

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



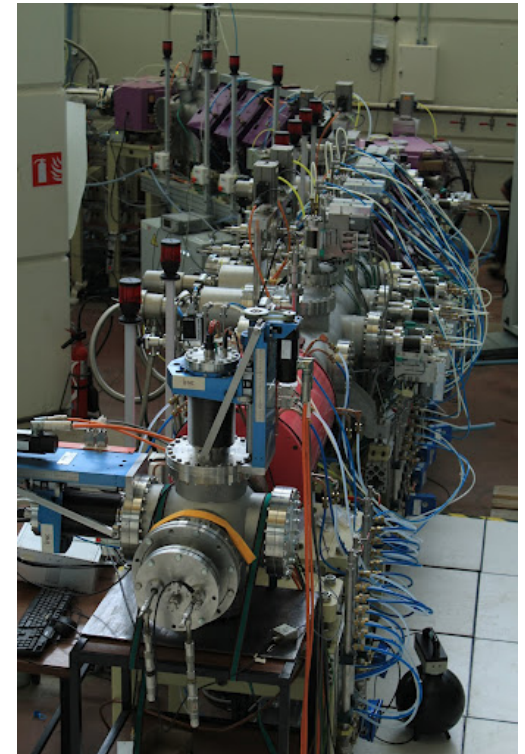
COLLABORATION IN SPIRAL2, LIPAC & ESS CONTROL SYSTEMS BASED ON EPICS

Françoise Gougnaud

On behalf of D. Bogard,

J-F. Denis, A. Gomes,

Y. Lussignol and P. Mattei



Some words about EPICS

Brief legacy with some Irfu EPICS projects

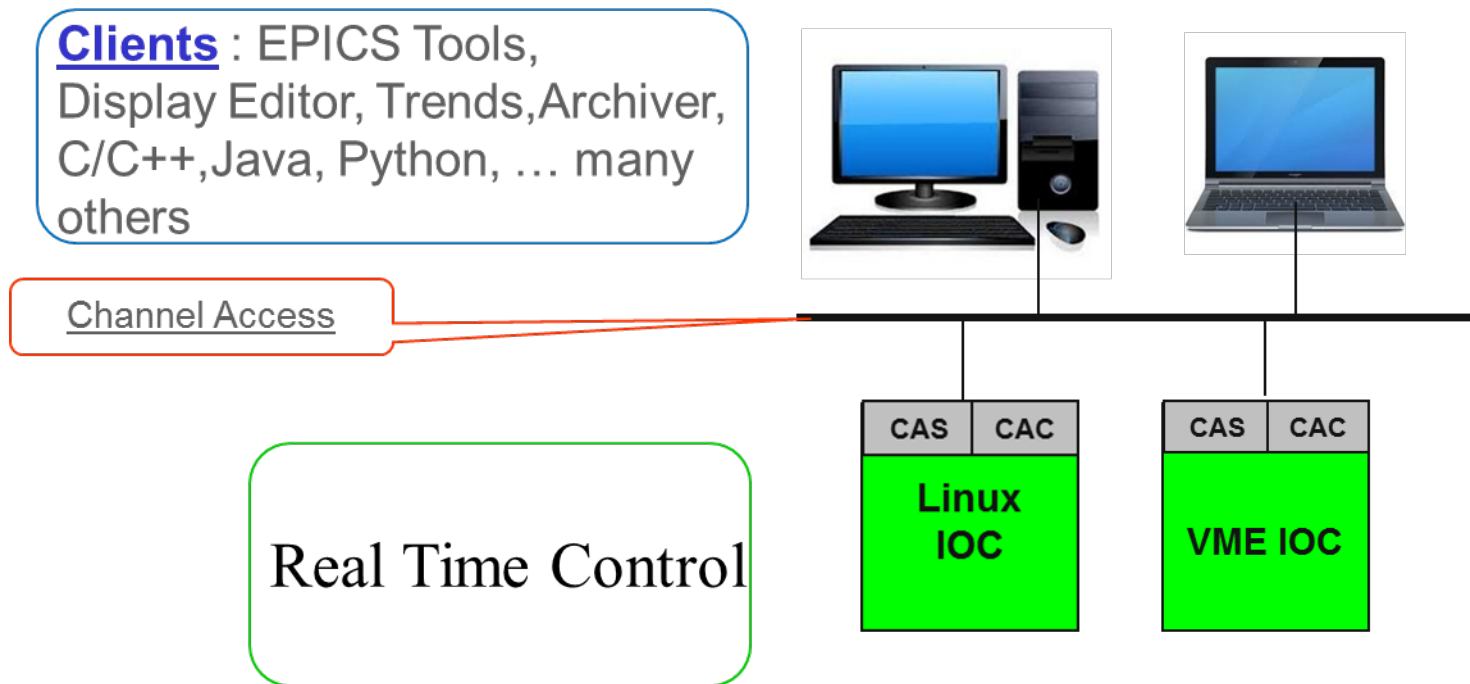
Our collaboration in Spiral2

Our collaboration in LIPAc

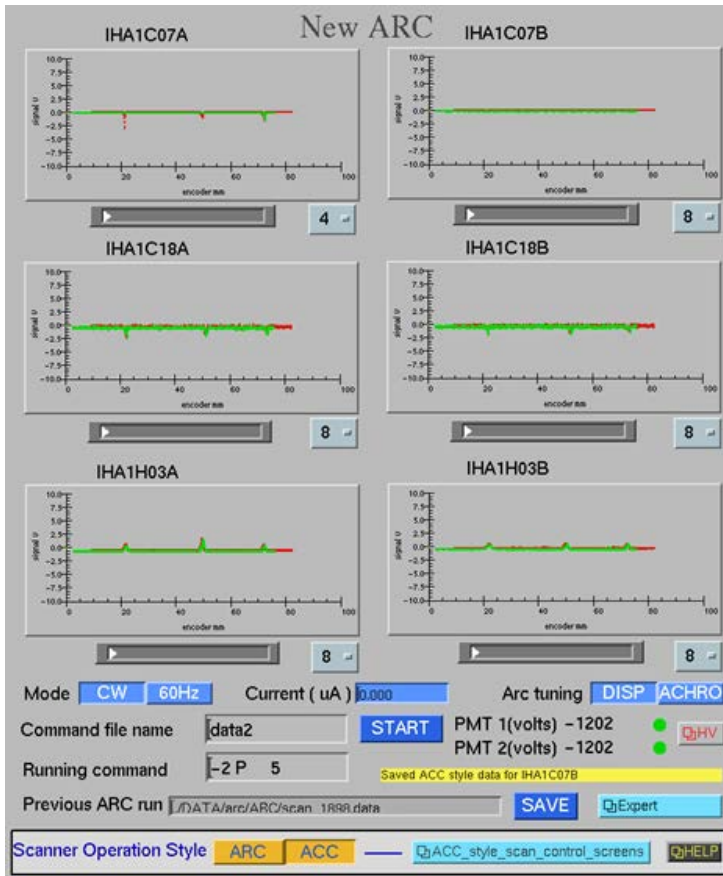
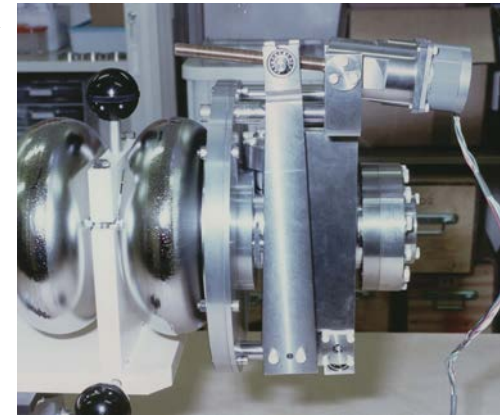
Our following collaboration in ESS

EPICS is a set of Open Source software tools, libraries and applications used worldwide to create control systems for particle accelerators, telescopes and large physics experiments.

Accelerators: SNS, SLAC, JLAB, Diamond, KEK and recently ITER & ESS

