

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Industrial communication networks – Wireless communication networks –
Part 2: Coexistence management**

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**Réseaux de communication industriels – Réseaux de communication sans fil –
Partie 2: Gestion de coexistence**

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Industrial communication networks – Wireless communication networks –
Part 2: Coexistence management**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Réseaux de communication sans fil –
Partie 2: Gestion de coexistence**

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
WIRELESS COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –****Part 2: Coexistence management**

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International Standard IEC 62657-2 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 2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This second edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) update of the normative references, terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations;
- b) addition of terms;

- c) checking of the life-cycle terms of this document versus the terms used in IEC 62890:—¹ and addition of explanations;
- d) addition and modification of text to make the text more readable;
- e) alignment of some definitions and specifications of coexistence parameters in order to facilitate their future inclusion in the IEC Common Data Dictionary (IEC CDD) maintained by the IEC.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/861/FDIS	65C/873/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.

A list of all the parts of the IEC 62657 series, under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Wireless communication networks*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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¹ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/AFDIS 62890:2017.

INTRODUCTION

The overall market for wireless network solutions spans a range of diverse applications, with differing performance and functional requirements. Within this overall market, the industrial automation domain could include:

- process automation, covering for example the following industry branches:
 - oil and gas, refining,
 - chemical,
 - pharmaceutical,
 - mining,
 - pulp & paper,
 - water & wastewater,
 - steel
- electric power such as:
 - power generation (for example wind turbine),
 - power transmission and distribution (grid),
- factory automation, covering for example the following industry branches:
 - food and beverage,
 - automotive,
 - machinery,
 - semiconductor.

Industrial automation requirements for wireless networks are different from those of, for example, the telecommunications, commercial and consumer markets. These industrial automation requirements are identified and provided in IEC 62657-1.

Industrial premises may contain a variety of wireless network technologies and other sources of radio frequency emissions.

This document is intended for designers and persons responsible for production and process plants, system integrators and mechanical engineers having to integrate and start up wireless systems in machines and plants, and producers of industrial wireless solutions. In particular, it is intended to motivate exchange of information between automation and radio engineers.

Many wireless industrial automation applications are also located in physical environments over which the operator/owner can exert control. That is, within a physical facility where the presence and operation of all radio frequency emitting devices are under the control of a single entity. This allows wireless management strategies to be employed which are not feasible for equipment installed in public or other unmanaged areas.

In industrial automation, many different wireless networks may operate in the same premises. Examples of these networks are IEC 62591 [8]² (WirelessHART^{®3}), IEC 62601 [9] (WIA-PA) and IEC 62734 [10] (ISA100.11a); all these networks use IEEE 802.15.4 [19] for the process automation applications. Other examples of wireless networks are specified in IEC 61784-1 [4] and IEC 61784-2 [5] CPs that use IEEE 802.11 [17] and IEEE 802.15.1 [18] for factory automation applications. Different to wired fieldbuses, the wireless communication devices can interfere with others on the same premises or environment, disturbing each other. Other sources of radio frequency energy in these bands, often at high energy levels, include radio-frequency process heating, plastic welding, plasma lamps, and microwave irradiation devices.

Clearly, without a means to manage the coexistence of these varied emitters, it would be problematic to ensure that wireless networks meet the time-criticality and other performance requirements of industrial automation.

The IEC 62657 series has two parts:

- Part 1: Wireless communication requirements and spectrum considerations
- Part 2: Coexistence management

IEC 62657-1 provides general requirements for industrial automation and spectrum considerations that are the basis for industrial communication solutions. This document specifies the coexistence management of wireless devices to ensure predictable performance. It is intended to facilitate harmonization of future adjustments to international, national, and local regulations.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

This document provides the coexistence management concept and process. Based on the coexistence management process, a predictable assuredness of coexistence can be achieved for a given spectrum with certain application requirements. This document describes mechanisms to manage the potential mutual interference that might occur due to the operation of multiple wireless devices in a plant.

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This document provides guidance to the users of wireless networks on selection and proper use of wireless networks. To provide suitable wireless devices to the market, it also serves vendors in describing the behaviours of wireless devices to build wireless networks matching the application requirements.

This document is based on analyses of a number of International Standards, which focus on specific technologies. The intention of this standard is not to invent new parameters but to use already defined ones and to be technology independent.

² Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

³ WirelessHART is the registered trade name of the FieldComm Group, see www.fieldcommgroup.org. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – WIRELESS COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –

Part 2: Coexistence management

1 Scope

This document:

- specifies the fundamental assumptions, concepts, parameters, and procedures for wireless communication coexistence;
- specifies coexistence parameters and how they are used in an application requiring wireless coexistence;
- provides guidelines, requirements, and best practices for wireless communication's availability and performance in an industrial automation plant; it covers the life-cycle of wireless communication coexistence;
- helps the work of all persons involved with the relevant responsibilities to cope with the critical aspects at each phase of life-cycle of the wireless communication coexistence management in an industrial automation plant. Life-cycle aspects include: planning, design, installation, implementation, operation, maintenance, administration and training;
- provides a common point of reference for wireless communication coexistence for industrial automation sites as a homogeneous guideline to help the users assess and gauge their plant efforts;
- deals with the operational aspects of wireless communication coexistence regarding both the static human/tool-organization and the dynamic network self-organization.

