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Field device tool (FDT) interface specification –
Part 301: Communication profile integration – IEC 61784 CPF 1

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions.....	9
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	9
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	9
3.3 Conventions.....	9
3.3.1 Data type names and references to data types.....	9
3.3.2 Vocabulary for requirements.....	9
3.3.3 Use of UML.....	10
4 Fundamentals.....	10
4.1 System and FDT topology.....	10
4.2 FDT topology for H1 devices.....	10
4.3 FDT topology for HSE devices.....	11
4.4 Nested communication.....	13
5 Bus category.....	14
6 Access to instance and device data.....	14
6.1 DTM.....	14
6.2 BTM.....	14
7 Protocol specific behavior.....	15
7.1 Connection management.....	15
7.1.1 FMS connection.....	15
7.1.2 FDT connection.....	16
7.2 Abort.....	16
7.2.1 OnAbort Indication.....	16
7.2.2 Abort request.....	17
7.3 Relation of FMS requests and FMS responses.....	17
7.4 Subscription mechanism.....	18
7.4.1 General.....	18
7.4.2 Transactions for subscribing H1.....	18
7.4.3 Transactions for subscribing HSE.....	19
7.4.4 Transactions for subscribing BTM.....	20
8 Protocol specific usage of general data types.....	20
8.1 Address.....	20
8.2 protocolID.....	20
8.3 applicationDomain.....	20
8.4 semanticId.....	21
8.4.1 Block specific definitions.....	21
8.4.2 Fieldbus management definitions.....	21
8.4.3 Fieldbus specific definitions.....	21
9 Protocol specific data types.....	22
9.1 DTM.....	22
9.1.1 Topology scan definitions.....	22
9.1.2 Parameter access.....	22

9.1.3	FF device data types	28
9.2	BTM	29
9.2.1	General	29
9.2.2	Parameter access - FF specific definitions	29
10	Network management data types	43
10.1	General	43
10.2	H1 network management definitions	43
10.3	HSE network management data types	43
11	Communication data types	85
11.1	Common data types	85
11.2	FF FMS data types	90
11.3	H1 communication data types	96
11.4	HSE communication data types	103
11.5	FDT FF standard block communication data types	110
12	Channel parameter data types	112
13	Device identification	114
13.1	Protocol specific handling of data type STRING	114
13.2	Common device type identification data types	115
13.3	Scan identification data types	121
13.4	Device type identification data types – provided by DTM	121
Annex A (informative)	Implementation hints	123
Annex B (normative)	Levels of support	125
Bibliography	128
Figure 1	– Part 301 of the IEC 62453 series	7
Figure 2	– Object relations for H1 Device DTM	10
Figure 3	– Object relations for HSE application with DTMs and BTMs	12
Figure 4	– FMS mapping in the FDT connection	15
Figure 5	– FDT Disconnect service	16
Table 1	– Object relations for H1 Device DTM	11
Table 2	– Object relations for HSE application with DTMs and BTMs	13
Table 3	– FF specific protocol identifiers	14
Table 4	– Relation of FMS requests and FMS responses	17
Table 5	– Action object definitions (refer to FF-890):	23
Table 6	– Link object definitions	23
Table 7	– Alert object definitions	24
Table 8	– Trend object definitions	26
Table 9	– View definition	27
Table 10	– Domain object definitions	27
Table 11	– Program invocation object definitions	28
Table 12	– Structured FF device data types	29
Table 13	– Parameter mnemonic	30
Table 14	– Mnemonic of structured data types	38
Table 15	– Simple common data types	42

Table 16 – H1 Fieldbus Management data types	43
Table 17 – Simple HSE Fieldbus Management Definitions	43
Table 18 – Structured HSE Network management data types.....	49
Table 19 – Simple common data types.....	85
Table 20 – Structured common data types	87
Table 21 – Simple FF FMS data types	90
Table 22 – Structured FF FMS data types.....	91
Table 23 – Simple H1 communication data types	97
Table 24 – Structured H1 communication data types.....	98
Table 25 – Simple HSE communication data types	103
Table 26 – Structured HSE communication data types	104
Table 27 – Block communication data types.....	111
Table 28 – Simple FF channel data types	112
Table 29 – Structured FF channel data types.....	113
Table 30 – FieldbusFoundation H1 table.....	115
Table 31 – FieldbusFoundation HSE.....	117
Table 32 – FieldbusFoundation blocks.....	119
Table 33 – Simple Fieldbus Scan definitions.....	121
Table 34 – Device identification data types	122
Table B.1 – Levels of support	126

