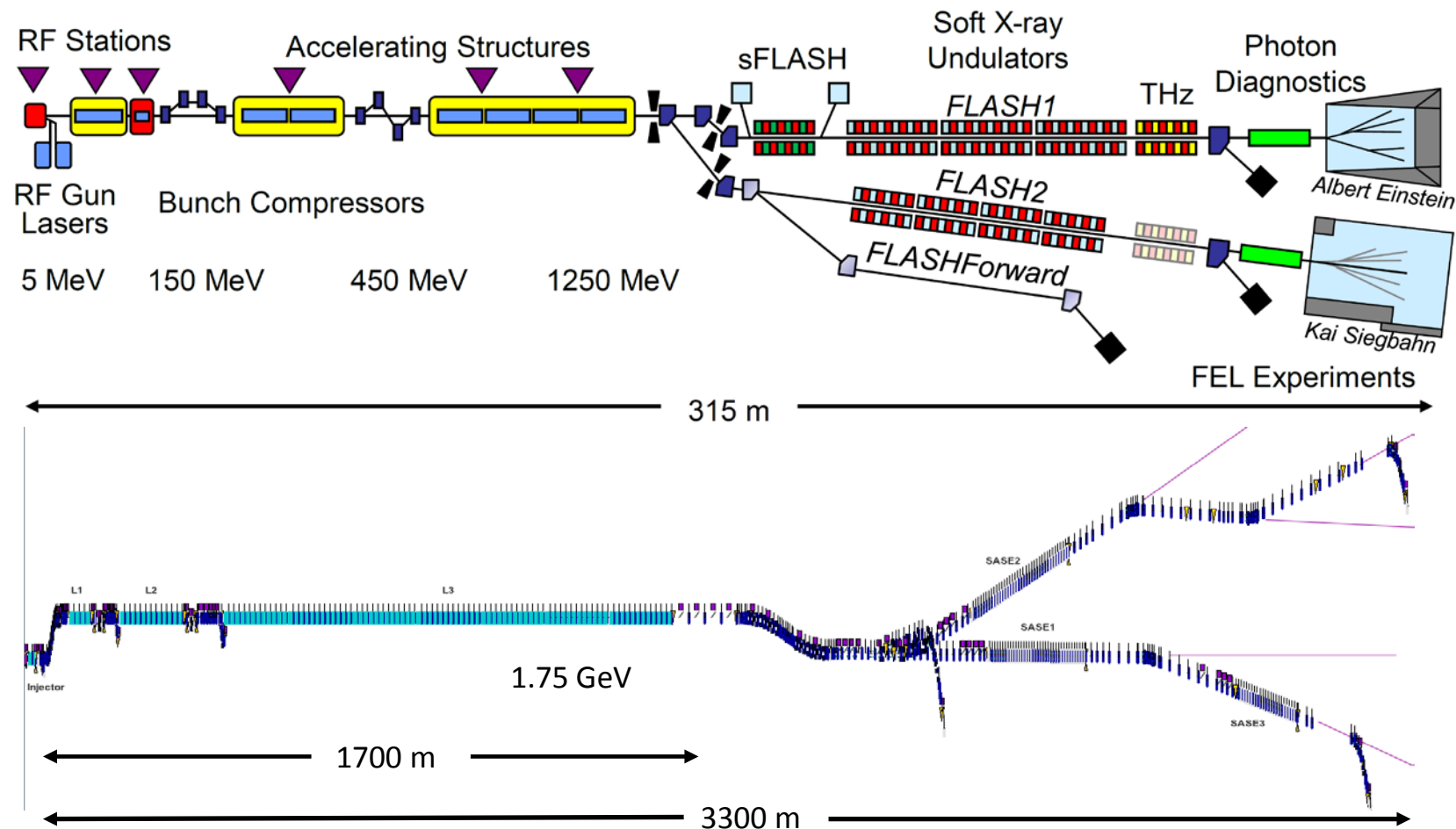


# The MTCA Based Control System Development for Advanced Accelerators

L.Petrosyan

*We are developing the Control System for :*

FLASH  
FLASH2  
European XFEL



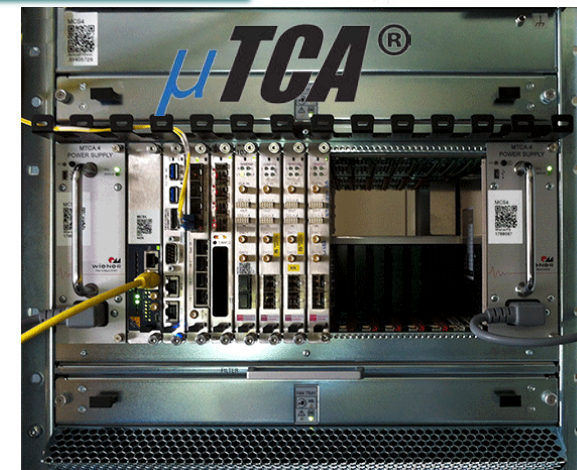
UltraSparck CPUs from:

- THEMIS
- FORCE

SOLARIS OS

DOOCS control System

Totally > 80 VME crates

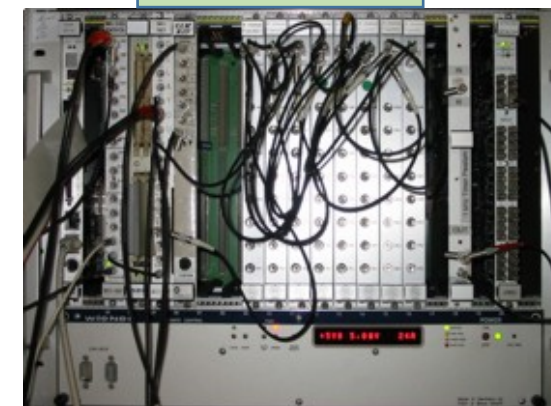


To achieve high availability in a complex system requires:

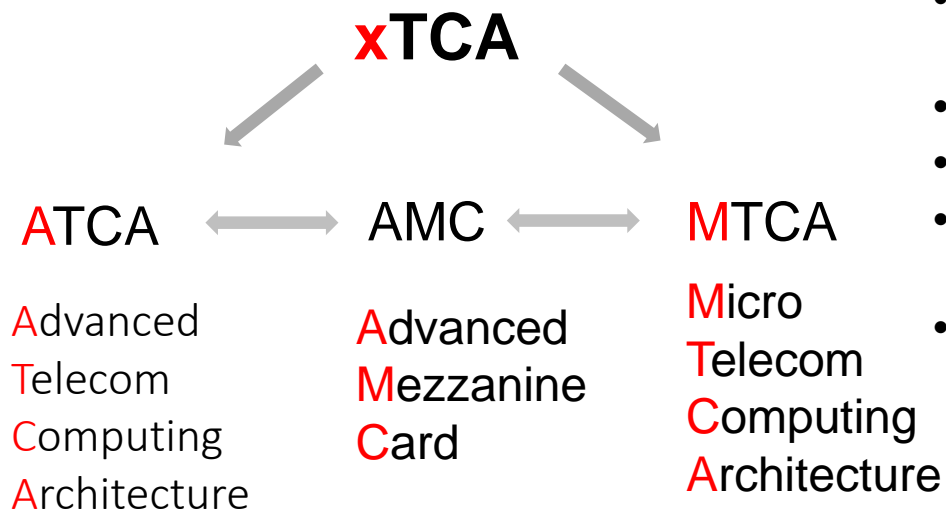
## Next Steps:

- **Update FLASH Control System**
- **Start FLASH2 (pilot for XFEL)**
- **Start XFEL**

- long term support
- High Data rate
- Scalable modular system
- Well defined Shelf Management
  - administration and monitoring of system resources
  - board protection via electronic coding (e-keying)
- Redundancy
- Hot Swap capability for uninterrupted operation



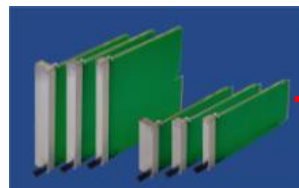
The most suitable decision was MTCA which satisfies with everything or to the majority of the above specified requirements



- The basic idea of MTCA is to have a shelf that contains just AMC modules
- Backplane directly accepts AMC modules
- AMCs are interchangeable between ATCA and MTCA
- The infrastructure of a ATCA Carrier was adapted into the MTCA shelf (power, management, switching)
- No rear I/O, power input and all outputs to the front

MTCA is a compact version of the ATCA

AMC Modules



ATCA Shelf



MTCA Shelf

> 150 Members



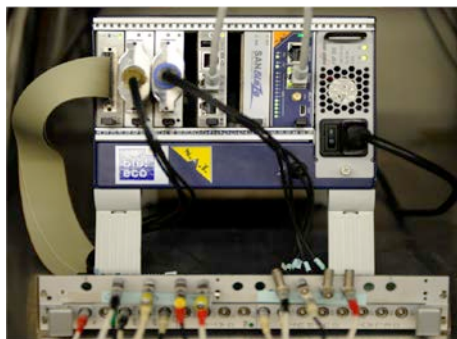
## Timeline

- 2002 ATCA Announced by PICMG for Telecom
- 2005 Workshop in Groemitz, presentation from DESY, SLAC
- 2007 XFEL Crate-Standard Workshop
  - MTCA was defined to be used
- 2009 First PICMG Meeting “xTCA for Physics”
- 2011 Official announcement of PICMG Specification
  - MTCA.4 Enhancements for Rear I/O and Precision Timing
- 2011-16 Released, submitted PICMG Guidelines for MTCA.4
  - <http://www.picmg.org/>

## DESY

- 2006-09
  - First look to ATCA
  - gradual transition to MTCA
  - A lot of Lab test
  - First prototyp of the DESY Timing board
  - First MTCA crate on FLASH
- 2009-17
  - FLASH upgrade to MTCA
  - FLASH2 and XFEL control system

