

# ITER Plant Configuration System

## Experience with using EPICS 7 at ITER

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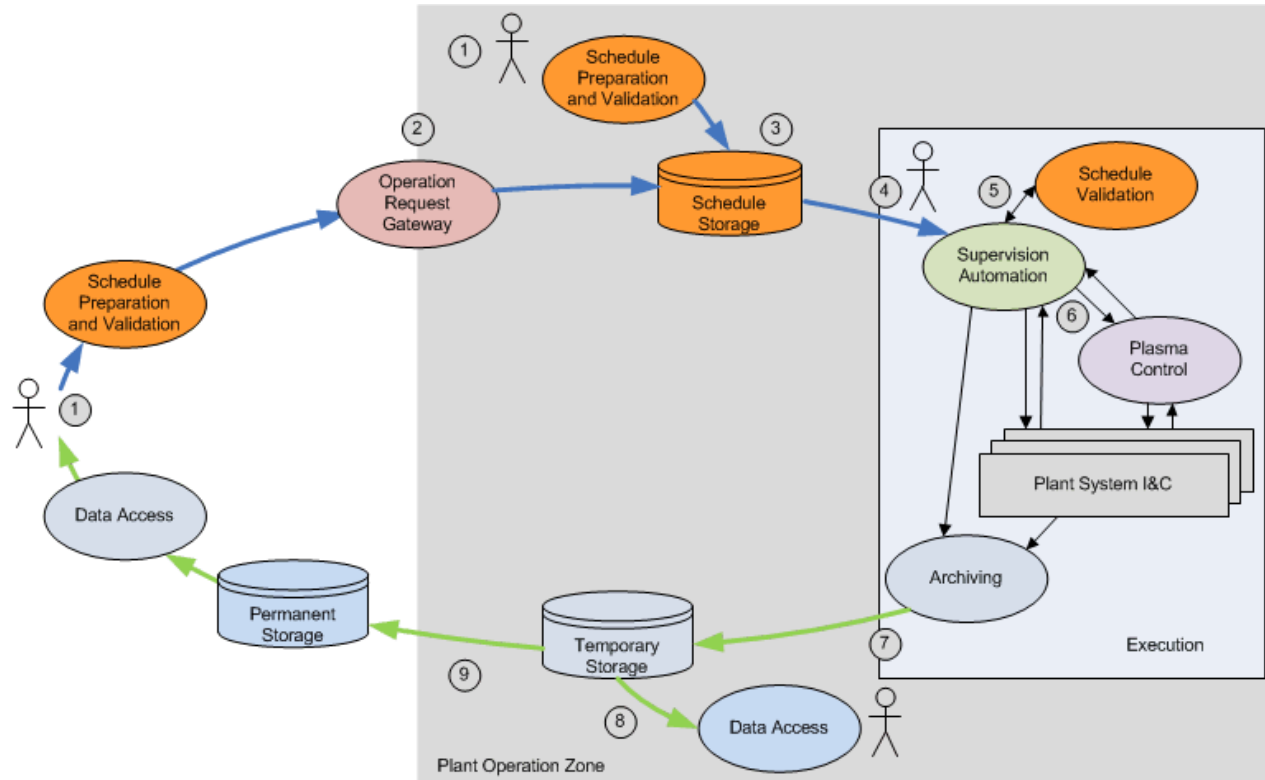
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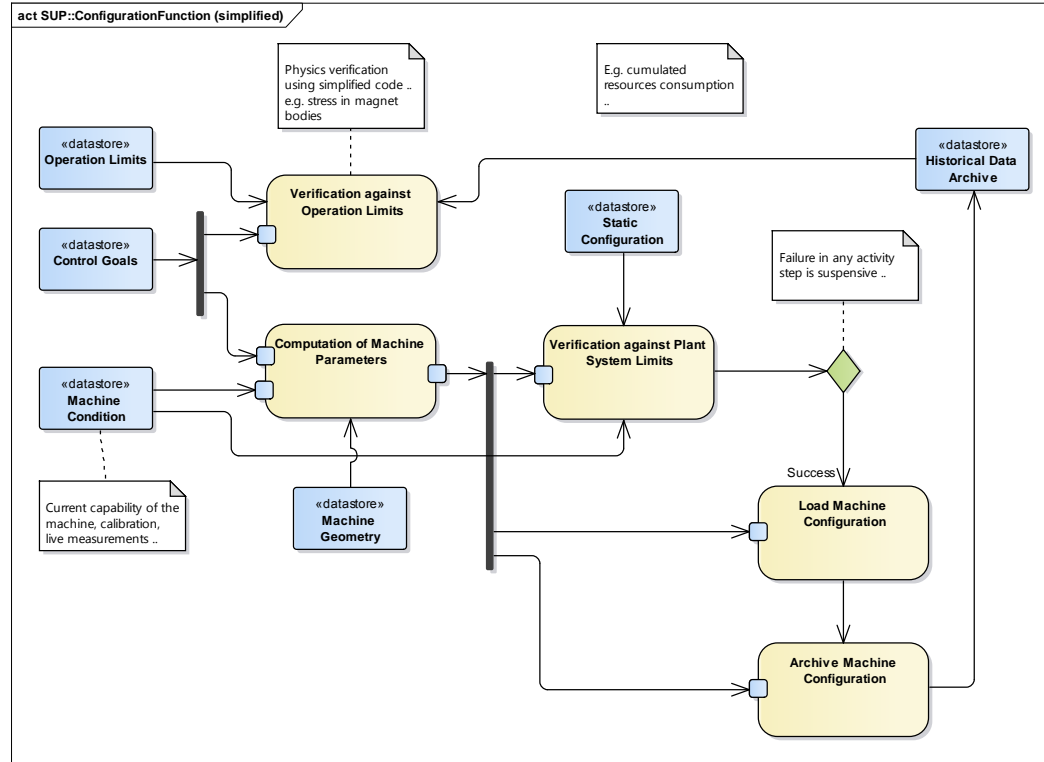
# Outline

