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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Industrial communication networks – High availability automation networks – Part 5: Beacon Redundancy Protocol (BRP)

Réseaux de communication industriels – Réseaux d'automatisme à haute disponibilité – Partie 5: Protocole de redondance à balise (BRP)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – HIGH AVAILABILITY AUTOMATION NETWORKS –

Part 5: Beacon Redundancy Protocol (BRP)

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62439-5 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) The protocol is now independent of application (Path_Check_Request is sent periodically);
b) Failure_Notify message has been removed;
c) Frame format had been changed;
d) New MAC address had been added.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/834/FDIS	65C/841/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This International Standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 62439-1.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62439 series, published under the general title *Industrial communication networks – High availability automation networks*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 62439 series specifies relevant principles for high availability networks that meet the requirements for industrial automation networks.

In the fault-free state of the network, the protocols of the IEC 62439 series provide ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 (IEEE 802.3) compatible, reliable data communication, and preserve determinism of real-time data communication. In cases of fault, removal, and insertion of a component, they provide deterministic recovery times.

These protocols retain fully the typical Ethernet communication capabilities as used in the office world, so that the software involved remains applicable.

The market is in need of several network solutions, each with different performance characteristics and functional capabilities, matching diverse application requirements. These solutions support different redundancy topologies and mechanisms which are introduced in IEC 62439-1 and specified in the other parts of the IEC 62439 series. IEC 62439-1 also distinguishes between the different solutions, giving guidance to the user.

The IEC 62439 series follows the general structure and terms of the IEC 61158 series.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents concerning fault-tolerant Ethernet provided through the use of special interfaces providing duplicate ports that may be alternatively enabled with the same network address. Switching between the ports corrects single faults in a two-way redundant system. This is given in Clauses 5 and 6.

These patents are listed in the table below, where the [xx] notation indicates the holder of the patent rights:

US 7,817,538 B2	[RA]	Fault-tolerant Ethernet network
US 8,493,840	[RA]	Fault-tolerant Ethernet network

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

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[RA] Rockwell Automation Technologies, Inc.
1 Allen-Bradley Drive
Mayfield Heights
Ohio 44124, USA

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – HIGH AVAILABILITY AUTOMATION NETWORKS –

Part 5: Beacon Redundancy Protocol (BRP)

1 Scope

The IEC 62439 series is applicable to high-availability automation networks based on the ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 (IEEE 802.3) Ethernet technology.

This part of the IEC 62439 series specifies a redundancy protocol that is based on the duplication of the network, the redundancy protocol being executed within the end nodes, as opposed to a redundancy protocol built in the switches. Fast error detection is provided by two beacon nodes, the switchover decision is taken in every node individually. The cross-network connection capability enables singly attached end nodes to be connected on either of the two networks.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-191, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 191: Dependability and quality of service*

IEC 62439-1, *Industrial communication networks – High availability automation networks – Part 1: General concepts and calculation methods*

ISO/IEC TR 8802-1, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 1: Overview of Local Area Network Standards*

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3:2014, *Standard for Ethernet*

ISO/IEC 10164-1, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems Management: Object Management Function*

IEEE 802.1D, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks: Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges*

IEEE 802.1Q, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks: Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges and Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks*

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, acronyms, and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-191, as well as in IEC 62439-1, apply.

3.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviations and acronyms given in IEC 62439-1, as well as the following apply:

BRP Beacon Redundancy Protocol

DANB doubly attached node implementing BRP

3.3 Conventions

This part of the IEC 62439 series follows the conventions defined in IEC 62439-1.

4 BRP overview

This part of the IEC 62439 series specifies a protocol for an Ethernet network tolerant to all single point failures. This protocol is called Beacon Redundancy Protocol or BRP. A network based on the BRP is called a BRP network. The BRP network is based on switched ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 (IEEE 802.3) (Ethernet) and ISO/IEC/TR 8802-1 (IEEE 802.1) technologies and redundant infrastructure. In this network, the decision to switch between infrastructures is made individually in each end node.

