

# CLAS12 Slow Controls Operations Manual - v1.9

(Dated: February 2, 2017)

## Contents

<b>I. Overview</b>	2
<b>II. Alarms</b>	2
<b>III. IOCs</b>	5
<b>IV. High Voltage</b>	5
<b>V. Strip Charts</b>	6
<b>VI. Logbook Entries and Screenshots</b>	7
<b>VII. Paging System Experts</b>	8
<b>VIII. Slow Controls Contacts</b>	9
<b>IX. Remote Usage</b>	9
<b>X. Accelerator Screens</b>	10
A. Tagger	10
B. FSD	10

## I. Overview

The operator interface for the Hall B controls systems is based on Control System Studio (also called CS-Studio or CSS) and allows access to all the necessary EPICS tools from a single application. This system is accessible by user `clasrun` directly from all `clonpc##` desktop computers in the Hall B Counting Room for shift workers (for remote access, see Section IX).

To start the control system with only the main menu as shown in Figure 1, in a terminal run:

```
clascss
```

This menu should normally already be open on all the necessary desktops in the counting house. The top portion of the menu is for specific detectors, while the bottom portion is for more general subsystems, and the most important parts for shift workers are described in the following sections.

## II. Alarms

The user interface for the alarm handling system also runs in CS-Studio and includes visual and audible alarms. Generally, `clonpc17` (with the two high monitors near the windowed doors) should always be running a full screen alarm handler. To start the control system with the full alarm handler, in a terminal run:

```
clascss-alarm
```

The resulting window is shown in Figure 2 and contains the following sections:

1. Top Left: the *Area Panel*, an overview of the global alarm system status. The color of the areas reflects the most severe alarm in that area.
2. Bottom Left: the *Alarm Tree*, a hierarchical view of all alarm settings.
3. Bottom Right: the *Alarm Table* (see also Figure 3), containing a list of current alarms that need to be addressed and a separate list of already acknowledged alarms.

When an alarm triggers, it will enter the *Alarm Table* and its color will change according to its severity. The annunciator (running on `clonpc17`) will also audibly announce any new alarms or a count of currently active alarms.

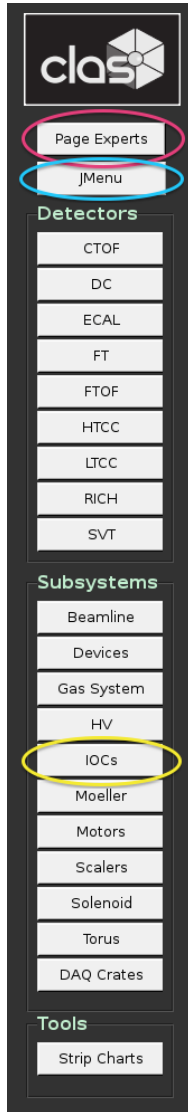


FIG. 1: The main menu.

The screenshot displays the 'BPMs Alarm Settings' window, which contains a table of parameters for beam current and position. The table is as follows:

BPMs Alarm Settings									
Beam Current/Position									
Channel	Value	LOLO	LO	HI	HIHI	LOLO	LO	HI	HIHI
ZC21A Current	0.000	5.000	6.000	14.000	15.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC21A X-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC21A Y-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC21B Current	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC21B X-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC21B Y-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC24A Current	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC24A X-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZC24A Y-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZH01 Current	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZH01 X-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZH01 Y-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZH02 Current	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NO_ALARM	NO_ALARM	NO_ALARM	NO_ALARM
ZH02 X-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
ZH02 Y-Position	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	MAJOR	MINOR	MINOR	MAJOR
Teraday Cup Current	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NO_ALARM	NO_ALARM	NO_ALARM	NO_ALARM

The 'Alarm Table (HallB)' shows the following current alarms:

PV	Description	Alarm Time	Current Severity	Current Status	Alarm Severity	Alarm Status	Alarm Value
B_DET_DC_LV_SEC2_R3a	MAJOR alarm: DC LV Voltage S2 R3		OK	NO_ALARM	MAJOR	HHH_ALARM	1.0
B_DET_DC_LV_SEC2_R2a	MAJOR alarm: DC LV Voltage S2 R2		OK	NO_ALARM	MAJOR	HHH_ALARM	1.0
B_DET_DC_LV_SEC2_R1a	MAJOR alarm: DC LV Voltage S2 R1	2017/01/29 05:43:29.000	OK	NO_ALARM	MAJOR	HHH_ALARM	1.0

FIG. 2: The alarm handling screen.

By right-clicking on an alarm in the *Alarm Table*, a dropdown menu of actions is accessible (see Figure 4). This dropdown list contains access to a *Guidance* screen with instructions that should be read and followed on how to deal with the specific alarm.

The next step is to acknowledge the alarm using the *Acknowledge* option in the dropdown menu, which will silence the alarm and move it to the *Acknowledged Alarms* section until it is no longer in an alarm state.

For many alarms there is also an option in the dropdown menu starting with *Open* that will open a screen necessary to address the specific alarm using the information from the *Guidance* screen.

The screenshot shows a software interface for an alarm table. At the top, there are tabs for 'Alarm Table [nottest]' and 'Annunciator'. Below the tabs, there are icons for search, refresh, and other functions. The main area is divided into two sections: 'Current Alarms (3)' and 'Acknowledged Alarms (0)'. The 'Current Alarms' section contains a table with the following data:

PV	Description	Alarm Time	Current Sev	Current Sta	Alarm Seve	Alarm Statu	Alarm Value
B_SYS_HV_PCAL_SEC2	MAJOR alarm: High Voltage alarm for B_SYS_HV_	2016/11/10 14:32:22.376	OK	NO_ALARM	MAJOR	HIGH_ALARM	HIGH
B_SYS_HV_ECAL_SEC2	MAJOR alarm: High Voltage alarm for B_SYS_HV_	2016/11/10 14:22:00.791	MAJOR	HIGH_ALARM	MAJOR	HIGH_ALARM	HIGH
B_SYS_HV_ECAL_SEC2	MAJOR alarm: High Voltage alarm for B_SYS_HV_	2016/11/10 14:22:00.790	MAJOR	HIGH_ALARM	MAJOR	HIGH_ALARM	HIGH

The 'Acknowledged Alarms' section is currently empty.

FIG. 3: The *Alarm Tree* portion of the alarm screen, showing an example of three outstanding alarms to be addressed. The first is no longer in an alarm state (denoted by the *OK* in the *Current Severity* column), and none of the three have been acknowledged (else they would have appeared instead in the lower *Acknowledged Alarms* section).

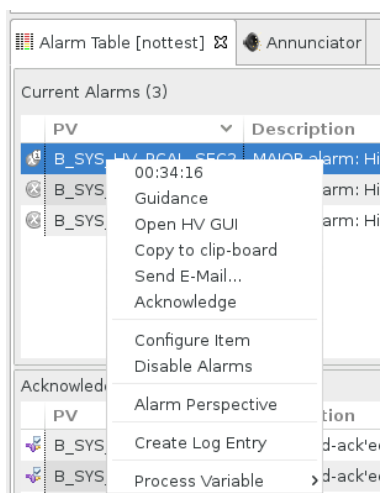


FIG. 4: An example dropdown menu accessible by right-clicking on an alarm in the *Alarm Table*. Important visible actions include a *Guidance* button, an *Open* screen action, and the *Acknowledge* action. **Note, the *Create Log Entry* item does not yet work** (see Section VI instead).

### III. IOCs

EPICS input-output controllers (IOCs) are the backend responsible for the actual communication with the hardware devices in the hall. Figure 5 illustrates access to the IOC controls screens from the main CLAS12 menu, as well as the overview IOC heartbeat screen. The heartbeats should be flashing at 1 Hz for all IOCs, or else the IOC may be in need of reboot.

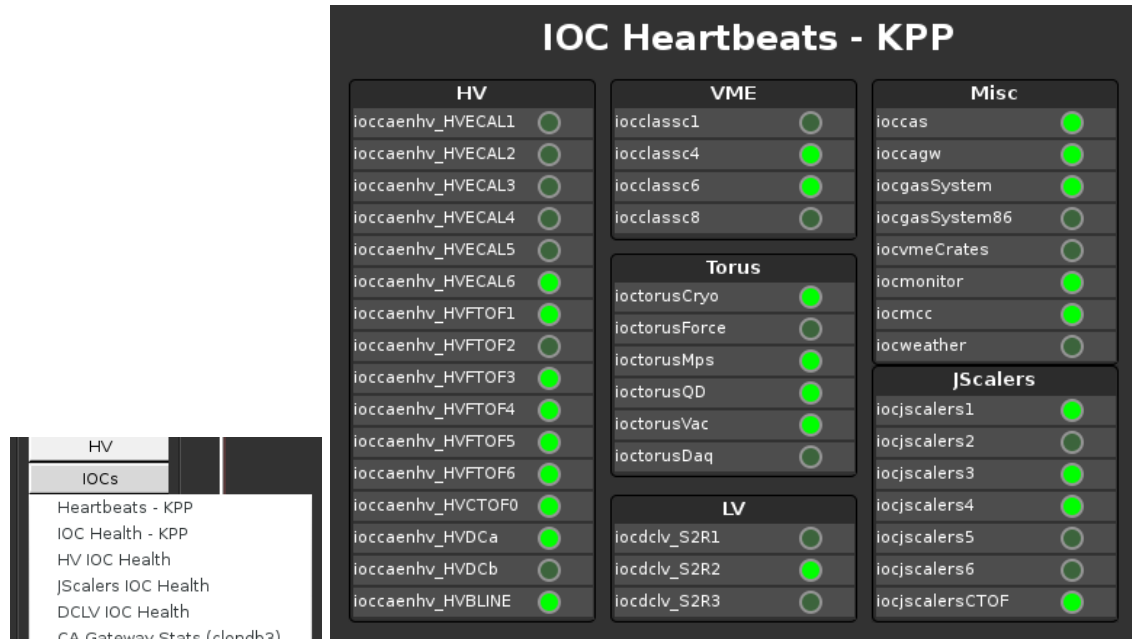


FIG. 5: Dropdown menu (left) from the *IOCs* button in the main CLAS12 controls menu showing links to health screens for subsets of IOC groups, and the IOC heartbeat overview screen for the KPP Run (right).

By clicking on the IOC in the heartbeat screen (or the IOC health group in the main menu), controls to monitor and reboot the IOCs can be accessed, and an example is shown in Figure 6. Systems are in place to automatically start all necessary IOCs if for any reason they are not running (e.g. recovery from a power outage), however occasionally a manual reboot is required.

### IV. High Voltage

The largest controls system in Hall B in terms of number of channels is high voltage (HV), with over 20 CAEN mainframes including SY527, SY1527, and SY4527 models. An overview screen of the status of all HV in Hall B is accessible from the HV button in the main CLAS12 menu as shown in Figure 7. Clicking on a detector in this overview screen will bring up the HV controls for that detector (also accessible under each detector's button in the main menu).

## IOC Health - KPP

**softIOCs**

IOC Name	Hostname	Up Time	Heartbeat	Expert	Soft Reboot	Last Reboot	Console	Hard Reboot
ioccas	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 02:33:15	959595			01/18/2017 15:40:08		
ioctorusCryo	clonioc1.jlab.org	3 days, 02:00:49	266449			01/26/2017 16:12:34		
ioctorusDaq	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 00:30:46	952246			01/18/2017 17:42:37		
ioctorusForce	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 02:33:14	959594			01/18/2017 15:40:08		
ioctorusMps	clonioc1.jlab.org	9 days, 07:16:35	803795			01/20/2017 10:56:48		
ioctorusQD	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 02:33:15	959595			01/18/2017 15:40:08		
ioctorusVac	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 02:33:15	959595			01/18/2017 15:40:08		
iocgasSystem	clonioc1.jlab.org	9 days, 01:11:17	781877			01/20/2017 17:02:06		
iocgasSystem86	svtsystem1.jlab.org	3 days, 01:15:06	263706			01/26/2017 16:58:17		
ioccgw	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 02:33:15	959595			01/18/2017 15:40:08		
iocvmeCrates	clonioc2.jlab.org	3 days, 06:02:14	280934			01/26/2017 12:11:09		
iocmonitor	clonioc2.jlab.org	2 days, 01:12:31	177151			01/27/2017 17:00:52		
iocmcc	clonioc1.jlab.org	11 days, 02:30:05	959405			01/18/2017 15:43:18		
iocweather	clonioc1.jlab.org	04:21:46	15706			01/29/2017 13:51:37		

**VME IOCs**

IOC Name	Hostname	Up Time	Heartbeat	Expert	Soft Reboot	Last Reboot	Hard Reboot
iocclassc1	classc1	3 days, 09:12:46	292366			01/26/2017 08:00:37	
iocclassc4	classc4	2 days, 07:14:33	198873			01/27/2017 09:58:50	
iocclassc6	classc6	242 days, 22:10:42	20988643			05/31/2016 20:02:40	
iocclassc8	classc8	17 days, 08:36:04	1499764			01/12/2017 08:37:19	

FIG. 6: The primary IOC health screen for the KPP Run, showing uptime, heartbeats, and buttons to restart them.

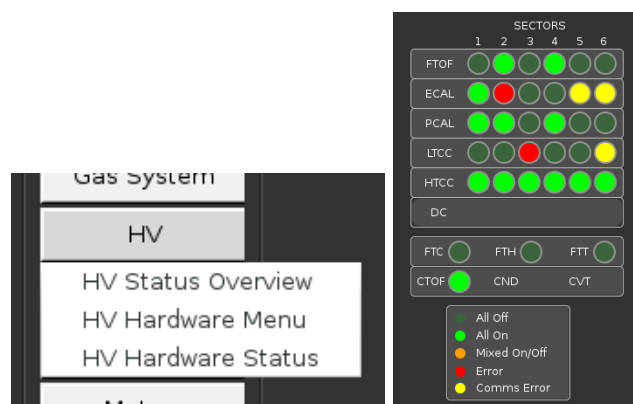


FIG. 7: Access to the HV overview screen from the main menu (left). Clicking on a detector's name in the overview screen (right) will open its HV controls screen.

## V. Strip Charts

There are two applications available for plotting time histories of slow controls variables: Strip-Tool and MyaViewer. Both are available from the *Strip Charts* button at the bottom of the main CLAS12 controls menu as shown in Figure 8.

The suggested tool for online operations in Hall B is StripTool, which has no access to archived data but is very robust and stable. MyaViewer is necessary for expert studies and can access the Mya archive used to store previous years of Hall B controls data. In either case, configuration files are loadable from their user interfaces to view a predetermined set of variables, or else you can choose any process variable to plot.

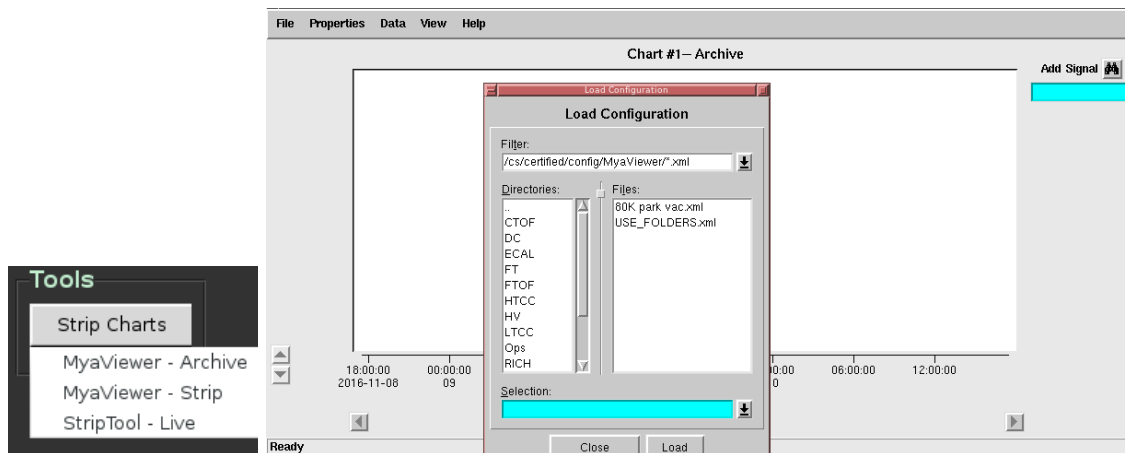


FIG. 8: Utilities for plotting time histories of slow controls variables are accessible from the *Tools* section of the CLAS12 main menu (left). An example of running MyaViewer and opening a preset configuration file via the *File*  $\rightarrow$  *Load Config* menu is shown on right.

## VI. Logbook Entries and Screenshots

We use the JLab logbook system, and the primary Hall B logbook is called HBLOG and accessible in a web browser at

<https://logbooks.jlab.org/book/HBLOG>

In Hall B there are two primary methods for adding content to the logbook:

1. Use the web browser interface after logging in with your personal CUE credentials. That is the normal method used for filling out the shift checklist, updating a shift summary log entry, following up with comments on previous log entries, or adding more complex log entries (e.g. with multiple images).
2. Use our Hall B GUI that facilitates taking screenshots and quickly sending one to the HBLOG logbook as `user=clasrun`. This is accessed via the “logbook entry” item from the desktop menu, or via the following script in a terminal:

`logbookEntry.sh`

This is also the preferred method for taking screenshots and will always save them in `$HOME/screenshots` with timestamped filenames. See Figure 9 for details.

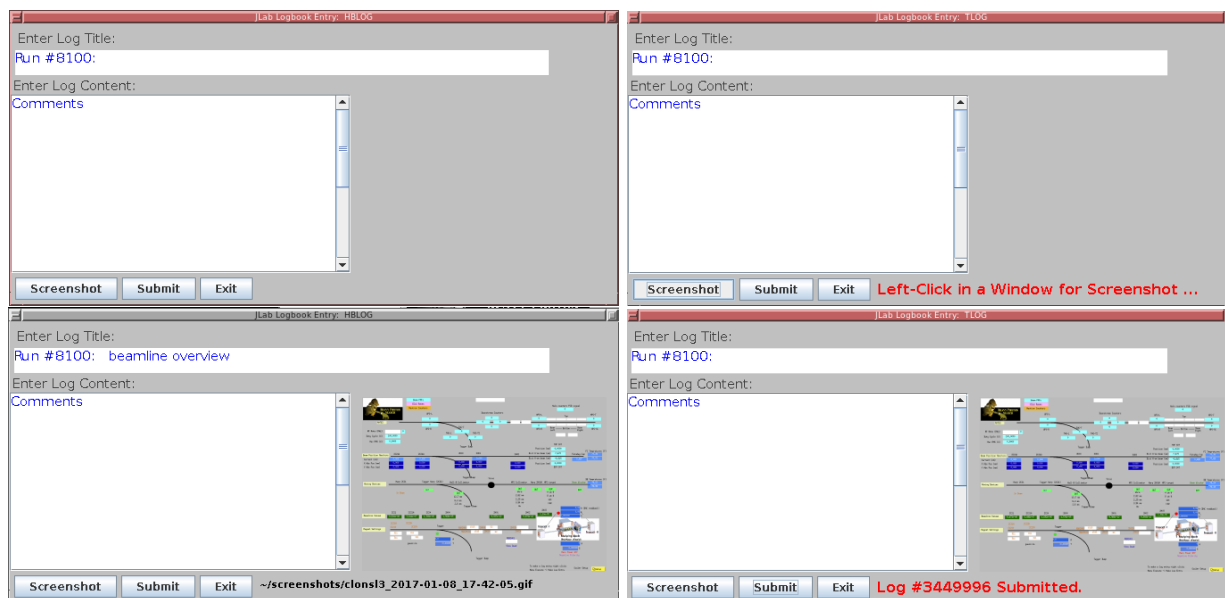


FIG. 9: Upon first opening the logbook/screenshot GUI (top left), only the log title has been automatically initialized (with the current run number). After clicking the “Screenshot” button (top right), it is waiting for you to left-click in the window you desire to capture (clicking the desktop instead of a window will capture the entire desktop). After taking a screenshot (bottom left), a snapshot of the image and its filename on disk are automatically displayed. Note that the “Screenshot” button can be used repeatedly to change the screenshot if you do not like the previous result, or just want to take more screenshots. The “Submit” button can be used to generate an entry in the HBLOG logbook, and after success the entry number will be displayed (bottom right).

## VII. Paging System Experts

Paging on-call experts is available from the main CLAS12 controls menu via the *Page Experts* button at the very top of the screen (see Figure 1). This will open a dropdown menu to choose the desired subsystem, and then open a new window in which to enter a message to be sent to the corresponding expert, as illustrated in Figure 10.



