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Industriell processtyrning – Fältbuss – Del 6-11: Specifikation av protokoll i applikationsskiktet – Delar i fältbuss, Typ 11

*Industrial communication networks –
Fieldbus specifications –
Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification –
Type 11 elements*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61158-6-11:2008. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61158-6-11:2008.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 61158-6-11:2008

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61158-6-11, First edition, 2007 - Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Denna standard, och de andra delarna i serien SS-EN 61158-6, ersätter SS-EN 61158-6, utgåva 1, 2004.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 61158-6, utgåva 1, 2004, gäller ej fr o m 2011-02-01.

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English version

**Industrial communication networks -
Fieldbus specifications -
Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification -
Type 11 elements
(IEC 61158-6-11:2007)**

Réseaux de communication industriels -
Spécifications des bus de terrain -
Partie 6-11: Spécification des services
des couches d'application -
Éléments de type 11
(CEI 61158-6-11:2007)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze -
Feldbusse -
Teil 6-11: Protokollspezifikation
des Application Layer
(Anwendungsschicht) -
Typ 11-Elemente
(IEC 61158-6-11:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-02-01. 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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 65C/476/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61158-6-11, 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 was approved by CENELEC as EN 61158-6-11 on 2008-02-01.

This and the other parts of the EN 61158-6 series supersede EN 61158-6:2004.

With respect to EN 61158-6:2004 the following changes were made:

- deletion of Type 6 fieldbus for lack of market relevance;
- addition of new fieldbus types;
- partition into multiple parts numbered 6-2, 6-3, ...6-20.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2008-11-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-02-01

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

IEC and CENELEC draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this standard may involve the use of patents as follows, where the [xx] notation indicates the holder of the patent right:

TOSHIBA has the patent applications listed below:

- US Publication Number 6711131 and its counterpart patents in other countries
- US Publication Number 5414813 and its counterpart patents in other countries
- US Publication Number 4930121 and its counterpart patents in other countries

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

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Toshiba Corporation
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Minato-ku Tokyo 105-8001, Japan

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

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-6-11:2007 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 61131-3	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61131-3:2003 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-11	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61158-4-11:2008 (not modified).
ISO/IEC 9506-2	NOTE Harmonized as EN 29506-2:1993 (not modified).

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60559	- ¹⁾	Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems	HD 592 S1	1991 ²⁾
IEC 61158-3-11	- ¹⁾	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-11: Data-link layer service definition - Type 11 elements	EN 61158-3-11	2008 ²⁾
IEC 61158-5-11	- ¹⁾	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-11: Application layer service definition - Type 11 elements	EN 61158-5-11	2008 ²⁾
IEC 61784-2	- ¹⁾	Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 2: Additional fieldbus profiles for real-time networks based on ISO/IEC 8802-3	EN 61784-2	2008 ²⁾
ISO/IEC 7498-1	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model	EN ISO/IEC 7498-1	1995 ²⁾
ISO/IEC 8822	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Presentation service definition	-	-
ISO/IEC 8824-2	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification	-	-
ISO/IEC 8825-1	- ¹⁾	Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)	-	-
ISO/IEC 9545	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Application Layer structure	-	-

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61158 is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the “three-layer” fieldbus reference model described in IEC/TR 61158-1.

The application protocol provides the application service by making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. 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 application entities (AEs) at the time of communication. These rules for communication are intended to provide a sound basis for development in order to serve a variety of purposes:

- as a guide for implementors and designers;
- for use in the testing and procurement of equipment;
- as part of an agreement for the admittance of systems into the open systems environment;
- as a refinement to the understanding of time-critical communications within OSI.

This standard is concerned, in particular, with the communication and interworking of sensors, effectors and other automation devices. By using this standard together with other standards positioned within the OSI or fieldbus reference models, otherwise incompatible systems may work together in any combination.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification – Type 11 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.”

This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 11 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of

- a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and
- d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and.

The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to

- 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-11, and
- 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes.

Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing

such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-11.

A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series.

1.3 Conformance

This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60559, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems*

IEC 61158-3-11, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-11: Data-link layer service definition – Type 11 elements*

IEC 61158-5-11, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-11: Application layer service definition – Type 11 elements*

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

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

ISO/IEC 8822, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*

ISO/IEC 8825, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)*

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