BS EN IEC 61158-2:2023



BSI Standards Publication

Industrial communication networks — Fieldbus specifications

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 61158-2:2023. It is identical to IEC 61158-2:2023. It supersedes BS EN 61158-2:2014, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/65, Measurement and control.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2023

ISBN 978 0 539 13665 4

ICS 25.040; 25.040.40; 35.100; 35.100.20; 35.240.50

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2023.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 61158-2

April 2023

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.20; 35.240.50

Supersedes EN 61158-2:2014

English Version

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition (IEC 61158-2:2023)

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des bus de terrain - Partie 2: Spécification et définition des services de la couche physique
(IEC 61158-2:2023)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse - Teil 2: Spezifikation und Dienstfestlegungen des Physical Layer (Bitübertragungsschicht)
(IEC 61158-2:2023)

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European foreword

The text of document 65C/1200/FDIS, future edition 7 of IEC 61158-2, 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 approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61158-2:2023.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2024-01-13
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2026-04-13

This document supersedes EN 61158-2:2014 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-2:2023 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 standard indicated:

IEC 60079-0	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 60079-0
IEC 60875-1	NOTE Approved as EN 60875-1
IEC 60947-5-2	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 60947-5-2
IEC 61158 (series)	NOTE Approved as EN 61158 (series)
IEC 61158-1	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61158-1
IEC 61158-4-1	NOTE Approved as EN 61158-4-1
IEC 61158-4-4	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61158-4-4
IEC 61158-4-7	NOTE Approved as EN 61158-4-7
IEC 61158-4-8	NOTE Approved as EN 61158-4-8
IEC 61158-4-12	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61158-4-12
IEC 61158-4-16	NOTE Approved as EN 61158-4-16

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IEC 61158-4-18	NOTE Approved as EN 61158-4-18
IEC 61158-4-20	NOTE Approved as EN 61158-4-20
IEC 61158-4-24	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61158-4-24
IEC 61300-3-4	NOTE Approved as EN 61300-3-4
IEC/TR 61491	NOTE Approved as CLC/TR 61491
IEC 61784-1 (series)	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61784-1 (series)[1]
IEC 61784-2 (series)	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61784-2 (series)[2]

[1] To be published. Stage at the time of publication: FprEN IEC 61784-1-X:2023.

[2] To be published. Stage at the time of publication: FprEN IEC 61784-2-X:2023.

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Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cencenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050	series	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary	-	-
IEC 60079-11	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"	EN 60079-11	-
IEC 60079-14	2007	Explosive atmospheres - Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection	EN 60079-14	2008
IEC 60079-25	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems	EN IEC 60079-25	-
IEC 60169-17	-	Radio-frequency connectors. Part 17: R.F. coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with screw coupling - Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type TNC)	-	-
IEC 60189-1	2018	Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath - Part 1: General test and measuring methods	-	-
IEC 60255-22-1	1988[3]	Electrical relays - Part 22: Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment - Section 1: 1 MHz burst disturbance tests	-	-
IEC 60364-4-41	-	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock	HD 60364-4-41	-
IEC 60364-5-54	-	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Earthing arrangements and protective conductors	HD 60364-5-54	-
IEC 60529	-	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)	EN 60529	-

[3] This standard has been withdrawn.

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IEC 60603-7-4	-	Connectors for electronic equipment - Part 7-4: Detail specification for 8-way, unshielded, free and fixed connectors, for data transmissions with frequencies up to 250 MHz	EN 60603-7-4	-
IEC 60754-2	-	Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity	EN 60754-2	-
IEC 60793	series	Optical fibres	EN IEC 60793	series
IEC 60793-2	2019	Optical fibres - Part 2: Product specifications - General	EN IEC 60793-2	2019
IEC 60793-2-30	2015	Optical fibres - Part 2-30: Product specifications - Sectional specification for category A3 multimode fibres	EN 60793-2-30	2015
IEC 60793-2-40	2021	Optical fibres - Part 2-40: Product specifications - Sectional specification for category A4 multimode fibres	EN IEC 60793-2-40	2021
IEC 60794-1-2	2003	Optical fibre cables - Part 1-2: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures	EN 60794-1-2	2003
IEC 60807-3	-	Rectangular connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz - Part 3: Detail specification for a range of connectors with trapezoidal shaped metal shells and round contacts - Removable crimp contact types with closed crimp barrels, rear insertion/rear extraction	-	-
IEC 60811-403	-	Electric and optical fibre cables - Test methods for non-metallic materials - Part 403: Miscellaneous tests - Ozone resistance test on cross-linked compounds	EN 60811-403	-
IEC 60811-404	2012	Electric and optical fibre cables - Test methods for non-metallic materials - Part 404: Miscellaneous tests - Mineral oil immersion tests for sheaths	EN 60811-404	2012
IEC 61000-4-2	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	-
IEC 61000-4-3	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3 : Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN IEC 61000-4-3	-
IEC 61000-4-4	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	-
IEC 61076-2-114	2020	Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Product requirements - Part 2-114: Circular connectors - Detail specification for connectors with M8 screw-locking with power contacts and signal contacts for data transmission up to 100 MHz	EN IEC 61076-2-114	2020

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IEC 61131-2	2017	Industrial-process measurement and control - Programmable controllers - Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests	-	-
IEC 61156-1	2007	Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications - Part 1: Generic specification	-	-
IEC 61158-3-20	2023	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-20: Data-link layer service definition - Type 20 elements	-[4]	
IEC 61158-4-2	2023	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements	EN IEC 61158-4-2	2023
IEC 61158-4-3	2019	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements	EN IEC 61158-4-3	2019
IEC 61169-8	2007	Radio-frequency connectors - Part 8: Sectional specification - RF coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with bayonet lock - Characteristic impedance 50 Ω (type BNC)	EN 61169-8	2007
IEC 61210	2010	Connecting devices - Flat quick-connect terminations for electrical copper conductors - Safety requirements	EN 61210	2010
IEC 61754-2	-	Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 2: Type BFOC/2,5 connector family	EN 61754-2	-
IEC 61754-13	-	Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 13: Type FC-PC connector	EN 61754-13	-
IEC 61754-22	-	Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 22: Type F-SMA connector family	EN 61754-22	-
IEC 63171	-	Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Shielded or unshielded free and fixed connectors for balanced single-pair data transmission with current-carrying capacity - General requirements and tests	EN IEC 63171	-
ISO/IEC 7498	series	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model	-	-
ISO/IEC 7498-1	1994	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model: The basic model	-	-
ISO/IEC 8482	-	Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Twisted pair multipoint interconnections	-	-

[4] EN 61158-3-20:2014 was published in parallel with IEC 61158-3-20:2014.

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ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3	2021	Telecommunications and exchange between information technology systems - Requirements for local and metropolitan area networks - Part 3: Standard for Ethernet	-	-
ISO 9314-1	-	Information Processing Systems - Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) - Part 1: Token Ring physical layer protocol (PHY)	-	-
ISO/IEC 10731	1994	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services	-	-
ISO 4892-1	-	Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 1: General guidance	EN ISO 4892-1	-
TIA-422-B	1994	Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits	-	-
TIA-485-A	1998	Electrical Characteristics of Generators and Receivers for Use in Balanced Digital Multipoint Systems	-	-

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

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Attention is drawn to the fact that the 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 layer protocol type to be used with other layer protocols of the same type, or in other type combinations explicitly authorized by their respective intellectual property right holders.

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

IEC 61158-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Type 12 added power option to 100BASE-TX in Clause 29;
b) enhanced Type 24 specification in Clause 33, Annex S and Annex U;
c) new Type 28 specification;
d) LVDS wire medium up to 100 Mbit/s of Type 12 is removed.

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

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1200/FDIS	65C/1241/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

NOTE 2 Slight variances from the directives have been allowed by the IEC Central Office to provide continuity of subclause numbering with prior editions.

A 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 web site.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document 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.

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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 61158-1.

0.2 Physical layer overview

The primary aim of this document 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 document comprises physical layer specifications corresponding to many of the different DL-Layer protocol Types specified in IEC 61158 series.

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

NOTE 2 Specifications for Types 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20, 24 and 28 are included. Type 7 uses Type 1 specifications. The other Types do not use any of the specifications given in this document.

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 document to select interoperating sets of provisions. Refer to the IEC 61784-1 series or the IEC 61784-2 series for standardized communication profiles based on the IEC 61158 series.

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

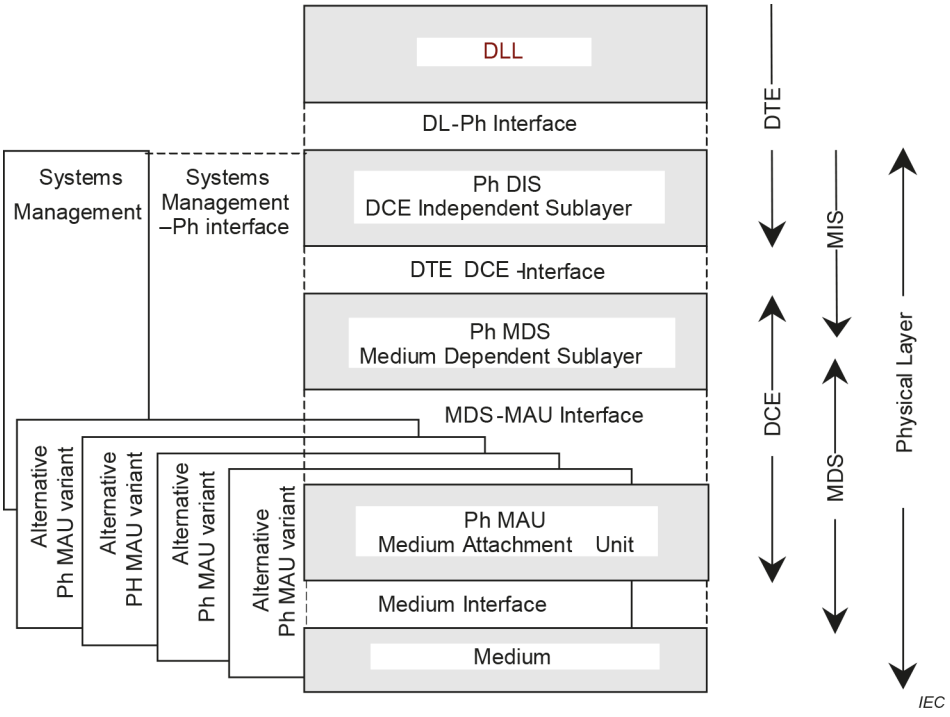


Figure 1 – General model of physical layer

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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 document

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 document 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.

0.4.2 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;

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and the following asynchronous transmission variants:

b) twisted-pair wire medium, up to 12 Mbit/s, TIA-485-A;

c) optical fiber medium, up to 12 Mbit/s, with fiber type A4a of IEC 60793-2-40 and fiber type A3c of IEC 60793-2-30.

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;

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:

– two pair of wires carrying two separate power supply channels combined with signal transmission.

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.

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0.4.9 Type 20: Media

Type 20 uses binary phase continuous Frequency Shift Keying (FSK). A relatively high frequency current is superimposed on a low-frequency analog current, which is usually in 4 mA to 20 mA range. The digital signal and analog signal share the same medium, but differ in frequency contents. The communicating devices signal with either current or voltage, and all signaling appear as voltage when sensed across low impedance. Thus, digital signaling is an extension of conventional analog signaling.

The physical layer commonly uses twisted pair copper cable as its medium and provides solely digital or simultaneous digital and analog communication to distances of at least 1 500 m (ca. 5 000 feet). Maximum communication distances vary depending on network construction and environmental conditions.

0.4.10 Type 24: Media

0.4.10.1 Type 24: Basic media

Type 24 specifies twisted-pair wire medium. The general characteristics of this transmission medium are as follows:

– TIA-485-A bus interface with galvanic isolation using transformer;
– up to 10 Mbit/s;
– half-duplex transmission;
– Manchester coding.

0.4.10.2 Type 24: Powered media

The powered media type provides the following options:

– TIA-485-A bus interface without galvanic isolation using transformer;
– up to 32 Mbit/s;
– half-duplex transmission;
– Manchester coding or NRZI coding;
– power via the bus conductors.

0.4.11 Type 28: Media

Type 28 uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) technology. The frequency subcarrier ranges from 1,536 MHz to 32,256 MHz. The transmission distances are up to 500 m on a single bus. The analog signal shall be delivered on the medium that connected to each device in network.

Type 28 specifies the following synchronous transmission:

a) twisted-pair wire medium, up to 100 Mbit/s;
b) coaxial wire medium, up to 100 Mbit/s.

The general characteristics of these transmission media are as follows:

a) full-duplex transmission;
b) OFDM coding.

0.5

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