

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Industriell processtyrning – Fältbuss –

Del 2: Specifikation av det fysiska skiktet och definition av dess tjänster

Industrial communication networks –

Fieldbus specifications –

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61158-2:2014. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61158-2:2014.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 61158-2:2014

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61158-2, Sixth edition, 2014 - Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 61158-2, utgåva 4, 2010, gäller ej fr o m 2017-08-21.

ICS 25.040.00; 35.100.00; 35.240.50

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard,
som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

English Version

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -
Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition
(IEC 61158-2:2014)

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des
bus de terrain - Partie 2: Spécification et définition des
services de la couche physique
(CEI 61158-2:2014)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse - Teil 2:
Spezifikation und Dienstfestlegungen des Physical Layer
(Bitübertragungsschicht)
(IEC 61158-2:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2014-08-21. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 65C/758A/FDIS, future edition 6 of IEC 61158-2, prepared by SC 65C "Industrial networks" of IEC/TC 65 "Industrial-process measurement, control and automation" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61158-2:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2015-05-21
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2017-08-21

This document supersedes EN 61158-2:2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-2:2014 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60079-0	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-0.
IEC 60875-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60875-1.
IEC 60947-5-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60947-5-2.
IEC 61158	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158 series.
IEC 61158-1:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-1:2014 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-1:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-1 ¹⁾ (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-4:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-4 ¹⁾ (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-7:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-7:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-8:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-8:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-12:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-12 ¹⁾ (not modified).

1) To be published

IEC 61158-4-16:2007	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-16:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-18:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-18:2012 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-20:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-20 ¹⁾ (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-24:2014	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61158-4-24 ¹⁾ (not modified).
IEC 61300-3-4	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61300-3-4.
IEC/TR 61491	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TR 61491.
IEC 61596	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61596.
IEC 61784-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-1.
IEC 61784-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-2.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050	series	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)	-	-
IEC 60079-11	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"	EN 60079-11	-
IEC 60079-14 -	2007 -	Explosive atmospheres - Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection	EN 60079-14 + AC	2008 2011
IEC 60079-25	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems	EN 60079-25	-
IEC 60169-17	-	Radio-frequency connectors Part 17: R.F. coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with screw coupling - Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type TNC)	-	-
IEC 60189-1	2007	Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath - Part 1: General test and measuring methods	-	-
IEC 60255-22-1	1988	Electrical relays - Part 22: Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment - Section 1: 1 MHz burst disturbance tests	-	-
IEC 60364-4-41	-	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock	HD 60364-4-41	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60364-5-54	-	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Earthing arrangements and protective conductors	HD 60364-5-54	-
IEC 60529	-	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)	EN 60529	-
IEC 60603-7-4	-	Connectors for electronic equipment - Part 7-4: Detail specification for 8-way, unshielded, free and fixed connectors, for data transmissions with frequencies up to 250 MHz	EN 60603-7-4	-
IEC 60754-2	-	Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity	EN 60754-2	-
IEC 60793	series	Optical fibres	EN 60793	series
IEC 60793-2-30	2012	Optical fibres - Part 2-30: Product specifications - Sectional specification for category A3 multimode fibres	EN 60793-2-30	2013
IEC 60793-2-40	2009	Optical fibres - Part 2-40: Product specifications - Sectional specification for category A4 multimode fibres	EN 60793-2-40	2011
IEC 60794-1-2	2003	Optical fibre cables - Part 1-2: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures	EN 60794-1-2	2003
IEC 60807-3	-	Rectangular connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz - Part 3: Detail specification for a range of connectors with trapezoidal shaped metal shells and round contacts - Removable crimp types with closed crimp barrels, rear insertion/rear extraction	-	-
IEC 60811-403	-	Electric and optical fibre cables - Test methods for non-metallic materials - Part 403: Miscellaneous tests - Ozone resistance tests on cross-linked compounds	EN 60811-403	-
IEC 60811-404	2012	Electric and optical fibre cables - Test methods for non-metallic materials - Part 404: Miscellaneous tests - Mineral oil immersion tests for sheaths	EN 60811-404	2012
IEC 61000-4-2	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	-
IEC 61000-4-3	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61000-4-4	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	-
IEC 61131-2	2007	Programmable controllers - Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests	EN 61131-2	2007
IEC 61156-1	2007	Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications - Part 1: Generic specification	-	-
IEC 61158-3-20	2014	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-20: Data-link layer service definition - Type 20 elements	EN 61158-3-20	2014
IEC 61158-4-2	2014	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements	EN 61158-4-2	2) ²⁾
IEC 61158-4-3	2014	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements	EN 61158-4-3	2) ²⁾
IEC 61169-8	2007	Radio-frequency connectors - Part 8: Sectional specification - RF coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with bayonet lock - Characteristics impedance 50 ohms (type BNC)	EN 61169-8	2007
IEC 61210 (mod)	2010	Connecting devices - Flat quick-connect terminations for electrical copper conductors - Safety requirements	EN 61210	2010
IEC 61754-2	-	Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 2: Type BFOC/2,5 connector family	EN 61754-2	-
IEC 61754-13	-	Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 13: Type FC-PC connector	EN 61754-13	-
IEC 61754-22	-	Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 22: Type F-SMA connector family	EN 61754-22	-
ISO/IEC 7498	series	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model	-	-
ISO/IEC 7498-1	1994	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model	-	-
ISO/IEC 8482	-	Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Twisted pair multipoint interconnections	-	-

2) To be published.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO/IEC 8802-3	-	Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications	-	-
ISO/IEC 10731	1994	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services	-	-
ISO 4892-1	-	Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 1: General guidance	EN ISO 4892-1	-
ISO 9314-1	-	Information Processing Systems - Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) - Part 1: Token Ring physical layer protocol (PHY)	-	-
ANSI TIA/EIA-422-B	-	Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits	-	-
ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A	-	Electrical Characteristics of Generators and Receivers for Use in Balanced Digital Multipoint Systems	-	-
ANSI TIA/EIA-644-A	-	Electrical Characteristics of Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) Interface Circuits	-	-

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	30
0 Introduction	32
0.1 General	32
0.2 Physical layer overview	32
0.3 Document overview	32
0.4 Major physical layer variations specified in this standard	33
0.4.1 Type 1 media.....	33
0.4.2 Type 2: Coaxial wire and optical media.....	33
0.4.3 Type 3: Twisted-pair wire and optical media	33
0.4.4 Type 4: Wire medium.....	34
0.4.5 Type 8: Twisted-pair wire and optical media	34
0.4.6 Type 12: Wire medium.....	34
0.4.7 Type 16: optical media	34
0.4.8 Type 18: Media.....	34
0.4.9 Type 20: Media.....	35
0.4.10 Type 24: Media.....	35
0.5 Patent declaration	35
1 Scope.....	36
2 Normative references	36
3 Terms and definitions	38
3.1 Common terms and definitions	38
3.2 Type 1: Terms and definitions	43
3.3 Type 2: Terms and definitions	46
3.4 Type 3: Terms and definitions	49
3.5 Type 4: Terms and definitions	52
3.6 <i>Void</i>	53
3.7 Type 8: Terms and definitions	53
3.8 Type 12: Terms and definitions	56
3.9 Type 16: Terms and definitions	57
3.10 Type 18: Terms and definitions	60
3.11 Type 24: Terms and definitions	61
3.12 Type 20 terms and definitions.....	63
4 Symbols and abbreviations.....	66
4.1 Symbols	66
4.1.1 Type 1: Symbols.....	66
4.1.2 Type 2: Symbols.....	67
4.1.3 Type 3: Symbols.....	68
4.1.5 <i>Void</i>	68
4.1.6 Type 8: Symbols.....	68
4.1.7 Type 12: Symbols	69
4.1.8 Type 16: Symbols.....	69
4.1.9 Type 18: Symbols.....	69
4.1.10 Type 24: Symbols.....	70
4.1.11 Type 20: symbols	70
4.2 Abbreviations	70
4.2.1 Type 1: Abbreviations.....	70

4.2.2	Type 2: Abbreviations	71
4.2.3	Type 3: Abbreviations	72
4.2.4	Type 4: Abbreviations	74
4.2.5	<i>Void</i>	74
4.2.6	Type 8: Abbreviations	74
4.2.7	Type 12: Abbreviations	75
4.2.8	Type 16: Abbreviations	76
4.2.9	Type 18: Abbreviations	76
4.2.10	Type 24: Abbreviations	77
4.2.11	Type 20: Abbreviations	77
5	DLL – PhL interface	77
5.1	General	77
5.2	Type 1: Required services	78
5.2.1	Primitives of the PhS	78
5.2.2	Notification of PhS characteristics	79
5.2.3	Transmission of Ph-user-data	80
5.2.4	Reception of Ph-user-data	80
5.3	Type 2: Required services	80
5.3.1	General	80
5.3.2	M_symbols	80
5.3.3	PH-LOCK indication	81
5.3.4	PH-FRAME indication	81
5.3.5	PH-CARRIER indication	81
5.3.6	PH-DATA indication	81
5.3.7	PH-STATUS indication	81
5.3.8	PH-DATA request	82
5.3.9	PH-FRAME request	82
5.3.10	PH-JABBER indication	82
5.3.11	Ph-JABBER-CLEAR request	82
5.3.12	Ph-JABBER-TYPE request	82
5.4	Type 3: Required services	83
5.4.1	Synchronous transmission	83
5.4.2	Asynchronous transmission	83
5.5	Type 4: Required services	84
5.5.1	General	84
5.5.2	Primitives of the PhS	84
5.5.3	Transmission of Ph-user data	85
5.6	<i>Void</i>	86
5.7	Type 8: Required services	86
5.7.1	General	86
5.7.2	Primitives of the PhS	86
5.7.3	Overview of the Interactions	87
5.8	Type 12: Required services	94
5.8.1	Primitives of the PhS	94
5.8.2	Notification of PhS characteristics	95
5.8.3	Transmission of Ph-user-data	95
5.8.4	Reception of Ph-user-data	95
5.9	Type 16: Required services	95
5.9.1	Primitives of the PhS	95

