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ICS Engineering Manual

FOR MRF cPCI-EVG-230

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1 Overview

At European Spallation Source (ESS), Integrated Control System (ICS) uses the Micro Research Finland (MRF) Timing System¹ as its timing system of the ESS site. The consistent and up-to-date engineering manual is essential for the ESS Timing system.

1.1 Scope

- This document identifies one of the MRF Timing Event Generators (EVG) that needs to be configured for an ESS subsystem that needs synchronous frequencies, trigger signals and sequences of events [1].
- This document provides the generic description of the MRF cPCI-EVG-230. In addition, it affords the minimal, essential, and generic information for the system configuration.
- The purpose of this document is to describe the engineering procedure and troubleshooting about how the MRF cPCI-EVG-230 board will be integrated in cooperation with the new ESS EPICS environment (E3).
- This document attempts to maintain consistency with existing ESS Timing system hardware as far as possible.

Note that this is a very early draft document and should be updated as development progresses.

1.2 Target Audience

This document is targeted to ICS engineers and technical stakeholders of the ESS timing system. It is assumed that the target audience has a technical background in the MRF Timing System, the EPICS development, and a Linux environment.

2 System Description

MRF Event Generator Modular Register Map Firmware document [see 1, p4] explained Event Generators and wrote:

The Event Generator is responsible of creating and sending out timing events to an array of Event Receivers. High configurability makes it feasible to build a whole timing system with a single Event Generator without external counters etc. Events are sent out by the event generator as event frames (words) which consist of an eight bit event code and an eight bit distributed bus data

¹http://www.mrf.fi/

byte. The event transfer rate is derived from an external RF clock or optionally an on-board clock generator. The optical event stream transmitted by the Event Generator is phase locked to the clock reference. There are several sources of events: trigger events, sequence events, software events and events received from an upstream Event Generator. Events from different sources have different priority which is resolved in a priority encoder. In addition to events the Event Generator enables the distribution of eight simultaneous signals sampled with the event clock rate, the distributed bus. Distributed bus signals may be provided externally or generated on-board by programmable multiplexed counters.

In the phase of operation ESS will use a MTCA-EVM-300 as a master event generator, but at the moment several EVG architectures are being used for different purposes:

- VME-EVG-230
- MTCA-EVM-300
- cPCI-EVG-230

The scope of this document is to cover the cPCI-EVG-230 board.

2.1 cPCI-EVG-230

Figure 1 shows the cPCI-EVG-230 card with rough physical dimensions $100 \times 160 \text{ mm}^2$. The cPCI-EVG-230 has a SFP transceiver as an output to EVR/fan-out, one trigger input, one RF input and two universal I/O slots. Universal I/O modules are small mezzanines (25.6 mm x 50 mm) which are installed in these slots to provide different types of inputs, for example to trigger events.



Figure 1 MRF cPCI-EVG-230.

3 System Environment

Before describing the engineering procedure for an E3 integration of the MRF cPCI-EVG-230 board, it is mandatory to have proper system environment that consists of specific hardware and software lists. Here we will show the hardware and software lists, their block diagrams, and their setup in the ICS lab at ESS. The information shown in this chapter is used in the ICS Lab at ESS.

3.1 Hardware

Table 1 shows the hardware list and its environment. The form factor and version of EVR can be changeable. It is assumed that the proper working EVR is configured. Here, TAG is used as the prefix of the ICS internal inventory system in order to track it down.

Hardware	Info	Serial Number
MRF cPCI-EVG-230	ICS TAG-805	E283016
cPCI crate	ICS TAG-362	
CPU	ICS TAG-363, hostname: icslab-ts01	43040574
MRF PCIe-EVR-300DC	ICS TAG-473	M263057
MRF IFB-300	ICS TAG-352	K472044
MRF Universal I/O module		
Adlink IPC	ICS TAG-837, hostname: icslab-ipc01	93-41036-G10E
Optical cables	LC, Optical 850 nm	

 Table 1
 Hardware List.

