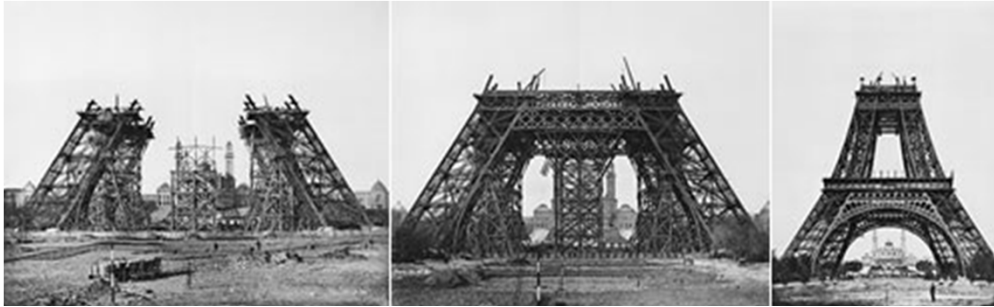


# MedAustron Accelerator Control System

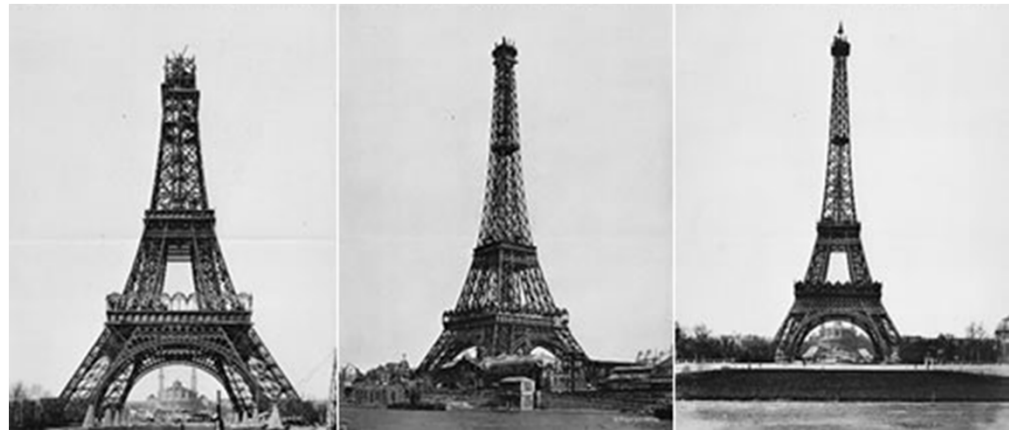
## ICALEPCS 2011

Johannes Gutleber  
CERN PH & BE



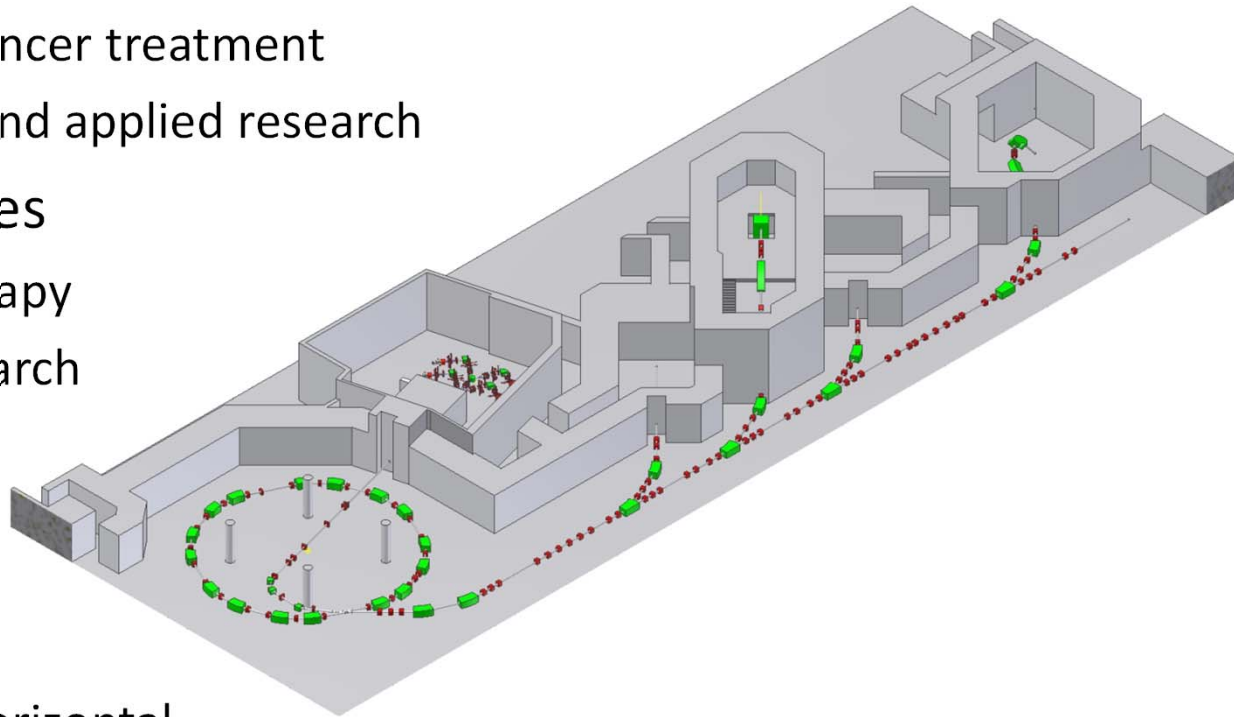


# The Project



# The Project

- Ion-therapy and research centre in Wiener Neustadt, Austria
- Proton/ion synchrotron accelerator
  - **Ion-therapy** for cancer treatment
  - Clinical **research** and applied research
- Multiple ion sources
  - p + Co for ion therapy
  - Light ions for research
- 5 beam lines
  - Experimental: 1 horizontal
  - Clinical: 1 horizontal, 1 horizontal + 1 vertical, 1 proton gantry

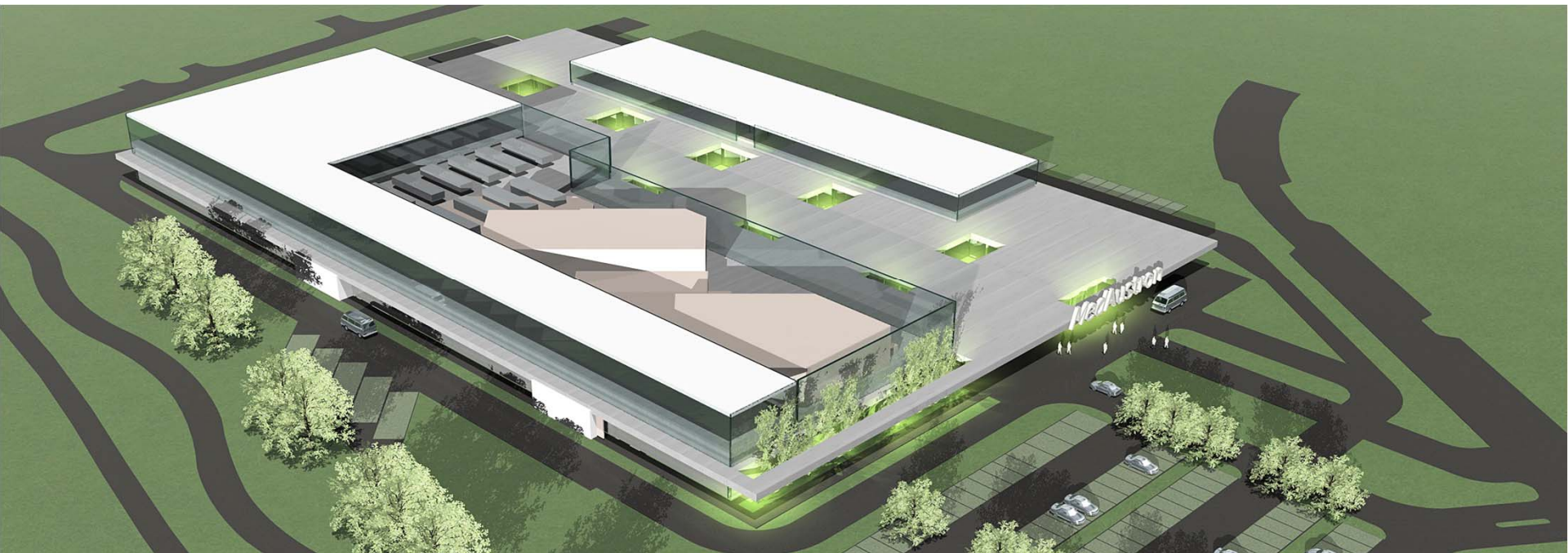


# Location



# Status of Project

Summer 2008	Start of Planning
Spring 2009	Start of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
October 2009	Hand-in of EIA, EIA passed december 2010
March 2011	Start of building construction
October 2012	Installation of accelerator components
Q2 2013	Commissioning of accelerator



