

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –  
Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 22 elements**

IEC 61158-4-22:2010

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c1876fda-c349-440a-99e0-fdc1e88c2cfe/iec-61158-4-22-2010>

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –  
 FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –**
**Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification –  
 Type 22 elements**

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International Standard IEC 61158-4-22 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial process measurement, control and automation.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 61158-4-22 published in 2009. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/605/FDIS	65C/619/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

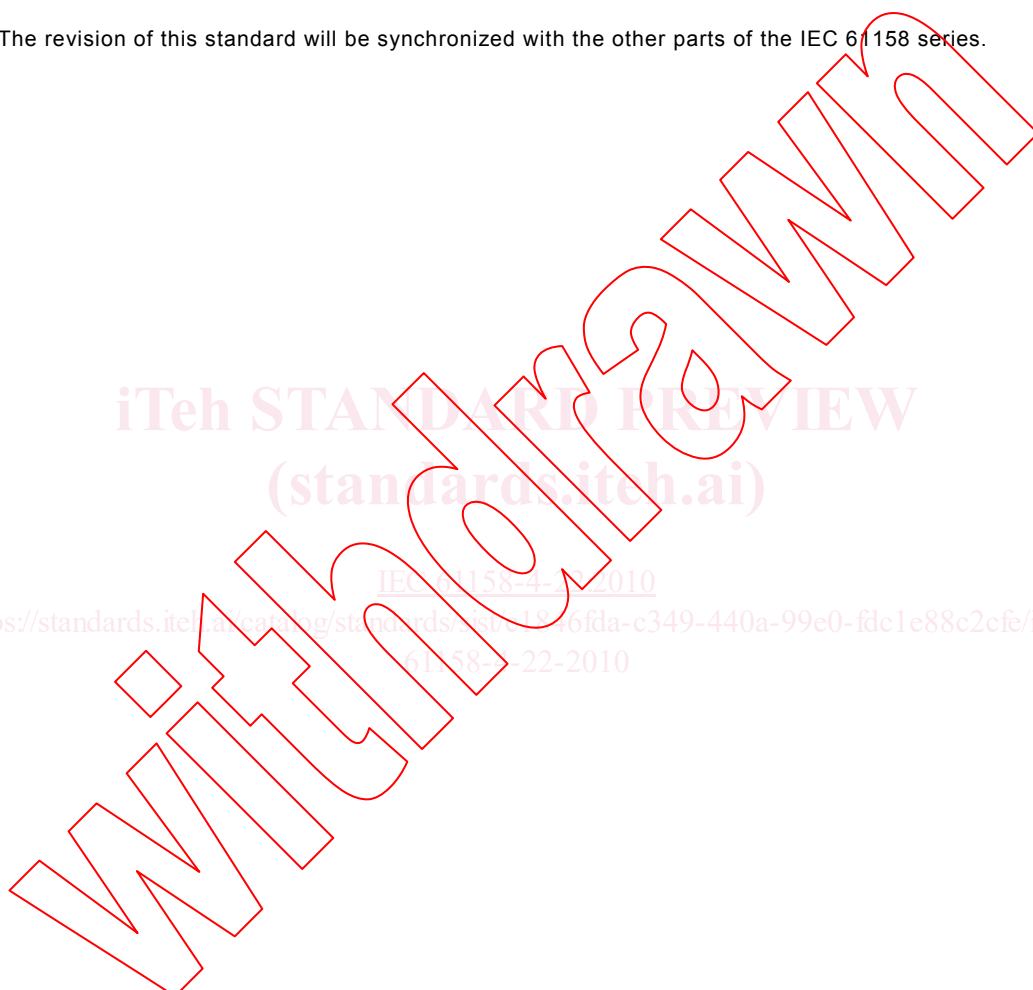
This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61158 series, published under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*, can be found on the IEC web site.

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

- 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- withdrawn,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.



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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 data-link protocol provides the data-link service by making use of the services available from the physical 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 data-link entities (DLEs) 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:

- a) as a guide for implementers and designers;
- b) for use in the testing and procurement of equipment;
- c) as part of an agreement for the admittance of systems into the open systems environment;
- d) 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.

**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 profile parts. Use of the various protocol types in other combinations may require permission from their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents concerning Type 22 elements and possibly other types.

WO-2006/069691-A1 [PI] Control system with a plurality of spatially distributed stations and method for transmitting data in said control system

DE - 10 2004 063 213 [PI] Steuerungssystem mit einer Vielzahl von räumlich verteilten Stationen sowie Verfahren zum Übertragen von Daten in einem solchen Steuerungssystem

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## INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

### Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 22 elements

#### 1 Scope

##### 1.1 General

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment.

This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities

- a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner, according to a pre-established schedule, and
- b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities.

Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

##### 1.2 Specifications

This standard specifies:

- a) procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed data-link service provider;
- b) the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this standard, and their representation as physical interface data units.

##### 1.3 Procedures

The procedures are defined in terms of:

- a) the interactions between peer DL-entities (DLEs) through the exchange of fieldbus DLPDUs;
- b) the interactions between a DL-service (DLS) provider and a DLS-user in the same system through the exchange of DLS primitives;
- c) the interactions between a DLS-provider and a Ph-service provider in the same system through the exchange of Ph-service primitives.

##### 1.4 Applicability

These procedures are applicable to instances of communication between systems which support time-critical communications services within the data-link layer of the OSI or fieldbus reference models, and which require the ability to interconnect in an open systems interconnection environment.

Profiles provide a simple multi-attribute means of summarizing an implementation's capabilities, and thus its applicability to various time-critical communications needs.

## 1.5 Conformance

This standard also specifies conformance requirements for systems implementing these procedures.

This part of IEC 61158 does not contain tests to demonstrate compliance with such requirements.

## 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 61158-3-22:2010<sup>1</sup>, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-22: Data-link layer service definition – Type 22 elements*

IEC 61588:2009, *Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control system*

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

ISO/IEC 7498-3, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: Naming and addressing*

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*

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

IETF RFC 768, *User Datagram Protocol*; available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

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

IEEE 802.1Q, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks*; available at <<http://www.ieee.org>>

## 3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

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

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<sup>1</sup> To be published.

<b>3.1.1 acknowledgement</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.2 DL-address</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.3 DL-address-mapping</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.4 called-DL-address</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.5 calling-DL-address</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.6 DL-connection</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.7 DL-connection-end-point</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.8 DL-connection-end-point-identifier</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.9 DL-connection-mode transmission</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.10 DL-connectionless-mode transmission</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.11 decentralized multi-end-point-connection</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.12 DL-duplex-transmission</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.13 (N)-entity</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
DL-entity (N=2)	
Ph-entity (N=1)	
<b>3.1.14 flow control</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.15 (N)-layer</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
DL-layer (N=2)	
Ph-layer (N=1)	
<b>3.1.16 layer-management</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.17 DL-local-view</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.18 multi-endpoint-connection</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.19 DL-name</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.20 naming-(addressing)-domain</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.21 peer-entities</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.22 primitive name</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.23 DL-protocol</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.24 DL-protocol-connection-identifier</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.25 DL-protocol-control information</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]

<b>3.1.26 DL-protocol-data-unit</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.27 DL-protocol-version-identifier</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.28 DL-relay</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.29 reassembling</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.30 reset</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.31 responding-DL-address</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.32 routing</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.33 segmenting</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.34 sequencing</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.35 (N)-service</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
DL-service (N=2)	
Ph-service (N=1)	
<b>3.1.36 (N)-service-access-point</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
DL-service-access-point (N=2)	
Ph-service-access-point (N=1)	
<b>3.1.37 DL-service-access-point-address</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
<b>3.1.38 DL-service-connection-identifier</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.39 DL-service-data-unit</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.40 DL-simplex-transmission</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.41 DL-subsystem</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.42 systems-management</b>	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
<b>3.1.43 DL-user-data</b>	[ISO/IEC 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 DL-confirmed-facility**

**3.2.6 DL-facility****3.2.7 DL-local-view****3.2.8 DL-mandatory-facility****3.2.9 DL-non-confirmed-facility****3.2.10 DL-provider-initiated-facility****3.2.11 DL-provider-optional-facility****3.2.12 DL-service-primitive;  
primitive****3.2.13 DL-service-provider****3.2.14 DL-service-user****3.2.15 DL-user-optional-facility****3.2.16 indication (primitive);  
acceptor.deliver (primitive)****3.2.17 multi-peer****3.2.18 request (primitive);  
requestor.submit (primitive)****3.2.19 requestor****3.2.20 response (primitive);  
acceptor.submit (primitive)****3.2.21 submit (primitive)****3.2.22 symmetrical service****3.3 Common terms and definitions**

NOTE Many definitions are common to more than one protocol Type; they are not necessarily used by all protocol Types.

**3.3.1****DL-segment**

single DL-subnetwork in which any of the connected DLEs may communicate directly, without any intervening DL-relaying, whenever all of those DLEs that are participating in an instance of communication are simultaneously attentive to the DL-subnetwork during the period(s) of attempted communication

**3.3.2****extended link**

DL-subnetwork, consisting of the maximal set of links interconnected by DL-relays, sharing a single DL-name (DL-address) space, in which any of the connected DL-entities may communicate, one with another, either directly or with the assistance of one or more of those intervening DL-relay entities

NOTE An extended link may be composed of just a single link.