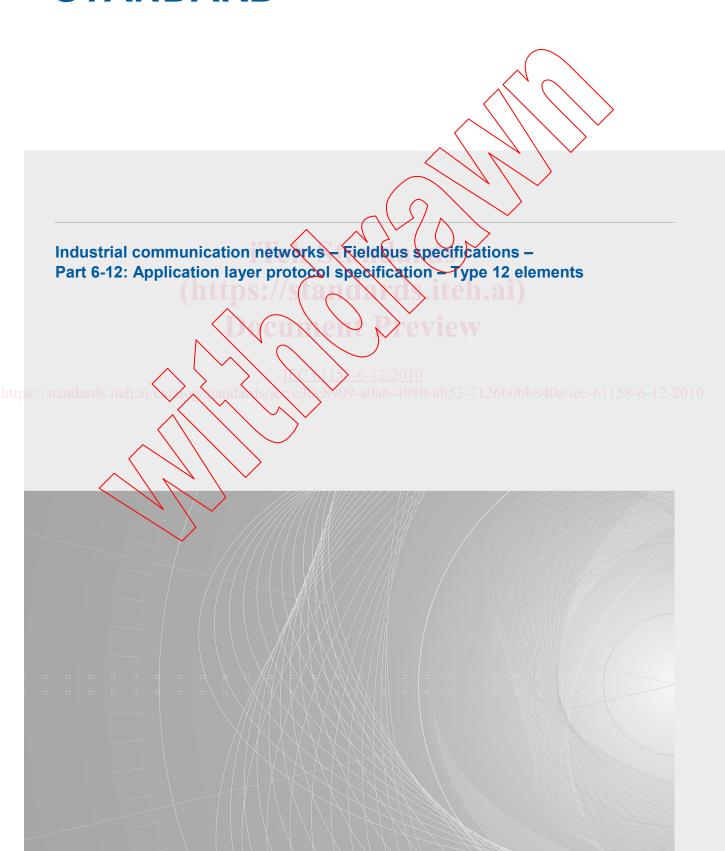


Edition 2.0 2010-08

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 It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications,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 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

XG

ICS 25.04.40; 35.100.70; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-88912-129-8

CONTENTS

IN	FRODUCTION	9
1	Scope	
	1.1 General	
	1.2 Specifications	
	1.3 Conformance	
2	Normative references	
3	Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions	
		12
	3.2 Service convention terms and definitions	12
	3.3 Application layer definitions	13
		18
		18
	3.6 Conventions	20
4	Application layer protocol specification	25
		25
	4.2 Node reference model	25
5	FAL syntax description	27
	5.1 Coding principles	
	5.2 Data types and encoding rules	27
	5.3 AR coding	30
	5.4 SII coding	35
	5.5 Isochronous PDI coding	40
	5.6 CoE coding	44
	c5.7ls, EoE codingandas	
	5.8 FoE Coding	
6	FAL protocol state machines	97
	6.1 Overall structure	97
	6.2 AP-Context state machine	
	6.3 FAL service protocol machine (FSPM)	
	6.4 Application Relationship Protocol Machines (ARPMs)	
	6.5 DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM)	
Bib	liography	143
Fig	ure 1 – Common structure of specific fields	20
Fig	ure 2 – Type description example	22
Fig	ure 3 – Slave Node Reference Model	26
	ure 4 – Encoding of Time Of Day value	
	ure 5 – Encoding of Time Difference value	
_	ure 6 – AL Control Request structure	
	ure 7 – AL Control Response structure	
_	ure 8 – AL State Changed structure	
_	-	
	ure 9 – PDI Control type description	

Figure 11 – Distributed Clock sync and latch type description	41
Figure 12 – CoE general structure	
Figure 13 – SDO Download Expedited Request structure	
Figure 14 – SDO Download Expedited Response structure	
Figure 15 – SDO Download Normal Request structure	
Figure 16 – Download SDO Segment Request structure	
Figure 17 – Download SDO Segment Response structure	
Figure 18 – SDO Upload Expedited Request structure	
Figure 19 – SDO Upload Expedited Response structure	
Figure 20 – SDO Upload Normal Response structure	
	54
Figure 22 – Upload SDO Segment Response structure	54
Figure 23 – Abort SDO Transfer Request structure	55
	58
Figure 25 – Get OD List Request structure	58
Figure 26 – Get OD List Response structure	
Figure 27 – Get Object Description Request structure	
Figure 28 – Get Object Description Response structure	61
Figure 29 – Get Entry Description Request structure	
Figure 30 – Get Entry Description Response structure	
Figure 31 – SDO Info Error Request structure	
Figure 32 – EoE general structure	
Figure 33 – EoE Timestamp structure	83
Figure 34 – EoE Fragment Request structure	
Figure 35 - Set IR Parameter Request structure	
Figure 36 – Set IP Rarameter Response structure	
Figure 37 – Set Address Filter Request structure	
Figure 38 – Set Address Filter Response structure	
Figure 39 – Read Request structure	
Figure 40 – Write Request structure	
Figure 41 – Data Request structure	
Figure 42 – Ack Request structure	
Figure 43 – Error Request structure	
Figure 44 – Busy Request structure	
Figure 45 – Relationship among Protocol Machines	
Figure 46 – AR Protocol machines	
Figure 47 – ESM Diagramm	
<u> </u>	
Table 1 – PDU element description example	22
Table 2 – Example attribute description	
Table 3 – State machine description elements	
Table 4 – Description of state machine elements	
Table 5 – Conventions used in state machines	

Table 6 – Transfer Syntax for bit sequences	28
Table 7 – Transfer syntax for data type Unsignedn	29
Table 8 – Transfer syntax for data type Integern	30
Table 9 – AL Control Description	31
Table 10 – AL Control Response	31
Table 11 – AL Status Codes	32
Table 12 – AL State Changed	33
Table 13 – PDI Control	34
Table 14 – PDI Configuration	34
Table 15 – Sync Configuration	35
Table 16 – Slave Information Interface Area	35
	36
Table 18 – Mailbox Protocols Supported Types	36
Table 19 – Categories Types	37
Table 20 – Structure Category String	37
Table 21 – Structure Category General	38
Table 22 – Structure Category FMMU	39
Table 23 – Structure Category SyncM for each Element(39
Table 24 – Structure Category TXPDO and RXPDO for each PDO	40
Table 25 – Structure PDO Entry	40
Table 26 – Distributed Clock sync parameter	
Table 27 – Distributed Clock latch data	43
Table 28 – CoE elements	
Table 29 - SDO Download Expedited Request	46
Table 30 - SDO Download Expedited Response	5.8 47. 2-2010
Table 31 – SDO Download Normal Request	48
Table 32 – Download SDO Segment Request	49
Table 33 – Download SDO Segment Response	50
Table 34 - SDO Upload Expedited Request	51
Table 35 - SDO Upload Expedited Response	52
Table 36 – SDO Upload Normal Response	53
Table 37 – Upload SDO Segment Request	54
Table 38 – Upload SDO Segment Response	55
Table 39 – Abort SDO Transfer Request	56
Table 40 – SDO Abort Codes	57
Table 41 – SDO Information Service	58
Table 42 – Get OD List Request	59
Table 43 – Get OD List Response	60
Table 44 – Get Object Description Request	61
Table 45 – Get Object Description Response	62
Table 46 – Get Entry Description Request	63
Table 47 – Get Entry Description Response	64
Table 48 – SDO Info Error Request	66

