

Maintenance activities at Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro

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LNL - INFN - Identity Card

**MULTI TASK
MULTI DISCIPLINARY
But mainly
Nuclear Physics Based
User Oriented
Laboratories**



CORE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. Nuclear Structure and Dynamics
2. Applications and Interdisciplinary use of ion beams and nuclear techniques and methods

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Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro (founded in 1960)

Tandem-
PIAVE-ALPI
Complex

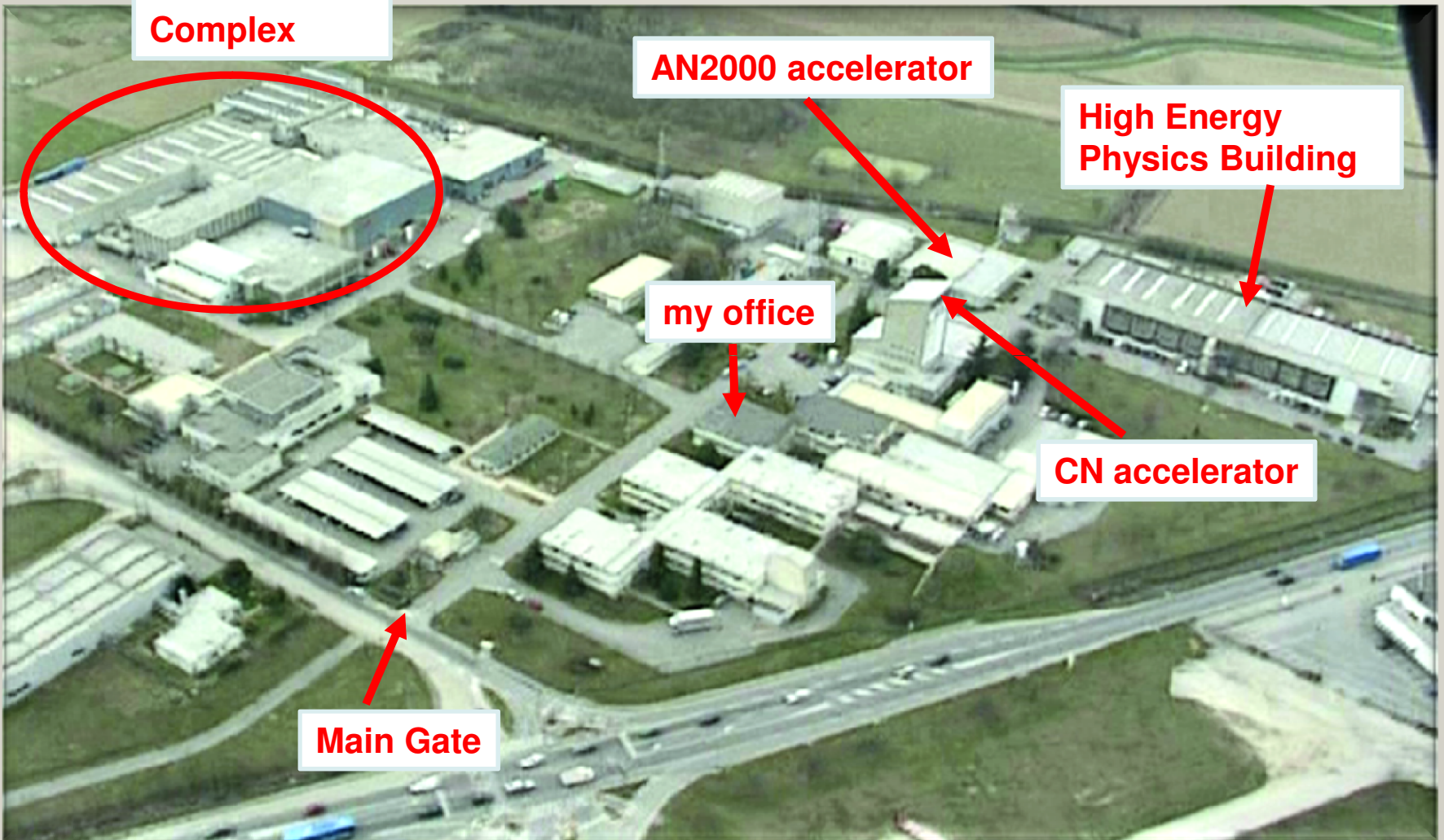
AN2000 accelerator

High Energy
Physics Building

my office

CN accelerator

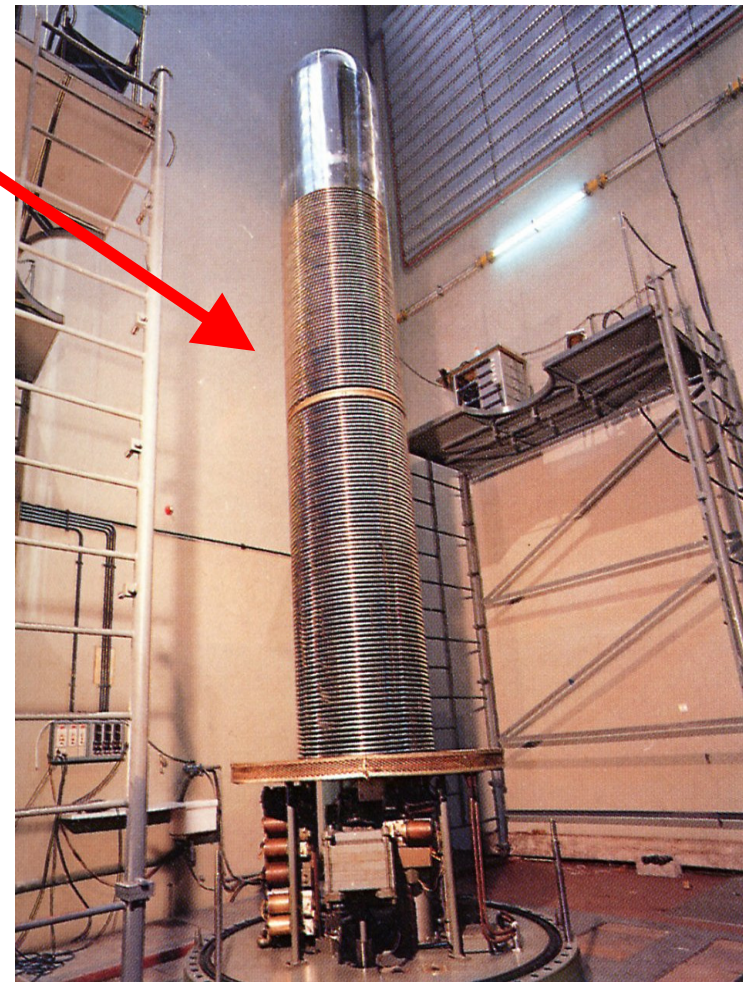
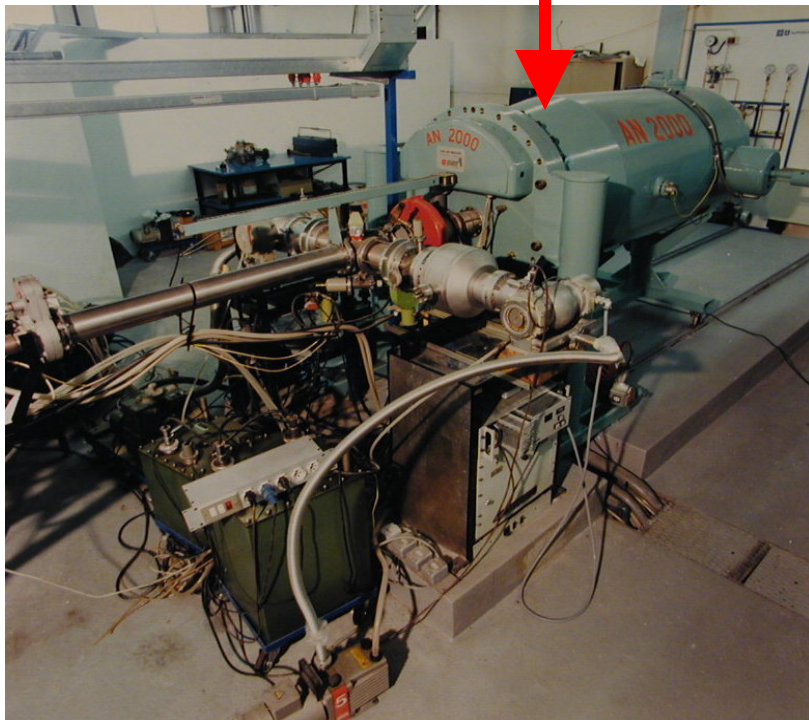
Main Gate



