

**IPC-2591**

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**Connected Factory  
Exchange (CFX)**

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IPC-2591

# Connected Factory Exchange (CFX)

Developed by the Connected Factory Initiative Subcommittee (2-17) of the Connected Factory Initiative Subcommittee – China (2-17CN) of the Electronic Product Data Description Committee (2-10) of IPC

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# Table of Contents

<b>1 SCOPE</b> .....	1	<b>4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	4
1.1 Purpose .....	1	4.1 Guidance on the Use of This Standard .....	4
1.2 Application of This Standard .....	1	4.1.1 Technical Reference .....	4
1.3 CFX and the Hermes Standard .....	1	4.1.2 Application Reference .....	4
<b>2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS</b> .....	2	4.2 Users of CFX .....	4
2.1 IPC .....	2	4.2.1 Automated Assembly Processes .....	4
2.2 ECMA International .....	2	4.2.2 In-House Manufacturing Solution Development .....	5
2.3 International Organization for Standardization (ISO) .....	2	4.2.3 MES Software Solutions .....	5
2.4 SEMI .....	2	4.3 Software Development Environment .....	5
<b>3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</b> .....	2	4.4 CFX Support Declaration .....	5
3.1 Definition of Terms .....	2	<b>5 CFX STRUCTURAL OVERVIEW</b> .....	5
3.1.1 Activity .....	2	5.1 Primary Transport Layer: AMQP v1.0 .....	5
3.1.2 Component .....	2	5.1.1 CFX Message Channels .....	6
3.1.3 Dashboard .....	2	5.1.2 Channel Configuration .....	7
3.1.4 Data Integrity .....	2	5.1.3 CFX Message Types .....	7
3.1.5 Endpoint .....	2	5.2 Encoding: JSON .....	7
3.1.6 Factory Resource .....	2	5.2.1 JSON Data Types .....	7
3.1.7 Lane .....	2	5.3 CFX-Defined Content .....	8
3.1.8 Lock .....	3	5.4 CFX Key Parameters .....	8
3.1.9 Material Carrier .....	3	5.4.1 Endpoint Identification (CFX Handle) .....	8
3.1.10 Material Chain .....	3	5.4.2 TransactionID .....	8
3.1.11 Material Location .....	3	5.5 CFX Message Envelope .....	8
3.1.12 Material Package .....	3	5.6 Operator Information .....	9
3.1.13 Material Traceability .....	3	5.7 CFX Endpoint Configuration .....	9
3.1.14 Materials .....	3	5.7.1 Specific CFX Endpoint Configuration Addresses .....	10
3.1.15 Operator .....	3	<b>6 CFX OPERATIONAL MODELING</b> .....	11
3.1.16 Process Endpoint (Station) .....	3	6.1 Equipment State Model .....	11
3.1.17 Production Unit .....	3	6.2 Station Fault Event Model .....	13
3.1.18 Recipe .....	3	6.3 Production Unit Architecture .....	13
3.1.19 Root .....	3	6.4 Production Station Process Model .....	13
3.1.20 Setup .....	3	<b>7 CFX TOPICS AND DYNAMIC STRUCTURES</b> .....	15
3.1.21 State (Production State) .....	3	7.1 Hierarchy of CFX Topics .....	16
3.1.22 Station (Process Endpoint) .....	3	7.1.1 CFX Topic Support Declaration .....	16
3.1.23 Step .....	3	7.2 CFX Message Names .....	17
3.1.24 Subassembly .....	3	7.3 CFX Structures .....	17
3.1.25 Symptom .....	4	7.4 CFX Dynamic Structures .....	17
3.1.26 Tool .....	4	<b>8 CFX MESSAGES</b> .....	17
3.1.27 Transactional Endpoint .....	4	8.1 Root Level Messages .....	17
3.2 Acronyms .....	4	8.2 CFX.InformationSystem (Level 1) .....	17
3.3 Units .....	4		