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FIELD DEVICE TOOL (FDT) INTERFACE SPECIFICATION –**Part 301: Communication profile integration –
IEC 61784 CPF 1**

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International Standard IEC 62453-301 has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This part, in conjunction with the other parts of the first edition of the IEC 62453 series cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62453-1, IEC/PAS 62453-2, IEC/PAS 62453-3, IEC/PAS 62453-4 and IEC/PAS 62453-5 published in 2006, and constitutes a technical revision.

Each part of the IEC 62453-3xy series is intended to be read in conjunction with IEC 62453-2.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65E/125/FDIS	65E/138/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 the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62453 series, under the general title *Field Device Tool (FDT) interface specification*, can be found on the IEC website.

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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62453 is an interface specification for developers of FDT (Field Device Tool) components for function control and data access within a client/server architecture. The specification is a result of an analysis and design process to develop standard interfaces to facilitate the development of servers and clients by multiple vendors that need to interoperate seamlessly.

With the integration of fieldbuses into control systems, there are a few other tasks which need to be performed. In addition to fieldbus- and device-specific tools, there is a need to integrate these tools into higher-level system-wide planning- or engineering tools. In particular, for use in extensive and heterogeneous control systems, typically in the area of the process industry, the unambiguous definition of engineering interfaces that are easy to use for all those involved is of great importance.

A device-specific software component, called DTM (Device Type Manager), is supplied by the field device manufacturer with its device. The DTM is integrated into engineering tools via the FDT interfaces defined in this specification. The approach to integration is in general open for all kinds of fieldbuses and thus meets the requirements for integrating different kinds of devices into heterogeneous control systems.

Figure 1 shows how IEC 62453-301 is aligned in the structure of the IEC 62453 series.

