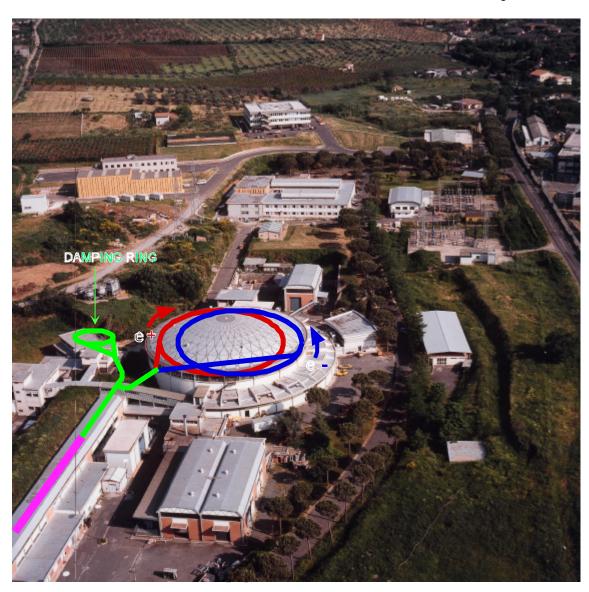
A New Low Level Processor for the DAFNE Control System

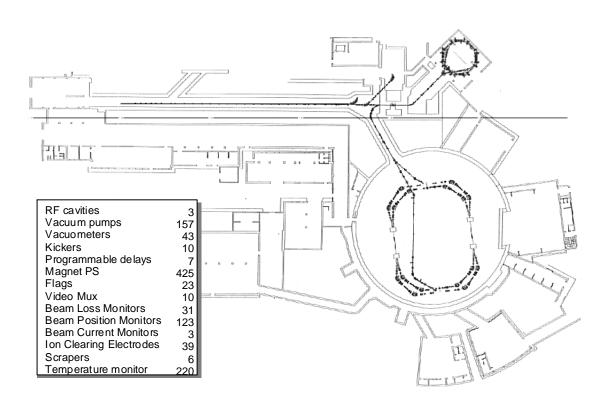
G. Di Pirro, G. Mazzitelli, I. Sfiligoi, A. Stecchi INFN-LNF Italy



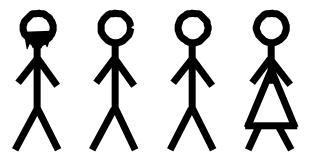
The DAFNE e+/e-? -factory



DAFNE layout

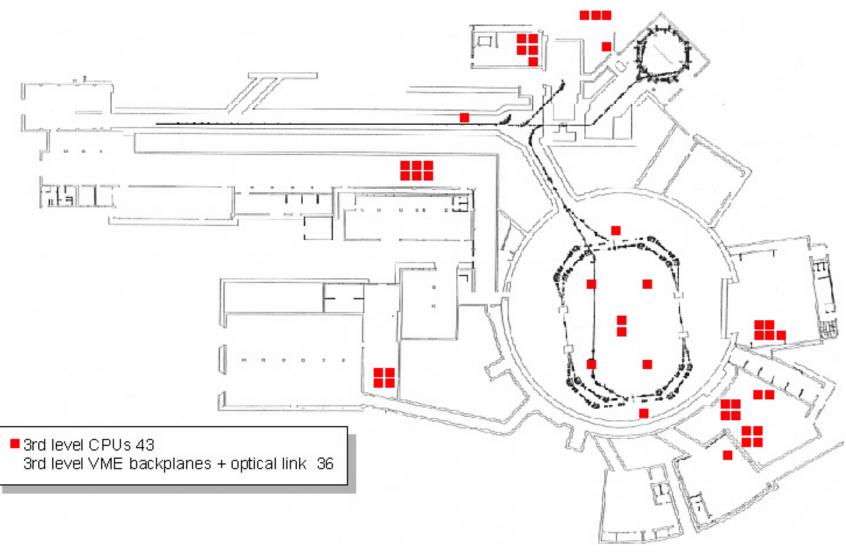


Design statements



- Commercial technologies as much as possible
- Easy development and maintenance
- Personal computers with native OS everywhere
- LabVIEW® as development environment for all the software
- Industrial VME bus for front-end interfaces

3rd level CPUs location



Main operation in a control system

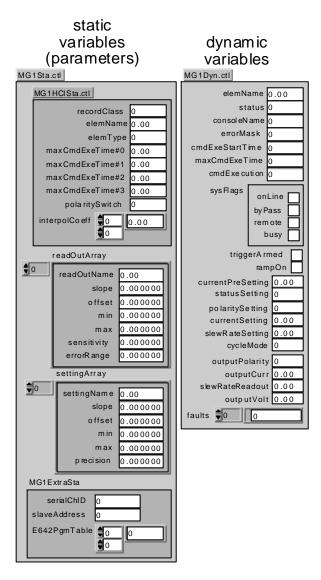
- Data taking
- Display
- Analysis
- Command execution

