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(54) **Gas transfer vacuum pump**

Gastransfervakuumpumpe

Pompe à vide de transfert gazeux

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to vacuum pumps of the gas transfer type. In particular, but not exclusively, the present invention relates to a new type of drag vacuum pump mechanism.

[0002] In general, vacuum pumps can be split into various categories according to their pumping mechanism. Thus, in broad terms, a vacuum pump can be categorised as either a gas transfer pump or an entrapment pump. Gas transfer pumps can be further classified as kinetic pumps or positive displacement pumps (which includes reciprocating pumps and rotary displacement pumps such as Roots or rotary vane mechanisms). Kinetic pumps can also be further classified as drag pumps (such as molecular drag pumps or turbo-molecular pumps) or fluid entrainment pumps (such as oil vapour diffusion pumps).

[0003] In order to achieve a certain level of vacuum pressure, different types of pumps can be arranged to operate in series in order to compress low pressure gases to pressures at or just above atmospheric pressure. The different classification of pumps used in such a pumping arrangement depends on many factors, including the level of vacuum pressure required, the application requiring a vacuum environment, the volume of material to be pumped within a certain timeframe and the material being pumped through the vacuum pump, for instance.

[0004] Gas transfer vacuum pumps are currently used in many different industrial and scientific applications. For instance, gas transfer pumps provide vacuum for the manufacture of semiconductor devices, including, but not limited to the manufacture of integrated circuits, micro-processors, light emitting diodes, flat panel display and solar panels. These applications require a relatively sterile or benign environment in order to enable deposition and processing of material on a substrate. In addition, gas transfer pumps are used in other industrial processes that require vacuum, including glass coating, steel manufacture, power generation, vacuum distillation, lithium ion battery production and the like. Some scientific instruments, such as mass spectrometers or electron beam microscopes, also require vacuum environments and gas transfer pumps are often used to achieve a suitable vacuum environment.

[0005] Various type of gas transfer pump mechanisms have been developed over time. Different pump mechanisms were developed according to the requirements of the application and as result of different flow behaviour of gas molecules at different vacuum pressures. For instance, at high vacuum pressures (10^{-3} mbar and below) the gas molecules are said to be in a molecular flow regime. Here, the molecules move freely without mutual hindrance and collisions are mainly with the walls of a vessel. Molecules strike the vessel's wall, stick for a relatively short period, and then leave the wall's surface in a new and unpredictable direction. The flow of gas is random and the mean free path is relatively large. In mo-

lecular flow regimes pumping occurs when molecules migrate into the vacuum pump of their own accord. At vacuum pressure in the region of atmospheric pressure to about 1mbar the gas molecules behave in a different manner. At these higher pressures the flow is called viscous flow. Here the gas molecules collide with one another frequently and the mean free path of the molecules is relatively short. Turbulent and laminar flow conditions exist in this pressure regime. The pressure regime between molecular and viscous conditions is termed transitional flow regime (from about 1mbar to 10^{-3} mbar).

[0006] However, there is no known single type of pump mechanism that can operate at required high efficiency across all the vacuum pressure regimes. Thus, in order to evacuate a chamber to a high level of vacuum pressure (10^{-6} mbar, for instance), a vacuum pump system might include a turbo-molecular pump (which are designed to operate efficiently at pressures between 10^{-9} to 10^{-2} mbar) backed by a molecular drag pump mechanism (which operate efficiently in the transitional flow regime) and further backed by a scroll, Roots or screw pump (which operate efficiently in the viscous flow regime and exhaust gas at atmospheric pressures), depending on the application requirements.

[0007] Certain molecular drag mechanisms were developed in the first half of the 20th Century and subsequently optimised. However, the fundamental arrangement of the various drag mechanism configurations has remained unchanged, save for the developmental design tweaks. In essence, drag pump action is produced by momentum transfer from a relatively fast moving rotor surface directly to gas molecules contained within a channel defined by a stator. The mechanisms have taken the names of their principle developers.

[0008] For instance, in the Gaede pump mechanism shown in figure 1 (which is named after Wolfgang Gaede 1878-1945) gas molecules are forced to traverse a set of rotating impeller disks 1, each of which is rotating in close proximity to a stationary gas channel 2 whose inlet 3 and outlet 4 are separated by a stationary stripper member 5 that urges molecules away from the rotating disk at the outlet and into the inlet of the next stage (also see patent documents US852947 and GB190927457).

[0009] The Holweck pump mechanism shown in figure 2 generally comprises a smooth sided cylinder 6 spinning in close proximity to a helical grooved outer wall 7 and is named after Fernand Holweck, (1890-1941). The tangential velocity of the cylinder imparts momentum to the gas molecules which are propelled within the grooved channels along helical path towards an outlet 4. Multiple grooved surfaces are commonly used (reference can be made to US 1492846 for more details). In alternative Holweck configurations, the smooth sided cylinder can form the stator and the rotor can be configured as the helical grooved component.

[0010] In a Siegbahn pump mechanism, as shown in figure 3, the rotor generally comprised a spinning disk 8 to impart momentum to the gas molecules. The stator

comprises spiral channels on its surface held close to the rotating disk. Thus, gas molecules are forced to travel along the inwardly spiralling radial channels. This mechanism was developed by Mane Siegbahn (1886-1978) and is further described in patent document GB332879.

[0011] More detailed explanation of these known mechanisms and their additional incarnations is not necessary here because the skilled person is familiar with them. The various mechanisms form part of the common general knowledge of the person skilled in the art of vacuum pump technology, with further explanation found in various books on the subject. For example, reference can be made to the following text books: "Modern Vacuum Practice", by Nigel Harris, published by McGraw-Hill in 2007 (ISBN-10:0-9551501-1-6); "Vacuum Science and Technology", edited by Paul A Redhead, published for the American Vacuum Society by AIP Press in 1994 (ISBN 1-56396-248-9); and "High-Vacuum Technology - A Practical Guide", by Mars Hablanian, published by Marcel Dekker Inc in 1990 (ISBN 0-8247-8197-X).

[0012] Both Holweck and Siegbahn mechanisms are commonly used as backing pumping mechanisms for turbo-molecular pump mechanism. Advantageously, the Holweck or Siegbahn rotor can be integrally coupled to the turbo-molecular pump's rotor thereby allowing for a single rotor and drive motor design. Such pump mechanisms are often referred to as compound turbo-molecular pumps and examples of this type of pump are disclosed in US8070419, US6422829 and EP1807627, for example.

[0013] However, known molecular drag mechanisms suffer from various drawbacks. For instance, the capacity of the pump mechanism is limited because the rotor has to rotate relatively close to the stator and the depth of the stator channel has to be relatively shallow in order to optimise the compression ratio of the pump. In known drag pump mechanisms, it is not possible to increase capacity by increasing the depth of the stator channel beyond a certain limited. The system being evacuated is at a lower gas pressure than at the pump's exhaust and gas naturally tries to flow back through the pump into the evacuated system to equalise any pressure gradient. If the stator channel is too deep, then gas molecules in a portion of the channel furthest from the rotor can be unaffected by rotor. Thus, a path for gas molecules to flow back along the channel against the intended flow direction towards the inlet of the drag pump stage can be provided when the channel is too deep resulting in a significant loss of pump efficiency and compression ratio.

[0014] There is a desire to increase the capacity of drag mechanism vacuum pumps. This might be achieved by providing several drag mechanisms arranged in a parallel configuration, such as the system disclosed in US5893702. Here, concentric Holweck pump stages are arranged to work in parallel with one another. However, the additional rotor weight, inertia, complexity and overall pump size required by this type of configuration can make it undesirable.

[0015] Turbo-molecular pumps comprise a series of rotor blades that extended in a generally radial direction from a rotor axle or hub. A series of rotor blade sets are stacked on top on one another along the axis of rotation.

5 The blades are angled to direct gas molecules struck by the rotating towards an outlet. It is conventional to place stator blades in-between each rotor blade set to improve pump efficiency and reduce back flow of gas molecules towards the pump inlet. The stator blades are generally
10 designed along the same principles as the rotor blades, but the stator blades are angled in an opposite direction. The rotor and stator blades can be machined from a metal block or formed from a sheet of metal having the blades stamped out of the sheet. The skilled person is familiar
15 with this type of the vacuum pump and further description of the mechanisms is not necessary here. Alternative turbo-molecular pump designs have been proposed that can be best described as radial flow turbo-molecular pumps, such as those described in US2007081889,
20 US6508631 and DE10004271.

[0016] Both axial and radial flow turbo-molecular vacuum pumps are efficient only in the molecular flow regime pressures because the pump relies on high speed rotors imparting momentum to gas molecules and directing the
25 molecules towards to the outlet. At higher pressures, that is in the transitional and viscous flow regimes where gas molecules interact with one another as well as part of the pump, turbo-molecular pumps become much less efficient. This reduction in efficiency is manifested as an
30 inability of turbo-molecular pumps to provide an effective compression ratio of gases at relatively low vacuum pressures. In effect, at low vacuum pressures (i.e. in the transitional and viscous flow pressure regimes) the gas molecules can become 'trapped' in-between the blades of a
35 rotor or stator as a result of interacting with neighbouring gas molecules rather than the parts of the pump designed to direct molecules towards an outlet. Thus, at these higher pressures, the pump can suffer from so-called 'carry over' where gas molecules are not effectively transferred
40 along the axial length of the pump towards the outlet, but tend to remain in the space between neighbouring rotor blades and travel in a generally circumferential path.

[0017] The present invention aims to provide a vacuum pump mechanism that ameliorates the issues discussed above. Additionally, the present invention aims to provide a vacuum pump mechanism that has a relatively high
45 pumping capacity, operates at lower consumption levels and/or requires relatively less space compared to known pump mechanism with the same or similar specification. In other words, the present invention aims to provide a
50 more efficient vacuum pump in terms of gas throughput, cost of ownership and/or overall pump size.

[0018] In order to try and achieve this aim, the present invention is directed in broad terms towards a pump
55 mechanism in which two elements are arranged for relative movement with respect to one another and where a first element provides a channel defining a gas flow path between an inlet and outlet and a second elements

intersects the channel at an angle, wherein the second element is perforated to allow gas to flow through it and, during use, the relative movement urges gas molecules in the channel towards the outlet. The second element should be relatively thin (for example less than 1 mm thick) and have smooth surfaces. To try and minimise 'carry-over' of gas molecules, the first element (that defines the gas flow channel) should extend to a position that is relatively close, or as close as possible to the surface of the second element. This arrangement can be utilised so that a majority of gas molecules remain within the gas flow channel at the point where the second element intersects the channel and are not carried over by the second element as it passes out of the channel. The second element can intersect the channel at a position along the length of the channel or at the channel's outlet or inlet.

[0019] Thus, the combination of the first and second elements provides a molecular drag pump arrangement. However, the present invention can be seen to differ from known molecular drag pumps (as described above) in that known systems generally operate with the plane of the stator and rotor being arranged in parallel or the components being arranged concentrically. In broad terms, one element of the present invention's pumping mechanism operates in a different plane to the other element. In other words, one element passes through the gas flow path defined by the other element and gas can pass along the flow path by virtue of the perforations or gaps in one of the elements.

[0020] More precisely, in a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a vacuum pump comprising a mechanism comprising a perforated element arranged to intersect a channel formed on a surface of a channel member, said channel being arranged to guide gas molecules from an inlet of the pump towards an outlet, wherein the perforated element and channel member are arranged to move relative to one another so that, during use, gas molecules are urged along the channel towards the outlet, said perforated element being arranged to allow gas molecules to pass through it; wherein the channel member comprises a slot, disposed in a wall of the channel, arranged to accommodate the perforated element at a point where the perforated element intersects the channel.

[0021] The perforated element can be arranged to intersect a portion of a gas flow path in a pump. The perforated element can comprise an upstream surface facing the pump inlet and a downstream surface facing the pump outlet arranged such that the upstream and downstream surfaces of the perforated element can be free from protrusions. In other words, the surfaces are smooth or generally flat without elements extending from the surface. The perforated element can be either a perforated disk or a perforated cylinder. The surfaces of the disk or cylinder are flat, in that the surfaces are free of protrusions. The term "flat" is taken to mean that surfaces are said to be flat even when a tapering perforated element

is utilised and/or the perforations are disposed on a curved surface of a tapered disk or cylinder - the surfaces do not comprise protrusions extending out of the flat or curved plane of the perforated element.

[0022] The upstream and downstream surfaces of the perforated element can provide the means by which momentum is transferred to the gas molecules. Thus, molecules passing a pump comprising such a rotor interact with the rotor's upstream and downstream surfaces and are urged towards an outlet.

[0023] The perforations disposed through the perforated element can include holes having a circular, elongate, ovoid, hexagonal, rectangular, trapezoid, or polygonal shape. Furthermore, the perforated element can comprise a peripheral edge and at least a portion of the perforations are open at the peripheral edge. That is, the perforations are not enclosed by the peripheral edge. In addition, open perforations can extend in a radial direction towards an inner circumferential edge, whereby a portion of the upstream and downstream surface disposed between neighbouring open ended perforations extends towards the peripheral edge to form a flat radial vane.

[0024] Advantageously, the perforated element can have a thickness of less than 1.5mm, preferably less than 1mm and more preferably less than 0.5mm. The thickness is measured as a distance between the upstream and downstream surfaces.

[0025] In addition, the perforated element comprises an annular array of perforations passing through the perforated element to interconnect upstream and downstream surfaces. The perforations can extend through the perforated element in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the disk. Thus, perforations extend through the perforated element to allow the passage of gas there-through and have an interaction length equivalent the thickness of the perforated element at the location of the perforation.

[0026] Additionally, the perforated disk can comprise an annular portion in which the plurality of perforations is disposed and the transparency of the annular portion varies in a radial direction. The transparency can increase with respect to increasing radial distance from centre of the disk. Furthermore, the transparency varies as a function of either varying the size of perforation, varying the angular spacing of perforation, varying the circumferential spacing of perforations, or any combination thereof. Transparency is taken as the ratio of the total area of the perforated element intersecting a gas flow channel that is taken up by the perforations of the perforated element (i.e. excluding the area taken up by perforated element's material) to the total area of member that intersects a given flow path channel.

[0027] In addition, a spindle that can be coupled to the perforated element, said spindle being arranged coaxially with the perforated element. The spindle can be arranged to be coupled to a plurality of perforated elements and/or each of the plurality of perforated elements can

be disposed at discrete locations along the axial length of the spindle. In addition, the spindle can be arranged to have a diameter that varies along the axis of rotation to form an axial profile that is any one of frustoconical, stepped, bullet-shaped, and cylindrical, or any combination thereof. Furthermore, the diameter of the spindle can increase along the axial length towards a pump outlet. This arrangement can aid gas compression within a pump comprising a plurality of rotor elements arranged in series.

[0028] Advantageously, the perforated elements can be spaced apart by cylindrical spacing elements so that a first perforated disk is disposed nearest to an inlet of a pump and second perforated disk is disposed nearest to an output of a pump. The first perforated disk can have a lower transparency compared to the second perforated disk. This arrangement can be utilised if the desired inlet pressure is in the molecular flow pressure regime and the outlet pressure is in the transitional or viscous flow pressure regimes. The perforated elements can be coupled to the spindle via the spacing elements to allow for accurate spacing of perforated elements.

[0029] The perforated disk can comprise an annular portion in which the plurality of perforations is disposed and a solid inner portion disposed between the annular portion and the centre of the disk arranged so that the solid inner portion forms an inner periphery of the disk. In one arrangement the solid inner portion of the second perforated disk extends in a radial direction further from an axis of rotation when compared to a solid inner portion of the first perforated disk. Additionally, the perforated disk can comprise an annular portion in which the plurality of perforations is disposed and a solid outer portion forming the outer periphery of the disk.

[0030] Advantageously, a turbo-molecular blade section can be disposed for use upstream of the perforated element. Additionally, other pumping mechanisms, such as regenerative pump mechanism, Siegbahn, Holweck or Gaede drag mechanisms or a centrifugal pump rotor section can be disposed for use downstream of the perforated element.

[0031] Furthermore, the rotor can be made from a material including aluminium, aluminium alloy, steel, carbon fibre re-enforced polymer (CFRP), or titanium.

[0032] A vacuum pump or a vacuum pump stator can be arranged to cooperate with a vacuum pump rotor, comprising; a channel member or element having a surface on which a gas flow channel is disposed, said channel being formed of at least side walls and a floor, wherein the side walls comprise an intersecting slot arranged to accommodate a perforated element that intersects the gas flow path at an intersection angle and wherein the channel is arranged to constrain gas therein, and wherein the perforated element and channel element are moveable with respect to one another. The perforated element is configured to allow the passage of gas through it, as described above. The intersection angle can be an acute angle or perpendicular to a portion of the gas flow channel

wall through which the rotor element passes.

