IEC 61158-3-16

Edition 1.0 2007-12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-16: Data-link layer service definition – Type 16 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 3-16: Définition du service de la couche de liaison de données – Éléments de Type 16

IEC 61158-3-16:2007

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

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
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 corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

Useful links:

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

The advanced search enables you 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It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.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 on-line and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 30 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) on-line.

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: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de la CEI

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) 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 CEI

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

Liens utiles:

Recherche de publications CEI - www.iec.ch/searchpub

La recherche avancée vous permet de trouver des publications CEI 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.

Just Published CEI - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications de la CEI. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire en ligne au monde de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 30 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans les langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (VEI) en ligne.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc

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

IEC 61158-3-16

Edition 1.0 2007-12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-16: Data-link layer service definition – Type 16 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 3-16: Définition du service de la couche de liaison de données – Éléments de Type 16

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX T

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-0984-4

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
INTRODUCTION 5
1 Scope 6
1.1 Overview 6
1.2 Specifications 6
1.3 Conformance 6
2 Normative references 7
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions 7
3.1 Reference model terms and definitions 7
3.2 Service convention terms and definitions 8
3.3 Data-link service terms and definitions 9
3.4 Symbols and abbreviations 12
3.5 Common conventions 13
4 Data-link services and concepts 14
4.1 Overview 14
4.2 Service channel services (SVC services) 16
4.3 Realtime channel setup services (RTCS services) 18
4.4 RTC services 20
4.5 File transmission services 23
Bibliography 25

Figure 1 – Relationships of DLSAPs, DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses 10

Table 1 – Summary of DL services and primitives 16
Table 2 – Read (RD) 17
Table 3 – Write (WR) 18
Table 4 – Initiate_cyclic_communication (ICC) 19
Table 5 – Disable_cyclic_communication (DCC) 20
Table 6 – Notify_Error (NER) 20
Table 7 – Write_cyclic (WRC) 21
Table 8 – Get_Device_Status (GDS) 21
Table 9 – Write_Device_Status (SDS) 22
Table 10 – Notify_Network_Status_Change (NNSC) 22
Table 11 – File download (FD) 23
Table 12 – File upload (FU) 23

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 3-16: Data-link layer service definition – Type 16 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 provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.

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.

NOTE Use of some of the associated protocol types is restricted by their 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 particular data-link layer protocol type to be used with physical layer and application layer protocols in type combinations as specified explicitly in the IEC 61784 series. Use of the various protocol types in other combinations may require permission of their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

International Standard IEC 61158-3-16 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This first edition and its companion parts of the IEC 61158-3 subseries cancel and replace IEC 61158-3:2003. This edition of this part constitutes a technical addition. This publication, together with its companion parts for Type 16, also partially replaces IEC 61491:2002 which is at present being revised. IEC 61491 will be issued as a technical report.

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

a) deletion of the former Type 6 fieldbus, and the placeholder for a Type 5 fieldbus data-link layer, for lack of market relevance;
b) addition of new types of fieldbuses;

c) division of this part into multiple parts numbered 3-1, 3-2, …, 3-19.

This bilingual version (2013-07) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2007-12.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/473/FDIS	65C/484/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.

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

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.

NOTE The revision of this standard will be synchronized with the other parts of the IEC 61158 series.

The 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.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61158 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/TR 61158-1.

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 data-link layer service defined in this standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 3-16: Data-link layer service definition – Type 16 elements

1 Scope

1.1 Overview

This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. 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 standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 16 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of

a) the primitive actions and events of the service;

b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and

c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to

- the Type 16 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model, and
- systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual data-link layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of data-link protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal DL-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 standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of data-link entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this data-link layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of the corresponding data-link protocol that fulfills the Type 16 data-link layer services defined in this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

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

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

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

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

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

3.1 Reference model terms and definitions

This standard is based in part on the concepts developed in ISO/IEC 7498-1 and ISO/IEC 7498-3, and makes use of the following terms defined therein:

3.1.1 DL-address [7498-3]

3.1.2 DL-address-mapping [7498-1]

3.1.3 called-DL-address [7498-3]

3.1.4 calling-DL-address [7498-3]

