

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification – Type 22 elements**

IEC 61158-6-22:2010

<https://standards.iteh.ai/en/standards/sst/8c9209a18-fb37-4406-8d25-0eed1aa9d6d1/iec-61158-6-22-2010>



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2010 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Email: inmail@iec.ch
Web: www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

- Catalogue of IEC publications: www.iec.ch/searchpub

The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

- IEC Just Published: www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

- Electropedia: www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

- Customer Service Centre: www.iec.ch/webstore/custserv

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

Email: csc@iec.ch
Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



IEC 61158-6-22

Edition 1.0 2010-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification – Type 22 elements**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c9205a18-fb37-4406-8d25-0eed1aa9d6d1/iec-61158-6-22-2010>

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE **XC**

ICS 25.04.40; 35.100.70; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-88912-136-6

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 Scope.....	9
1.1 General.....	9
1.2 Specifications.....	10
1.3 Conformance.....	10
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, symbols and conventions.....	11
3.1 Terms and definitions from other ISO/IEC standards.....	11
3.2 Fieldbus application-layer specific definitions.....	11
3.3 Abbreviations and symbols.....	15
3.4 Conventions.....	17
4 Application layer protocol specification.....	18
4.1 Operating principle.....	18
4.2 Device reference models.....	19
4.3 Application layer structure.....	21
5 FAL syntax description.....	21
5.1 Introduction and coding principles.....	21
5.2 Data type encoding.....	21
5.3 CeS encoding.....	25
5.4 ISO/IEC 8802-3 DLPDU communication inside Type 22 RTFL.....	72
5.5 Management encoding.....	72
6 FAL protocol state machines.....	73
6.1 Overview.....	73
6.2 Fieldbus service protocol machine (FSPM).....	74
6.3 Application relationship protocol machine (ARPM).....	74
6.4 DLL mapping protocol machine.....	74
7 AP-context state machine.....	75
8 FAL service protocol machine (FSPM).....	75
9 Application layer state machine (ALSM).....	75
9.1 Description.....	75
9.2 States.....	77
9.3 Primitive definitions.....	78
9.4 State table.....	79
9.5 AL-service forwarding depending on AL-state.....	79
10 DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM).....	80
10.1 Overview.....	80
10.2 Primitives exchanged between ALSM and DMPM.....	80
10.3 Primitives exchanged between DLL and DMPM.....	84
10.4 ALSM to DLL mapping.....	86
Bibliography.....	88
Figure 1 – RTFL device reference model.....	20
Figure 2 – RTFN device reference model.....	21
Figure 3 – Encoding of TimeOfDay value.....	22

Figure 4 – Encoding of TimeDifference value.....	23
Figure 5 – Object dictionary addressing schema.....	26
Figure 6 – Relationships among protocol machines and adjacent layers.....	73
Figure 7 – ALSM protocol machine.....	74
Figure 8 – ALSM diagram.....	76
Table 1 – PDU element definition.....	18
Table 2 – Object definition.....	18
Table 3 – Transfer syntax for bit sequences.....	22
Table 4 – Transfer syntax for Integer data type.....	24
Table 5 – Transfer syntax for Unsigned data type.....	24
Table 6 – Object dictionary structure.....	25
Table 7 – Object dictionary object type definitions.....	26
Table 8 – Basic data type definitions.....	27
Table 9 – Complex data type definition.....	28
Table 10 – Communication section.....	29
Table 11 – Device type.....	31
Table 12 – Error register encoding.....	31
Table 13 – Error register.....	31
Table 14 – Object definition template.....	32
Table 15 – Encoding of event log entries.....	32
Table 16 – Event log.....	33
Table 17 – Manufacturer device name.....	33
Table 18 – Manufacturer HW version.....	34
Table 19 – Manufacturer SW version.....	34
Table 20 – CL configuration.....	34
Table 21 – Time sync IRQ configuration encoding.....	36
Table 22 – Time sync IRQ configuration.....	36
Table 23 – Time sync IRQ state.....	37
Table 24 – Store parameters read information.....	38
Table 25 – Store parameters.....	38
Table 26 – Restore parameters read information.....	39
Table 27 – Restore default parameters.....	39
Table 28 – Diagnostic information.....	41
Table 29 – Diagnostic threshold.....	44
Table 30 – IP address EMCY.....	45
Table 31 – Inhibit time EMCY.....	46
Table 32 – Encoding of consumer heartbeat entries.....	46
Table 33 – Consumer heartbeat list.....	47
Table 34 – Producer heartbeat parameter.....	47
Table 35 – Identity object.....	49
Table 36 – SDO protocol timeout.....	51
Table 37 – Enable client SDO parameter.....	51

