
Vacuum technology — Vacuum gauges — Characteristics for a stable ionisation vacuum gauge

*Technique du vide — Manomètres à vide — Caractéristiques des
manomètres à ionisation stable*



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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 112, *Vacuum technology*.

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

Introduction

The ionisation vacuum gauge is the only type of vacuum gauge covering the full range of high and ultrahigh vacuum.^[1] Important applications need better accuracy, reproducibility and known sensitivities for many gas species, properties which all current types of ionisation vacuum gauges lack. This document provides the characteristics for a stable ionisation vacuum gauge so that this gauge is accurate, robust and long-term stable, with known sensitivity for nitrogen and known relative sensitivity factors, and can be built by any experienced manufacturer of other ionisation vacuum gauges.

Vacuum technology — Vacuum gauges — Characteristics for a stable ionisation vacuum gauge

1 Scope

This document describes a special design of an ionisation vacuum gauge which has a well-defined ionising electron path length.^[2] Due to the construction design, it leads to good measurement accuracy, long-term stability, as well as gauge independent and reproducible sensitivity for nitrogen and relative sensitivity factors^{[3][4]}. It is designed for the measurement range of 10^{-6} Pa to 10^{-2} Pa.

This document describes only those dimensions and potentials of the gauge head which are relevant for the electron and ion trajectories. This document does not describe the electrical components necessary to operate the ionisation vacuum gauge in detail. The gauge head can be operated by voltage and power sources and ammeters commercially available, but also by a controller specially built for the purpose of the operation of this gauge head.

The ionisation vacuum gauge described in this document can be built by any experienced manufacturer of other ionisation vacuum gauges. It is not subject to intellectual property protection.

It is assumed for this document that the applicant is familiar with both the physics and principles of ionisation vacuum gauges as well as high and ultra-high vacuum technology in general.

2 Normative references

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

EN ISO 13920, *Welding - General tolerances for welded constructions - Dimensions for lengths and angles - Shape and position (ISO 13920:1996)*

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

ISO 3669, *Vacuum technology — Dimensions of knife-edge flanges*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

Wehnelt electrode

Wehnelt

an electrode with cylindrical symmetry around the electron emitting cathode, mainly used for focusing of the electron beam