

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification – Type 5 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 6-5: Spécification du protocole de la couche application – Éléments
de type 5





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IEC 61158-6-5

Edition 2.0 2014-08

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(standards.iteh.ai)

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE XE
CODE PRIX

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.70; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-8322-1759-7


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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELD BUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification –
Type 5 elements**

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

International Standard IEC 61158-6-5 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 change with respect to the previous edition is listed below:

- Add support for message padding
- Clarified encoding rules
- Clarified open session service
- Time synchronization now present in annunciation message
- Additional redundancy options in annunciation message

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/764/FDIS	65C/774/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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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.

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 implementors 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 6-5: Application layer protocol specification – Type 5 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 5 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 5 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

- 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and
- 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 5 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) 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 standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-5.

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 series.

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 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.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/827624a8-3657-4183-b832-61e55f652d9f/iec-61158-6-5-2014>

IEC 61158-1, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-5-5, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-5: Application layer service definition – Type 5 elements*

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

ISO/IEC 8825:1990, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Basic Encoding Rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*¹

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

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

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

¹ Withdrawn

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

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

3.1 Terms and definitions from other ISO/IEC standards

3.1.1 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 7498-1

- a) abstract syntax
- b) application entity
- c) application process
- d) application protocol data unit
- e) application service element
- f) application entity invocation
- g) application process invocation
- h) application transaction
- i) presentation context
- j) real open system
- k) transfer syntax

3.1.2 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 9545

- 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

3.1.3 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8824

- a) object identifier
- b) type
- c) value
- d) simple type
- e) structured type
- f) component type
- g) tag
- h) Boolean type
- i) true
- j) false
- k) integer type
- l) bitstring type
- m) octetstring type
- n) null type
- o) sequence type
- p) sequence of type
- q) choice type
- r) tagged type
- s) any type
- t) module
- u) production

3.1.4 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8825

- a) encoding (of a data value)
- b) data value
- c) identifier octets (the singular form is used in this standard)
- d) length octet(s) (both singular and plural forms are used in this standard)
- e) contents octets

3.2 IEC 61158-1 terms

For the purposes of the present document, the following IEC 61158-1 terms apply.

3.2.1

application

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

3.2.2

application layer interoperability

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

3.2.3

application object

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

Note 1 to entry: Multiple types of application object classes may be defined.

3.2.4

application process

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

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3.2.5

application process identifier (standards.iteh.ai)

component that distinguishes multiple application processes used in a device

[IEC 61158-6-5:2014](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/827624a8-3657-4183-b832-61e55f652d9f/iec-61158-6-5-2014)

3.2.6

application process object

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

Note 1 to entry: Application process object definitions are composed of a set of values for the attributes of their class (see the definition for Application Process Object Class Definition). Application process object definitions may be accessed remotely using the services of the FAL Object Management ASE. FAL Object Management services can be used to load or update object definitions, to read object definitions, and to dynamically create and delete application objects and their corresponding definitions.

3.2.7

application process object class

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

3.2.8

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

3.2.9

application relationship application service element

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