- Context
- Objectives and architecture
- Successes and difficulties
- Conclusions and future work

# Context



# Context



# Context

- Plant configuration as part of the pulse preparation
  - Derivation of machine parameters from physics/operations' goals
    - Adaptation of the domain of machine operations to the technical domain of the Plant System I&C without requiring manual translation by an expert
    - Adaptation to the current condition of the machine, reduced availability due to broken parts
  - Verification incl. potentially complex code and simulation (operating instructions, scarce resource budget planning, etc.)
    - Non-trivial validation, consistency of parameters across the machine
  - Providing Machine Operations with support to manage complexities
    - Detect and notify inconsistencies across the machine, limit conditions, etc.
    - Obviously Machine Operations are empowered to ignore, override, etc.

# Objectives

- Further and enhance current methods, tools, interface for Plant System configuration
  - Plant system configuration from Central I&C should adhere to defined Quality of Service criteria
    - Ensure data integrity through to remote controllers
    - Provide exception handling and reporting mechanism
- Manage interfaces with data repositories, with Plant Systems
  - Plant System manufactured and delivered without information about central services
    - Data must be delivered to Plant Systems in the form they expect
- Provide means to accommodate changes with affordable resources

# Architecture

- Middle-layer services atop delivered Plant System I&C interfaces
  - Domain and interface adapters
- Separate services for chain data processing, and User-supplied code execution
  - Compiled code (at least strict version controlled) vs. interpreted workflow logic (adapt to current User, intended use), diverse languages
- Asynchronous/concurrent execution model
  - Capability of executing User-supplied code which might take longer time to execute
- Synchronous transaction model to load plant system
  - Atomic load operation, parameters acceptance/rejection en-bloc

