



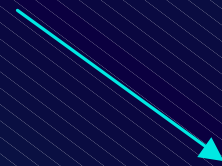
Design specifications and test of the HMPID's control system prototype in the ALICE experiment

Enzo CARRONE

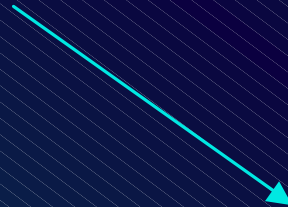
Enzo.Carrone@cern.ch



HMPID Control System



Design



Implementation and tests



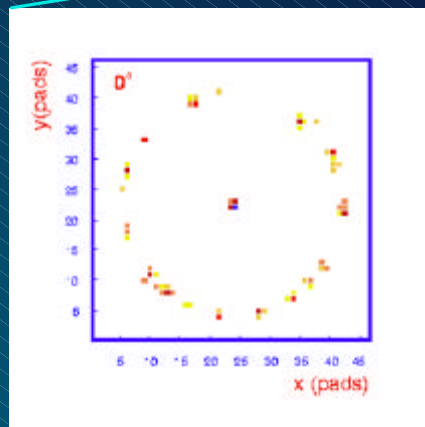
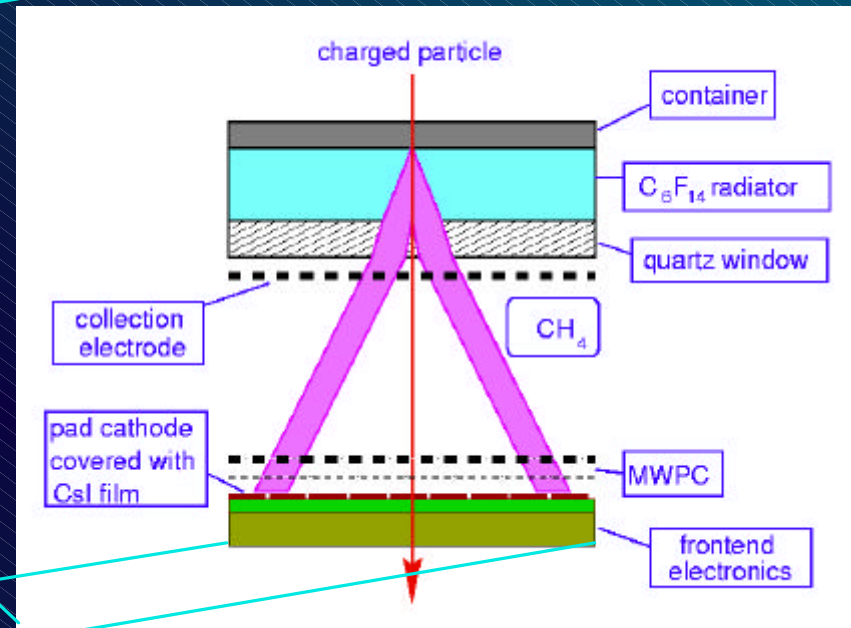
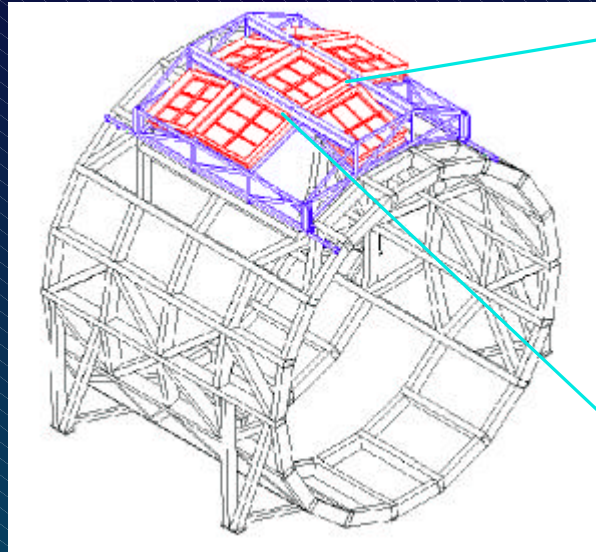
Conclusions