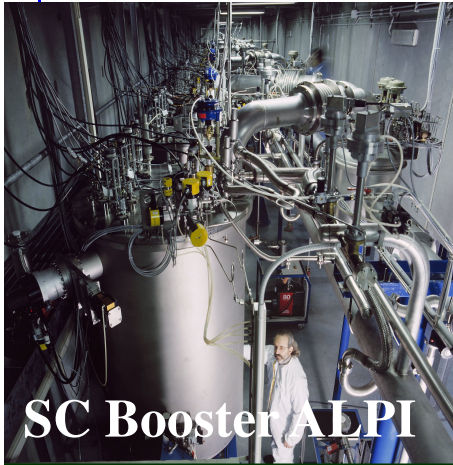
Low energy electrostatic accelerators

7-MV - CN - Van de Graaff (1961)

2-MV - AN2000
Van de Graaff (1971)



LNL -PIAVE-Tandem-ALPI- COMPLEX



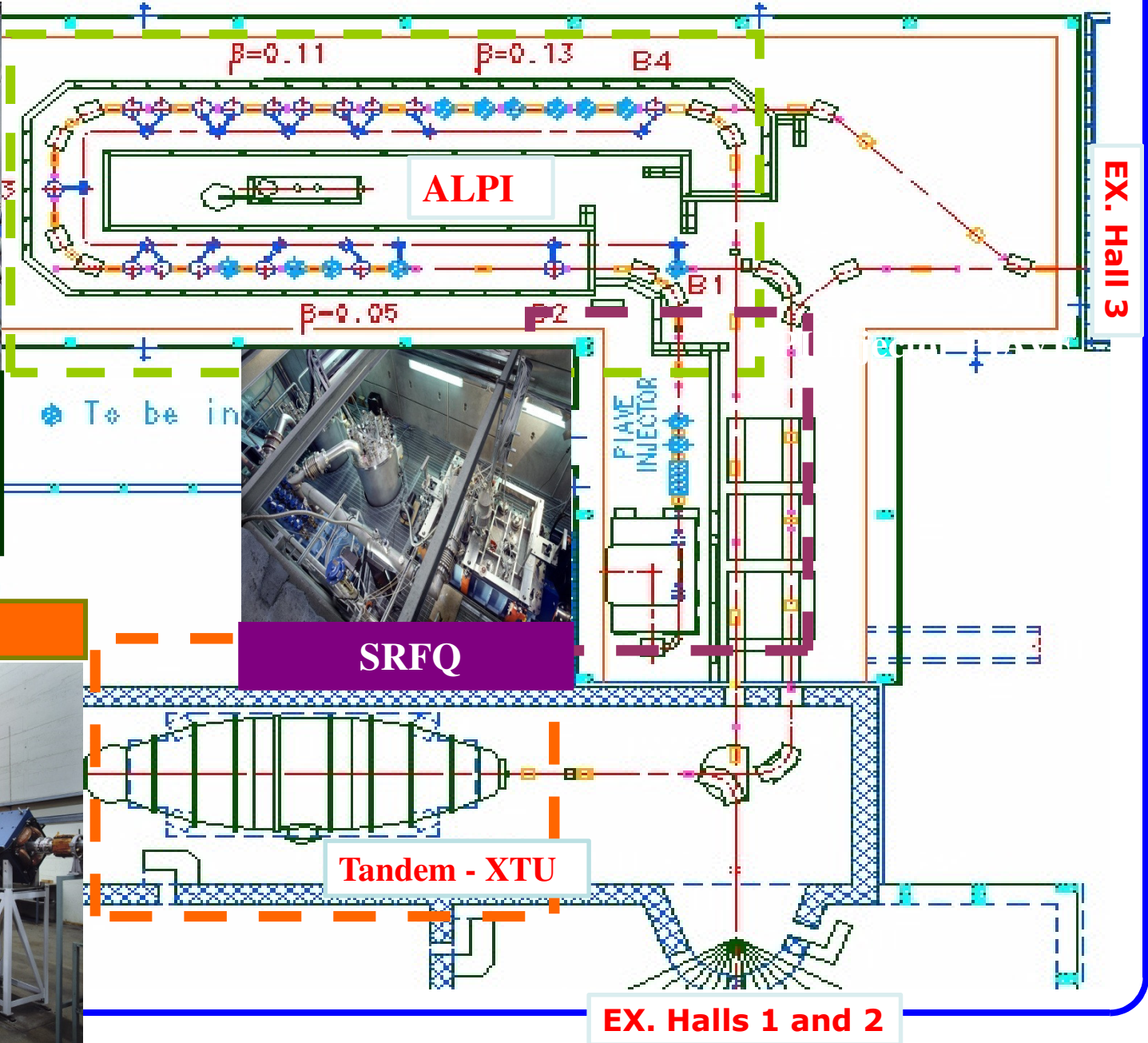
SC Booster ALPI

77 SC Quarter Wave Resonators (Nb, Nb/cu)
 $V_{eq} \sim 44$

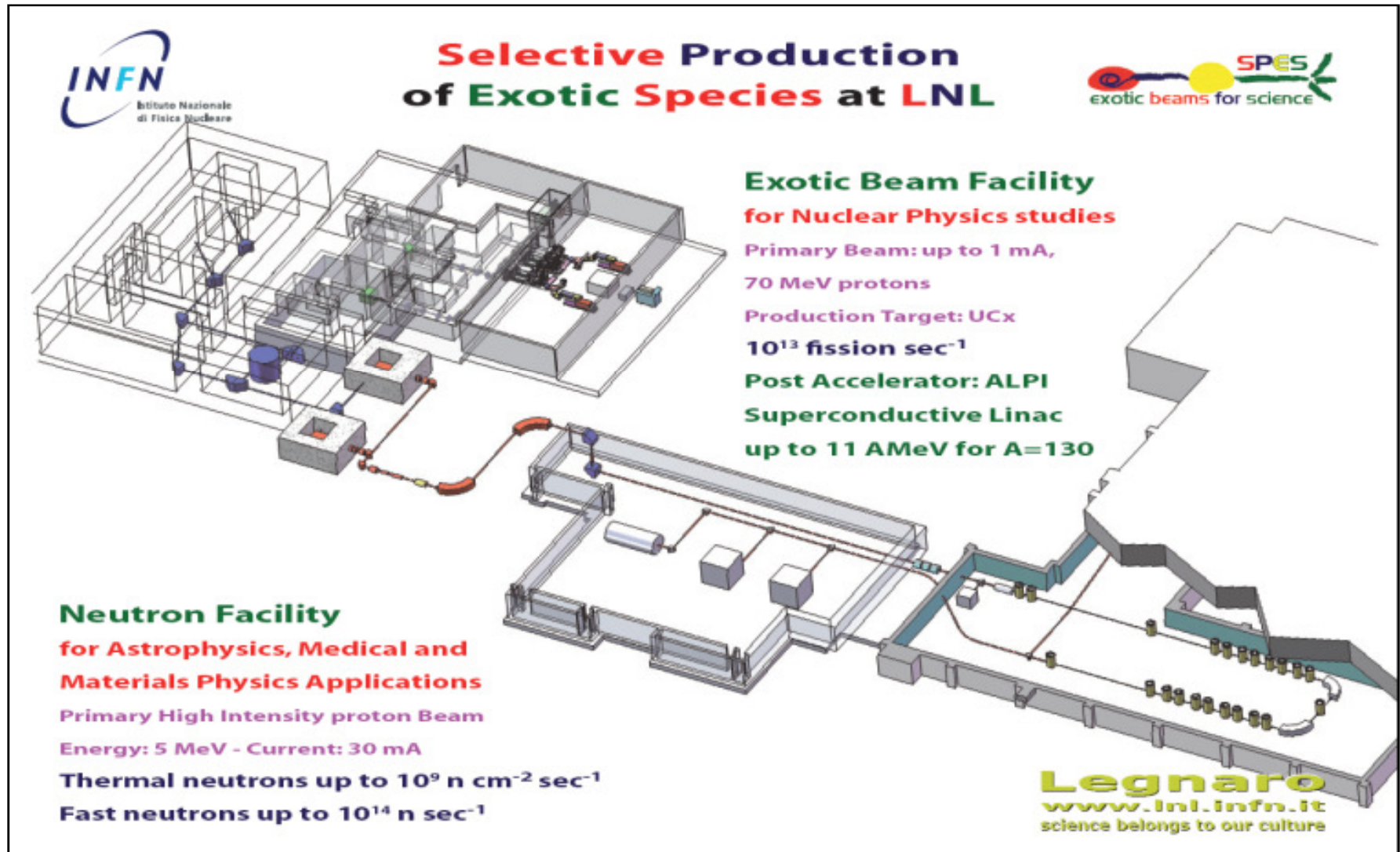
$V_T \sim 14$ MV at present



XTU-Tandem



Further PIAVE-ALPI upgrade included in the SPES project framework (2016)



Tandem-Accelerator

(1981)

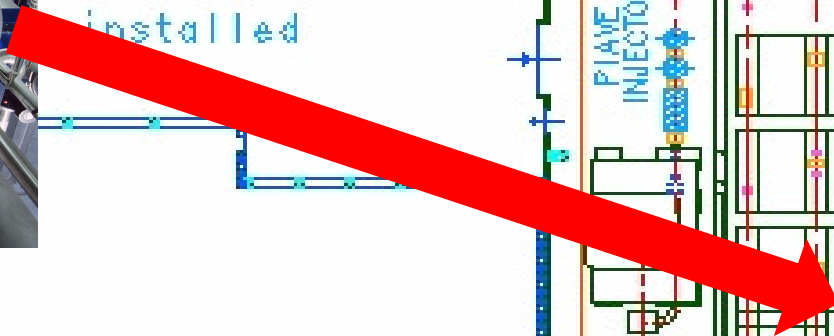
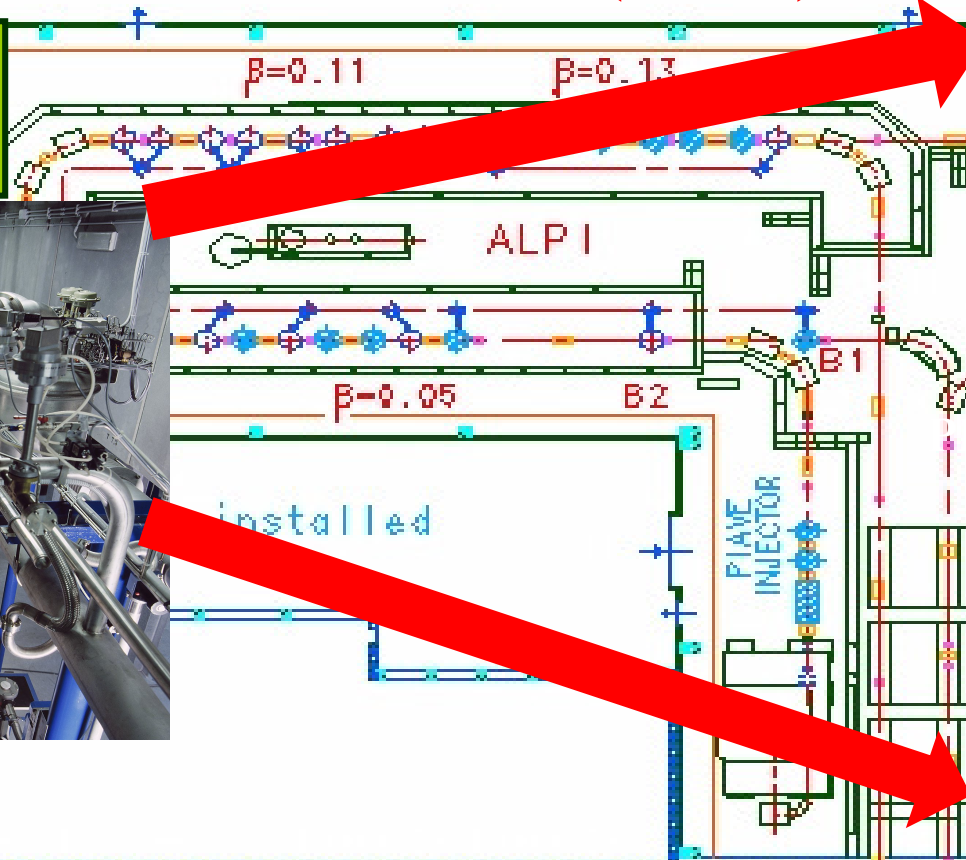
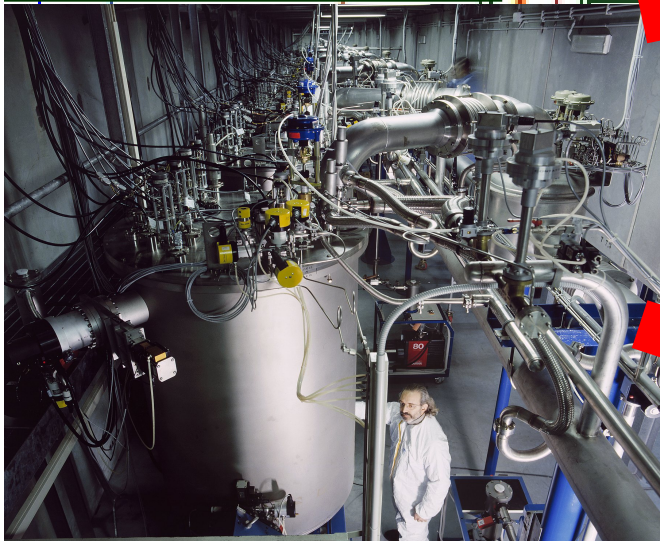


DDB, 5 Mhz, 10Mhz

- Negative ion source
- 14 MV terminal voltage
- SF6 insulating gas at 7 bars
- Single or double stripping stages

Booster ALPI (1994)

77SC Quarter Wave Resonators (Nb, Nb/cu)
 $V_{eq} \sim 48$ MV



PIAVE- Positive Ion Injector (2005)

SRFQ $V_{eq} \sim 8$ MV

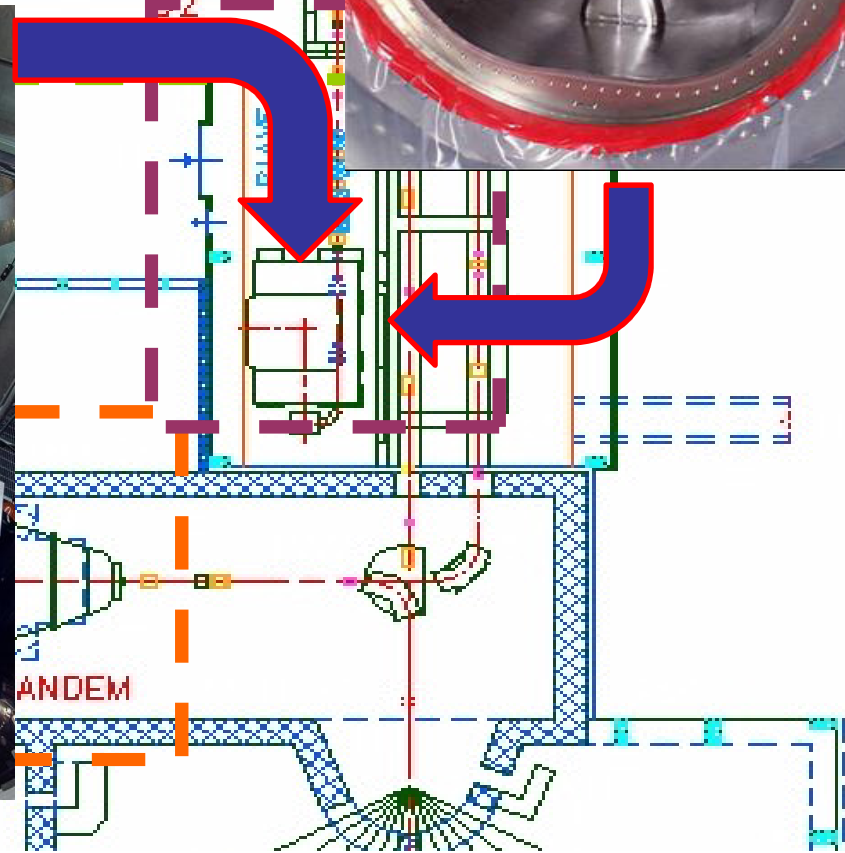
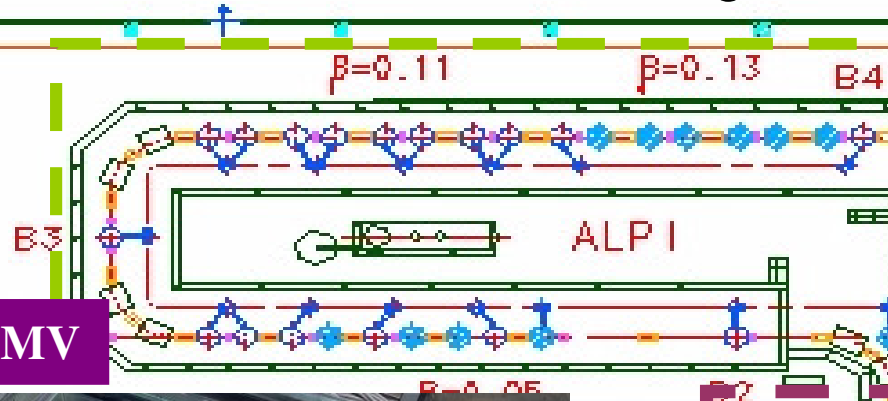
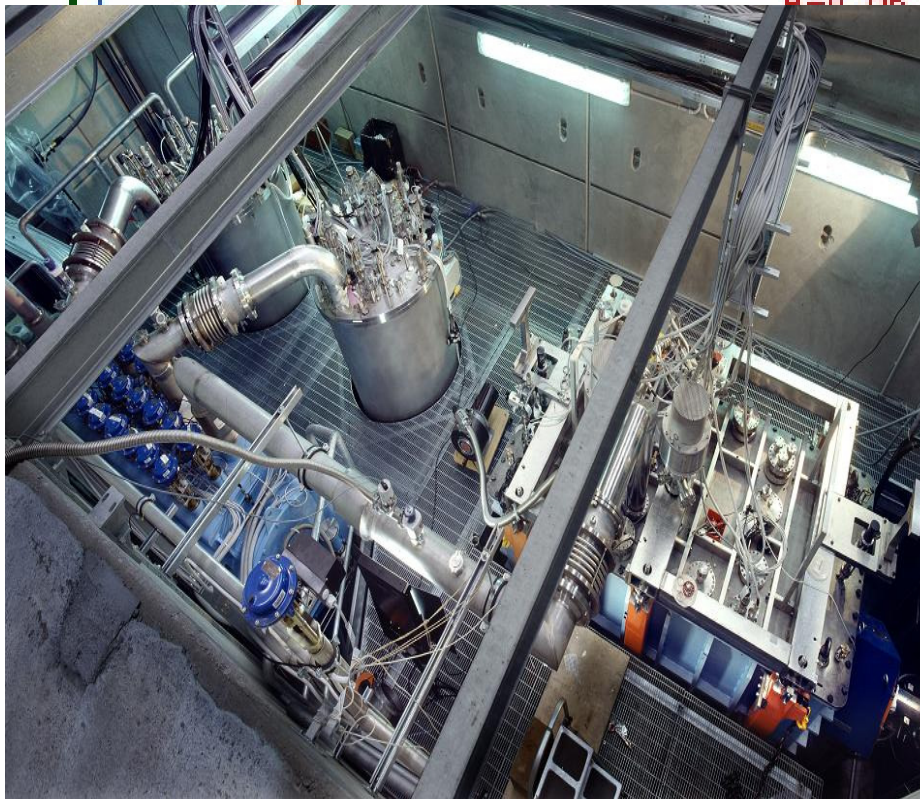


