

# Central Time-of-Flight System Operations Manual

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*ctof\_manual.tex – v1.1*

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## Abstract

This document provides an overview of the CLAS12 Central Time-of-Flight (CTOF) System and serves as an Operations Manual for the detector. Instructions are provided for shift workers related to basic steps of operating and monitoring the HV system and shield compensation coil controls, monitoring the detector system and responding to alarms, and knowing when to contact the on-call personnel. More complete details are also provided for CTOF system experts regarding the channel mapping to the readout electronics, the cable connections and routing in Hall B, higher-order high voltage system operations, using the Light Monitoring System, and detector servicing. This document also provides references to the available CTOF documentation and a list of personnel authorized to perform CTOF system repairs and modify system settings.

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# 1 CTOF Overview

The Central Time-of-Flight (CTOF) system is a major component of the CLAS12 Central Detector used to measure the flight time of charged particles emerging from beam-related interactions in the target. The CTOF system spans laboratory angles from  $35^\circ$  to  $125^\circ$  and surrounds the experimental target at a radial distance of 25 cm. The CTOF detector consists of 48 92-cm-long scintillation bars that form a hermetic barrel. The barrel is positioned inside of the 5 T superconducting solenoid magnet. Each counter is read out on both ends using photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) through long light guides to position the field-sensitive PMTs in reduced field regions. However, even in these positions, the PMTs reside in inhomogeneous fringe fields from the magnet at levels as large as 1 kG. In order for the PMTs to operate properly at their design specifications for gain and timing resolution, the magnetic field about the PMTs needs to be reduced to a level below 1 G. Hence the CTOF PMTs must be operated within specially designed magnetic shields with compensation coils.

The requirements for the CTOF system, shown in Fig. 1, include excellent timing resolution for particle identification and good segmentation to minimize counting rates. The system specifications call for an average time resolution for each counter along its full length of  $\sigma_{TOF}=60$  ps. The system must also be capable of operating in a high-rate environment at the nominal CLAS12 luminosity of  $1 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ . A summary of the CTOF technical parameters is given in Table 1.

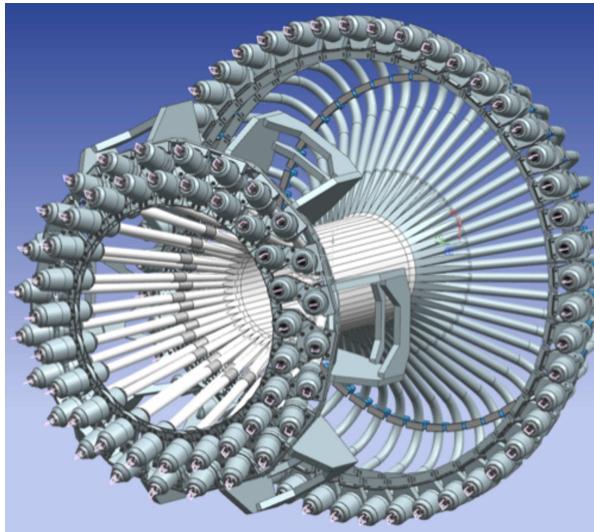


Figure 1: View of the Central Time-of-Flight system for CLAS12 showing the upstream straight light guides, the scintillation bars, and the downstream bent light guides. The PMTs reside within the shield cylinders located at the ends of the light guides.

The CTOF scintillation barrel is composed of 48 wedge-shaped counters of two slightly different designs that alternate in azimuth. A pair of neighboring CTOF counters is shown in Fig. 2. The difference between the two designs is in the pitch angle of the upstream straight light guide and the upstream end of the scintillation bars where they attach to this light guide. The CTOF detector is mounted within the CLAS12 solenoid as shown in Fig. 3. The beamline lies along the symmetry axis of the CTOF barrel pointing downstream (left

Parameter	Design Value
Counters	48 BC-408 counters forming a hermetic barrel; double-sided readout
Angular Coverage	$\theta: (35^\circ, 125^\circ)$ , $\phi: (-180^\circ, 180^\circ)$
Counter Dimensions	Trapezoidal cross section $\sim 3 \times 3 \times 92 \text{ cm}^3$
PMTs	Hamamatsu R2083 (H2431-MOD assembly)
Light Guides - Upstream	O.D.=2", 1-m-long, focusing design, straight
Light Guides - Downstream	O.D.=2", 1.6-m-long, focusing design, bent 135°
Magnetic Shields	3-layer cylinder: Co-meric, Hiperm-48, Steel-1008; compensation coils around inner Co-meric layer
Design Resolution	60 ps
$\pi/K$ separation	$3.3\sigma$ up to 0.64 GeV
$K/p$ separation	$3.3\sigma$ up to 1.00 GeV
$\pi/p$ separation	$3.3\sigma$ up to 1.25 GeV

Table 1: CTOF technical design parameters.

to right in Fig. 3). Fig. 4 shows the CTOF naming convention with counter #1 located on beam left along the solenoid mid-plane and increasing in number going clockwise around the detector.

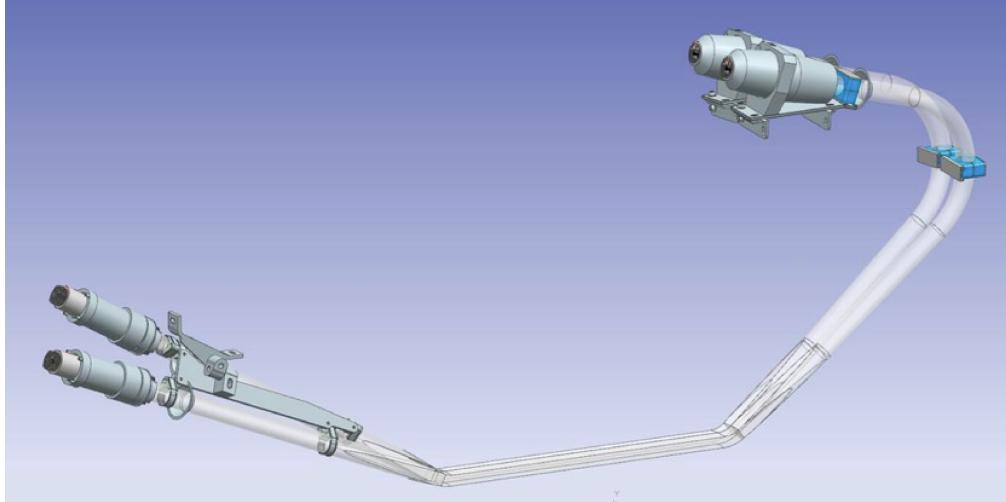


Figure 2: A pair of neighboring CTOF counters with two slightly different designs for the upstream light guide and the upstream end of the scintillation bars.

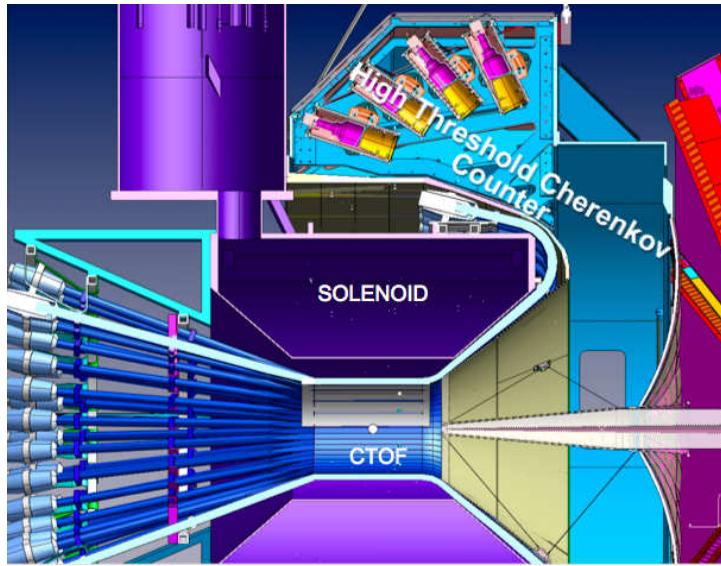


Figure 3: CTOF mounted within the CLAS12 solenoid in a cut view where the beam axis runs along the CTOF barrel symmetry axis with the beam entering from the left.

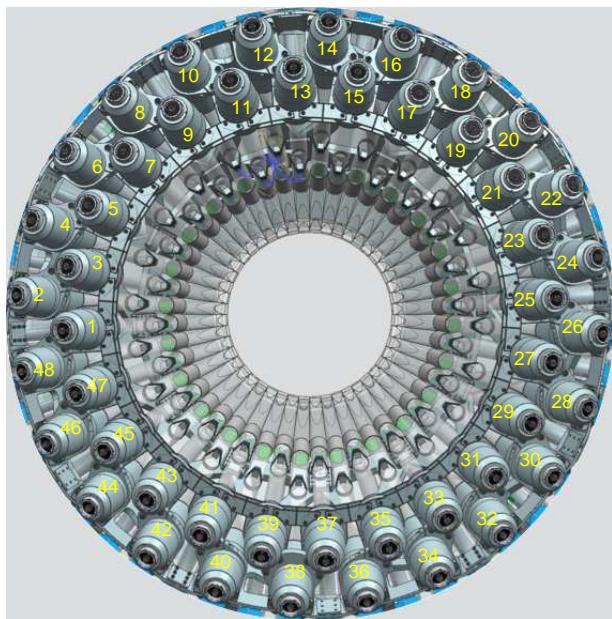


Figure 4: CTOF counter numbering convention seen looking at the upstream end of the detector.

A block diagram of the readout electronics and power connections for one counter of the CTOF system is shown in Fig. 5. The PMT anode outputs are connected to one of two UVa 90-10 splitter boxes. The 90% output goes to an Ortec 934 NIM CFD and then to a CAEN 1290A 25 ps LSB VME TDC. The 10% output goes to a JLab 250 MHz VME flash ADC. The HV power supply for the CTOF counters is a CAEN SY1527 mainframes outfitted with negative polarity 24-channel A1535N modules. The LV power supplies for the CTOF magnetic shield compensation coils are Wiener MPV8016I modules in an MPOD-mini crate. Fig. 6 shows the locations of the CTOF electronics and power supplies in the electronics racks mounted on the beam left side of Space Frame Level 1.

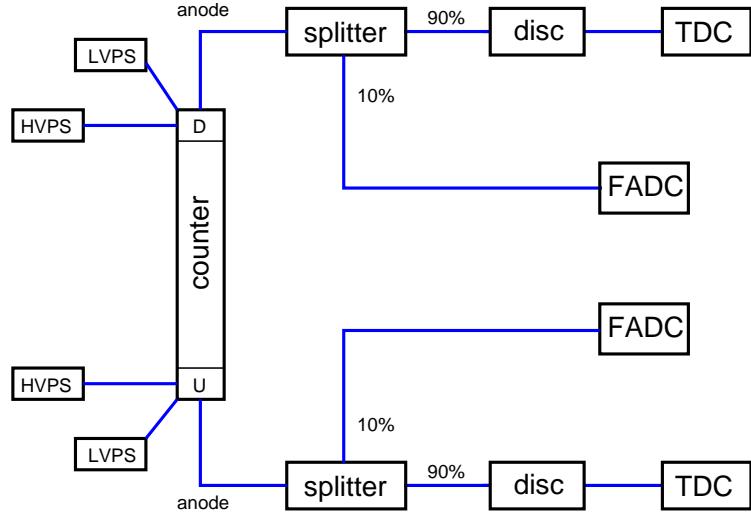


Figure 5: Block diagram for the CTOF system showing the layout of the readout electronics and power connections for a single counter.

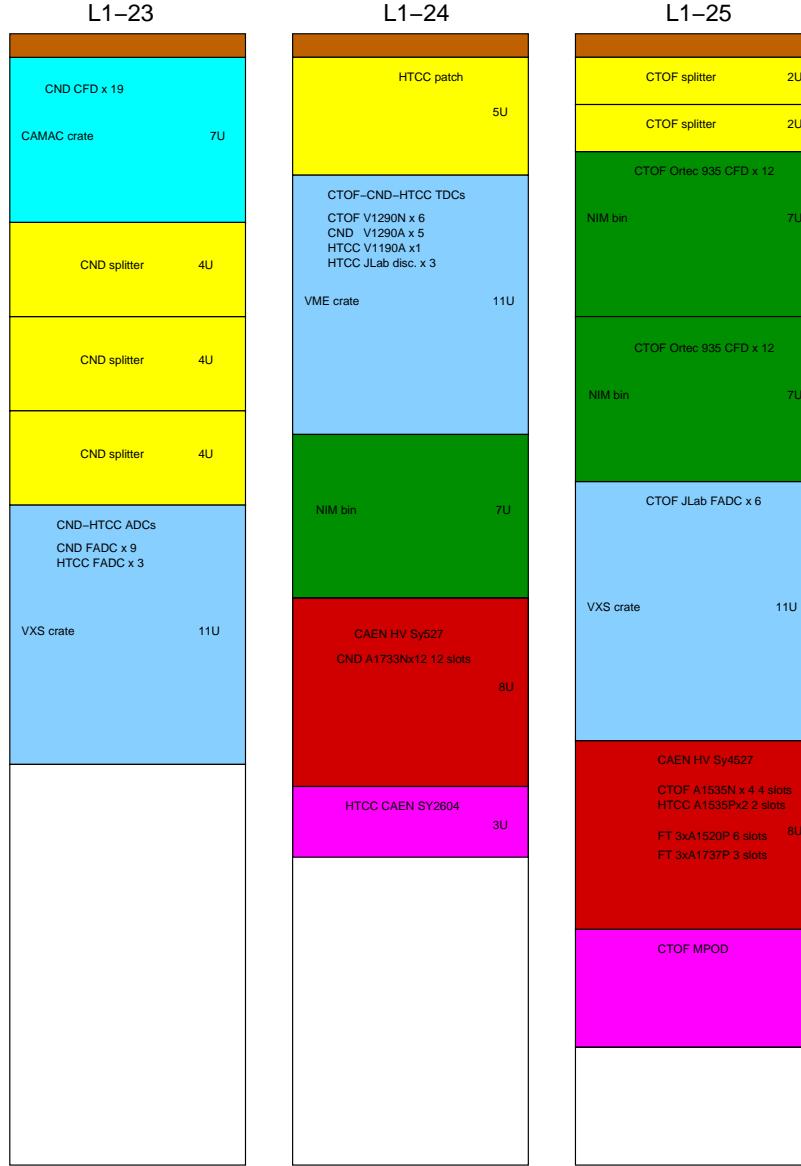


Figure 6: Layout of the electronics for the CTOF, CND, and HTCC NIM and VME electronics on the beam left side of Level 1 of the Space Frame in Hall B. The positions of the HV and LV mainframes are also shown.

## 2 Information for Shift Workers

### 2.1 Shift Worker Responsibilities

The shift worker in the Hall B Counting House has five responsibilities with regard to the CTOF system:

1. Updating the Hall B electronic logbook with records of problems or system conditions (see Section 2.1.1).
2. Contacting CTOF system on-call personnel for any problems that are discovered (see Section 2.1.2).
3. Responding to CTOF system alarms from the Hall B alarm handler for the HV power supply, the LV power supply for the magnetic shield compensation coils, and the temperature of the magnetic shield system (see Section 2.1.3).
4. Turning on or off the high voltage (HV) for the CTOF system using the HV control interface (see Section 2.2).
5. Monitoring the hit occupancy scalers for the system (see Section 2.3).

#### 2.1.1 Updating the Logbook

The electronic logbook (or e-log) [1] is set up to run on a specified terminal in the Hall B Counting House. Shift workers are responsible for keeping an up-to-date and accurate record of any problems or issues concerning the CTOF system. For any questions regarding the logbook, its usage, or on what is considered to be a “logbook worthy” entry, consult the assigned shift leader.

Note the shift worker should follow all posted or communicated instructions about entering CTOF scaler screens into the e-log. This is typically done once per 8-hour shift as directed on the shift checklist.

#### 2.1.2 Contacting CTOF System Personnel

As a general rule, shift workers should spend no more than 10 to 15 minutes attempting to solve any problem that arises with the CTOF system. At that point they should contact the assigned CTOF on-call expert to either provide advice on how to proceed or to address the problem.

This document is divided into a section for shift workers and CTOF system experts. However, only CTOF system experts (as listed in Section 5) are authorized to make changes to the CTOF parameter settings, to work on the hardware or electronics, or to modify the DAQ system software. This is necessary in order to protect and safeguard the equipment, to ensure data collection is as efficient as possible, and to minimize down time. If the shift worker has any question regarding how to proceed when an issue arises, the shift leader should be consulted.

### 2.1.3 Hall B Alarm Handler

The BEAST alarm handler system running in the Counting House monitors the entire Hall B Slow Controls system. This include HV and low voltage (LV) systems, gas systems, torus and solenoid controls, subsystem environment controls (e.g. temperature, humidity), and pulser calibration systems (among several others). The system runs on a dedicated terminal in the Counting House. One of the main responsibilities of the shift worker is to respond to alarms from this system, either by taking corrective action or contacting the appropriate on-call personnel. Instructions and details on the alarm handler for Hall B are given in Ref. [2].

For the CTOF system there are three elements that are monitored by the alarm handler. The first is the HV system. Any time a channel trips off an alarm will sound. The alarm handler will identify the specific channel (or channels) that have tripped. These channels can be reset either through the alarm handler or through the nominal CTOF HV control screens. These channels should be reset only after ensuring that whatever condition caused the trip (e.g. bad beam conditions) has been addressed. The second CTOF element monitored by the alarm handler is the power status of the LV power supply for the magnetic shield compensation coils. The third element monitored is the temperature of the magnetic shield system. An over-temperature condition at any monitored point in the system will cause the Wiener LV power supply to trip off. This condition is not expected to occur during normal operation of the compensation coil system. If such an alarm condition occurs, the CTOF on-call expert should be contacted to investigate and restore the system.

## 2.2 High Voltage Controls

The CTOF HV is controlled through the Hall B CS-Studio suite, which is an Eclipse-based collection of tools used as an interface to the EPICS Slow Controls system. To start the user interface on any terminal in the Hall B Counting House, enter the command *clascss*. Fig. 7(left) shows the control panel that is launched.

To bring up the CTOF HV controls, click on the “CTOF” button on the subsystem list. This pops up a sub-menu of all Slow Controls subprograms for the CTOF system, of which there are three, CTOF HV, CTOF LMS, and CTOF LV (see Fig. 7(right)). Clicking the mouse on the “CTOF HV” option brings up the HV control interface for the CTOF system as shown in Fig. 8(left). This interface allows for HV operations at two functionality levels:

- All channels in the full CTOF system
- A single PMT in the CTOF system

The HV Control Interface screen (see Fig. 8) also provides a color key to indicate the channel status:

- HV off - no highlight color (channel color dark green)
- HV on - bright green
- HV ramping up or ramping down - orange

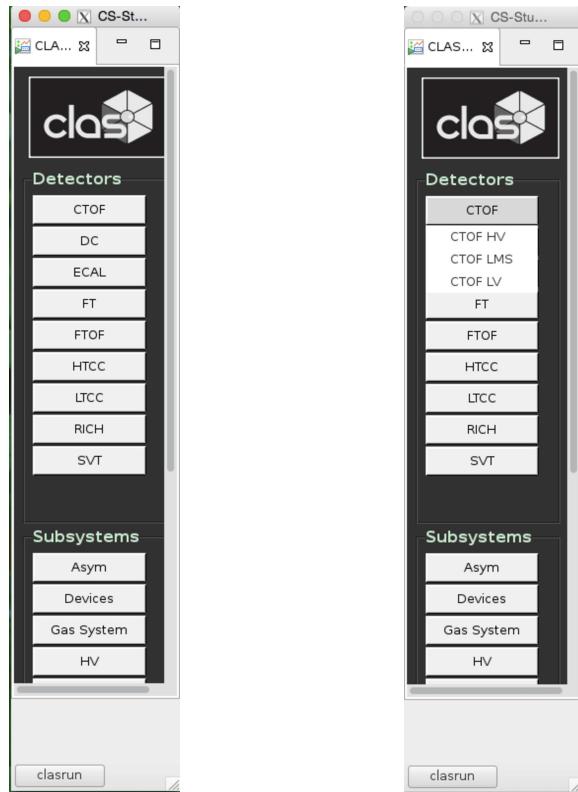


Figure 7: The CS-Studio interface used for the Slow Controls of the CLAS12 detectors and subsystems. (Left) General CLAS12 interface. (Right) Options for the CTOF system.

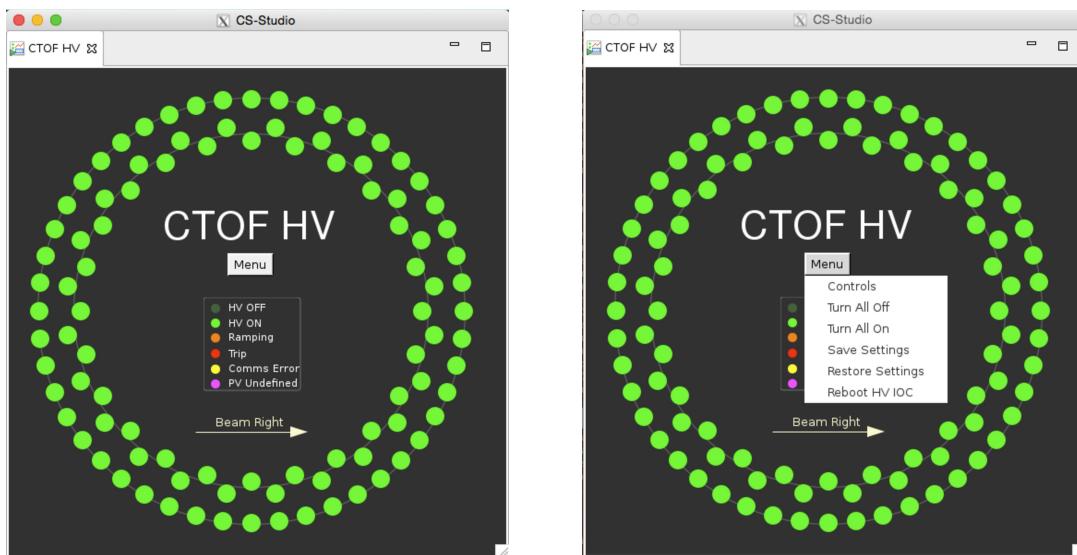


Figure 8: CTOF HV display and control interface. The right figure shows the “Menu” options available.

