

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –  
Part 6-27: Application layer protocol specification – Type 27 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –  
Partie 6-27: Spécification du protocole de la couche application – Éléments de  
type 27**

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
INTRODUCTION.....	9
1 Scope.....	10
1.1 General.....	10
1.2 Specifications .....	10
1.3 Conformance .....	11
2 Normative references .....	11
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms, symbols and conventions .....	12
3.1 Referenced terms and definitions.....	12
3.1.1 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 7498-1 .....	12
3.1.2 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 9545 .....	12
3.1.3 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8824-1 .....	13
3.1.4 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 10731 .....	13
3.1.5 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 19501 .....	13
3.2 Additional terms and definitions .....	13
3.3 Abbreviations and symbols .....	22
3.4 Conventions.....	24
3.4.1 General conventions.....	24
3.4.2 PDU data type conventions.....	24
3.4.3 State machine conventions.....	24
4 Abstract syntax.....	26
4.1 General.....	26
4.2 Basic Data types.....	27
4.3 FAL PDU types.....	28
4.3.1 General .....	28
4.3.2 Top of APDU types: _APDU.....	31
4.3.3 PDUs for field system management service .....	31
4.3.4 Detailed definitions of _FID-PDUs .....	34
4.3.5 PDUs for field device control service .....	48
4.3.6 PDUs for message service.....	57
4.4 Detailed definitions of _FDCService-PDUs.....	58
4.4.1 Enhanced PDU type .....	58
4.5 Device profile.....	72
5 Transfer syntax.....	72
5.1 Concepts .....	72
5.2 Encode rules.....	73
5.2.1 INTEGER and its subtypes .....	73
5.2.2 REAL type and its subtypes .....	74
5.2.3 BIT STRING type.....	76
5.2.4 OCTET STRING type and IA5String type.....	77
5.2.5 NULL type .....	77
5.2.6 Structure type and Array type .....	77
6 Structure of FAL protocol state machine .....	78
7 AP-context state machine (APC SM) .....	80
7.1 Overview.....	80
7.2 State descriptions .....	81

7.3	Triggering events .....	81
7.4	Action descriptions at state transitions .....	82
8	FAL service protocol machines (FSPM) .....	84
8.1	Overview.....	84
8.2	RT Protocol Machine (RT PM).....	84
8.2.1	Link layer discovery .....	84
8.2.2	MAC bridges.....	84
8.2.3	Virtual bridges .....	105
8.2.4	IP suite .....	105
8.2.5	DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM).....	105
8.3	Field System Management Protocol Machine (FSM PM) .....	110
8.3.1	Overview .....	110
8.3.2	Discovery and basic configuration .....	112
8.3.3	Starting up of system .....	115
8.3.4	Sync methods.....	144
8.3.5	Plug-and-play entry .....	153
8.4	Field Device Control Protocol Machine (FDC PM).....	154
8.4.1	Protocol overview .....	154
8.4.2	Cyclic communication mode.....	156
8.4.3	Event driven communication mode .....	160
8.4.4	Master Protocol Machine (FDCPM-M).....	161
8.4.5	Slave Protocol Machine (FDCPM-S).....	169
8.4.6	Error procedure summary .....	179
8.5	Message Protocol Machine (MSG PM).....	181
8.5.1	Protocol overview .....	181
8.5.2	Requester Protocol Machine (MSGPM-RQ).....	183
8.5.3	Responder Protocol Machine (MSGPM-RS).....	186
9	Application relationship protocol machine (ARPM).....	188
9.1	General.....	188
9.2	ARPM for FDC ASE .....	188
9.2.1	Overview .....	188
9.2.2	ARPM for FDC Master (ARPM-FDCM).....	189
9.2.3	ARPM for FDC Slave (ARPM-FDCS) .....	196
9.3	ARPM for MSG ASE (ARPM-MSG) .....	203
9.3.1	State descriptions .....	203
9.3.2	Triggering events.....	203
9.3.3	Action descriptions at state transitions.....	204
10	DLL mapping protocol machines (DMPMs) .....	204
Annex A (informative) Device profile and FDC command sets .....		205
Annex B (normative) Virtual memory space and Device Information.....		207
B.1	Overview.....	207
B.2	Communication Data Object.....	207
B.3	Device Information.....	208
B.3.1	Device identifier area structure .....	208
B.3.2	Detail specifications of device IDs .....	209
Annex C (informative) Basic message function .....		217
Bibliography.....		218