TABLE OF TANDEM-ALPI REPRESENTATIVE BEAMS

Beam	E [MeV]	E/A [MeV/A]	I target [pnA]
$^{12}\underline{\text{C}}^{5+}$	240	20.0	2
$^{12}\underline{\text{C}}^{6+}$	<u>276</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>2</u>
$^{16}\text{O}^{7+}$	328	20.5	2
<u>$^{16}\text{O}^{8+}$</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>2</u>
$^{32}\text{S}^{9+}$	448	14.0	20
$^{32}\text{S}^{10+}$	490	15.3	12
<u>$^{32}\text{S}^{12+}$</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>5</u>
$^{48}\text{Ca}^{9+}$	454	9.5	1.7

TABLE OF TANDEM-ALPI REPRESENTATIVE BEAMS

Beam	E [MeV]	E/A [MeV/A]	I target [pnA]
$^{48}\text{Ca}^{9+}$	454	9.5	1.7
$^{48}\text{Ca}^{10+}$	505	10.5	1.3
$^{48}\text{Ca}^{11+}$	550	11.5	0.5
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{11+}$	550	9.5	13
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{12+}$	602	10.4	10
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{13+}$	<u>650</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{16+}$	770	13.3	3

TABLE OF TANDEM-ALPI REPRESENTATIVE BEAMS

Beam	E [MeV]	E/A [MeV/A]	I target [pnA]
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{16+}$	770	13.3	3
$^{65}\text{Cu}^{11+}$	545	8.4	12
$^{65}\text{Cu}^{12+}$	600	9.2	9
$^{65}\text{Cu}^{13+}$	650	10.0	3.5
$^{65}\text{Cu}^{16+}$	<u>777</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>2.5</u>
$^{74}\text{Ge}^{11+}$	534	7.2	2.5
$^{74}\text{Ge}^{12+}$	592	8.0	2

TABLE OF TANDEM-ALPI REPRESENTATIVE BEAMS

Beam	E [MeV]	E/A [MeV/A]	I target [pnA]
$^{74}\text{Ge}^{13+}$	645	8.7	1
$^{74}\text{Ge}^{17+}$	<u>826</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
$^{82}\text{Se}^{12+}$	582	7.1	7
$^{82}\text{Se}^{13+}$	639	7.8	4
$^{82}\text{Se}^{17+}$	<u>820</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
$^{90}\text{Zr}^{12+}$	610	6.8	1
$^{90}\text{Zr}^{13+}$	630	7.0	0.6
$^{90}\text{Zr}^{14+}$	700	7.7	0.3
$^{100}\text{Mo}^{11+}$	545	5.4	0.7
$^{100}\text{Mo}^{12+}$	600	6.0	0.6

TABLE OF CURRENTLY AVAILABLE PIAVE-ALPI BEAMS

Beam	E [MeV]	E/A [MeV/A]	I target [pnA]
$^{22}\text{Ne}^{4+}$	243	11.0	2*
$^{40}\text{Ar}^{9+}$	390	9.8	4÷10
$^{84}\text{Kr}^{18+}$	800	9.5	5÷10
$^{120}\text{Sn}^{21+}$	850	7.1	1
$^{132}\text{Xe}^{27+}$	1200	9.1	2
$^{132}\text{Xe}^{26+}$	1050	8	1
$^{136}\text{Xe}^{34+}$	1240	9.1	0.3
$^{197}\text{Au}^{30+}$	1200	6.1	1

**Maintenance should be Preventive
and sometimes (in the rare case) Last
minute, predictive**

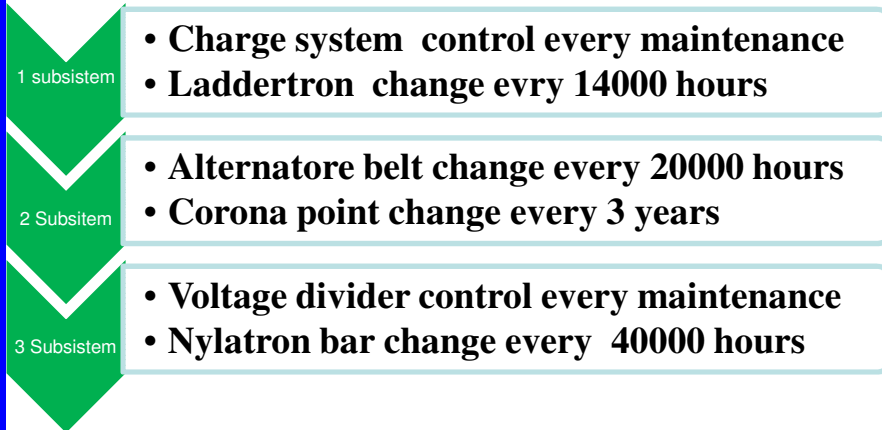
..., in the real life sometimes you can start with one
strategie and during the work, you change the last
strategy....or if the Maintenance is too big, the
special maintenance is necessary (maybe you will do
the special maintenance in more steps in order to
not interfere too much with the accelerator
operation)

I think is very important to keep constant attention to
every failure by statistic counter.

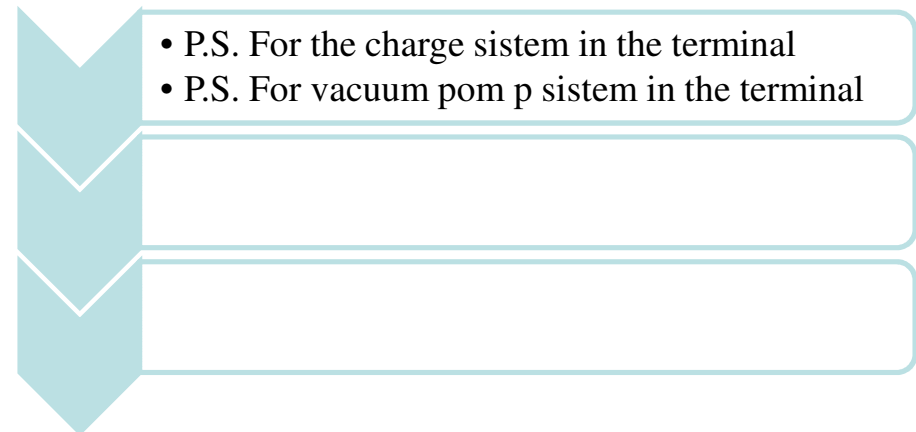
How to decide the Maintenance approach ?

