



**EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE**



DAQ Architecture for Instruments at the European Spallation Source

PRESENTED BY TOBIAS RICHTER - EXPERIMENT CONTROL AND DATA CURATION GROUP

2022-06



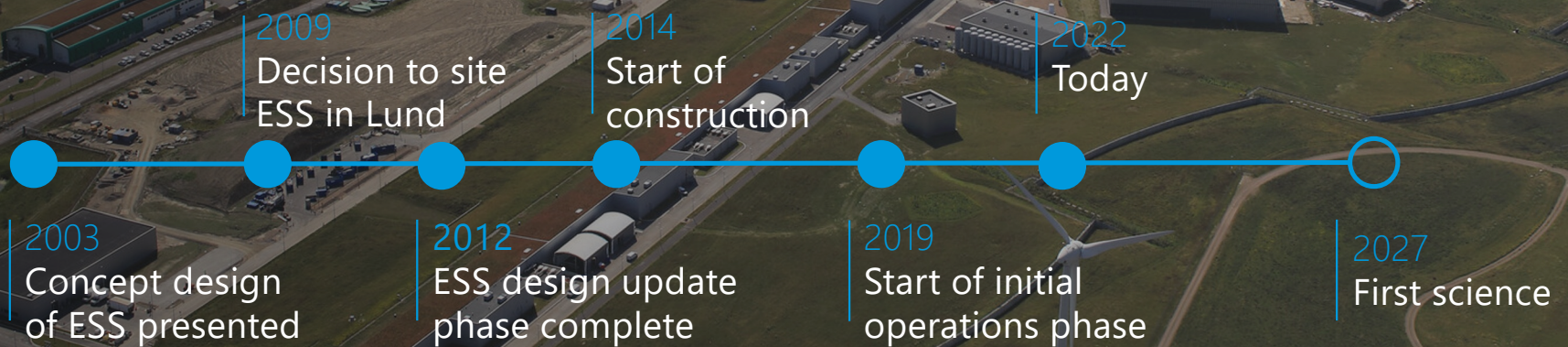
ESS Facts and Timeline



5 MW
particle
accelerator
2 MW at start



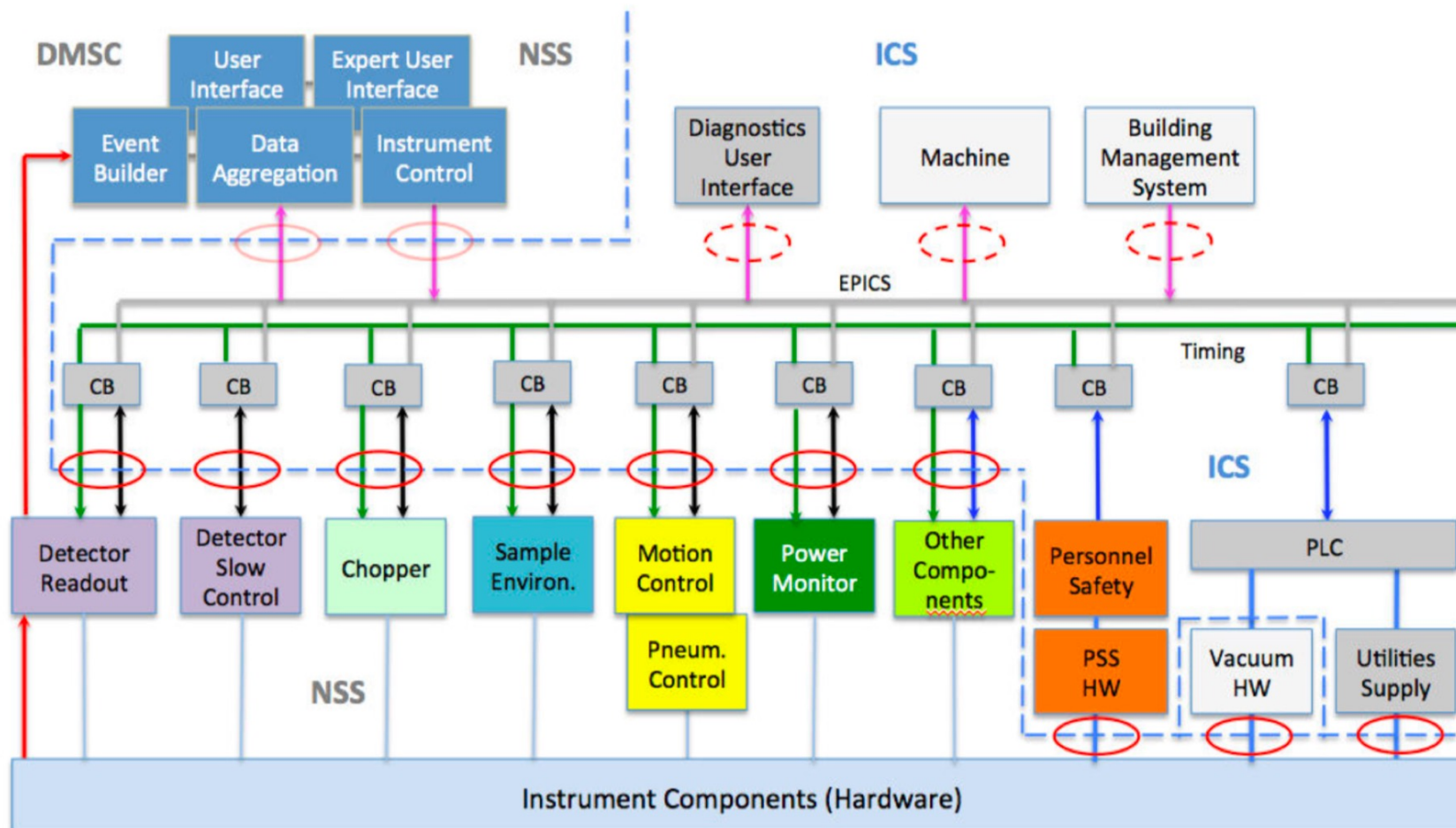
15
instruments
next step is 22



ESS Controls and Readout Architecture



Based on EPICS – Part of the Ancient Revelations of ESS



Low Level Control and Engineering Interfaces



Maintenance and Operations

Three types of interfaces:

User

The average facility user

Expert

An expert user, also often the instrument scientist

Engineering

ESS support staff with special needs outside of running an experiment

We aim to cater for users and experts in NICOS.

The ideal way to support engineering tasks for a specific device depends on many factors.

The screenshot displays the ESSIP-DET:TS-RO1 control interface. At the top, it shows the device name, USB device ID (0x14d0a5c5), and a Help button. Below this are navigation buttons: Main Menu, a green 'Enabled' indicator, Timing Settings, Network Settings RO1, and Status and Config RO1.

The 'Channel settings' section contains a table with the following data:

#	Active	Gnd Input	Impedance	Range	Readback	Offset	Threshold	Buffer Overflow Count	
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50 Ohms	+/-5V	+/-5V 50Ohm	0.050 V	0.5500 V	-5.0000 V	0
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50 Ohms	+/-50mV	+/-50mV 50Ohm	0.000 V	0.0000 V	-0.0500 V	0
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50 Ohms	+/-50mV	+/-50mV 50Ohm	0.000 V	0.0000 V	-0.0500 V	0
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50 Ohms	+/-50mV	+/-50mV 50Ohm	0.000 V	0.0000 V	-0.0500 V	0

The 'Peak Detection Parameters' section includes:

- Triggering: Peak Detect (dropdown), Peak Detect (checkbox)
- Rising Hold: 1 (input field)
- Falling Hold: 1 (input field)
- Samples Before: 5 (input field)
- Samples After: 1 (input field)

At the bottom right, there is a placeholder image of a landscape with mountains and a sun.

