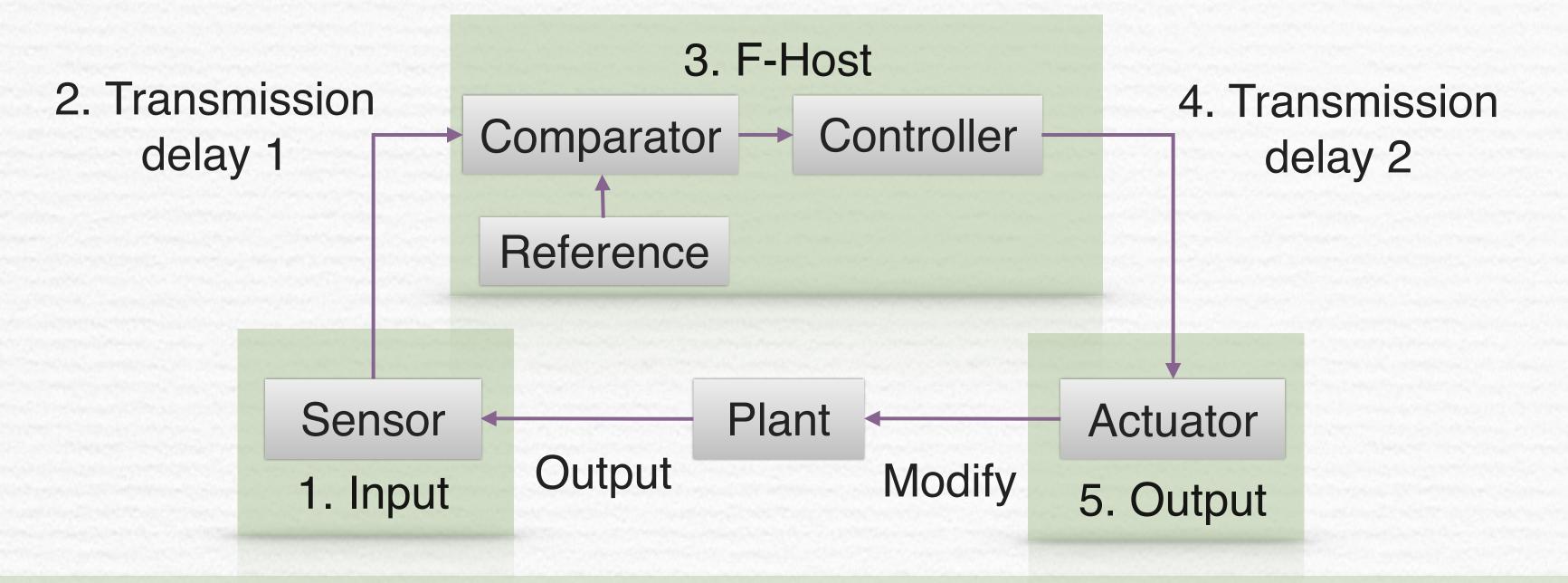
Estimating the Safety Function Response Time for Wireless Sensor Networks

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Motivation

- Explore safe use of wireless communications in industrial control networks.
- Extend Safety Function Response Time (SFRT) to include multiple input and multiple output (MIMO) systems with wireless communication channels.
- Improve SFRT modelling of communication channels.

Network Entities Implementing a Feedback Control Loop



MAC Modes Introduced in the IEEE 802.15.4e Standard

| Mode | Application | Major requirement | Topology | Medium access | Synchronization | Discovery |
|------|--|---|--------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| TSCH | Process automation | Network robustness | Any | CSMA-CA, guaranteed, channel hopping | Frames in defined timeslots | TSCH enhanced beacons |
| LLDN | Factory automation | Very low latency, high cyclic determinism | Star, many devices | TDMA, GTS | Beacons, superframes | Discovery state beacons |
| DSME | Industrial, commercial, healthcare | Deterministic latency, flexibility | many | Multi- channel, multi- superframes, GTS | Beacons from time synchronization parent | DSME enhanced beacons |

A Model for Safe Feedback Control over Wireless Networks

• Merge the architecture and safety requirements of the IEC 61784-3-3 standard with the communication protocol defined in the standard.

