

# Acknowledgements



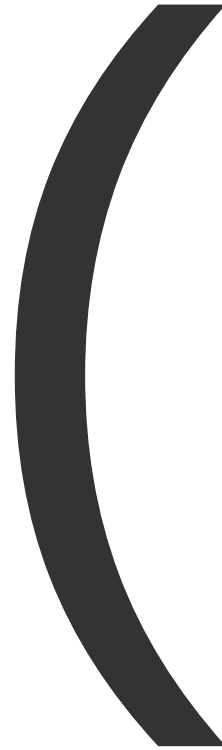
- GSI Timing Team: Enkhbold Ochirsuren, Marcus Zweig, Martin Skorsky, Mathias Kreider, Stefan Rauch, Alexander Hahn, Michael Reese, Frederic Ameil
- GSI ACC IT Team: Peter Pfister, Christoph Handel ...
- CERN Team: Greg Daniluk, Maciej Lipinski ...
- External: Alessandro Rubini, Adam Wujek ...

A detailed wireframe model of a particle accelerator, showing a complex network of pipes, chambers, and structural elements. A large, prominent circular section is highlighted in the foreground, showing the internal structure of a ring-shaped accelerator.

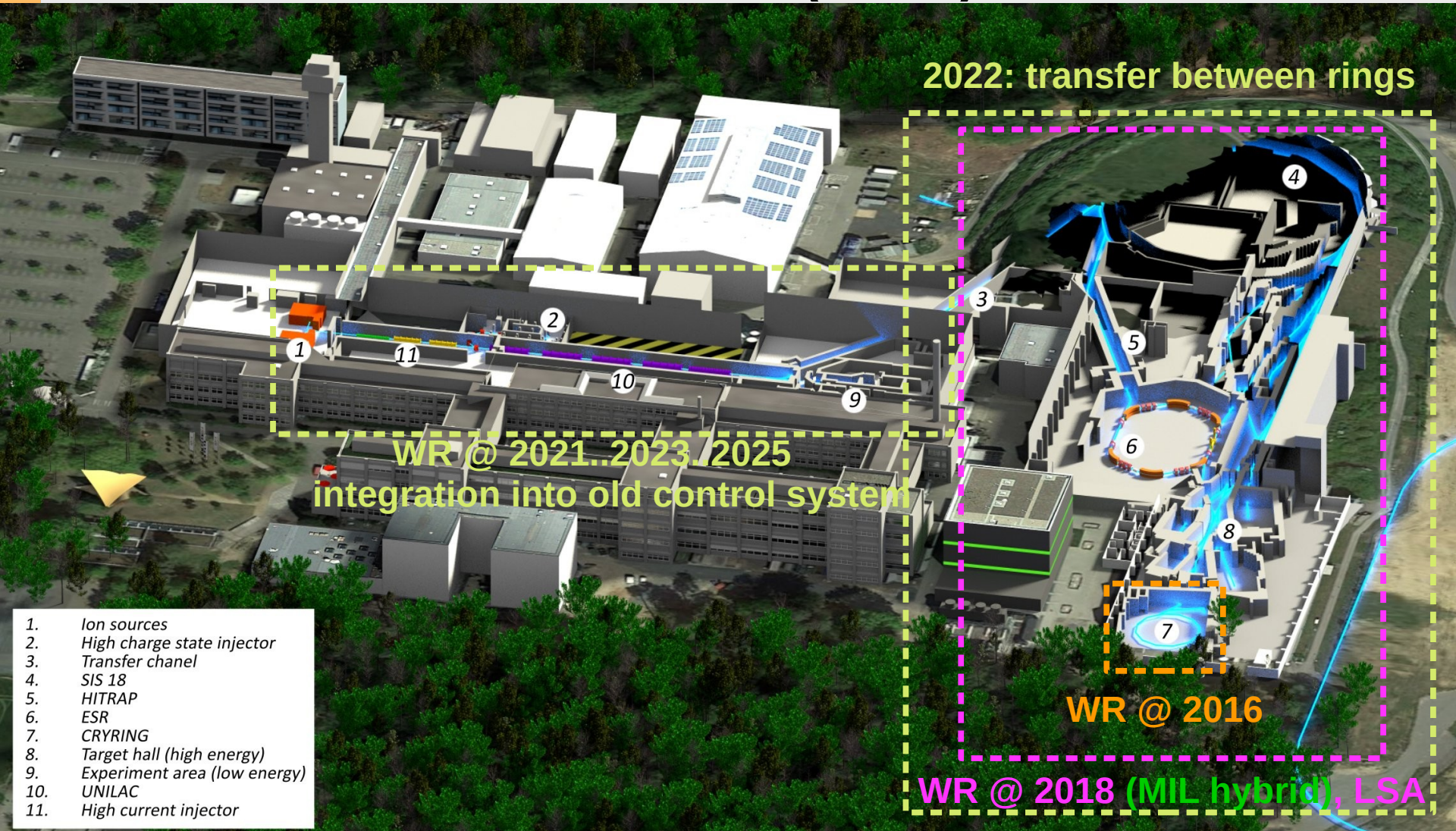
# Operational Experience with a WR-based Timing System

