

Layering with TSN and EtherCAT

- A contribution regarding document exchange

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EtherCAT[®]
Technology Group

EtherCAT is the open technology of



- ETG = EtherCAT Technology Group (www.ethercat.org)
- Foundation: November 2003
- Tasks: Support, Advancement and Promotion of EtherCAT
- The worlds largest fieldbus organization
- More than 4500* member companies from 65 countries in 6 continents:
 - Device Manufacturers
 - End Users
 - Technology Providers
- Membership is open to everybody

* as of Sept 2017

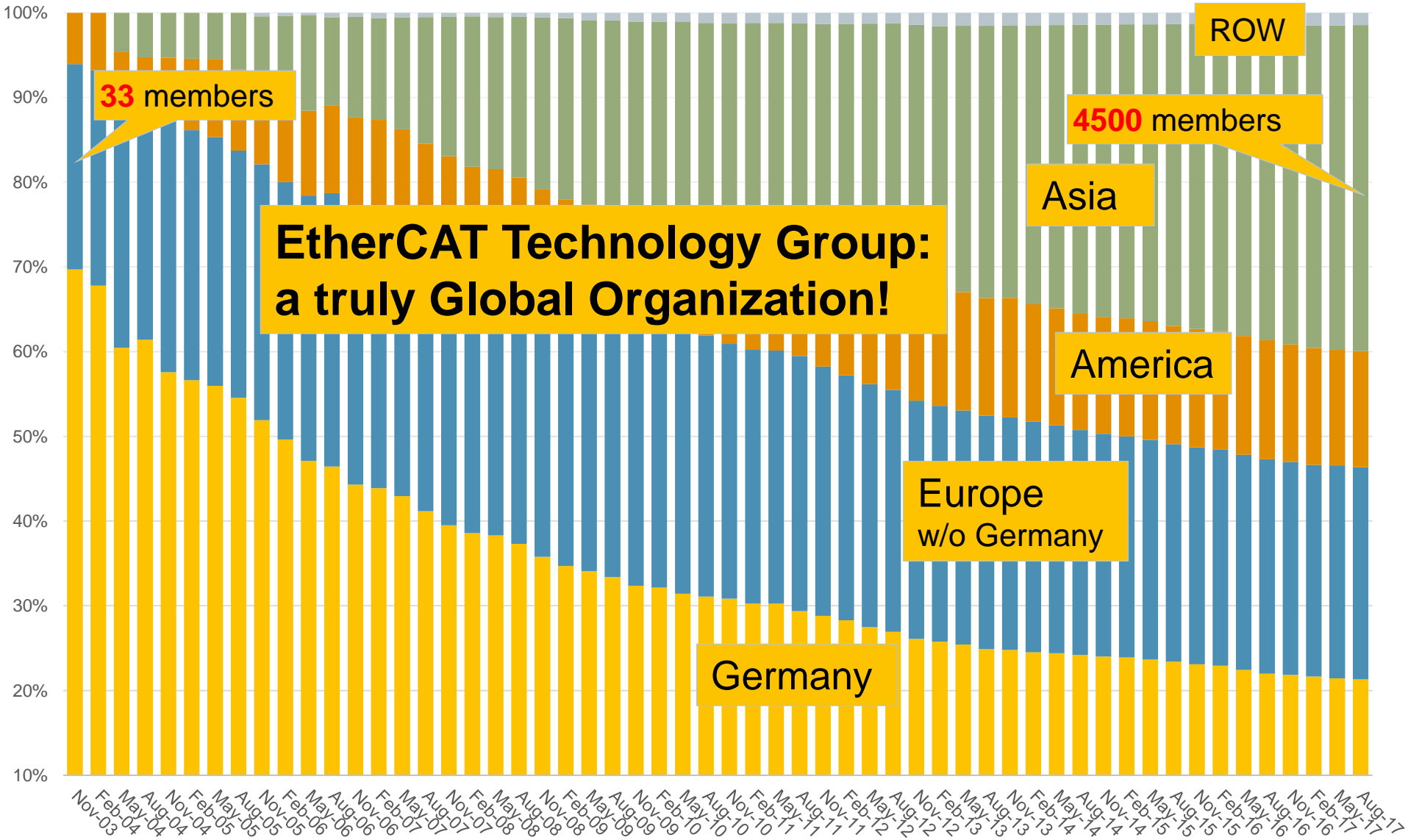
As of Oct 27, 2017:



4543

ETG members from
65 countries and 6 continents

ETG Membership Distribution



Members from 65 Countries, 6 Continents



Argentina



Australia



Austria



Belarus



Belgium



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Brazil



Bulgaria



Canada



Chile



China



Columbia



Croatia



Czech Rep



Denmark



Ecuador



Estonia



Finland



France



Germany



Greece



Hungary



India



Indonesia



Iran



Ireland



Israel



Italy



Japan



Korea



Lebanon



Latvia



Liechtenstein



Lithuania



Luxemburg



Macedonia



Malaysia



Malta



Mexico



Netherlands



New Zealand



Norway



Peru



Portugal



Qatar



Romania



Romania



Russia



San Marino



Serbia



Singapore



Slovakia



Slovenia



South Africa



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



Taiwan



Thailand



Turkey



UAE



Ukraine



United Kingdom



USA



Vietnam

- Protocol specifications open:
 - EtherCAT is IEC Standard (IEC 61158, IEC 61784 und IEC 61800-7)
 - EtherCAT is ISO Standard (ISO 15745-4)
 - EtherCAT is SEMI Standard