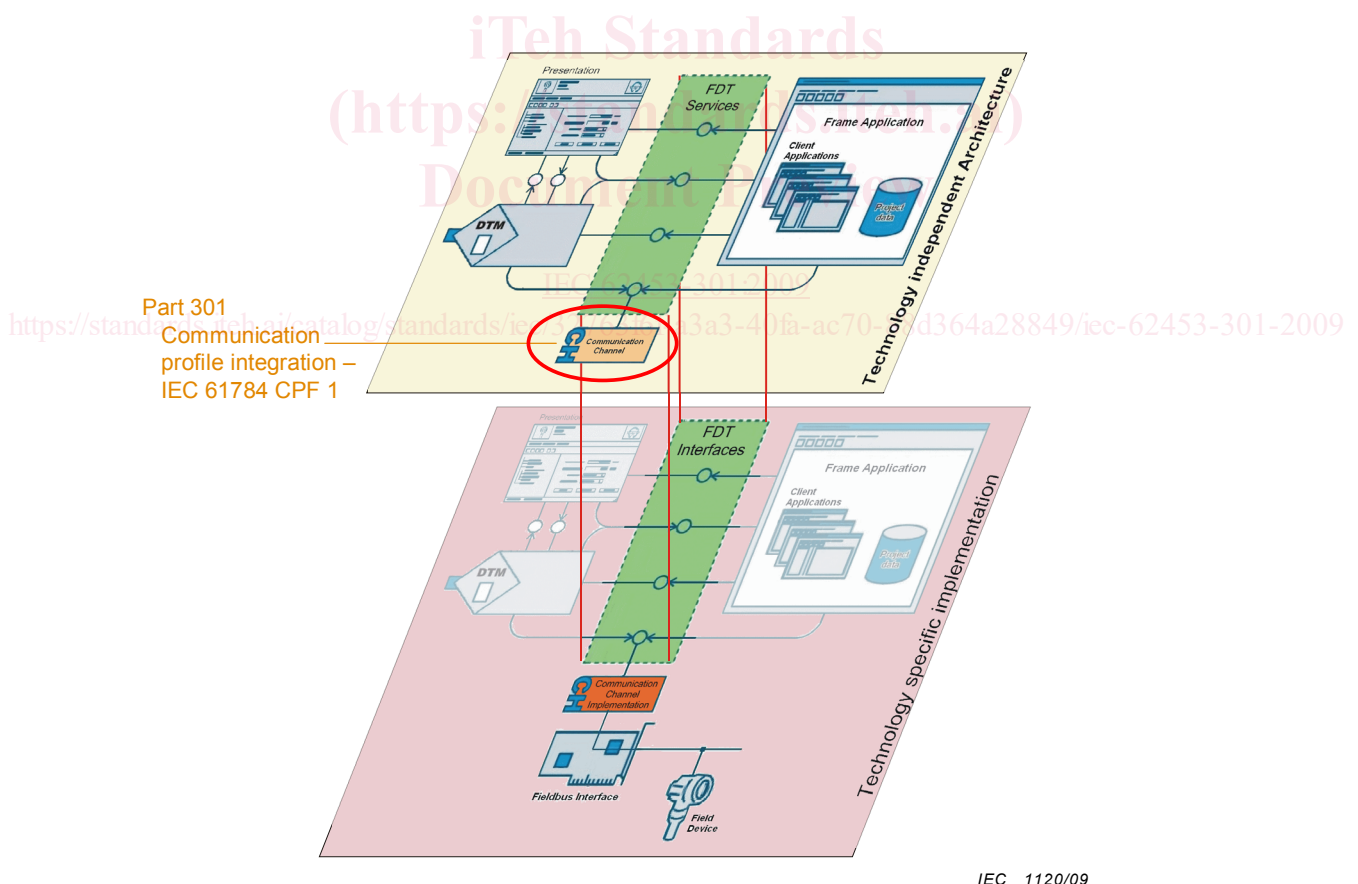


Figure 1 – Part 301 of the IEC 62453 series

FIELD DEVICE TOOL (FDT) INTERFACE SPECIFICATION –

Part 301: Communication profile integration – IEC 61784 CPF 1

1 Scope

Communication Profile Family 1 (commonly known as FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus¹) defines communication profiles based on IEC 61158-2, Type 1, IEC 61158-3-1, IEC 61158-4-1, IEC 61158-5-5, IEC 61158-5-9, IEC 61158-6-5, and IEC 61158-6-9. The basic profiles CP 1/1 (FF H1) and CP 1/2 (FF HSE) are defined in IEC 61784-1.

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus (FF) protocol into the FDT standard (IEC 62453-2).

The standard describes communication definitions, protocol specific extensions and the means for block (e.g. transducer, resource or function blocks) representation.

The new protocol specific definitions are based on FF-specifications for H1 and HSE protocols. Furthermore, the definitions contain information that is needed by systems to configure FF devices.

The scope is limited to FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus device and system specific definitions.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this specification. 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, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition*

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

IEC 61158-4-1:2007, *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*

IEC 61158-6-5, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification – Type 5 elements*

¹ FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus is a trade name of the non-profit organization Fieldbus Foundation. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trade name holder or any of its products. Compliance to this standard does not require use of the trade name Foundation Fieldbus™. Use of the trade name FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus requires permission of Fieldbus Foundation.

IEC 61158-6-9, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification – Type 9 elements*

IEC 61784-1, *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 1: Fieldbus profiles*

IEC 62453-1:2009, *Field Device Tool (FDT) interface specification – Part 1: Overview and guidance*

IEC 62453-2:2009, *Field Device Tool (FDT) interface specification – Part 2: Concepts and detailed description*

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

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62453-1 and IEC 62453-2 apply.

3.2 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviations given in IEC 62453-1, IEC 62453-2 and the following apply.

SM	System Management
FDA	Federation Drug Association
FF	FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus
FMS	Fieldbus Message Specification
DTM	Device Type Manager
BTM	Block Type Manager
H1	Low speed version of FF
HSE	High Speed Ethernet

3.3 Conventions

3.3.1 Data type names and references to data types

The conventions for naming and referencing of data types are explained in IEC 62453-2 Clause A.1

3.3.2 Vocabulary for requirements

The following expressions are used when specifying requirements.

Usage of “shall” or “mandatory”	No exceptions allowed.
Usage of “should” or “recommended”	Strong recommendation. It may make sense in special exceptional cases to differ from the described behaviour.
Usage of “can” or “optional”	Function or behaviour may be provided, depending on defined conditions.

3.3.3 Use of UML

Figures in this standard are using UML notation as defined in Annex A of IEC 62453-1.

