

Hierarchical CUC/CNC management model

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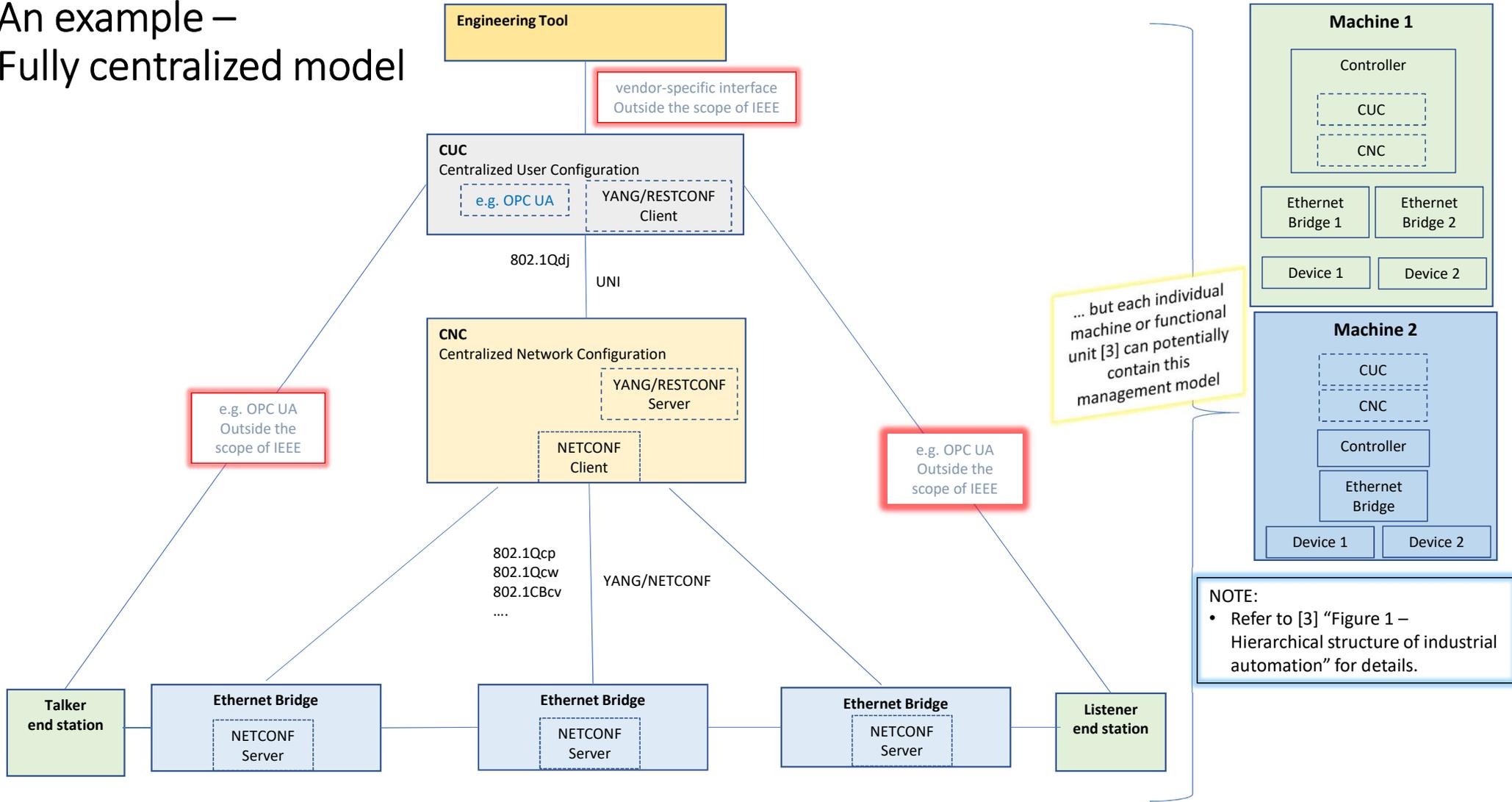
Overview

Problem statement: It seems that neither IEEE standards nor “IEC/IEEE 60802 D1.1 TSN Profile for Industrial Automation” is prescribing any reference management model which deals with the hierarchical CUC/CNC scenario.

