

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems –
Digital interfaces –
Part 450: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 General network and equipment requirements	14
4.1 Network topology example	14
4.2 Basic requirements	15
4.2.1 Requirements for equipment to be connected to the network	15
4.2.2 Additional requirements for network infrastructure equipment	16
4.3 Network function (NF) requirements	17
4.3.1 General requirements	17
4.3.2 Maximum data rate requirements	17
4.3.3 Error logging function	17
4.3.4 Provisions for network traffic filtering – IGMP	19
4.4 System function block (SF) requirements	19
4.4.1 General requirements	19
4.4.2 Assignment of unique system function ID (SFI).....	19
4.4.3 Implementing configurable transmission groups.....	20
4.5 Serial to network gateway function (SNGF) requirements	20
4.5.1 General requirements	20
4.5.2 Serial line output buffer management	21
4.5.3 Datagram output requirements.....	22
4.5.4 Multi SF serial port	22
4.5.5 Handling malformed data received on serial line	22
4.6 PGN to network gateway function (PNGF) requirements	23
4.6.1 General requirements	23
4.6.2 Output buffer management from IEC 61162-450 network to IEC 61162-3 network.....	23
4.6.3 Datagram output requirements.....	23
4.6.4 PGN group number	23
4.7 Other network function (ONF) requirements	24
5 Low level network requirements.....	24
5.1 Electrical and mechanical requirements	24
5.2 Network protocol requirements.....	25
5.3 IP address assignment for equipment	26
5.4 Multicast address range	26
5.5 Device address for instrument networks.....	26
6 Transport layer specification.....	26
6.1 General.....	26
6.2 UDP messages	27
6.2.1 UDP multicast protocol	27
6.2.2 Use of multicast addresses and port numbers.....	28
6.2.3 UDP checksum	29
6.2.4 Datagram size	30
7 Application layer specification.....	30
7.1 Datagram header	30

7.1.1	Valid header	30
7.1.2	Error logging.....	30
7.2	General IEC 61162-1 sentence transmissions.....	30
7.2.1	Application of this protocol.....	30
7.2.2	Types of messages for which this protocol can be used.....	30
7.2.3	TAG block parameters for sentences transmitted in the datagram.....	31
7.2.4	Requirements for processing incoming datagrams	34
7.2.5	Error logging for processing incoming datagrams	34
7.3	Binary image file transfer using UDP multicast – Single transmitter, multiple receivers.....	34
7.3.1	Application of this protocol.....	34
7.3.2	Binary image file structure	35
7.3.3	61162-450 header	35
7.3.4	Binary image file descriptor structure.....	37
7.3.5	Binary image file data fragment	39
7.3.6	Sender process for binary image file transfer.....	39
7.3.7	Receiver process for binary image file transfer.....	43
7.3.8	Other requirements.....	45
7.3.9	Error logging.....	47
7.4	General IEC 61162-3 PGN message transmissions.....	47
7.4.1	Message structure	47
7.4.2	Message format.....	48
7.4.3	Address translation requirements.....	48
7.4.4	Message processing.....	49
7.4.5	Additional management requirements.....	49
7.5	System function ID resolution.....	49
7.5.1	General.....	49
7.5.2	Transmitter functions.....	50
7.6	Binary file transfer using TCP point-to-point.....	50
7.6.1	Definition.....	50
7.6.2	Data field structure for transfer of files.....	51
7.6.3	Structure of the transfer stream	53
7.6.4	TCP port and IP addresses.....	53
7.6.5	Implementation guidance.....	53
8	Methods of test and required results.....	54
8.1	Test set-up and equipment.....	54
8.2	Basic requirements	55
8.2.1	Equipment to be connected to the network	55
8.2.2	Network infrastructure equipment	55
8.2.3	Documentation	55
8.3	Network function (NF).....	55
8.3.1	Maximum data rate	55
8.3.2	Error logging function	56
8.4	System function block (SF)	56
8.4.1	General	56
8.4.2	Assignment of unique system function ID (SFI).....	56
8.4.3	Implementing configurable transmission groups.....	56
8.5	Serial to network gateway function (SNGF).....	56
8.5.1	General	56

