

The Slow Control of g-2 Laser System

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MUSE General Meeting

Frascati, October 24th 2019

















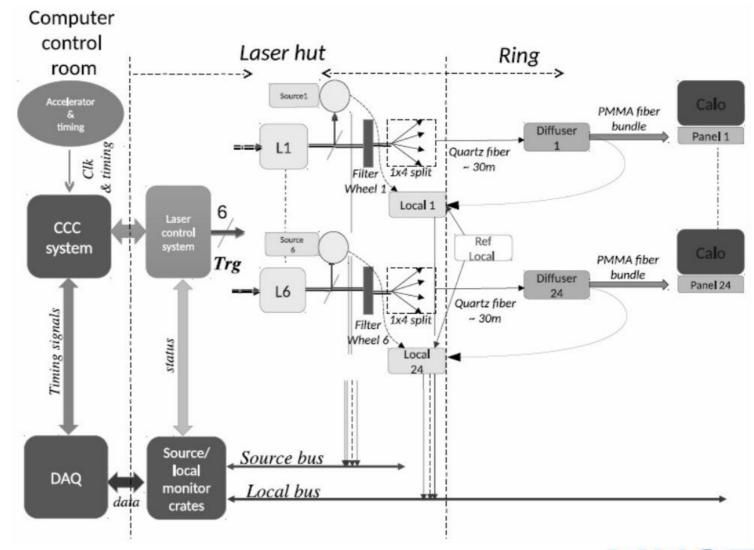


Overview

- With Slow Control we monitor the Laser Calibration System hardware parameters and the environment conditions
- The total number of parameters monitored is less than one handred, and the faster rate is less than 0.1 Hz
- Mostly informations of general hardware are statics or quasi statics



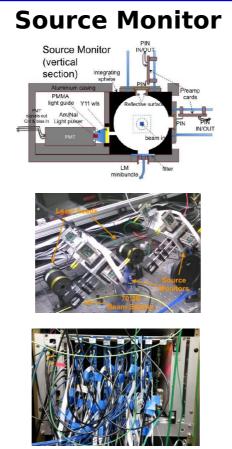
Overview

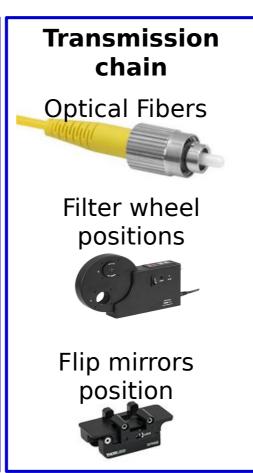


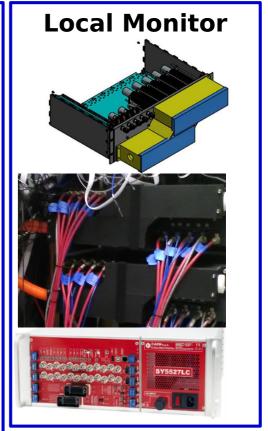


Hardware overview











Settings & monitoring design (Data stored in the Online DB)

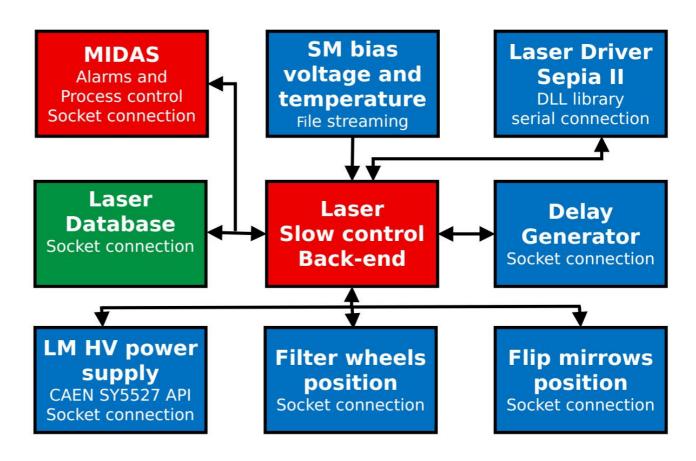
- Source Monitor (SM) power supply bias voltages and temperatures
- Local Monitor (LM) high voltage (HV) power supply hardware parameters
- Laser driver current and interlock status
- Filter wheels (fw) filters position
- Flip mirrors position
- Delay generator status
- Network devices status
- Last day and last week Laser Hut room temperatures

