## Technical Services Communications

#### 4th LHC-CP Workshop 12-13 June 2003

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## Outline

- Problem domain
- User Requirements
- Software architecture
- Hardware architecture
- Milestones

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#### **Problem domain**

- The TCR supervises a large number of heterogeneous systems
  - ST systems like electricity, safety and cooling
  - External systems like accelerators, vacuum, cryo, ...
- The TCR control system must integrate data from all sources and distribute it via different tools and interfaces
- The system must run 24 / 365!



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#### **User Requirements**

- Data Acquisition
- Data distribution
- Data representation
- Configuration

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- Performance and scalability
- Reliability, availability, maintainability and safety (RAMS)

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#### **Data Acquisition**

- Acquisition of intra-domain (ST) data
  - Electricity, CV, Safety, Access
  - SCADA access through standard interface
  - PLC access through dedicated driver
- Acquisition of extra-domain data
  - AB accelerator data, Cryo, Vacuum, ...
  - Today, SL-Equip, Clogger, CMW, SPS2001
  - Tomorrow, DIP!

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#### **Data Distribution**

- Make available ST data to other domains
  - Data Interchange Protocol
    - Transmit raw data
  - Alarms
    - Transmit technical alarms via the central alarm service LASER
  - Logging
    - Record technical events via the joint LHC/TCR logging system

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## **Data Representation**

#### • Mimic diagrams

- "GTPM" diagrams for various accelerators, services
  - Very valuable overview diagrams with system dependencies
  - SPS views running since May 2002
  - CPS views deployed in MCR in 2003
  - QRL views under study
- Integrate local SCADA views in TCR
  - Imported views must adhere to convention
  - ST HMI convention established based on SASG work
  - CERN HMI convention welcome
- Detailed views for equipment lacking local controls

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## Data representation (cont.)

#### Alarms

- Use LASER as TCR main alarm interface
  - Detailed alarm lists sometimes available with applications (ENS, CSAM)

Trending

- Use LHC/TCR logging interface (JavaGuils2)
- Trend current values as well as logged data
- Integrate data representation tools

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#### Alarm, mimic, trending



## Configuration

- TDrefDB: Configuration database for all shared technical data
- Oracle database in B513
- Configures all modules in the control system from data acquisition to alarms and mimics
- Database <u>must</u> be correct and in sync with data sources
  - Procedures for data maintenance essential

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## Performance and scalability

#### Performance

- Average delay event to screen = 1s
- Worst case (avalanche) delay = 60s
   An avalanche estimated to 10000 events

#### Scalability

- TDrefDB holds 40000 tags
- TCR monitors 40k tags + direct CAS points (vacuum, cryo, ...)
- Estimated size for LHC is 100000 tags
- New system must be scalable to cover even larger quantities of data if necessary

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## Reliability, availability

- High availability constraints
  - TCR operates 24/365
  - Good protection against major failures
     Redundant servers, UPS
  - No more than 1 short blackout per year
- High reliability constraints
  - No data loss (at least no alarms)
  - Reliable data, quality indication
- Monitoring
  - System monitoring, trouble shooting and repair tools to guarantee correct system behaviour
     SPI-ME, Cyan Jaguar, ...
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Maintainability

- Technical Control Desk
  - Current maintenance procedure for TDS data
    - Ensures correct and complete data, monitors progress, coordinates efforts and assesses costs
  - 229 change requests issued in 2002
    - Updates , changes, deletions
      - ~2500 new points integrated
  - Integrated system maintenance procedure
    - Automates configuration, generates alerts, checks consistency

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#### Solutions

- Several solutions evaluated
- Conclusion : Middleware, not SCADA
  - Heterogeneous data sources
    - PLC, Scada, SL-Equip, CMW, ...
  - Use of external modules
    - Single alarm, mimic and trending tools able to combine and display data from various sources
  - Open, modular design
    - The system must be open enough to allow integration of new modules

#### The middleware solution

- Message Oriented Middleware
  - Move from TDS SmartSockets to SonicMQ already used by 4 AB projects
    - Cluster brokers and use gueues to ensure availability and reliability
- Application server
  - Oracle application server, already used in AB and available at CERN through IT
    - Cluster application servers for availability and load-balancing
    - Use EJB to implement business logic (supervision, invalidation, composite states, ...)
- Use common tools for alarms and logging
- Benefit from common environment

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#### **TIM Software Architecture**

PLC driver: Java application acquiring data from PLCs and updates application server

Ddal: ST standard component to communicate with SCADA systems (Smartsockets interface replaced by JMS)

DIP Gateway: Collects data from other domains, publishes technical data as requested

SonicMQ: Middleware both for data acquisition and data distribution. Could be same broker

Oracle9i application server: Business logic, persistence, configuration. ...

Conf DB: Oracle configuration and persistence database.

Web server, client: Web access to the data for administration

LASER: Alarm interface through Sonic or directly from application server

JViews: Mimic diagrams, GTPM and detailed.

Logging: Interface to the logging system through Sonic or directly from application server.



#### **TIM Hardware Architecture** Data acquisition: Acquires data from PLCs and updates application server Home users Scada: Wizcon and ENS scada CERN VPN gateway systems communicating directly with application server DIP Gateway: Collects data from other domains, publishes technical Office users data as requested Application server and MOM cluster: Hosts Oracle9iAS and **CERN** General Network SonicMQ software. indows Database cluster: Configuration Control room database and data persistence consoles File server: Reliable server for application files (views etc) and web server for operations portal Database Application le, web Control room consoles: Windows server and cluster server machines running user interfaces 💭 redhat MOM cluster C redha cluster Office users: User interfaces and administration tools run from offices on the general network Home users: On-call specialists DIP may connect to the system through Data Gateway 💭 redh the CERN VPN acquisition $PLC \times 60$

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Scada x 20

#### **Future TCR console**

One of the current proposals



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# **Questions?**

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