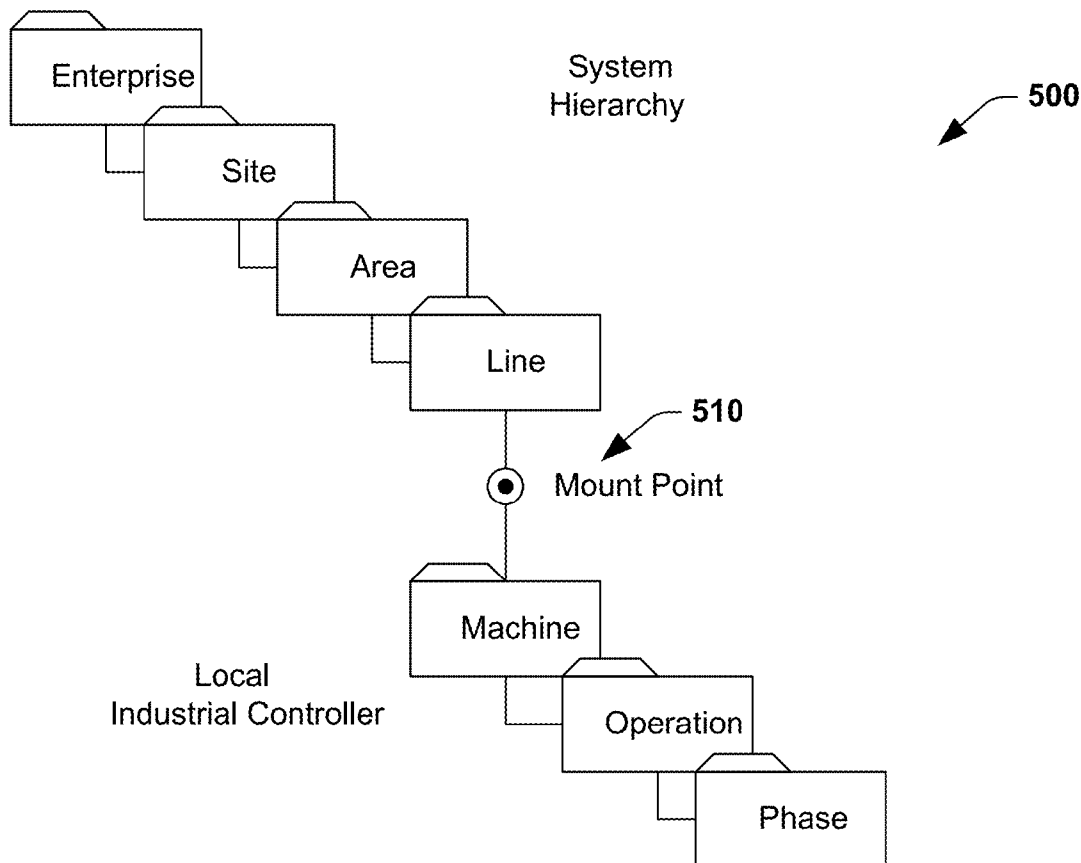




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CONTROL SYSTEMS****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **Rockwell Automation Technologies,
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G06F 17/30 (2006.01)(72) Inventors: **Sujeet Chand**, Brookfield, WI (US);
Stephen C. Briant, Moon Township, PA
(US); **Kenwood H. Hall**, Hudson, OH
(US); **Gavan W. Hood**, Upper Lockyer
(AU); **John J. Baier**, Livermore, CA
(US); **Michael D. Kalan**, Highland
Heights, OH (US)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06F 17/30589** (2013.01)
USPC **707/793**(57) **ABSTRACT**

An organizational model of a hierarchical system can be distributed across various elements of an enterprise. Such elements include representations of the system that are maintained on higher-level business servers and other representations that serve control elements of the system such as programmable logic controllers and/or other industrial control components. In one aspect, an industrial automation system is provided. The system includes at least one controller to instantiate a portion of an organizational hierarchy. A communications component in the controller interacts with at least one other portion of the organizational hierarchy to facilitate data exchange and control between various components of an enterprise.

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Sep. 30, 2005, now Pat. No. 8,484,250.

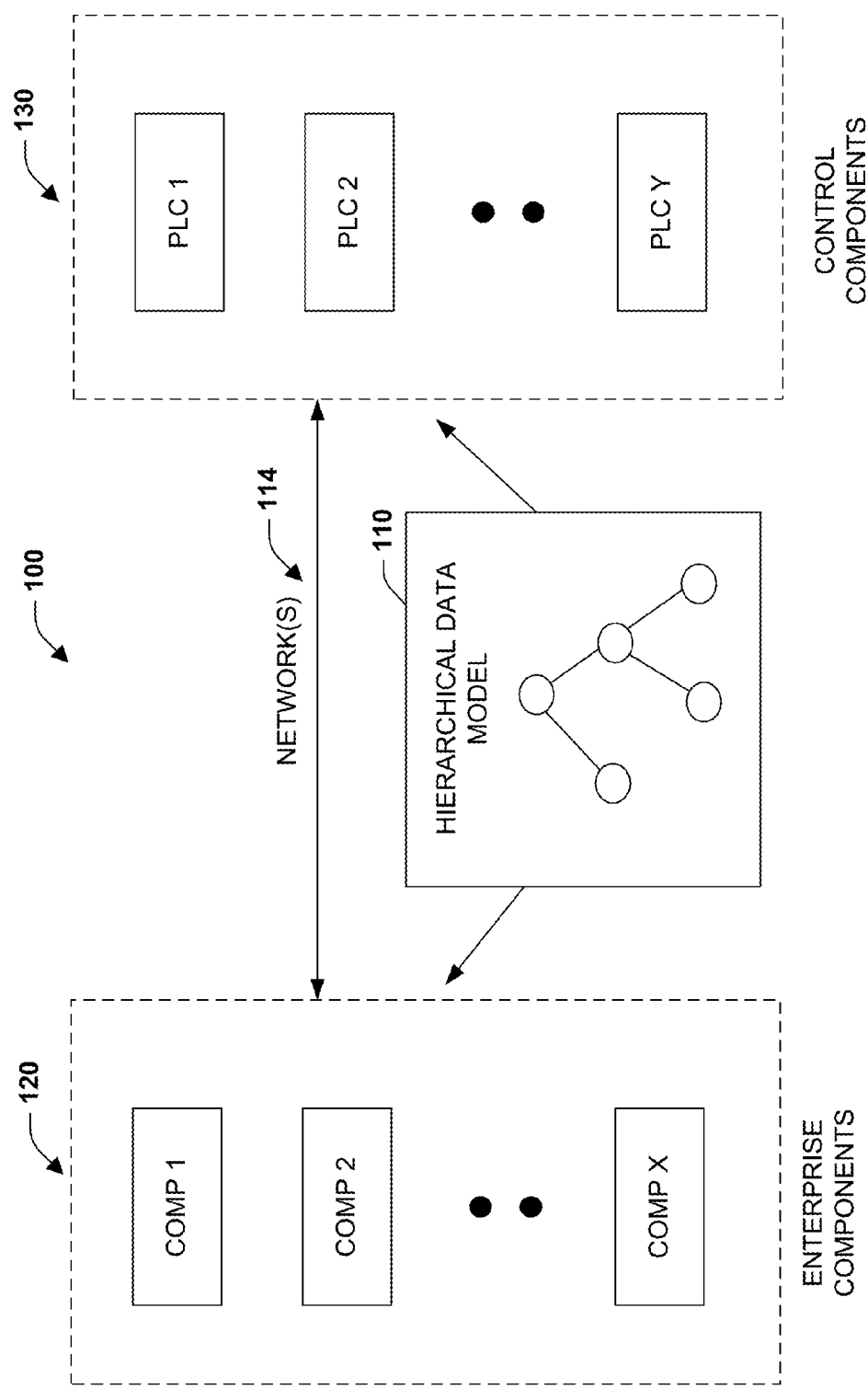


Fig. 1

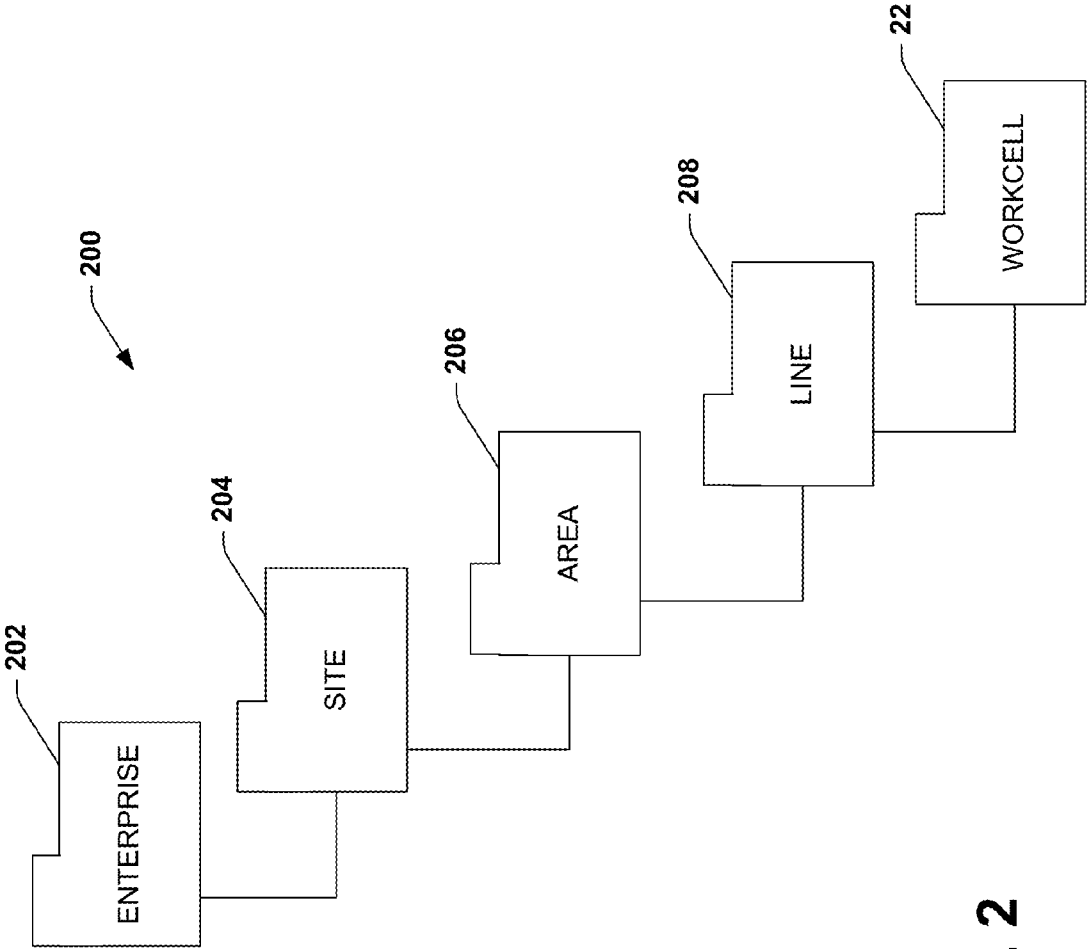


FIG. 2

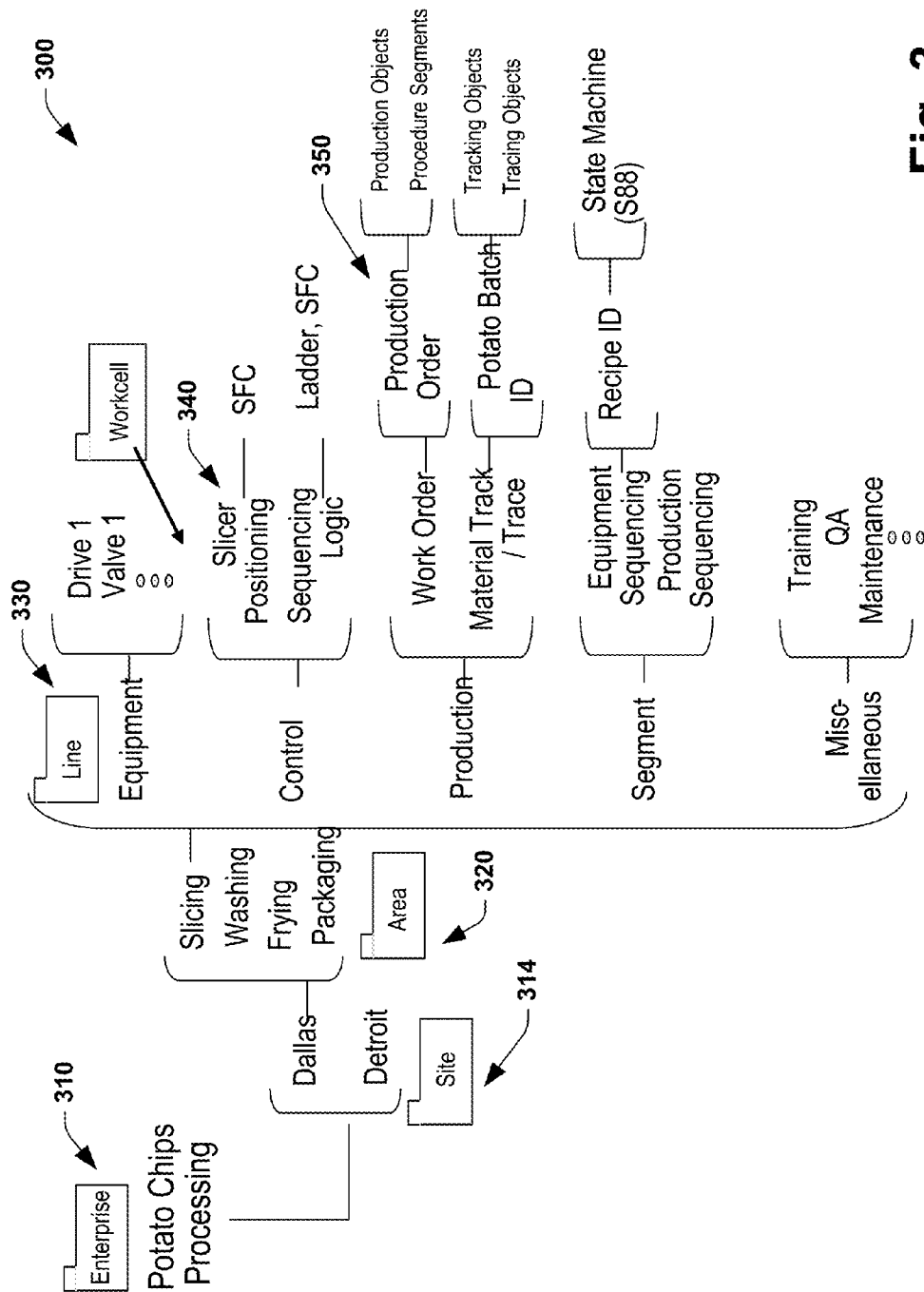


