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Comparazione delle tecnologie Real-Time Ethernet

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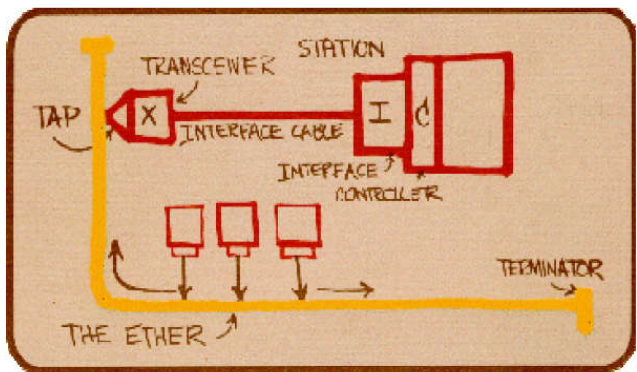




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Ethernet alle origini

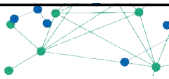
- Ethernet è una tecnologia che esiste da molti anni
 - Progettata e realizzata da Bob Metcalfe al PARC nel 1972/73



The diagram illustrates the original Ethernet bus topology. A horizontal yellow line represents 'THE ETHER'. At the left end is a 'TAP' connected to a 'TRANSCEIVER' (marked with an 'X'). A 'STATION' is connected to the 'TRANSCEIVER' via an 'INTERFACE CABLE'. Below the main bus, three smaller stations are shown connected to the bus. At the right end of the bus is a 'TERMINATOR'. An 'INTERFACE CONTROLLER' is shown connected to the 'STATION'.

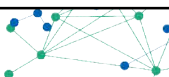
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2

**Le cose che ci piacciono di Ethernet**

- I costi hardware sono in continua discesa
 - alcuni processori single chip supportano direttamente Ethernet
- Le prestazioni sono in continua ascesa
 - 10M – 100M – 1G – 10G – 100G
- Sono disponibili i sistemi di analisi e diagnostica comuni con IT
 - analizzatori, simulatori, etc. etc.
- Supporto e integrazione delle varie estensioni
- Fibra ottica, bridge.. (wireless)
- Interfacciamento semplice con TCP/IP

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**La percezione comune che abbiamo di Ethernet**

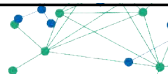
- Una rete con tanti nodi
- Una rete aperta
- Tante tecnologie utili che ci sono familiari la usano
 - Internet Protocol (IP)
 - Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
 - Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
 - Transfer Control Protocol (TCP)
 - User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
 - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)



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Ethernet è una famiglia di standard...



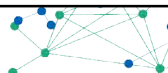
Ethernet standard	Date	Description
Experimental Ethernet	1973 ¹¹	2.94 Mbit/s (367 kB/s) over coaxial cable (coax) bus
Ethernet II (DIX v2.0)	1982	10 Mbit/s (1.25 MB/s) over thick coax. Frames have a Type field. This frame format is used on all forms of Ethernet by protocols in the Internet protocol suite .
IEEE 802.3 standard	1983	10BASE5 10 Mbit/s (1.25 MB/s) over thick coax. Same as Ethernet II (above) except Type field is replaced by Length, and an 802.2 LLC header follows the 802.3 header. Based on the CSMA/CD Process.
802.3a	1985	10BASE2 10 Mbit/s (1.25 MB/s) over thin Coax (a.k.a. thinnet or cheapernet)
802.3b	1985	10BROAD36
802.3c	1985	10 Mbit/s (1.25 MB/s) repeater specs
802.3d	1987	Fiber-optic inter-repeater link
802.3e	1987	1BASE5 or StarLAN
802.3i	1990	10BASE-T 10 Mbit/s (1.25 MB/s) over twisted pair
802.3j	1993	10BASE-F 10 Mbit/s (1.25 MB/s) over Fiber-Optic
802.3u	1995	100BASE-TX , 100BASE-T4 , 100BASE-FX Fast Ethernet at 100 Mbit/s (12.5 MB/s) w/ autonegotiation
802.3x	1997	Full Duplex and flow control ; also incorporates DIX framing, so there's no longer a DIX/802.3 split
802.3y	1998	100BASE-T2 100 Mbit/s (12.5 MB/s) over low quality twisted pair
802.3z	1998	1000BASE-X Gbit/s Ethernet over Fiber-Optic at 1 Gbit/s (125 MB/s)
802.3-1998	1998	A revision of base standard incorporating the above amendments and errata
802.3ab	1999	1000BASE-T Gbit/s Ethernet over twisted pair at 1 Gbit/s (125 MB/s)
802.3ac	1998	Max frame size extended to 1522 bytes (to allow "Q-tag") The Q-tag includes 802.1Q VLAN information and 802.1p priority information.
802.3ad	2000	Link aggregation for parallel links, since moved to IEEE 802.1AX
802.3-2002	2002	A revision of base standard incorporating the three prior amendments and errata

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5



... una grande famiglia...