How to manage the data taking

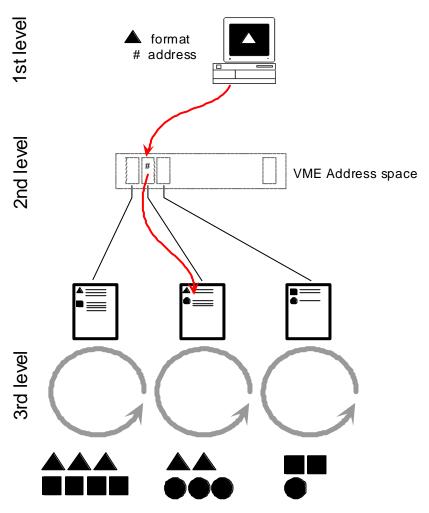
A simple way is the direct memory access

Object abstraction



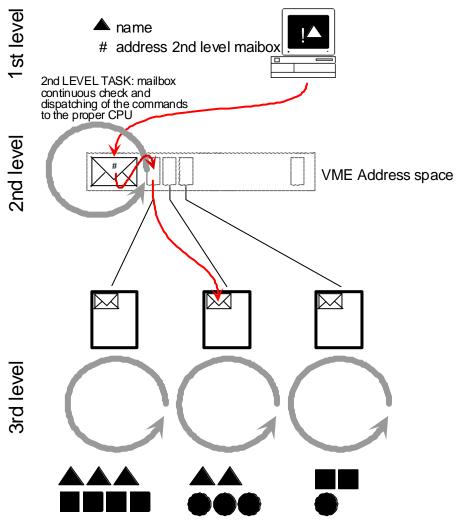


Readout



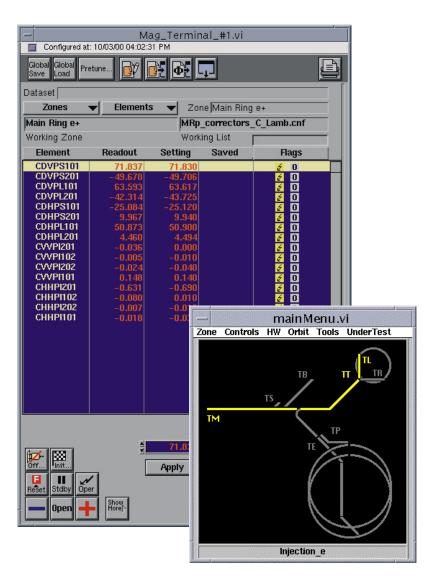
CONTROL TASK: elements continuous check and refresh of their representative records into the VME memory

Commands dispatching



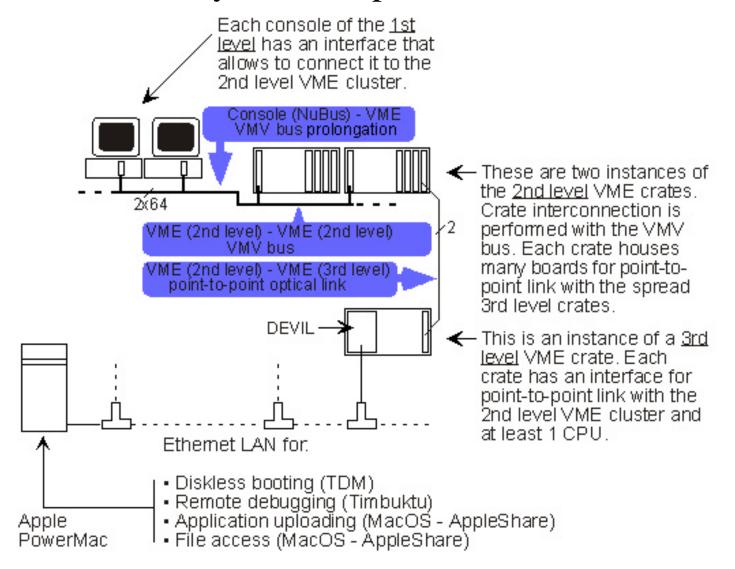
command reception and execution on the element $pcpac\ 2002$

