

The Machine Protection System for PETRA III

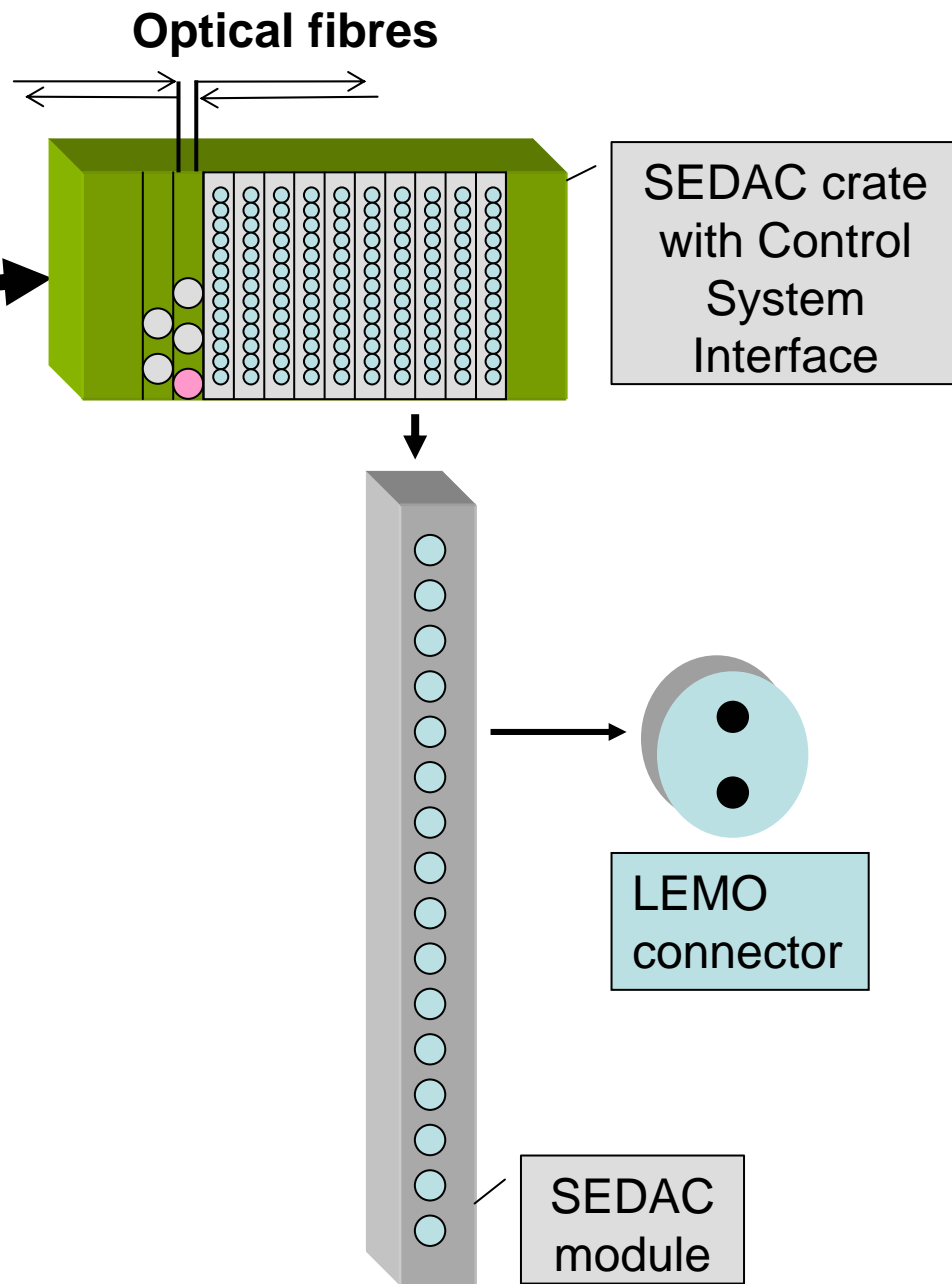
