The Jefferson Lab Generic Lock Server

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Outline

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- > The Problem Making Feedback Easy
- > Our Solution The Generic Lock Server
- > Implementation Details
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The "Slow Locks"

- ➤ A collection of programs on back-end hosts for closed loop feedback at speeds ≤ 1 Hz
- Stabilize various beam parameters:
 - * energy
 - * orbit
 - * current
 - * various helicity-correlated effects
- For historical reasons each flavor had its own server, GUI, and code base.



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The Problems

- We need to consolidate the slow locks into a unified framework to improve performance, extensibility, and maintainability.
- In control systems for experimental equipment and facilities, new problems and new ideas are always changing the requirements.
- It is necessary to allow for quick prototyping of new control ideas and easy accommodation to temporary operating conditions.



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Testing Options

- To test new feedback loops in a control system you can:
 - * Reboot the front end computers highly disruptive
 - Restart a back end lock server somewhat disruptive
 - * Create new locks on the fly minimally disruptive
- Our operators and system experts would like to test new locks at will without rewriting the software.



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Requirements

- Rapid: New locks can be created at runtime with no disruption to the underlying control system or the operating machine.
- Distributed: All the locks are accessible from any operations console. No information is hidden.
- Arbitrary: Any process variable from any front end computer can be used for input or output of a lock.



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The Solution

- A "Generic" Lock Server and GUI have been developed to consolidate the slow locks.
- > Four lock types have been integrated thus far:
 - * general purpose Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID)
 - beam polarization-correlated asymmetries in position and charge
 - * beam currents
- The GUI allows all the locks to be viewed from any X display and controlled by any authorized user.



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Implementation

- The server is highly object oriented and is implemented in standard C++.
 - heavy use of templates and the standard library to minimize the required code
- Each lock is a virtual CDEV device whose attributes can be accessed by CDEV-aware clients like StripTool and MEDM.
- > I/O is through the CDEV client library.
 - * all EPICS channel access PV's are available
 - also values from other CDEV servers such as the on-line model server, BPM server, or the lock server itself



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Implementation Cont'd

- All configuration information for the locks is stored in a human readable eXtensible Markup Language (XML) file.
- The XML configuration file is read and written using the Document Object Model (DOM) parser in the Qt toolkit from Trolltech, AS.
 - * moving to Xerces from the Apache project
- The GUI is implemented in Tcl/Tk using the TclCdev package.



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XML Configuration

<lockConfig> <Lock type="PIDLock" name="GangPhNL" /> <device name="GangPhNL" > <attribute value="0" name="GainD" /> <attribute value="0.2" name="GainI" /> <attribute value="0.1" name="GainP" /> <attribute value="ILI1L PHASEerror" name="InputName" /> <attribute value="4" name="Interval" /> <attribute value="0.1" name="MaxChange" /> <attribute value="0.1" name="MinChange" /> <attribute value="30" name="MaxPos" /> <attribute value="15" name="MinPos" /> <attribute value="R1XXPSET" name="OutputName" /> <attribute value="0" name="SetPoint" /> <attribute value="North Linac First Pass Gang Phase" name="Description" /> <attribute value="ILI1L ERROR = 0" name="EnableString" /> </device> </lockConfig>



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PID Lock Features

- The server allows a user to create PID locks on the fly for any process variable using any other process variable.
- The PID functionality is based on the EPICS cpid record.
- Since the locks reside in a central server that enforces consistency, a new lock cannot be activated using an output variable that is in use by another lock.



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Input Expressions

- Instead of a PV name for the lock input, the user can enter an expression involving the values of up to 12 channels. For example:
 - CTD1242.VAL CTD1248.VAL
 - ATAN2 (COS (D2R* (Chp1XPh.SetPoint-R011PMONphase)), SIN (D2R* (Chp1XPh.SetPoint-R011PMONphase)))*-R2D+Chp1XPh.SetPoint
- All functions available to the EPICS calc record can be used except the C conditional operator "?:"
- A second expression can be entered that will disable the lock when it evaluates to false.



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PID Lock Creation

- 1. Have a clever idea.
- 2. Start the PID Lock GUI and button to create a new lock.
- 3. Enter a name for the output (control) variable.
- 4. Enter a name or expression for the input (locked) variable.
- **5.** Optionally enter an enabling expression.
- 6. Enter the desired set point, min/max output, etc.
- 7. Turn the lock on and adjust the gains as needed.



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PID Lock GUI





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Future Work

- Use the Proxy IOC (PIOC) to host lock parameters as channel access PV's so that clients need not be CDEV aware.
- > Other types of control loops will be added:
 - * multiple inputs/outputs
 - * model based feedback
- > Automatic calibration and auto-tuning of PID loop gains
- A user specified function could be applied to the lock output before writing to the output channel.



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Future Work

Security: The CDEV Generic Server engine does not have a built-in security model. A security layer will be added using Access Security.





Reference

- A Distributed Feedback System for Rapid Stabilization of Arbitrary Process Variables
 - *** Brian Bevins and Alicia Hofler**
 - * Presented at ICALEPCS 2001
 - * http://www.slac.stanford.edu/econf/C011127/WECT004.shtml



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Thank You!





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