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**Field Device Tool (FDT)-Schnittstellenspezifikation –
Teil 1: Überblick und Leitfaden (IEC 62453-1:2009);
Englische Fassung EN 62453-1:2009**

Field device tool (FDT) interface specification –
Part 1: Overview and guidance (IEC 62453-1:2009);
English version EN 62453-1:2009

Spécification des interfaces des outils des dispositifs de terrain (FDT) –
Partie 1: Vue générale et recommandations (CEI 62453-1:2009);
Version anglaise EN 62453-1:2009

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Beginn der Gültigkeit

Die von CENELEC am 2009-08-01 angenommene EN 62453-1 gilt als DIN-Norm ab 2010-02-01.

Nationales Vorwort

Vorausgegangener Norm-Entwurf: E DIN IEC 62453-1:2007-04.

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

Die enthaltene IEC-Publikation wurde vom SC 65E „System: engineering and management“ erarbeitet.

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- geändert.

Diese Norm gibt einen Überblick über die Normen der Reihe DIN EN 62453. Diese enthalten eine Schnittstellenfestlegung für Entwickler von FDT-Programmbausteinen, um Datenzugriff und Programmablauf in einer Client-Server-Architektur zu entwerfen.

Da sich die Benutzer der vorliegenden Norm der englischen Sprache als Fachsprache bedienen, wird die Englische Fassung der EN 62453-1 veröffentlicht. Für die meisten 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.

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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.

**Field device tool (FDT) interface specification –
Part 1: Overview and guidance
(IEC 62453-1:2009)**

Spécification des interfaces des outils
des dispositifs de terrain (FDT) –
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Field Device Tool (FDT)-
Schnittstellenspezifikation –
Teil 1: Überblick und Leitfaden
(IEC 62453-1:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2009-08-01. 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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

CENELEC

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

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Foreword

The text of document 65E/123/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62453-1, prepared by SC 65E, Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC TC 65, Industrial-process measurement, control and automation, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62453-1 on 2009-08-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2010-05-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2012-08-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62453-1:2009 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:

[5] IEC 61131	NOTE Harmonized in EN 61131 series (not modified).
[6] IEC 61499	NOTE Harmonized in EN 61499 series (not modified).
[7] IEC 61800-7	NOTE Harmonized in EN 61800-7 series (not modified).
[9] IEC 61915-1	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61915-1:2008 (not modified).
[10] IEC 62026	NOTE Harmonized in EN 62026 series (not modified).
[13] IEC 61804-2	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61804-2:2007 (not modified).
[14] IEC 61804-3	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61804-3:2007 (not modified).
[16] IEC 62453	NOTE Harmonized in EN 62453 series (not modified).

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INTRODUCTION

Enterprise automation requires two main data flows: a “vertical” data flow from enterprise level down to the field devices including signals and configuration data, and a “horizontal” communication between field devices operating on the same or different communication technologies.

With the integration of fieldbusses into control systems, there are a few other tasks which need to be performed. In addition to fieldbus- and device-specific tools, there is a need to integrate these tools into higher-level system-wide planning- or engineering tools. In particular, for use in extensive and heterogeneous control systems, typically in the area of the process industry, the unambiguous definition of engineering interfaces that are easy to use for all those involved is of great importance.

Several different manufacturer specific tools have to be used. The data in these tools are often invisible data islands from the viewpoint of system life-cycle management and plant-wide automation.

To ensure the consistent management of a plant-wide control and automation technology, it is necessary to fully integrate fieldbusses, devices and sub-systems as a seamless part of a wide range of automation tasks covering the whole automation life-cycle.

IEC 62453 provides an interface specification for developers of FDT (Field Device Tool) components to support function control and data access within a client/server architecture. The availability of this standard interface facilitates development of servers and clients by multiple manufacturers and supports open interoperation.

A device or module-specific software component, called a DTM (Device Type Manager) is supplied by a manufacturer with the related device type or software entity type. Each DTM can be integrated into engineering tools via defined FDT interfaces. This approach to integration is in general open for all fieldbusses and thus supports integration of different devices and software modules into heterogeneous control systems.

The IEC 62453 common application interface supports the interests of application developers, system integrators, and manufacturers of field devices and network components. It also simplifies procurement, reduces system costs and helps manage the lifecycle. Significant savings are available in operating, engineering and maintaining the control systems.

The objectives of IEC 62453 series are to support:

- universal plant-wide tools for life-cycle management of heterogeneous fieldbus environments, multi-manufacturer devices, function blocks and modular sub-systems for all automation domains (e.g. process automation, factory automation and similar monitoring and control applications);
- integrated and consistent life-cycle data exchange within a control system including its fieldbusses, devices, function blocks and modular sub-systems;
- simple and powerful manufacturer-independent integration of different automation devices, function blocks and modular sub-systems into the life-cycle management tools of a control system.

The FDT concept supports planning and integration of monitoring and control applications, it does not provide a solution for other engineering tasks such as “electrical wiring planning”, “mechanical planning”. Plant management subjects such as “maintenance planning”, “control optimization”, “data archiving”, are not part of this FDT standard. Some of these aspects may be included in future editions of FDT publications.

FIELD DEVICE TOOL (FDT) INTERFACE SPECIFICATION –

Part 1: Overview and guidance

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62453 presents an overview and guidance for the IEC 62453 series. It

- explains the structure and content of the IEC 62453 series (see Clause 5);
- provides explanations of some aspects of the IEC 62453 series that are common to many of the parts of the series;
- describes the relationship to some other standards.

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 61158 (all parts), *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*

IEC 61784 (all parts), *Industrial communication networks – Profiles*

ISO/IEC 19501:2005, *Information technology – Open Distributed Processing – Unified Modeling Language (UML) Version 1.4.2*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

For the purposes of this document the following terms, definitions and abbreviations apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

actor

coherent set of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with these use cases

[ISO/IEC 19501]

NOTE An actor has one role for each use case with which it communicates.

3.1.2

address

communication protocol specific access identifier

3.1.3

application

software functional unit that is specific to the solution of a problem in industrial-process measurement and control

NOTE An application may be distributed among resources, and may communicate with other applications.

3.1.4

business object

object representing specific behavior (e.g. DTM, BTM and channel)

NOTE The term business object has been defined originally as part of the design pattern 3-tier architecture, where the business object is part of the business layer.

3.1.5

Block Type Manager (BTM)

specialized DTM to manage and handle a block

3.1.6

communication

fieldbus protocol specific data transfer

3.1.7

Communication Channel

access point for communication to field device

3.1.8

configuration

system created by configuring the plant components and the topology

3.1.9

configure

(see also parameterize)

setting parameters at the instance data as well as the logical association of plant components to build up the plant topology (off-line)

3.1.10

connection

established data path for communication with an selected device

3.1.11

data

set of parameter values

3.1.12

data type

set of values together with a set of permitted operations

[ISO 2382 series]

3.1.13

DCS manufacturer / system manufacturer

manufacturer of the engineering system

3.1.14

device

(see also field device)

- a) networked independent physical entity of an industrial automation system capable of performing specified functions in a particular context and delimited by its interfaces [IEC 61499-1]
- b) entity that performs control, actuating and/or sensing functions and interfaces to other such entities within an automation system

3.1.15

device manufacturer

manufacturer of fieldbus devices

3.1.16

device type

device characterization based on abstract properties such as manufacturer, fieldbus protocol, device type identifier, device classification, version information or other information

NOTE The scope of such characterizations can vary depending on the properties that are used in the definition of such a set and is manufacturer specific for each DTM.

3.1.17

distributed system

FDT objects that jointly are executed on different PCs in a network

NOTE The implementation of such a distributed system is vendor specific (for example: DTM and Presentation are executed on different PCs or DTMs are executed in multi-user system on different PCs)

3.1.18

documentation

human readable information about a device instance

NOTE This may be electronic information in a database.

3.1.19

Device Type Manager (DTM)

a) software component containing device specific application software

b) generic class and means "Type Manager"

NOTE The D is kept because the Acronym is well-known in the market.

3.1.20

DTM device type

software module for a particular device type within the DTM

NOTE A DTM may contain one or more DTM device types

3.1.21

entity

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

[IEC 61499-1]

3.1.22

field device

(see also device)

3.1.23

Frame Application

FDT runtime environment

3.1.24

FDT model

interface specification for objects and object behavior in a monitoring and control system

3.1.25

function

specific purpose of an entity or its characteristic action

[IEC 61499-1]

3.1.26

hardware

physical equipment, as opposed to programs, procedures, rules and associated documentation
[ISO/AFNOR Dictionary of computer science]

3.1.27

implementation

development phase in which the hardware and software of a system become operational

[IEC 61499-1]

3.1.28

instantiation

creation of an instance of a specified type

[IEC 61499-1]

3.1.29

interface

shared boundary between two *functional units*, defined by functional characteristics, signal characteristics, or other characteristics as appropriate

[IEC 60050-351]

3.1.30

mapping

set of values having defined correspondence with the quantities or values of another set
[ISO/AFNOR Dictionary of computer science]

3.1.31

multi-user environment

environment which allows operation by more than one user

3.1.32

network

all of the media, connectors, repeaters, routers, gateways and associated node communication elements by which a given set of communicating devices are interconnected

[IEC 61158-5-X]

NOTE In this document network is used to express that one or more interconnected fieldbus systems with different protocols can be applied.

3.1.33

nested communication

communication using a hierarchy of communication systems

3.1.34

operation

well-defined action that, when applied to any permissible combination of known entities, produces a new entity

[ISO/AFNOR Dictionary of computer science]

3.1.35

parameter

variable that is given a constant value for a specified application and that may denote the application

[ISO/AFNOR Dictionary of computer science]

3.1.36

parameterize

(see also configure)

setting parameters in a device or a block or an object

3.1.37

persistent data

stored data that is preserved through shut down/restart and maintenance activities

3.1.38

Process Channel

representation of process value and its properties

3.1.39

service

functional capability of a resource, which can be modeled by a sequence of service primitives

[IEC 61499-1]

3.1.40

session

instance of user interactions within the FDT model

3.1.41

synchronization

synchronization of data depending on the context where used

NOTE For example, synchronization can occur between the DTM and device or between several DTM instances having a reference to the same instance data.

3.1.42

system

set of interrelated elements considered in a defined context as a whole and separated from its environment

[IEC 60050-351]

NOTE 1 Such elements may be both material objects and concepts as well as the results thereof (e.g. forms of organization, mathematical methods, and programming languages).

NOTE 2 The system is considered to be separated from the environment and other external systems by an imaginary surface, which can cut the links between them and the considered system.

3.1.43

transient data

temporary data which have not been stored (while configuring or parameterizing)

3.1.44

type

software element, which specifies the common attributes shared by all instances of the type

[IEC 61499-1]