



# Make CIP Safety Your Safety Protocol

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and

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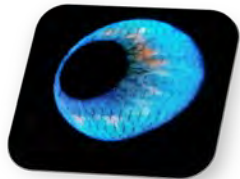
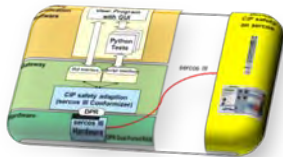
## Technical Track

[www.odva.org](http://www.odva.org)

# General Problem Description



- ▶ Using CIP Safety as Safety Protocol for a fieldbus



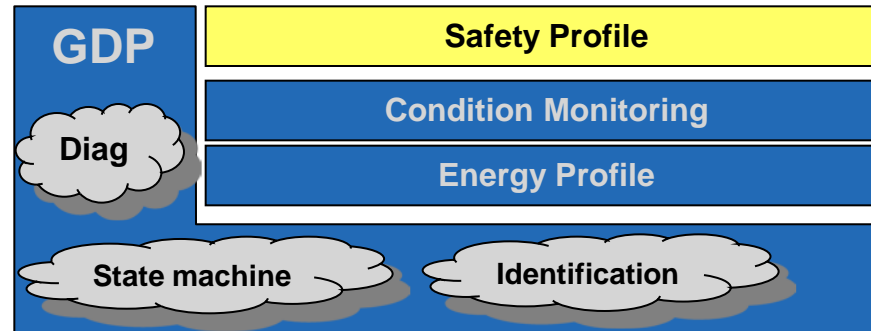
- **Introduction into sercos III**
- **Specification enhancement**
- **Concept validation**
- **Conformance testing**
- **Summary + Conclusion**

# basics – sercos III



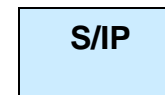
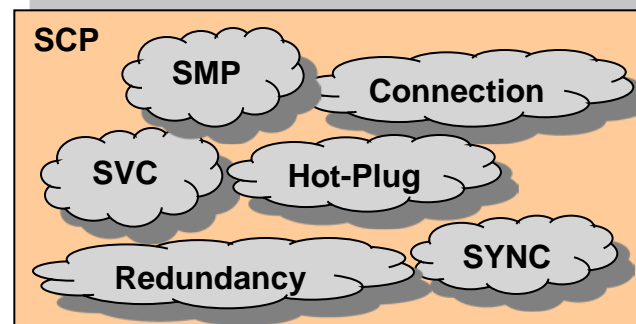
Function Specific Profiles

Generic Device Profile

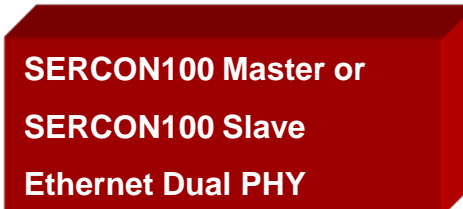


Standard IP Applications

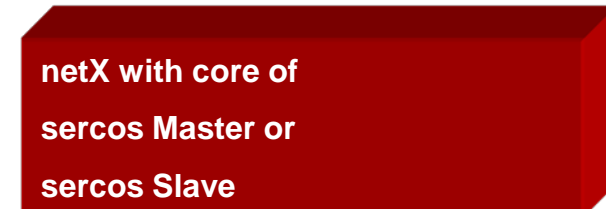
sercos communication profile



Hardware  
100 Mbit/s



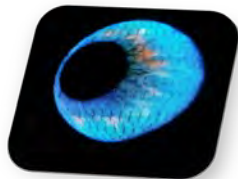
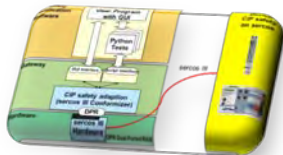
or



# sercos III – important facts

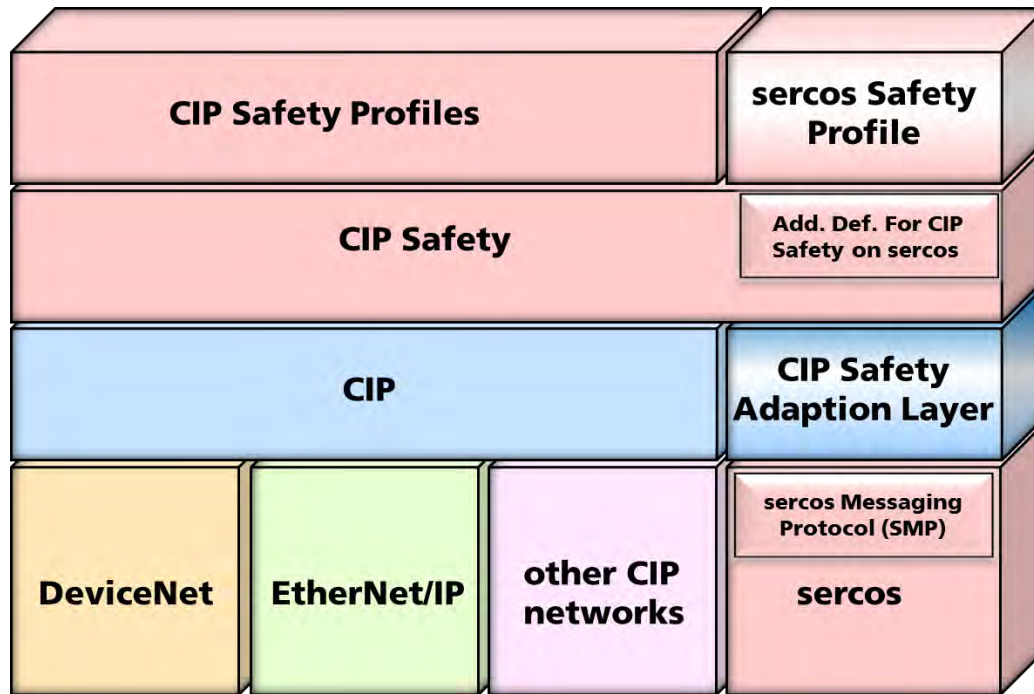
## sercos III:

- ▶ Master – Slave design
- ▶ Connection orientated
- ▶ Unified Communication Channel
- ▶ Ring or Line Topology
- ▶ Support of different Profiles (e.g. I/O, Drive, Energy, Safety)



