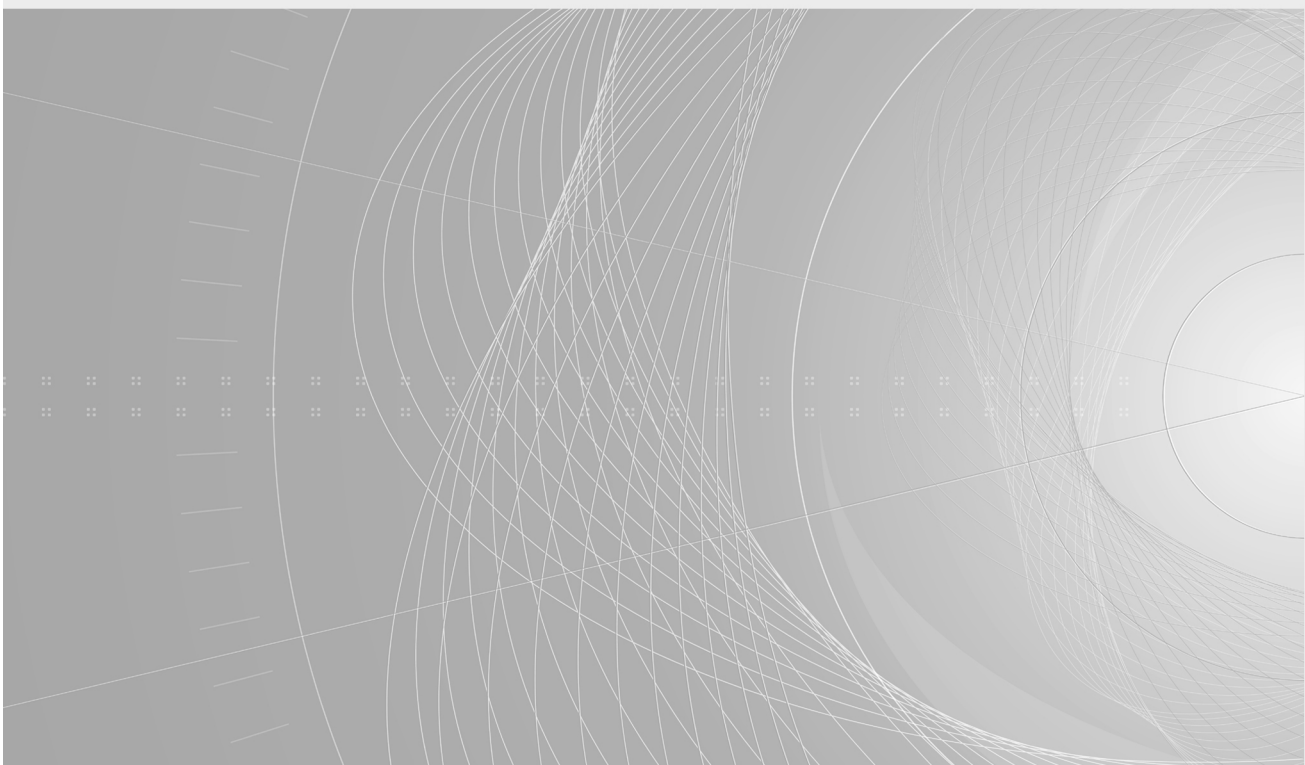


INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 4-7: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 7 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 4-7: Spécification de protocole de la couche de liaison de données –
Éléments de Type 7





