



MALAYSIAN STANDARD

MS IEC 61158-2:2011

**Industrial communication networks -
Fieldbus specifications - Part 2: Physical
layer specification and service definition
(IEC 61158-2:2010, IDT)**

ICS: 25.040; 35.100; 35.240.50

Descriptors: industrial automation systems, open systems interconnection (OSI), IT applications in industry, industrial networks, fieldbus

© Copyright 2011

DEPARTMENT OF STANDARDS MALAYSIA

DEVELOPMENT OF MALAYSIAN STANDARDS

The **Department of Standards Malaysia (STANDARDS MALAYSIA)** is the national standards and accreditation body of Malaysia.

The main function of STANDARDS MALAYSIA is to foster and promote standards, standardisation and accreditation as a means of advancing the national economy, promoting industrial efficiency and development, benefiting the health and safety of the public, protecting the consumers, facilitating domestic and international trade and furthering international cooperation in relation to standards and standardisation.

Malaysian Standards (MS) are developed through consensus by committees which comprise balanced representation of producers, users, consumers and others with relevant interests, as may be appropriate to the subject at hand. To the greatest extent possible, Malaysian Standards are aligned to or are adoption of international standards. Approval of a standard as a Malaysian Standard is governed by the Standards of Malaysia Act 1996 [Act 549]. Malaysian Standards are reviewed periodically. The use of Malaysian Standards is voluntary except in so far as they are made mandatory by regulatory authorities by means of regulations, local by-laws or any other similar ways.

STANDARDS MALAYSIA has appointed **SIRIM Berhad** as the agent to develop, distribute and sell the Malaysian Standards.

For further information on Malaysian Standards, please contact:

Department of Standards Malaysia
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Level 1 & 2, Block 2300, Century Square
Jalan Usahawan
63000 Cyberjaya
Selangor Darul Ehsan
MALAYSIA

Tel: 60 3 8318 0002
Fax: 60 3 8319 3131
<http://www.standardsmalaysia.gov.my>

E-mail: central@standardsmalaysia.gov.my

OR **SIRIM Berhad**
(Company No. 367474 - V)
1, Persiaran Dato' Menteri
Section 2, P.O. Box 7035
40700 Shah Alam
Selangor Darul Ehsan
MALAYSIA

Tel: 60 3 5544 6000
Fax: 60 3 5510 8095
<http://www.sirim.my>

E-mail: msonline@sirim.my

CONTENTS

Committee representation.....	xiii
National foreword.....	xiv
FOREWORD.....	xvi
0 Introduction	xviii
1 Scope.....	20
2 Normative references	20
3 Terms and definitions	22
4 Symbols and abbreviations	45
5 DLL – PhL interface.....	56
6 Systems management – PhL interface.....	77
7 DCE independent sublayer (DIS).....	91
8 DTE – DCE interface and MIS-specific functions	93
9 Medium dependent sublayer (MDS).....	114
10 MDS – MAU interface	135
11 Types 1 and 7: Medium attachment unit: voltage mode, linear-bus-topology 150 Ω twisted-pair wire medium	143
12 Types 1 and 3: Medium attachment unit: 31,25 kbit/s, voltage-mode with low-power option, bus- and tree-topology, 100 Ω wire medium	158
13 Type 1: Medium attachment unit: current mode, twisted-pair wire medium	175
14 Type 1: Medium attachment unit: current mode (1 A), twisted-pair wire medium	185
15 Types 1 and 7: Medium attachment unit: dual-fiber optical media	194
16 Type 1: Medium attachment unit: 31,25 kbit/s, single-fiber optical medium	201
17 Type 1: Medium attachment unit: radio signaling	204
18 Type 2: Medium attachment unit: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire medium	214
19 Type 2: Medium attachment unit: 5 Mbit/s, optical medium	226
20 Type 2: Medium attachment unit: network access port (NAP)	231
21 Type 3: Medium attachment unit: synchronous transmission, 31,25 kbit/s, voltage mode, wire medium	234
22 Type 3: Medium attachment unit: asynchronous transmission, wire medium	251
23 Type 3: Medium attachment unit: asynchronous transmission, optical medium	268
24 Type 4: Medium attachment unit: RS-485	277
25 Type 4: Medium attachment unit: RS-232	279
26 Type 6: <i>This clause has been removed</i>	280
27 Type 8: Medium attachment unit: twisted-pair wire medium	280
28 Type 8: Medium attachment unit: optical media	285
29 Type 12: Medium attachment unit: electrical medium.....	292
30 Type 16: Medium attachment unit: optical fiber medium at 2, 4, 8 and 16 Mbit/s.....	294
31 Type 18: Medium attachment unit: basic medium.....	307
32 Type 18: Medium attachment unit: powered medium.....	311
Annex A (normative) Type 1: Connector specification	320
Annex B (informative) Types 1 and 3: Cable specifications and trunk and spur lengths for the 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	328
Annex C (informative) Types 1 and 7: Optical passive stars	330
Annex D (informative) Types 1 and 7: Star topology	331

