

BDS Vacuum and Backgrounds

**M. Sullivan
O. Malyshev**

**LCWS08
Nov. 16-20, 2008**

Some Background Issues

- **A lot of work has gone into studying detector backgrounds**
 - **Upstream sources and masking**
 - SR from bends
 - SR from the Final Doublet
 - BGB hitting the IP and nearby masks and magnets
 - **Downstream sources**
 - Beam disruption –SR from wide energy beam
 - Beam bremsstrahlung
 - Bending the outgoing beam – backscatter SR from bend
 - Backscatter photons from beam losses
 - Neutrons

Vacuum

- Vacuum level assumed upstream of the detector
 - 1 nT dynamic pressure
- Vacuum level assumed inside the detector
 - 100 nT dynamic pressure
- What level of vacuum is needed downstream of the detector?
 - Present working assumption? 100 nT? 1000 nT?

Sources of gas

- **Thermal outgassing (molecules/(cm² s))**
 - depends on material, its treatment, conditioning, history, coatings, surface area, wall temperature, etc.
- **Photon stimulated desorption (molecules/photon)**
 - SR photons, Bremsstrahlung radiation
 - Depends on the same as above plus photon energy, number of photons per second per unit of beam pipe length, integrated photon dose.

Sources of gas (2)

- **Ion stimulated desorption**
 - Molecules of residual gas can be ionised by the beam and be repelled to the walls by the positron beam charge
 - Has the same dependence as thermal desorption plus ion energy (function of beam charge and size), pressure in the beam pipe, integrated photon, electron and ion dose.

Sources of gas (3)

- **Desorption stimulated by any other energetic particles**
 - Lost beam particles, new particles
 - Same as thermal desorption plus the particle energy, intensity, integrated photon, electron and ion dose.
 - Have we put the beam dump far enough away from the incoming beam line?

Sources of gas (4)

- **Locally, view-factor effect:**
 - In a straight pipe the local gas density can depend on the gas density of remote regions and this can be a limiting factor when the required local gas density must be much lower (order of magnitude or more) than other parts of the straight pipe.
- **Either the entire straight needs to be at the same pressure or else gas dynamic modelling is required**
 - Oleg or any other vacuum expert familiar with TPMC or angular coefficient methods can look at this

Possible problems

- **Cryogenic beam pipe (Oleg's experience):**
 - **Secondary desorption of cryo-condensed gases**
 - Even a fraction of a H₂ monolayer can cause a significant gas density increase if bombarded with photons, electrons or other particles
 - A monolayer of H₂ at 4.2 K cause dramatic gas density increase (equilibrium gas density)
 - Temperature instability can cause significant gas density fluctuations
 - **Ideal solution:**
 - Minimise the gas molecules entering the cryogenic pipe
 - Minimise the possibility of energetic particles or photons hitting the cryogenic pipe
 - **Vacuum specification should be in gas density, not pressure**

Courtesy of Oleg Malyshev

Possible problems (2)

- **Narrow beam pipe and limited access for pumping port may define limitation for lowest reachable pressure.**
- **Distributed pumping could be a good solution**
 - **SIP inside the detector magnetic field**
 - **NEG coatings**
 - **NEG strips or cartridges**
- **A vacuum scientist should be in the design loop**

Possible problems (3)

- **Ion induced pressure instability in the positron beam pipe**
 - This problem relates the ion stimulated desorption, which depends on beam parameters and available pumping.
 - **Solution is sufficient pumping**
 - It requires some modelling
 - Oleg recently made such a study for ILC DR, and now can do the same for BDS.

Summary

- **We think we know what the vacuum pressure should be in each area**
- **The primary issue is whether or not we have modeled the gas sources completely enough to be able to design adequate pumping**
- **Beam scrubbing is another aspect of this issue as it sets the dynamic pressure**