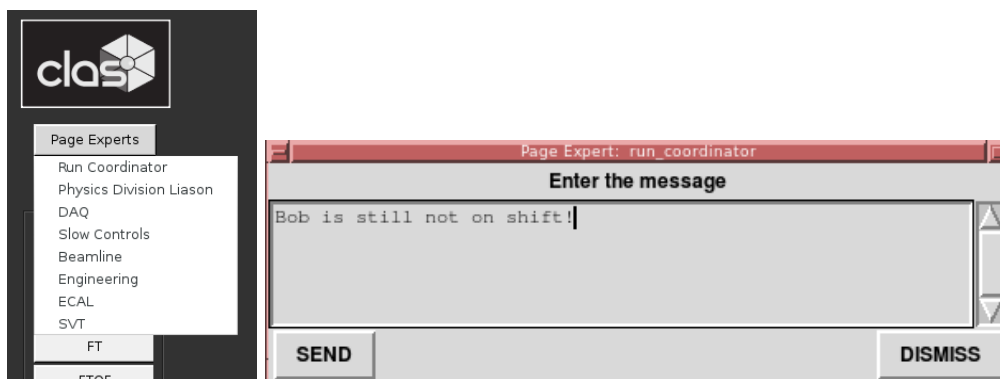


FIG. 10: The dropdown menu for choosing which expert to page (left) and the resulting dialog window in which to enter the message contents (right).

### VIII. Slow Controls Contacts

The individuals to be contacted for Hall B slow controls are shown in Table I. The first point of contact for shift operations is always the on-call controls expert, accessible from the paging system described in Section VII of this document and the phone number in the first row of Table I. Additional contacts are listed in the table as a fallback.

On-Call		757-748-6922	
	Nathan Baltzell	757-259-5902	baltzell@jlab.org
General	Ken Livingston		kliv@jlab.org
	Wesley Moore	757-259-6033	wmoore@jlab.org
	Bryan McKinnon		mckinnon@jlab.org

TABLE I: Hall B slow controls contacts.

### IX. Remote Usage

There are separate server-grade machines for remote controls access, all with access to the same software and running the same operating system as the desktops in the counting house. For access outside the counting house, login to the server `clons12`. *In order to avoid heavily load on the machines used by counting house shift workers, it is important to not run on `clonpc` desktops remotely.* All controls computers are behind JLab's `hallgw` gateway and require 2-factor authentication for remote access.

## X. Accelerator Screens

The accelerator's screens are accessed from the main CLAS12 menu via the *JMenu* button (see Figure 11). This uses the `hbops` account on `hlb100`, a machine owned and maintained by the accelerator group. If a prompt requests a username, password, or terminal type, just press *Enter*. The location of the button on the CLAS12 menu and the JMenu screen that should appear are shown in Figure 11.

*Note it is best to only have one instance of JMenu running. Multiple instances have been known to result in frozen JMenus.*

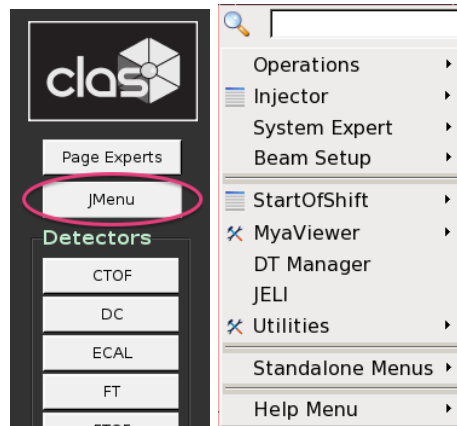


FIG. 11: The location of the button to access the accelerator screens from the CLAS12 controls menu (left) and the resulting accelerator JMenu main screen (right).

### A. Tagger

To open the accelerator's controls for the Tagger magnet, from the main JMenu screen (Figure 11) navigate:

*Operations → Magnets → Hall B Tagger*

The tagger screen is shown in Figure 12.

### B. FSD

To open the accelerator's main screen for the fast shutdown system:

*Operations → FSD → FSD Overview (Multi-Tree)*

From, there you can access the Hall B 2H001 FSD via:

*2H001 → Hall B HPS Halo Counters (new) (Collimator) → User Screen*

The 2H001 FSD screens are shown in Figure 13

### Hall B Tagger Magnet

Power Supply Control	Beam Mode / Procedures	Interlocks / Alarms
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <span>Turn OFF</span> <span>Turn ON</span> <span>RESET</span> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Status <span style="color: red;">●</span> PS OFF</p> <p>Wait <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</span> sec</p> <p>Action: <span>CONFIRM</span> <span>CANCEL</span></p> </div> </div> <p style="color: yellow; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">Limit current changes to every 1 second</p> <p>Current Setpoint <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.0</span> Amps</p> <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background: linear-gradient(to right, blue 50%, red 50%);"></div> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">2400</div> </div> <p style="font-size: small;">Amps</p> </div> <p>Current Readback <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.4</span> Amps</p> <p>Auxiliary Readback <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-0.5</span> Amps</p> <p>Setpoint Readback <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.0</span> Amps</p> <p>Voltage Readback <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.0</span> V</p> <p>Set Neg. Polarity <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Set NEG</span></p> <p>Polarity Readback <span style="color: red;">Positive</span></p> <p>Force Hysteresis <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Force Hyst</span></p> <p>Degauss Magnet <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</span> <span>Off</span> <span>Degauss</span></p> <p>Degauss Setting <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1000.0</span> Amps</p> <p style="color: yellow; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">Do not leave tagger ON at zero output Turn supply OFF after degaussing</p> <p>Test Mode <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Off</span> <span>Test</span></p>	<p>Beam Type <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">PHOTON</span></p> <p>Masking is <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">INHIBITED</span></p> <p>Masking Control <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">U M</span></p> <p>Beam Energy <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6423</span> MeV/c</p> <p>Beam Destination <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DIPOLE YOKE</span></p> <p>Suggested Setpoint <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">279.3</span> Amps</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">If beam energy is above 6.12 GeV, the suggested setpoint will direct beam to the dipole yoke dump. For lower beam energy, beam is directed to the tagger dump.</p> <p>For high energy: <math>I(A) = 43.491 \times E(\text{GeV}) - 0.076</math></p> <p>For low energy: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">☐</span></p> <p><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Moller Setup</span></p> <p><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">i</span> <b>Operation &amp; Degaussing Procedure</b></p> <p><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">i</span> <b>User Guide</b></p>	<h4 style="margin-top: 0;">Interlocks / Alarms</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> ZFCT Fault</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Firing Circuit Fault</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> SCR OverTemp</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Trans. OverTemp (Delta)</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Trans. OverTemp (WYE)</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Auto Trans. OverTemp</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Choke OverTemp</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Emergency Stop Button</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> DC Over Current</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Over Voltage</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Reverser OverTemp</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Coolant Leak</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Door Open Fault</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> AC Current Inbalance</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Phase Sequence Fault</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Serial Communication Status</li> </ul> <p style="margin-top: 10px; font-size: x-small;">OFF M1 Aux</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Remote Mode</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> ON Ground Fault Switch Status</li> </ul>

FIG. 12: The accelerator's Hall B Tagger magnet controls.

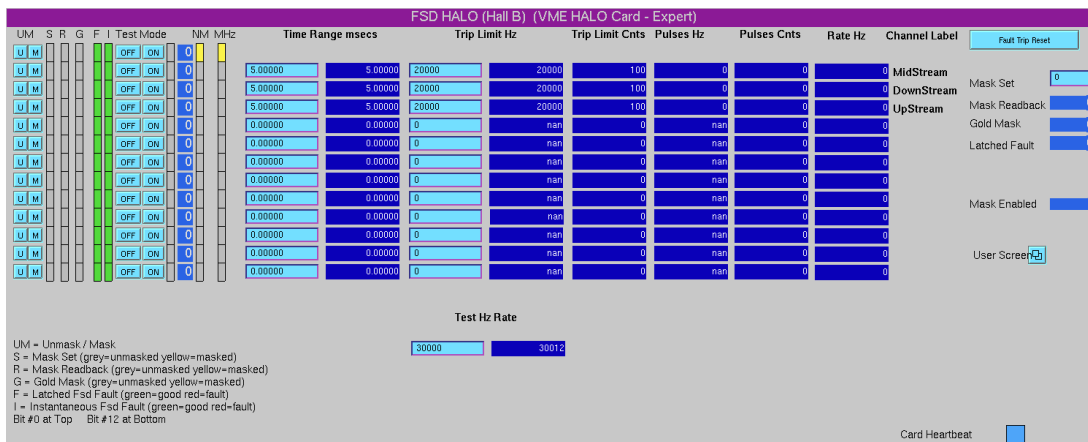


FIG. 13: The user (top) and expert (bottom) Hall B 2H001 FSD screens.