SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 61158-5-15:2008

01-julij-2008

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 61158-5:2004

Industrijska komunikacijska omrežja - Specifikacije za procesno vodilo - 5-15. del: Definicija opravil na aplikacijskem nivoju - Elementi tipa 15 (IEC 61158-5-15:2007)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-15: Application layer service definition - Type 15 elements

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse - Teil 5-15: Dienstfestlegungen des Application Layer (Anwendungsschicht) - Typ 15-Elemente

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des bus de terrain - Partie 5-15: Définition des services des couches d'application - Eléments de type 15

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 61158-5-15:2008

ICS:

25.040.40	Merjenje in krmiljenje industrijskih postopkov	Industrial process measurement and control
35.100.70	Uporabniški sloj	Application layer
35.110	Omreževanje	Networking

SIST EN 61158-5-15:2008 en,de

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61158-5-15

March 2008

ICS 35.100.70; 25.040.40

Partially supersedes EN 61158-5:2004

English version

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-15: Application layer service definition - Type 15 elements

(IEC 61158-5-15:2007)

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des bus de terrain - Partie 5-15: Définition des services des couches d'application - Eléments de type 15 (CEI 61158-5-15:2007)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse - Teil 5-15: Dienstfestlegungen des Application Layer (Anwendungsschicht) - Typ 15-Elemente (IEC 61158-5-15:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-02-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61158-5-15:2008 E

Foreword

The text of document 65C/475/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61158-5-15, prepared by SC 65C, Industrial networks, of IEC TC 65, Industrial-process measurement, control and automation, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61158-5-15 on 2008-02-01.

This and the other parts of the EN 61158-5 series supersede EN 61158-5:2004.

With respect to EN 61158-5:2004 the following changes were made:

– deletion of Type 6 fieldbus for lack of market relevance;

– addition of new fieldbus types;

– partition into multiple parts numbered 5-2, 5-3, …, 5-20.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2008-11-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2011-02-01

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 the EN 61784 series. Use of the various protocol types in other combinations may require permission from their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-5-15:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61158-6-15	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-6-15:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61784-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-1:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61784-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-2:2008 (not modified).

———————

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC/TR 61158-1	2007	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series	-	-
ISO/IEC 7498-1	-[1)]	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model	EN ISO/IEC 7498-1	1995[2)]
ISO/IEC 8822	-[1)]	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Presentation service definition	-	-
ISO/IEC 8824	-[1)]	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)	-	-
ISO/IEC 9545	-[1)]	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Application Layer structure	-	-
ISO/IEC 10731	-[1)]	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services	-	-

[1)] Undated reference.

[2)] Valid edition at date of issue.

IEC 61158-5-15

Edition 1.0 2007-12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-15: Application layer service definition – Type 15 elements

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE XF

ICS 35.100.70; 25.040.40

ISBN 2-8318-9466-2

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-15: Application layer service definition – Type 15 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 provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
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 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 IEC 61784 series. Use of the various protocol types in other combinations may require permission of their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

International Standard IEC 61158-5-15 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This first edition and its companion parts of the IEC 61158-5 subseries cancel and replace IEC 61158-5:2003. This edition of this part constitutes a technical revision. This part and its Type 15 companion parts also cancel and replace IEC/PAS 62030, published in 2004.

This edition of IEC 61158-5 includes the following significant changes from the previous edition:

a) deletion of the former Type 6 fieldbus for lack of market relevance;
b) addition of new types of fieldbuses;

c) partition of part 5 of the third edition into multiple parts numbered -5-2, -5-3, …

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/475/FDIS	65C/486/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.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

The list of all the parts of the IEC 61158 series, under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications,* can be found on the IEC web site.

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 service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This standard defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management may exploit.

Throughout the set of fieldbus standards, the term “service” refers to the abstract capability provided by one layer of the OSI Basic Reference Model to the layer immediately above. Thus, the application layer service defined in this standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-15: Application layer service definition – Type 15 elements

1 Scope

1.1 Overview

In network communications, as in many fields of engineering, it is a fact that “one size does not fit all.” Engineering design is about making the right set of trade-offs, and these trade-offs must balance conflicting requirements such as simplicity, generality, ease of use, richness of features, performance, memory size and usage, scalability, determinism, and robustness. These trade-offs must be made in light of the types of information flow (e.g. periodic, one-to-many, request-reply, events), and the constraints imposed by the application and execution platforms.

The Type 15 fieldbus provides two major communication mechanisms that complement each others to satisfy communication requirements in the field of automation: the Client/Server and the Publish/Subscribe paradigms. They can be used concurrently on the same device.

Type 15 Client/Server operates in a Client/Server relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers, and have been implemented on a variety of stacks and communication media, including EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-422, EIA/TIA-425, HDLC (ISO 13239), fiber, TCP/IP, Wireless LANs and Radios.

Type 15 Publish/Subscribe operates in a Publish/Subscribe relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers and can be configured to provide reliable behaviour and support determinism. The most common stack is UDP/IP.

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 part of IEC 61158 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 part of IEC 61158 define in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 15 fieldbus application layer in terms of

a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service,
b) the primitive actions and events of the service;
c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to

1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and

2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model.

This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services 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).

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 part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

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 services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including

a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and

b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

1.3 Conformance

This part of IEC 61158 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 15 application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158.

1.4 Type overview

In network communications, as in many fields of engineering, it is a fact that “one size does not fit all.” Engineering design is about making the right set of trade-offs, and these trade-offs must balance conflicting requirements such as simplicity, generality, ease of use, richness of features, performance, memory size and usage, scalability, determinism, and robustness. These trade-offs must be made in light of the types of information flow (e.g. periodic, one-to-