IEC 62657-2

Edition 2.1 2019-09
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

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

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

IEC 62657-2:2017-05+AMD1:2019-09 CSV(en-fr)

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 25.040.40; 33.040.40; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-8322-7415-6

IEC 62657-2

Edition 2.1 2019-09
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

REDLINE VERSION

VERSION REDLINE

colour inside

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

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – WIRELESS COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –

Part 2: Coexistence management

FOREWORD

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This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendment has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 62657-2 edition 2.1 contains the second edition (2017-05) [documents 65C/861/FDIS and 65C/873/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2019-09) [documents 65C/968/FDIS and 65C/976/RVD].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

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 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.

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 the base publication and its amendment 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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

[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 predicable performance. It is intended to facilitate harmonization of future adjustments to international, national, and local regulations.

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.

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.

INTRODUCTION to Amendment 1

This Amendment 1 to the second edition includes the following significant technical changes:

a) 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.

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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:

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