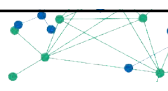
Ethernet standard	Date	Description
802.3ae	2002	10 Gigabit Ethernet over fiber; 10GBASE-SR , 10GBASE-LR , 10GBASE-ER , 10GBASE-SW , 10GBASE-LW , 10GBASE-EW
802.3af	2003	Power over Ethernet (15.4 W)
802.3ah	2004	Ethernet in the First Mile
802.3ak	2004	10GBASE-CX4 10 Gbit/s (1,250 MB/s) Ethernet over twinaxial cables
802.3-2005	2005	A revision of base standard incorporating the four prior amendments and errata.
802.3an	2006	10GBASE-T 10 Gbit/s (1,250 MB/s) Ethernet over unshielded twisted pair (UTP)
802.3ap	2007	Backplane Ethernet (1 and 10 Gbit/s (125 and 1,250 MB/s) over printed circuit boards)
802.3aq	2006	10GBASE-LRM 10 Gbit/s (1,250 MB/s) Ethernet over multimode fiber
P802.3ar	Cancelled	Congestion management (withdrawn)
802.3as	2006	Frame expansion
802.3at	2009	Power over Ethernet enhancements (25.5 W)
802.3au	2006	Isolation requirements for Power over Ethernet (802.3-2005/Cor 1)
802.3av	2009	10 Gbit/s EPON
802.3aw	2007	Fixed an equation in the publication of 10GBASE-T (released as 802.3-2005/Cor 2)
802.3-2008	2008	A revision of base standard incorporating the 802.3an/ap/aq/as amendments, two corrigenda and errata. Link aggregation was moved to 802.1AX .
802.3az	2010	Energy-efficient Ethernet
802.3ba	2010	40 Gbit/s and 100 Gbit/s Ethernet. 40 Gbit/s over 1 m backplane, 10 m Cu cable assembly (4x25 Gbit or 10x10 Gbit lanes) and 100 m of MMF and 100 Gbit/s up to 10 m of Cu cable assembly, 100 m of MMF or 40 km of SMF respectively
802.3-2008/Cor 1	2009	Increase Pause Reaction Delay timings which are insufficient for 10 Gbit/s (workgroup name was 802.3bb)
802.3bc	2009	Move and update Ethernet related TLVs (type, length, values), previously specified in Annex F of IEEE 802.1AB (LLDP) to 802.3.
802.3bd	2010	Priority-based Flow Control. An amendment by the IEEE 802.1 Data Center Bridging Task Group (802.1Qbb) to develop an amendment to IEEE Std 802.3 to add a MAC Control Frame to support IEEE 802.1Qbb Priority-based Flow Control.

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6



... proprio grande grande !



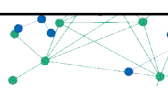
Ethernet standard	Date	Description
802.3.1	2011	MIB definitions for Ethernet. It consolidates the Ethernet related MIBs present in Annex 30A&B, various IETF RFCs , and 802.1AB annex F into one master document with a machine readable extract. (workgroup name was P802.3be)
802.3bf	2011	Provide an accurate indication of the transmission and reception initiation times of certain packets as required to support IEEE P802.1AS.
802.3bg	2011	Provide a 40 Gbit/s PMD which is optically compatible with existing carrier SMF 40 Gbit/s client interfaces (OTU3/STM-256/OC-768/40G POS).
802.3-2012	2012	A revision of base standard incorporating the 802.3at/av/az/ba/bc/bd/bf/bg amendments, a corrigenda and errata.
802.3bj	June 2014	Define a 4-lane 100 Gbit/s backplane PHY for operation over links consistent with copper traces on "improved FR-4" (as defined by IEEE P802.3ap or better materials to be defined by the Task Force) with lengths up to at least 1 m and a 4-lane 100 Gbit/s PHY for operation over links consistent with copper twinaxial cables with lengths up to at least 5 m.
802.3bk	2013	This amendment to IEEE Std 802.3 defines the physical layer specifications and management parameters for EPON operation on point-to-multipoint passive optical networks supporting extended power budget classes of PX30, PX40, PRX40, and PR40 PMDs.
802.3bm	2015	100G/40G Ethernet for optical fiber
802.3bp	June 2016 ^[2]	1000BASE-T1 – Gigabit Ethernet over a single twisted pair, automotive & industrial environments
802.3bq	June 2016 ^[2]	25G/40GBASE-T for 4-pair balanced twisted-pair cabling with 2 connectors over 30 m distances
802.3bs	~2017	400 Gbit/s Ethernet over optical fiber using multiple 25G/50G lanes
802.3bt	~2017	Power over Ethernet enhancements up to 100 W using all 4 pairs balanced twisted-pair cabling, lower standby power and specific enhancements to support IoT applications (e.g. Lighting, sensors, building automation).
802.3bw	2015 ^[4]	100BASE-T1 – 100 Mbit/s Ethernet over a single twisted pair for automotive applications
802.3-2015	2015	802.3bx – a new consolidated revision of the 802.3 standard including amendments 802.3bk/bj/bm
802.3bv	June 2016 ^[4]	Optical fiber, twinax and backplane 25 Gigabit Ethernet ^[4]
802.3bz	Sept 2016 ^[4]	25GBASE-T and 50GBASE-T – 2.5 Gigabit and 5 Gigabit Ethernet over Cat-5/Cat-6 twisted pair
802.3ca	~2019	100G-EPON – 25 Gb/s, 50 Gb/s, and 100 Gb/s over Ethernet Passive Optical Networks
802.3cc	~2017	25 Gb/s over Single Mode Fiber
802.3cd	~2018	Media Access Control Parameters for 50 Gb/s and Physical Layers and Management Parameters for 50 Gb/s, 100 Gb/s, and 200 Gb/s Operation

