

# Vacuum Challenges for Future Machines

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## The major challenge

- The challenge remains
  - To produce a vacuum system where
    - the base pressure is (almost) zero
    - this pressure is reached in a few minutes
    - there is no space for pumps or gauges
    - the cost is very low
- But there are more realistic challenges!

## The scene

New accelerators are being planned, both large and small, and these will introduce their own challenges to the vacuum scientist and engineer.

Some of these challenges will be ones of scale, and others will be rather more fundamental.

During this school, we have had pointers given to us as to where many of these challenges lie.

I will illustrate from three projects, then some more general things

FAIR

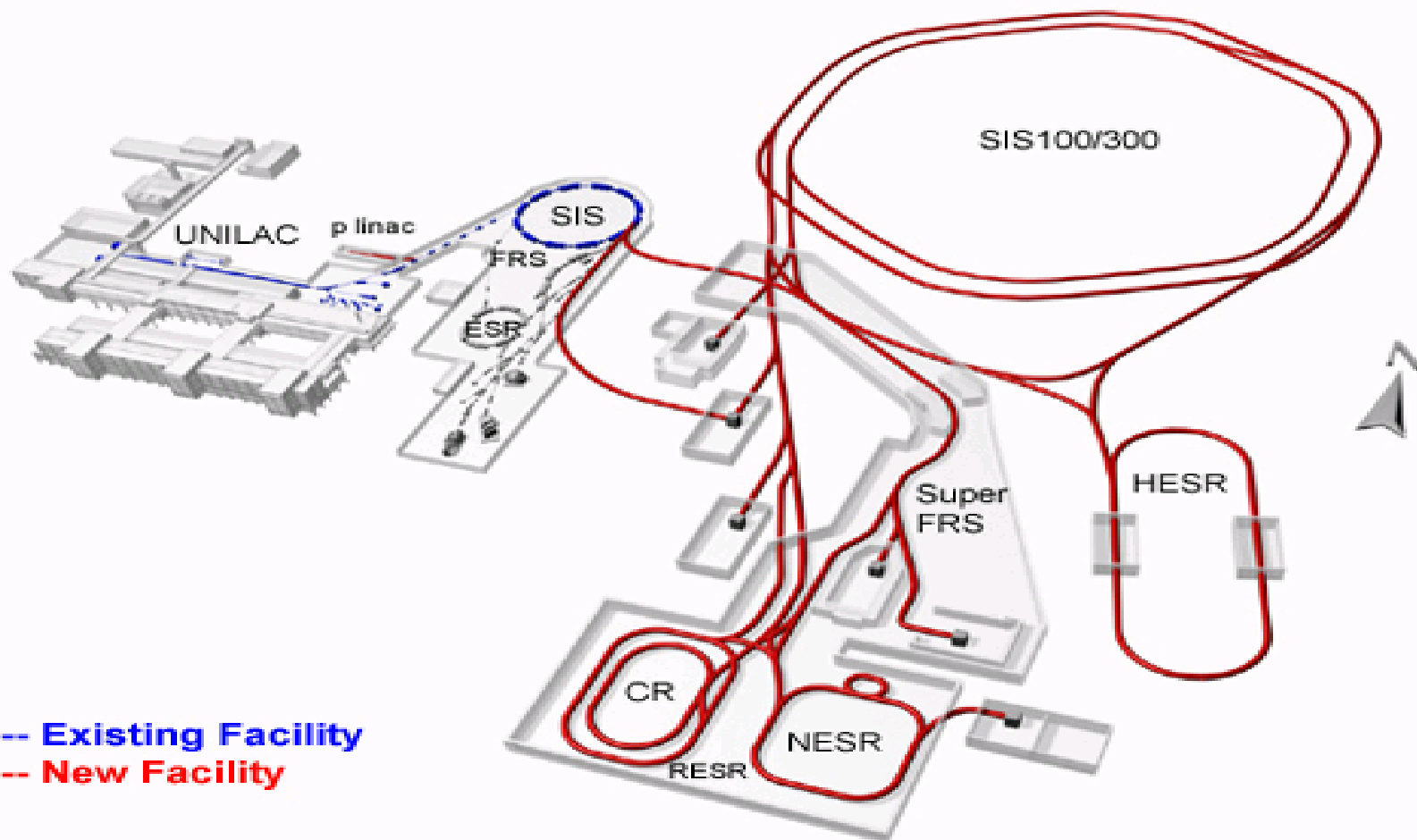
ILC

Alpha-X

# FAIR

- Facility for Antiproton Ion Research
- GSI, Darmstadt, Germany
- Upgrade to the present SIS heavy ion accelerator
- Large complex of rings and transport lines

