

EPICS Collaboration Meeting, SLAC, Spring 2012

# pvAccess Network Protocol

Matej Sekoranja  
presented by Marty Kraimer

- ❑ pvAccess is a high-performance network communication protocol for signal monitoring and scientific data services interconnect
- ❑ Designed to support the structured data types – pvData
- ❑ Combines CPU and wire data size considerations to optimize overall control network throughput and minimum latency

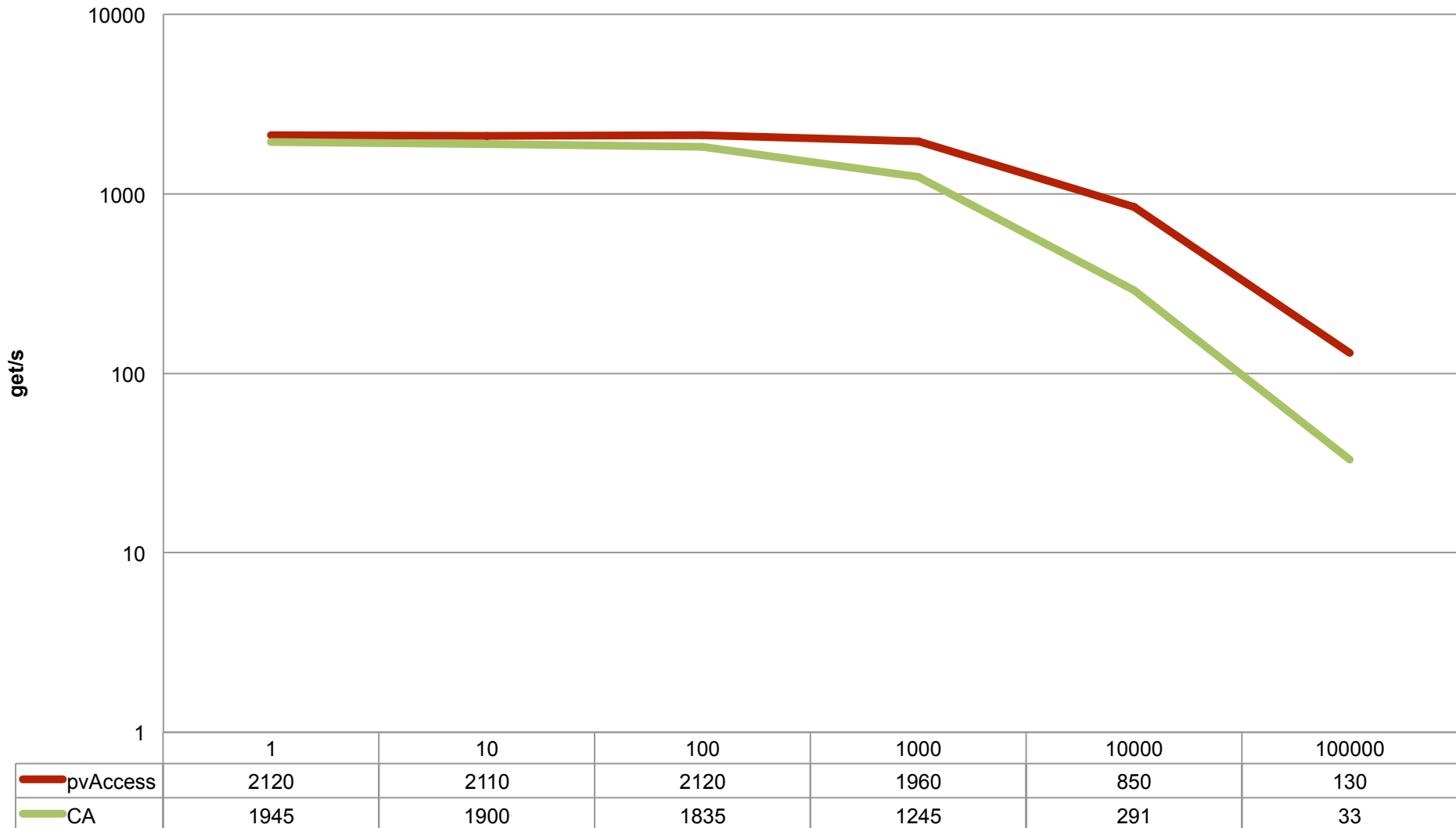
- ❑ First full Java and C++ implementations available from Feb 2012 (1.0-BETA release)
  
- ❑ After this Java implementation refactored
  - ❑ “codec” based – abstract class that takes care of all the encoding/decoding
  - ❑ transport implementations (e.g. TCP, UDP) simply use the codec and contain no protocol specific knowledge
  - ❑ extensive JUnit tests implemented to verify codec implementation
  
- ❑ C++ implementation refactoring in progress

- ❑ pvAccess Protocol Specification Second Public Draft released
  - ❑ Lots of discussion, expert reviews...
  - ❑ Comments, reviews welcome and appreciated
  
- ❑ Last change: unsigned integer support!
  
- ❑ Currently no implementation (Java, C++) fully implement the specification

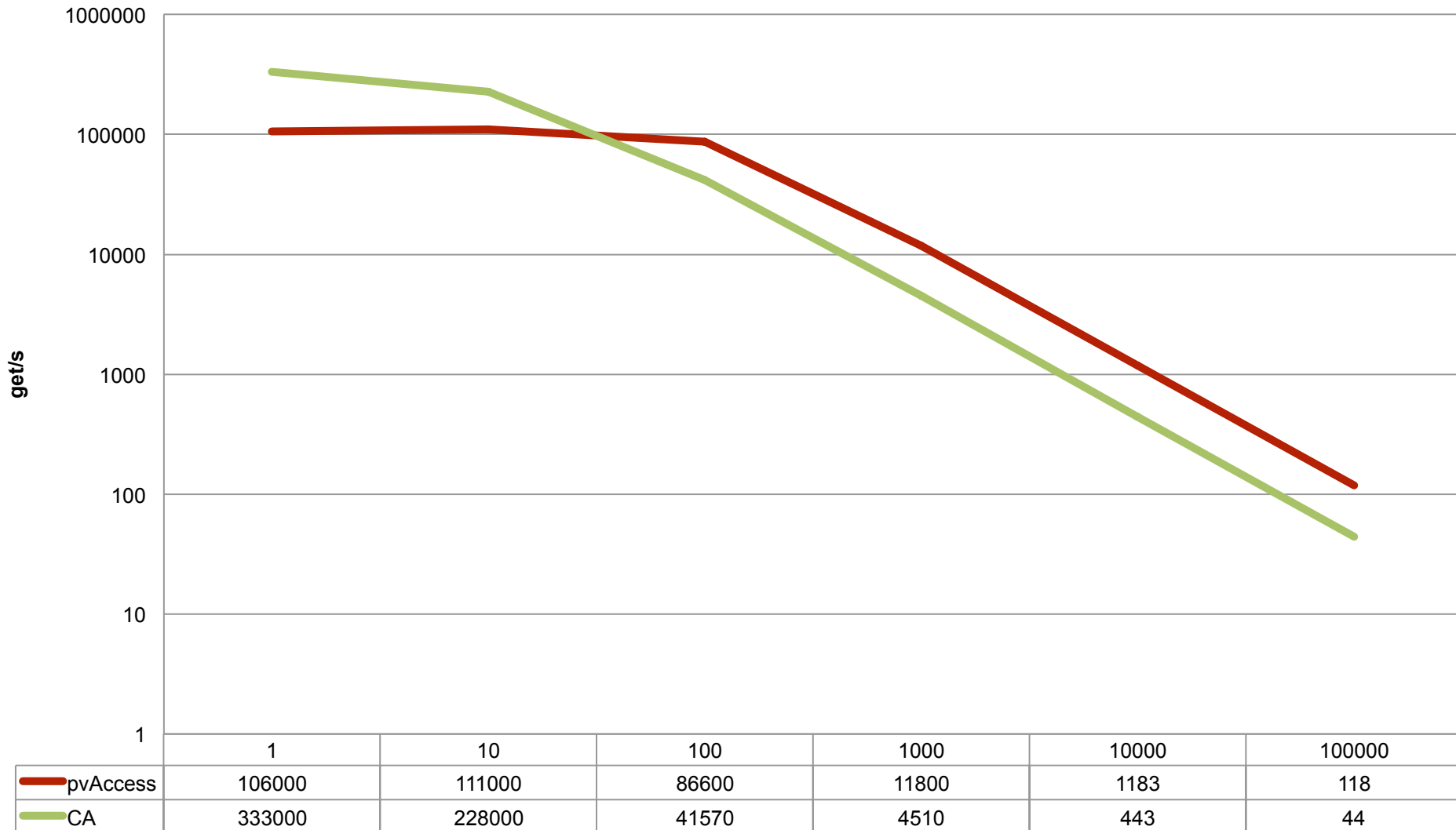
- ❑ “Everybody” wants to see some performance figures...
  - ❑ A simple test was performed to give a feeling what pvAccess performance capabilities are
  
- ❑ What was tested:
  - ❑ C++ implementations tested
  - ❑ Only protocols tested (aka their “portable server” implementations)
  
  - ❑ pvAccess C++ (1.0.1-BETA)
  - ❑ EPICS 3.14.12 Channel Access

- ❑ Clean isolated environment:
  - ❑ 2 MacBook Pro's (~2GHz Intel Core Duo-s, 4GB memory)
  - ❑ 1Gbit Ethernet point-to-point connection (no switch between)
  
- ❑ Fair test – avoid test-cases where pvAccess can optimize data transfer (i.e. transfer only changed fields in a structure)
  
- ❑ The test:
  - ❑ GET request on a double array value channel (aka DBR\_DOUBLE)
  - ❑ variable number of channels
  - ❑ variable value array size

## One channel, double array element count on x axis



## 1000 channels, double array element count on x axis





- ❑ pvAccess handles large arrays better
  - ❑ it's design allows to send GByte arrays using only 16kB buffers, while CA requires entire array to fit the buffer
  
- ❑ CA handles small messages better
  - ❑ pvAccess does not yet implement user-controlled flushing, aka `ca_flush_io()`
    - ❑ API design in progress
  - ❑ new codec-based implementation is also expected to provide better performance figures

**THANK YOU!**

Your **TRUSTED** Control System Partner

