

EPICS 7

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EPICS 7 =

EPICS 'base'

Records,
Device Support,
Channel Access,
softloc

Almost like R3.13 from 1994

+

EPICS 'V4'

PVAccess,
softlocPVA

Started ~2010

Available since Dec. 2017

EPICS 7 ?

Revolutionizes EPICS

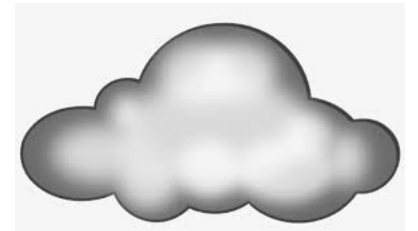
Everything is

- Easier
- Faster
- More colorful
- Service-oriented



Kills EPICS as you know it

- Services replace IOCs
- Channel Access clients no longer connect
- Breaks your device support
- Needs more CPU & Memory



Now What?



1. Use EPICS as before
 - No need to change anything
 - Look at 'RELEASE.local' mechanism
 - Support for 64bit numbers, SMP, locking tweaks
2. Start to use PV Access
 - Images
 - Custom structures
3. Transition everything to PV Access
 - .. Once there's a PVA Gateway, access security, everything "works"

EPICS Base

- Records, device support, databases, sequences, ... as before
- Modules encouraged to use RELEASE.local

```
XXX/configure/RELEASE  
ASYN=/path/to/asyn1-2-3  
EPICS_BASE=...
```

```
YYY/configure/RELEASE  
AUTOSAVE=/path/to/auto1-2-3  
EPICS_BASE=...
```

```
XXX/configure/RELEASE  
-include $(TOP)/../RELEASE.local
```

```
YYY/configure/RELEASE  
-include $(TOP)/../RELEASE.local
```

```
RELEASE.local  
ASYN=/path/to/asyn1-2-3  
AUTOSAVE=/path/to/auto1-2-3  
...  
EPICS_BASE=...
```

RELEASE.local in Training Setup

```
cd ~/epics-train/tools
```

```
ls -d base* seq* asyn*
```

```
cat RELEASE.local
```

```
cat seq*/configure/RELEASE
```

PV Access

- How does it differ from Channel Access?
- How do I...
 - ... add PVA to an IOC?
 - ... 'caget' with PVA?
 - ... use PVA in UI tools (Operator Displays, ..)?
- Area Detector: Any advantage using PVA?
- Custom Data: Any advantage using PVA?
- Some Python Examples

History

Channel Access

- Since beginning of EPICS
- DBR_*: Numbers, enums, string, scalar and array, with time, alarm, limits
- Still fully supported

PV Access

- Started as “EPICS V4” development
- PV Data: Arbitrary structures
- Since EPICS 7 (Dec. 2017) included in EPICS base

Review Channel Access

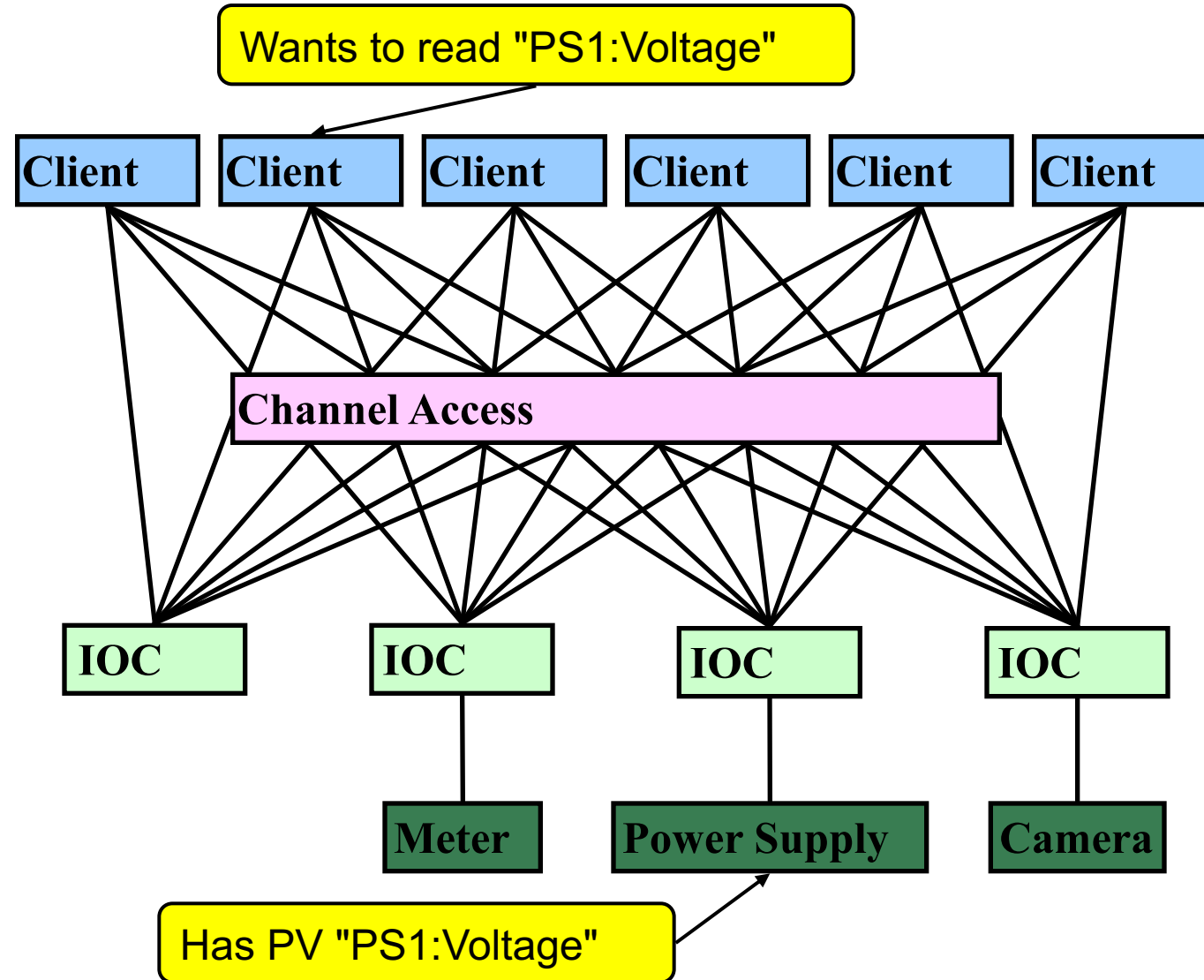
```
cd ~/epics-train/examples/first_steps
cat first.db
softIoc -m S=training -d first.db
```

```
echo $EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST
caget training:random
camonitor training:random
```

```
cainfo training:random
caget -h
caget -d DBR_CTRL_DOUBLE training:random
```

```
cainfo training:random.SCAN
caget -d DBR_CTRL_ENUM training:random.SCAN
```

How Clients find Channels



Important Environment Variables

- EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST
 - Determines where to search
 - Is a list (separated by spaces)
 - “123.45.1.255 123.45.2.14 123.45.2.108”
 - Default is broadcast addresses of all interfaces on the host
 - Works when servers are on same subnet as Clients
 - Broadcast address
 - Goes to all servers on a subnet
 - Example: 123.45.1.255
 - Use `ifconfig -a` on UNIX to find it
- EPICS_CA_AUTO_ADDR_LIST
 - YES: Include default addresses above in searches
 - NO: Do not search on default addresses
 - If you set EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST, usually set this to NO

Channel Properties

- Each channel comes with properties:
 - Value
 - of type string or double or int or ...
 - Scalar or array
 - Time stamp
 - Up to nanosecond precision
 - Severity code
 - OK, MINOR, MAJOR, or INVALID
 - Status code to qualify the severity
 - OK, READ error, WRITE error, at HIGH limit, ...
 - units, suggested display range, control limits, alarm limits.

Client interface to properties

- The available properties are fixed.
 - One cannot add a new 'color' property.
- The request types are fixed.
 - "DBR_..." types.
 - Available:
 - a) Just value.
 - b) Value with status and severity.
 - c) Value with status, severity and time stamp.
 - d) Almost Everything: Value, units, status, limits, ... but time
 - Not available:
 - Custom combinations like value, precision, units.
 - See ``caget -h``

Example: AI record "fred"

- PV "fred" or "fred.VAL"
 - value property of channel = VAL field of record.
 - Type double, one element (scalar).
 - time property = TIME field
 - status = STAT
 - Severity = SEVR
 - units = EGU
 - Precision = PREC
 - display limit low, high = LOPR, HOPR
 - control limit low, high = LOPR, HOPR
 - alarm limits = LOLO, LOW, HIGH, HIHI
- Makes a lot of sense.
 - GUI can display the value together with units, formatted according to the precision, as e.g. "12.37 volts".

Example: AI record "fred"

- PV "fred.SCAN"
 - value property of channel = SCAN field of record.
 - Type enumerated, values: "Passive", "1 second", ...
 - time property = TIME field?
 - status = STAT?
 - Severity = SEVR?
 - control limit low, high = 0, ??

How is PV Access different?

```
cd epics-train/examples
cat first.db
softIocPVA -m S=training -d first.db
```

```
echo $EPICS_PVA_ADDR_LIST
pvget training:random
pvmonitor training:random
pvget -m training:random
```

```
pvinfo training:random
pvinfo training:random.SCAN
```


Channel Access

vs.

PV Access

Similar command line tools:

```
start_iocExample
```

```
cainfo training:ail
```

```
caget training:ail
```

```
camonitor training:ail
```

```
caget -d CTRL_DOUBLE training:ai
```

```
caget training:ail.SCAN
```

```
pvinfo training:ail
```

```
pvget training:ail
```

```
pvmonitor training:ai  
pvget -m training:ail
```

```
pvget -v -r 'field()' training:ail
```

```
pvget training:ail.SCAN
```

PV Access

Fundamentally similar to Channel Access

- Name search via UDP
- Connection for data transfer via TCP
- EPICS_[PVA](#)_ADDR_LIST, EPICS_[PVA](#)_AUTO_ADDR_LIST

Get, put, monitor

- Plus 'GetPut', 'PutGet', 'RPC' type operations

Arbitrary PV Data structures instead of DBR_.. types

Arbitrary Data: Great, but then what?

```
structure:  
double    value  
short     status  
short     severity  
string    units  
time      timeStamp  
...
```

```
structure:  
short     level  
double    data  
string    type  
time      stamp  
...
```

```
structure:  
short     level  
double    wert  
string    typ  
long      zeit  
...
```

```
structure:  
short     info  
double    content  
string    meta  
long      ms  
...
```

- Which number to show on a user display?
- What units?
- Is this an alarm?
- Time stamp?

“Normative Types”

- Channel Access

```
struct dbr_ctrl_double:  
short  status  
short  severity  
short  precision  
char   units[8]  
... no timestamp ...  
double value
```

```
struct dbr_time_double:  
short  status  
short  severity  
timestamp stamp  
double value
```

You get what you request
(network always transfers complete struct)

- PV Access

```
epics:nt/NTScalar:  
double  value  
short   status  
short   severity  
string  units  
time    timeStamp  
...
```

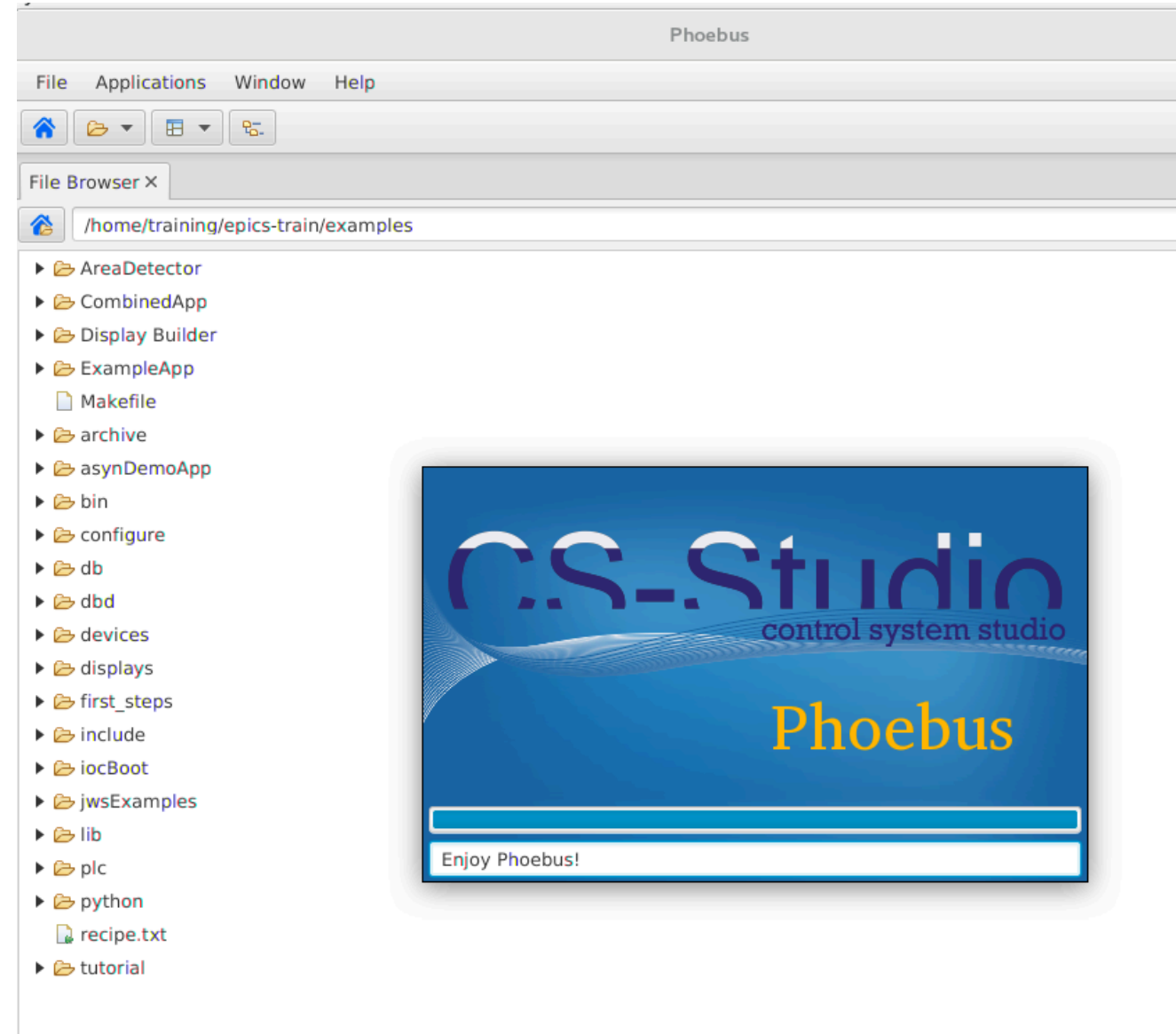
You get what you request
(but network only transfers changes)

Channel Access
vs.
PV Access

in
UI Tools

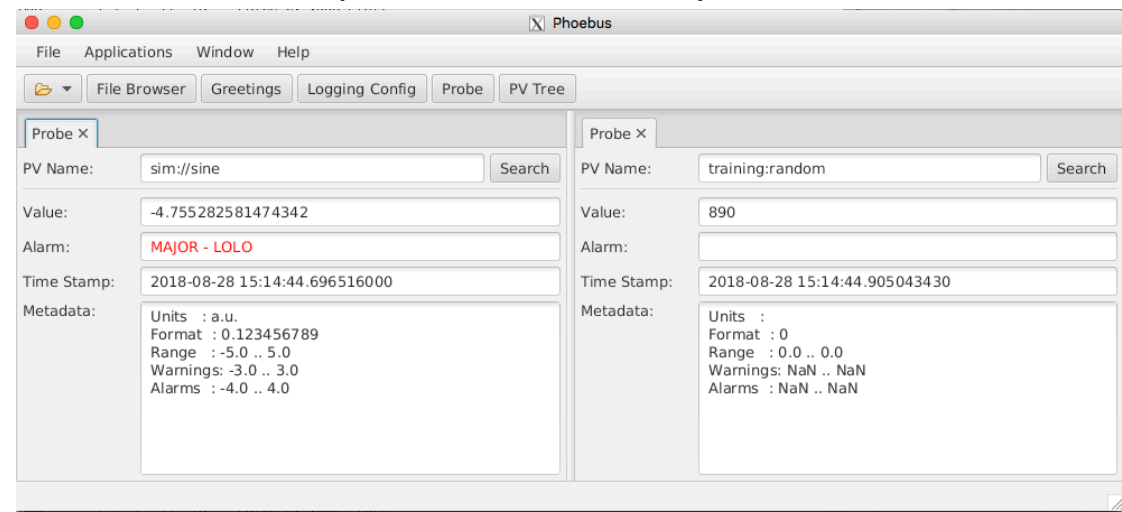
Getting Started with CSS

Start `css`



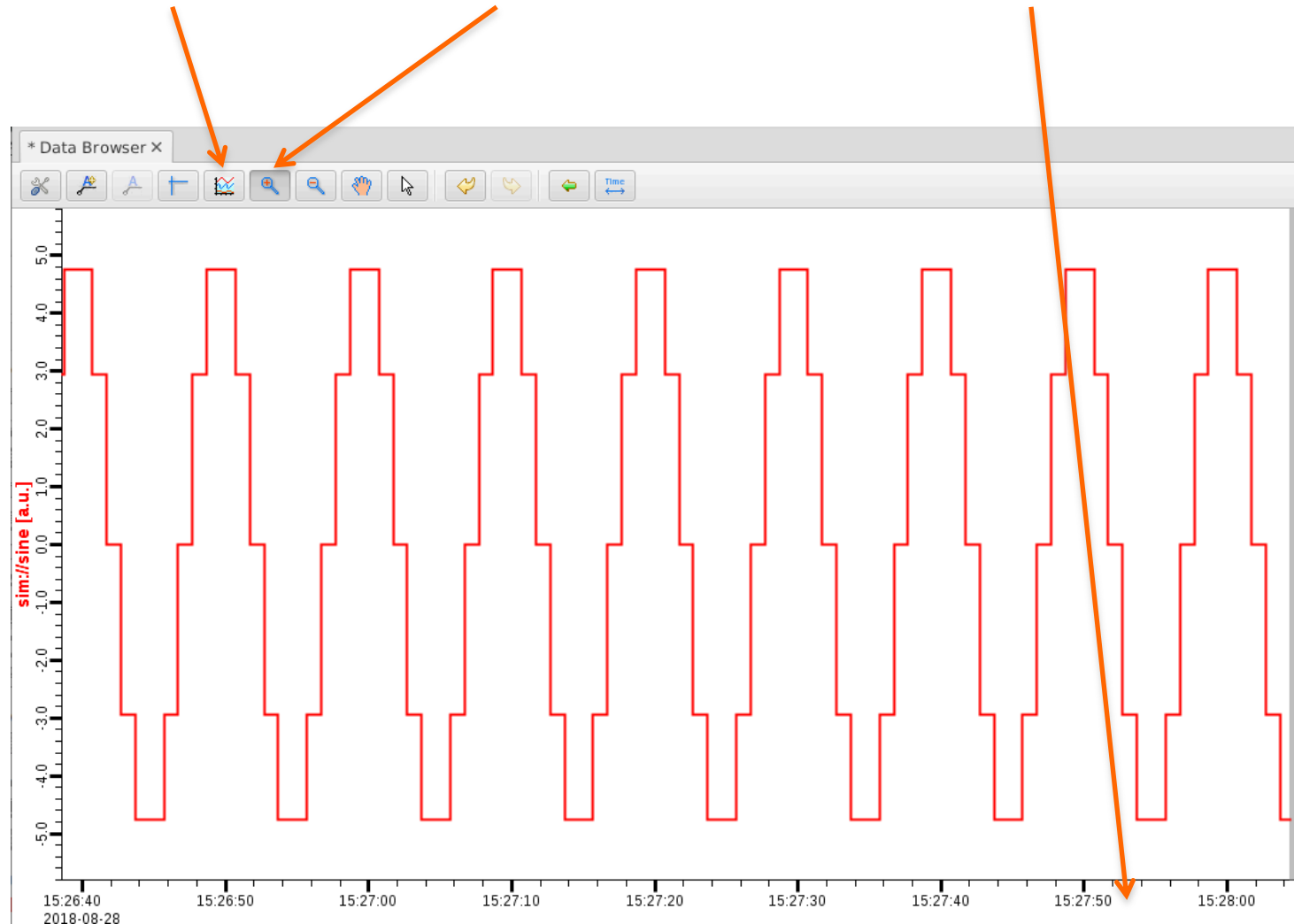
Probe

- Open Menu *Applications, Display, Probe*
- Enter PV name “sim://sine”
- Open another Probe for “training:random” (or some other PV from your IOC)
- Close Probe
- Open it again
- Note previously used PVs in history as you enter new PV
- Right-click on the “Probe” tab, Select “Split Horizontally”, and move one of the probes to



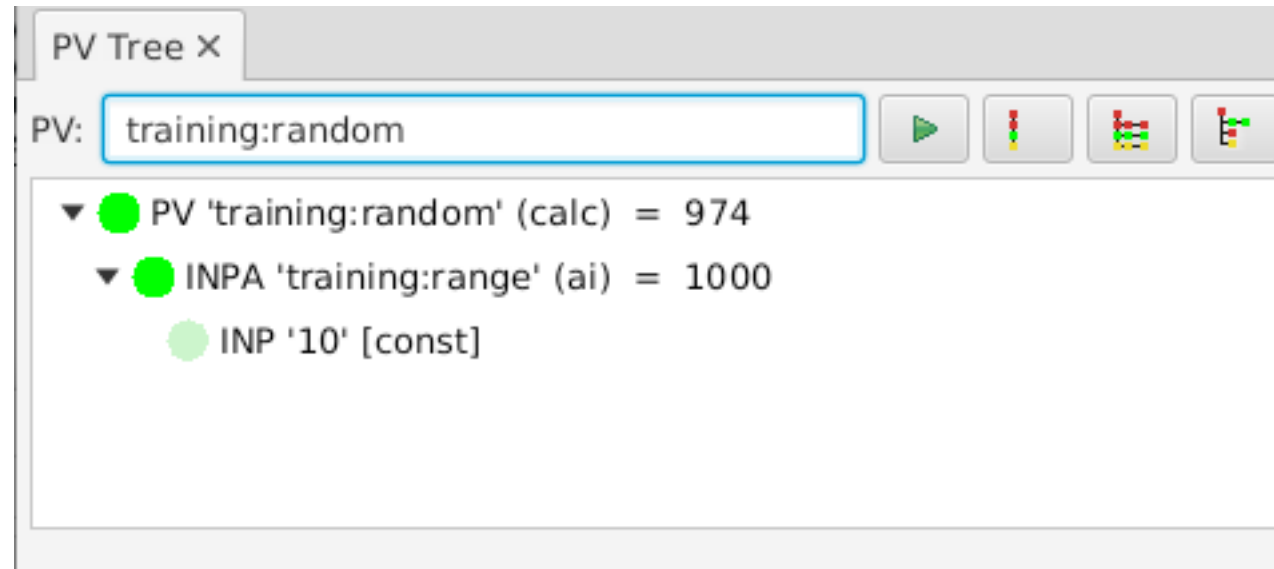
Data Browser

- Menu *Applications, Display, Data Browser*
- Right-click on plot, Add PV, “sim://sine”
- Wait a little, press *Stagger* button, then zoom and select a region on the time axis



PV Tree

- Menu *Applications, Display, PV Tree*
- Enter a PV from an IOC, like "training:random"

