CHEP 2018 Sofia, Bulgaria

ATLAS TC Expert System



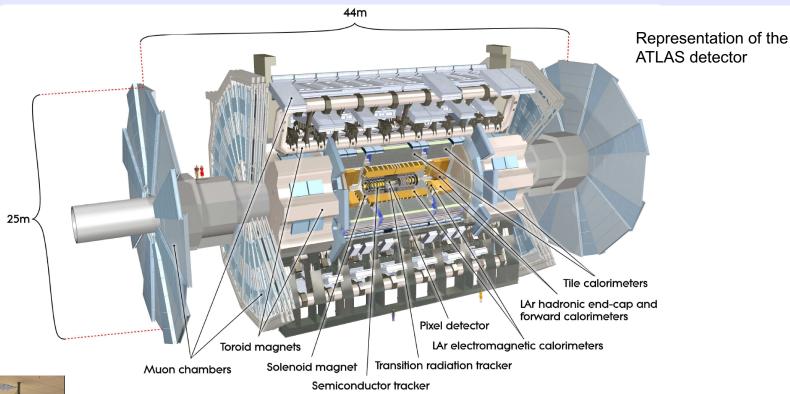


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ATLAS experiment





Control room

- ATLAS is a general-purpose particle physics experiment at the LHC
- Its major components are
 - Magnet, Muon, Inner detector, Calorimeters
 - Many others like computing, Control and Safety systems
- Confident knowledge on many systems of the detector is critical for maintenance, upgrade operations control and monitoring



Expert System



- The ATLAS TC Expert System is a diagnostic tool of the experiment:
 - Technical Coordination is in charge of operations in the ATLAS infrastructure.
 - Increases the knowledge base of the experiment
 - Includes description of parts like gas systems, cooling and ventilation, electricity distribution and Detector Safety System
 - Document the behavior and interaction of different components
- Help understanding situations when time is critical and before interventions
- It is a simulator of events with a database back-end and a web interface front-end



Foresee what is going to happen Explain why something is off



Compressors of the ID Evaporative Cooling System

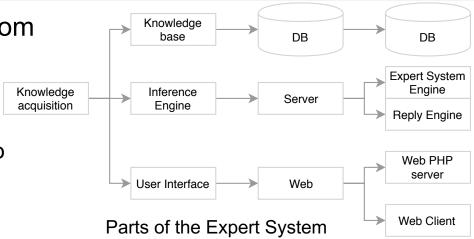


From people to knowledge base



- Starting from acquiring knowledge from many sources:
 - Technical documentation
 - Investigation
 - Meeting with Experts of each system to revise descriptions

- There is the design of:
 - Knowledge base
 - A database with the systems that constitute ATLAS
 - Inference engine
 - An engine that deducts the behavior of the systems and answers to the user input
 - User Interface
 - In accordance to experts advise and user needs





Screenshot of the ATLAS detector status in the Detector Control System (DCS)

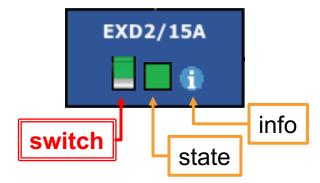


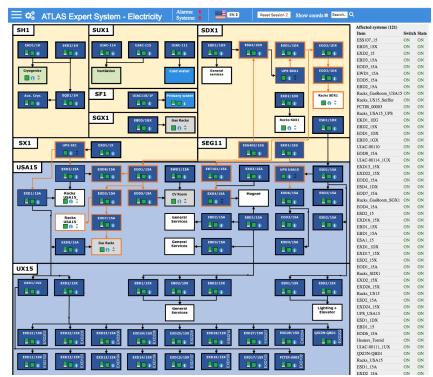
Simulating ATLAS behavior



Using graphical interface

- Individual systems can be found by locations, types or groups
- Systems can be switched off and alarms be triggered
- Systems are represented as boxes with up to 3 icons (switch, state, info)
- When there is an interaction, the inference engine determines the consequences and displays the new scenario





