

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition – Type 2 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 3-2: Définition des services de la couche liaison de données – Eléments
de type 2**





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Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition – Type 2 elements
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELD BUS SPECIFICATIONS –**
**Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition –
Type 2 elements**

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NOTE Combinations of protocol types are specified in IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2.

International Standard IEC 61158-3-2 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.

- Correction of references for fixed tag usage in 4.6.3.6.
- Update of core bibliographic references (original source documents from consortium).
- Miscellaneous editorial corrections.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/759/FDIS	65C/769/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 the parts of the IEC 61158 series, 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:

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- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

This standard 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 61158-1.

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 data-link layer service defined in this standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition – Type 2 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. 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 service provided by the Type 2 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of:

- a) the primitive actions and events of the service;
- b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to:

- the Type 2 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model;
- systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Type 2 DL-service provides both a connected and a connectionless subset of those services specified in ISO/IEC 8886.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual data-link layer services suitable for time-critical communications and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of data-link protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal DL-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;
- b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

1.3 Conformance

This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of data-link entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this data-link layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of the corresponding data-link protocol that fulfills the Type 1 data-link layer services defined in this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE All parts of the IEC 61158 series, as well as IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2 are maintained simultaneously. Cross-references to these documents within the text therefore refer to the editions as dated in this list of normative references.

IEC 61158-4-2:2014, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 2 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 8886, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Data link service definition*

ISO/IEC 10731:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/701f072d-0893-4da8-99fc-8b1e761ed80d/iec-61158-3-2-2014>

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:

3.1.1	DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.2	DL-address-mapping	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.3	called-DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.4	calling-DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.5	centralized multi-end-point-connection	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.6	DL-connection	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.7	DL-connection-end-point	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.8	DL-connection-end-point-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.9	DL-connection-mode transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.10	DL-connectionless-mode transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]

3.1.11	correspondent (N)-entities correspondent DL-entities (N=2) correspondent Ph-entities (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.12	DL-duplex-transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.13	(N)-entity DL-entity (N=2) Ph-entity (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.14	DL-facility	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.15	flow control	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.16	(N)-layer DL-layer (N=2) Ph-layer (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.17	layer-management	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.18	DL-local-view	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.19	DL-name	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.20	naming-(addressing)-domain	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.21	peer-entities	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.22	primitive name	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.23	DL-protocol	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.24	DL-protocol-connection-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.25	DL-protocol-data-unit	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.26	DL-relay	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.27	reset	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.28	responding-DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.29	routing	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.30	segmenting	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.31	(N)-service DL-service (N=2) Ph-service (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.32	(N)-service-access-point DL-service-access-point (N=2) Ph-service-access-point (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.33	DL-service-access-point-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.34	DL-service-connection-identifier	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.35	DL-service-data-unit	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.36	DL-simplex-transmission	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.37	DL-subsystem	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]

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- 3.1.38 systems-management** [ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.39 DLS-user-data [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:

- 3.2.1 acceptor**
3.2.2 asymmetrical service
**3.2.3 confirm (primitive);
 requestor.deliver (primitive)**
3.2.4 deliver (primitive)
3.2.5 DL-confirmed-facility
3.2.6 DL-facility
3.2.7 DL-local-view
3.2.8 DL-mandatory-facility
3.2.9 DL-non-confirmed-facility
3.2.10 DL-provider-initiated-facility
3.2.11 DL-provider-optional-facility
**3.2.12 DL-service-primitive;
 primitive**
3.2.13 DL-service-provider
3.2.14 DL-service-user
3.2.15 DLS-user-optional-facility
**3.2.16 indication (primitive);
 acceptor.deliver (primitive)**
3.2.17 multi-peer
**3.2.18 request (primitive);
 requestor.submit (primitive)**
3.2.19 requestor
**3.2.20 response (primitive);
 acceptor.submit (primitive)**
3.2.21 submit (primitive)
3.2.22 symmetrical service

3.3 Common data-link service terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Many definitions are common to more than one protocol Type; they are not necessarily used by all protocol Types.

