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Ersatz für
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Siehe Anwendungsbeginn

**Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze –
Feldbusse –
Teil 5-14: Dienstfestlegungen des Application Layer
(Anwendungsschicht) – Typ 14-Elemente
(IEC 61158-5-14:2014);
Englische Fassung EN 61158-5-14:2014, nur auf CD-ROM**

Industrial communication networks –
Fieldbus specifications –
Part 5-14: Application layer service definition – Type 14 elements
(IEC 61158-5-14:2014);
English version EN 61158-5-14:2014, only on CD-ROM

Réseaux de communication industriels –
Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 5-14: Définition des services de la couche application – Éléments de type 14
(CEI 61158-5-14:2014);
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Anwendungsbereich

Anwendungsbereich für die von CENELEC am 2014-09-22 angenommene Europäische Norm als DIN-Norm ist 2015-09-01.

Für DIN EN 61158-5-14:2013-01 besteht eine Übergangsfrist bis 2017-09-22.

Nationales Vorwort

Vorausgegangener Norm-Entwurf: E DIN EN 61158-500:2013-08.

Für dieses Dokument ist das nationale Arbeitsgremium K 956 „Feldbus“ der DKE Deutsche Kommission Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik in DIN und VDE (www.dke.de) zuständig.

Die enthaltene IEC-Publikation wurde vom SC 65C „Industrial networks“ erarbeitet.

Das IEC-Komitee hat entschieden, dass der Inhalt dieser Publikation bis zu dem Datum (stability date) unverändert bleiben soll, das auf der IEC-Website unter „<http://webstore.iec.ch>“ zu dieser Publikation angegeben ist. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt wird entsprechend der Entscheidung des Komitees die Publikation

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Für den Fall einer undatierten Verweisung im normativen Text (Verweisung auf eine Norm ohne Angabe des Ausgabedatums und ohne Hinweis auf eine Abschnittsnummer, eine Tabelle, ein Bild usw.) bezieht sich die Verweisung auf die jeweils neueste gültige Ausgabe der in Bezug genommenen Norm.

Für den Fall einer datierten Verweisung im normativen Text bezieht sich die Verweisung immer auf die in Bezug genommene Ausgabe der Norm.

Der Zusammenhang der zitierten Normen mit den entsprechenden Deutschen Normen ergibt sich, soweit ein Zusammenhang besteht, grundsätzlich über die Nummer der entsprechenden IEC-Publikation. Beispiel: IEC 60068 ist als EN 60068 als Europäische Norm durch CENELEC übernommen und als DIN EN 60068 ins Deutsche Normenwerk aufgenommen.

Das Präsidium des DIN hat mit Präsidialbeschluss 1/2004 festgelegt, dass DIN-Normen, deren Inhalt sich auf internationale Arbeitsergebnisse der Informationsverarbeitung gründet, unter bestimmten Bedingungen allein in englischer Sprache veröffentlicht werden dürfen. Diese Bedingungen sind für die vorliegende Norm erfüllt.

Da sich die Benutzer der vorliegenden Norm der englischen Sprache als Fachsprache bedienen, wird die Englische Fassung der EN 61158-5-14 veröffentlicht. Zu deren Abschnitt 1, der den Anwendungsbereich festlegt, und Abschnitt 3, der die Begriffe festlegt, wurde eine Übersetzung angefertigt und als Nationaler Anhang NA der vorliegenden Norm hinzugefügt. Für viele der verwendeten Begriffe existieren keine gebräuchlichen deutschen Benennungen, da sich die deutschen Anwender in der Regel ebenfalls der englischen Benennungen bedienen. Diese Norm steht nicht in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang mit Rechtsvorschriften und ist nicht als Sicherheitsnorm anzusehen.

Einführung

Ein Feldbus ist ein digitaler serieller Datenbus für die Kommunikation zwischen Geräten der industriellen Automatisierungstechnik wie beispielsweise Messeinrichtungen, Stellgliedern, Reglern und speicherprogrammierbaren Steuerungen. Die Normen der Reihe DIN EN 61158 legen eine Anzahl von Feldbus-Protokolltypen fest. Die vorliegende Norm legt die Dienste des Application Layer für Typ 14 fest.

Änderungen

Gegenüber DIN EN 61158-5-14:2013-01 wurden folgende Änderungen vorgenommen:

- a) redaktionelle Überarbeitung;
- b) Änderung der Spezifikation für CPF4;
- c) Anforderungen an alle Konformitätsklassen und -dienste auf den neuesten Stand gebracht.

Frühere Ausgaben

DIN V 19245-1: 1988-01
DIN 19245-1: 1991-04
DIN 19245-2: 1991-04
DIN EN 50170/1: 1997-07
DIN EN 50170/2: 1997-07
DIN EN 50170/3: 1997-07
DIN EN 50254: 1999-07
DIN EN 50170/A2: 2000-08
DIN EN 50170/A1: 2002-11
DIN EN 50170/A3: 2002-11
DIN EN 61158-5: 2005-05
DIN EN 61158-5-14: 2008-09, 2013-01

Nationaler Anhang NA (informativ)

1 Anwendungsbereich^{N1)}

1.1 Allgemeines

Der Feldbus-Application Layer (FAL) liefert Benutzerprogramme mit Hilfsmitteln für den Zugriff auf die Feldbuskommunikationsumgebung. In dieser Hinsicht kann der FAL als ein Fenster zwischen zugehörigen Anwendungsprogrammen betrachtet werden.

