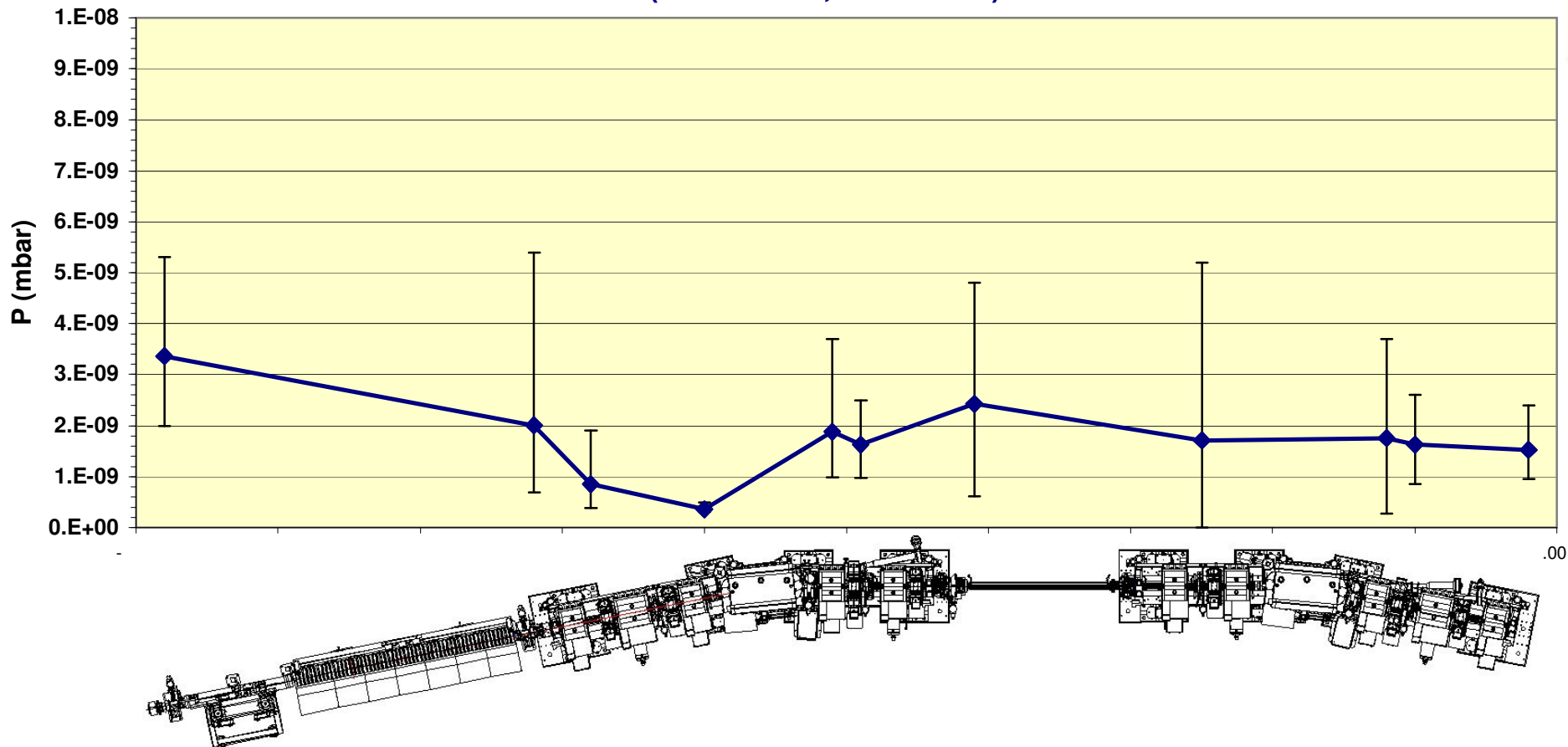
The two vacuum vessels have different behaviours :

The vacuum vessels with the pumping ports has a desorption yield with a factor of about 20 higher

Contribution of the pumping ports (without coating and non equipped with pumps) may be the reason of that difference