# Challenges for the Control System

Ion sources: 4

Energy levels: 500

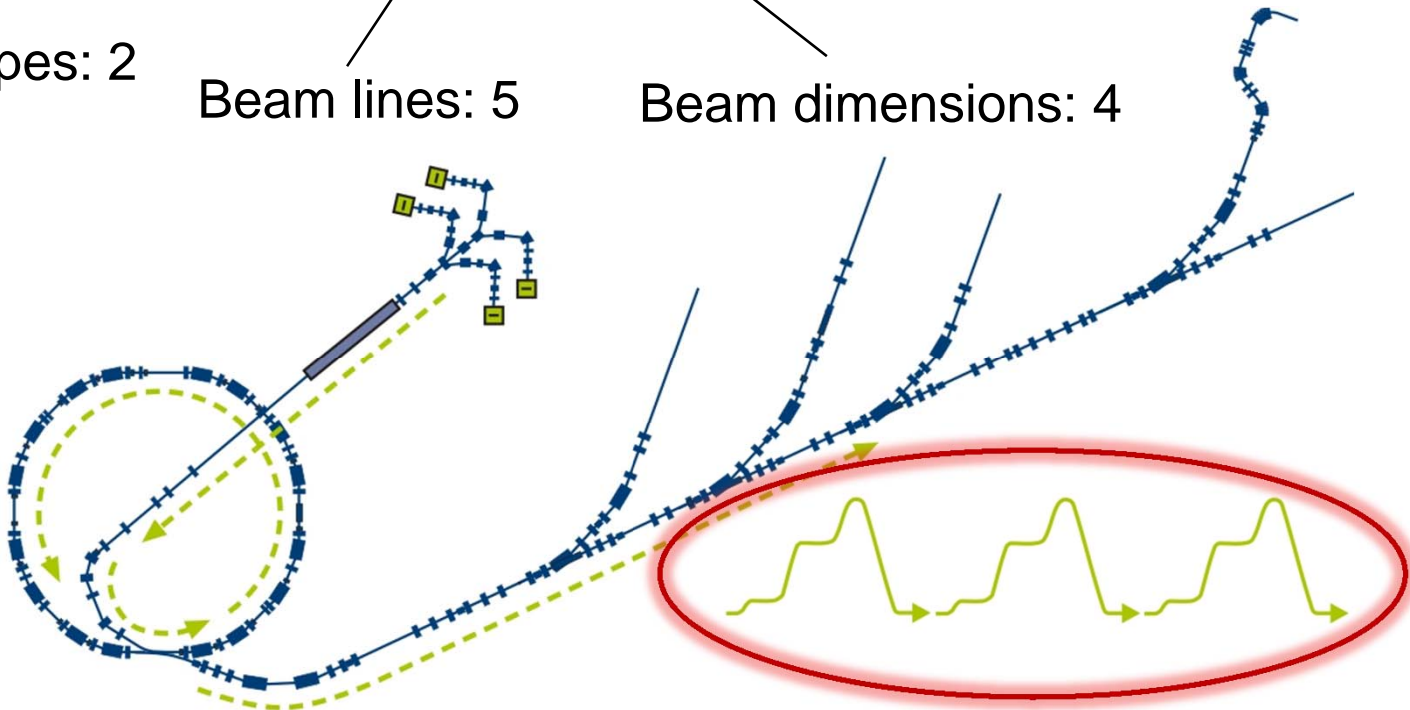
Spill lengths: 3

**P x S x B x E x D x L = 240'000**

Particle types: 2

Beam lines: 5

Beam dimensions: 4



# Challenges

- **Pulse-to-pulse** modulation, **cyclic** operation (technical)
  - Large number of possible settings
  - Keep dead-time between cycles small (pipelined operation/reconfiguration)
- **Concurrently operating partitions** (technical)
  - Staged commissioning of machine parts
  - Interleaved clinical operation and commissioning
- **Low staff-headcount** (organisational)
  - Design of unattended operation
  - Keep engineers team low
- **Aggressive** realization **schedule** and budget (organisational)

# The Blueprint

BLUEPRINT OF AN ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECE

The erection of the pillars - a task less difficult than it appears. As for the tower, it was erected with even less difficulty, apart from working at heights ...

The principle behind the structure reveals two apparent sections: where it is in tension: - the horizontal connections on the first floor (7-meter wide girders) - the base of the tower top

These two points will be brought up further on. The structure was made of bundled iron and not steel. The tower was assembled using a limited number of replicated parts, evident in the list taken from Mr. Eiffel's book:

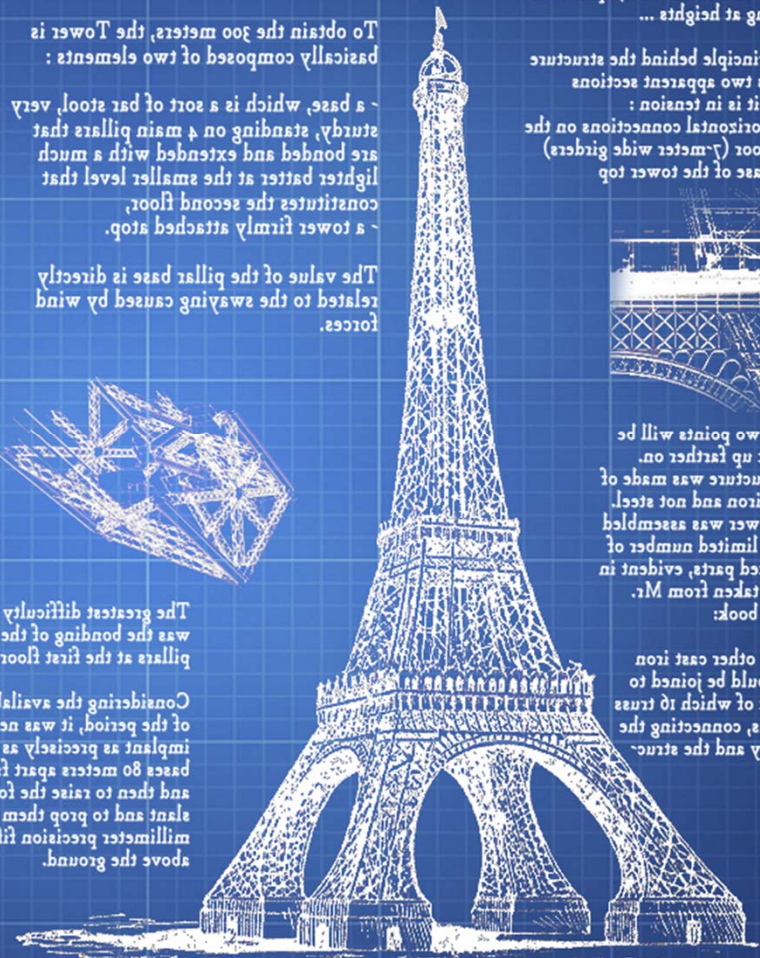
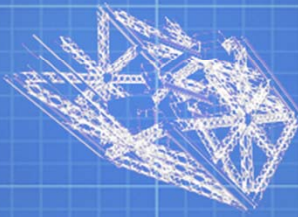
Several other cast iron bars could be joined to this list of which to reuse supports, connecting the masonry and the structure.

To obtain the 300 meters, the tower is basically composed of two elements: a base, which is a sort of bar stool, very sturdy, standing on 4 main pillars that are bonded and extended with much lighter pattern at the smaller level that constitutes the second floor, a tower firmly attached atop.

The value of the pillar base is directly related to the swaying caused by wind forces.

The greatest difficulty in erecting it was the bonding of the four main pillars at the first floor.

Considering the available equipment of the period, it was necessary to implant as precisely as possible four bases 80 meters apart from each other and then to raise the four pillars at a stand and to put them up employing millimeter precision fifty meters above the ground.

# Control System Architecture



Presentation tier (1)

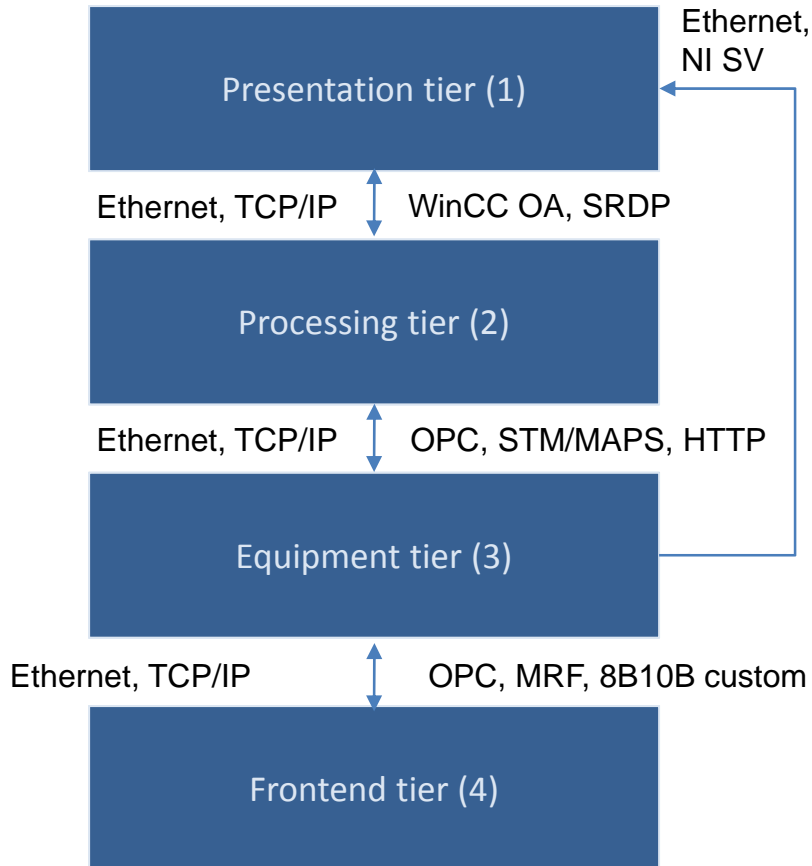
Processing tier (2)

Equipment tier (3)

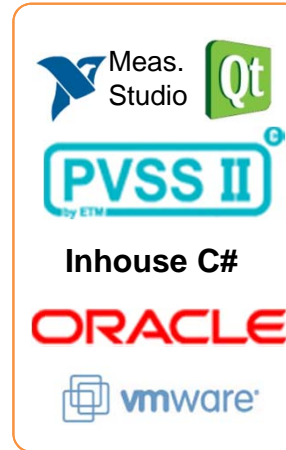
Frontend tier (4)

- Multi-tier architecture
  - Separation of concerns
    - Interfaces between tiers
    - Identification of functional components in tiers
  - Industry oriented
  - Modular
  - Stepwise extensible
- 
- Responsibility of accelerator workpackages

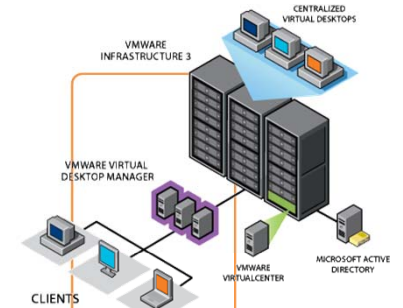
# Design Choices



Recommendations for  
RS 422 & digital IO



## Virtual Machines



Rack mounted  
PC (PCIe)

