

# CAN Over Ethernet Gateways

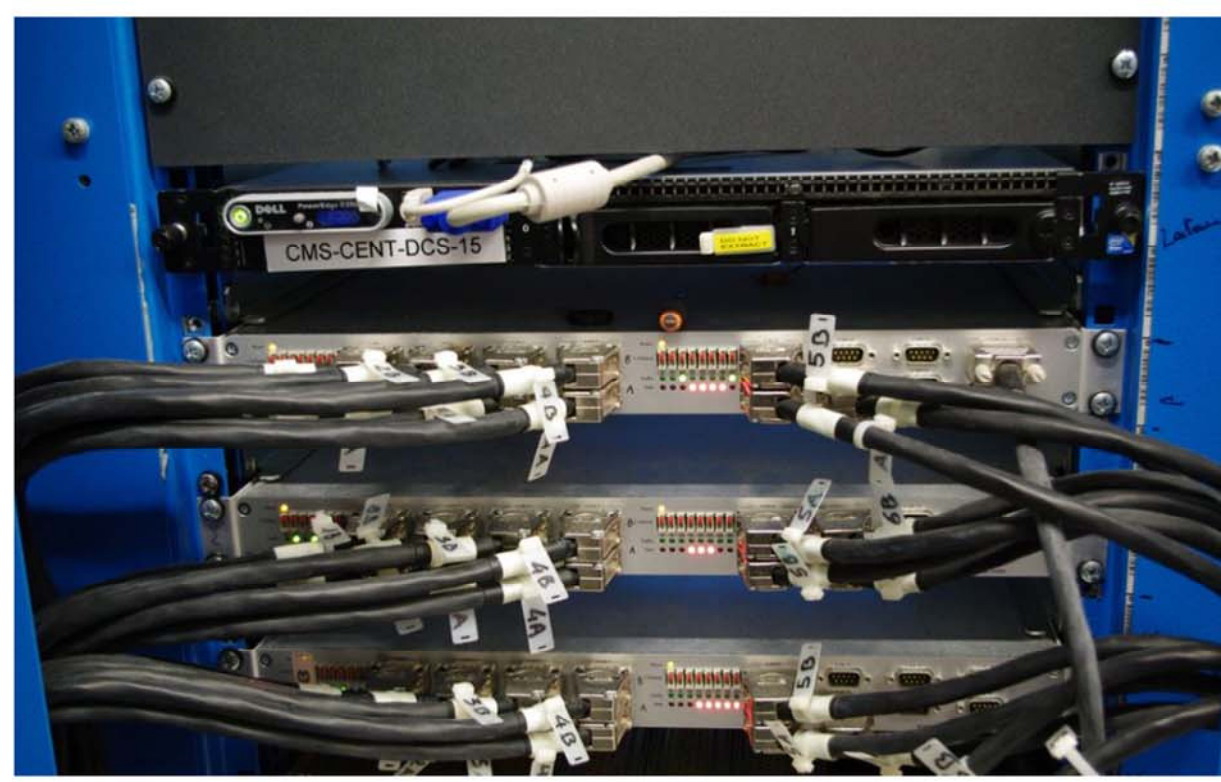
## A Convenient and Flexible Solution to Access Low Level Control Devices

### CAN @ CERN

- A **recommended** fieldbus at CERN
- Thousands of CAN nodes** monitored and controlled from Front-End (FE) servers
- Technically challenging locations (strong magnetic fields, radiation areas)
- Long CAN cabling distance (> 100 m)
- CAN interfaces based on PCI and USB
- Communication via SIMATIC WinCC Open Architecture and OPC