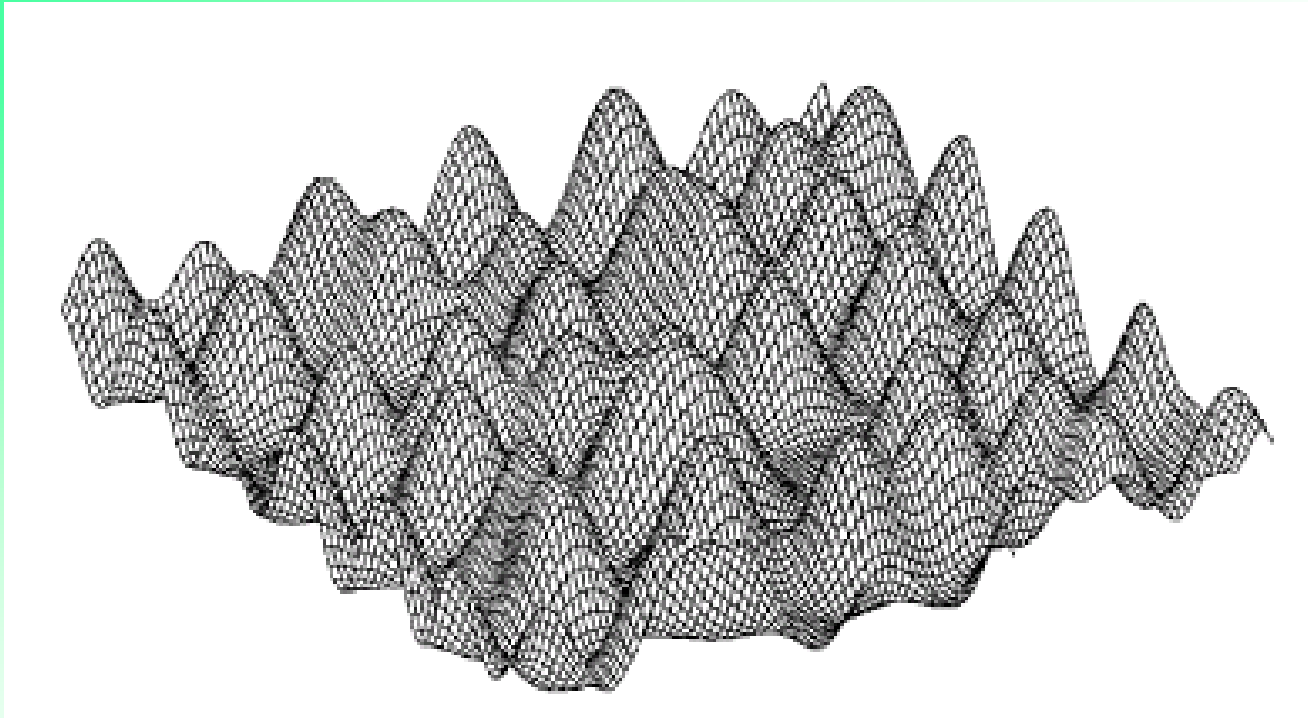
# FAIR



# FAIR

- A major challenge –
  - Electron cloud effects
  - Reduction in SEY
    - Active programme in coatings
    - ? Microtextured surfaces

# Microtexture



# FAIR

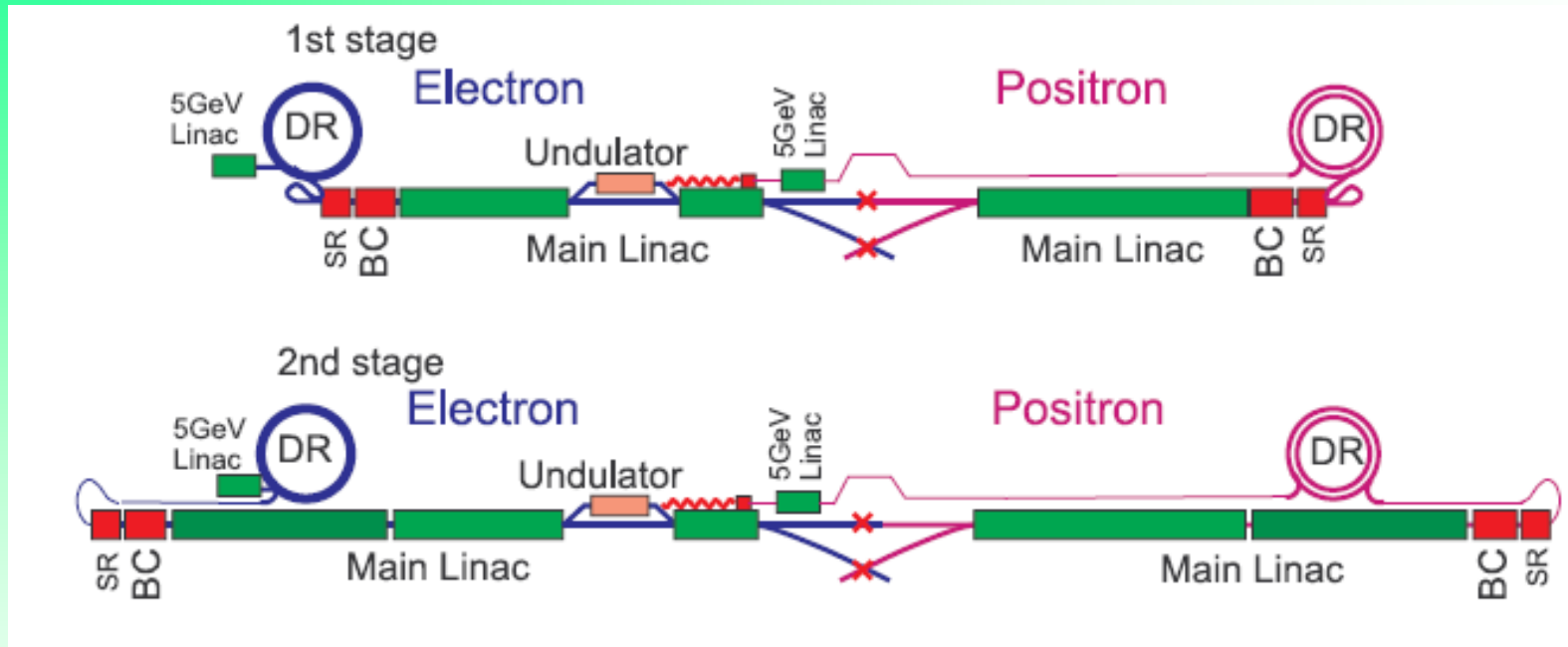
- A major challenge –
  - Electron cloud effects
  - Reduction in SEY
    - Active programme in coatings
    - ? Microtextured surfaces
      - Would they work?
      - Can they be produced on the scale we require?
      - How long would they last?



