

# In-Network-Processing in Industrial Networks

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# Industrial Networks in Times of CPS and Industry 4.0

## Networked control

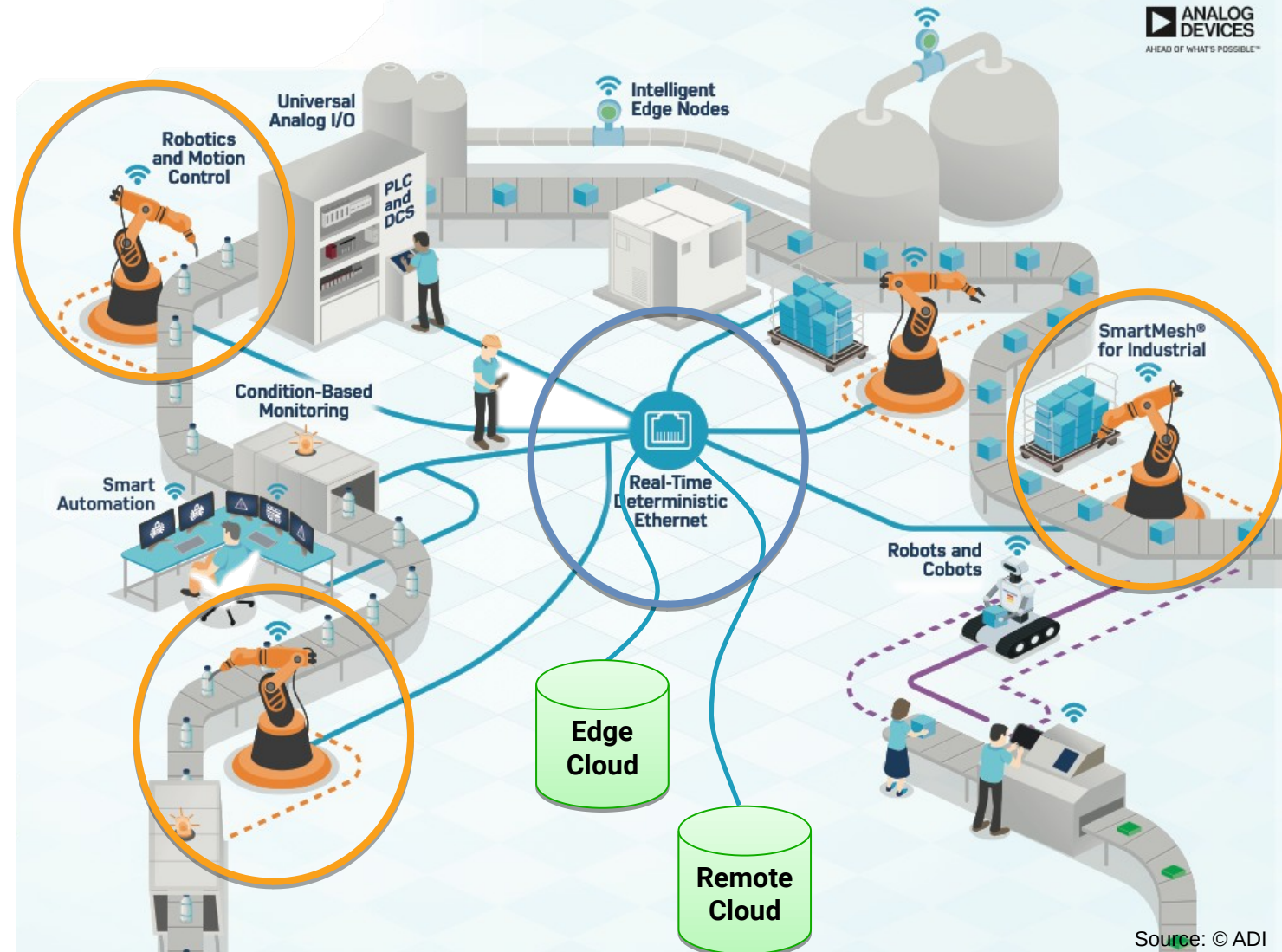
- Control loops at ultra low latency

## Collect Process Data

- High data rate
- Data stream processing
- s/t immediate feedback

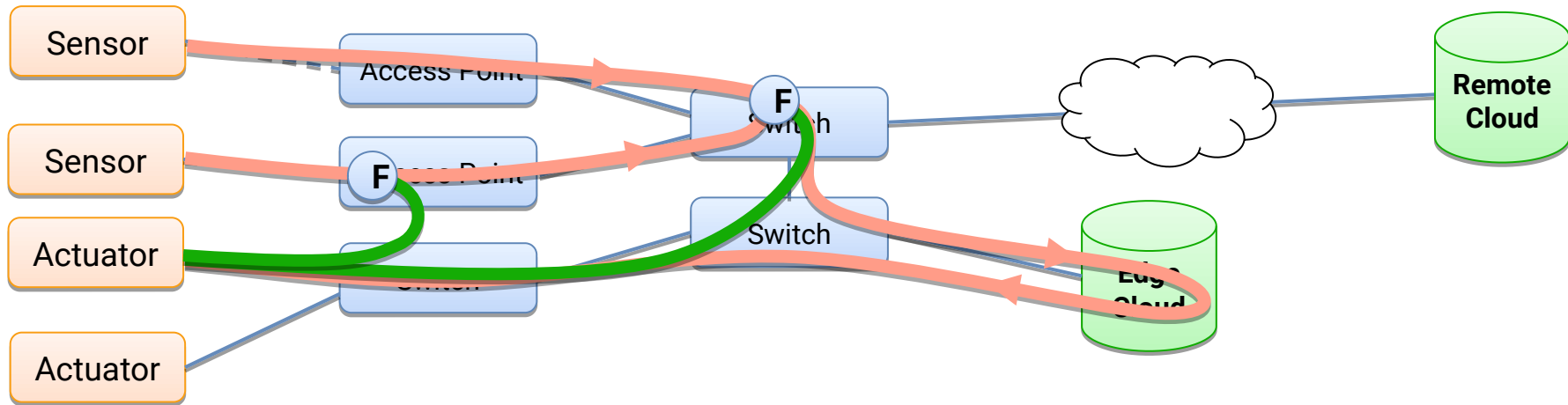
## Offline Data Analysis

- Model extraction
- Data mining
- Machine learning
- Feedbacks new models for previous tasks



