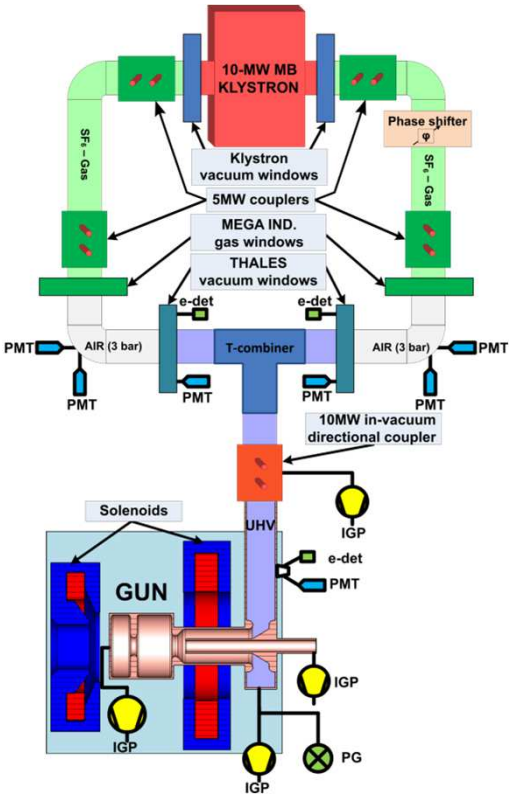
SMAC

The State Machine based Automatic Conditioning application for PITZ

Introduction

- The Photo Injector Test Facility at DESY in Zeuthen **(PITZ)** was built to test and to optimize high brightness electron sources for Free-Electron Lasers (FELs) (e.g. FLASH, XFEL).
- In order to achieve high accelerating gradients and long RF pulse lengths in the RF gun cavities, an extensive and safe RF conditioning is required.
- A State Machine based Automatic Conditioning application **(SMAC)** was developed to automate the RF conditioning processes, allowing for greater efficiency and performance optimization.



The PITZ RF setup

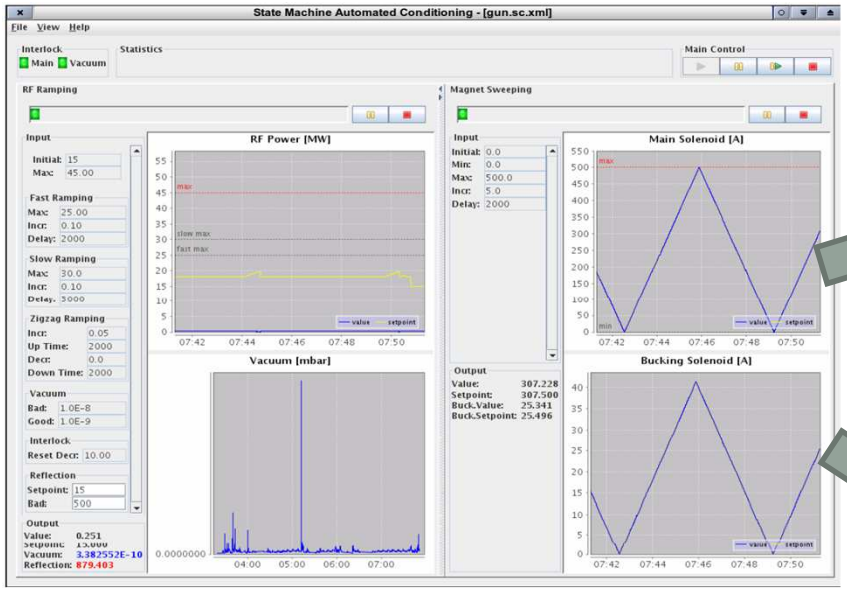
SMAC History

- The Automatic Conditioning Program (ACP) was originally implemented by Michael Winde as a DOOCS server + LabView GUI
- In 2009 I started a new project SMAC with the following main goals
  - Provide users with the ability to change logic w/o having to recompile the application.
  - Provide users with a more user-friendly graphical interface.
  - Add support for single running instance.
  - Multiplatform support, ease of maintenance, extensibility and integration into the PITZ control system.
  - High performance (using multithreading, event-driven approaches).
  - The first release and use at PITZ took place in 2010.

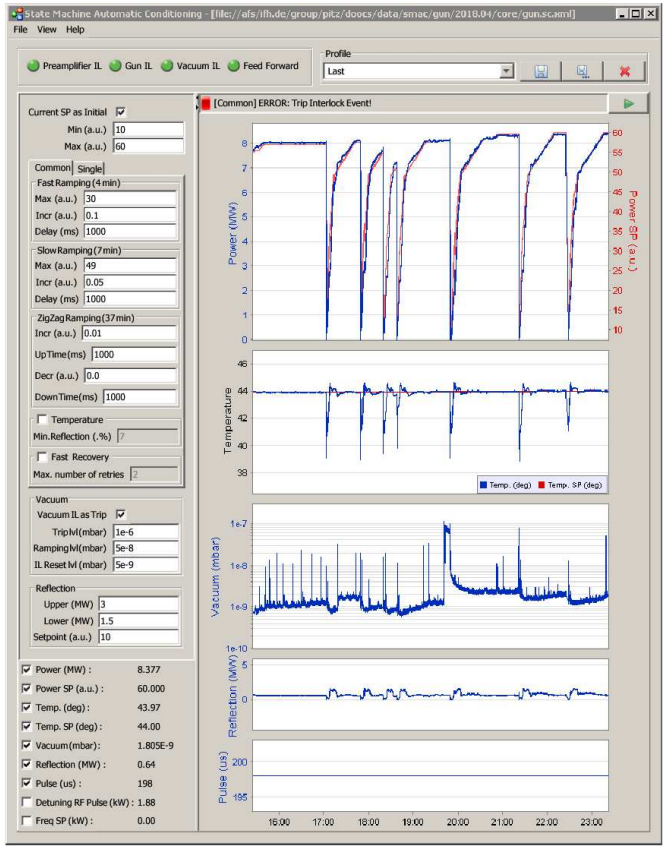
SMAC History

- The first version only included RF Ramping (for Gun) and Magnet Sweeping algorithms.
- It was later extended with support for Booster and T-Combiner cavities.
- In 2012, it was extended with a temperature control algorithm based on an implementation done by Marek Otevrel (originally in MatLab).
- In 2015, it was extended with the “cold-startup” algorithm implemented by Yves Renier (originally in MatLab)

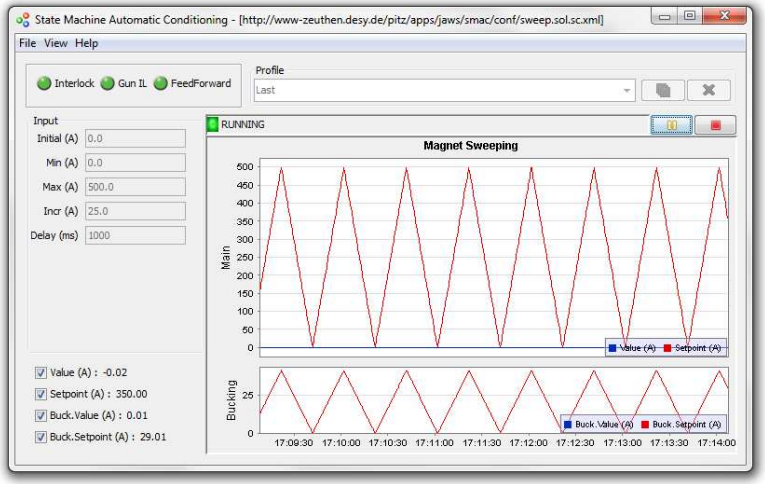
SMAC History



first version



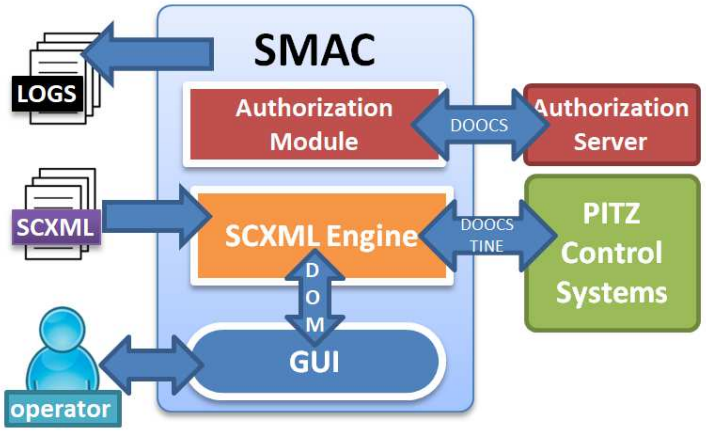
latest version, SMAC for Gun



latest version, SMAC for Solenoid

Technical Description

- SMAC is written in Java and uses State Chart XML (SCXML) as the finite-state machine execution environment based on Harel state-charts.
- Application employs the DOOCS and TINE for the communication with the control systems of PITZ.

