ATLAS TC Expert System

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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

https://atlas-expert-system.web.cern.ch
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
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.
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

**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:**

1. Search alarm
2. Trigger it
3. Check affected systems. Open an affected element in new tab
4. Look for the pages it appears and find it
5. Report affected groups
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:
1. Search DSU2
2. Switch it off (see 81 triggered alarms in red)
3. 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:

\[
P_S = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} 1 - P(X_i)
\]

In parallel

\[
P_S = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i)
\]

Probability of failure

\[
P_F = (1 - P_S)
\]

Analysis on FCTIR-00060

\[
P_S = 0.625307 = 0.94308
\]

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, sub-detectors, cryogenics, cooling and safety system.
- Descriptions are available in graphic and text forms with different approaches depending on the 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

**Server:**
- Shows good performance
- $p(0.05) < 300 ms$

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

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