CSS/Phoebus/EPICS interface example

Experiment Control Programme

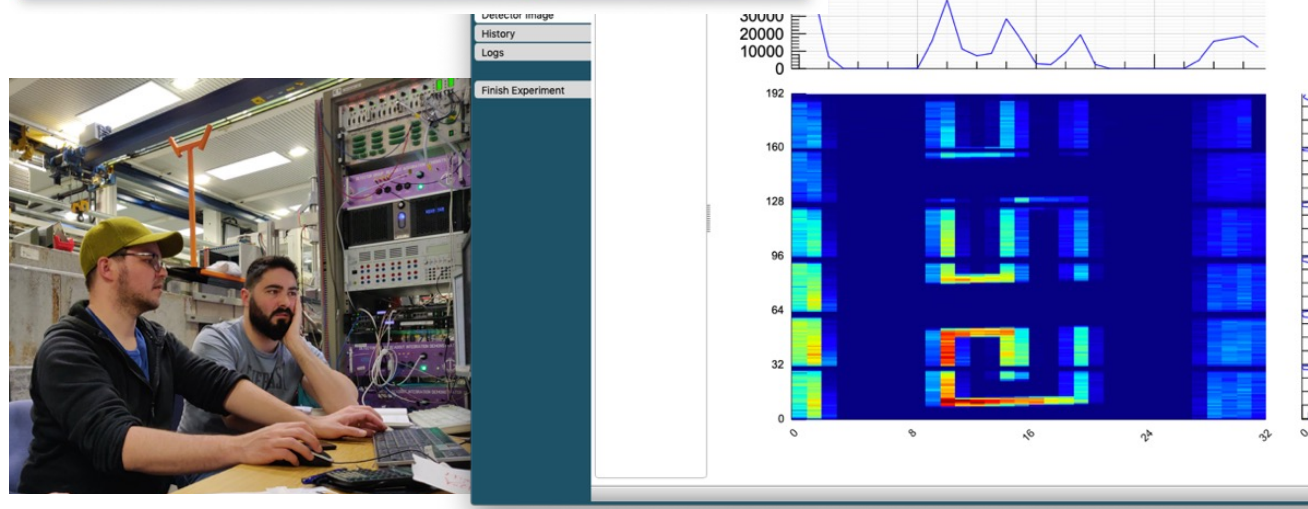
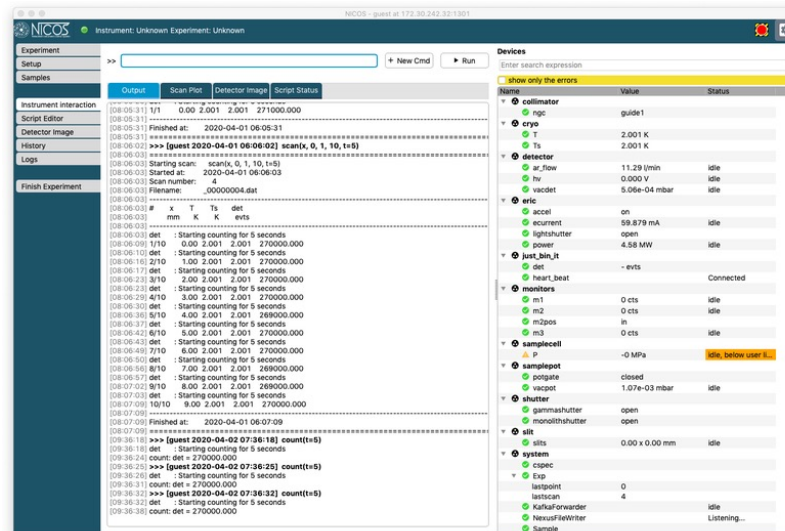
NICOS

Integrated high level interface and device abstraction to low level EPICS controls.

- Python CLI
- Qt user interface
- Extensible and customizable

NOT an integral part of the data path.

- Interacts with devices via EPICS
- Controls file writing via Kafka and sends data there for recording
- Can visualise live data from Kafka



Detector Data Acquisition

Time-of-flight event-based

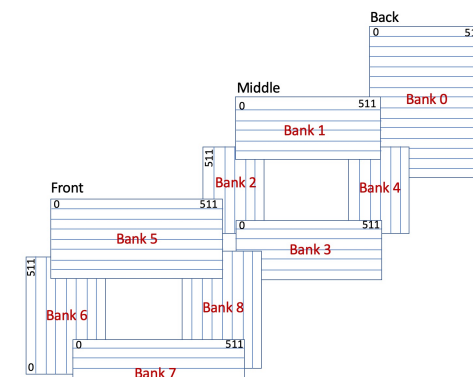
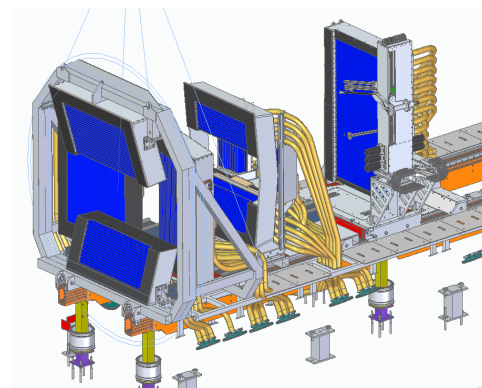


Standardised interface:
Detector “backend master” operates as the interface to the outside world. Talks to frontend electronics via a number of rings.

