A Novel Approach for Beam Commissioning Software Using Service Oriented Architecture

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Abstract	Service-oriented Architecture
A novel software framework is under development, which is for accelerator beam commissioning and operation. It adopts a client/server based architecture to replace the more traditional monolithic high level application approach. A minimum set of commissioning and operational services has been defined such	 Applications become "thin" clients. Hide all complication on the server side Support scripting for quick prototyping For instance, an energy-changing routine may involve many steps and heavy coding efforts. This approach can greatly reduce the headache. No more worry for running out of memory with individual applications. Services should be (nearly) transparent to the client applications. This means maintenance and any computation modification is easier than the traditional approach. Most communication protocols can support Web easily. This means publish data on the Web becomes trivial. Other "thin" clients

as simulation server service, directory service, magnet service, and bpm service, etc. Most of them have been prototyped. Services can use EPICS pvData as its data container and pvAccess as communication protocol. This paper describes conceptual design and latest progress for some services.

Introduction

•Traditional application infrastructure •Heavy computation resulting poor performance • Initialization, data acquisition and many other overhead for the same application running multiple instances concurrently •Program flow can be quite complicated and, therefore, less reliable and hard to debug •How to improve the situation •Make data available any time an application needs the data •Centralized computation on powerful servers •Easy Application Programming Interface (API) for application developers •SOA can provide all these benefits



Service Provider Examples

Model Service

Provide online model data in real time
Can handle "what-if" model run request in addition to Design and Extant/Live models.



Figure 2: Data flow for model engine and service.

Linac Energy Management (LEM) Service •Handle energy change and maintain the lattice accordingly.

Directory Service
So-called itemFinder
A module under epics-pvdata
Using pvData and pvAccess
Search from RDB according client constrain
Return elements name and associated properties, EPICS PV names for example

Gather Service
Accept PV list from client
Create an array dynamically
Organize data in service
Monitor low level IOC EPICS

Communication protocol

An adequate communication protocol is indispensable for SOA architecture. There are many protocols available such as HTTP, XML-RPC and so on. A new generation of EPICS Channel Access protocol, pvAccess, is a better option to deliver accelerator data over the network. The main advantages are as below:

It fully supports pvData, and depends only on project pvData. We can integrate our servers seamlessly with pvData.
It is developed against current Channel Access, and inherits the advantages of EPICS Channel Access.

Conclusions

Some service such as Simulation Service, itemFinder, and gather service are being prototyped. They all are in the stage of choosing a good communication protocol for production and EPICS pvAccess shows a good performance as communication protocol. Some more development and benchmarking are necessary for a production server.

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