

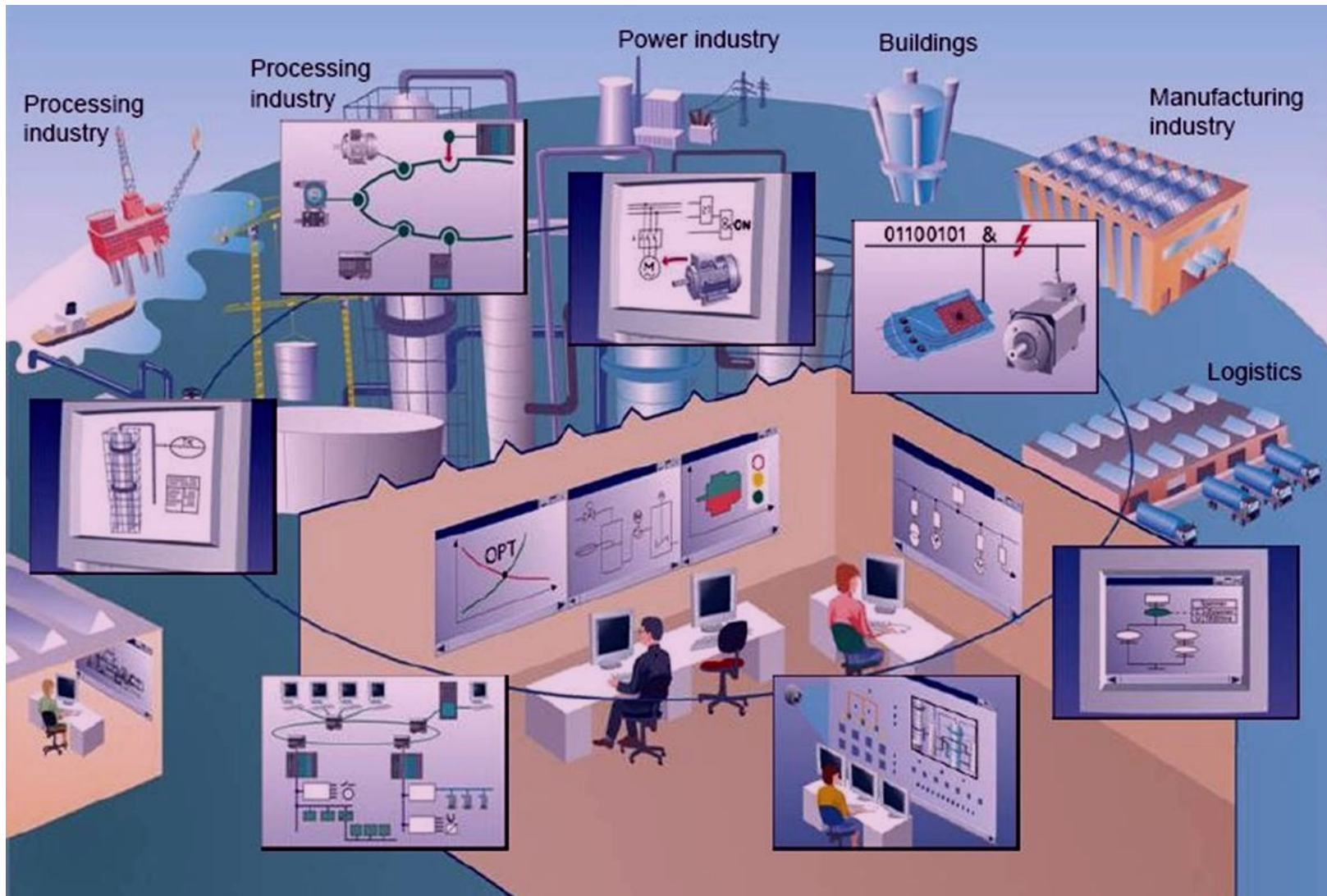
# Industrial Profile for IEEE 802.1BA

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Mai 2009

# Industry



# Communication Services in Industry

## Best Effort Traffic

- Configuration
- Diagnostic
- Web Services
- Events
- ...

## RT-Low Streams

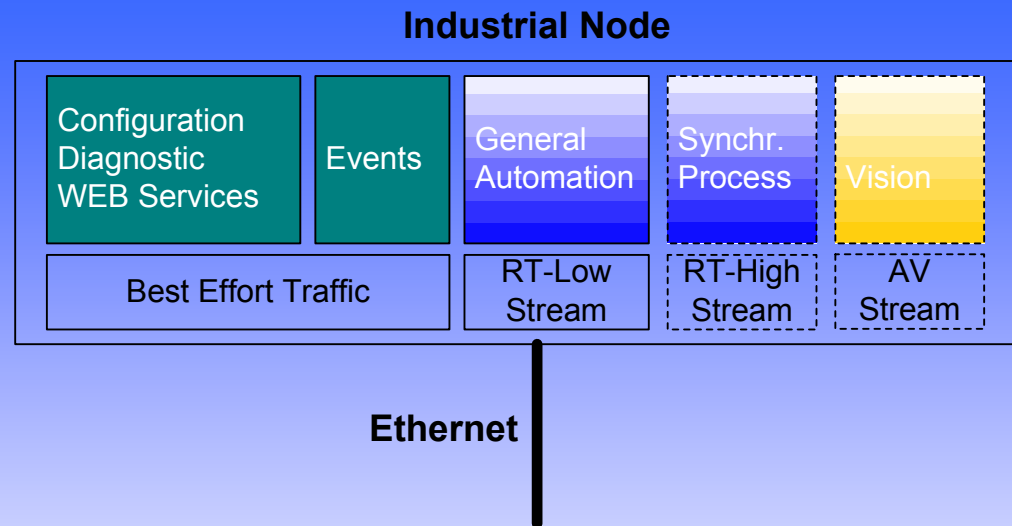
- General Automation to exchange typical analog and digital values (manufacturing and process industry)

## RT-High Streams

- Motion Control to exchange typical analog and digital values (synchronized processes)

## AV Streams

- Vision Systems (inspection, identification, tracking, counting and measurement)



