Capability reporting

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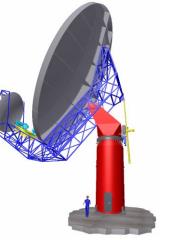


MY EXPERIENCE

Control Software for Noto Radiotelescope
Facilities

DISH-LMC

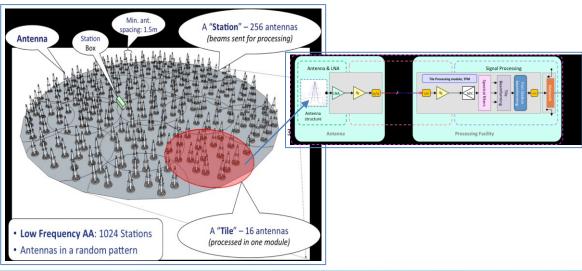






- Digital equipment design
- Signal Processing Development

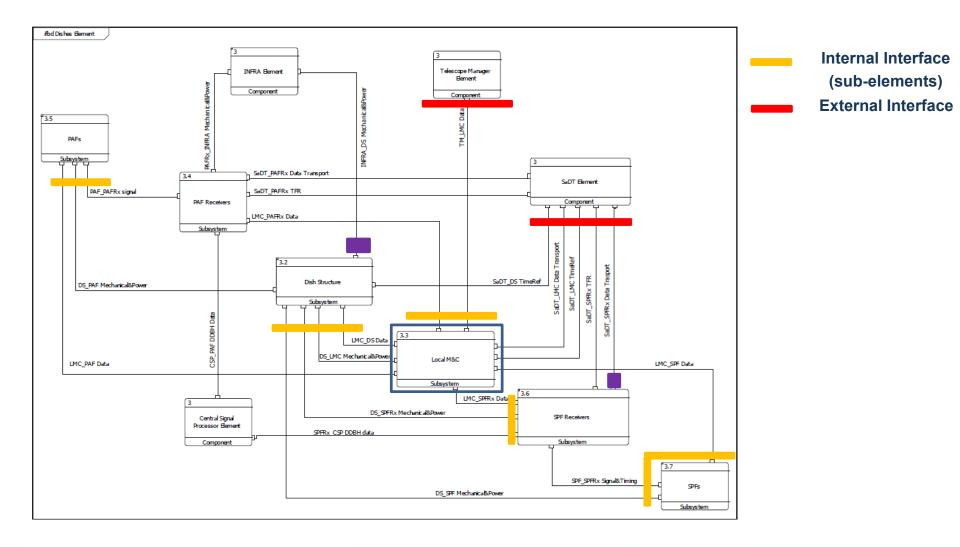
SKA-LOW DIGITAL PROCESSOR BOARD



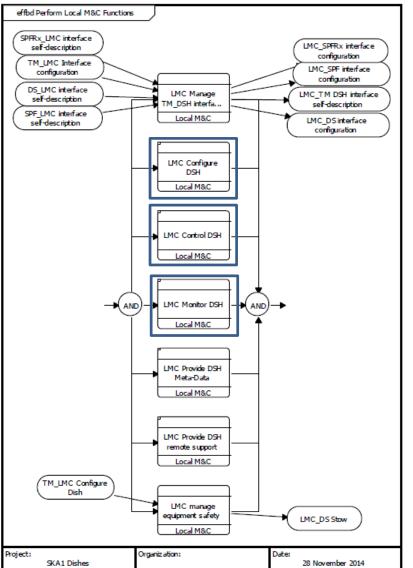
Functional and Fata Flow



MID and Survey



Functional Breakdown



Functional breakdown

•

The following basic functions shall be implemented by the LMC:

- Managing the TM_LMC interface;
- Configuring all the components of the Dish in preparation for an observation;
- Real-time control of the Dish pointing and Beam forming during an observation;
- Monitoring of all Dish components and reporting of this monitoring information to the Telescope Manager;
- Sending meta-data to the TM that is required for the processing of signals;
- Providing functionality for the remote support of the Dish and all its sub-elements;
- Managing equipment safety;

OPERATING STATES

.....from LMC interface guidelines document

4.1.4.4 Operating State

.....the actual internal Operating State is detected/derived/assigned by the Element LMC (or entity controller, for entities within the Element).

