

~~ISO/TC 112/SC~~

~~Date: 2023-05-24~~

~~ISO/DIS FDIS 21360-6:2022/2023(E)~~

~~ISO/TC 112/SC /WG 1~~

~~Secretariat: DIN~~

~~Date: 2023-07-04~~

~~Vacuum technology — Standard methods for measuring vacuum-pump performance — Part 6: ~~Cryo~~Cryogenic vacuum pumps~~

~~Élément introductif — Élément central — Partie 6: Titre de la partie~~

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Technique du vide — Méthodes normalisées pour mesurer les performances des pompes à vide — Partie 6: Pompes à vide cryogéniques

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Foreword

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This document specifies methods for measuring the performance data of ~~evaporative~~ cryogenic vacuum pumps. This document complements ISO 21360-1, which provides a general description of the measurement of performance data of vacuum pumps. This document takes precedence in the event of a conflict with ISO 21360-1.

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Vacuum technology — Standard methods for measuring vacuum-pump performance — Part 6: CryopumpsCryogenic vacuum pumps

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for measuring the volume flow rate, maximum throughput, pumping capacity, base pressure eryopumpcryogenic vacuum pump, cooldown time and crossover value of eryopumpsCryogenic vacuum pumps.

It is applicable to two-stage, closed-loop gaseous helium eryopumps with the cold surfaces not protruding into the chambercryogenic vacuum pumps, which can be directly flanged to a vacuum chamber.

The eryopumpsCryogenic vacuum pump can capture nitrogen (alternatively dry air), argon, hydrogen and other gases to obtain high/ultra-high vacuum.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 21360-1:2020, *Vacuum technology — Standard methods for measuring vacuum-pump performance — Part 1: General description*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21360-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

base pressure eryopumpcryogenic vacuum pump

p_b

p_b

pressure obtained in the test dome within 24 h of completing cooldown

Note 1 to entry: It is possible that the base pressure is not the lowest pressure obtainable with the eryopumpcryogenic vacuum pump. The base pressure represents the lowest pressure that can be obtained after reasonable conditioning of the eryopumpsCryogenic vacuum pump and the test dome without any test gas (see 5.5).

Note 2 to entry: For many practical applications (e.g. only cool down time is tested, see 5.6), base pressure also can be obtained in the eryopumpcryogenic vacuum pump with a blank off flange at the entrance.

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cooldown time

time elapsed between starting the ~~eryopump~~**cryogenic vacuum pump** at room temperature (293 K ± 3 K) at a starting pressure as indicated by the manufacturer and the point at which the temperature of the *second stage* (3.6) reaches 20 K

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Note 1 to entry: The roughing valve should only be closed when the action of closing does not cause the pressure in the ~~eryopump~~**cryogenic vacuum pump** to rise to a value above the starting pressure.

3.3 crossover value

~~q_{cv}~~
 q_{cv}
maximum amount of nitrogen gas which can be admitted into the pump over a short time with the temperature of the *second stage* (3.6) remaining ≤20 K during the test gas flow

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3.4 pumping capacity

~~q_{pc}~~
 q_{pc}
quantity of gas, which has been pumped up to the moment when the volume flow rate has reduced to 50 % of the initial value measured

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Note 1 to entry: After having pumped this amount of gas, the pump still can reduce the pressure in the test dome down to a value of $p \leq 10^{-3}$ Pa in less than 10 min to ensure that a certain pumping performance is still available.

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3.5 maximum throughput

~~Q_{max}~~
 Q_{max}
maximum quantity of **condensable** gas flow, which a ~~eryopump~~**cryogenic vacuum pump** can pump with the temperature of the *second stage* (3.6) at 20 K

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3.6 second stage

lower temperature side cooling station with the cold panels of a closed-loop, two-stage gaseous helium cold head

4 Symbols

Symbol	Designation	Unit
Q	gas throughput of eryopump cryogenic vacuum pump	Pa·l·s ⁻¹ (or Pa·m ³ ·s ⁻¹)
Q_{max} Q_{max}	maximum throughput	Pa·l·s ⁻¹ (or Pa·m ³ ·s ⁻¹)
q_{cv} q_{cv}	crossover value	Pa·l(or Pa·m ³)
q_{pc} q_{pc}	pumping capacity	Pa·l(or Pa·m ³)
p_d, p_e p_d, p_e	pressures in the test dome for the orifice method	Pa

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p_b	base pressure cryopump cryogenic vacuum pump	Pa
p_1	vacuum pressure on inlet	Pa
p_2	starting pressure	Pa
D	inner diameter of test dome	m
D_N	nominal diameter of test dome	m
T_{max}	maximum temperature of the second stage	K

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5 Test methods

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5.1 Test gas

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5.2 Measurement of the volume flow rate (pumping speed)

5.2.1 General

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The measurement of volume flow rate is specified in ISO 21360-1.

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Pretreatment (see 5.2.4) is recommended before measuring the pumping speed of the test gas (except hydrogen).

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When the pressure remains stable within $\pm 3\%$ (for hydrogen $\pm 5\%$ is acceptable) for the following minute, the average value per minute can be regarded as valid p_1 .

If several test gases are used, without regenerating the pump completely, the gases should be used in the following order: hydrogen, nitrogen (alternatively dry air), argon.

If during measurement more than 30 % of the pumping capacity as indicated by the manufacturer is admitted, the ~~cryopumps~~ cryogenic vacuum pump should be regenerated.

The test pump should be directly flanged to the test dome (see 5.7.2, Figure 1) or the quick-acting valve (see 5.7.2, Figure 2). The cold surfaces of the test pump shall not protrude into the test dome. Specifically, for cryogenic vacuum pumps with cold surfaces extending beyond the pump inlet flange used in some applications (e.g. semiconductor industry), flanges or pipe adapters should be used to facilitate the connection between the test pump and the test dome to prevent the cold surfaces from protruding into the test dome.

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5.2.2 Pretreatment procedure

A quantity of the test gas given by $\alpha \cdot q_v$ is admitted into the cryogenic vacuum pump during the pretreatment. Where, q_v is the nominal volume flow rate of the pump and α ($\alpha = 1 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$) is a proportionality factor determining the quantity of gas to be admitted into. The inlet pressure should be within the measuring pressure range and the operational time should not exceed 60 min.

The pressure shall be measured by the ion gauge, when the pressure change is at least one order below the measured pressure range in which the volume flow rate shall be measured, or if the pressure change

satisfies $\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} \leq 30 p_1 \text{ (Pa}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}\text{)}$, the measurement of volume flow rate can be started