Object operation



pcpac 2002

System I implementation



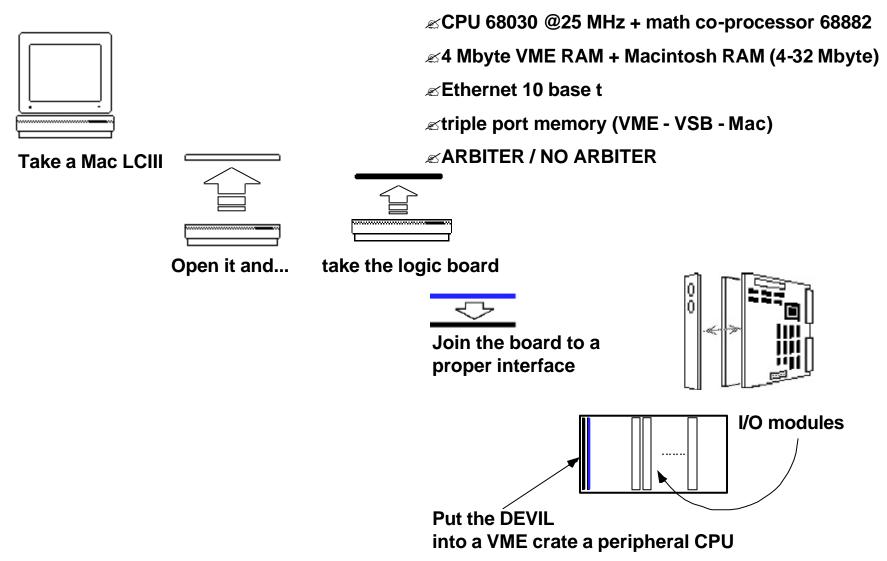
How to match the design statements with the available SW & HW at that time

- LabVIEW® was available only for Macintosh
- No VME controller based on Macintosh present on the market

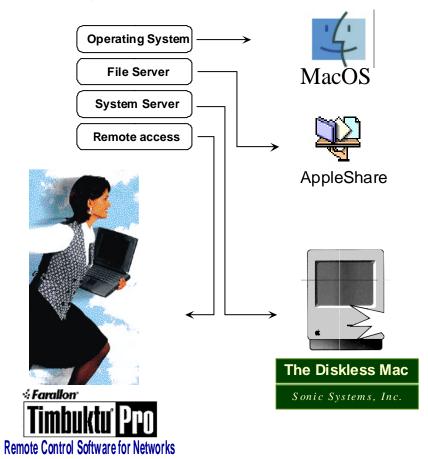
We decided to run into the development of a customized processor based on the Macintosh LCIII mother board as VME controller.

• The result was the DEVIL (DEvice for Virtual Instrument at Low level) a full operative Macintosh 68030 computer joint to an interface performing all the VME System Controller functions

DEVIL DEvice for Virtual Instrument at Low level

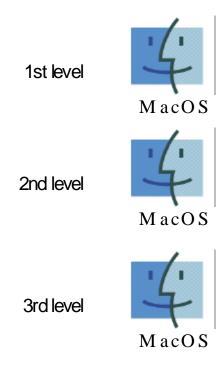


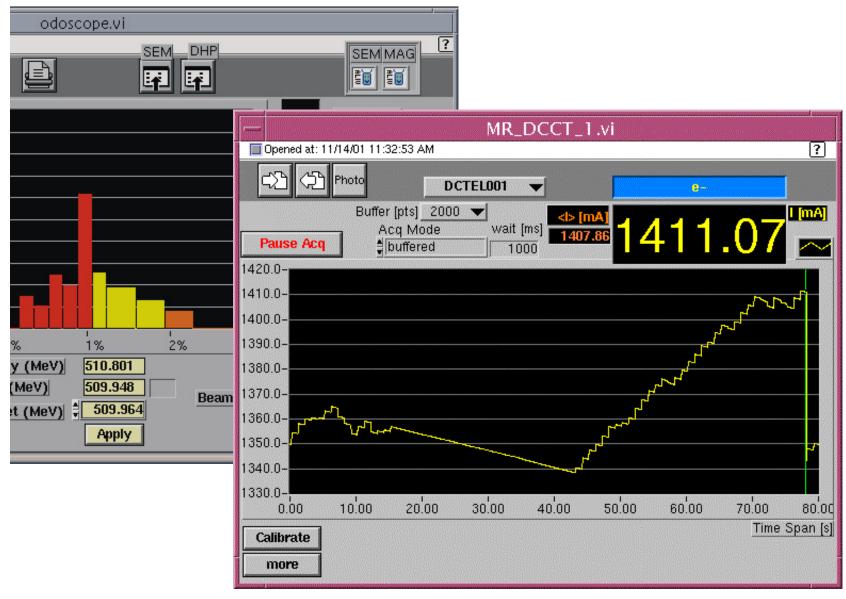
How to manage a wide PC ensemble with OTS products (our choice at that time)