Identify all the machine systems, the subsystem of each system....., and after that you can decide the right approach

Preventive



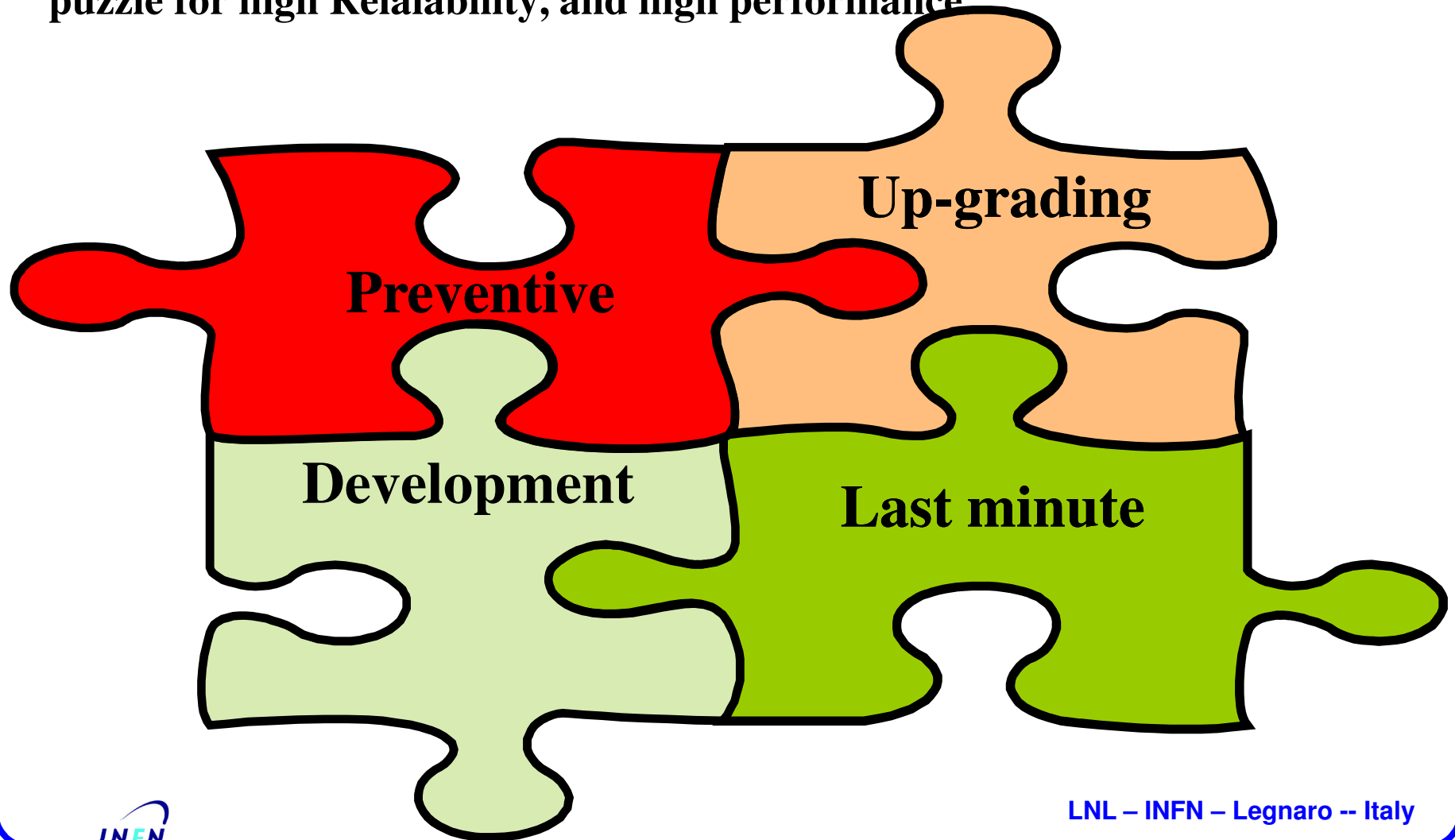
Last minute



If the number of Last minute maintenance events increases, change approach to preventive maintenance, or development, or up-grading

Not Maintenance alone

In any case the maintenance, preventive, Last minute, predictive, Development and the Up-grading, they must complete the necessary puzzle for high Reliability, and high performance

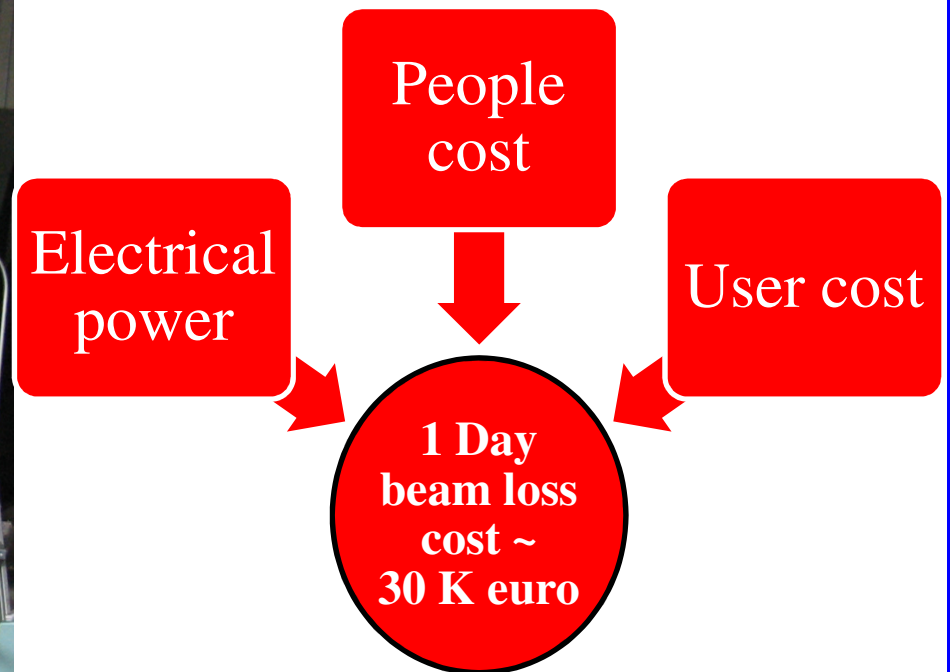


Why maintenance ?

Safety reason



Cost



Exemple of Last minute Maintenance

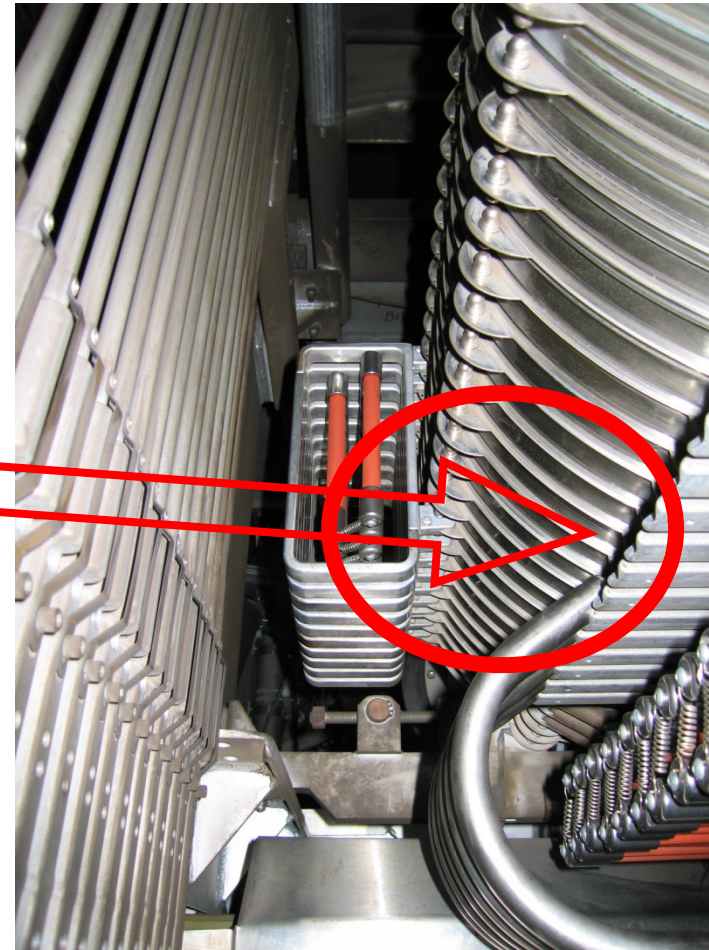
- **July 2005**

problem with resistors, value changed from $\sim 500\text{M}\Omega$ to $\sim 340\text{M}\Omega$

(particularly in sec.1 & sec.8).