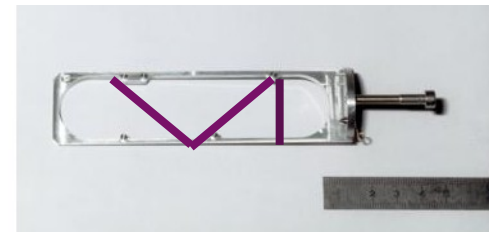


Started with EPICS in 1993 on TTF at Desy
TTF Injector, LLRF and some diagnostics



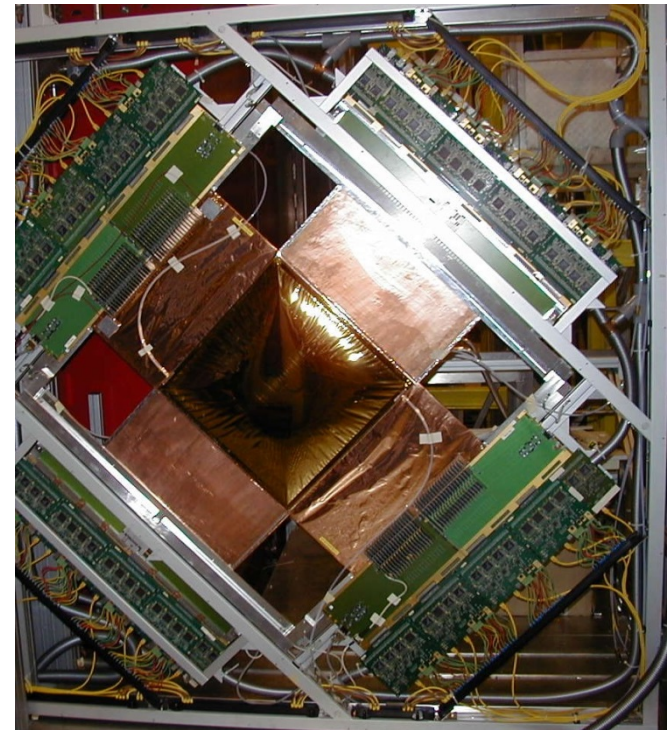
1996-1999 ARC energy measurement at Jlab, Hall A

- Controls of wire scanners for the bend angle measurement
- Field integral measurement of the ARC



4 EPICS VMEs on COMPASS at CERN

- Micromegas and drift chambers
- Quench data acquisition and slow control for the superconducting magnet



Ground Support equipment of MIRI imager (JWST)

- ESO software for IR detector
- EPICS for slow control

IPHI (High Intensity Proton Injector) started in the 90's
HPPA : High Power Proton Accelerator

The screenshot displays the SILHI control interface with the following sections:

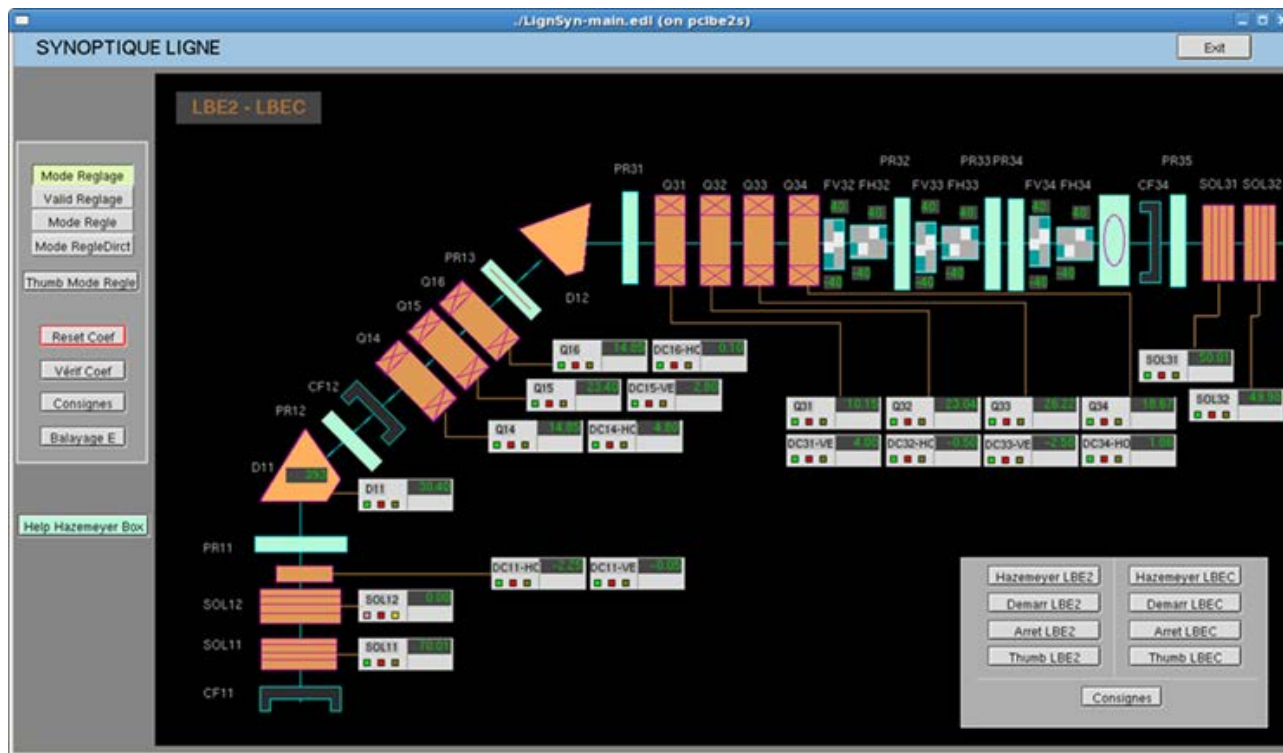
- Diagram:** A schematic of the ion source and acceleration line, including components like H2, HF, magnetron, ATU, SILHI, Ecran, Ipis, Sol1, Iris, Sol2, FW, Ibs, and B.S.
- Parameters:**
 - Bobine 1 (modbus): BOBINE1 56.7 A, 58.4
 - Bobine 2 (modbus): BOBINE2 76.8 A, 79.2
 - Debitmètre (cometh): debit 3.90 sccm, 3.9
 - ATU (modbus): X 3.22, 3.3; Y 7.6%, 7.83
 - Magnetron (modbus): PRF 95.5 W, 610; Pdir 25.4 W, ORF 40; Pref 26.5 W, PMG 300
 - Electrode Ecran (modbus): Vecr 1.941 kV, 2; lecr 0 mA, 10
 - HTEI (modbus): VHTEI 3.7 kV, 0; VMAX 50 kV
 - Haute Tension (cometh): VHT 95.0 kV, 95; BHT 4.8 mA, 150.0
 - moteur IRIS (cometh): MoveRel 0 step, 1 mm
 - Pulsation/Timing (PXI): Trep 300 ms, Rsilhi 0 ms, Dsilhi 4 ms
 - Solenoides (modbus): SOL1 130.1 A, 130; SOL2 155.3 A, 155
- mesures pulses (PXI):** A graph showing pulse measurements over time.
- BEAM DUMP:** A diagram on the right side of the interface.



CW Sour

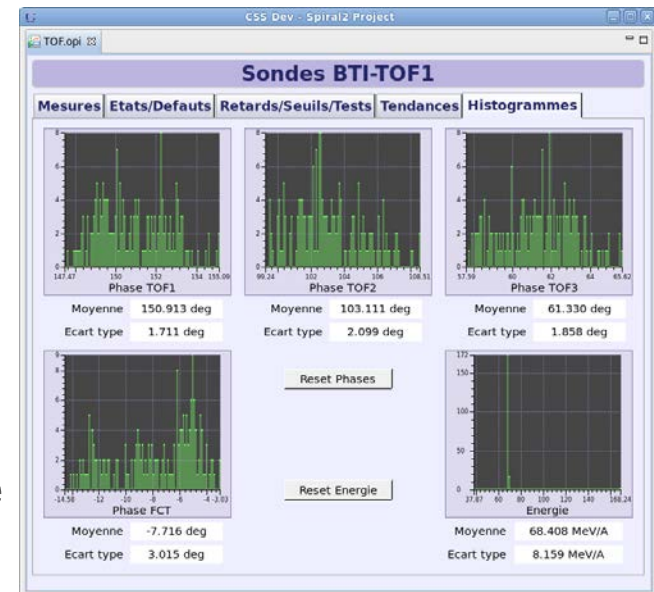


- ❑ The Spiral2 facility will be a new Rare Ion Beam facility for nuclear physics and astrophysics at Ganil in Normandy
- ❑ Spiral2 control system is under the responsibility of Ganil
- ❑ 3 French Labs, Ganil (Caen), IPHC (Strasbourg) and Irfu cooperate for the Spiral2 control system