Fig. 3

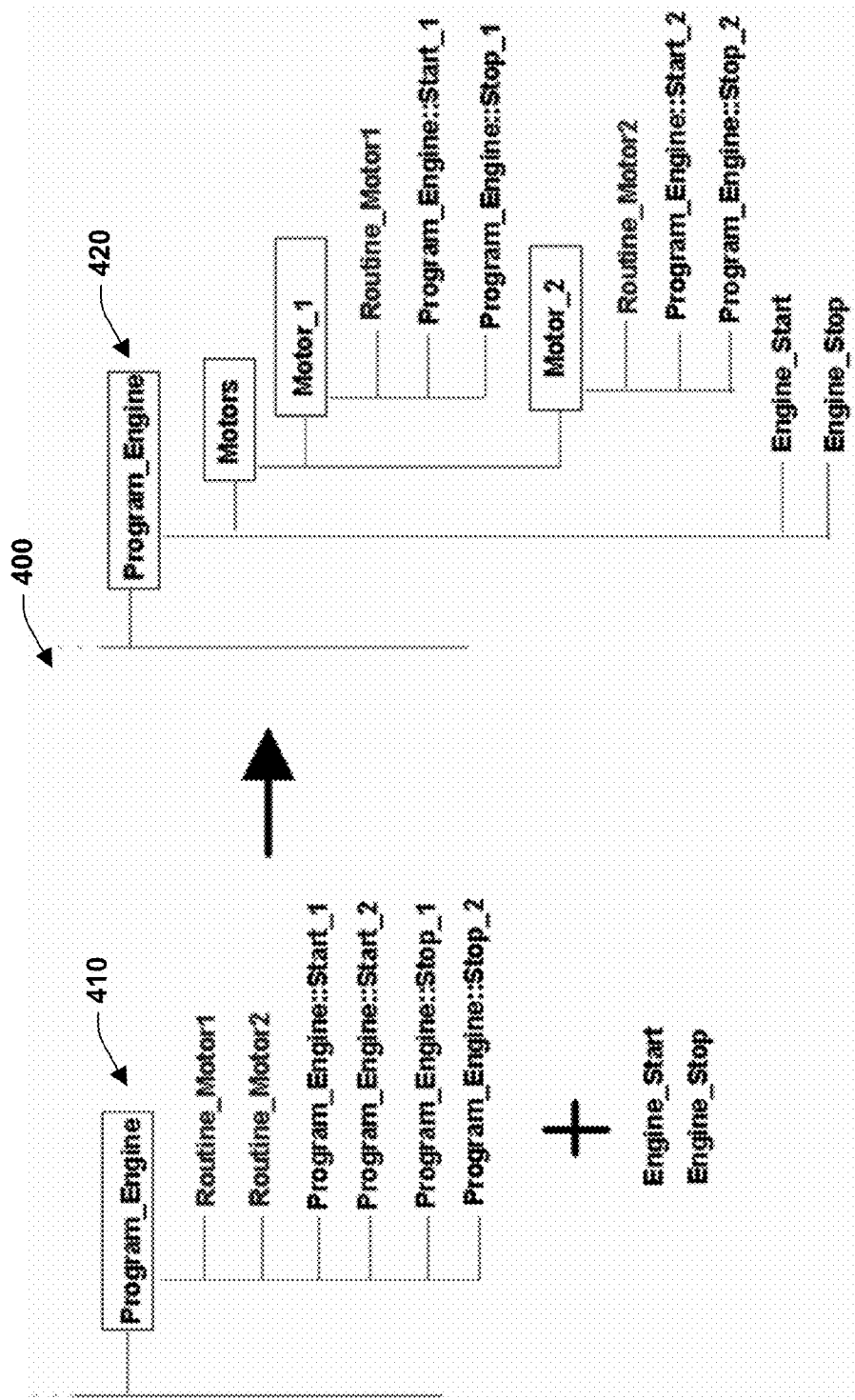


Fig. 4

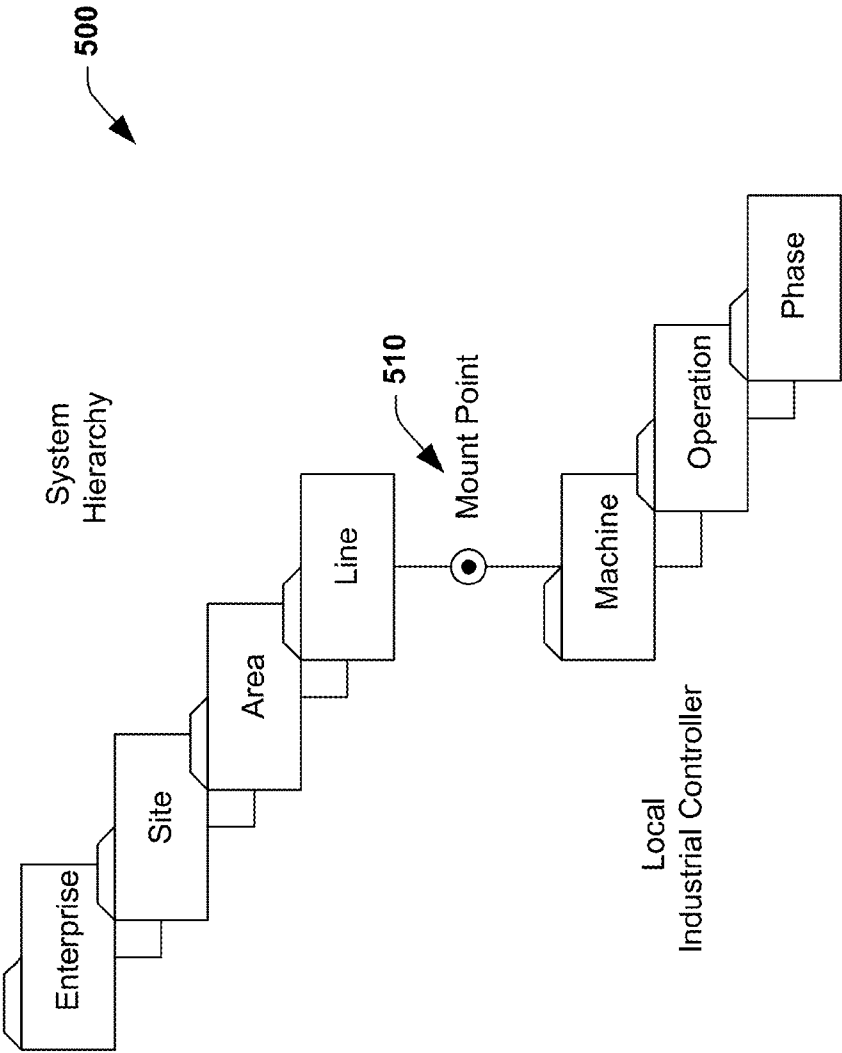


Fig. 5

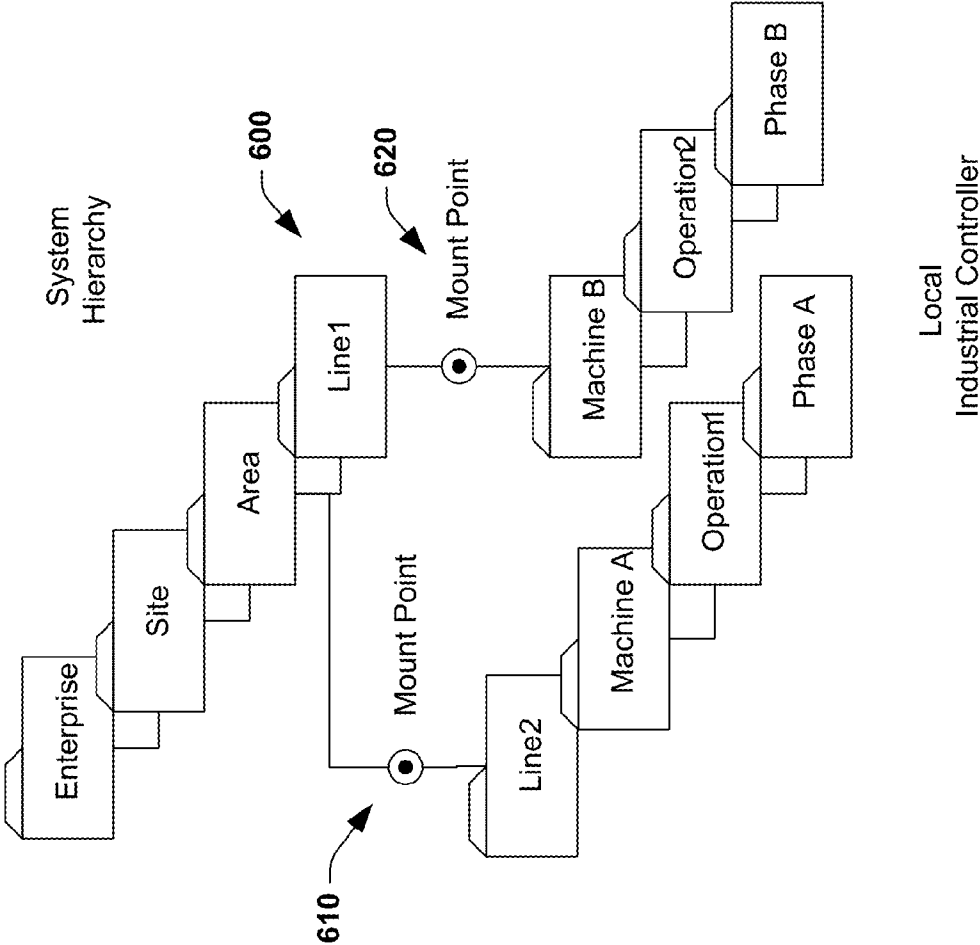


