

TRC Tech Talks

Online Seminars

Resilient Networks – Device Level Ring (DLR)

June 4th, 2020

Introductions

Brandon Singh

Presenter

Network Specialist

The Reynolds Company

– Dallas / Fort Worth

Mike Masterson

Panelist

Automation / Network

Specialist

The Reynolds Company

– Houston

Joe Belaschky

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– Houston

Mark McGinnis

Panelist

Automation Specialist

The Reynolds Company

– Dallas / Fort Worth

2020 Online Events - Register to receive a calendar invite

User Group

Thursday, June 18

ControlLogix Redundancy
10:00 am

Tech Talks

Tuesday, June 16th

Industrial Networking Series Part 4:
Resilient Networks – Parallel
Redundancy Protocol (PRP)
10:00 am

Wednesday, June 17th

Industrial Networking Series Part 5:
Connected Plantwide Ethernet
Architectures
10:00 am

Tuesday, June 23rd

Industrial Networking Series Part 6:
Securing Control System Network
with CIP Security
10:00 am

ROKLive



June 10 – 19, 2020
Online/Virtual Seminars & Labs
Registration opens in May

A Rockwell Automation Virtual Event

Deploying Switch-Level DLR rings within CPwE Reference Architectures



PUBLIC

Deploying Device Level Ring within a Converged Plantwide Ethernet Architecture

- Publications
 - Design Guide – [ENET-TD015](#)
 - White Paper – [ENET-WP016](#)
- What's covered
 - Switch-Level Device Level Ring (DLR)
 - Unsupported Topologies
 - DLR Configuration
 - DLR Troubleshooting

Agenda

Network Topologies

DLR Overview

DLR Design Considerations

Network Topologies

DLR Overview

DLR Design Considerations

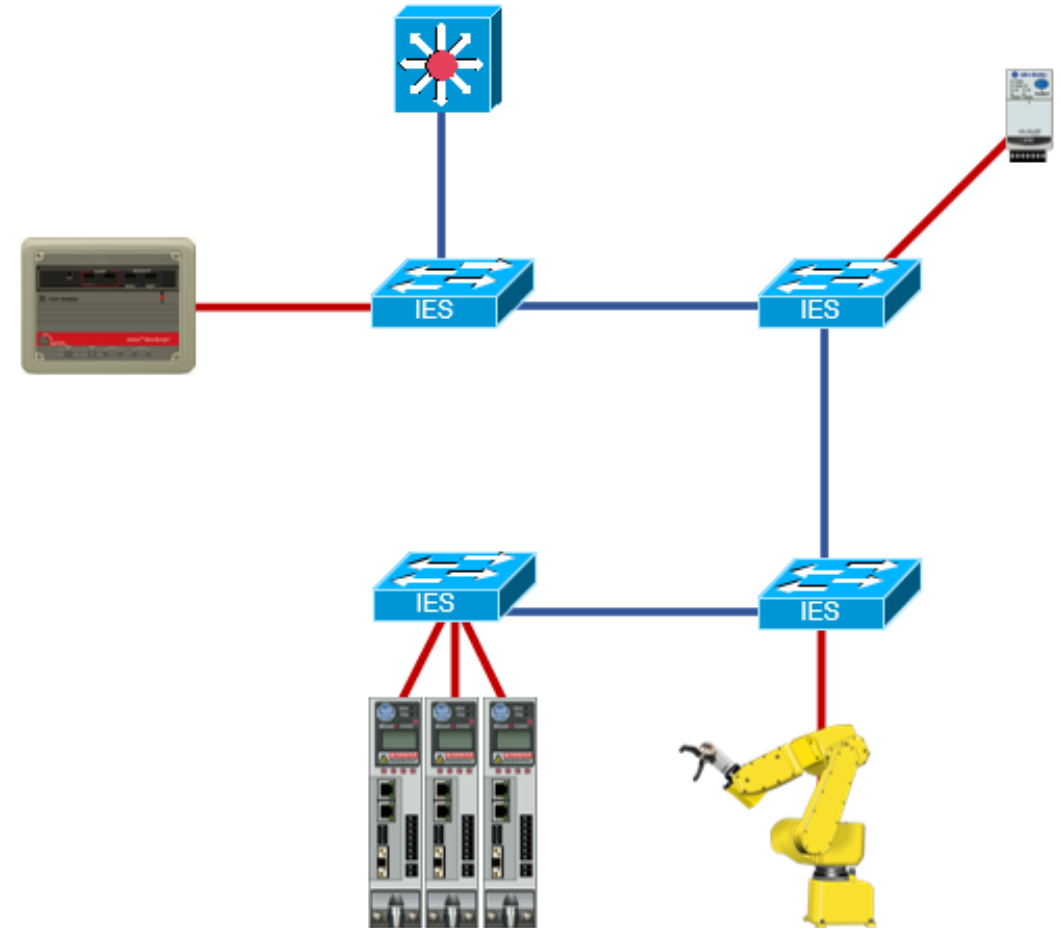
Network Topologies – Linear

■ Advantages

- Easy to design, configure and implement
- Least amount of cabling and associated cost

■ Disadvantages

- Loss of network service in case of connection failure (no resiliency)
- Potential to create bottlenecks on the links closest to Layer 3 devices
- Varying number of hops makes it more difficult to produce reliable performance



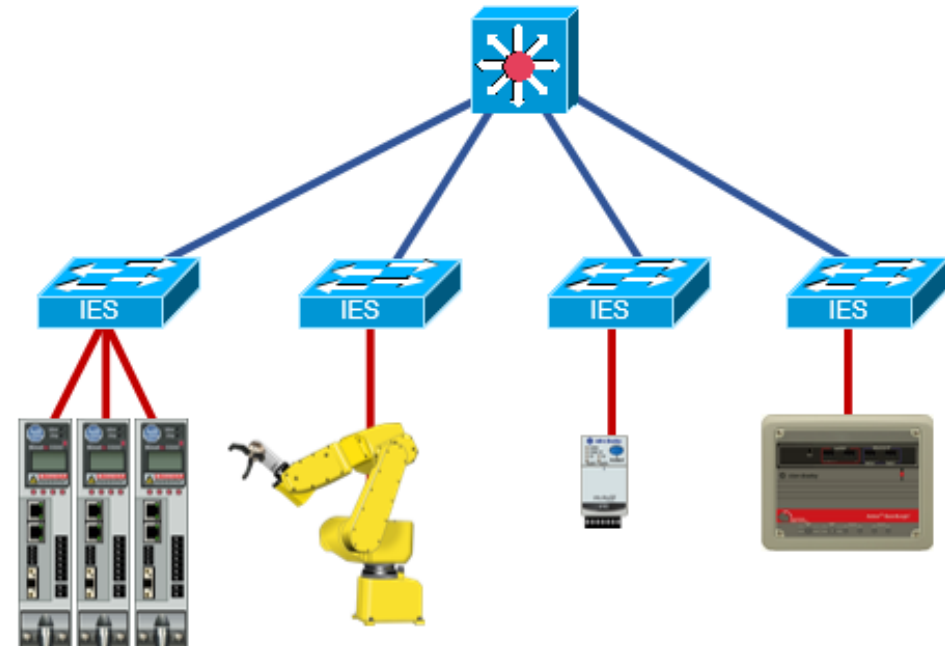
Network Topologies – Star

- Advantages

- Easy to design configure and implement
- Least amount of cabling and associated cost

- Disadvantages

- Loss of network service in case of connection failure (no resiliency)



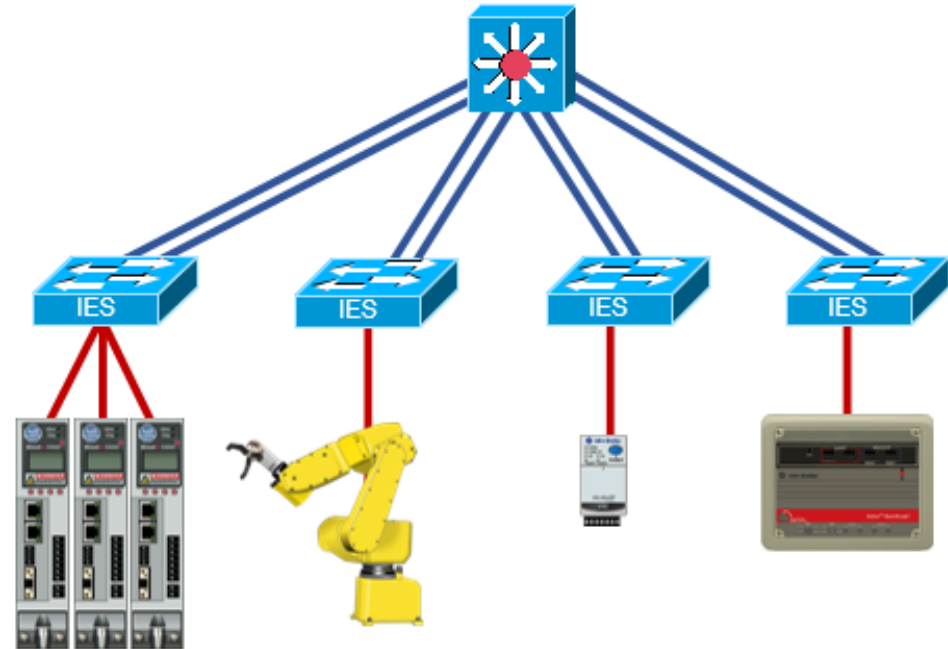
Network Topologies – Redundant Star

■ Advantages

- Resiliency from connection failure
- Fast convergence to link loss
- Consistent number of hops
- Fewer bottlenecks

