

# VACUUM PUMP AND VACUUM PUMP COMPONENT PART

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a vacuum pump such as a turbomolecular pump, for example, and to a component part of the same.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] There is commonly known a turbomolecular pump, as a type of vacuum pump. This turbomolecular pump is configured to rotate rotor blades by electricity being applied to a motor within a pump main unit, and to exhaust gas by bouncing away gas molecules of gas (process gas) sucked into the pump main unit.

[0003] One type of such a turbomolecular pump is called a "Siegbahn" type (Japanese Patent Nos. 6228839, 6353195, and 6616560). This Siegbahn type molecular pump has a plurality of helical groove channels formed, partitioned by ridge portions, in a gap between a rotor disc and a stator disc. In the Siegbahn type molecular pump, gas molecules dispersed throughout the helical groove channels are imparted with tangential-direction kinetic momentum by the rotor disc, giving an advantageous directionality toward an exhaust direction by the helical groove channels, and thus performing exhaust.

[0004]

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Now in a vacuum pump such as the above-described Siegbahn type molecular pump, a compression ratio tends to be insufficient if there is only a single stage of a set of the rotor disc and the stator disc, and may be industrially unusable. Accordingly, multiple stages of sets of the rotor disc and the stator disc are used, to improve the compression ratio. However, if a flow within the helical groove channels of a prior stage is not appropriately connected to a flow within the helical groove channels of a next stage (following stage), the kinetic momentum of the gas molecules will be lost, and compression cannot be performed well.

[0006] Accordingly, conventionally, the flow in the prior stage and the flow in the following stage have been connected by providing protruding portions (denoted by sign 600, etc., in Japanese Patent No. 6616560) or communicating holes (denoted by sign 501, etc., in Japanese Patent No. 6353195) between the helical groove channels of the prior stage and the helical groove channels of the following stage, thereby preventing loss of kinetic momentum relating to gas molecules, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Nos. 6228839, 6353195, and 6616560. Accordingly, shapes of rotor discs and stator discs have become complicated, necessitating costs for machining the protruding portions and the communicating holes. An object of the present invention is to provide a vacuum pump and a vacuum

pump component part capable of improving compression at low costs.

[0007] (1) In order to achieve the above object, an aspect of the present invention is a vacuum pump, including: a plurality of Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms in which a helical groove is provided to at least one of a rotor disc and a stator disc, at least part of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms being provided on both faces of an upstream side and a downstream side of the rotor disc or the stator disc. An end portion of the helical groove provided on the upstream side and a start portion of the helical groove provided on the downstream side are situated at least partially overlapping in a circumferential direction, and a width of a channel of a switchback portion of the upstream side and the downstream side is equivalent or less than a depth of a channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms.

(2) Also, in order to achieve the above object, in the vacuum pump according to the above (1), a side portion of the helical groove at the end portion and a side portion of the helical groove at the start portion may be at least partially situated on a same straight line.

(3) Also, in order to achieve the above object, in the vacuum pump according to the above (1) or (2), the switchback portion may be formed on at least one of an outer circumferential side of the rotor disc and an inner circumferential side of the stator disc.

(4) Also, in order to achieve the above object, another aspect of the present invention is a vacuum pump component part used in a vacuum pump that includes a plurality of Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms in which a helical groove is provided to at least one of a rotor disc and a stator disc, at least part of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms being provided on both faces of an upstream side and a downstream side of the rotor disc or the stator disc. An end portion of the helical groove provided on the upstream side and a start portion of the helical groove provided on the downstream side are situated at least partially overlapping in a circumferential direction, and a width of a channel of a switchback portion of the upstream side and the downstream side is equivalent or less than a depth of a channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms.

(5) Also, in order to achieve the above object, in the vacuum pump component part according to the above (4), a side portion of the helical groove at the end portion and a side portion of the helical groove at the start portion may be at least partially situated on a same straight line.

(6) Also, in order to achieve the above object, in the vacuum pump component part according to the above (4) or (5), the switchback portion may be formed on at least one of an inner circumferential side and an outer circumferential side of at least one of the rotor disc and the stator disc.

[0008] According to the above invention, a vacuum pump and a vacuum pump component part capable of improving compression at low costs can be provided.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 is a longitudinal-sectional view of a turbomolecular pump according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2A is an enlarged view of part of FIG. 1;

FIG. 2B is a further enlarged view of part of FIG. 2A;

FIG. 3A is an explanatory diagram schematically illustrating an upstream side of a stator disc at portion indicated by line A-A in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3B is an explanatory diagram schematically illustrating a downstream side of the stator disc in FIG. 3A as viewed from an oblique angle;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view in which part of an inner circumferential portion of the stator disc is enlarged;

FIG. 5A is an explanatory diagram illustrating a positional relation of ridge portions according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5B is an explanatory diagram illustrating a modification relating to the positional relation of the ridge portions;

FIG. 5C is an explanatory diagram illustrating another modification relating to the positional relation of the ridge

portions;

FIG. 5D is an explanatory diagram illustrating yet another modification relating to the positional relation of the ridge portions;

FIG. 6A is an explanatory diagram schematically illustrating part of simulation results of compression effects of the stator disc according to the embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6B is an explanatory diagram schematically illustrating part of simulation results of compression effects of a stator disc according to a conventional structure.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0010] A vacuum pump according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to the Figures. FIG. 1 schematically illustrates a longitudinal sectional view taken of a Siegbahn type turbomolecular pump (hereinafter referred to as "turbomolecular pump") 10 as the vacuum pump according to the embodiment of the present invention. This turbomolecular pump 10 is arranged to be connected to a vacuum chamber (omitted from illustration) of object equipment such as a semiconductor manufacturing device or the like, for example.

[0011] The turbomolecular pump 10 integrally includes a pump main unit 11 that is cylindrical in shape, and an electrical component case (omitted from illustration) that is

box-like in shape. Of these, the pump main unit 11 is arranged such that an upper side in FIG. 1 is an inlet portion 12 connected to an object equipment side, and a lower side is an outlet portion 13 connected to an auxiliary pump (back pump) or the like. In addition to a vertical-direction orientation in the gravitational direction, such as illustrated in FIG. 1, the turbomolecular pump 10 is also capable of being used in a vertically inverted orientation, a horizontal orientation, and an inclined orientation, as well.

[0012] The electrical component case (omitted from illustration) accommodates a power source circuit unit for supplying electric power to the pump main unit 11, and a control circuit unit for controlling the pump main unit 11, although these are omitted from illustration. The control circuit unit performs controls of various types of equipment, such as a later-described motor 16, magnetic bearings (omitted from illustration), a heater 48, and so forth.

