





- Project introduction
- Hardware designs
- Firmware and software
- Applications at SOLEIL
- Summary and next steps



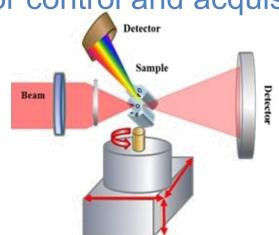






Main challenges for control and acquisition

Mechatronic instruments to select photon energy (mirror, monochromator, etc.) and for the sample stages environment



High-throughput detectors

Synchronize sensors and detectors with mechatronic instruments to acquire only useful data and to perform fastest continuous acquisition

- Initial objectives
 - Connecting Motion Control Systems and Data Acquisition Systems for simultaneous and multi-technique scanning applications
 - Providing Encoder Processing, Common Synchronous Triggering and Data Captures

Introduction



Motivations

- Managing obsolescence and limitations
- Maintaining modularity
- Improving performance

Organisation

Development collaboration between SOLEIL and Diamond



- Task sharing
 - SOLEIL: Electronics and Mechanics
 - Diamond: Firmware, Software and Web GUI

Status

- Prototypes (HW, FW, SW) designed and validated, ready for production
- Project shared on OHWR: https://www.ohwr.org/projects/pandabox/wiki





Hardware designs



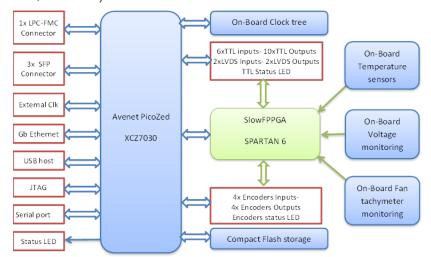


Hardware architecture and I/Os

- Platform developed around an off—the-shelf product:
 - Avnet PicoZed Z7030 module based on a powerful Xilinx Zynq 7030 SoC (System On Chip)

HW architecture around PicoZed and I/O interfaces

- 4-Channel Encoders I/Os (Quadrature, SSI, BiSS-C, EnDat)
- TTL and LVDS I/Os
- FMC LPC slot
- On board clock tree & power supplies
- 3 SFP ports
- 1 Gigabit Ethernet for Control and DAQ
- Slow control via a Xilinx SPARTAN-6 FPGA:
 - Temperature monitoring
 - On-board power supplies voltage monitoring
 - Fan-speed monitoring
 - Configurations of the I/O encoder signals
 - Front panel configurations
- JTAG for SoC and FPGA debugging
- RS-232 serial console terminal
- USB host for firmware upgrades







Main modules and I/Os

Packaged in a 19" 1U rack (top view)

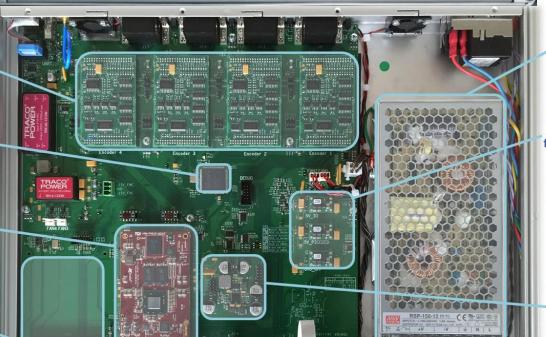
Rear panel

4x Encoder
In/Out daughter
modules

Slow Control FPGA: -SPARTAN 6

Avnet PicoZed xcZ7030 with a Zynq SoC

LPC-FMC slot



Power supply

130W

On board power supply regulator for encoders, I/Os and picoZed

PicoZed power sequence circuit

PandA_Front Front panel for TTL and LVDS connectors



Front panel

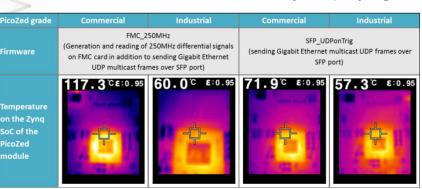


Prototype validation

- Prototype entirely tested (at Diamond and SOLEIL)
 - SoC boot-up, all communications and I/O interface tested with Diamond released firmware
 - Fiber optic transceiver test:
 - SFP transceiver + loopback FW + Xilinx IBERT IP
 - Validated at 6.25Gbps & 2.5Gbps, GTX-CLK0@125MHz, up to 550m cable
 - Heating issue:
 - Overheating on commercial-grade PicoZed
 - · Internally developed firmware