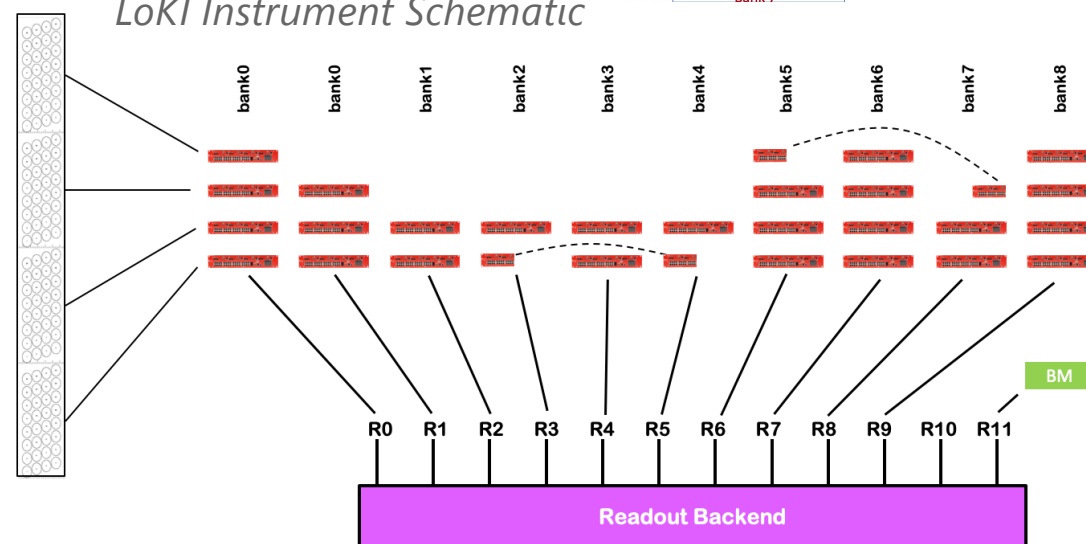
Provides:

- Timing integration with frontends electronics
- High rate data path – direct to DMSC/ECDC event formation
- Interface for configuration via EPICS (slow control)

Beam Monitors (single pixel detectors) use the same infrastructure.



LoKI Instrument Schematic



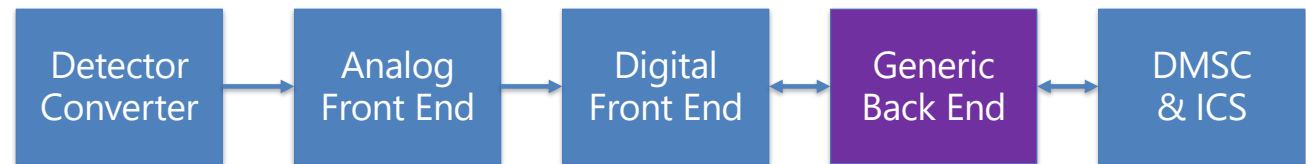
Software for Detectors

Event Formation and Slow Control



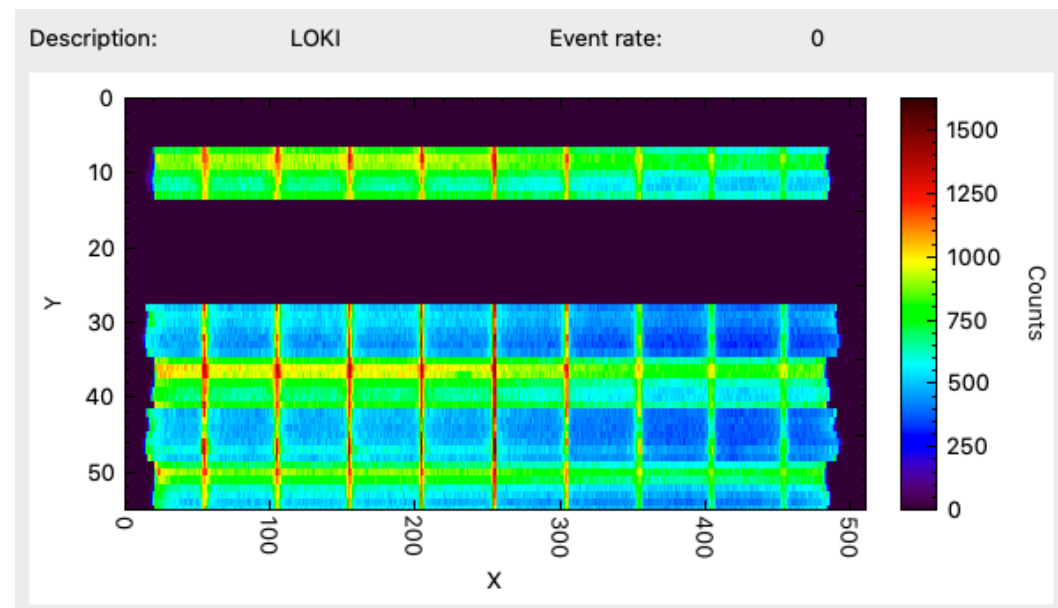
Event Formation

ESS Detectors run software on commercial off the shelf computers to perform online processing of detector output. That builds the coincidences, establishes neutron positions and refines the time-stamping. It translates from detector specific readout format to a standardised event serialisation format.