Fig. 6

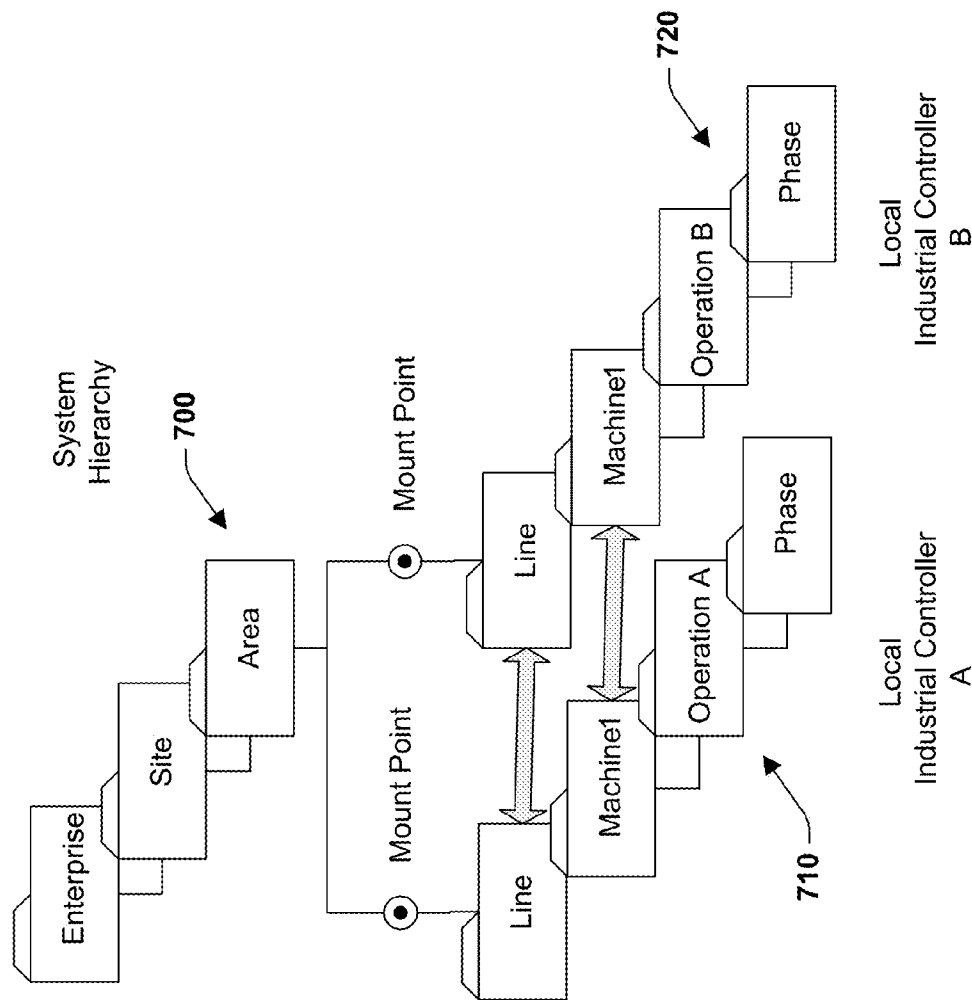


Fig. 7

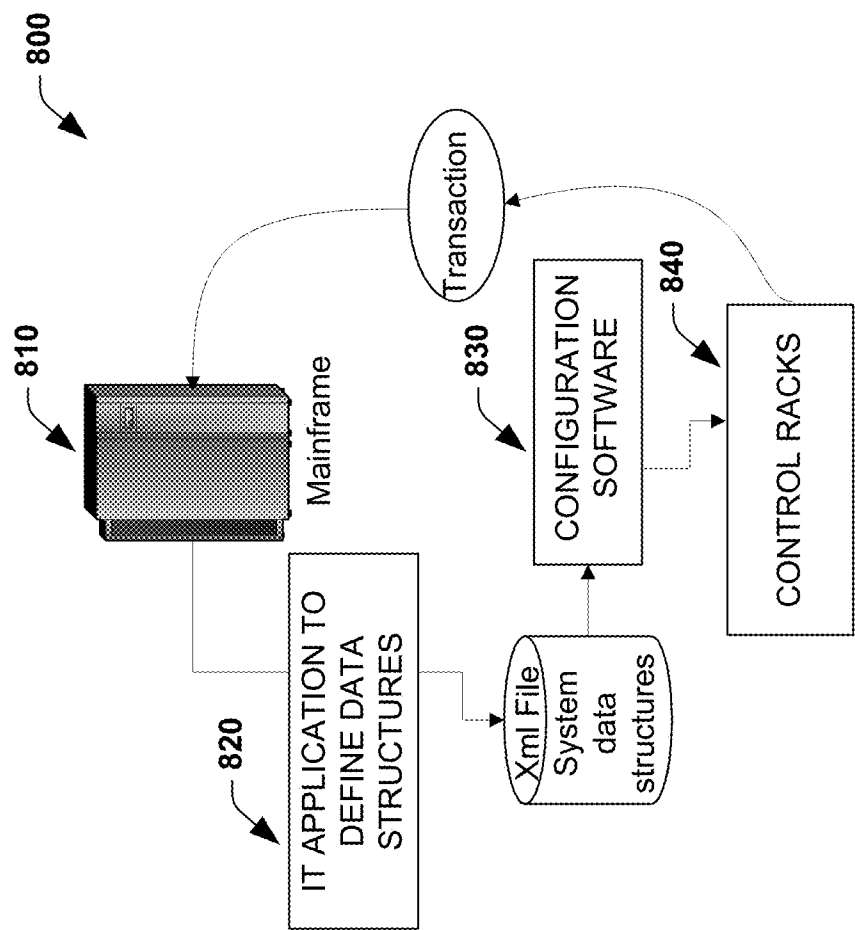
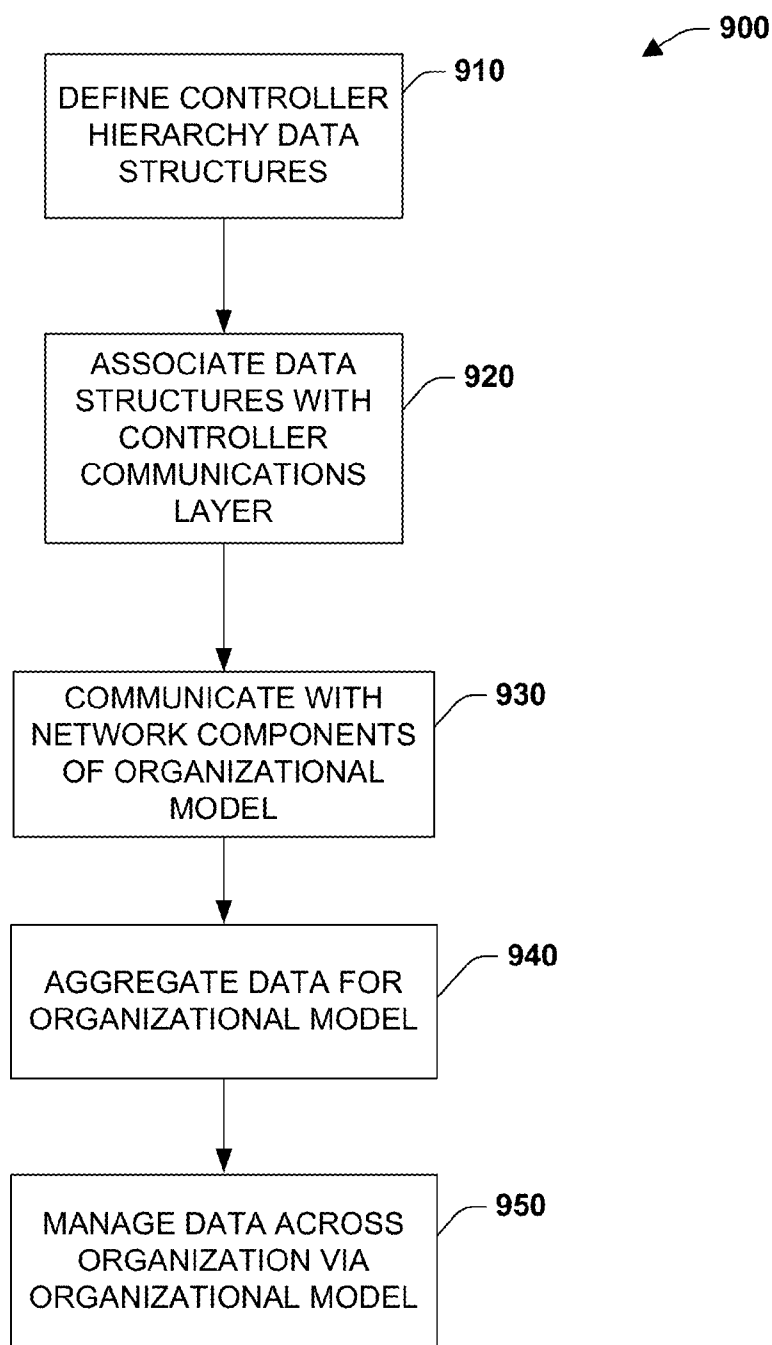