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Layout of the Laser Slow Control

Back-end software

- Working on workstation inside laser hut
- manage the connections with the ODB (PostgreSQL database) and the Calibration System hardware

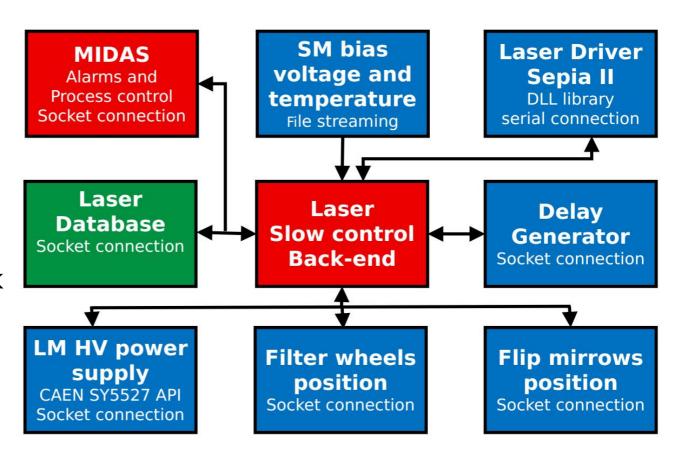




Layout of the Laser Slow Control

Back-end software

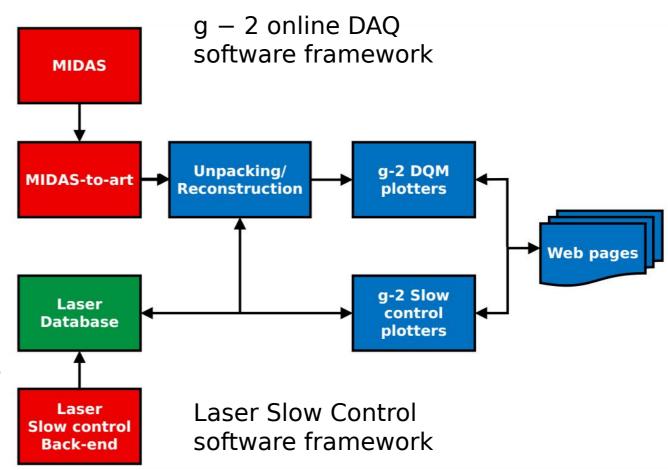
 Store the hardware status and parameters to the database and arises alarms on MIDAS after a quality check failed on status and data





Layout of the Online Laser System Monitoring

 A Web Server, integrated into Data Quality Monitor, provides a monitoring page where are shown the devices and the environment temperatures status





- Developed in C++ language under Fermi Linux distribution
- Uses different API and software technologies to manage the hardware of the Calibration System

```
--- G-2 LASER SYSTEM SLOW CONTROL V 1.0 ---

[a] START SLOW CONTROL

| HV System[0]: 0 connected DB System[0]: 0 connected
```



Laser Control System

- Laser Control Borad
- Trigger fan out
- Laser driver
- Delay generator and Double Pulse System

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Laser Control System

- Each laser head LDH-P-C-405M is coupled to its driver provided by SEPIA II Picoquant Laser Driver
- SEPIA II uses only a Windows executable for settings and monitoring
- developing under linux operating system needs to use
 DLL libraries





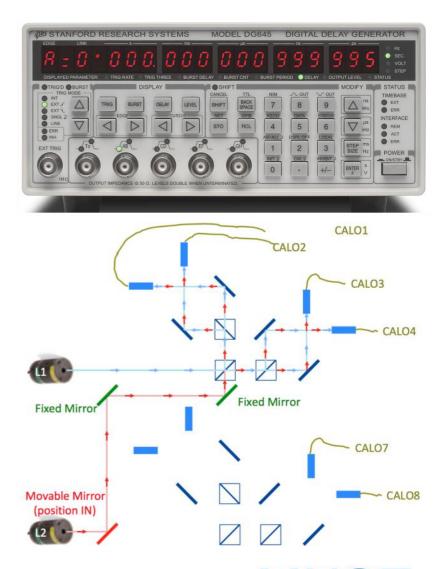
Laser Slow Control Back-end software

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Double Pulse System

- SRS DG645 Delay
 Generator status
 reading over socket
 connection C++ code
 as been developed
- Flip Mirrors position reading over socket connection to a server developed in Phyton





Double Pulse System

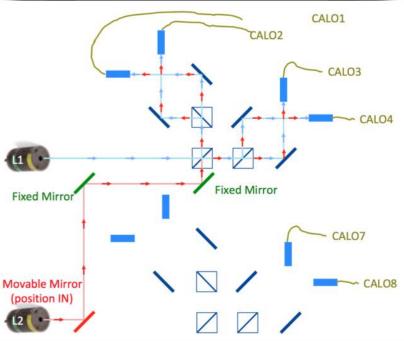
 Flip Mirrors position reading over socket connection to a server developed in Phyton



Server Phyton Laser Slow Control Back-end software

MC-1 Control Room





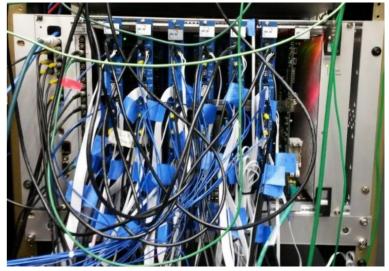
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SM power supply bias voltages and temperatures

- Six custom electronics (INFN Naples), monitoring board, manage the complete signal processing, data readout and configuration/control for three channels of source elements of the Calibration System C++ software as been developed
- write data in the laser slow control db







Filter wheels position

 Filter wheels position reading over socket connection to a server developed in Phyton



SERIAL USB DRIVER INTERFACE

Server Phyton Laser
Slow Control
Back-end
software

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MC-1 Control Room

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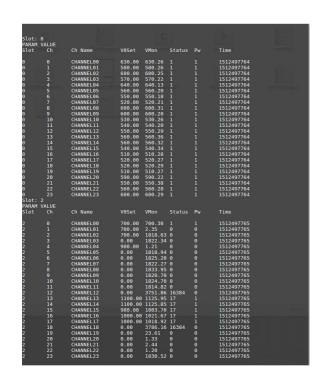
- Software for electronic hardware setting CAEN SY5527
- CAEN_HVPSS_Channels Controller based on java libraries

Control	Help									
	Name	I0Set	V0Set	IMon	VMon	Pw	Status	RUp	RDWn	Trip
06.000	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.0
06.001	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.0
06.002	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.0
06.003	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.0
06.004	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.0
06.005	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.006	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.007	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.008	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.009	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.010	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.011	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.012	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.013	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.014	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.015	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.016	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.017	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.0 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.018	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	3000.5 V	On		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.019	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	0.0 V	Off		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.020	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	0.0 V	Off		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.021	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.0 uA	0.0 V	Off		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.022	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	0.0 V	Off		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.
06.023	FSMOD1	1500.0 uA	3000.0 V	0.5 uA	0.0 V	Off		500 V/s	500 V/s	10.





- CAEN SY5527 C++ API reading over socket connection to the high voltage (HV) power supply server
- write data in the laser slow control db



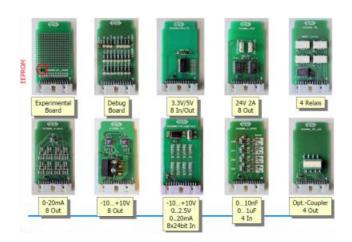




Environmental temperature monitoring in the laser hut

- Uses an MSCB node connected to Midas Servers
- The data are stored in the Online Database





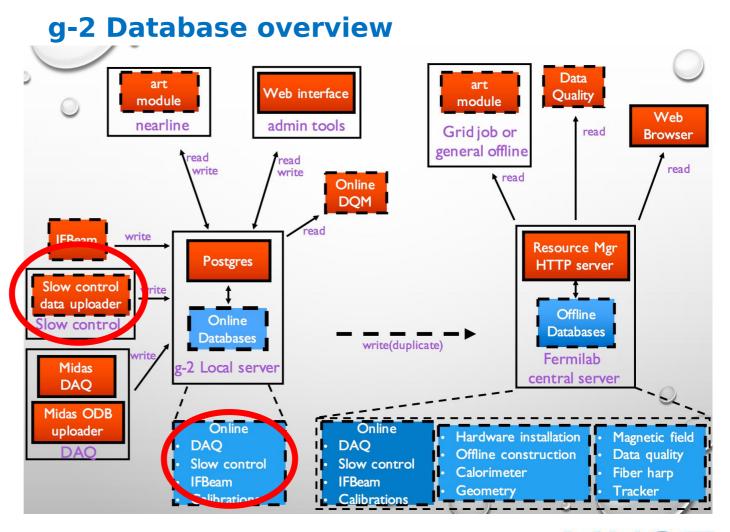


MIDAS SCS-2000 general purpose control unit and examples of available and installed SCS200 daughter cards

