

MARTE Framework

Middleware for RT Control Development

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- Provides **development** and **execution** environment for control systems
- Defines a way of designing/developing
 - Limits what you can do to what is needed!
 - Reduces mistakes
- Provides **standard interfaces** to outside world
- Facilitates test and **commissioning**
- Ensures and monitors **real-time**

- Multi-platform C++ middleware
- Simulink-like way of describing the problem
- Modular
 - Clear boundary between algorithms, hardware interaction and system configuration
 - Reusability and maintainability
 - Simulation
 - Minimise constraints with the operational environments (portability)
- Data driven
- Provide live introspection tools
 - Without sacrificing RT

Multi-platform?



- **Why?**

- **Debug** and develop in non RT targets
- Eases the debugging process
- Usually better developing environment
- Debugger
- IDE

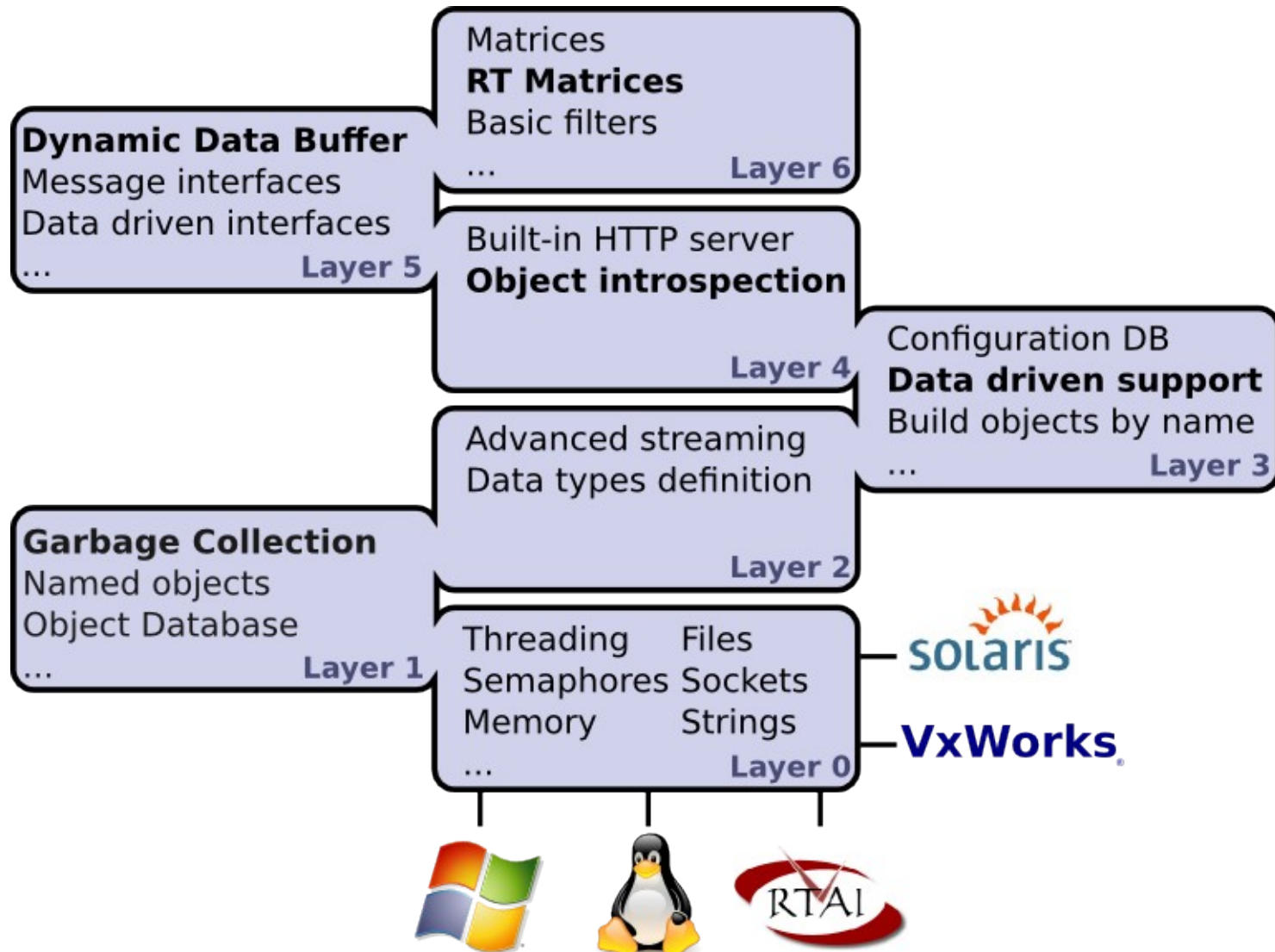
- **How?**

- Provide an **abstraction** layer/library which solves all the specificities of a given OS
- Optimize code here

- **Possible?**

- Yes, runs in Linux, Linux+RTAI, VxWorks, Solaris, MS Windows and Mac OS X

BaseLib2 – support library



- Define **common** language
 - As **simple** as possible
 - But complete
 - Human understandable configuration
 - Should provide built-in **validation**
 - Should provide a clear way of expressing the problem
- Components are expected to be parsed only once per configuration request
 - Avoid unpleasant **surprises**