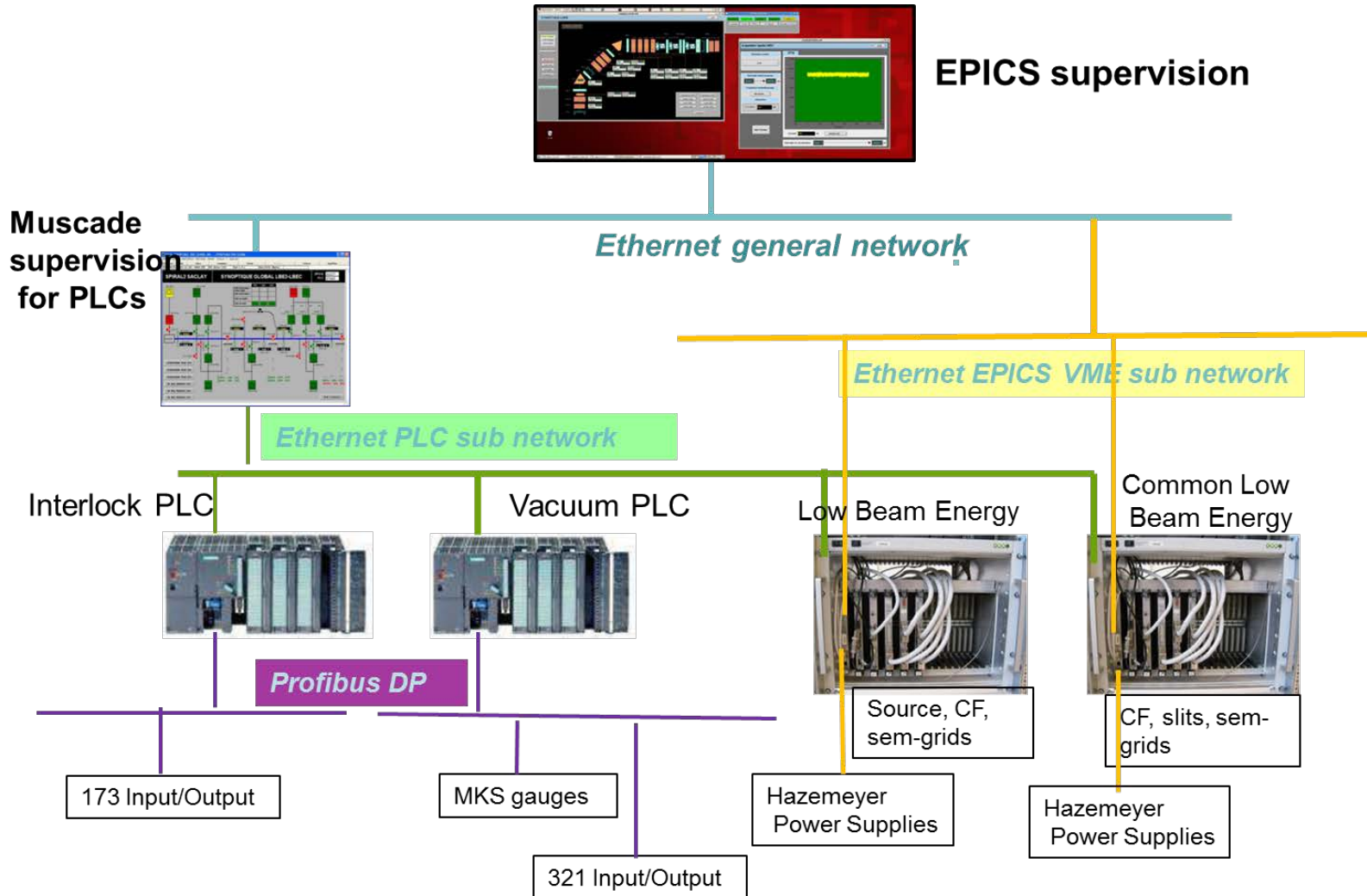


- ❑ the EPICS platform for the whole project
 - based on VME/VxWorks and Linux PCs
- ❑ CS of the injector (2 sources, 2 LEBTs, RFQ)
 - EPICS & PLCs

- ❑ some diagnostics controls
 - FC, ACCT/DCCT
 - Slits
 - Fast Current Transformers
 - Time of Flight
 - Agilent oscilloscope EPICS interface for the Fast Faraday Cup



