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**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification – Type 9 elements**

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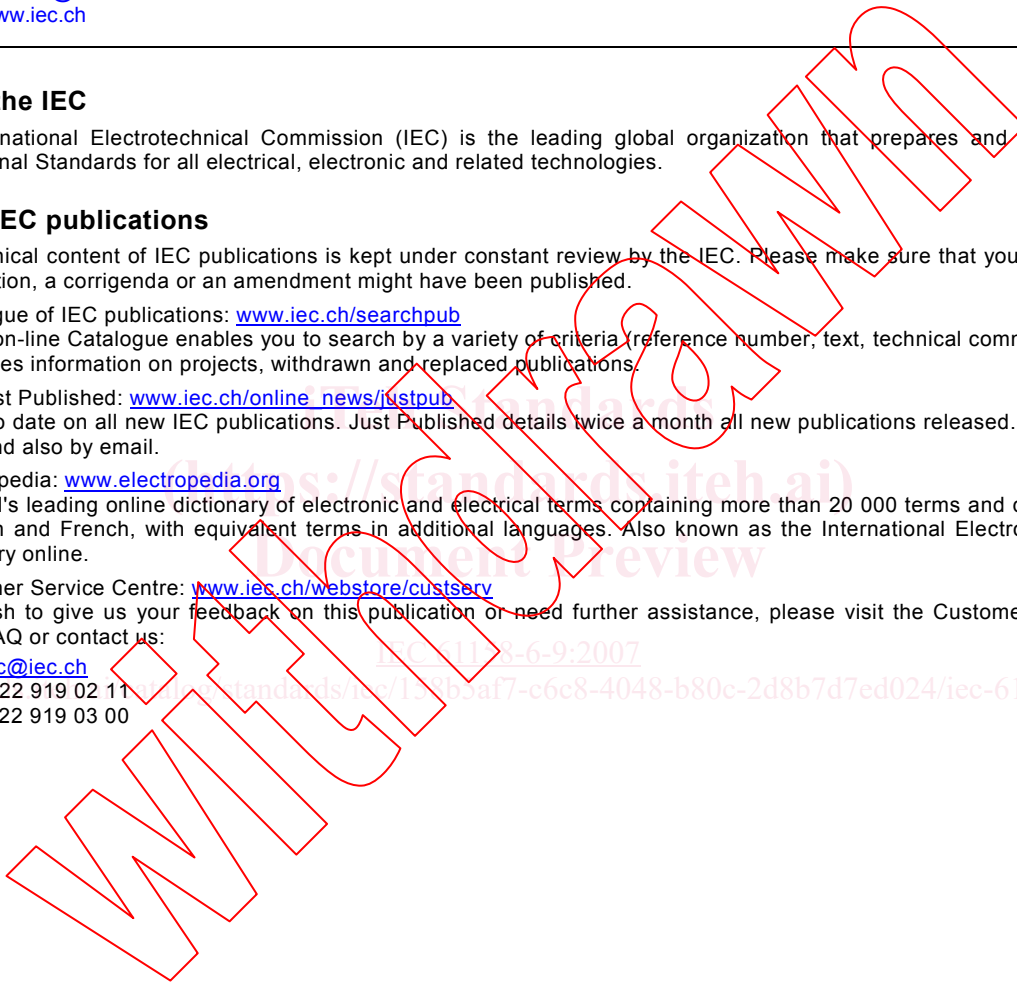
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
1.1 General.....	8
1.2 Specifications.....	8
1.3 Conformance.....	8
2 Normative references.....	9
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions.....	9
3.1 Terms and definitions from other ISO/IEC standards.....	9
3.2 IEC/TR 61158-1 terms.....	10
3.3 Abbreviations and symbols.....	14
3.4 Conventions.....	15
3.5 Conventions used in state machines.....	15
4 Abstract syntax.....	16
4.1 FAL-AR PDU abstract syntax.....	16
4.2 Abstract syntax of PDUBody.....	19
4.3 Type definitions for ASEs.....	22
4.4 Abstract syntax of data types.....	27
5 Transfer syntax.....	28
5.1.1 General.....	28
5.1.2 Coding rules.....	28
5.1.3 Structure of the identification information.....	29
6 Structure of FAL protocol state machines.....	38
7 AP-Context state machines.....	40
7.1 VCR PM structure.....	40
7.2 VCR PM state machine.....	40
8 FAL service protocol machine (FSPM).....	53
8.1 General.....	53
8.2 FSPM state tables.....	53
8.3 Functions used by FSPM.....	56
8.4 Parameters of FSPM/ARPM primitives.....	56
9 Application relationship protocol machines (ARPMs).....	56
9.1 AREP mapping to data-link layer.....	56
9.2 Application relationship protocol machines (ARPMs).....	66
9.3 AREP state machine primitive definitions.....	82
9.4 AREP state machine functions.....	85
10 DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM).....	86
10.1 DMPM States.....	86
10.2 DMPM state table.....	86
10.3 Primitives exchanged between data-link layer and DMPM.....	94
10.4 Functions used by DMPM.....	97
Bibliography.....	99
Figure 1 – Insertion of identification information in the FMS PDU.....	28
Figure 2 – Identification.....	29

