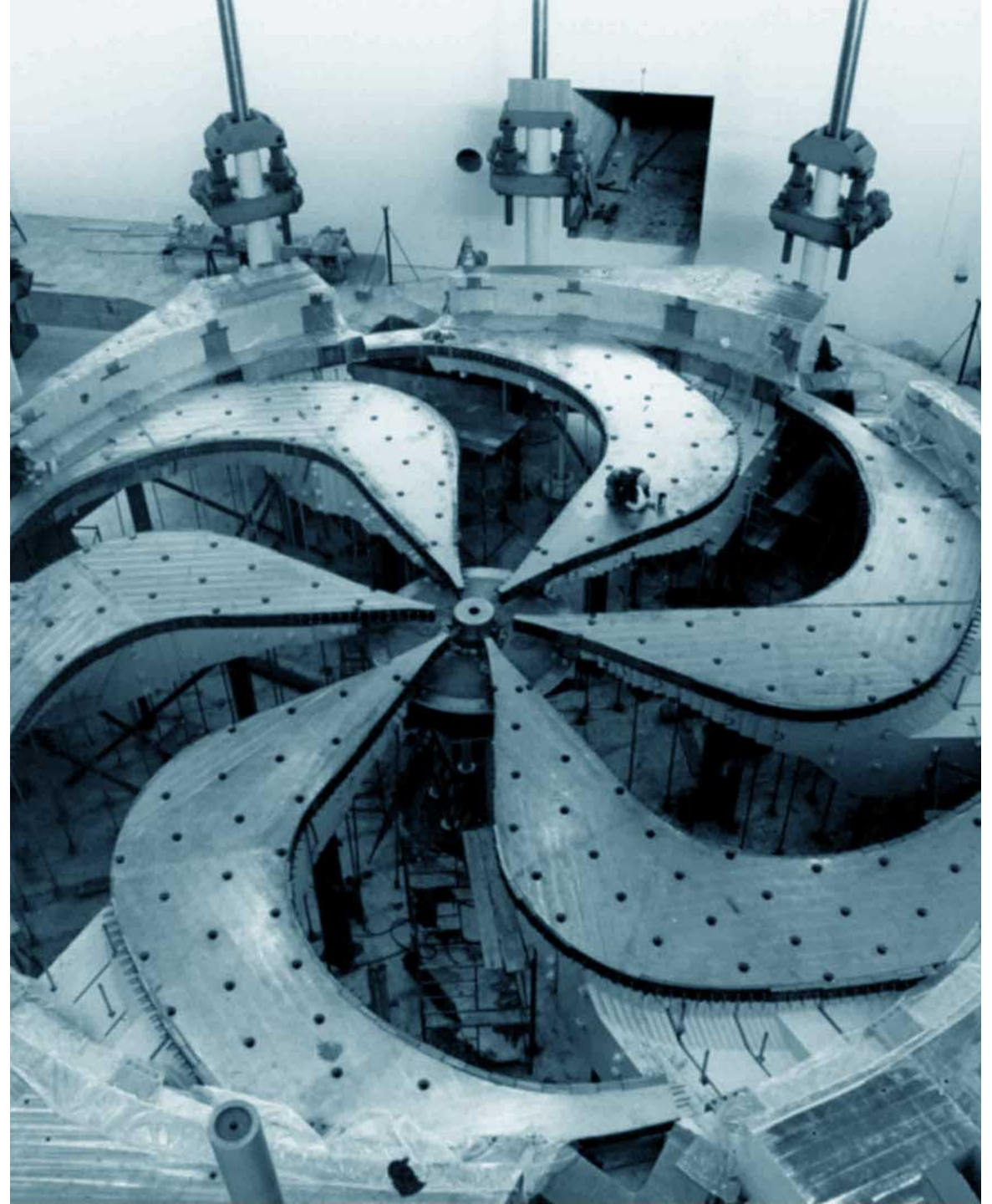
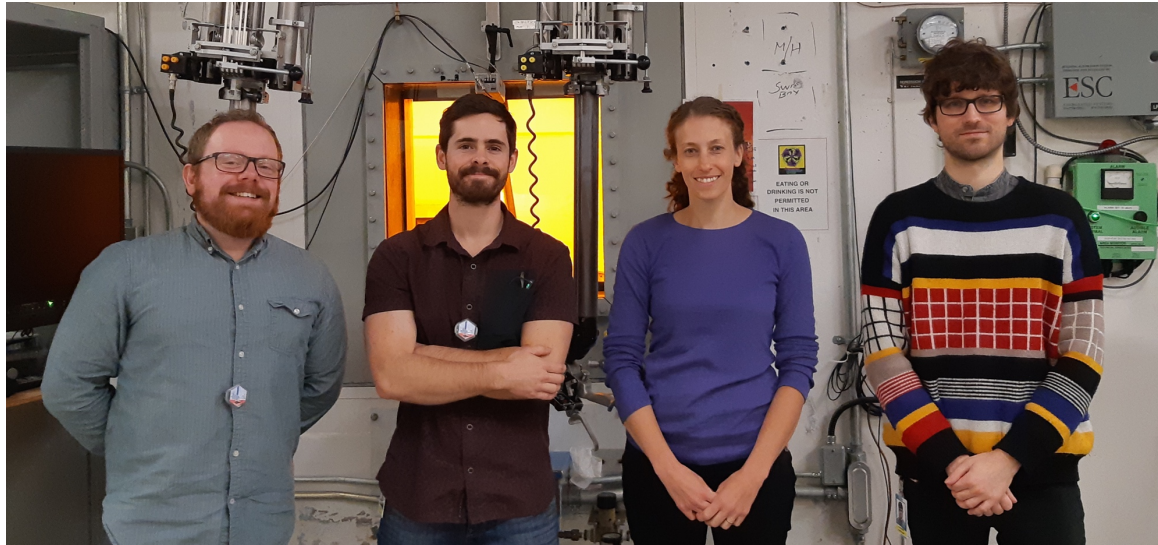


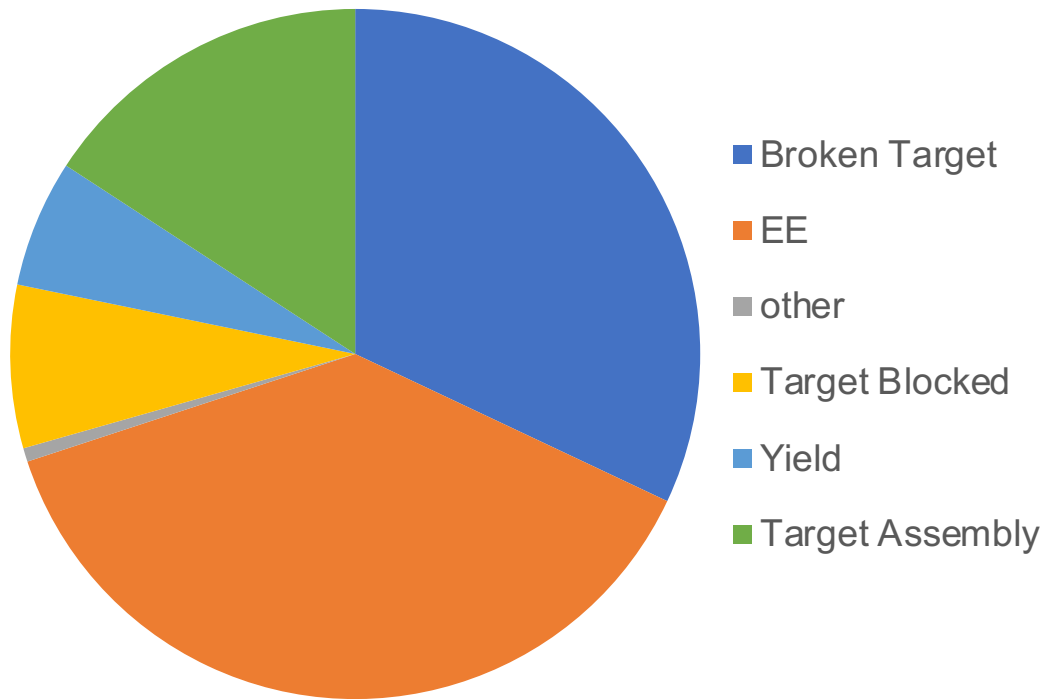
Current ISAC Target Infrastructure Strategy

Alexander Gottberg
Department Head, Targets and Ion Sources

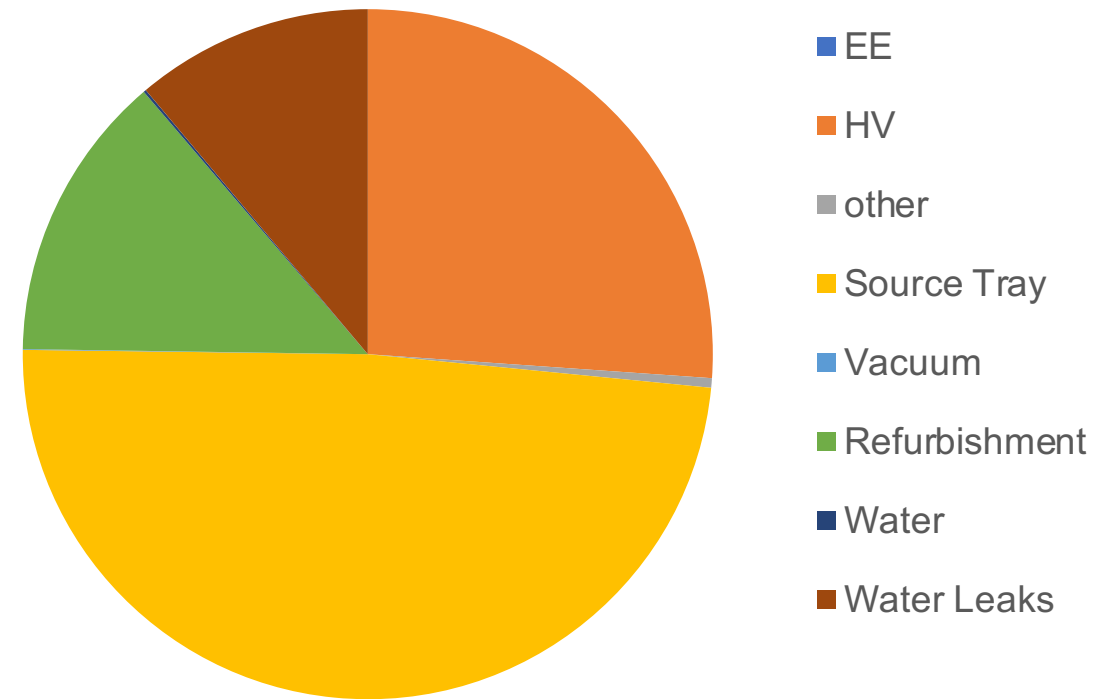
ISAC Strategy Workshop
November 08, 2019

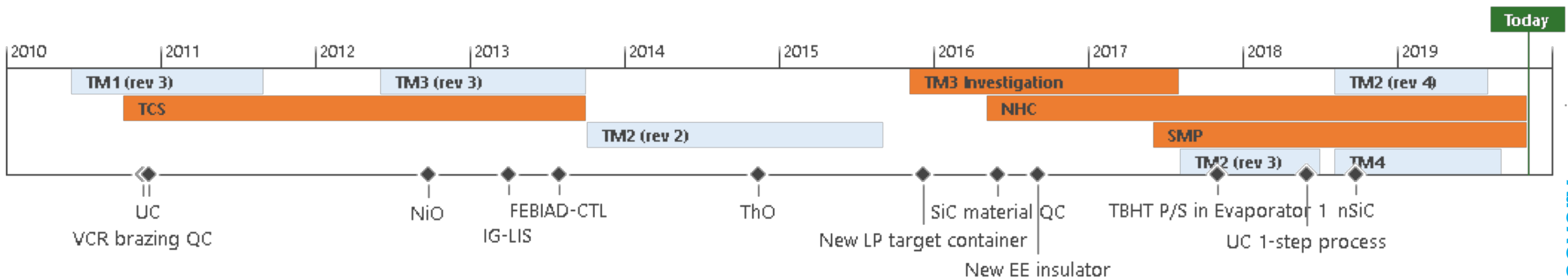
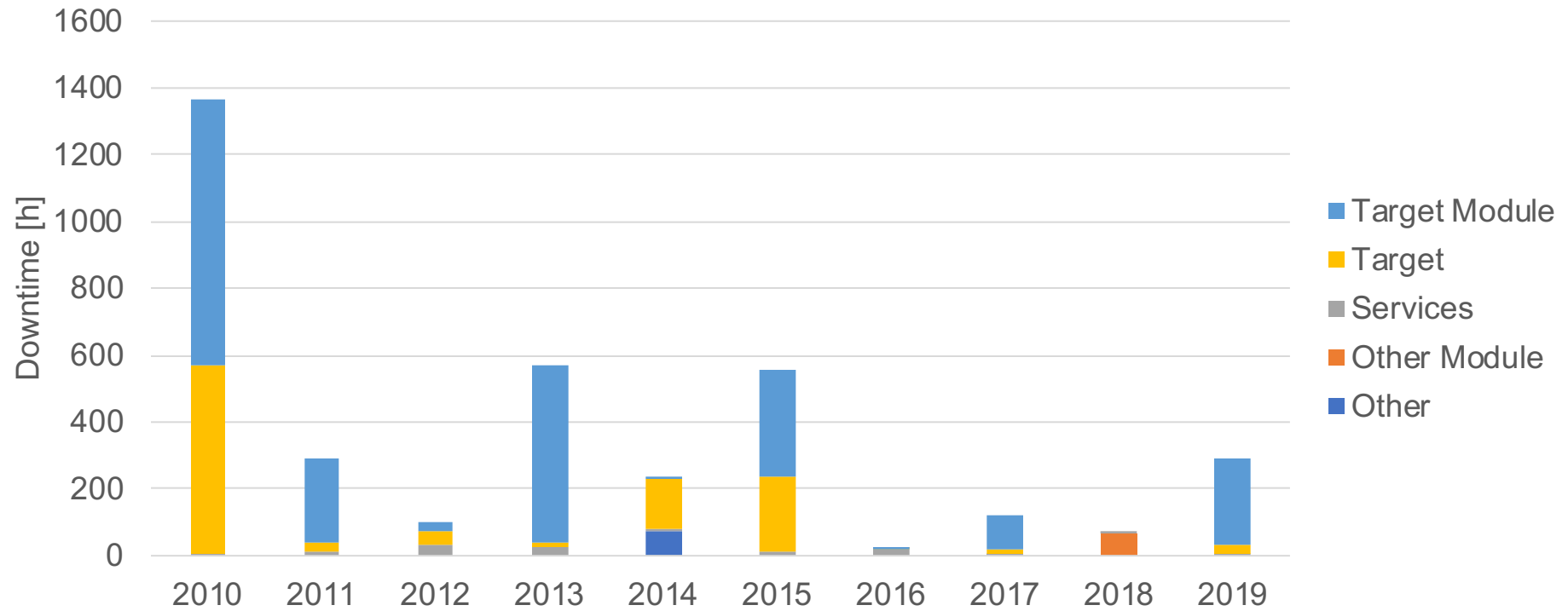


Target Downtime 2010-2019
total: 1100 hours in 10 years

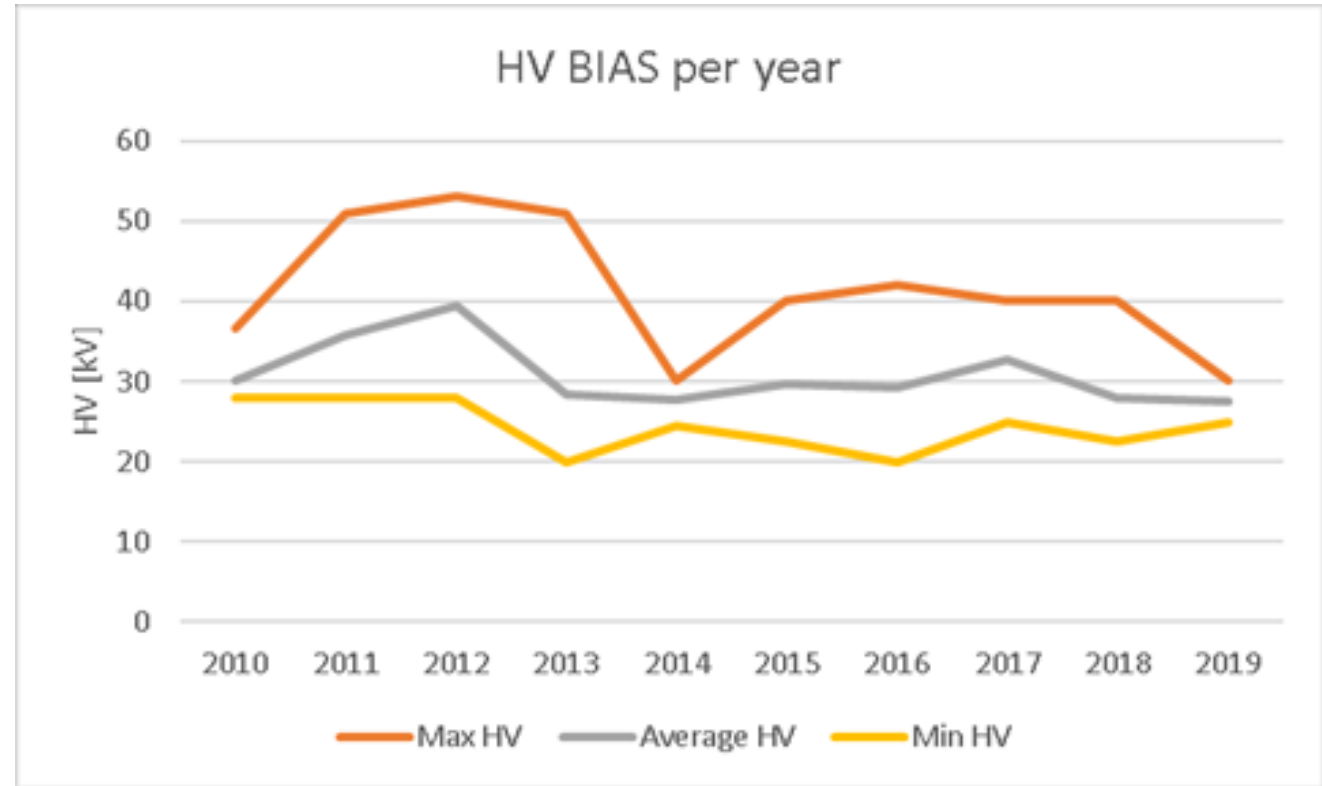
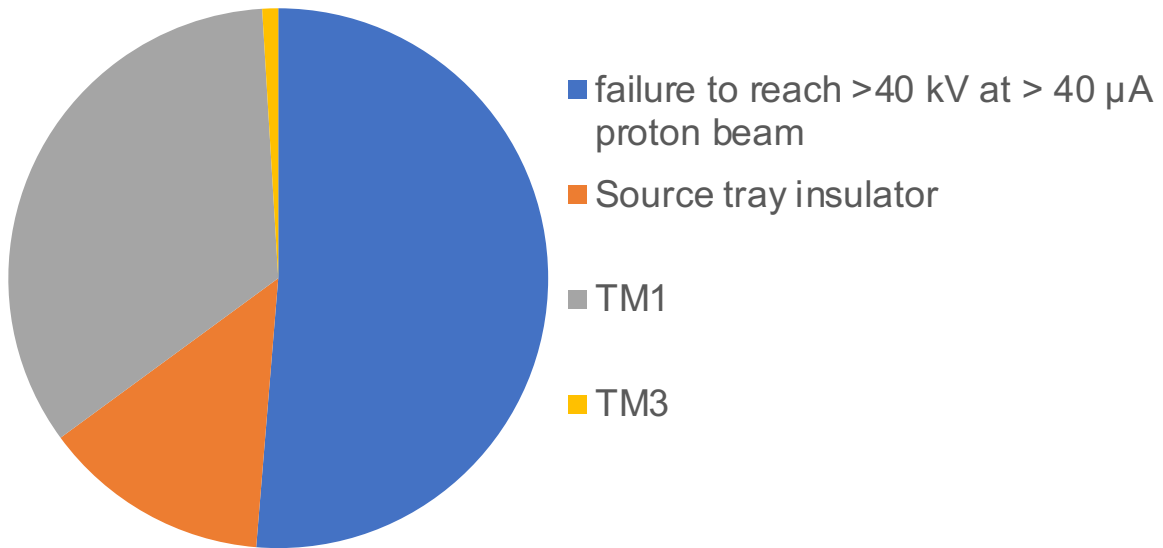


Target Module Downtime 2010-2019
total: 2300 hour in 10 years

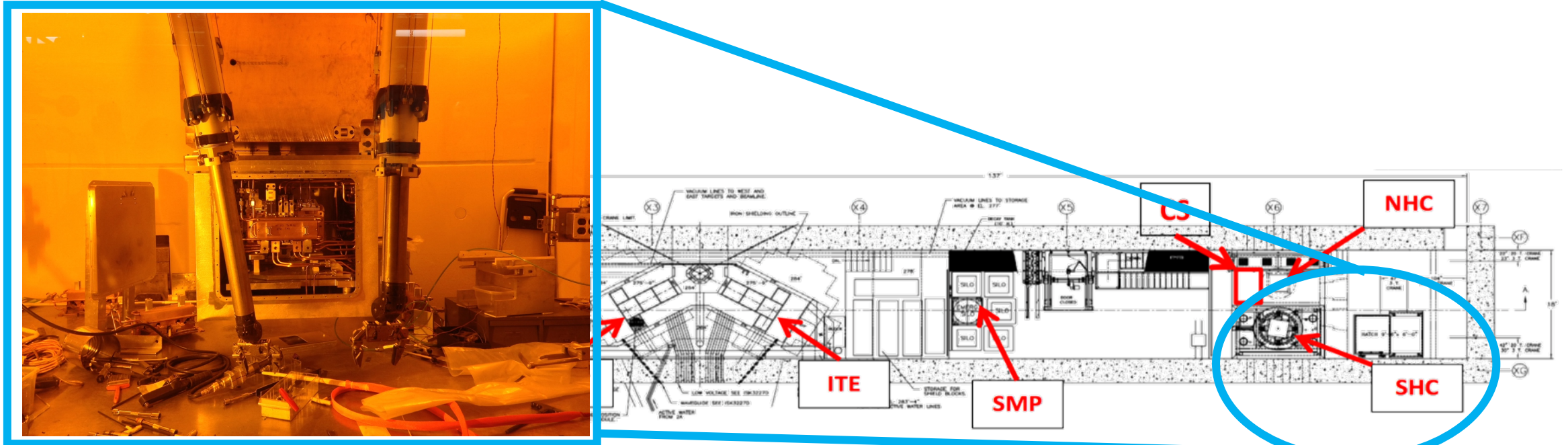




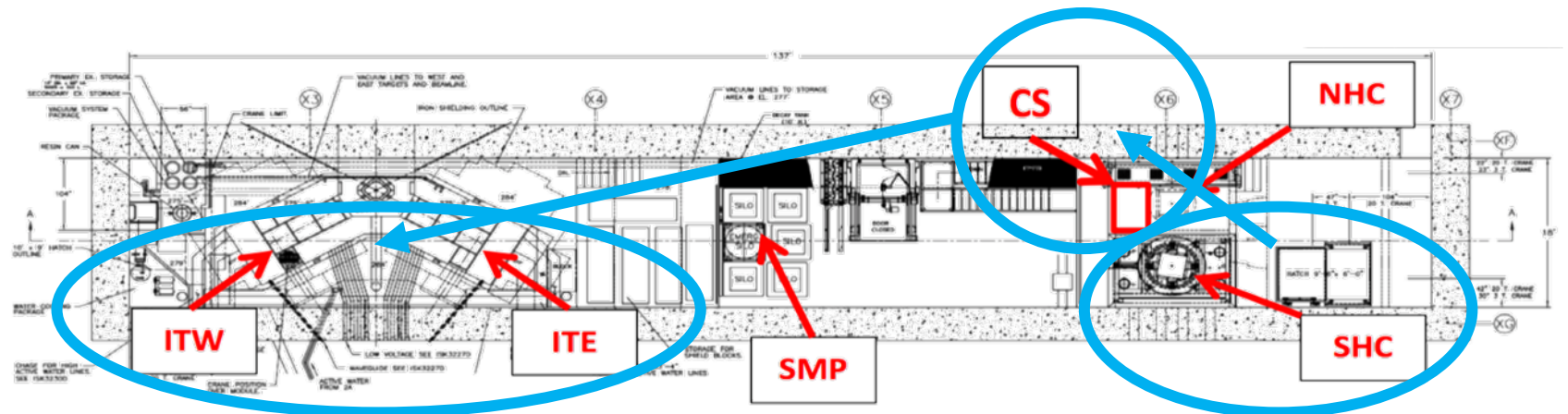
High Voltage Caused Downtime 2010-2019 total: 600 hours in 10 years