- This actual operating state must be mapped to an abstract operating state as defined by the SCM. Each Element will provide its current operating state to TM.
- This will enable TM to generate an aggregated state for the entire SKA telescope.
- Each state corresponds to a set of valid commands.
- Operating States are used by TM (and users) to determine what commands may be sent to the Element, and to monitor and manage their behaviour.
- The Operating State of the Element changes in response to internal events or Commands issued by TM,

it cannot be assigned directly by TM.

OPERATING STATES

INITIALIZING: This is a transient state in which the Element exists when it is starting up its processes, initializing the components, or configuring the sub-elements in order to get ready for use. Element is not ready to perform its function. Initialization may take different time for each Element. During the Element startup, Element may report this state.

SHUTTING-DOWN: This is a transient state in which Element is shutting down its processes, unloading its components, or performing a power off in order to attain a non-operational state. The Element is not available for use in this state.

UNKNOWN: TM is not aware of actual state of Element. This is never reported by the Element, but TM may assign this state when there is no response from the Element. When Element is reporting some state and it stops reporting its state then TM assigns UNKNOWN state to the Element. For example when connectivity is lost. **READY:** Implies that the Element is available for use or being used in an observation.

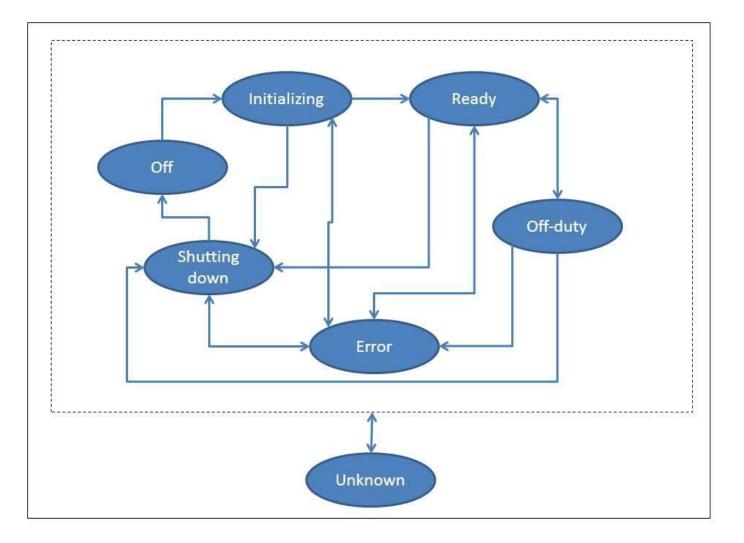
ERROR: An Element reports an 'Error' state when it detects a problem that affects its ability to accept certain commands or execute certain processes/operations.

This could be a transient internal problem, which the Element is not able to recover immediately, or it can be a persistent problem

OFF-DUTY: Special non-operational state in which Entity has been placed to reduce power consumption or improve its resistance to threats and avoid equipment damage. For example, a Dish LMC may report this state when the dish is stowed in the event of high wind/storm.

OFF: This is a Powered off state. This will never be reported by the Element, but TM may assign this state when Element has not reported its state. The Element is not available for use in this state.

OPERATING STATE MACHINE



OPERATING MODES

4.1.4.3 Operating Mode

Operating Mode is an engineering concept handled by TELMGT.

• **Operating mode of Element can be set by TM** (when the Element is under Central control)

or by operator/Engineer remotely using console tools (when the Element is under Local control). This is used to determine what operations may be performed on the Element......

- Operating Modes facilitate resource allocation, maintaining integrity of control and system status assessment.
- Operating mode is changed usually on user/operator request. User may request mode change on change of state/status or as per observation need.
- Operating Mode is indicative of the operator/engineer intention; it does not reflect the actual status of the equipment.

For example, Equipment may be Normal and still be taken in Maintenance mode.

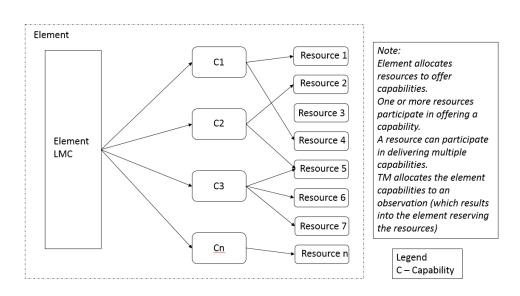
Not all modes might be applicable to an Element. Hence, it is not mandatory for Elements to implement all modes.

SKA-MID DISH CAPABILITY

A Capability is a functional grouping that is implemented by an Element.

For example, receive signal at particular frequency band, beam-forming for sub array, continuum imaging for sub array etc.

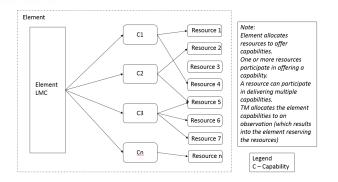
- Multiple physical and logical internal resources (components e.g. feeds, compute nodes, data buffers, network ports) may be required to deliver a Capability, and the same internal resources may contribute to multiple Capabilities.
- An Element may provide one or more capabilities.
- An Element may need certain dependencies to be satisfied in order to deliver certain capabilities.

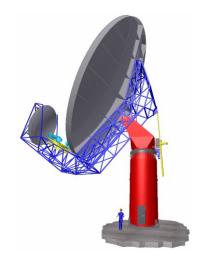


SKA-MID DISH CAPABILITY

SKA MID DISH CAPABILITY:

	Frequency range (GHz)	Instantaneous bandwidth (GHz)	Sampling rate (GSps)	Total digitized bandwidth (GHz)	Sampling bit depth	Transmit bit depth	Raw data transmit rate (Gbps)
Band 1	0.35 – 1.05	0.700	4	2	8	8	64
Band 2	0.95 – 1.76	0.808	4	2	8	8	64
Band 3	1.65 – 3.05	1.403	3.17	1.585	8(1)	8	50.72
Band 4	2.80 - 5.18	2.38	12	6	4	4	96
Band 5	4.60 - 13.8	2 x 2.5 ⁽²⁾	32	5	3	4 ⁽³⁾	80





SKA MID DISH CAPABILITY EXAMPLE: BAND5 4.6-13.8 GHz

- <u>Res1 : DS</u>
- <u>Res 1.1 : Indexer</u>
- <u>Res 1.2 : Sensors</u>
- Res 1.3 : Antenna
- <u>Res2 : LMC</u>
- <u>Res3 : BAND 5 SPF</u>
- <u>Res 3.1: Feed</u>
- <u>Res 3.2 :Vacuum Equipment</u>
- <u>Res 3.3 :Crio-Cooling Equipment</u>
- <u>Res4 : BAND 5 Rx (digitizers, processing)</u>
- <u>Res5 : Noise Diode</u>

CAPABILITY HEALTH : SCM

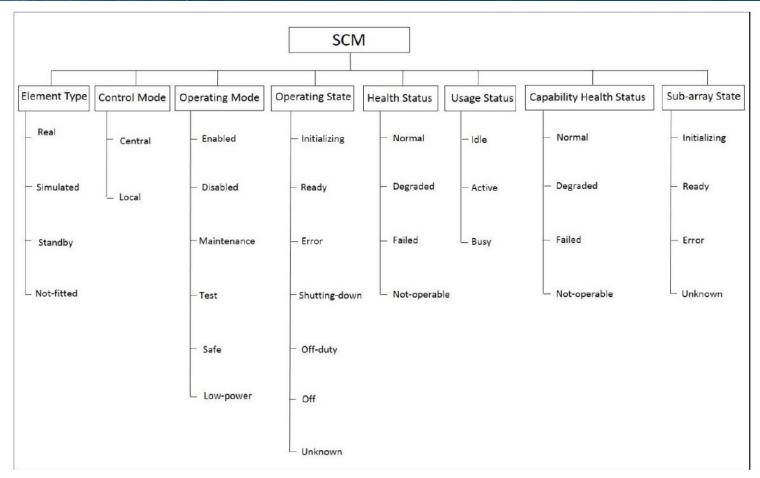


Figure 2: SCM Indicators

R.LMC.FMON.10	LMC shall report the DSH element external	R.LMC.FMON.SFW.10
	state to TM as per the SKA Control Model, based on the mapping of sub-element states	LMC Report External State
LMC Report External State	& modes, according to the LMC interface guideline [SKA-TEL-TM-0000031].	D.I.M.LMC_SRx.D006 D.I.M.LMC_SPF.D006

DISH CAPABILITY: MAPPING

Each Dish sub-elements produces a SCM according the SCMs of its controlled resources DS SCM

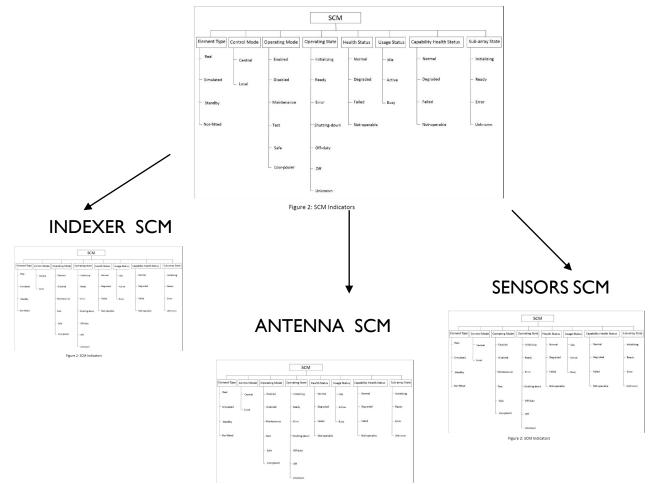
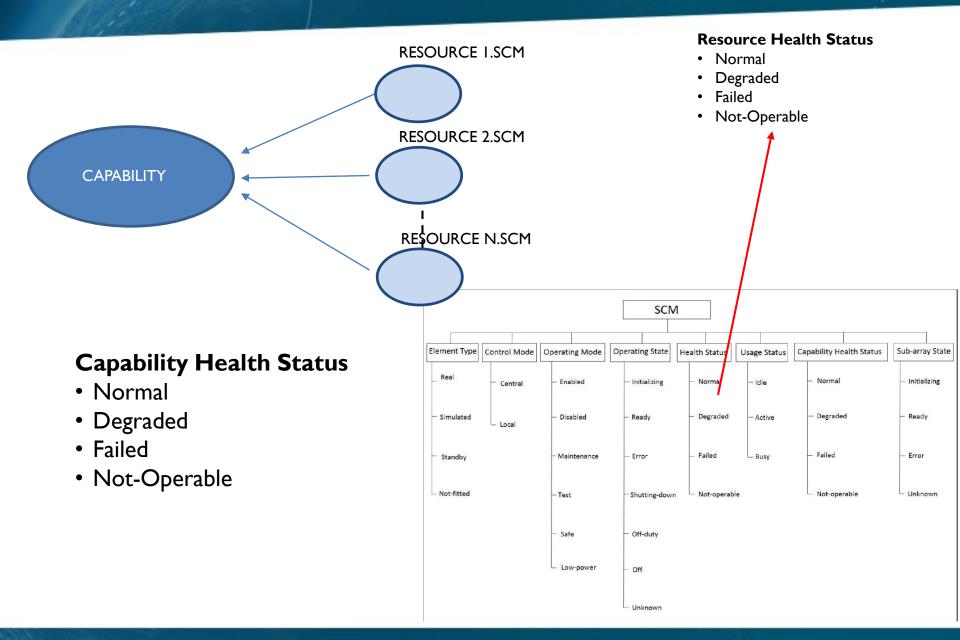
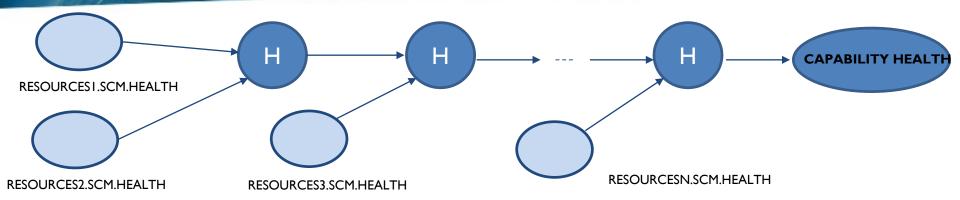