Goals:

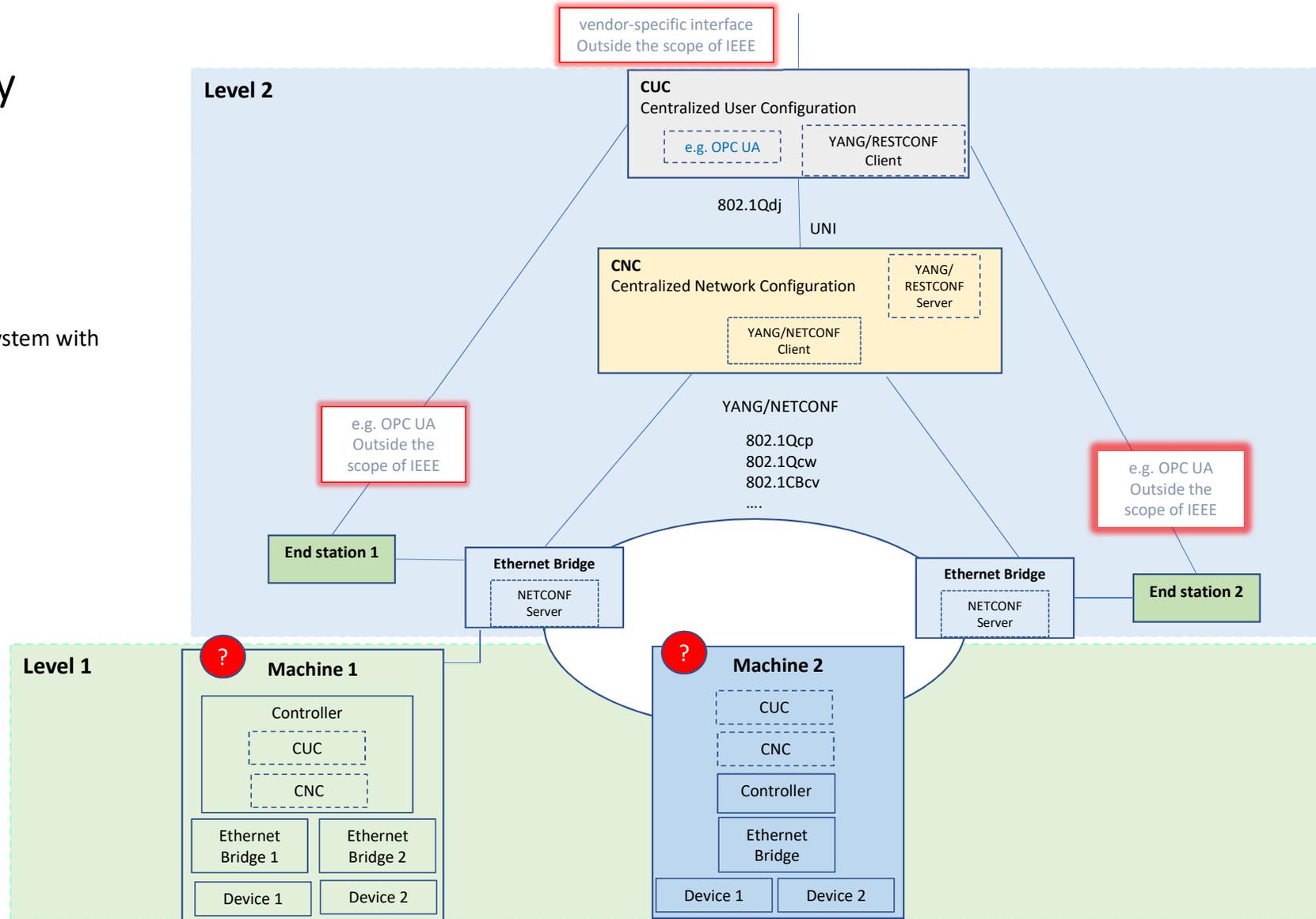
- Abstract system models for configuration and monitoring in hierarchical CUC/CNC scenario.
- Identify requirements, gaps and potential remedies.
- **Disclaimer** – some or all models in this presentation may be known to the working groups.

