

# Manual for HPS ECal v1.8

ECal On-Call Cell Phone: 757-810-1489

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September 18, 2015

## 1 General description of the ECal

The electromagnetic calorimeter (ECal), installed downstream of the pair spectrometer dipole magnet (figure 1), performs two essential functions for the experiment: it provides the trigger signal and helps identify electrons and positrons. The ECal modules are based on tapered 160 mm long PbWO crystal with a 13.3x13.3 mm<sup>2</sup> (16x16 mm<sup>2</sup>) front (rear) face wrapped in VM2000 multilayer polymer mirror film. The scintillation light, approximately 110 photons / MeV, is read out by a 10x10 mm<sup>2</sup> Hamamatsu S8664-1010 Avalanche Photodiode (APD) with 75% quantum efficiency glued to the rear face surface. The low gain of APDs (150 pC/pC) is compensated with custom-made preamplifier boards, which provide a factor of 225 amplification of the APD signal. In front of the crystals, LEDs are installed to send light into the crystals. These are used in order to check the proper functioning of the ECal and provides complementary information to evaluate gain variations in the various channels of the calorimeter (see figure 2).

The ECal is built in two separate halves that are mirror reflections of one another relatively to the horizontal plane. The 221 modules in each half are supported by aluminum frames and arranged in rectangular formation with five layers and 46 crystals / layer, except for the layer closest to the beam where nine modules were removed to allow a larger opening for the outgoing electron and photon beams (figure 3). Each half is enclosed in a temperature controlled box (< 1°F stability and < 4°F uniformity) to stabilize the crystal light yield and the operation of the APDs. Four printed circuit boards (referred as mother boards) mounted on the back plane penetrate the enclosure and are used to supply the ±5 V operating voltage for the preamplifiers, the 400 V bias voltage to the APDs, and to read out signals from the APDs. Each half of the ECal is divided into 26 bias voltage groups formed in order to minimize the gain spread of the APD-preamplifier couples.

After a 2:1 signal splitter, 1/3 of an amplified APD signal is fed to a single channel of a JLab flash ADC (FADC) board. 2/3 of the signal is sent to a discriminator module before a TDC for a time measurement. The FADC boards are high speed VXS modules digitizing up to 16 crystal signals at 250 MHz and storing 4 ns samples with

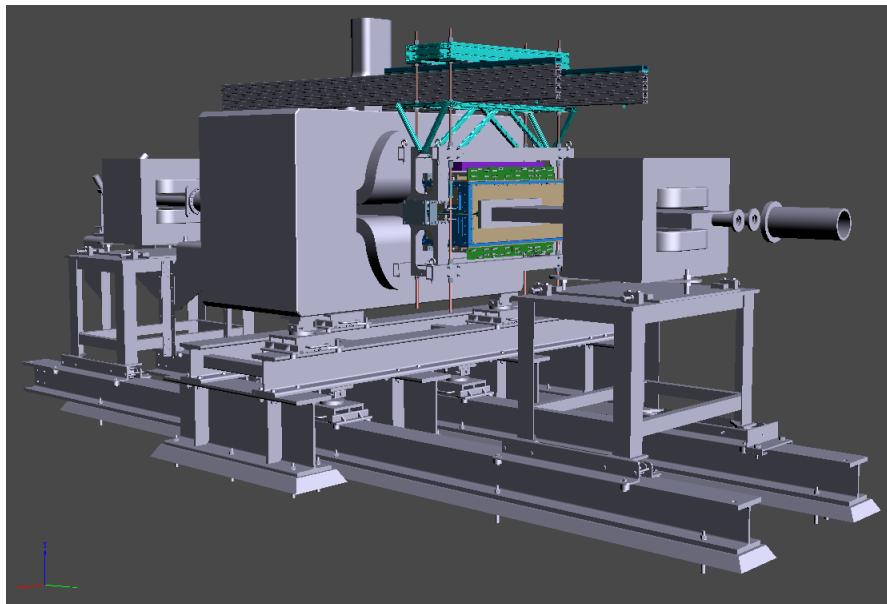


Figure 1: General view of the ECal (in color) suspended at the downstream end of the HPS analyzing magnet.

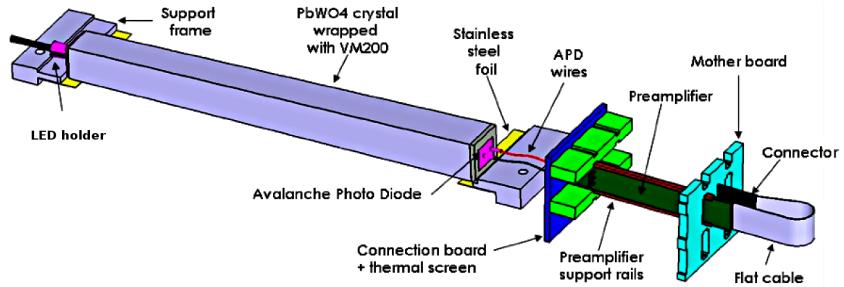


Figure 2: View of an ECal crystal and the amplification chain.

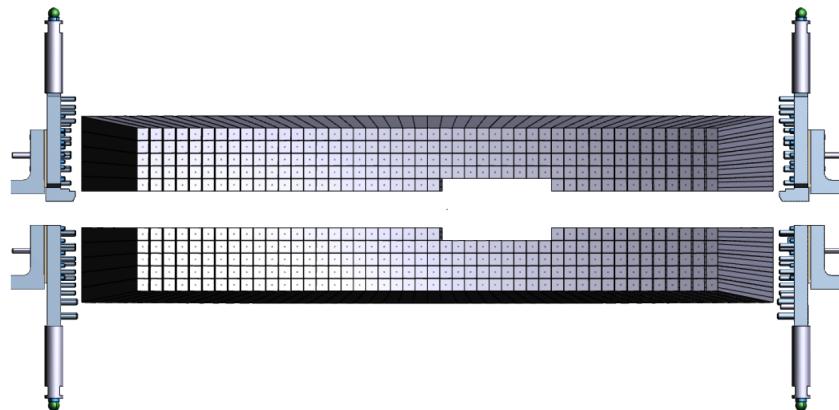


Figure 3: Front view of the ECal crystals layout.

12-bit resolution. When a trigger is received, the pipeline is read on these boards from 5 samples before and 30 after the trigger time (those values will be adapted during commissioning).

# Part I

## Shift Takers

### Instructions

All ECal controls are accessible through EPICS, from the main HPS\_EPICS window (figure 4). If not already open, it should be opened as user `hpsrun` on `clonsl1`, `clonsl2`, or `clonsl3`, with the command

```
hps_epics
```

*All shift workers should be using user `hpsrun` for instructions in this document.*

The primary ECal screen is shown in figure 5 and opened via the “ECAL” button in the right side of the main HPS EPICS screen (figure 4).

From the main HPS\_EPICS window you can also access individual screens with more controls and details, **Temperature monitoring** in *Miscellaneous* then *ECal Temperature*, the **ECal chiller** in *Devices* then *Chiller (ECAL)*, the **Scalers** in *ECal Scaler GUI*, the **ECal high voltage** in *Voltages* then *ECal HV* and the **LED control panel** in *Devices* then *Flasher*.



Figure 4: View of the Hall-B EPICS main window.

## 2 Primary ECal EPICS Screen

This one screen combines all basic ECal EPICS monitoring into one window. It is accessible from the “ECAL” button in figure 4. This includes embedded versions of the dedicated screens in the following sections: temperature sensors, chiller, and low and high voltage. This screen provides the only ECal controls shift workers should need, which is to turn HV on and off via the red and green buttons.

However, this should be supplemented by the strip charts for temperature and HV current, as well as cctv webcams, in the following sections.



Figure 5: The primary EPICS screen needed for shift workers to monitor ECal. This should be supplemented by the strip charts for temperature and HV current, as well as cctv webcams, in the following sections.

## 3 Temperature

The ECal temperature should remain as stable as possible in order to avoid gain variation in the system. Eighteen temperature sensors are placed in the ECal enclosure and should be monitored through EPICS (see figure 6 and 7). Variations of two degrees F or more during a shift should be reported to ECal expert on call and noted in the log book.

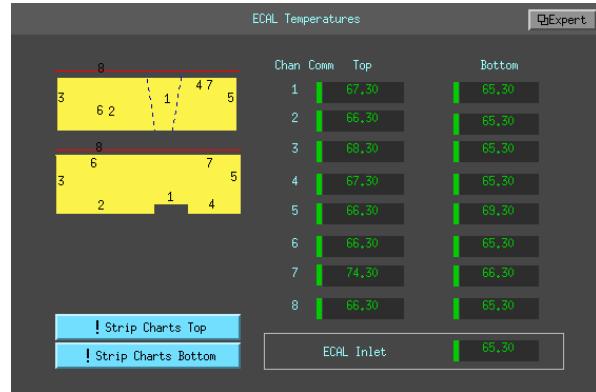


Figure 6: View of the EPICS temperature monitoring window.

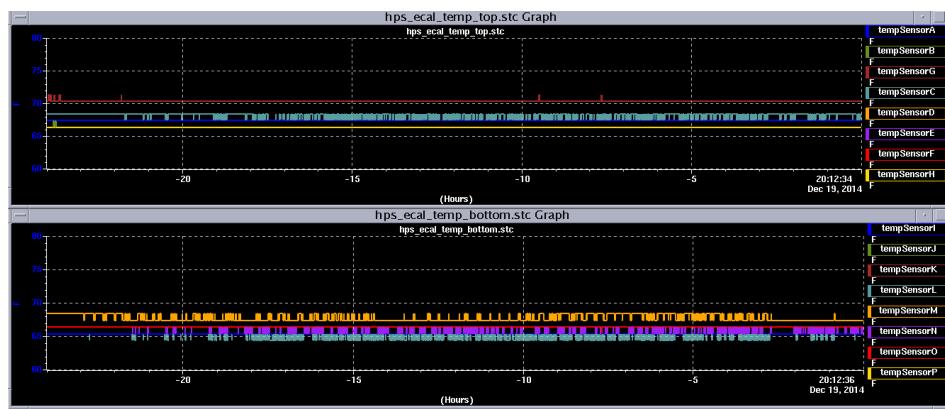


Figure 7: View of the EPICS temperature monitoring strip charts.

## 4 Chiller

The chiller allows to keep the calorimeter at the right temperature and should be ON and set at 17C at all times. The chiller can be monitored through its webcam (figure 8) or using its EPICS controls (figure 8). Shift takers should not attempt to change the chiller settings and call ECal expert in case of problem.

The webcam is accessible either by the url [cctv10.jlab.org](http://cctv10.jlab.org) in a web browser, or via the “Monitoring” tab on the main **HPS Run Wiki**.

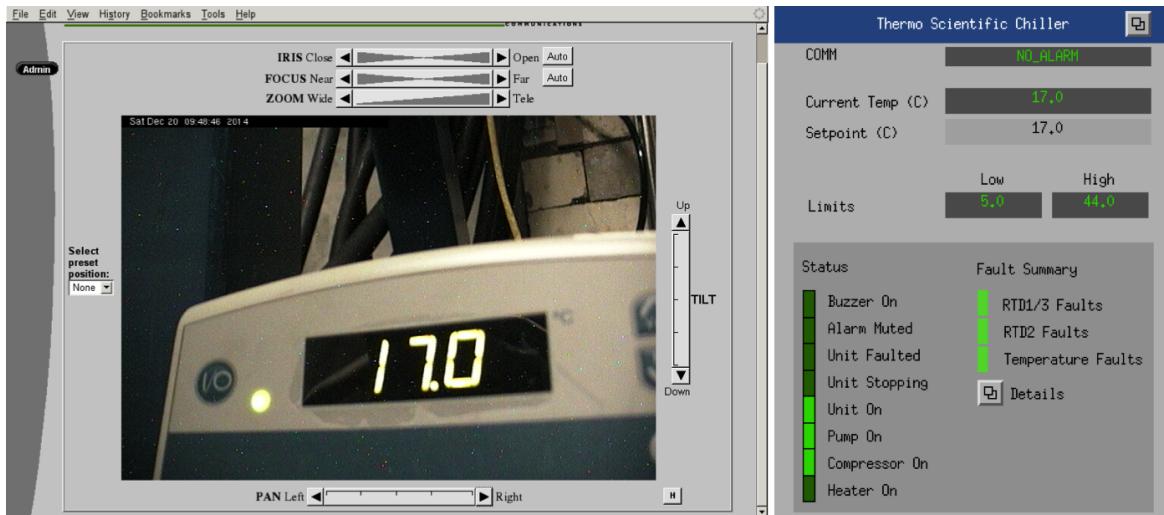


Figure 8: View of the chiller by webcam ([cctv10.jlab.org](http://cctv10.jlab.org)) and its EPICS window in normal operation.

## 5 Voltages

### 5.1 Low Voltage Controls

The low voltage power supply must be on before HV is turned on. The LV supply is controlled manually in the hall and should be monitored using its webcam (figures 9). Call the ECal expert if this appears not to be ON or shows an abnormal current. Normal current is between 4.0 and 4.2 A.

A webcam is focused on the LV supply, accessible either by the url [cctv11.jlab.org](http://cctv11.jlab.org) in a web browser, or via the “Monitoring” tab on the main **HPS Run Wiki**.

### 5.2 Turning ON/OFF High Voltages

The high voltage supply of the ECal is controlled and monitored using the EPICS application (see figure 10). It is accessible via the main EPICS window (`HV->ECal`), and has buttons to ramp up and down the entire calorimeter’s high voltages, and open windows for individual channel control (figure 12).