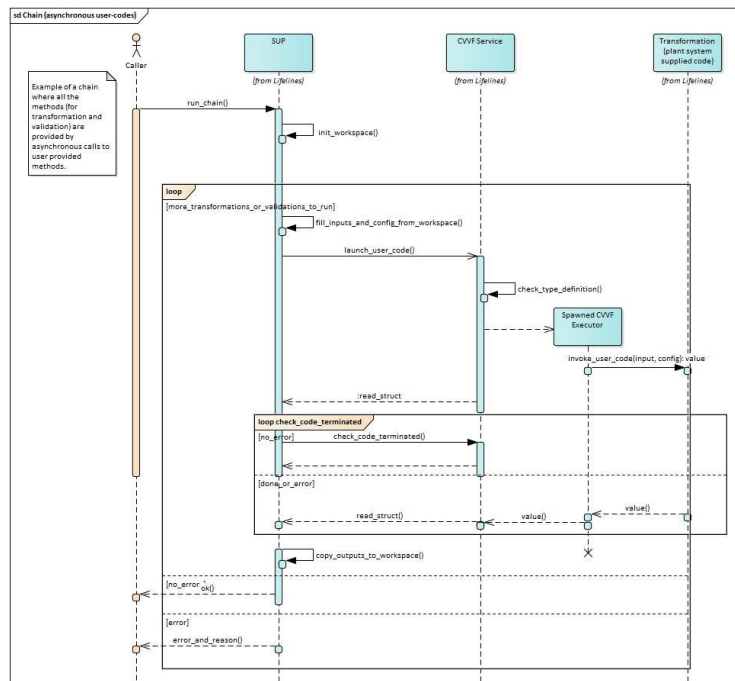
# Configuration data model

- Domain-specific language describing a chain of data processing
  - Variables and named data types of any complexity
  - Relationships through named transformation code
    - E.g. '55a0::cvvf::ComputeBestIPWeights/v1.0'
  - Verified through named code
  - Satisfied through interfaces
    - Text files, databases, data archive, process variables (pvAccess, Channel Access), etc.



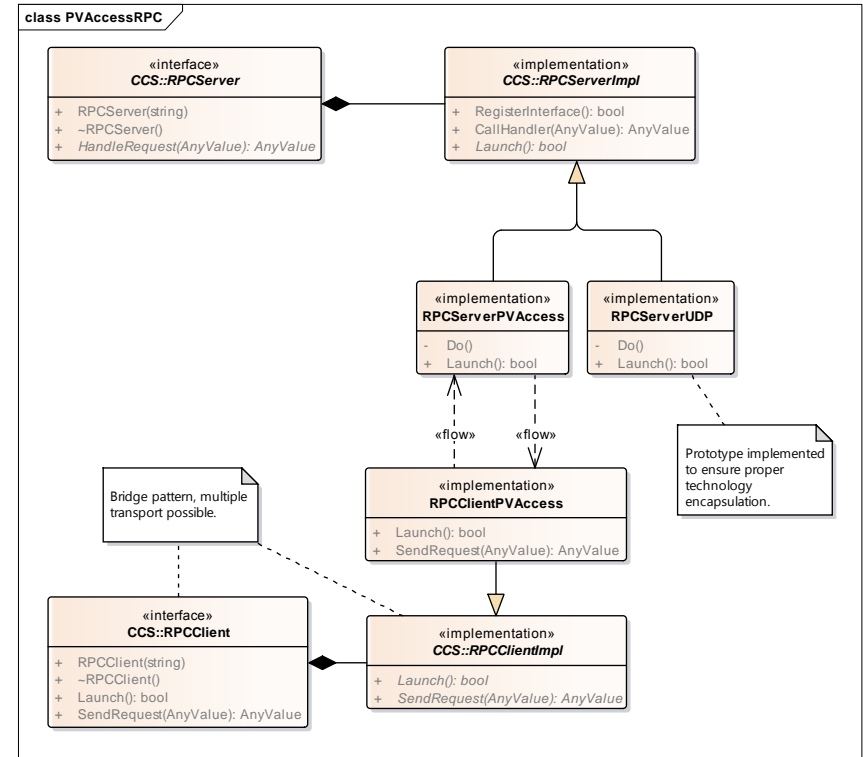
# Chain workflow executor

- MARTe2 (<https://vcis.f4e.europa.eu/marte2-docs/master/html>)
  - Data-driven configuration
  - Perfect architecture match
    - Processing organized along the variable dependency path
  - Strong decoupling
    - Between signals and data processing
    - .. and with data providers
  - Support for built-in code execution
    - Data types transformation, composition
    - Simple verification (e.g. within bounds, etc.)