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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
1.1 General.....	9
1.2 Specifications.....	9
1.3 Procedures.....	9
1.4 Applicability.....	9
1.5 Conformance.....	9
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations.....	10
3.1 Reference model terms and definitions.....	10
3.2 Service convention terms and definitions.....	11
3.3 Other terms and definitions.....	12
3.4 Symbols and abbreviations.....	16
4 Overview of the DL-protocol.....	18
4.1 Overall description of medium allocation.....	18
4.2 Types of entities.....	20
4.3 Addressing.....	23
4.4 Flow control.....	29
4.5 Graphical representation.....	31
5 General structure and encoding of PhIDUs and DLPDUs and related elements of procedure.....	32
5.1 DLPDU formats and components.....	32
5.2 Description of each DLPDU component.....	32
5.3 PhIDU structure and encoding.....	36
5.4 Common DLPDU structure, encoding and elements of procedure.....	37
5.5 Valid DLPDU types.....	37
5.6 DLL timers.....	39
6 DLPDU-specific structure, encoding and element of procedure.....	43
6.1 General.....	43
6.2 Buffer read.....	43
6.3 Buffer write.....	44
6.4 Buffer transfer.....	44
6.5 Specified explicit request.....	45
6.6 Free explicit request.....	50
6.7 Messaging.....	53
6.8 Acknowledged messaging.....	58
6.9 Numbering of acknowledged messages.....	62
6.10 Behavior with mismatched parameters.....	64
7 DL-service elements of procedure, interfaces and conformance.....	66
7.1 General.....	66
7.2 Producer/consumer entity.....	67
7.3 Protocol elements by service.....	70
7.4 Bus arbitrator operation.....	77
7.5 Bridges.....	85
7.6 Interfaces.....	92

7.7 Conformance.....	94
Annex A (informative) Exemplary FCS implementation.....	97
Annex B (informative) Object modeling	99
B.1 Modeling of the IDENTIFIER object	99
B.2 Description of the IDENTIFIER object attributes	99
B.3 Modeling of the QUEUE object	103
B.4 Description of the QUEUE object attributes	103
B.5 Modeling of the BUFFER object.....	104
B.6 Description of the BUFFER object attributes.....	104
Annex C (informative) Topology of multi-segment DL-subnetwork	106
C.1 Introduction	106
C.2 Global specification	106
C.3 Local specification.....	107
C.4 Properties	107
C.5 Methods	107
Annex D (informative) Management of transmission errors	111
D.1 Transmission of RP_DAT_XX.....	111
D.2 Transmission of a free RP_RQ(1/2).....	111
D.3 Transmission of the specified RP_RQ1	112
D.4 Transmission of RP_MSG_NOACK.....	113
D.5 Transmission of RP_MSG_ACK.....	115
Bibliography.....	118
Figure 1 – Relationships of DLSAPs, DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses	13
Figure 2 – General description of medium allocation	19
Figure 3 – Internal structure of a producer/consumer entity.....	20
Figure 4 – Associated buffers and queues	22
Figure 5 – Internal structure of a bus arbitrator	23
Figure 6 – Polling BA Table	23
Figure 7 – Addressing scheme.....	24
Figure 8 – Address partitioning	26
Figure 9 – Structure of an individual physical address	27
Figure 10 – Structure of an individual logical address	27
Figure 11 – Structure of restricted physical group address.....	27
Figure 12 – Structure of a restricted logical group address	28
Figure 13 – Structure of a generalized group address	28
Figure 14 – Summary of address structure.....	29
Figure 15 – Example of an evaluation net	31
Figure 16 – Basic DLPDU structure.....	32
Figure 17 – DLPDU transmission / reception order.....	32
Figure 18 – Identifier DLPDU	38
Figure 19 – Variable response DLPDU.....	38
Figure 20 – Request response DLPDU.....	38
Figure 21 – Message response DLPDU.....	39
Figure 22 – Acknowledgement response DLPDU	39

