

CONTROLS AND DATA ACQUISITION ON ATLAS

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Abstract

The control and data acquisition systems for Atlas will use a large degree of decentralization. By distributing control points close to the systems being controlled we expect to simplify the task of isolating electronic systems from the large expected EMI pulses, allow connection of the various parts of the system by high-level fiber-optic networks, allow a simple configuration of the control and data acquisition screen rooms, and simplify the software efforts through the resulting modularization. The Atlas control system must control capacitor charging, machine and diagnostic timing and triggering, marx module diagnostics, vacuum systems, gas handling for railgaps, safety interlocks, and oil handling. Many of these tasks will be performed by industrial-style programmable logic controllers (PLCs). Each of 38 Marx bank maintenance units will have a control and diagnostic package which will monitor both charging and discharging current and railgap trigger timing. An unusual feature of these marx monitoring stations will be the inclusion of high speed digitizers to record each marx module's output waveform, plus nanosecond resolution time interval meters to record the firing time of each railgap. The machine data acquisition system for Atlas will be built around an SQL database, use National Instruments LabVIEW software to control data acquisition instruments and provide links for a variety of experimentalists' data analysis packages. World Wide Web access will provide an interface through which users can monitor experimental data and machine status.

¹ Operated by the University of California for USDOE

² Operated for USDOE under contract DE-AC04-76-DP00615

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.						
1. REPORT DATE JUN 1997		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVERED -		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Controls And Data Acquisition On Atlas				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
				5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Los Alamos National Labratory P.O. Box 1663 Los Alamos, NM 87575				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES See also ADM002371. 2013 IEEE Pulsed Power Conference, Digest of Technical Papers 1976-2013, and Abstracts of the 2013 IEEE International Conference on Plasma Science. Held in San Francisco, CA on 16-21 June 2013. U.S. Government or Federal Purpose Rights License.						
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15. SUBJECT TERMS						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:				17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 6	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified				

System overview

The Atlas machine at Los Alamos National Laboratory is a large, 36 MJ, capacitor bank being built to carry out hydrodynamic experiments as part of the Department of Energy's Science-Based Stockpile Stewardship program. The pulsed power systems and experimental program are described in other papers at this conference. This paper will describe the control and data acquisition systems for Atlas.

Several overall requirements have a significant impact on the control and data acquisition system designs. The need to operate in an environment of large electromagnetic pulses drives us to use fiber optics wherever possible for transimission of signals. This plus the desire to build a modular system drive us to locate control intelligence near to the equipment being controlled. Cost and the maturity of the controls market lead us to use

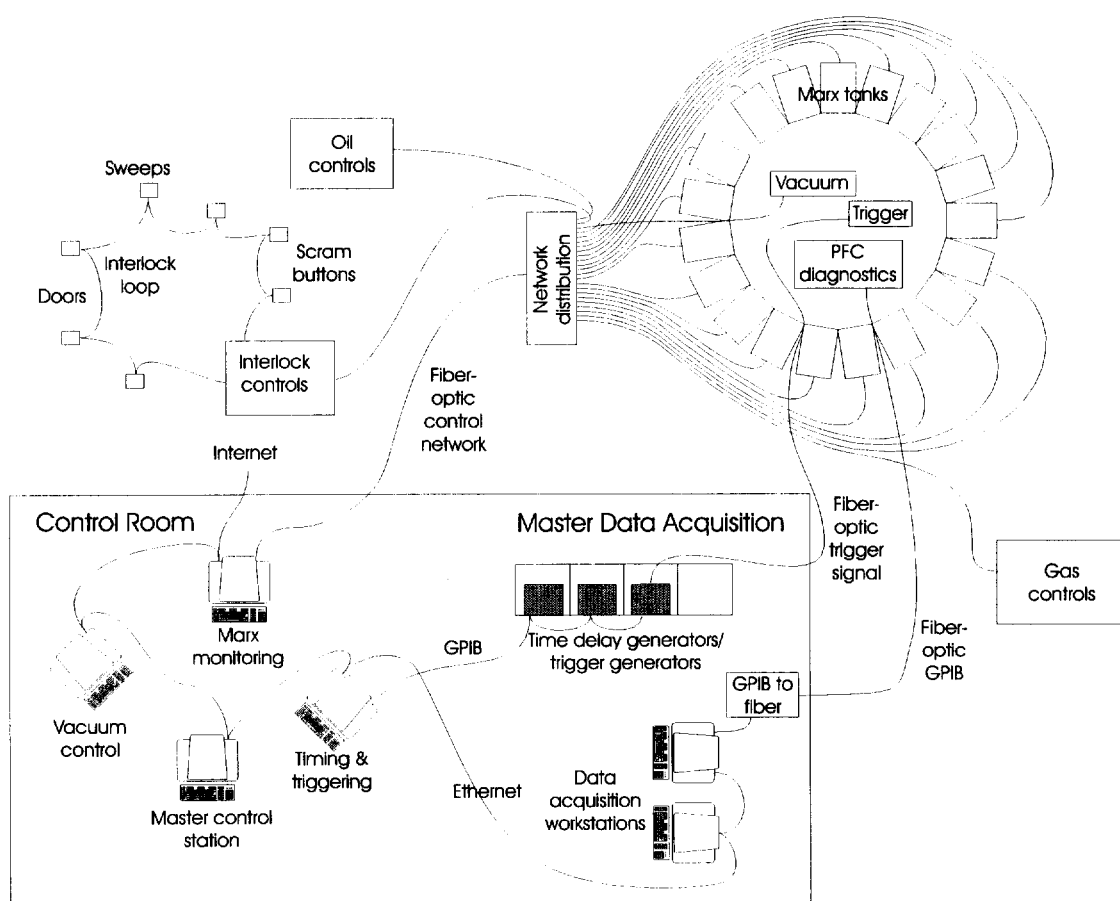


Figure 1. Control and data acquisition networks.

commercial hardware and software wherever possible.

Figure1 provides a schematic overview of the system showing the several networks which will connect the various subsystems. These include networks to communicate with

distributed programmable logic controllers (PLCs) (whose networks may be proprietary to the PLC vendor or may use ethernet), fiber-optic GPIB to talk to distributed data recording instruments, and ethernet connecting the control and data acquisition computers to the Los Alamos network and the Internet. Dedicated fiber links will carry time-critical signals such as marx bank triggering.

This figure also illustrates that the Atlas control system will consist of a number of subsystems. These include:

- Master control
- Marx module charging, diagnostics, safing and local gas control
- Interlocks
- Timing and triggering
- Vacuum system control
- Oil transfer and filtering control
- Gas reclaimer and distribution control
- Master diagnostics

Master control

The master control system will communicate with the various subsystems, coordinate their operations, provide the operator interface (the vacuum system will also have a local console for operator instructions) and archive operation data with the database shared with the data acquisition system. This system will consist of several workstations, probably running the Windows NT operating system. The operator interface will use commercial human-machine interface software.

Marx bank control system

Most of the control operations on Atlas will involve local control boxes located as part of each of the Marx maintenance modules. A maintenance module consists of four Marx banks, with 38 maintenance modules making up the whole system (for a total of 152 Marx banks). The Marx control boxes will be called upon to carry out a wide variety of functions.

Figure 2 illustrates many of these functions. The power supplies to charge the Marx banks are expected to be distributed near the Marx modules, so the Marx control boxes will control the charging while monitoring for faults in the charge system. In addition, the control boxes will operate fast and slow dump switches, power supply disconnect switches, monitor bank voltage and charge current, control power and gas to trigger generators and control fill and flush valves on the railgaps (the main discharge switches for the Marxes).

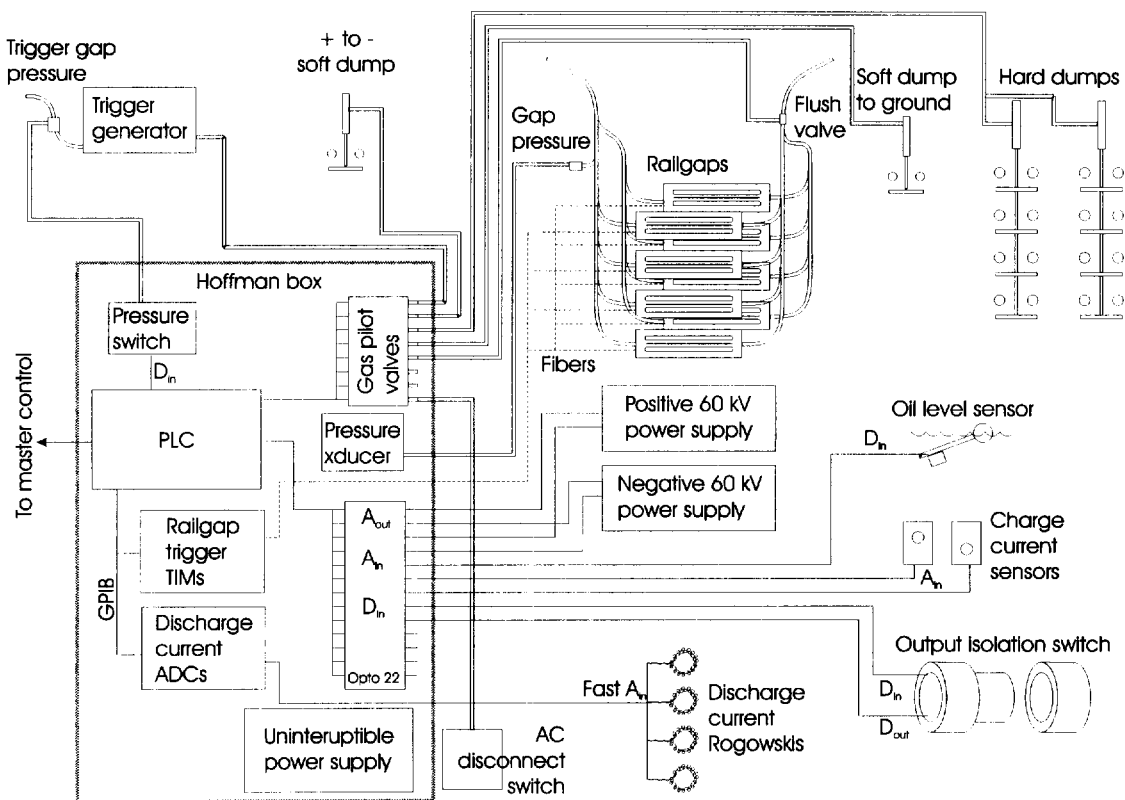


Figure 2. Marx module control box functions.

A pair of fast diagnostics will be fielded in the Marx control boxes to monitor the discharge cycle of the Marxes. Analog-to-digital converters at 40 Msamples/sec will record the discharge waveform of each Marx bank during each shot from Rogowski coils on their outputs. In addition, time interval meters with sub-nanosecond resolution looking at the signals from V-dot probes will measure the firing time of each railgap. In the case of railgap prefires, the V-dot signals will be available to initiate firing part or all of the rest of the railgaps, as is judged appropriate. These fast diagnostics will share the fiber-optic communication channel used by the PLC in the control box.

Each control box will provide a watchdog output to the interlock system, which will force a machine shutdown if the control box logic fails to update the watchdog.

Interlock system

Personnel safety from high voltage and various other hazards will be provided by access control coordinated by the interlock system. Door and panel sensors will detect any attempt to access areas containing hazards, and the interlock system will control means of disabling the hazards in those areas. In addition to these sensors there will be scram

switches distributed liberally throughout areas containing hazards. A sweep system will consist of switches distributed within exclusion areas and logic forcing an operator to walk through exclusion areas toggling the switches to assure that the areas are vacant

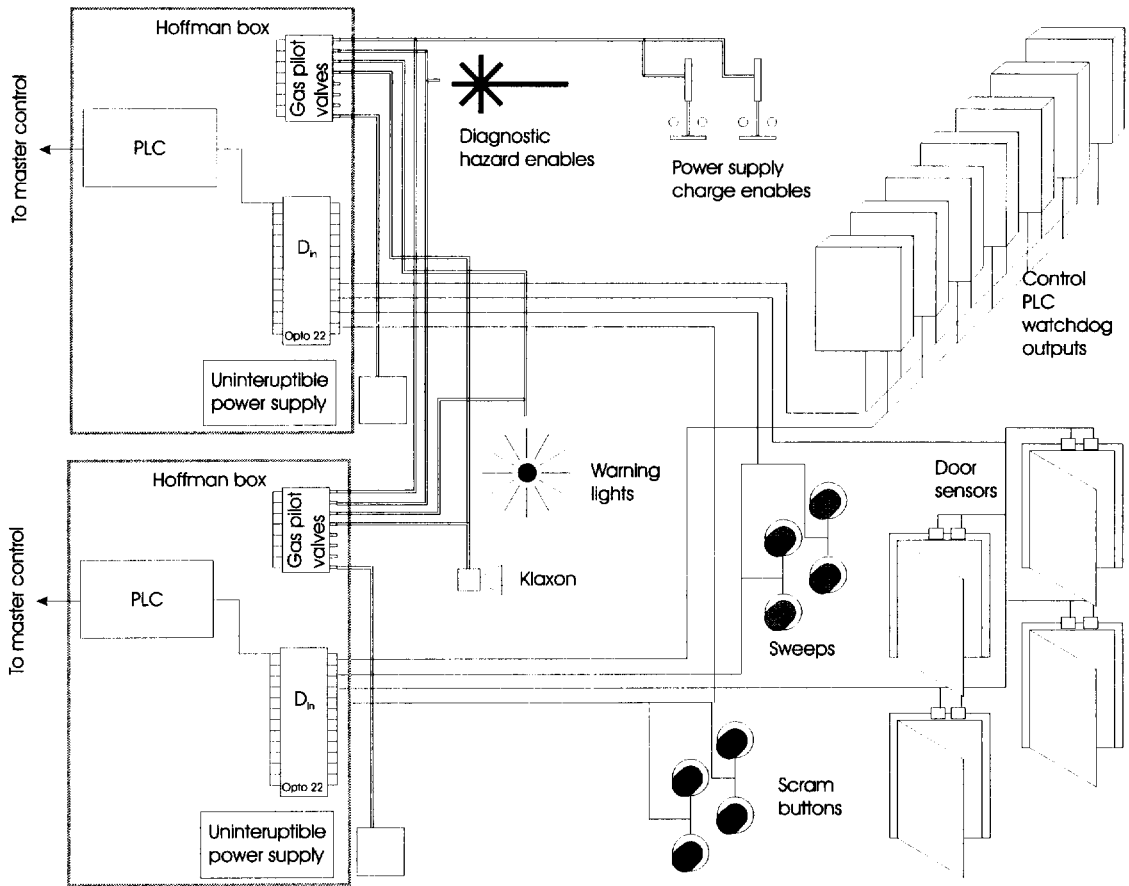


Figure 3. Interlock system showing redundant sensors and PLCs.

before allowing hazardous systems to be enabled. Finally, watchdog signals from critical PLCs will force safing in the event of a control failure.

This system will consist of completely redundant PLCs, sensors and outputs, so that a single point failure in the system cannot lead to a hazardous situation. All the locations monitored by the interlock system will be identifiable from either of the redundant systems, so that any disagreement between the systems will identify and localize a system fault, i.e. the complete system will be self-diagnosing.

At least five different exclusion areas will be established for hazardous operations in different areas and under different machine operation modes. Since these will be defined in software, these areas can all be controlled by one (redundant) interlock system and reconfiguration will not require hardware changes.

Triggering and timing

Unlike the other control subsystems, the triggering and timing system will not use a PLC. Programmable delay generators will be controlled by the master control system, and the rest of the system will be hardwired. Signals leaving the screen room to fire the Marx bank triggering system and to trigger remote data acquisition systems will use high-speed analog fiber-optic links.

Other subsystems

The remaining control subsystems, vacuum, oil and gas, will use PLCs in conventional industrial control configurations.

Master data acquisition system

The master data acquisition system will acquire data from machine performance diagnostics, provide scalable support to users' diagnostics, and coordinate access to all the Atlas diagnostic data (user diagnostics and machine diagnostics).

Atlas machine diagnostics will consist of a number of current probes located near the center of the machine, including B-dot pickups, Rogowski loops, fiber-optic-based Faraday rotation diagnostics, and possibly voltage probes. The master data acquisition system will provide signal handling and recording channels for these diagnostics. Recorders are expected to be housed in small, roll-around, screened enclosures located near the signal sources and communicating to the main data acquisition screen room over, for instance, fiber-optic GPIB or ethernet. Individual Marx bank current histories will be collected by the control system and transferred to this system after each shot.

The master data acquisition system should also provide recording channels to user diagnostics, if needed, and the ability to interface to a user's standalone data recording system if the user provides one. Users with standalone data acquisition will be required to make diagnostic data available to the master data acquisition system in a consistent form to be stored on the Atlas database server in a timely manner after a shot.

The Atlas database server will be a high-end database engine and will server as a repository for all Atlas unclassified experimental results, configuration data and machine operation parameter storage. The master control system will utilize the database to store its configuration and operation logs.

By storing all of the Atlas data in a single location, access to the data will be possible over a world-wide web server. The server will make diagnostic data available for graphing to a web browser and for download in any of a variety of common formats.