The US Particle Accelerator School
Cryosorption Pumps

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Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
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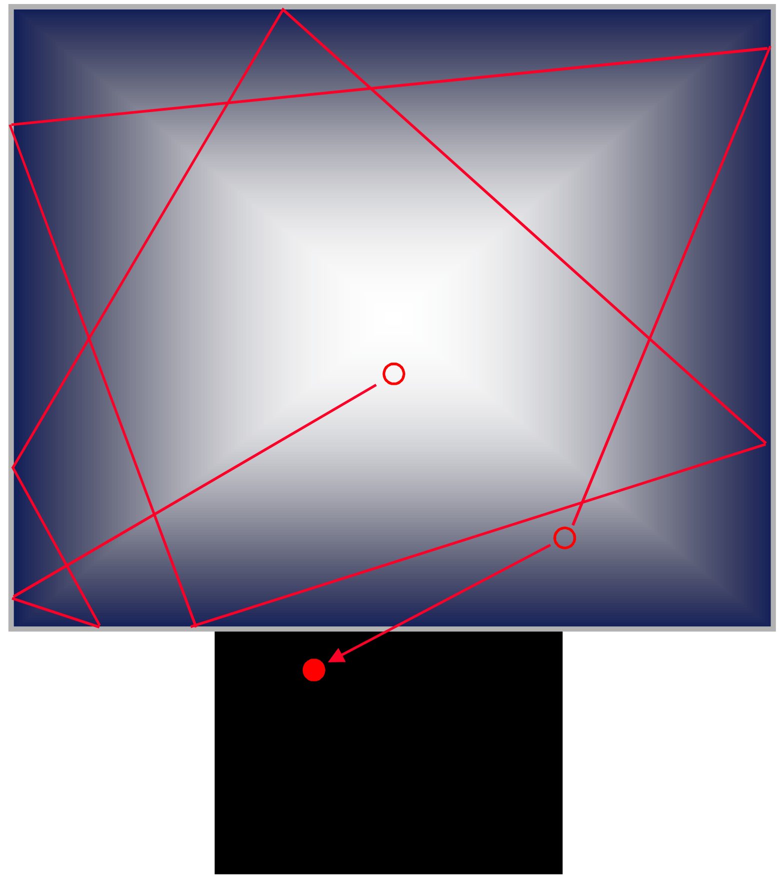
Cryopumping Basics . . . Cryocondensation

Cooling gases to the extent that gas molecules lose sufficient energy to form condensation layers.

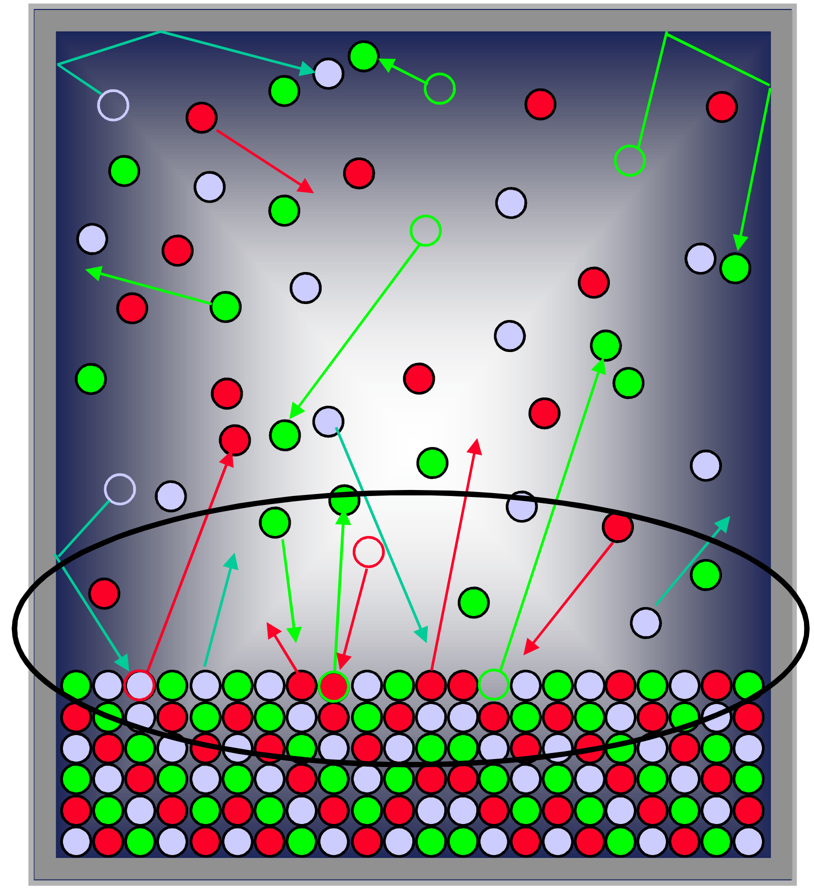
- A cryogenic surface will trap any molecule that contacts the surface if it is cold enough.



Cryopumping Basics . . .
Equilibrium Vapor Pressure

Equilibrium vapor pressure is the state where as many molecules are condensing as are vaporizing.

Equilibrium occurs when the rate of gas molecules returning to the liquid/solid (condensing) is equal to the rate of energetic molecules becoming gaseous (vaporizing).



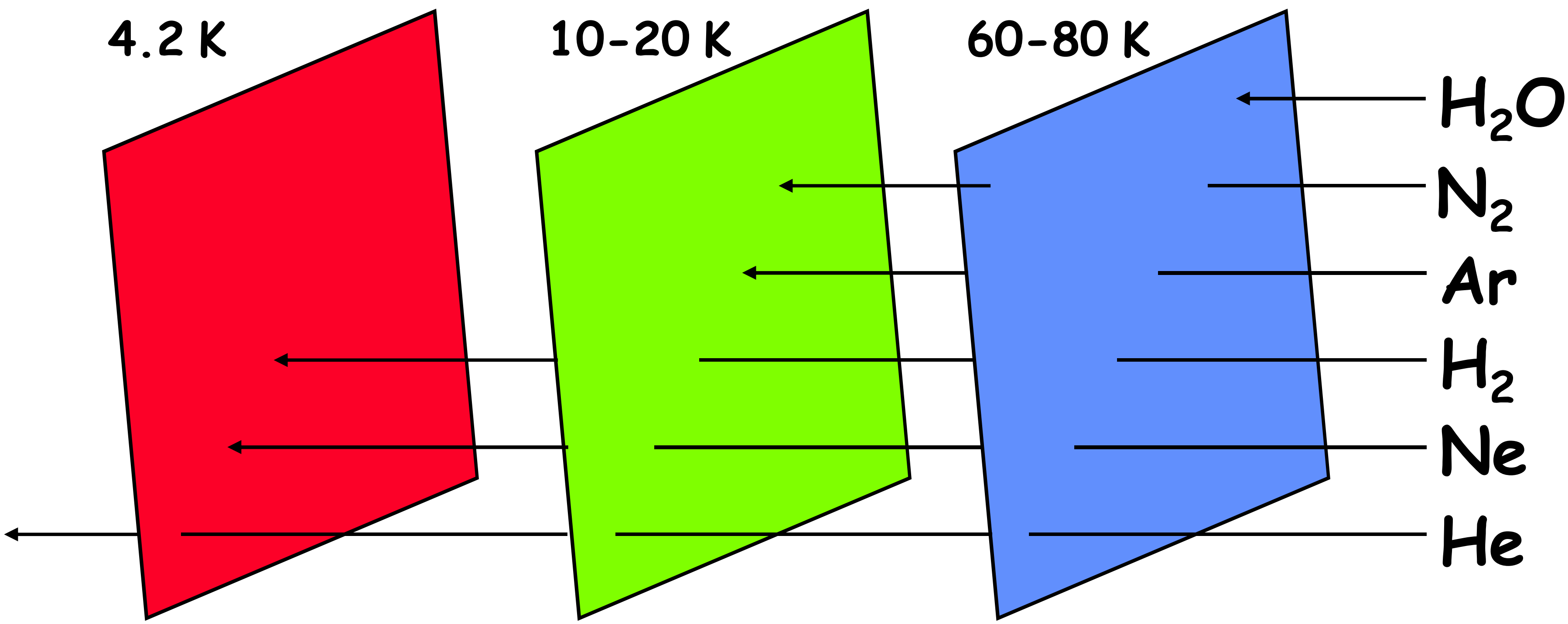
Cryopumping Basics . . .
Pressure within a Cryopump

What determines the Pressure inside a Cryopump?

Surface Temp.	at 16K	at 25K	at 31K
•Nitrogen	> 10^{-12} Torr	> 10^{-7} Torr	> 10^{-4} Torr
•Argon	> 10^{-12} Torr	> 10^{-9} Torr	> 10^{-4} Torr
•Oxygen	> 10^{-12} Torr	> 10^{-10} Torr	> 10^{-4} Torr
•Hydrogen	> 10^{+2} Torr		
•Helium	> Atm.		

Cryopumping Basics . . . Cryocondensation

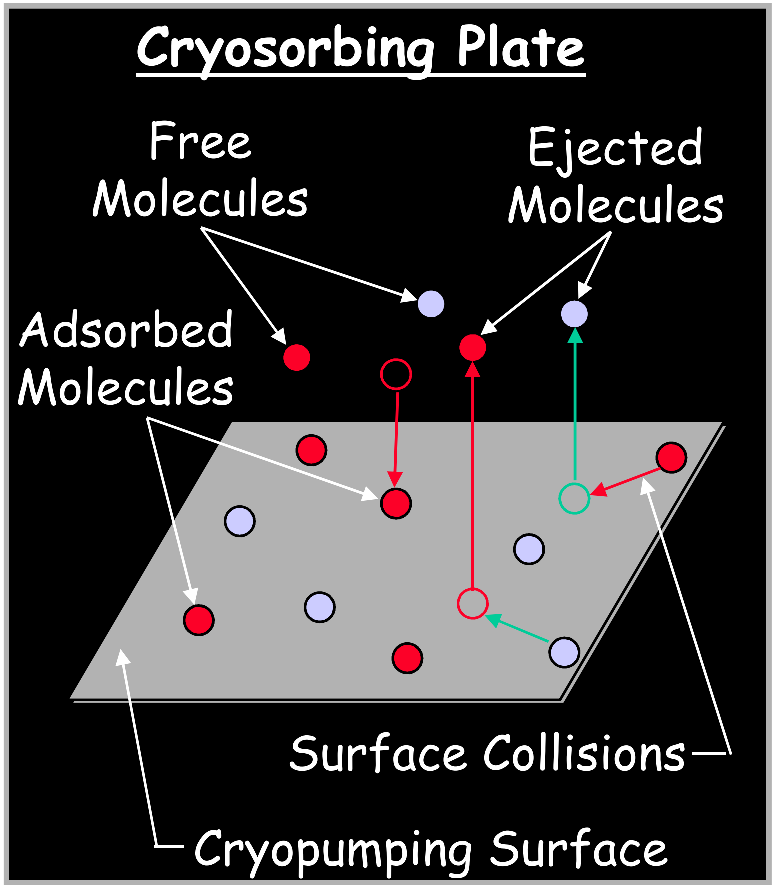
4.2 K is impractical as Helium still boils



Cryopumping Basics . . . Cryosorption

Cooling gas molecules to the extent that gas molecules, upon contacting a sufficiently cooled surface, lose enough energy to accumulate on the surface.

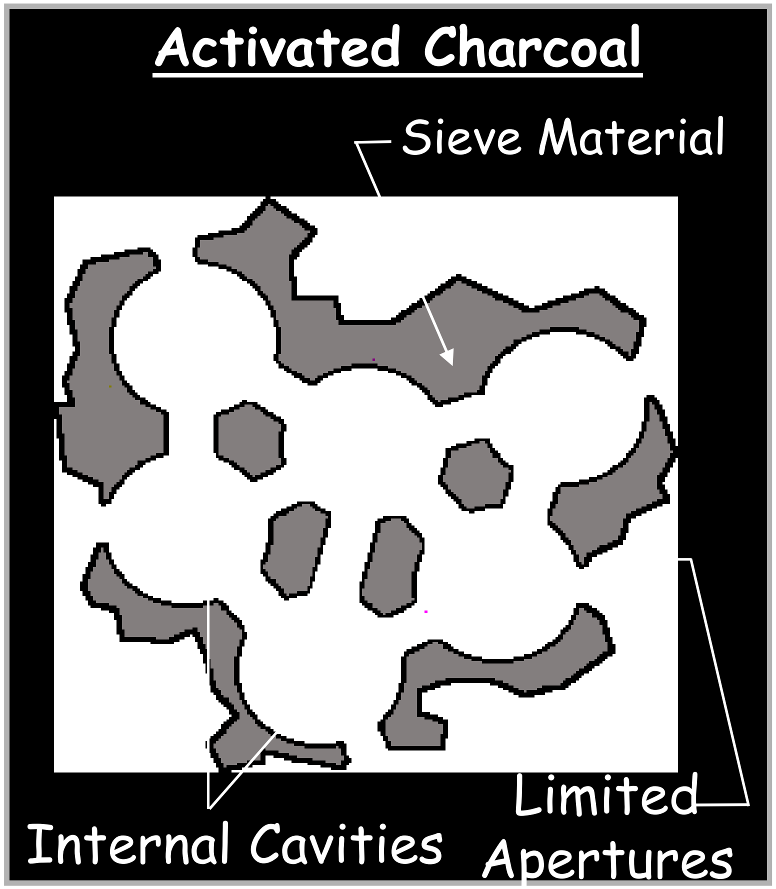
- A flat cryoadsorbing plate retains some molecules.
- Flat surface allows molecules to continue moving.