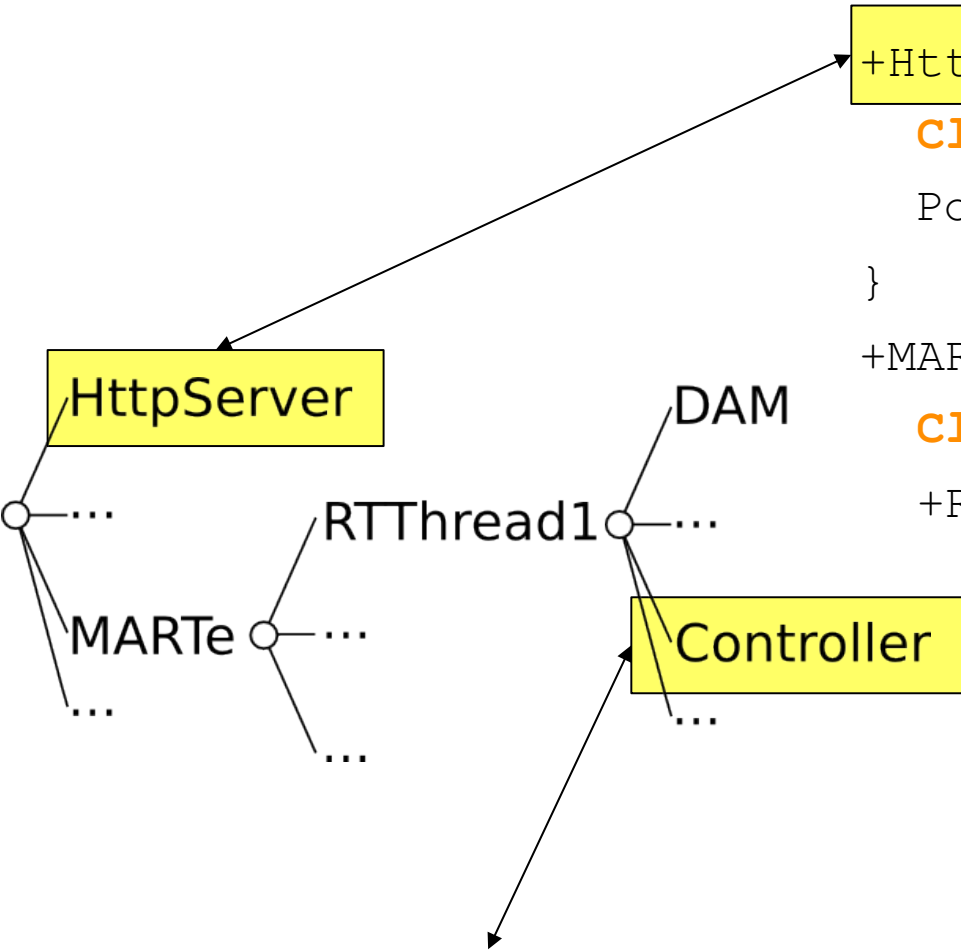
Object Configuration



- Structured syntax
- Similar to XML
- Classes are automatically created
- Configuration is validated by the created object
- Asserting and parsing functions available

```
+HttpServer = {  
    Class = HttpService  
    Port = 8084  
}  
...  
+Control = {  
    Class = ControlGAM  
    Controller = {  
        NoPlasmaVelocityGain = 0.0  
        NoPlasmaCurrentGain = 40.0  
        IPWaveform = {  
            Times = {0 120}  
            Amplitudes = {0.5 0.5}  
            Rounding = 50  
        }  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

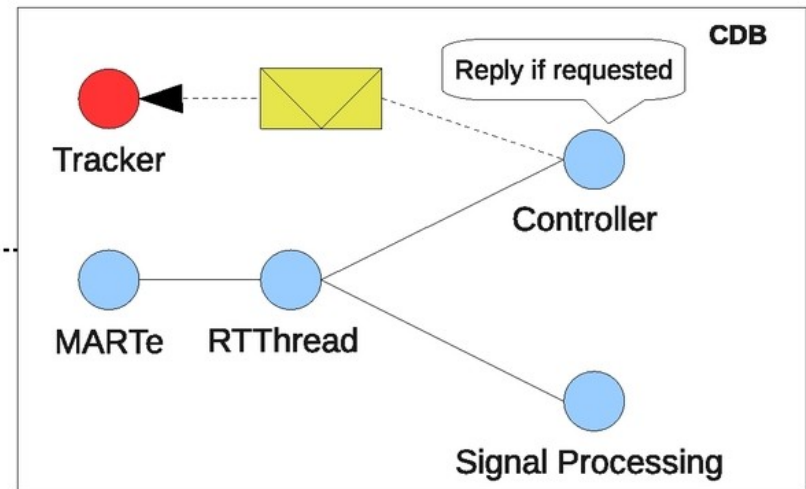
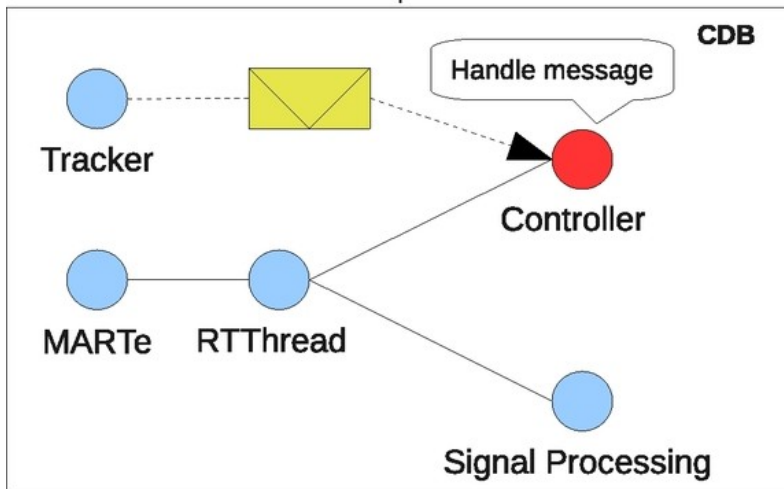
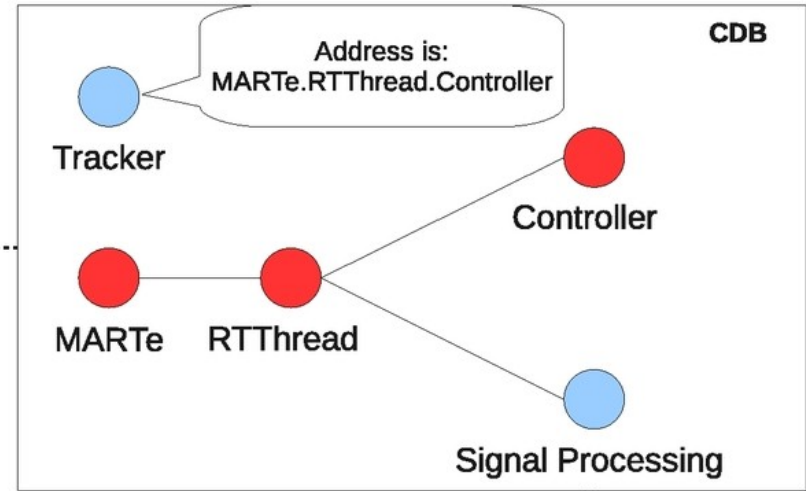
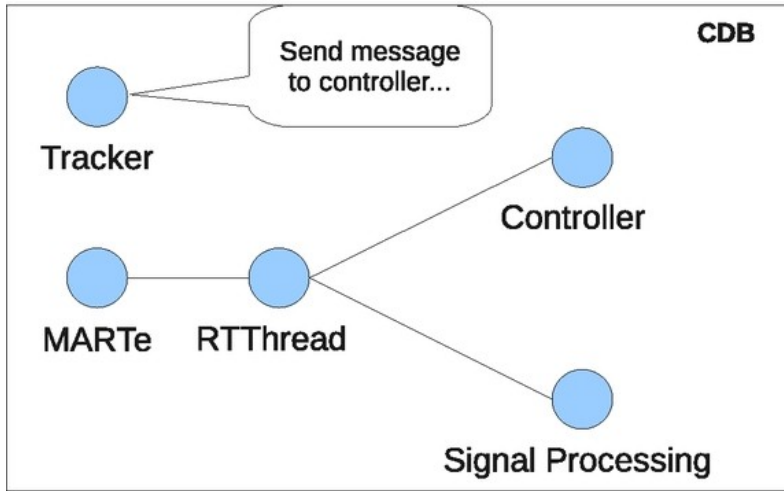
Configuration DB



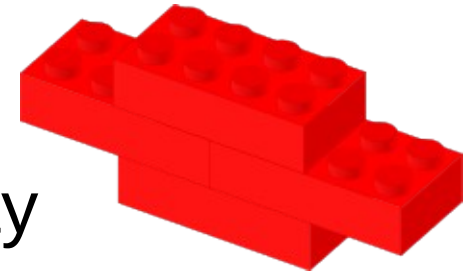
```
+HttpServer = {  
  Class = HttpService  
  Port = 8084  
}  
  
+MARTE = {  
  Class = MARTEContainer  
  
  +RTThread1 = {  
    Class = RealTimeThread  
  
    +Controller = {  
      NoPlasmaCurrentGain = 40.0  
      IPWaveform = {  
        Times = {0 120}  
        Amplitudes = {0.5 0.5}  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

MARTE.RTThread1.Controller
...

