Reliability and life-cycle of accelerators

Samuel Meyroneinc – Institut Curie – Centre de Protonthérapie

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This is a visual support of a lecture

Inspired from

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Centre de Protonthérapie d'Orsay

IPN
INSTITUT DE PHYSIQUE NUCLÉAIRE
ORSAY

ARW2011
Accelerator Reliability Workshop
10 - 15 April CAPE TOWN

Interdivision
Physique des accélérateurs
et technologies associées

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Your 2 questions(as JUAS student)

- In which accelerator project I will be involved ? (and interested ?)

- Will I be efficient for this project ?

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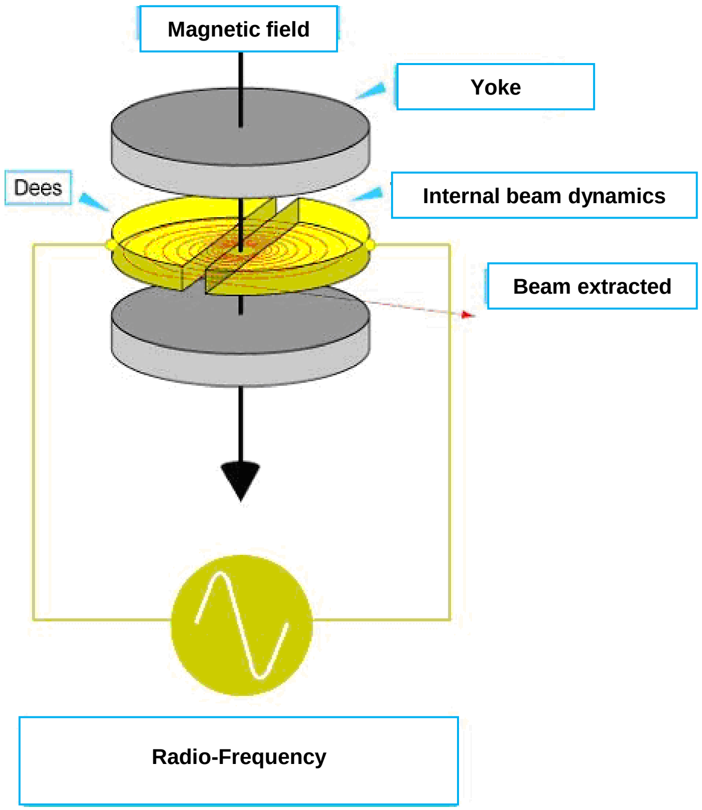
Accelerators as …

… systems



…stories

- **This course is about reliability & life-cycle of accelerators**

summary

1. Reliability & Accelerators

2. Life-cycle of accelerators (towards reliability issues)

3.Paradoxes about reliability

4. Examples

Part II : Pratical issues for protontherapy

Interactive
Questions / Answers

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Definition of reliability

1st basic approach

$$\text{Reliability} = \frac{\text{Time the systems works} - \text{Time of breakdowns}}{\text{Time the system works}}$$

Definitions of reliability

The reliability is the ability of a system or component to perform its **required functions** under stated conditions for a **specified period** of time

The reliability (R(t)) is the **probability** to have **no failure** at the time **t.**

MTBF: *Mean Time Between Failures*

MTTR: Mean Time To Repair

The **availibility** of the system is the ratio of the time when the system is operational by the time it was supposed to be operational

Availibility = MTBF / (MTBF+ MTTR)

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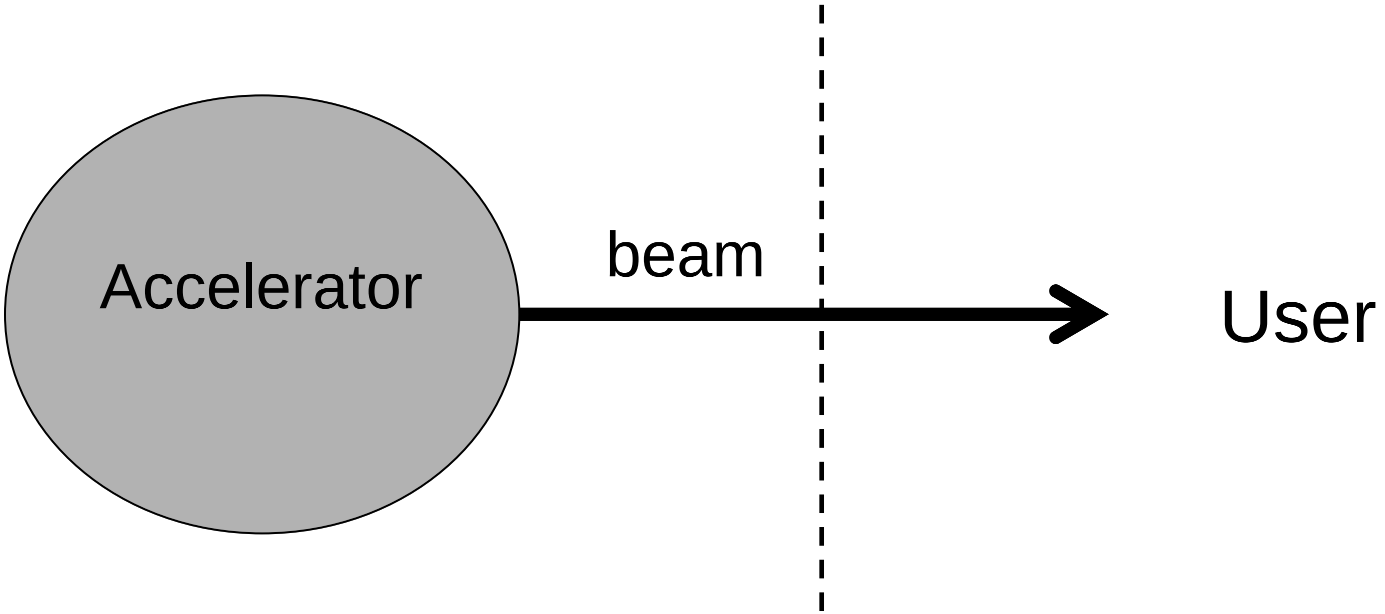

What is the product (service) delivered ?
What is the quality defined ?
Who is defining the reliability ?

Reliability and Particle Accelerators

- **Power- Energy & Motion**

  Electricity, cooling, regular motion systems

-**Critical and/or sensitive Technologies**

  Radio-Frequency, vacuum, electronics, cryogenics, software, …

- **Risks**

  radiation-protection, costs, …

-**Complexity**

  mix of technologies, %research%production, regulations

- **Using &Users (Customers / Providers)**

  beams: current, energies, duration, …

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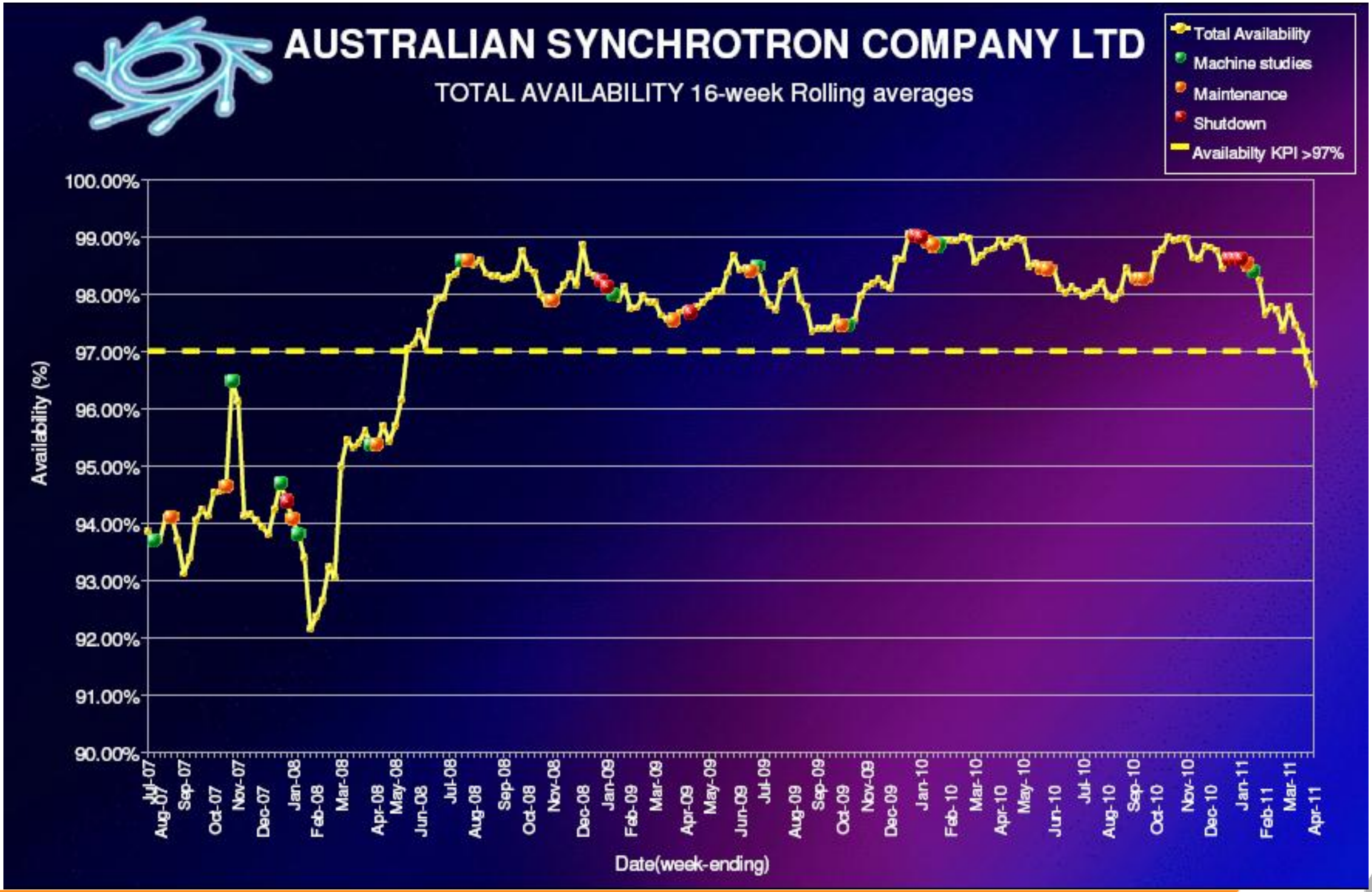
Reliability for synchrotron



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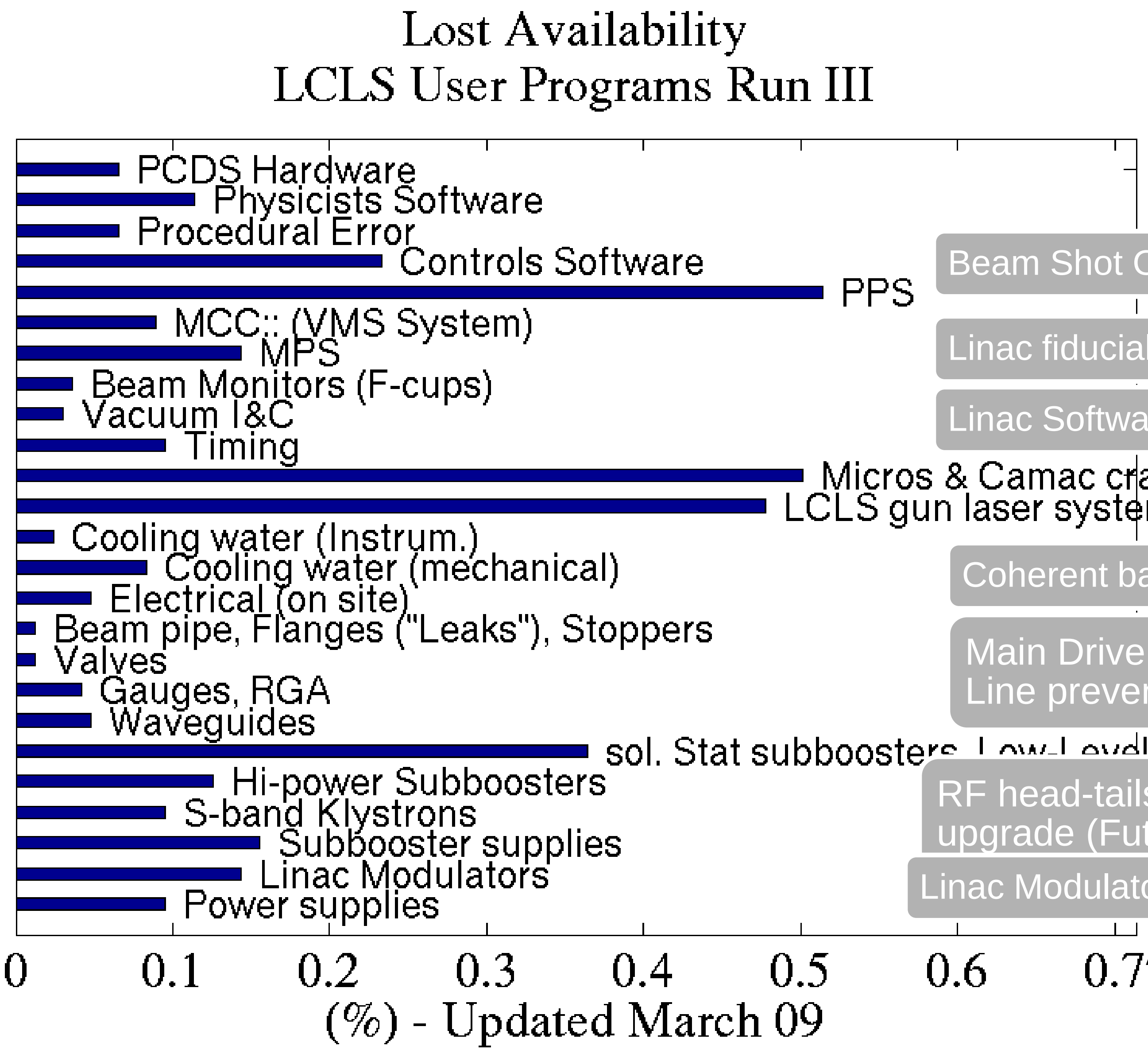
Downtime Statistics and future upgrades



Beam Shot Off Ion Chamber

Linac fiducial distribution

Linac Software Controls Conversion

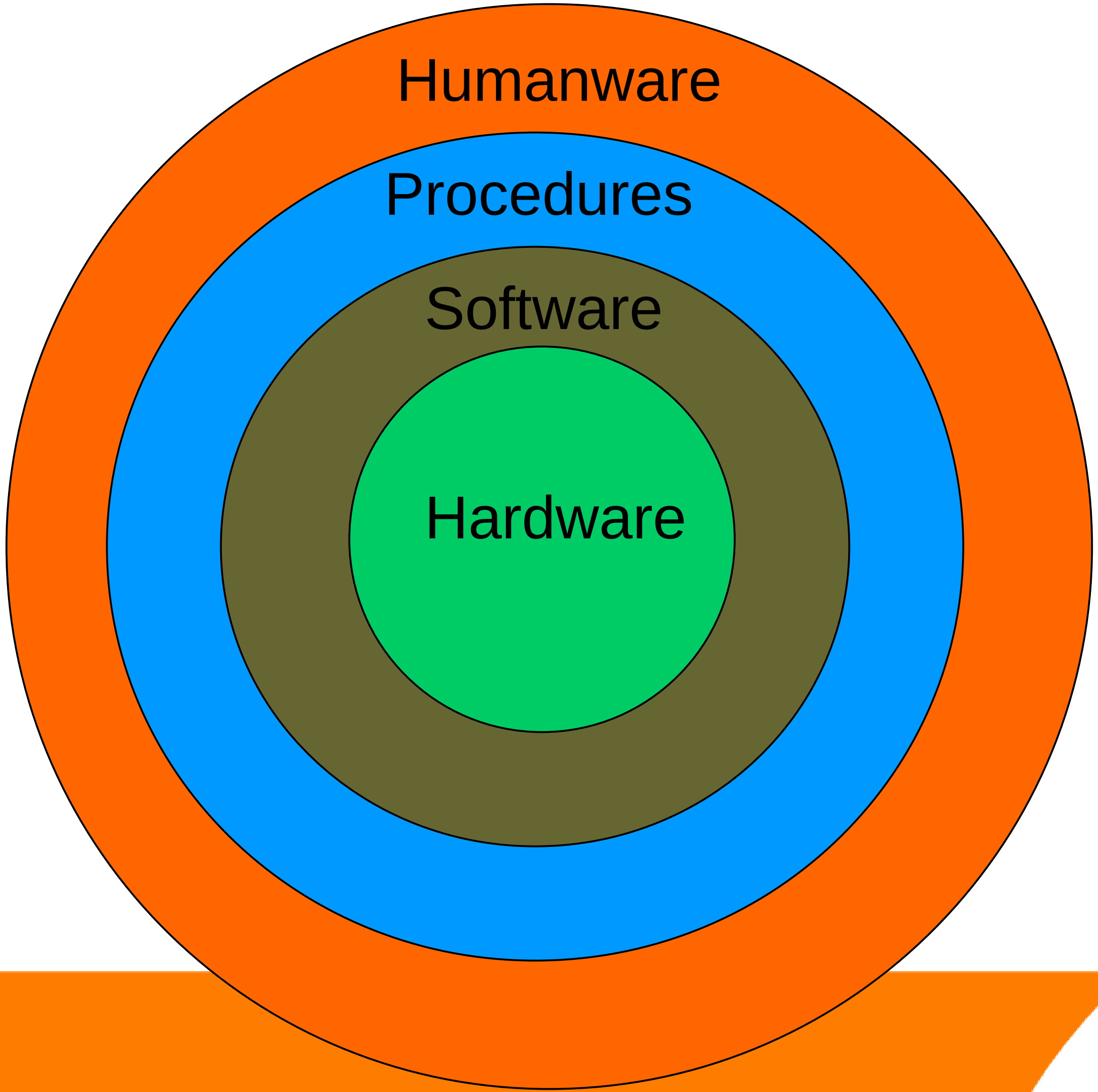
Coherent backup Laser

Main Drive Line and Sub-Drive Line preventive maintenance

RF head-tails phase monitor upgrade (Future)

