

2007 International Conference on Accelerators and Large Experimental Physics Control Systems, Knoxville, TN, October 14, 2007

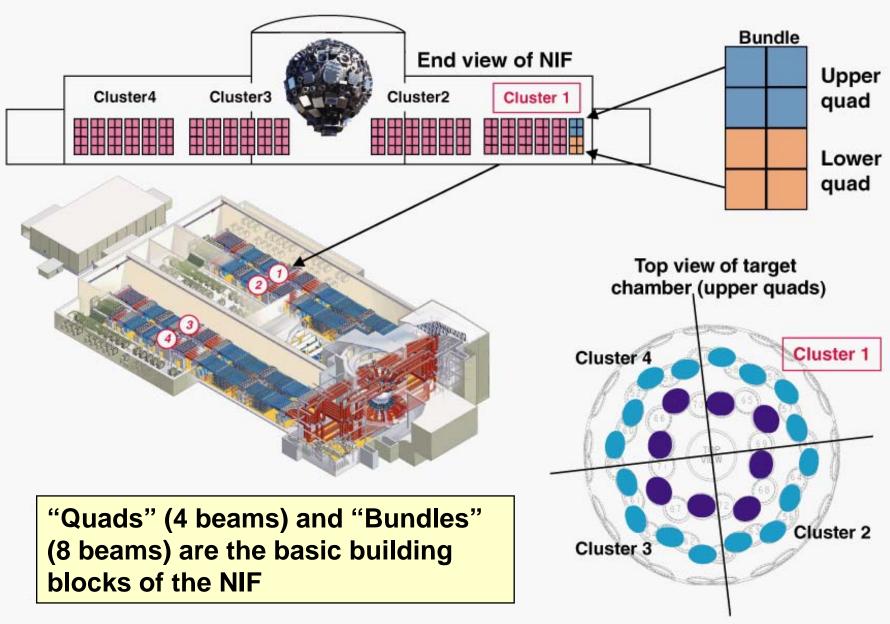
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USA

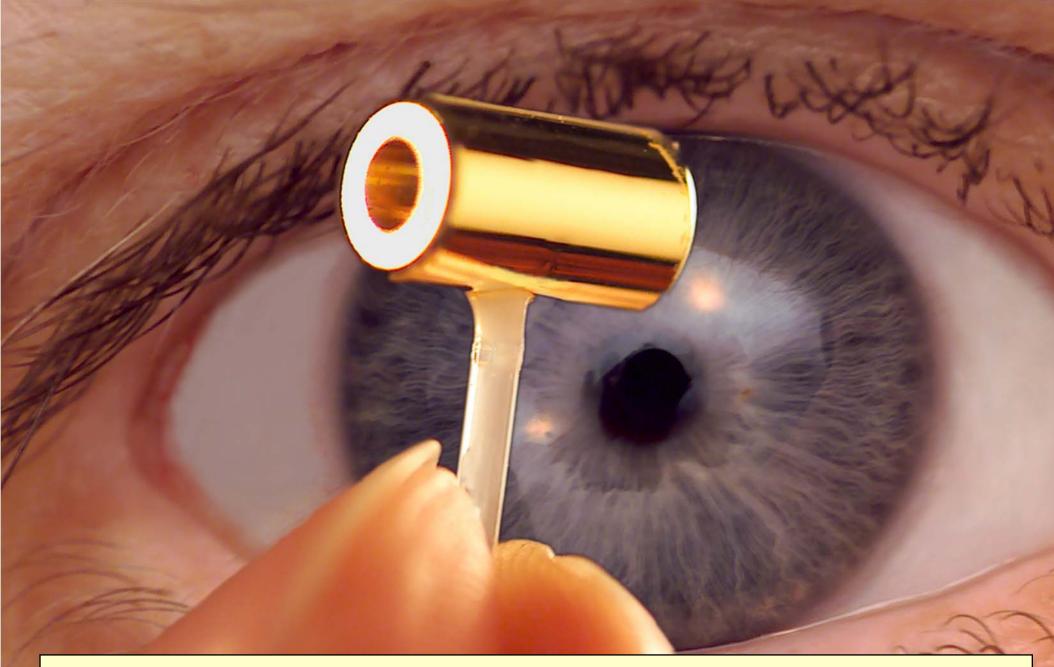
^{*} This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.



NIF is a 192 beam laser organized into "clusters", "bundles", and "quads"







NIF's 192 energetic laser beams will compress small deuterium-tritium fusion targets to conditions where they will ignite and burn, and achieve energy gain

NIF-1002-0555/

The Integrated Computer Control System (ICCS) robustly operates a complex physics facility



The National Ignition Facility

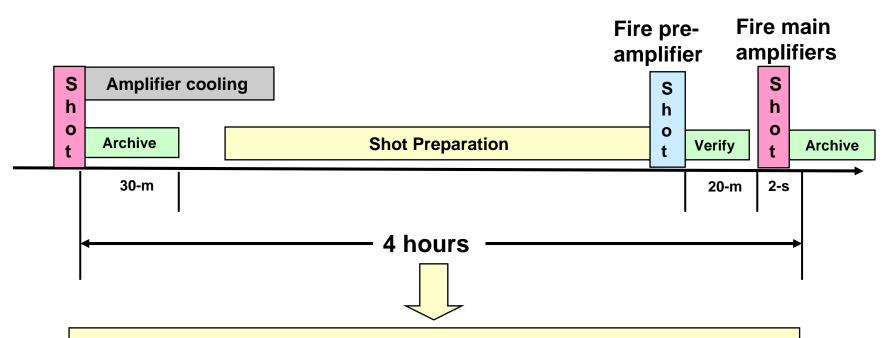
- Control 60,000 points
 - > 1,500 processes
 - > 850 computers
 - > 140,000 distributed objects
- Align and fire 192 lasers
 - > < 50 microns on target
 - > < 30 psec timing
- Automatic shot controls
 - < 4-hours shot-to-shot</p>
 - Hands-off operation
- Assure
 - Situational awareness
 - Machine protection

Automatic control of 192-beam shots are overseen by 14 operator stations



ICCS is required to automatically align, fire and diagnose laser shots every 4 hours





Automated Shot Cycle

- Acquire campaign shot goals from laser physics model
- Perform automatic alignment and wavefront correction
- Configure diagnostics and laser performance settings
- Conduct countdown (software:4-min and timing:2-sec)
- Assess shot outcome and archive shot data

Summary of Key Technical Challenges



Key Challenges	Solutions	
Scale from single bundle to full NIF	Partitioned into 24 independent bundles	
Align 192 beams on target in 30 minutes	Robust parallel image processing of machine vision sensors	
Fire laser shots in 4-hour cycles	Shots automated with model-based control software	
Assure machine protection	Incorporated shot verification and situational awareness features	
Provide flexible controls capable of supporting NIF for decades	Created versatile plug-in software framework using CORBA distribution	

Software engineering and computer science were key to building NIF's large-scale control system



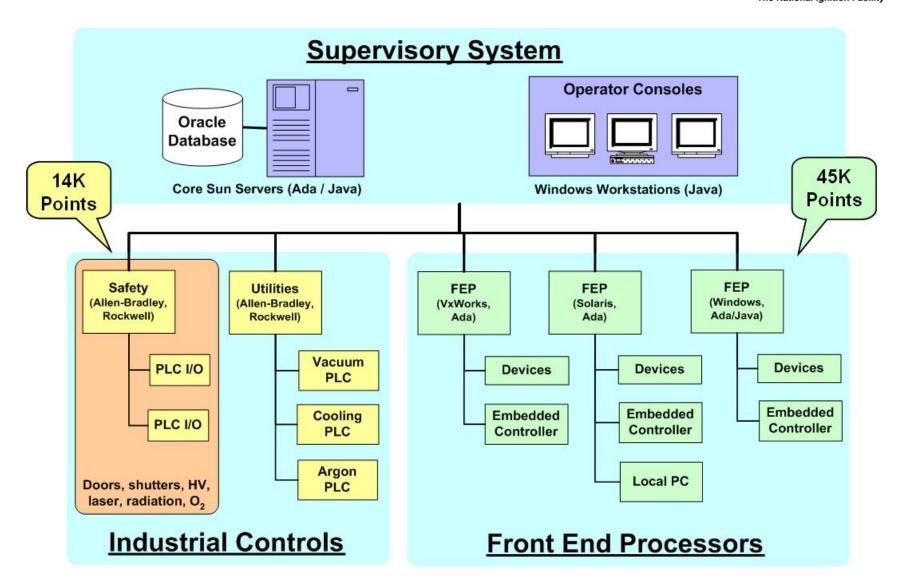
The National Ignition Facility

- Software engineering
 - Open distributed architecture based on industry tools
 - Formalized design process
 - Configuration Management
 - Product Integration
 - Formal Verification Testing
- Computer science
 - Application frameworks developed in-house
 - Standardized coding techniques
 - Extensive peer reviews

Goal: Build team with the necessary experience and engineering rigor

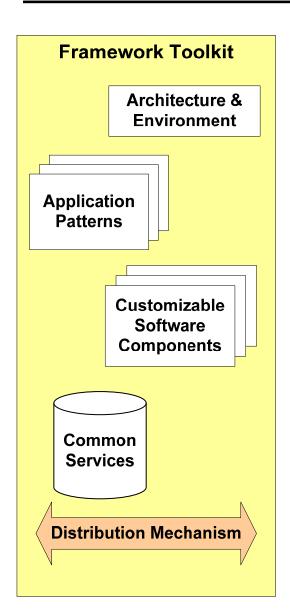
A segmented and layered architecture was implemented to decompose the control system

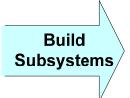


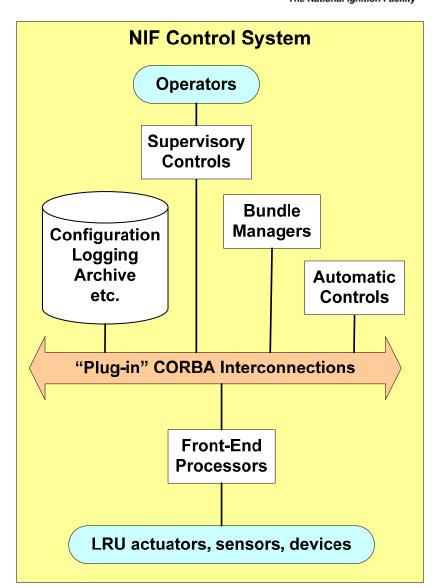


ICCS software framework is an object-oriented toolkit to build large-scale control systems









Open software architecture supports multiple environments and simplifies technology evolution



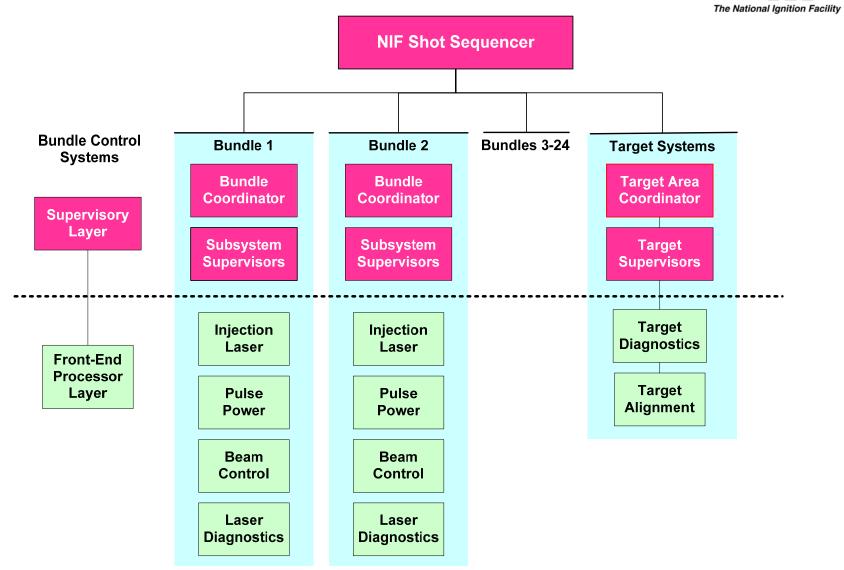
The National	Ianition F	acilit
--------------	------------	--------

Category	Tool / Environment	Usage	
Computers / Operating System	 Sun (Solaris) PowerPC VME (VxWorks) X86 (WinXP, LINUX) X86 PC104 (WinCE) 	 Servers, FEPs w/o hardware FEPs with hardware Consoles, image processing Target diagnostic controllers 	
Languages	JavaAdaCIDLXML	 GUIs, frameworks, commissioning tools FEPs, servers and supervisors Embedded controllers On-line data and image analysis Workflow models and scripts 	
CORBA Distribution	JacORBORBexpress	Java applications (open source)Ada applications	
Software Development	EclipseIBM RationalAda Core TechnologyILOGUML	 Java IDE (open source) Solaris, VXworks Ada IDE Windows, LINUX Ada IDE Graphics builder tools Object modeling 	
Database	- Oracle	- Data-driven configuration, archives	

As technology evolves, CORBA allows ICCS to migrate with it

ICCS architecture permits each bundle to be built and commissioned independently of the others





A partitioned architecture helped ICCS eliminate scaling risks

Data-driven architecture adapts quickly in the field to suit operating conditions



- Flexible and responsive
 - Nominal values deployed along with new capabilities
 - Data modified as components are commissioned
 - Operators update equipment calibration

Separate database instances map to the environment

Development: Schema and initial data

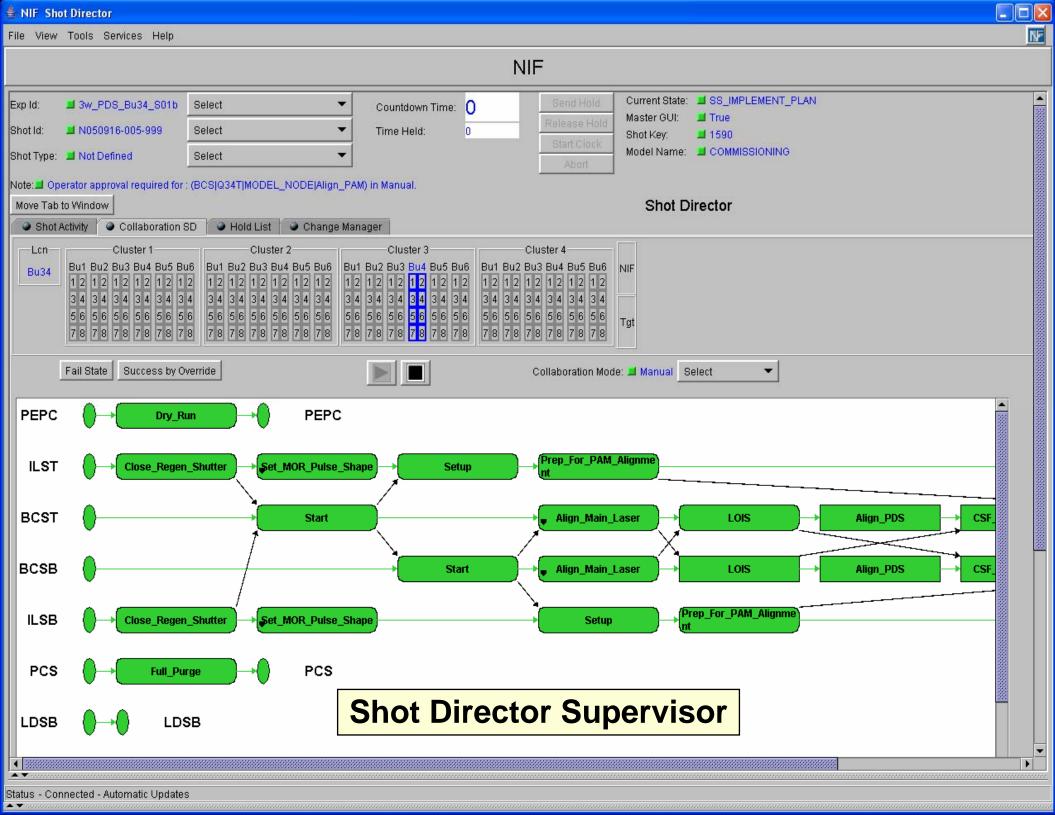
Integration: Validates data and schema

Formal Test: Final verification

Production: On-line use

Aux. Facilities: Factory and maintenance facility support

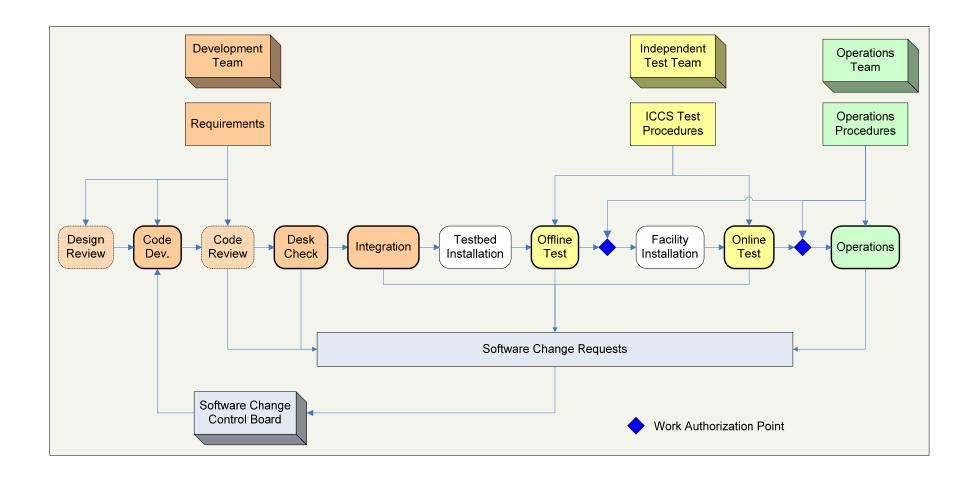
Software modeling and data-driven automation behavior supports flexible point-of-use commissioning and optimization





Rigorous quality controls assure delivery of reliable software to the facility





The QC process resolves software problems early, with more than 90% of problems found prior to commissioning or shot operations

Incremental development strategy delivered functionality, while also iteratively managing risk



The National Ignition Facilit

- Target high-level project milestones
 - Major release planned every 12 months
 - Over 60 minor releases and patches deployed per year
- Release content driven by
 - Project goals and identified capabilities
 - Defect resolution
 - Improvements requested by operation staff
 - Framework enhancements
 - Perceived risks
- Strict development lifecycle followed
 - Managers plan release and collect detailed requirements
 - Developers design, code, unit test and integrate
 - Separate test team performs offline and online tests

Goal: Support the overall project schedule while maintaining a manageable release content

Software metrics demonstrate the team's adaptability to deliver flexible releases



Release Type	Average Changes	Deployments per Year	Average Development Time	Average Integration Time	Average Test Time
Major	540	1	1 y	1 m	1.5 m
Minor	469	3	12 w	2.5 w	4 w
Service Pack	57	11	4 w	1 w	2.5 w
Patch	7	50	4 d	<1 d	2 d
Script & Database	Several per Day	Hundreds	NA	NA	NA

Releases are actively managed by closely monitoring the change tracking system



Tracking System Database

- Releases contain subsystems that are individually tracked
- Subsystem leads estimate the work in hours
- Change states tracked:
 - Assigned, Completed, Desk-checked, Integrated, Released

Active Management

- Planning
 - Work assigned to each subsystem is analyzed
 - High levels of change requests indicate increased testing
 - Unrealistic developer workloads are replanned

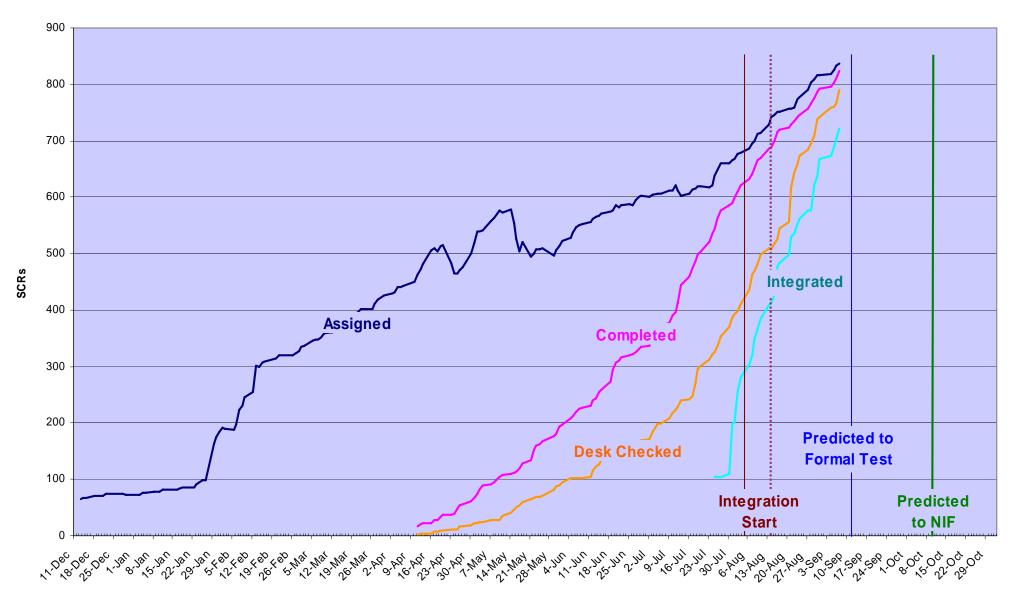
— Release

- Progress is tracked on a daily basis
- Trends predict completion dates
- Progress is easily understood
- Release content continues to be adjusted as needed

The tool maintains data on past release performance, which is used to flag potentially unreasonable expectations

Status of Software Change Requests (SCR) predicts the release completion date





Peer reviews enforce design and coding standards during the development phase



- Requirements Reviews
 - Held with hardware and operations Subject Matter Experts
 - Assures developers and testers understand work
- Design Reviews
 - Mandatory for new systems, or for complex changes
- Code Reviews
 - Desk Checks performed by another developer
 - Does code meet requirements?
 - Does code implement the design properly?
 - Walkthrough Inspections
 - Team review of critical code or key interfaces
- ➤ NIF's 100% Desk Check policy catches 15% of total defects

Goal: Find defects earlier in the process, preferably before testing when cost to repair is lowest

Efficient developer testing is a combination of unit testing followed by formal product integration

The National Ignition Facility

- Unit Tests confirm code changes
 - Informal peer review
 - Developed to specific standards and practices
 - Automated tests are being developed
- Integration Tests ensure products work together
 - Tests interfaces
 - Verifies proposed database changes
 - Applies various test levels
 - Change verification
 - Regression checks
 - Shot sequences
 - Scaling and loading tests

Software releases are formally integrated in an "extreme programming" mode



- Led by the Product Integration Manager
- Integration is started before all coding is completed
 - Gets the team into test and fix mode
- Daily integration goals are published
 - Lower-level software functions verified first
 - Shot sequences evaluated last
 - Goals updated based on previous day's results
- Extreme programming works for NIF
 - All developers on call (via pagers)
 - Development code base used for integration
 - Defects fixed on the spot where possible
 - Integration defects carefully prioritized