- HV trip - red
- Communication problem - yellow
- Undefined channel status - magenta

For the shift worker the most common operations are:

1. To turn the HV for all system PMTs on or off. This is accomplished by clicking the “Menu” button in the middle of the display. This pops up a sub-menu with the relevant options “Turn All Off” or “Turn All On” (see Fig. 8(right)).
2. To turn individual PMTs on or off. This is accomplished by clicking on the circle representing the channel of interest. This brings up a control screen for the channel of interest as shown in Fig. 9. Clicking on the “Pw” button toggles the channel HV on and off.



Figure 9: CTOF HV display for single channel parameters.

Note that hovering the mouse pointer on a circle representing a PMT brings up information on that channel as shown in Fig. 10.

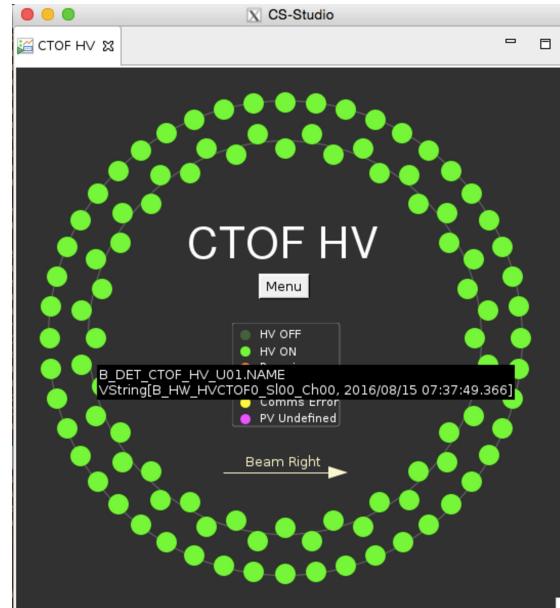


Figure 10: CTOF HV display showing the channel information when the mouse is paused over a PMT circle.

If the “Controls” option shown in Fig. 8(right) is selected, a “novice” window is opened as shown in Fig. 11. This window shows the monitored channel voltage and current ( $V_{mon}$  (V) and  $I_{mon}$  ( $\mu$ A)), the channel status (OFF, ON), and the set channel voltage and current ( $V_{set}$  (V) and  $I_{set}$  ( $\mu$ A)). If desired, shift workers can toggle the HV settings for single channels on or off through this interface.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "CTOF HV Controls" within "CS-Studio". The window has a tab bar with "Expert" and "Novice" tabs, and a toolbar with icons for "File", "Edit", "View", "Tools", "Help", and "About". The main area is a table titled "CTOF HV Controls" with 30 rows, each representing a channel. The columns are labeled "#", "Description", "Pw", "Vmon", "imon", "Status", "Vset (V)", and "Iset (uA)". The "Status" column contains green "ON" buttons. The "Vset (V)" and "Iset (uA)" columns contain numerical values. The "Description" column lists channel names such as CTOF\_HV\_U01 through CTOF\_HV\_D15.

#	Description	Pw	Vmon	imon	Status	Vset (V)	Iset (uA)
0	CTOF_HV_U01	ON	2112.00	370.50	ON	2113.000	500.0
1	CTOF_HV_U02	ON	2135.50	375.00	ON	2137.000	500.0
2	CTOF_HV_U03	ON	2165.00	382.50	ON	2166.000	500.0
3	CTOF_HV_U04	ON	2163.50	379.50	ON	2165.000	500.0
4	CTOF_HV_U05	ON	1955.50	343.00	ON	1956.000	500.0
5	CTOF_HV_U06	ON	2070.50	365.00	ON	2072.000	500.0
6	CTOF_HV_U07	ON	2148.50	377.50	ON	2150.000	500.0
7	CTOF_HV_U08	ON	2142.00	376.50	ON	2143.000	500.0
8	CTOF_HV_D01	ON	2077.00	365.00	ON	2078.000	500.0
9	CTOF_HV_D02	ON	2323.00	406.50	ON	2324.000	500.0
10	CTOF_HV_D03	ON	2160.50	378.00	ON	2161.000	500.0
11	CTOF_HV_D04	ON	2033.00	357.00	ON	2034.000	500.0
12	CTOF_HV_D05	ON	1888.00	332.00	ON	1889.000	500.0
13	CTOF_HV_D06	ON	2270.50	398.50	ON	2267.000	500.0
14	CTOF_HV_D07	ON	2305.50	405.50	ON	2306.000	500.0
15	CTOF_HV_D08	ON	2129.00	374.00	ON	2130.000	500.0
16	CTOF_HV_U09	ON	1992.50	349.50	ON	1993.000	500.0
17	CTOF_HV_U10	ON	2078.00	365.50	ON	2078.000	500.0
18	CTOF_HV_U11	ON	2141.50	375.00	ON	2142.000	500.0
19	CTOF_HV_U12	ON	2070.50	362.50	ON	2071.000	500.0
20	CTOF_HV_U13	ON	2188.00	382.50	ON	2188.000	500.0
21	CTOF_HV_U14	ON	2191.50	385.00	ON	2191.000	500.0
22	CTOF_HV_U15	ON	2188.00	384.00	ON	2188.000	500.0
23	CTOF_HV_U16	ON	2065.00	361.00	ON	2065.000	500.0
24	CTOF_HV_D09	ON	2169.00	381.00	ON	2170.000	500.0
25	CTOF_HV_D10	ON	2187.50	385.00	ON	2187.000	500.0
26	CTOF_HV_D11	ON	2125.50	375.00	ON	2125.000	500.0
27	CTOF_HV_D12	ON	1974.00	348.50	ON	1974.000	500.0
28	CTOF_HV_D13	ON	2064.50	364.00	ON	2063.000	500.0
29	CTOF_HV_D14	ON	2111.50	373.50	ON	2111.000	500.0
30	CTOF_HV_D15	ON	2090.50	368.50	ON	2091.000	500.0

Figure 11: CTOF “novice” channel controls screen.

In the upper left corner of this HV Controls window is a button marked “expert” that brings up the window shown in Fig. 12. This window allows changes to the system settings for the maximum channel current, maximum channel voltage setting, and the channel HV ramp up and ramp down rates. Clicking on the “novice” button in the upper left corner toggles between the expert and novice screens. **The expert screen should only be used by the authorized CTOF personnel listed in Section 5.**

CS-Studio

CTOF HV Controls

Novice

#	Description	Pw	Vmon	Imon	Status	Vset (V)	Iset (uA)	Vmax (V)	Up (V/s)	Down (V/s)
0	CTOF_HV_U01	ON	2312.000	370.50	ON	2113.000	2113.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
1	CTOF_HV_U02	ON	2135.500	375.00	ON	2137.000	2137.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
2	CTOF_HV_U03	ON	2165.000	382.50	ON	2166.000	2166.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
3	CTOF_HV_U04	ON	2163.500	380.00	ON	2165.000	2165.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
4	CTOF_HV_U05	ON	1955.500	343.00	ON	1956.000	1956.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
5	CTOF_HV_U06	ON	2070.500	365.00	ON	2072.000	2072.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
6	CTOF_HV_U07	ON	2148.500	377.50	ON	2150.000	2150.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
7	CTOF_HV_U08	ON	2142.000	376.50	ON	2143.000	2143.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
8	CTOF_HV_D01	ON	2077.000	365.00	ON	2078.000	2078.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
9	CTOF_HV_D02	ON	2323.000	406.50	ON	2324.000	2324.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
10	CTOF_HV_D03	ON	2160.500	378.00	ON	2161.000	2161.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
11	CTOF_HV_D04	ON	2033.000	357.00	ON	2034.000	2034.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
12	CTOF_HV_D05	ON	1888.000	332.00	ON	1889.000	1889.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
13	CTOF_HV_D06	ON	2270.500	398.50	ON	2267.000	2267.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
14	CTOF_HV_D07	ON	2305.500	405.50	ON	2306.000	2306.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
15	CTOF_HV_D08	ON	2129.000	374.00	ON	2130.000	2130.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
16	CTOF_HV_U09	ON	1992.500	349.00	ON	1993.000	1993.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
17	CTOF_HV_U10	ON	2078.000	365.50	ON	2078.000	2078.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
18	CTOF_HV_U11	ON	2141.500	375.00	ON	2142.000	2142.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
19	CTOF_HV_U12	ON	2070.500	362.50	ON	2071.000	2071.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
20	CTOF_HV_U13	ON	2188.000	382.50	ON	2188.000	2188.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
21	CTOF_HV_U14	ON	2191.500	385.00	ON	2191.000	2191.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
22	CTOF_HV_U15	ON	2188.000	384.00	ON	2188.000	2188.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
23	CTOF_HV_U16	ON	2065.000	361.00	ON	2065.000	2065.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
24	CTOF_HV_D09	ON	2169.000	381.00	ON	2170.000	2170.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
25	CTOF_HV_D10	ON	2187.500	385.00	ON	2187.000	2187.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
26	CTOF_HV_D11	ON	2125.500	375.00	ON	2125.000	2125.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
27	CTOF_HV_D12	ON	1974.000	348.50	ON	1974.000	1974.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
28	CTOF_HV_D13	ON	2064.500	364.00	ON	2063.000	2063.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
29	CTOF_HV_D14	ON	2111.500	373.50	ON	2111.000	2111.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100
30	CTOF_HV_D15	ON	2090.500	368.50	ON	2091.000	2091.000	500	500	3000 3000 50 50 100 100

Figure 12: CTOF “expert” channel controls screen.

### 2.2.1 Resetting the IOCs

If there is a communication problem present indicated by the appearance of yellow channels in Fig. 8, which typically appears for all CTOF PMTs, the usual cause is an issue of communication between the IOC computer and the HV mainframe. To reboot the IOC, click on “IOCs” button on the Slow Controls panel within the “Subsystems” portion of the interface (see Fig. 7). Fig. 13 shows the options that appear on the sub-menu that pops up. On this menu, select “HV IOC Health” to open the control window shown in Fig. 14. Click on the “Reboot” button for the HV supply that has the IOC communication problem. The reboot will take less than two minutes to complete and the yellow communication problem channel indicators should all disappear. Note that the IOCs can be also rebooted through the CTOF channel control screen shown in Fig. 8(right). Click on the “Reboot HV IOC” button and answer “Yes” on the dialog box that comes up. If rebooting the IOC does not solve the communication problems, contact the Slow Controls system expert.



Figure 13: Sub-menu on the primary Slow Controls interface to reboot the IOCs.