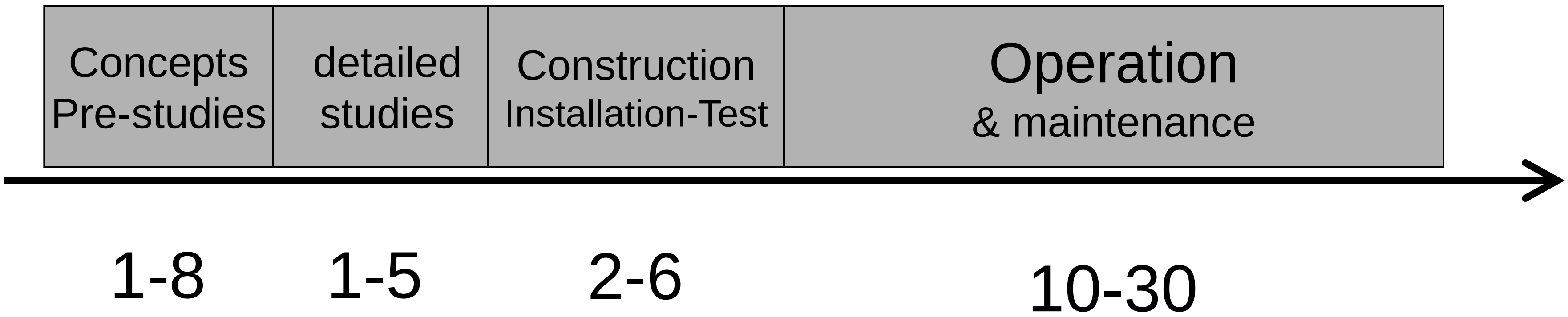
Linac Modulator Upgrade

the 4 layers of reliability



2. Life-cycle of accelerator

Life-cycle of an accelerator



Typical durations (in years)

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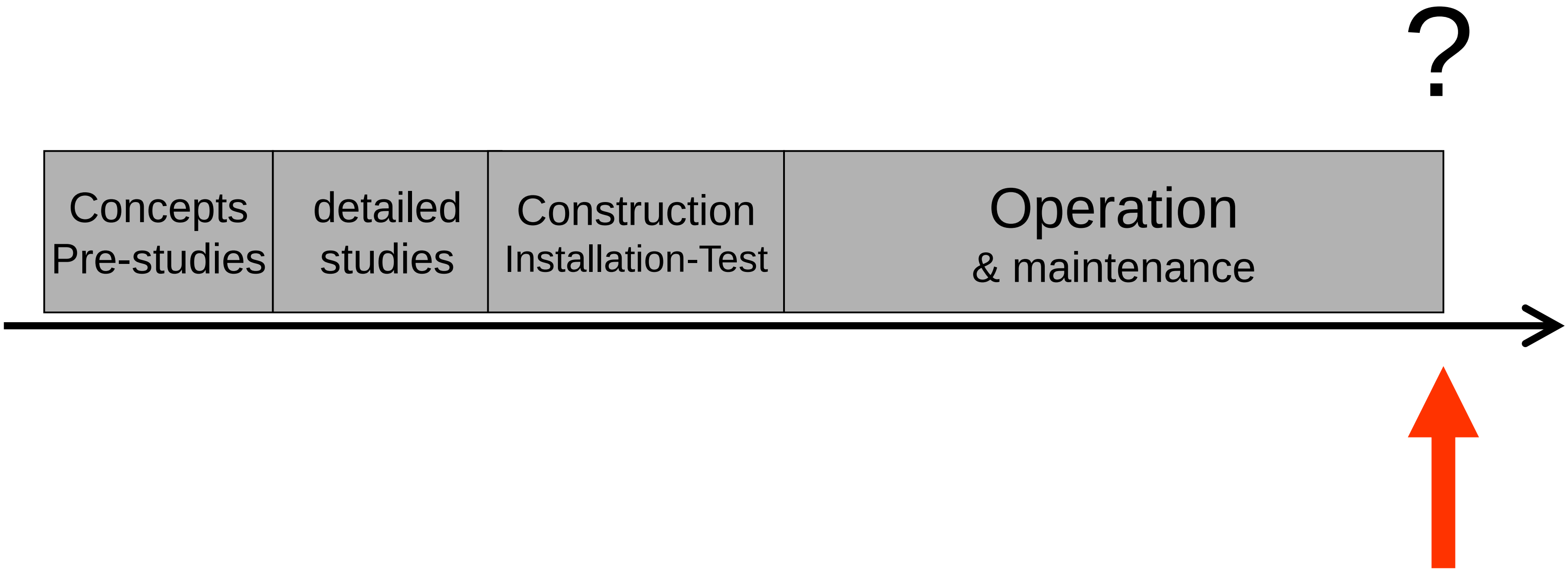
Life-cycle of an accelerator



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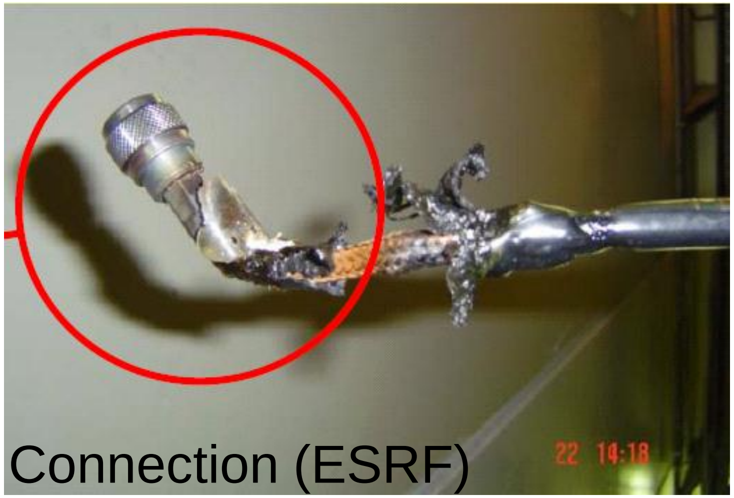
A failure – a small (or big) death



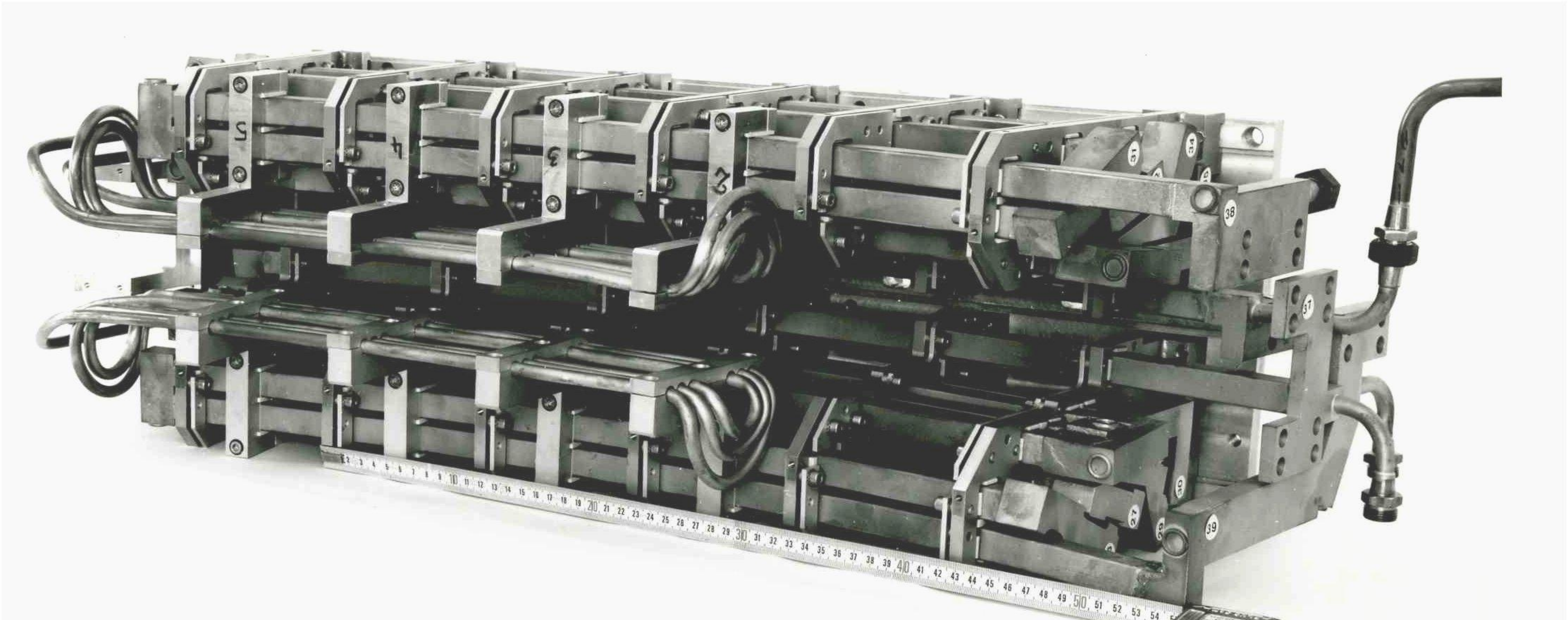
Connection (ESRF)


Main coil (SC200-Orsay)


Turbo pump (Triumf)

