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Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 5-26: Application layer service definition – Type 26 elements
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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
 FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –**
**Part 5-26: Application layer service definition –
 Type 26 elements**

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/947/FDIS	65C/950/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International 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 parts in the IEC 61158 series, published under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*, 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 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- withdrawn,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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

This document 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 service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This document defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management may exploit.

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 application layer service defined in this document is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-26: Application layer service definition – Type 26 elements

1 Scope

1.1 Overview

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 part of IEC 61158 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 26 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 International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of

- a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service;
- b) the primitive actions and events of the service;
- c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to

- a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and
- b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model.

This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC Fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (see ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (see 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 document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

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 services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application 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 document does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this document.

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.

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 61131-3, *Programmable controllers – Part 3: Programming languages*

IEC 61158-1:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-6-26:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-26: Application layer protocol specification – Type 26 elements*

IEC 61784-2:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 2: Additional fieldbus profiles for real-time networks based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3*

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

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

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 3: Standard for Ethernet*

ISO/IEC 8822, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information Technology – Abstract Syntax notation One (ASN-1): Specification of basic notation*

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

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology – Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*

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

ISO/IEC 60559, *Information technology – Microprocessor Systems – Floating-Point arithmetic*

IETF RFC 768, *User Datagram Protocol*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 791, *Internet Protocol*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 792, *Internet Control Message Protocol*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 793, *Transmission Control Protocol*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 796, *Address mappings*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 826, *An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 894, *A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 919, *Broadcasting Internet Datagrams*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 922, *Broadcasting Internet Datagrams in the presence of subnets*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

IETF RFC 950, *Internet Standard Subnetting Procedure*, available at <http://www.ietf.org> [viewed 2018-09-20]

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

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

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

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

3.1 Terms and definitions from other ISO/IEC standards

3.1.1 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 7498-1

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 7498-1 apply.

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

3.1.2 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8822

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 8822 apply.

- a) abstract syntax <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7448e7ed-0d43-4247-a282-15f2e1aad3e3/iec-61158-5-26-2019>
- b) presentation context

3.1.3 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 9545

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 9545 apply.

- 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

3.1.4 Terms and definitions from ISO/IEC 8824-1

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 8824-1 apply.

- a) object identifier
- b) type
- c) value

- d) simple type
- e) structured type
- f) tag
- g) Boolean type
- h) true
- i) false
- j) integer type
- k) bitstring type
- l) octetstring type

3.2 Fieldbus application layer Type 26-specific definitions

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

3.2.1

application

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

3.2.2

application objects

multiple object classes that manage and provide a run time exchange of messages across the network and within the network device

3.2.3

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 objects can 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.

3.2.4

application process object class

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

3.2.5

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.

3.2.6

application relationship ASE

ASE used for establishing and terminating application relationship

3.2.7

application relationship endpoint

context and behavior of an application relationship as seen and maintained by one of the application processes involved in the application relationship

Note 1 to entry: Each application process involved in the application relationship maintains its own application relationship endpoint.

3.2.8**attribute**

description of an externally visible characteristic or feature of an object

Note 1 to entry: The attributes of an object contain information about variable portions of an object. Typically, they provide status information or govern the operation of an object. Attributes may also affect the behavior of an object. Attributes are divided into class attributes and instance attributes.

3.2.9**behavior**

indication of how an object responds to particular events

3.2.10**channel**

single physical or logical link of an input or output application object of a server to the process

3.2.11**class**

set of objects, all of which represent the same kind of system component

Note 1 to entry: A class is a generalization of an object; a template for defining variables and methods. All objects in a class are identical in form and behavior, but usually contain different data in their attributes.

3.2.12**class attributes**

attribute that is shared by all objects within the same class

3.2.13**client**

<object view> object which uses the services of another (server) object to perform a task

3.2.14**client**

<communication view> initiator of a message to which a server reacts

3.2.15**common-memory**

virtual memory accessible with logically unique address used for the cyclic-data transmission

Note 1 to entry: It is composed of the memory-area-1 and -2 of the memory size 512 words and 8 192 words respectively and is shared with the Type 26 nodes in a Type 26 fieldbus network.

3.2.16**connection**

logical binding between application objects that are within the same or different devices

Note 1 to entry: Connections can be either point-to-point or multipoint.

3.2.17**consumer**

node or sink that is receiving data from a producer

3.2.18**control commands**

action invocations transferred from client to server to clear outputs, freeze inputs and/or synchronize outputs

3.2.19**cyclic**

repetitive in a regular manner