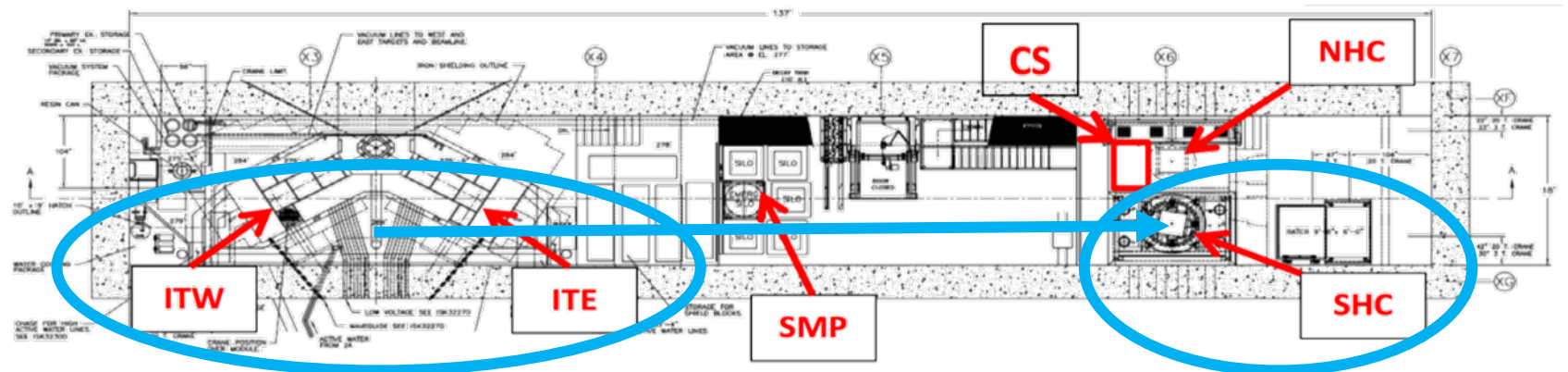
- Target assembled in the hot/cold lab then introduced into the south hot cell
- Module craned into the hot cell and target installed with manipulators



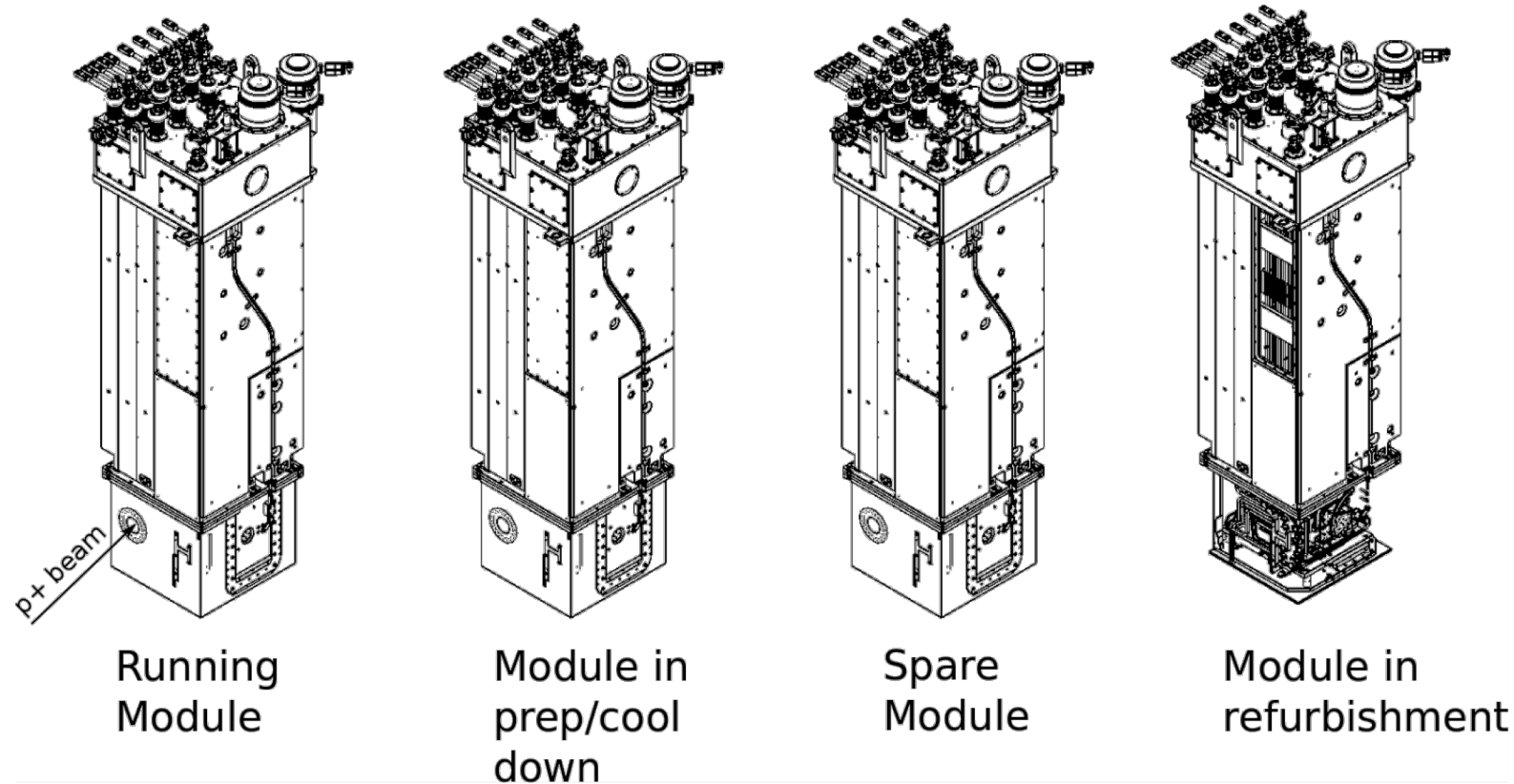
- Target assembled in the hot/cold lab then introduced into the south hot cell
- Module craned into the hot cell and target installed with manipulators
- Module craned into the conditioning station for testing, then into the target pit



- Target assembled in the hot/cold lab then introduced into the south hot cell
- Module craned into the hot cell and target installed with manipulators
- Module craned into the conditioning station for testing, then into the target pit
- After the run, the module is craned back to the south hot cell for target removal



Four operating target modules required for reliable and sustainable operation of two ISAC target stations.



Constant upgrades and two-module operation with a spare module in reserve for emergencies

TM #	HV	SIS	FEBIAD	IGLIS	Protons	Notes
1	25 kV	Yes	No	No	10 μ A	Window water line broken, possibility to use TM1 as a last resort
2	55 kV offline 35 kV online	Yes	Yes	No	100 μ A	Plans to retrofit module for IGLIS operation during winter shutdown 2019-2020
3	< 20 kV	No	No	No	-	Not functional (in refurbishment)
4	55 kV offline 35 kV online	Yes	No	No	100 μ A	Plans to pull wires to run IGLIS and FEBIAD during winter shutdown 2019-2020

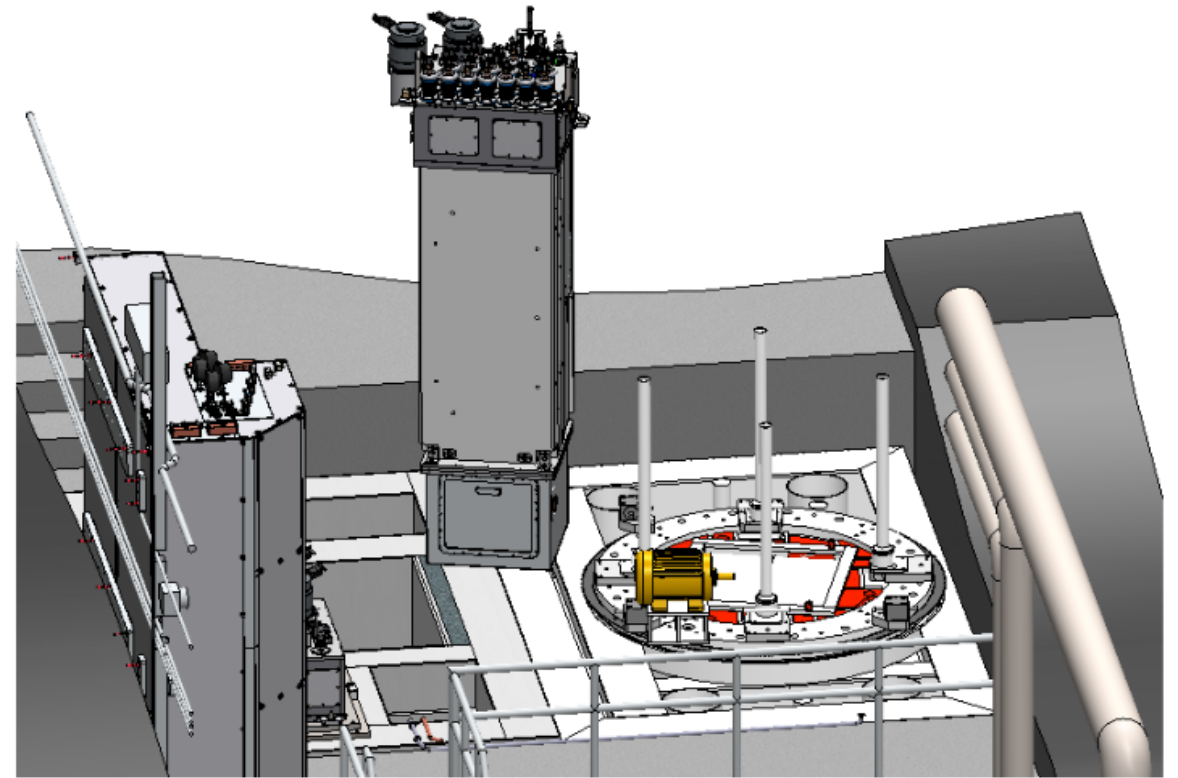
**Running with two modules in rotation presents a major vulnerability.
In first order: If one module fails unexpectedly we lose half of RIB delivery for the year.**

Consider intermediate one-module rotation to mitigate this risk.

Two Reasons for Existing Module Deficiencies Until Now: 1. Infrastructure Limitations

- South hot cell must be empty during module moves, meaning refurbishment projects are difficult to schedule
 - South hot cell also used primarily for target exchanges
- ➔ Long-term module repair and refurbishing very difficult.

Initiation of new several infrastructure projects in 2016 to make South Hot Cell available for target module work.



Projects for an integrated approach to ISAC reliability upgrade:

1. North Hot Cell Project (P426)

A dedicated target exchange hot cell, freeing up the SHC for extended refurbishment and repair activities.

2. Safe Module Parking Project (P427)

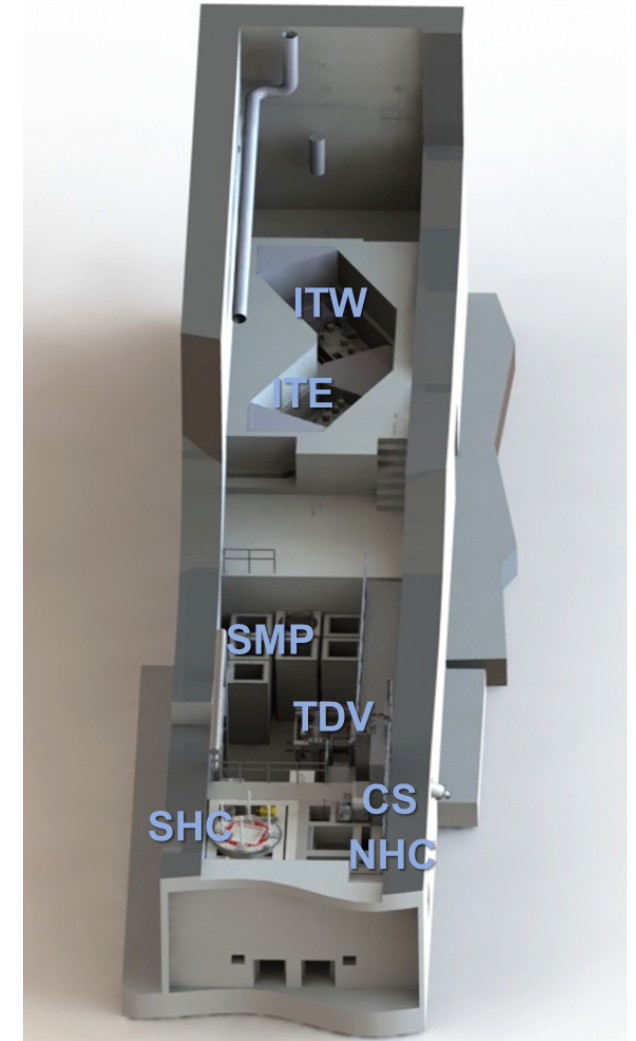
A shielded landing site that supplies rotational redundancy that is missing at the target hall crane. This allows that the hot cell does not have to be empty during every module move.

