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**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 3-24: Data-link layer service definition – Type 24 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 3-24: Définition des services de la couche liaison de données – Éléments
de type 24**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
1.1 General.....	8
1.2 Specifications	8
1.3 Conformance	8
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions	9
3.1 Reference model terms and definitions	9
3.2 Service convention terms and definitions	10
3.3 Additional Type 24 data-link specific definitions	10
3.4 Common symbols and abbreviations	13
3.5 Additional type 24 symbols and abbreviations	14
3.6 Common conventions.....	14
3.7 Additional Type 24 conventions.....	15
4 Data-link service and concepts	15
4.1 Overview.....	15
4.2 DLS-user services.....	16
4.2.1 General	16
4.2.2 Write data.....	16
4.2.3 Read data.....	16
4.2.4 Send data with acknowledge service (SDA)	16
4.2.5 Send data with no-acknowledge service (SDN).....	17
4.2.6 Event.....	17
4.2.7 Get status.....	17
4.3 Overview of interactions.....	17
4.4 Detailed specification of services and interactions	19
4.4.1 Write data.....	19
4.4.2 Read data.....	20
4.4.3 Send data with acknowledge	21
4.4.4 Send data with no-acknowledge (SDN).....	22
4.4.5 Cyclic Event	23
5 DL-management service	23
5.1 Overview.....	23
5.1.1 General	23
5.1.2 Reset.....	23
5.1.3 Set value	24
5.1.4 Get value.....	24
5.1.5 Evaluate delay.....	24
5.1.6 Set communication mode.....	24
5.1.7 Start communication	24
5.1.8 Clear error status.....	24
5.1.9 DLM Event.....	24
5.2 Overview of interactions.....	24
5.3 Detailed specification of services and interactions	26
5.3.1 Reset.....	26

5.3.2	Set value	27
5.3.3	Get value	32
5.3.4	Evaluate delay	34
5.3.5	Set communication mode	35
5.3.6	Start communication	37
5.3.7	Clear error	38
5.3.8	DLM error event	39
Bibliography		40
Figure 1 – Sequence of primitive for set data and read data service		18
Figure 2 – Sequence of primitive for send data with acknowledge service		18
Figure 3 – Sequence of primitive for send data with no-acknowledge service		19
Figure 4 – Sequence of primitives for event service		19
Figure 5 – Sequence of primitives for Reset service		25
Figure 6 – Sequence of primitives for Set/get value service		25
Figure 7 – Sequence of primitives for Evaluate delay service		26
Figure 8 – Sequence of primitives for Start communication service		26
Figure 9 – Sequence of primitives for Event and Clear error status service		26
Table 1 – The list of DLS service primitives and parameters		17
Table 2 – Write data primitives and parameters		19
Table 3 – Values of result for write data service		20
Table 4 – Read data primitives and parameters		20
Table 5 – Values of result for read data service		20
Table 6 – SDA primitives and parameters		21
Table 7 – Values of result for SDA service		21
Table 8 – SDN primitives and parameters		22
Table 9 – Values of result for SDN service		22
Table 10 – Event primitives and parameters		23
Table 11 – Values of Event_ID for event service		23
Table 12 – The list of DLMS service primitives and parameters		24
Table 13 – Set value primitive and parameters		27
Table 14 – The list of parameter Var_ID of Set value request		27
Table 15 – Data type and range of variables		28
Table 16 – List of the values of variable Cyc_sel		29
Table 17 – List of the values of variable T_{unit}		30
Table 18 – Structure example of each element of variable IO_Map		30
Table 19 – Data type and range of each element		31
Table 20 – List of the values of variable Line code		31
Table 21 – List of the values of variable Baud rate		31
Table 22 – List of the values of variable Line code and Baud rate		31
Table 23 – Values of result for Set value service		32
Table 24 – Get value primitive and parameters		32
Table 25 – The list of parameter Var_ID of Get value request		33

Table 26 – Data type and range of variables	33
Table 27 – Error factor assign.....	34
Table 28 – Values of result for Get value service	34
Table 29 – Evaluate delay primitive and parameters	35
Table 30 – Values of result for Set value service	35
Table 31 – Set communication mode primitives and parameters	36
Table 32 – Range of T_{M_unit}	37
Table 33 – Values of result for set communication mode service.....	37
Table 34 – Start communication service primitives and parameter	37
Table 35 – Values of result for start communication service	38
Table 36 – Clear error primitive and parameters	38
Table 37 – Values of result for clear error service	38
Table 38 – DLM error event primitive and parameters	39
Table 39 – Value and definition of Err_Event_ID	39

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NOTE Combinations of protocol types are specified in the IEC 61784-1 series and the IEC 61784-2 series.

IEC 61158-3-24 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- addition of a new cyclic transmission mode which called "no time slot type" in Clause 4;
- addition of some parameters for Table 14 and Table 15 in Clause 5.3.2.2;
- in Subclause 5.3.5.2, addition of some parameters for Table 31 and addition of a new Table 32.

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

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1201/FDIS	65C/1242/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all the parts of the IEC 61158 series, under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*, can be found on the IEC web site.

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

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61158 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.

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 data-link 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 3-24: Data-link layer service definition – Type 24 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. 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 document defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 24 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of

- the primitive actions and events of the service;
- the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences;
- the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take.

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

- the Type 24 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model;
- systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the characteristics of conceptual data-link layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of data-link protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols.

This document can be used as the basis for formal DL-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

- the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and
- 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 data-link entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this data-link layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of the corresponding data-link protocol that fulfills the Type 24 data-link layer services 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 the IEC 61784-1 series and the IEC 61784-2 series are maintained simultaneously. Cross-references to these documents within the text therefore refer to the editions as dated in this list of normative references.

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

ISO/IEC 7498-3, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: Naming and addressing*

ISO/IEC 10731:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

ISO/IEC 19501:2005, *Information technology – Open Distributed Processing – Unified Modeling Language (UML) Version 1.4.2*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions

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

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

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

3.1 Reference model terms and definitions

This document is based in part on the concepts developed in ISO/IEC 7498-1 and ISO/IEC 7498-3 and makes use of the following terms defined therein.

3.1.1 acknowledgement	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.2 correspondent (N)-entities	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
correspondent DL-entities (N=2)	
correspondent Ph-entities (N=1)	
3.1.3 DL-address	[ISO/IEC 7498-3]
3.1.4 DL-protocol	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.5 DL-protocol-data-unit	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.6 DL-service-data-unit	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.7 DLS-user	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.8 DLS-user-data	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]

3.1.9	event	[ISO/IEC 19501]
3.1.10	layer-management	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.11	primitive name	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.12	reset	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.13	segmenting	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.14	state	[ISO/IEC 19501]
3.1.15	state machine	[ISO/IEC 19501]
3.1.16	systems-management	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.17	transition	[ISO/IEC 19501]
3.1.18	(N)-entity DL-entity (N=2) Ph-entity (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.19	(N)-layer DL-layer (N=2) Ph-layer (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.20	(N)-service DL-service (N=2) Ph-service (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]
3.1.21	(N)-service-access-point DL-service-access-point (N=2) Ph-service-access-point (N=1)	[ISO/IEC 7498-1]

3.2 Service convention terms and definitions

This document also makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/IEC 10731 as they apply to the data-link layer:

- 3.2.1** confirm (primitive)
- 3.2.2** DL-service-primitive;
primitive
- 3.2.3** DL-service-provider
- 3.2.4** DL-service-user
- 3.2.5** indication (primitive)
- 3.2.6** request (primitive)
- 3.2.7** requestor
- 3.2.8** response (primitive)

3.3 Additional Type 24 data-link specific definitions

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

3.3.1**acknowledge**

acknowledgement

3.3.2**acyclic transmission**

non-periodic exchange of telegrams

3.3.3**C1 master**

one of the network device type that initiates and control cyclic transmission

3.3.4**C1 message**

message communication that C1 master operates as initiator to exchange messages with slave or C2 master

3.3.5**C2 master**

one of the network device types that has the function of monitoring all process data transmitted through the network and initiate message communication

3.3.6**C2 message**

message communication that C2 master operates as initiator to exchange messages with slave or C1 master

3.3.7**cyclic transmission**

periodic exchange of telegrams

3.3.8**data**

generic term used to refer to any information carried over a fieldbus

3.3.9**device**

physical entity connected to the fieldbus composed of at least one communication element (the network element) and which has a control element and/or a final element (transducer, actuator, etc.)

3.3.10**event driven mode**

transmission mode for the application layer protocol of the communication type 24 in which a transaction of command-response-exchanging arises as user's demands

3.3.11**frame**

synonym for DLPDU

3.3.12**initiator**

network device that initiates the exchange of process data or message

3.3.13**interface**

shared boundary between two functional units, defined by functional characteristics, signal characteristics, or other characteristics as appropriate

3.3.14

input data

process data sent by the slave and received by the C1 master

3.3.15

message

ordered series of octets intended to convey information

Note 1 to entry: Normally used to convey information between peers at the application layer.

3.3.16

monitor slave

slave that has the function of monitoring all process data transmitted through the network

3.3.17

network

set of nodes connected by some type of communication medium, including any intervening repeaters, bridges, routers and lower-layer gateways

3.3.18

node

- single DL-entity as it appears on one local link
- end-point of a link in a network or a point at which two or more links meet

3.3.19

output data

process data sent by the C1 master and received by the slaves

3.3.20

protocol

convention about the data formats, time sequences, and error correction in the data exchange of communication systems

3.3.21

real-time communication

transfer of data in real-time

3.3.22

receiving DLS-user

DL-service user that acts as a recipient of DL-user-data

Note 1 to entry: A DL-service user can be concurrently both a sending and receiving DLS-user.

3.3.23

responder

network device that responds process data or message after it has been initiated by initiator

3.3.24

send data with acknowledge

data transfer service with acknowledge of reception from corresponding DLE

3.3.25

send data with no-acknowledge

data transfer service without acknowledgement of reception from corresponding DLE

3.3.26

slave

one of the network device types that accesses the medium only after it has been initiated by C1-Master or C2 Master

3.3.27**sending DLS-user**

DL-service user that acts as a source of DL-user-data

3.3.28**station**

network device embodying one node

3.3.29**topology**

physical network architecture with respect to the connection between the network devices of the communication system

3.3.30**transmission cycle**

fixed time period of cyclic transmission

3.3.31**time slot**

time period reserved so that initiator and responder can exchange one frame respectively

3.4 Common symbols and abbreviations

DA	Destination address
DL-	Data-link layer (as a prefix)
DLE	DL-entity (the local active instance of the data-link layer)
DLL	DL-layer
DLM	DL-management
DLMS	DL-management service
DLPDU	DL-protocol-data-unit
DLS	DL-service
DLSAP	DL-service-access-point
DLSDU	DL-service-data-unit
FIFO	First-in first-out (queuing method)
ID	Identifier
OSI	Open systems interconnection
PDU	Protocol data unit
Ph-	Physical layer (as a prefix)
PhE	Ph-entity (the local active instance of the physical layer)
PhL	Ph-layer
PHY	Physical layer device (specified in ISO/IEC 8802-3)
QoS	Quality of service
RT	Real-time
SAP	Service access point
SDU	Service data unit