Initially resistors support broke

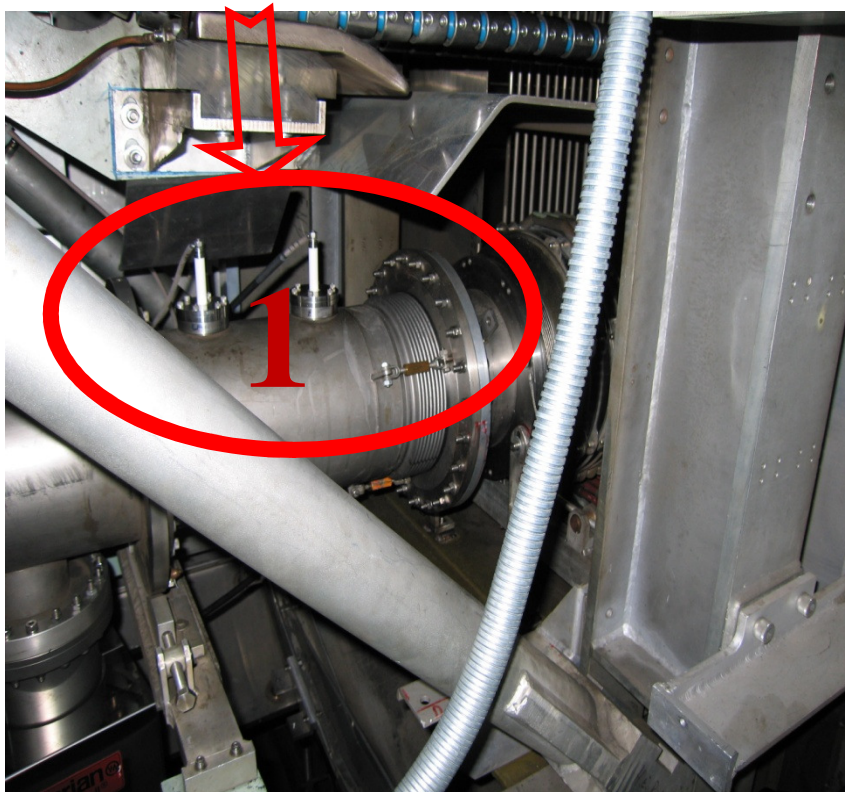
- Bad trasmission
- Low T.V.(12-12.5)MV



Repeated problems with the Tandem , the Last minute aproach increased the statistic

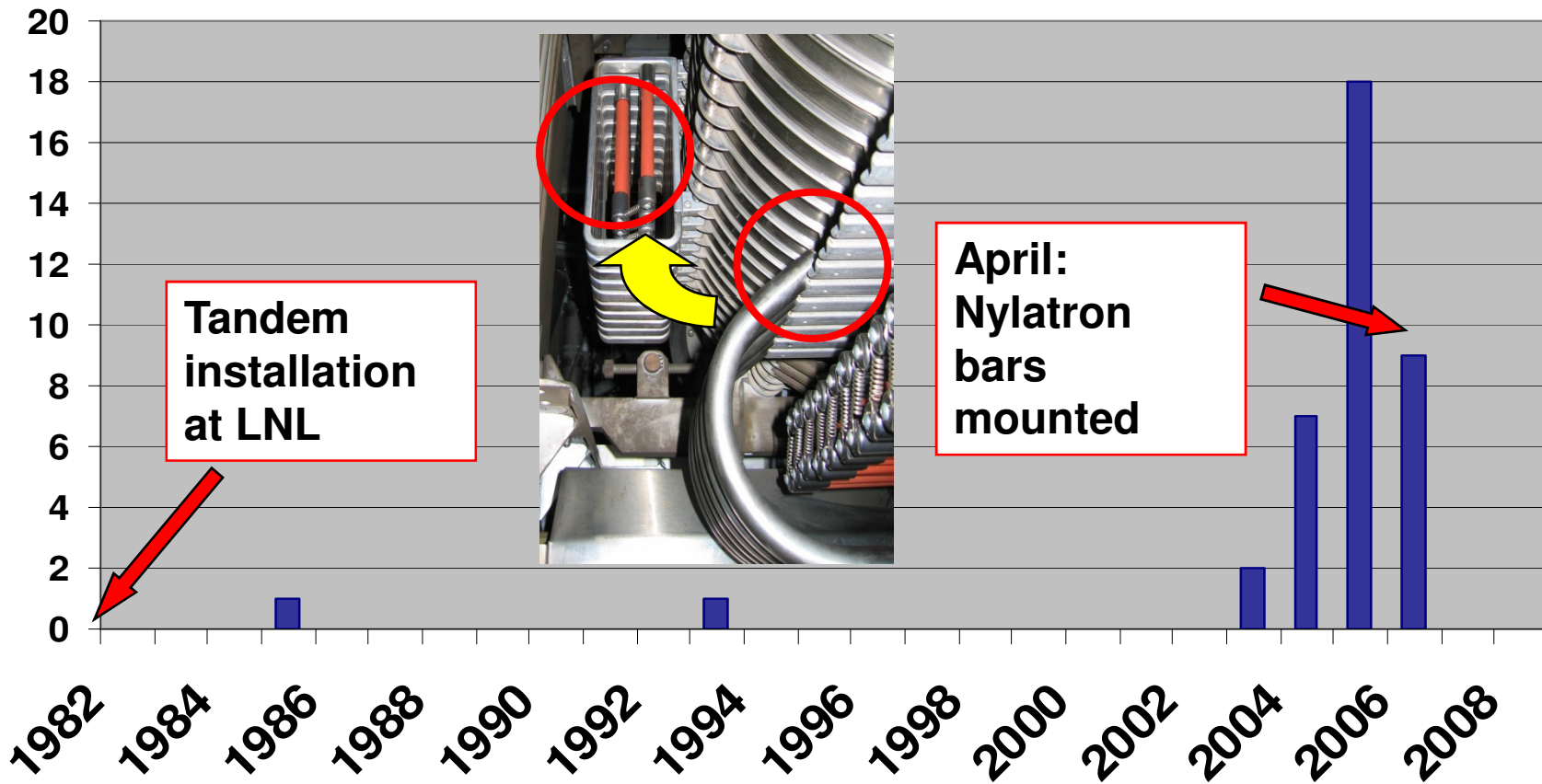
- **Ocober-December 2005:**

10 unscheduled opening: 9 for broken resistor support and 1 for vacuum problem



Analysis of the statistic problems

Tandem RS holders replacement by year





After the statistic analysis the Last minute
Became Preventive Maintenance

Fixed spacer-bar among Rs holders

(mat.: nylatron mc 901, in all the section of
the machine are installed.)

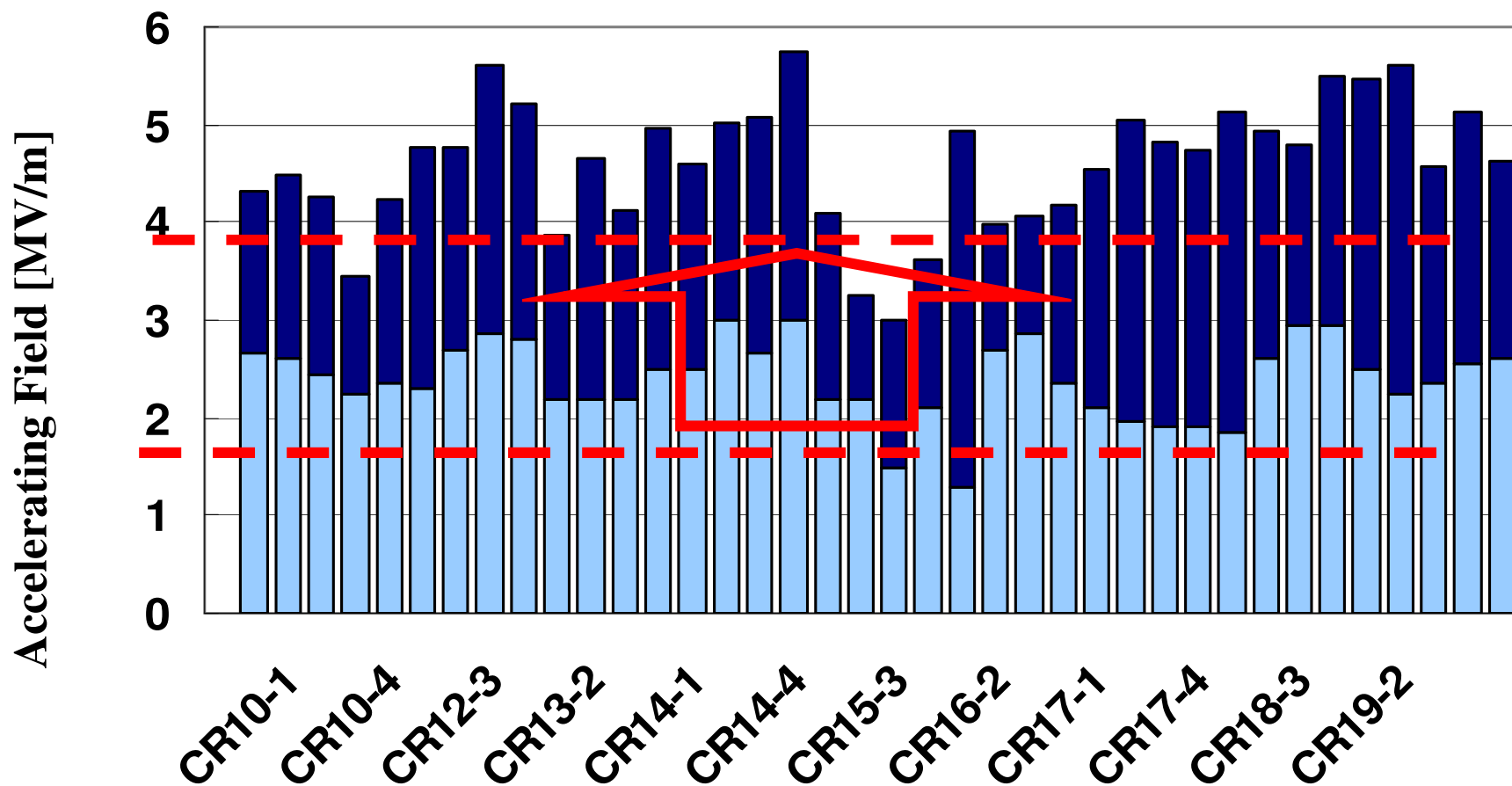
Could happen...Started as Development ended as Maintenance of all cryostats

- ❑ LNL started to think about ALPI, a heavy ion SC linac equipped with QW, Pb on Cu resonators, less expensive and *easier* to build than Nb QWR.
- ❑ Since the beginning we investigated the possibility to substitute in the future Pb with Nb.
- ❑ A laboratory for Nb QWR sputtering was set up and a devoted research project was funded in 1987.

