

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –  
Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification – Type 15 elements  
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IEC Central Office  
3, rue de Varembe  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland  
Email: [inmail@iec.ch](mailto:inmail@iec.ch)  
Web: [www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch)

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 Scope.....	9
1.1 General.....	9
1.2 Specifications.....	9
1.3 Conformance.....	10
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms and definitions, abbreviations, symbols and conventions.....	10
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	10
3.2 Abbreviations and symbols.....	17
3.3 Conventions.....	19
3.4 Conventions used in state machines.....	21
4 Abstract syntax for client/server.....	22
5 Transfer syntax for client/server.....	22
5.1 General.....	22
5.2 Common APDU structure.....	22
5.3 Service-specific APDU structures.....	26
5.4 Data representation on the wire.....	51
6 Abstract syntax for publish/subscribe.....	51
7 Transfer syntax for publish/subscribe.....	52
7.1 General.....	52
7.2 APDU structure.....	52
7.3 Sub-message structure.....	53
7.4 APDU interpretation.....	55
7.5 Service specific APDU structures.....	57
7.6 Common data representation for publish/subscribe.....	79
8 Structure of FAL protocol state machines.....	83
9 AP-context state machines for client/server.....	85
10 FAL service protocol machine (FSPM) for client/server.....	85
10.1 General.....	85
10.2 FSPM state tables.....	85
10.3 Functions used by FSPM.....	92
10.4 Parameters of FSPM/ARPM primitives.....	92
10.5 Client/server server transactions.....	92
11 Application relationship protocol machines (ARPMs) for client/server.....	94
11.1 Application relationship protocol machines (ARPMs).....	94
11.2 AREP state machine primitive definitions.....	95
11.3 AREP state machine functions.....	96
12 DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM) for client/server.....	96
12.1 AREP mapping to data link layer.....	96
12.2 DMPM states.....	97
12.3 DMPM state machine.....	97
12.4 Primitives exchanged between data link layer and DMPM.....	98
12.5 Client/server on TCP/IP.....	98
13 AP-Context state machines for publish/subscribe.....	102

14 Protocol machines for publish/subscribe .....	102
14.1 General .....	102
14.2 Publish/subscribe on UDP .....	104
Bibliography .....	105
Figure 1 – APDU Format .....	22
Figure 2 – Client to server confirmed service request .....	24
Figure 3 – Normal response from server to client .....	24
Figure 4 – Exception response from server to client .....	24
Figure 5 – Client to server unconfirmed service request .....	25
Figure 6 – Publish/subscribe APDU .....	52
Figure 7 – Flags of issue request .....	58
Figure 8 – Flags of heartbeat request .....	60
Figure 9 – Flags of VAR request .....	64
Figure 10 – Flags of GAP request .....	66
Figure 11 – Flags of ACK request .....	68
Figure 12 – Flags of INFO_DST request .....	72
Figure 13 – Flags of INFO_REPLY request .....	73
Figure 14 – Flags of INFO_SRC request .....	75
Figure 15 – Flags of INFO_TS request .....	77
Figure 16 – Flags of PAD request .....	78
Figure 17 – Encoding of octet .....	80
Figure 18 – Encoding of boolean .....	80
Figure 19 – Encoding of unsigned short .....	80
Figure 20 – Encoding of unsigned long .....	80
Figure 21 – Encoding of unsigned long long .....	81
Figure 22 – Encoding of float .....	81
Figure 23 – Encoding of double .....	81
Figure 24 – Relationships among protocol machines and adjacent layers .....	84
Figure 25 – State transition diagram of FSPM .....	85
Figure 26 – Transaction state machine, per connection .....	86
Figure 27 – Client/server server transactions .....	93
Figure 28 – State transition diagram of the Client ARPM .....	94
Figure 29 – State transition diagram of the server ARPM .....	95
Figure 30 – State transition diagram of DMPM .....	97
Figure 31 – APDU Format .....	98
Figure 32 – TCP/IP PDU Format .....	99
Figure 33 – Publish/subscribe receiver .....	103
Table 1 – Conventions used for state machines .....	21
Table 2 – Exception code .....	25
Table 3 – Read discretely request .....	26
Table 4 – Read discretely response .....	26