5.9.2	Transmission of Ph-user-data	96
5.9.3	Reception of Ph-user-data	96
5.10	Type 18: Required services	97
5.10.1	General	97
5.10.2	Primitives of the PhS	97
5.10.3	Transmission of Ph-user-data	98
5.10.4	Reception of Ph-user-data	98
5.11	Type 24: Required services	98
5.11.1	General	98
5.11.2	DL_Symbols	98
5.11.3	PLS_CARRIER indication	99
5.11.4	PLS_SIGNAL indication	99
5.11.5	PLS_DATA_VALID indication	99
5.11.6	PLS_DATA indication	99
5.11.7	PLS_DATA request	99
5.12	Type 20: Required services	99
5.12.1	Facilities of the physical layer services	99
5.12.2	Sequence of primitives	99
5.12.3	PH-START service	100
5.12.4	PH-DATA service	101
5.12.5	PH-END service	101
6	Systems management – PhL interface	101
6.1	General	101
6.2	Type 1: Systems management – PhL interface	102
6.2.1	Required services	102
6.2.2	Service primitive requirements	102
6.3	Type 3: Systems management – PhL interface	103
6.3.1	Synchronous transmission	103
6.3.2	Asynchronous transmission	103
6.4	Type 4: Systems management – PhL interface	109
6.4.1	Required Services	109
6.4.2	Service primitive requirements	109
6.5	<i>Void</i>	110
6.6	Type 8: Systems management – PhL interface	110
6.6.1	Functionality of the PhL Management	110
6.6.2	PhL-PNM1 Interface	110
6.7	Type 12: Systems management – PhL interface	115
6.7.1	Required service	115
6.7.2	Service primitive PH-RESET request	115
6.8	Type 18: Systems management – PhL interface	115
6.8.1	General	115
6.8.2	Required services	115
6.8.3	Service primitive requirements	115
6.9	Type 24: Systems management – PhL interface	116
7	DCE independent sublayer (DIS)	116
7.1	General	116
7.2	Type 1: DIS	116
7.3	Type 3: DIS	117
7.3.1	Synchronous transmission	117

7.3.2	Asynchronous transmission	117
7.4	<i>Void</i>	117
7.5	Type 8: DIS	117
7.5.1	General	117
7.5.2	Function	117
7.5.3	Serial transmission	117
7.5.4	MDS coupling	117
7.6	Type 12: DIS	118
8	DTE – DCE interface and MIS-specific functions	119
8.1	General	119
8.2	Type 1: DTE – DCE interface	119
8.2.1	Services	119
8.2.2	Signaling interfaces	120
8.3	Type 3: DTE – DCE interface	130
8.3.1	Synchronous transmission	130
8.3.2	Asynchronous transmission	130
8.4	Type 8: MIS – MDS interface	130
8.4.1	General	130
8.4.2	Services	131
8.4.3	Interface signals	132
8.4.4	Converting the services to the interface signals	132
8.5	Type 12: DTE – DCE interface	140
9	Medium dependent sublayer (MDS)	140
9.1	General	140
9.2	Type 1: MDS: Wire and optical media	140
9.2.1	PhPDU	140
9.2.2	Encoding and decoding	141
9.2.3	Polarity detection	142
9.2.4	Start of frame delimiter	142
9.2.5	End of frame delimiter	142
9.2.6	Preamble	143
9.2.7	Synchronization	143
9.2.8	Post-transmission gap	143
9.2.9	Inter-channel signal skew	144
9.3	<i>Void</i>	144
9.4	Type 2: MDS: Wire and optical media	144
9.4.1	Clock accuracy	144
9.4.2	Data recovery	144
9.4.3	Data encoding rules	144
9.5	Type 3: MDS: Wire and optical media	145
9.5.1	Synchronous transmission	145
9.5.2	Asynchronous transmission	145
9.6	Type 4: MDS: Wire medium	145
9.6.1	Half-duplex	145
9.6.2	Full-duplex	147
9.6.3	Full-duplex UDP	149
9.7	<i>Void</i>	150
9.8	Type 8: MDS: Wire and optical media	150
9.8.1	Function	150

9.8.2	PhPDU formats.....	151
9.8.3	Idle states	155
9.8.4	Reset PhPDU	155
9.8.5	MAU coupling	156
9.9	Type 12: MDS: Wire media.....	157
9.9.1	PhPDU	157
9.9.2	Encoding and decoding	158
9.9.3	Polarity detection.....	159
9.9.4	SOF.....	159
9.9.5	EOF.....	159
9.9.6	Idle	159
9.9.7	Synchronization	159
9.9.8	Inter frame gap	160
9.10	Type 16: MDS: Optical media.....	160
9.10.1	Data encoding rules.....	160
9.10.2	Telegrams and fill characters.....	160
9.11	Type 18: MDS: Wire media.....	161
9.11.1	Overview	161
9.11.2	Transmission	161
9.11.3	Reception	161
9.12	Type 24: MDS: Twisted-pair wire	161
9.12.1	General	161
9.12.2	Clock accuracy	161
9.12.3	Data recovery.....	162
9.12.4	Data encoding rules.....	162
10	MDS – MAU interface	163
10.1	General.....	163
10.2	Type 1: MDS – MAU interface: Wire and optical media	163
10.2.1	Services	163
10.2.2	Service specifications.....	163
10.2.3	Signal characteristics	164
10.2.4	Communication mode.....	164
10.2.5	Timing characteristics.....	164
10.3	Void	164
10.4	Type 2: MDS – MAU interface: Wire and optical media.....	165
10.4.1	MDS-MAU interface: general	165
10.4.2	MDS-MAU interface: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	165
10.4.3	MDS – MAU interface 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	166
10.4.4	MDS – MAU interface Network Access Port (NAP)	167
10.5	Type 3: MDS – MAU interface: Wire and optical media.....	167
10.5.1	Synchronous transmission.....	167
10.5.2	Asynchronous transmission	167
10.6	Type 8: MDS – MAU interface: Wire and optical media.....	167
10.6.1	Overview of the services.....	167
10.6.2	Description of the services	167
10.6.3	Time response.....	168
10.6.4	Transmission mode	169
10.7	Type 18: MDS – MAU interface: Wire media.....	169
10.7.1	General	169

10.7.2	Services	169
10.7.3	Service specifications	169
10.7.4	Signal characteristics	170
10.7.5	Communication mode	170
10.7.6	Timing characteristics	170
10.8	Type 24: MDS – MAU interface: Twisted-pair wire medium	170
10.8.1	Overview of service	170
10.8.2	Description of the services	171
11	Types 1 and 7: Medium attachment unit: voltage mode, linear-bus-topology 150 Ω twisted-pair wire medium	171
11.1	General	171
11.2	Bit-rate-dependent quantities	172
11.3	Network specifications	172
11.3.1	Components	172
11.3.2	Topologies	172
11.3.3	Network configuration rules	173
11.3.4	Power distribution rules for network configuration	174
11.4	MAU transmit circuit specification	174
11.4.1	Summary	174
11.4.2	MAU test configuration	175
11.4.3	MAU output level requirements	176
11.4.4	MAU output timing requirements	177
11.4.5	Signal polarity	178
11.5	MAU receive circuit specification	179
11.5.1	Summary	179
11.5.2	Input impedance	179
11.5.3	Receiver sensitivity and noise rejection	180
11.5.4	Received bit cell jitter	180
11.5.5	Interference susceptibility and error rates	180
11.6	Jabber inhibit	181
11.7	Power distribution	181
11.7.1	Overview	181
11.7.2	Supply voltage	182
11.7.3	Powered via signal conductors	182
11.7.4	Powered separately from signal conductors	183
11.7.5	Electrical isolation	183
11.8	Medium specifications	184
11.8.1	Connector	184
11.8.2	Standard test cable	184
11.8.3	Coupler	185
11.8.4	Splices	185
11.8.5	Terminator	185
11.8.6	Shielding rules	185
11.8.7	Grounding (earthing) rules	186
11.8.8	Color coding of cables	186
12	Types 1 and 3: Medium attachment unit: 31,25 kbit/s, voltage-mode with low-power option, bus- and tree-topology, 100 Ω wire medium	186
12.1	General	186
12.2	Transmitted bit rate	187

12.3	Network specifications.....	187
12.3.1	Components	187
12.3.2	Topologies.....	187
12.3.3	Network configuration rules	188
12.3.4	Power distribution rules for network configuration.....	189
12.4	MAU transmit circuit specification.....	190
12.4.1	Summary.....	190
12.4.2	MAU test configuration	190
12.4.3	MAU output level requirements.....	190
12.4.4	Output timing requirements.....	191
12.4.5	Signal polarity	192
12.4.6	Transition from receive to transmit.....	192
12.5	MAU receive circuit specification	192
12.5.1	Summary.....	192
12.5.2	Input impedance	193
12.5.3	Receiver sensitivity and noise rejection	193
12.5.4	Received bit cell jitter	193
12.5.5	Interference susceptibility and error rates	193
12.6	Jabber inhibit	194
12.7	Power distribution.....	194
12.7.1	General	194
12.7.2	Supply voltage.....	195
12.7.3	Powered via signal conductors	195
12.7.4	Power supply impedance.....	197
12.7.5	Powered separately from signal conductors.....	200
12.7.6	Electrical isolation	200
12.8	Medium specifications	200
12.8.1	Connector.....	200
12.8.2	Standard test cable	201
12.8.3	Coupler	201
12.8.4	Splices	202
12.8.5	Terminator.....	202
12.8.6	Shielding rules.....	203
12.8.7	Grounding (earthing) rules.....	203
12.8.8	Color coding of cables	203
12.9	Intrinsic safety.....	204
12.9.1	General	204
12.9.2	Intrinsic safety barrier.....	204
12.9.3	Barrier and terminator placement.....	204
12.10	Galvanic isolators.....	204
13	Type 1: Medium attachment unit: current mode, twisted-pair wire medium.....	204
13.1	General.....	204
13.2	Transmitted bit rate	205
13.3	Network specifications.....	205
13.3.1	Components	205
13.3.2	Topologies.....	205
13.3.3	Network configuration rules	205
13.3.4	Power distribution rules for network configuration.....	207
13.4	MAU transmit circuit specification.....	207

