

Notes and Logbook

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Contents

1 Internship context

1.1 The CERN

The Frenchman Louis de Broglie, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1929, was behind the creation of CERN. In 1949, he proposed the creation of a European scientific laboratory in order to breathe new life into scientific research following the Second World War. In 1952, with the support of UNESCO, the European Council, with the support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), decided to set up a European scientific laboratory for Nuclear Research (CERN), it is the result of an agreement between eleven European governments. The municipality of Meyrin, located near Geneva, was chosen to host this laboratory. In 1954, the first construction work on the site began and on the 29 of September the CERN Convention was signed by twelve European States. It was at this date when the research centre, then called the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, was officially established.

Today CERN is very well known thanks to its experiences and more particularly its particle accelerator. However, it should be noted that many accelerators have succeeded one another on the laboratory site. The first was the Synchro-Cyclotron a protons inaugurated in 1957. The accelerators being larger and larger, an agreement was made with France in 1965 to expand the site on French territory. Then in 1981 it was decided to build an accelerator in a tunnel with a circumference of 27 kilometers located 100 meters deep underground. This tunnel, which is housed in first the LEP (Large Electron Positron Collider). This one was replaced by the current LHC (Large Hadron Collider) in 2008. CERN now has 23 member countries and around 2,500 employees and more of 17,500 researchers who come to the Meyrin site to carry out experiments on the premises of the research centre. The budget of such an organisation amounts to more than 1 billion Swiss Francs per year. This funding is fully covered by the Member States.

1.2 The LHC - Powerful particle accelerator

The LHC, or Large Hadron Collider, is the most powerful particle accelerator in the world built to date. It is the last link in a huge particle accelerator complex, which accelerates protons or heavy ions such as lead and creates collisions. Particles in the LHC reach a speed of 99.9999991% the speed of light. The collisions take place at four points on the accelerator where the four LHC experiments are located: ALICE, ATLAS, CMS and LHCb.

1.3 The LHCb Experiment and Internship goals

I am currently working at the LHCb experiment departement which is one of experiment of the LHC. The main goal of my internship is to streamline the connection process to the monitoring system. Actually the LHCb departement use multiples ssh connection to monitor the experiment and its results. In order to simplify this workflow, I have been investigating on special components on WinCC-OA to set up pre-existing project online.

2 Technologies

2.1 What is WinCC-OA ?

SIMATIC WinCC is a Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (aka SCADA) and human-machine interface from Siemens. SCADA systems are used to monitor and control physical processes involved in

industry and infrastructure on a large scale and over long distances. SIMATIC WinCC can be used in combination with Siemens controllers. WinCC is written for the Microsoft Windows operating system, but it could be use on Linux operating system. WinCC-OA aims are mainly to control and acquire data from the sensors from reals controls on experiments. You may have heard about PVSS, it was a SCADA system, made by ETM. Siemens now owns ETM and rebranded PVSS as WinCC-OA, but it's still the same tool. It's a tool for building SCADA applications. WinCC-OA is the SCADA system chosen by JCOP (CERN).

2.2 What is JCOP ?

JCOP stands for Joint Controls Project which is a collaboration between the LHC experiments, the PH Departement and EN-ICE, the Controls Group in the Engineering Departement. JCOP aims to reduce the overall manpower cost required to produce and run the experiment control systems. The JCOP Framework provides all the components required for WinCC-OA tool. Basically, it's a layer of software components and shared tools that might be useful for modelling LHC Experiment.

Around the end of 1997, a common project, the Joint Controls Project (JCOP), was setup between the four LHC experiments and a Controls group at CERN, to define a common architecture and a framework to be used by the experiments in order to build their Detector Control Systems (DCS). The JCOP Framework adopted a hierarchical and highly distributed architecture providing for the integration of the various components in a coherent and uniform manner. The Framework was implemented based on a SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) system called WinCC-OA (formerly PVSSII). While WinCC-OA offers most of the needed features to implement a large control system, it was felt that a tool for implementing higher-level logical behavior was missing. For this reason, the JCOP project was complemented by the integration of SMI++; a toolkit for sequencing and automating large distributed control systems, whose methodology combines three concepts: object orientation, Finite State Machines (FSM) and rule-based reasoning.