Figure 3 – Coding with identification	30
Figure 4 – Coding without identification.....	30
Figure 5 – Representation of the value true	30
Figure 6 – Representation of the value false	31
Figure 7 – Coding of data of data type Integer16.....	31
Figure 8 – Coding of data of data type Unsigned16.....	32
Figure 9 – Coding of data of data type Floating Point.....	32
Figure 10 – Coding of data of data type Visible String.....	33
Figure 11 – Coding of data of data type Octet String.....	33
Figure 12 – Coding of data of type Date.....	34
Figure 13 – Coding of data of data type Time-of-day.....	35
Figure 14 – Coding of data of data type Time-difference	35
Figure 15 – Coding of data of data type Bit String	36
Figure 16 – Coding of data of data type Time-value	36
Figure 17 – Coding of data of user data definitions with identifier.....	37
Figure 18 – Coding of data of user data definitions without identifier.....	37
Figure 19 – Coding of ID info for a SEQUENCE	37
Figure 20 – Relationships among protocol machines and adjacent layers	39
Figure 21 – Relationships among protocol machines and adjacent layers	40
Figure 22 – VCR state machine	41
Figure 23 – State transition diagram of FSPM.....	53
Figure 24 – State transition diagram of the QUU ARPM	67
Figure 25 – State transition diagram of QUB ARPM.....	69
Figure 26 – State transition diagram of the BNU ARPM.....	78
Figure 27 – State transition diagram of DMPM.....	86
Table 1 – Conventions used for state machines	15
Table 2 – Coding for Date type	34
Table 3 – AP-VCR state machine transactions	42
Table 4 – Primitives issued by FAL-User to VCR PM.....	51
Table 5 – Primitives issued by VCR PM to FAL-User.....	51
Table 6 – Primitives issued by VCR PM to FSPM.....	52
Table 7 – Primitives issued by FSPM to VCR PM.....	53
Table 8 – FSPM state table – sender transactions	54
Table 9 – FSPM state table – receiver transactions.....	55
Table 10 – Function SelectArep().....	56
Table 11 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between FSPM and ARPM	56
Table 12 – QUU ARPM states.....	66
Table 13 – QUU ARPM state table – sender transactions.....	67
Table 14 – QUU ARPM state table – receiver transactions.....	68
Table 15 – QUB ARPM states.....	69
Table 16 – QUB ARPM state table – sender transactions.....	70
Table 17 – QUB ARPM state table – receiver transactions.....	71

Table 18 – BNU ARPM states	77
Table 19 – BNU ARPM state table – sender transactions	78
Table 20 – BNU ARPM state table – receiver transactions	80
Table 21 – Primitives issued from ARPM to DMPM	83
Table 22 – Primitives issued by DMPM to ARPM.....	83
Table 23 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between ARPM and DMPM	84
Table 24 – Function GetArepId()	85
Table 25 – Function BuildFAS-PDU	85
Table 26 – Function FAS_Pdu_Type	85
Table 27 – Function AbortIdentifier	85
Table 28 – Function AbortReason	85
Table 29 – Function AbortDetail	86
Table 30 – DMPM state descriptions	86
Table 31 – DMPM state table – sender transactions.....	87
Table 32 – DMPM state table – receiver transactions.....	89
Table 33 – Primitives exchanged between data-link layer and DMPM	95
Table 34 – Function PickArep	97
Table 35 – Function FindAREP	98
Table 36 – Function LocateQubArep	98
Table 37 – Function SetIdentifier().....	98



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELD BUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification – Type 9 elements**

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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 from their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

International Standard IEC 61158-6-9 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 61158-6 subseries cancel and replace IEC 61158-6:2003. This edition of this part constitutes an editorial revision.

This edition of IEC 61158-6 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 6 of the third edition into multiple parts numbered -6-2, -6-3, ...

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/476/FDIS	65C/487/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 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.

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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 application protocol provides the application service by making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower 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 application entities (AEs) 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:

- as a guide for implementors and designers;
- for use in the testing and procurement of equipment;
- as part of an agreement for the admittance of systems into the open systems environment;
- 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 6-9: Application layer protocol specification – Type 9 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

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 9 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 behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of

- a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and
- d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and.

