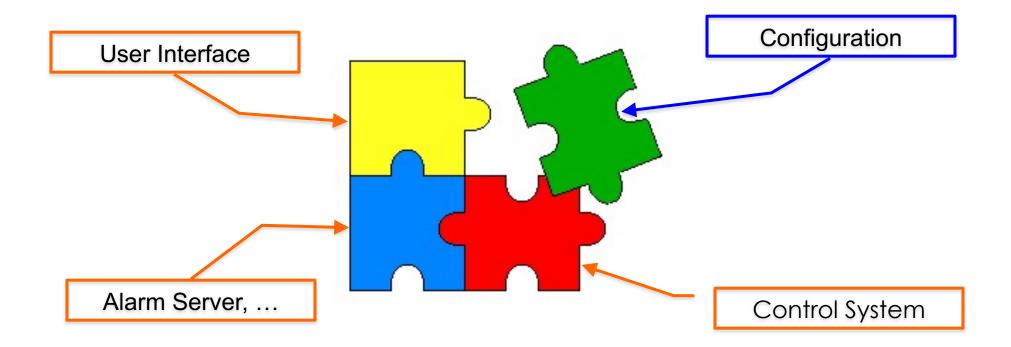




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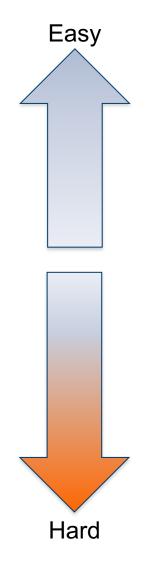


### Alarm System Components

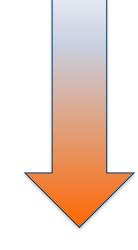


# Levels Of Complexity

- Use the Alarm System
  - Control Room operator
- Configure the Alarm System
  - Certain operators, IOC engineers
- Alarm System Setup
  - CS-Studio maintainer for site
- Coming up with a good configuration
  - Everybody



# Creating a good Alarm Configuration





B. Hollifield, E. Habibi, "Alarm Management: Seven Effective Methods for Optimum Performance", ISA, 2007

# Alarm Philosophy

#### Goal:

Help operators take correct actions

- Alarms with guidance, related displays
- Manageable alarm rate (<150/day)
- Operators will respond to every alarm (corollary to manageable rate)

## What's a valid alarm?

<u>DOES IT REQUIRE</u> IMMEDIATE OPERATOR ACTION?

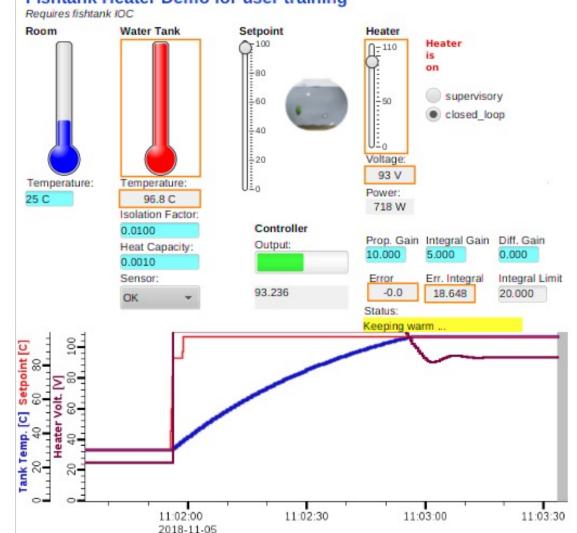
- What action? Alarm guidance!

- Not "make elog entry", "tell next shift", ...
- Consequence of not reacting?
- How much time to react?

# Fishtank Example

- Heater Voltage alarms at high PID drive
- Tank Temperature alarms at 70 (MINOR) and 100 (MAJOR)

# Which one is a good alarm trigger PV?



Fishtank Heater Demo for user training

#### How are alarms added?

- Alarm triggers: PVs on IOCs
  - But more than just setting HIGH, HIHI, HSV, HHSV
  - HYST is good idea
  - Dynamic limits, enable based on machine state,...

<u>Requires thought, communication,</u> <u>documentation</u>

- Added to alarm server with
  - Guidance: How to respond
  - Related screen: Reason for alarm (limits, ...), link to screens mentioned in guidance
  - Link to rationalization info (wiki)

### Example: Elevated Temp/Press/Res.Err./...

- Immediate action required?
  - Do something to prevent interlock trip
- Impact, Consequence?
  - Beam off: Reset & OK, 5 minutes?
  - Cryo cold box trip: Off for a day?
- Time to respond?
  - 10 minutes to prevent interlock?

- MINOR? MAJOR?
- Guidance: "Open Valve 47 a bit, ..."
- Related Displays: Screen that shows Temp, Valve, ...

# Avoid Multiple Alarm Levels

- Analog PVs for Temp/Press/Res.Err./...:
  - Easy to set LOLO, LOW, HIGH, HIHI
- Consider:
  - Do they require significantly different operator actions?
  - Will there be a lot of time after the HIGH to react before a follow-up HIHI alarm?
- In most cases, HIGH & HIHI only double the alarm traffic
  - Set only HSV to generate single, early alarm
  - Adding HHSV alarm assuming that the first one is ignored only worsens the problem

# Water Tower, Bad Example

• Level < 30%: Minor/Low Alarm "Try to raise water level"

• Level <25%: Major/LoLo Alarm "Really, try to raise the water level NOW"

#### → Nearly same reason and guidance, should be one alarm



# Water Tower, Better Example

- Level < 50%: Minor/Low Alarm "Check if auto-topup pumps which should keep water level above 50% are running. If they are, try to reduce water consumption by disabling unnecessary users like lawn sprinkler and guest house water feature. If they aren't, call Fred @ 567-987"
- Level <25%: Major/LoLo Alarm "Water level is approaching minimum required for fire suppression systems. Perform fast machine shutdown, procedure 4812, and inform operations leader."

# Bad Example: Old SNS 'MEBT' Alarms

 Each amplifier trip: 3 quasi identical alarms, no guidance

Alan Justice for IOC

 Rethought w/ subsystem engineer, IOC programmer and operators: 1 better alarm

FrontPage RecentChanges FindPage HelpContents LogOut HPRF_PA_A	larm	
dit (Text) Comments Info Add Link Attachments More Actions:	\$	
Alarm PV: MEBT_RF:Bnch*:V_P	nt_PA	
Purpose of Alarm		
Indicates MEBT high power RF amplifier problem: Plate voltage drop sufficient RF to cavity.	oped, so amplifier won't l	be able to provide
Operator Guidance		
<ul> <li>Verify that the plate voltage is indeed off.</li> <li>Tum OFF the plate voltage through EPICS.</li> <li>At the amplifer, observe the fuses to determine which phase/ph</li> <li>Change all three fuses according to procedure.</li> <li>Tum on plate voltage.</li> <li>Ram pu oRF power slowly.</li> <li>After two fuse changes, call for RF support.</li> </ul>	nases blew.	
Failure Consequence		
Minor Consequence: Beam will be off while MEBT is off, but recovery fuses are replaced.	y is usually quick as soo	on as for example the
Operator Response Time Available		
The sooner operators respond, the sooner beam is back up. Since th sooner they're called, the better.	is might require calling F	RF personnel, the
Contacts		

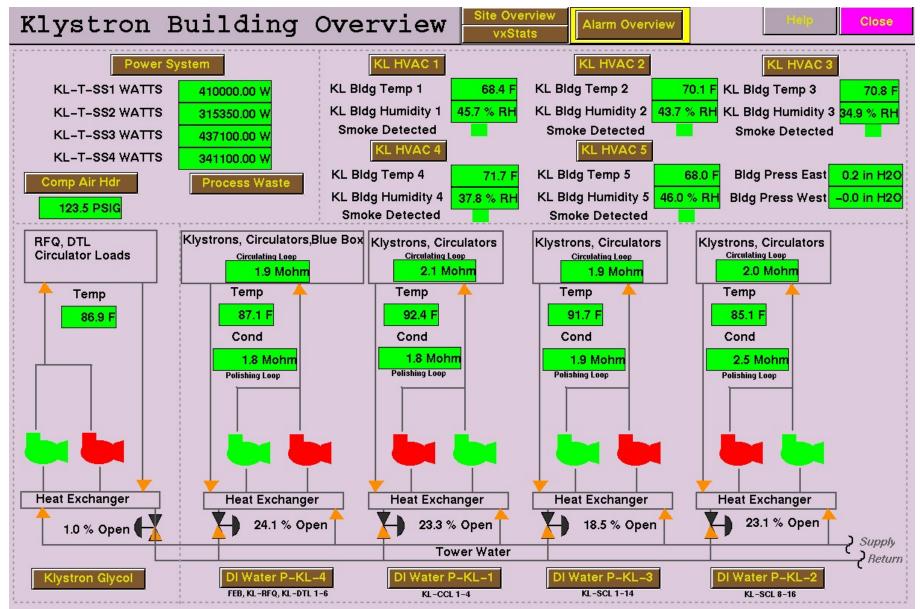
#	Date	Туре	Name Severity	TEXT
1	2009-03-16 13:46:20.255	talk	MAJOR	MAJOR alarm: MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
2	2009-03-16 13:46:19.962	talk	MINOR	MINOR alarm: MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
3	2009-03-16 13:45:56.241	talk	MAJOR	MAJOR alarm: S C L 18 modulator in standby
4	2009-03-16 13:45:25.963	talk	MAJOR	MAJOR alarm: MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
5	2009-03-16 13:45:25.891	talk	MINOR	MINOR alarm: MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
6	2009-03-16 13:45:25.884	talk	MAJOR	MAJOR alarm: MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
7	2009-03-16 13:23:09.202	talk	MINOR	MINOR alarm: DTL 3 RCCS CV one valve open limit is exceeded

MEBT_RF:Bnch02:V_Plt_PA	MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
MEBT_RF:Bnch02:V_Fil_PA	MEBBIT two power amplifier trip
MEBT_RF:Bnch02:I_Plt_PA	MEBBIT two power amplifier trip

PV Name:	MEBT_RF:Bnch02:V_Plt_PA					
Record Type: Boot Date:	ai		IOC Name: Boot File:	fe-ctl-ioc2 nebt/R2-2-1/db/rfq-mebt.d		
	2009-1-23.10.	40. 6. <mark>0</mark>				
Field	DBD Type	Value in File		Live Value		
VAL						
LINR	DBF_MENU	LINEAR		LINEAR		
HSV	DBF_MENU	MINOR		MINOR		
HHSV	DBF_MENU	MAJOR		MAJOR		
MDEL	DBF_DOUBLE	0.005		0.00		
INP	DBF_INLINK	@0xe 1 3 6		@0xe 1 3 6		
EGU	DBF_STRING	kV		kV		
LOLO	DBF_DOUBLE	6.5		5.00		
LSV	DBF_MENU	MINOR		MINOR		
PREC	DBF_SHORT	2		2		
LOPR	DBF_DOUBLE	0.0		0.00		
DESC	DBF_STRING	PA Plate V		PA Plate V		
SCAN	DBF_MENU	I/O Intr		I/O Intr		
DTYP	DBF_DEVICE	Group3 C		Group3 C		
HOPR	DBF_DOUBLE	10.0		10.00		
EGUL	DBF_DOUBLE	-10.75		-10.75		
LOW	DBF_DOUBLE	6.8		5.20		
LLSV	DBF_MENU	MAJOR		MAJOR		
EGUF	DBF_DOUBLE	10.75		10.75		
HIHI	DBF_DOUBLE	7.5		7.50		
HIGH	DBF_DOUBLE	7.2		7.20		

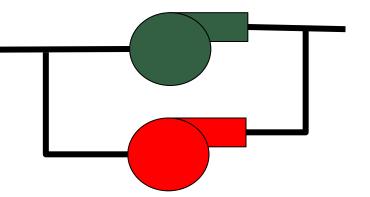
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#### Alarms for Redundant Pumps



# Alarm Generation: Redundant Pumps the wrong way

- Control System
  - Pump1 on/off status
  - Pump2 on/off status

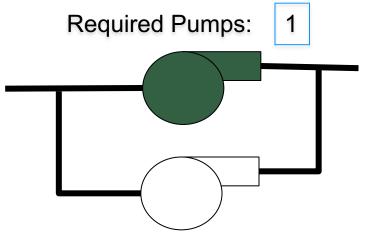


- Simple Config setting: Pump Off => Alarm:
  - It's normal for the 'backup' to be off
  - Both running is usually bad as well
    - Except during tests or switchover
  - During maintenance, both can be off

# Redundant Pumps

- Control System
  - Pump1 on/off status
  - Pump2 on/off status
  - Number of running pumps
  - Configurable number of desired pumps

- Alarm System: Running == Desired?
  - ... with delay to handle tests, switchover
- Same applies to devices that are only needed on-demand



# Create Alarms in PLC or in IOC?

```
# Read just the value
record(ai, "plc value")
{
    field(DTYP, "EtherIP")
    field(INP, "@plc tags[42]")
# Get alarm indicator from PLC
# and turn into MINOR alarm
record(bi, "plc alarm")
{
    field(DTYP, "EtherIP")
    field(INP, "@plc alarms[42]")
    field(OSV, "MINOR")
}
# Optionally, expose the alarm threshold
# Omit this to hide that in the PLC
record(ai, "plc threshold")
{
    field(DTYP, "EtherIP")
    field(INP, "@plc limits[42]")
```

```
# All in one record
record(ai, "plc_value")
{
    field(DTYP, "EtherIP")
    field(INP, "@plc tags[42]")
    field(HIGH, "95")
    field(HSV, "MINOR")
    field(HYST, "5")
}
```

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# Create Alarms in PLC or in IOC?



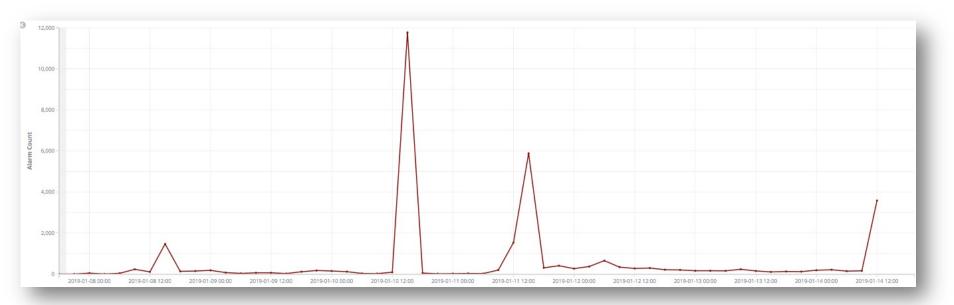


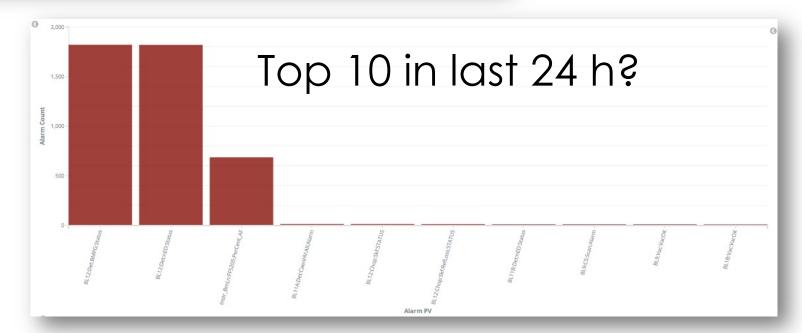
"In IOC is simpler, plus allows knowledgeable users to see configuration (HIGH, HYST, ..) and even change it"

"You're right, but interlocks are not alarms. Keep your interlocks in the PLC and show the status via records. Use the IOC for alarms that are meant to help operators, which operators might have to adjust" "But this is an important interlock, it's handled by the PLC, and nobody should be able to change it from the outside"



# Review: How Many alarms in last week?





# Suggested Roles

- Alarms should help operators take correct actions
  - ➔ Operators can disable alarms, update guidance
  - ➔ Operations leader adds trigger PVs to alarm system, with guidance and display links
- Subsystem expert can suggest alarms, describe their purpose and guidance for handling them
- Control system engineer creates/configures PVs and displays

# Summary

- Easy to use
  - Check alarms in Table, Tree, Panel
  - Fix it: Read Guidance, use Display Links
  - ✓ Acknowledge
- Configuration
  - Can be changed online
  - Operators can update guidance, add better display links
- Alarm System Setup
  - Somewhat Involved, but only once
- Producing a good configuration
  - Hard, never ending

