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Edition 4.0 2019-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-2: Application layer service definition – Type 2 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 5-2: Définition des services de la couche application – Eléments de type 2

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-2: Application layer service definition – Type 2 elements

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

International Standard IEC 61158-5-2 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 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:

- addition of a data type in 5.3.2;
- clarifications of Object management ASE in 6.2.1;
- extensions of General ASE in 6.2.1.2.1;
- extensions/clarifications of Identity ASE in 6.2.1.2.2;
- update of Message Router ASE in 6.2.1.2.4;
- extensions/clarifications of Time Sync ASE in 6.2.1.2.6;
- updates of Parameter ASE in 6.2.1.2.7;
- updates of FAL ASE service specification in 6.2.1.3;
- extensions/clarifications of Connection manager ASE in 6.2.2;
- extensions/clarifications of Connection ASE in 6.2.3;
- extensions/clarifications of Application type in 6.3.1.4.5.
- miscellaneous editorial corrections.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/947/FDIS	65C/950/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,
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- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This document 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.

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 document 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 document is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-2: Application layer service definition – Type 2 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 part of IEC 61158 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 2 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 International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 2 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 document is to define the services provided to:

a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and

b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model.

This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) 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