An example – Fully centralized model



An example – 2-level hierarchy

Q. How to model “Level 1” system with respect to “Level 2”?



Generalized view – N-level hierarchy

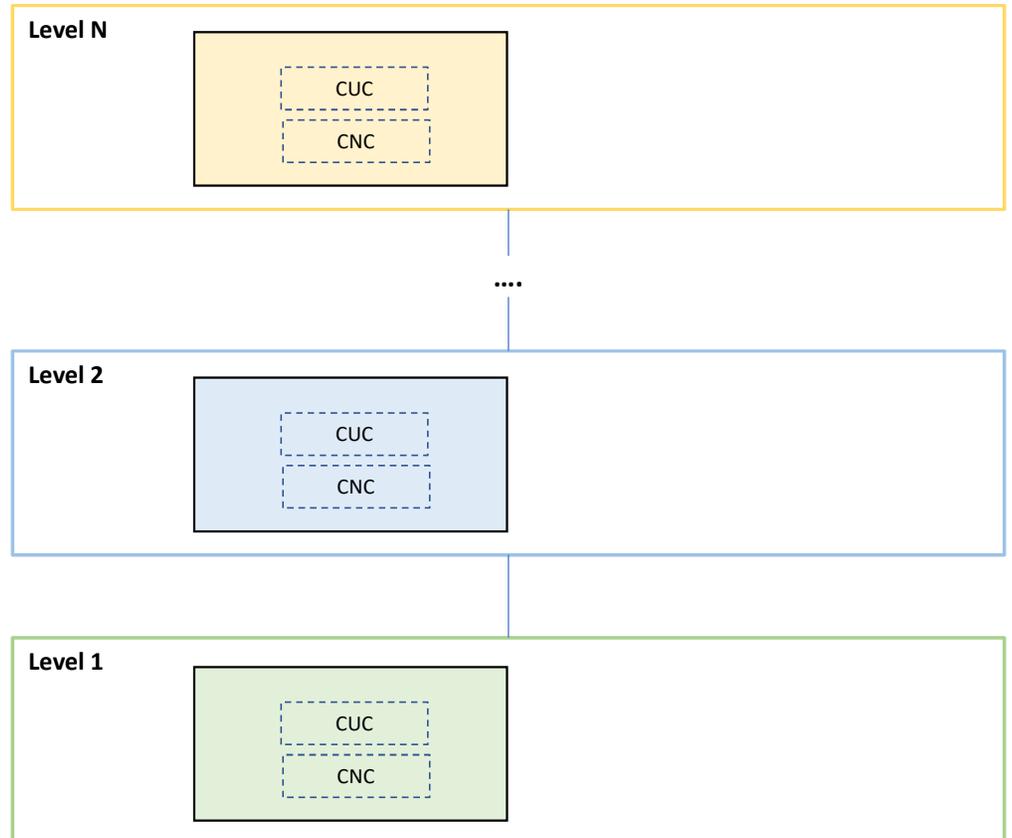
Problem:

- CUC/CNC network view and scope may varies between levels.
- CUC/CNC capabilities may varies between levels.
- CUC/CNC policies may varies between levels....

Aim:

- N-level system hierarchy is aiming for consistency and 1st level of interoperability (refer to [3] – Figure 3) in configuration and monitoring domains.

