

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –  
Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 12 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécification des bus de terrain –  
Partie 4-12: Spécification du protocole de la couche liaison de données –  
Éléments de Type 12**

IEC 61158-4-12:2007

<https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/iec/d88cd950b-41cb-468f-9789-65a5a58cd633/iec-61158-4-12-2007>



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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –  
FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 12 elements**

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International Standard IEC 61158-4-12 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This bilingual version (2014-06) corresponds to the English version, published in 2007-12.

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 a technical addition, which also replaces IEC/PAS 62407, published in 2005.

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.

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- withdrawn;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.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**

## 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 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 12 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, 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

This standard specifies

- a) procedures for the transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to one or more user entity;
- b) the structure of the 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 DL-entities (DLEs) through the exchange of 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 the MAC services of ISO/IEC 8802-3.

##### 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 reference model, 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 61158-3-12, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition – Type 12 elements*

IEC 61588, *Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control system*

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

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

ISO/IEC 8802-1(E), ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1 *Local and metropolitan area networks – Virtual bridged local area networks.*

ISO/IEC 8802-3:2000, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and Physical Layer specifications*

ISO/IEC 9899, *Programming Languages – C.*

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

IEEE 802.1Q, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks*; available at <<http://www.ieee.org>>

IETF RFC 768, *User PDU Protocol*; available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

IETF RFC 791, *Internet Protocol*; available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

## 3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

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

<b>3.1.1 DL-duplex-transmission</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.2 DL-protocol</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.3 DL-protocol-data-unit</b>	[7498-1]

<b>3.1.4 (N)-entity</b> DL-entity Ph-entity	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.5 (N)-interface-data-unit</b> DL-service-data-unit (N=2) Ph-interface-data-unit (N=1)	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.6 (N)-layer</b> DL-layer (N=2) Ph-layer (N=1)	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.7 (N)-service</b> DL-service (N=2) Ph-service (N=1)	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.8 (N)-service-access-point</b> DL-service-access-point (N=2) Ph-service-access-point (N=1)	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.9 (N)-service-access-point-address</b> DL-service-access-point-address (N=2) Ph-service-access-point-address (N=1)	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.10 peer-entities</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.11 Ph-interface-data</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.12 primitive name</b>	[7498-3]
<b>3.1.13 reassembling</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.14 recombining</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.15 reset</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.16 routing</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.17 segmenting</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.18 sequencing</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.19 splitting</b>	[7498-1]
<b>3.1.20 systems-management</b>	[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 asymmetrical service**
- 3.2.2 confirm (primitive);  
requestor.deliver (primitive)**
- 3.2.3 deliver (primitive)**
- 3.2.4 DL-service-primitive;  
primitive**
- 3.2.5 DL-service-provider**
- 3.2.6 DL-service-user**

**3.2.7 indication (primitive)**  
**acceptor.deliver (primitive)**

**3.2.8 request (primitive);**  
**requestor.submit (primitive)**

**3.2.9 requestor**

**3.2.10 response (primitive);**  
**acceptor.submit (primitive)**

**3.2.11 submit (primitive)**

**3.2.12 symmetrical service**

### **3.3 Common 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**

##### **frame**

denigrated synonym for DLPDU

#### **3.3.2**

##### **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

#### **3.3.3**

##### **node**

single DL-entity as it appears on one local link

#### **3.3.4**

##### **receiving DLS-user**

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

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

#### **3.3.5**

##### **sending DLS-user**

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

### **3.4 Additional Type 12 definitions**

#### **3.4.1**

##### **application**

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced [IEC 61158-5:2003]

#### **3.4.2**

##### **application objects**

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

#### **3.4.3**

##### **basic slave**

slave device that supports only physical addressing of data