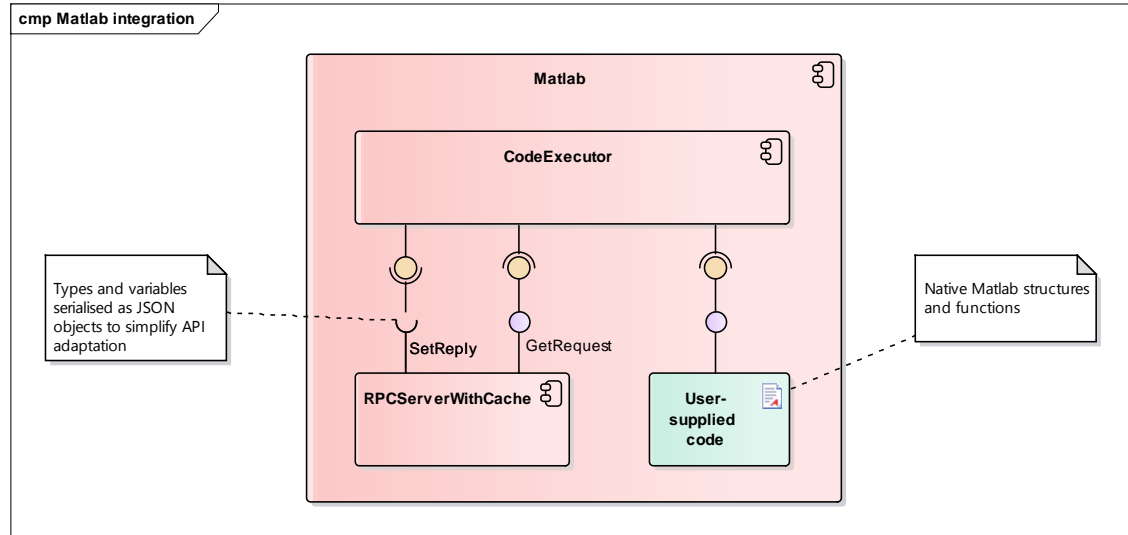
# Remote Procedure Call (RPC) services

- Named RPC services providing
  - Dynamic services discovery (TBD)
  - Introspection of data types and function prototypes
  - Asynchronous/concurrent execution model



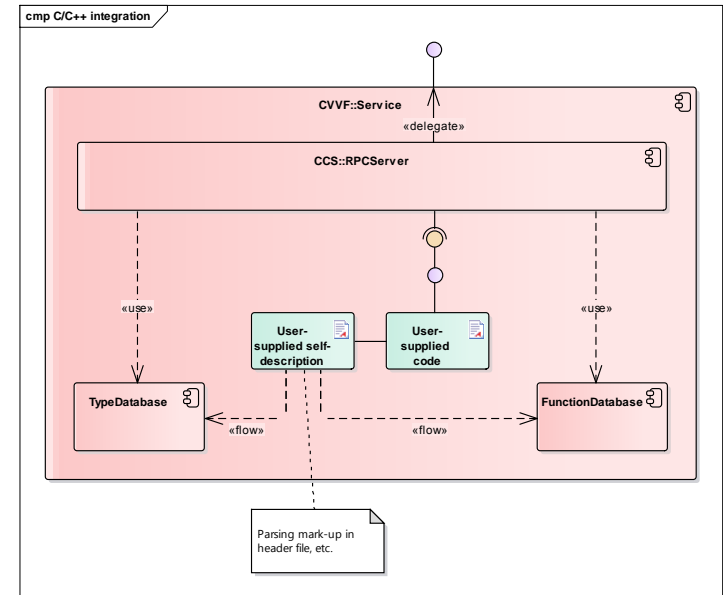
# Code delivery and execution

- Code encapsulation, no dependency to any framework
- Promote usage of programming language native types
  - C/C++, Matlab and Python



# Code delivery and execution

- C/C++ code and structures require additional introspection capabilities, e.g.
  - Parsing mark-up in header files
  - Generated from Plant System Self-Description Data (SDD) model

