IEC 61784-3-17

Edition 1.0 2016-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 3-17: Functional safety fieldbuses – Additional specifications for CPF 17

Réseaux de communication industriels – Profils – Partie 3-17: Bus de terrain de sécurité fonctionnelle – Spécifications supplémentaires pour CPF 17

IEC 61784-3-17:2016-07(en-fr)

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

IEC Catalogue - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue
The stand-alone application for consulting the entire bibliographical information on IEC International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports and other documents. Available for PC, Mac OS, Android Tablets and iPad.

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,…). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in 15 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary
65 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Catalogue IEC - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue
Application autonome pour consulter tous les renseignements bibliographiques sur les Normes internationales, Spécifications techniques, Rapports techniques et autres documents de l'IEC. Disponible pour PC, Mac OS, tablettes Android et iPad.

Recherche de publications IEC - www.iec.ch/searchpub
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,…). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire en ligne de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient 20 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 15 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary
65 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: csc@iec.ch.

IEC 61784-3-17

Edition 1.0 2016-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 3-17: Functional safety fieldbuses – Additional specifications for CPF 17

Réseaux de communication industriels – Profils – Partie 3-17: Bus de terrain de sécurité fonctionnelle – Spécifications supplémentaires pour CPF 17

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 25.040.40, 35.100.05

ISBN 978-2-8322-3493-8

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

____

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – PROFILES –

Part 3-17: Functional safety fieldbuses – Additional specifications for CPF 17

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

International Standard IEC 61784-3-17 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/851/FDIS	65C/854/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 parts of the IEC 61784-3 series, published under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Functional safety fieldbuses*, 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.

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.

