



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

Machine protection plans in ESS



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Overview

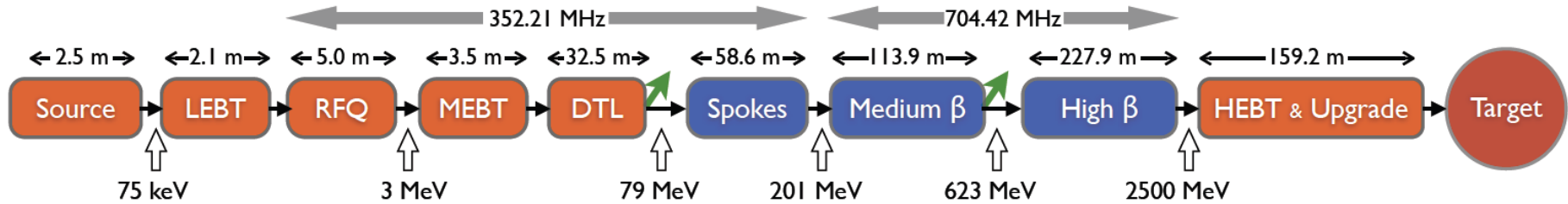
- About ESS & Cosylab
- Machine Protection System
 - Overview
 - Requirements
 - Functionalities as services
 - Reliability & safety
- Questions & open dilemmas

About Cosylab



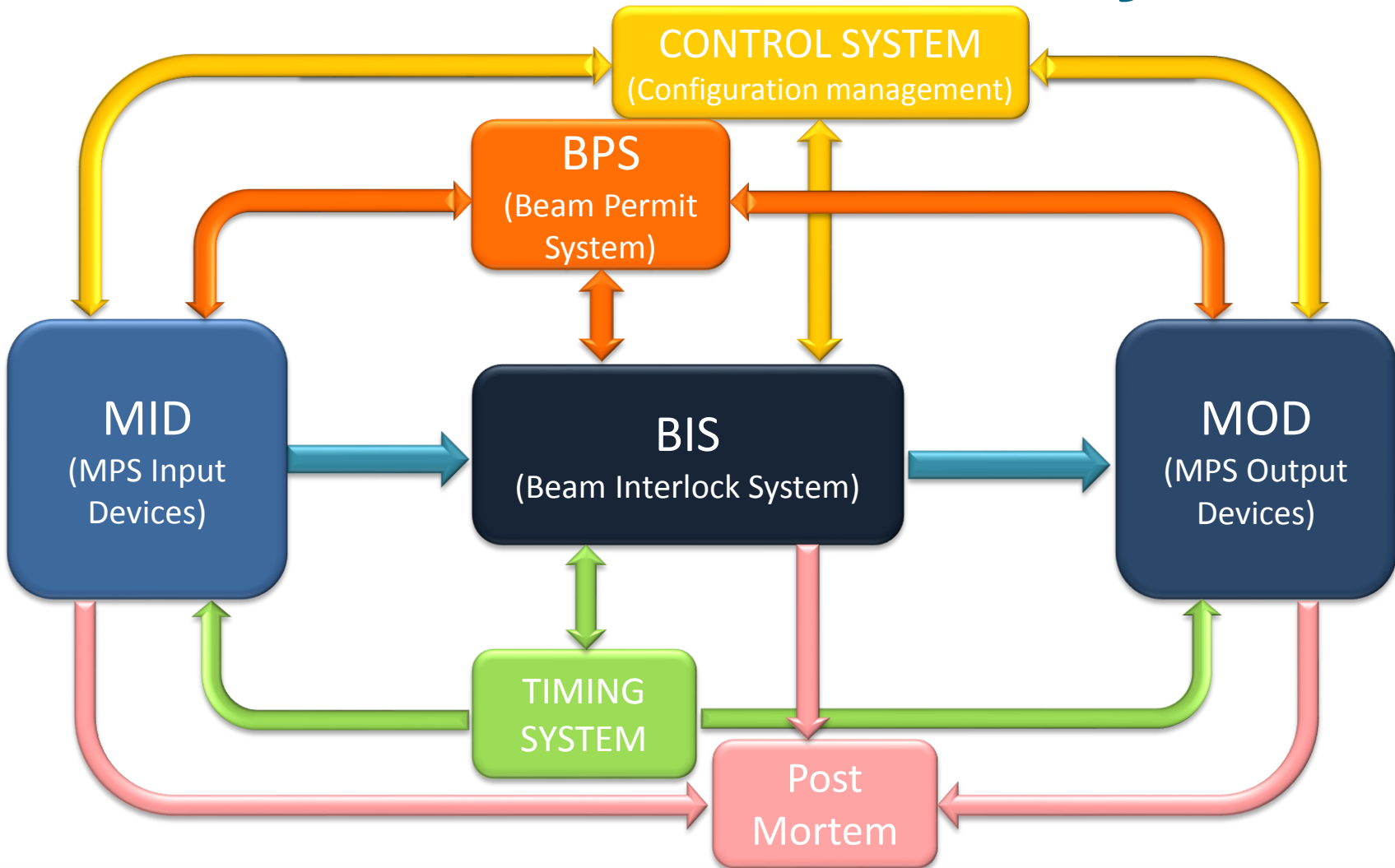
- ❑ Cosylab is a company with 65 engineers, providing solutions in the area of **Control System** for large physics experiments
 - Conceptual studies
 - Device integrations
 - Complete timing system solution
 - Core CS development: EPICS (v4), ACS...
- ❑ Our customers are from more the 50 labs from all over the world: ITER, ESS, SNS/ORNL, MedAustron, etc...
- ❑ Our collaboration with ESS Control System group (Garry Trahern) is currently covering control system box, timing system, MPS and database

