IEC 61784-2-10

Edition 1.0 2023-03

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Industrial networks – Profiles – Part 2-10: Additional real-time fieldbus profiles based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 – CPF 10

Réseaux industriels – Profils – Partie 2-10: Profils de bus de terrain supplémentaires pour les réseaux en temps réel fondés sur l'ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 – CPF 10



IEC 61784 2-10:2023-03(en-fr)



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INDUSTRIAL NETWORKS – PROFILES –

Part 2-10: Additional real-time fieldbus profiles based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 – CPF 10

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

IEC 61784-2-10 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 first edition, together with the other parts of the same series, cancels and replaces the fourth edition of IEC 61784-2 published in 2019. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61784-2:2019:

a) split of the original IEC 61784-2 into several subparts, one subpart for the material of a generic nature, and one subpart for each Communication Profile Family specified in the original document.

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

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1209/FDIS	65C/1237/RVD

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

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

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61784-2 series, published under the general title *Industrial networks – Profiles – Part 2: Additional real-time fieldbus profiles based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61784-2 series provides additional Communication Profiles (CP) to the existing Communication Profile Families (CPF) of the IEC 61784-1 series and additional CPFs with one or more CPs. These profiles meet the industrial automation market objective of identifying Real-Time Ethernet (RTE) communication networks coexisting with ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 – commonly known as Ethernet. These RTE communication networks use provisions of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 for the lower communication stack layers and additionally provide more predictable and reliable real-time data transfer and means for support of precise synchronization of automation equipment.

More specifically, these profiles help to correctly state the compliance of RTE communication networks with ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3, and to avoid the spreading of divergent implementations.

Adoption of Ethernet technology for industrial communication between controllers and even for communication with field devices promotes the use of Internet technologies in the field area. This availability would be unacceptable if it causes the loss of features required in the field area for industrial communication automation networks, such as:

- real-time,
- synchronized actions between field devices like drives,
- efficient, frequent exchange of very small data records.

These new RTE profiles can take advantage of the improvements of Ethernet networks in terms of transmission bandwidth and network span.

Another implicit but essential requirement is that the typical Ethernet communication capabilities, as used in the office world, are fully retained, so that the software involved remains applicable.

The market is in need of several network solutions, each with different performance characteristics and functional capabilities, matching the diverse application requirements. RTE performance indicators, whose values will be provided with RTE devices based on communication profiles specified in the IEC 61784-2 series, enable the user to match network devices with application-dependent performance requirements of an RTE network.

INDUSTRIAL NETWORKS – PROFILES –

Part 2-10: Additional real-time fieldbus profiles based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 – CPF 10

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61784-2 defines Communication Profile Family 10 (CPF 10). CPF 10 specifies a Real-Time Ethernet (RTE) communication profile (CP) and related network components based on the IEC 61158 series (Type 17), ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 and other standards.

For each RTE communication profile, this document also specifies the relevant RTE performance indicators and the dependencies between these RTE performance indicators.

NOTE 1 All CPs are based on standards or draft standards or International Standards published by the IEC or on standards or International Standards established by other standards bodies or open standards processes.

NOTE 2 The RTE communication profiles use ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 communication networks and its related network components and in some cases amend those standards to obtain RTE features.

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

IEC 61158-3-17:2007, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-17: Data-link layer service definition – Type 17 elements*

IEC 61158-4-17:2007, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-17: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 17 elements*

IEC 61158-5-17:2007, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-17: Application layer service definition – Type 17 elements*

IEC 61158-6-17:2007, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-17: Application layer protocol specification – Type 17 elements*

IEC 61784-2-0:2023, *Industrial networks – Profiles – Part 2-0: Additional real-time fieldbus profiles based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 – General concepts and terminology*

ISO/IEC 8802-2, *Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area networks – Specific requirements – Part 2: Logical link control*

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3, *Telecommunications and exchange between information technology systems – Requirements for local and metropolitan area networks – Part 3: Standard for Ethernet*

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 802.1AS-2020, *IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks – Timing and Synchronization for Time-Sensitive Applications*

IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018, *IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks – Bridges and Bridged Networks*

IETF RFC 768, J. Postel, *User Datagram Protocol*, August 1980, available at https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc768 [viewed 2022-02-18]