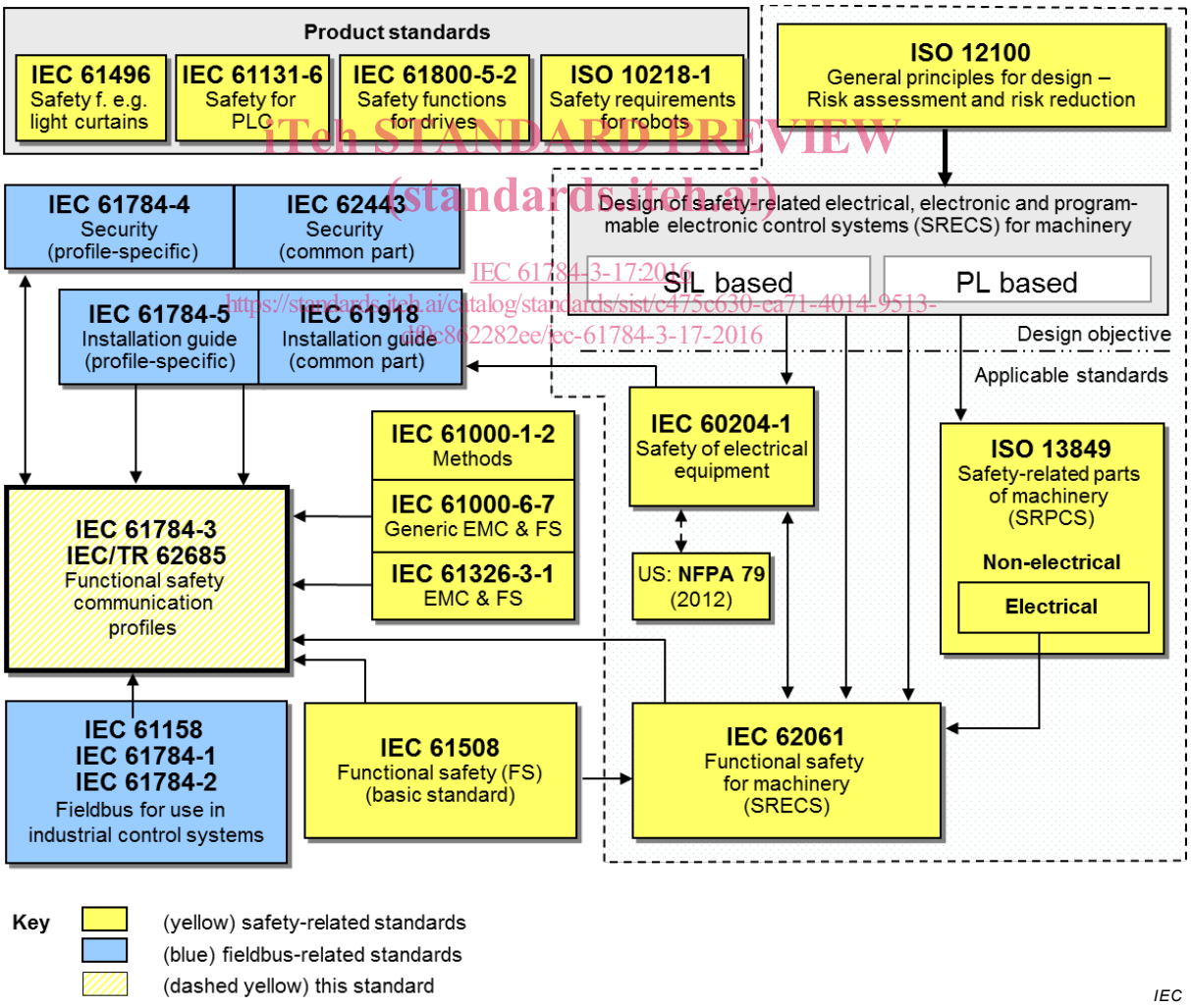
0 Introduction

0.1 General

The IEC 61158 fieldbus standard together with its companion standards IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2 defines a set of communication protocols that enable distributed control of automation applications. Fieldbus technology is now considered well accepted and well proven. Thus fieldbus enhancements continue to emerge, addressing applications for areas such as real time, safety-related and security-related applications.

This standard explains the relevant principles for functional safety communications with reference to IEC 61508 series and specifies several safety communication layers (profiles and corresponding protocols) based on the communication profiles and protocol layers of IEC 61784-2 and the IEC 61158 series. It does not cover electrical safety and intrinsic safety aspects.

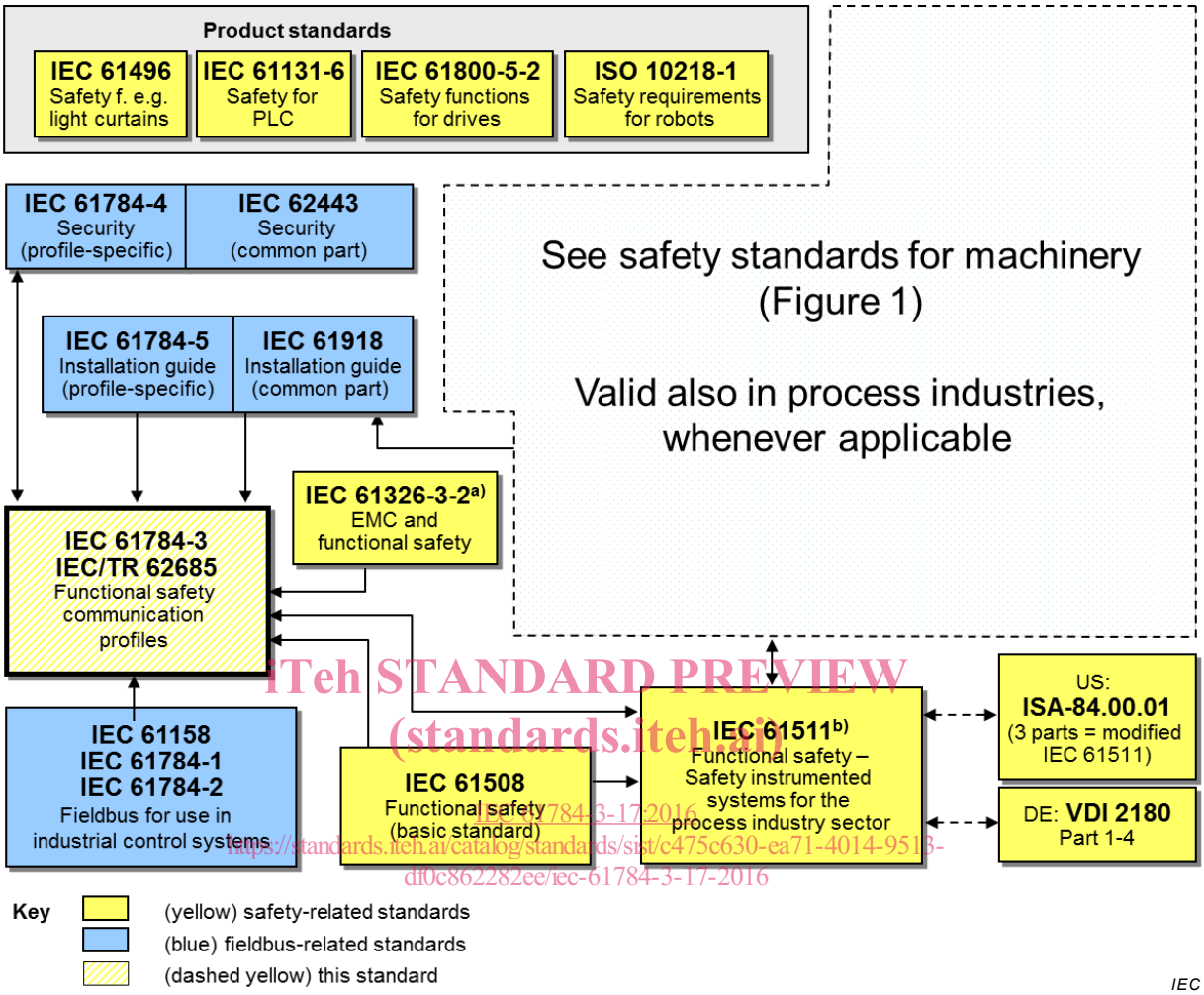
Figure 1 shows the relationships between this standard and relevant safety and fieldbus standards in a machinery environment.