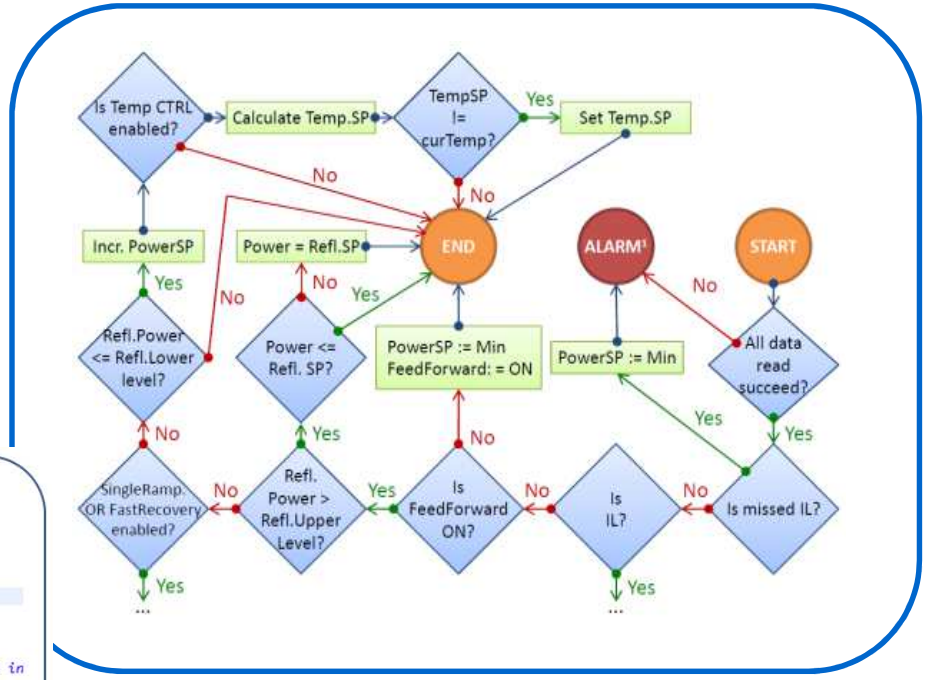


The overall structure and data flow of SMAC application.

- Communication between GUI and SCXML processing layer (state machine) is performed via Document Object Model (DOM) events.
- The authorization module guaranties that only one instance of SMAC is working at the same time.

SMAC: SCXML

- SCXML engine capable of executing a state machine defined using a SCXML document that describes the application flow.
- Specified by W3C the SCXML is becoming a standard way to represent state charts in XML.
- The whole application flow is visible by looking at the SCXML files.



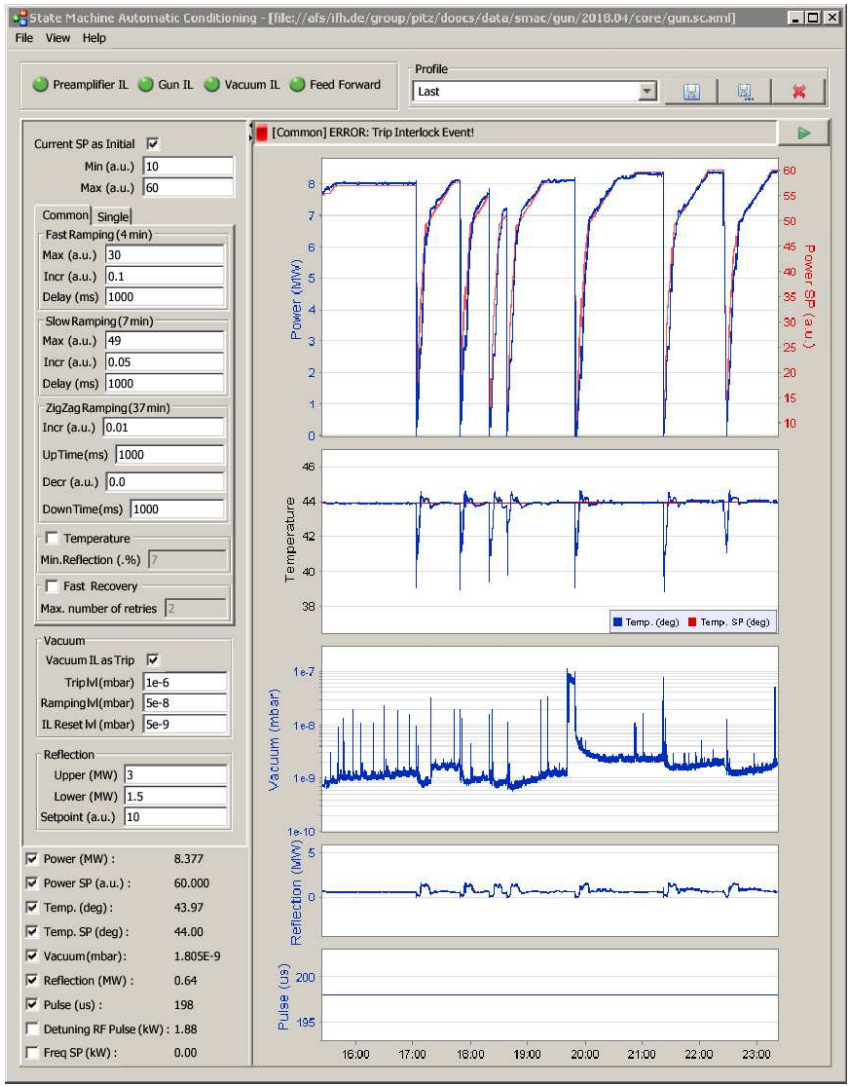
Segment of the RF ramping flow diagram.

```
18
19⊕   <state id="rf_configure" src="../conf/rf.config.sc.xml">
25
26⊕   <state id="idle_rf_ramping">
67
68⊕   <parallel id="process_rf_ramping">
103
104⊕  <state id="error_rf_ramping">
110
111⊖  <state id="interrupted_rf_ramping">
112⊖      <onentry>
113          <log label="interrupted_rf_ramping" expr="'RF ramping is in
114      </onentry>
115      <transition event="resume.rf.ramping" target="process_rf_rampin
116      <transition event="terminate.rf.ramping" target="terminated_rf_
117  </state>
118
119⊕   <state id="terminated_rf_ramping">
```

Segment of SCXML code.