Fig. 8

**Fig. 9**

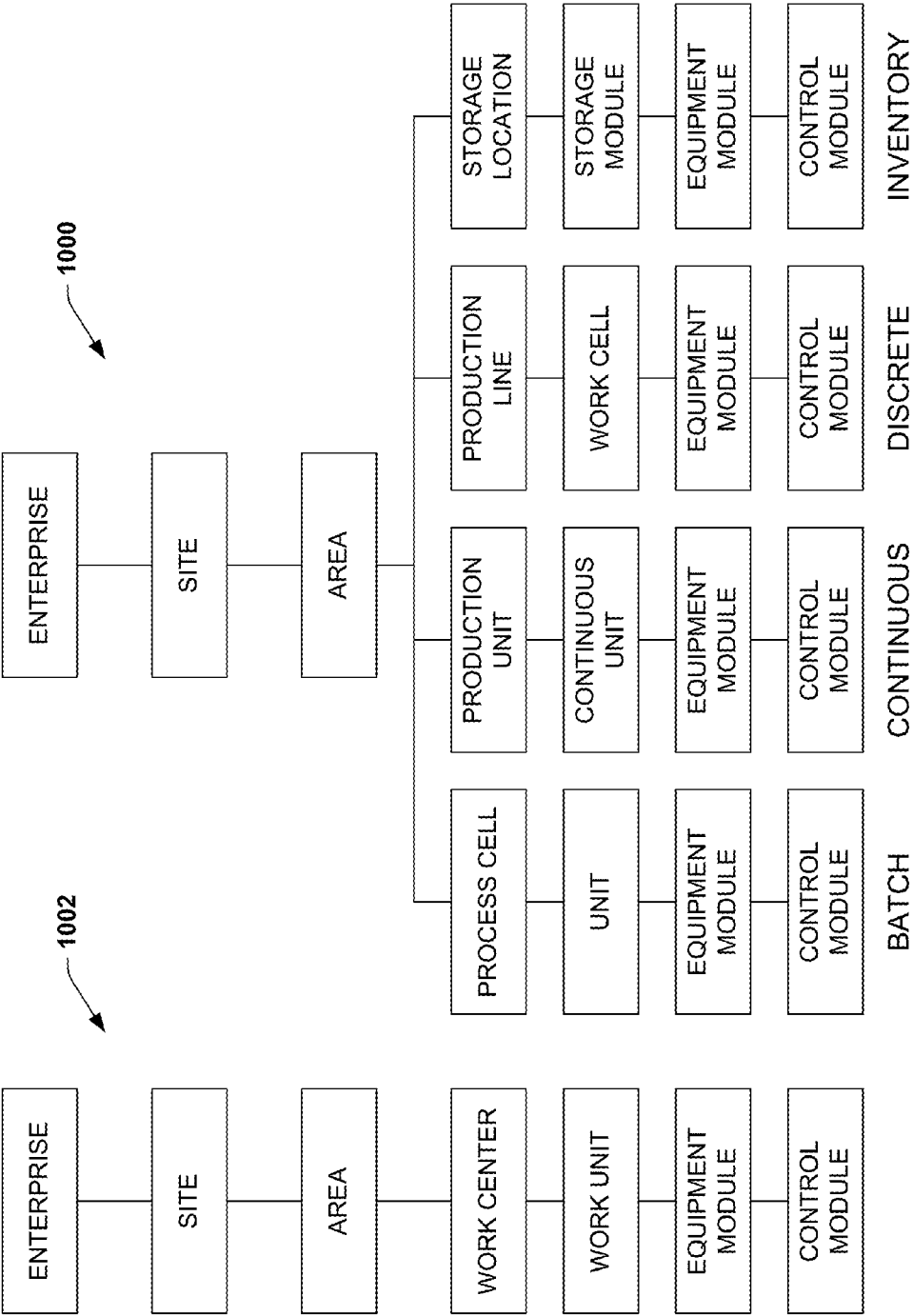


FIG. 10

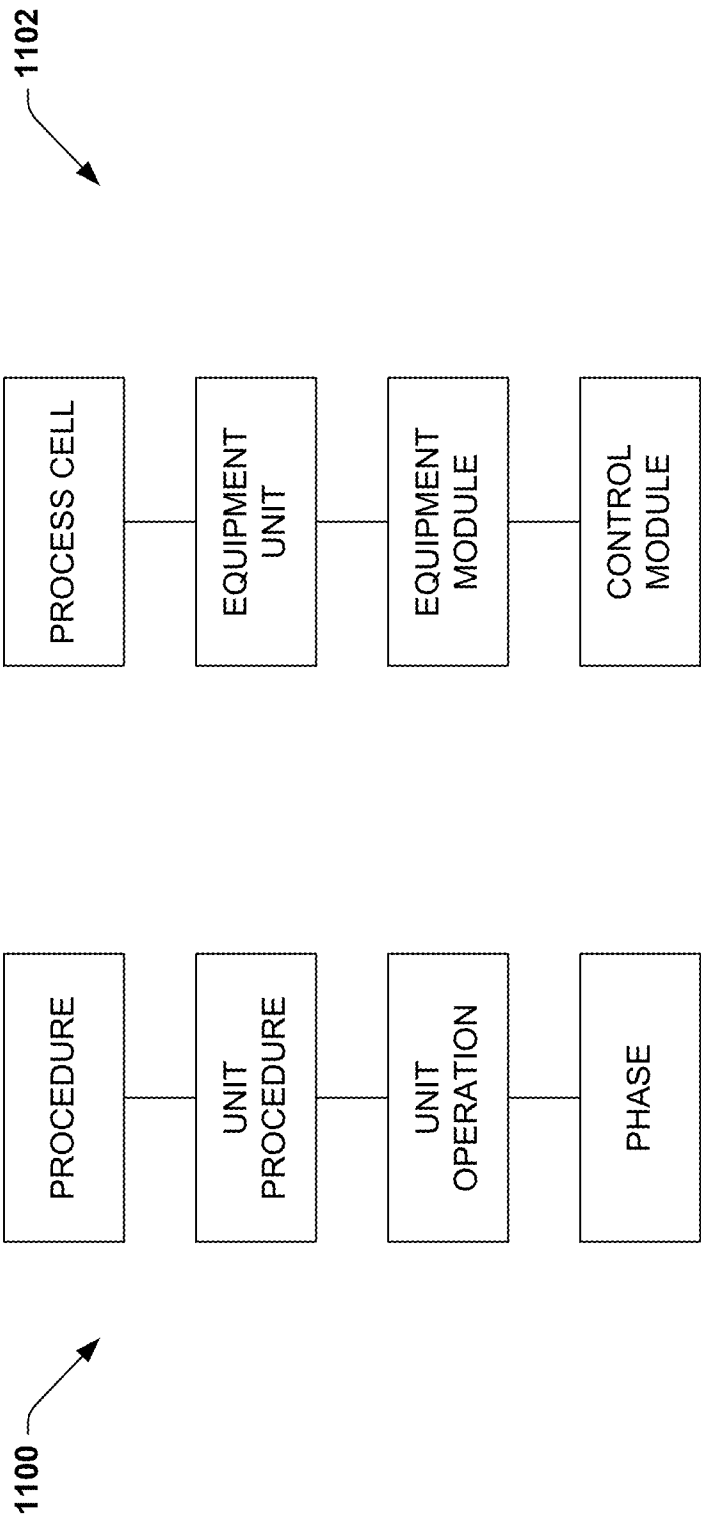
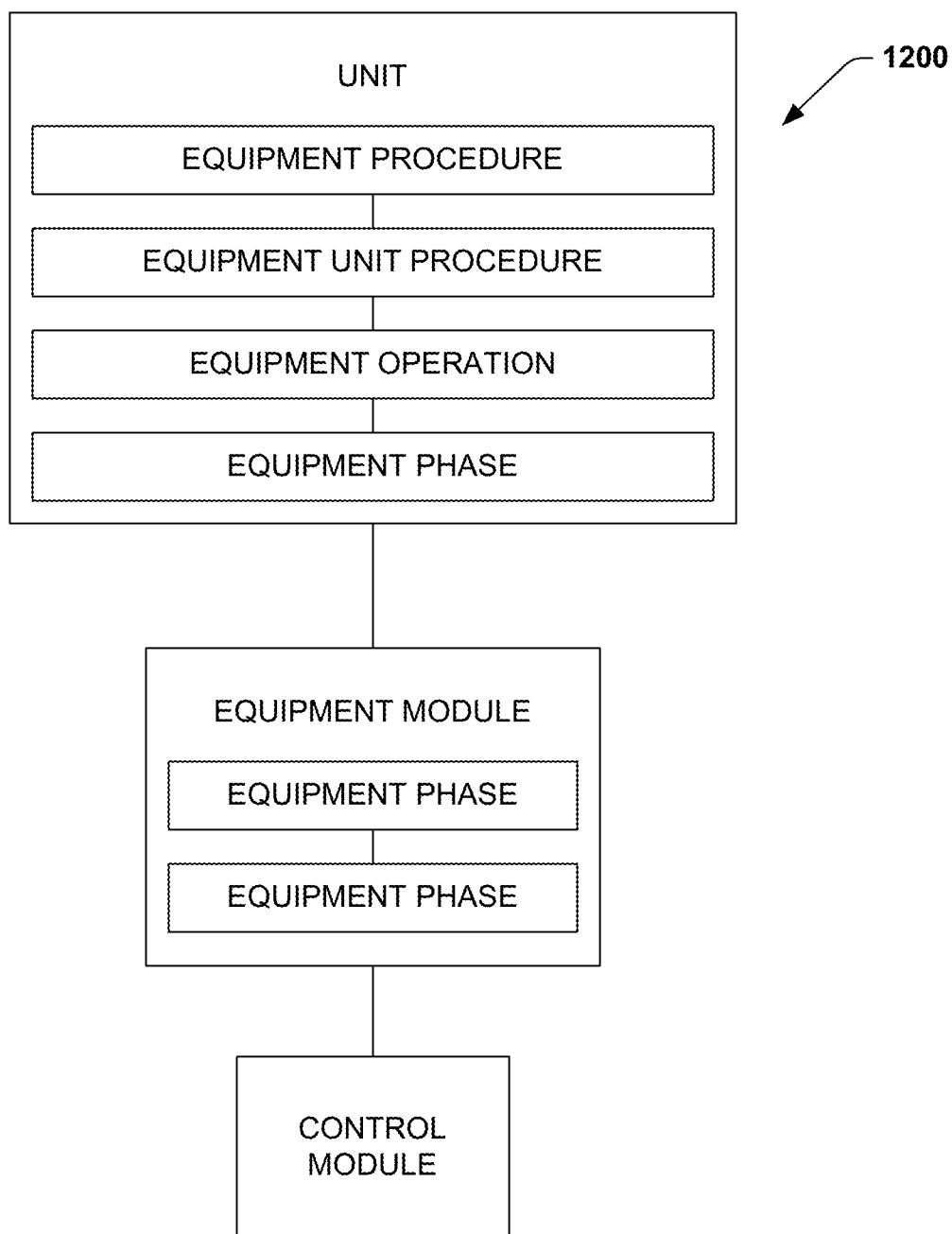
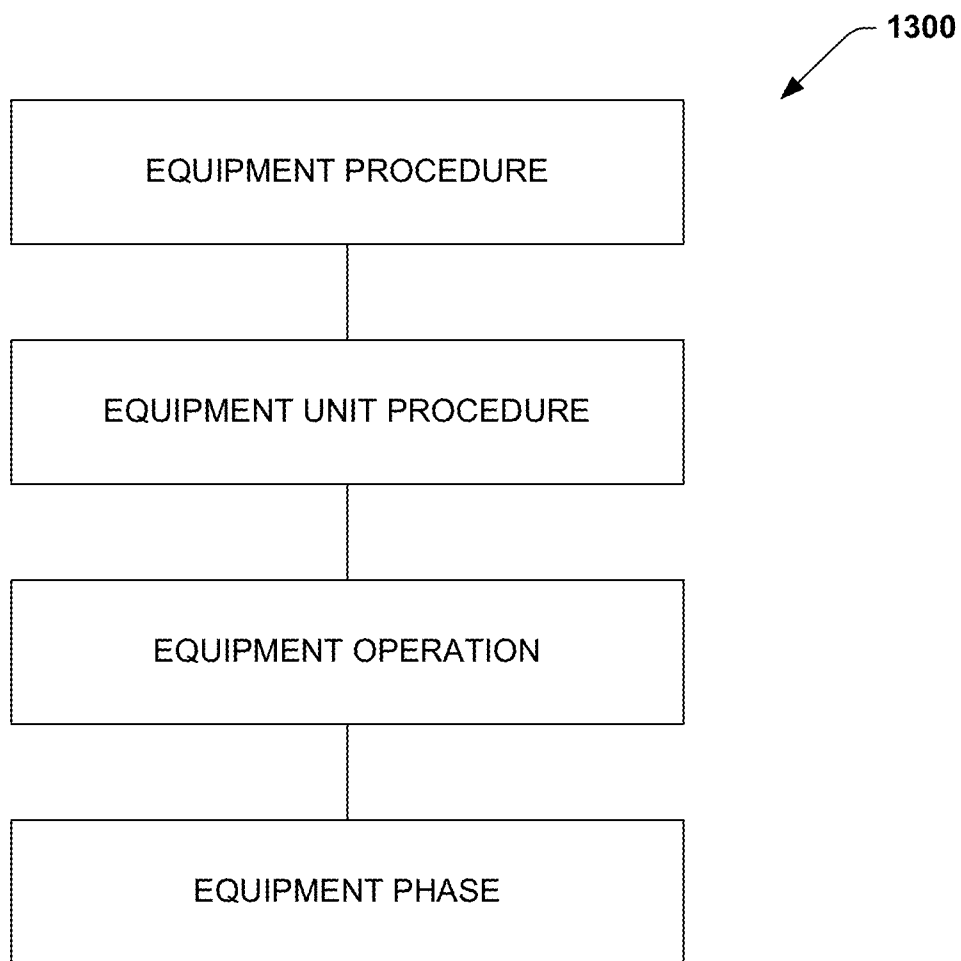