3.1.5 centralized multi-end-point-connection [7498-1]

3.1.6 DL-connection [7498-1]

3.1.7 DL-connection-end-point [7498-1]

3.1.8 DL-connection-end-point-identifier [7498-1]

3.1.9 DL-connection-mode transmission [7498-1]

3.1.10 DL-connectionless-mode transmission [7498-1]

3.1.11 correspondent (N)-entities [7498-1]
correspondent DL-entities (N=2)
correspondent Ph-entities (N=1)

3.1.12 DL-duplex-transmission [7498-1]

3.1.13 (N)-entity [7498-1]
DL-entity (N=2)
Ph-entity (N=1)

3.1.14 DL-facility [7498-1]

3.1.15 flow control [7498-1]

3.1.16 (N)-layer [7498-1]
DL-layer (N=2)
Ph-layer (N=1)

3.1.17 layer-management [7498-1]

3.1.18 DL-local-view [7498-3]

3.1.19 DL-name [7498-3]

3.1.20 naming-(addressing)-domain [7498-3]

3.1.21 peer-entities [7498-1]

3.1.22 primitive name [7498-3]

3.1.23 DL-protocol [7498-1]

3.1.24 DL-protocol-connection-identifier [7498-1]

3.1.25 DL-protocol-data-unit [7498-1]

3.1.26 DL-relay [7498-1]

3.1.27 reset [7498-1]

3.1.28 responding-DL-address [7498-3]

3.1.29 routing [7498-1]

3.1.30 segmenting [7498-1]

3.1.31 (N)-service [7498-1]
DL-service (N=2)
Ph-service (N=1)

3.1.32 (N)-service-access-point [7498-1]
DL-service-access-point (N=2)
Ph-service-access-point (N=1)

3.1.33 DL-service-access-point-address [7498-3]

3.1.34 DL-service-connection-identifier [7498-1]

3.1.35 DL-service-data-unit [7498-1]

3.1.36 DL-simplex-transmission [7498-1]

3.1.37 DL-subsystem [7498-1]

3.1.38 systems-management [7498-1]

3.1.39 DL-user-data [7498-1]

3.2 Service convention terms and definitions

This standard also makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/IEC 10731 as they apply to the data-link layer:

3.2.1 acceptor

3.2.2 asymmetrical service

3.2.3 confirm (primitive);
requestor.deliver (primitive)

3.2.4 deliver (primitive)

3.2.5 DL-confirmed-facility

3.2.6 DL-facility

3.2.7 DL-local-view

3.2.8 DL-mandatory-facility

3.2.9 DL-non-confirmed-facility

3.2.10 DL-provider-initiated-facility

3.2.11 DL-provider-optional-facility

3.2.12 DL-service-primitive;
primitive

3.2.13 DL-service-provider

3.2.14 DL-service-user

3.2.15 DL-user-optional-facility

3.2.16 indication (primitive);
acceptor.deliver (primitive)

3.2.17 multi-peer

3.2.18 request (primitive);
requestor.submit (primitive)

3.2.19 requestor

3.2.20 response (primitive);
acceptor.submit (primitive)

3.2.21 submit (primitive)