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7



Ethernet MAC (layer 2) – Formato dei frame



■ Un frame Ethernet (cioè un pacchetto Ethernet) a livello 2 ha uno dei due formati seguenti

64 – 1518 B

DA (6B)	SA (6B)	T/L (2B)	data (0-1500B)	pad (0-46)	FCS (4B)
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68 – 1522 B

DA(6B)	SA(6B)	VT(2B)	VLAN(2B)	T/L(2B)	data (0-1500B)	pad(0-46)	FCS(4B)
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8100

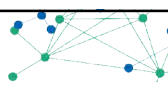
- FCS – Frame Check Sequence (polynomial check-sum)
- DA: Destination address
- SA: Source address
- T/L: Type or Length (it identifies the protocol)

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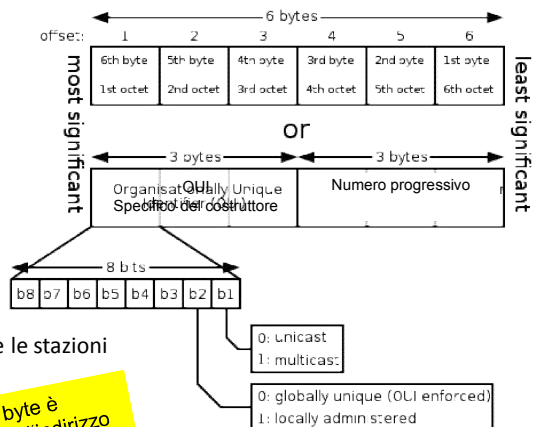
8



Ethernet – Indirizzo MAC



- L'indirizzo Ethernet è composto da 6 byte
- L'indirizzo Ethernet è anche detto MAC (Medium Access Control) Address
- OUI = Organizationally Unique Identifier
- PNO possiede l' OUI = 00 0E CF (16 777 214 dispositivi possibili)
- L'indirizzo Ethernet broadcast è FF : FF : FF : FF : FF : FF (sei byte tutti a FF - 48 bit tutti a 1)
- L'infrastruttura della rete fisica propaga i broadcast a tutte le stazioni



Se il primo byte è dispari allora l'indirizzo è un multicast !

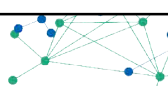
OUI	Organization
00:0E:CF	PNO
08:00:06	Siemens
00:A0:45	Phoenix Contact

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9



Ethernet PHY (layer 1) – Formato dei Frame



- I frame di livello 2 (MAC) e di livello 1 (Fisico) sono differenti.
- Dimensione frame livello 1 > dimensione frame livello 2
- Il livello fisico (Layer 1) non è unico, dunque ci sono tanti frame diversi per il livello 1.

