

9 JUNE 2026

40TH TANGO COMMUNITY MEETING
ALBA, BARCELONA

Runtime configuration for OpenTelemetry

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Agenda

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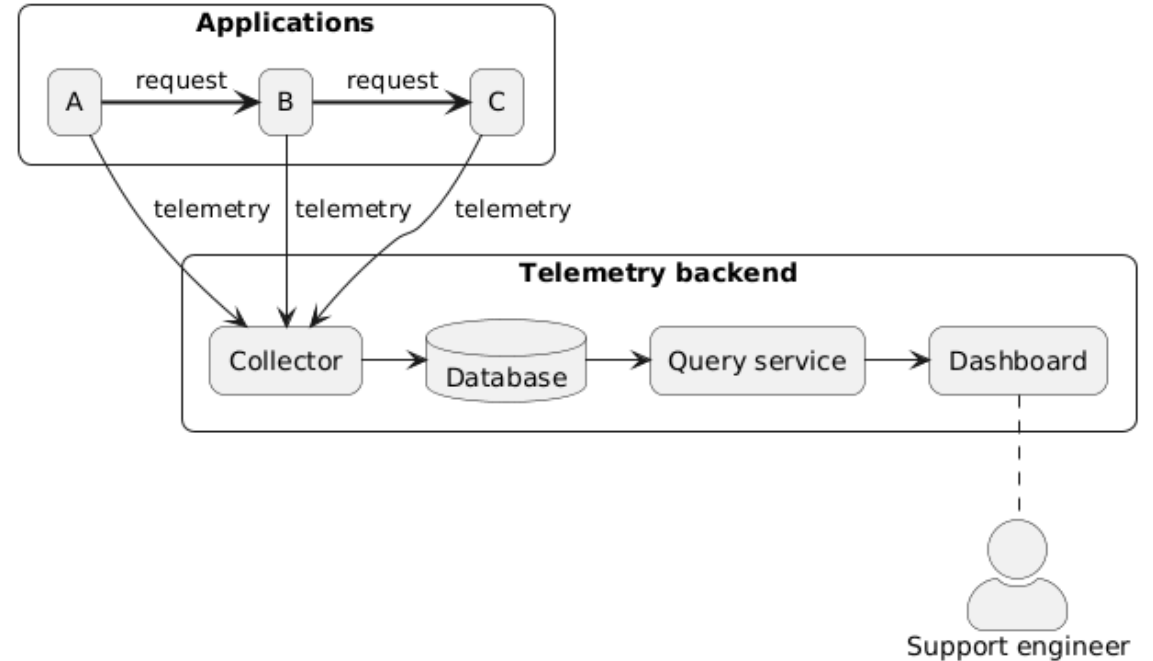
Introduction