The set of network entities $E = \{Input, F-Host, Output, TD\}$ $SFRT = \sum_{i \in E} WCDT_i + \max_{i \in E} (WDTime_i - WCDT_i)$

 $WCDT_i$ is the worst case delay time of entity i, and

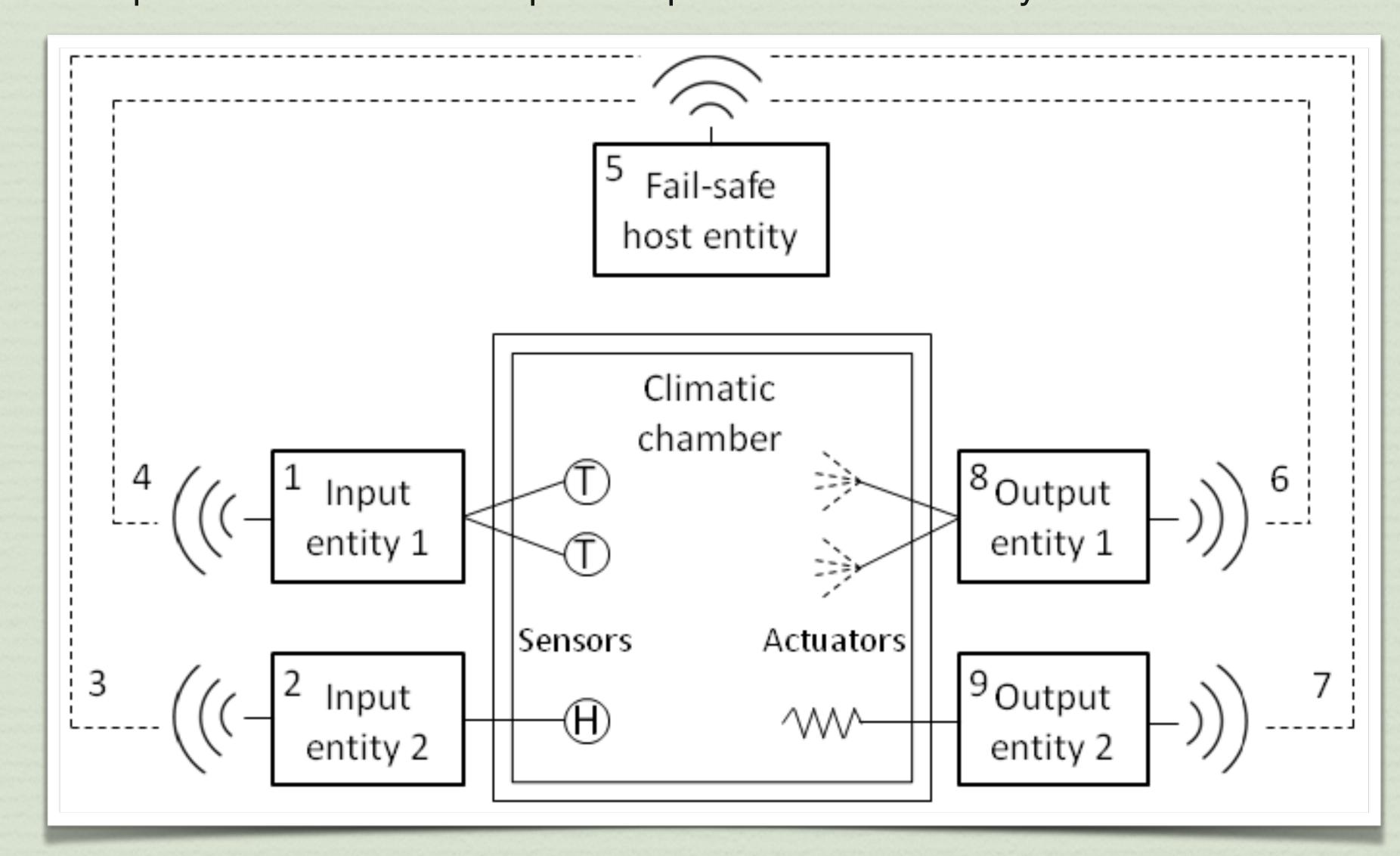
 $WDTime_i$ is the watchdog time of entity i.

For a transmission delay entity i; $WCDT_i = N_{ts}L_{ts}$

is the number of timeslots in the slotframe, and

 L_{ts} is the total length of one timeslot.