Table 38 – Enable EMCY	52
Table 39 – PDO timeout tolerance	52
Table 40 – Store EDS	52
Table 41 – Storage format	53
Table 42 – OS command	53
Table 43 – OS command mode	54
Table 44 – OS debugger interface	55
Table 45 – OS prompt	56
Table 46 – Module list	57
Table 47 – Emergency subscriber encoding	57
Table 48 – Emergency subscriber	57
Table 49 – Client SDO parameter encoding	58
Table 50 – Client SDO parameter	58
Table 51 – Receive PDO communication parameter	59
Table 52 – Transmit PDO communication parameter	61
Table 53 – Mapping format	63
Table 54 – Receive PDO mapping parameter	63
Table 55 – Transmit PDO mapping parameter	64
Table 56 – Initiate SDO expedited download request	65
Table 57 – Initiate SDO expedited download response	65
Table 58 – Initiate SDO normal download request	65
Table 59 – Initiate SDO normal download response	66
Table 60 – SDO download request	66
Table 61 – SDO download response	66
Table 62 – Initiate SDO expedited upload request	67
Table 63 – Initiate SDO expedited upload response	67
Table 64 – Initiate SDO normal upload response	67
Table 65 – SDO upload request	68
Table 66 – SDO upload response	68
Table 67 – SDO abort request	68
Table 68 – SDO abort codes	68
Table 69 – Process data write request via MSC	69
Table 70 – Process data write request via CDC	70
Table 71 – Emergency request	70
Table 72 – Emergency error codes	70
Table 73 – Heartbeat request via MSC	71
Table 74 – Heartbeat request via CDC	71
Table 75 – Send frame request	72
Table 76 – Application layer management request	72
Table 77 – State transitions and management services	76
Table 78 – Primitives issued by ALSM to DLL	78
Table 79 – Primitives issued by DLL to ALSM	78
Table 80 – Primitives issued by FSPM to ALSM	78

Table 81 – Primitives issued by ALSM to FSPM.....	78
Table 82 – ALSM state table.....	79
Table 83 – Application layer states and communication services.....	80
Table 84 – Primitives issued by ALSM to DMPM.....	80
Table 85 – Primitives issued by DMPM to ALSM.....	82
Table 86 – Primitives issued by DMPM to DLL.....	84
Table 87 – Primitives issued by DLL to DMPM.....	85
Table 88 – ALSM to DLL mapping.....	86

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

IEC 61158-6-22-2010

[https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c9209a18-fb37-4406-8d25-0eed1aa9d6d1/iec-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c9209a18-fb37-4406-8d25-0eed1aa9d6d1/iec-61158-6-22-2010)

61158-6-22-2010

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELD BUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification – Type 22 elements

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

NOTE 1 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 of their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

International Standard IEC 61158-6-22 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 61158-6-22 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/607/FDIS	65C/621/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 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 2 The revision of this standard will be synchronized with the other parts of the IEC 61158 series.

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.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

IEC 61158-6-22-2010

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c9203a18-fb37-4406-8d25-0eed1aa9d6d1/iec-61158-6-22-2010>

Withd

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-22: Application layer protocol specification – Type 22 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 22 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 different Types of the 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.

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

- a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-22:2010; and
- b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

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

FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes.

Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the

applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

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 61158-5-22:2010.

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 subparts of 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.

There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, 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 61158-3-22:2010¹, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-22: Data-link layer service definition – Type 22 elements*

IEC 61158-4-22:2010¹, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-22: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 22 elements*

IEC 61158-5-22:2010¹, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-22: Application layer service definition - Type 22 elements*

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

ISO/IEC 8802-3, *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 8822, *Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information Technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation*

¹ To be published.

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, abbreviations, symbols and conventions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in these publications apply:

3.1 Terms and definitions from other ISO/IEC standards

3.1.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

- a) application entity
- b) application process
- c) application protocol data unit
- d) application service element
- e) application entity invocation
- f) application process invocation
- g) application transaction
- h) real open system
- i) transfer syntax

3.1.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms

- a) abstract syntax
- b) presentation context

3.1.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms

- 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

3.1.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms

- a) object identifier
- b) type

3.2 Fieldbus application-layer specific definitions

3.2.1

acyclic data

data which is transferred from time to time for dedicated purposes

3.2.2

bit

unit of information consisting of a 1 or a 0. This is the smallest data unit that can be transmitted

3.2.3

cell

synonym for a single DL-segment which uses RTFL communication model

3.2.4

channel

path provided for conveying data

3.2.5

client

object which uses the services of a server by initiating a message to perform a task

3.2.6

communication cycle

fixed time period between which the root device issues empty frames for cyclic communication initiation in which data is transmitted utilizing CDC and MSC

3.2.7

connection

logical binding between two application objects

3.2.8

cycle time

duration of a communication cycle

3.2.9

cyclic

events which repeat in a regular and repetitive manner

3.2.10

cyclic communication

periodic exchange of telegrams

3.2.11

cyclic data

data which is transferred in a regular and repetitive manner for dedicated purposes

3.2.12

cyclic data channel

CDC

part of one or more frames, which is reserved for cyclic data

3.2.13

data

generic term used to refer to any information carried over a fieldbus

3.2.14

device

physical entity connected to the fieldbus

3.2.15**error**

discrepancy between a computed, observed or measured value or condition and the specified or theoretically correct value or condition

3.2.16**error code**

identification number of a specific type of error

3.2.17**gateway**

device acting as a linking element between different protocols

3.2.18**index**

position of an object within the object dictionary

3.2.19**inter-cell communication**

communication between a RTFL device and a RTFN device or communication between a RTFL device and another RTFL device in different cells linked by RTFN

3.2.20**interface**

shared boundary between two functional units, defined by functional characteristics, signal characteristic, or other characteristics as appropriate

3.2.21**intra-cell communication**

communication between a RTFL device and another RTFL device in the same cell

3.2.22**logical double line**

sequence of root device and all ordinary devices processing the communication frame in forward and backward direction

3.2.23**mapping parameters**

set of values defining the correspondence between application objects and process data objects

3.2.24**master clock**

global time base for the PCS mechanism

3.2.25**message**

ordered sequence of octets intended to convey data

3.2.26**message channel****MSC**

part of one or more frames, which is reserved for acyclic data

3.2.27**network**

set of devices connected by some type of communication medium, including any intervening repeaters, bridges, routers and lower-layer gateways