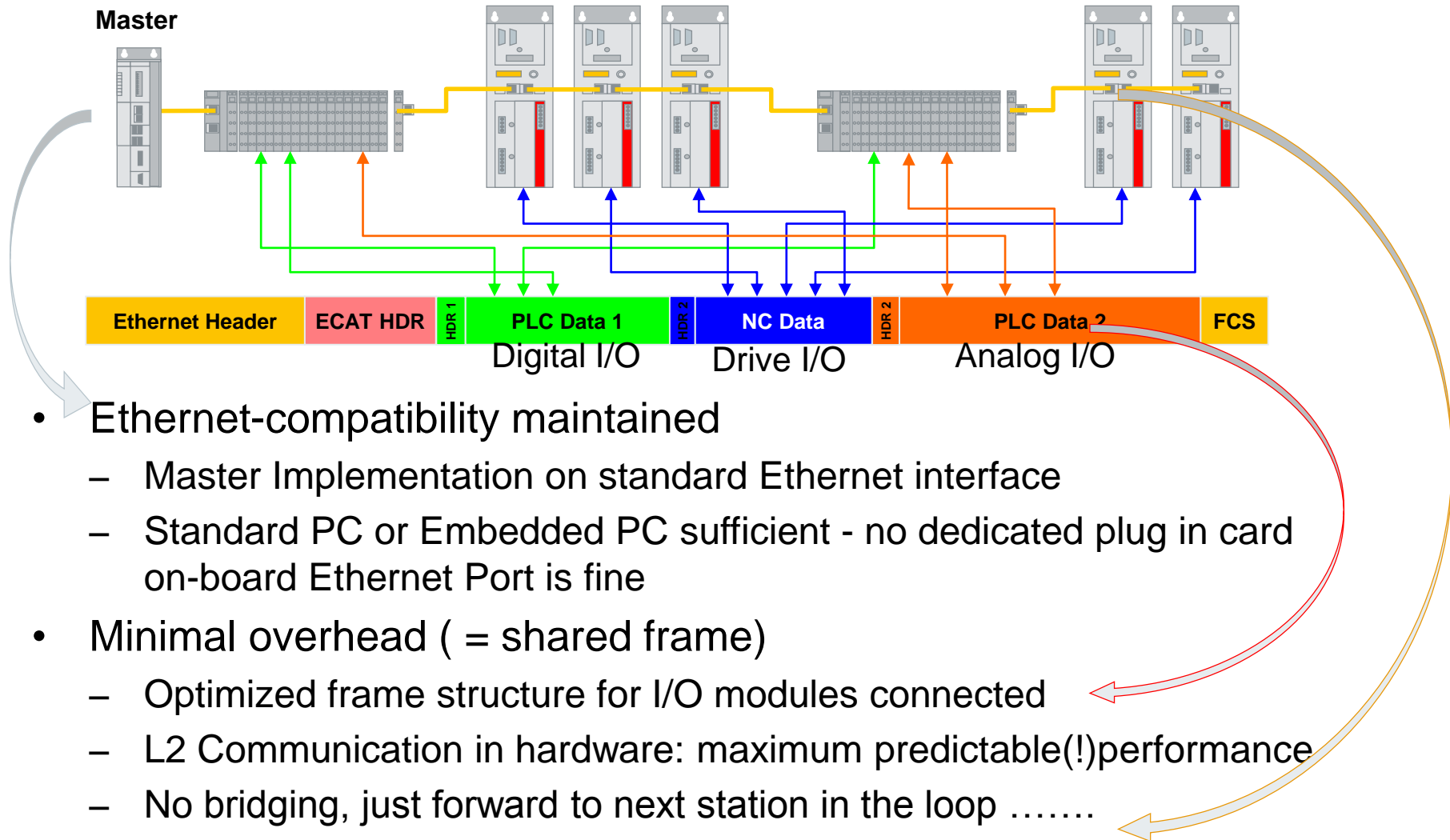


Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

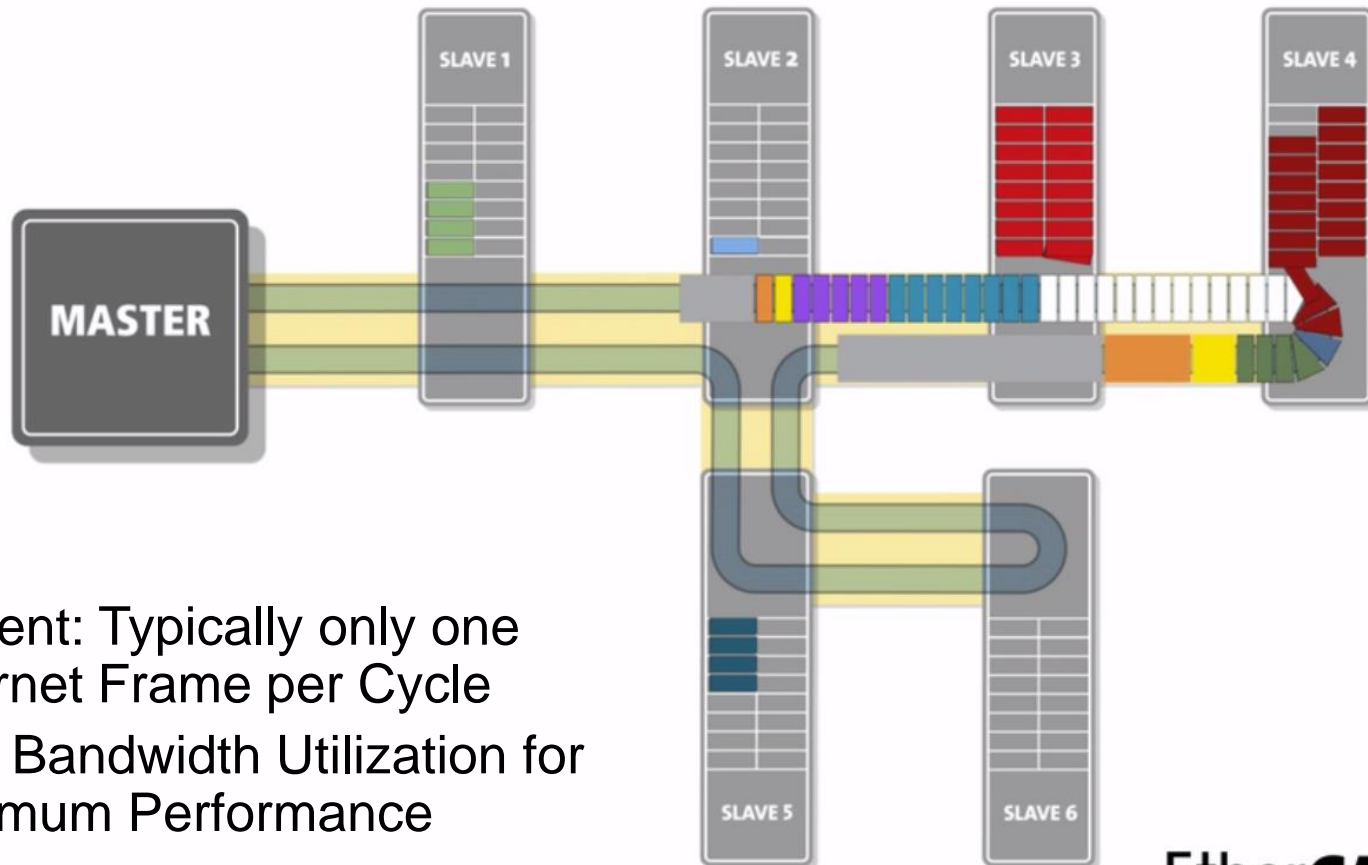


- Slave Controller Chips (ESC) from several vendors
- ESC provides high level of interoperability
- ETG provides Technical Support
by Phone oder via Forums
by Training classes
- ETG organizes Plug Fests
- ETG provides Conformance Testing procedures





Functional Principle: Ethernet “on the fly”

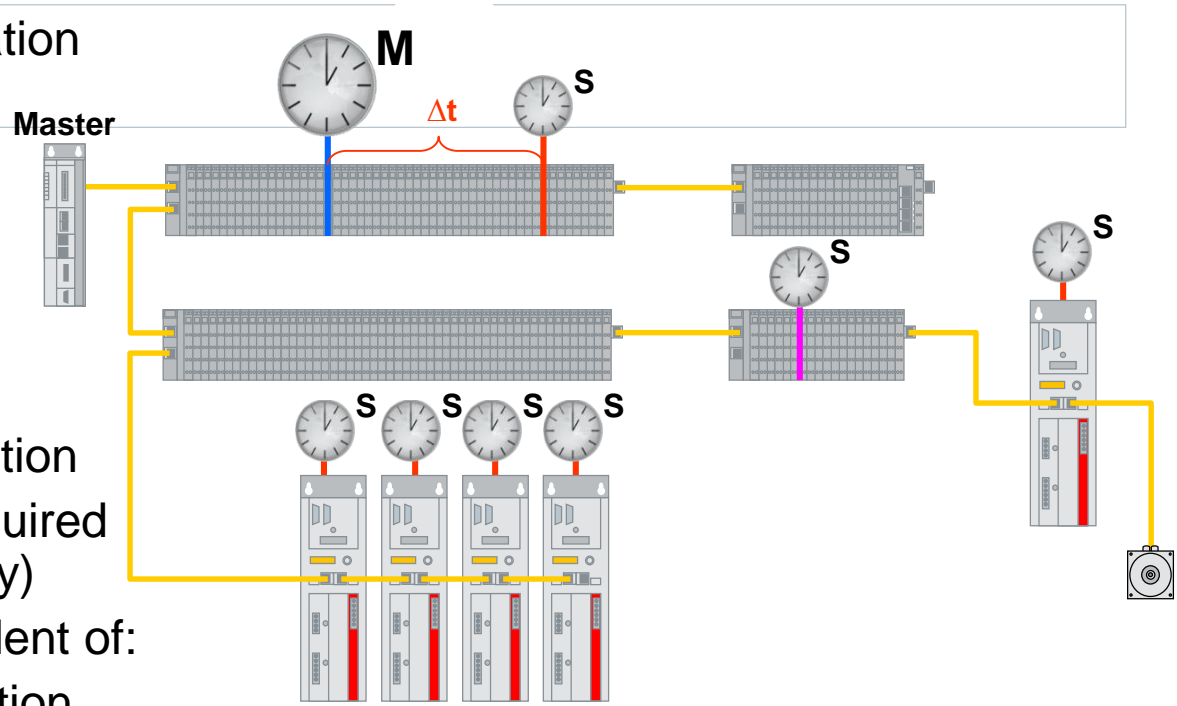


- Efficient: Typically only one Ethernet Frame per Cycle
- Ideal Bandwidth Utilization for maximum Performance

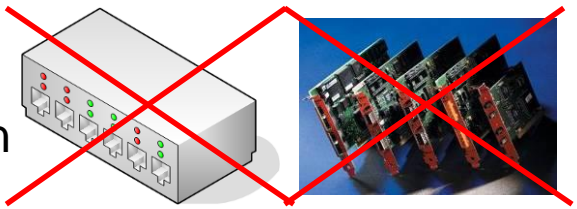


Precise, Robust, Ease of use

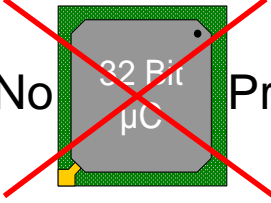
- High precision Synchronization
DC=Distributed Clocks
- Safe Operation
→ Errors will switch I/O
in safe operational mode
- Minimum Configuration
 - Automatic topology
 - Diagnosis with localization
 - No address setting required
(assigned automatically)
 - Performance independent of:
 - Slave implementation
 - Network components (no Switches/Hubs)



- No dedicated extra components for communication



- Simple Slave Controller, No Processor@Application \Leftrightarrow Communication



- packaging
- cars
- tyres
- high speed presses
- test beds
- measurement

... also

- Semiconductor
- Wind turbine
- Stage control
- Mobile machines
- Data acquisition
- Telescopes
- Solar panels
- Race sailing


- injection molding
- woodworking
- printing press
- machine tooling (CNC)
- robotics

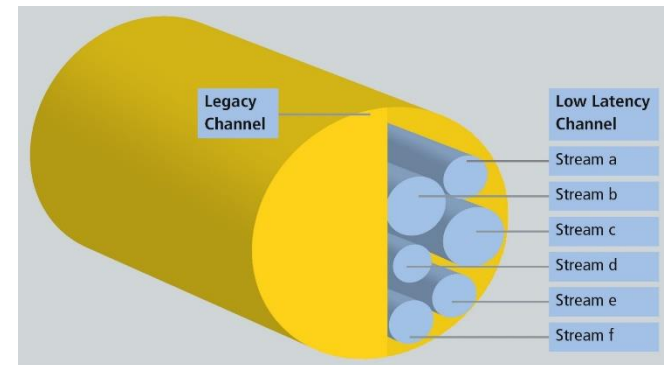
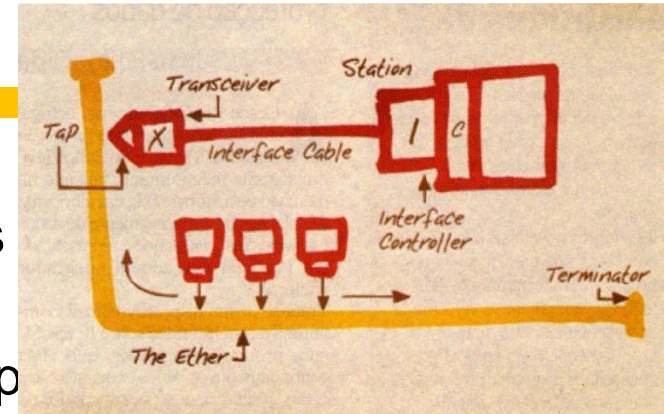


ETG congratulates Emirates Team New Zealand for winning the America's Cup 2017

06/2017 | The world's largest fieldbus user organization, the EtherCAT Technology Group (ETG), congratulates its member Emirates Team New Zealand for winning the America's Cup ...With a 7-1 scoreline the New Zealanders dominated the final ...in Bermuda. The high-tech America's Cup Class catamarans used ... employ sophisticated hydraulics to control ... Super-fast and reliable bus communication is a key element of the hydraulic control system, and the EtherCAT Technology Group is thrilled that its technology has been of help for taking the Cup back to NZ.