Alice

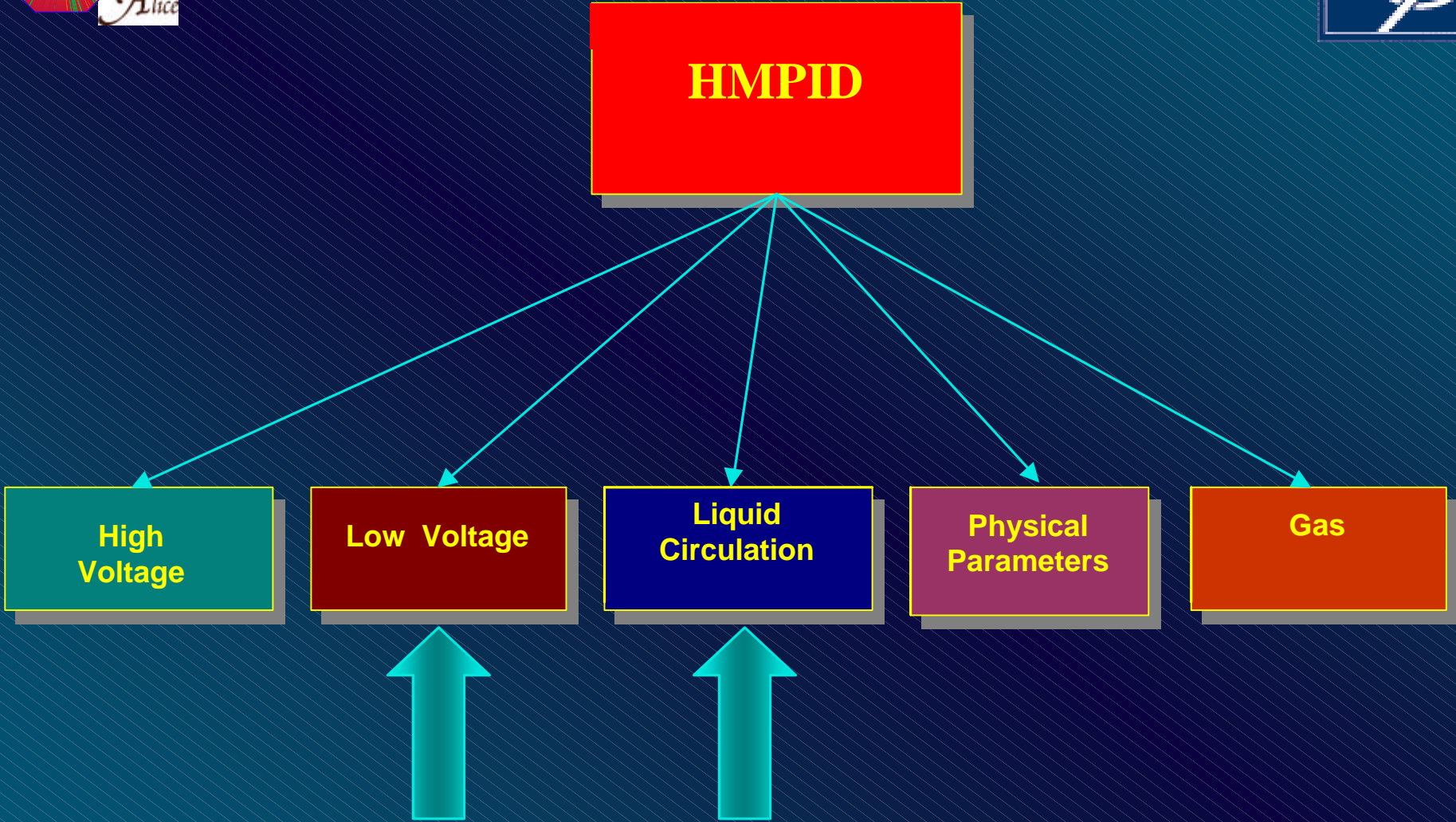
HMPID, the RICH Cherenkov detector

High Momentum Particle Identification Detector



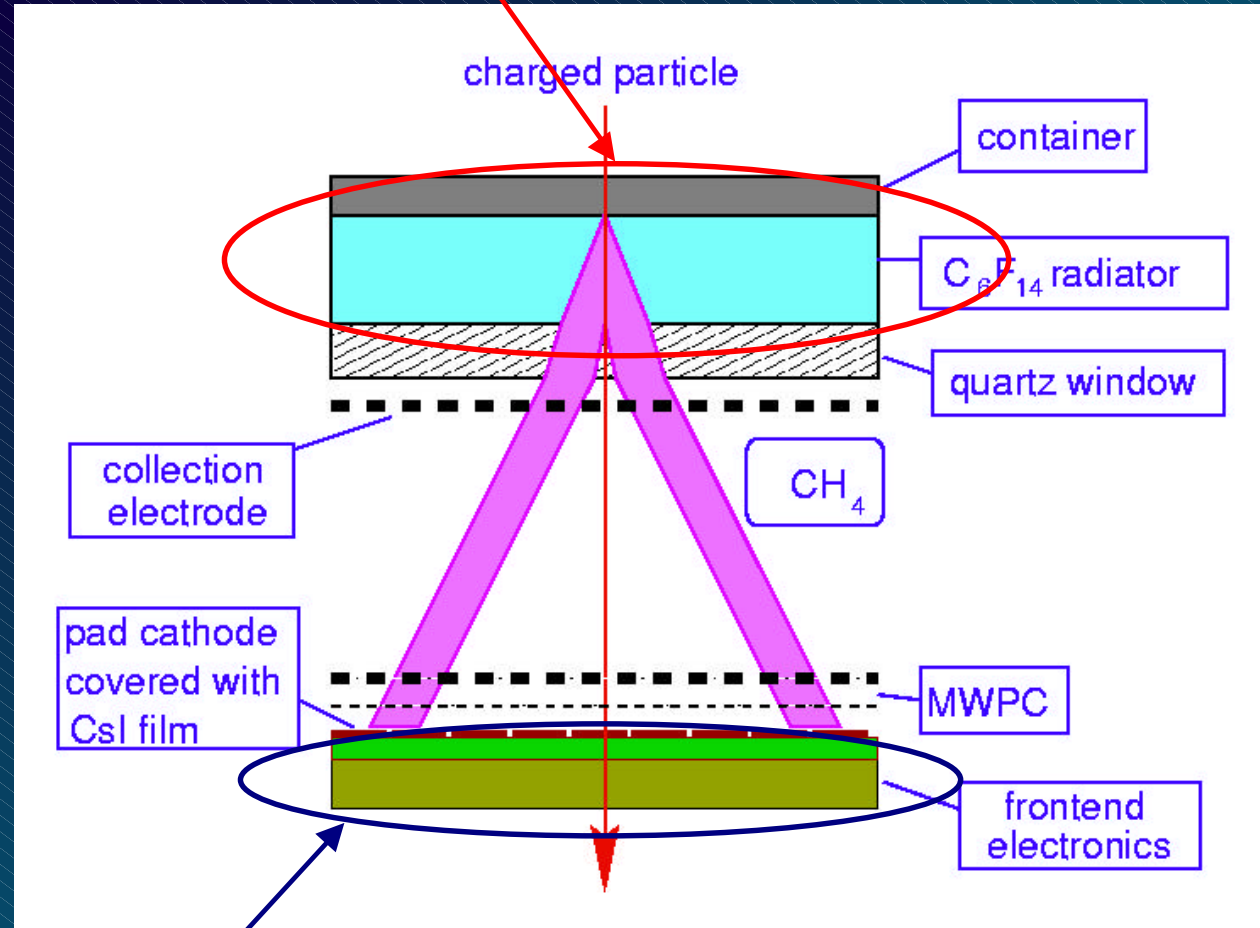
$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{1}{n\beta}$$

HMPID's Subsystems





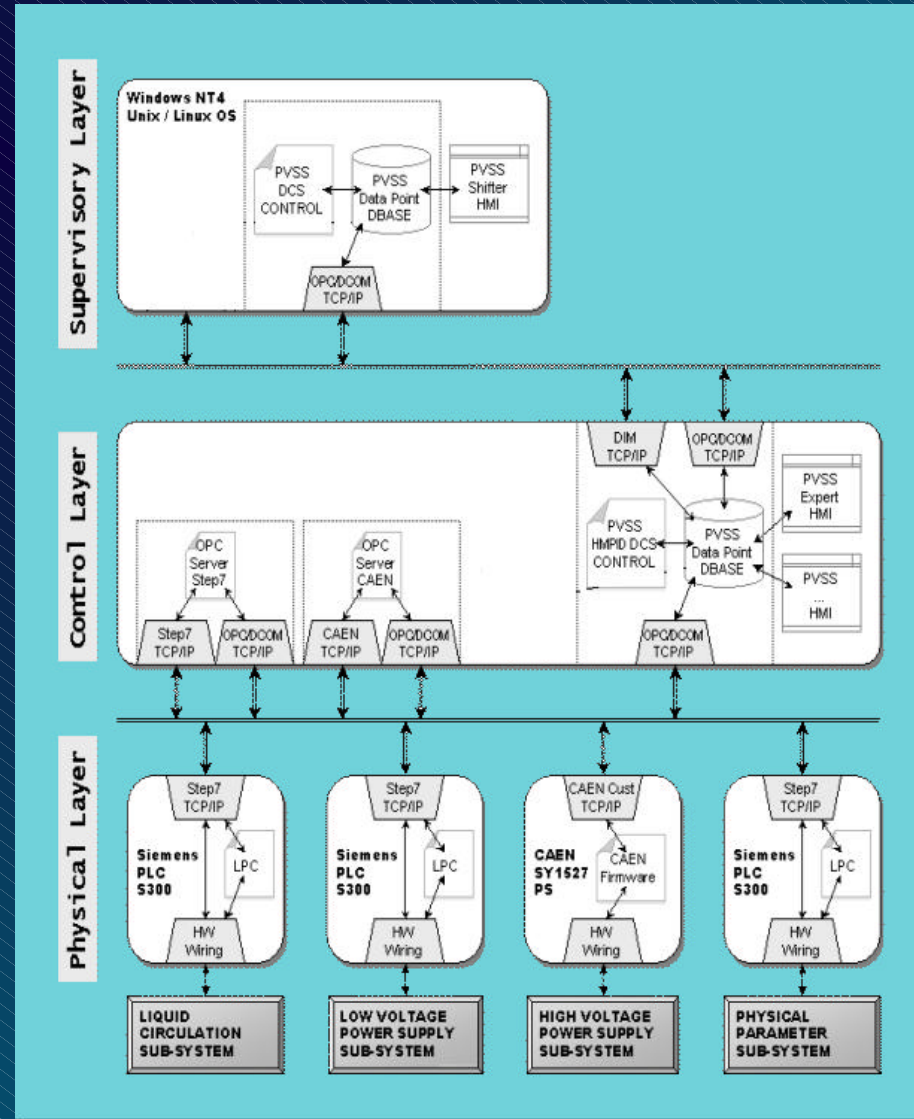
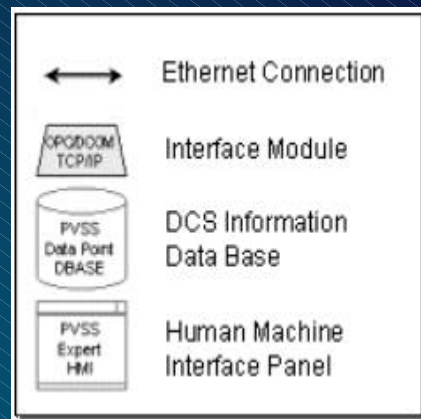
Liquid Circulation System