Q. How to model “Level K-1” system with respect to “Level K”?

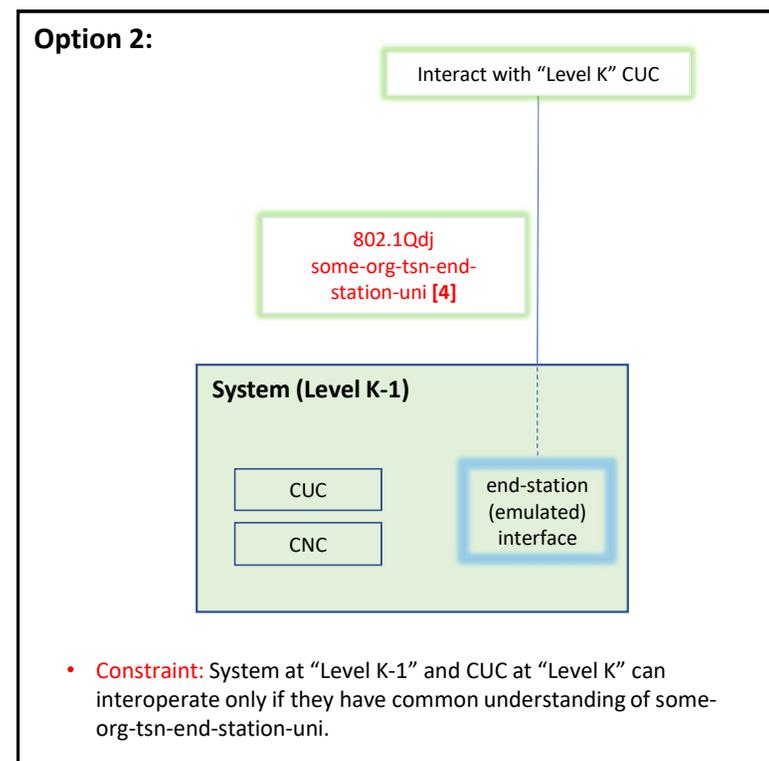
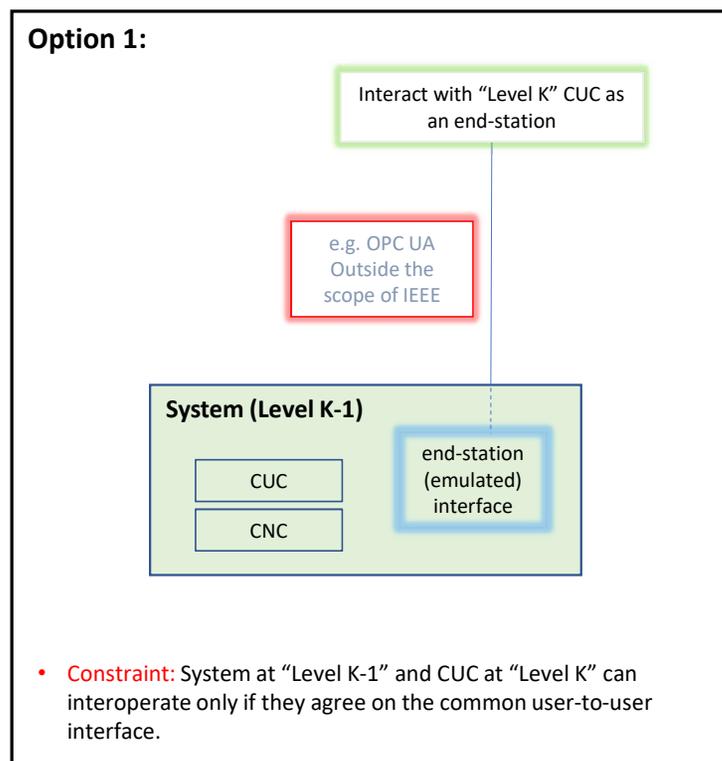


How to model “Level K-1” system
with respect to “Level K”?

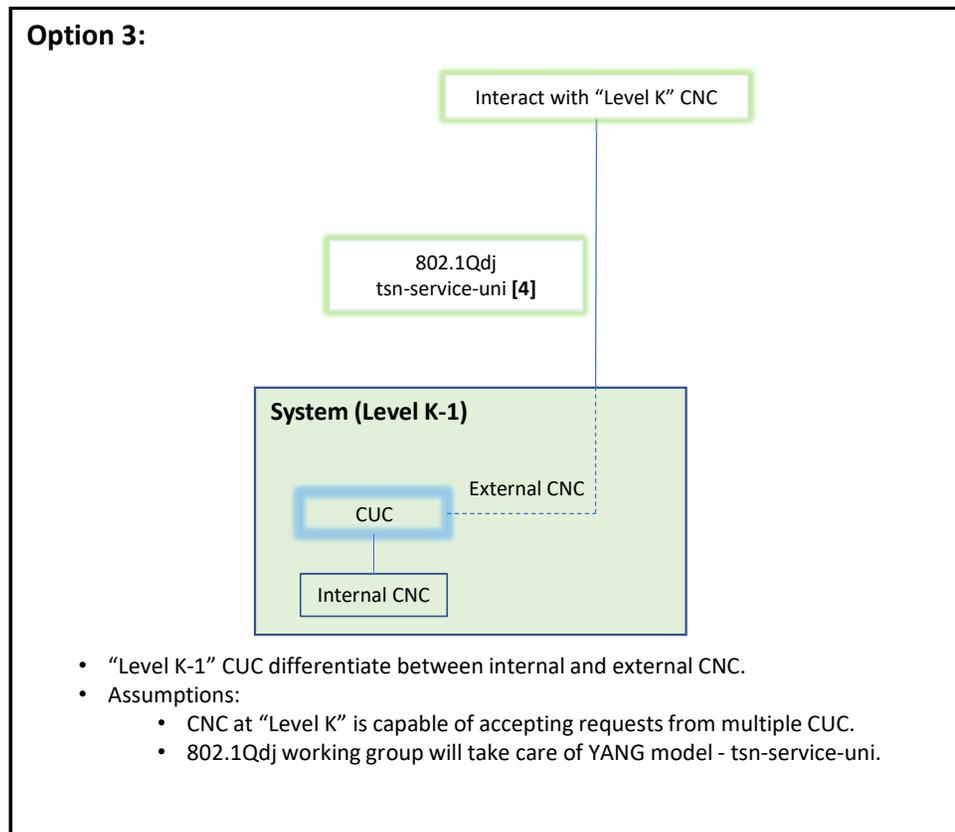
- Depending on the system personality resides at “Level K-1”.
- System can be model as
 - an end-station
 - a bridged-end-station

