

#### SKA Central Signal Processor Local Monitor and Control

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# Outline

- 1. CSP design and architecture.
- 2. Monitor and Control requirements and issues.
- 3. Assumptions.
- 4. Technologies considered.
- 5. Plans for prototyping.
- 6. Preferred M&C platform / solution.
- 7. Scope of LMC standardization expected / required / preferred.



#### **CSP** Context





#### CSP\_LOW Sub-Elements and Flow of Data





#### CSP\_Mid Sub-Elements and Flow of Data















#### CBF Implementation

- Probably FPGA based
- Exact number of boards TBD (up to couple hundred, probably less).
- CBF Master a single point of contact from LMC.
- M&C communication is hierarchical, no need to exchange M&C messages between the blade servers.
- ➢ CBF Number of boards 64 − 200 (~).
- PSS Number of servers:
  Number of beams / 2.



#### **CSP** Monitor and Control

- CSP consists of computers and digital hardware.
- Fixed configuration.
- Hierarchical communication.





## **CSP M&C Requirements**

- Usual:
  - Generate alarms and events.
  - Allow TM to set and get parameter value.
- Engineering parameters.
- File transfer required to deploy software and firmware updates, copy log files to remote location (debugging and troubleshooting) and to provide input for PSS and PST.



#### CSP M&C Requirements

- Set, start and stop processing of observed data:
  - create sub-array,
  - set observing mode,
  - start/stop processing and/or transmission.
- Need ability to specify Activation Time for SET commands.
- During an observation (scan):
  - 1. TM provides periodic updates for a sub-set of parameters:
    - > Delay models for MID probably once a second,
    - Coefficients used in beamforming minutes, tens of seconds?
    - ➢ RFI information (masks).
  - 2. CSP generates ancillary data and sends it to TM.



## CSP M&C Requirements

- PSS requires data from external sources:
  - Known pulsars
  - Long term RFI
  - Short term RFI
  - Satellite positions
  - BRDZ list

TM forwards these as needed (at initialization, before an observation (scan) starts and/or when the list changes.



### Assumptions

- Multicast will be supported for transmission of alarms.
- A single SET Parameters, GET Parameters and Response message may contain value for many parameters. A message may contain value for hundreds, if not thousands, of parameters.

This is useful in order to report the full set of parameters for components, sub-elements and even elements (all MPs, all alarms, and similar).



# Prototyping

- Prototypes for Pulsar Search and Pulsar Timing exist but require re-work to be productized.
- Pulsar Timing prototype implements advanced web-based interface.
- Pulsar Search implements rudimentary user interface.
- Down-select for the Correlator and Beamformer (Low.CBF and MID.CBF) implementation proposals still to be performed.
  - Most proposals are based on existing technologies (PCB boards). Design team may prefer to use existing protocols and other tools to speed up development.
  - Prototyping for the proposal based on the new technology starting now – need to choose protocol stack and other technologies now !



### Technologies – considered, preferred

- For CSP a simple solution would suffice, e.g.:
  - ✤ XML or JSON over HTTP.
  - REST approach (each device maintains own status and is able to report it).

Framework - Pros:

- Use of a good and stable 'framework' which provides a lot of add-on functionality can save development time.
- ✓ For instance, an alarm display provided by the 'framework' could be used by individual elements and sub-elements during testing.

Framework - Cons:

- 'Framework' may impose solutions not appropriate for SKA.
- Dangerous dependency on the 'support community' that may have different agenda, requirements and schedule.
- Is SKA expected to provide resources to contribute to the development and maintenance of the framework ?



### Technologies – considered, preferred

- In the list of proposed technologies EPICS and TANGO seem to be the most prominent (promising).
- EPICS seems to be better suited for a different type of system, processing plant or similar.
- SKA will consist mostly of computers and digital hardware.
  - Representation will be highly hierarchical, TM, Element LMC and Sub-element masters will translate high-level parameters into configuration of hardware (firmware) and software.
  - Low-level parameters exposed only when there is a problem (alarm, failure).



#### Standardization - expected / preferred

- Preferred: Use the same communication protocols and message encoding for external and internal M&C communication.
- Expect: common design, look-and-feel and approach for engineering interfaces (GUIs).
- Data bases CSP will use a data base internally to store some information (alarms). Define a common data base technology (at least for general M&C purpose)?
- Expected SKA standards for:
  - Operating system to be used for M&C servers (Linux, flavor?)
  - Programming languages (Java, Python, C++, C). Versions?
  - Libraries GUIs, graphic visualization, protocol stack, etc.
  - Naming conventions, etc.



#### Issues

- Need all those decisions *now*, before massive amount of time and effort is invested in the development and testing of prototypes.
- But how ? Prototyping has already stared and due to absence of 'SKA standards' each group will define own standards, i.e. technologies of choice.
- It will be very costly, perhaps even impossible, to impose harmonization later.
- Result: each telescope will use a patchwork of technologies which will increase the cost of maintenance and upgrades.
- Who will define standards? When?



# Issues / Concerns

- Both EPICS and TANGO advertise new versions, but those seem to be in relatively early stages of development.
- Can we relay on (one of) them ?
- What is the advantage of EPICS compared to SNMP ?



#### Questions ?

#### Thank you !