NOTE Subclauses 6.7.6.4 (high complexity) and 6.7.8.1.6 (low complexity) of IEC 62061 specify the relationship between PL (Category) and SIL.

Figure 1 – Relationships of IEC 61784-3 with other standards (machinery)

Figure 2 shows the relationships between this standard and relevant safety and fieldbus standards in a process environment.



a For specified electromagnetic environments; otherwise IEC 61326-3-1 or IEC 61000-6-7.

b EN ratified.

Figure 2 – Relationships of IEC 61784-3 with other standards (process)

Safety communication layers which are implemented as parts of safety-related systems according to IEC 61508 series provide the necessary confidence in the transportation of messages (information) between two or more participants on a fieldbus in a safety-related system, or sufficient confidence of safe behaviour in the event of fieldbus errors or failures.

Safety communication layers specified in this standard do this in such a way that a fieldbus can be used for applications requiring functional safety up to the Safety Integrity Level (SIL) specified by its corresponding functional safety communication profile.

The resulting SIL claim of a system depends on the implementation of the selected functional safety communication profile (FSCP) within this system – implementation of a functional safety communication profile in a standard device is not sufficient to qualify it as a safety device.

This standard describes:

- basic principles for implementing the requirements of IEC 61508 series for safety-related data communications, including possible transmission faults, remedial measures and considerations affecting data integrity;
- functional safety communication profiles for several communication profile families in IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2, including safety layer extensions to the communication service and protocols sections of the IEC 61158 series.

0.2 Patent declaration

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents concerning the functional safety communication profiles for family 17 as follows, where the [xx] notation indicates the holder of the patent right:

PCT/KR2012/008651	[LSIS]	Communication apparatus and Communication method
PCT/KR2012/008653	[LSIS]	Communication apparatus and Communication method
PCT/KR2012/008654	[LSIS]	Communication apparatus and Communication method
PCT/KR2012/008655	[LSIS]	Communication apparatus and Communication method
KR 10-1389604	[LSIS]	Communication Device and communication method
KR 10-1442963	[LSIS]	Communication Device and communication method
KR 10-1389646	[LSIS]	Communication Device and communication method

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

The holders of these patents rights have assured the IEC that they are willing to negotiate licences either free of charge or under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of these patent rights are registered with IEC.

Information may be obtained from:

[LSIS] LSIS Co Ltd
LS Tower
1026-6, Hogye-Dong
Dongan-Gu
Anyang, Gyeonggi-Do, 431-848
South Korea

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – PROFILES –

Part 3-17: Functional safety fieldbuses – Additional specifications for CPF 17

1 Scope

This part of the IEC 61784-3 series specifies a safety communication layer (services and protocol) based on CPF 17 of IEC 61784-2 (CP 17/1) and IEC 61158 Type 21. It identifies the principles for functional safety communications defined in IEC 61784-3 that are relevant for this safety communication layer. This safety communication layer is intended for implementation in safety devices only.

NOTE 1 It does not cover electrical safety and intrinsic safety aspects. Electrical safety is related to hazards such as electrical shock. Intrinsic safety is related to hazards associated with potentially explosive atmospheres.

This part[1] defines mechanisms for the transmission of safety-relevant messages among participants within a distributed network using fieldbus technology in accordance with the requirements of IEC 61508 series[2] for functional safety. These mechanisms may be used in various industrial applications such as process control, manufacturing automation, and machinery.

This part provides guidelines for both developers and assessors of compliant devices and systems.

NOTE 2 The resulting SIL claim of a system depends on implementation of the selected functional safety communication profile within this system; implementation of a functional safety communication profile according to this part in a standard device is not sufficient for it to qualify as a safety device.

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.