Cryopumping Basics . . . Cryosorption

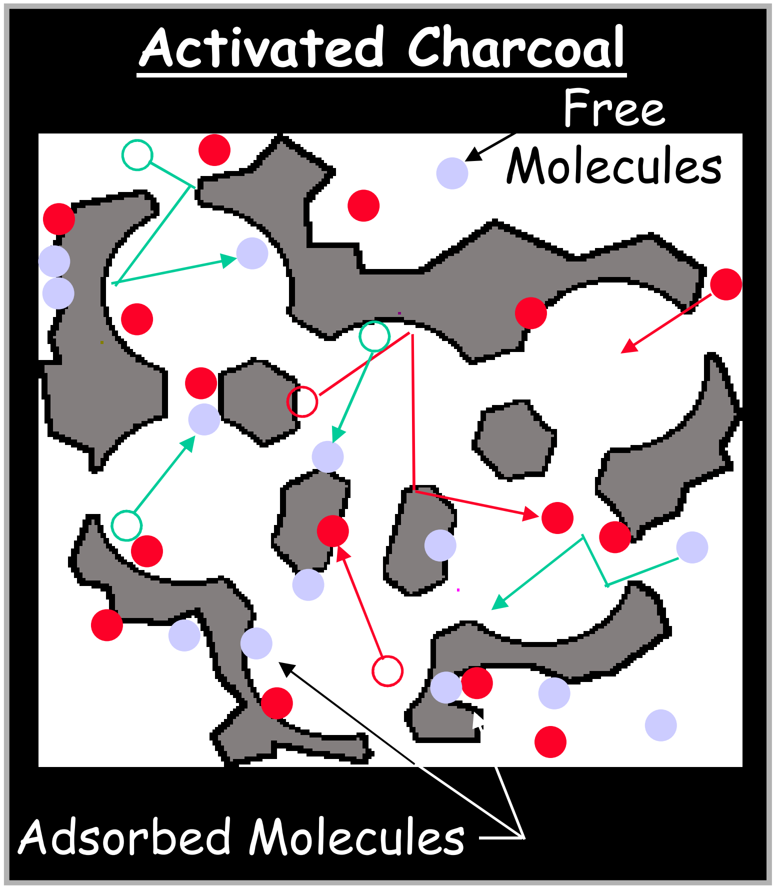
- **Sieve material, such as charcoal, provides greater surface area and limited apertures.**

- **Large surface area capacity; $1150\text{-}1250\ m^2/gm$**



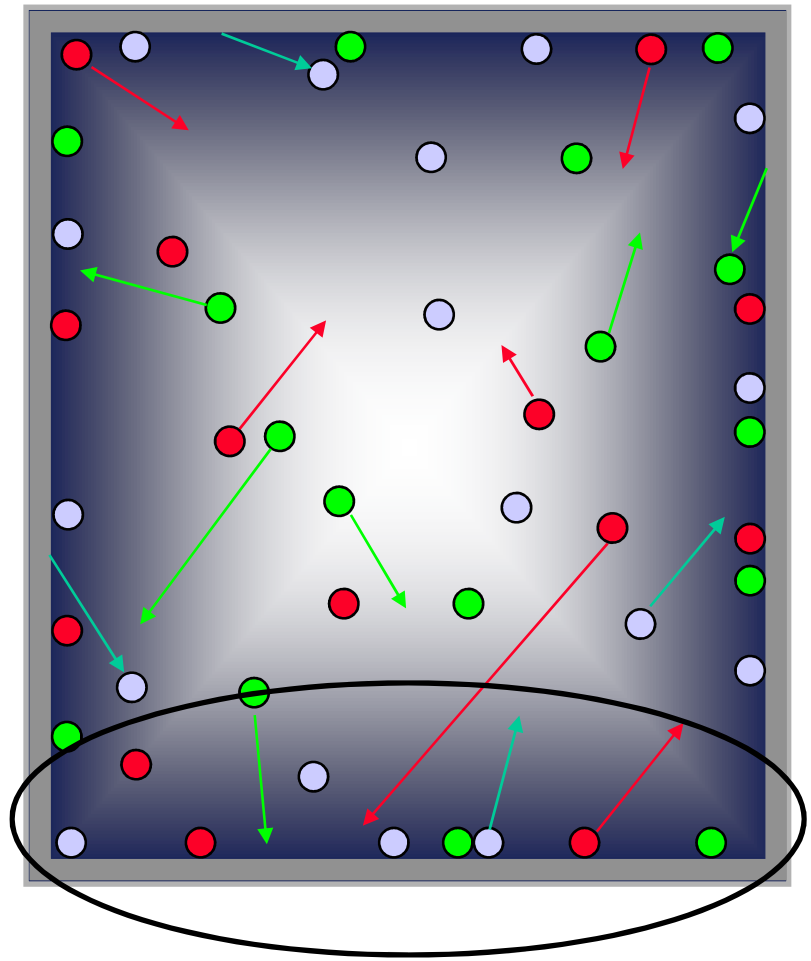
Cryopumping Basics . . . Cryosorption

- **Increased surface area provides greater capacity.**
- **Released molecules remain confined.**
- **Irregular surface constricts motion.**
- **Cryosorption of hydrogen, neon, and helium accomplished.**



Cryopumping Basics . . . Surface Equilibrium

When the number of molecules arriving on the chamber surface (adsorbing) equals the number leaving the surface (desorbing), then the system is in "Surface Equilibrium".



Equilibrium

Equilibrium Vapor Pressure:

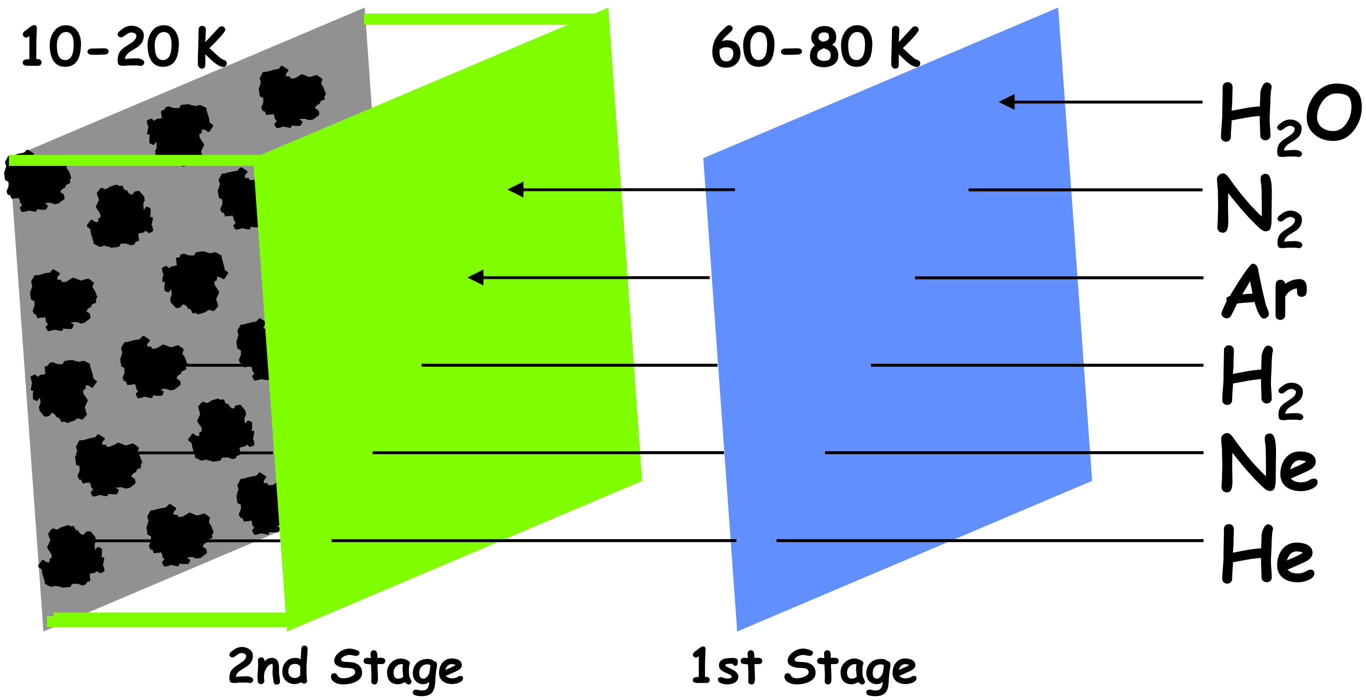
- CONDENSATION
- VAPORIZATION

Surface Equilibrium:

- ADSORPTION
- DESORPTION

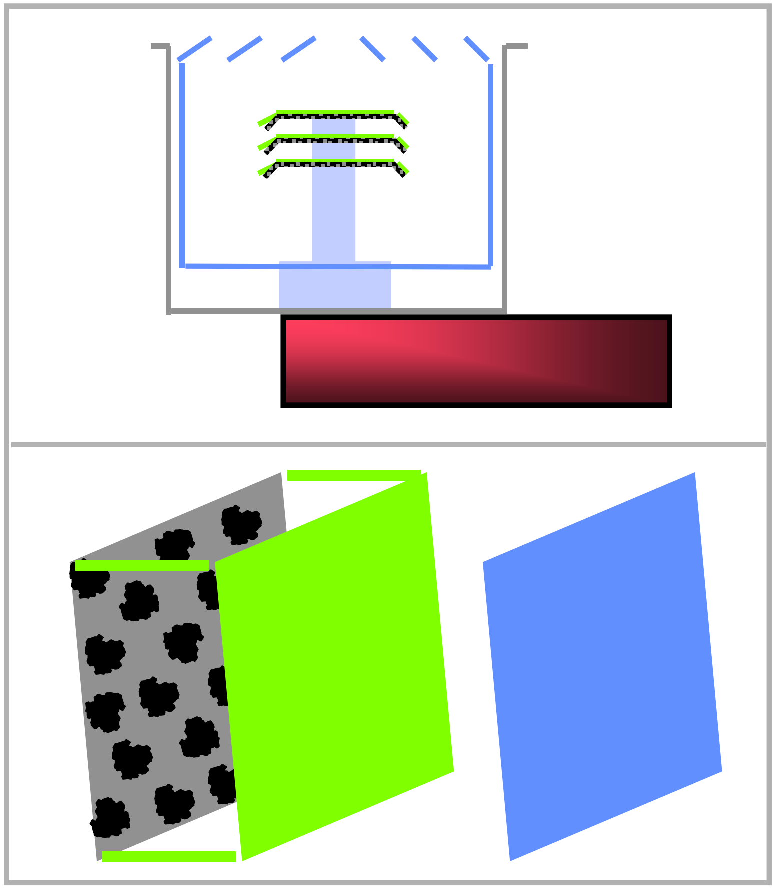
Cryopumping Basics . . . Cryosorption and Cryocondensation

Air gases and water vapor are condensed, noncondensible gases are captured.



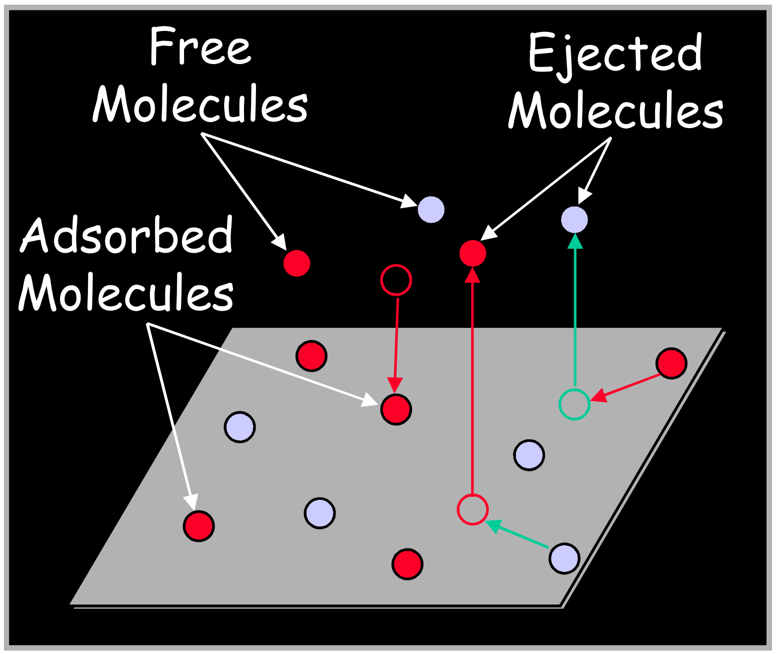
Cryopump Concept

- Cryopumps are designed to create these condensing and adsorbing surfaces.



Cryopumping Basics . . . Adsorption Isotherm

An adsorption isotherm is a measure of the surface population density of a gas at a constant temperature.



$$\sigma = f(P, T)$$

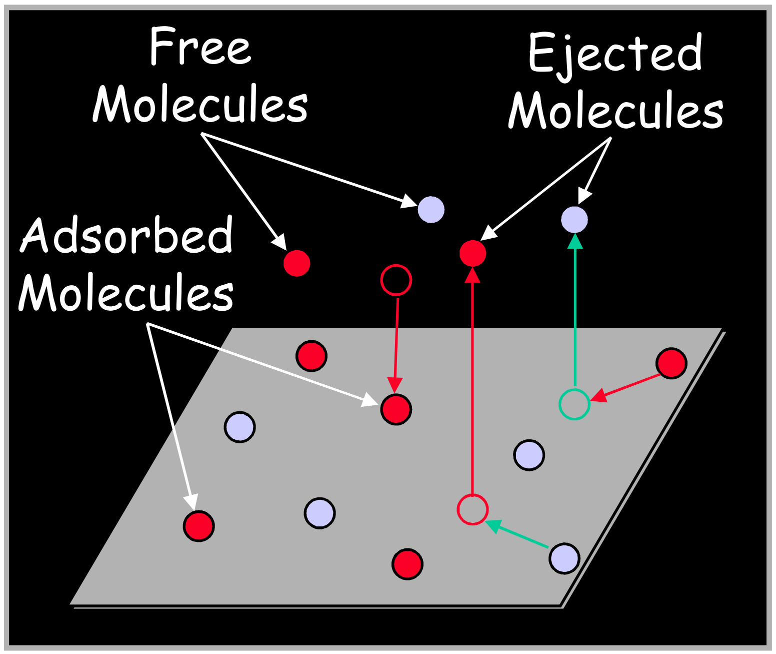
where σ = density of molecules of gas on a surface per cm^2

P = equilibrium pressure of system

T = system temperature

Cryopumping Basics . . . Adsorption Isotherm

Adsorption isotherms can be expressed several ways:



% Coverage

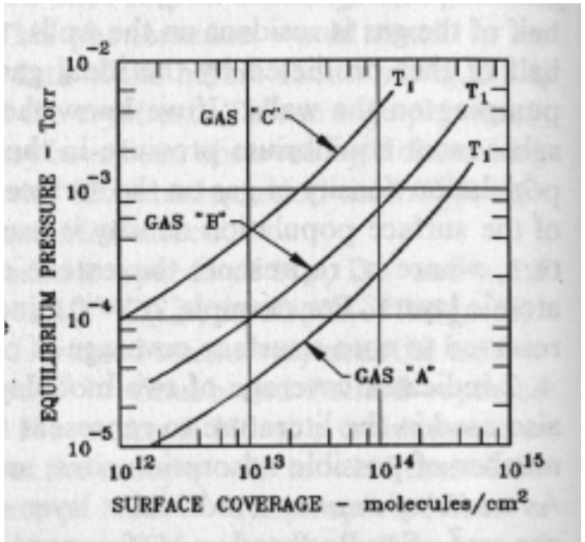
σ = 0.20 surface 20% covered
σ = 1 One monolayer (σ_m)
σ = 2 Two monolayers ($2\sigma_m$)

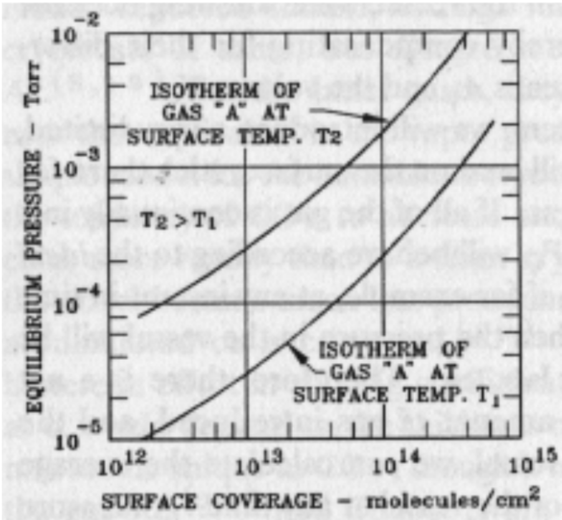
Molecules/cm^2

$\sigma = 10^{15}$ molecules/cm^2

Cryopumping Basics . . . Adsorption Isotherm

- Usually an adsorption isotherm represents pressure vs. coverage data for a specific temperature.
- As the temperature increases, the equilibrium pressure increases for a specific surface coverage.





