

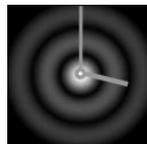


# Environmental monitoring beyond plain text files

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geo-Q CTP

Hannover, 17 August 2016



RTG 1729

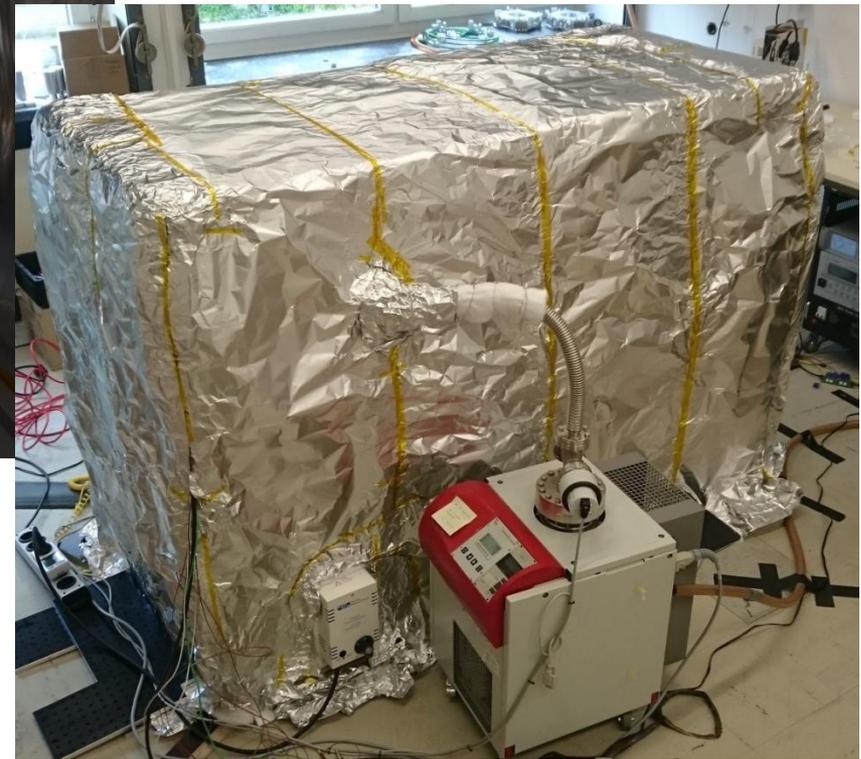
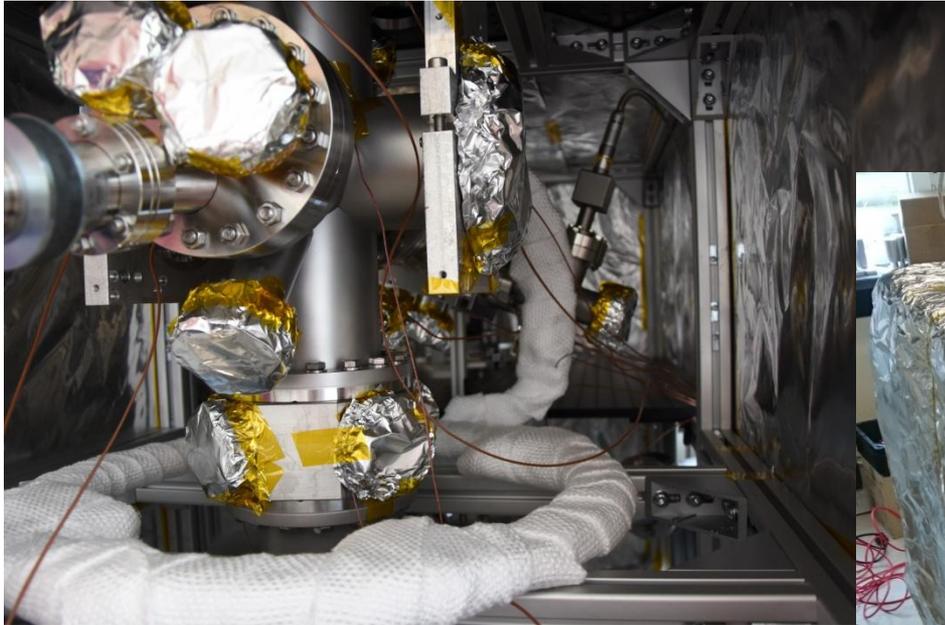