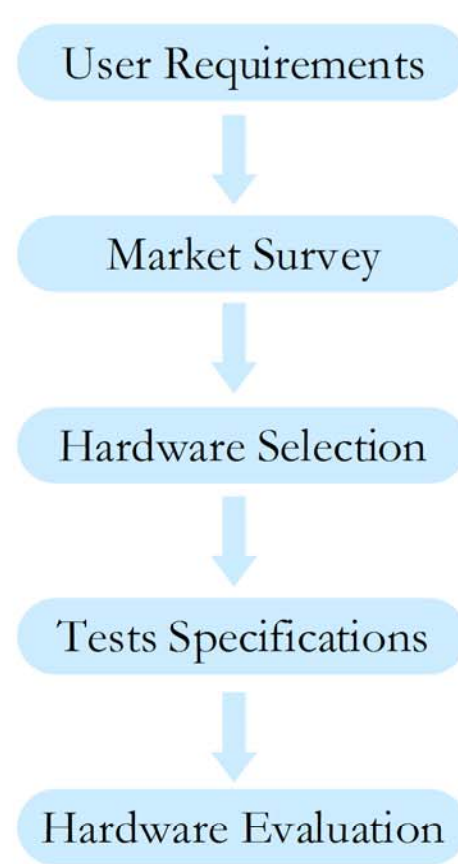
#### Current Status and Limitations



Rack equipment co-location example

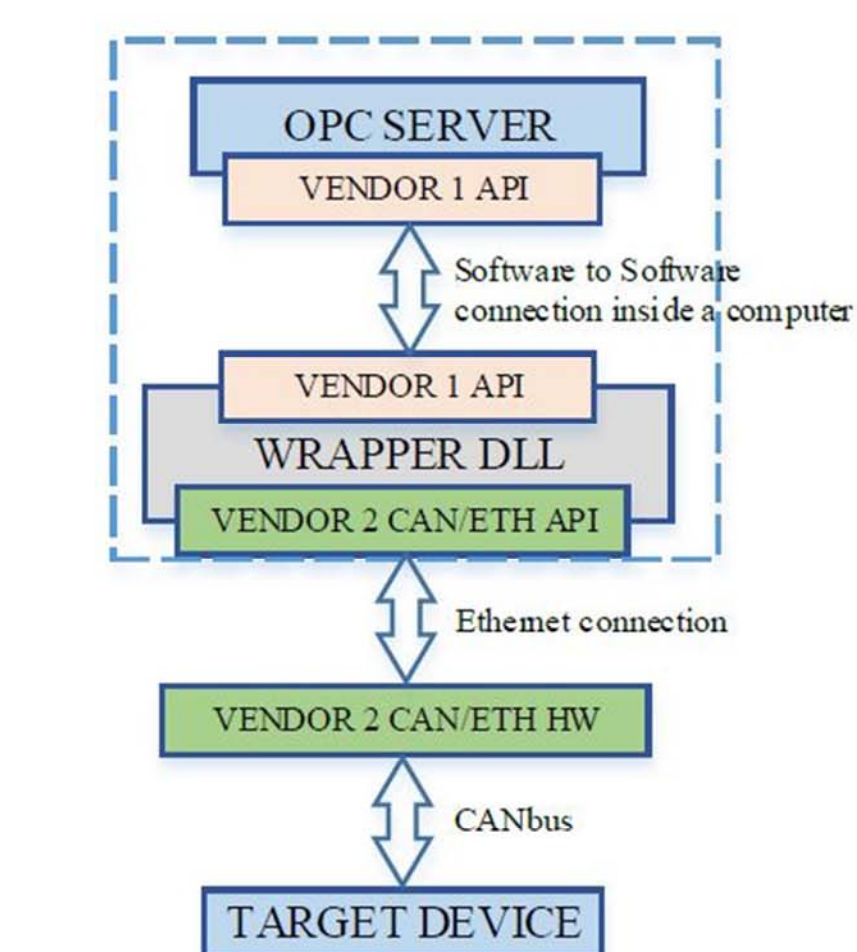
- Co-location** of FE servers and CAN interfaces for PCI or USB
- Racks **space limitation**
- Requires direct connection to a single FE server
- Prevents from virtualization and redundancy

### Selection and Evaluation Methods



#### Needs?

- High density of CAN ports
- Rack mounted solution
- Independent CAN controllers
- Very high reliability
- Windows and Linux API



OPC-wrapper-CAN API software layout

#### Wrapper DLL

- Maps API calls between existing OPC Servers and Anagate hardware.
- C re-entrant multithreaded library
- Transparent recovery mechanism in case of LAN/Power/CAN failures

Automated tests via batch scripts



Execution of individual or scenarios of consecutive commands



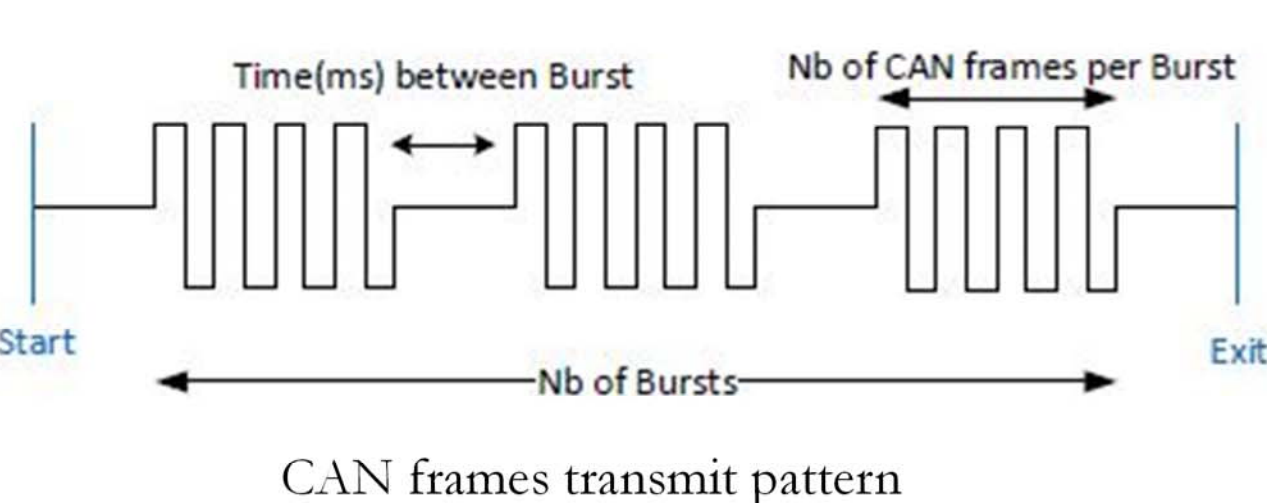
#### Test application tool

Independent sending and receiving threads for each CAN port and Control of traffic pattern