8.2.1 CFX.InformationSystem.ProductionScheduling (Level 2) ..... 17

8.2.2 CFX.InformationSystem.UnitValidation (Level 2) ..... 18

8.2.3 CFX.InformationSystemWorkOrder Management (Level 2) ..... 18

8.3 CFX.Materials (Level 1) ..... 18

8.3.1 CFX.Materials.Management (Level 2) ..... 18

8.3.2 CFX.Materials.Storage (Level 2) ..... 19

8.3.3 CFX.Materials.Transport (Level 2) ..... 19

8.4 CFX.Production (Level 1) ..... 20

8.4.1 CFX.Production.Application (Level 2) ..... 21

8.4.2 CFX.Production.Assembly (Level 2) ..... 21

8.4.3 CFX.Production.Processing (Level 2) ..... 22

8.4.4 CFX.ProductionTestAndInspection (Level 2) ... 22

8.5 CFX.ResourcePerformance (Level 1) ..... 23

8.5.1 CFX.ResourcePerformance.PressInsertion (Level 2) ..... 23

8.5.2 CFX.ResourcePerformance.SMTPlacement (Level 2) ..... 24

8.5.3 CFX.ResourcePerformance.SolderPaste Printing (Level 2) ..... 24

8.5.4 CFX.ResourcePerformance.THTPlacement (Level 2) ..... 24

8.6 CFX.Sensor (Level 1) ..... 24

8.6.1 CFX.Sensor.Identification (Level 2) ..... 25

8.7 CFX Message Flow ..... 25

8.7.1 Production Endpoint (Station) Connection ..... 25

8.7.2 Station State Transition ..... 26

8.7.3 Station Processing ..... 27

**9 CFX TECHNICAL REFERENCE ..... 28**

**Figures**

Figure 5-1 CFX Channels Between Endpoints ..... 6

Figure 5-2 The CFX TransactionID ..... 8

Figure 6-1 SEMI E10 Equipment Station Model ..... 11

Figure 6-2 Examples of Groupings of Production Units ... 14

Figure 6-3 Panelized Front Board ..... 15

Figure 6-4 CFX Unit Locations Identified on Multiple-Board ..... 15

Figure 6-5 CFX Production Station Process Model ..... 15

Figure 8-1 CFX Station Connection Example Message Flow ..... 25

Figure 8-2 CFX Station State Transition Example Message Flow ..... 26

Figure 8-3 CFX Station Processing Example Message Flow ..... 27

**Tables**

Table 5-1 Types of CFX Messages ..... 7

Table 5-2 CFX Message Envelope ..... 7

Table 6-1 Station Event Fault Model ..... 13

Table 8-1 CFX.Root Messages ..... 17

Table 8-2 CFX.InformationSystem.Production Scheduling Messages ..... 17

Table 8-3 CFX.InformationSystem.UnitValidation Messages ..... 18

Table 8-4 CFX.InformationSystemWorkOrder Management Messages ..... 18

Table 8-5 CFX.Materials.Management Messages ..... 18

Table 8-6 CFX.Materials.Management.MSD Management Messages ..... 19

Table 8-7 CFX.Materials.Storage Messages ..... 19

Table 8-8 CFX.Materials.Transport Messages ..... 19

Table 8-9 CFX.Production Messages ..... 20

Table 8-10 CFX.Production.Application Messages ..... 21

Table 8-11 CFX.Production.Application.Solder Messages ..... 21

Table 8-12 CFX.Production.Assembly Messages ..... 21

Table 8-13 CFX.Production.Assembly.PressInsertion Messages ..... 21

Table 8-14 CFX.Production.Processing Messages ..... 22

Table 8-15 CFX.Production.TestAndInspection Messages ..... 22

Table 8-16 CFX.Resource.Performance Messages ..... 23

Table 8-17 CFX.ResourcePerformance.PressInsertion Messages ..... 23

Table 8-18 CFX.ResourcePerformance.SMTPlacement Messages ..... 24

Table 8-19 CFX.ResourcePerformance.SolderPaste Printing Messages ..... 24

Table 8-20 CFX.ResourcePerformance.THTPlacement Messages ..... 24

Table 8-21 CFX.Sensor.Identification Messages ..... 25

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# Connected Factory Exchange (CFX)

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## 1 SCOPE

This standard establishes the requirements for the omni-directional exchange of information between manufacturing processes and associated host systems for assembly manufacturing. This standard applies to communication between all executable processes in the manufacture of printed board assemblies, automated, semi-automated and manual, and is applicable to related mechanical assembly and transactional processes.

**1.1 Purpose** With the growth and acceptance of digital modelling and practices in manufacturing, the lack of a holistic IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things) standard for the transfer of information between machines, systems and processes has become a severe limitation to the growth of digitization and computerization in the electronics manufacturing industry, inhibiting technology innovations such as “Industry 4.0” and “Smart Factories” being available to all companies in the industry, regardless of size, sector and location.

The CFX standard provides a true “plug and play” IoT communication environment throughout manufacturing, where all equipment, manufacturing processes and transactional stations can communicate with each other without the need for the development and use of bespoke interfaces. CFX-enabled equipment and solutions from different vendors work seamlessly together. There are many types of users of the CFX standard, including equipment vendors, solution providers, in-house IT groups, etc. The many types of data included in CFX are used in different ways depending on the application; for example, closed-loop feedback systems, live production dashboards, traceability (IPC-1782), MES control, lean supply chain management, active quality management, production control and many more.

As CFX data is fully omni-directional, any CFX endpoint connection can consume data as well as create it. As an illustration, consider the scenario where a single machine from a certain vendor is connected in-line with other machines from different vendors. CFX messages are sent from the single machine to other machines in the line, and to host systems such as MES. The single machine can also receive CFX messages from all the other machines in the line, as well as from the host systems in order to optimize the machine operation and allow the vendor of the machines to create added-value functionality, such as to support machine-specific Industry 4.0. In this way, a smart, digital, Industry 4.0 factory will be comprised of many different Industry 4.0 computerization applications, each of which can be provided by different suppliers, at the machine, line, site and even enterprise levels, all working together, sharing data seamlessly through CFX.

The CFX standard supports the concept of “big data” by including data of different types from across the factory, including performance, materials, resources, users, quality events, product tracking, etc., all of which can be combined to create a “big data” environment. CFX, therefore, provides many kinds of added value opportunities to the whole manufacturing operation, including, for example, improving operational efficiency and productivity, quality and reliability, agility and responsiveness. The CFX standard helps organizations ensure that end users/consumers will receive products and services that meet or exceed their expectations and in the timeliest and most economically viable method.

**1.2 Application of This Standard** This standard defines the communication protocol and content across all assembly production processes, irrespective of type or method of operation. It can also be applied to transactional operations. There are no restrictions in terms of product classification sector, size of operation or location. SMT production is not required to be a part of the factory. Though intended to support all aspects of printed board production, the use of CFX can be extended downstream to include, for example, mechanical assembly, personalization, packing and shipping, as well as up-stream to include, for example, electrical and mechanical subassemblies.

**1.3 CFX and the Hermes Standard** The CFX standard is complementary to The Hermes Standard (IPC-HERMES-9852). The Hermes Standard, as an advanced intelligent SMEMA replacement, provides near-instant line control, passing information about production units as they pass down the line. CFX provides vertical messaging that is complementary to Hermes.