## 2.3 Detector Monitoring

A number of monitoring tools to study the performance of the CTOF detector system have been prepared. One of the most basic and powerful tools, however, is a simple display of the system scalers. A tool to monitor and display the scalers for the CTOF detectors is called *guictof*. To launch this program from any Counting House computer, type: *guictof ct0f1*.

The screenshot shows a window titled "HV IOC Health" within the "CS-Studio" application. The main title bar has three colored buttons (red, yellow, green) and the text "X CS-Studio". Below the title bar is a tab labeled "HV IOC Health". The main content area is titled "High Voltage IOC Health" and contains a table with the following columns: IOC Name, Hostname, Up Time, Heartbeat, Expert, Reboot, and Last Reboot. The table lists 17 entries, each corresponding to an IOC name and its status. The last row, "ioccaenhv\_HVDC", is highlighted with a pink background.

IOC Name	Hostname	Up Time	Heartbeat	Expert	Reboot	Last Reboot
ioccaenhv_HVECAL1	clonioc2.jlab.org	2 days, 17:19:41	235181	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	08/01/2016 13:55:42
ioccaenhv_HVECAL2	clonioc2.jlab.org	44 days, 15:25:37	3857137	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	06/20/2016 15:49:46
ioccaenhv_HVECAL3	clonioc2.jlab.org	44 days, 15:25:18	3857118	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	06/20/2016 15:50:05
ioccaenhv_HVECAL4	clonioc2.jlab.org	15:58:20	57500	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	08/03/2016 15:17:03
ioccaenhv_HVECAL5	clonioc2.jlab.org	3 days, 20:29:44	332984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	07/31/2016 10:45:39
ioccaenhv_HVECAL6	clonioc2.jlab.org	44 days, 15:24:48	3857088	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	06/20/2016 15:50:35
ioccaenhv_HVTOF1	clonioc2.jlab.org	21 days, 11:12:49	1854769	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	07/13/2016 20:02:34
ioccaenhv_HVTOF2	clonioc2.jlab.org	44 days, 15:24:02	3857042	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	06/20/2016 15:51:21
ioccaenhv_HVTOF3	clonioc2.jlab.org	42 days, 20:19:48	3701988	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	06/22/2016 10:55:35
ioccaenhv_HVTOF4	clonioc2.jlab.org	2 days, 19:00:47	241247	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	08/01/2016 12:14:36
ioccaenhv_HVTOF5	clonioc2.jlab.org	44 days, 15:23:40	3857020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	06/20/2016 15:51:43
ioccaenhv_HVTOF6	clonioc2.jlab.org	21 days, 10:31:39	1852299	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	07/13/2016 20:43:44
ioccaenhv_HVFTAG	clonioc2.jlab.org	22:01:51	79310	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	08/03/2016 09:13:33
ioccaenhv_HVCTOF0	clonioc2.jlab.org	22:14:52	80091	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	08/03/2016 09:00:32
ioccaenhv_HVLTC0	clonioc2.jlab.org	9 days, 21:38:03	855483	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	07/25/2016 09:37:20
ioccaenhv_HVDC	Disconnected	Disconnected	Disconnected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reboot	Disconnected

Figure 14: HV IOC health screen where individual IOCs can be rebooted.

This brings up the window as shown in Fig. 15(left). This tool enables display of the scalers from the CTOF counter PMTs. To use the interface, click on the “Connect” button. To bring up the scaler display screens, select “Scalers” under the “CTOF” drop down menu as shown in Fig. 15(right).

The CTOF scalers can be monitored in one of two different ways by selecting the appropriate tab at the top of the scaler display screen (see Fig. 16). These two modes include:

- Mode 1 (Scalers): Scaler rate values (Hz) displayed for each CTOF channel
- Mode 2 (Histos): Scaler rate values (Hz) plotted for each CTOF channel

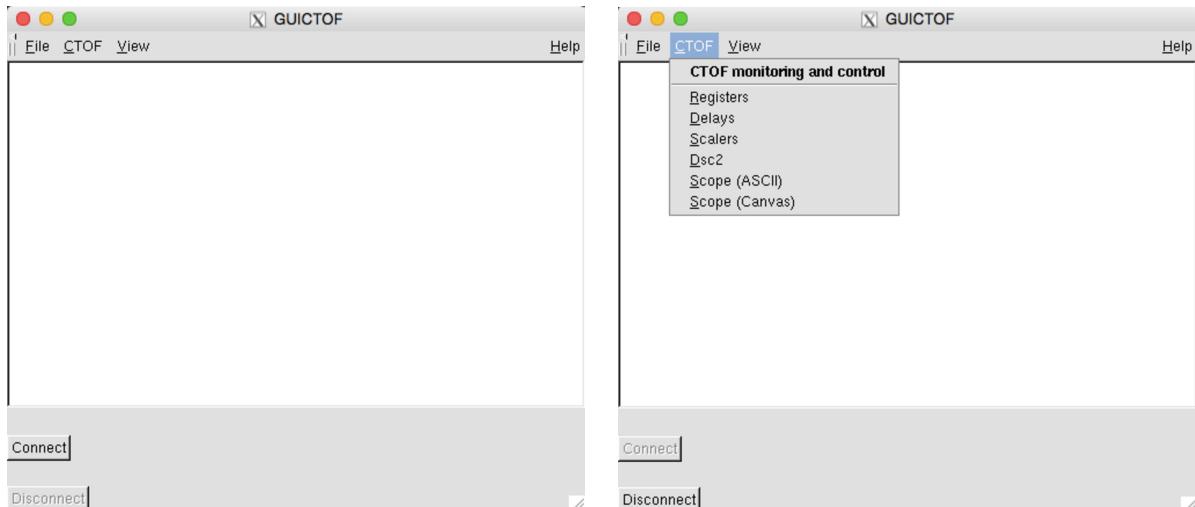


Figure 15: CTOF scaler display program *guictof*. (Left) Main screen. (Right) Main screen with access to scaler display window.

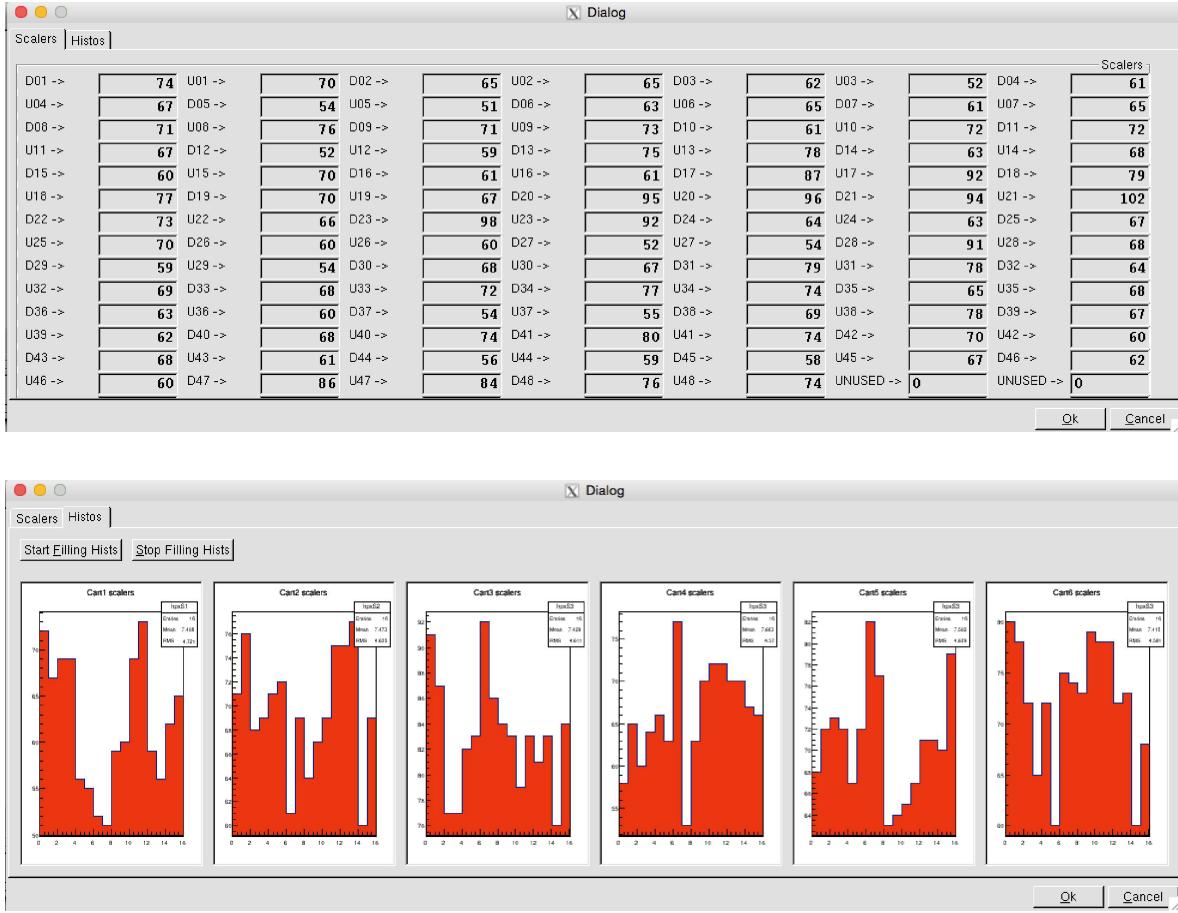


Figure 16: The two different display modes for the CTOF scalers.

As of the time of writing of this document, the *quictof* scaler monitoring tool is primary way in which the CTOF system performance can be assessed without performing higher-level analysis of the collected data. However, the CLAS12 system monitoring suite that is under development will represent another tool that the shift worker can use to quickly assess the detector status. This user interface will be running on a dedicated terminal in the Hall B Counting House.

# 3 Information for Subsystem Experts

## 3.1 Subsystem Expert Responsibilities

The CTOF subsystem experts have several key responsibilities:

1. Complete hot checkout sign-off before the start of each run period (see Section 3.1.1).
2. Respond to calls on the on-call phone to resolve issues with the CTOF system that are necessary during data taking (see Section 3.1.2).
3. Take periodic HV gain calibration runs and adjust the system HV settings (see Section 3.1.3).
4. Take periodic LMS performance runs (see Section 3.1.4).
5. Make repairs to the hardware during maintenance periods (see Section 3.5).

### 3.1.1 Hot Checkout

Prior to the start of each physics running period, each subsystem group leader is responsible to review the components of their systems to be sure that they are fully operational. This review is referred to as “hot checkout”. The hot checkout is an online checklist for each system that includes a sign-off for all hardware elements of the system (e.g. HV, LV, detectors, gas, pulser). For the CTOF system, the hot checkout includes verification that all detectors are operational and that all signals are present as seen through the scaler displays to check the counter HV system, readout electronics, and cabling. It includes checkout that the LV power supply system and the shield temperature readout are operational. Fig. 17 shows screenshots of the hot checkout interface from a development version of the system. Under the heading “Hall B CLAS12 Detector”, open the list for the CTOF system. All entries for CTOF must be verified as ready. Note that often as part of the system checkout before the start of a run period, an initial HV gain calibration is completed (see Section 3.1.3) and an LMS performance scan is taken (see Section 3.1.4). Reminders to complete the system hot checkout will be sent out shortly before the start of a given run period with the required deadline for completing the work.