[0033] Advantageously, the channel member can be cylindrical and the gas flow channel is formed as a helix disposed on an inner surface of the cylinder. In this configuration, the sidewalls of the channel can be disposed on the inner cylindrical surface of the channel member and extend from the inner surface towards a longitudinal axis; and/or the intersecting slot can extend in a radial direction towards a longitudinal axis of the channel member. Thus, this configuration provides a stator for use in an axial flow pump.

[0034] Alternatively, the channel member can be disk-shaped and the gas flow channel is formed as a spiral disposed on an upper surface of the of the channel member. In this configuration, the flow channel can extend between the outer periphery of the channel member and a position close to a radial axis of the disk-shaped channel member; and/or the intersecting slot can extend along an arc a constant distance from the radial axis. Thus, this configuration provides a stator for use in a radial flow pump.

[0035] Depending on the desired pump characteristics, the intersecting slot can extend from the floor of the gas flow channel. Alternatively, the slot can extend to a position short of the floor of the gas flow channel. In both cases, the slot is arranged to accommodate a rotor and if the rotor does not completely intersect the gas flow channel (i.e. there is a small gap left between the peripheral edge of the rotor and the channel floor) then the alternate configuration can be utilised.

[0036] Advantageously, the channel member can be arranged to form a portion of a stator, said stator comprising two or more stator elements fixed to one another. Each of the stator elements can be identical to one another. Furthermore, each stator element can comprise an abutment surface arranged to cooperate with the abutment surface of a neighbouring stator element. Further still, the intersecting slot can be disposed at a location coinciding with the abutment surface. The plane of the intersecting slot can be arranged to be perpendicular to the abutment surface. Thus, the stator can comprise segments that are relatively easy to assemble to form a complete stator.

[0037] Advantageously, a portion of the gas flow channel of one stator elements can be arranged to overlap with a portion of the gas flow channel of a neighbouring stator element. Additionally, this configuration also allows for respective overlapping portions of the gas flow channel to be arranged to overlap and form the intersecting slot in the sidewall of the gas flow channel.

[0038] Advantageously, the vacuum pump can comprises two or more gas flow channels arranged to extend from an inlet towards an outlet. As a result, a multiple start pump is provided wherein a stator configured in this way provides means for having a multiplicity of inlets to maximise throughput of gas. Preferably, between two and eight gas flow channels, more preferably six gas flow channels, can be arranged to extend from an inlet to-

wards an outlet.

[0039] Additionally, the gas flow channels can be arranged in a stepped configuration whereby the gas flow channel comprises radial and longitudinal sections interconnected to one another. The slot for accommodating the rotor can be configured to coincide with the longitudinal section such that the slot is generally perpendicular to the rotor.

[0040] A vacuum pump can have a mechanism comprising; a perforated member arranged to intersect a channel formed on a surface of a channel member, said channel being arranged to guide gas molecules from an inlet of the pump towards an outlet, wherein the perforated member and channel member are arranged to move relative to one another so that, during use, gas molecules are urged along the channel towards the outlet, said perforated member being arranged to allow gas molecules to pass through it. The perforated member can intersect the channel at an acute angle or at a 90 degree angle. The channel member can comprise a slot, disposed in a wall of the channel, arranged to accommodate the perforated member at a point where the perforated member intersects the channel. The slot can extend across at least the depth of the channel so that the perforated member can completely divide the channel at the point where the perforated member intersects the channel. Alternatively, the slot does not extend to the floor of the channel and the perforated member intersects only portion of the gas flow channel thereby leaving a gap in the gas flow channel at the point of intersection. Put another way, the perforated member can be arranged to extend across the gas flow channel to intersect a majority of the channel, whereby a gap is provided between the perforated member such that, during use, gas molecule can pass through the gap.

[0041] Advantageously, the channel member can be cylindrical and the channel is formed on an inner surface to form a helical gas flow path between the inlet and outlet disposed at opposing ends of the channel member. Furthermore, the perforated member can be a perforated disk in this configuration. The disk can be tapered with smooth or flat surfaces, free from protrusions. Thus, the thickness of the perforated member can be minimised, along with the slot's width through which the disk passes to reduce carry-over of gas molecules. In other words, the width dimension of the slot is comparable to the thickness of the perforated member so as to restrict or minimise the amount of gas that can be carried over within the perforations or through the slot.

[0042] Additionally, the perforated member is a rotor and the channel member is a stator. The rotor can be arranged according to any of the configurations described in the first aspect above.

[0043] The channel member can comprise a radial surface on which the channel is formed to provide a spiral gas flow path between an inner and outer circumference of the radial surface. Thus, the perforated member can be a perforated cylinder. The perforated cylinder can be

arranged concentrically with the channel member, whereby an intersecting slot extends along a circular path and a rotor can be accommodated within a slot. This arrangement allows for radial flow of gas molecules being pumped through the vacuum pump.

[0044] Advantageously, a turbo-molecular bladed rotor can be disposed upstream of the channel member. This provides a means of further encouraging gas molecules into the pump mechanism, particular in molecular flow pressure regimes.

[0045] When the turbo-molecular bladed rotor is disposed upstream of the channel member the vacuum pump can further comprise a third pumping stage disposed downstream of the channel member. The third pumping stage can comprise any one a centrifugal pumping stage, a Holweck drag mechanism, Siegbahn drag mechanism, Gaede drag mechanism, or regenerative pump mechanism. The third pumping mechanism can be arranged to exhaust at pressure near to or above atmospheric pressure.

[0046] Additionally, the perforated member comprises an upstream surface facing the pump inlet and a downstream surface facing the pump outlet. The upstream and downstream surfaces of the perforated member can be free from protrusions. In other words, the surfaces are flat or smooth. The perforated member can be either a perforated disk, or a perforated cylinder. The perforated member can comprise a peripheral edge and at least a portion of perforations are open at the peripheral edge. The open perforations can extend in a radial direction towards an inner circumferential edge, whereby a portion of the upstream and downstream surface disposed between neighbouring open ended perforations extends towards the peripheral edge to form a flat radial vane. The perforated member has thickness of less than 2mm or 1.5mm, preferably less than 1mm and more preferably less than 0.5mm. Furthermore, perforations in the perforated member can extend through the perforated member in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the disk. Thus, the carry-over of gas molecules can be minimised and the pump's efficiency improved.

[0047] Additionally, the present invention provides a vacuum pump comprising; an inlet, an outlet, a perforated member, a channel member, and a motor; wherein the channel member comprises a surface having a channel formed thereon, said channel being arranged to guide gas molecules from the inlet towards the outlet, the perforated member is arranged to intersect the channel, the perforated members comprises upstream and downstream surfaces which are free of protrusions, a portion of the perforated member that intersects the channel has a thickness of less than 2mm, and the motor is arranged to cause relative movement of the perforated member and channel member such that, during use, the relative movement causes gas molecules to be urged along the channel towards the outlet, said perforated member allowing gas molecules to pass through it. Embodiments of the present invention are now described by way of

example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which;

Figure 1, 2 and 3 are schematic diagrams of known molecular drag pumping mechanisms;
 Figure 4 is a schematic diagram of an embodiment of the present invention;
 Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of a portion of the of a pump mechanism embodying the present invention;
 Figure 6 is an enlargement of a portion of figure 5;
 Figure 7 is a schematic diagram showing portions of five alternative perforated members according to the present invention;
 Figure 8 is a schematic diagram of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
 Figure 9 is a schematic diagram of another embodiment of the present invention, shown in exploded view;
 Figure 10 is a schematic diagram of the embodiment of figure 9;
 Figure 11 is a cross section of the pump mechanism shown in figure 10;
 Figure 12 is another cross section of the pump mechanism shown in figure 10;
 Figure 13 is a schematic diagram of a further embodiment of the present invention, showing a compound pump incorporating the mechanism of the present invention;
 Figure 14 is a cross sectional diagram of the pump shown in figure 13;
 Figure 15 is a schematic diagram of another embodiment of the present invention; and
 Figure 16 is a cross sectional area of a portion of a pump embodying the present invention.

[0048] A first embodiment of the present invention is shown schematically in figures 4 to 7. Referring to figure 4, a vacuum pump mechanism 10 is shown comprising a channel element 12 and a perforated element 14. The channel element and perforated element are moveable with respect to one another in order to urge gas molecules entering the pump's inlet 16 towards an outlet 18. Such relative movement can be provided by holding one of the elements stationary whilst the other is driven in a rotary motion by an electric motor (for instance). For the purposes of this embodiment we shall describe the pump mechanism in terms of the channel element being the stationary component of the pump (that is, the stator) and the perforated element as being the rotating, driven element of the pump (that is, the rotor). Of course, the present invention is not limited to this arrangement and the skilled person understands that the other configuration are possible where the channel element is driven whilst the perforated element remains stationary or is also driven to provide the required relative motion.

[0049] In the first embodiment, the channel member (stator) 12 is generally cylindrical in shape, having the

inlet 16 disposed at one end of the cylinder's axis 20 and the outlet 18 disposed at the other, opposite end. Thus, this embodiment is an axial flow pump. At least one channel 22 can be formed on the inner surface 24 of the cylinder. The embodiment shown in the figures illustrates two channels to provide a so-called 'two start' pump, or 'twin start'. Of course, more channels can be formed if desired, as discussed below. The channel is formed of a floor 26 and sidewalls 28 extending from the floor towards the axis to form helical flow path. The channels sidewalls extend by a distance L in a radial direction, which can typically be of the order of a few millimetres to 100mm or more, depending on the pump's operational requirements. In the twin start configuration shown, there are two flow paths forming a double helix. The sidewalls 28 of the channel are formed integrally with helical vanes 30 that extend from the inner surface 24 of the cylinder. One side of the vane forms a sidewall of a first channel and the other side of the vanes forms a sidewall of a neighbouring channel.

[0050] The perforated element 14 (rotor) comprises a spindle 32 that can be coupled to a motor to drive the rotor. A disk 34 is mounted on the spindle and is positioned and held in place by use of a spacer element 36. The disk is relatively thin, having a thickness in the axial direction of less than 2mm, more preferably less than 1.5mm and most likely in the region of 0.75 to 0.25mm thick. An array of perforations 38 is provided on the disk 34 to allow gas molecules to pass through the disk, from one side to the other side, via the perforations. The perforations are arranged to pass straight through the disk and are not inclined to the rotor or disk's surface. The disk is arranged to intersect the gas flow path at an angle, thus the perforations are required to allow the gas molecules to pass through the radial plane of the disk and continue along the flow path. A slot 40 is provided in the channel element to accommodate the disk and allow the disk to intersect the channel. As a result, the channel extends either side of the disk and the disk divides the channel into an upstream portion nearest the inlet and a downstream portion downstream of the disk.

[0051] The rotor disk is disposed a short distance 'l' from the start of the gas flow channel sidewall. In other words, the sidewall extends above the rotor at the inlet of the gas flow channel by a distance 'l' in an axial direction. Therefore, the inlet has a cross section of dimensions L/l in the radial and axial plane. The distance 'l' can be between 5 to 40mm or larger. As a result, when compared to known drag pump mechanism described above, it is apparent that the capacity of the pump mechanism embodying the present invention is greatly improved. As discussed above, known drag pump mechanisms are limited in their ability to pump relatively large volumes of gas, whereas a pump embodying the present can overcome this limitation by utilising this configuration where one element intersects the gas flow channel at a given angle. A cross-sectional area of the gas flow channel in the order of a few hundred mm² to 4,000mm² or

more is readily achievable using the present invention. The dimension l can also be used when measuring the distance between adjacent perforated elements in the pump.

[0052] Figure 5 illustrates the operational principles of a pump embodying the present invention. When in operation, the disk is rotated at relatively high speed about the axis 20, as indicated by the arrow in figure 5. In figure 5, the principles of operation show the components of the pump in a linear manner to help ease the understanding of the operation principles. As a result, the rotational movement of the disk is shown as a linear movement as indicated by the arrow. Further, Figure 5 shows schematically a vacuum pump embodying the present invention having four rotor disk dividing the pump into five stages A to E. Stage A is upstream of a first rotor 50, a second rotor 51 divides stages B from C, a third rotor 52 divides stages C from D and a fourth rotor divides stages D from E. Section E terminates at the outlet 18 of the pump downstream of the fourth rotor 53. The rotor disk intersects the flow path channel by passing through the slot 40 disposed in the channel walls. The slot is designed so that the disk passes through the slot with minimal clearance, which is approximately 0.50mm clearance above and below the surface of the disk closest to the slot 40.

[0053] Various typical gas molecule paths are shown in figure 5. A first path is illustrated by arrow 60. The molecule enters the inlet of the pump which operates at high vacuum pressure. It strikes the stator wall 30 and is released into the path of the rotor 50. Striking a solid part of the rotor, momentum is imparted to the molecule by the relative movement of the rotor. Next, the molecule strikes the underside surface of the sidewall 28 and it is directed again towards the rotor. Here, the molecule's path interacts with a disk perforation 38 allowing the molecule to pass through the intersecting disk into the next section of the pump, namely section B as illustrated.

[0054] A second path of another molecule is illustrated by arrow 62. Here, the molecule's path passes through a perforation on the rotor allowing the molecule to progress from section B to Section C where it then interacts with sidewall of the channel and is emitted from the surface towards the rotor through which it has just passed. Here, it interacts with the downstream surface of the rotor and it is retained within section C, as a result. Its path then continues from the rotor 51 onto the third rotor 52, from here to the opposite sidewall of the channel and then through a perforation of the third rotor into section D. Thus, momentum can be transferred to gas molecules by either an upstream or a downstream surface of a rotor, or by both surfaces.

[0055] A third path of a different molecule is illustrated by arrow 64. Here, the molecule passes from Section B into Section C via a perforation in the second rotor 51 where it settles on the sidewall of the channel. It then returns to section B through a perforation of the rotor when it is emitted from the sidewall. The molecule does not leave section B despite further interaction with the

second rotor. Our initial computational modelling of a pump embodying the present inventive concept has shown this path is relatively unlikely to occur, but it does occur on occasion.

[0056] Thus, gas molecules migrating into the inlet of the pump encounter a surface of the rotating disk. Some molecules pass through a perforation and strike a surface of the gas flow path channel 22. However, a significant proportion of the molecules strike one or more surfaces of the rotating disk, settling there for a short time period and then leave the surface in a random direction. Momentum of the gas molecule leaving the surface in this fashion is influenced by the rotary motion of the disk and it is likely that the molecule has momentum transferred to it having a major component in the direction of the rotor's movement. As a result, the majority of molecules striking and leaving the disk's surfaces are urged towards the underside of the channel wall and towards a point where the rotor passes through the channel wall. Thus, molecules are ultimately urged towards the outlet of the pump mechanism by a combination of the intersection of the rotor and gas flow path.

[0057] From figure 5 it can be seen that the compression of gas increases from stage A to stage E. An increasing reduction of rotor spacing towards stage E and/or increased angle of inclination of the sidewalls with respect to the rotor can assist with maintaining pump efficiency as the gas molecules become compressed towards the outlet. Furthermore, it is likely that different rotor perforation patterns and transparency are employed at different pressures encountered in stages A to E.

[0058] Figure 6 shows an enlargement of the area 70 as shown in figure 5, where the rotor and sidewalls intersect. The rotor 50 passes through the slot 40 of sidewall 28 at the intersection point. To provide efficient pumping, that is the efficient transfer of gas molecules from one side of the rotor disk to the other, the pump designer should consider minimising potential return paths for molecules or paths which allow the molecule to effectively remain in the same stages of the pump (i.e. stages A to E as explained above). For example, the width T of the slot 40 should be minimised as far as possible to try and prevent gas flowing from one side of the sidewall to the other side without passing through the perforated element 50. Furthermore, the thickness ' t ' of the rotor 50 should be minimised in order to reduce the likelihood of gas molecules being transferred within the perforations as it passes through the slot 40 to try and prevent so-called 'direct carry-over' of gas molecules. Our initial computational modelling results have indicated that a rotor thickness ' t ' of 1.0mm to 0.3mm would provide sufficient pumping efficiency when operated in conjunction with a slot width T of 1.5 to 1.0mm or thereabouts. Other factors might influence the thickness ' t ' of the rotor, such as meeting required stiffness and strength parameter to prevent rotor breakage caused by centripetal forces during use or to prevent axial flexing of the rotor caused by

vibration or pressure differences across the thickness of the rotor. In other words, the ratio of $T:t$ should be as close to 1 as is practicable possible.

[0059] Furthermore, the length M of the slot 40 (as seen by the rotor passing through the slot 40) might affect pumping efficiency, as might the length of overlap 'm'. The overlap depends on angle α at which the rotor disk 50 is inclined with respect to the plane of the channel wall, the length M of the slot and width T of the slot. In addition, the size of the perforations (shown as 'd' in the figure), the spacing D of the perforation and the relative length M of the slot might also affect the pumping efficiency. It is likely that a different ratio of $d:M$ might be required, depending on the pressure of gas being pumped and/or the desired throughput of the pump. For instance, in the viscous flow pressure regime, our initial assessment shows that 'd' should be relatively large, possibly exceeding M , in order to provide efficient pumping. The dimension of 'd' might be reduced in the molecular pressure regime. Thus, different stages of a pump embodying the present invention might use different rotor dimensions and perforation dimensions.

