

Edition 2.0 2010-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD





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 Varembé 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 It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications,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 wice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

■ Electropedia: <u>www.electropedia.org</u>

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 of need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

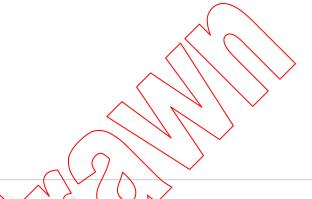
Email: csc@iec.ch

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



Edition 2.0 2010-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

XH

ICS 25.04.40; 35.100.20; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-88912-085-7

CONTENTS

FC	DREW	ORD	6
IN	TROD	UCTION	8
1	Scor	De	10
	1.1	General	
	1.2	Specifications	
	1.3	Procedures	
	1.4	Applicability	
	1.5	Conformance	11
2	Norn	native references	11
3	Term	ns, definitions, symbols and abbreviations	11
	3.1	Reference model terms and definitions	
	3.2	Service convention terms and definitions	
	3.3	Common terms and definitions	14
	3.4	Additional Type 3 definitions	16
	3.5	Common symbols and abbreviations	
	3.6	Type 3 symbols and abbreviations	19
4	Com	mon DL-protocol elements	
	4.1	Frame check sequence	
5	Over	view of the DL-protocol	
	5.1	General General	25
	5.2	Overview of the medium access control and transmission protocol	26
	5.3	Transmission modes and DL-entity	27
	5.4	Service assumed from the RhL	32
	5.5	Operational elements	35
	5.6	Cycle and system reaction times	50
6	Gene	eral structure and encoding of DLPDUs, and related elements of procedure	53
	6.1	DLPDU granularity	53
	6.2	Length octet (LE, LEr)	
	6.3	Address octet	55
	6.4	Control ostet (FC)	57
	6.5	DLPDV content error detection	
	6.6	DATA_UNIT	
	6.7	Error control procedures	
7	DLP	DU-specific structure, encoding and elements of procedure	
	7.1	DLPDUs of fixed length with no data field	63
	7.2	DLPDUs of fixed length with data field	65
	7.3	DLPDUs with variable data field length	
	7.4	Token DLPDU	
	7.5	ASP DLPDU	
	7.6	SYNCH DLPDU	
	7.7	Time Event (TE) DLPDU	
	7.8	Clock Value (CV) DLPDU	
_	7.9	Transmission procedures	
8		er DLE elements of procedure	
	8.1	DL-entity initialization	
	8.2	States of the media access control of the DL-entity	73

8.3 Clock synchronization protocol	
Annex B (informative) Type 3 (synchronous): exemplary FCS implementations	
Annex C (informative) Type 3 (synchronous), exemplary FCS implementations Annex C (informative) Type 3: Exemplary token procedure and message transfer	160
periodsperiods	162
Bibliography	170
Figure 1 – Relationships of DLSAPs, DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses	15
Figure 2 – Logical token-passing ring	28
Figure 3 – PhL data service for asynchronous transmission	
	38
\wedge	38
Figure 6 – Idle time T _{ID2} (MSRD)	38
Figure 7 – Slot time T _{SL1}	39
Figure 8 – Slot time T _{SL2}	39
Figure 9 – Slot time T _{SL1}	44
Figure 10 – Slot time T _{SL2}	44
Figure 11 – Token transfer period	50
Figure 12 – Message transfer period	
Figure 13 – UART character	
Figure 14 – Octet structure	54
Figure 15 – Length octet coding.	
Figure 16 – Address optet coding	55
Figure 17 – DAE/SAE octet in the DLPDU	56
Figure 18 – Address extension octet	56
Figure 19 - FC octet coding for send/request DLPDUs	58
Figure 20 - FC octet coding for acknowledgement or response DLPDUs	58
Figure 21 – FCS octet coding	
Figure 22 - Data field	62
Figure 23 - Ident user data	62
Figure 24 – DLRDUs of fixed length with no data field	64
Figure 25 – DLPDUs of fixed length with no data field	65
Figure 26 – DLPDUs of fixed length with data field	66
Figure 27 – DLPDUs of fixed length with data field	66
Figure 28 – DLPDUs with variable data field length	67
Figure 29 – DLPDUs with variable data field length	68
Figure 30 – Token DLPDU	68
Figure 31 – Token DLPDU	69
Figure 32 – Send/request DLPDU of fixed length with no data	70
Figure 33 – Token DLPDU and send/request DLPDU of fixed length with data	70
Figure 34 – Send/request DLPDU with variable data field length	71
Figure 35 – Send/request DLPDU of fixed length with no data	71
Figure 36 – Token DLPDU and send/request DLPDU of fixed length with data	72