First MTCA crate on FLASH for BPM



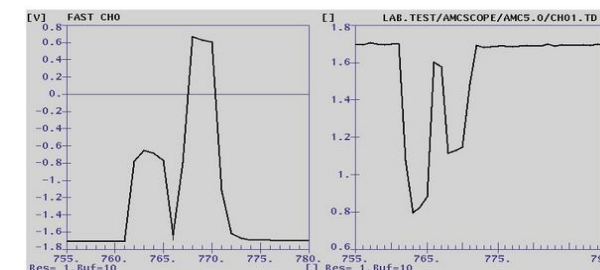
ELMA 6 Slot  
NAT MCH



DESY DAMC1 ADC



TEWS TAMC100  
IP Carrier with DESY  
IP timer board

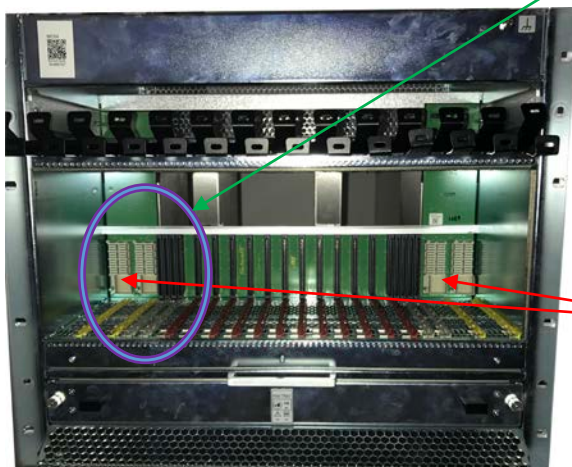
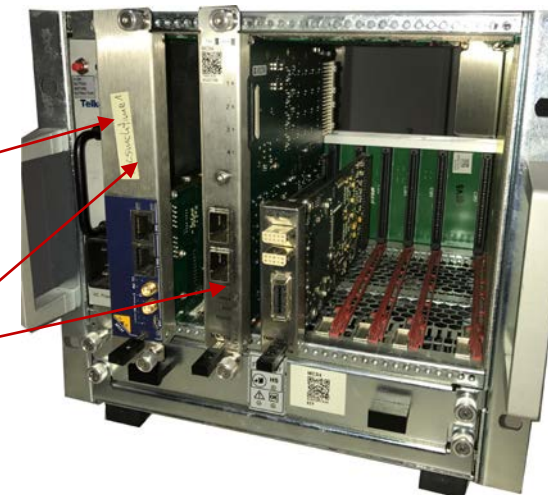
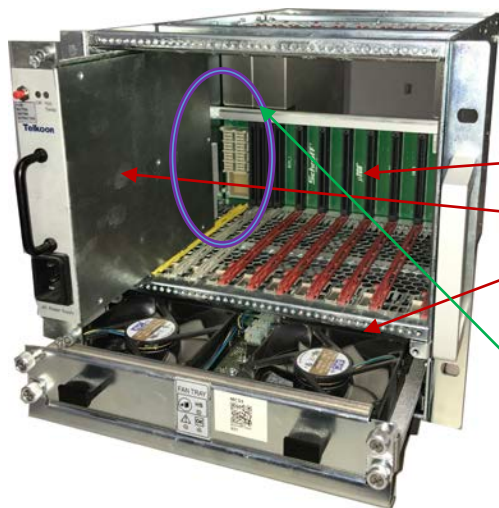


## MTCA Elements

- Crate
- Backplane
- Cooling Unit
- Power Module
- MTCA Central Hub (MCH, Shelf Manager)
- AMC Modules (I/O, CPU ....)

*On the Backplane there are special Slots for Power Module and Shelf Manager*

- For high availability applications all modules are redundant:
- 2 x MCH
- 4 x Power Module
- 2 x Cooling Unit



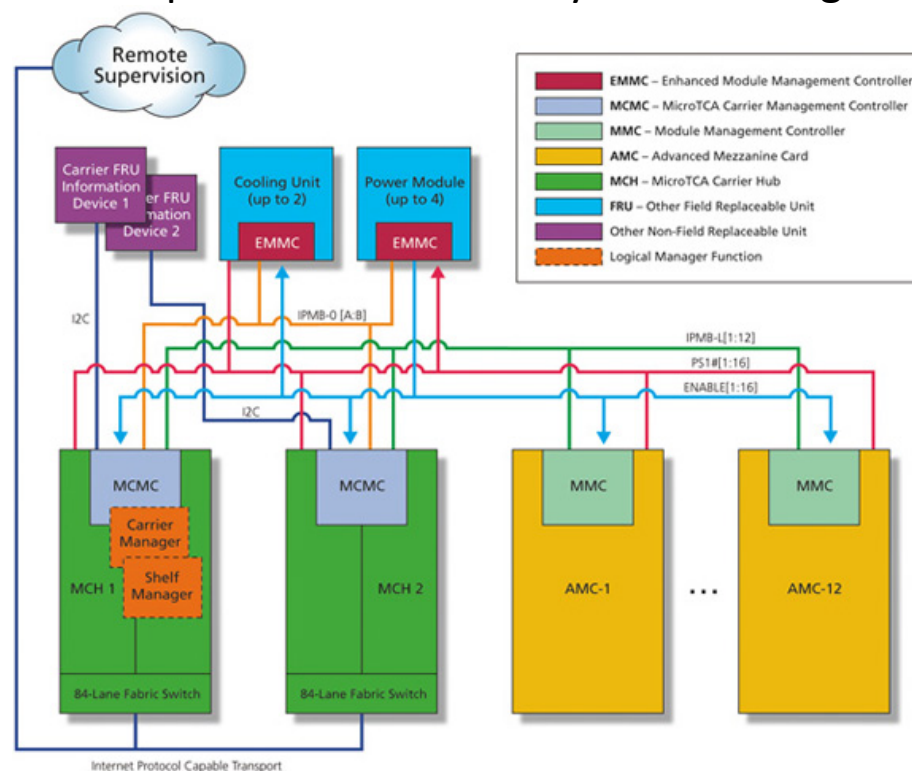
## MTCA Chassis/Shelf

- An enclosure that provide the physival support to the MTCA carrier, management Modules, AMCs, Power Modules, Cooling Units and other peripherals
- The chassis sometimes called a Shelf or Crate
- There are crates in defferent sizes



## FRU - Field Replaceable Unit.

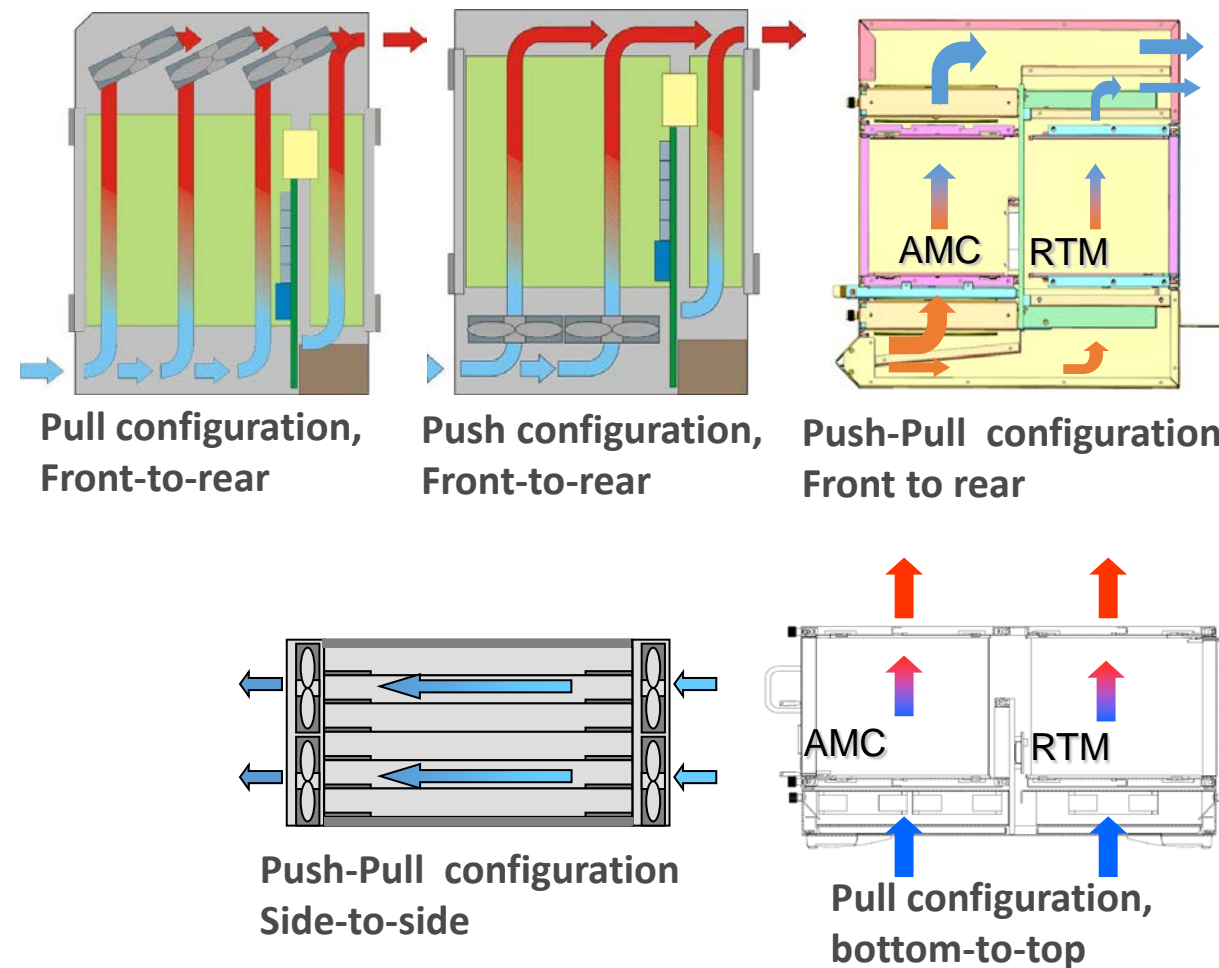
- MTCA Modules can be added or removed in the field, these are known as FRU
- The FRU are AMCs, MCH, PowerModule and Cooling Unit
- Each FRU has an onboard controller which stores the information of the Unit
- **FRU** data describes the Unit capabilities and used by Shelf Manager