Table 49 – Emergency Request	67
Table 50 – Emergency Error Codes	68
Table 51 – Error Code	68
Table 52 – Diagnostic Data	69
Table 53 – Sync Manager Length Error	69
Table 54 – Sync Manager Address Error	69
Table 55 – Sync Manager Settings Error	69
Table 56 – RxPDO Transmission via mailbox	70
Table 57 – TxPDO Transmission via mailbox	70
Table 58 – RxPDO Remote Transmission Request	71
Table 59 – TxPDO Remote Transmission Request	71
Table 60 – Command object structure	72
Table 61 – Object Dictionary Structure	72
	72
Table 63 – Basic Data Type Area	73
Table 64 – Extended Data Type Area	74
Table 65 – Enumeration Definition	75
Table 66 – CoE Communication Area	75
Table 67 – Device Type	76
Table 68 – Error Register	
Table 69 – Manufacturer Device Name	77
Table 70 – Manufacturer Hardware Version	78
Table 71 – Manufacturer Software Version	78
Table 72 – Identity Object	78
ttps://Table 73 – Receive PDO Mapping	11.1.5879 2-2
Table 74 – Transmit RDO Mapping	79
Table 75 – Sync Manager Communication Type	80
Table 80 – Sync Manager Channel 0-31	81
Table 81 - Sync Manager Synchronization	82
Table 82 – Initiate EqE Request	83
Table 83 – Initiate EoB Response	84
Table 84 – EoE Fragment Request	85
Table 85 – EoE Data	86
Table 86 – Set IP Parameter Request	87
Table 87 – Set IP Parameter Response	88
Table 88 – EoE Result Parameter	89
Table 89 – Set Address Filter Request	90
Table 90 – Set Address Filter Response	91
Table 91 – Read Request	
Table 92 – Write Request	93
Table 93 – Data Request	
Table 94 – Ack Request	
Table 95 – Error Request	96

Table 96 – Error codes of FoE	96	
Table 97 – Busy Request	97	
Table 98 – State transitions and local management services	101	
Table 99 – Primitives issued by ESM to DL	102	
Table 100 – Primitives issued by DL to ESM	102	
Table 101 – Primitives issued by Application to ESM	103	
Table 102 – Primitives issued by ESM to Application	103	
Table 103 – ESM Variables	103	
Table 104 – ESM macros		
Table 105 – ESM functions		
Table 106 – ESM state table	106	
Table 107 – ESM Functions Table 108 – Primitives issued by Mailbox handler to DL Table 109 – Primitives issued by DL to Mailbox handler	118	
Table 109 – Primitives issued by DL to Mailbox handler	118	
Table 110 – Primitives issued by Protocol handler to Mailbox handler	119	
Table 111 – Primitives issued by Mailbox handler to Protocol handler	119	
Table 112 – Primitives issued by Application to CoESM		
Table 113 – Primitives issued by CoESM to Application		
Table 114 – CoESM state table		
Table 115 – Primitives issued by Application to EQESM	131	
Table 116 – Primitives issued by EoESM to Application		
Table 117 – EoESM state table	133	
Table 118 – Primitives issued by Application to FoESM	137	
Table 119 – Primitives issued by FoESM to Application	138	
Table 120 - FoESM state table 1500 - 100 -	1.1.5.8138 2-20	

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification – Type 12 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 field 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 61158-6-12 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:

- a) bug fixes; and
- b) editorial improvements.

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 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.

(https://standards.iteh.al)

Dccurrent Preview

https://standards.iteh.ai/viv.viandax/s/12/e3/ex/09-a0ab-4980-ab53-7126b0bb840a/iec-61158-6-12-2010

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.

iTex Syn (a cos (https://standaxd.iteh.ai)

Dycuren Preview

https://standards.iteh.ai/

https://standards.iteh.ai/

tanda ls/h /esyesy09-a0ab-4980-ab53-7126b0bb840a/iec-61158-6-12-2010

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification – Type 12 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 12 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 computing application entities; and
- d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and.

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

- a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, 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 61158-5-12.

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 61158-3-12, Industrial communication networks — Fieldbus specifications — Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition — Type 12 elements

IEC 61158-5-12, Industrial communication networks — Fieldbus specifications — Part 5-12: Application layer service definition — Type 12 elements

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, 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 9545, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Application Layer structure

ISO/IEC 9899, Programming Languages - C

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

IEEE 802.1D-2004, IEEE standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Common specifications – Media access control (MAC) Bridges; available at http://www.ieee.org

IEEE 802.1Q-1998, IEEE standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Virtual bridged local area networks Bridges; available at http://www.ieee.org

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

IETF RFC 791, Internet Protocol darpa internet program protocol specification; available at http://www.ietf.org>

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

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

[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
[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: