Condition/configuration db

Demonstration using real example of the ATLAS TGC cond DB

Conclusion

• Requirements from COOL:

1. Allow us to store non-COOL tables in the same DB

- These tables will generally be static and/or have small data volume (Detector description and hierarchies as well as Configuration information)
- We will be able to do joins between our tables and COOL tables
- This will enable using the static tables in ATHENA in diagnostics
- 2. Have our tables maintained together with the COOL tables
- 3. Encode some payload fields as foreign keys
 - This will enable quick extract, e.g. for HW configuration

DB Goals

- Record the time varying (HW / SW) non event data : == Conditions
- Detector Configuration used at the beginning of a run (sends about 150,000 parameters in our case)
- Keep the detector structure, various constants, wiring maps etc..
- Store calibration parameters: delays, thresholds,...
- Store alignment parameters
- Hold the history information starting from the production through the tests, certification and commissioning
- The same data is used for :
 - Detector operation, maintenance and diagnostics
 - Analysis, Calibration, Trigger simulation

Db client/server applications

Requirements from condition database



Each path divides the detector differently (Layers, towers, 1/8th,1/12th,....) Example 1: search for all the ROI with a temperature>30 degrees



7/9/2005

http://atlas-proj-tgc.web.cern.ch/atlas-proj-tgc/doc/CondConfDBCOOL.pdf

Example: need to change the threshold (via the ps pack) for a given octant



7/9/2005

Enhancement of COOL http://atlas-proj-tgc.web.cern.ch/atlas-proj-tgc/doc/CondConfDBCOOL.pdf

DB access methods

- DCS : read/write directly SQL queries in the cond/conf db. The DCS which knows the exact structure of the detector gives the guideline of the structure of the db
- DAQ : read/write directly SQL queries in the cond/conf db
- (missing) OO/Offline/Online/calibration : need a general interface to avoid very specific user/code to directly reach the db



Use of COOL tables and API is currently limited and difficult because some features are missing in COOL to solve the complexity of the problem: <u>Example</u>: List channel-IDs of chambers whose radiation dose in the last machine-test was > X.







Conclusion

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- This will enable using the static tables in ATHENA in diagnostics
- 2. Have our tables maintained together with the COOL tables
- 3. Encode some payload fields as foreign keys
 - This will enable quick extract, e.g. for HW configuration
- Otherwise we are forced to use private DB outside COOL