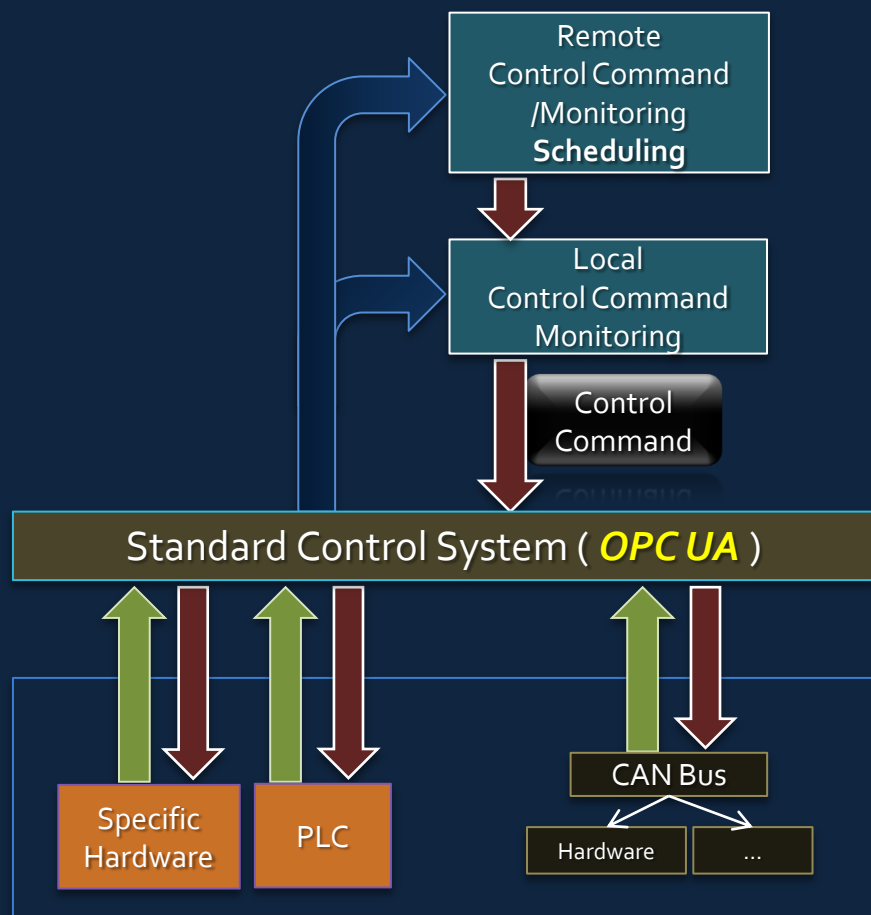


# L.A.P.P STATUS REPORT (T. Le Flour, J.L Panazol)

# Overview

- ◆ From **OPC** (OLE for Process Control) to **OPC-UA** (OPen Connectivity-Unified Architecture)
- ◆ **WORK AT LAPP WITH OPC UA AND ACS**
- ◆ **SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENTS**

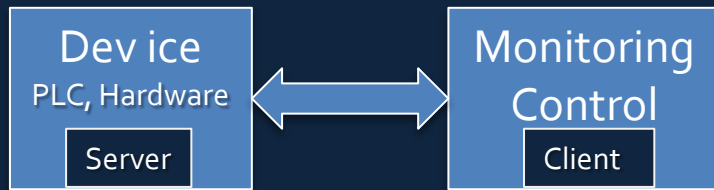
# Slow Control/ Monitoring Schematic View



Anecy July 2010

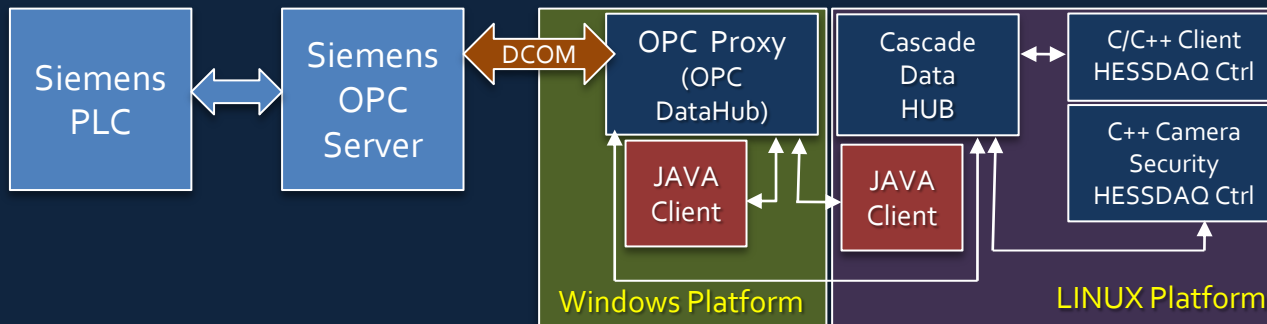
- ◆ **Slow Control/ Monitoring**
  - ◆ On site and remotely:
  - ◆ Checking specific devices
  - ◆ Knowing the current status of :
    - ◆ An array
    - ◆ A telescope
- ◆ **Access information in a standard way independently of the context**
  - ◆ standalone mode
  - ◆ DAQ components

# Different possible configurations



1. Home made protocol
  1. Difficult to develop
  2. Difficult to maintain
  3. Difficult to upgrade

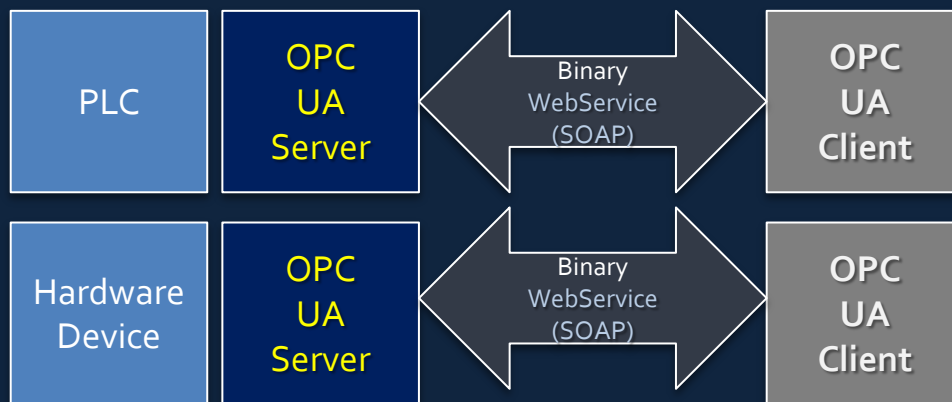
1



1. Window platform is needed
2. All LINUX Platform should install the OPC communication software
3. The way of connecting OPC software is de-facto imposed
4. Difficult to connect other component implementing a different standard