Figure 2 shows the cPCI-EVG-230 in the crate, next to the CPU.

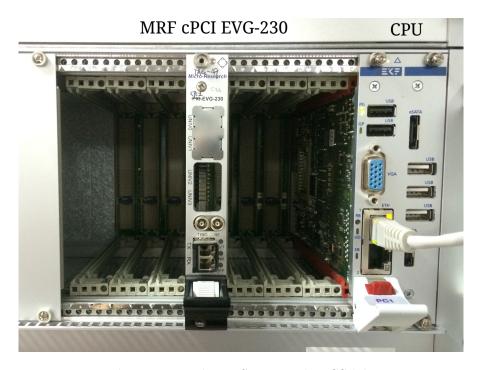


Figure 2 Hardware Setup in the ICS lab.

3.2 Software

Table 2 shows the Software list and its environment. It is mandatory to check the kernel version, and the mrf kernel module version. Since the mrfioc2 is dependent upon devlib2 E3 internally, an end-user is unnecessary to check its version explicitly.

Item	Version Info.
CentOS Linux	7.4.1708
Kernel	3.10.0-693.17.1.el7.x86_64
mrf kernel module	version : 1 / srcversion A998B22F1425D7388F5F7A7
E3	2.5.4
EPICS Base	3.15.5
mrfioc2	E3 module ver. 2.2.0
devLib2	E3 module ver. 2.9.0

Table 2 Software and its version information.

3.3 EVG Firmware

Table 3 shows EVG FPGA Firmware Version Register.

EVG FPGA Firmware Version Register	0x20000	0005
Board Type	EVG	0x <u>2</u> 0000005
Form Factor	CompactPCI 3U	0x2 <u>0</u> 000005
EVG Version ID	5	0x200000 <u>05</u>

Table 3 EVG FPGA Firmware Version Register in Reference [see 1, p32].

4 Engineering Procedure

This chapter provides the minimal information to configure the EVG board properly.

4.1 System Installation

Figure 2 shows the glimpse of what system might be like in a Lab. The optical cable to EVR/fan-out is not shown.

4.2 cPCI-EVG-230 Board Identification

4.2.1 Kernel Module

It is essential to load the mrf kernel module and to check its information as follows:

```
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ modinfo mrf
filename:
                /lib/modules/3.10.0-693.17.1.el7.x86_64/weak-updates/mrf.ko
                Michael Davidsaver <mdavidsaver@gmail.com>
author:
version:
license:
                GPL v2
rhelversion:
                7.4
                A998B22F1425D7388F5F7A7
srcversion:
                pci:v000010EEd00007011sv00001A3Esd0000132Cbc*sc*i*
alias:
                pci:v00001A3Ed0000152Csv00001A3Esd0000152Cbc*sc*i*
alias:
                pci:v00001A3Ed0000252Csv00001A3Esd0000252Cbc*sc*i*
alias:
                pci:v000010EEd00007011sv00001A3Esd0000172Cbc*sc*i*
alias:
                pci:v00001204d0000EC30sv00001A3Esd0000172Cbc*sc*i*
alias:
alias:
                pci:v000010B5d00009056sv00001A3Esd0000192Cbc*sc*i*
                pci:v000010B5d00009030sv00001A3Esd000011E6bc*sc*i*
alias:
alias:
                pci:v000010B5d00009030sv00001A3Esd000020E6bc*sc*i*
alias:
                pci:v000010B5d00009030sv00001A3Esd000020DCbc*sc*i*
                pci:v000010B5d00009030sv00001A3Esd000010E6bc*sc*i*
alias:
                parport,uio
depends:
                3.10.0-693.5.2.el7.x86_64 SMP mod_unload modversions
vermagic:
parm:
                cable: Name of JTAG parallel port cable to emulate (charp)
parm:
                interfaceversion: User space interface version (int)
                use_msi:Use MSI if present (default 1, yes) (uint)
parm:
```

It is mandatory to check the access permission of an IOC user for the device file, e.g., /dev/uio0 to allow the IOC process to open it. In case ones target system is NOT running UDEV, please consult the EVR user guide [2]². And for building and loading the MRF kernel module and for changing the device file permission, please see Reference [see 2, p12,13]. It is inadvisable to change the file permission by using chmod.