European Spallation Source

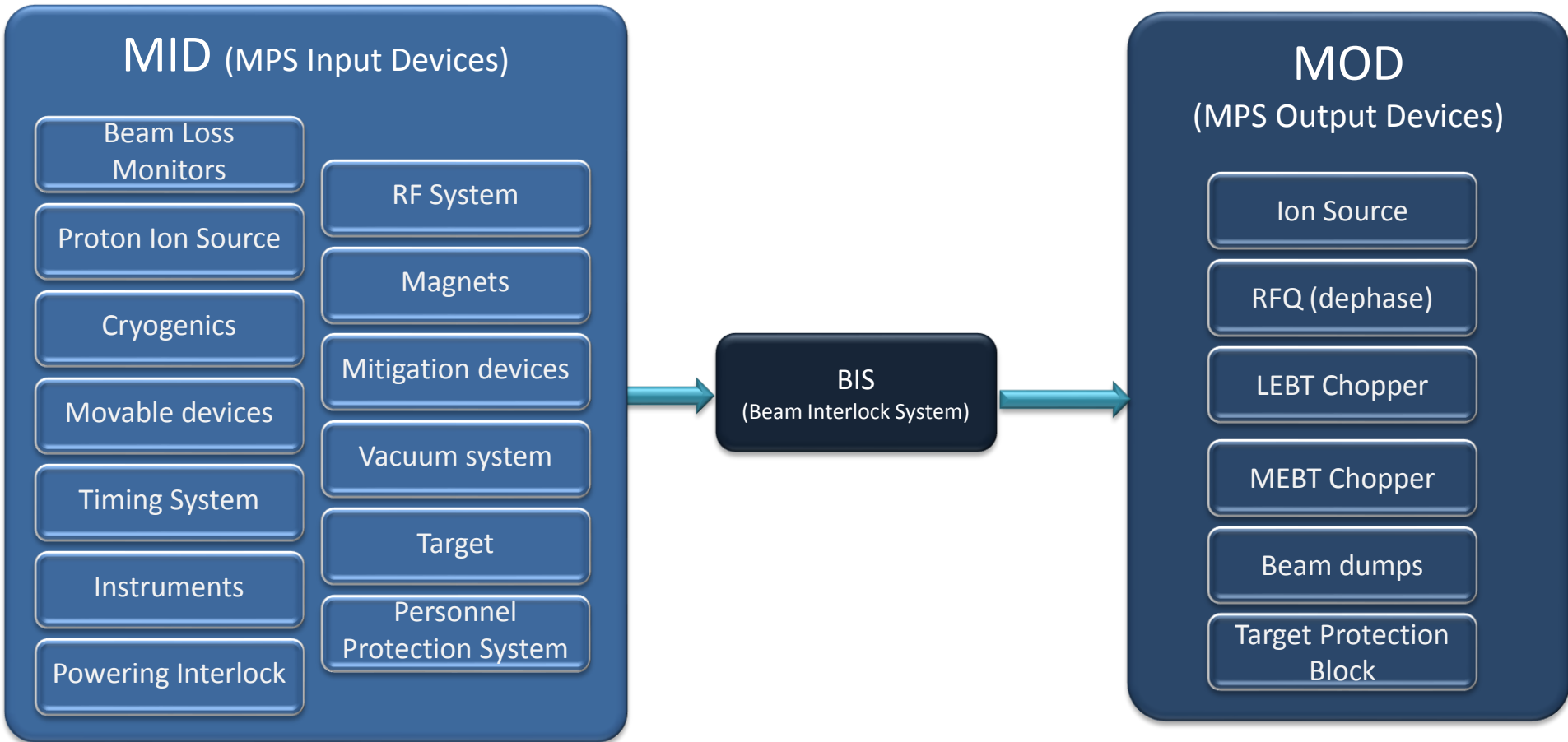


- Length: 605.2m
- Proton kinetic energy: 2.5GeV
- Beam Power: 5MW
- Pulse length: 2.86ms
- Pulse repetition rate: 14Hz