2

## HESS 2 Camera Security & Camera Loading/Unloading Systems



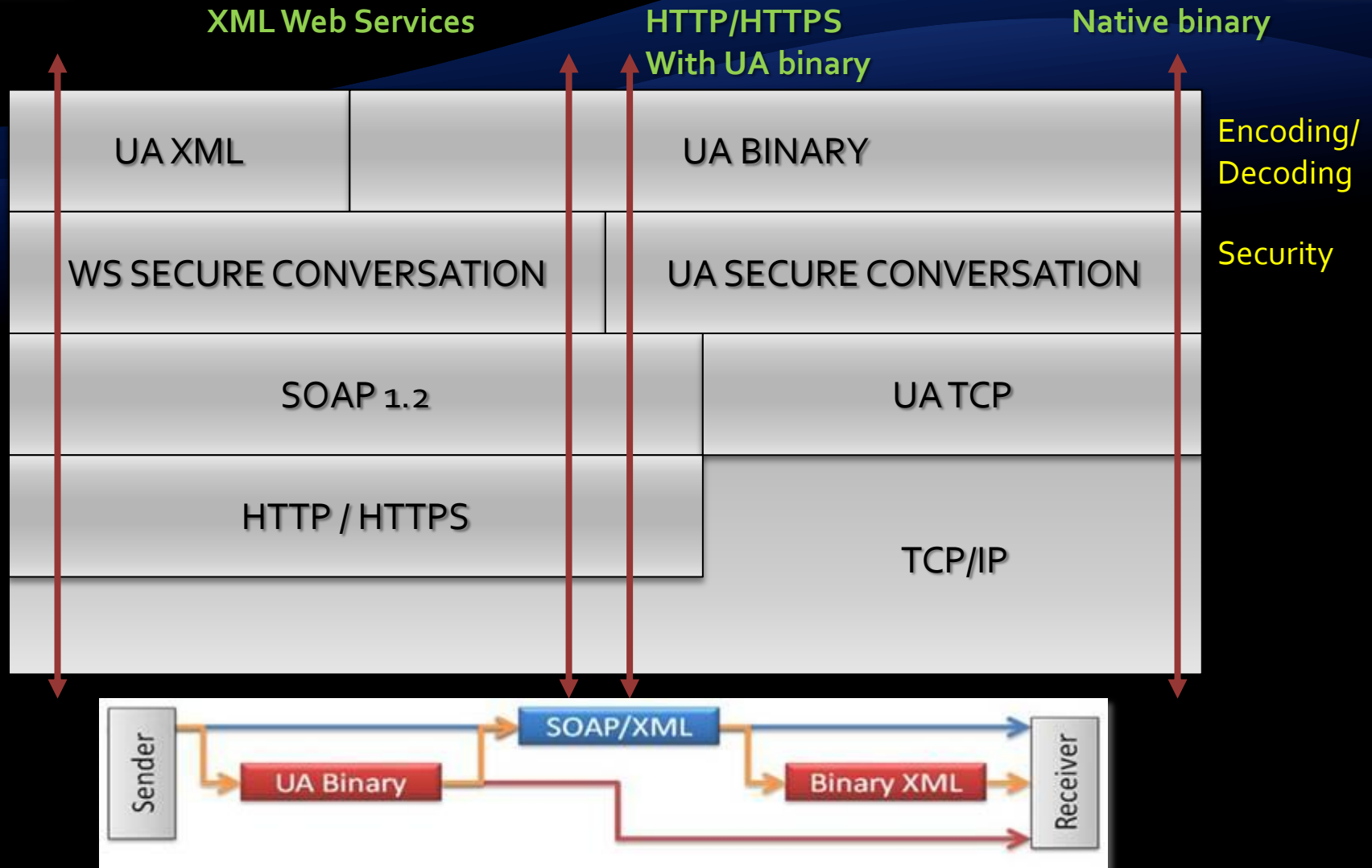
1. Communication standard (WEB Services on binary transfer)
2. Platform independence & Interoperability
3. All languages possible for Client and Server side
4. Scalability
5. Evolution

3

- ◆ Fully specified by the OPC Foundation
- ◆ To have a standard way of accessing the devices information (independently of the device type : PLCs, Hardware devices)
- ◆ To be platform independent :
  - ◆ communication connections between **OPC UA Clients and Server** : Cross-Platforms interoperability
- ◆ To implement OPC/UA servers on embedded systems
- ◆ OPC Com could be also used with a UA architecture :
  - ◆ Via wrappers and proxies
- ◆ **RELIABILITY** : clients and servers can be monitored.
- ◆ Might help to implement Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) in CTA monitoring and slow control
  - ◆ reliability, performance, robustness, and security

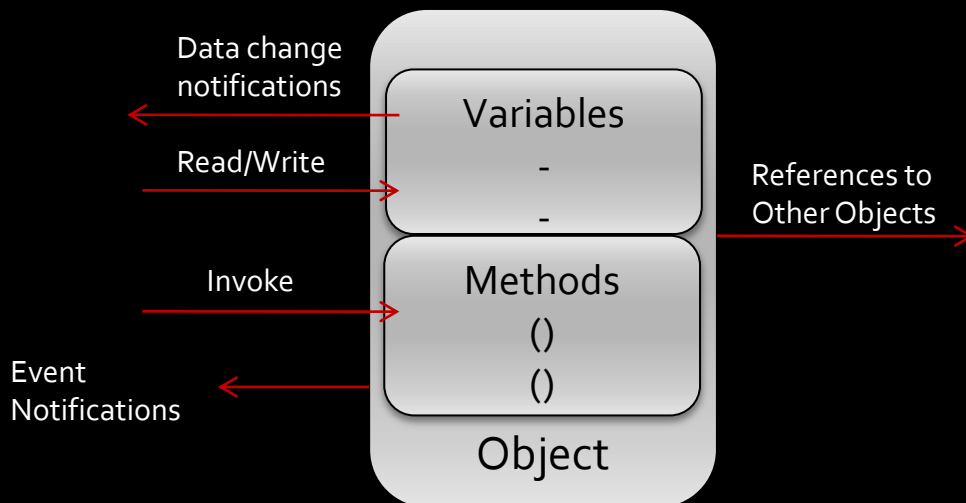
- ◆ COM/DCOM no longer maintained by Microsoft (WEB Services)
- ◆ From a DCOM to SOA(Services Oriented Architecture)
  - ◆ More efficient
  - ◆ Migration is easier from different platforms
- ◆ Migration from a representation data model to action model on objects
  - ◆ Based on 4 basic services :
    - ◆ Emitting a request, Reading a value, Writing a value, Subscribe to a variable(to follow its evolution)

- ◆ Request/response *Services*
- ◆ Publisher *Services*
- ◆ *Server to Server* interactions
- ◆ Discovery Service Set
- ◆ *SecureChannel* Service Set
- ◆ *Session* Service Set
- ◆ *NodeManagement* Service Set
- ◆ *View* Service Set
- ◆ *Query* Service Set
- ◆ *Attribute* Service Set
- ◆ *Method* Service Set
- ◆ *MonitoredItem* Service Set
- ◆ *Subscription* Service Set

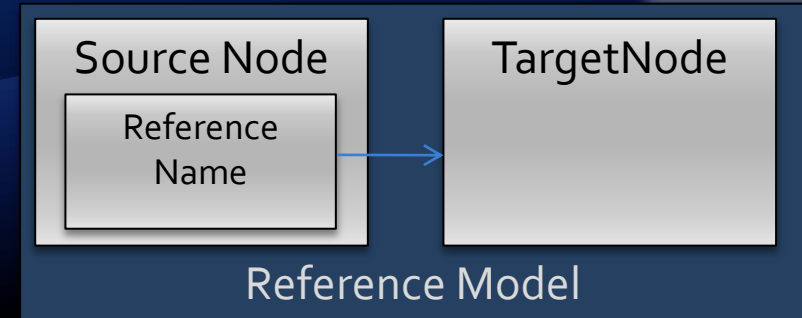
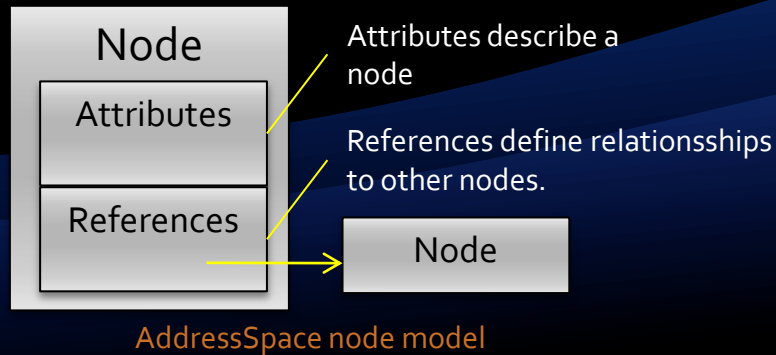




- ◆ All vendors of OPC UA servers should implement the “**unified**” information model
- ◆ Object Model :
  - ◆ OPC-UA is designed for exchanging information in an object-oriented manner
  - ◆ **OPC/UA Address Space** provide a standard way for servers to represent objects to client.