Annex E (informative) Type 1: Alternate fibers	335
Annex F (normative) Type 2: Connector specification	336
Annex G (normative) Type 2: Repeater machine sublayers (RM, RRM) and redundant PhLs	339
Annex H (informative) Type 2: Reference design examples.....	350
Annex I (normative) Type 3: Connector specification.....	356
Annex J (normative) Type 3: Redundancy of PhL and medium.....	363
Annex K (normative) Type 3: Optical network topology	364
Annex L (informative) Type 3: Reference design examples for asynchronous transmission, wire medium, intrinsically safe.....	373
Annex M (normative) Type 8: Connector specification.....	375
Annex N (normative) Type 16: Connector specification	380
Annex O (normative) Type 16: Optical network topology	381
Annex P (informative) Type 16: Reference design example.....	386
Annex Q (normative) Type 18: Connector specification	390
Annex R (normative) Type 18: Media cable specifications.....	395
Bibliography.....	399
Figure 1 – General model of physical layer	17
Figure 2 – Mapping between data units across the DLL – PhL interface.....	57
Figure 3 – Data service for asynchronous transmission.....	62
Figure 4 – Interactions for a data sequence of a master: identification cycle	67
Figure 5 – Interactions for a data sequence of a master: data cycle	68
Figure 6 – Interactions for a data sequence of a slave: identification cycle.....	69
Figure 7 – Interactions for a data sequence of a slave: data cycle	70
Figure 8 – Interactions for a check sequence of a master	71
Figure 9 – Interactions for a check sequence of a slave	72
Figure 10 – Reset, Set-value, Get-value	81
Figure 11 – Event service	81
Figure 12 – Interface between PhL and PNM1 in the layer model.....	86
Figure 13 – Reset, Set-value, Get-value PhL services	87
Figure 14 – Event PhL service	87
Figure 15 – Allocation of the interface number	88
Figure 16 – Configuration of a master	92
Figure 17 – Configuration of a slave with an alternative type of transmission	93
Figure 18 – Configuration of a bus coupler with an alternative type of transmission	93
Figure 19 – DTE/DCE sequencing machines.....	98
Figure 20 – State transitions with the ID cycle request service.....	107
Figure 21 – MIS-MDS interface: identification cycle request service.....	108
Figure 22 – MIS-MDS interface: identification cycle request service.....	109
Figure 23 – State transitions with the data cycle request service	109
Figure 24 – MIS-MDS interface: data cycle request service	110
Figure 25 – State transitions with the data sequence classification service	110
Figure 26 – Protocol machine for the message transmission service.....	111

Figure 27 – Protocol machine for the data sequence identification service	112
Figure 28 – Protocol machine for the message receipt service	113
Figure 29 – Protocol data unit (PhPDU)	114
Figure 30 – PhSDU encoding and decoding	115
Figure 31 – Manchester encoding rules	115
Figure 32 – Preamble and delimiters	117
Figure 33 – Manchester coded symbols	118
Figure 34 – PhPDU format, half duplex	119
Figure 35 – PhPDU format, full duplex	121
Figure 36 – Data sequence PhPDU	125
Figure 37 – Structure of the header in a data sequence PhPDU	125
Figure 38 – Check sequence PhPDU	126
Figure 39 – Structure of a headers in a check sequence PhPDU	126
Figure 40 – Structure of the status PhPDU	127
Figure 41 – Structure of the header in a status PhPDU	127
Figure 42 – Structure of the medium activity status PhPDU	128
Figure 43 – Structure of the header in a medium activity status PhPDU	128
Figure 44 – Reset PhPDU	129
Figure 45 – Configuration of a master	130
Figure 46 – Configuration of a slave	130
Figure 47 – Configuration of a bus coupler	130
Figure 48 – Protocol data unit	131
Figure 49 – PhSDU encoding and decoding	131
Figure 50 – Manchester encoding rules	131
Figure 51 – Example of an NRZI-coded signal	134
Figure 52 – Fill signal	134
Figure 53 – Jitter tolerance	141
Figure 54 – Transmit circuit test configuration	147
Figure 55 – Output waveform	148
Figure 56 – Transmitted and received bit cell jitter (zero crossing point deviation)	149
Figure 57 – Signal polarity	150
Figure 58 – Receiver sensitivity and noise rejection	151
Figure 59 – Power supply ripple and noise	154
Figure 60 – Fieldbus coupler	156
Figure 61 – Transition from receiving to transmitting	163
Figure 62 – Power supply ripple and noise	167
Figure 63 – Test circuit for single-output power supplies	168
Figure 64 – Test circuit for power distribution through an IS barrier	169
Figure 65 – Test circuit for multiple output supplies with signal coupling	170
Figure 66 – Fieldbus coupler	172
Figure 67 – Protection resistors	172
Figure 68 – Test configuration for current-mode MAU	178
Figure 69 – Transmitted and received bit cell jitter (zero crossing point deviation)	179