3.2.22 symmetrical service

3.3 Data-link service terms and definitions

3.3.1
cycle time
duration of a communication cycle

3.3.2
cyclic communication
periodic exchange of telegrams

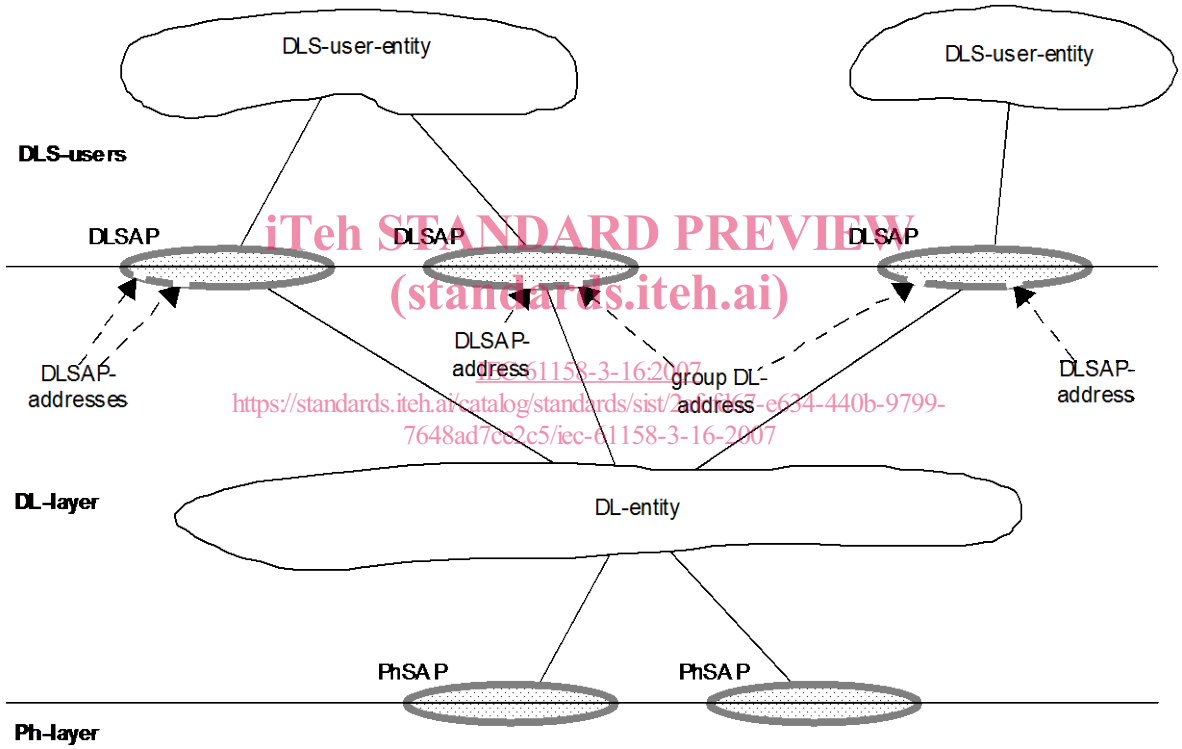
3.3.3
cyclic data
part of a telegram, which does not change its meaning during cyclic operation of the network

3.3.4
cyclic operation
operation in which devices in the communication network are addressed and queried one after the other at fixed, constant time intervals

3.3.5
device
a slave in the communication network, (e.g., a power drive system as defined in the IEC 61800 standard family, I/O stations as defined in the IEC 61131 standard family)

3.3.6
device status
four adjacent octets inside the acknowledge telegram containing status information for each device

3.3.7
DL-segment, link, local link
single DL-subnetwork in which any of the connected DLEs may communicate directly, without any intervening DL-relaying, whenever all of those DLEs that are participating in an instance of communication are simultaneously attentive to the DL-subnetwork during the period(s) of attempted communication



NOTE 1 DLSAPs and PhSAPs are depicted as ovals spanning the boundary between two adjacent layers.

NOTE 2 DL-addresses are depicted as designating small gaps (points of access) in the DLL portion of a DLSAP.

NOTE 3 A single DL-entity may have multiple DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses associated with a single DLSAP.

Figure 1 – Relationships of DLSAPs, DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses

3.3.8
DLSAP
distinctive point at which DL-services are provided by a single DL-entity to a single higher-layer entity

NOTE This definition, derived from ISO/IEC 7498-1, is repeated here to facilitate understanding of the critical distinction between DLSAPs and their DL-addresses.

3.3.9
DL(SAP)-address
either an individual DLSAP-address, designating a single DLSAP of a single DLS-user, or a group DL-address potentially designating multiple DLSAPs, each of a single DLS-user

NOTE This terminology is chosen because ISO/IEC 7498-3 does not permit the use of the term DLSAP-address to designate more than a single DLSAP at a single DLS-user.

3.3.10
(individual) DLSAP-address
DL-address that designates only one DLSAP within the extended link

NOTE A single DL-entity may have multiple DLSAP-addresses associated with a single DLSAP.

3.3.11
element
part of IDNs – each IDN has 7 elements, whereas each one has a specific meaning (e.g., number, name, data)

3.3.12
extended link
DL-subnetwork, consisting of the maximal set of links interconnected by DL-relays, sharing a single DL-name (DL-address) space, in which any of the connected DL-entities may communicate, one with another, either directly or with the assistance of one or more of those intervening DL-relay entities

NOTE An extended link may be composed of just a single link.