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# The task

Monitor the bakeout of our UHV chamber (sensor head for VLBAI)



- 2 turbo pumping stations
- 3 ion pumps
- 2 NEG (passive getter) pumps
- 3 pressure gauges
- 24 temperature sensors (type E thermocouples)
- room temperature is also interesting

# Getting everything digital: thermocouple readout



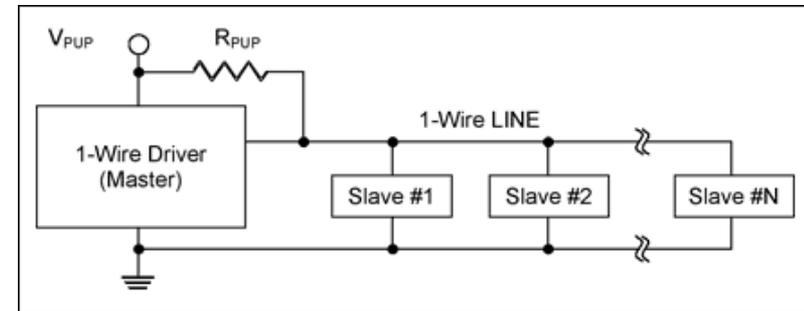
Bottom line: unless someone gives me a good reason not to, you should use the **1-Wire<sup>®</sup> bus** for scalable, non time-critical applications

## Good reasons:

- $O(1)$  in line numbers (compared to SPI which is  $O(\text{number of sensors})$ )
- no clock (very long distances)
- many device families supported by the linux kernel (see **drivers/w1/slaves**)

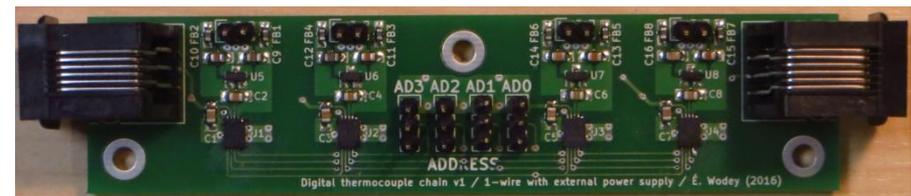
## Drawbacks:

- no clock (rather slow)
- device address (serial number) factory set
- in principle proprietary (Dallas Semiconductor Corp. / Maxim Integrated)



<https://www.maximintegrated.com>

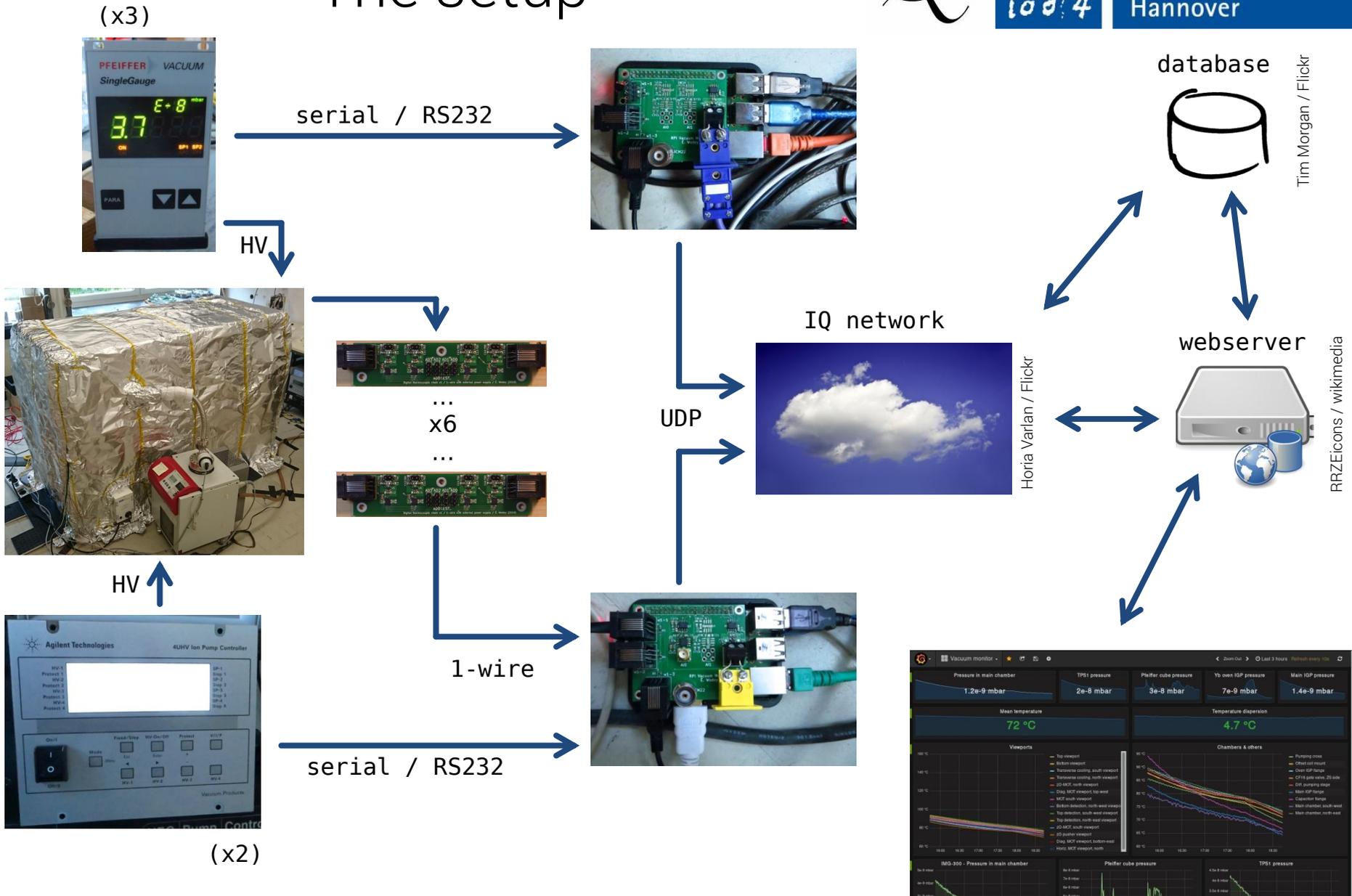
Home-made 4-fold MAX31850 thermocouple to digital board on telephone cable line (RJ12/6P6C)