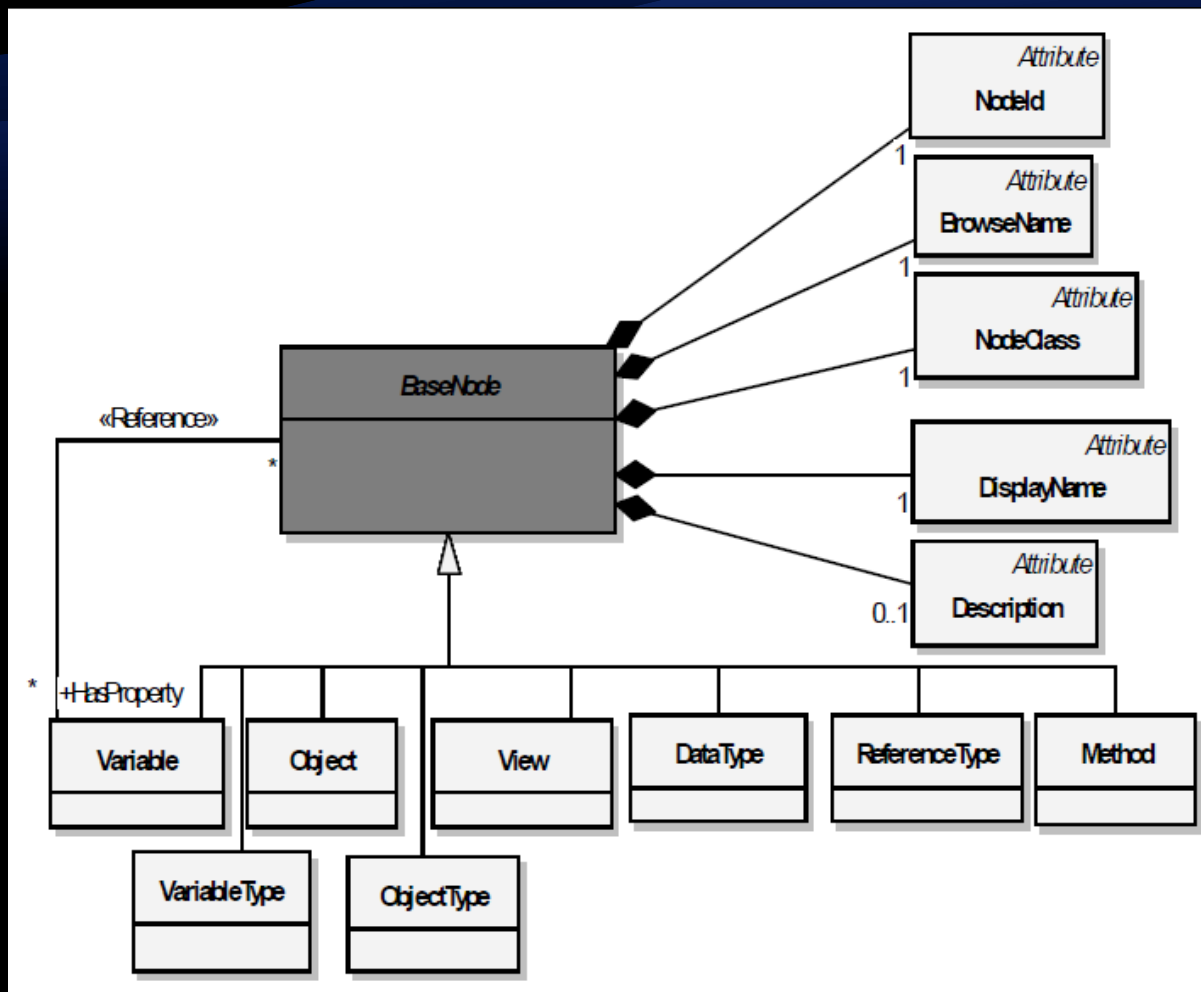


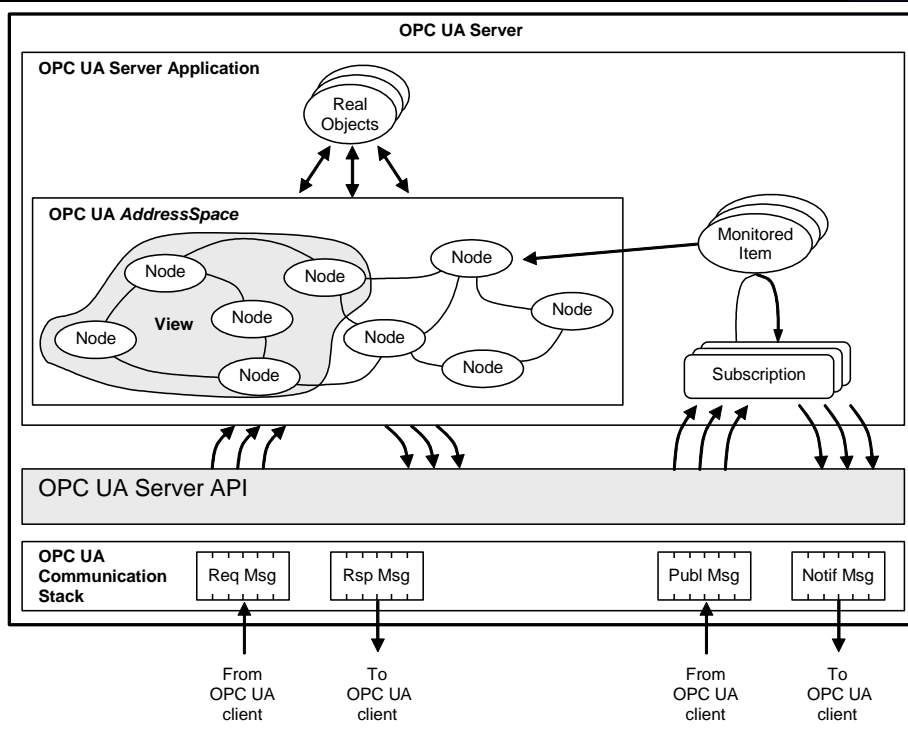
- The elements of this model are represented in the Address Space as **Nodes**.
- Each Node is assigned to a NodeClass and each NodeClass represents a different element of the Object Model



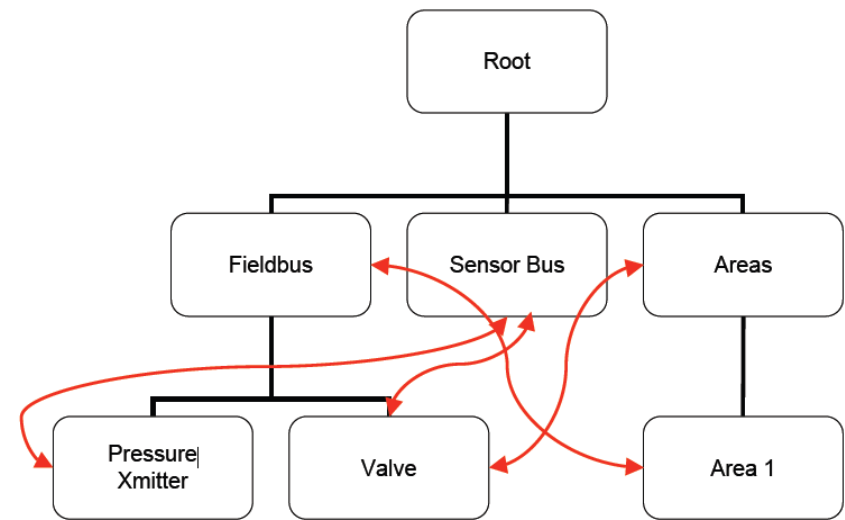
- ◆ Attributes describes Nodes. Clients can access values using *Read, Write, Query* and *Subscription/MonitoredItem Services*
- ◆ References are :
  - ◆ used to relate Nodes to each other
  - ◆ Instance of *ReferenceType* Nodes(*visible in the Address Space*)
  - ◆ *TargetNode* may be in the same address space or in the address space of another OPC UA Server

# OPC UA Information MetaModel

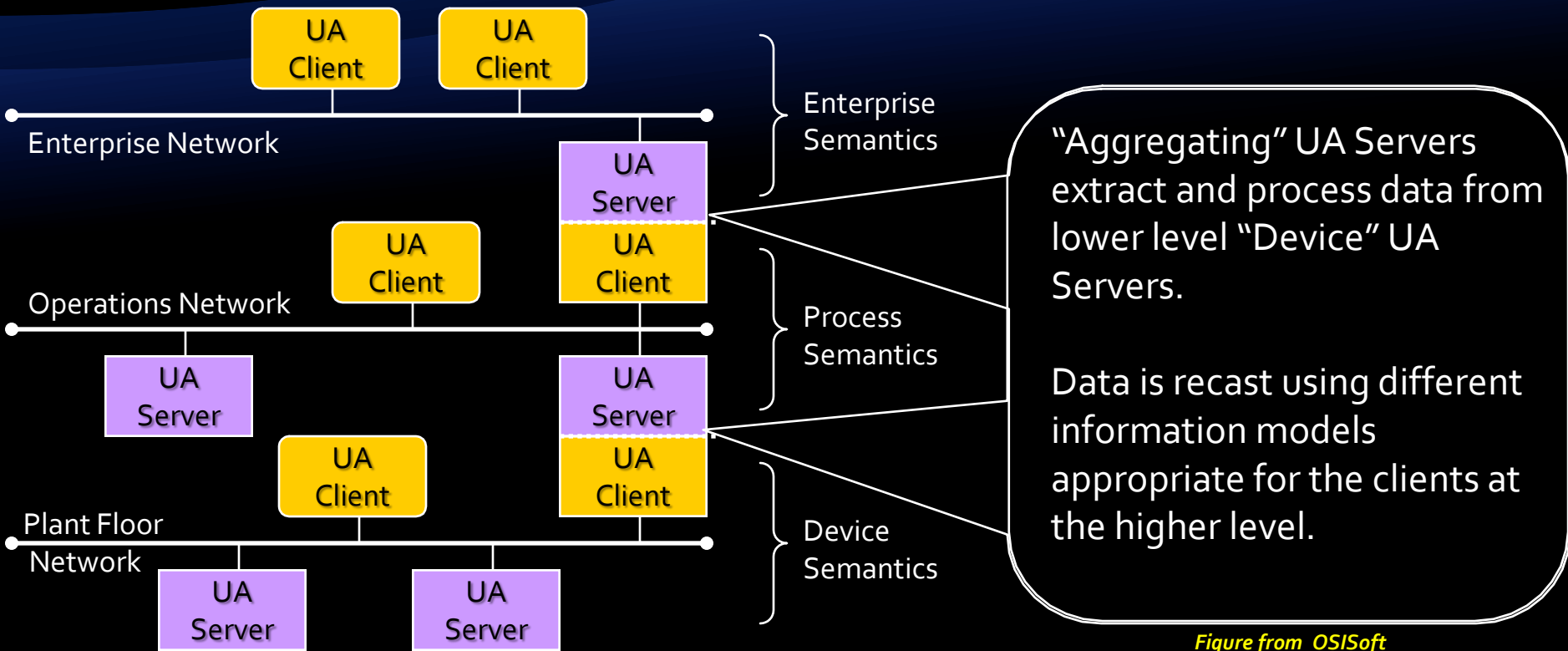




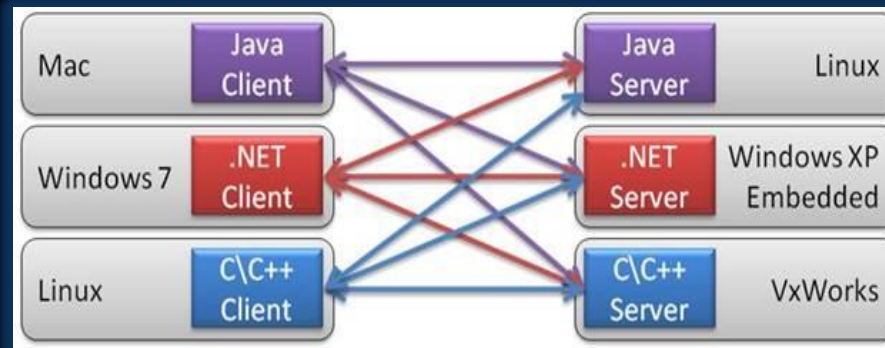
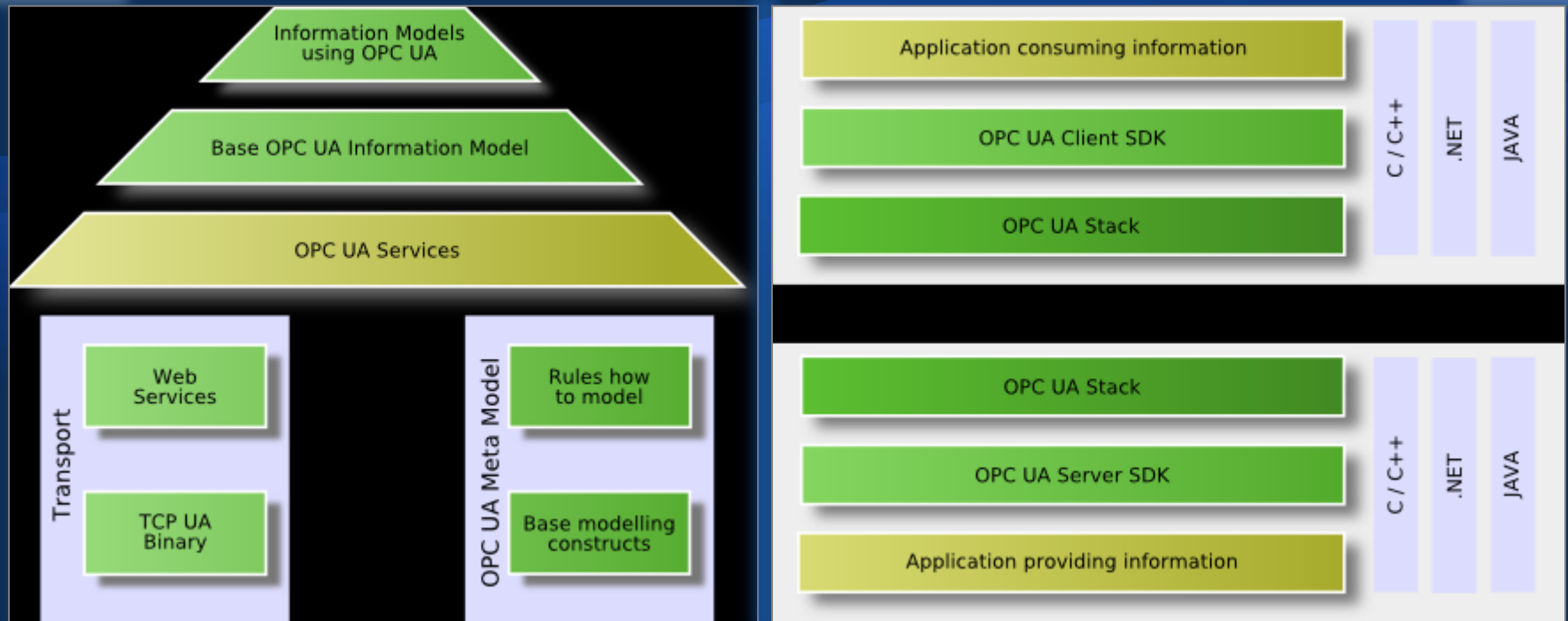
- Real objects are physical or software objects
- Accessible by the OPC UA Server application
- A *View* is a subset of the *AddressSpace*.
  - *Views* are used to restrict the *Nodes* that the *Server* makes visible to the *Client*

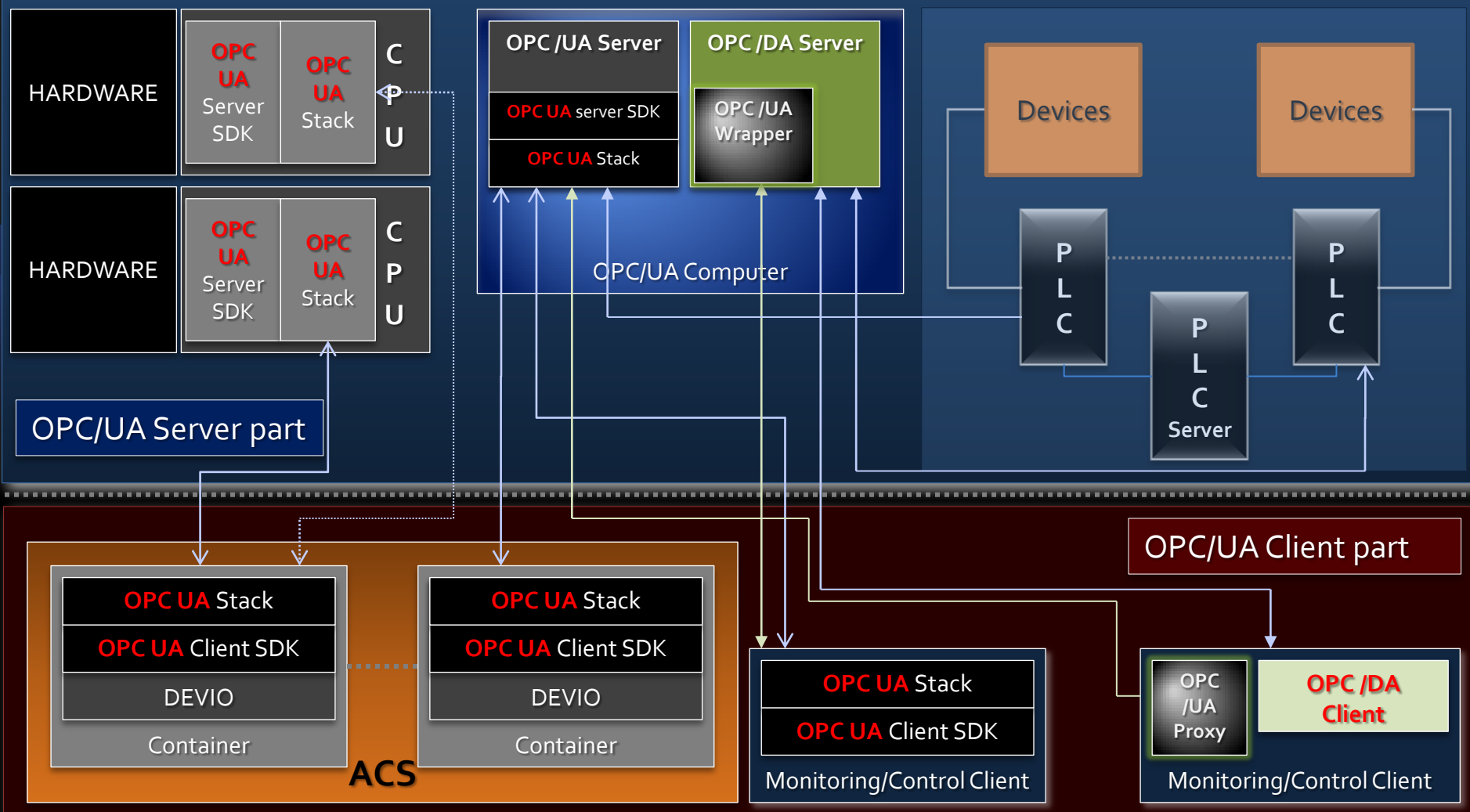


- Network Model
- Unlimited Named/Typed Relationships
- “Views” are used to present hierarchies
- *References* between *Nodes* permits *Servers* to organize the *AddressSpace* into hierarchies, a full mesh network of *Nodes*, or any possible mix.



*Figure from OSIsoft*





- ✓ OPC UA server embedded in the PLC CPUs
- ✓ Accessing the hardware →
- ✓ Providing API and Libraries for client and server parts



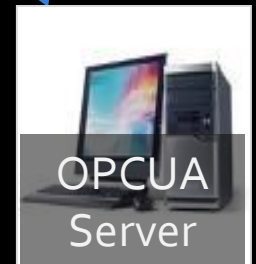
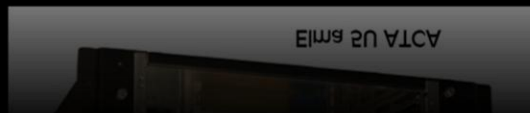
Rexroth  
Bosch Group

SIEMENS

Schneider  
Electric

Advanced TCA®

PCI  
EXPRESS



ALMA Common  
Software

DevIO  
OPCUA  
Client



# Summary

- ◆ Most of devices can be drive with OPC/UA Standard
- ◆ All software languages can be used :
  - ◆ .NET for Windows platform
  - ◆ C/C++ for embedded systems
  - ◆ JAVA for portable devices
- ◆ OPC/DA and OPC/UA can co-exists (Wrappers and Proxies)
- ◆ Homogeneous Environment
  - ◆ For portability :
    - ◆ CPU, Systems (Embedded or not)

# Development@ LAPP

- ◆ Unified Automation GmbH (German company)
  - ◆ Kit Evaluation Version : C++ and ANSI C Server Software Development
    - ◆ precompiled libraries
  - ◆ OPC UA SDK for UA Client Development
- ◆ Environment
  - ◆ OPC-UA SDK Installed on Fedora 14.
    - ◆ openssl-0.9.8c - xml2.7.7 – gcc 4.5 required
  - ◆ ACS already installed on Red hat 5.3 distribution at LAPP and ported (easily) on Fedora 14
  - ◆ All software installed on a VMWare Fedora 14 image

# Development@ LAPP

- ◆ OPCUA (client-Server C++)
  - ◆ Use a simple example of client/server program.
    - ◆ Compilation and link with OPC-UA framework
- ◆ ACS prototype :
  - ◆ CDB (simple configuration DB)
  - ◆ A OPCUA\_devio for the connection with the OPCUA Server
  - ◆ A “container library” with some functions
    - ◆ Init() -> connect to OPCUA server
    - ◆ Read() -> describe all the structure of OPCUA server
    - ◆ Close() -> Disconnect to OPCUA server
- ◆ All components have been successfully compiled and run via the “ACS” Command Center.

# Next@ LAPP

- ◆ Setting up a hardware platform including :
  - ◆ PLC, PLC Server, Security PLC
  - ◆ Some hardware (Motors,...)
- ◆ Understanding deeper the OPC UA Data model and Address Space.
- ◆ Monitoring (*HESs2 Security Crate*) via OPC/UA interfaces
  - ◆ UA Clients
  - ◆ UA Server (Siemens, ...)