Table 5 – Read coils request .....	27
Table 6 – Read coils response.....	27
Table 7 – Write single coil request .....	28
Table 8 – Write single coil response .....	28
Table 9 – Write multiple coils request .....	29
Table 10 – Write multiple coils response.....	29
Table 11 – Broadcast write single coil request .....	30
Table 12 – Broadcast write multiple coils request.....	31
Table 13 – Read input registers request .....	31
Table 14 – Read input registers response.....	32
Table 15 – Read holding registers request.....	32
Table 16 – Read holding registers response .....	33
Table 17 – Write single holding register request .....	33
Table 18 – Write single holding register response.....	34
Table 19 – Write multiple holding registers request.....	34
Table 20 – Write multiple holding registers response .....	35
Table 21 – Mask write holding register request .....	36
Table 22 – Mask write holding register request .....	36
Table 23 – Read/Write multiple holding registers request.....	37
Table 24 – Read/Write multiple holding registers response.....	38
Table 25 – Read FIFO request.....	38
Table 26 – Read FIFO response.....	39
Table 27 – Broadcast write single holding register request.....	40
Table 28 – Broadcast write multiple holding registers request.....	41
Table 29 – Read file record request .....	42
Table 30 – Read file record response .....	43
Table 31 – Write file record request .....	44
Table 32 – Write file record response .....	46
Table 33 – Read device identification request.....	47
Table 34 – Device identification categories .....	48
Table 35 – Read device ID code .....	48
Table 36 – Read device identification response .....	49
Table 37 – Conformity level .....	50
Table 38 – Requested vs. returned known objects .....	51
Table 39 – APDU structure .....	53
Table 40 – Sub-message structure .....	54
Table 41 – Publish/subscribe service identifier encoding .....	54
Table 42 – Attributes changed modally and affecting APDUs interpretations .....	56
Table 43 – Issue request .....	57
Table 44 – Meaning of issue request flags.....	58
Table 45 – Interpretation of issue.....	59
Table 46 – Heartbeat request .....	60
Table 47 – Meaning of heartbeat request flags .....	61

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 (standards.iteh.ai)  
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sis/7d0b6did-b97f-44d1-ac97-6305716e5406/61158-6-15-2010>  
 IEC 61158-6-15:2010

Table 48 – Interpretation of heartbeat .....	62
Table 49 – VAR request .....	63
Table 50 – Meaning of VAR request flags .....	64
Table 51 – Interpretation of VAR .....	65
Table 52 – GAP request .....	66
Table 53 – Meaning of GAP request flags .....	67
Table 54 – Interpretation of GAP .....	67
Table 55 – ACK request .....	68
Table 56 – Meaning of ACK request flags .....	69
Table 57 – Interpretation of ACK .....	69
Table 58 – Header request .....	70
Table 59 – Change in state of the receiver .....	71
Table 60 – INFO_DST request .....	71
Table 61 – Meaning of INFO_DST request flags .....	72
Table 62 – INFO_REPLY request .....	73
Table 63 – Meaning of INFO_REPLY request flags .....	74
Table 64 – INFO_SRC request .....	75
Table 65 – Meaning of INFO_SRC request flags .....	75
Table 66 – INFO_TS request .....	76
Table 67 – Meaning of INFO_TS request flags .....	77
Table 68 – PAD request .....	78
Table 69 – Meaning of PAD request flags .....	78
Table 70 – Semantics .....	79
Table 71 – FSPM state table – client transactions .....	87
Table 72 – FSPM state table – server transactions .....	92
Table 73 – Function MatchInvokeID() .....	92
Table 74 – Function HighBit() .....	92
Table 75 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between FSPM and ARPM .....	92
Table 76 – Client ARPM states .....	94
Table 77 – Client ARPM state table .....	94
Table 78 – Server ARPM states .....	94
Table 79 – Server ARPM state table .....	95
Table 80 – Primitives issued from ARPM to DMPM .....	95
Table 81 – Primitives issued by DMPM to ARPM .....	95
Table 82 – Parameters used with primitives exchanged between ARPM and DMPM .....	96
Table 83 – DMPM state descriptions .....	97
Table 84 – DMPM state table – client transactions .....	97
Table 85 – DMPM state table – server transactions .....	98
Table 86 – Primitives exchanged between data-link layer and DMPM .....	98
Table 87 – Encapsulation parameters for client/server on TCP/IP .....	99

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –  
 FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –**
**Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification –  
 Type 15 elements**

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International Standard IEC 61158-6-15 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:

- editorial corrections.



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.