In addition

- Control of the detector electronics, power supplies and other infrastructure (gases, etc)
- Imaging (ODIN) will use cameras (EPICS Area Detector with Kafka plugin) as well as time-of-flight detectors



EFU processed (and corrected/calibrated) data from LoKI tubes,

Apache Kafka

Apache Kafka is a general purpose message broker system. Built for real-time data streaming and to be scalable, fault-tolerant and fast.

Scaling happens in clusters across hardware boundaries with individual brokers.

Data is divided in a number of independent topics, with different producers, consumers, retention policy and replication.

We use it as a chronological log that is always on and trigger file writing when needed (file writing can go back in time).



Kafka is agnostic to the payload of the messages.

We use a number of standardised Google Flatbuffer schemas as agreed serialisation interface between producers and receivers. For example:

- Neutron event data
- Chopper timestamps
- EPICS updates (motion, sample environment, etc)
- File writer control (including NeXus structure)

<https://github.com/ess-dmsc/streaming-data-types>

DAQ: Modular Setup

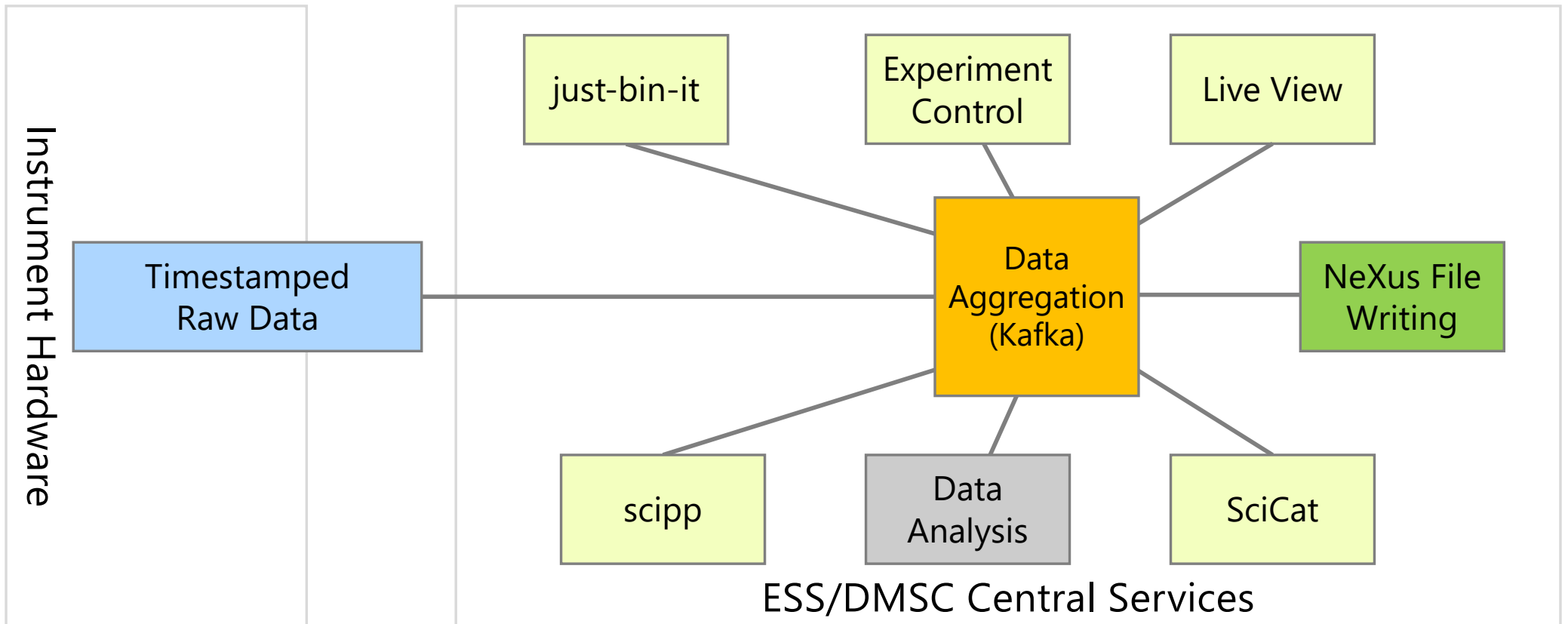
Central, scalable infrastructure with multiple services