Low Voltage System



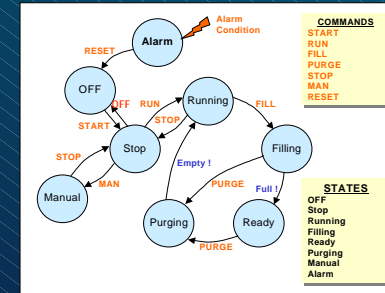
Software Architecture of the HMPID's control



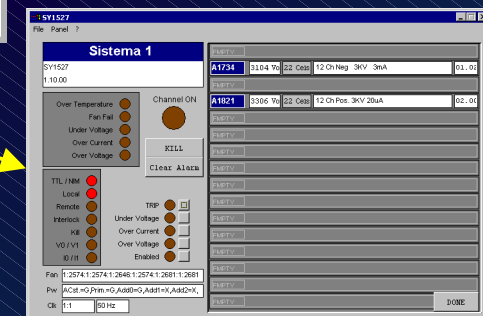
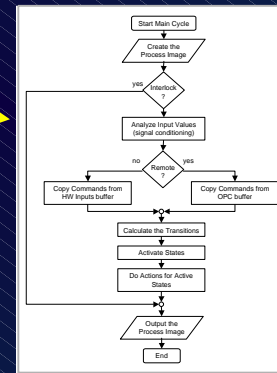
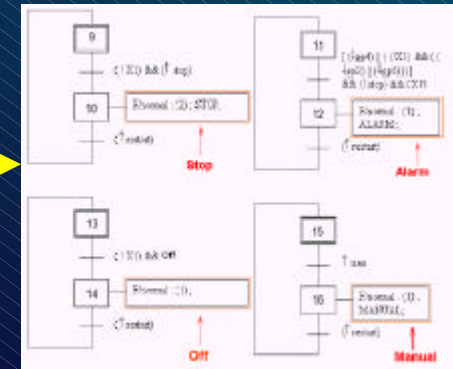
LPC = Local Process Control
 HMI = Human Machine Interface
 OPC = OLE for Process Control (Microsoft)
 DCOM = Distributed Component Object Model (Microsoft)



The Control System Design



1. Definition of the Requirements List
2. Description of the process as a finite state machine
3. GRAFCET modeling
4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List
5. Check of the parameters read by PLCs
6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.

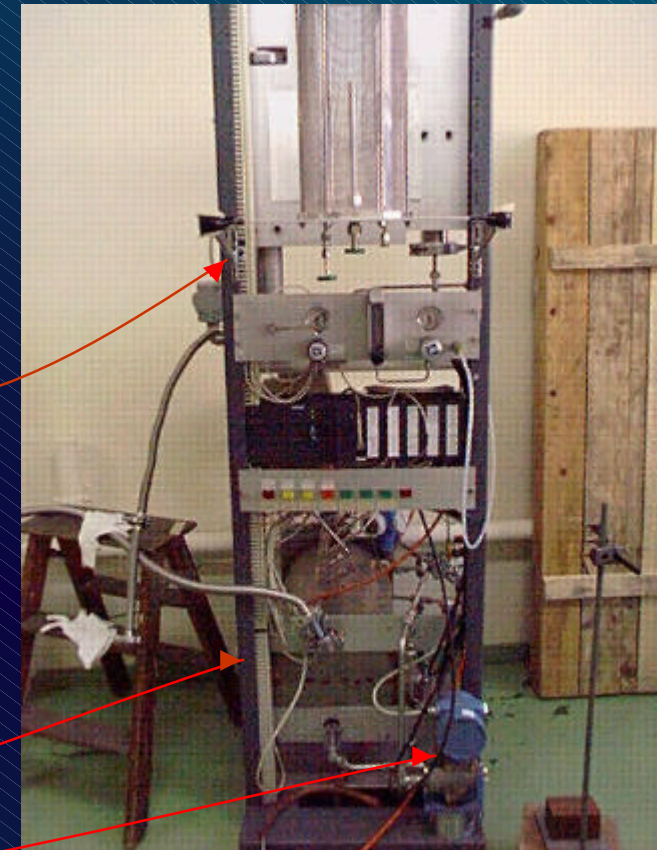
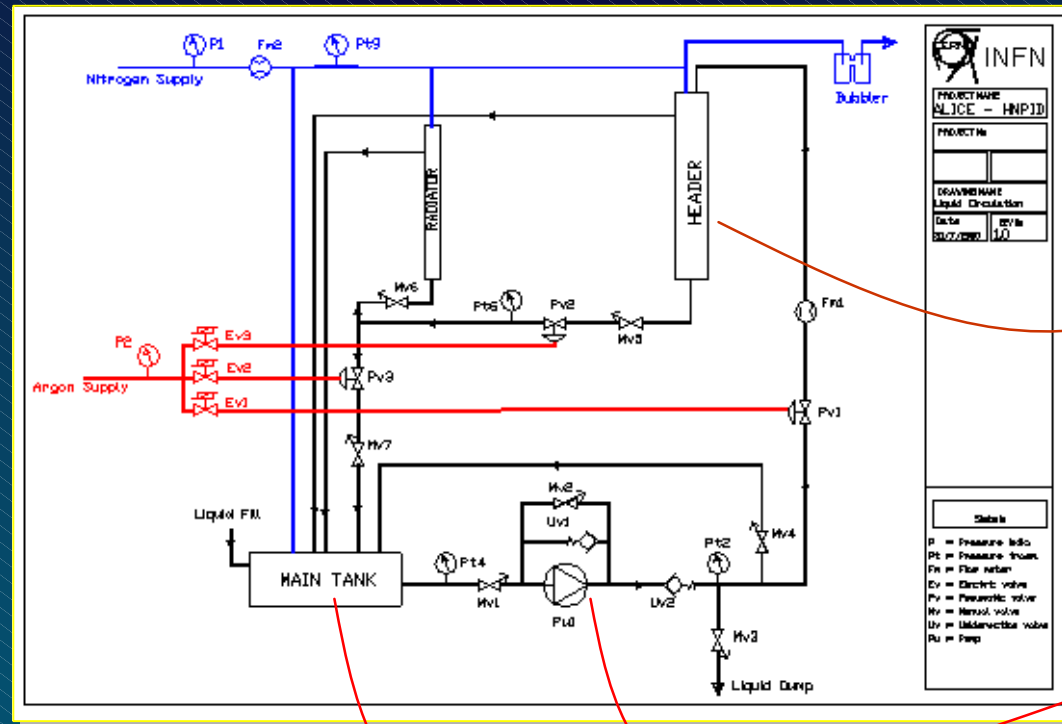




The Circulation System



Prototype Lab 1-R-033



Radiator: Neoceram-quartz 140×45×1 cm

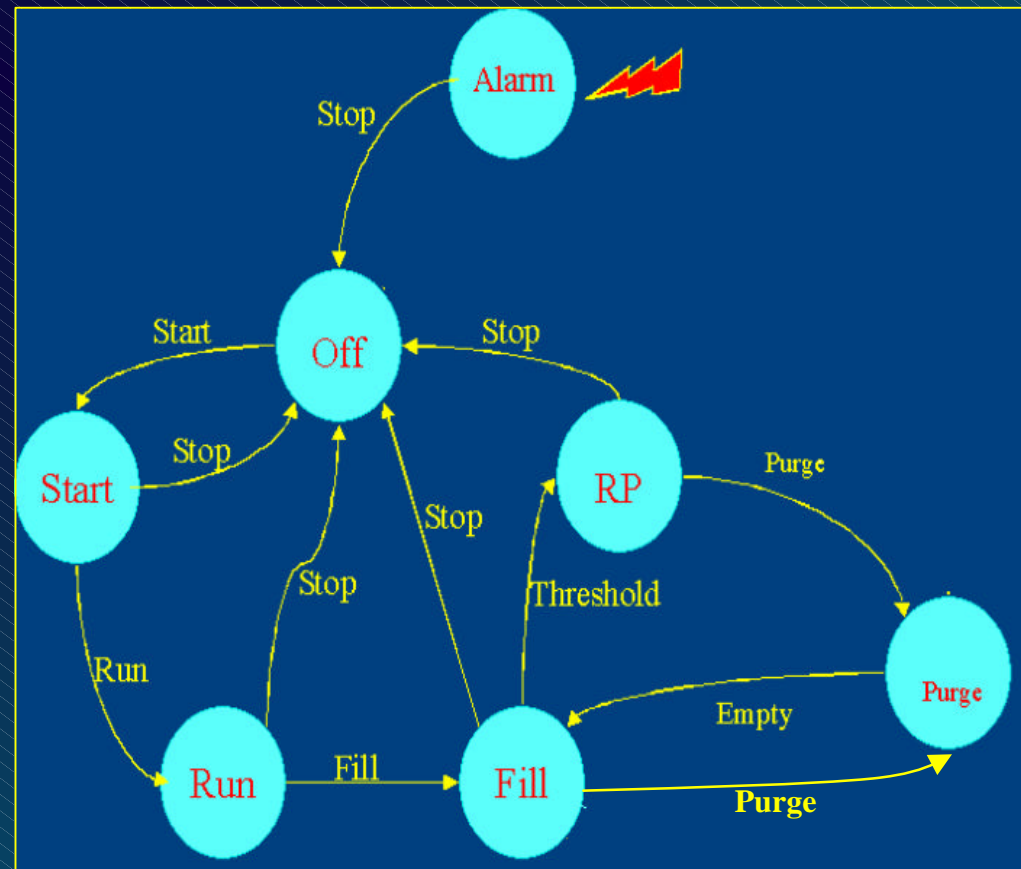


The Transitions Diagram

1. Definition of the Requirements List

2. Description of the process as a finite state machine

- 3. GRAFCET modeling
- 4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List
- 5. Check of the parameters read by PLCs
- 6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.



Commands

- Start
- Stop
- Fill
- Run
- Radiator Purge
- Header Purge

States

- Start
- Off
- Alarm
- Fill
- Run
- RP
- Radiator Purge
- Header Purge



The Circulation System Grafcet

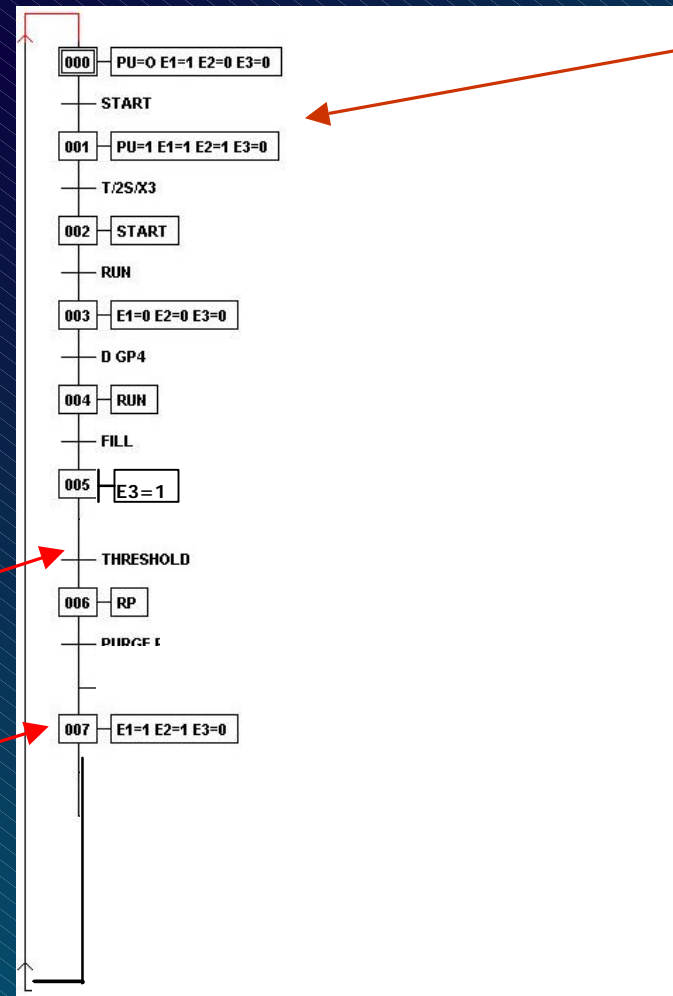


1. Definition of the Requirements List
2. Description of the process as a finite state machine

3. GRAFCET modeling

4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List
5. Check of the parameters read by PLCs
6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.

Normal

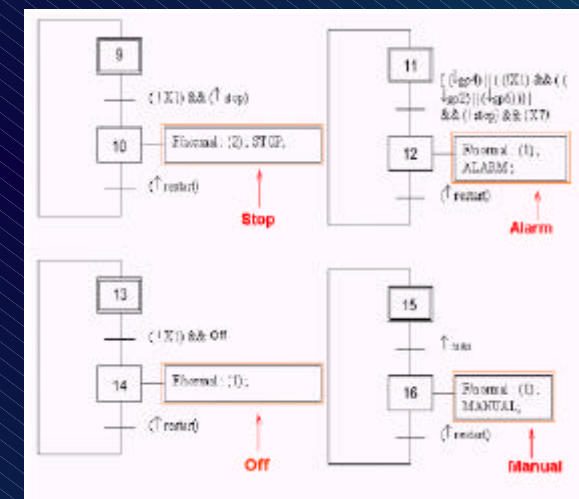


ACTION

TRANSITION

STATE

Master





The Variable Table (VAT)

1. Definition of the Requirements List
2. Description of the process as a finite state machine
3. GRAFCET modeling
4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List
- 5. Check of the parameters read by PLCs**
6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.