4.2.2 PCI Addressing

Each PCI device is identified by a domain, a bus, a device, and a function number in Linux. Therefore, in order to initialize the MRF cPCI-EVG-230 board in E3, one needs the following information: a bus number, a device number, and a function number. These numbers are the parameters of a mrmEvgSetupPCI function.

²Although this guide is intended for the EVR, the kernel module is the same for EVR and EVG

One can use lspci to find them as follows:

```
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ lspci
16:0e.0 Signal processing controller: PLX Technology, Inc. PCI9030 32-bit 33MHz PCI <-> IOBus
    Bridge (rev 01)
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ lspci -s 16:0e -vv
16:0e.0 Signal processing controller: PLX Technology, Inc. PCI9030 32-bit 33MHz PCI <-> IOBus
    Bridge (rev 01)
  Subsystem: Micro-Research Finland Oy CPCI Event Generator 230
  Control: I/O+ Mem+ BusMaster- SpecCycle- MemWINV- VGASnoop- ParErr- Stepping- SERR+ FastB2B-
    DisINTx-
  Status: Cap+ 66MHz- UDF- FastB2B+ ParErr- DEVSEL=medium >TAbort- <TAbort- <MAbort- >SERR- <PERR
  Interrupt: pin A routed to IRQ 18
   Region 0: Memory at f0921000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=128]
   Region 2: Memory at f0910000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=64K]
   Capabilities: <access denied>
   Kernel driver in use: mrf-pci
  Kernel modules: mrf
```

And one should identify four number as follows:

```
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ lspci -s 16:0e -t
-+-[0000:16]---0e.0
\-[0000:00]-
```

, where -+-[0000:16]---0e.0 can be translated to -+-[domain:bus]---device.function. Thus in the above case, three numbers are shown in Table 4.

bus	0x16
device	0x0e
function	0x0

Table 4 MRF cPCI-EVG-230 Identification Numbers

4.3 EPICS IOC Setup under E3

In order to start the EPICS IOC for the MRF cPCI-EVG-230 under E3, one should consider the following things: 1) the EPICS database file, and 2) the EPICS start-up script. The working directory, where an user can create, e.g., in the ICS Lab,

/home/timinguser/ics_gitsrc/e3/e3-mrfioc2/cmds

Listing 4.1 Working Directory in the ICS lab.

4.3.1 EPICS Database File

The database file in E3 is located in the following location:

/epics/modules/mrfioc2/2.2.0/R3.15.5/db/cpci-evg230-ess.db

4.3.2 Start-Up Script

Listing 4.2 shows the IOC start-up script which has the MRF cPCI-EVG-230 Identification Numbers, shown in Table 4. Note that the start-up script is located in the directory in Listing 4.1.

```
require mrfioc2, 2.2.0
1
    epicsEnvSet("EPICS_CA_MAX_ARRAY_BYTES","10000000")
3
    epicsEnvSet("IOC", "EMCPCIEVG230")
5
    epicsEnvSet("DEV1", "EVG0")
6
    epicsEnvSet("ESSEvtClockRate"
8
9
    mrmEvgSetupPCI($(DEV1), "16:0e.0")
10
                                         "SYS=$(IOC), D=$(DEV1), EVG=$(DEV1), FEVT=$(ESSEvtClockRate),
   dbLoadRecords("cpci-evg230-ess.db",
11
         FRF=$(ESSEvtClockRate), FDIV=1")
12
   iocInit()
13
```

Listing 4.2 Start-up script emcpcievg230.cmd. Line 10 should be matched to Table 4 as mrmEvgSetupPCI(\$(DEV1), "bus:device.function").

4.3.3 EPICS IOC

All the EPICS parameters should be run from an E3 session. To start E3, type:

[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]\$ source source /home/timinguser/ics_gitsrc/e3/e3-env/setE3Env.bash

All the IOCs and related EPICS commands (caget, caput, camonitor, etc.) should be run from an E3 session.

Under E3, the EPICS IOC can be started via the command iocsh.bash emcpcievg230.cmd. The output should look like as follows:

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[timinguser@icslab-ts01 cmds]\$ iocsh.bash emcpcievg230.cmd # Start at "2018-W29-Jul19-1556-18-CEST" # Version information: # European Spallation Source ERIC : iocsh.bash (v0.2-9d66ded.PID-1051) ## can you see this? # HOSTDISPLAY="" # WINDOWID=" # PWD="/home/timinguser/ics_gitsrc/e3/e3-mrfioc2/cmds" # USER="timinguser" # LOGNAME="timinguser" # EPICS_HOST_ARCH="linux-x86_64" # EPICS_BASE="/epics/bases/base-3.15.5" # EPICS_LOCATION="/epics/bases" # EPICS="/epics/bases" # EPICS_MODULES="/epics/modules" # REQUIRE="require" # REQUIRE_VERSION="2.5.4" # REQUIRE_BIN="/epics/modules/require/2.5.4/bin" # REQUIRE_LIB="/epics/modules/require/2.5.4/R3.15.5/lib" # REQUIRE_DBD="/epics/modules/require/2.5.4/R3.15.5/dbd" # EPICS_CA_AUTO_ADDR_LIST="yes" # EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST="" # PATH="/epics/modules/require/2.5.4/bin:/epics/bases/base-3.15.5/bin/linux-x86_64:/usr/local/bin :/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games:/sbin:/home/timinguser/bin:/opt/etherlab/bin:/opt/ etherlab/sbin" # LD_LIBRARY_PATH="/epics/bases/base-3.15.5/lib/linux-x86_64:/epics/modules/require/2.5.4/R3.15.5/ lib/linux-x86_64:/usr/local/lib:/home/timinguser/lib:/opt/etherlab/lib" # Please Use Version and other environment variables # in order to report or debug this shell # Loading the mandatory require module ... dlload /epics/modules/require/2.5.4/R3.15.5/lib/linux-x86_64/librequire.so dbLoadDatabase /epics/modules/require/2.5.4/R3.15.5/dbd/require.dbd require_registerRecordDeviceDriver Loading module info records for require < "emcpcievg230.cmd"</pre> require mrfioc2, 2.2.0 Module mrfioc2 version 2.2.0 found in /epics/modules/mrfioc2/2.2.0/ Module mrfioc2 depends on devlib2 2.9+ Module devlib2 version 2.9.0 found in /epics/modules/devlib2/2.9.0/ Loading library /epics/modules/devlib2/2.9.0/R3.15.5/lib/linux-x86_64/libdevlib2.so Loaded devlib2 version 2.9.0 Loading dbd file /epics/modules/devlib2/2.9.0/R3.15.5/dbd/devlib2.dbd Calling function devlib2_registerRecordDeviceDriver Loading module info records for devlib2 Loading library /epics/modules/mrfioc2/2.2.0/R3.15.5/lib/linux-x86_64/libmrfioc2.so Loaded mrfioc2 version 2.2.0 Loading dbd file /epics/modules/mrfioc2/2.2.0/R3.15.5/dbd/mrfioc2.dbd Calling function mrfioc2_registerRecordDeviceDriver Loading module info records for mrfioc2 epicsEnvSet("EPICS_CA_MAX_ARRAY_BYTES","10000000") epicsEnvSet("IOC", "EMCPCIEVG230") epicsEnvSet("DEV1", "EVG0")

epicsEnvSet("ESSEvtClockRate" "88.0525")

