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Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-4: Application layer service definition – Type 4 elements

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NOTE Combinations of protocol types are specified in IEC 61784-1 series and IEC 61784-2 series.

IEC 61158-5-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Use of extended data size in an APDU body. This extension is restricted to nodes operating on a P-NET IP network. There are no technical changes to this sub-part of the standard.

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

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1203/FDIS	65C/1244/RVD

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.

A list of all the parts of the IEC 61158 series, under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*, can be found on the IEC web site.

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- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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 service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This document defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management can exploit.

Throughout the set of fieldbus standards, the term "service" refers to the abstract capability provided by one layer of the OSI Basic Reference Model to the layer immediately above. Thus, the application layer service defined in this document is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-4: Application layer service definition – Type 4 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 4 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 service provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of:

- an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service;
- the primitive actions and events of the service;
- the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to:

- the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and
- Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model.

This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes.

Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

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 services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

This document can be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including

a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and
b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

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.

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 2 application layer services as defined in this document.

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 IEC 61784-1 series and 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 61158-3-4:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition – Type 4 elements*

IEC 61158-4-4:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 4 elements*

IEC 61158-6-4:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification – Type 4 elements*

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

ISO/IEC 7498-3, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 3: Naming and addressing*

ISO/IEC 8822, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) – Part 1: Specification of basic notation*

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

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

ISO/IEC 60559, *Floating-point arithmetic*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological 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 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

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

a) application entity
b) application process
c) application protocol data unit
d) application service element
e) application entity invocation
f) application process invocation
g) application transaction
h) real open system
i) transfer syntax

3.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 8822 apply:

a) abstract syntax
b) presentation context

3.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms

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

a) application-association
b) application-context
c) application context name
d) application-entity-invocation
e) application-entity-type
f) application-process-invocation
g) application-process-type
h) application-service-element
i) application control service element

3.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms

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

a) object identifier
b) type

3.5 Fieldbus data-link layer terms

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

a) DL-Time
b) DL-Scheduling-policy
c) DLCEP
d) DLC
e) DLPDU
f) DLSDU
g) DLSAP
h) fixed tag
i) generic tag
j) link
k) network address
l) node address
m) node
n) tag
o) scheduled
p) unscheduled

3.6 Fieldbus application layer specific definitions

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

3.6.1
application
function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

3.6.2
application objects
multiple object classes that manage and provide a run time exchange of messages across the network and within the network device

3.6.3
application process
part of a distributed application on a network, which is located on one device and unambiguously addressed

3.6.4
application process identifier
value that distinguishes an application process among multiple application processes used in a device

3.6.5
application process object
component of an application process that is identifiable and accessible through an FAL application relationship

Note 1 to entry: Application process object definitions are composed of a set of values for the attributes of their class (see the definition for Application Process Object Class Definition). Application process object definitions can be accessed remotely using the services of the FAL Object Management ASE. FAL Object Management services can be used to load or update object definitions, to read object definitions, and to dynamically create and delete application objects and their corresponding definitions.

3.6.6
application process object class
class of application process objects defined in terms of the set of their network-accessible attributes and services

3.6.7
application relationship
cooperative association between two or more application-entity-invocations for the purpose of exchange of information and coordination of their joint operation

Note 1 to entry: This relationship is activated either by the exchange of application-protocol-data-units or as a result of preconfiguration activities.

3.6.8
application relationship application service element
application-service-element that provides the exclusive means for establishing and terminating all application relationships

3.6.9
application relationship endpoint
context and behavior of an application relationship as seen and maintained by one of the application processes involved in the application relationship

Note 1 to entry: Each application process involved in the application relationship maintains its own application relationship endpoint.

3.6.10
attribute
description of an externally visible characteristic or feature of an object

Note 1 to entry: The attributes of an object contain information about variable portions of an object. Typically, they provide status information or govern the operation of an object. Attributes can also affect the behavior of an object. Attributes are divided into class attributes and instance attributes.

3.6.11
behavior
indication of how an object responds to particular events

3.6.12
bit-no
number of a bit in a bitstring or an octet

3.6.13
channel
single physical or logical link of an input or output application object of a server to the process

3.6.14
class
set of objects, all of which represent the same kind of system component

Note 1 to entry: A class is a generalisation of an object; a template for defining variables and methods. All objects in a class are identical in form and behavior, but usually contain different data in their attributes.

3.6.15
class attributes
attribute that is shared by all objects within the same class

3.6.16
class code
unique identifier assigned to each object class

3.6.17
class specific service
service defined by a particular object class to perform a required function which is not performed by a common service

Note 1 to entry: A class specific object is unique to the object class which defines it.

3.6.18
client
<object> object which uses the services of another (server) object to perform a task

3.6.19
client
<message> initiator of a message to which a server reacts

3.6.20
communication objects
components that manage and provide a run time exchange of messages across the network

EXAMPLES: Connection Manager object, Unconnected Message Manager (UCMM) object, and Message Router object.

3.6.21
connection
logical binding between application objects that may be within the same or different devices

Note 1 to entry: Connections may be either point-to-point or multipoint.

3.6.22
conveyance path
unidirectional flow of APDUs across an application relationship

3.6.23
dedicated AR
AR used directly by the FAL User

Note 1 to entry: On Dedicated ARs, only the FAL Header and the user data are transferred.

3.6.24
default DL-address
value 126 as an initial value for DL-address, which has to be changed (e.g. by assignment of a DL-address via the fieldbus) before operation with a DP-master (class 1)

3.6.25
device
physical hardware connected to the link

Note 1 to entry: A device may contain more than one node.

3.6.26
dynamic AR
AR that requires the use of the AR establishment procedures to place it into an established state

3.6.27
endpoint
one of the communicating entities involved in a connection

3.6.28
error
discrepancy between a computed, observed or measured value or condition and the specified or theoretically correct value or condition

3.6.29
error class
general grouping for related error definitions and corresponding error codes

3.6.30
error code
identification of a specific type of error within an error class

3.6.31
event
instance of a change of conditions

3.6.32
FAL subnet
subnetworks composed of one or more data link segments, identified by a subset of the network address

Note 1 to entry: FAL subnets are permitted to contain bridges but not routers.

3.6.33
FIFO variable
Variable Object class, composed of a set of homogeneously typed elements, where the first written element is the first element that can be read.

Note 1 to entry: On the fieldbus only one, complete element can be transferred as a result of one service invocation.

3.6.34
frame
deprecated synonym for DLPDU