

Edition 4.0 2019-04

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition – Type 12 elements

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.20; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-8322-6788-2

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

### CONTENTS

FC	DREWO	RD	5
IN	TRODU	JCTION	7
1	Scope		
	1.1	General	8
	1.2	Specifications	8
	1.3	Conformance	8
2	Norm	native references	9
3	Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions		
	3.1	Reference model terms and definitions	9
	3.2	Service convention terms and definitions	10
	3.3	Data-link service terms and definitions	11
	3.4	Symbols and abbreviations	14
	3.5	Common conventions	16
4	Data	-link layer services and concepts	17
	4.1	Operating principle	17
	4.2	Topology	17
	4.3	Data-link layer overview	18
	4.4	Error detection overview	19
	4.5	Parameter and process data handling introduction	19
	4.6	Node reference model	19
	4.6.1	Mapping onto OSI Basic Reference Model	19
	4.6.2	Data-link layer features	20
	4.7 Operation overview		
	4.7.1		
	4.7.2	71	
	4.7.3	0 1 07	
	4.8	Addressing	
	4.8.1	<u> </u>	
	4.8.2		
	4.8.3	3	
	4.8.4	5	
	4.8.5		
	4.8.6	, 3	
	4.9	Slave classification	
	4.9.1		
	4.9.2		
_	4.10	Structure of the communication layer in the slave	
5		munication services	
	5.1	Overview	
	5.2	Read services	
	5.2.1		
	5.2.2		
	5.2.3		
	5.2.4	,	
	5.2.5 5.3	Logical read (LRD) Write services	
	5.5	WILLE SELVICES	29

	5.3.1	Overview	29
	5.3.2	Positional physical write (APWR)	29
	5.3.3	Configured-address physical write (FPWR)	30
	5.3.4	Broadcast write (BWR)	30
	5.3.5	Logical write (LWR)	
	5.4	Combined read/write services	
	5.4.1	Overview	
	5.4.2	Positional physical read/write (APRW)	
	5.4.3	Configured-address physical read/write (FPRW)	
	5.4.4	Broadcast read/write (BRW)	
	5.4.5	Logical read/write (LRW)	
	5.4.6	Positional physical read / multiple write (ARMW)	
	5.4.7	Configured-address physical read / multiple write (FRMW)	
	5.5	Network services	
	5.5.1 5.5.2	Overview	
	5.5.2	Publish network variables (PNV)	
	5.6.1	Overview	
	5.6.2	Mailbox data transmission services	
6		interactions	
•	6.1	Read local	
		Write local	
	6.3	Event local	
Bił		hy	
DĹ	PDU	Mapping of logical data in an Ethernet frame consisting of a single Typ	18
	-	Type 12 data-link reference model	
	-	Type 12 segments in open mode	
	-	Type 12 segment in direct mode	
Fiç	gure 5 –	Addressing mode overview	22
Fiç	gure 6 –	Fieldbus memory management unit overview	23
Fiç	gure 7 –	Layering of communication	25
Fig	gure 8 –	Flow of Type 12 service primitives	26
Fiç	gure 9 –		37
Fig	gure 10	Successful mailbox write sequence	38
Та	ıble 1 –	Successful mailbox write sequence  – Successful mailbox read sequence	
		– Successful mailbox read sequence	
	ble 2 –	Successful mailbox read sequence  Auto-increment physical read (APRD)	27
Ta		- Successful mailbox read sequence  Auto-increment physical read (APRD)  Configured-address physical read (FPRD)	27 27
	ble 3 –	– Successful mailbox read sequence	27 27 28
Та	ble 3 – ble 4 –	– Successful mailbox read sequence	27 27 28 29
Ta Ta	ble 3 – ble 4 – ble 5 –	- Successful mailbox read sequence  Auto-increment physical read (APRD)  Configured-address physical read (FPRD)  Broadcast read (BRD)  Logical read (LRD)  Auto-increment physical write (APWR)	27 28 29
Ta Ta Ta	ble 3 – ble 4 – ble 5 – ble 6 –	Auto-increment physical read (APRD)  Configured-address physical read (FPRD)  Broadcast read (BRD)  Logical read (LRD)  Auto-increment physical write (APWR)  Configured-address physical write (FPWR)	27 28 29 29
Ta Ta Ta Ta	ble 3 - ble 4 - ble 5 - ble 6 - ble 7 -	Auto-increment physical read (APRD)  Configured-address physical read (FPRD)  Broadcast read (BRD)  Logical read (LRD)  Auto-increment physical write (APWR)  Configured-address physical write (FPWR)  Broadcast write (BWR)	27 28 29 29 30
Ta Ta Ta Ta Ta	ble 3 - ble 4 - ble 5 - ble 6 - ble 7 - ble 8 -	Auto-increment physical read (APRD)  Configured-address physical read (FPRD)  Broadcast read (BRD)  Logical read (LRD)  Auto-increment physical write (APWR)  Configured-address physical write (FPWR)	27 28 29 30 31

Table 10 – Configured-address physical read/write (FPRW)	33
Table 11 – Broadcast read/write (BRW)	33
Table 12 – Logical read/write (LRW)	34
Table 13 – Auto-increment physical read / multiple write (ARMW)	34
Table 14 – Configured-address physical read / multiple write (FRMW)	35
Table 15 – Publisher network variable (PNV)	36
Table 16 – Mailbox write	38
Table 17 – Mailbox read update	39
Table 18 – Mailbox read	40
Table 19 – Read local	41
Table 20 – Write local	41
Table 21 – Event local	42

### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

### Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition – Type 12 elements

#### **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 the associated protocol type is restricted by its 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 its intellectual-property-right holders.

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

International Standard IEC 61158-3-12 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- technical corrections in the communication services;
- editorial improvements for clarification.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/945/FDIS	65C/954/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61158 series, published under the general title *Industrial* communication networks – Fieldbus specifications, can be found on the IEC web site.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- · replaced by a revised edition, or
- · amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

### 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 61158-1.

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 data-link layer service defined in this standard is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

### INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

## Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition – Type 12 elements

### 1 Scope

#### 1.1 General

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. 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 International standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 12 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of

- a) the primitive actions and events of the service;
- b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take;
- c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

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

- the Type 12 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model;
- systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

#### 1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the characteristics of conceptual datalink layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of data-link protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal DL-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 document does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of data-link entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this data-link layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of the corresponding data-link protocol that fulfils the Type 12 data-link layer services defined in this document.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 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.

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

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

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3, Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 3: Standard for Ethernet

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

IEEE Std 802.1D, IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges; available at http://www.ieee.org [viewed 2018-09-11]