2.3 HTTP Server - Addons

2.4 ULC UX - Addons

3 Logbook and tasks done

3.1 Iteration from the Monday 4th of May to the Friday 15th of May

Objectives of the iteration : The main goal of this iteration was to get more familiar with WinCC-OA and the JCOP Framework. Also the main idea was to think about how to make the LHCb experiments monitor more accessible from the web without changing the WinCC-OA pre-existing project drastically.

Tasks done & notes :

- Reading documentations about WinCC-OA.
- Setting up the main project.
- Reading/Writting emails to the ISIMA supervisor (Mr HILL) and the CERN one (Mr Luis Granado Cardoso).
- Helping and exchanging with Loann, who is working on the same technology as me.
- Going through the tutorial slides.

- Experimenting through Exercice 1,2,3 and 4.
- Facing some difficulties with the CTRL system.
- Reading documentation about HttpServer
- Watching videos about WinCC-OA on Siemens and KAASM's youtube channel.
- Doing daily meetings with Luis to track the progress.

3.2 Iteration from the Wednesday 15th of May to the Sunday 20th of May

Objectives of the iteration : The aim of this iteration was to look at all the documentation about the WebServer components in WinCC-OA, how to navigate properly between panels, how to manage users access permissions and restrictions, and how to well organise configs files in a project. I was sick during a part of this iteration, so I did not work effectively on Monday

Task done :

- Reading all the documentation

Notes : I have been reading the documentation about the configuration files :

- config.level is for managers configurations, and basically, loading libs through this file.
- config.redu is for redundancy, that we are not seeking for, at the moment
- config.http is a premade file from the WinCC-OA folder
- config.webclient is an additional file for configuration Desktop and Mobile UI add-ons... (Not what we are looking for)

I have tested multiple stuffs on those. Nothing really can simplify the actual config (root) file. I guess there's another option not yet tested which is the own configuration file, I don't know if we can use more than once.

For the navigation fluidify and simplification issues, I have been testing stuffs and reading about the differences between Modules, Embedded Modules , Child and Root Panel.

To navigate properly, I think I should take a look at the Topologies panels components... The embedded modules through one root module, may be the best layout option.

3.3 Iteration from the Wednesday 20th May to the Wednesday 27th May

Objectives of the iteration :

- User permissions, one can connect to view, another can connect to administrate
- Play with the alarm Screen, make a shortcut to it
- (FSM) Implement one, how it goes on the ULC components

Tasks done :

- Login panel has been implemented (worked on both ULC and Regular WinCC)
- Can access on user administration panel through it : Module > SysMgm > Permissions > User Administration, which on root access list all users and permissions
- Groups > Administrate > Permissions : You can change the group permissions but also, create new groups with new permissions
- Permissions are logged in an Authorization Bits system. The first five bits are already define, they are predefined and un-changeable, but you can change the description if you want and texts of it :
 - 1 : Visualisation: Visualize only
 - 2 : Normal operator authorization: permits the opening of child panels.
 - 3 : Advanced operator authorization: permits execution of commands, explicit setting of replacement values, input of correction values as well as changes to all value range types.
 - 4 : Administration: permits the use of the PARA.
 - 5 : Acknowledgement: permits acknowledgment of alerts.
 - 32 : Allows SSO for one work station
- Can also access on login statistics panel to see whose connected : Module > Login Statistics
- We can manage the Components access thanks to the boolean `getUserPermission()` function : CONTROL > Control functions > G > `getUserPermission()`
- We can check on the Main Panel, by Login via Guest or via Root
- Auto login done, with inactivity (Glitch with inactivity, security one) (UI number changed some time)
- Alarm Panel : I have worked on it, but there is a glitchy features, the windows appears behind the Alarm Screen
- I also haven't the time to experiment on the FSM.

3.4 Iteration from the Wednesday 27th May to the Tuesday 2nd June

The aim of the iteration was to :

- Adding and testing the FSM, on the Web app, it actually works but... it took me a lot of times.
- Create Shortcut for opening differents kinds of panels, I had issues with the DEN Panel... But now it works
- Didn't check on the Alarm Screen and the Users Permissions, as I had issues with the DNS part of the tutorials.

4 Real Gantt chart

5 Bibliographie

J'insère le premier [ref], le second [ref2], le troisième [ref3], le quatrième [ref4], le cinquième [ref5] et le sixième [ref6].

1stISIMACheckpoint

6 Webographie