The LHC Control System CERN Accelerator Control System

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CERN – Geneva - Switzerland Accelerators and Technology Sector Beams Department - Controls Group

Context is a challenge!

Accelerate 2 beams of 2.2x10e14 (220,000,000,000,000) high energy protons in opposite directions around a 27km ring moving at 99.9999% of the speed of light

- Through two very narrow, very cold tubes
 - Squeeze the beams down to 16 microns
 - Collide the beams and keep them colliding for 10-15 hours
- Keeping beam-losses down to a very low level



Contents

- LHC control system requirements
- Philosophy of development
- Overview of the architecture
- Key components
- Quality Assurance (QA)
- Outlook towards the Future

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Control System Requirements

 Provide information about accelerator Monitoring and recording Fault diagnostics 	 Provide controls to act on accelerator Automatic process control, feedback Sequence control
 Prevention of dangerous actions 	 Machine protection

Cover all operational scenarios

- Commissioning (preparation, testing)
- Physics (proton-proton, proton-ion, ion-ion)
- Machine Development (experimenting, tuning)

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Philosophy of development

- Provide extensible Frameworks and Tools
- Develop and deploy Generic services
- Applicability to all accelerators

Quality Assurance

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Controls HW infrastructure



Controls SW layers



Controls SW Infrastructure



Controls SW Infrastructure



Operational Consoles

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Controls SW Infrastructure



Device-Property Model



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Key components



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Key components: Timing System



Timing System

- Have many systems acting in sync
 - ex. synchronously ramp up LHC magnets
- Provide a common notion of time in distributed
 system to make sense of acquired data
 - LHC: data timestamps have 1 μs precision

TIME and SYNCHRONIZATION are very IMPORTANT everywhere

 Compensate the transmission delay from the source to receivers



 Compensate the transmission delay from the source to receivers



 Compensate the transmission delay from the source to receivers



Compensate the transmission delay from the source to receivers
 Keep clocks of the nodes in sync



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Compensate the transmission delay from the source to receivers
 Keep clocks of the nodes in sync



- Compensate the transmission delay from the source to receivers
- Keep clocks of the nodes in sync
- Generate very good periodic clock at the source



LHC Timing System: today

- Event-based timing system
- Dedicated network
- Manually calibrated (hardcoded delays)
- 2 source nodes (active + hot spare)

~1000 receiver serving ~8000 clients

LHC Timing System: future

Switch to WhiteRabbit 4



- Time-based timing system
- Automatically synchronized "common time"
- Ethernet-based
- Deterministic
- Reliable: redundant both for topology and data
- Initiated and developed in CERN
- Open standard

Open Source Hardware

- Initiated by CERN (BE/CO/HT)
 Inspired by Open-Source Software
 - Hardware designs and documentation are publically accessible
 - Knowledge dissemination
 - Improved hardware quality
 - No vendor-lock
 - Re-usage of designs

Key components: FESA



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Front End Software Architecture

- Framework to develop real-time software to control equipment
- Integrates the equipment into Control System
- Equipment => device-property model
- Common model for software structure
- Allows developer to focus on HW-specific logic
- Saves developer's time
- Standard approach to develop Front-End Software for all accelerators

FESA: development workflow



FESA: runtime



FESA: features

- Simplifies the development
- Consistent: across all equipment software
- Satisfies equipment groups
 - Working with many devices
 - Devices generate a lot of data
 - Strong real-time constraints



- ~100 developers from 16 equipment groups
- ~600 device types (~200 in LHC)
- ~55000 devices (~25000 in LHC)
- ~1000 Front-Ends (~500 in LHC)
- Exportable: used in GSI (Darmstadt)

Key components: CMW



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Controls MiddleWare (CMW)

- Core communication layer => critical
- Collection of software components & services
- Communication => device-property model
- Operations: GET, SET, SUBSCRIPTION
- Widely deployed for all CERN accelerators

CMW: architecture



CMW: architecture



CMW Remote Device Access

- Client & server libraries (C++, Java)
- (was) CORBA-based => moving to ZeroMQ
- Decentralized (no brokers, etc) => scalable
- Directory Service is clustered

CMW: features

- Reliable communication in distributed system
- Integrated with all the platforms
 - Linux / Windows (x32 / x64), LynxOS
 - FESA, PVSS, FGC
 - C++, Java

Provides comprehensive diagnostics



- 4'000 Front-End servers (processes)
- 85'000 (FESA + PVSS) devices => 2'000'000 properties
- 2 Directory Servers (clustered)
- Exportable: used in GSI (Darmstadt)

Key components: LSA



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LHC Software Architecture (LSA)

Settings Management System

LSA 270'000 device properties to control Different settings within LHC cycle Different operational scenarios 150'000 of settings

LSA: requirements / expectations

Settings Management System

- Generation of initial settings based on optics
- Storage/modification of settings for all devices
- Coherent modifications of settings
- Settings versioning
- History of changes and rollback
- Communication with the hardware
 - Deals with different hardware types and interfaces