Message mechanism



- **Define boundaries**
 - Algorithms and hardware don't mix!
 - Modules do only what they advertise
 - No interdependence or a priori knowledge
- **Generic by design**
 - Same goals, same module
 - Reusability and maintainability
- **Simulation**
 - Replace actuators and plants with models
 - Keep all the other modules untouched



Common GAMs



Hardware I/O



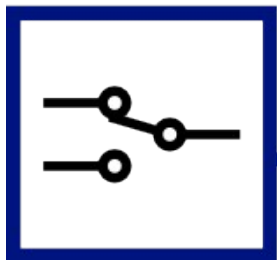
Persistence



Algorithms



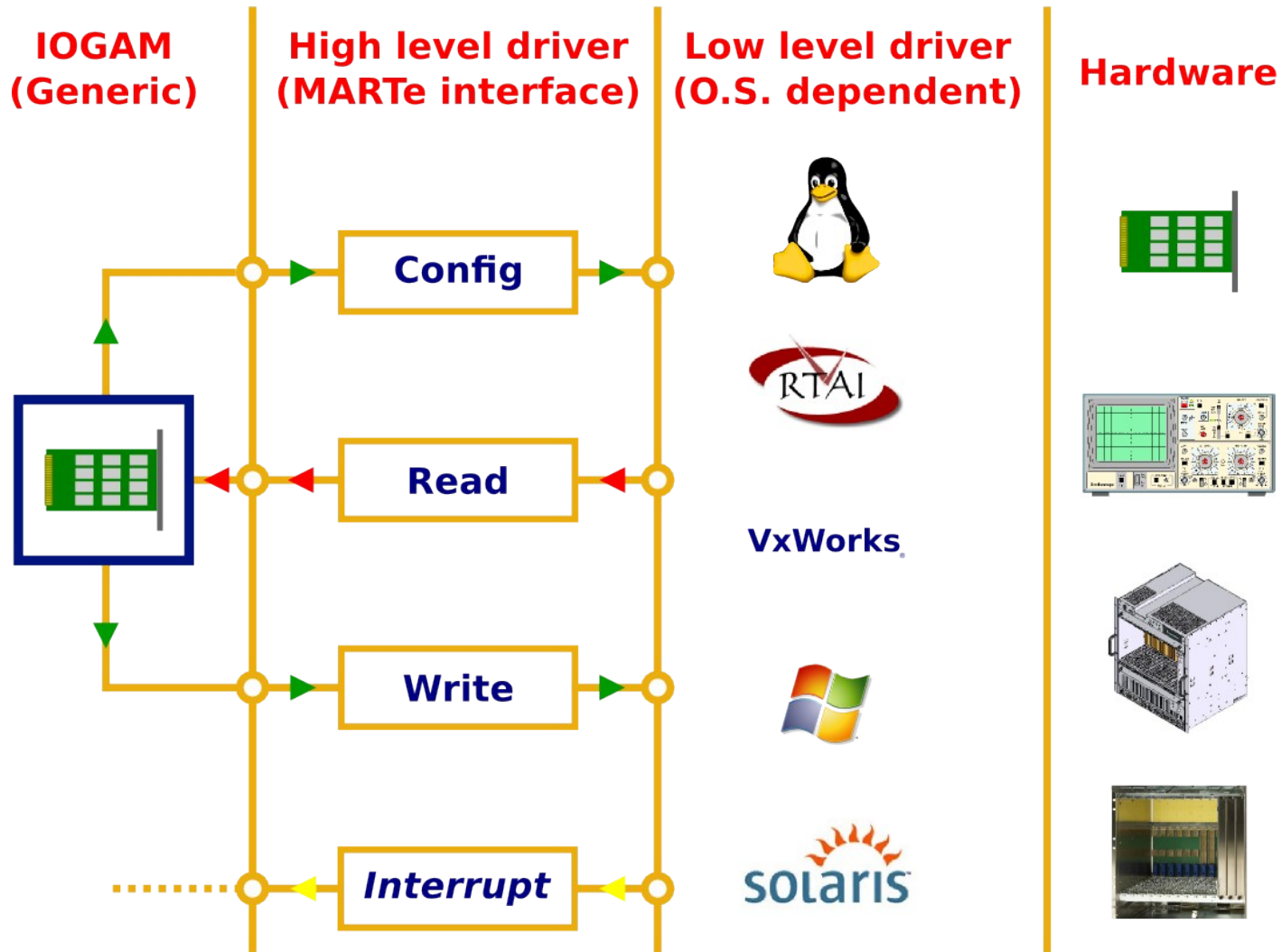
Debug



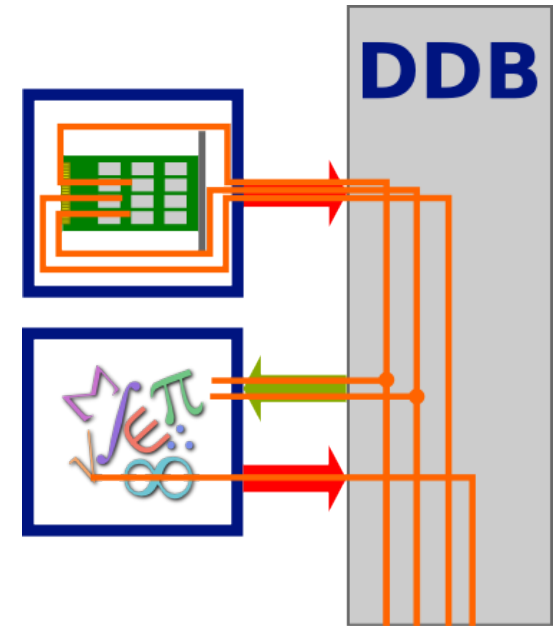
Decision taking



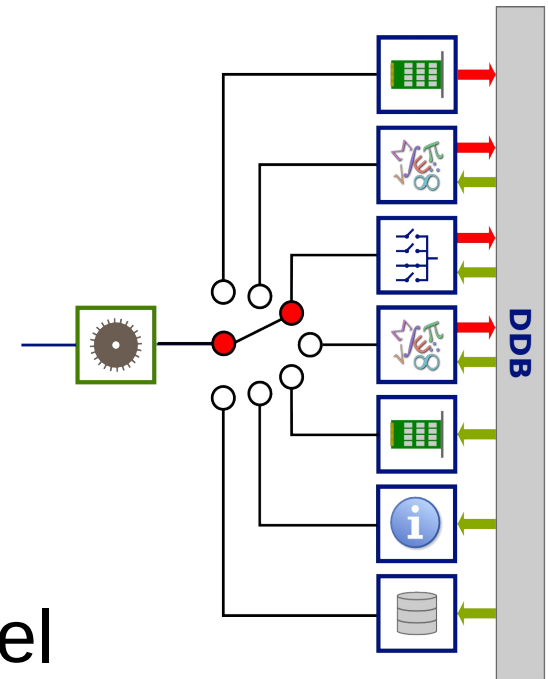
Information



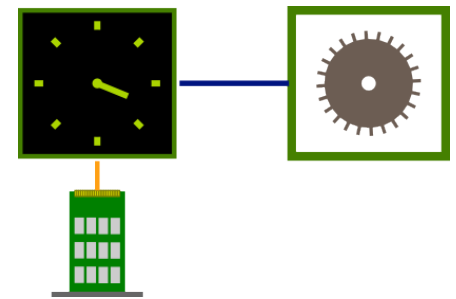
- GAMs share data through a memory bus
- MARTE guarantees coherency between requested and produced signals
- Set of GAMs allow to stream data to different MARTE systems



- Sequentially executes GAMs
 - Works as micro-scheduler
 - Can be allocated to specific CPUs
- Keeps accurate information about execution times
- Requires an external time and triggering mechanism
- Multiple RTThreads can run in parallel
 - synchronously or asynchronously

