

A cryopump for PANDA

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24.6.2020



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Motivation

- Expected residual gas density in PANDA poses a challenge on multiple fronts
 - For example: for the luminosity detector, beam lifetime, vertex point reconstruction
- Multipronged approach:
 - Optimisation of IP (D. Klostermann)
 - Cooling of target beam pipe (D. Klostermann)
 - Cryopump for (anti-)proton beam line



Position of the cryopump





Cooling hardware and analysis software

- Coldhead: Leybold Coolpower 10 MD
 - ≈ 30K at warm stage
 - ≈ 10K at cold stage

• Temperature simulations performed with Autodesk CFD 2019

• Vacuum simulations performed with Molflow+







Example of an inserted cryopump





Different cryopump geometries

tube cryopump



aperture cryopump





Different thermal shield geometries

Gap shield



Hole shield





Aperture cryopump with a hole shield



- Length: ≈ 40 cm
- Pumping surface: 3527 cm²
- Regeneration interval: ≈ 2.4 months
- Minimal temperature: 11K
- Maximum temperature: 13K



Aperture cryopump with a hole shield

- Length: ≈ 60 cm
- Pumping surface: 4863 cm²
- Regeneration interval: \approx 3.3 months
- Minimal temperature: 11K
- Maximum temperature: 14K





Aperture cryopump with a gap shield

- Length: ≈ 60 cm
- Pumping surface: 4863 cm²
- Regeneration interval: \approx 3.3 months
- Minimal temperature: 12K
- Maximum temperature: 15K





Tube cryopump with a hole shield



- Length: ≈ 40 cm
- Pumping surface: 2332 cm²
- Regeneration interval: \approx 1.6 months
- Minimal temperature: 11K
- Maximum temperature: 14K



Tube cryopump with a hole shield

- Length: ≈ 60 cm
- Pumping surface: 3491 cm²
- Regeneration interval: \approx 2.4 months
- Minimal temperature: 12K
- Maximum temperature: 17K





Tube cryopump with a gap shield

- Length: ≈ 60 cm
- Pumping surface: 3491 cm²
- Regeneration interval: \approx 2.4 months
- Minimal temperature: 12K
- Maximum temperature: 17K





Conclusion

• Optimal combination concerning regeneration interval and temperature:







hole shield



Comparison of vacuum results for aperture geometry





Summary and outlook

- Minimal temperatures are achieved by the aperture geometry in conjunction with a hole shield
- Residual gas density is improved by over 30%, with only a weak dependency on the exact geometry of the cryopump
- Regeneration intervals are only rough estimates. The exact adsorption capacity of the activated carbon needs to be determined
- Based on these results, a prototype cryopump will be constructed



Thank you for your attention! Are there any questions?

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