IEC 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*

IEC 61131-2, *Programmable controllers – Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests*

IEC 61158-3-21:2010, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-21: Data-link layer service definition – Type 21 elements*

IEC 61158-4-21:2010, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-21: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 21 elements*

IEC 61158-5-21:2010, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-21: Application layer service definition –Type 21 elements*

---

1 In the following pages of this standard, “this part” will be used for “this part of the IEC 61784-3 series.”

2 In the following pages of this standard, “IEC 61508” will be used for “IEC 61508 series.”

IEC 61158-6-21:2010, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification – Type 21 elements*

IEC 61326-3-1, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 3-1: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – General industrial applications*

IEC 61326-3-2, *Electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – EMC requirements – Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (functional safety) – Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment*

IEC 61508 (all parts), *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC 61508-1:2010, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 1: General requirements*

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

IEC 61784-3:—[3], *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 3: Functional safety fieldbuses – General rules and profile definitions*

IEC 61784-5-17:2013, *Industrial communication networks – Profiles – Part 5: Installation of fieldbuses – Installation profiles for CPF 17*

IEC 61918, *Industrial communication networks – Installation of communication networks in industrial premises*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms, and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE Italics are used in the definitions to highlight terms which are themselves defined in 3.1.

3.1.1 Common terms and definitions

NOTE These common terms and definitions are inherited from IEC 61784-3:—.

3.1.1.1
availability
probability in an automated system that for a given period of time, there are no unsatisfactory system conditions such as loss of production

3.1.1.2
black channel
defined communication system containing one or more elements without evidence of design or validation according to IEC 61508

Note 1 to entry: This definition expands the usual meaning of channel to include the system that contains the channel.

[3] To be published.

3.1.1.3
closed communication system
fixed number or fixed maximum number of participants linked by a communication system with well-known and fixed properties, and where the risk of unauthorized access is considered negligible

[SOURCE: IEC 62280:2014, 3.16, modified – transmission replaced by communication]

3.1.1.4
communication channel
logical connection between two end-points within a *communication system*

3.1.1.5
communication system
arrangement of hardware, software, and propagation media to allow the transfer of *messages* (ISO/IEC 7498-1 application layer) from one application to another

3.1.1.6
connection
logical binding between two application objects within the same or different devices

3.1.1.7
Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRC
<value> redundant data derived from, and stored or transmitted together with, a block of data to detect data corruption

<method> procedure used to calculate the redundant data

Note 1 to entry: Terms "CRC code" and "CRC signature" and labels such as CRC1, CRC2 may also be used in this standard to refer to redundant data.

Note 2 to entry: See also [34], [35][4].

3.1.1.8
defined communication system
defined channel
fixed number or fixed maximum number of participants linked by a fieldbus based communication system with well-known and fixed properties, such as installation conditions, electromagnetic immunity, industrial (active) network elements, and where the risk of unauthorized access is reduced to a tolerated level according to the lifecycle model of IEC 62443, using for example zones and conduits

3.1.1.9
error
discrepancy between a computed, observed, or measured value or condition and the true, specified, or theoretically correct value or condition

Note 1 to entry: Errors may be due to design mistakes within hardware/software and/or corrupted information due to electromagnetic interference and/or other effects.

Note 2 to entry: Errors do not necessarily result in a *failure* or a *fault*.

[SOURCE: IEC 61508-4:2010, 3.6.11, modified – notes added]

---

4 Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

3.1.1.10
failure
termination of the ability of a functional unit to perform a required function or operation of a functional unit in any way other than as required

Note 1 to entry: Failure may be due to an *error* (for example, problem with hardware/software design or message disruption).

[SOURCE: IEC 61508-4:2010, 3.6.4, modified – notes and figures replaced]

3.1.1.11
fault
abnormal condition that may cause a reduction in or loss of the capability of a functional unit to perform a required function

Note 1 to entry: IEC 60050-191:1990, 191.05.01 defines "fault" as a state characterized by the inability to perform a required function, excluding such inability during preventive maintenance or other planned actions or due to lack of external resources.

[SOURCE: IEC 61508-4:2010, 3.6.1, modified – figure reference deleted]

3.1.1.12
fieldbus
communication system based on serial data transfer and used in industrial automation or process-control applications

3.1.1.13
fieldbus system
system using a *fieldbus* with connected devices

3.1.1.14
frame
denigrated synonym for DLPDU

3.1.1.15
Frame Check Sequence
FCS
redundant data derived from a block of data within a DLPDU (frame) using a hash function and stored or transmitted together with the block of data to detect data corruption

Note 1 to entry: An FCS can be derived using for example a CRC or other hash function.

Note 2 to entry: See also [34], [35].

3.1.1.16
hash function
(mathematical) function that maps values from a (possibly very) large set of values into a (usually) smaller range of values

Note 1 to entry: Hash functions can be used to detect data corruption.

Note 2 to entry: Common hash functions include parity, checksum, or CRC.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 62210:2003, 4.1.12, modified – addition of "usually" and notes]

3.1.1.17
hazard
state or set of conditions of a system that, together with other related conditions, will inevitably lead to harm to persons, property, or the environment