Figure 37 – Send/request DLPDU with variable data field length72
Figure 38 – DL-state-diagram74
Figure 39 – Overview of clock synchronization80
Figure 40 – Time master state machine81
Figure 41 – Time receiver state machine82
Figure 42 – Clock synchronization83
Figure A.1 – Structuring of the protocol machines85
Figure A.2 – Structure of the SRU Machine142
Figure B.1 – Example of FCS generation for Type 3 (synchronous)
Figure B.2 – Example of FCS syndrome checking on reception for Type 3 (synchronous)
Figure C.1 – Derivation of the token holding time (T _{TH})
Figure C.2 – No usage of token holding time (T _{TH})
Figure C.3 – Usage of token holding time (T _{TH}) for message transfer (equivalence between T _{TH} of each Master station)
Figure C.4 – Usage of token holding time (T _{TH}) in different working load situations167
Table 1 – FCS length, polynomials and constants by Type 3 synchronous24
Table 2 – Characteristic features of the fieldbus data-link protocol
Table 3 – Transmission function code
Table 4 – FCB, FCV in responder61
Table 5 – Operating parameters 73
Table 5 – Operating parameters
Table A.2 – Data resource
Table A 3 - Primitives issued by DL User to FLC
Table A.4 – Primitives issued by FLC to DL-User
Table A.5 – Primitives issued by DL-User to DLM
Table A.6 – Primitives issued by DLM to DL-User
Table A.7 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between DL-User and FLC94
Table A.8 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between DL-User and DLM95
Table A.9 – FLC/DLM state table96
Table A.10 – FLC DLM function table
Table A.11 – Primitives issued by DLM to MAC
Table A.12 – Primitives issued by MAC to DLM
Table A.13 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between DLM and MAC115
Table A.14 – Local MAC variables
Table A.15 – MAC state table
Table A.16 – MAC function table
Table A.17 – Primitives issued by DLM to SRC
Table A.18 – Primitives issued by SRC to DLM
Table A.19 – Primitives issued by MAC to SRC
Table A.20 – Primitives issued by SRC to MAC
Table A.21 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between MAC and SRC145
Table A 22 FC of rusture

Table A.23 – Local variables of SRC	146
Table A.24 – SRC state table	147
Table A.25 – SRC functions	159



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 3 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 EC 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.

International Standard IEC 61158-4-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- Corrections in Table A.15 and Table A.16;
- Expired patent removed and added new patents.

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 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 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 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 implementors 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 OSL

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 its 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 a patent concerning Type 3 elements and possibly other types given in the normative elements of this standard.

The following patent rights for Type 3 have been announced by [SI]:

Publication	Title
EP0604668-A1 (06.07.1994); EP0604668-B1 (18.02.1998)	Logical ring with monitoring of rotation time
EP0604669-A1 (06.07.1994); EP0604669-B1 (01.04.1998)	Bus system with monitoring of the activity state of participants

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

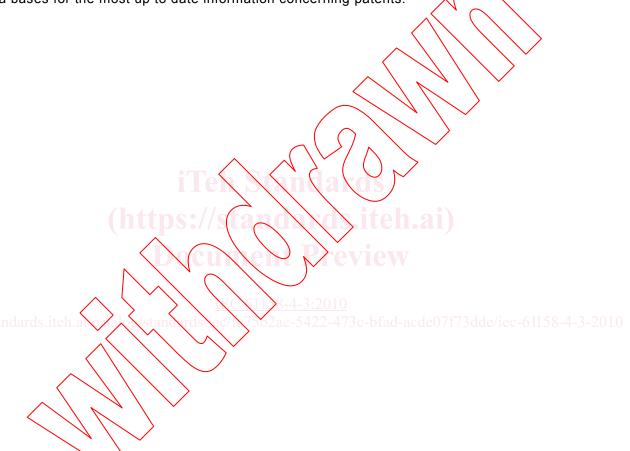
The holder of these patent rights has assured the IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences either free of charge or under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of these patent rights is registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from:

[SI]: Siemens AG CT IP L&T

> Hr. Hans-Jörg Müller Otto-Hahn-Ring 6 D-81739 Munich Germany

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO (www.iso.org/patents) and IEC (http://www.iec.ch/tctools/patent_decl.htm) maintain online data bases of patents relevant to their standards. Users are encouraged to consult the data bases for the most up to date information concerning patents.



INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 3 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 a pre-selected "master" subset of data-link entities in a cyclic asynchronous manner, sequentially to each of those data-link entities. Other data-link entities communicate only as permitted and delegated by those master data-link entities.

For a given master, its communications with other data-link entities can be cyclic, or acyclic with prioritized access, or a combination of the two.

This protocol provides a means of sharing the available communication resources in a fair manner. There are provisions for time synchronization and for isochronous operation.

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 standard 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 61158-2:2010¹, Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems – Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

IEC 61158-3-3:2007, Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-3: Data link service definition – Type 3 elements

ISO/IEC 2022, Information technology - Character code structure and extension techniques

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

ISO 1177, Information processing – Character structure for start/stop and synchronous character oriented transmission

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

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.

3.1.1	called-DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.2	calling-DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.3	centralized multi-end-point-connection	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.4	correspondent (N)-entities correspondent DL-entities (N=2) correspondent Ph-entities (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.5	demultiplexing	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]

¹ To be published.

3.1.6	DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.7	DL-address-mapping	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.8	DL-connection	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.9	DL-connection-end-point	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.10	DL-connection-end-point-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.11	DL-connection-mode transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.12	DL-connectionless-mode transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.13	DL-data-sink	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.14	DL-data-source	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.15	DL-duplex-transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.16	DL-facility	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.17	DL-local-view	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.18	DL-name	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.19	DL-protocol	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.20	DL-protocol-connection-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.21	DL-protocol-control-information	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.22	DL-protocol-data-unit CU e eview	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.23	DL-protocol-version-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
tps:/ 3.1.24	DL-relay standards to 7502ae-5422-473c-bfad-acde07f	[ISO/IEC 7498-3] 3-201
3.1.25	DL-service-connection-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.26	DL-service-data-unit	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.27	DL-simplex-transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.28	DL-subsystem	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.29	DL-user-data	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.30	flow control	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.31	layer-management	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.32	multiplexing	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.33	naming-(addressing)-authority	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.34	naming-(addressing)-domain	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.35	naming-(addressing)-subdomain	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.36	(N)-entity DL-entity Ph-entity	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]