# Streams for Time Sensitive Data in Industry

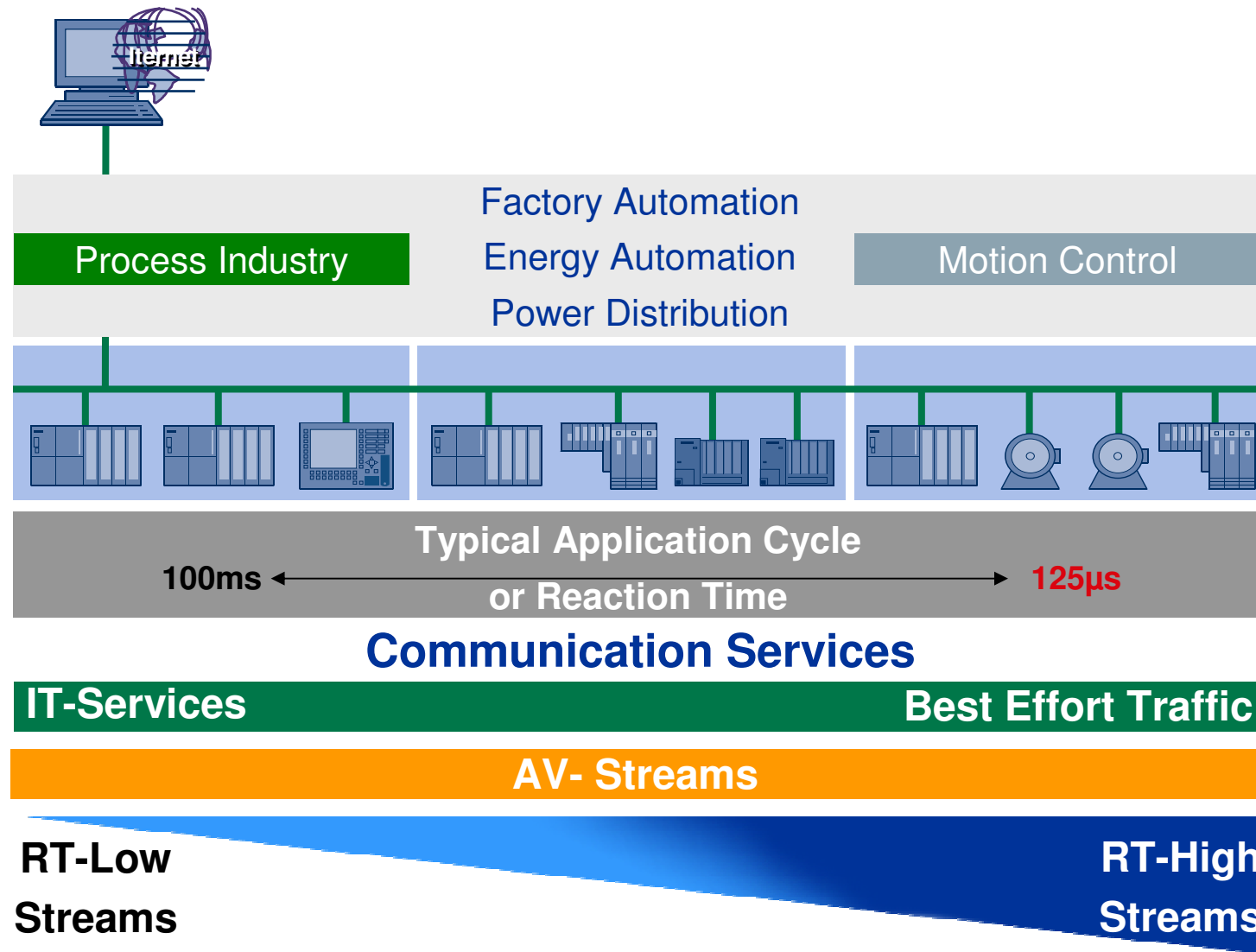
## **RT-Streams:**

- **time sensitive Data**
- **periodic transmission**

## **Guaranteed QoS for RT-Streams along the end-to-end path:**

- **guaranteed low latency (low delay variation / jitter)**
- **guaranteed resources (no packet loss)**
- **guaranteed bandwidth (throughput)**
- **deterministic behaviour in case of high network load**

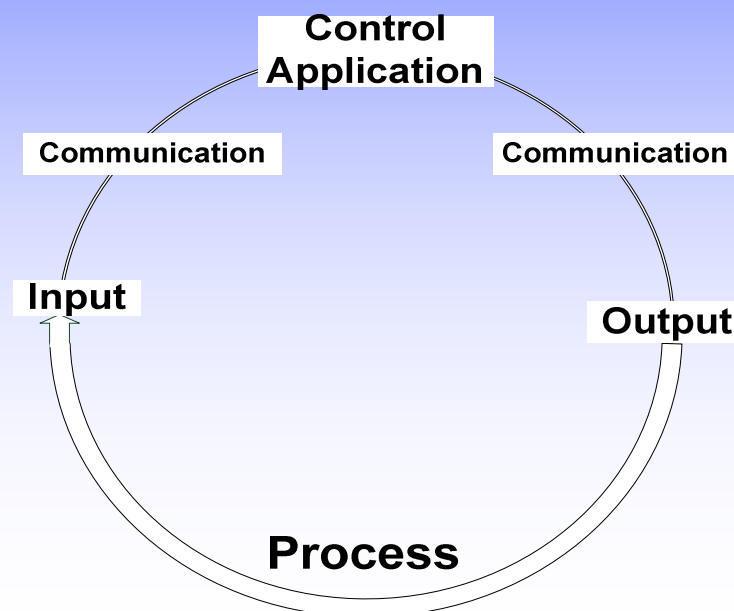
# Industrial Communication



## Application Model in Industry (1)

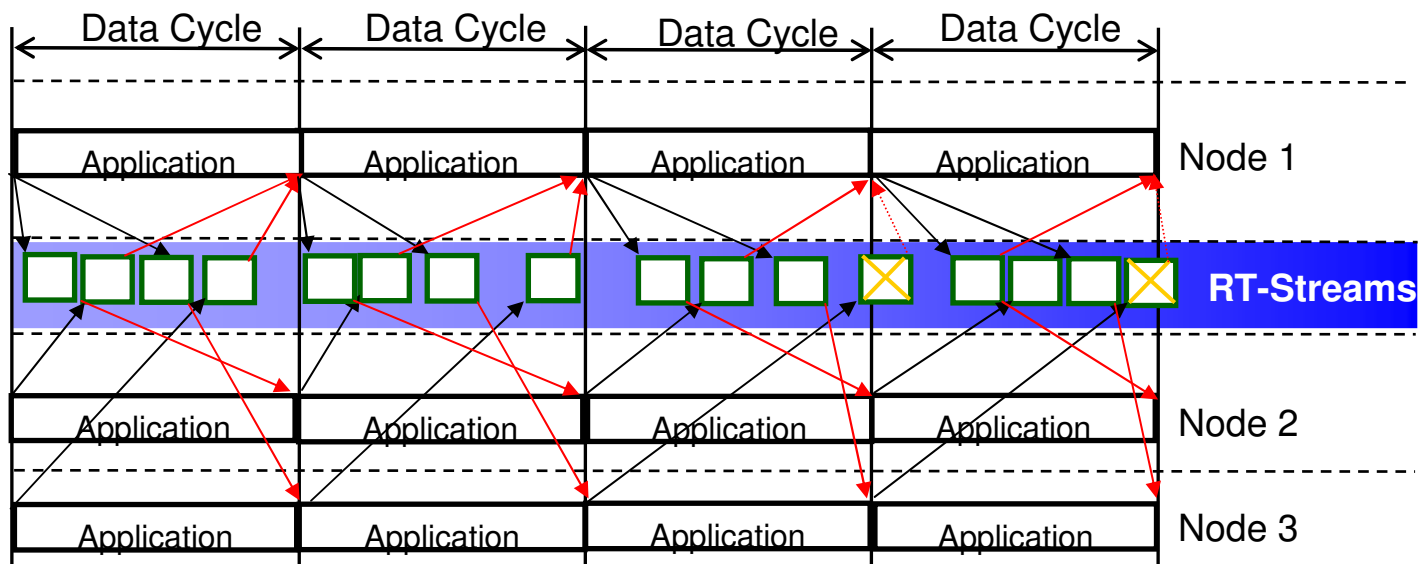
***The application model for RT-Streams in industry is different from the application model used for AV-Streams.***

- Closed Loop application (real process, control application and communication)
- Dead time shall be kept small to get short reaction time



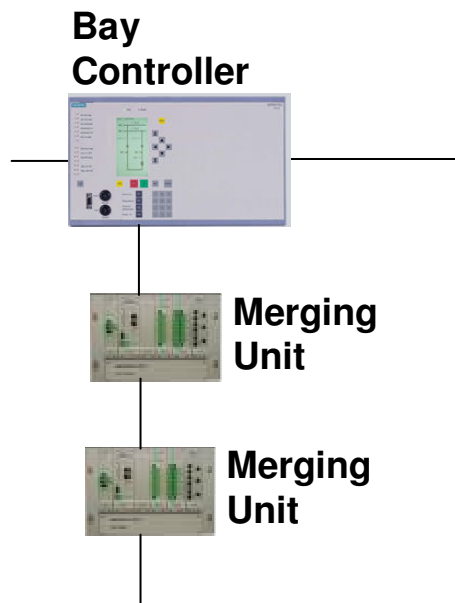
## Application Model in Industry (2)

- Control applications are synchronized
- Minimized jitter for communication and application
- No buffering for RT-Data (just in time)
- Consistent process image is required

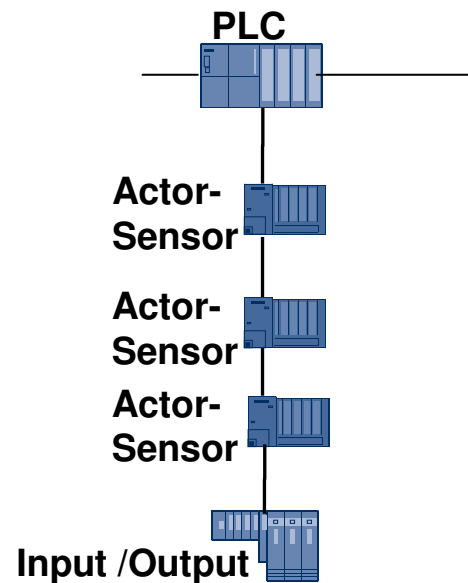


# Use Cases

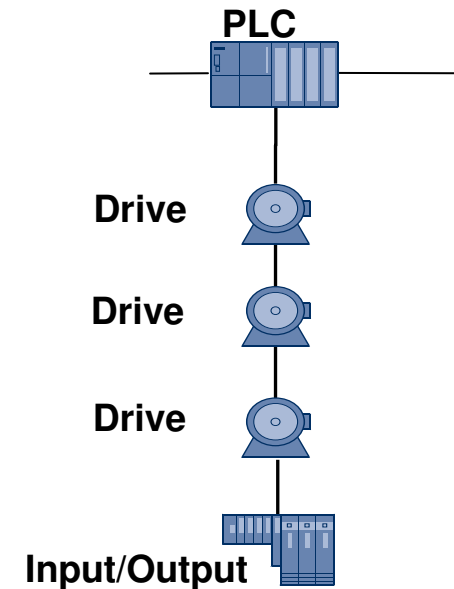
## Power Distribution (IEC 61850)



## Factory Automation Power Industry



## Motion Control



### ■ **RT-Low Streams**

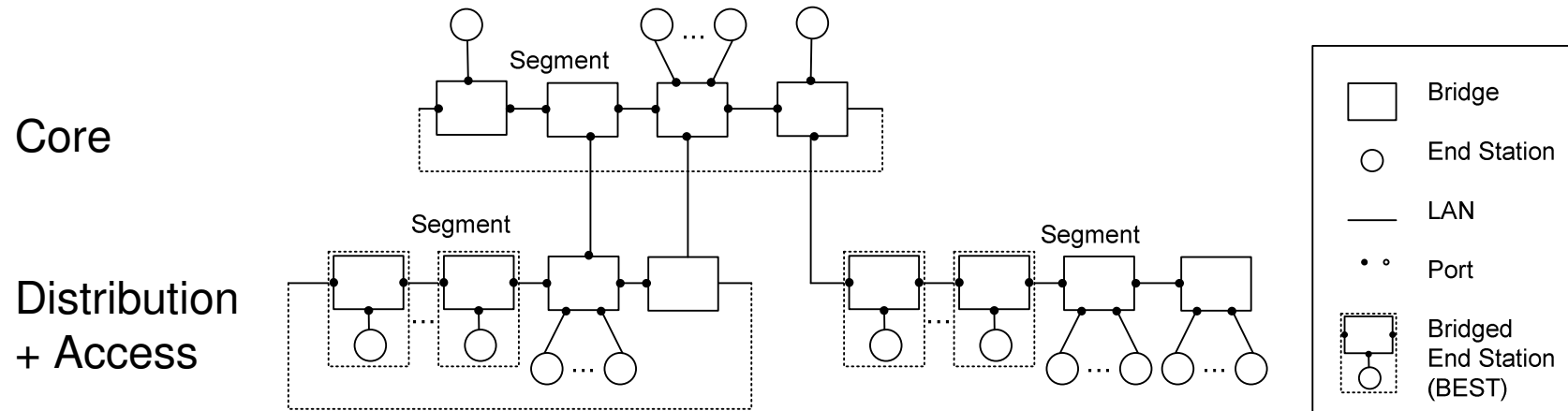
- Data Length < 300 bytes
- Data Cycle < 1 ms
- 32 devices per line
- Latency < 1 ms

### ■ **RT-High-Streams**

- Data Length < 100 bytes
- Data Cycle ~ 125µs (typical)
- Up to 16 devices in line
- Latency < 125µs



## Typical Topology for Bridged LANs in Industry



### **Linear Topology (Line, Ring)**

- Applications mostly feature distributed linear dimension, i.e. production lines
- The network is tailored to the application, i.e. line topologies
- To reduce total cost, 2-port-bridges are integrated into the end stations
- For enhanced availability, lines are closed to rings
- Homogeneous segments (100MBit or GBit)

## Requirements for RT Streams

### ■ Low Latency for RT Streams

- RT-Low Streams: Latency  $< 1\text{ms}$  over 32 hops, data  $< 300$  Bytes
- RT-High Streams: Latency  $< 125\mu\text{s}$  over 16 hops, data  $< 100$  Bytes  
(-> avoid interference Best Effort Traffic with RT Traffic)

### ■ Transmission Period for RT Streams

- RT-Low Streams:  $500\mu\text{s} .. 4\text{ms}$
- RT-High Streams:  $125\mu\text{s} .. 1\text{ms}$

### ■ Synchronization

- End point time synchronization accuracy over 64 hops  $< 1\mu\text{s}$

# Requirements for RT Streams

## ■ Routing for AV and RT Steams

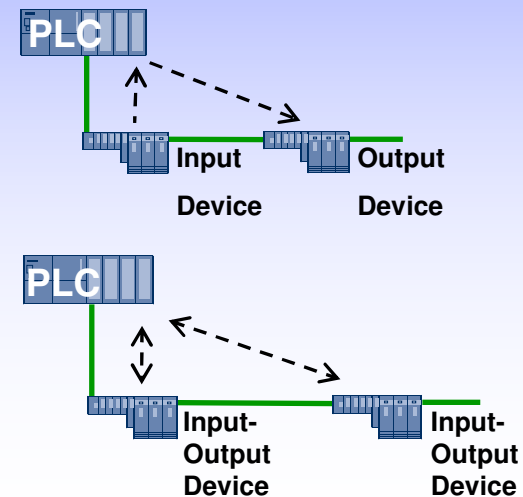
- No loss of AV and RT Streams caused by RSTP during network reconfiguration
- Shortest Path for RT Streams (low latency)
- > do not use learning mechansim for RT Streams

## ■ Redundancy

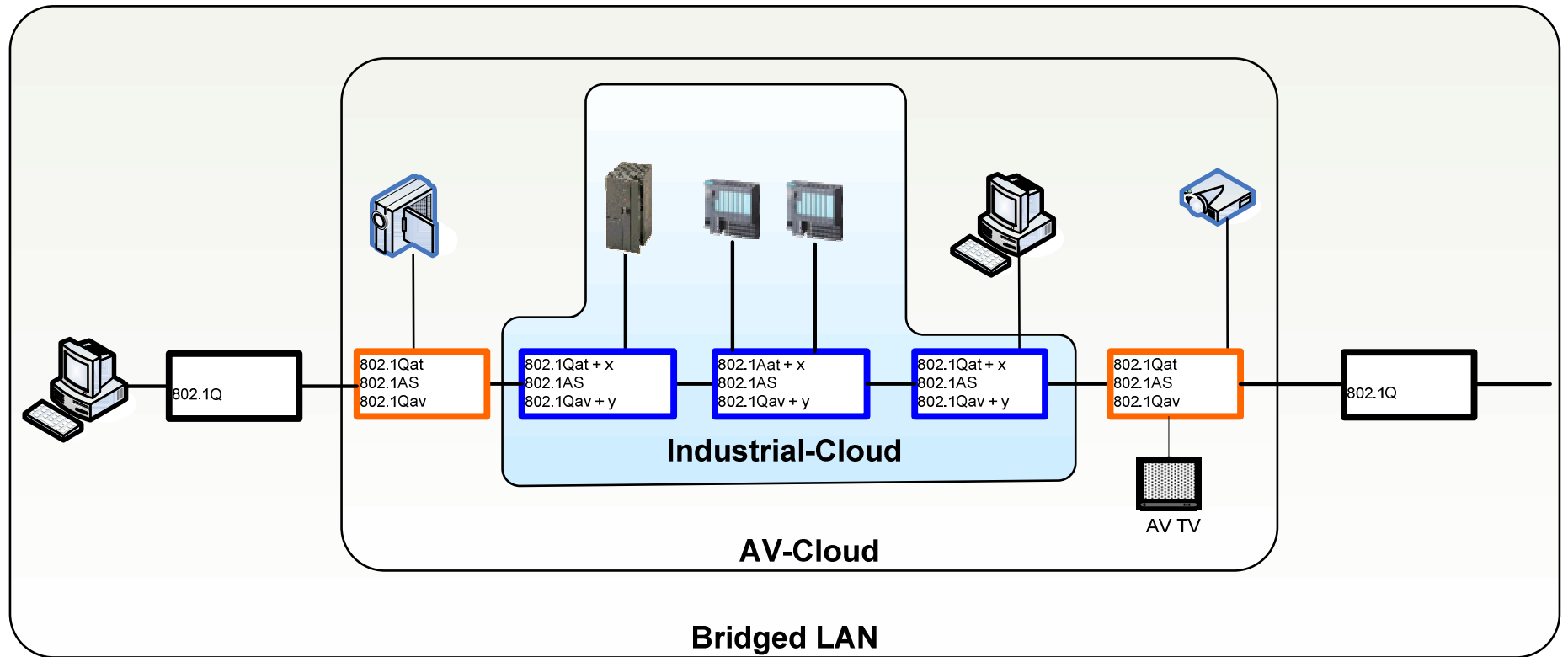
- Alternate path for RT Streams (i.e. in ring topology)

## ■ Communication Relation for RT Streams

- Unidirectional RT Streams (**Publisher -> Subscriber**)
- Bidirectional RT Streams (**Client <-> Server**)



# Integration of Industrial Communication in network



## Open Issues

**AVB and 802.1 includes mechanism to control AV Streams.  
Similar mechanism may be used for RT-Streams.**

- Include extensions for stream handling to reduce latency?
- Can we describe the extensions in an industrial profile?
- How to proceed for industrial profile?



Thank you !