

Consolidation of IT and OT based on Virtualization and Deterministic Ethernet

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Smart Factories of the Future

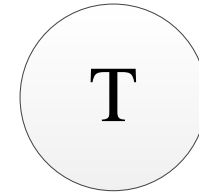


- will combine IT (information technology) and OT (operations technology) in new and innovative ways.
- For example,
 - big data may help to find and to continuously update optimal configuration sets,
 - IT-like SW-update procedures may increase production flexibility (e.g., mass customization).

A Thing

TTEch

A not very smart thing



Embedded System
incl. I/O

Smartness by Internet of Things

The “IT perspective”



Massive
Compute/Storage

Embedded System
incl. I/O

(i)nternet of Smart Things

The “CPS (OT) perspective”

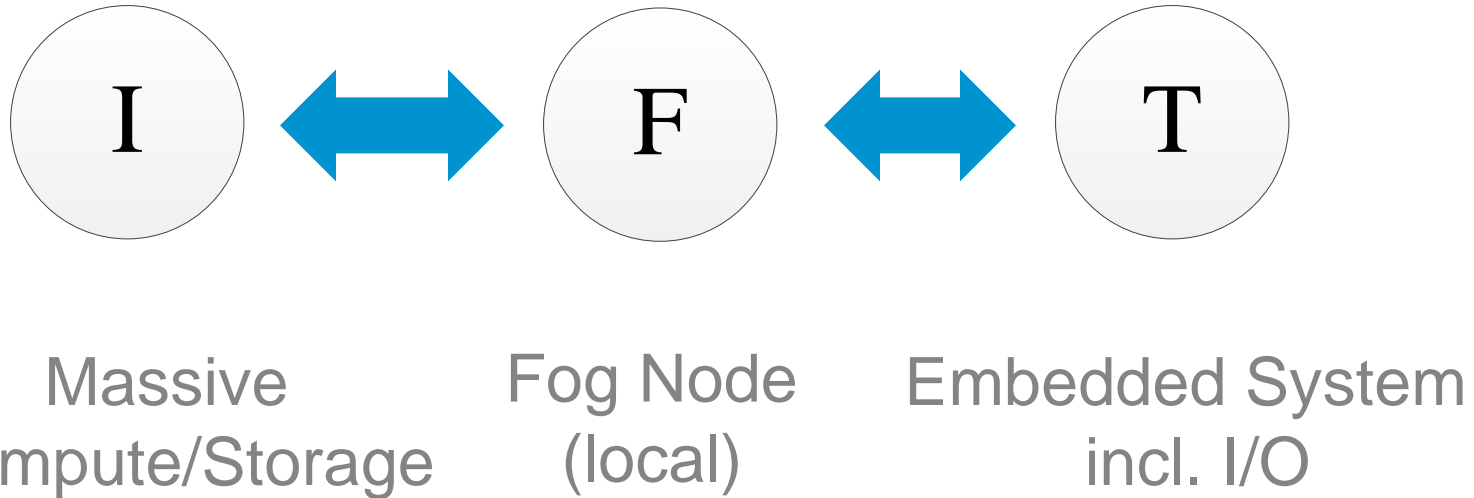


Massive
Compute/Storage

Embedded System
incl. I/O

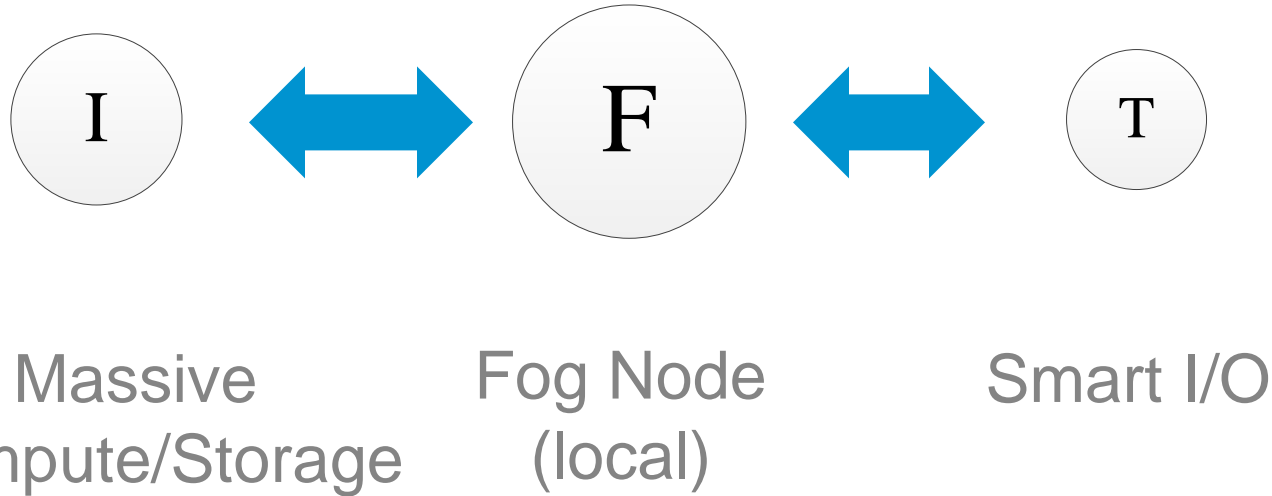
Network Edge Computing

How about a third “IT/OT” perspective?