Source: © ADI

# Low Latency Networked Control Loops



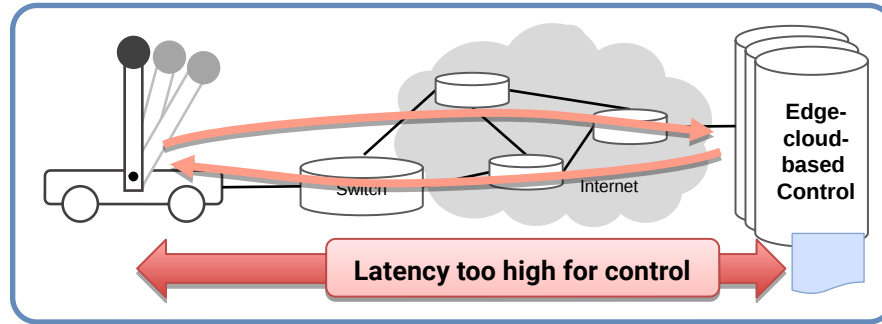
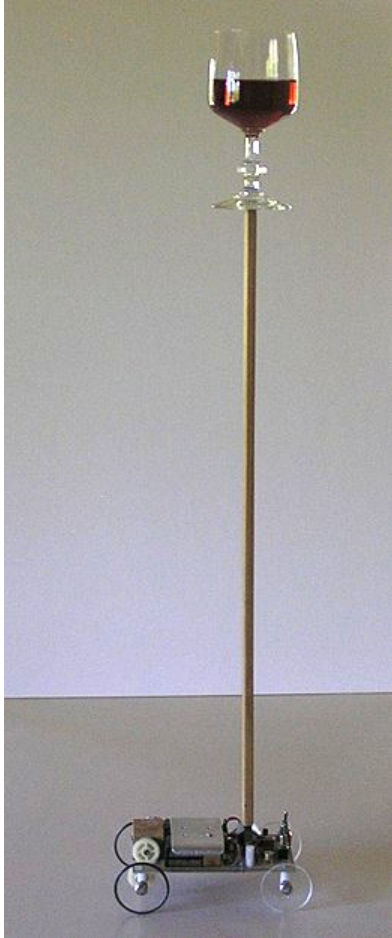
- **Networked control via edge cloud**

- ▮ Remote cloud not feasible
- ▮ Edge cloud still has higher latency – often missing real-time capability

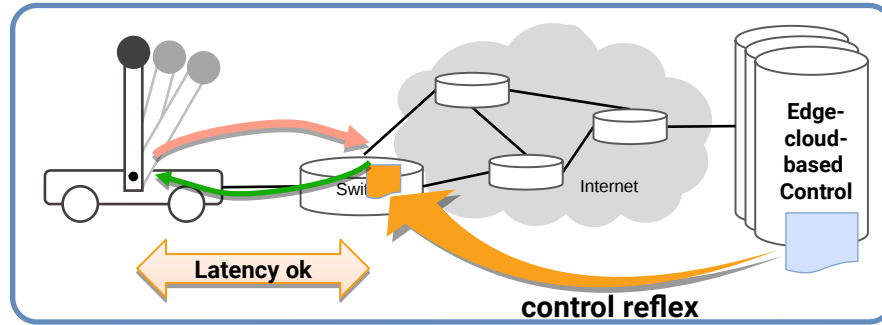
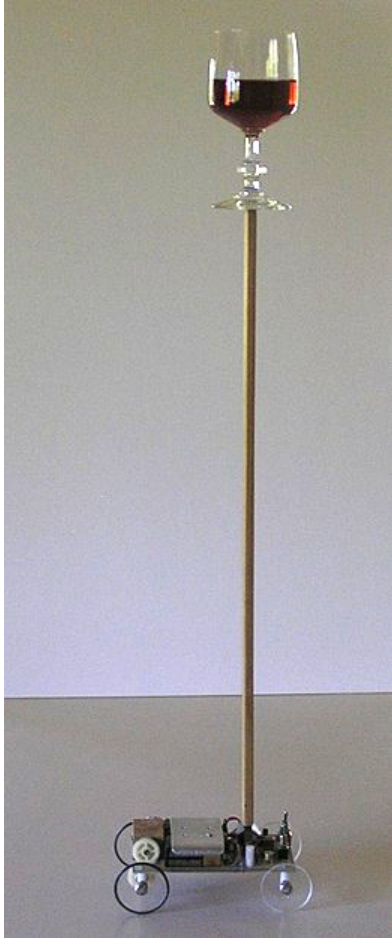
- **Task separation: fast reaction by INP – slow processing in cloud**

- ▮ Use computation in the network to execute simple tasks
  - Push simplified control algorithm (reflex) to the switch
  - Main control algorithm stays in edge cloud to do delay-insensitive adaptation
  - Cloud updates reflex if necessary, e.g. latency change, process is mobile, etc.