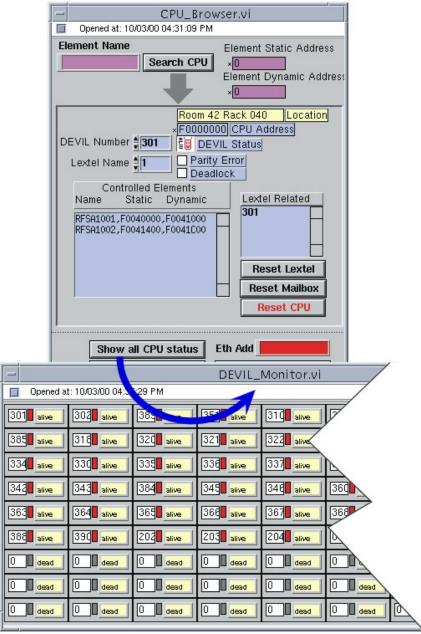
The system (VERSION I) main peculiarities were:

- true memory mapping of the central virtual memory into the consoles internal address space
- uniform hardware and OS (Macintosh at any level)
- full accomplishment of the design statements

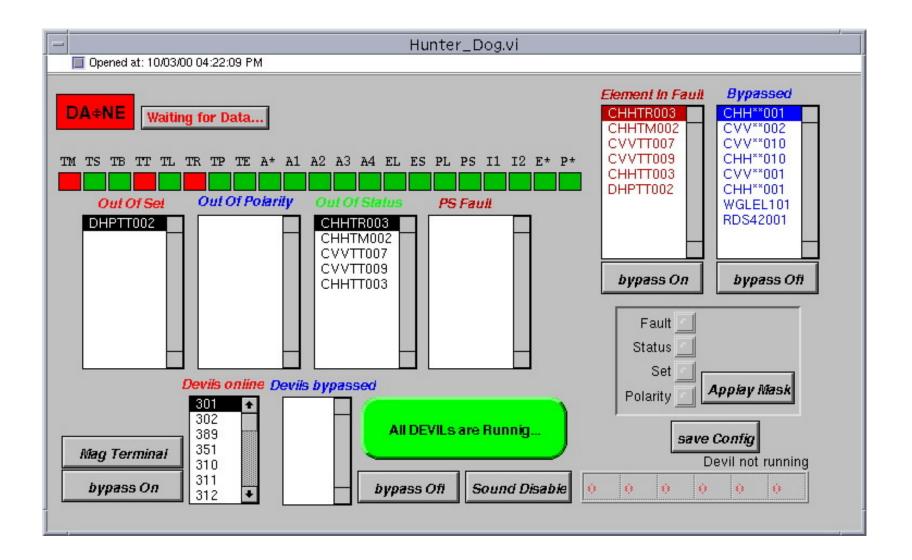




pcpac 2002

