

**Atacama
Large
Millimeter
Array**

ACS

**advanced Common Software
for the ALMA Project**

G.Chiozzi

European Southern Observatory

ESO Garching, 17 January 2001



ALMA Project

Summary

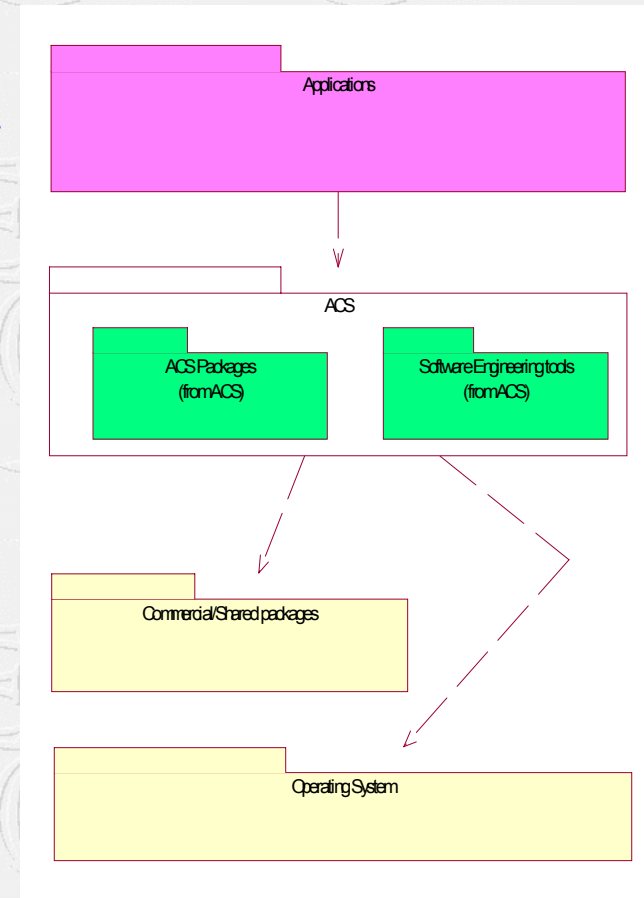
- **Part 1 - ACS (60min)**
 - What and why
 - Architecture
 - Impressions on new technologies used
- **Part 2 - Kitt Peak 2000 test (30min)**
 - What and why
 - System architecture
 - Demo
 - Conclusions
- **Free discussion (30min)**



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What is ACS?

- ACS means:
advanced Common Software for the ALMA Project
- software infrastructure located in between application software and commercial/shared software on top of the OS
- ACS includes SE tools
- ACS is **NOT** ALMA specific





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A Common SW is necessary...

- The ESO Common SW is a key element for the success of VLT Telescope control and Instrumentation software.
- ALMA is very geographically distributed in terms of development. This poses even higher constraints and pressure on SW development.
- The Common Software should extend over the boundaries of the control system



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... why is it really necessary?

- Avoid duplication among development teams.
- Enforce and make transparent the standards.
- Synchronize development teams via Releases.
- Allow some degree of independence from operating system and basic SW protocols.



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The technology under ACS

consolidated:

- Unix, SUN, VxWorks
- GNU tools
- C++, TCL
- ESO Common SW tools
- ESO VLT SW Engineering

new:

- Linux
- CORBA (ACE/TAO, Orbacus, MICO...)
- Java, JPython
- XML
- Visual Age Java IDE
- UML modeling



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Relations with VLT CCS

ACS

- Learns from the VLT experience
- Introduces new concepts and new technologies
- Is developed for ALMA and defined by the ALMA community
- Jumps over the “Control System” boundaries
- Reuses components from the VLT CCSLite
- Allows migrating from CCS to ACS and interoperability between the two worlds



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ACS Milestones and Status

- Feb 2000: ACS Requirements
- June 2000: ACS Architecture document
- Oct 2000: ACS v.0.0 (Prototype)
- Dec 2000: KP test
- ▶ Feb 2001: ACS Architecture review
- July 2001: ACS 1.0 Release
- Dec 2001: ACS 1.0 Update (support for Test Interferometer)
- An incremental release every 6 months (VLT style)



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Software Engineering

Based on the ESO experience, the following concepts have been included in ACS:

- standard environment
- directory structure
- acsMakefile
- CMM
- Software Problem Report