- Today: Beam-Time 2022
- Introduction General Machine Timing
- Setup
- Status

# General Machine Timing (Some Background)



# FAIR Phase 0: Operation in 2016..22 ... Synchronization of Equipment and Transfer between Machines (new!)



1. Ion sources
2. High charge state injector
3. Transfer channel
4. SIS 18
5. HITRAP
6. ESR
7. CRYRING
8. Target hall (high energy)
9. Experiment area (low energy)
10. UNILAC
11. High current injector

# General Machine Timing

- time distribution
- clock distribution
  - mostly out of scope
  - dedicated system by Ring-RF
- Machine Timing Event: DM telegram
  - Condition: index
  - Action: configured, executed on-time

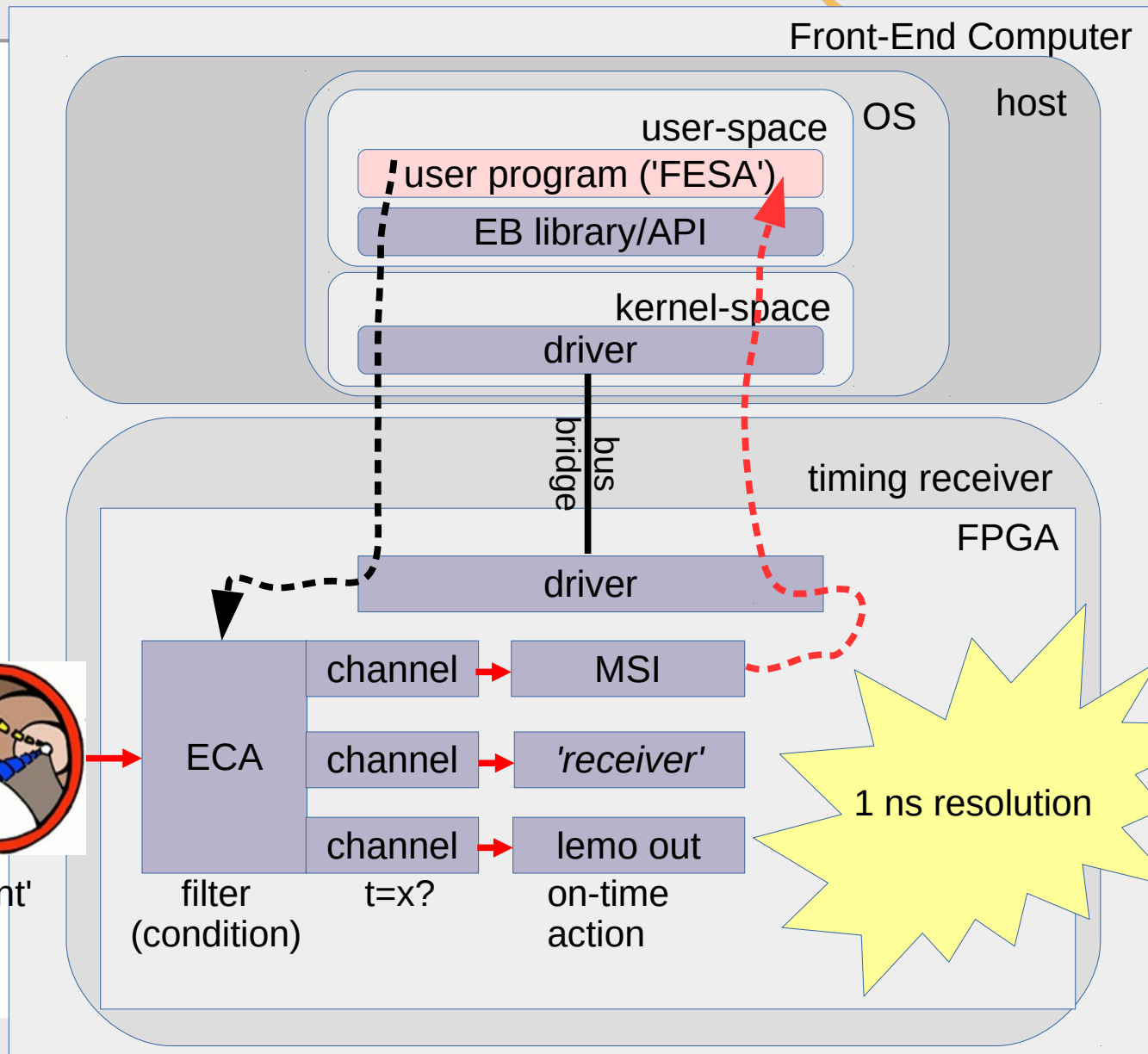
Data Master

broadcast telegrams

- index
- deadline (ns)
- ...