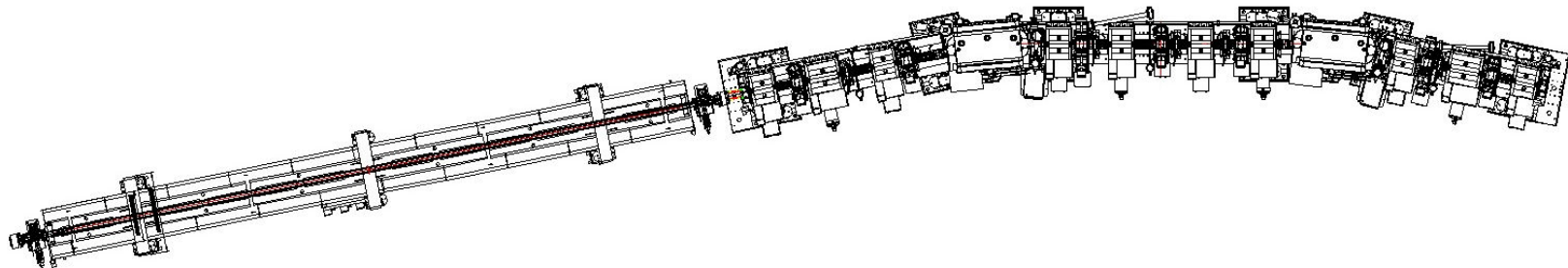
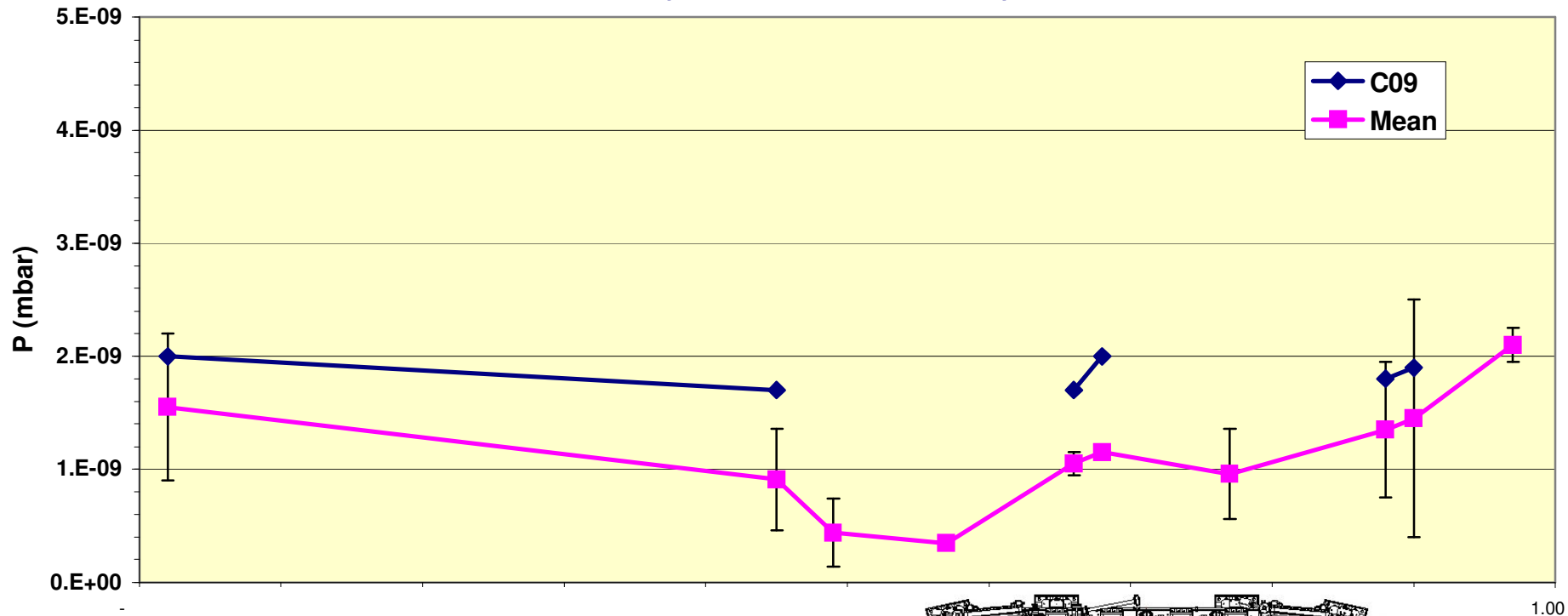
Acknowledgments to ESRF : G. Debut, M. Hahn and R. Kersevan