Layer	Preamble	Start of frame delimiter	MAC destination	MAC source	802.1Q tag (optional)	Ethertype (Ethernet II) or length (IEEE 802.3)	Payload	Frame check sequence (3 2-bit CRC)	Interpacket gap
	7 octets	1 octet	6 octets	6 octets	(4 octets)	2 octets	46-1500 octets	4 octets	12 octets
Layer 2 Ethernet frame	← 64(68)–1518(1522) octets →								
Layer 1 Ethernet packet & IPG	← 72(76)–1526(1530) octets →								← 12 oct. →

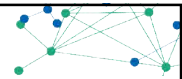
ESEMPIO

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10



Ethernet PHY (layer 1) – sinottico semplificato



- 10 Mbit/s – **quasi** semplice
 - Coassiale o uno/due doppini, codifica manchester
- 100 Mbit/s – **complicato**
 - Due doppini, scrambling, codifica a 3 livelli di tensione sul cavo
- 1 Gbit/s – **molto complicato**
 - 4 doppini usati in modo bidirezionale, scrambling più complicato, Trellis encoding, codifica a 5 livelli, 17 livelli di tensione sul cavo

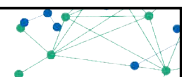
NB: si applica ai cavi in rame. La fibra ottica ha ulteriori livelli fisici

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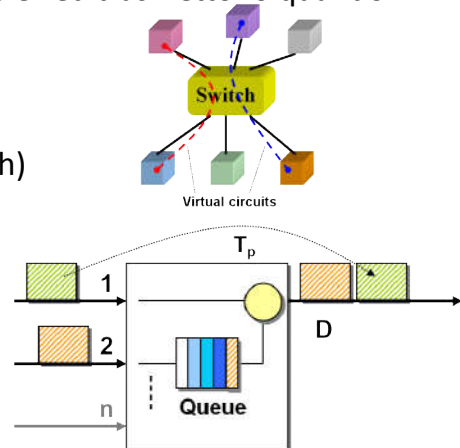
11



Infrastruttura Ethernet – il bridge (switch)



- I dispositivi Ethernet possono lavorare in full-duplex ed trasmettono quando vogliono
- Le reti Ethernet attuali sono base su un componente chiave:
l'Ethernet bridge (chiamato comunemente switch)
 - Gestisce l'inoltro dei pacchetti
 - Evita la collisione dei pacchetti memorizzandoli se la destinazione è occupata.
 - Permettono topologie di rete versatili

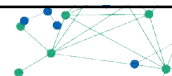


Without priority

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12

Real-Time Ethernet – RTE

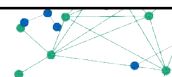


■ RTE = uso di Ethernet a livello di campo per le applicazioni real-time

- Determinismo
- Sincronizzazione della comunicazione, delle applicazioni e degli I/O
- Stack protocollari semplificati
- Compatibilità con Ethernet e possibilmente con TCP/IP
 - Una parte di banda riservata per TCP/IP
 - Router o gateway (proxy, firewall) per il traffico TCP/IP

■ Nota: Difficile coesistenza tra differenti reti RTE

IEC 61158 e IEC 61784



IEC 61784-2 (2007)

- CPF 2 Real time Ethernet EtherNet/IP
- CPF 3 Real time Ethernet PROFINET
- CPF 4 Real time Ethernet P-NET;
- CPF 6 Real time Ethernet INTERBUS RTE
- CPF 8 Real time Ethernet CC-Link;
- CPF 10 Real time Ethernet Vnet/IP
- CPF 11 Real time Ethernet TCnet
- CPF 12 Real time Ethernet EtherCAT
- CPF 13 Real time Ethernet Ethernet Powerlink
- CPF 14 Real time Ethernet EPA;
- CPF 15 Real time Ethernet MODBUS – RTPS;
- CPF 16 Real time Ethernet SERCOS III;
- CPF 17 Real time Ethernet RAPIEnet;
- CPF 18 Real time Ethernet SafetyNET p;



IEC 61158 Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications

IEC 61784 Digital data communications for measurement and control

IEC 61784			IEC 61158 Services & Protocols			Brand names
Family	Part 1	Part 2	Phy	DLL	AL	
Family 1						Foundation Fieldbus (FF)
	Profile 1/1		Type 1	Type 1	Type 9	FF - H1
	Profile 1/2		8802-3	TCP/UDP/IP	Type 5	FF - HSE
	Profile 1/3		Type 1	Type 1	Type 9	FF - H2
Family 2						CIP
	Profile 2/1		Type 2	Type 2	Type 2	ControlNet
	Profile 2/2	Profile 2/2	8802-3	TCP/UDP/IP	Type 2	EtherNet/IP
		Profile 2/2.1	8802-3	TCP/UDP/IP	Type 2	EtherNet/IP with time synchronization
	Profile 3/3		Type 2	Type 2	Type 2	DeviceNet
Family 3						PROFIBUS & PROFINET
	Profile 3/1		Type 3	Type 3	Type 3	PROFIBUS DP
	Profile 3/2		Type 1	Type 3	Type 3	PROFIBUS PA
	Profile 3/3		8802-3	TCP/IP	Type 10	PROFINET CBA
		Profile 3/4	8802-3	Type 10	Type 10	PROFINET IO Class A
		Profile 3/5	8802-3	Type 10	Type 10	PROFINET IO Class B
		Profile 3/6	8802-3	Type 10	Type 10	PROFINET IO Class C

