User Manual

CODAC Core System Overview
This document is an overview of the CODAC Core System software distribution. It is a part of the CODAC Core System documentation as well as a satellite document of the Plant Control Design Handbook (PCDH).

Approval Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Di Maio F.</td>
<td>27 Feb 2019:signed IO/DG/COO/SCOD/CSD/CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-Authors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewers</td>
<td>Park M.</td>
<td>04 Mar 2019:recommended IO/DG/COO/SCOD/CSD/CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approver</td>
<td>Wallander A.</td>
<td>05 Mar 2019:approved IO/DG/COO/SCOD/CSD</td>
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Document Security: Internal Use
RO: Stepanov Denis
AD: ITER, AD: External Collaborators, AD: IO Director-General, AD: EMAB, AD: OBS - Control System Division (CSD) - EXT, AD: OBS - CODAC Section (CDC) - EXT, AD: OBS - CODAC Section (CDC), AD: Auditors, AD: ITER Management Assessor, project administrator, RO, LG: F4E-RH, LG: JADA-RH, GG: STAC Members...
## Change Log

**CODAC Core System Overview (34SDZ5)**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Issue Date</th>
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<td>v1.0</td>
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<td>11 Dec 2009</td>
<td></td>
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<td>In Work</td>
<td>13 Jan 2010</td>
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<td>Version for review.</td>
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<td>10 Feb 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>v1.4</td>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>12 Feb 2010</td>
<td>Minor editions + added last section on user doc.</td>
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<td>v1.5</td>
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<td>19 Jul 2010</td>
<td>Minor changes to cope with the existence of vs 1.1.</td>
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<td>Develop the features, integrate internal comments. For beta4.</td>
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<td>Version for review. Includes changes from J.Poole.</td>
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<td>Updated the Self-description chapter (chapter 4), add illustrations.</td>
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<td>Suppress the empty CODAC IDE section (component has been de-scoped)</td>
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<td>Added description of System Monitoring (section 6.2)</td>
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<td>Updated the ICH sample section (section 7.1)</td>
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<td>Updated the PLC sample section (section 7.2)</td>
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<td>Added the plant system I&amp;C health monitoring (section 7.3).</td>
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<td>Updated all figures from latest code.</td>
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<td>10 Feb 2011</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Added PCDH satellite document section and SDN/TCN API.</td>
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<td>v2.6</td>
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<td>12 Jul 2011</td>
<td>Change the recommended resolution for displays from 1400x1050 to 1280x1024.</td>
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<td>Include the 2.1 release and update the list of documents according to the changes in the 2.1 release.</td>
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<td>2) mention system profiles (section 2.2)</td>
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<td>3) mention shared repository for CSS contributions (section 2.3)</td>
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<td>4) Update RHEL version and other component versions (chapter 3)</td>
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<td>5) add new SDD tools (parser sync) and develop SDD web application (Chapter 4)</td>
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<td>6) mention new project structure and CBS (chapter 4)</td>
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<td>7) add icon library for BOY (section 5.3)</td>
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<td>8) add C/C++ and Java to Python as programming languages (section 5.6.2)</td>
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<td>9) extend VDCT usage with SDD parser (section 5.6.3)</td>
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<td>10) add fast controller sample (section 7.2)</td>
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<td>11) new text on future releases (chapter 8)</td>
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<td>12) list of documents updated</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Changes to make the document more version neutral</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Suppression of some details (ex: RHEL licence types, user groups)</td>
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<td>- Suppression of references to version 1 and to version 1 components (EDM qualified deprecated).</td>
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<td>17 Jun 2012</td>
<td>Changes for the 3.1 release + alignment with other documents.</td>
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<td>Add version 3.1 in history</td>
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<td>Remove PC specifications from this document while the installation manual should be the reference.</td>
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|         |               |            | Rename "Mini-CODAC" chapter to "CODAC Services" according to the
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<th>Updates</th>
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<td>v4.0</td>
<td>08 Feb 2013</td>
<td>Updated for version 4.0. Additions are marked with a bar: cubiclle monitoring, COS support, SDN API, example suppression... Reworded to reflect that from version 4.0, version 2.0 is not anymore supported.</td>
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<tr>
<td>v4.1</td>
<td>03 Jul 2013</td>
<td>Updated for the release of CODAC Core System vs 4.1 (July 2013). Addition of the 4.1 version in the History section (section 1.5) Addition of the handling of SDN data and SDN programs in SDD (section 4 and 7.5) Addition of web browser interface for alarms (section 5.4) Changes in version 4.0 and 4.1 and indicated with a left margin bar.</td>
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<td>v4.2</td>
<td>10 Feb 2014</td>
<td>Minor changes for the CCS 4.2.0 release: - Update figure 1 with CODAC PDR version - Add version 4.2 in history - Add list of additional CSS tools (section 5.6) - Add support for NI FlexRIO (section 7.4) - Add section on DAN support (section 7.7) - Add SPSS and NI RIO documents in the list of documentation (chapter 8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>v4.3</td>
<td>26 Jun 2014</td>
<td>Minor update for the 4.3.0 release: - Add version 4.3 in history - Expand Maven editor (figure) - Removed VDCT - Confirm &amp; clarify the 1 micro-second accuracy for system time with TCNd - Added PXIe-63868 support - Update list of document (chapter 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v5.0</td>
<td>09 Feb 2015</td>
<td>Updated for CCS 5.0 release - Announce the change for support (reducing 3.x support on 5.0.0 release). - Update history, DAN description, hardware list and documentation table. - Update the release plan by replacing major/minor with A/B. - Remove history in features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v5.1</td>
<td>09 Jul 2015</td>
<td>Update to align with CCS 5.1 and other changes since the CCS 5.0 release: 1) Add Plant Other Controller (POC) in acronyms (section 1.4) 2) Add the CCS 5.1 release with main changes in the history (section 1.5) 3) Suppress the section &quot;Public Users&quot; in chapter 2 (distribution suppressed) 4) Replace quarters with months for the planned dates of releases A&amp;B (section 2.4) 5) Add Install/remove commands in the list for ITER Maven tools (section 6.2) 6) Add &quot;Support for Programs&quot; section (7.8) 9) Update the documentation list with the new documents</td>
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<tr>
<td>v5.2</td>
<td>28 Jan 2016</td>
<td>Improvements from the review of the last version: update of references, missing acronyms, more overview (chapter 2), structure improved, screen dump updated, etc. Updates for the CCS 5.2.0 release: 5.2 in history (section 1.5), release B may be a maintenance version (section 2.2), SDD web application role reduced (chapter 5), operational applications added (section 6.1), documentation list updated (chapter 9)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Date</td>
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| v5.3    | Approved       | 14 Jun 2016| Update for CCS 5.3.0 release  
- Add new version in history (section 1.6)  
- Announce that only one version / year from 2017 (section 2.2)  
- Add 2 documents in chapter 9 (SDN Archiver & installation manager)  
+ Minor text improvements to adjust with scope changes. |
| v5.4    | Approved       | 08 Feb 2017| Update for CCS 5.4.0 release:  
- add release of CCS 5.4.0 in section 1.6 (history)  
- add list of device support in section 4.2 (EPICS)  
- limited support for PXI-6682 in section 8.3 (Timing & synchronization)  
- update documentation list in chapter 9 |
| v6.0    | Signed         | 13 Feb 2018| Update for the release of CCS 6.0  
1) add the new release in the history (section 1.6)  
2) clarify the release scheme (section 2.2)  
3) announce support change for older versions (section 3.3)  
4) suppress SDD web application (chapter 5)  
5) add PXIe-6363 support (section 8.4)  
6) update list of documents (chapter 9)  
and also:  
7) update RHEL version (section 4.1)  
8) update EPICS version (section 4.2) |
| v6.1    | Approved       | 15 Feb 2018| Same changes as in previous version for CCS 6.0:  
Update for the release of CCS 6.0  
1) add the new release in the history (section 1.6)  
2) clarify the release scheme (section 2.2)  
3) announce support change for older versions (section 3.3)  
4) suppress SDD web application (chapter 5)  
5) add PXIe-6363 support (section 8.4)  
6) update list of documents (chapter 9)  
and also:  
7) update RHEL version (section 4.1)  
8) update EPICS version (section 4.2) |
| v6.2    | Approved       | 27 Feb 2019| - Text improvements at various places + some icons  
- Add release of 6.1 in history (Mar-2019)  
- Merge the SDD chapter into a general chapter on development tools (chapter 5)  
- Add the workflow presentation in this chapter (section 5.3)  
- Add SVN in this chapter (section 5.5)  
- Complete the set of SDD data components  
- Update CS-Studio presentation and illustration, add e-log  
- Mention UDA in the 2 archiving sections (CS-Studio & DAN)  
- Extend the scope of Chapter 7 to all supported controllers, including PSH.  
- Develop the PLC section to cover development in PLCs and SPSS (section 7.2)  
- Add a section about program (7.8) |
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document is a public document to provide ITER users with an overview of the software distribution named CODAC Core System (CCS) which is distributed to the suppliers responsible for the development and delivery of the Instrumentation and Control (I&C) for the ITER plant systems.

