

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 5-2: Application layer service definition – Type 2 elements**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
1.1 Overview.....	8
1.2 Specifications.....	9
1.3 Conformance.....	9
2 Normative references.....	9
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions.....	10
3.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms.....	10
3.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms.....	11
3.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms.....	11
3.4 ISO/IEC 8824 terms.....	11
3.5 Type 2 fieldbus data-link layer terms.....	11
3.6 Type 2 fieldbus application-layer specific definitions.....	11
3.7 Type 2 abbreviations and symbols.....	18
3.8 Conventions.....	19
4 Common concepts.....	22
5 Data type ASE.....	22
5.1 General.....	22
5.2 Formal definition of data type objects.....	22
5.3 FAL defined data types.....	22
5.4 Data type ASE service specification.....	32
6 Communication model specification.....	32
6.1 Concepts.....	32
6.2 ASEs.....	40
6.3 ARs.....	155
6.4 Summary of FAL classes.....	192
6.5 Permitted FAL services by AR type.....	193
Bibliography.....	195
Figure 1 – Overview of ASEs and object classes.....	34
Figure 2 – Addressing format using MAC, class, instance and attribute IDs.....	35
Figure 3 – Identity object state transition diagram.....	52
Figure 4 – Static Assembly state transition diagram.....	57
Figure 5 – Dynamic Assembly state transition diagram.....	58
Figure 6 – Typical timing relationships for acknowledged data production.....	67
Figure 7 – Example of a COS system with two acking devices.....	67
Figure 8 – Message flow in COS connection – one Connection object, one consumer.....	67
Figure 9 – Message flow in COS connection – multiple consumers.....	68
Figure 10 – CPF2 time synchronization offset clock model.....	80
Figure 11 – CPF2 time synchronization system with offset clock model.....	80
Figure 12 – CPF2 time synchronization group startup sequence.....	83
Figure 13 – Parameter object state transition diagram.....	89

Figure 14 – Example of Find_Next_Object_Instance service	114
Figure 15 – Transmission trigger timer	149
Figure 16 – Inactivity watchdog timer	150
Figure 17 – Using tools for configuration.....	151
Figure 18 – Production inhibit timer	152
Figure 19 – Context of transport services within the connection model.....	158
Figure 20 – Application-to-application view of data transfer	158
Figure 21 – Data flow diagram for a link producer	159
Figure 22 – Data flow diagram for a link consumer.....	160
Figure 23 – Triggers	161
Figure 24 – Binding transport instances to the producer and consumer of a transport connection that does not have a reverse data path	162
Figure 25 – Binding transport instances to the producers and consumers of a transport connection that does have a reverse data path	162
Figure 26 – Binding transport instances to the producer and consumers of a multipoint connection when the transport connection does not have a reverse data path	163
Figure 27 – Binding transport instances to the producers and consumers of a multipoint connection when the transport connection does have reverse data paths	163
Table 1 – Valid IANA MIB printer codes for character set selection	31
Table 2 – Common elements	37
Table 3 – ST language elements.....	38
Table 4 – Type conversion operations.....	38
Table 5 – Values of implementation-dependent parameters	39
Table 6 – Extensions to IEC 61131-3:2003	40
Table 7 – Identity object state event matrix.....	53
Table 8 – Static Assembly state event matrix.....	57
Table 9 – Dynamic Assembly state event matrix	58
Table 10 – Message Router object Forward_Open parameters	61
Table 11 – Acknowledge Handler object state event matrix.....	64
Table 12 – Producing I/O application object state event matrix	65
Table 13 – Profile identification.....	77
Table 14 – Profile default settings and ranges	77
Table 15 – Default PTP clock settings.....	78
Table 16 – Hand_Set clock quality management.....	79
Table 17 – Parameter object state event matrix	89
Table 18 – Status codes	92
Table 19 – Get_Attribute_All service parameters	94
Table 20 – Set_Attribute_All service parameters.....	95
Table 21 – Get_Attribute_List service parameters.....	97
Table 22 – Set_Attribute_List service parameters	99
Table 23 – Reset service parameters.....	101
Table 24 – Start service parameters	103
Table 25 – Stop service parameters.....	105