Figure 1 – Encode of Integer subtypes .....	73
Figure 2 – Example of transfer of INTEGER value .....	74
Figure 3 – Encode of Unsigned subtypes .....	74
Figure 4 – Float32 type encode.....	75
Figure 5 – Float64 type encode.....	75
Figure 6 – Bit field definition example with named bits .....	76
Figure 7 – Bit field definition example with field size .....	77
Figure 8 – SEQUENCE type encode .....	78
Figure 9 – Structure of FAL protocol state machines .....	80
Figure 10 – State chart diagram of APC SM.....	81
Figure 11 – Master CTC state transition chart.....	86
Figure 12 – Slave CTC state transition chart.....	96
Figure 13 – Structuring of the protocol machines within the DMPM (bridge) .....	106
Figure 14 – SRC state transition chart .....	106
Figure 15 – Example of network configuration.....	111
Figure 16 – Network initialization procedures.....	112
Figure 17 – Neighboring node notification sequence .....	113
Figure 18 – Connected node detection sequence.....	114
Figure 19 – Example of neighboring node information.....	115
Figure 20 – FSMUL state transition chart for the master with SM function .....	116
Figure 21 – FSMUL state transition chart for the master without SM function .....	129
Figure 22 – FSMUL state transition chart for a slave.....	138
Figure 23 – Sequence of SM delay time notification by CDO writing.....	145
Figure 24 – Delay measurement sequence (SM: BM).....	147
Figure 25 – Master delay measurement sequence for the BM (SM: master with band master function (BM)) .....	148
Figure 26 – Delay measurement sequence for the master other than the BM (SM: BM).....	149
Figure 27 – Delay measurement sequence (SM: S#1).....	151
Figure 28 – Master delay measurement sequence for the BM (SM: S#1).....	152
Figure 29 – Plug-and-play entry sequence .....	154
Figure 30 – Example communication cycle of FDC master AP.....	156
Figure 31 – Example communication cycle of FDC slave AP .....	157
Figure 32 – Synchronous command communication in sync state .....	158
Figure 33 – Asynchronous command communication in sync state.....	159
Figure 34 – Asynchronous command communication in async state.....	160
Figure 35 – Event-driven communication .....	161
Figure 36 – State chart diagram of FDCPM-M.....	162
Figure 37 – State chart diagram of FDCPM-S .....	170
Figure 38 – PDU transmission flow for user message .....	182
Figure 39 – PDU transmission flow for one-way message .....	183
Figure 40 – State chart diagram of MSGPM-RQ .....	184
Figure 41 – State chart diagram of MSGPM-RS .....	186
Figure 42 – Example of single transfer process.....	188

Figure 43 – Example of dual transfer process ..... 189

Figure 44 – State chart diagram of ARPM-FDCM ..... 190

Figure 45 – Statechart diagram of ARPM-FDCS ..... 196

Figure 46 – Statechart diagram of ARPM-MSG ..... 203

Figure B.1 – Memory map of virtual memory space ..... 207

Figure B.2 – Memory map of device ID area ..... 208

  

Table 1 – State transition descriptions ..... 25

Table 2 – Description of state machine elements ..... 25

Table 3 – Conventions used in state machines ..... 26

Table 4 – Multicast address ..... 29

Table 5 – Length\_or\_type ..... 29

Table 6 – IPv4 Header ..... 30

Table 7 – IPv6 Header ..... 30

Table 8 – UDP Header ..... 30

Table 9 – Node address ..... 33

Table 10 – Mapping for Protocol State Machines ..... 79

Table 11 – State descriptions of APC SM ..... 81

Table 12 – Trigger event descriptions of APC SM ..... 82

Table 13 – Transitions of APC SM ..... 83

Table 14 – Master CTC state transition table ..... 87

Table 15 – Slave CTC state transition table ..... 96

Table 16 – List of CTC macros ..... 101

Table 17 – The primitives and parameters for FDC interface issued by FDC ..... 103