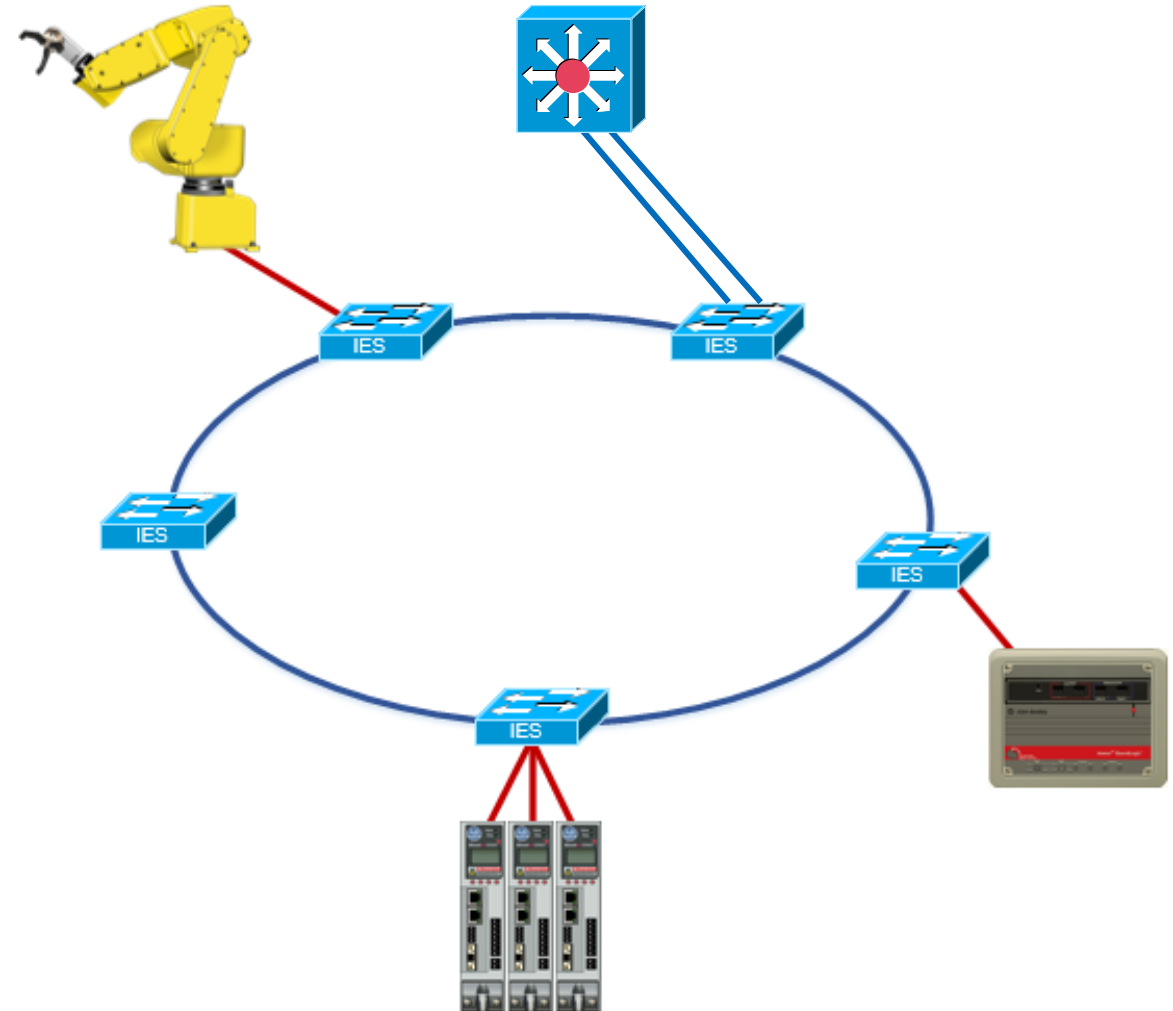
■ Disadvantages

- Additional wiring and costs required to connect switches
- Additional configuration complexity



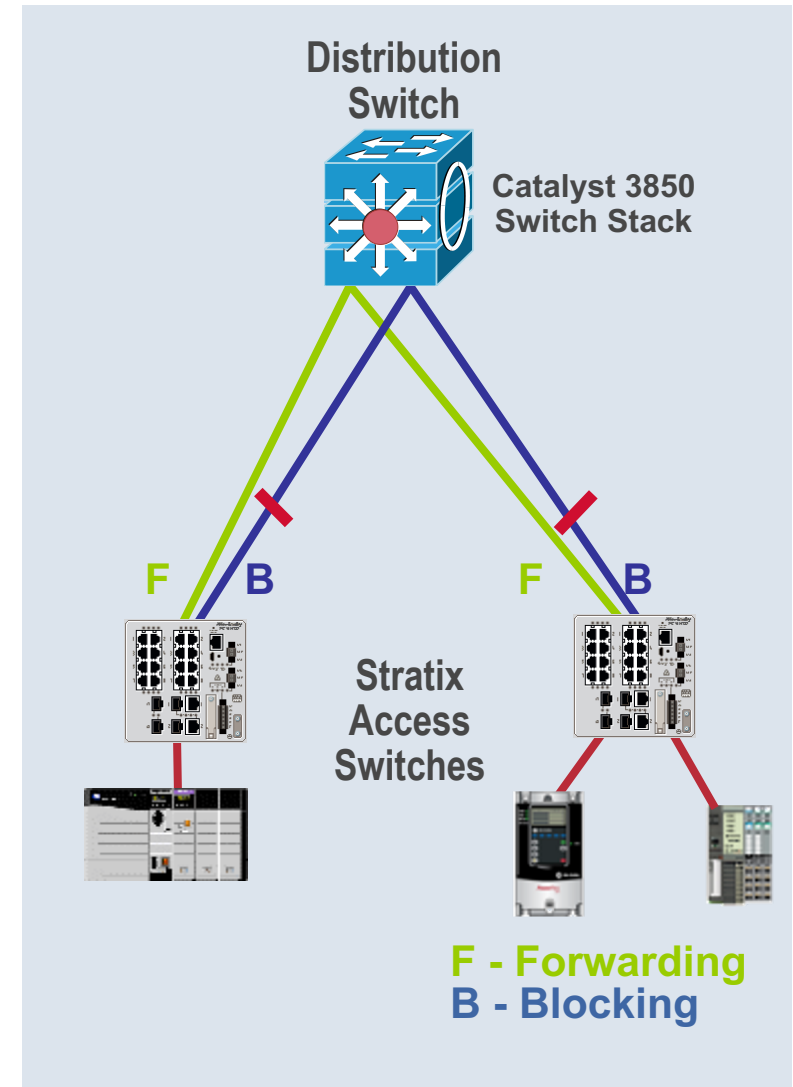
Network Topologies – Ring – DLR

- Advantages
 - Resiliency from single connection failure
 - Faster convergence to connection loss
 - Less cabling complexity in some plant floor layouts
- Disadvantages
 - Additional configuration complexity
 - Potential to create bottlenecks on the links closest to Layer 3 devices
 - Varying number of hops makes it more difficult to produce reliable performance



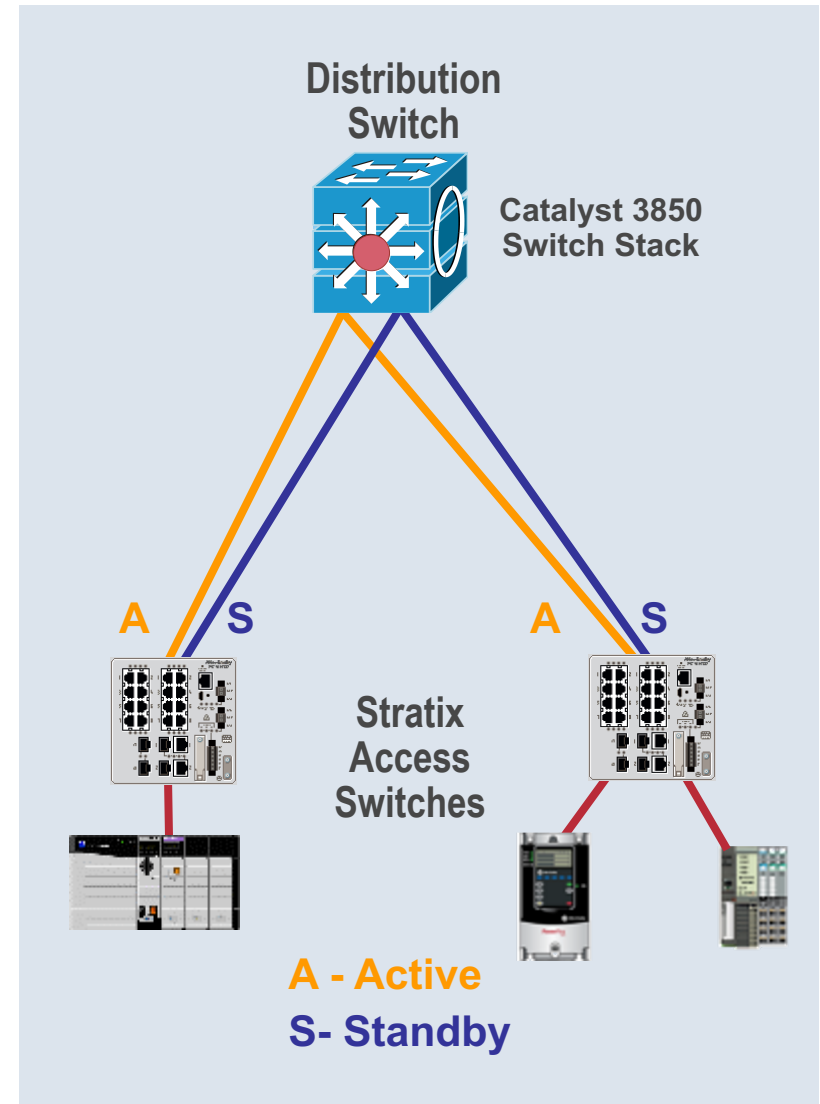
Spanning Tree Protocol(MSTP)

- MSTP is an IEEE standard
- Ring and redundant star topology
- Built into Stratix 5410/5400/5700/8000/8300
- Provides:
 - Loop-free network
 - Redundancy in case of failure
- Distribution is the root bridge
- Operates in a plug-and-play fashion
- Coordinate with IT before implementing