# The setup



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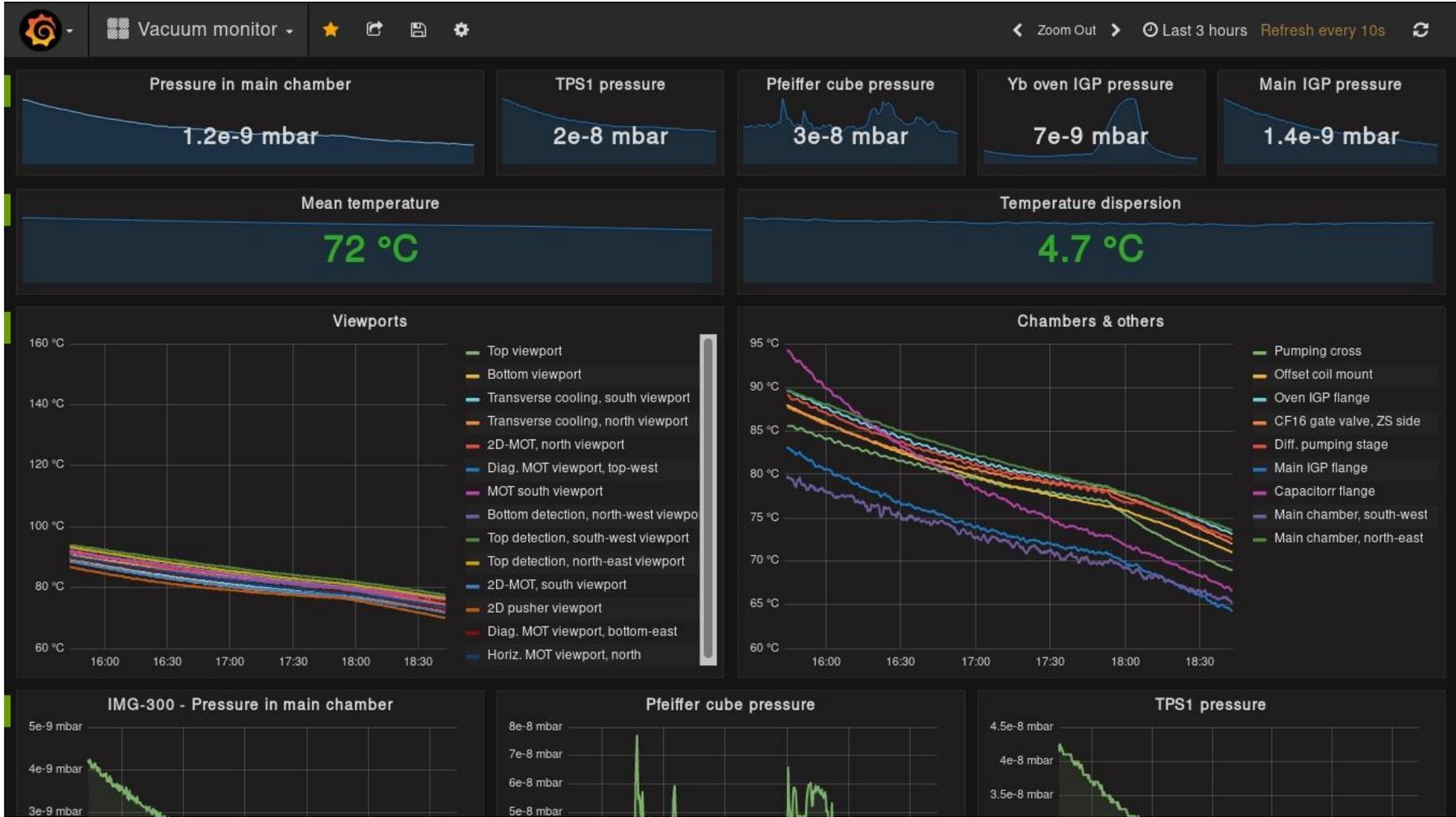