Goal: Produce a final integrated product with good quality

Independent verification demonstrates readiness



- Off-line Release Verification Testing
 - Verifies software for delivery to NIF
 - Critical software controls are validated
 - Issues reviewed with Responsible Individuals
 - All testing is documented
 - Performed in an environment similar to NIF
 - Mimics NIF hardware in a low-cost test environment
 - Initial operator training on new features
 - Operator checklists revised to conform to the new software
- On-line Deployment Verification
 - Verifies software performs correctly with NIF hardware
 - Verifies build configuration and production database changes
 - Final operator shot training

All software releases (and patches) undergo independent offline testing

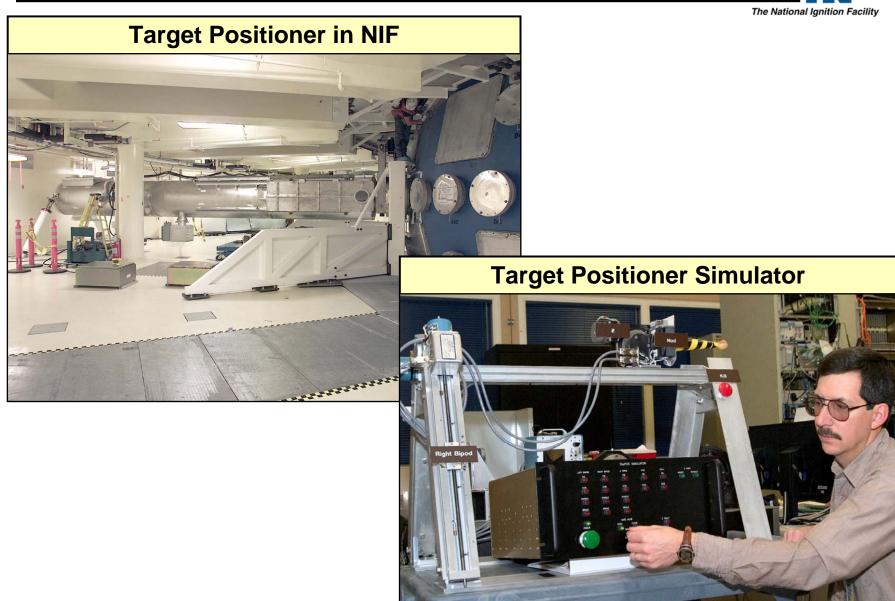
Offline test bed uses real devices where practical, along with software emulators for scaling tests





Test bed simulators mimic operation of largescale NIF Hardware





Code configuration is managed by a dedicated staff of specialists



- Code base managed across multiple environments
 - Support mixed languages, development tools, and platforms
 - Several releases are simultaneously active
- Automated tools validate build accuracy
 - Automatic regression checker identifies back-revisions
 - Automatic platform checker identifies version mismatches across platform code bases
- Online data/file changes are checked frequently to maintain conformity
 - Online data changeable only through a formal permit and approval process

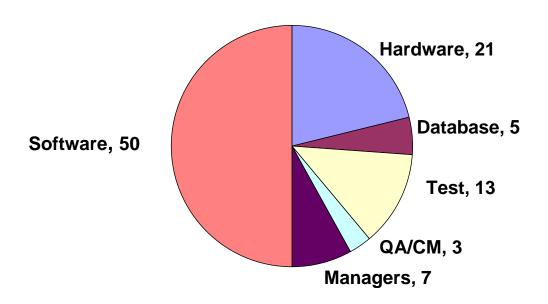
Software and data configuration management are essential to produce predictable and traceable releases

The ICCS team includes diverse skills in software, controls, QC and laser technology