Event

X

Alerts network



DAQ

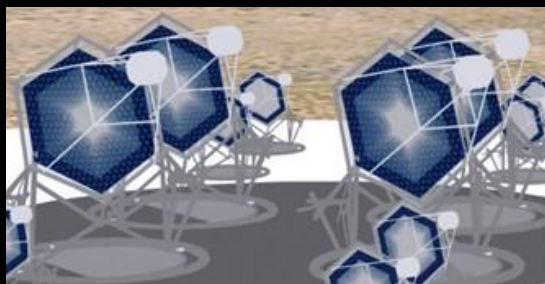
Communications with PLC

ie: T. Le Flour Annecy 2010



PLC

Critical Cycle in 20 s

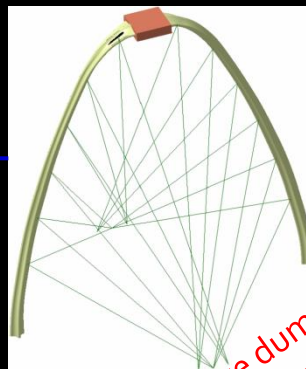


Telescope Automation

Pointing of the target  
and data acquisition

Stabilization of the  
camera

ie: G. Deleglise Oxford 2010



Displacement  
of the telescopes

Active dumping  
System

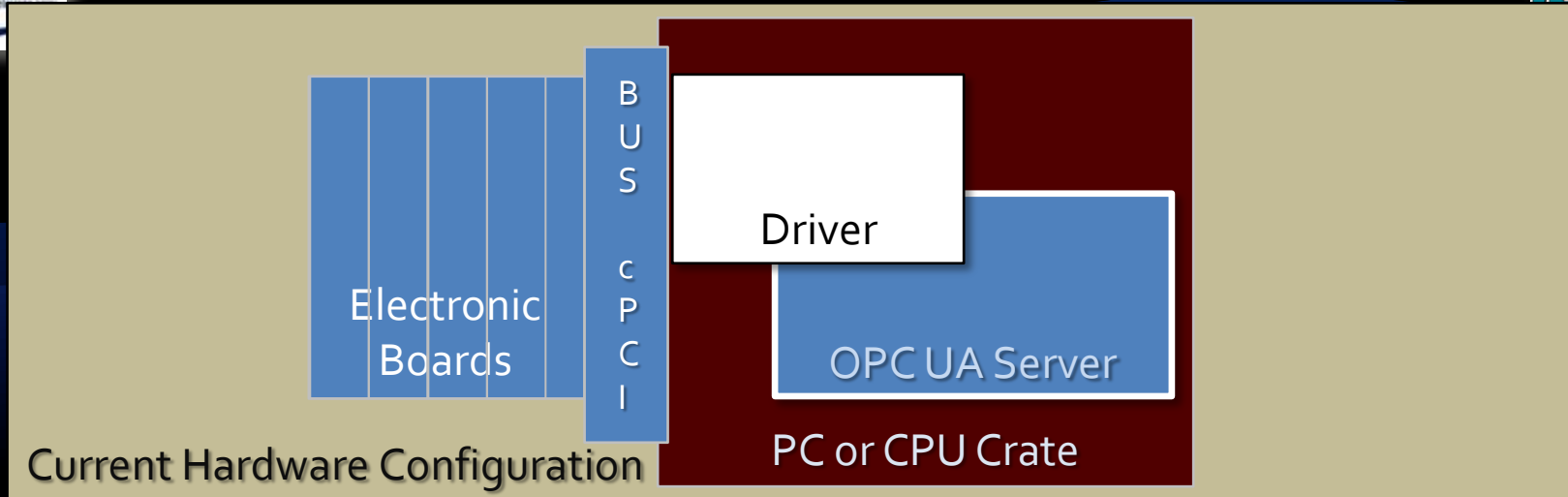


# LAPP STATUS REPORT OPC UA / ACS

*T. LE FLOUR/J.L PANAZOL*

# reminders

- ◆ Objectives foreseen from 14/02/11 (last ACTL meeting)
  - ◆ OPC/UA study
    - ◆ Deeper understanding of this environment
  - ◆ Development and integration of an OPCUA environment in the HESS2 Camera Security Crate
    - ◆ Server parts
  - ◆ Development of OPCUA Clients (C++ and Java)



## SERVER PART:

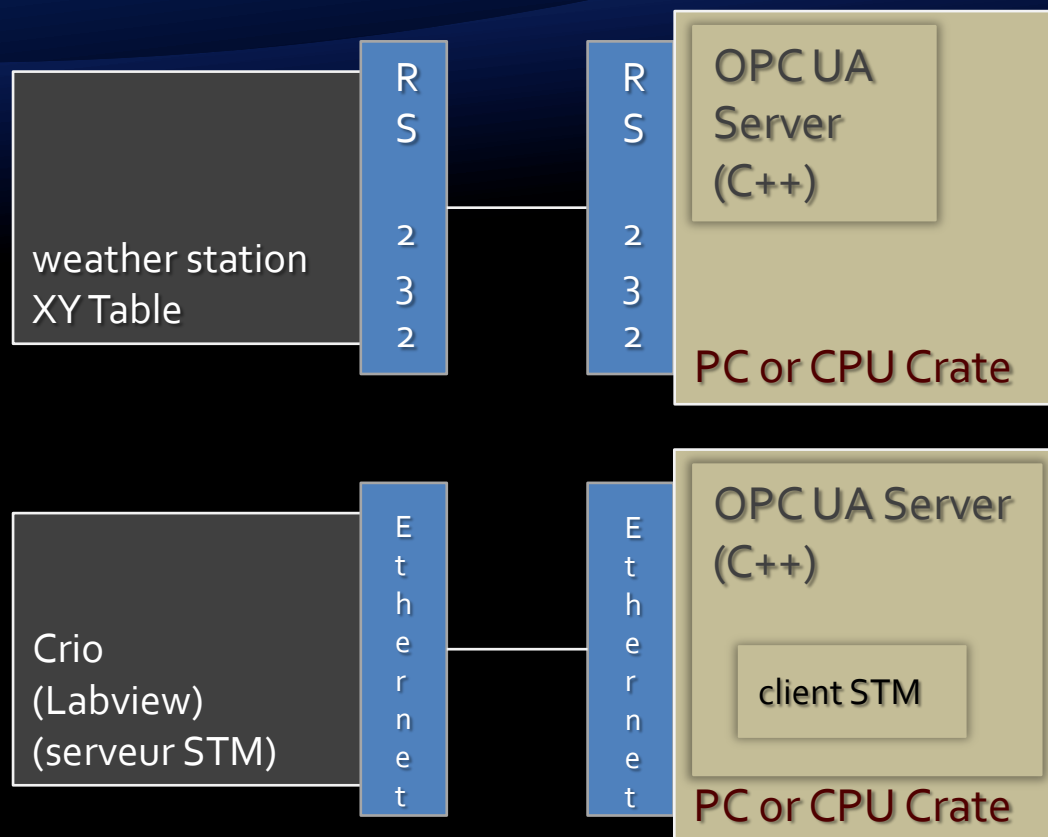
- PCI Driver has been ported on the Fedora14 Platform
- OPC UA Server implemented in C++ and currently runs on a Fedora14 platform
- All the possible actions on the OPCUA Nodes have been implemented
  - **Standard calls on objects(Node) methods**
  - **Events**
  - **Callbacks**

## CLIENT PART :

- Server has been tested by using the generic client included in the *Unified Automation* distribution
- Server has accessed via a specific client written in C++
- An **ACS DevIO** encapsulating the OPC UA Server connection has been written, configured via Container description and tested successfully via the **ACS Command Center**
- A basic JAVA client also tested



# Some other test platforms @LAPP



*National Instrument CRIO Hardware  
used by the LST stabilization system  
driven by a LabView environment*

# Some news around OPC UA

- ◆ SIEMENS currently provide today an OPCUA environment (independently of the platform)
- ◆ BOSCH announces a OPCUA Environment before the end of this year
- ◆ National Instrument will probably go toward this OPC UA Environment (Questions on that topics on user forum has been asked)