### 3.1.2 On-call Responsibilities

Each subsystem will organize a list of on-call experts who will take responsibility for carrying a cell phone to allow 24 hour access to experts who can address any problems that arise during the physics running period. The phone numbers of all subsystem experts are posted on the run page. Any problems that cannot be quickly solved by the shift workers, where quickly amounts to 10 to 15 minutes, should result in a call to the relevant expert cell phone.

The on-call experts can often diagnose problems over the telephone, but there are times where they will have to go to the Counting House to more fully address the issues. One of the important responsibilities of the on-call experts is to make practical decisions regarding which problems require access to Hall B for immediate attention and when they can be

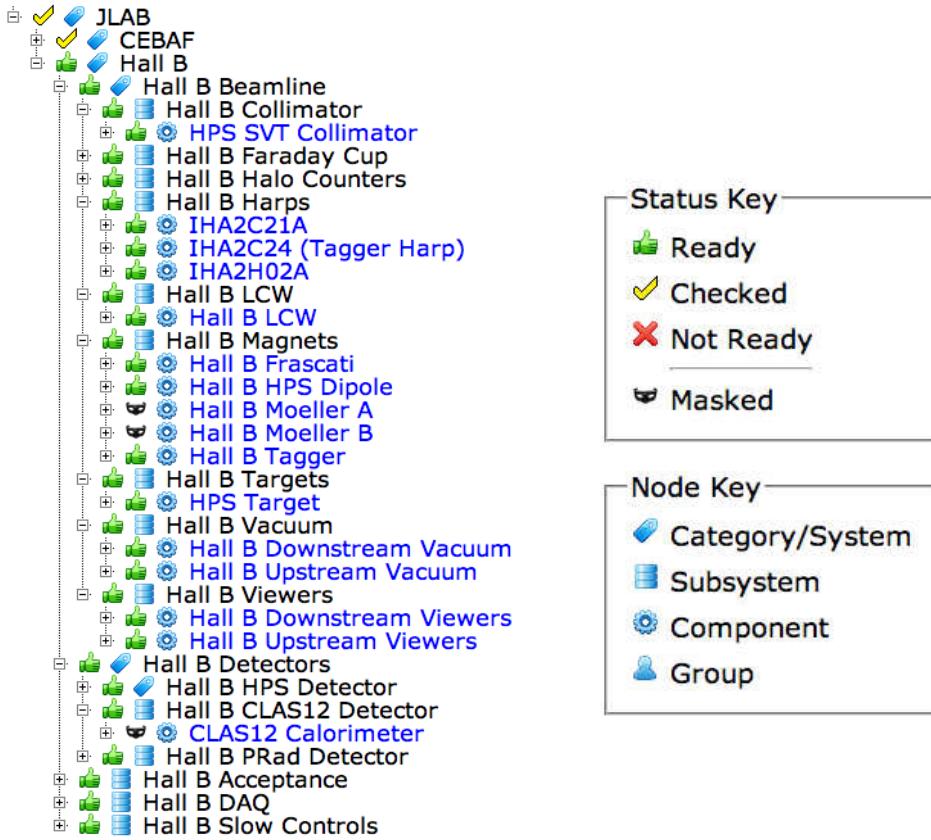


Figure 17: Screenshots of the development version of the Hall B hot checkout screens. The CTOF system will appear under the “Hall B CLAS12 Detector” heading. All entries for CTOF have been verified as functional and all items listed as “Not Ready” must be changed over to “Ready”.

delayed to periods when the accelerator is down or other work is scheduled in the hall. For the CTOF system, usually problems with a single channel are not important enough to stop the data acquisition. The normal mode of operation after initial investigation of a bad channel, is to turn off the HV for that channel until access can be made for a more detailed investigation. This work should be coordinated with the Run Coordinator. Access to PMTs for service must be done only when the solenoid is off.

Note: It is the responsibility of the CTOF on-call expert to review all issues that they cannot resolve with the CTOF subsystem Group Leader as soon as is reasonable.

### 3.1.3 HV Gain Calibrations

The HV gain calibrations for the CTOF system are typically completed before the start of each run period, as well as several times during the run period when there is opportunity. The HV gain calibration procedure employs a cosmic ray trigger defined by the CTOF system. The ADC spectra for each counter are fit to ensure that the minimum ionizing particle peak appears at a specific location in the ADC range corresponding to a specific gain. The end result of the gain calibration amounts to adjusting the system HV settings to position the ADC peaks at their assigned locations.

The calibration suite for the CTOF system includes both an online and an offline com-

ponent. The online component is used to calibrate the PMT gains and the output is a table of PMT HV settings in the appropriate file format that are downloaded into the HV power supplies. The offline component is used to determine the parameters to optimize the timing resolution of the system. Full documentation on using the CTOF calibration, including tutorials for using the code, are included on the CTOF web page [3].

### 3.1.4 LMS Scans

The CTOF Light Monitoring System (LMS) consists of an optical fiber coupled to the light guide near each PMT. The light source is an LED board that is driven by a JLab-designed VME pulser board [4]. The LED source is coupled to the fiber array through a small focusing Acrylic light guide.

The LMS scan sequence amounts to take six separate data runs adjusting the LED light amplitude in discrete increments to vary the intensity over the full dynamic range of the FADC. The control interface is shown in Fig. 18. This interface is brought up by clicking on the “CTOF LMS” option from the CTOF sub-menu shown in Fig. 7. Note that the pulser board has two outputs, one for the CTOF system and one for the HTCC system. Fig. 18 shows a preliminary version of the control interface that is still being worked on. The intensity scan is controlled by adjusted VLED from 3.5 V to 6.0 V in 0.5 V steps. The nominal pulser frequency for the scan is 1 kHz. Problems with communication between the LMS controls and the pulser board are indicated by a magenta color on the interface. If these are present, that is an indication that the associated pulser IOC needs to be rebooted (see Section 2.2.1).

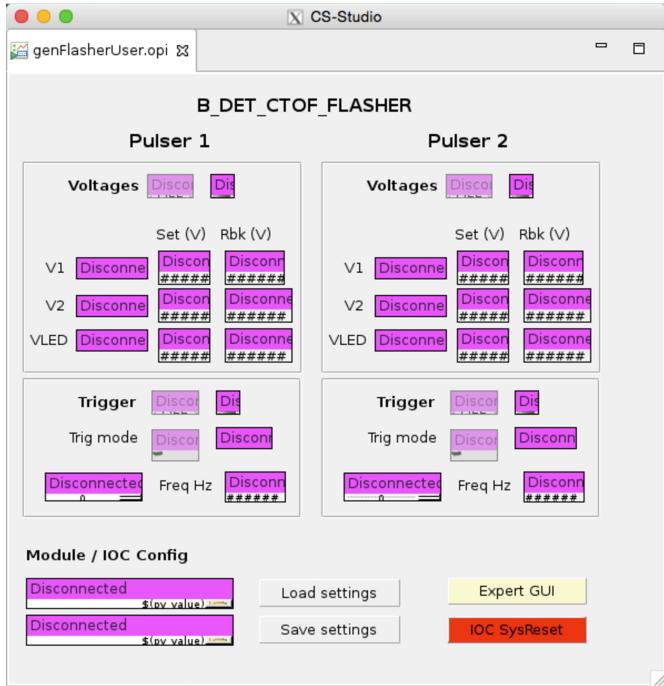


Figure 18: Preliminary version of the LMS pulser control interface.

## 3.2 HV System Operations

### 3.2.1 Setting HV Channel Parameters

The CS-Studio program is used to monitor the HV settings of the CTOF system and to toggle the HV off and on for individual or multiple channels in the system. To set the channel values and all system parameters, the operations are carried out using control scripts. From the computers in the Hall B Counting House, the scripts are located in the path: `/home/clasrun/ctof/hv`. There are seven scripts available for setting the CTOF HV parameters:

- *loadhv*: Contains the HV values for each CTOF channel (units = V)
- *loadhvmax*: Contains the maximum HV limits for each supply channel (units = V)
- *loadi0*: Contains the maximum current limits for each supply channel (units =  $\mu$ A)
- *loadpw0*: Turns all CTOF channels off
- *loadpw1*: Turns all CTOF channels on
- *loadrup*: Sets the voltage ramp up rates for each supply channel (units = V/s)
- *loadrdn*: Sets the voltage ramp down rates for each supply channel (units = V/s)
- *loadtrip*: Sets the maximum time duration for an overcurrent condition before the channel trips (units = s)

The nominal settings for the HV channel parameters are as follows:

- HV values: Typically in the range from -1800 V to -2100 V
- $HV_{max}$  values: -2500 V
- $i_{max}$  values: 500  $\mu$ A
- HV ramp up rate: 50 V/s
- HV ramp down rate: 100 V/s
- Overcurrent duration before trip: 1 s

The scripts to set the channel HV values are created by the HV calibration program. Before changing the HV values for any channel in the CTOF system, the existing *loadhv* file must be copied to a backup file with a name containing the date and time that the file was created and this file must be moved to the archive directory.

Note: The scheme detailed above using scripts to store and set the parameter values is not intended as a long-term solution for this purpose. This approach using scripts is a method leftover from before the development of the Slow Controls HV interface and will not be used for much longer. Before the start of commissioning with beam for CLAS12, this

functionality will disappear and all save and restore operations will be handled through the CTOF HV control screen (see Section 3.2.2).

Although not the recommended way to set the HV supply channel parameters, there is the option to adjust settings channel-by-channel using the HV “expert” screen shown in Fig. 12. Here the parameters,  $V_{set}$ ,  $I_{set}$ ,  $V_{max}$ , and the HV ramp up and ramp down rates, can be entered directly into the parameter field. However, it is imperative that the script settings detailed above be kept fully up to date as they represent the system archive values. This “expert” screen should most properly be used only for viewing the channel parameter set values.

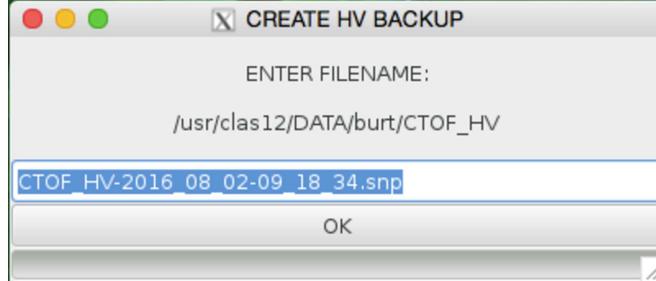


Figure 19: Window that comes up after selecting “Save Settings”.

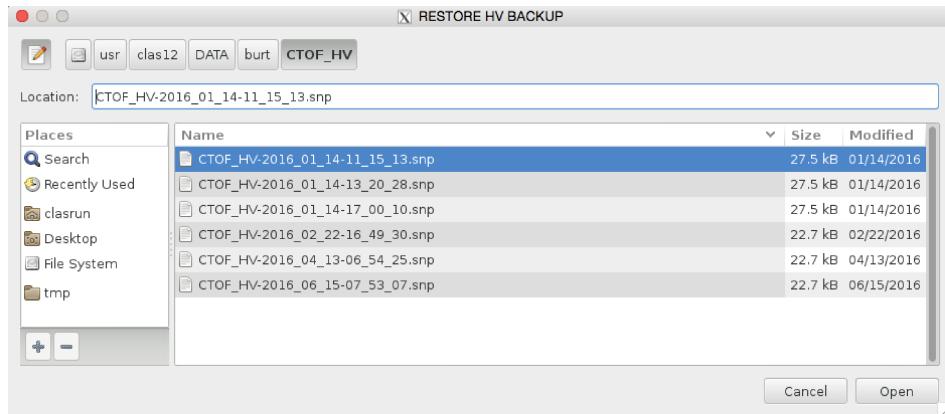


Figure 20: Window that comes up after selecting “Restore Settings”.

### 3.2.2 HV Save and Restore

The CTOF HV interface allows all system channel settings to be saved into a file or loaded from an archived file by clicking either on “Save Settings” or “Restore Settings” on the CTOF Menu screen (see Fig. 8(left)). The files created are referred to as “BURT” backup files, where BURT is an acronym for “Backup and Restore Tool”. BURT is a utility for saving EPICS variables into an ASCII file readable by the EPICS Slow Controls system.

Clicking on “Save Settings” brings up a window “CREATE HV BACKUP” as shown in Fig. 19 showing the save file path and the pre-selected file name that contains the system name along with the date and time. If the “Restore Settings” option is chosen, the window

shown in Fig. 20 comes up showing the saved CTOF HV restore files available to select from. Selecting a file and clicking on “OK” at the bottom of the window loads all channel parameters for the full HV system. Note that a new backup file should be created whenever any HV settings have changed, including HV values, channel parameter settings, or channel on/off settings.

### 3.3 Cabling Details

#### 3.3.1 Signal Cable Connections

The signal cables for each PMT run from the voltage divider to one of two UVa 90-10 signal splitters. A schematic diagram of the splitter connections is shown in Fig. 21. The 90% signals run from the splitters to the discriminators. Fig. 22 shows the signal mapping to the discriminators. The discriminator outputs are then connected to the TDCs. The 10% signals run from the splitters to the FADC inputs. The splitter outputs to the FADCs are through 34-pin connectors for each of the four groups (see Fig. 21). The splitter outputs to the discriminators are through the lemo connectors.

The CTOF channel connections to the VME readout electronics are mapped in such a way that neighboring PMTs are not connected to neighboring electronics inputs. This scheme was devised to reduce any electronics noise coupling (i.e. cross-talk). The VME electronics channel mapping is shown in Fig. 23 for the FADCs and TDCs. Fig. 24 gives schematics for the cable and connector types for each segment of the connections from the voltage divider to the readout electronics for the CTOF counters.

UPPER SPLITTER							
Group #1		Group #2		Group #3		Group #4	
1 → 8	1D → 8D	1 → 8	9D → 16D	1 → 8	17D → 24D	1 → 8	25D → 32D
9 → 16	1U → 8U	9 → 16	9U → 16U	9 → 16	17U → 24U	9 → 16	25U → 32U

LOWER SPLITTER							
Group #1		Group #2					
1 → 8	33D → 40D	1 → 8	41D → 48D				
9 → 16	33U → 40U	9 → 16	41U → 48U				

*ctof-daqtest-map.xlsx*  
Modified: June 14, 2015

Figure 21: Layout of the connections to the two CTOF signal splitters.

#### 3.3.2 PMT Signals

Each CTOF PMT has a single signal output. This anode signal is a negative polarity pulse as shown in Fig. 25 for a representative pulse from one of the counters.

**CTOF TEST DAQ NIM BIN CFD MAP**

UPPER NIM BIN CFDs												
#	slot 1	slot 2	slot 3	slot 4	slot 5	slot 6	slot 7	slot 8	slot 9	slot 10	slot 11	slot 12
1	1D	5D	1U	5U	9D	13D	9U	13U	17D	21D	17U	21U
2	2D	6D	2U	6U	10D	14D	10U	14U	18D	22D	18U	22U
3	3D	7D	3U	7U	11D	15D	11U	15U	19D	23D	19U	23U
4	4D	8D	4U	8U	12D	16D	12U	16U	20D	24D	20U	24U

LOWER NIM BIN CFDs												
#	slot 1	slot 2	slot 3	slot 4	slot 5	slot 6	slot 7	slot 8	slot 9	slot 10	slot 11	slot 12
1	25D	29D	25U	29U	33D	37D	33U	37U	41D	45D	41U	45U
2	26D	30D	26U	30U	34D	38D	34U	38U	42D	46D	42U	46U
3	27D	31D	27U	31U	35D	39D	35U	39U	43D	47D	43U	47U
4	28D	32D	28U	32U	36D	40D	36U	40U	44D	48D	44U	48U

*ctof-daqtest-map.xlsx*  
*Modified: June 14, 2015*

upstream  
dnstream

Figure 22: Mapping of the CTOF counters to the CFDs.

CTOF TEST DAQ VME MAP																				
#	slot 1	slot 2	slot 3	slot 4	slot 5	slot 6	slot 7	slot 8	slot 9	slot 10	slot 11	slot 12	slot 13	slot 14	slot 15	slot 16	slot 17	slot 18	slot 19	slot 20
15	15U	16U	31U	32U	47U	48U						15U	16U	31U	32U	47U	48U			
14	13U	14U	29U	30U	45U	46U						13U	14U	29U	30U	45U	46U			
13	11U	12U	27U	28U	43U	44U						11U	12U	27U	28U	43U	44U			
12	9U	10U	25U	26U	41U	42U						9U	10U	25U	26U	41U	42U			
11	15D	16D	31D	32D	47D	48D						15D	16D	31D	32D	47D	48D			
10	13D	14D	29D	30D	45D	46D						13D	14D	29D	30D	45D	46D			
9	11D	12D	27D	28D	43D	44D						11D	12D	27D	28D	43D	44D			
8	9D	10D	25D	26D	41D	42D						9D	10D	25D	26D	41D	42D			
7	7U	8U	23U	24U	39U	40U						7U	8U	23U	24U	39U	40U			
6	5U	6U	21U	22U	37U	38U						5U	6U	21U	22U	37U	38U			
5	3U	4U	19U	20U	35U	36U						3U	4U	19U	20U	35U	36U			
4	1U	2U	17U	18U	33U	34U						1U	2U	17U	18U	33U	34U			
3	7D	8D	23D	24D	39D	40D						7D	8D	23D	24D	39D	40D			
2	5D	6D	21D	22D	37D	38D						5D	6D	21D	22D	37D	38D			
1	3D	4D	19D	20D	35D	36D						3D	4D	19D	20D	35D	36D			
0	1D	2D	17D	18D	33D	34D						1D	2D	17D	18D	33D	34D			
	CONSOL	FANIO	TDC	TDC	TDC	TDC						TRIG	FADC	FADC	FADC	FADC	FADC	LOGIC		

upstream  
dnstream

ctof-daqtest-map.xlsx  
Modified: June 5, 2015

CART #1: 1 TO 8  
CART #2: 9 TO 16  
CART #3: 17 TO 24  
CART #4: 25 TO 32  
CART #5: 33 TO 40  
CART #6: 41 TO 48

Figure 23: CTOF VME map for the TDCs and FADCs.

Nov. 5, 2014

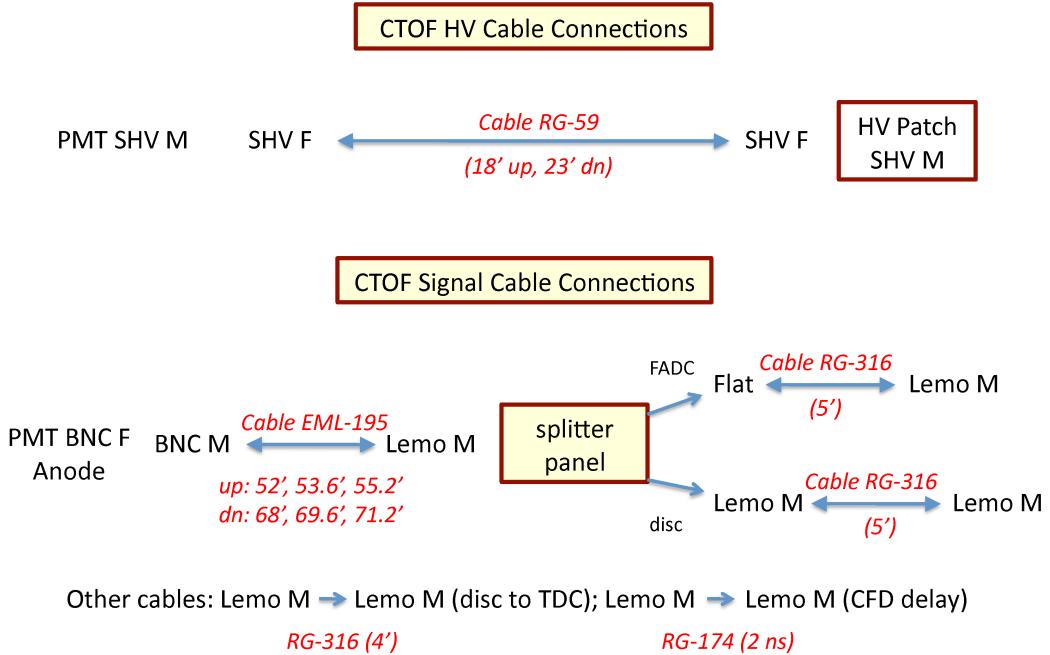


Figure 24: CTOF HV and signal cable connections.



Figure 25: Scope traces of a representative anode pulse for the upstream and downstream PMTs of a CTOF counter.

### 3.3.3 HV Cable Layout

The high voltage cables for each PMT run from the voltage divider to one of two HV distribution boxes located on the solenoid cart. Fig. 26 shows the layout of the two HV distribution boxes for the upstream and downstream PMT HV connections. The output of each HV distribution box is a pair of 55-ft-long multi-conductor cables, each containing 24-channels, with a Radiall connector to mate with the HV A1535N board input connector. See Fig. 24 for schematics of the cable and connector types for each segment of the HV connections from the voltage divider to the HV power supplies for the counters in CTOF. The HV power supply channel assignments for each sector are nominally given as shown in Fig. 27.

