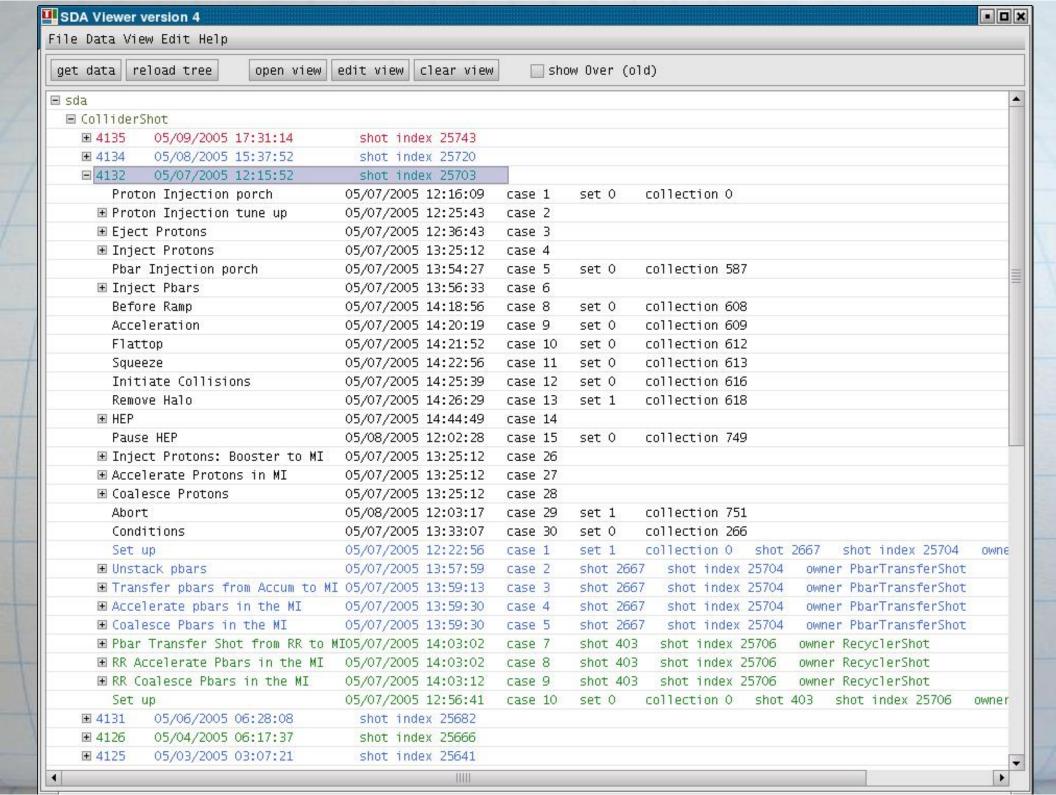
SDA Time Intervals

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What is SDA? Sequenced Data Acquisition •Backed up with Hierarchical Data Logging System.



What is SDA?

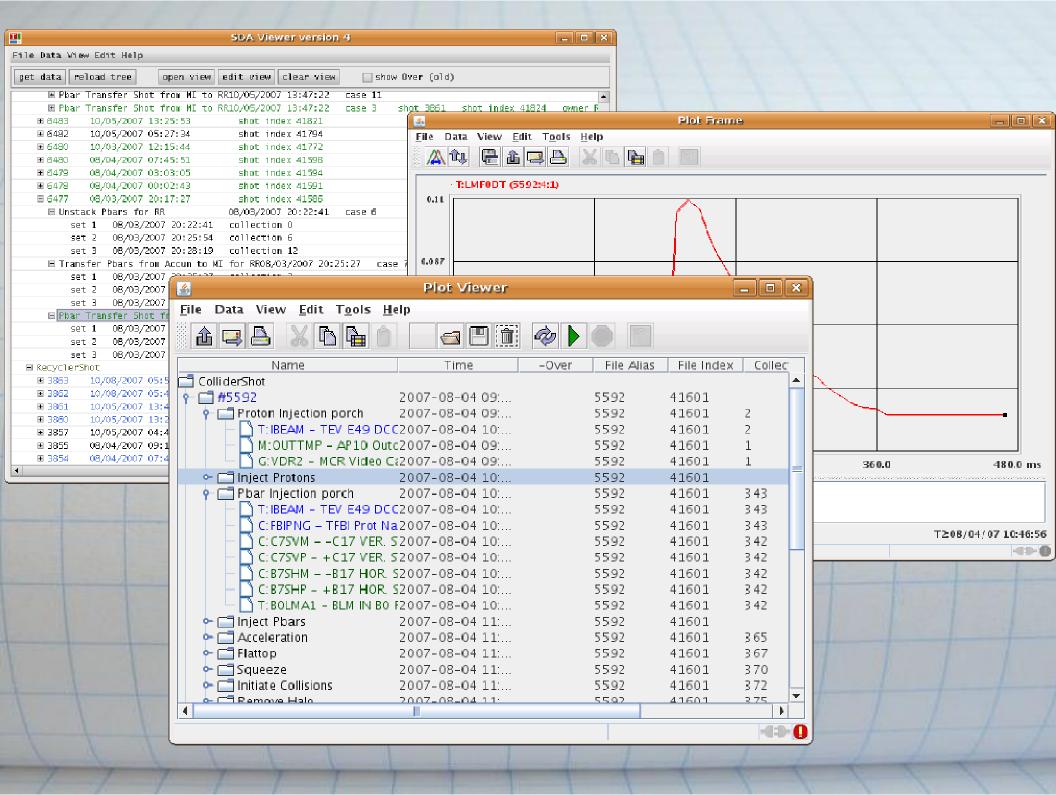
- Sequenced Data Acquisition
- •Backed up with Hierarchical Data Logging System.
- •Based on rules and driven by events
- •Terms: Event, Device, Collection, Shot, Case, Set.

ACNET Events

- •256 Tclk events + delay
- Absolute and Relative Time events, delays.
- •State variable changes.
- •Changes of ACNET special device readings (category of devices).

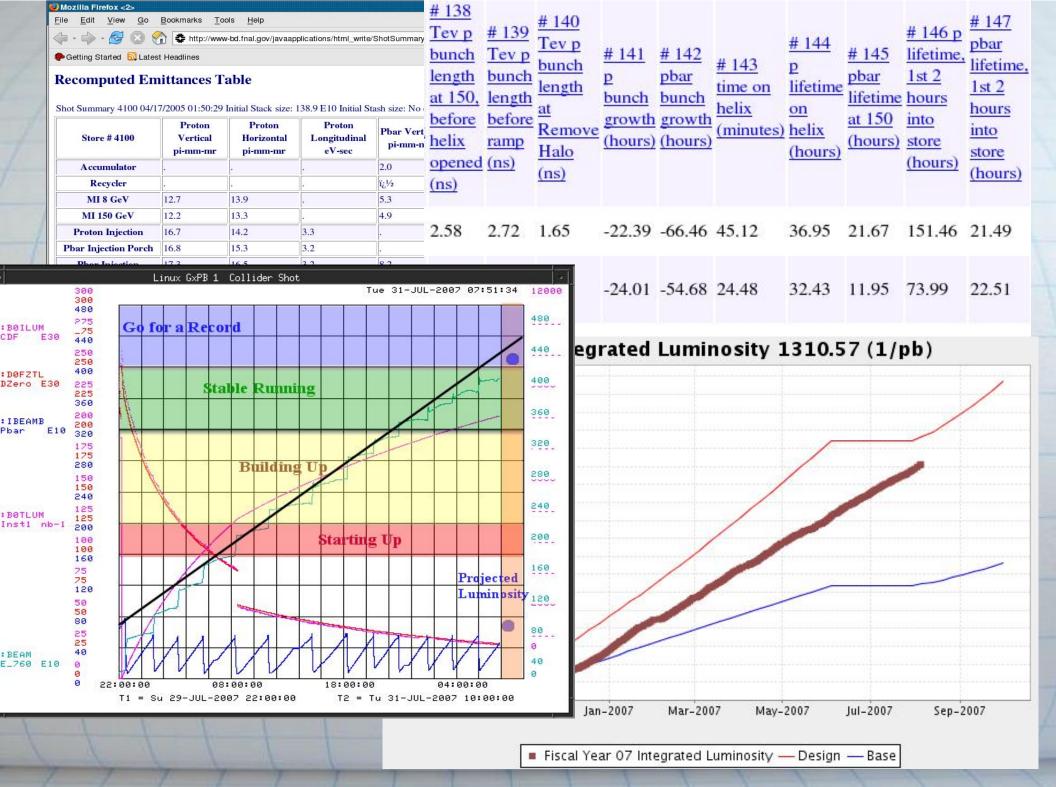
What is SDA?

- Sequenced Data Acquisition
- •Backed up with Hierarchical Data Logging System.
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- •Numerous tools, tables, applications..



Summary tables

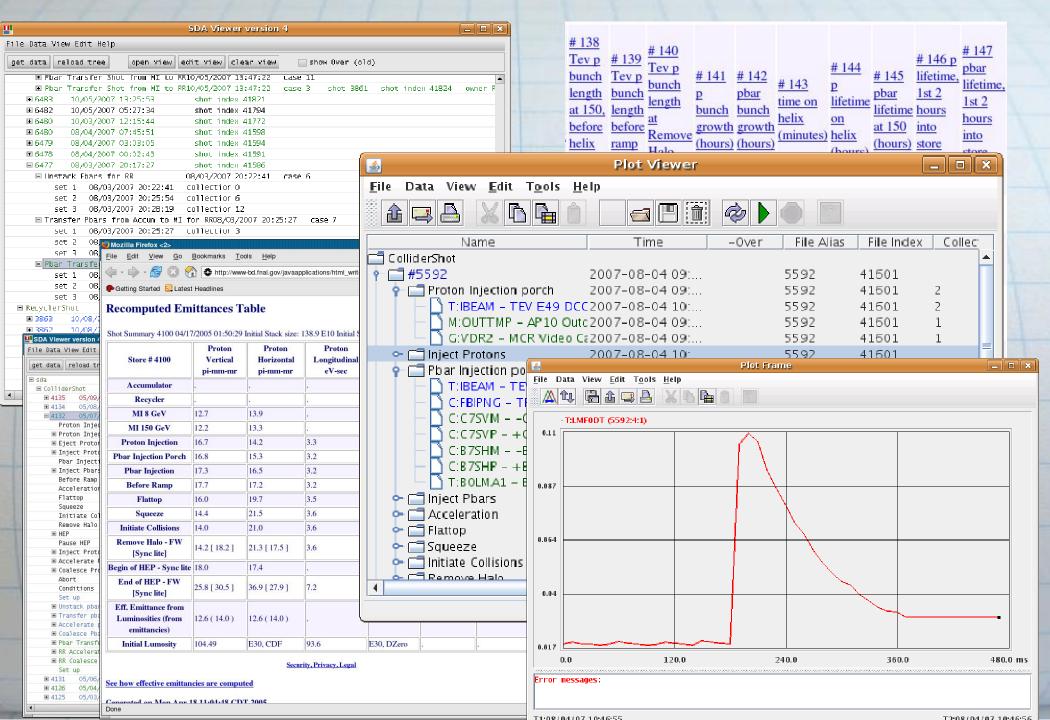
- •Intensities and Emittances, averages and bunch by bunch for both Collider Shot and Pbar Transfers from Accumulator to Recycler.
- •õSupertablesö for both Collider Shot and Pbar Transfers
- from Accumulator to Recycler.
- Performance plots.
- Luminosity plots.
- •OSDA ó API for reading SDA data.
- •Physicists named SDA Shot Data Analisys.



What is SDA?

- Sequenced Data Acquisition
- •Backed up with Hierarchical Data Logging System.
- •Based on rules and driven by events
- •Terms: Event, Device, Collection, Shot, Case, Set.
- •Numerous tools, tables, applications.
- •Defines common language for different workgroups.
- •Used during Fermilab Collider Run II for fine tuning of accelerator complex.

SDA tools and tables screenshots.



What is SDA?

SDA was vital for fine tuning of Fermilab Accelerator complex during Collider Run II.

How Fermilab SDA is organized?

There are several types of Shots. Each has a rule for starting a shot (an event) and a rule for stopping a shot (another event).

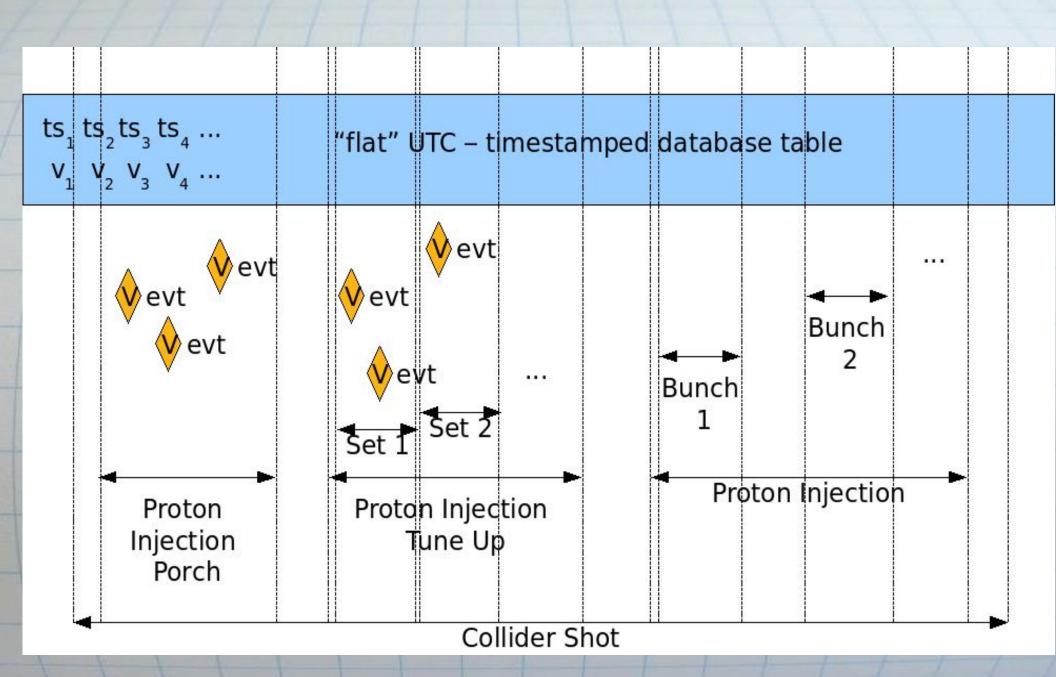
Shot has collections. Each type of collection has rules with starting and stopping events too.

Inside collection there are event-based rules for devices.

Type of collection defines a Case. Different devices are collected during "Inject Pbars" and "Remove Halo" cases.

Flat Datalogger is considered as database table with fields: device_name, timestamp, device_value.

Example of Time Intervals / Collections.



SDA on Collections.

```
ColliderShot # 5592
 Proton Injection Porch
    Collection #1
 Proton Injection Tune Up
    Collection #2 - Set 1
 Inject Pbars
    Collection # 120 - Set 1
    Collection # 121 - Set 2
    Collection # 122 - Set 3
```

Before Ramp

Recycler Shot # 3855
Setup
Pbar Transfer Shot From
RR to MI
Collection # 1 - Set 1
Collection # 4 - Set 2

Accelerate Pbars In MI Collection # 2 - Set 1

Coalesce Pbars in the MI Collection # 3 - Set 1

• • •

Why redesign?

- LAFS (LHC At Fermilab Software) group was formed in Fermilab in Autumn 2006.
- LAFS Goal share experience & software with CERN and learn from new CERN control system.
- SDA was one of the initial project.
- "Proof of design" SDA version based on XML DB was implemented.

Our collaborators did not like it:

- XML DB is not common (boosts support cost).
- Huge initial time investment (device rules).
- No integration with time based datalogger.

Initial time investment.

To define Fermilab-like SDA one needs to define shot start/stop rules, collection rules and device reading rules.

Some collections have up to 350 devices reading rules.

It may be unclear which devices to include.

The set of collection types is rather clear from the beginning.

Collections → **Time Intervals.**

SDA Time Intervals (TI) provides a solution of these problems and enriches Fermilab SDA with Temporal Logic.

The idea is to get rid of individual device-related rules, but leave all the Collection-related rules. Collections become "empty", so they are renamed to Time Intervals.

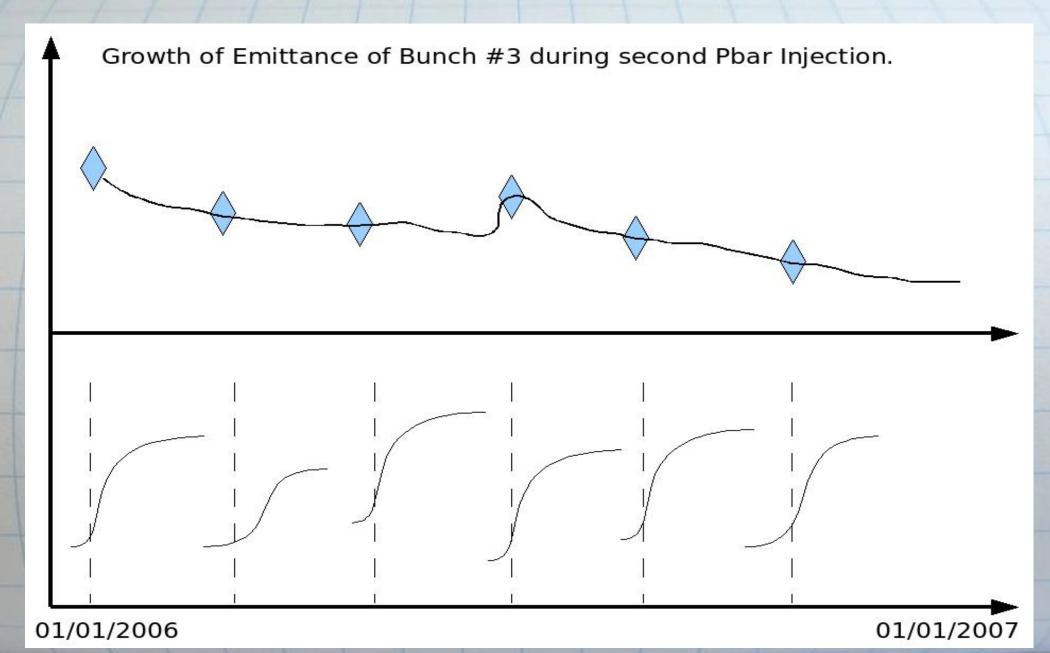
Time Intervals are stored in a relational database. The TI table can be used in SQL queries to "flat" time-based datalogger table, providing "filtering" and "tagging".

Implementation - SQL Tables.

```
CREATE TABLE ti(
               INT not null,
  owner
  shot
               INT not null,
  theCase
               INT not null,
               INT not null,
  theSet
  file idx
               INT not null,
  coll idx
               INT not null.
               TINYINT DEFAULT 1,
  success
               Timestamp not null,
  tStart
              Timestamp not null
  tStop
create unique index til on ti( owner, file_idx, coll_idx )
create index ti2 on ti(owner, shot, theCase, theSet)
create index ti_tstart on ti(tStart)
create index ti_tstop on ti(tStop)
```

Implementation - Filtering

Read values of Device during Pbar Injection #2



Implementation - Filtering

```
SELECT A.ts, A.value
FROM flat_dl A, ti B
WHERE
```

A.ts >= '01/01/2006' AND A.ts <= '01/01/2007'

AND

A.device = "Device" AND

B.owner = ColliderShot AND

B.theCase = InjectPbars AND

B.theSet = 2 AND

B.success = 1 AND

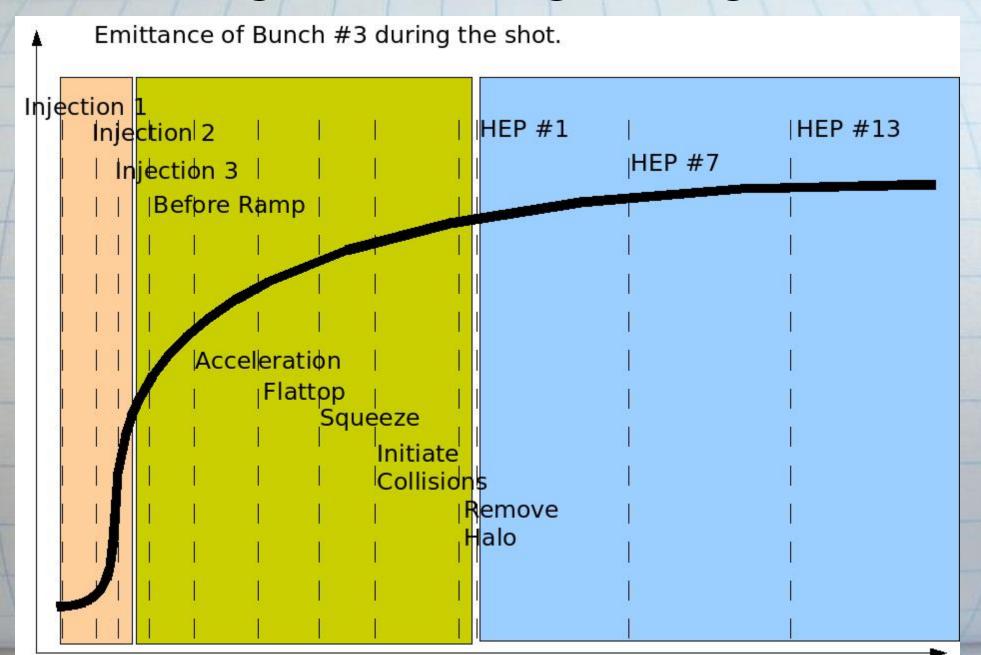
A.ts >= B.tStart AND A.ts <= B.tStop

ORDER BY

A.ts

Implementation - Data Tagging

How reading of Device changed throughout shot?



Implementation ó Data Tagging

```
SELECT A.ts, A.value, B.theCase, B.theSet
 FROM flat_dl A, ti B
  WHERE
   A.device = "Device" AND
   B.owner = ColliderShot AND
   B.shot = 5592
   B.success = 1
                           AND
    A.ts >= B.tStart AND A.ts <= B.tStop
  ORDER BY
    A.ts
```

Implementation - Temporal Logic

How much time was spent between shots throughout the year (average)? And between HEP (Collisions mode)?

How many transfers from Accumulator to Recycler was done during ColliderShot #5592?

How much time was spent in shot setup is comparing to total HEP time?

List all the time intervals of Pbar Injection? And Proton Injection? And throughout last 3 year? Does it grow?

Implementation - Temporal Logic

```
public class SdaTimeInterval{
    private long start, stop;
    private List <SdaTimeInterval> children;
    private SdaTimeInterval parent;
```

```
private int[] logicCoords; // owner/shot/case/set
private int[] uniqueCoords; // unique keys
private String[] names; // owner and case names
private boolean valid = true;
```

public boolean includes (SdaTimeInterval interval); public boolean overlaps (SdaTimeInterval interval); public boolean before (SdaTimeInterval interval); public boolean after (SdaTimeInterval interval); public boolean insideOf (SdaTimeInterval interval);

Implementation

SDA TI was implemented in Fermilab in Spring 2007.

It is actively used since.

What is not covered by TI?

Fermilab SDA allows for saving bunch of high frequency data collected at necessary time, TI cannot provide it.

Fermilab SDA collections provides all the information about a given stage - physicist can look at all the relevant devices.

Data, collected on event are always more precise then data read on time.

Thank you for attention.