

Vakuum System

Das Vakuumsystem besteht aus einer Quellen- und einer Hauptkammer. Erstere bildet ein DN63 CF T-Stück mit drei zusätzlich angebrachten DN40 Flanschen, an dessen Ende der Quellenaufbau mit einem Wellbalg befestigt ist. Gepumpt wird dieser Abschnitt mit einer **Turbomolekular Pumpe TMU 071 P** der Firma Pfeiffer mit einem nominellen Saugvermögen von 60 l/s. Die Pumpe ist bis zu einem Enddruck von 5×10^{-10} mbar spezifiziert, unterhalb dessen rückwärtsgerichtete Strömungen eine Rolle spielen. Der Druck wird von einem HV-Messgerät von Athmosphärendruck bis 5×10^{-9} mbar angezeigt. Bei ausgeschalteter Quelle befindet er sich unterhalb des messbaren Anzeigebereichs. Während des Experimentbetriebs steigt der Druck in der Quellenkammer auf über 5×10^{-9} mbar. Um zu gewährleisten, dass das Vakuum in der Hauptkammer nicht von der ausgasenden heißen Quelle beeinträchtigt wird, befindet sich zwischen beiden Kammern eine Blende mit einem freiem Öffnungsdurchmesser von 5 mm. Unterhalb des Tisches, etwa 67 cm unter Kammermitte, befindet sich eine **Turbomolekularpumpe TMU 260** der Fa. Pfeiffer. Mit einer Saugleistung von 200 l/s pumpt sie das Kammervolumen über ein Verbindungsrohr von 100 mm Durchmesser. Der spezifizierte Enddruck dieser Pumpe liegt unter 5×10^{-11} mbar.

Um zusätzlich eine hohe Saugleistung für Wasserstoff zu gewährleisten, wird eine Ionengetterpumpe, eine **StarCell VacIon 150** der Fa. Varian, mit einer nominellen Saugleistung von 120 l/s und 254 l/s für H₂ mitverwendet. Eine Kaltkathoden-Messröhre von Balzer zeigt den Druck in der Hauptkammer von 5×10^{-3} bis 10^{-11} mbar an. Ohne Ausheizen wurde innerhalb weniger Wochen ein Druck von 4×10^{-9} mbar erreicht. Die Empfindlichkeit der Messröhre für Magnesium liegt noch über der spezifizierten Sensitivität von Argon, welche mit $P_0 = 0,8 \times P_{read}$ angegeben wird. Das heißt, der angezeigte Wert für den Magnesium Hintergrunddampfdruck liegt über dem wahren Wert. Während des MOT-Betriebs wird ein Anstieg von wenigen 10^{-10} mbar beobachtet.

How to open or pump down the Vacuum

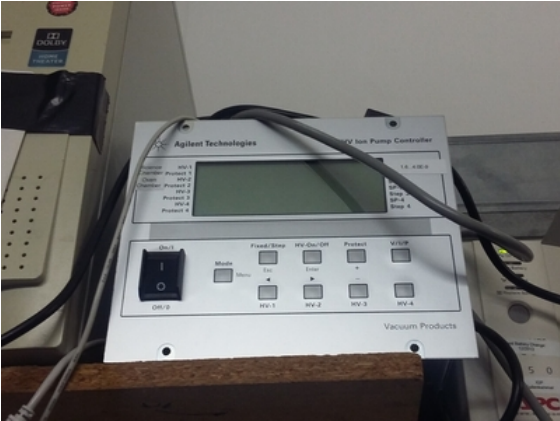
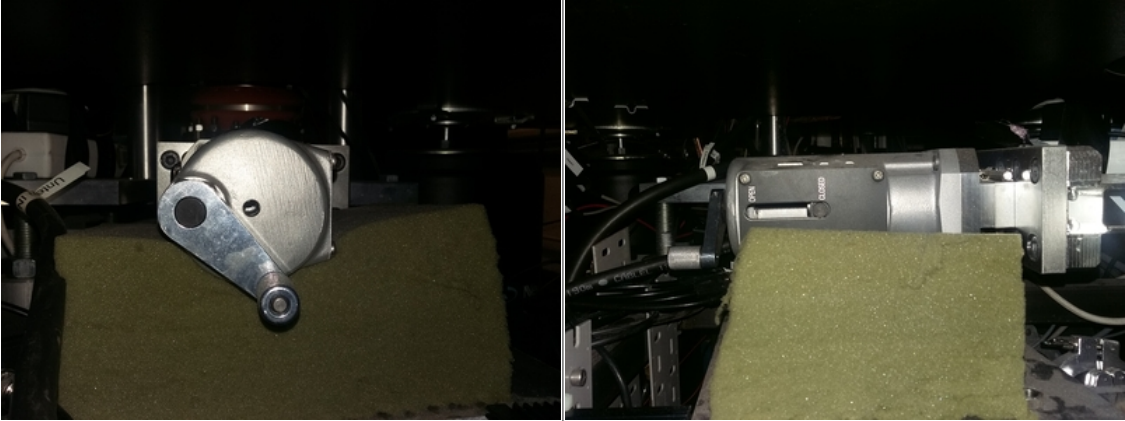
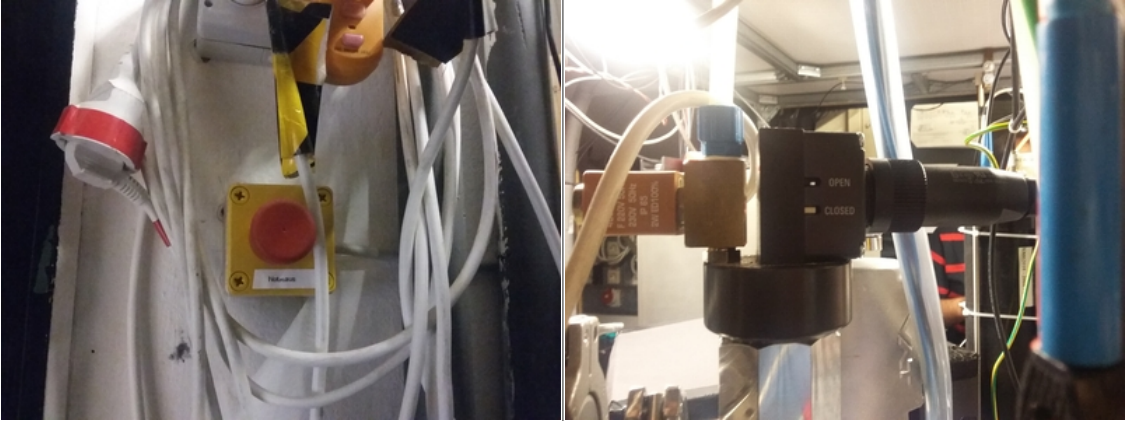
The Instruction is on AFS in the Magnesium Document folder, also on the wall next to the vacuum controller.

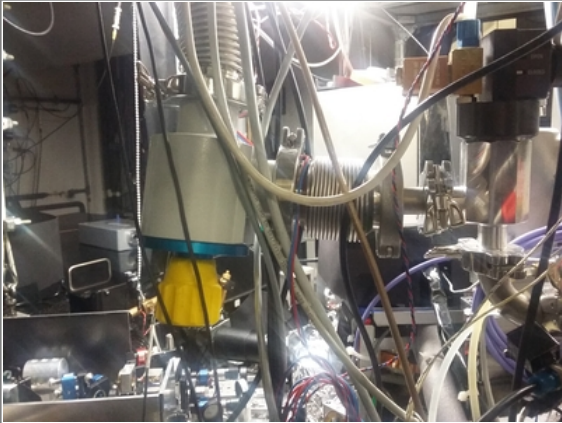
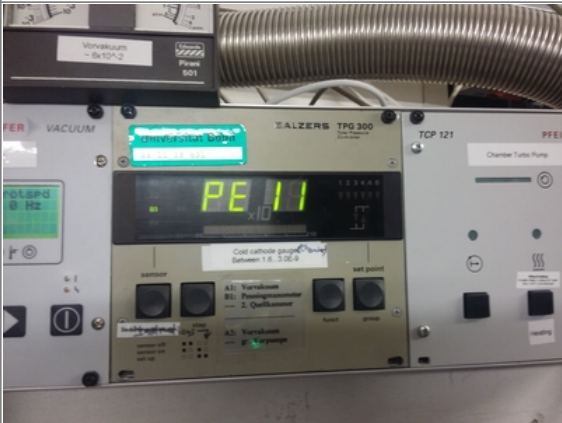
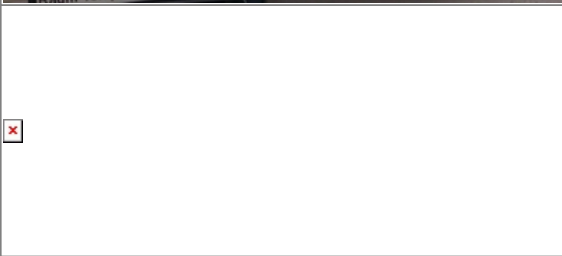
[belueftung_der_kammer.docx](#)

Short instruction:

Switch off the oven:



Short instruction:	
1. Connect protective gas to the vent valve of the small turbo pump and 2. connect plug to small turbo pump for ventilation: Schutzgas (z.B. trockener Stickstoff, keine Edelgase) an Belüftungsventil der kleinen Turbopumpe anschließen (geringer Druck < 1 bar). LED VENT leuchtet dauerhaft. Überdruck in der Vakuumkammer vermeiden. Belüftungsventil-stecker an kleine Turbopumpe anschließen („Vent“)	
Switch off the ion getter pump: Ionengetterpumpe ausschalten	
Close valve between the main chamber and the big turbo pump: Hochvakuumventil zwischen Hauptkammer und großer Turbopumpe schließen (unter dem Tisch)	
Close both pneumatic valve between turbopump and prevacuum: Beide pneumatischen Magnetventile zwischen den Turbopumpen und dem Vorvakuum schließen (Netzstecker ziehen)	

Short instruction:	
Close hand valve Handventil (gelb) an der Vorvakuumseite der kleinen Turbopumpe schließen	
Switch off cold cathode measuring instrument Kaltkathoden-Messgerät (Hauptkammer) ausschalten (nicht für Druck > 10 ⁻³ mbar geeignet)	
Switch off both turbo pumps: Beide Turbopumpen abschalten	
Wait until turbo pumps stops to rotate: glove must be filled without pressure Warten, bis die Turbopumpen zum Stillstand gekommen sind (etwa ab halber Drehzahl wird automatisch belüftet)	
Ventilation is finished as soon as the big turbo pump drops Druckanzeige an der Quellenkammer zeigt für $p > 1$ mbar nicht korrekten Druck an. Belüftung ist (weitgehend) abgeschlossen, wenn die große Turbopumpe absinkt (Wellbalg wird sichtbar)	

We opened the Chamber on:

- 2017/10/12 Cleaned Viewports
- 2015/12/17 Changed: Lattice Viewports from vacom, Zeeman Viewport, PMT viewport
- 2015/12/23 Changed: Lattice viewports are now indium sealed again

Heating the pumps (usefull for low 10^{-9} pressures and below and after opening the vacuum)

After opening the vacuum and pumping down again it might be necessary to heat the IGP and turbopump to reach pressures in the low 10^{-9} range and below. **IGP**

- Install platinum thermistor on the north side of the IGP.
- Wrap three layers of aluminium foil around the (turned on) IGP.
- Slightly increase the temperature of the IGP with a “wechselstrom steller”. Go for max $3^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ (best is $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$)
- Heat the IGP (with installed magnets) to min. 130°C to 180°C (never more than 220°C). The pressure will rise up to 10^{-6}
- It can happen that smoke and a smell comes out of the IGP. That seems to be normal.



Never leave the baked IGP unattended. Turn off the baking when you go home

- Bake the IGP up to 24h (but turn off when you go home and bake the other day).

Big TurboPump

- Install platinum thermistor on the heating ring of the turbopump and wrap around aluminum foil.
- Turn on the water cooling (chiller)
- Press the “Heat” button on the turbopump controller. The temperature should never exceed 120°C



Always turn on the water cooling. Never leave the baked turbopump unattended. Turn off the baking when you go home

CF sealings

CF sealings are pretty easy to use. Just make sure that the flanges are clean (use acetone) and the cutting-edge of either flange is not damaged (aka scratches). **You need**

- New annealed copper rings (“vakuumgeglüht”)



Never use an already used copper ring

How to seal

- Clean the surfaces of both flanges with acetone. Make sure that the cutting-edge is not damaged (no scratches)
- Clean the copper ring on both sides with acetone
- Put on the copper ring on one flange and bring both flanges in contact.
- Now install and slightly fix the screws. Always use a washer and use lubrication on the screws and threadings
- Now fix the screws in a crossed way and go round.



Do not fix the screws too tight. There should always be a space between both flanges so a 2-4 fold paper fits inbetween. By not following this the flanges and the copper ring can get stuck together, which can be hard to get them off again.

- In the end fix all screws with the same torque.

How to remove the seal

- Simply unscrew the screws and remove the flange and copper rings.
- If the copper ring is stuck with one flange (because it might have been fixed too tight), gently try to pull it out. Do not try to lever it against the flange (this can destroy the cutting edge).
- If this did not help, use liquid nitrogen and try to pull it again.

Indium sealings

Indium sealed windows have the advantage that the window is not distorted by any pressure on them and you can in principle save space at the chamber. Furthermore they are UHV compatible. For best results, prepare the sealings in a dust-free environment e.g. in a clean room. Otherwise it could happen that removing the retainment rings results in leaks due to residual dust particles

How to seal

You need

- Clean indium-wire preparation surface (e.g. on aluminum foil)
- Clean surface and flat surface (no scratches!) to press the window on
- Clean and flat window (one single dust particle can make the sealing fail)
- A stencil (optional but recommended) with half the diameter of the sealing surface to put the wire around.
- Newtonmeter/torque wrench (0 - 200 cNm)
- Retainment ring and teflong ring.
- Indium wire 0.5 mm



It is very important that everything is very very clean.

Cleaning a sealing-surface.

- Remove old indium with a wooden teeth-stick. Heating the surface might help
- Remove the residuals with a silver polishing pad/dull (nerv-dull/nevadul) and with the help of isopropanol and acetone.
- Remove the remaining residuals with fiberpolishing pad to further remove any residuals. The surface **must** be clean of any old indium
- Clean again with isopropanol and acetone.
- Clean the indium wire by gently pulling it through a lense tissue soaked with isopropanol (dont pull too much or the wire will break. Don't use acetone, since it might react with the indium)

How to seal

- Lay the cleaned indium wire on the cleaned, dust-free aluminium-foil surface which you have prepared.
- Put it around the stencil and make both ends overlap/cross a little bit.
- Put the prepared wire on the cleaned and dust-free sealing surface and press down the both crossed ends a little bit until they connect to each other and have approximately the same thickness as the original wire. Make sure, that the wire ends or the wire itself goes over the the sealing surface to the vacuum side (since indium is reactive and might interact with the magnesium).
- Put the cleaned and dust-free window on the wire, the teflon ring on the window and attach the retainment ring.



Always use a (new) teflon ring. Not using the ring or using an old ring will cause the substrate to break! The workshop can create around 10 rings in 30 minutes if you tell them it's important ;)

- Put in the fixing screws. Make sure you use washers for the screws. Also add a lubrication to the screws and the threading.
 - Fix the screws to 35 cNm (0.35 Nm) in a crossed way and go round the screws. If you have done that, fix every screw again to 35 cNm until no screw moves anymore.
 - Now repeat the following steps
1. For each iterating step, slightly increase the torque by around 5-10 cNm. MAIUS successfully uses 40 cNm, 50 cNm, 55 cNm, 65 cNm, 70 cNm, 75 cNm, 80 cNm.
 2. Fix the screws in a crossed way and go round.
 3. Then, after you went fully around, try to fix every single screw again with the same torque. Do this as many times until no screw moves anymore.
 4. Wait 20 minutes or more even much more.
- If you pressed the indium sealing on a CF-flange (as used for the interferometer ports), install the flange on the chamber.
 - Pump the chamber and tighten the screws from 70 cNm, 75 cNm to 80 Nm again as described above.

- Repeat that after some time (hours/days) over an extended timespan (many days).
- Carefully remove the retainment ring and check for leaks. You do that in reverse way as tightening the screws: Unscrew in a crossed way. If there is a leak, put on back the retainment ring and leave it attached to the window or redo the whole process to torques up to 160 cNm. But the best would be to detach the windows and repeat the whole process with super cleaned surfaces.



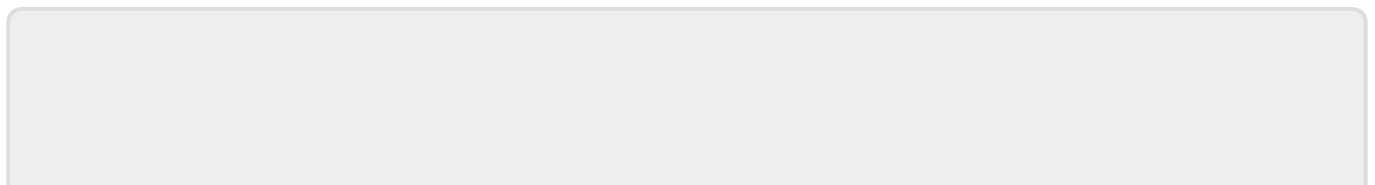
Removing sealed windows

Either locally heat the window or the flange, where a window might be attached to, to like 160-180 °C. This will make the indium to become liquid ($T_{\text{liquid}} \sim 156 \text{ °C}$). Now you can press slightly either from the side (if attached to the chamber) or from the other side of the flange. My suggestion is to use an oven to heat flanges. When still liquid or heated, it is also easier to remove indium residuals from the flange. Be careful not to scratch the window or sealing surface, because then they will become unusable for new sealings.

Datenblätter

*Turbomolekular Pumpe TMU 071 P: [tmh-tmu_071p.pdf](#) #*In Betrieb seit XY

*Turbomolekularpumpe TMU 260: [turbopump_tmh_tmu_260a.pdf](#) #*In Betrieb seit XY



Last
update:
2017/10/13 06:33 groups:mg:experiment:vacuum <https://iqwiki.iqo.uni-hannover.de/doku.php?id=groups:mg:experiment:vacuum&rev=1507876416>

From:
<https://iqwiki.iqo.uni-hannover.de/> - IQwiki

Permanent link:
<https://iqwiki.iqo.uni-hannover.de/doku.php?id=groups:mg:experiment:vacuum&rev=1507876416>

Last update: **2017/10/13 06:33**

