

control was carried out on ceramic-lined thin-wall vacuum chambers for HIAF and SESRI 300 MeV accelerator. The results showed that the longitudinal, radial and angular variations could be controlled within 0.8 mm, 0.3 mm and 0.2° , respectively, for both prototypes under working condition.

The installation was improved on the BRing prototype segment in Tianshui due to limitation of installation space as shown in Fig. 2. Experiments have shown that when the spring is not mounted in the same plane as the vacuum chamber, additional upward arch deformation occurs due to the movement. Therefore, it is important to keep the forces in the same plane in the subsequent tests.

References

- [1] X. Q. Chen, J. C. Yang, J. W. Xia, et al., Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A, 920(2019)37.
 [2] C. C. Li, C. Luo, J. L. Liu, et al., Vacuum, 184,109898(2021)1.

8 - 26 Extremely High Vacuum Acquisition with BPM on BRing

Liu Jianlong, Lin Xiaojian, Xie Wenjun, Yang Weishun and Meng Jun

The vacuum inside HIAF-BRring beam tube should reach an extremely high vacuum level of 10^{-12} mbar. BPM is an important component for measuring beam profiles, and a total of 40 sets of BPM are distributed on BRring. BPM has a complex structure, which is one of the important issues to define whether BRring can reach extremely high vacuum.

In order to obtain better vacuum performance of BPM structure, the internal structure of BPM is continuously optimized, and the vacuum pressure of different structures of BPM is simulated. The simulation results are shown in Fig. 1, and the results show that:

(1) The denser the openings on the inner plate of BPM, the smaller the air output on the surface of the material, and the better the vacuum degree of the BPM structure.

(2) When 2 titanium sublimation pumps are configured on the BPM, the vacuum pressure of BPM with 720 holes is better than 6.7×10^{-12} mbar.

In addition, the ultimate vacuum test results of the BPM structure with a number of 720 holes processed were 6.4×10^{-12} mbar. The experimental results are shown in Fig. 2, and the experimental results agree well with the simulation results.

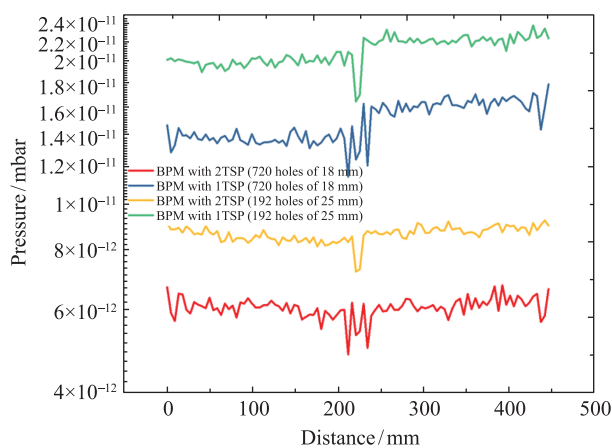


Fig. 1 (color online) Simulation results of different structures of BPM.



Fig. 2 (color online) Experimental setup with a 720-holes BPM.