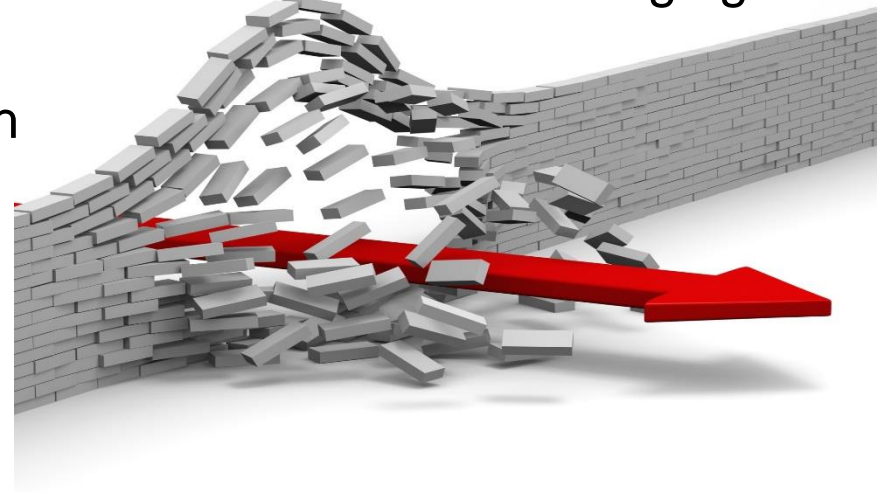
- Ethernet started over 40 years ago
 - Establish flexible computer interconnections
 - Workstations to servers
 - = **Best-effort** client-server connection on top
- Introduction of bridging in IEEE 802.1
 - Enable different speeds
 - Large Network dimensions, scalable(!)
 - = **Still Best effort**
- **Change of this paradigm in AVB**
(introduction of streaming) 
- **30 Years ago: Fieldbusses / service quality**
 - Efficient bandwidth use
 - Low frame drop rate
 - Limited communication delay
- Later: **Ethernet** qualified for fieldbus as well



But IEEE 802 is a challenge at I/O level

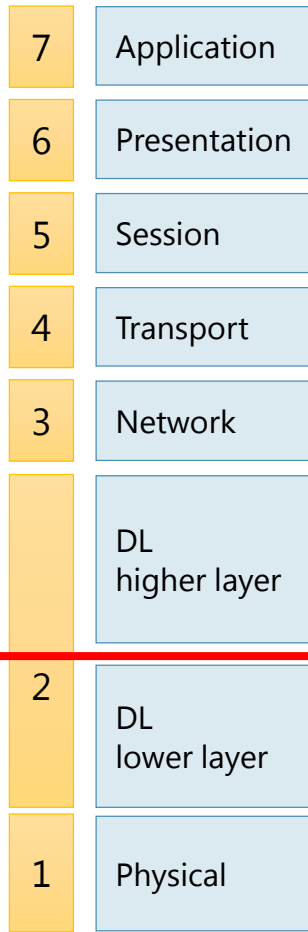
- Efficiency: low byte count (8 bytes) vs. 84 octets minimum for IEEE 802.3
- Forwarding: line speed for fieldbusses vs. store and forward/bridging
- This leads to the **EtherCAT** approach

EtherCAT[®]

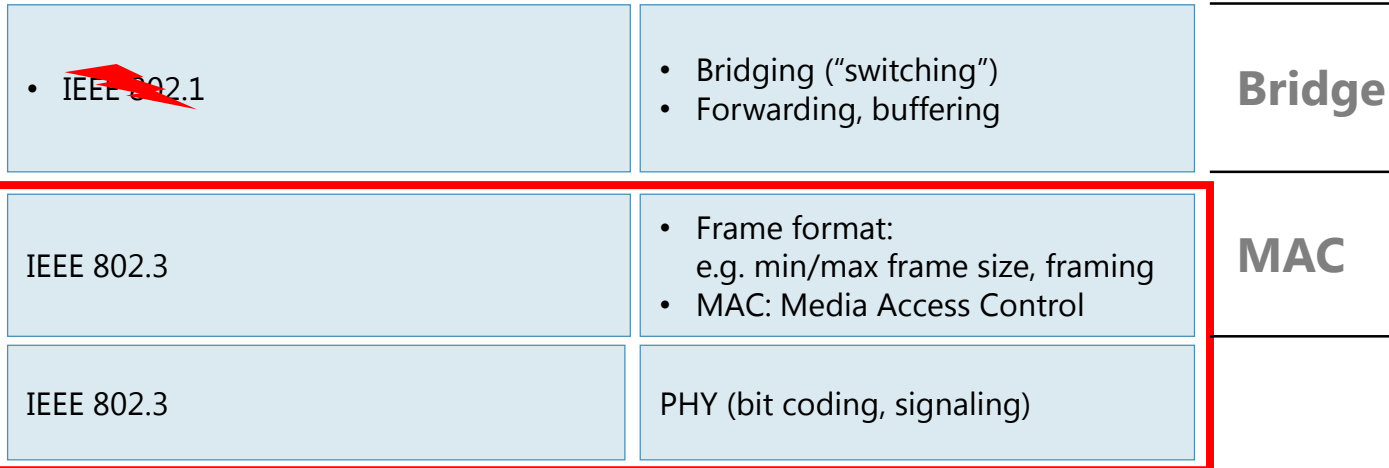


- Efficiency **Shared frame** instead of individual frame
→ performance improvement: overhead 50 Bytes instead of 750/1500
... in a network of 10/20 I/O stations
- **Processing on the fly** with topological forwarding (automatic)
Instead of address based forwarding
→ performance improvement: 0,7µs instead of >3µs (7µs/store&forward)