Observability

Understand a complex system from outside
Traces, metrics, logs

OpenTelemetry

Observability framework
Vendor agnostic
Many programming languages

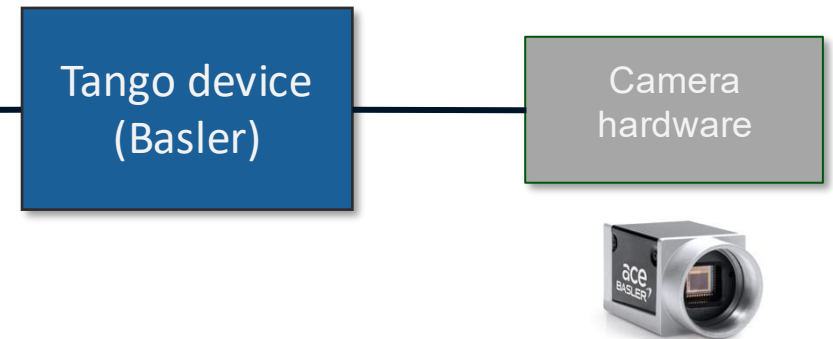


Examples

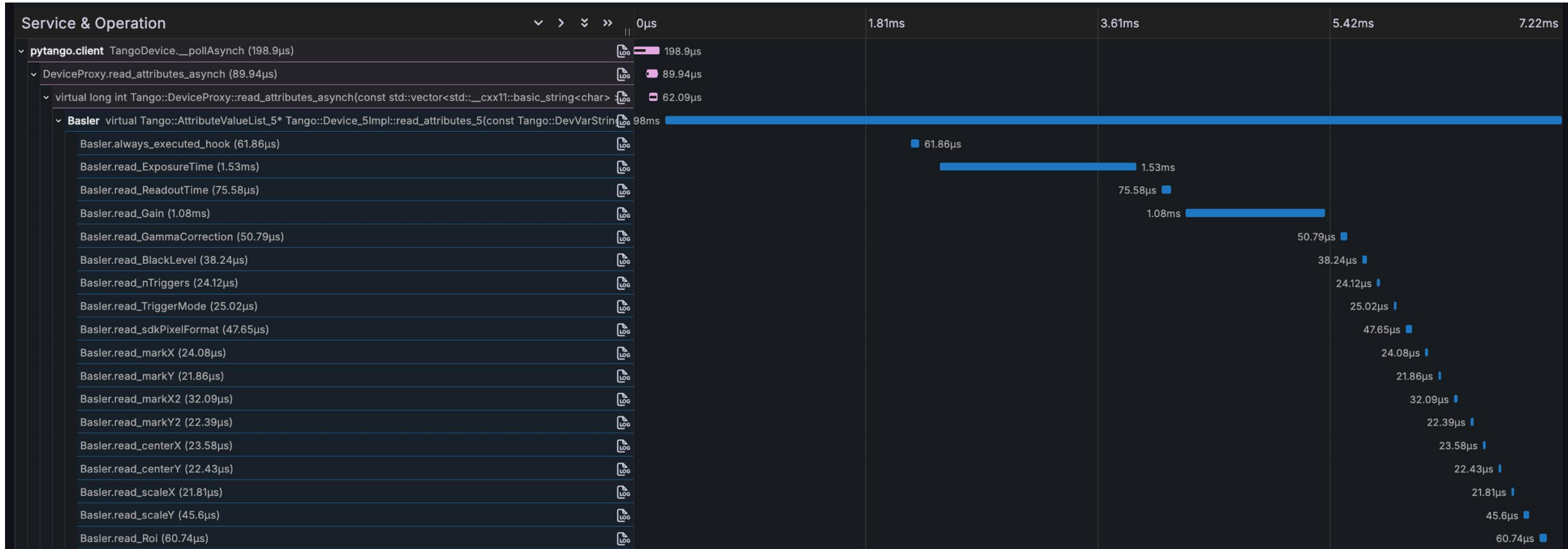
GUI and Tango device for camera

The screenshot shows a software window titled "b107a-ea01/dia/cam-02". It features a central video feed of a camera's view, a grid overlay, and a right-hand control panel. The control panel includes a "Change camera" dropdown menu, buttons for "Reconnect", "Start acquisition", "Stop acquisition", and "SoftwareTrigger". A "State" section shows "RUNNING" and "The camera is acquiring". A list of parameters with green progress bars includes: nFramesAcquired (8705), ExposureTime* (0.03 s), ReadoutTime (0.02 s), Gain* (0.00), GammaCorrection* (0.50), BlackLevel* (0.00), nTriggers* (0), TriggerMode* (dropdown), and SDKPixelFormat* (YUV422Packed). At the bottom, there are checkboxes for "Histogram", "ROI", "Lines1", "Lines2", and "Calib", along with a status bar showing "Lines [px]: 0.000, 0.000 Lines [px]: 5.000, 5.000 Mouse [px]: 482, 93 Max intensity: 0".