System as an end-station [1]

- System acts as a single monolithic entity.
- Options:
 - Model as an end-station with respect to “Level K” CUC (option 1 and 2).
 - Model as “Level K-1” CUC with respect to “Level K” CNC (option 3).



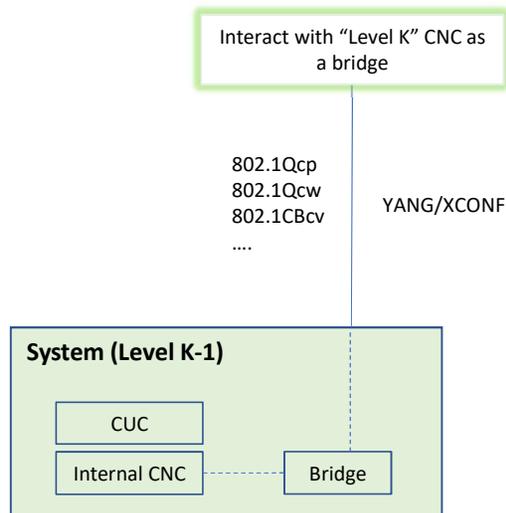
System as an end-station [2]



System as a bridged-end-station [1]

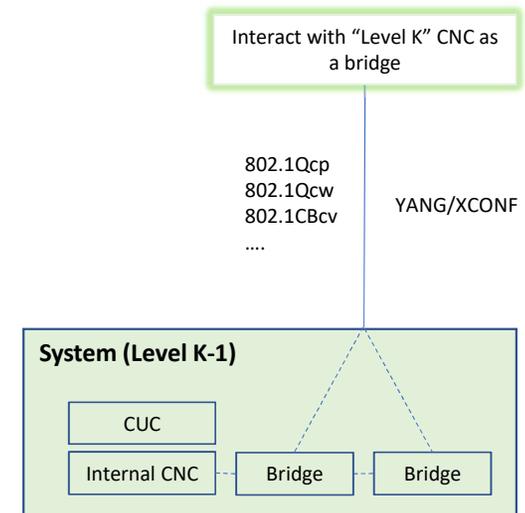
- System acts as a single monolithic entity with respect to internal details but acts as a Bridge for pass-through traffic.
- Options for end-station entity:
 - Bridged-end-station system model adds [ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni](#) [4] option to the “system as an end-station” list.
- Options for Bridge entity:
 - System expose Bridge(s) directly via YANG/XCONF (option 1 and 2)
 - Constrained based exposure (option 3 and 4).

Option 1 (single Bridge):



- Superimposed end-station models from the “system as an end-station” + [ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni](#).
- Direct access to Bridge management interface may not be feasible.
- Bridge personality is control via internal and external CNC which may trigger such as resource ownership issues, conflicting configuration requirements ...
- External CNC may invalidate certain assumption(s) made internally.