FIG. 11

**FIG. 12**

**FIG. 13**

DATA FEDERATION WITH INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/239,937, filed on Sep. 30, 2005, and entitled "DATA FEDERATION WITH INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS," the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The subject invention relates generally to industrial control systems and more particularly to distributing and manipulating data across data hierarchies that can be shared between organizational models and industrial control systems.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Industrial controllers are special-purpose computers utilized for controlling industrial processes, manufacturing equipment, and other factory automation, such as data collection or networked systems. At the core of the industrial control system, is a logic processor such as a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) or PC-based controller. Programmable Logic Controllers for instance, are programmed by systems designers to operate manufacturing processes via user-designed logic programs or user programs. The user programs are stored in memory and generally executed by the PLC in a sequential manner although instruction jumping, looping and interrupt routines, for example, are also common. Associated with the user program are a plurality of memory elements or variables that provide dynamics to PLC operations and programs. Differences in PLCs are typically dependent on the number of Input/Output (I/O) they can process, amount of memory, number and type of instructions, and speed of the PLC central processing unit (CPU).

[0004] In a more macro sense than the controller, businesses have become more complex in that higher order business systems or computers often need to exchange data with such controllers. For instance, an industrial automation enterprise may include several plants in different locations. Modern drivers such as efficiency and productivity improvement, and cost-reduction, are requiring manufacturers to collect, analyze, and optimize data and metrics from global manufacturing sites. For example, a food company may have several plants located across the globe for producing a certain brand of food. These factories in the past were standalone, with minimum data collection and comparison of metrics with other similar factories. In the networked world of today, manufacturers are demanding real-time data from their factories to drive optimization and productivity. Unfortunately, conventional control systems architectures are not equipped to allow a seamless exchange of data between these various components of the enterprise.

SUMMARY

[0005] The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects described herein. This summary is not an extensive overview nor is intended to identify key/critical elements or to delineate the scope of the various aspects described herein. Its sole

purpose is to present some concepts in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented later.

[0006] An organizational model and addressing mode is provided that enables data to be automatically and efficiently exchanged from various layers of an organization, across organizational boundaries, and/or exchanged between lower-level control entities to upper-tiers of the organization. In one aspect, a hierarchical model of an organization is distributed across control systems and other components of the organization such as business computers. Such hierarchy can be stored in an instantiation of a controller which is also accessible by the controller. This enables external applications to address data in the controller via a controller namespace and/or via an organization hierarchy such as provided by a hierarchical plant model, for example. Portions of the hierarchy can be implemented in the controller without being connected to the central system. This enables distributed development by multiple users such as outside equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

[0007] The organizational hierarchy can also include other organizational units, controller scoped tags, programs with associated program scoped tags, add-on instructions, routines, operator interface screens, and/or user defined information such as procedures and help files, for example. A local hierarchy stored in a controller can be connected to the system hierarchy via a "mount point." The "mount point" can be connected with a particular location in the system hierarchy during a configuration operation which associates the respective controller with a specific organizational project.

[0008] To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, certain illustrative aspects are described herein in connection with the following description and the annexed drawings. These aspects are indicative of various ways which can be practiced, all of which are intended to be covered herein. Other advantages and novel features may become apparent from the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating data federation in an organizational data model.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example organizational hierarchy.

[0011] FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example business model and hierarchical data representation that has been federated across an enterprise and control systems.

[0012] FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a flat and hierarchal data representation for a controller.

[0013] FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a mount point for a control system hierarchy.

[0014] FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating multiple mount points for a control system hierarchy.

[0015] FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating multiple mount point for a control system hierarchy and combined naming conventions.

[0016] FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating an example system for processing model data structures.

[0017] FIG. 9 is a flow diagram illustrating a control data and enterprise federation process.

[0018] FIG. 10 illustrates exemplary hierarchies that can be utilized in connection with the hierarchically structured data model.

[0019] FIG. 11 illustrates exemplary hierarchies that can be utilized in connection with the hierarchically structured data model.

[0020] FIG. 12 illustrates an exemplary combination of hierarchies.

[0021] FIG. 13 illustrates an exemplary combination of hierarchies.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] An organizational model of a hierarchical system can be distributed across various elements of an enterprise. Such elements include representations of the system that are maintained on higher-level business servers and other representations that serve control elements of the system such as programmable logic controllers and/or other industrial control components. In one aspect, an industrial automation system is provided. The system includes at least one controller to instantiate a portion of an organizational hierarchy. A communications component in the controller interacts with at least one other portion of the organizational hierarchy to facilitate data exchange and control between various components of an enterprise.

[0023] It is noted that as used in this application, terms such as “component,” “hierarchy,” “model,” and the like are intended to refer to a computer-related entity, either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution as applied to an automation system for industrial control. For example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program and a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a server and the server can be components. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers, industrial controllers, and/or modules communicating therewith.

[0024] Referring initially to FIG. 1, a system 100 illustrates data federation concepts in an organizational data model. A hierarchical data model 110 is illustrated having various nodes and branches that store data at multiple locations throughout the system 100. Such model 110 can be distributed across a network 114 to provide a collective or federated database. As illustrated, an enterprise 120 may have one or more computers or network components that communicate across the network 114 to one or more industrial control components 130 such as programmable logic controllers (PLCs) 130. Thus, the data hierarchy 110 having data nodes and branches can be managed as a singular or collective entity while being viewed, managed and distributed across substantially all or portions of the enterprise 120 and/or PLCs 130.

[0025] The system 100 enables combining organizational information called an organizational or hierarchical data model 110 which represents a common model of a plant that can be based in the S88 or S95 model, for example, and is distributed among computers of the enterprise 120 and industrial controllers 130, for example. The model 110 can be viewed as an Organizational Model—a tree-like hierarchical and heterogeneous structure of organizational Units. For instance, respective Organizational Units may include other Organizational Units. Organizational Units can be either physical locations (e.g., Site, Area) or logical grouping node or collection (e.g., Enterprise as a collection of Sites). The nodes in the organizational hierarchy or model 110 can have

associated items representing the plant's production and control equipment, tags, backing tags (e.g., Alarm & Event and AOI objects), programs, equipment phases, I/O devices, and other application related entities. These organizational units thus can form an application view of the user's system.

[0026] A typical system 100 can assign the upper levels of the hierarchy such as an Enterprise node and site to a computer system and the lower levels such as area, line, cell and machine could be contained in multiple industrial controllers each of which can include components which are members of one or more organization units such as area or area model. An organization unit such as area can contain components from one or more controllers. To ease the integration of data with information technology (IT) applications, methods are provided for defining various data structures in the IT space and translating those to the controller and a method using transactions to connect the controller and IT versions of the structure.

