



Hall-B Beamline and HPS Controls

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Outline

- Hall-B/HPS experimental controls
- Slow control system
- Beamline controls and monitoring
- SVT controls and monitoring
- ECal controls and monitoring
- Data quality control and monitoring
- Summary



Hall-B/HPS experimental controls

- The experimental controls consists of two main parts:
 - control and monitoring of the hardware and the beam properties (slow controls)
 - control and monitoring of the detector performance and data quality
- Software for both controls will run on the Hall-B online computer cluster, behind the firewall (hall gateway)
- Monitoring application and the control software are under password protection, only restricted list of experts can modify them
- HBLOG in [JEFFERSON LAB ELECTRONIC LOGBOOK](https://logbooks.jlab.org/book/hblog), <https://logbooks.jlab.org/book/hblog>, will be used for bookkeeping
- Run webpage with run documentation, special instructions and manuals is available for shift takers at -

<http://www.jlab.org/Hall-B/run-web/>



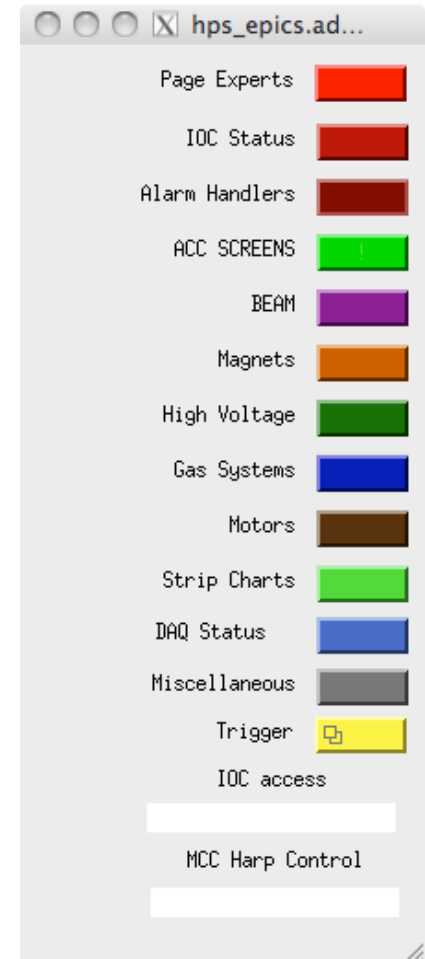
Slow controls system

- The HPS slow controls framework is based on the system developed and used by the Hall-B collaboration during 6 GeV operations.
- The basic framework of the controls system is EPICS.
- All of the EPICS variables are served by the Input/Output Controllers (IOCs) which are processes and tasks running on various computers in Hall B and in the counting house
- The display management is using the MEDM EPICS extension package
- The EPICS Alarm Handler (ALH) package is used for alarm notifications.
- The strip charts are displayed using StripTool EPICS extension package.
- The archiving of the EPICS variables is done using MYA archiver



Starting-up EPICS controls

- The control screens for the HPS experiment can be brought up by typing "hps_epics" on dedicated Hall-B online computers (clon01/clon02)
- All other applications can be accessed from the main EPICS GUI
- All EPICS GUIs and strip charts have option of logging
- The system has minor modifications and improvements over what was used in 2012 test run
- Most of shift takers (collaboration members) have extensive experience with running experiments in Hall-B and are well familiar with the Hall-B EPICS system



Beamline controls

- The beam is controlled by Machine Operations (MCC)
- Hall-B receives information from machine controls (BPMs, trim magnets, vacuum, BCMs ...), monitors beam quality (wire harps, halo counters) and communicates issues with the MCC
- The only control Hall has on the beam delivery is through the beam fast shutdown system (FSD) designed to terminate beam delivery if conditions are not right – bad beam that may effect the data quality or may cause damage to the detectors
- From Hall-B/HPS, inputs to FSD are:
 - Chicane magnet power supplies
 - Beam halo counters
 - Beam lost monitors (BLM)
 - SVT motor limit switches
 - Vacuum gauges and valves
 - SVT protection collimator position



Beamline monitoring

No changes in Hall-B beamline monitoring since the 6 GeV:

- three wire harps to measure the beam profile (two in the upstream tunnel, one in front of the HPS chicane)
- stripline and nA BPMs with new lock-in amplifiers provide beam position and beam current, which are also monitored by alarm handler
- two beam viewers (in the tagger dump and in the downstream tunnel before the electron dump)
- 11 halo counters spread over the beamline from the tagger to HPS
- Faraday cup (will be used to calibrate BPMs). During the production running FC will be blocked to prevent overheating (the same setup used for previous high current runs in Hall-B)

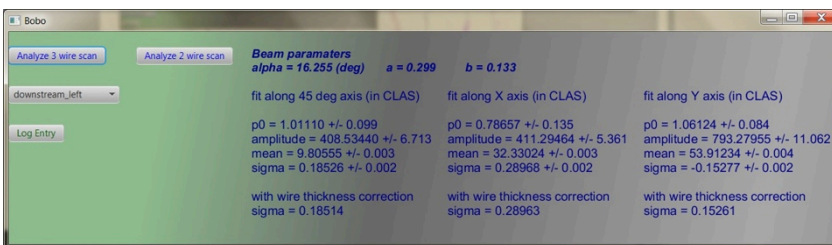
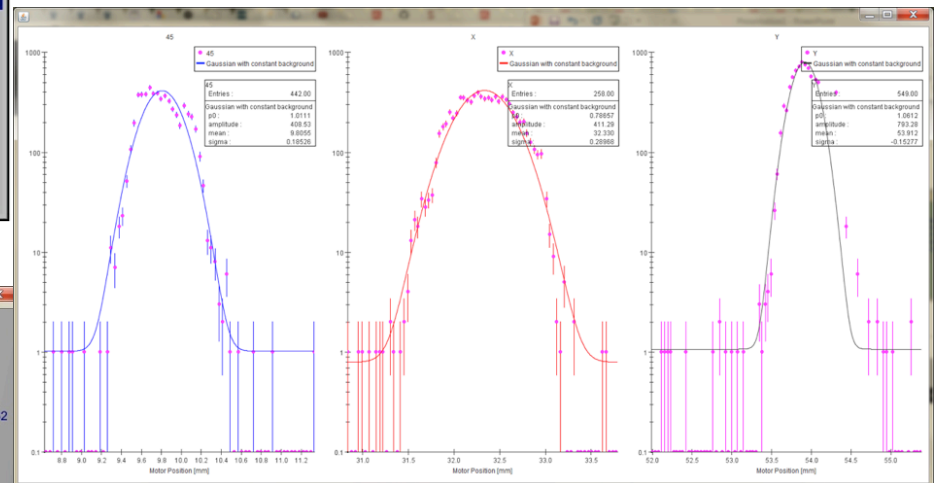
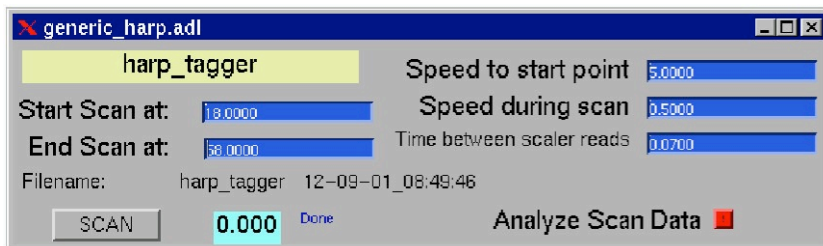
EPICS controls and GUIs for beam line devices, magnet power supplies, voltage controls ..., already exist.



Beam profile monitors

Wire harps:

- The main use is to measure beam profile
- Fast, needs low beam current (~ 5 nA), has large dynamic range ($\sim 10^5$)
- “tagger” and 2H03 harps measure X and Y width, and the tilt angle



SVT power controls and alarms

- The power needed to operate the SVT is supplied by five MPOD MPV8008I low voltage power supply modules and three ISEG EHS F201p 805F high precision high voltage modules inside a 10-slot Wiener EC crate
- The SVT power and bias as well as alarms are monitored with five principle GUI's

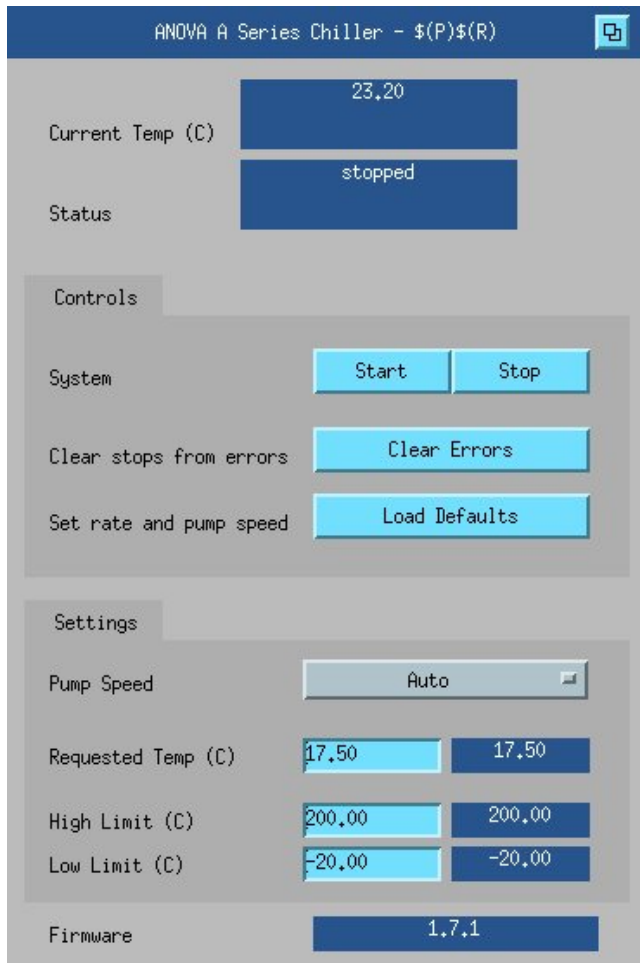
The screenshot displays a complex monitoring interface for the SVT power system. It features two main panels: 'TOP SVT' and 'BOTTOM SVT', each containing 17 rows of data for individual hybrid power supplies. Each row includes an 'ON/OFF' control, 'MEASURED CURRENTS' (INVD, HVSD, V125), and 'V REFBACK: BIAS'. A 'WARNING' section on the right lists 'LOW VOLTAGES' for each hybrid, with buttons for 'Qbias' and 'Flange Boards'. At the bottom, there are status indicators for 'SVT Temperature', 'Mass Flow', 'Vacuum Pressure', and 'Power Supply Interlock'.



The screenshot displays a detailed alarm handler interface for SVT voltages. It features a table with columns for 'Channel Name', 'Data Slot', 'Measured Voltage', 'Voltage Setpoint', 'Voltage Feedback', 'HV On/Off', 'Channel Status', 'Measured Current', 'Current Setpoint', 'Trip Feedback', 'Ramp Up Rate Setpoint', 'Ramp Up Rate Feedback', 'Ramp Down Rate Setpoint', and 'Ramp Down Rate Feedback'. The table shows various channels like 'SVT-Bias-Top-1' through 'SVT-Bias-Top-17'. Below the table, there are sections for 'Alarm Handler: SVT Voltages' and 'Execution Status: Local Active'.



SVT cooling system



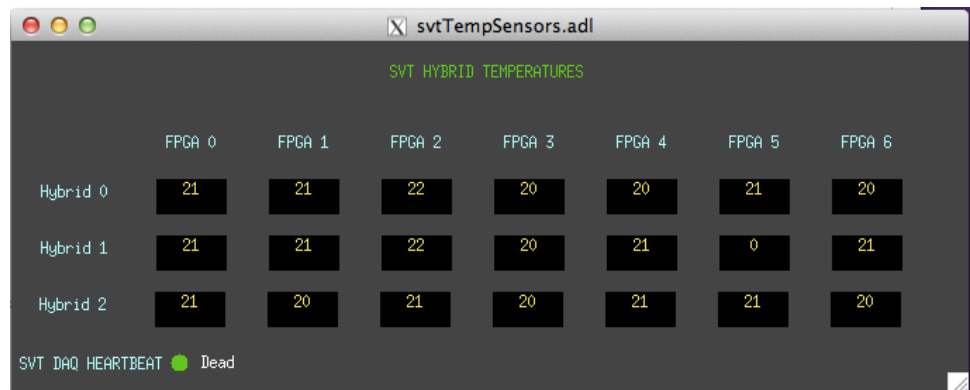
HPS SVT FEC chiller

SVT cooling system has two parts:

- Hybrid cooling (-20C)
- cooling of the front end electronics

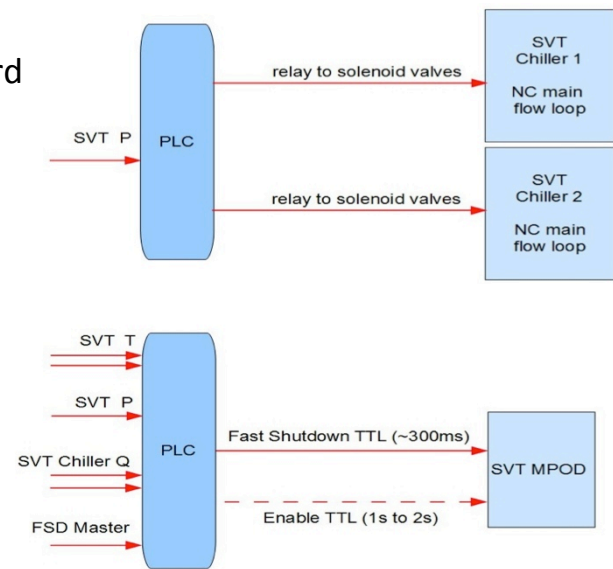
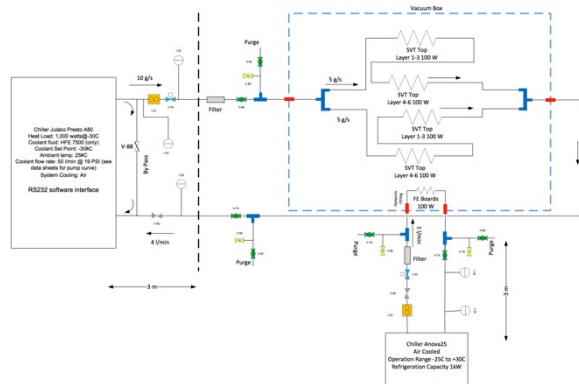
Both chillers are controlled through EPICS

Temperature readout values are input to the alarm system

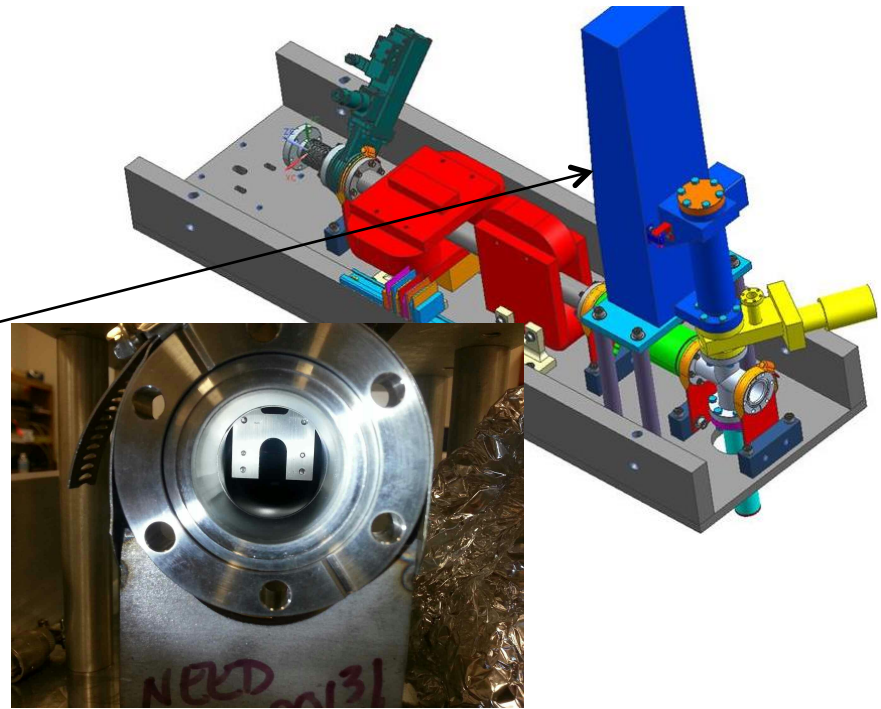
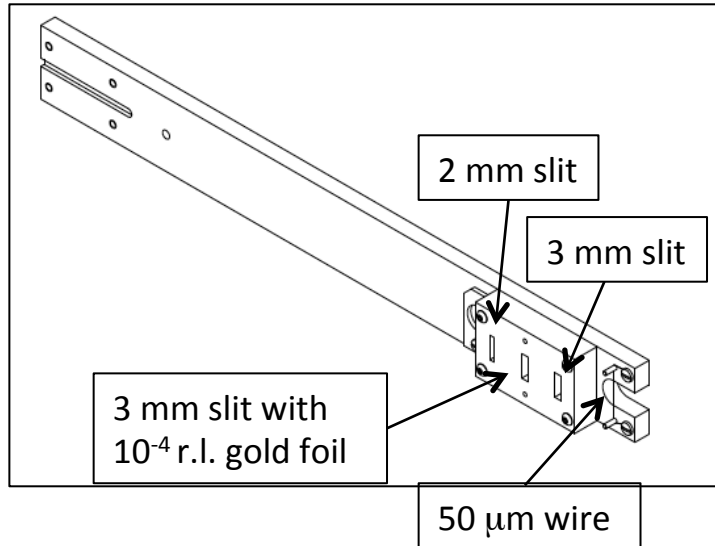


SVT interlock system

- To safely operate the SVT, the power supplies are included in an interlock system that triggers a fast shutdown of the power supply crate based on a set of conditions
- The interlock system is based on an Allen-Bradley PLC that receives input signals and performs the necessary logic to issue an interlock signal
- Input signals to interlock system
 - Hybrid and front end board temperature
 - Input and output coolant temperature of the SVT hybrid and front end board cooling loops
 - Coolant fluid pressure in the SVT hybrid and front end board cooling loops.
 - Chiller setting and status of the SVT and hybrid and front end board chillers.
 - Signal from the fast shutdown system of the accelerator.



SVT protection collimator



- The physical edge of the SVT Layer-1 sensor will be at 0.5 mm from the beam plane, active edge at 1.5 mm
- SVT protection collimator is to prevent SVT active area from a direct hit
- The wire will be used to find the beam position. Then, the required slit will be centered on the beam based on the wire and the rates on halo counters when moved (*jiggled*) up and down
- For production running “3 mm slit” will be used (SVT active area is 1.5 mm from the beam plane)
- 3 mm slit with the foil will be used for “straight track” alignment runs when chicane is OFF (foil as a target)
- 2 mm slit gives extra protection, may be used based on the beam conditions



Halo counter and ECal HVs

- Ecal and PMT HV systems use CAEN power supplies controlled through EPICS
- Alarm handler will monitor read back voltage and current for each channel

| Group# | Group Name | Chans. | Group Ena/Dis | Voltage/ Current | Other Params | Save |
|--------|-------------|--------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|------|
| 1 | ECAL_TOP | 26 | ! ! | | | ! |
| 2 | ECAL_BOTTOM | 26 | ! ! | | | ! |
| 3 | BEAM_LINE | 11 | ! ! | | | ! |

| VOLTAGE/CURRENT | | ECAL_BOTTOM Screen 1 of 2 | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------------|-----|------------|----------|---------|------------|--------|
| Channel Name | Group# | Ena | Dis | Measured V | Demand V | Input V | Measured I | Status |
| ECAL_BOT_01 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 364,999 | 365,000 | 365,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_02 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 389,999 | 390,000 | 390,000 | 0,075 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_03 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 369,998 | 370,000 | 370,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_04 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 369,000 | 369,000 | 369,000 | 0,750 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_05 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 362,993 | 363,000 | 363,000 | 0,250 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_06 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 365,997 | 366,000 | 366,000 | 0,500 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_07 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 359,998 | 360,000 | 360,000 | 0,200 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_08 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 388,989 | 389,000 | 389,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_09 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 375,995 | 376,000 | 376,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_10 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 372,993 | 373,000 | 373,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_11 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 389,996 | 390,000 | 390,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_12 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 383,995 | 384,000 | 384,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_13 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 379,963 | 380,000 | 380,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_14 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 376,991 | 377,000 | 377,000 | 0,350 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_15 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 359,994 | 360,000 | 360,000 | 0,375 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_16 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 366,997 | 367,000 | 367,000 | 0,025 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_17 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 372,997 | 373,000 | 373,000 | 0,100 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_18 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 387,998 | 388,000 | 388,000 | 0,300 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_19 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 396,999 | 397,000 | 397,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_20 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 402,995 | 403,000 | 403,000 | 0,175 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_21 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 379,993 | 380,000 | 380,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_22 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 367,995 | 368,000 | 368,000 | 0,225 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_23 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 0,175 | 1,000 |
| ECAL_BOT_24 | 2 | Ena | Dis | 399,996 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |

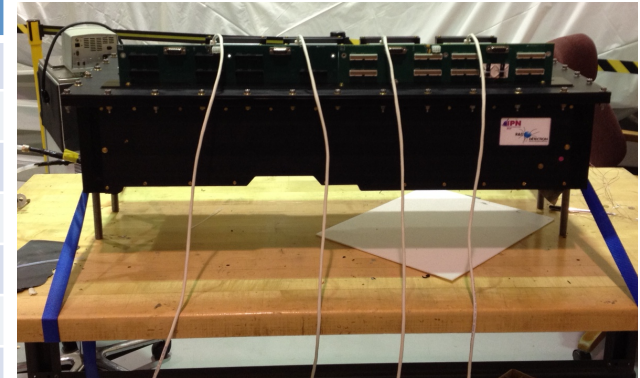
| VOLTAGE/CURRENT | | BEAM_LINE Screen 1 of 1 | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------------|-----|------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|
| Channel Name | Group# | Ena | Dis | Measured V | Demand V | Input V | Measured I | Status |
| Upstream_left | 3 | Ena | Dis | 1000,250 | 1000,000 | 1000,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Upstream_right | 3 | Ena | Dis | 1999,250 | 2000,000 | 2000,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Tagger_left | 3 | Ena | Dis | 799,750 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Tagger_right | 3 | Ena | Dis | 997,250 | 1000,000 | 1000,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| HPS_left | 3 | Ena | Dis | 1000,250 | 1000,000 | 1000,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| HPS_right | 3 | Ena | Dis | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Ecal_cosm1 | 3 | Ena | Dis | 199,750 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Ecal_cosm2 | 3 | Ena | Dis | 199,500 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Ecal_cosm3 | 3 | Ena | Dis | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Ecal_cosm4 | 3 | Ena | Dis | 199,500 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |
| Ecal_cosm5 | 3 | Ena | Dis | 969,750 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 0,000 | 1,000 |



Ecal temperature controls

- Chiller (from CLAS calorimeter) and the temperature monitoring system worked well during the test run, no need for changes
- New thermocouples have been tested and mounted in the same locations

| Sensor | T(F) |
|--------|------|
| T1 | 72.8 |
| T2 | 73.4 |
| T3 | 73.2 |
| T4 | 72.8 |
| T5 | 72.4 |
| T6 | 72.4 |
| T7 | 73.0 |
| T8 | 73.0 |



| Sensor | T(F) |
|--------|------|
| B1 | 72.4 |
| B2 | 74.2 |
| B3 | 73.0 |
| B4 | 73.4 |
| B5 | 72.8 |
| B6 | 73.2 |
| B7 | 73.8 |
| B8 | 72.8 |



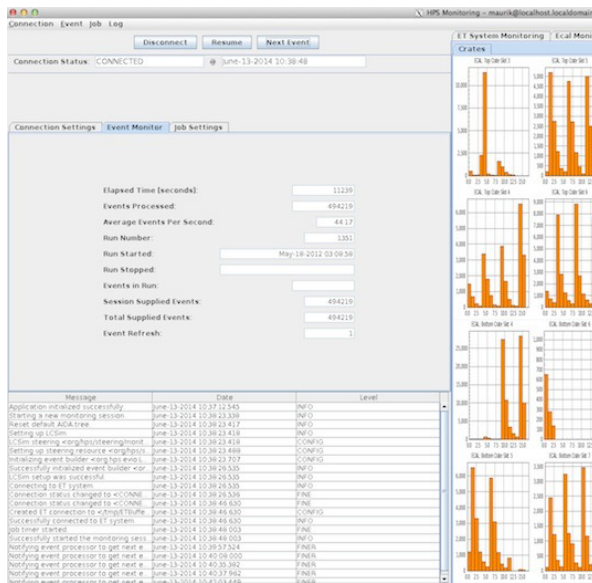
Data quality monitoring

- Monitoring application written in JAVA
- Provides flexible platform to display live updating histograms
- Reads data from ET in EVIO format, converts internally to LCIO (data analysis framework file format)
- Can run multiple copies, i.e. separate ones for different sub-systems.
- Histograms can be saved at end of run.
- Reasonable data rate: ~ 100 Hz (for complicated ECAL monitor)
- Full reconstruction framework available to app to make high level plots



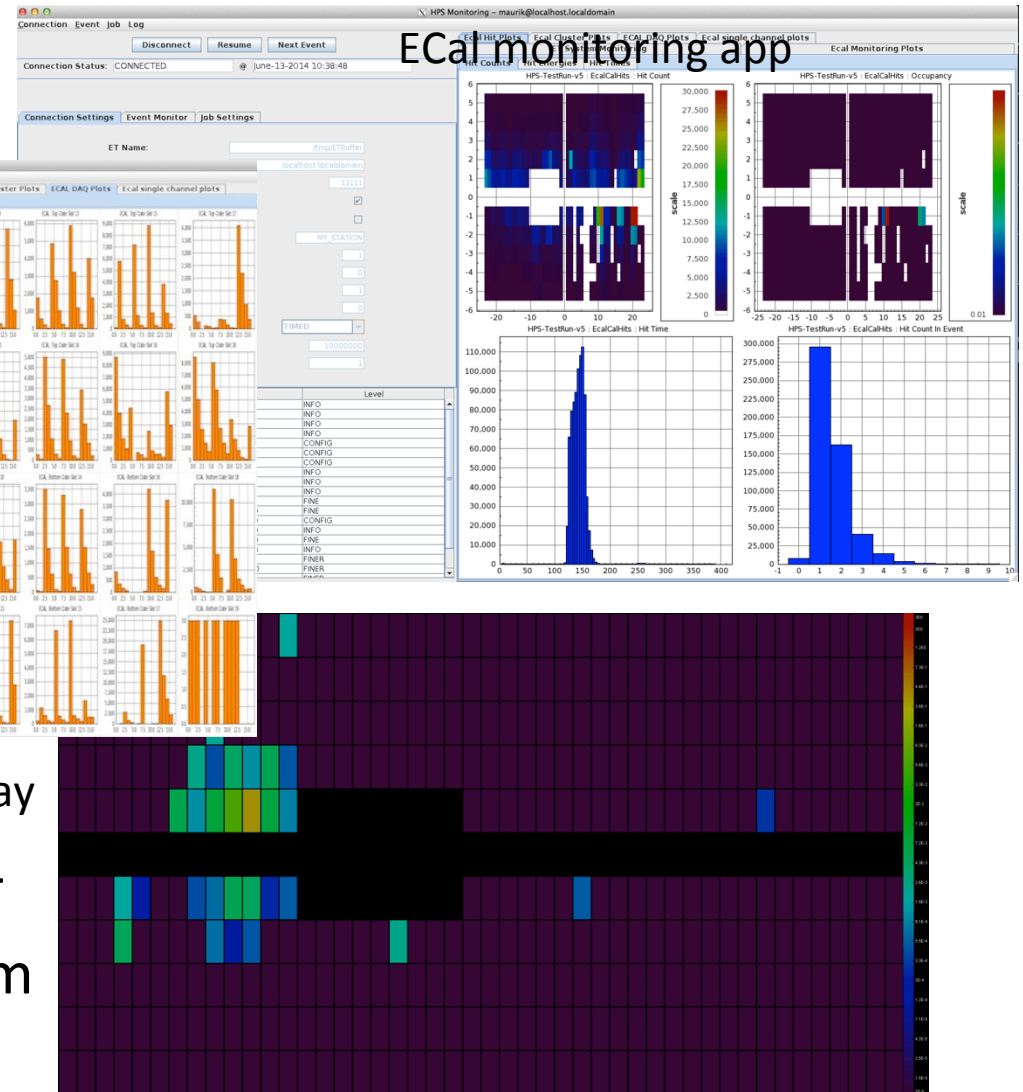
SVT and Ecal data monitoring

SVT monitoring app



Ecal event display

All applications run over ET ring and are able to perform full event reconstruction



Summary

- ❑ Many components of the Hall-B/HPS hardware and data quality controls are improved versions of the software used in the test run
- ❑ Beamline monitoring and controls will use EPICS. Restoration of the Hall-B EPICS system is progressing well. The new EPICS applications are ready for commissioning
- ❑ Data quality monitoring app is fully functional and ready for run as is
- ❑ Collaboration has extensive experience with most of applications from 6 GeV Hall-B experiments. The training of collaborators and staff is ongoing



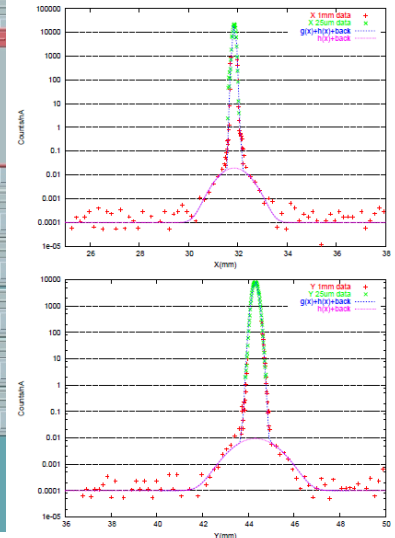
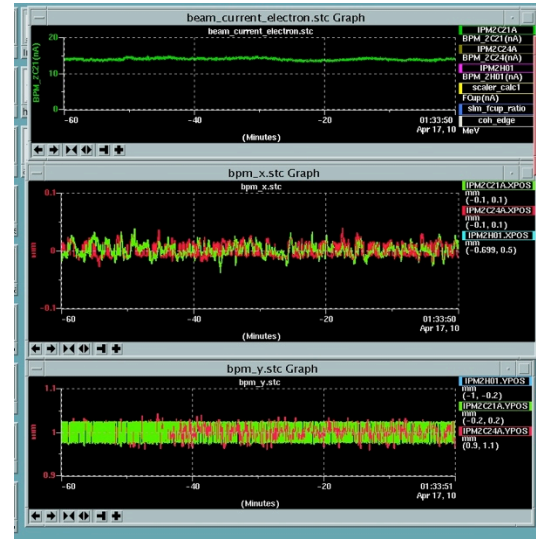
Additional slides



Required Beam Parameters

| Parameter | Requirement | Unit |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| E | 1100 2200 6600 | MeV |
| $\delta E/E$ | $< 10^{-4}$ | |
| Current | < 200 < 400 < 500 | nA |
| Current Instability | < 5 | % |
| σ_x | < 300 | μm |
| σ_y | < 50 | μm |
| Position Stability | < 30 | μm |
| Divergence | < 100 | μrad |
| Beam Halo ($> 5\sigma$) | $< 10^{-5}$ | |

6-GeV machine



- Nothing extraordinary, Hall-B run experiments with close to these requirements
- Optics optimization test showed that stable, “ribbon” beams are available for HPS in Hall-B

But, this was in 6 GeV era!