Option 2 (Multiple Bridges):

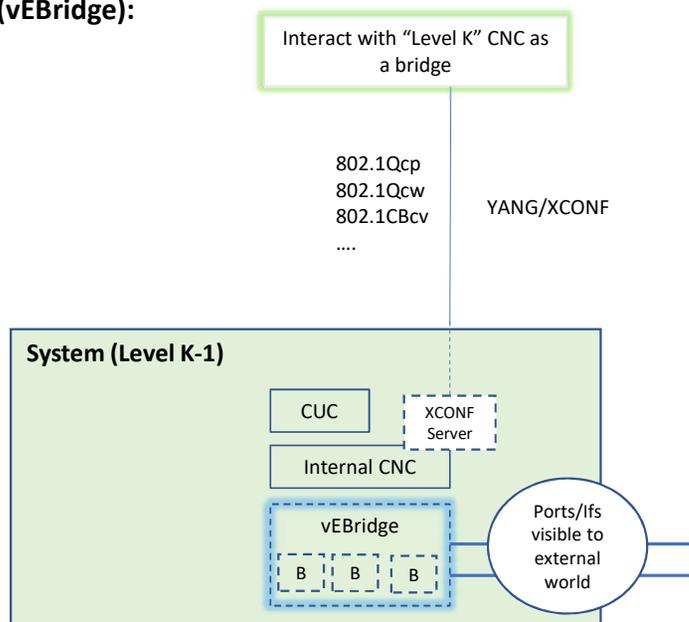


- Superimposed end-station models from the “system as an end-station” + [ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni](#).
- Direct access to Bridge(s) management interface may not be feasible.
- Bridge personality is control via internal and external CNC which may trigger such as resource ownership issues, conflicting configuration requirements ...
- External CNC may invalidate certain assumption(s) made internally.
- Invalidate bridged-end-station model due to the exposure of multiple internal bridges.

System as a bridged-end-station [2]

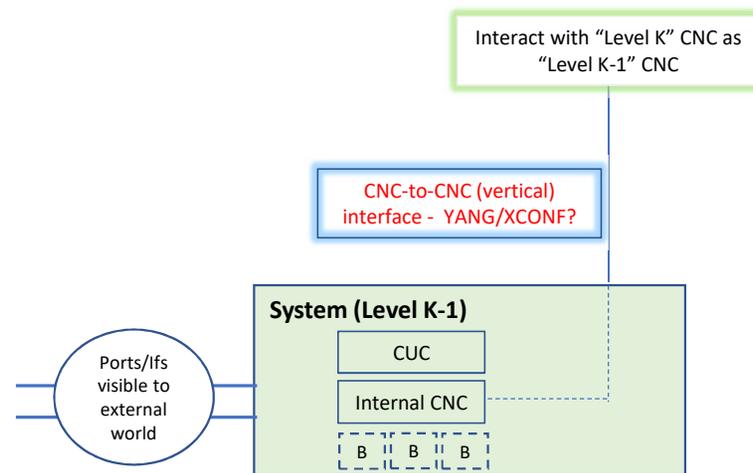
- vEBridge → virtual External Bridge

Option 3 (vEBridge):



- Superimposed end-station models from the "system as an end-station" + ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni.
- Controlled Bridge(s) visibility via the concept of vEBridge.
- Internal CNC should implement the concept of vEBridge to avoid ownership issues.
- **Constraints:**
 - System internally manage the composition of vEBridge.
 - Concept of vEBridge?
 - YANG model for vEBridge?

Option 4 (CNC-to-CNC):