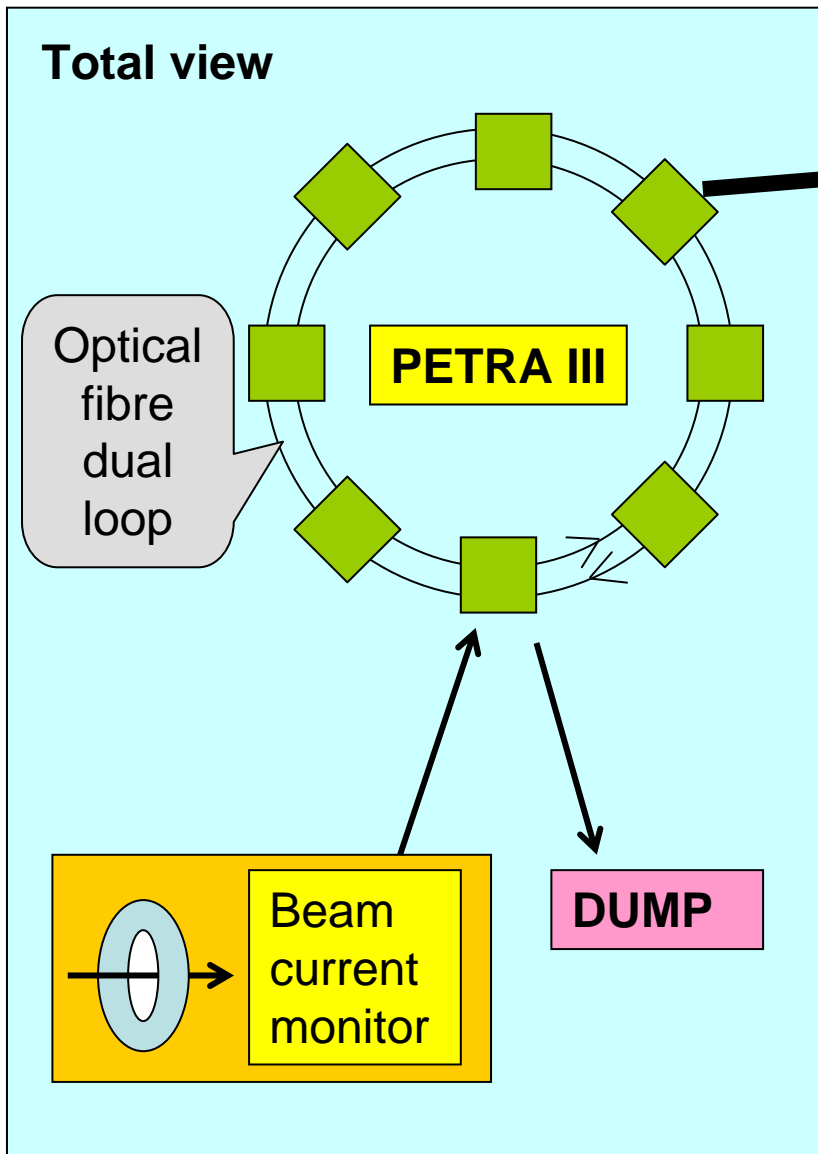
Matthias Werner