Diese Norm stellt für Typ 14-Feldbusse maßgebliche allgemeine Elemente für zeitkritischen und nicht zeitkritischen Datentransfer zwischen Anwendungsprogrammen in einer Automatisierungsumgebung bereit. Der Begriff „zeitkritisch“ (en: time-critical) wird verwendet, um die Präsenz eines Zeitfensters darzustellen, in dem eine oder mehrere festgelegte Aktivitäten mit einem vorbestimmten Grad an Gewissheit erledigt werden. Das Scheitern der Erledigung der festgelegten Aktivität innerhalb des Zeitfensters trägt das Risiko des Betriebsausfalls der Anwendung mit und somit das aufgeforderte Eingreifen mit dazugehörigem Risiko für Geräte, Anlage und möglicherweise Menschenleben.

Diese Norm definiert auf eine abstrakte Art und Weise den von außen sichtbaren Dienst, der vom Typ 14 des Feldbus-Application Layer bereitgestellt wird, in Form von:

- a) einem abstrakten Modell für das Beschreiben von Anwendungsressourcen (Objekten), die von Benutzern mittels FAL-Diensten verstellt werden können,
- b) Aktivitäten und Ereignissen der Dienstprimitiven,
- c) den mit den Aktivitäten und Ereignissen der Dienstprimitiven verbundenen Parametern, sowie der Form, die sie einnehmen und
- d) dem Zusammenhang zwischen diesen Aktivitäten und Ereignissen und ihren gültigen Abläufen.

Die Zielsetzung dieser Norm ist es, Dienste zu definieren, die bereitgestellt werden für:

- den FAL-Benutzer an der Grenze zwischen dem Benutzer und dem Application Layer des Feldbus-Referenzmodells und
- das Systemmanagement an der Grenze zwischen dem Application Layer und dem Systemmanagement des Feldbus-Referenzmodells.

Diese Norm beschreibt die Struktur und die Dienste des Typ 14-Feldbus-Application Layer in Übereinstimmung mit dem OSI-Basis-Referenzmodell (ISO/IEC 7498-1) und der OSI-Application Layer-Struktur (ISO/IEC 9545).

FAL-Dienste und Protokolle sind von FAL-Anwendungseinheiten (AE) bereitgestellt, welche innerhalb von Anwendungsprozessen enthalten sind. Die FAL AE besteht aus einer Menge von objektorientierten Anwendungsdienstelementen (ASEs) und Layer-Management-Einheiten (LME), welche die AE verwalten. Die ASEs liefern Kommunikationsdienste, die auf einer Menge von zugehörigen Anwendungsprozessobjekt(APO-) Klassen arbeitet. Eine der FAL ASEs ist eine Management-ASE, welche eine Menge gemeinsamer Dienste für das Management der Instanzen der FAL-Klassen bereitstellt.

Obwohl diese Dienste, aus dem Blickwinkel der Anwendung, beschreiben, wie Anfrage und Antwort ausgegeben und abgegeben werden, beinhalten sie keine Festlegung, was die anfragenden und antwortenden Anwendungen mit diesen vorzunehmen haben. Die Verhaltensaspekte der Anwendungen sind nicht festgelegt, nur eine Definition, welche Anfragen und Antworten diese senden/empfangen können, ist beschrieben. Dies erlaubt den FAL-Benutzern eine größere Flexibilität, um solch ein Objektverhalten zu

^{N1)} Die Nummerierung aus IEC 61158-5-14 wurde beibehalten.

standardisieren. Zusätzlich zu diesen Diensten sind in dieser Norm ebenfalls einige unterstützende Dienste festgelegt, um den Zugriff zum FAL bereitzustellen und somit bestimmte Aspekte des Betriebs zu steuern.

1.2 Spezifikationen

Das hauptsächliche Ziel dieser Norm ist es, für zeitkritische Kommunikation geeignete Eigenschaften der konzeptionellen Application Layer-Dienste festzulegen und folglich die Ergänzung des OSI-Basisreferenzmodells mit der Anleitung der Entwicklung der Application Layer-Protokolle für die zeitkritische Kommunikation.

Ein zweites Ziel ist das Bereitstellen von Migrationspfaden von bisherigen bestehenden industriellen Kommunikationsprotokollen. Es ist dieses letztere Ziel, welches zur Steigerung von unterschiedlichen genormten Diensten, als verschiedene Typen der IEC 61158, führt.

Diese Spezifikation darf als Basis für formelle Application-Programmierschnittstellen verwendet werden. Nichtsdestotrotz ist es keine formelle Programmierschnittstelle, und jede derartige Schnittstelle hat Implementierungsanforderungen zu erfüllen, die nicht von dieser Spezifikation abgedeckt werden und Folgendes beinhalten:

- a) die Größen und Oktett-Folgen von verschiedenen Multi-oktett-Dienstparametern,
- b) die Korrelation von gepaarten Anfrage- und Indikationsprimitiven oder Anweisungs- und Antwortprimitiven.

1.3 Konformität

Diese Norm legt keine individuellen Implementierungen oder Produkte fest, auch beschränkt sie die Implementierungen von Application Layer-Einheiten innerhalb eines industriellen Automatisierungssystems nicht.

Es gibt keine Konformität von Geräten zu dieser Application Layer-Dienstdefinitionsnorm. Stattdessen wird Konformität durch die Implementierung der entsprechenden Application Layer-Protokolle erreicht, welche den Typ 14 der Application Layer-Dienste, wie in dieser Norm beschrieben, erfüllen.

