IEC 61162-2

Edition 2.0 2024-04
COMMENTED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces –
Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners, high-speed transmission

IEC 61162-2:2024-04 CMV(en)

IEC Secretariat
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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FOREWORD

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This commented version (CMV) of the official standard IEC 61162-2:2024 edition 2.0 allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous IEC 61162-2:1998 edition 1.0. Furthermore, comments from IEC TC 80 experts are provided to explain the reasons of the most relevant changes, or to clarify any part of the content.

A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. Experts' comments are identified by a blue-background number. Mouse over a number to display a pop-up note with the comment.

This publication contains the CMV and the official standard. The full list of comments is available at the end of the CMV.

IEC 61162-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 80: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) alternative hardware is given in 5.1 which may now be as specified in this document or as specified in IEC 61162-1;
b) the data transmission rate given in Clause 6 is now configurable. The default remains as 38 400 (bits/s) but higher rates may be provided;
c) the description of the data format protocol has been removed as this information is given in IEC 61162-1;
d) former Annex A and Annex B have been deleted as now of historic interest.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
80/1065/CDV	80/1083/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners, high-speed transmission

~~1 General~~

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61162 contains the requirements for data communication between maritime electronic instruments, navigation and radiocommunication equipment when interconnected via an appropriate interface.

This document is intended to support one-way serial data transmission from a single talker to one or more listeners. This data is in printable ASCII form and ~~may~~ can include any information as specified by approved sentences or information coded according to the rules for proprietary sentences. Typical messages ~~may~~ can be from 11 to a maximum of 79 characters in length and generally require repetition rates up to once per 20 ms.

The electrical definitions in this document are intended to accommodate higher data rates than are specified in IEC 61162-1. Since there is no provision for guaranteed delivery of messages and only limited error-checking capability, it is important this document ~~should be~~ is used with caution in all safety applications.

~~Annex A contains a list of relevant IMO resolutions and ITU recommendations to which this standard applies.~~ 1

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.

IEC 60945~~:1996~~, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61162-1~~:1995~~, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces – Part 1: Single talker and multiple listeners*

ITU-T Recommendation X.27/V.11~~:1996~~, *Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits operating at data signalling rates up to 10 Mbits/s*

~~NMEA 0183 – Version 2.30:1998, *National marine electronics association (USA) – Standard for interfacing marine electronic navigational devices*~~ 2

~~EIA 485:1991, *Electrical characteristics of generators and receivers for use in balanced digital multipoint systems*~~ 2

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

~~Common terms are defined in the glossary of annex B. Where there is a conflict, terms shall be interpreted, wherever possible, in accordance with the references in 1.2.~~

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
talker
~~any~~ device which sends data to other devices

Note 1 to entry: The type of talker is identified by a two-character mnemonic as listed in IEC 61162-1.

3.1.2
listener
~~any~~ device which receives data from another device

3.1.3
latency
time interval between an event and its resulting information, including time for processing, transmission and/or reception

3.2 Abbreviated terms 3

EMC electromagnetic compatibility

EUT equipment under test

4 Manufacturer's documentation

4.1 Standard documents

~~Operator~~ Installation manuals ~~or other appropriate literature~~ 4 provided for equipment that is intended to meet the requirements of this document shall contain as a minimum the following information:

a) identification of the A, B and common (C) signal lines (see Figure 1);
b) the output drive capability as a talker;
c) a list of approved sentences, noting unused fields, proprietary sentences transmitted as a talker, data latency and transmission interval for each sentence;
d) the load requirements as a listener;
e) a list of sentences and associated data fields that are required by, or are acceptable to, a listener;
f) the current software and hardware revision, if this is relevant to the interface;
g) an electrical description or schematic of the listener/talker input/output circuits citing actual components and devices used, including connector type and part number;
h) the version number and date of update of the standard for which compliance is sought;
i) list of supported baud rates (bits/s) including any limitations per each baud rate supported. 5

4.2 Additional information

As latency, filtering, error handling and data transmission interval can have a serious influence on the performance of a system, the manufacturer shall ~~give careful consideration to~~ consider these aspects. Documentation should include such data where applicable.

5 Hardware specification

5.1 General

One talker and multiple listeners may be connected in parallel over interconnecting wires. Because of EMC requirements, shielded cables are recommended. The number of listeners depends on the output capability, the input drive requirements of the connected devices, and on the use of termination resistors.

