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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

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Electronic railway equipment – Train communication network (TCN) – Part 3-2: MVB (Multifunction Vehicle Bus) conformance testing

Matériel électronique ferroviaire – Réseau embarqué de train (TCN) – Partie 3-2: Essais de conformité MVB (Bus de Véhicule Multifonctions)

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61375-3-2 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 9: Electrical equipment and systems for railways.

This first edition cancels the clauses of the IEC 61375-2 first edition published in 2007 relevant to the specification of MVB conformance testing and constitutes a technical revision.

It was prepared taking into account the IEC 61375-3-1 first edition.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
9/1645/FDIS	9/1669/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 IEC 61375 series, under the general title *Electronic railway equipment – Train communication network (TCN)*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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

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INTRODUCTION

TCN is an International Standard with the aim of defining interfaces so as to achieve plug-in compatibility:

a) between equipment located in different vehicles, and

b) between equipment and devices located within the same vehicle.

One of the key success factors for the deployment of any technology is standardisation and ensuring interoperability among various implementations. To facilitate interoperability a conformance test should be implemented.

In this part of IEC 61375, the conformace testing of the MVB defined in IEC 61375-3-1 is specified.

This standard is structured into 5 clauses and 2 annexes.

The clauses and annexes are listed and briefly described in Table 1.

Table 1 – Document structure

Clause		Description
1	Scope	This clause describes the scope of this standard and.
2.	Normative references	This clause contains a list of referred norms.
3	Terms and definitions	This clause introduces basic terms and abbreviations not reported in IEC 61375-3-1.
4	Conformance test: approach, requirements and boundaries	This clause is an overview of the methods of TCN implementation verification that are available to the developer and regulatory personnel. Supplies information concerning the ICS and IXITpPro-forma(s).
5	Conformance test of an MVB device	This clause covers all tests on MVB devices that are grouped by classes, from Class 0 up to Class 4. The main contents are: the MVB PICS and PIXIT; the MVB test suites; the MVB test procedures.
6	Conformance test of RTP	This clause covers the conformance tests of real time protocols.
7	Conformance test of NM	This clause covers network management services' testing.
Annex A – Test laboratory role and client role		This annex is normative.
Annex B – Test instrumentation and dedicated test beds		This annex is informative.

ELECTRONIC RAILWAY EQUIPMENT – TRAIN COMMUNICATION NETWORK (TCN) –

Part 3-2: MVB (Multifunction Vehicle Bus) conformance testing

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61375 applies to all equipment and devices implemented according to IEC 61375-3-1, i.e. it covers the procedures to be applied to such equipment and devices when the conformance should be proven.

The applicability of this standard to a TCN implementation allows for individual conformance checking of the implementation itself and is a pre-requisite for further interoperability checking between different TCN implementations.

NOTE 1 An example of TCN implementation is given in UIC 556.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60063: 1963, *Preferred number series for resistors and capacitors*
Amendment 1:1967
Amendment 2:1977

IEC 60571: *Electronic equipment used on rail vehicles*

IEC 60807 (all parts), *Rectangular connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz*

IEC 61375-2-1: *Electronic railway equipment – Train Communication Network (TCN) – Part 2-1: Wire Train Bus (WTB)*

IEC 61375-2-2: *Electronic railway equipment – Train Communication Network (TCN) – Part 2-2: Wire Train Bus conformance testing*

IEC 61375-3-1: *Electronic railway equipment – Train Communication Network (TCN) – Part 3-1: Multifunction Vehicle Bus (MVB)*

ISO/IEC 8482: 1993, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Twisted pair multipoint interconnections*

ISO/IEC 9646-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Conformance testing methodology and framework – Part 1: General concepts* (Also available as ITU-T Recommendation X.290 (1995))

ISO/IEC 9646-7:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection –Conformance testing methodology and framework – Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statements* (Also available as ITU-T Recommendation X.296 (1995))

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 9646-1 and IEC 61375-3-1 apply.

4 Conformance test: approach, requirements and boundaries

4.1 Approach

This standard specifies a general methodology for testing the conformance to the TCN protocol standard of products in which the standard is claimed to be implemented.

This standard is organised into clauses structured into different phases of the conformance testing process, these phases being characterised by the following roles:

a) the specification of abstract test suites for particular TCN protocols according to ISO/IEC 9646-1;

b) the derivation of executable test suites and associated testing tools according to ISO/IEC 9646-7;

Annex A specifies the rules on clients and laboratory specifying:

c) the role of a client of a test laboratory, having an implementation of TCN protocols to be tested;

d) the operation of conformance testing, culminating in the production of a conformance test report which gives the results in terms of the test suite(s) used and the relevant documentation produced.