This document is also a satellite document for the ITER Plant Control Design Handbook (PCDH) [RD1] as a reference for the I&C software environment.

1.2 PCDH Context

Figure 1-1 – PCDH Documentation Structure

The Plant Control Design Handbook [RD1] defines methodology, standards, specifications and interfaces applicable to the ITER Plant Systems instrumentation and control system life cycle. I&C standards are essential for ITER to:

- Integrate all plant system I&Cs into one integrated control system;
- Maintain all plant system I&Cs after delivery acceptance;
- Contain cost by economy of scale.

The PCDH comprises a core document which presents the plant system I&C life cycle and recaps the main rules to be applied to the plant system I&Cs for conventional controls, interlocks and safety controls. Some I&C topics will be explained in greater detail in dedicated documents associated with the PCDH as presented in Figure 1-1. This document is one of them.
1.3 Structure of this Document

This document is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1 describes the purpose of this document and its context with regards to the Plant Control Design Handbook. It also lists references, defines abbreviations, and describes the history of how this document has evolved.
- Chapter 2 gives an overview of the CODAC Core System as well as the release scheme for CCS.
- Chapter 3 describes how to become a registered user, how to obtain the CODAC Core System distribution and how to get support.
- Chapter 4 lists the system components of the CODAC Core System.
- Chapter 5 describes development tools that come packaged in the CODAC Core System.
- Chapter 6 describes the CODAC services, mostly for operators, it implements.
- Chapter 7 provides information about the tools for controllers

Since this document is intended to serve as an introduction to the CODAC Core System, more details are contained in the documentation listed in Chapter 8.