Table 18 – The primitives and parameters for FSM interface issued by CTC ..... 104

Table 19 – The list of primitives and parameters (FSM source) ..... 104

Table 20 – The list of primitives and parameters (FSMUL source) ..... 105

Table 21 – SRC state transition table ..... 107

Table 22 – List of SRC macros ..... 108

Table 23 – List of SRC functions ..... 109

Table 24 – Primitives and parameters for SRC-CTC interface ..... 110

Table 25 – Send frame primitive and parameters ..... 110

Table 26 – Receive frame primitives and parameters ..... 110

Table 27 – Primitives and parameters of repeat select service ..... 110

Table 28 – FSMUL state transition table for the master with SM function ..... 117

Table 29 – FSMUL state transition table for the master without SM function ..... 129

Table 30 – FSMUL state transition table for a slave ..... 138

Table 31 – List of FSMUL macros ..... 142

Table 32 – FDC protocol mode ..... 155

Table 33 – State descriptions of FDCPM-M ..... 162

Table 34 – Trigger event descriptions of FDCPM-M ..... 163

Table 35 – Transitions of main SM of FDCPM-M ..... 164

Table 36 – Transitions of submachine of FDCPM-M ..... 166

Table 37 – State descriptions of FDCPM-S .....	170
Table 38 – Trigger event descriptions of FDCPM-S .....	171
Table 39 – Transitions of main SM of FDCPM-S .....	172
Table 40 – Transitions of submachine of FDCPM-S .....	174
Table 41 – State descriptions of MSGPM-RQ .....	184
Table 42 – Trigger event descriptions of MSGPM-RQ .....	185
Table 43 – Transitions of MSGPM-RQ .....	185
Table 44 – State descriptions of MSGPM-RS .....	186
Table 45 – Trigger event descriptions of MSGPM-RS .....	187
Table 46 – Transitions of MSGPM-RS .....	187
Table 47 – State descriptions of ARPM-FDCM .....	191
Table 48 – Trigger event descriptions of ARPM-FDCM .....	193
Table 49 – Transitions of main SM of ARPM-FDCM .....	193
Table 50 – Transitions of submachine of ARPM-FDCM .....	195
Table 51 – State descriptions of ARPM-FDCS .....	197
Table 52 – Trigger event descriptions of ARPM-FDCS .....	199
Table 53 – Transitions of main SM of ARPM-FDCS .....	200
Table 54 – Transitions of submachine of ARPM-FDCS .....	201
Table 55 – State descriptions of ARPM-MSG .....	203
Table 56 – Trigger event descriptions of ARPM-MSG .....	203
Table 57 – Transitions of ARPM-MSG .....	204
Table A.1 – Example of registered device profiles .....	205
Table A.2 – Example command list of the profile '00'H .....	206
Table B.1 – Memory map of CDO area .....	207
Table B.2 – Specifications of device IDs .....	209
Table C.1 – Example of message command set .....	217



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Draft	Report on voting
65C/1205/FDIS	65C/1234/RVD

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## INTRODUCTION

This document is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the "three-layer" fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1.

The application protocol provides the application service by making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. The primary aim of this document is to provide a set of rules for communication expressed in terms of the procedures to be carried out by peer application entities (AEs) at the time of communication. These rules for communication are intended to provide a sound basis for development in order to serve a variety of purposes:

- as a guide for implementers and designers;
- for use in the testing and procurement of equipment;
- as part of an agreement for the admittance of systems into the open systems environment;
- as a refinement to the understanding of time-critical communications within OSI.

This document is concerned, in particular, with the communication and interworking of sensors, effectors and other automation devices. By using this document together with other documents positioned within the OSI or fieldbus reference models, otherwise incompatible systems can work together in any combination.