[0060] The angle of intersection α is typically measured at a point half way along the radial distance L , as shown in figure 4. The reason for doing this is because the angle varies depending on the radial position at which it is measured. Embodiments of the present invention are likely to utilise an angle α of between 40° to 5° depending on the pressure of gas being pumping and the desired gas flow path length required before molecules encounter subsequent rotor. Typically, our initial modelling has been for pumps having an angle α of between 20° and 5° . Of course, different angles can be used, depending on the requirements of the pump.

[0061] Furthermore, to provide efficient pumping, the ratio of channel width 'l' to slot width T should be maintained at a high level, preferably exceed a value of 5 in the viscous flow regime and exceeding a value of 10 or more in lower pressure regimes. Here, l is used to measure the distance between adjacent perforated elements, as well as the distance between an inlet opening.

[0062] Figure 7 shows segments of different rotors in figures 7a to 7e. The figures illustrate different examples of perforation types and, of course, the present invention is not limited to these specified perforations and the skilled person understands that different configurations are possible.

[0063] In figure 7a, a quarter segment 100 of a disk rotor as described above is shown. The rotor has an axis 102, inner circumferential edge 104 and outer peripheral edge 105. An array 106 of perforations 107 is provided in annular zone 106. The perforations are arranged as radial slits having a radial length dimension that is much greater than their width or circumferential dimension.

[0064] Figure 7b shows an alternative embodiment 110, where the same numerals have been used to indicate common features. However, this embodiment differs from the others in that the perforations 107 are cir-

cular and/or ovoid in shape. Furthermore, the outer peripheral edge 105 of the rotor disk comprises a rippled edge that enables a reduction in overall weight of the rotor.

[0065] Figure 7c shows another alternative embodiment 112, where the same numerals have been used to indicate common features. However, this embodiment differs from the others in that the perforations 107 are lozenge or stadium shaped, extending in a circumferential direction. In addition, the outer peripheral edge can be configured with a rippled or saw-tooth profile (similar to that shown in figure 7b) to assist with weight reduction.

[0066] Figure 7d shows another alternative embodiment 114, where the same numerals have been used to indicate common features. However, this embodiment differs from the others in that the perforations 107 are hexagonally shaped to provide a more efficient way of spacing the perforations and reducing material bulk between neighbouring perforations. In addition, the outer peripheral edge can be configured with a rippled or saw-tooth profile (similar to that shown in figure 7b) to assist with weight reduction.

[0067] Figure 7e shows another alternative embodiment 116, where the same numerals have been used to indicate common features. However, this embodiment differs from the others in that the perforations 107 are open at the outer peripheral edge. In other words, the perforations are slits formed through the disk that extend from a position close to the inner peripheral edge 104 and extending to the outer peripheral edge 105. Put another way, the disk in this embodiment comprises a series of vanes or finger-like portions 117 that have a constant cross sectional profile (that is, constant width and thickness) and that extend outwards in a radial direction from a hub portion 118. It is noteworthy that the vanes 117 are not turned out of the plane of the disk to form blades - the vanes remain flat in order to maintain minimum thickness of the rotor disk to reduce direct carry-over of gas molecules as the rotor passes through the channel wall. The spaces between the vanes are called perforations for the purposes of this document.

[0068] In all the embodiments shown in figure 7, there is an inner annular radial zone adjacent to an outer annular radial zone 106 in which the perforations are disposed. The inner zone comprises solid material, but could equally be comprise perforations or other means to reduce the weight of the disk. All the perforations should be disposed in the portion of the disk that intersects the gas flow path. It might also be advantageous to include a portion of the solid annular inner zone in the portion of the disk that intersects the gas flow path.

[0069] Additionally, there might also be advantages with configuring the rotor disk to extend across only a portion of the gas flow path, whereby a small outer radial zone in the flow path nearest to the floor of the channel is unoccupied by the rotor. In other words, in this additional embodiment, the rotor does not divide the gas flow or extend across the entire radial width of the channel

and hence the gas flow path. We would expect such an outer peripheral gap between the outer peripheral edge of the rotor and the floor of the channel to be in the order of 5mm to 10mm. Such an arrangement encourages the passage of gas molecules around the outer edge of the rotor along the gas flow path. In addition, when keeping the spacing between the rotor's outer peripheral edge and the channel's floor to less than 10mm, the rotor's motion can still influence the gas molecules directing or influencing the momentum of the molecules so that they are urged along the gas flow path in the desired direction. In this arrangement the slot in the gas flow channel side wall which accommodates the perforated element does not have to extend to the floor of the gas flow channel. The slot can terminate at the point where the outer peripheral edge of the rotor is disposed.

[0070] The transparency of the perforated member is measured as the ratio of the total area of the member intersecting a gas flow channel that is taken up by the perforations (i.e. excluding the area taken up by the material of the perforated member) to the total area of member that intersects a given flow path channel. Thus, taking the embodiments shown in figure 7 as an example, a transparency of 25% is taken to mean that a quarter of the area of the rotor disk (that is, the perforated member) disposed within the gas flow channel comprises open space, or perforations. In contrast, a transparency of 80% is taken to mean that four fifths of the area of the perforated member (rotor disk) disposed within the gas flow channel comprises open spaces or perforations.

[0071] As described above, momentum is transferred from the rotor to the gas molecules by interaction between the molecules and the upstream or downstream surfaces of the disk. The disk is thin and only a minimal proportion of gas molecules passing through the perforations between the upstream and downstream surfaces interact with a vertical wall of the perforation. At molecular regime pressure levels a majority (at least 75%) of gas molecules are likely to pass through a perforation without impacting the wall of a perforation for a disk having a thickness of roughly 0.5mm. In other words, the leading and trailing edges of the perforations have little affect on the momentum of gas molecules passing through the perforation, particularly in the molecular flow pressure regimes.

[0072] The size, spacing distance between perforations, and transparency of the rotor can be varied depending on a number of factors, including the pressure at which the pump or individual pump stage is designed to operate. For instance, in molecular flow, perforation spacing and transparency is less critical to determining pump dynamics because aerodynamic effects do not hinder the passage of gas molecules through the perforations at these low pressures. In other words, boundary layer, shock wave and other effects associated with fluid dynamics in viscous flow pressure regimes either do not exist or are minimised in molecular flow pressure regimes.

[0073] In contrast, in viscous flow pressure regimes, perforation size should be maximised to allow gas transfer through the pumping mechanisms. Also, the transparency should be increased within given mechanical constraints for viscous flow operation. For instance, the size of perforation in a circumferential direction can exceed the width of the slot in the stator side wall. In addition, a gap of 2 to 10mm can be provided between the outer peripheral edge of the rotor and the floor of the gas flow channel, as described above, in order to assist with providing sufficient or desired gas throughput. Therefore, the dimensions and transparencies of the rotor disks in a multiple stage pump are likely to vary through the pump due to gas molecules becoming compressed as they pass through the pump towards the inlet: the rotor perforation size and pattern at the inlet can vary from the rotor perforation size and pattern at the outlet because the outlet operates at a higher pressure.

[0074] An alternative embodiment of the present invention is shown in figure 8. Here, the pump 130 comprises a rotor 132 and stator 134. The rotor 132 is arranged to rotate relative to the stator 134 about an axis A in the direction shown by the arrow 135. The stator is generally cylindrical in shape and comprises an inlet 136 disposed at one axial end of the cylinder, and an outlet 138 disposed at the other axial end.

[0075] The rotor comprises a pair of twin helical blades 140 extending from a central spindle 142 disposed on an axle 143, whereby the spindle is generally cylindrical in shape and is arranged to be coaxial with the stator cylinder. A helical flow path is defined by rotor blades, an inner surface 144 of the stator cylinder and an outer surface 146 of the spindle which extends from the inlet to the outlet. In the example shown in figure 8, there are two flow paths forming a double helix, the paths being arranged in parallel with one another. However, one of more flow channels can be provided and the present invention is not limited to the embodiment described here.

[0076] The rotor element comprises an intersecting slot 148 arranged to accommodate a perforated stator element 134 that intersects the flow path. In this embodiment the stator is shown to extend across the entirety of the flow path's width. However, this feature is not essential and a small gap can be provided to assist with gas flow towards the outlet. Perforations 150 in the rotor allow gas to flow through the rotor element and progress along the flow path channel.

[0077] Four perforated disks are arranged in 360° turn of the flow path. Any number of perforated disks can be arranged in this fashion, although between 1 and 8 disks per turn is considered sufficient, depending on the specific requirements of the pump. A stacking element 152 is arranged in between each perforated element and acts to space the disks apart by the desired distance and hold the disks in place during operation. The stacking element also provides the inner cylindrical surface 144 of the flow channel.

[0078] The operation principles of the first and second

embodiments are similar. Relative motion of the channel and perforated members provides the means to urge gas molecules towards the pump outlet. What differs between the embodiments is the part of the pump that is driven by a motor in a practical engineering solution.

[0079] It is possible that embodiments of the present invention that have a relatively smaller size or which operate at higher pressure may utilise the second embodiment, whereas a relatively large pump or one which operates at lower pressures may utilise the first embodiment. In addition, it may be desirable to provide a hybrid configuration that utilises both embodiments in the same pump, wherein the low pressure stages and high pressure stages are disposed on the same drive axle, the low pressure stages (molecular flow pressure regime) incorporating the first embodiment and higher pressure stages (transitional and/or viscous flow pressure regimes) incorporate the second embodiment.

[0080] A third embodiment is shown schematically with reference to figures 9, 10, 11 and 12, in which an alternative vacuum pump mechanism 180 is shown.

[0081] Referring to figure 9, a rotor element 182 is shown separated from a stator element 184 to assist with the explanation. The rotor 182 comprises a drive spindle 186 to which is mounted a disk-shaped member 188. The disk member 188 has a top surface 190 and bottom surface 192. The rotor is arranged to rotate about the axis 194 as indicated by the arrow. A series of concentric perforated skirt elements 195 are arranged to extend from the bottom surface of the disk member. An array of perforations 196 are arranged through each skirt to allow gas to flow through the skirt between an outer and inner section. In figure 9 only one skirt is visible.

[0082] A stator element 184 is arranged to cooperate with the rotor and, during use, urge gas from an inlet 198 towards an outlet 200. The stator element comprises a disk member 202 having an upper surface 204, which faces the bottom surface 192 of the rotor's disk member. A wall 206 extends up from the top surface by a distance that is the same as the axial length of the rotor's skirt member 195. Slots 208 are arranged in the wall to accommodate the rotor skirt elements. The surfaces of the wall 206, upper surface 204 of the stator disk and bottom surface 192 of the rotor disk define a flow channel arranged to guide gas molecules from the inlet 198 towards the pump's outlet 200. The flow channel has a spiral form in this embodiment and the channel is intersected the one or more rotor skirt elements 195 between the inlet and outlet.

[0083] Figure 11 shows an axial cross-sectional view of the assembled pump shown in figure 10. Here, the outlet 200 is visible in the centre of the stator. This arrangement lends itself to a pump design having subsequent pump mechanisms arranged downstream of the pump mechanism shown in the figure. In such an arrangement, multiple pumping mechanisms can be driven by a single motor to improve pump system efficiency. There are four rotor skirts shown in the figure, which are

all arranged concentrically with one another and the axis of rotation 194. The gas flow path is shown by the arrow 210 and it is seen that the rotor skirt 195 intersects the flow path. Figure 12 shows a radial cross section of the pump mechanism shown in figure 10. The same reference numerals have been used to ease understanding.

[0084] During operation relative movement of the rotor and stator elements is achieved by driving the rotor element with an electric motor whilst the stator element is held stationary in a suitable housing. Gas molecules in a chamber being evacuated migrate towards the inlet 198 and any molecules that interact with the rotating skirt's surfaces have their momentum influenced by the movement of the rotor. Thus, molecules are urged along the spiral flow path towards the outlet. Gas molecules are able to pass through the perforations in the rotor and onwards towards the outlet. The nature of the acute intersection angle (that is, the angle at which the rotor skirt intersects the gas flow channel, which is determined by the pitch of the spiral amongst other factors) provides an efficient mechanism to compress the gas passing through the pump. Thus, a radial flow pump is provided by the third embodiment.

[0085] This embodiment operates with the same principles as described above and below. As such, similar design considerations should be taken into account when considering the parameters in which the pump is likely to operate. For instance, the thickness of the rotor skirt should be minimised to control the amount of gas carry-over. Likewise, the slot width should also be minimised for similar reasons. However, in this embodiment, the configuration of the skirt extending axially from a disk may cause an issue as the speed of the rotor increases; the rotor might increase in diameter during use because of the centripetal forces acting on the skirt, which is supported only at one end. Therefore, the designer might be limited to certain materials for manufacture of the rotor, including those that exhibit appropriate strength to weight ratios. Other features might be designed into the rotor to assist with strengthening the rotor appropriately. For instance, the skirt can be tapered to have a thicker end at the point where it is mounted on to the disk member.

[0086] Another alternative embodiment of the present invention is shown in figures 13 and 14. Here, a vacuum pump mechanism 250 comprises three distinct stages to form a compound pump in which at least a part of the pump mechanism comprises the present inventive concept.

[0087] Referring to figure 13, the pump is shown in cut-away form where a portion of the stator has been excluded from the figure. The pump comprises an inlet 252 and an outlet 254. An inlet stage 256 comprises one or more turbo-molecular rotor blade stages 258. A middle stage 260 comprises a vacuum pump mechanism according to the present inventive concept, as described in this document. An outlet stage 262 comprises one or more centrifugal pump stages 264. Rotor sections of the pump are arranged to rotate about an axis R, as indicated by the

arrow. Of course, the inlet and outlet stages, 256 and 262 respectively, can be configured to any suitable pumping mechanism depending on the application and specific requirements of the pumps. For instance, the inlet stage is not limited to turbo-molecular pump mechanisms and the outlet stage is not limited to centrifugal mechanisms; the outlet stage might also comprise any one of a Gaede, Siegbahn, or Holweck mechanism or any combination of these types of pumping mechanisms for example. A regenerative or vortex aerodynamic pump mechanism might also be considered suitable. Furthermore, additional backing pumps can be provided at the outlet should the specification dictate the need for one.

[0088] Figure 14 shows a cross section of the pump taken along the axis of rotation R. All the rotor elements, namely the turbo-molecular blades 258, perforated rotor disks 265 and centrifugal rotor element 264 are mounted on a spindle or axel 268. Spacer elements 270 are disposed between the various rotor elements to hold the rotor elements in position. The stator 272 is formed of at least two segments positioned around the rotor to form the pump stator. The stator comprises the appropriate components 274 that form the gas flow channel as described previously. In addition, further stator components can be incorporated, such as necessary centrifugal stator components 276 and additional turbo-molecular stator components (not shown). Furthermore, each segment comprises the start of one gas flow channel and thus, in this arrangement, the number of segments is equivalent to the number gas flow channels.

[0089] In the embodiment shown in figure 13 the stator is made of six segments although only three are shown in this cut-away view. (Of course, such a segmented stator configuration can apply to any of the embodiments described in this document). Referring to figure 16, two segments 330 and 332 respectively, each have cooperating abutment surfaces 334 and 335 and means 336 for locating the segments in the desired configuration. The abutment surface, or the location of the join between neighbouring segments 330 and 332 is arranged to coincide with the termination of a section 338 of the gas flow channel side wall. A portion 339 of the gas flow channel can also be arranged to extend beyond abutment surface and to overhang across the join and cooperate with a neighbouring segment 332. Likewise, the initial part 342 of the gas flow channel sidewall 340 disposed downstream of the slot 40 can comprise an overhanging portion 342. As a result, the overhanging portions of the sidewall channel of each neighbouring segment are arranged to form, or extend the length of the slot that accommodates the rotor 50.

[0090] Figure 15 shows another configuration of a pump embodying the present invention. Here, the pump mechanism 300 is shown in cut-away form to help with understanding the inventive concept; one half of the stator 302 is shown and only one rotor disk 304 is shown. The rotor axel and additional rotors are not shown in this drawing.

[0091] The stator is made of six segments 306, three of which are shown in figure 15. Each stator segment comprises an inlet 308, thereby providing a six-start pump mechanism when assembled. In this embodiment, the stator segments are abutted to one another to joined along an abutment surface 310. The assembled stator is generally cylindrical in shape, and an inner cylindrical surface 312 provides a floor of the gas flow channel. A plurality of channel walls is formed by a series of radial members 314 extending inwards from the inner cylindrical surface. Together, the walls and channel floor define a gas flow channel which extends between the inlets 308 and outlet 315 at the base of the cylinder in figure 15. The gas flow channel is generally helical in shaped, but it follows a step profile due to the configuration of the walls 314. As such, the flow channels have sections following in a circumferential direction and sections that follow an axial or longitudinal direction. The longitudinal portion 316 of the wall comprise a slot 318 arranged to accommodate a perforated rotor disk 320, similar to the type already described above. In this embodiment, the rotor disk 320 intersects the general direction of the flow channel at an acute angle but passes perpendicularly through the channel wall.

[0092] Further embodiments and adaptations of the present invention will be envisaged by the skilled person without leaving the scope of the inventive concept, as defined in the accompanying claims. For example, the pump mechanism could comprise an inter stage section in between pump stages to enable a so-called split flow configuration. In other words, the pump could have two or more discrete inlets disposed along the axial length so that the pump can evacuate chambers at different pressures, as if often required by differentially pumped mass spectrometry devices.

[0093] Additionally, it is to be understood that a pump can be configured such that the perforated rotor disk intersects the gas flow channel at the end of the gas flow channel. In other words, the rotor is located at the very end of the channel and the channel wall does not extend beyond the rotor to a position downstream of the rotor. In this configuration the slot in the channel wall is not required. However the end of the wall closest to the rotor should be disposed as close as possible to the surface of the disk nearest to the channel wall. This arrangement also allows for modular construction of the pump elements which can be stacked one on top of the other to form a multiple stage pump.

[0094] Furthermore, all the embodiments disclosed above are arranged with the gas flow channel walls arranged in alignment either side of the intersecting rotor. However, the channel wall alignment is not essential for the pump to operate. For example, particularly when operating in the molecular flow pressure regime, misalignment of gas flow channel walls on either side of the rotor would not preclude the operation of the pump. The gas molecules would still be able to pass through the perforated rotor and into the next downstream section.

[0095] Additionally, the thickness of the perforated element might taper towards the outer edge, or towards the edge disposed furthest from the point at which the perforated element is coupled to or adjoins the drive shaft or axle. Therefore, in the case of a tapering rotor disk, the upstream and downstream surfaces are formed as a very shallow cone having an apex angle approaching 180°. In other words, the tapered disk is configured as two shallow cones mounted back-to-back to form a disk having a thickness that is largest at the centre and tapers towards the peripheral edge of the disk. For the purposes of this document the upstream and downstream surfaces are said to be flat even when a tapering perforated element is utilised. The same applies if a tapering cylindrical perforated element is utilised, in which case the upstream and downstream surfaces are considered to be in the plane of a cylinder even if a cross-sectional taper is provided for the perforated element.

[0096] Taking account of the foregoing and current state of the art, we believe the present inventive concept makes a significant contribution to vacuum pump technology and mechanisms based on the present invention should take the name of the principle inventor. As such, embodiments of the present invention can subsequently be referred to as Schofield pumps.

Claims

1. A vacuum pump (10) having a mechanism comprising;
 - a perforated element (14) arranged to intersect a channel formed on a surface of a channel member (12), said channel being arranged to guide gas molecules from an inlet (16) of the pump towards an outlet (18), wherein
 - the perforated element and channel member are arranged to move relative to one another so that, during use, gas molecules are urged along the channel towards the outlet, said perforated element being arranged to allow gas molecules to pass through it; **characterised in that** the channel member comprises a slot (40), disposed in a wall (28) of the channel, arranged to accommodate the perforated element at a point where the perforated element intersects the channel.
2. A vacuum pump according to claim 1, wherein the slot extends across at least the depth of the channel so that the perforated element can divide completely the channel at the point where the perforated element intersects the channel.
3. A vacuum pump according to claim 1, wherein the channel member is cylindrical and the channel is formed on an inner surface to form a helical gas flow path between the inlet and outlet disposed at opposing ends of the channel member.
4. A vacuum pump according to claim 1, wherein the channel member comprises a radial surface on which the channel is formed to provide a spiral gas flow path between an inner and outer circumference of the radial surface.
5. A vacuum pump according to claim 3, wherein the perforated element is a perforated disk having upstream and downstream surfaces in the plane of the disk and that are free of protrusions.
6. A vacuum pump according to claim 4, wherein the perforated element is a perforated cylinder having upstream and downstream surfaces in the plane of the cylinder and that are free of protrusions.
7. A vacuum pump according to claims 5 or 6, wherein the perforated element comprises upstream and downstream surfaces and wherein said surfaces of the perforated element are free from protrusions and the surfaces are in the plane of the disk or cylinder.
8. A vacuum pump according to claim 5, 6 or 7, wherein upstream and downstream surfaces of the perforated element provide the means by which momentum is transferred to the gas molecules.
9. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, wherein the perforated element comprises a peripheral edge (105) and at least a portion of perforations are open at the peripheral edge.
10. A vacuum pump according to claim 9, wherein the open perforations extend in a radial direction towards an inner circumferential edge (104), whereby a portion of the upstream and downstream surface disposed between neighbouring open ended perforations extends towards the peripheral edge to form a flat radial vane.
11. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claims, wherein the perforated element has thickness of less than 1.5mm, preferably less than 1mm and more preferably less than 0.5mm.
12. A vacuum pump according to claim 5, wherein the perforations extend through the perforated element in a direction perpendicular to a surface of the disk.
13. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, wherein the perforated element comprises a portion in which a plurality of perforations is disposed and the transparency of the annular portion varies in either a radial direction or a longitudinal direction, wherein the transparency is defined as the ratio of the total area of the perforated element intersecting a gas flow channel that is taken up by the perforations of the perforated element to the total area of member

that intersects a given flow path channel.

14. A vacuum pump according to claim 13, wherein the transparency increases with respect to increasing radial distance from centre of the disk.
15. A vacuum pump according to claim 13, wherein the transparency varies as a function of either varying the size of perforation, varying the angular spacing of perforation, varying the circumferential spacing of perforations, or any combination thereof.
16. A vacuum pump according to claim 1, further comprising a spindle (268) that is coupled to the perforated element, said spindle being arranged coaxially with the perforated element.
17. A vacuum pump according to claim 16, wherein the spindle is arranged to be coupled to a plurality of perforated elements.
18. A vacuum pump according to claim 17, wherein each of the plurality of perforated elements are disposed at discrete locations along the axial length of the spindle.
19. A vacuum pump according to claim 16, wherein each of the plurality of perforated elements are disposed at discrete locations on a radial element of the spindle.
20. A vacuum pump according to any of claims 16 to 18, wherein the spindle has a diameter that varies along the axis of rotation to form an axial profile that is anyone of frustoconical, stepped, bullet-shaped, and cylindrical, or any combination thereof.
21. A vacuum pump according to claim 20, wherein the diameter of the spindle increases along the axial length towards a pump outlet.
22. A vacuum pump according to claim 17, wherein the perforated elements are spaced apart by cylindrical spacing elements (270) and a first perforated disk is disposed nearest to an inlet of a pump and second perforated disk is disposed nearest to an output of a pump.
23. A vacuum pump according to claim 22, wherein the first perforated disk has a higher or lower transparency compared to the second perforated disk.
24. A vacuum pump according to claim 22 or 23, wherein the perforated elements are coupled to the spindle via the spacing elements.
25. A vacuum pump according to claim 20 and 23, wherein a solid inner portion (118) of the second per-

forated disk extends in a radial direction further from an axis of rotation when compared to a solid inner portion of the first perforated disk.

26. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, further comprising a turbo-molecular blade section (258) disposed for use upstream of the perforated element.
27. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, further comprising a second pump section (262) disposed for use downstream of the perforated element, said second pump section comprising any of a regenerative pump section, centrifugal pump section, Holweck, Siegbahn, or Gaede drag pump mechanisms, or any combinations thereof.
28. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, wherein the rotor is made from a material including aluminium, aluminium alloy, steel, carbon fibre reinforced polymer (CFRP), or titanium.
29. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, wherein perforations disposed through the perforate element include holes having a circular, elongate, ovoid, hexagonal, rectangular, trapezoid, or polygonal shape.
30. A vacuum pump according to claim 6, wherein the perforated cylinder is arranged concentrically with the channel member.
31. A vacuum pump according to claims 30, wherein intersecting slot extends along a circular path and a rotor is accommodated within a slot.
32. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, further comprising a turbo-molecular bladed rotor (258) disposed upstream of the channel member.
33. A vacuum pump according to claim 32, further comprising a third pumping stage (262) disposed downstream of the channel member, wherein the third pumping stage comprises any one a centrifugal pumping stage, a Holweck drag mechanism, Siegbahn drag mechanism, Gaede drag mechanism, or regenerative pump mechanism.
34. A vacuum pump according to claim 1, wherein the perforated element is arranged to extend across the channel to intersect a majority of the channel, whereby a gap is provided between the perforated element and a portion of the channel such that, during use, gas molecule can pass through the gap.
35. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, wherein the perforated element is a pump rotor and the channel member is a pump stator.

36. A vacuum pump according to any preceding claim, wherein the perforated element is a pump stator and the channel member is a pump rotor.

37. A vacuum pump (10) according to Claim 1 comprising;
an inlet (16),
an outlet (18),
a perforated member (14),
a channel member (12), and
a motor;

wherein the channel member comprises a surface (24) having a channel (22) formed thereon, said channel being arranged to guide gas molecules from the inlet towards the outlet, the perforated member is arranged to intersect the channel,
the perforated members comprise upstream and downstream surfaces which are free from protrusions,
a portion of the perforated member that intersects the channel has a thickness of less than 2mm, and
the motor is arranged to cause relative movement of the perforated member and channel member such that, during use, the relative movement causes gas molecules to be urged along the channel towards the outlet, said perforated member allowing gas molecules to pass through it.

Patentansprüche

1. Vakuumpumpe (10) mit einem Mechanismus, der aufweist:

ein perforiertes Element (14), das so angeordnet ist, dass es einen auf einer Oberfläche eines Kanalbauteils (12) gebildeten Kanals schneidet, wobei der Kanal dafür angeordnet ist, Gasmoleküle von einem Einlaß (16) der Pumpe zu einem Auslaß (18) hin zu leiten, wobei das perforierte Element und das Kanalbauteil relativ zueinander beweglich angeordnet sind, so dass im Gebrauch Gasmoleküle entlang des Kanals zum Auslaß hin gedrängt werden, wobei das perforierte Element so angeordnet ist, dass es das Hindurchgelangen von Gasmolekülen ermöglicht;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Kanalbauteil einen Schlitz (40) aufweist, der in einer Wand (28) des Kanals gelegen und dafür angeordnet ist, das perforierte Element an einer Stelle aufzunehmen, wo das perforierte Element den Kanal schneidet.

2. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schlitz sich über mindestens die Tiefe des Kanals erstreckt, so dass das perforierte Element den Kanal an der Stelle, wo das perforierte Element den Kanal schneidet, vollständig unterteilen kann.

3. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Kanalbauteil zylindrisch ist und der Kanal auf einer Innenoberfläche gebildet ist, um einen schraubenlinienförmigen Gasströmungspfad zwischen dem Einlaß und dem Auslaß zu bilden, die an entgegengesetzten Enden des Kanalbauteils gelegen sind.

4. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Kanalbauteil eine radiale Oberfläche aufweist, auf welcher der Kanal gebildet ist, um einen spiraligen Gasströmungspfad zwischen einem inneren und einem äußeren Umfang der radialen Oberfläche zu bilden.

5. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 3, wobei das perforierte Element eine perforierte Scheibe mit stromaufwärtigen und stromabwärtigen Oberflächen in der Scheibenebene hat, die frei von Vorsprüngen sind.

6. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 4, wobei das perforierte Element ein perforierter Zylinder mit stromaufwärtigen und stromabwärtigen Oberflächen in der Zylinderebene ist, die frei von Vorsprüngen sind.

7. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, wobei das perforierte Element stromaufwärtige und stromabwärtige Oberflächen aufweist, wobei diese Oberflächen des perforierten Elements frei von Vorsprüngen sind, und die Oberflächen sich in der Ebene der Scheibe oder des Zylinders befinden.

8. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 5, 6 oder 7, wobei stromaufwärtige und stromabwärtige Oberflächen des perforierten Elements die Mittel bilden, durch welche ein Moment auf die Gasmoleküle übertragen wird.

9. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das perforierte Element einen peripheren Rand (105) aufweist und mindestens ein Teil der Perforationen an dem peripheren Rand offen ist.

10. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 9, wobei die offenen Perforationen sich in einer radialen Richtung zu einem inneren umfangsmäßigen Rand (104) hin erstrecken, wobei ein Teil der stromaufwärtigen und stromabwärtigen Oberflächen, der zwischen benachbarten offenendigen Perforationen gelegen ist, sich zum peripheren Rand hin erstreckt, um einen flachen radialen Flügel zu bilden.

11. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden

Anspruch, wobei das perforierte Element eine Dicke von weniger als 1,5 mm, vorzugsweise weniger als 1 mm, und mehr vorzugsweise weniger als 0,5 mm hat.

12. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Perforationen sich durch das perforierte Element in einer Richtung senkrecht zu einer Oberfläche der Scheibe erstrecken.
13. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei das perforierte Element einen Teil aufweist, in welchem eine Mehrzahl von Perforationen gelegen ist, und die Transparenz des ringförmigen Teils entweder in radialer Richtung oder in Längsrichtung variiert, wodurch die Transparenz als Verhältnis der Gesamtfläche des perforierten Elements, das einen Gasströmungskanal schneidet, der von den Perforationen des perforierten Elements eingenommen wird, zu der Gesamtfläche des Bauteils definiert ist, das einen gegebenen Strömungspfadkanal schneidet.
14. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 13, wobei die Transparenz mit Bezug auf eine zunehmende Radialdistanz vom Zentrum der Scheibe zunimmt.
15. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 13, wobei die Transparenz als Funktion entweder einer variierenden Perforationsgröße, eines variierenden Winkelabstands der Perforationen, eines variierenden Umfangsabstands der Perforationen, oder einer Kombination davon variiert.
16. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 1, weiter mit einer mit dem perforierten Element gekuppelten Spindel (268), wobei die Spindel koaxial mit dem perforierten Element angeordnet ist.
17. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 16, wobei die Spindel mit einer Mehrzahl von perforierten Elementen kuppelbar angeordnet ist.
18. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 17, wobei jedes der Mehrzahl von perforierten Elementen an diskreten Stellen entlang der axialen Länge der Spindel angeordnet ist.
19. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 16, wobei jedes der Mehrzahl von perforierten Elementen an diskreten Stellen auf einem radialen Element der Spindel angeordnet ist.
20. Vakuumpumpe nach einem der Ansprüche 16 bis 18, wobei die Spindel einen Durchmesser hat, der entlang der Drehachse variiert, um ein Axialprofil zu bilden, das entweder kegelstumpfförmig, abgestuft, geschoßförmig oder zylindrisch oder irgendeine

Kombination hiervon ist.

21. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 20, wobei der Durchmesser der Spindel entlang der axialen Länge zu einem Pumpenauslaß hin zunimmt.
22. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 17, wobei die perforierten Elemente durch zylindrische Abstandshalteelemente (270) beabstandet sind und eine erste perforierte Scheibe einem Einlaß einer Pumpe nächstgelegen und eine zweite perforierte Scheibe einem Auslaß einer Pumpe nächstgelegen ist.
23. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 22, wobei die erste perforierte Scheibe eine höhere oder niedrigere Transparenz im Vergleich zur zweiten perforierten Scheibe hat.
24. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 22 oder 23, wobei die perforierten Elemente über die Abstandshaltelemente mit der Spindel gekuppelt sind.
25. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 20 und 23, wobei ein massiver innerer Teil (118) der zweiten perforierten Scheibe in einer radialen Richtung weiter von einer Drehachse aus verläuft als ein massiver innerer Teil der ersten perforierten Scheibe.
26. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, weiter mit einem Turbomolekular-Flügelabschnitt (258), der zum Betrieb stromauf des perforierten Elements angeordnet ist.
27. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, weiter mit einem zweiten Pumpenabschnitt (262), der zum Betrieb stromab des perforierten Elements angeordnet ist, wobei der zweite Pumpenabschnitt ein Regenerativpumpenabschnitt, ein Zentrifugalpumpenabschnitt, ein Holweck-, Siegbahn- oder Gaede-Pumpenmechanismus oder irgendeine Kombination hiervon ist.
28. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei der Rotor aus einem Material hergestellt ist, das Aluminium, eine Aluminiumlegierung, Stahl, einen kohlefaserverstärkten Polymer (CFRP) oder Titan hergestellt ist.
29. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei durch das perforierte Element verlaufende Perforationen Löcher mit kreisförmiger, länglicher, eiförmiger, hexagonaler, rechteckiger, trapezförmiger oder polygonaler Form aufweisen.
30. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 6, wobei der perforierte Zylinder konzentrisch mit dem Kanalbauteil angeordnet ist.

31. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 30, wobei der schneidende Schlitz sich entlang eines kreisförmigen Pfads erstreckt und ein Rotor innerhalb eines Schlitzes aufgenommen ist.
32. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, weiter mit einem turbomolekularbeschau-
falten Rotor (258), der stromauf des Kanalbauteils
angeordnet ist.
33. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 32, weiter mit einer
dritten Pumpenstufe (262), die stromab des Kanal-
bauteils angeordnet ist, wobei die dritte Pumpenstu-
fe eine Zentrifugalpumpenstufe, ein Holweck-Me-
chanismus, ein Siegbahn-Mechanismus, ein Gae-
de-Mechanismus oder ein regenerativer Pumpen-
mechanismus ist.
34. Vakuumpumpe nach Anspruch 1, wobei das perfo-
rierte Element so angeordnet ist, dass es sich ent-
lang des Kanals erstreckt, um einen größeren Teil
des Kanals zu schneiden, wodurch ein Spalt zw-
ischen dem perforierten Element und einem Teil des
Kanals gebildet ist, so dass im Betrieb Gasmoleküle
durch den Spalt hindurch gelangen können.
35. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden
Anspruch, wobei das perforierte Element ein Pum-
penrotor ist und das Kanalbauteil ein Pumpenstator
ist.
36. Vakuumpumpe nach irgendeinem vorgehenden An-
spruch, wobei das perforierte Element ein Pumpen-
stator und das Kanalbauteil ein Pumpenrotor ist.
37. Vakuumpumpe (10) nach Anspruch 1, mit:
- einem Einlaß (16),
 einem Auslaß (18),
 einem perforierten Bauteil (14),
 einem Kanalbauteil (12), und
 einem Motor;
 wobei das Kanalbauteil eine Oberfläche (24) mit
 einem darin gebildeten Kanal (22) aufweist, wo-
 bei der Kanal dafür angeordnet ist, Gasmoleküle
 vom Einlaß zum Auslaß hin zu führen,
 das perforierte Bauteil so angeordnet ist, dass
 es den Kanal schneidet,
 die perforierten Bauteile stromaufwärtige und
 stromabwärtige Oberflächen haben, die frei von
 Vorsprüngen sind,
 ein Teil des perforierten Bauteils, das den Kanal
 schneidet, eine Dicke von weniger als 2 mm hat
 und
 der Motor dafür angeordnet ist, eine Relativbe-
 wegung des perforierten Bauteils und des Kan-
 albauteils derart zu erzeugen, dass im Betrieb
 die Relativbewegung bewirkt, dass Gasmolekü-

le entlang des Kanals zum Auslaß hin gedrängt
werden, wobei das perforierte Bauteil das Hin-
durchtreten von Gasmolekülen ermöglicht.

5

Revendications

1. Pompe à vide (10) comportant un mécanisme
comprenant :
un élément perforé (14) agencé pour être en inter-
section avec un canal formé sur une surface d'un
organe de canal (12), ledit canal étant agencé pour
guider des molécules gazeuses depuis une entrée
(16) de la pompe vers une sortie (18), dans laquelle
l'élément perforé et l'organe de canal sont agencés
pour se déplacer l'un par rapport à l'autre de sorte
que, en utilisation, des molécules gazeuses soient
poussées le long du canal vers la sortie, ledit élé-
ment perforé étant agencé pour permettre à des molé-
cules gazeuses de le traverser ; **caractérisée en ce
que** l'organe de canal comprend une fente (40), dis-
posée dans une paroi (28) du canal, agencée pour
loger l'élément perforé à un point auquel l'élément
perforé est en intersection avec le canal.
2. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle
la fente s'étend à travers au moins la profondeur du
canal de sorte que l'élément perforé puisse diviser
complètement le canal au point auquel l'élément per-
foré est en intersection avec le canal.
3. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle
l'organe de canal est cylindrique et le canal est formé
sur une surface intérieure pour former une voie
d'écoulement gazeux hélicoïdale entre l'entrée et la
sortie disposées à des extrémités opposées de l'or-
gane de canal.
4. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle
l'organe de canal comprend une surface radiale sur
laquelle le canal est formé pour fournir une voie
d'écoulement gazeux en spirale entre une circonfé-
rence intérieure et une circonférence extérieure de
la surface radiale.
5. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle
l'élément perforé est un disque perforé comportant
des surfaces en amont et en aval dans le plan du
disque et qui sont dépourvues de protubérances.
6. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle
l'élément perforé est un cylindre perforé comportant
des surfaces en amont et en aval dans le plan du
cylindre et qui sont dépourvues de protubérances.
7. Pompe à vide selon les revendications 5 ou 6, dans
laquelle l'élément perforé comprend des surfaces en
amont et en aval et dans laquelle lesdites surfaces

de l'élément perforé sont dépourvues de protubérances et les surfaces sont dans le plan du disque ou du cylindre.

8. Pompe à vide selon les revendications 5, 6 ou 7, dans laquelle des surfaces en amont et en aval de l'élément perforé fournissent les moyens de transfert d'impulsion aux molécules gazeuses. 5
9. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément perforé comprend un bord périphérique (105) et au moins une portion de perforations est ouverte au bord périphérique. 10
10. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle les perforations ouvertes s'étendent dans un sens radial vers un bord circonférentiel intérieur (104), de telle manière qu'une portion de la surface en amont et en aval disposée entre des perforations d'extrémité ouverte voisines s'étende vers le bord périphérique pour former une ailette radiale plate. 20
11. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément perforé présente une épaisseur inférieure à 1,5 mm, de préférence inférieure à 1 mm et avec plus de préférence inférieure à 0,5 mm. 25
12. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle les perforations s'étendent à travers l'élément perforé dans un sens perpendiculaire à une surface du disque. 30
13. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément perforé comprend une portion dans laquelle une pluralité de perforations sont disposées et la transparence de la portion annulaire varie dans un sens radial ou dans un sens longitudinal, dans laquelle la transparence est définie en tant que le rapport de l'aire totale de l'élément perforé en intersection avec un canal d'écoulement gazeux qui est mené par les perforations de l'élément perforé sur l'aire totale d'un organe en intersection avec un canal de voie d'écoulement donné. 35
40
45
14. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 13, dans laquelle la transparence augmente avec l'augmentation d'une distance radiale depuis un centre du disque. 50
15. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 13, dans laquelle la transparence varie en fonction de la variation de la taille de perforation, de la variation de l'espacement angulaire de perforation, de la variation de l'espacement circonférentiel de perforation ou de toute combinaison de ces variations. 55

16. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre une broche (268) qui est couplée à l'élément perforé, ladite broche étant agencée coaxialement avec l'élément perforé.
17. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle la broche est agencée pour être couplée à une pluralité d'éléments perforés.
18. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 17, dans laquelle chacun de la pluralité d'éléments perforés est disposé à un emplacement discret le long de la longueur axiale de la broche.
19. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle chacun de la pluralité d'éléments perforés est disposé à un emplacement discret sur un élément radial de la broche.
20. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 16 à 18, dans laquelle la broche présente un diamètre qui varie le long de l'axe de rotation pour former un profil axial qui est l'un quelconque de tronconique, en escalier, de forme ogivale, et cylindrique ou n'importe quelle combinaison de ceux-ci.
21. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 20, dans laquelle le diamètre de la broche augmente le long de la longueur axiale vers une sortie de pompe.
22. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 17, dans laquelle les éléments perforés sont espacés par des éléments d'espacement cylindriques (270) et un premier disque perforé est disposé au plus près d'une entrée d'une pompe et un deuxième disque perforé est disposé au plus près d'une sortie d'une pompe.
23. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 22, dans laquelle le premier disque perforé présente une transparence supérieure ou inférieure à celle du deuxième disque perforé.
24. Pompe à vide selon les revendications 22 ou 23, dans laquelle les éléments perforés sont couplés à la broche par l'intermédiaire des éléments d'espacement.
25. Pompe à vide selon les revendications 20 et 23, dans laquelle une portion intérieure pleine (118) du deuxième disque perforé s'étend dans un sens radial depuis un axe de rotation plus loin qu'une portion intérieure pleine du premier disque perforé.
26. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une section de pale turbomoléculaire (258) disposée pour une utilisation en amont de l'élément perforé.

27. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une deuxième section de pompe (262) disposée pour une utilisation en aval de l'élément perforé, ladite deuxième section de pompe comprenant l'un quelconque d'une section de pompe régénérative, d'une section de pompe centrifuge, de mécanismes de pompe à effet visqueux Holweck, Siegbahn ou Gaede, ou n'importe quelle combinaison de ceux-ci. 5
28. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le rotor est constitué d'un matériau incluant de l'aluminium, un alliage d'aluminium, de l'acier, un polymère renforcé par fibres de carbone (CFRP) ou du titane. 10
29. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle des perforations disposées à travers l'élément perforé incluent des trous présentant une forme circulaire, allongée, ovoïde, hexagonale, rectangulaire, trapézoïdale ou polygonale. 15
30. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle le cylindre perforé est agencé concentriquement par rapport à l'organe de canal. 20
31. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 30, dans laquelle une fente d'intersection s'étend le long d'une voie circulaire et un rotor est logé à l'intérieur d'une fente. 25
32. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un rotor à pale turbomoléculaire (258) disposé en amont de l'organe de canal. 30
33. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 32, comprenant en outre un troisième étage de pompage (262) disposé en aval de l'organe de canal, dans laquelle le troisième étage de pompage comprend l'un quelconque d'un étage de pompage centrifuge, d'un mécanisme à effet visqueux Holweck, d'un mécanisme à effet visqueux Siegbahn, d'un mécanisme à effet visqueux Gaede ou d'un mécanisme de pompe régénérative. 35
34. Pompe à vide selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'élément perforé est agencé pour s'étendre à travers le canal afin d'être en intersection avec une majorité du canal, de telle manière qu'un écartement soit prévu entre l'élément perforé et une portion du canal afin que, en utilisation, une molécule gazeuse puisse passer à travers l'écartement. 40
35. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément perforé est un rotor de pompe et l'organe de canal est un stator de pompe. 45
36. Pompe à vide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément perforé est un stator de pompe et l'organe de canal est un rotor de pompe. 50
37. Pompe à vide (10) selon la revendication 1, comprenant :
 une entrée (16),
 une sortie (18),
 un organe perforé (14),
 un organe de canal (12), et
 un moteur ;
 dans laquelle l'organe de canal comprend une surface (24) comportant un canal (22) formé sur celle-ci, ledit canal étant agencé pour guider des molécules gazeuses depuis l'entrée vers la sortie,
 l'organe perforé est agencé pour être en intersection avec le canal,
 les organes perforés comprennent des surfaces en amont et en aval qui sont dépourvues de protubérances,
 une portion de l'organe perforé qui est en intersection avec le canal présente une épaisseur inférieure à 2 mm, et
 le moteur est agencé pour provoquer un mouvement relatif de l'organe perforé et de l'organe de canal de sorte que, en utilisation, le mouvement relatif amène des molécules gazeuses à être poussées le long du canal vers la sortie, ledit organe perforé permettant à des molécules gazeuses de passer à travers celui-ci. 55

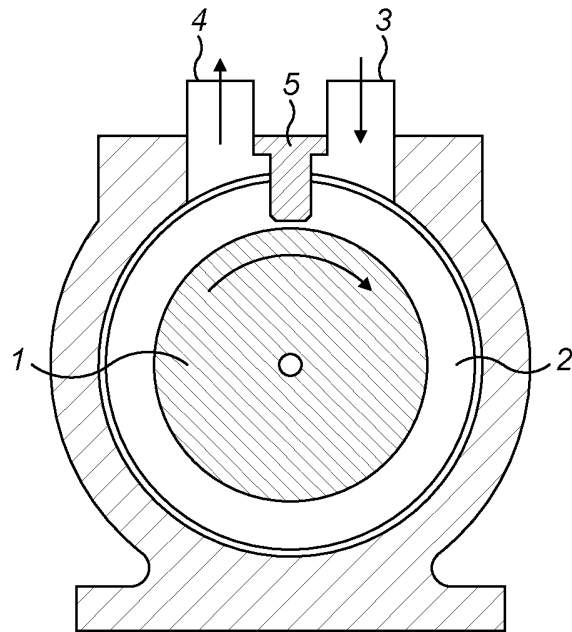


FIG. 1

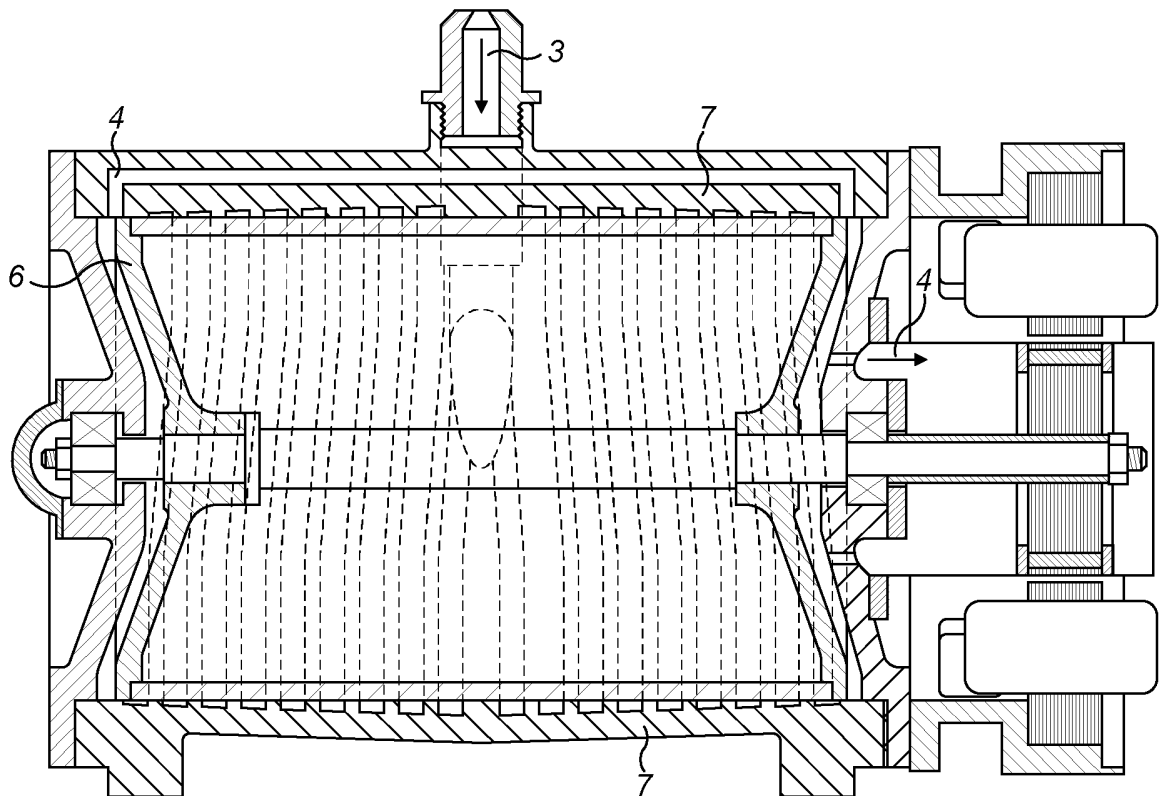


FIG. 2

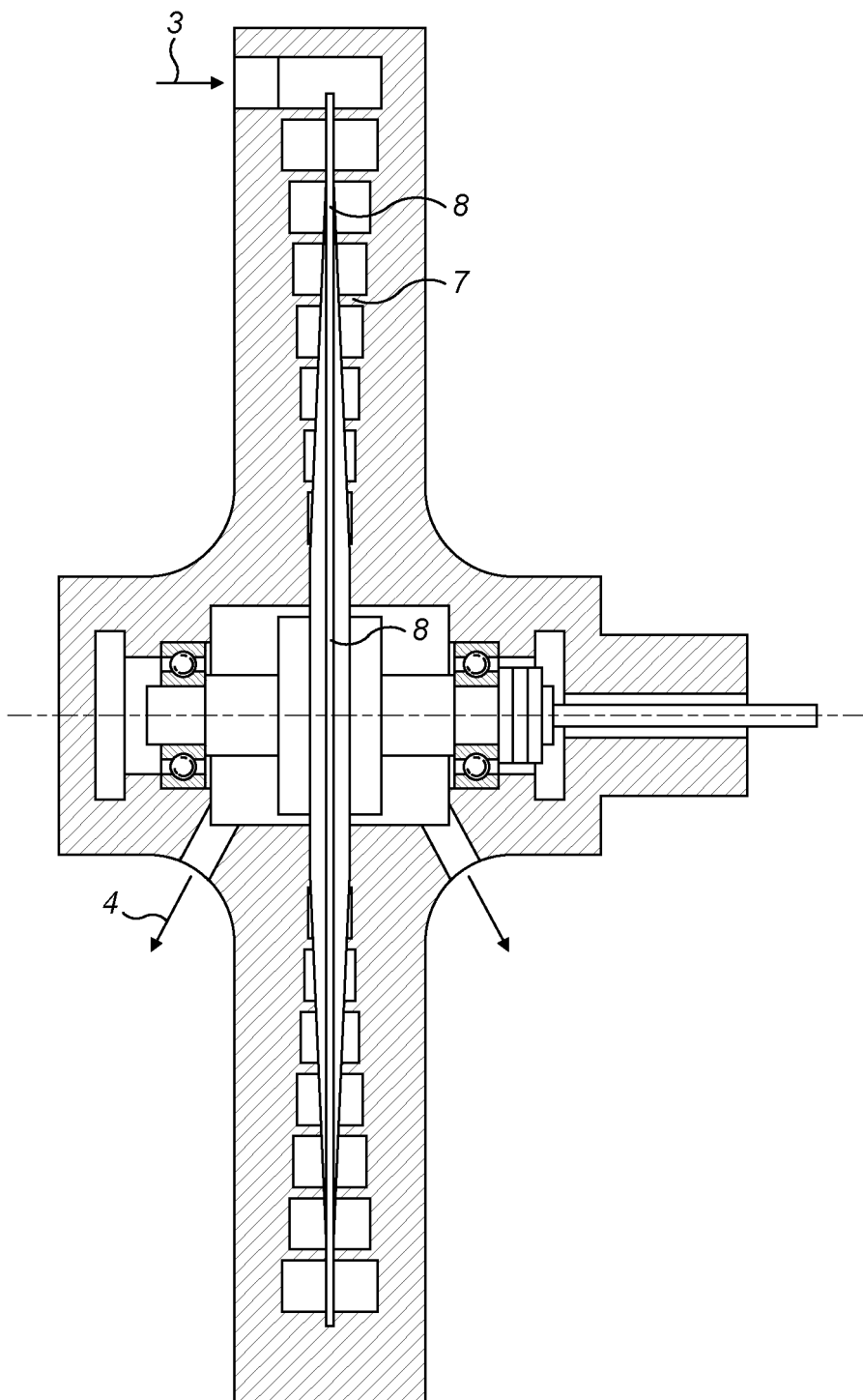


FIG. 3

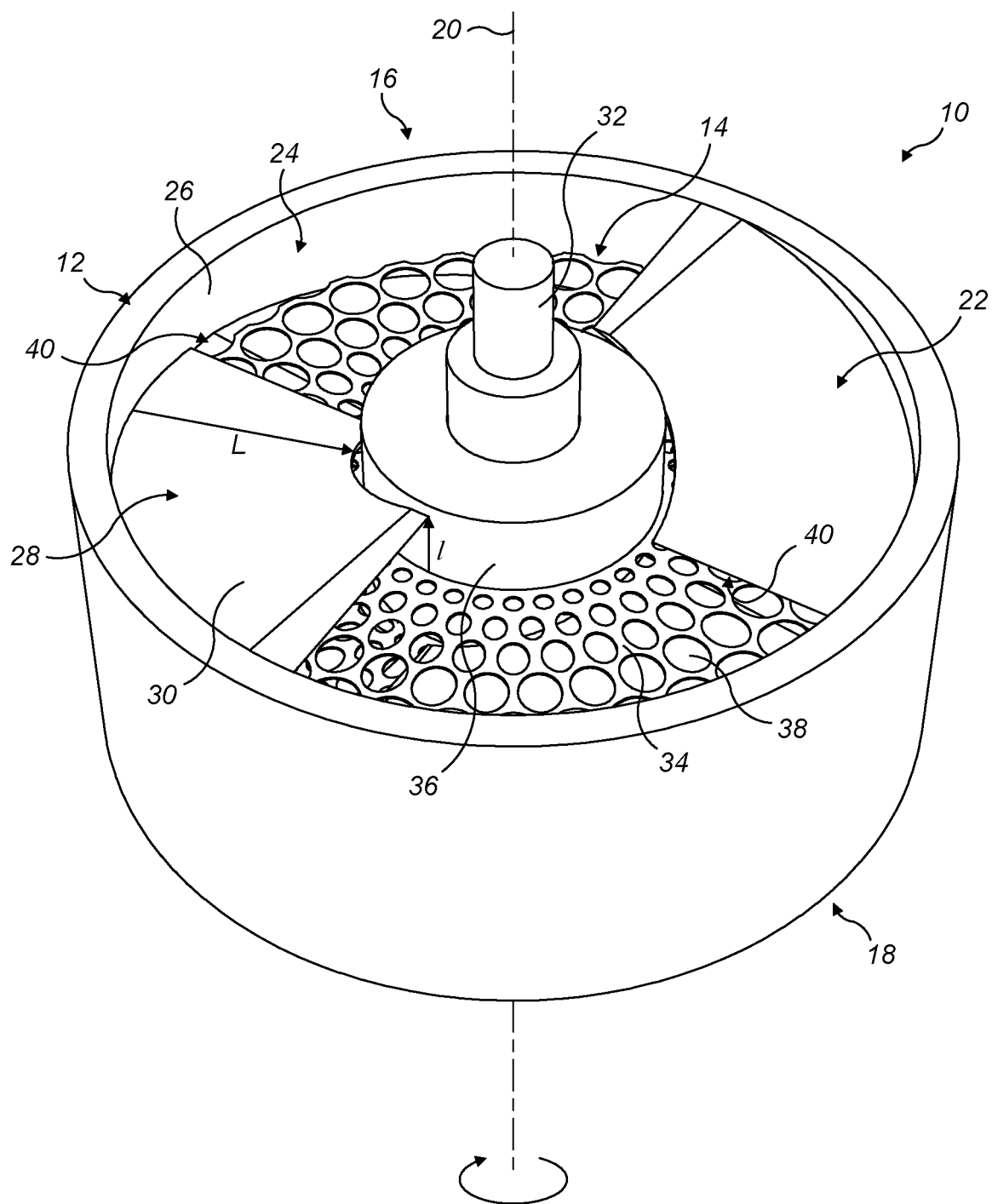


FIG. 4

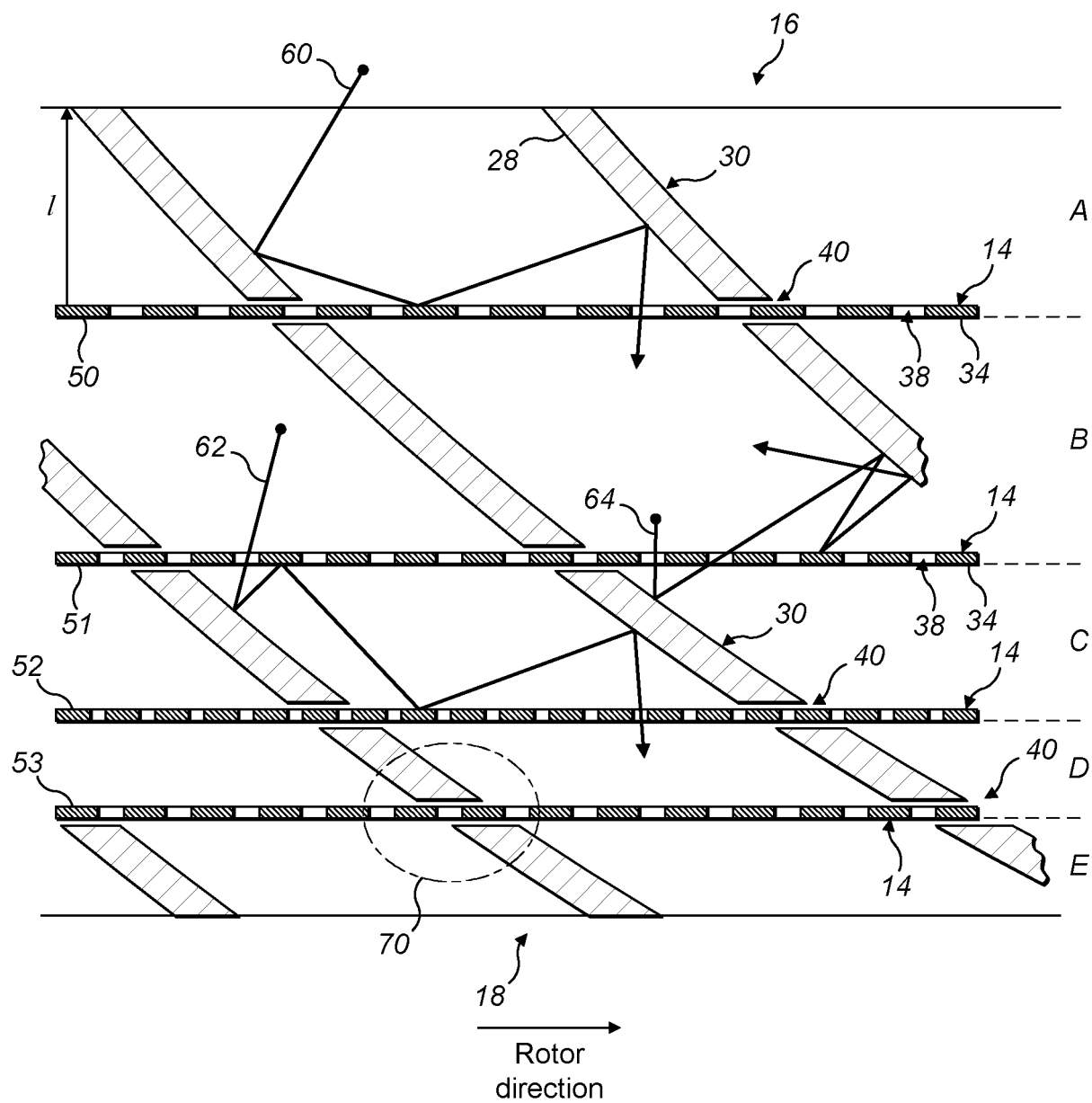


FIG. 5

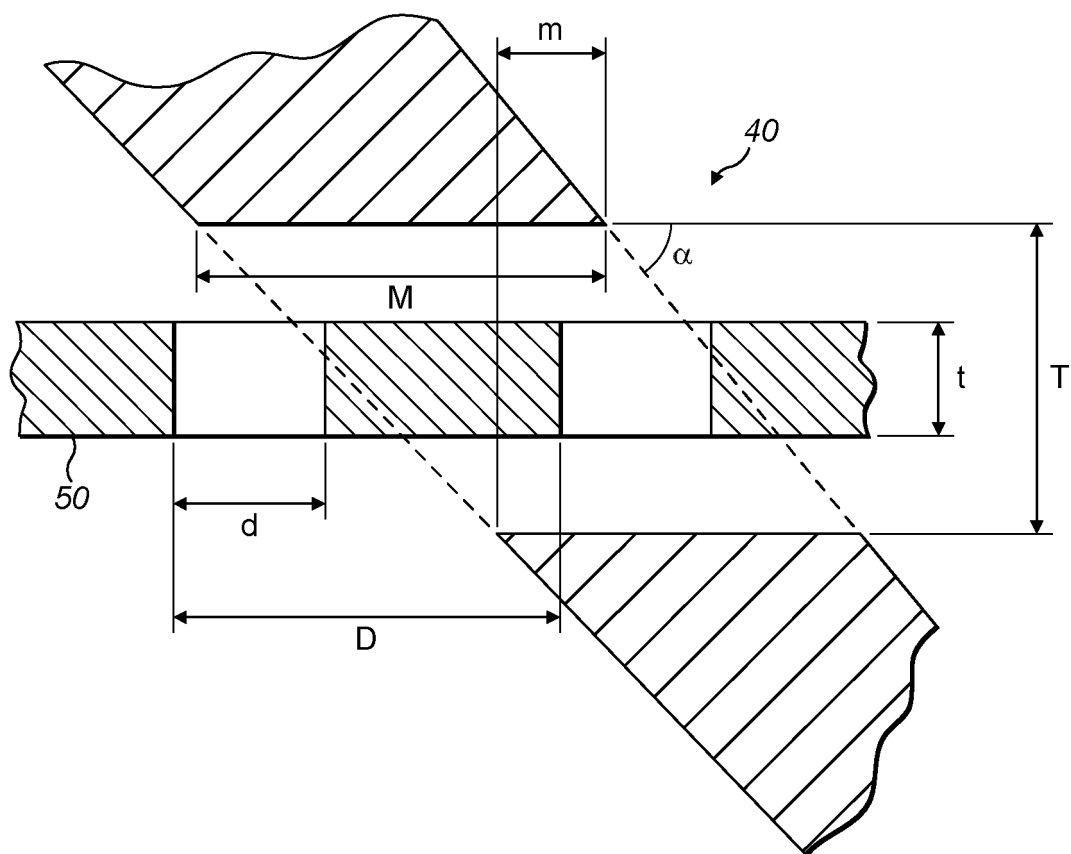


FIG. 6

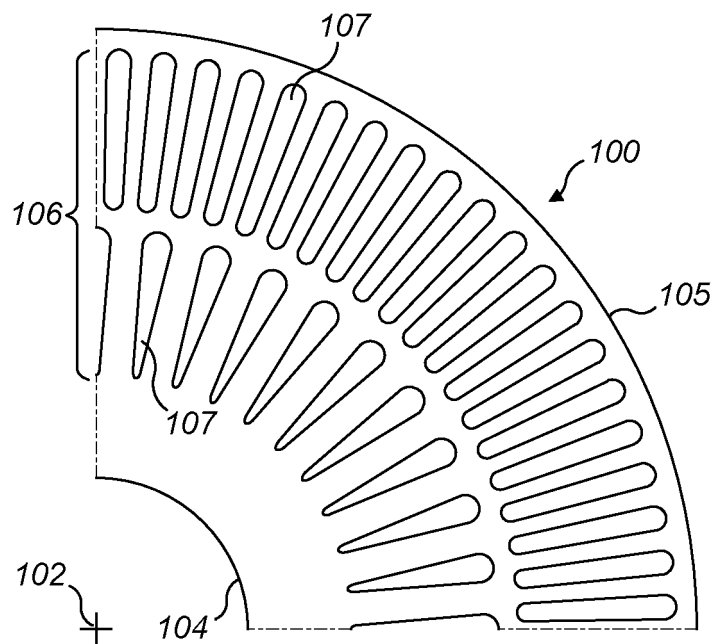


FIG. 7a

