

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 3-14: Data-link layer service definition – Type 14 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 3-14: Définition des services de la couche liaison de données – Eléments
de type 14**





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Partie 3-14: Définition des services de la couche liaison de données – Éléments
de type 14**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

S

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.20; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-8322-1715-3

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 3-14: Data-link layer service definition –
Type 14 elements**

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

International Standard IEC 61158-3-14 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision. The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- provide stability date for the publication;
- update the edition of IEC 61588;
- update the Communication model;
- update the primitives and parameters of the DL-management service for FRT applications in 5.4.2;
- correct the edit error;
- update of the requirements for all conformance classes;
- update of the requirements for all conformance services.

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 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

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- 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 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 3-14: Data-link layer service definition – Type 14 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 14 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 14 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model, and
- systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

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, and
- 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 do they 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 14 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 61588:2009, *Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control systems*

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

ISO/IEC 7498-3, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – 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 10731, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

RFC 768, *User Datagram Protocol*, available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

RFC 791, *Internet protocol*, available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

RFC 793, *Transmission Control Protocol*, 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:

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]

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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]
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	iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
3.2.7	DL-local-view	(standards.iteh.ai)
3.2.8	DL-mandatory-facility	IEC 61158-3-14:2014
3.2.9	DL-non-confirmed-facility	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/81567ec7-078a-4391-abf2-4c48c042efc9/iec-61158-3-14-2014
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 Data-link service terms and definitions

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

3.3.1

communication macrocycle

set of basic cycles needed for a configured communication activity in a macro network segment

3.3.2

communication phase

elapsed fraction of a cycle, measured from some fixed origin

3.3.3

communication scheduling

algorithms and operation for data transfers occurring in a deterministic and repeatable manner

3.3.4

cyclic

repetitive in a regular manner

3.3.5

data DLPDU

DLPDU that carries a DLSDU from a local DLS-user to a remote DLS-user

3.3.6

destination FB Instance

FB instance that receives the specified parameters

3.3.7

DL-segment, link, local link

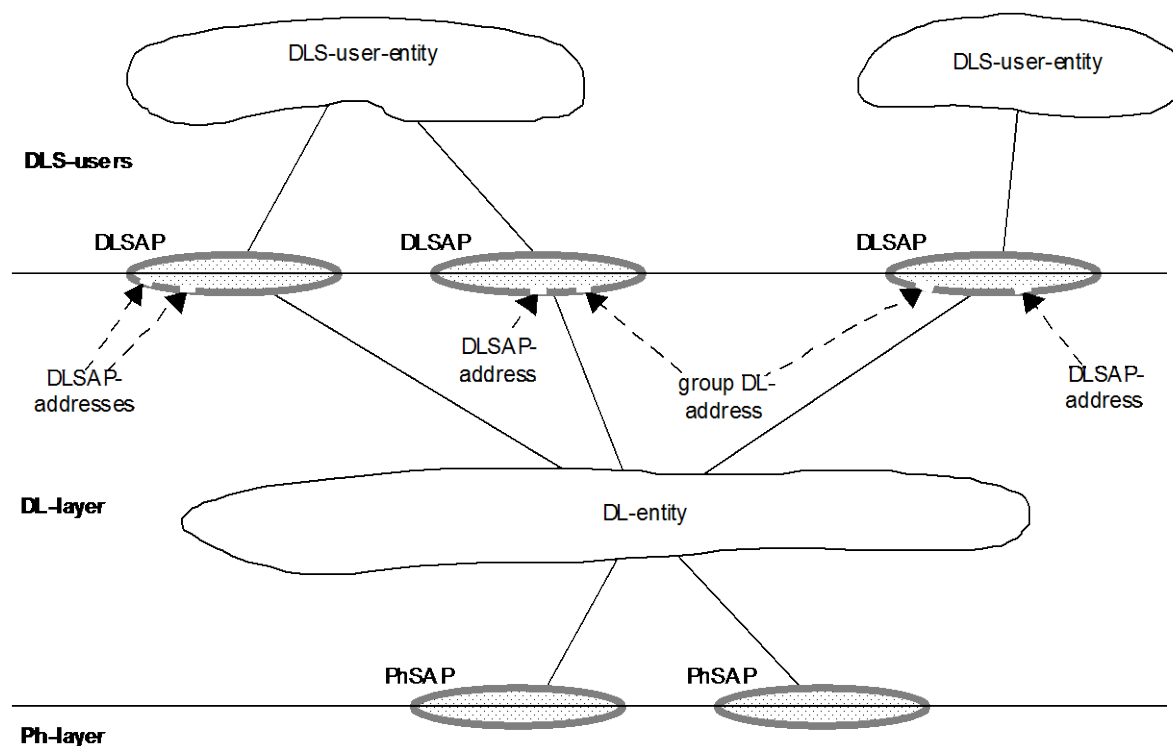
single DL-subnetwork in which any of the connected DLEs may communicate directly, without any intervening DL-relaying, whenever all of those DLEs that are participating in an instance of communication are simultaneously attentive to the DL-subnetwork during the period(s) of attempted communication

3.3.8

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 may have multiple DLSAP-addresses and group DL-addresses associated with a single DLSAP.

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

3.3.9

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 the term DLSAP-address cannot designate more than a single DLSAP at a single DLS-user based on ISO/IEC 7498-3.

3.3.10

(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.

3.3.11

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.

3.3.12

FCS error

error that occurs when the computed frame check sequence value after reception of all the octets in a DLPDU does not match the expected residual

3.3.13

frame

denigrated synonym for DLPDU

3.3.14

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.

Note 2 to entry: A single DL-entity also may have a single group DL-address associated with more than one DLSAP.

3.3.15

micro segment

part of a network where special scheduling is implemented

3.3.16

multipoint connection

connection from one node to many nodes

Note 1 to entry: Multipoint connections allow data transfer from a single publisher to be received by many subscriber nodes.

3.3.17

node

single DL-entity as it appears on one local link

3.3.18

offset

number of octets from a specially designated position

3.3.19

real-time

ability of a system to provide a required result in a bounded time

3.3.20

real-time communication

transfer of data in real-time

3.3.21

real-time Ethernet

RTE

ISO/IEC 8802-3-based network that includes real-time communication

Note 1 to entry: Other communication can be supported, providing the real-time communication is not compromised.

Note 2 to entry: This definition is dedicated, but not limited, to ISO/IEC 8802-3. It could be applicable to other IEEE 802 specifications, for example IEEE 802.11.

3.3.22

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.

3.3.23

schedule

temporal arrangement of a number of related operations

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3.3.24**scheduling macrocycle**

time interval to implement a specific schedule

3.3.25**sending DLS-user**

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

3.3.26**time offset**

time difference from a specially designated time

3.4 Symbols and abbreviations

.cnf	Confirm primitive
.ind	Indication primitive
.req	Request primitive
.rsp	Response primitive
ARP	Address resolution protocol
Cnf	Confirmation
CSMA/CD	Carrier sense multiple access protocol with collision detection
DHCP	Dynamic host configuration protocol
DL-	(as a prefix) Data-link-
DLC	DL-connection
DLCEP	DL-connection-end-point
DLE	DL-entity (the local active instance of the data-link layer)
DLL	DL-layer
DLPCI	DL-protocol-control-information
DLPDU	DL-protocol-data-unit
DLM	DL-management
DLME	DL-management entity (the local active instance of DL-management)
DLMS	DL-management Service
DLS	DL-service
DLSAP	DL-service-access-point

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