3.5 Spezielle Begriffe für den Feldbus-Application Layer Typ 14

3.5.1

Zugriffssteuerung

(en: access control)

Steuerung des Lesens und Schreibens eines Objekts

3.5.2

Zugriffspfad

(en: access Path)

Verknüpfung eines symbolischen Namens mit einer Variablen zum Zweck der offenen Kommunikation

3.5.3

Makrozyklus der Kommunikation

(en: communication macrocycle)

Satz von grundlegenden Zyklen, der für eine konfigurierte Kommunikationsaktivität in einem Makro-Netzwerksegment erforderlich ist

3.5.4

Kommunikationsplanung

(en: communication scheduling)

Algorithmen und Operationen für Datentransfers, die deterministisch und wiederholt auftreten

3.5.5

Konfiguration (eines Systems oder Gerätes)

(en: configuration (of a system or device))

Schritt während des Systementwurfs: Auswahl funktionaler Einheiten, Zuweisung ihrer Positionen und Festlegung ihrer Verbindungen

3.5.6

zyklisch

(en: cyclic)

sich regelmäßig wiederholend

3.5.7

FB-Zielinstanz

(en: destination FB Instance)

FB-Instanz, die die festgelegten Parameter empfängt

3.5.8

Domäne

(en: domain)

Teil des Speichers, der für die Speicherung von Code oder Daten verwendet wird

3.5.9

Domänen-Download

(en: domain download)

Operation zum Schreiben von Daten in eine Domäne

3.5.10

Domänen-Upload

(en: domain upload)

Operation zum Lesen von Daten aus einer Domäne

3.5.11

Entität

(en: entity)

bestimmte Sache, wie eine z. B. Person, ein Ort, ein Prozess, ein Objekt, ein Konzept, eine Verknüpfung oder ein Ereignis

3.5.12

Bridge

(en: bridge)

DL-Relais-Einheit, die die Synchronisation zwischen Verbindungszweigen (Bussen) durchführt und selektive Store-and-Forward- und Routing-Funktionen zum Verbinden zweier Mikro-Netzwerksegmente ausführen kann

3.5.13

Kennung

(en: identifier)

16-Bit-Wort, das einer Systemvariablen zugeordnet ist

3.5.14

Index

(en: index)

Adresse eines Objekts innerhalb eines Anwendungsprozesses

3.5.15

Instanz

(en: instance)

tatsächliches physisches Vorkommen eines Objekts innerhalb einer Klasse, das eines von mehreren Objekten innerhalb derselben Objektklasse identifiziert

3.5.16

Instanziierung

(en: instantiation)

Erzeugung einer Instanz eines bestimmten Typs

3.5.17**Verwaltungsinformationen**

(en: management information)

im Netzwerk sichtbare Informationen zum Zweck der Verwaltung des Feldsystems

3.5.18**Verwaltungsinformationsbasis**

(en: management information base)

organisierte Liste von Verwaltungsinformationen

3.5.19**Zuordnung**

(en: mapping)

Satz von Werten, der eine festgelegte Verbindung zu den Größen oder Werten eines anderen Satzes aufweist

3.5.20**Nachrichtenfilterung**

(en: message filtering)

Entscheidung über eine Nachricht entsprechend einer bestimmten Regel

3.5.21**Mikrosegment**

(en: micro segment)

Teil eines Netzwerks, in dem eine besondere Planung implementiert ist

3.5.22**Abstand**

(en: offset)

Anzahl von Oktetten von einer besonders gekennzeichneten Position

3.5.23**Phase**

(en: phase)

abgelaufener Teil eines Zyklus, gemessen von einem beliebigen festgelegten Ausgangspunkt

3.5.24**Prozessschnittstelle**

(en: process interface)

Datenaustausch und Informationszuordnung zwischen einem physischen Prozess und einer Anwendungseinheit

3.5.25**Echtzeit**

(en: real-time)

Fähigkeit eines Systems, ein erforderliches Ergebnis in einer begrenzten Zeit bereitzustellen

3.5.26**Echtzeit-Kommunikation**

(en: real-time communication)

Transfer von Daten in Echtzeit

3.5.27**Echtzeit-Ethernet (RTE)**

(en: real-time Ethernet (RTE))

Netzwerk, das auf ISO/IEC 8802-3 basiert und Echtzeit-Kommunikation unterstützt

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Sofern die Echtzeit-Kommunikation nicht beeinträchtigt wird, können andere Kommunikationsarten unterstützt werden.

Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Diese Definition bezieht sich auf ISO/IEC 8802-3, ist aber nicht darauf beschränkt. Sie könnte auch auf andere IEEE-802-Spezifikationen, z. B. IEEE 802.11, anwendbar sein.

3.5.28

Plan

(en: schedule)

zeitliche Einteilung einer Menge von in Beziehung stehenden Operationen

3.5.29

Makrozyklus der Planung

(en: scheduling macrocycle)

Zeitintervall zur Implementierung eines spezifischen Plans

3.5.30

FB-Quellinstanz

(en: source FB Instance)

FB-Instanz, die einen spezifischen Parameter sendet

3.5.31

Zeitabstand

(en: time offset)

Zeitunterschied zu einer besonders gekennzeichneten Zeit

English Version

**Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -
Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements
(IEC 61158-5-14:2014)**

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des
bus de terrain - Partie 5-14: Définition des services de la
couche application - Éléments de type 14
(CEI 61158-5-14:2014)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse -
Teil 5-14: Dienstfestlegungen des Application Layer
(Anwendungsschicht) - Typ 14-Elemente
(IEC 61158-5-14:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2014-09-22. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 65C/763/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 61158-5-14, 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 61158-5-14:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be (dop) 2015-06-22
implemented at national level by
publication of an identical national
standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national (dow) 2017-09-22
standards conflicting with the
document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 61158-5-14:2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-5-14:2014 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 standards indicated:

IEC 60870 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60870 Series (not modified).
IEC 61375 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61375 Series (not modified).
IEC 61784-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-1.
IEC 61784-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-2.