This document provides a major contribution to national and regional regulations. It does not exempt devices from conforming to all requirements of national and regional regulations.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

IEC 62657-1:—⁴, *Industrial communication networks – Wireless communication networks – Wireless communication requirements and spectrum considerations*

IEC 62443 (all parts), *Industrial communication networks – Network and system security*

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

⁴ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC/RFDIS 62657-1:2017.

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

adjacent channel interference

interference that occurs from wireless devices using adjacent frequency channels

3.1.2

adjacent channel selectivity

ability of a radio receiver to respond to the desired signal and to reject signals in adjacent frequency channels

3.1.3

antenna type

structure or device used to collect or radiate electromagnetic waves

3.1.4

antenna gain

ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field strength at the same distance

[SOURCE: Federal Standard 1037C:1996, modified] [21]

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

3.1.5

antenna radiation pattern (**standards.iteh.ai**)

variation of the field intensity of an antenna as an angular function with respect to the axis

3.1.6

automation application **industrial automation application**

application of measurement and automatic control in the industrial automation domain

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3.1.7

automation application data length

user data length

number of octets that are exchanged at the reference interface

3.1.8

availability, <performance>

ability of an item to be in a state to perform as required function under given conditions at a given instant of time or over a given time interval, assuming that the required external resources are provided

Note 1 to entry: This ability depends on the combined aspects of the reliability performance, the maintainability performance, and the maintenance support performance.

Note 2 to entry: Required external resources, other than maintenance resources, do not affect the availability performance of the item.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-191:1990, 191-02-05]

3.1.9

bandwidth

difference between upper cut-off frequency and lower cut-off frequency

3.1.10**cellular topology****cellular network topology**

network topology where the geographical area is divided in cells

Note 1 to entry: A device can move from one cell to another cell. Devices that are in a cell communicate through a central hub. Hubs in different cells are interconnected.

3.1.11**centre frequency**

geometric mean of lower cut-off frequency and upper cut-off frequency of a frequency channel

3.1.12**channel occupation**

time in which the medium is busy

Note 1 to entry: Beyond the pure transfer of user data, this time includes all time slices necessary to process the transmission protocol, for example to transfer an acknowledgement.

3.1.13**coexistence**

wireless communication coexistence

state in which all wireless communication solutions of a plant using shared medium fulfil all their application communication requirements

Note 1 to entry: In IEEE 802.15.2-2003 [19] the coexistence is defined as a characteristic of a device.

3.1.14**coexistence assessment**

undertaking of an investigation in order to arrive at a judgment, based on evidence of the suitability of a set of products and their installation to achieve coexistence

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3.1.15**coexistence management**

process to establish and to maintain coexistence that includes technical and organizational measures

3.1.16**coexistence planning**

process that describes the allocation of wireless communication resources (time, frequencies, coding, space) to each wireless communication system in order to achieve coexistence

3.1.17**communication load**

amount of user data to be transmitted from the automation application within a certain period of time

3.1.18**cut-off frequency**

frequency limit, nearest to the frequency where the spectral power density drops below a certain level, defining the frequency bandwidth

3.1.19**data throughput**

ratio of the number of user data per time period, transferred within a consumer at the reference interface to the application

3.1.20**device type information**

manufacturer name, manufacturer contact, the type and version of hardware and software

3.1.21**distance between wireless devices**

geographical distance between devices within a three-dimensional space

3.1.22**duty cycle**

ratio of the transmitter sequence referenced to a given observation time for the used frequency channel

3.1.23**dwell time**

period spent at a particular frequency during any single hop of a frequency hopping system

3.1.24**equivalent isotropic radiated power**

product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna (absolute or isotropic gain)

[SOURCE: Radio Regulations (2012) – Art.1 §1.161, modified — term modified from isotropically to isotropic and definition reformatted according to the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2]

3.1.25**effective radiated power**

product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction

[SOURCE: Radio Regulations (2012) – Art.1 §1.162, modified — Deleted “(in a given direction)” and definition reformatted according to the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2]

3.1.26**electromagnetic interference**

EMI

degradation of the performance of an equipment, transmission channel or system caused by an electromagnetic disturbance

Note 1 to entry: In French, the terms “perturbation électromagnétique” and “brouillage électromagnétique” designate respectively the cause and the effect, and should not be used indiscriminately.

Note 2 to entry: In English, the terms “electromagnetic disturbance” and “electromagnetic interference” designate respectively the cause and the effect, and should not be used indiscriminately.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:1990/AMD1:1997, 161-01-06]

3.1.27**frequency band**

range in the frequency spectrum that is assigned by regulatory organizations for use for specific applications or a group of applications

Note 1 to entry: The ITU as international regulatory organization assigns only radio communication services to a specific range in the frequency spectrum.

3.1.28**frequency channel**

span of the frequency band which is characterized by lower cut-off frequency and upper cut-off frequency or by centre frequency and bandwidth that is used by a wireless communication system under a specification (standard or device specification) or under a regulatory measure from the responsible regulatory organization

Note 1 to entry: The coordinated use of different frequency channels is one of the measures to achieve coexistence.