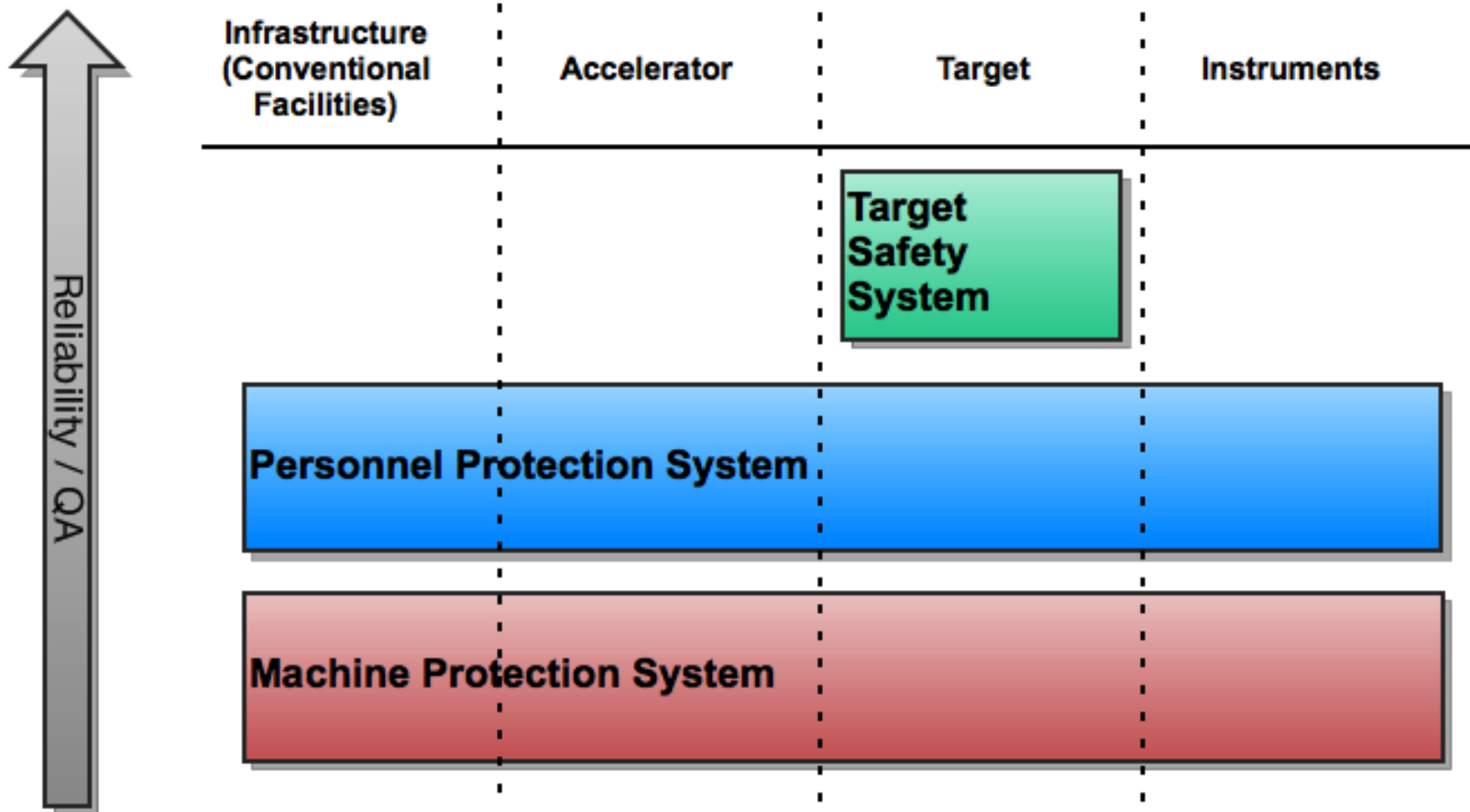
Machine Protection System



Machine Protection System



MPS, PPS and TSS relation



MPS as a service

- MPS provides service to many devices
 - Around 1000 MID devices (inputs)
 - Few MOD devices (outputs)
- Two main services:
 - Beam Permit
 - Beam Interlock
- Additional services like:
 - Support for different machine modes
 - Support for commissioning phase
 - Support for post-mortem

Beam Permit

- BPS (Beam Permit System) validates all devices including BIS devices
- If configuration is correct, BPS issues Beam Permit
- BPS revokes Beam Permit after BIS stops the beam/machine
 - Can any other system stop the machine?
Which one?

Beam Interlock

- Fast Beam Abort
 - Stop the beam a.s.a.p.
 - If the machine is in the middle of the pulse, abort it
 - Required response time 5-10 μ s
 - MID detection time + BIS time + MOD mitigation time
 - Exact times under evaluation
 - Propagation delay must be taking into account (3 μ s for 600m)
- Next Pulse Inhibit
