IEC 61800-7-304

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems –
Part 7-304: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems –
Mapping of profile type 4 to network technologies

IEC 61800-7-304:2007(E)

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ADJUSTABLE SPEED ELECTRICAL POWER DRIVE SYSTEMS –

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FOREWORD

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The International Standard IEC 61800-7-304 has been prepared by subcommittee SC 22G: Adjustable speed electric drive systems incorporating semiconductor power converters, of IEC technical committee TC 22: Power electronic systems and equipment.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
22G/185/FDIS	22G/193/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 61800 series, under the general title *Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems*, 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- withdrawn;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.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61800 series is intended to provide a common set of specifications for adjustable speed electrical power drive systems.

IEC 61800-7 describes a generic interface between control systems and power drive systems. This interface can be embedded in the control system. The control system itself can also be located in the drive (sometimes known as "smart drive" or "intelligent drive").

A variety of physical interfaces is available (analogue and digital inputs and outputs, serial and parallel interfaces, fieldbuses and networks). Profiles based on specific physical interfaces are already defined for some application areas (e.g. motion control) and some device classes (e.g. standard drives, positioner). The implementations of the associated drivers and application programmers interfaces are proprietary and vary widely.

IEC 61800-7 defines a set of common drive control functions, parameters, and state machines or description of sequences of operation to be mapped to the drive profiles.

IEC 61800-7 provides a way to access functions and data of a drive that is independent of the used drive profile and communication interface. The objective is a common drive model with generic functions and objects suitable to be mapped on different communication interfaces. This makes it possible to provide common implementations of motion control (or velocity control or drive control applications) in controllers without any specific knowledge of the drive implementation.

There are several reasons to define a generic interface:

For a drive device manufacturer

- Less effort to support system integrators
- Less effort to describe drive functions because of common terminology
- The selection of drives does not depend on availability of specific support

For a control device manufacturer

- No influence of bus technology
- Easy device integration
- Independent of a drive supplier

For a system integrator

- Less integration effort for devices
- Only one understandable way of modeling
- Independent of bus technology

Much effort is needed to design a motion control application with several different drives and a specific control system. The tasks to implement the system software and to understand the functional description of the individual components may exhaust the project resources. In some cases, the drives do not share the same physical interface. Some control devices just support a single interface which will not be supported by a specific drive. On the other hand, the functions and data structures are often specified with incompatibilities. This requires the system integrator to write special interfaces for the application software and this should not be his responsibility.

Some applications need device exchangeability or integration of new devices in an existing configuration. They are faced with different incompatible solutions. The efforts to adopt a solution to a drive profile and to manufacturer specific extensions may be unacceptable. This will reduce the degree of freedom to select a device best suited for this application to the selection of the unit which will be available for a specific physical interface and supported by the controller.

IEC 61800-7-1 is divided into a generic part and several annexes as shown in Figure 1. The drive profile types for CiA 402[1], CIP Motion™[2], PROFIdrive[3] and SERCOS interface™[4] are mapped to the generic interface in the corresponding annex. The annexes have been submitted by open international network or fieldbus organizations which are responsible for the content of the related annex and use of the related trademarks.

The different profile types 1, 2, 3 and 4 are specified in IEC 61800-7-201, IEC 61800-7-202, IEC 61800-7-203 and IEC 61800-7-204.

This part of IEC 61800-7 specifies how the profile type 4 (SERCOS™) is mapped to the network technologies SERCOS I, II, III and EtherCAT™[5].

IEC 61800-7-301, IEC 61800-7-302 and IEC 61800-7-303 specify how the profile types 1, 2 and 3 are mapped to different network technologies (such as CANopen[6], EtherCAT™, Ethernet Powerlink™[7], DeviceNet™[8], ControlNet™[9], EtherNet/IP™[10], PROFIBUS[11] and PROFINET[12]).

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1 CiA 402 is a trade name of CAN in Automation, e.V. 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 profile does not require use of the trade name CiA 402.

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6 CANopen is an acronym for Controller Area Network *open* and is used to refer to EN 50325-4.

7 Ethernet Powerlink™ is a trade name of B&R, control of trade name use is given to the non profit organization EPSG. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name Ethernet Powerlink™. Use of the trade name Ethernet Powerlink™ requires permission of the trade name holder.