Figure 70 – Noise test circuit for current-mode MAU	181
Figure 71 – Transmitted and received bit cell jitter (zero crossing point deviation)	189
Figure 72 – Power supply harmonic distortion and noise	192
Figure 73 – Optical wave shape template.....	197
Figure 74 – Cellular radio topology and reuse of frequencies	208
Figure 75 – Radio segment between wired segments topology	209
Figure 76 – Mixed wired and radio medium fieldbus topology.....	210
Figure 77 – Components of 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire PhL variant.....	215
Figure 78 – Coaxial wire MAU block diagram	215
Figure 79 – Coaxial wire MAU transmitter	216
Figure 80 – Coaxial wire MAU receiver operation.....	217
Figure 81 – Coaxial wire MAU transmit mask	218
Figure 82 – Coaxial wire MAU receive mask	219
Figure 83 – Transformer symbol	220
Figure 84 – 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire topology example	222
Figure 85 – Coaxial wire medium topology limits.....	223
Figure 86 – Coaxial wire medium tap electrical characteristics.....	224
Figure 87 – MAU block diagram 5 Mbit/s, optical fiber medium	227
Figure 88 – NAP reference model	231
Figure 89 – Example of transient and permanent nodes.....	232
Figure 90 – NAP transceiver	233
Figure 91 – NAP cable.....	234
Figure 92 – Circuit diagram of the principle of measuring impedance.....	239
Figure 93 – Definition of CMRR	240
Figure 94 – Block circuit diagram of the principle of measuring CMRR.....	240
Figure 95 – Power supply ripple and noise.....	243
Figure 96 – Output characteristic curve of a power supply of the category EEx ib	250
Figure 97 – Output characteristic curve of a power supply of the category EEx ia	250
Figure 98 – Repeater in linear bus topology.....	253
Figure 99 – Repeater in tree topology.....	253
Figure 100 – Example for a connector with integrated inductance	255
Figure 101 – Interconnecting wiring	255
Figure 102 – Bus terminator.....	256
Figure 103 – Linear structure of an intrinsically safe segment	258
Figure 104 – Topology example extended by repeaters	259
Figure 105 – Bus terminator.....	261
Figure 106 – Waveform of the differential voltage	262
Figure 107 – Test set-up for the measurement of the idle level for devices with an integrated termination resistor	264
Figure 108 – Test set-up for the measurement of the idle level for devices with a connectable termination resistor	264
Figure 109 – Test set-up for measurement of the transmission levels	265
Figure 110 – Test set-up for the measurement of the receiving levels	265
Figure 111 – Fieldbus model for intrinsic safety	266

Figure 112 – Communication device model for intrinsic safety	266
Figure 113 – Connection to the optical network.....	269
Figure 114 – Principle structure of optical networking	270
Figure 115 – Definition of the standard optical link.....	270
Figure 116 – Signal template for the optical transmitter	275
Figure 117 – Recommended interface circuit	279
Figure 118 – MAU of an outgoing interface	280
Figure 119 – MAU of an incoming interface.....	281
Figure 120 – Remote bus link	281
Figure 121 – Interface to the transmission medium	282
Figure 122 – Wiring	285
Figure 123 – Terminal resistor network	285
Figure 124 – Fiber optic remote bus cable	286
Figure 125 – Optical fiber remote bus link.....	286
Figure 126 – Optical wave shape template optical MAU.....	288
Figure 127 – Optical transmission line	294
Figure 128 – Optical signal envelope	296
Figure 129 – Display of jitter (J_{noise}).....	297
Figure 130 – Input-output performance of a slave	299
Figure 131 – Functions of a master connection	302
Figure 132 – Valid transmitting signals during the transition from fill signal to telegram delimiters.....	304
Figure 133 – Valid transmitting signals during the transition from telegram delimiter to fill signal	305
Figure 134 – Functions of a slave connection	306
Figure 135 – Network with two slaves	307
Figure 136 – Minimum interconnecting wiring.....	308
Figure 137 – Dedicated cable topology	309
Figure 138 – T-branch topology	309
Figure 139 – Communication element isolation	311
Figure 140 – Communication element and I/O isolation.....	311
Figure 141 – Minimum interconnecting wiring.....	312
Figure 142 – Flat cable topology.....	313
Figure 143 – Dedicated cable topology	313
Figure 144 – T-branch topology	313
Figure 145 – Type 18-PhL-P power distribution.....	316
Figure 146 – Type 18-PhL-P power distribution.....	316
Figure 147 – Type 18-PhL-P power supply filtering and protection	318
Figure 148 – Communication element isolation	318
Figure 149 – Communication element and i/o isolation	318
Figure 150 – PhL-P power supply circuit.....	319
Figure A.1 – Internal fieldbus connector.....	320
Figure A.2 – Contact designations for the external connector for harsh industrial environments	322

Figure A.3 – External fieldbus connector keyways, keys, and bayonet pins and grooves.....	322
Figure A.4 – External fieldbus connector intermateability dimensions.....	323
Figure A.5 – External fieldbus connector contact arrangement.....	324
Figure A.6 – Contact designations for the external connector for typical industrial environments.....	325
Figure A.7 – External fixed (device) side connector for typical industrial environments: dimensions.....	325
Figure A.8 – External free (cable) side connector for typical industrial environments: dimensions.....	326
Figure A.9 – Optical connector for typical industrial environments (FC connector).....	326
Figure A.10 – Optical connector for typical industrial environments (ST connector).....	327
Figure C.1 – Example of an optical passive reflective star.....	330
Figure C.2 – Example of an optical passive transmissive star.....	330
Figure D.1 – Example of star topology with 31,25 kbit/s, single fiber mode, optical MAU.....	331
Figure D.2 – Multi-star topology with an optical MAU.....	331
Figure D.3 – Example of mixture between wire and optical media for a 31,25 kbit/s bit rate.....	333
Figure D.4 – Example of mixture between wire and optical media.....	334
Figure F.1 – Pin connector for short range optical medium.....	337
Figure F.2 – Crimp ring for short range optical medium.....	337
Figure G.1 – PhL repeater device reference model.....	339
Figure G.2 – Reference model for redundancy.....	342
Figure G.3 – Block diagram showing redundant coaxial medium and NAP.....	343
Figure G.4 – Block diagram showing ring repeaters.....	344
Figure G.5 – Segmentation query.....	345
Figure G.6 – Segmentation response.....	345
Figure G.7 – Main switch state machine.....	347
Figure G.8 – Port 1 sees network activity first.....	348
Figure G.9 – Port 2 sees network activity first.....	349
Figure H.1 – Coaxial wire MAU RXDATA detector.....	351
Figure H.2 – Coaxial wire MAU RXCARRIER detection.....	352
Figure H.3 – Redundant coaxial wire MAU transceiver.....	352
Figure H.4 – Single channel coaxial wire MAU transceiver.....	353
Figure H.5 – Coaxial wire medium tap.....	354
Figure H.6 – Non-isolated NAP transceiver.....	355
Figure H.7 – Isolated NAP transceiver.....	355
Figure I.1 – Schematic of the station coupler.....	356
Figure I.2 – Pin assignment of the male and female connectors IEC 60947-5-2 (A coding).....	357
Figure I.3 – Connector pinout, front view of male and back view of female respectively.....	358
Figure I.4 – Connector pinout, front view of female M12 connector.....	360
Figure I.5 – Connector pinout, front view of male M12 connector.....	360
Figure I.6 – M12 Tee.....	361
Figure I.7 – M12 Bus termination.....	362
Figure J.1 – Redundancy of PhL MAU and Medium.....	363

Figure K.1 – Optical MAU in a network with echo	364
Figure K.2 – Optical MAU in a network without echo	365
Figure K.3 – Optical MAU with echo via internal electrical feedback of the receive signal.....	365
Figure K.4 – Optical MAU without echo function.....	365
Figure K.5 – Optical network with star topology	366
Figure K.6 – Optical network with ring topology	367
Figure K.7 – Optical network with bus topology.....	367
Figure K.8 – Tree structure built from a combination of star structures.....	368
Figure K.9 – Application example for an ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A / fiber optic converter	368
Figure L.1 – Bus termination integrated in the communication device	373
Figure L.2 – Bus termination in the connector	374
Figure L.3 – External bus termination.....	374
Figure M.1 – Outgoing interface 9-position female subminiature D connector at the device.....	375
Figure M.2 – Incoming interface 9-position male subminiature D connector at the device.....	375
Figure M.3 – Terminal connector at the device.....	375
Figure M.4 – Ferrule of an optical F-SMA connector for polymer optical fiber (980/1 000 μm)	376
Figure M.5 – Type 8 fiber optic hybrid connector housing	377
Figure M.6 – Type 8 fiber optic hybrid connector assignment.....	378
Figure O.1 – Topology	381
Figure O.2 – Structure of a single-core cable (example).....	384
Figure O.3 – Optical power levels	385
Figure P.1 – Example of an implemented DPLL	387
Figure P.2 – DPLL status diagram	388
Figure P.3 – DPLL timing.....	388
Figure Q.1 – PhL-P device connector r-a	390
Figure Q.2 – PhL-P device connector straight.....	391
Figure Q.3 – PhL-P flat cable connector and terminal cover – body and connector	391
Figure Q.4 – PhL-P flat cable connector and terminal cover – terminal cover.....	392
Figure Q.5 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable connector body	392
Figure Q.6 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable connector terminal cover.....	393
Figure Q.7 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable alternate connector and body.....	393
Figure Q.8 – Type 18-PhL-P round cable alternate connector terminal cover	394
Figure R.1 – PhL-B cable cross section twisted drain.....	395
Figure R.2 – PhL-B cable cross section non-twisted drain.....	396
Figure R.3 – PhL-P flat cable cross section - with key.....	397
Figure R.4 – PhL-P flat cable cross section - without key.....	397
Figure R.5 – PhL-P flat cable polarity marking	397
Figure R.6 – Round cable – preferred; cross section.....	398
Figure R.7 – Round cable – alternate; cross-section.....	398

Table 1 – Data encoding rules	60
Table 2 – Ph-STATUS indication truth table	61
Table 3 – Jabber indications	61
Table 4 – Parameter names and values for Ph-SET-VALUE request	78
Table 5 – Parameter names for Ph-EVENT indication	79
Table 6 – Summary of Ph-management services and primitives	80
Table 7 – Reset primitives and parameters	81
Table 8 – Values of PhM-Status for the Reset service	81
Table 9 – Set value primitives and parameters	82
Table 10 – Mandatory PhE-variables	82
Table 11 – Permissible values of PhE-variables	83
Table 12 – Values of PhM-Status for the set-value service	83
Table 13 – Get value primitives and parameters	83
Table 14 – Current values of PhE-variables	84
Table 15 – Values of PhM-Status for the get value service	84
Table 16 – Event primitive and parameters	84
Table 17 – New values of PhE-variables	85
Table 18 – Parameter names and values for management	85
Table 19 – PH-RESET	87
Table 20 – Ph-SET-VALUE	87
Table 21 – PhL variables	88
Table 22 – Ph-GET-VALUE	89
Table 23 – Ph-EVENT	90
Table 24 – PhL events	90
Table 25 – Parameter names and values for Ph-SET-VALUE request	91
Table 26 – Signals at DTE – DCE interface	95
Table 27 – Signal levels for an exposed DTE – DCE interface	96
Table 28 – MDS bus reset	106
Table 29 – Signals at the MIS-MDS interface	106
Table 30 – Manchester encoding rules	115
Table 31 – MDS timing characteristics	118
Table 32 – MDS data encoding rules	118
Table 33 – SL bit and TxSL signal assignment	125
Table 34 – SL bit and RxSL signal assignment	125
Table 35 – SL bit and TxSL signal assignment	126
Table 36 – SL bit and RxSL signal assignment	127
Table 37 – SL bit and TxSL signal assignment	127
Table 38 – SL bit and RxSL signal assignment	127
Table 39 – Coding and decoding rules	128
Table 40 – Decoding rules for the idle states	129
Table 41 – Coding rules for the reset PhPDU	129
Table 42 – Decoding rules of the reset PhPDU	129
Table 43 – Manchester encoding rules	132