• Currently searching for better heatsink solution, currently employing industrial-

grade PicoZed





Firmware and software





Firmware architecture

TCP

Slave AXI

Control

CLIENTS

TCP Server

Linux Kernel Driver

FPGA Firmware

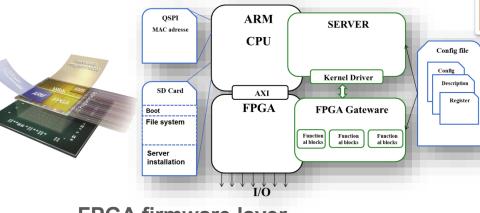
TCP

DMA AXI

Data Capture

Zynq 7030

Flexible and configurable architecture



THPHA068- PandABlocks Open FPGA ramework and Web Stack

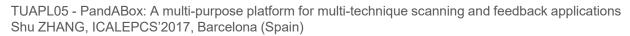
tcp-server <confia>

CONFIG

Auto-

generated

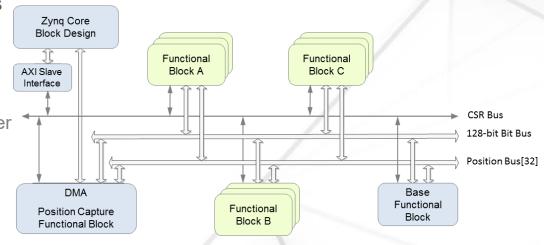
- FPGA firmware layer
 - Structured into numerous Functional Blocks (FBs)
- TCP-Server layer
 - Two socket endpoints to connect to clients (EPICS, TANGO, etc.)
 - configuration control (control & status register)
 - streamed data capture (interface with DMA engines for synchronous R/W)
- ⇒ 2 layers tightly coupled through a common set of configuration files (FB's I/O ports, configuration registers, and descriptions)
- ⇒ Allowing to design and compile a custom set of FBs into the firmware with access from the TCP Server
- Fully re-wirable (at run-time) architecture



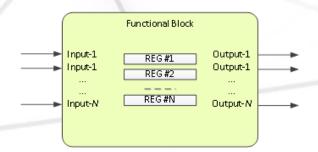


Firmware Functional Blocks

- Physical and logic interface connected together by:
 - 128-bit Bit-bus and Position-bus
- Logic block functionalities
 - ADDER Position Adder [x2]
 - COUNTER [x8]
 - DIV Pulse divider [x4]: 32-bit divider
 - LUT 5 Input lookup table [x8]
 - PCAP Position Capture
 - PCOMP Position Compare [x4]
 - SEQ Time frame sequencer
 - etc.



- Custom Functional Blocks can be added
 - Each FB contains:
 - Discrete bit-type input and output ports
 - 32-bits wide position-type input and output ports
 - Configuration and status registers

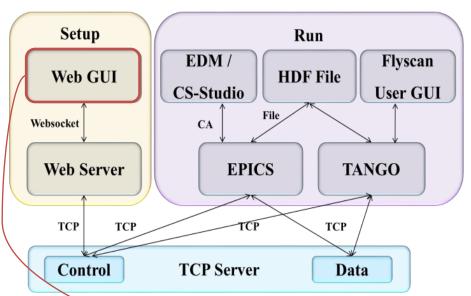


- Dedicated FBs developed at SOLEIL to adapt application requirements
 - FPGA-Development-Kit available on OHWR
 - Web-GUI tool