1.4 Reference Documents

[RD1] Plant Control Design Handbook (ITER_D_27LH2V)
https://www.iter.org/org/team/chd/cid/codac

[RD2] EPICS - Experimental Physics and Industrial Control System
www.aps.anl.gov/epics/

[RD3] ITER CODAC Acronyms List (2LT73V)
https://portal.iter.org/departments/CHD/CODAC/Pages/Acronyms.aspx

[RD4] CODAC Core System public web page:
https://www.iter.org/org/team/chd/cid/codac/Pages/CoreSystem.aspx

[RD5] On-line Learning Centre - CODAC Core System Training
https://portal.iter.org/support/learning/SitePages/CODAC%20Core%20System%20Training.aspx

[RD6] CODAC DDD (ITER_D_6M58M9)

[RD7] ITER catalogue for I&C products - Slow controllers PLC (333J63)
http://static.iter.org/codac/pcdh7/Folder%202/7-ITER_catalogue_for_I%26C_products_-_Slow_controllers_333J63_v3_3.pdf

[RD8] ITER Catalog of I&C products - Fast Controllers (345X28)

1.5 Acronyms

For a complete list of ITER CODAC abbreviations, please refer to [RD3].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>Application Programming Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Channel Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>Control Breakdown Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>CODAC Core System</td>
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<tr>
<td>CODAC</td>
<td>Control, Data Access and Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COS</td>
<td>Common Operating State</td>
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<tr>
<td>cRIO</td>
<td>Compact Reconfigurable Input Output</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS-Studio</td>
<td>Control System Studio</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAN</td>
<td>Data Archiving Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDD</td>
<td>Design Description Document</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPICS</td>
<td>Experimental Physics and Industrial Control System</td>
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<tr>
<td>GUI</td>
<td>Graphic User Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMI</td>
<td>Human-Machine Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPN</td>
<td>High Performance Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>I&amp;C</td>
<td>Instrumentation and Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Input / Output</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDE</td>
<td>Integrated Development Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>ITER Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRG-R</td>
<td>Messaging Realtime Grid - Realtime</td>
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<tr>
<td>NI</td>
<td>National Instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>Network Time Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPC UA</td>
<td>Open Platform Communications (formerly &quot;OLE for Process Control&quot;) Unified Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPI</td>
<td>Operator Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Procurement Arrangement</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCF</td>
<td>Plant Controller, Fast, or Fast Controller</td>
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<td>PCI</td>
<td>Peripheral Component Interconnect</td>
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<td>PCIe</td>
<td>PCI Express</td>
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<td>PCDH</td>
<td>Plant Control Design Handbook</td>
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<td>PLC</td>
<td>Programmable Logic Controller or Slow Controller</td>
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<td>POC</td>
<td>Plant Other Controller</td>
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<td>PON</td>
<td>Plant Operation Network</td>
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<td>PSH</td>
<td>Plant System Host</td>
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<td>PSOS</td>
<td>Plant System Operation State machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTP</td>
<td>Precise Time Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<td>PXI</td>
<td>PCI eXtensions for Instrumentation</td>
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<td>RHEL</td>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIO</td>
<td>Reconfigurable Input / Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Responsible Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>RPM Package Manager (formerly &quot;RedHat Package Manger&quot;)</td>
</tr>
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<td>SDD</td>
<td>Self-description Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>Synchronous Databus Network</td>
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<td>SNL</td>
<td>State Notation Language</td>
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<td>Standard PLC Software Structure</td>
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<td>SVN</td>
<td>Subversion</td>
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<td>TCN</td>
<td>Time Communication Network</td>
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<td>TCR</td>
<td>Temporary Control Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>UDA</td>
<td>Unified Data Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Uniform Resource Locator</td>
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<tr>
<td>YUM</td>
<td>Yellowdog Updater, Modified</td>
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### 1.6 History

- Feb-2010 - Version 1.0, preliminary release with first PLC integration and SDD tools.
- Jul-2010 - Version 1.1, improvements of packaging and SDD components.
- Jul-2011 - Version 2.1, minor release to extend the support for fast controllers, to update the CS-Studio toolkit (BOY) and to distribute bug fixes.
- Feb-2012 - Version 3.0, consolidated release for I&C development: RHEL vs 6, project structure, updated components (ITER and external).
- Jun-2012 – Version 3.1, minor release with new features in CS-Studio tools, SDD tools and Maven commands and with the support of a new digital I/O board.
- Feb-2013 – Version 4.0, improvements in CS-Studio tools, SDD tools and Maven commands, addition of the SDN API, support for Common Operating State (COS) and support for redundant PLC.
- Jul-2013 – Version 4.1, improvements in CS-Studio tools, SDD tools and Maven commands. Support for SDN configuration and redundant PLC in SDD. New version of the timing software with support for new boards.
- Feb-2014 – Version 4.2, addition of CS-Studio tools, extension of Maven commands, improvement of existing CS-Studio and SDD tools, support for FlexRIO, draft DAN API.
Jul-2014 – Version 4.3, extensions of the CS-Studio, SDD and Maven tools, support for the PXIe-6368 board, new version of the TCN library and TCNd, and improvements of the SDN and DAN support.