Timmy Lensch

DESY

FLS 2006

Topology



Specifications

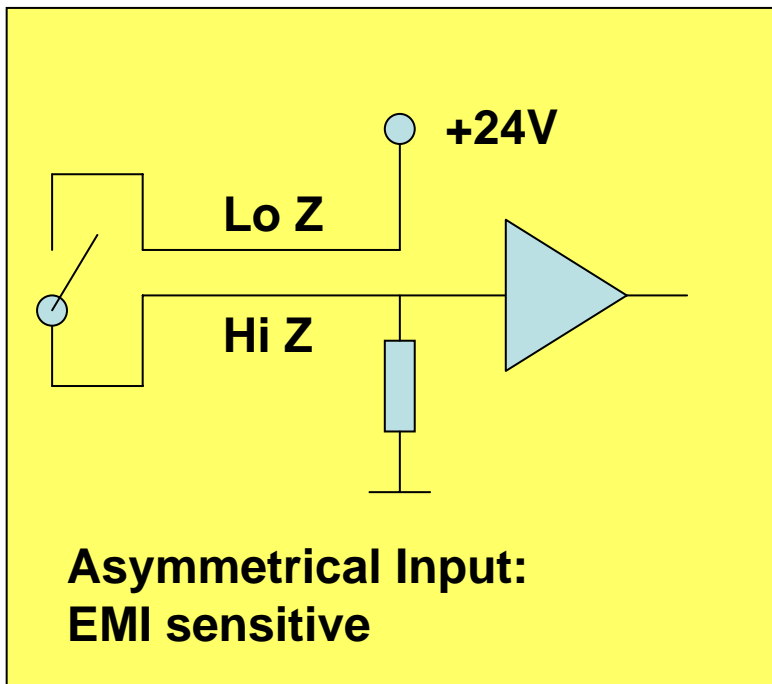
- **Several 100 alarm inputs** distributed over 8 halls
- **Reaction time** < 100 us
- Alarms indicated by **ground-free switches or optocouplers** (switch open = alarm)
- **Logical combination** of alarm signals
- Individual **masking** dependent on beam current
- Synchronous **Post Mortem** output
- Recognition of **first alarm**
- **High availability** and **high reliability**
- Connection to Control System
- Commissioning in 2008

Alarm sources

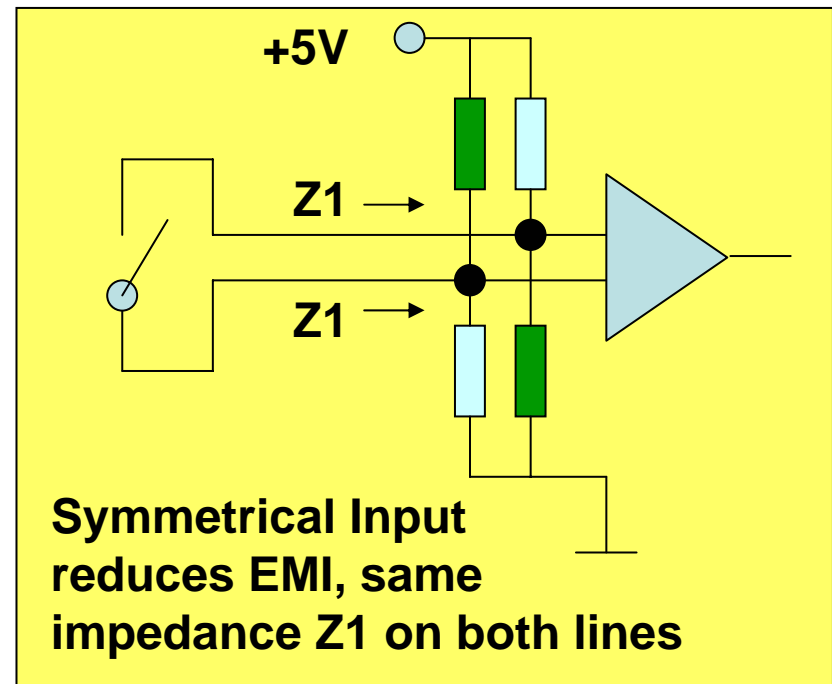
- Beam position monitors (BPMs)
- Photon BPMs
- Temperature sensors
- Personal interlock
- Magnets
- RF
- Vacuum valves, Fast shutters
- Wigglers, Undulators („gap closed“ used as alarm enable signal for Photon BPMs and Fast shutters)

Improving EMI immunity

- EMI: Electro-Magnetic Interference
- Optical fibre link between crates: EMI-resistant
- Symmetrical alarm inputs avoid spurious dumps



worse



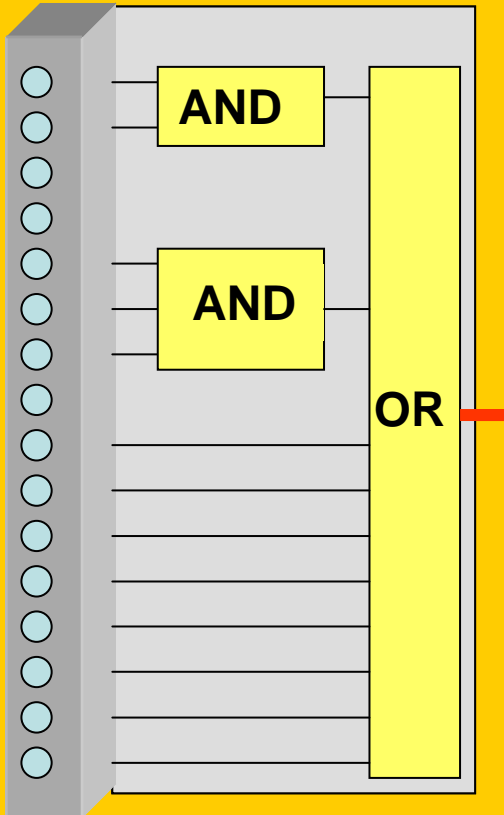
better

Flexible alarm combinations

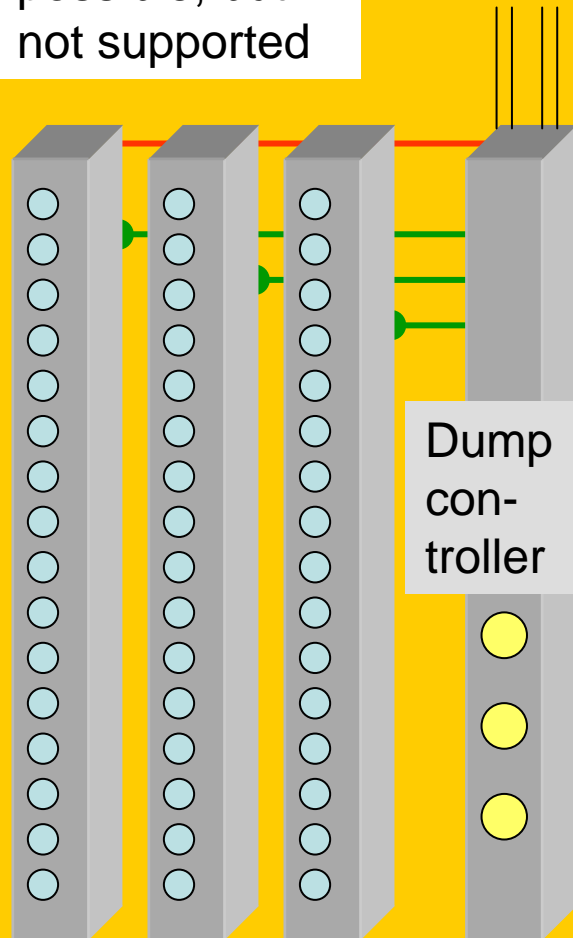
- **All alarm inputs of a module** (max. 16) can be combined in a user programmable AND – OR matrix by the FPGA in the module)
- Option: **all alarms of a crate** (max. 160) can be combined inside the „Dump Controller“ using the dedicated serial links between modules and Dump Controller (latency < 3us)
- Option: **all alarms of the system** (max. 1280) can be combined using the optical fibre links (latency < 20us for less than 100 combined inputs)