Two alternatives apply for the hardware:

1) method based on 5.2 to 5.6;
2) method based on IEC 61162-1. **6**

5.2 Interconnecting wires

Interconnection between devices may be by means of a shielded two-conductor twisted-pair wire (A, B) plus any means to secure common signal ground potential (C) for transmitting and receiving devices. For this purpose, a third wire additional to the twisted pair or the inner shield of double-shielded cable with insulated shields may be used.

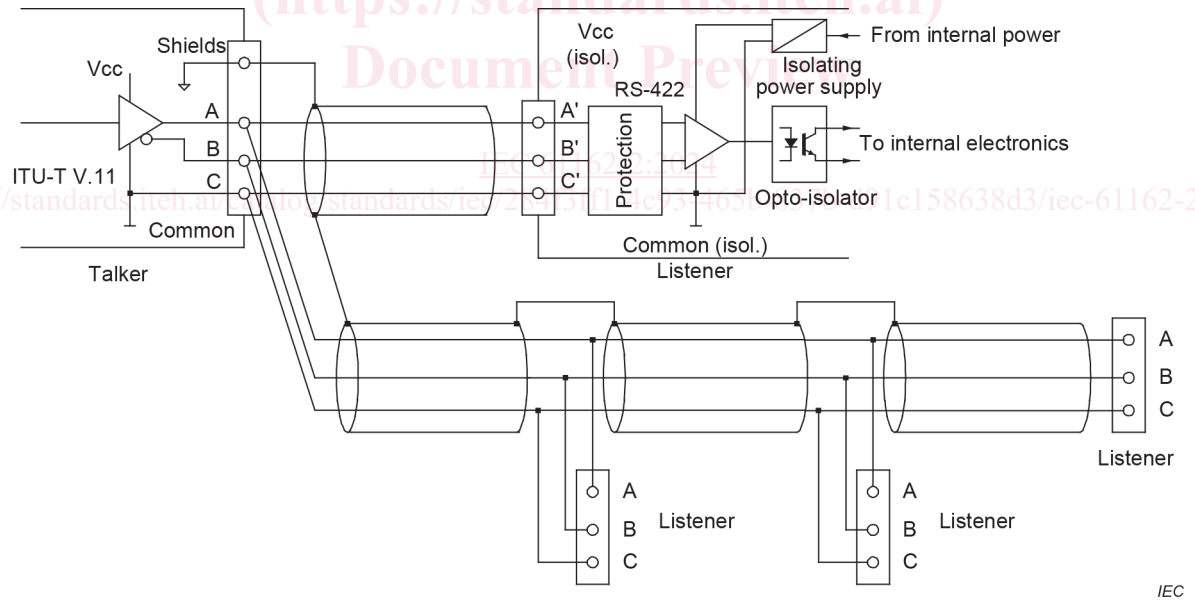


Figure 1 – Talker/listener connections

5.3 Conductor definitions

The conductors referred to in this document are the signal lines A, B, C (common) and shield.

5.4 Electrical connection/shield requirements

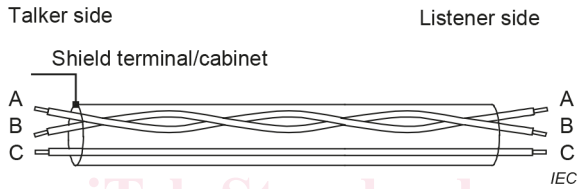
All signal and common line connections A, B and C are connected in parallel.

With single-shielded cables and a separate wire as common line C (signal ground), the shield shall be connected to the talker chassis and shall not be connected to any listener. However, the shield shall be continuous (unbroken) between all listeners – see Figure 1 and Figure 2 a).

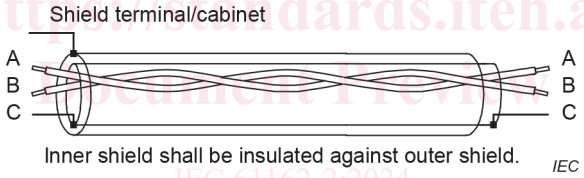
With double-shielded cables and the inner shield used as common line C (signal ground), the outer shield shall be connected to the talker chassis and shall not be connected to any listener. However, the outer shield shall be continuous (unbroken) between all listeners – see Figure 1 and Figure 2 b).