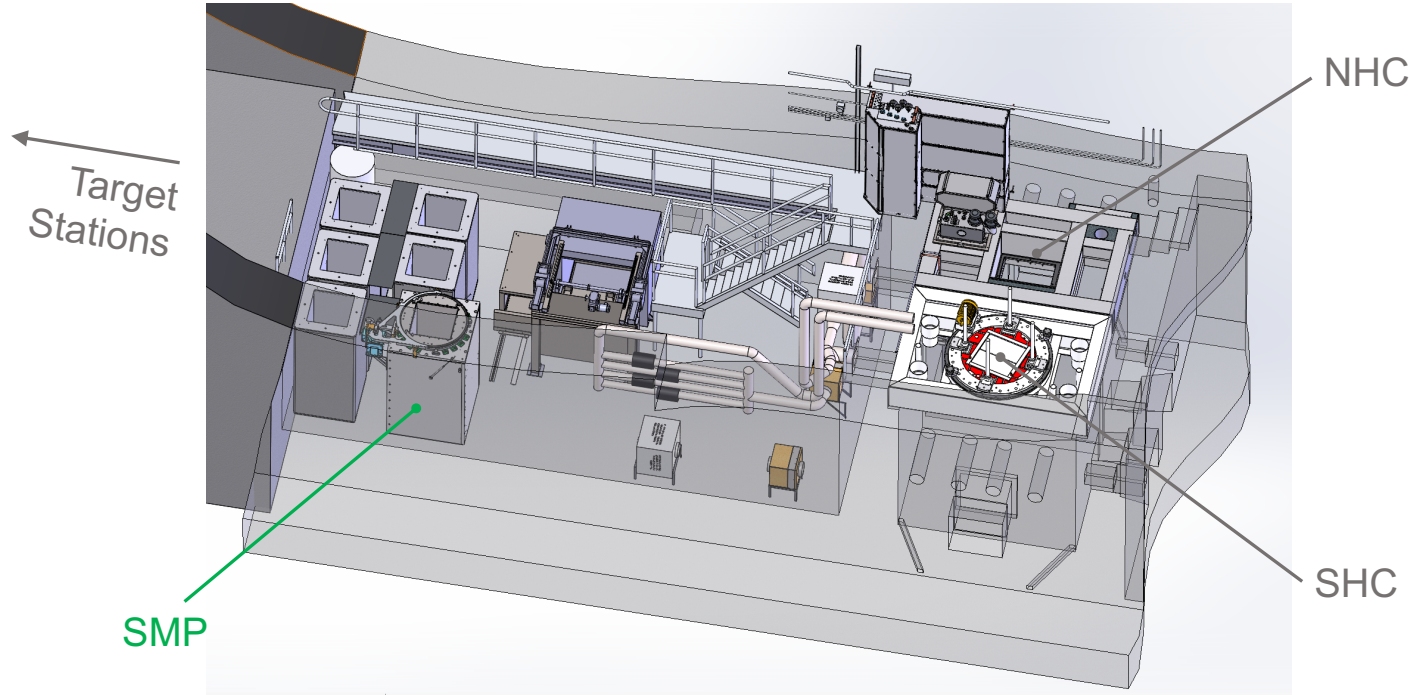
3. TM3 Investigation Project (P416)

An offline inspection of target module 3 that will provide design guidelines for designing a sustainable TM refurbishment strategy including the capability of meeting the technical TM requirements.

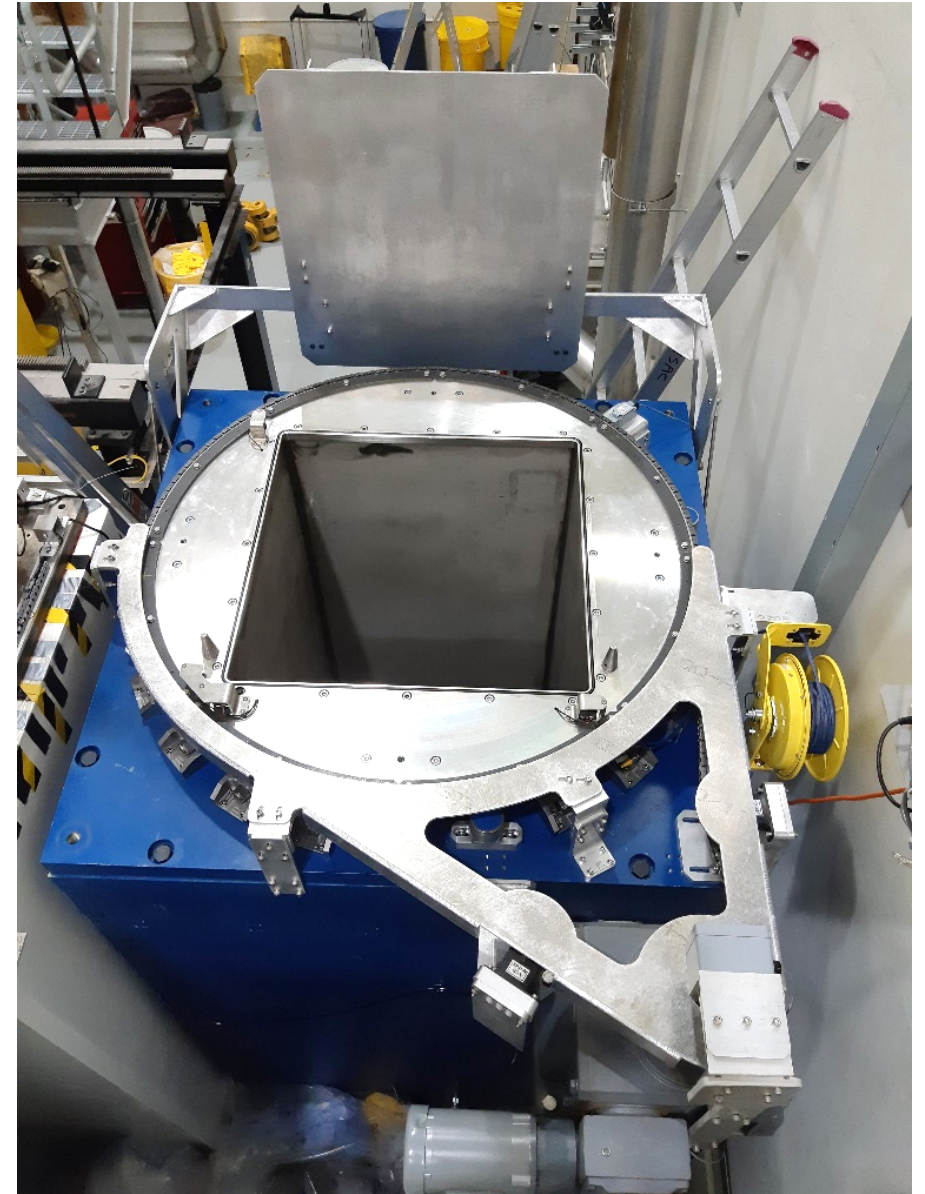
4. TM5 Project (P432)

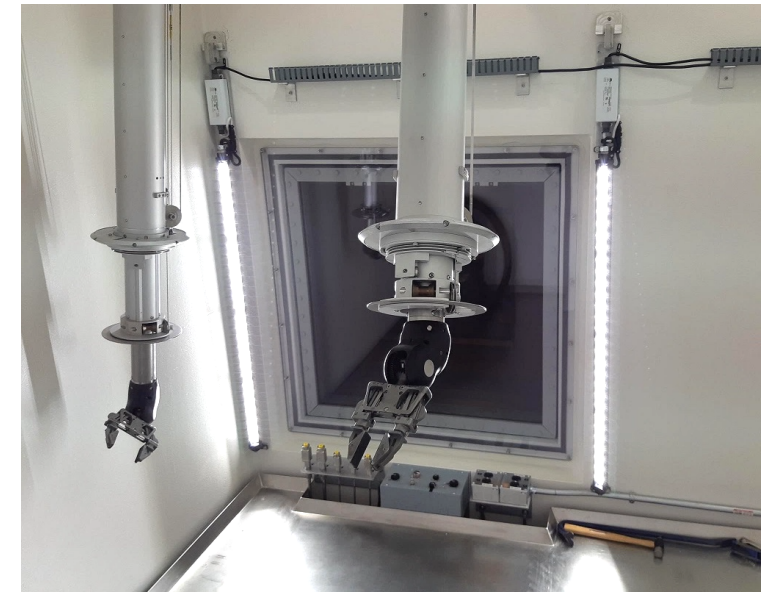
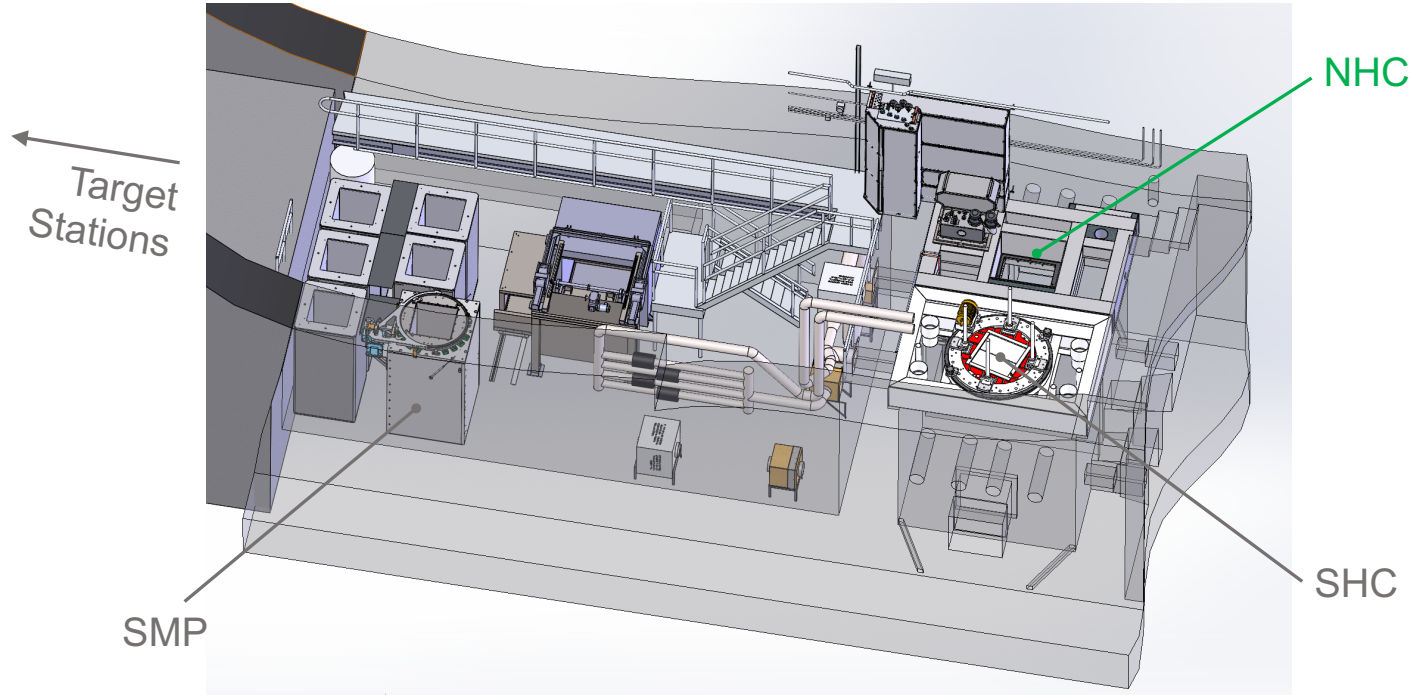
A new (cold) version of the existing TM design that addresses known issues and that can be procured relatively quickly with minimum TRIUMF personnel in order to provide an interim solution until periodic refurbishment program launches.





- Dedicated module landing spot to provide target hall crane rotation redundancy
- Project duration: June 2017 – October 2019
- On budget
- 1 year delay due to personnel availability





- Dedicated target exchange hot cell
- Project duration: May 2016 – April 2019
- On budget
- 1 year delay due to personnel availability

Two Reasons for Existing Module Deficiencies Until Now: 1. Infrastructure Limitations

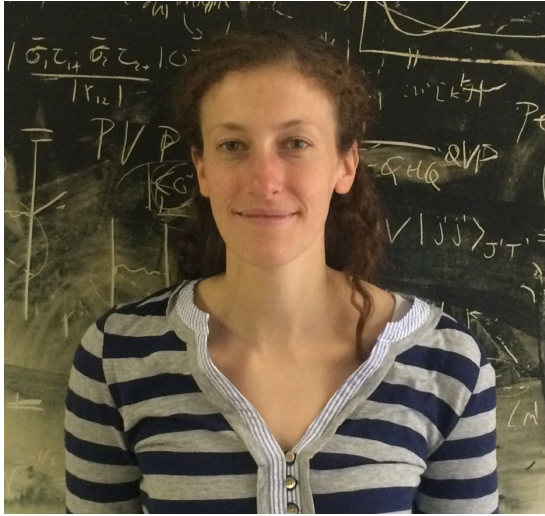
- South hot cell must be empty during module moves, meaning refurbishment projects are difficult to schedule
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 - ➔ Long-term module repair and refurbishing very difficult.

Initiation of new several infrastructure projects in 2016 to make South Hot Cell available for target module work.



Infrastructure successfully installed and dominating technical limitations mitigated

- Another bottleneck to refurbishment projects has been the operational responsibilities of remote handling/target and ion source personnel.
- TRIUMF has now committed to a dedicated team to work on ISAC module development projects.
- This team has defined responsibility to drive ISAC reliability projects, taking priority over responding to online emergencies and ARIEL.



