

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems –
Part 7-304: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems –
Mapping of profile type 4 to network technologies**

**Entraînements électriques de puissance à vitesse variable –
Partie 7-304: Interface générique et utilisation de profils pour les entraînements
électriques de puissance – Mise en correspondance du profil de type 4 avec les
technologies de réseaux**



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International Standard IEC 61800-7-304 has been prepared by subcommittee SC 22G: Adjustable speed electric drive systems incorporating semiconductor power converters, of IEC technical committee TC 22: Power electronic systems and equipment.

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

This edition includes the following significant technical change with respect to the previous edition: Update of mapping specification.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
22G/314/FDIS	22G/329/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 the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61800 series is intended to provide a common set of specifications for adjustable speed electrical power drive systems.

IEC 61800-7 specifies profiles for power drive systems (PDS) and their mapping to existing communication systems by use of a generic interface model.

IEC 61800-7 describes a generic interface between control systems and power drive systems. This interface can be embedded in the control system. The control system itself can also be located in the drive (sometimes known as "smart drive" or "intelligent drive").

A variety of physical interfaces is available (analogue and digital inputs and outputs, serial and parallel interfaces, fieldbuses and networks). Profiles based on specific physical interfaces are already defined for some application areas (e.g. motion control) and some device classes (e.g. standard drives, positioner). The implementations of the associated drivers and application programmers interfaces are proprietary and vary widely.

IEC 61800-7 defines a set of common drive control functions, parameters, and state machines or description of sequences of operation to be mapped to the drive profiles.

IEC 61800-7 provides a way to access functions and data of a drive that is independent of the used drive profile and communication interface. The objective is a common drive model with generic functions and objects suitable to be mapped on different communication interfaces. This makes it possible to provide common implementations of motion control (or velocity control or drive control applications) in controllers without any specific knowledge of the drive implementation.

There are several reasons to define a generic interface:
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For a drive device manufacturer

- less effort to support system integrators;
- less effort to describe drive functions because of common terminology;
- the selection of drives does not depend on availability of specific support;

For a control device manufacturer

- no influence of bus technology;
- easy device integration;
- independent of a drive supplier;

For a system integrator

- less integration effort for devices;
- only one understandable way of modeling;
- independent of bus technology.

Much effort is needed to design a motion control application with several different drives and a specific control system. The tasks to implement the system software and to understand the functional description of the individual components may exhaust the project resources. In some cases, the drives do not share the same physical interface. Some control devices just support a single interface which will not be supported by a specific drive. On the other hand, the functions and data structures are often specified with incompatibilities. This requires the system integrator to write special interfaces for the application software and this should not be his responsibility.

Some applications need device exchangeability or integration of new devices in an existing configuration. They are faced with different incompatible solutions. The efforts to adapt a solution to a drive profile and to manufacturer specific extensions may be unacceptable. This will reduce the degree of freedom to select a device best suited for this application to the selection of the unit which will be available for a specific physical interface and supported by the controller.

IEC 61800-7-1 is divided into a generic part and several annexes as shown in Figure 1. The drive profile types for CiA® 402¹, CIP Motion™², PROFIdrive³ and SERCOS®⁴ are mapped to the generic interface in the corresponding annex. The annexes have been submitted by open international network or fieldbus organizations which are responsible for the content of the related annex and use of the related trade marks.

The different profile types 1, 2, 3 and 4 are specified in IEC 61800-7-201, IEC 61800-7-202, IEC 61800-7-203 and IEC 61800-7-204.

This part of IEC 61800-7 specifies how the profile type 4 (SERCOS®) is mapped to the network technologies SERCOS® and EtherCAT®⁵.

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IEC 61800-7-301, IEC 61800-7-302 and IEC 61800-7-303 specify how the profile types 1, 2 and 3 are mapped to different network technologies (such as CANopen®⁶, CC-Link IE® Field Network⁷, EPA™⁸, EtherCAT®, Ethernet Powerlink™⁹, DeviceNet™¹⁰, ControlNet™¹¹, EtherNet/IP™¹², PROFIBUS¹³ and PROFINET¹⁴).