Figure 23 – End of message transaction response DLPDU	39
Figure 24 – Buffer reading service interactions	44
Figure 25 – Buffer writing service interactions.....	44
Figure 26 – Buffer transfer service interactions	44
Figure 27 – Buffer transfer DLPDU sequence	45
Figure 28 – Interactions within the specified explicit request for buffer transfer service in the aperiodic window.....	46
Figure 29 – Interactions within the specified explicit request for buffer transfer service in the periodic window	47
Figure 30 – DLPDU sequence for an explicit request for a transfer	48
Figure 31 – Evaluation network for a buffer transfer specified explicit request with (RQ_INHIBITED = False).....	49
Figure 32 – Evaluation network for a buffer transfer specified explicit request with (RQ_INHIBITED = True)	49
Figure 33 – Diagram of interactions within the free explicit request for buffer transfer service.....	51
Figure 34 – Evaluation network for a free explicit request	52
Figure 35 – Diagram of interactions within the unacknowledged message transfer request service for an aperiodic transfer	55
Figure 36 – Diagram of interactions within the unacknowledged message transfer request service for a cyclical transfer	56
Figure 37 – DLPDU sequence for an aperiodic message transfer	57
Figure 38 – DLPDU sequence for a cyclical message transfer	58
Figure 39 – Diagram of interactions within the acknowledged message transfer request service for an aperiodic transfer.....	59
Figure 40 – Diagram of interactions within the acknowledged message transfer request service for a cyclical transfer	60
Figure 41 – DLPDU sequence for an aperiodic message transfer	61
Figure 42 – DLPDU sequence for a cyclical message transfer	62
Figure 43 – Evaluation network for message aperiodic transfer.....	65
Figure 44 – Evaluation network for message cyclic transfer	66
Figure 45 – Simplified states machine for a producer/consumer entity	67
Figure 46 – Active bus arbitrator's simplified state machine	83
Figure 47 – Typical bridge usage	85
Figure 48 – Architectural placement of bridges in OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498).....	85
Figure 49 – Representation of an extended link communication	86
Figure 50 – Evaluation network for reception of an RP_MSG_ACK DLPDU.....	91
Figure 51 – Evaluation network for reception of an RP_MSG_NOACK DLPDU.....	92
Figure A.1 – Example of FCS generation	97
Figure A.2 – Example of FCS syndrome checking on reception.....	97
Figure D.1 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of RP_DAT_XX.....	111
Figure D.2 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of a free RP_RQ(1/2).....	112
Figure D.3 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of the specified RP_RQ1	113
Figure D.4 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of RP_MSG_NOACK, first behavior	114

Figure D.5 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of RP_MSG_NOACK, second behavior	115
Figure D.6 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of RP_MSG_ACK, first behavior	116
Figure D.7 – Evaluation DL-subnetwork for transmission of RP_MSG_ACK, second behavior	117
Table 1 – Individual and group address encoding	26
Table 2 – DLPDU control-field coding	33
Table 3 – Correspondence between name and coding of 8 bits in the control field	34
Table 4 – FCS length, polynomial and expected residual	35
Table 5 – DL-Timers	41
Table 6 – Bus arbitrator state transition table	84
Table 7 – Bridge object description	87
Table 8 – Channel object description	88
Table 9 – Segment directory object description	89
Table 10 – Network directory object description	89
Table 11 – Service primitives by type	93
Table 12 – Conformance classes	96

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[IEC 61158-4-7:2007](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1dcf129b-586b-40ba-9abf-4b5764eeb554/iec-61158-4-7-2007)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
 FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –**
Part 4-7: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 7 elements

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61158-4-7 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 61158-4 subseries cancel and replace IEC 61158-4:2003. This edition of this part constitutes an editorial revision.

This edition of IEC 61158-4 includes the following significant changes from 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 -4-1, -4-2, ..., -4-19.

This bilingual version (2013-09) 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/474/FDIS	65C/485/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.

The contents of the corrigendum of January 2014 have been included in this copy.

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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.

The data-link protocol provides the data-link service by making use of the services available from the physical layer. The primary aim of this standard is to provide a set of rules for communication expressed in terms of the procedures to be carried out by peer data-link entities (DLEs) at the time of communication. These rules for communication are intended to provide a sound basis for development in order to serve a variety of purposes:

- a) as a guide for implementors and designers;
- b) for use in the testing and procurement of equipment;
- c) as part of an agreement for the admittance of systems into the open systems environment;
- d) as a refinement to the understanding of time-critical communications within OSI.

This standard is concerned, in particular, with the communication and interworking of sensors, effectors and other automation devices. By using this standard together with other standards positioned within the OSI or fieldbus reference models, otherwise incompatible systems may work together in any combination.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 4-7: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 7 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment.

This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities

- a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner, according to a pre-established schedule, and
- b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities.

Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

1.2 Specifications **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW** (standards.iteh.ai)

This standard specifies

- a) procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1dcf129b-586b-40ba-9abf-4b5764eeb554/iec-61158-4-7-2007>
- b) the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units.