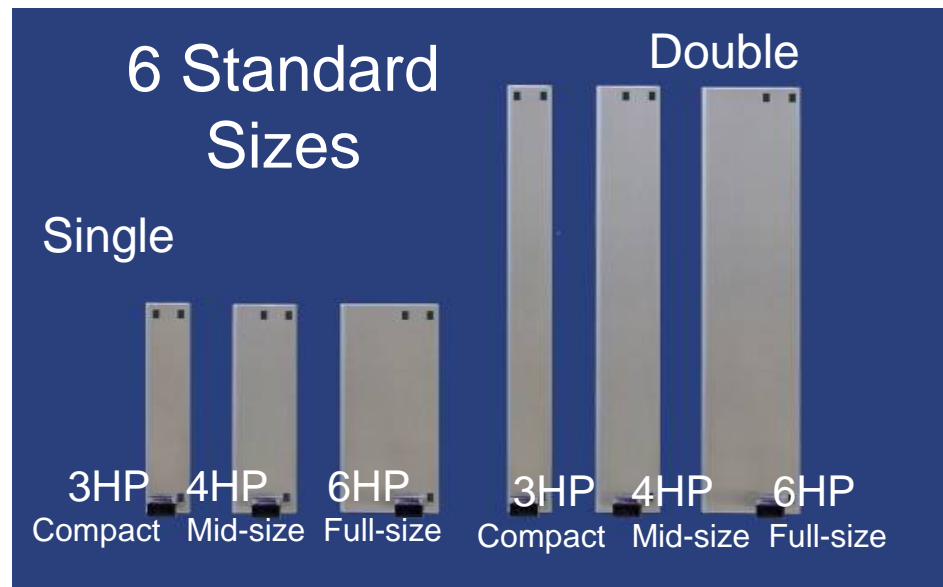
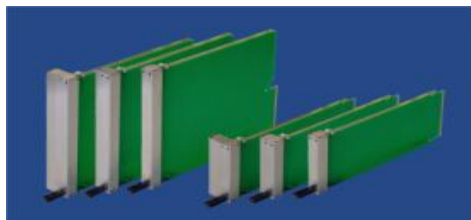
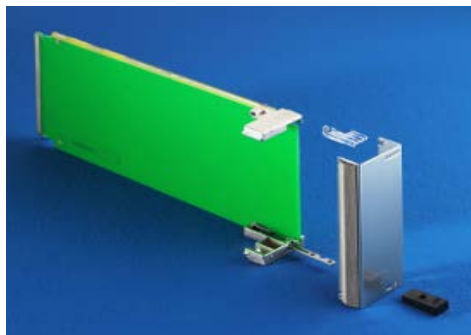
## Power Module and Cooling Unit

- Power Module
  - input 48VDC or 230VAC
  - Output +12VDC Payload and permanent +3.3VDC for management
  - FRU data
- Cooling Unit
  - Usually fan trays
  - There are different cooling concepts
  - FRU data



## AMC

- peripheral devices (digital/analog I/O, CPU .....
- Initially developed as function extension for ATCA Boards
- The basic idea of MTCA is to have a shelf that contains just AMC modules
- Backplane directly accepts AMC modules
- AMCs are interchangeable between ATCA and MTCA
- Fully integrated into the MTCA management structure
- Hot Swap capability