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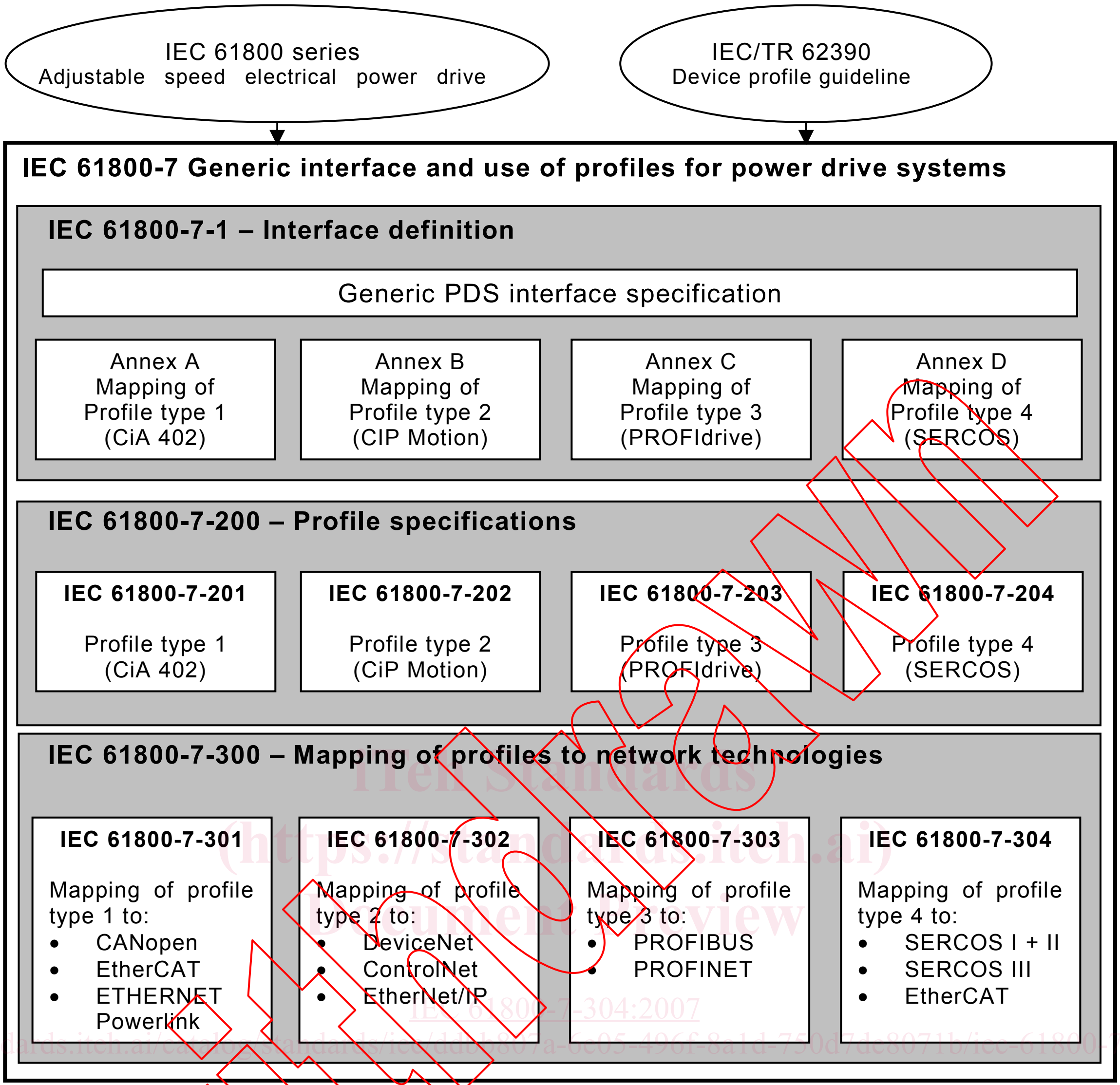

Figure 1 – Structure of IEC 61800-7

ADJUSTABLE SPEED ELECTRICAL POWER DRIVE SYSTEMS –

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1 Scope

IEC 61800-7 specifies profiles for Power Drive Systems (PDS) and their mapping to existing communication systems by use of a generic interface model.

The functions specified in this part of IEC 61800-7 are not intended to ensure functional safety. This requires additional measures according to the relevant standards, agreements and laws.

This part of IEC 61800-7 specifies the mapping of the profile type 4 (SERCOS) specified in IEC 61800-7-204 onto different network technologies.

– SERCOS I / II, see Clause 5,
– SERCOS III, see Clause 6,
– EtherCAT, see Clause 7.

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, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition*

IEC 61158-4-16, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-16: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 16 elements*

IEC 61158-5-16, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-16: Application layer service definition – Type 16 elements*

IEC 61158-6-16, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-16: Application layer protocol specification – Type 16 elements*

IEC 61491:2002, *Electrical equipment of industrial machines – Serial data link for real-time communication between controls and drives*

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

IEC 61784-2, *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 2: Additional fieldbus profiles for real-time networks based on ISO/IEC 8802-3*

IEC 61800-7 (all parts), *Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems – Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems*

IEC 61800-7-204, *Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems – Part 7-204: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems – Profile type 4 specification*

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*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

3.1.1
Acknowledge Telegram
AT
telegram, in which each slave inserts its data

3.1.2
algorithm
completely determined finite sequence of operations by which the values of the output data can be calculated from the values of the input data

[IEV 351-21-37]

3.1.3
application
software functional element specific to the solution of a problem in industrial-process measurement and control

NOTE An application may be distributed among resources, and may communicate with other applications.

[IEC/TR 62390:2005, 3.1.2, modified]

3.1.4
attribute
property or characteristic of an entity

[IEC/TR 62390:2005, 3.1.3]

3.1.5
class
description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics

[ISO/IEC 19501, modified]

3.1.6
commands
set of commands from the application control program to the PDS to control the behaviour of the PDS or functional elements of the PDS

NOTE 1 The behaviour is reflected by states or operating modes.

NOTE 2 The different commands may be represented by one bit each.

3.1.7
communication cycle
accumulation of all telegrams between two master synchronisation telegrams