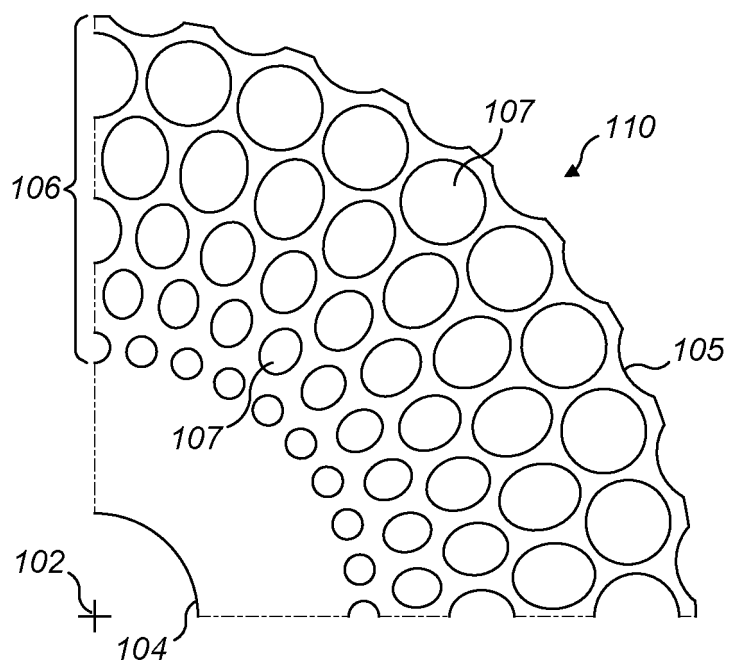


FIG. 7b

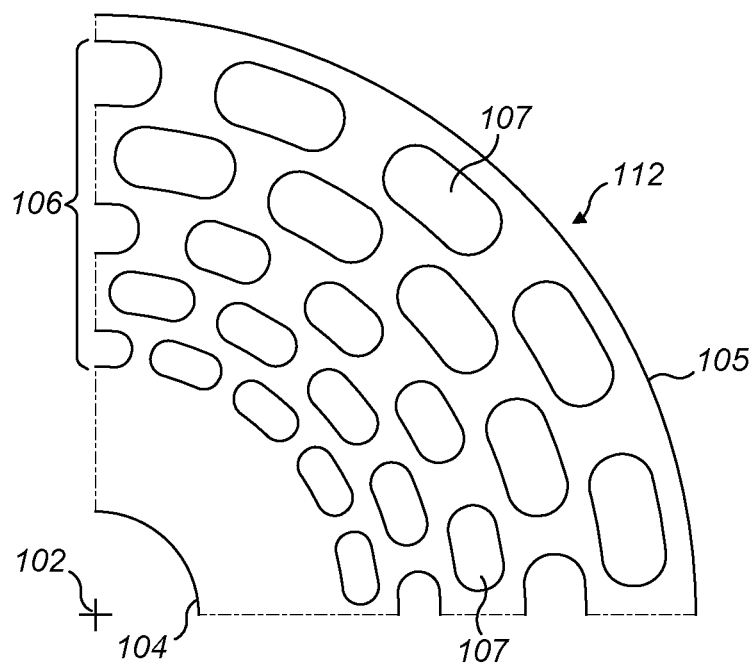


FIG. 7c

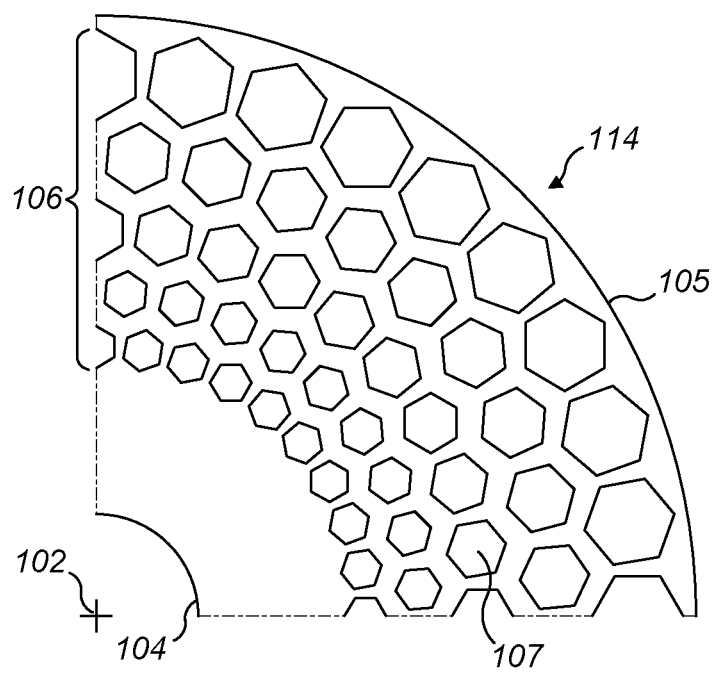


FIG. 7d

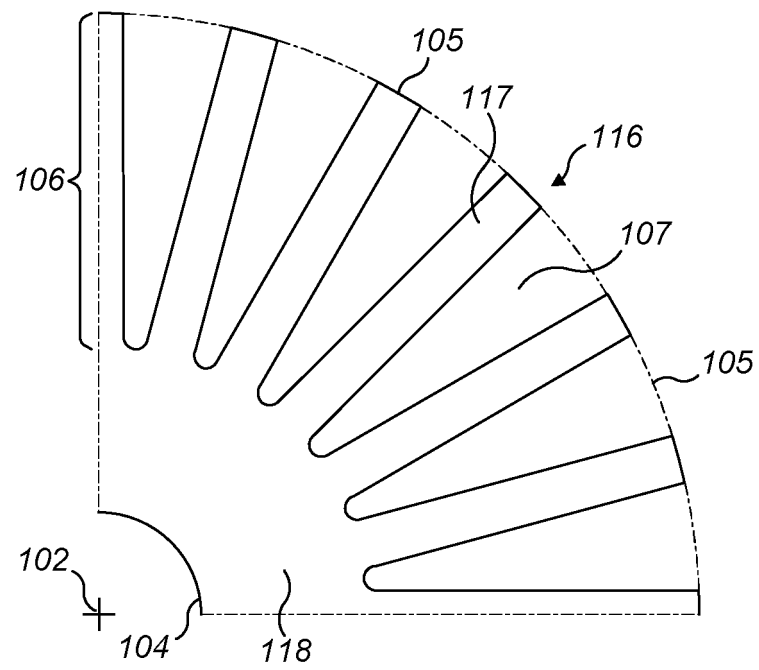


FIG. 7e

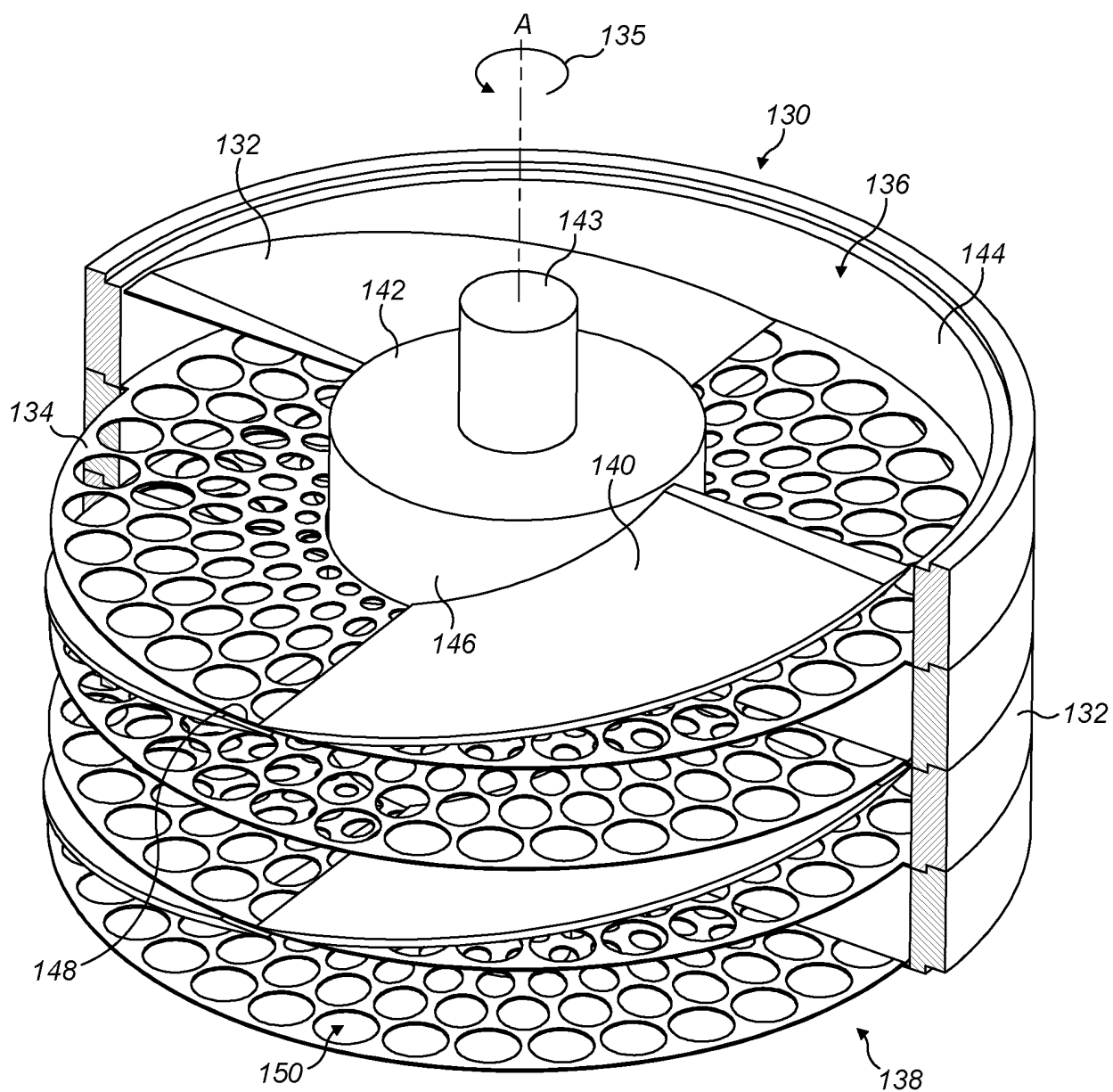


FIG. 8

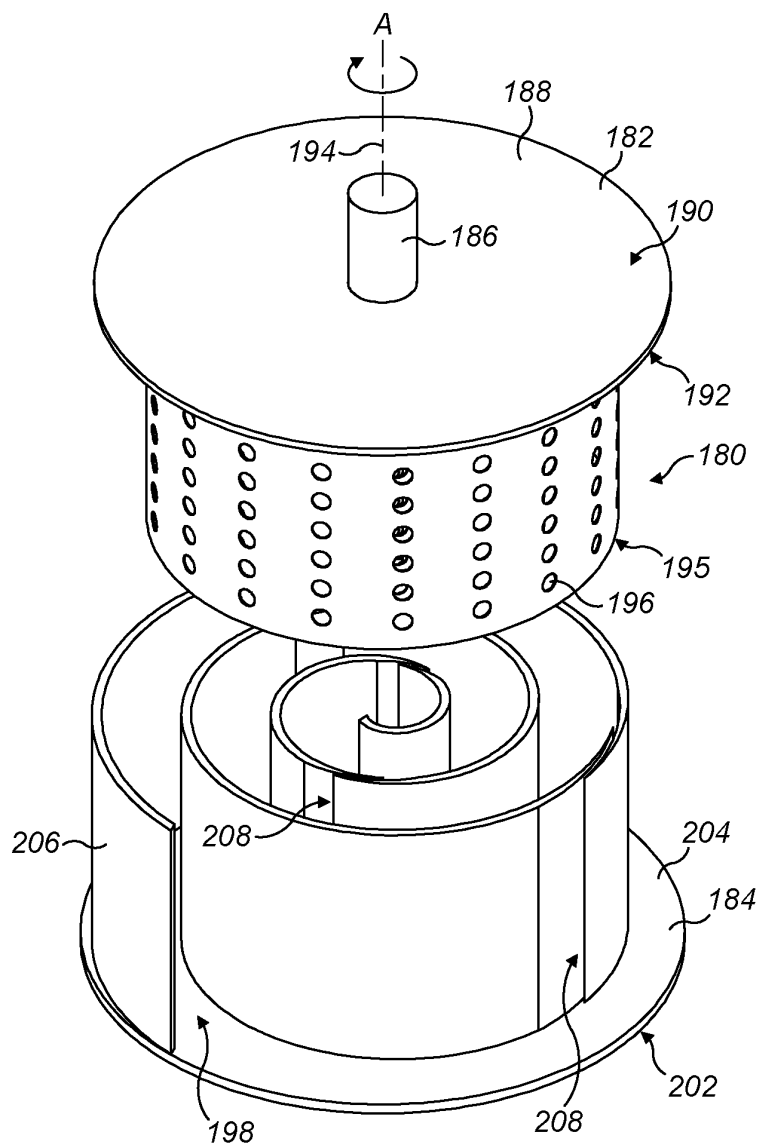


FIG. 9

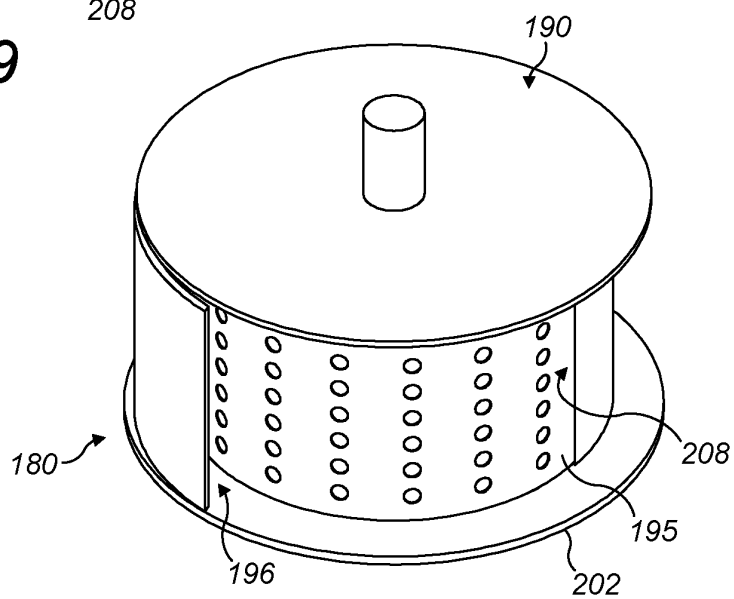


FIG. 10

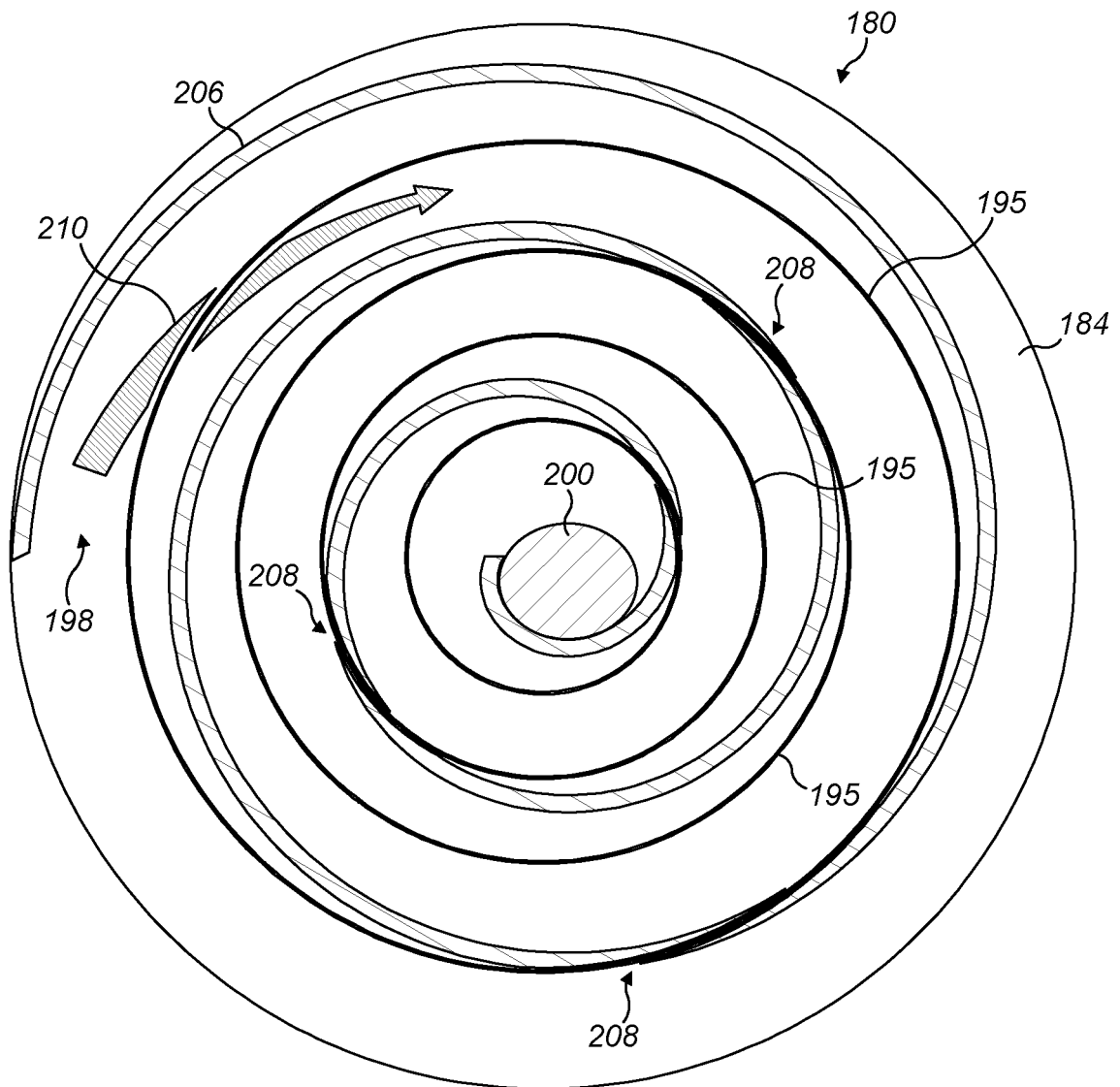