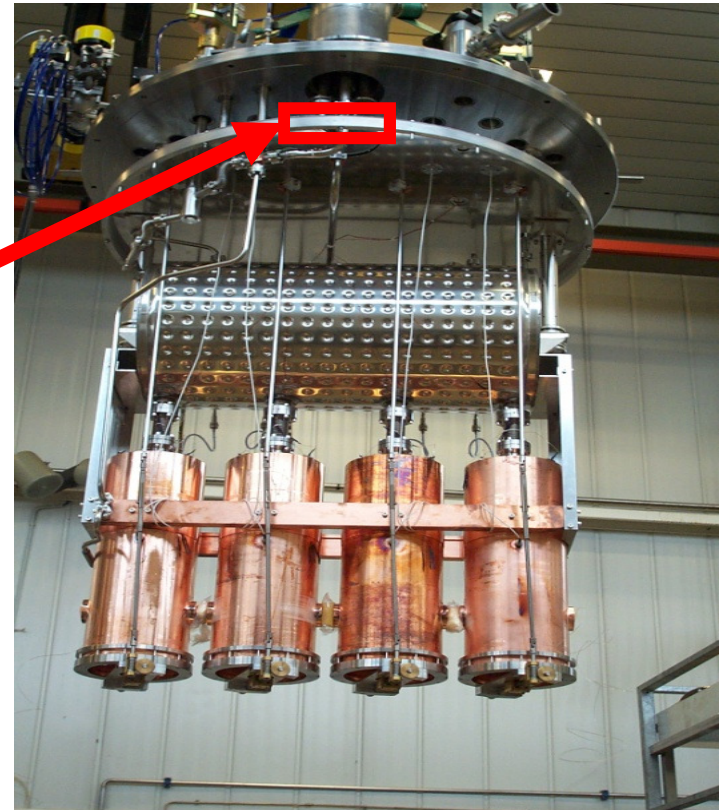
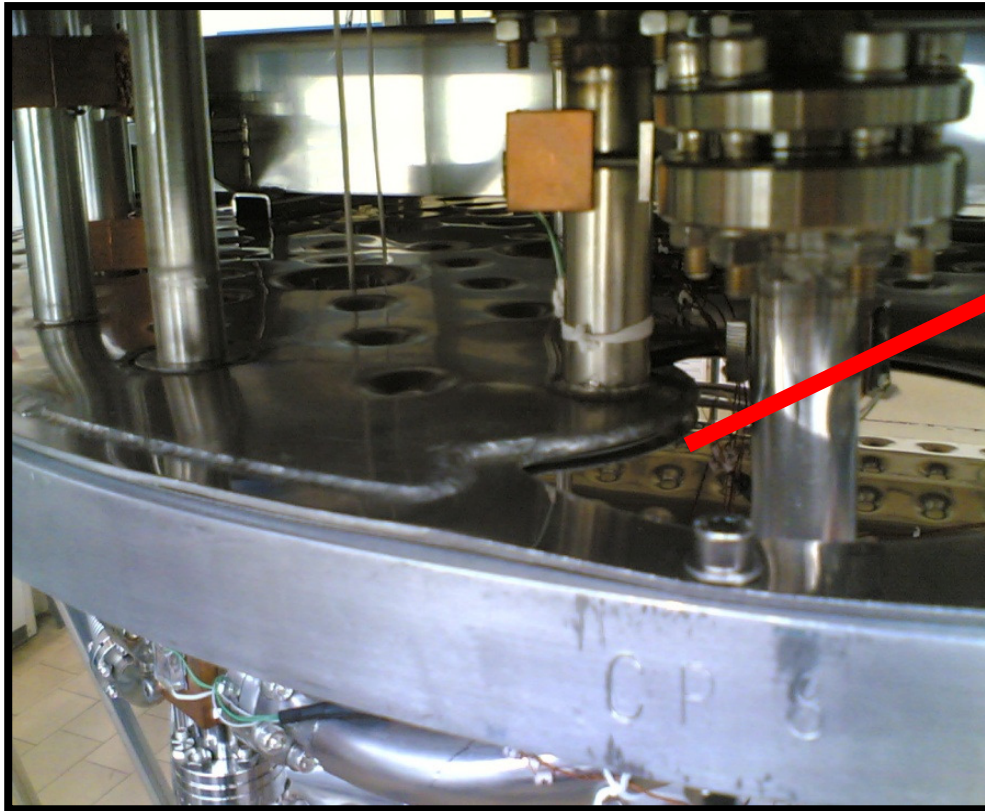


- ❑ 1987: Funding a Development on QWR Nb sputtering
- ❑ 1988-1999: DC biased sputtering choice and system set-up
- ❑ 1990: Obtaining good SC performance on samples
- ❑ 1991: Sputtering on a simplified prototype
- ❑ 1994: Design of a ALPI high b resonator suitable for sputtering production and compatible with existing cryostats
- ❑ 1995/1998 Production and installation of 4 high b cavities in ALPI
- ❑ 1998 Sputtering of a standard medium b ALPI resonator
- ❑ 2003 Upgrading of the medium b ALPI resonators

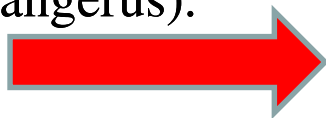
2003 Medium β ALPI cavities from Pb to Nb



Exemple of preventive maintenance 2009-10



Problem of mechanical fatigue, causing He gas leak from cryostat shields (VERY Dangerous).



Preventive Maintenance in all the cryostats

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Could happen... Started as maintenance Low- β tuning device ended as an upgrade

The main source of detuning, in these cavities, is the change of pressure of the helium bath. The standard ALPI mechanical tuner, although sufficient for slow corrections, is not well suited for frequency tracking in the presence of fast pressure fluctuations, due to large mechanical backlash and poor reproducibility.

ΔP in the Cold-box meaning Δf in the cavity

1. Resolution $\sim 0.33 \mu\text{m}$ or better; this corresponds to frequency resolution below 1 Hz.
2. Very small and reproducible backlash in order to allow a fast tuner recovery .

We used the lever design of the TRIUMF QWR tuner with commercial backlash-free “C-FLEX” joints.

The system is linear and its theoretical resolution of on the tuning plate is $0.1 \mu\text{m}$. This results in about 0.3 Hz tuning resolution for low- β quarter wave resonators; this value is well suited for our application.

1 mbar \sim 1 Hz



New tuner
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The same problem (ΔP in the cold-box) trigger the start for an Upgrade of RF coupler for the Low β QWR

A new, liquid nitrogen cooled RF coupler, inspired by the ISAC_2 one, has been designed in order to maintain stable temperature with a forward power up to 500W, while limiting the thermal load to the liquid helium system within 1W. The main difference from the TRIUMF model is the 90 degrees corner near the connector, that allows keeping the overall length within 160 mm (the maximum available space in our cryostats) while leaving an effective stroke of 80 mm; this results in a larger tuning range. The calculated heat load towards the liquid He circuit is around 1 W.