# Dashboard



11  
102  
1004

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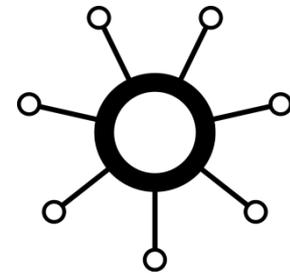
# The components



## Requirements:

- open-source
- lightweight and easy to deploy
- rather mainstream
- packaged in the Arch Linux distribution
- when relevant: Python scripting / plug-in interface

Data collection: `collectd` (<https://collectd.org>)



Data storage: `influxdb` (<https://influxdata.com/time-series-platform/influxdb/>)



Data visualization: `grafana` (<http://grafana.org/>)



# The components



	<b>collectd</b>	<b>influxdb</b>	<b>grafana</b>
<b>Latest release</b>	5.5.2 (2016-07-26)	0.13.0 (2016-06-17)	3.1.0 (2016-07-12)
<b>License</b>	GPL	MIT	Apache
<b>Availability (package)</b>	Archlinux: yes Debian: yes	Archlinux: yes (AUR) Debian: yes (testing)	Archlinux: yes Debian: yes (unstable)
<b>Python friendliness</b>	collectd-python (plugin)	influxdb on PyPI	Not relevant?
<b>Alternatives (among others)</b>	statsd, telegraf (1)	elasticsearch, graphite (whisper) (2)	graphite-web, kibana, chronograph (3)

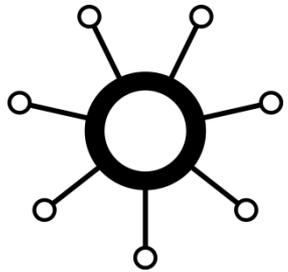
- (1) See also: [https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/List\\_of\\_applications#System\\_monitoring](https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/List_of_applications#System_monitoring)  
<http://graphite.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tools.html>
- (2) See also: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time\\_series\\_database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_series_database)
- (3) See also: <http://dashboarddude.com/blog/2013/01/23/dashboards-for-graphite/>