 - MPS allows current pulse to finish, but prohibits next one
 - Pulse repetition rate 14Hz -> 68ms for response
 - Who is responsible to know when the pulse finishes?
 - BIS or mitigation device

Support for machine modes and commissioning phase

- Different configurations for different machine modes
 - Machine mode might change during run-time
- Input masking
 - Ignoring non-critical inputs temporarily (as long as the machine is in safe mode)
 - Masked signals will be logged
- Step-by-step commissioning
 - MPS grows with the machine

Support for Post-Mortem

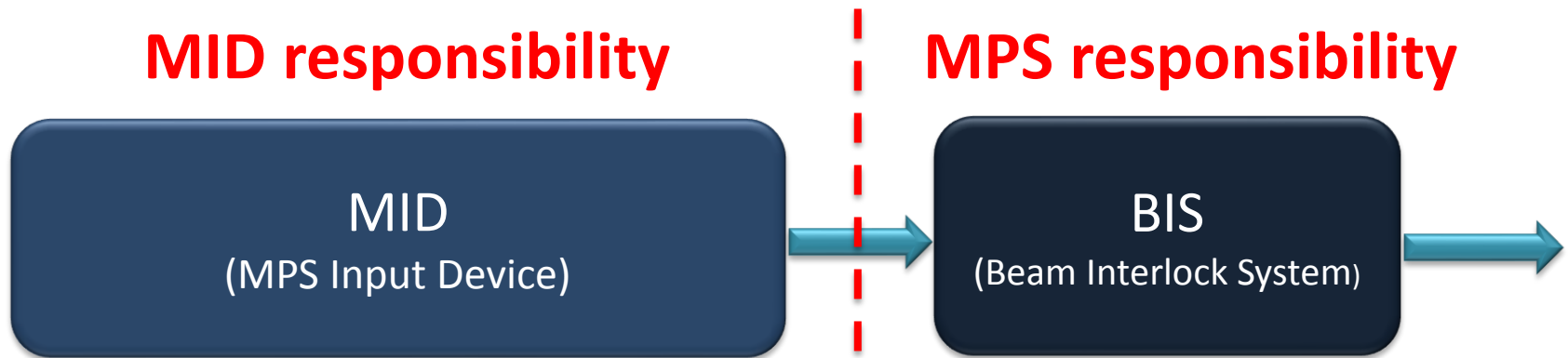
- Data from operational MID devices will be logged
 - Circular buffers may be overwritten
 - MPS tells when to stop logging (via TS)
- BIS devices log all signal changes with precise timestamp
 - All BIS devices are synchronised with TS
- Post Mortem analysis
 - Collect logs from all devices (MID, MOD, BIS)
 - Merge into a single timeline
 - Provide different views on what was happening, which device caused machine to stop, etc.