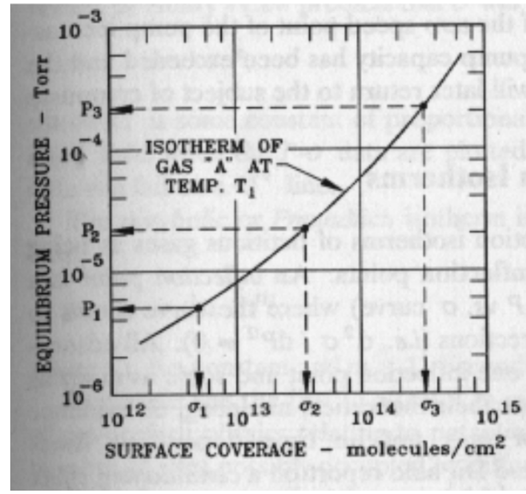
- Each gas has its own unique adsorption isotherm for the same temperature.
- For all gases, the equilibrium pressure of an adsorption isotherm is less than the vapor pressure at that temperature.
- As surface coverage goes up (to several monolayers), the equilibrium pressure will approach the vapor pressure.

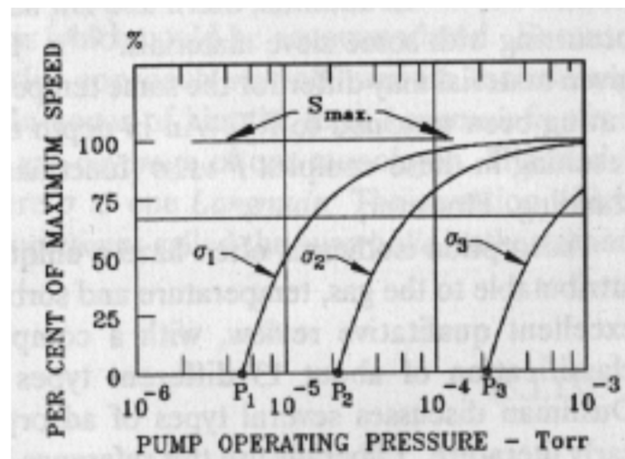
Cryopumping Basics . . . Pumping Speed

- A cold surface has a finite pumping speed for a gas as long as the pressure of the adsorption isotherm is less than the pressure of the gas.
- As the surface coverage increases, the equilibrium pressure increases.

$$S = S_{max}\left(1 - \frac{P_e}{P}\right)$$

- S_{max} is set by the surface conductance limitations of the cryopump.





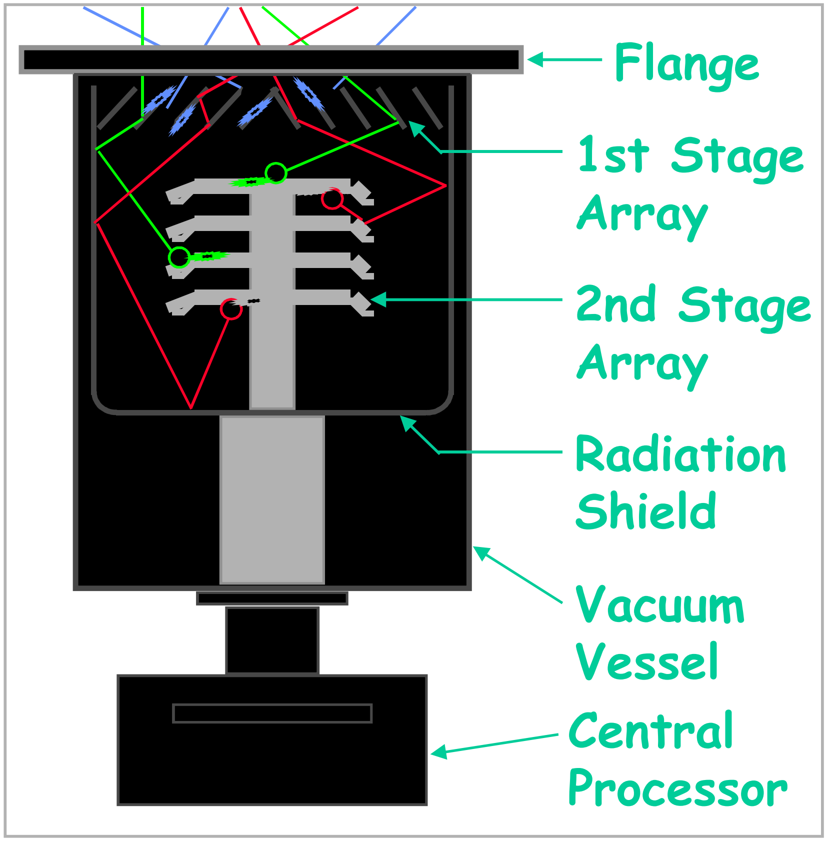
> In cryosorption pumping, speed is dependent on the quantity of gas already adsorbed and the pressure.

Cryopumping Basics . . . Sticking Coefficients

CryoSurface Temperature (K)	Gas and Gas Temperature									
	N_2		CO		O_2		Ar		CO_2	
	77 K	300 K	77 K	300 K	77 K	300 K	77 K	300 K	77 K	300 K
10	1.0	0.65	1.0	0.90			1.0	0.68	1.0	0.75
12.5	0.99	0.63	1.0	0.85			1.0	0.68	0.98	0.70
15	0.96	0.62	1.0	0.85			0.90	0.67	0.96	0.67
17.5	0.90	0.61	1.0	0.85	1.0	0.86	0.81	0.66	0.92	0.65
20	0.84	0.60	1.0	0.85			0.80	0.66	0.90	0.63
22.5	0.80	0.60	1.0	0.85			0.79	0.66	0.87	0.63
25	0.79	0.60	1.0	0.85			0.79	0.66	0.85	0.63
77									0.85	0.63

Ref. "Cryopumping", Dawson and Haygood, Cryogenics 5 (2), 57, (1965)

Cryopump



Capture Type Pump

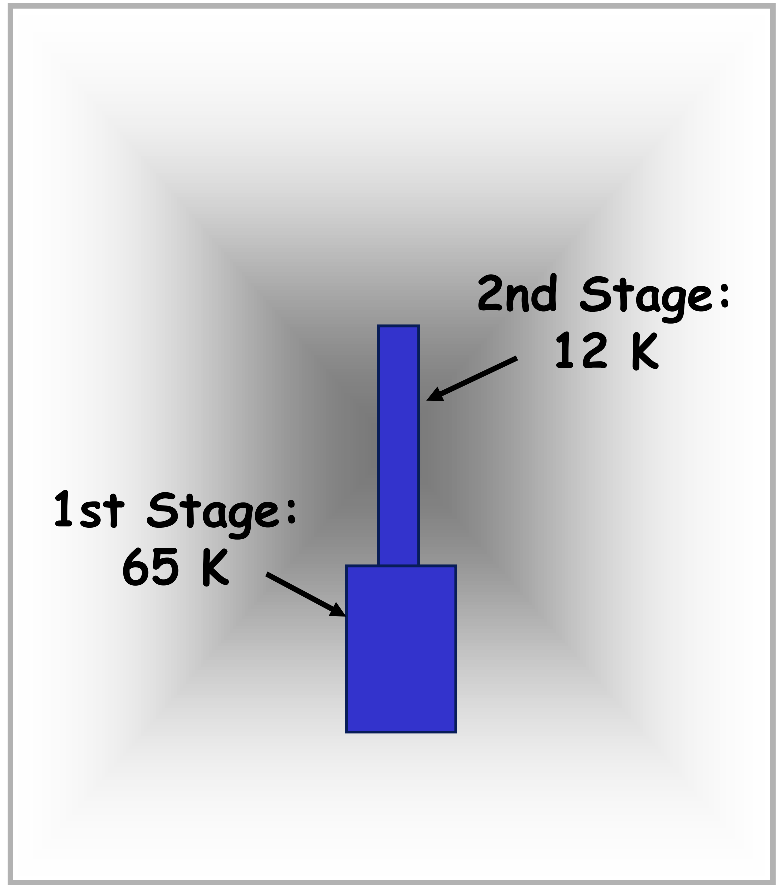
Characteristics:

- No fluids, lubricants, or moving parts
- High crossover capability minimizes backstreaming
- High water pumping speed
- Tailorable pumping speeds
- Operate in all orientations
- Continuous backing not required

Cryopump Components . . . *The Cold-Head*

- A cryopump is built around the cold-head.
  - Creates the cold temperatures needed to condense and adsorb gases
  - Two stages, each at a different temperature

- Achieves these temperatures by the expansion of helium.

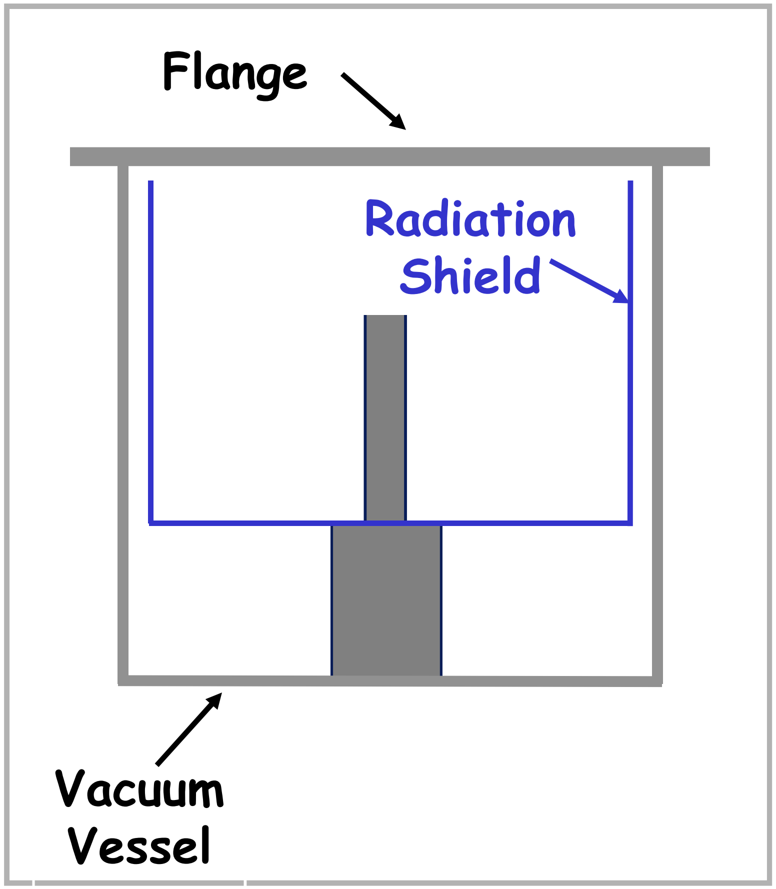


Cryopump Components . . .
shield, vacuum vessel, and flange

- A radiation shield is attached to the 1st stage of the cold-head.
  - Copper for conductivity
  - Nickel plating for protection

- The vacuum vessel isolates the cryopump.

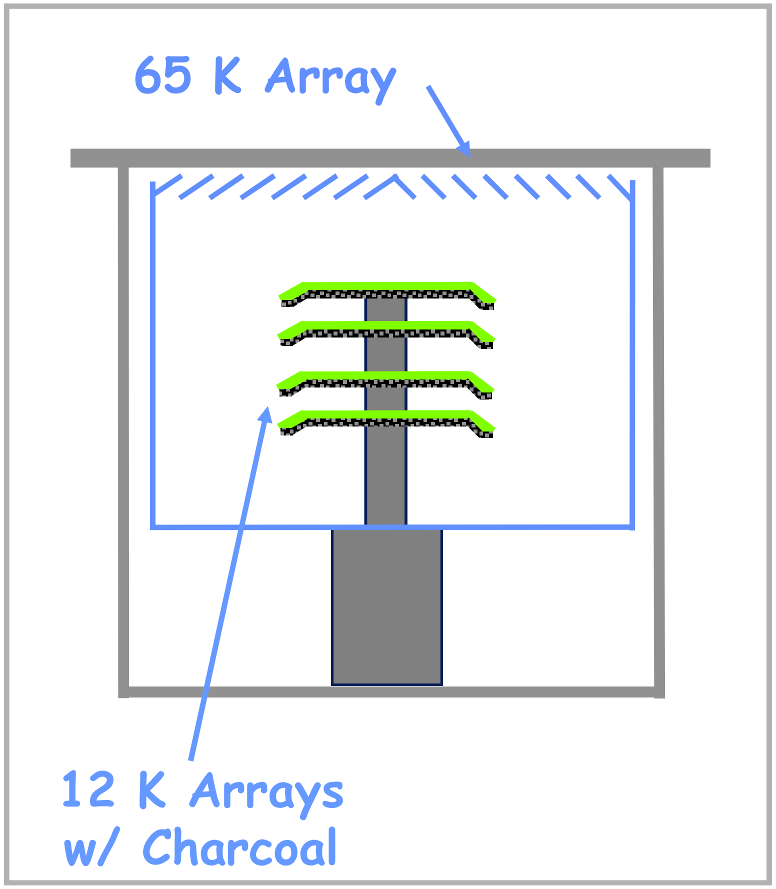
- The inlet flange attaches to the chamber.



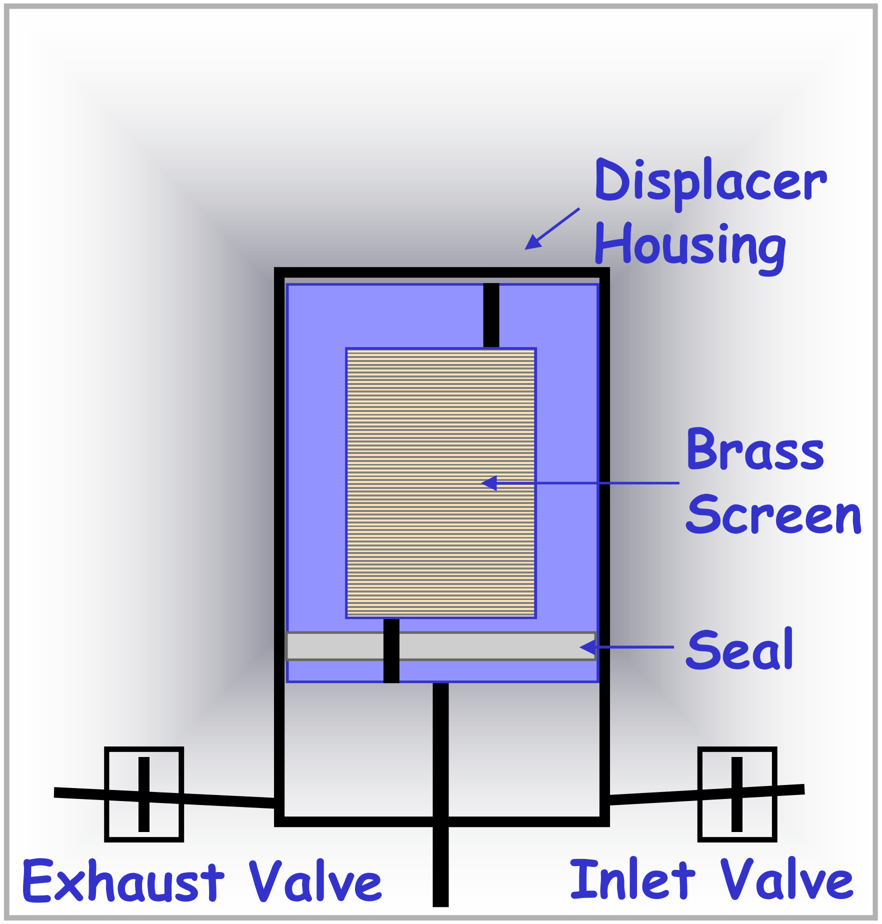
Cryopump Components . . .

1st and 2nd Stage Arrays

- The 1st stage (65 K) array is attached to the radiation shield.
  - Condenses water vapor
- A series of arrays with charcoal are attached to the 2nd stage (12 K) of the cold-head.
  - Condenses O_2, N_2, Ar
  - Adsorbs H_2, He, Ne



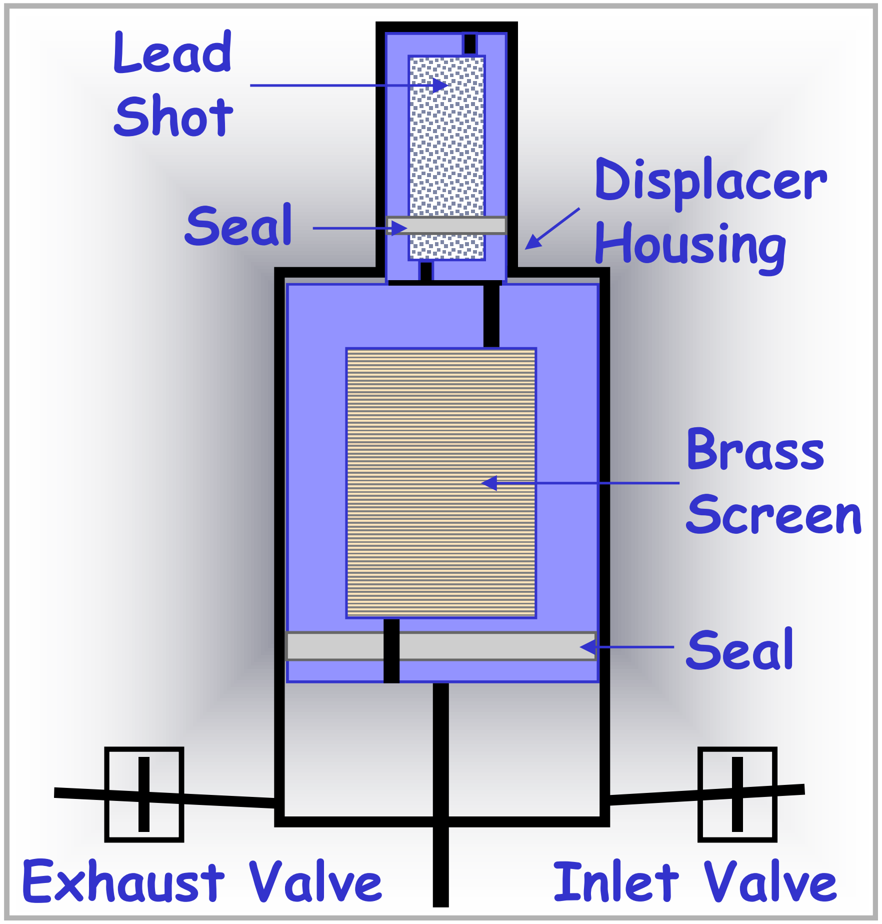
Cryopump System . . . *The Refrigerator*



Primary Displacer

- Stainless housing
- Brass screen for thermal mass
- Phenolic casing
- Helium inlet and exhaust

Cyropump System . . . *The Refrigerator*

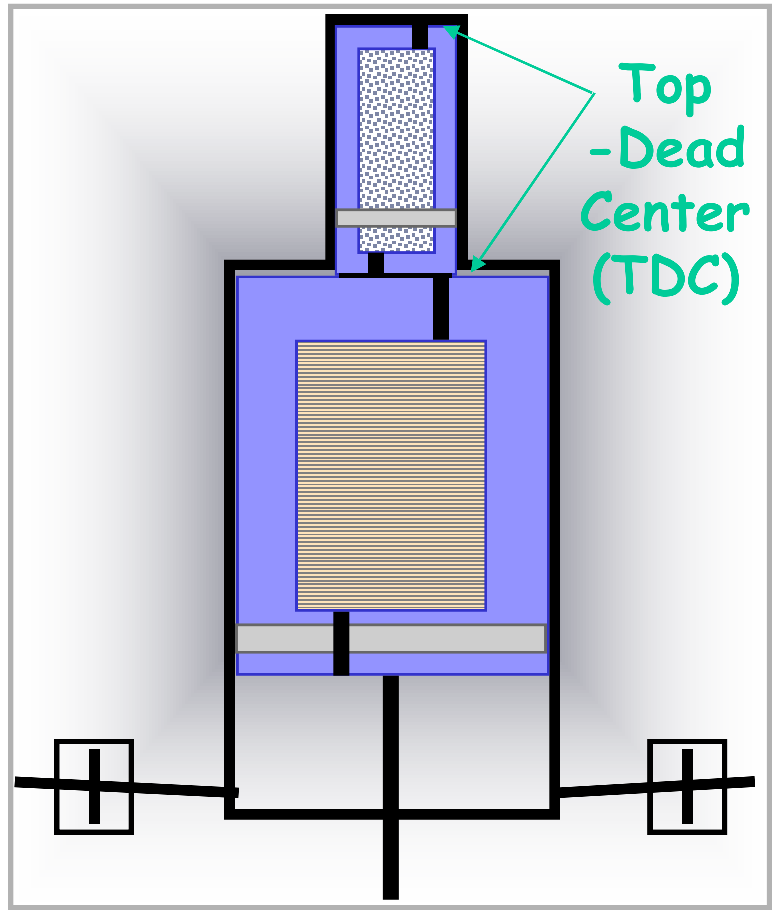


Secondary Displacer

- Second stage attached to top of primary displacer allows even lower temperatures.
- Lead shot for thermal mass.
- Phenolic casing.

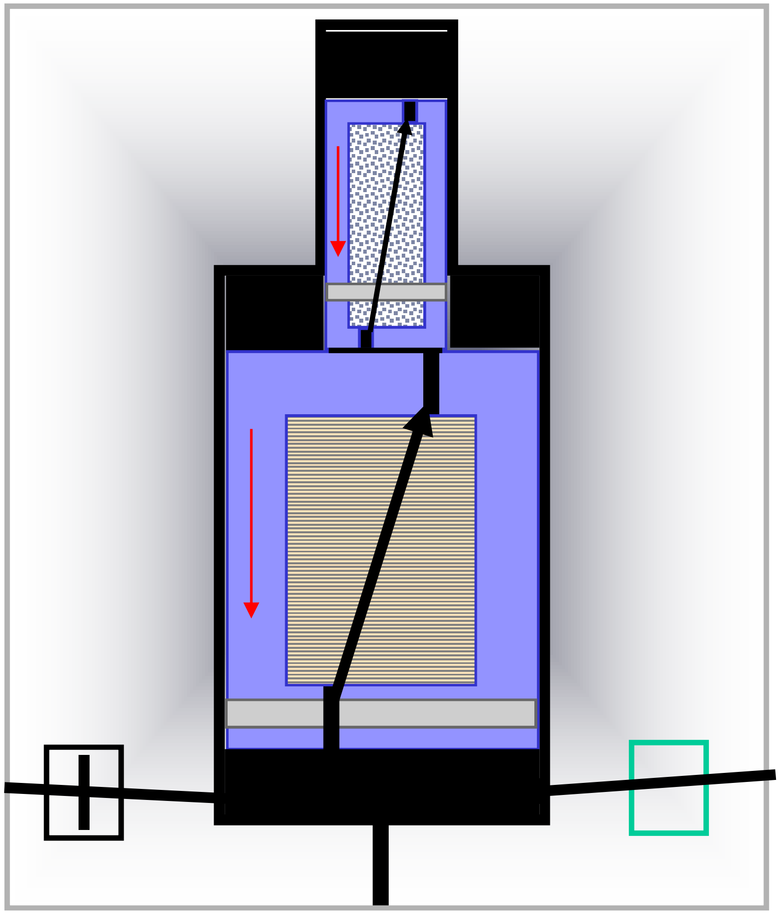
Cyopump System . . . *The Refrigerator*

- Cycle begins with both displacers at TDC.



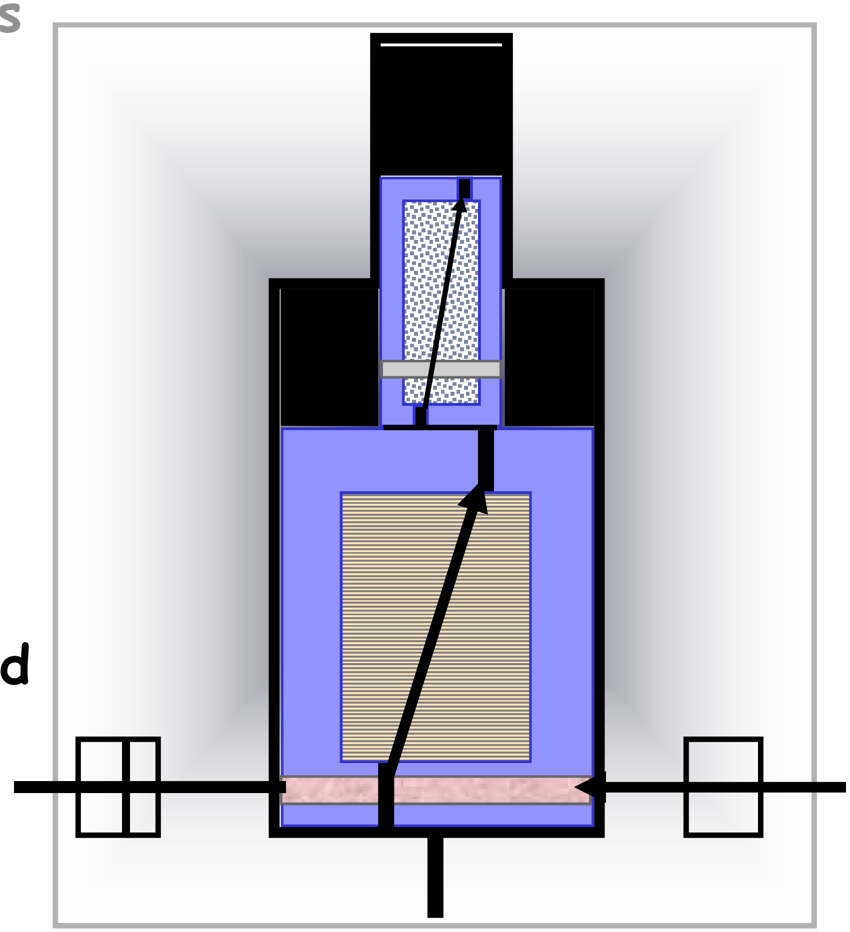
Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

- Cycle begins with both displacers at TDC.
- Inlet valve opens.
- Displacers move downward.