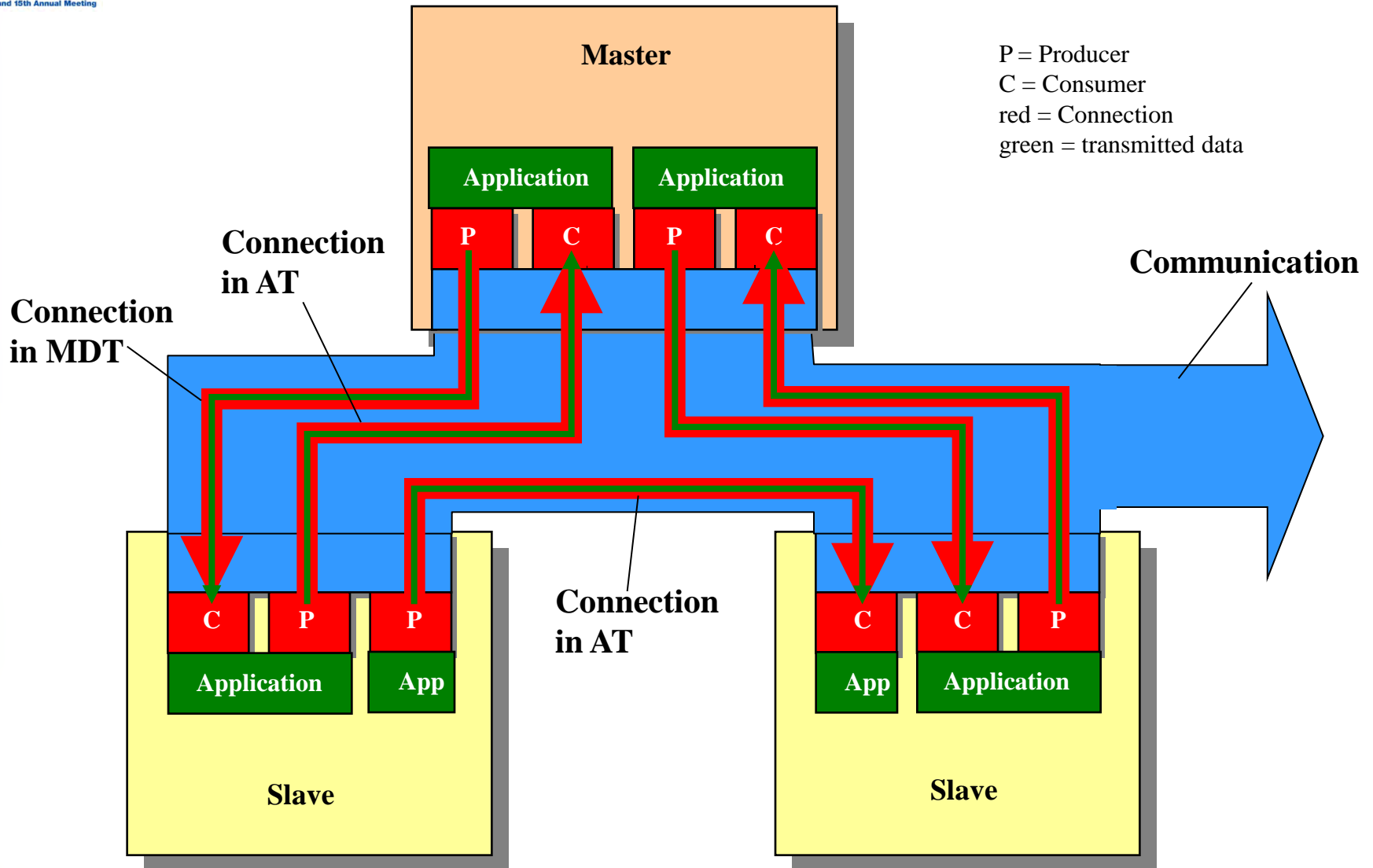
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# Overview Specification



**Data transmission layer**

# sercos communication





# sercos – general problems

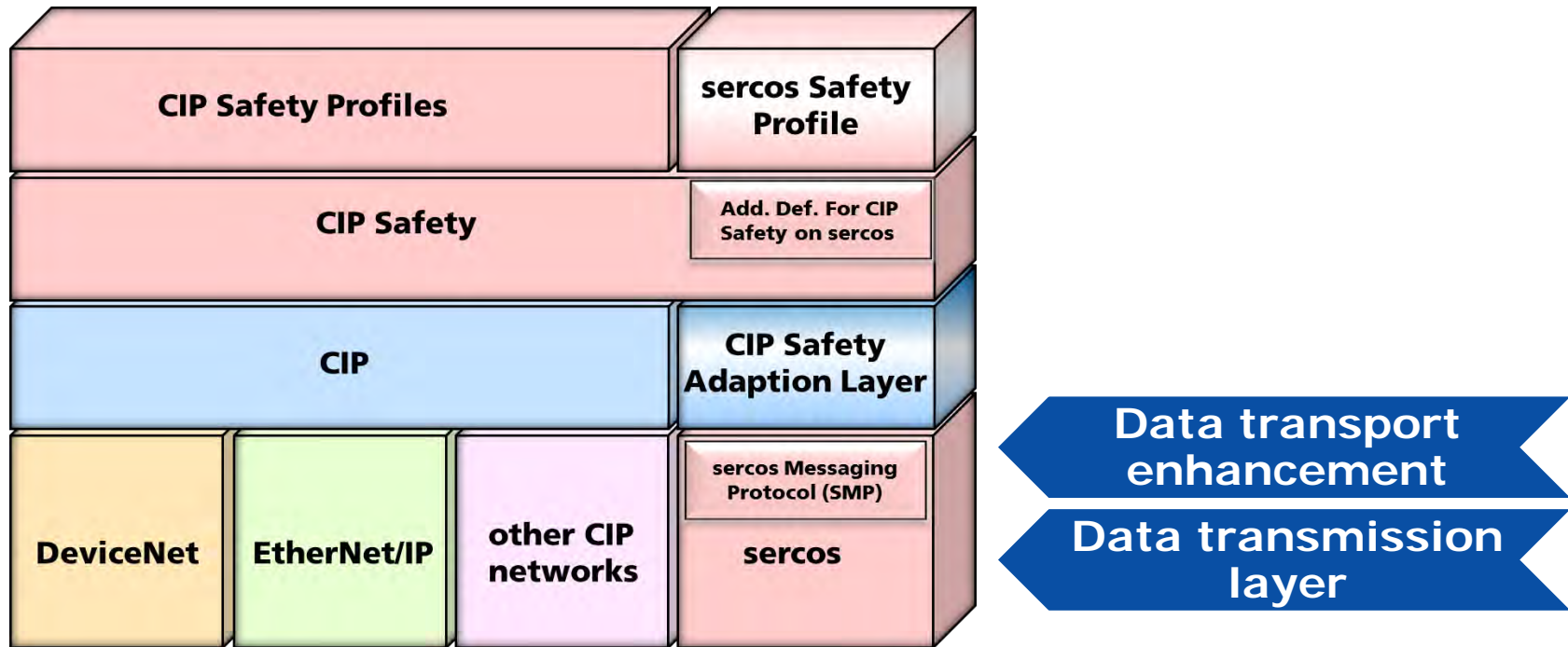
## sercos is designed to...

- ▶ really hard real-time,
- ▶ high precision synchronization with minimal jitter
- ▶ and high band width.

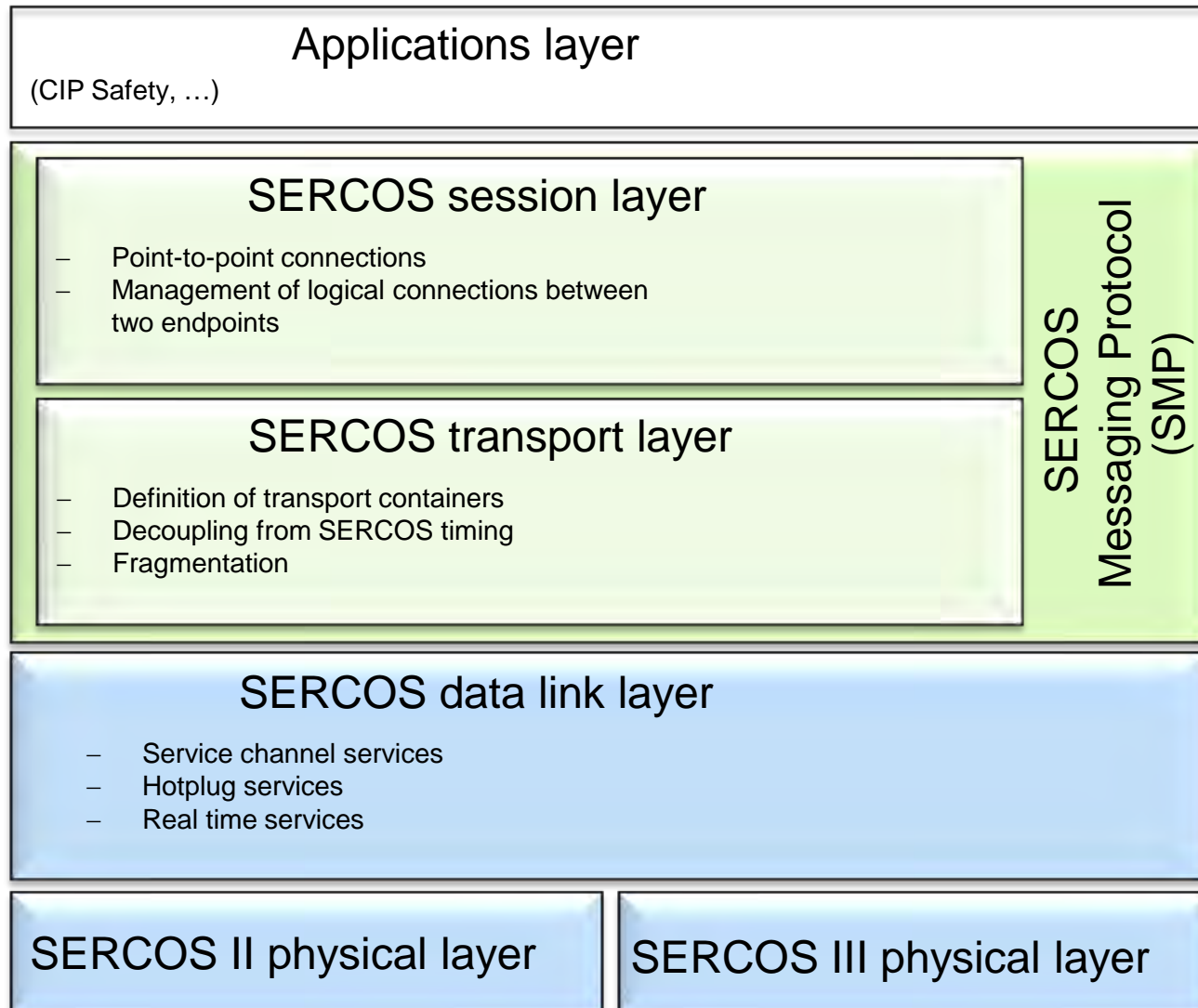
## lack of following features

- ▶ Fully application-controlled transmission in a time pattern uncoupled from the transmission layer
- ▶ Flexible multiplexing and fragmenting of data for optimum utilization of the specified band width
- ▶ Transmission of non-cyclical messages of variable length.

