National Ignition Facility laser to be controlled by Ada software distributed over CORBA

The National Ignition Facility

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The National Ignition Facility is a $1.2 Billion project to be completed in 2003
Integrated Computer Control System is a distributed system that does not have hard real time requirements

- Supervisory software is event driven
  - Operator-initiated actions and scripted sequences do not require specific response times
  - Status information is propagated from the laser to updates on graphic user screens
  - Speed requirements derive from operator needs for interactive response

- No process-related hard deadlines must be met
  - Several hours of preparation precede shot
  - Shot executes in microseconds controlled by dedicated hardware
  - Data gathering and reporting occurs in minutes after the shot

- Some process controls are encapsulated in front-ends
  - Automatic alignment
  - Capacitor charging
The hardware boundary is the solid ground on which we build our software architecture

- Each of 192 beamlines has the same control points — 60,000 points in all
- The control points are relatively inflexible
- But the experimental plans will evolve during 30 years of operation
ICCS software is distributed on some 500 computers in two layers.
The ICCS Computer System and Network Architecture as deployed for NIF
The software architecture distributes control over a facility-wide software bus

This software framework is reused to construct 8 supervisory applications and 18 types of front end processors
Framework components are reused across the NIF

- Common services provided anywhere on the network
  - Operator control and equipment status
  - Database archiving and trending
  - Integration services
    - Orderly starting of the software
    - Device-level access controls
    - Plug and play communications
  - Steps in preparation for an experimental shot
  - Logging of control system events
  - Operator-programmable checklists

- These services strive to be “decentralized”
  - Clients should know little about their location
  - Services should be largely independent of each other
CORBA provides decentralized distribution services

- A standard model of distributed objects resolves a major development risk
  - Anticipate 30-year life of the standard
  - ICCS software engineers are freed from building a “homebrew” communication infrastructure

- CORBA defines loose coupling between objects
  - Communication becomes nearly invisible
    - Neither clients nor servers depend directly on communication infrastructure
    - Names of communicating objects hide locations
  - Transparent interoperability
    - IDL specifications are language-neutral interfaces
    - Data marshalling hides differences between hosts

- Allocation of object implementations to processes can be deferred
Using IDL to define interfaces implies some compromises

• Interfaces must be declared in terms of IDL types
  — These types “diffuse” into the rest of the system
  — IDL type model is less strict than Ada’s
    – No range constraints
    – No initial values for record components
  — No default parameter values
  — No operator overloading in interfaces

• Configuration management must accommodate to the possibility that implementation details might be loaded into client processes
The majority of NIF’s CORBA objects are long-lived

- 60,000 objects implement the class Device in Front-End Processors
  - About 250 subclasses
  - Each instance is initialized at system start-up
  - A framework manages data and naming
    - Oracle database maintains configuration
    - Persistence broker objects implement SQL queries on behalf of CORBA clients

- A dead server is an error to be diagnosed and recovered
  - Failover to a replacement of the same class is not automated
Efforts to economize on message traffic

- Status of every Device must be observable at multiple consoles
  - Some status reports require latency as small as 0.1 second
  - Monitor objects are co-located with Devices
    - Local polling in the FEP
    - Notification of “significant” change

- Supervisory objects collect and collate change reports
  - GUI’s that display “broad view” status subscribe to these supervisors
  - GUI’s receive their status updates via “data push” from the supervisor
Measurements of ORBexpress 2.0.1 confirm adequate performance

- Network is 100 Megabit ethernet
- Both client and server are 2-processor Sun Enterprise 3000’s
  - Client runs 40 Ada tasks; server runs 5
  - Runtime is Apex 3.0
    - GNAT 3.11 is roughly 10% faster
Server performance is comparable on the Front-End processor

- Server is a 300 MHz PowerPC in a VME crate
- Runtime is VxWorks operating system with ApexWorks 3.0
- Same tasking implementation as previous data
Simulation models show how resource usage scales to full-scale operation.
Numerous online sources offer further information

- The National Ignition Facility
- The NIF Integrated Computer Control System
  — http://lasers.llnl.gov/lasers/ICCS/
- Controlling the World’s Most Powerful Laser
  — Science & Technology Review, November 1998
  — http://www.llnl.gov/str/11.98.html
- A Large Distributed Control System Using Ada in Fusion Research
  — Proceedings ACM SIGAda International Conference 1998
  — UCRL-JC-130569 (*)
- Integrated Computer Control System CORBA-Based Simulator
  — UCRL-ID-133243 (*)
- Evaluation of CORBA for Use in Distributed Control Systems
  — UCRL-ID-133254 (*)

* Numbered reports are accessible from http://www.llnl.gov/tid/opac.html
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