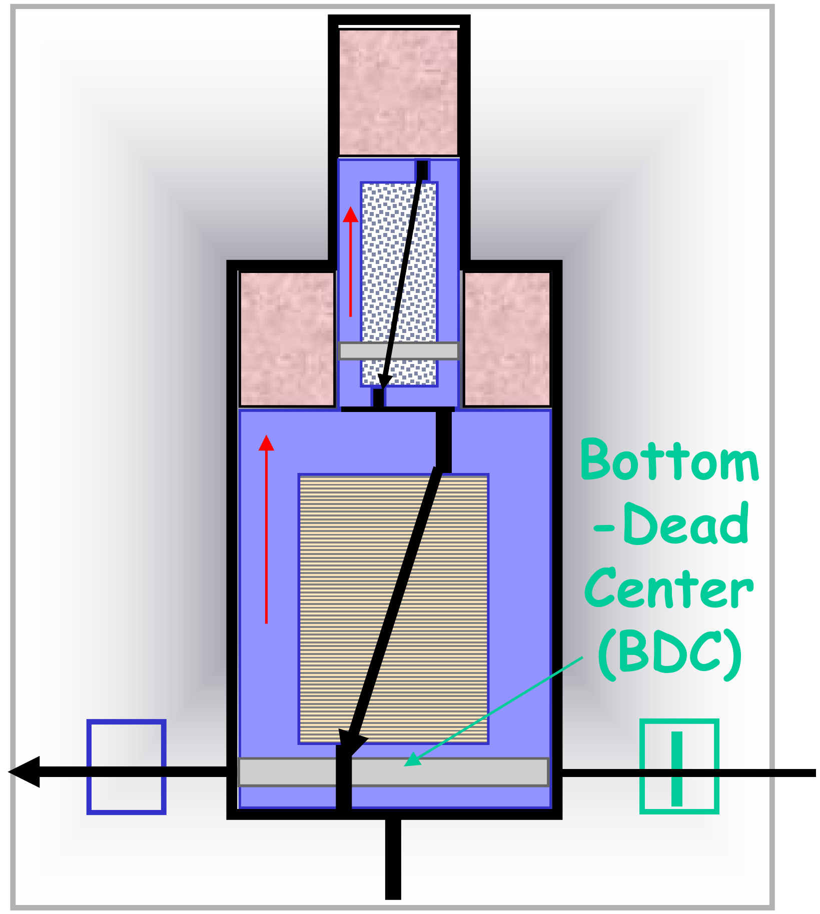
Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

- Cycle begins with both displacers at TDC.
- Inlet valve opens.
- Displacers move downward.
- **Helium fills void above primary displacer and passes through secondary displacer to fill second void.**



Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

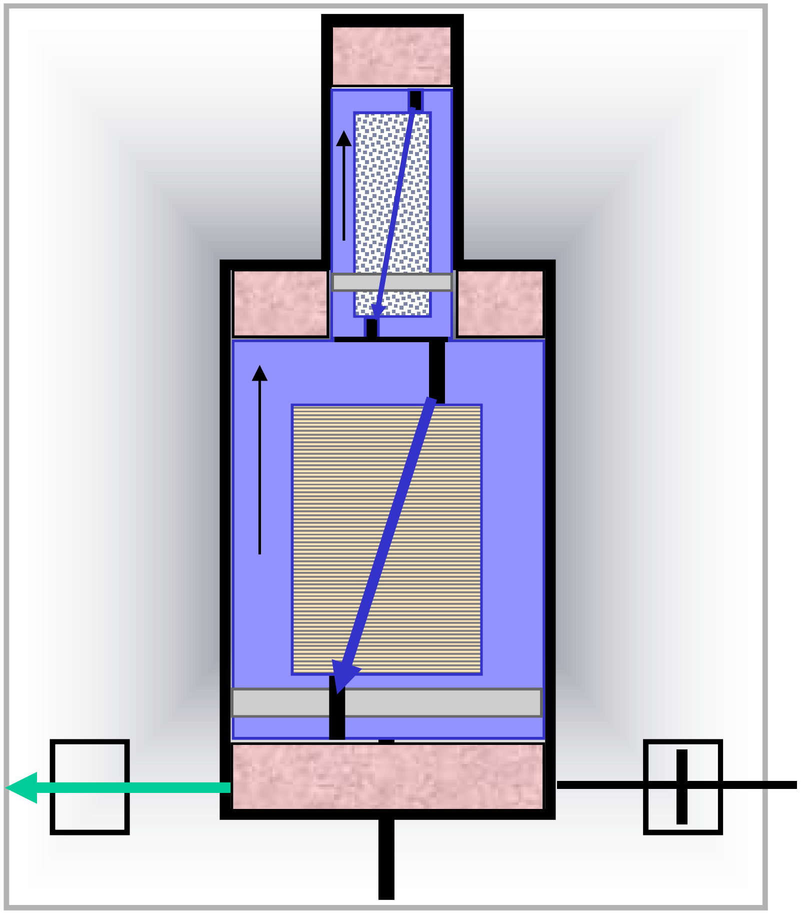
- At BDC, inlet valve closes.
- Exhaust valve opens.
- Gas has expanded in both voids and cools.
- Displacers move upward.



Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

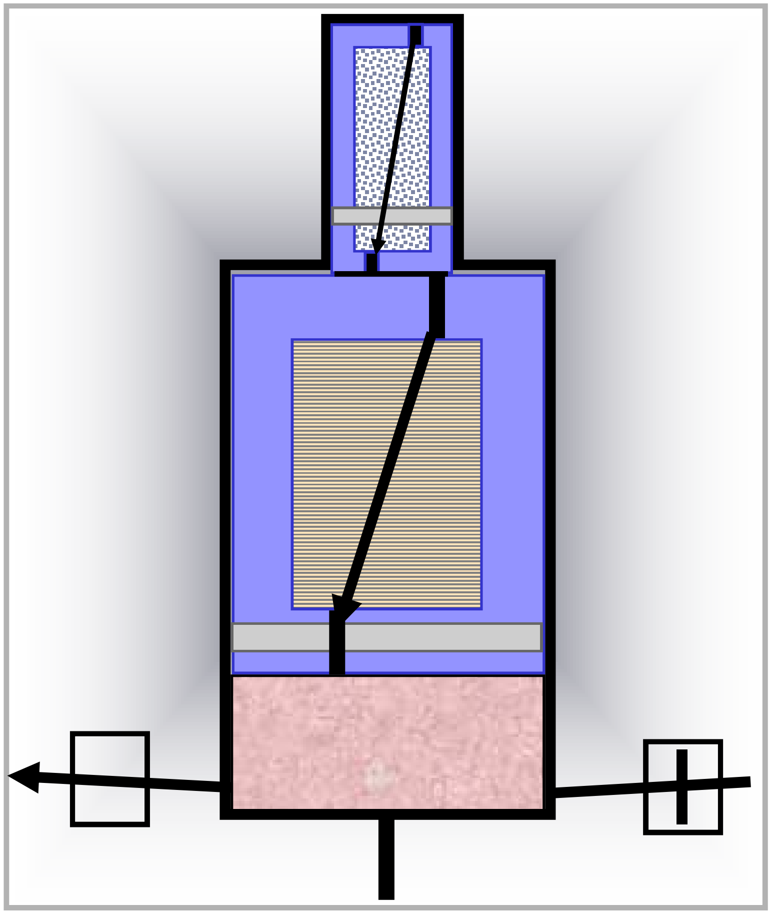
- Cooled gas flows down through both displacer matrices removing heat from thermal masses.

- Gas exits through exhaust valve.



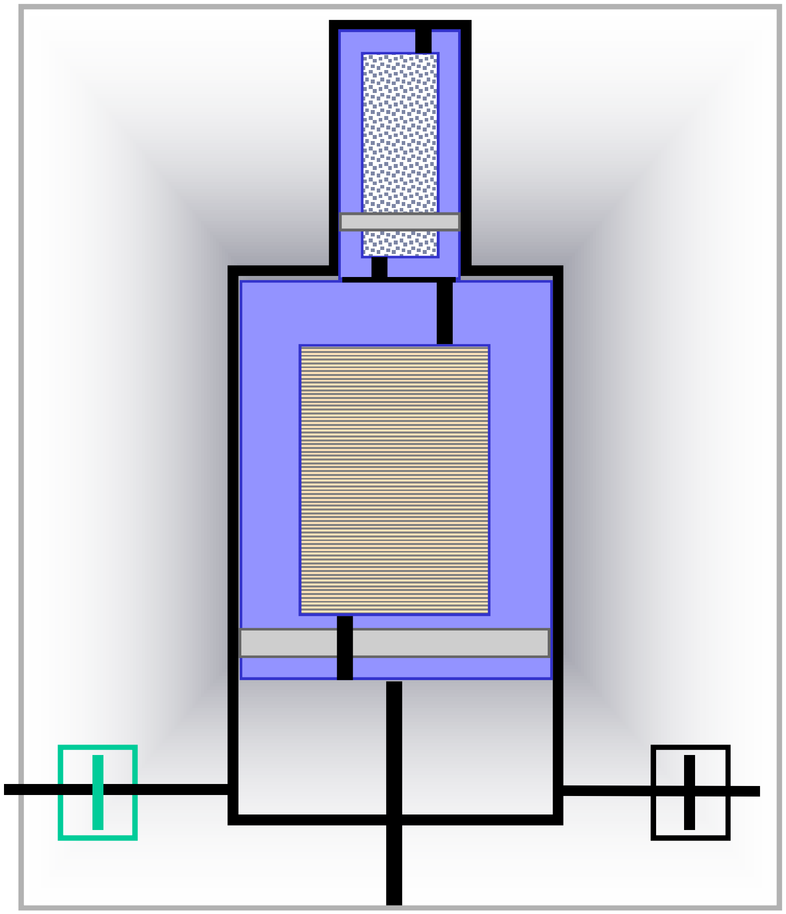
Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

- Displacers again at TDC.



Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

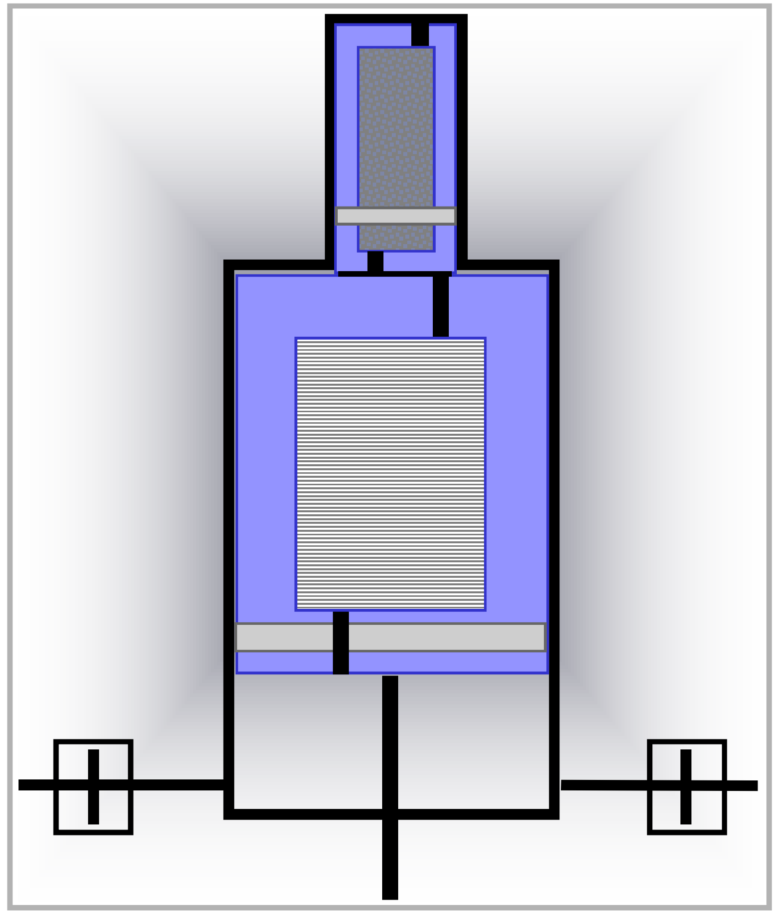
- Displacers again at TDC.
- Remaining gas exits.
- Exhaust valve closes.
- Cycle repeats at 72 rpm.



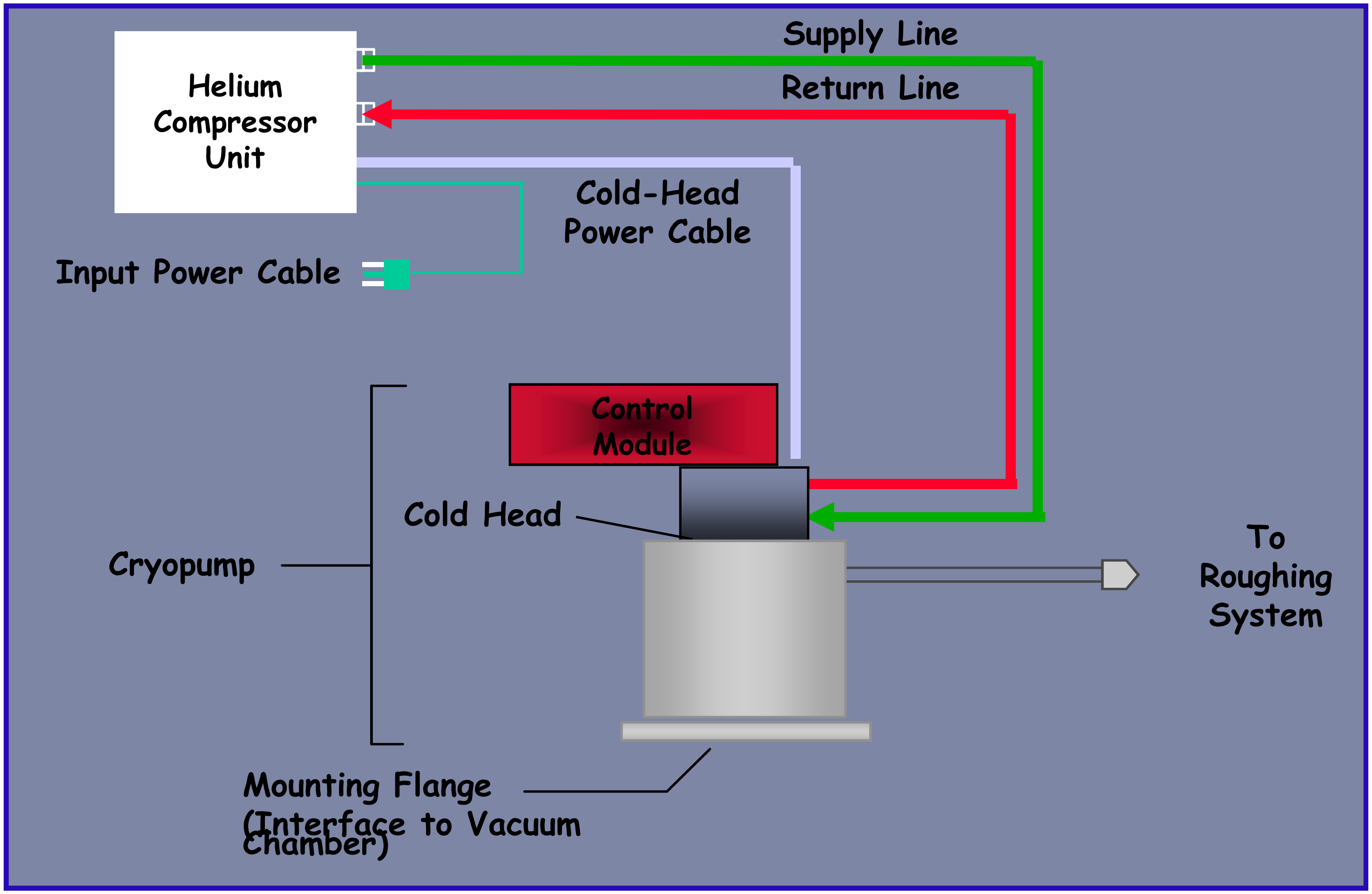
Cryopump System . . . *Refrigeration Cycle*

After each cycle both displacer matrices (thermal masses) are colder, with the secondary mass colder than the primary ...

... incoming helium is pre-cooled accordingly BEFORE expansion.

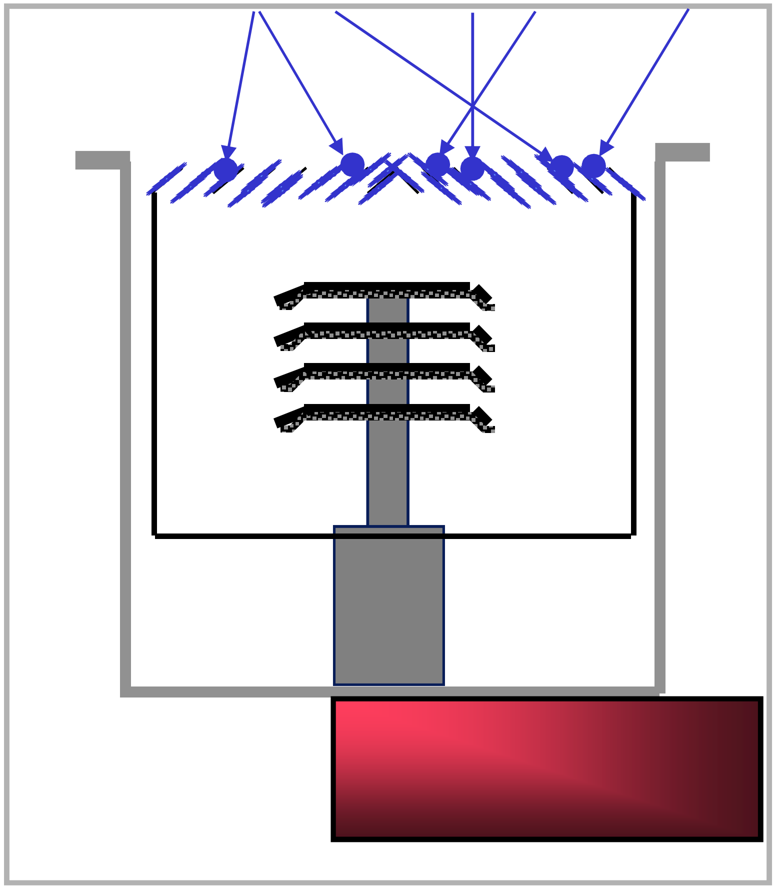


Cryopump System Overview



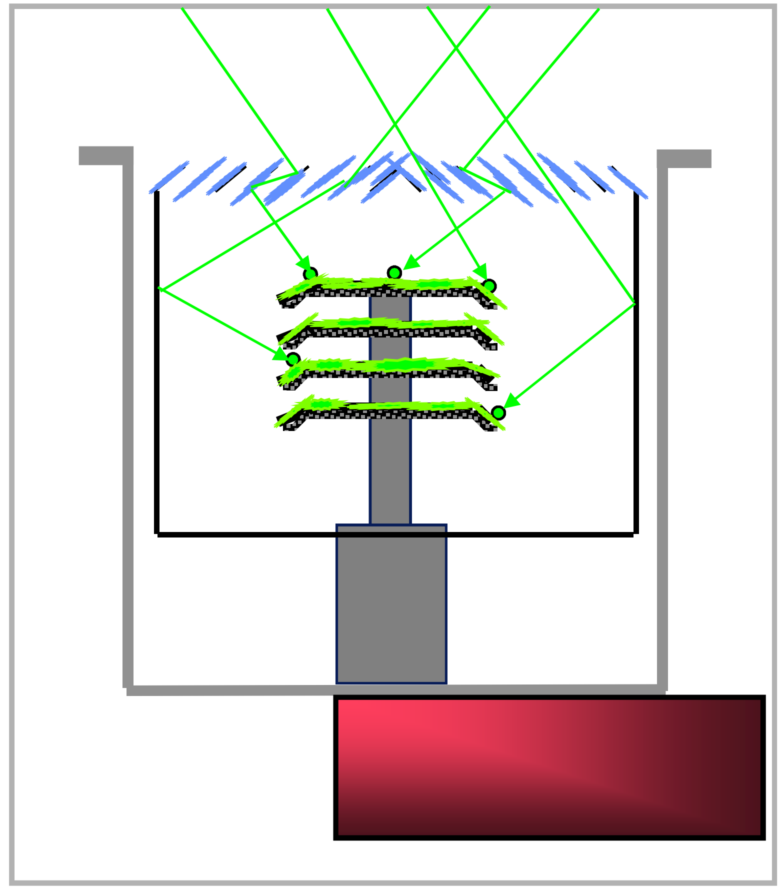
Cryopump Operation - *Cryocondensation*

- Water molecules collide with the cooled surfaces of the 65 K first stage array.
- Condensation layers form as more of these molecules collect.



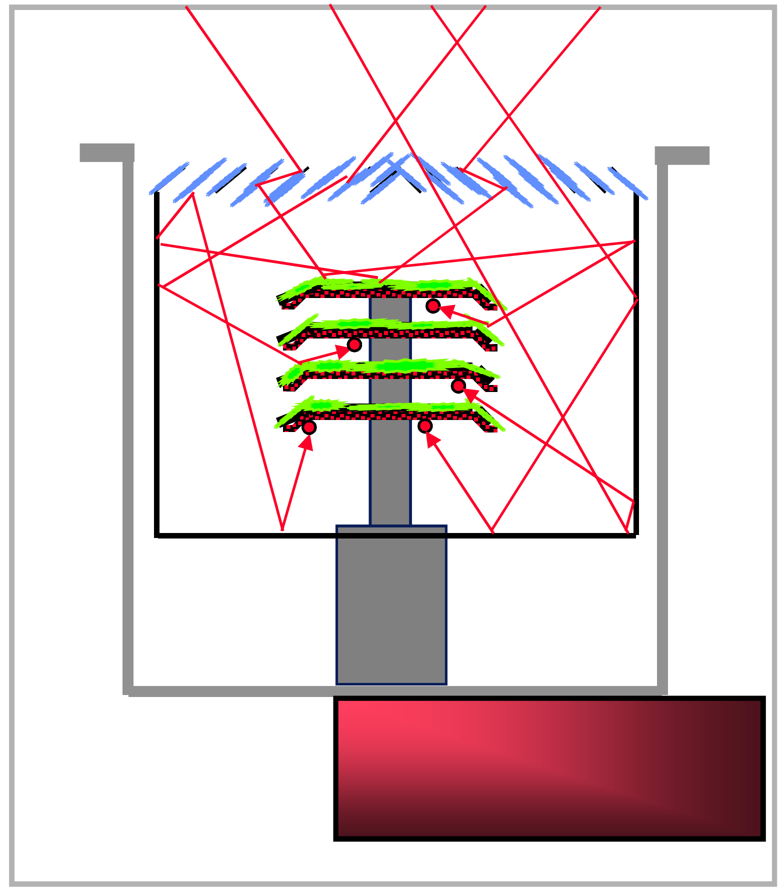
Cryopump Operation - *Cryocondensation*

- Other molecules such as oxygen, nitrogen, and argon pass between the first stage arrays.
- By colliding with the 12 K second stage arrays, these molecules also form condensation layers.



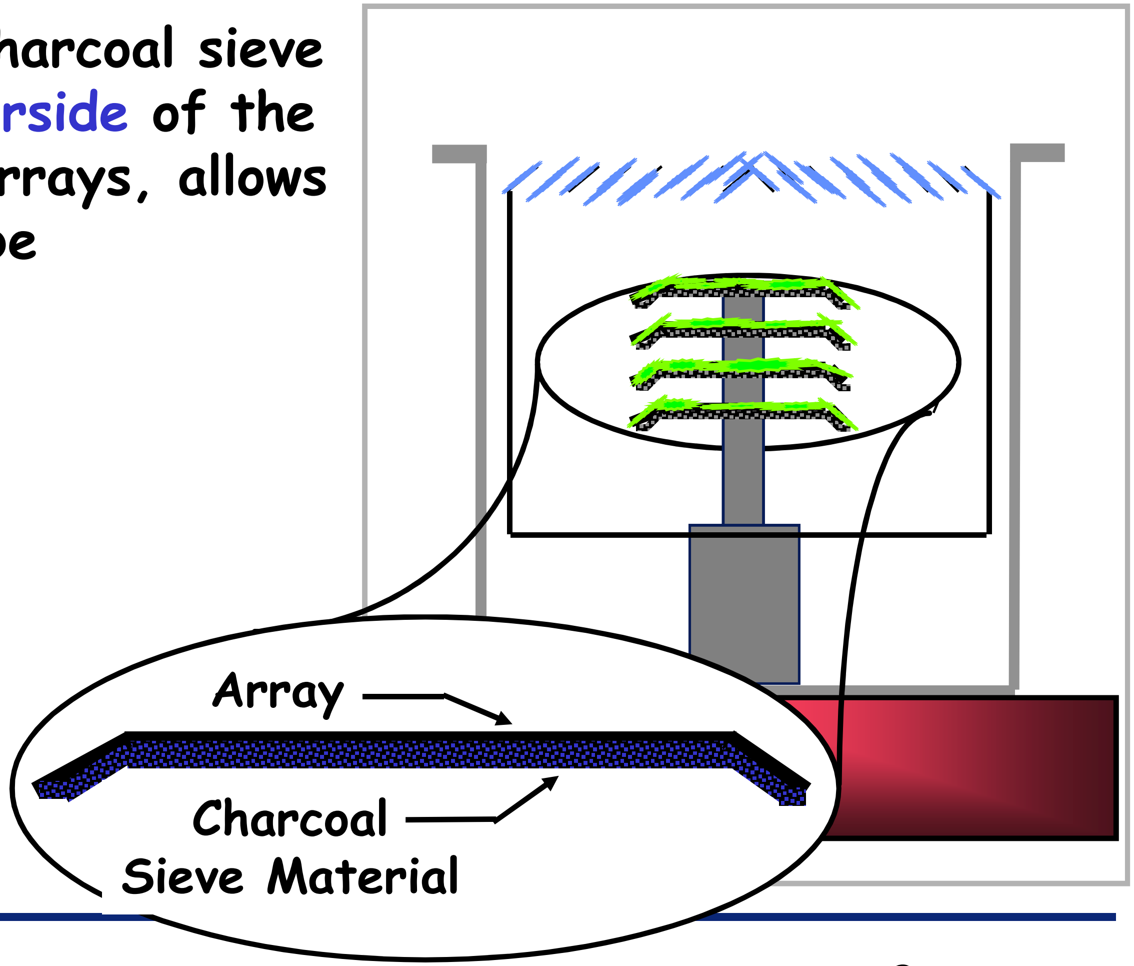
Cryopump Operation - *Cryoadsorption*

- The noncondensible H_2, He, and Ne molecules pass between the first stage arrays.
- Collide with walls and second stage arrays.
- Become adsorbed upon contacting the charcoal surfaces.



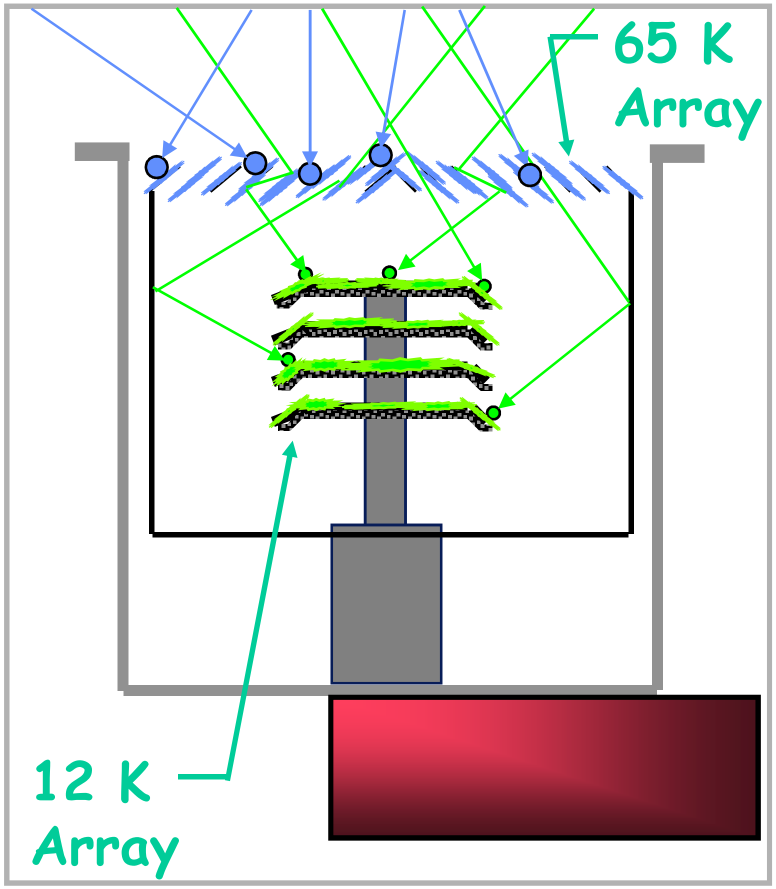
Cryopump Operation - *Cryoadsorption*

- Affixing activated charcoal sieve material to the underside of the 12 K second stage arrays, allows H_2, He, and Ne to be cryoadsorbed.



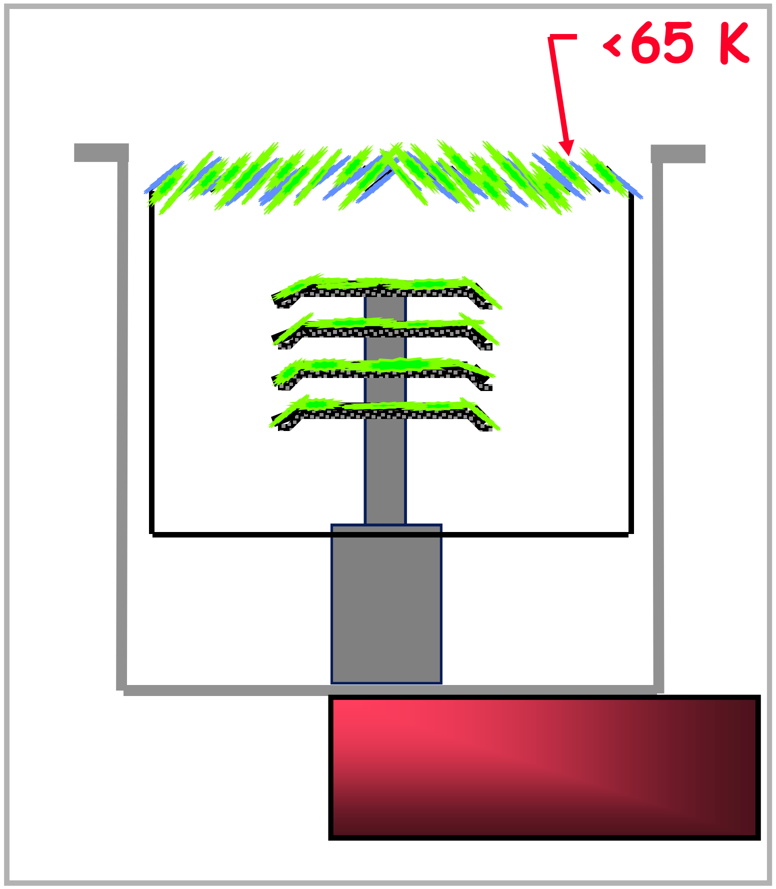
Cryopump Operation – *Argon Hang-Up*

During normal operation, water vapor is condensed on the 65 K first stage array while oxygen, nitrogen, and argon are condensed on the 12 K second stage array.



Cryopump Operation – *Argon Hang-Up*

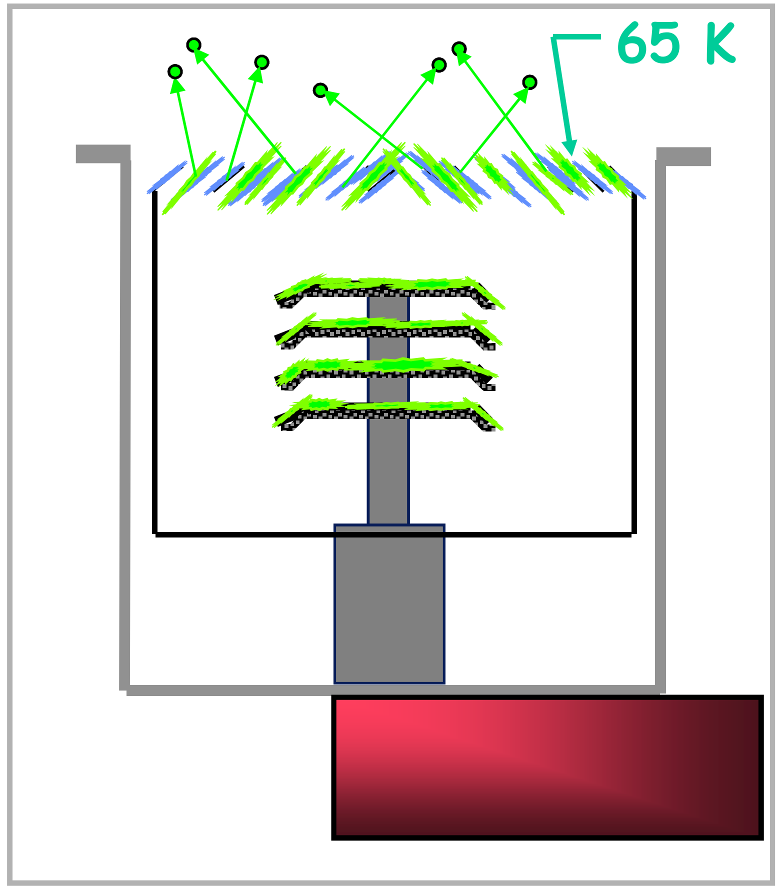
- Argon Hang-Up can occur if the first stage gets too cold.
- Results in argon being condensed (pumped) on the first stage.
- Where it stays until lower partial pressures are reached.



Cryopump Operation – *Argon Hang-Up*

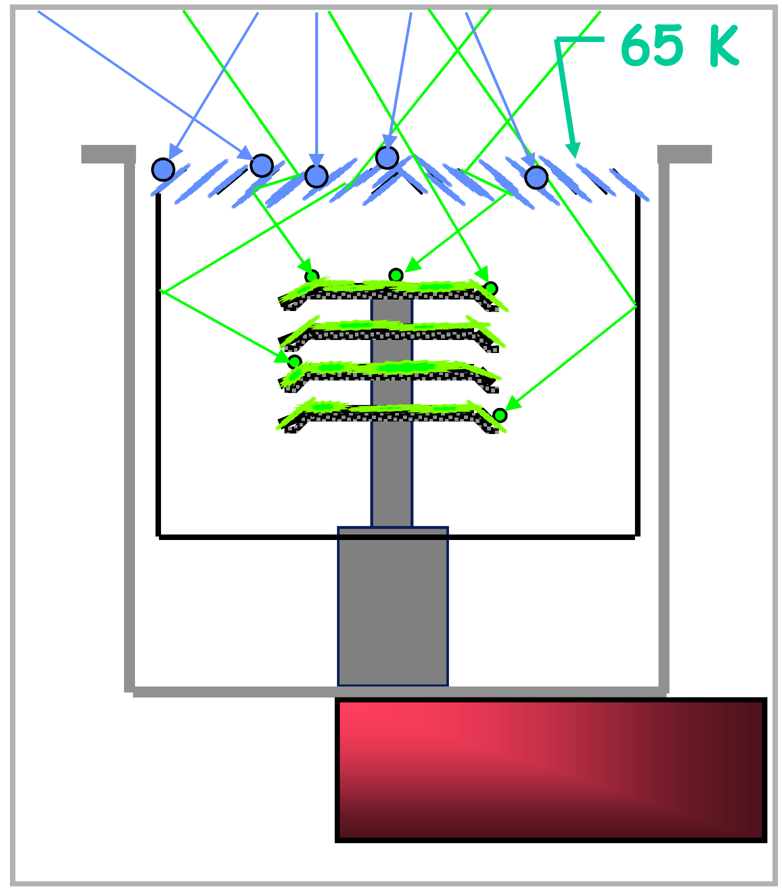
- When the equilibrium pressure is reached.
  - Argon liberates
  - Pumpdown slows
  - Causes "False Full" condition

EQUILIBRIUM VAPOR PRESSURE				
	10^{-10}	10^{-7}	10^{-4}	10^{-3}
Water	130K	153K	185K	198.5K
Argon	23.7K	28.6K	35.9K	39.2K



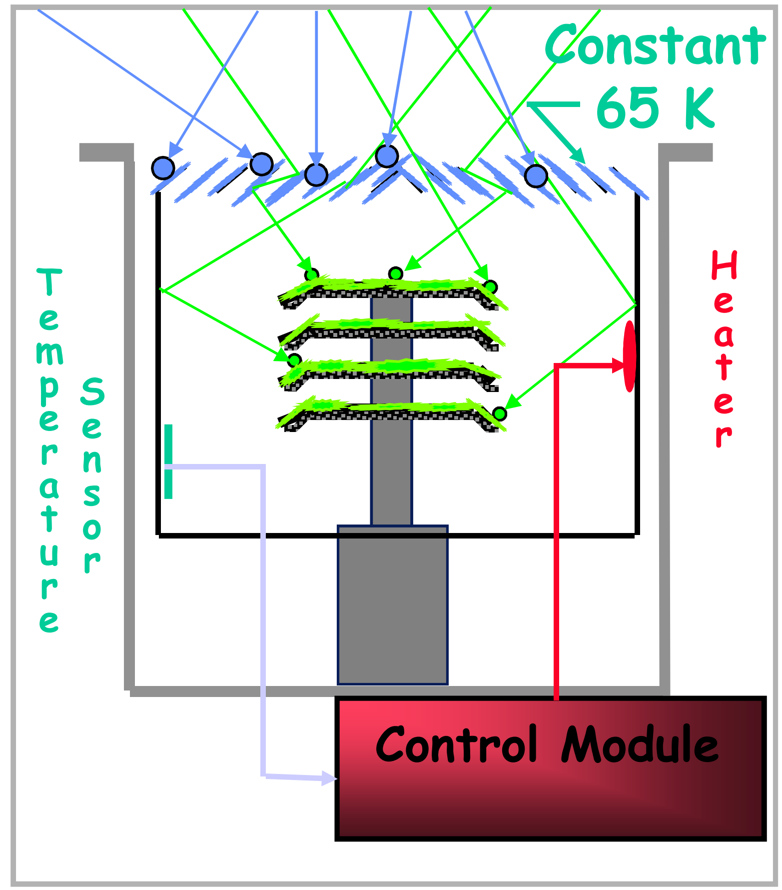
Cryopump Operation – *Argon Hang-Up*

- Argon liberates until it is repumped onto the second stage where it should have been pumped.



Cryopump Operation – *Argon Hang-Up*

- Argon Hang-Up can be avoided with modern controllers interfaced to the first stage sensor and heater.
  - Monitors and controls temperature
  - Prevents a "Too Cold" condition



Cryopump Design . . . *Capacities*

Typical Capacity - *8" Cryopump*

Gas Collected = Pressure x Speed x Time

Gas	Capacity (at STP)
Water Vapor	1000 liters (gas)
	1 liter (ice)
Nitrogen & Argon	1000 liters (gas)
	1 liter (ice)
Hydrogen	17 liters (gas)

Cryopump Operation . . . *Crossover*

During chamber evacuation,when should the high-vacuum valve be opened?

For cryopumps, the maximum crossover capability is specified as the impulsive mass input that causes the second stage to rise no higher than 20 K.

Cryopump Operation . . . *Crossover*

Example: Crossover Pressure Calculation

Crossover value for a CTI On-Board 8 = 150 Torr-liters

Crossover formula: $\frac{\text{Crossover value}}{\text{Chamber volume}} = P \text{ in Torr}$

$$\frac{150 \text{ Torr-liters}}{300 \text{ liters}} = .5 \text{ Torr or } 500 \text{ milliTorr}$$

Understanding crossover can produce faster pumpdown times and cleaner vacuum too.

Cryopump Operation . . . *Regeneration*

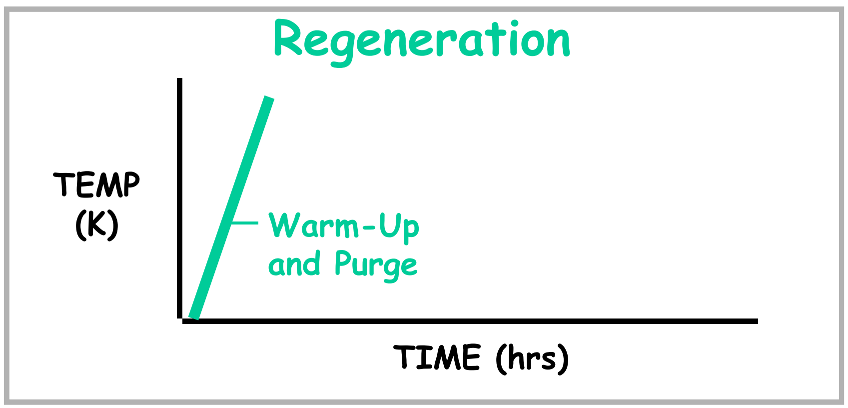
The objective of regenerating a cryopump is to remove the captured gases from the pump and restore its pumping capacity.

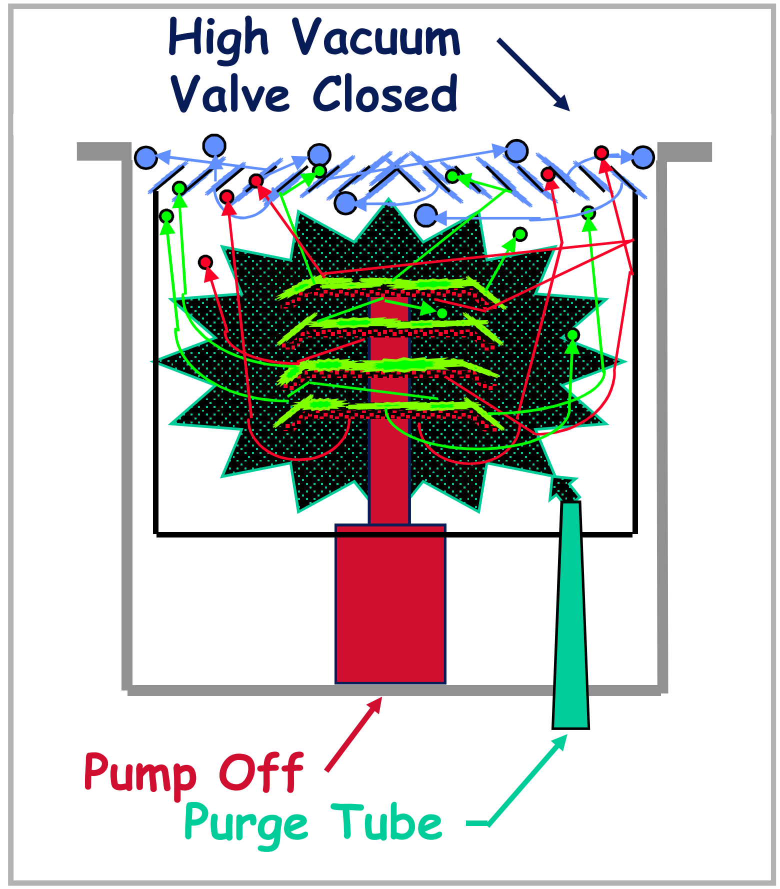
So . .. when should cryopumps be regenerated?