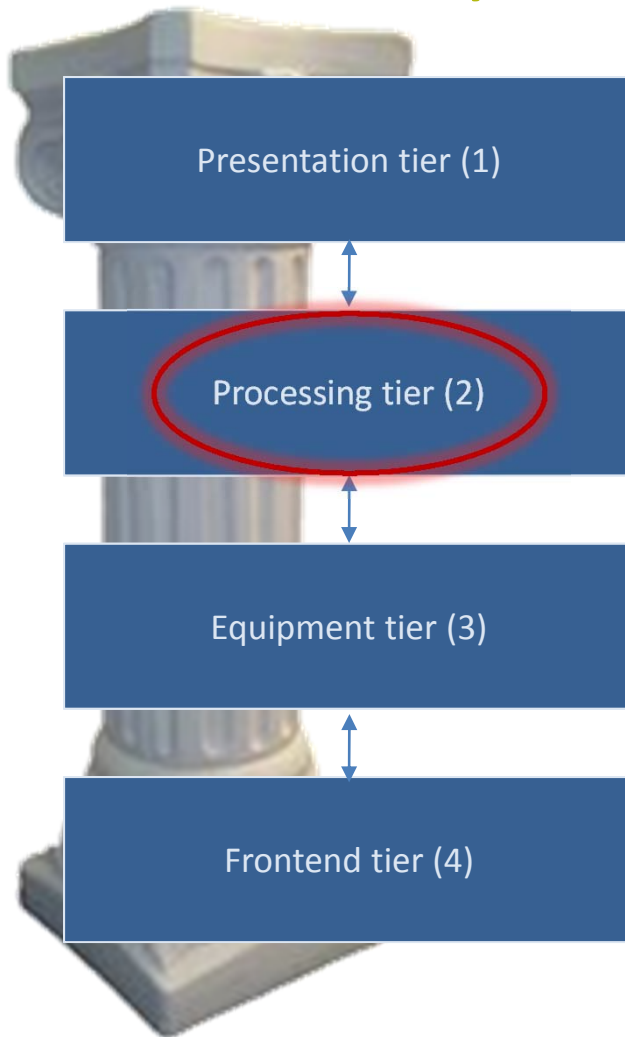


PXIe



PLC, controllers,  
Power converters

# Control System Architecture



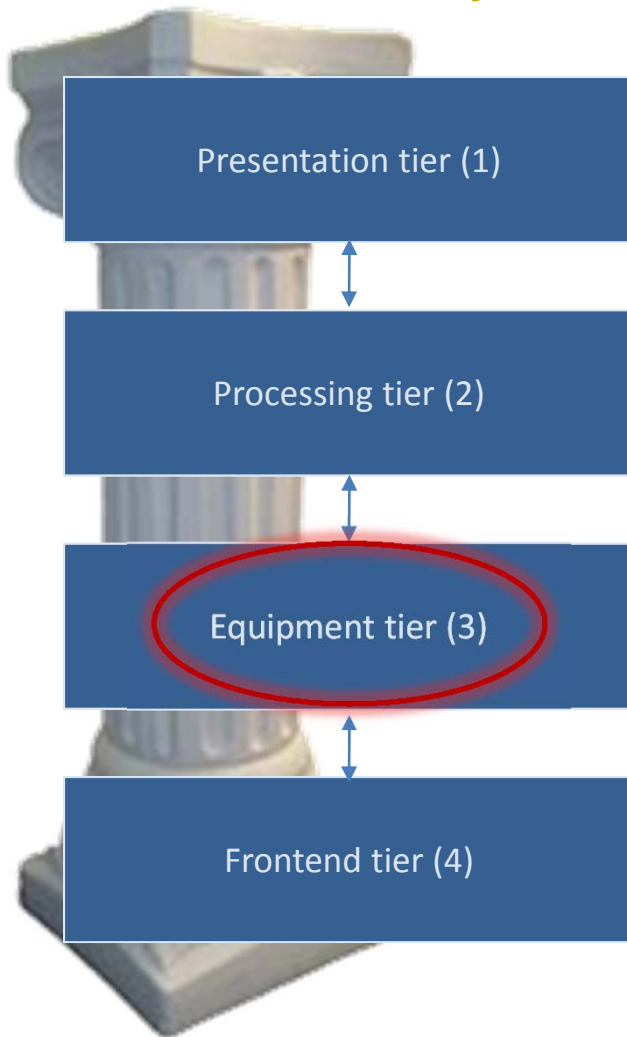
Measurement  
Studio

PVSS II<sup>®</sup>  
by etm

**WinCC OA (PVSS)** is the core operating system of the accelerator control system!

- Keeps overall system status image
- Single entry point into systems
- ~ 100 kDPEs on 6 VMs

# Control System Architecture



Measurement  
Studio

**PXIe platform and LV-RT is the processing platform of tier-3!**  
Light Front-End Control Operating System (**FECOS**) implemented.  
Light framework to adapt all devices and processes to tier-2.



# Subsystems Based on PXIe/LV-RT

- Main timing system
  - Real-time Event Distribution Network (**REDNet**)
  - Based on MRF transport layer (cPCI MTG and PXIe EVRs)
- Power Converter Controller
  - FlexRIO optical adapters + RT link + FPGA-based FED
- Beam Diagnostics and Instrumentation
  - Front End Controller Operating System (**FECOS**) LV-RT framework
- MedAustron Publisher/Subscriber
  - High rate data exchange C#/LV-RT based on NI's STM protocol
- TINE protocol on LV/LV-RT to integrate Thomson's iLLRF
- Pantechnik ion sources on PXI crates with OPC interface