Feb-2015 – Version 5.0, new EPICS version (3.15.1), upgrade of the OS (RHEL 6.5, MRG-R 2.5), extensions of SDD, Maven and CS-Studio tools, new driver for PLCs, support for CompactRIO, improvements in TCN, SDN and DAN support.

Jul-2015 – Version 5.1, addition of the support for Plant Other Controllers (POC), of events in PLC communications and of EPICS interface for the N.I. RIO boards; extensions for OPIs and for the PXIe-6368 board support; corrections and enhancements in all but very few components.

Feb-2016 – Version 5.2, addition of operational applications for FAT/SAT, corrections and enhancements in the existing components.

Jul-2016 - Version 5.3, CBS4/CBS5 support, support for huge projects, corrections and enhancements in the existing components.

Feb-2017 - Version 5.4, extension of EPICS device support, improved PTPd support implementation, corrections and enhancements in the existing components.

Feb-2018 – Version 6.0, new RHEL version (RHEL 7.4), new EPICS version (EPICS 7), support for S7-1500 PLCs, CS-Studio tools adaptations for TCR and industrial systems operation.

Mar-2019 – Version 6.1, upgrade of PostgreSQL (v10) and Eclipse (v4.7.3), further extensions for TCR deployments, programs handling in SDD, 1st stable OPC-UA version
2 CODAC CORE SYSTEM

2.1 Overview

CODAC designates the central control system responsible for operating ITER. The different plant systems that constitute the ITER device will each be driven by local instrumentation and control designated as a plant system I&C.

A plant system I&C contains local controllers that are either:

- standardized programmable logic controllers, designated as PLCs or slow controllers,
- standardized rack mounted computers which may control PCI/PCIe/cRIO input/outputs and are designated as PCFs (plant controller, fast) or fast controllers,
- non-standardized controllers, designated as POCs (plant other controllers).

Each plant system I&C also includes exactly one Plant System Host (PSH), supplied by the ITER Organization (IO) which implements standard functions not requiring plant system specific software nor any signal inputs/outputs.

The plant system I&C physical architecture is illustrated in Figure 2-1.

During development and testing, the CODAC central infrastructure, including servers and operator terminals, is replaced with a computer designated as mini-CODAC which implements a subset of the CODAC functions.

CODAC Core System is a software package that is distributed by the ITER Organization for the development of the plant system I&C. It includes the software for the different type of I&C
computers and it provides the plant system I&C developers with the environment required to develop and test the software in a way that complies with the ITER requirements.

The CODAC Core System comes bundled together with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) Operating System, preconfigured for the CODAC Core System.

The CODAC Core System software is based on **EPICS [RD2]**, an open-source distributed control system software platform that is widely used in experimental physics. The EPICS framework and utilities are developed and maintained within the user community to which ITER belongs.

### 2.2 Release Scheme

All CODAC Core System releases are labelled with a sequence of 3 numbers (the CODAC Core System version identifier) that identify the major branch, the minor variant, starting from 0 for each major version, and the maintenance iteration, starting from 0 for each minor release.

For example, CCS version 4.3.1 is a maintenance release for the 4.3 version while CCS version 5.1 is one minor release of version 5.

There have been two official CODAC Core System releases every year until 2016: release “A” in February of either a new major version or a new minor one, introducing major changes and new features, and release “B” in June or July of a new minor version, improving and extending the previously released version.

From 2017, only one version per year is planned, in February. In addition, maintenance releases are issued when bug fixes need to be distributed to many users. These are usually produced for the last minor version of a major version (ex: 5.4).

Patches for fixing known issues are produced and distributed to users requiring them on demand.

Preliminary versions (alpha and beta releases) are produced before any official versions but these can only be distributed to testers and **shall not be used** for I&C development.

Two or more different minor versions can be simultaneously installed on one computer, provided the major version is the same, but only one minor version can be active at a time. This feature is provided mainly to facilitate migration to the latest version.

**It is strongly recommended to migrate to the latest version of the IO CCS distribution.**

Tools are provided for upgrading systems and for migrating applications. The support team can also assist users to facilitate such a migration.

With each release, the list of enhancements and bug fixes is recorded. This list is published via the release notes and the details can be obtained from CODAC support. There is no retrofitting of bug fixes to previously released versions but patches can be provided, if required.
3 USERS, DISTRIBUTION, SUPPORT AND TRAINING

3.1 ITER Users

Users who contribute to the development of the ITER I&C System, such as ITER Domestic Agencies, institutes associated with them or industry partners working for ITER through contracts, may become registered ITER community users, or in short, registered users.

The procedure for becoming a registered user is described in the ITER CODAC public web pages [RD4] and consists of completing and submitting a form which includes the name of an IO contact person and a justification. Requests are handled by the IO CODAC Responsible Officer.

Registered users have access to all official ITER software releases and to full support services.

3.2 CODAC Core System Distribution

CODAC Core System is available for distribution to all registered users through a software repository server hosted at IO premises that allows access to all the available software in the form of installable software packages (Linux Red Hat RPM packages using YUM as a package manager). Each computer on which the software shall be installed must first become a registered system on the server. The installation procedure is fully automated and described in the CCS Installation Manual and Installation website, available to all registered users.