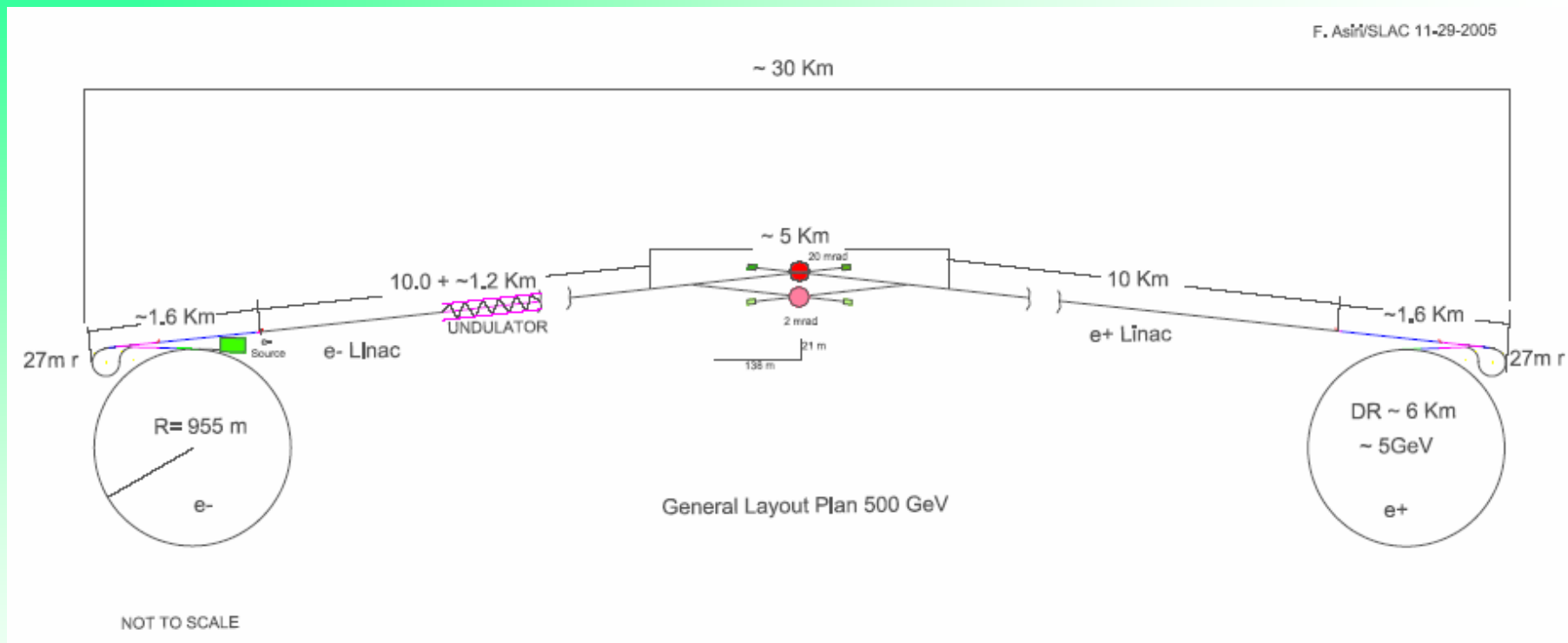
# ILC

- International Linear Collider
  - World collaboration for the next big machine
  - Electron positron collider
  - 200-500 GeV (1 TeV)

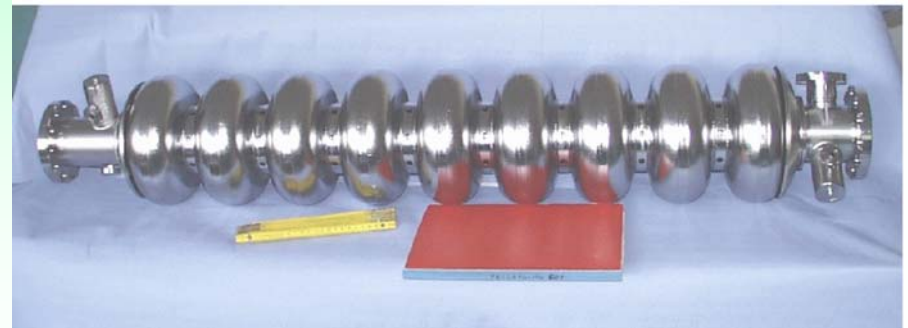
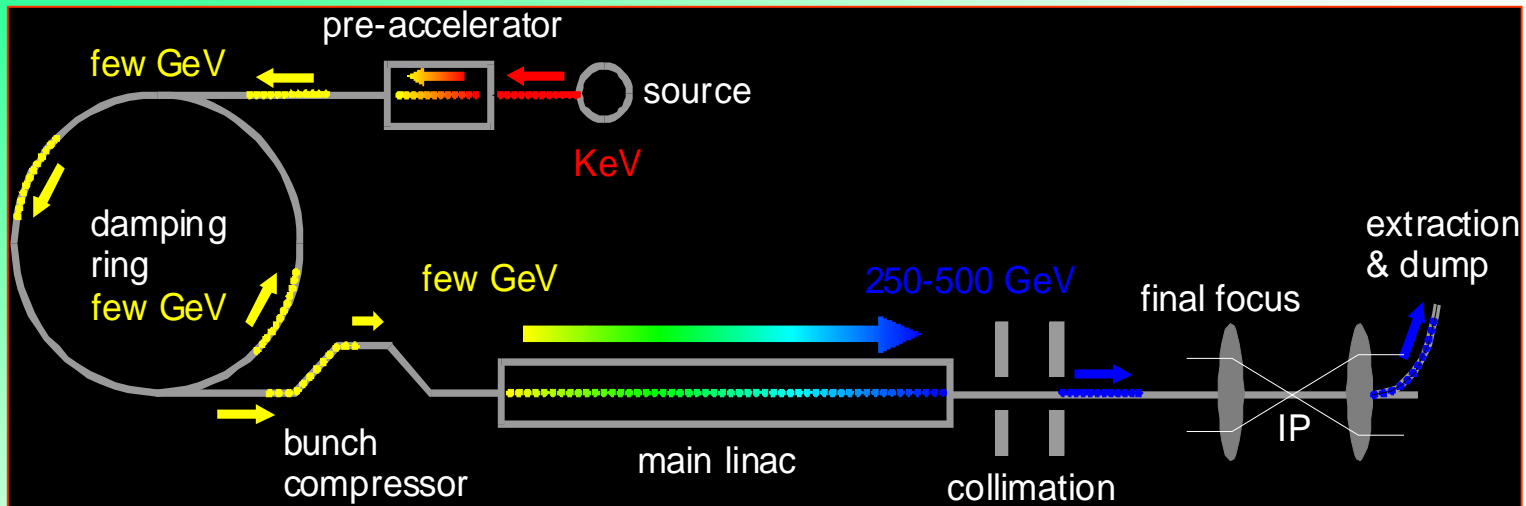
# ILC



# ILC

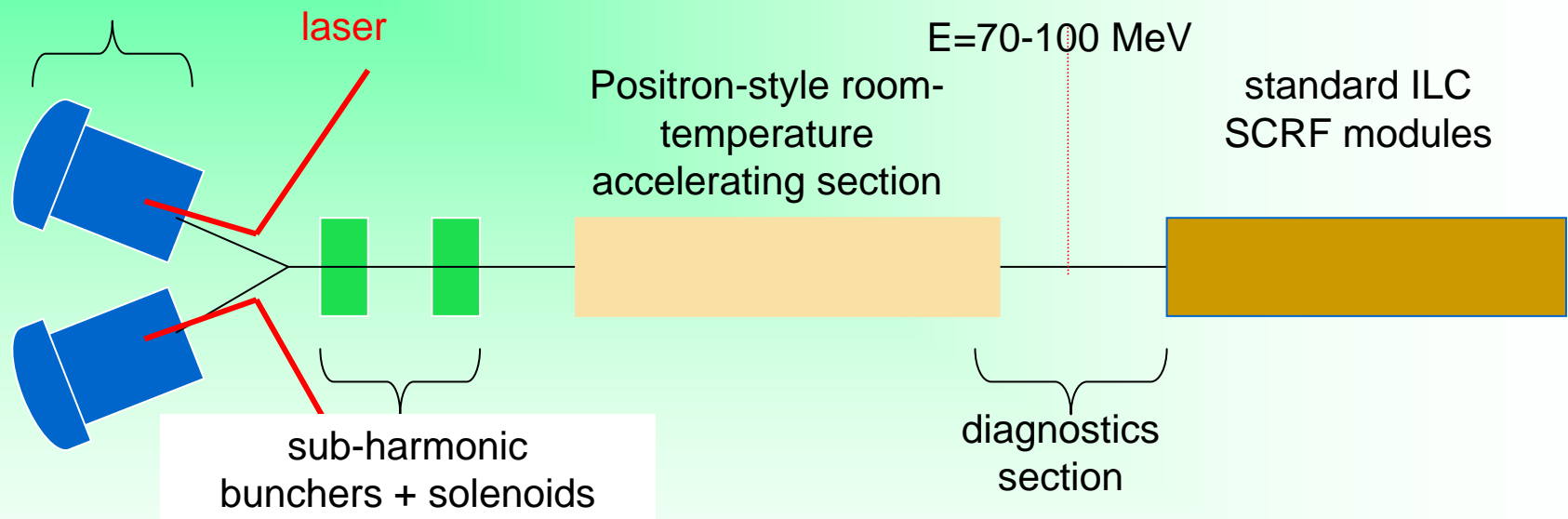


# ILC



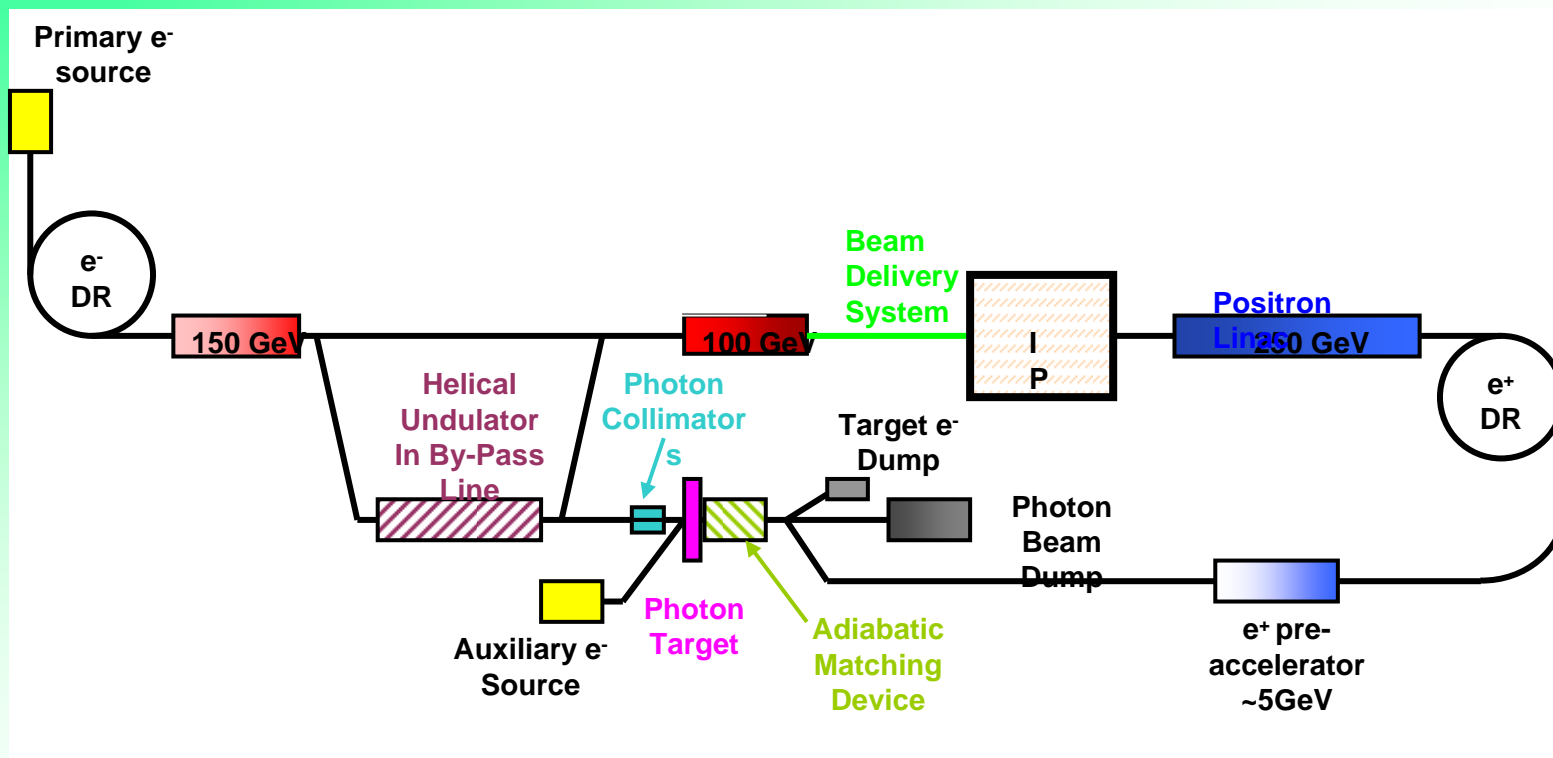
# ILC

## Electron Source



# ILC

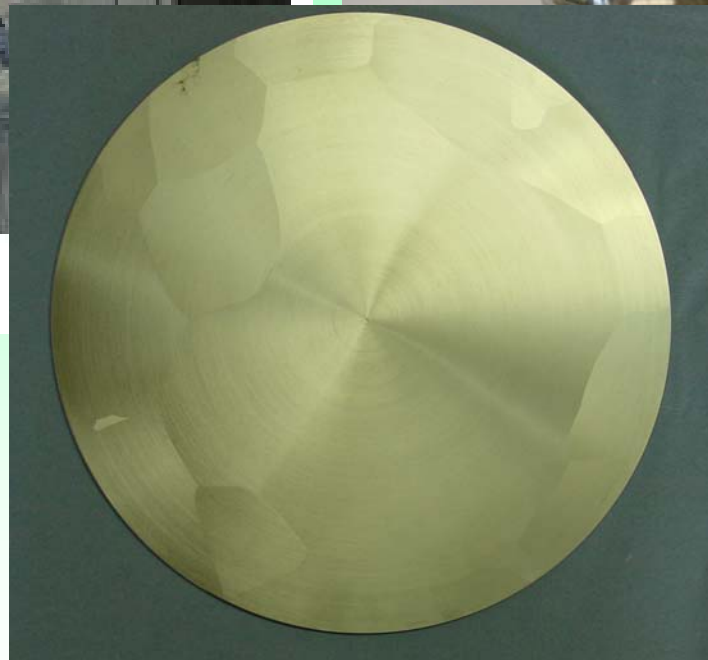
## Positron Source



# ILC

- Scale!
  - Industrialisation
- Superconducting cavities
  - Surface conditioning
  - Electropolishing
  - Surface characterisation

## ILC



Slice from a large  
grain ingot

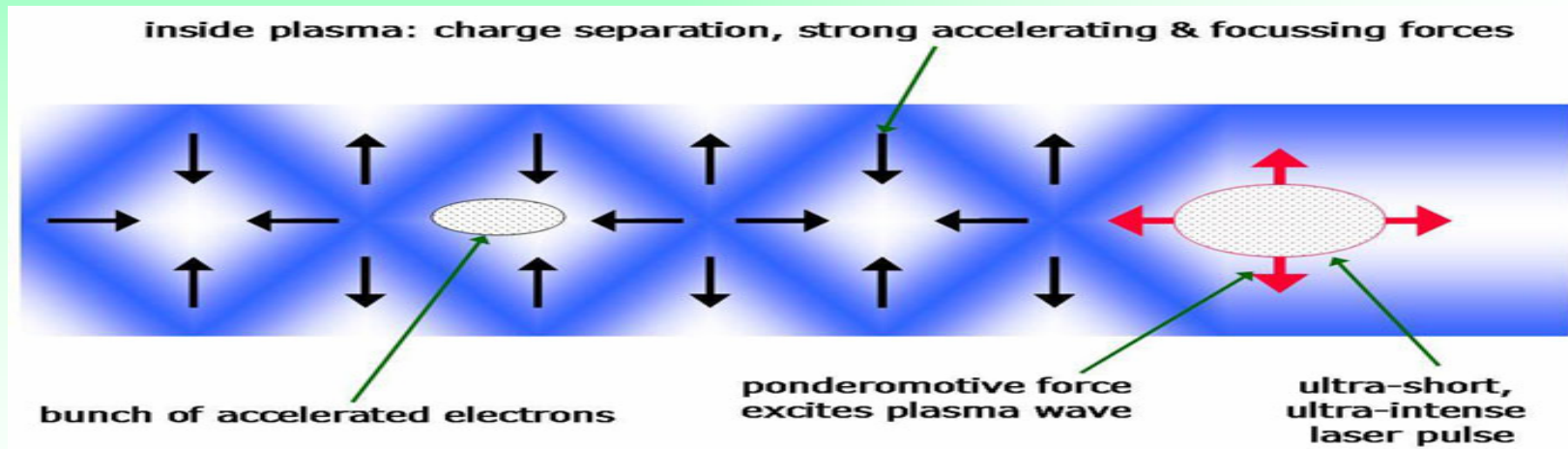


## Single Crystal Vessels?

If it can be done for niobium, what about other metals?

# Alpha-X

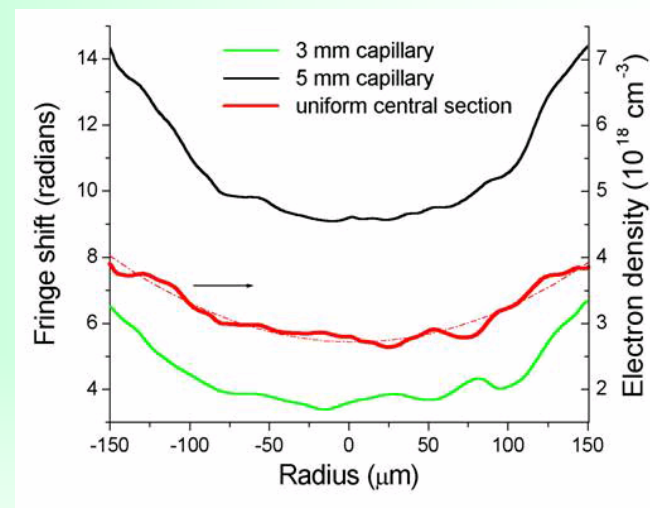
- Different concept
- **A**dvanced **L**aser-**P**lasma **H**igh-energy **A**ccelerators towards **X**-rays
- Wakefield accelerator



