



Achieving a Successful Alarm Management Deployment (The CLS Experience)

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The Challenge....

- Multiple stakeholders
- Meeting Regulatory requirement (NREG-700)
- Dynamic notification for beamlines
- Handling both manned and unmanned operation.



Starting Point



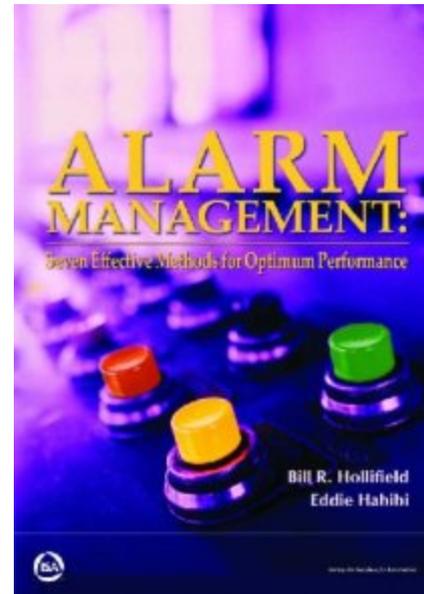
Starting Point

- Past attempts at alarm management lacked a high level and systematic strategy
 - Results were inconsistent and not effective
- Solution was to go back to basic principles and adopt a systematic approach
- Similar to SNS we initially adopted the process in Bill Hollifield's book
- Later adopted aspects of ISA 18.2



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Some basic principles

- Major alarms – indicate a trip or inability to inject into the machine
- Minor alarms – indicate degraded performance that will eventually result in a trip
- Every alarm must have context and must require an operator to do something
- Temporary user initiated state changes to inhibit injection should auto-acknowledge
- Alarms requiring immediate attention should have audio voice synthesis and trigger auto-dialler if expected during shutdown periods



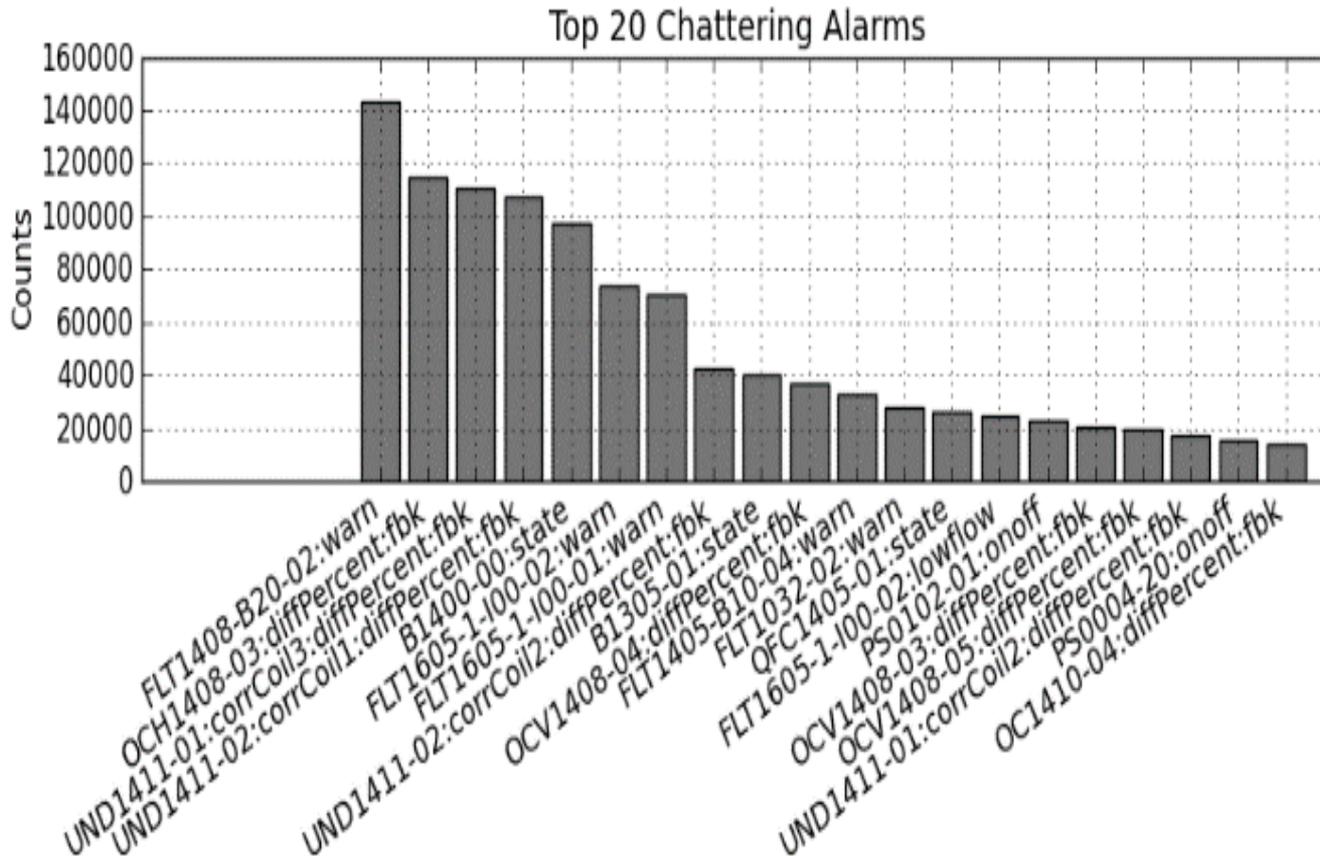
Software Platform (#1)

- CSS – BEAST
 - Thanks Kye (SNS),
- Systematic review was performed (jointly by Controls and Accelerator Physics) to determine alarms and response procedures
- Multiple deployments:
 - Control Room (Accelerator Operations)
 - Control Room (Mechanical Services)
 - Safety (HSE group office area) – in progress
 - Controls (IOC health monitoring) – in progress



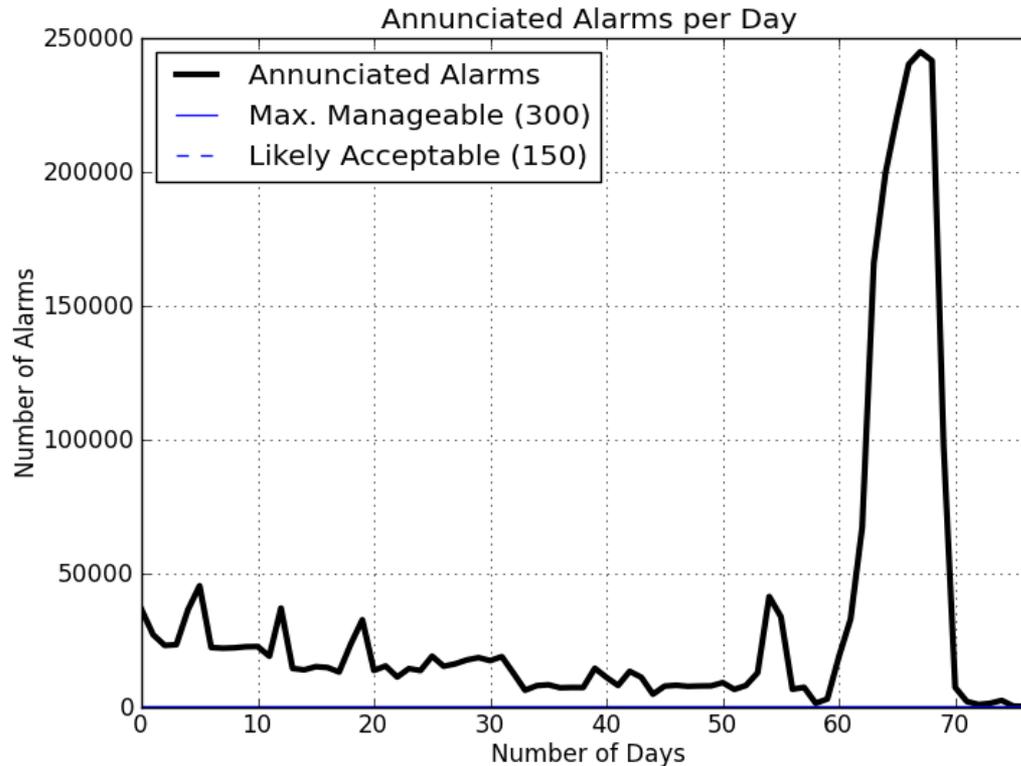
CSS Optimization

- Alarm handler should be optimized by periodically reviewing chattering alarms



CSS Optimization

- Periodically reviewing the number of alarms generated is helpfully in understanding and optimizing loading of CSS



Multiple Deployments?

