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Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition**

FOREWORD

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- 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.

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 IEC 61784 series. Use of the various protocol types in other combinations may require permission of their respective intellectual-property-right holders.

IEC draws 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:

Type 2 (subclauses 5.3, 9.3, 10.3, Clauses 17 through 20, Annex F through Annex H):

5,396,197 [AB] Network Node TAP

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

The holders of these patent rights have assured IEC that they are willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holders of these patent rights are registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from:

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Attention: Intellectual Property Dept.

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 shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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 fourth edition cancels and replaces IEC 61158-2:2003. This edition of this part constitutes a minor revision. This publication, together with its companion parts for Type 16, also partially replaces IEC 61491:2002 which is at present being revised. IEC 61491 will be issued as a technical report.

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

- a) deletion of the former Type 6 fieldbus for lack of market relevance;
- b) addition of new fieldbus types;
- c) generalization of the seldom-used Type 1 radio to a more useful form.

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

| FDIS | Report on voting |
|--------------|------------------|
| 65C/472/FDIS | 65C/483/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 committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

The list of all the parts of the IEC 61158 series, under the general title *Industrial communication networks — Fieldbus specifications*, can be found on the IEC website.

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/TR 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 61158-4-1 to IEC 61158-4-18.

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

NOTE 2 Specifications for Types 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 16 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 the IEC 61784 series for standardized communication profiles based on the IEC 61158 series.

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

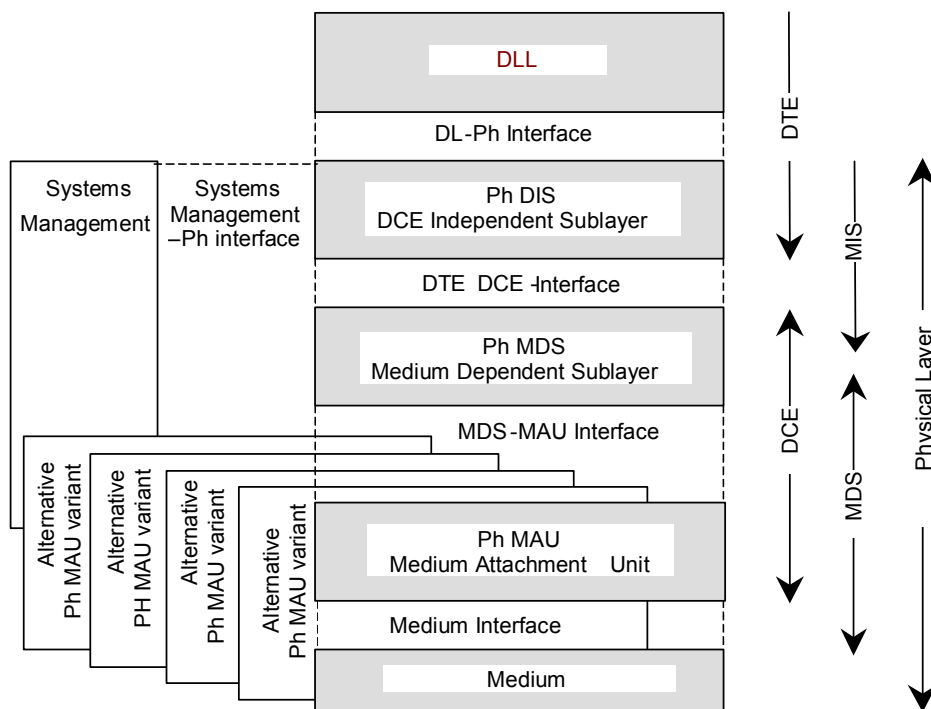


Figure 1 — General model of physical layer

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.

0.4.1.3 Type 1: Radio media

The Type 1 radio medium specification provides a generalized FSK/PSK radio capability at arbitrary bit rates.

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.

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;
- RS-232 wire medium up to 230,4 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.

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 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 60050-731, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 731: Optical fibre communication*

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

IEC 60079-14, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations in hazardous areas (other than mines)*

IEC 60079-25, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 25: Intrinsically safe systems*

IEC 60096-1, *Radio-frequency cables – Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods*

IEC 60169-8, *Radio-frequency connectors – Part 8: RF coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with bayonet lock – Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type BNC)*

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¹ There exists a new edition of this publication (2007).

² There exists a new edition of this publication (2007).

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