CONTRON  
CPU AMC



DESY DAMC2



STRUCK  
SIS8300  
10Ch ADC

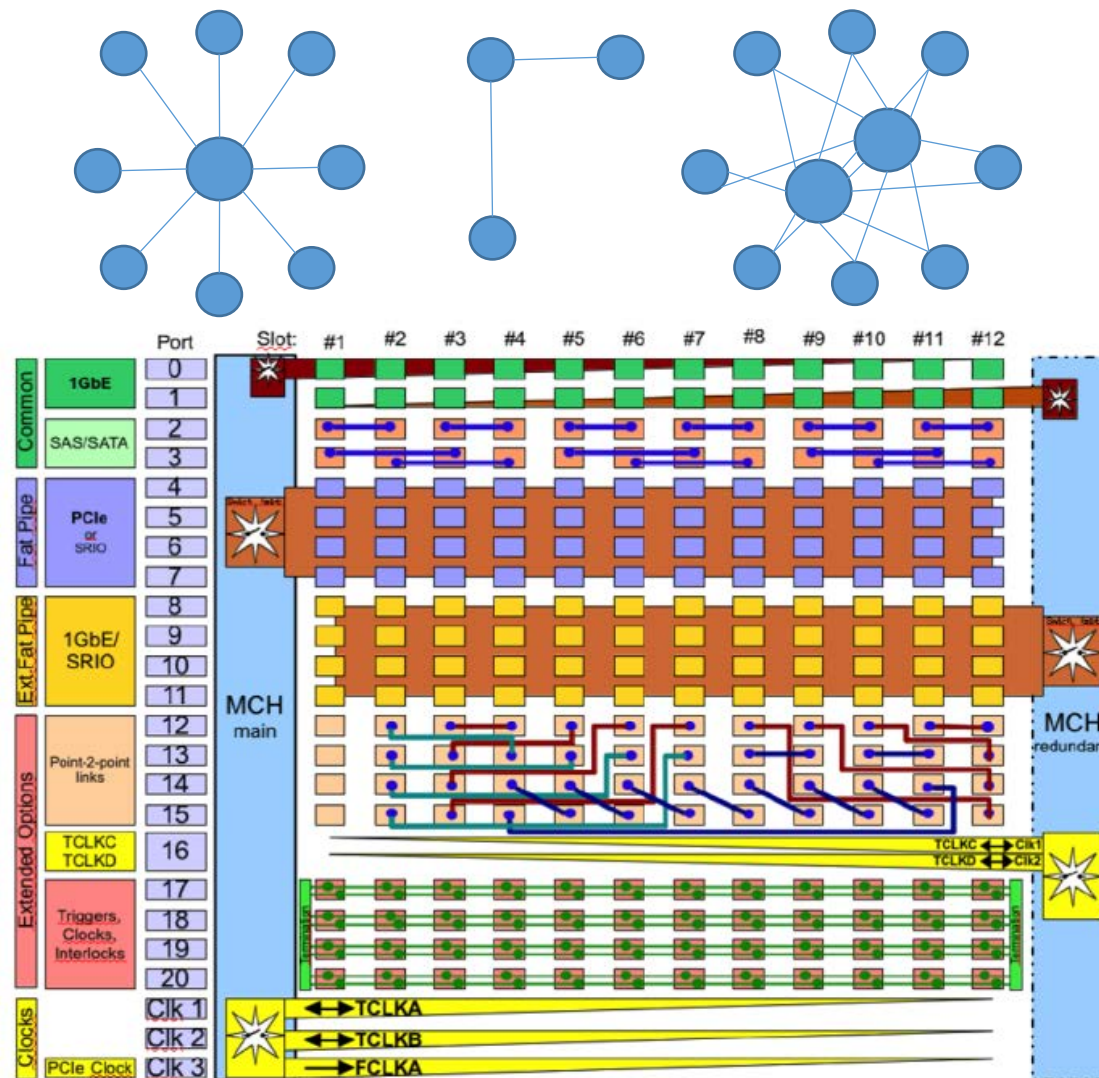


ESD  
DIGITAL I/O  
2Ch ADC/DAC



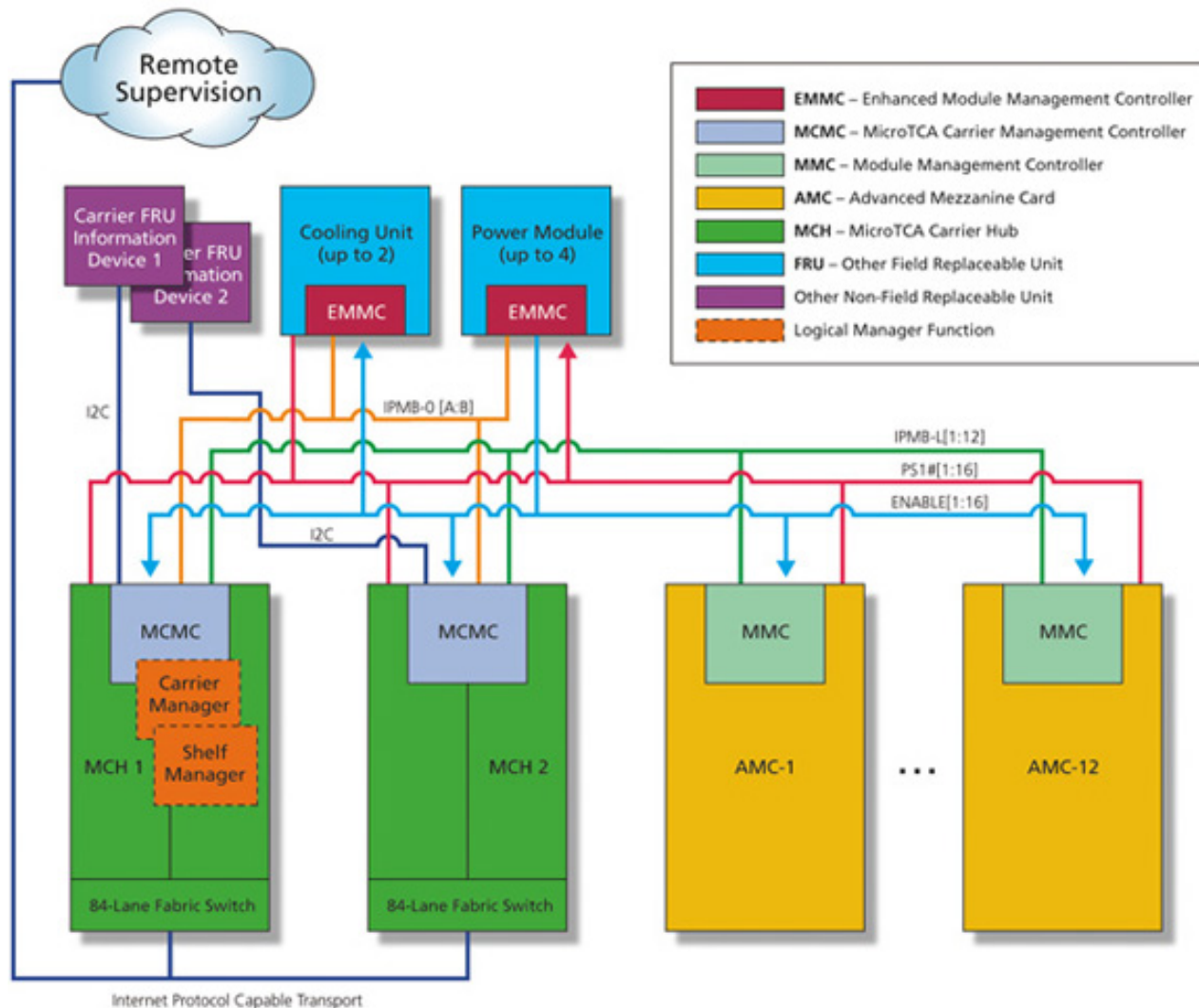
## Backplane

- A passive Interface that provides the data, Management and power connections
- The backplane along with the MCH provide virtual carrier interface to the AMCs
- The Backplane and MCH provide Star and point to point connections
- In redundant systems the backplane provides as well the Dual Star connection
- The Backplane divided into zones which are used in various purposes
- FRU data



## MCH - MTCA Central Hub

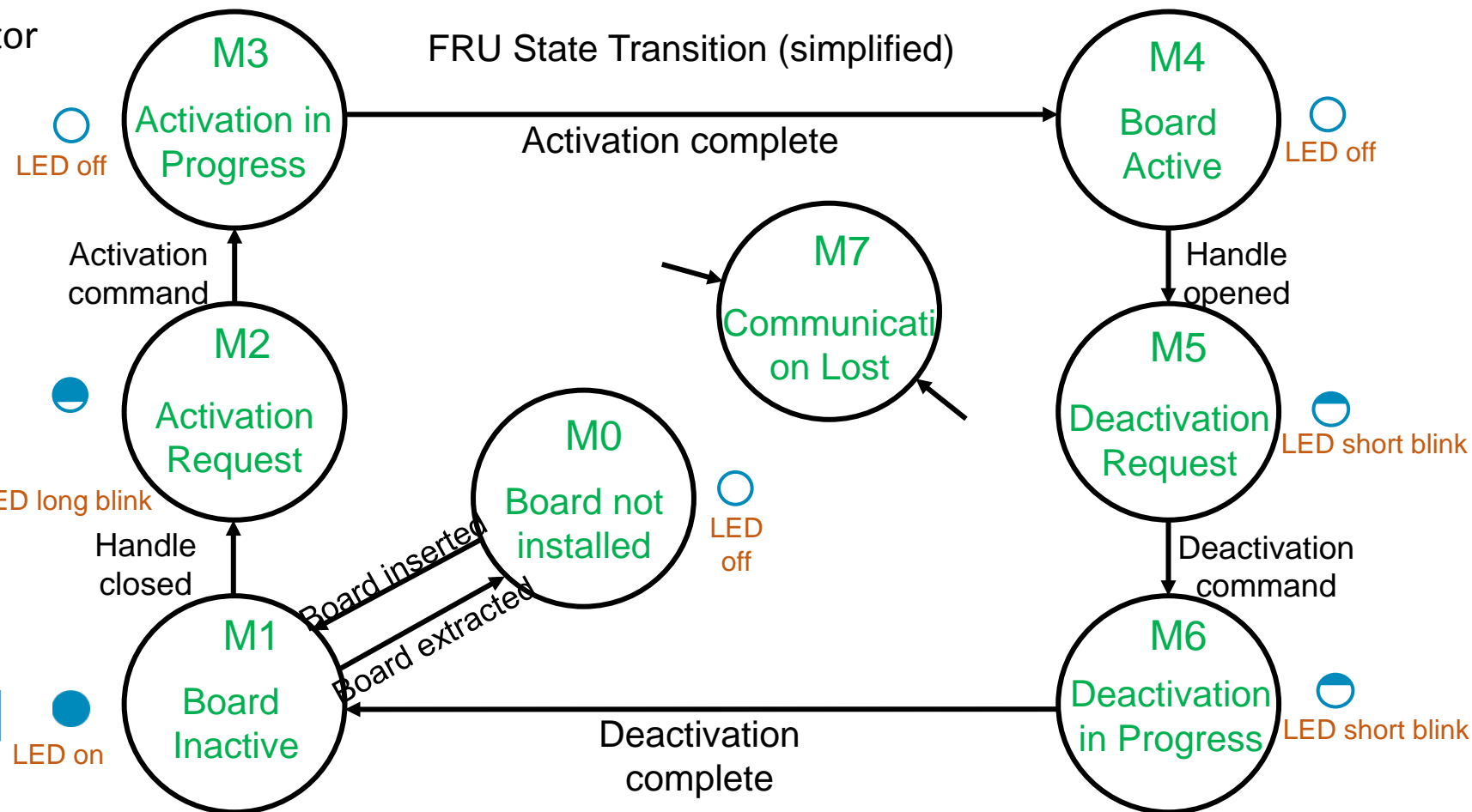
- The main Management Module
- Enables and controls Modules in MTCA system
- Responsible for data switching
- Uses Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI)
- Provides IPMI Buses such as IPMB-0 and IPMB-L
- IPMB-L
  - Connects the MCMC on the MCH to the MMC on the AMC Modules
  - Radial architecture
- IPMB-0
  - Connects the MCMC on the MCH to the EMMC on the PM and CU
  - Bused architecture





## MCH – Module Controller

- AMC passes through various states which are controlled by MCH
- AMC provides front LED indicator
- MCH uses FRU
  - Required connections
  - Power requirements
  - ...



Blue HotPlug LED

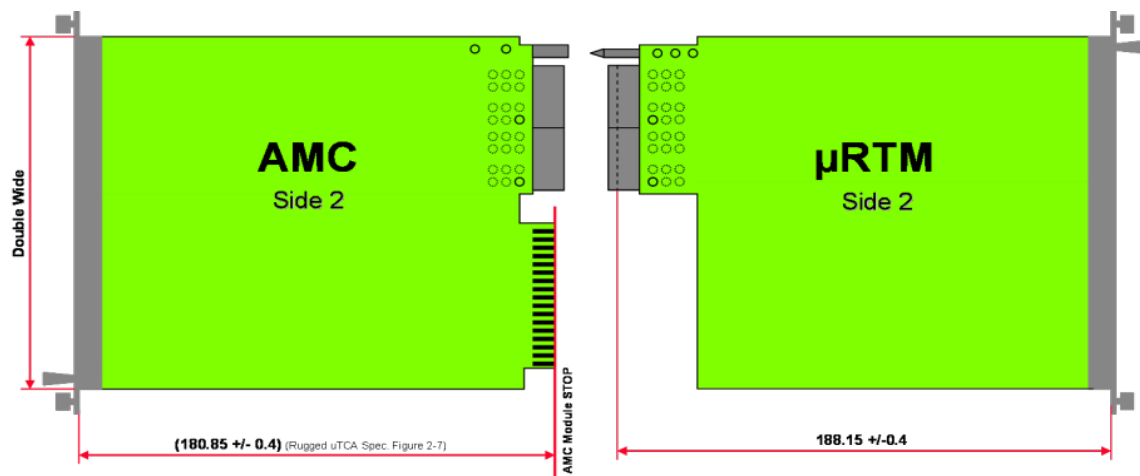


AMC Handel (HotPlug Button)

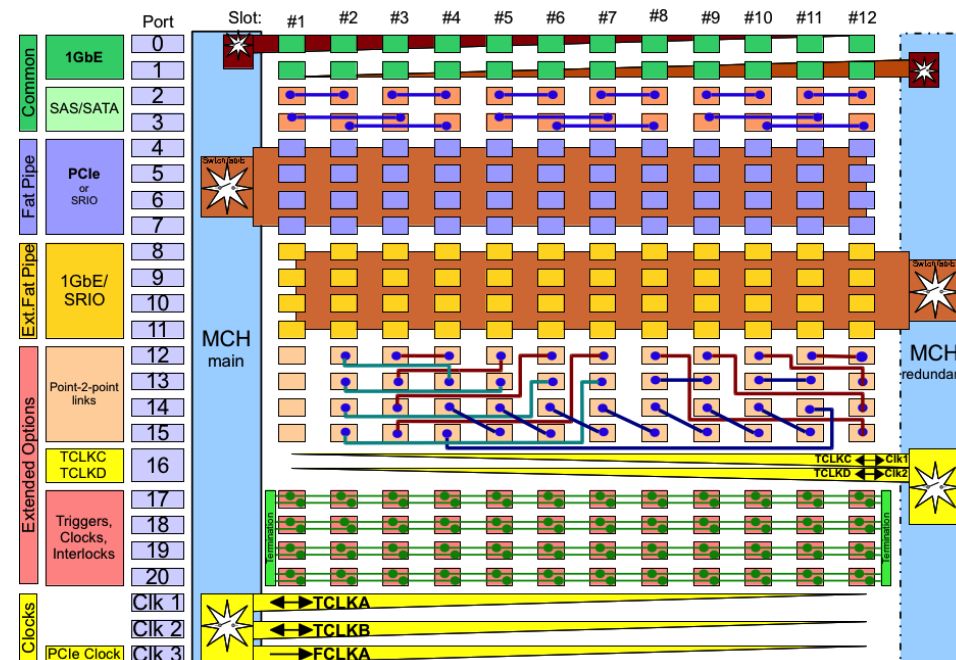
## MTCA.4

- Why

- No Rear Transition Module (RTM) defined for MicroTCA
  - Physics applications typically require a large number of I/O cables. It makes sense to connect them to the rear of the chassis
- Special clock and trigger topology
  - MicroTCA.0 specifies 3 Clocks and AMC.0 R2.0 specifies 4 Telecom and 1 Fabric Clock on the AMC Module. Physics applications typically need additional Clocks and Triggers