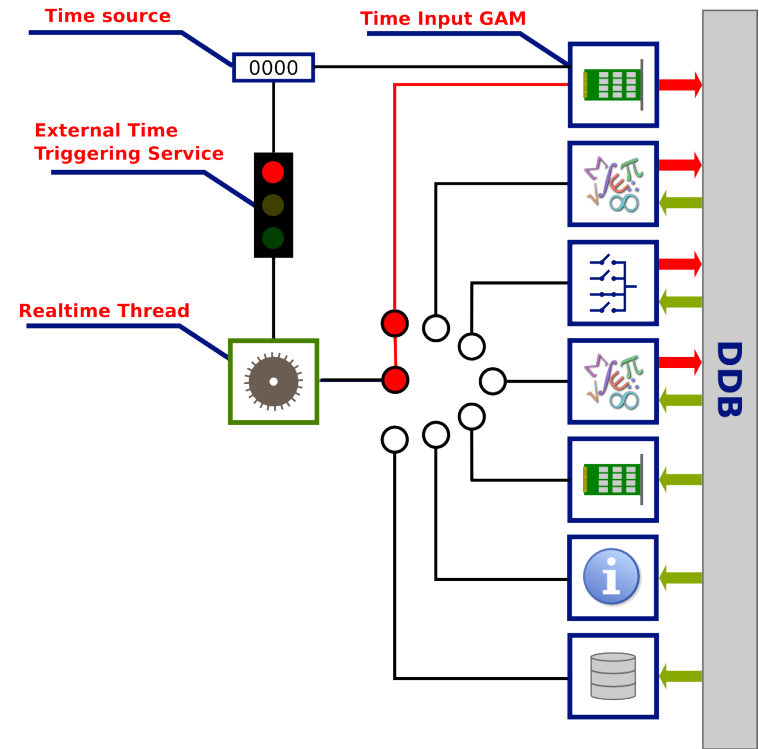


- Asynchronous
 - Get latest available value
 - Verify acceptable latency (sample too late?)
- Synchronous
- Routinely used both schemes
- ADC, time input, ...
- Network
- From other control loop

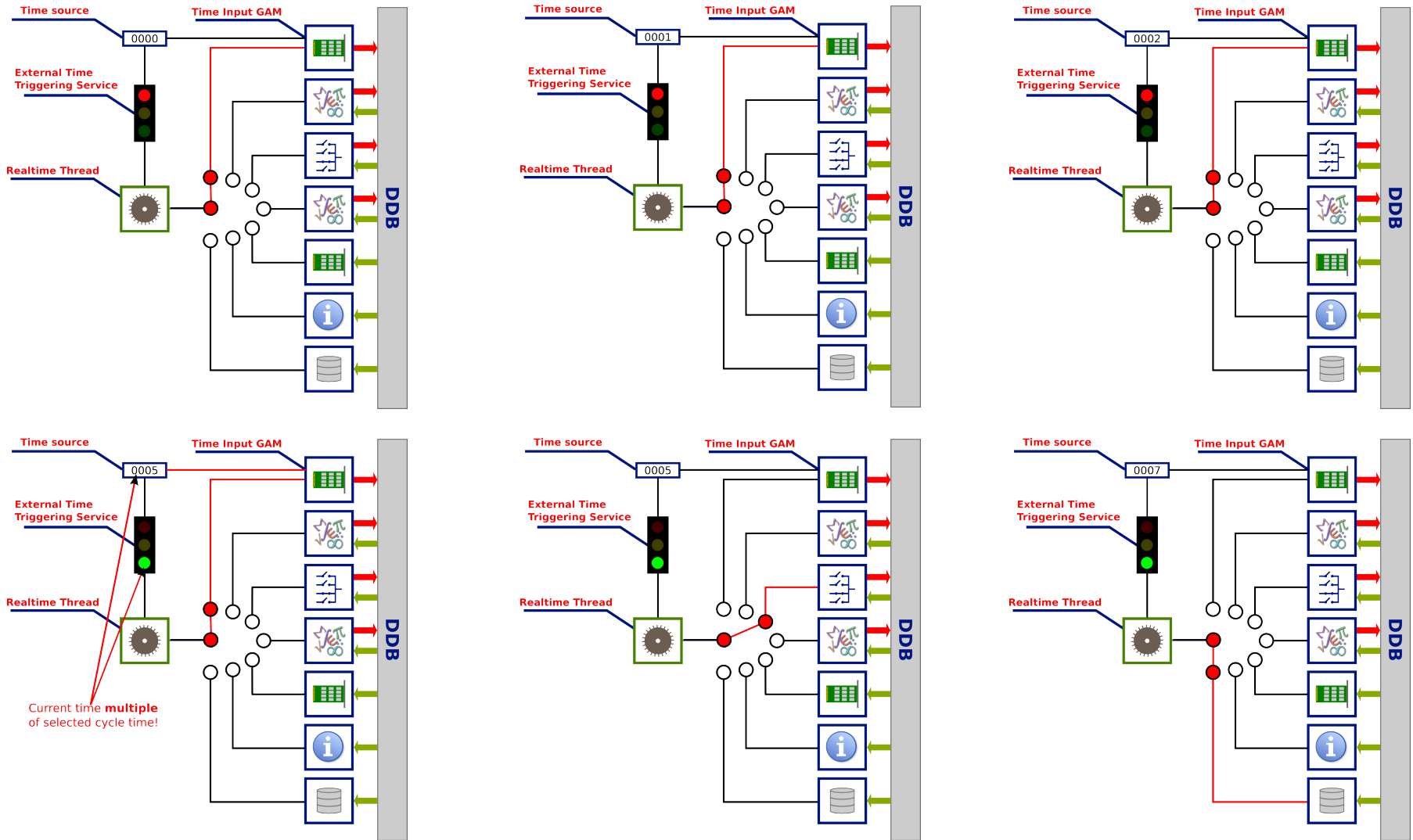


Synchronisation demo (1)

- ETTS waits for trigger from time source
- Current time multiple of cycle time?
- If so, unlock realtime thread and execute GAMs
- ETTS can be configured to exit after timeout
 - Trigger an error



Synchronisation demo (2)



- **Why?**
 - Send configurations
 - Retrieve acquired data
 - Query status
- **How?**
 - Component acts as a proxy to the outside world
 - Extended to implement the desired protocol
- MARTe is **interface agnostic**
 - No predefined GUI
 - No predefined high level protocols

- **Price?**
 - Requires the development of a module which translates your language to MARTe's language
 - MARTe forwards the configuration internally
 - A message server is provided
- HTTP interaction is widely used for retrieving information
 - Can also be used to change values
 - GAMs configuration
 - State machine
 - ...

- MARTE has its internal state machine
- It can be triggered by
 - External events
 - Has its own message interface
 - Internal events
 - e.g. errors while executing
- Capable of sending messages upon state changing

- Probe the system
- Without sacrificing RT
- Crucial for an expedite debugging
- Does this still makes sense?
- New data streaming concepts, leverage concept?
- Stream your probes?

