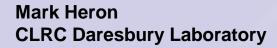


DIAMOND Control System to the EPICS Meeting at San Jose Dec 2001







What Is DIAMOND?



- DIAMOND is the new UK Synchrotron Radiation Source
- To be Located at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL) Oxfordshire
- Medium energy source
- Complement ESRF
- Due online around 2007



Programme Plan



Prepare specification
June 00 to Mar 01

Start formal design phase Nov 2000

Start procurement April 2002

Final installation April 2006

Commission beamlines
April to Sept 2006

Seven 'Day 1' beamlines then 2 or 4 beamlines per year



Major Parameters



			,
	lei	'gy	'

Beam current

Lattice

Symmetry

Circumference

Max length for ID's

Injection

3 GeV

300 mA

DBA 24cells

6 fold

561 m

18 x 5m

6 x 8m

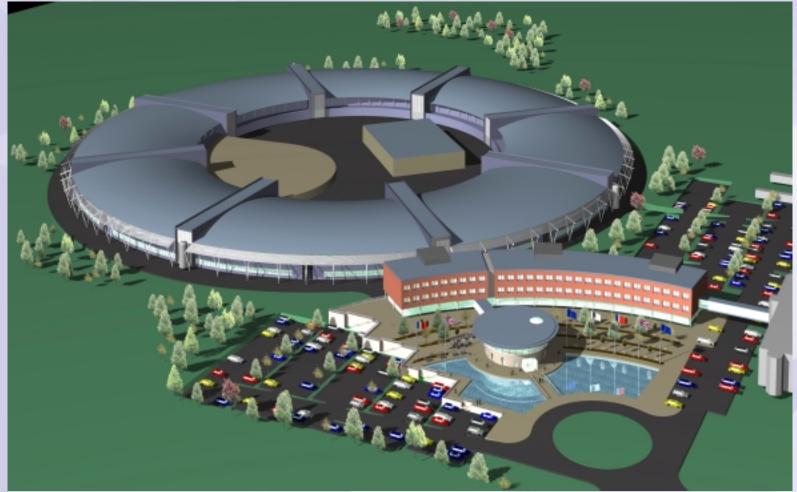
100Mev Linac

3GeV Booster



Artists Impression





Mark Heron
CLRC Daresbury Laboratory

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Architecture



Two Layer Model

Primary interface to CS through VME System

No field bus to third layer

There will be FBs to instruments and some PLCs

Interlocking and some sequencing in PLCs

Enable easier soft restarting of IOCs without loss of beam



Hardware



Consoles

Either PCs Running Linux or Workstations Evaluating both, decision 2003/2004 Will support NT

IOCs

VME64X
PPC Processor boards
Select processor 2002/2003
Will use IP carrier and modules
Primarily 7 slot crates



Initial Assessment of IOCs



IOCs	Linac	Tx Paths	Booster	SR	BLs (7)
Main Magnets		1	1	25	
Steering Magnets		1	1	24	
RF	1		2	5*	
Vacuum	1	2	4	48	7
Diagnostics	1	2	4	25	
Pulsed PSUs			1	1	
Personnel Safety	1**	1		2	2
Vessel Prot + Loss Mons				24	
Rad. Monitors	1**			2	2
IDs or Motors				7	7
Misc				5	2
TOTALS	5	6	13	168	20

^{*} LL RF, Cavites, Amplifiers, PSUs and Cryo plant



^{**} Linac, Booster and Tx Paths

Interface



Options for IF to Technical systems

Quads and Sext: Serial or SNS Power Supply Controller

Steerer: DAC, ADC, DIO

Vac and most instrumentation: Serial

PLCS: field bus (undecided)

EBPMs: VME backplane or ADCs and DIO

Sub Systems: OPC or field bus

The break down gives around 2000 serial interfaces



Serial Interfaces



- Need to support Serial Interfaces to equipment
- Advantages are

Increased functionality per connection
Minimises calibration errors from control system ADCs
Widely accepted use of RS232,422 etc
Integration of systems
Faster commissioning

Disadvantages are

High processor load

Development to support vendor protocols

Also need hardwire analogue for fast logging and digital signals for Interlocks



Evaluating Serial Options



- Use Octal232, DRVIPAC for interface
- Three options evaluated

Dev/DrvAscii, Stream Device and MPF Serial

All worked

Dev/DrvAscii, Stream Device had limitations with some protocols ie checksums

MPF very powerful but high development overhead

Further work

ORNL Serial Software

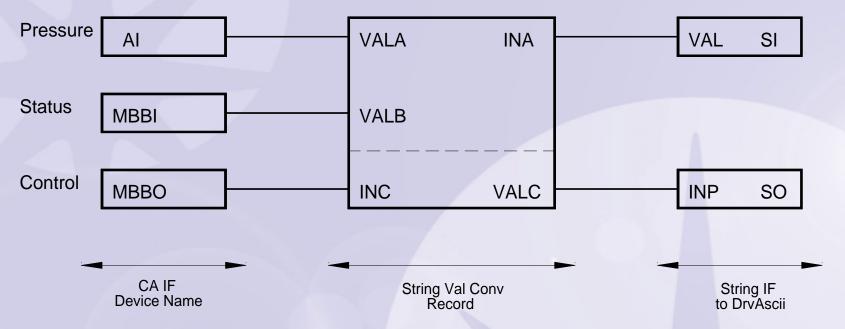
Thanks to EPICS community support

Allan Honey, Dirk Zimoch, Mohan Ramanathan and others



One Possible Serial Solution





- Use a customer record (Gensub) to generate and process strings to communicate with Instrument.
- Use drvAscii to handle string communication.
- Use separate AI and MBBI and MBBO soft records as the interface if needed.



Applications



 Principal application requirements can be met through standard EPICS tools

Control panels: Medm

Alarm management: ALH,

Archiving: Channel Archiver

Rapid app development : scripting languages

- Develop standard app for viewing and controlling channels in tabular form and an application for sequencing the accelerators from one state to another ie start up and shutdown
- Need to integrate seamlessly other sources of information at the application level

RDB, Acc model and ????



Relational Database



DIAMOND control system MUST have a relational database

Contain as Minimum the IOC DBs, Device names, and ???

- Review other EPICS uses of RDB from June 2001
 BESSY II, SLS, SNS
- Define database, tools and processes for producing IOC DBs and importing exporting data to and from RDB



Network



Network to 48 Control Instrumentation Areas (CIAs)

Single and multi mode fibres

Two physical computer networks

Control system and other computers around the accelerator

Tree architecture

Central switch in control computer room with local switched in CIAs and Boot Servers for IOCs

 Fibres also used for IOC crate monitor, Timing, Beam Position FB and Global interlocking



Equipment Protection Policy



- The control system will manage protection of equipment where required
- Give consistency of behaviour
- Three levels of protection determined by assessment of damage/cost caused by failure

High Integrity: provided in hardware

Routine Interlocking: provided by PLCs

Prudent Operational Limits: provided by IOC DBs





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