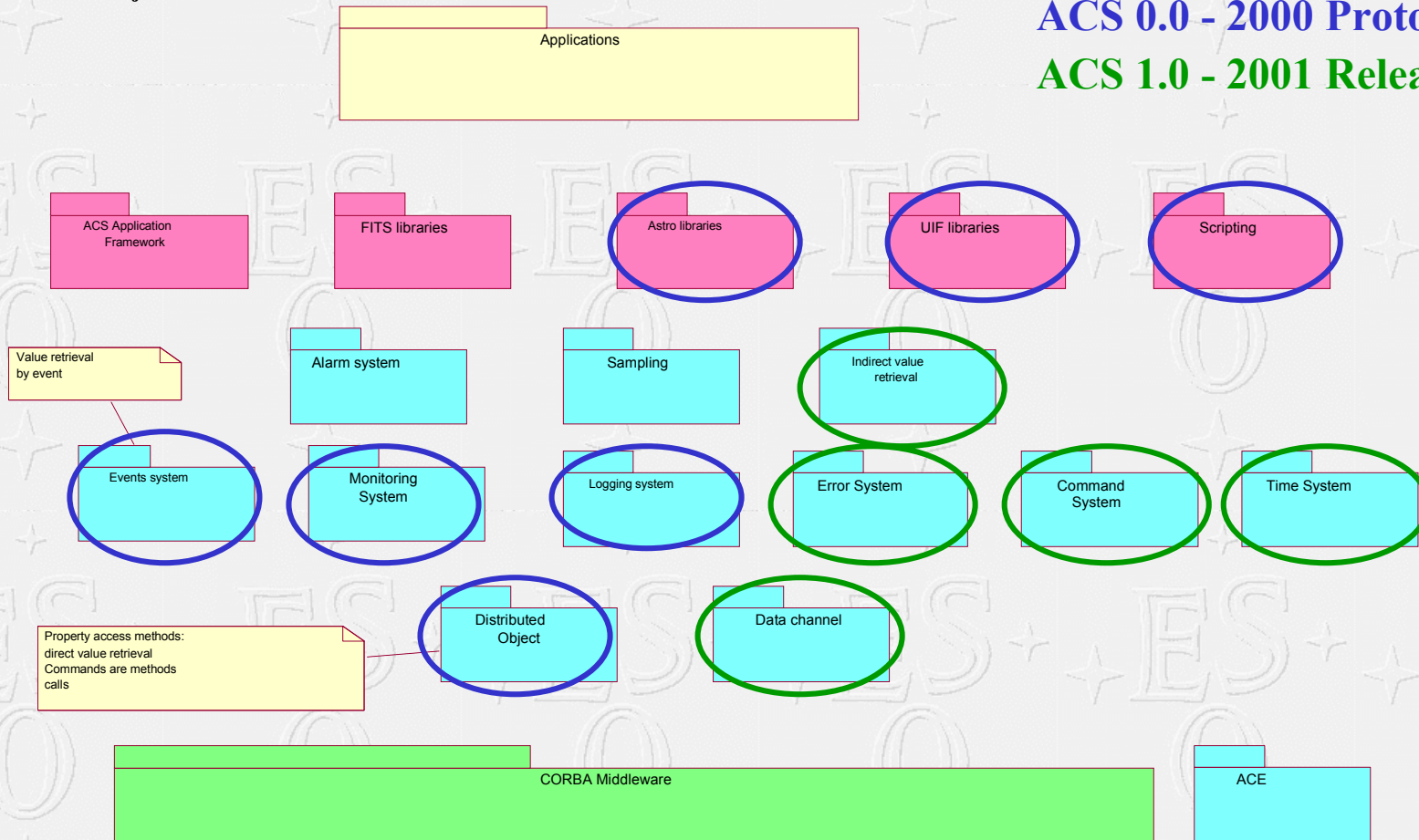


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ACS Main Packages

ACS 0.0 - 2000 Prototype

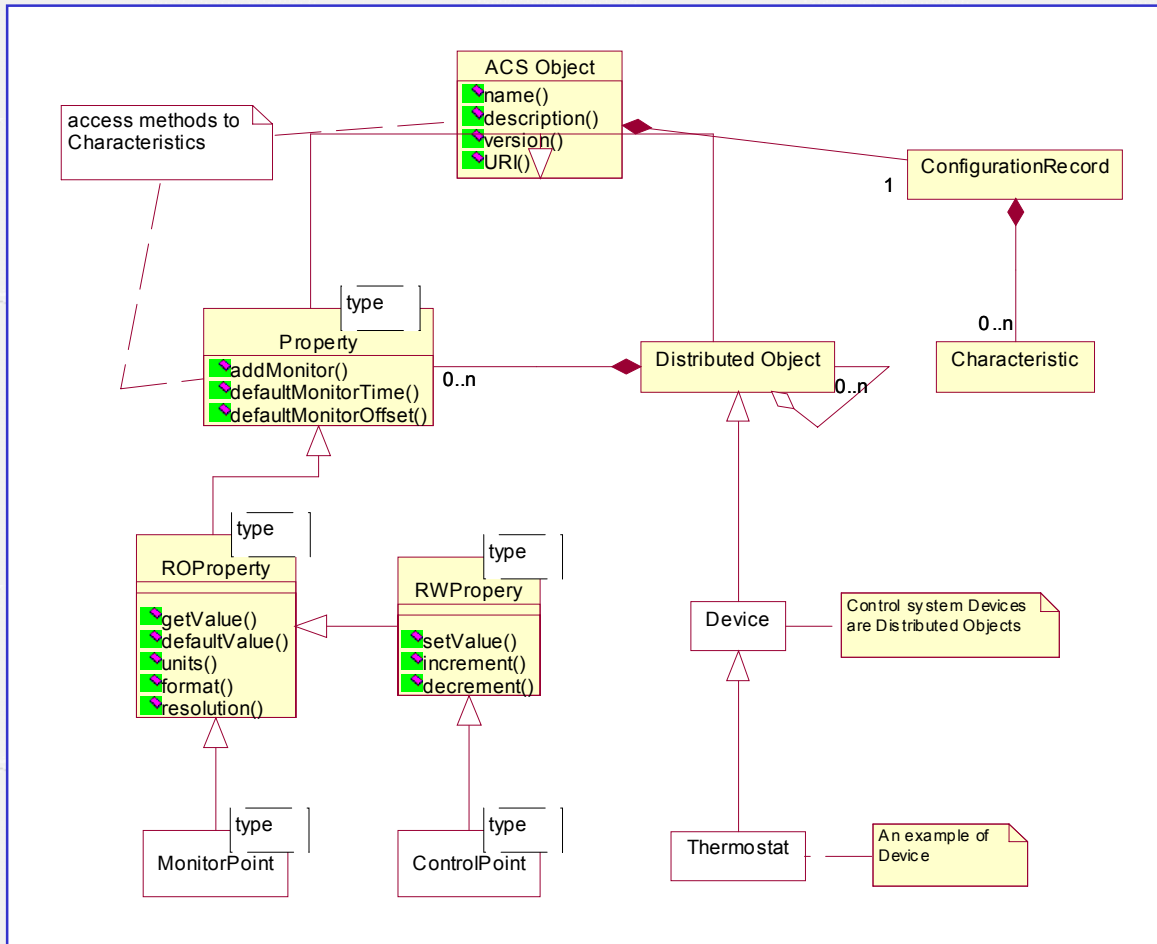
ACS 1.0 - 2001 Release





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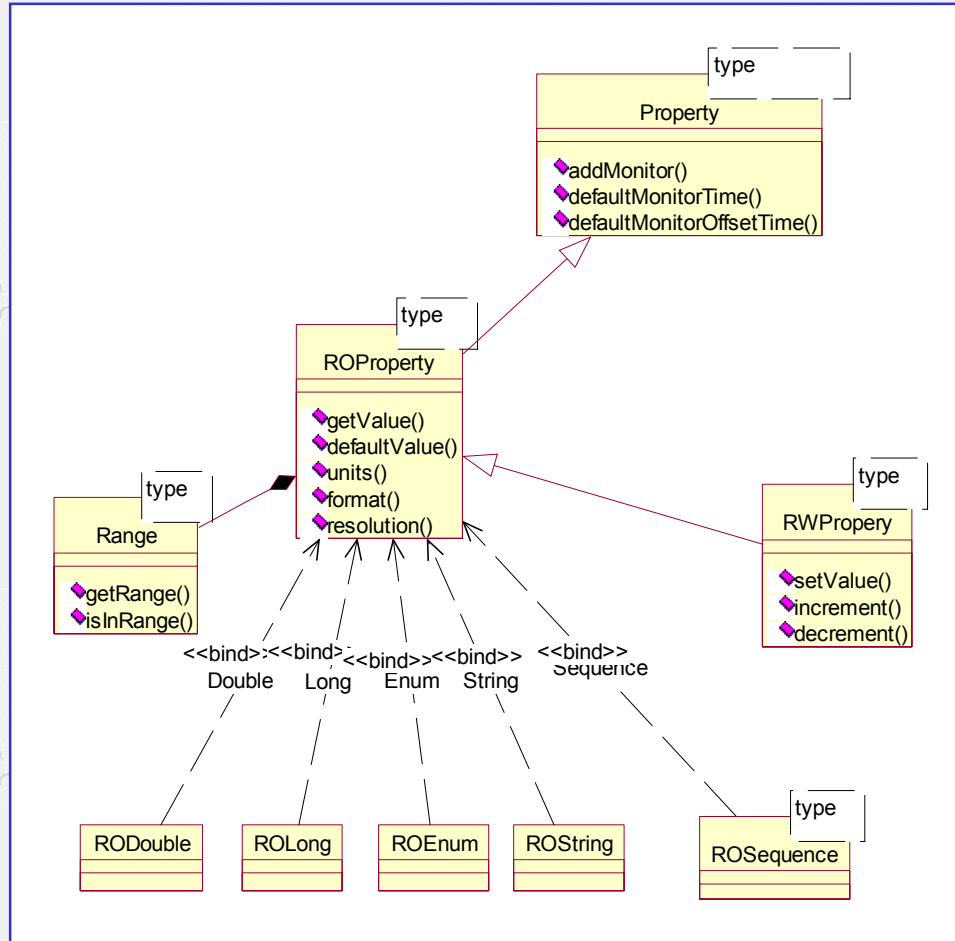
The core: Distributed Objects





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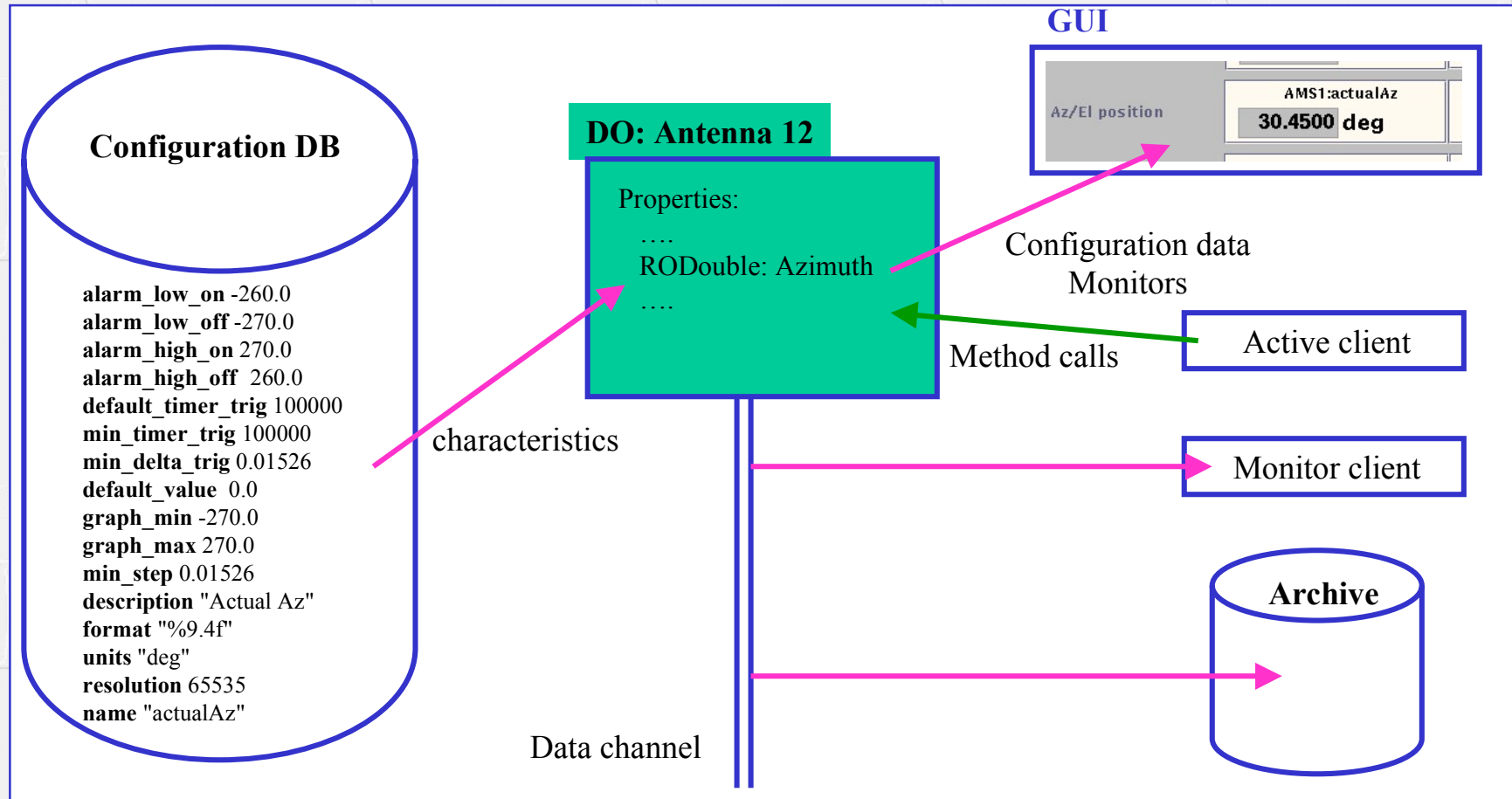
Properties