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15

IEC 61784			IEC 61158 Services & Protocols			Brand names
Family	Part 1	Part 2	Phy	DLL	AL	
Family 4						P-NET
	Profile 4/1		Type 4	Type 4	Type 4	P-NET RS-485
	Profile 4/2		Type 4	Type 4	Type 4	P-NET RS-232
		Profile 4/3				P-NET on IP
Family 5						WorldFIP
	Profile 5/1		Type 1	Type 7	Type 7	WorldFIP (MPS,MCS)
	Profile 5/2		Type 1	Type 7	Type 7	WorldFIP (MPS,MCS,SubMMS)
	Profile 5/3		Type 1	Type 7	Type 7	WorldFIP (MPS)
Family 6						INTERBUS
	Profile 6/1		Type 8	Type 8	Type 8	INTERBUS
	Profile 6/2		Type 8	Type 8	Type 8	INTERBUS TCP/IP
	Profile 6/3		Type 8	Type 8	Type 8	INTERBUS Subset
		Profile 3/4			Type8/10	Link 3/4 to 6/1
		Profile 3/5			Type8/10	Link 4/5 to 6/1
		Profile 3/6			Type8/10	Link 4/6 to 6/1
Family 7						Swiftnet (not in the standard anymore)

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16

IEC 61784			IEC 61158 Services & Protocols			Brand names
Family	Part 1	Part 2	Phy	DLL	AL	
Family 8						CC-Link
	Profile 8/1		Type 18	Type 18	Type 18	CC-Link/V1
	Profile 8/2		Type 18	Type 18	Type 18	CC-Link/V2
	Profile 8/3		Type 18	Type 18	Type 18	CC-Link/LT (Bus powered - low cost)
Family 9						HART
	Profile 9/1		--	--	Type 20	Universal Command (HART 6)
Family 10						Vnet/IP
		Profile 10/1	8802-3	UDP/IP	Type 17	Vnet/IP
Family 11						TCnet
		Profile 11/1	8802-3	Type 11	Type 11	TCnet
Family 12						EtherCAT
		Profile 12/1	Type 12	Type 12	Type 12	Simple IO
		Profile 12/2	Type 12	Type 12	Type 12	Mailbox & time synchronization
Family 13						ETHERNET Powerlink
		Profile 13/1	8802-3	Type 13	Type 13	

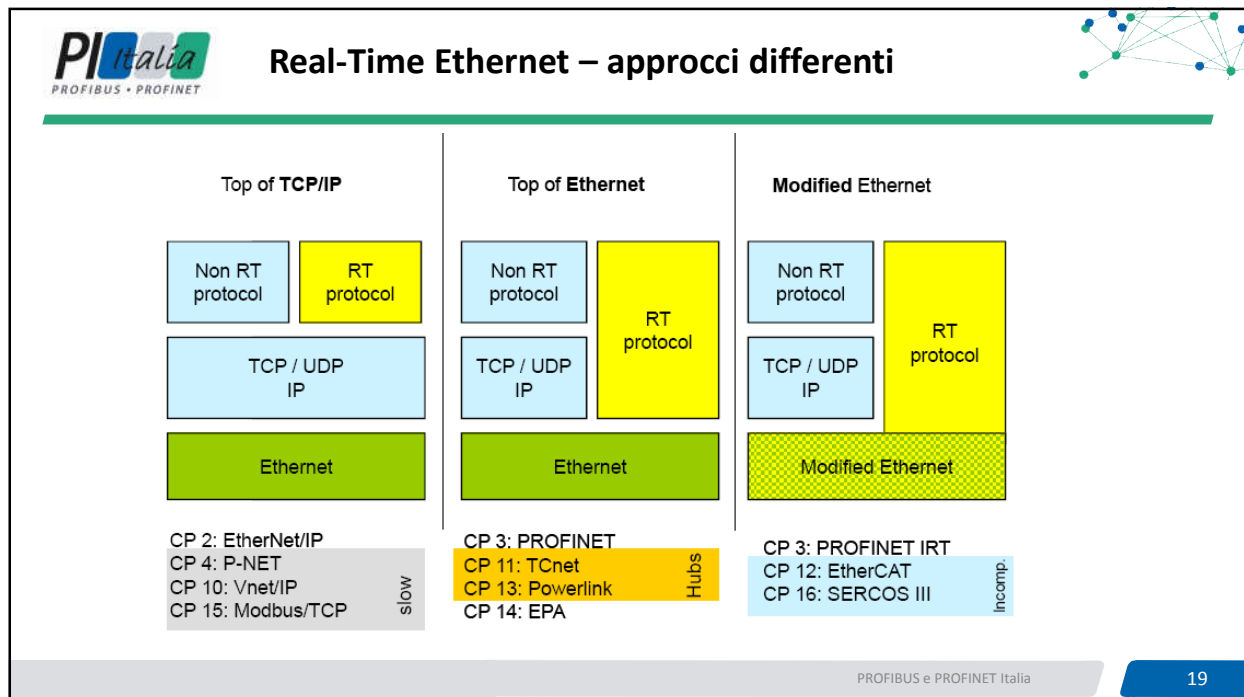
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17