mrmEvgSetupPCI(EVG0, "16:0e.0")

```
Notice: devPCIFindSpec() expect B:D.F in hex
Device EVGO 22:14.0
Using IRQ 18
FPGA version: 20000005
Firmware version >= 3 is recommended, please consider upgrading
PCI interrupt connected!
dbLoadRecords("cpci-evg230-ess.db", "SYS=EMCPCIEVG230, D=EVG0, EVG=EVG0, FEVT=88.0525, FRF
    =88.0525, FDIV=1")
macLib: macro PINITSEQ is undefined (expanding string # $(PINITSEQ,undefined)Cont-FOut_
Warning: 'cpci-evg230-ess.db' line 3602 has undefined macros
macLib: macro PINITSEQ is undefined (expanding string # $(PINITSEQ,undefined)Cont-FOut_
Warning: 'cpci-evg230-ess.db' line 3706 has undefined macros
macLib: macro PINITSEQ is undefined (expanding string # $(PINITSEQ,undefined)Cont-FOut_
Warning: 'cpci-evg230-ess.db' line 3810 has undefined macros
iocInit()
Starting iocInit
## EPICS R3.15.5-EEE-3.15.5-patch
## EPICS Base built Jan 5 2018
require: record EMCPCIEVG230:MODULES not found
require: record EMCPCIEVG230: VERSIONS not found
require: record EMCPCIEVG230:MOD_VER not found
iocRun: All initialization complete
epicsEnvSet IOCSH_PS1 "9d66ded.icslab-ts01.1067 > "
epicsEnvShow T_A
T_A=linux-x86_64
epicsEnvShow EPICS_HOST_ARCH
EPICS_HOST_ARCH=linux-x86_64
9d66ded.icslab-ts01.1067 >
```

In addition, the PCI information is available within the running IOC via devPCIShow as follows:

```
9d66ded.icslab-ts01.2759 > devPCIShow
```

Look for the line with your configuration information, in our case is:

```
PCI 0000:16:0e.0 IRQ 18 vendor:device 10b5:9030 rev 00
```

Where the vendor id 10b5 is PLX Technology INC. And show the PCI information with (the second parameter is the verbosity level):

```
9d66ded.icslab-ts01.2759 > devPCIShow 9 0x10b5
...

PCI 0000:16:0e.0 IRQ 18
   vendor:device 10b5:9030 rev 00
   subved:subdev 1a3e:20e6
   class 118000 generic signal processing controller
   driver mrf-pci
   BAR 0 32-bit MMIO 128 B
   BAR 2 32-bit MMIO 64 kB
...
```

5 System In-Situ Configuration

This chapter how to configure the EVG according to one's needs.

Step	Goal	Info.
0	Select the event frequency	Link clock
1	Emit a software triggered event	SW event emission
2	Emit a periodic event	Multiplexed counters
3	Emit a sequence	Create a sequence, commit and emit it
4	Emit an event triggered from an external source	Trigger the event emission from an external device

Table 5 System In-Situ Verification Procedure

5.1 Step 0 : Select the event frequency

One can check and select the event frequency with these commands after loading the E3 environment. Short comments on each command or a series of commands are shown before the corresponding command.

```
# # Check the event frequency; here the ESS frequency is shown
# timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caget EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-Frequency-RB
EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-Frequency-RB 88.0519
```

The ESS frequency (88.0525 MHz) was selected in line 8 of the startup script in Listing 4.2. A slightly different frequency is shown because of the capabilities of the internal frequency synthesizer. In operations the EVG will get the event frequency from the master RF oscillator.

```
# Change the event frequency to 100 MHz

# timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-FracSynFreq-SP 100

Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-FracSynFreq-SP 88.0525

New : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-FracSynFreq-SP 100

# Check the new event frequency

# timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caget EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-Frequency-RB

EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-Frequency-RB 100

# Revert back to the ESS event frequency and check it

# timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-FracSynFreq-SP 88.0525
```

```
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-FracSynFreq-SP 100

New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-FracSynFreq-SP 88.0525

timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caget EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-Frequency-RB

EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:EvtClk-Frequency-RB 88.0519
```

5.2 Step 1: Emit a software triggered event

In this step the connection to an EVR will be checked. In addition to the EVG, the EVR (correctly installed) and an optical cable between both are needed. In this example the EVR is installed in a different crate than the EVG. The start-up script file for the EVG is the same as shown in Listing 4.2.