**Pressure profile for C02 type cells
(D = 426 A.h, I = 300 mA)**



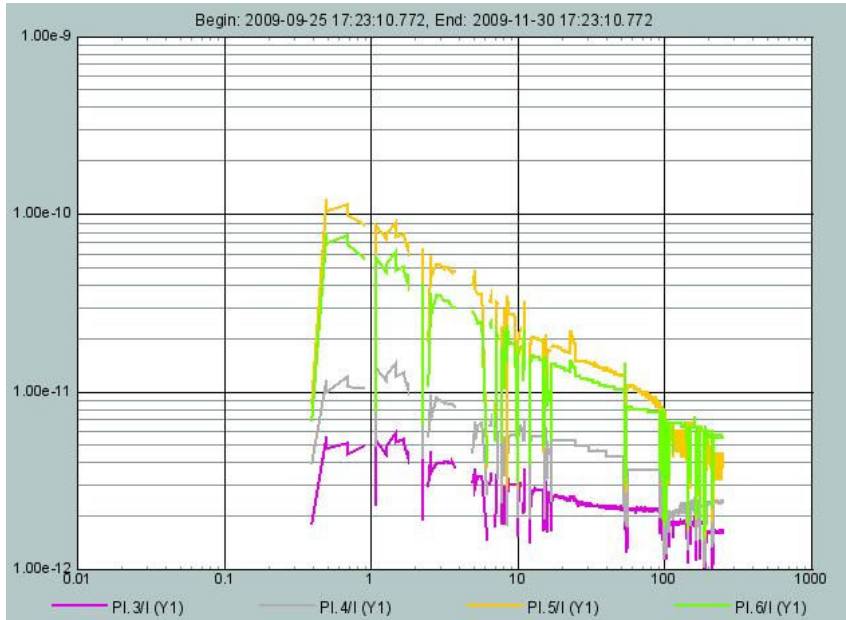
.00

**Pressure profile for C05 type cells
(D = 426 A.h, I = 300 mA)**



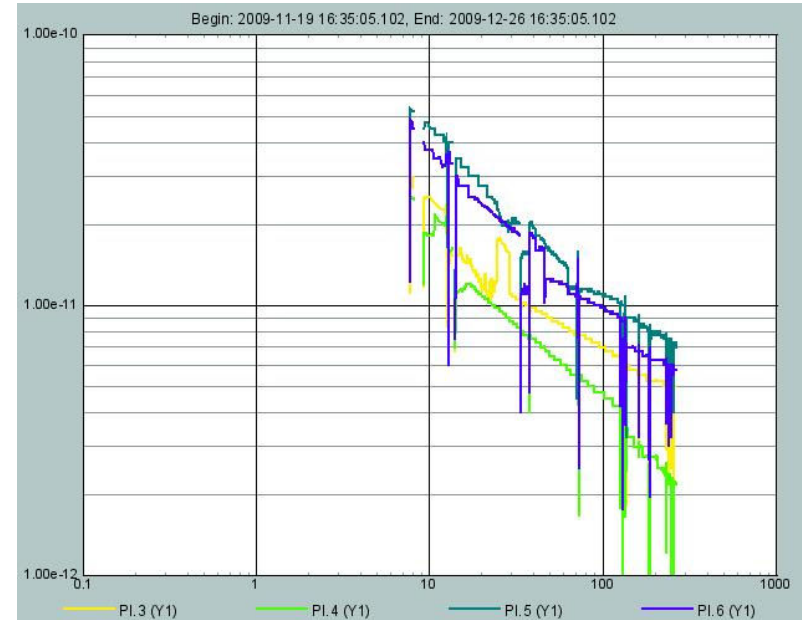
1.00

Cell C10 upstream after replacement of the crotch absorber



Cell has been baked-out

Cell C11 upstream after replacement of the crotch absorber



**Cell has been not baked-out because of a leak problem during the day of re-
condition. We decided to start again with no bake out and so no activation of the NEG coating after reparation of the leak**

Conclusions

- **Conditioning :**
 - Fast beam current rise at the beginning with no vacuum limitation
 - The low Bremstrahlung radiation rates measured in front of the straight section demonstrate the efficiency of the NEG coating even with small vertical aperture and very long vessel
 - Fast recovery of the beam lifetime after venting a cell and reactivation of the NEG
- **Standard pumping :**
 - Compensate the non NEG coated pumping ports (effect of the TSP)
 - Probably non necessary in NEG coated parts (a minimum are required for noble gases)
- **A suitable bake-out system is required for the activation of the NEG coating**