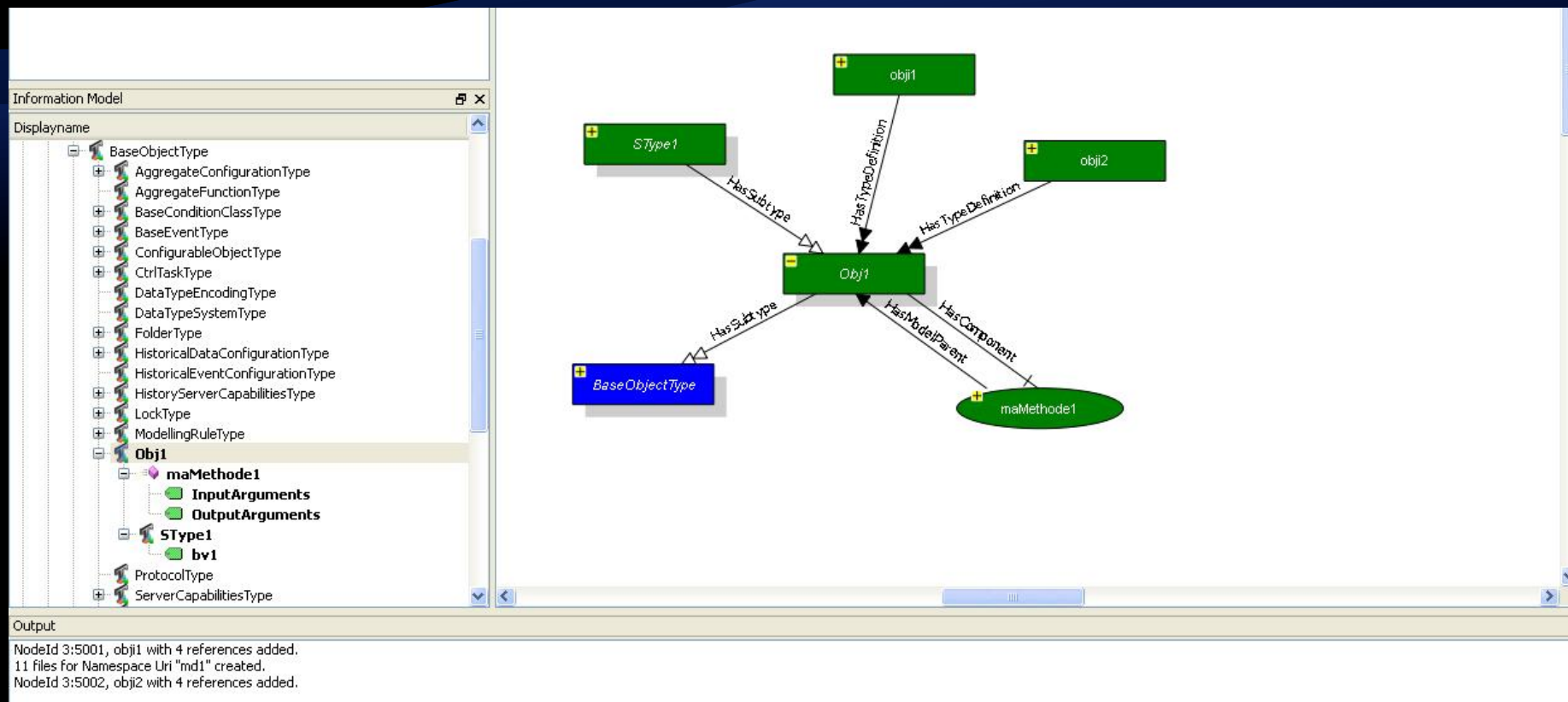
# Some feedbacks on an OPC UA Server Implementation

- ◆ For people in charge of implementing specific hardware access (without software development background) :
  - ◆ Coding could be complicated enough :
    - ◆ No description, many code lines to configure the server, the nodes, the node's properties, ...
- ◆ This implies to put a layer on top of the existing software API.
- ◆ Tool boxes and expertise will be absolutely needed to make the implementation easier
- ◆ The client part is simpler to implement.

# Some feedbacks on an OPC UA Server Implementation

- ◆ Some new features recently appears on the development kit of ***Unified Automation*** company.
- ◆ **UAModeler** : Graphical environment for the server description is proposed :
  - ◆ Full graphical node description :
    - ◆ Properties, specific node methods, ...
  - ◆ Automatic code generation with code skeleton, xml server description , ...

# UA Modeler Graphical User Interface



The screenshot displays the UA Modeler Graphical User Interface. On the left, the 'Information Model' tree shows a hierarchy of nodes. The 'Obj1' node is selected, revealing its sub-nodes: 'maMethode1' (with 'InputArguments' and 'OutputArguments'), 'SType1' (with 'bv1'), and 'ProtocolType'. The 'ServerCapabilitiesType' node is also visible. On the right, a graphical diagram illustrates the relationships between these nodes. 'Obj1' is a central green box. It has a 'HasSubtype' relationship with 'SType1' (green box) and 'BaseObjectType' (blue box). It has a 'HasTypeDefinition' relationship with 'obj1' (green box) and 'obj2' (green box). It has a 'HasModelParent' relationship with 'maMethode1' (green oval). It also has a 'HasComponent' relationship with 'maMethode1'.

Output

NodeId 3:5001, obj1 with 4 references added.  
 11 files for Namespace Uri "md1" created.  
 NodeId 3:5002, obj2 with 4 references added.

UA Modeler Graphical user Interface  
 Nodes classes and instances views

The screenshot displays the ACS Command Center graphical user interface. The main window has a menu bar with 'Project', 'Tools', and 'Expert'. Below the menu bar, there are several panels:

- Common Settings:** Includes fields for 'Acs Instance' (set to 0), 'Cdb Root Dir' (set to /home/alma/dev/dev/mod\_ACS\_LAPP/cont), and radio buttons for 'Localhost (single-machine project)' (selected) and 'Remote (distributed project)'. There are also checkboxes for 'Use built-in ssh', 'Use native ssh', and 'Use Acs Daemons', along with fields for 'Host', 'User', and 'Pwd'.
- Acs Suite:** Contains buttons for 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Kill', and a checkbox for 'advanced'.
- Deployment Info:** Shows a tree view of the system components, including 'Manager on 134.158.96.192, port 3000', 'Containers (6)', 'Client Applications (1)', and 'Components (10)'. It lists specific components like 'CRATESECURITY1' and 'FANCRATE1'.
- Containers:** A table listing containers with columns for 'Name', 'Type', and 'Remote Host'. The table contains six entries: FANCRATE\_CONT, GPIOCRATE\_CONT, LEDCRATE\_CONT, PHOTODIODECRATE\_CONT, and TEMPERATURECRATE\_CONT.
- Object Explorer:** A window showing a tree view of objects. The 'LED' object is selected, and its details are shown in the right pane. The details include 'Operations' (create\_monitor, create\_postponed\_monitor, decrement, find\_characteristic, get\_all\_characteristics, get\_async, get\_characteristic\_by\_name, get\_history, get\_sync, increment, set\_async, set\_nonblocking, set\_sync) and 'Attributes' (characteristic\_component\_name, default\_timer\_trigger, default\_value, description, format, graph\_max, graph\_min, max\_value, min\_delta\_trigger, min\_step, min\_timer\_trigger, min\_value, name, resolution, units).
- Log Window:** A window at the bottom showing a log of messages. The log includes messages about connecting to 'CRATESECURITY1', invoking 'LED' objects, and querying type and device node children.