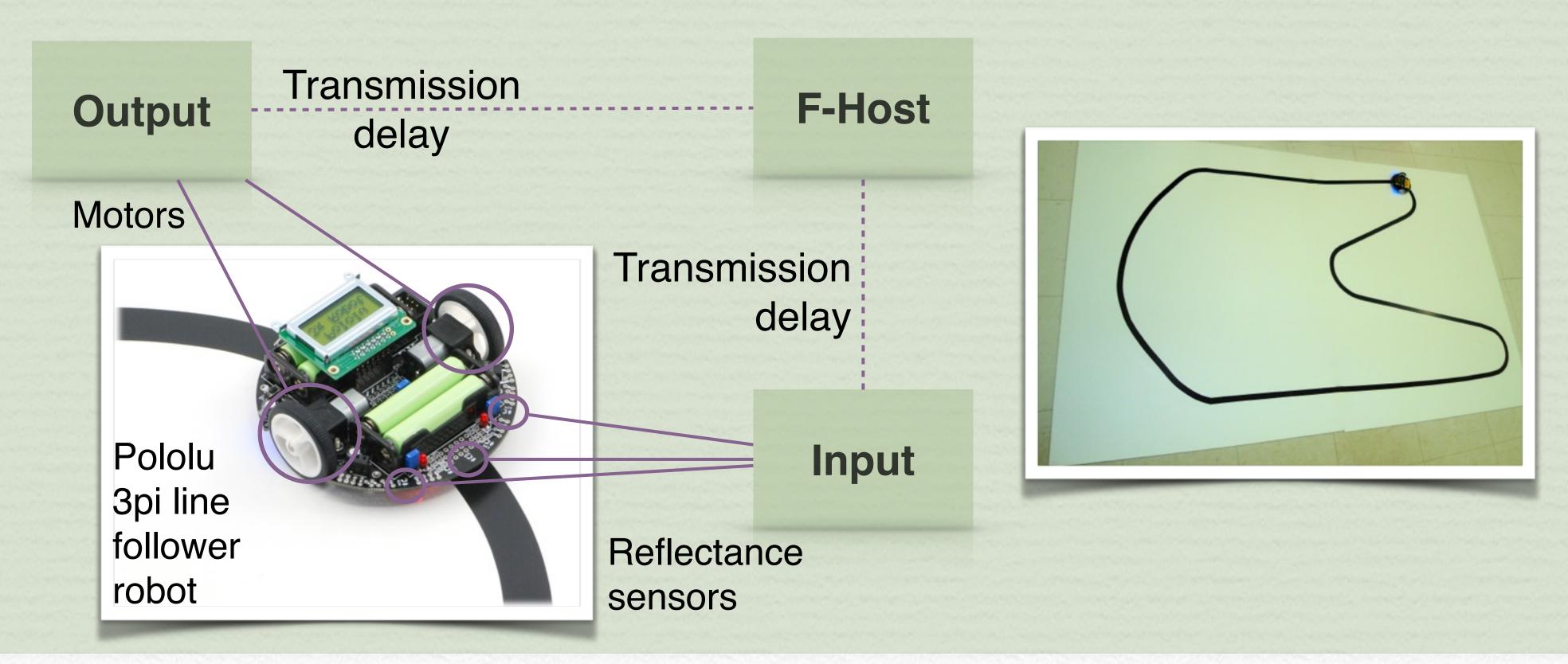
Example of a dual control loop of temperature and humidity



Stimuli and Responses for Entities Implementing a Feedback Control Loop

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|--|--|--|
| Network entity | Stimulus | Response |
| Input | New sensor reading(s) | Packet with new sensor reading(s) generated |
| Transmission delay | New packet ready to be transmitted | Packet successfully received by destination |
| Fail-safe host | Packet with new sensor reading(s) successfully received | Packet with new corrective action(s) generated |
| Output | Packet with new corrective action(s) successfully received | Corrective action(s) implemented |

Methodology









References:

- IEC 61784-3-3 Industrial communication networks Profiles Part 3-3: Functional safety fieldbuses Additional specifications for CPF 3, International
- Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), 2010.
- IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks Part 15.4: Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (LR-WPANs) Amendment 1: MAC sublayer, IEEE Standards Association, April 2012