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example: Antenna Azimuth

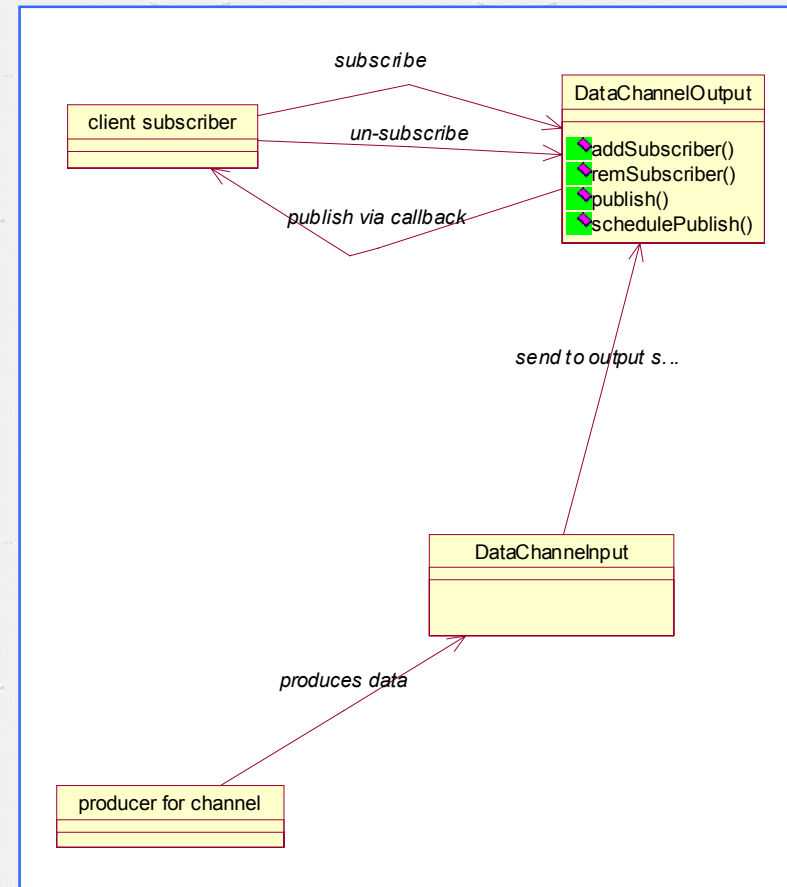




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Data channel

- Implements publisher/subscriber design pattern
- Optimizes transmission of data
- De-couples data producers and consumers
- Based on CORBA notification service





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New technologies: mature?

- Impressions after 1.5 years of ACS development:
rather but not fully mature!
- Cannot be summarized in just a few slides
(more on request in the open discussion)



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New technologies: CORBA

- Keeps its promises
- Very good interoperability between vendors
- Well documented
(Advanced CORBA Programming bible)
- Big and complex
(C++ code readability, debugging)
- Only major problem:
memory allocation in C++



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New technologies: Java

- Language and libraries very nice
- Visual Age introduces very nice visual programming concepts
- Clean CORBA code
- Many problems:
 - Java versions and tools support
 - Visual Age Linux implementation: slow, big and late
 - Memory footprint and memory leaks
 -



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New technologies: XML

- Fully satisfied with the concept
- Perfect to replace small configuration files, result of queries and as a transport format
- Not good for large amounts of data
- Tools still limited, slow and poor



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New technologies: UML

- Consistently used as modeling language.
Everyone understands it now
- Tools (Rose) are always behind the definition of the standard and have limitations



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New technologies: Linux

- Works reasonably well for a single user
- PCs are cheap and easy to install
- Requires a lot of “hacker knowledge”
- The risks of “*personal computer*” are very high:
 - running after the “latest version”
 - not having two machines with the same configuration



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Opportunities for other projects

MANY opportunities for reuse in other projects and for collaborations

Some examples:

- The whole ACS or parts of it can be used in other projects
- Once DO/Property/Characteristic concept is adopted UIF components can be shared
- XML DTDs and tools can be shared
- Many packages, in particular in the high level and outside the control system, still have to be designed



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To know more

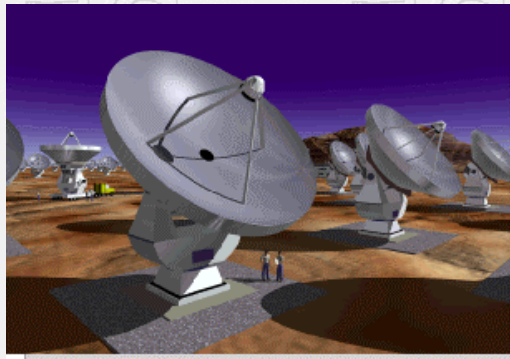
- The ALMA project: <http://www.eso.org/projects/alma/>
- SW Working group:
<http://www.mma.nrao.edu/development/computing/index.html>
- Common SW (and ACS Architecture draft document):
.../workinggroups/common_software/docs/index.html
- Java, CORBA and other technology links:
<http://www.eso.org/projects/vlt/sw-dev/oowg-forum/readings.html>