Client: Taurus GUI (Lux Viewer)



Trace detail



User interface: [Grafana Tempo](#)

Span detail

The screenshot displays a distributed tracing interface. At the top, there are 'Span Filters' and a '22 spans' indicator. A tree view on the left shows a hierarchy of spans: a root span (62.09µs), a 'Basler' span (98ms), and its sub-spans: 'Basler.always_executed_hook' (61.86µs) and 'Basler.read_ExposureTime' (1.53ms). The 'Basler.read_ExposureTime' span is selected, and its details are shown in a large panel on the right. This panel includes the span name, service name ('Basler'), duration (1.53ms), start time (2.38ms), kind ('server'), and status ('unset'). Below this, there are sections for 'Span Attributes' and 'Resource Attributes', each containing key-value pairs with copy icons. A 'Logs for this span' button is also present. At the bottom right of the details panel, the 'SpanID' is shown as '51342392d3ce55f6'. The bottom of the interface shows another span, 'Basler.read_ReadoutTime' (75.58µs).

Span Filters ⊙ 22 spans ⊙ Prev Next

virtual long int Tango::DeviceProxy::read_attributes_async(const std::vector<std::__cxx11::basic_string<char>...> 62.09µs

Basler virtual Tango::AttributeValueList_5* Tango::Device_5Impl::read_attributes_5(const Tango::DevVarStrin... 98ms

Basler.always_executed_hook (61.86µs)

Basler.read_ExposureTime (1.53ms)

Basler.read_ExposureTime Service: Basler Duration: 1.53ms Start Time: 2.38ms (11:34:16.584) Kind: server Status: unset
Library Name: tango.python.server Library Version: 10.0.2

Logs for this span

Span Attributes

- code.filepath `"/opt/conda/envs/Basler/lib/python3.11/site-packages/Basler/Basler.py"`
- code.lineno `881`
- thread.id `"0x7fa6017fa700"`
- thread.name `"Dummy-6"`

Resource Attributes

- host.name `"b-v-flexpes-ec-1.maxiv.lu.se"`
- service.instance.id `"b107a-ea01/dia/cam-02"`
- service.name `"Basler"`
- service.namespace `"tango"`
- telemetry.sdk.language `"python"`
- telemetry.sdk.name `"opentelemetry"`
- telemetry.sdk.version `"1.29.0"`

SpanID: 51342392d3ce55f6

Basler.read_ReadoutTime (75.58µs) 75.58µs

Logs

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of monitoring dashboards. The left dashboard is Tempo, showing a trace for the service 'pytango.client' with the operation 'TaurusCommandButton_onClicked'. The trace is visualized as a horizontal bar chart with spans of 0µs, 3.89ms, 7.78ms, 11.67ms, and 15.56ms. Below the chart is a 'Service & Operation' tree view. The right dashboard is Loki, showing logs for the same service. The logs are displayed in a table format with columns for Time, Unique labels, Wrap lines, and Prettify JSON. Two log entries are highlighted with an orange box:

```
> 2025-04-07 12:00:06.318 Arming the camera.  
> 2025-04-07 12:00:06.318 Destination Filename is empty, no data will be saved
```

The Tempo dashboard includes a search bar with the TraceQL query `26125483f3cd54b02bdaf1ca9be5fa8d` and options for Limit (20), Spans Limit (3), and Table Format (Traces). The Loki dashboard includes a search bar with the query `{service_name="Basler", service_namespace="tango"}` and options for Type (Range), Line limit (1000), and a note that the query will process approximately 0.0 B. The Loki dashboard also includes a 'Logs volume' section and a 'Download' button.

Metrics from traces



Runtime configuration

How did it use to work?

Tango 10.0 and 10.1

Set environment variables before startup, for example:

```
TANGO_TELEMETRY_ENABLE=on  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACES_EXPORTER=http  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACES_ENDPOINT=https://monitoring.institute.org:443/v1/traces  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGS_EXPORTER=http  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGS_ENDPOINT=https://monitoring.institute.org:443/otlp/v1/logs
```

Can set environment variables in `/etc/tangorc`

How does it work now?