Carla Babcock

**Target and Ion Source
Postdoc**

Project Leader

60%

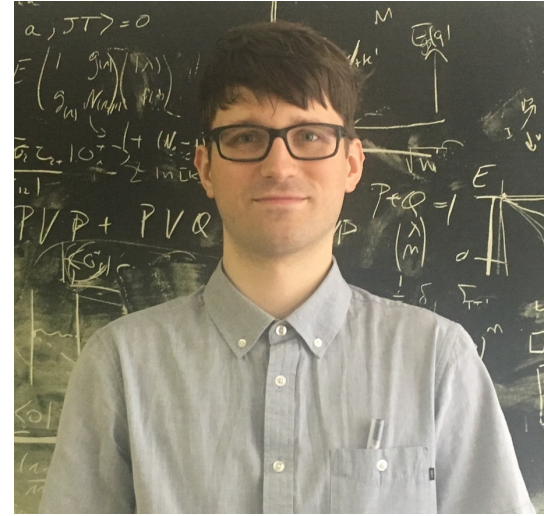


Matthew Kettle

**Target Operation and
Production Engineer**

Project engineer

60%

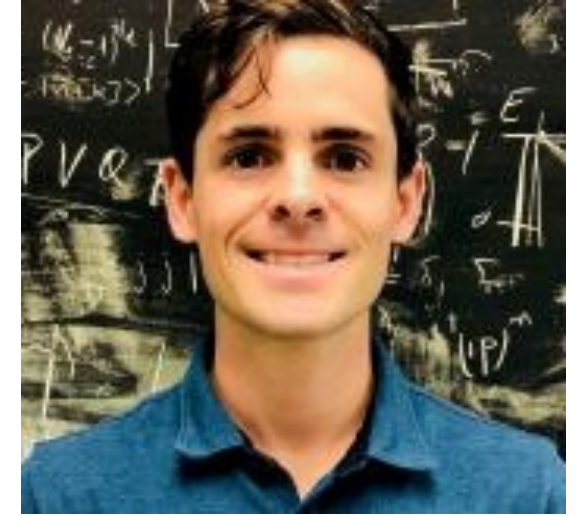


Alexander Shkuratoff

**TIS Development
Engineer**

**High-voltage design,
engineering physics**

100%



Sam McEwen

Vacuum Engineer

Mechanical engineering

80%

**With support from Design Office, Target Operation Group, Remote Handling Group
Competition with ISAC operation, fire fighting, ARIEL project**

2019-2020:

Keep TM2 and TM4 alive with critical spare parts on hand.

2019:

Develop improved and 60 kV capable service tray design.

2020:

Consider one-module rotation to mitigate impact of critical TM failure.

2021:

Refurbish TM3 completely.

Develop strategy for unprecedented exchange of service tray.

2022:

TM4 full refurbishment and upgrade.

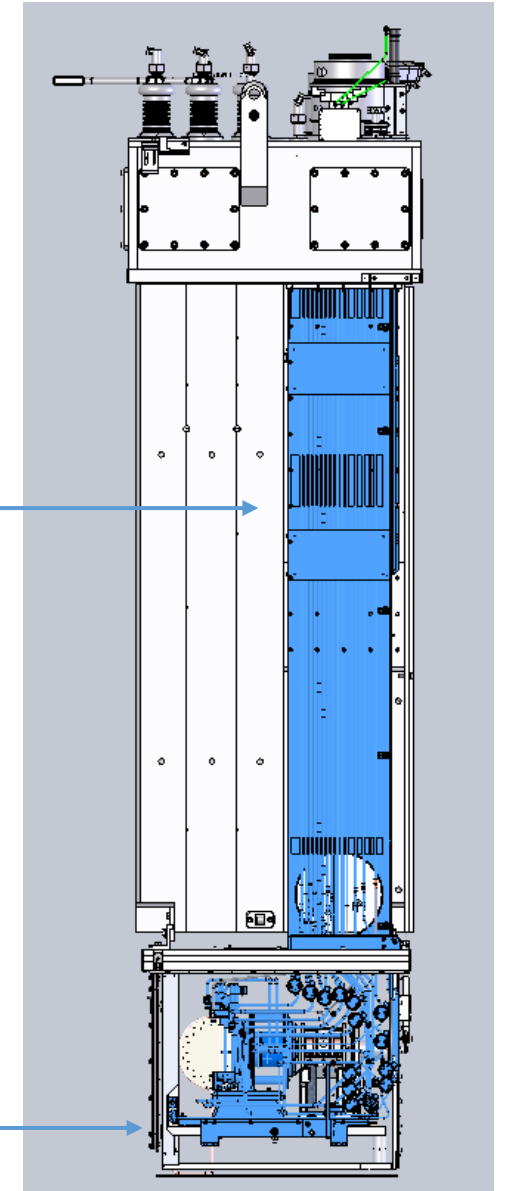
2023:

TM2 full refurbishment and upgrade.

Developed Mid-Term Strategy

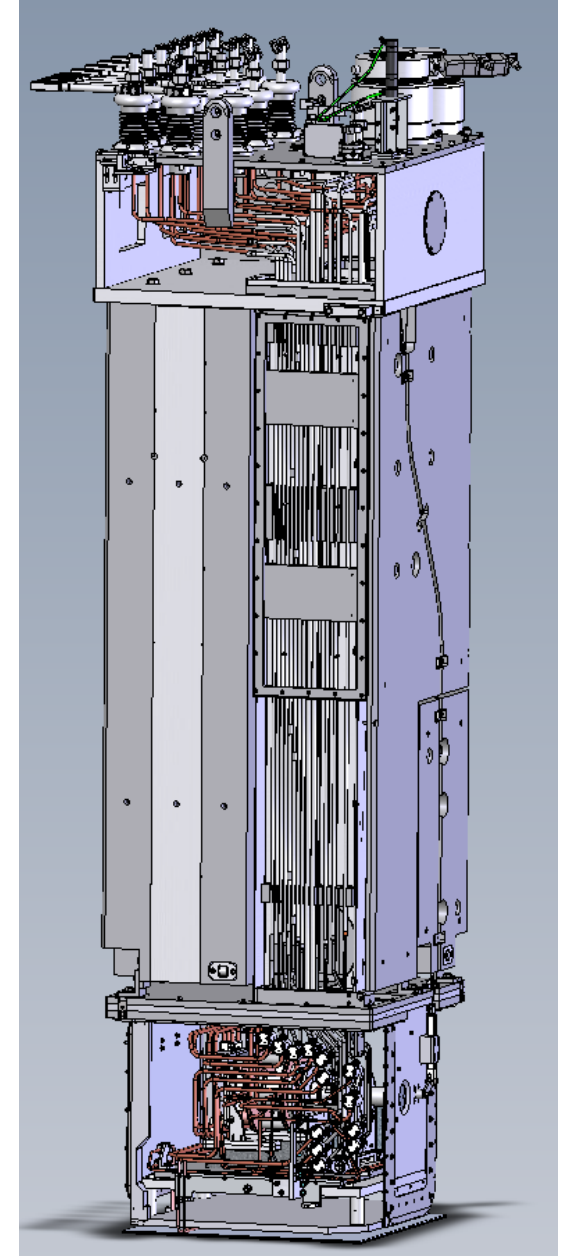
Service tray
Delivers all HV services from the module cap to the source tray

Source tray
Holds the target assembly and extraction optics

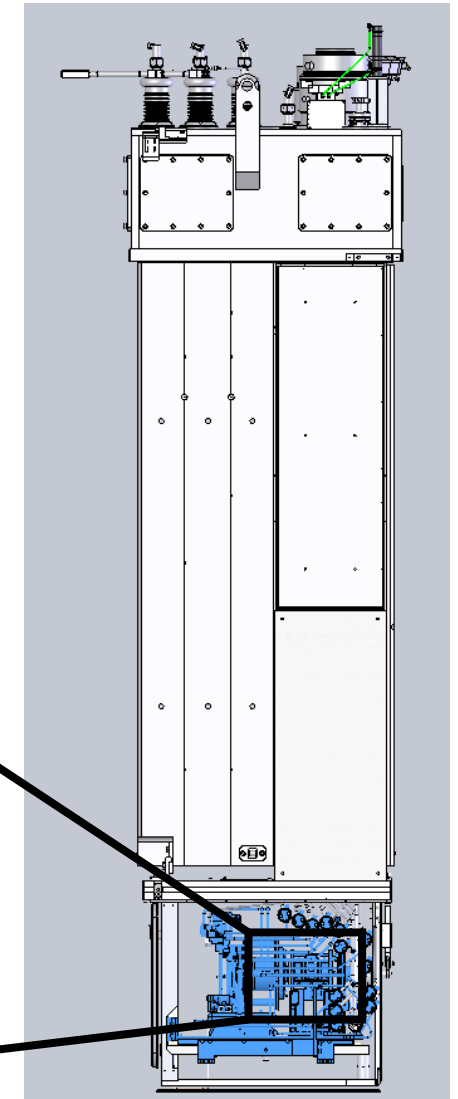
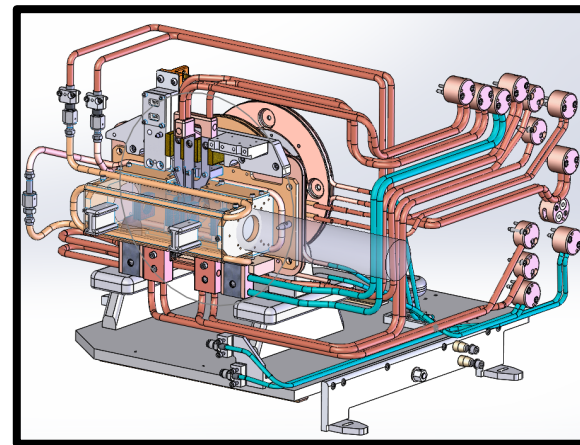


High-level summary:

1. The service tray must hold 75 kV offline.
2. The new service tray must deliver all services required for running any of TRIUMF's target/ion source combinations.
3. The new service tray must fit in the current shield plug void.
4. The new service tray must be remotely installable, in hot cell or using the remote crane.
5. Should be compatible with TM2 and TM4 designs.



- Source trays in TM2 and TM4 have been replaced in extended past winter shutdown:
 - Replaced damaged insulators on TM2 and TM4
 - TM2 source tray in operation now.
 - TM4 source tray exchange:
 - Some difficulties with radiation-induced corrosion on service tray side! (no maintenance concept to date)
 - Patch applied and module back in operation.
- Source tray design has been improved to lower the risk of HV breakdown

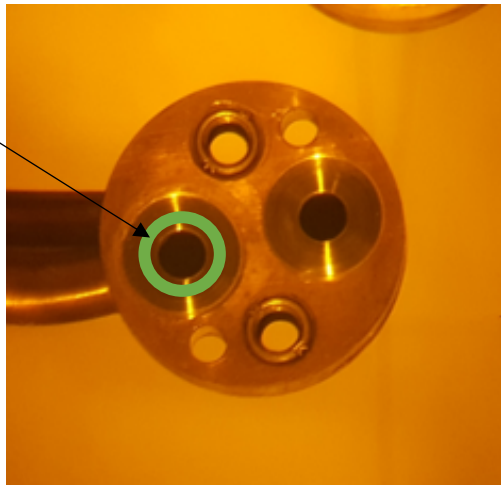


Age, radiation and chemistry contributed to corrosion on the TM4 water blocks, causing leaks in three of them during this last source tray replacement

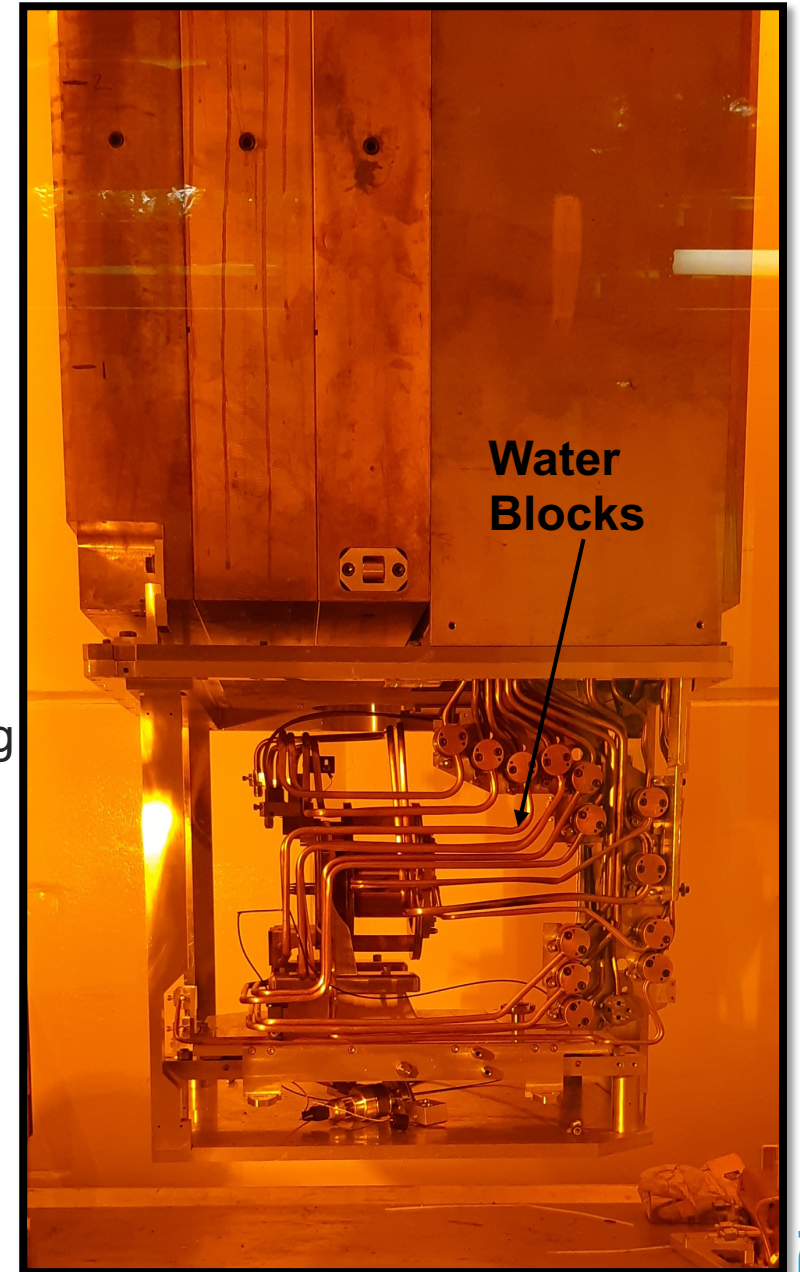
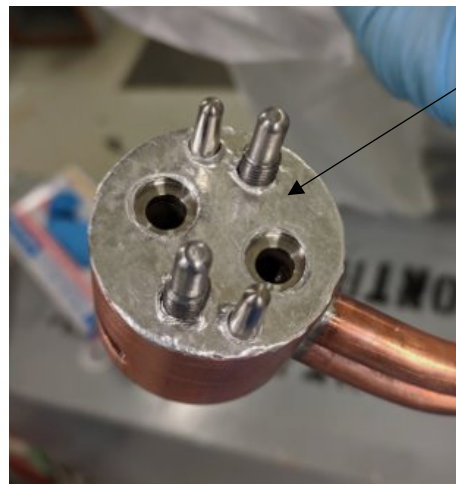
- This was solved using a temporary but so far effective sealing method