3.300e+001	0.000000
3.500e+001	5000.000000
1.000e+002	5000.000000
1.330e+002	0.000000

Saturations

VS1 current adaptation parameters

Saturation	Value (abs)
Max current gain	30.000000
Min current gain	0.000000

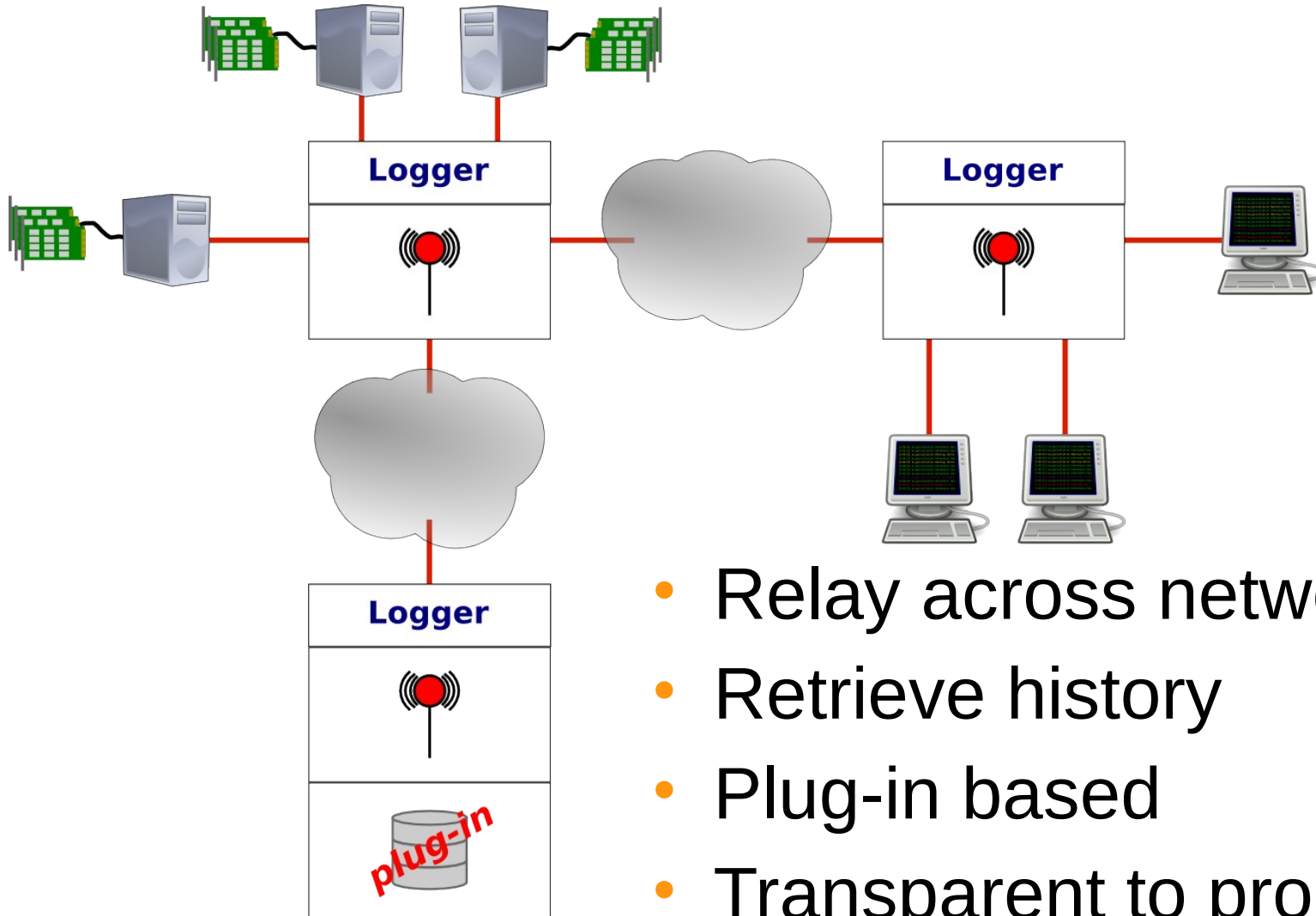
PCU1 current adaptation parameters

Parameter	Value
Voltage delta threshold	10000.000000
High gain	10000.000000
Low gain	-5000.000000
Keep low gain for	12000 usecs