Table 44 – Minimum services at MDS – MAU interface	135
Table 45 – Signal levels for an exposed MDS – MAU interface	136
Table 46 – MDS-MAU interface definitions: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	137
Table 47 – MDS-MAU interface 5 Mbit/s, optical fiber medium	138
Table 48 – Services of the MDS-MAU interface.....	140
Table 49 – Minimum services at MAU interface.....	142
Table 50 – Signal levels for an exposed MAU interface.....	142
Table 51 – Bit-rate-dependent quantities of voltage-mode networks.....	143
Table 52 – MAU transmit level specification summary.....	146
Table 53 – MAU transmit timing specification summary for 31,25 kbit/s operation	146
Table 54 – MAU transmit timing specification summary for ≥ 1 Mbit/s operation.....	147
Table 55 – MAU receive circuit specification summary.....	151
Table 56 – Network powered device characteristics	153
Table 57 – Network power supply requirements	153
Table 58 – Test cable attenuation limits.....	156
Table 59 – Recommended color coding of cables in North America	157
Table 60 – MAU transmit level specification summary.....	161
Table 61 – MAU transmit timing specification summary.....	161
Table 62 – MAU receive circuit specification summary.....	164
Table 63 – Network powered device characteristics	166
Table 64 – Network power supply requirements	166
Table 65 – Type 3 cable color specification.....	174
Table 66 – MAU transmit level specification summary.....	178
Table 67 – MAU transmit timing specification summary.....	178
Table 68 – Receive circuit specification summary	180
Table 69 – Network power supply requirements	182
Table 70 – Transmit level specification summary for current-mode MAU.....	188
Table 71 – Transmit timing specification summary for current-mode MAU.....	188
Table 72 – Receive circuit specification summary for current-mode MAU.....	190
Table 73 – Network power supply requirements	191
Table 74 – Bit-rate-dependent quantities of high-speed (≥ 1 Mbit/s) dual-fiber networks	194
Table 75 – Transmit level and spectral specification summary	196
Table 76 – Transmit timing specification summary	196
Table 77 – Receive circuit specification summary	197
Table 78 – Transmit and receive level and spectral specifications for an optical active star	200
Table 79 – Timing characteristics of an optical active star.....	201
Table 80 – Transmit level and spectral specification summary	202
Table 81 – Transmit and receive level and spectral specifications for an optical active star	204
Table 82 – Interfering frequencies for testing receiver performance	213
Table 83 – Transmit control line definitions 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire	216
Table 84 – Receiver data output definitions: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire.....	217
Table 85 – Receiver carrier output definitions: 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire.....	217

Table 86 – Coaxial wire medium interface – transmit specifications	218
Table 87 – Coaxial wire medium interface – receive.....	219
Table 88 – Coaxial wire medium interface – general	220
Table 89 – 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire transformer electrical specifications	221
Table 90 – Coaxial spur cable specifications.....	225
Table 91 – Coaxial trunk cable specifications.....	225
Table 92 – Transmit control line definitions 5 Mbit/s, optical fiber medium	227
Table 93 – Fiber medium interface 5,0 Mbit/s, optical	227
Table 94 – Fiber signal specification 5 Mbit/s, optical medium, short range.....	228
Table 95 – Fiber signal specification 5 Mbit/s, optical medium, medium range	229
Table 96 – Fiber signal specification 5 Mbit/s, optical medium, long range.....	230
Table 97 – NAP requirements	232
Table 98 – Mixing devices from different categories.....	235
Table 99 – Input Impedances of bus interfaces and power supplies	238
Table 100 – Required CMRR	241
Table 101 – Network powered device characteristics for the 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	241
Table 102 – Network power supply requirements for the 31,25 kbit/s voltage-mode MAU	242
Table 103 – Electrical characteristics of fieldbus interfaces	247
Table 104 – Electrical characteristics of power supplies.....	248
Table 105 – Characteristics for non intrinsic safety	252
Table 106 – Characteristics using repeaters	252
Table 107 – Cable specifications	254
Table 108 – Maximum cable length for the different transmission speeds	254
Table 109 – Characteristics for intrinsic safety.....	257
Table 110 – Cable specification (function- and safety-related)	260
Table 111 – Maximum cable length for the different transmission speeds	260
Table 112 – Electrical characteristics of the intrinsically safe interface	263
Table 113 – Maximum safety values	267
Table 114 – Characteristic features	268
Table 115 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for multi-mode glass fiber.....	271
Table 116 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for single-mode glass fiber.....	272
Table 117 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for plastic fiber	272
Table 118 – Characteristics of optical transmitters for 200/230 µm glass fiber	272
Table 119 – Characteristics of optical receivers for multi-mode glass fiber.....	273
Table 120 – Characteristics of optical receivers for single-mode glass fiber.....	273
Table 121 – Characteristics of optical receivers for plastic fiber	273
Table 122 – Characteristics of optical receivers for 200/230 µm glass fiber.....	274
Table 123 – Permissible signal distortion at the electrical input of the optical transmitter	274
Table 124 – Permissible signal distortion due to the optical transmitter.....	275
Table 125 – Permissible signal distortion due to the optical receiver	276