- Controls and DAQ are (almost) completely separated
- File Writing makes no assumptions about control
- Neutron event data is matched to other information (choppers, motion, sample environment) via (asynchronous) timestamps
- Timestamping happens as close to the hardware as appropriate
- Forwarding of EPICS monitor data to Kafka is performed by one dedicated process per instrument
- File Writing is done by a pool of file writers not dedicated to any instrument
- Live histogramming and computing for feedback to the experiment happens via Kafka topics
- Data Processing, Analysis, etc can tap into the live data stream or be triggered by data lifecycle “events” and operate on data residing on disk

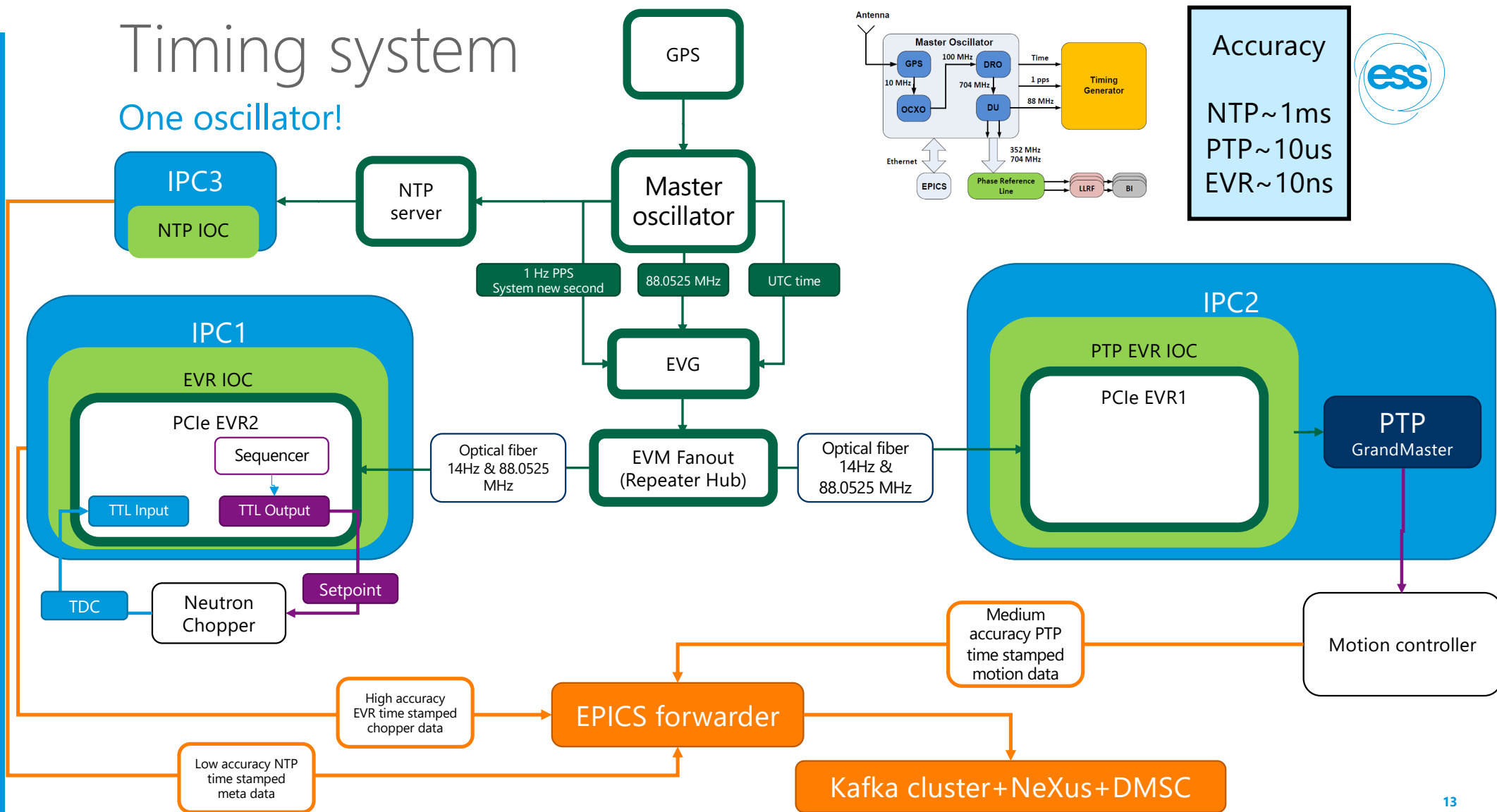
Downstream Data Architecture

Data Flow Control and Processing



Timing system

One oscillator!