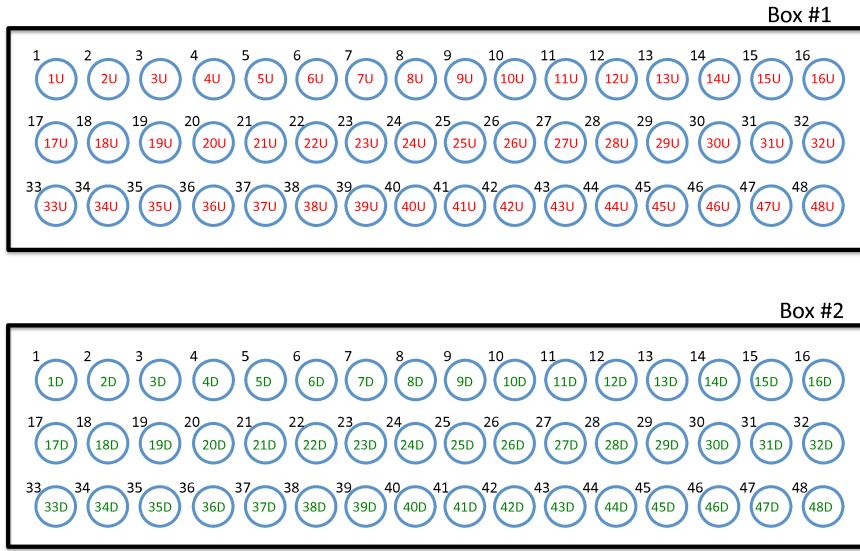


Figure 26: Mapping of the HV channel connections to the HV distribution boxes for the upstream and downstream PMTs.

### 3.3.4 Altering Cable Maps

The nominal procedure if there is a problem with a VME electronics board is to replace the board with a spare unit. However, for testing purposes, it might be necessary to change a signal input at the FADC or TDC to an unused channel. This work must always be done in coordination with the DAQ system expert in order to update the channel map used as input to the translation table. This operation is not something that is normally done and should not be attempted by shift workers or CTOF experts as it could lead to problems decoding the data.

Problems with channels within the HV system are more common issues as channels on the HV distribution box or on a A1535N card are reasonably common. The standard procedure when there is a problem with a CAEN HV board is to swap out the board (see Section 3.5.1). If there is a problem on the HV distribution box for either the upstream or downstream PMTs, the box would have to be swapped out with a spare unit. The first step

### CTOF DAQ TEST HV MAP

Counter	Slot	Channel
U1 → U8	SI 0	Ch 0 → 7
D1 → D8	SI 0	Ch 8 → 15
U9 → U16	SI 0	Ch 16 → 23
D9 → D16	SI 1	Ch 0 → 7
U17 → U24	SI 1	Ch 8 → 15
D17 → D24	SI 1	Ch 16 → 23
U25 → U32	SI 2	Ch 0 → 7
D25 → D32	SI 2	Ch 8 → 15
U33 → U40	SI 2	Ch 16 → 23
D33 → D40	SI 3	Ch 0 → 7
U41 → U48	SI 3	Ch 8 → 15
D41 → D48	SI 3	Ch 16 → 23

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*Modified: June 14, 2015*

Figure 27: HV mainframe CTOF channel assignments.

before disconnecting any system HV cables is to be sure that the associated HV channels are turned off. The SHV cables can then be disconnected. If there is a need to update the HV channels map, contact the Slow Controls expert.

### 3.4 Shield Compensation Coils

The PMT magnetic shield compensation coils consists of two independent coils, the first  $z_1$  of 90 turns placed about the middle of the PMT accelerating structure and the second  $z_2$  of 60 turns placed about the PMT photocathode (see Fig. 28). Coil currents on the order of 0.5 to 1 A are sufficient to reduce the inner remnant magnetic field within the PMT shield system of 0.5 to 1 G down to the level of 0.2 to 0.3 G.

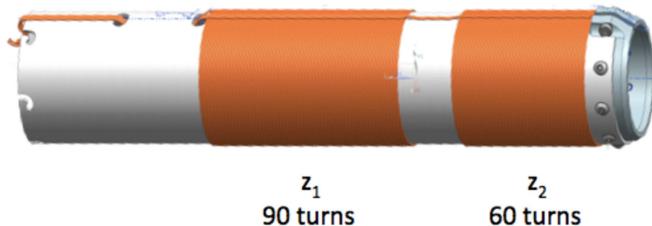


Figure 28: Model layout of the compensation coils on the shield mandrel showing the coil  $z_1$  with 90 turns and coils  $z_2$  with 60 turns.  $z_1$  spans the middle to back part of the PMT dynode structure and  $z_2$  spans the region about the PMT photocathode.

For the CTOF shields the compensation coils  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are independently controllable. The LV power supply for the coils is a Wiener MPOD mini-crate outfitted with two MPV8016I modules. Each module has eight channels that can individually provide up

to 50 W per channel with a maximum current of 5 A. The power supply is connected to the coils through 60 ft long power cables. Each supply channel feeds 12 coils. The system has been tuned for six different values of currents in  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  corresponding to the upstream low-pitch angle shields, the upstream high-pitch angle shields, and the downstream shields. Fig. 29 shows the power circuit layout.

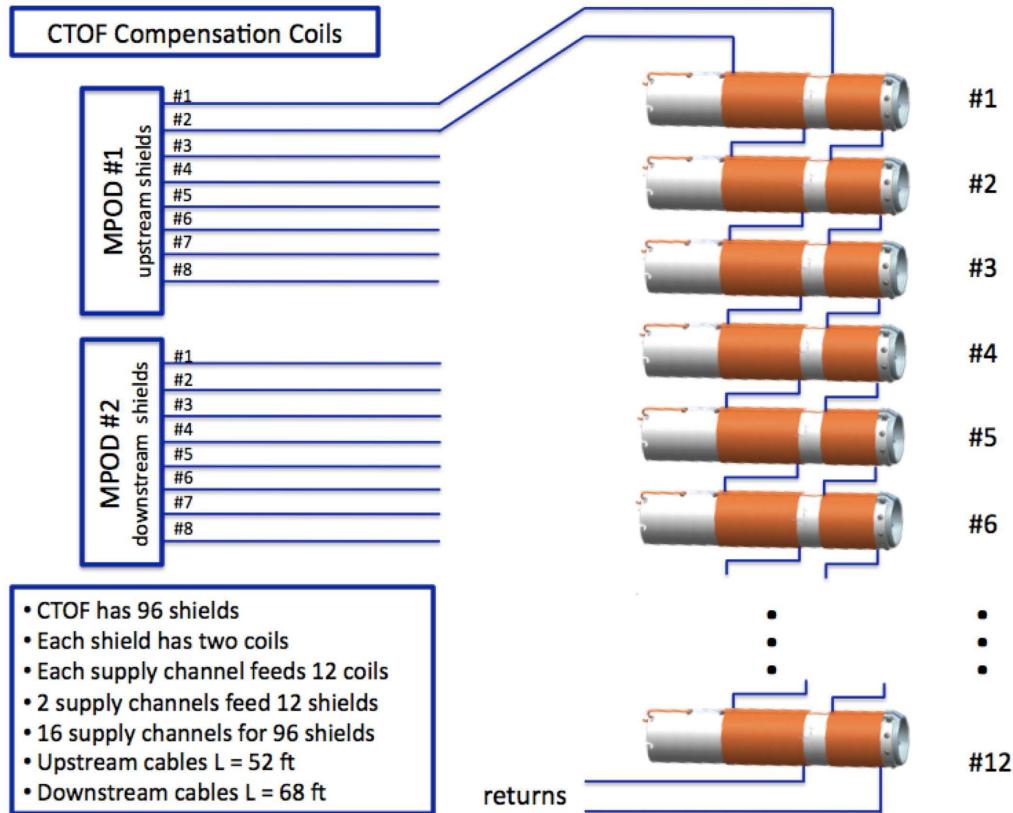


Figure 29: Layout of the power circuit for the CTOF magnetic shield compensation coils.

Although the Wiener MPOD system can provide up to 5 A per channel, our field test studies showed that typical coil currents of the level of 0.5 to 1 A were appropriate for shield operation. In this current regime the coil system remains at room temperature. During operation of the coil power supply in Hall B, a temperature interlock circuit protects the coils from overheating. This temperature value is monitored by the Hall B alarm handler.

The Wiener MPOD power supply control interface is brought up through the CTOF control panel shown in Fig. 7 by clicking on the option “CTOF LV”. The interface supplied by the manufacturer is shown in Fig. 30. A new version of this interface will be created for use within the CS-Studio EPICS control system similar to that shown in Fig. 31 that was designed for the Forward Tagger system. Note that an communication problem between the controls and the power supply would be indicated by magenta colors on the associated channels. To reboot the IOC, follow the instructions in Section 2.2.1.

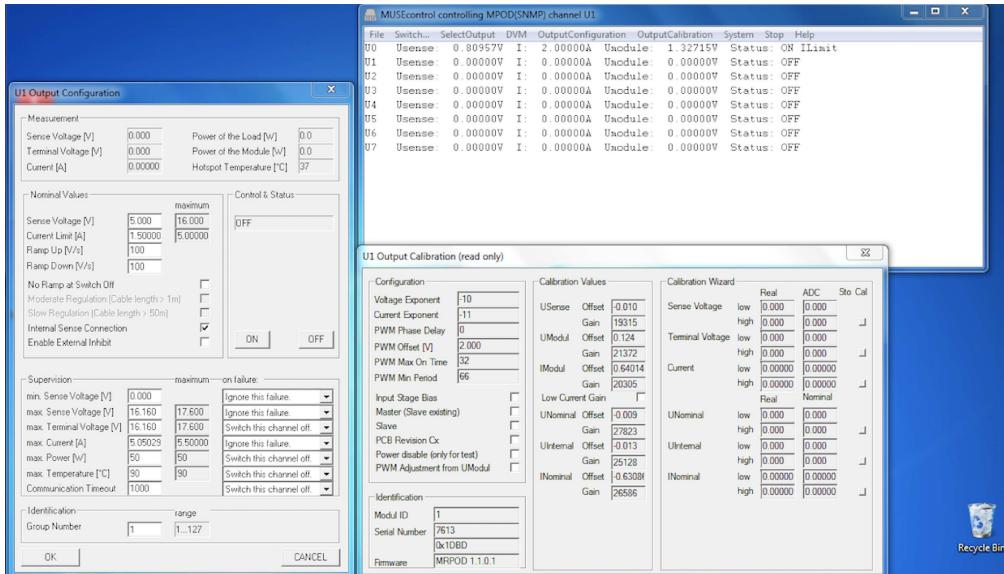


Figure 30: Representative interface to control the Weiner MPOD LV power supply used to power the CTOF magnetic shield compensation coils.

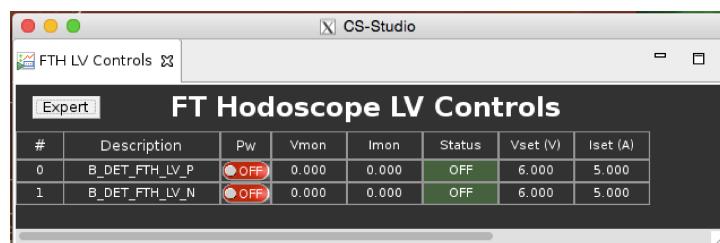


Figure 31: Low voltage system control interface model for the CTOF compensation coils.