In Tango 10.3.0

Env vars renamed

Old	New
TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACES S _EXPORTER	TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_EXPORTERS
TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACES S _ENDPOINT	TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_ENDPOINTS
TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGS S _EXPORTER	TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGGING_EXPORTERS
TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGS S _ENDPOINT	TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGGING_ENDPOINTS

New env vars

TANGO_TELEMETRY_TYPES => **tracing,logging** | tracing | logging

TANGO_TELEMETRY_TOPICS => **all** | user,database,events,polling

Clients

DeviceProxy, AttributeProxy, Group, Database

Still have to set environment variables, can't toggle at runtime ☹️

```
$ export TANGO_TELEMETRY_ENABLE=on  
...  
$ python client.py
```

No logging from clients

Servers

At startup, these are checked, in order:

- environment variables
- device properties

Can modify at runtime via DServer (admin device) commands, or more conveniently, DeviceProxy helper methods.

API

[Docs](#)

The screenshot displays the PyTango documentation website. On the left is a navigation sidebar with the PyTango logo and a search bar. The main content area is titled "DeviceProxy" and features a "Note" box stating that runtime configuration was first added in version 10.3.0, with methods raising a `DevFailed` exception if used on older versions. Below the note is a list of 18 methods: `is_telemetry_enabled()`, `start_telemetry()`, `stop_telemetry()`, `get_telemetry_topics()`, `set_telemetry_topics()`, `get_telemetry_tracing()`, `set_telemetry_tracing()`, `get_telemetry_tracing_endpoints()`, `set_telemetry_tracing_endpoints()`, `add_telemetry_tracing_endpoint()`, `remove_telemetry_tracing_endpoint()`, `get_telemetry_logging()`, `set_telemetry_logging()`, `get_telemetry_logging_endpoints()`, `set_telemetry_logging_endpoints()`, `add_telemetry_logging_endpoint()`, and `remove_telemetry_logging_endpoint()`. On the right, a "Further examples" section lists various topics like "How to run a device server that emits telemetry" and "How to change device telemetry at runtime". At the bottom right, a version selector shows "v10.3.0".

```
(tangomeeting2026-livedemos:test) → tangods_monny git:(f14c468) * TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_EXPORTERS=http TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGGING_EXPORTERS=http MonnyDS demo -v3
2026-06-05T19:45:07,701454+0200 DEBUG (device.py:29) demo/rr/1 -> ResourceReporter.init_device()
2026-06-05T19:45:07,718236+0200 DEBUG (device.py:29) demo/rr/1 <- ResourceReporter.init_device()
Ready to accept request
```

```
python (python)
>>> import tango
>>> dp = tango.DeviceProxy("demo/rr/1")
>>> dp.is_telemetry_enabled()
False
>>> dp.start_telemetry()
>>> dp.is_telemetry_enabled()
True
>>> dp.stop_telemetry()
>>> dp.is_telemetry_enabled()
False
>>> dp.get_telemetry_tracing()
True
>>> dp.get_telemetry_logging()
True
>>> dp.get_telemetry_tracing_endpoints()
(TelemetryEndpoint(exporter=<TelemetryExporter.HTTP: 1>, endpoint='http://localhost:4318/v1/traces'),)
>>> dp.get_telemetry_logging_endpoints()
(TelemetryEndpoint(exporter=<TelemetryExporter.HTTP: 1>, endpoint='http://localhost:4318/v1/logs'),)
>>> dp.get_telemetry_topics()
('all',)
>>> █
```

Recommendation

Set these in `/etc/tangorc` or in your environment:

```
TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_EXPORTERS  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_ENDPOINTS  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGGING_EXPORTERS  
TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGGING_ENDPOINTS
```

Then you can easily start and stop telemetry with a single DeviceProxy method.

Tango telemetry “topics”

What are topics?