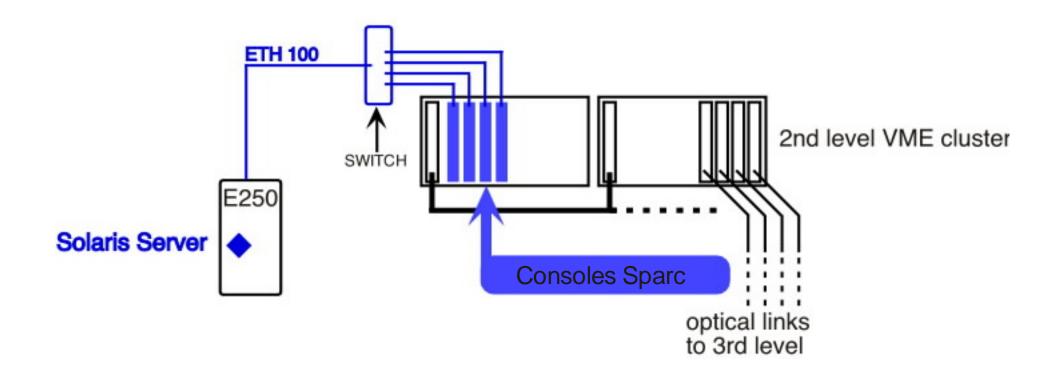


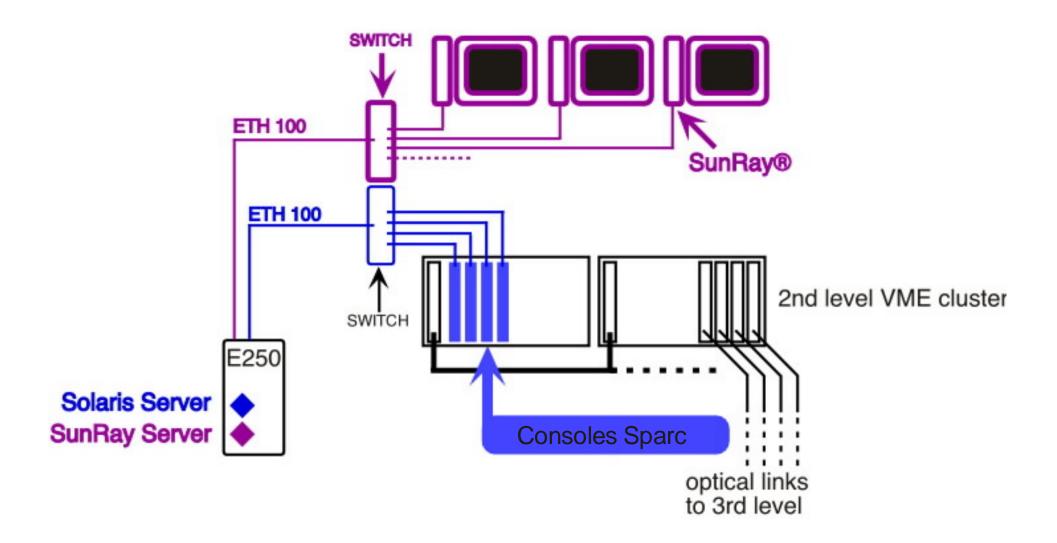
pcpac 2002

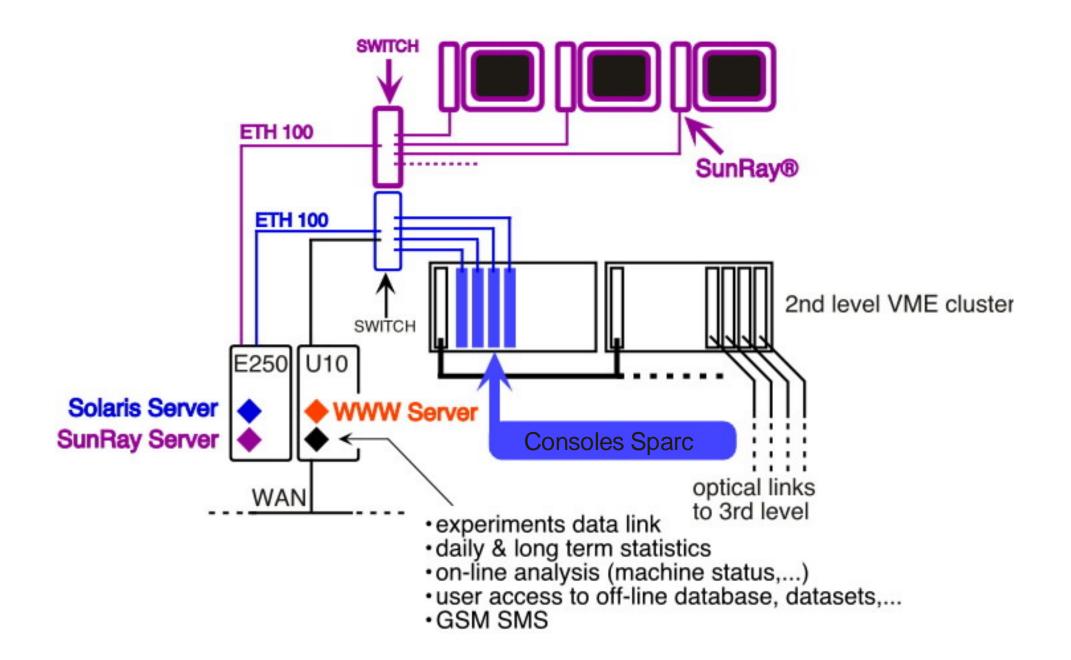


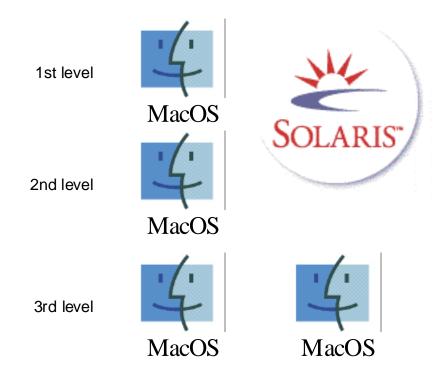


pcpac 2002









Why to upgrade something which is working?

The upgrade of 3rd level layer of CPUs become essential for more than one reason.