## 3.5 System Failure Modes

For the CTOF detector, there are a number of usual “failure” modes with which the system expert should be familiar. These include the following:

- Replacing a HV board (see Section 3.5.1)
- Sudden ADC gain shift (see Section 3.5.2)
- High PMT dark current (see Section 3.5.3)
- Missing or bad signal (see Section 3.5.4)
- Bad PMT (see Section 3.5.5)
- Readout electronics issues (see Section 3.5.6)
- IOC issues (see Section 3.5.7)

### 3.5.1 HV Board Replacement

The evidence for a bad HV board (A1535N) is either that the 24 channels associated with a single board won’t ramp up to full voltage before tripping off or bad voltage regulation. For the case of bad voltage regulation, the channels ramp up to full (or near full) voltage but then fluctuate about the demand voltage setting by up to several hundred volts. Before deciding whether a HV board is bad, some investigation should be completed to ensure that a single HV channel is not causing the problems with the board, which could point to a problem with the PMT or voltage divider. If a board is deemed bad and needs to be replaced, the following steps are necessary:

1. Take a spare A1535N board from the storage area on the second level of the Pie Tower in Hall B.
2. Turn the front panel key on the HV supply to the “off” position and toggle the main power switch to “off” on the back of the HV supply.
3. On the back of the supply, remove the Radiall connector on the bad board.
4. Pull out the bad board, being careful of the Radiall connectors on the neighboring boards.
5. Install the new board and reconnect the Radiall connector.
6. Be sure to take out the  $50\ \Omega$  lemo interlock terminator from the old board and plug into the same connector on the new board.
7. Toggle the main power switch to “on” and turn the HV power supply on using the key on the front panel, putting the key in the “local” position.
8. Run all parameter scripts for the HV power supply to load all channel parameters. See instructions in Section 3.2.1.

9. Enter information on the new board and the old bad board into the Hall B equipment database (see the Appendix).
10. Leave the bad board on the RadCon Survey table in Hall B.

### **3.5.2 Sudden Gain Shift**

Sometimes a sudden gain shift can appear in the ADC spectra for a given counter. There are a number of possible causes for such a condition.

- Problematic PMT - sometimes gain shifts can be attributed to a problem with a PMT that requires adjustment of the HV settings. Of course, PMT gain issues typically lead to a reduced gain that requires an increase of the HV.
- DAQ Problems - the most common cause for an apparent gain shift in the ADC spectra for a counter is due to problems with the FADC settings. Such problems can typically be diagnosed from pedestal shifts or widened pedestals. The pedestals can be checked by taking FADC data in “raw mode”.
- Light Leak - it is possible that a gain shift can be due to hardware damage or a light leak on the counter. The detectors themselves can be checked as necessary, coordinating work through the Hall B Work Coordinator.

### **3.5.3 High PMT Dark Current**

High PMT dark currents can be seen in the channel scaler displays (see Section 2.3). The dark currents can be measured at either the splitter boxes (nominal measurement location) or at the PMT output (if the solenoid is off). There are two likely causes for high PMT dark currents:

1. Bad PMT - At times when a PMT goes bad, its dark current can increase. Typical CTOF PMT dark currents are at the level of 50 nA or less. If a bad PMT has been identified, it can be replaced during a scheduled Hall B access. However, the usual procedure is to leave the PMT energized and live with the increased dark current unless the higher currents cause the HV supply channel to trip. If the channel HV needs to be turned off, the logbook should be updated and the HV setting configuration with the channel off should be saved as the nominal setting.
2. Light Leak - A light leak in the counter wrapping can also lead to higher dark currents. The issue of light leaks is not expected to be an issue on the scintillation bars as they are buried within the solenoid and ambient light levels are very low. However the long upstream and downstream light guides are more exposed. Light leaks can be investigated and repaired during a scheduled hall access.

### **3.5.4 Missing or Bad Signal**

Occasionally a signal channel will disappear from CTOF monitoring plots. In such a situation, further investigation will be necessary.

- If a signal channel is missing, this could be due either to a problem with the HV, the VME crate (which would affect an entire board), or the PMT itself. If the problem is with the HV board, it should be replaced as detailed in Section 3.5.1. PMT problems are typically apparent as the nominal PMT signal (see Fig. 25) is absent, severely distorted, or replaced by high frequency noise.
- If a signal channel is missing, this could be a bad cable connection anywhere from the voltage divider to the input to the electronics. The way to diagnose is to use an oscilloscope to look at the signal at each accessible junction point. If the signal is missing from the monitoring data but is seen to be good at the input to the FADC and TDC, contact the DAQ expert for help.
- A common reason why a PMT signal is seen to have a high frequency noise component (called ringing) is due to a loose signal cable connector associated with the RG-174 or RG-316 cables. In such a case ensure that the connector barrel is screwed on tightly to connector threads.

### **3.5.5 Bad PMT**

One of the most common failure modes of a PMT is a gradual loss of gain over the period of several years. This can be compensated by adjusting the HV to maintain the gain setting. The PMTs used in the CTOF system have a maximum voltage rating of -2500 V. Once the PMT HV is set to its maximum value and the gain falls below the nominal setting, the PMT should be flagged for replacement during the next servicing opportunity. Note that the serial numbers for the removed and replacement PMTs should be recorded in the CTOF PMT database.

### **3.5.6 Readout Electronics Issues**

Readout electronics issues, typically associated with all channels associated with a given discriminator board, TDC board, or FADC board, once diagnosed should be brought to the attention of the DAQ system expert for further diagnosis and attention.

### **3.5.7 IOC Issues**

Loss of communication between the IOC and the HV mainframe is seen by a yellow color status for the HV channels on the CTOF HV display (see Section 2.2). The IOC should be rebooted following the instructions given in Section 2.2.1. If rebooting the IOC does not solve the problems, contact the Slow Controls system expert.

### **3.6 Detector Repairs and Servicing**

Repairs and servicing on the CTOF detectors themselves are highly involved operations. If there were a problem with the scintillation bars or a glue joint, it might be the case that the counters would have to be removed from the solenoid. However, PMTs that go bad can be replaced relatively easily. In addition, voltage dividers can also sometimes go bad due to failed components. All work on the CTOF detectors must be coordinated with the CTOF Group Leader and the Hall B Work Coordinator during an access period with the solenoid turned off.

## 4 Documentation

All current documentation for the CTOF system is located on the official CTOF web page [3]. A number of basic subsystem documents can be found there including:

- CTOF System Operations Manual (this document)
- CTOF Geometry Document
- CTOF Calibration Constants
- CTOF Monte Carlo Simulation Details
- CTOF Reconstruction Document
- CTOF Counter Wrapping Procedures
- CTOF Magnetic Shield Attachment Procedures
- Assorted photographs of the detector hardware

If you find any problems with any of the CTOF system documentation, please contact the CTOF Group Leader.

## 5 CTOF Authorized Personnel

Beyond turning on/off the CTOF system HV and monitoring the system scalers, all other operations and repairs are only to be carried out by the list of authorized personnel shown in Table 2. The list of authorized personnel for CTOF can only be modified by CTOF Group Leader.

Name	Telephone	email	Area
Daniel S. Carman	757-269-5586	carman@jlab.org	CTOF Group Leader
Cole Smith		lsmith@jlab.org	Hardware
Sergey Boyarinov	757-269-5795	boyarinov@jlab.org	DAQ
Nathan Baltzell	757-269-5902	baltzell@jlab.org	Slow Controls

Table 2: CTOF detector authorized personnel.

## 6 Appendix: Hall B Instrumentation Database

When electronics modules or HV modules are removed from Hall B and replaced during servicing with new boards, the information regarding both the old board and the new board need to be entered into the Hall B Instrumentation Database. This database is accessed online at <http://clonwiki0.jlab.org> by clicking on the “Hall B Inventory” link. This brings up the access screen shown in Fig. 32. To enter information for the old component, search for it in the database using its property tag information. When the item shows up, click on the “Action” button for “Modify this item”. Be sure to change the location of the item to “Hall B Underground/RadCon Table” and change the status of the item to “Action needed/Broken”, as well as to leave the item on the RadCon survey table in Hall B. By entering this information, email will be sent to the property custodian to pick up the item for servicing. For the new component, be sure to also change the location as appropriate using the same approach.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "JInventory database in use by CUE user 'carman' with 'read/write' access". The URL is "clonwiki0.jlab.org". The page has a blue header with various links like DSC, ESPN, CNN, Hall B, Insight, Minutes, FTOF, CTOF, Dictionary, and Links. Below the header, there's a search bar with fields for "Item ID", "Housing Parent | Ancestor", "Property Tag", "Short name and description", and "Brand-Format-Model". There are also buttons for "Reset >>" and "Search >>". The main content area is titled "Items" and displays a table of equipment items. The table columns are: Check, Property Tag (Serial number), ID, Short name, Description, Housing, Custodian, Insert Date, and Action. The table contains the following data:

Check	Property Tag (Serial number)	ID	Short name	Description	Housing	Custodian	Insert Date	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	BI000471 (CEM-TI-204)	6275	TI board	JLAB TI	Hall B underground (5168) PI (Pie Tower) (5177) PI2-5 (rack) (5215) VME64x crate (5585) * slot 8	Sergey Boyarinov	2016-07-25 10:40:15	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BI000470 (CEM-TI-210)	6274	TI board	JLAB TI	Hall B underground (5168) PI (Pie Tower) (5177) PI2-5 (rack) (5215) VME64x crate (5585) * slot 15	Sergey Boyarinov	2016-07-25 10:37:23	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BI000469 (CEM-TI-207)	6273	TI board	JLAB TI	Hall B underground (5168) FC (Forward Carriage) (5169) C1-2 (rack) (5189) VME64x crate "tdpcals" (4353) * slot 21	Sergey Boyarinov	2016-07-20 14:25:22	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BI001406 (B55561)	6272	LeCroy VME board 1182	LeCroy VME board 1182 ADC	Bldg. 90 (EEL) (5173) 208A (room) (5252) WIENER VME Mini Crate (5267) * Slot 6		2016-06-27 15:51:23	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PP000712 (233)	6270	TDC 32 ch.	CAEN V775	Bldg. 90 (EEL) (5173) 208A (room) (5252) WIENER VME Mini Crate (5267)	Sergey Boyarinov	2016-06-27 15:46:32	
	BT001405	6260	Multivariant ODC 32 ch.	CAEN V775	Data on JERL (5172)	Carman	2016-06-27	

Figure 32: Hall B equipment database web page.

## References

- [1] Hall B Electronic Logbook: <https://logbooks.jlab.org/book/hblog>
- [2] Hall B BEAST alarm handler:  
[https://clasweb.jlab.org/wiki/index.php/Slow\\_Control\\_Alarms](https://clasweb.jlab.org/wiki/index.php/Slow_Control_Alarms)
- [3] CTOF web page: <http://www.jlab.org/Hall-B/ctof>
- [4] JLab Fast Pulser Board Manual:  
[http://www.jlab.org/Hall-B/ctof/lms/FastLEDPulser\\_Description\\_InstructionsDRAFT1.pdf](http://www.jlab.org/Hall-B/ctof/lms/FastLEDPulser_Description_InstructionsDRAFT1.pdf)