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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 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 implementers 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.

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# INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

## Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification – Type 15 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 15 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 Type 15 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; 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 61158-5-15, and
- b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

#### 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 61158-5-15.

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 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. 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 61158-5-15:2010<sup>1</sup>, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-15: Application layer service definition – Type 15 elements*

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

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*

ISO/IEC 9545, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*

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

### 3.1 Terms and definitions

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

#### 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

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

### 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

### 3.1.5 IEC/TR 61158-1 terms

The following IEC/TR 61158-1 terms apply.

#### 3.1.5.1

##### **application**

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

#### 3.1.5.2

##### **application layer interoperability**

capability of application entities to perform coordinated and cooperative operations using the services of the FAL

#### 3.1.5.3

##### **application object**

object class that manages and provides the run time exchange of messages across the network and within the network device

NOTE Multiple types of application object classes may be defined.

#### 3.1.5.4

##### **application process**

part of a distributed application on a network, which is located on one device and unambiguously addressed

#### 3.1.5.5

##### **application process identifier**

distinguishes multiple application processes used in a device

#### 3.1.5.6

##### **application process object**

component of an application process that is identifiable and accessible through an FAL application relationship

NOTE Application process object definitions are composed of a set of values for the attributes of their class.

#### 3.1.5.7

##### **application process object class**

class of application process objects defined in terms of the set of their network-accessible attributes and services

### 3.1.5.8

#### **application relationship**

cooperative association between two or more application-entity-invocations for the purpose of exchange of information and coordination of their joint operation

NOTE This relationship is activated either by the exchange of application-protocol-data-units or as a result of preconfiguration activities.

### 3.1.5.9

#### **application relationship endpoint**

context and behavior of an application relationship as seen and maintained by one of the application processes involved in the application relationship

NOTE Each application process involved in the application relationship maintains its own application relationship endpoint.

### 3.1.5.10

#### **application service element**

application-service-element that provides the exclusive means for establishing and terminating all application relationships

### 3.1.5.11

#### **attribute**

description of an externally visible characteristic or feature of an object

NOTE The attributes of an object contain information about variable portions of an object. Typically, they provide status information or govern the operation of an object. Attributes may also affect the behavior of an object. Attributes are divided into class attributes and instance attributes.

### 3.1.5.12

#### **behavior**

indication of how the object responds to particular events

NOTE Its description includes the relationship between attribute values and services.

### 3.1.5.13

#### **class**

set of objects, all of which represent the same kind of system component

NOTE A class is a generalization of the object; a template for defining variables and methods. All objects in a class are identical in form and behavior, but usually contain different data in their attributes.

### 3.1.5.14

#### **class attributes**

attribute that is shared by all objects within the same class

### 3.1.5.15

#### **class code**

unique identifier assigned to each object class

### 3.1.5.16

#### **class specific service**

service defined by a particular object class to perform a required function which is not performed by a common service

NOTE A class specific object is unique to the object class which defines it.

### 3.1.5.17

#### **Client**

(a) object which uses the services of another (server) object to perform a task

- (b) initiator of a message to which a server reacts, such as the role of an AR endpoint in which it issues confirmed service request APDUs to a single AR endpoint acting as a server

**3.1.5.18**  
**conveyance path**

unidirectional flow of APDUs across an application relationship

**3.1.5.19**  
**cyclic**

term used to describe events which repeat in a regular and repetitive manner

**3.1.5.20**  
**dedicated AR**

AR used directly by the FAL user

NOTE On Dedicated ARs, only the FAL Header and the user data are transferred.

**3.1.5.21**  
**device**

physical hardware connection to the link

NOTE A device may contain more than one node.

**3.1.5.22**  
**device profile**

collection of device dependent information and functionality providing consistency between similar devices of the same device type

**3.1.5.23**  
**dynamic AR**

AR that requires the use of the AR establishment procedures to place it into an established state

**3.1.5.24**  
**endpoint**

one of the communicating entities involved in a connection

**3.1.5.25**  
**error**

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

**3.1.5.26**  
**error class**

general grouping for error definitions

NOTE Error codes for specific errors are defined within an error class.

**3.1.5.27**  
**error code**

identification of a specific type of error within an error class

**3.1.5.28**  
**FAL subnet**

networks composed of one or more data link segments

NOTE Subnets are permitted to contain bridges, but not routers. FAL subnets are identified by a subset of the network address.