A way to limit the number of spans, a bit like logging severity
Set independently on each server and client

v10.3.0 options:

```
user, database, events, polling  
meta-topics: all *
```

v10.4.0 proposed:

```
user, configuration, pub_sub, request_reply, lifecycle, polling, audit, misc  
meta-topics: all, none
```

* the only useful topic in v10.3

See [RFC-19 merge request](#)

Examples

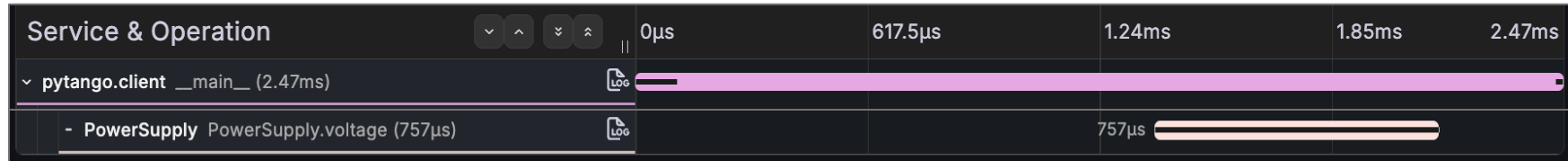
topic: all
client + server



topic: user
client + server
(broken in v10.3*)



topic: user
client + server
(expected in v10.4)



* See [cppTango issue 1645](#)

When will a span/log be emitted to OTel?

```
def on_span(span) :  
    if telemetry_enabled and telemetry_tracing_enabled:  
        if span.topic in enabled_topics:  
            emit_span(span)
```

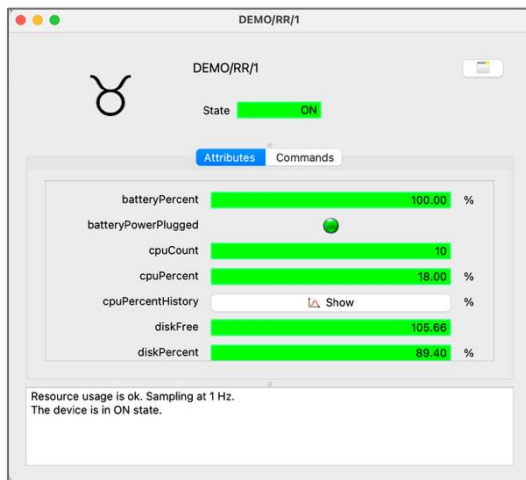
```
def on_log_message(log) :  
    if telemetry_enabled and telemetry_logging_enabled:  
        if log.level <= logging_level:  
            emit_log(log)
```