4 Fundamentals

4.1 System and FDT topology

This standard provides communication definitions, protocol-specific extensions and means for device and block (e.g. resource, transducer or function blocks) configuration.

The communication definitions provide System Management (SM) and Fieldbus Message Specification (FMS) communication.

Separate definitions are designed to support the different management parameters and structures for H1 and HSE devices.

Protocol-specific definitions can be used to identify FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus devices and their internal structure.

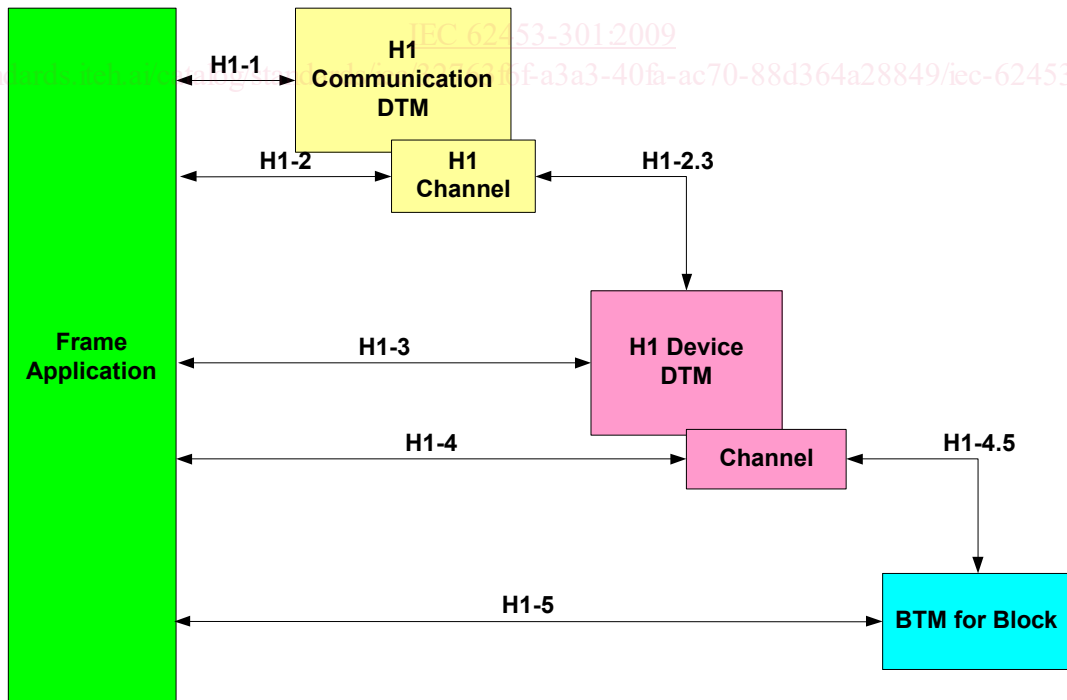
A FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus device is represented by a Device Type Manager (DTM) together with a group of Block Type Managers (BTM). Each BTM represents the functionality of a block functionality in an FF device.

4.2 FDT topology for H1 devices

An FF H1 topology may contain Communication DTM, Device DTM and BTMs.

EXAMPLE

The typical FDT topology for H1 devices is illustrated in Figure 2 and Table 1.



IEC 1121/09

Figure 2 – Object relations for H1 Device DTM

Table 1 – Object relations for H1 Device DTM

Relation	Type of information	Used definitions
H1-1	Management Parameter Access	H1 Management data types (see 10.2) FF common data types (see 11.1)
H1-2	Network Topology	FF common data types (see 11.1) Identification data types (see 13.4) Scan identification data types (see 13.3)
	Channel Parameter Access	Channel parameter data types (see 12)
H1-3	Management Parameter Access	H1 Management data types (see 10.2) FF common data types (see 11.1)
H1-4	List of instantiated blocks	FF common data types (see 11.1) BTM data types (see IEC 62453-2) FF block data types (see 9.2.2) Identification data types (see 13.4) Scan identification data types (see 13.3)
	Channel Parameter Access	Channel parameter data types (see 12)
H1-5	Block Information	BTM Information data types (see IEC 62453-2) BTM data types (see IEC 62453-2) Identification data types (see 13.4) Identification data types (see 13.4))
	Initialization of BTM	BTM Init data types (see IEC 62453-2) BTM data types (see IEC 62453-2)
	Parameter Access	BTM parameter data types (see IEC 62453-2) BTM data types (see IEC 62453-2)
H1-2.3	Communication	FF FMS data types (see 11.2) H1 communication data types (see 11.3) FF common data types (see 11.1)
H1-4.5	Block communication	FF FMS data types (see 11.2) FF Block communication data types (see 11.5) BTM data types (see IEC 62453-2) FF common data types (see 11.1)

4.3 FDT topology for HSE devices

An FF HSE topology may contain Communication DTM, GatewayDTM, Device DTM and BTMs.