13.4.1	Test configuration	208
13.4.2	Output level requirements	208
13.4.3	Output timing requirements	209
13.5	MAU receive circuit specification	209
13.5.1	General	209
13.5.2	Input impedance	210
13.5.3	Receiver sensitivity and noise rejection	210
13.5.4	Received bit cell jitter	210
13.5.5	Interference susceptibility and error rates	210
13.6	Jabber inhibit	211
13.7	Power distribution	212
13.7.1	General	212
13.7.2	Powered via signal conductors	212
13.7.3	Powered separately from signal	213
13.7.4	Electrical isolation	213
13.8	Medium specifications	213
13.8.1	Connector	213
13.8.2	Standard test cable	213
13.8.3	Coupler	214
13.8.4	Splices	214
13.8.5	Terminator	214
13.8.6	Shielding rules	215
13.8.7	Grounding rules	215
13.8.8	Color coding of cables	215
14	Type 1: Medium attachment unit: current mode (1 A), twisted-pair wire medium	215
14.1	General	215
14.2	Transmitted bit rate	216
14.3	Network specifications	216
14.3.1	Components	216
14.3.2	Topologies	216
14.3.3	Network configuration rules	216
14.3.4	Power distribution rules for network configuration	218
14.4	MAU transmit circuit specification	218
14.4.1	Configuration	218
14.4.2	Output level requirements	219
14.4.3	Output timing requirements	219
14.5	MAU receive circuit specification	220
14.5.1	General	220
14.5.2	Input impedance	220
14.5.3	Receiver sensitivity and noise rejection	220
14.5.4	Received bit cell jitter	220
14.5.5	Interference susceptibility and error rates	221
14.6	Jabber inhibit	221
14.7	Power distribution	221
14.7.1	General	221
14.7.2	Powered via signal conductors	222
14.7.3	Powered separately from signal	223
14.7.4	Electrical isolation	223
14.8	Medium specifications	223

14.8.1	Connector.....	223
14.8.2	Standard test cable	223
14.8.3	Coupler	223
14.8.4	Splices	223
14.8.5	Terminator.....	223
14.8.6	Shielding rules.....	224
14.8.7	Grounding rules.....	224
14.8.8	Color coding of cables	224
15	Types 1 and 7: Medium attachment unit: dual-fiber optical media	224
15.1	General.....	224
15.2	Bit-rate-dependent quantities	224
15.3	Network specifications.....	225
15.3.1	Components	225
15.3.2	Topologies.....	225
15.3.3	Network configuration rules	225
15.4	MAU transmit circuit specifications	226
15.4.1	Test configuration.....	226
15.4.2	Output level specification.....	226
15.4.3	Output timing specification	226
15.5	MAU receive circuit specifications	227
15.5.1	General	227
15.5.2	Receiver operating range	227
15.5.3	Maximum received bit cell jitter.....	227
15.5.4	Interference susceptibility and error rates	228
15.6	Jabber inhibit	229
15.7	Medium specifications	229
15.7.1	Connector.....	229
15.7.2	Standard test fiber	229
15.7.3	Optical passive star	229
15.7.4	Optical active star.....	229
16	Type 1: Medium attachment unit: 31,25 kbit/s, single-fiber optical medium	231
16.1	General.....	231
16.2	Transmitted bit rate	231
16.3	Network specifications.....	231
16.3.1	Components	231
16.3.2	Topologies.....	231
16.3.3	Network configuration rules	231
16.4	MAU transmit circuit specifications	231
16.4.1	Test configuration.....	232
16.4.2	Output level specification.....	232
16.4.3	Output timing specification	232
16.5	MAU receive circuit specifications	232
16.5.1	General	232
16.5.2	Receiver operating range	232
16.5.3	Maximum received bit cell jitter.....	232
16.5.4	Interference susceptibility and error rates	232
16.6	Jabber inhibit	232
16.7	Medium specifications	233
16.7.1	Connector.....	233

16.7.2	Standard test fiber	233
16.7.3	Optical passive star	233
16.7.4	Optical active star	233
17	<i>Void</i>	234
18	Type 2: Medium attachment unit: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire medium	234
18.1	General	234
18.2	Transceiver: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	235
18.3	Transformer 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	240
18.4	Connector 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire medium	241
18.5	Topology 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire medium	241
18.6	Taps 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire medium	243
18.6.1	Description	243
18.6.2	Requirements	243
18.6.3	Spur	245
18.7	Trunk 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire medium	245
18.7.1	Trunk Cable	245
18.7.2	Connectors	246
19	Type 2: Medium attachment unit: 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	246
19.1	General	246
19.2	Transceiver 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	246
19.3	Topology 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	247
19.4	Trunk fiber 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	247
19.5	Trunk connectors 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	248
19.6	Fiber specifications 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	248
20	Type 2: Medium attachment unit: network access port (NAP)	251
20.1	General	251
20.2	Signaling	252
20.3	Transceiver	253
20.4	Connector	253
20.5	Cable	253
21	Type 3: Medium attachment unit: synchronous transmission, 31,25 kbit/s, voltage mode, wire medium	254
21.1	General	254
21.2	Transmitted bit rate	255
21.3	Network specifications	255
21.3.1	Components	255
21.3.2	Topologies	256
21.3.3	Network configuration rules	256
21.3.4	Power distribution rules for network configuration	258
21.4	Transmit circuit specification for 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	258
21.4.1	Summary	258
21.4.2	Test configuration	258
21.4.3	Impedance	258
21.4.4	Symmetry	259
21.4.5	Output level requirements	261
21.4.6	Output timing requirements	261
21.4.7	Signal polarity	261
21.5	Receive circuit specification for 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	261

21.6	Jabber inhibit	261
21.7	Power distribution.....	261
21.7.1	General	261
21.7.2	Supply voltage.....	262
21.7.3	Powered via signal conductors	262
21.7.4	Electrical isolation	263
21.8	Medium specifications	264
21.8.1	Connector.....	264
21.8.2	Standard test cable	264
21.8.3	Coupler	264
21.8.4	Splices	264
21.8.5	Terminator.....	264
21.8.6	Shielding rules.....	265
21.8.7	Grounding rules.....	265
21.8.8	Cable colours	265
21.9	Intrinsic safety.....	265
21.9.1	General	265
21.9.2	Intrinsic safety barrier.....	265
21.9.3	Barrier and terminator placement.....	266
21.10	Galvanic Isolators.....	266
21.11	Coupling elements.....	266
21.11.1	General	266
21.11.2	MBP-IS repeater.....	266
21.11.3	MBP-IS – RS 485 signal coupler.....	267
21.12	Power supply.....	268
21.12.1	General	268
21.12.2	Non-intrinsically safe power supply.....	269
21.12.3	Intrinsically safe power supply	269
21.12.4	Power supply of the category "ib"	270
21.12.5	Power supply in category "ia"	270
21.12.6	Reverse powering.....	271
22	Type 3: Medium attachment unit: asynchronous transmission, wire medium	272
22.1	Medium attachment unit for non intrinsic safety	272
22.1.1	Characteristics	272
22.1.2	Medium specifications	274
22.1.3	Transmission method	277
22.2	Medium attachment unit for intrinsic safety.....	277
22.2.1	Characteristics	277
22.2.2	Medium specifications	279
22.2.3	Transmission method	281
22.2.4	Intrinsic safety.....	285
23	Type 3: Medium attachment unit: asynchronous transmission, optical medium	288
23.1	Characteristic features of optical data transmission	288
23.2	Basic characteristics of an optical data transmission medium.....	289
23.3	Optical network	290
23.4	Standard optical link.....	290
23.5	Network structures built from a combination of standard optical links	291
23.6	Bit coding	291
23.7	Optical signal level	291

23.7.1	General	291
23.7.2	Characteristics of optical transmitters	291
23.7.3	Characteristics of optical receivers	293
23.8	Temporal signal distortion	294
23.8.1	General	294
23.8.2	Signal shape at the electrical input of the optical transmitter.....	295
23.8.3	Signal distortion due to the optical transmitter	295
23.8.4	Signal distortion due to the optical receiver	296
23.8.5	Signal influence due to coupling components	297
23.8.6	Chaining standard optical links	297
23.9	Bit error rate	298
23.10	Connectors for fiber optic cable	298
23.11	Redundancy in optical transmission networks.....	298
24	Type 4: Medium attachment unit: RS-485	298
24.1	General	298
24.2	Overview of the services	298
24.3	Description of the services	299
24.3.1	Transmit signal (TxS)	299
24.3.2	Transmit enable (TxE)	299
24.3.3	Receive signal (RxS)	299
24.4	Network.....	299
24.4.1	General	299
24.4.2	Topology	299
24.5	Electrical specification.....	299
24.6	Time response	299
24.7	Interface to the transmission medium	299
24.8	Specification of the transmission medium	300
24.8.1	Cable connectors.....	300
24.8.2	Cable.....	300
25	<i>Void</i>	300
26	<i>Void</i>	300
27	Type 8: Medium attachment unit: twisted-pair wire medium	300
27.1	MAU signals	300
27.2	Transmission bit rate dependent quantities.....	301
27.3	Network.....	301
27.3.1	General	301
27.3.2	Topology	302
27.4	Electrical specification.....	302
27.5	Time response	302
27.6	Interface to the transmission medium	302
27.6.1	General	302
27.6.2	Incoming interface	302
27.6.3	Outgoing interface	303
27.7	Specification of the transmission medium	303
27.7.1	Cable connectors.....	303
27.7.2	Cable.....	303
27.7.3	Terminal resistor	305
28	Type 8: Medium attachment unit: optical media	305

