IEFC 2010 Workshop

How to keep the PS operational for the next 25 years.

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PS - Magnets

- Over the last 5 years 51 main magnets + 4 spares were refurbished with new main coils and pole face windings including the repair of the yoke laminations.
- Unless recurrent problems appear it is not considered necessary to refurbish the coils of the remaining 49 magnets.

• However!

PS - Magnets

 The remaining 49 old PFW's are the weak link. PFW's cannot be repaired. Cannot be changed in situ. Break down during operation means a main magnet exchange with its spare. Normally a 4 – 5 day stop.

It is certain that some or even many of the remaining PFW's will not last the next 25 years.

We should procure 50 sets of PFW's in readiness for an increasing failure rate. The purchase of 30 sets is already approved. Purchase of the remaining 20 sets is under consideration. ~750 kCHF

PS - Magnets

Other possible consolidation actions:

The replacement of the main bus bars with new. This would require a considerable production program. A study is already in progress.

Systematic reinforcement of main coil insulation to ground. This would require magnet removal from the machine and a complete magnet strip down.

Replacement of the main coils with new. This is not considered for the moment a necessary option.

New improved diagnostics may well identify issues that could change the present philosophy, but for the moment it is believed that the PS magnets can operate during the next 25 years with a very high level of reliability, provided that the present maintenance plan is pursued.

PS - Main and Auxiliary Magnets

•	Magnet type	Magnet id	Manufacturer	Installed	Spares	Spare Coil sets	
	Main unit, multipole, PS type R	PXMU HRCWP	ACEC	35	1	1	
•	Main unit, multipole, PS type S	PXMU HSCWP		15	1	1	
•	Main unit, multipole, PS type T	PXMU HTCWP		35	1	1	
•	Main unit, multipole, PS type U	PXMU HUCWP		16	1	1	
•	Corrector, dipole horizontal, type 205	PXMCHBAWWP		10	1	0	
•	Corrector, dipole horizontal, type 206	PXMCHBBWWP		5	13	0	
•	Corrector, dipole vertical, type 202	PXMCVAAWAP		5	1	0	
•	Dipole, bumper vertical, type 209	PXMDBBBCWP	LINTOTT	4	4	0	
•	Dipole, bumper vertical, type 210	PXMDBCAWWP		1	3	0	
•	Multipole, type 403	PXMM AAIAP		25	1	0	
•	Octupole, type 802			6	3	0	
•	Octupole, type MTE	PXMONDAFWP	SEF	2	1	1	
•	Quadrupole, long oscillations compensation		PXMQNACIAP	CERN	1	0	0
•	Quadrupole , short oscillations compensati	on	PXMQNADIAP	CERN	1	0	0
•	Quadrupole , skew, type 404	PXMQSAAIAP	CERN	17	1	0	
•	Quadrupole, type 401	PXMQNAAIAP	CERN	29	1	0	
•	Quadrupole, type 402	PXMQNABIAP	CERN	11	1	0	
•	Quadrupole, type 406	PXMQNBAFAP	SIGMAPHI	4	1	1	
•	Quadrupole, type 407	PXMQNBCAWP		4	3	0	
•	Quadrupole, type 408	PXMQNBDAAP		4	4	0	
•	Quadrupole, type 409	PXMQNCAAWP	SMIT	4	6	0	
•	Quadrupole, type 414	PXMQNCHAWP		4	2	0	
•	Sextupole, type 608	PXMXNBAFWP	LINTOTT	6	11	0	
•	Sextupole, type 610	PXMXNCAAWP	SMIT	1	5	0	

ie. 245 Magnets 24 different types

Davide Tommasini Magnet report+25years.pdf

PS - Auxiliary Magnets

- All the auxiliary magnets except the fast bumper dipoles have been exchanged in the last ten years.
- 90% of the Auxiliary magnets are of the type which can be split and replaced on the beam line in approximately 4 hours without vacuum intervention.
- The fast bumper dipoles type 209 have captive chambers and require approximately 2 days to change.
- The Magnets the most highly stressed are the Doublets type 406 and 408 which are pulsed at around 3 kV. They are 30 year old magnets and their condition needs to be established.
- All auxiliary magnets have at least one spare and the procurement or in house manufacture of additional spares in case of need is not considered to be an issue.