- we are running out of spare CPUs;
- the new LabVIEW version does not run on 68K processors;
- dealing with MacOS 7, the remote development and debugging is hard to do.

Constrains!





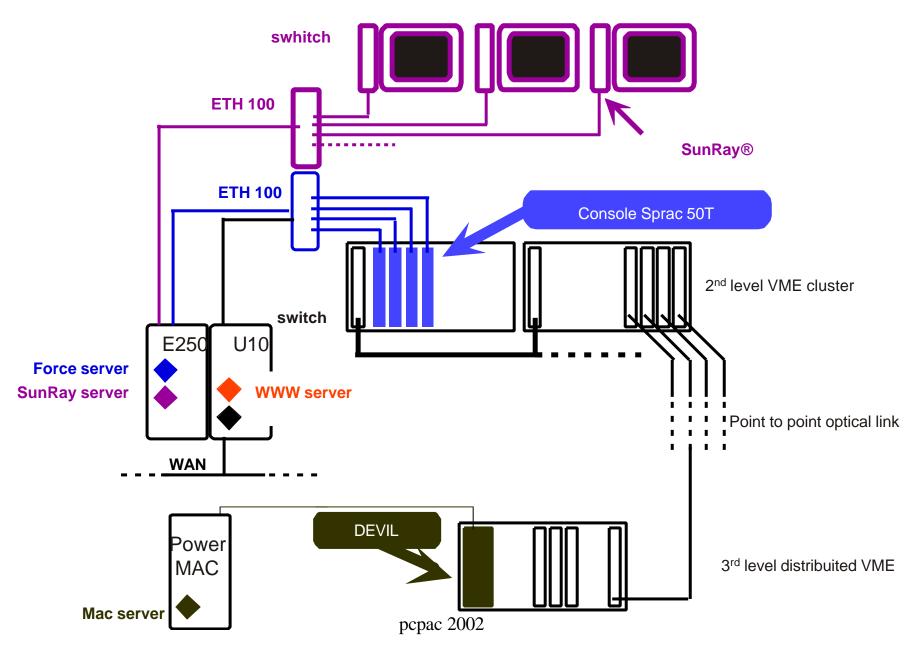
• VME as front end bus

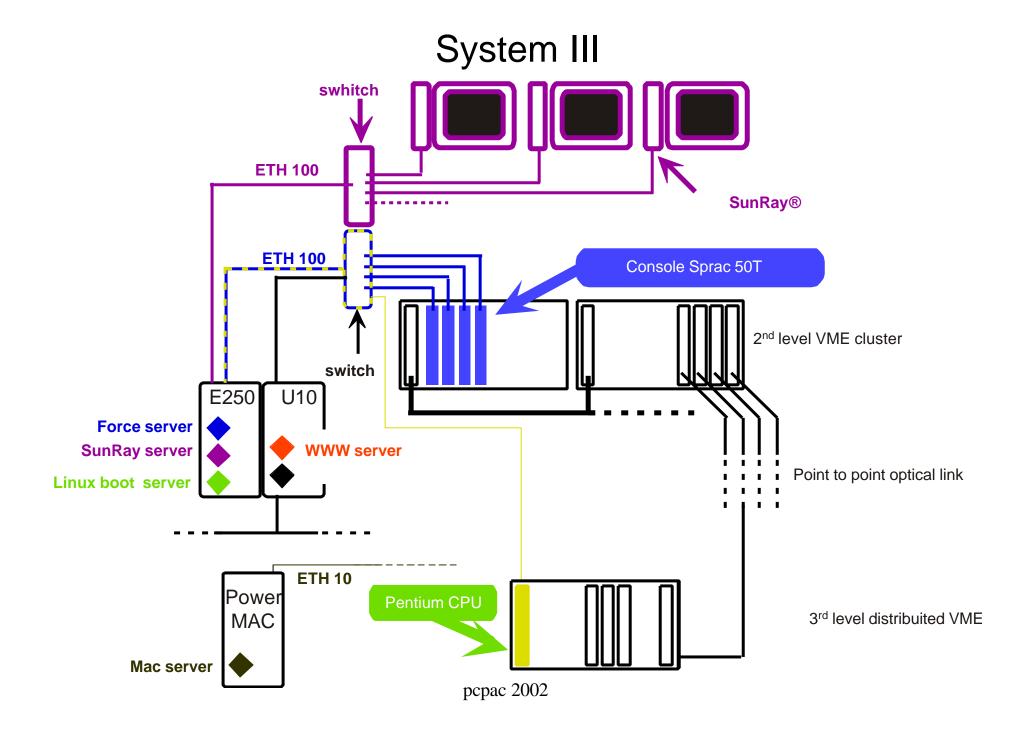
The new CPU

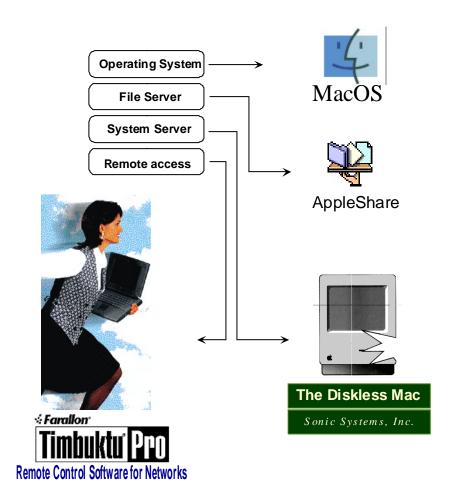
On the base of our precedent experience we looked for a VME controller which could allow