28.1	General	305
28.2	Transmission bit rate dependent quantities	306
28.3	Network topology	306
28.4	Transmit circuit specifications	307
	28.4.1 Data encoding rules	307
	28.4.2 Test configuration	307
	28.4.3 Output level specification	307
	28.4.4 Output timing specification	308
28.5	Receive circuit specifications	308
	28.5.1 Decoding rules	308
	28.5.2 Fiber optic receiver operating range	308
	28.5.3 Maximum received bit cell jitter	308
28.6	Specification of the transmission medium	309
	28.6.1 Connector	309
	28.6.2 Fiber optic cable specification: polymer optical fiber cable	309
	28.6.3 Fiber optic cable specification: plastic clad silica fiber cable	311
	28.6.4 Standard test fiber	312
29	Type 12: Medium attachment unit: electrical medium	312
	29.1 Electrical characteristics	312
	29.2 Medium specifications	313
	29.2.1 Connector	313
	29.2.2 Wire	313
	29.3 Transmission method	313
	29.3.1 Bit coding	313
	29.3.2 Representation as ANSI TIA/EIA-644-A signals	313
30	Type 16: Medium attachment unit: optical fiber medium at 2, 4, 8 and 16 Mbit/s	314
	30.1 Structure of the transmission lines	314
	30.2 Time performance of bit transmission	314
	30.2.1 Introduction	314
	30.2.2 Master and slave in test mode	315
	30.2.3 Data rate	317
	30.2.4 Input-output performance of the slave	318
	30.2.5 Idealized waveform	321
	30.3 Connection to the optical fiber	321
	30.3.1 Introduction	321
	30.3.2 Master connection	322
	30.3.3 Slave connection	325
	30.3.4 Interactions of the connections	326
31	Type 18: Medium attachment unit: basic medium	327
	31.1 General	327
	31.2 Data signal encoding	328
	31.3 Signal loading	328
	31.4 Signal conveyance requirements	328
	31.5 Media	328
	31.5.1 General	328
	31.5.2 Topology	329
	31.5.3 Signal cable specifications	330
	31.5.4 Media termination	330
	31.6 Endpoint and branch trunk cable connectors	331

31.7	Recommended type 18-PhL-B MAU circuitry	331
32	Type 18: Medium attachment unit: powered medium.....	332
32.1	General	332
32.2	Data signal encoding	332
32.3	Signal loading	332
32.4	Signal conveyance requirements	332
32.5	Media	333
32.5.1	General	333
32.5.2	Topology	333
32.5.3	Topology requirements	334
32.5.4	Signal cable specifications	335
32.5.5	Media termination	335
32.6	Endpoint and branch trunk cable connectors	336
32.6.1	Device connector	336
32.6.2	Flat-cable connector	336
32.6.3	Round cable connector	336
32.6.4	Round cable alternate connector	336
32.6.5	T-branch coupler	336
32.7	Embedded power distribution	336
32.7.1	General	336
32.7.2	Power source	337
32.7.3	Power loading.....	337
32.8	Recommended type 18-PhL-P MAU circuitry	339
32.8.1	General	339
32.8.2	Communications element galvanic isolation	339
32.8.3	Power	339
33	Type 24: Medium attachment unit: twisted-pair wire medium	340
33.1	General	340
33.2	Network.....	340
33.2.1	Component.....	340
33.2.2	Topology	340
33.3	Electrical specification.....	341
33.4	Medium specifications	341
33.4.1	Connector.....	341
33.4.2	Cable.....	342
33.4.3	Grounding and shielding rules	343
33.4.4	Bus terminator	343
33.5	Transmission Method	344
33.5.1	Bit coding	344
33.5.2	Transceiver control	344
33.5.3	Transformer.....	344
33.5.4	Output level requirement	345
33.5.5	Interface to the transmission medium	345
34	Type 20: Medium attachment unit: FSK medium	346
34.1	Overview	346
34.2	PhPDU	347
34.2.1	PhPDU structure.....	347
34.2.2	PhPDU transmission.....	347
34.2.3	PhPDU reception.....	348

34.2.4	Preamble length	348
34.3	Device types	348
34.3.1	General	348
34.3.2	Impedance type	348
34.3.3	Connection type	349
34.3.4	Device parameters	351
34.4	Network configuration rules	351
34.5	Digital transmitter specification.....	352
34.5.1	Test configuration.....	352
34.5.2	Bit rate and modulation.....	353
34.5.3	Amplitude	353
34.5.4	Timing	354
34.5.5	Digital signal spectrum	355
34.6	Digital receiver specification.....	356
34.7	Analog signaling.....	357
34.7.1	Analog signal spectrum	357
34.7.2	Interference to digital signal	358
34.8	Device impedance.....	358
34.8.1	High impedance device.....	358
34.8.2	Low impedance device	359
34.8.3	Secondary device	359
34.9	Interference to analog and digital signals	359
34.9.1	Connection or disconnection of secondary device.....	359
34.9.2	Cyclic connection	360
34.9.3	Output during silence.....	360
34.10	Non-communicating devices	360
34.10.1	Network power supply	360
34.10.2	Barrier	361
34.10.3	Miscellaneous hardware	363
Annex A	(normative) Type 1: Connector specification	365
Annex B	(informative) Types 1 and 3: Cable specifications and trunk and spur lengths for the 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	373
Annex C	(informative) Types 1 and 7: Optical passive stars.....	375
Annex D	(informative) Types 1 and 7: Star topology	376
Annex E	(informative) Type 1: Alternate fibers	380
Annex F	(normative) Type 2: Connector specification	381
Annex G	(normative) Type 2: Repeater machine sublayers (RM, RRM) and redundant PhLs.....	384
Annex H	(informative) Type 2: Reference design examples.....	395
Annex I	(normative) Type 3: Connector specification.....	401
Annex J	(normative) Type 3: Redundancy of PhL and medium.....	408
Annex K	(normative) Type 3: Optical network topology	409
Annex L	(informative) Type 3: Reference design examples for asynchronous transmission, wire medium, intrinsically safe.....	418
Annex M	(normative) Type 8: Connector specification.....	421
Annex N	(normative) Type 16: Connector specification	426
Annex O	(normative) Type 16: Optical network topology	427
Annex P	(informative) Type 16: Reference design example.....	432

Annex Q (normative) Type 18: Connector specification	436
Annex R (normative) Type 18: Media cable specifications.....	441
Annex S (normative) Type 24: Connector specification	445
Annex T (informative) Type 20: Network topology, cable characteristics and lengths, power distribution through barriers, and shielding and grounding	448
Bibliography.....	470
Figure 1 – General model of physical layer	32
Figure 2 – Mapping between data units across the DLL – PhL interface.....	78
Figure 3 – Data service for asynchronous transmission.....	83
Figure 4 – Interactions for a data sequence of a master: identification cycle	88
Figure 5 – Interactions for a data sequence of a master: data cycle	89
Figure 6 – Interactions for a data sequence of a slave: identification cycle.....	90
Figure 7 – Interactions for a data sequence of a slave: data cycle	91
Figure 8 – Interactions for a check sequence of a master	92
Figure 9 – Interactions for a check sequence of a slave	93
Figure 10 – Physical layer data service sequences	100
Figure 11 – Reset, Set-value, Get-value	105
Figure 12 – Event service	105
Figure 13 – Interface between PhL and PNM1 in the layer model.....	110
Figure 14 – Reset, Set-value, Get-value PhL services	111
Figure 15 – Event PhL service	112
Figure 16 – Allocation of the interface number	113
Figure 17 – Configuration of a master	118
Figure 18 – Configuration of a slave with an alternative type of transmission	118
Figure 19 – Configuration of a bus coupler with an alternative type of transmission	118
Figure 20 – DTE/DCE sequencing machines.....	124
Figure 21 – State transitions with the ID cycle request service.....	133
Figure 22 – MIS-MDS interface: identification cycle request service.....	134
Figure 23 – MIS-MDS interface: identification cycle request service.....	135
Figure 24 – State transitions with the data cycle request service	135
Figure 25 – MIS-MDS interface: data cycle request service	136
Figure 26 – State transitions with the data sequence classification service	136
Figure 27 – Protocol machine for the message transmission service.....	137
Figure 28 – Protocol machine for the data sequence identification service	138
Figure 29 – Protocol machine for the message receipt service	139
Figure 30 – Protocol data unit (PhPDU)	141
Figure 31 – PhSDU encoding and decoding.....	141
Figure 32 – Manchester encoding rules	141
Figure 33 – Preamble and delimiters.....	143
Figure 34 – Manchester coded symbols	145
Figure 35 – PhPDU format, half duplex	146
Figure 36 – PhPDU format, full duplex	148