Reliability and safety

- ESS targets high reliability – 95%
- MPS reliability assured with
 - Fail-safe design
 - Redundancy
 - Self-diagnostics
- MPS safety
 - SIL3 ?
- MPS security
 - Configuration security: who can change settings?
 - (Re)Start security: Who has rights to (re)start the machine? What are restart preconditions?

Other questions and open issues

- MPS responsibility boundaries

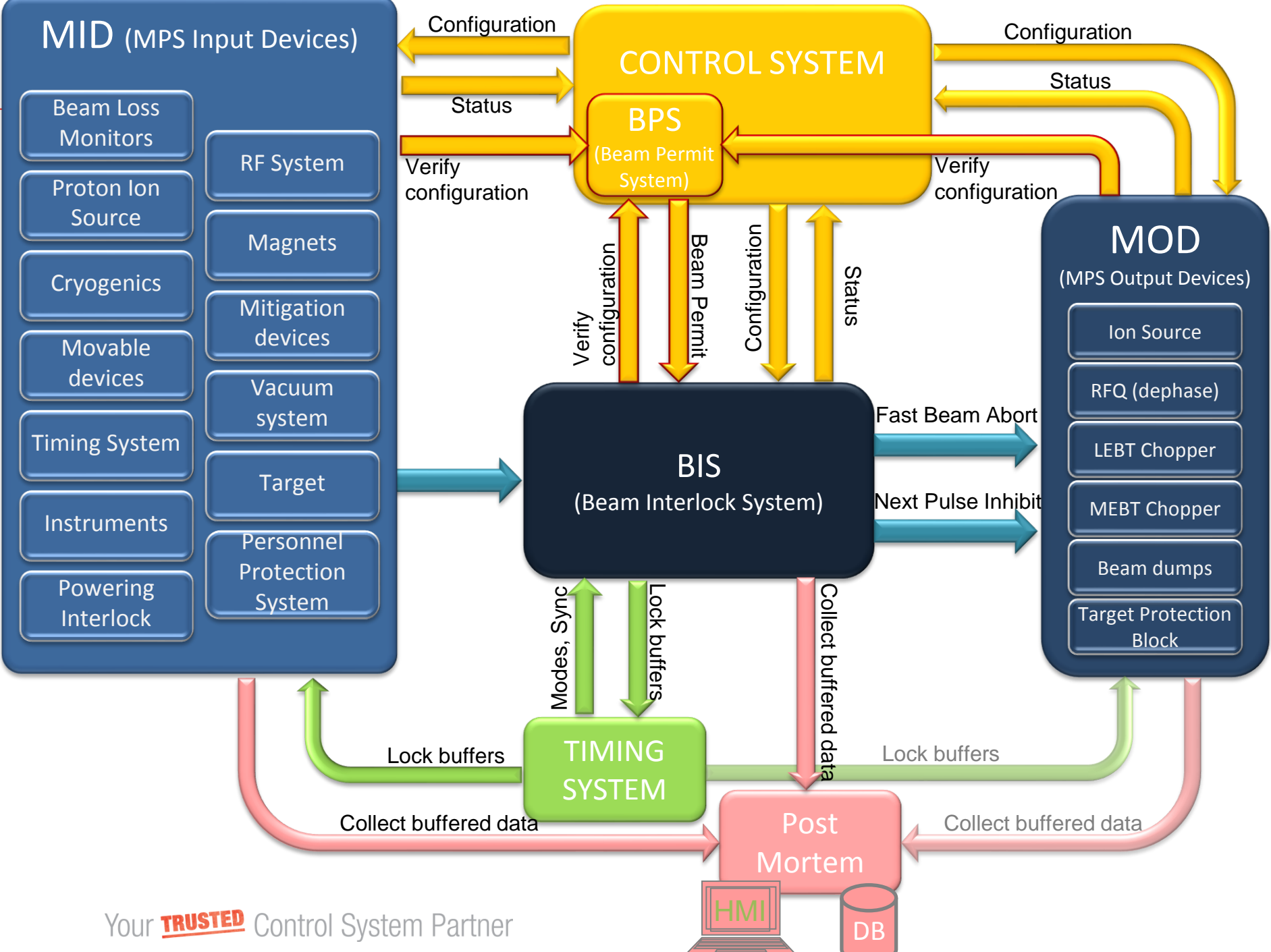


- “Device Integration guidelines” should be prepared
- Machine modes/operation modes
- Confirmation on existence of mitigation devices
- MPS reliability assessment - failure catalogue

The End

Thank you!

Backup



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Worldwide