[0027] Before proceeding, it is noted that the enterprise 120 can include various computer or network components such as servers, clients, communications modules, mobile computers, wireless components, and so forth which are capable of interacting across the network 114. Similarly, the term PLC as used herein can include functionality that can be shared across multiple components, systems, and or networks 114. For example, one or more PLCs 130 can communicate and cooperate with various network devices across the network 114. This can include substantially any type of control, communications module, computer, I/O device, Human Machine Interface (HMI) that communicate via the network 114 which includes control, automation, and/or public networks. The PLC 130 can also communicate to and control various other devices such as Input/Output modules including Analog, Digital, Programmed/Intelligent I/O modules, other programmable controllers, communications modules, and the like.

[0028] The network 114 can include public networks such as the Internet, Intranets, and automation networks such as Control and Information Protocol (CIP) networks including DeviceNet and ControlNet. Other networks include Ethernet, DH/DH+, Remote I/O, Fieldbus, Modbus, Profibus, wireless networks, serial protocols, and so forth. In addition, the network devices can include various possibilities (hardware and/or software components). These include components such as switches with virtual local area network (VLAN) capability, LANs, WANs, proxies, gateways, routers, firewalls, virtual private network (VPN) devices, servers, clients, computers, configuration tools, monitoring tools, and/or other devices.

[0029] In addition to various hardware and/or software components, various interfaces can be provided to manipulate the hierarchical or organizational data model 110 where various examples are illustrated in more detail below. This can include a Graphical User Interface (GUI) to interact with the model 110 or other components of the hierarchy such as any type of application that sends, retrieves, processes, and/or manipulates factory or enterprise data, receives, displays, formats, and/or communicates data, and/or facilitates operation of the enterprise 120 and/or PLCs 130. For example, such interfaces can also be associated with an engine, server, client, editor tool or web browser although other type applications can be utilized.

[0030] The GUI can include a display having one or more display objects (not shown) for manipulating the model 110 including such aspects as configurable icons, buttons, sliders,

input boxes, selection options, menus, tabs and so forth having multiple configurable dimensions, shapes, colors, text, data and sounds to facilitate operations with the model 110. In addition, the GUI can also include a plurality of other inputs or controls for adjusting and configuring one or more aspects. This can include receiving user commands from a mouse, keyboard, speech input, web site, remote web service and/or other device such as a camera or video input to affect or modify operations of the GUI.

[0031] Before proceeding, it is noted that FIGS. 3-8 are directed to exemplary hierarchies and data arrangements. It is to be appreciated however that substantially any data hierarchy that is distributed across an enterprise or business and/or shared across an industrial control system is within the scope contemplated herein.

[0032] Referring now to FIG. 2, an exemplary hierarchical structure 200 which can be utilized in connection with the hierarchically structured data model described herein is illustrated. For example, the data model can facilitate nested structures, thereby mitigating deficiencies associated with data models that employ flat namespaces although flat namespaces can be employed as well. The example structure 200 includes an enterprise level 202, where a particular enterprise can be represented within data structured in accordance with a hierarchical data model. Beneath the enterprise level 202 can be a site level 204, so that a particular factory (site) within an enterprise can be represented within a data packet. Beneath the site level 204 an area level 206 can exist, which specifies an area within the factory that relates to the data. A line level 208 can lie beneath the area level 206, wherein the line level 208 is indicative of a line associated with particular data. Beneath the line level 208 a work-cell level 210 can exist, thereby indicating a work-cell associated with the data. Utilizing a nested, hierarchical data model, PLCs can become more aware of data associated therewith. Furthermore, the hierarchy 200 can be customized by an owner of such hierarchy. For instance, more granular objects/levels can be defined within the hierarchy 200.

[0033] Turning to FIG. 3, an example business model 300 and hierarchical data representation is illustrated that has been federated across an enterprise and control systems. In this example, an enterprise 310 is represented in the model 300 which is at the highest levels of an organization. In this specific example, a commodity such as potato chips are produced by the enterprise. As can be appreciated, higher or lower levels than the enterprise 310 can be represented in the model 300. Beneath the enterprise level, two plants are represented at a site level 314 (e.g., one plant in Dallas and another in Detroit) although more or less than two shown can be employed. At 320, an area of a site includes some of the automated manufacturing processes for the site 314 such as slicing, washing, frying and packaging in this example.

[0034] From the respective area level 320, a line level 330 can be represented which includes equipment (further divided into work-cell), controllers, production components, segment components, and miscellaneous components such as training elements, quality control data, and maintenance data. At a control level 340, logic processors that execute sequential function charts or ladder logic are represented. Thus, from the high level enterprise view 310, data from the control view 340 is aggregated and federated from the top down where the data model shows a unified view of data that is distributed across remote or local geographic locations via network communications yet represented as a singular data model 300. At

production and segment levels 350, components for processing data include work order elements, material managers, equipment sequencers, and production sequencers that may execute on machines such as batch processors or servers, for example.

[0035] FIG. 4 illustrates flat and hierarchal data representations 400 for a controller. In this aspect, controller data representations can be integrated with hierarchical enterprise elements described above. Here, two views are shown. A flat representation at 410 shows a program engine that can start and stop two motors. A hierarchical view 420 of the same data structure 410 can be represented in the controller as well. In general, portions of an organizational hierarchy are stored in a runtime instantiation of a controller's operating environment which is accessible by a communications layer of the controller (e.g., controller foreground loop interfacing to a TCP/IP or Control Net stack). This will enable an external application executing at other levels of the hierarchy to address data in the controller via the flat controller name space at 410 and/or via the organizational hierarchy at 420. As can be appreciated, portions of the hierarchy can be implemented in the controller without being connected to a central system. This enables distributed development by multiple users such as OEMs and systems designers, for example. The organizational hierarchy can also include other organizational units, controller scoped tags, programs with associated program scoped tags, add-on instructions, routines, operator interfaces, and/or user defined information such as procedures and help files, for example.

[0036] FIGS. 5-7 illustrate a mount point examples for control system hierarchies. Mount points represent where in a distributed data hierarchy the controller is responsible for maintaining data at or below such level of mount point. Data above such level can be stored on enterprise components such as client or server computers in the enterprise. As illustrated in FIG. 5, the local hierarchy in a controller is connected to the system hierarchy 500 via a "mount point" at 510. This "mount point" 510 can be connected with a particular location in the system hierarchy during a configuration operation which associates this controller with a specific hierarchical project. Also, it is noted that the mount point 510 can be positioned at different portions of the hierarchy 500. FIG. 6 shows a single controller 600 that supports multiple "mount points" at 610 and 620 which can be mounted at different levels of the system hierarchy. At FIG. 7, an organization unit such as area 700 can be composed of components from multiple industrial controllers at 710 and 720. It is noted that organization units from multiple controllers with the same name can be combined.

[0037] FIG. 8 illustrates an example system 800 for processing model data structures. The system 800 includes an enterprise computer 810, an application 820 for modifying data structures, configuration components 830, and one or more control racks 840. In general, an IT developer via an application can define a data structure 820 which can be deployed in the controller 840. The definition can be in the form of an XML file that describes the data structure, and the meaning for each of the respective members. This XML description could also be combined with other descriptions which would form a set of system structures. These definitions could be stored in a file which can be distributed to remote users with separate copies of the configuration software 830, if desired. A control engineer could then create instances of these system structures and fill in the data to

enable sending the data to the IT applications **820**. These system structures may be based on plant data standards such as S88 and S95, for example although other standards can be applied. The control system can also have a mechanism to enable a controller to originate a transactions based on an instruction in the controller that uses a system data structure as defined herein. The organizational structure or model can provide a way to indicate where a controller variable should be public or private and if public whether it can be written. Generally, only the subset of controller tags specified with public should appear in the organizational hierarchy.

[0038] FIG. 9 illustrates an organizational model and communications process **900**. While, for purposes of simplicity of explanation, the methodology is shown and described as a series of acts, it is to be understood and appreciated that the methodology is not limited by the order of acts, as some acts may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other acts from that shown and described herein. For example, those skilled in the art will understand and appreciate that a methodology could alternatively be represented as a series of interrelated states or events, such as in a state diagram. Moreover, not all illustrated acts may be required to implement a methodology as described herein.

[0039] FIG. 9 illustrates a control model and communications process **900**. Proceeding to **910**, a one or more data structures are defined within the domain of a controller. This includes storing portions of a hierarchical model in a runtime instantiation of a controller or component associated with a controller. Such structures can be configured with controller configuration software for defining address locations for various components and network data. At **920**, respective data structures defined at **910** are associated with a communications layer of the controller or control components. The layer can communicate with substantially any type of network including factory networks, global networks such as the internet, wireless networks, and so forth. At **930**, portions of the organizational hierarchy that are stored on the controller can be communicated and interacted with other enterprise components across respective networks. This can include exchanging data from various portions of the enterprise over the network at different nodes and paths of the hierarchy or model. At **940**, data for the enterprise and control systems are aggregated at a particular node or at a given network location. This could include aggregating or collecting, viewing, or collecting data at a network computer that communicates with the various data nodes of the enterprise and control hierarchy and then presenting such data at a display interface in a hierarchical form.