Figure 37 – Data sequence PhPDU.....	151
Figure 38 – Structure of the header in a data sequence PhPDU.....	151
Figure 39 – Check sequence PhPDU	152
Figure 40 – Structure of a headers in a check sequence PhPDU.....	152
Figure 41 – Structure of the status PhPDU.....	153
Figure 42 – Structure of the header in a status PhPDU	153
Figure 43 – Structure of the medium activity status PhPDU	154
Figure 44 – Structure of the header in a medium activity status PhPDU	154
Figure 45 – Reset PhPDU.....	155
Figure 46 – Configuration of a master	156
Figure 47 – Configuration of a slave	157
Figure 48 – Configuration of a bus coupler.....	157
Figure 49 – Protocol data unit.....	157
Figure 50 – PhSDU encoding and decoding.....	158
Figure 51 – Manchester encoding rules	158
Figure 52 – Example of an NRZI-coded signal	160
Figure 53 – Fill signal	161
Figure 54 – Manchester coded symbols	162
Figure 55 – Jitter tolerance	169
Figure 56 – Transmit circuit test configuration.....	176
Figure 57 – Output waveform.....	176
Figure 58 – Transmitted and received bit cell jitter (zero crossing point deviation)	177
Figure 59 – Signal polarity	179
Figure 60 – Receiver sensitivity and noise rejection.....	180
Figure 61 – Power supply ripple and noise.....	183
Figure 62 – Fieldbus coupler.....	185
Figure 63 – Transition from receiving to transmitting.....	192
Figure 64 – Power supply ripple and noise.....	196
Figure 65 – Test circuit for single-output power supplies.....	197
Figure 66 – Test circuit for power distribution through an IS barrier	198
Figure 67 – Test circuit for multiple output supplies with signal coupling	199
Figure 68 – Fieldbus coupler.....	201
Figure 69 – Protection resistors	202
Figure 70 – Test configuration for current-mode MAU	208
Figure 71 – Transmitted and received bit cell jitter (zero crossing point deviation)	209
Figure 72 – Noise test circuit for current-mode MAU	211
Figure 73 – Transmitted and received bit cell jitter (zero crossing point deviation)	219
Figure 74 – Power supply harmonic distortion and noise.....	222
Figure 75 – Optical wave shape template.....	227
Figure 76 – Components of 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire PhL variant.....	235
Figure 77 – Coaxial wire MAU block diagram.....	235
Figure 78 – Coaxial wire MAU transmitter	236
Figure 79 – Coaxial wire MAU receiver operation.....	237

Figure 80 – Coaxial wire MAU transmit mask	238
Figure 81 – Coaxial wire MAU receive mask	239
Figure 82 – Transformer symbol	240
Figure 83 – 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire topology example	242
Figure 84 – Coaxial wire medium topology limits	243
Figure 85 – Coaxial wire medium tap electrical characteristics	244
Figure 86 – MAU block diagram 5 Mbit/s, optical fiber medium	247
Figure 87 – NAP reference model	251
Figure 88 – Example of transient and permanent nodes	252
Figure 89 – NAP transceiver	253
Figure 90 – NAP cable	254
Figure 91 – Circuit diagram of the principle of measuring impedance	259
Figure 92 – Definition of CMRR	260
Figure 93 – Block circuit diagram of the principle of measuring CMRR	260
Figure 94 – Power supply ripple and noise	263
Figure 95 – Output characteristic curve of a power supply of the category EEx ib	270
Figure 96 – Output characteristic curve of a power supply of the category EEx ia	270
Figure 97 – Repeater in linear bus topology	273
Figure 98 – Repeater in tree topology	274
Figure 99 – Example for a connector with integrated inductance	275
Figure 100 – Interconnecting wiring	276
Figure 101 – Bus terminator	277
Figure 102 – Linear structure of an intrinsically safe segment	278
Figure 103 – Topology example extended by repeaters	279
Figure 104 – Bus terminator	281
Figure 105 – Waveform of the differential voltage	282
Figure 106 – Test set-up for the measurement of the idle level for devices with an integrated termination resistor	284
Figure 107 – Test set-up for the measurement of the idle level for devices with a connectable termination resistor	284
Figure 108 – Test set-up for measurement of the transmission levels	285
Figure 109 – Test set-up for the measurement of the receiving levels	285
Figure 110 – Fieldbus model for intrinsic safety	286
Figure 111 – Communication device model for intrinsic safety	287
Figure 112 – Connection to the optical network	289
Figure 113 – Principle structure of optical networking	290
Figure 114 – Definition of the standard optical link	291
Figure 115 – Signal template for the optical transmitter	296
Figure 116 – Recommended interface circuit	300
Figure 117 – MAU of an outgoing interface	301
Figure 118 – MAU of an incoming interface	301
Figure 119 – Remote bus link	302
Figure 120 – Interface to the transmission medium	302
Figure 121 – Wiring	305

Figure 122 – Terminal resistor network	305
Figure 123 – Fiber optic remote bus cable	306
Figure 124 – Optical fiber remote bus link	306
Figure 125 – Optical wave shape template optical MAU	308
Figure 126 – Optical transmission line	314
Figure 127 – Optical signal envelope	316
Figure 128 – Display of jitter (J_{noise}).....	317
Figure 129 – Input-output performance of a slave	319
Figure 130 – Functions of a master connection	322
Figure 131 – Valid transmitting signals during the transition from fill signal to telegram delimiters	324
Figure 132 – Valid transmitting signals during the transition from telegram delimiter to fill signal	325
Figure 133 – Functions of a slave connection	326
Figure 134 – Network with two slaves	327
Figure 135 – Minimum interconnecting wiring.....	328
Figure 136 – Dedicated cable topology	329
Figure 137 – T-branch topology	329
Figure 138 – Communication element isolation	331
Figure 139 – Communication element and I/O isolation.....	331
Figure 140 – Minimum interconnecting wiring.....	333
Figure 141 – Flat cable topology.....	333
Figure 142 – Dedicated cable topology	334
Figure 143 – T-branch topology	334
Figure 144 – Type 18-PhL-P power distribution.....	337
Figure 145 – Type 18-PhL-P power distribution.....	337
Figure 146 – Type 18-PhL-P power supply filtering and protection	338
Figure 147 – Communication element isolation	339
Figure 148 – Communication element and i/o isolation	339
Figure 149 – PhL-P power supply circuit.....	340
Figure 150 – Expanded type-24 network using repeater.....	341
Figure 151 – Connector with inductor.....	341
Figure 152 – Cable structure.....	342
Figure 153 – Interconnecting wiring	343
Figure 154 – Bus terminator.....	343
Figure 155 – Eye pattern	344
Figure 156 – Transformer symbol	345
Figure 157 – Recommended MAU circuit	346
Figure 158 – Phase-continuous Frequency-Shift-Keying	346
Figure 159 – PhPDU Structure.....	347
Figure 160 – Character format	347
Figure 161 – Transmit test configuration	352
Figure 162 – Transmit waveform.....	353
Figure 163 – Carrier start time	355

Figure 164 – Carrier stop time	355
Figure 165 – Carrier decay time.....	355
Figure 166 – Digital signal spectrum	356
Figure 167 – Digital receiver interference.....	357
Figure 168 – Analog signal spectrum	358
Figure 169 – Output during silence	360
Figure 170 – Network power supply ripple.....	361
Figure 171 – Barrier test circuit A	362
Figure 172 – Barrier test circuit B	362
Figure 173 – Barrier test circuit C	363
Figure A.1 – Internal fieldbus connector.....	365
Figure A.2 – Contact designations for the external connector for harsh industrial environments.....	367
Figure A.3 – External fieldbus connector keyways, keys, and bayonet pins and grooves.....	367
Figure A.4 – External fieldbus connector intermateability dimensions.....	368
Figure A.5 – External fieldbus connector contact arrangement.....	369
Figure A.6 – Contact designations for the external connector for typical industrial environments.....	370
Figure A.7 – External fixed (device) side connector for typical industrial environments: dimensions	370
Figure A.8 – External free (cable) side connector for typical industrial environments: dimensions	371
Figure A.9 – Optical connector for typical industrial environments (FC connector)	371
Figure A.10 – Optical connector for typical industrial environments (ST connector).....	372
Figure C.1 – Example of an optical passive reflective star	375
Figure C.2 – Example of an optical passive transmissive star.....	375
Figure D.1 – Example of star topology with 31,25 kbit/s, single fiber mode, optical MAU.....	376
Figure D.2 – Multi-star topology with an optical MAU	376
Figure D.3 – Example of mixture between wire and optical media for 31,25 kbit/s	378
Figure D.4 – Example of mixture between wire and optical media	379
Figure F.1 – Pin connector for short range optical medium.....	382
Figure F.2 – Crimp ring for short range optical medium.....	382
Figure G.1 – PhL repeater device reference model	384
Figure G.2 – Reference model for redundancy.....	387
Figure G.3 – Block diagram showing redundant coaxial medium and NAP	388
Figure G.4 – Block diagram showing ring repeaters	389
Figure G.5 – Segmentation query	390
Figure G.6 – Segmentation response.....	390
Figure G.7 – Main switch state machine.....	392
Figure G.8 – Port 1 sees network activity first	393
Figure G.9 – Port 2 sees network activity first	394
Figure H.1 – Coaxial wire MAU RXDATA detector	396
Figure H.2 – Coaxial wire MAU RXCARRIER detection.....	397
Figure H.3 – Redundant coaxial wire MAU transceiver.....	397

Figure H.4 – Single channel coaxial wire MAU transceiver	398
Figure H.5 – Coaxial wire medium tap	399
Figure H.6 – Non-isolated NAP transceiver	400
Figure H.7 – Isolated NAP transceiver	400
Figure I.1 – Schematic of the station coupler	401
Figure I.2 – Pin assignment of the male and female connectors IEC 60947-5-2 (A coding)	402
Figure I.3 – Connector pinout, front view of male and back view of female respectively	403
Figure I.4 – Connector pinout, front view of female M12 connector	405
Figure I.5 – Connector pinout, front view of male M12 connector	405
Figure I.6 – M12 Tee	406
Figure I.7 – M12 Bus termination	407
Figure J.1 – Redundancy of PhL MAU and Medium	408
Figure K.1 – Optical MAU in a network with echo	409
Figure K.2 – Optical MAU in a network without echo	410
Figure K.3 – Optical MAU with echo via internal electrical feedback of the receive signal	410
Figure K.4 – Optical MAU without echo function	411
Figure K.5 – Optical network with star topology	411
Figure K.6 – Optical network with ring topology	412
Figure K.7 – Optical network with bus topology	412
Figure K.8 – Tree structure built from a combination of star structures	413
Figure K.9 – Application example for an ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A / fiber optic converter	413
Figure L.1 – Bus termination integrated in the communication device	418
Figure L.2 – Bus termination in the connector	419
Figure L.3 – External bus termination	419
Figure M.1 – Outgoing interface 9-position female subminiature D connector at the device	421
Figure M.2 – Incoming interface 9-position male subminiature D connector at the device	421
Figure M.3 – Terminal connector at the device	421
Figure M.4 – Ferrule of an optical F-SMA connector for polymer optical fiber (980/1 000 μm)	422
Figure M.5 – Type 8 fiber optic hybrid connector housing	423
Figure M.6 – Type 8 fiber optic hybrid connector assignment	424
Figure O.1 – Topology	427
Figure O.2 – Structure of a single-core cable (example)	430
Figure O.3 – Optical power levels	431
Figure P.1 – Example of an implemented DPLL	433
Figure P.2 – DPLL status diagram	434
Figure P.3 – DPLL timing	434
Figure Q.1 – PhL-P device connector r-a	436
Figure Q.2 – PhL-P device connector straight	437
Figure Q.3 – PhL-P flat cable connector and terminal cover – body and connector	437
Figure Q.4 – PhL-P flat cable connector and terminal cover – terminal cover	438