# Academic Example: Balancing an Inverted Pendulum



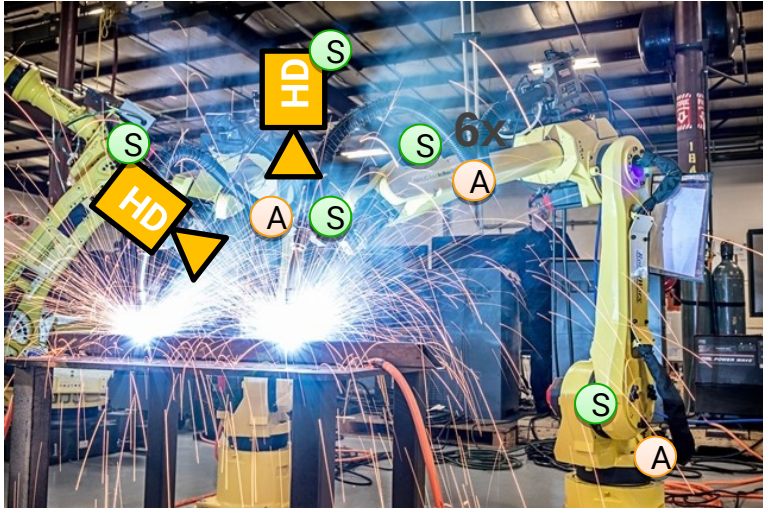
# Academic Example: Balancing an Inverted Pendulum





# Two Real-world Examples

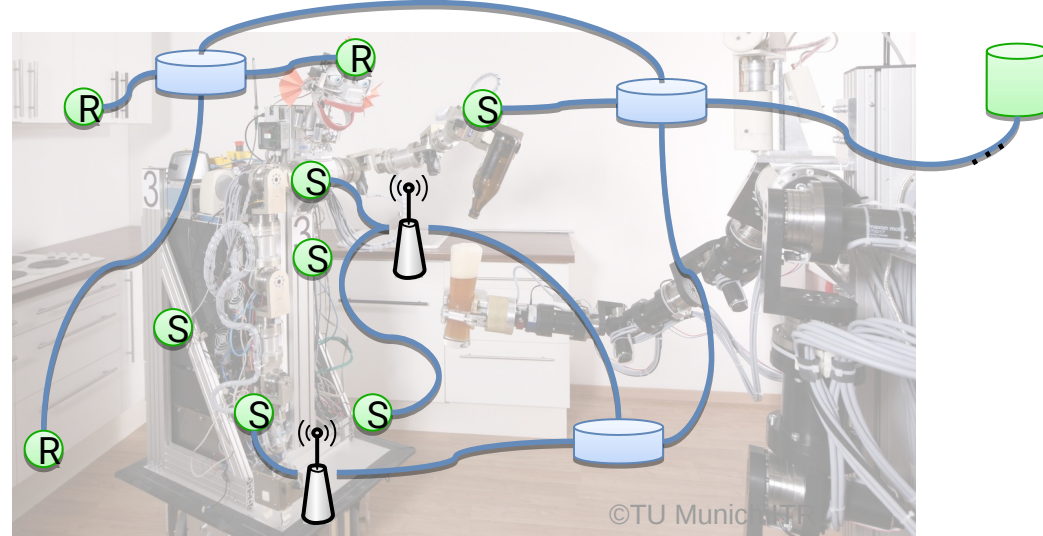
## ● Arc welding robots



## ● Control loops

- ▢ Single-digit millisecond latency
- ▢ Multiple sensor sources
  - HD and infrared camera
  - Current draw of light arc
- ▢ Actuators
  - Robot positioning
  - Light arc voltage

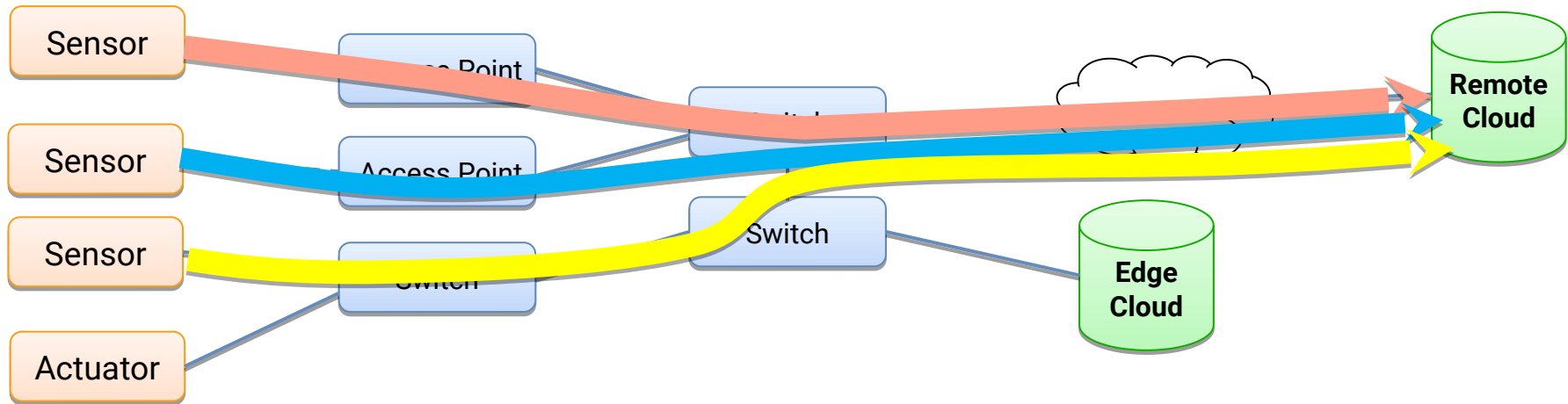
## ● Mobile robot cooperation



## ● Control loops

- ▢ Positioning coordinated by many inputs
  - e.g. indoor coordinate system, camera, etc.
  - In-network coordinate transformation
- ▢ Human in the loop detection (safety zone)
  - e.g. logical safety loop among cameras, lasers, Lidar
- ▢ Robot interaction via multiple sensors
- ▢ Augmented Reality ...

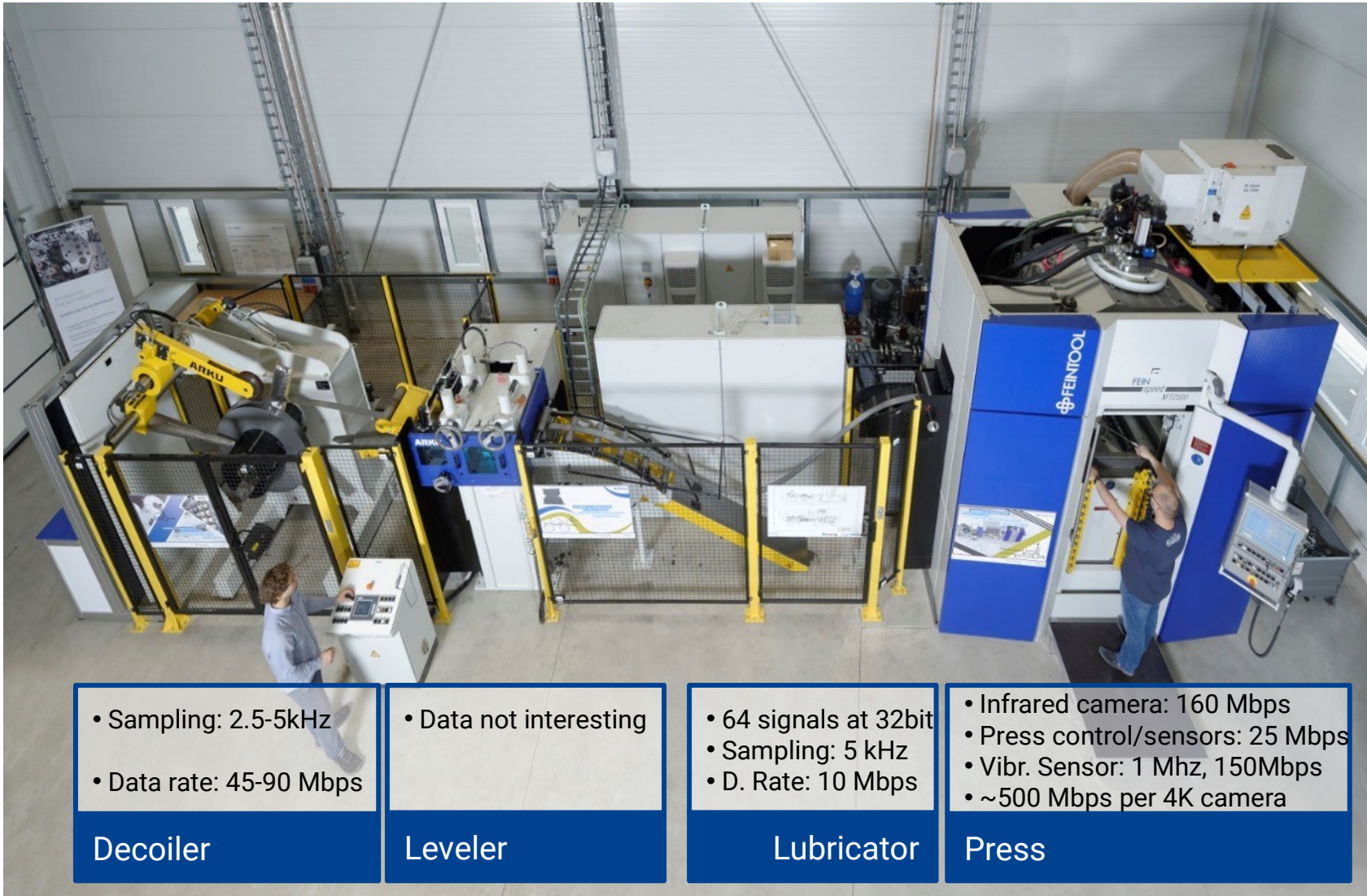
# Data Stream Processing



## ● Collection and Analysis of Process Data

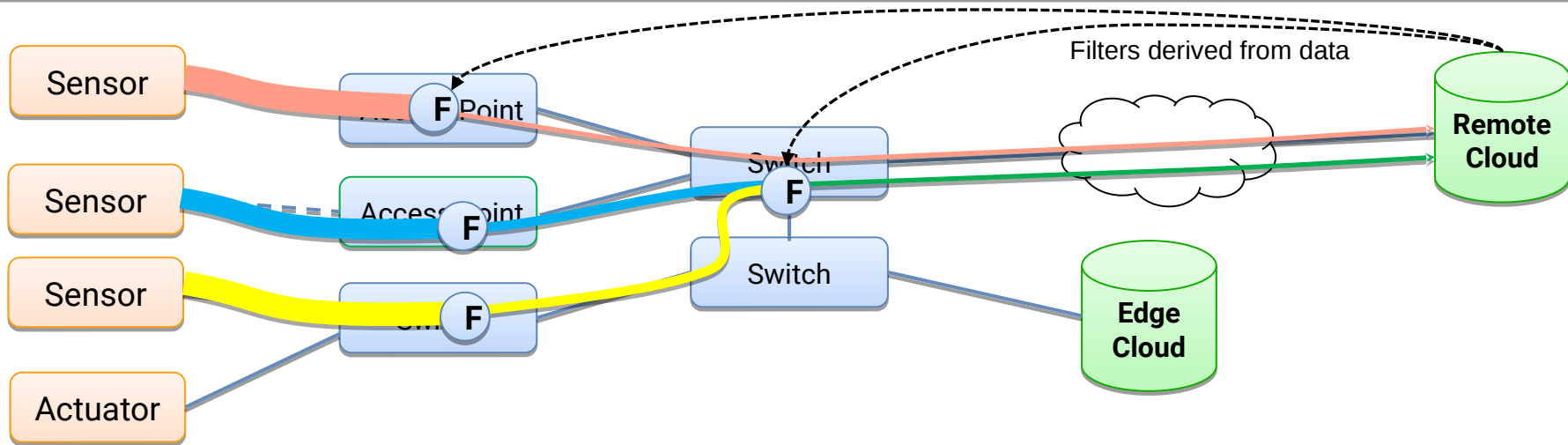
- ▢ Data-driven improvement of production and efficiency
  - Collect every data item the process and machines are emitting
  - Derive immediate feedback on process status and product quality
  - Realtime-feedback for production process
- ▢ Problem: Data rate of produced process data

# Real-world example: Fine blanking





# Data Stream Processing at Line-Rate



## ● Collection and Analysis of Process Data

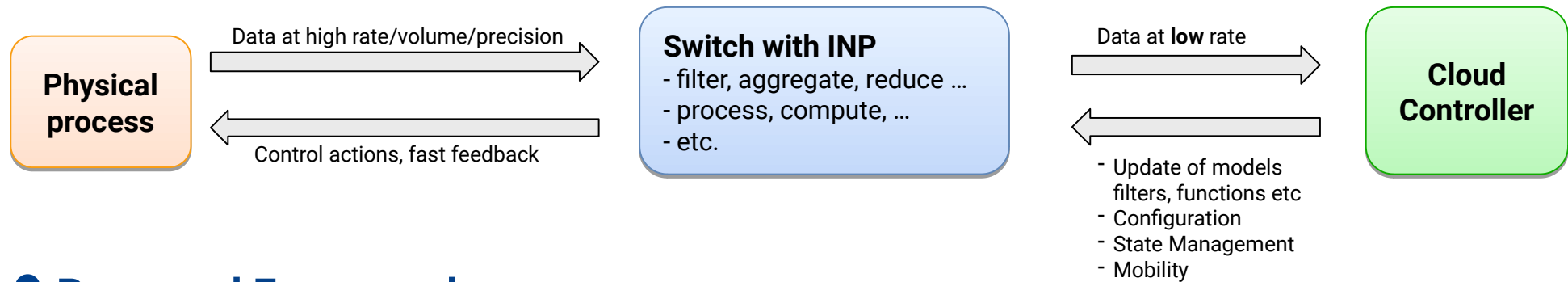
- ▮ Data-driven improvement of production and efficiency
  - Collect every data item the process and machines are emitting
  - Derive immediate feedback on process status and product quality
  - Realtime-feedback for production process

- ▮ Problem: Data rate of produced process data

## ● Reduce/process the data as early as possible in the network

- ▮ Apply filtering, aggregation, compression, classification on the data path

# Proposed Framework: INP/COIN for Industrial Networking



## ● Proposed Framework

- Enable computation in the network elements (switches, access points, etc)
  - For simple control tasks
  - For filtering, aggregating, etc. data on the path to the cloud (at line rate)
  - For boosting data analysis in a data center (not discussed here)
- Hierarchical placement of computational tasks
  - Simple and predictive computation in the **network**
    - Use to satisfy tight constraints (e.g. fast response)
  - Long-term computation, state management and coordination in the **cloud**
    - Use for complex tasks

## ● What do we need?

### ▢ More computational capabilities

- some math operations would be nice and a bit of state
- simple computations are ok, must not be Turing complete 😊
- at line-rate or at least predictable execution times

### ▢ Configuration, monitoring, and management

- Interface: cloud ↔ switch , northbound ↔ southbound
- “OpenFlow” for INP/COIN
- Management and configuration of INP/COIN elements
- State management
- Mobility of processing elements

### ▢ Transport protocol issues

- Breaking of end-to-end principle
- Encrypted data?







- You may wakeup now ☰
- **First shot: Implement it in (e)BPF**
  - ▮ Can be deployed on Linux hardware (XDP)
  - ▮ Runs on Netronome SmartNICs
  - ▮ Is basically writing C code with some limitations
  - ▮ Pretty easily done
- **Second shot: Can we do it in P4<sub>16</sub>?**

- **P4 (also BPF) is not made for doing math**

- ▢ Only integer support
  - Support for bit-depth, padding, and operands platform specific
- ▢ Control problems typically specified over real numbers
  - We assume all numbers to be scaled by a fix-point  $\Rightarrow$  Integer
  - Computations need to account for this fix-point
    - ▢ Multiplications of two fix-points must be divided by the fix-points
    - ▢ Can easily overflow bit-depth
- ▢ No divisions on signed integers

- **Control matrix stored as a table**

- ▢ Lookup by flow 4-tuple

# Controller computation in P4

- Given a  $1 \times 4$  matrix ( $K$ ), and a  $1 \times 4$  sensor reading ( $u$ )

▶ Compute  $-K^T \cdot u$

- In P4 this becomes

```
myctrl = (((int<64>)-ctrl.k0 * (int<64>)hdr.sensor_data.data0) +  
          ((int<64>)-ctrl.k1 * (int<64>)hdr.sensor_data.data1) +  
          ((int<64>)-ctrl.k2 * (int<64>)hdr.sensor_data.data2) +  
          ((int<64>)-ctrl.k3 * (int<64>)hdr.sensor_data.data3));  
  
if (myctrl < 0) {  
    hdr.actuator_data.data = (int<32>)(  
        ((int<64>) ((bit<64>)(myctrl * -1) / SCALINGFACTOR))  
        * -1);  
} else {  
    hdr.actuator_data.data = (int<32>)(  
        (int<64>)((bit<64>)(myctrl) / SCALINGFACTOR)  
        );  
}
```

- Ugly but does the job

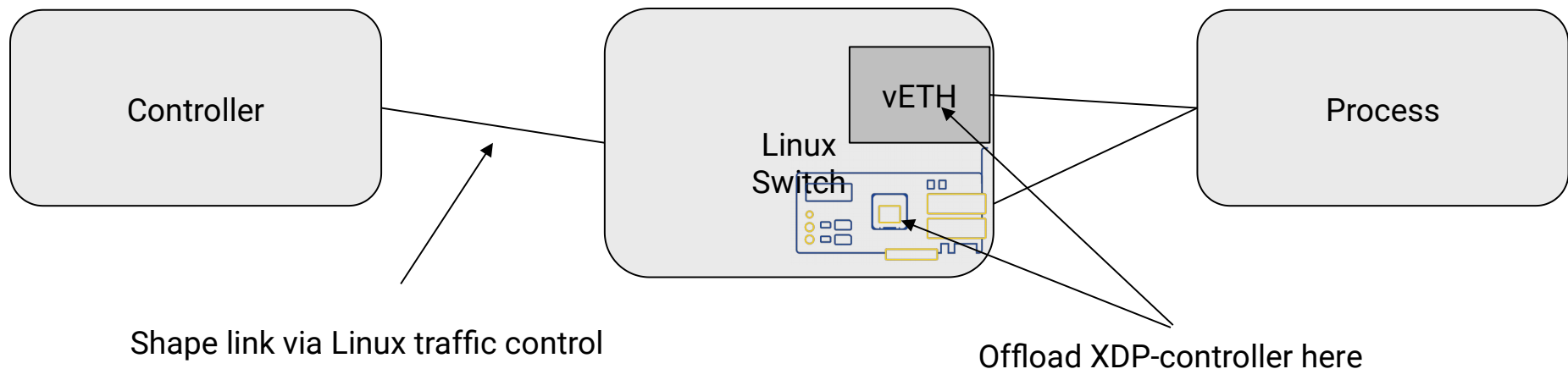


- We compile the P4 switch description to BPF

- ▮ Using P4C-XDP

- <https://github.com/vmware/p4c-xdp>

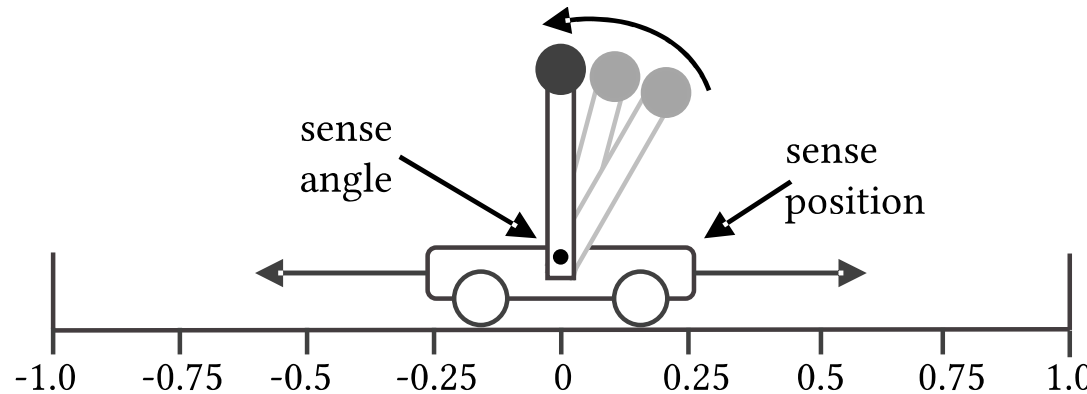
- We evaluate in a testbed



- ▮ Can be emulated via mininet if desired

- **We use a real-time simulation of an inverted pendulum**

- Other systems possible, controller is independent of the system



- **Keep the pendulum in an up right position in the center**

- Like balancing a pen on your palm

- **Sensors acquire**

- Position, change in position, angle, change in angle

- **Actuator**

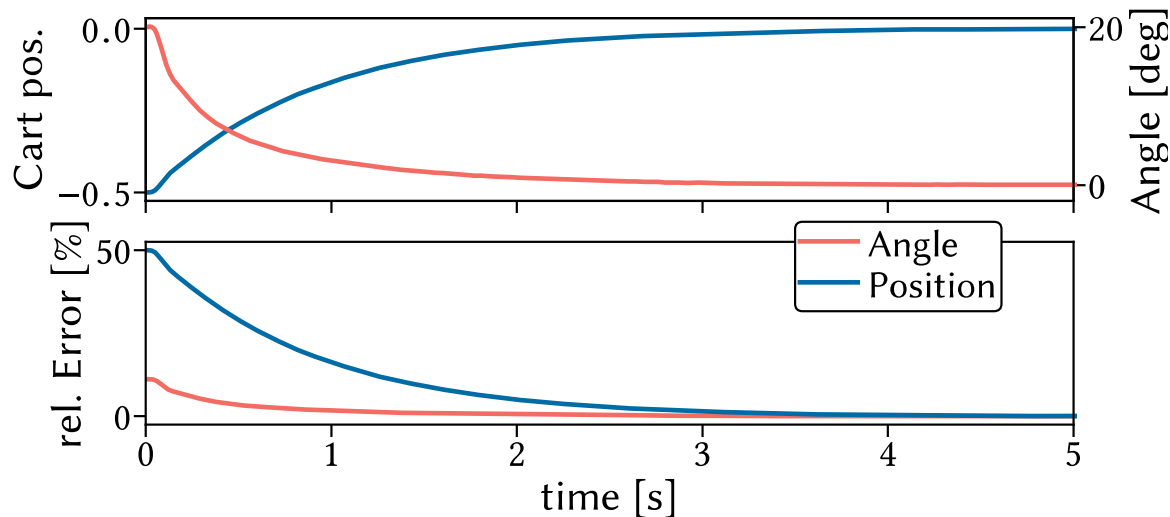
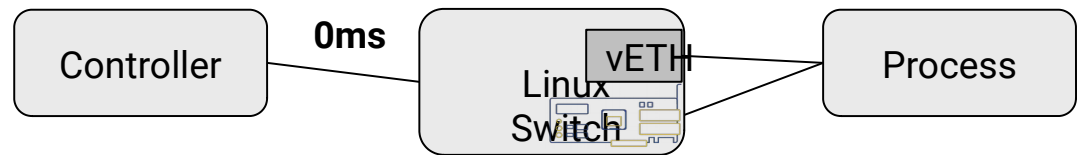
- Controller can move the cart

- **We measure the Quality-of-Control**

- How fast can we move the cart to the center
- How stable is the rod around the upright position

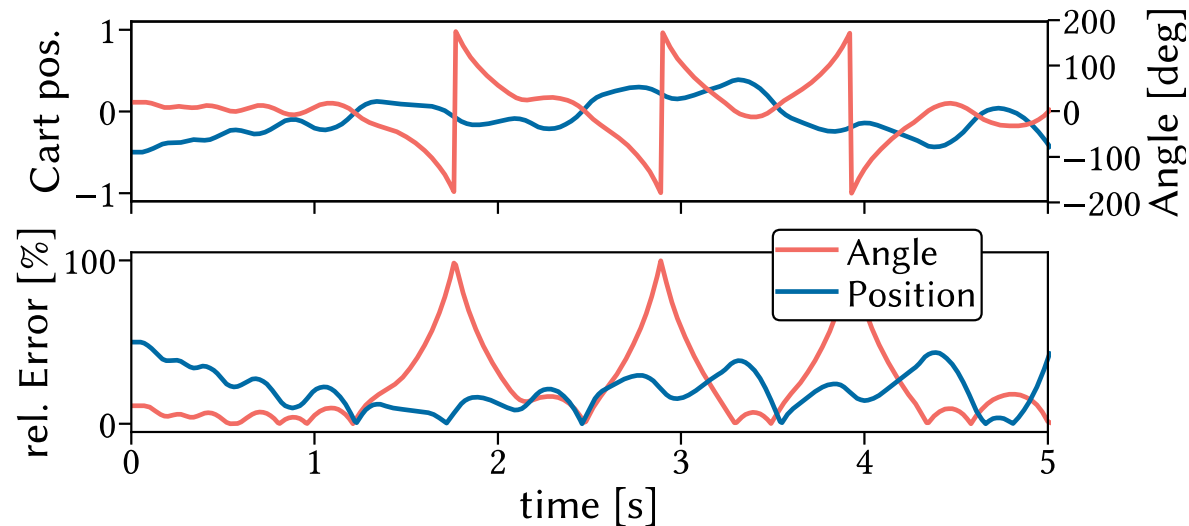
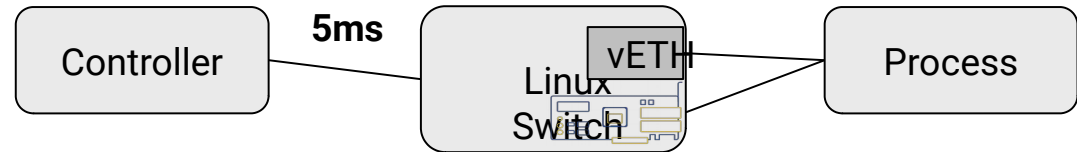
- **Without any delay**

- Smooth transition
- ~4 secs

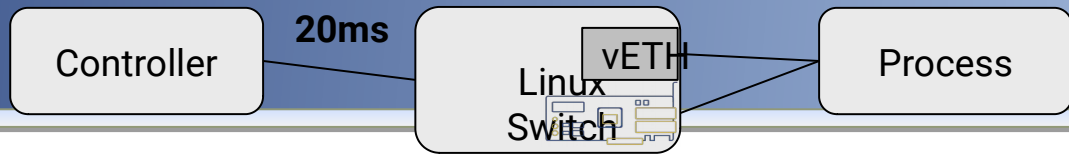


- **Add 5ms of delay**

- Does not stabilize
- Wobbles back and forth
- Rotates 360°

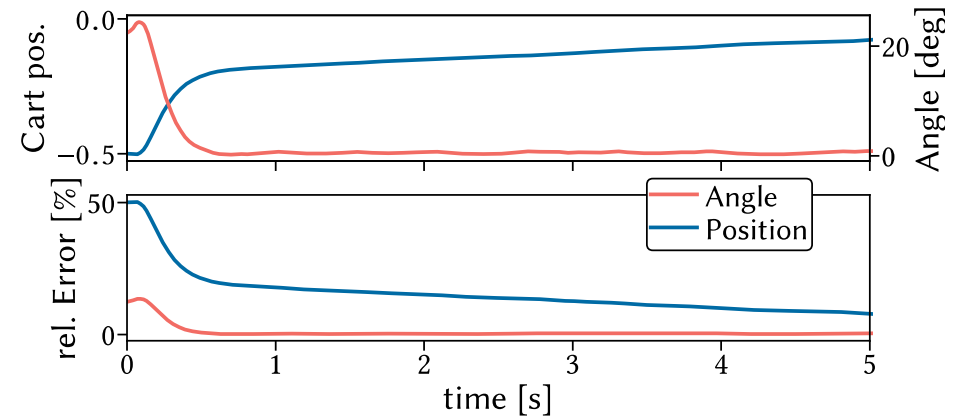
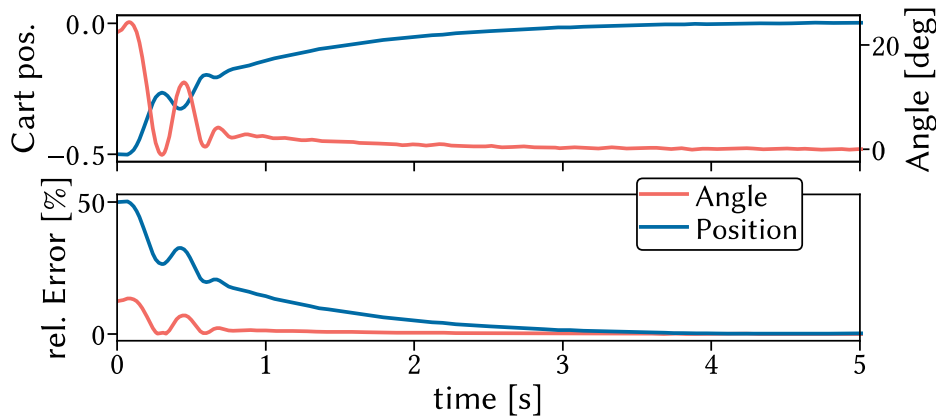