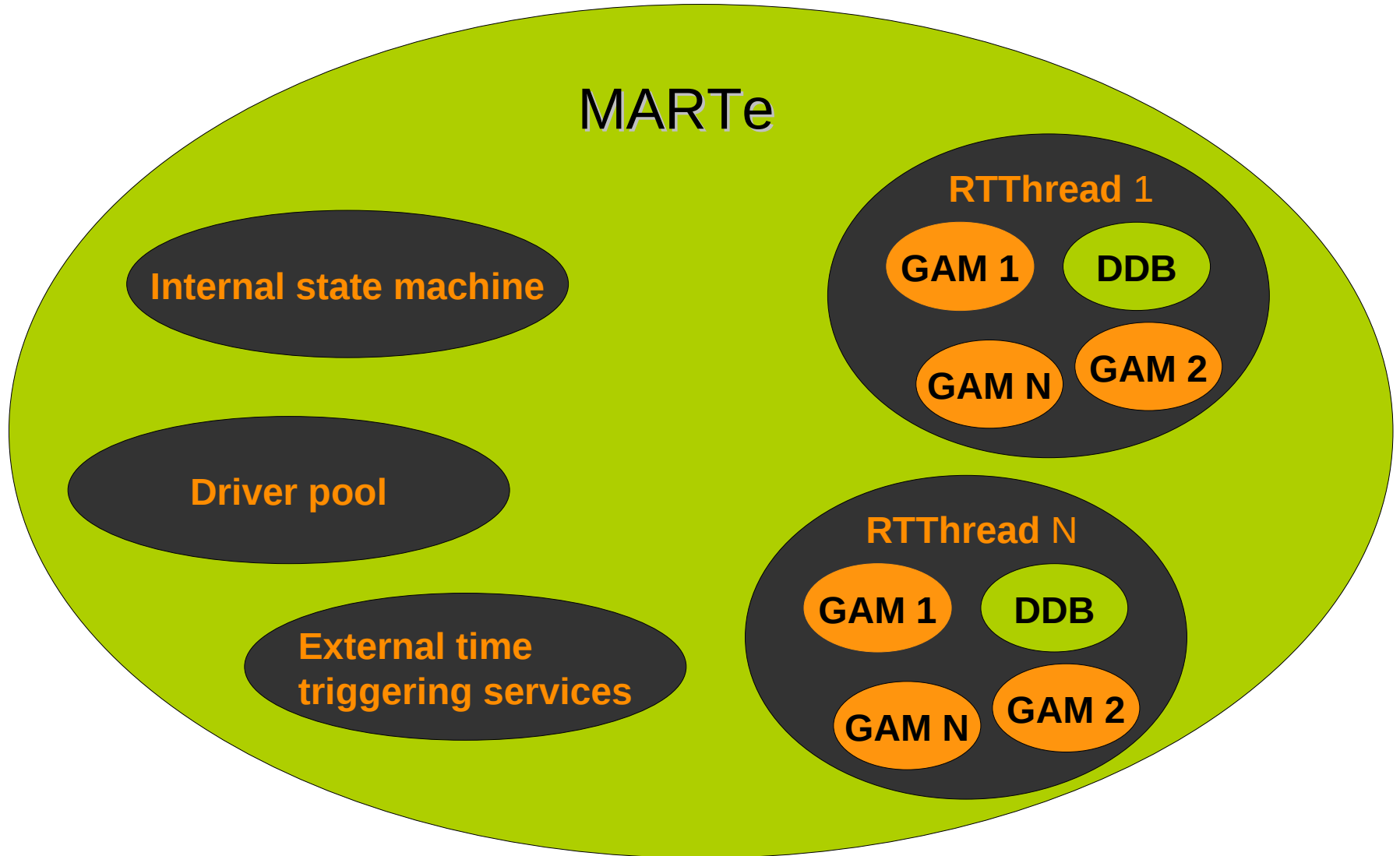
PCU2 current adaptation parameters

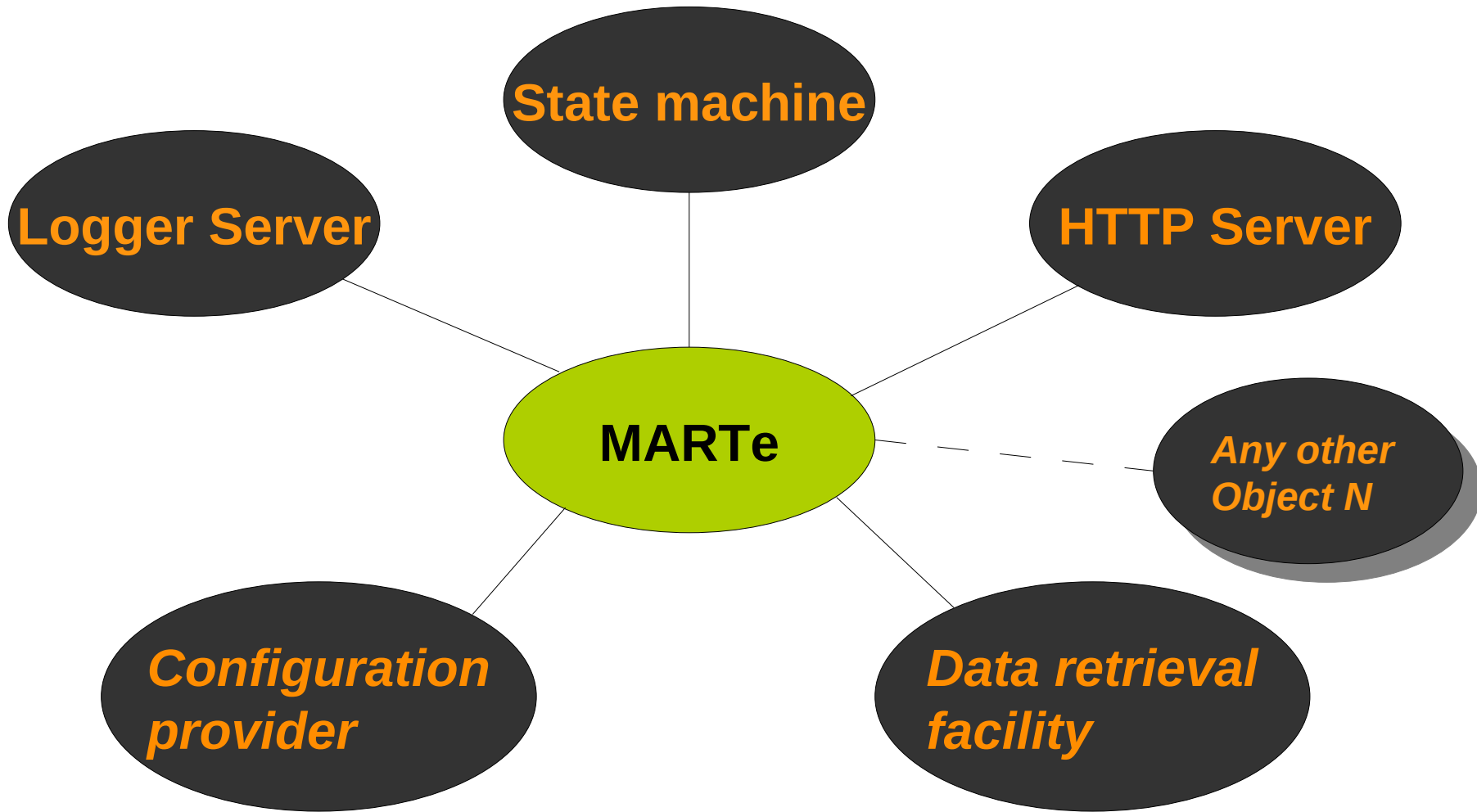
Parameter	Value
Amplifier current saturation index threshold	2500.000000
High gain	-15000.000000
Low gain	-5000.000000
Alpha	0.500000
Beta	0.800000

Automatically built

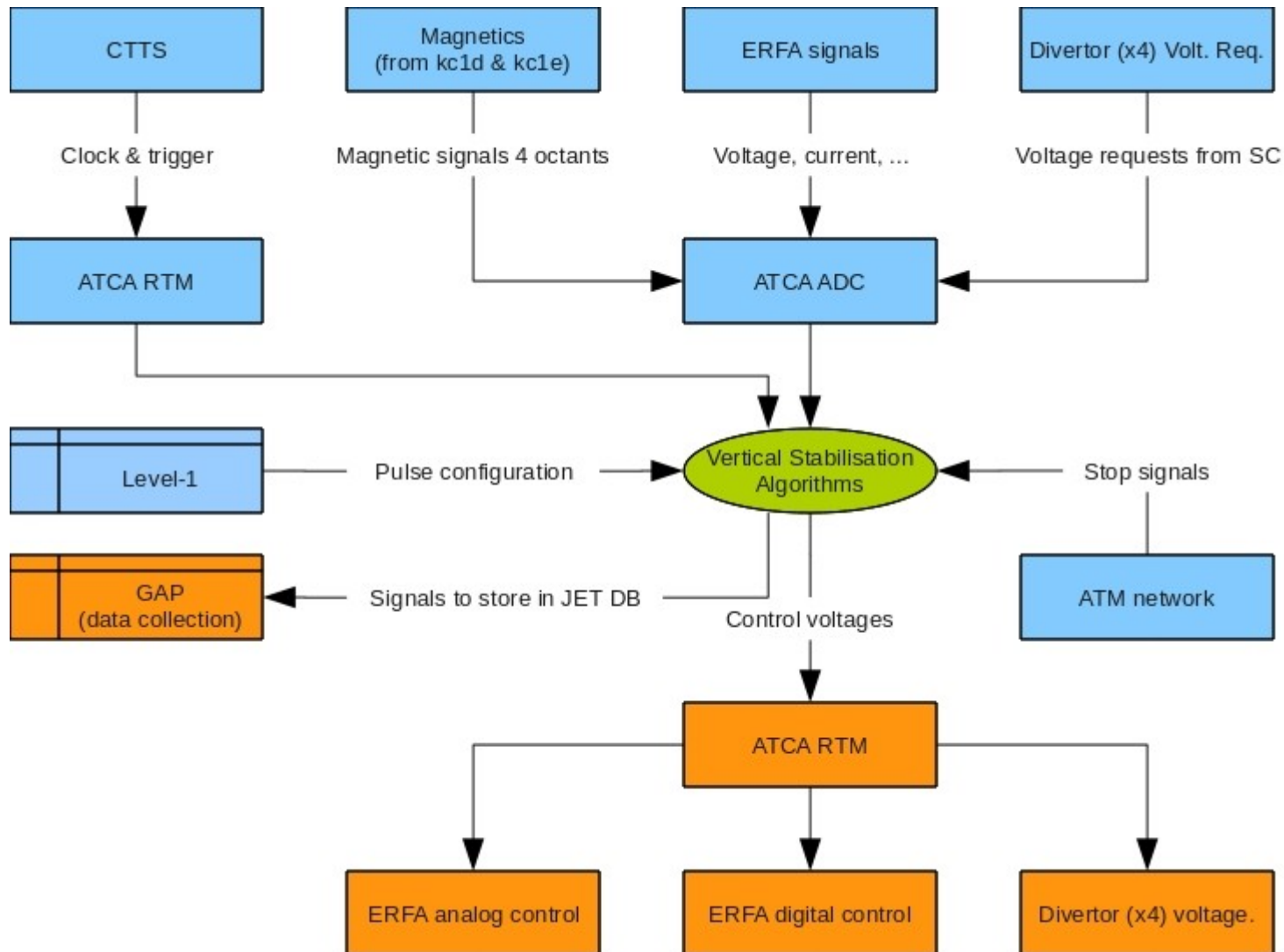


- Relay across networks
- Retrieve history
- Plug-in based
- Transparent to producers