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# INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

## Part 6-27: Application layer protocol specification – Type 27 elements

### 1 Scope

#### 1.1 General

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs."

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 27 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

This document defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 27 fieldbus application layer in terms of

- the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- the application context state machines defining the application service behavior visibly between communicating application entities, and
- the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visibly between communicating application entities.

The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to

- define the representation-on-wire of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-27, and
- define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This document specifies the protocol of the Type 27 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

#### 1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-27.

A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6 series.

### 1.3 Conformance

This document does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE All parts of the IEC 61158 series, as well as the IEC 61784-1 series and the IEC 61784-2 series are maintained simultaneously. Cross-references to these documents within the text therefore refer to the editions as dated in this list of normative references.

IEC 61158-5-27:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-27: Application layer service definition – Type 27 elements*

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

ISO/IEC 7498-1, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 1: The Basic Model*

ISO/IEC 9545, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*

ISO/IEC 9899, *Information technology – Programming languages – C*

ISO/IEC 10731, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

ISO/IEC 19501:2005, *Information technology – Open Distributed Processing – Unified Modeling Language (UML) Version 1.4.2*

ISO/IEC/IEEE 60559:2020, *Information technology – Microprocessor Systems – Floating-Point arithmetic*

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3, *Telecommunications and exchange between information technology systems – Requirements for local and metropolitan area networks – Part 3: Standard for Ethernet*

IEEE Std 802.1D, *IEEE Standards for local and metropolitan area networks – Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges*

IEEE Std 802.1Q, *IEEE Standards for local and metropolitan area networks – Bridges and Bridged Networks*

IEEE Std 802.1AB, *IEEE Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery*

IEEE Std 802.1AS, *IEEE Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications in Bridged Local Area Networks*

IETF RFC 768, J. Postel, "*User Datagram Protocol*", August 1980, available at <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc768>> [viewed 2022-09-16]

IETF RFC 791, J. Postel, "*Internet Protocol*", September 1981, available at <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc791>> [viewed 2022-09-16]

IETF RFC 826, D. Plummer, "*An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol: or Converting Network Protocol Addresses to 48.bit Ethernet Address for Transmission on Ethernet Hardware*", November 1982, available at <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc826>> [viewed 2022-09-16]

IETF RFC 1112, S.E. Deering, "*Host Extensions for IP Multicasting*", August 1989, available at <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc1112>> [viewed 2022-09-16]

IETF RFC 2460, S. Deering and R. Hinden, "*Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification*", December 1998, available at <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2460>> [viewed 2022-09-16]

### 3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms, symbols and conventions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

#### 3.1 Referenced terms and definitions

##### 3.1.1 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 7498-1

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 7498-1 apply:

- abstract syntax;
- application-entity;
- application process;
- application protocol data unit;
- application-process-invocation;
- (N)-facility;
- (N)-function;
- peer-(N)-entities;
- presentation context;
- real system;
- transfer syntax.

##### 3.1.2 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 9545

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 9545 apply:

- application-association;
- application-context;
- application-entity-invocation;
- application-entity-type;

- application-service-element.

### 3.1.3 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8824-1

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 8824-1 apply:

- simple type;
- component;
- component type;
- integer type;
- bitstring type;
- octetstring type;
- null type;
- sequence type;
- sequence of type;
- choice type;
- IA5String type;
- encoding.

### 3.1.4 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 10731

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 10731 apply:

- OSI-service-primitive; primitive;
- OSI-service-provider; provider;
- OSI-service-user; user.

### 3.1.5 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 19501

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 19501 apply:

- event;
- state;
- state machine;
- substate;
- submachine;
- transition.

## 3.2 Additional terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.2.1 alarm

field device status to tell that the device has detected a fatal problem to be solved and cannot continue normal working, through the field device control (FDC) service of the Type 27 fieldbus

Note 1 to entry: Any alarm statuses are latched and need some operations to be cleared.

Note 2 to entry: Alarms are classified into three groups; communication alarms, illegal-command-related ones, and application specific ones. But concrete definitions are dependent on implementation of each field devices.