Note: not all combinations of the alternatives work easily together

# Some more details



... what was found to be good with this combination



- Interfacing sensors with Python (`pyserial`) is usually simple and flexible (but can be tedious)
- `collectd-python` allows to give the collection and transfer responsibilities to a reliable 3rd party Interface with `influxdb` is supported

```
def read_logic(self, win):
    return True if self.ask_raw(win, 10) == "1" else False

def read_alpha(self, win):
    return self.ask_raw(win, 19)

def build_message(self, win, cmd, data=None):
    if cmd not in [self.READ, self.WRITE]:
        raise ValueError("Command must be READ or WRITE")

    if data is None:
        data = b""

    if cmd == self.READ and data:
        raise ValueError("READ commands do not take data")

    if cmd == self.WRITE and not data:
        raise ValueError("WRITE commands need non-empty data")

    msg = bytearray(self.STX + self.addr)
    msg.extend(self._format_window(win))
    msg.extend(cmd)
    msg.extend(data)
    msg.extend(self.ETX)
    msg.extend(self.compute_crc(msg))

    return msg

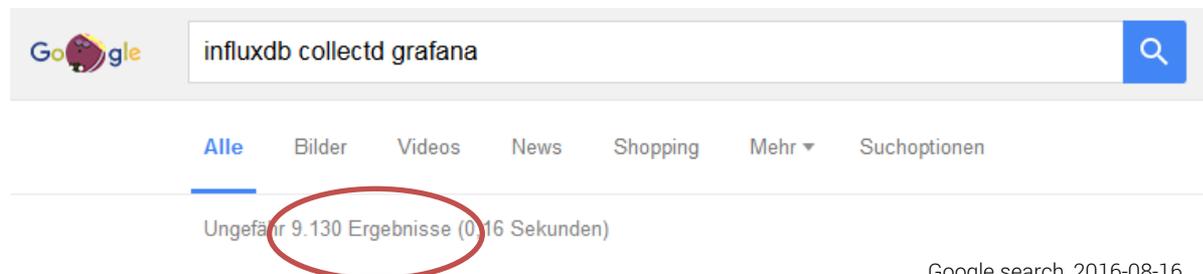
@classmethod
def format_window(cls, win):
    try:
        num = padleft(str(win), "0", 3)
    except ValueError:
        raise ValueError("Invalid window: {}".format(win))

    return num.encode("ascii")
```

- Very powerful and intuitive, provides quickly decent graphs
- Supports a variety of datasources



Popular = external support possibilities

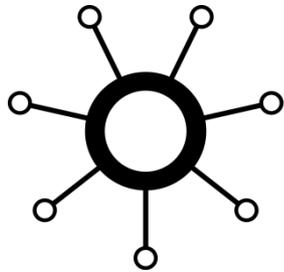


Google search, 2016-08-16

# Some more details



... selection of things that should be done better



- Debugging in **collectd-python** is annoying (because of the execution context)
- 1-wire thermal sensor family support in Linux kernel is limited (in particular if one wants to read many sensors)

```
def read_logic(self, win):
    return True if self.ask_raw(win, 10) == "1" else False

def read_alpha(self, win):
    return self.ask_raw(win, 10)

def build_message(self, win, cmd, data=None):
    if cmd not in [self.READ, self.WRITE]:
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    if cmd == self.READ and data:
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    msg = bytearray(self.STX + self.addr)
    msg.extend(self._format_window(win))
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    msg.extend(data)
    msg.extend(self.ETX)
    msg.extend(self.compute_crc(msg))

    return msg

@classmethod
def _format_window(cls, win):
    try:
        num = padleft(str(win), "0", 3)
    except ValueError:
        raise ValueError("Invalid window: '{}'.format(win)")

    return num.encode("ascii")
```



- Investigate **transport security** and proper authentication
- Try **other bakends** (in particular **elasticsearch**) to see if they can be better suited for certain applications

- Some quirks (in particular with scientific notation) require probably more in-depth configuration
- Maintaining a **secure webservice** is demanding (but integration in IQ central authentication seems feasible)



# Future steps



Monitoring the bakeout was only a pretext

Interesting things to monitor in our labs:

- temperatures (room, crystals,...), humidity
- frequencies / fixed synthesizer settings
- wavelengths
- heartbeats
- magnetic fields
- probably many more...

Any suggestions for the above mentioned quantities?

Exists for many devices (usually RS232)

Steps to take:

0. find suitable sensor (if relevant)
1. convert sensor data to digital
2. write `collectd` plugin to read the sensor
3. done

This requires some work, how about merging the effort?

**Side note:** this has nothing to do with realtime (fast) monitoring during an experimental cycle and is intrinsically limited (by the DB) to 1s resolution. Also, this other kind of monitoring should be decoupled from the environmental one.

# Acknowledgments



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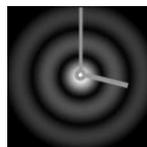
C. Schubert



D. Nath



C. Meiners



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Code\* is available on request:  
[wodey@iqo.uni-hannover.de](mailto:wodey@iqo.uni-hannover.de)

(maybe future publication on e.g. github but need to  
clarify the legal side: any input on this?)

Questions? Comments? Similar setups?

**Thank you for your attention**

\*Dirty and minimal