

Turbo Pumps

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Outline

Background

Vacuum Pumps

Turbo Pump Design

Importance

Background: Pressure

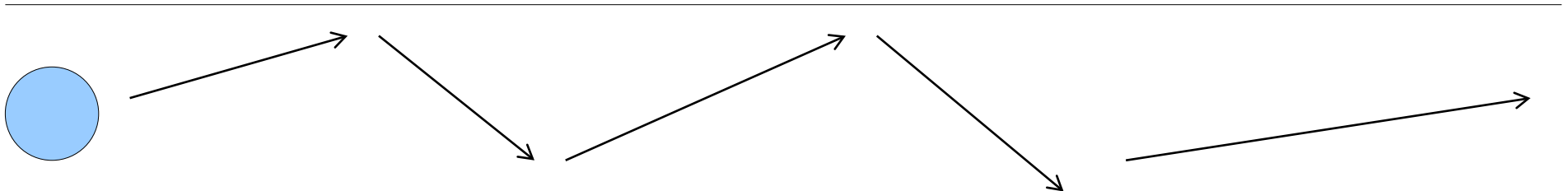
Gas molecules are in constant random motion

In a container, the collisions of the gas molecules with the walls are what we measure as pressure (force/area)

Vacuum: Absence of gas (no pressure!)

Viscous flow with no vacuum

Collisions between molecules become rare at high vacuum



Vacuum Pumps

Removes gas from a chamber to create a vacuum

Useful when you interactions with gas must be minimized (eg. Electron beams)

Turbo Molecular Pumps

Momentum Transfer

Titled rotor blades spin at up to 90,000 RPM

Gas molecules pass through the blades and pick up momentum when struck by the back of the blades

Some gas molecules more likely than others to make it through
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Typical Setup

Turbo Pump Characteristics

Pumping Rates

20 L/s to 3,000 L/s

Different gases pump at different rates

Compression Ratio

Ratio between the partial pressure of a specific gas in the foreline vs. chamber (ie. after/before turbo)

eg. If $CR=10^8$ for Nitrogen and $P_{\text{foreline}} = 10^{-}$

Other Characteristics

Rotor design (SNECMA vs. Pfeiffer)

Bearings

Ceramic, lubricated

- Lubricant with low vapour pressure at UHV

Magnetic, levitating

- Rotor shaft levitates without mechanical contact
- No oil backflow, no mechanical wear!

Throughput, Vacuum, Backpressure

SNECMA Design

Pfeiffer Design

Practical Importance

Turbopumps are an essential part of nanotechnology

Science: SEM, EBL, FIB, LEED, XPS, thin film deposition

Engineering: Semiconductor fabrication, ion implantation, [your research here?]

Advantages: Reliable, good performance, corrosion resistant, fast(!), clean

If one breaks on you, you'll have to know how to find a replacement. 😊

Questions?

References

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3. A user's guide to vacuum technology
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