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

- 1) define the wire representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and
- 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 9 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-9.

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 protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6.

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.

Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

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 60559, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems*

IEC 61158-3-1, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-1: Data-link layer service definition – Type 1 elements*

IEC 61158-4-1, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-1: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 1 elements*

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

IEC 61158-5-9, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-9: Application layer service definition – Type 9 elements*

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

ISO/IEC 8824, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*

ISO/IEC 8825, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)*

ISO/IEC 9545, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*

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 definitions apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions from other ISO/IEC standards

3.1.1 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 7498-1

- a) abstract syntax
- b) application entity
- c) application process
- d) application protocol data unit
- e) application service element
- f) application entity invocation
- g) application process invocation

- h) application transaction
- i) presentation context
- j) real open system
- k) transfer syntax

3.1.2 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 9545

- a) application-association
- b) application-context
- c) application context name
- d) application-entity-invocation
- e) application-entity-type
- f) application-process-invocation
- g) application-process-type
- h) application-service-element
- i) application control service element

3.1.3 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8824

- a) object identifier
- b) type
- c) value
- d) simple type
- e) structured type
- f) component type
- g) tag
- h) Boolean type
- i) true
- j) false
- k) integer type
- l) bitstring type
- m) octetstring type
- n) null type
- o) sequence type
- p) sequence of type
- q) choice type
- r) tagged type
- s) any type
- t) module
- u) production

3.1.4 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8825

- a) encoding (of a data value)
- b) data value
- c) identifier octets (the singular form is used in this standard)
- d) length octet(s) (both singular and plural forms are used in this standard)
- e) contents octets

3.2 IEC/TR 61158-1 terms

The following IEC/TR 61158-1 terms apply.

3.2.1 application

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

3.2.2 application layer interoperability

capability of application entities to perform coordinated and cooperative operations using the services of the FAL

3.2.3 application object

object class that manages and provides the run time exchange of messages across the network and within the network device

NOTE: Multiple types of application object classes may be defined

3.2.4 application process

part of a distributed application on a network, which is located on one device and unambiguously addressed

3.2.5 application process identifier

distinguishes multiple application processes used in a device

3.2.6 application process object

component of an application process that is identifiable and accessible through an FAL application relationship. Application process object definitions are composed of a set of values for the attributes of their class (see the definition for Application Process Object Class Definition). Application process object definitions may be accessed remotely using the services of the FAL Object Management ASE. FAL Object Management services can be used to load or update object definitions, to read object definitions, and to dynamically create and delete application objects and their corresponding definitions

3.2.7 application process object class

a class of application process objects defined in terms of the set of their network-accessible attributes and services

3.2.8 application relationship

cooperative association between two or more application-entity-invocations for the purpose of exchange of information and coordination of their joint operation. This relationship is activated either by the exchange of application-protocol-data-units or as a result of preconfiguration activities

3.2.9 application relationship application service element

application-service-element that provides the exclusive means for establishing and terminating all application relationships

3.2.10 application relationship endpoint

context and behavior of an application relationship as seen and maintained by one of the application processes involved in the application relationship. Each application process involved in the application relationship maintains its own application relationship endpoint

3.2.11 attribute

description of an externally visible characteristic or feature of an object. The attributes of an object contain information about variable portions of an object. Typically, they provide status information or govern the operation of an object. Attributes may also affect the behaviour of an object. Attributes are divided into class attributes and instance attributes

3.2.12 behaviour

indication of how the object responds to particular events. Its description includes the relationship between attribute values and services

3.2.13 class

a set of objects, all of which represent the same kind of system component. A class is a generalisation of the object; a template for defining variables and methods. All objects in a class are identical in form and behaviour, but usually contain different data in their attributes

3.2.14 class attributes

an attribute that is shared by all objects within the same class

3.2.15 class code

a unique identifier assigned to each object class

3.2.16 class specific service

a service defined by a particular object class to perform a required function which is not performed by a common service. A class specific object is unique to the object class which defines it

3.2.17 client

(a) an object which uses the services of another (server) object to perform a task

(b) an initiator of a message to which a server reacts, such as the role of an AR endpoint in which it issues confirmed service request APDUs to a single AR endpoint acting as a server

3.2.18 conveyance path

unidirectional flow of APDUs across an application relationship

3.2.19 cyclic

term used to describe events which repeat in a regular and repetitive manner

3.2.20 dedicated AR

AR used directly by the FAL User. On Dedicated ARs, only the FAL Header and the user data are transferred

3.2.21 device

a physical hardware connection to the link. A device may contain more than one node

3.2.22 device profile

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

3.2.23 dynamic AR

AR that requires the use of the AR establishment procedures to place it into an established state

3.2.24 endpoint

one of the communicating entities involved in a connection