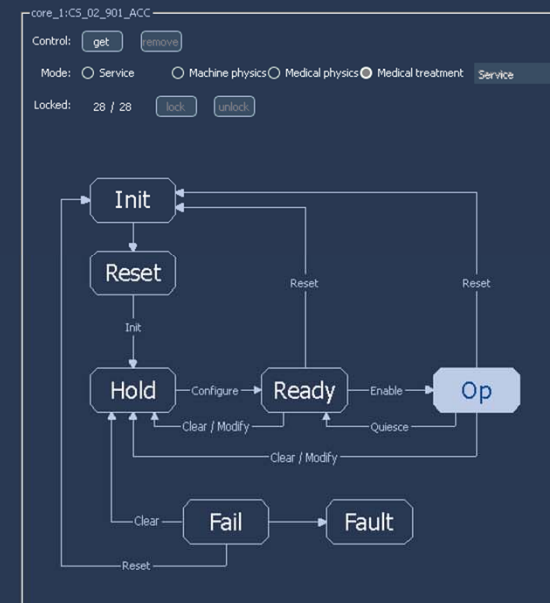
# Examples

- UI panel with Qt widget
- REDNet
- Power Converter Controller

# GUIs with WinCC OA + Qt

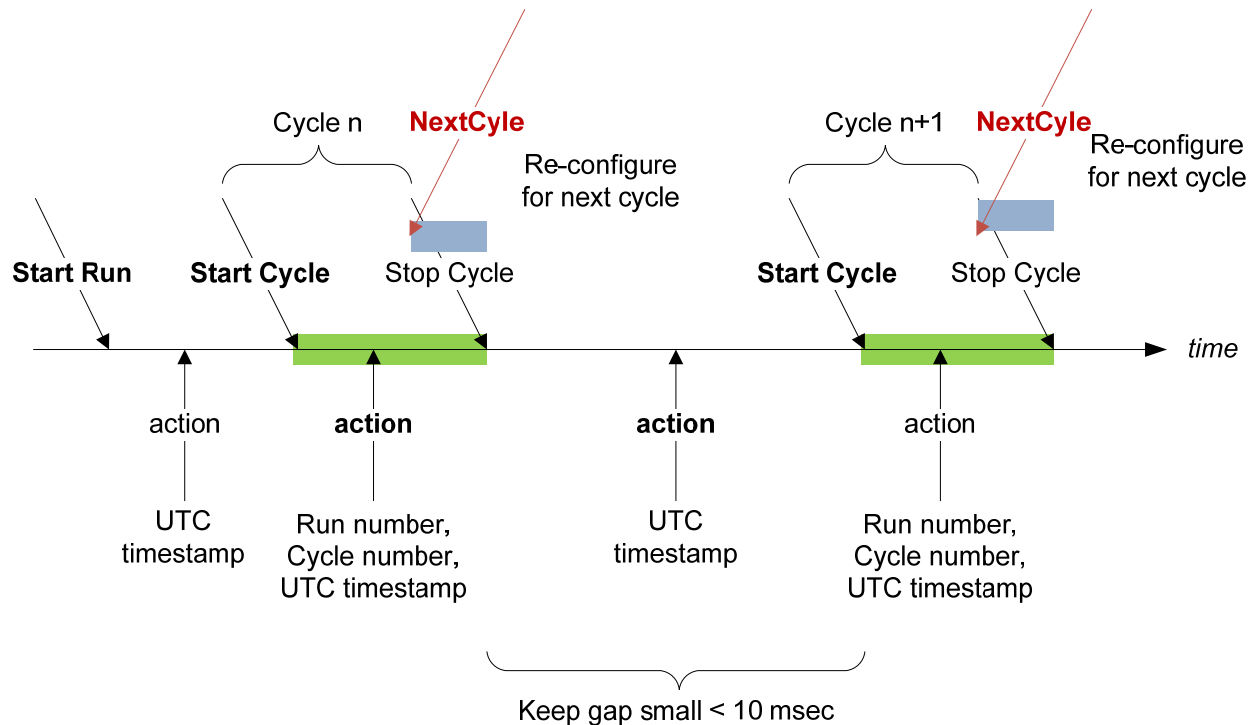
Name	Status	State	Mode	User	Allocation Status	Allocation Time	Int	ExSlot	Current Cycle	Run ID	Description
CS_02_901_ACC	OK	OPER	CLIN	Cesar	allocated	2011.06.22 13:57:19.001	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1		0000000000000000	VAcc to TR1
CS_02_902_ACC					deallocated		<input type="checkbox"/>	255			VAcc to TR2
CS_02_903_ACC					deallocated		<input type="checkbox"/>	255			Some VAcc
CS_02_904_ACC					deallocated		<input type="checkbox"/>	255			Some other VAcc
CS_02_911_ACC					deallocated		<input type="checkbox"/>	255			VAcc for iWeek column tests
CS_02_901_WSE	OK	OPER	CLIN	Cesar	allocated	2011.06.22 13:57:19.001					WSE for Extraction line
CS_02_902_WSE	OK	OPER	CLIN	Cesar	allocated	2011.06.22 13:57:19.001					WSE TR1
CS_02_903_WSE					deallocated						WSE for TR2
CS_02_910_WSE	OK	OPER	CLIN	Cesar	allocated	2011.06.22 13:57:19.001					Main Ring WSE
CS_02_911_WSE											Working-set for iWeek column tests
IS_02_001_WSE					deallocated						WSE for IS1 spectrum measurement

Property	Value
description	VAcc to TR1
domain	CS
controlledBy	
relatesTo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>core_1:CS_02_901_WSE</li> <li>core_1:CS_02_902_WSE</li> <li>core_1:CS_02_910_WSE</li> </ul>
CCVS	
AQNS	
interfaces	SDD
allowedModes	SERV/PHYS
statusMode	
incompatibleWith	



- Based on Micro Research Finland (MRF) hardware layer
  - PXI running, PXIe event receiver cards under development
  - Drivers and libraries for LV and LV-RT developed
- Event broadcast sequencer
  - General-purpose “cycle sequence-player” system
- Symmetricom S350 GPS integrated for 100 ns timestamps, 1  $\mu$ sec event granularity  
10 nsec granularity for synchronizing 2 injection devices
- 50 receivers needed (but scales to several hundreds)
- Implemented by Cosylab
- In-device response via RT bus or Universal IO modules

# Cycle Operation



- Cycles last about 2 seconds
- A run has between 250 and 500 different cycles
- Frontend re-configuration takes less than 500 msec

# Power Converter Controller

- All 262 power converters operated via NI-FlexRIO based distributed system
  - High density 8-16 FlexRIOs in 1 chassis (around 70 PCOs per chassis)
- Power converters are
  - RS-422 serial devices for slow controls (uniformed interface design for all power converters)
  - Voltage sources driven via in-house built regulation board (DSP)
  - Special magnets with optical trigger for setpoints via RS-422

- Built FlexRIO adapter with 6 optical SFPs
- Defined and implemented real-time protocol (100 kHz)
- Build Front-End Device (FED) to interface to Power Converters
- Switched from PXI to PXIe after evaluating PXI crates+CPUs
- Implemented LV-RT drivers, applications software