'event'

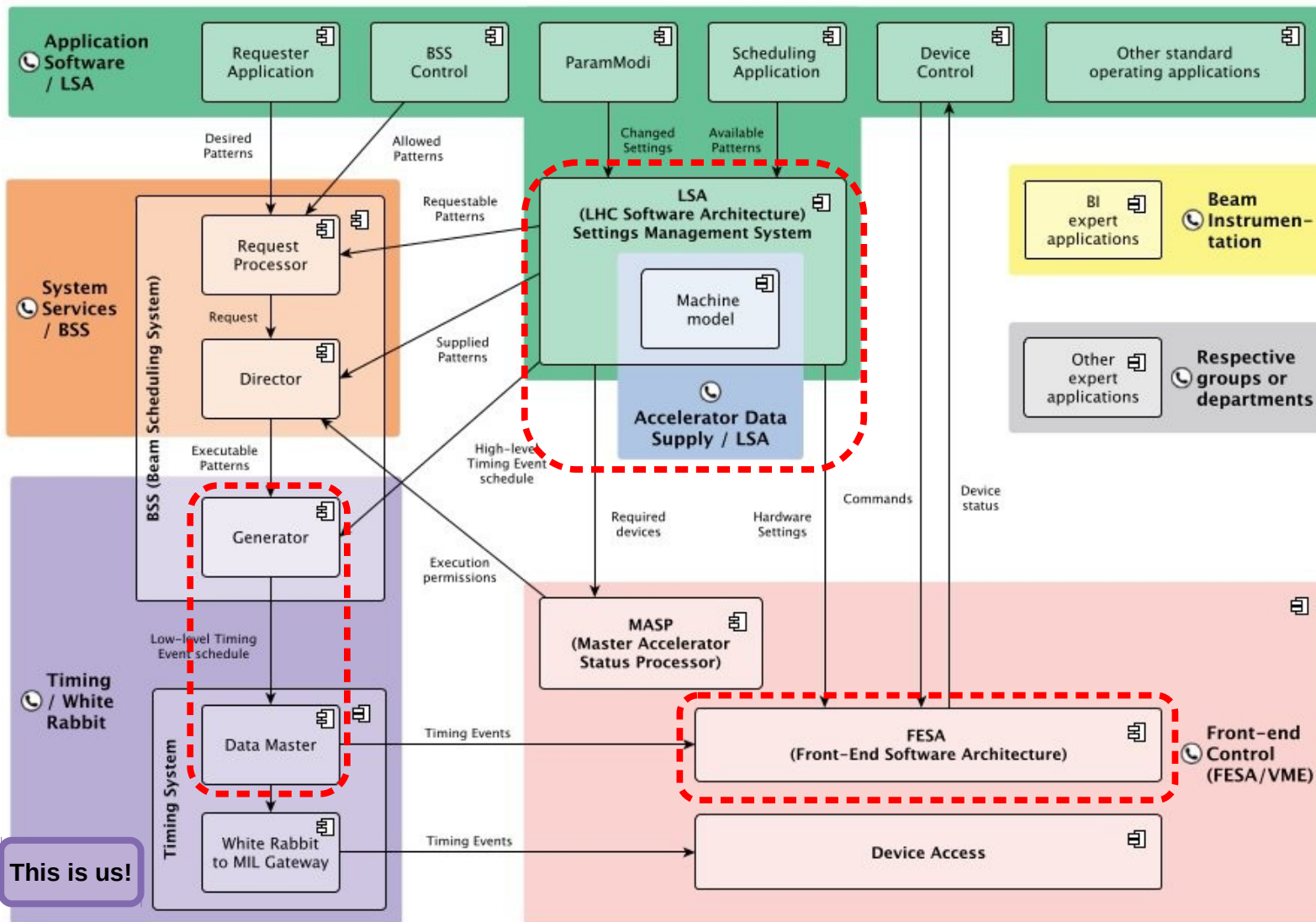


# Accelerator Control System – On-Call Service by Seven Distinct Teams

## Who you gonna call?



Important for Machine Timing



**What is this?  
What is it good for?**

This is a simplified view on (a part of) the control system's architecture, created with the intention to help you make an educated guess on who to call when something's not working. If you're not sure, don't worry. It'll take time to get to know the new control system structures and no one will get mad if you call the "wrong" group.

Please be aware that the diagram is focused on certain areas of the control system and consequently, other equally important components are missing. Also, consider this diagram to be work-in-progress. If you'd like to contribute, see below.

**What do the symbols mean?**

The boxes symbolize applications, components or subsystems of the control system. The arrows stand for data flows between them. The colored regions represent areas of responsibility. The terms next to the telephone icons are taken from FSN (when switched to English) and may help you look up the on-call number you need to dial.

**Who can I ask about it?**

If you have any questions, comments, suggestions or corrections regarding this diagram, please feel free to call Hanno at -3089 or write to [h.huether@gsi.de](mailto:h.huether@gsi.de).

**Thanks!**

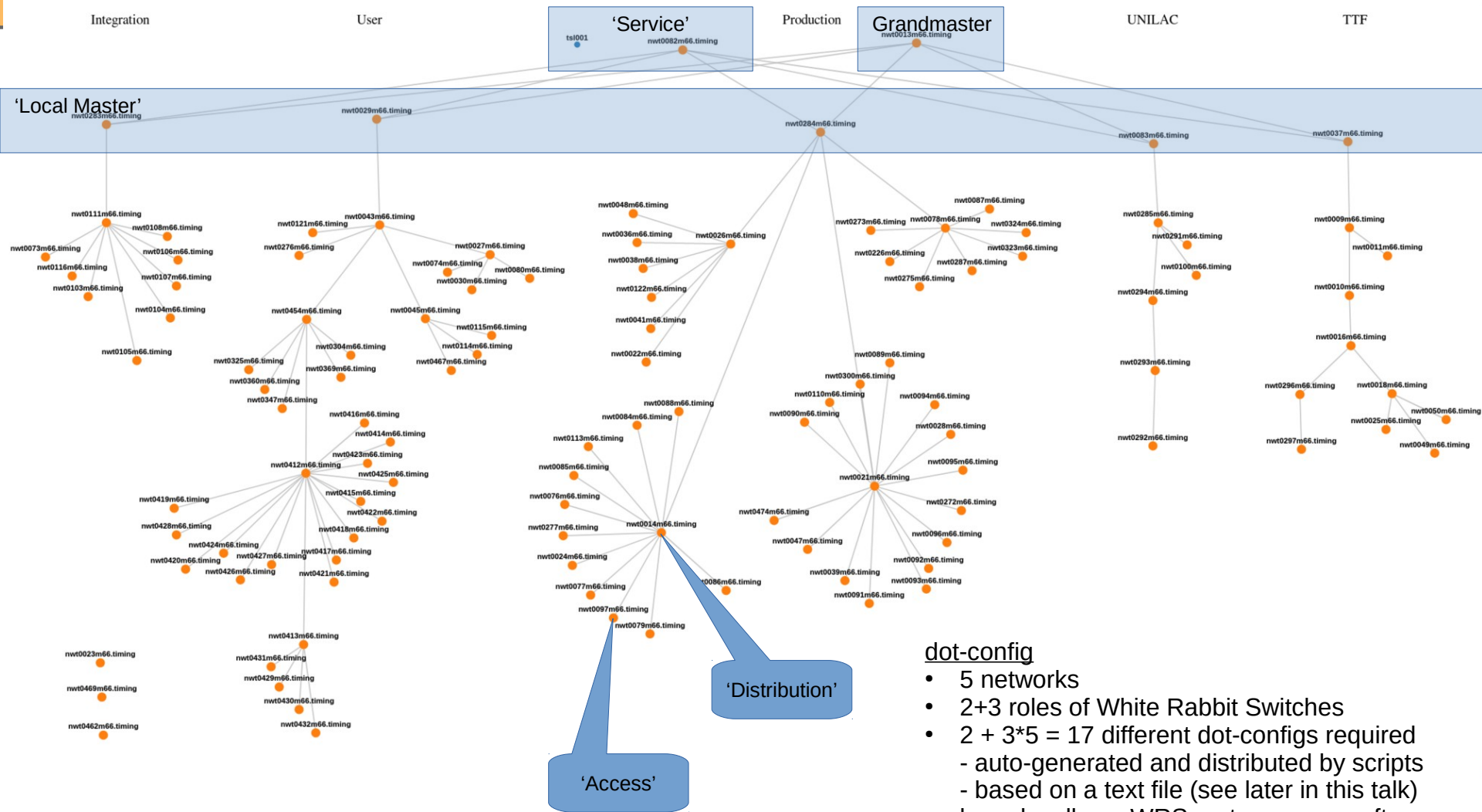
This is us!



- need common notion of time: WR-PTP
- broadcast of 'timing messages' with upper bound latency
- no distributed clocks (can do clocks of constant frequencies at nodes)
- ~116 White Rabbit Switches
- five White Rabbit networks
  - Production (49): operation of accelerator facility (ring machines)
  - UNILAC (7): operation of injector (linacs)
  - Integration (10): control system testing
  - User (39): development, labs, ...
  - Timing Test Facility (11): timing system testing
- 311 ... 1619 nodes (presently seen ... registered)
- simple node management (interface for main control room)
- don't trust nodes: simple security (VLANs, 802.1X)



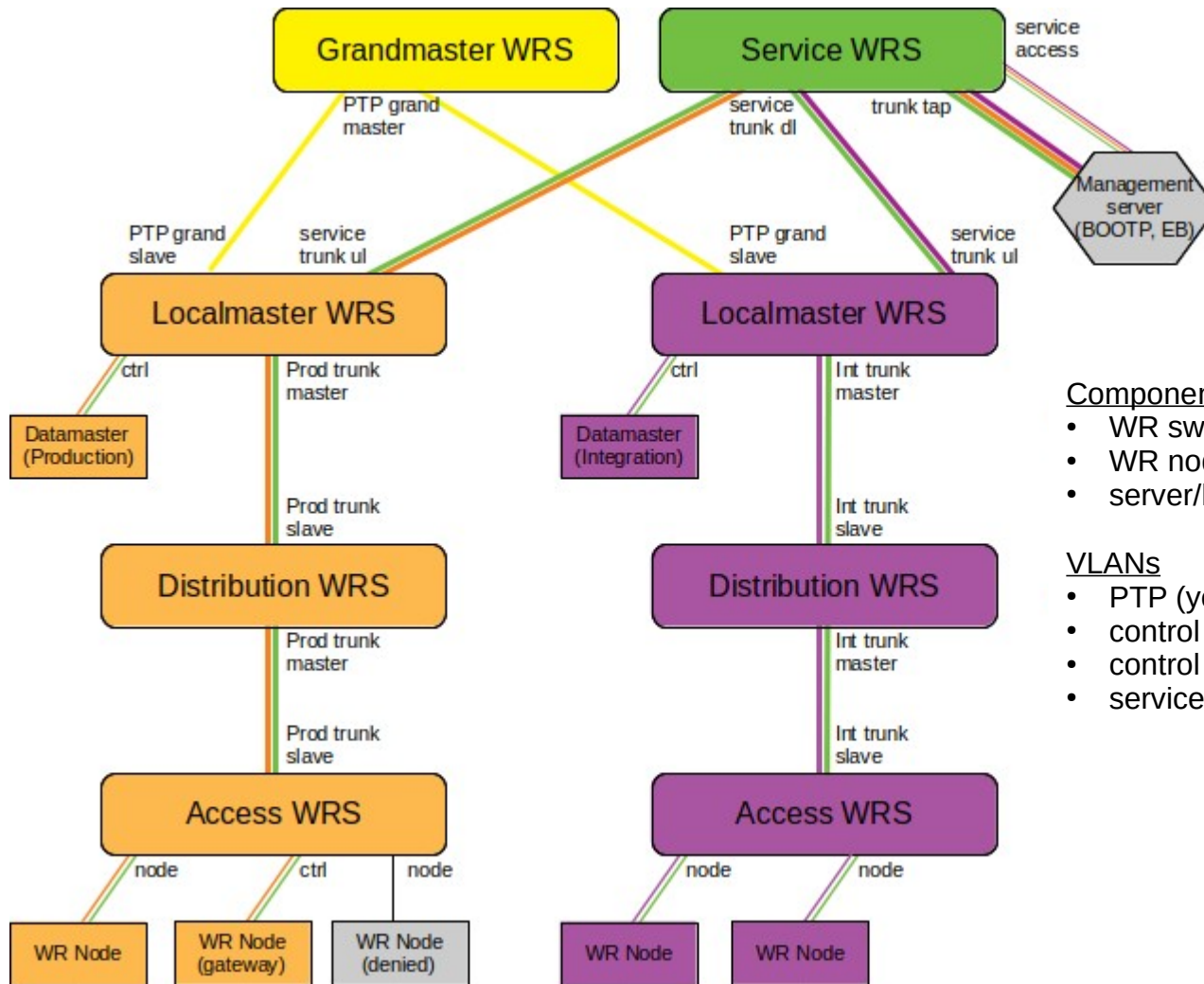
# White Rabbit Switches: Five Roles



## dot-config

- 5 networks
- 2+3 roles of White Rabbit Switches
- $2 + 3 \cdot 5 = 17$  different dot-configs required
  - auto-generated and distributed by scripts
  - based on a text file (see later in this talk)
- keep locally on WRS: auto-recovery after blackout must not depend on other infrastructure

# Roles and VLANs



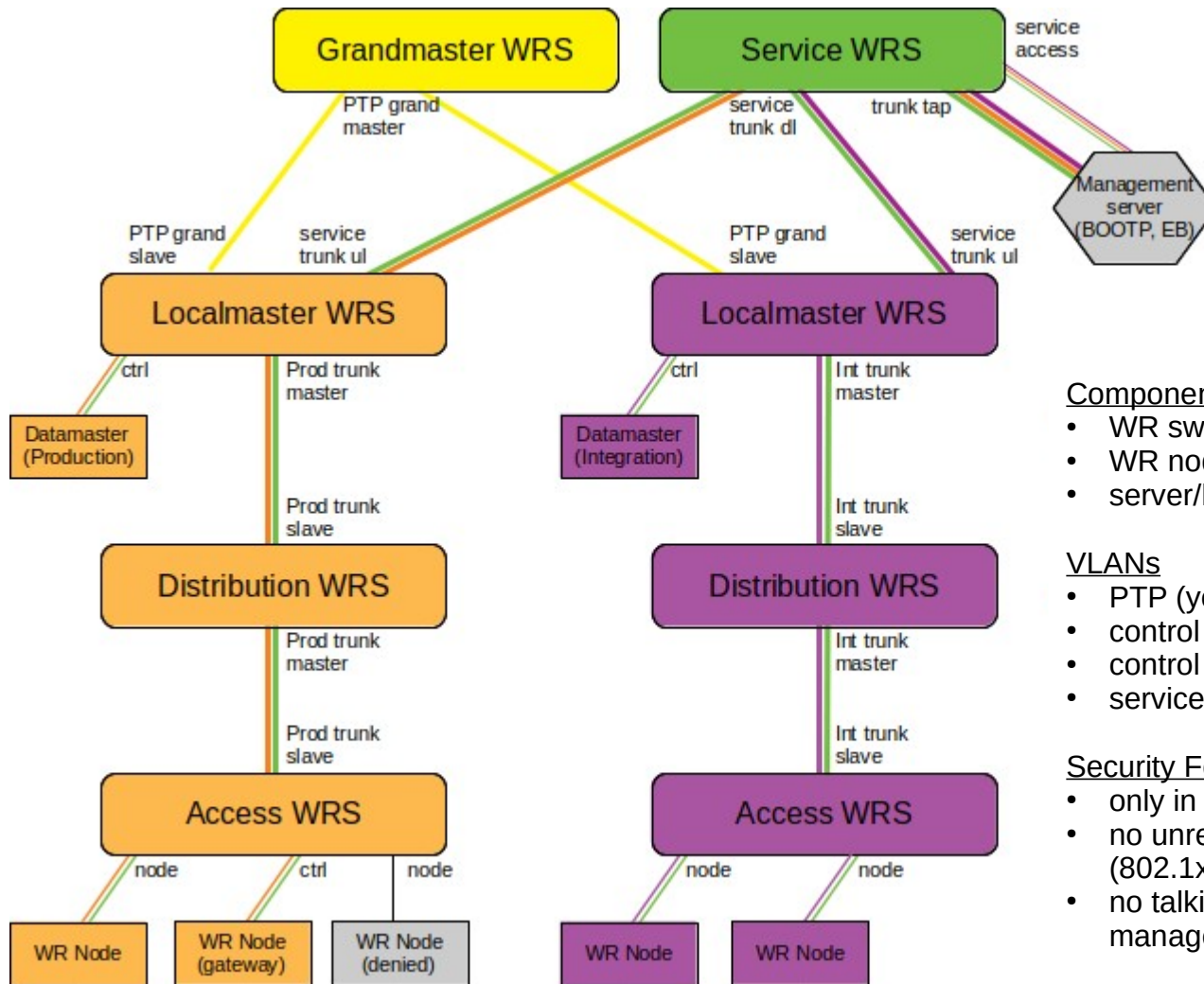
## Components

- WR switches (boxes)
- WR nodes (rectangles)
- server/host/IT (hexagon)

## VLANs

- PTP (yellow)
- control #1, production (orange)
- control #2, integration (magenta)
- service, 2 \* uni-directional (lime)

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## Security Features for Regular Nodes

- only in **service VLAN**
- no unregistered nodes in service VLAN (802.1x)
- no talking to other nodes – only to management master

We don't trust nodes ...

# Integration into IT Environment No Need to Reinvent the Wheel



TL;DR: This worked out extremely well

Detailed version:

- idea: maximize use of IT infrastructure managed by IT colleagues
- approach: White Rabbit switch should behave like a normal IT switch
- contribution/help by Alessandro Rubini, Adam Wujek and Christoph Handel

# Integration into IT Environment

## Accelerator IT and Central IT



they provide ...

- IP backend, dedicated unique subnets and VLANs on the GSI campus
- redundant DHCP/BOOTP servers for all WRS and nodes
- redundant name servers for all WRS and nodes
- redundant Radius servers (VLANs)
- protected White Rabbit switch management network (,plug-and-play‘)
- (central firewall management)
- management server for all White Rabbit networks
- FNT-command: tool for documenting installations
- Icinga: WRS monitoring (health)
- Grafana: monitoring of key parameters
- Netdisco: network auto-discovery of switches and nodes (really cool!)
- web server: remote management (dedicated tools)
- all integrated into accelerator IT infrastructure: user roles, accounts, security, **maintenance**
- ...

# Integration into IT Environment: Tasks Timing Group



- provide and deploy WRS dot-config, firmware, ...
- maintain lists of WRS and nodes (IP, MAC, name, comment)
  - text file, internal git repo
  - imported (git pull) into IP-backend by IT twice per hour
  - simple text files for basic infrastructure – no database; why?  
database depends on network, not available after blackout  
network shall not depend on database
- provide/install/document/maintain/operate WR network
  - cables, fibres, SFPs, switches
  - includes planning of cable routes interconnecting WR switches as well as power, cooling and space in racks
  - N.B.: labeling of cables and documentation are major tasks
- node development
  - involved in hardware development
  - provide gateway, drivers, API
  - registration of nodes at White Rabbit networks is not with IT, but with us (upon requests by users)  
remark: MAC based authentication via 802.1x
  - not our task: installation, operation or monitoring of nodes; done by users

# 2022: Experience from Operation I

- the usual preparation
  - **data master and nodes**: feature freeze, **release**; 6 months prior beam time (iterative process together with FESA colleagues)
  - **WRS**: ask Adam Wujek to synthesize firmware with latest fixes and stuff, update dot-config, testing ...; deployment only in dedicated and rare **maintenance windows**
  - **'integration tests'** with all control system layers; 3-4 months prior beam time
  - several 'dry-runs' for severe testing at full scale with real equipment, 1-2 months ...
- 24/7 operation
  - **~6 months of beam operation, including on-call service**
  - shutdown operation, no on-call service
- White Rabbit: flawless operation; diagnostic module in FPGA: no known failures

node	ebStatus	up	time [s]	offset[ms]	sync	dtMax	link	uptime[h]	stallMax	gwBuild	MAC	#lock
scuxl0005t	ok	1	1648037995	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1011.40	32.9	6.1.2	00267b0003ba	00000
scuxl0006t	ok	1	1648037995	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1269.66	32.9	6.1.2	00267b00039a	00000
scuxl0013t	ok	1	1648037995	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1539.13	32.9	6.1.2	00267b00030d	00000
scuxl0015t	ok	1	1648037996	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1632.00	32.9	6.1.2	00267b00039c	00000
scuxl0016t	ok	1	1648037996	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1702.12	32.9	6.1.2	00267b000310	00000
scuxl0020t	ok	1	1648037996	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	48.01	32.9	6.2.1	00267b0003cf	00000
scuxl0021t	ok	1	1648037996	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	282.61	32.9	6.1.2	00267b00038d	00000
scuxl0023t	ok	1	1648037996	36996	TRACKING	16	UP	47.98	32.9	6.2.1	00267b0003a7	00000
scuxl0025t	ok	1	1648037997	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1515.21	32.8	6.1.2	00267b0003b1	00000
scuxl0026t	ok	1	1648037997	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1799.34	32.8	6.1.2	00267b0003de	00000
scuxl0027t	ok	1	1648037997	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	360.45	32.9	6.1.2	00267b0003bf	00000
scuxl0053t	TIMEOUT	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
scuxl0068t	ok	1	1648038019	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	3410.61	0.0	6.1.2	00267b0003aa	00000
scuxl0116t	ok	1	1648038034	36997	TRACKING	719476720	UP	3386.58	32.9	6.1.2	00267b0003bb	00008
scuxl0118t	ok	1	1648038034	36997	TRACKING	16	UP	1269.68	32.9	6.1.2	00267b000376	00000
...												

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- 24/7 operation
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- White Rabbit: flawless operation; diagnostic module in FPGA: no known failures
- our nodes don't like reboot of WRS: in ~10% of case 'no lock' or 'no link'
  - sometimes ifconfig down/up of the WRS port helps
  - better: power-cycle node
  - not a real issue as WRS work reliably
- our data master failed once
- sometimes the OS of Front-End Computers hangs up (not White Rabbits fault); work-around for missing management interface of FECs: 'eb-reset' via WR network



# 2022: Experience from Operation II

We have been lucky too:

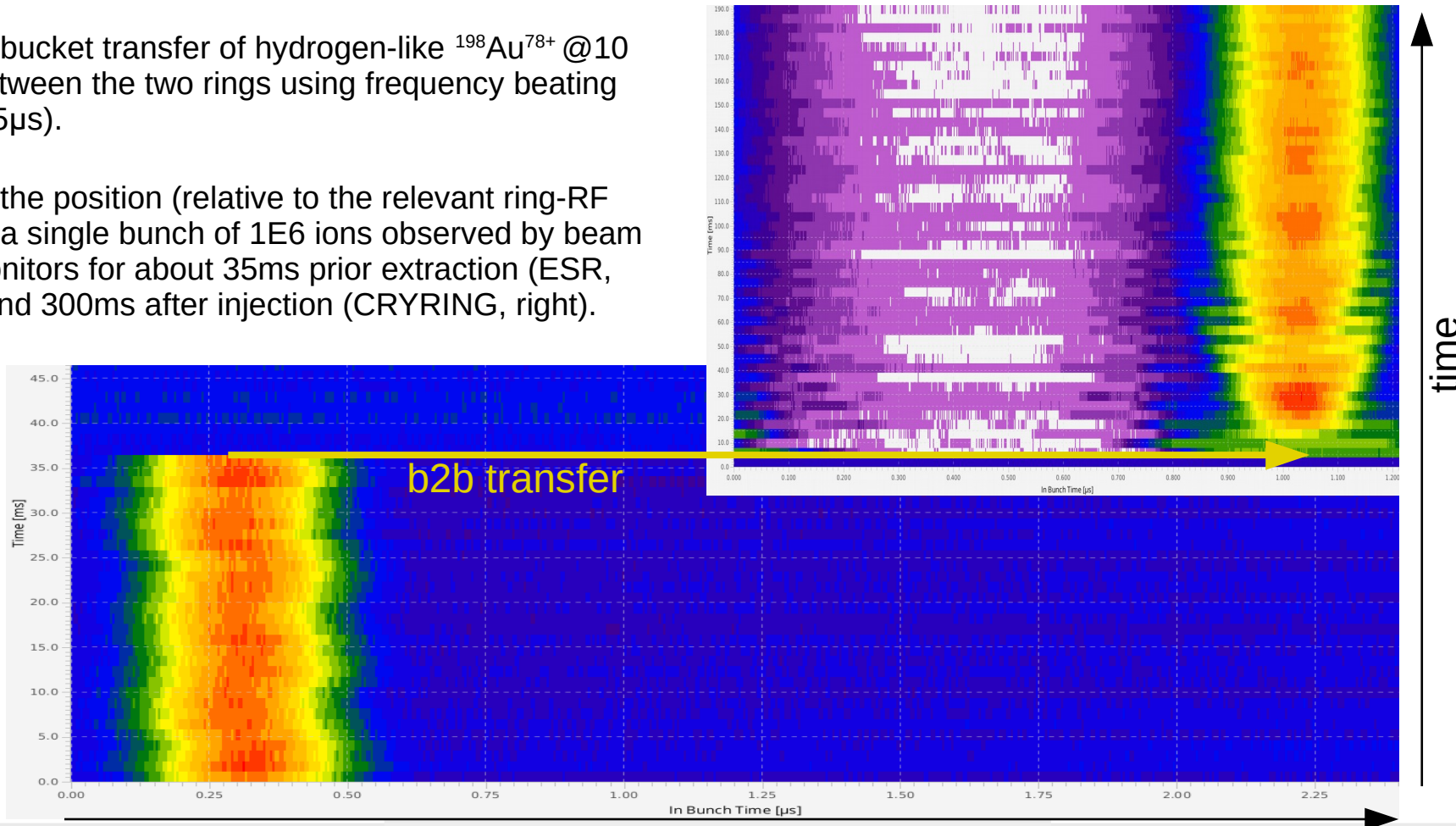
- not hit by sudden power-cuts as in 2021
- very few other failures - at least not with beam in the machine :-) ...
- no bad surprises such as <https://ohwr.org/project/wr-switch-sw/issues/239> as in 2021 (BTW: this was a really bad one as it happened on ALL switches almost simultaneously with beam in the full accelerator complex - of course in the middle of the night)

# 2022: Experience from Operation II FAIR GSI

BTW: Since 2022 we have White Rabbit based synchronization of transfers between all ring machines, the so-called 'bunch-to-bucket transfer system' is used in routine operation!

Bunch-to-bucket transfer of hydrogen-like  $^{198}\text{Au}^{78+}$  @10 MeV/u between the two rings using frequency beating ( $T_{\text{beat}} = 915\mu\text{s}$ ).

Shown is the position (relative to the relevant ring-RF signal) of a single bunch of  $1\text{E}6$  ions observed by beam profile monitors for about 35ms prior extraction (ESR, bottom) and 300ms after injection (CRYRING, right).



# 2022: Experience from Operation III FAIR

Breaking News ... (just in time for the White Rabbit Workshop)

- 2022-Jun-21: high-temperature warning @ WRS '84'
  - FPGA 82.44 PLL: 75.69 PSL: 51.62 PSR: 57.50
  - both fans broken ('broken': fan does not spin at all or **very** slowly)
  
- 2022-Sep-22: high temperature warning @ WRS '96'
  - FPGA 97.00 PLL: 89.00 PSL 68.00, PSR 72.00
  - both fans broken
  
- 2022-Sep-29: checked ~45 WRS
  - found 10 WRS with one fan broken, the other fan ok
  - typically: FPGA 51.00 PLL 50.00 PSL 37 PSR 39.00
  - WRS installed in standard racks in supply areas, not in 'caves' or close to equipment
  - fans are Sunon MB40201VX-000U-A99 (life expectancy > 8 years)
  - all WRS are hardware version 3.4, the oldest ones are in operation since 2017
  - this issue is new - we still have 8 out of 10 spare fans bought in 2016
  - old (but working) fans seem to have less air flow than the freshly replaced ones
  
- caveats
  - no 'tacho signal' to detect fan failures
  - no rattling noise as warning
  - the 'one-broken-fan-problem' does not show up in temperature monitoring

- very smooth operation in 2022
- 24/7
- work/changes at network and central components only in dedicated maintenance windows
- **problem with WRS fans**
- cured by fan replacement; just ordered 100 pcs for most urgent repairs
- are we the only ones having this problem?
- use a better fan type? IT colleagues suggest the ones used in Cisco switches which are known to last ~10 years
- and – yes: we have checked all fans of all WRS prior the 2022 beam time
- suggestion for WRS v4: use fans with **known** life expectancy and rpm **readout**