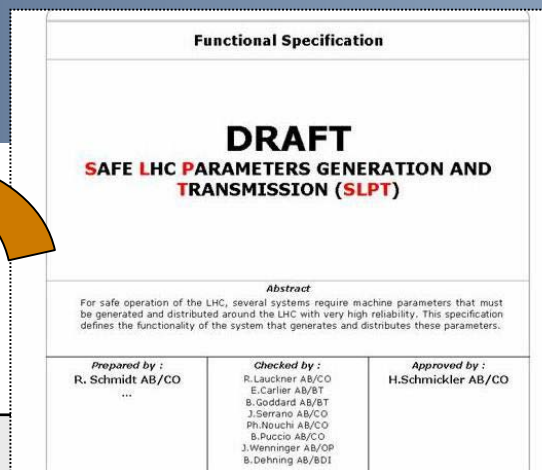
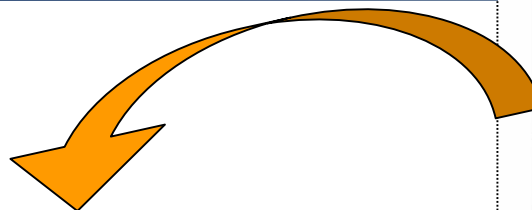
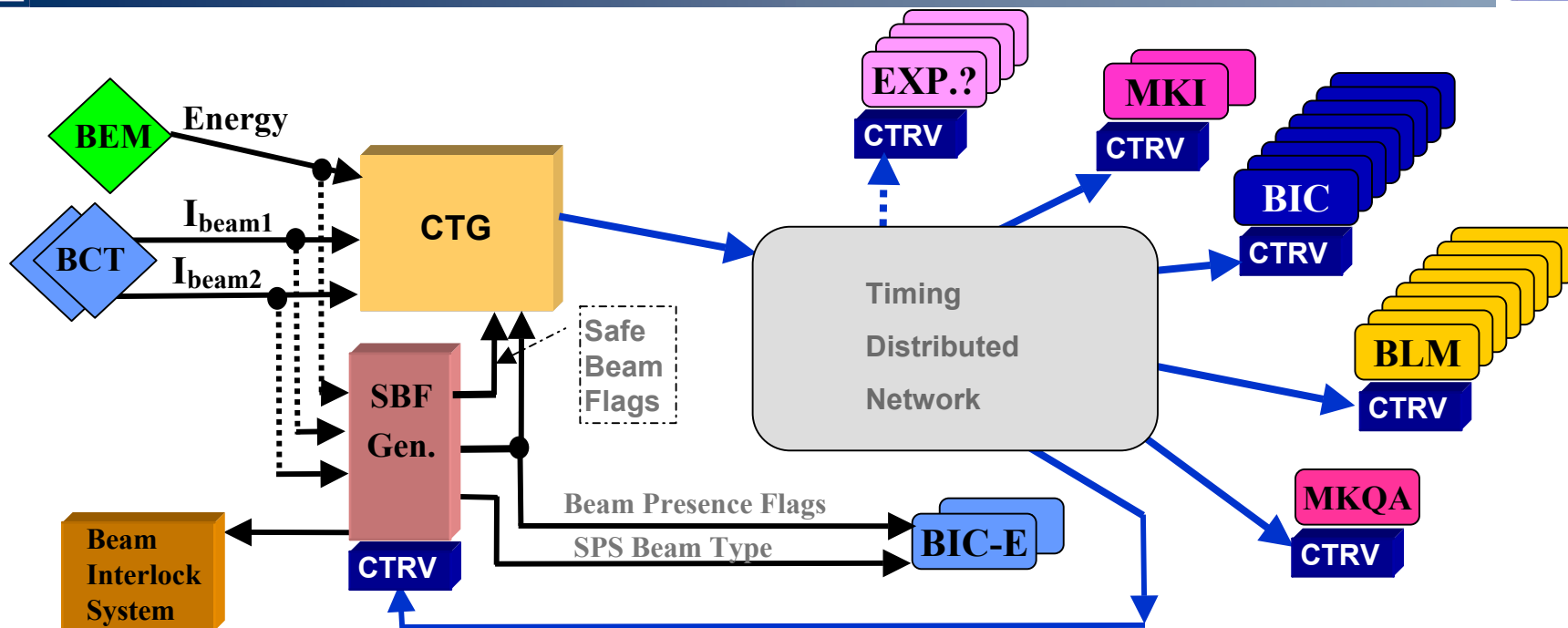


Generation and Transmission of Safe Beam Parameters



Summary Table:

| Name | Format | Rate (at least) | Derived from (producer name) | Distributed to |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------------|
| LHC ENERGY | 2 bytes | 1Hz | Current in main dipoles (BEM) | Beam Loss Monitors |
| | | | | Injection Kickers |
| SAFE BEAM FLAGS | 2 bits (SBF ₁ & SBF ₂) | 1Hz | LHC ENERGY and Beam Intensities (BCT) | LHC Beam Interlock System |
| | | | | SPS Extraction Interlock |
| | | | | Aperture Kickers |
| BEAM PRESENCE FLAGS | 2 bits (BPF ₁ & BPF ₂) | 1kHz | Beam Intensities (BCT) | SPS Extraction Interlock |
| LHC BEAM MODES | 1 byte | 1Hz | Automatic (?) process with Operators input | Experiments |
| | | | | Injection Kickers |
| | | | | Beam Dilutors (at injection) |



- ➔ E & Intensity values are transmitted to the Timing Generator (CTG) and to the SBP Generator
- ➔ SBF-G computes (*using on-board FPGA*) the Safe Beam Flags and transmit them to the CTG
- ➔ CTG sends regularly (*10Hz is proposed*) Parameters over the Timing network as “standard” frames
- ➔ Safe Beam Parameters are received by the Users via standard Timing Receiver VME board (“CTR”)
- ➔ SBF-G performs a cross check in receiving Parameters via a CTRV
 - => sends alarm and possibly requests a Dump
- ➔ SBF-G outputs could still be only used (as for ex. if rate << 1second or if safety level is not sufficient)



➔ Used to get Hw connections for Safe Beam Parameters.

As for example:

- for BLM: Energy data available on P2 connector
- For BIC: Safe_Beam_Flags available on P2 connector
- etc...

➔ Fail-safe state will be implemented in case of missing information (*after a defined time-out*) :

- Safe_Energy forced to a defined value
=> 0xFFFF for ex.
- Safe_Beam_Flag forced to "FALSE"
- etc...

➔ Remote monitoring and diagnostics available

CTRV: Standard Timing Receiver card for VME systems