Accuracy
 NTP ~ 1ms
 PTP ~ 10us
 EVR ~ 10ns



Data Acquisition

Asynchronous and Timestamped

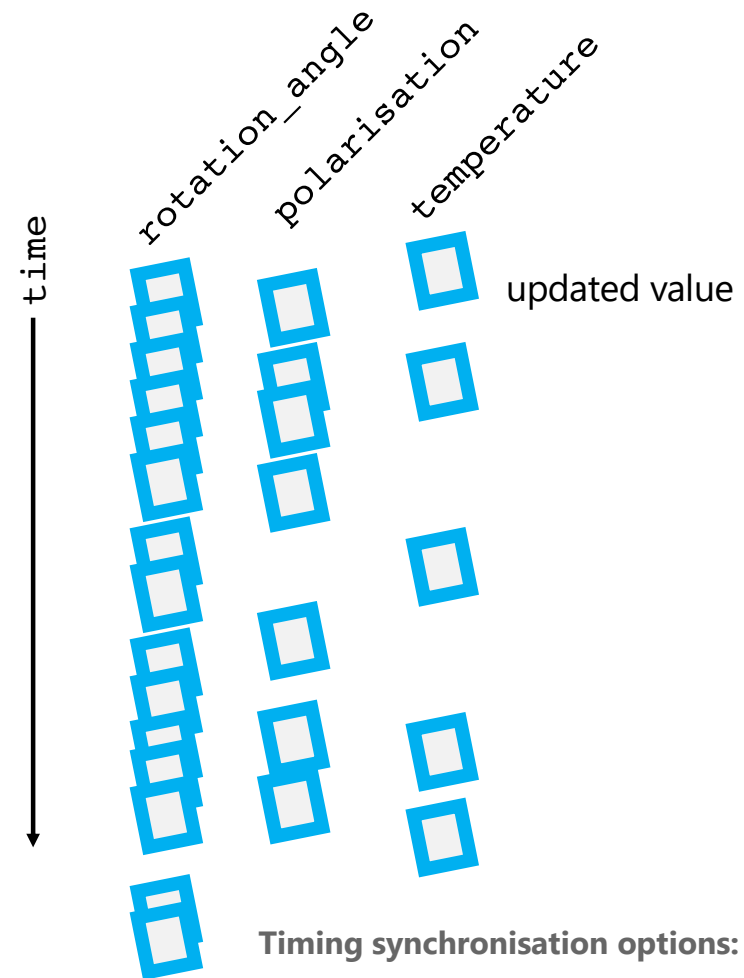
Every data source sends their information independently asynchronously:

- detectors & beam monitors & cameras
- choppers
- motion
- sample environment (temperature, pressure, fields)

Data only updated on change.

Flexible, sparse efficient storage, little hardware support needed, adequate timing synchronisation is critical.

Post processing needed in most cases.