Software architecture

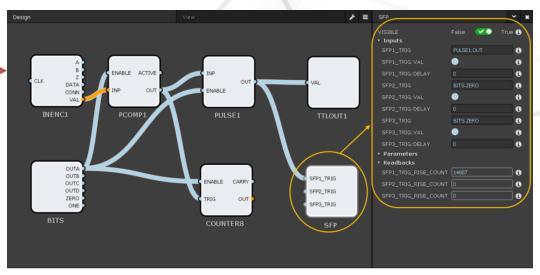


TCP Server

To interface with either TANGO Device Server,
 EPICS IOC, or web-server

Web GUI

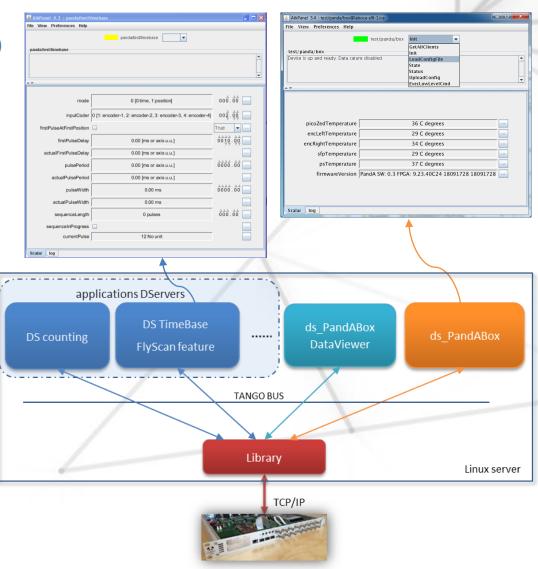
- Visualizing and wiring the functional blocks
- Setting the functional blocks' parameters
- Help to build customized applications





TANGO control software

- 3 types of Device Servers (ds)
 - ds_PandABox
 - Hardware configuration and monitoring
 - ds PandABoxDataViewer
 - Generic DServer to create customized interface for expert diagnostics and specific configurations
 - Applications DServers
 - ds_PandABoxTimeBase
 - ds_PandABoxUDPTimeBase
 - · Counting application
 - etc.



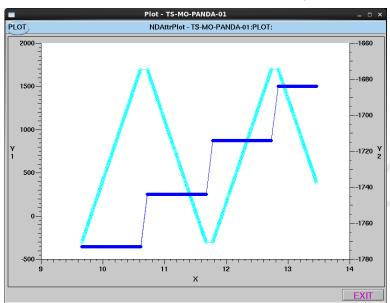


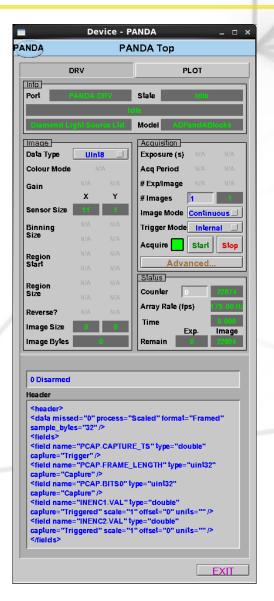
EPICS control software

The ADPandABlocks EPICS

areaDetector driver captures a series of NDArray frames, each stamped with an NDAttribute for each captured position.