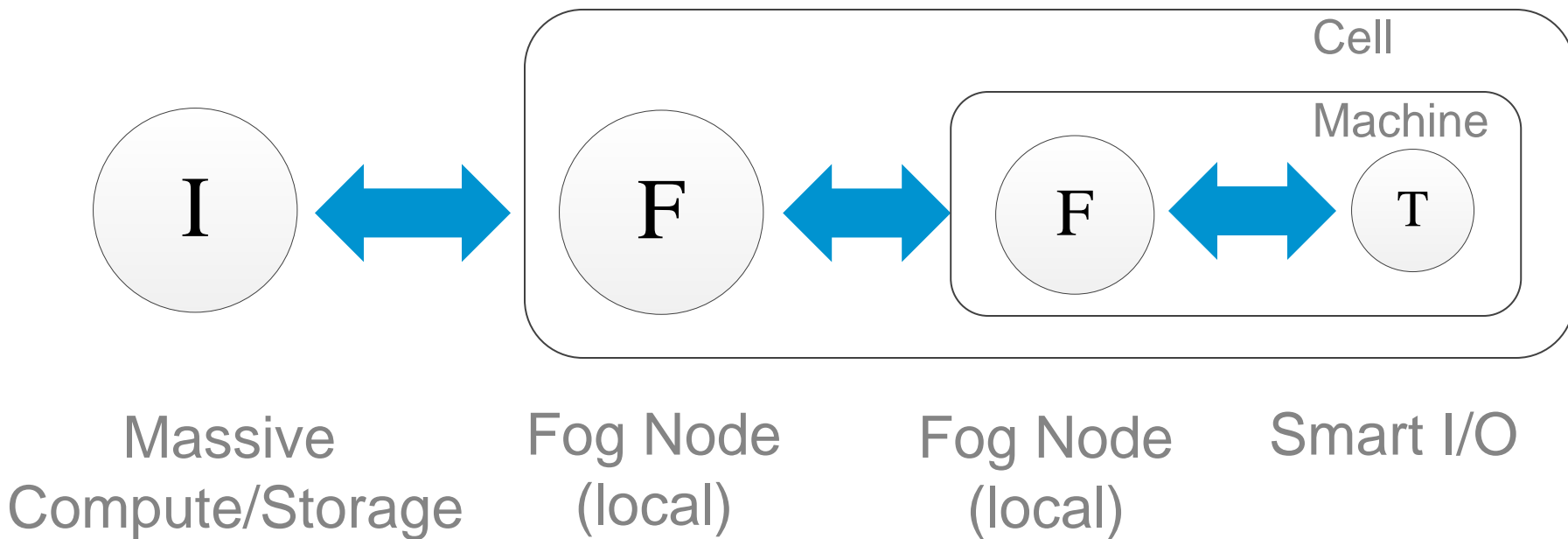
Network Edge Computing

Enables Communication/Computation Tradeoffs



Network Edge Computing

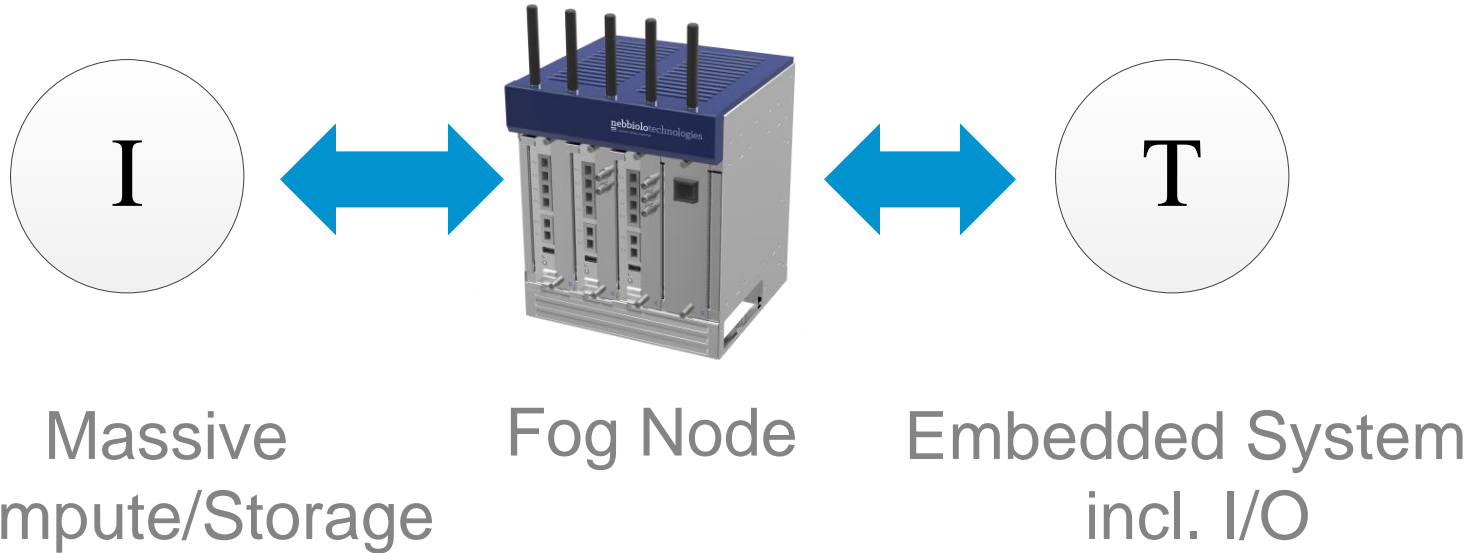
And it scales.



Network Edge Computing



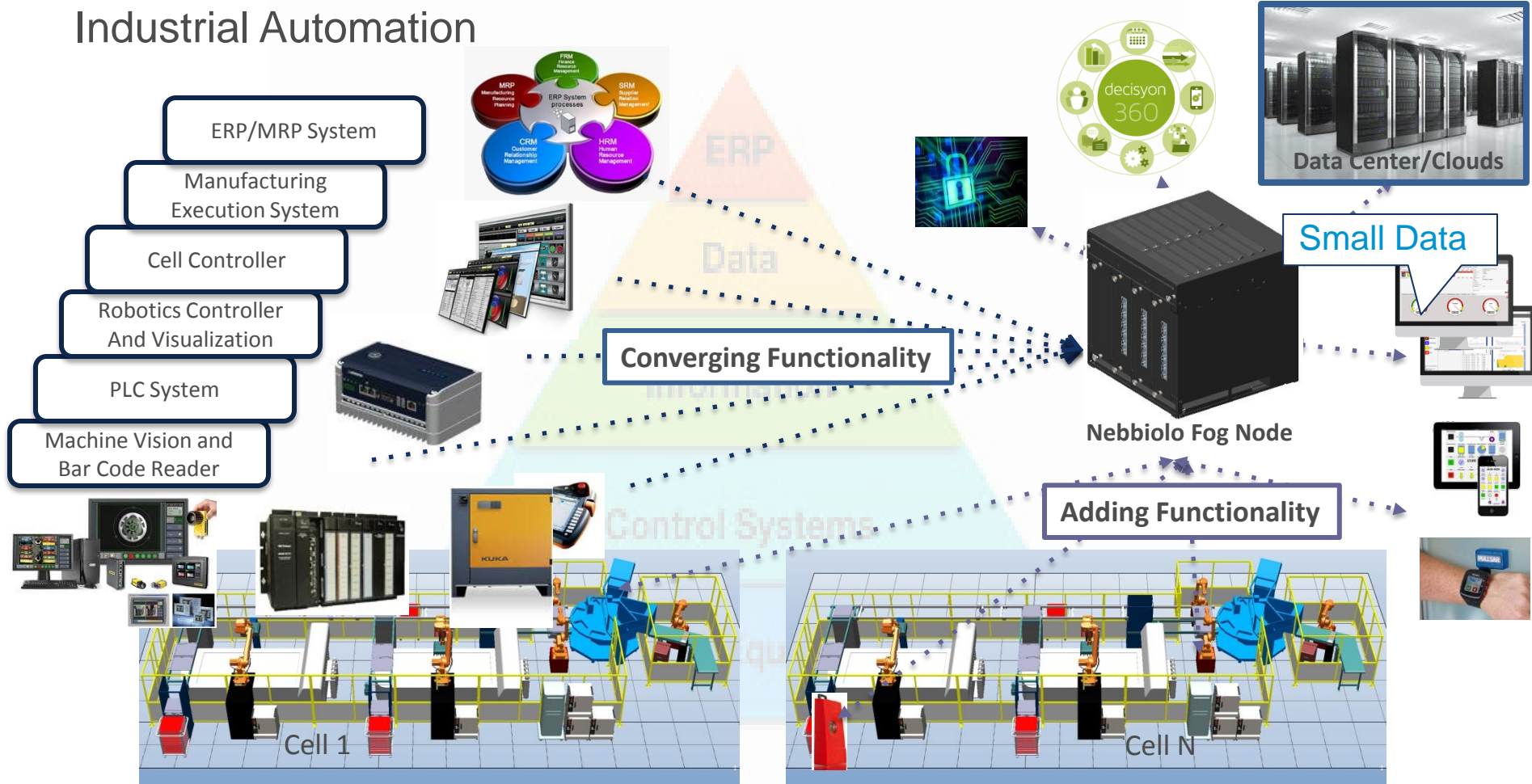
And it's real.



IT and OT Convergence in Industrial Automation



The Fog Node: Enabling Converged and Additional Functionality for Industrial Automation



Motivation



- Position Network-Edge Computing as a new architecture paradigm for factory automation (and other industrial areas).
- Let the fog node mediate between the IT perspective and the OT perspective.
- Let the fog node be the means to integrate IT and OT.
- At some point in the integration process the fog node may even become obsolete.

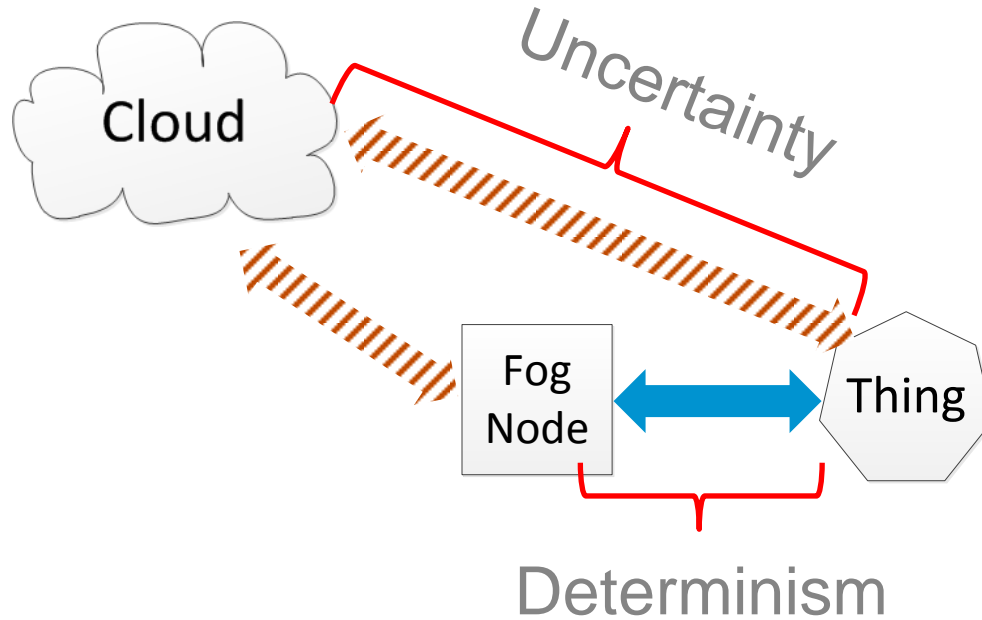
Content



- ✓ Motivation
 - Network Edge Computing
 - Key Technology I: Virtualization
 - Key Technology II: Deterministic Communication
 - Example Use Cases
 - Conclusions

Network Edge Computing

Network Edge Computing



Technologies from Two Worlds



Information Technology

- Virtualization
- Big Data
- Automation
- Analytics
- Scalability
- SDN
- Security
- ...



Fog Node



Operations Technology

- Real-time
- Safety
- Reliability
- Control
- Data Acquisition
- Human Machine Interface
- ...

Fog Node is a platform to realize IT/OT Convergence

Hardware Competitive Landscape



Nebbiolo Technologies
3 Slot System:

=
20-30 Industrial PCs!

Industrial PC



Industrial fanless PC

Nebbiolo Technologies
3 Slot System:

=
~15-20 IoT Gateways!



Real-time, High-availability,
Industrial Fog Node
Virtualizing and
consolidating , multiple PLCs
and Industrial PCs (SBCs)



Data center
Servers or
Micro-Servers



IoT Gateway



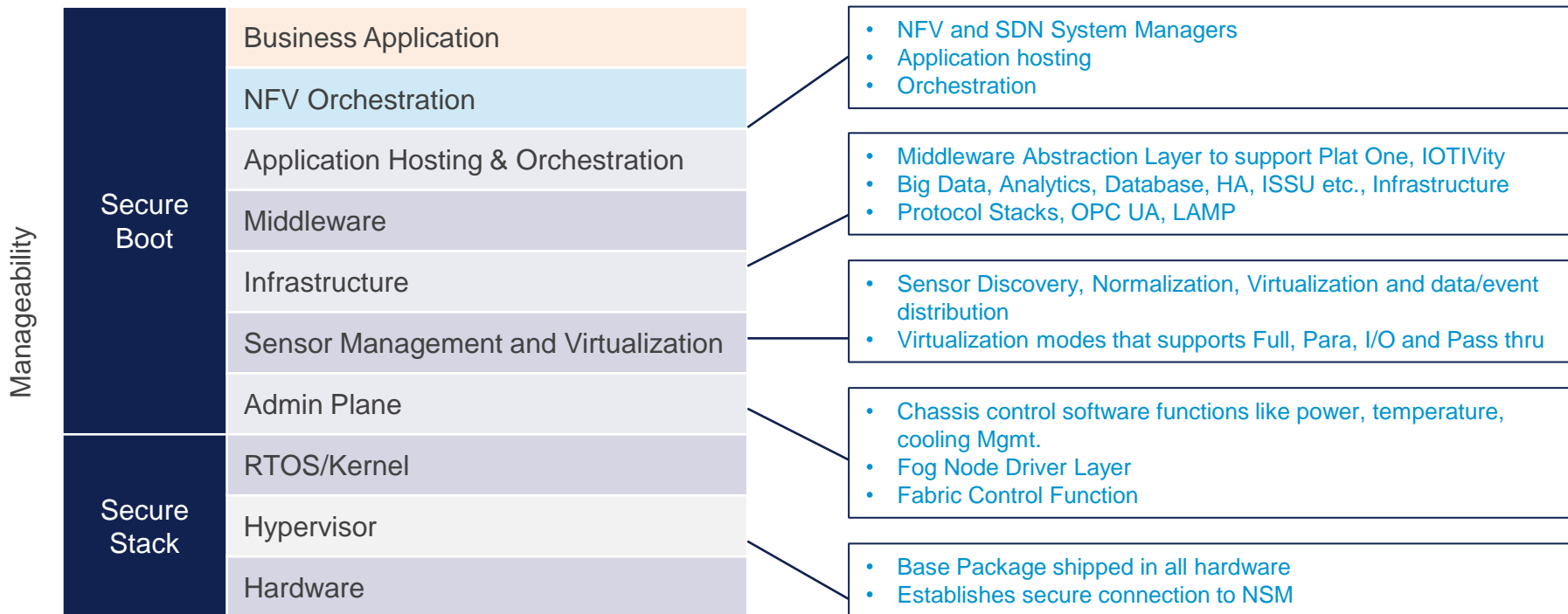
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Fog Node Hardware Components



- ✓ CPU complex
 - ✓ Range of X86 CPUs [Atom, Core (i3, i5, i7)]
 - ✓ Support for Skylake in near future
 - ✓ TPM chip for Trusted Boot support
 - ✓ 4GB to 16GB memory
- ✓ Storage
 - ✓ 64GB to 1TB SSD/SATA in M.2 form factor
- ✓ GPU
 - ✓ Range of GPU capabilities supported with Auxiliary card
- ✓ Internal Networking
 - ✓ 10 Gbps SerDes capable
- ✓ Architecture supports following I/O:
 - ✓ Gigabit Ethernet, 10Gbe
 - ✓ legacy protocols
 - ✓ Deterministic Ethernet
- ✓ WiFi
 - ✓ 802.11b/g/n, 802.11ac, BTLE, LoRa, Zigbee
- ✓ Cellular
 - ✓ 4G LTE
 - ✓ GPS

Fog Node Software Components



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Two Key Enabling Technologies

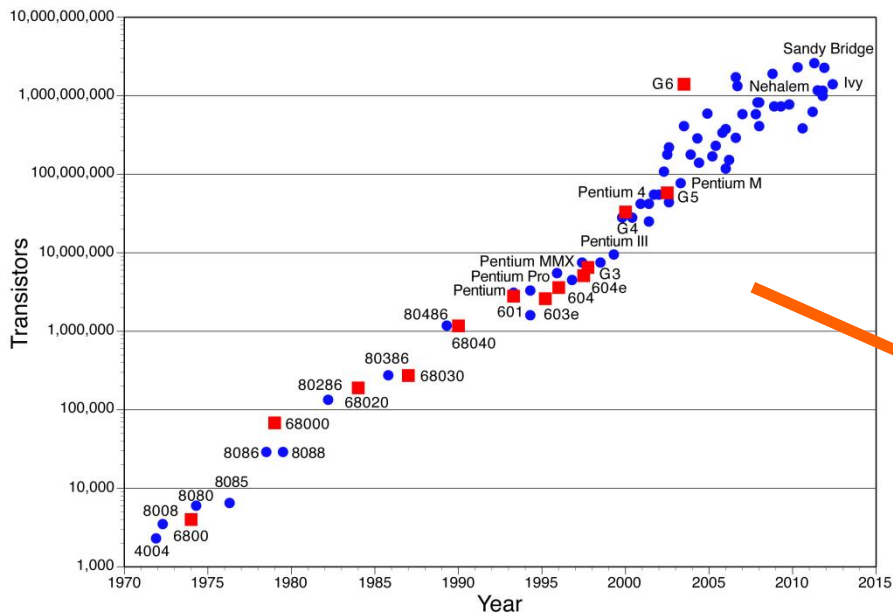


- Virtualization
 - to share the hardware resources between multiple Things,
 - with known and bounded interference.
- Deterministic Networking
 - to spatially separate I/O from computation,
 - to share the physical network between multiple Things,
 - with known and bounded interference.