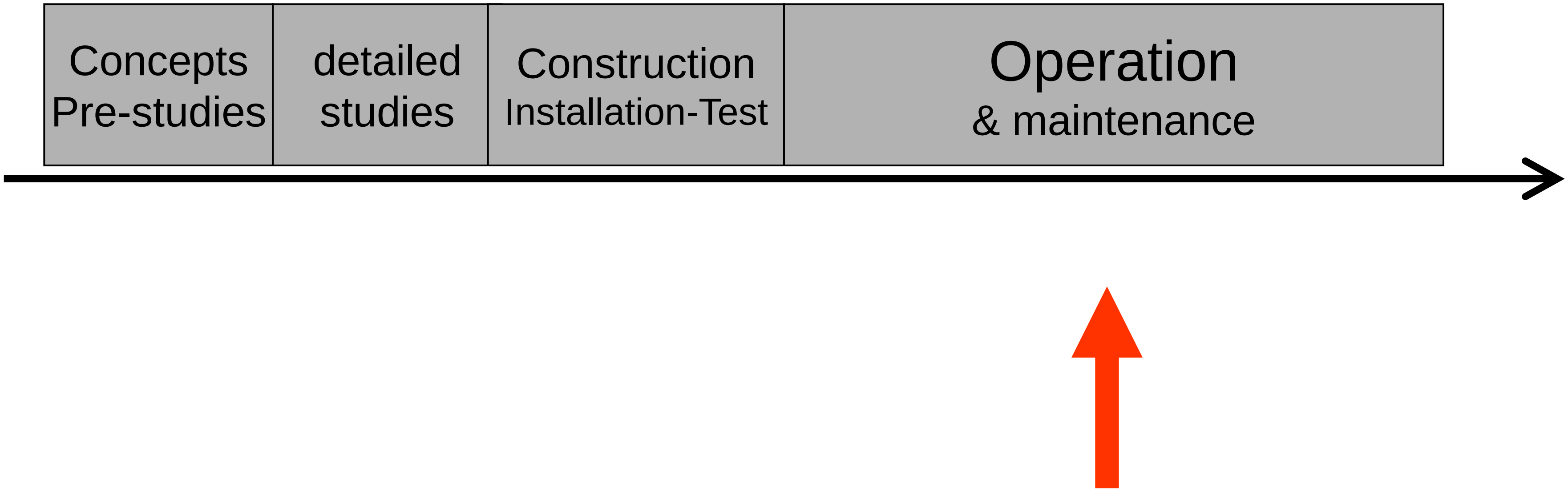

Orphan system

Electromagnetic channel (with septum) of synchro-cyclotron of Orsay

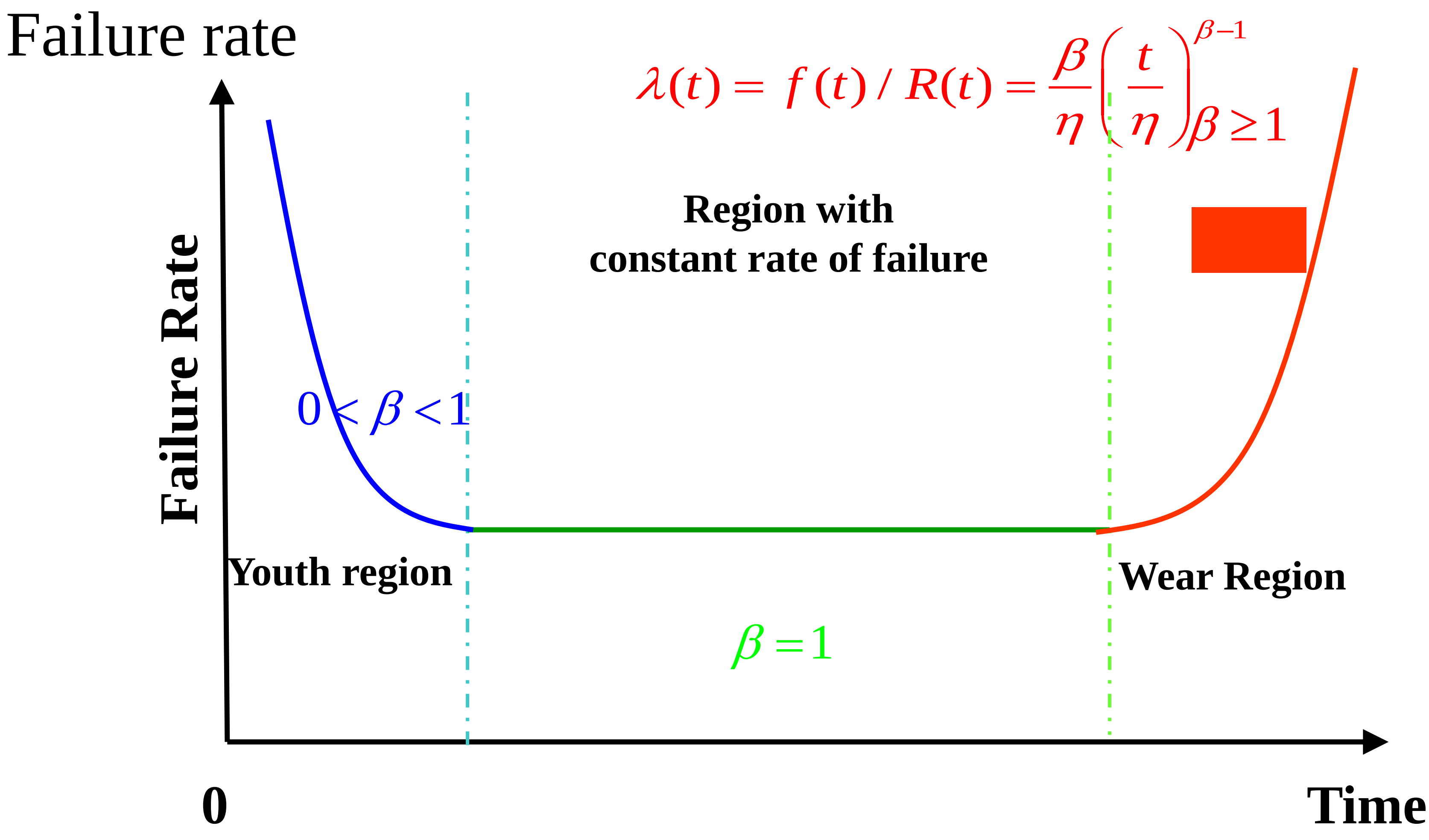


7000 A 15V, vacuum 4.10-6, P= 18bars
« work of artist »

Life-cycle of an accelerator

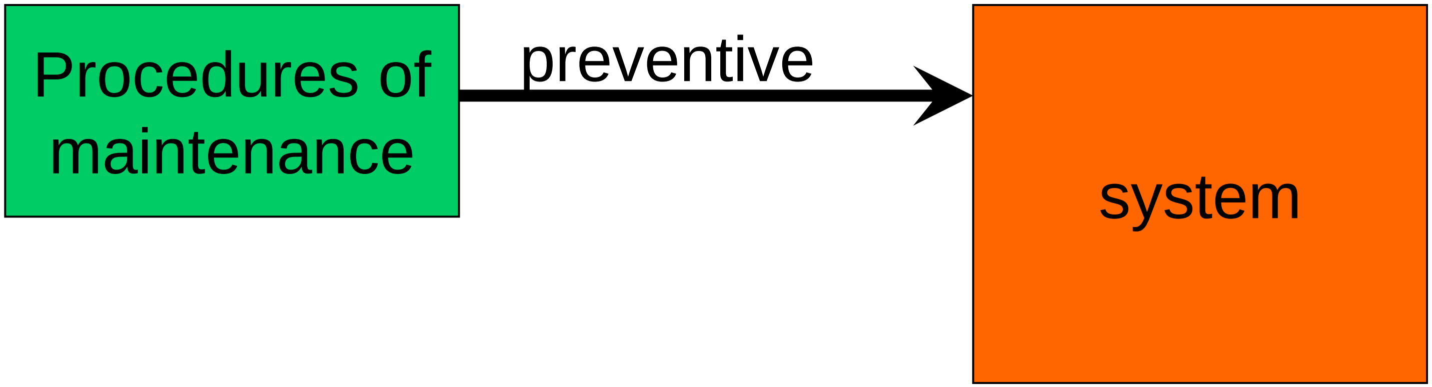


Weibull Model



Maintenances

Modelisation, experience



Inspect, clean, check, lubrify, calibrate, read, replace, test ,…

< 20% with high periodicity
Ex: Ions Sources

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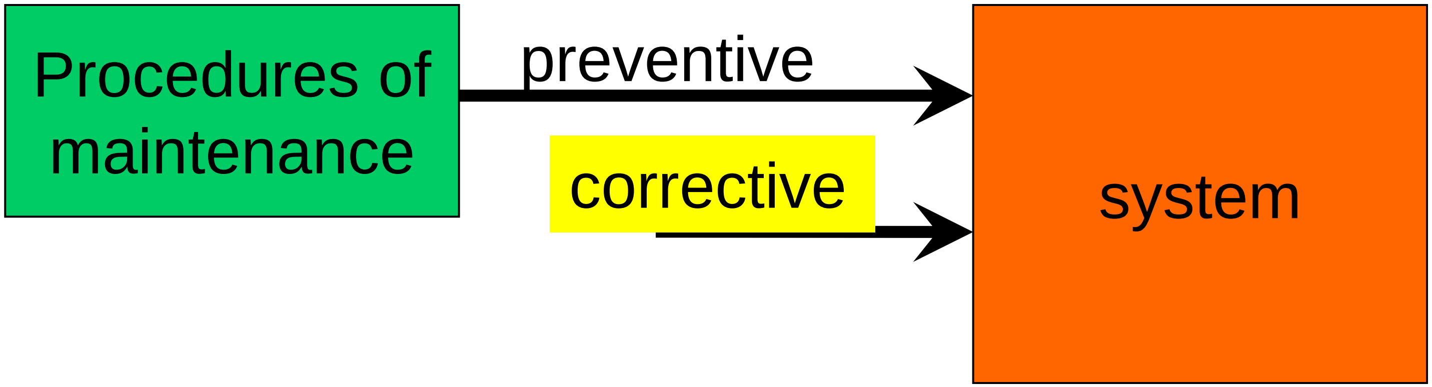
Maintenances

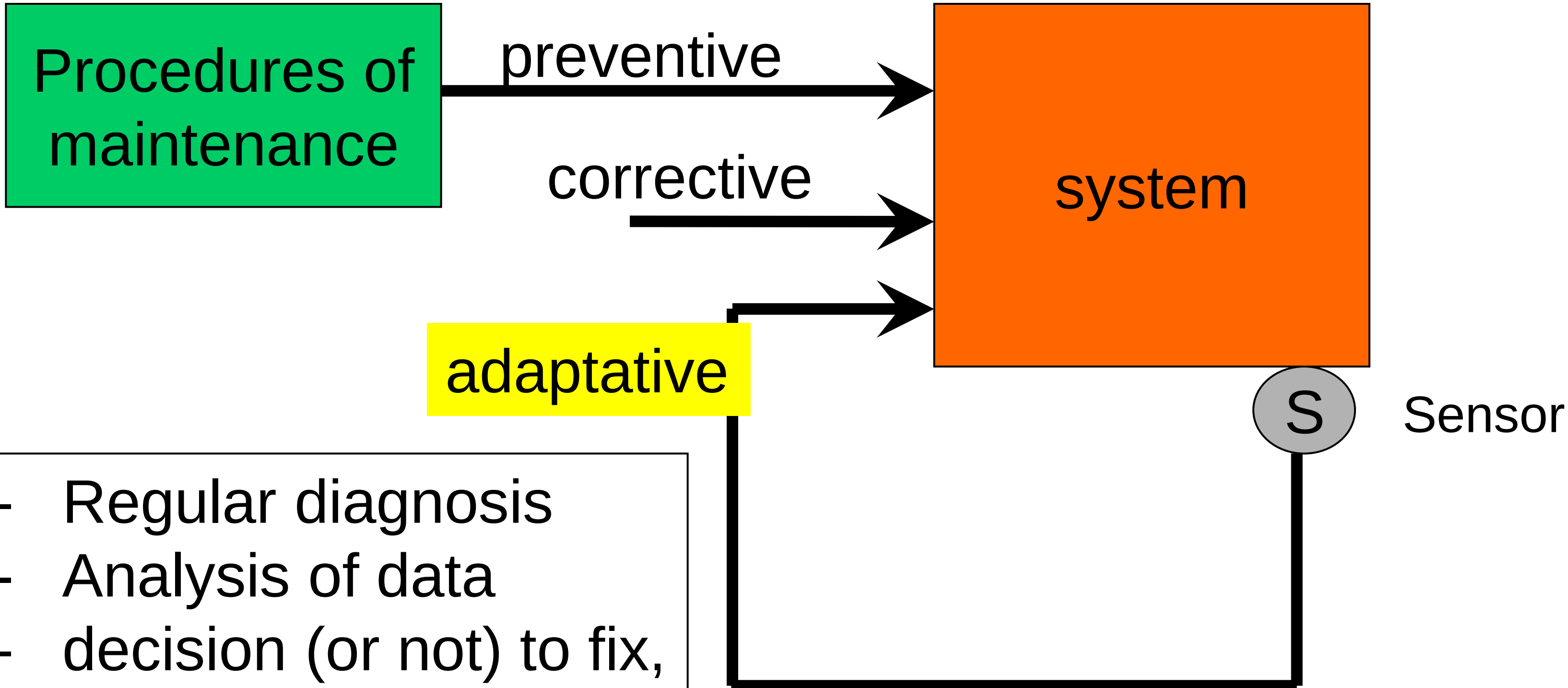
Modelisation, experience



- Awareness of problem(s)
- Diagnosis
- Fix-replace
- test

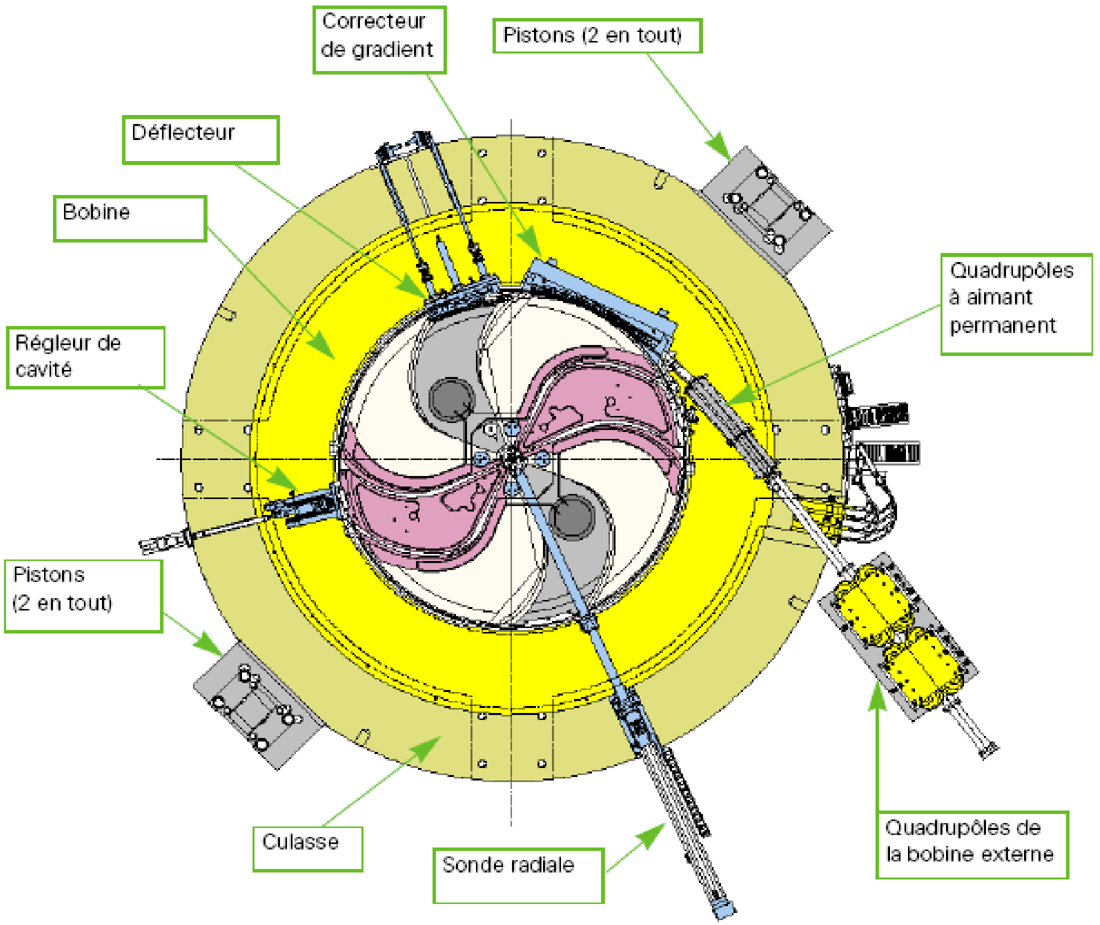
Maintenances

Modelisation, experience



- Regular diagnosis
- Analysis of data
- decision (or not) to fix, inspect, more analysis

Diagnostic of beam inside cyclotron: the radial probe



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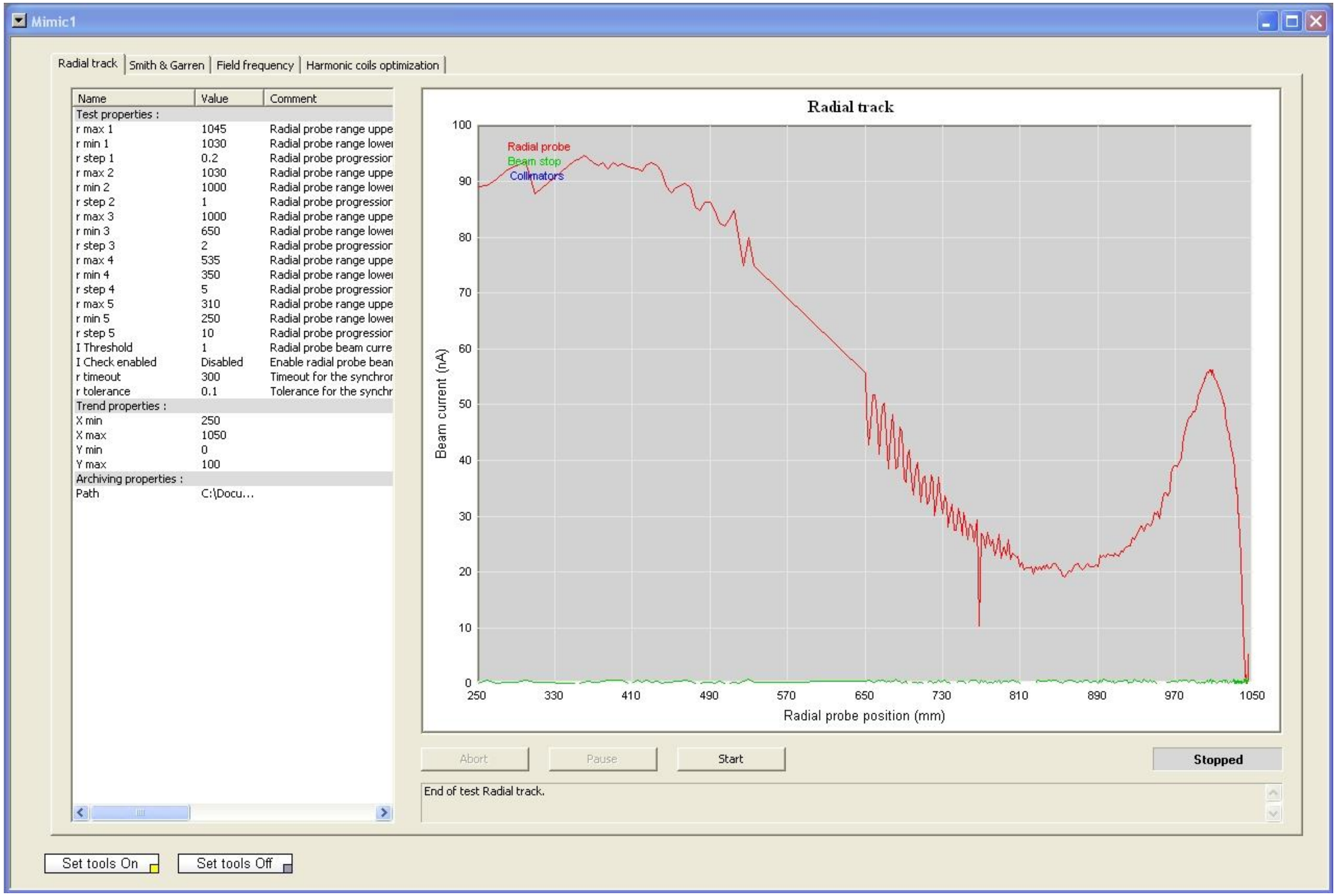
Example of result of radial track (C230IBA@CPO)



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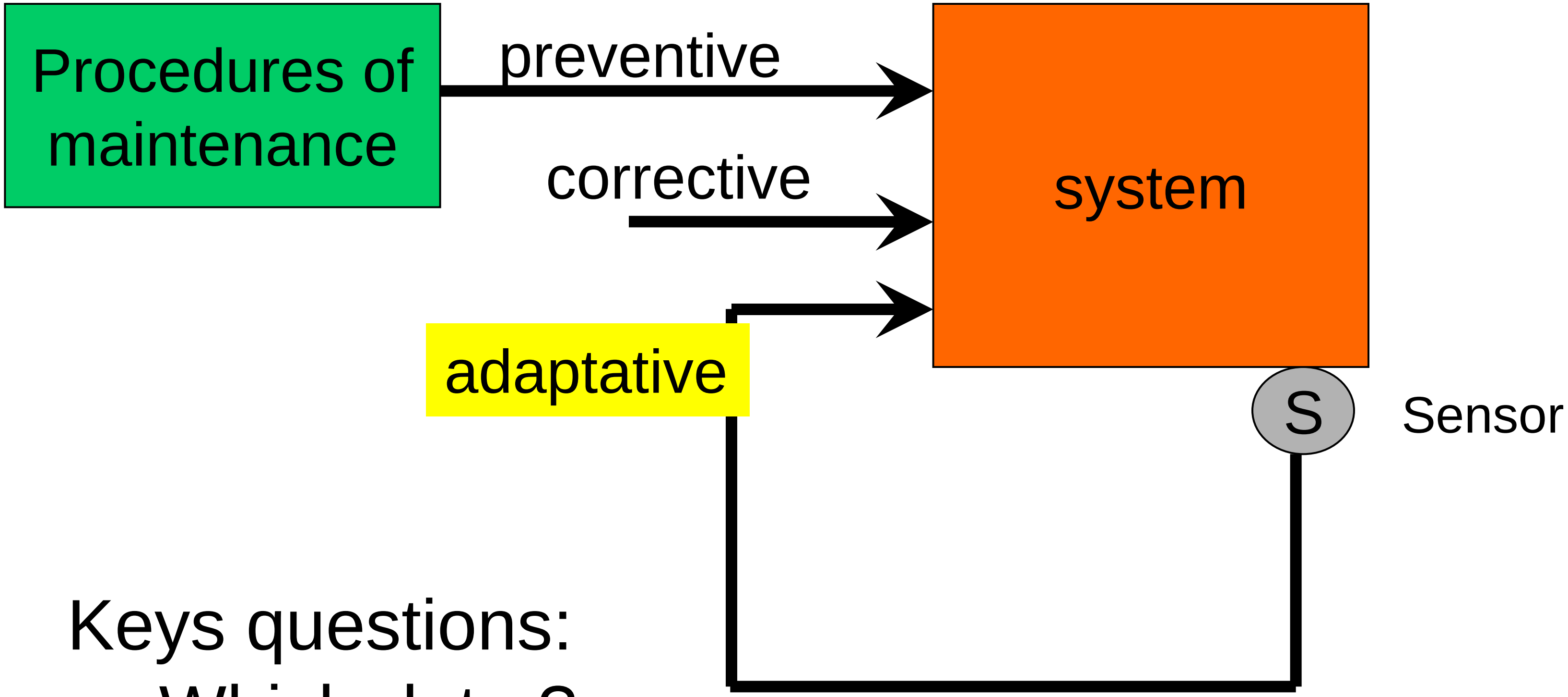
Maintenances

Modelisation, experience



Keys questions:

- Which data ?
- Which sensors ?

Thermography inspection C230 @ CPO

Cyclotron thermographie du 13 octobre 2011

°C

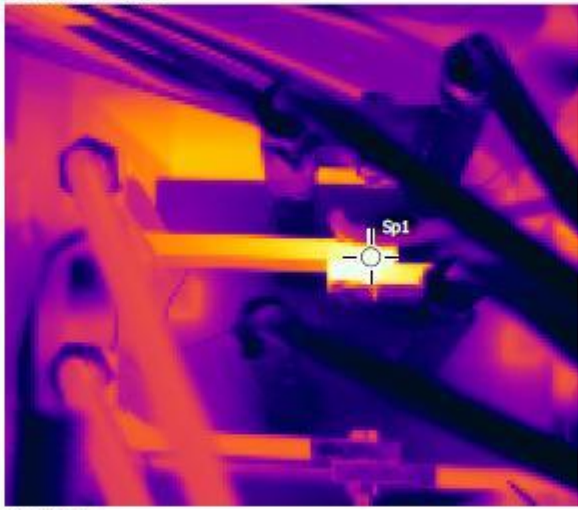
70°C

s

	0,95
	20 °C

nter bobines 3 et 4
rieures. Point chaud
n sp1 A surveiller

13/10/2011 06:32:34



IR_0069.jpg

13/10/2011 06:32:34

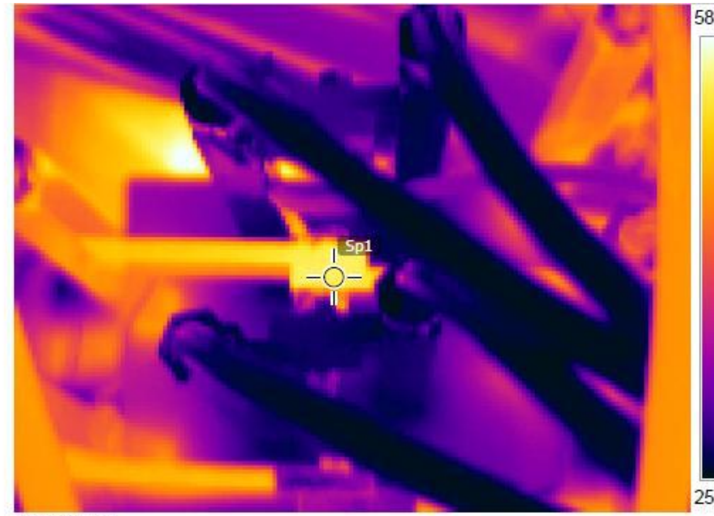
DC_0070.jpg

Sp1 54°C

Paramètres

Emissivité	0.95
Temp. réfl.	20 °C

Bobines inferieurs 3 et 4



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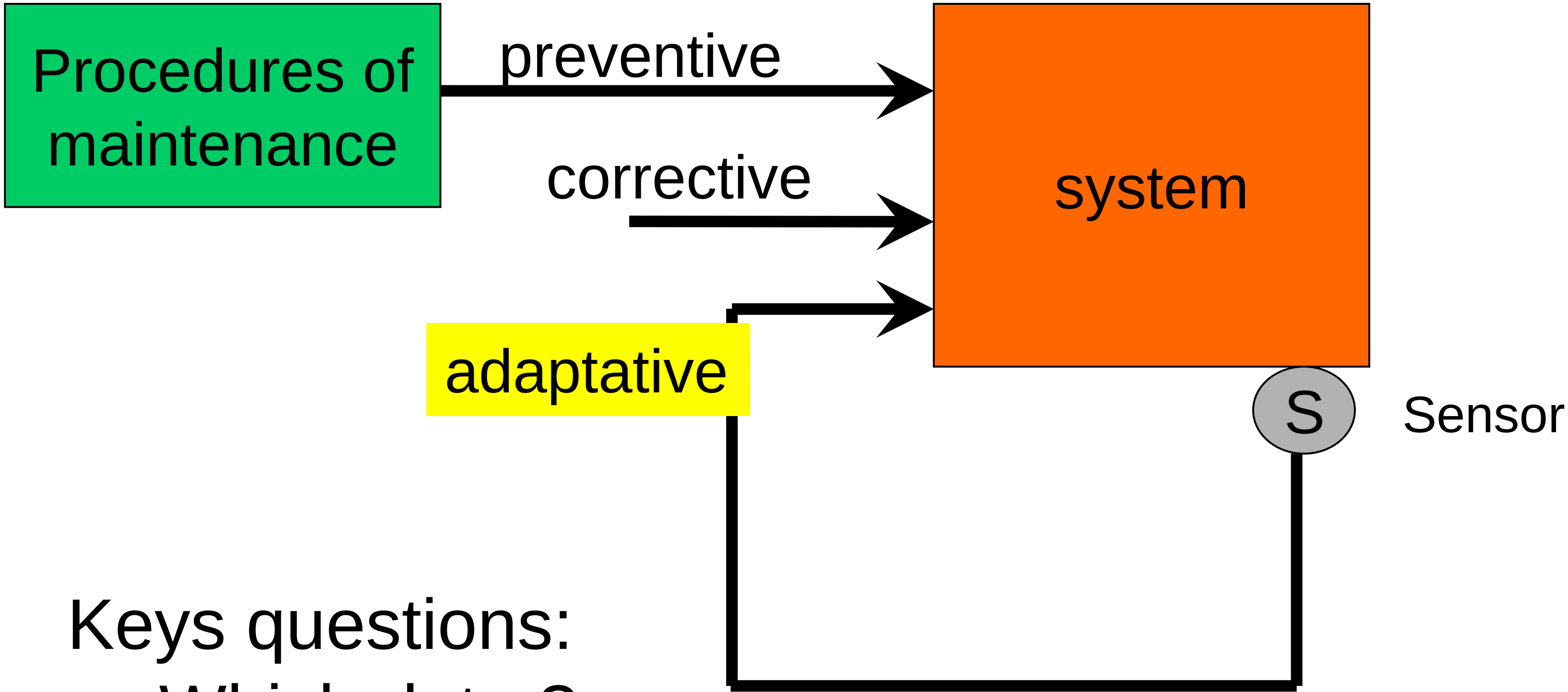
DC_0220.jpg

Maintenances

Modelisation, experience



Keys questions:

- Which data ?
- Which sensors ?

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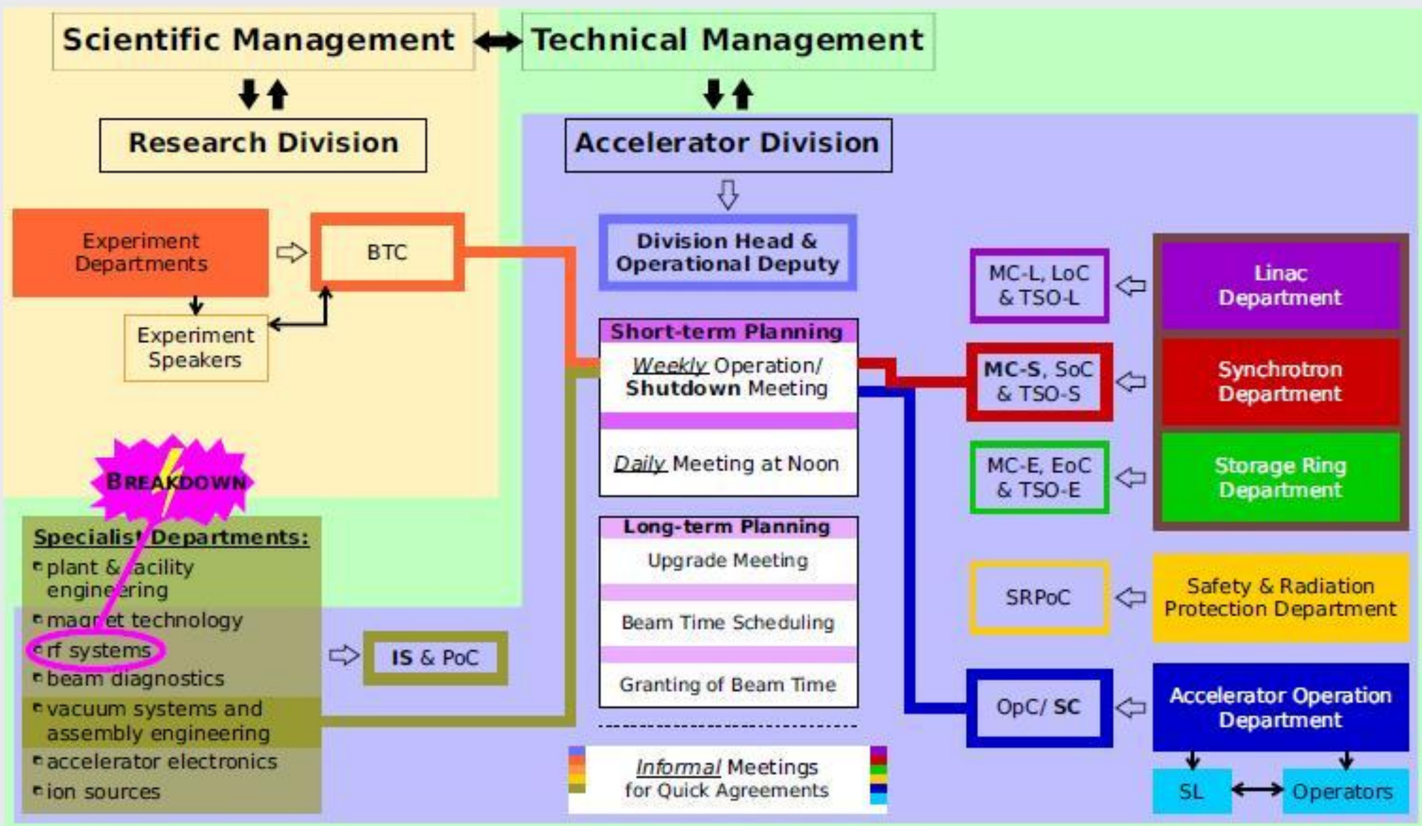
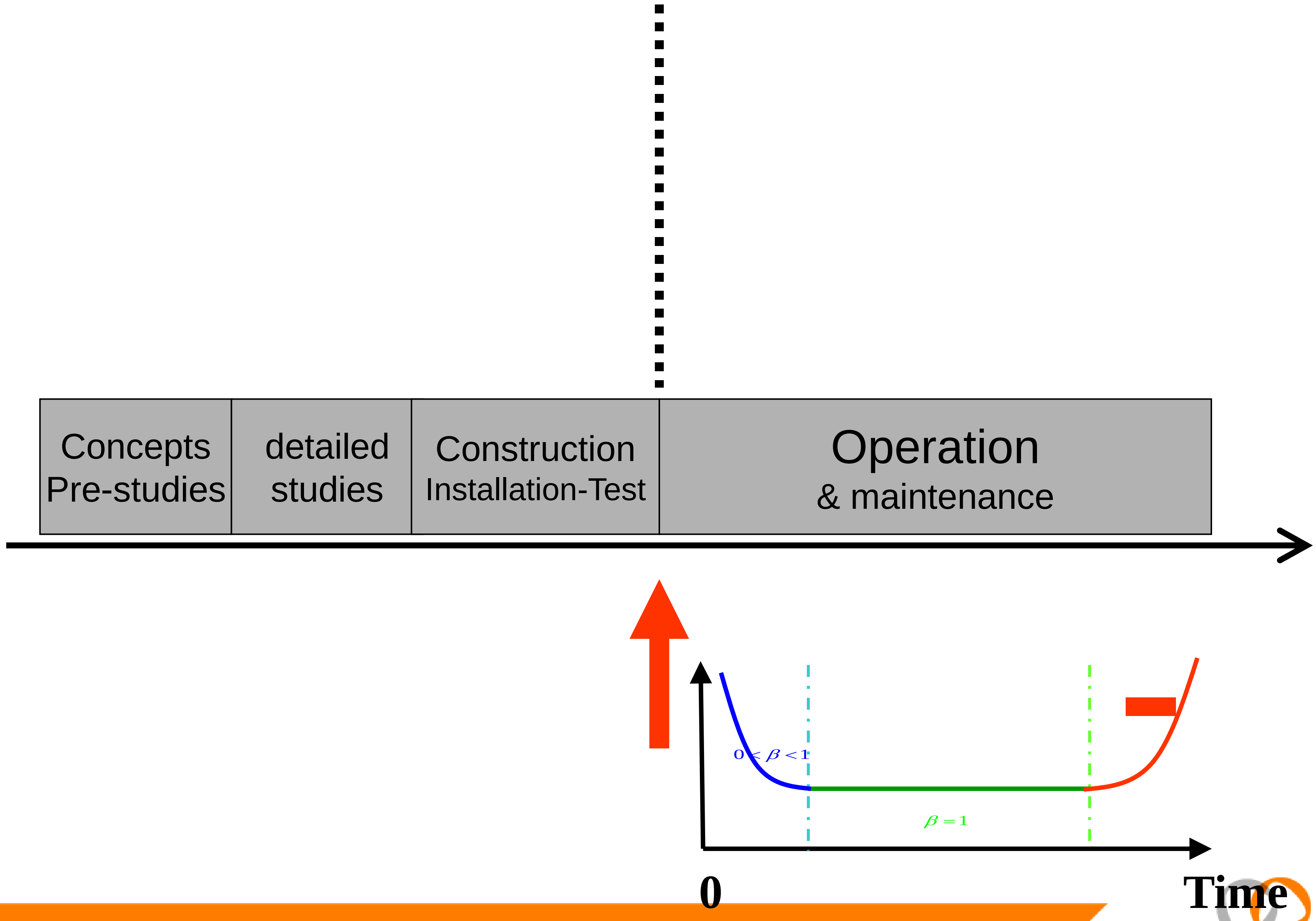
Reactivity of organisation–transmission of information

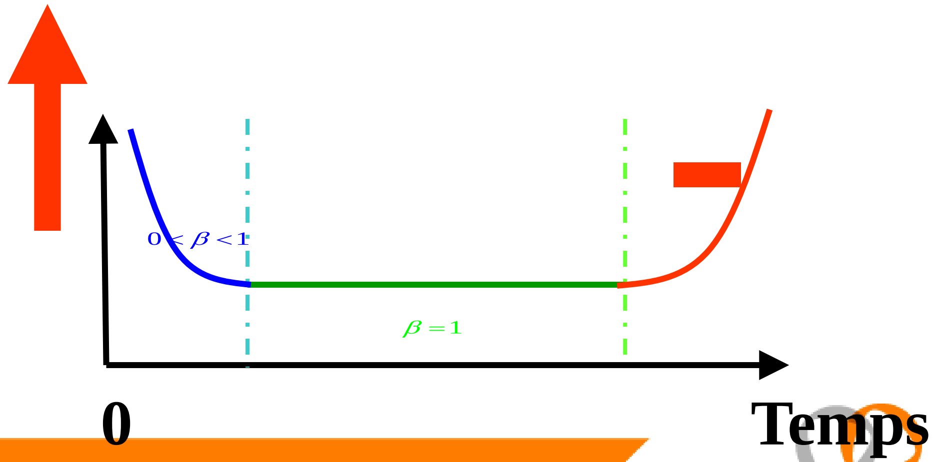
Example of Failure Handling – Short-term Planning



Updated shutdown schedule discussed in shutdown meeting, beam time coordinator informed


Concepts
Pre-studies
detailed
studies
Construction
Installation-Test
Operation
& maintenance
0 < β < 1
β = 1
0
Time

Concepts Pre-studies	detailed studies	Construction Installation-Test	Operation & maintenance



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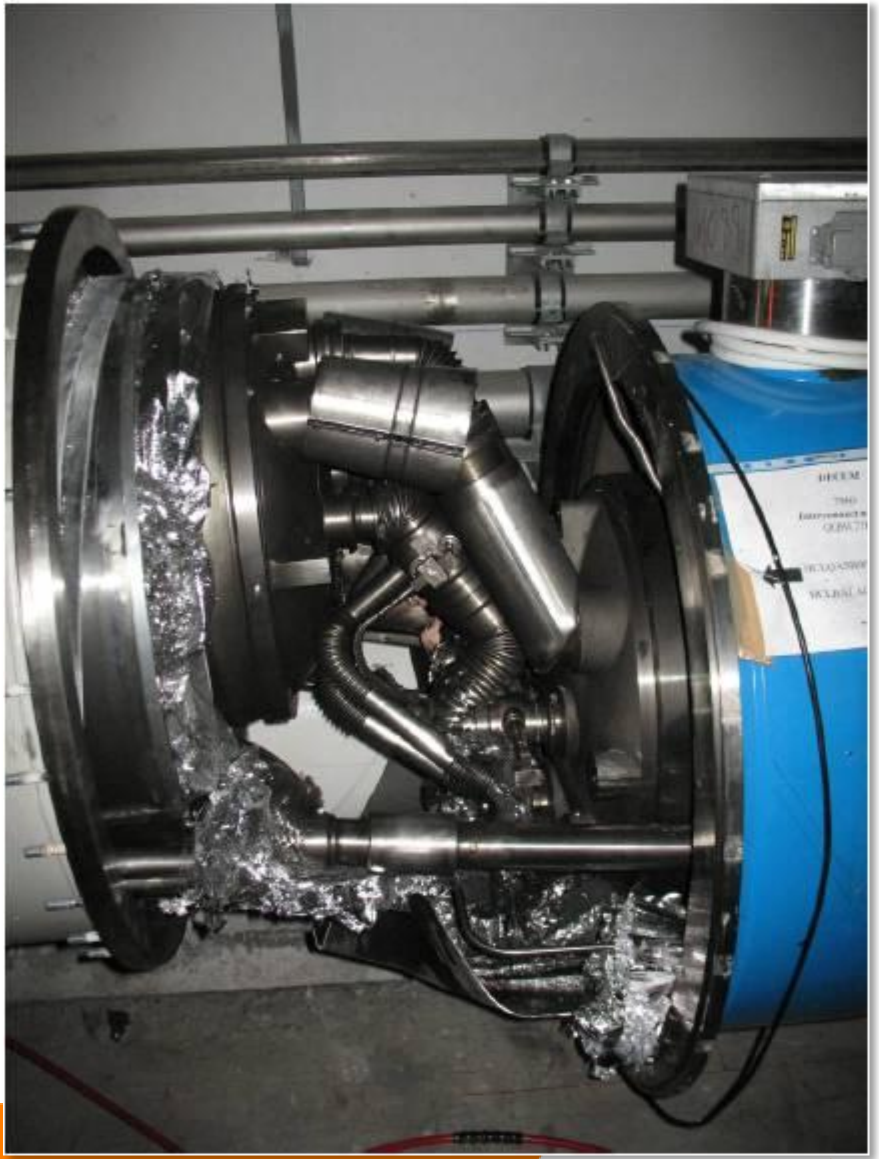
« the» CERN event (september 2008)



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Why transition « project » to « operation » is so critical ?

- **ALL** the systems must be ready **AND** OK (ancilaries, control system, …)

- often, the first time in « **REAL** » conditions

- Atmosphere of « **pressure** »:
  - Important milestone for contract (penalties)
  - users « wants » the beam

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Why transition « project » to « operation » so critical ?

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  - Important milestone for contract (penalties)
  - users « wants » the beam

~~Maintenance~~ → Projects to set, keep, improve the operations

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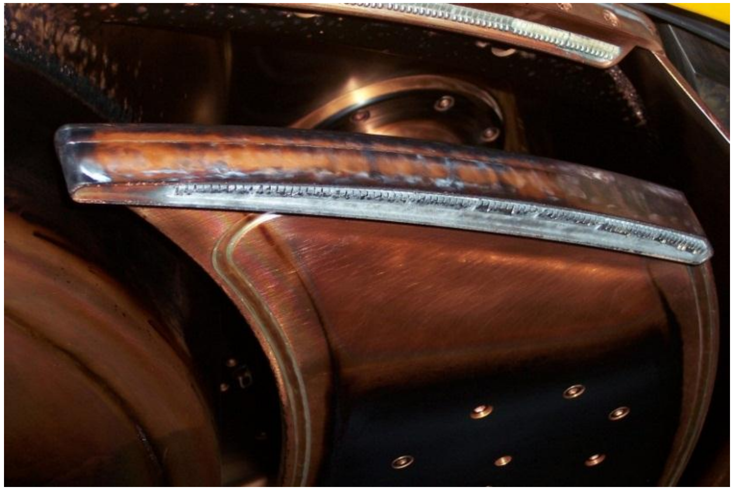
Event @CPO: july 2010, Cyclotron C230

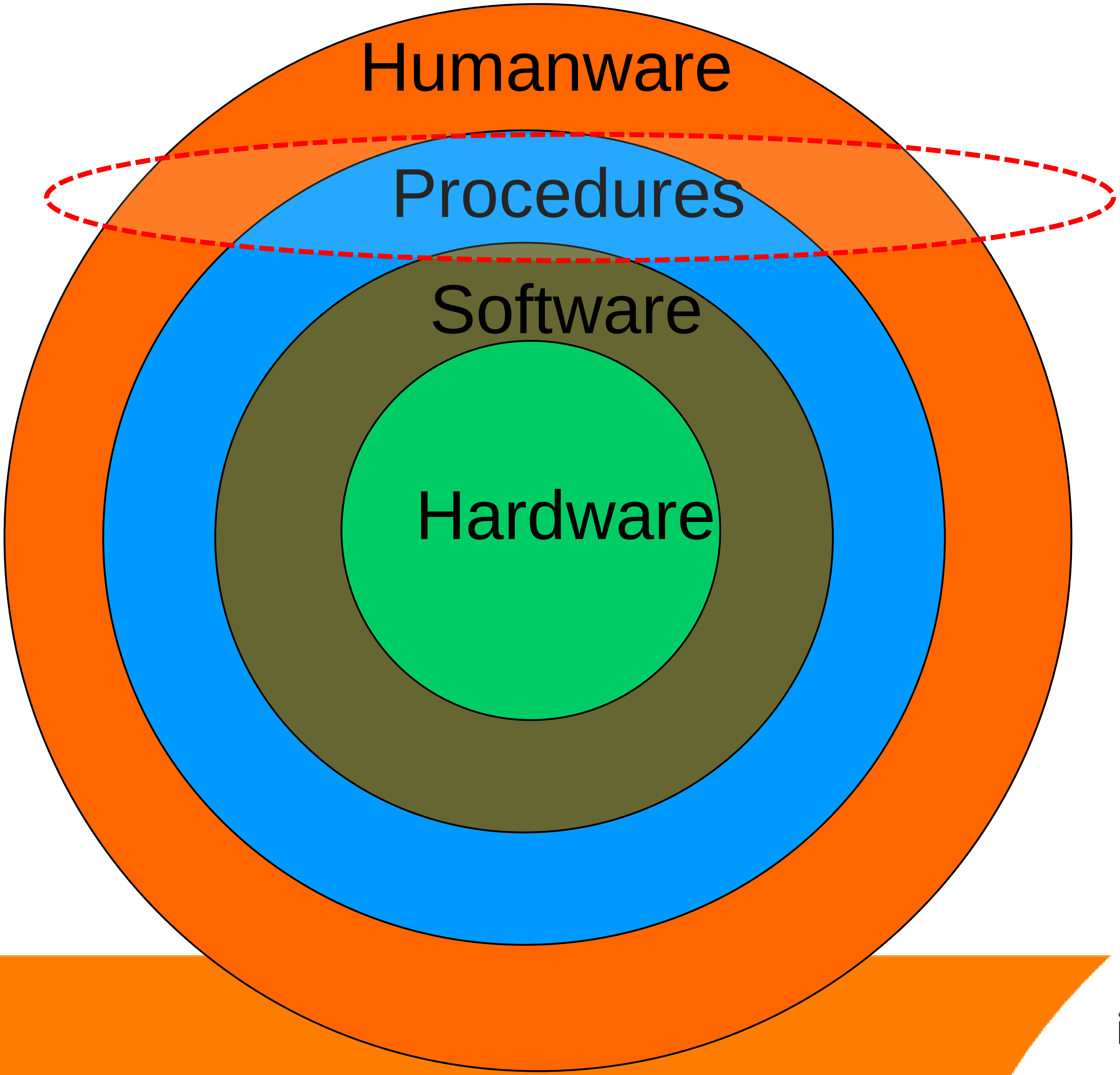


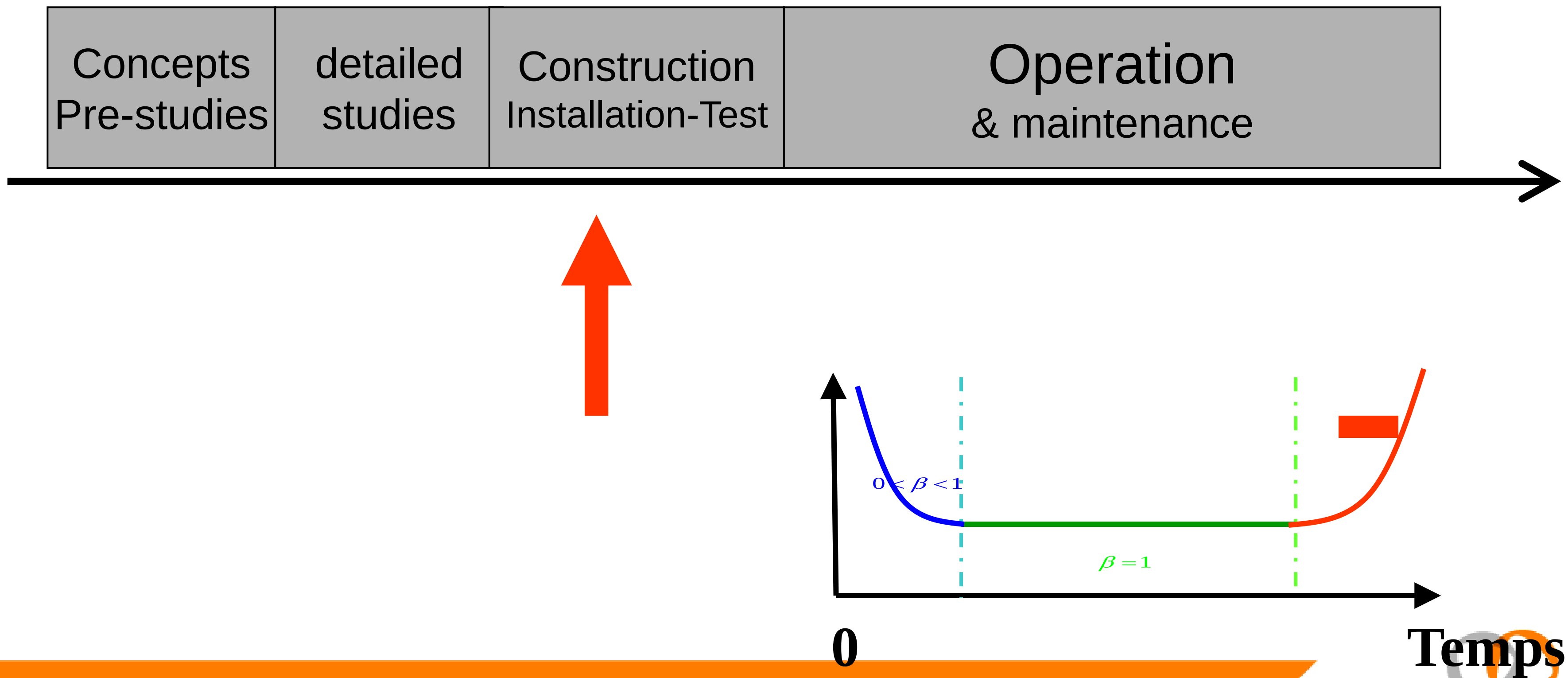
Ion Source pollution
+ RF event
+ deflector pollution
+ RF tube + PS RF …

5 days OFF

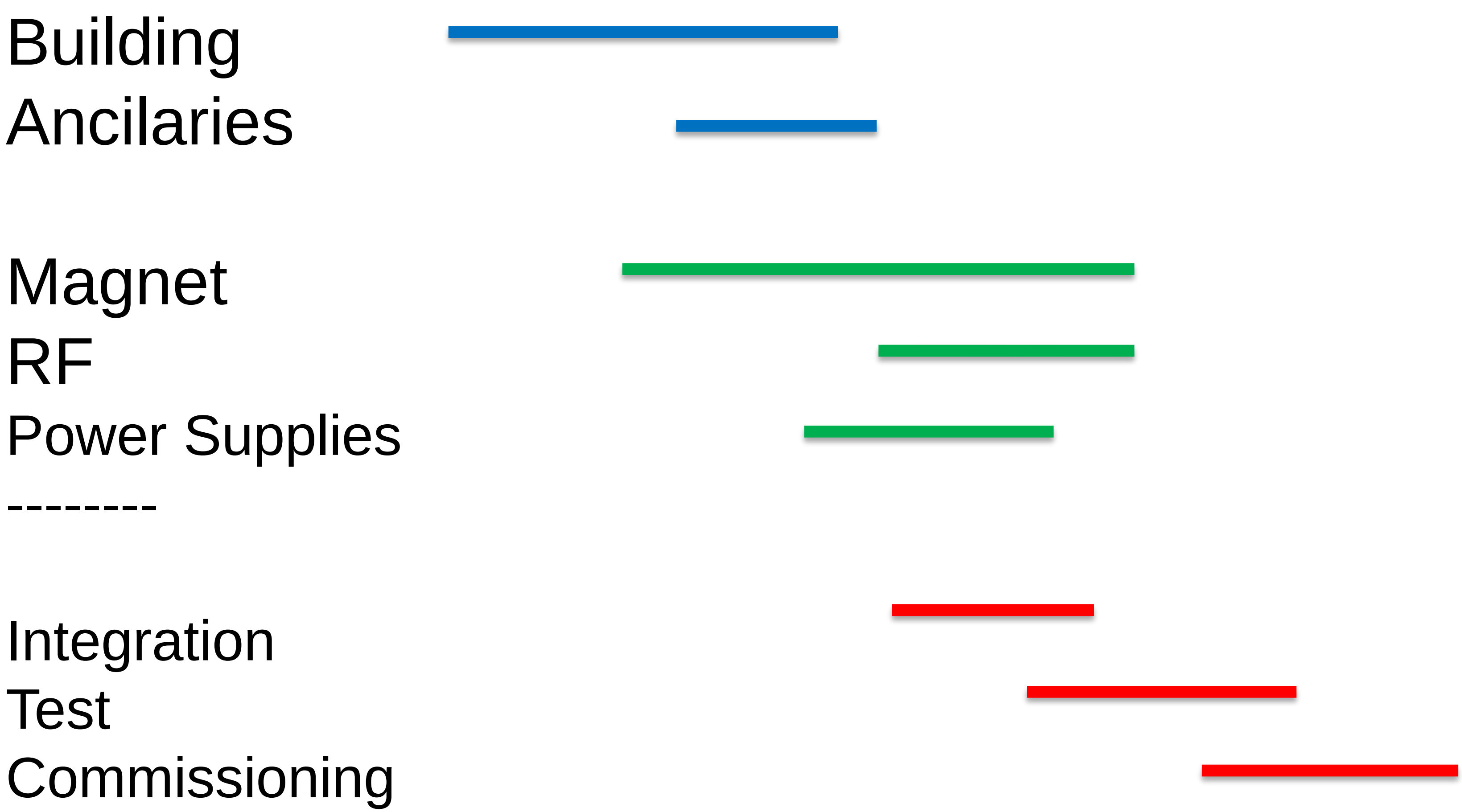
small RF event
+ mix of <u>simultaneous</u> inappropriated conditioning (Ion Source ,RF, Deflector)

The 4 layers for reliability




Concepts
Pre-studies
detailed
studies
Construction
Installation-Test
Operation
& maintenance
$0 < \beta < 1$
$\beta = 1$
0
Temps

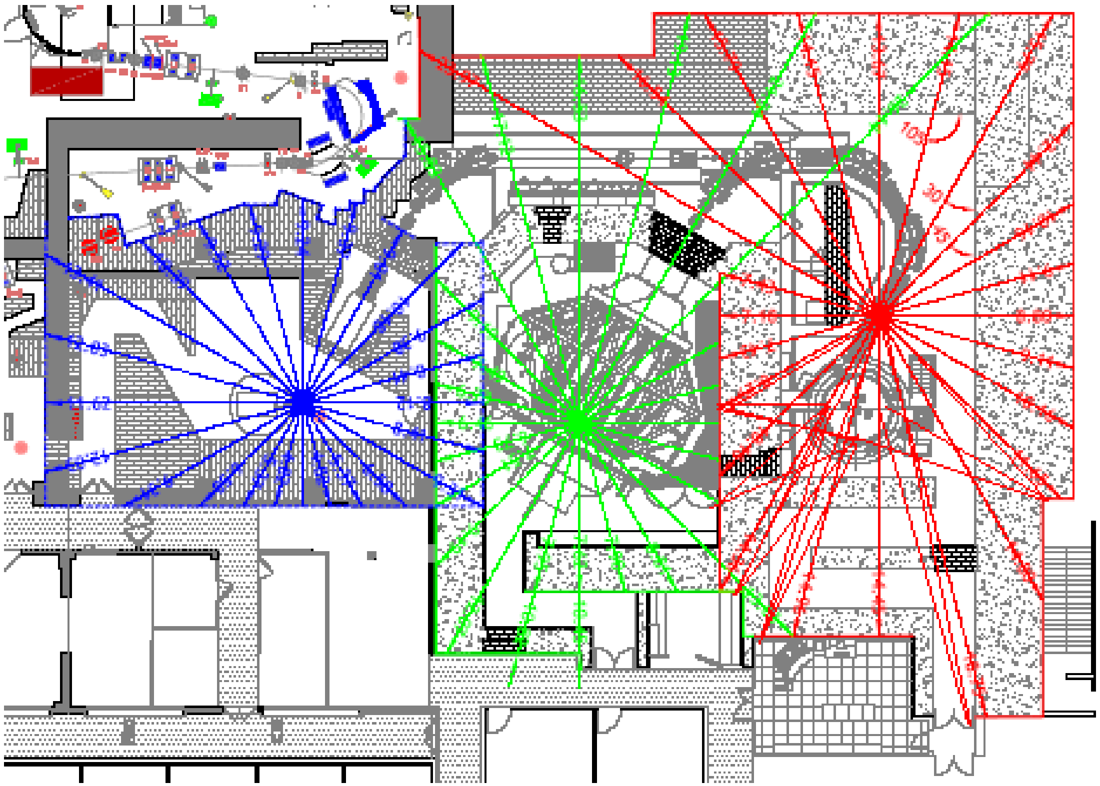
planning

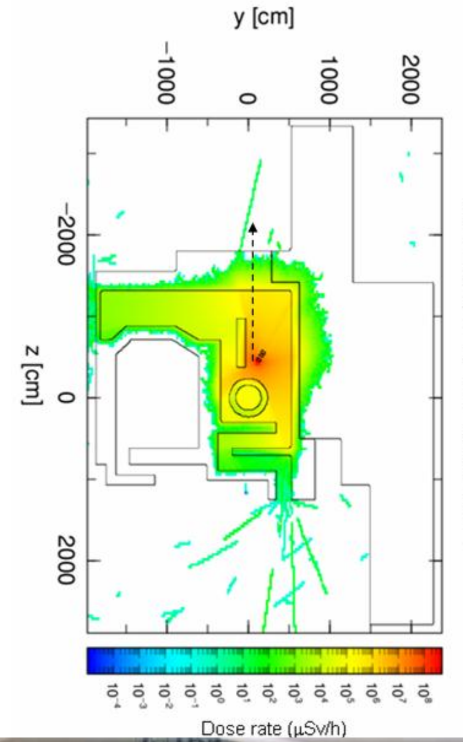

Building
Ancilaries
Magnet
RF
Power Supplies

Integration
Test
Commissioning

Radiation – protection

- **calculation of shieldings**
- **source points (to provide)**
- **proof of concept to dismantle**





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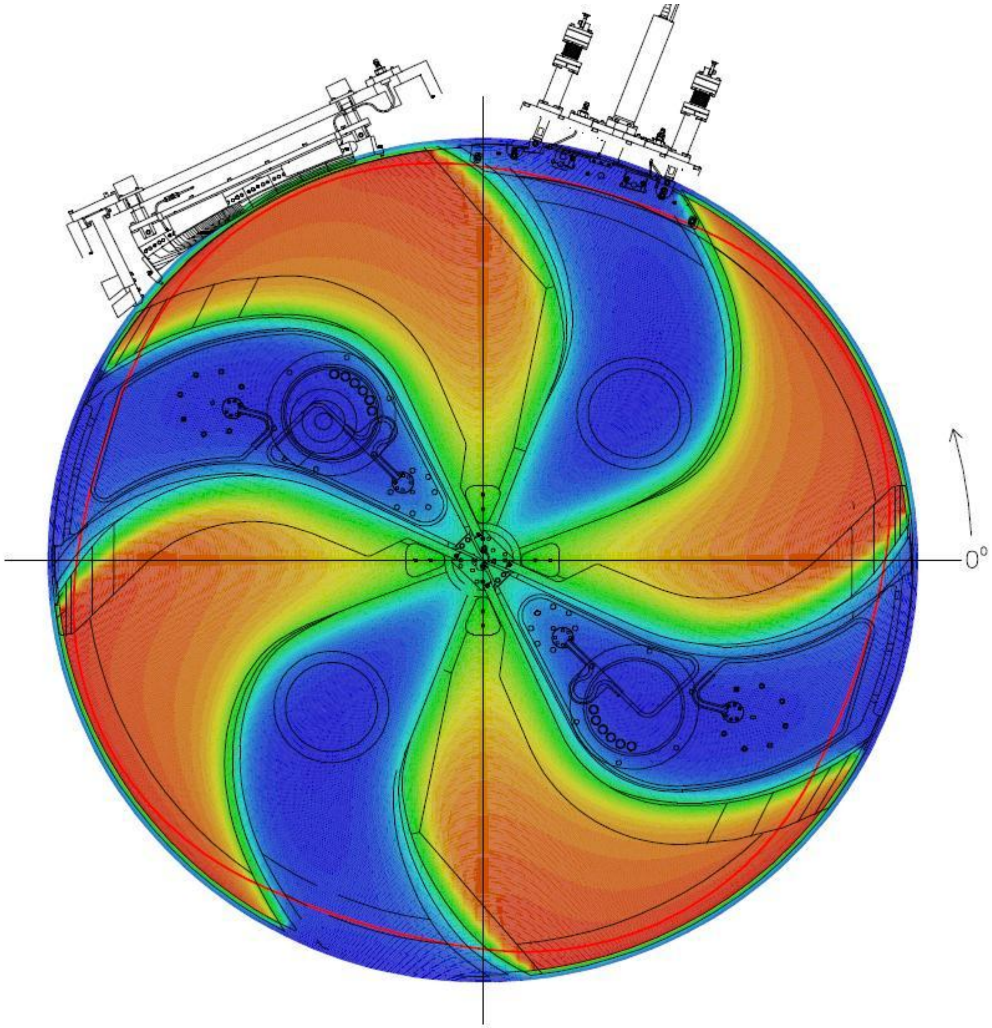
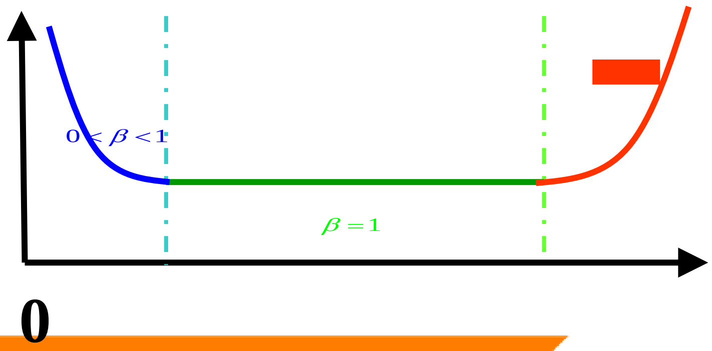
Mapping C230



Concepts Pre-studies	detailed studies	Construction Installation-Test	Operation & maintenance



Development – the V cycle

Needs Analysis

System Specification

Sub-systems Design

Preliminary Design

Detailed Designed

Realisation

sub-systems Tests

Tests & integration

Sub-systems Validation

System Validation

Operations maintenance

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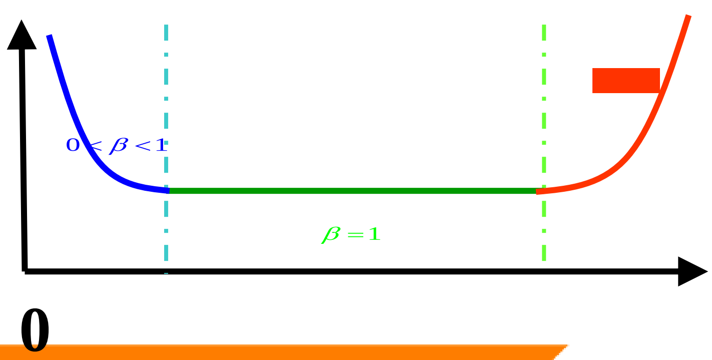
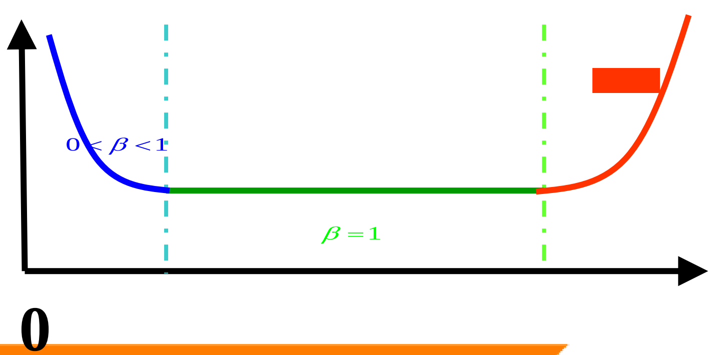
Concepts Pre-studies	detailed studies	Construction Installation-Test	Operation & maintenance



Concepts Pre-studies | detailed studies | Construction Installation-Test | Operation & maintenance

contract



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Contracting with

With the provider of the accelerator

- performances and acceptance tests (conservative / innovation)
- contents and limits of interface (beam, building , control, …)
- training - documents
- budgets (bonus / penalties)
- maintenance

With the provider of building and ancilaries

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Contracting with

With the provider of the accelerator

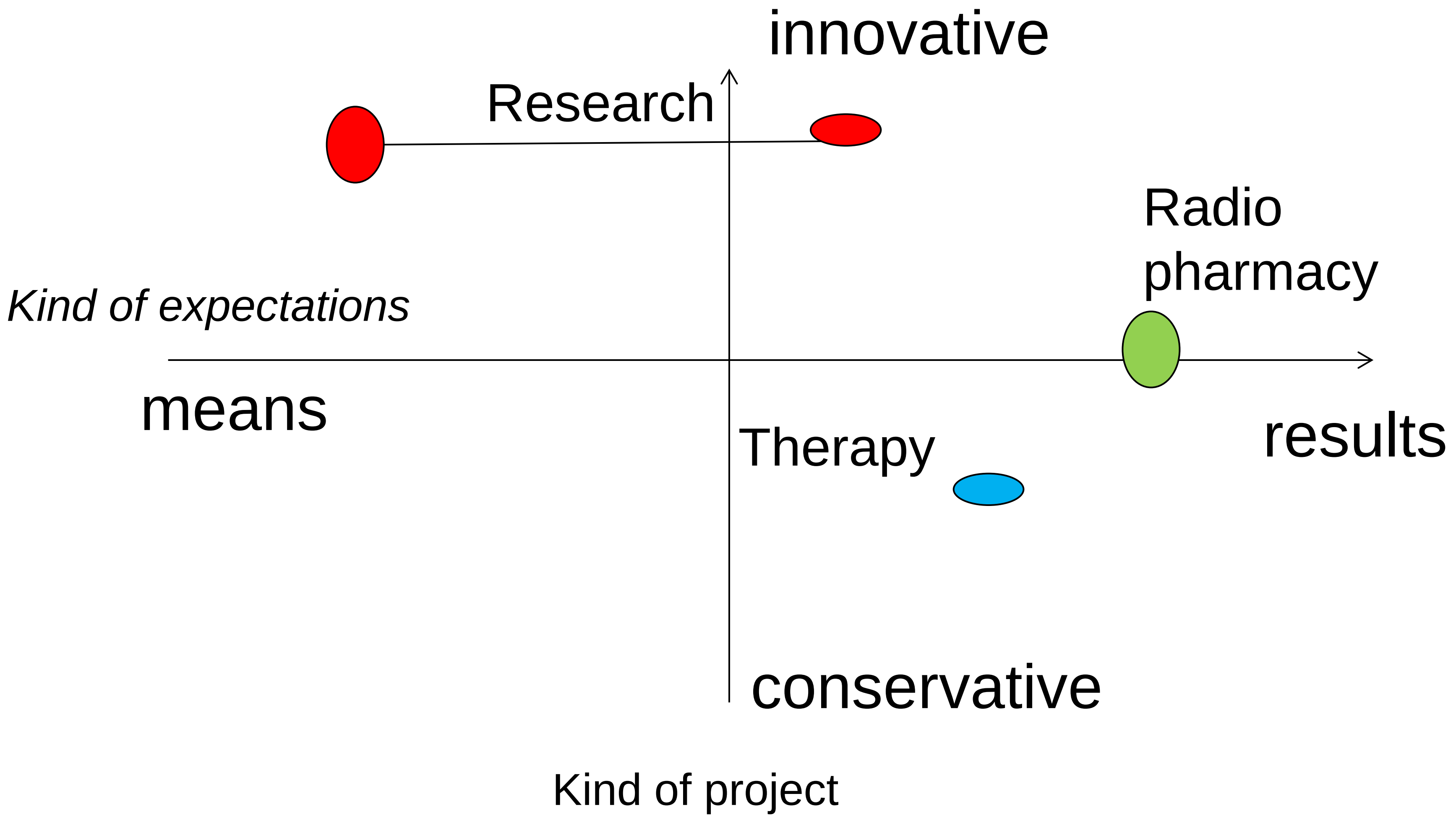
- performances and acceptance tests (conservative / innovation)
- contents and limits of interface (beam, building , control, …)
- training - documents
- budgets (bonus / penalties)
- maintenance

With the provider of building and ancilaries

With the users (« real » needs, constraints, freedoms, evolutions…)

With the payers (budget and resources)

- for investment
- for ramp-up and contengencies
- for operations, maintenance, …

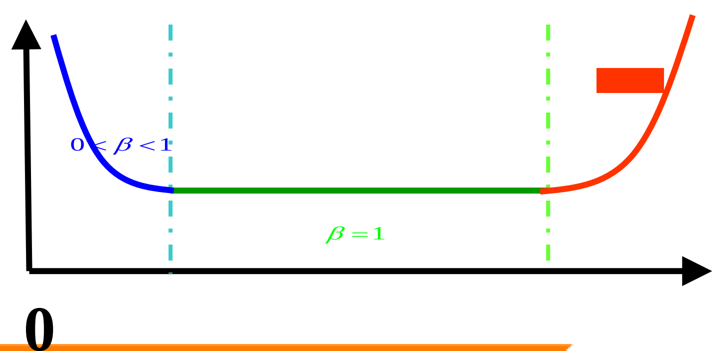

innovative
Research
Radio
pharmacy
Kind of expectations
means
results
Therapy
conservative
Kind of project

+

Quality Assurance

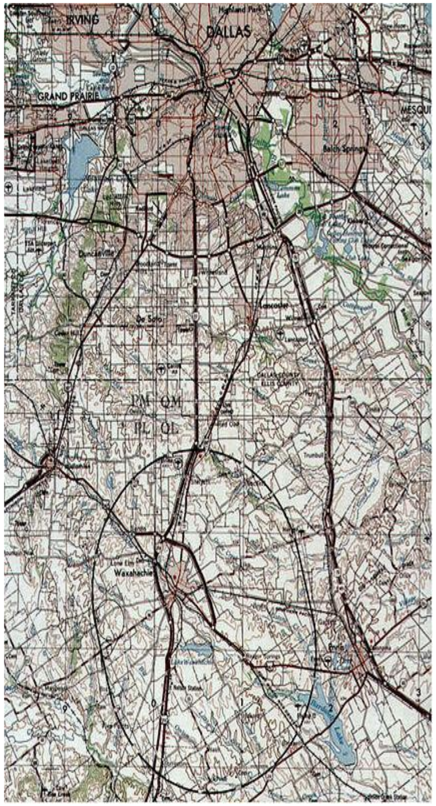
Concepts Pre-studies	detailed studies	Construction Installation-Test	Operation & maintenance

contract



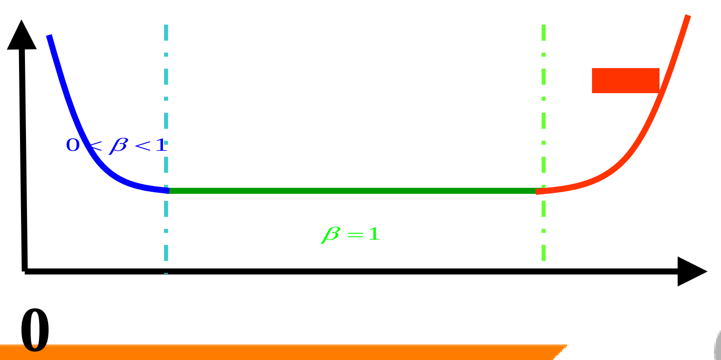
SSC: The Super Supraconducting Collider

South of Dallas - 89 km – 20 TeV protons

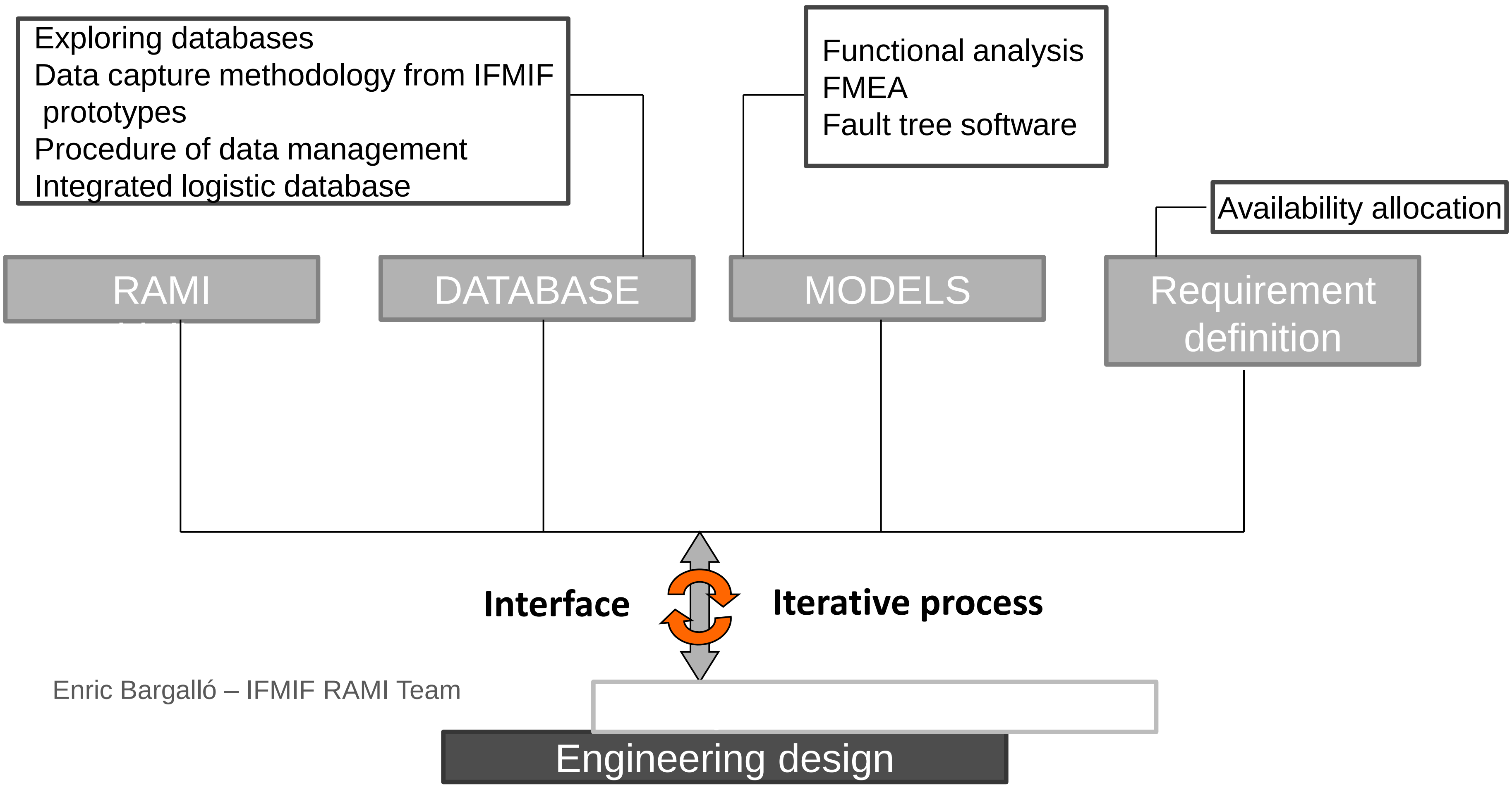


Starts 1991-1993
Then cancelled

Life-cycle of an accelerator



RAMI approach (Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, Inspectability) for project IFMIF



Enric Bargalló – IFMIF RAMI Team

Concepts and reliability

Principles to increase reliability:

- Redundancy
- accessibility
- over -engineering
- maintainability
- …

Parameters increasing **risks** on reliability

- Technological innovations
- Lonely experience
- Number of specific interfaces
- pressure on quality, budget, delay
- …

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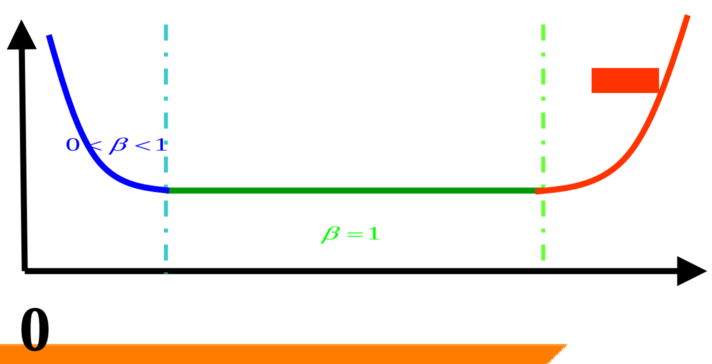
Life-cycle of an accelerator

Concepts Pre-studies	detailed studies	Construction Installation-Test	Operation & maintenance



The (wellknown) recipes for a good reliability

A system (hardware & software) well designed
- specifications, model of developpement, tests
- principles of reliability, a lot of diagnosis

A well-maintained system
- Preventive, real, adaptative, reactivity for corrective
- Spare parts (a lot, ready for use)
- time dedicated for operations

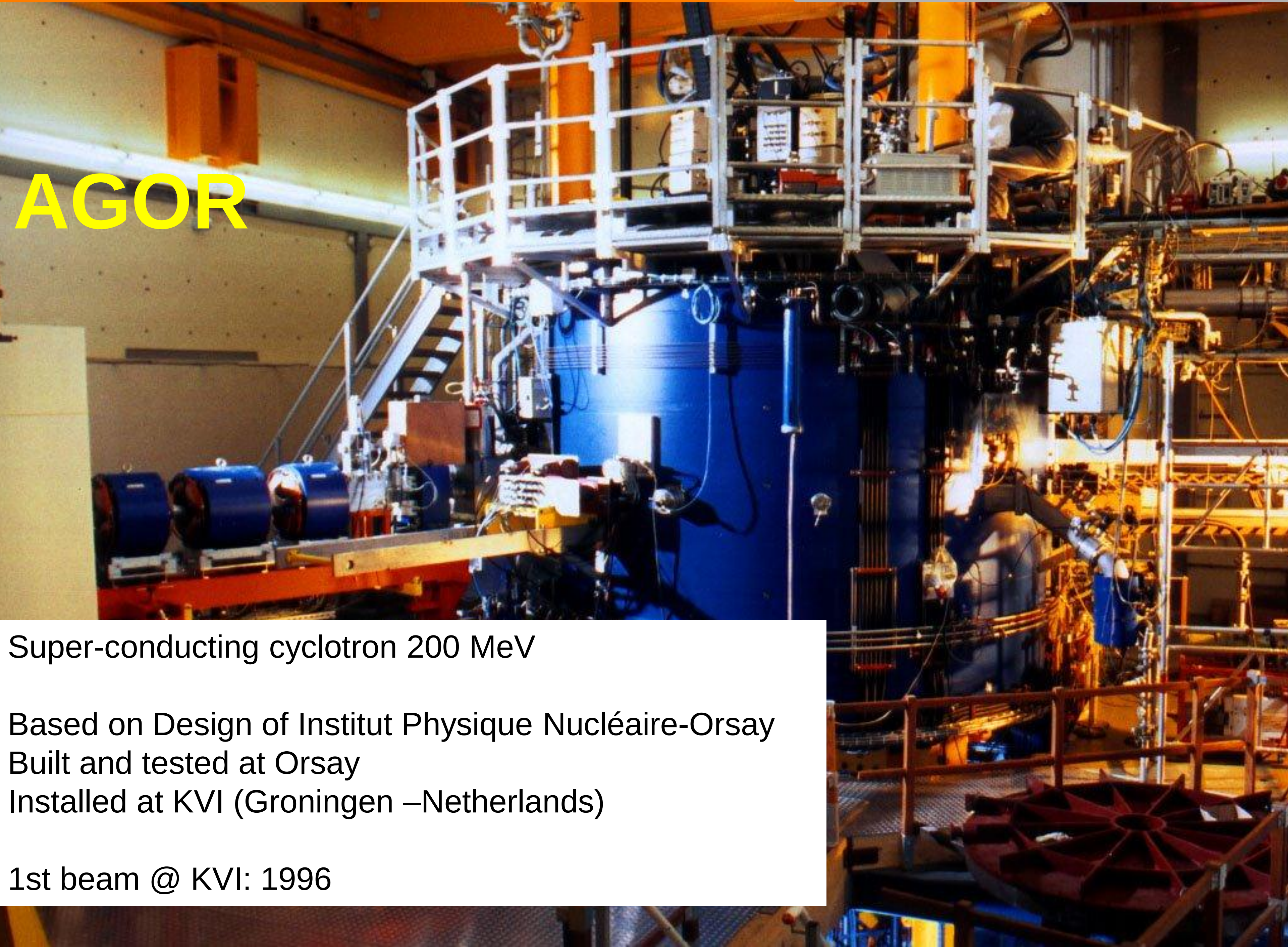
Human resources and good organization
- people trained, skilled, enough, here when required
- efficient and clean organization, data-base, Knowledge Management

Briefly: resources (men, budget), consistency, willingness…

Example on life-cycle

the AGOR cyclotron

AGOR



Super-conducting cyclotron 200 MeV

Based on Design of Institut Physique Nucléaire-Orsay
Built and tested at Orsay
Installed at KVI (Groningen –Netherlands)

1st beam @ KVI: 1996

Basic design:All ions
200MeV pol p and d
100MeV/n Z/A=0.5

10 MeV/n Z/A=0.1

AGOR
Few numbers

Weight	320 T
Height	4 m
Diameter	4.4m
Magnetic field	4.05 - 1.75 T
RF	Amplitude 50 KV to 90 KV

33 Kms of supraconducting wires

250 l of liquid He (-269°c)

50 Millions Joules stored energy in SC oils

1 MW Installed power

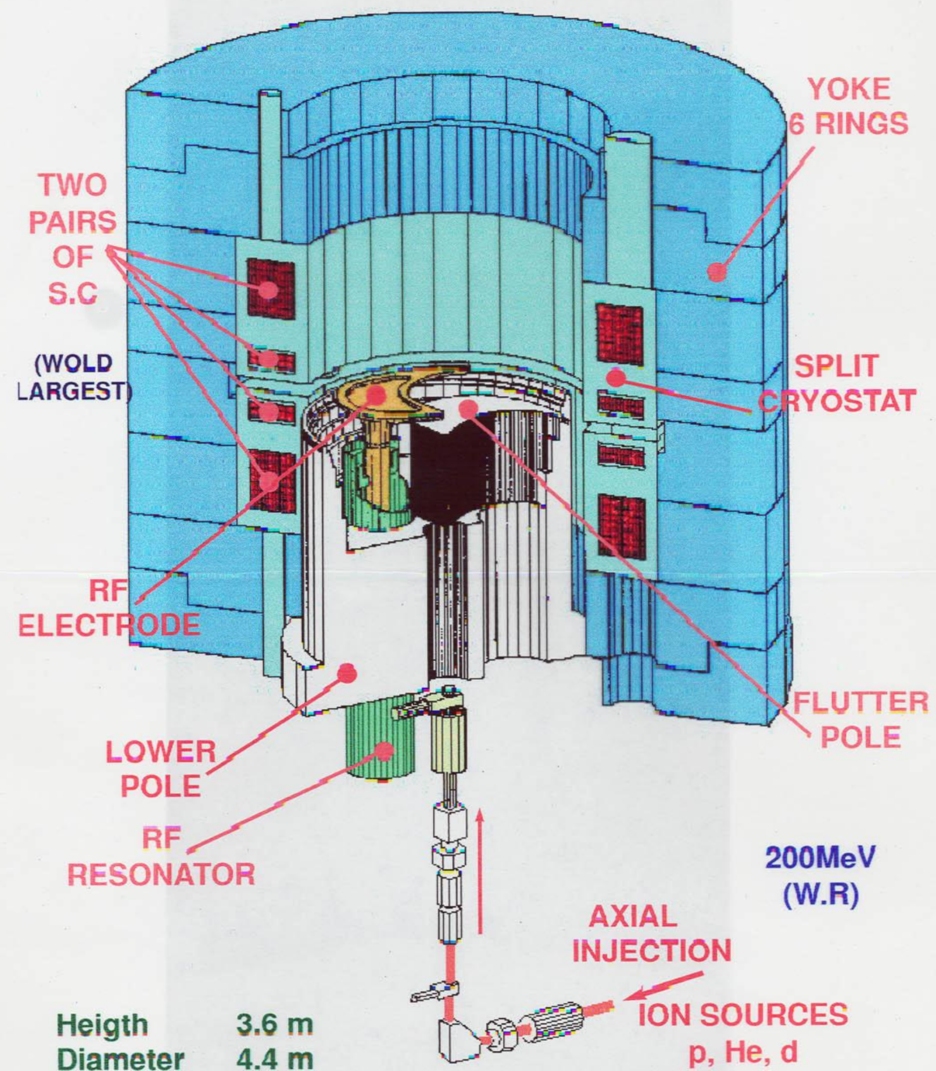
400 T Attracting force on the poles (2/10 mm) at 4T

Protons beam at 200 MeV

$V = {}^{1}/_{4}\, C$

1.2 km

AGOR K600
3 sectors, 3 dees Compact Superconducting Cyclotron



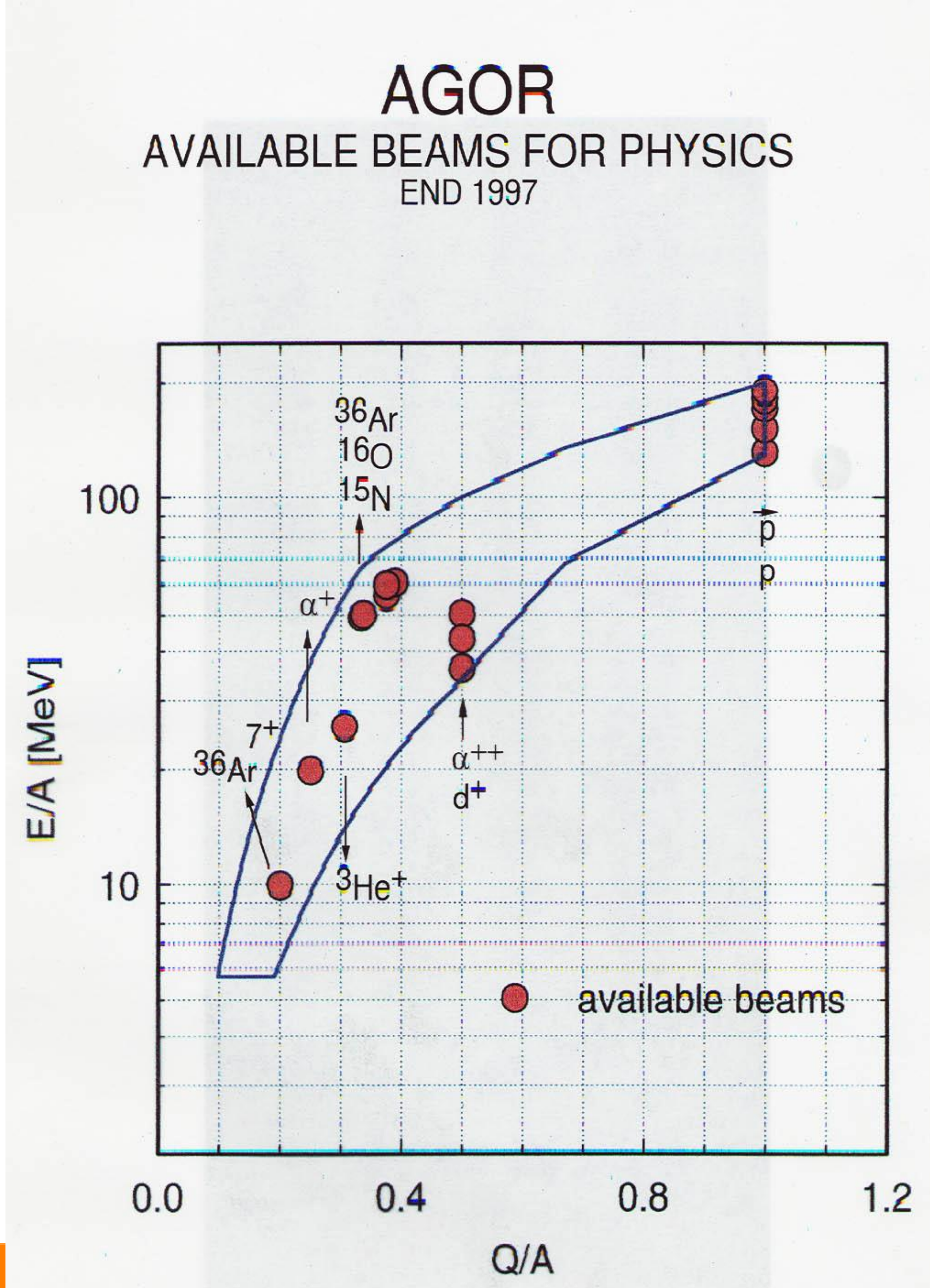
Some features of the project

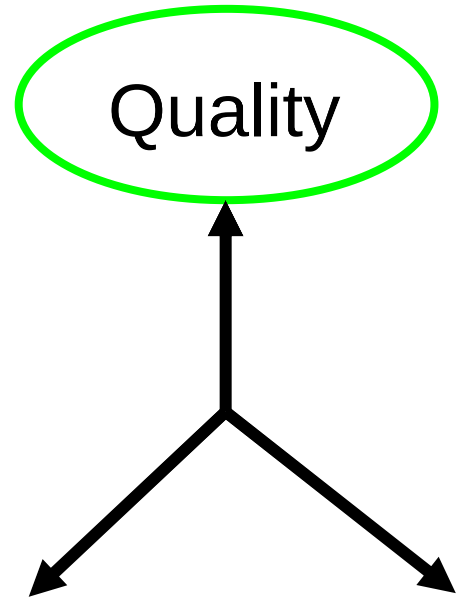
1.Expected results in terms of range of particles

2. Cyclotron built at Orsay and re-installed at KVI

3. Small leak in the cryostat

4. New concept: coils + vacuum systems (Heat pipes)





Delay
1991->1994

Cost
Limit /year

Some features of the project

1.Expected results in terms of range of particles
OK for results – 3 years of delay

2. Cyclotron built at Orsay and re-installed at KVI
OK : mix team IPNO-KVI from the begining

3. Small leak in the cryostat
NOK : a persistent trouble during first years

4. New concept: coils + vacuum systems (Heat pipes)
OK : good management of R&D on innovation

3. some paradoxes about reliability (for accelerators)

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Some paradoxes about reliability

In order to obtain the **maximal** reliability, this thematic must be considered by **all**.