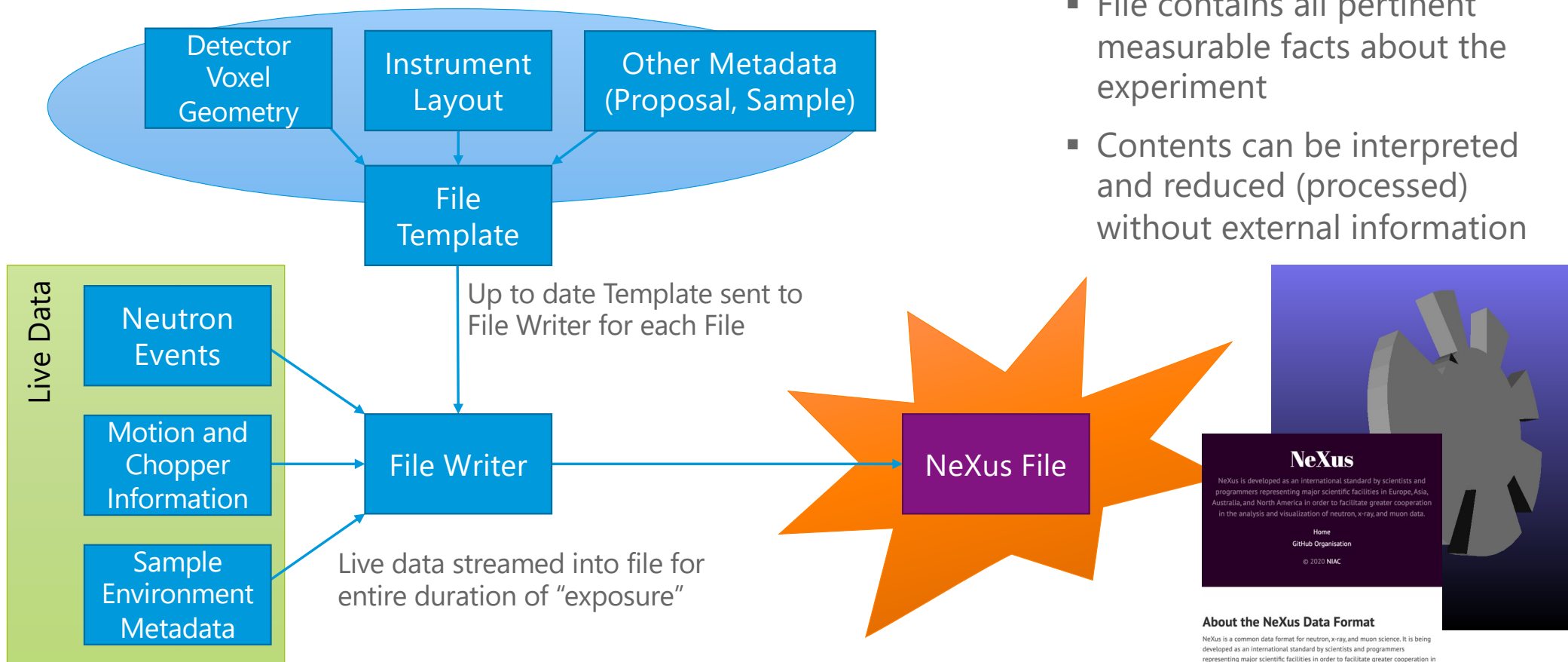
Timing synchronisation options:

- MRF EVR (Detectors, Choppers)
- PTP (Beckhoff: Motion, Sample Environment)
- NTP (Slow Sample Env, e.g. temperature)

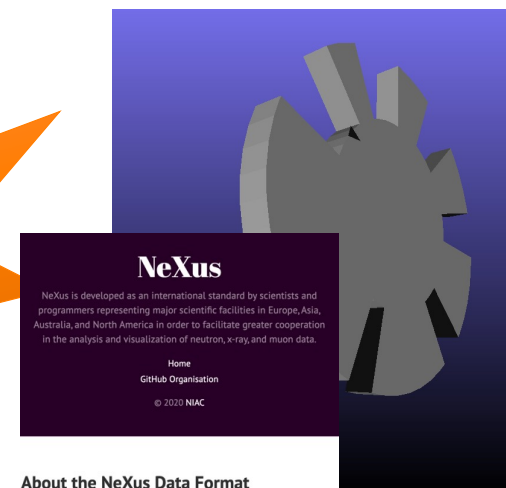


How We Write Files

Creating NeXus Templates "With Ease"



- File contains all pertinent measurable facts about the experiment
- Contents can be interpreted and reduced (processed) without external information



NeXus
NeXus is developed as an international standard by scientists and programmers representing major scientific facilities in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America in order to facilitate greater cooperation in the analysis and visualization of neutron, x-ray, and muon data.
Home
GitHub Organisation
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About the NeXus Data Format
NeXus is a common data format for neutron, x-ray, and muon science. It is being developed as an international standard by scientists and programmers representing major scientific facilities in order to facilitate greater cooperation in the analysis and visualization of neutron, x-ray, and muon data.
Documentation:
• Most recent publication to cite:
J. Appl. Cryst. (2015), **48**, 301-305 doi:10.1107/S1600576714027575

Conclusion



- Apache Kafka provides scalability and fault tolerance
- Modular setup allows scaling at various levels, if needed
- Interfaces between components defined
 - NeXus (data at rest)
 - NeXus mapped to JSON (scipp, data catalogue)
 - FlatBuffer schemas
- Data Sources can be added or Experiment Control Software be replaced with limited integration effort
- Kafka also enables “live” (“real-time”) processing as well as triggering asynchronous operations. Both options are open to users or user code.
- scipp and various data analysis tools are provided and supported by the facility.
- Data Curation is performed by the facility. Policy guarantees long term storage and provides offline processing resources.
- Deployed at ANSTO (DAQ Pipeline) & PSI (Pipeline with NICOS)

Thank you