These can then be selected for plotting using the NDAttrPlot plugin, and written to file using the NDFileHDF5 plugin (both included as part of areaDetector)







Applications at SOLEIL





Applications at SOLEIL

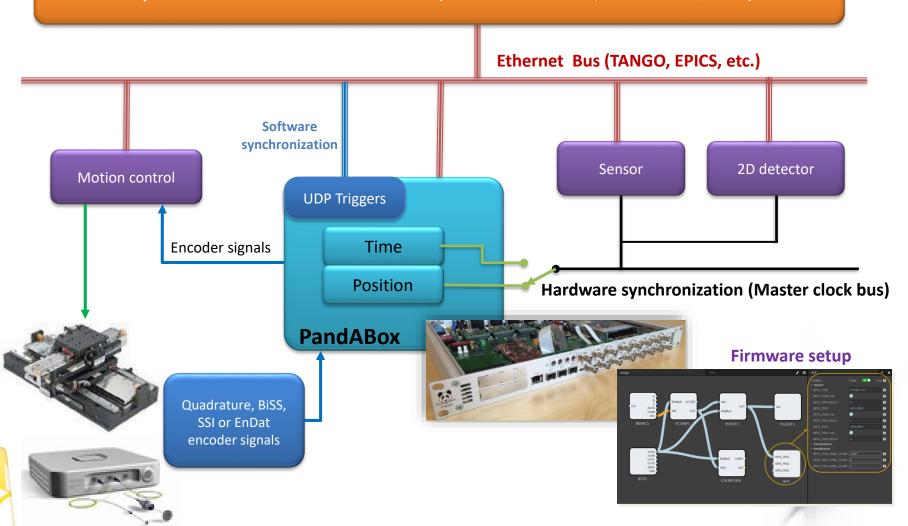
- Hardware encoder processing
 - Adder, filtering, averaging, protocol conversion, etc.
- Continuous scanning (FlyScan) applications
 - Hardware synchronization triggers generation
 - Software synchronization notifications over UDP multicast frames
- Feedback applications





Continuous scanning application

FlyScan or Malcolm framework (TANGO DServer, EPICS IOC, etc.)





Feedback application

 Upgrade and improvement of the real-time control system for the fast beam-attenuation with an XPAD detector

Global architecture of the XPAD controlled beam-attenuation system

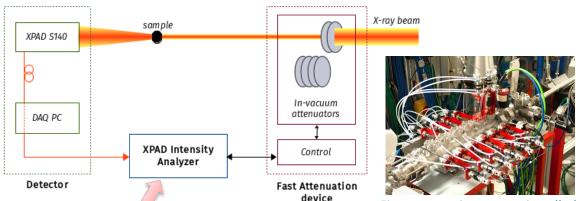


Fig.: attenuation system installed on the SixS beamline at SOLEIL

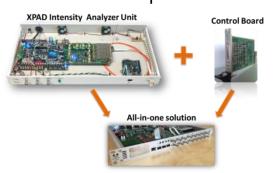
continuously adapts beam attenuation Upgrade **steps**:

cyclic estimation of photon flux

- Migration of the detector intensity analyzer firmware
 - ⇒ To be completed, tests with the detector on the beamline in progress
- Improve the analyzer
 by modifying its calculation algorithm
- Migration of the control board functions
- Integration of the full solution

Upgrade advantages:

- Technical support in operation
- All-in-one solution
- Performance improvements





ILA captured detector data frames with PandABox



Summary and next steps

- Initial objectives achieved, resulting system:
 - well adapted for multi-technique scanning and feedback applications
 - flexible design solution, open and extensible platform
 - Modular hardware with removable modules
 - Firmware and software easily configurable and adaptable
- TANGO DServers: development to be finalized
- Call for tender: to be prepared
- First applications implementation: ongoing
 - FlyScan applications commissioning
 - Upgrade and improvement of the real-time control system for the fast beam-attenuation with the XPAD detector
- D-TACQ FMC-ADC modules integration: ongoing
- Diamond status:
 - Deployed on 4 beamlines, being planned for the rest of the beamlines (10 interested so far)
- Both institutes
 - Improvements to have a more easily configurable system are being discussed





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Thanks for your attention



Collaborate like "PandA"



TUAPLO5 - PandABox: A multi-purpose platform for multi-technique scanning and feedback applications
Shu ZHANG, ICALEPCS'2017, Barcelona (Spain)