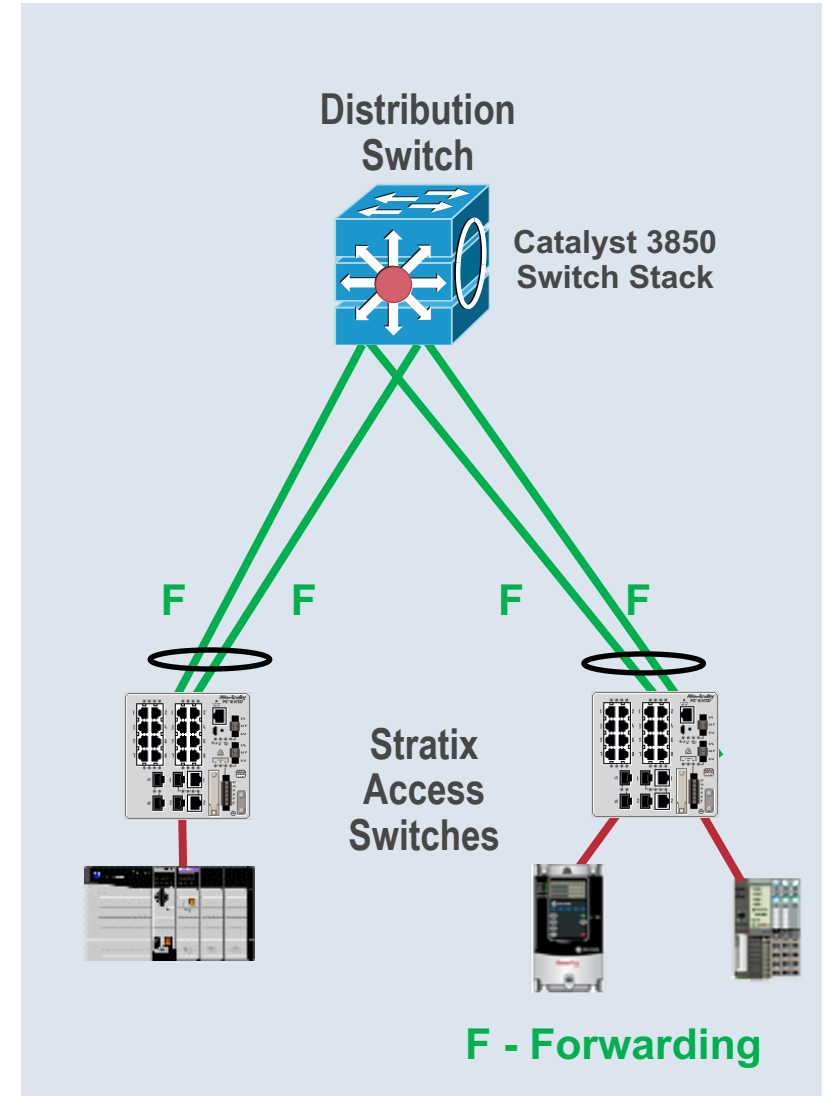
Flex Links

- Cisco technology
- Redundant star only
- Built into Stratix 5410/5400/5700/8000/8300
- Active/Standby port scheme
 - Provides alternate path in case of failures, avoiding loops
 - No bandwidth aggregation
 - Applied to the Stratix Access Switch
 - Recommend using equal speed ports
 - Provides fast fail over for multicast traffic



EtherChannel

- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port aggregation
 - IEEE 802.3ad
- Redundant Star Topology
- Built into Stratix 5410/5400/5700/8000/8300
- Aggregates multiple physical links into one logical link
- Provides resiliency between connected switches if a connection is broken



Agenda

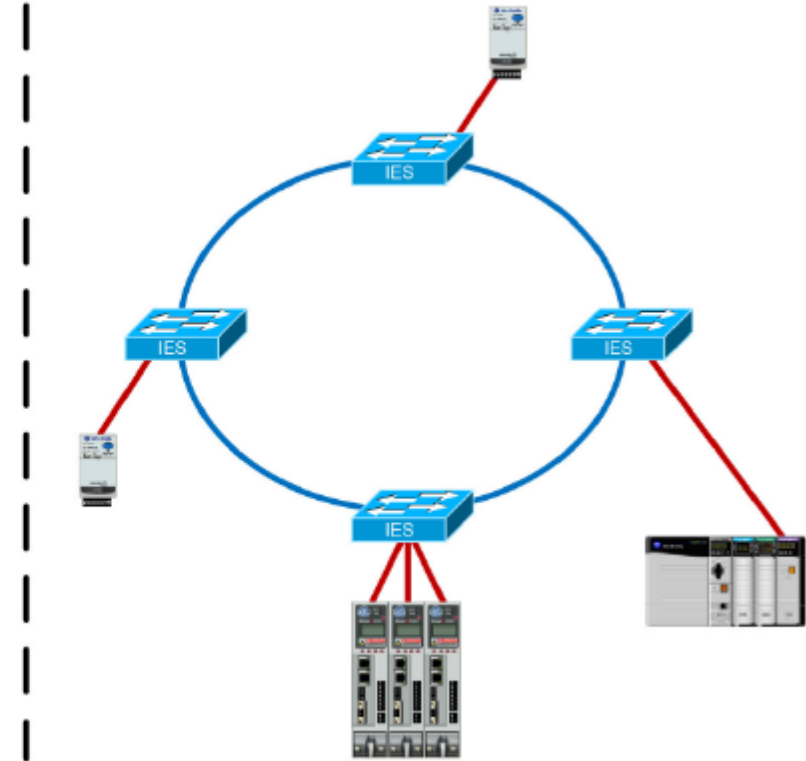
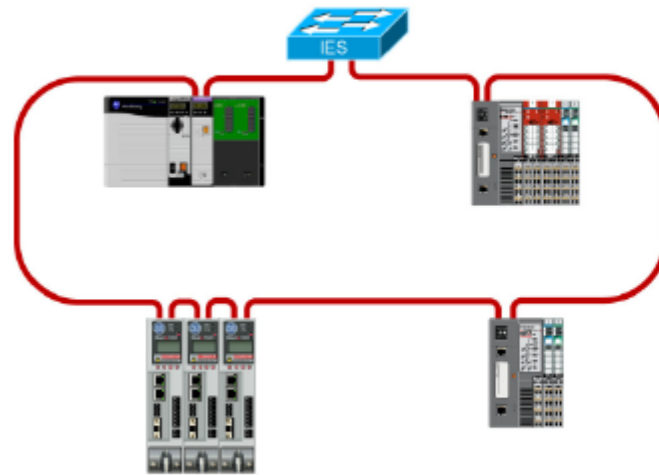
Network Topologies

DLR Overview

DLR Design Considerations

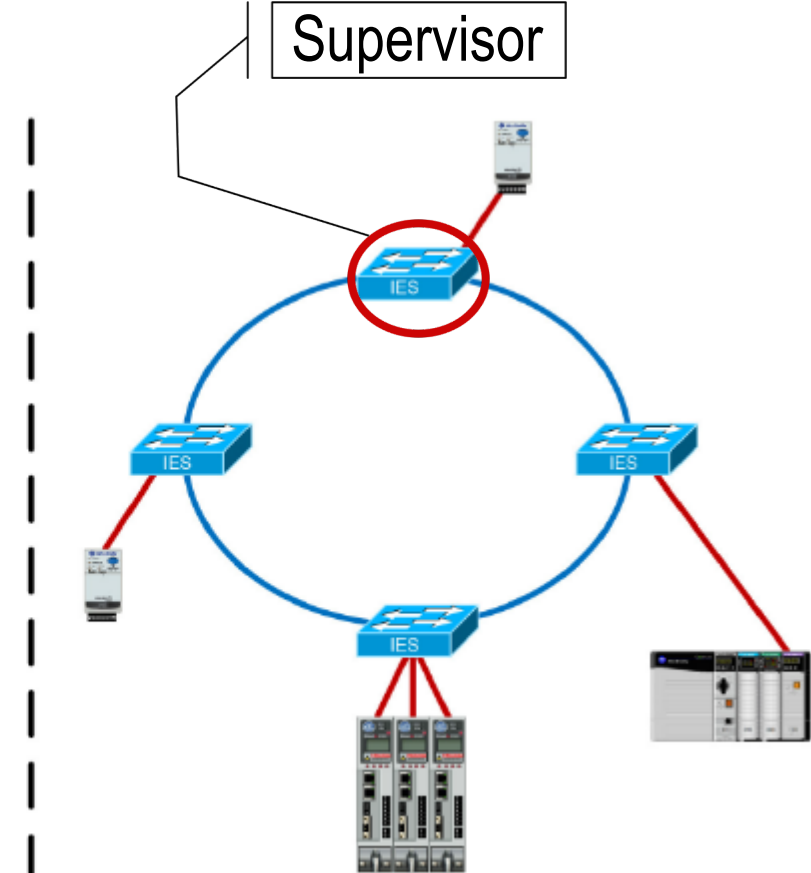
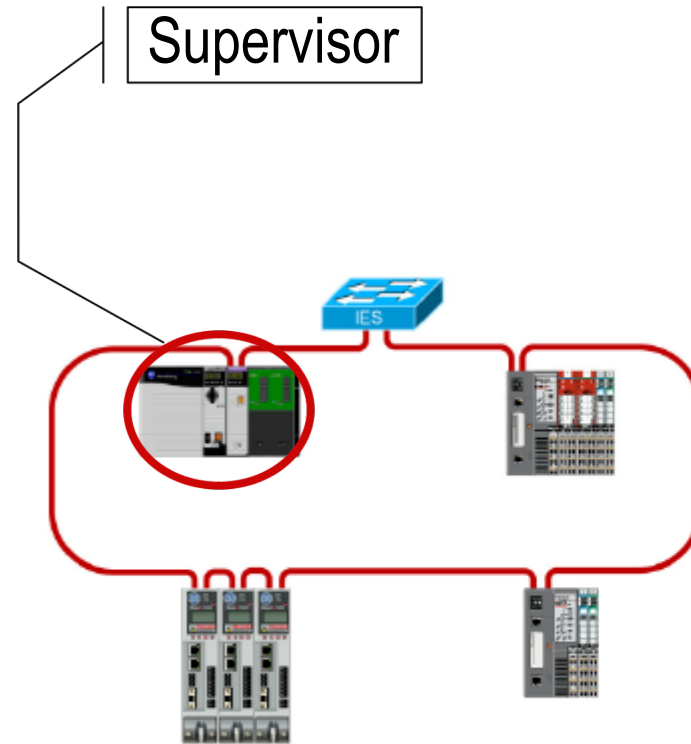
DLR Ring Implementations