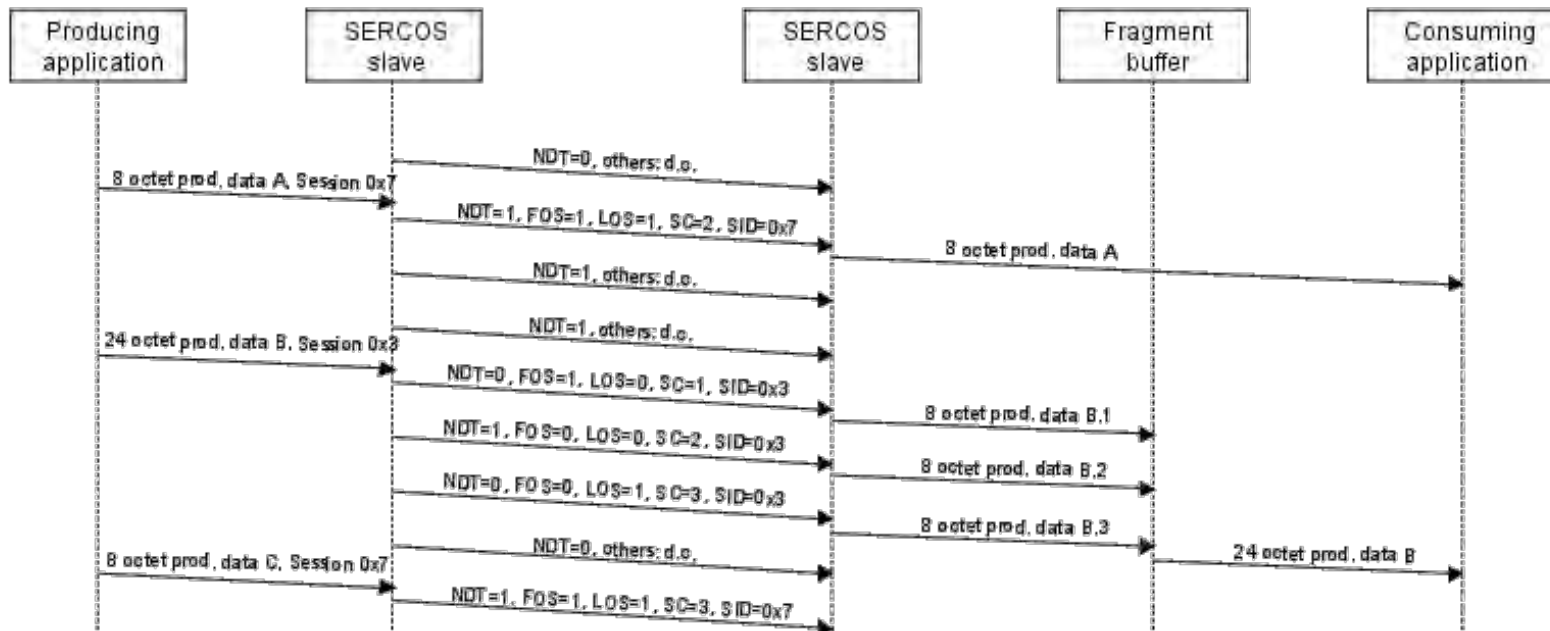
# Overview Specification



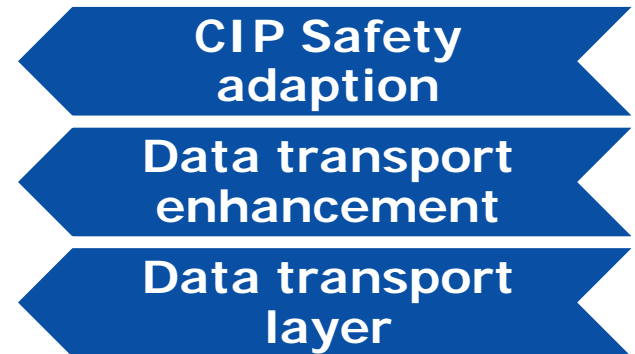
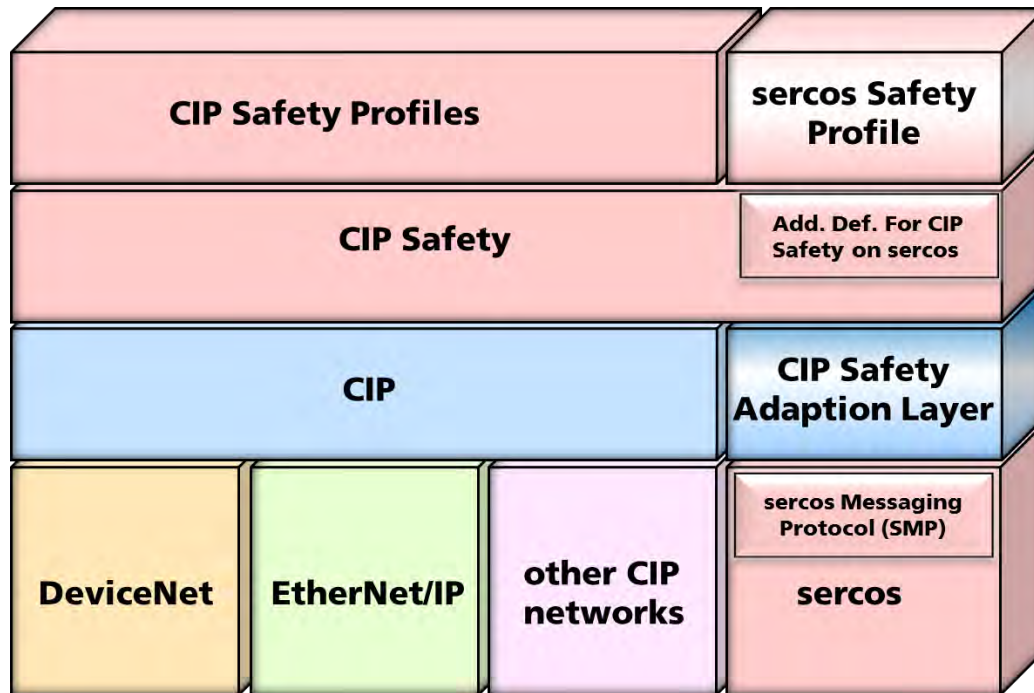
# sercos messaging protocol (SMP)



- ▶ Manage Session (ID + Priority), New Data Toggle (NDT), Last and First of Sequence Bit, Session Counter
- ▶ Split and rebuild message



# Overview Specification



# CIP Safety adaption

## Motivation

- ▶ sercos does not support the Common Industrial Protocol (CIP)
- ▶ adoption of CIP Safety as a safety layer for sercos devices raises the need for an adaptation layer that implements a basic set of CIP services and objects

Note:

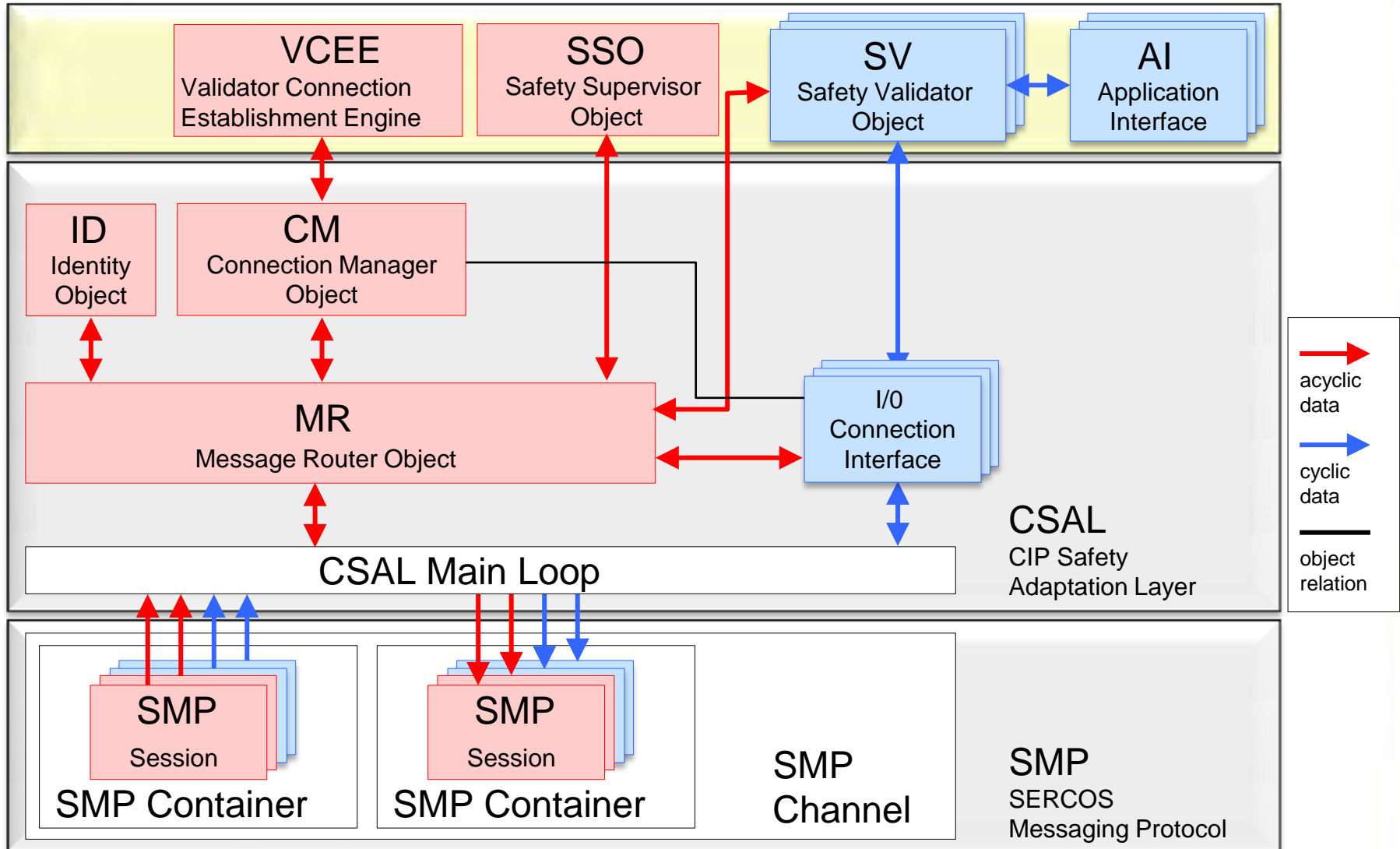
CIP Safety Adaption layer is not part of the safety protocol itself → black channel

# CIP Safety Adaption Layer

## Services and Objects

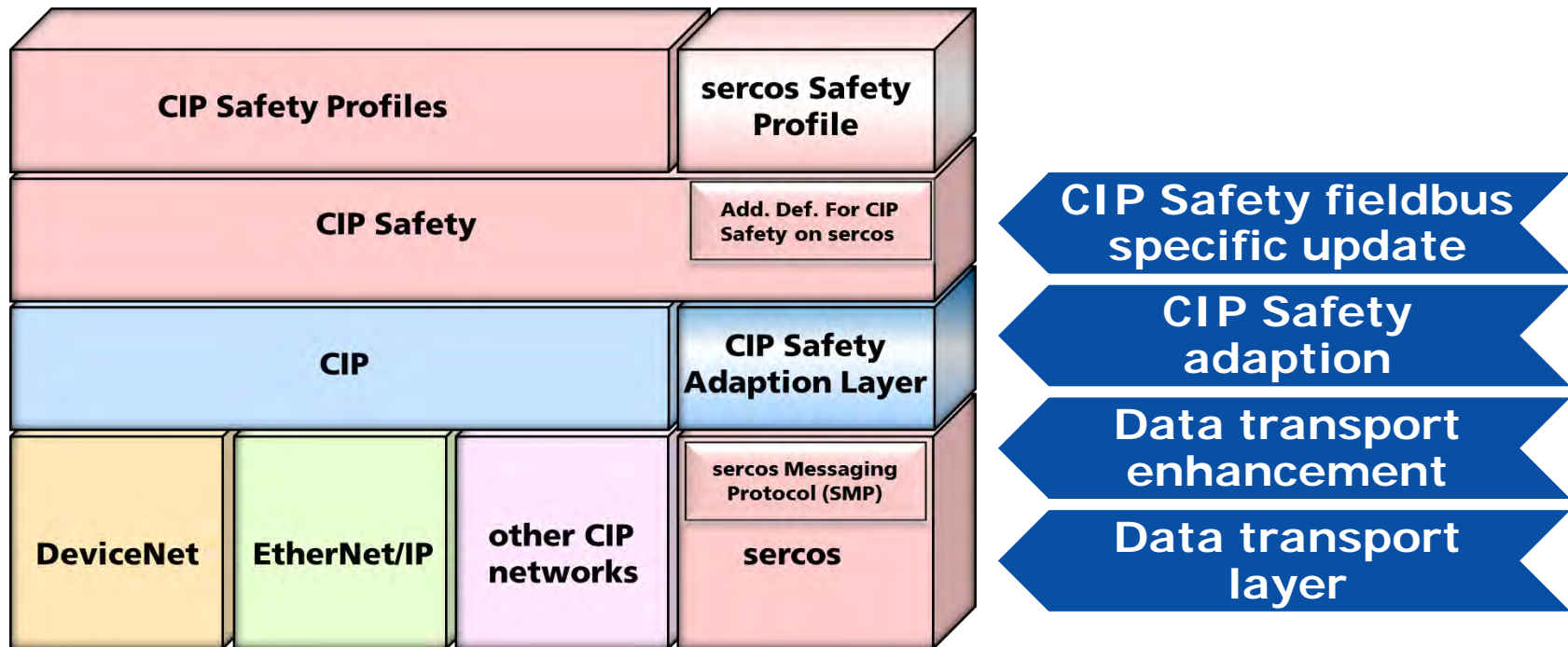
- ▶ Identity Object (Get Attribute Single)
- ▶ Connection Manage Object (Forward Open and Close)
- ▶ Connection Configuration Object (Get/Set Attributes All, Create & Delete, Get/Set Attribute Single, Open/Close Connection, Stop Connection, Get Status)
- ▶ Message Route Object (no service, task to distribute incoming explicit messages)

# CIP Safety Adaption Layer





# Overview Specification



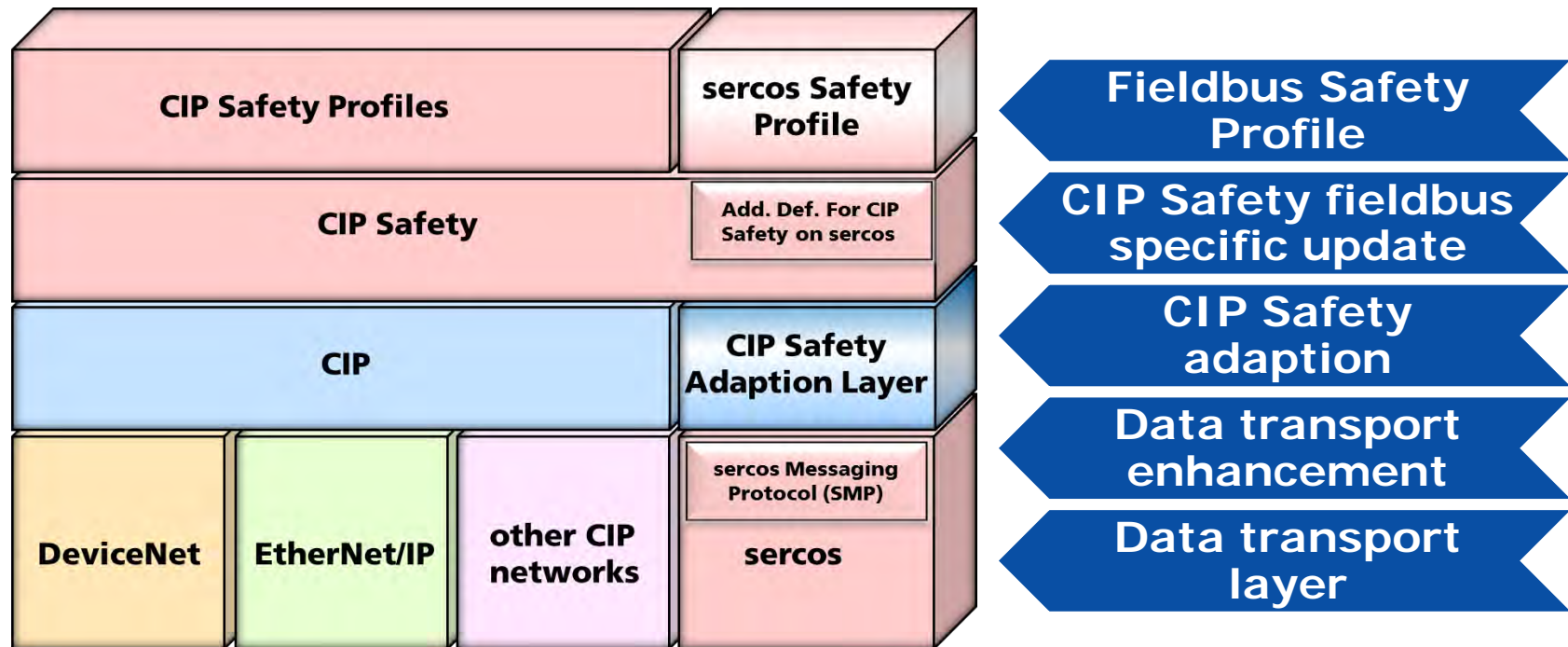
# Adaption of CIP Safety

## Add Requirements to Volume 5:

- ▶ Transport layer information (→ Sercos Messaging Protocol)
- ▶ Adaption layer description (→ CIP Safety on sercos Adaption Layer)
- ▶ CIP Safety and sercos device model
- ▶ Mechanism for Unique Node ID (UNID) assignment

→ In total 12 pages

# Overview Specification



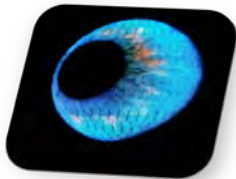
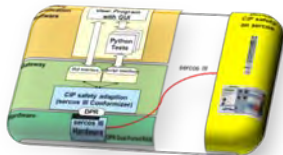
# Fieldbus Safety Profile

## Additional Safety Profiles

- ▶ Possibility to add additional Safety Profiles to fieldbus specification
- ▶ Profiles are located on top of CIP Safety

## Preferred way:

- ▶ Specify a common profile with ODVA (e.g. safe motion profile)
- ▶ Advantage is the common usability of profile over fieldbus boundaries

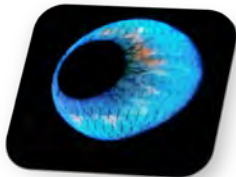
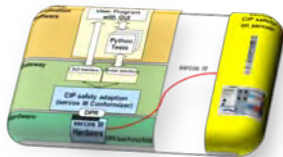


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# Concept Validation

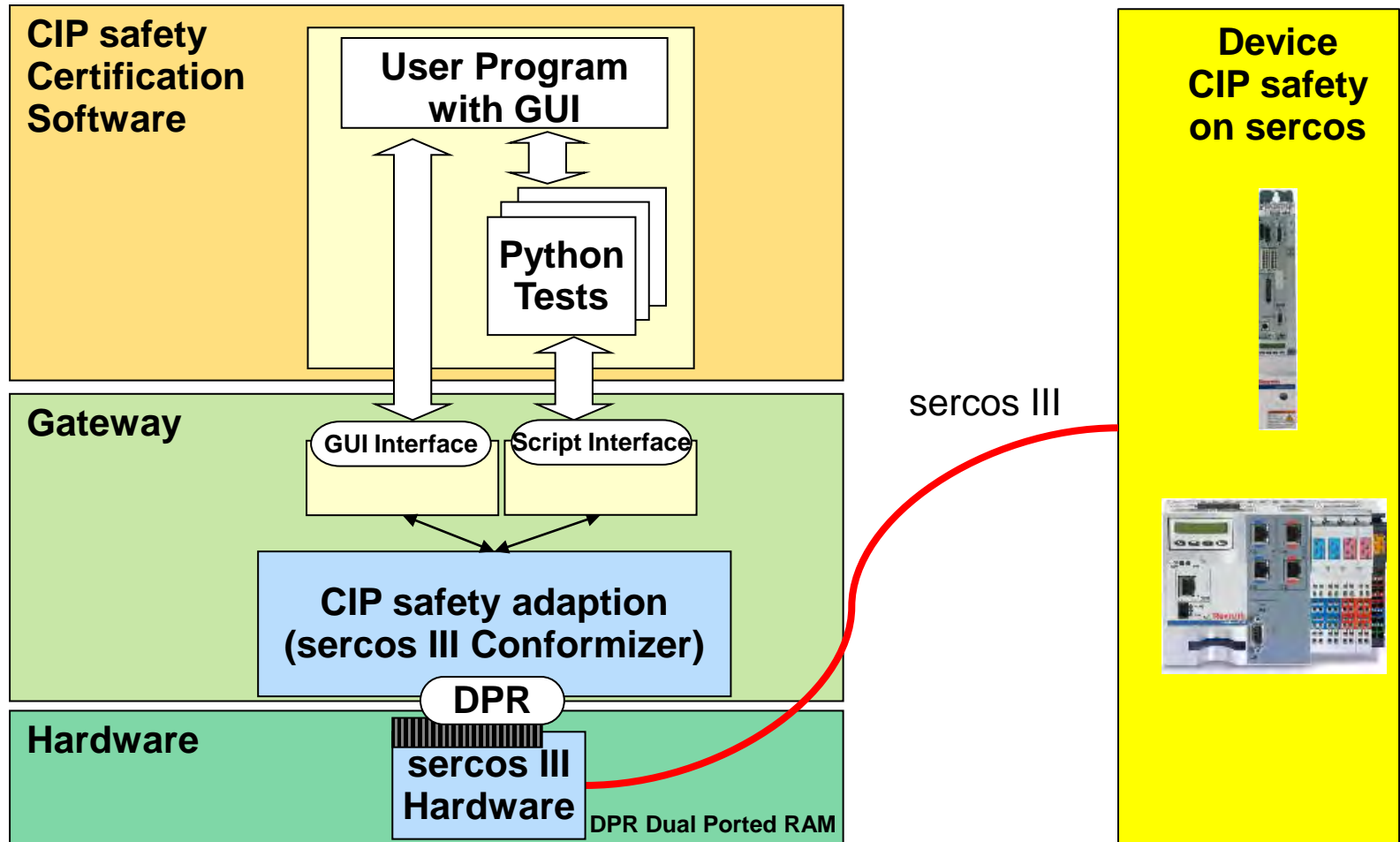
## Validation by TÜV

- ▶ No need to recertify Safety Protocol
- ▶ Only sercos specific extension have to be approved → done through cyclic review of new Volume 5 by TÜV & BGIA
- ▶ TÜV does not care about black channel (CIP Safety Adaption Layer, sercos Messaging Protocol, sercos Communication)



- Introduction into sercos III
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# General Architecture





# Topology Considerations

## Topology sercos:

- ▶ Master
- ▶ Slave

## Topology CIP Safety

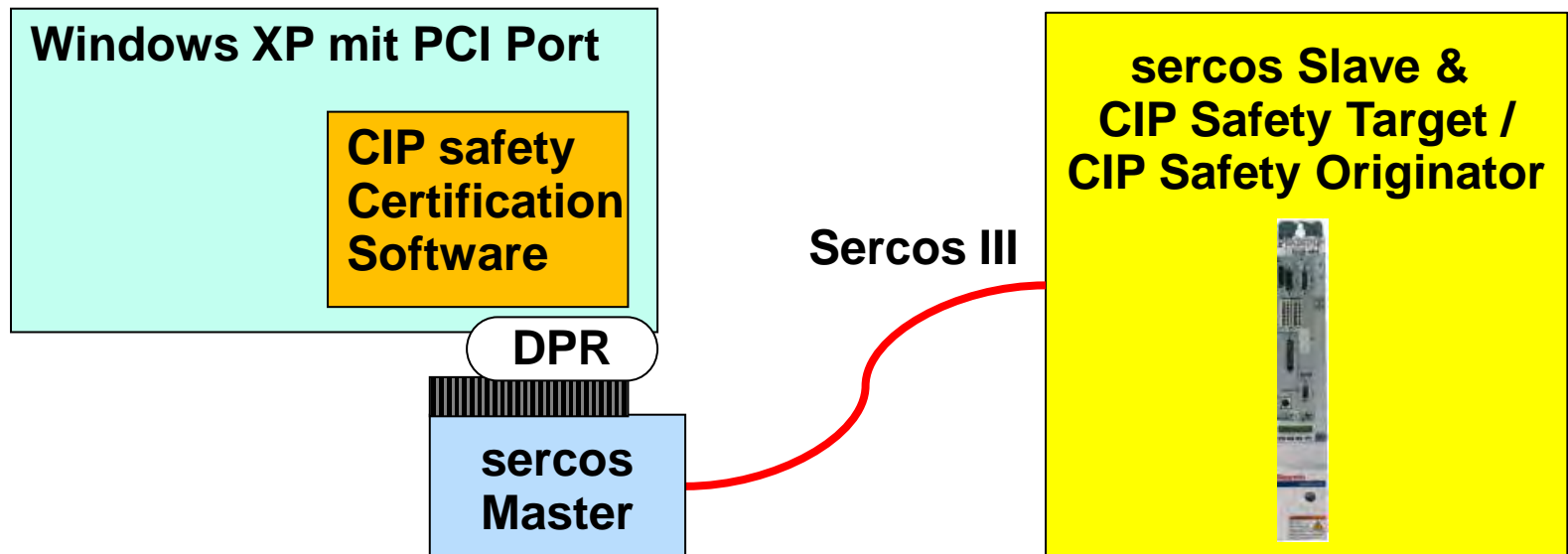
- ▶ Originator
- ▶ Target

**→ In total 4 combinations**

# Hardware Architecture

## sercos slave solution:

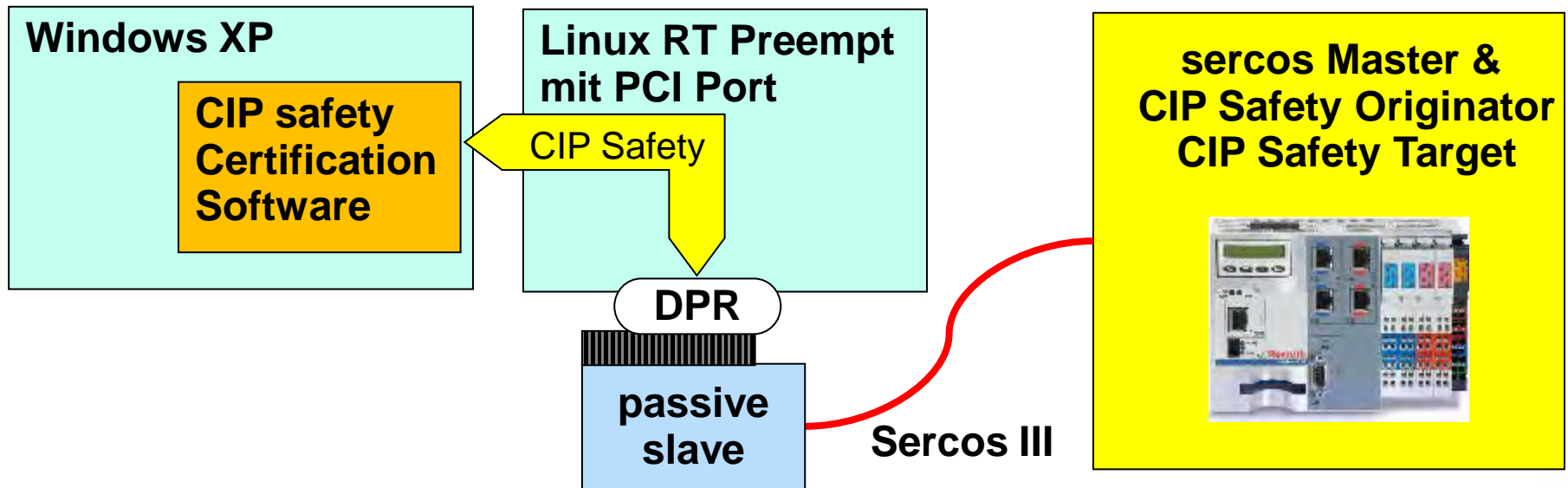
- ▶ Using active sercos master PCI card
- ▶ Certification of Originator and Target located on sercos Slave



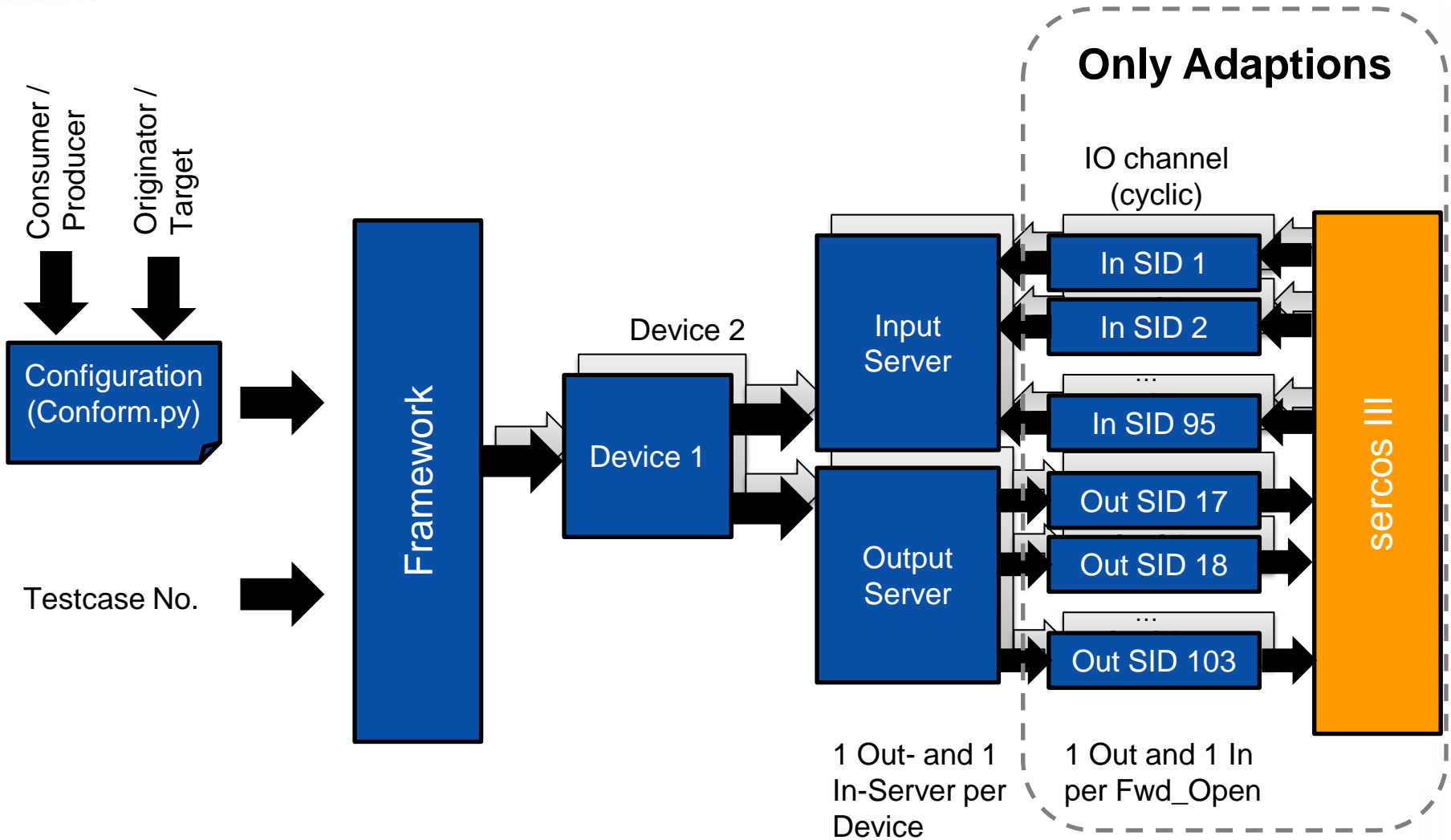
# Hardware Architecture

## sercos master solution:

- ▶ Using passive sercos slave PCI card
- ▶ Certification of Originator and Target located on sercos Master



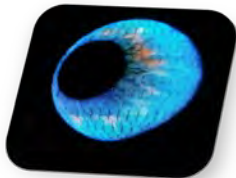
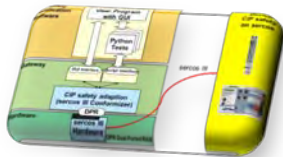
# Software Architecture Python



# Interface Description

## Conformance Software Interface:

- ▶ Use of 4 simple functions encapsulated in DLL:
  - Explicit: `sendExplicitMessage` & `receiveExplicitMessage`
  - I/O: `sendIOMessage` & `receiveIOMessage`
- ▶ Attributes for send functions: Instance (sercos connection number), SMP Session ID, length and message pointer
- ▶ Attributes for receive functions: Instance (sercos connection number), SMP Session ID, length and message pointer
- ▶ For diagnostic purpose: `readSercosPhase`



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# Summary + Conclusion

## Points to do:

- ▶ Develop a concept to connect CIP Safety to your fieldbus
  - ▶ Show concept to the TÜV and let it be approved through review of Volume 5
  - ▶ Connect the certification solution to your network
- ➔ communicate SAFE

**Thank you very much**  
**Any questions?**