8.5.2	Serial line output buffer management	57
8.5.3	Datagram output.....	57
8.5.4	Datagram output multi SF serial port.....	57
8.5.5	Handling malformed data received on serial line	58
8.6	Other network function (ONF)	60
8.7	Low level network	60
8.7.1	Electrical and mechanical requirements	60
8.7.2	Network protocol.....	60
8.7.3	IP address assignment for equipment	60
8.7.4	Multicast address range.....	60
8.8	Transport layer	61
8.9	Application layer	61
8.9.1	Application.....	61
8.9.2	Datagram header.....	61
8.9.3	Types of messages.....	61
8.9.4	TAG block parameters	62
8.9.5	General authentication.....	62
8.10	Error logging	63
8.11	Binary image file transfer using UDP multicast – Single transmitter, multiple receiver	63
8.11.1	Sender process test.....	63
8.11.2	Receiver process test	65
8.11.3	Image Binary file descriptor test.....	66
8.11.4	Image Binary file transfer error logging	66
8.11.5	Maximum outgoing rate	66
8.12	PGN to network gateway function (PNGF).....	66
8.12.1	General	66
8.12.2	Output buffer management	67
8.12.3	Datagram output.....	67
8.12.4	PGN group	67
8.12.5	Address conflicts	67
8.13	System function ID resolution.....	67
8.14	Binary file transfer using TCP point-to-point.....	67
8.14.1	Test of transmit client	67
8.14.2	Test of receiver server	68
8.14.3	Maximum outgoing rate	69
8.14.4	TCP port and IP addresses.....	69
Annex A (normative) Classification of IEC 61162-1 talker identifier mnemonics and sentences		70
A.1	General.....	70
A.2	Talker identifier mnemonic to transmission group mapping	70
A.3	List of all sentence formatters and the sentence type	72
Annex B (informative normative) TAG block example definitions		76
B.1	Validity.....	77
B.2	Valid TAG block characters.....	77
B.3	TAG block format.....	78
B.4	TAG block "hexadecimal checksum" (*hh).....	79
B.5	TAG block "line"	79
B.6	TAG block parameter-code dictionary	79

Annex C (normative) Reliable transmission of command-response pair messages	80
C.1 Purpose	80
C.2 Information exchange examples	80
C.3 Characteristics	80
C.4 Requirements	80
C.5 Data flow description	81
C.5.1 Heartbeat message	81
C.5.2 Command response pair	81
Annex D (informative) Network and system design guidance	81
Annex D (informative) Compatibility between IEC 61162-450 nodes based on IEC 61162-450:2011 connected to network which uses methods based on IEC 61162-450:2018	93
D.1 General	93
D.2 Alternative methods for compatibility	93
D.2.1 Use of IGMP proxy node	93
D.2.2 Use of virtual LAN (VLAN)	93
D.2.3 Use of static multicast switch configuration	94
Annex E (informative) Use of switch setup configuration to filter network traffic	95
Annex F (normative) Sentence to support SFI collision detection	96
F.1 General	96
F.2 SRP – System function ID resolution protocol	96
Bibliography	97
Figure 1 – Network topology example	15
Figure 2 – Ethernet frame example for a SBM from a rate of turn sensor	27
Figure 3 – Non re-transmittable sender process	40
Figure 4 – Re-transmittable sender process	42
Figure 5 – Re-transmittable receive process	45
Figure C.1 – Command response communications	80
Table 1 – Syslog message format	18
Table 2 – Syslog error message codes	19
Table 3 – Interfaces, connectors and cables	25
Table 4 – Destination multicast addresses and port numbers	28
Table 5 – Destination multicast addresses and port numbers for binary data transfer	29
Table 6 – Destination multicast addresses and port numbers for other services	29
Table 7 – Description of terms	35
Table 8 – Binary image file structure	35
Table 9 – 61162-450 header format	36
Table 10 – Binary image file descriptor format	38
Table 11 – Examples of MIME content type for DataType codes	38
Table 12 – Binary image file data fragment format	39
Table 13 – Structure for PGN message	47
Table 14 – PGN message descriptor	48
Table 15 – Description of terms	50

Table 16 – Binary file structure	51
Table 17 – Header structure	51
Table 18 – Package data structure.....	52
Table A.1 – Classification of IEC 61162-1 talker identifier mnemonics	70
Table A.2 – Classification of IEC 61162-1 sentences	72
Table B.1 – Defined parameter-codes	79

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION
EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –
DIGITAL INTERFACES –****Part 450: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners –
Ethernet interconnection**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61162-450 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 80: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems.

This second edition of IEC 61162-450 cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011 and Amendment 1:2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) network traffic filtering based on IGMP snooping added;
- b) network traffic balancing added;
- c) new encapsulation of IEC 61162-3 PGNs added;
- d) new alternative for binary file transfer added: TCP/IP based on Annex H of IEC 62388:2007 on radars;
- e) general authentication tag "a:" added to support managing of cyber security risk.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
80/880/FDIS	80/885/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 document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61162 series, published under the general title *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems -Digital interfaces*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 450: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61162 specifies interface requirements and methods of test for high speed communication between shipboard navigation and radiocommunication equipment as well as between such systems and other ship systems that need to communicate with navigation and radio-communication equipment. This document is based on the application of an appropriate suite of existing international standards to provide a framework for implementing data transfer between devices on a shipboard Ethernet network.

~~This standard provides a higher speed and higher capacity alternative to the IEC 61162-1 and IEC 61162-2 standards while retaining these standards' basic data format. This standard provides a higher data capacity than IEC 61162-3.~~

This document specifies an Ethernet based bus type network where any listener ~~may~~ can receive messages from any sender with the following properties.

- This document includes provisions for multicast distribution of information formatted according to IEC 61162-1, for example position fixes and other measurements, as well as provisions for transmission of general data blocks (binary ~~image file~~), for example between radar and VDR, ~~and also includes provisions for multicast distribution of information formatted according to IEC 61162-3, for example position fixes and other measurements.~~
- This document is limited to protocols for equipment (network nodes) connected to a single Ethernet network consisting only of OSI level one or two devices and cables (Network infrastructure).
- This document provides requirements only for equipment interfaces. By specifying protocols for transmission of IEC 61162-1 sentences, ~~IEC 61162-3 PGN messages~~ and general binary ~~image file~~ data, these requirements will guarantee interoperability between equipment implementing this document as well as a certain level of safe behaviour of the equipment itself.
- This document permits equipment using other protocols than those specified in this document to share a network infrastructure, provided that it is supplied with interfaces which satisfy the requirements described for ONF ~~(see 4.6)~~.
- ~~This document includes provisions for filtering of the network traffic in order to limit the amount of traffic to manageable level for each individual equipment.~~

This document does not contain any system requirements other than the ones that can be inferred from the sum of individual equipment requirements. ~~Thus, to ascertain system properties that cannot be derived from equipment requirements alone, additional analysis or standards will be required. In particular, this applies to requirements to maintain system functionality in the face of a single point failure in equipment or networks. Informative Annex D contains guidance on how to address such issues.~~ An associated standard, IEC 61162-460, further addresses system requirements.

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 60825-2, *Safety of laser products – Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)*

IEC 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General Requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61162-1:2016, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces – Part 1: Single talker and multiple listeners*

IEC 61162-3:2008, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces – Part 3: Serial data instrument network*

~~IEEE 802.3, IEEE Standards for Local Area Networks: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications~~

IEEE Std 802.3-2015, *IEEE Standard for Ethernet*

ISOC RFC 768, *User Datagram Protocol*, Standard STD0006

ISOC RFC 791, *Internet Protocol (IP)*, Standard STD0005 (and updates)

ISOC RFC 792, *Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)*, Standard STD0005 (and updates)

RFC 793:1981, *Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)*

ISOC RFC 826, *An ethernet Address Resolution Protocol*

ISOC RFC 1112, *Host Extensions for IP Multicasting*, Standard STD0005 (and updates), (include IGMP version 1)

ISOC RFC 1918, *Address Allocation for Private Internets*, Best Current Practice BCP0005

ISOC RFC 2236, *Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2*

ISOC RFC 2474, *Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers*

ISOC RFC 3376, *Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 3*

ISOC RFC 5000, *Internet Official Protocol Standards*, Standard 0001

ISOC RFC 5227, *IPv4 Address Conflict Detection*

ISOC RFC 5424, *The Syslog Protocol*

NMEA 0183:2008, *Standard for interfacing marine electronic devices, Version 4.00*

NOTE The standards of the Internet Society (ISOC) are available on the IETF websites <http://www.ietf.org>. Later updates can be tracked at <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfcsearch.html>.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

ASCII

printable 7 bit character encoded in one byte

3.2

binary ~~image~~ file

data block without formatting known to this protocol, i.e., non IEC 61162-1 formatted data, that can be transmitted with the protocol defined in 7.3 or in 7.5

Note 1 to entry: The term "binary ~~image~~ file" is used to differentiate the general data transfer protocol (which may or may not be in ordinary text format) from the transmission of sentences that is always in 7 bit ASCII format.

3.3

byte

group of 8 bits treated as one unit

Note 1 to entry: This corresponds to what is also sometimes called an octet.

3.4

command-response pair

CRP

messages exchanged between parties that synchronize state changes on both sides through the exchange

Note 1 to entry: CRP are defined in Annex A.

Note 2 to entry: Both the command and the reply message may also be used as a sensor broadcast message in some cases. Thus, the implementation of the semantics of the message exchange is somewhat different between different users of the exchange.

3.5

datagram

atomic UDP transmission unit on the Ethernet as defined in ISOC RFC 768 and as constrained elsewhere in this document

3.6

Ethernet

carrier sense, multiple access collision detect (CSMA/CD) local area network protocol standard as defined in IEEE Std 802.3 and later revisions and additions to IEEE 802

Note 1 to entry: The types of Ethernet media that can be used for implementation of this document are defined in Clause 5.

3.7

function block

specified functionality implemented by equipment

Note 1 to entry: Equipment normally implements multiple function blocks. Requirements to equipment are the sum of requirements to the function blocks it implements. Function blocks are defined in Clause 4. ~~Types of function blocks are System Function Block (SF), Other Network Function Block (ONF), Network Function Block (NF) and Serial to Network Gateway Function Block (SNGF).~~

3.8 Internet Group Management Protocol IGMP

communications protocol used by hosts and adjacent routers on IPv4 networks to establish multicast group memberships

Note 1 to entry: The IGMP is an integral part of IP multicast.

3.9 IGMP snooping

process of listening to Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) network traffic

3.10 Internet assigned number authority IANA

global coordination of the Domain Name Server (DNS) Root, IP addressing, and other Internet protocol resources, including UDP and TCP port numbers

Note 1 to entry: The currently assigned numbers are listed in <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>.

3.11 Internet protocol IP

signalling protocol used and defined in ISOC RFC 791 (and updates)

3.12 message

collection of one or more sentences that are grouped by mechanisms internal to the sentence, for instance by sequence numbers as in the TXT sentence

Note 1 to entry: A stand-alone sentence is a message.

3.13 message type

classification of IEC 61162-1 sentence formatters into ~~SMB~~ SBM, MSM and CRP types

Note 1 to entry: SBM, MSM and CRP types are defined in Annex A.

Note 2 to entry: This document defines different requirements to the transmission of different message types.

3.14 multi-sentence message MSM

logical group of messages and/or sentences where the full meaning of the group is dependent on the receiver reading the full group

Note 1 to entry: Multi-sentence messages that are grouped together with a TAG construct are also a sentence group.

Note 2 to entry: MSM are defined in Annex A.

3.15 network

physical Ethernet network with one Internet address space, consisting only of the network nodes, switches, cables and supporting equipment such as power supply units

3.16 network function block NF

function block responsible for physical connectivity to the network and connectivity to the transport layer as described in 4.3