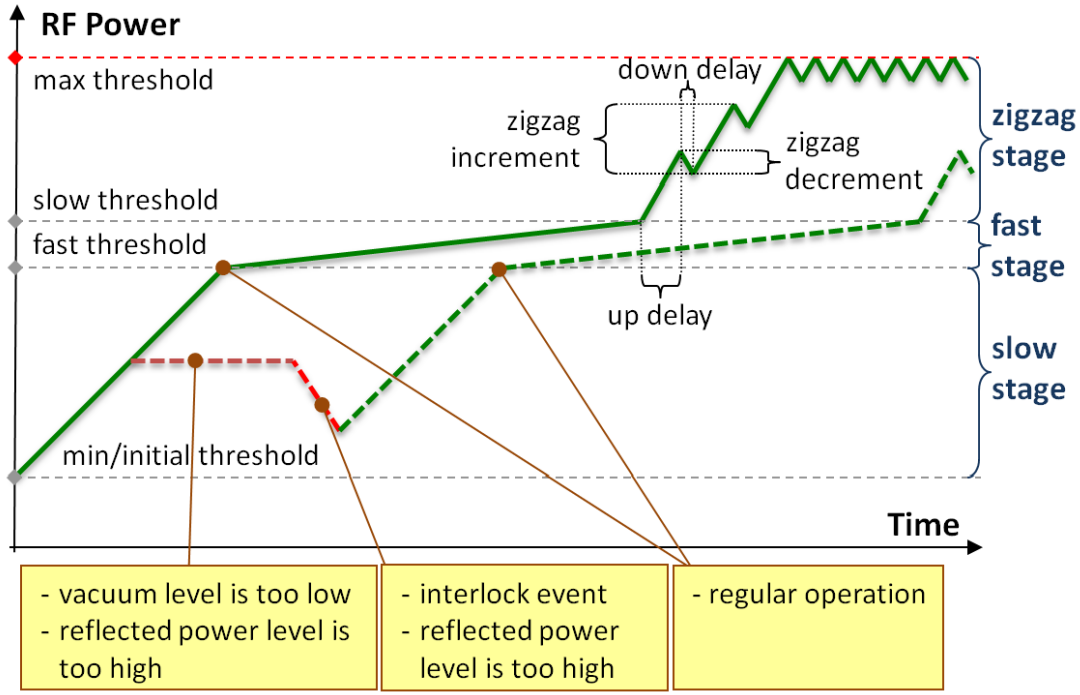
SMAC: GUI

- The GUI is created by using the Java Swing toolkit.
- The GUI provides the user control of the conditioning process and relevant monitoring data.
- Error and warning messages are constantly displayed giving the user information on the current status (e.g. anomalous forward power, communications error).
- The profile panel allows operator to pre-configure the conditioning settings in order to quickly apply them to a new run.



Conditioning strategy

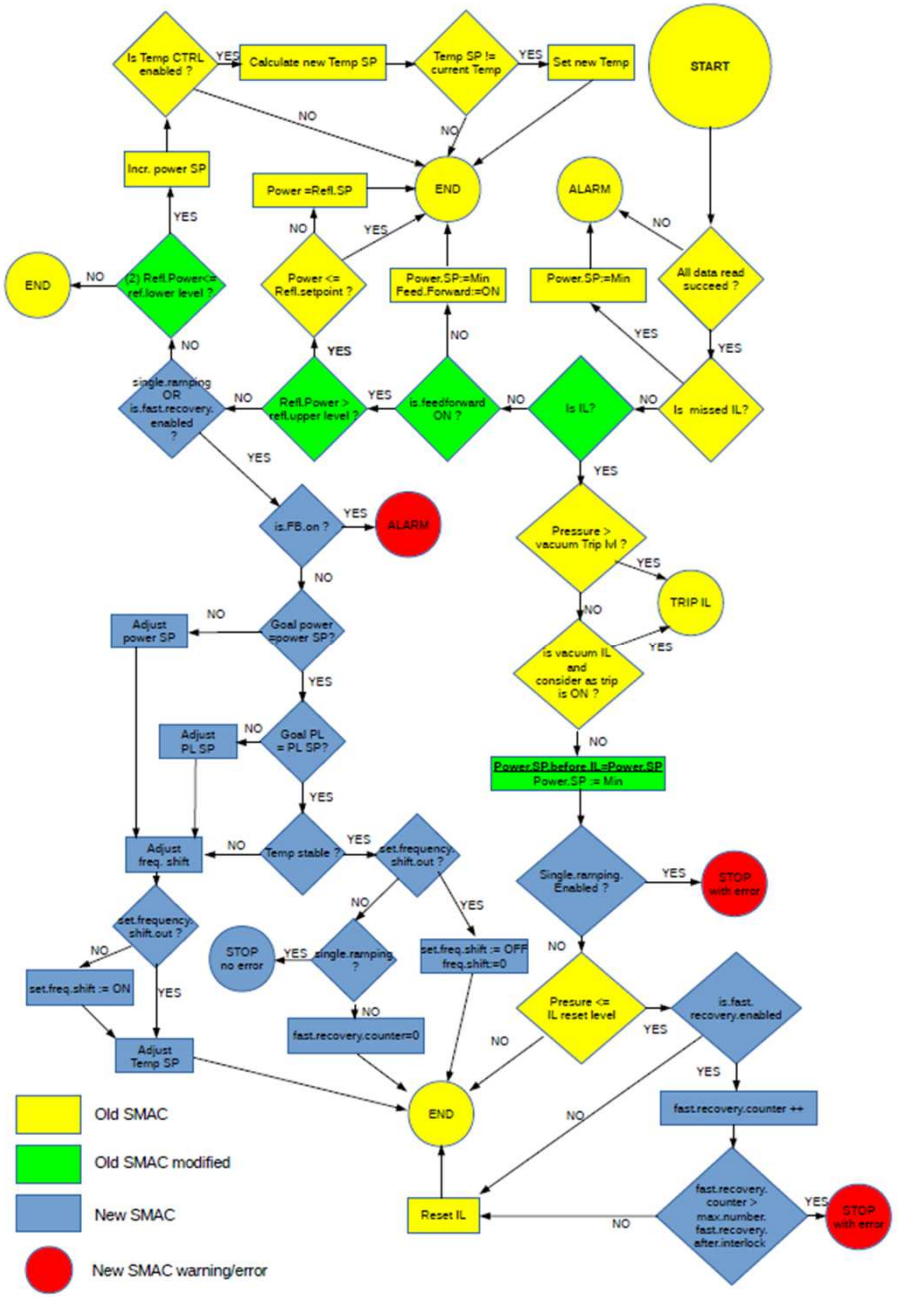
Common mode of the RF power ramping: consists of several stages (“fast”, “slow” and “zigzag”) with different RF ramping speeds.



- The conditioning algorithm consists of gradually increasing the RF power and the RF pulse length but keeping a low rate of vacuum spikes in the cavity in order to prevent any damage from break-downs.
- Currently, SMAC implements two ramping modes, namely, **Single** and **Common**.

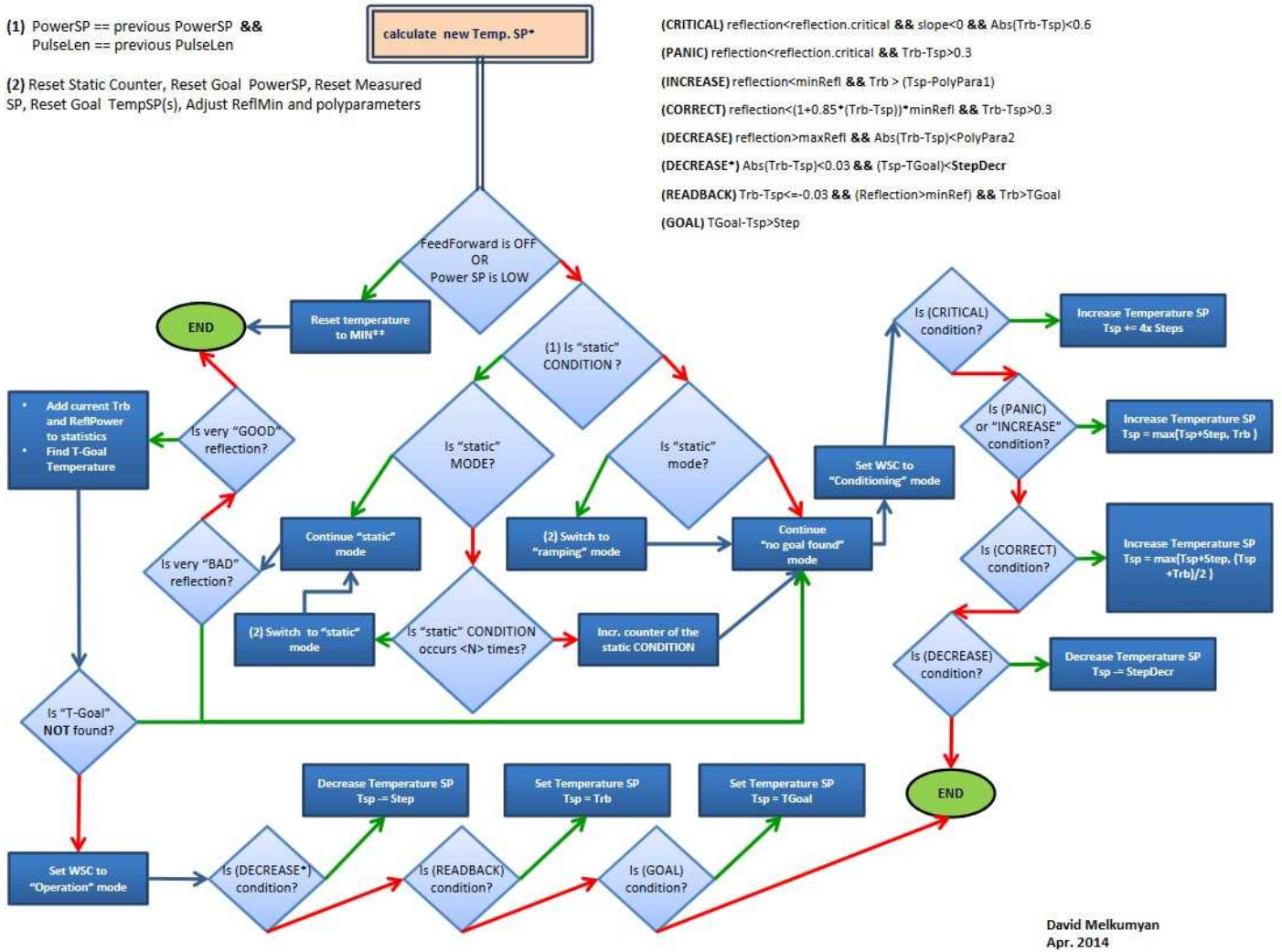
Flowchart

RF Ramping
Simplified version



Flowchart Temperature Control

Simplified version



Configuration

- Application settings (via Java VM arguments)

Name	Type	Default	Optional	Description
ENSHOST	JVM Arg	-	Yes	Example: `ldap://ldapensmaster.desy.de:doocsens1.zeuthen.desy.de:doocsens2.zeuthen.desy.de`
log4j.configurationFile	JVM Arg	-	Yes	Example: file:../config/log4j2.xml
smac.configuration	JVM Arg		No	Example: file:../config/core/gun.sc.xml
profile.configuration	JVM Arg		Yes	Example: file:../config/profile/gun.profiles.xml
smac.auth.class	JVM Arg	-	Yes	Class SingleInstanceSession insterface: Example: de.desy.pitz.sis.client.DSingleInstanceSession
smac.auth.address	JVM Arg	-	Yes	Example: PITZ.UTIL/SEMAPHORE/SMAC_GUN
smac.auth.period	JVM Arg	`1000`	Yes	
smac.auth.attempts	JVM Arg	`5`	Yes	
printer.logbook	JVM Arg	-	Yes	Example: `//adzprint/pitzlog`

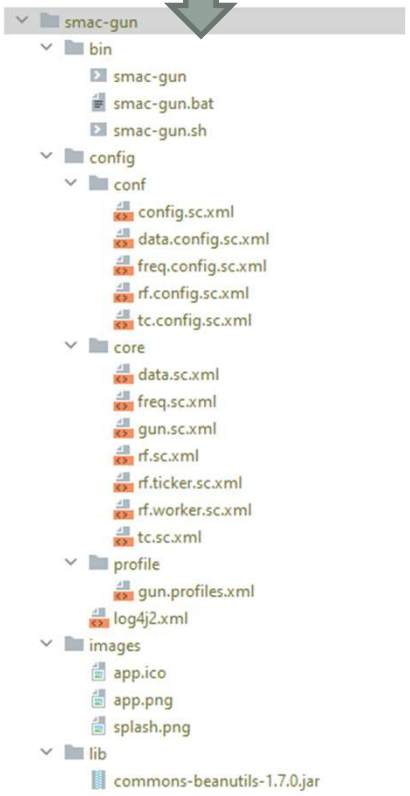
Defines main SCXML file to run

Installation

Download URLs:

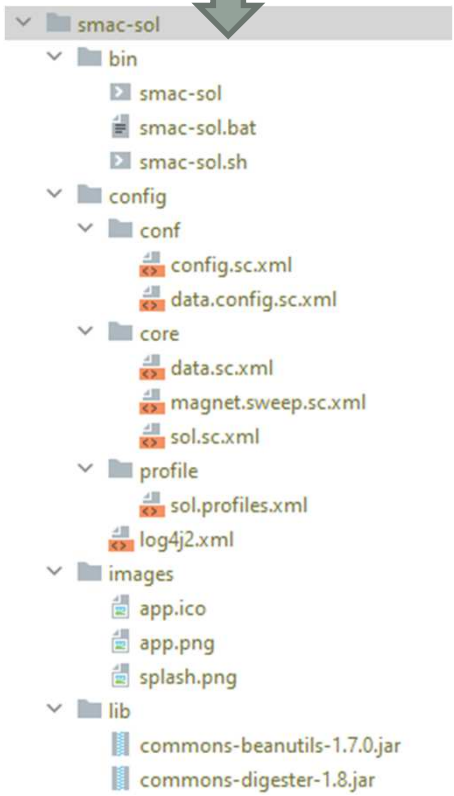
SMAC for GUN

Windows	smac-gun-2021.04.zip	ZIP file
Linux	smac-gun-2021.04.tgz	TAR file
RPM	smac-gun-2021.04-06.x86_64.rpm	RPM package
Java FAT JAR	smac-gun-2021.04-all.jar	Java Fat Jar

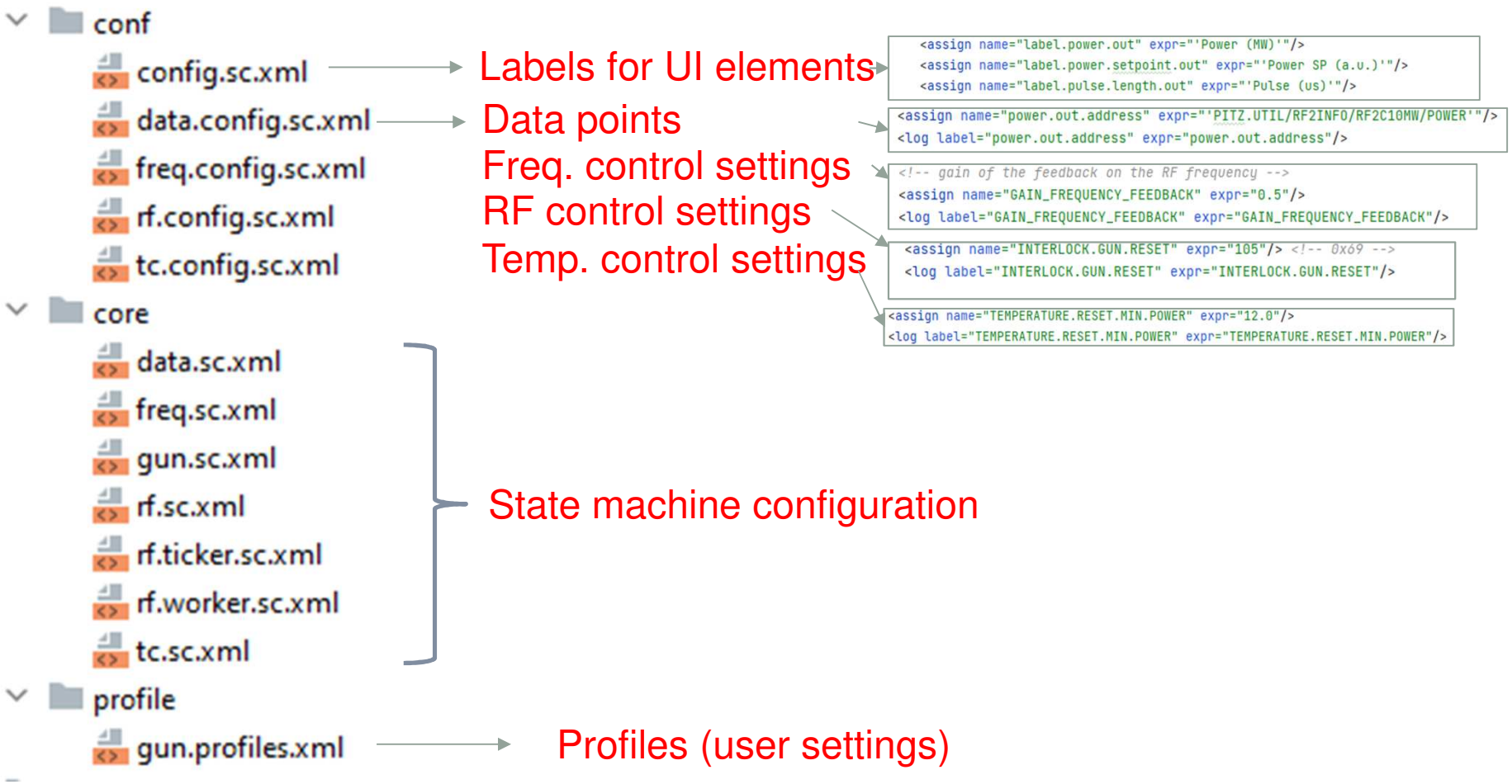


SMAC for Magnets

Windows	smac-sol-2021.10.zip	ZIP file
Linux	smac-sol-2021.10.tgz	TAR file
RPM	smac-sol-2021.10-22.x86_64.rpm	RPM package
Java FAT JAR	smac-sol-2021.10-all.jar	Java Fat Jar



Configuration



Logging

Detailed information about conditioning process available also from log files

- millisecond precision
- Automatically archived (zip files)
- Contains data for up to several months of operation (depends on the logging level)
- Has different (configurable) levels of details (ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG, TRACE)
- Very useful for debugging and troubleshooting (especially during development phase)

```
2010-10-15 05:47:24,329  INFO rf.value: 5.8202853
2010-10-15 05:47:24,329  INFO rf.setpoint: 37.15
2010-10-15 05:47:24,350  INFO interlock.value: 1024
2010-10-15 05:47:24,350  INFO is.interlock: false
2010-10-15 05:47:24,350  INFO Entry: rf_get_reflection_value
2010-10-15 05:47:24,351  INFO rf.reflection.value: 28.430376
2010-10-15 05:47:24,351  INFO Entry: rf_get_vacuum
2010-10-15 05:47:24,352  INFO vacuum.value: 3.8123726E-10
2010-10-15 05:47:24,360  INFO Entry: rf_no_interlock
2010-10-15 05:47:24,360  INFO Entry: rf_increment_setpoint
2010-10-15 05:47:24,360  INFO Entry: rf_set_setpoint
2010-10-15 05:47:24,362  INFO rf.current: 37.20000000000003
2010-10-15 05:47:24,362  INFO Entry: rf_step_complete
                                                        ...
```