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Acknowledgments

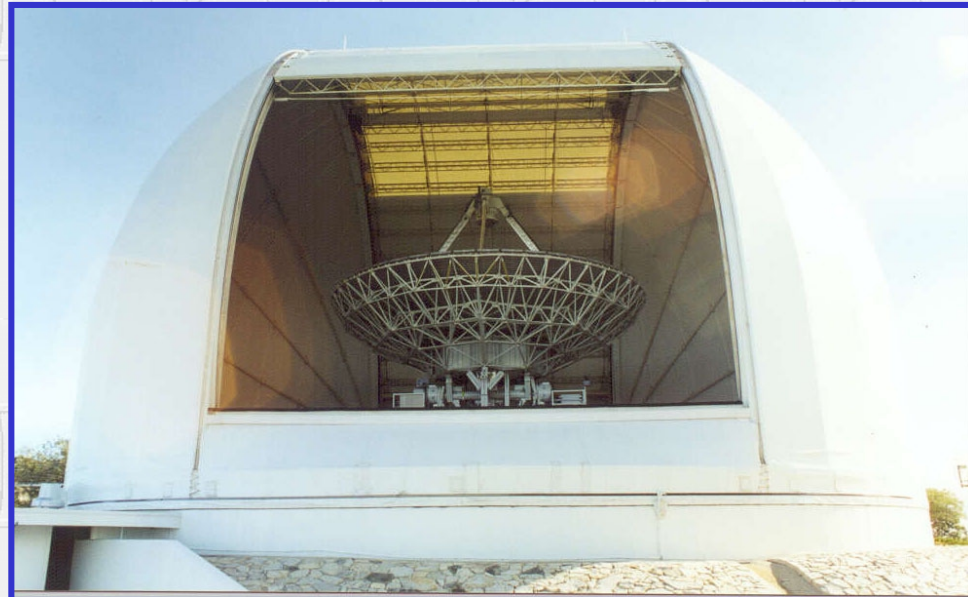
- ESO ACS team:
 - G.Chiozzi, B.Gustafsson, B.Jeram, P.Sivera + R.Karban
- ALMA ACS collaborators
 - R.Heald, R.Lemke, A.Perrigouard... many others
- KGB, Ljubljiana team
 - <http://kgb.ijs.si/KGB/>



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Part 2

Kitt Peak 2000 test





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The KP 2000 Test

Demonstrate ACS concepts by developing and Antenna Mount Software and testing basic functionality:

- Repeat (partially) 1999 test with ESO CCS/TCS
- Test antenna motion SW
- Test new tracking SW based on ACS
- Create Pointing Model (interoperability ACS/CCSLite)



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The KP 2000 test (cont.)

- **Where:**
Kitt Peak 12m Telescope
- **When:**
01/08 December 2000
- **Who:**
 - R.Heald - NRAO
 - G.Chiozzi, B.Gustafsson, B.Jeram, R.Karban - ESO
 - A.Perrigouard - IRAM
 - with the collaboration of R.Lemke (MP) and M.Plesko team





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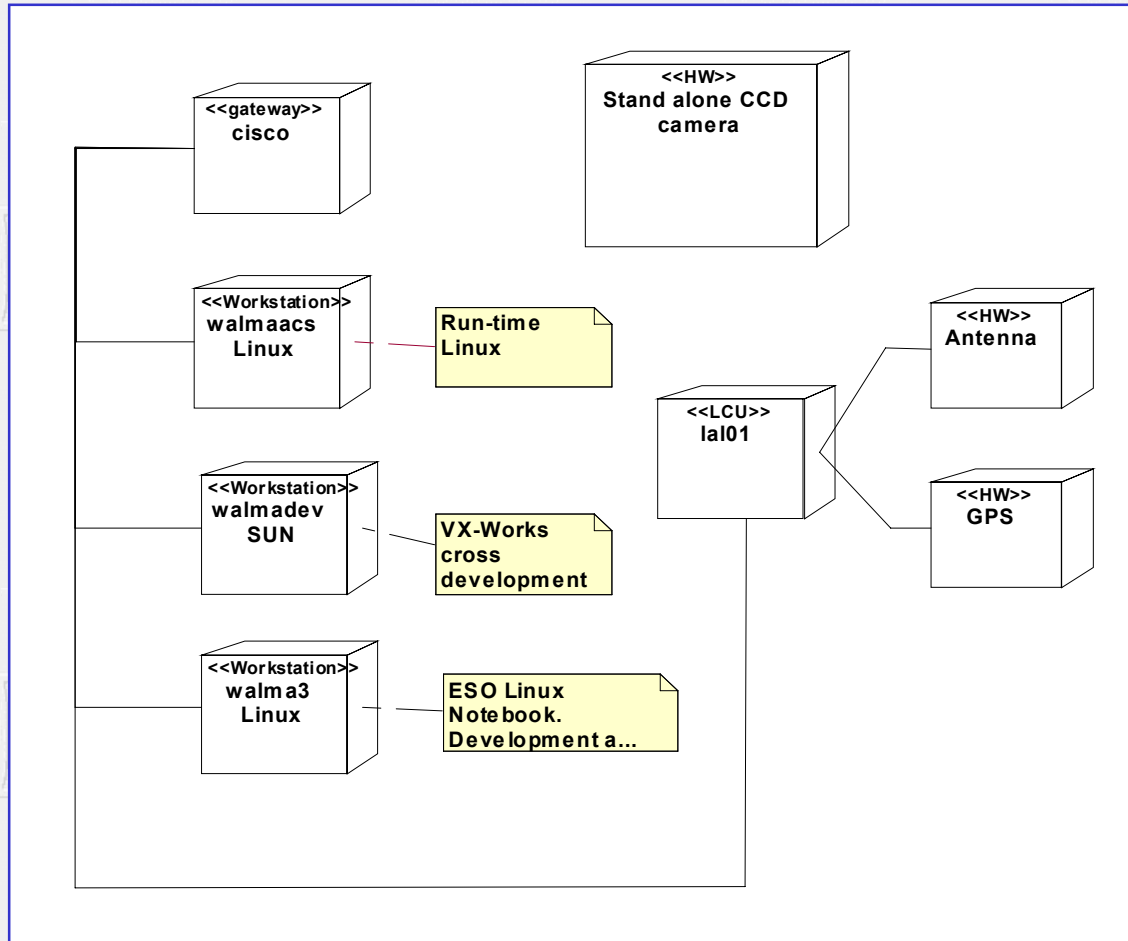
The Sites involved