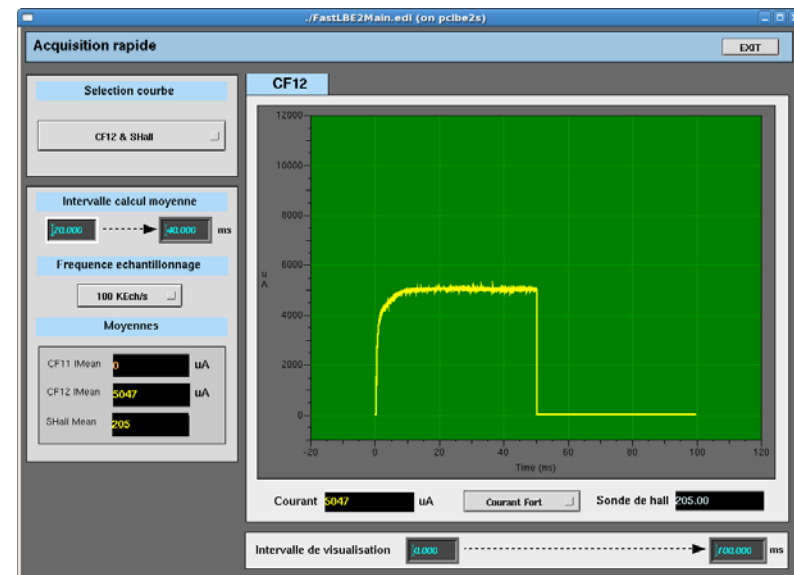
- ❑ LLRF control



- ❑ Emerson MVME 5500 CPU running VxWorks 6.9
- ❑ VME NEXEYA ADAS boards/EPICS drivers
 - ICV150: 32 ADCs, 16-bit resolution, 30 K samples/s
 - ICV714: 16 DACs, 12-bit resolution
 - ICV196: 96 binary I/O channels
 - **ICV108: a controller board with RAM 4 Mbytes, external trigger**
 - **ICV178: 8 ADCs, 16-bit resolution, 50 K Samples/s up to 1.2 M Samples/s**



EPICS driver developed for the synchronised intensity measurement (FC, ACCT, EMU) on Spiral2 and then used on other projects



- ❑ EPICS 3.14.12.4
- ❑ Homogeneous development was needed between the 3 labs to ease integration
 - Rules :
 - for naming files and global functions
 - for naming PVs
 - Development model used by each developer
 - Top directory topSP2
 - Application module template
 - IOC (VME/Linux) module template



The screenshot shows the SPIRAL2 Deuteron Source Control interface. It features several control panels and a central schematic diagram. Callout boxes provide details on specific components:

- 50 KV PS polarization plaft**: Points to the 'Alimentation HT' (High Tension) panel, which shows a voltage of 20.10 kV and a current of 13.0 mA.
- 30 KV PS, intermediate electrode**: Points to the 'Alimentation HTE' (High Tension Electrode) panel, showing a voltage of 2.19 kV and a current of 0.0 mA.
- 3 KV PS repelling electrode**: Points to the 'Alimentation Ecran' (Screen) panel, showing a voltage of 1.00 kV and a current of 0.19 mA.
- 2 Flow controllers: Deuterium/Hydrogen & Nitrogen**: Points to the 'Ouvr. Vanne H2' and 'Ferm. Vanne N2' sections, which control gas flow rates.
- Agilent pulse generator & RF generator= magnetron**: Points to the 'Magnetron' section, which includes a 'PHF' (Pulsed High Frequency) section with a power of 831 WATT and a 'CW' (Continuous Wave) section.
- Automatic Tuning Unit= impedance adapter**: Points to the 'Adaptateur Z' section, which controls the impedance of the accelerating structure.
- SNL program for regulation based on the beam current reading**: Points to the 'Regulation CF34' section, which uses feedback from the beam current to regulate the system.

The central schematic diagram shows the flow of deuterium (D2) and nitrogen (N2) through various stages (H2, HTEI, Ecran) and the electrical connections for the HT, HTEI, and Ecran sections. It also displays various parameters like voltage (kV), current (mA), and power (W).



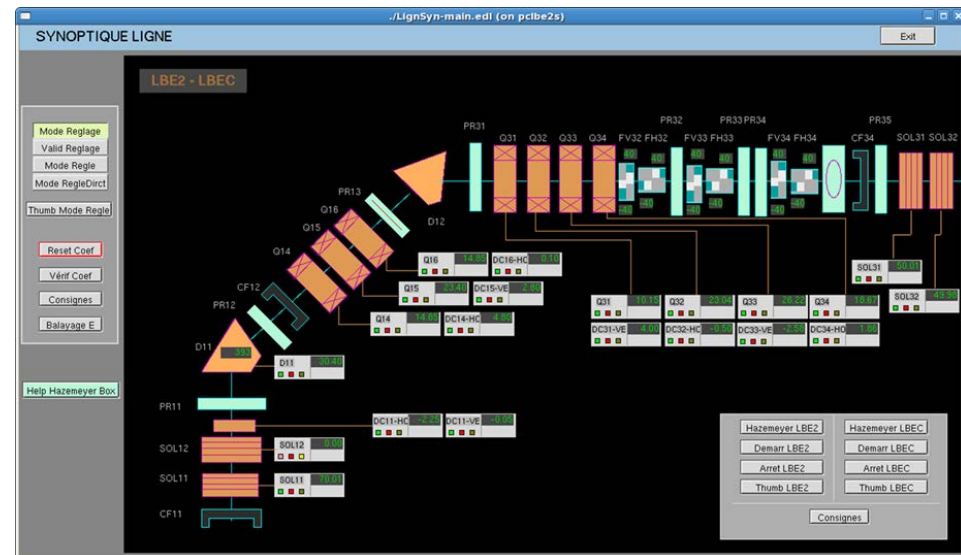
Controls of diagnostics & 20 Power Supplies

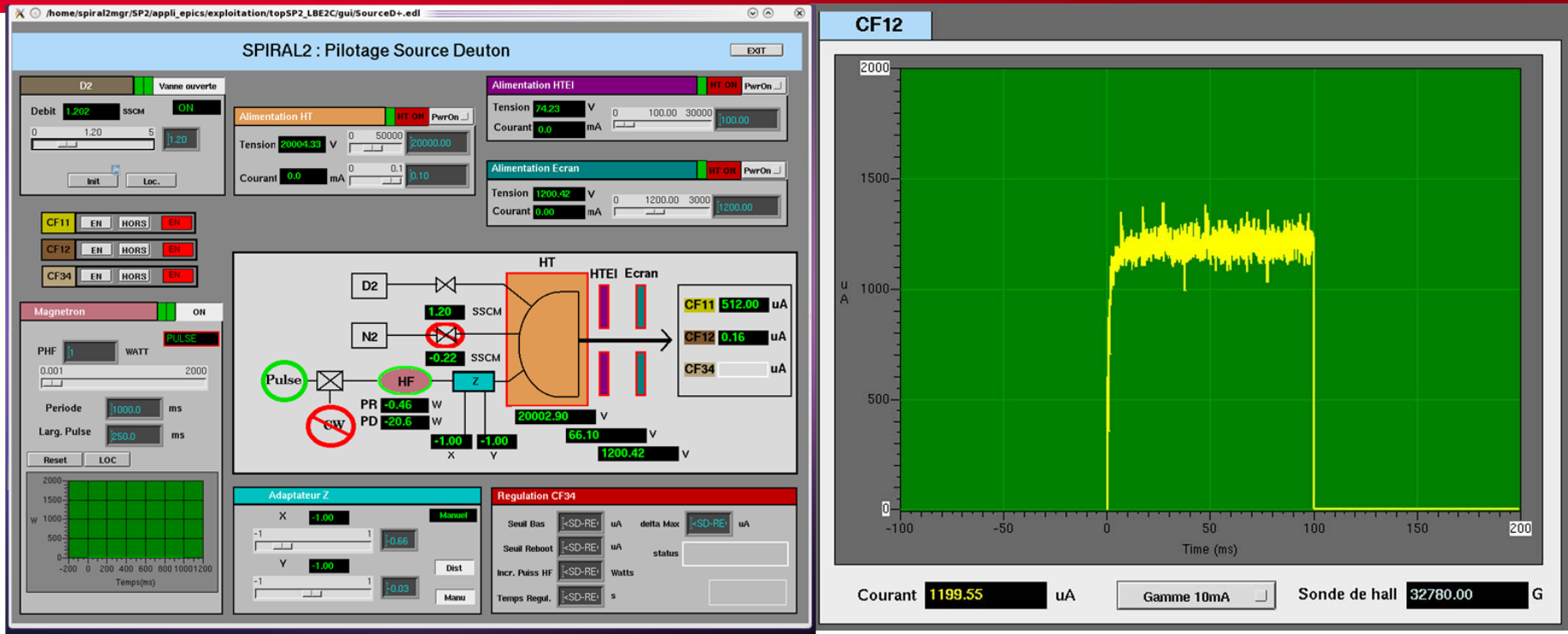
Diagnostics:

FC, ACCT & DCCT, SEM-grid harps (Ganil), Allison emittance-meters (IPHC), Slits => VME or Modbus/Tcp used

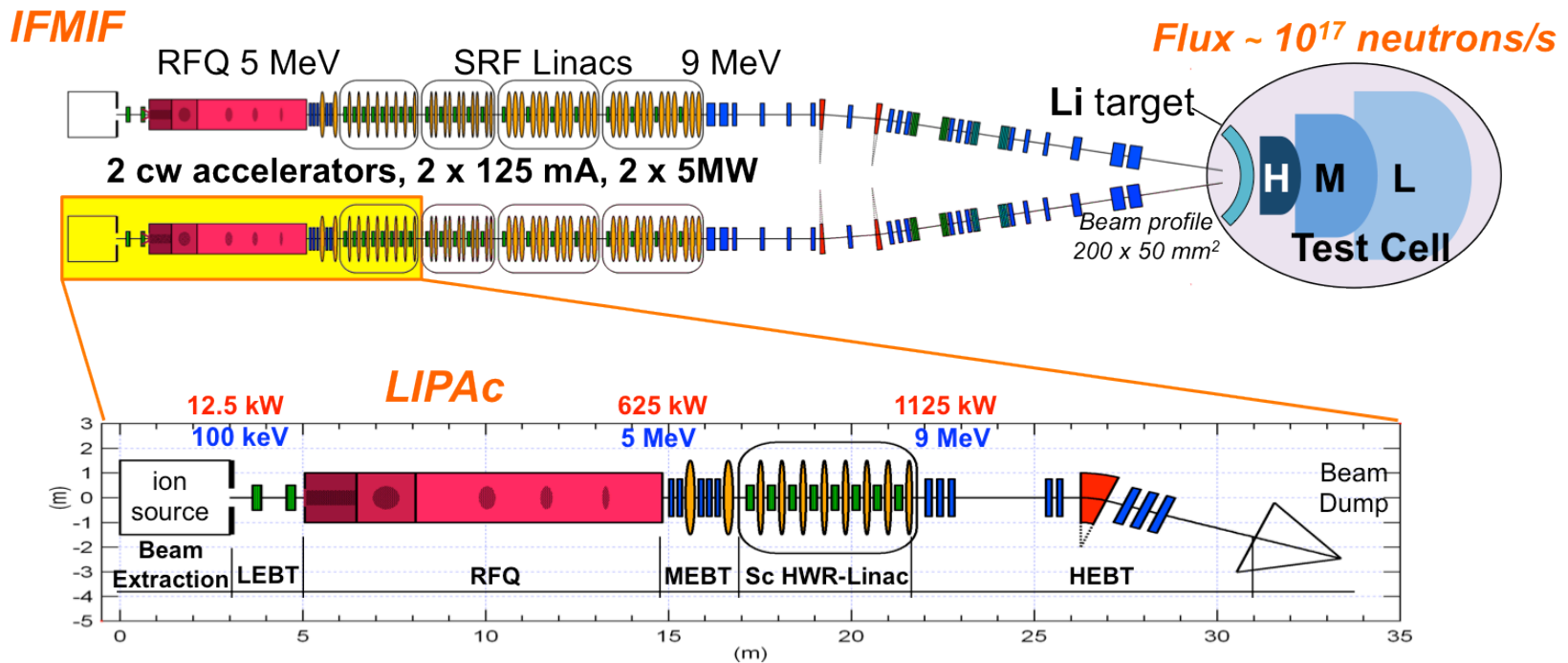
20 Hazemeyer Power Supplies :

- 2 dipoles
- 2 solenoids
- 7 quadrupoles
- 9 steerers
- Connected to Ethernet fieldbus & accessed via Modbus/TCP
- A common software interface (Ganil)



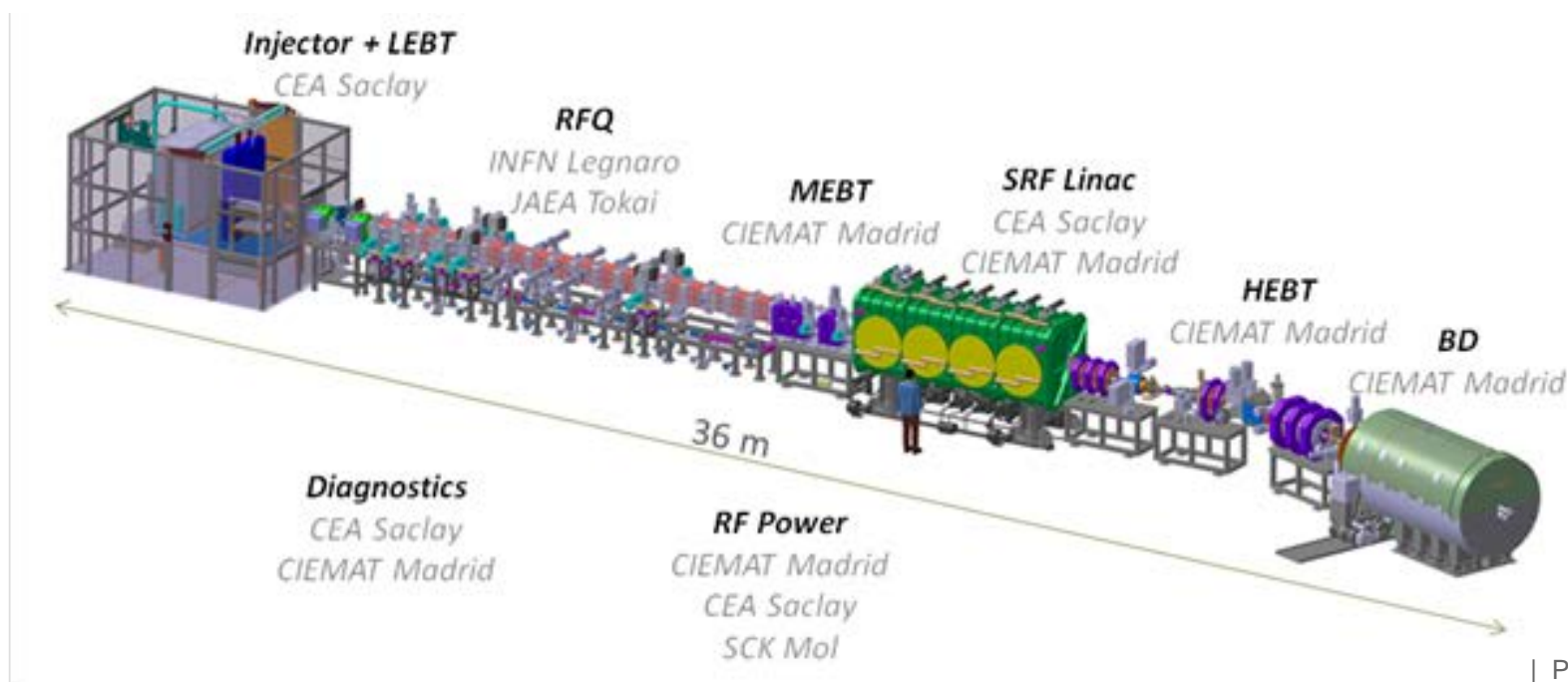


- Tests at Saclay and Grenoble stopped in May 2012
- Saclay LEBT control system was quickly reinstalled at Ganil just before Christmas 2014
- Intensity 1.2 mA measured on the Faraday Cup



- ❑ IFMIF (International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility) purpose: provide an accelerator based on a neutron source to produce high-energy neutrons (deuterons) at sufficient intensity and irradiation volume to qualify materials for fusion reactors
- ❑ A prototype LIPAc (Linear Ifmif Particle Accelerator) identical to the low energy section of IFMIF is being built to check the validity of the design before launching the IFMIF construction

- ❑ LIPAc is developed under the Broader Approach for Fusion agreement between Europe and Japan. 3 European countries are involved: France, Italy and Spain and share the sub-systems
- ❑ The control system is split into different LCSs between Ciemat Madrid, INFN Legnaro and CEA Saclay



- ❑ Responsible for the general design and of the choice of solutions
- ❑ Check the compatibility of LCSs choices compared to the standard solutions
- ❑ Responsible for the acceptance tests through European LCSs

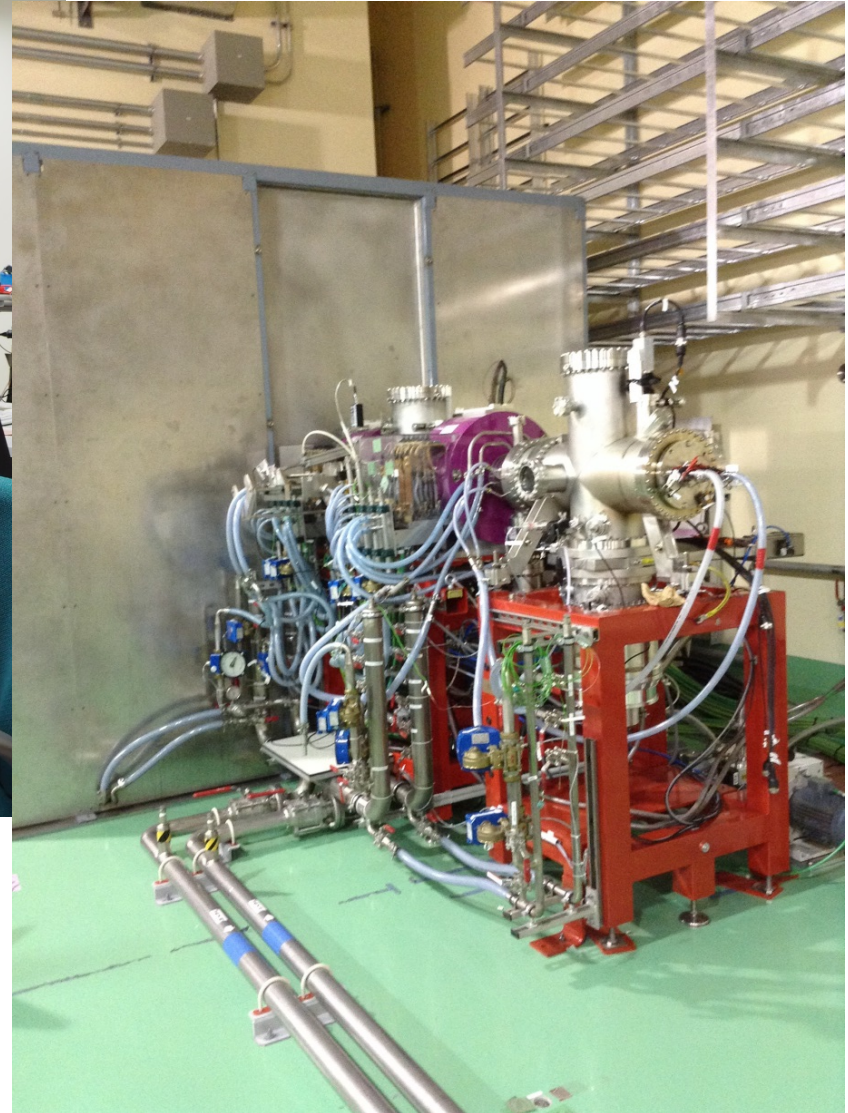
LCS	Institutes
Source & LEBT	CEA Irfu
RFQ	INFN Legnaro
MEBT	Ciemat Madrid
SRF Linac	Ciemat & CEA
Diagnostics	CEA & Ciemat
HEBT	Ciemat Madrid
Beam Dump	Ciemat Madrid
Coordination	CEA Irfu

- ❑ EPICS software platform
 - Identical to Spiral2 platforms (hardware & software)
 - With the same templates to use for development
- ❑ Guidelines for installation
- ❑ Guidelines for development
- ❑ Guidelines for naming
- ❑ Template LCS Acceptance Test
 - To be filled up and followed step by step during the acceptance

- ❑ Checking of the manuals
 - User manual
 - Maintenance manuals (one per device)
 - Design of software development
 - Hardware configuration
 - Scenarios to test controls

 - ❑ Checking software installation
 - Start from scratch
 - The complete LCS software has to be reinstalled automatically if possible
 - Checking of the topIFMIF tree
 - Checking of the database records naming
- } Scripts

- ❑ Application module acceptance test
 - Checking scenarios adapted by the person/developers in charge of the LCS
- ❑ Release acceptance test
 - This phase concerns the test of the full system from the LCS user interface to the I/Os.
- ❑ Global acceptance test
 - All LCSs connected to the Rokkasho network and Central Control system
- **CEA diagnostics European LCS acceptance tests took place in May 2014**
- **Injector LCS acceptance at Rokkasho in November 2014**



Control system tested October 1st-9th

**First beam: November 4th
70keV/40mA 100ms 10%duty**

- ❑ EPICS chosen by ESS
- ❑ Proton source and LEBT with diagnostics controls to be tested at INFN/Catania in 2015
- ❑ RFQ and MEBT discussions in progress to define our scope about controls

- ❑ Experience of EPICS developers through Spiral2 and LIPAc facilitated our entrance into the ESS collaboration controls
 - Experience in injector controls
 - Experience in diagnostics controls
 - Our methods of work through different Laboratories

- ❑ Context different from Spiral2 or LIPAc
 - Standard platform designed and provided by ESS
 - Opportunity, to use more recent technologies

- ❑ Fall EPICS meeting (110 attendees) 21-23 October 2014

- ❑ To the complete control system teams:
- ❑ PLCs team (SIS/LDISC)
- ❑ Electrotech team (SIS/LEIGE) for their work designing racks & cabinets for the control system of Spiral2 Injector and LIPAc.