FIG. 11

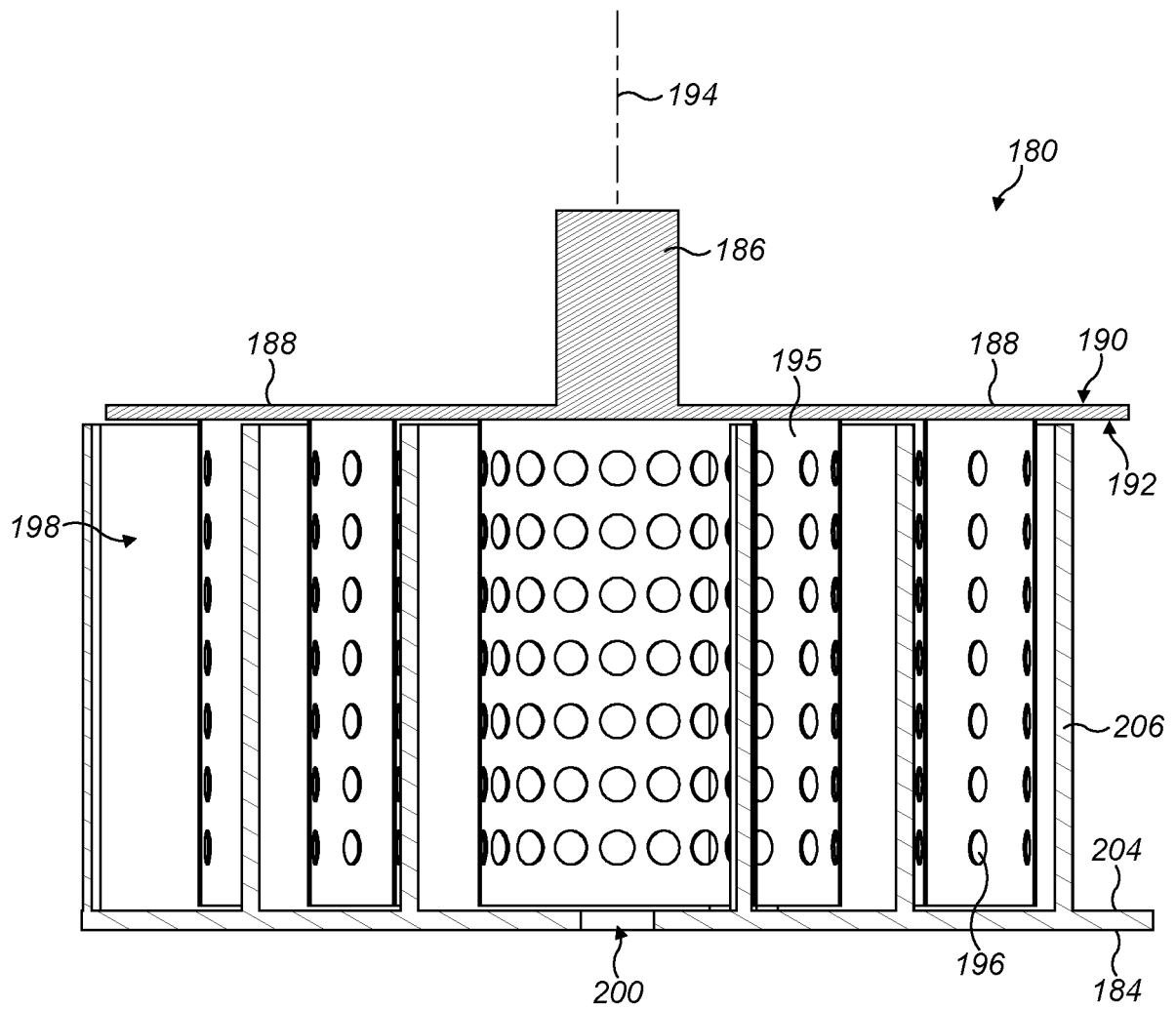


FIG. 12

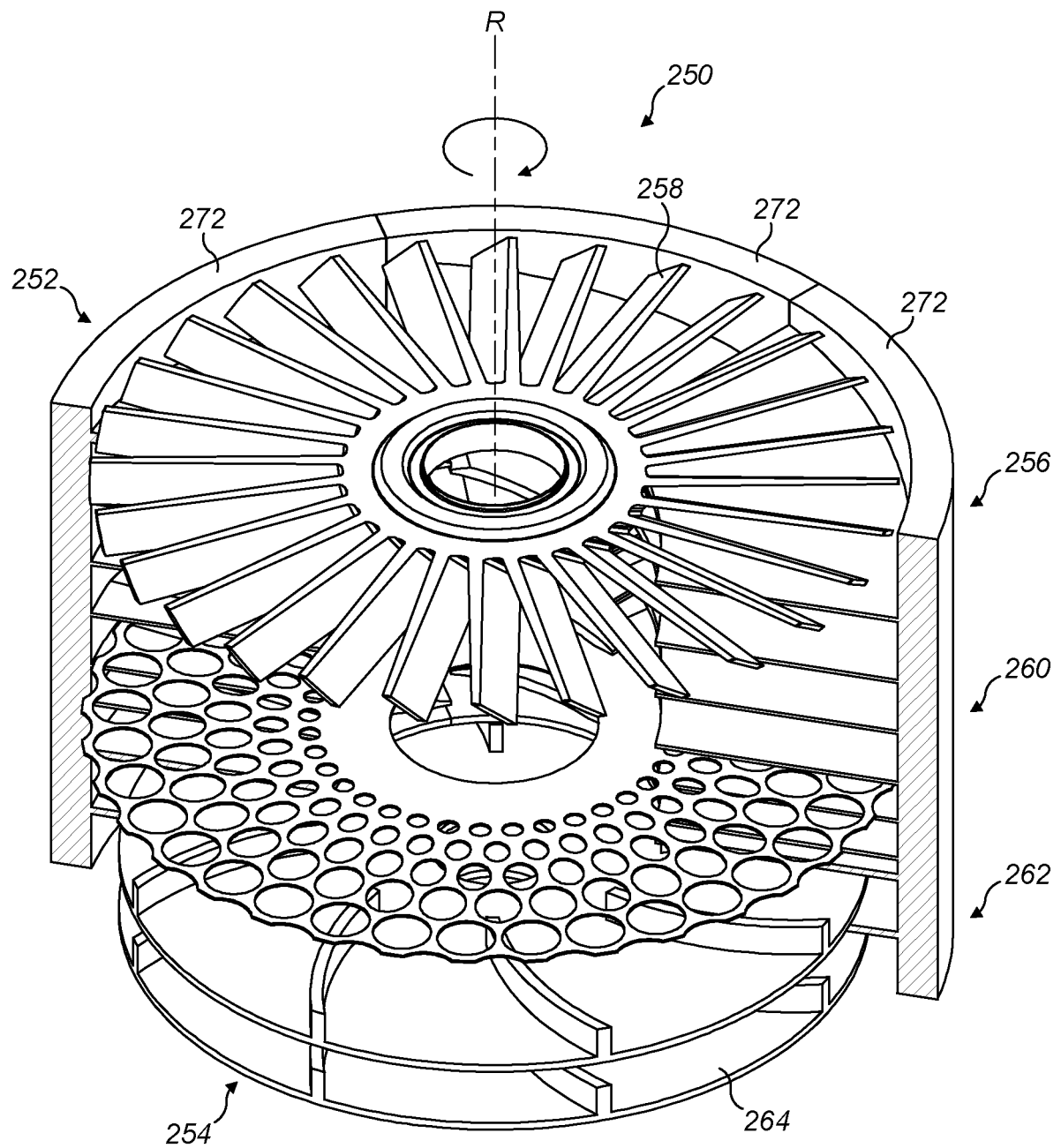


FIG. 13

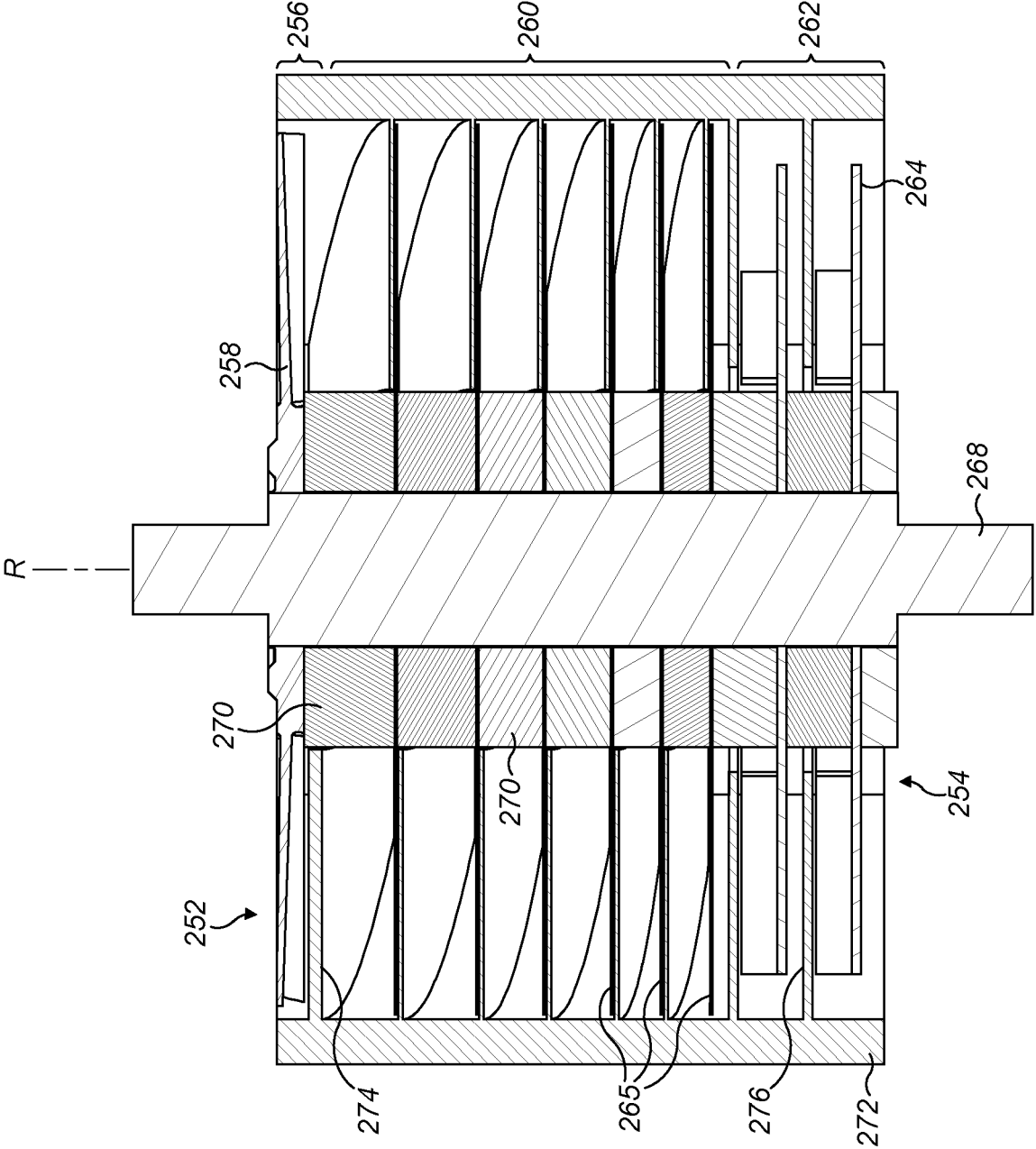


FIG. 14

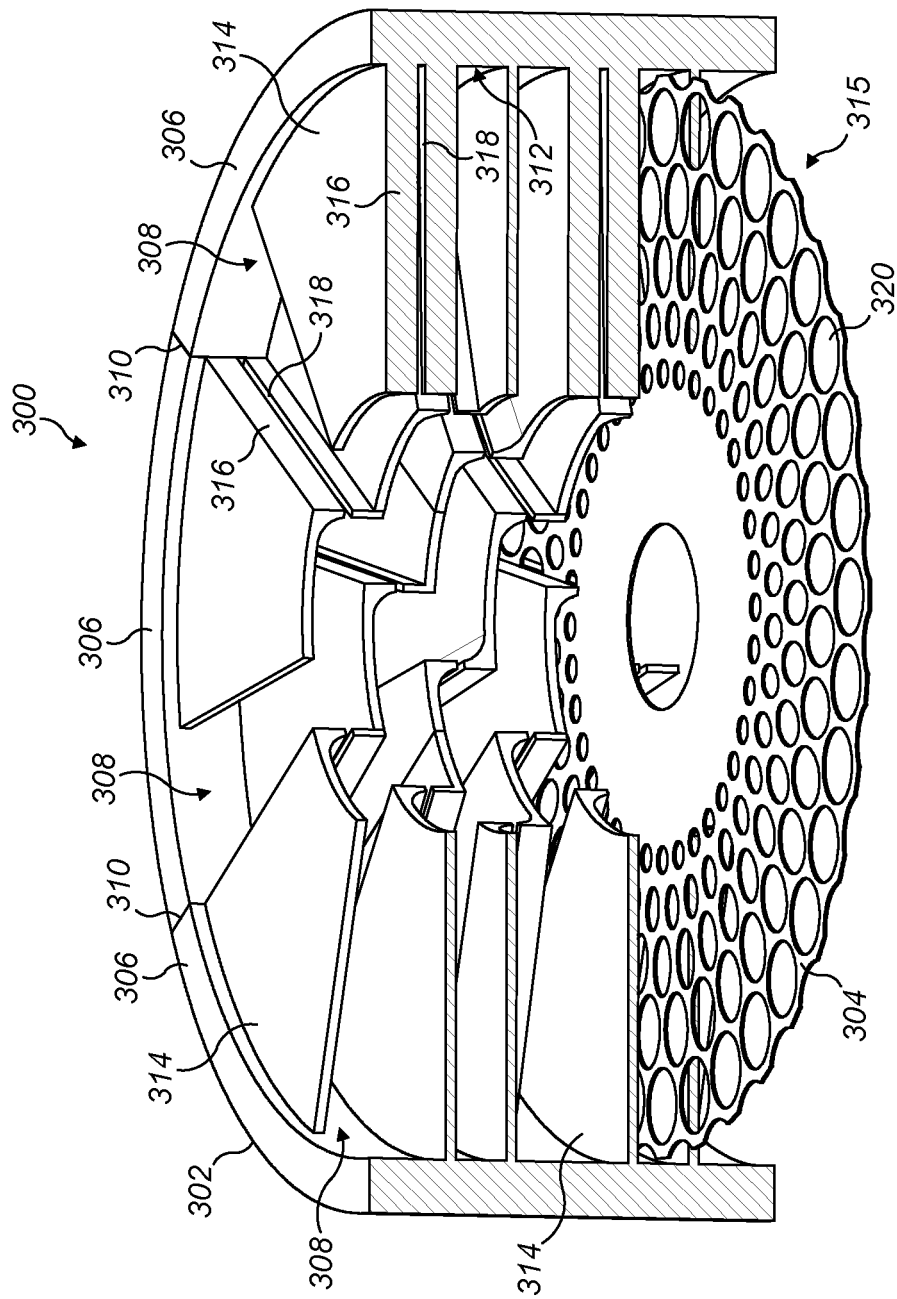


FIG. 15

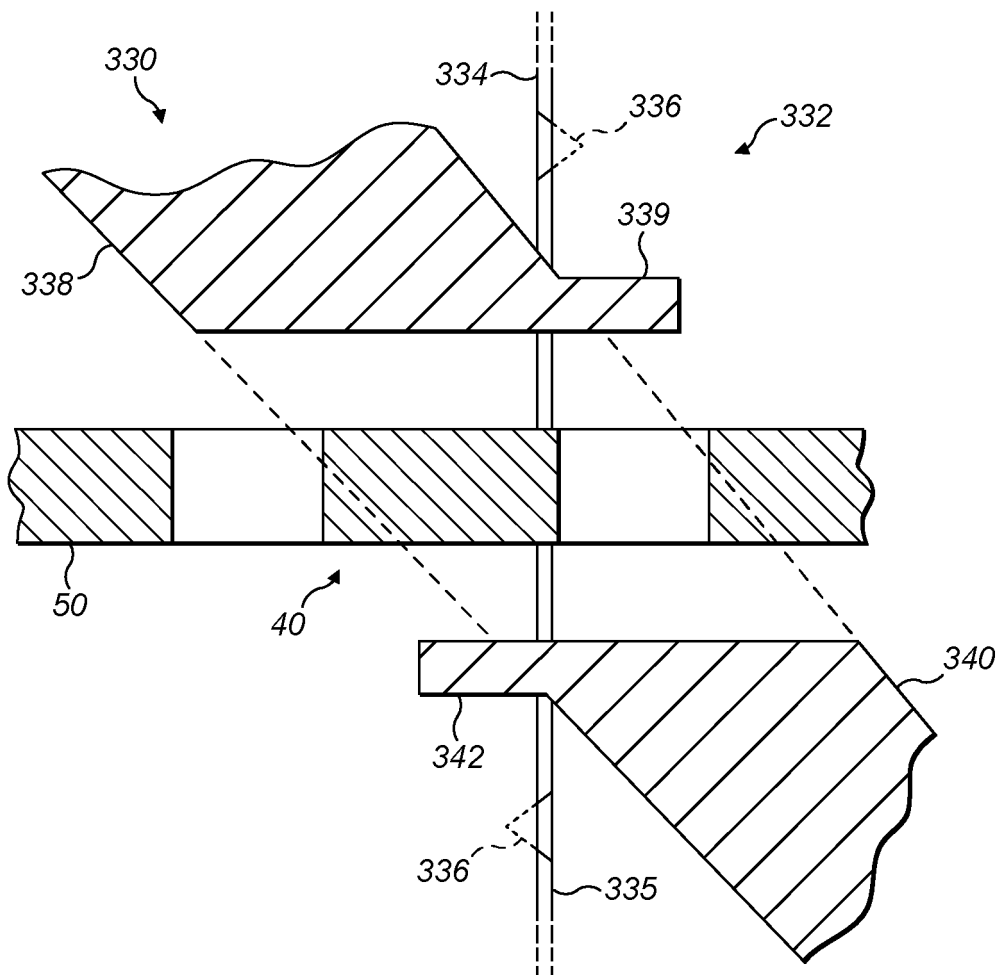


FIG. 16

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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