Process
Input Word

"Brute" value

[mA]

[mbar]

[mm]

[l]

PIW	288	"Pt4"	DEC	14788
MD	30	"Pt4 reading [mA]"	REAL	8.55
MD	40	"Pt4 Pressure [mbar]"	REAL	40.75
MD	50	"Column Height [mm]"	REAL	115.84
MD	60	"Tank Volume [L]"	REAL	8.18
PIW	296	"Pt6"	DEC	14148
MD	70	"Pt6 reading [mA]"	REAL	12.18
MD	80	"Pt6 Pressure [mbar]"	REAL	23.43
PIW	300	"Pt9"	DEC	13438
MD	90	"Pt9 reading [mA]"	REAL	11.76
MD	100	"Pt9 Pressure [mbar]"	REAL	972.07

Memory
Double Word

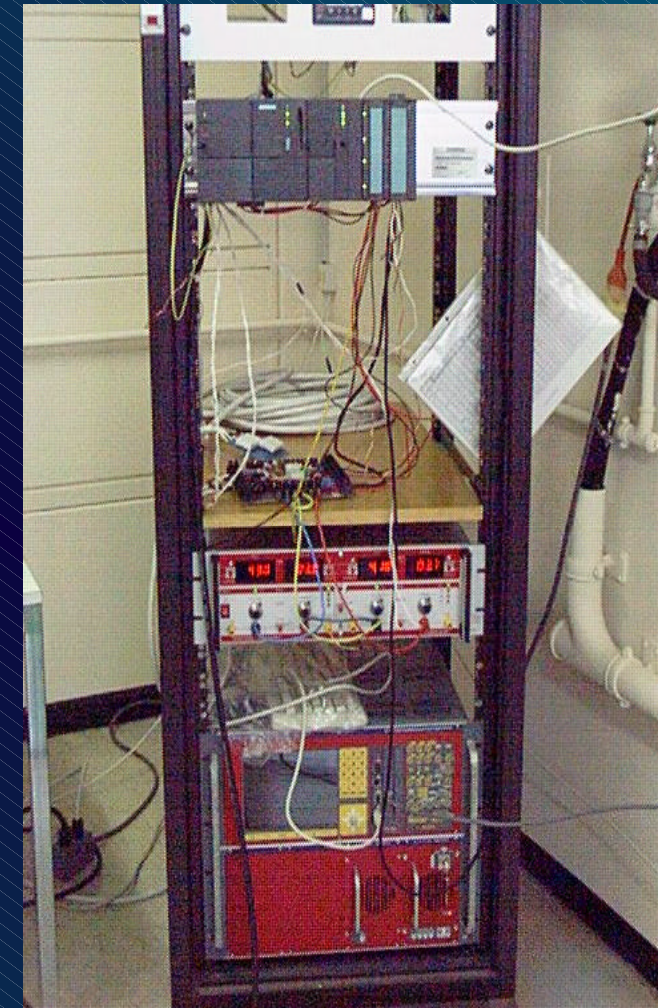
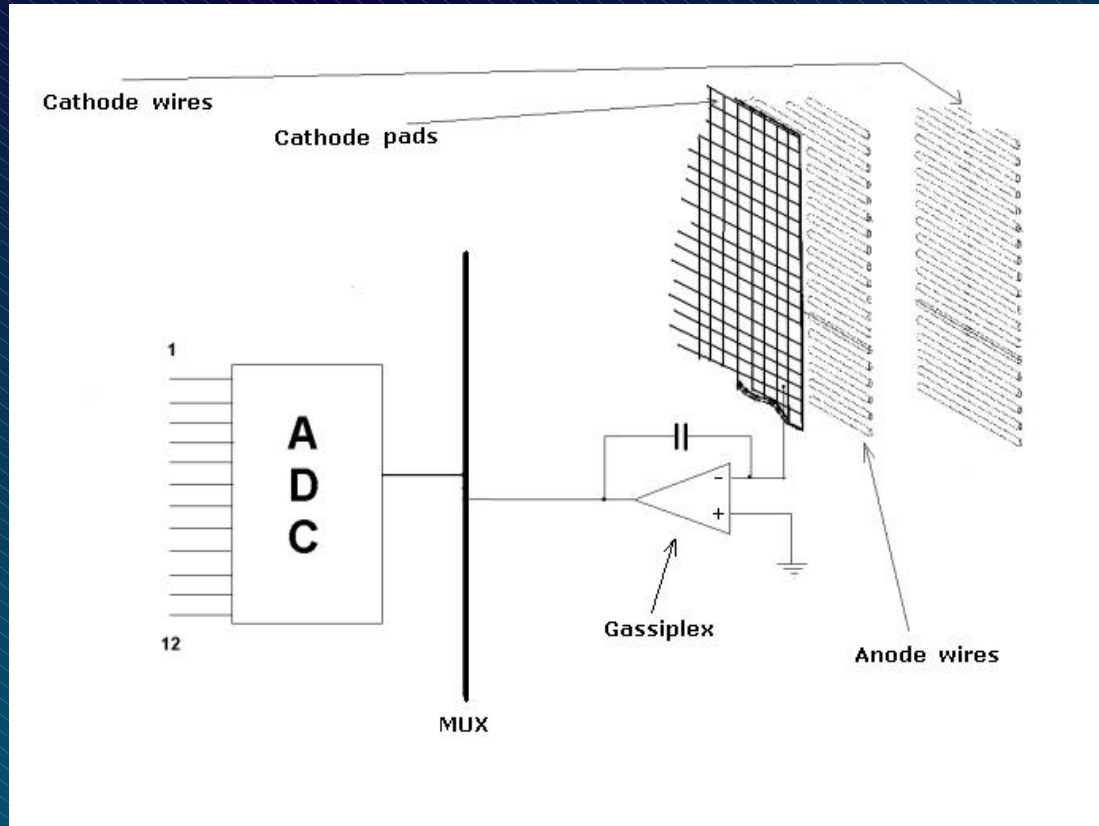
Operating states also tested: starting/stopping the system, filling the header, filling the radiator, purging the system and simulation of alarm conditions.



The Low Voltage System

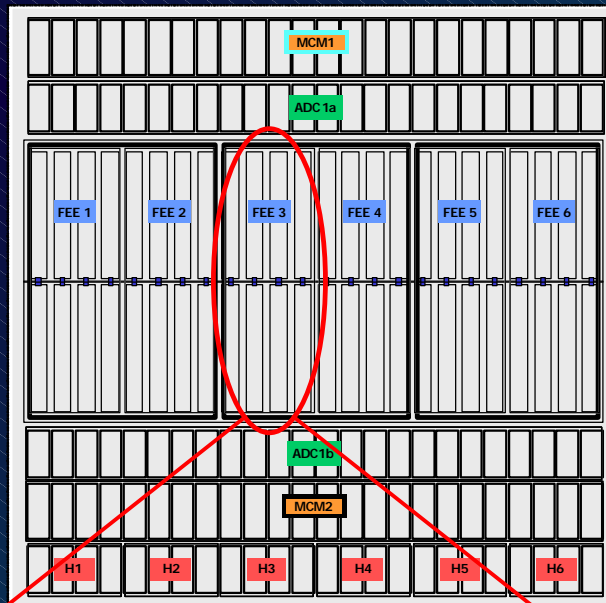


Prototype Lab 1-R-033

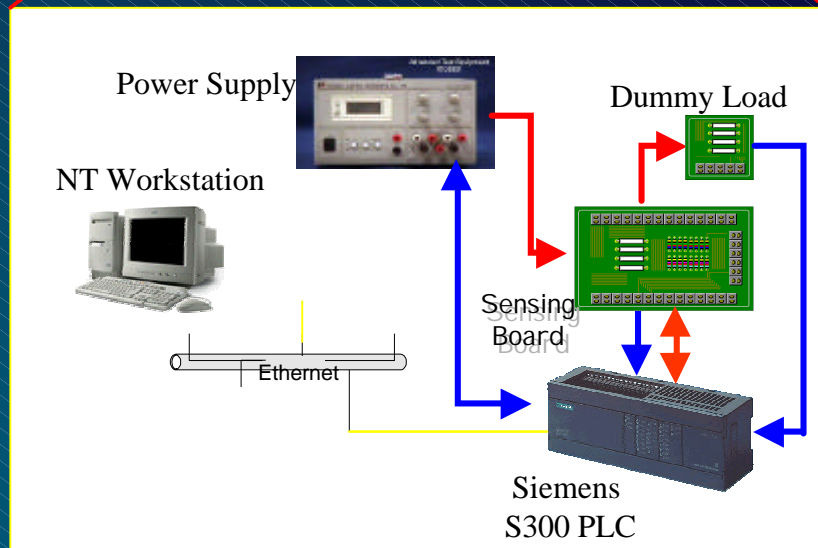


MWPC: 150×150×8 cm

The LV Segmentation



2 MCM Segments
2 ADC Segments
6 FEE Segments, 480 Gassiplex each
6 HV Segments, 48 wires each

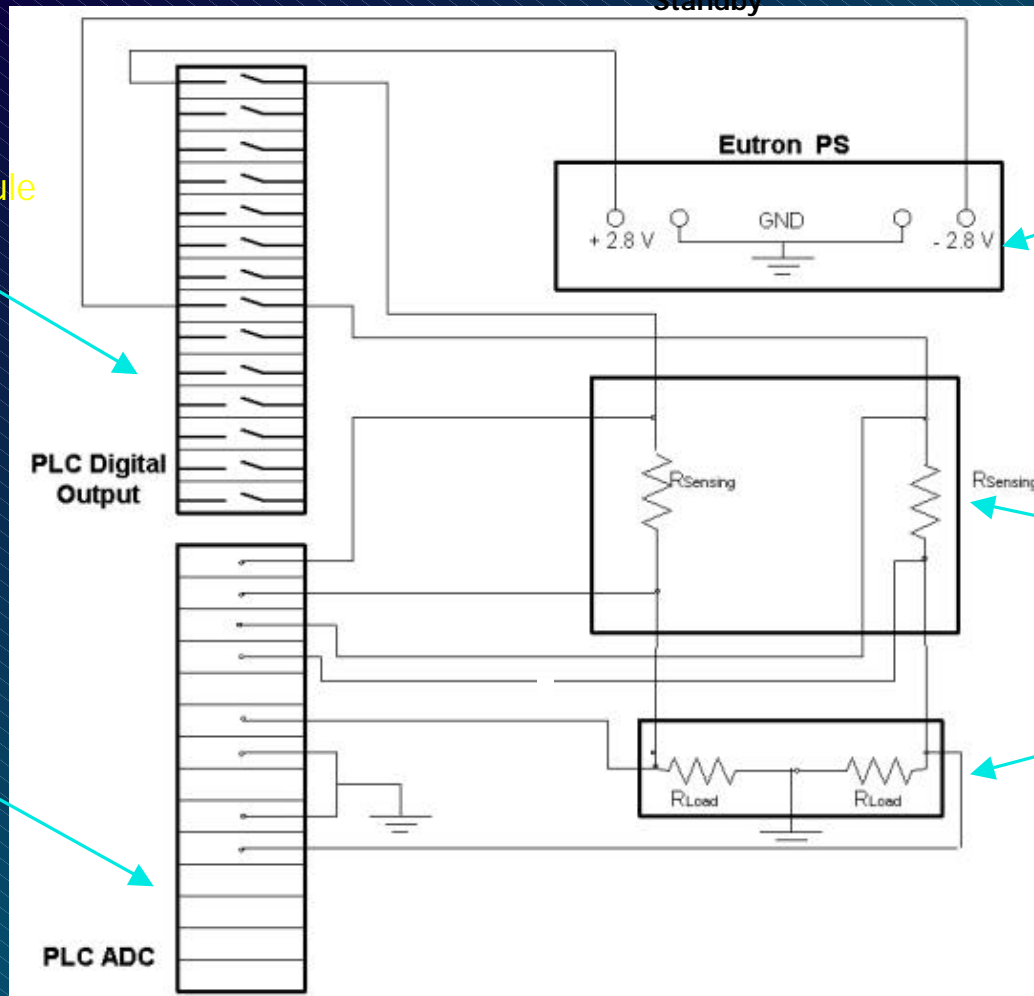




The Test Bench schematics



PLC Siemens
Digital Output Module



Eutron Power Supply:
0-8V, 20 A

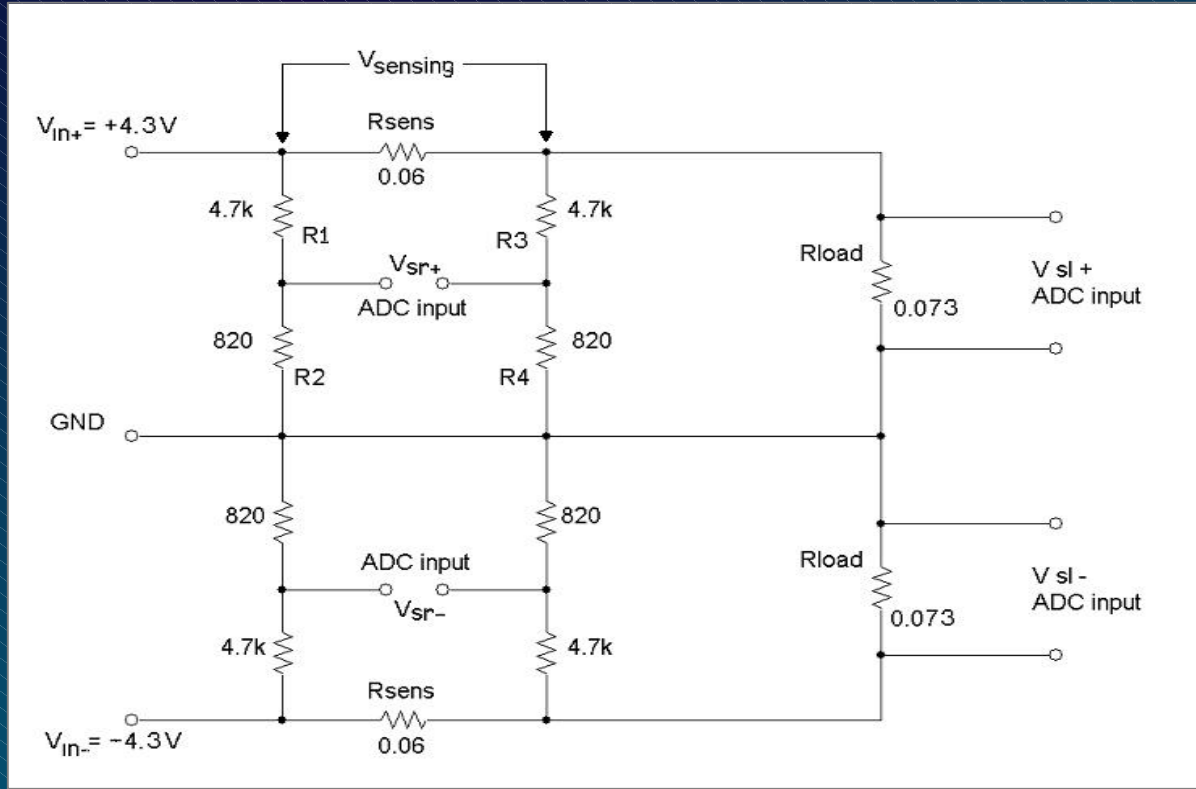
Sensing Board

Dummy Load

PLC Siemens
ADC Module



Sensing Board



ADC Siemens $U_{CM} = 2.5V$

Sensing Board

$U_{CM} = (V_{in+} + V_o) / 2 \approx 3.9V$

Network Reduction Ratio:

$A = R4 / (R3 + R4) = 0,325$

$$d = \frac{LSB}{A \cdot R_s} = 2,8mA$$



Single GASSIPLEX fault detection (23 mA)

$$V_{sr+} = V_{ts} - V_s = V_{in+} \left(\frac{R2}{R1+R2} - \frac{R4}{R3+R4} \right) + V_{sensing} \left(\frac{R4}{R3+R4} \right)$$

$$V_{sr+} = V_{ped} + V_{sensing} \frac{R4}{R3+R4} \Rightarrow V_{sensing} = (V_{sr+} - V_{ped}) \frac{R3+R4}{R4}$$



Low Voltage Models



1. Definition of the Requirements List

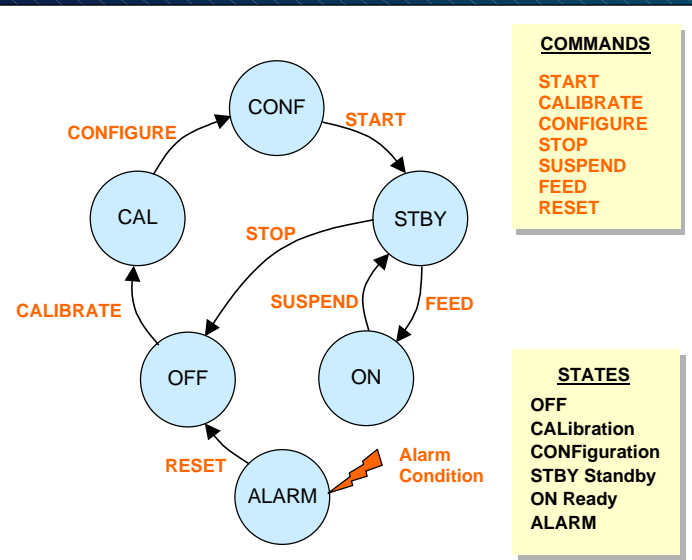
2. Description of the process as a finite state machine