3.3.1

DL-segment

link

local link

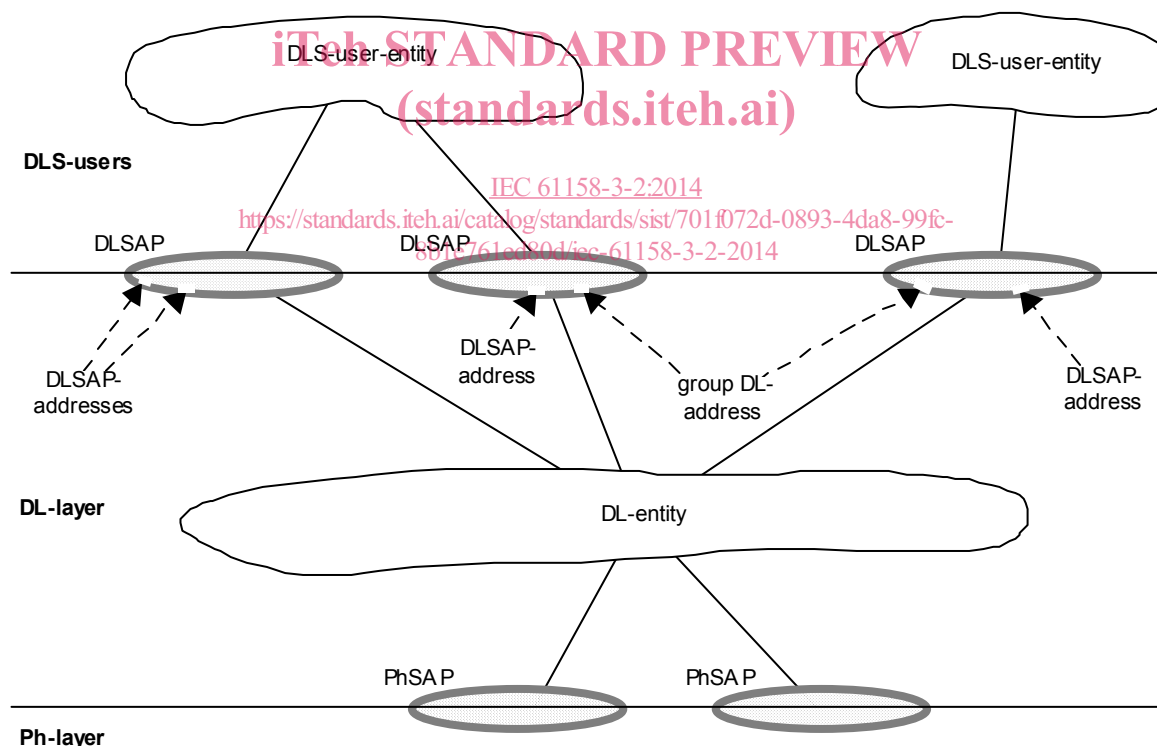
single DL-subnetwork in which any of the connected DLEs may communicate directly, without any intervening DL-relaying, whenever all of those DLEs that are participating in an instance of communication are simultaneously attentive to the DL-subnetwork during the period(s) of attempted communication

3.3.2

DLSAP

distinctive point at which DL-services are provided by a single DL-entity to a single higher-layer entity

Note 1 to entry: This definition, derived from ISO/IEC 7498-1, is repeated here to facilitate understanding of the critical distinction between DLSAPs and their DL-addresses.



NOTE 1 DLSAPs and PhSAPs are depicted as ovals spanning the boundary between two adjacent layers.

NOTE 2 DL-addresses are depicted as designating small gaps (points of access) in the DLL portion of a DLSAP.

NOTE 3 A single DL-entity can have multiple DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses associated with a single DLSAP.

Figure 1 – Relationships of DLSAPs, DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses

3.3.3**DL(SAP)-address**

either an individual DLSAP-address, designating a single DLSAP of a single DLS-user, or a group DL-address potentially designating multiple DLSAPs, each of a single DLS-user

Note 1 to entry: This terminology is chosen because ISO/IEC 7498-3 does not permit the use of the term DLSAP-address to designate more than a single DLSAP at a single DLS-user.

3.3.4**(individual) DLSAP-address**

DL-address that designates only one DLSAP within the extended link

Note 1 to entry: A single DL-entity may have multiple DLSAP-addresses associated with a single DLSAP.

3.3.5**extended link**

DL-subnetwork, consisting of the maximal set of links interconnected by DL-relays, sharing a single DL-name (DL-address) space, in which any of the connected DL-entities may communicate, one with another, either directly or with the assistance of one or more of those intervening DL-relay entities

Note 1 to entry: An extended link may be composed of just a single link.

3.3.6**frame**

denigrated synonym for DLPDU

3.3.7**group DL-address**

DL-address that potentially designates more than one DLSAP within the extended link

Note 1 to entry: A single DL-entity may have multiple group DL-addresses associated with a single DLSAP. A single DL-entity also may have a single group DL-address associated with more than one DLSAP.

3.3.8**node**

single DL-entity as it appears on one local link

3.3.9**receiving DLS-user**

DL-service user that acts as a recipient of DLS-user-data

Note 1 to entry: A DL-service user can be concurrently both a sending and receiving DLS-user.

3.3.10**sending DLS-user**

DL-service user that acts as a source of DLS-user-data

3.4 Additional Type 2 data-link specific definitions**3.4.1****application**

function or data structure for which data is subscribed or published

3.4.2**behavior**

indication of how the object responds to particular events

Note 1 to entry: Its description includes the relationship between attribute values and services.

3.4.3**bridge, DL-router**

DL-relay entity which performs selective store-and-forward and routing functions to connect two or more separate DL-subnetworks (links) to form a unified DL-subnetwork (the extended link)

3.4.4**cyclic**

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

3.4.5**device**

physical hardware connection to the link

Note 1 to entry: A device may contain more than one node.

3.4.6**DL-subnetwork**

series of nodes connected by PhEs and, where appropriate, DL-routers

3.4.7**DLPDU**

Data-link Protocol Data unit

Note 1 to entry: A DLPDU consists of a source MAC ID, zero or more Lpackets, and an FCS, as transmitted or received by an associated PhE.

3.4.8**error**

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

3.4.9**fixed tag**

two octet identifier (tag) which identifies a specific service to be performed by either

- a) that receiving node on the local link which has a specified MAC ID, or
- b) all receiving nodes on the local link.

Note 1 to entry: Identification of the target node(s) is included in the two octet tag

3.4.10**generic tag**

three octet identifier (tag) which identifies a specific piece of application information

3.4.11**guardband**

time slot allocated for the transmission of the moderator DLPDU

3.4.12**link**

collection of nodes with unique MAC IDs

Note 1 to entry: Ph-segments connected by Ph-repeaters make up a link; links connected by DL-routers make up an extended link (sometimes called a local area network)

3.4.13**Lpacket**

well-defined sub-portion of a DLPDU containing (among other things)

- a) a fixed tag or a generic tag, and