- DLR can be implemented in both device-level and switch-level ring topologies
- Device-level and mixed switch/device-level topologies are out of the scope of this CPwE



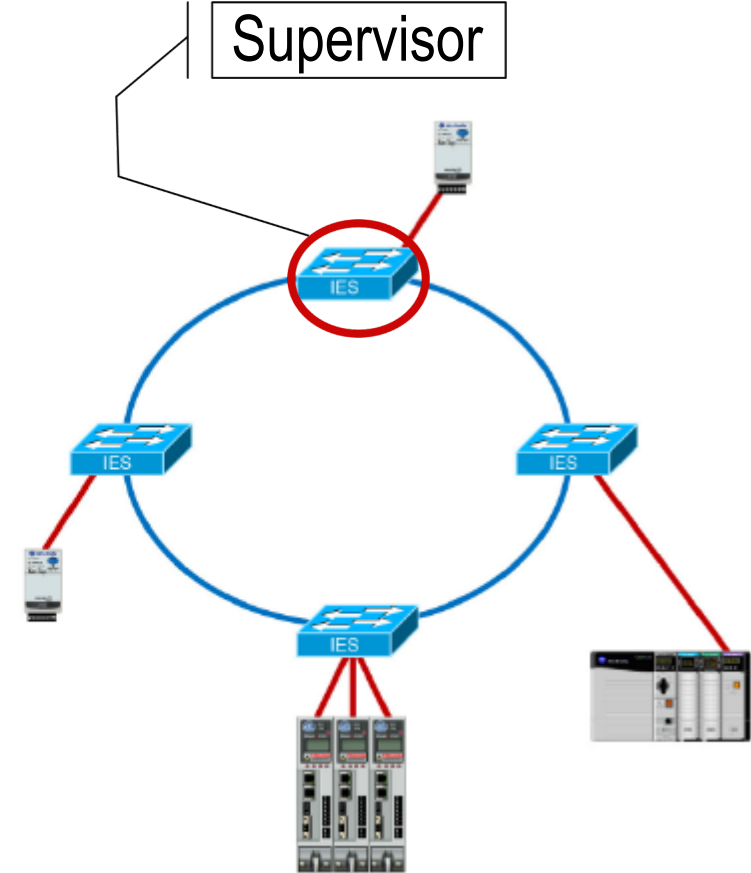
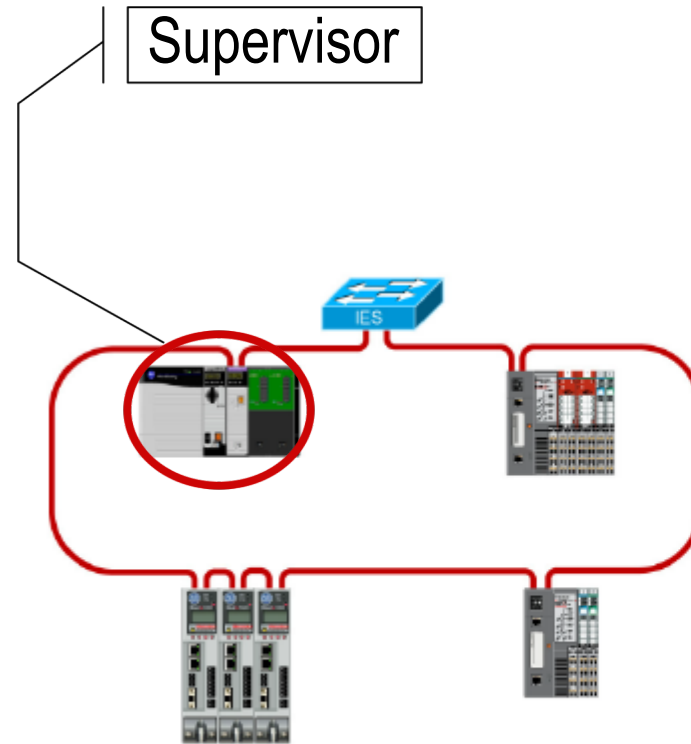
DLR Protocol Overview

- DLR ring nodes contain the following roles:
 - Supervisor ●



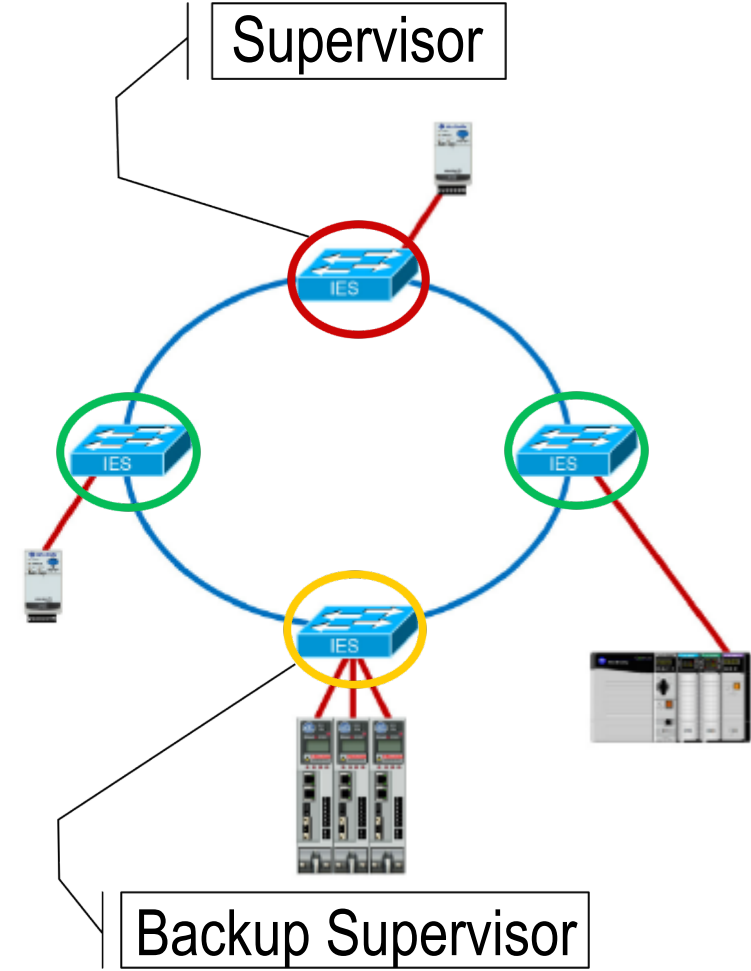
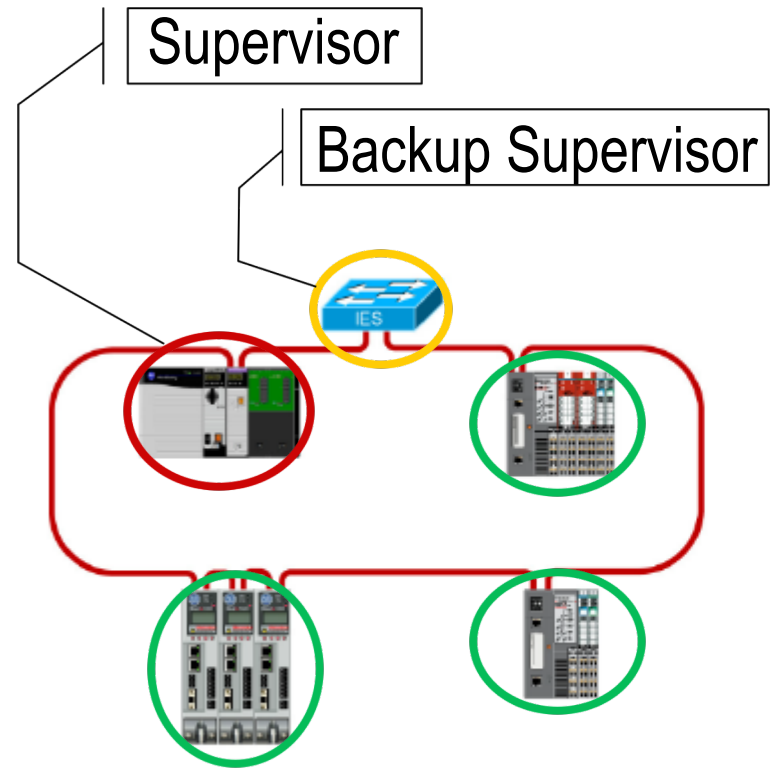
DLR Protocol Overview - Supervisor

- DLR ring supervisors are responsible for the following:
 - Network Loop Prevention
 - Active/Backup Status
 - Ring Integrity
 - Fault Recovery
 - Diagnostics
 - DLR DHCP Server (Stratix only)