1.3 Procedures

The procedures are defined in terms of

- a) the interactions between peer DL-entities (DLEs) through the exchange of fieldbus DLPDUs;
- b) the interactions between a DL-service (DLS) provider and a DLS-user in the same system through the exchange of DLS primitives;
- c) the interactions between a DLS-provider and a Ph-service provider in the same system through the exchange of Ph-service primitives.

1.4 Applicability

These procedures are applicable to instances of communication between systems which support time-critical communications services within the data-link layer of the OSI or fieldbus reference models, and which require the ability to interconnect in an open systems interconnection environment.

Profiles provide a simple multi-attribute means of summarizing an implementation's capabilities, and thus its applicability to various time-critical communications needs.

1.5 Conformance

This standard also specifies conformance requirements for systems implementing these procedures. This part of this standard does not contain tests to demonstrate compliance with such requirements.

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.

IEC 61158-2 (Ed.4.0), *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition*

IEC 61158-3-7, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-7: Data link service definition – Type 7 elements*

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 and abbreviations

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

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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 correspondent (N)-entities	[7498-1]
correspondent DL-entities (N=2)	
correspondent Ph-entities (N=1)	
3.1.2 DL-address	[7498-3]
3.1.3 DL-connection	[7498-1]
3.1.4 DL-connection-end-point	[7498-1]
3.1.5 DL-connection-end-point-identifier	[7498-1]
3.1.6 DL-name	[7498-3]
3.1.7 DL-protocol	[7498-1]
3.1.8 DL-protocol-connection-identifier	[7498-1]
3.1.9 DL-protocol-control-information	[7498-1]
3.1.10 DL-protocol-data-unit	[7498-1]
3.1.11 DL-relay	[7498-1]
3.1.12 DL-service-connection-identifier	[7498-1]
3.1.13 DL-service-data-unit	[7498-1]

3.1.14 DL-user-data	[7498-1]
3.1.15 flow control	[7498-1]
3.1.16 (N)-entity DL-entity Ph-entity	[7498-1]
3.1.17 (N)-interface-data-unit DL-service-data-unit (N=2) Ph-interface-data-unit (N=1)	[7498-1]
3.1.18 (N)-layer DL-layer (N=2) Ph-layer (N=1)	[7498-1]
3.1.19 (N)-service DL-service (N=2) Ph-service (N=1)	[7498-1]
3.1.20 (N)-service-access-point DL-service-access-point (N=2) Ph-service-access-point (N=1)	[7498-1]
3.1.21 (N)-service-access-point-address DL-service-access-point-address (N=2) Ph-service-access-point-address (N=1)	[7498-1]
3.1.22 peer-entities	[7498-1]
3.1.23 Ph-interface-control-information	[7498-1]
3.1.24 Ph-interface-data	[7498-1]
3.1.25 primitive name	[7498-3]
3.1.26 reset	[7498-1]
3.1.27 responding-DL-address	[7498-3]
3.1.28 routing	[7498-1]
3.1.29 segmenting	[7498-1]
3.1.30 sequencing	[7498-1]
3.1.31 system management systems-management	[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 confirm (primitive);**
requestor.deliver (primitive)
- 3.2.2 deliver (primitive)**
- 3.2.3 DL-service-primitive;**
primitive
- 3.2.4 DL-service-provider**

3.2.5 DL-service-user

3.2.6 DL-user-optional-facility

3.2.7 indication (primitive)
acceptor.deliver (primitive)

3.2.8 multi-peer

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

3.2.10 requestor

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

3.2.12 submit (primitive)

3.3 Other terms and definitions

NOTE Many definitions are common to more than one protocol Type; they are not necessarily used by all protocol Types.

For the purpose of this part of IEC 61158, the following definitions also apply:

3.3.1

acknowledgement response DLPDU

information that the recipient of an acknowledged message emits in order to signal either the proper reception of the message or the lack of available resources to store the message, received by the DLE on the local link that emitted the message which requested the acknowledgement

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3.3.2

basic cycle

sequence of scanning by the bus-arbitrator of:

- a) a set of DLCEP-identifiers for variables, requests, and cyclical application messages,
- b) plus the window provided for aperiodic exchanges,
- c) plus the window provided for message services,
- d) plus the window provided for synchronization

3.3.3

basic transaction

succession of DLPDUs related to a single DL-service instance

3.3.4

bus-arbitrator (BA)

DLE that controls each data producer's right to access the medium

NOTE At any given instant one and only one bus-arbitrator is active in each DL-segment of a DL-subnetwork.

3.3.5

consumed identified variable

identified variable that corresponds to a DLCEP-identifier for which the entity in question receives data

3.3.6

control field

portion of an emitted or received DLPDU that gives the nature of the data exchanged and the type of exchange

3.3.7**destination address**

three octets specifying the DL-segment of the DLE to whom the message is sent, and the destination DLSAP's sub-address within the local link DL-segment

3.3.8**DLCEP-address**

information that the bus-arbitrator emits to allocate the medium to a data producer for the purpose of exchanging a variable

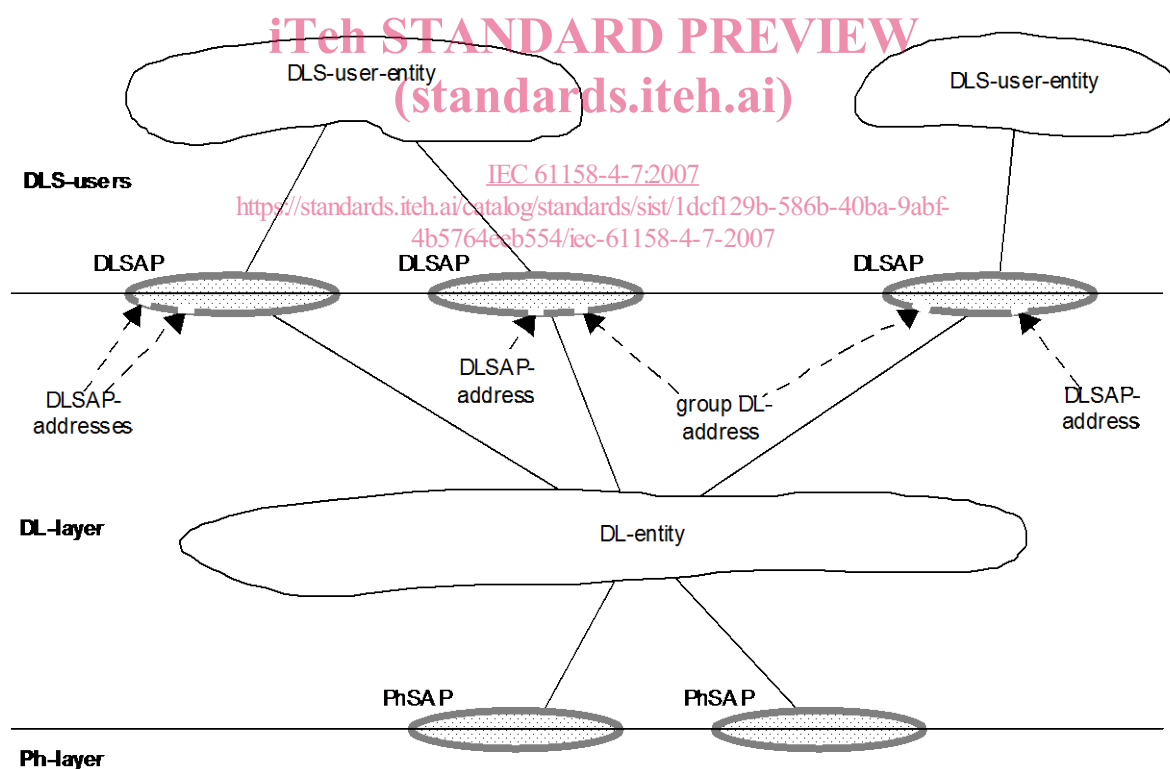
3.3.9**DL-segment, link, local link**

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

3.3.10**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. (See Figure 1.)



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

3.3.11**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.