

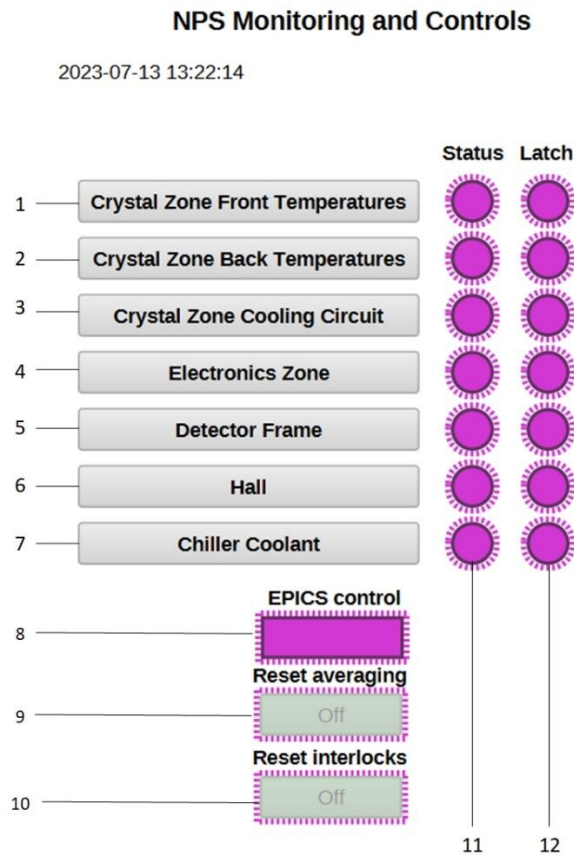
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## Monitoring and Controls Screen

The Monitoring and Controls screen provides access to all other screens, indicates a status, a latch, and whether in EPICS control, and allows averaging and interlocks to be reset.

Below is a numbered picture of the screen, with explanations beneath the picture.



1. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the 56 temperature sensors in the front crystal zone. See page 3 for details.
2. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the 56 temperature sensors in the back crystal zone. See page 3 for details.
3. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the temperatures of the sensors on the two inlet manifolds and two outlet manifolds of the crystal zone cooling circuit. See page 4 for details.
4. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the temperatures of the eight sensors in the electronics zone—two on the inlet manifolds, two on the outlet manifolds, two on the heat exchanger top, and two on the heat exchanger bottom. See page 5 for details.
5. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the temperatures, humidity, and dew points of the eight sensors in the detector frame. See page 6 for details.
6. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the temperatures, humidity, and dew points of the two sensors in the Hall. See page 7 for details.
7. Clicking the gray area opens the screen to monitor and control the temperatures, pressure, and flow of the two chillers, one in the crystal zone and one in the electronics zone. See page 8 for details.
8. Indicator is on (bright green) when under EPICS control.
9. Clicking the green rectangle removes the current temperature averages and restarts averaging.
10. Clicking the green rectangle clears all interlock notifications
11. The status LED indicators will be green, unless there is a sensor reading over a user-assigned limit, in which case an indicator will turn red. Each screen has its own status indicator, to the right of the gray, screen button.
12. The latch LED indicators will be green, unless there is a latched sensor, in which case an indicator will turn red. Each screen has its own latch indicator, to the right of its status LED indicator.

## Front and Back Crystal Zone Temperatures Screen

The Front Crystal Zone Temperatures screen and the Back Crystal Zone Temperatures screen are very similar. The screen for the front crystal zone is shown below.

2023-07-13 13:59: Front Crystal Zone Temperatures

Monitoring												Control																	
Crystal	T [°C]	Avg [°C]	$\sigma$ [°C]	Intlk status	Latch status	Crystal	T [°C]	Avg [°C]	$\sigma$ [°C]	Intlk status	Latch status	Crystal	Alarm limit [°C] low	Alarm limit [°C] high	Sensor enable	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]	Crystal	Alarm limit [°C] low	Alarm limit [°C] high	Sensor enable	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]
0	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			540	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			540	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	540	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
5	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			550	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			550	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	550	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
10	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			560	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			560	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	560	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
15	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			570	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			570	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	570	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
20	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			684	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			684	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	684	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
25	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			689	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			689	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	689	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
30	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			694	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			694	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	694	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
35	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			699	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			699	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	699	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
180	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			704	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			704	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	704	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
185	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			709	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			709	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	709	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
190	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			714	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			714	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	714	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
195	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			719	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			719	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	719	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
200	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			864	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			864	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	864	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
205	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			869	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			869	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	869	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
210	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			874	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			874	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	874	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
215	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			879	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			879	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	879	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
360	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			884	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			884	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	884	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
365	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			889	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			889	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	889	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
370	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			894	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			894	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	894	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
375	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			899	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			899	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	899	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
380	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1044	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1044	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1044	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
385	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1049	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1049	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1049	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
390	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1054	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1054	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1054	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
395	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1059	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1059	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1059	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
509	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1064	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1064	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1064	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
519	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1069	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1069	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1069	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
529	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1074	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1074	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1074	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps
539	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1079	<chncps	<chncps	<chncps			1079	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps	1079	<chncps	<chncps			<chncps			<chncps

1234567891011121314

Items 1–6 are for monitoring and 7–14 for control.

- Numbers in the *crystal* column correspond to the crystal numbers where the sensors are located.
- Column *T* is the current temperature.
- Column *Avg* is a running average of the temperature.
- Column  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the temperature.
- An LED under *Intlk status* will turn red if there is an interlock for that sensor.
- An LED under *Latch status* will turn red if there is a latch for that sensor.
- A value can be input for a *low* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes below, an interlock will occur.
- A value can be input for a *high* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes above, an interlock will occur.
- The *Sensor enable* button turns the sensor on or off.
- The *Avg enable* button turns averaging on or off.
- A value can be input into *# of pts to avg* to set how many values to include in the running average. It is set to a minimum of 300.
- The *Intlk enable* button turns on or off a potential interlock.
- The *Trip delay enable* button turns on or off a delay before an interlock occurs.
- The *Trip delay time*, in seconds, is the length of time between the temperature going out of limit and an interlock, if delay is enabled (#13).

## Crystal Zone Cooling Circuit Temperatures Screen

2023-07-14 07:19:06

Monitoring						Control							
Sensor	T [°C]	Avg [°C]	$\sigma$ [°C]	Intlk status	Latch status	Alarm limit [°C] low	high	Sensor enable	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]
Inlet manifold 1	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps			<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
Inlet manifold 2	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps			<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
Outlet manifold 1	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps			<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
Outlet manifold 2	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps			<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Items 1–6 are for monitoring and 7–14 for control.

1. The location of the sensor.
2. Column *T* is the current temperature.
3. Column *Avg* is a running average of the temperature.
4. Column  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the temperature.
5. An LED under *Intlk status* will turn red if there is an interlock for that sensor.
6. An LED under *Latch status* will turn red if there is a latch for that sensor.
7. A value can be input for a *low* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes below, an interlock will occur.
8. A value can be input for a *high* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes above, an interlock will occur.
9. The *Sensor enable* button turns the sensor on or off.
10. The *Avg enable* button turns averaging on or off.
11. A value can be input into *# of pts to avg* to set how many values to include in the running average. It is set to a minimum of 300.
12. The *Intlk enable* button turns on or off a potential interlock.
13. The *Trip delay enable* button turns on or off a delay before an interlock occurs.
14. The *Trip delay time*, in seconds, is the length of time between the temperature going out of limit and an interlock, if delay is enabled (#13).



## Electronics Zone Temperatures Screen

2023-07-14 08:08:

### Electronics Zone Temperatures

Monitoring

Sensor	T [°C]	Avg [°C]	$\sigma$ [°C]	Intlk status	Latch status
inlet manifold 1	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
inlet manifold 2	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
outlet manifold 1	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
outlet manifold 2	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
heat exchanger top 1	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
heat exchanger top 2	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
heat exchanger bottom 1	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		
heat exchanger bottom 2	<hcnps	<hcnps	<hcnps		

123456

Control

Alarm limit [°C]		Sensor enable	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]
low	high						
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps
<hcnps	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps	Off	Off	<hcnps

7891011121314

Items 1–6 are for monitoring and 7–14 for control.

1. The location of the sensor.
2. Column *T* is the current temperature.
3. Column *Avg* is a running average of the temperature.
4. Column  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the temperature.
5. An LED under *Intlk status* will turn red if there is an interlock for that sensor.
6. An LED under *Latch status* will turn red if there is a latch for that sensor.
7. A value can be input for a *low* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes below, an interlock will occur.
8. A value can be input for a *high* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes above, an interlock will occur.
9. The *Sensor enable* button turns the sensor on or off.
10. The *Avg enable* button turns averaging on or off.
11. A value can be input into *# of pts to avg* to set how many values to include in the running average. It is set to a minimum of 300.
12. The *Intlk enable* button turns on or off a potential interlock.
13. The *Trip delay enable* button turns on or off a delay before an interlock occurs.
14. The *Trip delay time*, in seconds, is the length of time between the temperature going out of limit and an interlock, if delay is enabled (#13).

## Detector Frame Temperature, Humidity, and Dew Point Screen

The detector frame screen is divided into three sections for monitoring and three sections for control—temperature T, humidity RH, and dew point for each. The temperature section is discussed below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	Detector Frame Temperature, Humidity, and Dew Point																																									
2023-07-14 08:41:31						Temperature						Humidity						Dew Point																													
						Monitoring																																									
Sensor	T [°C]			Avg [°C]		σ [°C]		Intlk status		Latch status		RH			Avg		σ		Intlk status		Latch status		DP [°C]			Avg [°C]		σ [°C]		Intlk status		Latch status															
frame 1	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>																
frame 2	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>																
frame 3	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>																
frame 4	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>																
						Control																																									
Sensor	Alarm limit [°C]		Sensor enable		Avg enable		# of pts. to avg		Intlk enable		Trip delay enable		Trip delay time [s]		Alarm limit [°C]		Sensor enable		Avg enable		# of pts. to avg		Intlk enable		Trip delay enable		Trip delay time [s]		Alarm limit [°C]		Sensor enable		Avg enable		# of pts. to avg		Intlk enable		Trip delay enable		Trip delay time [s]						
frame 1	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>								
frame 2	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>										
frame 3	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>										
frame 4	<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>		<hcnp>										
7						8						9						10						11						12						13						14					

Items 1–6 are for monitoring and 7–14 for control.

1. The identity of the sensor.
2. Column *T* is the current temperature.
3. Column *Avg* is a running average of the temperature.
4. Column  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the temperature.
5. An LED under *Intlk status* will turn red if there is an interlock for that sensor.
6. An LED under *Latch status* will turn red if there is a latch for that sensor.
7. A value can be input for a *low* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes below, an interlock will occur.
8. A value can be input for a *high* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes above, an interlock will occur.
9. The *Sensor enable* button turns the sensor on or off. Dew point does not have a *sensor enable* button.
10. The *Avg enable* button turns averaging on or off.
11. A value can be input into *# of pts to avg* to set how many values to include in the running average. It is set to a minimum of 300.
12. The *Intlk enable* button turns on or off a potential interlock.
13. The *Trip delay enable* button turns on or off a delay before an interlock occurs.
14. The *Trip delay time*, in seconds, is the length of time between the temperature going out of limit and an interlock, if delay is enabled (#13).

## Hall Temperature, Humidity, and Dew Point Screen

The Hall screen is divided into three sections for monitoring and three sections for control—temperature T, humidity RH, and dew point for each. The temperature section is discussed below.

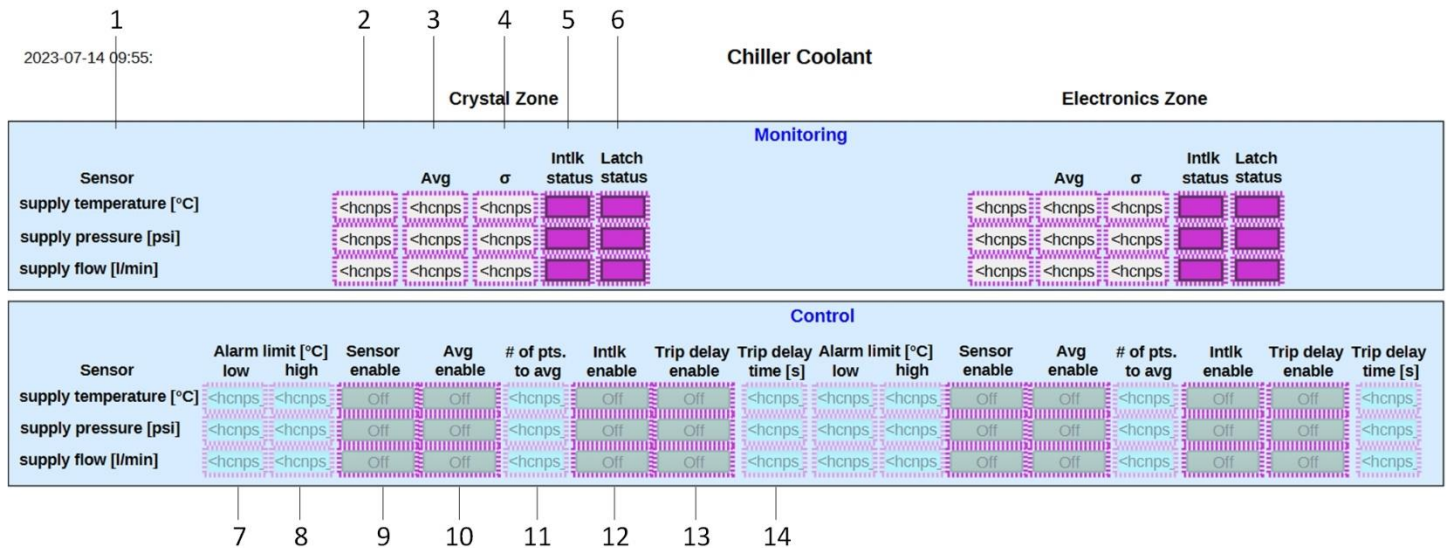
1	2	3	4	5	6	Hall Temperature, Humidity, and Dew Point															
Temperature						Humidity						Dew Point									
Monitoring						Monitoring						Monitoring									
Sensor	T [°C]	Avg [°C]	σ [°C]	Intlk status	Latch status	RH	Avg	σ	Intlk status	Latch status	DP [°C]	Avg [°C]	σ [°C]	Intlk status	Latch status						
1	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>						
2	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	<hcnp>						
Control																					
Sensor	Alarm limit [°C]	Sensor enable	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]	Alarm limit [°C]	Sensor enable	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]	Alarm limit [°C]	Avg enable	# of pts. to avg	Intlk enable	Trip delay enable	Trip delay time [s]	
1	low	high	Off	Off	<hcnp>	Off	Off	low	high	Off	Off	<hcnp>	Off	Off	low	high	Off	Off	<hcnp>	Off	Off
2	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	Off	Off	<hcnp>	Off	Off	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	Off	Off	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	Off	Off	<hcnp>	<hcnp>	Off	Off	<hcnp>	<hcnp>
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14														

Items 1–6 are for monitoring and 7–14 for control.

1. The number of the sensor.
2. Column *T* is the current temperature.
3. Column *Avg* is a running average of the temperature.
4. Column  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the temperature.
5. An LED under *Intlk status* will turn red if there is an interlock for that sensor.
6. An LED under *Latch status* will turn red if there is a latch for that sensor.
7. A value can be input for a *low* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes below, an interlock will occur.
8. A value can be input for a *high* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes above, an interlock will occur.
9. The *Sensor enable* button turns the sensor on or off. Dew point does not have a *sensor enable* button.
10. The *Avg enable* button turns averaging on or off.
11. A value can be input into *# of pts to avg* to set how many values to include in the running average. It is set to a minimum of 300.
12. The *Intlk enable* button turns on or off a potential interlock.
13. The *Trip delay enable* button turns on or off a delay before an interlock occurs.
14. The *Trip delay time*, in seconds, is the length of time between the temperature going out of limit and an interlock, if delay is enabled (#13).

## Chiller Coolant Screen

The Chiller Coolant screen is divided into two areas—the crystal zone chiller and the electronics zone chiller. Each chiller area is then divided into monitoring and control. The crystal zone is discussed below.



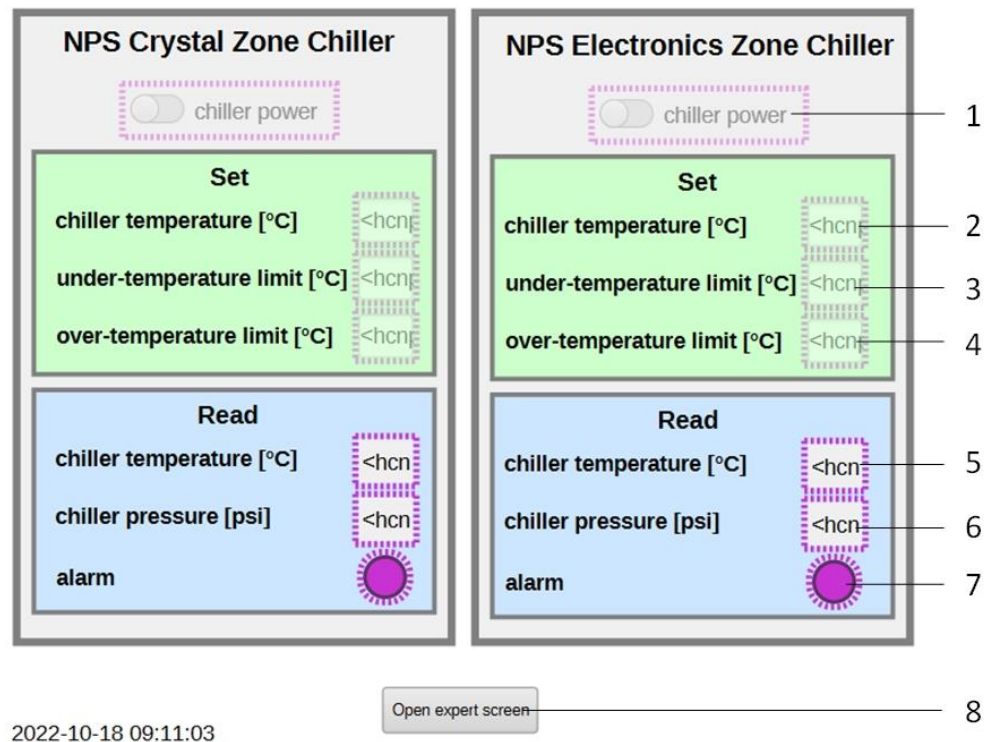
Items 1–6 are for monitoring and 7–14 for control.

1. The item being monitored.
2. Column *T* is the current temperature.
3. Column *Avg* is a running average of the temperature.
4. Column  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the temperature.
5. An LED under *Intlk status* will turn red if there is an interlock for that sensor.
6. An LED under *Latch status* will turn red if there is a latch for that sensor.
7. A value can be input for a *low* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes below, an interlock will occur.
8. A value can be input for a *high* alarm limit. If the temperature equals this value, or goes above, an interlock will occur.
9. The *Sensor enable* button turns the sensor on or off.
10. The *Avg enable* button turns averaging on or off.
11. A value can be input into *# of pts to avg* to set how many values to include in the running average. It is set to a minimum of 300.
12. The *Intlk enable* button turns on or off a potential interlock.
13. The *Trip delay enable* button turns on or off a delay before an interlock occurs.
14. The *Trip delay time*, in seconds, is the length of time between the temperature going out of limit and an interlock, if delay is enabled (#13).



## Chiller Screen

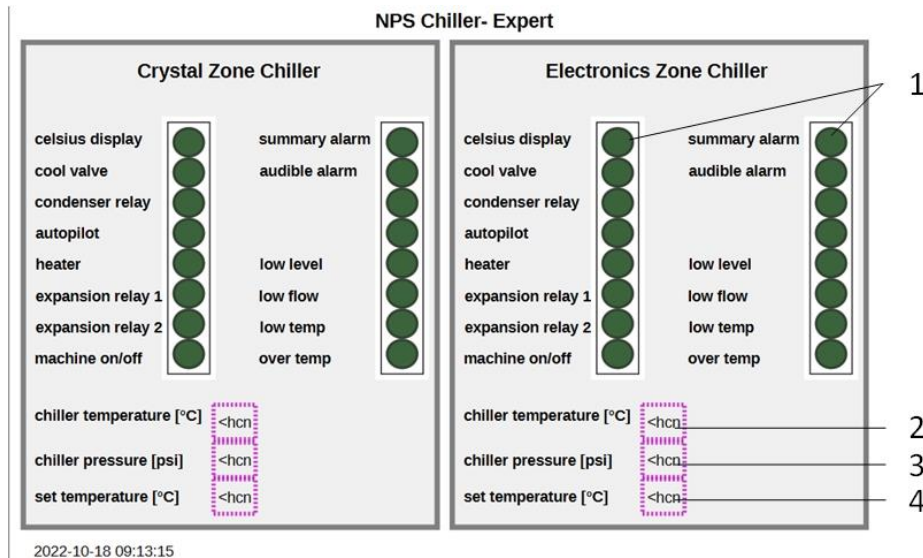
The Chiller screen is divided into two areas—the crystal zone chiller and the electronics zone chiller. Each area has its own set of controls and indicators.



1. The slide button turns the *chiller power* off or on.
2. A value can be input to set the temperature for the chiller to maintain.
3. A value can be input to set the chiller's low temperature limit. A read value below or equal to this input will cause an alarm.
4. A value can be input to set the chiller's high temperature limit. A read value above or equal to this input will cause an alarm.
5. The current temperature of the chiller.
6. The current pressure of the chiller.
7. If any item alarms, this will turn red. Alarm details are shown on the expert screen.
8. Clicking the gray rectangle opens the chiller expert screen.

## Chiller Expert Screen

The Chiller Expert screen is divided into two areas—the crystal zone chiller and the electronics zone chiller. Each area has its own set of indicators.



- Two sets of LED indicators. If an indicator turns on, it will turn bright green. The indicators are as follows:
  - Celsius display—refers to indicators on the chiller showing Celsius values vs Fahrenheit.
  - cool valve—solenoid valve is open and chiller is cooling the process fluid.
  - condenser relay—status of the chiller condenser relay.
  - autopilot—not used
  - heater—not used
  - expansion relay 1—not used
  - expansion relay 2—not used
  - machine on/off— the chiller is on. Lights the temperature display and pressure indicator on the chiller panel.
  - summary alarm—an alarm fault condition (low level, low flow, low temperature, over temperature).
  - audible alarm—a sound will be heard from the chiller when an alarm occurs.
  - low level—low fluid level in the tank.
  - low flow—minimum flow requirement of the chiller is not being satisfied.
  - low temp—water temperature is below or equal to the set under-temperature limit.
  - over temp—water temperature is above or equal to the set over-temperature limit.
- The current temperature of the chiller.
- The current pressure of the chiller.
- The temperature to which the chiller is set.