Following are the steps necessary to emit the event and check that it is received in the EVR. Short comments on each command or a series of commands are shown before the corresponding command.

```
# Monitor the arrival of event 10 on the EVR
iocuser@icslab-ipc01: ~$ camonitor EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtACnt-I
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                              <undefined> 0 UDF INVALID
# Send the software event 10 from the EVG
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
# Check that the EVR has received the event
iocuser@icslab-ipc01: ~$ camonitor EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtACnt-I
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                            <undefined> 0 UDF INVALID
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                              <undefined> 1
# One can repeat this process several times
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
# Which can be seen on the EVR
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                               <undefined> 2
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                              <undefined> 3
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                               <undefined> 4
```

5.2.1 Step 1.1: Configure the EVG to send the timestamp

Only one more line is needed in the EVG startup script to send the timestamp from the EVG to the EVRs. One must add the following line after iocInit() in Listing 4.2:

```
dbpf "$(IOC)-$(DEV1):1ppsInp-Sel" "Sys Clk"
```

In this case the camonitor of the event will show its correct timestamp:

```
# Send the event from the EVG
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVGO:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
New : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
timinguser@icslab-ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftEvt-EvtCode-SP 10
# Monitor the event in the EVR
iocuser@icslab-ipc01: ~$ camonitor EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtACnt-I
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I <undefined> 0 UDF INVALID
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I 2018-07-20 11:36:12.144397 1
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I 2018-07-20 11:36:13.018189 2
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                              2018-07-20 11:36:13.468005 3
EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtACnt-I 2018-07-20 11:36:13.941891 4
```

5.3 Step 2 : Emit a periodic event

The EVG can be set to emit periodically an event by using a multiplexed counter (Mxc). Short comments on each command or a series of commands are shown before the corresponding command. In this example the Mxc7 is used to create the heartbeat event (event number 122) at a frequency of 1 Hz.

```
# Set up the Mxc7 frequency to 1 Hz, by dividing the event clock (88.0525 MHz) by the integer
    number set in this record (88.0525MHz/88052500=1Hz)
#
timinguser@icslab=ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:Mxc7=Prescaler=SP 88052500
Old : EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:Mxc7=Prescaler=SP 124920
New : EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:Mxc7=Prescaler=SP 88052500
#
# Set the trigger event source 7 event code to 122
#
timinguser@icslab=ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:TrigEvt7=EvtCode=SP 122
Old : EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:TrigEvt7=EvtCode=SP 0
New : EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:TrigEvt7=EvtCode=SP 122
#
# Set the trigger event source 7 to trigger on the tick of Mxc7 (map the trigger event source to the Mxc7)
#
timinguser@icslab=ts01: ~$ caput EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:TrigEvt7=TrigSrc=Sel "Mxc7"
Old : EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:TrigEvt7=TrigSrc=Sel Off
New : EMCPCIEVG230=EVG0:TrigEvt7=TrigSrc=Sel Mxc7
```

One can check the arrival of event 122 (or heartbeat event) in the EVR by monitoring the link timeout record \$(SYS)-\$(D):Cnt-LinkTimo-I. Before the event is set, this

record increases its value by 1 every 1.6 s approximately. When the heartbeat event is being received at 1 Hz (or actually at any rate faster than 1.6 s) this record does not increase.

The heartbeat event, or any other event at any desired frequency, can be set automatically at startup by including in the startup script the same commands after iocInit() in Listing 4.2, and replacing caput by dbpf.

