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FOREWORD

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

IEC 61158-6-10 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) integration of time-aware system basic functionality;
b) integration of time-aware network functionality;
c) integration of remote service interface functionality;
d) integration of SFP diagnosis functionality;
e) integration of media redundancy ring interconnection basic functionality.

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

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1204/FDIS	65C/1245/RVD

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

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

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

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

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

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- withdrawn,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

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INTRODUCTION

This document is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the “three-layer” fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1.

The application protocol provides the application service by making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. The primary aim of this document is to provide a set of rules for communication expressed in terms of the procedures to be carried out by peer application entities (AEs) at the time of communication. These rules for communication are intended to provide a sound basis for development in order to serve a variety of purposes:

– as a guide for implementers and designers;

– for use in the testing and procurement of equipment;

– as part of an agreement for the admittance of systems into the open systems environment;

– as a refinement to the understanding of time-critical communications within OSI.

This document is concerned, in particular, with the communication and interworking of sensors, effectors and other automation devices. By using this document together with other standards positioned within the OSI or fieldbus reference models, otherwise incompatible systems can work together in any combination.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent. IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity, and scope of this patent right.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification – Type 10 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”.

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 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 a 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 document defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of:

- the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities, and
- the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities.

The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to:

- define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10 and
- define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This document specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-10.

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 protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6.

1.3 Conformance

This document does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE All parts of the IEC 61158 series, as well as the IEC 61784-1 series and the IEC 61784-2 series 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 61131-9, *Programmable controllers – Part 9: Single-drop digital communication interface for small sensors and actuators (SDCI)*

IEC 61158-2:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition*

IEC 61158-5-10:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-10: Application layer service definition – Type 10 elements*

IEC 61158-6-3:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification – Type 3 elements*

IEC 61158-6-10:2010 [1], *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification – Type 10 elements*

IEC 62439-2:2021, *Industrial communication networks – High availability automation networks – Part 2: Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP)*

IEC TS 60079-47:2021, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 47: Equipment protection by 2-Wire Intrinsically Safe Ethernet concept (2-WISE)*

ISO/IEC 646:1991, *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 8822:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

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

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

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[1] This earlier edition is mentioned here and in the text for legacy purposes.

ISO/IEC 9834-8, *Information technology – Procedures for the operation of object identifier registration authorities – Part 8: Generation of universally unique identifiers (UUIDs) and their use in object identifiers*

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology – Universal coded character set (UCS)*

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

ISO/IEC/IEEE 60559:2020, *Information technology – Microprocessor Systems – Floating-Point arithmetic*

ISO 8601-1:2019, *Date and time − Representations for information interchange – Part 1: Basic rules*

IEEE Std 802-2014, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks: Overview and Architecture*

IEEE Std 802.1AB-2016, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks: Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery*

IEEE Std 802.1AC-2016, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Media Access Control (MAC) Service Definition*

IEEE Std 802.1AS-2020, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications*

IEEE Std 802.1CB-2017, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks – Frame Replication and Elimination for Reliability*

IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks –Bridges and Bridged Networks*

IEEE Std 802.3-2018, *IEEE Standard for Ethernet*

IEEE Std 802.11-2020, *IEEE Standard for Information Technology – Telecommunications and Information Exchange between Systems – Local and Metropolitan Area Networks – Specific requirements – Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications*

IEEE Std 802.15.1-2005, *IEEE Standard for Information technology – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 15.1a: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPAN)*

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