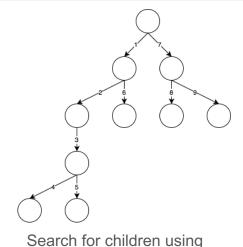


Deduction algorithm and relationships

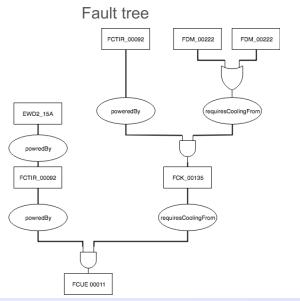


ATLAS individual systems are represented in the database as objects and relationships

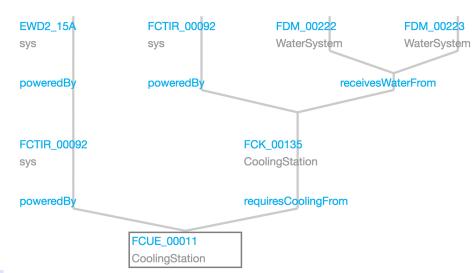
- Relationships represent inputs and outputs
- In a system, each relationship is calculated as an independent node.
- Relationships are always combined in parallel
- Systems arranged in the same node can be in parallel or series
- In every simulation, the inference engine, using a deep-first algorithm, builds a fault tree for every system and deducts its state from its parents



Deep-first algorithm



Screenshot of visual representation of the tree of systems





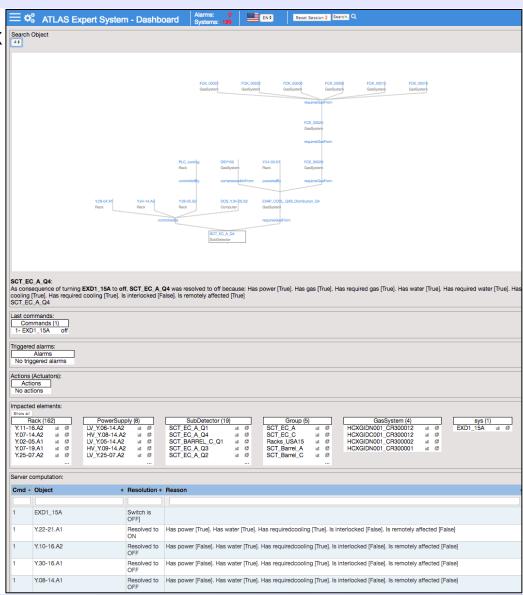
One visualization for each need



Helping users to understand complex systems using different levels and types of visualizations

- Navigation through objects via their relationships with detailed descriptions
- Presenting detailed status of the simulation
 - Report of actions taken by user and by ATLAS, affected systems, alarms...
- Fault tree visualization
 - Showing inheritance as a tree
- Explanation of deductions:
 - E.G.

System X was switched off because it was affected by the environmental alarm Y triggered by Z

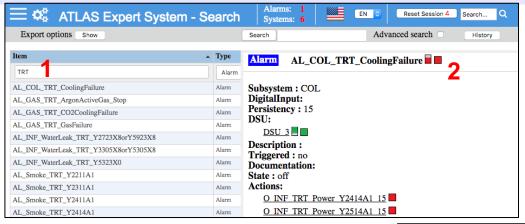




Simulation I - Consequences of triggering an alarm



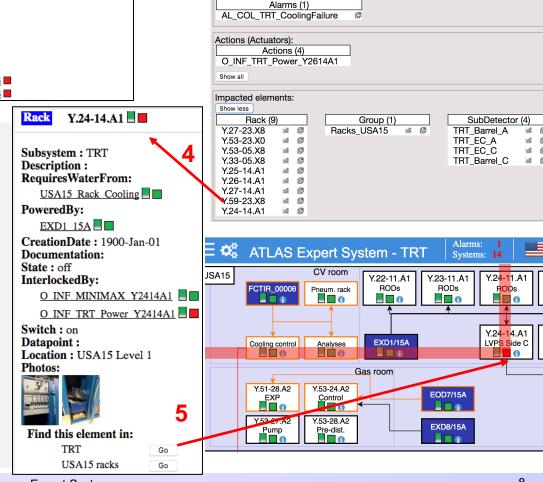
🍀 ATEAS Expert System - Dashboard



Situation: TRT team warns control room that an immediate intervention on TRT cooling is needed and they will probably trigger CoolingFailure alarm

Simulation of scenario:

- Search alarm
- 2. Trigger it
- Check affected systems. Open an affected element in new tab
- 4. Look for the pages it appears and find it Report affected groups



Search Object

Last commands:

Triggered alarms:

Commands (1)

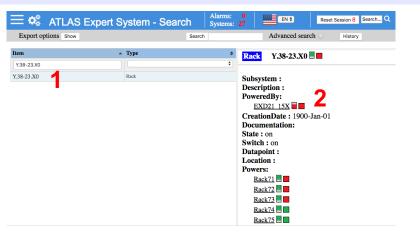
1- AL COL TRT CoolingFailure

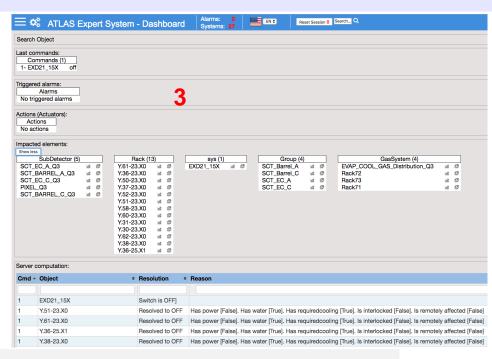


Simulation II - Intervention in a rack



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Situation: Rack Y.38-23.X0 has to be switched off for a urgent intervention.

Simulation of scenario:

- 1. Search Y.38-23.X0
- 2. Switch it off its only power supply EXD21_15X
- 3. Check affected systems.

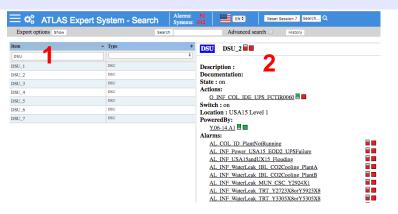
Important affected systems:

• Q3 of SCT and Pixel detectors are affected



Simulation III - Switching off DSU2





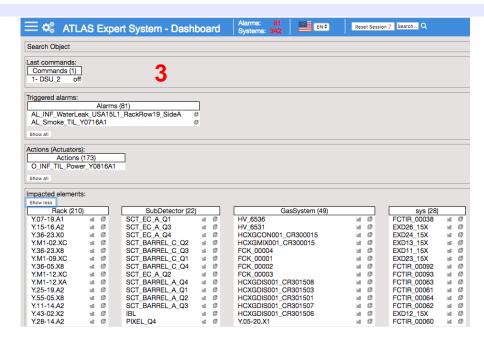
Situation: A Detector Safety Unit (DSU) needs to be switched off. Detail scenario of consequences has to be analyzed.

Simulation of scenario:

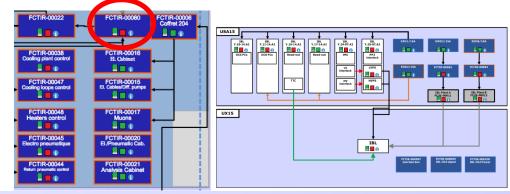
- Search DSU2
- 2. Switch it off (see 81 triggered alarms in red)
- Check affected systems.

Important affected systems:

- 22 subdetector systems affected
- 4 cooling stations
- 210 racks affected



An error in the knowledge base produced a false scenario with FCTIR-00060 on. IBL was switched off unexpectedly as consequence





Risk analysis of ATLAS systems



Using the knowledge base and the fault tree we can make an estimation of the probability of failure for each system

 While we do not have a probability of success P_S for each system we assign one per type of system

Combination of systems:

In parallel

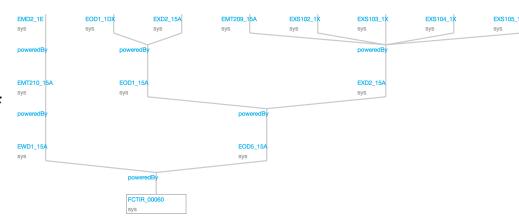
$$P_s = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} 1 - P(X_i)$$

In series

$$P_s = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i)$$

Probability of failure

$$P_F = (1 - P_S)$$



Analysis on FCTIR-00060

$$P_S = 0.625307 = 0.9430^8$$

In a sample of 1762 samples with a mean of 96.2 FCTIR-00060 has P_s of 62.53 with a p-value of 3%

$$P_F = 0.374693 = (1 - 0.625307)$$

This system will have a probability of Failure of 37.46 % which is extremely high!



Summary and status



- The Expert System of the ATLAS expert system is a diagnostic tool for the maintenance of the experiment.
- It provides descriptions of critical systems like electricity, gas, subdetectors, cryogenics, cooling and safety system.
- Descriptions are available graphic and text forms with different approaches depending on system being evaluated.
- It is able to simulate and predict the behavior of ATLAS in many scenarios and to explain its reasoning to a non-expert user.
- It is being used weekly in operations meetings to explain interventions and events of ATLAS.



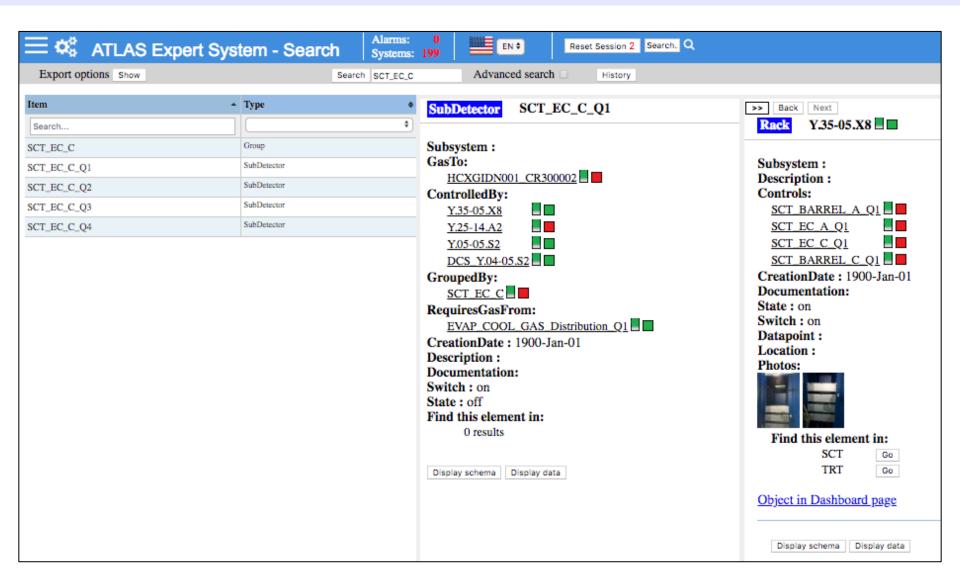


Backup



Navigation through objects

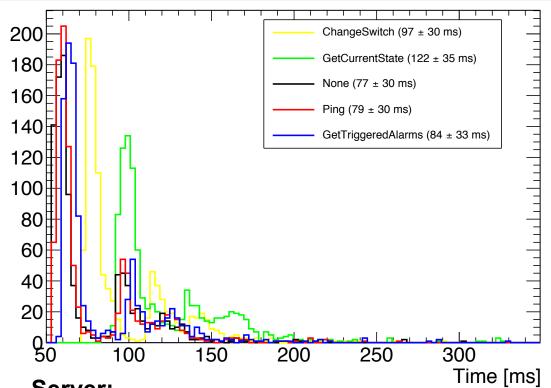






Back-end





Database: 23 classes 3.3 Mb 3375 objects

Action 447 Alarm 522 Computer 2 CoolingLoop 26 CoolingProviderBase Û CoolingReceiverBase 0 CoolingStation 11 7 DSU DelayedAction 587 DigitalInput 41 GasSystem 161 Group 37 8 Heater 11 Magnet PowerSupply 14 769 Rack Session 1 SmokeCentral 0 SubDetector 47 VacuumPump 29 VentilationSystem 46 WaterSystem 169 440 sys

Server:

Shows good performance p(0.05) < 300ms

Most Probable Value (MPV) for "get current state", function that loads the simulation is ~100 ms