# Conclusions

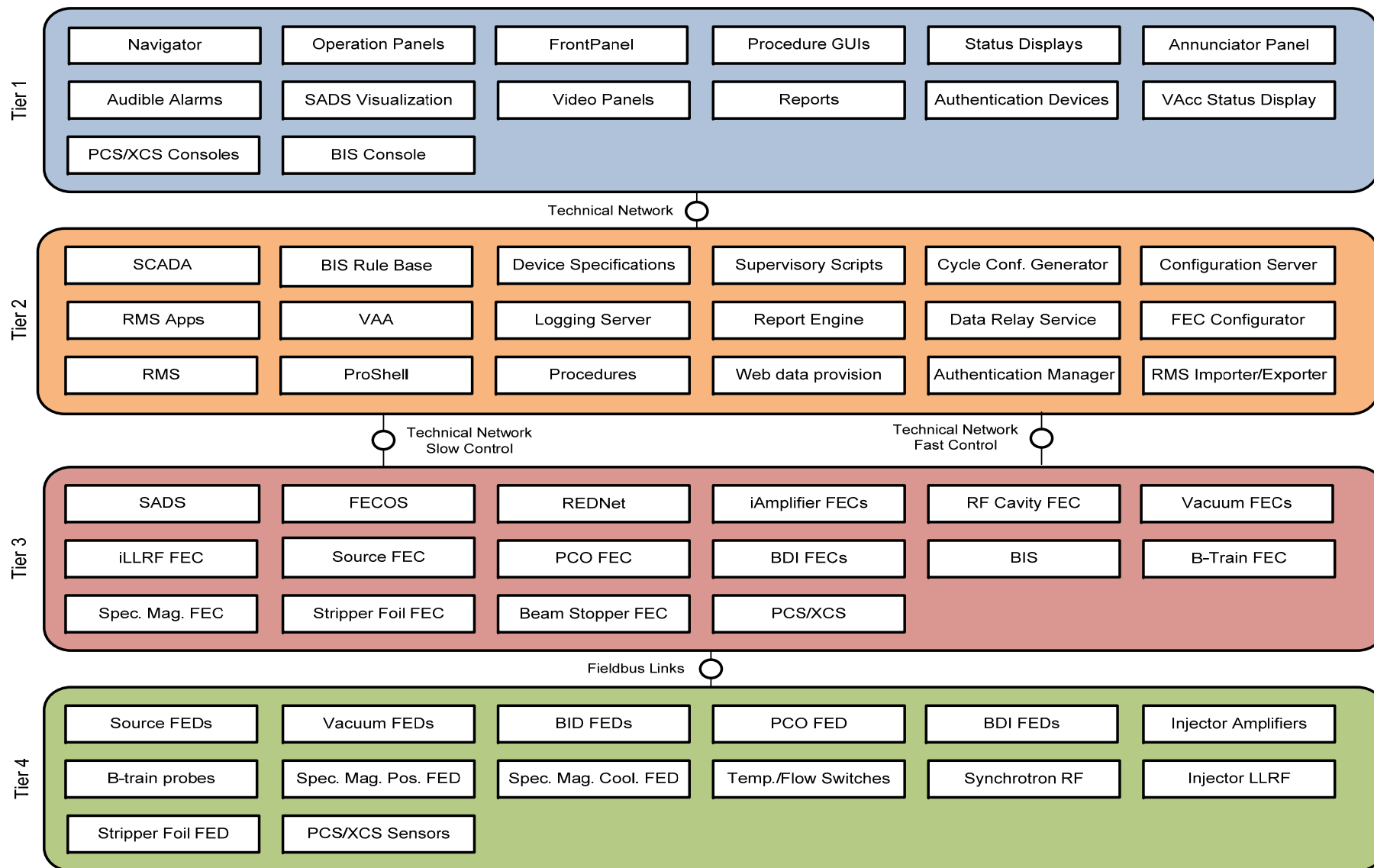
- MedAustron control system very **much COTS orientated**
  - Core based on **ETM/WinCC OA** (formerly PVSS II)
  - Equipment tier based on NI **PXIe**, LV-RT
  - Direct integration of **PLCs** into processing tier
  - Inhouse **C#** framework (ProShell) for BD and supervisory procedures
- Several in-house developments
  - **REDNet**, **FlexRIO** optical adapters, FECOS
- Framework **agreement with Cosylab** for development
- Project has aggressive time-plan and is goal-oriented
  - Building construction now until June 2012
  - Start of accelerator controls commissioning early 2013