[0013] The pump main unit 11 includes a main unit casing 14 serving as a housing that is substantially cylindrical in shape. The main unit casing 14 is made up of an intake side casing 14a serving as an intake side part situated at an upper portion in FIG. 1, and an outlet side casing 14b serving as an outlet side part situated at a lower portion in FIG. 1, which are serially connected in an axial direction. Now, the intake side casing 14a may be referred to as "casing" or the like, for example, and the outlet side casing 14b may be referred to

as "base" or the like, for example.

[0014] The intake side casing 14a and the outlet side casing 14b overlap each other in a radial direction (right-left direction in FIG. 1). Further, an inner circumferential face of the intake side casing 14a at one end portion in the axial direction (a lower end portion in FIG. 1) faces an outer circumferential face of an upper end portion 29a of the outlet side casing 14b. The intake side casing 14a and the outlet side casing 14b are joined to each other so as to be airtight, with an O ring (seal member 41) accommodated in a groove portion interposed therebetween, by a plurality of hexagon socket head bolts (omitted from illustration).

[0015] Now, the outlet side casing 14b may be a structure that is generally divided into two, which is a base spacer that is cylindrical in shape, and a base member that blocks off one end portion of this base spacer in the axial direction (the lower end portion in FIG. 1). The base spacer and the base member may respectively be referred to as "upper base" and "lower base", or the like. Also, heaters and coolant pipes for a temperature management system (TMS) may be provided in the outlet side casing 14b.

[0016] An exhaust mechanism unit 15 and a rotational driving unit (hereinafter referred to as "motor") 16 are provided in the main unit casing 14. Of these, the exhaust mechanism unit 15 is provided with a turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17 that serves as a pump mechanism. A basic

structure of the turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17 will be described in brief below.

[0017] The turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17 disposed at the upper side in FIG. 1 transports gas (process gas) as a fluid by a great number of turbine blades, and includes stator disks (also referred to "stator blades" and so forth) 19a to 19e and rotor discs (also referred to "rotor blades" and so forth) 20a to 20e, which are radially formed with predetermined inclinations and curved faces. In the turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17, several sets (five sets here) or so of the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e are disposed arrayed alternately.

[0018] In the present embodiment, an exhaust mechanism of a Siegbahn type (Siegbahn exhaust mechanism) is employed, in which helical groove portions (helical grooves) 62a to 62e are formed by a great number of ridge portions 61a to 61e that have rectangular cross-sectional shapes, between the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e, of which a part is illustrated enlarged in FIG. 2A. Details of the ridge portions 61a to 61e and the helical groove portions 62a to 62e will be described later. Also, while the "helical groove portions" can also be referred to as "helical grooves", "helical groove channels", or the like, for example, the "helical groove portions" will be referred to as "groove portions" hereinafter.

[0019] The stator discs 19a to 19e are integrally attached

to the main unit casing 14, with one stage of the rotor discs (20a to 20e) interposed between two stages, which are upper and lower, of the stator discs (19a to 19e). The rotor discs 20a to 20e are integrally formed with a rotor 28 that is cylindrical in shape, with the rotor 28 being concentrically fixed to a rotor shaft 21 so as to cover an outer side of the rotor shaft 21. The rotor discs 20a to 20e rotate in the same direction with the rotor shaft 21 and the rotor 28 under rotation of the rotor shaft 21.

[0020] Now, aluminum alloy is employed as a material of main parts of the pump main unit 11, and a material of the outlet side casing 14b, the stator discs 19a to 19e, the rotor 28, and so forth, also is aluminum alloy. Further, a material of the rotor shaft 21, various types of bolts (omitted from illustration), and so forth, is stainless steel. Note that in FIGS. 1, 2A, and 2B, hatching indicating cross-sections of parts in the pump main unit 11 is omitted from illustration, to keep the diagrams from becoming complicated.

[0021] The rotor shaft 21 is machined into a stepped cylinder shape, and reaches from the turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17 to a thread groove pump mechanism unit 18 at the lower side. Further, the motor 16 is disposed at a middle portion of the rotor shaft 21 in the axial direction. This motor 16 will be described later.

[0022] Also, purging gas (protective gas) is supplied inside the main unit casing 14 of the turbomolecular pump 10.

This purging gas is used to protect later-described bearing portions, the above-described rotor discs 20a to 20e, and so forth, and prevents corrosion by process gasses, cools the rotor discs 20a to 20e, and so forth. Supply of the purging gas may be performed by a common technique.

[0023] For example, a purging gas channel extending linearly in the radial direction is provided at a predetermined portion of the outlet side casing 14b (a position approximately 180 degrees away from an outlet port 25, or the like), although this is omitted from illustration. Purging gas is then supplied to this purging gas channel (more particularly, to a purging port serving as a gas inlet), from a purging gas cylinder (N<sub>2</sub> gas cylinder) or via a gas regulator (valve device) or the like outside of the outlet side casing 14b. The purging gas flowing by the bearing portions and so forth passes through the outlet port 25 and is exhausted outside from the main unit casing 14.

[0024] The motor 16 has a rotor (sign omitted) that is fixed on an outer circumferential face of the rotor shaft 21, and a stator (sign omitted) that is disposed surrounding the rotor. Supply of electric power for running the motor 16 is performed by the power source circuit unit and the control circuit unit accommodated in the above-described electrical component case (omitted from illustration).

[0025] Magnetic bearings, which are non-contact bearings using magnetic levitation, are used for bearing the rotor

shaft 21. Two radial magnetic bearings 30 disposed above and below the motor 16, and one axial magnetic bearing 31 disposed at a lower portion of the rotor shaft 21, are used as the magnetic bearings.

[0026] Of these, each of the radial magnetic bearings 30 includes radial electromagnet targets 30A that are formed on the rotor shaft 21, a plurality of (e.g., two) radial electromagnets 30B facing the radial electromagnet targets 30A, a radial orientation displacement sensor 30C, and so forth. The radial orientation displacement sensor 30C detects radial orientation displacement of the rotor shaft 21. An exciting current of the radial electromagnets 30B is controlled on the basis of output of the radial orientation displacement sensor 30C, and the rotor shaft 21 is borne levitated, so as to be rotatable about a shaft center at a predetermined position in the radial direction.

[0027] The axial magnetic bearing 31 includes an armature disc 31A that is disc-shaped and that is attached to a portion at a lower end side of the rotor shaft 21, axial electromagnets 31B that face each other from above and below across the armature disc 31A, an axial orientation displacement sensor 31C that is disposed at a position somewhat away from a lower end face of the rotor shaft 21, and so forth. The axial orientation displacement sensor 31C detects axial-direction displacement of the rotor shaft 21. Exciting currents of the upper and lower axial electromagnets

31B are controlled on the basis of output of the axial orientation displacement sensor 31C, and the rotor shaft 21 is borne levitated so as to be rotatable about the shaft center at a predetermined position in the axial direction.