Logging Configuration

./conf/log4j.xml

```
<Configuration status="WARN">
    <Properties>
        <Property name="app.name">${sys:appName}</Property>
        <Property name="logs.dir">${sys:java.io.tmpdir}/${sys:user.name}/${app.name}/logs</Property>
        <Property name="pattern.layout">%d{HH:mm:ss.SSS} %-5level %logger{36} - %msg%n</Property>
    </Properties>
    <Appenders>
        <Console name="Console" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
            <PatternLayout pattern="${pattern.layout}" />
        </Console>
        <RollingFile name="RollingFile" fileName="${logs.dir}/${app.name}.log" filePattern="${logs.dir}/$${date:yyyy-MM}/$
            <PatternLayout pattern="${pattern.layout}" />
            <Policies>
                <TimeBasedTriggeringPolicy />
                <SizeBasedTriggeringPolicy size="64 MB" />
            </Policies>
            <DefaultRolloverStrategy max="10">
                <Delete basePath="${logs.dir}" maxDepth="2">
                    <IfFileName glob="*/${app.name}-*.log.gz">
                        <IfLastModified age="30d">
                            <IfAny>
                                <IfAccumulatedFileSize exceeds="10 GB" />
                                <IfAccumulatedFileCount exceeds="10" />
                            </IfAny>
                        </IfLastModified>
                    </IfFileName>
                </Delete>
```

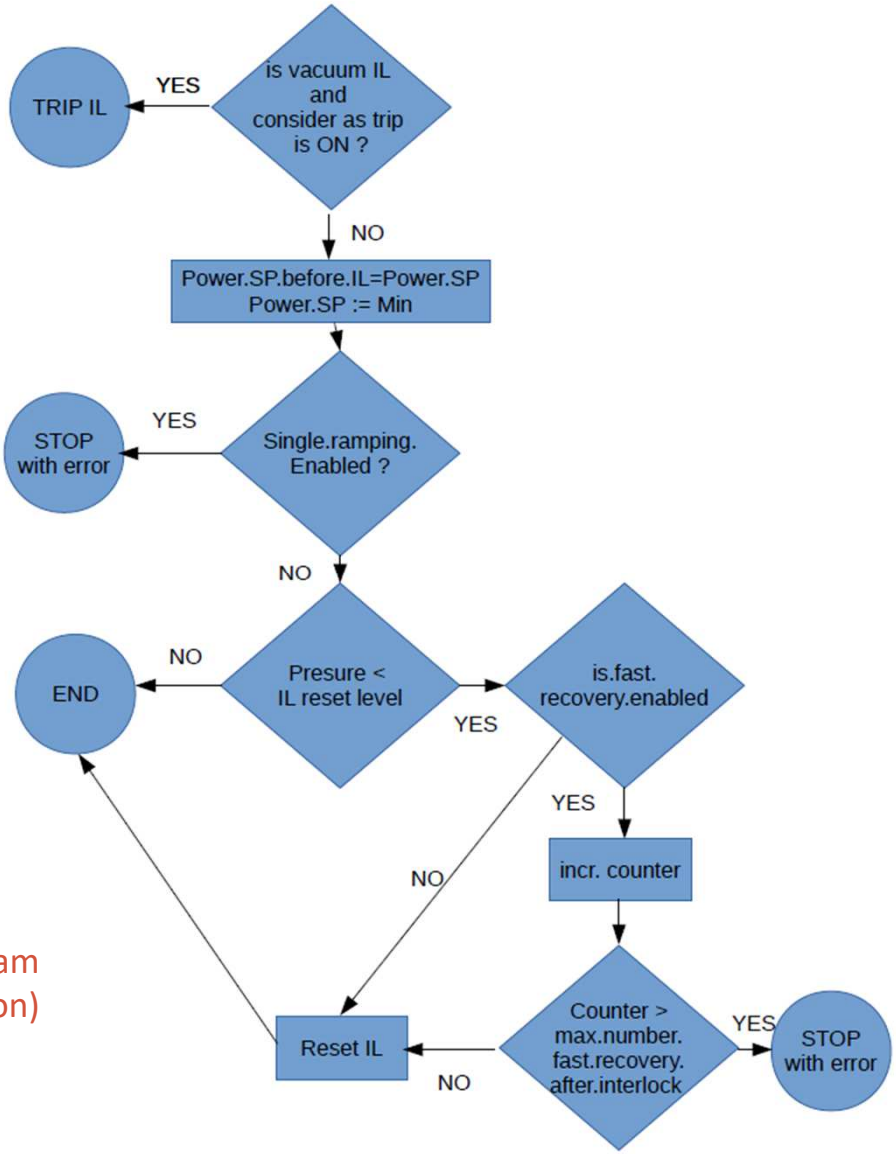
CONCLUSIONS

- The SMAC implementation was intended as a proof of concept, applying a **state-chart approach** for the automatic conditioning.
- The SMAC was brought into operation in 2010 and has been used at PITZ very successfully.
- Since then the application is left to run unattended overnight.
- The SMAC continues to be improved by feedbacks and suggestions from the physicists.

Demo

Backup slides

Backup slides



Reset IL diagram
(simplified version)