Figure Q.5 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable connector body	438
Figure Q.6 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable connector terminal cover	439
Figure Q.7 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable alternate connector and body	439
Figure Q.8 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable alternate connector terminal cover	440
Figure R.1 – PhL-B cable cross section twisted drain	441
Figure R.2 – PhL-B cable cross section non-twisted drain	442
Figure R.3 – PhL-P flat cable cross section – with key	443
Figure R.4 – PhL-P flat cable cross section – without key	443
Figure R.5 – PhL-P flat cable polarity marking	443
Figure R.6 – Round cable – preferred; cross section	444
Figure R.7 – Round cable – alternate; cross-section	444
Figure S.1 – Type 24-1 device connector dimensions (1 row)	445
Figure S.2 – Type 24-1 device connector dimensions (2 rows)	446
Figure S.3 – Type 24-1 cable connector dimensions	446
Figure S.4 – Type 24-2 device connector dimensions	447
Figure S.5 – Type 24-2 cable connector dimensions	447
Figure T.1 – Point-to-point current input network	448
Figure T.2 – Point-to-point current output network	449
Figure T.3 – Multi-drop network	450
Figure T.4 – Multi-drop network with analog signaling	451
Figure T.5 – Series connected network 1	452
Figure T.6 – Series connected network 2	453
Figure T.7 – Cable length for single slave device network	455
Figure T.8 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=1\ 000$	456
Figure T.9 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=2\ 000$	456
Figure T.10 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=5\ 000$	457
Figure T.11 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=10\ 000$	457
Figure T.12 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=1\ 000$, 100 Ω series resistance	458
Figure T.13 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=1\ 000$, 200 Ω series resistance	458
Figure T.14 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=1\ 000$, 300 Ω series resistance	459
Figure T.15 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=1\ 000$, 400 Ω series resistance	459
Figure T.16 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=2\ 000$, 100 Ω series resistance	460
Figure T.17 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=2\ 000$, 200 Ω series resistance	460
Figure T.18 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=2\ 000$, 300 Ω series resistance	461
Figure T.19 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=2\ 000$, 400 Ω series resistance	461
Figure T.20 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=5\ 000$, 100 Ω series resistance	462
Figure T.21 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=5\ 000$, 200 Ω series resistance	462
Figure T.22 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=5\ 000$, 300 Ω series resistance	463
Figure T.23 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=5\ 000$, 400 Ω series resistance	463
Figure T.24 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=10\ 000$, 100 Ω series resistance	464
Figure T.25 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=10\ 000$, 200 Ω series resistance	464
Figure T.26 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=10\ 000$, 300 Ω series resistance	465
Figure T.27 – Cable capacitance for $C_{cbl}/R_{cbl}=10\ 000$, 400 Ω series resistance	465

Figure T.28 – Network power supply connections	468
Figure T.29 – Grounding and shielding	469
Table 1 – Data encoding rules	81
Table 2 – Ph-STATUS indication truth table	82
Table 3 – Jabber indications	82
Table 4 – Primitives and parameters in DLL-PhL interface	98
Table 5 – PH-START primitives and parameters	100
Table 6 – PH-DATA primitives and parameters.....	101
Table 7 – Parameter names and values for Ph-SET-VALUE request	102
Table 8 – Parameter names for Ph-EVENT indication.....	103
Table 9 – Summary of Ph-management services and primitives	105
Table 10 – Reset primitives and parameters	106
Table 11 – Values of PhM-Status for the Reset service.....	106
Table 12 – Set value primitives and parameters.....	106
Table 13 – Mandatory PhE-variables	107
Table 14 – Permissible values of PhE-variables.....	107
Table 15 – Values of PhM-Status for the set-value service.....	107
Table 16 – Get value primitives and parameters	108
Table 17 – Current values of PhE-variables	108
Table 18 – Values of PhM-Status for the get value service.....	108
Table 19 – Event primitive and parameters	109
Table 20 – New values of PhE-variables	109
Table 21 – Parameter names and values for management.....	110
Table 22 – PH-RESET	112
Table 23 – Ph-SET-VALUE	112
Table 24 – PhL variables	113
Table 25 – Ph-GET-VALUE	114
Table 26 – Ph-EVENT	114
Table 27 – PhL events	115
Table 28 – Parameter names and values for Ph-SET-VALUE request.....	116
Table 29 – Signals at DTE – DCE interface.....	121
Table 30 – Signal levels for an exposed DTE – DCE interface	121
Table 31 – MDS bus reset	132
Table 32 – Signals at the MIS-MDS interface.....	132
Table 33 – Manchester encoding rules.....	142
Table 34 – MDS timing characteristics	144
Table 35 – MDS data encoding rules	145
Table 36 – SL bit and TxSL signal assignment.....	152
Table 37 – SL bit and RxSL signal assignment	152
Table 38 – SL bit and TxSL signal assignment.....	153
Table 39 – SL bit and RxSL signal assignment	153
Table 40 – SL bit and TxSL signal assignment.....	154

Table 41 – SL bit and RxSL signal assignment	154
Table 42 – Coding and decoding rules	155
Table 43 – Decoding rules for the idle states	155
Table 44 – Coding rules for the reset PhPDU.....	156
Table 45 – Decoding rules of the reset PhPDU	156
Table 46 – Manchester encoding rules.....	158
Table 47 – MDS timing characteristics	162
Table 48 – MDS data encoding rules	162
Table 49 – Minimum services at MDS – MAU interface	163
Table 50 – Signal levels for an exposed MDS – MAU interface	164
Table 51 – MDS-MAU interface definitions: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	165
Table 52 – MDS – MAU interface 5 Mbit/s, optical fiber medium	166
Table 53 – Services of the MDS-MAU interface.....	167
Table 54 – Minimum services at MAU interface.....	169
Table 55 – Signal levels for an exposed MAU interface.....	170
Table 56 – Minimum services of the MDS-MAU interface	170
Table 57 – Signal levels for an exposed MDS – MAU interface ($V_{DD}=5V$)	171
Table 58 – Bit-rate-dependent quantities of voltage-mode networks.....	172
Table 59 – MAU transmit level specification summary.....	175
Table 60 – MAU transmit timing specification summary for 31,25 kbit/s operation	175
Table 61 – MAU transmit timing specification summary for ≥ 1 Mbit/s operation.....	175
Table 62 – MAU receive circuit specification summary.....	179
Table 63 – Network powered device characteristics	182
Table 64 – Network power supply requirements	182
Table 65 – Test cable attenuation limits.....	184
Table 66 – Recommended color coding of cables in North America	186
Table 67 – MAU transmit level specification summary.....	190
Table 68 – MAU transmit timing specification summary.....	190
Table 69 – MAU receive circuit specification summary.....	193
Table 70 – Network powered device characteristics	195
Table 71 – Network power supply requirements	195
Table 72 – Type 3 cable color specification.....	204
Table 73 – MAU transmit level specification summary.....	207
Table 74 – MAU transmit timing specification summary.....	208
Table 75 – Receive circuit specification summary	210
Table 76 – Network power supply requirements	212
Table 77 – Transmit level specification summary for current-mode MAU.....	218
Table 78 – Transmit timing specification summary for current-mode MAU.....	218
Table 79 – Receive circuit specification summary for current-mode MAU.....	220
Table 80 – Network power supply requirements	221
Table 81 – Bit-rate-dependent quantities of high-speed (≥ 1 Mbit/s) dual-fiber networks	224
Table 82 – Transmit level and spectral specification summary	226
Table 83 – Transmit timing specification summary	226

Table 84 – Receive circuit specification summary	227
Table 85 – Transmit and receive level and spectral specifications for an optical active star	230
Table 86 – Timing characteristics of an optical active star.....	231
Table 87 – Transmit level and spectral specification summary	232
Table 88 – Transmit and receive level and spectral specifications for an optical active star	234
Table 89 – Transmit control line definitions 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	236
Table 90 – Receiver data output definitions: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire.....	237
Table 91 – Receiver carrier output definitions: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire.....	237
Table 92 – Coaxial wire medium interface – transmit specifications	238
Table 93 – Coaxial wire medium interface – receive.....	239
Table 94 – Coaxial wire medium interface – general	240
Table 95 – 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire transformer electrical specifications	241
Table 96 – Coaxial spur cable specifications.....	245
Table 97 – Coaxial trunk cable specifications.....	245
Table 98 – Transmit control line definitions 5 Mbit/s, optical fiber medium	247
Table 99 – Fiber medium interface 5,0 Mbit/s, optical	247
Table 100 – Fiber signal specification 5 Mbit/s, optical medium, short range.....	248
Table 101 – Fiber signal specification 5 Mbit/s, optical medium, medium range	249
Table 102 – Fiber signal specification 5 Mbit/s, optical medium, long range	250
Table 103 – NAP requirements	252
Table 104 – Mixing devices from different categories	255
Table 105 – Input Impedances of bus interfaces and power supplies	258
Table 106 – Required CMRR	261
Table 107 – Network powered device characteristics for the 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	261
Table 108 – Network power supply requirements for the 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	262
Table 109 – Electrical characteristics of fieldbus interfaces	267
Table 110 – Electrical characteristics of power supplies.....	268
Table 111 – Characteristics for non intrinsic safety	272
Table 112 – Characteristics using repeaters	273
Table 113 – Cable specifications	275
Table 114 – Maximum cable length for the different transmission speeds	275
Table 115 – Characteristics for intrinsic safety.....	278
Table 116 – Cable specification (function- and safety-related)	280
Table 117 – Maximum cable length for the different transmission speeds	280
Table 118 – Electrical characteristics of the intrinsically safe interface	283
Table 119 – Maximum safety values	288
Table 120 – Characteristic features	289
Table 121 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for multi-mode glass fiber.....	292
Table 122 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for single-mode glass fiber.....	292
Table 123 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for plastic fiber.....	293