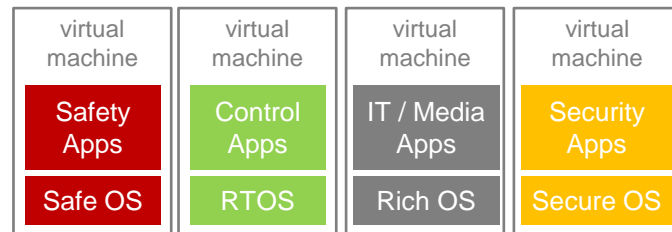
Virtualization

Virtualization

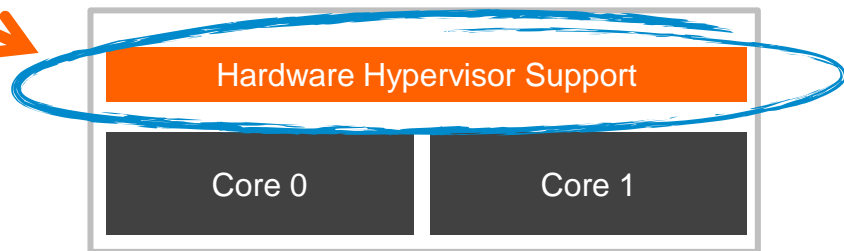
Moore's Law Alive and Well Heterogeneous Multi-Core



Hardware Supported Virtualization at Chip Level Possible

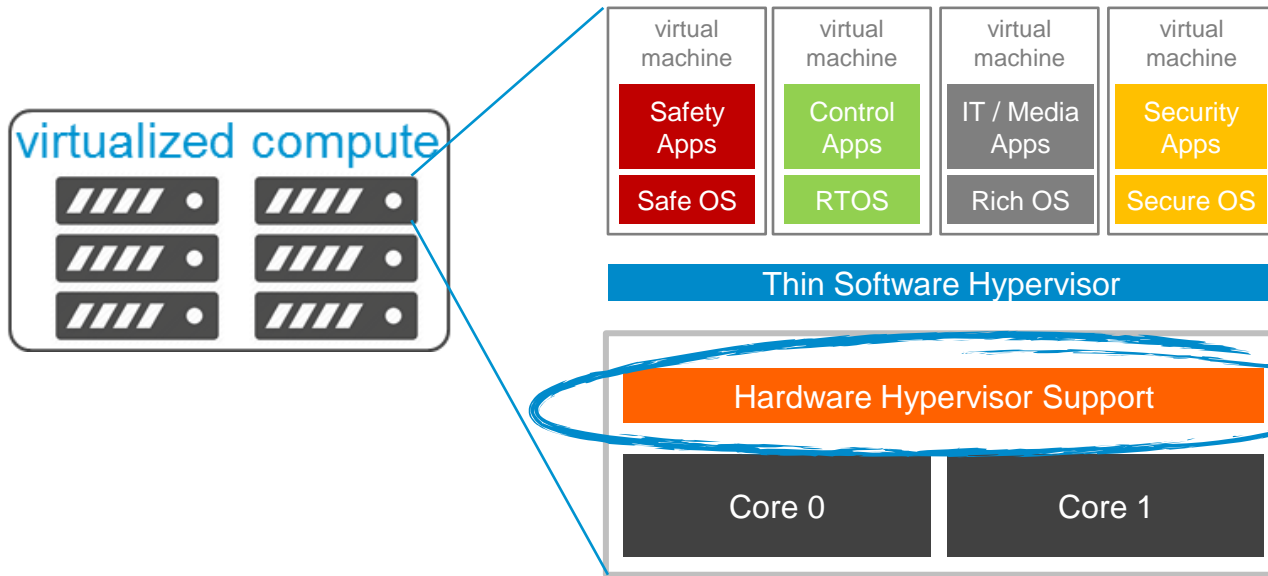


Thin Software Hypervisor



Hardware Supported Virtualization at the Chip Level is Essential for Cloud and Fog Architectures

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Several SW vendors for thin hypervisors



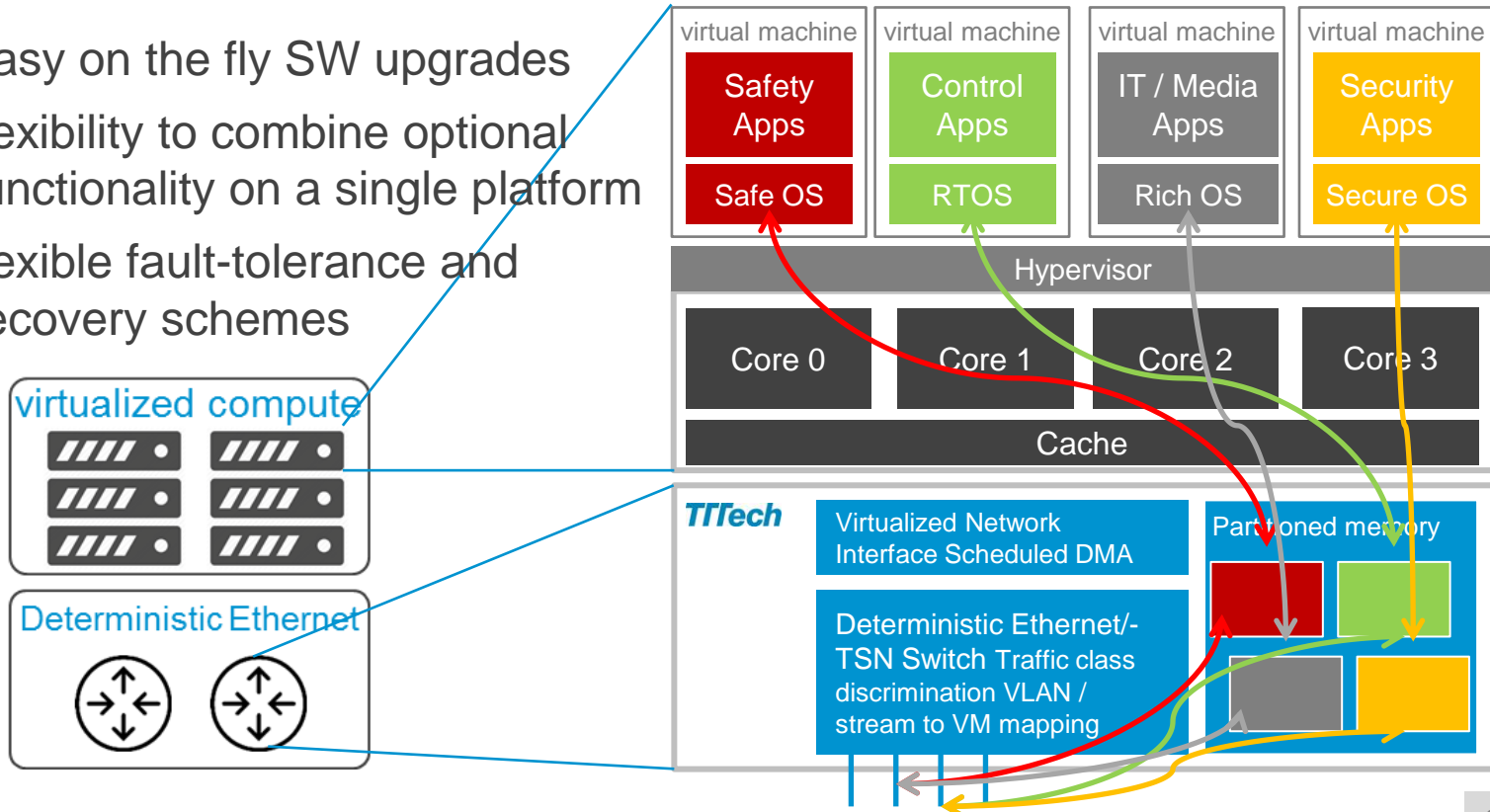
ARM and Intel work on HW supported real-time capable virtualization



Combining virtualized computing with virtualization communication enables

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- ✓ easy on the fly SW upgrades
- ✓ flexibility to combine optional functionality on a single platform
- ✓ flexible fault-tolerance and recovery schemes



Deterministic Communication

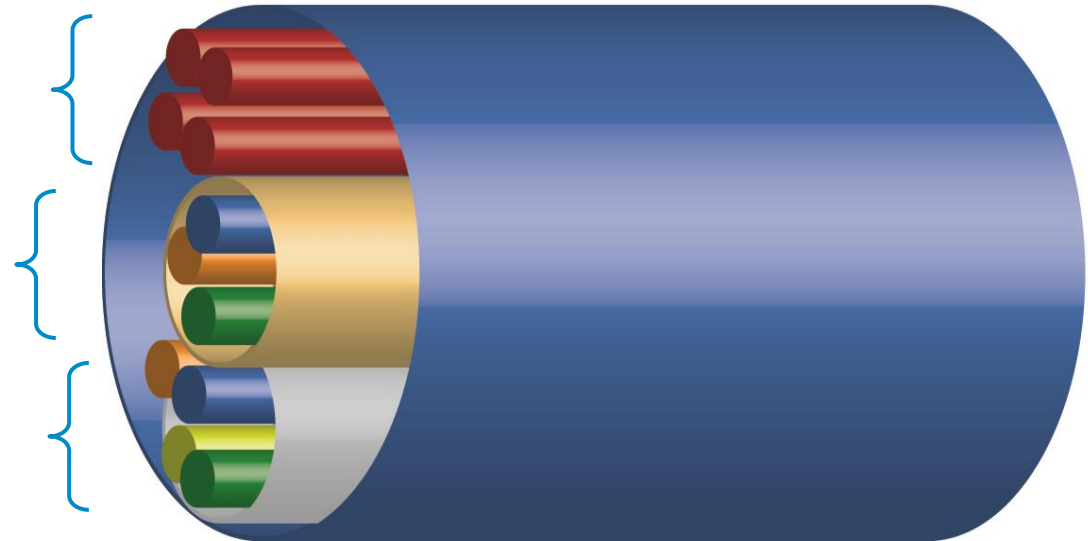
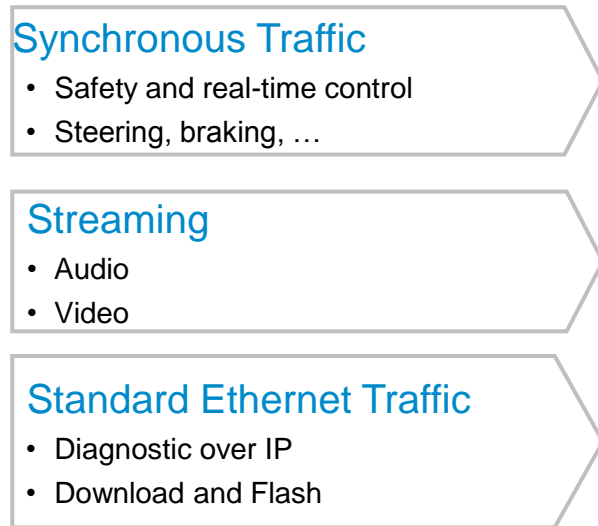
Deterministic Communication



- Known upper bounds on latency/jitter/buffer-size/etc. through the network
- Can be achieved by
 - synchronized communication (TT)
 - constrained unsynchronized communication (e.g., RC)
- Synchronized: Global Time + Communication Schedule
- Unsynchronized: Low Utilization + Network Analysis

Network Virtualization based on Deterministic Ethernet

Many Virtual Links on a Single Cable



IEEE 802.1 TSN Introduction



- IEEE 802 defines standards (used in IT)
- IEEE 802.1 is a working group
- IEEE 802.1 Time-Sensitive Networking (TSN) is a task group (others are, e.g., security)
- Members are from leading IT network companies, but also from industrial and automotive.

802.1ASbt Timing and Synchronization: Enhancements and Performance Improvements

802.1Qbv Enhancements for Scheduled Traffic: a basic form of time-triggered communication

802.1Qbu Frame Preemption: a mechanism that allows to preempt a frame in transit to intersperse another frame.

802.1Qca Path Control and Reservation: protocols and mechanisms to set up and manage the redundant communication paths in the network.

802.1CB Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability: to eliminate redundant copies of frames transmitted over the redundant paths setup in 802.1Qca.

Dependability Entering Mainstream IT Networking Standards (IEEE 802.1)

64th Meeting of the IFIP 10.4 Working Group on
Dependable Computing and Fault Tolerance
Visegrád, Hungary, June 27-30, 2013

TSN projects overview (Jun/2016)



- .1AS-rev: synchronization improvements
- .1Qbv: time-triggered queues
- .1Qbu: frame preemption and resumption
- .1CB: stream identification and redundancy management
- .1Qca: redundant route configuration
- .1Qcc: configuration and SRP improvements
- .1Qch: cyclic queuing and forwarding
- .1Qci: per-flow policing and filtering
- .1Qcr: asynchronous traffic shaping
- .1Qcs: improved reservation/registration protocol (a.k.a. MRP++)

TSN projects status (Mar/2016)

Functional Complete

Standard	Current Version	PAR Req/Apr.	Start TG Ballot	Start WG ballot	Sponsor Ballot	RevCom	
802.1Qbv	D3.1	15-May-12	2-Dec-13	4-Sep-14	17-Jul-15	published Mar/17, 2016	
802.1AS-rev	D2.0	10-Sep-11	20-May-13				
802.1CB	D2.3	1-Mar-13	3-Nov-14	17-Jul-15			
802.1Qea	D2.1	5-Dec-12	9-Aug-13	5-Aug-14	12-Mar-15	published Mar/11, 2015	
802.1Qbu	D3.1	15-May-12	28-Jul-14	11-Dec-14	17-Jul-15	on hold until .3br is ready (likely in May/2016)	
802.1Qcc	D0.6	21-Oct-13	1-Dec-14	17-Mar-16			
802.1Qch	D0.1	1-Nov-14	17-Mar-16				
802.1Qci	D1.1	12-Mar-15	12-Nov-15	17-Mar-16			
802.1Qcr	PAR	17-Mar-16					Urgency-Based Shaper
802.1Qcs	PAR Development	17-Mar-16					MRP++

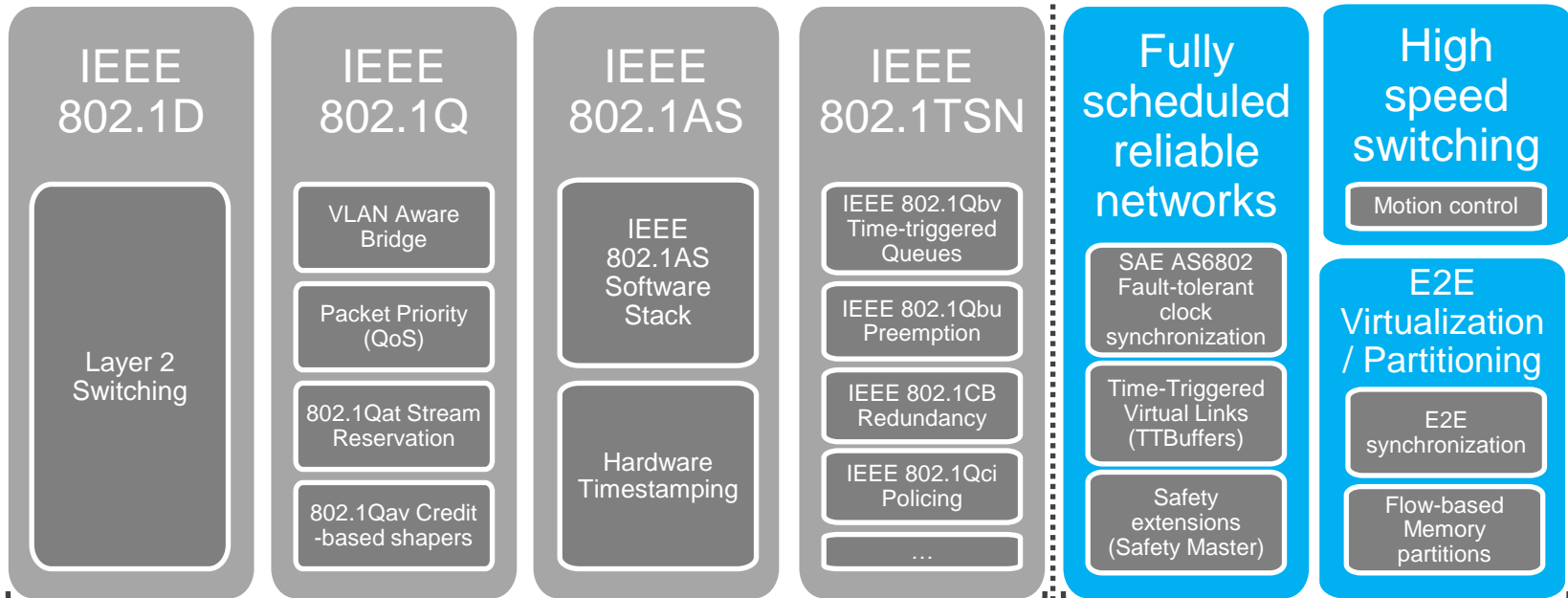
Draft ready

External Review

Deterministic Ethernet



TSN (Time Sensitive Networking) TSN+

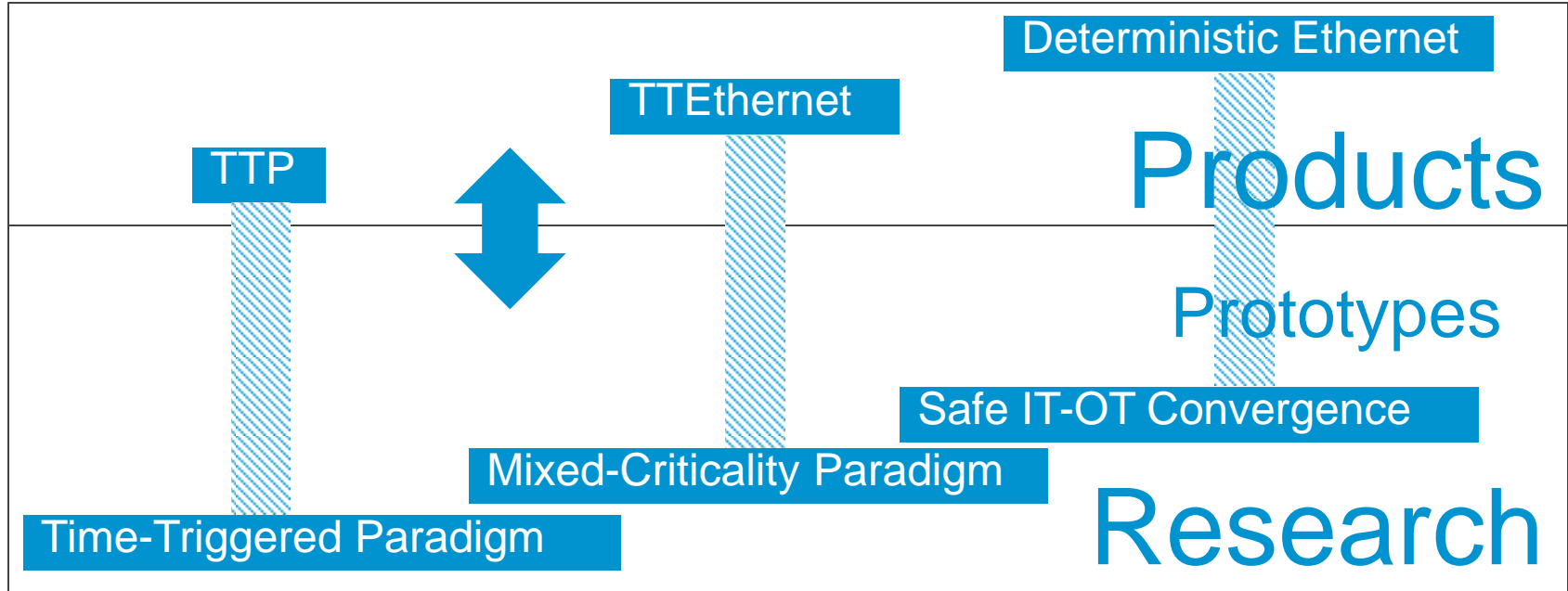


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„Standard TSN“ based on AVnu interoperability specification

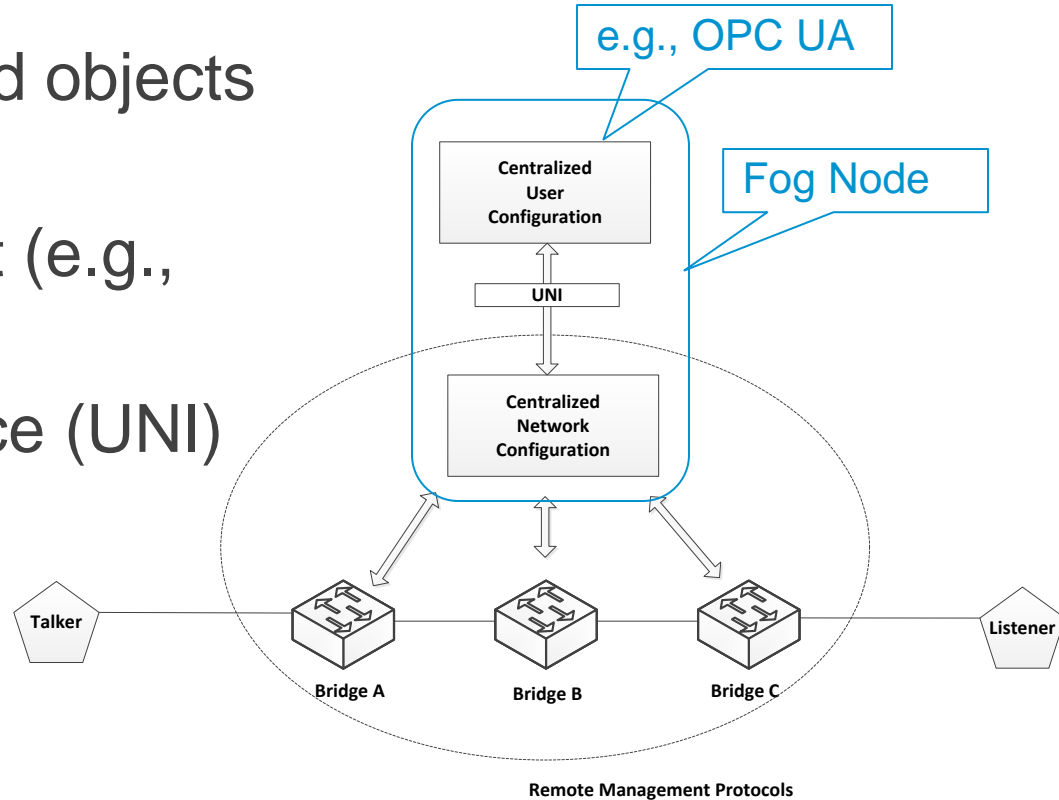
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Deterministic Ethernet Evolution

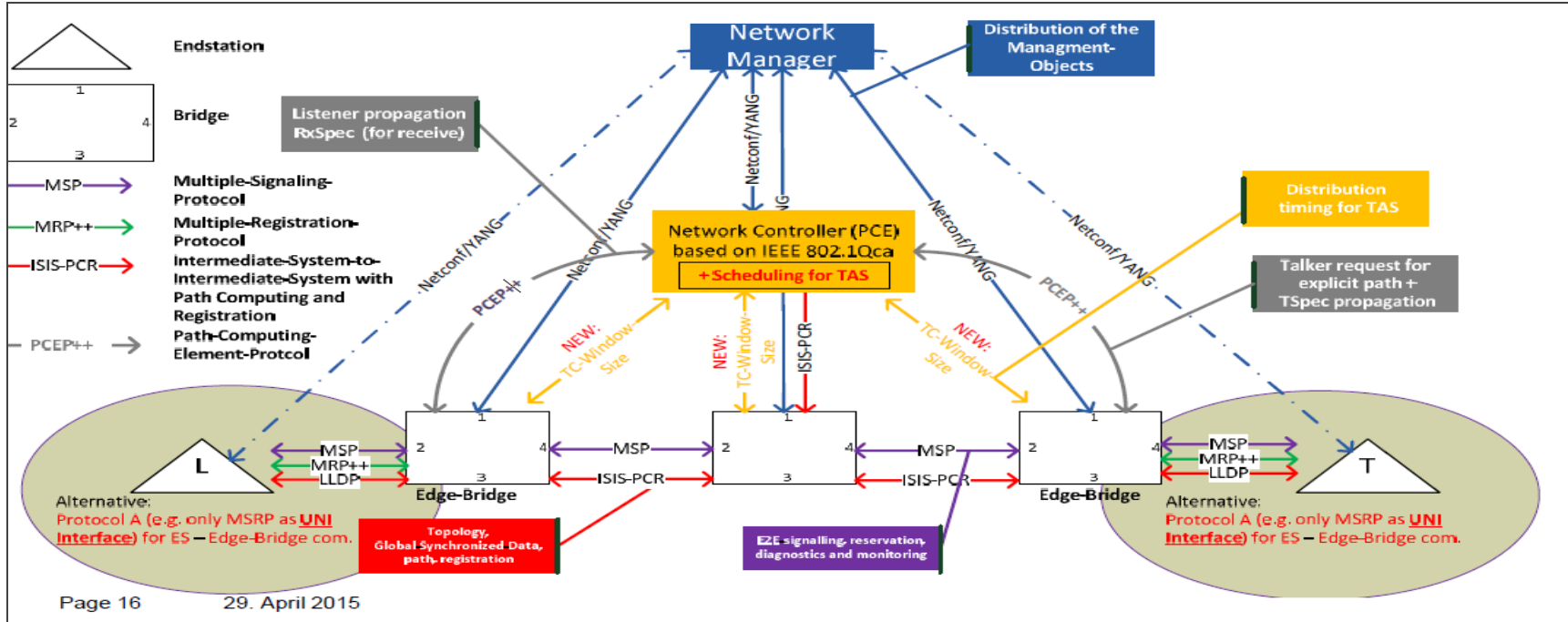


TSN Configuration

- TSN defines managed objects (in YANG).
- Remote management (e.g., NETCONF) support
- User/Network Interface (UNI)



Network Management Proposal from Siemens

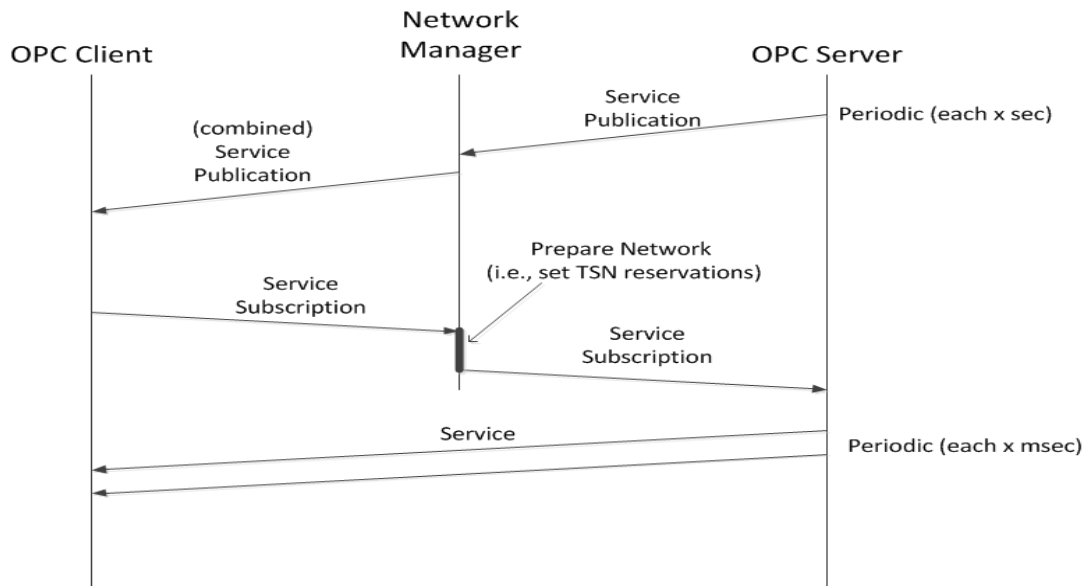


<http://ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2015/cc-goetz-MRPv2-MSP-v10.pdf>

Centralized OPC UA & TSN integration



- Server publishes its services only to the Network Manager
- Network manager either forwards service publications or provides combined service publications for several servers
- Client subscribes by responding to the network manager
- Network manager prepares the network, when completed forwards service subscription to the server



Wide Area Deterministic Networks

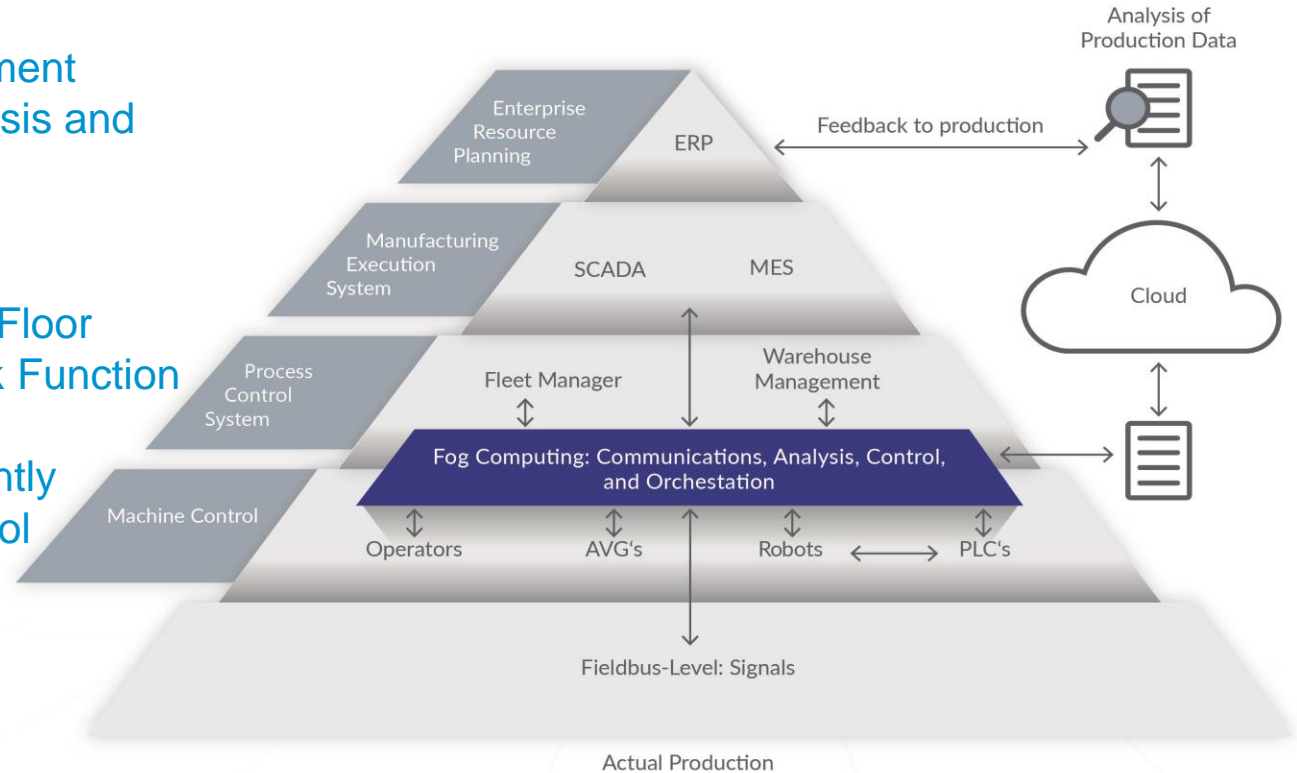


- IEEE 802.1 Time-Sensitive Networking (TSN) targets primarily layer 2 networks.
- IETF DetNet is introducing deterministic networking to layers 3 and above.
 - Current solutions are acceptable for VoIP but not for more demanding applications.

Use Cases

Industrial Use Cases

1. Factory Fleet Management
2. Data Acquisition, Analysis and Visualization
3. Application Hosting
4. Software Upgrade
5. Consolidation of Shop Floor Equipment via Network Function Virtualization
6. Consolidation of Currently Siloed Industrial Control
7. Flexible Factory



Automotive Use Case I

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The traffic junction as a rich point of:

- Communications
- Computing
- Storage

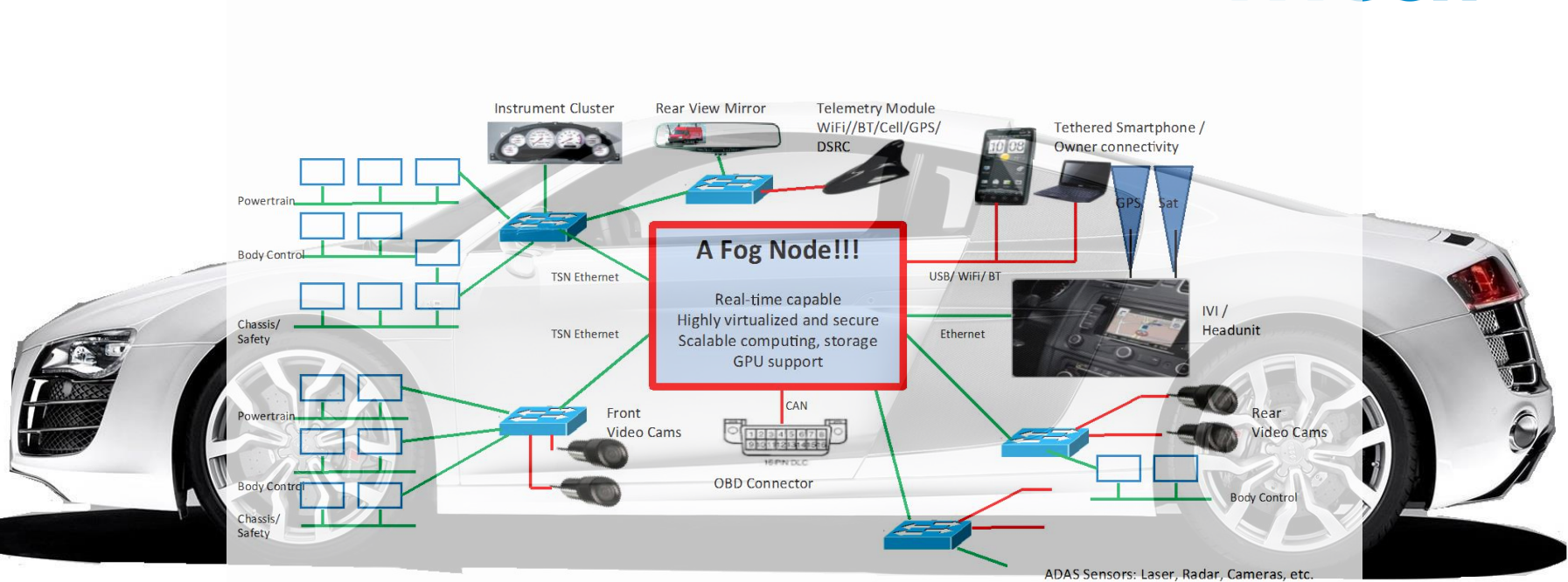


**Perfect Position
for a
Fog Node!!!**



**Key Functional Location
in
Smart Cities!!!**

Automotive Use Case II



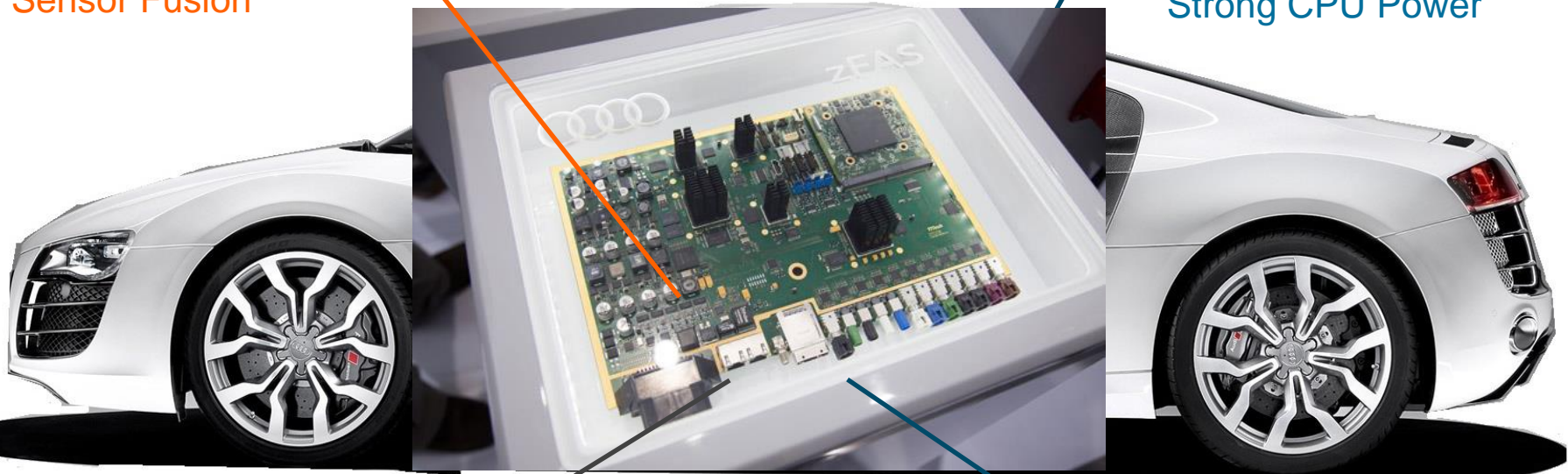
ACK: Cisco

An Early Fog Node

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Sensor Fusion

Strong CPU Power



TT Ethernet moving to TSN

GPUs

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Conclusions

Conclusions

- IT products and concepts are becoming more and more available for use as operations technology (OT).
- An intermediate layer between the cloud and the Thing seems to be a promising approach.
- We call this intermediate layer network-edge computing.
- Prototypes are ready and have been showcased in industrial settings.

Some Research Challenges



- Real-time control in an virtualized environment.
- Efficient safety certification of mixed-criticality platforms (like the fog node).
- Cybersecurity and security certification.
- Constraints:
 - there are many standards that we need to follow and
 - most of the standards solutions are imperfect.

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