→ Development of service tray exchange required!

Normal sealing surface



New sealing surface

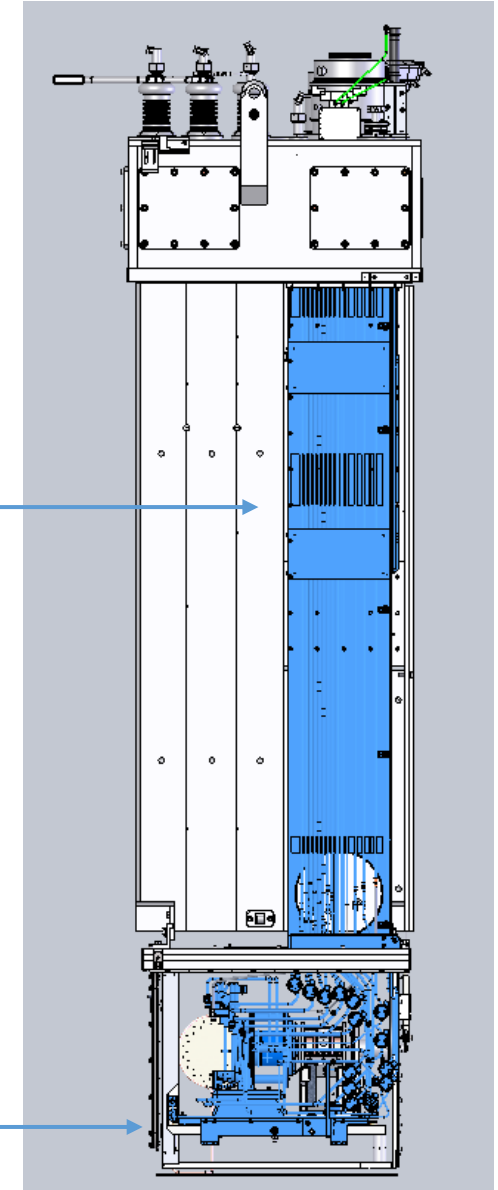


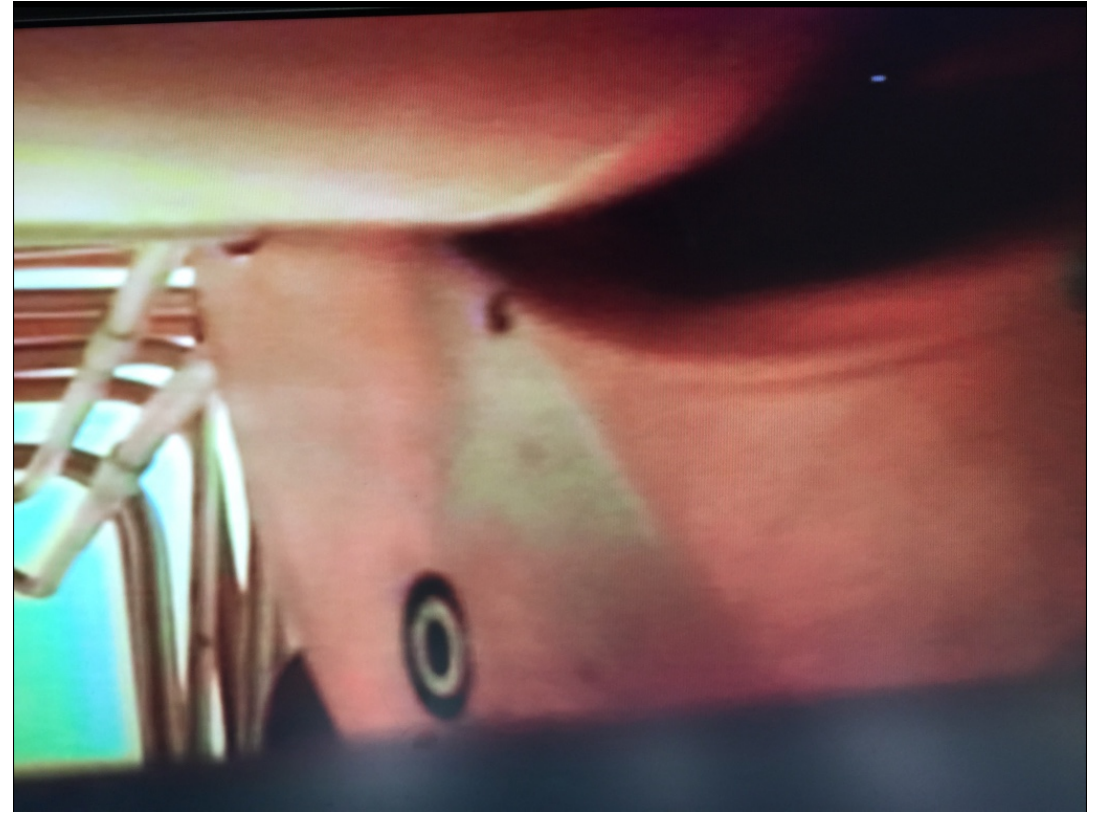
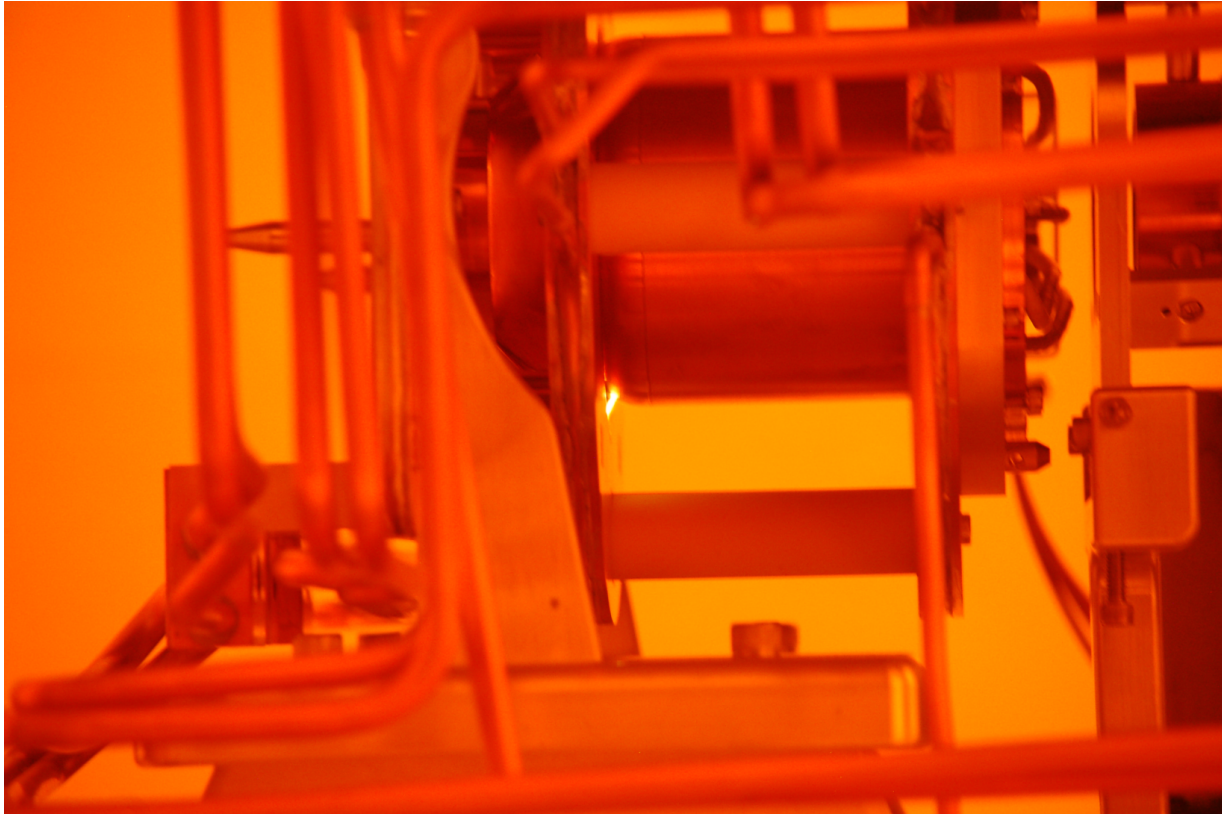
High voltage operation continues to be problematic, current operating voltages are around 30 kV.

- There have been incremental upgrades to the source tray to eliminate that as a source of problems.
- Online testing is on-going to set a baseline for performance.
- **Replacement of service tray should allow module to function at full bias.**

Service tray
Delivers all HV services from the module cap to the source tray

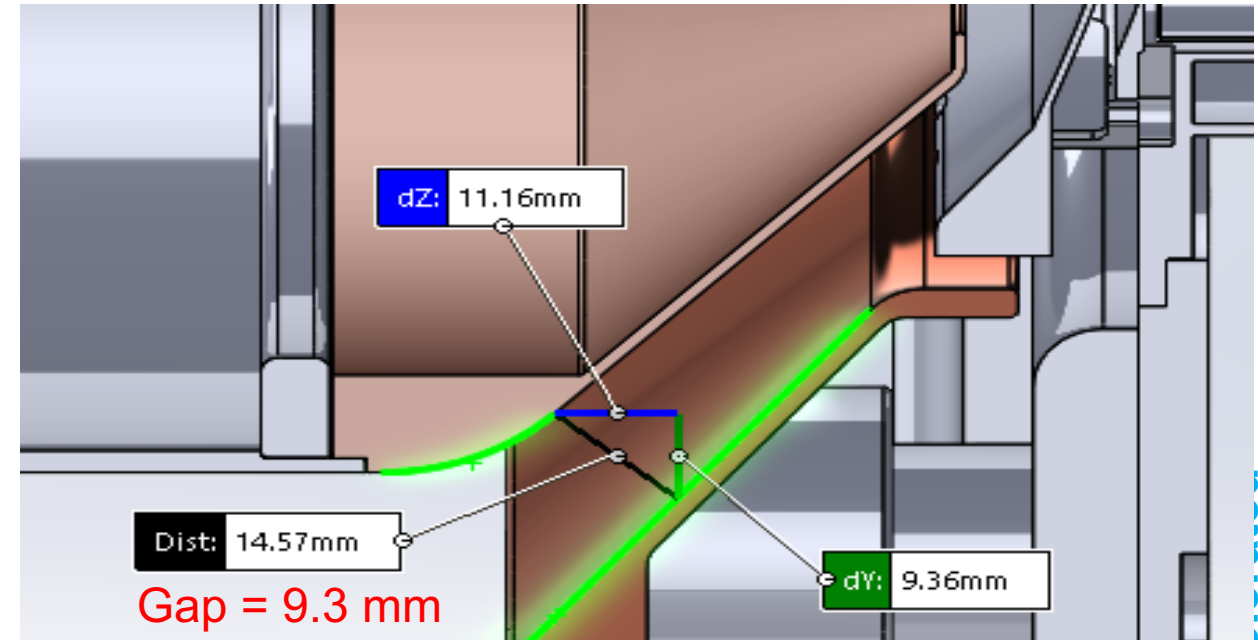
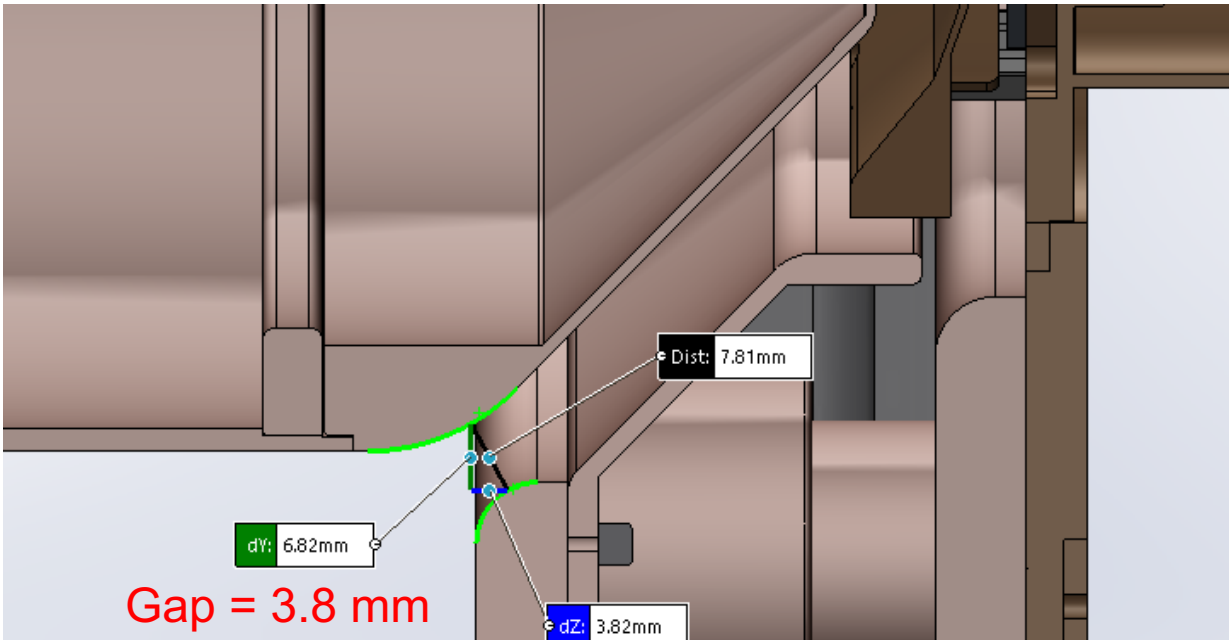
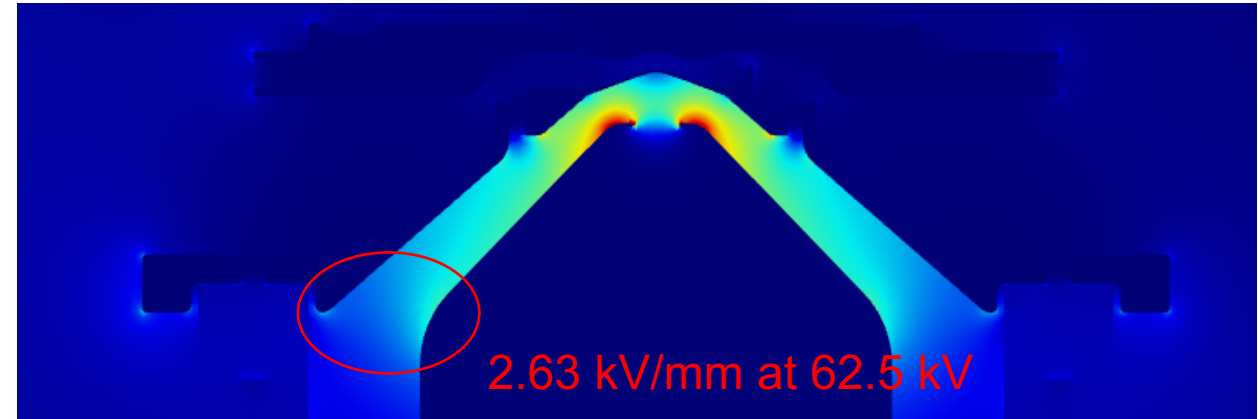
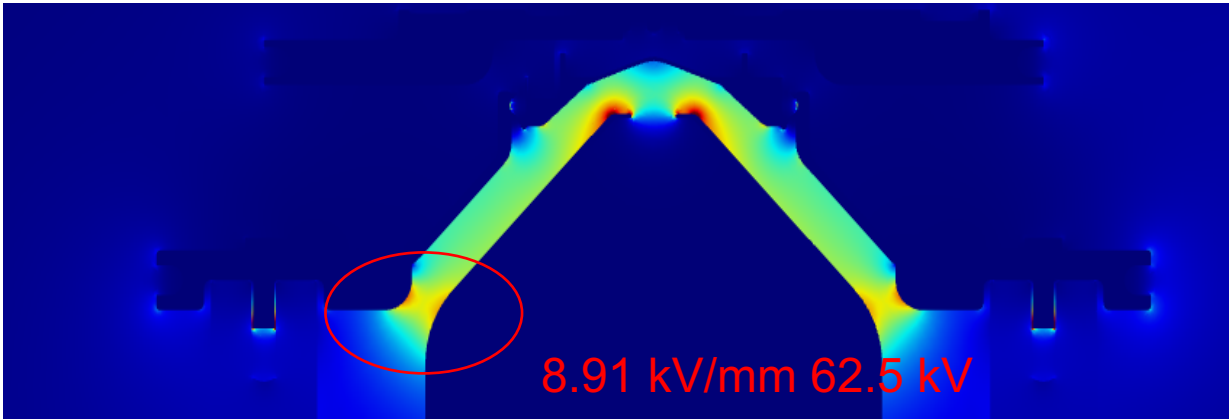
Source tray
Holds the target assembly and extraction optics



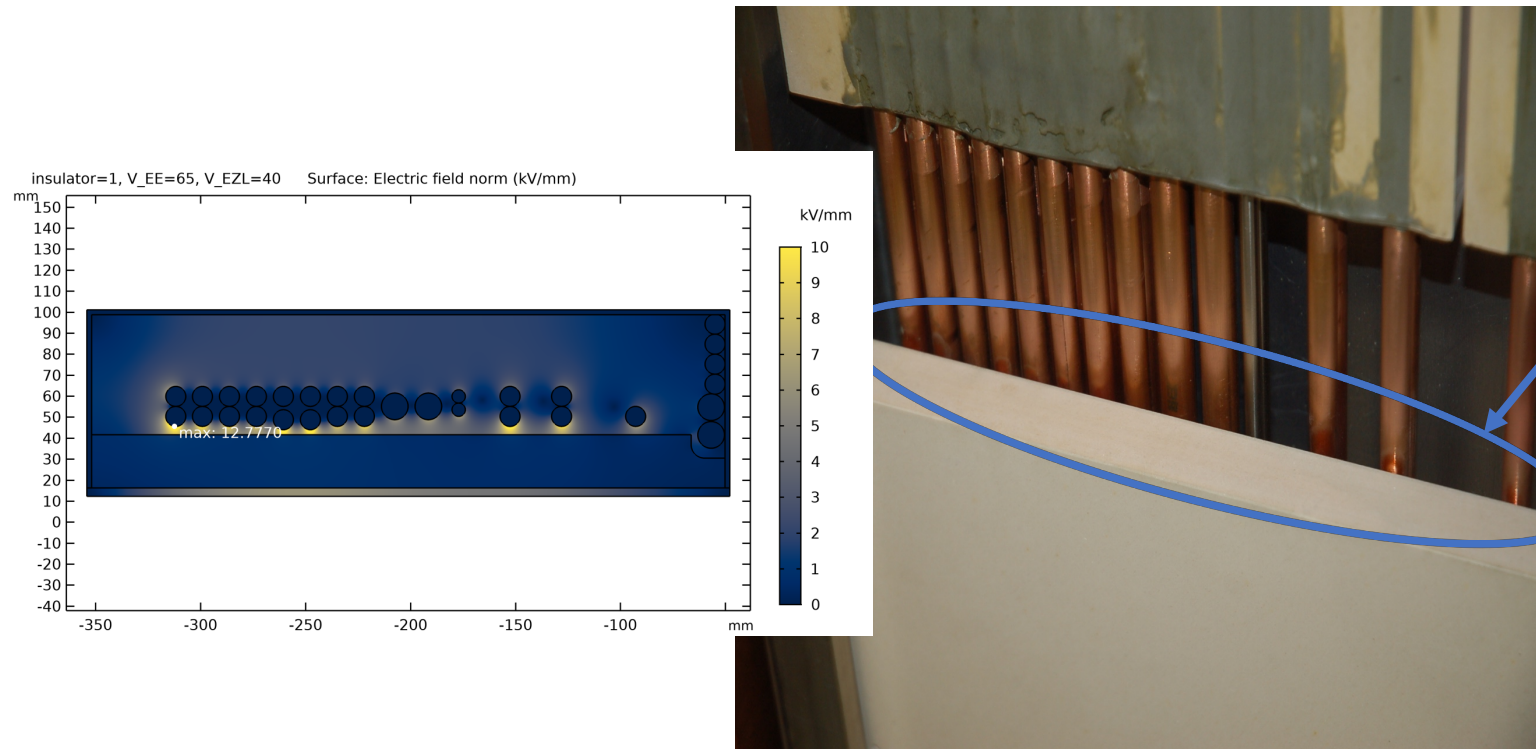


Previous Design

New TM2 Source Tray

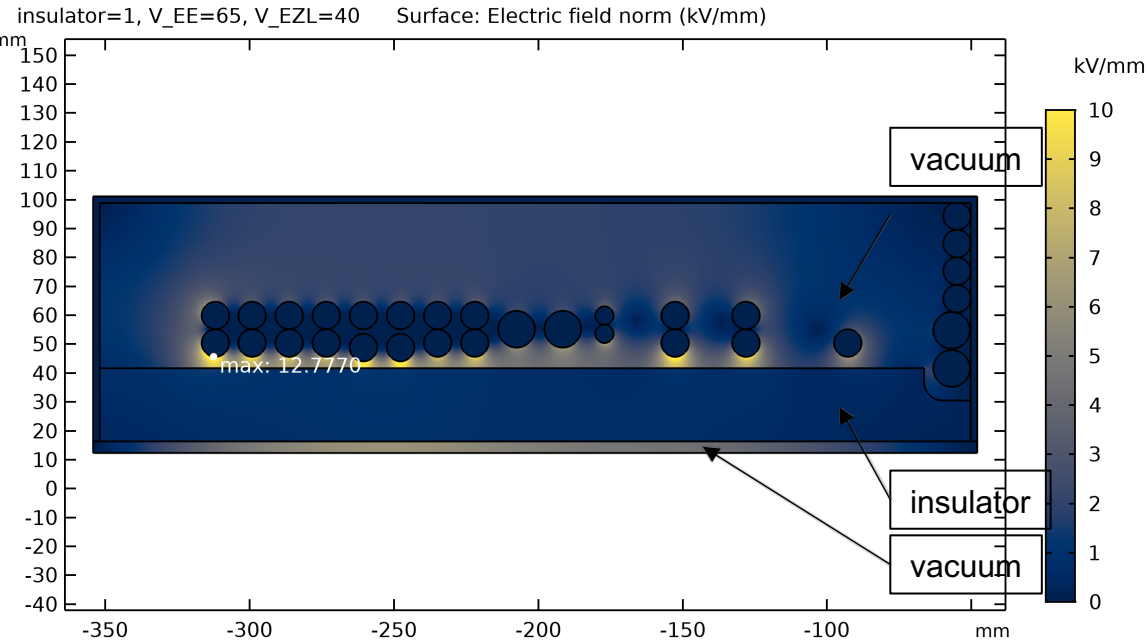


- Signs of sparks at both edges of the flat Mykroy insulator plates.
- Copper lines and Aluminum cover plate indicate sparking at the same location.