- **Kitt Peak Observatory**
 - Complete system with HW and SW
- **NRAO Socorro**
 - ACS on Linux and VxWorks + HW&SW simulator
- **ESO Garching**
 - ACS on Linux and VxWorks + SW simulator
- **IRAM**
- **MP Bonn**
- **IJS Ljubljana**
 - ACS on Linux



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KP Computer configuration





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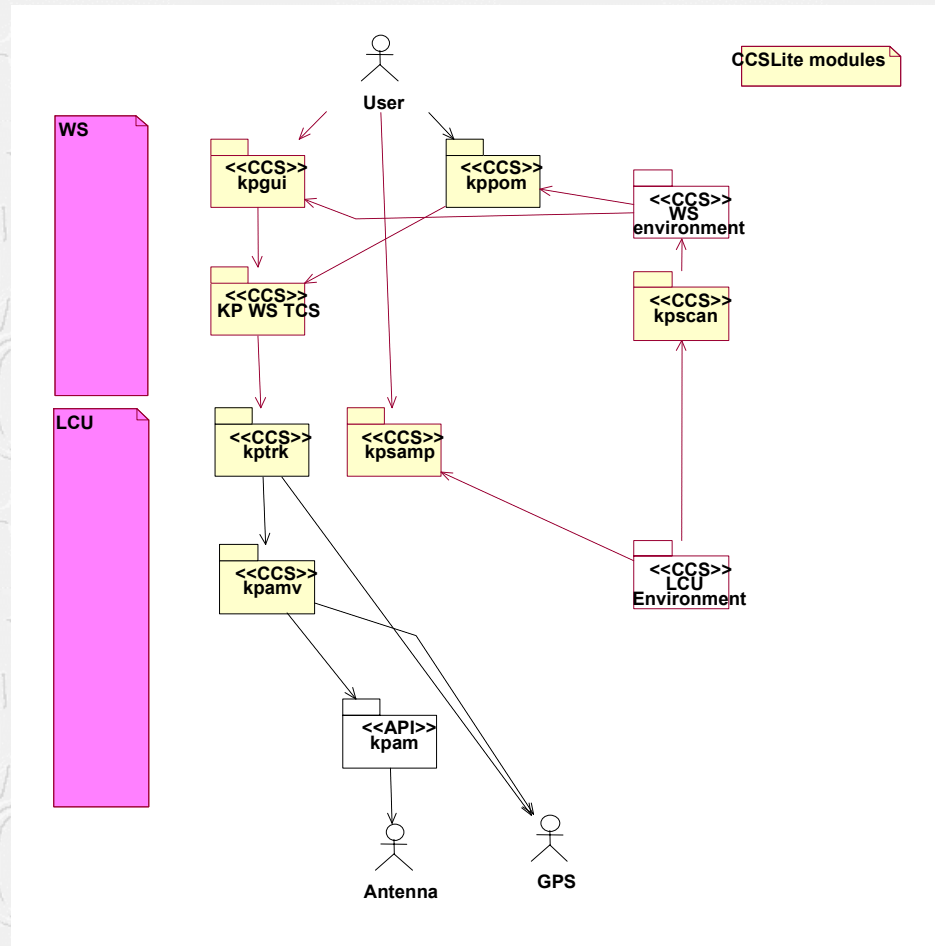
Demo Configuration

- Laptop with Win NT, 650MHz, 256Mb ram
- VmWare Linux Virtual Machine (CPU equivalent to 400MHz?, 96Mb ram)
- WS and LCU code running under Linux
- Xserver running under NT