The National Ignition Facility

ICCS Staff Composition, 100

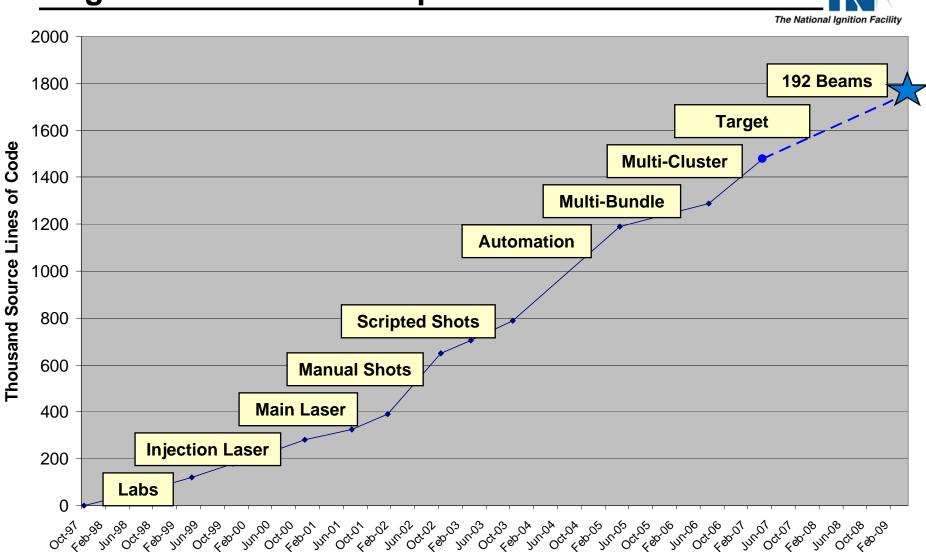


- Team averages 20 years in field
- Key experience drawn from other physics projects and relevant industries such as aerospace

Software skills

- Object-oriented
- Database
- User interfaces
- Real-time
- Image processing
- Build management
- Test engineering
- Quality assurance
- Hardware skills
 - Motion controls
 - Timing systems
 - Data acquisition
 - Computers & networks
 - Manufacturing

Software development of 1.8 million lines of code is greater than 85% complete



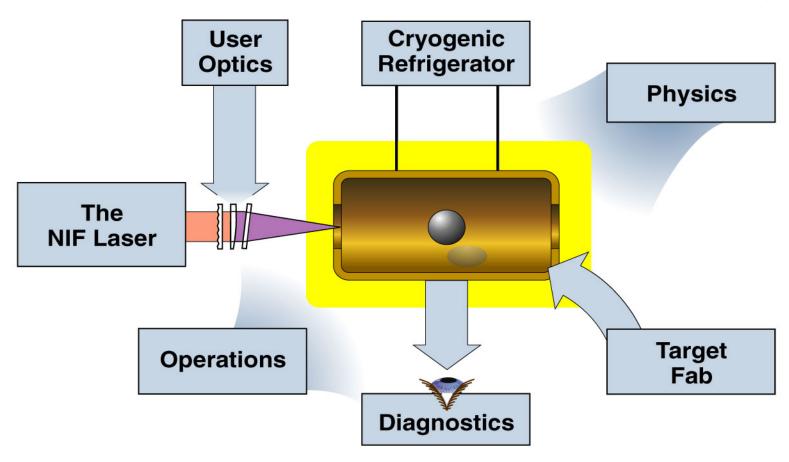






The next experimental challenge is a demonstration of ignition on NIF





Our plan for 2009–2010 concentrates on systems integration and executing a credible ignition campaign

Large control systems can be developed on time with expectation of consistent reliability



The National Ignition Facility

- Architecture
 - Segment, partition, layer, and (open) distribution
 - Common frameworks, design patterns and code templates
 - Address constraints and scaling concerns
- Development practices
 - Careful planning under authorized change control
 - Configuration management of code base and data
 - Diverse, experienced, and specialized staff
 - > Resolve risks as well as urgent issues
- Quality controls
 - Peer reviews and unit testing
 - Intensive product integration
 - Independent formal testing
 - Measure quality to guide corrective actions

NIF continues on track for project completion in 2009, followed by National Ignition Campaign experiments beginning in 2010