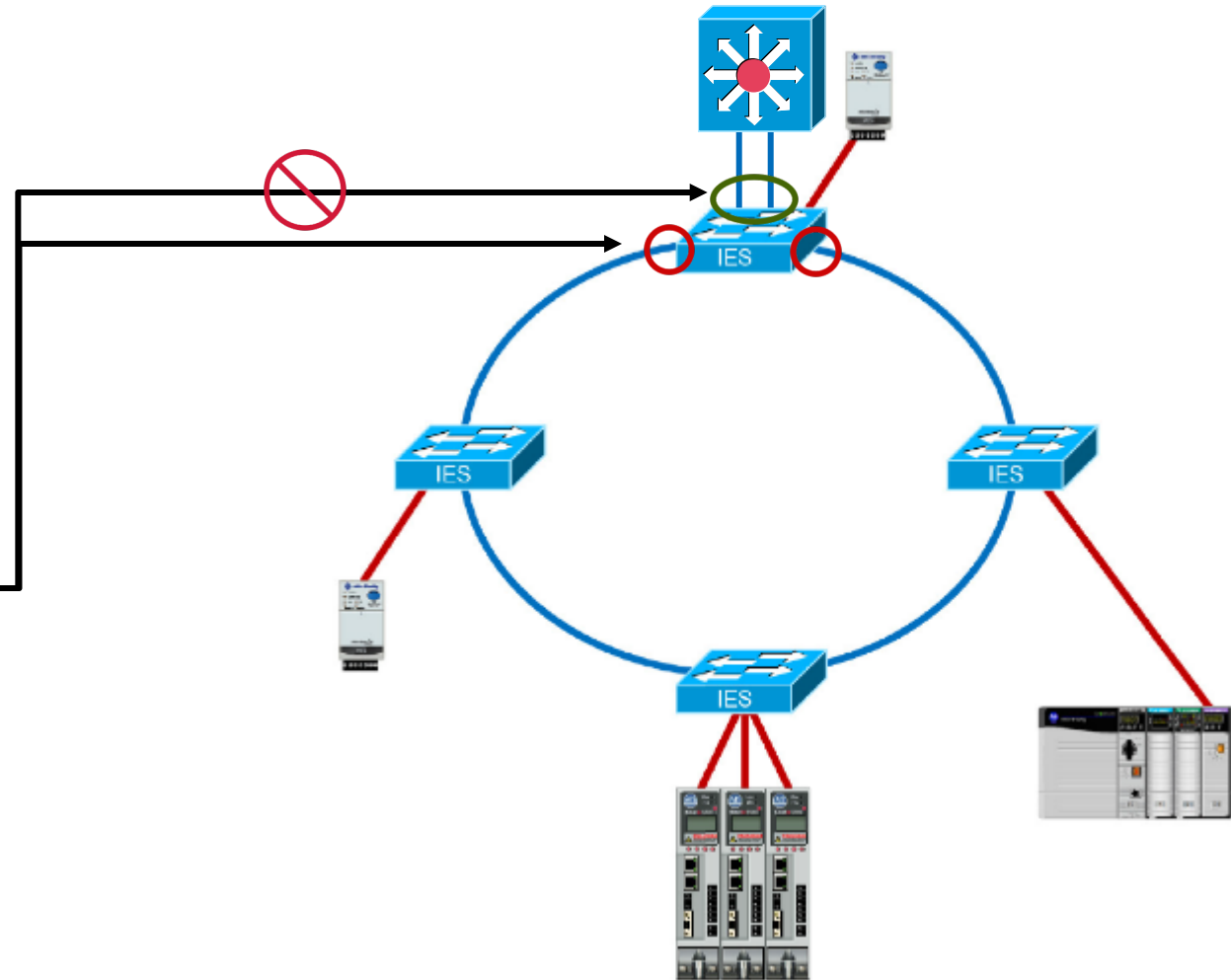
DLR Protocol Overview

- DLR ring nodes contain the following roles:
 - Supervisor ●
 - Backup Supervisor ●
 - Participant ●



DLR Protocol Compatibility

- DLR ring ports are not compatible with the following:
 - EtherChannels
 - Network Address Translation (NAT)
 - REP
 - STP
 - Flex Links
 - 802.1x Security
 - Multiple VLANs (Trunking)
 - Smartport roles except for Multiport Automation Device



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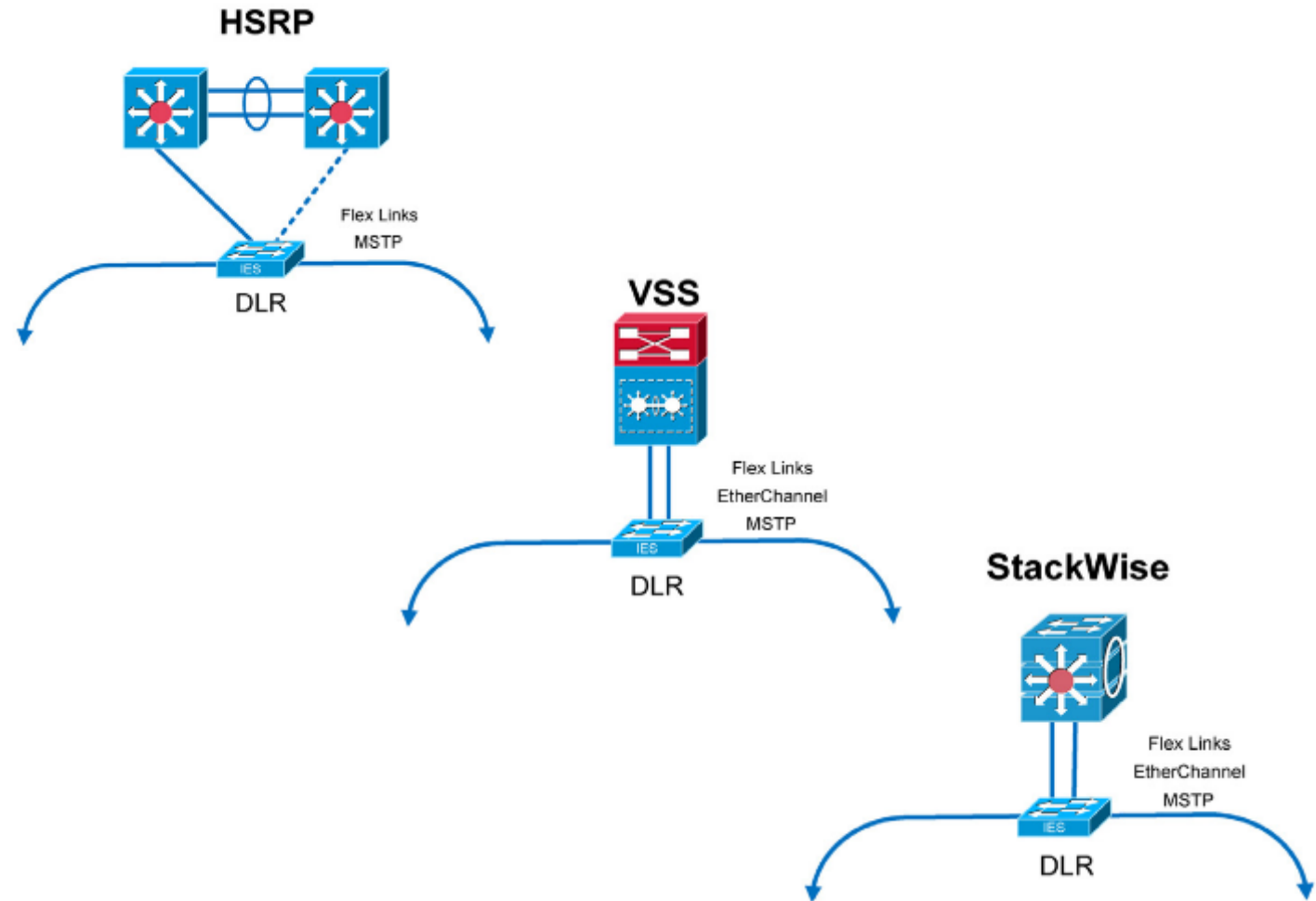
DLR Design Consideration

Network Capacity

- Network capacity is a critical metric in DLR ring planning
- DLR ring nodes all share bandwidth on a ring network
 - Too many devices connected to switches in a DLR ring can create bottlenecks and inconsistent network behavior
- All CPwE DLR Proof of Concept testing utilized the following:
 - 128 I/O connections at varying RPIs (20-40ms)
 - IXIA traffic generation of approximately 32,000 packets per second sized at 70 bytes

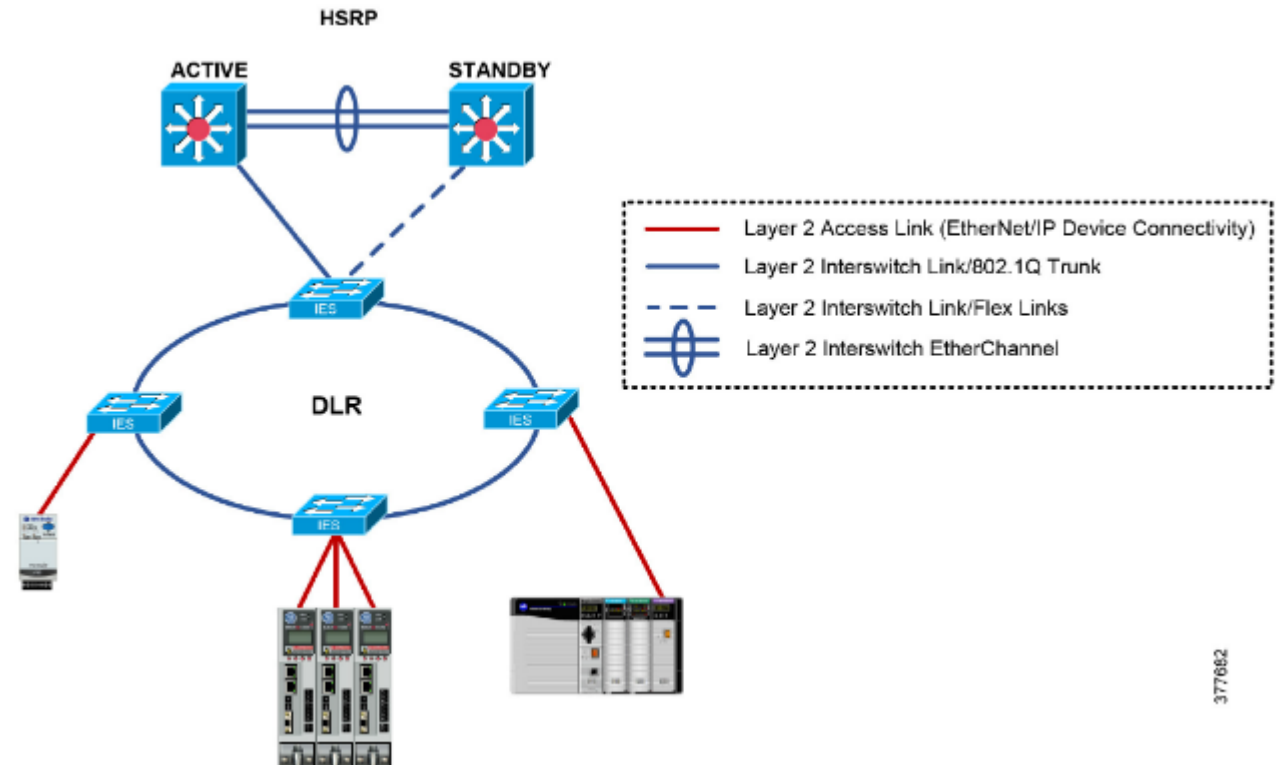
DLR Switch-Level Reference Architectures

- Multiple distribution and resiliency protocol combinations
- No more than 24 switches per DLR ring
 - Larger rings introduce more risk
- No more than 254 hosts per DLR ring
 - Network capacity should be strictly reviewed
- Single VLAN



DLR Switch-Level Reference Architectures

- The recommended usage of the DLR protocol in the CPwE is limited to switch-level DLR with uplinks to distribution
- DLR capable Stratix have specific ports for which DLR can be implemented
- This CPwE does not include the usage of the Redundant Gateway (RG) feature
 - Multicast convergence times have shown to be higher than expected, this type of traffic should be limited from using the RG. This type of traffic may include the following:
 - Multicast I/O (examples are ControlLogix Redundancy I/O and IEEE 1588 CIP Sync traffic)
 - Multicast produced/Consumed Tags

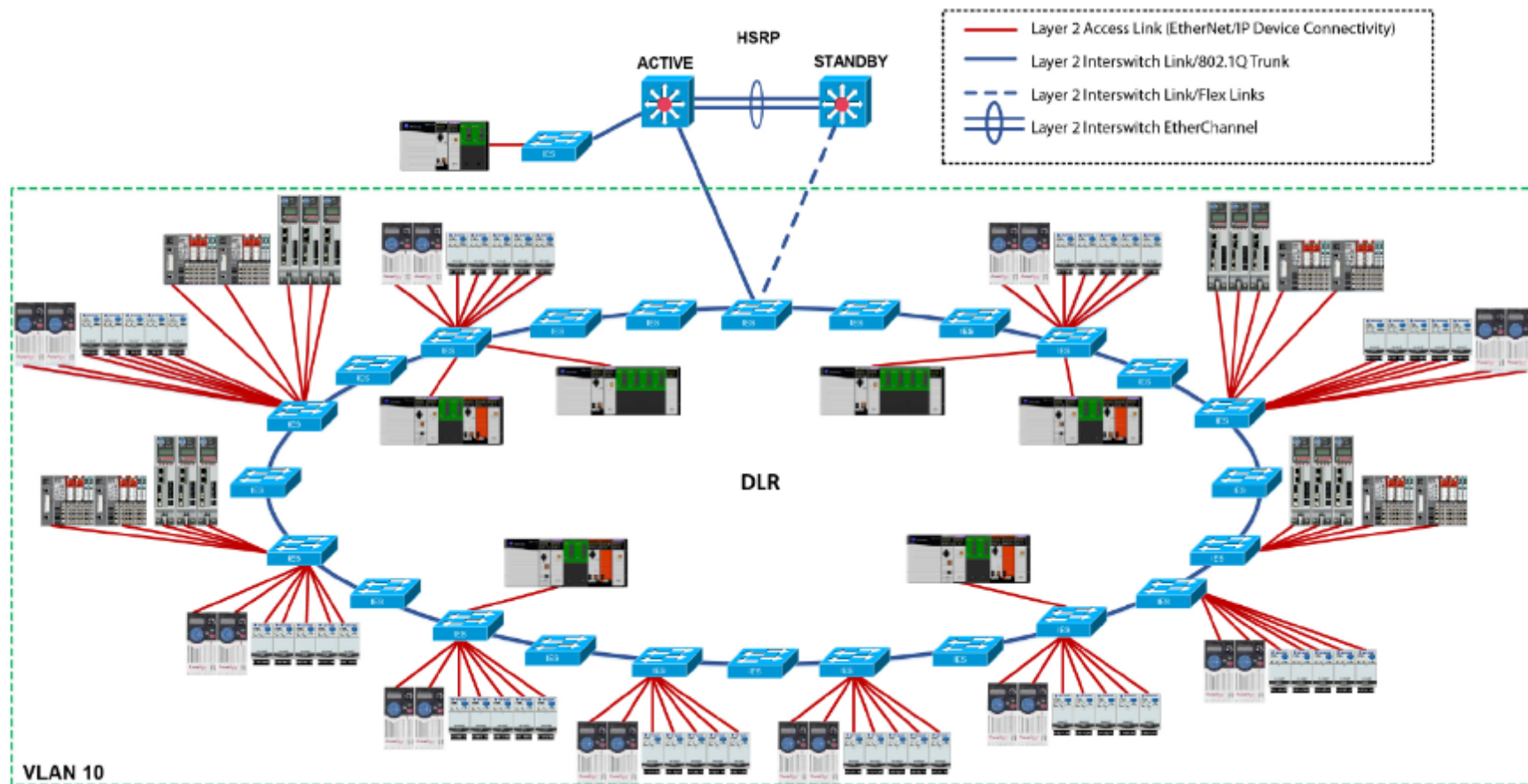


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DLR Switch-Level Reference Architectures

Switch-Level Ring

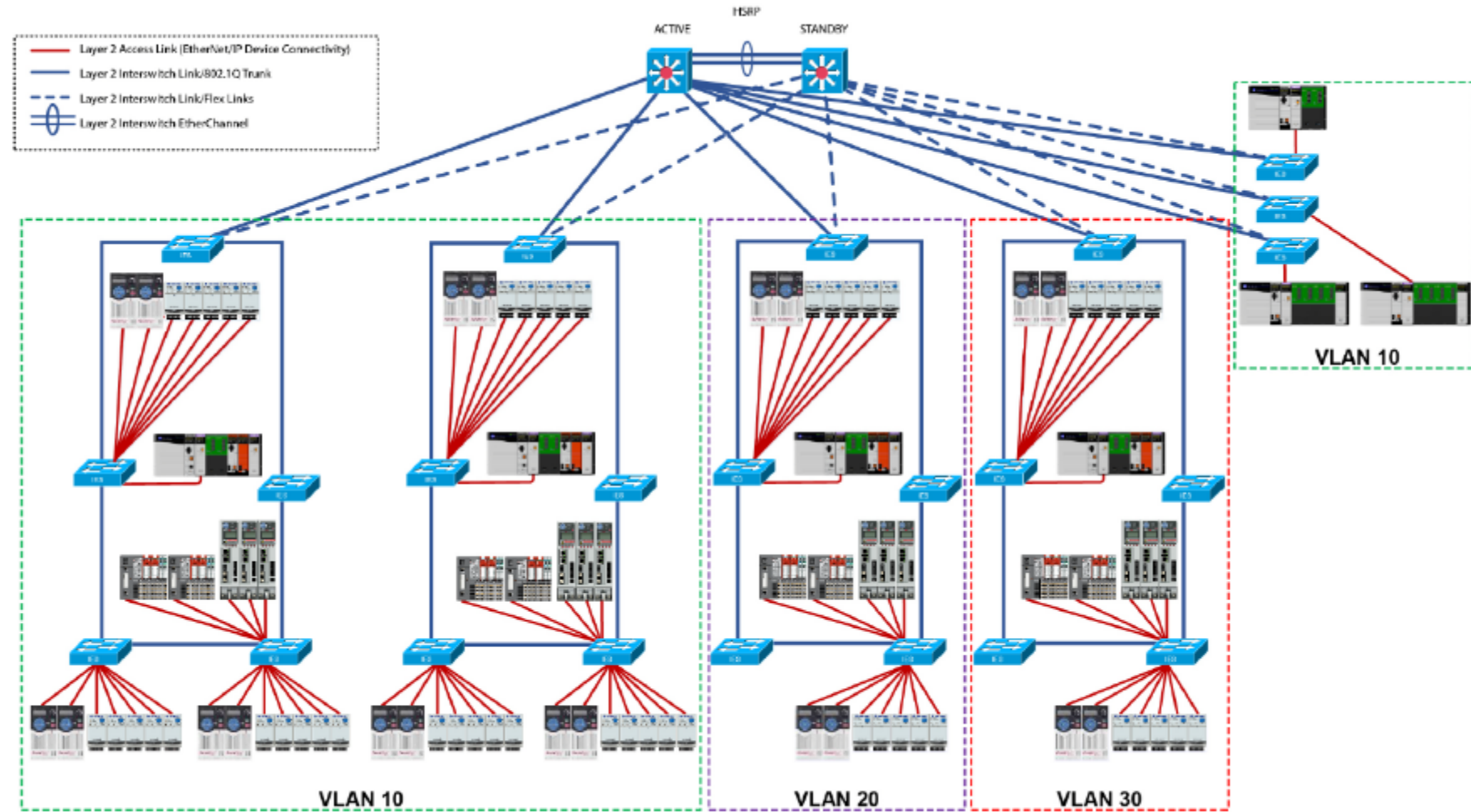
- Up to 24 switches
- Mixed Stratix 5400 and 5700 switches
- 100 Mbps or 1 Gbps but not mixed
- Single VLAN



DLR Switch-Level Reference Architectures

Multi-VLAN Segmentation

- Mixed Stratix 5400 and 5700 switches
- 100 Mbps or 1 Gbps but not mixed
- Single VLAN per ring
- Single VLAN spanned across multiple rings



DLR Switch-Level Reference Architectures

- Testing results were consistent with CPwE Resiliency Redundant Star results

Distribution switch	L2 Protocol L3 Protocol	Redundant Star		
		MSTP	Flex Links	EtherChannel
Catalyst 4500-X	HSRP	✓	✓	✗
	VSS	✗	✓	✓
Catalyst 3850	HSRP	○	○	✗
	Stack	✓	✓	✓
IE 5000 / Stratix 5410	HSRP	✓	✓	✗
IE 4000 / Stratix 5400	HSRP	✗	✗	✗

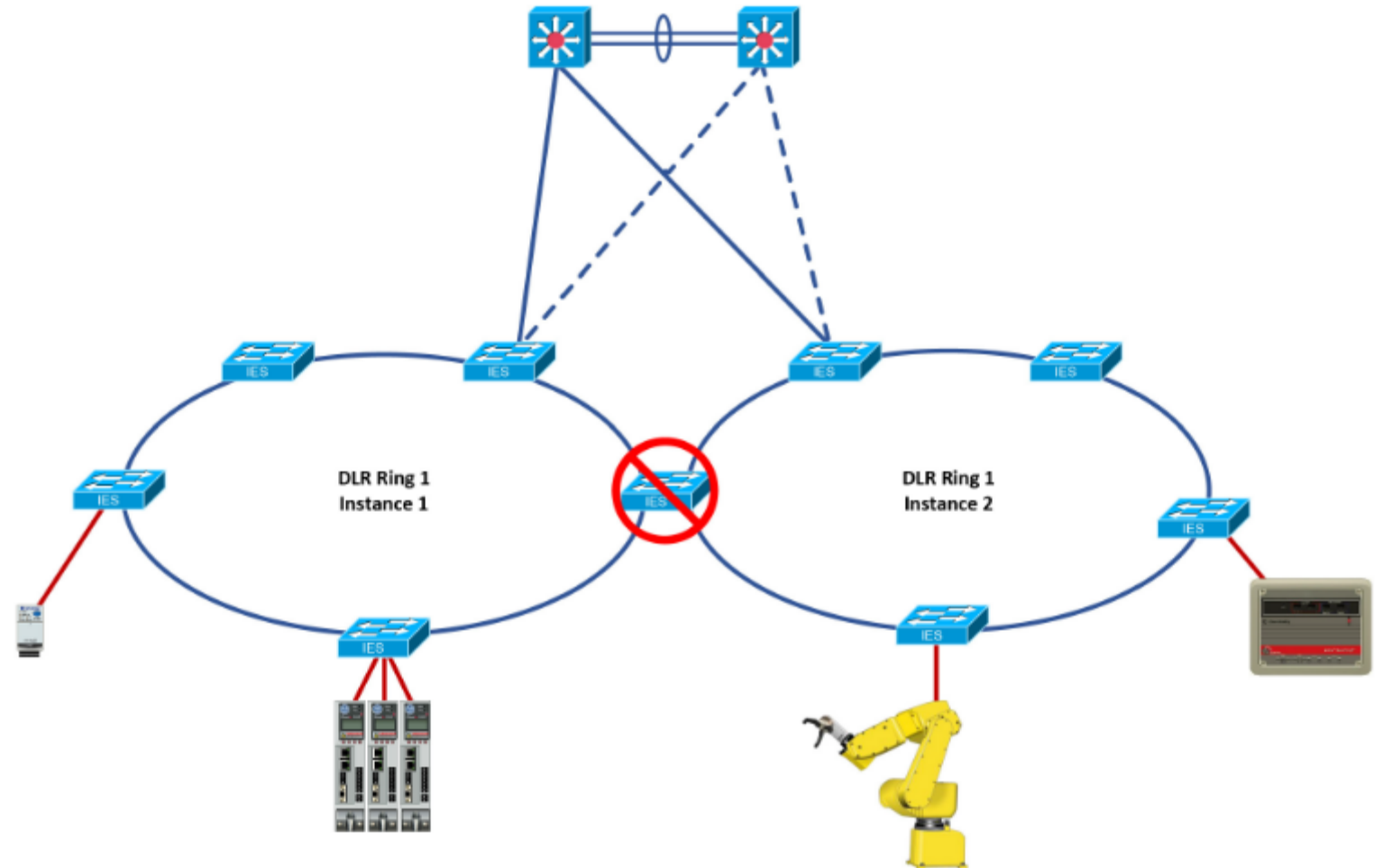
** See summary of recommendations for multi-ring topology

✓	Validated and recommended
✓	Validated
○	Not tested
✗	Invalid / Not recommended

DLR Design Considerations

Unsupported Topologies

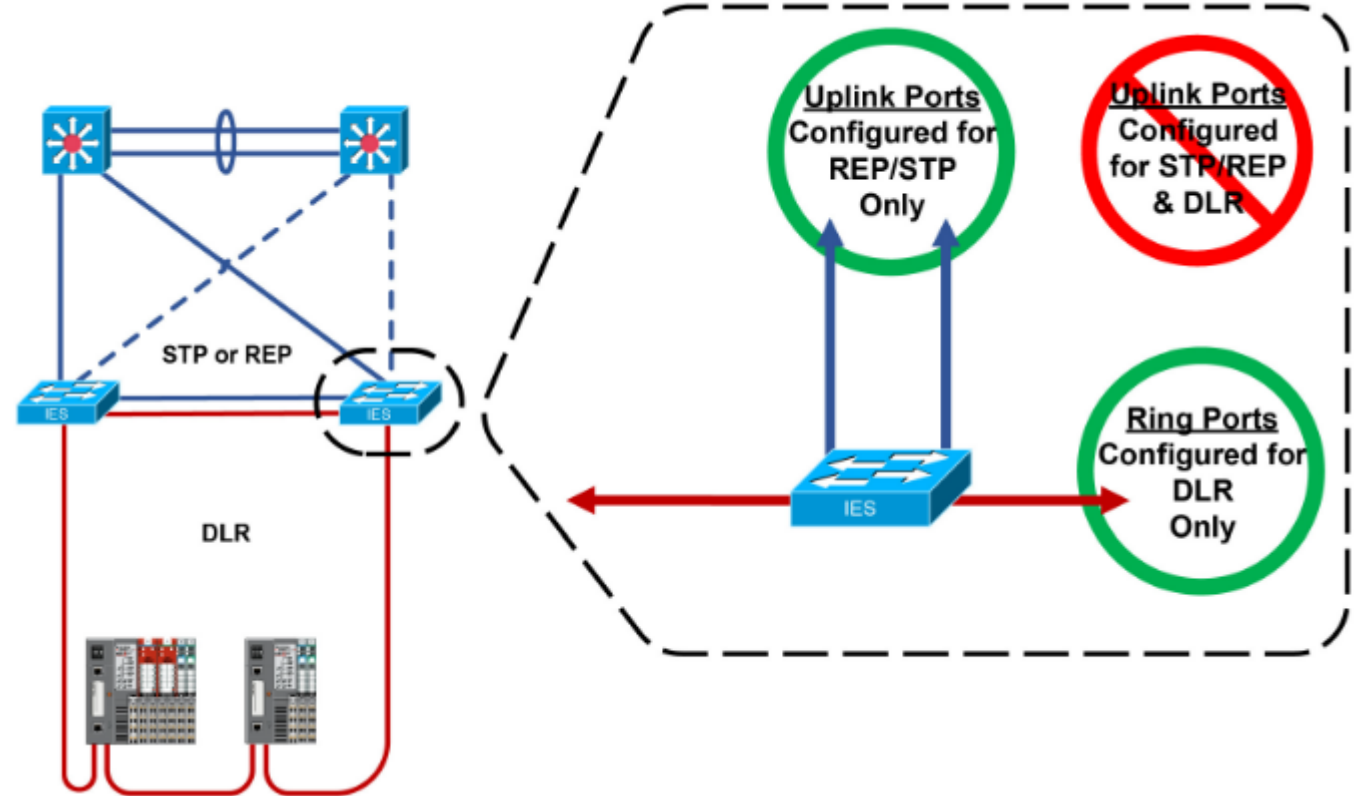
- The DLR protocol does not support sharing the same ring between two nodes
- This is not to be confused with the Stratix 5400 multi-ring feature



DLR Design Considerations

Unsupported Topologies

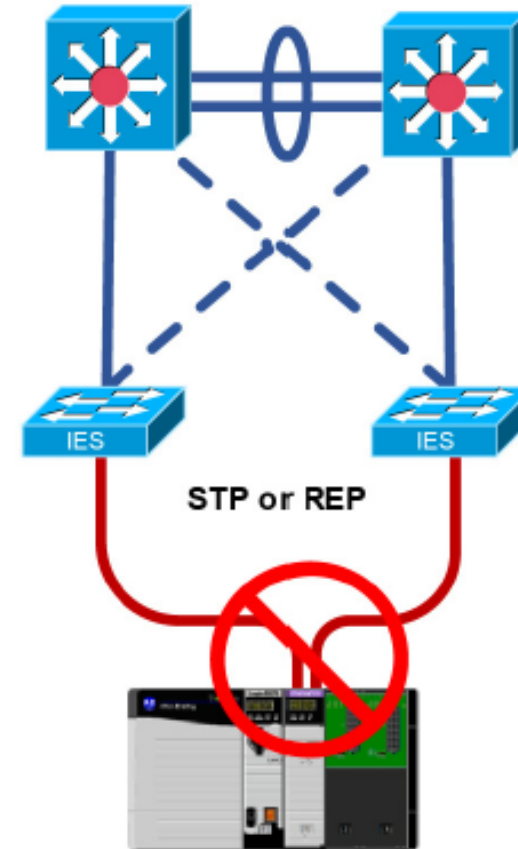
- The DLR protocol cannot be implemented on the same ports as other resiliency protocols
- For example:
 - Uplink ports cannot be configured for STP/REP and DLR
 - Ring ports cannot be configured for STP/REP and DLR



DLR Design Considerations

Unsupported Topologies

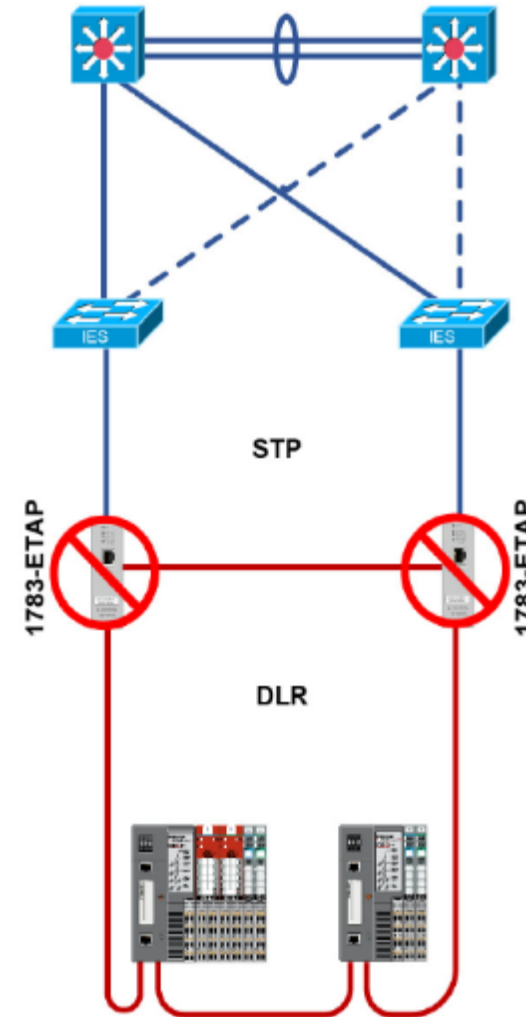
- Embedded switch devices cannot have each port connected to a Stratix switch without implementing the DLR protocol



DLR Design Considerations

Unsupported Topologies

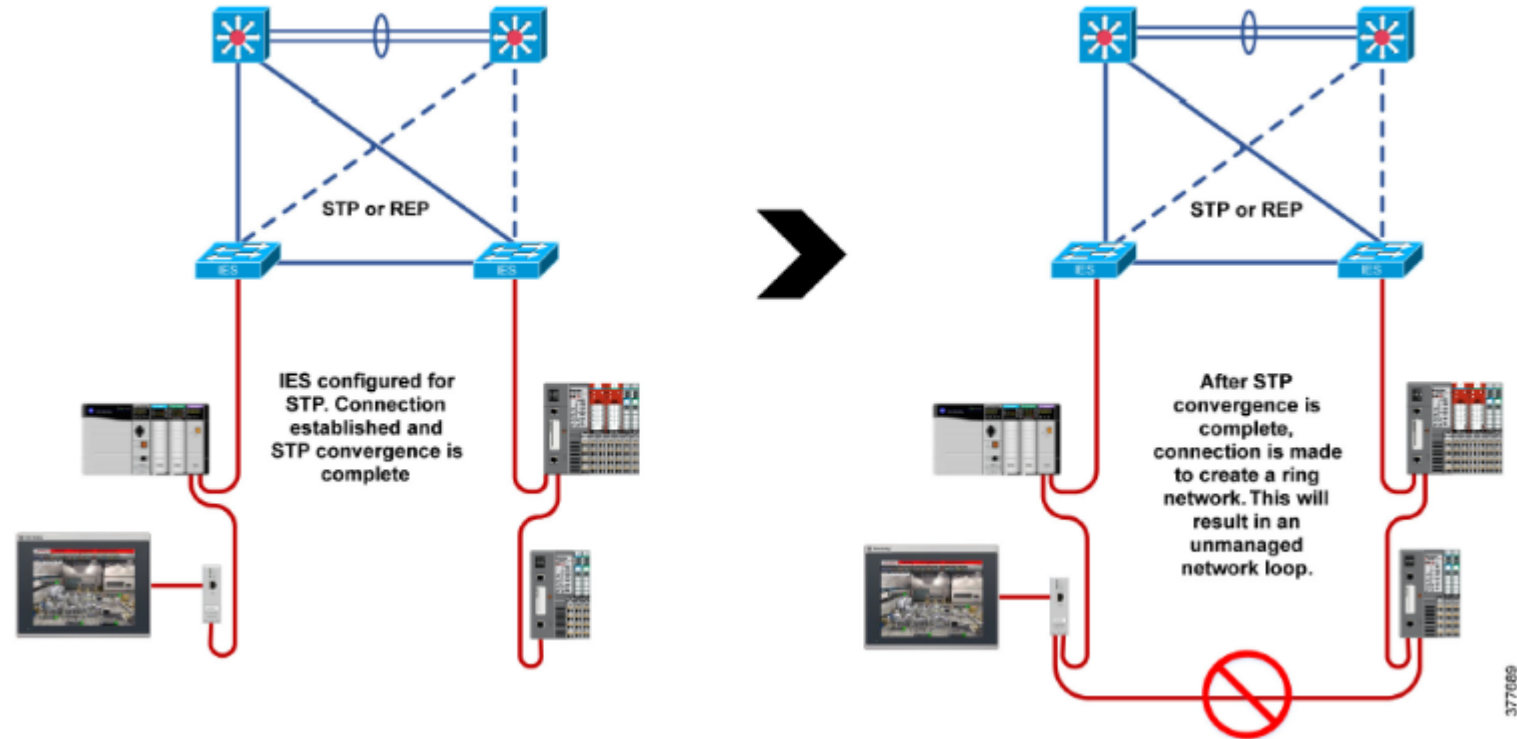
- Connecting multiple 1783-ETAPs from a DLR topology to a common network or switch
 - 1783-ETAP does not support Redundant Gateway uplinking



DLR Design Considerations

Unsupported Topologies

- Two separately configured linear topologies cannot be connected together without the DLR protocol

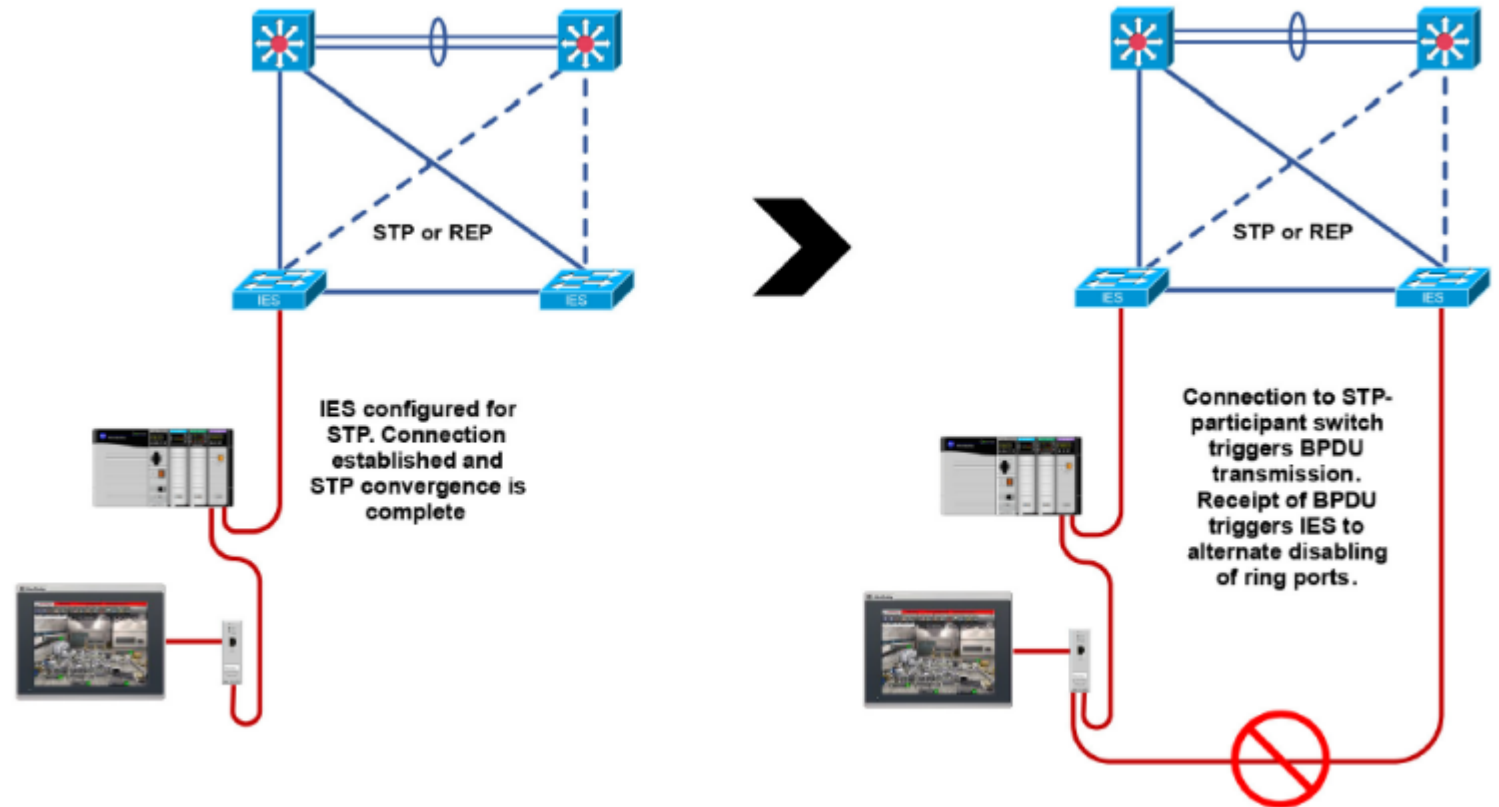


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DLR Design Considerations

Unsupported Topologies

- A linear topology cannot be connected into a ring without the DLR protocol



- In a single ring, Commercial Engineering tested up to 24 Stratix switches
 - Traffic loading should be strictly reviewed and Ethernet capacity calculated
 - Star device connections to Stratix switches should be less than class C size network (254 devices)
- Redundant Gateway testing showed challenges that are documented in the Design Guide
- Multiple segmented rings to a single distribution switch was tested for scalability
- Test results for both Reference Architectures consistent with CPwE Resiliency Redundant Star results

Questions?

Thank you for attending

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