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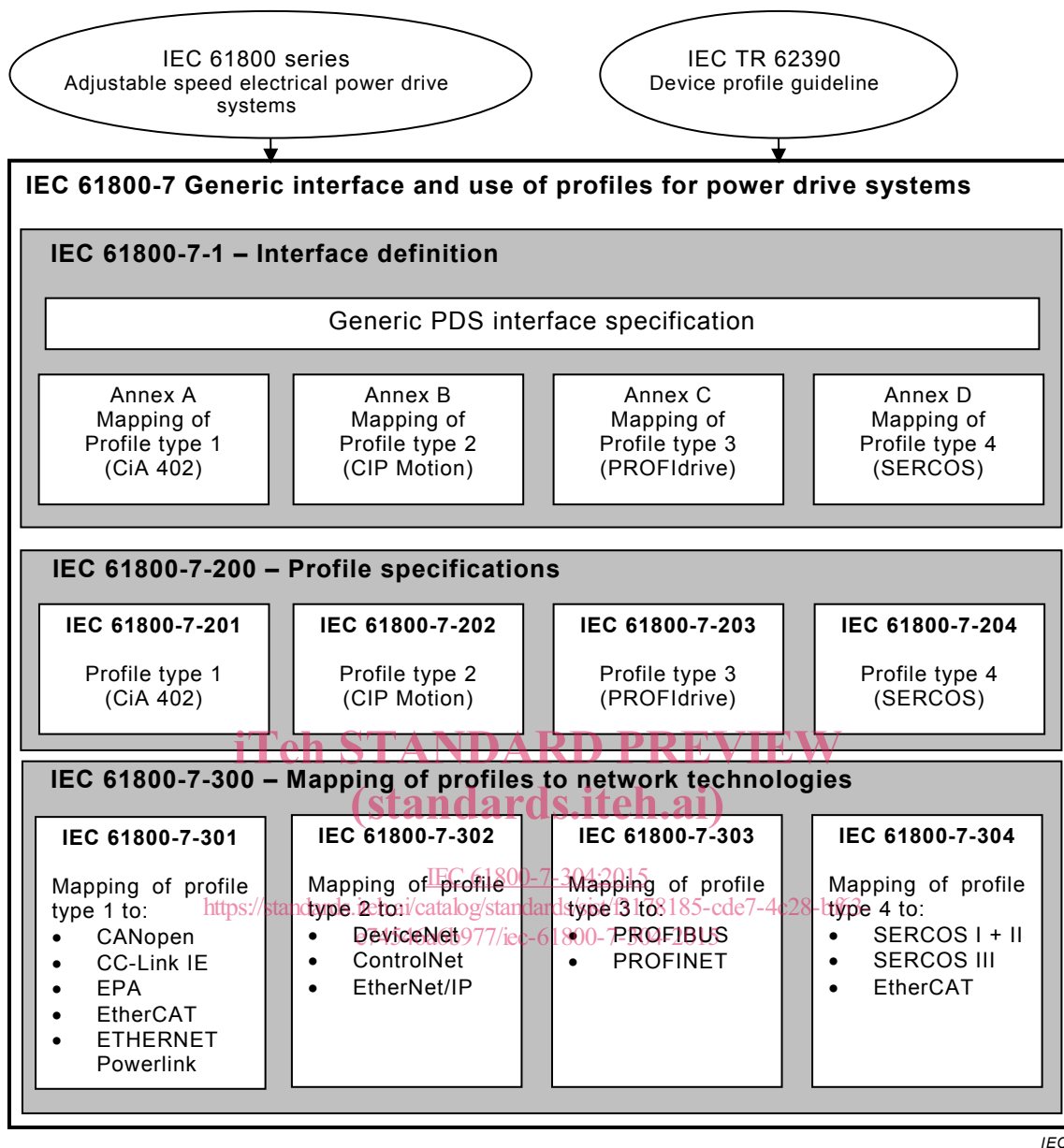


Figure 1 – Structure of IEC 61800-7

3.1.1**acknowledge telegram****AT**

telegram, in which each slave inserts its data

Note 1 to entry: The English abbreviation AT is also used in French.

3.1.2**algorithm**

completely determined finite sequence of operations by which the values of the output data can be calculated from the values of the input data

[SOURCE: IEC 61800-7-1:2015, 3.2.1]

3.1.3**application**

software functional element specific to the solution of a problem in industrial-process measurement and control

Note 1 to entry: An application may be distributed among resources, and may communicate with other applications.

[SOURCE: IEC 61800-7-1:2015, 3.2.2]

3.1.4**attribute**

property or characteristic of an entity

[SOURCE: IEC 61800-7-1:2015, 3.2.3]

3.1.5**class**

description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics

[SOURCE: IEC 61800-7-1:2015, 3.2.5]

3.1.6**commands**

set of commands from the application control program to the PDS to control the behavior of the PDS or functional elements of the PDS

Note 1 to entry: The behavior is reflected by states or operating modes.

Note 2 to entry: The different commands may be represented by one bit each.

[SOURCE: 61800-7-1:2015, 3.3.1.3]

3.1.7**communication cycle**

accumulation of all telegrams between two master synchronization telegrams

3.1.8**control**

purposeful action on or in a process to meet specified objectives

[SOURCE: 61800-7-1:2015, 3.2.6]