[0040] At **950**, data is managed across the enterprise or organization via the hierarchical organization model. This can include viewing upper layers of the organization in higher level nodes of the hierarchy, where such layers may conform to such standards as S88 or S95 as previously noted. Data structures can be defined which exchange data between substantially all layers of an organization from lower-level control and configuration layers on a network to higher level data nodes of the enterprise. Respective nodes can be adapted with varying levels of security to control the type of human or machine access to a data node that may be available from different portions of the hierarchy.

[0041] Now turning to FIG. 10, hierarchical representations that can be employed in connection with a schema employed by programmable logic controllers to facilitate use of a hierarchically structured data model are illustrated. The

hierarchies illustrated in this figure relate to equipment hierarchies, which can be integrated with procedure hierarchies to generate a robust representation of a plant (which is incorporated within a schema for use in connection with industrial controllers). A first hierarchy **1000** illustrates a representation of equipment within a plant given disparate processes. For instance, a hierarchy in accordance with a batch process can include a representation of an enterprise, site, area, process cell, unit, equipment module, and control module. In contrast, a hierarchical representation of equipment within a continuous process can include representations of an enterprise, site, area, production unit, continuous unit, equipment module, and control module. In still more detail, an enterprise can represent an entirety of a company, a site can represent a particular plant, an area can represent a portion of the plant, a process cell can include equipment utilized to complete a process, a unit can relate to a unit of machinery within the process cell, an equipment module can include a logical representation of portions of the process cell, and the control module can include basic elements, such as motors, valves, and the like. Furthermore, equipment modules can include equipment modules and control modules can include control modules. Thus, as can be discerned from the figure, four disparate hierarchical representations can be employed to represent equipment within batch processes, continuous processes, discrete processes, and inventory.

[0042] A second hierarchy **1002** can be utilized that represents each of the aforementioned hierarchical representations. The hierarchy **1002** can include representations of an enterprise, a site, an area, a work center, a work unit, an equipment module, and a control module. Thus, a common representation can be generated that adequately represents the hierarchy **1000**. For purposes of consistent terminology, data objects can be associated with metadata indicating which type of process they are associated with. Therefore, data objects can be provided to an operator in a form that is consistent with normal usage within such process. For example, batch operators can utilize different terminology than a continuous process operator (as shown by the hierarchy **1000**). Metadata can be employed to enable display of such data in accordance with known, conventional usage of such data. Thus, implementation of a schema in accordance with the hierarchy **1002** will be seamless to operators. Furthermore, in another example, only a portion of such representation can be utilized in a schema that is utilized by a controller. For instance, it may be desirable to house equipment modules and control modules within a controller. In another example, it may be desirable to include data objects representative of work centers and work units within a controller (but not equipment modules or control modules). The claimed subject matter is intended to encompass all such deviations of utilizing the hierarchy **1002** (or similar hierarchy) within a controller.

[0043] Now referring to FIG. 11, standard hierarchies that can be utilized to represent procedures and equipment are illustrated. In particular, a hierarchy **1100** represents procedures that can exist within a batch process. For instance, a procedure can relate to a high-level procedure, such as creation of a pharmaceutical drug. A unit procedure can be more specific, such as adding particular chemicals to a mix by way of a particular unit. A unit operation can be still more specific, and a phase can be yet more specific (relating to operation of low-level machines). For instance, a phase can relate to various states which can exist with respect to low-level equip-

ment, such as stopping, starting, and pausing a motor, opening and closing a valve, and the like. A hierarchy **1102** relating to a representation of equipment in, for example, a batch process is displayed adjacent to the hierarchy **1100**. The representations within the hierarchy **1102** were described in greater detail with respect to FIG. **10**.

[0044] Now turning to FIG. **12**, a hierarchy **1200** that represents one possible integration of the hierarchies **1100** and **1102** (FIG. **11**) is illustrated. A unit (such as a work unit described in FIG. **10**) can be associated with an equipment procedure, an equipment unit procedure, an equipment operation, and an equipment phase). Thus, the procedures, operation, and phase can be associated with a particular work unit. An equipment module can be associated with one or more equipment phases, and can be above a control module in the hierarchy. Referring Briefly to FIG. **13**, a hierarchy **1300** that can be utilized in connection with equipment control is illustrated. The hierarchy is substantially similar to that described within the unit portion of the equipment unit. As stated above, the hierarchies illustrated in FIGS. **11-13** can be based upon a standard, such as ISA 88, ISA 95, or other standard. Any suitable representation that can be utilized to model an entirety of a plant, however, is contemplated. Further, the representations shown in these figures can be directly implemented into a controller. For instance, data objects in accordance with any portion of the hierarchies described in FIGS. **11-13** can be existent within a controller, together with state machines that enable creation of such objects.

[0045] What has been described above includes various exemplary aspects. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing these aspects, but one of ordinary skill in the art may recognize that many further combinations and permutations are possible. Accordingly, the aspects described herein are intended to embrace all such alterations, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Furthermore, to the extent that the term “includes” is used in either the detailed description or the claims, such term is intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising” as “comprising” is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim.

What is claimed is:

1. A system that facilitates data federation, comprising:
 - a processor, coupled to a memory, that executes computer-executable components, the computer-executable components comprising:
 - a configuration component configured to receive first configuration information that defines a mount point of an industrial controller, wherein the mount point defines a location in a hierarchical data structure where a first subset of the hierarchical data structure stored on the industrial controller connects to a second subset of the hierarchical data structure; and
 - an aggregation component configured to aggregate the first portion of the hierarchical data structure and the second portion of the hierarchical data structure at the location based on the mount point.
2. The system of claim **1**, wherein the hierarchical data structure comprises a hierarchical model of an industrial organization.
3. The system of claim **2**, wherein the hierarchical model defines at least one of a plant level of the industrial organization or an enterprise level of the industrial organization.

4. The system of claim **1**, wherein the configuration component is further configured to receive second configuration input that facilitates creation of the first subset of the hierarchical data structure in the industrial controller.

5. The system of claim **4**, wherein the first subset of the hierarchical data structure comprises a first set of nodes that define first hierarchical relationships between first entities relating to control of an industrial asset of an industrial organization.

6. The system of claim **5**, wherein the second subset of the hierarchical data structure comprises a second set of nodes that define second hierarchical relationships between second entities of the industrial organization.

7. The system of claim **6**, wherein the second entities relate to a business operation of the industrial organization.

8. The system of claim **5**, wherein the first set of nodes are associated with a set of data items stored on the industrial controller.

9. The system of claim **2**, wherein the hierarchical data structure defines at least a line level of the industrial organization, wherein the line level comprises at least one of an equipment component, a control component, a production component, a segment component, or a miscellaneous component.

10. The system of claim **1**, wherein the computer-executable components further comprise a controller component configured to convert a flat data structure to a hierarchical format based on the hierarchical data structure.

11. The system of claim **1**, wherein the configuration component is further configured to receive second configuration information that sets a tag associated with the hierarchical data structure as one of public or private, and wherein setting the tag as public renders the tag viewable from an application that reads data from the industrial controller.

12. A method for federation of data, comprising:

- defining a mount point for an industrial controller, wherein the mount point defines a location within a hierarchical data structure at which a first portion of the hierarchical data structure that is stored on the industrial controller connects to a second portion of the hierarchical data structure that is stored on a device that communicates with the industrial controller; and

- aggregating the first portion of the hierarchical data structure and the second portion of the hierarchical data structure based on the mount point.

13. The method of claim **12**, further comprising defining the first portion of the hierarchical data structure in the controller, wherein the defining the first portion comprises defining one or more first nodes that define first hierarchical relationships between first entities relating to control of an industrial asset of an industrial enterprise.

14. The method of claim **13**, further comprising defining the second portion of the hierarchical data structure in the device, wherein the defining the second portion comprises defining one or more second nodes that define second hierarchical relationships between second entities of the industrial enterprise.

15. The method of claim **14**, wherein the defining the second portion comprises defining the second hierarchical relationships between the second entities relating to one or more business operations of the industrial enterprise.

16. The method of claim **14**, wherein the defining the first portion or the defining the second portion comprises defining at least one of a line level of the industrial enterprise, wherein

the line level comprises at least one of an equipment component, a control component, a production component, a segment component, or a miscellaneous component.

17. The method of claim **12**, further comprising at least one of converting a flat data structure to a hierarchical format based on the hierarchical data structure.

18. A computer-readable storage device having stored thereon computer-executable instructions that, in response to execution, cause a computing system including a processor to perform operations, the operations comprising:

defining a mount point of an industrial controller, wherein the mount point defines a node of a hierarchical data model at which a first subset of the hierarchical data model that is stored in the industrial controller connects to a second portion of the hierarchical data model that is stored in a device that is networked to the industrial controller; and

aggregating the first subset of the hierarchical data model and the second subset of the hierarchical data model based on the mount point.

19. The computer-readable storage device of claim **18**, wherein the operations further comprise defining the first subset of the hierarchical data model in the industrial controller, wherein the defining the first subset comprises defining one or more first hierarchical relationships between first entities relating to control of an industrial asset of an industrial enterprise.

20. The computer-readable storage device of claim **18**, wherein the operations further comprise defining the second subset of the hierarchical data model in the device, wherein the defining the second subset comprises defining one or more second hierarchical relationships between second entities relating to a business operation of the industrial enterprise.

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