5.4 Step 3: Emit a sequence

In this section it is shown how to configure a sequencer to emit a sequence of events. Short comments on each command or a series of commands are shown before the corresponding command.

```
# Attach the soft sequence to a specific hardware sequence
timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Unload-Cmd 1
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Unload-Cmd 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Unload-Cmd 1
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Load-Cmd 1
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Load-Cmd 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Load-Cmd 1
# Set the engineering units (microseconds) for the delay of the events in the sequence (sequence
    timestamps)
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~] $ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TsResolution-Sel "uSec"
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TsResolution-Sel Ticks
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TsResolution-Sel uSec
# Set the trigger source for the sequence as software and enable it
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TrigSrc-Sel "Software"
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TrigSrc-Sel None
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TrigSrc-Sel Software
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Enable-Cmd 1
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Enable-Cmd 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Enable-Cmd 1
# Set the runmode to normal, so that the sequencer re-arms after it finishes running
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-RunMode-Sel "Normal"
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-RunMode-Sel Single
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-RunMode-Sel Normal
# Set up the sequence content, events and timestamps
# Event 127 is always needed at the end, it is the end-of-sequence event and stops the sequencer
# The timestamps are specified in microseconds, as set before
# In this example, events 10, 11 and 12 are issued 1 s, 2 s and 3 s after triggering the sequencer
[timinguser@icslab-ts01~]$ caput -a EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-EvtCode-SP 4 10 11 12 127
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVGO:SoftSeq0-EvtCode-SP 2047 3 0 0 0 [...]
New : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-EvtCode-SP 2047 10 11 12 127 0 0 0 [...]
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput -a EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Timestamp-SP 4 1000000 2000000
    3000000 3000001
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Timestamp-SP 2047 0 0 0 [...]
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Timestamp-SP 2047 1e+06 2e+06 3e+06 3e+06 0 0 0 [...]
```

```
# Commit the sequence to hardware
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Commit-Cmd 1
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Commit-Cmd Commit
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Commit-Cmd Commit
# On the EVR, monitor the reception of the events
[iocuser@icslab-ipc01 ~]$ camonitor EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtACnt-I EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtBCnt-I
    EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtCCnt-I
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                               <undefined> 0 UDF INVALID
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtBCnt-I
                               <undefined> 0 UDF INVALID
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtCCnt-I
                               <undefined> 0 UDF INVALID
# On the EVG host, trigger the sequence
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVGO:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
# The EVR will receive these events
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
                               2018-07-23 10:26:19.089541 1
EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtBCnt-I 2018-07-23 10:26:20.089570 1
EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtCCnt-I 2018-07-23 10:26:21.089623 1
# This can be repeated
[timinguser@icslab-ts01~~] \$ \ caput \ EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd \ 1 \\
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
Old : EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-SoftTrig-Cmd 1
# EVR output
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I 2018-07-23 10:26:44.068009 2 
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtBCnt-I 2018-07-23 10:26:45.068040 2
EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtCCnt-I 2018-07-23 10:26:46.068068 2
                             2018-07-23 10:26:50.579669 3
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtACnt-I
EMCPCIEVG230-EVRO:EvtBCnt-I
                               2018-07-23 10:26:51.579688 3
EMCPCIEVG230-EVR0:EvtCCnt-I 2018-07-23 10:26:52.579727 3
```

It is possible to run the sequencer automatically triggered by a Mxc; for example, for Mxc0:

```
[timinguser@icslab-ts01 ~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-TrigSrc-Sel "Mxc0"
```

All the previous commands, except the set up of the sequence content (the event and timestamp lists) and the commit command which has to be run at the end of the configuration including the sequence content, can be set automatically at startup by including in the startup script the same commands after iocInit() in Listing 4.2, and replacing caput by dbpf.

It is also possible to set up the sequence content automatically by creating a file with the commands to configure the sequence contents and the commit command (with caput, not dbpf). This file looks like Listing 5.1 and should be in the same directory as the startup script.

```
caput -a EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-EvtCode-SP 4 10 11 12 127

caput -a EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Timestamp-SP 4 1000000 2000000 3000000 3000001

caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:SoftSeq0-Commit-Cmd 1
```

Listing 5.1 Configure the sequence contents and commit commands file configures equence.sh.