Demo

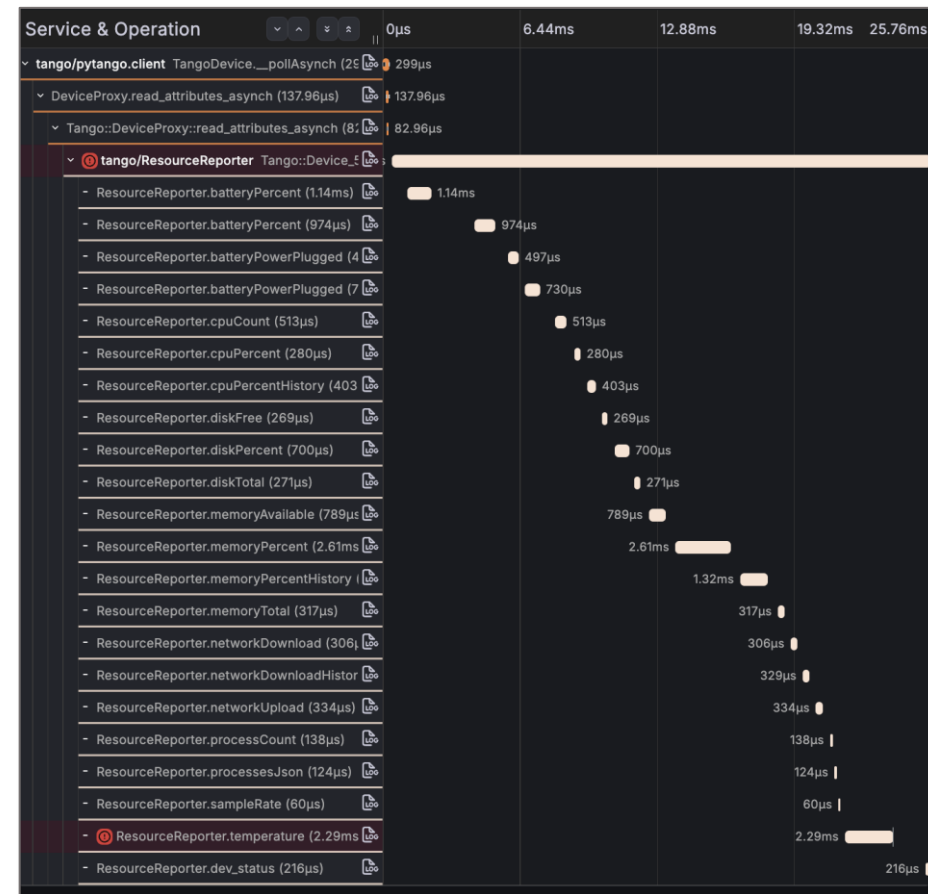
Using [ResourceReporter](#) device before it pushed events.

```
(tangomeeting2026-livedemos:test) → tangods_monny git:(main) TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_EXPORTERS=http TANGO_TELEMETRY_LOGGING_EXPORTERS=http MonnyDS demo -v3
2026-06-07T10:02:49,606172+0200 DEBUG (device.py:29) demo/rr/1 -> ResourceReporter.init_device()
2026-06-07T10:02:49,619949+0200 DEBUG (device.py:29) demo/rr/1 <- ResourceReporter.init_device()
Ready to accept request
```

```
(taurus-py314) → ~ TANGO_TELEMETRY_ENABLE=on TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_EXPORTERS=http taurus device demo/rr/1
```



```
(pytango-stable) → ~ TANGO_TELEMETRY_ENABLE=on TANGO_TELEMETRY_TRACING_EXPORTERS=http python
Python 3.14.0 | packaged by conda-forge | (main, Oct 22 2025, 23:45:45) [Clang 20.1.8 ] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import tango
>>> dp = tango.DeviceProxy("demo/rr/1")
>>> dp.is_telemetry_enabled()
False
>>> dp.start_telemetry()
>>> dp.is_telemetry_enabled()
True
>>> dp.stop_telemetry()
```



Benchmarks

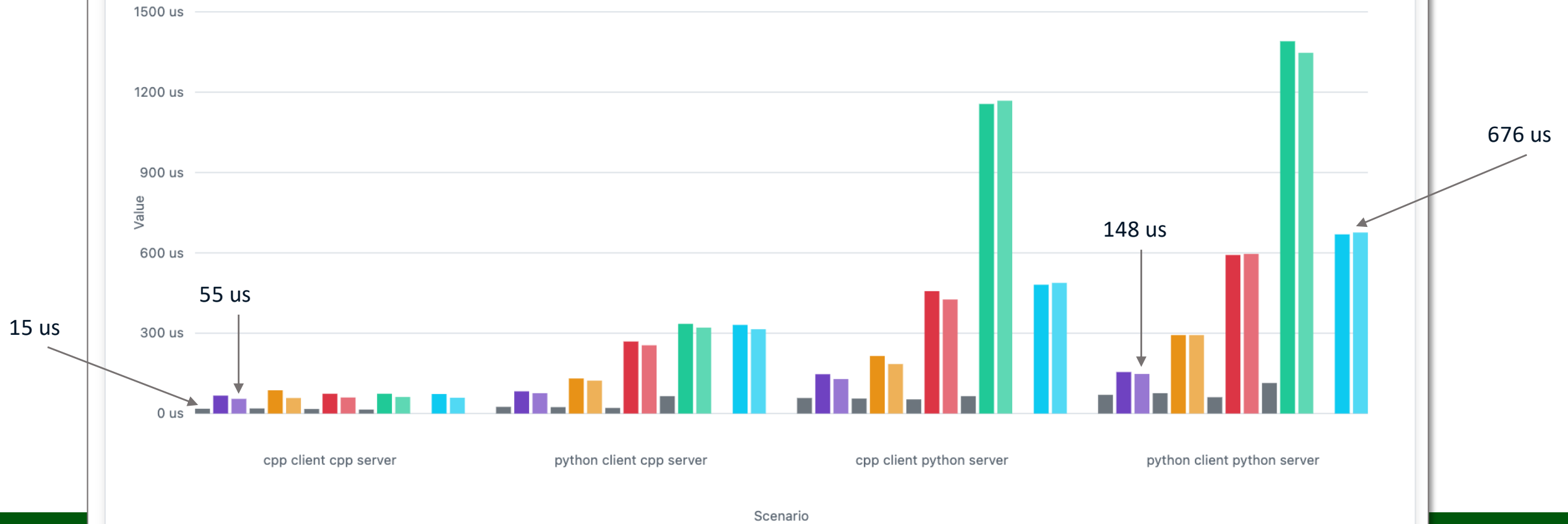
PyTango Telemetry Benchmark Analysis - 2026-05-13