us to reuse all the existing LabVIEW software even onto a different platform.

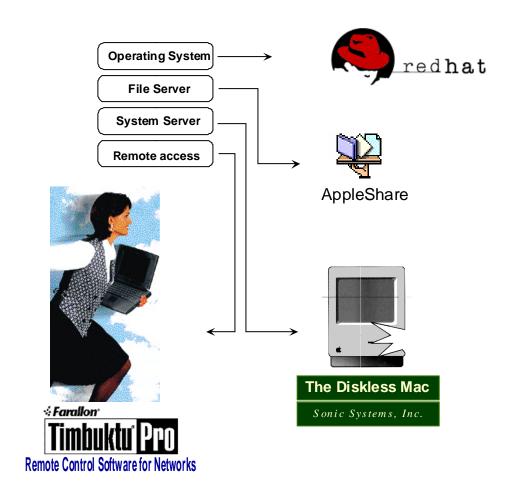
This led to choose a Pentium diskless board with Linux OS, which match all the new requirements and still has a reasonable cost.

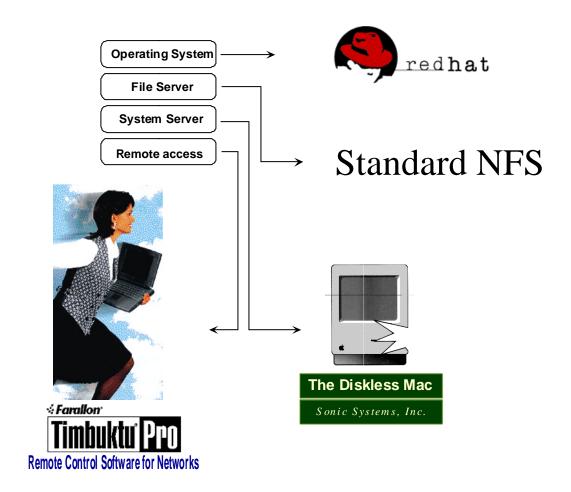
Nowadays we need to write the basic VME access routines and we plan to put the new 3rd level CPU on the control system at the beginning of 2003.

