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Field device tool (FDT) interface specification – Part 309: Communication profile integration – IEC 61784 CPF 9

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62453-309 has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This part, in conjunction with the other parts of the first edition of the IEC 62453 series cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62453-1, IEC/PAS 62453-2, IEC/PAS 62453-3, IEC/PAS 62453-4 and IEC/PAS 62453-5 published in 2006, and constitutes a technical revision.

Each part of the IEC 62453-3xy series is intended to be read in conjunction with IEC 62453-2.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65E/130/FDIS	65E/143/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62453 series, under the general title *Field Device Tool (FDT) interface specification,* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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- withdrawn,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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62453 is an interface specification for developers of FDT (Field Device Tool) components for function control and data access within a client/server architecture. The specification is a result of an analysis and design process to develop standard interfaces to facilitate the development of servers and clients by multiple vendors that need to interoperate seamlessly.

With the integration of fieldbusses into control systems, there are a few other tasks which need to be performed. In addition to fieldbus- and device-specific tools, there is a need to integrate these tools into higher-level system-wide planning- or engineering tools. In particular, for use in extensive and heterogeneous control systems, typically in the area of the process industry, the unambiguous definition of engineering interfaces that are easy to use for all those involved is of great importance.

A device-specific software component, called DTM (Device Type Manager), is supplied by the field device manufacturer with its device. The DTM is integrated into engineering tools via the FDT interfaces defined in this specification. The approach to integration is in general open for all kind of fieldbusses and thus meets the requirements for integrating different kinds of devices into heterogeneous control systems.

Figure 1 shows how IEC 62453-309 is aligned in the structure of the IEC 62453 series.

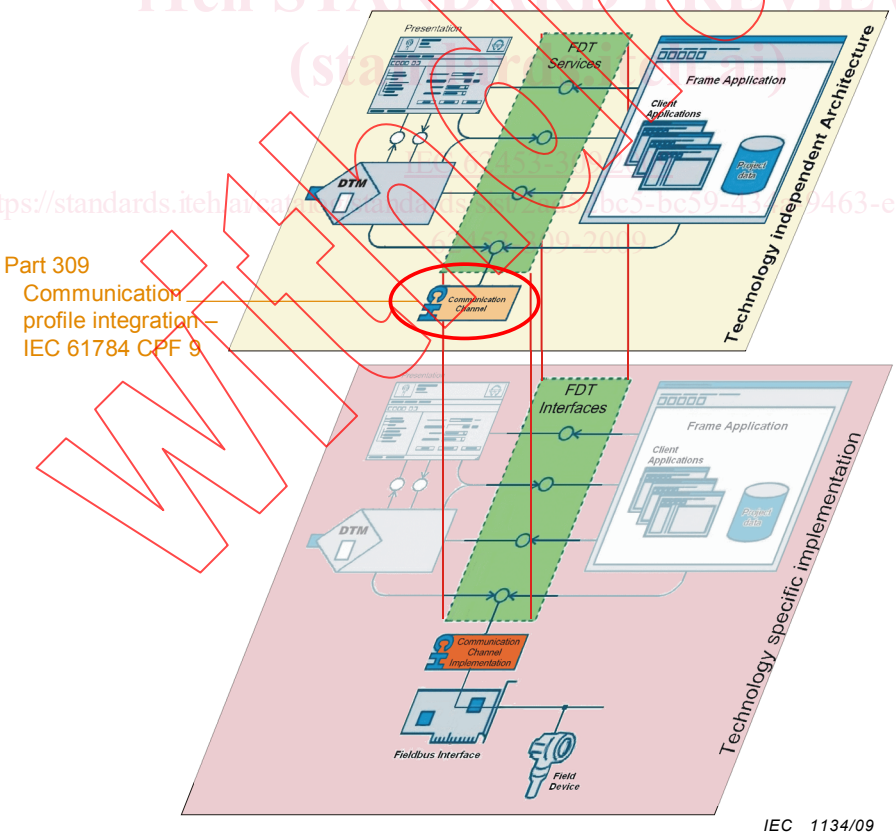

Figure 1 – Part 309 of the IEC 62453 series

FIELD DEVICE TOOL (FDT) INTERFACE SPECIFICATION –

Part 309: Communication profile integration – IEC 61784 CPF 9

1 Scope

Communication Profile Family 9 (commonly known as HART®[1]) defines communication profiles based on IEC 61158-5-20 and IEC 61158-6-20. The basic profile CP 9/1 is defined in IEC 61784-1.

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the HART® technology into the FDT standard (IEC 62453-2).

This part of the IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services.

This standard neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this specification. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

IEC 61158-5-20, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-20: Application layer service definition – Type 20 elements*

IEC 61158-6-20, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification – Type 20 elements*

IEC 61784-1, *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 1: Fieldbus profiles*

IEC 62453-1:2009, *Field Device Tool (FDT) interface specification – Part 1: Overview and guidance*

IEC 62453-2:2009, *Field Device Tool (FDT) interface specification – Part 2: Concepts and detailed description*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62453-1 and IEC 62453-2 and the following apply.

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1 HART ® is the trade name of the product supplied by HART Communication Foundation. This information is given for convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

3.1.1
burst mode
mode in which the field device generates response telegrams without request telegram from the master

3.2 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviations given in IEC 62453-1, IEC 62453-2 and the following apply.

BACK	Burst ACKnowledge
UML	Unified Modelling Language

3.3 Conventions

3.3.1 Data type names and references to data types

The conventions for naming and referencing of data types are explained in IEC 62453-2, Clause A.1

3.3.2 Vocabulary for requirements

The following expressions are used when specifying requirements.

Usage of “shall” or “mandatory”	No exceptions allowed.
Usage of “should” or “recommended”	Strong recommendation. It may make sense in special exceptional cases to differ from the described behaviour.
Usage of “can’ or “optional’	Function or behaviour may be provided, depending on defined conditions.

3.3.3 Use of UML

Figures in this document are using UML notation as defined in Annex A of IEC 62453-1.

4 Bus category

IEC 61784 CPF 9 protocol is identified in the protocolId element of structured data type 'fdt:BusCategory' by the following unique identifier (Table 1):

Table 1 – Protocol identifiers

Identifier value	ProtocolId name	Description
036D1498-387B-11D4-86E1-00E0987270B9	‘HART’	Support of IEC 61784 CPF 9 protocol

5 Access to instance and device data

5.1 Process Channel objects provided by DTM

The minimum set of provided data shall be:

- the first four provided process related values (PV, SV, …) - if available - are modeled as channel references. The referenced channel shall include ranges and scaling.

5.2 DTM services to access instance and device data

The services InstanceDataInformation and DeviceDataInformation shall provide access to at least to all parameters of the Universal and Common Practice commands (as far as the device supports the function).

Furthermore, the Response Byte 0 and the Response Byte 1 for each command shall be exposed.

The services InstanceDataInformation and DeviceDataInformation may also provide access to device specific parameters (e.g. diagnostic information).

6 Protocol specific behavior

6.1 Overview

There is only one protocol specific sequence defined for IEC 61784 CPF 9:

- burst mode subscription.

This sequence explains how the sequence “”, defined in Part 2 of this standard, is applied in context of burst telegrams as defined by IEC 61784 CPF 9.

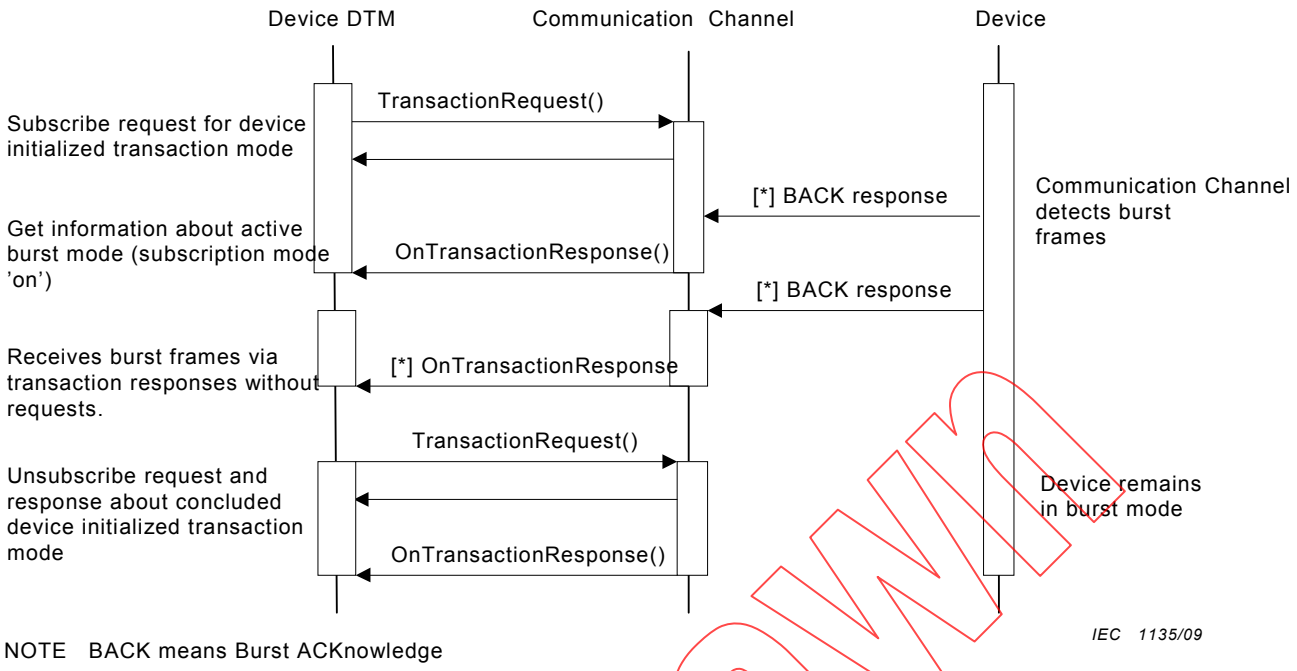
6.2 Burst mode subscription

A subscription to device initiated data transfer can be requested by sending a transaction request with SubscribeRequest content (see Figure 2). The Communication Channel may detect if the device is already in burst mode.

NOTE In HART 5 this can be detected only when burst frames are received from the device. In HART 6 the burst mode can be detected using command 105.

The Communication Channel answers to a SubscribeRequest with a SubscribeResponse content. If burst frames are received, the device is in burst mode and burstModeDetected value is set to TRUE. This means that Device DTM will start to receive burst messages via the transaction response mechanism. In the case that no burst messages were received, burstModeDetected value is set to FALSE. It is up to Device DTM to set device into burst mode. Then Device DTM may call a transaction request with SubscribeRequest content again in order to receive burst messages.

In order to unsubscribe, the Device DTM sends a transaction request with a UnsubcribeRequest. The Communication Channel answers with a SubscribeResponse where burstModeDetected value is set to FALSE. The Device DTM will not receive any more burst information via the transaction response mechanism. The Communication Channel does not switch off the burst mode in the device. The Device DTM may switch burst mode on or off by using normal transaction requests (command 109). This is independent of the subscription.



NOTE BACK means Burst ACKnowledge

Figure 2 – Burst mode subscription

7 Protocol specific usage of general data types

The following table (Table 2) shows how general data types, defined in IEC 62453-2 within the namespace 'fdt', are used with HART devices.

Table 2 – Protocol specific usage of general data types

Data type	Description for use
fdt:address	The address property is not mandatory for the exposed parameters in the DTMs. But if the address property is used the string shall be constructed according to the rules of the semanticId. That means the property 'semanticId' is always the same as the property 'address'
fdt:protocolId	See Clause 4
fdt:deviceTypeId	The property "fdt:DtmDeviceType.deviceTypeId" shall contain the DeviceTypeID of the supported physical device according to the HCF online product catalog
fdt:manufacturerId	Enter manufacturer according HCF list
fdt:semanticId fdt:applicationDomain	The applicationDomain attribute is: FDT_HART The sematicId for protocol related parameter is directly related to the protocol specification. The definition of the commands is the base for the semanticId. The semanticId for a parameter follows the following definition: CMDxxBy and CMD31EXTENDEDxxBy for extended HART 6 device family commands. The semanticIds for the Response Byte 0 and 1 defined in the IEC 61784 CPF 9 specification are: CMDxxRESPONSE_BYTE_0 CMDxxRESPONSE_BYTE_1