Results from 100 iterations with 300 reads per iteration, using TOPICS=aLL. Times are per read in microseconds. Span counts are rounded to thousands as reported by the runner. Run on a M1 MacBook Pro. Git hash: d84d6bb923. Extension built in RelWithDebInfo mode.

Mean Read Time by Version and Scenario

■ PyTango 10.0 ■ PyTango 10.1 ■ Develop before runtime configuration ■ Current runtime-configuration ■ Current runtime-configuration, skip kernel spans
■ Telemetry off uses grey bars ■ Darker: grpc, lighter: http

Average read time, PyTango 10.0 to current and develop

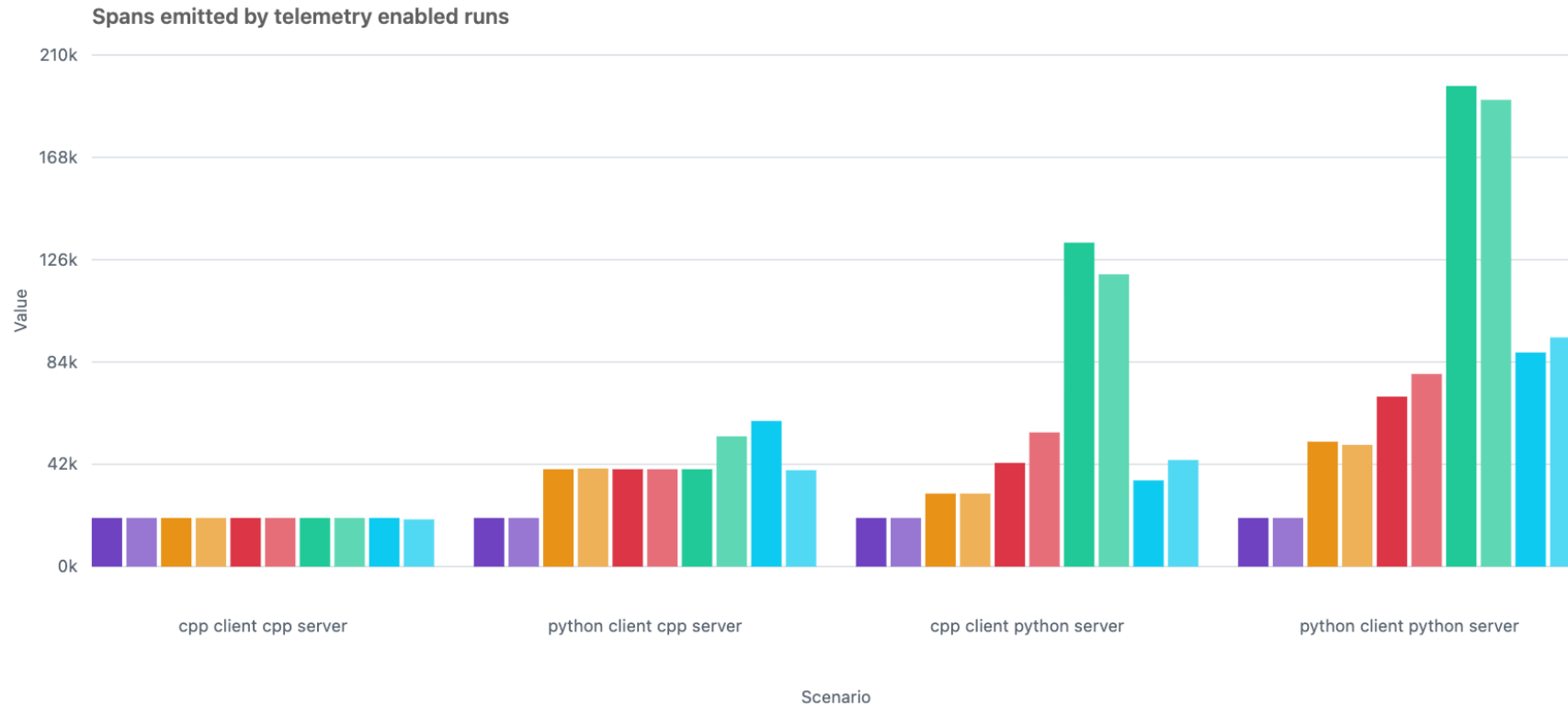


Span Counts for Telemetry Enabled Runs

Current runtime-configuration runs produce many more spans when a Python server participates. Skipping PyTango kernel method spans reduces both span volume and latency substantially for those cases.

■ PyTango 10.0 ■ PyTango 10.1 ■ Develop before runtime configuration ■ Current runtime-configuration ■ Current runtime-configuration, skip kernel spans

■ Darker: grpc, lighter: http



More details in [benchmark_analysis.html](#) and [repo](#)

Conclusion

Conclusion

Servers: runtime configuration is easy

Clients: runtime configuration unsolved

Topics: will be useful in v10.4

Performance: investigate regression in 10.3

Useful links

PyTango documentation

<https://tango-controls.readthedocs.io/projects/pytango/en/latest/how-to/telemetry.html>

Tools

<https://grafana.com/docs/opentelemetry/docker-lgtm/>

ICALEPCS paper

<https://proceedings.jacow.org/icalepcs2025/pdf/WEAG006.pdf>

Observability and OpenTelemetry


<https://opentelemetry.io/docs/concepts/observability-primer/>

<https://opentelemetry.io/docs/what-is-opentelemetry/>