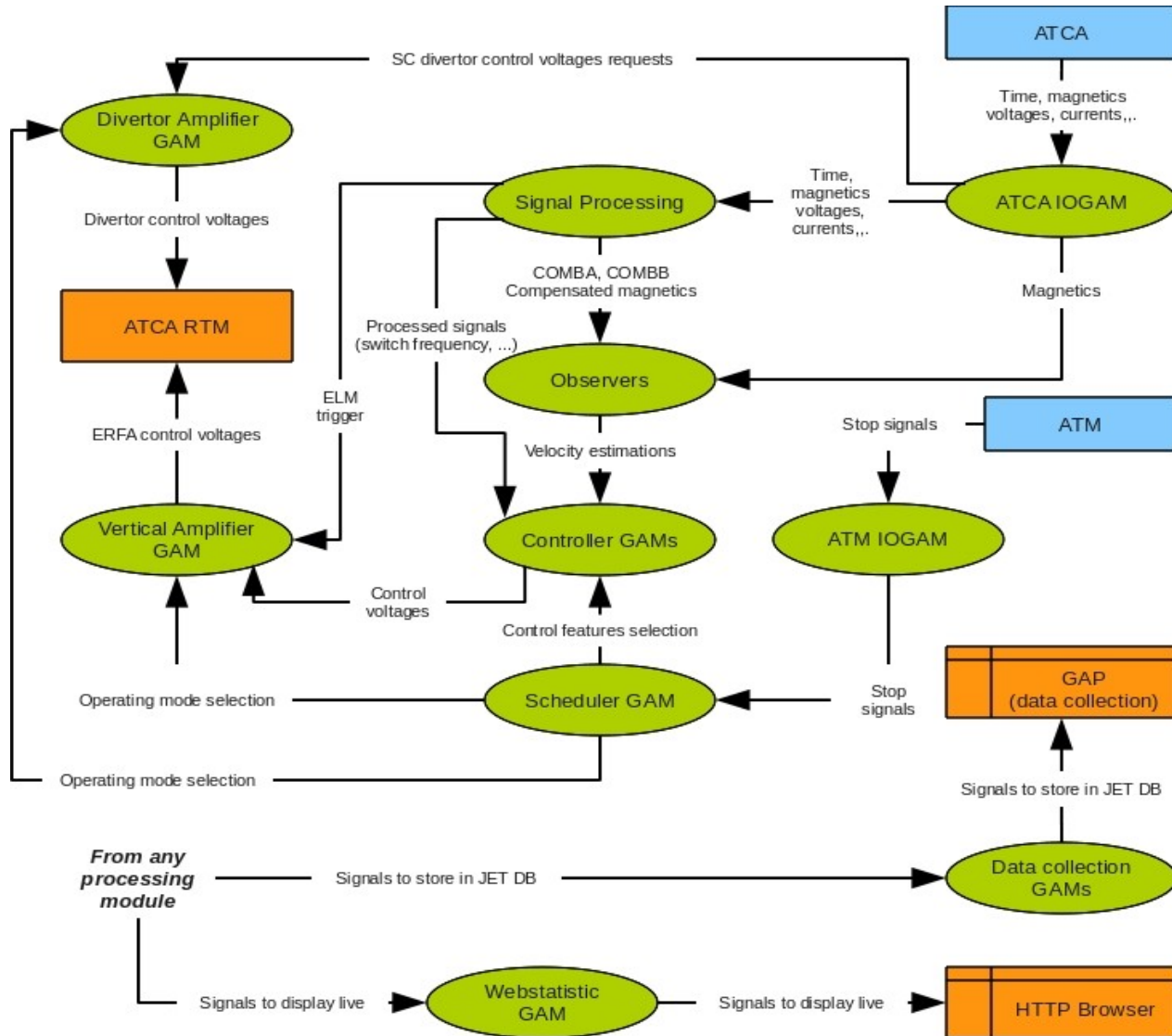




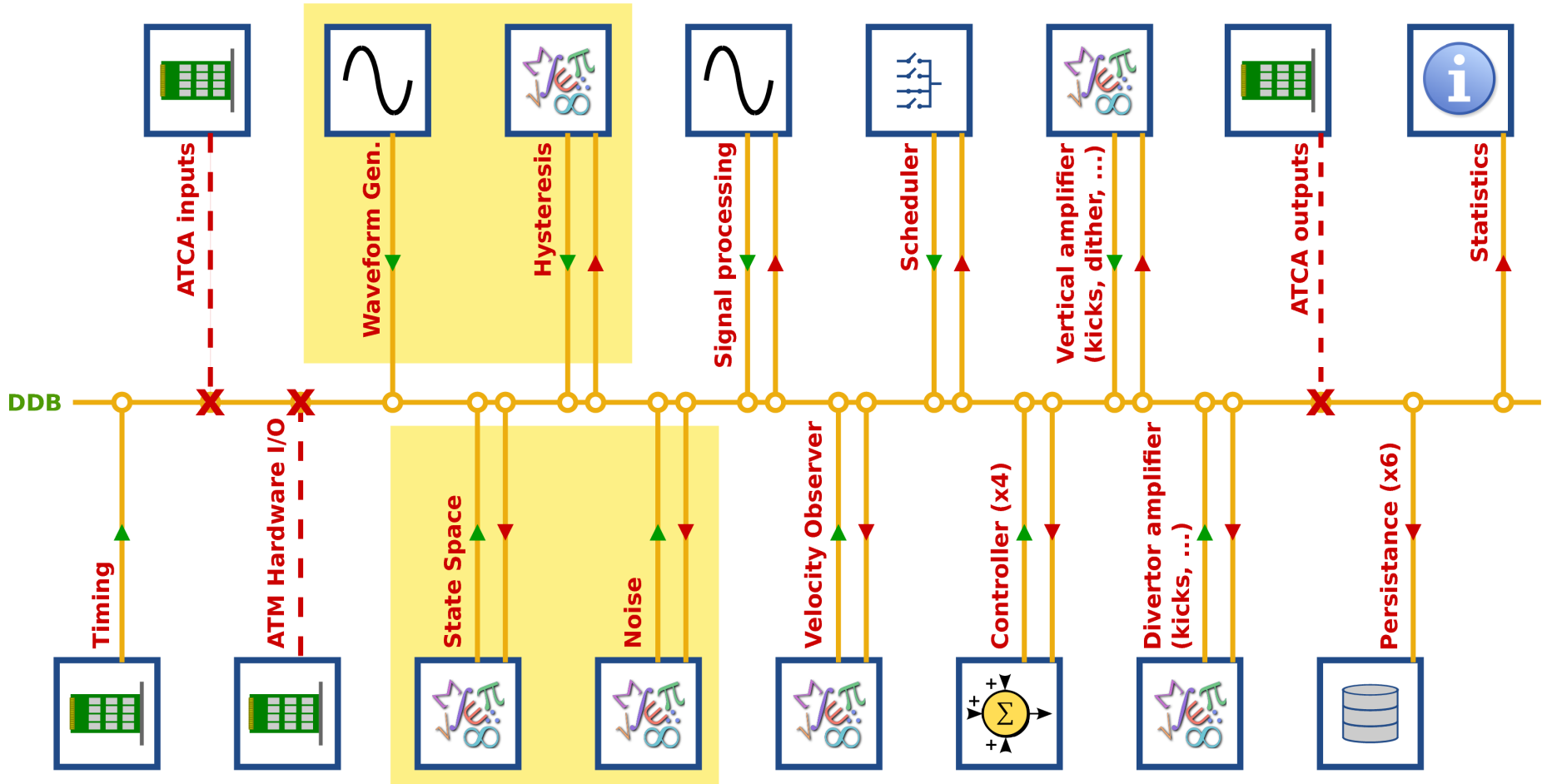
VS: a case study (1/3)



VS: a case study (2/3)



VS: a case study (3/3)



Does it work?