Whenever your system is down is a good opportunity to regenerate your cryopump without affecting your up-time.

Cryopump Operation . . . *Regeneration*

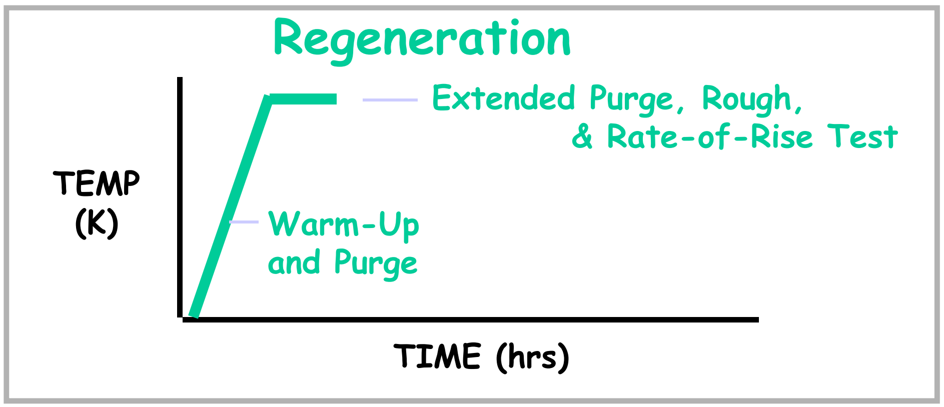
- **Regeneration**
  - Warm-Up and Purge

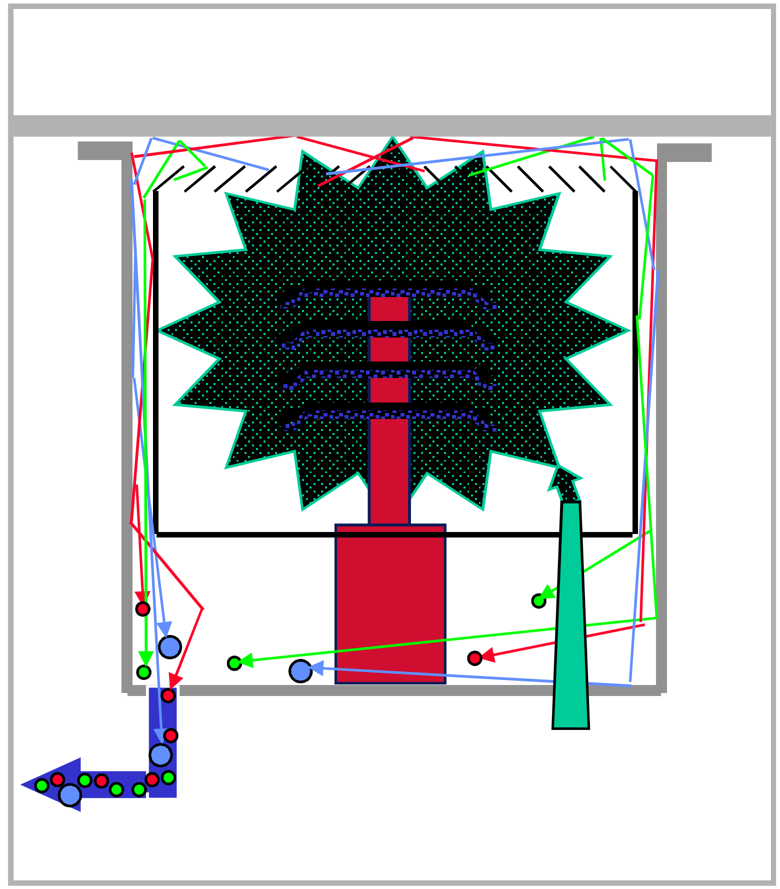




Cryopump Operation . . . *Regeneration*

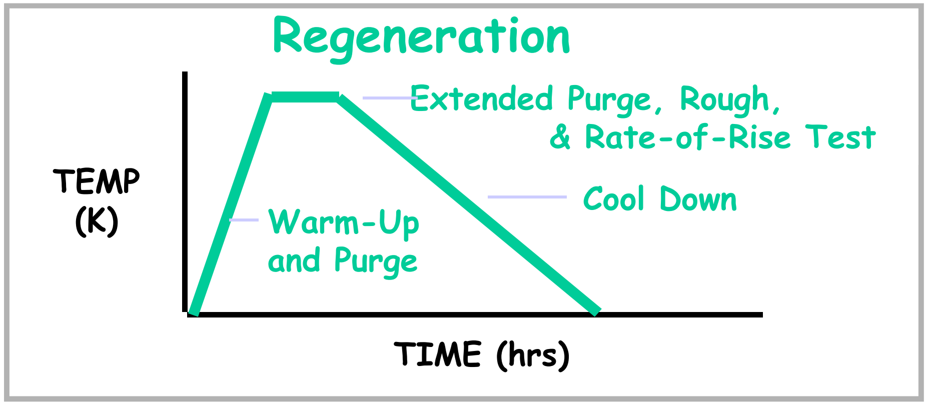
- **Regeneration**
  - Warm-Up and Purge
  - **Extended Purge**
  - **Rough Out**
  - **Rate-of-Rise (ROR) Test**

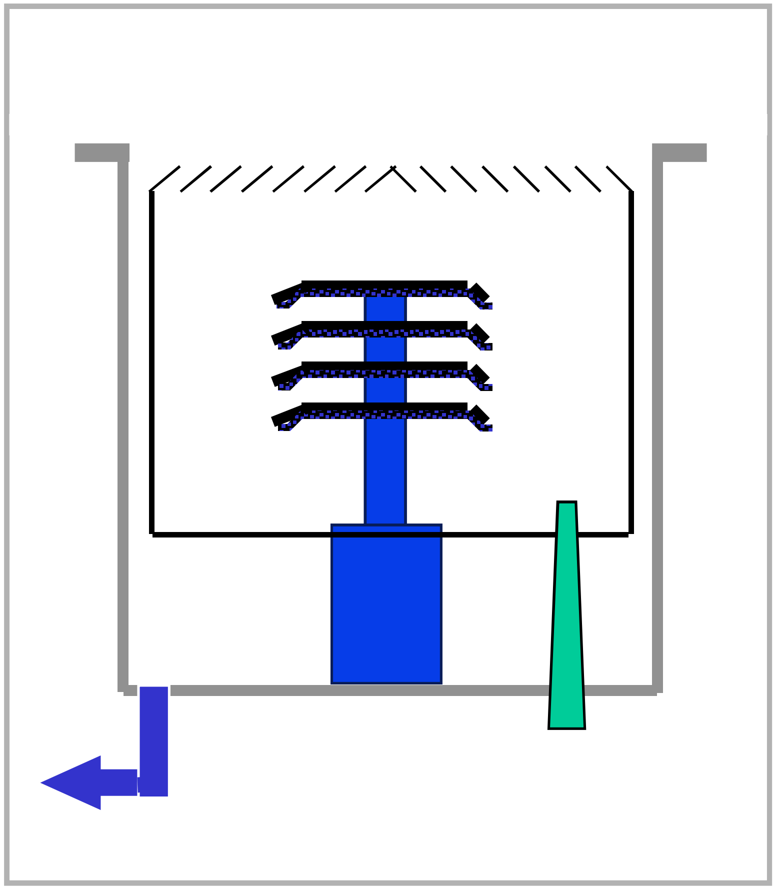




Cryopump Operation . . . *Regeneration*

- **Regeneration**
  - Warm-Up and Purge
  - Extended Purge
  - Rough Out
  - Rate-of-Rise (ROR) Test
  - **Cool Down**

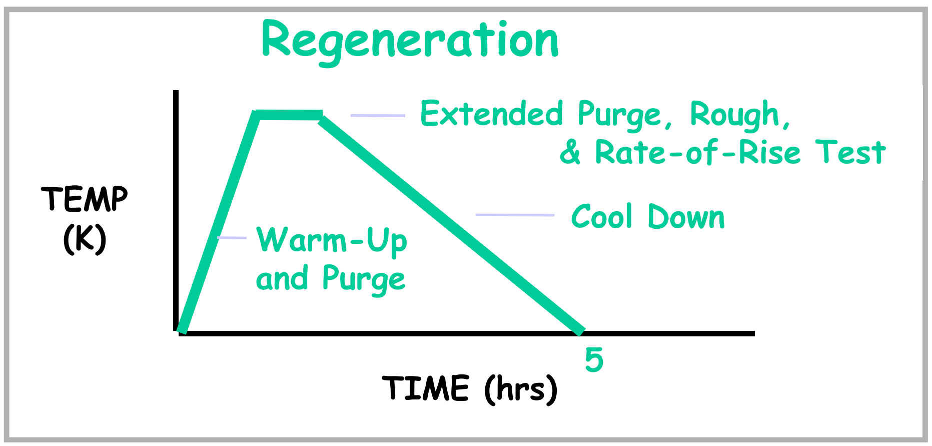


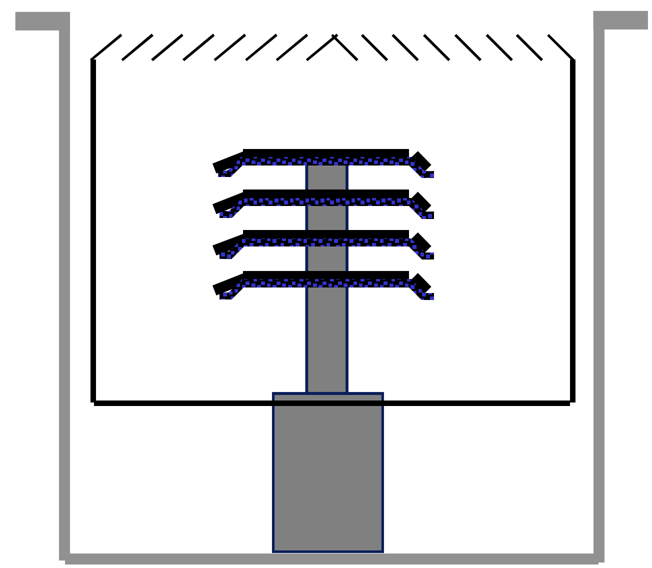


Cryopump Operation . . . *Regeneration*

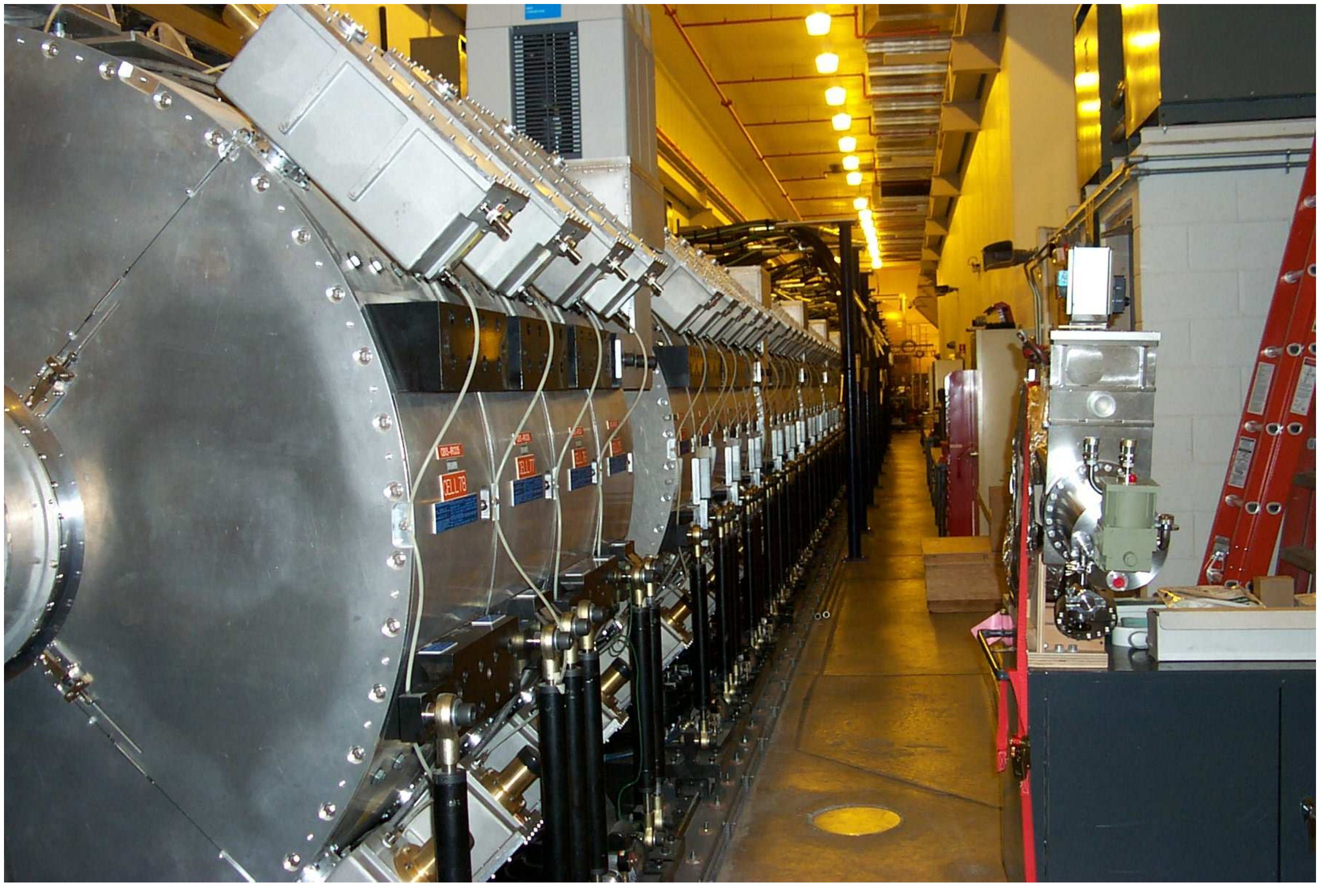
- Regeneration

Typically 5-6 hours cold-to-cold.





Example of Cryo-pumped Accelerator – DARHT II
(the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydro-Test)



Example of Cryopumped Accelerator – APT RFQ

- Cryogenic Pumping System for Cavity system, with H_2 Pumping Speed of 12,000 L/s
- This assembly was completed and successfully tested at LLNL Vacuum Lab. The whole system was then delivered and installed at the APT/LEDA facility.