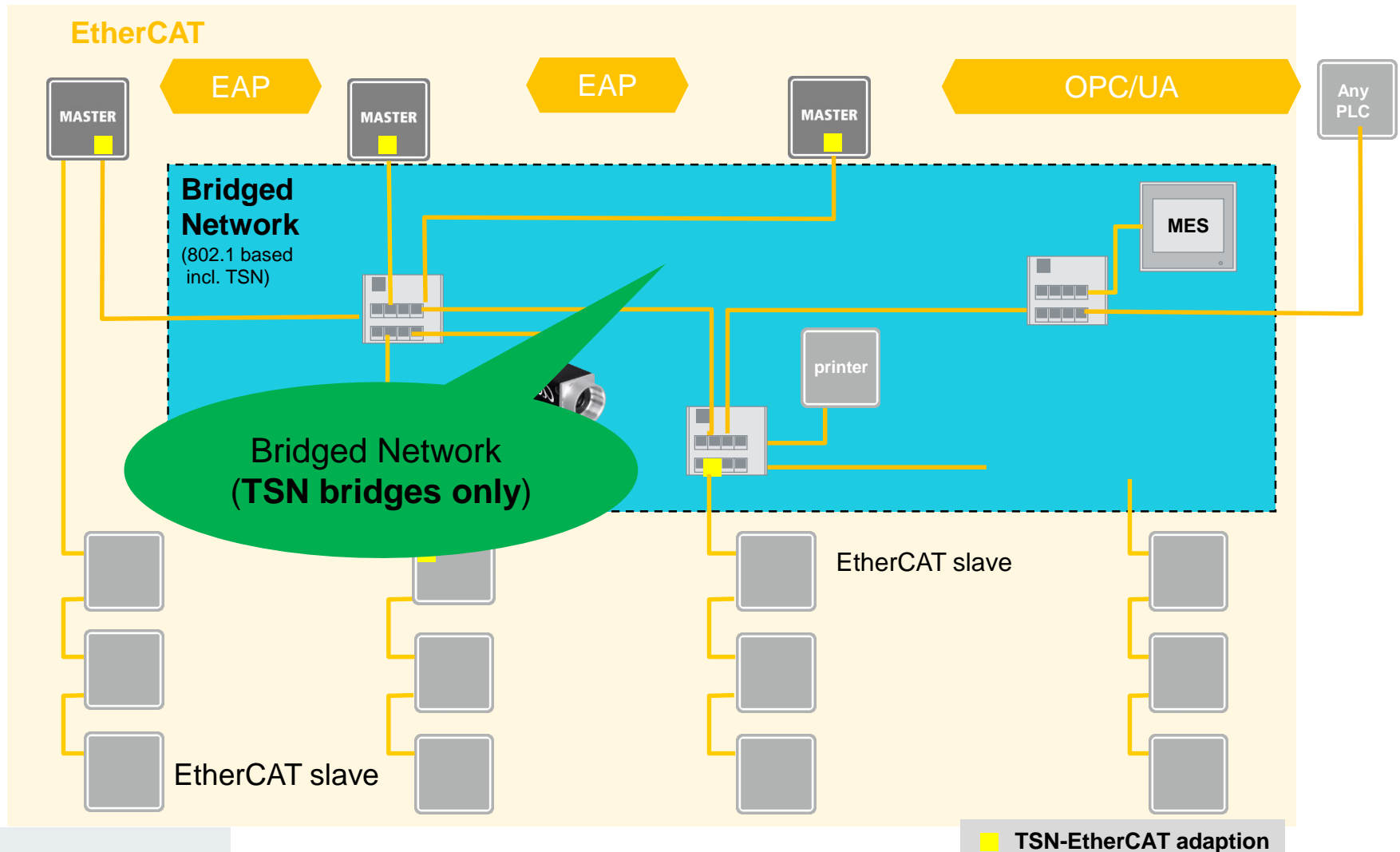
EtherCAT architecture model



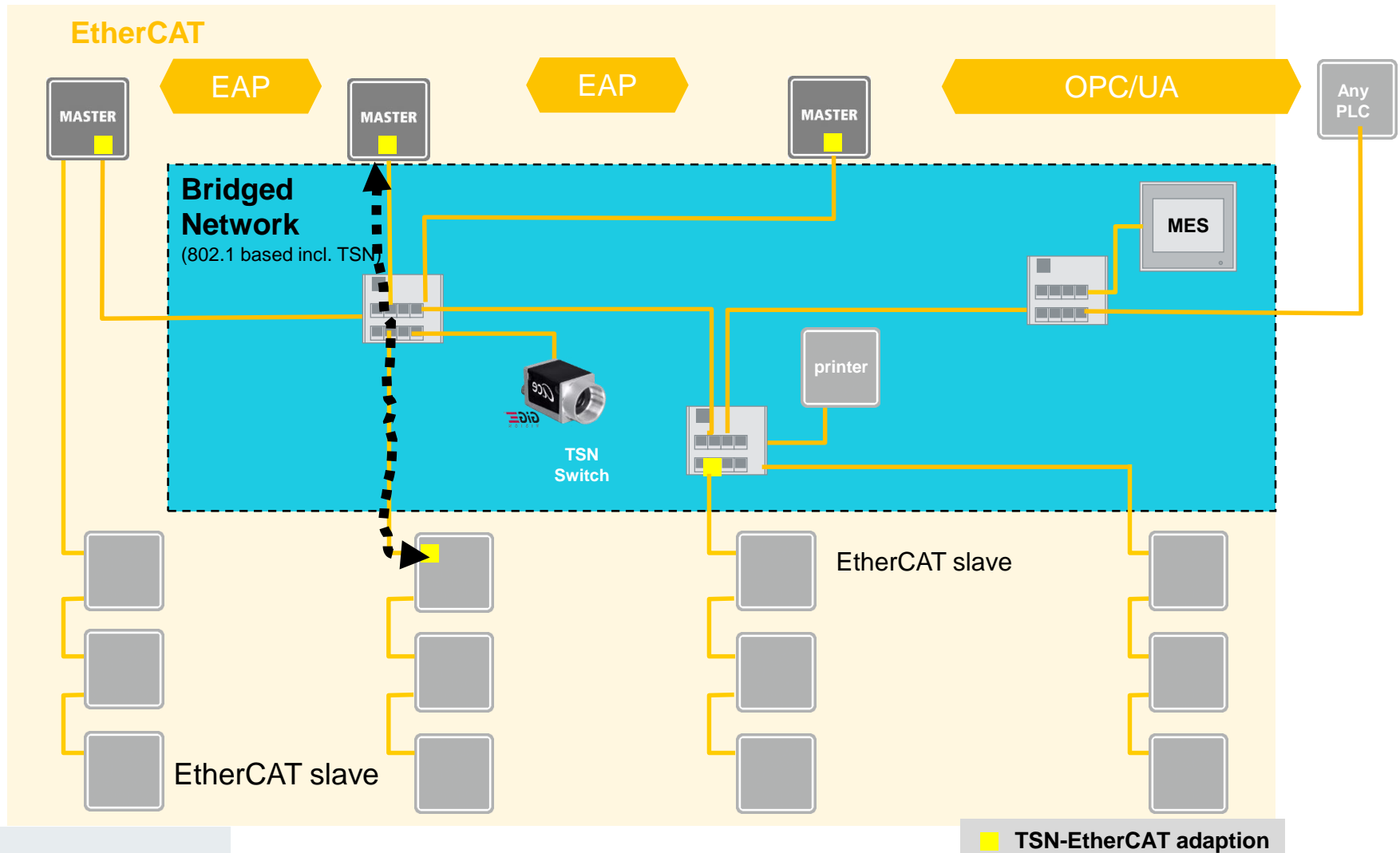
- The bridging mechanism utilized by EtherCAT is **“processing on the fly”**
 - **90%+** efficiency
 - **Minimized** bridge delay
 - **Jitter removed**
 - **No** congestion



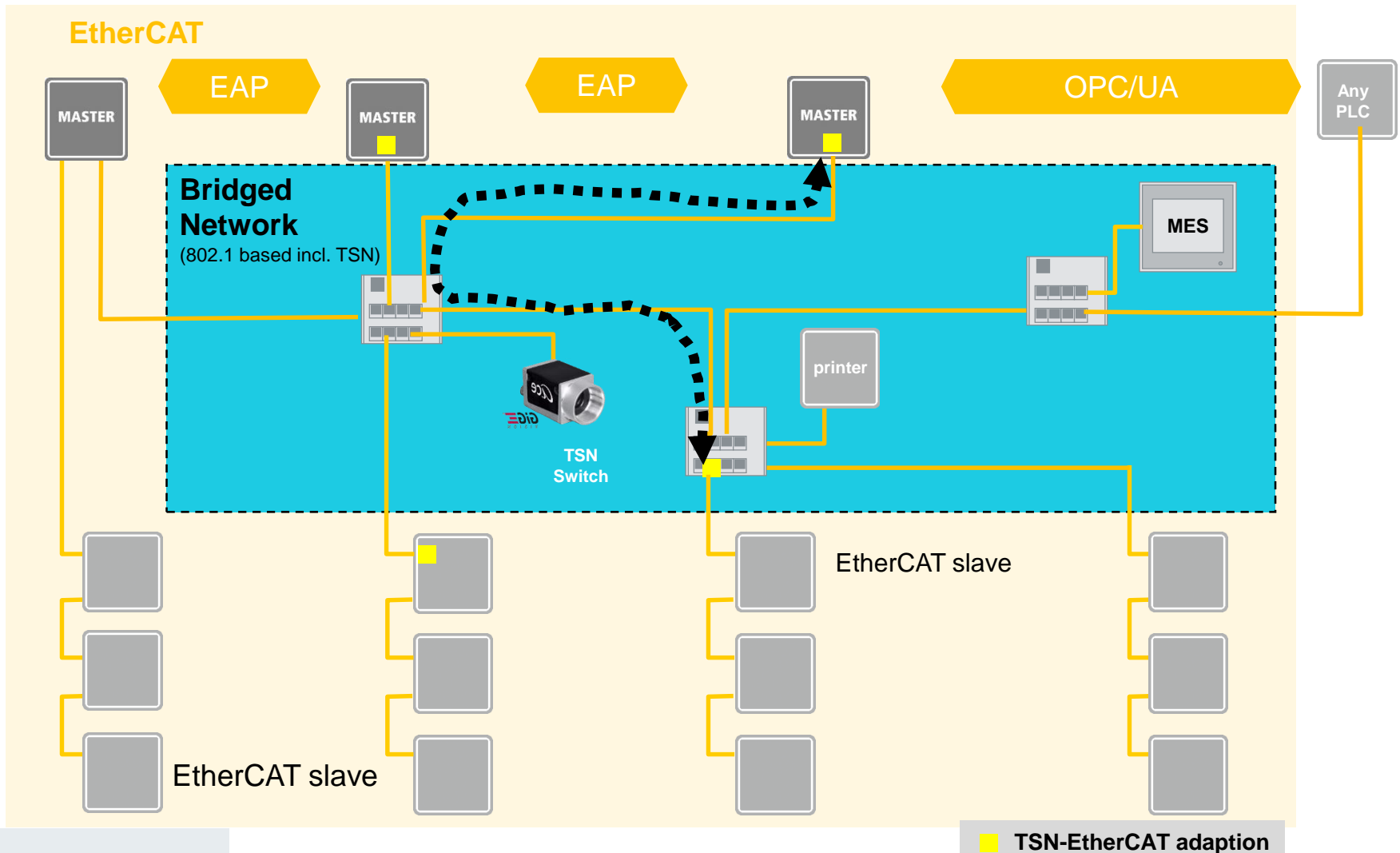
Possible Application Scenarios: TSN network between master and EtherCAT segment



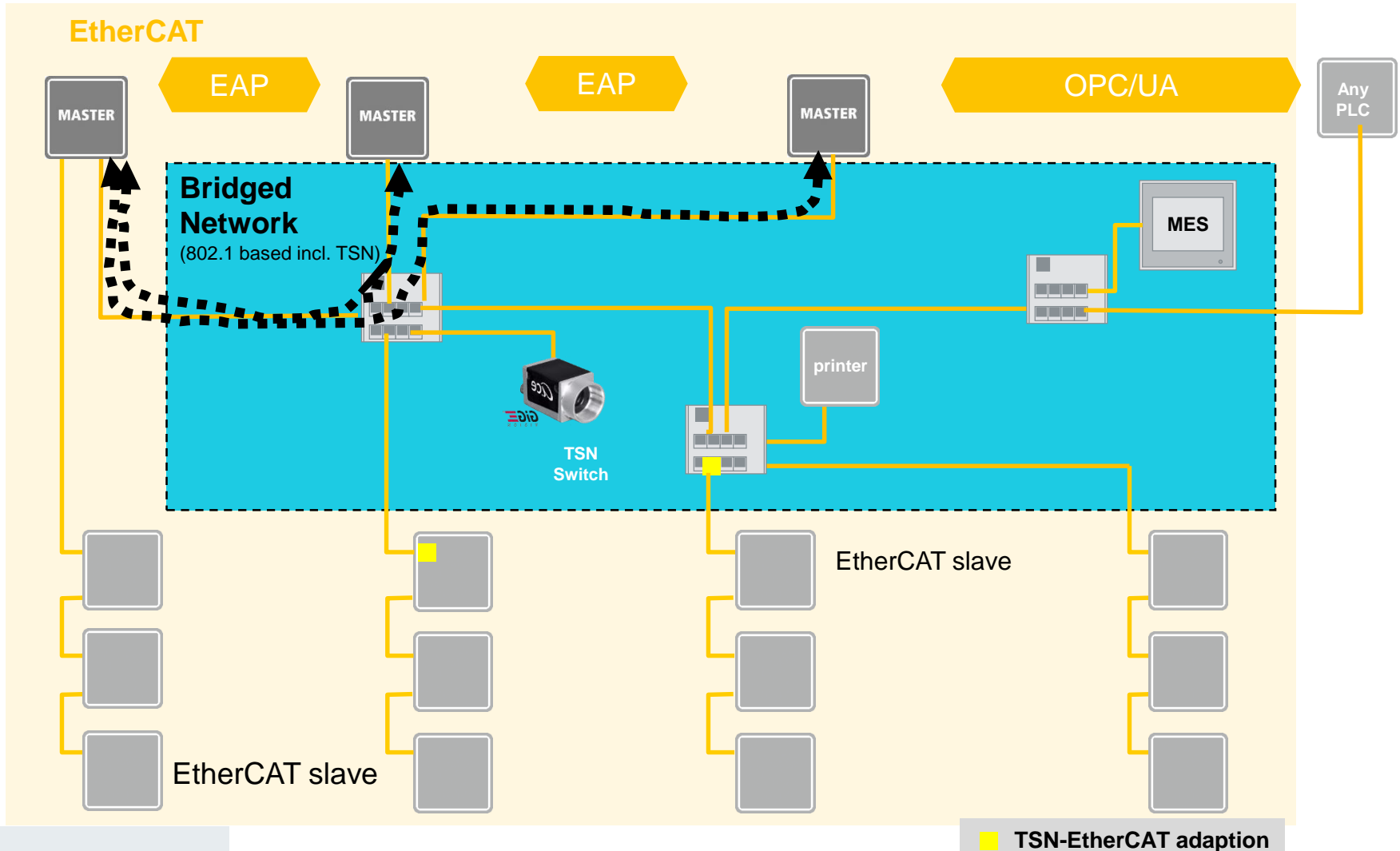
Application Scenarios: Adaption of TSN stream to EtherCAT segment in first EtherCAT slave



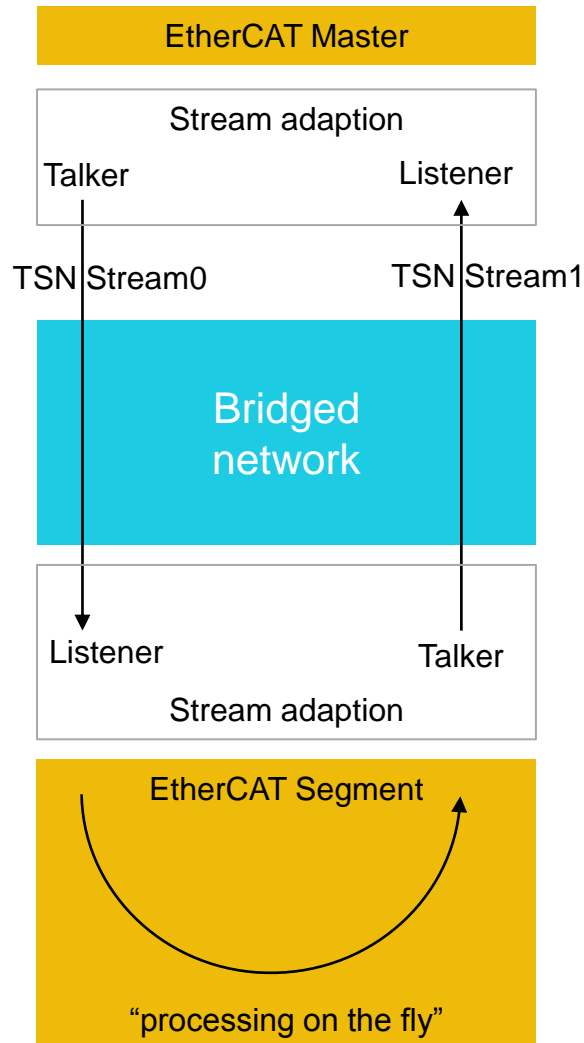
Application Scenarios: Adaption of TSN stream to EtherCAT segment in Switch