<https://opentelemetry.io/docs/concepts/sampling/>

BETTER SOFTWARE OBSERVABILITY USING TANGO CONTROLS WITH OPENTELEMETRY - EXPERIENCE AT MAX IV
A. F. Joubert¹, L. Zhu, B. Bertrand, MAX IV, Lund, Sweden

Abstract
Distributed software systems are complex and the interactions across multiple machines can be difficult to debug and monitor. Log messages are not enough for observability. We need more information about the communication between applications, how each one is executing, and its internal state. In practice, applications can be made more observable using software frameworks such as OpenTelemetry. The Tango Controls framework has built-in support for OpenTelemetry in C++ and Python since version 10.0.0. We are using it operationally at the MAX IV synchrotron. We provide examples of the traces, trends, and other data available when running at scale on a beamline with hundreds of devices. We report on the compute and performance impact for client and server software applications, as well as practical issues. For the backend servers that ingest and query the telemetry data (running Grafana Tempo for traces and Grafana Loki for logs) we report on the compute resources required.



OpenTelemetry
OpenTelemetry [6] is an open-source and vendor-agnostic software framework that provides a practical way to realise

Figure 1: Example of a distributed trace across three applications (client script and two servers). The client script commands the Leader server to turn on a Follower server. The vertical axis shows a simplified call stack, and the horizontal axis shows the elapsed time since the first call.

Thank you!

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