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Interoperation guide for field device tool (FDT)/device type manager (DTM) and electronic device description language (EDDL)

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TECHNICAL REPORT

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Interoperation guide for field device tool (FDT) / device type manager (DTM) and electronic device description language (EDDL)

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTEROPERATION GUIDE FOR FIELD DEVICE TOOL (FDT) / DEVICE TYPE MANAGER (DTM) AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE (EDDL)

FOREWORD

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IEC 62795, which is a technical report, has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
65E/240/DTR	65E/330/RVC

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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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- withdrawn,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
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INTRODUCTION

At present, there are two International Standards for device integration that describe the properties of automation system components to be used in host systems. They are IEC 61804 for electronic device description language (EDDL) and IEC 62453 for field device tools (FDT), with both standards having their own characteristics. The number of manufacturers and users using EDDL or FDT technologies is increasing, and investment in both of them is therefore increasing too.

EDDL technology enables the integration of real product details using the tools of the engineering life cycle and specifies EDDL as a generic language for describing the properties of automation system components. EDDL technology allows to transfer the properties of a device to a data set, called electronic device description (EDD), that can be interpreted by configuration tools in a host system. EDD files, representing the behavior and attributes of a device, can be stored in the field device or control system. The interaction between a field device and a control system uses various communication protocols such as specified in IEC 61784-1, CP 1-1 (FF) or IEC 61784-1, CP 9-1 (HART®[1]).

FDT is an open and independent software interface specification. An FDT specification describes software interface and relationships within the framework of the project (FDT container, FDT frame applications) and device software components in a Device Type Manager (DTM). An FDT framework is independent from the devices and fieldbus system, while the DTM depends on specific device and fieldbuses.

Both technologies are supported by automation vendors and users, so that there is a need to generate a DTM based on an EDD as long as the field device integration (FDI) technology is not published as an International Standard.

FDI (IEC 62769) covers device integration and device management technology, combining base concepts and technology aspects of the EDDL (IEC 61804), FDT (IEC 62543) and OPC UA (IEC 62541-1). The combination of those different proven technologies ensures a secure life cycle and the ability to address all challenges of device integration and device management in a scalable manner.

EDDL and FDT are complimentary in a way that an EDDL can be converted into an FDT-DTM. As long as FDI is not available, converting EDD into a DTM helps to combine the two standards and use EDDs in an FDT frame environment in case there is no specific DTM available. The conversion criterion is based on EDDL and FDT technologies.

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1 HART® is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of this product.

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INTEROPERATION GUIDE FOR FIELD DEVICE TOOL (FDT) / DEVICE TYPE MANAGER (DTM) AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE (EDDL)

1 Scope

This Technical Report provides the general requirements for converting an EDD into a DTM. Using this TR, an FDT/DTM developer can develop an EDD-DTM conversion tool that can be used to import, parse, and manage EDD to generate the corresponding DTM. A conversion tool versus a DTM written independent of an EDD helps the DTM generation to maintain consistency in function, data and presentation styles.

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.

IEC 61804 (all parts), *Function blocks (FB) for process control*

IEC 61804-3:2010, *Function blocks (FB) for process control – Part 3 Electronic Device Description Language (EDDL)*

IEC 62453-1:2009, *Field device tool (FDT) interface specification – Part 1: Overview and guidance*

3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62453-1, IEC 61804-3, as well as the following apply.

3.1.1
agent interpreter
analytical software for parsing EDD

Note 1 to entry: An agent interpreter can parse out the elements in the EDD document and map to the DTM.

Note 2 to entry: An agent interpreter can realize the interaction between the DTM and the physical device.

3.1.2
application
software functional unit that is specific to the solution of a problem in industrial-process measurement and control

Note 1 to entry: An application may be distributed across multiple resources, and may communicate with other applications.

[SOURCE: IEC 61499-1:2005, 3.5]