IEC 61784			IEC 61158 Services & Protocols			Brand names
Family	Part 1	Part 2	Phy	DLL	AL	
Family 14						Ethernet for Plant Automation EPA
		Profile 14/1	8802-3	UDP/TCP/IP	Type 14	EPA Master to Bridge
		Profile 14/2	8802-3	Type 14	Type 14	EPA Bridge to Device
Family 15						MODBUS-RTPS
		Profile 15/1	8802-3	TCP/IP	Type 15	MODBUS TCP
		Profile 15/2	8802-3	UDP/IP	Type 15	RTPS
Family 16						SERCOS
	Profile 16/1		Type 16	Type 16	Type 16	SERCOS I
	Profile 16/2		Type 16	Type 16	Type 16	SERCOS II
		Profile 16/3	8802-3	Type 16	Type 16	SERCOS III

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18



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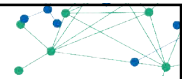
Real-Time Ethernet – approcci differenti

- Full Ethernet (Modbus/TCP, Ethernet/IP, **Profinet RT**, FFHSE)
 - Standard Ethernet IEEE802.3, switched and full-duplex, con priorità e VLAN
 - + coesistenza, COTS device (cost, technology)
 - determinismo basato su timeout
- Ethernet come livello fisico (Ethernet Powerlink)
 - Uso esclusivo del livello fisico Standard Ethernet IEEE802.3, gateway per coesistenza, HUB
 - + deterministico (TDMA), COTS device (cost, technology)
 - Nessuna coesistenza, HUB o Network Interface Card dedicate

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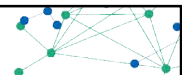
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Real-Time Ethernet – approcci differenti

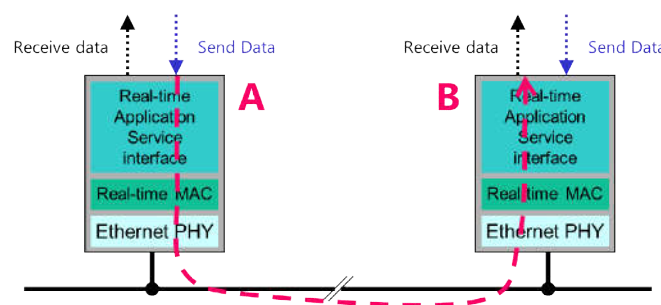


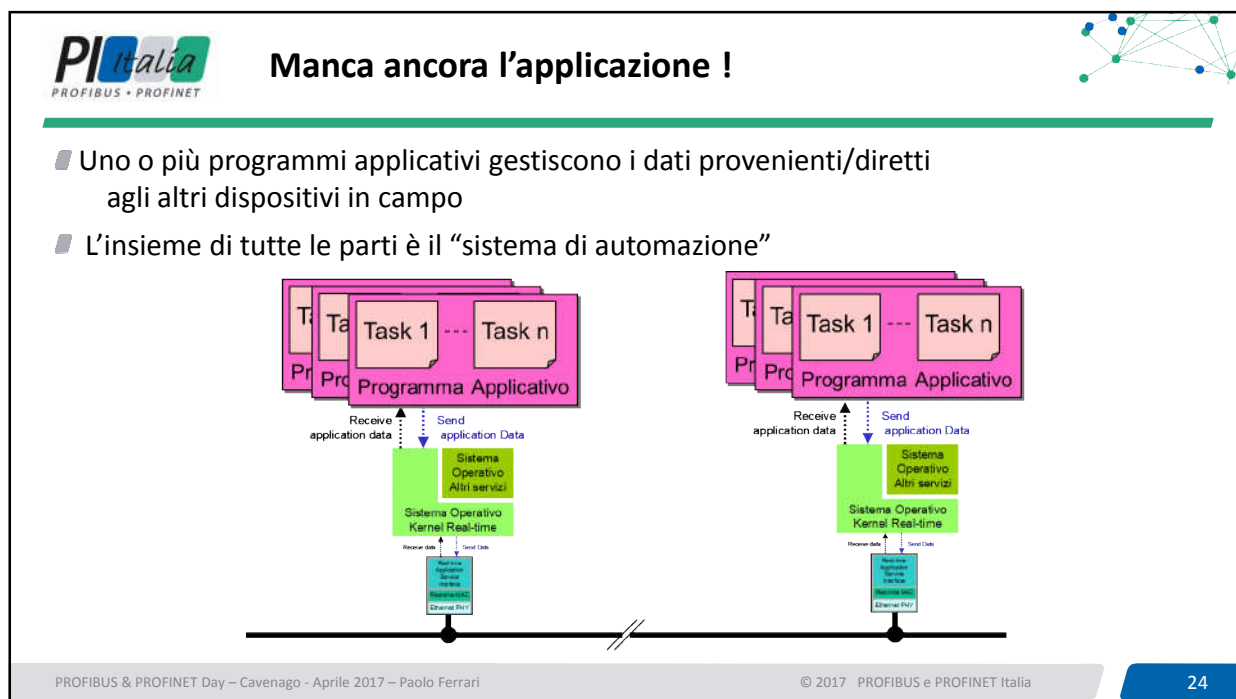
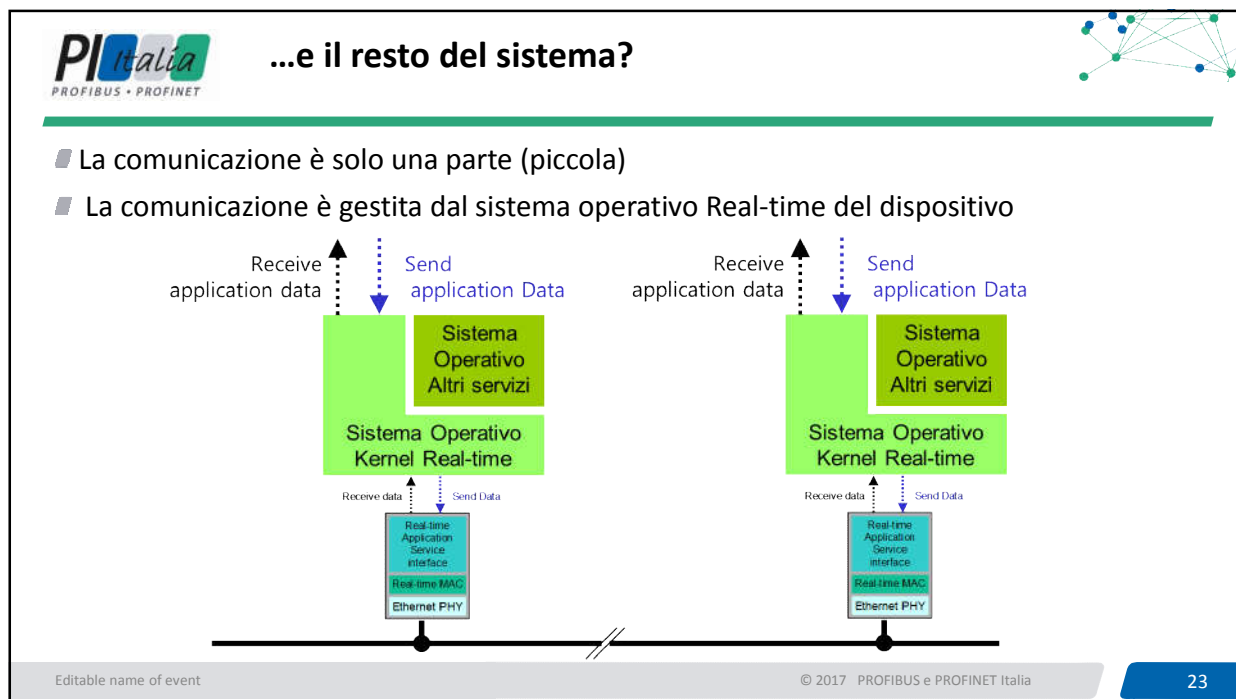
- Compatibili con Ethernet, usando dispositivi con funzionalità aggiuntive (**Profinet Isocrono**, EtherNet/IP CIP sync)
 - Basati su hardware che mantenga la sincronizzazione
 - + coesistenza, determinismo, prioritizzazione del flusso
 - - uso di switch specifici che mantengano la sincronizzazione
- Ridefinizione del livello Ethernet (EtherCAT, Sercos III)
 - Different MAC layer to provide real-time, use of specific devices, gateway
 - + determinismo, campionamento veloce, QoS garantita (tutti i dati in un singolo frame)
 - - Nessuna coesistenza all'interno della rete real time, device di rete specifici