With double-shielded cables and a separate wire as common line C (signal ground), the inner shield shall be connected to the talker chassis and shall not be connected to any listener. However, the inner shield shall be continuous (unbroken) between all listeners. The outer shield may be connected to the chassis on either side if required – see Figure 1 and Figure 2 c).

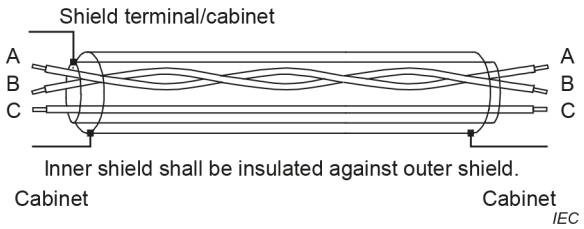
The cabling shall be designed in a way that stubs are avoided or kept as short as possible. If long cables are necessary, termination at the end of the line according to ITU-T Recommendation X.27/V.11 shall be considered.



a) Single-shielded cable



b) Double-shielded cable



c) Double-shielded cable with separate wire

Figure 2 – Cables – Electrical shield requirements

5.5 Connector

No standard connector is specified. Wherever possible, readily available commercial connectors shall be used. Manufacturers shall provide means for user identification of the connections used.

5.6 Electrical signal characteristics

~~This subclause describes the electrical characteristics of transmitters and receivers.~~ 7

5.6.1 Signal state definitions

The idle, marking, logical 1, OFF or stop bit state is defined by a negative voltage on line A with respect to line B, as in IEC 61162-1.

The active, spacing, logical 0, ON or start bit state is defined by a positive voltage on line A with respect to line B, as in IEC 61162-1.

5.6.2 Talker drive circuits

No provision is made for more than a single talker to be connected to the bus. The drive circuit shall meet, as a minimum, the requirements of ITU-T Recommendation X.27/V.11.

Improved and compatible driver circuits (e.g. ~~EIA~~ TIA-485) used in a compliant way are allowed.

5.6.3 Listener receive circuits

Multiple listeners may be connected to a single talker. The listener's receive circuit shall comply with ITU-T Recommendation X.27/V.11. Optional termination resistors for the line shall be provided. The input terminals A, B and C shall be electrically isolated from the remaining electronics of the listening device. Reference is made to 5.6.4 and a sample circuit shown in Figure 1.

5.6.4 Electrical isolation

Within a listener, there shall be no direct electrical connection between the signal lines A and B, the signal ground C or the shield to ship's mains ground or power line. This isolation shall be in accordance with IEC 60945.

5.6.5 Maximum voltage on the bus

The maximum applied voltage between signal lines A and B and between either line and ground C shall be in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation X.27/V.11.

For protection against miswiring and for unintended connection to earlier talker designs, all receive circuit devices shall be capable of withstanding 15 V between ~~either~~ signal lines A and B and between either line and ground for an indefinite period.

6 Data transmission

Data is transmitted in serial asynchronous form in accordance with ~~1.2~~ IEC 61162-1 **8**. The first bit is a start bit and is followed by data bits, least-significant-bit first as in Figure 3.

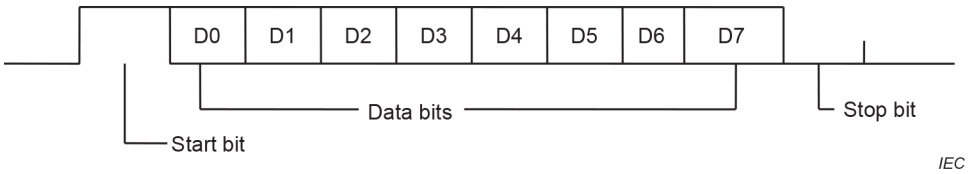


Figure 3 – Data transmission format

The following parameters are used:

– baud rate default and required is 38 400 (bits/s), higher baud rates are allowed based on equipment configuration setup; **5**

– data bits 8 (D7 = 0), parity none;

– stop bits 1.