5 BRP principle of operation

5.1 General

Subclauses 5.2 to 5.4 are an explanation of overall actions performed by the BRP state machine. If a difference in the interpretation occurs between these subclauses and the state machines in Clause 7, then the state machines take precedence.

5.2 Network topology

The BRP network topology can be described as two interconnected top switches, each heading an underlying topology of star, line, or ring. Beacon end nodes shall be connected to the top switches. Examples of star, linear and ring BRP networks are shown in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively.

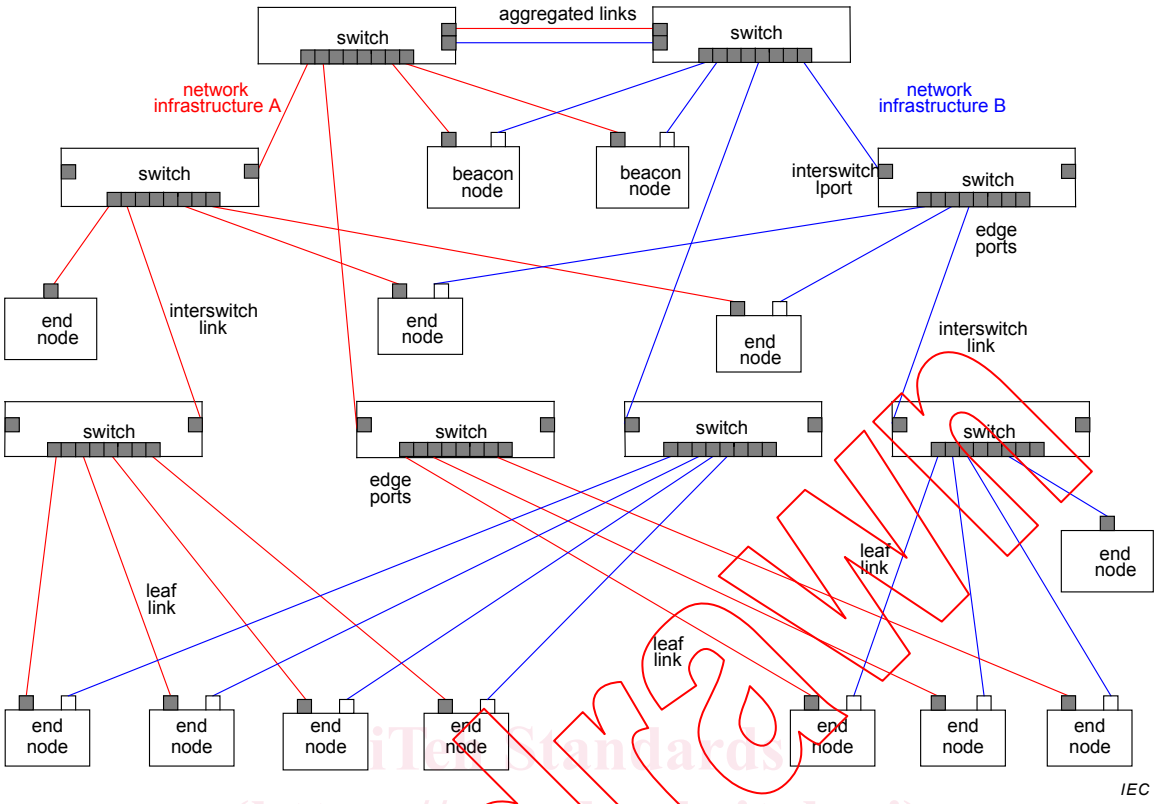

Figure 1 – BRP star network example

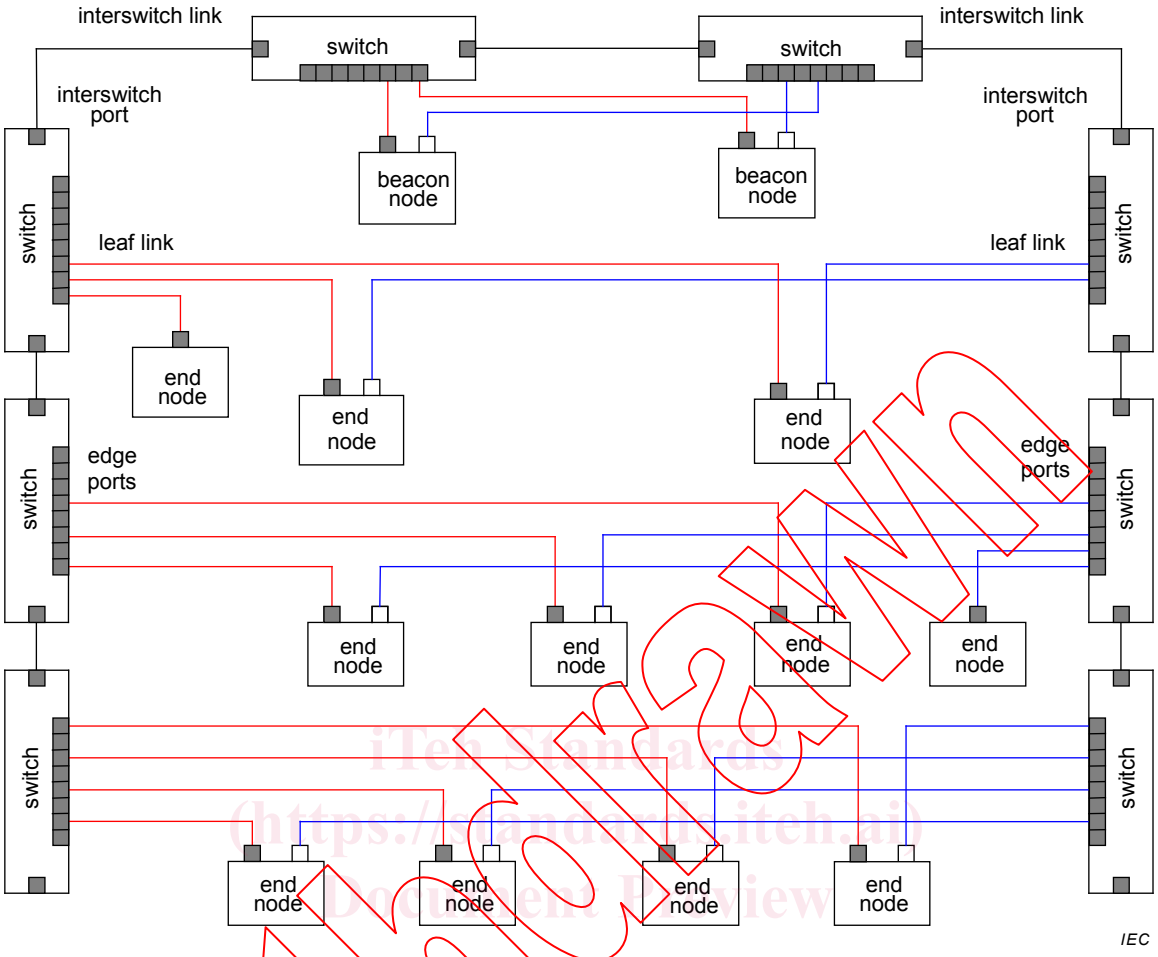

Figure 2 – BRP linear network example

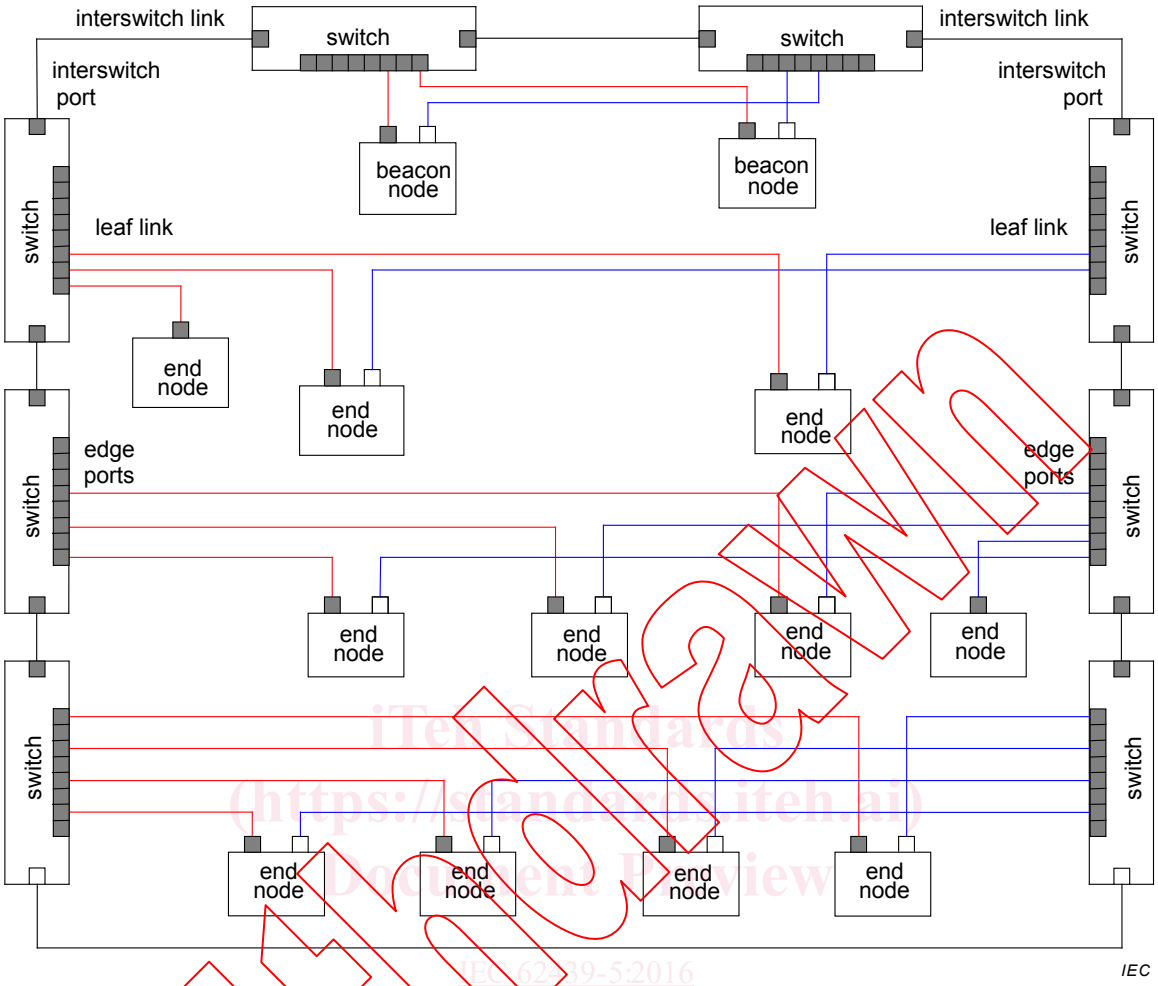

Figure 3 – BRP ring network example

5.3 Network components

The BRP network is built from layer 2 switches compliant with IEEE 802.1D and ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 (IEEE 802.3). No support of the BRP protocol in switches is required.

Figure 1 shows an example of a BRP star network in the 2-way redundancy mode. It uses two sets of network infrastructure A and B (shown in two different colours). The number of levels of switches and number of switches on each level are dependent only on application requirements. Even with three levels of hierarchy it is possible to construct very large networks. For example, a BRP star network built from switches with eight regular ports and one uplink port can contain 500 nodes maximum. Two switches at the top level shall be connected to each other with one or more links providing sufficient bandwidth. With link aggregation capability, traffic is shared among bundle of links and failure of one link does not bring the network down. With such an arrangement infrastructures A and B form a single network.

Two types of end nodes can be connected to the BRP network: doubly attached and singly attached. A doubly attached end node can function as a BRP end node or a BRP beacon end node. A BRP beacon end node is a special case of a doubly attached end node that is connected directly to the top switches. Though doubly attached BRP end nodes have two network ports they use only one MAC address.

As shown in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3, two beacon end nodes shall be connected to top level switches. Beacon end nodes multi/broadcast a short beacon message on the network

periodically. Similarly to BRP end nodes, a beacon end node at any given point in time actively communicates through only one of its ports, while blocking all traffic on its other port. Fault tolerance is achieved by beacon end nodes switching between their ports from inactive to active mode and vice versa.

Singly attached end nodes may also be connected to BRP network but they do not support the BRP protocol. A singly attached node can communicate with doubly attached nodes as well as other singly attached nodes on the network.

Since switches are IEEE 802.1D compliant, they support the RSTP protocol. This eliminates loop formation in BRP ring networks like in the one shown in Figure 3.

5.4 Rapid reconfiguration of network traffic

For fast reconfiguration, multicast control features in the switches shall be disabled. The multicast traffic is therefore treated as the broadcast traffic.

Unicast packets are affected by switches learning and filtering features. After end node port reconfiguration, switches have invalid knowledge. A switch implementing learning shall update its database when a packet with a learned MAC address in the source field is received on a different port from the learned port stored in the database.

When a BRP end node switches to the inactive port, its first action is to send a short multicast message, called Learning_Update message, through its newly enabled port. As this message propagates through the network, switches update their MAC address database resulting in rapid reconfiguration of the unicast traffic. This message is of no interest to other end nodes in the network and is dropped by them.

6 BRP stack and fault detection features

Figure 4 shows the BRP stack architecture. It is applicable to both BRP and beacon end nodes.

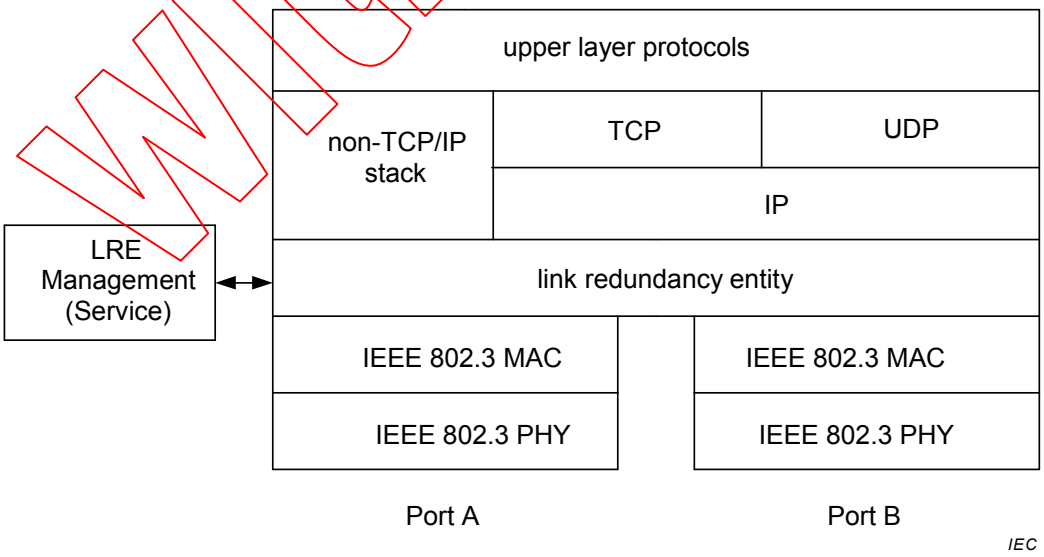

Figure 4 – BRP stack architecture

The BRP stack contains two identical ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 (IEEE 802.3) ports, identified here as ports A and B, connected to the network. These ports interface with the MAC sub-layer compliant with ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 (IEEE 802.3). Though there are two physical ports, a BRP end node uses only a single MAC address.