3. GRAFCET modeling

4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List

5. Check of the parameters read by PLCs

6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.

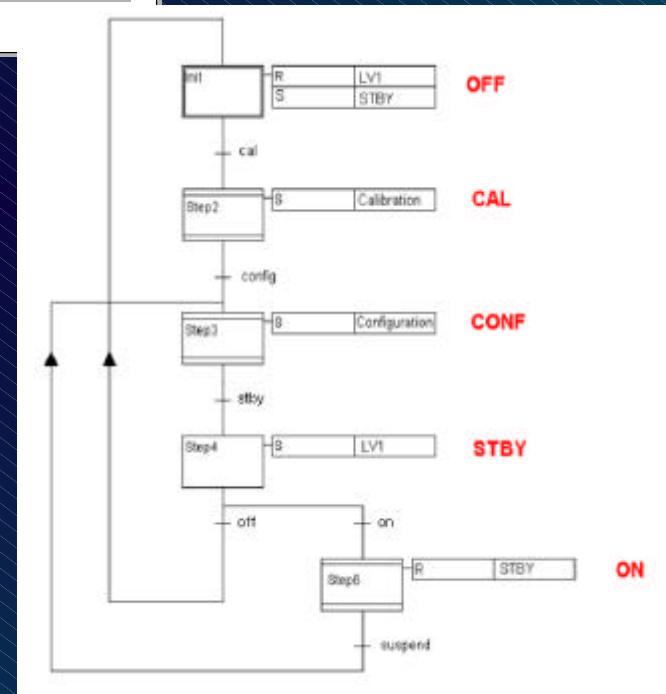


COMMANDS

START
CALIBRATE
CONFIGURE
STOP
SUSPEND
FEED
RESET

STATES

OFF
CALibration
CONFiguration
STBY Standby
ON Ready
ALARM





Reading of the PLC Variables



1. Definition of the Requirements List
2. Description of the process as a finite state machine
3. GRAFCET modeling
4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List

5. Check of the parameters read by PLCs

6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.

Process
Input Word

(VAT)

$V_{\text{sensing}}/R_{\text{Sensing}}$

PIW	288	"V sensing + ADC"	---	DEC	8872
PIW	290	"V sensing - ADC"	---	DEC	-14440
PIW	292	"V load + ADC"	---	DEC	15496
PIW	294	"V load - ADC"	---	DEC	-15496
MD	100	"I load +"	---	REAL	3.737275
MD	108	"I load -"	---	REAL	-4.101968
MD	132	"V load +"	---	REAL	2.802372
MD	124	"V load -"	---	REAL	-2.802372
MD	20	"V sensing + input ADC"	---	REAL	25.67129
MD	28	"V sensing - input ADC"	---	REAL	-41.7824

[A]

[V]