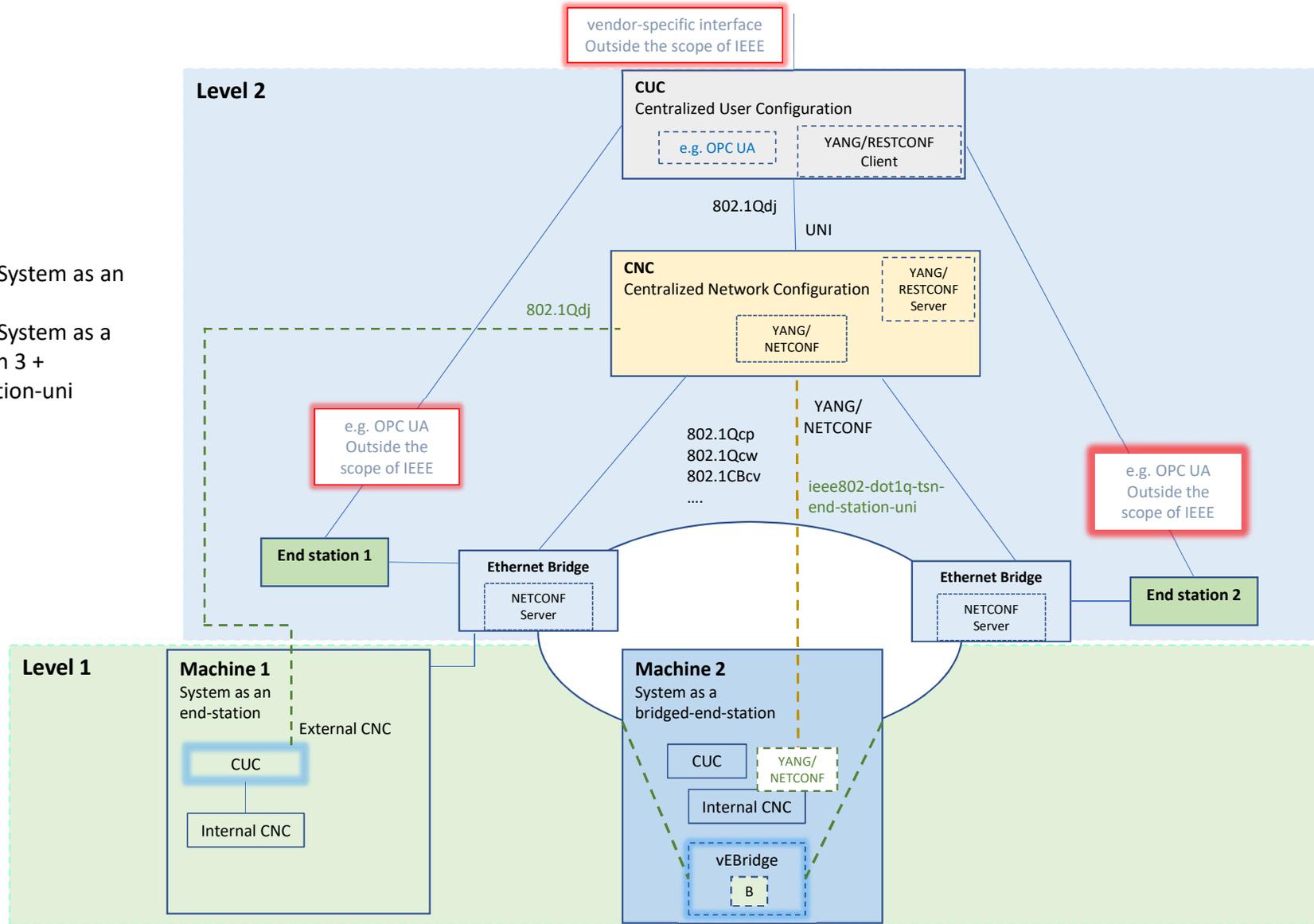
- Superimposed end-station models from the "system as an end-station" + ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni.
- Internal CNC control the visibility of internal infrastructure via YANG model.
- **Constraints:**
 - CNC-to-CNC (vertical) interface – YANG model/XCONF?

Q. There is any existing IEEE standard which address the concept of vEBridge.

Q. There is any on-going work on defining an vertical interface between "Level K CNC" and "Level K-1 CNC".

An example – Updated 2-level hierarchy

- Machine 1 is modelled as “System as an end-station” option 3.
- Machine 2 is modelled as “System as a bridged-end-station” option 3 + ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni



Conclusions

1. “System as an end-station” recommendation: Option 3.
2. “System as a bridged-end-station” recommendations:
 - a) Option 4:
 - a) Bridge entity: CNC-to-CNC (vertical) interface.
 - b) End-station entity: “System as an end-station” option 3 or ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni [4].
 - b) Option 3:
 - a) Bridge entity: vEBridge.
 - b) End-station entity: “System as an end-station” option 3 or ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni [4].

Gaps:

- CNC-to-CNC (vertical) interface and corresponding YANG data model
- Concept of vEBridge and corresponding YANG data model

Notes:

- IEEE 802.1Qdj [5] (**limited info - work in progress**).
- ieee802-dot1q-tsn-end-station-uni [4] (**limited info - work in progress**).

Thank you

Questions...

References

1. IEEE802.1Qcc-2018
2. <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/private/60802-drafts/d1/60802-d1-1.pdf>
3. <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2018/60802-industrial-use-cases-0918-v13.pdf>
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