LSA: implementation

Translation of high-level accelerator parameters to low-level device properties



LSA: implementation

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LSA: implementation

Translation of high-level accelerator parameters to low-level device properties



LSA: architecture



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LSA: today

- Shared between Controls and Operations
- 6 accelerators:
 - LHC, SPS, LEIR, PS, PSB, ISOLDE
 - Exportable: used in GSI (Darmstadt)
- > 200 HW types
- > 270 K device properties managed
- > 150 M of settings
- ~ 200 client applications
- > 1M lines of Java code

Key components: Sequencer



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Sequencer

Automates execution of sequences of tasks

- Check a device property has certain value
- Ask LSA to load the settings
- Wait for the equipment to be ready

Guides operators

Operators' external memory

SEQ: implementation



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SEQ: Implementation

- PREPARE FEEDBACKS FOR INJECTION
- ¬ □ PREPARE FEEDBACKS FOR INJECTION
 - SET FEEDBACK OFSU PRO
 - CHECK FEEDBACK STATE ORBIT OFF
 - DISARM FEEDBACKS
 - RESET TIME CONSTANT FOR FBS
 - FETCH ALL OPTICS TO OFSU
 - SET OPTICS OPERATION MODE MANUAL
 - ¬ □ DRIVE INJECTION SETTINGS FOR OF
 - MAKE LHC.USER.INJECTION RESIDEN
 - LOAD INJECTION REF ORBIT FOR OF
 - SET ACTIVE ORBIT INDEX
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 - SET ACTIVE BEAM PROCESS OPTICS
 - ¬ □ DRIVE TUNE FB SETTINGS FOR INJE
 - SWITCH FEEDBACK STATE TUNE_B1 0
 - SWITCH FEEDBACK STATE TUNE_B2 0
 - MAKE LHC.USER.INJECTION RESIDEN
 - LOAD FEEDBACK INJECTION SETTING
 - LOAD TUNE FITTER SETTINGS B1
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 - LOAD TUNE FITTER SETTINGS B1 (FF
 - SELECT QFB DEVICE FOR PILOT

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- PREPARE RAMP
 PREPARE OFB SETTINGS WHILE FILLING
 ENABLE POST MORTEM EVENTS
 - 🕨 🚞 FORCE SBF TO FALSE
 - SWITCH OFF ABORT GAP CLEANING
 - RF CHECKS: WATCHDOG&FREQ B1/B2 LINKED
 - DISABLING INJECTION AND INJ COLL OUT
 - DISABLE INJECTION CLEANING
 - HANDSHAKE END OF INJ SM&BM = PREPARE RAMP
 - STOP FIDEL TRIMMING
 - CALCULATE FIDEL RAMP CORRECTIONS
 - ¬ □ SWITCH ON AND ARM OFB
 - SWITCH ON ORBIT AND ENERGY FEEDBACKS
 - ¬ □ ARM ORBIT FEEDBACKS
 - LOAD RAMP OPTICS ORBIT CHANGE TABLE
 - ARM OFB REF ORBIT CHANGE
 - INCORPORATE INJECTION TRIMS INTO THE RAMP
 - Carbon Comparison of the test of test
 - LOAD ADTDSPU BUNCH MASK FOR RAMP
 - SWITCH ON BBQ BUNCH GATING
 - CHECK TUNE FEEDBACK CONFIGURATION
 - 🕨 🛅 SWITCH TUNE FB ON
 - MAKE LHC USER FIDEL RESIDENT
 - MAKE LHC.USER.RAMP RESIDENT
 - LOAD RAMP SETTINGS IN PC&RF FGC
 - Carrier Construction BLOW-UP
 - COLL RAMP SETTING & DUMP PROTEC COLL RAMP SETTINGS
 - CHECK INJ-PROT OUT COLL INTERLOCKED OUT
 - END SUBSEQUENCE BREAK

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SEQ: features

- Reliable execution and error reporting
 Safe mode
 - run-through automatically
 - run until task
 - step task-by-task
- Expert mode
 - skip task
 - jump to task
- Parallel task execution
- Sequence editing



- Collaboration with operators and domain experts
- Used in LHC (and other accelerators)
- ~ 1250 sequences for LHC Beam Operation
- ~ 350 tasks types

LHC main sequence: ~1100 tasks in total

Key components: OASIS



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Open Analog Signal Information System

- Analog signal acquisition and digitalization
- Analog signal visualization (correlation)
- Full vertical system
 - Hardware, Front-Ends, Application server, GUI
- Standard independent infrastructure to digitize, transport and visualize

Invaluable diagnostics tool

OASIS: architecture



OASIS: architecture



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- ~100 front-ends (18 in LHC)
- ~500 digitizers (60 in LHC)
- 200 kHz \rightarrow 8 GHz
- ~5000 signals (~200 in LHC)
- 80'000 signal acquisition requests per year

That's it for today: questions?



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