Example of pt100 temperature sensors

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- Develop environment
- Production environment





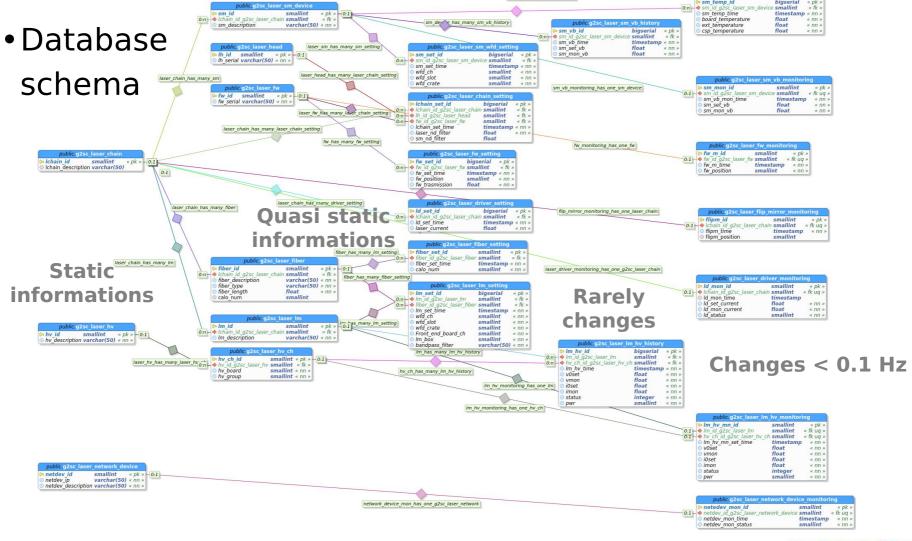
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- A relational database scheme has been designed to define what data must be stored and how the data elements interrelate
- It involved classifying data and identifying interrelationships following the ontology theoretical representation
- The structure was optimized studing the organization of the application's data and the application's requirements, which included transaction rate (speed), reliability, maintainability, scalability

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- Data relationships has been determined using the relational model approach
- The data has been arranged into a logical structure and mapped into the storage objects supported by the database management system
- The storage objects has been corresponded directly to the objects used by the Object-Oriented programming language adopted to write the slow control back-end software that manage and access the data
- The relationships was defined as attributes of the object classes involved

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laser sm has many sm temp

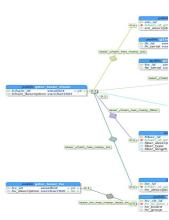
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- Each table represents an implementation of either a logical object or a relationship joining one or more instances of one or more logical objects
- Relationships between tables may then be stored as links connecting child tables with parents
- Complex logical relationships involves tables they have links to more than one parent
- A normalization process has been performed to ensure that the database structure is suitable for generalpurpose querying and free of undesirable characteristics-insertion, update, and deletion anomalies that could lead to loss of data integrity

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Tables list

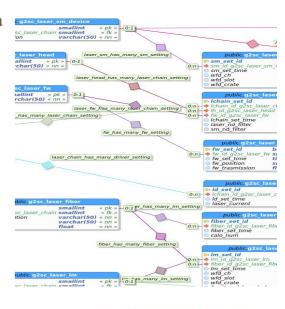
Table name	Description
First level - Static informations	
g2sc_laser_chain	Laser chains definition
$g2sc_laser_hv$	HV device definition
${\tt g2sc_laser_network_device}$	Network devices definition