Different profiles or roles of CODAC Core System are provided in order to allow configuring the different systems according to their use: mini-CODAC, PSH, PCF or CODAC terminal. These profiles are each available in two variants, one for development that includes the development tools and one for operation that is stripped down to only the components required for operation.

The documentation (listed in chapter 8) is included in the software distribution with the supporting sample code.

3.3 User Support

A support service is available for all registered users. The support is available by e-mail and the service operates continuously during IO opening hours.

The requests are sent to codae-support@iter.org. A dedicated team address those, records requests and actions in an issue tracking system, which is monitored by the different IO ROs that are contributing to the support activities and validating the actions.

Since the release of version 6.0, support for versions 5.x is maintained but the support for versions 4.x will be limited to migration assistance. No regular support is provided for versions older than 4.x.

3.4 Training

Hands-on 4 days workshops for ITER I&C developers are organized at Cadarache on a regular basis, and occasionally at Domestic Agency premises according to needs. On-line training is also available for ITER users on the ITER On-line training centre site [RD5].
4 SYSTEM COMPONENTS

4.1 RHEL

Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) is the standard operating system for CODAC Core System, used on mini-CODAC, PSHs, fast controllers, CODAC terminals and CODAC servers. All of these systems use a version of RHEL officially supported by Red Hat. The operating system is included in the software distribution so any CCS installation will first install the RHEL operating system on the target computer.

The supported architecture is linux-x86_64, corresponding to 64-bit architecture. 32-bit architecture is not supported.

The following table shows which RHEL version is used for each major version of CCS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCS major version</th>
<th>RHEL version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.x</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.x</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5.5</td>
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<td>2.x</td>
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</table>

For real time dependent applications on fast controllers, the MRG-Realtime (MRG-R) kernel extension is also provided on an as-needed basis.

4.2 EPICS

The EPICS base is included in the CCS distribution and is required for all system profiles. The EPICS framework is the base for control processes running on fast controllers and PSHs, and the EPICS communication protocol, Channel Access (CA), is the standard communication protocol to access plant system I&C data over the Plant Operation Network (PON).

Up until CCS version 4.x, the version of the EPICS base is 3.14.

In CCS version 5.x, the version of the EPICS base is 3.15.

In CCS version 6.x, EPICS 7 is used, which is composed of EPICS base 3.16 and EPICS v4, which includes additional features using pvData and pvAccess modules.

The following major EPICS components are included:

- Sequencer, for the execution of state machine programs written using State Notation Language (SNL) in PSHs, fast controllers and mini-CODACs.
- IOC log, for error and trace logging.
- Autosave, for automatically saving and reloading the values of configuration variables to and from the disk when persistency is required.
- Channel Access Gateway, for allowing Channel Access clients to access servers on a different subnetwork.
- Multi-Core Utilities, for configuring how EPICS threads are handled by the different CPU cores, isolating them, and tweaking priorities.
- Java Channel Access, for Java applications to implement Channel Access clients.
- Python Channel Access, for python applications to implement Channel Access clients.
- IOC Monitor, for monitoring IOC health parameters as PVs.
- System Monitor, for monitoring system health parameters as PVs.
- Visual Database Configuration Tool, for configuring EPICS databases with a graphical layout
- AsynDriver, a generic driver used for developing EPICS device support.
- Stream Device, a generic device support module that allows writing stream based data exchange protocols between EPICS records and hardware
- Area Detector, a generic device support module used for image acquisition devices
- OPC UA device support, a device support module allowing IOCs to interface OPC UA servers as OPC UA clients

In addition, device support for all supported hardware from the Fast and Slow Controller catalogues is provided.

4.3 Other System Components

The following software components are also included and configured in the distribution:

- A PostgreSQL relational database, containing the following databases:
  - SDD, for storing plant system I&C data
  - Alarm, for storing alarm server configuration and alarm history
  - Archive, for storing archive engine configuration and archived data
  - Logbook, for storing events

- The Eclipse platform used for specific editors, SDD Editor and Maven Editor, as well as for the Control System Studio tools. Plug-ins for development with C/C++, Java, Python, and Subversion are also included.

- Apache ActiveMQ as a JMS implementation for Control System Studio.
5 DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

5.1 EPICS Records

EPICS includes a framework for developing control processes, called IOC processes. IOC (Input Output Controller) designates controllers in the EPICS community. Each IOC process is built as a database of records that belong to a set of pre-defined record types.

The EPICS build tools have not been modified but have been encapsulated into ITER specific commands (cf. ITER Maven Tools, below) and the development of EPICS configuration files should be done with the SDD tools in order to satisfy the requirements for integration. This includes naming conventions and conventions on files that imported EPICS software shall satisfy.

5.2 Self-Description Data

5.2.1 The Self-Description Data Concept

Self-Description Data (SDD) is an ITER concept designating the static data that configures the plant system I&C. This data is produced by the plant system I&C designers and developers, using IO tools and according to an IO defined schema.

The data will be delivered by the plant system I&C developers into an IO database upon software delivery. During development, it is stored in a local database, the SDD database, on a local development system.