7 Data format protocol

~~5.1 Characters~~

~~All transmitted data shall be interpreted as ASCII characters. The most significant bit of the eight-bit character shall always be transmitted as zero (D7 = 0).~~

~~5.1.1 Reserved characters~~

~~The reserved character set consists of those ASCII characters shown in 6.1 (table 1) of IEC 61162-1. These characters are used for specific formatting purposes, such as sentence and field delimiting, and shall not be used in data fields.~~

~~5.1.2 Valid characters~~

~~The valid character set consists of all printable ASCII characters (HEX 20 to HEX 7E) except those defined as reserved characters. The list of the valid character set is given in 6.1 (table 2) of IEC 61162-1.~~

~~5.1.3 Undefined characters~~

~~ASCII values not specified as either reserved characters or valid characters are excluded and shall not be transmitted at any time.~~

~~5.1.4 Character symbols~~

~~When individual characters are used in this standard to define units of measurement, to indicate the type of data field, type of sentence, etc., they shall be interpreted according to the character symbol in 6.1 (table 3) of IEC 61162-1.~~

~~5.2 Fields~~

~~A field consists of a string of valid characters, or no characters (null field), located between two appropriate delimiter characters.~~

~~5.2.1 Address field~~

~~An address field is the first field in a sentence and follows the "$" delimiter; it serves to define the sentence. Characters within the address field are limited to digits and upper-case letters. The address field shall not be a null field. Only sentences with the following three types of address fields shall be transmitted.~~

~~5.2.1.1 Approved address field~~

~~Approved address fields consist of five characters defined by this standard. The first two characters are the talker identifier, listed in 6.2 (table 4) of IEC 61162-1. The next three characters form the sentence formatter used to define the format and the type of data. A list of approved sentence formatters is given in 6.2 (table 5) of IEC 61162-1.~~

~~5.2.1.2 Query address field~~

~~The query address field consists of five characters and is used for the purpose of requesting transmission of a specific sentence on a separate bus from an identified talker.~~

~~5.2.1.3 Proprietary address field~~

~~The proprietary address field consists of the proprietary character P followed by a three-character manufacturer's mnemonic code, used to identify the talker issuing a proprietary sentence, and any additional characters as required. A list of valid manufacturer's mnemonic codes may be obtained from NMEA.~~

5.2.2 Data fields

Data fields in approved sentences follow a "," delimiter and contain valid characters in accordance with the formats illustrated in 6.2 (table 6) of IEC 61162-1. Data fields in proprietary sentences contain only valid characters but are not defined by this standard.

Because of the presence of variable data fields and null fields, specific data fields shall only be located within a sentence by observing the field delimiters ",". Therefore, it is essential for the listener to locate fields by counting delimiters rather than counting the total number of characters received from the start of the sentence.

5.2.2.1 Variable length fields

Although some data fields are defined to have fixed length, many are of variable length in order to allow devices to convey information and to provide data with more or less precision, according to the capability or requirements of a particular device.

Variable length fields may be alpha-numeric or numeric fields. Variable numeric fields may contain a decimal point and may contain leading or trailing zeros.

5.2.2.2 Data field types

Data fields may be alpha, numeric, alphanumeric, variable length, fixed length, fixed/variable (with a portion fixed in length while the remainder varies). Some fields are constant, with their value dictated by a specific sentence definition. The allowable field types are summarized in 6.2 (table 6) of IEC 61162-1.

5.2.2.3 Null fields

A null field is a field of length zero, i.e. no characters are transmitted in the field. Null fields shall be used when the value is unreliable or not available.

For example, if heading information were not available, sending data of "000" is misleading because a user cannot distinguish between "000" meaning no data and a legitimate heading of "000". However, a null field, with no characters at all, clearly indicates that no data is being transmitted.

Null fields with their delimiters can have the following appearance depending on where they are located in the sentence:

",," ",*"

The ASCII NULL character (HEX 00) shall not be used as the null field.

5.2.3 Checksum field

A checksum field shall be transmitted in any sentence. The checksum field is the last field in a sentence and follows the checksum delimiter character "*". The checksum is the eight-bit exclusive OR (no start or stop bits) of all characters in the sentence, including "," delimiters, between but not including the "$" and the "*" delimiters.

The hexadecimal value of the most significant and least significant four bits of the result is converted to two ASCII characters (0-9, A-F) for transmission. The most significant character is transmitted first.

Examples of the checksum field are: $GPGLL,5057.970,N,00146.110,E,142451,A*27 and $GPVTG,089.0,T,,,15.2,N,,*7F.