Tables list

Table name	Description
Second level - Quasi static information	s
$g2sc_laser_sm_device$	Source Monitor devices definition
$g2sc_laser_lm$	Local Monitor devices definition
g2sc_laser_fiber	Fibers definition
$g2sc_laser_head$	Laser heads definition
g2sc_laser_fw	Filter wheels definition
g2sc_laser_hv_ch	HV device channels definition





Tables list

		sm_dey^t has many_sm_vb_history public g2sc laser_sm_vb_history sm_vb_id bigserial « pi
Table name	Description	public 2244 laser sm. wid a setting w m set w c me w m set w
Third level - Informations with some ch	anges in time	wife crate smallint enn = sm.ve. monitoring has one sm. device sm.ve. monitoring has one sm.ve. monitor
$g2sc_laser_sm_wfd_setting$	WFD channels of Source Monitor	On the hind gize Laser hald a smallint * R * smallint * R * smallint * R * to this gize Laser hald smallint * R * to this gize Laser him timestamp * nn * on the first market mar
	devices settings	by we set if bigserial = pk = 0
${\it g2sc_laser_chain_setting}$	Laser chain settings	publicg2sc laser driver, estiting
$g2sc_laser_fw_setting$	filter wheels settings	public glac laser fiber setting
$g2sc_laser_driver_setting$	Laser driver settings	Insulting 25 c_lase_Im_section
$g2sc_laser_fiber_setting$	fibers settings	of wild slot smallint on a vide cate smallint on a vid
${\it g2sc_laser_lm_setting}$	Local Monitor settings	on the child size liser his child small the child size liser his child small the child size liser his child size liser his child size liser line that a child size liser line that a child size liser line that size liser line line line line line line line line
$g2sc_laser_sm_vb_setting$	Source Monitor vbias settings	© status integer « i per smallint » c smalli
$g2sc_laser_lm_hv_setting$	Local Monitor HV settings	
		ce mon has one gizsc laser network



Tables list

Table name	Description
Fourth level - informations rapidly changes in time	
g2sc_laser_fw_monitoring	Filter wheels monitoring position
g2sc_laser_flip_mirror_monitoring	Flip mirrors monitoring position
$g2sc_laser_network_device_monitoring$	Network devices monitoring parameters
g2sc_laser_sm_vb_monitoring	Source Monitor vbias monitoring
	and time history storing
$g2sc_laser_lm_hv_monitoring$	Local Monitor HV monitoring parameters
	and time history storing
g2sc_laser_sm_temperature	Source Monitor temperatures monitoring
	and time history storing
g2sc_laser_driver_monitoring	Laser driver monitoring parameters
	and time history storing

	sm temp id	bigserial	« pk »
	sm id g2sc laser sm device		« fk »
0	sm_temp_time	timestamp	« nn »
	board temperature	float	« nn »
	ext temperature	float	« nn »
	csp temperature	float	« nn »

		smallint		pk	
0:1	sm id g2sc laser sm device		fk	uq	×
- manual	sm vb mon time	timestamp	ec	nn	2
	o sm set vb	float	«	nn	2
	o sm mon vb	float	a	nn	,

	public.g2sc_la	ser_fw_monito	ring		
	⊳ fw m id	smallint	«c	pk	×
0:1	fw id g2sc laser	fw smallint	« fk	uq	5
_	o fw m time	timestamp	*	nn	1
	o fw position	smallint	ec.	nn	2

	h flipm id	smallint		100	pk	1
0:1	Ichain id g2sc laser chain	smallint	«	fk	uq	í,
-sound	o flipm_time o flipm position	timestamp smallint		ec	nn	

public.g2sc_laser_driv	/er_monitor	ing
⇔ ld mon id	smallint	« pk »
0:1 - lchain id g2sc laser chain	smallint	« fk ug »
Id mon time	timestamp	
 Id set current 	float	« nn »
Id mon current	float	« nn »
o ld_status	smallint	« nn »



public.g2sc_laser_network_devi	ice_monitori	ing
> netedev mon id	smallint	« pk »
0:1 - netdev id g2sc laser network device	smallint	« fk ug »
netdev_mon_time	timestamp	« nn »
netdev mon status	smallint	« nn »



- Web server side of the Laser Slow Control is integrated into Data Quality Monitor web server and provides a monitoring page where are shown the devices and the environment temperatures status
- It works in asynchronous mode respect to the DQM (runs and MIDAS /art indipendent)
- Read the informations of slow control, stored in the database, using nodepostgres library