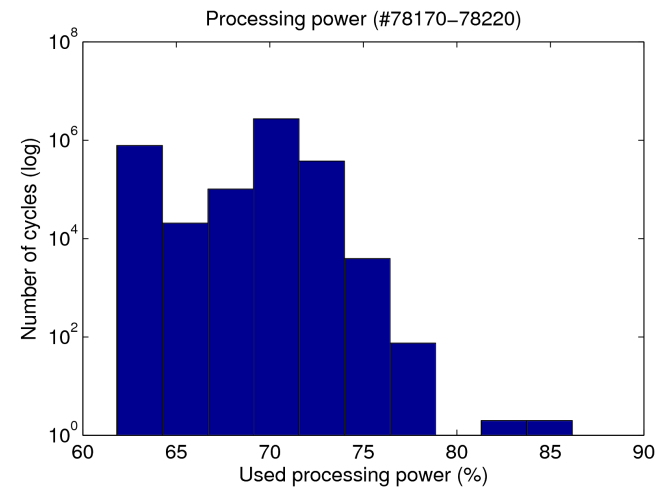
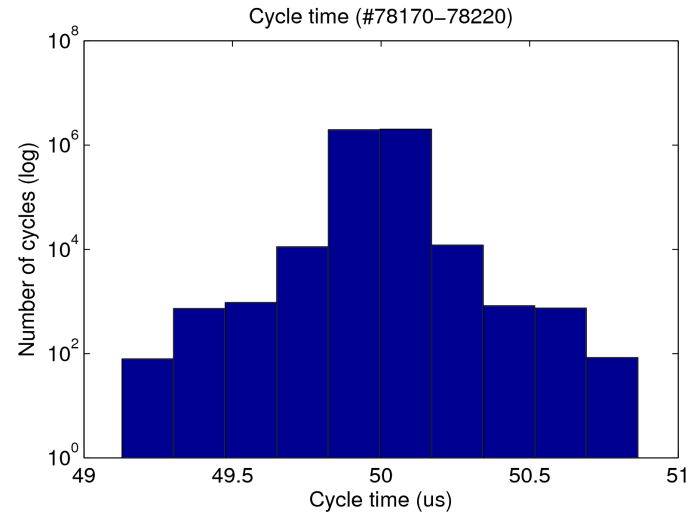
It is possible!

Modular
Data driven
Introspection
Reliable
Performance
Low jitter

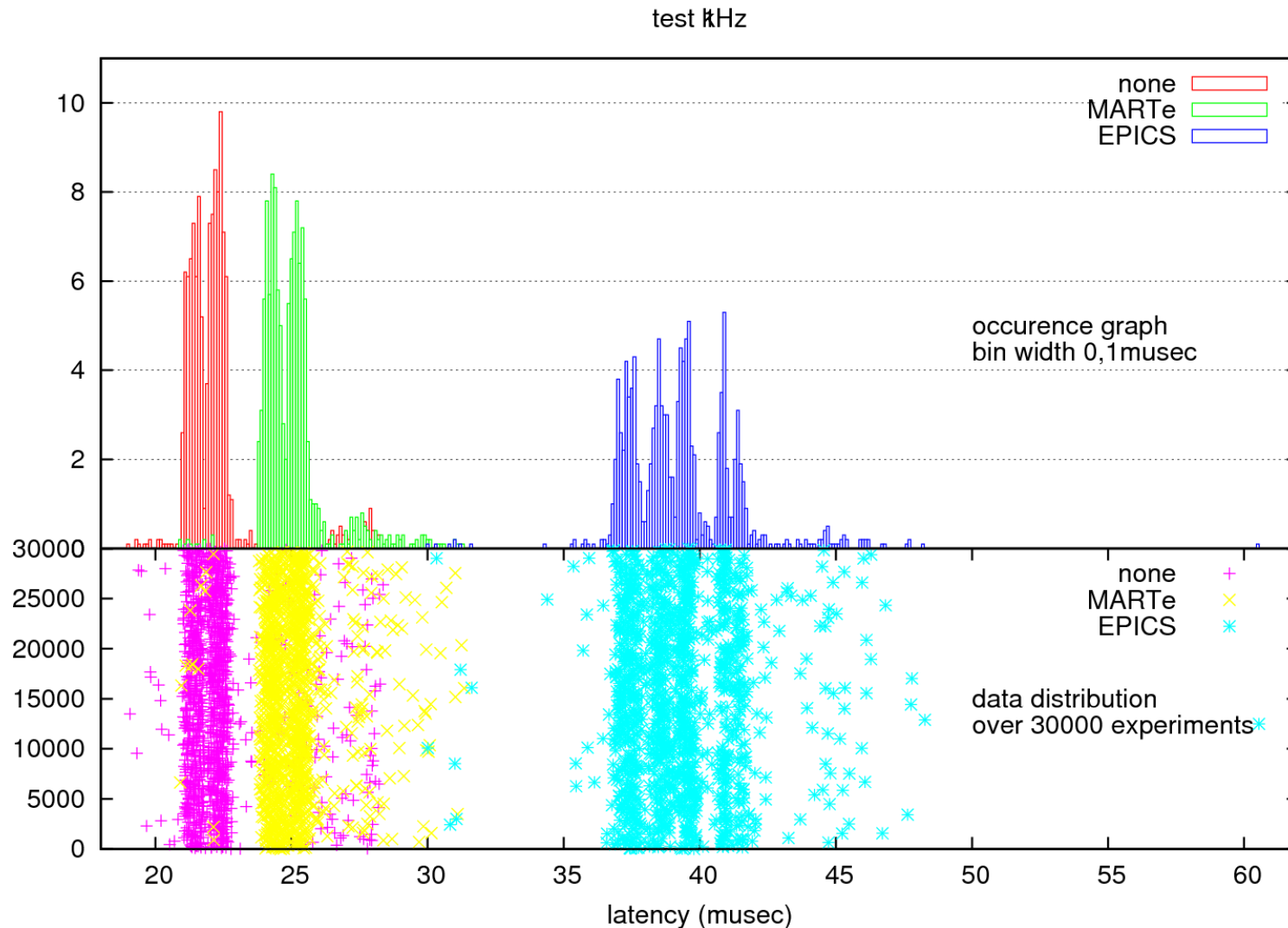
VS Achieved:
 $50 \pm 0.10 \mu\text{s}$
(max jitter of **$0.80 \mu\text{s}$**)

Working systems

JET VS	Linux-RTAI	50 μs
JET EFCC	VxWorks	200 μs
COMPASS SC	Linux*	500 μs
COMPASS VS	Linux*	50 μs
ISTTOK Tomography	Linux-RTAI	100 μs
FTU RT	Linux-RTAI	250 μs



How does it compare with EPICS? (for *Hard-real-time*?)



See: A. Barbalace, et. al, Performance comparison of EPICS IOC and MARTe in a Hard Real-Time Control Application, in IEEE-NPSS RT 2010

- **MARTe is interface agnostic...**
 - Would be good to have standard tools which help on the development and deployment of new systems
 - Simulink, Ptolemy
 - EPICS
- **MARTe has its own language**
 - Would be good to have a meta-language with builtin validation features
 - XML
- **More and better documentation**
 - Practically none targeted at the end user
 - Deployment and installation manual, GAM development manual
 - Configuration file writer manual, Real world examples
 - Tutorials

Backup slides