The SDD Toolkit has been developed by IO to allow the user to configure the plant system I&C.

This toolkit now includes:

- The **SDD editor** to define the plant system interface, the I&C components, the interfaced signals and to configure variables, alarms, archiving, etc.
  
  The SDD editor is an Eclipse RCP application integrated with the other development tools and operating on a local SDD database.

- The **SDD translator** to convert the SDD into the required configuration data for mini-CODAC, the PSH and the fast controllers and into the required STEP-7 files for interfacing PLCs.

- The **SDD sync** tool to save and load SDD data to/from XML files and to synchronize local SDD databases with IO databases and local files with the IO source repository.

- The **SDD parser** to parse user-provided or user-modified configuration files, such as EPICS record definition, and retrofit the changes into the SDD database.
5.2.2 SDD content

Information about the following elements can be included in the SDD of an I&C project:

- Plant Systems (PBS…)
- Cubicles (location…)
- Chassis (location…)
- Control units (type, network interfaces…)
- I/O modules (type…)
- Components (type…)
- Signals associated with components (direction, type, logic, range…)
- Control groups (CBS…)
- CODAC servers (network interfaces…)
- Plant System I&Cs (CBS…)
- Plant System Operating State machine (PSOS) states and transitions, and how they are mapped to those of the Common Operating State machine (COS)
- I&C programs (deployment target, variables interfaced, I/O modules controlled…)
- I&C functions (CBS…)
- Variables, including:
  - Tier (Conventional, Interlock, Safety)
  - Network (PON, SDN, DAN)
  - Signal mapping
  - EPICS/SDN/DAN attributes (if PON/SDN/DAN variable respectively)
  - Alarm attributes
5.3 The development workflow

The development workflow, as illustrated in Figure 2, consists of the following steps:

1) Define all configuration with SDD tools, including:
   - the variables with their EPICS details for building the IOC process
   - the programs
   - the functions (CBS nodes for variables, OPIs, alarms, etc)
   - the configuration for alarms, archiving
2) Generate the configuration files.
3) Create the initial version of the software unit.
4) Develop any additional software for the project as required, such as:
   - the code for the C/C++ programs
   - state machines in SNL or other scripts
   - operator Interfaces
   - the code for the PLCs
5) Build from these the software packages to be deployed on the different target computers

5.4 ITER Maven Tools

The development workflow is supported by the SDD tools and by commands implemented using the Apache Maven build tool.

These commands implement all the steps for building and testing the software unit. They also allow saving, restoring and synchronizing the project’s files with a Subversion (SVN) source repository (cf. next section).

A graphical tool, the Maven Editor, provides the user with a graphical HMI for executing these commands either as a stand-alone tool or by means of a dedicated view in SDD editor.
As illustrated in Figure 5-3, from the Maven Editor interfaces, the user can build the software, run the executables for test purposes, on local or remote hosts, and build the packages for deployment.

![Figure 5-3 - Maven Editor](image.png)

### 5.5 Source Code Repository

ITER provides a SubVersion (SVN) server as a central service to all ITER I&C developers for maintaining any software product for I&C. The nodes in the central repository are created by IO for receiving the software associated with a PA or contract. The suppliers are in charge of delivering and tagging the I&C software.

The I&C software shall be delivered in source format for allowing it to be re-built using appropriate procedures before deployment.

The main commands for exchanging source files with the central repository are the following:

- **Import** – This command takes a local directory that is not synchronized with any SVN location, and performs an initial import to a specified SVN location.
- **Checkout** – This command is the reverse of import. It takes a directory on the central SVN repository and makes a copy on the local system.
- **Update** – This command checks the copy on the central SVN repository and if changes have been made, it updates the local copy with those changes.
- **Commit** – This command performs the reverse operation as update. It is used when changes made on the local copy shall be pushed as a new revision to the central SVN repository.

All these commands are integrated into Maven Editor so that they can be easily executed with any I&C software unit.
6 CODAC SERVICES

6.1 Mini-CODAC

During plant system I&C development, the mini-CODAC system has two roles:

■ A local CODAC server implementing the following CODAC services:
  - operator interface,
  - alarm handling,
  - data archiving,
  - electronic logbook,
  - error & trace logging

■ A development workstation with the SDD database and other shared files or file systems.

Development and testing, including Factory Acceptance Tests (FAT), shall also be executed using the mini-CODAC as a replacement for CODAC.

After integration, CODAC services will be provided from CODAC servers and the development tools shall be used from on-site systems for the maintenance tasks. The configuration data produced with mini-CODAC will be re-used in this final configuration.

6.2 Control System Studio

Control System Studio (CS-Studio) is an Eclipse-based suite of tools developed within the EPICS community. It provides an integrated environment based on Eclipse plug-in technology and is, therefore, easily extensible.

Tools developed in this environment have been adopted for the mini-CODAC services: HMIs, alarms, and archives.

6.3 Operator Interface Development

The display manager, BOY, developed with the CS-Studio platform, allows the development of dynamic displays by means of an interactive editor and the run-time management of such displays. In addition to its integration into the CS-Studio environment, BOY offers a rich set of graphical widgets and dynamic configuration features that can be both extended and customized to satisfy specific requirements.

A dedicated library of industrial symbols, with graphical widgets displaying these, and with dynamic attributes, has been added for ITER applications (I&C OPIs).