Table 126 – Permissible signal influence due to internal electronic circuits of a coupling component.....	276
Table 127 – Maximum chaining of standard optical links without retiming	277
Table 128 – Services of the MDS-MAU interface, RS-485, Type 4	278
Table 129 – Services of the MDS-MAU interface, RS-232, Type 4	280
Table 130 – Bit rate dependent quantities twisted pair wire medium MAU	281
Table 131 – Incoming interface signals	282
Table 132 – Outgoing interface signals	283
Table 133 – Remote bus cable characteristics	284
Table 134 – Bit rate dependent quantities optical MAU	286
Table 135 – Remote bus fiber optic cable length.....	287
Table 136 – Encoding rules	287
Table 137 – Transmit level and spectral specification summary for an optical MAU.....	287
Table 138 – Optical MAU receive circuit specification summary	289
Table 139 – Specification of the fiber optic waveguide	289
Table 140 – Specification of the single fiber.....	290
Table 141 – Specification of the cable sheath and mechanical properties of the cable	290
Table 142 – Recommended further material properties of the cable	290
Table 143 – Specification of the fiber optic waveguide	291
Table 144 – Specification of the single fiber.....	291
Table 145 – Specification of the cable sheath and mechanical properties of the cable	291
Table 146 – Specification of the standard test fiber for an optical MAU	292
Table 147 – Transmission rate support	297
Table 148 – Transmission data parameters.....	298
Table 149 – Possible slave input signals.....	300
Table 150 – Possible slave output signals.....	300
Table 151 – Valid slave output signals	301
Table 152 – Specifications of the clock adjustment times.....	301
Table 153 – Optical signal delay in a slave	301
Table 154 – Basic functions of the connection	302
Table 155 – Pass-through topology limits.....	309
Table 156 – T-branch topology limits	310
Table 157 – Terminating resistor requirements	310
Table 158 – Pass-through topology limits.....	314
Table 159 – T-branch topology limits	314
Table 160 – Terminating resistor requirements – flat cable	315
Table 161 – Terminating resistor requirements – round cable	315
Table 162 – 24 V Power supply specifications	316
Table 163 – 24V Power consumption specifications	317
Table A.1 – Internal connector dimensions	320
Table A.2 – Contact assignments for the external connector for harsh industrial environments	321
Table A.3 – Contact assignments for the external connector for typical industrial environments	325

Table A.4 – Fixed (device) side connector dimensions	325
Table A.5 – Free (cable) side connector dimensions	326
Table A.6 – Connector dimensions	327
Table B.1 – Typical cable specifications	328
Table B.2 – Recommended maximum spur lengths versus number of communication elements	329
Table C.1 – Optical passive star specification summary: example	330
Table D.1 – Passive star topology	332
Table D.2 – Active star topology	333
Table E.1 – Alternate fibers for dual-fiber mode	335
Table E.2 – Alternate fibers for single-fiber mode	335
Table F.1 – Connector requirements	336
Table F.2 – NAP connector pin definition	338
Table H.1 – 5 Mbit/s, voltage-mode, coaxial wire receiver output definitions	351
Table H.2 – Coaxial wire medium toroid specification	354
Table I.1 – Contact assignments for the external connector for harsh industrial environments	356
Table I.2 – Contact designations	358
Table I.3 – Contact designations	359
Table I.4 – Contact designations	359
Table K.1 – Example of a link budget calculation for 62,5/125 μm multi-mode glass fiber	370
Table K.2 – Example of a link budget calculation for 9/125 μm single mode glass fiber	371
Table K.3 – Example of a link budget calculation for 980/1 000 μm multi-mode plastic fiber	371
Table K.4 – Example of a level budget calculation for 200/230 μm multi-mode glass fiber	372
Table M.1 – Pin assignment of the 9-position subminiature D connector	375
Table M.2 – Pin assignment of the terminal connector	376
Table M.3 – Type 8 fiber optic hybrid connector dimensions	379
Table O.1 – Transmitter specifications	383
Table O.2 – Receiver specifications	383
Table O.3 – Cable specifications (example)	384
Table O.4 – System data of the optical transmission line at 650 nm	385
Table R.1 – PhL-B cable specifications	395
Table R.2 – PhL-P flat cable specifications	396
Table R.3 – PhL-P round cable specifications – preferred	397
Table R.4 – PhL-P round cable specifications – alternate	398

Committee representation

The Industry Standards Committee on Electrical and Electronics Equipments and Accessories (ISC S) under whose authority this Malaysian Standard was adopted, comprises representatives from the following organisations:

Atomic Energy Licensing Board
Department of Standards Malaysia
Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers
Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia
Malaysian Association of Standards Users
Malaysian Cable Manufacturers Association
Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Malaysian Electrical Appliances and Distributors Association
Malaysian Green Technology Corporation
Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Multimedia University
SIRIM Berhad (Secretariat)
SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
Suruhanjaya Tenaga
Tenaga Nasional Berhad (Distribution Division)
The Electrical and Electronics Association of Malaysia
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Universiti Tenaga Nasional

The Working Group on Industrial Networks which recommended the adoption of the IEC Standard as Malaysian Standard consists of representatives from the following organisations:

Endress + Hauser (M) Sdn Bhd
PETRONAS
SIRIM Berhad (Secretariat)
Telekom Malaysia Berhad
Tenaga Nasional Berhad (Generation Division)
Universiti Malaya
Universiti Putra Malaysia
Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

The adoption of the IEC Standard as a Malaysian Standard was recommended by the Working Group on Industrial Networks under the authority of the Industry Standards Committee on Electrical and Electronics Equipments and Accessories.

This Malaysian Standard is identical with IEC 61158-2:2010, *Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition*, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). However, for the purposes of this Malaysian Standard, the following apply:

- a) in the source text, "this International Standard" should read "this Malaysian Standard";
- b) the comma which is used as a decimal sign (if any), to read as a point; and
- c) reference to International Standards should be replaced by corresponding Malaysian Standards as follows:

Referenced International Standards

Corresponding Malaysian Standards

IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"*

MS IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"*

IEC 60079-25, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - Part 25: Intrinsically safe systems*

MS IEC 60079-25, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - Part 25: Intrinsically safe systems*

IEC 60364-4-41, *Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock*

MS IEC 60364-4-41, *Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock*

IEC 60364-5-54, *Electrical installations of buildings - Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors*

MS IEC 60364-5-54, *Electrical installations of buildings - Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

MS IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

MS IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

MS IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

NATIONAL FOREWORD (continued)

Referenced International Standards

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 44: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

ISO/IEC 7498 (all parts), *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic*

ISO/IEC 8802-3, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications*

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

Corresponding Malaysian Standards

MS IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 44: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

MS ISO/IEC 7498 (all parts), *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*

MS ISO/IEC 8802-3, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications*

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

Compliance with a Malaysian Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

NOTE. IDT on the front cover indicates an identical standard i.e. a standard where the technical content, structure, and wording (or is an identical translation) of a Malaysian Standard is exactly the same as in an International Standard or is identical in technical content and structure although it may contain the minimal editorial changes specified in clause 4.2 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELD BUS SPECIFICATIONS –**

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

International Standard IEC 61158-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2007. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- for Type 18, Table 157 reduced tolerance to 5%;
- for Type 18, in 32.5.3.1 removed minimum cable length;
- for Type 18, in 32.5.4. and R.2.2 cable reference removed;
- for Type 18, Table 160 and 161 terminating resistor value changed to 680 Ω .

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/598/FDIS	65C/613/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.

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

NOTE Slight variances from the directives have been allowed by the IEC Central Office to provide continuity of subclause numbering with prior editions.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.