Current design

Maximum field strength: 13 kV/mm

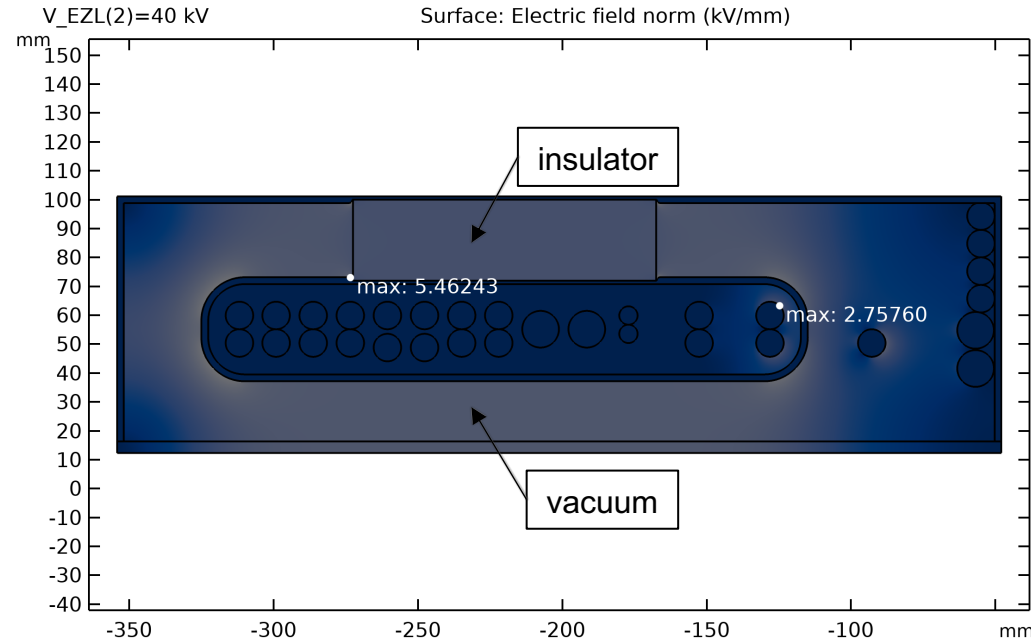


Cross section of current model

- Bias = 75 kV, EE = -10 kV, EZL = 40 kV
- High field strengths occur between service lines and insulator plate

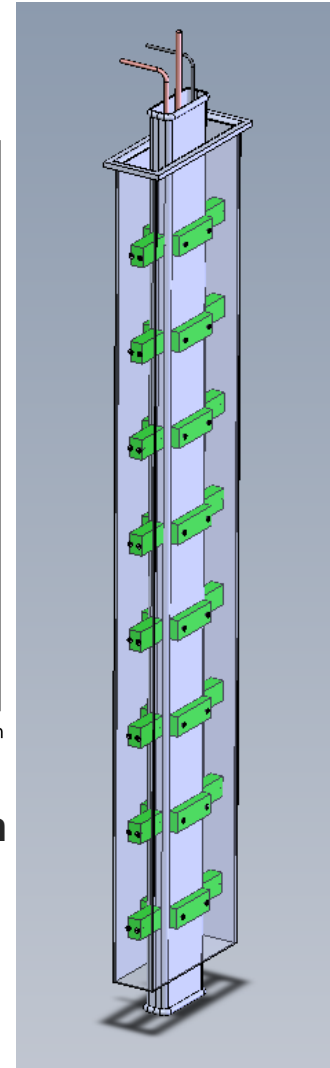
New concept

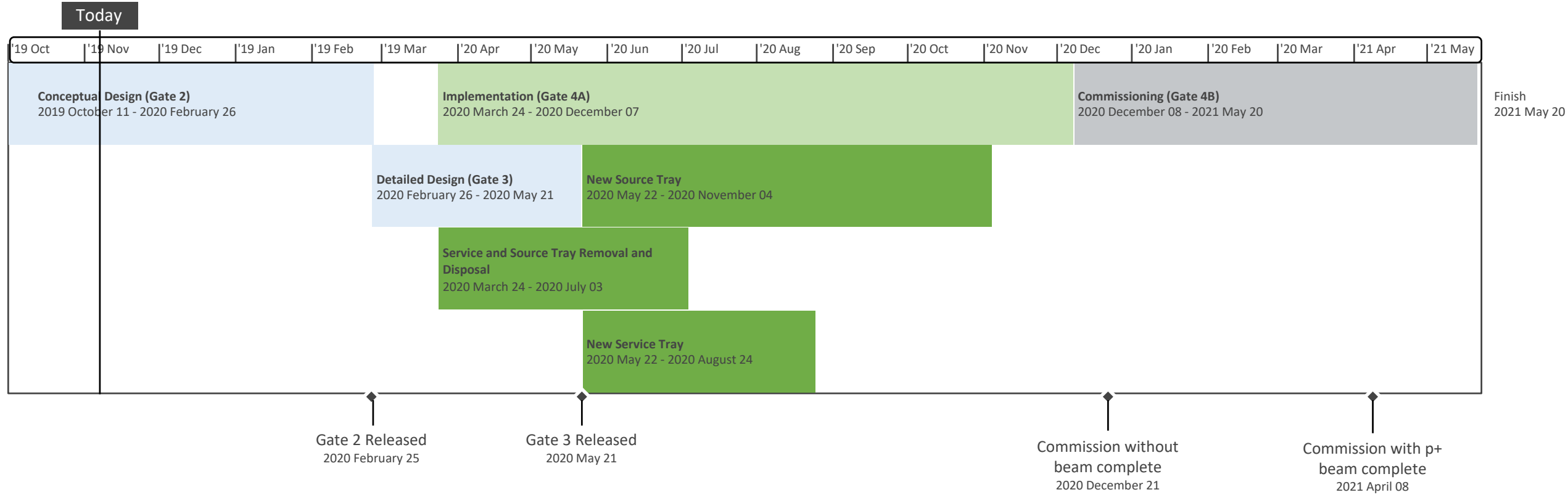
Maximum field strength: 5.5 kV/mm



Cross section of unoptimized proposed design

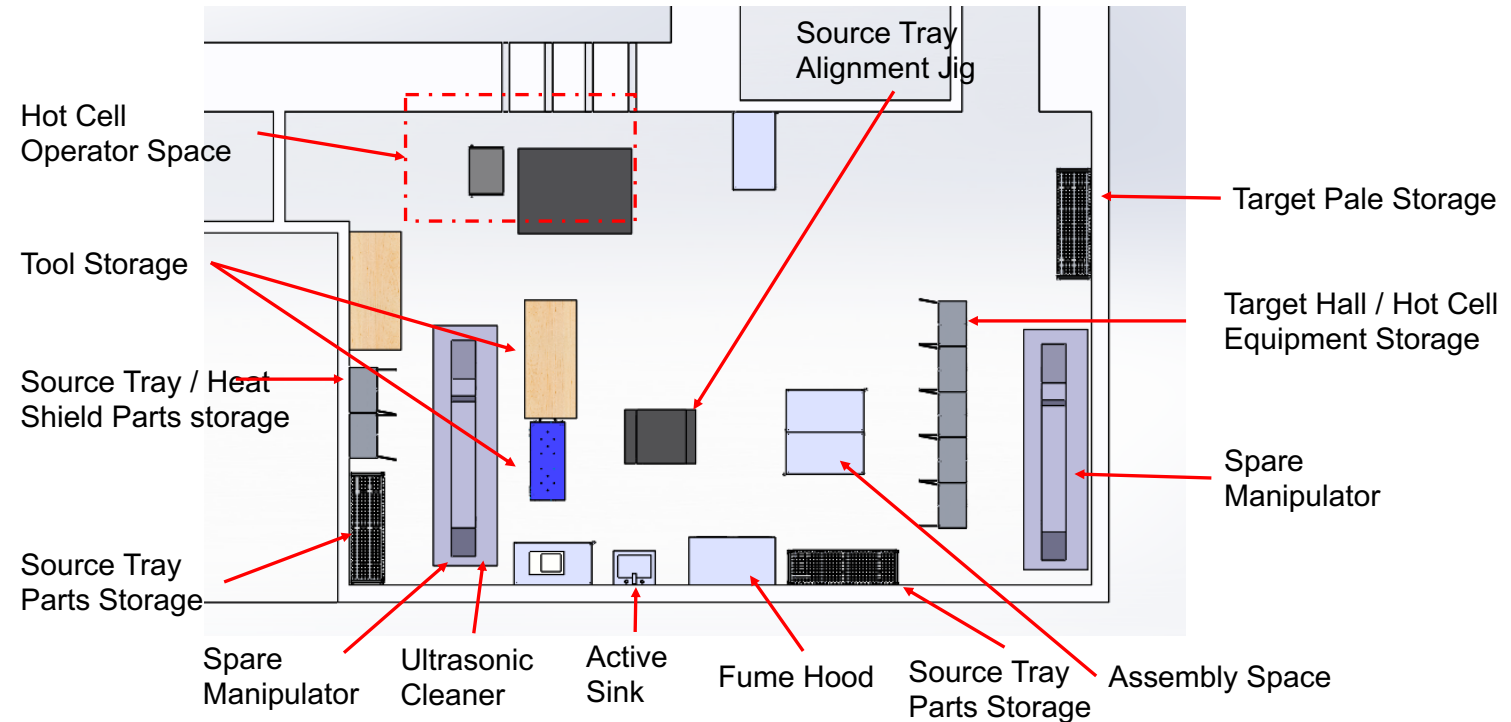
- Bias = 75 kV, EE = -10 kV, EZL = 40 kV
- Enclosing service lines at high voltage significantly reduces field strength
- Detailed design finished in beginning 2020





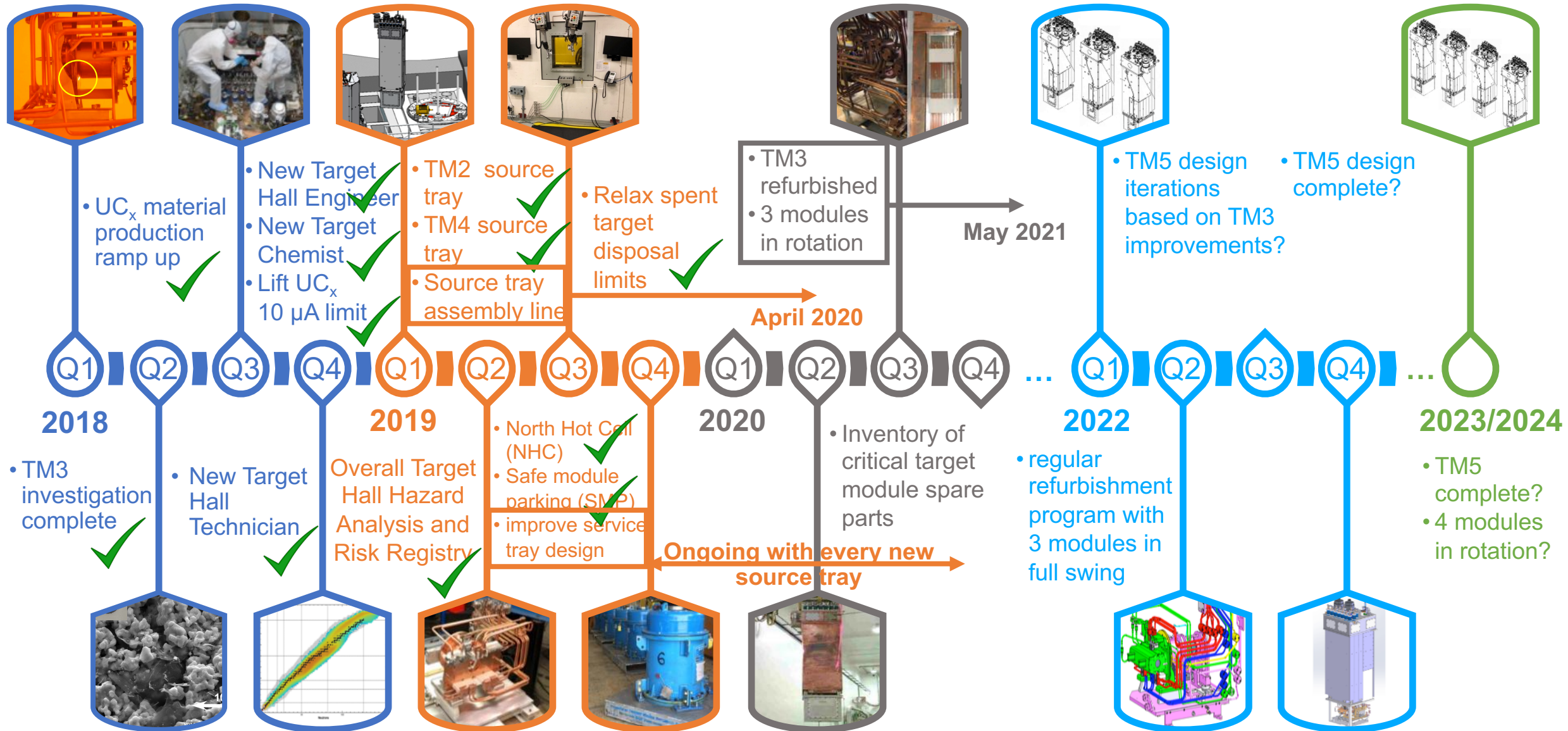
- SMP and NHC allow south hot cell availability for TM work
 - Design of future source trays and service trays that are applicable to all target modules
 - New radiation tolerant and hot cell friendly interfaces between source tray and service tray
 - Effective use of resources required to manufacture spare parts
 - Availability of TM spare parts for next refurbishment and in case of failure
- ➔ Full refurbishment of one module every 5-7 years

Dedicated spare part assembly area



Operational in April 2020

Target Infrastructure Improvement Strategy – Est. Q2 2018, progress compared to initial time line



Summary:

- Performance statistics shows that targeted reliability campaigns are successful.
- Remaining:
Service tray exchange, preventative TM refurbishment cycle
- Infrastructure (NHC, SHC, TCS, SMP) finally in place
- Dedicated resources with right skill sets assigned
- TM3 refurbishment including first service tray exchange on track, completion 2021
- Systematic refurbishment cycle of TM2/3/4 as of 2022
- TM5 under consideration

Thank you!
Merci!