Web server feature

- Event driven architecture
- Asynchronous, non-blocking IO
- Built for scalability and throughput
- Numerous mature open source plugins and libraries (Express.js, Socket.IO, PostgreSQL, etc.)
- Load distribution and modularity
- Parallelization through cluster of Node.js servers
- Independently instances can be run either independently or in concert
- A proxy provides single point of entry door connections to multiple clients









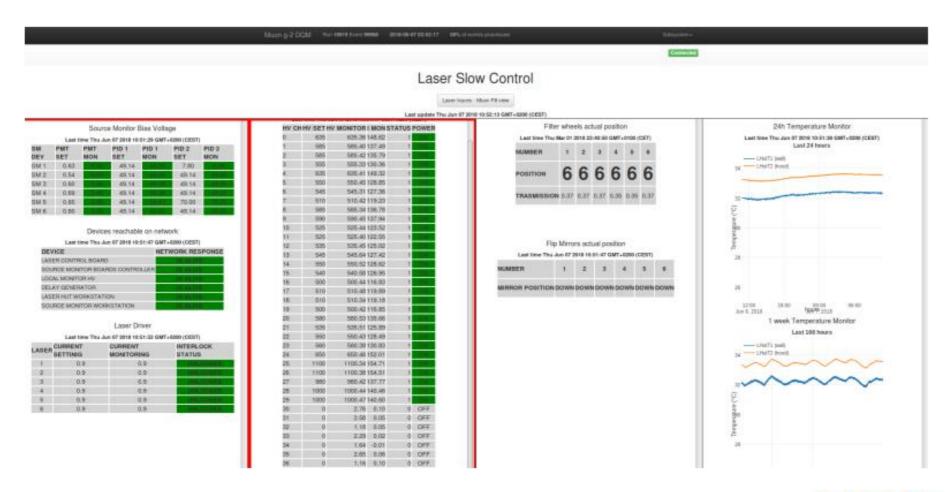
- The client side shows hardware parameter information using HTML table views and shows the laser hut temperatures behavior using plotly library
- The following types of online structures and plots are available also for data quality
 - Histogram: A basic histogram (can also be used to store any x-y scatter plot)
 - Running Average Histogram: The data from the last event received as well as the average of data from the last n (specifiable) events received
 - History: The value of something for the last n (specifiable) events
 - Histogram Collection: A collection of histograms
 - 2D histogram: A 2D histogram, with x and y projections pre-calculated



• Client side example of DQM that shows laser chain signals of Source and Local Monitors



Client side web page example of Laser Slow Control



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MIDAS ALARMS

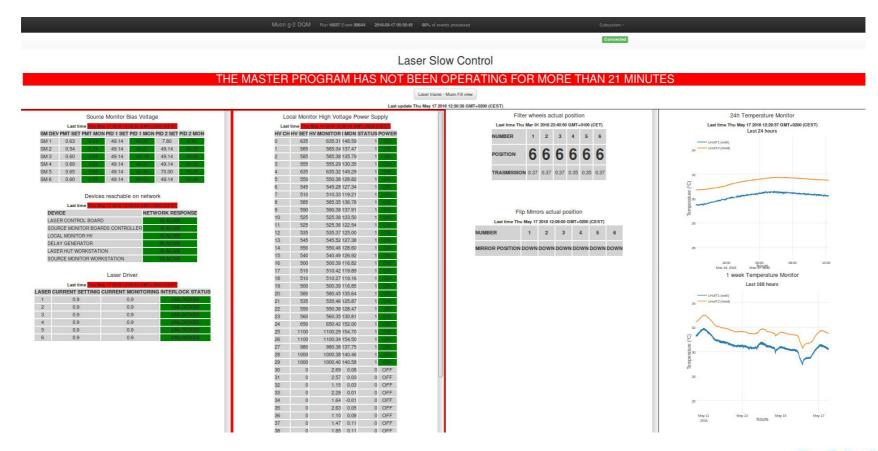
- Internal Alarm checks run inside a process
- Program Alarm triggered when a Program is not running
- Evaluated Alarm on a threshold condition
- Periodic Alarm periodically activated according to a time interval



- destination: (to system message log, to DB system, to elog)
- Alarm Alerts: visual, audial, email, SMS

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 Slowcontrol Monitoring page example - Visual red Wornings



DQM page example - Visual red Wornings

Laser Crate 25 Muon Fill summary plots

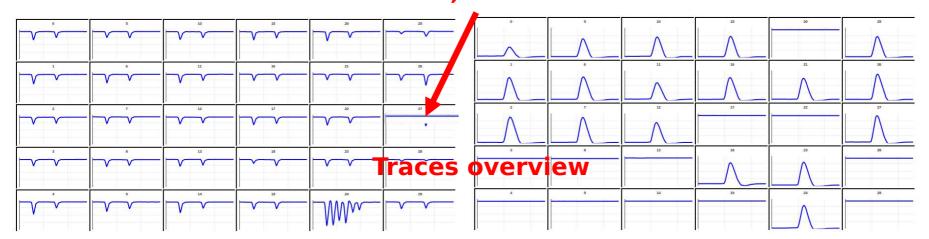
Single Laser

Status Bar

Laser 1 Laser 2 Laser 3 Laser 4 Laser 5 Laser 6

NUMBER 5269 SVENT 197 N. ISLANDS (for each channel)14

 When one or more signals of a laser chain becames null, the relative button becames red



Local Monitors

Source Monitors

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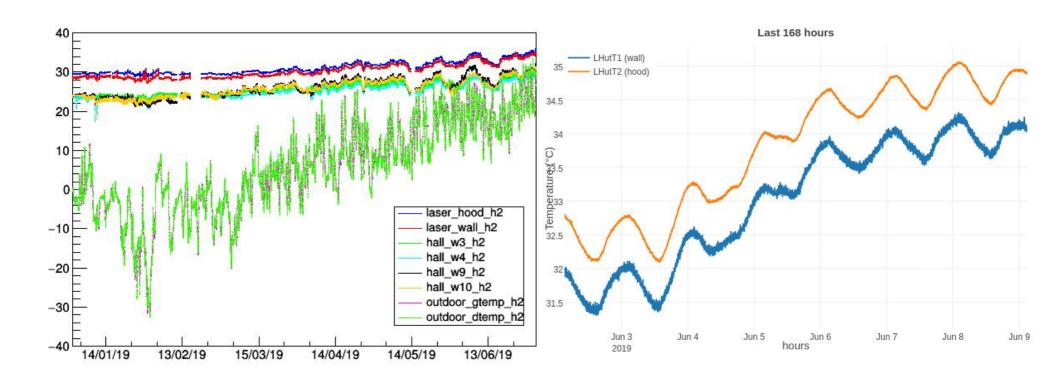
- Midas alarms are enabled in laser slow control software (LSC)
- At moment the LSC software sends the following warnings:
 - "Laser Slow Control DB CONNECTION FAILED"
 - "Laser Slow Control LOCAL MONITOR HV: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"
 - "Laser Slow Control NETWORK DEVICES PING: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"
 - "Laser Slow Control SOURCE MONITOR VBIAS: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"
 - "Laser Slow Control LASER DRIVER: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"
 - "Laser Slow Control LASER DRIVER LOCKED"
 - "Laser Slow Control LASER DRIVER NOT CONNECTED"
 - "Laser Slow Control FILTER WHEELS POSITIONS: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"
 - "Laser Slow Control FLIP MIRRORS POSITIONS: DB DATA WRITE FAILED"

The DQM Laser Monitors software (ART SIDE) check the quality of laser traces collected by DAQ

- Checks:
 - Alarm to MIDAS if pedestal > pedestal threshold
 - Alarm to MIDAS if amplitude > Upper Limit
 - Alarm to MIDAS if amplitude < Lower Limit
- The thresholds for quality check are setted in the DQM fcl configuration file
- A failed quality check produces a MIDAS Alarm

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Example of environmental temperature monitoring during g-2 Run 2





Summary

- With Laser Slow Control System (LSC) we monitor laser chains parameters in "asynchronous" way to the beam fills
- The LSC back-end software is working on laser hut workstation
- The LSC Database is operative in dev and production environments
- The LSC Monitoring is integrated inside DQM web server
- Laser monitors and slow control Alarms works on MIDAS
- Visual warnings are available on DQM web pages for laser traces data quality monitors and slow control
- Upgrades on alarms and monitoring are under developing for Run 3

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