In all clauses of this standard, the scope is limited in order to meet the following objectives:

e) to achieve an adequate level of confidence in the tests as a guide to conformance;

f) to achieve comparability between the results of the corresponding tests applied in different places at different times;

g) to facilitate communication between the parties responsible for the roles described above.

Each objective involves the framework for development of TCN test suites, as listed hereinafter:

h) how they should relate to the various types of conformance requirement;

i) the types of test to be standardised and the types not needing standardisation;

j) the criteria for selecting tests for inclusion in a conformance test suite;

k) the notation to be used for defining tests;

l) the structure of a test suite.

Certification, an administrative procedure which may follow conformance testing, is outside the scope of this standard.

Requirements for procurement and contracts are outside the scope of this standard.

4.1.1 Requirements

4.1.1.1 General

In the context of TCN, a real system is said to exhibit conformance if it complies with the requirements of applicable TCN standard clauses in its communication with a reference system, i.e. the tester.

A TCN standard is a set of interrelated clauses which, together, define behaviour of TCN systems in their communication. Conformance of an IUT will, therefore, be expressed at two levels, conformance to each individual clause, and conformance to the set of clauses.

The following clauses define the conformance requirements and classify them according to attributes and into feasible groups. Attributes and grouping are defined from the general point of view with reference to a TCN specification itself and from the IUT point of view. In the second case, the requirement shall be declared in the appropriate PICS and PIXIT.

4.1.1.2 Conformance requirements

The conformance requirements can be:

a) mandatory requirements: these are to be observed in all cases;

b) conditional requirements: these are to be observed if the conditions, set out in the clause, apply;

c) options: these can be selected to suit the implementation, provided that any requirements applicable to the option are observed.

TCN essential functionality are mandatory requirements; additional functionality can be either conditional or optional requirements.

Furthermore, conformance requirements in a Part can be stated:

d) positively: they state what shall be done;

e) negatively (prohibitions): they state what shall not be done.

Finally, conformance requirements fall into two groups:

f) static conformance requirements;

g) dynamic conformance requirements;

these are discussed in 4.1.1.3 and 4.1.1.4, respectively.

4.1.1.3 Static conformance requirements

To facilitate interoperability static conformance requirements define the allowed minimum capabilities of an implementation. These requirements may be at a broad level, such as the grouping of functional units and options into protocol classes, or at a detailed level, such as a range of values that have to be supported for specific parameters of timers.

Static conformance requirements and options in TCN parts can be of two varieties:

a) those which determine the capabilities to be included in the implementation of the particular protocol;

b) those which determine multi-layer dependencies, for example those which place constraints on the capabilities of the underlying layers of the system in which the protocol implementation resides. These are likely to be found in upper layer parts (e.g. network management vs real time protocols).

All capabilities not explicitly stated as static conformance requirements are to be regarded as optional.

4.1.1.4 Dynamic conformance requirements

Dynamic conformance requirements are all those requirements (and options) which determine what observable behaviour is permitted by the relevant TCN part in instances of communication. They form the bulk of each TCN protocol document. They define the set of allowable behaviours of an implementation or real system. This set defines the maximum

capability that a conforming implementation or real system can have within the terms of the TCN protocol document.

A system exhibits dynamic conformance in an instance of communication if its behaviour is a member of the set of all behaviours permitted by the relevant TCN protocol part in a way which is consistent with the PICS.

4.1.1.4.1 A conforming system

A conforming system or implementation is one which is shown to satisfy both static and dynamic conformance requirements, consistent with the capabilities stated in the PICS, for each protocol declared in the system conformance statement.

4.1.1.4.2 Interoperability and conformance

The primary purpose of conformance testing is to increase the probability that different implementations are able to inter-operate.

Successful interoperability of two or more real open systems is more likely to be achieved if they all conform to the same subset of a TCN part, or to the same selection of TCN parts, than if they do not.

To prepare two or more systems to successfully inter-operate, it is recommended that a comparison is made of the system conformance statements and PICSs of these systems.

If there is more than one version of a relevant TCN part indicated in the PICSs, the differences between the versions need to be identified and their implications for consideration, including their use in combination with other parts.

While conformance is a necessary condition, it is not on its own a sufficient condition to guarantee interoperability capability. Even if two implementations conform to the same TCN protocol part, they may fail to interoperate because of factors outside the scope of this standard.

Trial interoperability is recommended to detect these factors. Further information to assist interoperability between two systems can be obtained by extending the PICS comparison to other relevant information, including test reports and PIXIT. The comparison can focus on:

a) additional mechanisms claimed to work around known ambiguities or deficiencies not yet corrected in the TCN standard or in peer real systems, for example solution of multi-layer problems;

b) selection of free options which are not taken into account in the static conformance requirements of the TCN parts;

c) the existence of timers not specified in the TCN parts and their associated values.

NOTE The comparison can be made between two individual systems, between two or more types of product, or, for the PICS comparison only, between two or more specifications for procurement, permissions to connect, etc.

4.1.2 Requirements declaration statements for an IUT

4.1.2.1 Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS)

To evaluate the conformance of a particular implementation, it is necessary to have a statement of the capabilities and options which have been implemented, and any features which have been omitted, so that the implementation can be tested for conformance against relevant requirements, and against those requirements only. Such a statement is called a Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS).

In a PICS there should be a distinction between the following categories of information which it may contain:

a) information related to the mandatory, optional and conditional static conformance requirements of the protocol itself;

b) information related to the mandatory, optional and conditional static conformance requirements for multi-layer dependencies.

If a set of interrelated TCN protocol has been implemented in a system, a PICS is needed for each protocol. A system conformance statement will also be necessary, summarising all protocols in the system for each of which a distinct PICS is provided.

4.1.2.2 Protocol implementation extra information for testing (PIXIT)

In order to test a protocol implementation, the test laboratory will require information relating to the IUT and its testing environment in addition to that provided by the PICS. This *"Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing"* (PIXIT) will be provided by the client submitting the implementation for testing, as a result of consultation with the test laboratory.

The PIXIT may contain the following information:

a) information needed by the test laboratory in order to be able to run the appropriate test suite on the specific system (e.g. information related to the test method to be used to run the test cases, addressing information);

b) information already mentioned in the PICS and which needs to be made precise (e.g. a timer value range which is declared as a parameter in the PICS should be specified in the PIXIT);

c) information to help determine which capabilities stated in the PICS as being supported are testable and which are untestable;

d) other administrative matters (e.g. the IUT identifier, reference to the related PICS).

The PIXIT should not conflict with the appropriate PICS.

The abstract test suite specifier, test implementor and test laboratory will all contribute to the development of the PIXIT pro-forma.

4.2 Boundaries

4.2.1 General

Conformance testing as discussed in this standard is focused on testing for conformance to TCN clauses as they are specified in IEC 61375-3-1.

In principle, the objective of conformance testing is to establish whether the implementation being tested conforms to the specification in the relevant clause. Practical limitations make it impossible to be exhaustive, and economic considerations may restrict testing still further.

Therefore, this standard distinguishes four types of testing, according to the extent to which they provide an indication of conformance:

a) basic interconnection tests, which provide *prima facie* evidence that an IUT conforms;

b) capability tests, which check that the observable capabilities of the IUT are in accordance with the static conformance requirements and the capabilities claimed in the PICS;

c) behaviour tests, which endeavour to provide testing which is as comprehensive as possible over the full range of dynamic conformance requirements within the capabilities of the IUT;

d) conformance resolution tests, which probe in depth the conformance of an IUT to particular requirements, to provide a definite yes/no answer and diagnostic information in relation to specific conformance issues; such tests are not covered by this standard.

Tests a), b), c) and d) are described in detail in the following subclauses.

Relations to interoperability and performance are hereinafter considered and defined to clarify their boundaries.

4.2.2 Basic interconnection tests

Basic interconnection tests provide limited testing of an IUT to establish that there is sufficient conformance for interconnection to be possible, without trying to perform thorough testing.

4.2.2.1 Applicability of basic interconnection tests

Basic interconnection tests are appropriate:

a) for detecting severe cases of non-conformance;

b) as a preliminary filter before undertaking more costly tests;

c) to give a prima facie indication that an implementation which has passed full conformance tests in one environment still conforms in a new environment (e.g. before testing an (N)-implementation, to check that a tested (N – 1)-implementation has not undergone any severe change due to being linked to the (N)-implementation);

d) for use by users of implementations, to determine whether the implementations appear to be usable for communication with other conforming implementations, for example as a preliminary to data interchange.

Basic interconnection tests are inappropriate:

e) as a basis for claims of conformance by the supplier of an implementation;

f) as a means of arbitration to determine causes for communications failure.

Basic interconnection tests are standardised a subset of a conformance test suite (including capability and behaviour tests). They can be used on their own or together with a conformance test suite. The existence and execution of basic interconnection tests are optional.

4.2.3 Capability tests

Capability tests provide limited testing of each of the static conformance requirements in a Part, to ascertain what capabilities of the IUT can be observed and to check that those observable capabilities are valid with respect to the static conformance requirements and the PICS.

4.2.3.1 Applicability of capability tests

Capability tests are appropriate:

a) to check as far as possible the consistency of the PICS with the IUT;

b) as a preliminary filter before undertaking more in-depth and costly testing;

c) to check that the capabilities of the IUT are consistent with the static conformance requirements;

d) to enable efficient selection of behaviour tests to be made for a particular IUT;

e) when taken together with behaviour tests, as a basis for claims of conformance.

Capability tests are inappropriate: