

Development and UHV testing of LN₂ cooled Titanium Sublimation Pump

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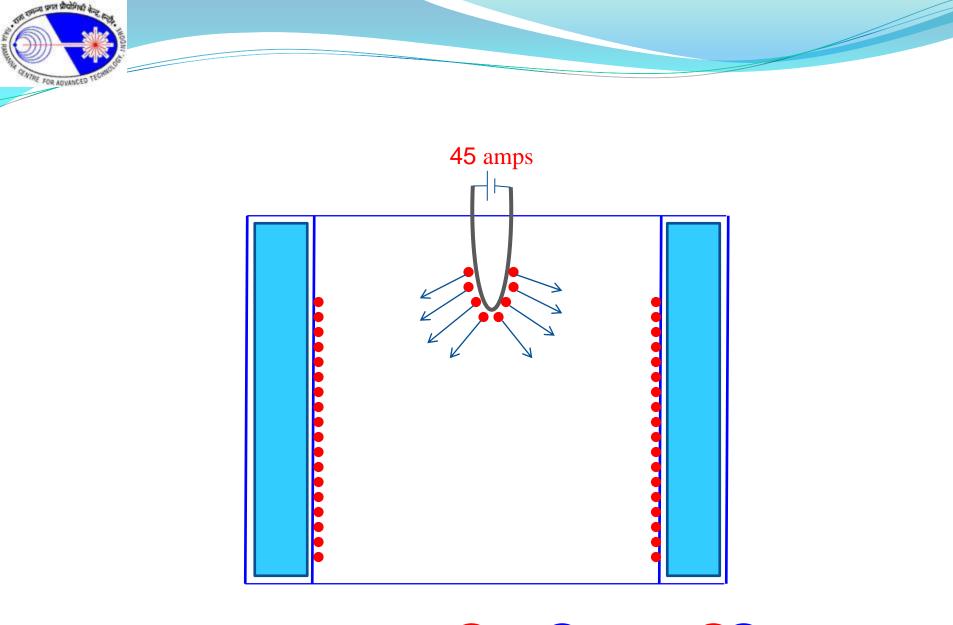
Working Principal:

The Titanium sublimation pump works on the principle that atomically-clean titanium is extremely reactive .

Titanium is sublimated by passing high current approx. 45 amperes current through Ø2.1 mm filaments, forms an active layer of Titanium on chamber walls.

TSP provides high pumping speed in UHV regions for active gasses like H_2 , N_2 and CO etc.

Pumping Speed of TSP can be increased by cooling the Titanium deposited film, due to increase in sticking coefficient.







Advantages of TSP:

- Simple in construction.
- Low initial and operating cost.
- Simple in operation.
- Pumping Speed independent of pressure in UHV region.

Limitations of TSP:

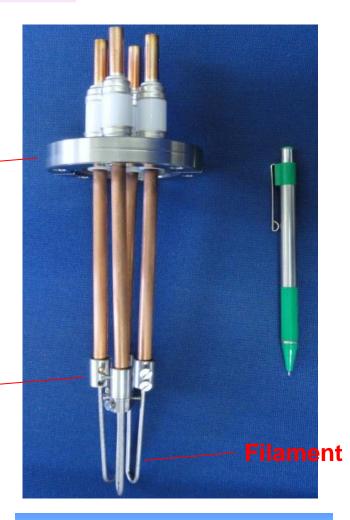
- Low throughput.
- > More effective in UHV region only.
- No pumping for inert gases.





High Current Feed-through DN 40 CF

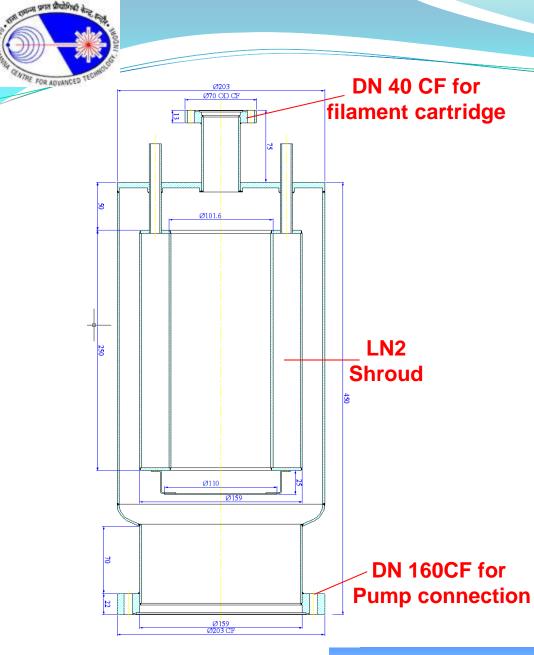
SS Connector



1. Filament Cartridge

Filament:

- ➤ (Ti -85 %, Mo-15%)
- Diameter 2.1 mm
- Resistance 35 mΩ







Design details:

Mechanical Design:

- Vacuum Chamber (Cylindrical), as per Guidelines given by ASME Section VIII, Div-1.
- Material SS 304L/316L, Standard available pipes & CF flanges used.
- > Fabrication Machining with precision Lathe.
 - TIG welding Process with vacuum facing weld joints were preferred.
 - Forming operation used to form Torispherical dished end.

Titanium Sublimation Pump:

- Titanium film quoted area approx. 250 cm²
- LN₂ Shroud 1.9 litres capacity, provides approx. 2000 cm² cooled surface area.

Cleaning Procedure:

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Chemical Cleaning:

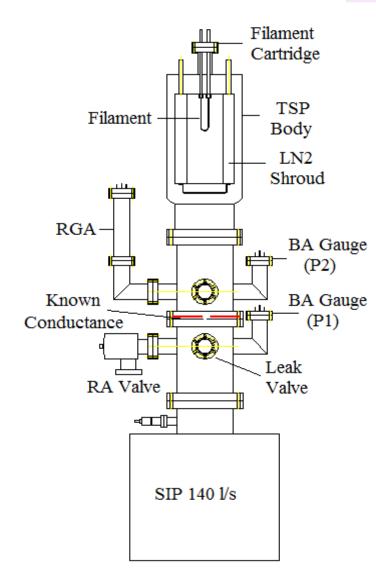
- Ultrasonic Cleaning with TCE
- Vapour degreasing with TCE
- Chemical Cleaning
- Electro polishing
- Vacuum Degassing

Leak Detection:

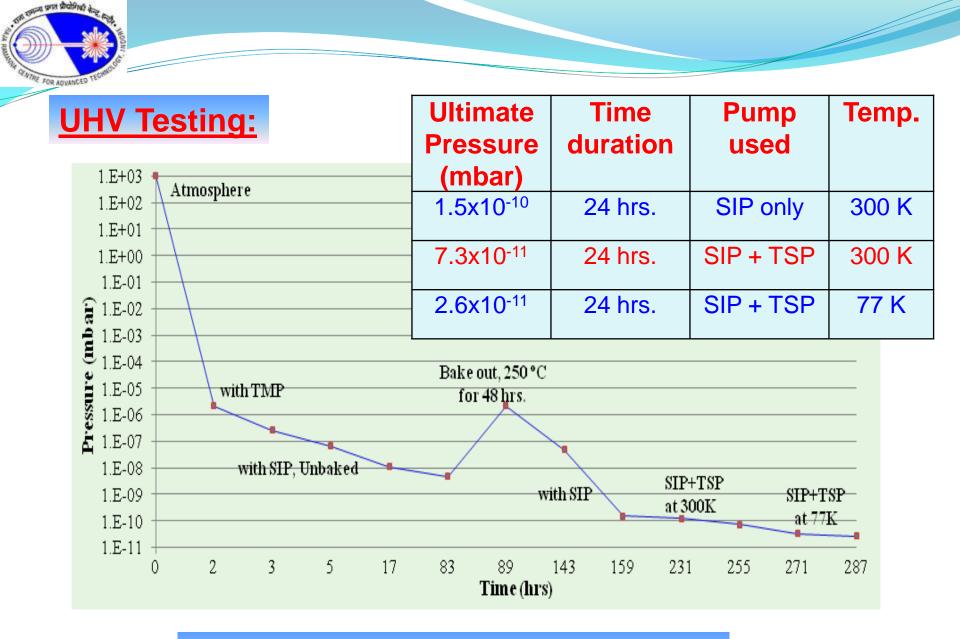
> Leak Detection of TSP body with HMSLD < 1x10⁻¹⁰ mbar-l/s











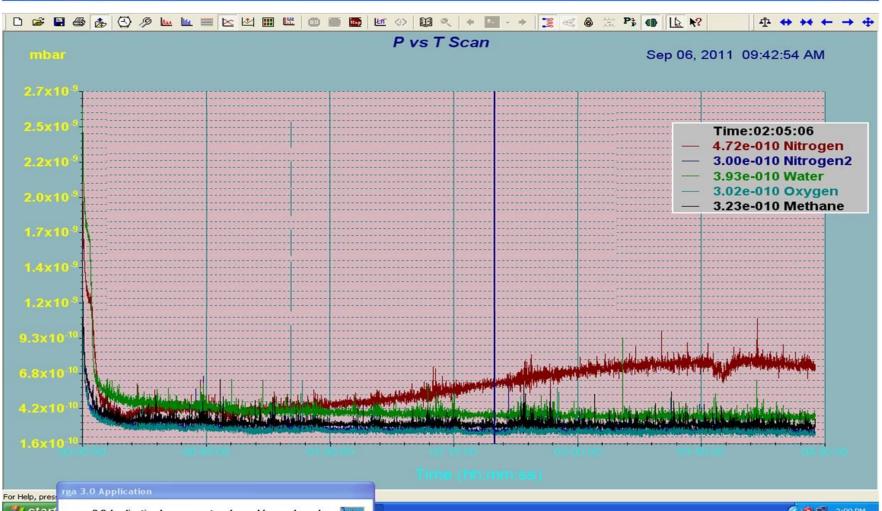
Pump down curve of the test setup

Residual Gas Spectrum in unbaked condition at 77K

Rga 3.0 - [rga1] (Not Responding)

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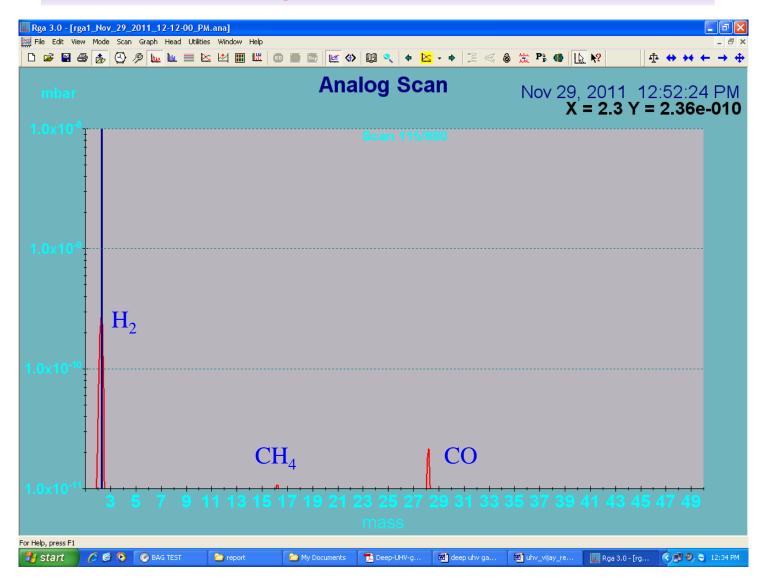
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rga 3.0 Application has encountered a problem and needs

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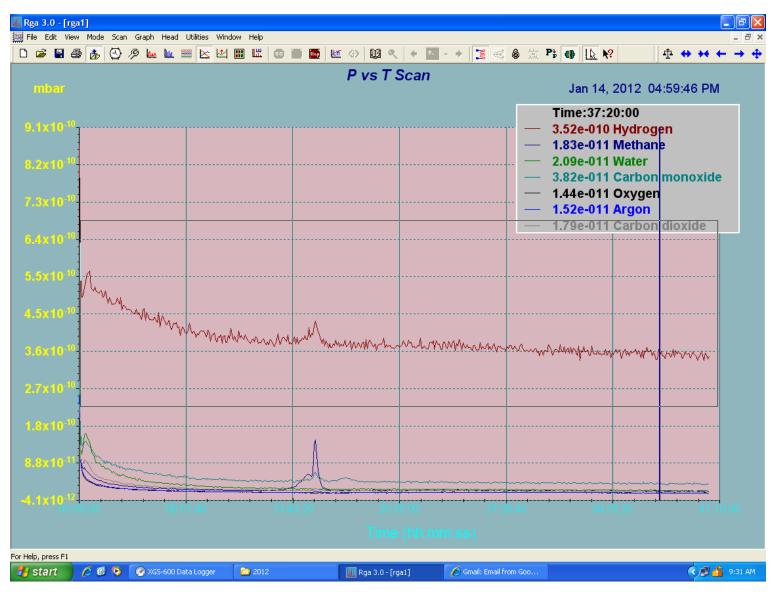


Partial Pressure of gasses post bake-out condition 77K





Residual Gas Spectrum in baked condition at 77K





Pumping Speed Measurement:

- Known conductance method (AVS 4.1)
- > Pumping Speed Measured for N_2 , H_2 & CO at 300 K & 77 K

$$S = C \times [(P_1/P_2)-1]$$

Where:

- S Pumping speed (I/s)
- C Known conductance (I/s)
 - (9.66 I/s for N₂ at 20 °C)
- **P**₁ Pressure gas purging side (mbar)
- P₂ Pressure TSP side (mbar)
- > Pure N_2 purged by boiling of liquid Nitrogen.
- > H₂ & CO purged from high purity gas cylinder.

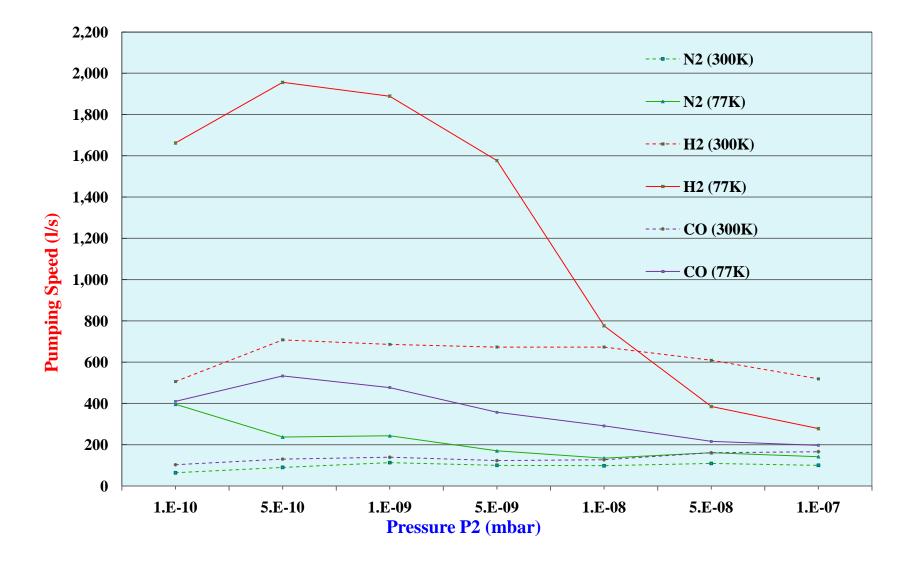


Pumping Speed Measurement:

S. No.	Pressure P ₂ (mbar)	Pumping Speed for N ₂ (l/s)		Pumping Speed for H ₂ (l/s)		Pumping Speed for CO (l/s)	
		300 K	77 K	300 K	77 K	300 K	77 K
1.	1x10 ⁻¹⁰	64	396	506	1662	103	410
2.	5x10 ⁻¹⁰	90	237	708	1956	130	533
3.	1x10-9	113	243	686	1889	139	477
4.	5x10 ⁻⁹	100	170	673	1577	123	357
5.	1x10 ⁻⁸	98	135	673	776	127	291
6.	5x10 ⁻⁸	109	161	609	385	161	216
7.	1x10 ⁻⁷	100	142	519	278	166	197



Graph of Pumping Speed v/s Pressure



Conclusion

A LN_2 cooled <u>Titanium Sublimation Pump</u> was successfully developed specified design parameters were obtained and an ultimate vacuum of <u>2.6x10⁻¹¹ mbar</u> was achieved within reasonable time. The TSP has been characterised for its pumping speed with <u>N₂, H₂ and CO</u> <u>at 300 K as well as at 77K</u> successfully.



Thanks!!! for your attention