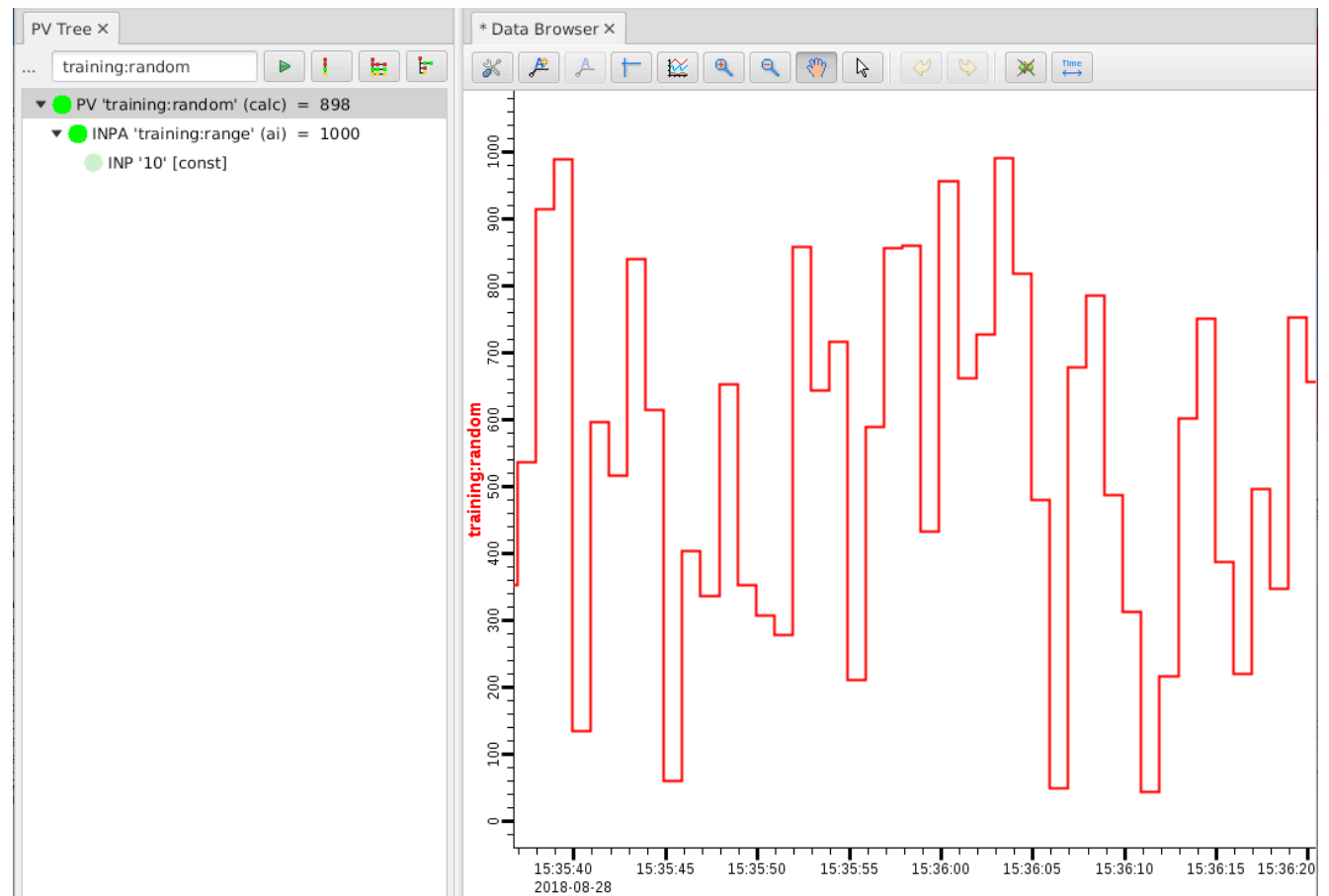


CSS PV Exchange

- PV in [any](#) CSS Tool
→ Context Menu → Select other PV Tool

Try:

Right-click on
item in PV Tree,
select
Data Browser



CS-Studio: Use 'pva://...'

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the CS-Studio interface, illustrating the effect of using the 'pva://' prefix for PV access.

Left Screenshot: The PV field is set to `training:calc1`. The status bar shows: PV 'training:calc1' (calc) = 8 Counts [MAJOR,HIHI_ALARM]. The tree view shows:

- PV 'training:calc1' (calc) = 8 Counts [MAJOR,HIHI_ALARM]
 - INPA 'training:calcExample1.VAL' (calc) = 8 Counts [MAJOR,HIHI_ALARM]
 - INPA 'training:calcExample1.VAL' (calc) = 8 Counts [MAJOR,HIHI_ALARM]
 - INPB '9' [const]
 - INPC '1' [const]
 - INPD '0' [const]
 - INPB '9' [const]
 - INPC '1' [const]
 - INPD '0' [const]

Right Screenshot: The PV field is set to `pva://training:calc1`. The status bar shows: PV 'pva://training:calc1' (calc) = 8.0 Counts [MAJOR,DEVICE]. The tree view shows:

- PV 'pva://training:calc1' (calc) = 8.0 Counts [MAJOR,DEVICE]
 - INPA 'training:calcExample1.VAL' (calc) = 8 Counts [MAJOR,HIHI_ALARM]
 - INPA 'training:calcExample1.VAL' (calc) = 8 Counts [MAJOR,HIHI_ALARM]
 - INPB '9' [const]
 - INPC '1' [const]
 - INPD '0' [const]
 - INPB '9' [const]
 - INPC '1' [const]
 - INPD '0' [const]

For now, just “pvname” is same as “ca://pvname”.

“pva://” selects PV Access.
Eventually, that could become the default.

Create New Display

Menu Applications, Display, New Display

- Enter a name with .bob file extension

Save & Execute the Display

Property Panel
Edit properties of
selected widgets

Main Editor Area

Select Widgets

Move, resize widgets

Ctrl-C, V, X to copy, paste, delete (⌘ on Mac)

The screenshot displays the LabVIEW graphical user interface for creating a new display. The main editor area, titled 'My Display', shows a text widget with the value 'sim://sine' and a comment 'Some comment.'. The 'Widgets' panel on the left lists available widgets, with '0.0 Text Update' selected. The 'Properties' panel on the right shows the configuration for the selected widget, including its name, class, position, and display options. A callout box points to the 'Save & Execute' button in the toolbar, and another callout box points to the 'Properties' panel. A third callout box provides instructions for the main editor area.

Editing a Display

Selecting Widgets

- Click single widget
- Ctrl-click to add widget (⌘ on Mac)
- Drag 'rubberband' around widgets
- Click or Ctrl/ ⌘ click in widget list

Widget Palette

Drag widget into editor

- or -

- 1) Select Widget Type
- 2) Draw rectangular area in display

Quick Edit

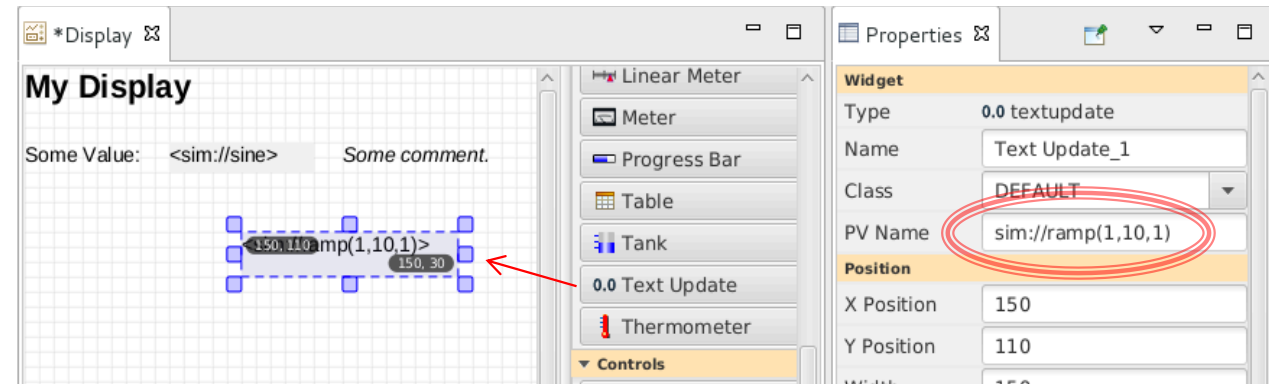
Double-click widget to

- edit text of Label
- edit PV of widgets that use a PV

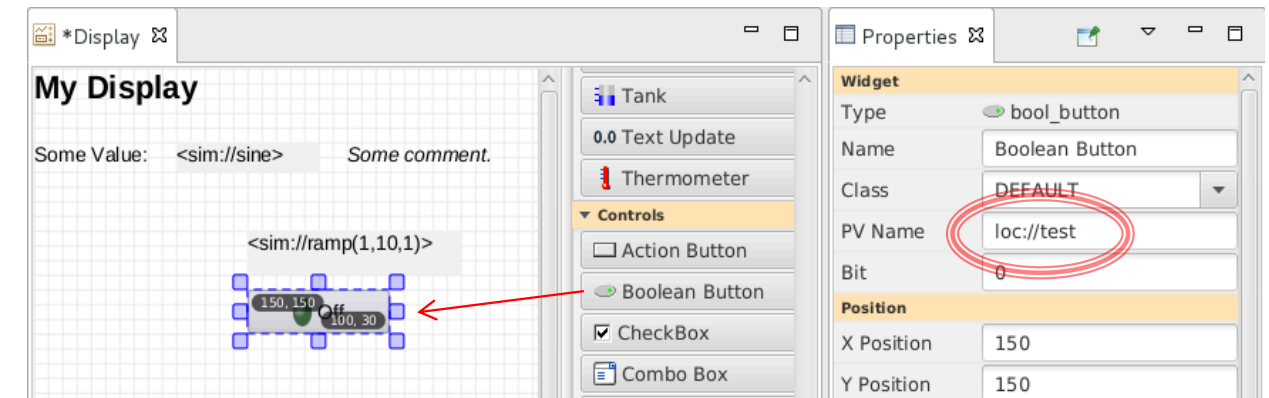
The screenshot shows the LabVIEW 'My Display' editor. On the left, the 'Widgets' list contains 'A Label', 'A Label_1', '0.0 Text Update' (selected), and 'A Label_2'. The central display area shows 'Some Value: sim://sine Some comment.' with a blue selection box around the 'sim://sine' widget. The 'Widget Palette' on the right lists various widget types under 'Graphics' and 'Monitors'. The 'Properties' panel on the right shows settings for the selected '0.0 Text Update' widget, including Name, Class, PV Name, Position, and Display options.

Extend the First Display

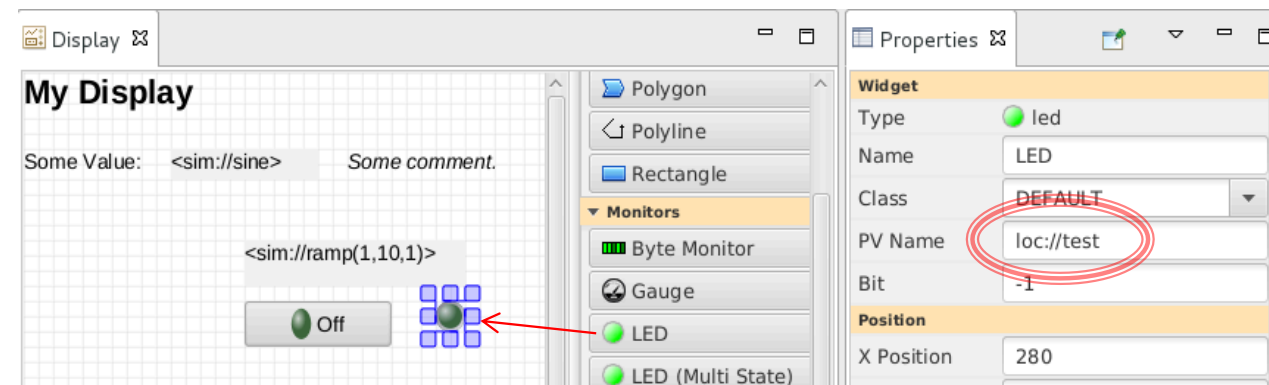
- Drag a “Text Update” from the palette
 - Enter PV name “sim://ramp(1, 10, 1)”. Note PV name auto-completion popup.



- Add “Boolean Button”
 - PV name “loc://test”
- Add “LED”
 - PV name “loc://test”. Note name in PV History.



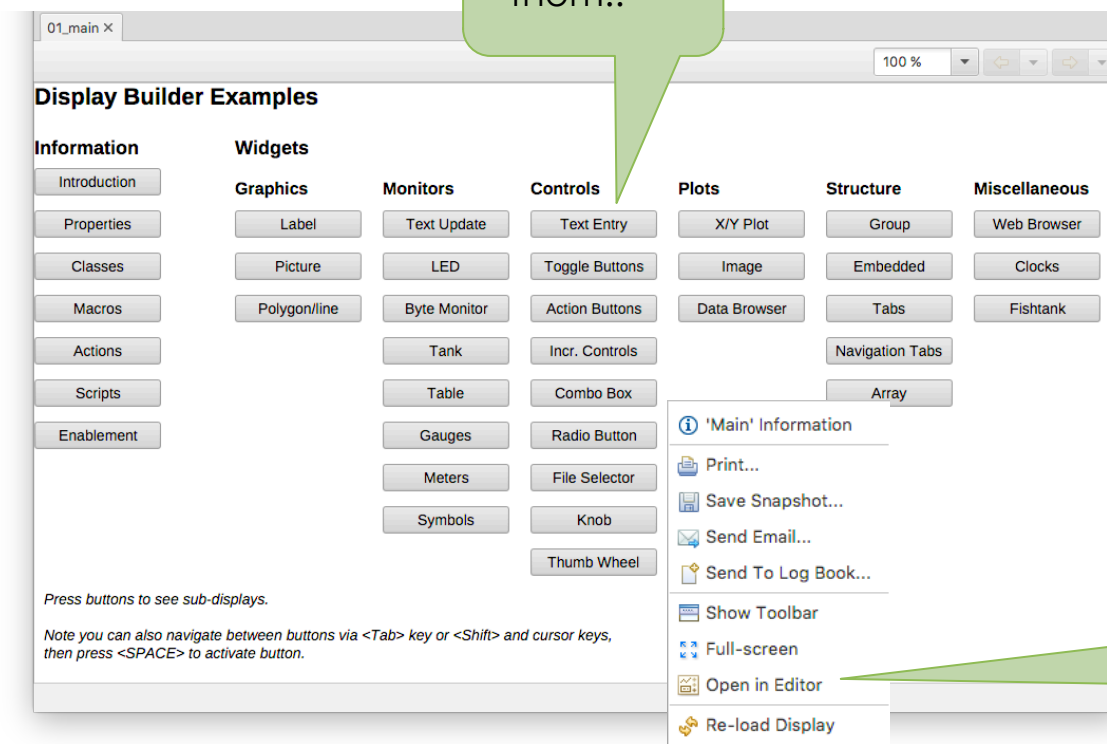
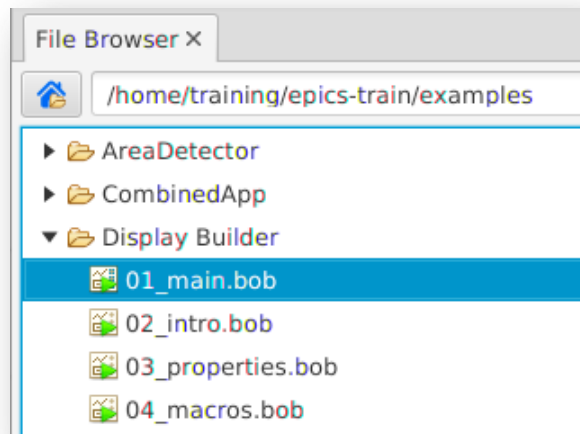
- Execute the display
 - Toolbar Button or Context Menu



Browse the Display Examples

Training setup: Open /home/training/epics-train/examples/Display Builder/01_main.bob

- Fresh CS-Studio Setup: Applications, Display, Examples, Install Example Displays



Try all of them..

Context Menu:
Open in Editor to inspect
how it's done

How is PV Access different?

Images!

```
start_imagedemo  
pvinfo IMAGE  
# CSS displays/PVA_Image.bob
```


Area Detector

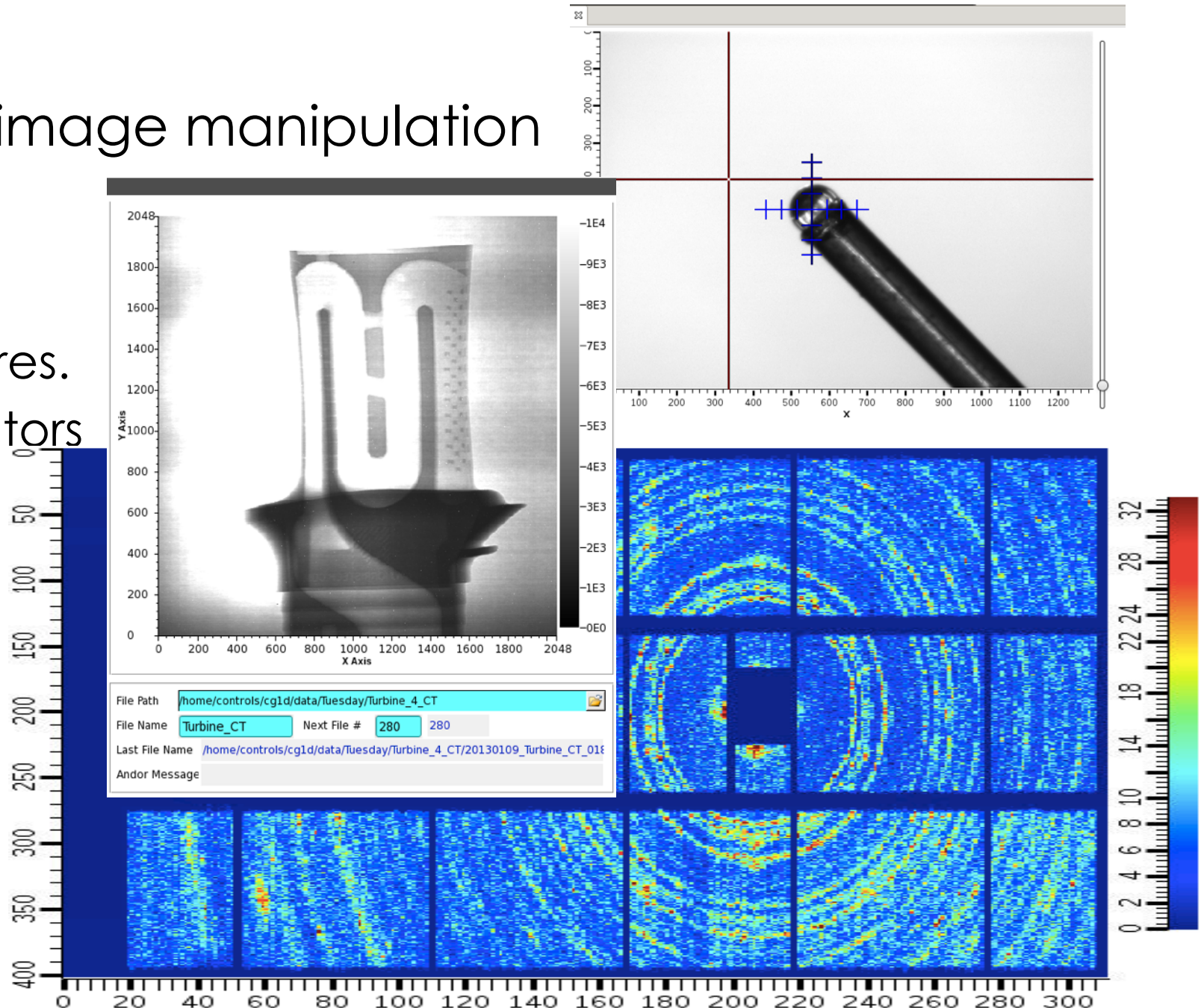
Disclaimer:

This will only scratch the surface.

EPICS web site has several days of training material if you are serious about using the A.D.

Area Detector

- EPICS framework for image manipulation
- Detectors/Cameras
 - Cheap “Web Cam”
 - \$\$\$ high speed, high res.
 - Neutron, X-Ray detectors
- Plugins collection
 - ROI
 - Transform
 - ColorConvert
 - Etc.



ADSimDetector

- Simulated images

```
cd ~/epics-train/examples/AreaDetector  
./start_sim_ioc.sh
```

- Open the AreaDetectorDemo.bob
 - On “Detector” page,
“Start” the SIM1 detector

*By itself, this creates an
Area Detector port “SIM1”.
To see it, need to publish via CA or PVA*

The screenshot displays the AreaDetector control interface. At the top, there is a blue 'Collect' button. Below it, several parameters are listed with their current values and target values:

- Exposure time: 0.500 (target 0.500)
- Acquire period: 0.005 (target 0.005)
- # Images: 100 (target 100)
- # Images complete: 48895
- # Exp./image: 1 (target 1)
- Image mode: Continuous (dropdown menu)
- Trigger mode: Internal (dropdown menu)

Below these parameters, the status 'Collecting' is shown in yellow. There are 'Start' and 'Stop' buttons. The 'Acquire' button is currently disabled. Other status indicators include:

- # Queued arrays: 0
- Wait for plugins: No (dropdown menu)
- Acquire busy: Acquiring (green text)
- Detector state: 1 (green text)
- Time remaining: 0.000
- Image counter: 0 (target 48895)
- Image rate: 2.00

At the bottom, there is an 'Array callbacks' dropdown menu set to 'Enable' and an 'Enable' button.

NDPluginStdArrays

- Serves image as Channel Access waveform

- On Detector, Plugins, All, find NDPluginStdArrays

- Port = "SIM1"
- Enable

- AreaDetectorDemo.bob shows image

- PV: 13SIM1:image1:ArrayData
- Width x Height: 1024 x 1024

– Unsigned

13SIM1: Common Plugins								
Plugin name	Plugin type	Port	Enable	Blocking	Dropped	Free	Rate	
Image1	NDPluginStdArrays	SIM1	Enable	Enable	No	0	20	2.00 More

Area Detector Demo

Setup

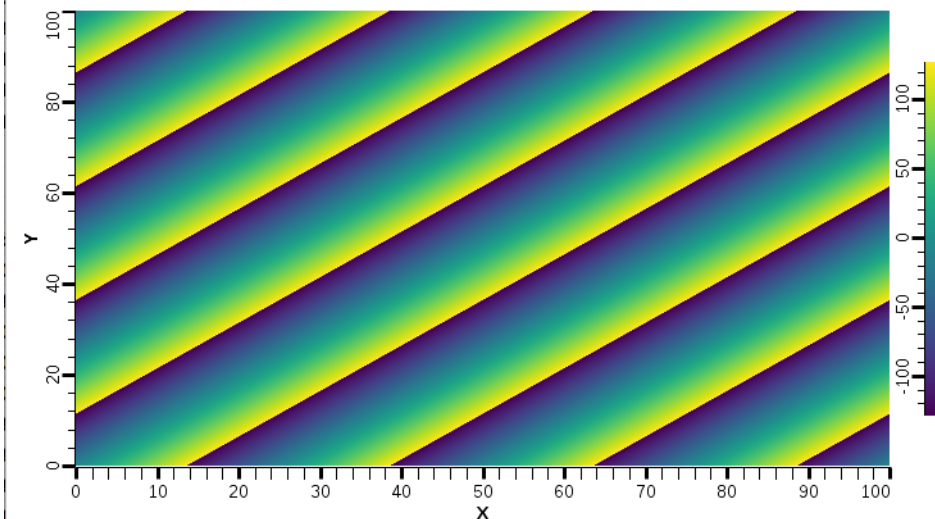
Detector

- 1) cd /home/training/epics-train/examples/AreaDetector
.start_sim_ioc.sh
- 2) Open Detector page
- 3) Press Connect.. "Start"
- 4) Open Plugins.. "All" and "Enable" the NDPluginStdArrays

Start

Stop

Enable



Images: 51911 155.00 Hz

NDPluginOverlay

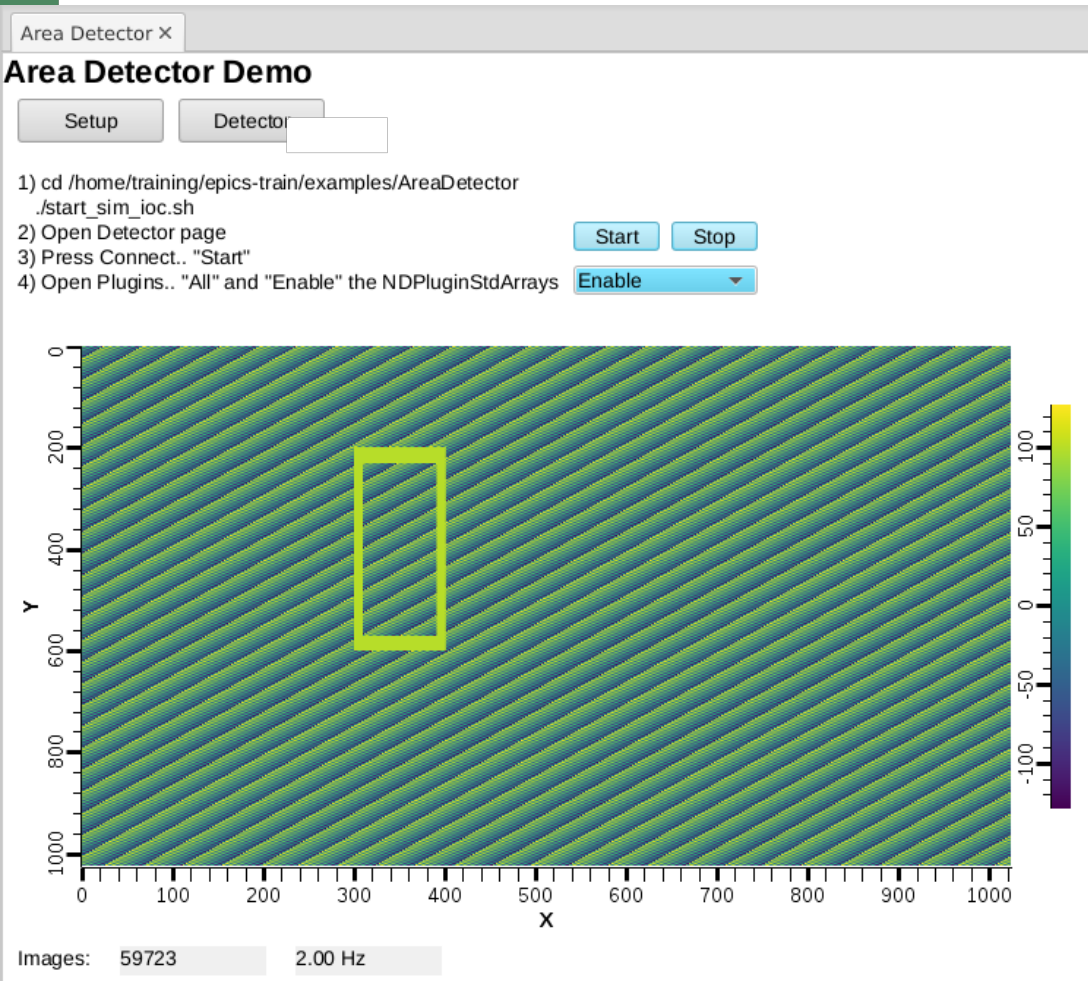
- Adds rectangles, text etc. to image
- On Detector, Plugins, All, find NDPluginOverlay “OVER1”
 - Set its Port to “SIM1”, Enable
 - Change NDPluginStdArrays’s Port to “OVER1”

13SIM1: Common Plugins									
Plugin name	Plugin type	Port	Enable	Blocking	Dropped	Free	Rate		
Image1	NDPluginStdArrays	OVER1	Enable	Enable	No	0	20	2.00	More
<13SIM1:Pva1:Port	<13SIM1:Pva1:PluginType_R	<13SIM1:P	<null>	<13SIM1:Pva	<null>	<13SIM1:Pva	<13SIM1:Pva	<13SIM1:Pva	More
PROC1	NDPluginProcess	SIM1	Disabl	Disable	No	0	20	0.00	More
TRANS1	NDPluginTransform	SIM1	Disabl	Disable	No	0	20	0.00	More
CC1	NDPluginColorConvert	SIM1	Disabl	Disable	No	0	20	0.00	More
CC2	NDPluginColorConvert	SIM1	Disabl	Disable	No	0	20	0.00	More
OVER1	NDPluginOverlay	SIM1	Enable	Enable	No	0	20	2.00	More

- Press “More”, select first of the “Individual Overlays”

NDPluginOverlay.. Overlay #1

Set Use: Yes, Shape: Rectangle, set X and Y as shown



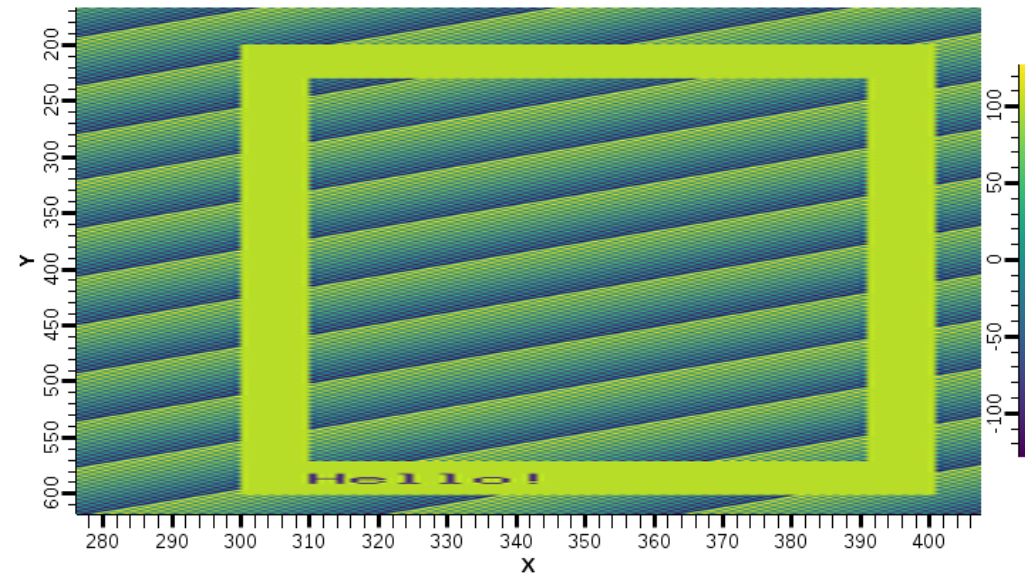
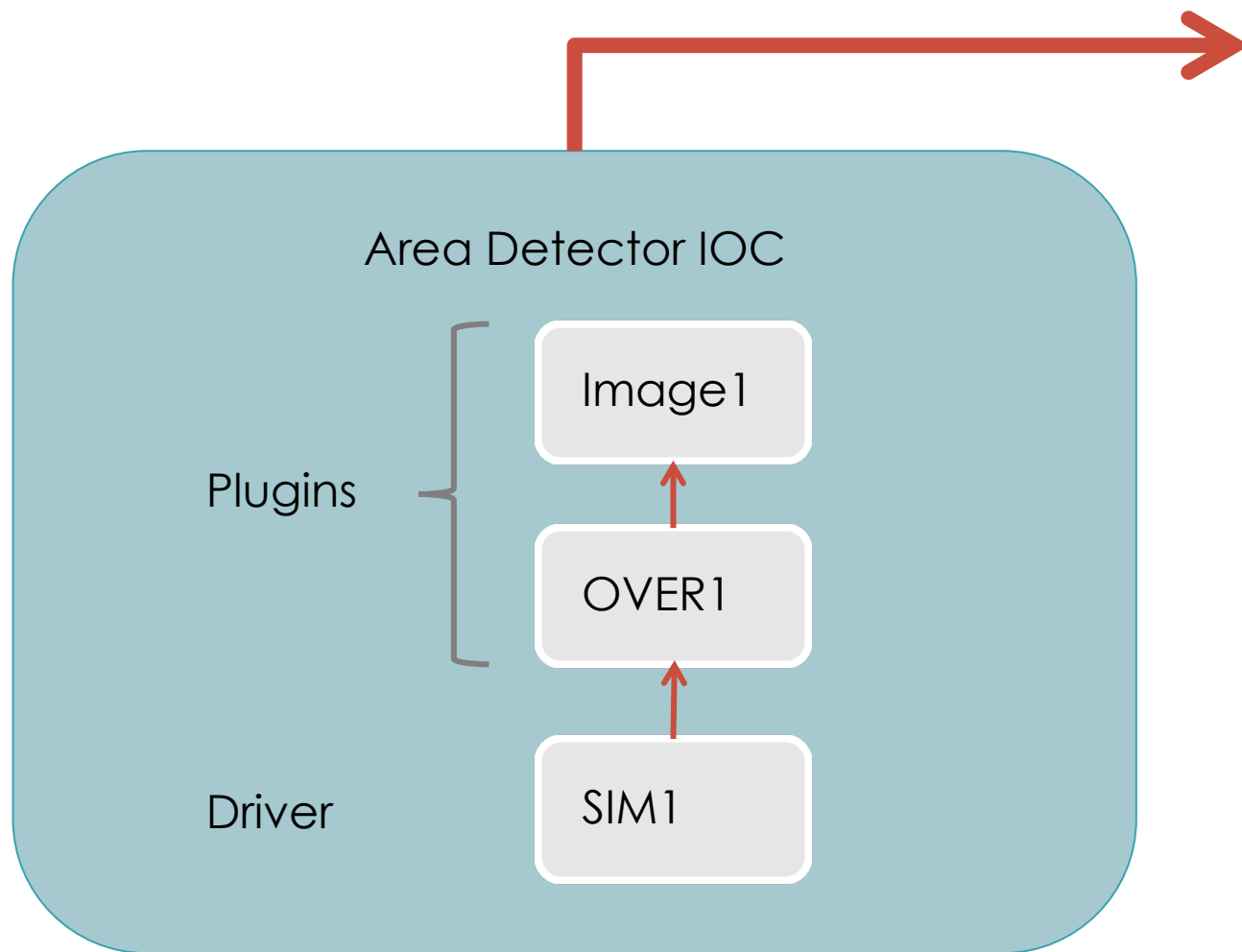
NDOverlayN X

13SIM1:Over1:1:

Use? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		
Name ROI1		
Shape Rectangle <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangle		
Draw mode Set <input type="checkbox"/> Set		
Red 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1		
Green (mono) 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100		
Blue 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1		
Display Text		
Time format %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%03l		
Format example %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%03l		
Font 6x13		

X		Y	
Position 300 <input type="checkbox"/> 300	<input type="text"/>	Position 200 <input type="checkbox"/> 200	<input type="text"/>
Position link <input type="text"/>		Position link <input type="text"/>	
Center 350 <input type="checkbox"/> 350	<input type="text"/>	Center 400 <input type="checkbox"/> 400	<input type="text"/>
Center link <input type="text"/>		Center link <input type="text"/>	
Size 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100	<input type="text"/>	Size 400 <input type="checkbox"/> 400	<input type="text"/>
Size link <input type="text"/>		Size link <input type="text"/>	
Width 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="text"/>	Width 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="text"/>
Width link <input type="text"/>		Width link <input type="text"/>	

What we did



- OVER1 offers 8 overlays:
- 1) Rectangle
 - 2) Text "Hello"
 - 3) ...

Many More Plugins...

- Process
 - Background subtraction, clipping, recursive averaging over N images, ..
- Saving images in various formats
 - Adding data from PVs as “Attributes”
 - PNG, JPEG, TIFF, HDF5, ...
- Serving NDArray via PVA
 - For displays: No need to configure size, data type, ...
 - For ADPvAccess Driver: Process data on different hosts

NDPluginPVA – Serve PVA ‘Image’

- In Plugins, “PVA1”
 - Set its Port to “SIM1” or “OVER1”, Enable
- PVAccess Tests
 - `pvinfo 13SIM1:Pva1:Image`
 - `pvget -r 'dimension' 13SIM1:Pva1:Image`
- In Display
 - Use “Image” widget
 - Set PV
 - No need to configure data size, data type

NDPluginPVA – Serve PVA ‘Image’

The screenshot displays the NDPluginPVA software interface, divided into two main sections: 'Area Detector Demo' and 'Simulation Detector - 13SIM1:cam1'.

Area Detector Demo: This panel includes a 'Detector' and 'Plugins' section with a list of instructions: 1) cd /home/training/epics-train/examples/AreaDetector, 2) Open Detector page, 3) Press Connect.. "Start", and 4) Open Plugins.. "All" and "Enable" the NDPluginStdArrays. Below the instructions are 'Start' and 'Stop' buttons, and an 'Enable' dropdown menu. The main area features a 2D color plot with X and Y axes ranging from 0 to 1000. A color scale on the right indicates intensity from 25000 to 26000. At the bottom, it shows 'Images: 127104' and '120.00 Hz'.

Simulation Detector - 13SIM1:cam1: This panel is divided into several sub-sections: 'Setup', 'Shutter', 'Collect', 'Plugins', 'Readout', and 'Attributes'.

- Setup:** Lists parameters like 'asyn port SIM1', 'EPICS name 13SIM1:cam1', 'Manufacturer Simulated detector', 'Model Basic simulator', 'Serial number No serial number', 'Firmware version No firmware', 'SDK version 2.8.0', 'Driver version 2.8.0', and 'ADCore version 3.3.2'. It shows a 'Connected' status and 'Connect'/'Disconnect' buttons.
- Shutter:** Shows 'Shutter mode None', 'Status: Det. Closed', 'EPICS Closed', 'Open/Close' buttons, and 'Delay: Open 0.000', 'Close 0.000'.
- Collect:** Shows acquisition parameters: 'Exposure time 0.001', 'Acquire period 0.005', '# Images 100', '# Images complete 127104', '# Exp./image 1', 'Image mode Continuous', and 'Trigger mode Internal'. It includes 'Acquire Start' and 'Stop' buttons, and shows '# Queued arrays 0', 'Wait for plugins No', 'Acquire busy Acquiring', 'Detector state 2', 'Time remaining 0.000', 'Image counter 0', and 'Image rate 120.00'. 'Array callbacks' are set to 'Enable'.
- Plugins:** Includes an 'All' button and 'Menu' dropdowns for 'File' and 'ROI'.
- Readout:** A table showing sensor and image parameters:

	X	Y
Sensor size	1024	1024
Binning	1	1
Region start	0	0
Region size	1024	1024
Reverse	No	No
Image size	1024	1024
Image size (bytes)	2097152	
Gain	1.000	1.000
Data type	Int16	Int16
- Attributes:** Includes 'File' and 'Macros' input fields, and a 'Status: File not found' message.

A callout box with a speech bubble points to the 'Readout' table, containing the text: 'Display adapts to image size'.

How is PV Access different?

Custom Data!

Custom PV Data

SNS Beam Lines started to use this in ~2014

```
start_neutrodemo  
pvinfo neutrons
```

Allows fetching just what's needed:

```
# For detector pixel display  
pvget -r 'field(pixel)' neutrons  
pvget -m -r 'field(timeStamp, pixel)' neutrons  
  
# For energy displays  
pvget -m -r 'field(time_of_flight, pixel)' neutrons
```

Custom PV Data in CS-Studio

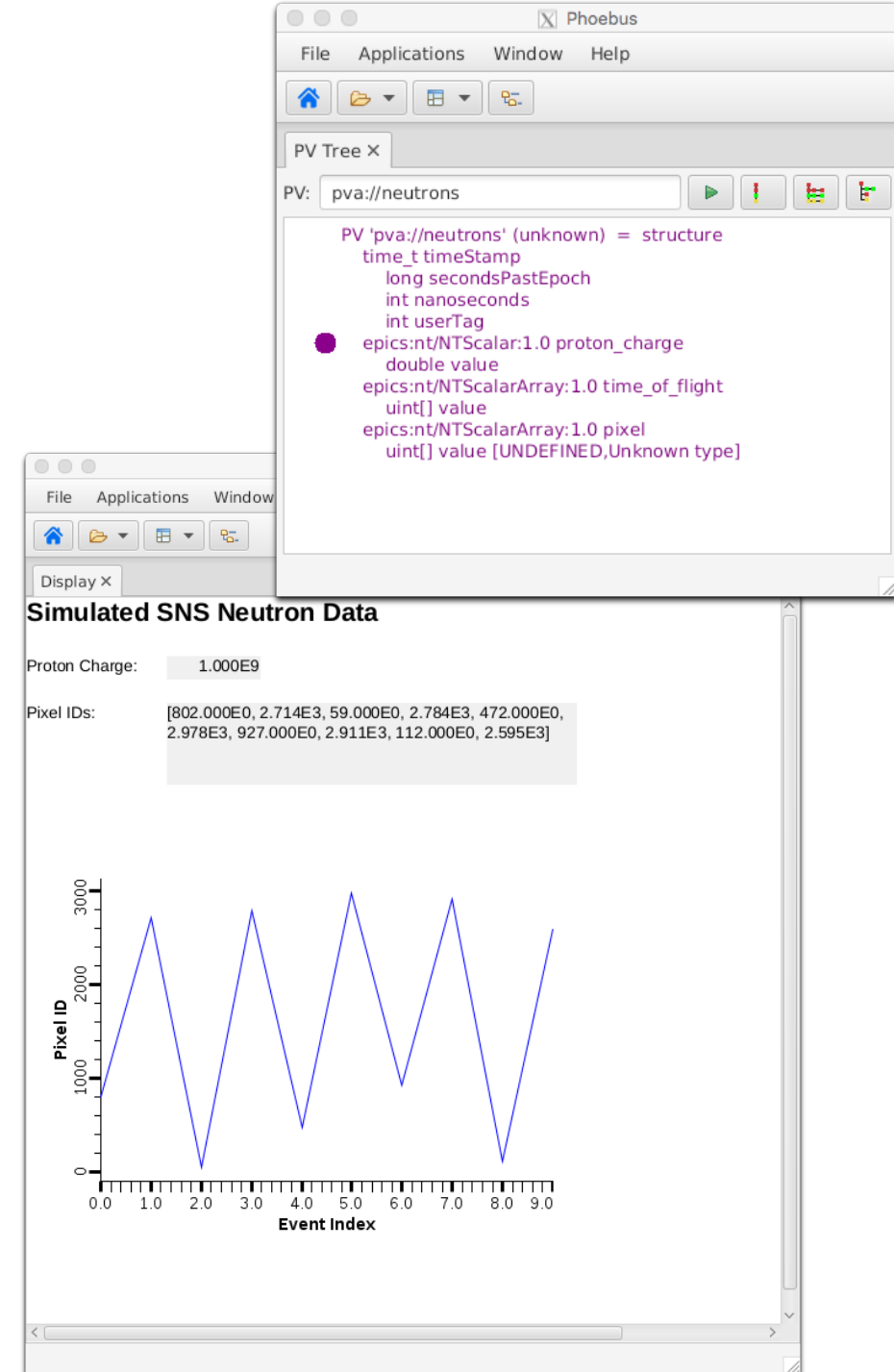
Cannot handle *arbitrary structure*

```
pva://neutrons
```

Can handle fields which are *scalar or array*

```
pva://neutrons/proton_charge
```

```
pva://neutrons/pixel
```



Custom PV Data from IOC Records

```
`makeBaseApp.pl -t example` includes "group",  
see ~/epics-train/examples/ExampleApp/Db/circle.db
```

Calc records `..:circle:x` & `..:circle:y` compute (x, y) coordinate on circle

info() annotations create PV "training:circle" PV as struct { angle, x, y }

PVA "training:circle" updates atomically

```
camonitor training:circle:x training:circle:y separate x, y updates  
pvget -m training:circle will always see  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=1$ 
```

```
cd ~/epics-train/examples/python  
python circle.py
```

Python

PV Access and Python

```
start_iocExample
```

Basic 'get'

```
cd ~/epics-train/examples/python/  
python example1.py
```

'monitor'

```
python example2.py
```


Custom PV Data in Python Client

Python receives data as dictionary, access to any element

```
python neutrons.py
```

Custom PV Data from Python Server

```
# Server  
python server.py
```

```
# Client  
pvinfo pair  
pvget -m -r "x, y" pair
```

Surprisingly easy:

```
pv = PvObject({'x': INT, 'y' : INT})  
  
server = PvaServer('pair', pv)  
  
x = 1  
while True:  
    pv['x'] = x  
    pv['y'] = 2*x  
    server.update(pv)  
    sleep(1)  
    x = x + 1
```

More Examples

Display Builder `pva_server_ramp`

Python code that serves 'pva://ramp' with alarm, prec, timestamp, ...

Display Builder `table_server`

Python code that serves 'pva://table' as "NTTable"

→ Impractical to replace all regular IOCs with python,
but useful when custom data is needed

Ongoing Work

- PVA Gateway
- Access Security
- Normative Type details: 'format', precision, ...
- Database: Support PVA links.
`field(INP, "pva://other_record")`

EPICS 7

EPICS 'base'

Records,
Device Support,
Channel Access,
softloc

+

EPICS 'V4'

PVAccess,
softlocPVA

- No need to worry about existing R3.x setups
- You may start using PVAccess
 - Images
 - Custom Data
- Good Python support
- CS-Studio is one of the early 'bilingual' tools