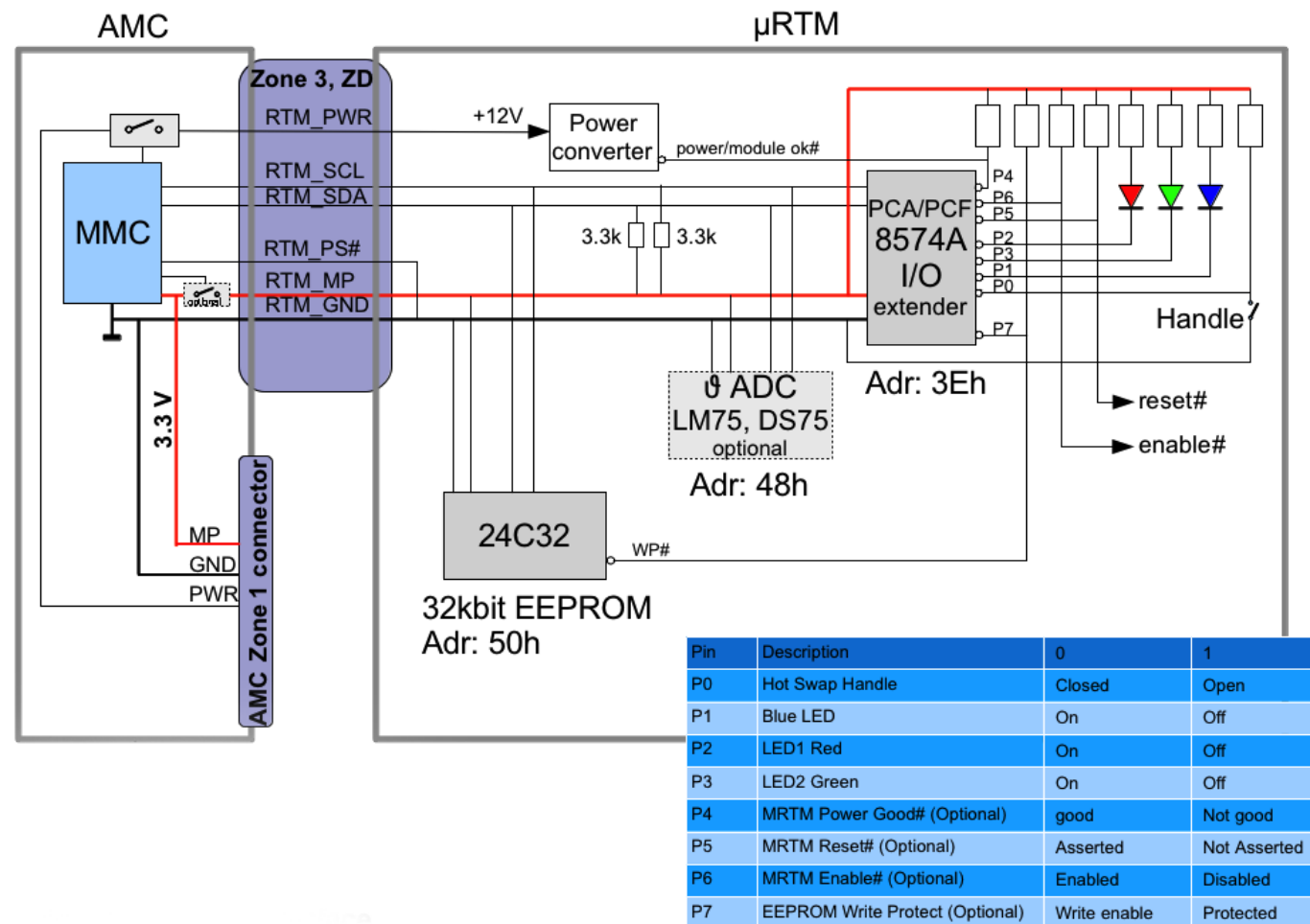


MTCA.4 defines RTM management



## MTCA.4

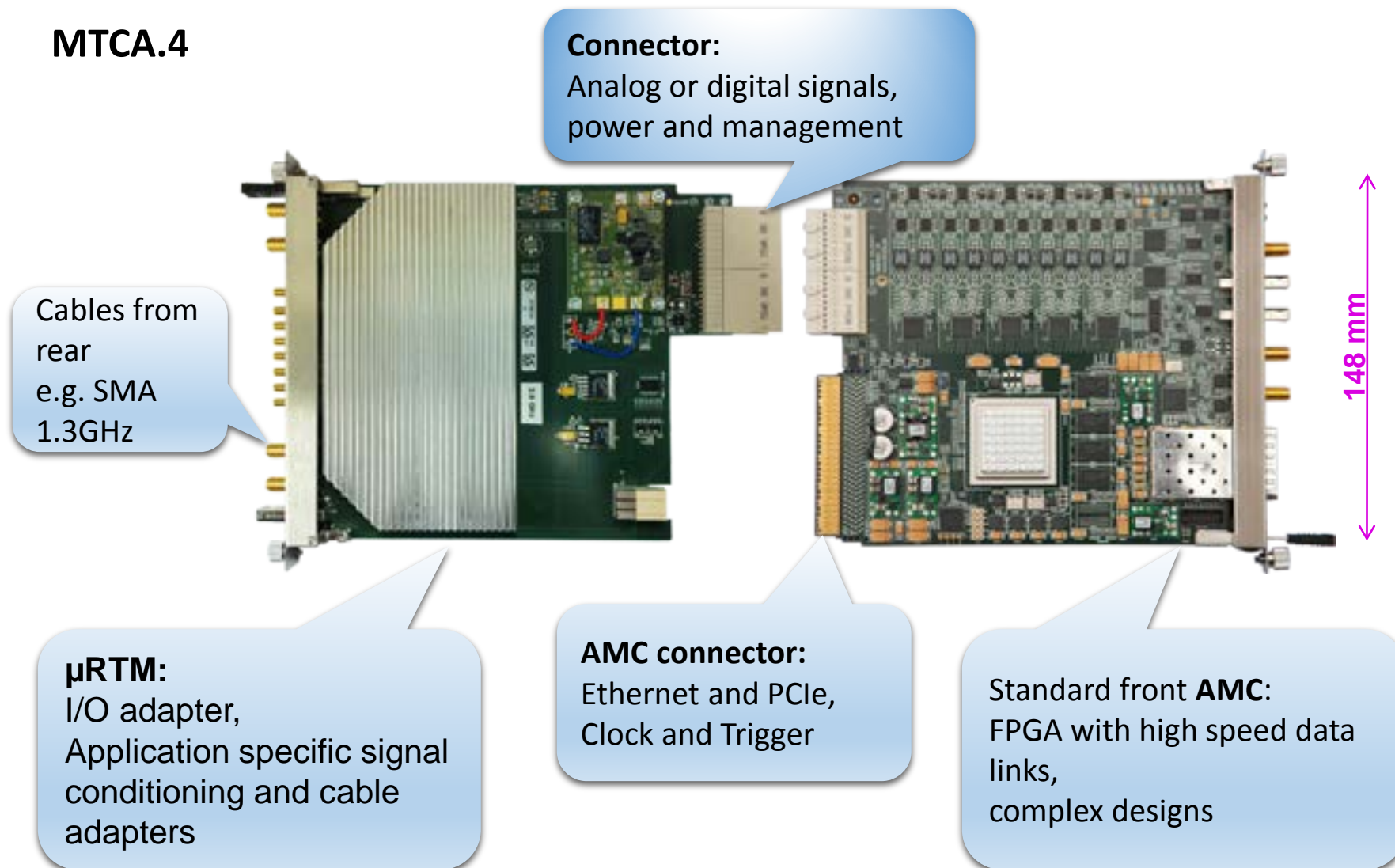
New guideline defines RTM management



I/O pin assignment of the 8574 I/O extender

# The MTCA Based Control System

## MTCA.4





## HotPlug

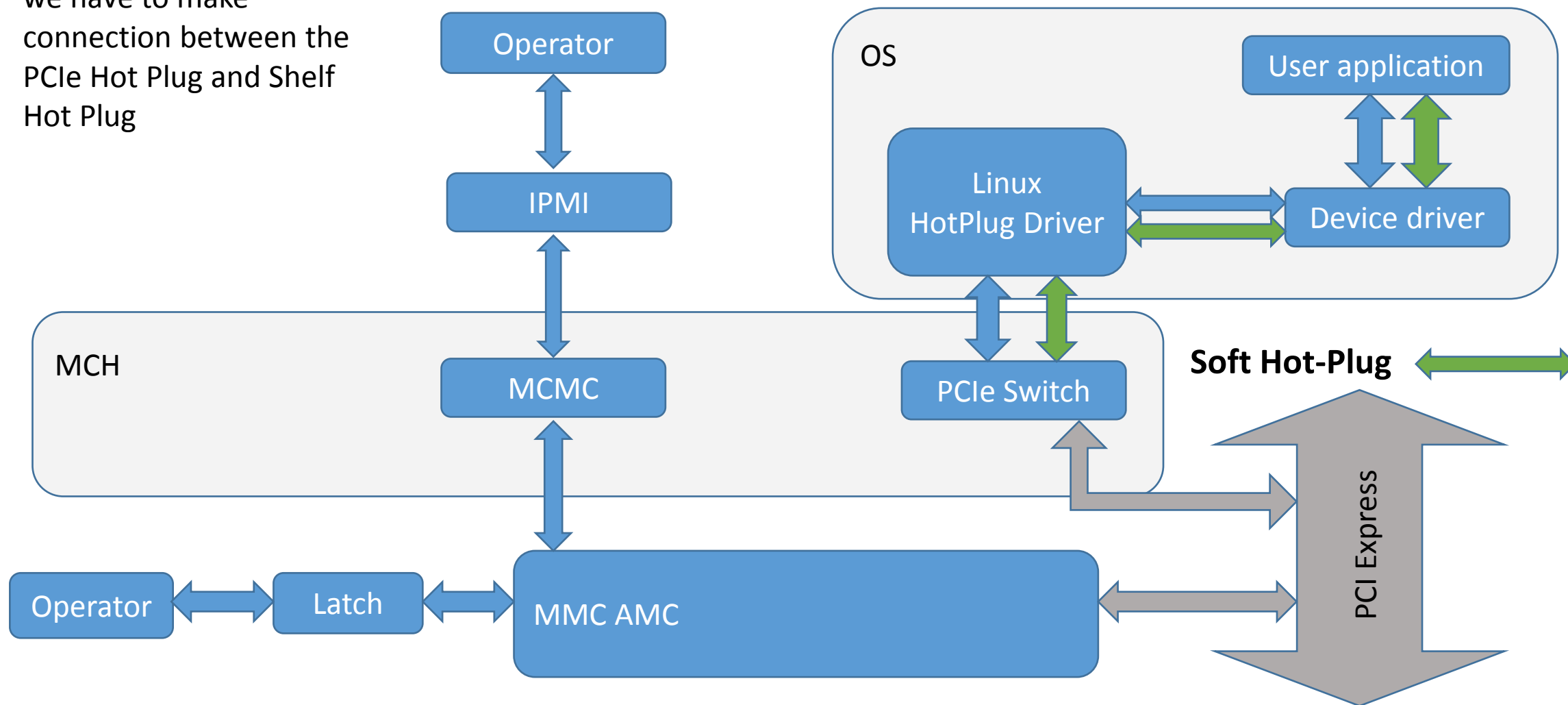
- One of the main characteristics of any computer architecture is reliability and uninterrupted operation.
- The system has to provide a possibility to add and remove devices in run.
- Hot-Plug services provided by Shelf Manager has no connections to user level application.
- Hot-Plug Service in a computer system is generally provided by the central bus.
- The MTCA systems uses the PCIe as a central bus of data transmission.
- The PCIe Hot-Plug is being used relatively long.
- The MTCA system makes its own amendments into general architecture of the PCIe Hot-Plug and in the methods and ways of use.

For MTCA systems using PCIe as the base link the Hot-Plug provided by the following various subsystems:

1. PCIe Hot-Plug controller enclosed in the PCIe root or switch ports, with the Standardized Software Interface
2. MTCA Shelf Manager, MMC controller
3. Hot-Plug services supplied by IPMI
4. Hot-Plug services supplied by OS (Hot-plug driver and user notification subsystems)

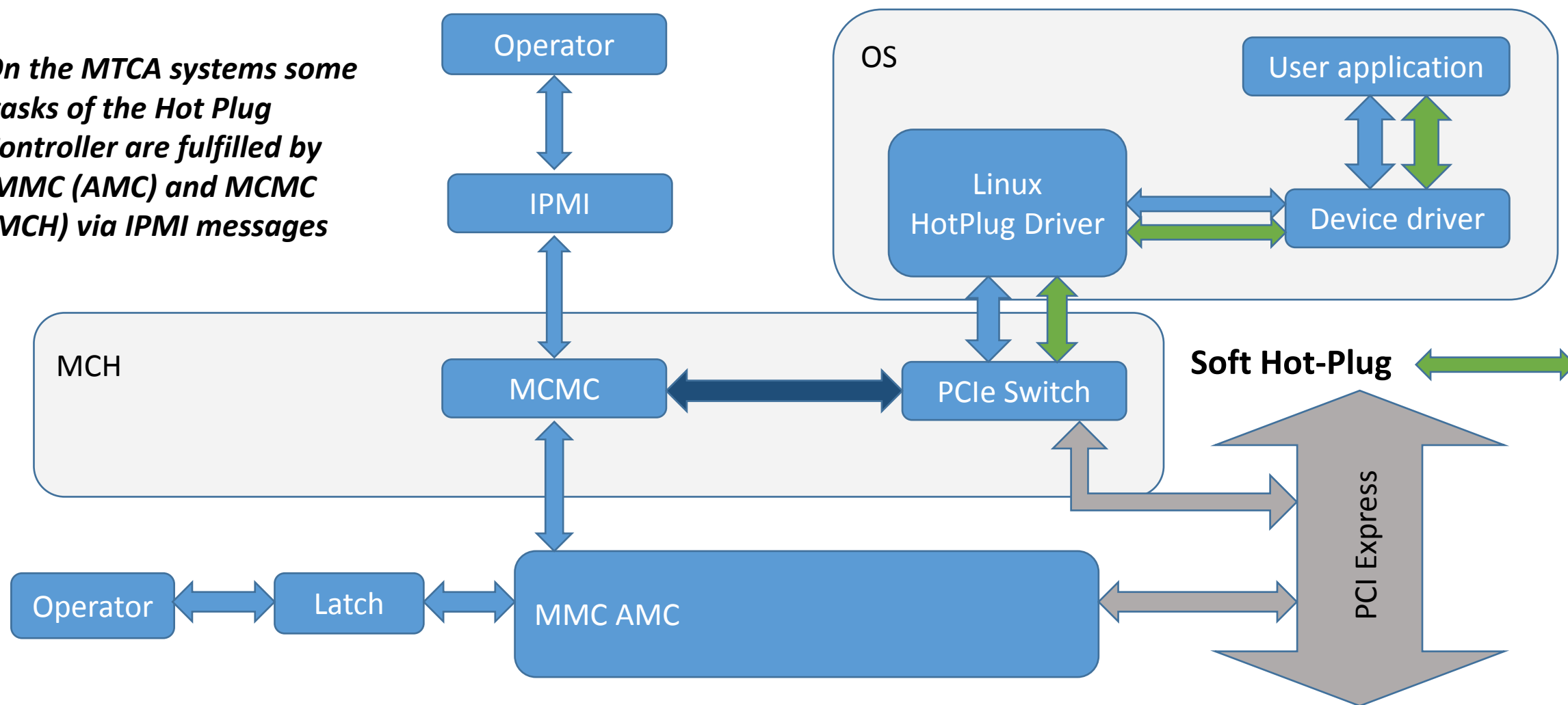
## PCIe HotPlug on MTCA

we have to make connection between the PCIe Hot Plug and Shelf Hot Plug



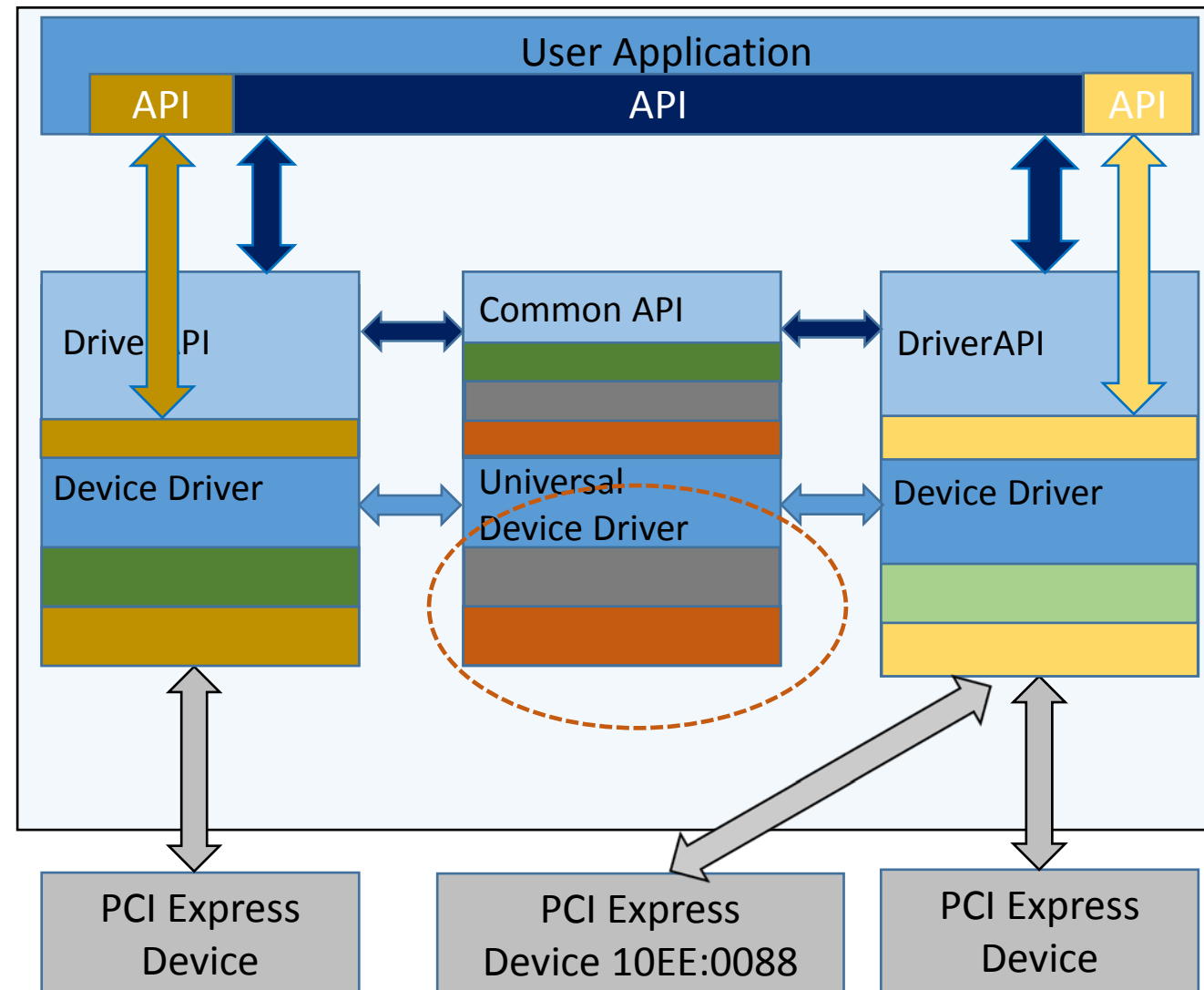
## PCIe HotPlug on MTCA

*On the MTCA systems some tasks of the Hot Plug Controller are fulfilled by MMC (AMC) and MCMC (MCH) via IPMI messages*



