IEC 61158-5-16

Edition 1.0 2007-12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-16: Application layer service definition – Type 16 elements

Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 5-16: Définition des services de la couche application – Éléments de Type 16

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-16: Application layer service definition – Type 16 elements

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International Standard IEC 61158-5-16 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This bilingual version (2014-06) corresponds to the English version, published in 2007-12.

This first edition and its companion parts of the IEC 61158-5 subseries cancel and replace IEC 61158-5:2003. This edition of this part constitutes a technical addition.This publication, together with its companion parts for Type 16, also partially replaces IEC 61491:2002 which is at present being revised. IEC 61491 will be issued as a technical report.

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This edition of IEC 61158-5 includes the following significant changes from the prior edition:

a) deletion of the former Type 6 fieldbus for lack of market relevance;

b) addition of new types of fieldbuses;

c) partition of part 5 of the third edition into multiple parts numbered -5-2, -5-3, …

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/475/FDIS	65C/486/RVD

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under http://webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be:

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- withdrawn;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

NOTE The revision of this standard will be synchronized with the other parts of the IEC 61158 series.

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

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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/TR 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.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-16: Application layer service definition – Type 16 elements

1 Scope

1.1 Overview

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 16 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 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

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

2) 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 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) 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.

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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, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

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 does it 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 application layer services as defined in this standard.

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 60559, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems*

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

IEC/TR 61158-1 (Ed.2.0), *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-3-16, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-16: Data-link layer service definition – Type 16 elements*

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

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

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

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

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ISO/IEC 10646-1, *Information technology – Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) – Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*

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

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, symbols and conventions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms 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 terms

a) object identifier
b) type

3.5 Fieldbus application-layer specific definitions

3.5.1
acknowledge telegram (AT)
telegram, in which each slave inserts its data

3.5.2
coded character set; code
set of unambiguous rules that establish a character set and one-to-one relationship between the characters of the set and their representation by one or more bit combinations

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3.5.3
communication cycle
fixed time period between two master synchronization telegrams in which real-time telegrams are transmitted in the RT channel and non real-time telegrams are transmitted in the IP channel

3.5.4
cycle time
duration of a communication cycle

3.5.5
device
a slave in the communication network, (e.g., a power drive system as defined in the IEC 61800 standard family, I/O stations as defined in the IEC 61131 standard family).

3.5.6
device status
four adjacent octets inside the acknowledge telegram containing status information for each device

3.5.7
element
part of IDNs – each IDN has 7 elements, whereas each one has a specific meaning (e.g., number, name, data)

3.5.8
hot plug
possibility to open the communication network and insert or remove slaves while the network is still in real-time operation

3.5.9
identification number (IDN)
designation of operating data under which a data block is preserved with its attribute, name, unit, minimum and maximum input values, and the data

3.5.10
loopback
mode by which a device passes on a received telegram to the same port and to the other port, either changed or unchanged

3.5.11
master
node, which assigns the other nodes (i.e., slaves) the right to transmit

3.5.12
non-cyclic transmission
non-periodic exchange of data at the request of the master

3.5.13
protocol
convention about the data formats, time sequences, and error correction in the data exchange of communication systems

3.5.14
physical layer
first layer of the ISO-OSI reference model

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3.5.15
RT channel
defined time slot within the communication cycle, which passes the CPF16 real-time telegrams

3.5.16
service channel (SVC)
non real-time transmission of information upon master request during RT channel

3.5.17
slave
node, which is assigned the right to transmit by the master

3.5.18
station
node

3.5.19
telegram
frame

3.5.20
topology
physical network architecture with respect to the connection between the stations of the communication system

3.6 Abbreviations and symbols

AHS	Service transport handshake of the device (acknowledge HS)
AP	Application Process
APO	Application Object
AR	Application Relationship
AREP	Application Relationship End Point
ASE	Application Service Element
CC-data	Cross Communication
Cnf	Confirmation
DA	Destination address
DAT	Duration of acknowledge telegram
FAL	Fieldbus Application Layer
ID	Identification Number
IDN	Identification Number
Ind	Indication
MS	Master Slave
NRC	Non Real Time Channel
Req	Request
Rsp	Response
RTC	Real Time Channel
RTE	Real Time Ethernet

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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 of this standard. The service specification defines the services that are provided by the ASE.

3.7.2 General conventions

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

3.7.3 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

(1) The "FAL ASE:" entry is the name of the FAL ASE that provides the services for the class being specified.

(2) 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.

(3) 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

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assigned to maintain compatibility with existing national standards. CLASS IDs between 256 and 2048 are allocated for identifying user defined classes.

(4) 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.

(5) The "ATTRIBUTES" label indicate that the following entries are attributes defined for the class.

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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).

(6) The "SERVICES" label indicates that the following entries are services defined for the class.

a) 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.

b) The label "OpsService" designates an operational service (1).

c) The label "MgtService" designates an management service (2).

d) 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.

3.7.4 Conventions for service definitions

3.7.4.1 General

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

3.7.4.2 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. In any particular interface, not all parameters need be explicitly stated.

The service specifications of this standard uses 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

1) Parameter name,

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2) request primitive,
3) indication primitive,
4) response primitive, and
5) 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) 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.

b) 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.

3.7.4.3 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.

4 Concepts

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

5 Data type ASE

Data types as specified in IEC\TR 61158-1, Clause 9 is applied with the following restrictions:

Only nesting level of 1 is supported.

Only the following basic data types are supported:

BitString16

BitString32

BitString64

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Unsigned16
Unsigned32
Unsigned64
Integer16
Integer32
Integer64
VisibleString1
Float32
Float64

5.1 Bitstring types

5.1.1 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

This type is a BitString16 and has a length of two octets.

5.1.2 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

This type is a BitString16 and has a length of four octets.

5.1.3 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

This type is a BitString16 and has a length of eight octets.

5.2 Unsigned types

5.2.1 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

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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.

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 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 Integer types

5.3.1 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.

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 Integer64

CLASS: **Data type**

ATTRIBUTES:

1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	55
2	Data type Name	=	Integer64
3	Format	=	FIXED LENGTH

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4.1	Octet Length	=	8

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

5.4 Floating Point types

5.4.1 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 IEC 60559 as single precision.

5.4.2 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 IEC 60559 as double precision.

5.5 Structure types

5.5.1 STRING2

CLASS:		**Data type**	
ATTRIBUTES:			
1	Data type Numeric Identifier	=	not used
2	Data type Name	=	STRING2
3	Format	=	STRUCTURE
5.1	Number of Fields	=	2
5.2.1	Field Name	=	Charcount_Element
5.2.2	Field Data type	=	UINT
5.3.1	Field Name	=	String2contents_Element
5.3.2	Field Data type	=	OctetString

The IEC 61131-3 data type extension is composed of two elements. Charcount_Element gives the current number of characters in the String2contents_Element (one UINT per character). Characters are as specified in ISO 10646.

6 Communication model specification

6.1 Concepts

6.1.1 Communication mechanisms

Two communication mechanisms are supported by devices within a network:

— cyclic transmission of data in a high efficient manner using a publisher subscriber model

— non cyclic transmission of data using a client server communication model.

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AREPs, which act as push publisher or push subscriber, are used for cyclic transmission.

AREPs, which act as a client or server, are used for non cyclic data transmission.

6.1.2 IDN concept

The application data which is transmitted cyclically and non cyclically between FAL users is mapped on so-called identification numbers (IDNs). These IDNs correspond to the APOs as defined and are described in IEC 61158-3-16, Annex A.

6.2 ASEs

6.2.1 Identification number (IDN) ASE

6.2.1.1 Overview

The IDN ASE provides read and write access to the attributes of IDNs provided by a device.

6.2.1.2 IDN class specification

6.2.1.2.1 Formal model

FAL ASE:			IDN ASE
CLASS:			IDN
CLASS ID:			not used
PARENT CLASS:			TOP
ATTRIBUTES:			
1	(m)	Key Attribute:	Identification
1.1	(m)	Key Attribute:	Identification Number
1.2	(o)	Key Attribute:	Resource Element
1.3	(o)	Key Attribute:	Subindex
2	(o)	Attribute:	Name
3	(m)	Attribute:	Data Attribute
4	(o)	Attribute:	Unit
5	(o)	Attribute:	Minimum value
6	(o)	Attribute:	Maximum value
7	(m)	Attribute:	Operation Data
SERVICES:			
1	(m)	OpsService:	Read
2	(m)	OpsService:	Write

6.2.1.2.2 Attributes

Identification
This key attribute identifies an instance of this object class. The addressing can be simple or extended.

Identification number
This mandatory attribute is a numerical identifier to address an instance of this object class. In case of a simple addressing scheme, this is the only attribute required for identification.

Resource element
This optional attribute is used in case of an extended addressing.

Subindex
This optional attribute is used in case of an extended addressing.

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Name
This optional attribute specifies a symbolic name of this object class.

Data attribute
This mandatory attribute specifies all information which is needed to display or convert the data intelligibly. This includes data type, data length, conversion factor, read/write permission depending on the communication phase and whether the data is associated to a command.

Unit
This optional attribute specifies the unit of the operation data.

Minimum value
This optional attribute specifies the minimum input value for the operation data.

Maximum value
This optional attribute specifies the maximum input value for the operation data.

Operation data
This mandatory attribute specifies the operation data of this instance of the object class.

6.2.1.3 IDN ASE service specification

6.2.1.3.1 Supported services

This subclause specifies the definition of the services that are unique to this ASE. The services defined for this ASE are

- Read
- Write

6.2.1.3.2 Read service

6.2.1.3.2.1 Service overview

This confirmed service is used to read an element of an IDN on demand.

6.2.1.3.2.2 Service primitives

The service parameters for each primitive are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Read service parameters

Parameter name	Req	Ind	Rsp	Cnf
Argument				
AREP	M	M		
Device Address	M	M (=)		
Identification	M	M (=)		
Attribute	M	M (=)		
Result(+)			S	S (=)
Value			M	M (=)
Result(-)			S	S (=)
Error Info			M	M (=)
NOTE The method by which a confirm primitive is correlated with its corresponding preceding request primitive is a local matter. See 1.2.				

AREP
This parameter is the local identifier for the desired AR.

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