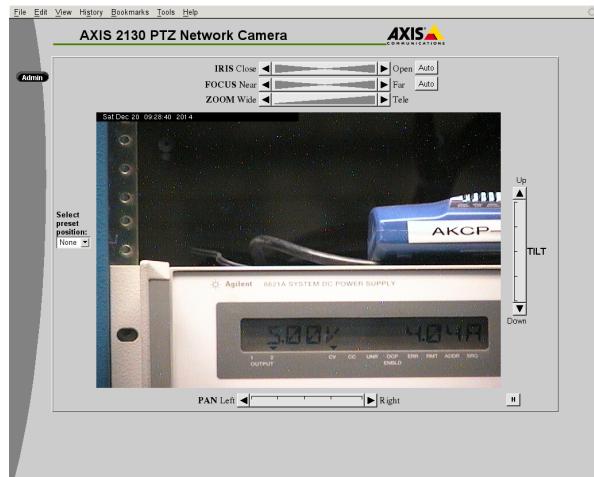


Figure 9: View of the LV screen by webcam ([cctv11.jlab.org](http://cctv11.jlab.org)).

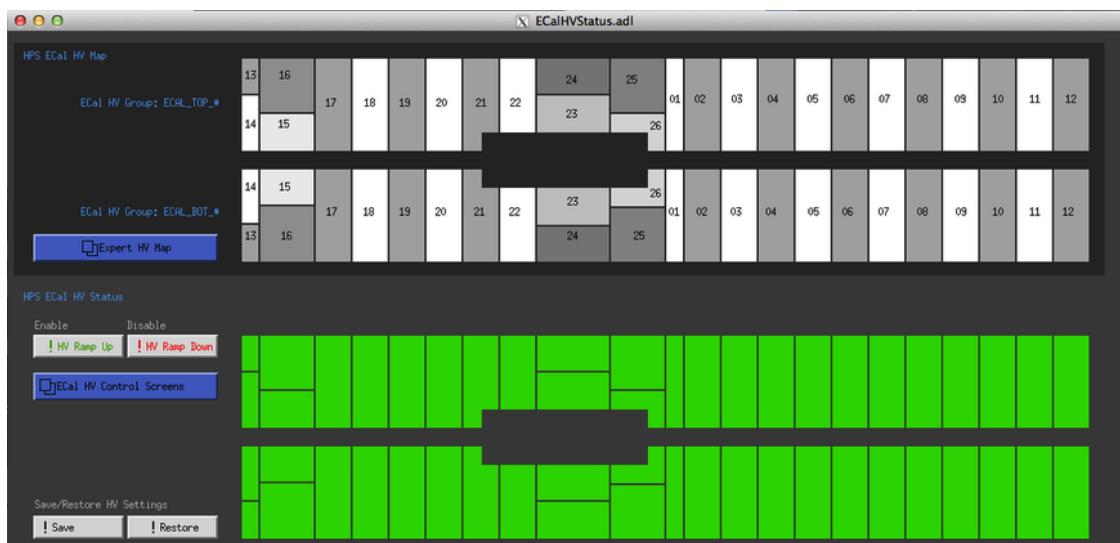


Figure 10: View of the EPICS ECal HV monitoring window.

### 5.3 HV Current Monitoring

Individual channels' currents can be monitoring in figure 12, and strip charts should be open for long term monitoring (accessible from the main EPICS GUI (figure 4) via the “Strip-Tool” button). An example is shown in figure 11. Jumps or drifts in current of more than 1 A should be noted in the logbook.

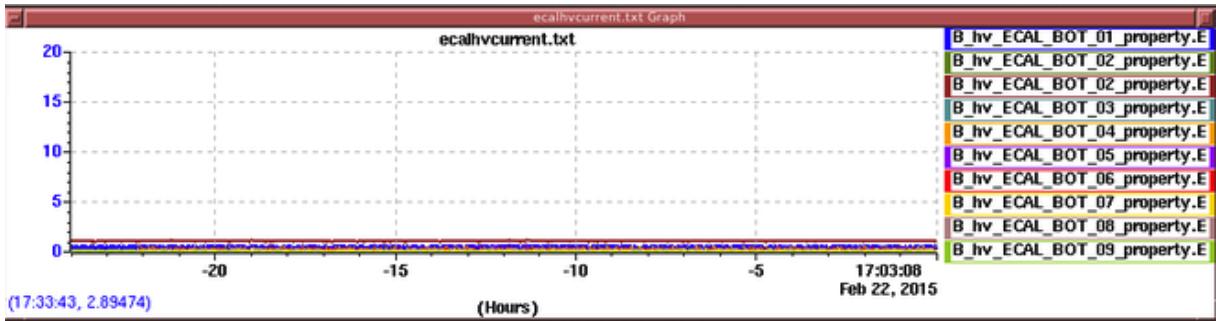


Figure 11: HV Current strip charts.

### 5.4 Responding to HV trips

HV problems, in particular trips, are indicated by a red group in the main EPICS GUI (figure 10). Record all HV trips in the log book with indication of the group and run number concerned. HV can be turned back on in the EPICS HV control screen (figure 12) accessed in the main EPICS GUI. N.B. The HV can take up to 3 minutes to turn back on so you should end the current run and begin a new one when the high voltage is back on. If you cannot get a HV group to work contact the ECal expert on call.

**If you encounter more than two HV trips during your shift for the same group, you should notify the ECal Expert.**

## 6 Strip Charts

The most import quantities to monitor with strip charts are temperature and HV current. There are two programs to view strip charts of ECal EPICS variables. The older StripTool shown in figure 7 can be started from the HPS\_EPICS gui. The newer MyaViewer (which adds the ability to retrieve archive information), must be run locally on one of the computers in the counting room (`clonpcN`, where `N` is one of the numbers from 11 to 19). The scripts to run it are in `hpsrun`'s path, so in a terminal enter one of:

- `maya_ecal_all.sh`
- `maya_ecal_temp.sh`
- `maya_ecal_curr.sh`
- `maya_ecal_voltage.sh`

VOLTAGE/CURRENT			ECAL_TOP			Parameters	
Channel Name	Group#		Measured V	Demand V	Input V	Measured I	Status
ECAL_TOP_01	1	Ena	389.000	389.000	389.000	1.600	1.000
ECAL_TOP_02	1	Ena	382.703	382.700	382.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_03	1	Ena	378.595	378.500	378.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_04	1	Ena	381.998	382.000	382.000	54.225	1.000
ECAL_TOP_05	1	Ena	386.694	386.700	386.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_06	1	Ena	383.587	383.500	383.000	1.325	1.000
ECAL_TOP_07	1	Ena	403.192	403.200	403.000	56.225	1.000
ECAL_TOP_08	1	Ena	380.890	380.900	380.000	0.325	1.000
ECAL_TOP_09	1	Ena	387.394	387.400	387.000	23.675	1.000
ECAL_TOP_10	1	Ena	392.890	392.900	392.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_11	1	Ena	394.889	394.900	394.000	31.625	1.000
ECAL_TOP_12	1	Ena	384.290	384.300	384.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_13	1	Ena	404.500	404.500	404.000	0.375	1.000
ECAL_TOP_14	1	Ena	401.199	401.200	401.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_15	1	Ena	399.197	399.200	399.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_16	1	Ena	397.698	397.700	397.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_17	1	Ena	386.497	386.500	386.000	0.475	1.000
ECAL_TOP_18	1	Ena	394.103	394.100	394.000	1.725	1.000
ECAL_TOP_19	1	Ena	396.598	396.600	396.000	1.075	1.000
ECAL_TOP_20	1	Ena	384.803	384.800	384.000	0.275	1.000
ECAL_TOP_21	1	Ena	397.099	397.100	397.000	0.575	1.000
ECAL_TOP_22	1	Ena	399.899	399.900	399.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_23	1	Ena	379.798	379.800	379.000	1.325	1.000
ECAL_TOP_24	1	Ena	400.501	400.500	400.000	0.000	1.000
ECAL_TOP_25	1	Ena	401.904	401.900	401.000	0.325	1.000
ECAL_TOP_26	1	Ena	379.200	379.200	379.000	0.000	1.000

Figure 12: View of the EPICS ECal HV control window for individual channels.

# 7 LED Monitoring

## 7.1 System operations

The LED system is operated through an EPICS GUI accessible from the main HPS EPICS menu, through Devices, then Flasher (see Figure 13).

Shift takers are requested to operate the system in “Sequence mode” only. To do so, when requested, click on “Initialize Flasher”, then verify the TOP frequency is 8000 Hz, and if necessary adjust it through the proper drop-down menu. Finally, to start the sequence, click on “Start Blue Seq” (to use blue LEDs) or “Start Red Seq” (to use red LEDs). During such a run the DSC scaler screen allows to check the proper functioning of the channels (figure 14).

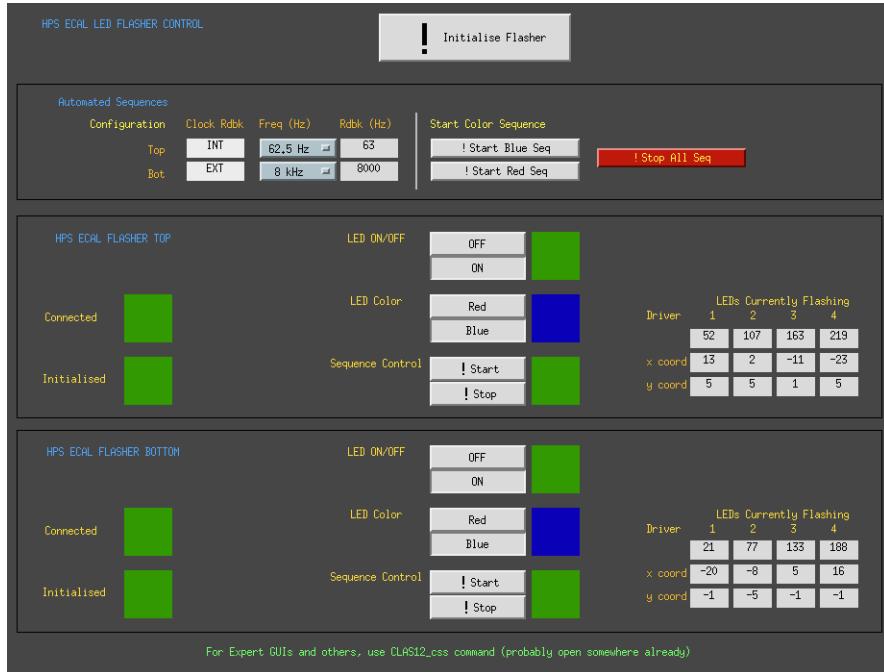


Figure 13: The HPS-ECAL Led monitoring system EPICS GUI.

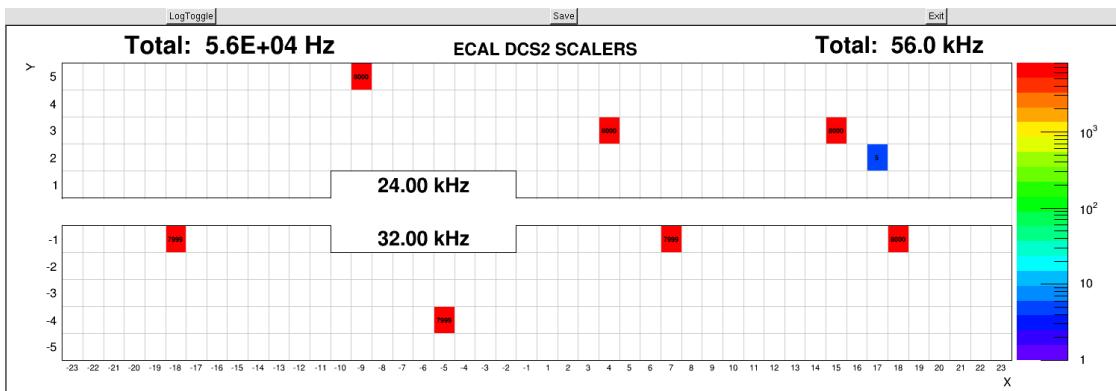


Figure 14: The HPS DSC scaler during a LED run.

## 7.2 Automatic LED Monitoring

A monitoring app is setup to record all channels successfully registered during an LED run. It should be started before the LED sequence is started and viewed afterwards, with the command:

```
$HOME/hps_software/scripts/startEcalLEDSequenceMonitoring.csh
```

Make sure to use the hpsrun account before using this command.

## 7.3 Taking an LED sequence run

The following instructions must be followed to take an LED sequence run. This involves setting the DAQ, starting the LED sequence run, and configure the hps-java monitoring app to monitor the data. At the end of the run, the user can upload the relevant information to the hps conditions database, as well as post a log-entry to the HallB electronic logbook.

### 7.3.1 Setup

Follow these instructions to setup the system before taking the LED sequence run.

**Start the DAQ system:** Use the run-control to CONFIGURE the DAQ with the proper setting file. Click on “DOWNLOAD”, then on “PRESTART”. Wait until the “GO” button appears, but **do not click on it yet.** ? *TODO: Describe this better: which file to use?*

**Start the monitoring app:** Use the command outlined in the previous section to start the monitoring app. **Do this after the run-control shows the “GO” button.** When the main gui window shows up, click on the “Connect button”. The Ecal event display will show up.

**Initialize the LED monitoring sequence:** In the EPICS gui, click on “Initialise Flasher”, then on “!Stop All Seq” (to ensure there are no previous sequences running). For both controllers, ensure the LED ON/OFF button is set to OFF (you will turn it ON later).

### 7.3.2 Run start, data taking, and run stop

To start data taking, FIRST click on the “GO” button in the run-control gui. Wait 10 s (until the message “transiction go succeeded” is displayed in the log window and the “END” button displays). Then click on “Start Blue Seq” or “Start Red Seq” in the EPICS gui. Default sequence to take is the BLUE one. Take a RED sequence only if the Ecal expert ask you to do so.

While the LED sequence is running, you can look at the monitoring application to check data being recorded. The event display will show 8 crystals at time with a signal. A full sequence will take  $\simeq 10$  minutes to complete.

**The DAQ system is not set up to end the run when the LED sequence is completed.**

Therefore, use the EPICS gui to check the sequence status (RED is OFF, GREEN is ON). The user can confirm the sequence has actually ended by looking at the ECal Event display: no crystals are ON at this stage. When both sequences are OFF, first turn OFF both controllers (LED ON/OFF, click on OFF), then use the DAQ run control to END the run.

### 7.3.3 Analysis at the run end

When the run ends, the monitoring application automatically will recognize this, and the analysis of the measured data will start.

A pop-up will appear, asking the user if he wants to upload the LED data that has been measured to the HPS conditions database: uploaded quantities are the average channel response to LED pulses and the RMS. Before confirming this, the user is required to have a look at the average charge per LED, displayed in the monitoring app: tab Ecal Led Sequence, sub-tab Sequence Map. The average channel response should be in the range  $\simeq 20 \div 30$ .

An automatic log entry in the Hall B logbook will also be made, with the Sequence Map image. The user is requested to complete the comment form with any relevant observation, and then click on “OK”

*TODO: print a reference map and asks the user to compare with that*

## 7.4 Quick 2-Minute LED Run for Simple Channel Status Check

This just counts threshold crossings in the discriminators, which is sufficient for checking that all channels are alive with LEDs. This full test of all 442 channels requires only 2 minutes, requires no changes to the DAQ configuration, and is completely independent of the hps-java monitoring app. If all LEDs and all channels are working, the result should be similar to Figure 15

1. With a quiet detector, execute the command `runEcalLedTest.sh`. This will open a gui showing accumulated scaler rates in all 442 ECal channels.
2. Start a “LessFast” LED sequence.
3. Check that all channels are uniformly populated to within a factor of 2 after the sequence is finished.

## 8 Making a cosmic calibration run

In addition to the calorimeter, the cosmic PMTs should be powered on. Their HV control is under “Beav HV” in the main EPICS gui’s HV section. They are named `ECal_cosm1` and `ECal_cosm2` and their voltages should be set at 1650 V. The DAQ configuration should be set to

`hps_cosmic.trg`

It takes at least one full day of data to acquire sufficient statistics for a cosmic calibration.

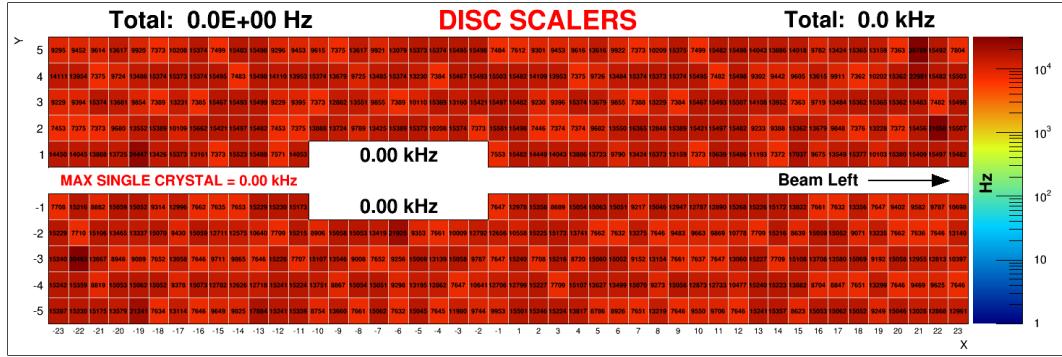


Figure 15: The accumulated discriminator counts after a successfull “Quick 2-Minute LED Run”. The absolulte counts will depend on LED pulser rate and duration, but the important aspect is uniformity from channel to channel.

## 9 Taking a Pedestal Run

Pedestals are calculated at running luminosity with DAQ configuration

```
ecalPedestal.trg
```

and monitored and analyzed with HPS’s hps-java monitoring app via the command:

```
startEcalPedestalCalculator
```

In this monitoring app you can click on the event display to view the different channels’ pedestal histograms as the data is acquired. Once the statistics are sufficient, the app should be disconnected from the ET-ring and then output files for the DAQ and database will be generated in the directory:

```
$HOME/EcalPedestals
```

The user will be asked if they want them put in the database automatically, and it requires two consecutive “YES” responses to make it happen. An expert should make the trigger configuration use the new pedestal file.

## 10 Scalers

Rates seen by the ECal are available in the EPICS (Fig 16), they represent the rates as seen from the FADC and TDC electronics. The difference is mainly due to their different thresholds. One can also see scalers from the DAQ GUI (figure 17), this indicates the rates of clusters reconstructed by the trigger electronics. These numbers should all remain constant within 10% during stable beam operation. A strong increase is the indication of bad beam conditions or is due to the presence of a new source of noise, in the latter case, please contact ECal expert on call.

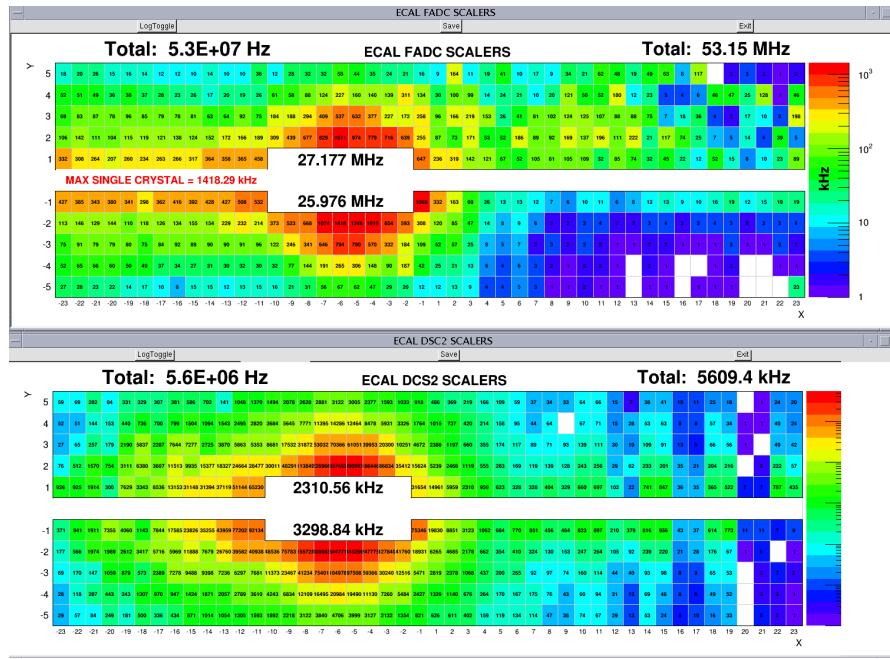


Figure 16: View of the EPICS FADC and DSC2 scalers window.

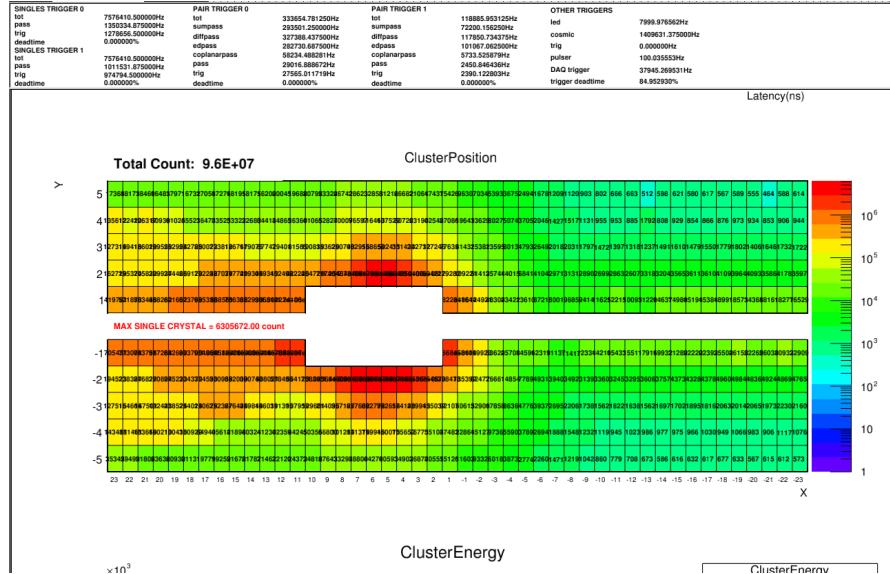


Figure 17: View of the DAQ scaler window.

# Part II

# ECal Experts Resources

## 11 Localization of ECal elements for experts

**REMINDER:** Since the ECal is within 3 feet of the beam line it needs to be surveyed by RADCON before any work can be done on it.

- The chiller is located beam-left just downstream of the calorimeter on the ground.
- The LED controllers are located at the top of the rack closest to the beamline in the Alcove.
- The TDC crates are in the rack closest to the beamline in the Alcove.
- The FADC crates and calorimeter signal splitters occupy the rack furthest from the beamline in the Alcove.
- The HV supply is on the Pie Tower in the rack closest to the beamline. See figure 19.
- The LV supply is on the Pie Tower at the top of the middle rack. See figure 18.

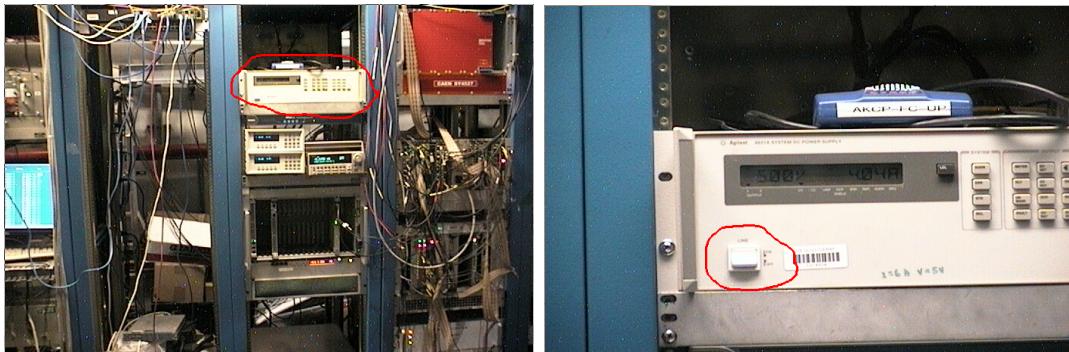


Figure 18: Location of Agilent LV power supply near the top of the middle rack in the pie tower. Power switch circled.

## 12 Cooling system

The cooling system is using a Thermo Scientific chiller that can be controlled through EPICS (8). The setting should not be modified; the temperature setting should be fixed at 17 degrees Celsius. In case of problem with the chiller contact ??? (who can take care of these in Hall-B engineer group?). The manual for the chiller can be found here:

[http://www.nist.gov/ncnr/upload/Circulating-Bath\\_Thermo-Scientific\\_NESLAB-RTE-7.pdf](http://www.nist.gov/ncnr/upload/Circulating-Bath_Thermo-Scientific_NESLAB-RTE-7.pdf)

### 12.1 Rebooting the Chiller After Power Failure

*This section applies to the old chiller that was replaced in April 2015.*

If the chiller loses power while in local mode, the “power” button must be pressed manually to restart it after power is restored. In case it loses power while in remote mode, a procedure is necessary to reset it after power is restored:

1. Hold the “up” and “down” arrow buttons simultaneously for 10 seconds.
2. Press the “computer” button to go into local mode.

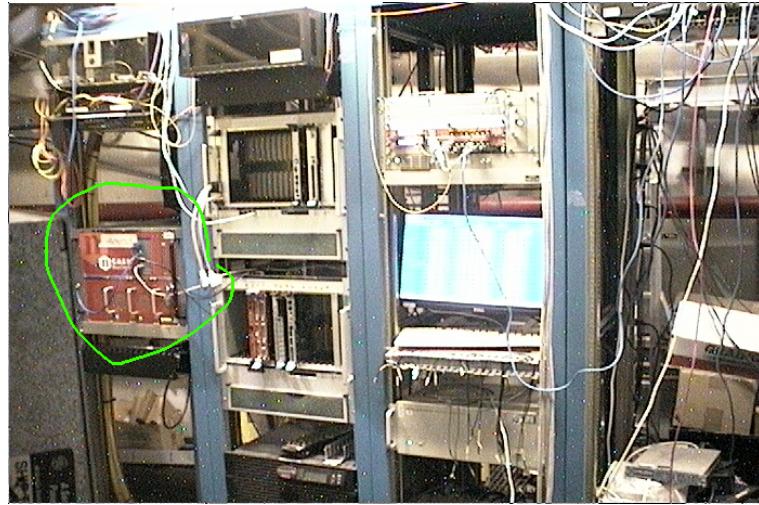


Figure 19: Location of the CAEN SY1527 HV power supply in the left-most rack in the pie tower. Key for on/off is in the lower right corner of the crate. It is labeled “HVS1”.

3. Press the “power” button to turn it off.
4. Press the “power” button to turn it on.
5. Press the “computer” button to return to remote mode.

## 12.2 Restarting the Chiller IOC

Chiller IOC runs in “procserv”, a wrapper that automatically runs and restarts services and provides access to them via telnet. To restart the chiller’s IOC:

1. ‘ssh hpsrun@clonsl1’
2. ‘softioc\_console ioccchiller’ and type user’s password if necessary.
3. ‘ctrl-x’ to restart the IOC
4. ‘ctrl-]’ to quit to telnet
5. ‘quit’ to exit telnet

## 12.3 Restarting the Temperature Monitoring IOC

Thermocouples are used to monitor the temperature inside and outside the calorimeter. To restart the IOC that reads these:

1. ‘ssh hpsrun@clonsl1’
2. ‘softioc\_console ioctempSens’ and type user’s password if necessary.
3. ‘ctrl-x’ to restart the IOC
4. ‘ctrl-]’ to quit to telnet
5. ‘quit’ to exit telnet

Don’t leave a terminal open connected to this telnet session.

## 13 Changing LV settings

Low voltage power supply should be set at  $\pm 5V$ . The low voltage supply might have difficulties to get at this level because of the high current. If that was the case check, with all power supplies off, that all connection are goods. Then contact run coordinator to see if LV power supply addition is possible.

## 14 High Voltage

### 14.1 Restarting the HV IOC

Occaisonaly the soft IOC for the HV needs to be manually restarted. Symptoms of this condition include errors messages from EPICS when trying to turn on/off voltages and white blocks in the main HV screen (figure 10). The IOC always needs to be restarted if the mainframe is power cycled.

To restart the IOC:

1. ‘ssh hpsrun@clonsl1’
2. ‘softioc\_console iocecalVoltages’ and type user’s password if necessary.
3. ‘ctrl-x’ to restart the IOC
4. ‘ctrl-]’ to quit to telnet
5. ‘quit’ to exit telnet

Don’t leave a terminal open connected to this telnet session.

### 14.2 Changing HV Settings

**NOTE:** Changing voltage settings should be taken care of in coordination with the ECal group (contact R. Dupre). Current setting can be increased in case of need, please document this change in the log book and notify the ECal expert on call.

**NOTE:** The ECal HV groups had to be renumbered in the EPICS, the correspondence map (figure 20) is available in the main ECal HV monitoring window with the Expert HV Map button.

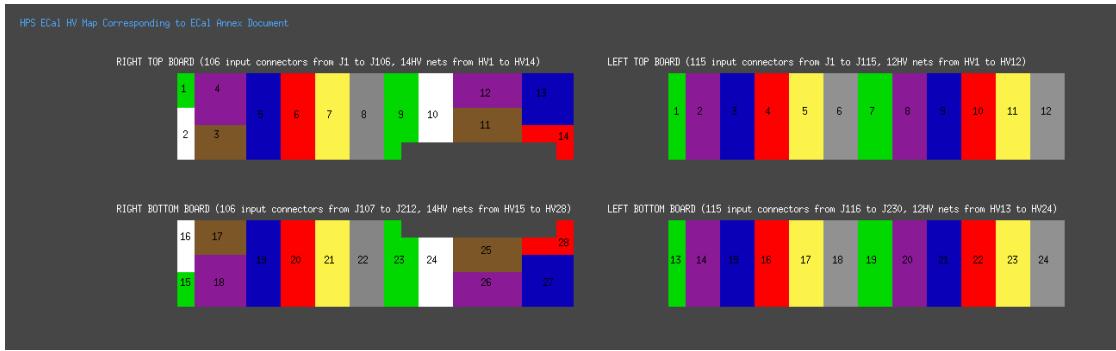


Figure 20: Expert HV channel map for reference.

If for some reason some channels were to drop in gain (or increase) or if the current drawn increases in a group, it might be necessary to change the HV settings in the expert ECal EPICS control (Fig. 21). A modification of the voltage will lead to a modification of the gain used by the trigger system, these values need to be updated at the same time!

### 14.3 HV Save/Restore

A system to save and restore the entire calorimeter’s voltage settings is available via buttons in the main monitoring window. If the voltage setpoints are changed, a backup should be made of the new settings. This must be run as a user in group `clas-4`; user `hpsrun` does not have sufficient privileges to save/restore voltage settings. An example of the restore window is shown in figure 22

CONTROL PARAMETERS													ECAL_TOP	
Channel Name	Group#	V Limit	Trip I	Input TI	Ramp Up	Input RU	Ramp Down	Input RD	MVDZ	Input MVDZ	MCDZ	Input MCDZ	Status	
ECAL_TOP_01	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	388	0,000	1	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_02	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	382	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_03	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	378	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_04	1	500,000	70,000	70	5,000	5	10,000	10	0,000	381	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_05	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	386	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_06	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	383	0,000	1	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_07	1	500,000	65,000	65	2,000	2	5,000	5	0,000	403	0,000	52	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_08	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	10,000	10	0,000	380	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_09	1	500,000	40,000	40	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	387	0,000	22	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_10	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	392	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_11	1	500,000	45,000	45	2,000	2	5,000	5	0,000	394	0,000	52	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_12	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	384	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_13	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	404	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_14	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	401	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_15	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	399	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_16	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	397	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_17	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	386	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_18	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	394	0,000	1	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_19	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	396	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_20	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	384	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_21	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	397	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_22	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	399	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_23	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	379	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_24	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	400	0,000	0	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_25	1	500,000	30,000	30	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	401	0,000	16	1,000	
ECAL_TOP_26	1	500,000	10,000	10	5,000	5	5,000	5	0,000	379	0,000	0	1,000	

Figure 21: View of the EPICS HV expert control window. It is accessed from the parameters button in the ECal HV control screen 12

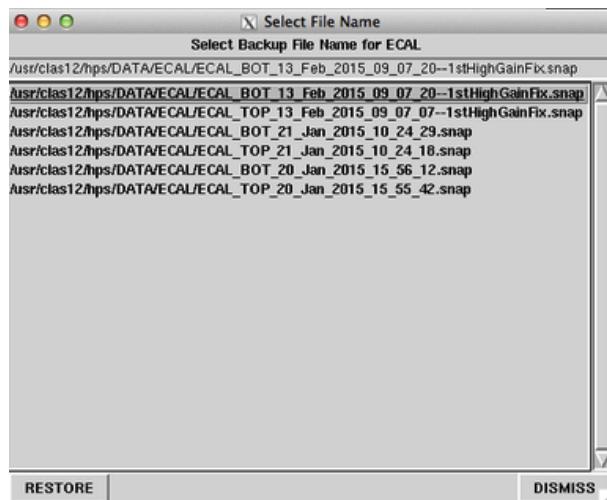


Figure 22: The gui interface to save/restore HV settings.

## 14.4 Long Term HV monitoring

An hourly snapshot of HV currents is stored by a cron job (and in the EPICs and MYA databases). Currently the easiest way to view it is as user `hpsrun` on `clonpcNN` by executing the command:

```
$HOME/.ecalhv/plotEcalHV.py
```

The product should be a plot like figure 23.

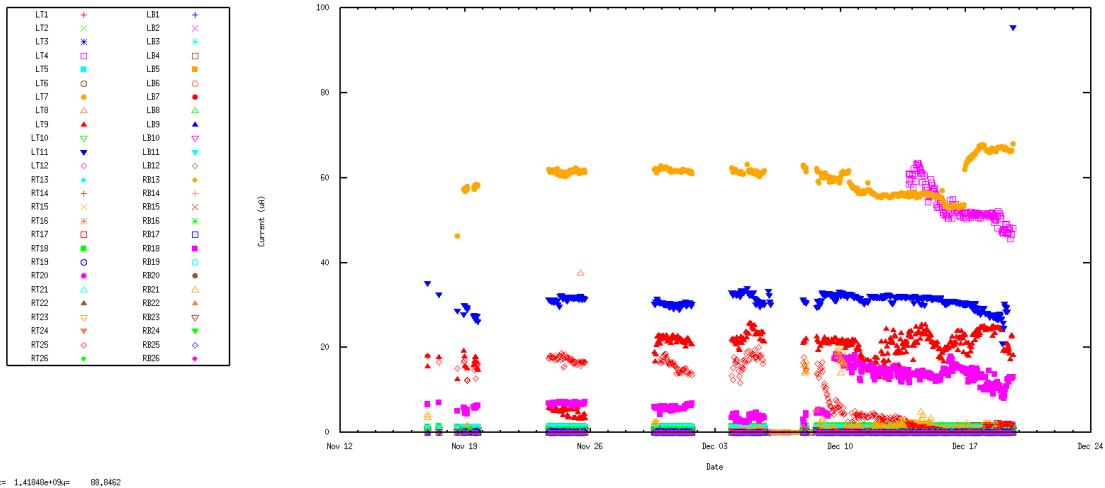


Figure 23: Expert HV current history.

## 15 Channel Mapping GUI

Channel mapping is available in a spreadsheet in the annex pdf on the run wiki. It is also available in a GUI, and a script to run it is in `/home/hpsrun/scripts` on the clon machines. To run it just enter in a terminal on one of the `clonpcN` machines:

```
kylesGui.sh
```

Hover over a crystal with the mouse to see all its channel numberings in the table at the bottom of the window. There is also a filtering option to highlight all channels corresponding to certain criteria. For example, figure 24 shows highlighted in white all channels corresponding to HV group 25.

## 16 Opening the Calorimeter

This requires 2 people. Care must be taken for all cabling during this process, including LV, HV, signal, and thermocouples. The required tools are shown in Table 1. The wrenches and metric crescent wrenches should be in the HPS cabinet on the pie tower. The rest should be retrieved from the toolboxes on the Hall-B floor. While one can get by with only half the number of wrenches of each type, it is fastest to have the full list.

## 17 Disconnection of a Channel and Preamplifier Replacement

In last resort, to recover a HV group that is tripping one can disconnect the faulty channel causing trouble. To do so, you need to find exactly which channel is involved! It might be obvious from data,

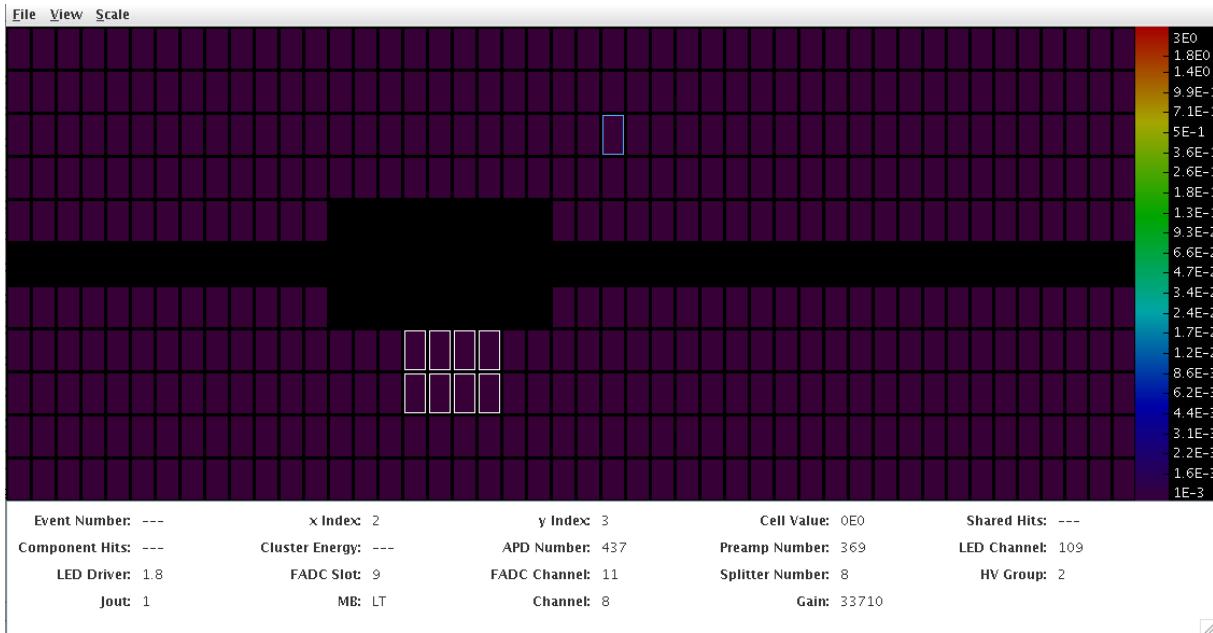


Figure 24: The ECal event display can be used to get channel mappings. The blue highlighted channel's mappings are shown in the table.

Count	Type
4	ECAL-ONLY wrenches
4	15/16" crescent wrenches for rod bolts
2	11 mm crescent wrenches for lateral crossbar supports (over beampipe)
2	6 mm hex/allen wrenches for longitudinal crossbar supports (on far left/right)
2	3/16" hex/allen wrenches for support plates
2	medium-sized flathead screwdrivers

Table 1: Items used to open the calorimeter.

if the channel was already very noisy, else you will have to test the channels of the group one by one. This is a lengthy operation and should only be attempted with the authorization of the run coordinator and in coordination with the ECal Group. It necessitates that the Hall-B crew moves the ECal out of the beam line and to open it.

## 18 LED system for experts

This section has to be replaced with instructions to use the CLAS\_css GUI.

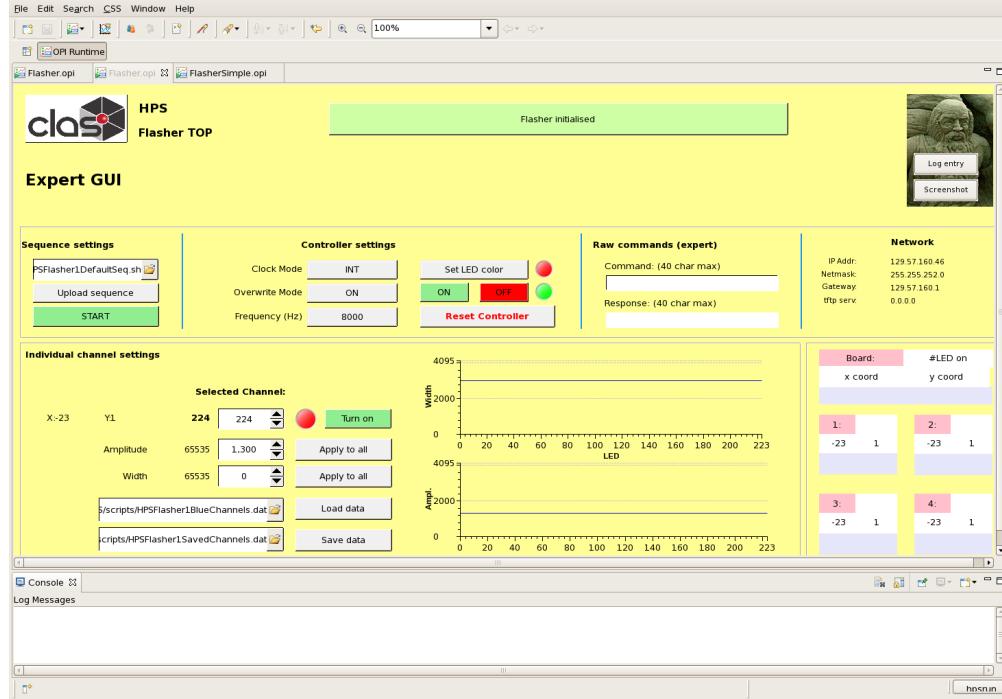


Figure 25: View of the LED expert controls.