

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 5-12: Application layer service definition – Type 12 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 5-12: Définition des services de la couche application – Éléments de
Type 12**

IEC 61158-5-12:2007

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

XE

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.70

ISBN 978-2-8322-1509-8

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FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 5-12: Application layer service definition – Type 12 elements**

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International Standard IEC 61158-5-12 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 61158-5 subseries cancel and replace IEC 61158-5:2003. This edition of this part constitutes a technical addition. This part and its Type 12 companion parts also cancel and replace IEC/PAS 62407, published in 2005.

This edition of IEC 61158-5 includes the following significant changes from the previous edition:

- a) deletion of the former Type 6 fieldbus for lack of market relevance;
- b) addition of new types of fieldbuses;
- c) partition of part 5 of the third edition into multiple parts numbered -5-2, -5-3, ...

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/475/FDIS	65C/486/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- withdrawn;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.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/en/standards/iec/61158-5-12-2007>

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 application service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This standard defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management may 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 standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-12: Application layer service definition – Type 12 elements

1 Scope

1.1 Overview

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 standard 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 12 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 standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of

- a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service,
- b) the primitive actions and events of the service;
- c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

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

- 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and
- 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model.

This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) 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 standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard 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.

This specification may 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 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 does it 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 fulfill any given Type of application layer services as 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.

IEC 61131-3, *Programmable controllers – Part 3: Programming languages*

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

ISO/IEC 646:1991, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

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 8802-3, *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 10646, *Information technology – Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

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

IEEE 802.1D, *IEEE Standard for Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – IEEE standard for local and metropolitan area networks – Common specifications – Media access control (MAC) Bridges*; available at <<http://www.ieee.org>>

IEEE 802.1Q, *IEEE Standard for Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – IEEE standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Virtual bridged local area networks Bridges*; available at <<http://www.ieee.org>>

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

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 correspondent (N)-entities	[7498-1]
correspondent AL-entities (N=7)	
3.1.2 (N)-entity	[7498-1]
AL-entity (N=7)	
3.1.3 (N)-layer	[7498-1]
AL-layer (N=7)	
3.1.4 layer-management	[7498-1]
3.1.5 peer-entities	[7498-1]
3.1.6 primitive name	[7498-3]
3.1.7 AL-protocol	[7498-1]
3.1.8 AL-protocol-data-unit	[7498-1]
3.1.9 reset	[7498-1]
3.1.10 routing	[7498-1]
3.1.11 segmenting	[7498-1]
3.1.12 (N)-service	[7498-1]
AL-service (N=7)	
3.1.13 AL-service-data-unit	[7498-1]
3.1.14 AL-simplex-transmission	[7498-1]
3.1.15 AL-subsystem	[7498-1]
3.1.16 systems-management	[7498-1]
3.1.17 AL-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 AL-service-primitive; primitive

3.2.6 AL-service-provider

3.2.7 AL-service-user

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

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)

3.2.13 symmetrical service

3.3 Application layer and data-link service terms and definitions

3.3.1

application

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

3.3.2

application objects

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

3.3.3

basic slave

slave device that supports only physical addressing of data

3.3.4

bit

unit of information consisting of a 1 or a 0. This is the smallest data unit that can be transmitted

3.3.5

client

- 1) object which uses the services of another (server) object to perform a task
- 2) initiator of a message to which a server reacts

3.3.6

communication object

component that manage and provide a run time exchange of messages across the network

3.3.7

connection

logical binding between two application objects within the same or different devices

3.3.8

cyclic

events which repeat in a regular and repetitive manner

3.3.9

data

generic term used to refer to any information carried over a fieldbus

3.3.10

data consistency

means for coherent transmission and access of the input- or output-data object between and within client and server

3.3.11

data type

relation between values and encoding for data of that type. For this specification the data type definitions of IEC 61131-3-12 apply

3.3.12

data type object

entry in the object dictionary indicating a data type

3.3.13

default gateway

device with at least two interfaces in two different IP subnets acting as router for a subnet

3.3.14

device

physical entity connected to the fieldbus composed of at least one communication element (the network element) and which may have a control element and/or a final element (transducer, actuator, etc.)

3.3.15

device profile

collection of device dependent information and functionality providing consistency between similar devices of the same device

3.3.16

diagnosis information

all data available at the server for maintenance purposes

3.3.17

distributed clocks

method to synchronize slaves and maintain a global time base

3.3.18

error

discrepancy between a computed, observed or measured value or condition and the specified or theoretically correct value or condition

3.3.19

error class

general grouping for related error definitions and corresponding error codes