[0028] Using these radial magnetic bearings 30 and axial magnetic bearing 31 realizes an environment in which there is no wear when the rotor shaft 21 (and the rotor blades 20) rotate at high speeds, life expectancy is long, and no lubricant is necessary. Also, in the present embodiment, by using the radial orientation displacement sensor 30C and the axial orientation displacement sensor 31C, only rotation in a direction  $\theta_z$  about the axial direction (Z direction) is freely performed with respect to the rotor shaft 21, and position control is performed regarding the remaining five axial directions X, Y, Z,  $\theta_x$ , and  $\theta_y$ .

[0029] Further, provided around an upper portion and the lower portion of the rotor shaft 21 with a predetermined spacing therebetween are radial-direction protective bearings (also referred to as "touchdown (T/D) bearings", "backup bearings", and so forth) 32 and 33. Due to these protective bearings 32 and 33 being provided, even in a case in which trouble occurs in an electrical system, or trouble such as intrusion of ambient atmosphere occurs, for example, the position and orientation of the rotor shaft 21 does not greatly change, and the rotor discs 20a to 20e and parts in the vicinity thereof can be kept from being damaged.

[0030] Further, the rotor shaft 21, the rotor discs 20 that rotate integrally with the rotor shaft 21, a rotor cylindrical portion 23, the rotor (sign omitted) of the motor 16, and so forth, may be collectively referred to as "rotor portion", "rotating portion", or the like, for example.

[0031] Next, the above-described stator discs 19a to 19e, the ridge portions 61a to 61e and the groove portions 62a to 62e provided to the stator discs 19a to 19e, and so forth, will be described. First, in the present embodiment, five sets of the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e are provided, as described earlier.

[0032] Further, in the present embodiment, the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e are disposed alternating in the order of the rotor disc 20a, the stator disc 19a, the rotor disc 20b, the stator disc 19b, and so on through the rotor disc 20e, and the stator disc 19e, from the side of the inlet portion 12 toward the side of the outlet portion 13 (from the upper side toward the lower side in FIG. 1).

[0033] FIG. 2A illustrates part of the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e in FIG. 1 enlarged. FIG. 2A further illustrates a right-side part of the turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17 in FIG. 1 enlarged. Note that the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e are structured in line symmetry, with the axial center of the main unit casing 14, the rotor shaft 21, and so forth, as the

center of symmetry (bilaterally symmetrical in FIG. 1), and accordingly, only the right-side part of FIG. 1 is illustrated here, and illustration of the left-side part is omitted.

[0034] As illustrated in FIG. 2A, the ridge portions 61a to 61e on the stator discs 19a to 19e are formed integrally with the stator discs 19a to 19e. Further, on the first through fourth stator discs 19a to 19d from the side of the inlet portion 12 upward in the Figures (hereinafter referred to as "intake side", "upstream side", or the like), the ridge portions 61a to 61d are formed on both plate faces 66 on the intake side (upstream side) and plate faces 67 on the side of the outlet portion 13 (hereinafter referred to as "outlet side", "downstream side", or the like).

[0035] Also, the ridge portions 61e are formed only on the intake side (upstream side) plate face 66 at the stator disc 19e the fifth from the intake side (upstream side) (the first from the outlet side (downstream side), and no ridge portion 61e is formed on the outlet side (downstream side) plate face 67.

[0036] Hereinafter, description will be made using the signs of the plate faces 66 and 67 in common among the stator discs 19a to 19e, and the same signs (signs 66 and 67 here) will be used to denote different stator discs 19a to 19e. Also, in FIG. 2A, the signs for the plate faces 66 and 67 are indicated only for the stator disc 19a closest to the intake side (upstream side) and for the stator disc 19e closest to

the outlet side (downstream side), and inscription of signs for the plate faces 66 and 67 is omitted for the other stator discs 19b to 19d, to keep the diagram from becoming complicated.

[0037] Also, a plurality of (eight here) the ridge portions (sign 61c here) is provided to each of the plate faces 66 and 67 of the stator discs 19a to 19e (only on one plate face 66 for the fifth stator disc 19e), as exemplified by the third stator disc 19c in FIGS. 3A and 3B.

[0038] Now, FIG. 3A schematically illustrates the stator disc 19c as viewed in the axial direction from the side of the plate face 66 on the upstream side. Also, FIG. 3B schematically illustrates the stator disc 19c as viewed from the side of the plate face 67 on the downstream side from an oblique angle.

[0039] Further, in the present embodiment, with respect to the individual stator discs 19a to 19e, all of the ridge portions are denoted by common signs (signs 61a to 61e) regardless of difference in plate faces 66 and 67. Also, in the same way, all of the groove portions 62a to 62e are denoted by common signs (signs 62a to 62e) regardless of difference in plate faces 66 and 67.

[0040] On each of the stator discs 19a to 19e the ridge portions 61a to 61e protrude, at predetermined angles set for each, from the plate faces 66 and 67 that are both faces of a main unit portion (disc-shaped portion) 68 that is disc-

shaped. Also, the thickness of the main unit portion 68 of the first stator disc 19a from the upstream side changes to gradually become thinner from an outer circumferential side that is a base end side toward an inner circumferential side that is a distal end side in the present embodiment, although detailed description thereof will be omitted.

[0041] Here, the term "outer circumferential side" means an outer side with respect to a normal direction (radial direction) of the main unit portion 68 of the stator discs 19a to 19e, and "inner circumferential side" means an inner side with respect to the normal direction (radial direction) of each main unit portion 68, in the same way. Further, relative rotational directions between the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e may be referred to as "tangential direction" when used linearly, "circumferential direction" when used curvilinearly, and so forth.

[0042] The thicknesses of the main unit portions 68 of the second through fifth stator discs 19b to 19e are approximately constant. Also, the amount of protrusion of the ridge portions 61a to 61e from the main unit portions 68 of the five stator discs 19a to 19e is not uniform, and differ each from another.

[0043] In more detailed description of the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e, the main unit portions 68 of the stator discs 19a to 19e are not machined to all have the same thickness and uniform thickness, and each is formed having an individually unique thickness and inclination.

[0044] Further, when giving description with reference to an inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14, for example, the main unit portions 68 of the stator discs 19a to 19e do not all extend at right angles from the inner circumferential face 81. There are some of the plate faces 66 on the upstream side and the plate faces 67 on the downstream side of the main unit portions 68 that are inclined at an angle smaller than a right angle, and some that are inclined at an angle greater than a right angle, with respect to the inner circumferential face 81.

[0045] Further, in the present embodiment, an amount of protrusion of the ridge portions 61a and 61b of the first and second stator discs 19a and 19b from the upstream side is overall greater in comparison with the amount of protrusion of the ridge portions 61c to 61e of the third to fifth stator discs 19c to 19e. Also, the amount of protrusion of the ridge portions 61c to 61e of the third to fifth stator discs 19c to 19e is not the same as each other, and the amount of protrusion becomes overall smaller the farther in the direction of the third disc toward the fifth disc.

[0046] Further, due to the amount of protrusion of the ridge portions 61a to 61e of the stator discs 19a to 19e differing in this way, axial direction spacings between the rotor discs 20a to 20e among which the stator discs 19a to 19e are interposed differ from each other in accordance with the size of the stator discs 19a to 19e. The farther toward the

downstream side from the upstream side, the smaller the spacings between the rotor discs 20a to 20e are.

[0047] The above term "size of the stator discs 19a to 19e" can be defined as, for example, "distance (axial-direction distance) from a tip end of each of the ridge portions 61a to 61e on one plate face 66 to a tip end of each of the ridge portions 61a to 61e on the other plate face 67", or "A total amount of thickness of the main unit portion 68 and the amount of protrusion of the ridge portions 61a to 61e on both plate faces 66 and 67 (one plate face 66 for the fifth stator disc 19e), with respect to the stator discs 19a to 19e".

[0048] In the present embodiment, this "size of the stator discs 19a to 19e" is approximately the same (uniform) over a range from a middle side near the rotor 28 to the outer circumferential side thereof, for each of the stator discs 19a to 19e.

[0049] Further, with regard to the rotor discs 20a to 20e, the thickness of each of the rotor discs 20a to 20e is approximately uniform over a range from a middle side near the rotor 28 to the outer circumferential side thereof. Also, a thickness relation among the rotor discs 20a to 20e is approximately the same (common). Further, the amount of protrusion from the rotor 28 is approximately the same (common) as each other for the rotor discs 20a to 20e, and accordingly end faces of the rotor discs 20a to 20e on the outer circumference thereof match each other in the axial

direction over the entire circumference thereof.

[0050] Next, the ridge portions 61a to 61e and the groove portions 62a to 62e will be described in further detail. The stator discs 19a to 19e differ in detailed shapes and dimensions and so forth, as described above, but exhibit similar functions in the compression principle of gas (process gas). Accordingly, only a relation between one stator disc (the third stator disc 19c from the upstream side) illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B and the rotor discs 20c and 20d in the vicinity, and so forth, will be described here, and description regarding the other stator discs 19a, 19b, 19d, and 19e will be omitted as appropriate.

[0051] The stator disc 19c illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B has the main unit portion 68 that is disc-shaped, and the plurality of (eight each on either side here) ridge portions 61c and groove portions 62c, as described earlier. A Siegbahn exhaust mechanism 60 is formed on the stator disc 19c, by the ridge portions 61c and the groove portions 62c.

[0052] Now, the phrase "Siegbahn exhaust mechanism" in the present embodiment can be used in increments of one groove portion 62c on one plate face 66, or can be used in increments of the plurality of groove portions 62c.

[0053] Also, the phrase "Siegbahn exhaust mechanism" may be used with regard to an exhaust mechanism made up of channels spanning both plate faces 66 and 67 on the upstream side and the downstream side of the single stator disc 19c. Further,

the phrase "Siegbahn exhaust mechanism" may be used with regard to an exhaust mechanism made up of channels configured between the stator disc 19c and the rotor disc 20b (or the rotor disc 20d), or to an exhaust mechanism made up of a plurality of stator discs and rotor discs.

[0054] Further, as illustrated in FIG. 3B, an upright wall portion (spacer) 69 used for fixing to the main unit casing 14 is formed on an outer circumferential edge portion of the main unit portion 68, at an approximate right angle to the main unit portion 68, and at a uniform height.

[0055] In FIG. 3B, the stator disc 19c is illustrated with the upright wall portion 69 extending upward from the main unit portion 68, but in FIG. 1 and FIGS. 2A and 2B, the upright wall portion 69 is illustrated as extending downward from the main unit portion 68. That is to say, in FIG. 3B, the plate face 66 on the upward side of the main unit portion 68 is facing downward, and the plate face 67 on the downward side is facing upward, but in FIG. 1 and FIGS. 2A and 2B, the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the main unit portion 68 is facing upward, and the plate face 67 on the downward side is facing downward.

[0056] A through hole 70 through which the rotor 28 and so forth pass is formed at a middle portion of the main unit portion 68, as an exact circle, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B. Further, the ridge portions 61c are helically formed on the plate faces 66 and 67 of the main unit portion 68, with

the middle of the main unit portion 68 as the center thereof. The ridge portions 61c extend as smooth curves from a circumferential portion of the through hole 70 to positions just short of the upright wall portion 69.

[0057] Now, FIG. 3A schematically illustrates the stator disc 19c in frontal view from the upstream side. Conversely, FIG. 3B schematically illustrates the stator disc 19c from the downstream side at an oblique angle. In FIG. 3A that illustrates the stator disc 19c from the upstream side, the ridge portions 61c formed on the plate face 66 on the upstream side are illustrated by solid lines, and the ridge portions 61c formed on the plate face 67 on the downstream side are illustrated by dashed lines. Also, the upright wall portion 69 is omitted from illustration in FIG. 3A.

[0058] The upright wall portion 69 is assembled to the main unit casing 14 and makes up part of the main unit casing 14. Further, an inner circumferential face of the upright wall portion 69 makes up part of the aforementioned inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14. Upright wall portions 69 are also formed on the other stator discs 19a, 19b, 19d, and 19e as well, and also function as spacers that regulate spacings among the stator discs 19a to 19e in the axial direction by being assembled into the main unit casing 14.

[0059] On the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the stator disc 19c, the outer circumferential side of the main

unit portion 68 serves as a start portion 62c2 side (fluid inlet guide side), as illustrated by a solid line arrow Q showing a transport direction of gas (process gas), and the inner circumferential side of the main unit portion 68 serves as an end portion 62c1 side (fluid outlet guide side). Also, on the plate face 67 on the downstream side, the inner circumferential side of the main unit portion 68 serves as the start portion 62c2 side (fluid inlet guide side), as illustrated by a dashed line arrow Q showing the transport direction of gas, and the outer circumferential side of the main unit portion 68 serves as the end portion 62c1 side (fluid outlet guide side).

[0060] Now, arrows R in FIGS. 3A and 3B indicate a direction of rotation of the rotor disc 20d and so forth with regard to relative rotational displacement. Also, only a cylindrical portion of the rotor 28 surrounding the outer circumference of the rotor shaft 21 (rotor cylinder portion) is illustrated hatched in FIG. 3A, to keep the diagram from becoming complicated.

[0061] Further, switchback portions 86 to 88 having spatial switchback structures with respect to the gas channels are formed on the outer circumferential side and the inner circumferential side of the main unit portion 68, as illustrated in FIG. 2B. First, with respect to the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the main unit portion 68, the switchback portions 86 on the outer circumferential side are

formed spanning the groove portions 62b of the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the second stator disc 19b, the rotor disc facing the upstream side (the rotor disc 20c here), and the groove portions 62c of the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the third stator disc 19c.

[0062] Also, with respect to an inner circumferential side of the third stator disc 19c, the switchback portions 87 on the inner circumferential side are formed spatially connecting the groove portions 62c of both plate faces 66 and 67 across the main unit portion 68 of the stator disc 19c.

[0063] Further, with respect to the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the main unit portion 68, the switchback portions 88 on the outer circumferential side are formed spanning the groove portions 62c of the plate face 67 on the downstream side, the rotor disc facing the downstream side (the rotor disc 20d here), and the groove portions 62d of the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the fourth stator disc 19d.

[0064] At the switchback portions 86 (and 88) on the outer circumferential side with respect to the third stator disc 19c described above, end faces (hereinafter referred to as "outer side end faces") 71 of the respective ridge portions 61c on both plate faces 66 and 67 (FIGS. 3A and 3B) protrude from the plate faces 66 and 67 and are exposed. Further, the ridge portions 61c and the groove portions 62c on the stator disc 19c are formed on the upstream side plate face 66 and the

downstream side plate face 67 in-phase with each other, with respective start portions (start portions) as points of origin thereof.

[0065] Accordingly, the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61c on both plate faces 66 and 67 of the main unit portion 68 protrude opposite to each other with respect to the thickness direction of the main unit portion 68, and are formed at the same positions with respect to the circumferential direction of the main unit portion 68. The groove portions 62c partitioned by the ridge portions 61c are also formed such that the end portions 62c1 of the groove portions 62c provided on the plate face 66 on the upstream side and the start portions 62c2 of the groove portions 62c provided on the plate face 67 on the downstream side are overlaid in the circumferential direction overall (so as to be arrayed in the thickness direction of the main unit portion 68), and formed so as to spatially continue to each other.

[0066] Further, the outer side end faces 71 of these ridge portions 61c face the inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14. A clearance  $C_c$  between the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61c and the inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14 (FIGS. 2B and 3A) is defined with an association to a distance (clearance)  $H_c$  between the main unit portion 68 of the stator disc 19c and the surface (plate face 78 on the downstream side here) of the opposing rotor disc (the rotor disc 20c here).

[0067] That is to say, the clearance  $C_c$  between the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61c and the inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14 can be said to be the width of the channel at the switchback portion 86. Also, the distance  $H_c$  between the main unit portion 68 of the stator disc 19c and the rotor disc 20c can be said to be the depth of a channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism. Hereinafter, the clearance  $C_c$  will be referred to as "width  $C_c$  of the channel at the switchback portion", and the height  $H_c$  of the ridge portions will be referred to as "depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism". Note that the depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism (distance between the main unit portion 68 of the stator disc 19c and the rotor disc 20c) can also be described approximatively by the height of the ridge portions 61c.

[0068] Over the entire circumference of the stator disc 19c, the width  $C_c$  of the channels at the switchback portions is formed to be around the same as the depth  $H_c$  of the channels of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism. The height of the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61c (amount of protrusion from the plate face 66 on the upstream side) is employed as the depth  $H_c$  of the channels of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism here.

[0069] This depth  $H_c$  of the channels of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism is a value within a range of around 2 mm to 3 mm (e.g., 2 mm), and the width  $C_c$  of the channels at the

switchback portions is a value that is the same as (equivalent to) the depth  $H_c$  of the channels of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism (e.g., 2 mm). Note that the present embodiment is not necessarily limited to these being the same, and  $H_c$  may be set to 3 mm while  $C_c$  is set to 2 mm, for example, as long as effective compression effects such as described later can be obtained. By realizing such structures, local pressure rise can be suppressed as compared with a case of providing protrusions at switchback portions such as described in aforementioned Japanese Patent No. 6616560, for example, and accordingly effects of reduced product matter can be anticipated.

[0070] Further, the invention according to the present application is not limited to the depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism being constant in the width direction (circumferential direction or tangential direction), and this depth  $H_c$  and the width  $C_c$  of the channel at the switchback portion being the same (equivalent). For example, the depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism in the width direction (circumferential direction or tangential direction) may change, and the width  $C_c$  may match the depth ( $H_c$ ) only partially, as long as similar compression effects can be obtained.

[0071] Also, in the present embodiment, the ridge portions 61c protruding from both plate faces 66 and 67 of the main unit portion 68 have tip end faces 76 thereof each facing the

rotor disc 20c on the upstream side and the rotor disc 20d on the downstream side, over the entire length thereof. The clearance (sign omitted) between the tip end faces 76 of the ridge portions 61c and the rotor disc 20c on the upstream side is around 1 mm.

[0072] Note that when the turbomolecular pump 10 is operating, the width Cc of the channel at the switchback portions and the clearance (sign omitted) between the tip end faces 76 of the ridge portions 61c and the rotor disc 20c on the upstream side change due to thermal expansion. Further, the depth Hc of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism also changes due to thermal expansion.

[0073] Next, the inner circumferential side of the main unit portion 68 (inner side with respect to direction of normal) will be described. FIG. 4 schematically illustrates a part thereof enlarged, in which an end face 72 on a middle side of the main unit portion 68 (hereinafter referred to as "inner side end face") at each of the ridge portions 61c of both plate faces 66 and 67 smoothly connects to an inner circumferential face (hereinafter referred to as "inner circumferential face of main unit portion 68") 73 of the through hole 70, with no steps formed. The inner side end faces 72 of two ridge portions 61c and the inner circumferential face 73 of main unit portion 68 that is annular in shape form a continuous face 74 that is a smoothly continuing cross-shaped curved face.

[0074] Although only one portion is illustrated in FIG. 4, continuous faces 74 are formed in the same way at positions where the inner side end faces 72 of the other ridge portions 61c are situated as well. The number of continuous faces 74 on the stator disc 19c according to the present embodiment is eight.

[0075] Also, at each of the continuous faces 74, the inner side end face 72 of the ridge portion 61c on the plate face 66 on the upstream side (first ridge portion) and the inner side end face 72 of the ridge portion 61c on the plate face 67 on the downstream side (second ridge portion) are disposed so as to be situated at least partially on a same straight line with respect to the thickness direction of the main unit portion 68.

[0076] Various types of arrangements can be conceived regarding the term here "situated at least partially on a same straight line", which will be described later. For example, a form can be exemplified in which side faces (side portions of helical grooves) 75 of two ridge portions 61c are situated on the same straight line (on straight lines S) in the thickness direction of the main unit portion 68, as schematically illustrated in FIG. 5A, which is a partially enlarged view of the inner circumferential portion of the main unit portion 68 (portion facing the through hole 70) as viewed from the inner circumferential side toward the outer circumferential side (inner side to outer side with respect to direction of

normal), as an example. This form is employed in the present embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, FIGS. 2A and 2B, and FIGS. 3A and 3B and so forth.

[0077] However, the above term "situated at least partially on a same straight line" is not limited to this, and a form can be exemplified in which the side faces 75 of both ridge portions 61c are not situated on the same straight line (on straight lines S) in the thickness direction of the main unit portion 68, but both ridge portions 61c are partially situated on the same straight line as each other (on straight line T), as illustrated in FIG. 5B, for example.

[0078] Also, a form can be exemplified in which the positions of both ridge portions 61c are moved (also referred to as "shifted" or "deviated") in circumferential directions by an amount equivalent to thicknesses thereof, so that one side face (side portion of helical groove) 75B of a certain ridge portion 61c and the other side face (side portion of helical groove) 75A of the ridge portion 61c protruding to the other side are situated on the same straight line (on straight line U), as illustrated in FIG. 5C, for example. Such a form can be expressed as, for example, a form in which diagonally-situated side faces (or ridge lines) of opposite-facing ridge portions 61c are in-phase, in the circumferential direction with respect to the stator disc 19c, and so forth.

[0079] Further, an arrangement is conceivable in which the thicknesses of both ridge portions 61c are made to differ from

each other, as illustrated in FIG. 5D. In such a case, a form is conceivable in which, for example, one of the side faces 75A are situated on the same straight line (on straight lines S) but the other of the side faces 75B are not situated on the same straight line (on straight lines S).

[0080] With regard to the outer circumferential side of the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the third stator disc 19c and the outer circumferential side of the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the fourth stator disc 19d as well, the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61c (first ridge portions) of the third stator disc 19c and the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61d (second ridge portions) of the fourth stator disc 19d are also disposed so as to be "situated at least partially on a same straight line" in the same way, although omitted from illustration.

[0081] For the positional relation among the outer side end faces 71 of each other, a form the same as that of the ridge portions 61c illustrated in FIG. 5A described earlier is employed. This is not limiting, and forms that are the same as the forms of the ridge portions 61c illustrated in FIGS. 5B to 5D described earlier may be employed.

[0082] Describing the groove portions 62c that are partitioned by such ridge portions 61c in further detail, the outer circumferential sides thereof are relatively broad (with wide opening widths) on each of the plate faces 66 and 67, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B. Further, the inner

circumferential sides of the groove portions 62c are relatively narrow (with narrow opening widths). Each groove portion 62c is partitioned by two ridge portions 61c on either plate face 66 and 67, and the groove portions 62c are formed helically centered on the middle of the main unit portion 68.

[0083] As described earlier, the groove portions 62c are formed spatially continuing in-phase with each other on both plate faces 66 and 67 of the main unit portion 68. Also, there is continuation between the second stator disc 19b and the third stator disc 19c via the switchback portions 86 in the same way, as described earlier. Further, there is continuation between the groove portions 62c formed on the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the third stator disc 19c and groove portions 62c formed on the plate face 67 on the downstream side via the switchback portions 87. Also, there is continuation between the third stator disc 19c and the fourth stator disc 19d via the switchback portions 88.

[0084] When operating the turbomolecular pump 10 having such a structure, the motor 16 is driven, and the rotor discs 20a to 20e rotate. Relative rotational displacement is thus carried out between the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e. Further, gas (process gas) is sucked in from the inlet portion 12, and gas is transported between the rotor discs 20a to 20e facing each other, with the plate faces 66 on the upstream sides of the stator discs 19a to 19e as upstream regions and the plate faces 67 on the downstream sides as

downstream regions, as indicated by a great number of arrows Q (only part indicated by signs) in FIGS. 1 and 2A.

[0085] Such transporting of gas is performed by causing gas molecules to collide with the stator discs 19a to 19e and the rotor discs 20a to 20e. Gas that is compressed while being transported enters the outlet port 25 through the outlet portion 13 and is exhausted from the pump main unit 11 via the outlet port 25.

[0086] Specifically, gas sucked in from the inlet portion 12 passes between the first rotor disc 20a and the first stator disc 19a, between the first stator disc 19a and the second rotor disc 20b, between the second rotor disc 20b and the second stator disc 19b, between the second stator disc 19b and the third rotor disc 20c, and reaches the third stator disc 19c. Further the gas that has reached the third stator disc 19c passes between the third stator disc 19c and the fourth rotor disc 20d, between the fourth rotor disc 20d and the fifth stator disc 19e, and is guided out by the outlet portion 13.

[0087] To describe by way of example of the third stator disc 19c, on the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the stator discs 19c, the gas being transported is guided into the groove portions 62c from the outer circumferential side. Further, the gas guided into the groove portions 62c is transported from the outer circumferential side of the main unit portion 68 toward the inner circumferential side.

[0088] The groove portions 62c are relatively broad on the outer circumferential sides, and the inner circumferential sides are relatively narrow, as described earlier. At the plate face 66 on the upstream side, the groove portions 62c are sectioned by the ridge portions 61c so as to gradually narrow from the fluid inlet guide side (outer circumferential side serving as the start portions 62c2) toward the fluid outlet guide side (inner circumferential side serving as the end portions 62c1). Further, the groove portions 62c are also sectioned by the third rotor disc 20c in close proximity to the ridge portions 61c, with a slight gap (the above-described gap around 1 mm) interposed therebetween.

[0089] On the plate face 67 on the downstream side, the groove portions 62c are sectioned by the ridge portions 61c so as to gradually widen from the fluid inlet guide side (inner circumferential side serving as the start portions 62c2) toward the fluid outlet guide side (outer circumferential side serving as the end portions 62c1). Further, the groove portions 62c are also sectioned by the fourth rotor disc 20d in close proximity to the ridge portions 61c, with a slight gap (the above-described gap around 1 mm) interposed therebetween.

[0090] At the end portions 62c1 of the groove portions 62c on the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the third stator disc 19c, the outer side end faces 71 of the ridge portions 61c face the inner circumferential face 81 of the

main unit casing 14 across the width Cc of the channel at the switchback portions (88), as illustrated in FIGS. 2B and 3A. The groove portions 62c are spatially connected to the switchback portions 88 that connect to the fourth stator disc 19d across this width Cc of the channel at the switchback portions (88), so that there is no discontinuation of exhaust effects.

[0091] Accordingly, gas is guided into the groove portions 62c along with relative rotational displacement between the stator disc 19c and the rotor disc 20c, and within the groove portion 62c, the dispersed gas molecules are imparted with linear direction kinetic momentum by the rotor disc 20c. Further, the groove portion 62c gives the gas molecules advantageous directionality toward the exhaust direction, and exhausting is performed.

[0092] The direction of transport of gas is switched back at the outer circumferential side of the plate face 67 on the downstream side, using the inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14, and gas is transported toward the groove portions 62d on the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the next-stage stator disc (the stator disc 19d here).

[0093] Simulation results relating to a pressure distribution such as illustrated in FIG. 6A were obtained by the turbomolecular pump 10 having such a structure. FIG. 6A schematically illustrates part of pressure distribution at the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the stator disc 19c

enlarged. Further, the simulation results illustrated in FIG. 6A are obtained by tracing a color image obtained by computer computation, with boundary portions of each of pressure regions that were color-coded in the original color image being indicated by solid lines.

[0094] The pressure distribution is relatively high at the outer circumferential side on the plate face 67 on the downstream side, and is relatively low at the inner circumferential side. In FIG. 6A, boundaries of pressure regions are schematically drawn by monotone lines for one groove portion 62c, and signs  $P_{c1}$  to  $P_{c13}$  are imparted to the pressure regions. Accordingly, the pressure in the region indicated by  $P_{c1}$  is the lowest, and the pressure gradually (stepwise) increases in the order of  $P_{c1}$ ,  $P_{c2}$ , and so on through  $P_{c12}$ , and  $P_{c13}$ . Between the pressure regions  $P_{c1}$  and  $P_{c13}$  on both end portions, pressure regions that can be said to have generally parallelogram or trapezoid shapes ( $P_{c2}$  to  $P_{c12}$ ) are manifested at approximately equal widths.

[0095] The shape (projected shape) of the pressure region  $P_{c13}$  situated on the farthest outer circumferential side can be expressed as being a wedge shape that is sharp-pointed toward the outer circumferential side. This wedge-shaped pressure region  $P_{c13}$  is the region of greatest pressure (greatest pressure region) on the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the stator disc 19c, as described above, and is similarly manifested in all groove portions 62c. These

greatest pressure regions Pc13 extend to the inner circumferential face 81 of the main unit casing 14, and reach (arrive at) the positions of the switchback portions 88 formed with respect to the fourth stator disc 19d that is the next stage.

[0096] Accordingly, in the turbomolecular pump 10 according to the present embodiment, the gas within the groove portions 62c is supplied to the groove portions 62d on the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the stator disc 19d that is the next stage, with no decrease in pressure due to release at the switchback portions 88 occurring, due to the presence of the wedge-shaped greatest pressure regions Pc13. Note that the pressure distribution is illustrated regarding only one groove portion 62c in FIG. 6A, to keep the diagram from becoming complicated. However, in the simulation results, similar pressure distributions were obtained for all other groove portions 62c as well.

[0097] Conversely, FIG. 6B illustrates simulation results in a conventional structure. Also in FIG. 6B, an inner diameter of a main unit casing 114 is illustrated as being approximately the same size as the inner diameter of the main unit casing 14 in FIG. 6A.

[0098] In the conventional structure illustrated in FIG. 6B as well, gas is gradually compressed from the inner circumferential side toward the outer circumferential side. However, a clearance Cc0 between outer side end faces 171 of

ridge portions 161c on a stator disc 119c and an inner circumferential face 181 of the main unit casing 114 (equivalent to a width of a channel at a switchback portion) is around 10 mm, which is five times the width  $C_c$  (e.g., 2 mm) according to the embodiment described above.

[0099] In a pressure distribution according to the conventional structure, a greatest pressure region Pc100 is manifested at a position far short of the outer side end face 171 of the ridge portion 161c (at a position closer to the inner circumference). The shape of this greatest pressure region Pc100 is different from that of the wedge-shaped greatest pressure region Pc13 according to the present embodiment that is illustrated in FIG. 6A. Further, a region in which pressure has decreased from the greatest pressure region Pc100 (pressure decrease region) Pc101, and which faces the inner circumferential face 181 of the main unit casing 114, occurs on the outer side of the greatest pressure region Pc100.

[0100] Accordingly, in the conventional structure, gas molecules are dissipated at downstream side end portions of the groove portions 162c (equivalent to end portions), and exhaust effects and compression effects are low. Note that the "advantageous kinetic momentum toward the exhaust direction" imparted to the gas at the groove portions 162c is more readily lost at the end portions of the groove portions 162c as compared to the present embodiment. Now, the "advantageous

kinetic momentum toward the exhaust direction" is the kinetic momentum imparted to the gas molecules in the groove portions 162c so as to be advantageous in the exhaust direction (end portion direction).

[0101] According to the turbomolecular pump 10 of the present embodiment described above, the wedge-shaped greatest pressure regions P<sub>c13</sub> are formed at the end portions 62c<sub>1</sub> (end portions on the fluid outlet guide side) of the groove portions 62c, on the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the stator disc 19c, for example. Accordingly, the pressure of the gas can be prevented from decreasing before the gas is caused to flow into the groove portions of the next stage (the groove portions 62d on the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the fourth stator disc 19d here). The gas can be effectively compressed while preventing pressure loss from occurring, and a high compression rate can be maintained.

[0102] Further, in comparison with types of vacuum pumps in which protruding portions (denoted by sign 600, etc., in Japanese Patent No. 6616560) and communicating holes (denoted by sign 501, etc., in Japanese Patent No. 6353195) are provided to raise the compression rate, such as disclosed in the aforementioned Japanese Patent Nos. 6228839, 6353195, and 6616560, there is no need for machining of the protruding portions and the communicating holes, and accordingly, high compression can be realized with correspondingly lower costs.

[0103] Further, according to the turbomolecular pump 10 of

the present embodiment, the clearance  $C_c$  between the ridge portions 61c and the main unit casing 14 becomes even smaller depending on the situation, due to thermal expansion while operating, and in such cases compression performance increases.

[0104] The technical idea of deciding the width (clearance between the ridge portions 61c and the main unit casing 14)  $C_c$  of the channel at the switchback portion with the depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism as a reference enables a clear principle to be set forth when deciding the width  $C_c$ . This does away with the need to repeatedly go through trial and error in developing and designing the turbomolecular pump 10, thereby enabling reduction in development time and design time.

[0105] Now, formation of the wedge-shaped greatest pressure regions  $P_{c13}$  such as described above can also be explained as follows. For example, in a case in which the width  $C_c$  of the channel at the switchback portion is set to around 10 mm as in the conventional structure illustrated in FIG. 6B, the width  $C_c$  becomes excessively great as compared to the clearance between the tip end faces 76 of the ridge portions 61c and the rotor disc 20d on the downstream side (e.g., not greater than 1 mm). Gas molecules readily disperse at outer circumference sides of the groove portions 62c, and the degree of pressure decrease at the switchback portions 88 increases.

[0106] However, by setting the width  $C_c$  of the channel at

the switchback portion with the depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism as a reference, and making the width  $C_c$  and the depth  $H_c$  to be around the same, as in the present embodiment, an airtightness that is close to an airtightness between the groove portions 62c and the rotor disc 20d facing the downstream side can be secured at the width  $C_c$  of the channel at the switchback portion as well. As a result, the wedge-shaped pressure regions are formed at the fluid outlet guide side end portions (end portions 62c1) of the groove portions 62c, and good compression can be realized.

[0107] Also, in the present embodiment, the orientation of the rotor shaft 21 is maintained by the protective bearings 32 and 33, and accordingly the clearance  $C_c$  can be easily maintained even if the clearance  $C_c$  between the ridge portions 61c and the main unit casing 14 is reduced.

[0108] Also, according to the turbomolecular pump 10 of the present embodiment, ridge portions 61c are formed protruding from each of the plate face 66 on the upstream side of the stator disc 19c, and the plate face 67 on the downstream side thereof, as illustrated in FIG. 5A. Further, the ridge portions 61c of the plate face 66 on the upstream side (first ridge portions) and the ridge portions 61c of the plate face 67 on the downstream side (second ridge portions) are disposed so as to be situated on the same straight lines (straight lines S) in the thickness direction of the main unit portion 68, at end portions on the fluid outlet guide side of the

groove portions 62c (end portions on the outer circumferential side here).

[0109] Accordingly, at the switchback portions 87 on the inner circumferential side of the third stator disc 19c, handover of gas compressed at the plate face 66 on the upstream side to the plate face 67 on the downstream side can be suitably performed while preventing pressure loss from occurring.

[0110] Note that the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment, and various modifications can be made without departing from the essence thereof. For example, description has been made here mainly regarding the third stator disc 19c. Various types of structures such as described above may be employed regarding the third stator disc 19c alone.

[0111] However, this is not limiting, and similar configurations may be employed regarding part or all of the other stator discs (the first, second, and fourth stator discs 19a, 19b, and 19d here). Widths (Ca, Cb, Cd (omitted from illustration)) of channels at the switchback portions may be correlated with depths (Ha, Hb, Hd (omitted from illustration)) of channels of corresponding Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms, and this relation may be the same as that of the above-described width Cc and depth Hc (at least partially the same).

[0112] Also, the structure according to the invention of

the present application may be employed in only one plate face of one stator disc (e.g., the plate face 67 on the downstream side of the third stator disc 19c, and so forth).

[0113] Also, the relation between the width  $C_c$  of the channel at the switchback portion and the depth  $H_c$  of the channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanism, such as described above, may be applied to the inner circumferential side of the stator disc 19c as well. That is to say, the switchback portions may be formed on at least one of the outer circumferential side of the rotor disc and the inner circumferential side of the stator disc. In a case of applying the relation between the width  $C_c$  and the depth  $H_c$  to the inner circumferential side of the stator disc 19c, the clearance between the above-described continuous face 74 and the outer circumferential face (sign omitted) of the rotor 28 may be correlated with the height of the inner side end face 72 of the ridge portion 61c, and be set to around 2 mm to 3 mm, so as to be around the same (at least partially the same).

[0114] Also, narrowing of the width of the channel of such switchback portions may be performed only at the outer circumferential side (or only the inner circumferential side), or at both the outer circumferential side and the inner circumferential side.

[0115] Also, the object on which the ridge portions 61c and the groove portions 62c are formed is not limited to stator discs (stator disc 19c here), and may be rotor discs. Further,

stator discs and rotor discs on which the ridge portions 61c and the groove portions 62c are formed may coexist. For example, the ridge portions 61c and the groove portions 62c may be formed on each of one plate face of rotor discs and one plate face of stator discs. Further, in an arrangement in which stator discs are situated above and below (upstream side and downstream side) a rotor disc interposed therebetween, the ridge portions 61c and the groove portions 62c may be provided only on the one side each of the stator discs facing the rotor disc, and so forth.

[0116] Also, the exhaust mechanism unit 15 may be a compound type made up of the turbomolecular pump mechanism unit 17 serving as a pump mechanism and a thread groove pump mechanism unit (omitted from illustration) that is a thread groove exhaust mechanism. In this case, various types of common arrangements may be employed as the thread groove pump mechanism unit (omitted from illustration).

[0117] For example, the thread groove pump mechanism unit (omitted from illustration) may include a rotor cylinder portion (omitted from illustration) and a screw thread stator (omitted from illustration). Operation may be performed in which rotation of the rotor discs 20a to 20e causes gas to be transported to the side of the thread groove pump mechanism unit (omitted from illustration), the gas is compressed at the thread groove pump mechanism unit (omitted from illustration), the compressed gas enters the outlet port 25 from the outlet

portion 13, and is exhausted from the pump main unit 11 via the outlet port 25.

#### REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0118]

- 10 Turbomolecular pump (vacuum pump)
- 14 Main unit casing
- 19c Third stator disc
- 20d Fourth rotor disc
- 28 Rotor
- 60 Siegbahn exhaust mechanism
- 61c Ridge portion
- 62c Helical groove portion (helical groove)
- 62c1 End portion of helical groove portion
- 62c2 Start portion of helical groove portion
- 66 Plate face on upstream side of main unit portion (face on upstream side)
- 67 Plate face on downstream side of main unit portion (face on downstream side)
- 68 Main unit portion
- 71 Outer side end face of ridge portion (end face of ridge portion)
- 72 Inner side end face of ridge portion (end face of ridge portion)
- 75, 75A, 75B Side face of ridge portion (side portion of helical groove portion)

- 81 Inner circumferential face of main unit casing  
(circumferential face of opposing part)
- 87 Switchback portion
- Cc Width of channel at switchback portion
- Hc Depth of channel of Siegbahn exhaust mechanism

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A vacuum pump, comprising:

a plurality of Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms in which a helical groove is provided to at least one of a rotor disc and a stator disc,

at least part of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms being provided on both faces of an upstream side and a downstream side of the rotor disc or the stator disc, wherein

an end portion of the helical groove provided on the upstream side and a start portion of the helical groove provided on the downstream side are situated at least partially overlapping in a circumferential direction, and a width of a channel of a switchback portion of the upstream side and the downstream side is equivalent or less than a depth of a channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms.

2. The vacuum pump according to claim 1, wherein a side portion of the helical groove at the end portion and a side portion of the helical groove at the start portion are at least partially situated on a same straight line.

3. The vacuum pump according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the switchback portion is formed on at least one of an outer circumferential side of the rotor disc and an inner circumferential side of the stator disc.

4. A vacuum pump component part used in a vacuum pump that includes

a plurality of Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms in which a helical groove is provided to at least one of a rotor disc and a stator disc,

at least part of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms being provided on both faces of an upstream side and a downstream side of the rotor disc or the stator disc, wherein

an end portion of the helical groove provided on the upstream side and a start portion of the helical groove provided on the downstream side are situated at least partially overlapping in a circumferential direction, and a width of a channel of a switchback portion of the upstream side and the downstream side is equivalent or less than a depth of a channel of the Siegbahn exhaust mechanisms.

5. The vacuum pump component part according to claim 4, wherein a side portion of the helical groove at the end portion and a side portion of the helical groove at the start portion are at least partially situated on a same straight line.

6. The vacuum pump component part according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the switchback portion is formed on at least one of an inner circumferential side and an outer circumferential side of at least one of the rotor disc and the stator disc.