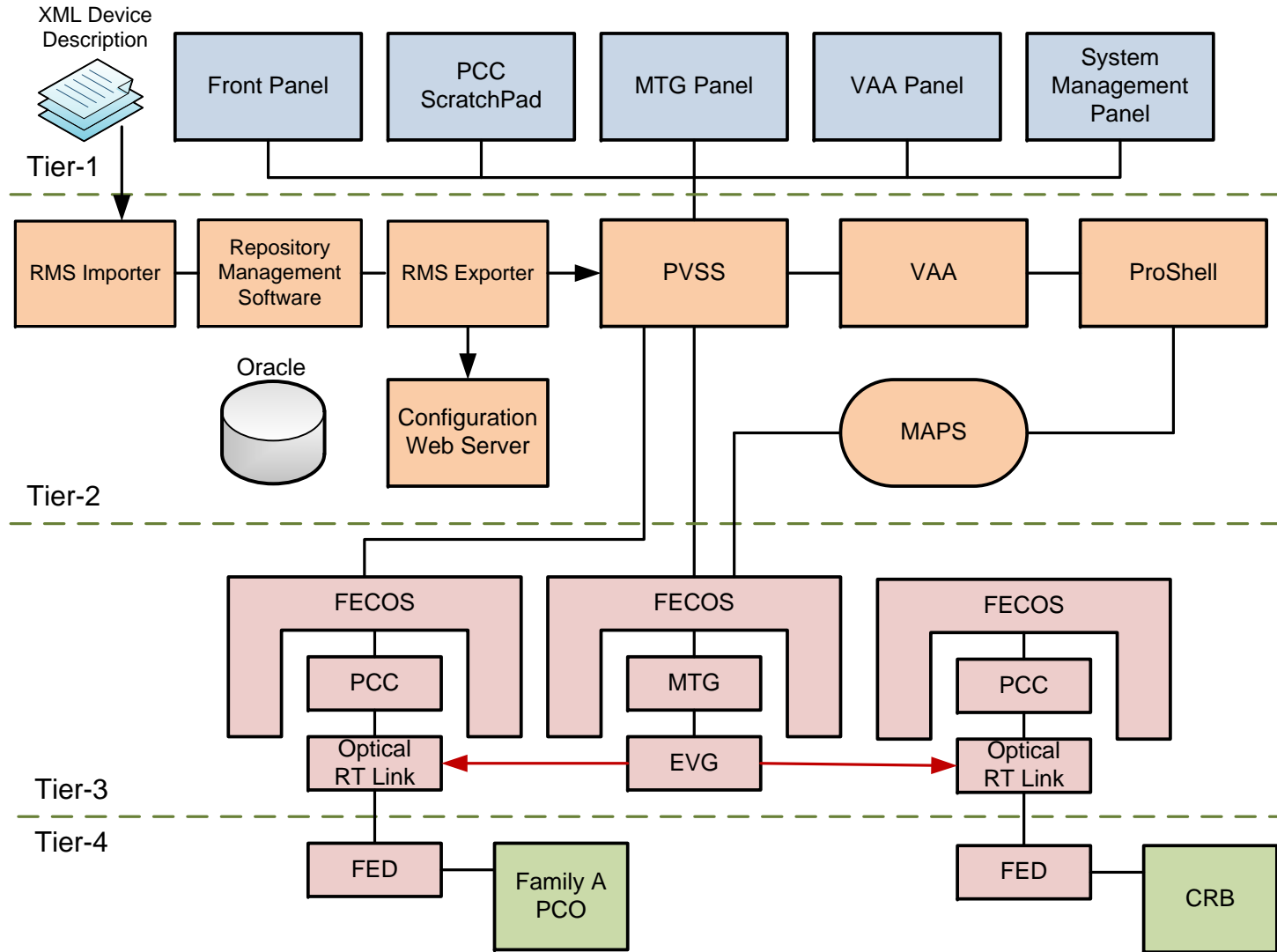




# ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

# Architecture Overview





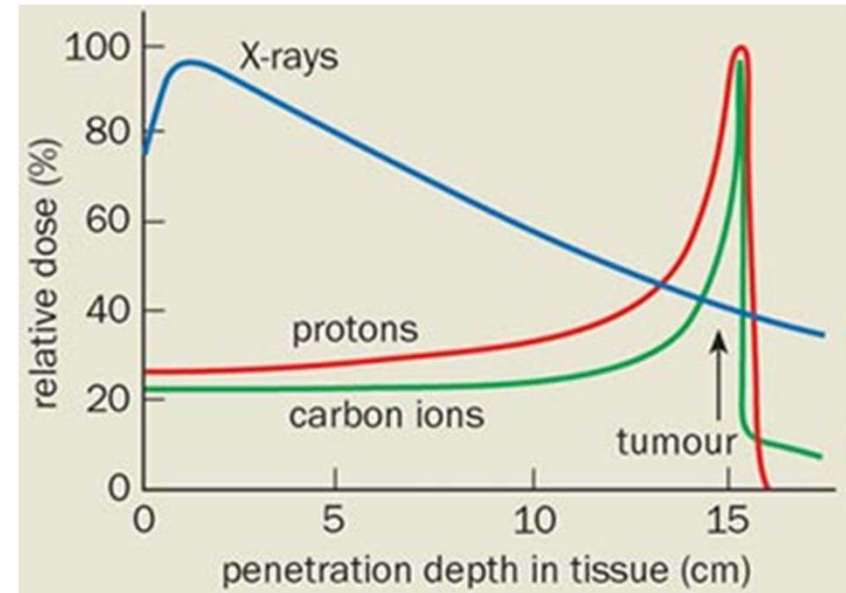
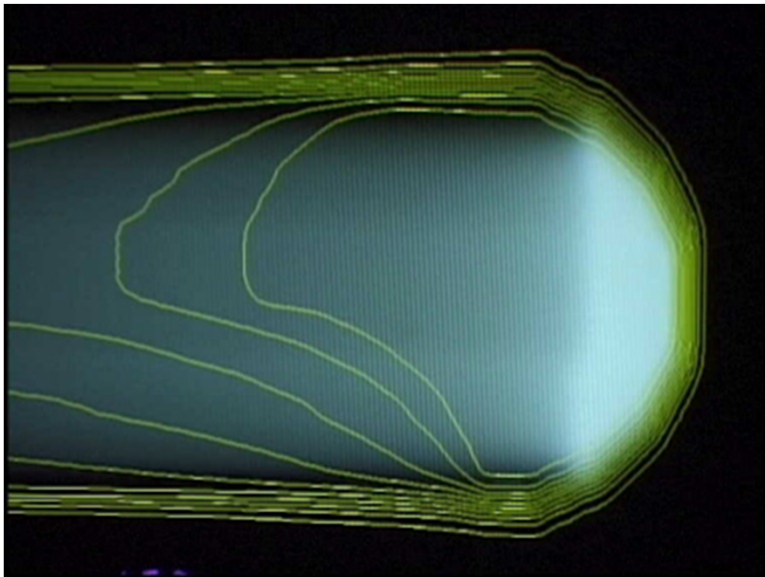


# SUMMARY

# Principles of Application

## Bragg-Peak

- Well defined point at which beam deposits energy
- Co ions have direct physical effect on tumour cell



## Pencil Beam Scanning

- Precise deposition of dose
- Reduce irradiation time
- Improve dose homogeneity
- Treat problematic tumours