

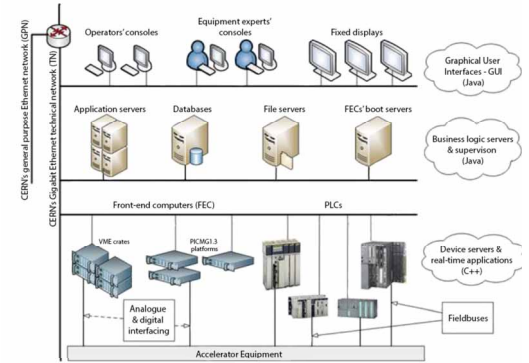
Radiation-Tolerant Multi-Application Wireless IoT Platform for Harsh Environments

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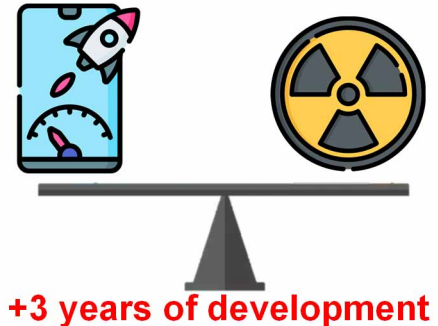


Why Wireless IoT in particle accelerators

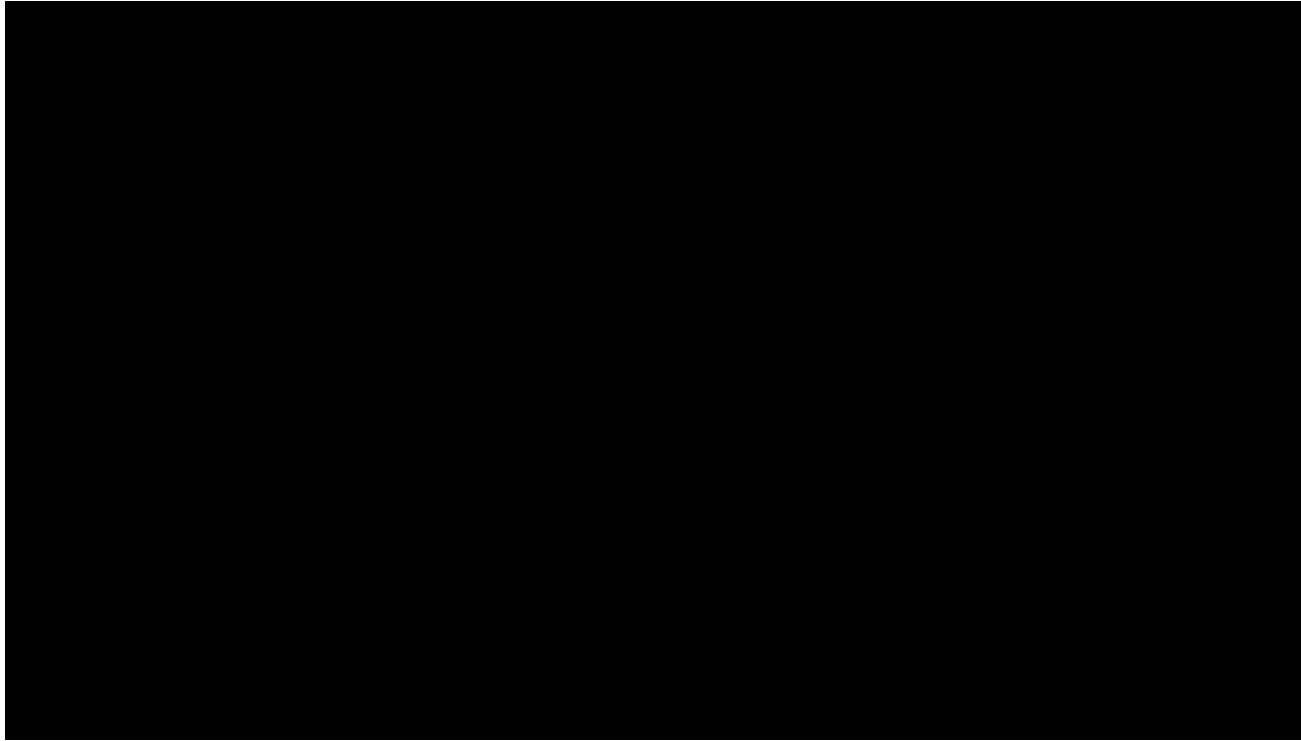
- Internet of Things: the term includes everything connected to the internet
- IoT in a particle accelerator is not a new concept: i.e CERN control system
- The control system is missing **wireless** capabilities
- In particle accelerators, several challenges:
 - Wireless networking type
 - Low power
 - Radiation tolerant
 - Commercial Off the Shelf components



Source: Deghaye, Stéphane and Fortescue-Beck, Eve, "Introduction to the BE/CO Control System." 2019

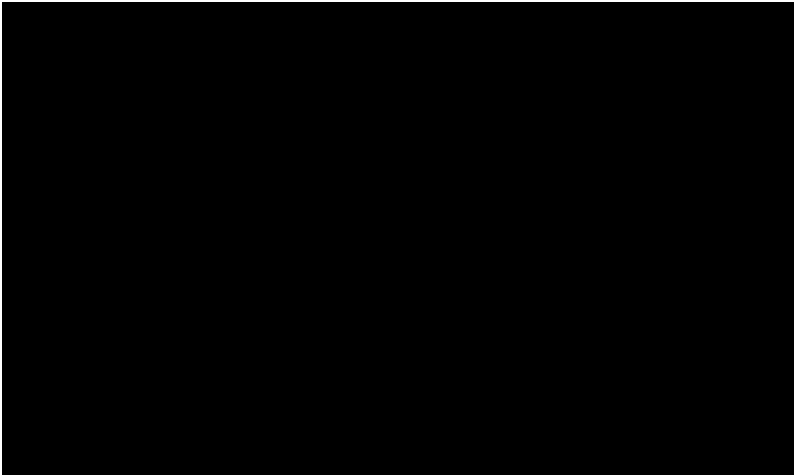


CERN Rad-Tol Wireless IoT Platform



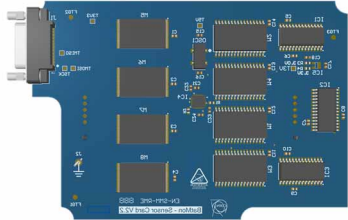
CERN IoT HARDWARE Platform : Main Board

Main Board

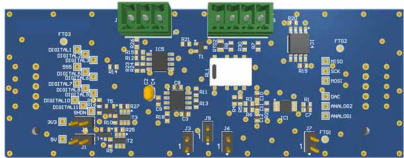


Functions Available
5 V, 3.3 V
I2C
USART
2 ADC
DAC or + 1 ADC
7 GPIOs Configurable (EXTI, PWM)
SPI

Sensor Board 1



Sensor Board N



Radiation Tolerance and Mitigations schemes

- Extensive radiation testing for radiation effects: TID, DD, SEE
- Non-destructive-SEE are the most challenging to cope with: mitigations are fundamental

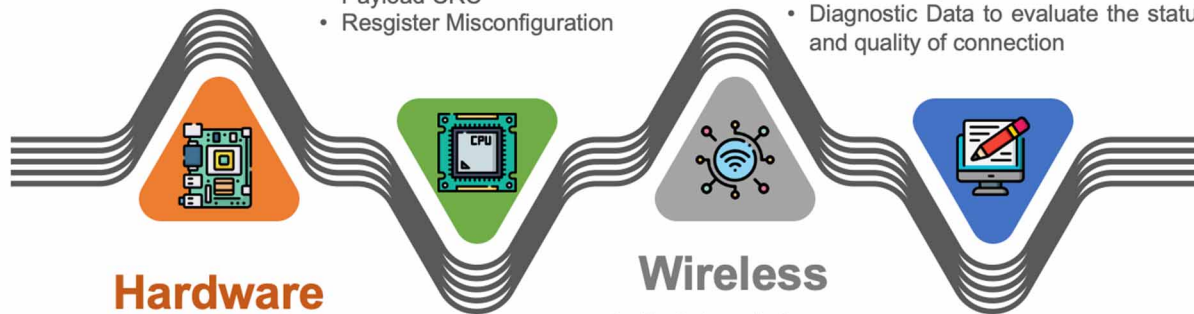
Software

- Software watchdog timer
- Transceiver registers validation
- Flash memory corruption check
- Payload CRC
- Register Misconfiguration

PostProcessing

- Internal packet variable to detect packet corrupted
- Diagnostic Data to evaluate the status and quality of connection

The presented Mitigation Schemes allow the device high Availability in operation.



Hardware

- External watchdog timer
- Voltage supervision
- Flash memory data recovery
- Hardware Reset for External Peripheral

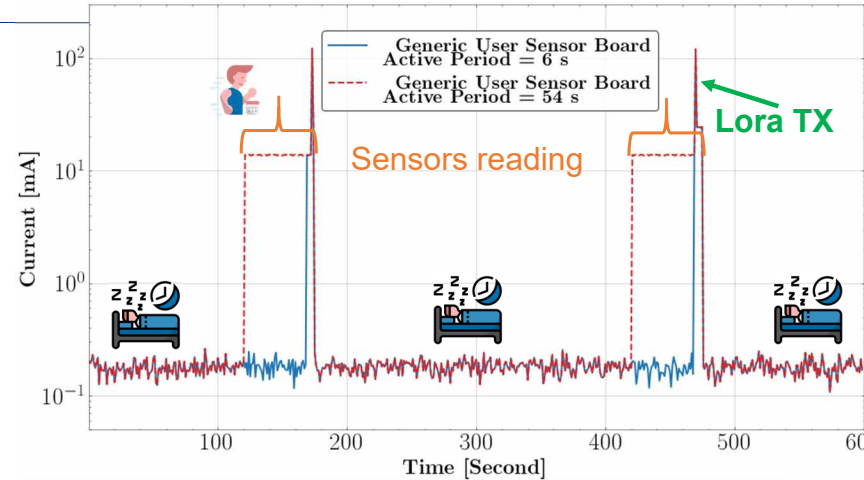
Wireless

- LoRa Acknowledge
- Customized Downlink For reconfiguration and reset
- Packet corruption filtering by NS
- LoRa intrinsic network redundancy

Position	Lifetime [yr]
LHC	
ULs	$1.4 \cdot 10^5$
UJs	687.5
RRs (Tunnel)	25
P1L-Cell 17	63.95
P1L-Cell 11	9.16

Design for Low Power

- Duty cycle mode:
 - Wake up, measure and send only when it is necessary
 - Sleep Current of Wireless IoT platform is $\sim 100\mu\text{A}$
 - Sleep current is 100x smaller of sensor reading (in typical applications)
 - The wireless TX current consumption is negligible
- Waking up and sensors reading is the most power-consuming part
- Hosting x2 or x4 8.5Ah primary batteries up to 17Ah
- The platform allows years of operation without the need of changing batteries

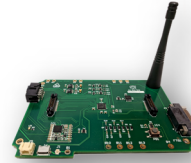


Measurement Period	Avg. Current [mA]	Lifetime 2 Batt. [Months]	Lifetime 4 Batt. [Months]
5 Minutes	0.29	41.18	82.36
1 Hour	0.12	102.16	204.33

Battery Lifetime computed Considering 5 s of reading period

LoRa and LoRaWAN and CERN Wireless IoT

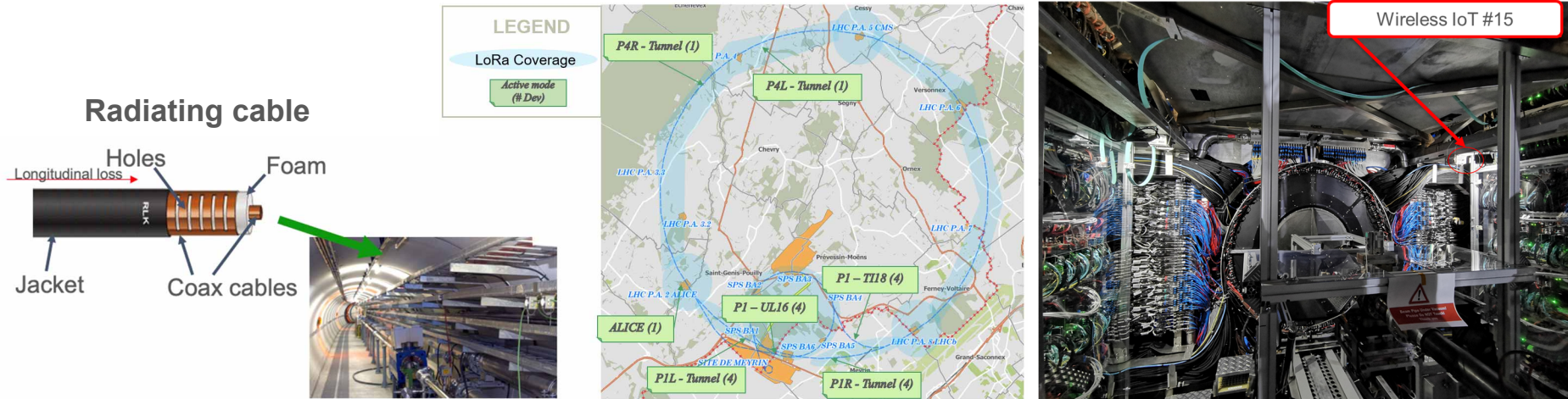
- LoRaWAN is the best choice for large scale installations
- LoRa RF Transceiver is rad-tol
- LoRaWAN protocol is implemented in MCU
- Uplink cannot overcome the 1% of duty cycle
- IoT platform can send and receive information
- Downlink messages can be used to reconfigure or **control** the device



	LoraWAN
Frequency	Unlicensed ISM 868MHz
Maximum data rate	50kbps
Range	5km, 20km
Interference immunity	High
Authentication	Yes
Adaptive data rate	Yes
Allow private network	Yes

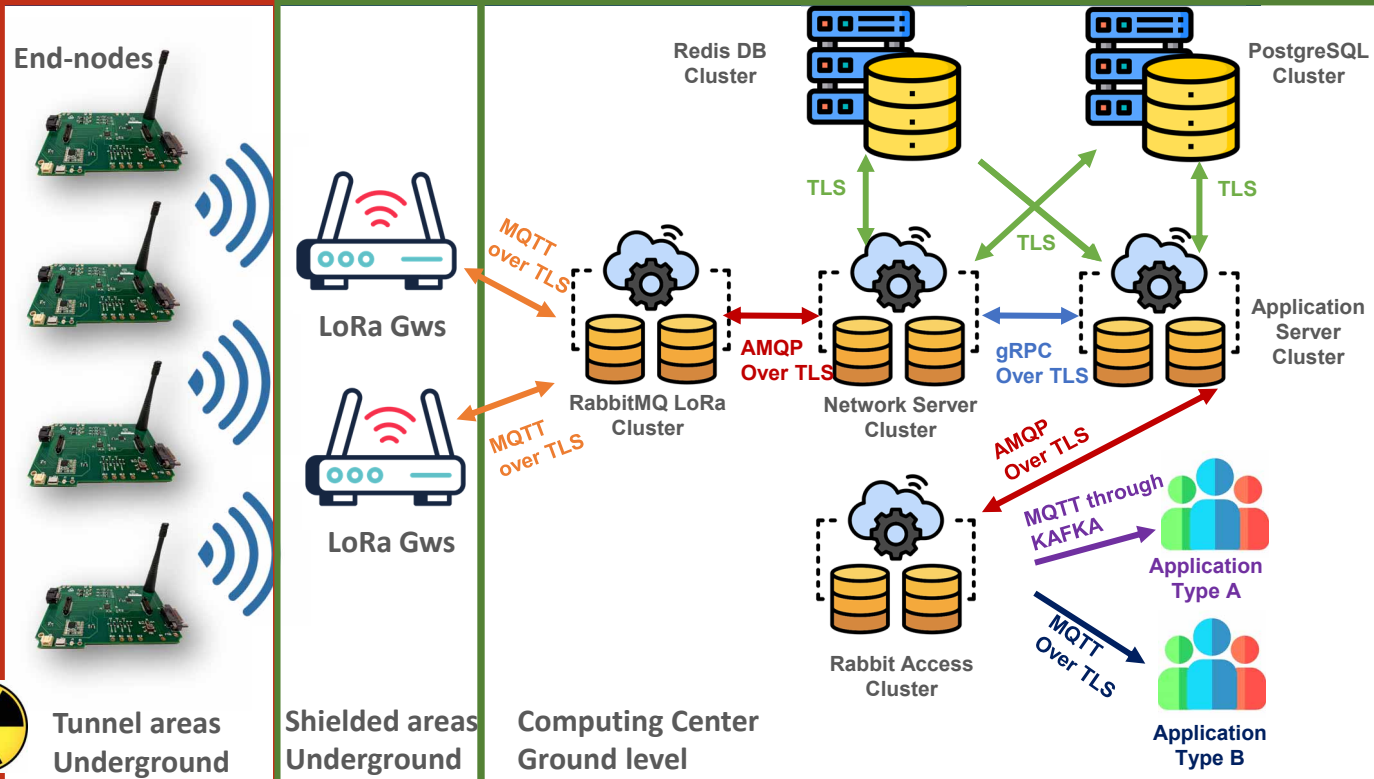
QoS in the Active Wireless IoT Platform in LHC

- Networking in tunnel areas: Radiating cable
- 46 gateways cover the injector chain, accelerators, adjacent tunnels, caverns, and experiments
- The LoRaWan performance has been measured in various accelerator positions
 - On Avg. packet loss rate of 0.4 % with respect to the total number of packet sent
 - Online measurements of the RSSI can give quick information about the QoS in the installation location



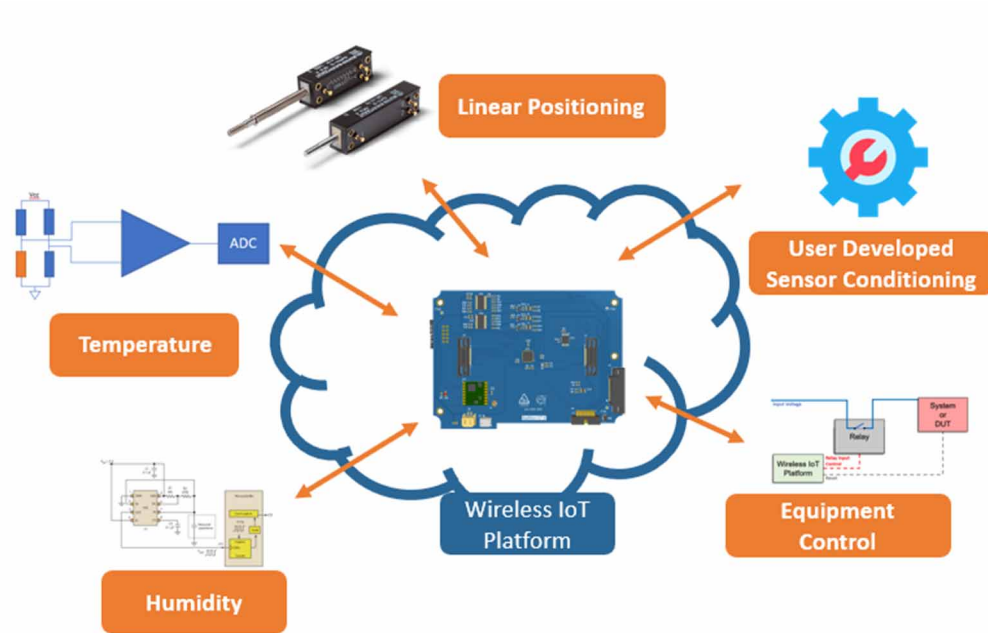
LoRaWAN architecture at CERN

- In a LoRaWAN™ data transmitted by a node is typically received by multiple gateways.
- Each gateway will forward the received packet from the end-node to the network server
- The intelligence and complexity is in the network server
 - manages the network
 - filters redundant packets
 - performs security checks
 - performs adaptive data rate
 - etc.



Applications Examples

- The platform is application independent
- Allow any user to develop its own sensor board:
 1. Interface any sensor with the IoT platform
 2. Send data via LoRa
- Use cases:
 - Radiation Monitoring (not in this presentation)
 - Temperature and Humidity sensor card
 - Position Sensor
 - Equipment Control



Temperature, Humidity and Position

Environmental Sensing (Temperature & Humidity) :

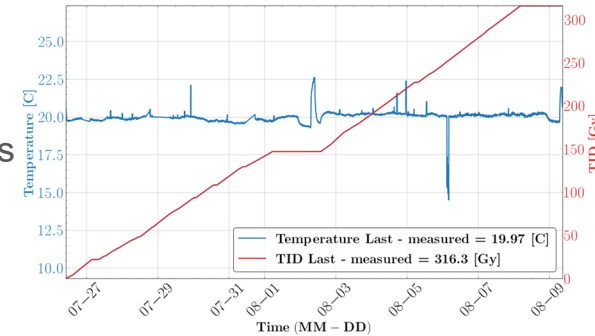
- numerous precision sensors, ranging from survey instruments to beam intercepting devices, are influenced by these conditions
- Temperature and humidity are primary factors affecting electronic reliability

A temperature and humidity (TH) sensor board integrated with our wireless IoT platform.

- ✓ Temperature measured with PT100
- ✓ Humidity measured with rad-hard capacitive sensor

Analog sensing for position measurements:

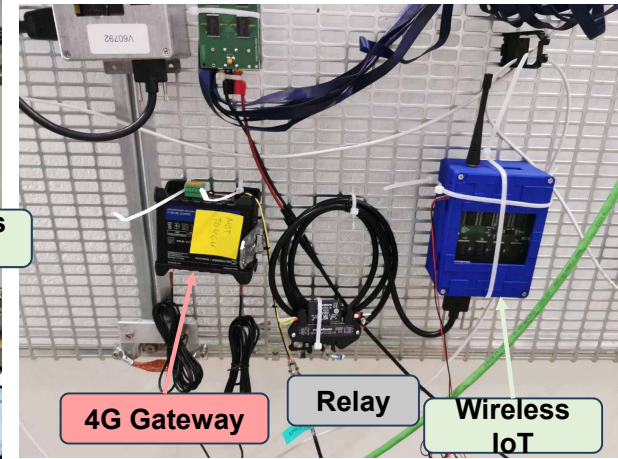
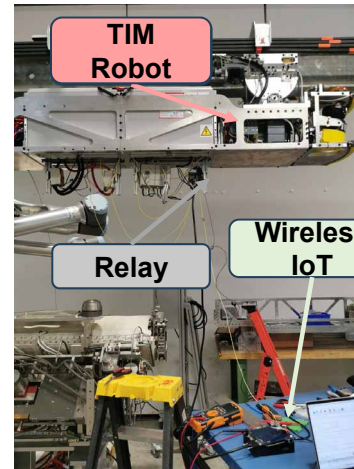
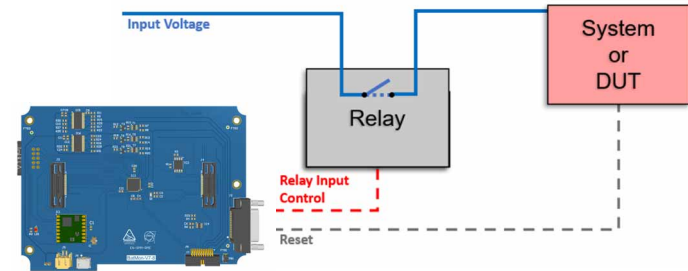
- Potentiometers → Positions or movements of various machine elements or tunnels parts.
- ✓ The board can be adapted to linear and rotating potentiometer



Equipment Control: Relay Board

A Relay board integrated with our wireless IoT platform was developed

- Relay application boards serve as a solution for remote interventions, such as system resets or power cycling.
- Some examples:
 - Remote control of TIM Robot in case of no response during operation (Radiation-induced or not).
 - Remote control a commercial system (a router) under radiation testing.
- Capable of increasing the reliability and the availability of a system in operation.



Conclusions

- Wireless IoT is quite a new concept for particle accelerators, mainly in the radiation areas
- CERN Wireless IoT rad-tol platform
 - Is a modular battery system with a (battery) lifetime lasting from a few months to several years
 - Capable of communicating via LoRaWan infrastructure
 - Radiation tolerant: can be deployed in the harshest places of the LHC and still be capable of measuring
 - Wireless IoT platform can be used as an application-independent generic-platform
- Wireless devices in tunnel areas can allow:
 - Costs reduction (Cabling)
 - Improve the availability of existing equipment
 - Face several operational scenarios:
 - Installation of monitoring devices in few hours
 - New installation in temporary experiments
 - Installation in high radioactive environment (install and run!)
- Let's develop the next **Wireless Smart Accelerator!**





Thank you for your attention!

Many thanks to the BE-CEM-EPR Team