BOY is being continuously extended by its users within a collaboration. New features are added in each release. Extensions are listed in the release notes.

BOY also supports the standardized ITER HMI Design Guide for OPI templates, fonts and colors, as illustrated in Figure 6-1.
Running an OPI means having its elements, or widgets, animated in real-time with the process data and providing the operators with interaction with the plant system.

OPIs developed for the plant system I&C shall be available for monitoring and controlling the equipment. However, when these are missing some simple OPIs are generated for all CBS functions with the inclusion of all variables of the function. These OPIs can also be used for application testing and verification.

CODAC HMIs consist of a display for each CBS function, a navigation pane to navigate between the CBS functions, an alarm pane displaying any triggered alarms, component faceplates, and alarm pages for every alarm enabled variable.

### 6.4 Alarm Handling

**BEAST** is a distributed alarm system consisting of alarm servers that monitor alarms from the EPICS IOC processes via Channel Access and a user interface for viewing the current alarms as well as acknowledging them and browsing the history of alarm messages.

An alarm can also trigger the execution of automated actions, including sending an email or submitting a new logbook entry.

Alarm logs and configurations are stored in the included relational database.
Alarm displays are fully integrated into the CODAC HMI, and are visible to operators in a variety of ways:

- The top right window of the HMI contains the Alarm Pane, where all the triggered alarms, current and unacknowledged are listed. Right-clicking on alarm in the alarm pane provide quick access for operators to execute several actions, such as:
  - Acknowledging the alarm
  - Opening an alarmpage to get detailed information about the alarm
  - Triggering a pre-configured command
  - Opening windows with pre-configured guidance messages

- Widgets in the mimic linked to a PV that have a current alarm change color to reflect their alarm severity

- Nodes on the navigation pane change color to display the highest unacknowledged alarm severity at their CBS level or below.

Alarm descriptions can also be automatically annunciated by a text to speech converter.

### 6.5 Data Archiving

The EPICS data archiver, BEAUTY, is included in the CCS distribution. It allows deploying archive engines that save data into a relational database.

A data viewer, the CS-Studio DataBrowser, allows retrieving and viewing archived data as well as monitoring of live data. Archived data trends can be viewed in OPIs using the Archive XY Graph widget.

Data archiving requires that the set of variables to be stored is configured with SDD tools.

Archived data are also pushed to data servers to be accessible by means of the Unified Data Access (UDA) layer.
6.6 Electronic logbook

An electronic **Logbook** is also available in the operational configuration of CS-Studio and integrated with the other CS-Studio tools.

Formatted text and screenshot can be insert in logs. OPIs, alarm views and data plots can be inserted on demand. Logbook entries are also created from alarms in an automatic manner.

![Figure 3 - Log entry](image-url)
7 CONTROLLERS SUPPORT

7.1 System Monitoring

System monitoring features are included for monitoring the status of the controllers as well as
the status of the control tasks (EPICS IOC processes) running in these control units.

Each IOC process is built with a monitoring module that provides, by means of automatically
generated variables, information about the process (process ID, start time, port used…) and its
resource usage (CPU, memory, registered CA clients …).

In addition, for each PSH and controller, an IOC process is built to provide information about
the computer (time accuracy, boot time, software version) and its resources (CPU load,
memory usage, file descriptors, I/O boards status). A set of automatically generated variables
also provides the user with an interface to this data.

Diagnostic displays using these variables can be developed or generated in an automatic
manner. The system monitoring variables are also intended to be used for generating alarms
when errors are detected on processes or computers.

The monitoring of the cubicle environment (e.g. temperature), as implemented by dedicated
PLCs in standard cubicles, is also interfaced via such variables.

7.2 Support for PLCs

CODAC Slow Controllers are standardized as Siemens S7 PLCs. The recommended
components are described in the ITER catalogue for I&C products - Slow controllers PLC
[RD7]. Siemens S7 PLCs do not run CODAC Core System, as they use their own operating
system, Step 7. As such, the tool used to program these PLCs should be either Siemens Simatic
Manager or TIA Portal. These tools are not included in the CODAC Core System distribution.

The CODAC Core System distribution however includes the tools to build the EPICS software
that is necessary for integrating the PLCs into the CODAC infrastructure. Communication with
the PLCs is implemented by an EPICS IOC process deployed by default on the PSH,
alternatively on a fast controller.

The communication consists of synchronizing EPICS variables on the PSH with the PLC
variables. The PLC variables must be defined using the SDD tools. Each PLC command or
variable is mapped into an EPICS process variable in the PSH and into a program variable in
the PLC.

PLC S7 programs must be built from a predefined program provided with the CCS distribution
called Standard PLC Software Structure (SPSS). The SPSS essentially establishes the
communication channels with a PLC IOC and provides a program structure on which the final
program should be built. The variables exchanged with the EPICS IOC are generated by SDD
tools into dedicated datablocks that are handled by the SPSS-based programs.

Automatically generated data are also inserted in the frames transmitted (header, trailer, length,
version, timestamp, heartbeat) in order to detect communication errors and data
inconsistencies. This data is also generated by SDD translator.

