



MAX

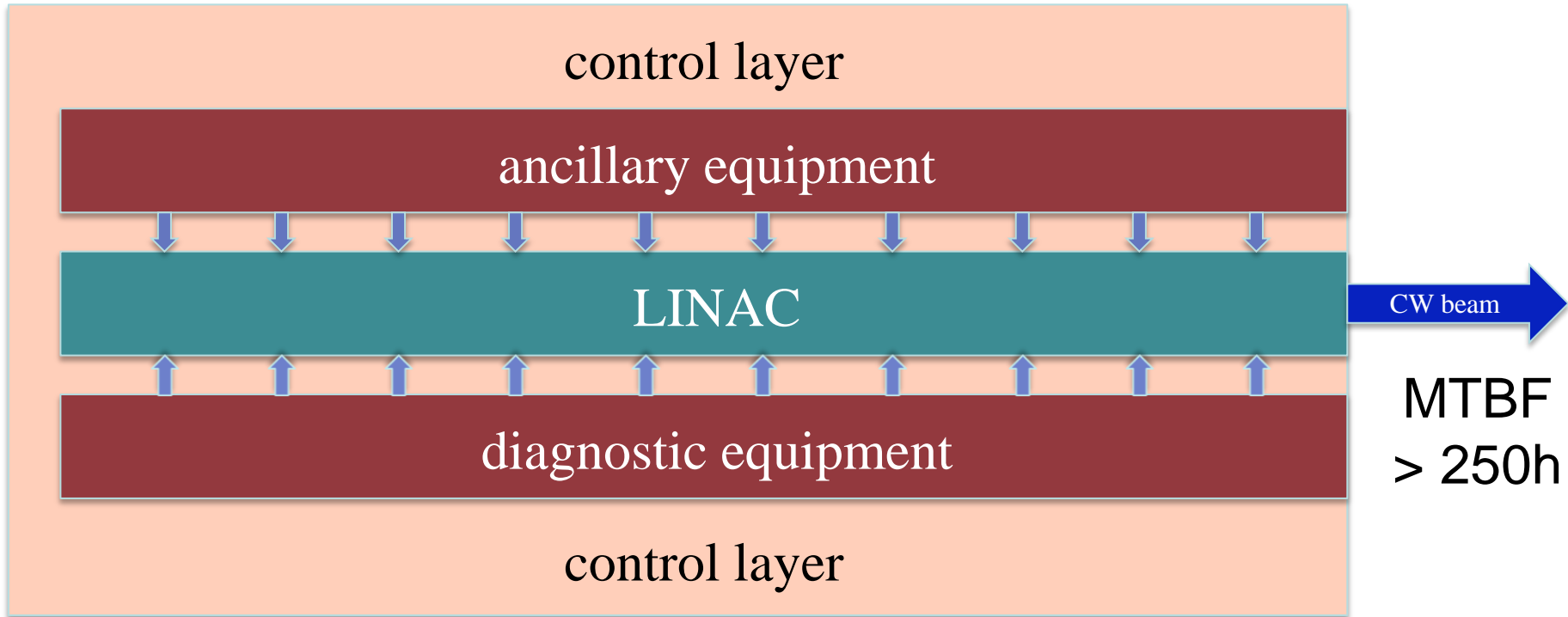
MYRRHA ACCELERATOR eXPERIMENT
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Beam Diagnostics for ADS

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- Accelerator for ADS:
 - modest in terms of beam energy and current performances
 - challenging for CW and beam-MTBF
- practical exploitation of a *real* machine:
 - ancillary equipment
 - diagnostic equipment
 - control system



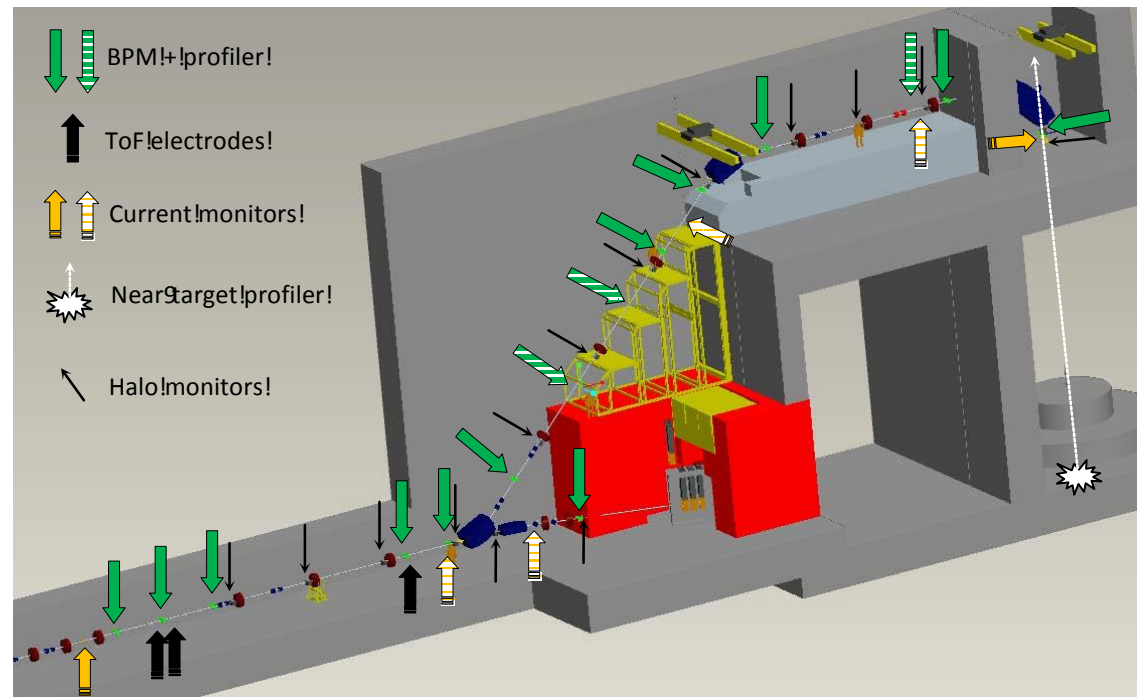
system	subsystem	design study	realization
ancillary	classic	FEED	industry
	cryo	ACS [MAX]	industry
	RF	Thales [MAX]	industry
controls	LL slow	-	PLC-based
	LL fast, RT	Cosylab +	tbd
	HL, integration	Cosylab	industry
diagnostics	beam	acc. team	-
	others	acc. team	-

grey: small scale studies only

acknowledged issues:

- industry standards
- some form of redundancy

- The R&D need for new diagnostic devices is very small



- 2 main global questions regarding diagnostics:
 1. consequences of ADS operation
 2. consequences of the reliability goal

1. Consequences of the ADS operation of the accelerator onto the diagnostic system ?

item	accelerator design issue	diagnostic role	diagnostic system	request, action
HP CW	min. beam loss	Machine Protection	Beam Loss Monitors	μ s-level response, shut off
stability	(specifications)	transverse ctrl longitudinal ctrl	BPM bunch length meas.	"slow" feedback "fast" feedback
current	varying duty cycle	requested current on target, averaged at 0.1s level	N/A on target! upstream current meas., beam centering device	"medium" feedback to cycle definition (TS)
energy		constant beam energy	TOF	

2. Consequences of the accelerator reliability goal onto the diagnostic system ?

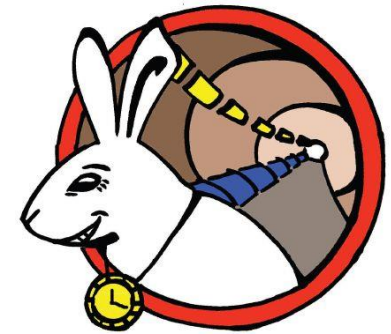
mission:

avoid beam trips — fast recovery from beam trips — foresee beam trips

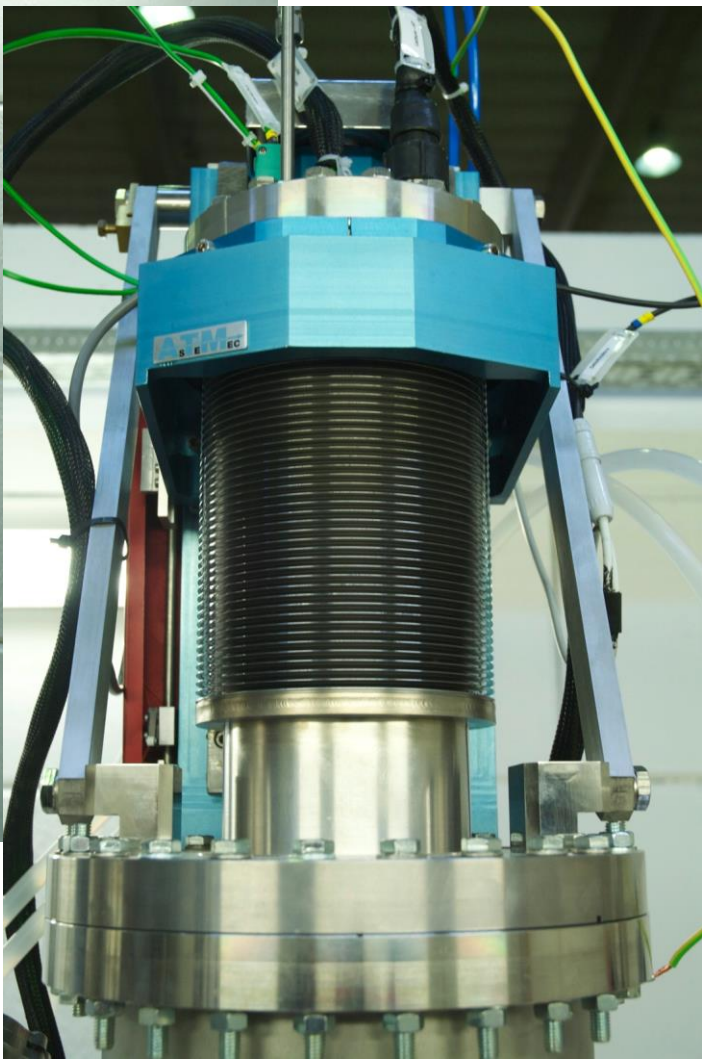
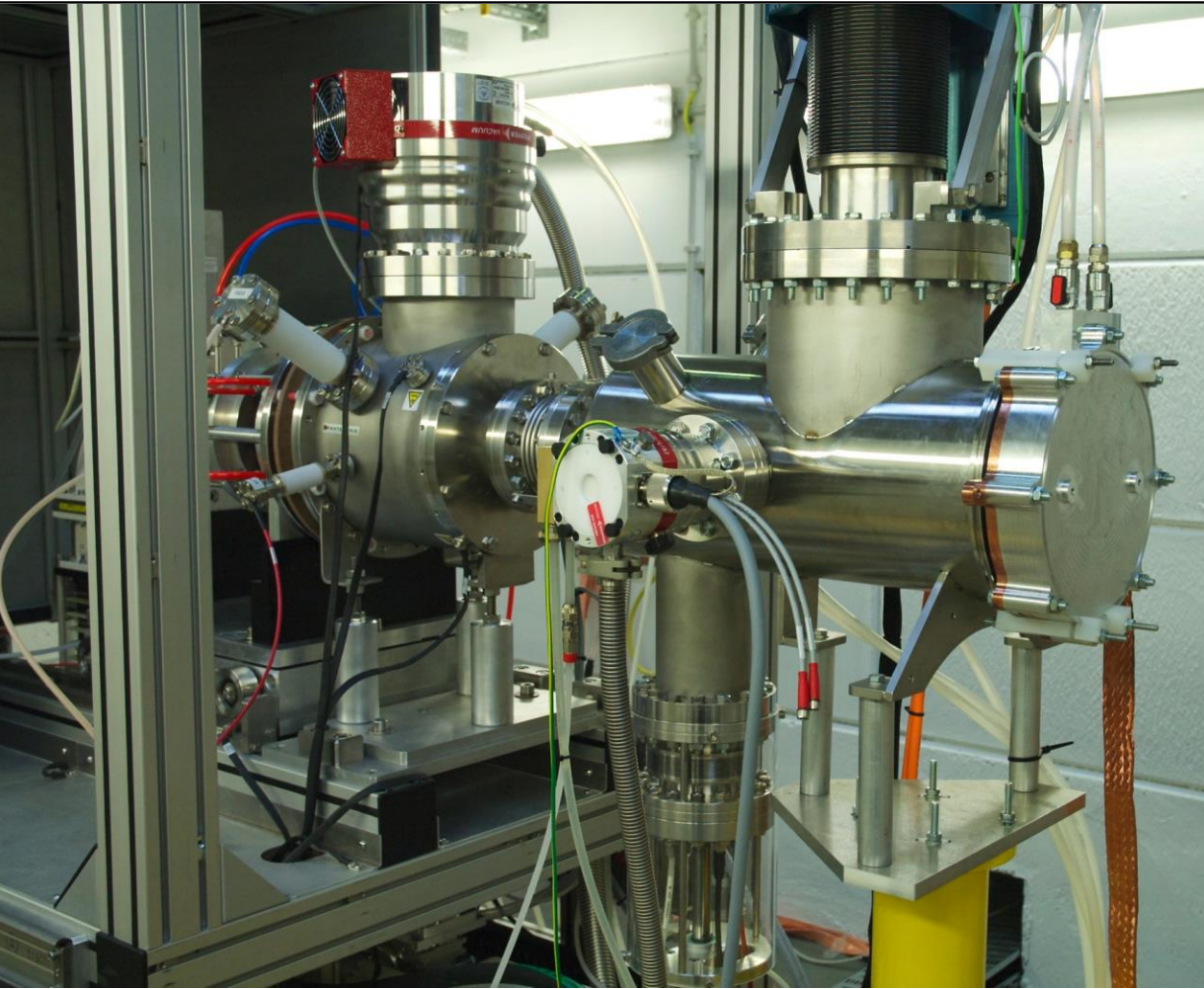
accelerator design issues	role of diagnostic system	request
fault tolerance (redundancy) automatic recovery	fault detection automatic feedback	Confidence
maximize MTTF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all subsystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all components 	(follow the rule)	
minimize MTTR	(follow the rule)	
avoid the occurrence of interlocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • automated tuning • advanced supervision • increase interlock confidence level • evaluate interlock confidence level 	high quality analog acquisitions be predictive be highly reliable generate statistics	

- How ?
 - at level of individual diagnostic device
 - MTTF (obvious)
 - include provisions for
 - self-diagnostics
 - self-evaluation
 - self-calibration
 - self-repair
 - powerful low level controller (FPGA)
 - at the global level of a given diagnostic *system* :
 - make the system overdetermined (redundant)
 - statistics
 - coherence checks
 - numerical confidence level
 - generate enough data for predictive algorithms to be applied
 - powerful high level controller

- based on :
 - highest quality hardware
 - highest quality timing system (WR to be evaluated)
 - models !!
 - behaviour of individual components
 - global: "virtual accelerator"
 - matched Control System



- R&D issues :
 - availability of experimental platforms is limited
 - presently envisaged in MYRRHA context: IS + LEBT + RFQ
 - not extensive enough for coherence checks with beam induced signals
 - useful for individual devices: MTTF, self-checks
 - high power SS RF amplifier
 - small scale tests on feedback systems (e.g. beam current regulation)
 - small scale tests on "virtual accelerator"
 - conceptual developments
 - global models
 - statistical tools



- ADS: diagnostics are facing contradictory requirements
 - full protection
 - perfect stability
 - 0 false interlocks
- keyword: confidence = reliability + coherence
- border between device and control becomes very fuzzy
- diagnostic system as a whole to go into the reliability model
- main message: it is time to consider the diagnostics within the ADS accelerator R&D program. The subject (or items of it) may be of broader interest and profit from possible synergies with other programs.