Table 124 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for 200/230 μm glass fiber	293
Table 125 – Characteristics of optical receivers for multi-mode glass fiber	294
Table 126 – Characteristics of optical receivers for single-mode glass fiber	294
Table 127 – Characteristics of optical receivers for plastic fiber	294
Table 128 – Characteristics of optical receivers for 200/230 μm glass fiber.....	294
Table 129 – Permissible signal distortion at the electrical input of the optical transmitter	295
Table 130 – Permissible signal distortion due to the optical transmitter.....	296
Table 131 – Permissible signal distortion due to the optical receiver.....	297
Table 132 – Permissible signal influence due to internal electronic circuits of a coupling component.....	297
Table 133 – Maximum chaining of standard optical links without retiming	298
Table 134 – Services of the MDS-MAU interface, RS-485, Type 4	299
Table 135 – Bit rate dependent quantities twisted pair wire medium MAU	301
Table 136 – Incoming interface signals	303
Table 137 – Outgoing interface signals	303
Table 138 – Remote bus cable characteristics	304
Table 139 – Bit rate dependent quantities optical MAU	306
Table 140 – Remote bus fiber optic cable length.....	307
Table 141 – Encoding rules	307
Table 142 – Transmit level and spectral specification summary for an optical MAU.....	307
Table 143 – Optical MAU receive circuit specification summary	309
Table 144 – Specification of the fiber optic waveguide	309
Table 145 – Specification of the single fiber.....	310
Table 146 – Specification of the cable sheath and mechanical properties of the cable	310
Table 147 – Recommended further material properties of the cable	310
Table 148 – Specification of the fiber optic waveguide	311
Table 149 – Specification of the single fiber.....	311
Table 150 – Specification of the cable sheath and mechanical properties of the cable	312
Table 151 – Specification of the standard test fiber for an optical MAU	312
Table 152 – Transmission rate support	317
Table 153 – Transmission data parameters.....	318
Table 154 – Possible slave input signals.....	320
Table 155 – Possible slave output signals.....	320
Table 156 – Valid slave output signals	321
Table 157 – Specifications of the clock adjustment times.....	321
Table 158 – Optical signal delay in a slave	321
Table 159 – Basic functions of the connection	322
Table 160 – Pass-through topology limits.....	330
Table 161 – T-branch topology limits	330
Table 162 – Terminating resistor requirements	330
Table 163 – Pass-through topology limits.....	334
Table 164 – T-branch topology limits	335
Table 165 – Terminating resistor requirements – flat cable	336

Table 166 – Terminating resistor requirements – round cable	336
Table 167 – 24 V Power supply specifications	337
Table 168 – 24V Power consumption specifications	338
Table 169 – MAU summary	340
Table 170 – Cable specification	342
Table 171 – Transmitter specification	344
Table 172 – Receiver specification	344
Table 173 – Specification of transformer	345
Table 174 – Device parameters	351
Table 175 – Transmit amplitude limits	354
Table 176 – Digital receiver specifications	356
Table 177 – High impedance device characteristics	358
Table 178 – Low impedance device characteristics	359
Table 179 – Secondary device characteristics	359
Table 180 – Network power supply characteristics	361
Table 181 – Barrier characteristics	362
Table 182 – Miscellaneous hardware required characteristics	363
Table 183 – Miscellaneous hardware recommended characteristics	364
Table A.1 – Internal connector dimensions	365
Table A.2 – Contact assignments for the external connector for harsh industrial environments	366
Table A.3 – Contact assignments for the external connector for typical industrial environments	370
Table A.4 – Fixed (device) side connector dimensions	370
Table A.5 – Free (cable) side connector dimensions	371
Table A.6 – Connector dimensions	372
Table B.1 – Typical cable specifications	373
Table B.2 – Recommended maximum spur lengths versus number of communication elements	374
Table C.1 – Optical passive star specification summary: example	375
Table D.1 – Passive star topology	377
Table D.2 – Active star topology	378
Table E.1 – Alternate fibers for dual-fiber mode	380
Table E.2 – Alternate fibers for single-fiber mode	380
Table F.1 – Connector requirements	381
Table F.2 – NAP connector pin definition	383
Table H.1 – 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire receiver output definitions	396
Table H.2 – Coaxial wire medium toroid specification	399
Table I.1 – Contact assignments for the external connector for harsh industrial environments	401
Table I.2 – Contact designations	403
Table I.3 – Contact designations	404
Table I.4 – Contact designations	404
Table K.1 – Example of a link budget calculation for 62,5/125 μm multi-mode glass fiber	415

Table K.2 – Example of a link budget calculation for 9/125 μm single mode glass fiber.....	416
Table K.3 – Example of a link budget calculation for 980/1 000 μm multi-mode plastic fiber.....	416
Table K.4 – Example of a level budget calculation for 200/230 μm multi-mode glass fiber.....	417
Table M.1 – Pin assignment of the 9-position subminiature D connector	421
Table M.2 – Pin assignment of the terminal connector	422
Table M.3 – Type 8 fiber optic hybrid connector dimensions	425
Table O.1 – Transmitter specifications	429
Table O.2 – Receiver specifications	429
Table O.3 – Cable specifications (example)	430
Table O.4 – System data of the optical transmission line at 650 nm	431
Table R.1 – PhL-B cable specifications	441
Table R.2 – PhL-P flat cable specifications	442
Table R.3 – PhL-P round cable specifications – preferred	443
Table R.4 – PhL-P round cable specifications – alternate	444
Table T.1 – Device and cable parameters	454

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

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.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the 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 layer protocol type to be used with other layer protocols of the same type, or in other type combinations explicitly authorized by their respective intellectual property right holders.

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

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

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- new Type 20 specification in 3.12, 4.1.11, 4.2.11, 5.12, Clause 34 and Annex T;
- new Type 24 specification in 3.11, 4.2.10, 5.11, 6.9, 9.12, Clause 33 and Annex S;
- Clause 17 Type 1: Medium attachment unit: radio signaling deleted due to lack of support;
- RS232 media specification for Type 4 removed, because it is not in use any more.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/758A/FDIS	65C/775/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.

NOTE Slight variances from the directives have been allowed by the IEC Central Office to provide continuity of subclause numbering with prior editions.

The list of all the parts of 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.

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

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.

0.2 Physical layer overview

The primary aim of this standard is to provide a set of rules for communication expressed in terms of the procedures to be carried out by peer Ph-entities at the time of communication.

The physical layer receives data units from the data-link Layer, encodes them, if necessary by adding communications framing information, and transmits the resulting physical signals to the transmission medium at one node. Signals are then received at one or more other node(s), decoded, if necessary by removing the communications framing information, before the data units are passed to the data-link Layer of the receiving device.

0.3 Document overview

This standard comprises physical layer specifications corresponding to many of the different DL-Layer protocol Types specified in IEC 61158 series.

NOTE 1 The protocol Type numbers used are consistent throughout the IEC 61158 series.

NOTE 2 Specifications for Types 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, 18, 20 and 24 are included. Type 7 uses Type 1 specifications. The other Types do not use any of the specifications given in this standard.

NOTE 3 For ease of reference, Type numbers are given in clause names. This means that the specification given therein applies to this Type, but does not exclude its use for other Types.

NOTE 4 It is up to the user of this standard to select interoperating sets of provisions. Refer to IEC 61784-1 or IEC 61784-2 for standardized communication profiles based on the IEC 61158 series.

A general model of the physical layer is shown in Figure 1.

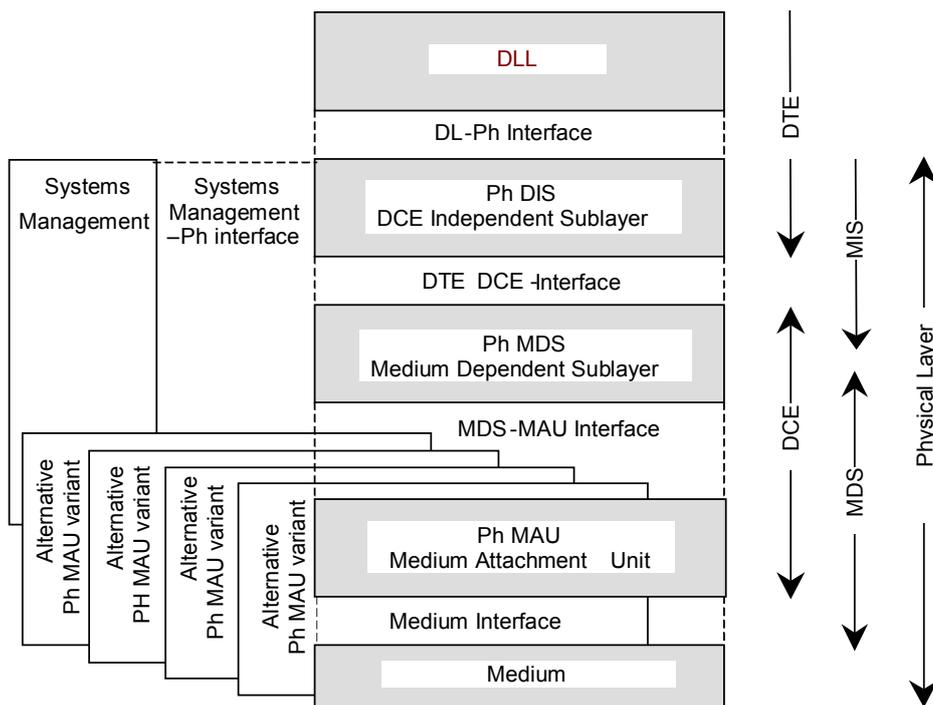


Figure 1 – General model of physical layer

NOTE 5 The protocol types use a subset of the structure elements.

NOTE 6 Since Type 8 uses a more complex DIS than the other types, it uses the term MIS to differentiate.

The common characteristics for all variants and types are as follows:

- digital data transmission;
- no separate clock transmission;
- either half-duplex communication (bi-directional but in only one direction at a time) or full-duplex communication.

0.4 Major physical layer variations specified in this standard

0.4.1 Type 1 media

0.4.1.1 Type 1: Wire media

For twisted-pair wire media, Type 1 specifies two modes of coupling and different signaling speeds as follows:

- a) voltage mode (parallel coupling), 150 Ω , data rates from 31,25 kbit/s to 25 Mbit/s;
- b) voltage mode (parallel coupling), 100 Ω , 31,25 kbit/s;
- c) current mode (serial coupling), 1,0 Mbit/s including two current options.

The voltage mode variations may be implemented with inductive coupling using transformers. This is not mandatory if the isolation requirements of this standard are met by other means.

The Type 1 twisted-pair (or untwisted-pair) wire medium physical layer provides the options:

- no power via the bus conductors; not intrinsically safe;
- power via the bus conductors; not intrinsically safe;
- no power via the bus conductors; intrinsically safe;
- power via the bus conductors; intrinsically safe.

0.4.1.2 Type 1: Optical media

The major variations of the Type 1 optic fiber media are as follows:

- dual fiber mode, data rates from 31,25 kbit/s to 25 Mbit/s;
- single fiber mode, 31,25 kbit/s.

0.4.2 Type 2: Coaxial wire and optical media

Type 2 specifies the following variants:

- coaxial copper wire medium, 5 Mbit/s;
- optical fiber medium, 5 Mbit/s;
- network access port (NAP), a point-to-point temporary attachment mechanism that can be used for programming, configuration, diagnostics or other purposes;
- repeater machine sublayers (RM, RRM) and redundant physical layers.

0.4.3 Type 3: Twisted-pair wire and optical media

Type 3 specifies the following synchronous transmission:

- a) twisted-pair wire medium, 31,25 kbit/s, voltage mode (parallel coupling) with the options:
 - power via the bus conductors: not intrinsically safe;
 - power via the bus conductors: intrinsically safe;

and the following asynchronous transmission variants:

- b) twisted-pair wire medium, up to 12 Mbit/s, ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A;
- c) optical fiber medium, up to 12 Mbit/s, with type A4a of IEC 60793-2-40 and type A3c of IEC 60793-2-30.

0.4.4 Type 4: Wire medium

Type 4 specifies wire media with the following characteristics:

- RS-485 wire medium up to 76,8 kbit/s;

0.4.5 Type 8: Twisted-pair wire and optical media

The physical layer also allows transmitting data units that have been received through a medium access by the transmission medium directly through another medium access and its transmission protocol to another device.

Type 8 specifies the following variants:

- twisted-pair wire medium, up to 16 Mbit/s;
- optical fiber medium, up to 16 Mbit/s.

The general characteristics of these transmission media are as follows:

- full-duplex transmission;
- non-return-to-zero (NRZ) coding.

The wire media type provides the following options:

- no power supply via the bus cable, not intrinsically safe;
- power supply via the bus cable and on additional conductors, not intrinsically safe.

0.4.6 Type 12: Wire medium

Type 12 specifies wire media with the following characteristics:

- LVDS wire medium up 100 Mbit/s.

0.4.7 Type 16: optical media

Type 16 specifies a synchronous transmission using optical fiber medium, at 2 Mbit/s, 4 Mbit/s, 8 Mbit/s and 16 Mbit/s.

0.4.8 Type 18: Media

0.4.8.1 Type 18: Basic media

The Type 18-PhL-B specifies a balanced transmission signal over a shielded 3-core twisted cable. Communication data rates as high as 10 Mbit/s and transmission distances as great as 1,2 km are specified.

0.4.8.2 Type 18: Powered media

The Type 18-PhL-P specifies a balanced transmission signal over a 4-core unshielded cable in both flat and round configurations with conductors specified for communications signal and network-embedded power distribution. Communication data rates as high as 2,5 Mbit/s and transmission distances as great as 500 m are specified.

0.4.9 Type 20: Media

Type 20 uses binary phase continuous Frequency Shift Keying (FSK). A relatively high frequency current is superimposed on a low-frequency analog current, which is usually in 4 mA to 20 mA range. The digital signal and analog signal share the same medium, but differ in frequency contents. The communicating devices signal with either current or voltage, and all signaling appear as voltage when sensed across low impedance. Thus digital signaling is an extension of conventional analog signaling.

The physical layer commonly uses twisted pair copper cable as its medium and provides solely digital or simultaneous digital and analog communication to distances of at least 1 500 m (ca. 5 000 feet). Maximum communication distances vary depending on network construction and environmental conditions.

0.4.10 Type 24: Media

Type 24 specifies twisted-pair wire medium at 10 Mbit/s. The general characteristics of this transmission medium are as follows;

- ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A bus interface with galvanic isolation using transformer;
- half-duplex transmission;
- Manchester coding.

0.5 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 a patent concerning Type 2 given in Subclauses 5.3, 9.4, 10.4, Clauses 18 through 20, Annex F through Annex H, as follows:

US 5,396,197 Network Node TAP

This patent is held by its inventor under license to ODVA, Inc.

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

ODVA and the holder of this patent right have assured the IEC that ODVA is 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 statement of ODVA and the holder of this patent right is registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from:

ODVA, Inc.
2370 East Stadium Boulevard #1000
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
USA
Attention: Office of the Executive Director
e-mail: odva@odva.org

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.

ISO (www.iso.org/patents) and IEC (<http://patents.iec.ch>) maintain on-line data bases of patents relevant to their standards. Users are encouraged to consult the data bases for the most up to date information concerning patents.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61158 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of

- a) data integrity before data-link layer error checking;
- b) interoperability between devices at the physical layer.

The fieldbus physical layer conforms to layer 1 of the OSI 7-layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some types, frame delimiters are in the physical layer while for other types they are in the data-link layer.

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.”

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 60050 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (available at <<http://www.electropedia.org>>)

IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety “i”*

IEC 60079-14:2007, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*

IEC 60079-25, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems*

IEC 60169-17, *Radio-frequency connectors – Part 17: R.F. coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with screw coupling – Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type TNC)*

IEC 60189-1:2007, *Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath – Part 1: General test and measuring methods*

IEC 60255-22-1:1988¹, *Electrical relays – Part 22-1: Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment – Section 1: 1 MHz burst disturbance tests*

IEC 60364-4-41, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

¹ This publication was withdrawn.

IEC 60364-5-54, *Low voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements and protective conductors*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60603-7-4, *Connectors for electronic equipment – Part 7-4: Detail specification for 8-way, unshielded, free and fixed connectors, for data transmissions with frequencies up to 250 MHz*

IEC 60754-2, *Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables – Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity*

IEC 60793 (all parts), *Optical fibres*

IEC 60793-2-30:2012, *Optical fibres – Part 2-30: Product specifications – Sectional specification for category A3 multimode fibres*

IEC 60793-2-40:2009, *Optical fibres – Part 2-40: Product specifications – Sectional specification for category A4 multimode fibres*

IEC 60794-1-2:2003², *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-2: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures*

IEC 60807-3, *Rectangular connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz – Part 3: Detail specification for a range of connectors with trapezoidal shaped metal shells and round contacts – Removable crimp contact types with closed crimp barrels, rear insertion/rear extraction*

IEC 60811-403, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 403: Miscellaneous tests – Ozone resistance test on cross-linked compounds*

IEC 60811-404:2012, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 404: Miscellaneous tests – Mineral oil immersion tests for sheaths*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques — Electrostatic discharge immunity test (Basic EMC Publication)*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques — Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test (Basic EMC Publication)*

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques — Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test (Basic EMC Publication)*

IEC 61131-2:2007, *Programmable controllers – Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests*

IEC 61156-1:2007, *Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 61158-3-20:2014, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-20: Data-link layer service definition – Type 20 elements*

IEC 61158-4-2:2014, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-2: Data-link protocol specification – Type 2 elements*

² There exists a new edition of IEC 60794-1-2 (2013). This will be considered in the next edition of IEC 61158-2.

IEC 61158-4-3:2014, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-3: Data-link protocol specification – Type 3 elements*

IEC 61169-8:2007, *Radio-frequency connectors – Part 8: Sectional specification – RF coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with bayonet lock – Characteristic impedance 50 Ω (type BNC)*

IEC 61210:2010, *Connecting devices – Flat quick-connect terminations for electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements*

IEC 61754-2, *Fibre optic connector interfaces – Part 2: Type BFOC/2,5 connector family*

IEC 61754-13, *Fibre optic connector interfaces – Part 13: Type FC-PC connector*

IEC 61754-22, *Fibre optic connector interfaces – Part 22: Type F-SMA connector family*

ISO/IEC 7498 (all parts), *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model*

ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*

ISO/IEC 8482, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Twisted pair multipoint interconnections*

ISO/IEC 8802-3, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications*

ISO 9314-1, *Information processing systems – Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) Part 1: Token Ring Physical Layer Protocol (PHY)*

ISO/IEC 10731:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

ISO 4892-1, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 1: General guidance*

ANSI TIA/EIA-422-B, *Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits*

ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A, *Electrical Characteristics of Generators and Receivers for Use in Balanced Digital Multipoint Systems*

ANSI TIA/EIA-644-A, *Electrical Characteristics of Low Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS) Interface Circuits*