PS – Power Supplies

- There are 192 Auxiliary Power supplies in the PS Ring.
- 28 have been upgraded since 2000.
- 164 range from 1969 to 1998.
- 189 must be upgraded between 2015 and 2020.
- Estimated cost at 2010 prices 2885 kCHF.
- EPC JP Burnet PS Injecteurs+25ans PS Complex.xlsx
- EPC Y Gaillard Booster Isolde ZN Conso Estim+25years.xls

PS – Auxiliary Power Supplies

Model	Quantity	Designation	Last upgrade	Unit Cost (kCHF) 2010 ESTIMATION	Total Cost (kCHF) 2010 ESTIMATION	Comment
DVT.MNTK	20	PR.DVT [±10A, ±40V]	1998	5	100	
QN-AMP	40	CBE [±10A, ±35V]	1975	7	280	High speed needed for MTE
DHZ-AMP	50	PR.DHZ [±10A, ±40V]	1974	5	250	
QSK-AMP	20	PR.QSK-AMP [±10A, ±30V]	1969	5	100	
QSK-MNTK	20	PR.QSK-MNTK [±10A, ±40V]	1998	5	100	
AuxPS1	3	AuxPS 1 [±450A, ±450V]	2009	10	30	Replace electronics
AuxPS2	9	AuxPS 2 [±900A, ±450V]	2009	10	90	Replace electronics
AuxPS3	1	AuxPS 3 [±450A, ±900V]	2009	10	10	Replace electronics
GH-1kA	3	PS10 [500A, 2000V]	1995	100	300	15 yrs old. Replace power components and electronics.
GH-3kA	4	PS12 [3000A, 2000V]	1995	100	400	15 yrs old
P2KV	2	P2KV2KA [±2000A, ±2000V]				>25yrs old. Once MTE operational, these can be removed. Should be changed if MTE does not work?
PS11	4	PS11 [6000A, 1500V]	1997	100	400	12 yrs old. Replace power components and electronics.
MINIDISCAP	1	MINIDISCAP [±20A, ±700V]	2005	8	8	5 yrs old
PL-SW-6000	2	PL-SW-6000	2008	75	150	Replace electronics
S250-PLS	2	S250-PLS [250A, 350V]	2007	40	80	Replace electronics
SEPTUM-16	1	SEPTUM-16 [±30000A, ±4000V]	Electronics upgrade only	160	275	>30 yrs old. Replace converter + tunnel interface +
SEPTON-10	1	SEPTON-10[±30000A, ±4000V]	1995.	1995. 160		electronics + spare
ALG-3	1	Septum 26	Electronics upgrade only 2005.	130	250	>30 yrs old. Replace converter + electronics + spare
RPHFB	1	PC:[10kA 8V 1Q] FWD:8kA DCCT:13kA Mode:Pulsed	2007	75	75	
RPHHA	1	PC:[4kA 16V 1Q] FWD:6kA DCCT:1.6kA Mode:Pulsed	2007	75	75	
PFW1	6	PFW1 [±1200V, ±250A]	2009	10	60	Replace electronics
PFW2	1	PFW2 [±600V, ±1600A]	2009	10	10	Replace electronics
Total	192				3043	

TT2 – Power Supplies

- There are 31 Auxiliary Power supplies in TT2.
- 14 have been upgraded since 2000.
- 17 are >30 years.
- 29 must be upgraded between 2015 and 2020.
- Estimated cost at 2010 prices 4150 kCHF.
- <u>EPC JP Burnet PS Injecteurs+25ans PS Complex.xlsx</u>

TT2 – Power Supplies

Logical Name	Model	Designation	Last upgrade	Next upgrade					
F16.BHZ 117	TYPE4/1	Power Converter : TYPE4/1 [±300A, ±80V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.BHZ 147+447	<u>TYPE4/2</u>	Power Converter : TYPE4/2 [±400A, ±80V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.BHZ 167	TYPE3	Power Converter : TYPE3 [±200A, ±50V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.BHZ 377 S	ТҮРЕ8	Power Converter : TYPE8 [±500A, ±200V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.BTI 247 S	<u>TYPE10</u>	Power Converter : TYPE10 [±1550A, ±197V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.BVT 123	TYPE5	Power Converter : TYPE5 [±350A, ±100V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.BVT 173	TYPE5	Power Converter : TYPE5 [±350A, ±100V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.DHZ 327	<u>S250C</u>	CONVERTER : S250C	2009	None					
F16.DHZ 327									
SPARE	<u>S250C</u>	CONVERTER : S250C	2009	None					
F16.DHZ 337	NBL 600M-30	Power Converter : TYPE9 [±20A, ±15V]	2000	2015					
F16.DVT 353	NBL 600M-30	Power Converter : TYPE9 [±20A, ±15V]	2000	2015					
F16.QDE 120	TYPE1	Power Converter : TYPE1 [±350A, ±120V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.QDE 150	TYPE1	Power Converter : TYPE1 [±350A, ±120V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.QDE 163	RB10CBLb	Power Converter RB10CBLb	2005	2015					
F16.QDE 180	TYPE1	Power Converter : TYPE1 [±350A, ±120V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.QDE 207	RB10CBLb	Power Converter RB10CBLb	2005	2015					
F16.QDE 210	RB10CBL	Power Converter RB10CBL	2005	2015					
F16.QDE 213	RB10CBLb	Power Converter RB10CBLb	2005	2015					
F16.QDE 217	RB10CBLb	Power Converter RB10CBLb	2005	2015					
F16.QDE 220 S	TYPE6	Power Converter : TYPE6 [±350A, ±420V]	> 30 ans	2015					
F16.QFO 105	TYPE2	Power Converter : TYPE2 [±700A, ±50V]	> 30 ans	2015					
F16.QFO 135	<u>TYPE1</u>	Power Converter : TYPE1 [±350A, ±120V]	> 30 ans	2015					
F16.QFO 165	TYPE1	Power Converter : TYPE1 [±350A, ±120V]	> 30 ans	2015					
F16.QFO 205	TYPE8	Power Converter : TYPE8 [±500A, ±200V]	> 30 ans	2015					
F16.QFO 215	R14CBL	Power Converter R14CBL	2005	2015					
F16.QFO 225 S	<u>TYPE7</u>	Power Converter : TYPE7 [±350A, ±450V]	>30 ans	2015					
F16.QFO 375	TYPE5	Power Converter : TYPE5 [±350A, ±100V]	> 30 ans	2015					
F16.SNP 208	LPS1-SPE UPS	PC : LPS1-SPE [25A, 120V] with UPS	2000	2015					
F16.UES 228	LPS1-SPE UPS	PC : LPS1-SPE [25A, 120V] with UPS	2000	2015					
RB49 SPARE	<u>RB49</u>	CONVERTER : RB49 [600A, 700V]	2009	2020					
SPARE 7/2	TYPE7	Power Converter : TYPE7 [±350A, ±450V]	> 30 ans	2015					
TYPE1.RES	<u>TYPE1</u>	Power Converter : TYPE1 [±350A, ±120V]	2005	2015					
Budget selon Etude M.Royer (cf specification https://edms.cern.ch/file/856110/1/FuncSpecTT2_July_06_2007.pdf) avec convertisseurs Thyristors = 3 MCHF (2007) ==> mis à jour 3.3MCHF en 2010									
Hypothèse de consolidation avec convertisseurs 4Q à découpage: +25% = 4150000 CH									
Rem: cette conso	lidation inclue u	n upgrade complet des Electroniques de type PS (MIL1553) a	u profit d'une Electro	nique de type F		ddFin)			

Rem: cette consolidation inclue un upgrade complet des Electroniques de type PS (MIL1553) au profit d'une Electronique de type FGCxx (WorldFip)

- Issues
- RF Bypasses
- Tuning supply upgrade underway.
- C10 Control electronics upgrade underway.
- New 1-turn feedback in pipeline.(~250 kCHF)
- Tomoscope upgrade underway.

 C10 upgrade with new drivers Tube YL1056 to be discontinued Study ~300 kCHF
 11 New drivers ~2.2 MCHF
 Preferable to upgrade the whole systems which would be more expensive.

- Gap relays for C10 and C20: Continue to search for alternatives.
- C10 ferrite cooling plates to be replaced.
- C201 and C206 to be modernized ~200kCHF like the other 4.
- Redesign of RF bypasses, estimated cost for new bypasses: 30 kCHF
- Vacuum chamber flange clamps must be improved.

- Modernisation/generalisation of coupledbunch feedback (should also include quadrupolar modes, e.g.), ~150 kCHF without a dedicated kicker
- To be studied: Do we need an additional wide-band longitudinal kicker? (Like LEIR system, if required: ~1.5 MCHF)
- Transverse FB to be made operational for MTE (2011, ~50 kCHF)

- Transverse FB power upgrade will be required around 2023:~210 kCHF.
- C40 and C80: complete automatic tuning system for all 5 cavities. (Butterworth)
- Major re-cabling to be foreseen ~1 MCHF

PS – Septa

 Design a new thinner Septum 16 for cleaner MTE extraction.

Maintain existing Septa configurations.

Maintain the spare septa.

 Phase out Septum 31 as MTE becomes operational.

PS - Kickers

• BFA 9-21.

Refurbish 21 as a spare for 9. Refurbish entrance boxes & TMR's. Change HV cables.

- DFA 242-254.
 Add 2 spare HV cables.
- KFA4.

Change transformer insulating fluid.

• KFA13-21

No comments.

• KFA 28.

Change HV cables, build new HV switch.

PS - Kickers

• KFA45.

Build one new spare module Refurbish 4 new TMR,s Refurbish HV switches and PFL gaskets

KFA71. Refurbish tank and HV switches

KFA79, Build 2 spare modules. Refurbish tank, TMR's and HV switches Change HV 30 ohm cables

PS - Kickers

Thyratrons
 Buy and store sufficient for the next 25 years.
 Single source supplier - could disappear.

PS - Beam Instrumentation

•	TMS	Modernize acquisition	300 kCHF	
•	BCTDC	Monitor modifications plus new electronics 50 kCHF		
•	1000 turn	Cabling plus new ATFA48	220 kCHF	
•	BCTFR	Cabling BTMTRA, ISO Transform plus Acquisition Chain	ner 160 kCHF	
•	WCM	2 WCM's and one fast scope 200) kCHF	
	PU's	TFB and sensitive PU electronic	S	60 kCHF
		Total Approximately 990 kCHF Man power 220MM.		

PS - Dumps and Collimators

- Internal Beam Dumps
 2 new spares are in consolidation.
- Beam Stoppers Standard maintenance Replacement of components Spare situation ok.
- Will the existing hardware sustain the eventual increased intensity from Linac4?

- Oliver Aberle Copy of Liste des equipements+TCD+25years.XLS
- Oliver Aberle Dumps stoppers slits+25years.do

PS - Beam Interlocks

- Beam Interlocks as yet do not exist in the PS complex.
- Foreseen to deploy BIS in Linac transfer lines to the Booster and Isolde in the framework of Linac4 installation.
- For the PS ring, BIS is actively under consideration, possibly to be deployed together with the new access system.
 Budget and resources not known to date.

PS - Warm Magnet Interlocks (WIC)

- PS Interlocks have never been renovated. The spare situation is poor. The WIC environment could be implemented in the PS in a straight forward manner for an estimated 250 kCHF.
- It is urgent that PS magnet interlock responsibilities are transferred to TE/MPE a.s.a.p.

PS – Tunnel Ventilation.

- Can the PS continue to run with the tunnel over atmospheric pressure?
- Assuming no change. Replacement of the PS ventilation systems. With all the problems and cost that go with Asbestos.

These systems are original and the pipes are in poor condition. Their replacement is essential! Long lead in time. Requires a firm planning and fixed execution date.

PS could be done over 3 shutdowns of 3-4 months or all 8 stations in approximately 1/2 year.

PS – Magnet Cooling

 For the 2 cooling stations of the PS main magnets and Central building for Auxiliary magnets:

Replacement of the cooling towers, the valves, the control and electrical part and possibly replace several heat exchanger.

 Change the reverse osmosis station for the production of demineralized water. PS – Personnel Protection System (PS-PPS)

 The PPS project for the PS has started.

First installation scheduled for 20011/12 shutdown.



1. SU Work Needed in the PS Complex for the Next 25 Years

•	PS-Ring: measure and align every $10 \text{ y} = 2^* 50 \text{kCHF}$	100kCHF
•	PSB:measure and align every 10years + new network = 2*25kCHF +6kCHF	56kCHF
•	Transfer lines LT, LTB, BI: check each line every 10y = 2*20kCHF	40kCHF
•	Transfer lines BT, BTM, BTP, BTY: check each line every 10y = 2*30kCHF	60kCHF
•	Transfer line FT16: check every 10y = 2*36kCHF	72kCHF
•	FTA: check every 10y = 2*12.5kCHF	25kCHF
•	Ion injector chain: check every 10y = 2*12.5kCHF	25kCHF
•	F61, FTN: check each line every 5 y = 4*12kCHF	60kCHF
•	AD: global check every 10y = 2*25kCHF	50kCHF
•	Databases: introduction of GEODE data in LAYOUT and synchronisation	75kCHF
•	Annual maintenance of all lines: 25*25kCHF	625kCHF

• TOTAL

1188 kCHF

PS – Cables

- A new campaign is required to clean out old unused cables of which there are many in the PS.
- Cable trays are overloaded and it is often difficult to find space. A study and cost estimate is required.

It is a difficult and time consuming exercise and could be done during every shutdown in small steps.

PS - Cables

- The operational cables which are most at risk are those directly connected to equipment just meters from the beam line. Many of these may well need changing at least once in the next 25 years.
 - Cables in the cable tunnels away from the radiation do not degrade, even cables installed on the walls just 3m from the beam line show negligible signs of radiation damage.
- Many old cables subjected to UV and weather on the cable trays outside are damaged and need to be replaced. A study and cost estimate is required.

PS - Cabling

 In building 355 the old auxiliary magnet cabling needs to be removed including the isolation drawers.
 This was done in building 365 in 2008/9 with new cabling right up to the magnets which should be good for the next 25 years.

PS – Power Distribution

Low Voltage 400/240V.

Including: switchboards, racks, canalis, UPS, safety lighting, old equipment removal, cabling of new equipment, on site work tooling and controls = 14MCHF.

High Voltage 18kV.

Renovation of 3 substations (ME16, ME49 and M76) + Isolde loop splitting: 1,3 MCHF

- Power Transformers
- Changing 17 of 46 transformers: 0,8 MCHF.
- +25vears François Duval.xl

PS - Maintainability

Radiation is the largest threat to reliability and maintainability. MTE must work. Every effort to reduce losses must be encouraged. Any changes which will result in increased losses must be discouraged. Vacuum flange clamping must be improved to reduce intervention time. Hard earned experience on 5 septa

exchanges in 2009/10.

PS - Radiation Protection Matters

- The ventilation system must be renovated to modern standards (dynamic depression of tunnel, air extraction at defined points)
- All shielding must be reviewed (Route Goward passage needs shielding)
- The use of the PS centre-of ring must be determined (likely no office space)
- A state-of-the art BLM system would help to detect (and then reduce) beam loss
- All interventions in the PS for repair and upgrade will have a significant "cost" in personal dose

Vacuum

- A report is in preparation for the injector chain
- First "estimate"
 - Operation to 2022 replace 50-70% of system hardware
 - Operation to 2035 replace 100%
- SPS
 - Spares (windows in target areas?)
 - TIDVG upgrade
 - MKE?
- Any major consolidation campaign (ABT, MSC, RF etc...) would involve a lot of vacuum activity