This file should be called from the IOC shell including the following line after iocInit() and all the sequencer configuration lines:

```
system("/bin/sh ./configuresequence.sh")
```

5.5 Step 4: Emit an event triggered from an external source

In this step the event emission is triggered from an external input. It will be necessary to install an I/O module to the cPCI-EVG-230 board. The start-up script file for the EVG is the same one as shown in Listing 4.2.

Short comments on each command or a series of commands are shown before the corresponding command.

```
# Set event code 10 to be emitted when trigger source 1 is triggered

# [timinguser@icslab-ts01~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:TrigEvt1-EvtCode-SP 10
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:TrigEvt1-EvtCode-SP 0
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:TrigEvt1-EvtCode-SP 10

# Map universal input 0 to trigger source 1

# [timinguser@icslab-ts01~]$ caput EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:TrigEvt1-TrigSrc-Sel "Univ0"
Old: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:TrigEvt1-TrigSrc-Sel Off
New: EMCPCIEVG230-EVG0:TrigEvt1-TrigSrc-Sel Univ0

# Trigger the input with your external device

# It is possible to check the reception of the event in an EVR, as shown before

# Trigger the input with your external device
```

As always this can be included in the startup script.

6 Use case: generate 14 Hz with a sequencer

The startup script for an IOC that automatically generates a 14 Hz signal using a sequencer is shown in Listing 6.1. In the same directory the file shown in Listing 6.2 should be present.

```
# This the full setup for the Timing System with E3.
require mrfioc2, 2.2.0
epicsEnvSet("EPICS_CA_MAX_ARRAY_BYTES","10000000")
epicsEnvSet("IOC", "EMCPCIEVG230")
epicsEnvSet("DEV1", "EVG0")
epicsEnvSet("PCIADDR", "16:0e.0")
epicsEnvSet("MainEvtCODE" "14")
epicsEnvSet("HeartBeatEvtCODE"
                                 "122")
epicsEnvSet("ESSEvtClockRate" "88.0525")
mrmEvgSetupPCI($(DEV1), $(PCIADDR))
dbLoadRecords("cpci-evg230-ess.db", "SYS=$(IOC), D=$(DEV1), EVG=$(DEV1), FEVT=$(ESSEvtClockRate),
     FRF=$(ESSEvtClockRate), FDIV=1")
iocInit()
dbpf "$(IOC)-$(DEV1):1ppsInp-Sel" "Sys Clk"
# Master Event Rate 14 Hz
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):MxcO-Prescaler-SP 6289464
# Setup of sequencer
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):SoftSeq0-RunMode-Sel "Normal"
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):SoftSeq0-TrigSrc-Sel "Mxc0"
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):SoftSeq0-TsResolution-Sel "uSec"
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):SoftSeq0-Load-Cmd 1
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):SoftSeq0-Enable-Cmd 1
# Load the sequence
system("/bin/sh ./configure_sequence.sh $(IOC) $(DEV1)")
# Heart Beat 1 Hz
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):Mxc7-Prescaler-SP 88052500
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):TrigEvt7-EvtCode-SP $(HeartBeatEvtCODE)
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):TrigEvt7-TrigSrc-Sel "Mxc7"
dbpf $(IOC)-$(DEV1):SyncTimestamp-Cmd 1
```

Listing 6.1 Start-up script emcpcievg230_14Hz.cmd.

```
# Bash script to configure the EVG/EVR sequencer
# All values in us
# Event code 14 (14 Hz), 127 is the end of sequence
caput -a $1-$2:SoftSeq0-EvtCode-SP 2 14 127
# Defining time at which the event codes are sent in us
caput -a $1-$2:SoftSeq0-Timestamp-SP 2 0 1
```

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Commit the sequence to HW
caput \$1-\$2:SoftSeq0-Commit-Cmd 1

Listing 6.2 Sequencer content script configuresequence_14Hz.sh.

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[2] Michael Davidsaver. EVR User Guide, August, 2015. URL http://epics.sourceforge.net/mrfioc2/evr-usage.pdf.