Latency Statistics



Records the delay between sending and receiving a given frame



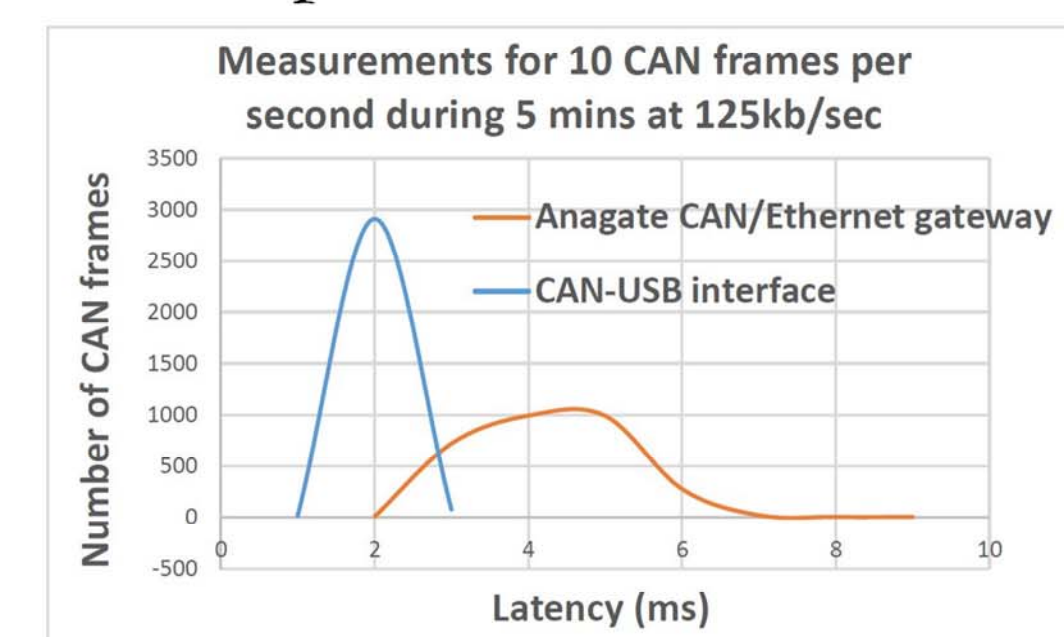
CAN frames transmit pattern

	100	125	250	500	1000
1	100% 800fr/s	100% 1000fr/s	100% 2000fr/s	100% 4000fr/s	100% 8000fr/s
2	100% 1600fr/s	100% 2000fr/s	100% 4000fr/s	100% 8000fr/s	60% 9600fr/s
3	100% 2400fr/s	100% 3000fr/s	100% 6000fr/s	80% 9600fr/s	30% 7200fr/s
4	100% 3200fr/s	100% 4000fr/s	90% 7200fr/s	40% 6400fr/s	20% 6400fr/s

Throughput measurement results (5 mins duration test)

#### Latency

Distribution of latency when transmitting via Anagate in comparison to USB-CAN interface



Latency measurements results

### Results

#### Performance

- The maximum load percentages are the thresholds at which no frames are discarded by the Anagate
- Maximum throughput corresponds to data provided by the company

#### Resilience

How well the hardware behaves?

Failure mode	Successful recovery
Power	✓
LAN	✓
CAN network	✓

#### Usability -Web server provided for:

- CAN ports configuration
- CAN frames statistics (sent, received and discarded)
- Firmware update



#### Anagate CAN quattro status

Press the clear button to delete the diagnostic messages. The counts could be zeroed by an reboot only.

#### Counter

	CAN A	CAN B	CAN C	CAN D
TCP Receive:	360000	360000	360000	360000
TCP Transmit:	336354	333894	327602	348594
CAN Receive:	337978	336455	329086	348851
CAN Transmit:	347923	347788	340455	353959
CAN Discard:	13704	14785	21032	6301
CAN Receive Error:	0	0	0	0
CAN Transmit Error:	0	0	0	0
Network Error:	0	0	0	0

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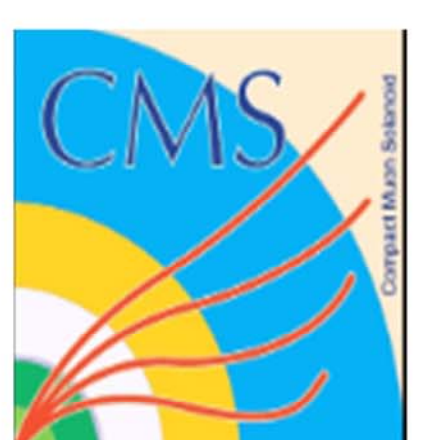
Online CAN frames statistics

### Practical Experience in CMS DCS

- Integrated the Anagate gateways into the CMS DCS
- Tested with main CAN-based hardware (Wiener Power Supplies, crates, ELMBs)
- More than **54 billion CAN frames** processed over a period of 4 months
- Very **high reliability & robustness** in **production** environment

Hardware Type	Devices	Buses	Baud rate
Wiener VME Crate	88	8	500 kb/s
Wiener Power Supply	136	10	100 kb/s
ELMB	104	8	125 kb/s

CMS CAN bus test applications



### Conclusions

- Good **performance, stability** and **robustness**
- External solution** (no direct connection to the FE server)
- Web interface for online configuration and CAN frames statistics
- Viable **alternative** to PCI and USB interface types
- Enables evolution towards **virtualization** and **redundancy**
- Ongoing studies towards integration with OPC Unified Architecture