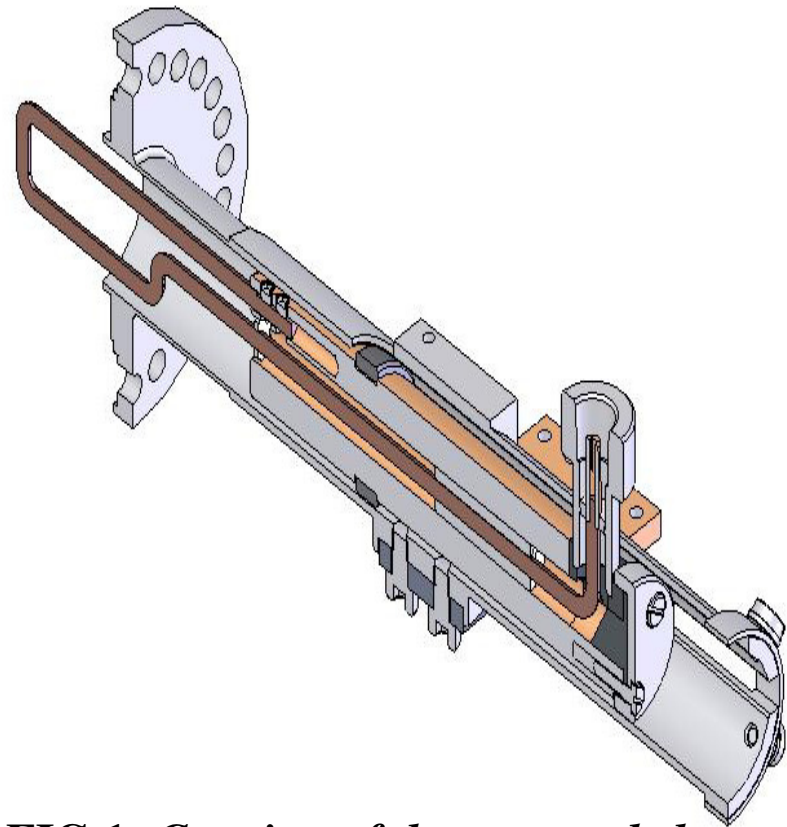
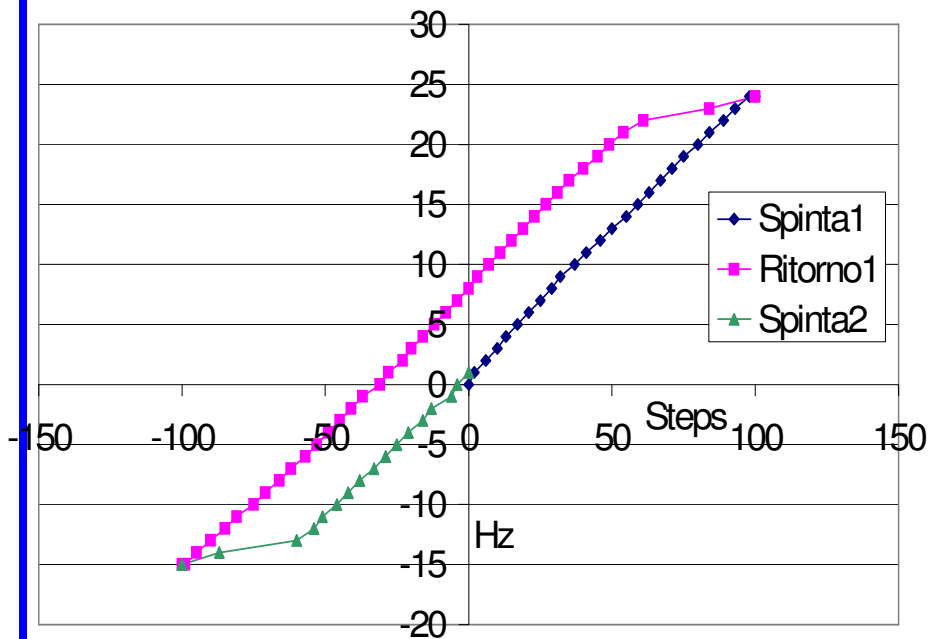


FIG 1: *Cut view of the new cooled coupler prototype*

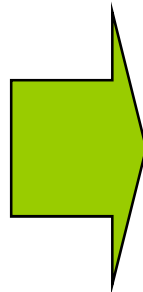
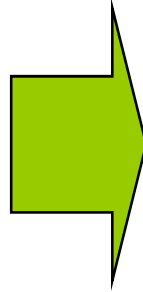
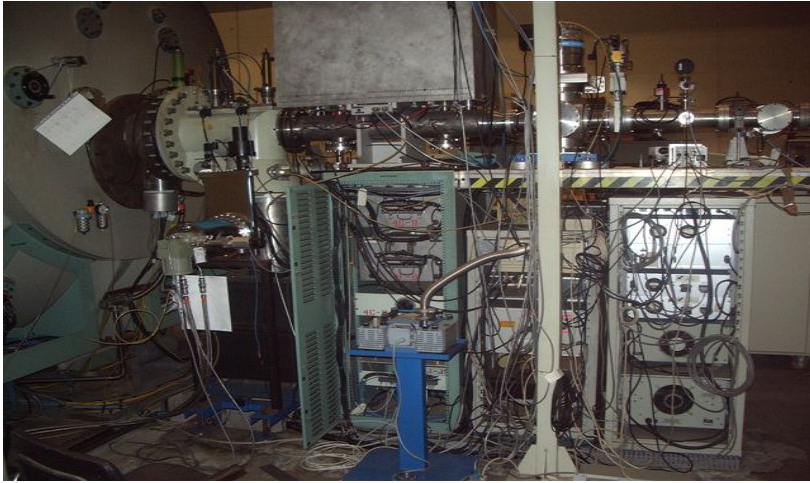
Low- β tuning device upgrading



Resolution $\sim 0.33 \mu\text{m}$ or better; this corresponds to frequency resolution below 1 Hz.

- C-flex joints do not deteriorate the Q ($> 10^9$) of the QWR
- good linearity, resolution and reliability
- tuning range > 10 kHz

Safety maintenance of electrical wiring at Tandem XTU



Smooth transition from an all-on-paper to all-on-DB E-Logbook

Microsoft Excel - PIAVE-ALPI_Controller.xls

File Modifica Visualizza Inserisci Formato Strumenti Dati Finestra ? Adobe PDF

Digitare una domanda.

Protezione...

CAVITIES Controls							
LNL	ven-29 feb 2008	9.50					
Mass (A)	136	MAGNETS					
Charge (Q)	23						
Read Cavities	Write Cavities	Copy to Write	Rescale	STORY			
Reading from Cavities				Writing to Cavities			
QWR NAME	AMP. MV/m	PHASE deg	STATUS	QWR NAME	AMP. MV/m	Ref PHASE deg	Reference deg
B3-40MHz	2.174	178	on	B3-40MHz	2.199	161	
B3-80MHz	0.725	157	on	B3-80MHz	0.768	141	
B3-120MHz	0.200	105	on	B3-120MHz	0.193	124	
SRFQ1	19.191	0	locked	SRFQ1	19.191	0	0
SRFQ2	18.907	164	locked	SRFQ2	18.907	164	139
PC1-QWR1	3.577	99	on	PC1-QWR1	2.446	99	-90
PC1-QWR2	3.972	246	on	PC1-QWR2	3.048	246	60
PC1-QWR3	3.874	155	on	PC1-QWR3	3.493	155	30
PC1-QWR4	3.782	68	on	PC1-QWR4	3.489	66	-25
PC2-QWR1	3.820	3	on	PC2-QWR1	3.820	3	-20
PC2-QWR2	4.306	165	on	PC2-QWR2	3.838	165	-20
PC2-QWR3	3.986	304	on	PC2-QWR3	3.850	304	-20
PC2-QWR4	3.848	6	on	PC2-QWR4	3.848	6	20
HER1	357.312	17	on	HER1	510.560	38	-00

Pronto NUM

Smooth transition from an all-on-paper to all-on-DB E-Logbook

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "PIAVE-ALPI_Controller.xls". The spreadsheet is divided into several functional areas:

- Header:** Row 1 contains "MAGNETS Controls". Row 2 shows "LNL" and "gio-28 feb 2008".
- Parameters:** Row 4 shows "Mass (A)" with a value of "136". Row 5 shows "Charge (Q)" with a value of "23".
- Buttons:** A row of colored buttons includes "Read Magnets" (green), "Write Magnets" (red), "Copy to Write" (yellow), "Rescale" (purple), and "STORY" (orange).
- Radio Buttons:** A grey box on the right contains three radio buttons: "PIAVE", "PIAVE_ALPI", and "ALPI".
- Data Table:** A table starting at row 12 lists magnet names and their current settings. The columns are "Magnet name", "Read Current A", "Read %", and "Imposed Current A" and "%".

Magnet name	Read Current A	Read %	Imposed Current A	Imposed Current %
PD1	0.0000	0.000%	4.8000	3.000%
3PQ1A	0.0000	0.000%	86.4893	36.037%
3PQ1B	0.0000	0.000%	67.4376	28.099%
1PQ1	0.0000	0.000%	0.0000	0.000%
3PQ2A	0.0000	0.000%	88.0493	36.687%
3PQ2B	0.0000	0.000%	70.8926	29.539%
PD2	0.0000	0.000%	3.2000	2.000%
2PQ1A	0.0000	0.000%	23.6171	14.761%
2PQ1B	0.0000	0.000%	19.0040	11.878%
2PQ2A	0.0000	0.000%	27.8840	17.428%
2PQ2B	0.0000	0.000%	37.6763	23.548%
2PQ3A	0.0000	0.000%	63.6456	39.778%
2PQ3B	0.0000	0.000%	43.6235	27.265%
2PQ4A	0.0000	0.000%	50.8696	25.435%
2PQ4B	0.0000	0.000%	50.3304	25.165%
PST1A	0.0000	0.000%	-0.0400	-1.143%

Maintenance Future?

My Big Job



Thank you for your attention