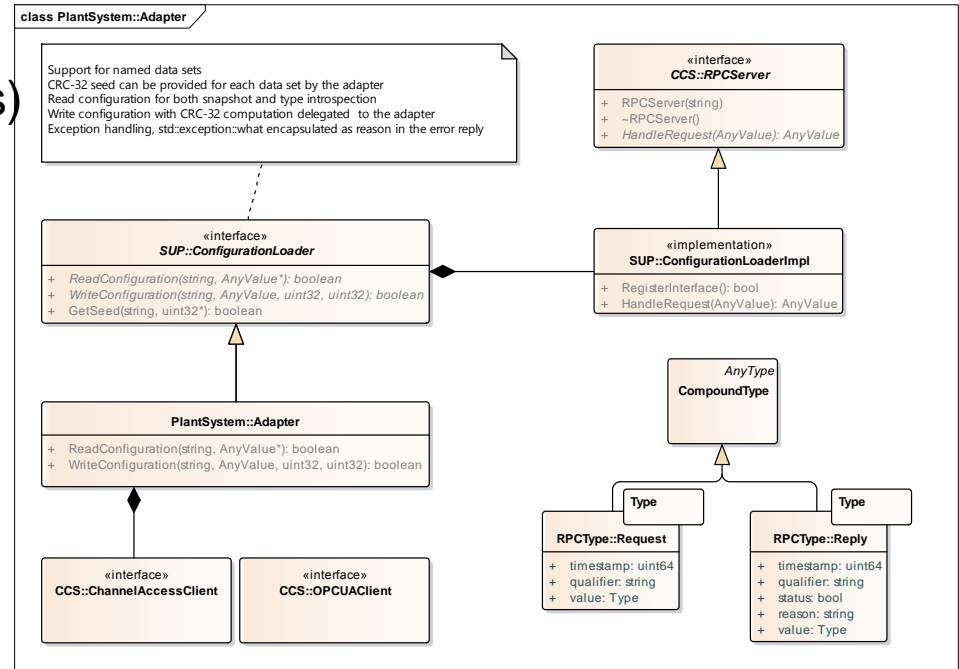


# Plant System interface

- Plant System architecture
  - Large systems composed of distributed devices and controllers
  - Complex hierarchies and compositions, mutable assemblies
  - Both top-down or bottoms-up views of the plant system favour a structured representation of the data model
- Plant Operation Network (PON) interface
  - EPICS IOC and records database are deployed as mailboxes between CODAC and remote controllers (PLC, RTC, DAQ, FPGA)
  - Concerns about the data integrity through to remote controllers

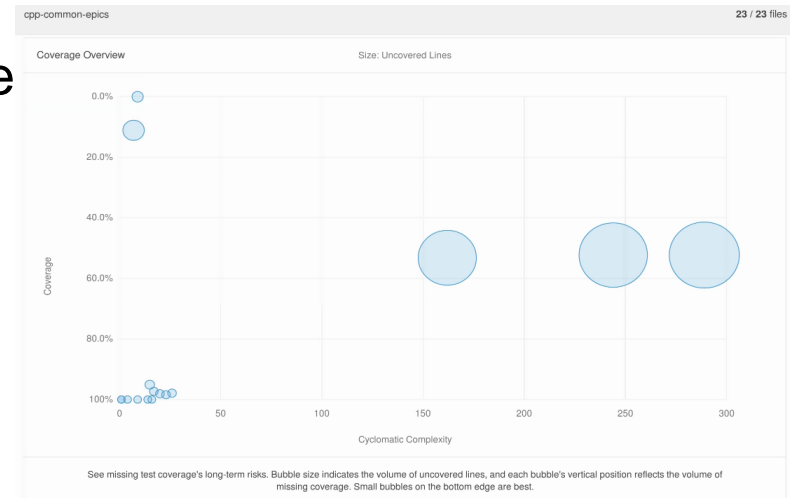
# Plant system interface

- RPC service providing
  - Named data sets (discriminate between devices, life-cycle phases)
  - Introspection of data types
  - Synchronous transaction model
  - Support for integrity verification
  - Exception handling
- Adapters required and foreseen
  - Serialization to EPICS records
  - .. to OPC UA servers
  - And bespoke implementations



# Successes

- EPICS 7 (pvAccess) matches very well the need
  - Support for structured data of any complexity
  - Dynamic discovery of services
  - Built-in data type introspection
- Able to implement a representative scale proof of concept in about 4 man-months
  - Incl. tests and intensive code coverage
    - Handling PVArray is challenging
  - C/C++ and Matlab code encapsulation



# Difficulties

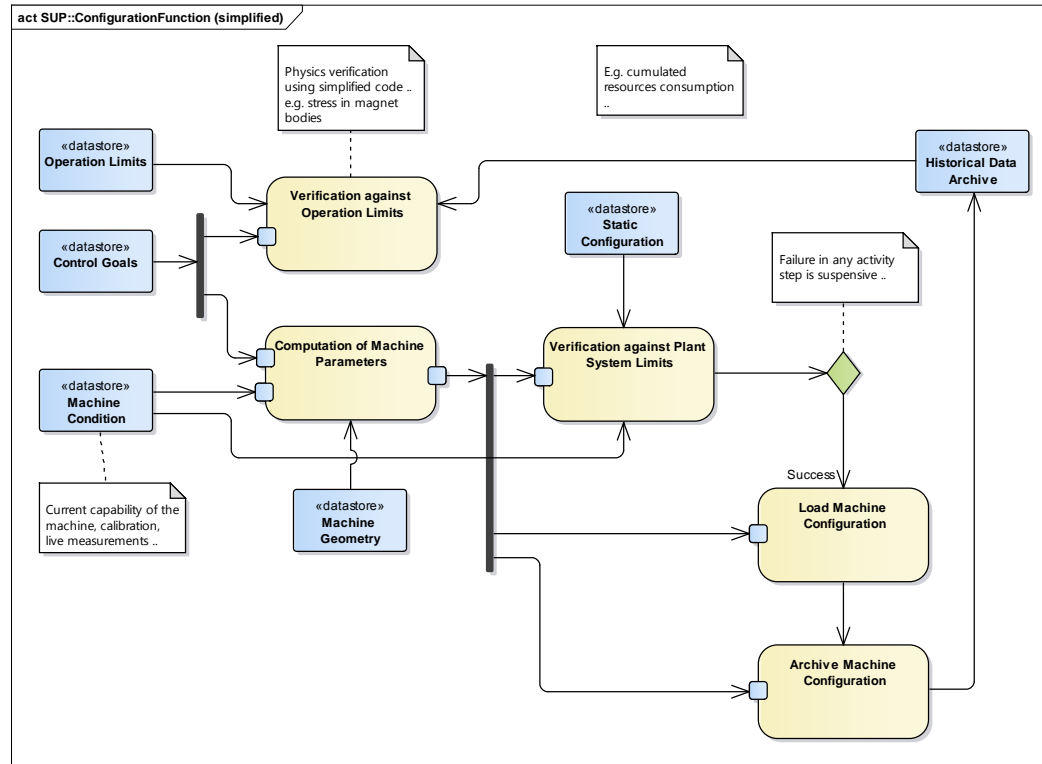
- Documentation
- Multiple interfaces available
  - Concerns about evolutions, maintainability
    - ‘epics::pvAccess::RPCClient’ vs ‘epics::pvaClient::PvaClientRPC’
- Arrays of structure
  - Command line tools, CS-Studio (pvmanager) do not support addressing beyond reaching array
  - Concerns about evolutions, pvAccess support at large in the EPICS ecosystem, mismatch between intended and actual use



# Forecast

- EPICS 7 full part of CODAC Supervision and Automation (SUP) components
  - Middle-layer services atop delivered Plant System I&C interfaces
    - Domain and interface adapters, homogenization of interfaces, automation
  - Careful with technology adoption
    - Full encapsulation, no implementation detail to transpire through to the application code
  - Attentive to evolutions in the EPICS ecosystem (CS-Studio)
- Objective
  - Homogeneous handling of structured variables in application code
    - Identical application-side API, whether PON, or SDN, or ..

# Thank you for your attention



# Back-up slides

# Architecture goals

- Operability
  - Run experiments according to a robust and well-established format
- Automation
  - Run autonomously with minimal human intervention; robust, routine and repetitive procedures are automated
  - Limit the need for human involvement to high added value tasks, e.g. definition of the experiment schedule, analysis of data, investigation and recovery of failures

# Architecture goals

- Containment of complexity
  - Provide abstraction mechanisms, manageable information and control means
- Scalability
  - Support integration of new components with limited impact on existing ones
- Changeability
  - Adapt to changing requirements with affordable resources
- Robustness
  - Prevent propagation of failures through the control system

# POZ and XPOZ