EXAMPLE

The typical FDT topology for a HSE based system is illustrated by Figure 3 and Table 2:

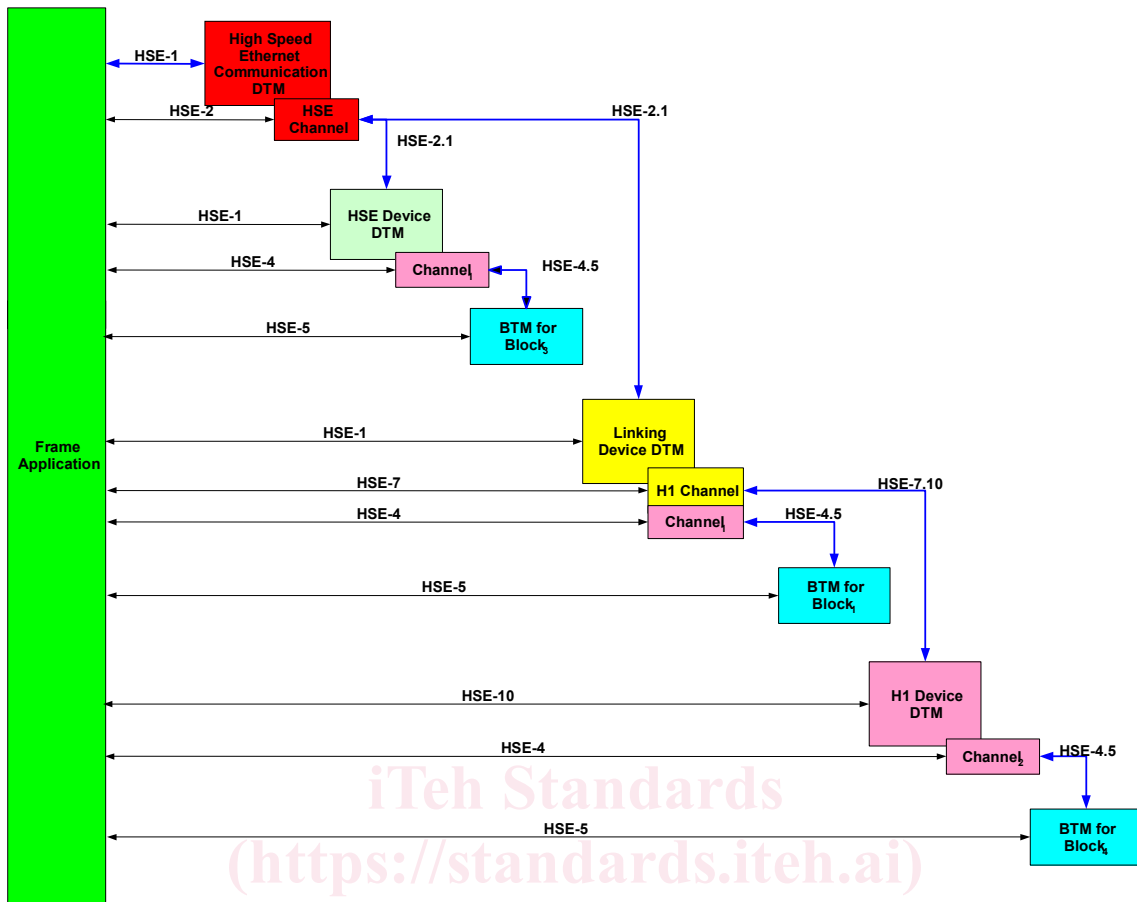


Figure 3 – Object relations for HSE application with DTMs and BTMs

In this illustration, blue lines show the object hierarchy as it is managed in the FDT Frame Application.

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