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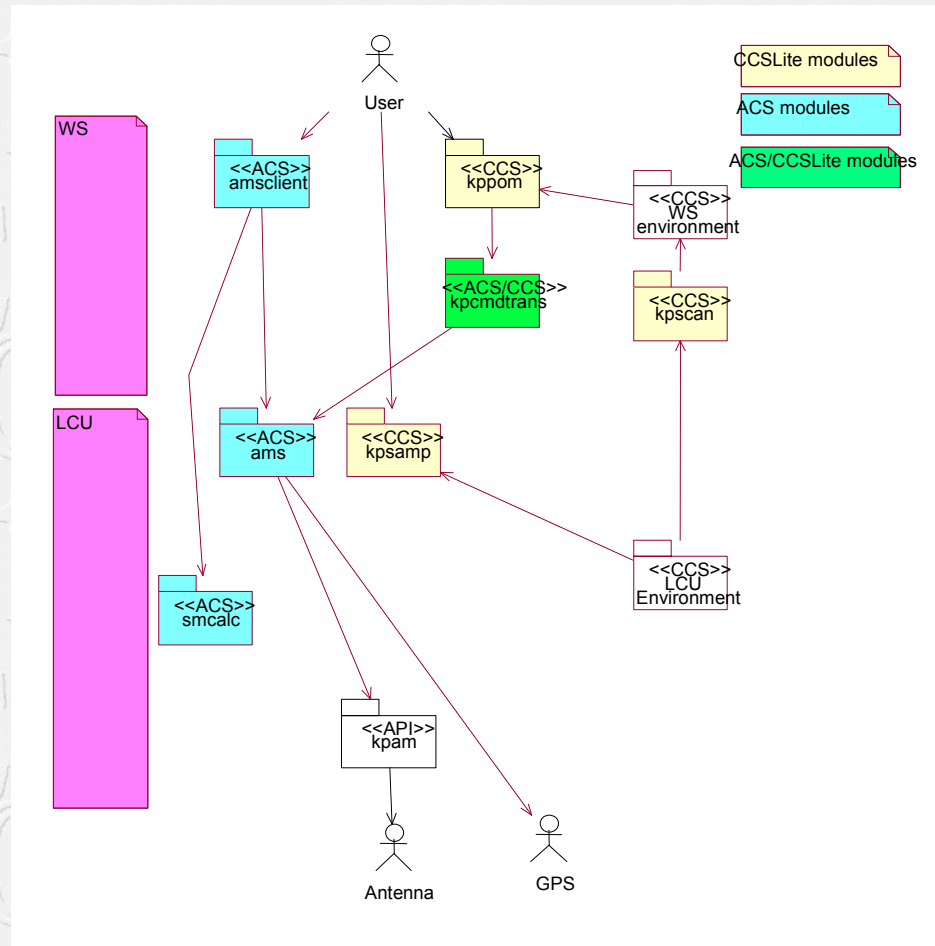
SW Architecture (VLT)





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SW Architecture (ACS)





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TCS Control GUI

The screenshot displays the 'Telescope Control' interface. It features several data fields for RA/dec command, RA/dec position, Az/EI position, and Times. A central sky plot shows the telescope's current position and target stars. Below the plot are controls for 'On Target' status, a 'STOP' button, and a table of object parameters. At the bottom, there are offset controls (offsRa, offsDec, offsAz, offsEI) and a directional control pad with 'Ra' and 'dec' step inputs.

RA/dec command	AMS1:commandRa	AMS1:commandDec
	15.0000 hour	10.0000 deg

RA/dec position	AMS1:actualRa	AMS1:actualDec
	15.0000 hour	10.0000 deg

Az/EI position	AMS1:actualAz	AMS1:actualEI
	-142.1488 deg	63.4298 deg

Times	AMS1:utc	AMS1:siderealTime
	51917.6792 MJD	16.0794 hour

Object	RA	DEC
Sun	19.3329	-22.1683
Moon	6.1092	21.4151

Ra (HHMMSS)	dec (DDMMSS)	epoch	pmRa	pmDec	radVel	paral	type 0=M 1=A
130000	100000	2000	0	0	0	0	Mean

Az (deg)	EI (deg)	objfix
-120	50	objfix

offsRa (")	offsDec (")	offsad
0	0	offsad

offsAz (")	offsEI (")	offsaa
0	0	offsaa

Ra ("/s)	dec ("/s)	setav
0	0	setav



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Conclusions

- ACS concepts proofed to be working very well
- Weaknesses in the prototype implementation only
- Easy integration with CCSLite applications
- Documentation, tutorials and powerful framework for building applications are needed
- Selected new technologies are very promising, but not fully mature
- There is a lot of design and implementation work to be done
- There are plenty of opportunities for collaboration and reuse