Real-Time Ethernet – stack di comunicazione



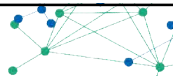
- Questo è uno schema generale che rappresenta lo stack di comunicazione di una soluzione Real-time Ethernet.
- In questo contesto, quando si parla di “prestazioni” di un sistema ci si riferisce alla “velocità di trasferimento” dati dal punto A al punto B



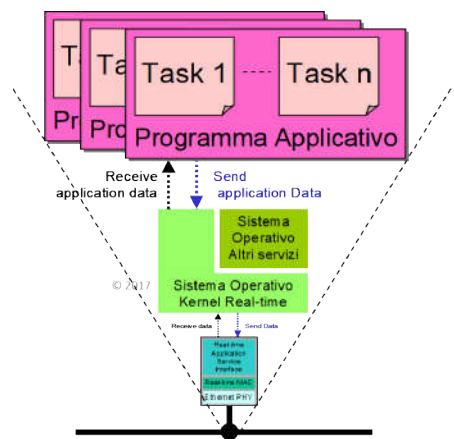




Considerazioni sui tempi di attraversamento



- Il tempo di attraversamento dello stack fino a raggiungere il programma applicativo, cresce con la complessità del dispositivo
- Il sistema operativo del dispositivo deve gestire anche altre applicazioni, non solo la comunicazione
- Usare un processore dedicato per la comunicazione non risolve il problema
- e neppure usare un livello fisico più veloce...



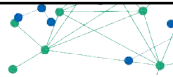
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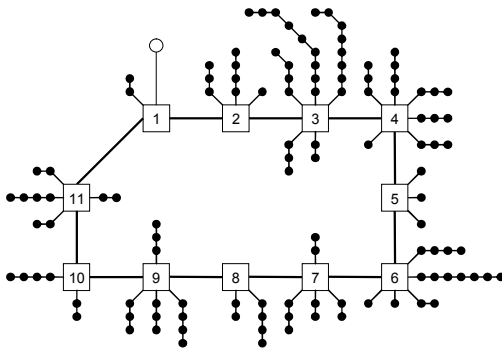
25



Falsi miti: Ethernet Gigabit (futuro o presente?)



- Offre più banda:
 - implica processori più veloci per gestire più pacchetti al secondo
 - ... altrimenti significa solo “stessi dati trasmessi in meno tempo”
- Svantaggi
 - Livello fisico più complesso di 100Base-TX.
 - Consumi più elevati
 - Servono 8 fili invece degli 4 del 100Base-TX
 - Prestazioni di sincronizzazione uguali a quelle del 100BaseTx
- Ottimo per le dorsali nel caso di topologia a cascata di stelle/alberi



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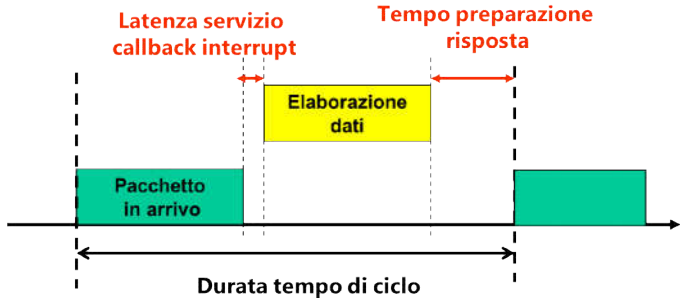
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26



Falsi miti: cicli di scansione ridotti

- Gestione del pacchetto che arriva: ad ogni ciclo corrisponde un interrupt
- Bisogna processare i dati in arrivo e preparare i dati per il prossimo ciclo
- Tempi di guardia: il tempo di elaborazione disponibile è sensibilmente minore rispetto a quello del ciclo di comunicazione



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Il nuovo approccio all'automazione

- Solo poche applicazioni reali attualmente richiedono tempi di ciclo di elaborazione < 125us
- Il più veloce sistema commerciale “industry grade” ha un tempo di servizio delle callback di circa 30us
- Se l'algoritmo di controllo richiede meno di 30us allora è possibile implementare sistemi che non perdono neppure un dato operanti a 62.5us
- *Nota: La maggior parte di applicazioni lavora bene anche in sistemi non sincronizzati con tempi di ciclo nell'ordine di 1 ms. La nostra esperienza durante le validazioni ha messo in risalto una variabilità massima di 0.5 ms in sistemi con oltre 300 nodi*

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28