## Universal Driver

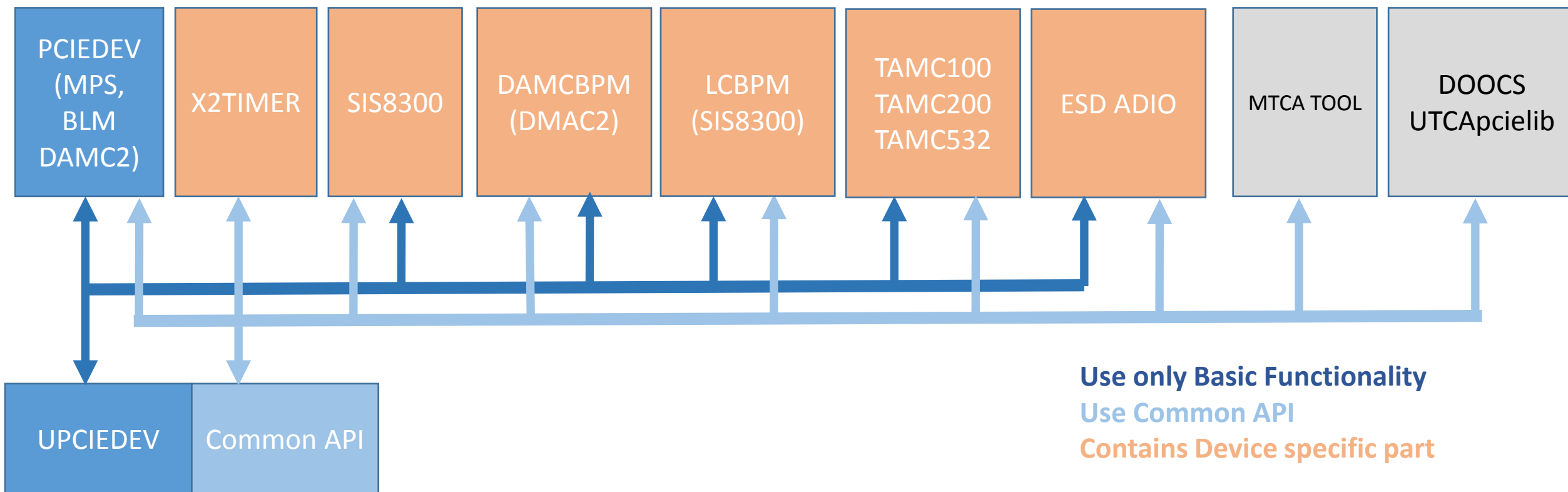
- Split Device Driver into two parts follow the Linux Device Driver stacking Model
- Add all common functionality and API into universal part
- this approach facilitates creation of new drivers and user applications
- The Device Driver created on the top of **universal** driver has all necessary PCI Express functionality
- It could be binded to any PCI Express Device, which facilitates integration of new devices into the existing software





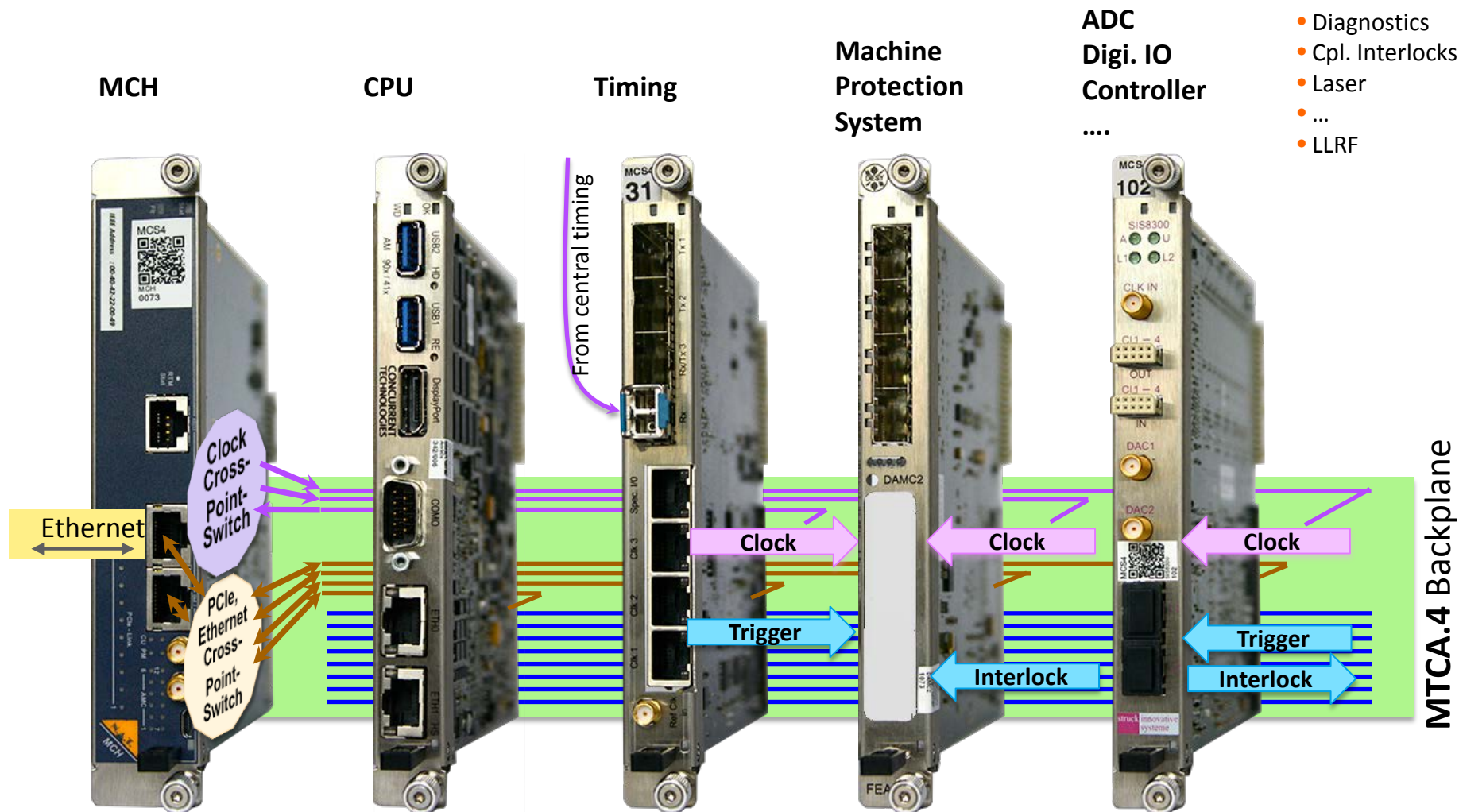
## Universal Driver Status

- this architecture was developed in DESY group MCS4 and till today with success is used
- the following drivers, tools and libraries are developed used



## Common modules

## Application modules



## ■ Diagnostics

- Photon energy and position, GSPS

## ■ Special Diagnostics

- Cameras
- Kicker
- Spectrometer

## ■ Magnets & Vacuum

## ■ CPU

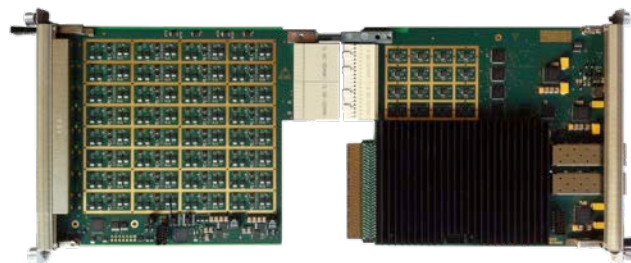
## Accelerator Control



**Concurrent**  
CPU: i7 Quad-Core  
PCIe Gen3  
Redundant SSD  
Remote console



ESD: 4\* CAN IO



Tews: 32ch 14bit ADC, 60GSPS

Kontron: 4\* Ethernet IO



ESD: Digi/analog IO



STRUCK SIS8300  
125MSPS 10ch 16bit ADC

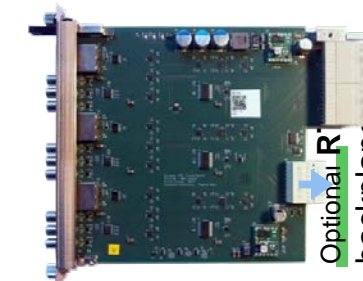


SP Devices:  $\leq 7$  GSPS ADC

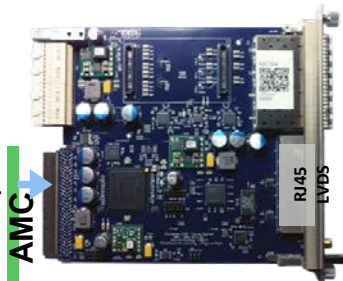


Tews: 16 \* RS-232 IO

DESY X2TIMER  
Timing and synchronization  
DAMC2 Starter Board  
MPS (machine protection system)



Optional R  
backplane



AMC

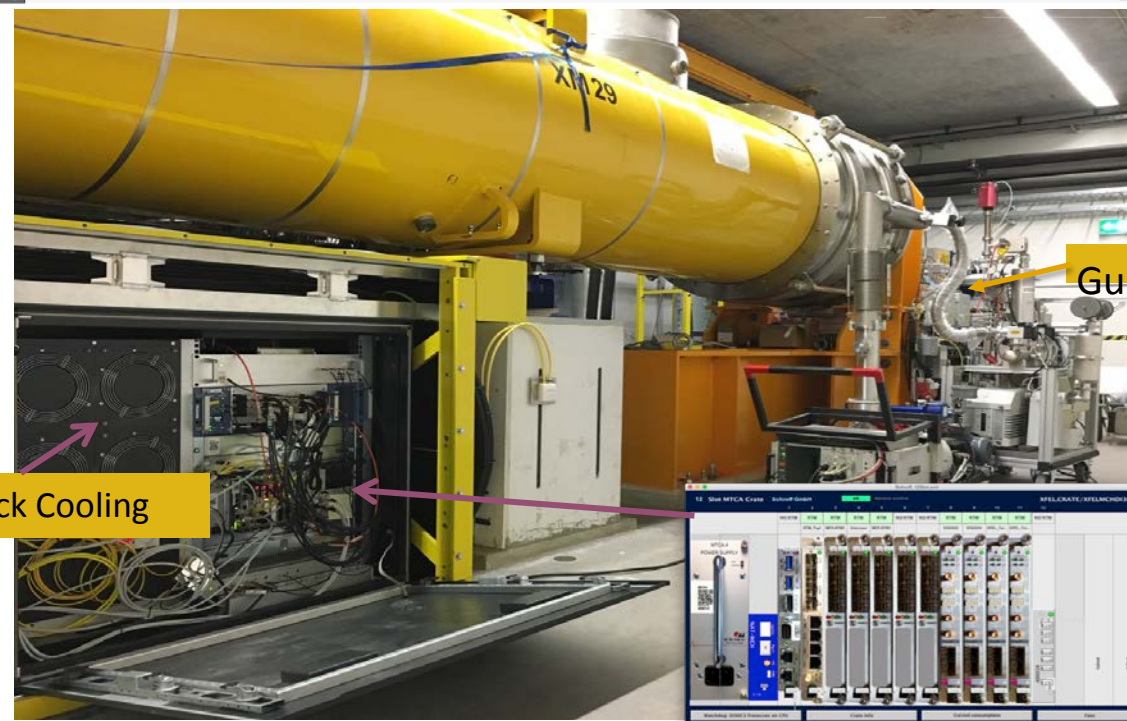
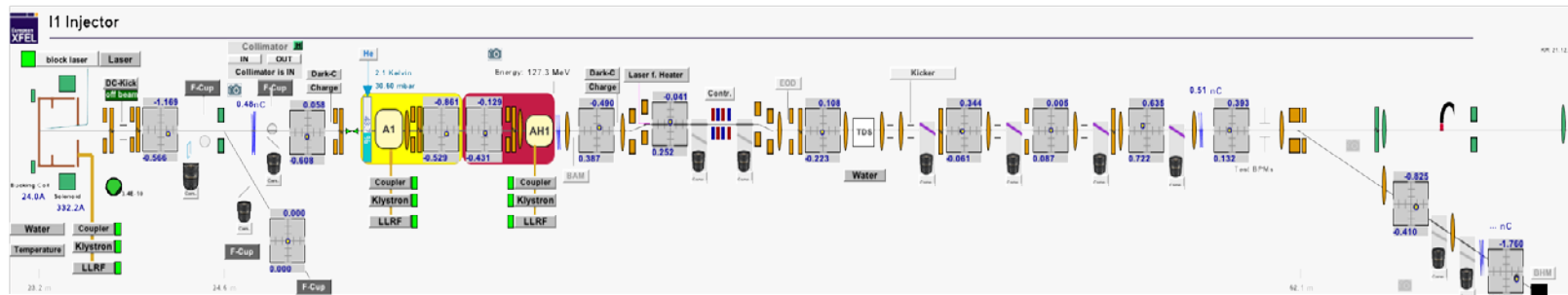




## Accelerator Control

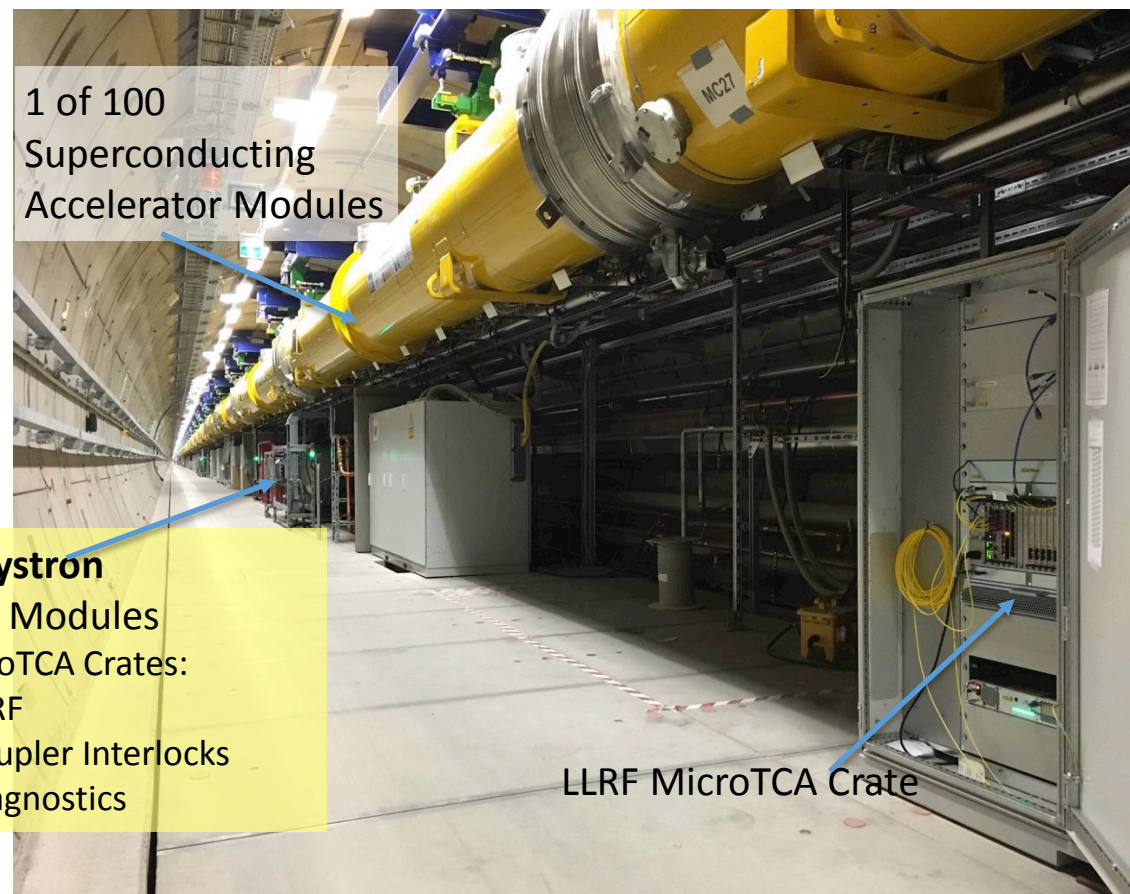
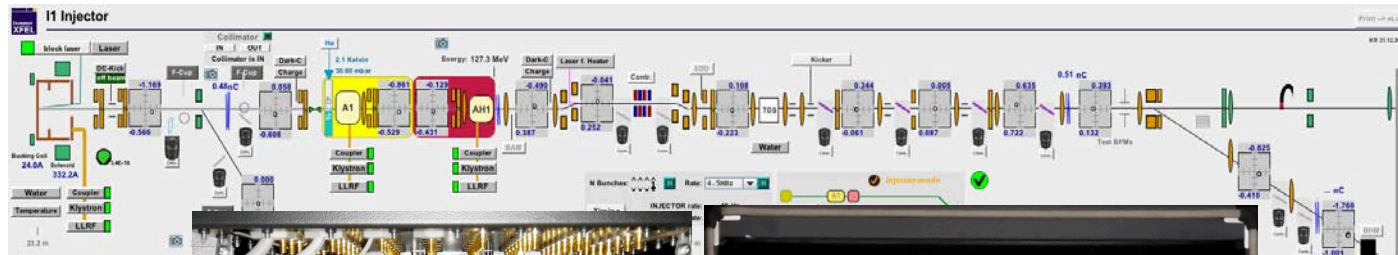
Total Number of MicroTCA crates :

- FLASH
  - VME > 10 MTCA
- FLASH 2
  - MTCA > 20
- XFEL
  - MTCA > 200
- LLRF
- Coupler Interlocks
- Diagnostics
- Special Diagnostics
- Vacuum, Magnets
- Experiments





## Accelerator Control



1 of 100  
Superconducting  
Accelerator Modules

1 Klystron  
for 4 Modules  
MicroTCA Crates:  
2 LLRF  
2 Coupler Interlocks  
1 Diagnostics

LLRF MicroTCA Crate

## Accelerator Control, Conclusion

The MTCA is proved to be:

- Reliable system 24/7
- Thanks to support of PICMG, it is simple to integrate components of third-party firms, or design own one
- Thanks to Shelf-Management and PCIe Hot-Plug, Uninterrupted replacement of the spoiled components
- Fast growing community and COTS components in market
- Meets requirements of the Modern Control Systems

→ **MTCA.4** is a good platform for large installations in industry and science

# Thank You

[doocs.desy.de](http://doocs.desy.de)  
[mtca.desy.de](http://mtca.desy.de)