Scope of alarm combinations

Module scope:
Supported by
user interface

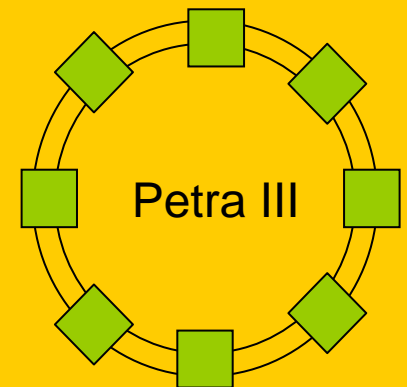


Crate scope:
possible, but
not supported

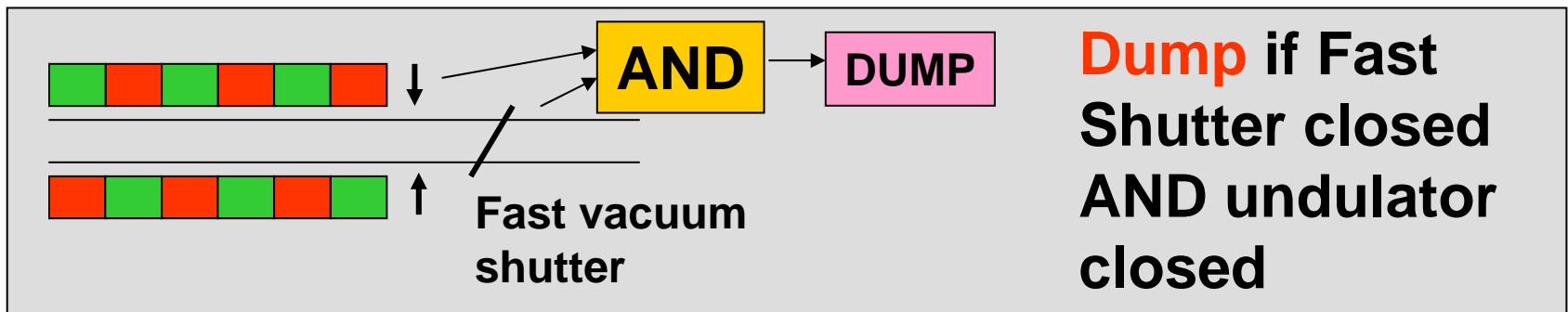
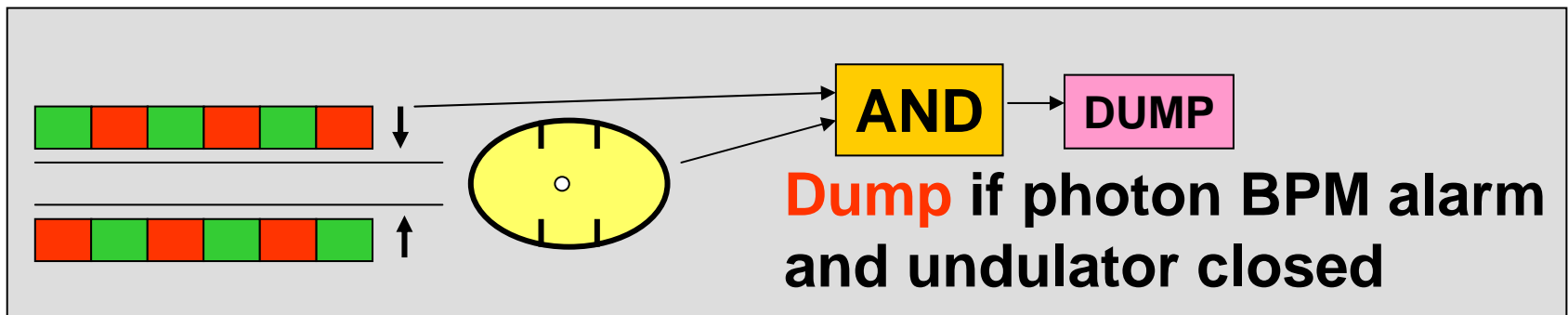
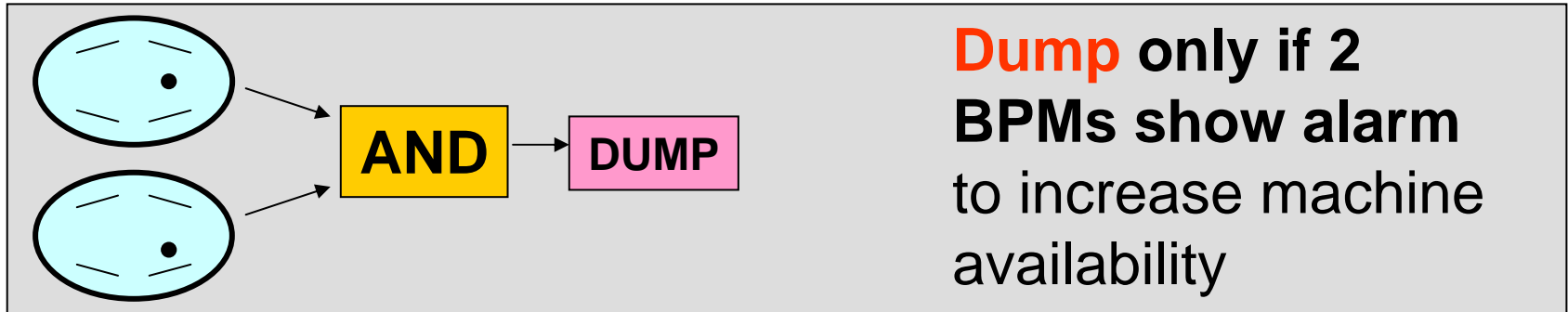