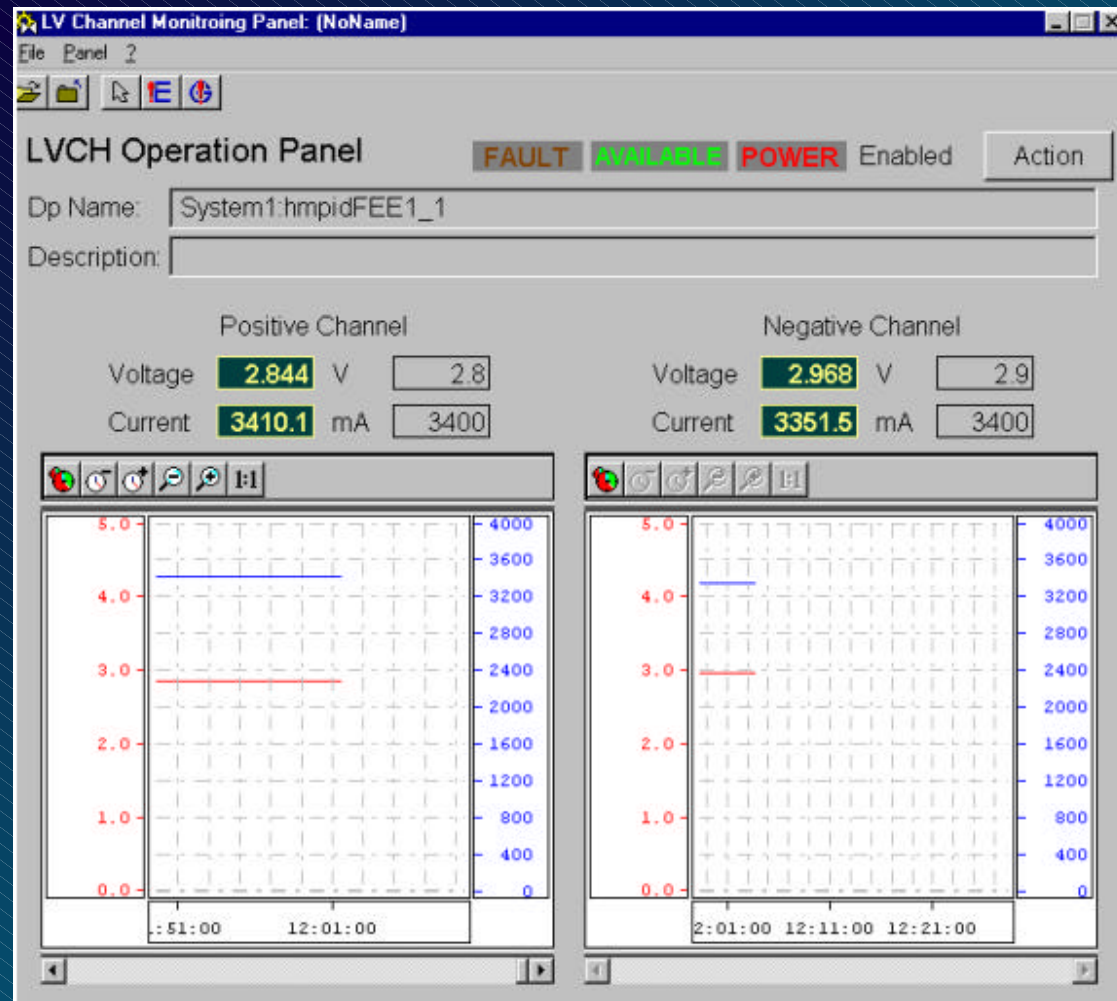
[mV]

Memory
Double Word

$V_{\text{sr}} - V_{\text{Ped}}/A$



Trend diagrams





SCADA

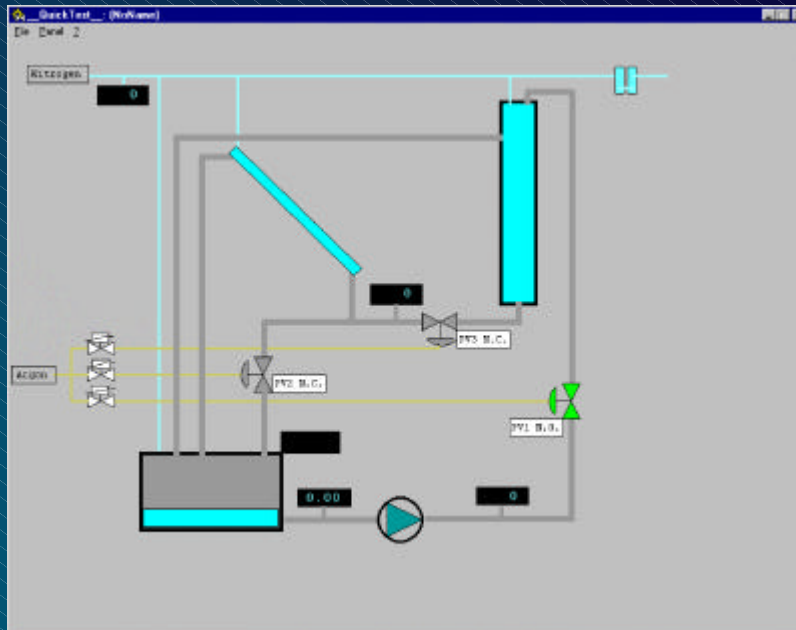
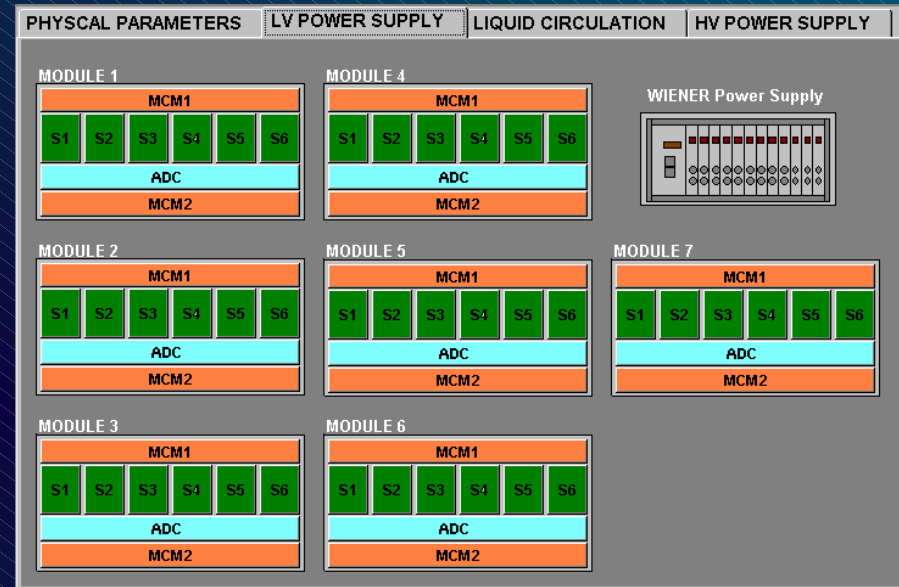
Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition



Man Machine Interfaces

1. Definition of the Requirements List
2. Description of the process as a finite state machine
3. GRAFCET modeling
4. Coding of grafcet into Instruction List
5. Check of the parameters read by PLC

6. Coding of the Man-Machine Interfaces into SCADA PVSS environment.



LIQUID
Circ. Sys.

LV Sys.



CONCLUSIONS



The methodology adopted hereby is effective and time saving:

- ◆ The Requirements List lets us fulfill the system designer's desires
- ◆ GRAFCET lets non-specialists also understand the way the controls work (making debugging easier than ever)
- ◆ GRAFCET lets also programming the SCADA.
- ◆ The method aims to fix common bases for the whole DCS design.

Next steps:

- √ Integrating the control of Liquid and Low Voltage System into a coherent, detector-oriented man-machine interface (following the JCOP frameworks philosophy)
- √ Defining a systematic procedure for alarms handling
- √ Defining a systematic procedure for measuring the critical parameters



TACK SA MYCKET !

(Thank you!)