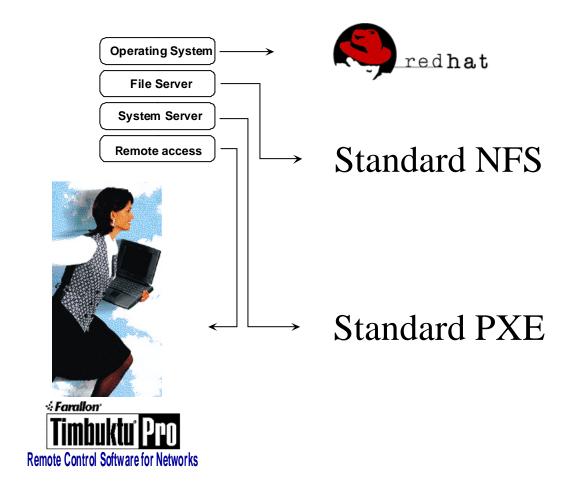


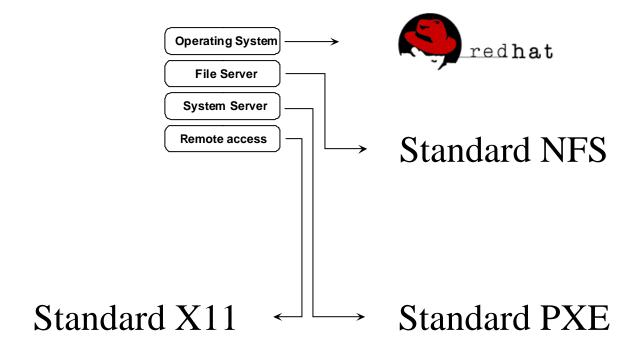


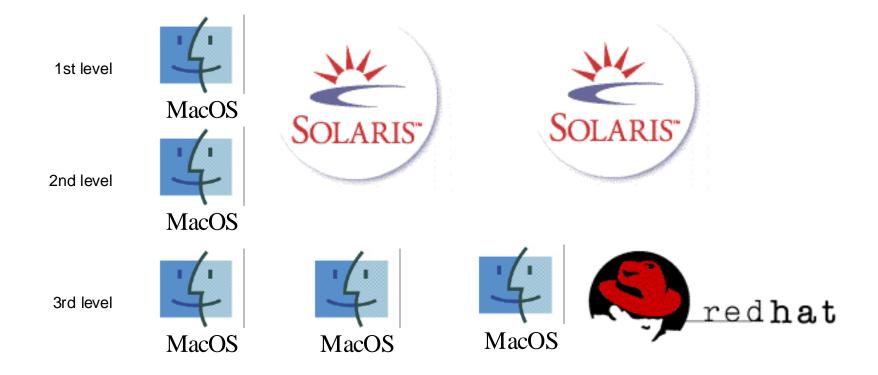








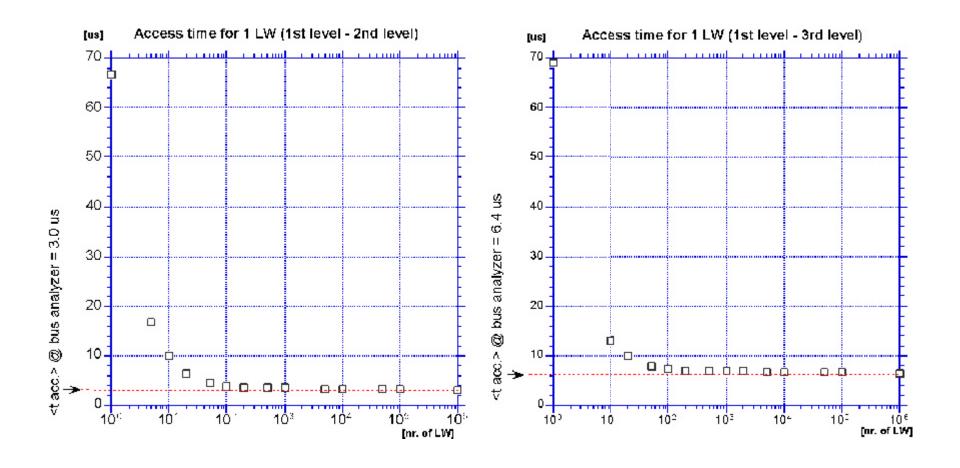




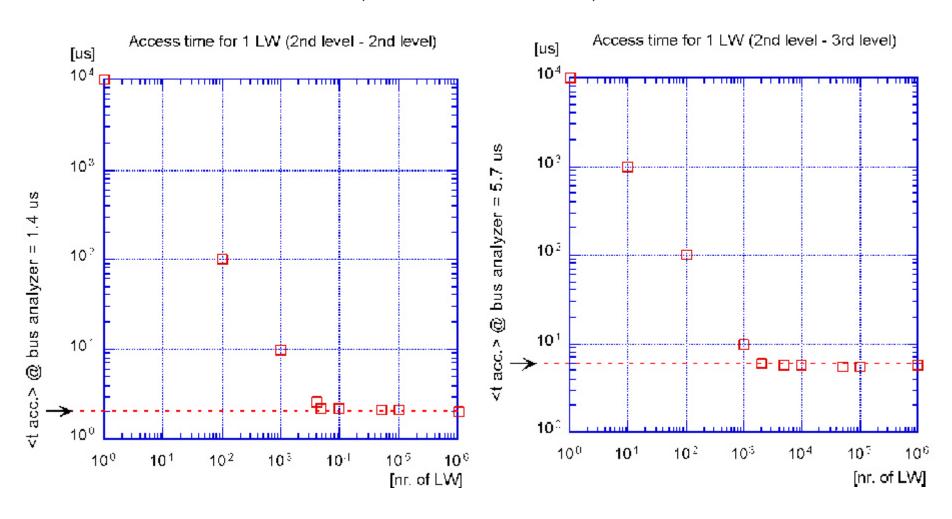
Conclusion

The choise of comercial software and direct memory access allow us to evolve the System through 3 different operating Systems and 5 major LabVIEW releases, standing smoothly these shocks. This has been possible thanks to the use of software written for personal computers with the characteristic of portability.

Memory access time



Memory access time (with CPU 8VT)



Memory access Linux CPU

