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Industriell processtyrning – Fältbuss – Del 5-5: Definition av tjänster i applikationsskiktet – Delar i fältbuss, Typ 5

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

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61158-5-5:2008. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61158-5-5:2008.

Nationellt förord

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- **IEC 61158-5-5, First edition, 2007 - Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-5: Application layer service definition - Type 5 elements**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Denna standard, och de andra delarna i serien SS-EN 61158-5, ersätter SS-EN 61158-5, utgåva 1, 2004.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 61158-5, utgåva 1, 2004, gäller ej fr o m 2011-02-01.

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English version

**Industrial communication networks -
Fieldbus specifications -
Part 5-5: Application layer service definition -
Type 5 elements
(IEC 61158-5-5:2007)**

Réseaux de communication industriels -
Spécifications des bus de terrain -
Partie 5-5: Définition des services
des couches d'application -
Éléments de type 5
(CEI 61158-5-5:2007)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze -
Feldbusse -
Teil 5-5: Dienstfestlegungen
des Application Layer
(Anwendungsschicht) -
Typ 5-Elemente
(IEC 61158-5-5:2007)

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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/475/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61158-5-5, 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 61158-5-5 on 2008-02-01.

This and the other parts of the EN 61158-5 series supersede EN 61158-5:2004.

With respect to EN 61158-5:2004 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 5-2, 5-3, ..., 5-20.

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.

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-5-5:2007 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 61158-3-1	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61158-3-1:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61158-4-1	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61158-4-1:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61158-6-5	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61158-6-5:2008 (not modified).
IEC 61784-1	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61784-1:2008 (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/TR 61158-1	2007	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series	-	-
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 7498-3	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model: Naming and addressing	-	-
ISO/IEC 8822	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Presentation service definition	-	-
ISO/IEC 8824	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)	-	-
ISO/IEC 9545	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Application Layer structure	-	-
ISO/IEC 10731	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services	-	-

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	12
1 Scope.....	13
1.1 Overview.....	13
1.2 Specifications.....	14
1.3 Conformance.....	14
2 Normative references	14
3 Terms and definitions	15
3.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms	15
3.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms	15
3.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms	15
3.4 ISO/IEC 8824 terms	15
3.5 Fieldbus data-link layer terms.....	15
3.6 Fieldbus application layer specific definitions	16
3.7 Abbreviations and symbols	25
3.8 Conventions	27
4 Concepts.....	30
5 Data type ASE.....	30
5.1 Overview.....	30
5.2 Formal definition of data type objects	30
5.3 FAL defined data types.....	32
5.4 Data type ASE service specification	69
6 Communication model specification	69
6.1 Concepts.....	69
6.2 ASEs.....	69
6.3 ARs.....	212
6.4 Summary of FAL classes	236
6.5 Permitted FAL services by AREP role.....	237
7 Type 5 communication model specification	238
7.1 Concepts.....	238
7.2 ASEs.....	260
7.3 FDA sessions	296
7.4 Summary of FAL Type 9 and Type 5 classes	305
7.5 Permitted FAL Type 9 and Type 5 services by AREP role.....	306
8 Type 7 communication model specification	308
8.1 Concepts.....	308
8.2 ASEs.....	325
8.3 ARs.....	494
Bibliography.....	515
Figure 1 – The AR ASE conveys APDUs between APs	100
Figure 2 – 1-to-1 AR establishment.....	112
Figure 3 – 1-to-many AR establishment	112
Figure 4 – Event model overview	152
Figure 5 – Residence timeliness	226

Figure 6 – Synchronized timeliness.....	227
Figure 7 – Residence timeliness	233
Figure 8 – Synchronized timeliness.....	234
Figure 9 – VCR initiation	245
Figure 10 – Misordered message handling.....	251
Figure 11 – FF SM port message processing order	252
Figure 12 – FF FDA port message processing order	252
Figure 13 – FF TCP connection message processing order	253
Figure 14 – Session endpoint message processing order.....	253
Figure 15 – FDA LAN redundancy port message processing order.....	253
Figure 16 – Message processing by receiving entity	254
Figure 17 – Organisation of the ASEs and ARs	309
Figure 18 – Object model of the MPS ASE.....	329
Figure 19 – Time-out evaluation net.....	341
Figure 20 – Asynchronous promptness status evaluation net	345
Figure 21 – Synchronous promptness status evaluation net.....	346
Figure 22 – Punctual promptness status evaluation net	348
Figure 23 – Asynchronous refreshment status evaluation net.....	351
Figure 24 – Synchronous refreshment status evaluation net	352
Figure 25 – Punctual refreshment status evaluation net.....	354
Figure 26 – A_Readloc service procedure.....	357
Figure 27 – A_Writeloc service procedure.....	358
Figure 28 – A_Update service procedure	360
Figure 29 – A_Readfar service procedure	362
Figure 30 – A_Writefar service procedure	364
Figure 31 – A_Sent service procedure	365
Figure 32 – A_Received service procedure	366
Figure 33 – A_Read service procedure	368
Figure 34 – A_Read service state machine	369
Figure 35 – A_Write service procedure	370
Figure 36 – A_Write service state machine	371
Figure 37 – Model of a resynchronised variable	374
Figure 38 – Principles for resynchronisation of a produced variable	375
Figure 39 – Resynchronisation mechanism state machine for a produced variable.....	377
Figure 40 – Asynchronous refreshment private mechanism evaluation net.....	378
Figure 41 – Asynchronous refreshment public mechanism evaluation net	379
Figure 42 – Synchronous refreshment private mechanism evaluation net.....	380
Figure 43 – Synchronous refreshment public mechanism evaluation net.....	381
Figure 44 – Punctual refreshment private mechanism evaluation net	382
Figure 45 – Punctual refreshment public mechanism evaluation net.....	383
Figure 46 – Principles for the resynchronisation of a consumed variable.....	384
Figure 47 – Resynchronisation mechanism state machine for consumed variable	386
Figure 48 – Asynchronous promptness public mechanism evaluation net.....	387

Figure 49 – Asynchronous promptness private mechanism evaluation net	388
Figure 50 – Synchronous promptness public mechanism evaluation net	389
Figure 51 – Synchronous promptness private mechanism evaluation net	390
Figure 52 – Punctual promptness public mechanism evaluation net	392
Figure 53 – Punctual promptness private mechanism evaluation net.....	393
Figure 54 – Spatial consistency list variables interchange mechanism	395
Figure 55 – Spatial consistency – consistency variable interchange mechanism	396
Figure 56 – Spatial consistency – list recovery mechanism	396
Figure 57 – Spatial consistency – validity of the spatial consistency status	397
Figure 58 – Object model of a variable list	397
Figure 59 – A_Readlist service procedure.....	403
Figure 60 – Consistency variable value evaluation net.....	409
Figure 61 – Consistency interchange timing diagram	410
Figure 62 – Recovery mechanism evaluation net	411
Figure 63 – Recovery interchange timing diagram.....	411
Figure 64 – Flowchart of the sub-MMS environment management state	418
Figure 65 – Domain management state chart.....	448
Figure 66 – Domain upload flowchart	450
Figure 67 – Domain download sequence diagram	451
Figure 68 – Domain upload sequence diagram	451
Figure 69 – Program invocation state chart.....	464
Figure 70 – A_Associate service procedure	503
Figure 71 – A_Release service procedure.....	506
Figure 72 – A_Abort service procedure	507
Figure 73 – A_Data service procedure	509
Figure 74 – A_Unidata service procedure	512
Figure 75 – Associated mode service state chart	513
Figure 76 – Non-associated mode service state chart	514
Table 1 – PERSISTDEF	37
Table 2 – VARTYPE	38
Table 3 – ITEMQUALITYDEF	39
Table 4 – STATEDEF	43
Table 5 – GROUPEXCEPTIONDEF	43
Table 6 – ACCESSRIGHTSDEF	43
Table 7 – HRESULT	44
Table 8 – UUID	51
Table 9 – Data type names for value.....	67
Table 10 – UUID	69
Table 11 – Create service parameters	71
Table 12 – Delete service parameters.....	72
Table 13 – Get attributes service parameters.....	73
Table 14 – Set attributes service parameters	75

Table 15 – Begin set attributes	77
Table 16 – End set attributes	78
Table 17 – Subscribe service parameters	87
Table 18 – Identify	90
Table 19 – Get status	91
Table 20 – Status notification.....	92
Table 21 – Initiate	93
Table 22 – Terminate	96
Table 23 – Conclude	98
Table 24 – Reject	98
Table 25 – Conveyance of service primitives by AREP role.....	101
Table 26 – Valid combinations of AREP roles involved in an AR	101
Table 27 – AR-Unconfirmed send	107
Table 28 – AR-Confirmed send	109
Table 29 – AR-Establish service	111
Table 30 – Valid combinations of AREP classes to be related	113
Table 31 – AR-Deestablish service	114
Table 32 – AR-Abort	115
Table 33 – AR-Compel service.....	116
Table 34 – AR-Get buffered message service	117
Table 35 – AR-Schedule communication service	118
Table 36 – AR-Cancel scheduled sequence service	119
Table 37 – AR-Status.....	120
Table 38 – AR-XON-OFF	121
Table 39 – AR-Remote read service	122
Table 40 – AR-Remote write service	123
Table 41 – Read service parameters.....	132
Table 42 – Read list service parameters	135
Table 43 – Write service parameters.....	137
Table 44 – Write list service parameters	139
Table 45 – Information report service.....	141
Table 46 – Information report list service	142
Table 47 – Exchange service parameters	145
Table 48 – Exchange list service parameters	148
Table 49 – Acknowledge event	160
Table 50 – Acknowledge event list service parameters	161
Table 51 – Enable event	163
Table 52 – Event notification service parameters	164
Table 53 – Enable event list.....	166
Table 54 – Notification recovery service parameters	167
Table 55 – Get event summary service parameters.....	168
Table 56 – Get event summary list service parameters	170
Table 57 – Query event summary list service parameters	173

Table 58 – Initiate load service parameters.....	180
Table 59 – Terminate load service parameters.....	182
Table 60 – Push segment service parameters.....	183
Table 61 – Pull segment service parameters.....	184
Table 62 – Discard service parameters	186
Table 63 – Pull upload sequencing of service primitives.....	187
Table 64 – Pull upload service parameter constraints	188
Table 65 – Pull upload state table	189
Table 66 – Pull download sequencing of service primitives	190
Table 67 – Pull download service parameter constraints	190
Table 68 – Pull download state table	191
Table 69 – Push download sequencing of service primitives	193
Table 70 – Push download service parameter constraints	193
Table 71 – Push download state table.....	194
Table 72 – Start service parameters	201
Table 73 – Stop service parameters.....	202
Table 74 – Resume service parameters	203
Table 75 – Reset service parameters	204
Table 76 – Kill service parameters	205
Table 77 – Action invoke service parameters	206
Table 78 – Action return service parameters.....	207
Table 79 – State transitions for a function invocation object.....	209
Table 80 – FAL class summary	236
Table 81 – Services by AREP role	237
Table 82 – Scope of Invoke Id	249
Table 83 – Types of misordering detectable by message numbers	250
Table 84 – Delivery of misordered message types on publisher/subscriber VCRs	250
Table 85 – Statistics gathered per VCR	250
Table 86 – Determination of misordering type at a subscriber VCR.....	251
Table 87 – Mapping of received messages to primitives.....	251
Table 88 – Mapping of received primitives to messages.....	252
Table 89 – Defined network addresses	255
Table 90 – Use of network addresses	255
Table 91 – Use of endpoint selectors in server VCRs.....	256
Table 92 – Use of endpoint selectors in publisher VCRs	256
Table 93 – Use of endpoint selectors in source VCRs.....	257
Table 94 – Network address and port numbers for device annunciation	258
Table 95 – Network address and port numbers for set/clear assignment info and clear address.....	258
Table 96 – Network address and port numbers for SM identify.....	258
Table 97 – Network address and port numbers for SM find tag	259
Table 98 – Network address and port numbers for clients and servers (part 1).....	259
Table 99 – Network address and port numbers for clients and servers (part 2).....	259

Table 100 – Network address and port numbers for publishers and subscribers.....	259
Table 101 – Network address and port numbers for report distribution.....	259
Table 102 – Network address and port numbers for LAN redundancy get and put information.....	260
Table 103 – Network address and port numbers for LAN redundancy diagnostics.....	260
Table 104 – VCR types.....	262
Table 105 – Use of VCR user id.....	262
Table 106 – Use of FDA address.....	263
Table 107 – Initiate.....	265
Table 108 – Find tag query service parameters.....	270
Table 109 – SMK IDs.....	271
Table 110 – Find tag reply service parameters.....	272
Table 111 – Identify service parameters.....	275
Table 112 – Annunciate service parameters.....	278
Table 113 – Set assignment info service parameters.....	280
Table 114 – Clear assignment info service parameters.....	283
Table 115 – Clear address service parameters.....	285
Table 116 – Diagnostic message service.....	290
Table 117 – Get redundancy info service.....	291
Table 118 – Put redundancy info service.....	293
Table 119 – Get redundancy statistics service.....	295
Table 120 – Open session service.....	302
Table 121 – Idle session service.....	305
Table 122 – FAL class summary.....	306
Table 123 – Services by AREP role.....	307
Table 124 – Access protection.....	324
Table 125 – Binary time coding.....	340
Table 126 – Asynchronous promptness events and actions.....	345
Table 127 – Synchronous promptness events and actions.....	346
Table 128 – Punctual promptness events and actions.....	348
Table 129 – Asynchronous refreshment events and actions.....	351
Table 130 – Synchronous refreshment events and actions.....	352
Table 131 – Punctual refreshment events and actions.....	355
Table 132 – A_Readloc service parameters.....	356
Table 133 – A_Writeloc service parameters.....	357
Table 134 – A_Update service parameters.....	359
Table 135 – A_Readfar service parameters.....	361
Table 136 – A_Writefar service parameters.....	363
Table 137 – A_Sent service parameters.....	365
Table 138 – A_Received service parameters.....	366
Table 139 – A_Read service parameters.....	367
Table 140 – A_Write service parameters.....	369
Table 141 – Asynchronous refreshment private mechanism events and actions.....	378

Table 142 – Asynchronous refreshment public mechanism events and actions	379
Table 143 – Synchronous refreshment private mechanism events and actions.....	380
Table 144 – Synchronous refreshment public mechanism events and actions	381
Table 145 – Punctual refreshment private mechanism events and actions	383
Table 146 – Punctual refreshment public mechanism events and actions.....	384
Table 147 – Asynchronous promptness public mechanism events and actions.....	387
Table 148 – Asynchronous promptness private mechanism events and actions	388
Table 149 – Synchronous promptness public mechanism events and actions.....	389
Table 150 – Synchronous promptness privatemechanism events and actions	391
Table 151 – Punctual promptness public mechanism events and actions	392
Table 152 – Punctual promptness privatemechanism events and actions.....	393
Table 153 – A_Readlist service parameters	402
Table 154 – Confirmed initiate service parameters.....	422
Table 155 – Detailed structure of the extension calling parameter.....	423
Table 156 – Detailed structure of the init request detail parameter	424
Table 157 – Detailed structure of the extension called parameter	425
Table 158 – Detailed structure of the init request detail parameter.....	426
Table 159 – Conclude service parameter	427
Table 160 – Unconfirmed abort service parameters	429
Table 161 – Unconfirmed reject service parameters.....	430
Table 162 – Confirmed status service parameters.....	432
Table 163 – Unconfirmed unsolicited status service parameter	432
Table 164 – Confirmed identify service parameters.....	433
Table 165 – Confirmed get name list service paramaters	434
Table 166 – Access group attribute description for domain object	437
Table 167 – Access rights attribute description for domain object	437
Table 168 – Confirmed delete domain service parameters	438
Table 169 – Confirmed initate download sequence service parameters.....	439
Table 170 – Confirmed download segment service parameters	440
Table 171 – Confirmed terminate download sequence service parameters.....	441
Table 172 – Confirmed initiate upload sequence service parameters	442
Table 173 – Confirmed upload segment service parameters	443
Table 174 – Confirmed terminate upload sequence service parameters	444
Table 175 – Confirmed get domain attributes service parameters	445
Table 176 – Access group attribute details for program invocation object	453
Table 177 – Access rights attribute details for program invocation object.....	454
Table 178 – Confirmed create program invocation service parameters.....	455
Table 179 – Confirmed delete program invocation service parameters.....	456
Table 180 – Confirmed start service parameters	457
Table 181 – Confirmed stop service parameters	458
Table 182 – Confirmed resume service parameters	459
Table 183 – Confirmed reset service parameters	460
Table 184 – Confirmed kill service parameters.....	461

Table 185 – Access group attribute details for variable object.....	466
Table 186 – Access rights attribute details for variable object.....	467
Table 187 – Access group attribute details for variable list object	468
Table 188 – Access right attribute details for variable list objects.....	468
Table 189 – Confirmed read service parameters	469
Table 190 – Confirmed write service parameters	471
Table 191 – Unconfirmed information report service parameters.....	472
Table 192 – Confirmed define variable-list service parameters.....	473
Table 193 – Confirmed delete variable-list service parameters.....	475
Table 194 – Confirmed get variable access attributes service parameters.....	476
Table 195 – Confirmed get variable-list attributes service parameters.....	477
Table 196 – Data type specification	479
Table 197 – Variable access specification.....	480
Table 198 – Variable access description attribute details	480
Table 199 – Path selection parameters	481
Table 200 – Access group attribute detail for event object	484
Table 201 – Access rights attribute details for event object.....	485
Table 202 – Unconfirmed event notification service parameters	486
Table 203 – Event type parameter details	486
Table 204 – Confirmed acknowledged event notification service parameter	488
Table 205 – Confirmed alter event condition monitoring service parameters	489
Table 206 – Confirmed get alarm summary service parameters	491
Table 207 – Confirmed get event condition attributes service parameters	493
Table 208 – Classification of service quality parameters	496
Table 209 – Identification parameters	500
Table 210 – List of MCS AR ASE services	501
Table 211 – A_Associate service parameters.....	501
Table 212 – A_Release service parameters	506
Table 213 – A_Abort service parameters	507
Table 214 – A_Data service parameters	508
Table 215 – A_Unidata service parameters.....	509

INTRODUCTION

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

The application service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This standard defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management may exploit.

Throughout the set of fieldbus standards, the term “service” refers to the abstract capability provided by one layer of the OSI Basic Reference Model to the layer immediately above. Thus, the application layer service defined in this standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-5: Application layer service definition – Type 5 elements

1 Scope

1.1 Overview

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

This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 5 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 5 fieldbus application layer in terms of

- a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service,
- b) the primitive actions and events of the service;
- c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

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

- 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and
- 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model.

This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

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

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

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

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including

- a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and
- b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

1.3 Conformance

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

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 5 application layer services as defined in this standard.

2 Normative references

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

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

IEC/TR 61158-1 (Ed.2.0), *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

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

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

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

ISO/IEC 8824, *Information Technology – Abstract Syntax notation One (ASN-1): Specification of basic notation*

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