A **permanent** and **rational** approach will permit to reach the **expected** results.

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Some paradoxes about reliability

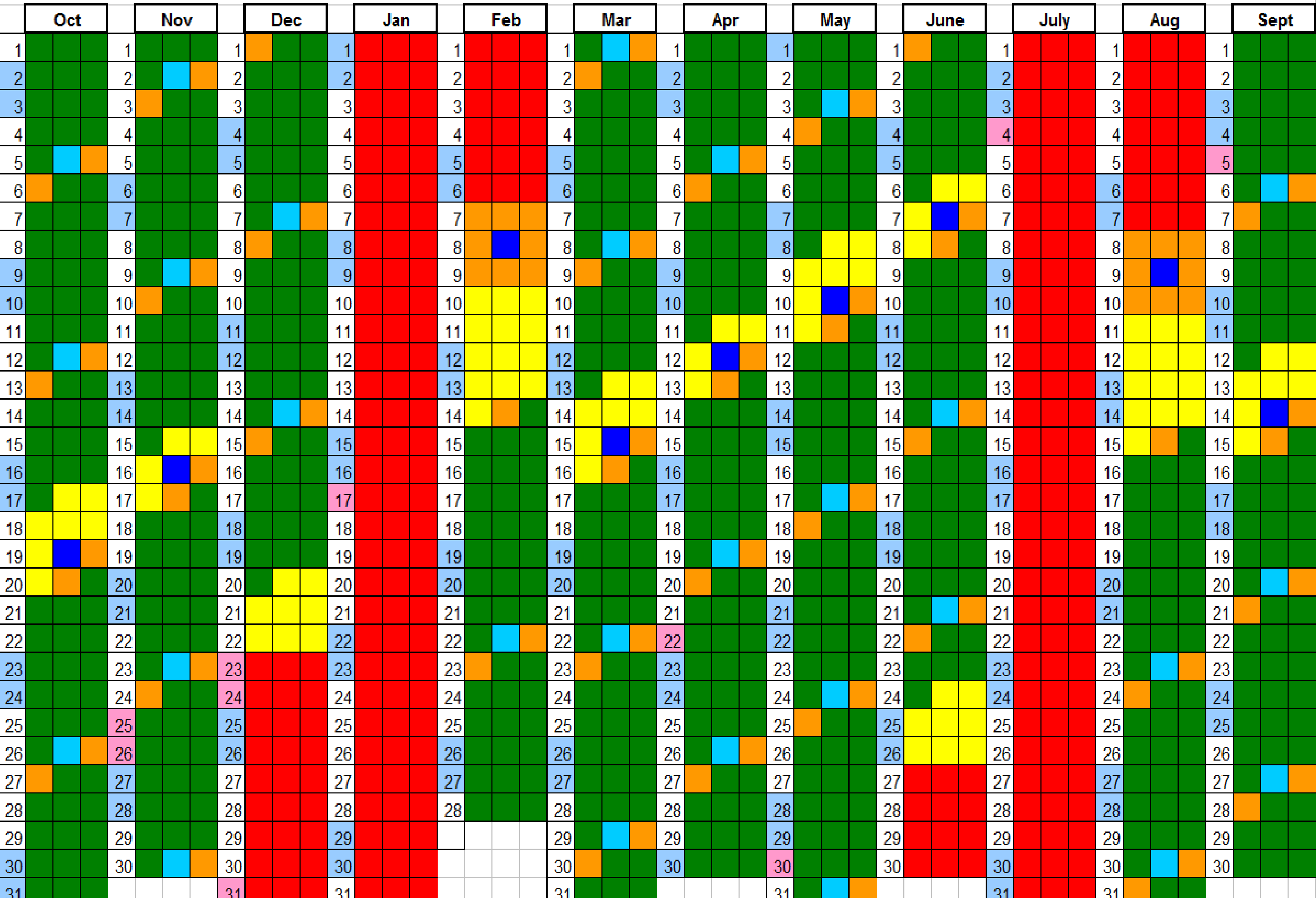
In order to obtain the ~~maximal~~ reliability, this thematic must be considered by all.

A nal approach will
xpected results.

The maximal reliability
is an utopia

To be defined, means necessaries, associated costs…

Run Schedule for FY 2011



- Accelerator Physics
- Accelerator Startup/Restore
- Optional Maintenance Periods
- Neutron Production
- Machine Downtime Major Periods(Maintenance/Upgrades)
- Scheduled Maintenance
- Holiday

Some paradoxes about reliability

In order to obtain the ~~maximal~~ reliability, this thematic must be considered by ~~all~~.

A permanent and rational approach will
ed results.

Who is responsible of what ?
Are the guilties the payers ?

Some paradoxes about reliability

In order to obtain the ~~maximal~~ reliability, this thematic must be considered by ~~all~~.

A ~~permanent~~ and rational approach will permit to reach the expected results.

Access difficult during operations
No mobilisation if all run well

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Some paradoxes about reliability

In order to obtain the ~~**maximal**~~ reliability, this … ~~**all**~~.

Durable effects obtained on long-term
Budget often discussed during crisis

A ~~**permanent**~~ and ~~**rational**~~ approach will permit to reach the **expected** results.

Some paradoxes about reliability

In order to obtain the ~~maximal~~ reliability, this thematic must be considered by ~~all~~.

A ~~permanent~~ and ~~rational~~ approach will permit to reach the ~~expected~~ results.

Reliability is measured a posteriori

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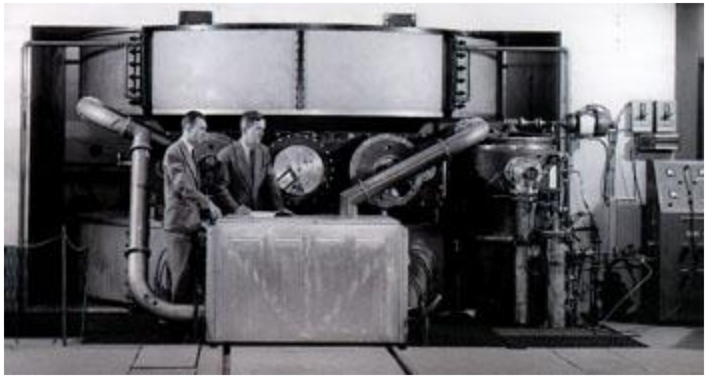
Some paradoxes about reliability

In order to obtain the ~~maximal~~ reliability, this thematic must be considered by ~~all~~.

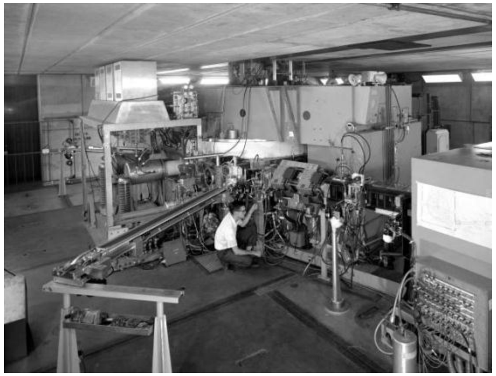
A ~~permanent~~ and ~~rational~~ approach will permit to reach the ~~expected~~ results.

Salutations

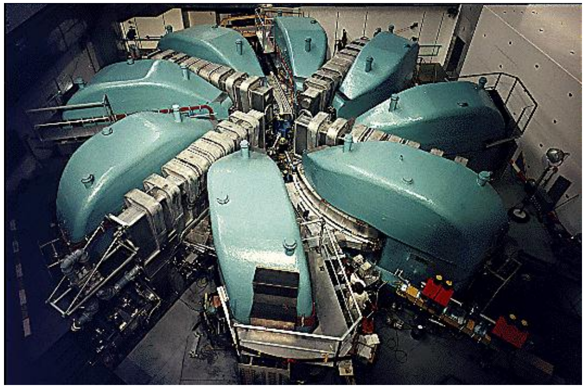
Synchro-cyclotron - HCL Harvard (1949-2003)



Cyclotron 88 inch - LBL Berkeley (1961 - …)



Cyclotron PSI (590 MeV)- CH designed for 100 µA (1974) an now at 2,2 mA (2012)



Summary

Reliability and accelerators

- **Concepts**: principles to increase reliability, risks to consider

- **Definition** : Importance to agree on (what, how, mode, constraints/freedoms, …)

- **Maintenance**: % determinist (mechanical, cooling, …) % based on monitoring (systems + organisations)

- **Responsabilities**: to etablish and clarifiy (systems, organization, Quality assurance, test, …)

- **Information**: how to get as soon as possible (other experiences, test, …), how to keep during the life of accelerator.

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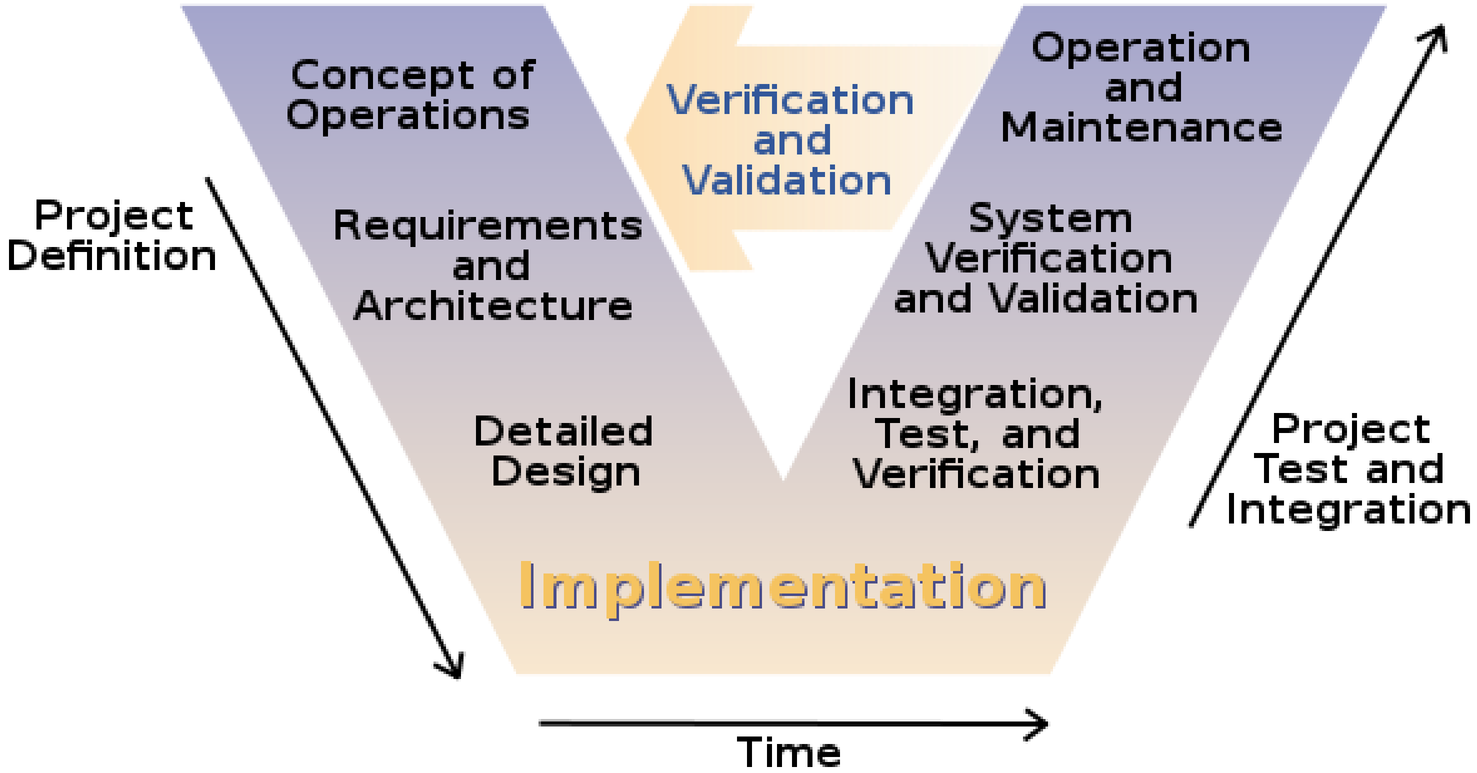
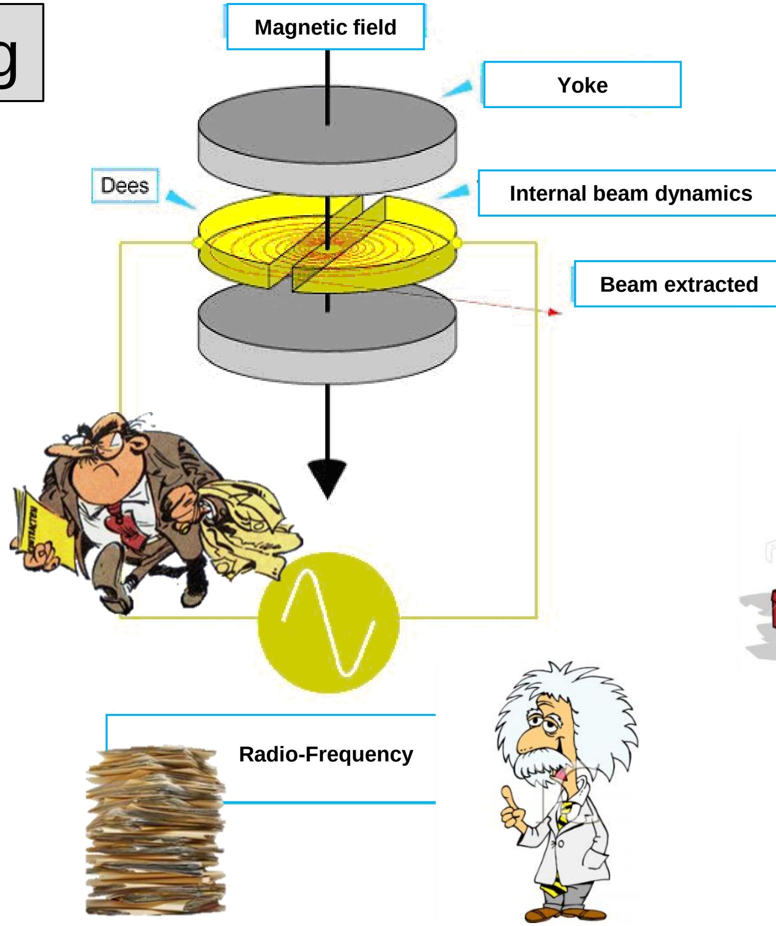
The V cycle of development



Building

THANK YOU !



Concepts Pre-studies	detailed studies	Construction Installation-Test	Operation & maintenance

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