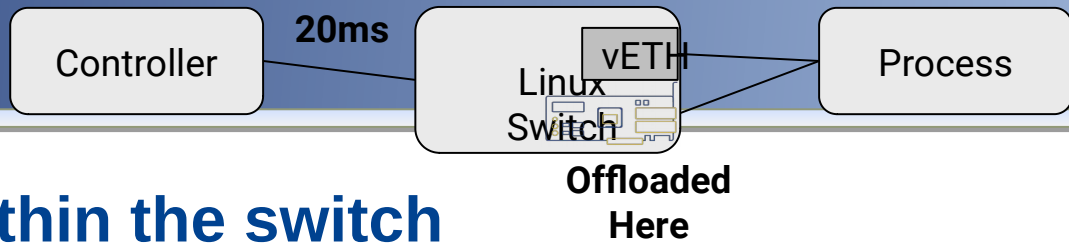
## ● Modified controller that accounts for delay

- We add 20ms delay



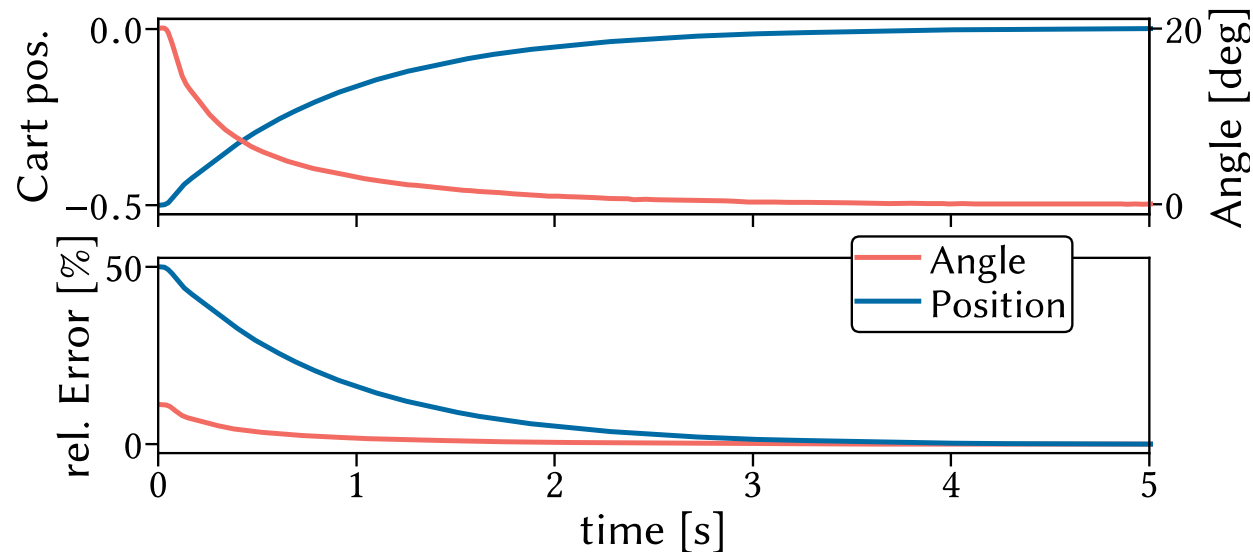
- No more back end forth
- Eventually stabilizes
- >5 sec to stabilize
- Heavy back end forth at the start
- Stabilizes with slight wobbling
- 4 sec

## ● Both not optimal



- **Activate P4-controller within the switch**

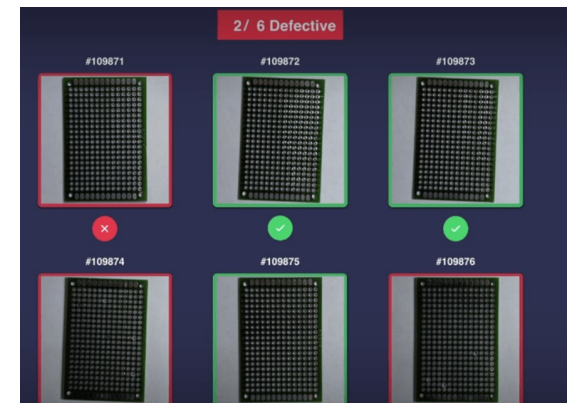
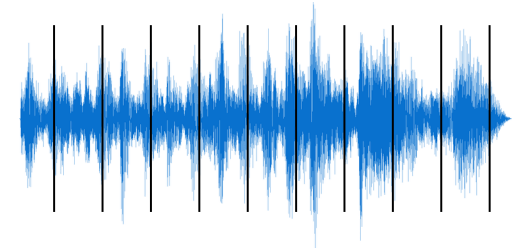
- Intercepts packets on behalf of the controller



- No wobbling
- Stabilizes within 4 secs
- As good as the real controller

- **Would be desirable to change tables from data path**
  - ▮ Accounting for delay bloats the matrices
  - ▮ Past computations need to be saved
  - ▮ Possible in BPF but (currently) not from the SmartNIC
- **Networked control good for collaborative control**
  - ▮ Requires sharing recent computations with other controllers
  - ▮ Is it enough to do this from the control plane?
    - Better generate new packet from data path (PSA?)

- **What about other control problems?**
- **Audio processing heavily used**
  - ▮ Data spread over multiple packets
  - ▮ Detect vibrations
  - ▮ Must equipment be maintained?
- **Visual processing also heavily used**
  - ▮ Many packets
  - ▮ Computer vision can become heavy





Is it possible to implement a controller  
in a network element?

With typical data plane languages such as P4?

- **Short answer: Yes, you can!**

- ▢ Math is a hassle in P4
- ▢ Advanced problems currently lack functionality

- **Which other tasks could be offloaded to the network?**