

Metrics

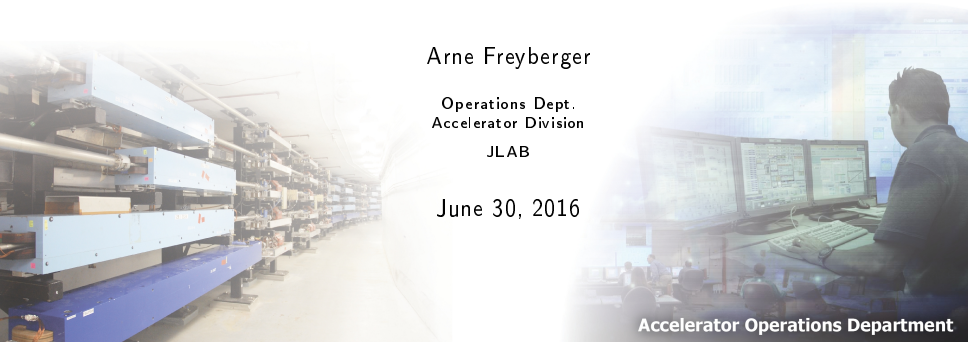
Measuring Reliability (aka Accelerator Availability)

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- Nominally Jan/Feb series of meetings to prepare the Director's briefing to DOE on the future (5+y) budget.
 - ▶ The budgets under development are FY+2 and beyond.
 - ▶ FY+1 being set at the previous years briefing, unless there is a change in the budget.
- This budget briefing sets the weeks of operations for FY+2 and beyond.
- The weeks of operations are then used to generate the expected hours of operations for the Fiscal Year.
- Nominally there are 3 scenarios, Flat, Cost of Living (COL) and Proposed.
 - ① **COL** scenario is the most probable scenario.
 - ② **Flat** next probable scenario, invoked when there is no budget agreement and Congress invokes a Continuing Resolution.
 - ③ **Proposed** Never happens, would be nice though.
- The degrees of freedom for budgeting purposes are:
 - ① Weeks of Operations (major)
 - ② Reliability (minor)
 - ③ Hall Multiplicity (minor)

Weeks of Operations circa Feb. 2016: COL

2016BB: COL	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
	Actuals	Actuals	This Year	Next Year (set at last years BB)	FY + 2	FY + 3	FY + 4	FY + 5	FY + 6
Type									
Research	0	0	0	21	21	21	21	21	21
MD/Restore	10	15	16	2	2	2	2	2	2
Support PreOPS	3	3		0					
12GeV PreOPS	6	3		3					
Total NP	13	18	16	23	23	23	23	23	23
Total 12GeV	6	3		3					
Total Weeks	19	21	16	26	23	23	23	23	23

Hours for a Research Week:

Type	Hour
Scheduled Research	144
Scheduled Beam Studies	12
Scheduled Tuning/Setup	8
Maintenance	4
Scheduled Hours per Week	164
Unscheduled Hours per Week	4

Hours for a Restore or Machine Development Week (Nominally first week of each run-period, two restore weeks per year):

Type	Hour
Scheduled Research	0
Scheduled Beam Studies	72
Scheduled Tuning/Setup	72
Maintenance	24
Scheduled Hours per Week	144
Unscheduled Hours per week	24

DOE Hours per FY circa Feb. 2016: COL

First appearance of the word Reliability

2016BB: COL	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Scheduled Research	3,024	3,024	3,024	3,024	3,024	3,024
Scheduled Beam Studies	396	396	396	396	396	396
Scheduled Tuning/Setup	312	312	312	312	312	312
12GeV PreOPS	432					
Total Scheduled Hours	4,164	3,732	3,732	3,732	3,732	3,732
Delivered Research	2,117	2,238	2,359	2,480	2,570	2,631
Delivered Beam Studies	277	293	309	325	337	345
Delivered Tuning/Setup	218	231	243	256	265	271
Delivered 12 preOPS	302	0	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered Operating Hours	2,915	2,762	2,911	3,060	3,172	3,247
Unscheduled Hours	1,249	970	821	672	560	485
Total Scheduled Hours	4,164	3,732	3,732	3,732	3,732	3,732
Reliability	70%	74%	78%	82%	85%	87%
Weeks of Base Operations	23	23	23	23	23	23
Weeks of 12GeV preOPS	3					
Total Weeks of Operations	26	23	23	23	23	23

Reliability values in this table represent the target/goal. The numbers come from me and have not received that much attention since CEBAF was in the commissioning phase.

The most simple representation for **availability** is as a ratio of the expected value of the uptime of a system to the aggregate of the expected values of up and down time, or

$$A = \frac{E[\text{uptime}]}{E[\text{uptime}] + E[\text{downtime}]}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\sum \text{Delivered}}{\sum \text{Delivered} + \text{Unscheduled}} = \frac{\sum \text{Scheduled} - \text{Unscheduled}}{\sum \text{Scheduled}}$$

- Either track delivered hours (hard) or track unscheduled hours (easy).

$$\text{UnscheduledHours} = \text{Downtime} - \text{Scheduled Downtime}$$

Scheduled Downtime 4h per Research Week (24h for Restore week) of operation is assigned to *maintenance* aka scheduled downtime.

Downtime is *scheduled* until it exceeds to allotted maintenance time.

appropriate way to treat such downtime as modern accelerators do not require routine maintenance and such interventions are only 'scheduled' when there is broken hardware that needs repair. However, for largely historical reasons, many of the numbers in the table

Summary

Total Downtime (Hours):	27.0
MTTR (Hours):	0.8
Total Suspend (Hours):	22.8
Total Restore (Hours):	4.2
Period Duration (Hours):	422.0

Scheduled Maintenance: $\frac{422h}{168h} \times 4h = 10h$

Total Downtime 27h

Unscheduled Downtime $27h - 10h = 17h$

Scheduled Hours $\frac{422h}{168h} \times 164h = 412h$

$$\mathcal{R} = 100. \times \frac{412h - 17h}{412h} = 96\%$$

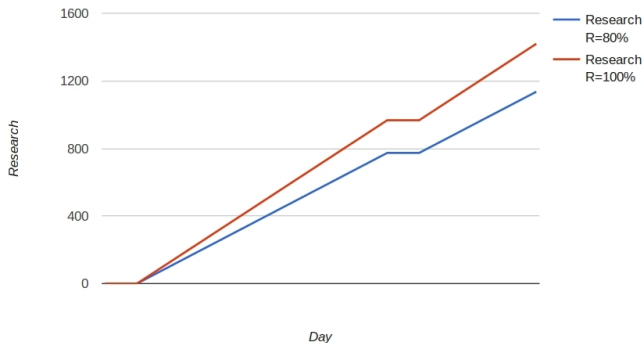
Note: FSD trips (downtimes less than 5 minutes) are not included in this calculation. **As long as FSD trip rate < 15 trips/h (RF related trip rate < 10 trips/h), this is the cost of doing business. CEBAF supports the program.**

Consequences of using Downtime for Availability Metric

- ✓ Must use **event downtime** not system downtime to deal with parallel failures. DTM tool configured to deal with this. Thanks Ryan and Randy!
- ✗ Downtime is an administrative tool, its use must be consistent. Inconsistent use of DTM can lead to bad numbers.
- ✓ Removes the complexity of the CEBAF program, beam studies? tuning? research? Møller runs, special calibrations, ... CEBAF is either up or down.
- ✗ Still have to manually deal with schedule changes due to very long unscheduled downtimes that morph into scheduled accelerator downs (not maintenance): XXXX
Unscheduled Crisis → Scheduled Accelerator Down.
- ✓ Use the same tool for system/sub-system performance metrics for internal purposes.
- ✗ Still need to track **at least two** of the following: Research, Beam Studies and Tuning hours for the DOE reports. And the sum must be equal to Scheduled-Downtime. That's the next problem.

What we need to work toward

- Track Research, Beam Studies and Tuning hours on a daily basis.
 - Ideally only need to track Research Hours = Research Hours Scheduled - Downtime, in that period.
- Chart actuals and the expect sums assuming the target \mathcal{R} and the optimum, $\mathcal{R} = 100\%$



- Create similar Chart for Beam Studies and Tuning.
- Charts should be available in **real time** but also presented at the Wednesday

Reliability Scenarios

My aspirations for CEBAF Reliability

	% Gap Change/yr (%/year)	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Reliability (FLAT)	-5	80%	79%	78%	77%	76%	74%
Reliability (COL)	10	80%	82%	84%	85%	87%	88%
Reliability (Proposed)	20	80%	84%	87%	90%	92%	93%

Set FY17 Reliability goal to the DOE SC minimum, 80%. Following years goal is set by:

$$R_{goal}(FY) = R_{actual}(FY - 1) + \mathcal{G} * (100 - R_{actual}(FY - 1))$$

and close the gap to 100% by $\mathcal{G}\%$ of the gap in subsequent years.

This only makes sense if additional funds in the proposed scenario is not 100% consumed by adding additional running weeks.

Note that FY17 Reliability of 80% is higher than that presented in Feb. 2016 (70%).

The goal of 80% is a top down, somewhat arbitrary goal. Have no idea if the hardware can support it. Peak performance is in the mid 90s, but what is the sustained performance?

The energy knob will be invoked to keep the trip rate at an acceptable rate ($<10/h$). It is unknown if the energy knob is correlated with reliability, naively one would expect that it is.

It would be very useful to have a bottoms up determination and continual tracking of accelerator systems and sub-system availability.

- Aid in determining priorities, near and long term.
- Identification of end-of-life systems.
- Ability to estimate sub-system/system lifetime.

- 1 Tracking of Scheduled Hours: Research, Beam Studies and Tuning.
- 2 Tracking of Delivered Hours: Research, Beam Studies and Tuning.
 - ▶ What is the simplest way to do this?
 - ▶ Can it be done without also binning Downtimes by the program(s) during the event downtime?
- 3 Do the above issues throw the whole simple approach out the window?

Reliability, Availability, and Operability

8.1 CHARGE AND ORGANIZATION

When ICFA commissioned the second ILC-TRC report, two working groups were formed, the first on Technology, RF Power and Energy Performance and the second on Luminosity Performance. Part of the charge to the Technology group was to “determine whether the machines can reliably reach their operating energy, [and] be tunable.” The Luminosity group was charged to “analyze all those factors which affect the ultimate performance (both peak and integrated), including . . . tunability, and reliability.” Because the issues of technology and luminosity reliability are so intimately coupled, a third joint Working group was formed with members from each of the primary working groups.

Working Group Members

Members from Technology Performance:

R. Pasquinelli, FNAL (Subgroup leader); C. Adolphsen, SLAC;
Y.H. Chin, KEK; H. Edwards, FNAL; K. Hübner, CERN; M. Ross, SLAC;
T. Shintake, KEK/Riken; N. Toge, KEK; H. Weise, DESY

Members from Luminosity Performance: **N. Phinney**, SLAC (Subgroup leader); R. Assmann, CERN; W. Kozanecki, CEA/Saclay;
D. Schulte, CERN; P. Tenenbaum, SLAC; N. Walker, DESY