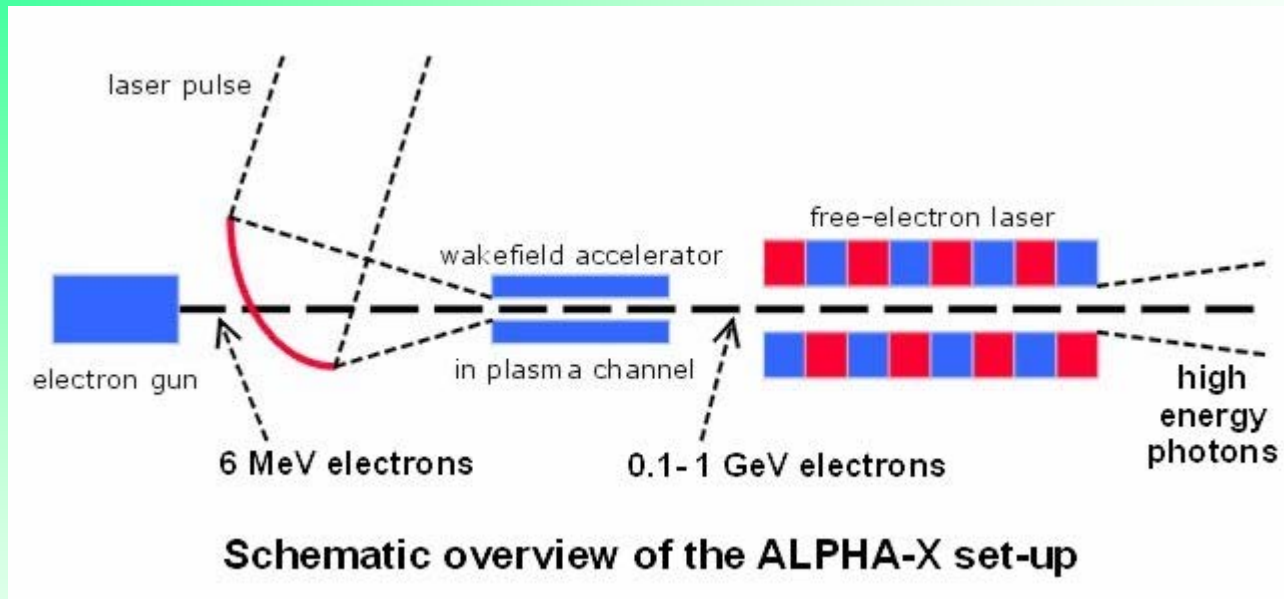
# Alpha-X



Capillary machined from sapphire  
 – 2 methods



# Alpha-X



## Alpha-X

- Gas is at low vacuum in the tube, but needs to be coupled to the much lower pressures in the rest of the system
- Gas flow may be molecular
- MEMS

## Some more general challenges

- Large systems are large
  - Sophisticated tracking of items
  - Minimise numbers of pumps
  - Minimise vacuum diagnostics
    - How much is enough to give the information we need?
- Quality Control
  - Not just materials and manufacturing
  - Vacuum processing and acceptance tests
    - Leak testing
    - Cleanliness

## Just a thought ....

- Leak testing long systems is difficult as we have seen
- Fred Dylla mentioned Pat Looney's work on laser interferometry
- Could we use such a technique to detect the plume of helium as it enters the system?
- Could we use TDR to locate the point of maximum density?
- Remember ....

..... You heard it here!

## The final challenge .....

- You have learned a lot about vacuum during these past seven days
- The challenge is to go back, use this knowledge, and have fun with vacuum in the future so that you will be teaching on the next CAS Vacuum School

Thanks for sticking with it to  
the end!



## Further information

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FAIR

[http://www.gsi.de/zukunftsprojekt/index\\_e.html](http://www.gsi.de/zukunftsprojekt/index_e.html)

ILC

<http://www.linearcollider.org/cms/>

Single crystal Niobium

<http://srf.jlab.org/>

Alpha-X

<http://phys.strath.ac.uk/alpha-x/index.html>