Redundant PLCs (used for example in interlock systems) are supported. This includes the
transparent connection to the active master CPU and the reconnection to the new one in the
case that a switch is triggered because of a failure.
CODAC PLCs must synchronize their system time using NTP and use the PSH as a time source.

### 7.3 Timing and Synchronization

IEEE-1588, also called the Precision Time Protocol (PTP), has been selected for the Time Communication Network (TCN).

PXI boards compliant with this protocol are supported for fast controllers as well as, from CCS version 5.0, PTP compliant Ethernet interfaces of the computers.

The timing and synchronization board for fast controllers is **NI PXI-6683H**. Support for the older version, **NI PXI-6682**, is now stopped.

The software support includes Linux drivers, EPICS drivers, SDD integration, test programs and documentation.

The following features are supported:

- Accurate system time using PTP. The accuracy depends on the local infrastructure. With a proper master clock and distribution, it will be better than 1 µs.
- Generation of events and clock signals using the precise time distributed by the TCN.
- Time-stamping incoming signals

On the ITER TCN network, the accuracy of the board time will be 50 ns RMS.

The TCN library provides C/C++ developers with functions for waiting for an ITER time or registering actions synchronized with ITER time.

### 7.4 Support for I/O boards

The hardware that is recommended by IO for fast controllers is published in the **ITER Catalog of I&C products - Fast Controllers** [RD8]. This catalog is a satellite document of PCDH [RD1]. The scope of the software support is limited to the I/O boards that are defined in this catalog and that are adopted for plant system I&C. The software support includes Linux drivers, EPICS drivers, SDD integration, test programs and documentation.

All National Instruments modules referenced in this document are now supported.

These are:

- A multi-function data acquisition board, **NI PXI-6259** with the following channels:
  - 16/32 Analog Input channels (16 bits), 1 MSamples/s total for multi-channel, 1.25 MSamples/s for a single channel
  - 4 Analog Output channels (16 bits), 1.25MS/s for 4 channels, 2.86 MS/s for 1 channel.
  - 48 bi-directional Digital channels
  - 2 counters (32 bits)

- A digital I/O board, **NI PXI-6528**, with the following channels:
  - 24 optically isolated input channels
  - 24 solid-state relay output channels.

- The **NI FlexRIO** PXIe-796xR bundles, composed of an FPGA board with an adapter module for analog I/O, digital I/O or camera interface.
- The **NI PXIe-6368** board (X-series), which is a high performance (2 MS/s simultaneous) multi-function data acquisition board. The **NI PXIe-6363** board, a lower-cost version with reduced performances (no simultaneous sampling) is also supported from CCS 6.0.

- The **NI CompactRIO** modules described in the Fast Controllers catalog.

### 7.5 SDN Support

The Synchronous Databus Network (SDN) is the high performance real time network to be used for real time data sharing across ITER plant systems and with the Plasma Control System (PCS).

The SDN software provides communication services following an anonymous publish-subscribe design pattern; participants exchange data over logical communication channels, i.e. topics, without the necessity of being aware of other participants.

The data exchanged via SDN is defined using SDD tools as SDN topics and the programs deployed on fast controllers can be configured for publishing data on SDN topics or for subscribing to these.

The SDN Application Programming Interface (API) is included in the CCS distribution. This is a library for C++ programs that implements all the required services for SDN communications. An SDN monitoring services can also be started for gathering information on SDN data exchanges.

### 7.6 DAN Support

The Data Archiving Network (DAN) is the dedicated network for streaming high throughput data, such as scientific data derived from diagnostic systems. Data transmitted by the distributed producers are received by a DAN archiver and saved into HDF5 files. A data access library and a set of plotters allow retrieving and visualization such data. The data can also be retrieved by means of the Unified Data Access (UDA) layer.

The DAN data is defined using SDD tools and processes deployed on fast controllers can be configured for publishing on DAN.

The distribution includes the DAN Application Programming Interface (API) for allowing processes that run on fast controllers to publish data on DAN.

A DAN streamer process is provided to be deployed on each fast controller for collecting data from the different processes and pushing it over DAN.

### 7.7 Common Operating State Support

COS variables are a mandatory part of the plant system I&C interface with CODAC. It provides the supervision system with a standard interface for each plant system I&C. The variables allow acquiring the current state and requesting a transition.

The COS variables are automatically added to any plant system I&C and the implementation is configured by means of a mapping table between the generic COS variables and the specific ones that the I&C developer should implement. These specific variables can be implemented either on a fast controller or on a PLC.
7.8 Support for Programs

In addition to EPICS IOCs, real-time control can be implemented by means of C/C++ programs.

These are configured using SDD tools and developed using ad-hoc templates. For each I/O board, a C API is available for direct usage from programs.

C/C++ APIs are provided for

- precise time synchronization and stamping using TCN,
- synchronous data exchange over SDN
- scientific and diagnostic data production over DAN
- error and trace logging

The interface with CODAC is implemented by means of variables declared with SDD that are generated as EPICS PV with interface code for the programs.
# 8 DOCUMENTATION

The following list of documents is included in the CCS distribution. These are also available from the ITER documentation management system (IDM). Versions are given in the release notes.

## Overview

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<td>CODAC Core System Overview</td>
<td>(This document)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITER_D_43PSH9</td>
<td>CODAC Core System User Manual</td>
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## Installation & Support

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## Development & Testing

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