System scope:
possible but not
supported

Alarm
distribution via
optical link



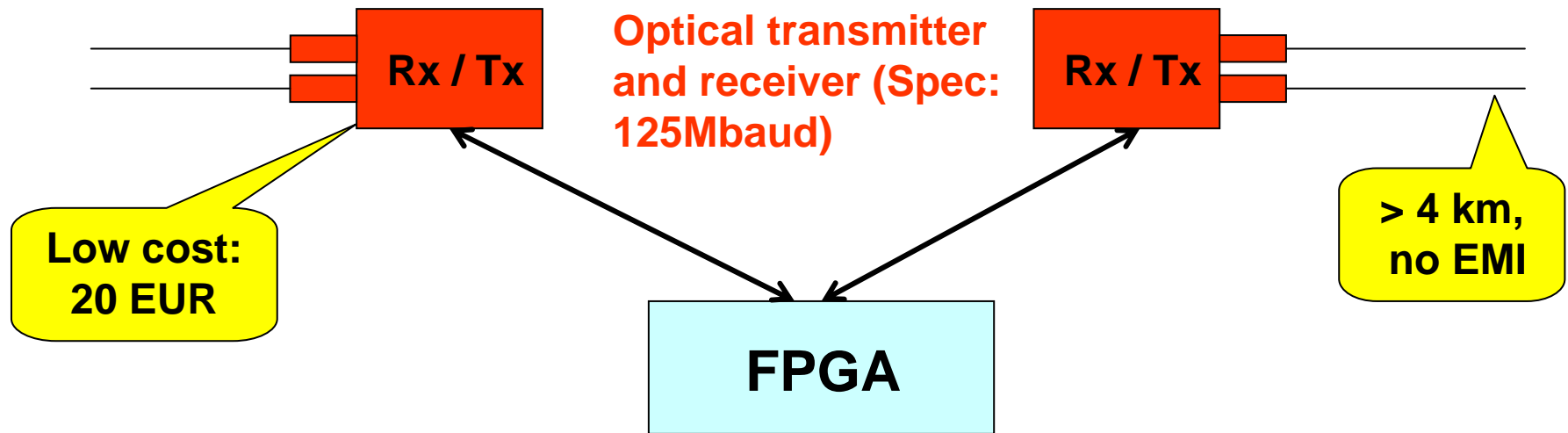
3 Examples for alarm combinations



Optical Link between crates

- Two optical fibre rings operated in opposite direction (redundancy to increase reliability)
- Information to be transmitted:
 - Dump trigger (short latency)
 - Post mortem trigger
 - Beam current
 - Time synchronisation
 - Optional: alarm flags for system-wide alarm combinations
- **Data and dump trigger will be transmitted in the same bit stream over the same optical fibre!**

Optical fibre link between crates



- Use self defined protocol:
 - Biphase-Mark-Code, e.g. 10 Mbps (frames → words → bits)
 - Constant frame length (different from Gbit Ethernet)
 - Dump latency < 3us by dump bit in every word
 - Robust against transmission errors
 - Re-Synchronisation time < 30us

Operator support

- Find out the cause for an alarm avalanche:
 - Alarm hierarchy analysis (what can cause what?): software implementation
 - First alarm recognition (who came first?): hardware implementation

Typical alarm avalanche:

**Personal
Interlock**

**Magnet
Fault**

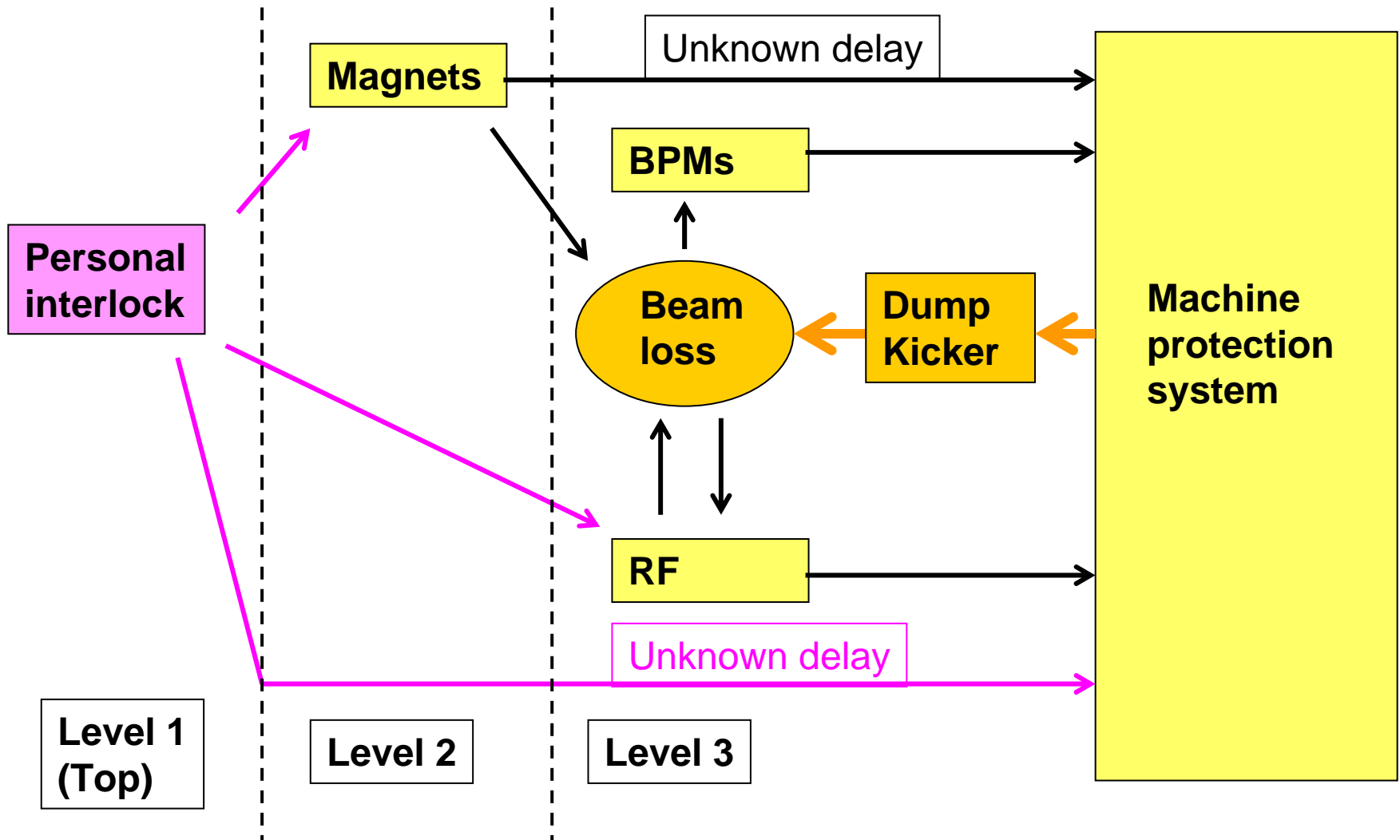
**RF
Fault**

**BPM
Fault**

„First alarm“ recognition

- Every module contains a **time counter**, all time counters of the system are synchronized via the optical link and the backplane
- Every alarm is time-stamped individually to discover the first alarm
- Useful to decide quickly if e.g.
 - BPM alarm → beam dump → RF fault
 - OR**
 - RF fault → beam dump → BPM alarm

Alarm hierarchy analysis



The End

Thank you for your attention!