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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.

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

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-14: Application layer service definition – Type 14 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 standard 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 14 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 standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 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 standard 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 standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 14 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 send/receive is specified. This permits

greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application 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 standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 14 application layer services as defined in this standard.

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.

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.

IEC 61131-3, *Programmable controllers – Part 3: Programming languages*

IEC 61158-1:2014, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-4-14, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-14: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 14 elements*

IEC 61158-6-14, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification – Type 14 elements*

IEC 61588, *Precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control systems*

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

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

ISO/IEC 8822, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation*

ISO/IEC 9545, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*

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

RFC 2030, *Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) Version 4 for IPv4, IPv6 and OSI*, available at <<http://www.ietf.org>>

ANSI/IEEE 754, *IEEE Standard for Binary Floating-Point Arithmetic*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions as defined in these publications apply:

3.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

- a) application entity
- b) application process
- c) application protocol data unit
- d) application service element
- e) application entity invocation
- f) application process invocation
- g) application transaction
- h) real open system
- i) transfer syntax

3.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms

- a) abstract syntax
- b) presentation context

3.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms

- a) application-association
- b) application-context
- c) application context name
- d) application-entity-invocation
- e) application-entity-type
- f) application-process-invocation
- g) application-process-type
- h) application-service-element
- i) application control service element

3.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms

- a) object identifier
- b) type

3.5 Fieldbus application-layer specific definitions

3.5.1

access control

control on the reading and writing of an object

3.5.2

access Path

association of a symbolic name with a variable for the purpose of open communication

3.5.3

communication macrocycle

set of basic cycles needed for a configured communication activity in a macro network segment

3.5.4

communication scheduling

algorithms and operation for data transfers occurring in a deterministic and repeatable manner

3.5.5

configuration (of a system or device)

step in system design: selecting functional units, assigning their locations and defining their interconnections

3.5.6

cyclic

repetitive in a regular manner

3.5.7

destination FB Instance

FB instance that receives the specified parameters

3.5.8

domain

part of memory used to store code or data

3.5.9

domain download

operation to write data in a domain

3.5.10

domain upload

operation to read data from a domain

3.5.11

entity

particular thing, such as a person, place, process, object, concept, association, or event

3.5.12

bridge

DL-relay entity which performs synchronization between links (buses) and may perform selective store-and-forward and routing functions to connect two micro network segments

3.5.13

identifier

16-bit word associated with a system variable

3.5.14

index

address of an object within an application process

3.5.15

instance

actual physical occurrence of an object within a class that identifies one of many objects within the same object class

3.5.16

instantiation

creation of an instance of a specified type

3.5.17

management information

network-visible information for the purpose of managing the field system

3.5.18

management information base

organized list of management information

3.5.19

mapping

set of values having defined correspondence with the quantities or values of another set

3.5.20

message filtering

decision on a message according to a special rule

3.5.21

micro segment

part of a network, where special scheduling is implemented

3.5.22

offset

number of octets from a specially designated position

3.5.23

phase

elapsed fraction of a cycle, measured from some fixed origin

3.5.24

process interface

data exchange and information mapping between physical process and application unit

3.5.25

real-time

ability of a system to provide a required result in a bounded time

3.5.26

real-time communication

transfer of data in real-time

3.5.27

real-time Ethernet

RTE

ISO/IEC 8802-3-based network that includes real-time communication

Note 1 to entry: Other communication can be supported, providing the real-time communication is not compromised.

Note 2 to entry: This definition is dedicated, but not limited, to ISO/IEC 8802-3. It could be applicable to other IEEE 802 specifications, for example IEEE 802.11.

3.5.28

schedule

temporal arrangement of a number of related operations

3.5.29

scheduling macrocycle

time interval to implement a specific schedule

3.5.30

source FB Instance

FB instance that sends a specific parameter

3.5.31

time offset

time difference from a specially designated time

3.6 Abbreviations and symbols

AAE	Application Access Entity
AE	Application Entity
AL	Application Layer
ALME	Application Layer Management Entity
ALP	Application Layer Protocol
APO	Application Object
AP	Application Process
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
API	Application Process Identifier
AR	Application Relationship
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
AREP	Application Relationship End Point
ASE	Application Service Element
Cnf	Confirmation
CR	Communication Relationship
CREP	Communication Relationship End Point
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access Protocol with Collision Detection
DD	Device Description
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DL-	(as a prefix) Data Link-
DLCEP	Data Link Connection End Point
DLL	Data Link Layer
DLE	Data Link Entity
DLM	Data Link-management

DLS	Data Link Service
DLSAP	Data Link Service Access Point
DLSDU	DL-service-data-unit
ECSME	Type 14 communication scheduling management entity
Type 14	Ethernet for Plant Automation
EM_	(as a prefix) Type 14 Management
ESME	Type 14 Socket Mapping Entity
FB	Function Block
FBAP	Function Block Application Process
FRT	Fast Real-time
Ind	Indication
IP	Internet Protocol
LLC	Logical Link Control
LMP	Link Management Protocol
MAC	Medium Access Control
MAU	Medium Attachment Unit
MOB	Management Object Base
PAD	Pad (bits)
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
P/S	Publisher/Subscriber
Req	Request
Rsp	Response
RTE	Real-Time Ethernet
RT-Ethernet	Real-Time Ethernet
SAP	Service Access Point
SDU	Service Data Unit
SME	System Management Entity
SNTP	Simple Network Time Protocol
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
UDP	User Datagram Protocol

3.7 Conventions

3.7.1 Overview

The FAL is defined as a set of object-oriented ASEs. Each ASE is specified in a separate subclause. Each ASE specification is composed of two parts, its class specification, and its service specification.

The class specification defines the attributes of the class. The attributes are accessible from instances of the class using the Object Management ASE services specified in Clause 5. The service specification defines the services that are provided by the ASE.

3.7.2 Conventions for class definitions

Class definitions are described using templates. Each template consists of a list of attributes for the class. The general form of the template is shown below:

FAL ASE:	ASE Name
CLASS:	Class name
CLASS ID:	#

PARENT CLASS:		Parent class name
ATTRIBUTES:		
1	(o)	Key Attribute: numeric identifier
2	(o)	Key Attribute: name
3	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4.1	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4.2	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4.3	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
5.	(c)	Constraint: constraint expression
5.1	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
5.2	(o)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
6	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
6.1	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
6.2	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
SERVICES:		
1	(o)	OpsService: service name
2.	(c)	Constraint: constraint expression
2.1	(o)	OpsService: service name
3	(m)	MgtService: service name

- (a) The "FAL ASE:" entry is the name of the FAL ASE that provides the services for the class being specified.
- (b) The "CLASS:" entry is the name of the class being specified. All objects defined using this template will be an instance of this class. The class may be specified by this standard, or by a user of this standard.
- (c) The "CLASS ID:" entry is a number that identifies the class being specified. This number is unique within the FAL ASE that will provide the services for this class. When qualified by the identity of its FAL ASE, it unambiguously identifies the class within the scope of the FAL. The value "NULL" indicates that the class cannot be instantiated. Class IDs between 1 and 255 are reserved by this standard to identify standardized classes. They have been assigned to maintain compatibility with existing national standards. CLASS IDs between 256 and 2048 are allocated for identifying user defined classes.
- (d) The "PARENT CLASS:" entry is the name of the parent class for the class being specified. All attributes defined for the parent class and inherited by it are inherited for the class being defined, and therefore do not have to be redefined in the template for this class.

NOTE The parent-class "TOP" indicates that the class being defined is an initial class definition. The parent class TOP is used as a starting point from which all other classes are defined. The use of TOP is reserved for classes defined by this standard.

- (e) The "ATTRIBUTES" label indicate that the following entries are attributes defined for the class.
 - 1) Each of the attribute entries contains a line number in column 1, a mandatory (m) / optional (o) / conditional (c) / selector (s) indicator in column 2, an attribute type label in column 3, a name or a conditional expression in column 4, and optionally a list of enumerated values in column 5. In the column following the list of values, the default value for the attribute may be specified.
 - 2) Objects are normally identified by a numeric identifier or by an object name, or by both. In the class templates, these key attributes are defined under the key attribute.
 - 3) The line number defines the sequence and the level of nesting of the line. Each nesting level is identified by period. Nesting is used to specify
 - i) fields of a structured attribute (4.1, 4.2, 4.3),
 - ii) attributes conditional on a constraint statement (5). Attributes may be mandatory (5.1) or optional (5.2) if the constraint is true. Not all optional attributes require constraint statements as does the attribute defined in (5.2).

- iii) the selection fields of a choice type attribute (6.1 and 6.2).
- (f) The "SERVICES" label indicates that the following entries are services defined for the class.
 - 1) An (m) in column 2 indicates that the service is mandatory for the class, while an (o) indicates that it is optional. A (c) in this column indicates that the service is conditional. When all services defined for a class are defined as optional, at least one has to be selected when an instance of the class is defined.
 - 2) The label "OpsService" designates an operational service (1).
 - 3) The label "MgtService" designates a management service (2).
 - 4) The line number defines the sequence and the level of nesting of the line. Each nesting level is identified by period. Nesting within the list of services is used to specify services conditional on a constraint statement.

3.7.3 Conventions for service definitions

3.7.3.1 General

This standard uses the descriptive conventions given in ISO/IEC 10731.

The service model, service primitives, and time-sequence diagrams used are entirely abstract descriptions; they do not represent a specification for implementation.

3.7.3.2 Service parameters

Service primitives are used to represent service user/service provider interactions (ISO/IEC 10731). They convey parameters which indicate information available in the user/provider interaction.

NOTE 1 See the note under 3.7.3.3 relative to the non-inclusion of service parameters that are appropriate to a protocol specification or programming interface specification or implementation specification, but not to an abstract service definition.

This standard uses a tabular format to describe the component parameters of the service primitives. The parameters that apply to each group of service primitives are set out in tables throughout the remainder of this standard. Each table consists of up to six columns: a column for the name of the service parameter, and a column each for those primitives and parameter-transfer directions used by the service. The possible six columns are:

- a) the parameter name;
- b) the request primitive's input parameters;
- c) the request primitive's output parameters;

NOTE 2 This is a seldom-used capability. Unless otherwise specified, request primitive parameters are input parameters.

- d) the indication primitive's output parameters;
- e) the response primitive's input parameters; and
- f) the confirm primitive's output parameters.

NOTE 3 The request, indication, response and confirm primitives are also known as requestor.submit, acceptor.deliver, acceptor.submit, and requestor.deliver primitives, respectively (see ISO/IEC 10731).

The service specifications of this standard use a tabular format to describe the component parameters of the ASE service primitives. The parameters which apply to each group of service primitives are set out in tables. Each table consists of up to five columns for the

- a) Parameter name,
- b) request primitive,
- c) indication primitive,

- d) response primitive, and
- e) confirm primitive.

One parameter (or component of it) is listed in each row of each table. Under the appropriate service primitive columns, a code is used to specify the type of usage of the parameter on the primitive specified in the column:

- M parameter is mandatory for the primitive
- U parameter is a User option, and may or may not be provided depending on dynamic usage of the service user. When not provided, a default value for the parameter is assumed.
- C parameter is conditional upon other parameters or upon the environment of the service user.
- (blank) parameter is never present.
- S parameter is a selected item.

Some entries are further qualified by items in brackets. These may be

- a parameter-specific constraint:
“(=)” indicates that the parameter is semantically equivalent to the parameter in the service primitive to its immediate left in the table.
- an indication that some note applies to the entry:
“(n)” indicates that the following note "n" contains additional information pertaining to the parameter and its use.

3.7.3.3 Service procedures

The procedures are defined in terms of

- the interactions between application entities through the exchange of fieldbus Application Protocol Data Units, and
- the interactions between an application layer service provider and an application layer service user in the same system through the invocation of application layer service primitives.

These procedures are applicable to instances of communication between systems which support time-constrained communications services within the fieldbus application layer.

NOTE The IEC 61158-5 subseries of standards define sets of abstract services. They are neither protocol specifications nor implementation specifications nor concrete programming interface specifications. Therefore there are restrictions on the extent to which service procedures can be mandated in the parts of IEC 61158-5 subseries. Protocol aspects that can vary among different protocol specifications or different implementations that instantiate the same abstract services are unsuitable for inclusion in these service definitions, except at the level of abstraction that is necessarily common to all such expressions.

For example, the means by which service providers pair request and reply PDUs is appropriate for specification in an IEC 61158-6 protocol specification standard but not in an IEC 61158-5 subseries abstract service definition standard. Similarly, local implementation methods by which a service provider or service user pairs request and confirm primitives, or indication and response primitives, is appropriate for an implementation specification or for a programming interface specification, but not for an abstract service standard or for a protocol standard, except at a level of abstraction that is necessarily common to all embodiments of the specifying standard. In all cases, the abstract definition is not permitted to over-specify the more concrete instantiating realization.

Further information on the conceptual service procedures of an implementation of a protocol that realizes the services of one of the IEC 61158-5 subseries abstract service definitions can be found in IEC 61158-1, 9.6.

4 Concepts

The common concepts and templates used to describe the application layer service in this standard are detailed in of IEC 61158-1, Clause 9.

5 Data type ASE

5.1 Overview

An overview of the data type ASE and the relationships between data types is provided in IEC 61158-1, 10.1.

5.2 Formal definition of data type objects

The template used to describe the data type class in this clause is detailed in IEC 61158-1, 10.2. This includes the specific ASE structure and the definition of its attributes.

5.3 FAL defined data types

5.3.1 Fixed length types

5.3.1.1 Boolean types

5.3.1.1.1 Boolean

CLASS:	Data type
ATTRIBUTES:	
1	Data type Numeric Identifier = 1
2	Data type Name = Boolean
3	Format = FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length = 1

This data type expresses a Boolean data type with the values TRUE and FALSE.

5.3.1.1.2 BOOL

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Boolean.

5.3.1.1.3 VT_BOOLEAN

CLASS:	Data type
ATTRIBUTES:	
2	Data type Name = VT_BOOLEAN
4	Format = FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length = 2

This data type expresses a Boolean data type with the values TRUE (-1) and FALSE (0) (see Integer16).

5.3.1.2 Bitstring types

5.3.1.2.1 BitString8

CLASS:	Data type
ATTRIBUTES:	
1	Data type Numeric Identifier = 22
2	Data type Name = Bitstring8
3	Format = FIXED LENGTH
5.1	Octet Length = 1

This type contains 1 element of type BitString.

5.3.1.2.2 OCTET

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Bitstring8.

5.3.1.2.3 BitString16

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	23
2	Data type Name	=	Bitstring16
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
5.1	Octet Length	=	2

5.3.1.2.4 WORD

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Bitstring16.

5.3.1.2.5 BitString32

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	24
2	Data type Name	=	Bitstring32
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
5.1	Octet Length	=	4

5.3.1.2.6 DWORD

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Bitstring32.

5.3.1.2.7 BitString64

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	57
2	Data type Name	=	Bitstring64
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
5.1	Octet Length	=	8

5.3.1.2.8 LWORD

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Bitstring64.

5.3.1.3 Date types

5.3.1.3.1 BinaryDate

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	11
2	Data type Name	=	BinaryDate
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	7

This data type is composed of six elements of unsigned values and expresses calendar date and time. The first element is an Unsigned16 data type and gives the fraction of a minute in milliseconds. The second element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the fraction of an hour in minutes. The third element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the fraction of a day in hours. The fourth element is an Unsigned8 data type. Its upper three (3) bits give the day of the week and its lower five (5) bits give the day of the month. The fifth element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the month. The last element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the year.

5.3.1.3.2 BinaryDate2000

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	51
2	Data type Name	=	BinaryDate2000
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	8

This data type is composed of six elements of unsigned values and expresses calendar date and time. The first element is an Unsigned16 data type and gives the fraction of a minute in milliseconds. The second element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the fraction of an hour in minutes. The third element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the fraction of a day in hours. The fourth element is an Unsigned8 data type. Its upper three (3) bits give the day of the week and its lower five (5) bits give the day of the month. The fifth element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the month. The last element is an Unsigned16 data type and gives the year.

5.3.1.3.3 Date

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	50
2	Data type Name	=	Date
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	7

This data type is composed of six elements of unsigned values and expresses calendar date and time. The first element is an Unsigned16 data type and gives the fraction of a minute in milliseconds. The second element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the fraction of an hour in minutes. The third element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the fraction of a day in hours with the most significant bit indicating Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time. The fourth element is an Unsigned8 data type. Its upper three (3) bits give the day of the week and its lower five (5) bits give the day of the month. The fifth element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the month. The last element is an Unsigned8 data type and gives the year. The values 0 ... 50 correspond to the years 2000 to 2050, the values 51 ... 99 correspond to the years 1951 to 1999.

5.3.1.3.4 DATE

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	not used
2	Data type Name	=	DATE
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	2

This IEC 61131-3 type is a binary number. The most significant bit of the most significant octet is always used as the most significant bit of the binary number; no sign bit is included. This unsigned type has a length of two octets. It expresses the date as a number of days, starting from 1972.01.01 (January 1st, 1972), the start of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) era, until 2151.06.06 (June 6th, 2151), i.e. a total range of 65 536 days.

5.3.1.3.5 date

This data type is the same as Float64.

The data type date has a resolution in the range of one nanosecond. It is valid for dates between 1 January 0100 and 31 December 9999. The value 0,0 has been defined for 30 December 1899, 00:00. The integer part of the value represents the days after 30 December 1899 (for dates before this day, the corresponding value is negative); the fractional part defines the time at that day.

5.3.1.3.6 TimeOfDay

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Data type Numeric Identifier | = | 12 |
| 2 | Data type Name | = | TimeOfDay |
| 3 | Format | = | FIXED LENGTH |
| 4.1 | Octet Length | = | 6 |

This data type is composed of two elements of unsigned values and expresses the time of day and the date. The first element is an Unsigned32 data type and gives the time after the midnight in milliseconds. The second element is an Unsigned16 data type and gives the date counting the days from January 1st, 1984.

5.3.1.3.7 TimeOfDay with date indication

This data type is the same as the TimeOfDay data type defined above.

5.3.1.3.8 TimeOfDay without date indication

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Data type Numeric Identifier | = | 52 |
| 2 | Data type Name | = | TimeOfDay without date indication |
| 4 | Format | = | FIXED LENGTH |
| 4.1 | Octet Length | = | 4 |

This data type is composed of one element of an unsigned value and expresses the time of day. The element is an Unsigned32 data type and gives the time after the midnight in milliseconds.

5.3.1.3.9 TIME_OF_DAY

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as TimeofDay without date indication.

5.3.1.3.10 PrecisionTimeDifference

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Data type Numeric Identifier | = | 13 |
| 2 | Data type Name | = | PrecisionTimeDifference |
| 3 | Format | = | FIXED LENGTH |
| 4.1 | Octet Length | = | 4 or 8 |

This data type is composed of two elements of unsigned values that express the difference in time. The first optional element is an Unsigned32 data type that provides the difference in seconds. The last element is a signed32 data type that provides the fractional portion of one second in microseconds.

5.3.1.3.11 PrecisionTimeDifference with second indication

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Data type Numeric Identifier | = | 53 |
| 2 | Data type Name | = | PrecisionTimeDifference with second indication |
| 3 | Format | = | FIXED LENGTH |
| 4.1 | Octet Length | = | 8 |

This data type is composed of two elements of unsigned values that express the difference in time. The first element is an Unsigned32 data type that provides the difference in seconds. The last element is a signed32 data type that provides the fractional portion of one second in microseconds.

5.3.1.3.12 PrecisionTimeDifference without second indication

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	54
2	Data type Name	=	PrecisionTimeDifference without second indication
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	4

This data type is a signed value that expresses the difference in time in microseconds.

5.3.1.3.13 TimeValue

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	21
2	Data type Name	=	Time Value
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	8

This simple type expresses the time or time difference in a two's complement binary number with a length of eight octets. The unit of time is 1/32 millisecond.

5.3.1.3.14 UniversalTime

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	16
2	Data type Name	=	UniversalTime
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	12

This simple type is composed of twelve elements of type VisibleString. (YYMMDDHHMMSS). It is the same as that defined in ISO/IEC 8824-1, except that the local time differential is not supported.

5.3.1.3.15 FieldbusTime

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	17
2	Data type Name	=	FieldbusTime
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	7

This data type is defined in IEC 61158-4-14 of this standard as DL-Time.

5.3.1.4 Numeric types

5.3.1.4.1 BCD

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	35
2	Data type Name	=	Unsigned8
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	1

This type is a binary number. The most significant bit of the most significant octet is always used as the most significant bit of the binary number; no sign bit is included. This type has a length of one

octet. In this type, the least significant four bits are used to express a BCD value which is between zero and nine inclusive. The most significant four bits are unused.

5.3.1.4.2 Floating Point types

5.3.1.4.2.1 Float32

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	8
2	Data type Name	=	Float32
4	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	4

This type has a length of four octets. The format for float32 is that defined by ANSI/IEEE 754 as single precision.

5.3.1.4.2.2 Floating point

This data type is the same as Float32.

5.3.1.4.2.3 REAL

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Float32.

5.3.1.4.2.4 float

This data type is the same as Float32.

5.3.1.4.2.5 Float64

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	15
2	Data type Name	=	Float64
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	8

This type has a length of eight octets. The format for float64 is that defined by ANSI/IEEE 754 as double precision.

5.3.1.4.2.6 LREAL

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Float64.

5.3.1.4.2.7 double

This data type is the same as Float64.

5.3.1.4.3 Integer types

5.3.1.4.3.1 Integer8

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	2
2	Data type Name	=	Integer8
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	1

This integer type is a two's complement binary number with a length of one octet.

5.3.1.4.3.2 SINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Integer8.

5.3.1.4.3.3 char

This data type is the same as Integer8.

5.3.1.4.3.4 Integer16

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	3
2	Data type Name	=	Integer16
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	2

This integer type is a two's complement binary number with a length of two octets.

5.3.1.4.3.5 INT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Integer16.

5.3.1.4.3.6 short

This data type is the same as Integer16.

5.3.1.4.3.7 Integer32

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	4
2	Data type Name	=	Integer32
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	4

This integer type is a two's complement binary number with a length of four octets.

5.3.1.4.3.8 DINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Integer32.

5.3.1.4.3.9 long

This data type is the same as Integer32.

5.3.1.4.3.10 Integer64

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	55
2	Data type Name	=	Integer64
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	8

This integer type is a two's complement binary number with a length of eight octets.

5.3.1.4.3.11 LINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Integer64.

5.3.1.4.4 Unsigned types

5.3.1.4.4.1 Unsigned8

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	5
2	Data type Name	=	Unsigned8
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	1

This type is a binary number. The most significant bit of the most significant octet is always used as the most significant bit of the binary number; no sign bit is included. This type has a length of one octet.

5.3.1.4.4.2 USINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Unsigned8.

5.3.1.4.4.3 unsigned char

This data type is the same as Unsigned8.

5.3.1.4.4.4 Unsigned16

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	6
2	Data type Name	=	Unsigned16
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	2

This type is a binary number. The most significant bit of the most significant octet is always used as the most significant bit of the binary number; no sign bit is included. This unsigned type has a length of two octets.

5.3.1.4.4.5 UINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Unsigned16.

5.3.1.4.4.6 unsigned short

This data type is the same as Unsigned16.

5.3.1.4.4.7 Unsigned32

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	7
2	Data type Name	=	Unsigned32
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	4

This type is a binary number. The most significant bit of the most significant octet is always used as the most significant bit of the binary number; no sign bit is included. This unsigned type has a length of four octets.

5.3.1.4.4.8 UDINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Unsigned32.

5.3.1.4.4.9 unsigned long

This data type is the same as Unsigned32.

5.3.1.4.4.10 Unsigned64

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	56
2	Data type Name	=	Unsigned64
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	8

This type is a binary number. The most significant bit of the most significant octet is always used as the most significant bit of the binary number; no sign bit is included. This unsigned type has a length of eight octets.

5.3.1.4.4.11 ULINT

This IEC 61131-3 type is the same as Unsigned64.

5.3.1.4.4.12 Normalised 2 octet

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	113
2	Data type Name	=	N2
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH
4.1	Octet Length	=	2

Linear normalized value. 0 % corresponds to 0 (0x0), 100 % corresponds to 214 (0x4000).

Representation in two's complement, the MSB (Most Significant Bit) is the bit after the sign bit (SN) of the first octet. The attribute of data type and the weight of each bit are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

SN = 0: positive numbers including zero

SN = 1: negative numbers.

Table 1 – Attribute of variable normalised 2 octet

Data type	Range of values	Resolution	Length
N2	$-200 \% \leq i \leq (200 \cdot 2^{-14}) \%$	$2^{-14} = 0,0061 \%$	2 Octets

Table 2 – Encoding of variable normalised 2 octet

Octet	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	SN	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}	2^{-5}	2^{-6}
2	2^{-7}	2^{-8}	2^{-9}	2^{-10}	2^{-11}	2^{-12}	2^{-13}	2^{-14}

5.3.1.4.4.13 Normalised 4 octet

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

- 1 Data type Numeric Identifier = 114
- 2 Data type Name = N4
- 3 Format = FIXED LENGTH
- 4.1 Octet Length = 4

Linear normalized value. 0 % corresponds to 0 (0x0), 100 % corresponds to 230 (0x4000 0000).

Representation in two's complement, the MSB (Most Significant Bit) is the bit after the sign bit (SN) of the first octet. The attribute of data type and the weight of each bit are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

SN = 0: positive numbers including zero

SN = 1: negative numbers.

Table 3 – Attribute of normalised 4 Octet

Data type	Range of values	Resolution	Length
N4	$-200 \% \leq i \leq (200-2^{-30}) \%$	$2^{-30} = 9,3 * 10^{-8} \%$	4 Octets

Table 4 – Encoding of normalised 4 Octet

Octet	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	SN	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}	2^{-5}	2^{-6}
2				:				
3				:				
4	2^{-23}	2^{-24}	2^{-25}	2^{-26}	2^{-27}	2^{-28}	2^{-29}	2^{-30}

5.3.1.4.4.14 Variable normalised 2 octet

CLASS: Data type

ATTRIBUTES:

- 1 Data type Numeric Identifier = 123
- 2 Data type Name = X2
- 3 Format = FIXED LENGTH
- 4.1 Octet Length = 2

Linear normalized value. 0 % corresponds to 0 (0x0), 100 % corresponds to 2X. The structure is the same as for data types N2 and N4, but the normalization (100 %) does not automatically refer to bit 14 or bit 30 respectively, but is variable. The normalization bit is coded in an additional parameter.

Representation in two's complement, the MSB (Most Significant Bit) is the bit after the sign bit (SN) of the first octet. The attribute of data type and the weight of each bit are shown in Table 5 and Table 6.

SN = 0: positive numbers including zero

SN = 1: negative numbers.