IEC 61158-5-27

Edition 1.0 2023-03

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-27: Application layer service definition – Type 27 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 5-27: Définition des services de la couche application – Éléments de type 27

IEC 61158-5-27:2023-03(en-fr)

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

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

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee, …). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch
Discover our powerful search engine and read freely all the publications previews. With a subscription you will always have access to up to date content tailored to your needs.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 300 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 19 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Recherche de publications IEC - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études, …). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch
Découvrez notre puissant moteur de recherche et consultez gratuitement tous les aperçus des publications. Avec un abonnement, vous aurez toujours accès à un contenu à jour adapté à vos besoins.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 300 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 19 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

IEC 61158-5-27

Edition 1.0 2023-03

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-27: Application layer service definition – Type 27 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 5-27: Définition des services de la couche application – Éléments de type 27

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 25.040

ISBN 978-2-8322-6582-6

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-27: Application layer service definition – Type 27 elements

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of the associated protocol type is restricted by its intellectual-property-right holders. In all cases, the commitment to limited release of intellectual-property-rights made by the holders of those rights permits a layer protocol type to be used with other layer protocols of the same type, or in other type combinations explicitly authorized by its intellectual-property-right holders.

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

IEC 61158-5-27 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

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

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1205/FDIS	65C/1234/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 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 5-27: Application layer service definition – 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 service provided by the different Types of 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 IEC 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 subparts of IEC 61158-6 series.

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 document, including

- the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and
- 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 do they 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 fulfil any given Type of 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 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 61158-1:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-6-27:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-27: Application layer protocol specification – Type 27 elements*

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

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.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*

IEEE Std 802-2014, *IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Overview and Architecture*

IEEE Std 802.1AS, *IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks – Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications*

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 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 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

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;
- correspondent-(N)-entities;
- presentation context;
- real system;
- transfer syntax.

3.1.2 ISO/IEC 9545 terms

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 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms

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

- object identifier.

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.

3.2 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 device.

3.2.2
application process object
network representation of a specific aspect of an application process (AP), which is modelled as a network accessible object contained within an AP or within another APO

Note 1 to entry: Details are given in IEC 61158-1, 9.3.4.

3.2.3
application process context
AP context
shared knowledge or a common set of rules, governing communication of FAL application entities (AEs) and describing the permissible collective communications behavior between the AEs that are party to a specific set of application relationships (ARs)

Note 1 to entry: Data within AP context can be specified by the user in advance, by the option selected while the user uses a field bus management (FSM) service to read out the facility of peer AP, by the automatic negotiation function that the FSM system handles, etc. The method that is to be adopted depends on the specification of each implementation.

3.2.4
application process type
AP type
description of a classification of application processes (APs) in terms of a set of capabilities for FAL of the Type 27 fieldbus

Note 1 to entry: AP types are classified into three ones, C1 master AP, C2 master AP and slave AP, by their application roles in the fieldbus network, see 6.2.

3.2.5
async command
type of a command application protocol data unit (APDU) of the FDC service of the Type 27 FAL, which can be issued any time after the previous transaction without consideration of synchronization with the communication cycle

Note 1 to entry: Definitions, which command should be async one or not, are dependent on an application. They can be provided as a registered set of commands and responses or device profiles (see IEC 61158-6-27, 4.4 and Annex A).

3.2.6
asynchronous communication
state or a way of communication for the FDC service of the Type 27 FAL, in which a command can be issued any time after the previous transaction without consideration of synchronization with the communication cycle

Note 1 to entry: In this state, sync commands cannot be issued, but async commands can.

3.2.7
attribute
information or parameter contained in variable portions of an object

Note 1 to entry: Typically, they provide status information or govern the operation of an object. Attributes also affect the behavior of an object.

3.2.8
C1 master
AP type that has master facilities for the FDC service of the Type 27 FAL, or the device implementing that AP type

Note 1 to entry: Only one C1 master exists in a network of the Type 27 fieldbus.

3.2.9
C2 master
AP type that has only monitor facilities for the FDC service but requester facilities for message (MSG) service of the Type 27 FAL, or the device implementing that AP type

Note 1 to entry: Less than two C2 masters can exist in a network of the Type 27 fieldbus.

3.2.10
command
PDU issued by a requester or a master to make a responder or a slave execute some functions

3.2.11
communication
process to exchange information in a formal manner between two or more devices, users, APs or entities

3.2.12
transfer
process to convey a PDU from a sender to a receiver

3.2.13
transmission
process to send out and propagate electrical signals or encoded data

3.2.14
communication cycle
period of repetitive activities synchronized with the transmission cycle while the connection establishing for the FDC protocol of the Type 27 FAL

Note 1 to entry: Communication cycle can synchronize with a cycle multiplying the transmission cycle by a specified scaling factor.

3.2.15
connection
context or logical binding under specific conditions for the FDC protocol between a master object and a slave object for the Type 27 FAL