- Not quite ISA compliant
- However it makes sense in our case.
- Different groups want to perform activities based on different alarms.



The screenshot shows a software interface for alarm management. At the top, there is a table with columns for 'Name', 'Current Severity', 'Severity', and 'Status'. The first row is highlighted in blue and contains the following data: '011/06/12 10:47:53', 'MINOR', 'MINOR', and 'HI'. Below the table, a context menu is open, listing several actions: '00:04:54', 'Guidance', 'Related Display', 'Logbook...', 'Acknowledge', 'Copy Pv Name to CSS', 'Configure Item', 'Auto-size Columns', and 'Alarm Perspective'. A 'Description' dialog box is also open, displaying a lightbulb icon and the text: 'The flow transducer is indicating that the water flow rate though the monitored line is outside of the optimal operating region, but not enough to cause a trip.' An 'OK' button is located at the bottom right of the dialog box.

Platform (#2)

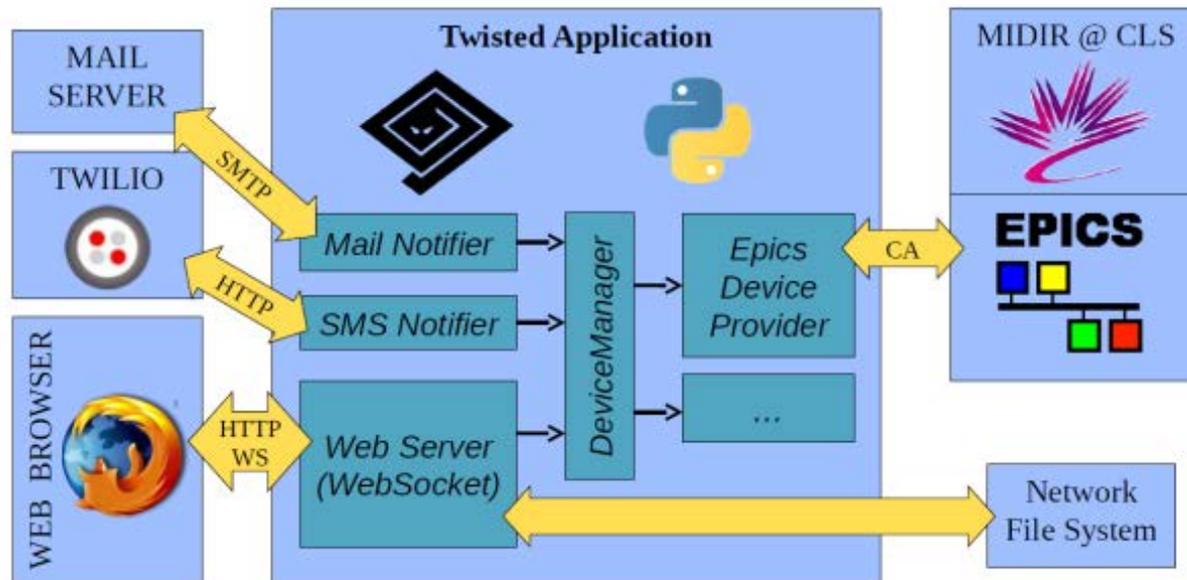
- Master Alarm Panel
- EPICS Panel
- Linked to Repeating Voice Annunciation



Platform (#3)

- Control System web (for beamlines) – written by Dylan Maxwell

Control System Web Architecture



Conclusions



Conclusions

- The strategy and alarm management philosophy is the critical success factor
- CSS is a sound platform
- Some augmentation is needed by other tools, longer term integration would be helpful.



Acknowledgment

Former Project Staff:

- Laurier Baribeau (now at McGill University)
- Chris Payne (now at cFactor)
- Mark Li (now at CLS - Electrical Engineering)

Current Project Team:

- Tonia Battan (CLS – Controls & Instrumentation)
- Ward Wurtz (CLS – Accelerator Operations)

SNS and DESY (for developing CSS framework)



Thank you....



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