Possible Application Scenarios: EAP transferred on TSN-enhanced 802.1 network

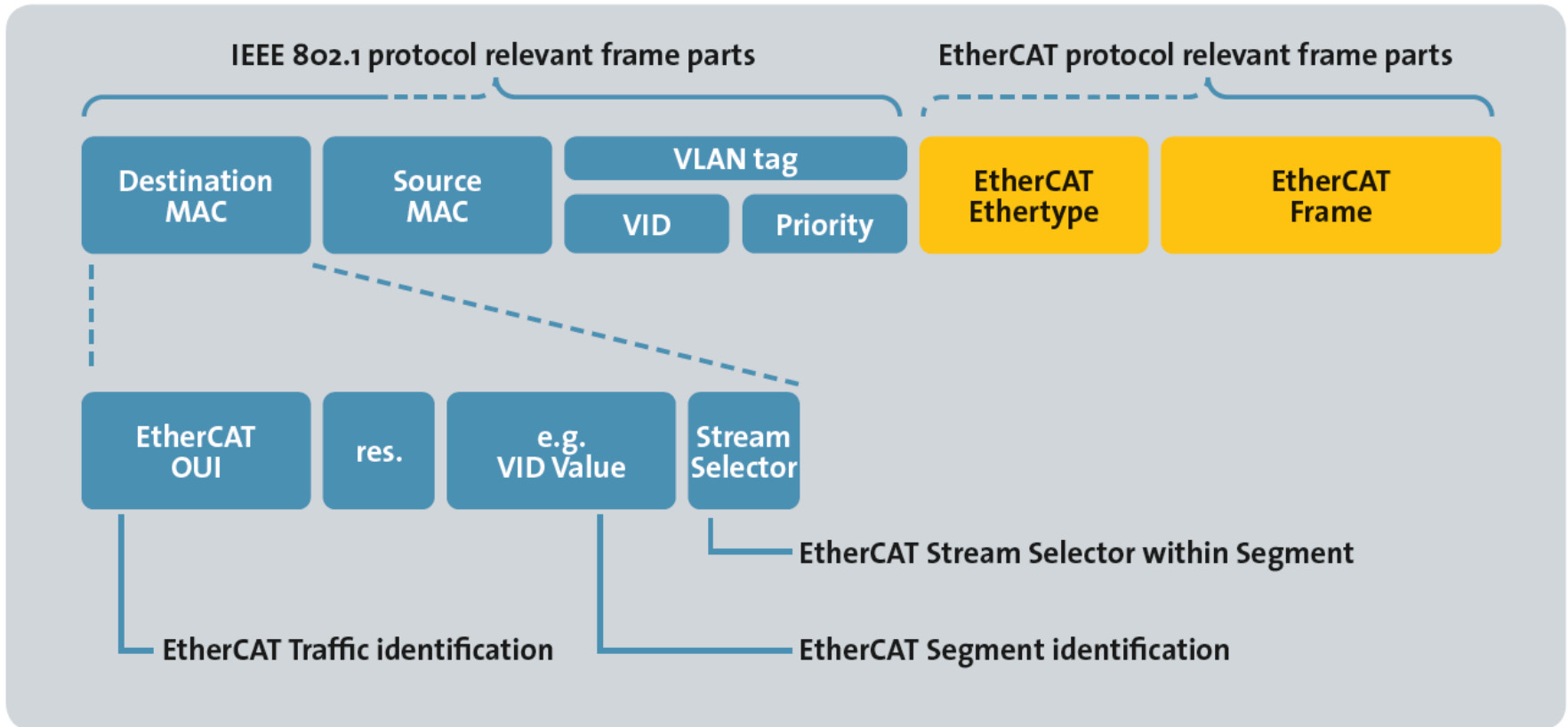


Stream Adaption: Details



- Always a pair of streams is set up
- Minimum one pair, but more might be set up, e.g.
 - One for PDO
 - One for acyclic
 - One for additional parameters
- Traffic class for pair of stream always the same
- Maintain Traffic Class (VLAN Prio)
- Maintain length (EtherCAT Rx/TX frame length identical)

Protocols use different fields

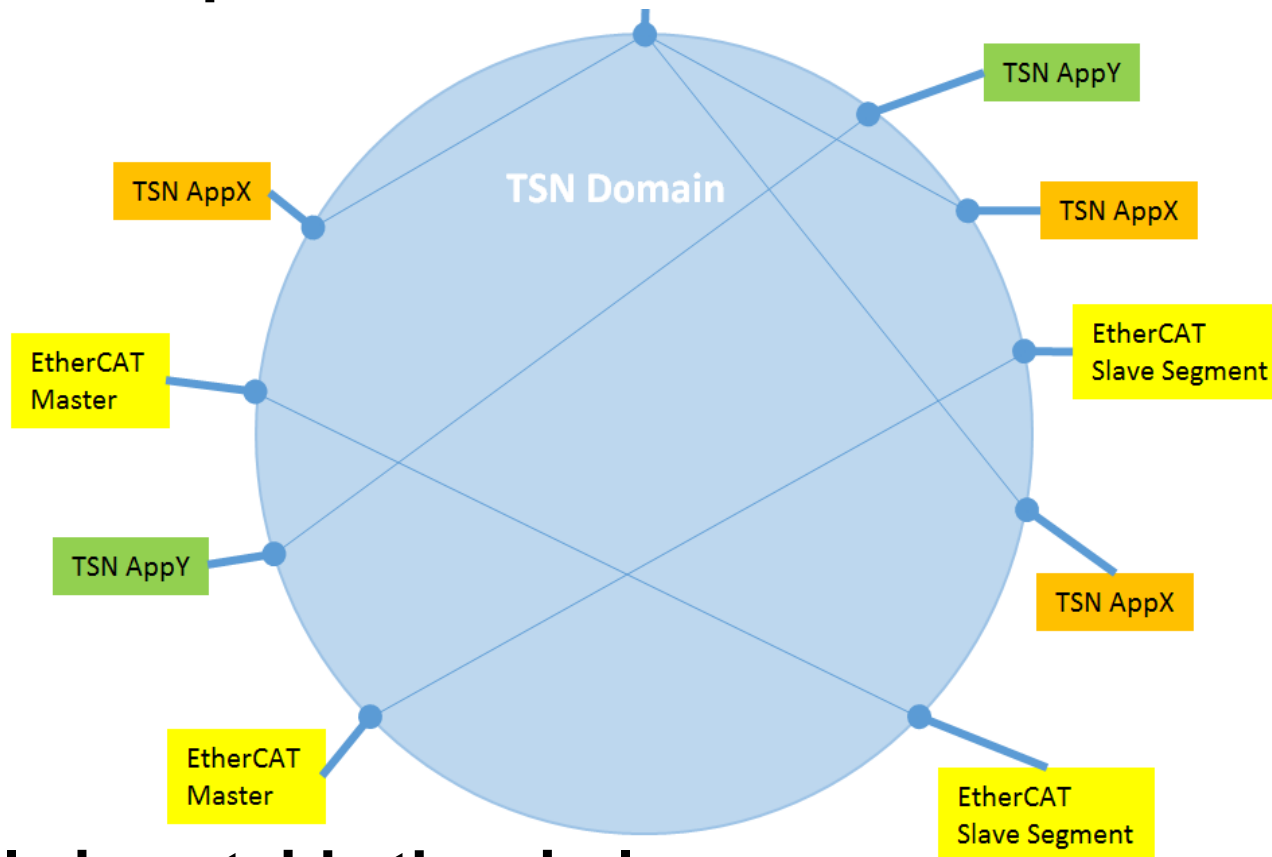


- EtherCAT Master – EtherCAT segment corresponds to a Identifier (VID)
- Corresponds to Identification ExpIDeviceID of EtherCAT
- MAC addresses (StreamDA) constructed of
 - A unique EtherCAT address part registered by IEEE
 - The VLAN / ExpIDeviceID
 - Stream selector

If you have the choice, take both!

Stream adaption uses TSN but does not modify it!

Stream adaption uses EtherCAT but does not modify it!



Profile is outside the circle.