Figure 2: SCM Indicators

DISH CAPABILITY: MAPPING



DISH CAPABILITY: MAPPING



NORMAL NO	IORMAL	DEGRADED	FAILED	NOT-OPERABLE
DEGRADED DE	EGRADED	DEGRADED	FAILED	DEGRADED
FAILED FA	AILED	FAILED	FAILED	FAILED
NOT-OPERABLE NO	IOT-OPERABLE	DEGRADED	FAILED	NOT-OPERABLE

	FAILED	4	
LEVEL of HEALTH=h(n) for nth component	DEGRADED NOT-OPERABLE	$\frac{3}{2}$ \longrightarrow	Capability.Health =max (h(i))
	NORMAL	Ī	For i=1 to n resources

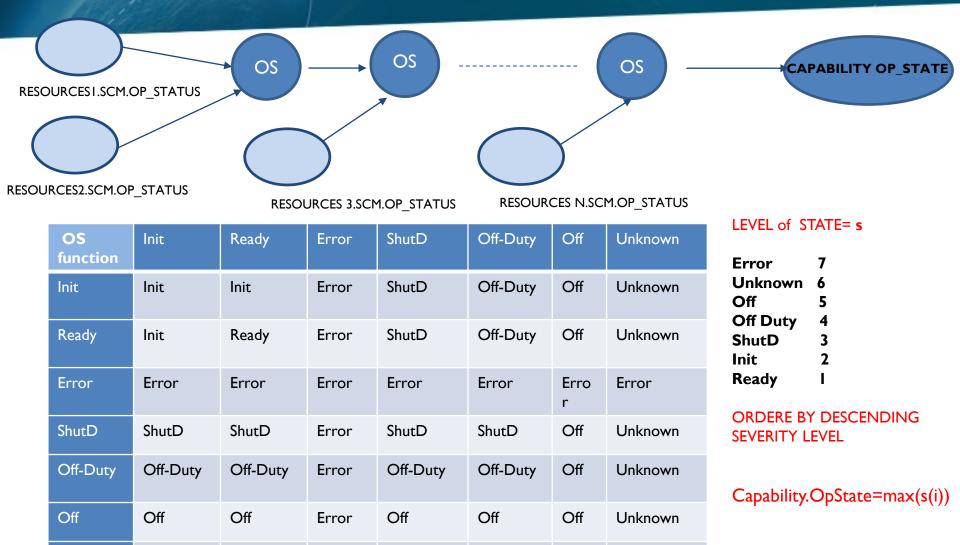
DISH CAPABILITY : STATES

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Error



Unknown

Off

Unknown

Unknown

STATES MAPPING

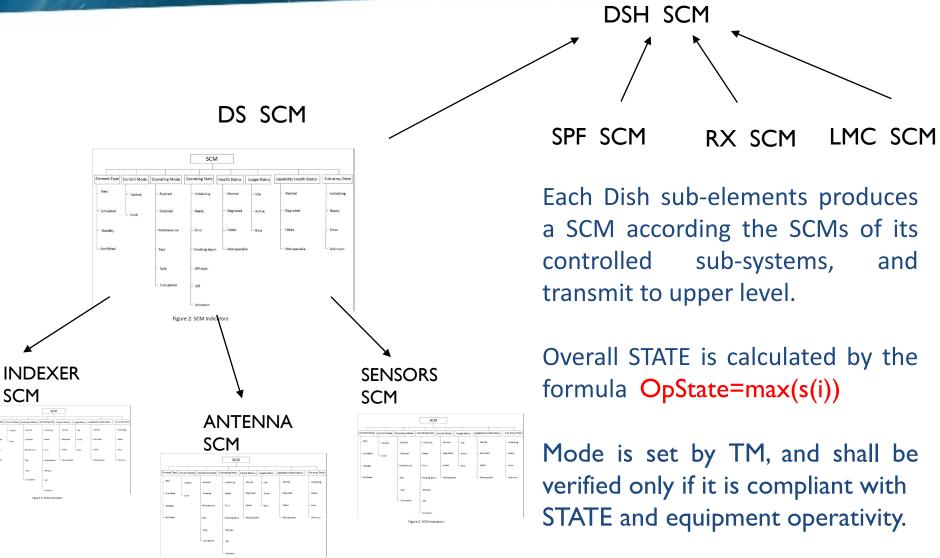
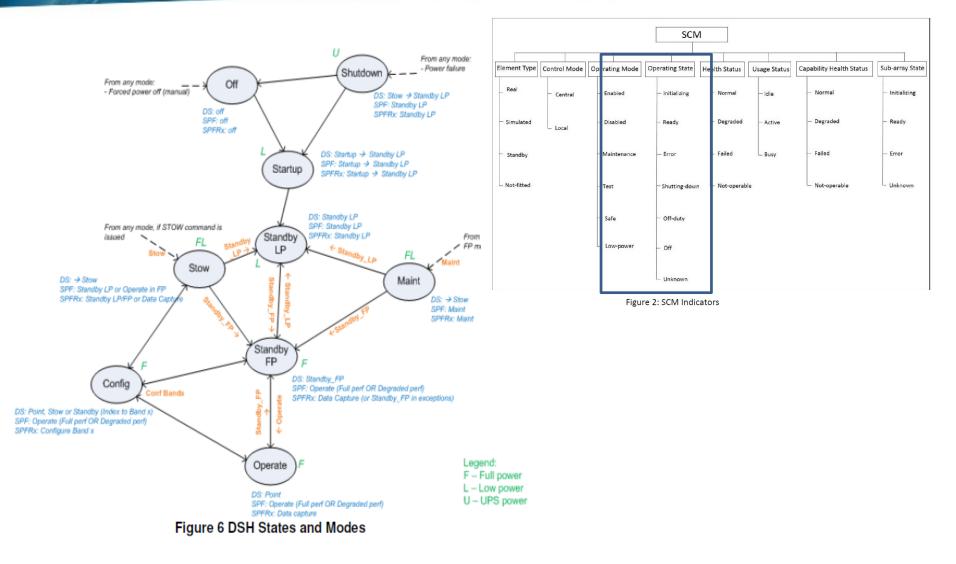
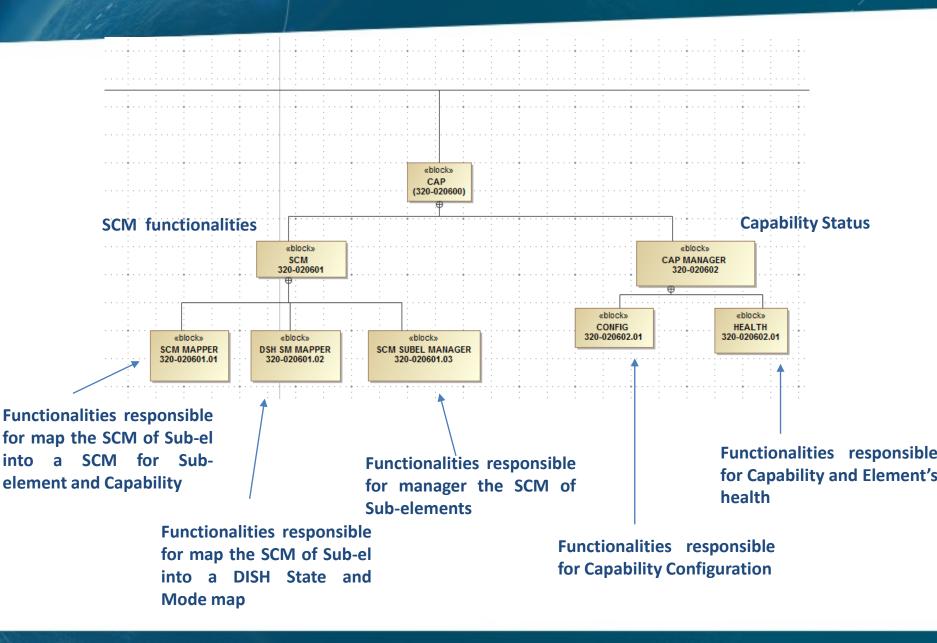


Figure 2

S&M, MAPPING?



SKA-MID DISH CAPABILITY





THANKS!