3.3.13
frame
denigrated synonym for DLPDU

3.3.14
group DL-address
DL-address that potentially designates more than one DLSAP within the extended link. A single DL-entity may have multiple group DL-addresses associated with a single DLSAP. A single DL-entity also may have a single group DL-address associated with more than one DLSAP

3.3.15
hot plug
possibility to open the communication network and insert or remove slaves while the network is still in real-time operation

3.3.16
identification number (IDN)
designation of operating data under which a data block is preserved with its attribute, name, unit, minimum and maximum input values, and the data

3.3.17
node
single DL-entity as it appears on one local link

3.3.18
protocol
convention about the data formats, time sequences, and error correction in the data exchange of communication systems

3.3.19
receiving DLS-user
DL-service user that acts as a recipient of DL-user-data

NOTE A DL-service user can be concurrently both a sending and receiving DLS-user.

3.3.20
sending DLS-user
DL-service user that acts as a source of DL-user-data

3.3.21
service channel (SVC)
non real-time transmission of information upon master request during RT channel

3.3.22
slave
node, which is assigned the right to transmit by the master

3.3.23
station
node

3.3.24
telegram
frame

3.3.25
topology
physical network architecture with respect to the connection between the stations of the communication system

3.4 Symbols and abbreviations

3.4.1 DL-	Data-link layer (as a prefix)
3.4.2 DLC	DL-connection
3.4.3 DLCEP	DL-connection-end-point
3.4.4 DLE	DL-entity (the local active instance of the data-link layer)
3.4.5 DLL	DL-layer
3.4.6 DLPCI	DL-protocol-control-information
3.4.7 DLPDU	DL-protocol-data-unit
3.4.8 DLM	DL-management
3.4.9 DLME	DL-management Entity (the local active instance of DL-management)
3.4.10 DLMS	DL-management Service
3.4.11 DLS	DL-service
3.4.12 DLSAP	DL-service-access-point
3.4.13 DLSDU	DL-service-data-unit
3.4.14 FIFO	First-in first-out (queuing method)
3.4.15 IDN	Identification Number
3.4.16 OSI	Open systems interconnection

3.4.17 Ph- Physical layer (as a prefix)

3.4.18 PhE Ph-entity (the local active instance of the physical layer)

3.4.19 PhL Ph-layer

3.4.20 QoS Quality of service

3.4.21 RE Resource element

3.4.22 RTC Real-time channel

3.4.23 SI Sub Index

3.4.24 SVC Service channel

3.5 Common conventions

This standard uses the descriptive conventions given in ISO/IEC 10731.

The service model, service primitives, and time-sequence diagrams used are entirely abstract descriptions; they do not represent a specification for implementation.

Service primitives, used to represent service user/service provider interactions (see ISO/IEC 10731), convey parameters that indicate information available in the user/provider interaction.

This standard uses a tabular format to describe the component parameters of the DLS primitives. The parameters that apply to each group of DLS primitives are set out in tables throughout the remainder of this standard. Each table consists of up to six columns, containing the name of the service parameter, and a column each for those primitives and parameter-transfer directions used by the DLS:

- the request primitive’s input parameters;
- the request primitive’s output parameters;
- the indication primitive’s output parameters;
- the response primitive’s input parameters; and
- the confirm primitive’s output parameters.

NOTE The request, indication, response and confirm primitives are also known as requestor.submit, acceptor.deliver, acceptor.submit, and requestor.deliver primitives, respectively (see ISO/IEC 10731).

One parameter (or part of it) is listed in each row of each table. Under the appropriate service primitive columns, a code is used to specify the type of usage of the parameter on the primitive and parameter direction specified in the column:

M — parameter is mandatory for the primitive.

U — parameter is a User option, and may or may not be provided depending on the dynamic usage of the DLS-user. When not provided, a default value for the parameter is assumed.

C — parameter is conditional upon other parameters or upon the environment of the DLS-user.

(blank) — parameter is never present.

Some entries are further qualified by items in brackets. These may be

a) a parameter-specific constraint