IETF RFC 791, J. Postel, *Internet Protocol*, September 1981, available at https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc791 [viewed 2022-02-18]

IETF RFC 792, J. Postel, *Internet Control Message Protocol*, September 1981, available at https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc792 [viewed 2022-02-18]

IETF RFC 793, J. Postel, *Transmission Control Protocol*, September 1981, available at https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc793 [viewed 2022-02-18]

IETF RFC 2236, W. Fenner, *Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2*, November 1997, available at https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2236 [viewed 2022-02-18]

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms, acronyms, and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61784-2-0, ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3, IEEE Std 802-2014, IEEE Std 802.1AB-2016, IEEE Std 802.1AS-2020, IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1
domain
part of the network consisting of one or two subnetwork(s)

Note 1 to entry: Two subnetworks are required to compose a dual-redundant network, and each end-station in the domain is connected to both of the subnetworks.

3.1.2
router
intermediate equipment that connects two or more subnetworks using a network layer relay function

3.1.3
subnetwork
part of a network that does not contain any routers

Note 1 to entry: A subnetwork consists of end-stations, bridges and segments.

Note 2 to entry: Every end-station included in a subnetwork has the same IP network address.

3.2 Abbreviated terms and acronyms

For the purposes of this document, abbreviated terms and acronyms defined in IEC 61784-2-0 and the following apply.

CP	Communication Profile [according to IEC 61784-1-0]
CPF	Communication Profile Family [according to IEC 61784-1-0]
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol (see IETF RFC 792)
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IP	Internet Protocol (see IETF RFC 791)
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4 (see IETF RFC 791)
LLDP	Link Layer Discovery Protocol (see IEEE Std 802.1AB-2016)
NoS	Number of Switches
PI	Performance indicator
RSTP	Rapid Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol (see IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018)
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol (see IETF RFC 793)
TOS	Type of Service
UDP	User Datagram Protocol (see IETF RFC 768)

3.3 Symbols

For the purposes of this document, symbols defined in IEC 61784-2-0 and Table 1 apply.

NOTE Definitions of symbols in this Subclause 3.3 do not use the italic font, as they are already identified as symbols.

Table 1 – CPF 10 symbols

Symbol	Definition	Unit
Cdly	Cable delay	µs
Clen	Cable length	m
Dlen	Length of the complete Ethernet frame	bit
DT	Delivery time	µs
DTlost1	Maximum delivery time with one lost frame for communication between two end-stations belonging to the same domain	µs
DTlost2	Maximum delivery time with one lost frame for communication between two end-stations belonging to different domains	µs
DTmax1	Maximum delivery time for communication between two end-stations belonging to the same domain	µs
DTmax2	Maximum delivery time for communication between two end-stations belonging to different domains	µs
NoS	Number of switches in path from sender to receiver	–
Spd	Switch delay under not congested condition	µs
STTr	Receiver stack transversal time including PhL, DLL and AP	µs
STTs	Sender stack transversal time including PhL, DLL and AP	µs
Trate	Transfer bit rate	Mbit/s

3.4 Conventions

For the purposes of this document, the conventions defined in IEC 61784-2-0 apply.

4 CPF 10 (Vnet/IP[1]) – RTE communication profiles

4.1 General overview

Communication Profile Family 10 (CPF 10) defines communication profiles using the principles, methodology and model of ISO/IEC 7498-1. In addition, it also follows the three-layer basic fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1.

The OSI model provides a layered approach to communication standards, whereby the layers can be developed and modified independently. CPF 10 is based on the three-layer structure, and each layer of OSI seven layers is mapped onto these three layers as follows.

Functions of the intermediate OSI layers, layers 5, 6 and 7, are consolidated into the Application layer.

Functions of the intermediate OSI layers, layers 2, 3 and 4, are consolidated into the data-link layer.

Likewise, some features common to users of the Fieldbus Application layer are provided to simplify user operation.

Table 2 shows the OSI layers, their functions and the equivalent layers in the CPF10 layer model.

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[1] Vnet/IP is a trade name of Yokogawa Electric Corporation. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance with this profile does not require use of the trade name. Use of the trade name requires permission of the trade name holder.