Table 26 – Create service parameters	106
Table 27 – Delete service parameters.....	108
Table 28 – Get_Attribute_Single service parameters.....	109
Table 29 – Set_Attribute_Single service parameters	111
Table 30 – Find_Next_Object_Instance service parameters	112
Table 31 – NOP service parameters	115
Table 32 – Apply_Attributes service parameters	116
Table 33 – Save service parameters	118
Table 34 – Restore service parameters.....	119
Table 35 – Group_Sync service parameters.....	121
Table 36 – Add_AckData_Path service parameters.....	123
Table 37 – Remove_AckData_Path service parameters	124
Table 38 – Get-Enum_String service parameters	125
Table 39 – CM_Open service parameters	133
Table 40 – CM_Close service parameters.....	135
Table 41 – CM_Unconnected_Send service parameters	137
Table 42 – CM_Get_Connection_Data service parameters	139
Table 43 – CM_Search_Connection_Data service parameters	140
Table 44 – CM_Get_Connection_Data service parameters	141
Table 45 – I/O Connection object attribute access	146
Table 46 – Bridged Connection object attribute access	147
Table 47 – Explicit messaging object attribute access.....	148
Table 48 – Connection_Bind service parameters	153
Table 49 – Service_Name service parameters	154
Table 50 – How production trigger, transport class, and CM_RPI determine when data is produced.....	157
Table 51 – Transport classes.....	168
Table 52 – UCMM_Create service parameters	185
Table 53 – UCMM_Delete service parameters	186
Table 54 – UCMM_Write service parameters	187
Table 55 – UCMM_Abort service parameters	188
Table 56 – TR_Write service parameters	189
Table 57 – TR_Trigger service parameters	190
Table 58 – TR_Packet_arrived service parameters	190
Table 59 – TR_Ack_received service parameters.....	191
Table 60 – TR_Verify service parameters	191
Table 61 – TR_Status_updated service parameters	192
Table 62 – FAL class summary	193
Table 63 – FAL services by AR type	194

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELD BUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 5-2: Application layer service definition –
Type 2 elements**

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NOTE 1 Use of some of the associated protocol types is restricted by their intellectual-property-right holders. In all cases, the commitment to limited release of intellectual-property-rights made by the holders of those rights permits a particular data-link layer protocol type to be used with physical layer and application layer protocols in Type combinations as specified explicitly in the IEC 61784 series. Use of the various protocol types in other combinations may require permission from their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

International Standard IEC 61158-5-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- Clause 2 and Bibliography: update of normative and bibliographic references

- subclause 6.1.3: update lists with new objects
- subclause 6.2.1.2.6: update of the Time Sync ASE/object (to match new IEC 61558)
- new subclause 6.2.1.2.7: new Parameter ASE/object
- subclause 6.2.1.3: update/add services for Time Sync and Parameter ASEs
- subclause 6.2.2.3: minor updates to the Connection Manager ASE services
- subclause 6.4: add Parameter ASE to the object table
- subclause 6.5: update contents of service table for Time Sync and Parameter ASEs

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/606/FDIS	65C/620/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 ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61158 series, published 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 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.

NOTE 2 The revision of this standard will be synchronized with the other parts of the IEC 61158 series.

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.

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/TR 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 standard 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 standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-2: Application layer service definition – Type 2 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 standard 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 2 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 standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 2 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 standard 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 standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (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 standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard 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 standard 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 the Type 2 application layer services as defined in this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60559, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems*

IEC 61131-3:2003, *Programmable controllers – Part 3: Programming languages*

IEC/TR 61158-1:2010¹, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-3-2:2007, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition – Type 2 elements*

IEC 61158-4-2:2010¹, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 2 elements*

IEC 61158-6-2:2010¹, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification – Type 2 elements*

¹ To be published.

IEC 61588:2009, *Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control systems*

IEC 61784-3-2, *Industrial communications networks – Profiles – Part 3-2: Functional safety fieldbuses – Additional specifications for CPF 2*

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: The Basic Model*

ISO/IEC 8859 (all parts), *Information technology – 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets*

ISO/IEC 8859-1, *Information technology – 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets – Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1*

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

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

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

ISO 639-2, *Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO 11898:1993², *Road vehicles – Interchange of digital information – Controller area network (CAN) for high-speed communication*

IETF RFC 1759, *Printer MIB*, available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

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

3.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

- 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

² A newer edition of this standard has been published, but only the cited edition applies.