

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications –
Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification – Type 23 elements**

**Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain –
Partie 6-23: Spécification du protocole de la couche application – Eléments
de type 23**

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ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.70; 35.110

ISBN 978-2-8322-9327-0

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	9
INTRODUCTION.....	11
1 Scope.....	13
1.1 General.....	13
1.2 Specifications	14
1.3 Conformance	14
2 Normative references	14
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions	15
3.1 Referenced terms and definitions.....	15
3.1.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms.....	15
3.1.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms.....	15
3.1.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms.....	15
3.1.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms.....	15
3.1.5 IEC 61158-1 terms.....	16
3.2 Additional Type 23 terms and definitions.....	16
3.3 Symbols and abbreviated terms	18
3.4 Conventions.....	19
3.4.1 General concept	19
3.4.2 Convention for the encoding of reserved bits and octets	19
3.4.3 Conventions for abstract syntax description.....	19
3.4.4 Conventions for bit description in octets	20
3.4.5 Conventions for state machine descriptions	20
4 FAL syntax description	21
4.1 FALPDU type C abstract syntax.....	21
4.1.1 Basic abstract syntax.....	21
4.1.2 Connect-PDU	22
4.1.3 ConnectAck-PDU.....	22
4.1.4 Scan-PDU.....	22
4.1.5 Collect-PDU.....	23
4.1.6 Select-PDU.....	23
4.1.7 Launch-PDU.....	23
4.1.8 Token-PDU.....	23
4.1.9 MyStatus-PDU.....	24
4.1.10 Transient1-PDU	24
4.1.11 Dummy-PDU.....	25
4.1.12 Transient2-PDU.....	25
4.1.13 NTNTest-PDU.....	25
4.1.14 CyclicDataW-PDU.....	26
4.1.15 CyclicDataB-PDU	26
4.1.16 CyclicDataOut1-PDU	26
4.1.17 CyclicDataOut2-PDU	27
4.1.18 CyclicDataIn1-PDU	27
4.1.19 CyclicDataIn2-PDU.....	27
4.2 FALPDU type F abstract syntax	28
4.2.1 Basic abstract syntax.....	28
4.2.2 Persuasion-PDU.....	29
4.2.3 TestData-PDU	30

4.2.4	TestDataAck-PDU	30
4.2.5	Setup-PDU	31
4.2.6	SetupAck-PDU	31
4.2.7	F-Token-PDU	32
4.2.8	F-MyStatus-PDU	32
4.2.9	Measure-PDU	32
4.2.10	F-Offset-PDU	33
4.2.11	F-Update-PDU	33
4.2.12	F-CyclicData-PDU	33
4.2.13	Transient1-PDU	33
4.2.14	TransientAck-PDU	36
4.2.15	Transient2-PDU	37
4.2.16	ParamCheck-PDU	37
4.2.17	Parameter-PDU	38
4.2.18	Timer-PDU	39
4.3	Data type assignments for type C	39
4.4	Data type assignments for type F	40
5	FAL transfer syntax	41
5.1	Encoding rules	41
5.1.1	Unsigned encoding	41
5.1.2	Octet string encoding	41
5.1.3	SEQUENCE encoding	42
5.1.4	LOctetString encoding	42
5.2	FALPDU type C elements encoding	42
5.2.1	FALARHeader	42
5.2.2	Connect-PDU	44
5.2.3	ConnectAck-PDU	45
5.2.4	Scan-PDU	45
5.2.5	Collect-PDU	46
5.2.6	Select-PDU	48
5.2.7	Launch-PDU	49
5.2.8	Token-PDU	49
5.2.9	MyStatus-PDU	49
5.2.10	Transient1-PDU	51
5.2.11	Dummy-PDU	55
5.2.12	Transient2-PDU	56
5.2.13	NTNTest-PDU	67
5.2.14	CyclicDataW-PDU	67
5.2.15	CyclicDataB-PDU	68
5.2.16	CyclicDataOut1-PDU	69
5.2.17	CyclicDataOut2-PDU	69
5.2.18	CyclicDataIn1-PDU	70
5.2.19	CyclicDataIn2-PDU	71
5.3	FALPDU type F elements encoding	72
5.3.1	FALARHeader	72
5.3.2	Persuasion-PDU	76
5.3.3	TestData-PDU	77
5.3.4	TestDataAck-PDU	77
5.3.5	Setup-PDU	78

5.3.6	SetupAck-PDU.....	80
5.3.7	F-Token-PDU	82
5.3.8	F-Measure-PDU.....	83
5.3.9	F-Offset-PDU.....	83
5.3.10	F-Update-PDU	84
5.3.11	F-MyStatus-PDU.....	84
5.3.12	F-CyclicData-PDU	89
5.3.13	Transient1-PDU	90
5.3.14	TransientAck-PDU	94
5.3.15	Transient2-PDU	95
5.3.16	ParamCheck-PDU	98
5.3.17	Parameter-PDU	99
5.3.18	Timer-PDU	106
6	Structure of the FAL protocol state machine	106
7	FAL service protocol machine (FSPM).....	107
7.1	Overview.....	107
7.2	FSPM type C	107
7.2.1	Overview	107
7.2.2	FSPM	108
7.3	FSPM type F.....	111
7.3.1	Overview	111
7.3.2	FSPM	113
8	Application relationship protocol machine (ARPM).....	118
8.1	ARPM type C	118
8.1.1	Overview	118
8.1.2	Acyclic transmission	118
8.1.3	Cyclic transmission.....	120
8.1.4	Connection control.....	125
8.1.5	Common parameter dist.....	163
8.2	ARPM type F	168
8.2.1	Overview.....	168
8.2.2	Acyclic transmission	169
8.2.3	Cyclic transmission.....	171
8.2.4	Channel control	174
8.2.5	Parameter dist.....	212
8.2.6	Synchronous trigger.....	215
8.2.7	Timer.....	217
8.2.8	Measure transmission.....	218
9	DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM).....	222
9.1	DMPM type C.....	222
9.2	DMPM type F	223
	Bibliography.....	225
	Figure 1 – Bit description in octets	20
	Figure 2 – Structure for memory access information retrieve response	59
	Figure 3 – Attribute definitions	59
	Figure 4 – Access code definitions.....	60
	Figure 5 – Structure for RUN request.....	61

Figure 6 – Structure for RUN response	61
Figure 7 – Structure for STOP request	62
Figure 8 – Structure for STOP response	62
Figure 9 – Structure for batch memory read request	62
Figure 10 – Structure for batch memory read response	63
Figure 11 – Structure for random memory read request	63
Figure 12 – Structure for random memory read response	64
Figure 13 – Structure for batch memory write request	65
Figure 14 – Structure for batch memory write response	65
Figure 15 – Structure for random memory write request	66
Figure 16 – Structure for random memory write response	66
Figure 17 – Relationships between protocol machines	107
Figure 18 – Structure of FSPM C	108
Figure 19 – Structure of FSPM F	111
Figure 20 – Structure of ARPM C	118
Figure 21 – Structure of ARPM F	168
Figure 22 – Structure of type C DMPM	222
Figure 23 – Structure of type F DMPM	224
Table 1 – State machine description elements	20
Table 2 – Description of state machine elements	20
Table 3 – Conventions used in state machines	21
Table 4 – afFTType	42
Table 5 – priority	43
Table 6 – portChoice	44
Table 7 – portCheckResult	45
Table 8 – dstPortInfo	45
Table 9 – scanState	45
Table 10 – nodeType	46
Table 11 – loopState	47
Table 12 – Cyclic status	47
Table 13 – Parameter setting mode	47
Table 14 – opState	50
Table 15 – errorState	50
Table 16 – Data type	52
Table 17 – CPW	52
Table 18 – CPWC	53
Table 19 – CPWCR	53
Table 20 – cmParam	53
Table 21 – Details of param area	54
Table 22 – Details of application parameters	54
Table 23 – Details of LB/LW CM area and LB/LW CM additional area	55
Table 24 – Details of LX/LY CM 1 area and LX/LY CM 2 area	55

Table 25 – Destination module flag	57
Table 26 – Command types	58
Table 27 – Access codes of network module memory	60
Table 28 – Access codes of controller memory	60
Table 29 – byteValidity	67
Table 30 – afFType	72
Table 31 – dataType	73
Table 32 – varField	74
Table 33 – nodeType	74
Table 34 – ProtocolVerType	75
Table 35 – Link status	78
Table 36 – Port enable/disable specification	79
Table 37 – Cyclic transmission parameter hold status	86
Table 38 – Detailed application operation status	86
Table 39 – Error detection status	86
Table 40 – Slave-specific event reception status	88
Table 41 – dataSupType of dataType (0x07)	91
Table 42 – FieldSpecificTransient opHeader	91
Table 43 – command (dataType: 0x07, dataSubType: 0x0002)	92
Table 44 – subCommand type for each command type	92
Table 45 – Structure of Deliver node information	92
Table 46 – Structure of Deliver node information – message	93
Table 47 – Structure of Get statistical information response	93
Table 48 – Structure of Acquisition of node details response	94
Table 49 – Execution module specification	96
Table 50 – Command type	97
Table 51 – Cyclic data state table	109
Table 52 – Acyclic data state table	109
Table 53 – Management state table	111
Table 54 – Cyclic data state table	114
Table 55 – Acyclic data state table	114
Table 56 – Management state table	117
Table 57 – Synchronization state table	117
Table 58 – Measurement state table	117
Table 59 – Acyclic transmission state table	119
Table 60 – Acyclic transmission functions	120
Table 61 – Cyclic transmission state table	120
Table 62 – Cyclic transmission functions	125
Table 63 – Connection control state machine – Initial	126
Table 64 – Connection control state machine – Connect	126
Table 65 – Connection control state machine – Scan	128
Table 66 – Connection control state machine – ScanWait	131
Table 67 – Connection control state machine – Collect	134

Table 68 – Connection control state machine – CollectWait	137
Table 69 – Connection control state machine – Select	140
Table 70 – Connection control state machine – TokenStartWait	143
Table 71 – Connection control state machine – LaunchWait	146
Table 72 – Connection control state machine – TokenReleaseWait	149
Table 73 – Connection control state machine – TokenReleased	152
Table 74 – Connection control state machine – TokenWait	157
Table 75 – Connection control state machine – NTNTestMaster	162
Table 76 – Connection control state machine – NTNTestSlave	162
Table 77 – Function list of connection control	163
Table 78 – Common parameter dist state table	163
Table 79 – Function list of connection control	167
Table 80 – Mapping of internal service and acyclic transmission service	168
Table 81 – Acyclic transmission states	169
Table 82 – Acyclic transmission state table	169
Table 83 – Acyclic transmission functions	171
Table 84 – Acyclic transmission variables	171
Table 85 – Cyclic transmission states	172
Table 86 – Cyclic transmission state table	172
Table 87 – Cyclic transmission functions	174
Table 88 – Cyclic transmission variables	174
Table 89 – Master station channel control states	174
Table 90 – Slave station channel control states	175
Table 91 – Master station state table – MasterDown	175
Table 92 – Master station state table – Listen	175
Table 93 – Master station state table – MasterArbitration	177
Table 94 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterScatterTD	178
Table 95 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterSettingUp	180
Table 96 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterHoldToken	183
Table 97 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	186
Table 98 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterInviting	188
Table 99 – Master station state table – MasterWaitTD	190
Table 100 – Master station state table – MasterWaitSetup	192
Table 101 – Master station state table – MasterSolicitToken (without Transmission path delay measurement)	193
Table 102 – Master station state table – MasterSolicitToken (with Transmission path delay measurement)	195
Table 103 – Master station state table – MasterHoldToken	197
Table 104 – Master station state table – MasterMeasurement (without Transmission path delay measurement function)	200
Table 105 – Master station state table – MasterMeasurement (with Transmission path delay measurement function)	200
Table 106 – Slave station state table – SlaveDown	200
Table 107 – Slave station state table – SlaveWaitTD	201

Table 108 – Slave station state table – SlaveWaitSetup.....	202
Table 109 – Slave station state table – SlaveSolicitToken (without Transmission path delay measurement)	203
Table 110 – Slave station state table – SlaveSolicitToken (with Transmission path delay measurement)	204
Table 111 – Slave station state table – SlaveHoldToken	206
Table 112 – Master station channel control functions	209
Table 113 – Slave station channel control functions	210
Table 114 – Master station channel control variables	211
Table 115 – Slave station channel control variables	211
Table 116 – Master station channel control timers	212
Table 117 – Slave station channel control timers	212
Table 118 – Master station parameter dist states	212
Table 119 – Slave station parameter dist states	212
Table 120 – Master station parameter dist state table	213
Table 121 – Slave station parameter dist state table	214
Table 122 – Master station parameter dist functions	215
Table 123 – Slave station parameter dist functions	215
Table 124 – Master station synchronous trigger states	216
Table 125 – Slave station synchronous trigger states	216
Table 126 – Master station synchronous trigger state table	216
Table 127 – Slave station synchronous trigger state table	216
Table 128 – Synchronous trigger functions	216
Table 129 – Timer states – Best effort type	217
Table 130 – Timer states – Fixed cycle type	217
Table 131 – Timer state table – Best effort type	217
Table 132 – Timer state table – Fixed cycle type	217
Table 133 – Timer variables	217
Table 134 – Fixed cycle timer	218
Table 135 – Master station measure transmission states	218
Table 136 – Slave station measure transmission states	218
Table 137 – Master station measure transmission state table	219
Table 138 – Slave station measure transmission state table	220
Table 139 – Master station measure transmission functions	221
Table 140 – Slave station measure transmission functions	221
Table 141 – Master station measure transmission variables	222
Table 142 – Mapping of type C DMPM service and DL service	223
Table 143 – Destination address for each type C PDU	223
Table 144 – Mapping of type F DMPM service and DL service	224

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Type 23 elements****FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 61158-6-23 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- addition of the transmission extended mode and related attribute (Clauses 3.2.28, 4.1.9, 4.4, 5.2.9.2, and 5.3);
- update of Table 4, Table 5, Table 16 and Table 48.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/948/FDIS	65C/956/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.

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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 may 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 concerning Type 23 elements and possibly other types given in 8.1 and 8.2 as follows:

JP 05106658 US 9350626 DE 112006003943.1 KR 10-1029201 TWI 427974	[MEC]	Communication management device, communication node, communication system, and data communication method
JP 4503678 DE 112006003895T5 KR 10-1024472 CN 102325071 TW I333356	[MEC]	Communication management device, communication device, and communication method
JP 4995294 US 8687647 DE 112006004225.4 KR 10-1024482 CN10182037 TWI 427974	[MEC]	Communication node, and token issuing method and token-ring communication method in ring communication system
JP 05127977	[MEC]	Synchronization system, time master nodes, time slave nodes and synchronization method
JP 05106658 US 9350626 DE 112008004265.9 KR 10-1277368 CN 102594592 TWI 483586B	[MEC]	Communication management device, communication node, communication system, and data communication method
JP 5220165 US 9270483 DE 112008004268 KR 10-1256767 CN 102710480 TWI 455524	[MEC]	Communication management device, communication device, and communication method

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JP 5172015 US 8842521 DE 112009004913 KR 10-1307092 CN 102461085 TWI 422190	[MEC]	Communication managing apparatus, communication nodes, and data communication method
JP 5449566 US 9270554 KR 10-1479883 CN 103109491	[MEC]	Network performance estimating apparatus, network performance estimating method, network structure recognizing method, communication managing apparatus, and data communication method

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INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification – Type 23 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 23 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 International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of:

- a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities,
- c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and
- d) 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:

- a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-23, and
- b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer.

This document specifies the protocol of the IEC 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 document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

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 61158-5-23.

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 subparts of 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.

There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition document. Instead, 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 IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2 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 61158-1:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-5-23, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 5-23: Application layer service definition – Type 23 elements*

IEC 61158-6 (all parts), *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6: Application layer protocol specification*

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

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

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

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

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

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions

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

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

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

3.1 Referenced terms and definitions

3.1.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms given in ISO/IEC 7498-1 apply:

- 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

3.1.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms given in ISO/IEC 8822 apply:

- a) abstract syntax
- b) presentation context

3.1.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms given in ISO/IEC 9545 apply:

- 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

3.1.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms given in ISO/IEC 8824-1 apply:

- a) object identifier
- b) type

3.1.5 IEC 61158-1 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms given in IEC 61158-1 apply:

- a) DLL mapping protocol machine
- b) fieldbus application layer
- c) FAL service protocol machine
- d) protocol data unit

3.2 Additional Type 23 terms and definitions

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

3.2.1

cyclic transmission

transmission that is performed periodically used for the link device update

3.2.2

intelligent device station

node capable of performing 1:n bit data and word data cyclic transmission and transient transmission with the master station, and transient transmission with slave stations, excluding remote I/O stations and having client functions and server functions during transient transmission

3.2.3

link bit

link relay bit data that are shared by all the nodes through the cyclic transmission and is used as one bit unit shared memory of the n:n type

3.2.4

link device

link bit, link word, link x and link y or RX, RY, RWr, and RWw

3.2.5

link word

link register two octet unit data that are shared by all the nodes through the cyclic transmission and is used as two octet unit shared memory of the n:n type

3.2.6

link x

link input received bit data that are transmitted from each node through the cyclic transmission and is used as an input shared memory of the 1:n type

3.2.7

link y

link output bit data that are sent to each node through the cyclic transmission and is used as an output shared memory of the 1:n type

3.2.8

local station

node capable of performing n:n bit data and word data cyclic transmission and transient transmission with the master station and other local stations, and transient transmission with slave stations, excluding remote I/O stations and having server functions and client functions during transient transmission

3.2.9

management node

node in which parameters are set

3.2.10**master station**

node that has control information (parameters) and manages cyclic transmission

3.2.11**node**

element that forms a network and performs data transmission, receiving, and transfer

3.2.12**node-to-node test**

physical layer test between two nodes

3.2.13**normal node**

node other than a management node

3.2.14**remote device station**

node capable of performing 1:n bit data and word data cyclic transmission and transient transmission with the master station, and transient transmission with slave stations, excluding remote I/O stations and having server functions during transient transmission

3.2.15**remote I/O station**

node capable of performing 1:n bit data cyclic transmission with the master station

3.2.16**reserve node**

node that is not yet connected, but counted in the total node number of the network not performing cyclic transmission, but always regarded as normal from applications

3.2.17**RX**

remote input as viewed from the master station with bit data that are periodically updated by cyclic transmission, slave to master, or in local station as viewed from the master station is RY of the local station

3.2.18**RY**

remote output as viewed from the master station with bit data that are periodically updated by cyclic transmission, master to slave, or in local station as viewed from the master station is RX of the local station

3.2.19**RWr**

remote register (input) as viewed from the master station with word data that are periodically updated by cyclic transmission, slave to master, or in local station as viewed from the master station is RWw of the local station

3.2.20**RWw**

remote register (output) as viewed from the master station with word data that are periodically updated by cyclic transmission, master to slave, or in local station as viewed from the master station is RWr of the local station

3.2.21**slave station**

node other than the master station

3.2.22

station

node of a network

3.2.23

synchronization manager

single node in a master station role per network that manages synchronization, distributing synchronization timing to other nodes

3.2.24

transient transmission

transmission that is performed upon each request

3.2.25

transient transmission client function

function that issues a transient request

3.2.26

transient transmission server function

function that receives a transient request and issues a response

3.2.27

transmission control manager

single node in a master station role per network that performs token passing management

3.2.28

transmission extended mode

operation mode to extend the number of link bit and link word.

3.2.29

word

unit representing data, 16 bits in length

3.3 Symbols and abbreviated terms

AE	Application Entity
AL	Application Layer
AP	Application Process
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
APO	Application Process Object
AR	Application Relationship
AREP	Application Relationship Endpoint
ASE	Application Service Element
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation 1
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DLL	Data-link Layer
DMPM	DLL Mapping Protocol Machine
FAL	Fieldbus Application Layer
FSPM	FAL Service Protocol Machine
LB	Link Bit
LSB	Least Significant Bit
LW	Link Word
LX	Link X
LY	Link Y

MSB	Most Significant Bit
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PDU	Protocol Data Unit

3.4 Conventions

3.4.1 General concept

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 three parts: its class definitions, its services, and its protocol specification. The first two are contained in IEC 61158-5-23. The protocol specification for each of the ASEs is defined in this document.

The class definitions define the attributes of the classes supported by each ASE. The attributes are accessible from instances of the class using the Management ASE services specified in IEC 61158-5-23. The service specification defines the services that are provided by the ASE.

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

3.4.2 Convention for the encoding of reserved bits and octets

The term "reserved" may be used to describe bits in octets or whole octets. All bits or octets that are reserved should be set to zero at the sending side and shall not be tested at the receiving side except it is explicitly stated or if the reserved bits or octets are checked by a state machine.

The term "reserved" may also be used to indicate that certain values within the range of a parameter are reserved for future extensions. In this case the reserved values should not be used at the sending side and shall not be tested at the receiving side except it is explicitly stated or if the reserved values are checked by a state machine.

3.4.3 Conventions for abstract syntax description

This description of FAL Type 23 uses a subset of ASN.1 according to ISO/IEC 8824-1. The following structures are used.

Selective type (CHOICE) – Represents a selection from candidate types

Sequence type (SEQUENCE) – Represents a fixed-order list as in the following example:

```

DLPDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    preamble      Preamble,
    sfd           SFD,
    destaddr      DestAddr,
    srcaddr       SrcAddr,
    lt            LT,
    dlsdu         FAL-PDU,
    fcs           FCS
}

```

NOTE This example shows that the DLPDU which represents the Ethernet frame is defined as SEQUENCE. The DLPDU consists of Preamble, SFD, DestAddr, SrcAddr, LT, FAL-PDU and FCS.

3.4.4 Conventions for bit description in octets

When identifying each bit in an octet, each bit is identified by a number as shown in Figure 1 and described as Bit n.

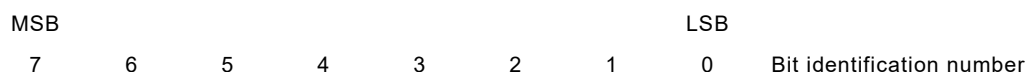


Figure 1 – Bit description in octets

When specifying multiple bits sequentially located, the range symbol (..) is used (e.g.: 7..0, specifies bits 7 through 0, inclusive).

When specifying multiple octets, the LSB of the lowest octet is considered 0, and bit identification numbers are assigned in an ascending order.

NOTE For example, when specifying 4 octets, the MSB of the highest octet is Bit 31, the MSB of the second octet is Bit 23, the MSB of the third octet is Bit 15, and the MSB of the lowest octet is Bit 7.

3.4.5 Conventions for state machine descriptions

The state machine description is defined in tabular form as shown in Table 1. The meaning of the elements is shown in Table 2. The conventions used in the state machines are shown in Table 3.

Each row of state table represents a state transition. The first column shows the state transition name or number. The second column shows the current state. The third column shows the events, conditions and actions. The fourth column shows the next state. When an event or condition is fulfilled, the action is performed and the state machine transitions to the next state.

Table 1 – State machine description elements

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state

Table 2 – Description of state machine elements

Heading	Description
#	state transition name or number
Current state	current state
Next state	destination state
Event	description of event
Condition	logical expression representing the condition
=> Action	action performed upon satisfaction of the event or condition

Table 3 – Conventions used in state machines

Notation	Description
=	Substitution of the right side for the left side
==	A logical condition to indicate an item on the left is equal to an item on the right.
!=	A logical condition to indicate an item on the left is not equal to an item on the right.
<	A logical condition to indicate an item on the left is less than the item on the right.
>	A logical condition to indicate an item on the left is greater than the item on the right.
&&	Logical "AND"
	Logical "OR"
!	Negation operator
+ – * /	Arithmetic operator
;	Breakpoint

4 FAL syntax description

4.1 FALPDU type C abstract syntax

4.1.1 Basic abstract syntax

The definitions of FALPDU are shown below.

```

FAL-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    connect-PDU           [0] Connect-PDU,
    connectAck-PDU        [1] ConnectAck-PDU,
    scan-PDU              [2] Scan-PDU,
    collect-PDU           [3] Collect-PDU,
    select-PDU            [4] Select-PDU,
    launch-PDU            [5] Launch-PDU,
    token-PDU             [6] Token-PDU,
    myStatus-PDU          [7] MyStatus-PDU,
    transient1-PDU        [8] Transient1-PDU,
    dummy-PDU             [9] Dummy-PDU,
    transient2-PDU        [10] Transient2-PDU,
    ntnTest-PDU           [11] NTNTest-PDU,
    cdata-PDU             CData-PDU
}

CData-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    cyclicDataW-PDU       [12] CyclicDataW-PDU,
    cyclicDataB-PDU       [13] CyclicDataB-PDU,
    cyclicDataOut1-PDU    [14] CyclicDataOut1-PDU,
    cyclicDataOut2-PDU    [15] CyclicDataOut2-PDU,
    cyclicDataIn1-PDU     [16] CyclicDataIn1-PDU,
    cyclicDataIn2-PDU     [17] CyclicDataIn2-PDU
}

```

FALARHeader to be used in each PDU are shown as follows.

```
FALARHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    arFType          ARFType,
    priority          Priority,
    scanNumber       ScanNumber,
    reserved1        Unsigned8,
    srcNodeNumber    NodeNumber,
    reserved2        Unsigned16,
    hec              Hec
}
```

4.1.2 Connect-PDU

```
Connect-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    portChoice       PortChoice,
    padding          OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs              DCS
}
```

4.1.3 ConnectAck-PDU

```
ConnectAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    portCheckResult  PortCheckResult,
    destPortInfo     DestPortInfo,
    padding          OctetString SIZE(20),
    dcs              DCS
}
```

4.1.4 Scan-PDU

```
Scan-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    scanState        ScanState,
    sendTime         SendTime,
    padding          OctetString SIZE(20),
    dcs              DCS
}
```

4.1.5 Collect-PDU

```

Collect-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    vendorCode           VendorCode,
    nodeType             NodeType,
    netNumber            NetNumber,
    sendTime             SendTime,
    loopState            LoopState,
    parmTypeCyclicStatus ParmTypeCyclicStatus,
    commonParamId        CommonParamId,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(8),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

```

CommonParamId ::= SEQUENCE {
    date                ParamDate,
    timeNodeId          ParamTime,
    checksum             ParamChecksum
}

```

4.1.6 Select-PDU

```

Select-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.7 Launch-PDU

```

Launch-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.8 Token-PDU

```

Token-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.9 MyStatus-PDU

```
MyStatus-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    availableFuncs       AvailableFunc,
    nodeType             NodeType,
    netNumber            NetNumber,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    loopState            LoopState,
    parmTypeCyclicStatus ParmTypeCyclicStatus,
    commonParamId        CommonParamId,
    inFarNodeMACAddr     MACAddress,
    inFarNodeNumber      NodeNumber,
    reserved3            Unsigned8,
    outFarNodeMACAddr    MACAddress,
    outFarNodeNumber     NodeNumber,
    reserved4            Unsigned8,
    opState              OpState,
    errorState           ErrorState,
    errorCode            ErrorCode,
    vendorCode           VendorCode,
    deviceType           DeviceType,
    unitTypeName         UnitTypeName,
    unitTypeCode         UnitTypeCode,
    reserved5            Unsigned16,
    nodeInfo             NodeInfo,
    dcs                  DCS
}
```

4.1.10 Transient1-PDU

```
Transient1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    destinationGroup     DestinationGroup,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    dataId               TraDataId,
    wholeDataSize        TraWholeDataSize,
    offsetAddr           TraOffsetAddr,
    dataSize             TraDataSize,
    dataType             TraDataType,
    data                 TraData,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}
```

4.1.11 Dummy-PDU

```

Dummy-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    dummyData        OctetString SIZE(28..1482),
    dcs              DCS
}

```

4.1.12 Transient2-PDU

```

Transient2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    l               Length,
    gcnt            GateCount,
    typeSeqF        TypeSeqF,
    fno            FrameSequence,
    dt             DataFrameType,
    da             TraDstAddr,
    sa             TraSrcAddr,
    dat            TraDstAppType,
    sat            TraSrcAppType,
    dmf            TraDstModuleFlag,
    smf            TraSrcModuleFlag,
    dna            TraDstNetAddr,
    ds             TraDstStaNo,
    did            TraDstID,
    sna            TraSrcNetAddr,
    ss             TraSrcStaNo,
    sid            TraSrcID,
    l1             TraCmdLen,
    ct             TraCmdType,
    rsv            Unsigned8,
    aps            TraAppSeq,
    data           [0] TraData OPTIONAL,
    evenPadding    [1] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs            DCS
}

```

4.1.13 NTNTest-PDU

```

NTNTest-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    ntnTestData      NTNTestData,
    dcs              DCS
}

```

4.1.14 CyclicDataW-PDU

```

CyclicDataW-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity          ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    exSeqNumber          CycExSeqNumber,
    reserved             Unsigned16,
    wData                CycWData,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.15 CyclicDataB-PDU

```

CyclicDataB-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity          ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    bData                CycBData,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.16 CyclicDataOut1-PDU

```

CyclicDataOut1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity          ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    out1Data             CycOut1Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```


4.1.17 CyclicDataOut2-PDU

```

CyclicDataOut2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize            CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr          CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    out2Data             CycOut2Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.18 CyclicDataIn1-PDU

```

CyclicDataIn1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize            CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr          CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    in1Data             CycIn1Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.19 CyclicDataIn2-PDU

```

CyclicDataIn2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize            CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr          CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    in2Data             CycIn2Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2 FALPDU type F abstract syntax

4.2.1 Basic abstract syntax

The definitions of FALPDU are shown below.

```
FAL-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    f-channelControl-PDU      F-ChannelControl-PDU,
    f-sync-PDU                F-Sync-PDU,
    f-cyclicData-PDU          F-CData-PDU,
    f-transientData-PDU       F-TraData-PDU
}
```

```
F-ChannelControl-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    persuasion-PDU            [16] Persuasion-PDU,
    testData-PDU              [17] TestData-PDU,
    testDataAck-PDU          [18] TestDataAck-PDU,
    setup-PDU                 [19] Setup-PDU,
    setupAck-PDU              [20] SetupAck-PDU,
    token-PDU                 [21] F-Token-PDU,
    myStatus-PDU              [32] F-MyStatus-PDU
}
```

```
F-Sync-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    measure-PDU               [50] F-Measure-PDU,
    measureAck-PDU            [51] F-Measure-PDU,
    offset-PDU                [52] F-Offset-PDU,
    update-PDU                [53] F-Update-PDU
}
```

```
F-CData-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    cyclicDataRWw-PDU         [130] F-CyclicData-PDU,
    cyclicDataRY-PDU          [131] F-CyclicData-PDU,
    cyclicDataRWr-PDU         [132] F-CyclicData-PDU,
    cyclicDataRX-PDU          [133] F-CyclicData-PDU
}
```

```
F-TraData-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    transient1-PDU            [34] Transient1-PDU,
    transientAck-PDU          [35] TransientAck-PDU,
    transient2-PDU            [37] Transient2-PDU,
    paramCheck-PDU           [40] ParamCheck-PDU,
    parameter-PDU            [41] Parameter-PDU,
    timer-PDU                 [44] Timer-PDU
}
```

The following shows the FALARHeader used in each PDU.

```

FALAR-FHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    arFType          ARFType,
    dataType          DataType,
    varField          CHOICE {
        vField0 [0] SEQUENCE {
            persPriority    PersPriority,
            nodeType        NodeType
        },
        vField1 [1] SEQUENCE {
            reserved1       OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
        },
        vField2 [2] SEQUENCE {
            nodeId          NodeId,
            reserved2       OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
        },
        vField3 [3] SEQUENCE {
            nodeId          NodeId,
            syncFlag        SyncFlag,
            nodeType        NodeType
        },
        vField4 [4] SEQUENCE {
            nodeId          NodeId,
            connectionInfo  ConnectionInfo,
            reserved4       OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
        }
    },
    srcNodeNumber     NodeNumber,
    protocolVerType    ProtocolVerType,
    reserved          OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    hec               Hec
}

```

4.2.2 Persuasion-PDU

```

Persuasion-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader        FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved1          OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    myPorts            Unsigned8,
    vendorCode         VendorCode,
    modelCode          ModelCode,
    reserved2          OCTET STRING (SIZE (20)),
    dcs                DCS
}

```

4.2.3 TestData-PDU

```

TestData-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    tmMacAddr            MACAddress,
    srcPort              PortNumber,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (21)),
    dcs                  DCS
}
    
```

4.2.4 TestDataAck-PDU

```

TestDataAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    tdSrcMacAddr         MACAddress,
    tdSrcPort            PortNumber,
    tdRcvPort            PortNumber,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    myPorts              Unsigned8,
    tokenKeepTime        Unsigned16,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    myConnectStatus      SEQUENCE {
        port2port1       PortStatus,
        port4port3       PortStatus,
        port6port5       PortStatus,
        port8port7       PortStatus,
        port10port9      PortStatus,
        port12port11     PortStatus,
        port14port13     PortStatus,
        port16port15     PortStatus,
        port18port17     PortStatus,
        port20port19     PortStatus,
        port22port21     PortStatus,
        port24port23     PortStatus
    },
    dcs                  DCS
}
    
```

4.2.5 Setup-PDU

```

Setup-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    tokenDstMacAddr      MACAddress,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    leaveTimerValue      LeaveTimer,
    portUsage            PortUsage,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    netBehaviour          NetworkBehaviour,
    reserved3            OCTET STRING (SIZE (12)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

NetworkBehaviour ::= SEQUENCE {
    multipleTranmit      Unsigned8,
    frameInterval        Unsigned8,
    reserved             OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    multipleTokens       Unsigned8
}

```

4.2.6 SetupAck-PDU

```

SetupAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    slaveNodeInfo        SlaveNodeInfo,
    fwVersion            Version,
    deviceType           DeviceType,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    vendorCode           VendorCode,
    modelCode            ModelCode,
    rxSize               Unsigned16,
    rwwSize              Unsigned16,
    rxSize               Unsigned16,
    rwrSize              Unsigned16,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    availableFuncs        AvailableFuncs,
    reserved3            OCTET STRING (SIZE (5)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.7 F-Token-PDU

```

F-Token-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    tokenDstMacAddr      MACAddress,
    tokenSeqNumber       Unsigned8,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    tokenHopCounter      Unsigned16,
    traAvailHopCounter   Unsigned16,
    traLastHopCounter    Unsigned16,
    traAllows            Unsigned8,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (13)),
    dcs                  DCS
}
    
```

4.2.8 F-MyStatus-PDU

```

F-MyStatus-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    netNumber            NetNumber,
    masterCmd            Unsigned16,
    cyclicStatus         Unsigned16,
    nodeStatus           Unsigned16,
    errorCode            ErrorCode,
    portStatus           SEQUENCE {lower PortStatus,
                                upper PortStatus },
    portStatistics       SEQUENCE {lower PortStatistics,
                                upper PortStatistics },
    portIndex            Unsigned8,
    reserved             OCTET STRING (SIZE (3)),
    cyclicSeqNumber      Unsigned8,
    addrTableDistResult  Unsigned8,
    slaveSpfEventInfo1   Unsigned8,
    slaveSpfEventInfo2   Unsigned16,
    vendorSpfNodeInfo    OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    dcs                  DCS
}
    
```

4.2.9 Measure-PDU

```

F-Measure-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved            OCTET STRING (SIZE (28)),
    dcs                  DCS
}
    
```

4.2.10 F-Offset-PDU

```

F-Offset-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (8)),
    syncOffset           SyncOffset,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (16)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.11 F-Update-PDU

```

F-Update-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (8)),
    syncOffset           SyncOffset,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (16)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.12 F-CyclicData-PDU

```

F-CyclicData-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    bothEndsValidity     BothEndsValidity,
    cycDataSize          Unsigned16,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    cycData              CycData,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.13 Transient1-PDU

```

Transient1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    traMsgHeader         TraMsgHeader,
    data                 OCTET STRING (SIZE
                        (12..1466)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

```

TraMsgHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    reserved                OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    seqNumber               SeqNumber,
    dataId                  TraDataId,
    wholeDataSize           TraWholeDataSize,
    offsetAddr              TraOffsetAddr,
    dataSize                TraDataSize,
    dataSubType             TraDataSubType
}

```

```

FieldSpecificTransient ::= SEQUENCE {
    opHeader                TraMsgCmdExHeader,
    fSTraData               CHOICE {
        nodeInfoDist        [721] TraSysNodeInfoDist,
        statisticsGet        [723] TraSysStatisticsGet,
        nodeInfoDetailGet    [724] TraSysNodeInfoDetailGet,
        ...
    }
}

```

```

TraMsgCmdExHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    command                 TraCommand,
    subCommand              TraSubCommand,
    rtn                     CHOICE {
        reserved            [0] OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
        value               [1] Unsigned16
    },
    reserved1               OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    destNetNumber           NetNumber,
    destNodeNumber          NodeNumber,
    reserved2               OCTET STRING (SIZE (5)),
    srcNetNumber            NetNumber,
    srcNodeNumber           NodeNumber,
    reserved3               OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
}

```

```

TraSysNodeInfoDist ::= SEQUENCE {
    seqNumber               SeqNumber,
    masterNetNumber         NetNumber,
    masterDeviceType        DeviceType,
    masterModelCode         ModelCode,
    masterVendorCode        VendorCode,
    masterNodeType          NodeType,
    Reserved1               OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    masterMacAddress        MACAddress
    Reserved2               OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
}

```



```

dataNum          Unsigned32,
messages         SEQUENCE OF
                  NodeInfoMessage
}

NodeInfoMessage ::= SEQUENCE {
    nodeNumber    NodeNumber,
    reserved1     OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    availableFuncs AvailableFuncs,
    reserved2     OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    netNumber     NetNumber,
    deviceType    DeviceType,
    modelCode     ModelCode,
    vendorCode    VendorCode,
    nodeType      NodeType,
    reserved3     OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    macAddress    MACAddress,
    reserved4     OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
}

TraSysStatisticsGet ::= CHOICE {
    statGetRequest [0] SEQUENCE {
    },
    statGetResponse [1] SEQUENCE {
        port1Mib1    Unsigned32,
        port1Mib2    Unsigned32,
        port1Mib3    Unsigned32,
        port1Mib4    Unsigned32,
        port1Mib5    Unsigned32,
        port1Mib6    Unsigned32,
        port1Mib7    Unsigned32,
        reserved     OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
        port2Mib1    Unsigned32,
        port2Mib2    Unsigned32,
        port2Mib3    Unsigned32,
        port2Mib4    Unsigned32,
        port2Mib5    Unsigned32,
        port2Mib6    Unsigned32,
        port2Mib7    Unsigned32,
        healthStatusNum Unsigned32,
        healthStatus  SEQUENCE SIZE (0..128) OF
                      Unsigned32
    }
}

```

```

TraSysNodeInfoDetailGet ::= CHOICE {
    nodeInfoDetailGetRequest      [0] SEQUENCE {
    },
    nodeInfoDetailGetResponse     [1] SEQUENCE {
        rySize                    Unsigned16,
        rwwSize                   Unsigned16,
        rxSize                    Unsigned16,
        rwrSize                   Unsigned16,
        reserved1                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
        ports                     Unsigned8,
        tokenKeepTime             Unsigned16,
        netBehaviour               NetworkBehaviour,
        nodeInfo                  SlaveNodeInfo,
        fwVersion                 Version,
        deviceType                DeviceType,
        modelCode                 ModelCode,
        vendorCode                VendorCode,
        reserved2                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
        modelName                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (20)),
        vendorName                OCTET STRING (SIZE (32)),
        contInfo                  Unsigned8,
        contFwVersion             Version,
        contDeviceType            DeviceType,
        contModelCode             ModelCode,
        contVendorCode            VendorCode,
        reserved3                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
        contModelName             OCTET STRING (SIZE (20)),
        contVendorName            OCTET STRING (SIZE (32)),
        contVendorSpecificInfo    OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
    }
}

```

4.2.14 TransientAck-PDU

```

TransientAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader                  FALAR-FHeader,
    acks                         Unsigned32,
    ackData                      SEQUENCE OF TraAckData,
    dcs                          DCS
}

```

4.2.15 Transient2-PDU

```

Transient2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    l                    TraLength,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    tp                   TraType,
    fno                  TraFrameSequence,
    dt                   TraDataFrameType,
    da                   TraDstAddr,
    sa                   TraSrcAddr,
    dat                  TraDstAppType,
    sat                  TraSrcAppType,
    dmf                  TraDstModuleFlag,
    smf                  TraSrcModuleFlag,
    dna                  TraDstNetAddr,
    ds                   TraDstStaNo,
    did                  TraDstID,
    sna                  TraSrcNetAddr,
    ss                   TraSrcStaNo,
    sid                  TraSrcID,
    l1                   TraCmdLen,
    ct                   TraCmdType,
    dno                  TraDataNo,
    aps                  TraAppSeq,
    rst                  TraReturnStatus,
    data                 Tra2Data,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.16 ParamCheck-PDU

```

ParamCheck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved1             OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    paramId              CommonParamId,
    reserved2             OCTET STRING (SIZE (12)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

```

CommonParamId ::= SEQUENCE {
    date                 ParamDate,
    timeNodeId           ParamTime,
    checksum              ParamChecksum
}

```

4.2.17 Parameter-PDU

```

Parameter-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    paramSetFlag         ParamFlag,
    addressOrder         AddressOrder,
    cmdOrder             CmdOrder,
    cyclicParameter      CyclicParameter,
    dcs                 DCS
}

AddressOrder ::= SEQUENCE {
    assignedNetNumber    NetNumber,
    assignedNodeNumber   NodeNumber
}

CmdOrder ::= SEQUENCE {
    cmd                 Unsigned24,
    nodeType            NodeType
}

CyclicParameter ::= SEQUENCE {
    paramId             CommonParamId,
    reserved1           OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    masterStatus        Unsigned16,
    rySeqNumber         SeqNumber,
    ryBothEndsValidity  BothEndsValidity,
    ryDataSize          Unsigned16,
    ryOffset            Unsigned16,
    reserved2           OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    rwwSeqNumber        SeqNumber,
    reserved3           OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    rwwDataSize         Unsigned16,
    rwwOffset           Unsigned16,
    reserved4           OCTET STRING (SIZE (3)),
    rxBothEndsValidity  BothEndsValidity,
    rxDataSize          Unsigned16,
    rxOffset            Unsigned32,
    reserved5           OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    rwrDataSize         Unsigned16,
    rwrOffset           Unsigned32,
    reserved6           OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    masterWatchTimer    Unsigned16,
    reserved7           OCTET STRING (SIZE (3)),
    cmRyBothEndsValidity BothEndsValidity,
    cmRyDataSize        Unsigned16,
    cmRyOffset          Unsigned32,

```

reserved8	OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
cmRwwDataSize	Unsigned16,
cmRwwOffset	Unsigned32,
reserved9	OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
cmRxBothEndsValidity	BothEndsValidity,
cmRxDataSize	Unsigned16,
cmRxOffset	Unsigned32,
reserved10	OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
cmRwrDataSize	Unsigned16,
cmRwrOffset	Unsigned32
}	

4.2.18 Timer-PDU

Timer-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {	
falArHeader	FALAR-FHeader,
time	Timer,
reserved	OCTET STRING (SIZE (22)),
dcs	DCS
}	

4.3 Data type assignments for type C

Data types used in FALPDU type C abstract syntax are shown as follows.

```

ARFType ::= Unsigned8
DCS ::= Unsigned8
Priority ::= Unsigned8
ScanNumber ::= Unsigned24
NodeNumber ::= Unsigned16
Hec ::= Unsigned32
PortChoice ::= Unsigned32
PortCheckResult ::= Unsigned32
DestPortInfo ::= Unsigned32
ScanState ::= Unsigned32
SendTime ::= Unsigned16
VendorCode ::= Unsigned16
NodeType ::= Unsigned8
NetNumber ::= Unsigned8
LoopState ::= Unsigned8
ParamTypeCyclicStatus ::= Unsigned8
ParamDate ::= Unsigned32
ParamTime ::= Unsigned32
ParamChecksum ::= Unsigned32
OpState ::= Unsigned16
ErrorState ::= Unsigned16
ErrorCode ::= Unsigned16
DeviceType ::= Unsigned16
UnitTypeName ::= VisibleString SIZE(20)
UnitTypeCode ::= Unsigned16
NodeInfo ::= OctetString SIZE(96)
DestinationGroup ::= Unsigned32
SeqNumber ::= Unsigned8
TraDataId ::= Unsigned8
TraWholeDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
TraDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraDataType ::= Unsigned16

```

```

TraData ::= LOctetString SIZE(12..1466)
Length ::= Unsigned16
GateCount ::= Unsigned8
TypeSeqF ::= Unsigned8
FrameSequence ::= Unsigned8
DataFrameType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraDstNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraDstID ::= Unsigned16
TraSrcNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcID ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdLen ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdType ::= Unsigned8
TraAppSeq ::= Unsigned16
Tra2Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(12..1466)
NTNTestData ::= OctetString SIZE(28..1480)
ByteValidity ::= Unsigned8
CycDataSize ::= Unsigned16
CycOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
CycExSeqNumber ::= Unsigned16
CycWData ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycBData ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycOut1Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycOut2Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycIn1Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1024)
CycIn2Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1024)

```

4.4 Data type assignments for type F

Data types used in FALPDU type F abstract syntax are shown as follows.

```

DCS ::= Unsigned32
ARFType ::= Unsigned8
AvailableFuncs ::= Unsigned16
DataType ::= Unsigned8
NodeNumber ::= Unsigned16
ProtocolVerType ::= Unsigned8
Hec ::= Unsigned32
PersPriority ::= Unsigned24
NodeType ::= Unsigned8
NodeId ::= Unsigned16
ConnectionInfo ::= Unsigned8
VendorCode ::= Unsigned16
ModelCode ::= Unsigned32
PortNumber ::= Unsigned8
TraControl ::= Unsigned8
PortStatus ::= Unsigned8
LeaveTimer ::= Unsigned16
PortUsage ::= Unsigned8
SlaveNodeInfo ::= Unsigned8
Version ::= Unsigned8
DeviceType ::= Unsigned16
AvailableFuncs ::= Unsigned8
SeqNumber ::= Unsigned8
NetNumber ::= Unsigned8
PortStatistics ::= Unsigned8
ErrorCode ::= Unsigned32
ParamFlag ::= Unsigned8
ParamDate ::= Unsigned32
ParamTime ::= Unsigned32

```

```

ParamChecksum ::= Unsigned32
Timer ::= Unsigned48
TraDataSubType ::= Unsigned16
TraDataId ::= Unsigned8
TraReturnValue ::= Unsigned16
TraWholeDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
TraDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraCommand ::= Unsigned8
TraSubCommand ::= Unsigned8
TraLength ::= Unsigned16
TraType ::= Unsigned8
TraFrameSequence ::= Unsigned8
TraDataFrameType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraDstNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraDstID ::= Unsigned16
TraSrcNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcID ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdLen ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdType ::= Unsigned8
TraDataNo ::= Unsigned8
TraAppSeq ::= Unsigned16
TraReturnStatus ::= Unsigned16
Tra2Data ::= LOctetString (SIZE(0..960))
BothEndsValidity ::= Unsigned8
CycOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
CycData ::= LOctetString
OctetString ::= OCTET STRING
BitString8 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
BitString16 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
BitString32 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))
Unsigned8 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
Unsigned16 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
Unsigned24 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))
Unsigned32 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
Unsigned48 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (6))
MACAddress ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (6))
LOctetString ::= OCTET STRING
SyncOffset ::= Unsigned32
SyncFlag ::= Unsigned8

```

5 FAL transfer syntax

5.1 Encoding rules

5.1.1 Unsigned encoding

The fixed-length, unsigned values Unsigned8, Unsigned16, Unsigned24, and Unsigned32 are encoded as unsigned integers of one octet, two octets, three octets, and four octets in length, respectively. Unsigned16, Unsigned24, and Unsigned32 are encoded as big endians, where the most significant octet is regarded as the first octet, the next octet is regarded as the second octet, and the least significant octet is regarded as the last octet.

5.1.2 Octet string encoding

OctetString which has variable length of octets is encoded octet by octet, in sequential order.

5.1.3 SEQUENCE encoding

SEQUENCE (and SEQUENCE OF) encoding is performed in sequence, starting from the initial element. The identifiers and length used in ASN.1 are not used.

5.1.4 LOctetString encoding

LOctetString has variable length and is encoded as little endian, where the lowest, or least significant, octet is ordered as the first octet, and follow in sequential order until the highest, or most significant, octet is ordered last.

5.2 FALPDU type C elements encoding

5.2.1 FALARHeader

5.2.1.1 arFType

This field shows the PDU types described in Table 4.

Table 4 – afFType

Value	Description
0x00	Connect-PDU
0x01	ConnectAck-PDU
0x02	Scan-PDU
0x03	Collect-PDU
0x04	Select-PDU
0x05	Launch-PDU
0x06	Token-PDU
0x07..0x09	Reserved
0x10	Persuasion-PDU
0x11	TestData-PDU
0x12	TestDataAck-PDU
0x13	Setup-PDU
0x14	SetupAck-PDU
0x15	Token-M-PDU
0x16..0x1F	Reserved
0x20	MyStatus-PDU
0x22	Transient1-PDU
0x23	Reserved
0x24	Dummy-PDU
0x25	Transient2-PDU
0x26..0x2E	Reserved
0x2F	NTNTest-PDU
0x30..0x7F	Reserved
0x80	CyclicDataW-PDU
0x81	CyclicDataB-PDU
0x82..0x8B	Reserved
0x8C	CyclicDataOut1-PDU
0x8D	CyclicDataOut2-PDU
0x8E	CyclicDataIn1-PDU
0x8F	CyclicDataIn2-PDU

5.2.1.2 priority

This field shows priorities described in Table 5.

Table 5 – priority

Value	Description
0x00	Select-PDU, Launch-PDU, Token-PDU, Dummy-PDU, CyclicDataW-PDU, CyclicDataB-PDU, CyclicDataOut1-PDU, CyclicDataOut2-PDU, CyclicDataIn1-PDU, CyclicDataIn2-PDU
0x01	Collect-PDU, Connect-PDU, ConnectAck-PDU, Scan-PDU
0x02	MyStatus-PDU
0x03	Transient1-PDU
0x04	Transient2-PDU, NTNTest-PDU
0x05	Reserved
0x06	Transient1-PDU

5.2.1.3 scanNumber

This field contains a frame identifier used in Scan-PDU. The number is incremented each time when sending Scan-PDU. The default value of 0x000000 is used in all other PDUs.

5.2.1.4 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x00.

5.2.1.5 srcNodeNumber

This field contains the identifier number of the source node.

5.2.1.6 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0000.

5.2.1.7 hec

This field is an error checking code from DestAddr of DLPDU to reserved2 of FALARHeader. DLPDU definitions are as follows.

```

DLPDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    preamble          Preamble,
    sfd               SFD,
    destaddr          DestAddr,
    srcaddr           SrcAddr,
    lt                LT,
    dlsdu             FAL-PDU,
    fcs               FCS
}
    
```

```

Preamble ::= OctetString SIZE(7)
SFD ::= OctetString SIZE(1)
DestAddr ::= MACAddress
SrcAddr ::= MACAddress
LT ::= Unsigned16
FCS ::= OctetString SIZE(4)
    
```

The generating polynomial is $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x^1+1$.

5.2.2 Connect-PDU

5.2.2.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.2.2 portChoice

This field shows the port types as described in Table 6.

Table 6 – portChoice

Value	Description
0x0	"In" side
0x1	"Out" side
0xF	"Out" side, during Test between nodes

5.2.2.3 padding

This field is padding. The value is 0x00.

5.2.2.4 dcs

This field is an error checking code from DestAddr of DLPDU. For DLPDU definitions, refer to 5.2.1.7.

The generating polynomial is $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x^1+1$.

5.2.3 ConnectAck-PDU

5.2.3.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.3.2 portCheckResult

This field shows the check results of In-Out connection. The values are specified in Table 7.

Table 7 – portCheckResult

Value	Description
0x0	OK
0x1	NG
0xE	Node-to-node test OK
0xF	Node-to-node test NG

5.2.3.3 dstPortInfo

This field shows the destination port types. The values are specified in Table 8.

Table 8 – dstPortInfo

Value	Description
0	"In" side
1	"Out" side

5.2.3.4 padding

This field is padding. The value is 0x00.

5.2.3.5 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.4 Scan-PDU

5.2.4.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.4.2 scanState

This field shows the status of transmission path. The values are specified in Table 9.

Table 9 – scanState

Value	Description
0	Through status
1	Loopback status of "In" side
2	Loopback status of "Out" side

5.2.4.3 sendTime

This field indicates the sent time.

5.2.4.4 padding

This field is a padding. The value is 0x00.

5.2.4.5 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.5 Collect-PDU

5.2.5.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.5.2 vendorCode

This field shows the vendor code. For vender codes, refer to implementation rules.

5.2.5.3 nodeType

This field shows the node types as described in Table 10.

Table 10 – nodeType

Value	Description
0x00	Management node
0x01	Reserve (for future expansion)
0x02	Normal node
0x10	Reserve (for future expansion)
0x12	Reserve (for future expansion)
0x20	Reserve (for future expansion)
0x21	Master node in the Node-to-node test

5.2.5.4 netNumber

This field contains the identifier of the network to which the node belongs. The range is 1..239.

5.2.5.5 sendTime

Refer to 5.2.4.3.

5.2.5.6 loopState

This field shows the loop status of the node. The values are specified in Table 11.

Table 11 – loopState

Value	Description
0x00	Through
0x12	Loop back to “In” side, “Out” side disconnected
0x13	Loop back to “In” side, In/Out check error in “Out” side
0x14	Loop back to “In” side, In/Out check being performed at “Out” side
0x21	“In” side disconnected, loop back to “Out” side
0x31	In/Out check error at “In” side, loop back to “Out” side
0x41	In/Out check being performed at “In” side, loop back to “Out” side

5.2.5.7 parmTypeCyclicStatus

This field is divided as follows:

- Bit 0..5 Cyclic status – follow values in Table 12
- Bit 6..7 Parameter setting mode – follow values in Table 13

Table 12 – Cyclic status

Value	Description
0x00	Cyclic transmission is not performed
0x01	Cyclic transmission is performed
0x02	Common parameters not received
0x03	Receiving common parameters
0x04	Common parameters error
0x05	Reserved
0x06	The node number is illegal
0x07	Reserve node setting
0x08	Cyclic stop instruction
0x09	Performing off-line test
0x0A	Monitor timer time out
0x0B	Node number not set
0x0C	The node CPU error
0x0D	The node number duplication
0x0E	The management node duplication
0x0F	The node number and own management node duplication
0x10	Network number error

Table 13 – Parameter setting mode

Value	Description
0x0	Common parameter
0x1	Reserved

5.2.5.8 commonParamId

5.2.5.8.1 date

The bits of this field are defined as follows:

Bit 28..31	Year (hundreds digit)
Bit 24..27	Year (thousands digit)
Bit 20..23	Year (ones digit)
Bit 16..19	Year (tens digit)
Bit 12..15	Month (ones digit)
Bit 8..11	Month (tens digit)
Bit 4..7	Day (ones digit)
Bit 0..3	Day (tens digit)

If all bits are 0, there are no common parameters.

5.2.5.8.2 timeNodeId

The bits of this field are defined as follows:

Bit 28..31	Hours (ones digit)
Bit 24..27	Hours (tens digit)
Bit 20..23	Minutes (ones digit)
Bit 16..19	Minutes (tens digit)
Bit 12..15	Seconds (ones digit)
Bit 8..11	Seconds (tens digit)
Bit 0..7	Node number of setting reference

If all bits are 0, there are no common parameters.

5.2.5.8.3 checksum

This field contains the checksum of “date” and “time_nodeId” in the commandParamId. If all bits are 0, there are no common parameters.

5.2.5.9 padding

This field is 8 octets in length. The value is 0x00 for all 8 octets.

5.2.5.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.6 Select-PDU

5.2.6.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.6.2 padding

This field is padding. The value is 0x00.

5.2.6.3 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.7 Launch-PDU**5.2.7.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.7.2 padding

This field is padding. The value is 0x00.

5.2.7.3 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.8 Token-PDU**5.2.8.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.8.2 padding

This field is padding. The value is 0x00.

5.2.8.3 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.9 MyStatus-PDU**5.2.9.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.9.2 availableFuncs

This field represents the transmission point extended mode availability.

- 0x01: the transmission extended mode is available.
- 0x00: the transmission extended mode is not available.

5.2.9.3 nodeType

Refer to 5.2.5.3.

5.2.9.4 netNumber

Refer to 5.2.5.4.

5.2.9.5 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0000.

5.2.9.6 loopState

Refer to 5.2.5.6.

5.2.9.7 **parmTypeCyclicStatus**

Refer to 5.2.5.7.

5.2.9.8 **commonParamId**

Refer to 5.2.5.8.

5.2.9.9 **inFarNodeMACAddr**

This field indicates the MAC address of the node connected with “In” side. If the “In” side is not connected correctly, the value is 0.

5.2.9.10 **inFarNodeNumber**

This field indicates the node number of the node connected with “In” side.

5.2.9.11 **reserved3**

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x00.

5.2.9.12 **outFarNodeMACAddr**

This field indicates the MAC address of the node connected with “Out” side. If the “Out” side is not connected correctly, the value is 0.

5.2.9.13 **outFarNodeNumber**

This field indicates the node number of the node connected with “Out” side.

5.2.9.14 **reserved4**

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x00.

5.2.9.15 **opState**

This field indicates the status of a node. The values are specified in Table 14.

Table 14 – opState

Value	Description
0	Controller does not exist
1	Controller is stopped
2	Controller is operating

5.2.9.16 **errorState**

This field indicates the error status of a node. The values are specified in Table 15.

Table 15 – errorState

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Minor error
2	Major error
3	Severe error

5.2.9.17 errorCode

This field indicates the error codes of errors that occurred in a node. Error codes and their meanings are not defined here.

5.2.9.18 vendorCode

Refer to 5.2.5.2.

5.2.9.19 deviceType

This field specifies the device type. For device types, refer to device profile.

5.2.9.20 unitTypeName

This field contains the character string for model name.

5.2.9.21 unitTypeCode

This field contains the model name code.

5.2.9.22 reserved5

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0000.

5.2.9.23 nodeInfo

This field indicates the user-defined node status.

5.2.9.24 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.10 Transient1-PDU**5.2.10.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.10.2 destinationGroup

This field specifies the destination group. Each bit represents a group address. Bit 0 shows group address 1. Bit 31 shows group address 32. If no destination group is specified, the values of all bits are 0.

5.2.10.3 seqNumber

Each bit in this field has the following meanings:

Bit 0..6	Shows the number for data fragments.
Bit 7	Shows if the data is the last fragment. The value 0 means that it is not the last PDU. The value 1 means that it is the last PDU of the last fragment.

5.2.10.4 dataId

This field contains the identification number of the transient data. The range of values is 0x00..0xFF. All fragments of a transient data transmission have the same identification number.

5.2.10.5 wholeDataSize

This field specifies the amount of transient data in octets.

5.2.10.6 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address. In the initial PDU, the value is 0x0. In subsequent PDUs, the position within the entire transient data is shown as an offset address from the initial PDU.

5.2.10.7 dataSize

This field specifies the fragmented transient data size in octets. The range of values is 0x0000..0x05BA.

5.2.10.8 dataType

This field specifies the data type as described in Table 16.

Table 16 – Data type

Value	Description
0x0000	Reserved
0x0001	Parameter delivery
0x0002..0xFFFF	Reserved

5.2.10.9 data

5.2.10.9.1 Overview

The data field contains the transient data. The structure depends on the type of transient data. If wholeDataSize exceeds 1466 octets, it is the transient data from offset described in offsetAddr to the data size described in dataSize. If the transient data has less than 16 octets, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.10.9.2 Structure for parameter delivery

When the data type is parameter delivery, the data are selected from CPW, CPWC or CPWCR. The structure of CPW is described in Table 17, that of CPWC in Table 18 and that of CPWCR in Table 19. Each field is encoded as LOctetString.

Table 17 – CPW

Field name	Size (octets)	Description
cpfType	4	Frame type. The value is 0.
rcvNodeList	32	Receiving node list. Each bit represents a node, as LSB of the lowest octet representing node 1 and MSB of the lowest octet representing node 8. The value 1 means receiving and value 0 means not receiving.
commonParamId	12	Refer to 5.2.5.8.
cmParam	–	Refer to Table 20.

Table 18 – CPWC

Field name	Size (octets)	Description
cpfType	4	Frame type. The value is 1.
commonParamId	12	Refer to 5.2.5.8.

Table 19 – CPWCR

Field name	Size (octets)	Description
cpfType	4	Frame type. The value is 2.
checkResult	4	The result of common parameter check 0: Common parameters not received 1: Checking common parameters 2: Check OK 3: Check failed
errorCode	4	Error code when check is failed
srcNodeNumber	1	Source node number
padding	3	Padding

Table 20 – cmParam

Field name	Size (octets)	Description	
Parameter Name	8	Specified by the user	
Total Size	2	Data size from start block to end block in octet	
Sum Check Enabled	1	0: Perform sum check 1: Not perform sum check (default)	
Reserved	1	Reserved	
Sum Check Value	4	Check sum value from start block to end block	
Create Time	12	Creation year/month/day/hour/minute/second	
		Size (octets)	Description
		1	Last two digits of A.D.
		1	First two digits of A.D.
		2	Month
		2	Day
		2	Hour
		2	Minute
		2	Second
Begin Marker	4	0x5047532d	
Param Area	0..5 924	Refer to Table 21.	
End Marker	4	0x5047452d	

Table 21 – Details of param area

Field name	Size (octets)	Description
Parameter Availability	2	Bit0: LB/LW Common Memory Area Bit1: LB/LW Common Memory Additional Area Bit8: LX/LY Common Memory Area Bit9: LX/LY Common Memory Additional Area 0 means no setting, 1 means setting available
Common Parameter Version	1	Common parameter version
Reserved	1	Reserved
LB/LW CM Area Offset	2	Offset of LB/LW CM Area
LB/LW CM Additional Area Offset	2	Offset of LB/LW CM Additional Area
LX/LY CM 1 Area Offset	2	Offset of LX/LY CM 1 Area
LX/LY CM 2 Area Offset	2	Offset of LX/LY CM 2 Area
Reserved	24	Reserved
Application Parameters	80	Refer to Table 22
LB/LW CM Area	0 or 1 452	Refer to Table 23 When the Bit0 value of Parameter Availability is 0, the size is 0, when the value is 1, the size is 1 452
LB/LW CM Additional Area	0 or 1 452	Refer to Table 23 When the Bit1 value of Parameter Availability is 0, the size is 0, when the value is 1, the size is 1 452
LX/LY CM 1 Area	0 or 1 452	Refer to Table 24 When the Bit8 value of Parameter Availability is 0, the size is 0, when the value is 1, the size is 1 452
LX/LY CM 2 Area	0 or 1 452	Refer to Table 24 When the Bit9 value of Parameter Availability is 0, the size is 0, when the value is 1, the size is 1 452

Table 22 – Details of application parameters

Field name	Size (octets)	Description
Control Block	4	0x0
Reserved1	1	Reserved 1
Reserved2	1	Reserved 2
Total Nodes	1	Total number of nodes
Network Type	1	Network type
Acyclic Times	2	Transient times
Supervisory Period	2	Monitoring time (in 1ms)
Reserved3	20	Reserved 3
Reserved4	16	Reserved 4
Reserved5	16	Reserved 5
Reserved6	16	Reserved 6

Table 23 – Details of LB/LW CM area and LB/LW CM additional area

Field name		Size (octets)	Description
LW CM Head Address		4	LW head relative address
LW CM Total Size		4	Total number of words in LW setting range
LB CM Head Address		2	LB head relative address
LB CM Total Size		2	Total size of LB setting range (in 2 octet units)
LB/LW CM Table List		1 440 (12 x 120)	Parameter table list of LB and LW
	LW CM Head Address Of Node	4	LW head relative address in each node
	LW CM Size	4	Size of LW in each node (in 2 octet units)
	LB CM Head Address Of Node	2	LB head relative address in each node
	LB CM Size	2	Size of LB in each node (in 2 octet units)

Table 24 – Details of LX/LY CM 1 area and LX/LY CM 2 area

Field name		Size (octets)	Description
Master Node Number		1	Master node number
Reserved		3	Reserved
LY CM Head Address		2	LY head relative address
LY CM Total Size		2	Total number of words in LY setting range
LX CM Head Address		2	LX head relative address
LX CM Total Size		2	Total number of words in LX setting range
LX/LY CM Table List		1 440 (12 x 120)	Parameter table list of LX/LY
	LY CM Head Address Sent	2	LY head relative address sent by each Node
	LY CM Size	2	LY size sent by each node (in 2 octet units)
	LX CM Head Address Master Received	2	LX head relative address received by the master node
	LX CM Head Address Received	2	LX head relative address received by each node
	LX CM Size	2	LX size received by each node (in 2 octet units)
	LY CM Head Address Master Sent	2	LY head relative address sent by the master node

5.2.10.10 evenPadding

This field is only used when the data field is an odd number octets. The value is 0x00.

5.2.10.11 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.11 Dummy-PDU**5.2.11.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.11.2 dummyData

This field contains dummy data. The size is 28 to 1 482 octets. The value has no meaning.

5.2.11.3 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.12 Transient2-PDU

5.2.12.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.12.2 l

This field specifies the data length from fno to data (in octets).

5.2.12.3 gcnt

This field represents the maximum relay times as a gate count. The default value is 0x07. The value is decremented through each relay.

5.2.12.4 typeSeqF

This field is divided as follows:

Bit 7..4	Shows the type. The value is 0x00.
Bit 3..0	Represents the sequence number.

5.2.12.5 fno

This field is divided as follows:

Bit 7	Shows the identification of head frame. If the value is 0, it means that the frame is a non-head frame. If the value is 1, it means that the frame is a head frame.
Bit 6..0	Shows the divided frame number. The value 0 means that the frame was not divided. The values from 1 to 7, shows the divided frame number. The divided frame number starts from the same value of the number of division, and is subtracted in sequence. For example, in a 3-divided frame, the order of frame numbers is: 3, 2, 1.

5.2.12.6 dt

This field is divided as follows:

Bit 7	Shows the priority. When the value is 0, it means that the priority is low. When the value is 1, it means that the priority is high.
Bit 6	Shows the presence of response frames. When the value is 0, a response frame is required. When the value is 1, it is not needed.
Bit 5..0	Reserved for future use.

5.2.12.7 da

This field contains the node number of a relay node. When a destination node is in the same network, this field identifies the node number of the destination.

5.2.12.8 sa

This field contains the node number of a relay node. When a destination node is in the same network, this field identifies the node number of the source.

5.2.12.9 dat

This field contains the target application type. The value is fixed as 0x22.

5.2.12.10 sat

This field contains the source application type. The value is fixed as 0x22.

5.2.12.11 dmf

This field contains the destination module flag. The values are described in Table 25.

Table 25 – Destination module flag

Module name	Description
0	Inside the network module
1	Inside the controller

5.2.12.12 smf

This field contains the source module flag. The values are described in Table 25.

5.2.12.13 dna

This field contains the network number of destination node.

5.2.12.14 ds

This field contains the node number of destination node.

5.2.12.15 did

This field is divided as follows:

Bit 10..15	System area (stores the destination node number)
Bit 0..9	Identification number of target. The value is fixed as 0x3FF.

5.2.12.16 sna

This field contains the network number of source node.

5.2.12.17 ss

This field contains the node number of source node.

5.2.12.18 sid

This field is divided as follows:

Bit 10..15	System area (Stores the source node number)
Bit 0..9	Identification number of source. The value is fixed as 0x3FF.

5.2.12.19 l1

This field specifies the data length from ct to data (in octet).

5.2.12.20 ct

This field contains the command type as shown in Table 26.

Table 26 – Command types

Command type	Description
0x00	Unavailable
0x01	Reserved
0x02	Reserved
0x03	Reserved
0x04	Get memory access information
0x05..0x07	Reserved
0x08	RUN
0x09	STOP
0x0A..0x0E	Reserved
0x0F	Reserved
0x10	Read memory
0x11	Reserved
0x12	Write memory
0x13..0x5F	Reserved
0x60..0x7F	Vendor specific

5.2.12.21 rsv

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0.

5.2.12.22 aps

This field is divided as follows:

Bit 8..15	Task number. The range of values is 0..255.
Bit 0..7	Identification number of source application. The range of values is 0..255.

5.2.12.23 data

5.2.12.23.1 Overview

This field contains the transient data. The structure of the transient data depends on ct (refer to 5.2.12.20).

5.2.12.23.2 Get memory access information

When requesting a get memory access information, this area is not used. The structure of the response is shown in Figure 2. The definition of attribute is shown in Figure 3. The definition of the access code is shown in Figure 4.

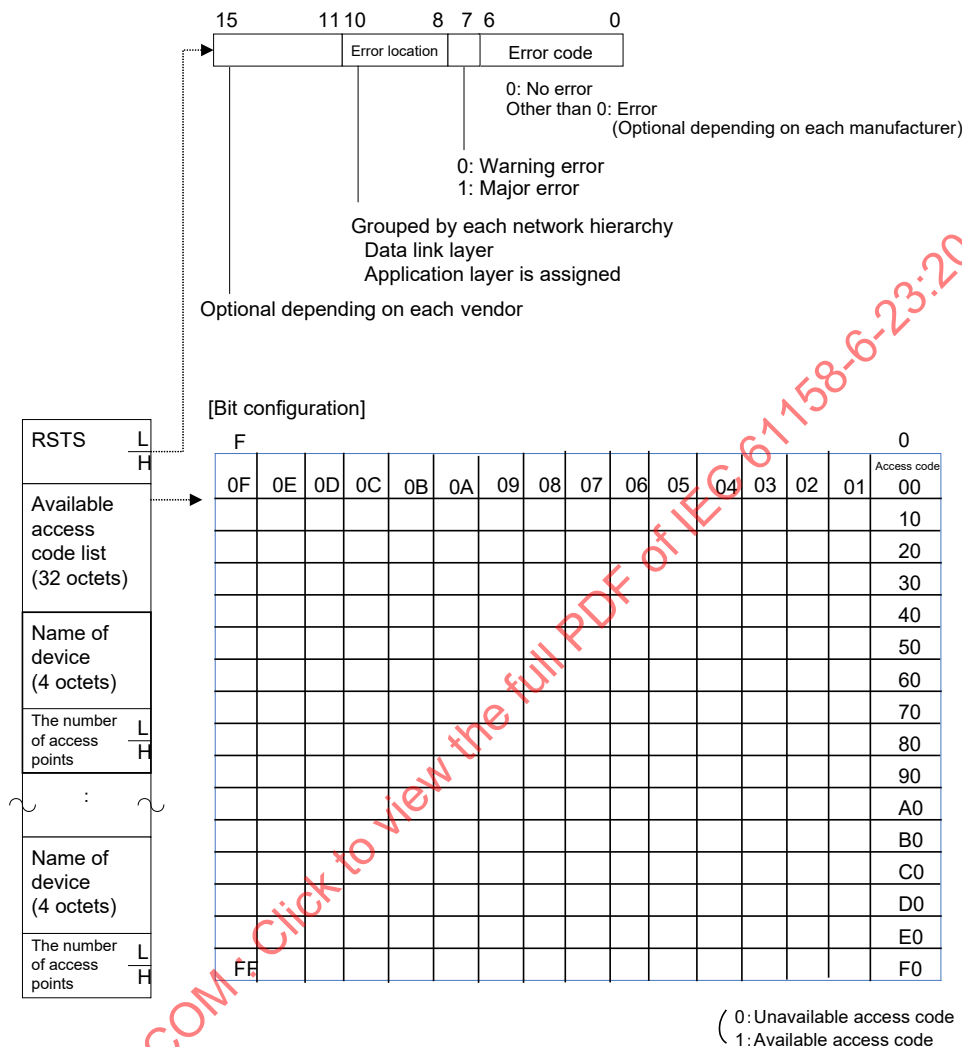


Figure 2 – Structure for memory access information retrieve response

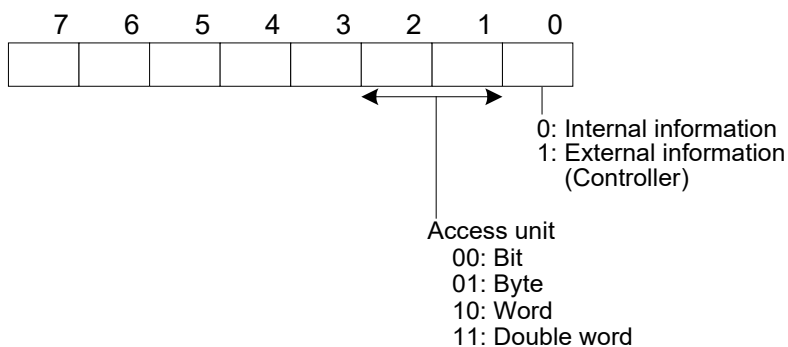


Figure 3 – Attribute definitions

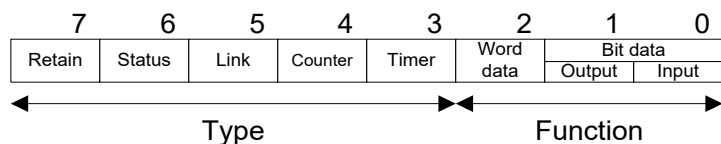


Figure 4 – Access code definitions

An example of a network module memory access code is described in Table 27. An example of a controller memory access code is described in Table 28.

Table 27 – Access codes of network module memory

Memory contents		Access code
Buffer	Standard buffer	0x00
Status buffer	Intelligent device node Auto-refresh buffer	0x40
Link buffer	Random access buffer	0x20
Link Device	Link input	0x21
	Link output	0x22
	Link register	0x24
	Link special relay	0x63
	Link special register	0x64
NOTE Specific fields and property values are vendor dependent.		

Table 28 – Access codes of controller memory

Memory contents	Access code	Type	
		B	W
Input relay	0x01	x	
Output relay	0x02	x	
Special relay	0x43	x	
Special register	0x44		x
Internal relay	0x03	x	
Latch relay	0x83	x	
Timer (contact)	0x09	x	
Timer (coil)	0x0A	x	
Timer (current value)	0x0C		x
Retentive timer (contact)	0x89	x	
Retentive timer (coil)	0x8A	x	
Retentive timer (current value)	0x8C		x
Counter (contact)	0x11	x	
Counter (coil)	0x12	x	
Counter (current value)	0x14		x
Data register	0x04		x
File register	0x84		x
Link relay	0x23	x	
Link register	0x24		x

Memory contents	Access code	Type	
		B	W
Link special relay	0x63	x	
Link special register	0x64		x
NOTE Device memory name, number and access range are PLC dependent.			

5.2.12.23.3 Run

The structure when requesting RUN is shown in Figure 5.

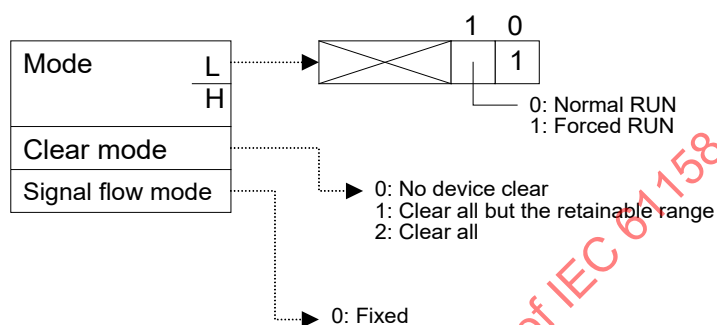


Figure 5 – Structure for RUN request

The structure when responding is shown in Figure 6.

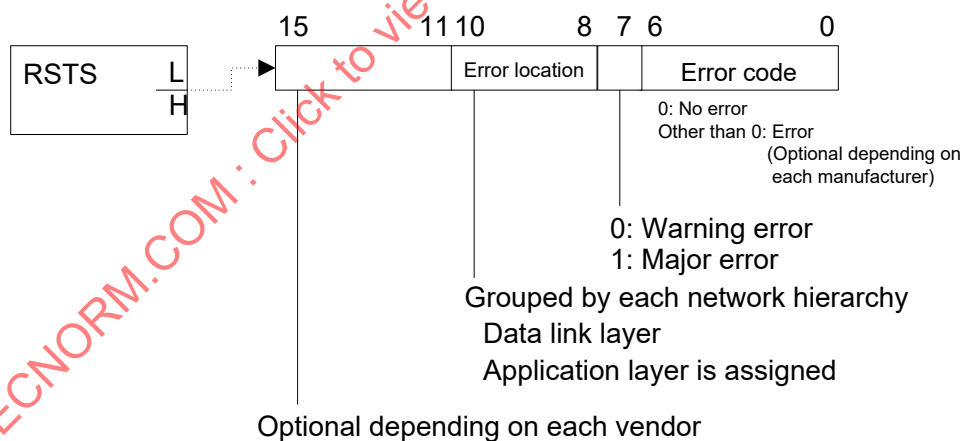


Figure 6 – Structure for RUN response

5.2.12.23.4 Stop

The structure when requesting STOP is shown in Figure 7. The structure when responding is shown in Figure 8.

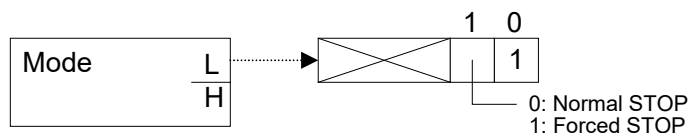


Figure 7 – Structure for STOP request

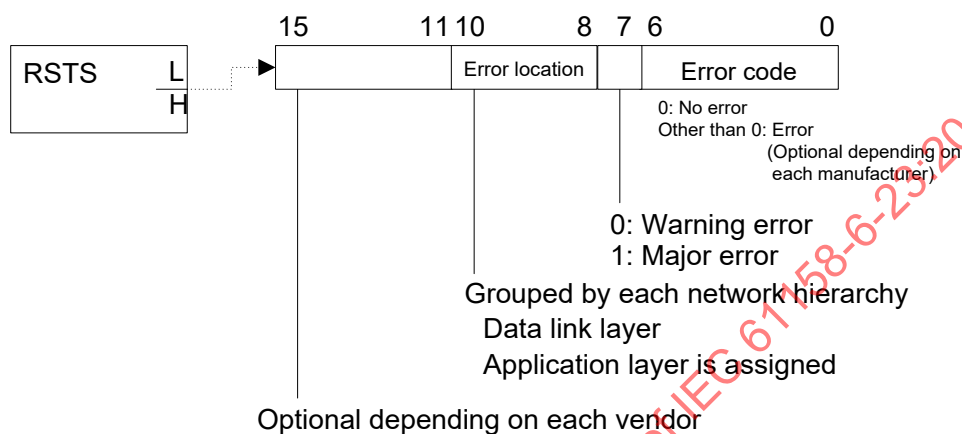


Figure 8 – Structure for STOP response

5.2.12.23.5 Read memory

The structure when requesting batch memory read is shown in Figure 9. The structure when responding is shown in Figure 10.

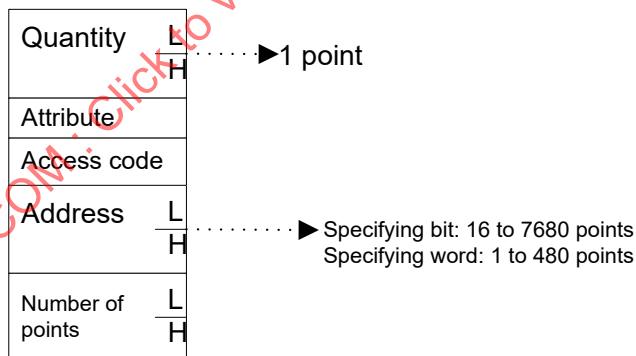


Figure 9 – Structure for batch memory read request



Figure 10 – Structure for batch memory read response

The structure when requesting random memory read is shown in Figure 11. The structure when responding is shown in Figure 12.

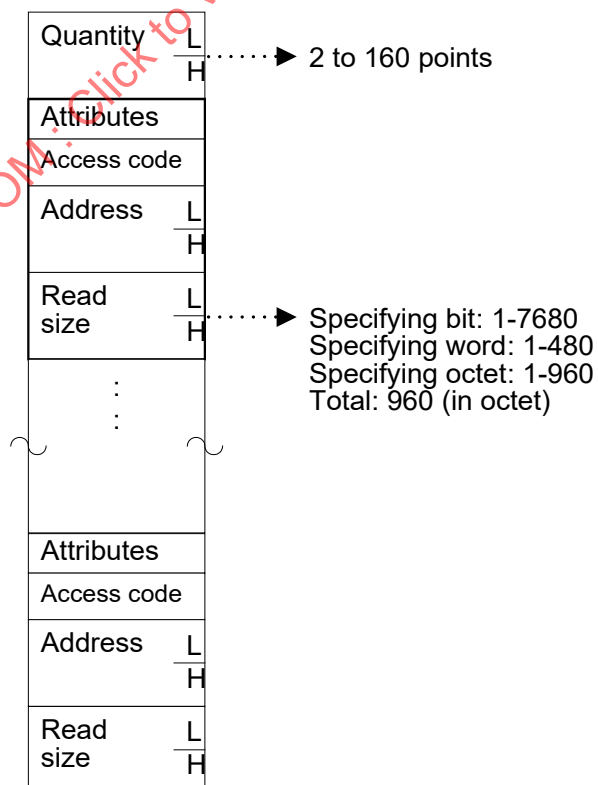


Figure 11 – Structure for random memory read request

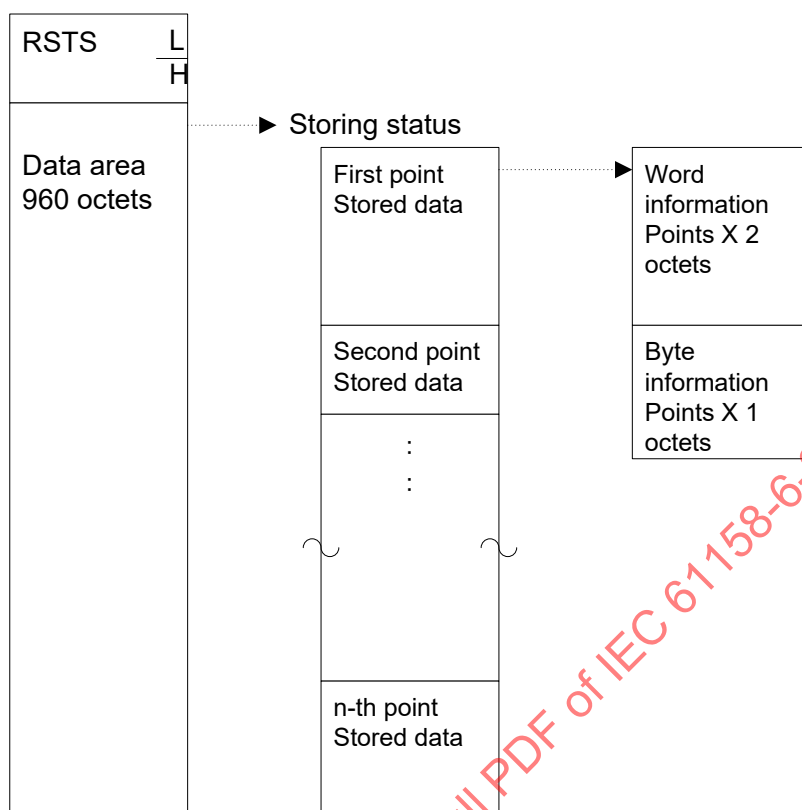


Figure 12 – Structure for random memory read response

5.2.12.23.6 Write memory

The structure when requesting batch memory write is shown in Figure 13. The structure when responding is shown in Figure 14.

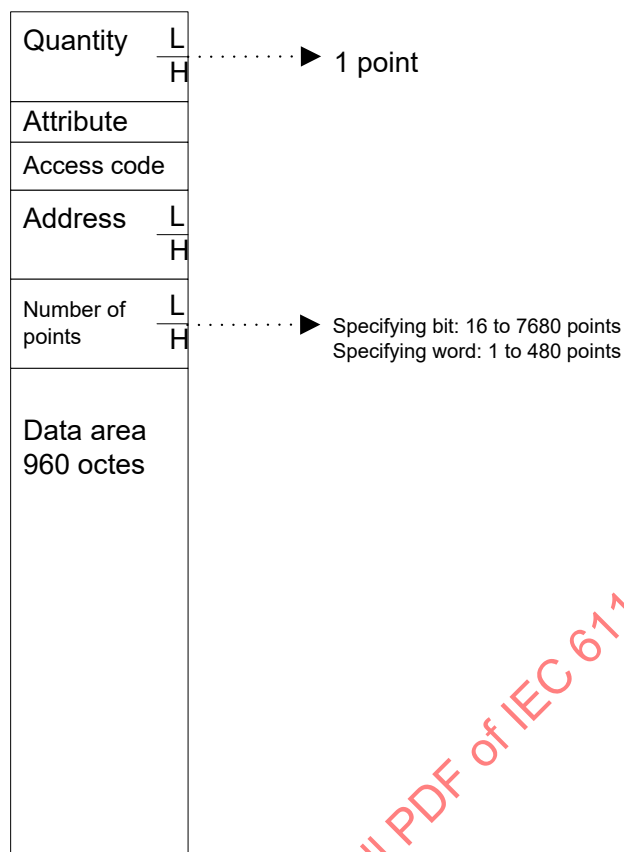


Figure 13 – Structure for batch memory write request

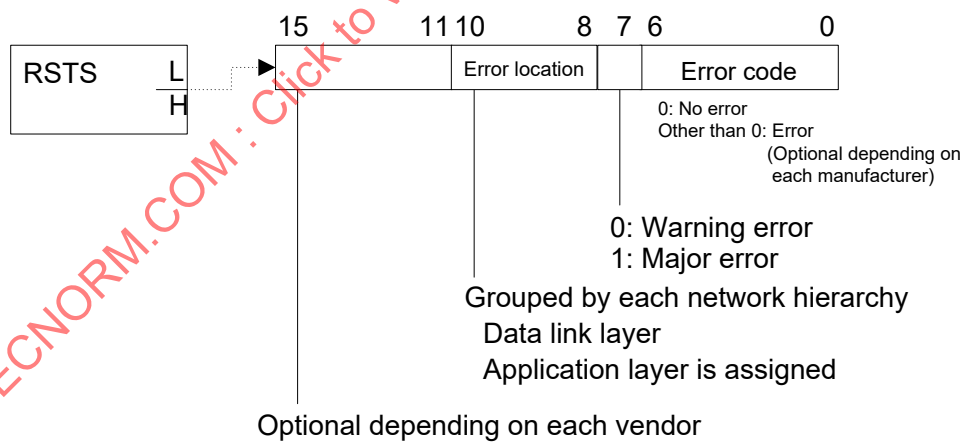


Figure 14 – Structure for batch memory write response

The structure when requesting random memory write is shown in Figure 15. The structure when responding is shown in Figure 16.

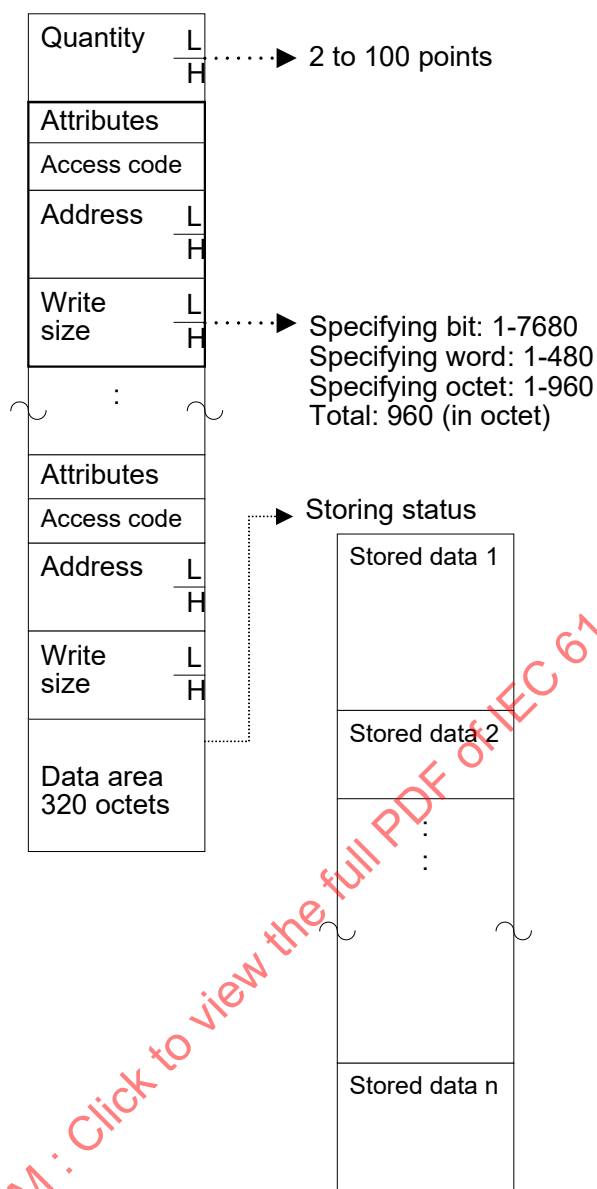


Figure 15 – Structure for random memory write request

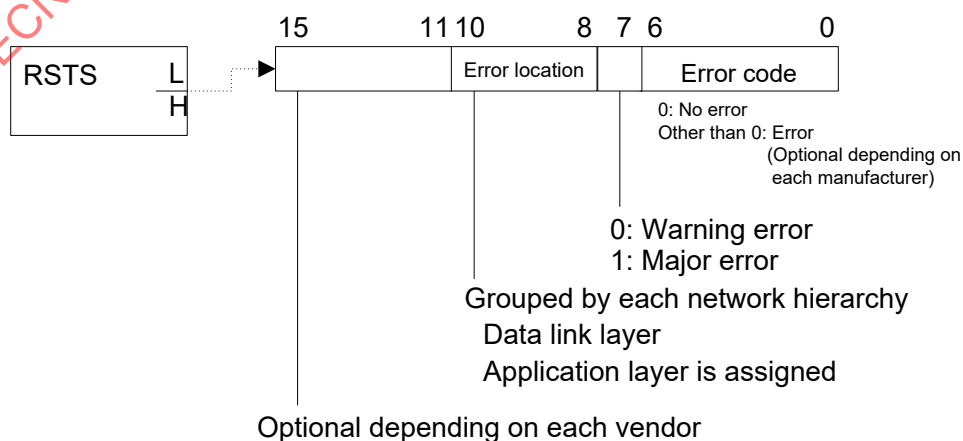


Figure 16 – Structure for random memory write response

5.2.12.24 evenPadding

This field is only used when data field contains an odd number of octets. The value is 0x00.

5.2.12.25 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.13 NTNTest-PDU**5.2.13.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.13.2 ntnTestData

This field contains test dummy data. The size is from 28 to 1 482 octets. The value has no meaning.

5.2.13.3 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.14 CyclicDataW-PDU**5.2.14.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.14.2 seqNumber

Refer to 5.2.10.3.

5.2.14.3 byteValidity

This field specifies if the initial 4 octets and last 4 octets of wData are reflected on shared memory. The bit definitions are shown in Table 29. For each bit, 1 = valid, and 0 = invalid.

Table 29 – byteValidity

Bit	Octet of wData
0	first octet
1	second octet
2	third octet
3	fourth octet
4	fourth octet from end
5	third octet from end
6	second octet from end
7	last octet

5.2.14.4 dataSize

This field specifies the cyclic data size. The range for this value is 0x0..0x16F. The size is specified in the number of groups of 4 octets, and the first 4 octets and the last 4 octets with byteValidity also included in the size.

5.2.14.5 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address of LW in octets. The range for this value is 0x0..0x3FFFC with only multiples of 4 permitted. That is, the value of Bit 0..1 is 0.

5.2.14.6 exSeqNumber

This field identifies the sequence number for the fragmented data. The range for this value is 0x0..0xFFFF. When this field is in use, seqNumber value is 0x7F.

5.2.14.7 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0.

5.2.14.8 wData

This field contains the LW data. If data value is less than 16 octets in length, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.14.9 evenPadding

This field is only used when wData is an odd number of octets in length. The value is 0x00.

5.2.14.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.15 CyclicDataB-PDU**5.2.15.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.15.2 seqNumber

Refer to 5.2.14.2

5.2.15.3 byteValidity

Refer to 5.2.14.3.

5.2.15.4 dataSize

Refer to 5.2.14.4.

5.2.15.5 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address of LB in octets. The range of the value is 0x0..0x3FFFC with only multiples of 4 permitted. That is, the value of Bit 0..1 is 0.

5.2.15.6 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0.

5.2.15.7 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value is 0x0.

5.2.15.8 bData

This field contains the LB data. If data has less than 16 octets, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.15.9 evenPadding

This field is only used when bData is an odd number of octets in length. The value is 0x00.

5.2.15.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.16 CyclicDataOut1-PDU**5.2.16.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.16.2 seqNumber

Refer to 5.2.14.2.

5.2.16.3 byteValidity

This field is not used. The value is 0x00.

5.2.16.4 dataSize

Refer to 5.2.14.4.

5.2.16.5 offsetAddr

This field is not used. The value is 0x00.

5.2.16.6 reserved1

This field is reserved. The value is 0x0.

5.2.16.7 reserved2

This field is reserved. The value is 0x0.

5.2.16.8 out1Data

This field contains the LY1 data sent by the master node to all receiving nodes. If the value of the data is less than 16 octets in length, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.16.9 evenPadding

This field is only used when out1Data is an odd number of octets in length. The value is 0x00.

5.2.16.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.17 CyclicDataOut2-PDU**5.2.17.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.17.2 seqNumber

Refer to 5.2.14.2.

5.2.17.3 byteValidity

This field is not used. The value is 0x00.

5.2.17.4 dataSize

Refer to 5.2.14.4.

5.2.17.5 offsetAddr

This field is not used. The value is 0x00.

5.2.17.6 reserved1

This field is reserved. The value is 0x0.

5.2.17.7 reserved2

This field is reserved. The value is 0x0.

5.2.17.8 out2Data

This field contains the LY2 data sent by the master node to all receiving nodes. If the value of this data is less than 16 octets in length, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.17.9 evenPadding

This field is only used when out2Data is an odd number of octets in length. The value is 0x00.

5.2.17.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.18 CyclicDataIn1-PDU

5.2.18.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.18.2 seqNumber

Refer to 5.2.14.2.

5.2.18.3 byteValidity

Refer to 5.2.14.3.

5.2.18.4 dataSize

Refer to 5.2.14.4.

5.2.18.5 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address of LX in octets. The range of the value is 0x0..0x3FFFC with only multiples of 4 permitted. That is, the value of Bit 0..1 is 0.

5.2.18.6 reserved1

This field is reserved. The value is 0x0.

5.2.18.7 reserved2

This field is reserved. The value is 0x0.

5.2.18.8 in1Data

This field contains the LX1 data sent by each sending node to the master node. If the value of the data is less than 16 octets in length, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.18.9 evenPadding

This field is only used when in1Data is an odd number of octets in length. The value is 0x00.

5.2.18.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.2.19 CyclicDataIn2-PDU**5.2.19.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.2.1.

5.2.19.2 seqNumber

Refer to 5.2.14.2.

5.2.19.3 byteValidity

Refer to 5.2.14.3.

5.2.19.4 dataSize

Refer to 5.2.14.4.

5.2.19.5 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address of LX in octets. The range of the value is 0x0..0x3FFFC with only multiples of 4 permitted. That is, the value of Bit 0..1 is 0.

5.2.19.6 reserved1

This field is reserved. Set to 0x0.

5.2.19.7 reserved2

This field is reserved. Set to 0x0.

5.2.19.8 in2Data

This field contains the LX2 data sent by each sending node to the master node. If the value of the data is less than 16 octets in length, the padding is filled with 0x00.

5.2.19.9 evenPadding

This field is only used when in2Data is an odd number of octets in length. The value is 0x00.

5.2.19.10 dcs

Refer to 5.2.2.4.

5.3 FALPDU type F elements encoding

5.3.1 FALARHeader

5.3.1.1 arFType

This field shows the PDU types described in Table 30.

Table 30 – afFType

Value	Description
0x00..0x06	Used in type C
0x07..0x09	Reserved for future use
0x10	persuasion-PDU
0x11	testData-PDU
0x12	testDataAck-PDU
0x13	setup-PDU
0x14	setupAck-PDU
0x15	token-PDU
0x16..0x1B	Reserved for future use
0x1C	timer-PDU
0x1D..0x1F	Reserved for future use
0x20	myStatus-PDU
0x21	Reserved for future use
0x22	transient1-PDU
0x23	transientAck-PDU
0x24	Used in type C
0x25	transient2-PDU
0x26..0x27	Reserved for future use
0x28	paramCheck-PDU
0x29	parameter-PDU
0x2A..0x3F	Reserved for future use
0x40	measure-PDU
0x41	measureAck-PDU
0x42	offset-PDU
0x43	update-PDU
0x44..0x7F	Reserved for future use
0x80..0x81	Used in type C
0x82	cyclicDataRWw-PDU
0x83	cyclicDataRY-PDU
0x84	cyclicDataRWr-PDU
0x85	cyclicDataRX-PDU
0x86..0x8B	Reserved for future use
0x8C..0x8F	Used in type C
0x90..0xFF	Reserved for future use

5.3.1.2 dataType

This field indicates the data type, the values of which are per arFtype as described in Table 31.

Table 31 – dataType

arFtype	Value	Description
0x10..0x15	0x00	Reserved for future use
	0x01	Transmission control
	0x02..0xFF	Reserved for future use
0x1C	0x00	Reserved for future use
	0x01	Transient transmission (type F specific)
	0x02..0xFF	Reserved for future use
0x20	0x00..0x01	Reserved for future use
	0x02	Transmission control (diagnostics)
	0x03..0xFF	Reserved for future use
0x22	0x00..0x06	Reserved for future use
	0x07	Transient transmission (type F specific)
	0x08	Transient transmission (drive specific)
	0x09	Transient transmission (safety specific)
	0x10..0xFF	Reserved for future use
0x23	0x00..0xFF	Transient transmission response
0x25	0x00..0x03	Reserved for future use
	0x04	Transient transmission (CP8/1, CP8/2 compatible)
	0x05..0xFF	Reserved for future use
0x28-0x29	0x00..0x02	Reserved for future use
	0x03	Cyclic transmission setting
	0x04..0xFF	Reserved for future use
0x82-0x85	0x00	Cyclic transmission
	0x01..0xFF	Reserved for future use

5.3.1.3 varField

5.3.1.3.1 Overview

This field contains the fields listed in Table 32 which are per arFtype as described

Table 32 – varField

arFtype	Field used
persuasion-PDU	persPriority
testDataAck-PDU	nodeType
testData-PDU	reserved1
setupAck-PDU	
timer-PDU	
setup-PDU	nodeId
token-PDU	reserved2
cyclicDataRWw-PDU	
cyclicDataRY-PDU	
cyclicDataRWw-PDU	
cyclicDataRX-PDU	
measure-PDU	
measureAck-PDU	
offset-PDU	
update-PDU	
myStatus-PDU	nodeId
	syncFlag
	nodeType
transient1-PDU	nodeId
transientAck-PDU	connectionInfo
transient2-PDU	reserved4
paramCheck-PDU	
parameter-PDU	

5.3.1.3.2 persPriority

This field indicates the priority level when transmission control manager is selected. The range of this value is 0x0..0xFFFFFFFF. The value 0x0 indicates that the node is not the transmission control manager.

5.3.1.3.3 nodeType

This field indicates the node type. The values are specified in Table 33.

Table 33 – nodeType

Value	Description
0x00..0x2F	Used in type C
0x30	Master station
0x31	Reserved for future use
0x32	Local station
0x33	Intelligent device station
0x34	Remote device station
0x35	Remote I/O station
0x36..0xFF	Reserved for future use

5.3.1.3.4 reserved1

Reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.1.3.5 nodeId

This field contains the node identifier. The transmission control manager determines the node identifiers of nodes other than the transmission control manager, and sets the values using the setup-PDU. The range of values are 0..255. When a node number has not been set, the value is 255.

5.3.1.3.6 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.1.3.7 syncFlag

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bits 7..1	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 0	Indicates the synchronization flag. The value is 1 when the frame provides notification of the synchronization timing, and 0 at any other time.

5.3.1.3.8 connectionInfo

This field identifies the f-transientData-PDU to be transmitted when one token is kept. When one token is kept and a duplicate non-cyclic transmission PDU having the same destaddr and the same connectionInfo is received, the receiving node discards it.

5.3.1.3.9 reserved4

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.1.3.10 srcNodeNumber

This field contains the identification number of the source node.

5.3.1.3.11 protocolVerType

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bits 7..4:	Protocol version. The value is 0.
Bits 3..0:	Protocol type. The values used are in accordance with Table 34.

Table 34 – ProtocolVerType

Value	Description
0x0	type C
0x1	type F
0x2..0xF	Reserved for future use

5.3.1.3.12 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.1.3.13 hec

This field contains an error detection code that targets DestAddr of DLPDU. The DLPDU definitions are as follows.

```

DLPDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    preamble          Preamble,
    sfd               SFD,
    destaddr          DestAddr,
    srcaddr           SrcAddr,
    lt                LT,
    dlsdu             FAL-PDU,
    fcs               FCS
}

```

```

Preamble ::= OctetString (SIZE(7))
SFD ::= OctetString (SIZE(1))
DestAddr ::= MACAddress
SrcAddr ::= MACAddress
LT ::= Unsigned16
FCS ::= OctetString (SIZE(4))

```

The generating polynomial is $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x^1+1$.

5.3.2 Persuasion-PDU

5.3.2.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.2.2 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.2.3 myPorts

This field indicates the number of physical communication ports held by the node.

5.3.2.4 vendorCode

This field contains the vendor code.

5.3.2.5 modelCode

This field contains the model code which is vendor specific.

5.3.2.6 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.2.7 dcs

This field contains the error detection code that targets destaddr of DLPDU to the previous field of dcs. For DLPDU definitions, refer to 5.3.1.3.13.

The generating polynomial is $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x^1+1$.

5.3.3 TestData-PDU

5.3.3.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.3.2 tmMacAddr

This field contains the MAC address of the transmission control manager.

5.3.3.3 srcPort

This field contains the transmission source port number of the testData-PDU. The value 0 is invalid.

5.3.3.4 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.3.5 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.4 TestDataAck-PDU

5.3.4.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.4.2 tdSrcMacAddr

This field contains the MAC address of the transmission source node of the testData-PDU included as the srcaddr in DLPDU in the received testData-PDU. The target is the testData-PDU that served as the impetus for transmitting the testDataAck-PDU.

5.3.4.3 tdSrcPort

This field contains the source port number of the transmission source node of the testData-PDU that is included as the srcPort in the received testData-PDU.

5.3.4.4 tdRcvPort

This field contains the port number of its own node that received the testDataAck-PDU.

5.3.4.5 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.4.6 myPorts

Refer to 5.3.2.3.

5.3.4.7 tokenKeepTime

This field specifies the maximum value of the duration the node keeps a token after token passing starts. The node notifies the transmission control manager of the token keep time using this field.

Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bit 15: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bits 14..0: Indicates the time setting. The unit is 1 µs. The range of values is 1..32 767.

NOTE The token keep time start and end points are the same times as those of the token-PDU. If the start point is the receiving start time of the token-PDU, the end point is the transmission start time of the token-PDU. If the start point is set as the receiving completion time of the token-PDU, the end point is set as the transmission completion time of the token-PDU.

5.3.4.8 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.4.9 myConnectStatus

This field indicates the status of the each port. The field is used to show the status of 24 ports, maximum, using four bits for each port. The field shows the status of port 1 in bits 3..0 and the status of port 2 in bits 7..4 of the first octet. The field shows the status of port 3 in bits 3..0 and the status of port 4 in bits 7..4 of the second octet. Similarly, the field then uses up to 12 octets to show the statuses of 24 ports. Each bit of one octet has the following meaning:

Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bits 7..6: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bits 5..4: The values are in accordance with Table 35.
- Bits 3..2: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bits 1..0: The values are in accordance with Table 35.

Table 35 – Link status

Value	Description
00b	Link down
01b	Link up (1 Gbps)
10b	Reserved for future use
11b	Reserved for future use

5.3.4.10 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.5 Setup-PDU

5.3.5.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.5.2 tokenDstMacAddr

This field specifies the MAC address of the next node that will keep the token on the token passing path. The transmission control manager transmits the setup-PDU that set the MAC address of the token-PDU transmission destination in this field to the node that serves as the token-PDU transmission origin. The MAC address specified in this field is kept in the node that received the setup-PDU.

After token passing begins, the transmission control manager becomes the first node to hold the token. The node that holds the token transmits its own data and then transmits the token-

PDU with the MAC address specified in this field in the tokenDstMacAddr. The node that receives the token-PDU determines whether or not its own node MAC address and the tokenDstMacAddr of the token-PDU match and, if so, assesses that the token-PDU is addressed to its own node address. A node that receives a token-PDU addressed to itself becomes the node that holds the token.

5.3.5.3 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.5.4 leaveTimerValue

This field specifies the setting value of the LeaveTimer. The transmission control manager enters the LeaveTimer value to be set in a node other than the transmission control manager in this field of the setup-PDU to be transmitted. The value of this field is set in the node that receives the setup-PDU as the LeaveTimer value. The LeaveTimer is used to measure the duration of detection of disconnection of its own node.

The bits of this field have the following meanings:

- Bit 15: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bits 14..0: Leave Timer value. The value range is 1..32 767. The unit is 400 µs.

5.3.5.5 portUsage

This field indicates the enabled/disabled setting of the transmission/reception function of the port that is associated with the node. A disabled port means that the port does not use DL service. The values used are in accordance with Table 36.

In a node with two ports that receive setting values, the enabled/disabled status of the ports of the node is determined in accordance with Table 36. A node that has three or more ports that received setting values enables all ports without using the specified setting values.

Table 36 – Port enable/disable specification

Value	Description
0x00	Enable both ports
0x01	Enable port 1 only, and disable all other ports.
0x02	Enable port 2 only, and disable all other ports.

5.3.5.6 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.5.7 netBehaviour

5.3.5.7.1 multipleTransmit

This field specifies the number of times the node that is holding the token repeatedly performs transmission of FALPDUs other than the token-PDU. The range of values is 1..255. 0 is not valid.

When this field contains the value 1, the node that holds the token transmits the myStatus-PDU, f-cyclicData-PDU, and f-transientData-PDU, then lastly transmits the token-PDU, causing the node to no longer hold the token. If not applicable, the node skips the f-transientData-PDU. The token holding node repeatedly transmits the myStatus-PDU, f-

cyclicData-PDU, and f-transientData-PDU the number of times specified in this field, after which it transmits the token-PDU.

NOTE For example, when an intelligent device station that specifies 2 in this field becomes the token holding node, the station transmits the myStatus-PDU, cyclicRWr-PDU, cyclicRX-PDU, and transient1-PDU, and then once again transmits the myStatus-PDU, cyclicRWr-PDU, cyclicRX-PDU, and transient1-PDU, followed by the token-PDU.

5.3.5.7.2 frameInterval

This field specifies the interval after token-PDU reception to myStatus-PDU transmission. The value range is 1..255. 0 is not valid. 1 indicates that transmission is to be performed based on an interval equivalent to the gap between frames, resulting in the shortest Ethernet frame transmission interval. 2 indicates that transmission is to be performed based on an interval of one frame added to the token-PDU plus the gap between frames before and after that frame. When 2 or higher is specified, the value indicates that transmission is to be performed based on an interval of the token-PDUs of a number of frames equivalent to the specified number minus one, plus the gap between frames before and after each frame.

5.3.5.7.3 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.5.7.4 multipleTokens

This field specifies the number of times transmission of the token-PDU to be transmitted during one token holding period. The value range is 1..255. 0 is invalid and shall not be used.

NOTE For example, when an intelligent device station specifies 2 in this field and becomes the node that holds the token, the station transmits the myStatus-PDU, cyclicRWr-PDU, cyclicRX-PDU, transient1-PDU, and token-PDU, and then transmits the token-PDU once again.

5.3.5.8 reserved3

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.5.9 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.6 SetupAck-PDU

5.3.6.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.6.2 slaveNodeInfo

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bits 7..2:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bits 1..0:	Specifies I/O type.
	00 = mixed (input and output share the same address)
	01 = input
	10 = output
	11 = composite (input and output with unique addresses)

5.3.6.3 fwVersion

This field specifies the firmware version.

5.3.6.4 DeviceType

This field specifies the device type.

5.3.6.5 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.6.6 vendorCode

Refer to 5.3.2.4.

5.3.6.7 modelCode

Refer to 5.3.2.5.

5.3.6.8 rySize

This field specifies the RY size (number of octets).

5.3.6.9 rwwSize

This field specifies the RWw size (number of words).

5.3.6.10 rxSize

This field specifies the RX size (number of octets).

5.3.6.11 rwrSize

This field specifies the RWr size (number of words).

5.3.6.12 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.6.13 availableFuncs

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bits 7..2:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 1:	Indicates the presence of the node number setting function from the parameter-PDU. 0 indicates the function is not available, and 1 indicates the function is available. The parameter-PDU for node number setting shall not be sent to a node that does not have the function.
Bit 0:	Indicates the presence of the transient receiving function. 0 indicates that the function does not exist, and 1 indicates that the function exists.

5.3.6.14 reserved3

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.6.15 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.7 F-Token-PDU

5.3.7.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.7.2 tokenDstMacAddr

This field contains the MAC address of the token-PDU transmission destination node. Each node assesses whether or not the tokenDstMacAddr and the MAC address of its own node match when the token-PDU is received and, if so, assesses that the token-PDU is addressed to its own node and becomes the node that holds the token.

5.3.7.3 tokenSeqNumber

This field contains the sequence number of the token-PDU. The value range is 1..255.

The transmission control manager assigns a different sequence number for each token passing. Each node discards the second and subsequent token-PDUs having the same tokenSeqNumber values when token-PDUs having the same tokenSeqNumber are received. In nodes other than the transmission control manager, the values shall not be changed. In nodes other than the transmission control manager, the token-PDU having the same value as the tokenSeqNumber value of the token-PDU received is transmitted.

5.3.7.4 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.7.5 tokenHopCounter

This field contains the token passing counter value.

The tokenHopCounter of the token-PDU to be transmitted by the transmission control manager, which has become the token holding node, shall be 1. A node other than the transmission control manager that has become the token holding node shall add 1 to the tokenHopCounter of the received token-PDU and then perform transmission.

5.3.7.6 traAvailHopCounter

This field specifies the minimum value for the token passing counter.

The token holding node uses this field and the tokenHopCounter to assess whether or not transient transmission is possible. The token holding node can perform transient transmission when $\text{tokenHopCounter} \geq \text{traAvailHopCounter}$ and $\text{traAllows} > 0$.

After token passing begins, the transmission control manager, which becomes the token holding node for the first time, transmits the token-PDU that specifies the first node to perform transient transmission in the traAvailHopCounter. When the transmission control manager becomes the token holding node for the second and subsequent times, the transmission control manager transmits the token-PDU that sets the same value as the traLastHopCounter of the token-PDU received in the previous token passing in the traAvailHopCounter of the token-PDU.

A node other than the transmission control manager that has become the token holding node transmits the token-PDU that has the same value as the traAvailHopCounter value of the received token-PDU.

5.3.7.7 traLastHopCounter

This field indicates the last transient transmission token passing counter. This is the tokenHopCounter of the token holding node for which the traAllows has been set to 0 as a result of transient transmission execution.

When the token holding node performs transient transmission and traAllows changes to 0, the node shall transmit the token-PDU in which the tokenHopCounter value of the received token-PDU is set in the traLastHopCounter.

5.3.7.8 traAllows

This field specifies the number of times transient transmission is allowed. The number is equivalent to the number of transient transmission frames that may be transmitted by the token holding node.

The token holding node shall not transmit the transientData-PDU when traAllows of the received token-PDU is 0. After transmission of the transientData-PDU, the token holding node shall set into traAllows of the token-PDU to be transmitted a value equivalent to the value minus the number of times the transientData-PDU was transmitted.

5.3.7.9 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.7.10 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.8 F-Measure-PDU

5.3.8.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.8.2 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.8.3 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.9 F-Offset-PDU

5.3.9.1 FalArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.9.2 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.9.3 SyncOffset

This field contains the measured transmission path delay value.

5.3.9.4 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.9.5 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.10 F-Update-PDU

5.3.10.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.10.2 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.10.3 syncOffset

Refer to 5.3.9.3.

5.3.10.4 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.10.5 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.11 F-MyStatus-PDU

5.3.11.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.11.2 seqNumber

This field contains a sequential number representing the transmission order of the myStatus-PDU and f-cyclicData-PDU to be transmitted once by the node. Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bit 7: Last frame identification. 0 indicates that frames follow, 1 indicates that no frames follow.
- Bits 6..0: Sequential number. The value of the myStatus-PDU is 0.

5.3.11.3 netNumber

This field contains the network number of the node. The range is 1..239.

5.3.11.4 masterCmd

Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bits 15..12: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bit 11: Indicates the requirement of the delivery of the address table. 0 indicates delivery required. This field is used only in the myStatus-PDU. For master stations this value is 0.
- Bit 10..8: Sequence number for the transient1-PDU for address table delivery. This field is used only in the myStatus-PDU which is transmitted by the slave stations excluding local stations. For master and local stations this value is 0.
- Bit 7: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bit 6: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.

- Bit 5: Application error status. 0 indicates no error, and 1 indicates an error exists. Used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the master station. Not used by and set to 0 for slave stations.
- Bit 4: Application operation status. 0 indicates stopped, and 1 indicates running. Used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the master station. The slave station uses 0.
- Bit 3: Cyclic operation instruction. 0 indicates a run instruction, and 1 indicates a stop instruction. Used only with the MyStatus-PDU transmitted by the master station. Used by the master station to assign a cyclic run instruction to slave stations. A slave station that receives the stop instruction discards received cyclicDataRWw-PDUs and cyclicDataRY-PDUs, and stops transmission of cyclicDataRWr-PDUs and cyclicDataRX-PDUs. Slave stations do not use this field.
- Bits 2..1: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bit 0: Master station identification. 0 indicates that the node is not a master station, and 1 indicates that the node is a master station.

5.3.11.5 cyclicStatus

When bit 8 is 1 and bits 9 and 10 are 0, cyclic transmission and reception are performed. Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bit 15: Cyclic operation instruction status, node specific. 0 indicates run setting, and 1 indicates stop setting. It is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. The slave station reflects bit 19 of the received parameter-PDU cmd. The master station does not use this field.
- Bit 14: Cyclic operation instruction status, all nodes. 0 indicates operation setting, and 1 indicates stop setting. It is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. The slave station reflects bit 3 of the received myStatus-PDU masterCmd from the master station. The master station does not use this field.
- Bit 13: Reserved node setting status. 0 indicates that the node is not a reserved node, and 1 indicates that the node is a reserved node. It is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. The slave station reflects the setting value of bit 16 of the received parameter-PDU cmd. The master station does not use this field.
- Bit 12: Node number setting status. 0 indicates in range, and 1 indicates out of range. It is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. The slave station reflects bit 18 of the received myStatus-PDU cmd. The master station does not use this field.
- Bit 11: Cyclic transmission parameter confirmation status. 0 indicates confirmed, and 1 indicates confirmation in progress.
- Bits 10..8: Cyclic transmission parameter hold status. The values used are in accordance with Table 37.
- Bit 7: Stopped state for own reasons. 0 indicates not stopped, 1 indicates cyclic transmission stopped for reasons other than the above.
- NOTE For example, when a stop request is received from the application layer or at startup.
- Bit 6: Disconnection status. 0 indicates no disconnection, and 1 indicates disconnection. The master station does not use this field.
- Bit 5: Reserved for future use. Uses 0
- Bit 4: Node type/number invalid status. 0 indicates valid, and 1 indicates invalid. It is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. Not used by and set to 0 for the master station.
- Bit 3: Master station duplication status. 0 indicates no duplication, and 1 indicates duplication. Used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. The slave station does not use this field.
- Bit 2: Node number duplication status. 0 indicates no duplication, and 1 indicates duplication. It is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the slave station. The slave station reflects bit 17 of the received parameter-PDU cmd. The master station does not use this field.
- Bit 1: Cyclic transmission continuation not possible error. 0 indicates no error exists, and 1 indicates an error exists that makes it no longer possible to continue

cyclic transmission.

NOTE For example, a hardware error or firmware error of its own node.

Bit 0: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.

Table 37 – Cyclic transmission parameter hold status

Value	Description
001b	Received. Parameter normal.
010b	Not received or ID mismatch.
011b	Confirmation in progress.
100b	Received. Parameter error.

5.3.11.6 nodeStatus

Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bits 15..12: For future use. The value of bit 15 and bits 13..12 are 0.
- Bits 11..10: Detailed application error status. The values are defined in Table 39.
- Bits 9..8: Detailed application operation status. The master station and local station use the values in accordance with Table 38. The bits are optional for slave stations (excluding the local station), and shall be set to 0 when not used.
- Bit 7: Reserved for future use.
- Bit 6: Transient reception enabled/disabled status. 0 indicates reception disabled, and 1 indicates reception enabled.
- Bits 5..4: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
- Bit 3: Size error status. 0 indicates normal, and 1 indicates error. It is not used by and always set to 0 for the master station and local station. The slave stations (excluding the local station) set the value to error when data addressed to its own node are not included in the received CyclicDataRY-PDU or CyclicDataRWw-PDU. The value is always set to 0 for slave stations (excluding the local station) that do not have RY or RWw.
- Bits 2..0: Reserved for future use. The value is 0.

Table 38 – Detailed application operation status

Value	Description
0	Detailed application operation status notification not supported
1	Application stopped
2	Application running
3	Application user does not exist

Table 39 – Error detection status

Value	Description
0	No error
1	Minor error
2	Major error
3	Severe error

5.3.11.7 errorCode

This field contains the code for errors that have occurred in the node.

5.3.11.8 portStatus

This field indicates the status of four ports, using four bits each. Bits 3..0 and bits 7..4 of the first octet indicate the status of the first port and the status of the second port, respectively, and bits 3..0 and bits 7..4 of the second octet indicate the status of the third port and the status of the fourth port, respectively. The first port is specified in portIndex. Each bit of the first octet has the following meaning:

Bits 7..6:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bits 5..4:	The values used are in accordance with Table 35.
Bits 3..2:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bits 1..0:	The values used are in accordance with Table 35.

5.3.11.9 portStatistics

This field contains the statistical information of four ports, using four bits each. Bits 3..0 and bits 7..4 of the first octet indicate the status of the first port and the status of the second port, respectively, and bits 3..0 and bits 7..4 of the second octet indicate the status of the third port and the status of the fourth port, respectively. The first port is specified in portIndex. Each bit of the first octet has the following meaning. The statistical information value of a non-existing port is 0.

Bit 7, 3:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 6, 2:	Indicates the presence of a token-PDU reception timing incorrect error. 0 indicates no error, and 1 indicates error. When the node receives a token-PDU addressed to its own node, begins transmission while holding the token, and then receives a token-PDU having the same tokenSeqNumber, a reception timing incorrect error occurs. The error is cleared when either a token-PDU having a different tokenSeqNumber is received or the node changes to a ChannelGroup undetermined state.
Bit 5, 1:	Indicates detection of transmission authority duplication. 0 indicates no detection, and 1 indicates detection. Detection occurs when the node is holding the token and a PDU other than the persuasion-PDU, testData-PDU, testDataAck-PDU, setup-PDU, setupAck-PDU, and token-PDU is received.
Bit 4, 0:	Indicates the presence of a reception error. 0 indicates no error, and 1 indicates error. An error is indicated when an FCS error, reception undersize error, or reception oversize error occurs.

5.3.11.10 portIndex

This field specifies the port number of the first port of portStatus and portStatistics.

5.3.11.11 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.11.12 cyclicSequenceNumber

This field is used only with the myStatus-PDU transmitted by local stations. The master station and slave station (not local station) do not use the bits, and set them to 0. The bits are defined as follows:

Bit 7:	Head identifier. 1 indicates the head of the cyclic transmission. 0 indicates that the cyclic transmission is at some midpoint.
Bits 6..0:	Sequential number divisor. For value 0, the sequential number is not divided. A

divided sequential number is derived through sequential subtraction starting from the value of the number of division. For example, a divisor value of 3 yields a sequential number sequence of: 3, 2, 1.

5.3.11.13 SlaveSpfEventInfo1

This field is used in combination with slaveSpfEventInfo2 when a slave station notifies the master station of a slave-specific event that had occurred. In the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the master station, the field indicates the reception status of the slave-specific event. In the myStatus-PDU transmitted by a slave station, the field indicates the occurrence number of the slave-specific event.

When the master station transmits the field, the value used is in accordance with Table 40. The value is 0x00 at startup, and 0x01 after initialization completion. When the myStatus-PDU is received from a slave station, a check is conducted to see if the received slaveSpfEventInfo1 value has changed from the value previously received and, if so, the value changes to 0x02. Once registration of the detailed code of the slave-specific event indicated by slaveSpfEventInfo2 of the received myStatus-PDU is completed, the value changes to 0x01.

Table 40 – Slave-specific event reception status

Value	Description
0x00	Initial state
0x01	Waiting for reception
0x02	Reception/Registration in progress
0x03..0xFF	Not available for use

When a slave station transmits the field, the value is 0x01..0xFF. When slaveSpfEventInfo1 of the myStatus-PDU received from the master station is 0x01 and slaveSpfEventInfo2 has changed from the previous value, the slave station transmits new slave-specific event information to the master station. When the slave-specific event information is transmitted to the master station, the incremented number is newly assigned to the slave-specific event to be transmitted and registered. The slave station transmits the myStatus-PDU containing the occurrence number assigned to slaveSpfEventInfo1 and the detailed code of the slave-specific event to be registered in slaveSpfEventInfo2.

5.3.11.14 SlaveSpfEventInfo2

This field is used in combination with slave SpfEventInfo1 when a slave station notifies the master station of a slave specific event that has occurred.

In the myStatus-PDU transmitted by the master station, the field contains the slave-specific event reception counter value. The value is 0x0000 at startup and 0x0001 upon initialization completion. The value is incremented upon reception and registration process completion of the slave-specific event.

In the myStatus-PDU transmitted by a slave station, the value specifies the detailed code of the slave-specific event.

For the method of use, refer to 5.3.11.13.

5.3.11.15 vendorSpfNodeInfo

This field contains vendor specific node information.

5.3.11.16 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.12 F-CyclicData-PDU**5.3.12.1 Overview**

The arFType indicates whether the PDU stores RWw, RY, RWr, or RX. In the following RWw, RY, RWr, and RX descriptions, an arFType of 0x82 (CyclicDataRWw-PDU) refers to RWw, 0x83 (CyclicDataRY-PDU) refers to RY, 0x84 (CyclicDataRWr-PDU) refers to RWr, and 0x85 (CyclicDataRX-PDU) refers to RX.

5.3.12.2 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.12.3 seqNumber

Refer to 5.3.11.2.

5.3.12.4 bothEndsValidity

This field indicates whether or not the first four octets and the last four octets of cycData are to be reflected in shared member. Each bit has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Validity information of the last octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 6:	Validity information of the second to last octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 5:	Validity information of the third to last octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 4:	Validity information of the fourth to last octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 3:	Validity information of the fourth from the first octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 2:	Validity information of the third from the first octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 1:	Validity information of the second from the first octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.
Bit 0:	Validity information of the first octet. 1 indicates valid, and 0 indicates invalid.

5.3.12.5 cycDataSize

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bits 15..12:	Reserved for future use.
Bits 11..0:	Indicates the size of RWw, RY, RWr, or RX. Specifies the size in units of four octets. The first four octets and last four octets not to be written in bothEndsValidity are also included in the size.

5.3.12.6 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address from the start of RWw, Ry, RWr, or RX. It is specified by a value in units of four octets. That is, the value of bits 1..0 is 0.

5.3.12.7 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.12.8 cycData

This field contains the data of RWw, RY, RWr, or RX. When 16 octets are not filled, the value is padded with 0x00.

5.3.12.9 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.13 Transient1-PDU

5.3.13.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.13.2 traMsgHeader

5.3.13.2.1 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.13.2.2 seqNumber

Each bit of this field has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Indicates whether or not the PDU is the last PDU. A value of 0 indicates that the PDU is not the last PDU. A value of 1 indicates the PDU is the last PDU.
Bits 6..0:	Indicates the number when the data are divided.

5.3.13.2.3 dataId

This field contains the identification number of transient data. The range is 0x00..0xFF. Divided transient data are given the same identification number.

5.3.13.2.4 wholeDataSize

This field specifies the amount of the transient data, in units of octets.

5.3.13.2.5 offsetAddr

This field specifies the offset address. The field is used to assemble transient data transmitted after being divided. In the first PDU, the value is 0x00. In subsequent PDUs, the position of the data with respect to the entire volume of transient data is specified by an offset address from the start.

5.3.13.2.6 dataSize

This field specifies the transient data size in octet units.

5.3.13.2.7 dataSubType

This field specifies the data sub-type. The values are specified in Table 41. Refer to 5.3.1.2.

Table 41 – dataSupType of dataType (0x07)

Value	Description
0x0000	Not applicable
0x0001	Reserved for future use
0x0002	System specific
0x0003..0xFFFF	Reserved for future use

5.3.13.3 data

5.3.13.3.1 Overview

This field contains the transient data. The structure and size differ according to the dataType of 5.3.1.2, and the dataSubType of 5.3.13.2.7. When the wholeDataSize of 5.3.13.2.4 exceeds 1466 octets, the transient data is of the size indicated by dataSize of 5.3.13.2.6 from the offset indicated by offsetAddr of 5.3.13.2.5. When 16 octets are not filled, the value is padded using 0x00.

5.3.13.3.2 FieldSpecificTransient

5.3.13.3.2.1 opHeader

The structure of the opHeader is shown in Table 42.

Table 42 – FieldSpecificTransient opHeader

Field	Description
command	specifies the type of field-specific command. The values used for each dataType and dataSubType are in accordance with Table 43. For the dataType, refer to 5.3.1.2, and for the dataSubType, refer to 5.3.13.2.7.
subCommand	specifies the sub-command type. The values for each command are in accordance with Table 44.
rtn	not used and contains a value of 0x0000 when the sub-command type is request. The field contains a return value when the sub-command type is response.
reserved1	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
destNetNumber	specifies the destination network number. 0 indicates broadcast. For node information delivery, the value 0 is used.
destNodeNumber	specifies the destination node number. 0xFFFF indicates broadcast. For node information delivery, the value is 0xFFFF.
reserved2	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
srcNetNumber	specifies the transmission source network number.
srcNodeNumber	specifies the transmission source node number.
reserved3	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

Table 43 – command (dataType: 0x07, dataSubType: 0x0002)

Value	Description
0x00	Not applicable
0x01	Deliver node information(nodeInfoDist)
0x02	Reserved for future use
0x03	Get statistical information(statistics)
0x04	Acquires detailed node information(nodeInfoDetail)
0x05..0xFF	Reserved for future use

Table 44 – subCommand type for each command type

Value of Command	Value	Description
0x01	0x00	Request
0x03	0x00	Request
	0x80	Response
0x04	0x00	Request
	0x80	Response

5.3.13.3.2.2 fSTraData

The structure of this field differs according to the dataType and dataSubType. For the data type, refer to 5.3.1.2. For the data sub type, refer to 5.3.13.2.7.

The structure of the Deliver node information is shown in Table 45.

Table 45 – Structure of Deliver node information

Field	Description
seqNumber	contains the delivery sequential number.
masterNetNumber	contains the master station network number.
masterDeviceType	contains the master station device type.
masterModelCode	contains the master station model code. The model code is vendor specific.
masterVendorCode	contains the master station vendor code. For the vendor code, refer to the Device Profile edition.
masterNodeType	contains the master station node type.
reserved1	reserved for future use.
masterMacAddress	contains the master station MAC address.
reserved2	reserved for future use.
dataNum	contains the number of node information deliveries.
message	contains the node information as specified in Table 46. The node information of the quantity indicated in dataNum is continuous.

Table 46 – Structure of Deliver node information – message

Field	Description
nodeNumber	contains the node number.
reserved1	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
availableFuncs	Refer to 5.3.6.13.
reserved2	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
netNumber	contains the network number.
deviceType	contains the device type.
modelCode	Refer to 5.3.2.5.
vendorCode	Refer to 5.3.2.4.
nodeType	contains the node type.
reserved3	reserved for future use.
macAddress	contains the MAC address.
reserved4	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

There are no fields for the Get statistical information request. The structure of the Get statistical information is shown in Table 47.

Table 47 – Structure of Get statistical information response

Field	Description
port1Mib1	indicates the number of HEC error frames in port 1. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port1Mib2	indicates the number of DCS/FCS error frames in port 1. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port1Mib3	indicates the number of undersize (28 octet) error frames in port 1. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port1Mib4	indicates the number of forward frames in port 1. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port1Mib5	indicates the number of frames delivered from port 1 to the upper layer. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port1Mib6	indicates the number of frames discarded due to a full forward buffer in port 1. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port1Mib7	indicates the number of frames delivered to the upper layer and discarded as a result of a full buffer in port 1. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
reserved	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
port2Mib1	indicates the number of HEC error frames in port 2. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port2Mib2	indicates the number of DCS/FCS error frames in port 2. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port2Mib3	indicates the number of undersize (28 octet) error frames in port 2. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port2Mib4	indicates the number of forward frames in port 2. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port2Mib5	indicates the number of frames delivered from port 2 to the upper layer. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port2Mib6	indicates the number of frames discarded due to a full forward buffer in port 2. The number is the accumulated number since previously acquired.
port2Mib7	indicates the number of frames delivered to the upper layer and discarded as a result of a full buffer in port 2. The number is the accumulated number since

Field	Description
	previously acquired.
healthStatusNum	indicates the number of health status data. The value range is 0..128.
healthStatus	indicates the health status. The health status information of the number indicated in healthStatusNum is continuous. This value is vendor specific.

There are no field for the Acquisition of node details request. The fields for the Acquisition of node details response are specified in Table 48.

Table 48 – Structure of Acquisition of node details response

Field	Description
rySize	Refer to 5.3.6.8.
rwwSize	Refer to 5.3.6.9.
rxSize	Refer to 5.3.6.10.
rwrSize	Refer to 5.3.6.11.
reserved1	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
ports	indicates the number of ports.
tokenKeepTime	Refer to 5.3.4.7.
netBehaviour	Refer to 5.3.5.7.
nodeInfo	Refer to 5.3.6.2.
fwVersion	indicates the firmware version of the network.
deviceType	contains the device type.
modelCode	contains the model code.
vendorCode	contains the vendor code.
reserved2	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
modelName	contains the model name.
vendorName	contains the vendor name.
contInfo	contains the information flag. 1 indicates that related information is contained in the fields that follow. 0 indicates that no related information follows.
contFwVersion	contains the controller firmware version.
contDeviceType	contains the controller device type.
contModelCode	contains the controller model code.
contVendorCode	contains the controller vendor code.
reserved3	reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.
contModelName	contains the controller model name.
contVendorName	contains the controller vendor name.
contVendorSpecificInfo	contains vendor specific device information.
contAvailableFuncs	contains availability for the transmission extended mode 0x00: the transmission extended mode is not available. 0x01: the transmission extended mode is available.

5.3.14 TransientAck-PDU

5.3.14.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.14.2 acks

This field specifies the number of ackData. The value is 1.

5.3.14.3 ackData

5.3.14.3.1 nodeNumber

This field contains the node number.

5.3.14.3.2 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.14.3.3 connectionInfo

This field contains the connection information of the received f-transientData-PDU. The value range is 0x01..0xFF.

5.3.14.3.4 dataSubType

When frame type is 0x22, data subtype received is set. Refer to 5.3.13.2.7. When frame type is 0x25, 0x0000 is fixed.

5.3.14.3.5 ret

This field indicates the result in response to the request of the received f-transientData-PDU. 0 indicates normal, and a value other than 0 indicates the error code when abnormal.

5.3.14.4 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.15 Transient2-PDU

5.3.15.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.15.2 l

This field specifies the data length from fno to data (in octets).

5.3.15.3 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.15.4 tp

Each bit of this field has the following meaning:

Bits 7..4:	Indicates the type. The value is 0.
Bits 3..0:	Indicates the sequence number.

5.3.15.5 fno

Each bit of this field has the following meaning:

- Bit 7: Indicates first frame identification. A value of 0 indicates the frame is a non-head frame. A value of 1 indicates the frame is a head frame.
- Bits 6..0: Indicates the divided frame number. A value of 0 indicates no division. A value of 1 to 7 indicates the divided frame number. The divided frame number decreases sequentially starting from the same number as the number of divisions.
- Example When a frame is divided into three, the divided frame numbers are sent in the order: 3, 2, 1.

5.3.15.6 dt

Each bit of this field has the following meaning:

- Bit 7: Indicates the priority. 0 indicates low, and 1 indicates high.
- Bit 6: Indicates the presence of a response frame. When the value is 0, a response frame is required. When the value is 1, it is not needed.
- Bits 5-0: Reserved for future use.

5.3.15.7 da

This field specifies the node number of the node that performs forwarding within the local network when the destination node is in a different network.

5.3.15.8 sa

This field indicates the node number of the source node.

5.3.15.9 dat

This field specifies the destination application type. The value is fixed to 0x22.

5.3.15.10 sat

This field indicates the source application type. The value is fixed to 0x22.

5.3.15.11 dmf

This field specifies the execution module destination. The values used are in accordance with Table 49.

Table 49 – Execution module specification

Value	Description
0x00	Within module
0x01	Within controller
0x02	Reserved for future use
0x03..0xFF	Within other module

5.3.15.12 smf

This field specifies the execution module source. The values used are in accordance with Table 49.

5.3.15.13 dna

This field specifies the network number of the destination node. The range of values is 0x00..0xEF and 0xFE. 0x00 indicates no specified network, and 0xFE indicates the default network.

5.3.15.14 ds

This field specifies the node number of the target destination node of the other network during forwarding.

5.3.15.15 did

Each bit of this field has the following meaning:

- Bits 15..10: System specifications area. Stores the target destination node number.
- Bits 9..0: Indicates the target destination identification number.

5.3.15.16 sna

This field indicates the network number of the startup source node. The range of values is 0x00..0xEF and 0xFE. 0x00 indicates no specified network, and 0xFE indicates the default network specification.

5.3.15.17 ss

This field indicates the node number of the transmission source node of the other network during forwarding.

5.3.15.18 sid

Each of the bits of this field has the following meaning:

- Bits 15..10: System specifications area. Stores the startup source node number.
- Bits 9..0: Indicates the startup source identification number.

5.3.15.19 l1

This field specifies the data length (in octet units) from ct to data.

5.3.15.20 ct

This field specifies the command type. The values used are in accordance with Table 50.

Table 50 – Command type

Value	Description
0x00	Not applicable
0x01..0x03	Reserved for future use
0x04	Get Memory Access Info
0x05..0x07	Reserved for future use
0x08	RUN
0x09	STOP
0x0A..0x0F	Reserved for future use

Value	Description
0x10	Read memory
0x11	Reserved for future use
0x12	Write memory
0x13..0x5F	Reserved for future use
0x60..0x7F	Vendor specific

5.3.15.21 rsv

Reserved for future use.

5.3.15.22 aps

Each bit of this field has the following meaning:

- Bits 15..11: Indicates the task number assigned to the task. The value range is 0..255.
- Bits 8..0: Indicates the identification number of the startup source application. The value range is 0..255.

5.3.15.23 rsts

This field is used for responses only. Each bit has the following meaning:

- Bits 15..12: Vendor definition
- Bits 11..8: Error occurrence location
- Bit 7: Error criticality. 0 Indicates warning error, and 1 indicates Major error.
- Bits 6..0: Error code

5.3.15.24 data

Refer to 5.2.12.23.

5.3.15.25 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.16 ParamCheck-PDU

5.3.16.1 falArHeader

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.16.2 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of the first, second, and fourth octets is 0x00. The value of bits 0..3 of the third octet is 0.

5.3.16.3 paramId

5.3.16.3.1 Overview

This field contains the parameter identification ID. A value of 0 indicates a discard parameter instruction.

5.3.16.3.2 date

Each bit of the elements of this field has the following meaning:

Bits 31..28	Day (ten's place)
Bits 27..24	Day (one's place)
Bits 23..20	Month (ten's place)
Bits 19..16	Month (one's place)
Bits 15..12	Year (ten's place)
Bits 11..8	Year (one's place)
Bits 7..4	Year (thousand's place)
Bits 3..0	Year (hundred's place)

5.3.16.3.3 timeNodeId

Each bit of the elements of this field has the following meaning:

Bits 31..24	Node number of setting source
Bits 23..20	Seconds (ten's place)
Bits 19..16	Seconds (one's place)
Bits 15..12	Minutes (ten's place)
Bits 11..8	Minutes (one's place)
Bits 7..4	Hour (ten's place)
Bits 3..0	Hour (one's place)

5.3.16.3.4 checksum

This field contains the sum-check value of the common parameters held by the master station.

5.3.16.4 reserved3

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.16.5 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.17 Parameter-PDU**5.3.17.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.17.2 paramSetFlag

This field contains the parameter specification. Each bit has the following meaning:

Bits 7..3:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 2:	Common parameter setting. 0 indicates that the parameter is not valid, and 1 indicates that the parameter is valid.
Bit 1:	Operation command setting. 0 indicates that the parameter is not valid, and 1 indicates that the parameter is valid.
Bit 0:	Node number and network number setting. 0 indicates that the parameter is not valid, and 1 indicates that the parameter is valid.

5.3.17.3 addressOrder

5.3.17.3.1 Overview

This field is used when bit 0 of the paramSetFlag indicates a valid parameter. The field is not used and the value is 0 when the paramSetFlag indicates an invalid parameter.

5.3.17.3.2 assignedNetNumber

This field specifies the setting value of the network number. The range is 1..239.

5.3.17.3.3 assignedNodeNumber

This field specifies the setting value of the node number.

5.3.17.4 cmdOrder

5.3.17.4.1 Overview

This field is used when bit 1 of the paramSetFlag indicates a valid parameter. The field is not used and the value is 0 when the paramSetFlag indicates an invalid parameter.

5.3.17.4.2 cmd

Each bit of the elements of this field has the following meaning:

Bits 23..20:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 19:	Cyclic transmission stop instruction caused by master station assessment. 0 indicates enabled, and 1 indicates disabled. The master station provides this instruction to slave stations. The slave station reflects the instruction status in bit 15 of cyclicStatus of the myStatus-PDU.
Bit 18:	Cyclic transmission stop instruction caused by invalid node number. 0 indicates enabled, and 1 indicates disabled. The master station provides this instruction to slave stations. The slave station reflects the instruction status in bit 3 of cyclicStatus of the myStatus-PDU.
Bit 17:	Cyclic transmission stop instruction caused by duplicate node number. 0 indicates enabled, and 1 indicates disabled. The master station provides this instruction to slave stations. The slave station reflects the instruction status in bit 13 of cyclicStatus of the myStatus-PDU.
Bit 16:	Reserved node setting. 0 indicates that the node is a reserved node, and 1 indicates that the node is not a reserved node. The master station uses this setting when specifying a slave station as a reserved node. A slave station specified as a reserved node does not perform cyclic transmission. The slave station reflects the status of this setting in bit 2 of cyclicStatus of the myStatus-PDU.
Bits 15..5:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 4:	Indicates if the node type is valid as determined by node type field comparison between the nodeType field and the station's own station type. 0 indicates the node type is invalid and cycle transmission is not performed.
Bits 3..0:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.

5.3.17.4.3 nodeType

Refer to 5.3.1.3.3.

5.3.17.5 cyclicParameter

5.3.17.5.1 Overview

This field is used when bit 2 of the paramSetFlag indicates set. The field is not used and is 0 when the paramSetFlag indicates not set.

5.3.17.5.2 paramId

Refer to 5.3.16.3.

5.3.17.5.3 reserved1

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.4 masterStatus

Each bit of the elements of this field has the following meaning:

Bits 15..1:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bit 0:	Node unit guarantee function. 0 indicates that the node unit is not guaranteed, and 1 indicates that the node unit is guaranteed. This is used by the master station to notify the slave station as to whether or not the master station has a node unit guarantee function.

5.3.17.5.5 rySeqNumber

Each bit of the elements of this field has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bits 6..0:	Sequential number of cyclicDataRY-PDU to be received. The range of values is 1..127.

5.3.17.5.6 ryBothEndsValidity

This field indicates whether or not to reflect into shared memory the first four octets and the last four octets of the area specified by ryDataSize and ryOffset from among the cycData of the cyclicDataRY-PDU having the sequential number specified by rySeqNumber. When ryDataSize and ryOffset are specified so that the data cross over multiple cyclicDataRY-PDUs, the last four octets are included in the last cyclicDataRY-PDU.

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Enabled information of the last octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 6:	Enabled information of the second octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 5:	Enabled information of the third octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 4:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 3:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 2:	Enabled information of the third octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 1:	Enabled information of the second octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 0:	Enabled information of the initial octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.

5.3.17.5.7 ryDataSize

This field specifies the size of the data to be reflected in shared memory from within the cycData of the cyclicDataRY-PDU specified in rySeqNumber, from the address specified in

ryOffset. The value is specified in units of four octets. The initial four octets and last four octets specified in ryBothEndsValidity are also included in the size.

Depending on the values of ryDataSize and ryOffset, the value reflected in shared memory using the cyclicDataRY-PDU specified in rySeqNumber as the start may cross over multiple cyclicDataRY-PDUs.

5.3.17.5.8 ryOffset

This field specifies the start of the area within the cycData of the cyclicDataRY-PDU to be reflected in shared memory, in octets from the start of cycData. The value is specified in units of four octets.

Depending on the values of ryDataSize and ryOffset, the value reflected in shared memory using the cyclicDataRY-PDU specified in rySeqNumber as the start may cross over multiple cyclicDataRY-PDUs.

5.3.17.5.9 reserved2

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.10 rwwSeqNumber

This field is defined as follows:

Bit 7:	Reserved for future use. The value is 0.
Bits 6..0:	Sequential number of the cyclicDataRWw-PDU to be received. The range of values is 1..127.

5.3.17.5.11 reserved3

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.12 rwwDataSize

This field specifies the size within the cycData of the cyclicDataRY-PDU having the sequential number specified in rwwSeqNumber to be reflected in shared memory from the address specified by rwwOffset. The value is specified in units of four octets.

Depending on the values of rwwDataSize and rwwOffset, the value reflected in shared memory using the cyclicDataRWw-PDU specified in rwwSeqNumber as the start may cross over multiple cyclicDataRWw-PDUs.

5.3.17.5.13 rwwOffset

This field specifies the start of the area to be reflected in shared memory from within the cycData of the cyclicDataRWw-PDU having the sequential number specified in rwwSeqNumber, based on an offset from the start of cycData. The value is specified in units of four octets.

Depending on the values of rwwDataSize and rwwOffset, the value reflected in shared memory using the cyclicDataRWw-PDU specified in rwwSeqNumber as the start may cross over multiple cyclicDataRWw-PDUs.

5.3.17.5.14 reserved4

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.15 rxBothEndsValidity

This field specifies whether or not the first four octets and the last four octets of the area specified by rxDataSize and rxOffset from among the cycData of the cyclicDataRX-PDU constitute the area reflected from shared memory.

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Enabled information of the last octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 6:	Enabled information of the second octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 5:	Enabled information of the third octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 4:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 3:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 2:	Enabled information of the third octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 1:	Enabled information of the second octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 0:	Enabled information of the initial octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.

5.3.17.5.16 rxDataSize

This field specifies the size of the data of the cycData of the cyclicDataRY-PDU that was reflected from shared memory using the address specified in rxOffset as the start. The first four octets and last four octets specified in rxBothEndsValidity are also included in the size.

5.3.17.5.17 rxOffset

This field specifies the start of the area within the cycData of the cyclicDataRX-PDU that was reflected from shared memory, in octets from the start of cycData. The value is specified in units of four octets. The value of bits 1..0 is 0.

5.3.17.5.18 reserved5

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.19 rwrDataSize

This field indicates the size within the cycData of the cyclicDataRY-PDU that was reflected from shared memory using the address specified by rwrOffset as the start. The value is specified in units of four octets.

5.3.17.5.20 rwrOffset

This field specifies the start of the area that was reflected from shared memory from within the cycData of the cyclicDataRWr-PDU, based on an offset from the start of cycData. The value is specified in units of four octets. The value of bits 1..0 is 0.

5.3.17.5.21 reserved6

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.22 masterWatchTimer

This field specifies the setting value of the MasterWatchTimer.

Bit 15:	Reserved for future use. 0 is used.
Bits 14..0:	Setting value of MasterWatchTimer. The range of values is 1..32767. The unit is 400µs.

5.3.17.5.23 reserved7

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.24 cmRyBothEndsValidity

This field specifies whether or not to reflect into shared memory the first four octets and the last four octets of the area specified by cmRyDataSize and cmRyOffset within RY transmitted by the master station. The field is used only with the local station. When cmRyDataSize and cmRyOffset are specified so that the data cross over multiple cyclicDataRY-PDUs, the last four octets are included in the last cyclicDataRY-PDU.

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Enabled information of the last octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 6:	Enabled information of the second octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 5:	Enabled information of the third octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 4:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 3:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 2:	Enabled information of the third octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 1:	Enabled information of the second octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 0:	Enabled information of the initial octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.

5.3.17.5.25 cmRyDataSize

This field specifies the size of the data to be reflected in shared memory from within RY transmitted by the master station, from the address specified in cmRyOffset. The first four octets and last four octets specified in cmRyBothEndsValidity are also included in the size. This field is used by the local station only.

5.3.17.5.26 cmRyOffset

This field specifies the start of the area within RY transmitted by the master station to be reflected in shared memory, in octets from the start of RY. The value is specified in units of four octets. This field is used by the local station only.

5.3.17.5.27 reserved8

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.28 cmRwwDataSize

This field specifies the size within RWw transmitted by the master station to be reflected in shared memory from the address specified by cmRwwOffset. The value is specified in units of four octets. The field is used by the local station only.

5.3.17.5.29 cmRwwOffset

This field specifies the start of the area to be reflected in shared memory from within RWw transmitted by the master station, based on an offset from the start of RWw. The value is specified in units of four octets. The field is used by the local station only.

5.3.17.5.30 reserved9

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.31 cmRxBothEndsValidity

This field specifies whether or not the first four octets and the last four octets of the area specified by cmRxDataSize and cmRxOffset within RX to be received by the master station from a slave station and constructed on the master station is to be reflected in shared memory. The field is used by the local station only. When cmRyDataSize and cmRyOffset are specified so that the data cross over multiple cyclicDataRX-PDUs, the last four octets are included in the last cyclicDataRX-PDU.

Each bit has the following meaning:

Bit 7:	Enabled information of the last octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 6:	Enabled information of the second octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 5:	Enabled information of the third octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 4:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the end. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 3:	Enabled information of the fourth octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 2:	Enabled information of the third octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 1:	Enabled information of the second octet from the start. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.
Bit 0:	Enabled information of the initial octet. 1 indicates enabled, and 0 indicates disabled.

5.3.17.5.32 cmRxDataSize

This field specifies the size of the data to be reflected in shared memory from within RX to be received by the master station from a slave station and constructed on the master station, from the address specified in cmRxOffset. The first four octets and last four octets specified in cmRxBothEndsValidity are also included in the size. This field is used by the local station only.

5.3.17.5.33 cmRxOffset

This field specifies the start of the area to be reflected in shared memory from within RX received by the master station from a slave station and to be constructed on the master station, in octets from the start of RX. The field is used by the local station only. The value is specified in units of four octets. The value of bits 1..0 is 0.

5.3.17.5.34 reserved10

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.17.5.35 cmRwrDataSize

This field specifies the size of the data to be reflected in shared memory from within RWr to be received by the master station from a slave station and constructed on the master station, from the address specified by cmRwrOffset. The field is used by the local station only.

5.3.17.5.36 cmRwrOffset

This field specifies the start of the area to be reflected in shared memory from within RWr to be received by the master station from a slave station and constructed on the master station, based on an offset from the start of RWr. This field is used by the local station only. The value is specified in units of four octets. The value of bits 1..0 is 0.

5.3.17.6 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

5.3.18 Timer-PDU**5.3.18.1 falArHeader**

Refer to 5.3.1.

5.3.18.2 time

This field contains the timer value in units of 15,258 789 062 5 μ s, using January 1, 2000, 00:00:00 as the reference point.

5.3.18.3 reserved

This field is reserved for future use. The value of each octet is 0x00.

5.3.18.4 dcs

Refer to 5.3.2.7.

6 Structure of the FAL protocol state machine

The FAL protocol state machine consists of three protocol state machines as shown in Figure 17. A protocol machine consists of, in the order from the data link layer side, data link layer mapping protocol machine (DMPM), application relationship protocol machine (ARPM), and FAL service protocol machine (FSPM).

The role of FSPM is to receive service primitives from FAL users and convert the primitives to internal primitives, select an ARPM state machine, and receive the internal primitives from ARPM and convert the primitives to FA service primitives ARPM and transmit them to FAL users.

The role of ARPM is to convert services primitives between ARPM and DMPM.

The role of DMPM is the mapping into the data link layer.

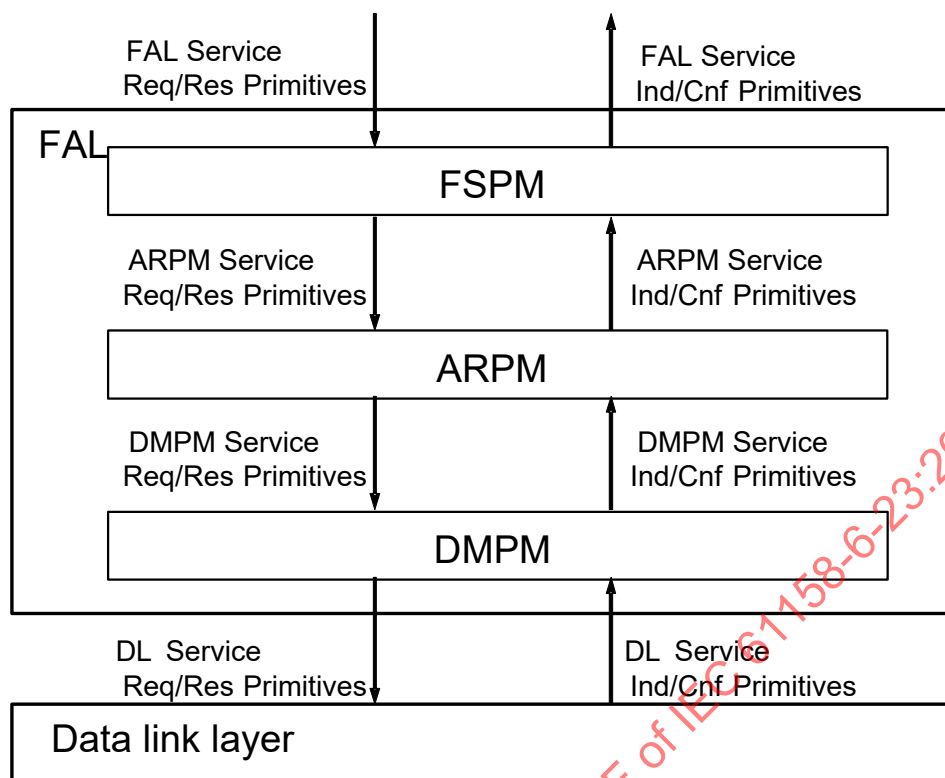


Figure 17 – Relationships between protocol machines

7 FAL service protocol machine (FSPM)

7.1 Overview

The FSPM provides an interface to FAL users. It performs the mapping between FAL user services and FAL internal services.

7.2 FSPM type C

7.2.1 Overview

The FSPM consists of three protocol machines: Cyclic data, Acyclic data and Management. The relationship between protocol machines is shown in Figure 18.

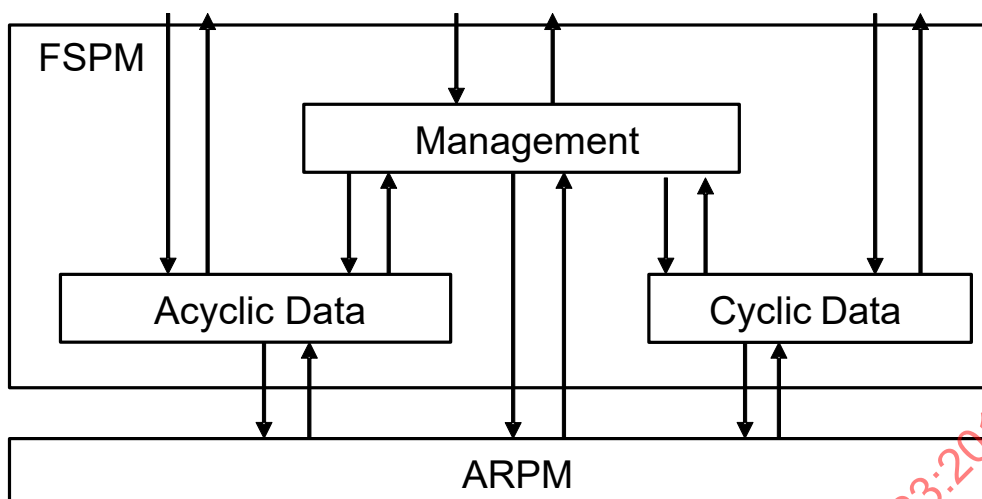


Figure 18 – Structure of FSPM C

The following primitives are issued from the FAL user to the FSPM.

Write Cyclic Data.req
 Read Cyclic Data.req
 Send Acyclic Data.req
 Request Acyclic Data.req
 Request Acyclic Data.rsp
 Get Attribute.req
 Get Attribute.rsp
 Set Attribute.req
 Set Attribute.rsp

The following primitives are issued from the FSPM to the FAL user.

Read Cyclic Data.cnf
 Get Attribute.ind
 Get Attribute.cnf
 Set Attribute.ind
 Set Attribute.cnf
 Send Acyclic Data.ind
 Request Acyclic Data.ind
 Request Acyclic Data.cnf

7.2.2 FSPM

7.2.2.1 Cyclic data

Details of Cyclic data state machine are shown in Table 51.

Table 51 – Cyclic data state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Write Cyclic Data.req => Update BitCM Data and WordCM Data; CT Update.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	CT Update.ind => Update BitCM Data or WordCM Data.	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Read Cyclic Data.req => Read Cyclic Data.cnf(BitCM Data, WordCM Data)	ACTIVE

7.2.2.2 Acyclic data

Details of Acyclic Data state machine are shown in Table 52.

Table 52 – Acyclic data state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Send Parameter 1.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Send Parameter 1 => Send Parameter 1.ind	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Send Parameter 2.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Send Parameter 2 => Send Parameter 2.ind	ACTIVE
5	ACTIVE	Get System Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
6	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get System Info => Get System Info.ind	ACTIVE
7	ACTIVE	Get System Info.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
8	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Get System Info => Get System Info.cnf	ACTIVE
9	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
10	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.ind;	ACTIVE
11	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
12	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info =>	ACTIVE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
		Get Memory Access Info.cnf	
13	ACTIVE	Run.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
14	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Run => Run.ind	ACTIVE
15	ACTIVE	Run.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
16	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Run => Run.cnf	ACTIVE
17	ACTIVE	Stop.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
18	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Stop => Stop.ind	ACTIVE
19	ACTIVE	Stop.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
20	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Stop => Stop.cnf	ACTIVE
21	ACTIVE	Line Test.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
22	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Line Test => Line Test.ind	ACTIVE
23	ACTIVE	Line Test.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
24	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Line Test => Line Test.cnf	ACTIVE
25	ACTIVE	Read Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
26	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Read Memory => Read Memory.ind	ACTIVE
27	ACTIVE	Read Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
28	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Read Memory => Read Memory.cnf	ACTIVE
29	ACTIVE	Write Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
30	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Write Memory =>	ACTIVE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
		Write Memory.ind	
31	ACTIVE	Write Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
32	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Write Memory => Write Memory.cnf	ACTIVE

7.2.2.3 Management

Details of Management state machine are shown in Table 53.

Table 53 – Management state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Get Attribute.req => Get Attribute.ind	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Get Attribute.rsp => Get Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Set Attribute.req => Set Attribute.ind	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	Set Attribute.rsp => Set Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE

7.3 FSPM type F

7.3.1 Overview

The FSPM consists of five protocol machines: Cyclic data, Acyclic data, Management, Synchronization and Measurement. The relationship between protocol machines is shown in Figure 19. The continuous line represents a service issue, and the dashed line represents a linkage between protocol machines using parameters and others.

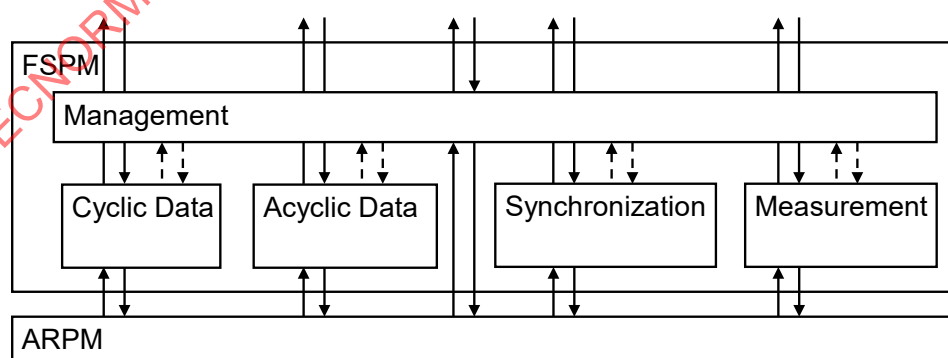


Figure 19 – Structure of FSPM F

The following primitives are issued from the FAL user to the FSPM.

RX_Ld.req

RX_Set.req

RX_Reset.req
RX_Read.req
RX_Write.req
RY_Ld.req
RY_Set.req
RY_Reset.req
RY_Read.req
RY_Write.req
RWr_Ld.req
RWr_Set.req
RWr_Reset.req
RWr_Read.req
RWr_Write.req
RWw_Ld.req
RWw_Set.req
RWw_Reset.req
RWw_Read.req
RWw_Write.req
Get Attribute.req
Set Attribute.req
Get Memory Access Info.req
Get Memory Access Info.rsp
Run.req
Run.rsp
Stop.req
Stop.rsp
Read Memory.req
Read Memory.rsp
Write Memory.req
Write Memory.rsp
Vendor Command.req
Vendor Command.rsp
Distribute Node Info.req
Get Statistics.req
Get Statistics.rsp
Get Node Info Detail.req
Get Node Info Detail.rsp
AC Data.req
AC Data.rsp
AC Data ND.req
AC Data ND.rsp
Start Measure.req
Get Offset.req

The following primitives are issued from the FSPM to the FAL user.

RX_Ld.cnf
RX_Read.cnf
RY_Ld.cnf
RY_Read.cnf
RWr_Ld.cnf
RWr_Read.cnf
RWw_Ld.cnf
RWw_Read.cnf
Get Attribute.cnf
Set Attribute.cnf
Get Memory Access Info.ind
Get Memory Access Info.cnf
Run.ind
Run.cnf
Stop.ind
Stop.cnf
Read Memory.ind
Read Memory.cnf
Write Memory.ind
Write Memory.cnf
Vendor Command.ind
Vendor Command.cnf
Distribute Node Info.ind
Get Statistics.ind
Get Statistics.cnf
Get Node Info Detail.ind
Get Node Info Detail.cnf
AC Data.ind
AC Data.cnf
AC Data ND.ind
AC Data ND.cnf
Synchronous Trigger.ind
Start Measure.cnf
Get Offset.cnf

7.3.2 FSPM

7.3.2.1 Cyclic data

Details of Cyclic data state machine are shown in Table 54.

Table 54 – Cyclic data state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Ld.req(Type, Address) => Ld.cnf(Data)	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Set.req(Type, Address) => Updates RX, RY, RY, RWr, or RWw specified in Type. CT Update.req(Type, Address, 1, 1)	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Reset.req(Type, Address) => Updates RX, RY, RY, RWr, or RWw specified in Type. CT Update.req(Type, Address, 1, 1)	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	Read.req(Type, Address, Size) => Read.cnf(Data)	ACTIVE
5	ACTIVE	Write.req(Type, Address, Size, Data) => Updates RX, RY, RY, RWr, or RWw specified in Type. CT Update.req(Type, Address, Size, Data)	ACTIVE
6	ACTIVE	CT Update.ind(Type, Offset, Size, Data) => Updates RX, RY, RY, RWr, or RWw specified in Type.	ACTIVE

7.3.2.2 Acyclic data

Details of Acyclic Data state machine are shown in Table 55.

Table 55 – Acyclic data state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.ind;	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.cnf	ACTIVE
5	ACTIVE	Run.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
6	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Run => Run.ind	ACTIVE
7	ACTIVE	Run.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
8	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Run && Request type == Server Response	ACTIVE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
		=> Run.cnf	
9	ACTIVE	Stop.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
10	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Stop && Request type == Client Response => Stop.ind	ACTIVE
11	ACTIVE	Stop.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
12	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Stop && Request type == Server Response => Stop.cnf	ACTIVE
13	ACTIVE	Read Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
14	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Read Memory && Request type == Client Request => Read Memory.ind	ACTIVE
15	ACTIVE	Read Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
16	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Read Memory && Request type == Server Response => Read Memory.cnf	ACTIVE
17	ACTIVE	Write Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
18	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Write Memory && Request type == Client Request => Write Memory.ind	ACTIVE
19	ACTIVE	Write Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
20	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Write Memory && Request type == Server Response => Write Memory.cnf	ACTIVE
21	ACTIVE	Vendor Command.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
22	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Vendor Command && Request type == Client Request => Vendor Command.ind	ACTIVE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
23	ACTIVE	Vendor Command.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
24	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Vendor Command && Request type == Server Response => Vendor Command.cnf	ACTIVE
25	ACTIVE	Distribute Node Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
26	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Distribute Node Info => Distribute Node Info.ind	ACTIVE
27	ACTIVE	Get Statistics.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
28	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Statistics && Request type == Client Request => Get Statistics.ind	ACTIVE
29	ACTIVE	Get Statistics.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
30	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Statistics && Request type == Server Response => Get Statistics.cnf	ACTIVE
31	ACTIVE	Get Node Info Detail.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
32	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Node Info Detail && Request type == Client Request => Get Node Info Detail.ind	ACTIVE
33	ACTIVE	Get Node Info Detail.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
34	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Node Info Detail && Request type == Server Response => Get Node Info Detail.cnf	ACTIVE
35	ACTIVE	AC Data.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
36	ACTIVE	AC Data ND.req => AC Send ND.req	ACTIVE
37	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == AC Data && Request type == Client Request => AC Data.ind	ACTIVE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
38	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == AC Send && Request type == Server Response => AC Data.cnf	ACTIVE
39	ACTIVE	AC Data.rsp => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
40	ACTIVE	AC Data ND.rsp => AC Send ND.req	ACTIVE

7.3.2.3 Management

Details of Management state machine are shown in Table 56.

Table 56 – Management state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Get Attribute.req => Get Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Set Attribute.req => Set Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE

7.3.2.4 Synchronization

Details of Synchronization state machine are shown in Table 57.

Table 57 – Synchronization state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Synchronous Trigger Internal.ind => Synchronous Trigger.ind	ACTIVE

7.3.2.5 Measurement

Details of Measurement state machine are shown in Table 58.

Table 58 – Measurement state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	Start Measure.req => Start Measure Internal.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Start Measure Internal.cnf(DATA) => Start Measure.cnf(DATA)	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Get Offset.req => Get Offset Internal.req	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	Get Offset Internal.cnf(offset) => Get Offset.cnf(offset)	ACTIVE

8 Application relationship protocol machine (ARPM)

8.1 ARPM type C

8.1.1 Overview

The ARPM consists of four sub-protocols. The structure of ARPM is shown in Figure 20. The continuous line represents a service issue, and the dashed line represents a linkage between protocol machines using parameters and others.

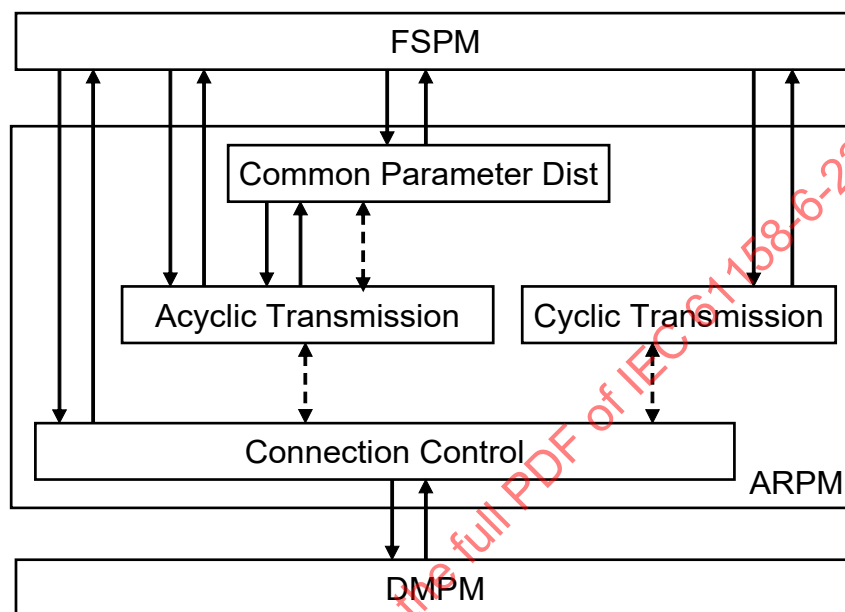


Figure 20 – Structure of ARPM C

8.1.2 Acyclic transmission

8.1.2.1 Primitive definition

The FSPM issues an AC Send.req service to Acyclic transmission. Common parameter dist issues an ACPParamSend.req service to Acyclic transmission. Acyclic transmission issues an ACSend.ind service to FSPM. Acyclic transmission issues an ACPParamSend.ind service to Common parameter dist.

8.1.2.2 Acyclic transmission state machine

Details of Acyclic transmission state machine are shown in Table 59.

Table 59 – Acyclic transmission state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	IDLE	/ ACTicket == TRUE => SendCounter = MaxSend	SENDER
2	SENDER	/ SendCounter != 0 && length(RemainingData) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => Data = CreateTransient1-PDU(RemainingData); OutPort.req(Transient1-PDU(Data)); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
3	SENDER	/ SendCounter != 0 && length(RemainingData) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateTransient1-PDU(RemainingData); InPort.req(Transient1-PDU); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
4	SENDER	AC Send.req(Data) / SendCounter != 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => Create Transient1-PDU(Data); OutPort.req(Transient1-PDU); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
5	SENDER	AC Send.req(Data) / SendCounter != 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateTransient1-PDU(Data); InPort.req(Transient1-PDU); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
6	SENDER	/ SendCounter == 0 => ACTicket = FALSE	IDLE
7	IDLE	ACReceived(Transient1-PDU) => ReassembleData(Transient1-PDU)	IDLE
8	SENDER	ACReceived(Transient1-PDU) => ReassembleData(Transient1-PDU)	SENDER
9	IDLE	ACReceived(Transient2-PDU) => AC Param Send.ind(Data)	IDLE
10	SENDER	ACReceived(Transient2-PDU) => AC Param Send.ind(Data)	SENDER
11	IDLE	/ ReceivedDataAvailable == TRUE => AC Send.ind(Data); ReceivedDataAvailable = FALSE	IDLE
12	SENDER	/ ReceivedDataAvailable == TRUE => AC Send.ind(Data); ReceivedDataAvailable = FALSE	SENDER

8.1.2.3 Functions

Functions enabled in acyclic transmission are shown in Table 60.

Table 60 – Acyclic transmission functions

Name	Description
Length	Request the argument size
CreateTransient1-PDU	Generate Transient1-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1464 octets, Transient1-PDU is generated using the first 1464 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingData
ReassembleData	Reassemble the divided data that have been received. dataId is used for data identification. If the size of the received data is equivalent to wholeDataSize, it is considered that reassembly is completed and that ReceivedDataAvailable=TRUE.

8.1.3 Cyclic transmission

8.1.3.1 Primitive definition

The FSPM issues a CT Update.req service to Cyclic transmission. Cyclic transmission issues a CT Update.ind service to the FSPM.

8.1.3.2 Cyclic transmission state machine

Details of Cyclic transmission state machine are shown in Table 61.

NOTE The sending order is not specified for BitCM, WordCM, OutCM1, OutCM2, InCM1, and InCM2.

Table 61 – Cyclic transmission state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	IDLE	/ CTicket == TRUE => seqno = 0; UpdateWaiting = FALSE; if length(BitCM) = 0 then BitCMSent = TRUE; if length(WordCM) = 0 then WordCMSent = TRUE; if length(OutCM1) = 0 then OutCM1Sent = TRUE; if length(OutCM2) = 0 then OutCM2Sent = TRUE; if length(InCM1) = 0 then InCM1Sent = TRUE; if length(InCM2) = 0 then InCM2Sent = TRUE;	SENDER
2	Any (Any state)	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data)	Any (no change)
3	Any (Any state)	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data)	Any (no change)
4	SENDER	/ UpdateWaiting == TRUE => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data); UpdateWaiting = FALSE	SENDER
5	SENDER	/ BitCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
6	SENDER	/ BitCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
7	BitCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingBitCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
8	BitCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingBitCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
9	BitCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingBitCM) == 0 => BitCMSent = TRUE	SENDER
10	BitCMSENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	BitCMSENDER
11	SENDER	/ WordCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
12	SENDER	/ WordCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
13	WordCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingWordCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
14	WordCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingWordCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
15	WordCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingWordCM) == 0 => WordCMSent = TRUE	SENDER
16	WordCMSENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	WordCMSENDER
17	SENDER	/ OutCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
18	SENDER	/ OutCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER
19	OutCM1SENDER	/ length(RemainingOutCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER
20	OutCM1SENDER	/ length(RemainingOutCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER
21	OutCM1SENDER	/ length(RemainingOutCM1) == 0 => OutCM1Sent = TRUE	SENDER
22	OutCM1SENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	OutCM1SENDER
23	SENDER	/ OutCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER
24	SENDER	/ OutCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER
25	OutCM2SENDER	/ length(RemainingOutCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER
26	OutCM2SENDER	/ length(RemainingOutCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER
27	OutCM2SENDER	/ length(RemainingOutCM2) == 0 => OutCM2Sent = TRUE	SENDER
28	OutCM2SENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	OutCM2SENDER

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
29	SENDER	/ InCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER
30	SENDER	/ InCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER
31	InCM1SENDER	/ length(RemainingInCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER
32	InCM1SENDER	/ length(RemainingInCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER
33	InCM1SENDER	/ length(RemainingInCM1) == 0 => InCM1Sent = TRUE	SENDER
34	InCM1SENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	InCM1SENDER
35	SENDER	/ InCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER
36	SENDER	/ InCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER
37	InCM2SENDER	/ length(RemainingInCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER
38	InCM2SENDER	/ length(RemainingInCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER
39	InCM2SENDER	/ length(RemainingInCM2) == 0 => InCM2Sent = TRUE	SENDER

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
40	InCM2SENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	InCM2SENDER
41	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataB-PDU) => When in the order of the sequential number ReceivedBitCM = RetrieveBitCM(CyclicDataB-PDU); CT Update.ind(BitCM, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedBitCM) When not in the order of the sequential number, discarded	Any (no change)
42	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataW-PDU) => When in the order of the sequential number ReceivedWordCM = RetrieveWordCM(CyclicDataW-PDU); CT Update.ind(WordCM, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedWordCM) When not in the order of the sequential number, discarded	Any (no change)
43	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataOut1-PDU) => When in the order of the sequential number ReceivedOutCM1 = RetrieveOutCM1(CyclicDataOut1-PDU); CT Update.ind(OutCM1, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedOutCM1) When not in the order of the sequential number, discarded	Any (no change)
44	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataOut2-PDU) => When in the order of the sequential number ReceivedOutCM2 = RetrieveOutCM2(CyclicDataOut2-PDU); CT Update.ind(OutCM2, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedOutCM2) When not in the order of the sequential number, discarded	Any (no change)
45	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataIn1-PDU) => When in the order of the sequential number ReceivedInCM1 = RetrieveInCM1(CyclicDataIn1-PDU); CT Update.ind(InCM1, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedInCM1) When not in the order of the sequential number, discarded	Any (no change)
46	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataIn2-PDU) => When in the order of the sequential number ReceivedInCM2 = RetrieveInCM2(CyclicDataIn2-PDU); CT Update.ind(InCM2, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedInCM2) When not in the order of the sequential number, discarded	Any (no change)
47	SENDER	/ BitCMSent == TRUE && WordCMSent == TRUE && OutCM1Sent == TRUE && OutCM2Sent == TRUE && InCM1Sent == TRUE && InCM2Sent == TRUE => CTicket = FALSE	IDLE

8.1.3.3 Functions

Functions enabled in Cyclic transmission are shown in Table 62.

Table 62 – Cyclic transmission functions

Name	Description
length	Request the size given by argument.
Update	Update the data of BitCM, WordCM, OutCM1, OutCM2, InCM1, and InCM2 which Cyclic Transmission holds to send.
CreateCyclicDataB-PDU	Generate CyclicDataB-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1468 octets, CyclicDataB-PDU is generated using the first 1468 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingBitCM. When the last PDU is generated, the value of Bit7 of seqNumber is 1.
CreateCyclicDataW-PDU	Generate CyclicDataW-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1468 octets, CyclicDataW-PDU is generated using the first 1468 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingWordCM. When the last PDU is generated, the value of Bit7 of seqNumber is 1.
CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU	Generate CyclicDataOut1-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1468 octets, CyclicDataOut1-PDU is generated using the first 1468 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingOutCM1. When the last PDU is generated, the value of Bit7 of seqNumber is 1.
CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU	Generate CyclicDataOu2-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1468 octets, CyclicDataOut2-PDU is generated using the first 1468 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingOutCM2. When the last PDU is generated, the value of Bit7 of seqNumber is 1.
CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU	Generate CyclicDataIn1-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1468 octets, CyclicDataIn1-PDU is generated using the first 1468 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingInCM1. When the last PDU is generated, the value of Bit7 of seqNumber is set to 1.
CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU	Generate CyclicDataIn2-PDU. If argument data exceeds 1468 octets, CyclicDataIn2-PDU is generated using the first 1468 octets. The remaining data are considered RemainingInCM2. When the last PDU is generated, the value of Bit7 of seqNumber is 1.
RetrieveBitCM(PDU)	Retrieve Offset Address, Size, and BitCM data from PDU.
RetrieveWordCM(PDU)	Retrieve Offset Address, Size, and WordCM data from PDU.
RetrieveOutCM1(PDU)	Retrieve Offset Address, Size, and OutCM1 data from PDU.
RetrieveOutCM2(PDU)	Retrieve Offset Address, Size, and OutCM2 data from PDU.
RetrieveInCM1(PDU)	Retrieve Offset Address, Size, and InCM1 data from PDU.
RetrieveInCM2(PDU)	Retrieve Offset Address, Size, and InCM2 data from PDU.

8.1.4 Connection control

8.1.4.1 Connection control state machine

Connection control state machine is described below in Table 63 through Table 76.

Table 63 – Connection control state machine – Initial

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	Initial	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp => Start ConnectTimer InPortState = Checking	Connect
2	Initial	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp => Start ConnectTimer OutPortState = Checking	Connect
3	Initial	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown =>	Initial
4	Initial	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown =>	Initial
5	Initial	/ NTNTest == TRUE =>	NTNTestMaster

Table 64 – Connection control state machine – Connect

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	Connect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == LinkDown && OutPortState == Checking => InPortState = Checking	Connect
2	Connect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == LinkDown => OutPortState = Checking	Connect
3	Connect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == NG && OutPortState == Checking => InPortState = LinkDown	Connect
4	Connect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown; Stop ConnectTimer.	Initial
5	Connect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == NG => OutPortState = LinkDown	Connect
6	Connect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = LinkDown; Stop ConnectTimer	Initial
7	Connect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && (OutPortState != OK && OutPortState != Checking) => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In))	Connect

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
8	Connect	ConnectTimer times out. / (InPortState != OK && InPortState != Checking) && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Connect
9	Connect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == Checking => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In)) OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Connect
10	Connect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Connect
11	Connect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice != Out => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Connect
12	Connect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Connect
13	Connect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice != In => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Connect
14	Connect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && OutPortState == Checking => InPortState = NG	Connect
15	Connect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Connect
16	Connect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK => InPortState = OK; Start ScanTimer.	Scan
17	Connect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState != Checking => InPortState = NG; Stop ConnectTimer.	Initial
18	Connect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK => OutPortState = OK; Start SendScanTimer.	Scan
19	Connect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState != Checking && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG; Stop ConnectTimer.	Initial

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
20	Connect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = OK; Start ScanTimer.	Scan
21	Connect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; Start ScanTimer.	Scan
22	Connect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
23	Connect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 65 – Connection control state machine – Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	Scan	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == LinkDown && OutPortState == OK && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	Scan
2	Scan	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == LinkDown && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	Scan
3	Scan	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	Scan	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	Scan	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortStart = LinkDown	Initial
6	Scan	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	Scan	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
8	Scan	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Scan
9	Scan	ScanTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU(scanState = Through))	Scan
10	Scan	ScanTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU(scanState = InLoopback))	Scan
11	Scan	ScanTimer times out. / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU(scanState = OutLoopback))	Scan
12	Scan	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Scan
13	Scan	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Scan
14	Scan	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Scan
15	Scan	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Scan
16	Scan	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	Scan	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	Scan
18	Scan	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	Scan	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
20	Scan	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	Scan	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	Scan	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU(scanState)) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK => Start DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
25	Scan	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
26	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU(scanState)) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
27	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
28	Scan	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
29	Scan	InPort.ind(PDU) / PDU != Connect-PDU && PDU != ConnectAck-PDU && PDU != Scan-PDU =>	Scan
30	Scan	OutPort.ind(PDU) / PDU != Connect-PDU && PDU != ConnectAck-PDU && PDU != Scan-PDU =>	Scan
31	Scan	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
32	Scan	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 66 – Connection control state machine – ScanWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == LinkDown && OutPortState == OK && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	ScanWait
2	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == LinkDown && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	ScanWait
3	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	ScanWait	ConnectTimer times out. /.InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	ScanWait
8	ScanWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	ScanWait
9	ScanWait	DetectScanTimer times out. / InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK => Start CollectTimer.	Collect
10	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	ScanWait
11	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	ScanWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
12	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	ScanWait
13	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	ScanWait
14	ScanWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
15	ScanWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	ScanWait
16	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
17	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	ScanWait
18	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && (InPortState == OK InPortState == Checking) => Restart DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
19	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
20	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
21	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) != TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer;	ScanWait
22	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) => Restart DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
23	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
24	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) != TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
25	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
26	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
27	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
28	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
29	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
30	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 67 – Connection control state machine – Collect

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	Collect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	Collect
2	Collect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	Collect
3	Collect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	Collect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	Collect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	Collect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	Collect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	Collect
8	Collect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Collect
9	Collect	CollectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Collect-PDU(InLoopState = Through, OutLoopState = Through))	Collect
10	Collect	CollectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Collect-PDU(InLoopState = Loopback, OutLoopState = OutPortState))	Collect
11	Collect	CollectTimer times out. / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Collect-PDU(InLoopState = InPortState, OutLoopState = Loopback))	Collect
12	Collect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Collect

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
13	Collect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Collect
14	Collect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Collect
15	Collect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Collect
16	Collect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	Collect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	Collect
18	Collect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	Collect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Collect
20	Collect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	Collect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	Collect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	Collect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	Collect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
25	Collect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Collect
26	Collect	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); OutPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
27	Collect	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); InPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
28	Collect	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
29	Collect	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); OutPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
30	Collect	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK => Start DetectCollectTimer.	CollectWait
31	Collect	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start DetectCollectTimer.	CollectWait
32	Collect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
33	Collect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 68 – Connection control state machine – CollectWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	CollectWait
2	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	CollectWait
3	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	CollectWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	CollectWait
8	CollectWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	CollectWait
9	CollectWait	DetectCollectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK => CollectEnd == TRUE; Start SelectTimer.	Select
10	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	CollectWait
11	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	CollectWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
12	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	CollectWait
13	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	CollectWait
14	CollectWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
15	CollectWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	CollectWait
16	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
17	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	CollectWait
18	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
19	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
20	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	CollectWait
24	CollectWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK => Restart DetectCollectTimer.	CollectWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
25	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Restart DetectCollectTimer.	CollectWait
26	CollectWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => Restart DetectCollectTimer; CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); OutPort.req(Collect-PDU)	CollectWait
27	CollectWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Restart DetectCollectTimer; CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); InPort.req(Collect-PDU)	CollectWait
28	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Restart DetectCollectTimer. CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); OutPort.req(Collect-PDU)	CollectWait
29	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Collect-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Collect-PDU)	CollectWait
30	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
31	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 69 – Connection control state machine – Select

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	Select	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	Select
2	Select	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	Select
3	Select	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	Select	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	Select	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	Select	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	Select	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	Select
8	Select	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Select
9	Select	SelectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	Select
10	Select	SelectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	Select
11	Select	SelectTimer times out. / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	Select
12	Select	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Select

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
13	Select	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Select
14	Select	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Select
15	Select	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Select
16	Select	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	Select	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	Select
18	Select	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	Select	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Select
20	Select	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	Select	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	Select	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	Select	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	Select	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
25	Select	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Select
26	Select	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK => Start LaunchTimer.	TokenStartWait
27	Select	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
28	Select	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
29	Select	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address =>	Select
30	Select	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start LaunchTimer.	TokenStartWait
31	Select	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
32	Select	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	Select
33	Select	OutPort.ind(Select-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	Select
34	Select	InPort.ind(PDU) / (PDU == Token-PDU PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK =>	Select
35	Select	OutPort.ind(PDU) / (PDU == Token-PDU PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && OutPortState == OK =>	Select

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
36	Select	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
37	Select	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 70 – Connection control state machine – TokenStartWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	TokenStartWait
2	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	TokenStartWait
3	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	TokenStartWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	TokenStartWait
8	TokenStartWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	TokenStartWait
9	TokenStartWait	LaunchTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	TokenStartWait
10	TokenStartWait	LaunchTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	TokenStartWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
11	TokenStartWait	LaunchTimer times out. / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	TokenStartWait
12	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	TokenStartWait
13	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	TokenStartWait
14	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	TokenStartWait
15	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	TokenStartWait
16	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	TokenStartWait
18	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	TokenStartWait
20	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
23	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
25	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	TokenStartWait
26	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortStatus == OK && OutPortState != OK => CTicket = TRUE	TokenReleaseWait
27	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortStatus == OK && OutPortState == OK => CTicket = TRUE	TokenReleaseWait
28	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => CTicket = TRUE	TokenReleaseWait
29	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Launch-PDU)	TokenStartWait
30	TokenStartWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
31	TokenStartWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 71 – Connection control state machine – LaunchWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	LaunchWait
2	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	LaunchWait
3	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	LaunchWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	LaunchWait
8	LaunchWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out));	LaunchWait
9	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	LaunchWait
10	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	LaunchWait
11	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	LaunchWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
12	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	LaunchWait
13	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
14	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	LaunchWait
15	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
16	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	LaunchWait
17	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Select-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
18	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
19	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
20	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	LaunchWait
24	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address == my address && =>	LaunchWait
25	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
26	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
27	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address =>	LaunchWait
28	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	LaunchWait
29	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
30	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	LaunchWait
31	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortStatus == OK && OutPortStatus != OK => InPort.req(Launch-PDU)	TokenWait
32	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortStatus == OK && OutPortStatus == OK => OutPort.req(Launch-PDU)	TokenWait
33	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Launch-PDU)	TokenWait
34	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Launch-PDU)	LaunchWait
35	LaunchWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
36	LaunchWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 72 – Connection control state machine – TokenReleaseWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	TokenReleaseWait	CTicket == FALSE => ACTicket = TRUE	TokenReleaseWait
2	TokenReleaseWait	ACTicket == FALSE / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.ind(Token-PDU)	TokenReleased
3	TokenReleaseWait	ACTicket == FALSE / OutPortState == OK => OutPort.ind(Token-PDU) Start NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenReleased
4	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	TokenReleaseWait
5	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	TokenReleaseWait
6	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
7	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
8	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
9	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
10	TokenReleaseWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	TokenReleaseWait
11	TokenReleaseWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	TokenReleaseWait
12	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	TokenReleaseWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
13	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	TokenReleaseWait
14	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	TokenReleaseWait
15	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	TokenReleaseWait
16	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	TokenReleaseWait
18	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	TokenReleaseWait
20	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
25	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	TokenReleaseWait
26	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
27	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
28	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address =>	Select
29	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
30	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	Select
31	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Select-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	TokenReleaseWait
32	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) =>	TokenReleaseWait
33	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) =>	TokenReleaseWait
34	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(PDU) / (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK =>	TokenReleaseWait
35	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(PDU) / (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && OutPortState == OK =>	TokenReleaseWait
36	TokenReleaseWait	Control Cyclic.req(Control_Type) / Control_Type == Restart => CyclicControl = Running; Control Cyclic.cnf(State = Running)	TokenReleaseWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
37	TokenReleaseWait	Control.Cyclic.req(Control_Type) / Control_Type == Stop => CyclicControl = Stop; Control.Cyclic.cnf(State = Stop)	TokenReleaseWait
38	TokenReleaseWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
39	TokenReleaseWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 73 – Connection control state machine – TokenReleased

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	TokenReleased
2	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	TokenReleased
3	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	TokenReleased	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	TokenReleased
8	TokenReleased	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	TokenReleased
9	TokenReleased	NetworkWatchTime times out.=>	Select

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
10	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	TokenReleased
11	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	TokenReleased
12	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	TokenReleased
13	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	TokenReleased
14	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
15	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	TokenReleased
16	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
17	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	TokenReleased
18	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
19	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
20	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
22	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	TokenReleased
24	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
25	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
26	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address =>	Select
27	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
28	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	Select
29	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Select-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	TokenReleased
30	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) =>	TokenReleased
31	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) =>	TokenReleased
32	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Token-PDU) / InPortState == OK =>	TokenReleaseWait
33	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Token-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	TokenReleaseWait
34	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Token-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Token-PDU)	TokenReleased
35	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address == my address && (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK => Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenReleased

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
36	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
37	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU ==Transient1-PDU PDU ==Transient2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => ACReceived(PDU) InPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
38	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => CReceived(PDU) InPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
39	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
40	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU ==Transient1-PDU PDU ==Transient2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => ACReceived(PDU) OutPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
41	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => CReceived(PDU) OutPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
42	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address == my address && (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && OutPortState == OK => Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenReleased
43	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
44	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU) && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => ACReceived(PDU) OutPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
45	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => CReceived(PDU) OutPort.req(PDU): Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
46	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(PDU)	TokenReleased
47	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => ACReceived(PDU) InPort.req(PDU)	TokenReleased
48	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / source_address != my address && (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => CReceived(PDU) InPort.req(PDU)	TokenReleased

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
49	TokenReleased	Control Cyclic.req(Control_Type) / Control_Type == Restart => CyclicControl = Running; Control Cyclic.cnf(State = Running)	TokenReleased
50	TokenReleased	Control Cyclic.req(Control_Type) / Control_Type == Stop => CyclicControl = Stop; Control Cyclic.cnf(State = Stop)	TokenReleased
51	TokenReleased	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
52	TokenReleased	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 74 – Connection control state machine – TokenWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	TokenWait
2	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	TokenWait
3	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	TokenWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	TokenWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
8	TokenWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	TokenWait
9	TokenWait	NetworkWatchTime times out. =>	Select
10	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	TokenWait
11	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	TokenWait
12	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	TokenWait
13	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	TokenWait
14	TokenWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
15	TokenWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	TokenWait
16	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
17	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	TokenWait
18	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
19	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
20	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	TokenWait
24	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
25	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
26	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address && InPortState == OK =>	Select
27	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address < my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Select-PDU)	LaunchWait
28	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / source_address > my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	Select
29	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Select-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Select-PDU)	TokenWait
30	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Launch -PDU)	TokenWait
31	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Launch -PDU)	TokenWait
32	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Launch -PDU)	TokenWait
33	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Launch-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Launch -PDU)	TokenWait
34	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Token-PDU) / InPortState == OK =>	TokenRelease Wait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
35	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Token-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK =>	TokenRelease Wait
36	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Token-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Token-PDU)	TokenWait
37	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
38	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => ACReceived(PDU); InPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
39	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => CReceived(PDU); InPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
40	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
41	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => ACReceived(PDU); OutPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
42	TokenWait	InPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => CReceived(PDU); OutPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer	TokenWait
43	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
44	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU) && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => ACReceived(PDU); OutPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
45	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => CReceived(PDU); OutPort.req(PDU); Restart NetworkWatchTimer.	TokenWait
46	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == MyStatus-PDU PDU == Dummy-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(PDU)	TokenWait
47	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / PDU == (PDU == Transient1-PDU PDU == Transient2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => ACReceived(PDU); InPort.req(PDU)	TokenWait
48	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, PDU) / (PDU == CyclicDataW-PDU PDU == CyclicDataB-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataOut2-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn1-PDU PDU == CyclicDataIn2-PDU) && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => CReceived(PDU); InPort.req(PDU)	TokenWait
49	TokenWait	Control Cyclic.req(Control_Type) / Control_Type == Restart => CyclicControl = Running; Control Cyclic.cnf(State = Running)	TokenWait
50	TokenWait	Control Cyclic.req(Control_Type) / Control_Type == Stop => CyclicControl = Stop; Control Cyclic.cnf(State = Stop)	TokenWait
51	TokenWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
52	TokenWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Table 75 – Connection control state machine – NTNTestMaster

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=NTNTest)); NTNTestTimer is started.	NTNTestMaster
2	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown =>	NTNTestMaster
3	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortCheckResut != NTNTestNG && PortCheckResut != NTNTestOK => NTN Test Result = NTN Test NG	NTNTestMaster
4	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortCheckResut == NTNTestNG => NTN Test Result = NTN Test NG	NTNTestMaster
5	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortChoice)) / (PortCheckResut == NTNTestNG PortCheckResut == NTNTestOK) && Tries != 0 => OutPort.req(NTNTest-PDU); Tries = Tries – 1; NTNTestTimer is restarted.	NTNTestMaster
6	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortChoice)) / (PortCheckResut == NTNTestNG PortCheckResut == NTNTestOK) && Tries == 0 => NTN Test Result = NTN Test OK	NTNTestMaster
7	NTNTestMaster	NTNTestTimer times out. => NTN Test Result = NTN Test NG	NTNTestMaster
8	NTNTestMaster	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU) =>	NTNTestMaster

Table 76 – Connection control state machine – NTNTestSlave

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	NTNTestSlave	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU) => OutPortReq(Connect-PDU)	NTNTestSlave
2	NTNTestSlave	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown =>	Initial

8.1.4.2 Functions

Functions used in connection control are shown in Table 77.

Table 77 – Function list of connection control

Name	Description
Latest(Scan-PDU)	Decides whether the data of Scan-PDU is the latest. If yes, return TRUE, if not, return FALSE.
CPDReceived(Collect-PDU)	Return Collect-PDU to Common Parameter Dist state machine.
CReceived(PDU)	Return PDU to Cyclic Transmission state machine.
ACReceived(PDU)	Return PDU to Acyclic Transmission state machine.

8.1.5 Common parameter dist

8.1.5.1 Common parameter dist state machine

Details of the common parameter dist state machine are shown in Table 78.

Table 78 – Common parameter dist state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SetUp	CPD Set.req(NodeID, Param) => CPUupdate(NodeID, Param); CPID = CreateCPID(NodeID); CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPD Set.ind	SetUp
2	SetUp	CPDReceived(Collect-PDU(NodeID, CPID)) => CPIDUpdate(NodeID, CPID); CollectEnd == FALSE	Initial
3	Initial	CPDReceived(Collect-PDU(NodeID, CPID)) => CPIDUpdate(NodeID, CPID); CollectEnd == FALSE	Initial
4	Initial	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect
5	Initial	CPD Set.req(NodeID, Param) => CPUupdate(NodeID, Param); CPID = CreateCPID(NodeID); CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPD Set.ind	Initial
6	CPNodeTypeSelect	/ MasterNode == Master && ReceivingNodes > 0 => CreateDistResultList()	MasterInit
7	CPNodeTypeSelect	/ MasterNode == Master && ReceivingNodes == 0	MasterEnd
8	CPNodeTypeSelect	/ MasterNode == Slave && HasValidCP() == TRUE	SlaveEnd
9	CPNodeTypeSelect	/ MasterNode == Slave && HasValidCP() != TRUE	SlaveInit
10	MasterInit	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect
11	MasterInit	TokenPassingStart==TRUE => CPW.req	CPWSend

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
12	MasterInit	CPD Set.req(NodeID, Param) => CPUupdate(NodeID, Param); CPID = CreateCPID(NodeID); CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPD Set.ind	Initial
13	CPWSend	CPWC.req, TPCWTimer is started.	CPWCRReceiveWaiting
14	CPWCRReceiveWaiting	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect
15	CPWCRReceiveWaiting	TPCWTimer times out. => ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum(); ResultCheckedNodes = DistResultListNum();	TPCWExpired
16	CPWCRReceiveWaiting	CPWCR.ind(source_node, CheckResult) / CheckResult == CPNotReceived => AddDestNode(NodeID)	CPWCRReceiveWaiting
17	CPWCRReceiveWaiting	CPWCR.ind(source_node, CheckResult) / (CheckResult == OK CheckResult == NG) && RemoveDistResult(source_node) && DistResultListNum() == 0 => TPCWTimer stops	MasterEnd
18	CPWCRReceiveWaiting	CPD Set.req(NodeID, Param) => CPUupdate(NodeID, Param); CPID = CreateCPID(NodeID); CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPD Set.ind	Initial
19	TPCWExpired	ReceivingNodes > 0 => TPCW stops, CPW.req	CPWSend
20	TPCWExpired	ReceivingNodes == 0 && ResultCheckedNodes > 0 => TPCW stops, CPWC.req	CPWCRReceiveWaiting
21	TPCWExpired	ReceivingNodes == 0 && ResultCheckedNodes == 0 => TPCW stops.	MasterEnd
22	MasterEnd	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect
23	MasterEnd	CPD Set.req(NodeID, Param) => CPUupdate(NodeID, Param); CPID = CreateCPID(NodeID); CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPD Set.ind	Initial
24	SlaveInit	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect
25	SlaveInit	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID)	SlaveEnd

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
26	SlaveInit	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPCheck(CP); CPCheckResult = CPChecking	ReceivedCPCheckin g
27	SlaveInit	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPNotReceived)	SlaveInit
28	SlaveInit	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPCheckResult)	SlaveEnd
29	SlaveInit	CPD Set.req(NodeID, Param) => CPUpeade(NodeID, Param); CPID = CreateCPID(NodeID); CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPD Set.ind	Initial
30	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum(); CollectEndReceived = TRUE	ReceivedCPCheckin g
31	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID)	SlaveEnd
32	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPChanged = TRUE	ReceivedCPCheckin g
33	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPNotReceived); CPChanged = TRUE	ReceivedCPCheckin g
34	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPChecking)	ReceivedCPCheckin g
35	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPCheckFinished / CollectEndReceived == TRUE => CollectEndReceived = FALSE	CPNodeTypeSelect
36	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPCheckFinished / CollectEndReceived != TRUE && CPChanged == TRUE	SlaveInit
37	ReceivedCPCheckin g	CPCheckFinished / CollectEndReceived != TRUE && CPChanged != TRUE	CPWCReceiveWaitin g
38	CPWCReceiveWaitin g	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
39	CPWCReceiveWaiting	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID)	SlaveEnd
40	CPWCReceiveWaiting	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPCheck(CP);	ReceivedCPChecking
41	CPWCReceiveWaiting	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPNotReceived)	SlaveInit
42	CPWCReceiveWaiting	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPCheckResult)	SlaveEnd
43	SlaveEnd	CollectEnd == TRUE => MasterNode = CPDMaster(); ReceivingNodes = DestNodeNum()	CPNodeTypeSelect
44	SlaveEnd	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID)	SlaveEnd
45	SlaveEnd	CPW.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID, CP) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPIDUpdate(CPID); CPCheck(CP);	ReceivedCPChecking
46	SlaveEnd	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) == 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPNotReceived)	SlaveInit
47	SlaveEnd	CPWC.ind(RecvNodeList, CPID) / IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList) == TRUE && CPComp(CP) != 0 => CPWCR.req(CheckResult = CPCheckResult)	SlaveEnd

8.1.5.2 Functions

Functions enabled in Connection parameter dist are shown in Table 79.

Table 79 – Function list of connection control

Name	Description
CPUUpdate(NodeId, Param)	Updates common parameters.
CreateCPID(NodeId)	Generates common parameter ID by using NodeId and time.
CPIDUpdate(CPID)	Updates common parameter ID (CPID).
CPDMaster()	Determines whether the node performs parameter delivery. If yes, return TRUE, if not, return FALSE. Whether a node performs parameter delivery is determined as follows. 1. If it is a management node, the node performs parameter delivery. 2. If there is no management node and the cyclic transmission is being performed, and if the node number of the node is the least one among the nodes under the cyclic transmission, the node performs parameter delivery. 3. If there is no management node, nor any node that is performing the cyclic transmission, and if the node retains common parameters and the node number of the node is the least one among the nodes that retain common parameters, the node performs parameter delivery.
IsValidCP()	Compares the common parameter ID of parameter delivered node with the common parameter ID that is retained. If they are the same, return TRUE, if not, return FALSE.
DestNodeNum()	Returns the number of nodes to which parameters need to be sent. Whether parameters need to be sent or not is determined as follows. The common parameter ID of a node is 0. The common parameter ID of a node is different from the common parameter ID of the common parameter which is to be sent.
CreateDestNodeList()	Generates the list of nodes to which parameters need to be sent. Whether parameters need to be sent or not is determined in the same way as DestNodeNum().
CreateResultCheckList()	Generates the list of nodes to which the result of the parameter sending need to be checked. Whether to send parameters or not is determined in the same way as DestNodeNum().
AddDestNode(NodeId)	Adds the nodes, to which parameter need to be sent, to the node list generated in CreateDestNodeList().
RemoveDestNode(NodeId)	Deletes a specified node from the node list generated in CreateDestNodeList().
IncludeThisNode(RecvNodeList)	Determines whether the node is included in RecvNodeList. If yes, return TRUE, if not, return FALSE.
CPComp(CP)	Compares the common parameter given as CP with the common parameter that is retained. If they are same, return 0, if not, return any number other than 0.
CPCheck(CP)	Checks if the common parameter given as CP has been properly received. After checking, the result (CPCheckOK or CPCheckNG) is entered into CPCheckResult, and CPCheckFinished event occurs.

8.1.5.3 Mapping of internal service

The internal service that common parameter dist issues or receives is mapped into the service for acyclic transmission. Internal service and service mapping to acyclic transmission are shown in Table 80.

Table 80 – Mapping of internal service and acyclic transmission service

Internal service	Acyclic Transmission service	Parameter
CPW.req	AC Param Send.req	Request Type:Push Request Data Type:Parameer Distribution Data: Refer to Table 17.
CPW.ind	AC Param Send.ind	Request Type:Push Request Data Type:Parameer Distribution Data: Refer to Table 17.
CPWC.req	AC Param Send.req	Request Type:Push Request Data Type:Parameer Distribution Data:Refer to Table 18.
CPWC.ind	AC Param Send.ind	Request Type:Push Request Data Type:Parameer Distribution Data: Refer to Table 18.
CPWCR.req	AC Param Send.req	Request Type:Push Request Data Type:Parameer Distribution Data:Refer to Table 19.
CPWCR.ind	AC Param Send.ind	Request Type:Push Request Data Type:Parameer Distribution Data:Refer to Table 19.

8.2 ARPM type F

8.2.1 Overview

The structure of ARPM is shown in Figure 21. The continuous line represents a service issue, and the dashed line represents a linkage between protocol machines using parameters and others.

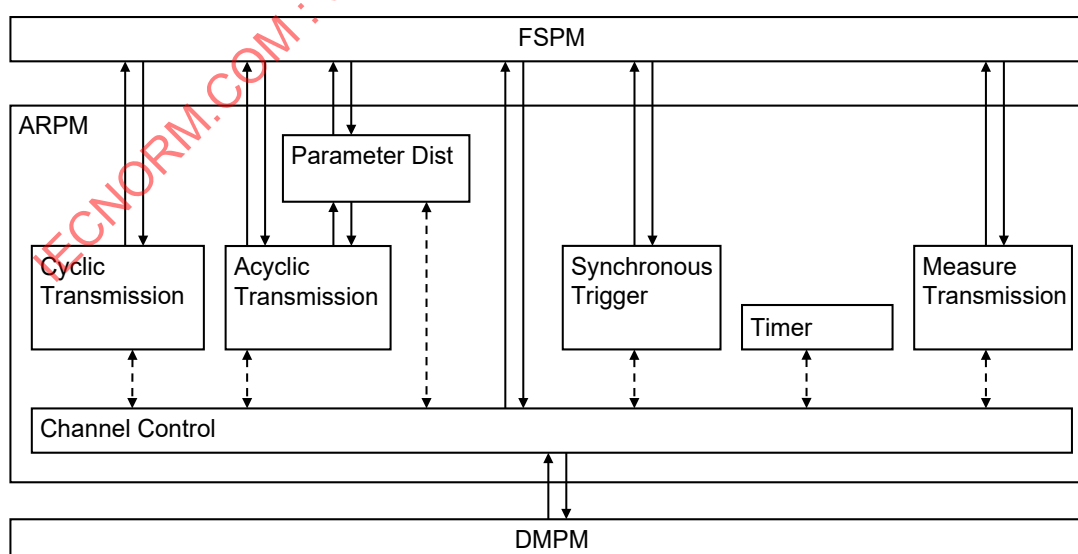


Figure 21 – Structure of ARPM F

8.2.2 Acyclic transmission

8.2.2.1 Primitive definition

FSPM issues an AC Send.req service or AC Send ND.req service to Acyclic transmission. Parameter dist issues an AC Send.req service or AC Send ND.req service to Acyclic transmission. Acyclic transmission issues an AC Send.ind service to FSPM. Acyclic transmission issues an AC Param Send.ind service to Parameter dist.

8.2.2.2 Acyclic transmission state machine

The states of the Acyclic transmission state machine are shown in Table 81 and the details are specified in Table 82.

Table 81 – Acyclic transmission states

Name	Description
IDLE	Waiting for the start of acyclic transmission
ACSENDER	Acyclic transmission in progress
ACSENDER_ND	Acyclic transmission according to the node scan limiting method is in progress.

Table 82 – Acyclic transmission state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	IDLE	ACTicket == TRUE && TokenHopCounter ≥ TraAvailHopCounter && TraAllows > 0 =>	ACSENDER
2	IDLE	/ ACTicketND == TRUE && TraAllowsND > 0 =>	ACSENDER_ND
3	IDLE	/ ACTicket == TRUE && (TokenHopCounter < TraAvailHopCounter TraAllows == 0) => ACTicket = FALSE	IDLE
4	IDLE	/ ACTicketND == TRUE && TraAllowsND == 0 => ACTicketND = FALSE	IDLE
5	ACSENDER	/ QueLen() > 0 && TraAllows > 0 => pdu = Dequeue(); SendACyclic (pdu); TraAllows = TraAllows – 1	ACSENDER
6	ACSENDER_ND	/ QueLenND() > 0 && TraAllowsND > 0 => pdu = DequeND(); SendACyclic (pdu); TraAllowsND = TraAllowsND – 1	ACSENDER
7	ACSENDER	/ TraAllows == 0 => TraLastHopCounter = TokenHopCounter; ACTicket = FALSE	IDLE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
8	ACSENDER_ND	/ TraAllowsND == 0 => ACTicketND = FALSE	IDLE
9	ACSENDER	/ QueLen() < 0 => ACTicket = FALSE	IDLE
10	ACSENDER_ND	/ QueLenND() < 0 => ACTicketND = FALSE	IDLE
11	IDLE	AC Send.req(netno, nodeno, actype, data) => pdus = CreateTransient-PDU(netno, nodeno, actype, data); Enque(pdus)	IDLE
12	IDLE	AC Send NDreq(netno, nodeno, actype, data) => pdus = CreateTransient-PDU(netno, nodeno, actype, data); EnqueND(pdus)	IDLE
13	ACSENDER	AC Send.req(netno, nodeno, actype, data) => pdus = CreateTransient-PDU(netno, nodeno, actype, data); Enque(pdus)	ACSENDER
14	ACSENDER_ND	AC Send NDreq(netno, nodeno, actype, data) => pdus = CreateTransient-PDU(netno, nodeno, actype, data); EnqueND(pdus)	ACSENDER_ND
15	IDLE	ACReceived(pdu) => AC Send.ind(pdu)	IDLE
16	ACSENDER	ACReceived(pdu) => AC Send.ind(pdu)	ACSENDER
17	ACSENDER_ND	ACReceived(pdu) => AC Send.ind(pdu)	ACSENDER_ND
18	IDLE	ACStopSending() => ACTicket = FALSE; ACTicketND = FALSE;	IDLE
19	ACSENDER	ACStopSending() => ACTicket = FALSE; ACTicketND = FALSE;	IDLE
20	ACSENDER_ND	ACStopSending() => ACTicket = FALSE; ACTicketND = FALSE;	IDLE

8.2.2.3 Functions

Functions enabled in acyclic transmission are shown in Table 83.

Table 83 – Acyclic transmission functions

Name	Description
CreateTransient-PDU (netno, nodeno, actype, data)	Generates the transient1-PDU when actype==Transient1, transientAck-PDU when actype==TransientAck, transient2-PDU when actype==Transient2, parameter-PDU when actype==Parameter, paramCheck-PDU when actype==ParamCheck, and timer-PDU when actype==Timer. Generates multiple transientAck-PDUs in accordance with the size of data given as an argument when actype==TransientAck.
Eeque(pdus)	Queues pdus given as arguments. Queues in the order of the pdu seqNumber when multiple pdus are given.
EequeND(pdus)	Queues pdu given as arguments (for limiting the number of node unit transmissions). When more than one pdu is specified, queuing is performed in the order of the seqNumber of the pdus.
Deque()	Retrieves the start of the queue.
DequeND()	Retrieves the start of the queue (for limiting the number of node unit transmissions).
QueLen()	Returns the size of the queue.
QueLenND()	Returns the size of the queue (for limiting the number of node unit transmissions).

8.2.2.4 Variables

Functions enabled in acyclic transmission are shown in Table 84.

Table 84 – Acyclic transmission variables

Name	Description
ACTicket	Flag indicating that Acyclic transmission is allowed
ACTicketND	Flag indicating that Acyclic transmission for limiting the number of node unit transmissions is allowed
TokenHopCounter	Token passing counter
TraAllows	Number of times transient transmission is allowed
TraAllowsND	Number of times transient transmission is allowed (node unit restriction on number of transmissions)
TraAvailHopCounter	Minimum value of token passing counter
TraLastHopCounter	Last transmission token passing counter

8.2.3 Cyclic transmission

8.2.3.1 Primitive definition

FSPM issues a CT Update.req service to Cyclic transmission. Cyclic transmission issues a CT Update.ind service to FSPM.

8.2.3.2 Cyclic transmission state machine

The states of the Cyclic transmission state machine are shown in Table 85 and the details are specified in Table 86.

Table 85 – Cyclic transmission states

Name	Description
IDLE	Waiting for the start of Cyclic Transmission
RWrRWwSENDER	RWr or RWw transmission in progress
RXRYSENDER	RX or RY transmission in progress

Table 86 – Cyclic transmission state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	IDLE	/ CTicket == TRUE => seqno = 1; sending = FALSE; UpdateWaiting = FALSE; if Length(RXRY) == 0 then RXRYSent = TRUE else RXRYSent = FALSE; if Length(RWrRWw) == 0 then RWrRWwSent = TRUE else RWrRWwSent = FALSE	RWrRWwSENDER
2	RWrRWwSENDER	/ RWrRWwSent != TRUE && sending == FALSE => pdu = CreateCyclicDataRWrRWw-PDU(seqno, type, RWrRWw); SendCyclic(pdu); seqno = seqno + 1; sending == TRUE	RWrRWwSENDER
3	RWrRWwSENDER	/ RWrRWwSent != TRUE && sending == TRUE && Length(RemainingRWrRWw) > 0 => pdu = CreateCyclicDataRWrRWw -PDU(seqno, type, RemainingRWrRWw); SendCyclic(pdu); seqno = seqno + 1	RWrRWwSENDER
4	RWrRWwSENDER	/ RWrRWwSent != TRUE sending == TRUE && Length(RemainingRWrRWw) == 0 => RWrRWwSent = TRUE; sending = FALSE	RXRYSENDER
5	RXRYSENDER	/ RXRYSent != TRUE && sending == FALSE => pdu = CreateCyclicDataRXRY-PDU(seqno, type, RXRY); SendCyclic(pdu); seqno = seqno + 1; sending == TRUE;	RXRYSENDER
6	RXRYSENDER	/ RXRYSent != TRUE && sending == TRUE && Length(RemainingRXRY) > 0 => pdu = CreateCyclicDataRXRY-PDU(seqno, type, RemainingRXRY); SendCyclic(pdu); seqno = seqno + 1	RXRYSENDER
7	RXRYSENDER	/ RXRYSent != TRUE && sending == TRUE && Length(RemainingRXRY) == 0 => RXRYSent = TRUE; sending = FALSE; CTicket = FALSE	IDLE

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
8	IDLE	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data)	IDLE
9	IDLE	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data)	IDLE
10	IDLE	/ UpdateWaiting == TRUE => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data); UpdateWaiting = FALSE	IDLE
11	RXRYSENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	RXRYSENDER
12	RWrRWwSENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	RWrRWwSENDER
13	Any (any state)	Creceived(cyclicDataRX-PDU) => When in sequential number order: ReceivedRXRY = RetrieveRXRY(cyclicDataRX-PDU); CT Update.ind(RXRY, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedRXRY) When not in sequential number order: Discarded.	Any (no state change)
14	Any (any state)	CReceived(cyclicDataRY-PDU) => When in sequential number order: ReceivedRXRY = RetrieveRXRY(cyclicDataRY-PDU); CT Update.ind(RXRY, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedRXRY) When not in sequential number order: Discarded.	Any (no state change)
15	Any (any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataRWr-PDU) => When in sequential number order: ReceivedRWrRWw = RetrieveRWrRWw(CyclicDataRWr- PDU); CT Update.ind(RWrRWw, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedRWrRWw) When not in sequential number order: Discarded.	Any (no state change)
16	Any (any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataRWw-PDU) => When in sequential number order: ReceivedRWrRWw = RetrieveRWrRWw(CyclicDataRWw- PDU); CT Update.ind(RWrRWw, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedRWrRWw) When not in sequential number order: Discarded	Any (no state change)
17	Any (any state)	CStopSending() => CTicket = FALSE	IDLE

8.2.3.3 Functions

Functions enabled in Cyclic transmission are shown in Table 87.

Table 87 – Cyclic transmission functions

Name	Description
Length	Finds the size of the data given by the argument.
Update	Updates the data of the RXRY and RWrRWw held by Cyclic Transmission for transmission.
CreateCyclicDataRXRY-PDU (seqno, type, RXRY)	Generates the cyclicDataRX-PDU when type==RX, and cyclicDataRY-PDU when type==RY. Sets the seqno in bits 6..1 of seqNumber of the cyclicDataRX-PDU or cyclicDataRY-PDU. Uses 1468 octets from the start when RXRY given as the argument exceeds 1468 octets. The remaining data are set as RemainingRXRY. Sets 1 in bit 7 of seqNumber of the cyclicDataRX-PDU or cyclicDataRY-PDU when Length (RemainingRXRY) == 0, indicating that the PDU is the last PDU.
CreateCyclicDataRWrRWw-PDU (seqno, type, RWrRWw)	Generates the cyclicDataRWr-PDU when type==RWr, and cyclicDataRWw-PDU when type==RWw. Sets the seqno in bits 6..1 of seqNumber of the cyclicDataRWr-PDU or cyclicDataRWw-PDU. Uses 1468 octets from the start when RXRY given as the argument exceeds 1468 octets. The remaining data are set as RemainingRWrRWw. Sets 1 in bit 7 of seqNumber of the cyclicDataRWr-PDU or cyclicDataRWw-PDU when Length (RemainingRWrRWw) == 0, indicating that the PDU is the last PDU.
RetrieveRXRY(PDU)	Retrieves the Offset Address, Size, and RXRY data from PDU.
RetrieveRWrRWw(PDU)	Retrieves the Offset Address, Size, and RWrRWw data from PDU.

8.2.3.4 Variables

Functions enabled in Cyclic transmission are shown in Table 88.

Table 88 – Cyclic transmission variables

Name	Description
CTicket	Flag indicating that cyclic transmission is allowed.

8.2.4 Channel control

8.2.4.1 Channel control state machine

The states of the Channel control state machine for the Master station are described in Table 89 with the details specified in Table 91 through Table 105.

The states of the channel control state machine for the Slave station are described in Table 90 with the details specified in Table 106 through Table 111.

Table 89 – Master station channel control states

Name	Description
MasterDown	Not started
Listen	After power ON
MasterArbitration	Selects transmission control manager
PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Detects connected node as transmission control manager
PrimaryMasterSettingUp	Sets up token passing path and sets the path in slaves as transmission control manager.
PrimaryMasterHoldToken	Holding token as transmission control manager
PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Waiting for token as transmission control manager
PrimaryMasterInviting	Detects node at return to system
MasterMeasurement	Measures transmission path delays.

Name	Description
MasterWaitTD	Waiting for return to system as a node that is not the transmission control manager
MasterWaitSetup	Waiting for token passing path setup as a node that is not the transmission control manager
MasterSolicitToken	Waiting for token as a node that is not the transmission control manager
MasterHoldToken	Holding the token as a node that is not the transmission control manager

Table 90 – Slave station channel control states

Name	Description
SlaveDown	Not started
SlaveWaitTD	Disconnected
SlaveWaitSetup	Waiting for transmission path information
SlaveSolicitToken	Waiting for token

Table 91 – Master station state table – MasterDown

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterDown	Power ON => ListenTimer startup; ChannelGroup = NULL	Listen

Table 92 – Master station state table – Listen

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => pdu = CreatePersuasion(); Send.req(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ListenTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE;	MasterWaitTD
2	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => ListenTimer stop; pdu = CreateTestDataAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); pdu = CreateTestData-PDU(); Send.req(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TR9 = TRUE	MasterWaitSet up
3	Listen	Receive.ind (rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => ListenTimer restart	Listen
4	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	Listen

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
5	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => ListenTimer restart	Listen
6	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	Listen
7	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => ListenTimer restart	Listen
8	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	Listen
9	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ListenTimer restart	Listen
10	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA != MyAddr && ((ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) ftype == 0x20 ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ListenTimer restart	Listen
11	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ListenTimer restart	Listen
12	Listen	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	Listen
13	Listen	ListenTimer time-out => ListenTimer stop; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD

Table 93 – Master station state table – MasterArbitration

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterArbitration	/ TR2 == TRUE => SynchronizationMaster=FALSE TR2 = FALSE; RvLastArbTimer startup; ChannelGroup = NULL; SendArbTimer startup; pdu = CreatePersuasion(); Send.req (port, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports	MasterArbitration
2	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; RvLastArbTimer restart	MasterArbitration
3	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than report; SendArbTimer stop; RvLastArbTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
4	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterArbitration
5	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterArbitration
6	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterArbitration
7	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / SA != MyAddr ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterArbitration
8	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) ==TRUE && SA !=MyAddr && ((ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) ftype == 0x20 ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterArbitration
9	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => Deliver received frame to upper layer	MasterArbitration
10	MasterArbitration	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterArbitration

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
11	MasterArbitration	SendArbTimer time-out => pdu = CreatePersuasion(); Send.req (port, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports; SendArbTimer restart	MasterArbitration
12	MasterArbitration	RvLastArbTimer timeout => SendArbTimer stop; RvLastArbTimer stop; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMasterScatterTD

Table 94 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterScatterTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	/ TR3 == TRUE && RingCheck == FALSE => TR3 = FALSE; Nodes=0; ANodes=0; pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (port, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports; ChannelGroup = MCAST(MyAddr); TDackTimer startup SynchronizationMaster=TRUE;	PrimaryMasterScatterTD
2	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 &&CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TDackTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
3	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TDackTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
4	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => TDackTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
5	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Nodes++	PrimaryMasterScatterTD
6	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => TDackTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
7	PrimaryMasterScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterScatterTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
8	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
9	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
10	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
11	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
12	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport MyStatusReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
13	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
14	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
15	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
16	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	TDAckTimer time-out / Nodes > 0 => TDAckTimer stop; TR4 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
17	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	TDAckTimer time-out / Nodes == 0 => TDAckTimer stop; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
18	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	/ TR3 == TRUE && RingCheck == TRUE => TR3 = FALSE; Nodes=0;ANodes=0; Invalidate port 2; pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (port, BROADCAST, pdu) to port 1; ChannelGroup = MCAST(MyAddr); TDAckTimer startup	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
19	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	TDAckTimer time-out / Nodes > 0 && RingCheck == TRUE && IsValidPort(port 2) != TRUE => Invalidate port 1; Validate port 2; pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (port, BROADCAST, pdu) to port 2; ChannelGroup = MCAST(MyAddr); TDAckTimer startup	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
20	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD	TDAckTimer time-out / Nodes > 0 && RingCheck == TRUE && IsValidPort(port 1) != TRUE => TDAckTimer stop; TR4 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster SettingUp

Table 95 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterSettingUp

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	/ TR4 == TRUE && RingCheck == FALSE => TR4 = FALSE; SARcvd=0; Nodes+=ANodes; CTRProgress = NotComplete; CreateTokenRoute();pdu = CreateSetup(); Send.req (port, destination MAC address, pdu) to all ports; SackTimer startup	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
2	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; SackTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitrati on
3	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; SackTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
4	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => SackTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitrati on

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
5	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
6	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
7	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && SARcvd+1 < SetupNodes => SARcvd++; pdu = CreateSetup(); Send.req (port, destination MAC address, pdu) to all ports	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
8	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / RingChecked == FALSE && DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && SARcvd+1 == SetupNodes => SAckTimer stop; TR5 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
9	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
10	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
11	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
12	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
13	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
14	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
15	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster SettingUp

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
16	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	SackTimer time-out => SackTimer stop; pdu = CreatePersuasion(); Send.req (port, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
17	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	/ TR4 == TRUE && RingCheck == TRUE && IsValidPort(port 1) == TRUE && IsValidPort(port 2) == TRUE && IsSlavePortInvalidated() == FALSE => TR4 = FALSE; SARcvd=0; Nodes+=ANodes; CTRProgress = NotComplete; if CompareRoutes() == TRUE then Invalidate port 2; CreateTokenRoute(); pdu = CreateSetup(); Send.req (port, destination MAC address, pdu) to all ports; SackTimer startup	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
18	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	/ TR4 == TRUE && RingCheck == TRUE && (IsValidPort(port 1) == FALSE IsValidPort(port 2) == FALSE) && IsSlavePortInvalidated() == FALSE => TR4 = FALSE; SARcvd=0; Nodes+=ANodes; CTRProgress = NotComplete; CreateTokenRoute(); pdu = CreateSetup(); Send.req (port, destination MAC address, pdu) to all ports; SackTimer startup	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
19	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	/ RingCheck == TRUE && IsValidPort(port 1) == TRUE && IsValidPort(port 2) == TRUE && IsSlavePortInvalidated() == TRUE => TR4 = FALSE; SARcvd=0; Nodes+=ANodes; CTRProgress = NotComplete; CreateTokenRoute(); pdu = CreateSetup(); Send.req (port, destination MAC address, pdu) to all ports; SackTimer startup	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
20	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / RingChecked == TRUE && DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && SARcvd+1 == SetupNodes => SackTimer stop; Invalidate port connected to invalid port of slave; pdu = CreateSetup(); Send.req (port, MAC address of slave with invalid port, pdu); SlavePortValidating=TRUE; SackTimer startup	PrimaryMaster SettingUp
21	PrimaryMaster SettingUp	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / RingChecked == TRUE && DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && SlavePortValidating == TRUE => SlavePortValidating = FALSE; SackTimer stop; TR5 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster HoldToken

Table 96 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ TR5 == TRUE => TR5 = FALSE; SetInvitationFlag(); SetMeasureFlag(); CTicket = FALSE; sends = 1; if token-PDU.traAllows > 0 then TraAllows = token-PDU.traAllows; TraAvailHopCounter = 0; else TraAvailHopCounter = token-PDU.traLastHopCounter; TraLastHopCounter = 0; TraAllows = Max Transients per round; TokenHopCounter = 0; TraAllowsND = GetTraAllowsND(); SetNextPhase(PrimaryMasterHoldToken,0);	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
2	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PMChangeFlag == ON => TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
3	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PH == 1 && InvitationFlag == OFF && MyStatusSendTimingFlag == ON => InvitationFlag == NULL; MyStatusSendTimingFlag = OFF pdu = CreateMyStatus(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; MyStatusSend(pdu); Enque(pdu); CTicket = TRUE; SetNextPhase(PrimaryMasterHoldToken,PH);	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
4	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PH == 1 && InvitationFlag == ON => InvitationFlag == NULL; TR7 = TRUE	PrimaryMasterInviting
5	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PH == 10 && CTicket == FALSE => SetNextPhase(PrimaryMasterHoldToken,PH);	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
6	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PH == 11 => ACTicketND = TRUE; SetNextPhase(PrimaryMasterHoldToken,PH);	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
7	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PH == 12 => ACTicket = TRUE; SetNextPhase(PrimaryMasterHoldToken,PH);	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
8	PrimaryMasterHoldToken	/ PH == 20 && ((ACTicketND == FALSE) && (ACTicket == FALSE)) => SetNextPhase(PrimaryMasterHoldToken,PH);	PrimaryMasterInviting

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
9	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	/ PH == 3 && sends < Multiple Transmit => sends = sends + 1; PduNum = QueLen(); while (PduNum > 0) pdu = Deque(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); PduNum = PduNum -1	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
10	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	/ PH == 3 && sends == Multiple Transmit => QueDelete(); pdu = CreateToken(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); sends = 1; PH = 4	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
11	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	/ PH == 4 && sends < Multiple Token => pdu = Deque(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); sends = sends + 1	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
12	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	/ PH == 4 && sends == Multiple Token => QueDelete(); PH = 0; TR6 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
13	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
14	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
15	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
16	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
17	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
18	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster HoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
19	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
20	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
21	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
22	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
23	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
24	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
25	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	SendCyclic(pdu) => Send.req (sport, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu)	PrimaryMaster HoldToken
26	PrimaryMaster HoldToken	/ MeasureFlag == ON => MeasureFlag = NULL TR12 = TRUE	MasterMeasure ment

Table 97 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	/ TR6 == TRUE => TR6 = FALSE; NetWatchTimer startup; SetNewTokenFlag()	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken
2	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; NetWatchTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
3	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; NetWatchTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
4	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => NetWatchTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
5	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken
6	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken
7	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken
8	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no)== FALSE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; NetWatchTimer stop; AddReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no); TR5 = TRUE	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
9	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no)== TRUE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
10	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
11	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu); NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
12	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu); NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
13	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu); NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
14	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu); NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
15	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
16	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	NetWatchTimer time-out / LostTokenDst() != MyAddr && NewTokenFlag == ON && RingCheck == FALSE => NetWatchTimer stop; pdu = CreateToken(); Send.req (sport, LostTokenDst(), pdu) to all ports; NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
17	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	NetWatchTimer time-out / LostTokenDst() != MyAddr && NewTokenFlag == OFF && RingCheck == FALSE => NetWatchTimer stop; pdu = CreatePersuasion(); Send.req (sport, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD
18	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	NetWatchTimer time-out / LostTokenDst() == MyAddr => NetWatchTimer stop; pdu = CreateToken(); Send.req (sport, MyAddr, pdu) to all ports; TR5 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster HoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
19	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	NetWatchTimer time-out / LostTokenDst() != MyAddr && RingCheck == TRUE => NetWatchTimer stop; Failure location assessment; pdu = CreateSetup (Invalidate failure location port); Send.req (port, failure upstream node, pdu) to valid port; UpperSlavePortInvalidating = TRUE; NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
20	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && RingCheck == TRUE && UpperSlavePortInvalidating == TRUE => NetWatchTimer stop; UpperSlavePortInvalidating == FALSE Validate invalid port; pdu = CreateSetup (Invalidate failure location port); Send.req (port, failure location downstream node, pdu) to validated port; LowerSlavePortInvalidating == TRUE NetWatchTimer restart	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken
21	PrimaryMaster SolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && RingCheck == TRUE && LowerSlavePortInvalidating == TRUE => NetWatchTimer stop; LowerSlavePortInvalidating = FALSE pdu = CreatePersuasion(); Send.req (sport, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD

Table 98 – Master station state table – PrimaryMasterInviting

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	PrimaryMasterInviting	TR7 == TRUE && RingCheck == FALSE => TR7 = FALSE; TDackTimer startup; ANodes = 0; pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports	PrimaryMasterInviting
2	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TDackTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
3	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TDackTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
4	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => TDAckTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
5	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => ANodes++	PrimaryMasterInviting
6	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => TDAckTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
7	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterInviting
8	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterInviting
9	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterInviting
10	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterInviting
11	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA !=MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu);	PrimaryMasterInviting
12	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu);	PrimaryMasterInviting
13	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA !=MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu);	PrimaryMasterInviting
14	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu);	PrimaryMasterInviting

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
15	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	PrimaryMasterInviting
16	PrimaryMasterInviting	TDAckTimer time-out / ANodes > 0 => TDAckTimer stop; TR4 = TRUE	PrimaryMasterSettingUp
17	PrimaryMasterInviting	TDAckTimer time-out / ANodes == 0 => TDAckTimer stop; TR5 = TRUE	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
18	PrimaryMasterInviting	/ TR7 == TRUE && RingCheck == TRUE && SlavePortStateChanged() == TRUE => TR7 = FALSE; pdu = CreateSetup (Validate port with port status change); Send.req (sport, port with port status change, pdu) to all ports; SlavePortValidating = TRUE	PrimaryMasterInviting
19	PrimaryMasterInviting	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 && RingCheck == TRUE && SlavePortValidating = TRUE => TDAckTimer startup; ANodes = 0; pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, BROADCAST, pdu) to all ports	PrimaryMasterInviting

Table 99 – Master station state table – MasterWaitTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterWaitTD	/ TR8 == TRUE => TR8 = FALSE; TDWaitTimer startup; ChannelGroup = NULL	MasterWaitTD
2	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TDWaitTimer restart	MasterWaitTD
3	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => TDAckTimer stop; pdu = CreateTestDataAck();Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (rport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TR9 = TRUE	MasterWaitSetup
4	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
5	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitTD
6	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitTD
7	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TDWaitTimer restart	MasterWaitTD
8	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA != MyAddr && ((ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) ftype == 0x20 ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitTD
9	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu);	MasterWaitTD
10	MasterWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitTD
11	MasterWaitTD	TDWaitTimer time-out => TDWaitTimer stop; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD

Table 100 – Master station state table – MasterWaitSetup

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterWaitSetup	/ TR9 == TRUE => TR9 = FALSE; SWaitTimer startup	MasterWaitSetup
2	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; SWaitTimer stop; TR2 = TRUE	MasterArbitration
3	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == BROADCAST && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; SWaitTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
4	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestDataAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (rport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; SWaitTimer restart	MasterWaitSetup
5	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitSetup
6	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => SWaitTimer stop; ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken
7	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitSetup
8	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitSetup
9	MasterWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; SWaitTimer restart	MasterWaitSetup

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
10	MasterWaitSet up	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA != MyAddr && ((ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) ftype == 0x20 ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitSet up
11	MasterWaitSet up	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu);	MasterWaitSet up
12	MasterWaitSet up	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterWaitSet up
13	MasterWaitSet up	SWaitTimer time-out => SWaitTimer stop; TR3 = TRUE	PrimaryMaster ScatterTD

**Table 101 – Master station state table – MasterSolicitToken
(without Transmission path delay measurement)**

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterSolicitTo ken	/ TR10 == TRUE => TR10 = FALSE; PrevTSeqNo = NULL; LeaveTimer startup	MasterSolicitTo ken
2	MasterSolicitTo ken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop	MasterArbitrati on
3	MasterSolicitTo ken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop	MasterWaitTD
4	MasterSolicitTo ken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (rport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitTo ken
5	MasterSolicitTo ken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitTo ken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
6	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); LeaveTimer startup	MasterSolicitToken
7	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
8	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
9	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no) == FALSE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop; AddReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no); TR11 = TRUE	MasterHoldToken
10	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no) == TRUE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport;	MasterSolicitToken
11	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
12	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
13	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
14	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; AReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
15	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
16	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
17	MasterSolicitToken	LeaveTimer time-out => LeaveTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD

**Table 102 – Master station state table – MasterSolicitToken
(with Transmission path delay measurement)**

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterSolicitToken	/ TR10 == TRUE => TR10 = FALSE; PrevTSeqNo = NULL; LeaveTimer startup	MasterSolicitToken
2	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop	MasterArbitration
3	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop	MasterWaitTD
4	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (rport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
5	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
6	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); LeaveTimer startup	MasterSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
7	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
8	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
9	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no) == FALSE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop; AddReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no); TR11 = TRUE	MasterHoldToken
10	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no) == TRUE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport;	MasterSolicitToken
11	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken
12	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
13	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
14	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
15	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
16	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
17	MasterSolicitToken	LeaveTimer time-out => LeaveTimer stop; TR8 = TRUE	MasterWaitTD
18	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x40 => MeasureReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
19	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x41 => MeasureAckReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
20	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x42 => OffsetReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	MasterSolicitToken
21	MasterSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x43 => UpdateReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	MasterSolicitToken

Table 103 – Master station state table – MasterHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterHoldToken	/ TR11 == TRUE => TR11 = FALSE; SetNextPhase(MasterHoldToken,0);	MasterHoldToken
2	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 1 => MyStatusSendTimingFlag = OFF; pdu = CreateMyStatus(); Send.req(port,ChannelGroup,pdu) to all ports; MyStatusSend(pdu); CTicket = TRUE; TokenHopCounter = token-PDU.tokenHopCounter; TraAvailHopCounter = token-PDU.traAvailHopCounter; TraLastHopCounter = token-PDU.traLastHopCounter; TraAllows = token-PDU.traAllows; TraAllowsND = GetTraAllowsND(); SetNextPhase(MasterHoldToken,0);	MasterHoldToken
3	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 10 && CTicket == FALSE => SetNextPhase(MasterHoldToken,PH);	MasterHoldToken
4	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 11 => ACTicketND = TRUE; SetNextPhase(MasterHoldToken,PH);	MasterHoldToken
5	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 12 => ACTicket = TRUE; SetNextPhase(MasterHoldToken,PH);	MasterHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
6	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 20 && ((ACTicketND == FALSE) && (ACTicket == FALSE)) => SetNextPhase(MasterHoldToken,PH);	MasterHoldToken
7	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 3 && sents < Multiple Transmit => sents = sents + 1; PduNum = QueLen(); while (PduNum > 0) pdu = Deque(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); PduNum = PduNum -1	MasterHoldToken
8	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 3 && sents == Multiple Transmit => QueDelete(); pdu = CreateToken(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); sents = 1; PH = 3	MasterHoldToken
9	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 4 && sents < Multiple Token => pdu = Deque(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); sents = sents + 1	MasterHoldToken
10	MasterHoldToken	/ PH == 4 && sents == Multiple Token => QueDelete(); PH = 0; TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken
11	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) == Low => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TR2=TRUE	MasterArbitration
12	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 && CmpPriority(pdu.mst_pri, SA) != Low => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; TR8=TRUE	MasterWaitTD
13	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterHoldToken
14	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
15	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, SDU); TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken
16	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterHoldToken
17	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterHoldToken
18	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterHoldToken
19	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => CStopSending(); ACStopSending() Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu); TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken
20	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => CStopSending(); ACStopSending() Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu); TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken
21	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => CStopSending(); ACStopSending() Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu); TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken
22	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => CStopSending(); ACStopSending() ACReceived(pdu); TR10 = TRUE	MasterSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
23	MasterHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	MasterHoldToken
24	MasterHoldToken	SendCyclic(pdu) => Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enqueue(pdu)	MasterHoldToken
25	MasterHoldToken	SendACyclic(pdu) => Send.req (sport, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enqueue(pdu)	MasterHoldToken

**Table 104 – Master station state table – MasterMeasurement
(without Transmission path delay measurement function)**

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterMeasurement	/ TRn == TRUE => TRn = FALSE	PrimaryMasterHoldToken

**Table 105 – Master station state table – MasterMeasurement
(with Transmission path delay measurement function)**

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	MasterMeasurement	/ TR12 == TRUE => TR12 = FALSE MeasureTransmissionFlag = TRUE	MasterMeasurement
2	MasterMeasurement	SendMeasure(port, DA, pdu) => Send.req(port, DA, pdu)	MasterMeasurement
3	MasterMeasurement	SendUpdate(port, DA, pdu) => Send.req(port, DA, pdu)	PrimaryMasterHoldToken
4	MasterMeasurement	SendOffset(port, DA, pdu) => Send.req(port, DA, pdu)	MasterMeasurement
5	MasterMeasurement	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x41 => MeasureAckReceived()	MasterMeasurement

Table 106 – Slave station state table – SlaveDown

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SlaveDown	Power ON => ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD

Table 107 – Slave station state table – SlaveWaitTD

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD
2	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestDataAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport;	SlaveWaitSetup
3	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD
4	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD
5	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD
6	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD
7	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA !=MyAddr && ((ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) ftype == 0x20 ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD
8	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	SlaveWaitTD
9	SlaveWaitTD	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitTD

Table 108 – Slave station state table – SlaveWaitSetup

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD
2	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestDataAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, pdu); pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitSetup
3	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitSetup
4	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, SDU); TR3 = TRUE	SlaveSolicitToken
5	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitSetup
6	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitSetup
7	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitSetup
8	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / IsMulticast(DA) == TRUE && SA !=MyAddr && ((ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) ftype == 0x20 ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	SlaveWaitSetup
9	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	SlaveWaitSetup
10	SlaveWaitSetup	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveWaitSetup

**Table 109 – Slave station state table – SlaveSolicitToken
(without Transmission path delay measurement)**

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SlaveSolicitToken	/ TR3 == TRUE => TR3 = FALSE; LeaveTimer startup	SlaveSolicitToken
2	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD
3	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
4	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
5	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, SDU)	SlaveSolicitToken
6	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
7	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
8	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no)== FALSE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop; AddReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no); TR4 = TRUE	SlaveHoldToken
9	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no)== TRUE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
10	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
11	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA ==ChannelGroup && SA !=MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
12	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA ==ChannelGroup && SA !=MyAddr && ftype ≥ 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
13	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA ==ChannelGroup && SA !=MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
14	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
15	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
16	SlaveSolicitToken	LeaveTimer time-out => LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD

**Table 110 – Slave station state table – SlaveSolicitToken
(with Transmission path delay measurement)**

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SlaveSolicitToken	/ TR3 == TRUE => TR3 = FALSE; LeaveTimer startup	SlaveSolicitToken
2	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD
3	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
4	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
5	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, SDU)	SlaveSolicitToken
6	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
7	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
8	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no) == FALSE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; LeaveTimer stop; AddReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no); TR4 = TRUE	SlaveHoldToken
9	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr && IsReceivedToken(pdu.tseq_no) == TRUE => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
10	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
11	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
12	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype ≥ 0x20 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
13	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
14	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => ACReceived(pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
15	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveSolicitToken
16	SlaveSolicitToken	LeaveTimer time-out => LeaveTimer stop; ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD
17	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x40 => MeasureRecvied(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
18	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x41 => MeasureAckReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
19	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x42 => OffsetReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken
20	SlaveSolicitToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / ftype == 0x43 => UpdateReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu)	SlaveSolicitToken

Table 111 – Slave station state table – SlaveHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	SlaveHoldToken	/ TR4 == TRUE => TR4 = FALSE; SetNextPhase(SlaveHoldToken,0);	SlaveHoldToken
2	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 1 => pdu = CreateMyStatus(); Send.req(port,ChannelGroup,pdu) to all ports; CTicket = TRUE; sents = 0; TokenHopCounter = token-PDU.tokenHopCounter; TraAvailHopCounter = token-PDU.traAvailHopCounter; TraLastHopCounter = token-PDU.traLastHopCounter; TraAllows = token-PDU.traAllows; TraAllowsND = GetTraAllowsND(); SetNextPhase(SlaveHoldToken,0);	SlaveHoldToken
3	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 10 && CTicket == FALSE => SetNextPhase(SlaveHoldToken,PH);	SlaveHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
4	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 11 => ACTicketND = TRUE; SetNextPhase(SlaveHoldToken,PH);	SlaveHoldToken
5	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 12 => ACTicket = TRUE; SetNextPhase(SlaveHoldToken,PH);	SlaveHoldToken
6	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 20 && ((ACTicketND == FALSE) && (ACTicket == FALSE)) => SetNextPhase(SlaveHoldToken,PH);	SlaveHoldToken
7	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 3 && sends < Multiple Transmit => sends = sends + 1; PduNum = QueLen(); while (PduNum > 0) pdu = Deque(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); PduNum = PduNum - 1	SlaveHoldToken
8	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 3 && sends == Multiple Transmit => QueDelete(); pdu = CreateToken(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); sends = 1; PH = 3	SlaveHoldToken
9	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 4 && sends == Multiple Token => pdu = Deque(); Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu); sends = sends + 1	SlaveHoldToken
10	SlaveHoldToken	/ PH == 4 && sends == Multiple Token => QueDelete(); PH = 0; TR3 = TRUE	SlaveSolicitToken
11	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x10 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); ChannelGroup = NULL	SlaveWaitTD
12	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA==BROADCAST && SA !=MyAddr && ftype == 0x11 => pdu = CreateTestData(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken
13	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x12 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
14	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); ChannelGroup = MCAST(pdu.mst_addr); SetTrInfo(pdu); pdu = CreateSetupAck(); Send.req(rport, SA, SDU); TR3 = TRUE	SlaveSolicitToken
15	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x13 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken
16	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x14 => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken
17	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst == MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken
18	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x15 && pdu.token_dst != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken
19	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype ≥ 0x82 && ftype ≤ 0x85) => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; CReceived(pdu); LeaveTimer startup	SlaveSolicitToken
20	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && ftype == 0x20 => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; MyStatusReceived(pdu); LeaveTimer startup	SlaveSolicitToken
21	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == ChannelGroup && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x28 ftype == 0x1C) => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport; ACReceived(pdu); LeaveTimer startup	SlaveSolicitToken

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
22	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA == MyAddr && SA != MyAddr && (ftype == 0x23 ftype == 0x25 ftype == 0x29 ftype == 0x2E) => CStopSending(); ACStopSending(); ACReceived(pdu); LeaveTimer startup	SlaveSolicitToken
23	SlaveHoldToken	Receive.ind(rport, DA, SA, ftype, pdu) / DA != MyAddr && SA != MyAddr => Send.req (sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	SlaveHoldToken
24	SlaveHoldToken	SendCyclic(pdu) => Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu)	SlaveHoldToken
25	SlaveHoldToken	SendACyclic(pdu) => Send.req (port, ChannelGroup, pdu) to all ports; Enque(pdu)	SlaveHoldToken

8.2.4.2 Functions

The Channel control functions are shown in Table 112 and Table 113 for Master and Slave stations respectively.

Table 112 – Master station channel control functions

Name	Description
getNextPhase(current_state, current_phase)	Sets up the next internal phase (represented by the variable PH).
CmpPriority(mst_pri, SA)	Compares the priority levels and returns Low or High. Low: mst_pri < MyPriority (mst_pri == MyPriority && SA < MyAddr) High: mst_pri > MyPriority (mst_pri == MyPriority && SA > MyAddr)
CreateTokenRoute()	Generates the token passing path, and sets SetupNodes.
MCAST(mac_addr)	Sets the I/G bit of addr to 1, and returns the address converted to a multicast address.
SetInvitationFlag()	Sets the flag indicating whether or not the node is to return to the system. The available values are as follows: ON: Return to system OFF: Do not return to system NULL: Undefined
SetMeasureFlag()	Sets the flag indicating whether or not the transmission path delay is to be measured. The available values are as follows: ON: Measure transmission path delay OFF: Do not measure transmission path delay NULL: Undefined
SetNewTokenFlag()	Sets a flag indicating whether or not to regenerate a token. The available values are as follows: ON: Regenerate OFF: Do not regenerate

Name	Description
IsValidPort(port)	Assesses whether the port is valid, and returns TRUE if it is and FALSE if it is not.
IsSlavePortInvalidated()	Assesses whether or not a slave station with an invalid port exists, and returns TRUE if it does, and FALSE if it does not.
SlavePortStateChanged() ()	Returns TRUE if the port status of the slave station changed from link disconnected to link up, and FALSE if it did not change from link disconnected to link up.
LostTokenDst()	Finds the destination of the lost token.
AddReceivedToken(tseq_ no)	Holds the sequence number of the received token.
IsReceivedToken(tseq_ no)	Assesses whether tseq_ no is included in the token sequence numbers held by AddReceivedToken, and returns TRUE if it is and FALSE if it is not.
IsMulticast(addr)	Returns TRUE if the address is a multicast address, and FALSE if the address is not a multicast address.
CreatePersuasion()	Creates and returns the persuasion-PDU.
CreateTestData()	Creates and returns the testData-PDU.
CreateTestDataAck()	Creates and returns the testDataAck-PDU.
CreateSetup()	Creates and returns the setup-PDU.
CreateSetupAck()	Creates and returns the setupAck-PDU.
CreateToken()	Creates and returns the token-PDU.
CReceived(pdu)	Delivers pdu to the Cyclic Transmission state machine.
ACReceived(pdu)	Delivers pdu to the Acyclic Transmission state machine.
Enque(pdus)	Queues pdus given in arguments. Queues in the seqNumber order of pdu when multiple pdus are given.
Deque()	Retrieves pdus queued by Enque from the start of the queue.
QueDelete()	Deletes all pdus from the queue.
QueLen()	Returns the size of the queue.
SetTrInfo(pdu)	Holds the information included in the setup-PDU received as pdu.
MyStatusSend(pdu)	Sends MyStatus frame transmission notification
GetTraAllowsND()	Returns a limit value for node unit transient transmissions.

Table 113 – Slave station channel control functions

Name	Description
SetTrInfo(pdu)	Holds the information included in the setup-PDU received as pdu.
AddReceivedToken(tseq_ no)	Holds the sequence number of the received token.
IsReceivedToken(tseq_ no)	Assesses whether or not the tseq_ no is included in the token sequence numbers held by AddReceivedToken, and returns TRUE if it is and FALSE if it is not.
CreatePersuasion()	Creates and returns the persuasion-PDU.
CreateTestDataAck()	Creates and returns the testDataAck-PDU.
CreateSetupAck()	Creates and returns the setupAck-PDU.
CreateToken()	Creates and returns the token-PDU.
CReceived(pdu)	Delivers pdu to the Cyclic Transmission state machine.
ACReceived(pdu)	Delivers pdu to the Acyclic Transmission state machine.
GetTraAllowsND()	Returns a limit value for node unit transient transmissions.

8.2.4.3 Variables

The variables used in Channel control are shown in Table 114 and Table 115 for Master and Slave stations respectively.

Table 114 – Master station channel control variables

Name	Description
ChannelGroup	Multicast address indicating affiliated network
Nodes	Indicates the number of nodes subject to transmission control. (Used as the counter for the number of responses of TestDataAck.)
ANodes	Indicates the number of responses of TestDataAck upon return to the system.
SetupNodes	Indicates the number of Setup transmission destinations.
SARcvd	Indicates the number of responses of SetupAck.
PMChangeFlag	Flag indicating whether or not the transmission control manager is to be changed
InvitationFlag	Flag indicating whether or not the node is to return to the system
NewTokenFlag	Flag indicating whether or not a new token is to be generated upon token loss
MyPriority	Priority level of own node
MyAddr	MAC address of own node
BROADCAST	Broadcast MAC address FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
CTRProgress	Generation status of token passing path
TraAllows	Number of times transient transmission is allowed
TraAvailHopCounter	Minimum value of number of token-PDU transfers in which transient transmission is allowed
TraLastHopCounter	Number of node token-PDU transfers in which the last transient transmission was performed
RingCheck	Flag indicating whether or not a ring check is to be performed
SynchronizationMaster	Flag indicating the synchronization manager.
PH	Indicates the subphase.

Table 115 – Slave station channel control variables

Name	Description
ChannelGroup	Multicast address indicating affiliated network
MyAddr	MAC address of own node
BROADCAST	Broadcast MAC address FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
PrevTSeqNo	Received token sequence number
PH	Indicates the subphase.

8.2.4.4 Timers

The timers used in Channel control are shown in Table 116 and Table 117 for Master and Slave stations respectively.

Table 116 – Master station channel control timers

Name	Description
ListenTimer	Determines the time for monitoring the presence of communication at startup.
TDAckTimer	Determines the TestDataAck response wait time.
SAckTimer	Determines the SetupAck response wait time.
RvLastArbTimer	Determines the Persuasion reception wait time.
SendArbTimer	Determines the Persuasion send interval.
NetWatchTimer	Determines the time for monitoring whether or not communication is normal.
TDWaitTimer	Determines the TestData reception wait time.
SWaitTimer	Determines the Setup reception wait time.
LeaveTimer	Determines the time of disconnection detection.

Table 117 – Slave station channel control timers

Name	Description
LeaveTimer	Used for detecting disconnection.
MasterWatchTimer	Used for monitoring the master station.

8.2.5 Parameter dist

8.2.5.1 Parameter dist state machine

The states of the Parameter dist state machine for the Mater station are described in Table 118 with the details specified in Table 120.

The states of the Parameter dist state machine for the Slave station are described Table 119 with the details specified in Table 121.

Table 118 – Master station parameter dist states

Name	Description
IDLE	Parameters not distributed
InitParamChecking	Initial check of parameter distribution status in progress
ParamSending	Parameter distribution in progress
ParamChecking	Parameter distribution status check in progress
ParamSent	Parameter distribution completed

Table 119 – Slave station parameter dist states

Name	Description
ParamNone	No parameters
ParamCheck	Parameter check in progress
ParamHold	Holding parameters; parameters not reflected
ParamOK	Holding parameters; parameters reflected
ParamErr	Holding parameters; parameter error

Table 120 – Master station parameter dist state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	IDLE	ParameterDistReady() => AC Send.req(ParameterCheck, data)	InitParamChec king
2	InitParamChec king	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / MyStatusFromAllNodes() == FALSE =>	InitParamChec king
3	InitParamChec king	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / MyStatusFromAllNodes() == TRUE && ParamAllNodesReceived() == FALSE => GetNonReceivedNodes(); AC Send.req(netno, nodeno, Parameter, data)	ParamSending
4	InitParamChec king	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / MyStatusFromAllNodes() == TRUE && ParamAllNodesReceived() == TRUE => AC Send.req(ParameterCheck, data)	ParamCheckin g
5	ParamSending	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / ParamAllNodesReceived() == FALSE =>	ParamSending
6	ParamSending	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / MyStatusFromAllNodes() == TRUE => AC Send.req(ParameterCheck, data)	ParamCheckin g
7	ParamCheckin g	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / ParamAllNodesChecked() == TRUE => AC Send.req(ParameterCheck, data)	ParamSent
8	ParamCheckin g	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / ParamAllNodesChecked() == FALSE =>	ParamCheckin g
9	ParamSent	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / ParamAllNodesChecked() == FALSE => GetNonCheckedNodes(); AC Send.req(netno, nodeno, Parameter, data)	ParamSending

Table 121 – Slave station parameter dist state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ParamNone	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck =>	ParamNone
2	ParamNone	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == Parameter => DoParameterCheck(pdu)	ParamCheck
3	ParamCheck	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == Parameter =>	ParamCheck
4	ParamCheck	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == TRUE =>	ParamCheck
5	ParamCheck	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == FALSE =>	ParamNone
6	ParamCheck	ParameterCheckComplete(Result) / Result == TRUE =>	ParamHold
7	ParamCheck	ParameterCheckComplete(Result) / Result == FALSE =>	ParamErr
8	ParamErr	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == Parameter => DoParameterCheck(pdu)	ParamCheck
9	ParamErr	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == TRUE =>	ParamErr
10	ParamErr	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == FALSE =>	ParamNone
11	ParamHold	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == Parameter =>	ParamCheck
12	ParamHold	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == TRUE => UpdateParameter(pdu)	ParamOK
13	ParamHold	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == FALSE =>	ParamNone
14	ParamOK	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == Parameter =>	ParamCheck

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
15	ParamOK	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == TRUE => UpdateParameter(pdu)	ParamOK
16	ParamOK	AC Send.ind(Dest Netno, Dest nodeno, type, data) / type == ParamCheck && CmpParamID(data) == FALSE =>	ParamNone
17	ParamOK	MasterWatchTimer time-out =>	ParamHold

8.2.5.2 Functions

The Parameter dist functions are shown in Table 122 and Table 123 for Master and Slave stations respectively.

Table 122 – Master station parameter dist functions

Name	Description
ParameterDistReady	Ready for parameter distribution
ParamAllNodesReceived()	Assesses whether or not all nodes have received parameters. Returns TRUE if so and FALSE if not.
ParamAllNodesChecked()	Assesses whether or not all nodes have checked parameters. Returns TRUE if so and FALSE if not.
MyStatusFromAllNodes()	Assesses whether or not MyStatus has been received from all nodes. Returns TRUE if so and FALSE if not.
GetNonReceivedNodes()	Gets the network numbers and node numbers of nodes that have not received parameters.
GetNonCheckedNodes()	Gets the network numbers and node numbers of the nodes that have not checked parameters.
GetNetNo(pdu)	Gets the network number from pdu.
GetNodeNo(pdu)	Gets the node number from pdu.

Table 123 – Slave station parameter dist functions

Name	Description
DoParameterCheck(pdu)	Checks the parameters given by pdu. Calls ParameterCheckComplete(result) once completed. Sets result to TRUE if parameters are normal and to FALSE if parameters are abnormal.
CmpParamID(pdu)	Compares the parameter ID of the parameter given by pdu with the parameter ID of the parameter given by pdu in DoParameterCheck. Returns TRUE if they match and FALSE if they do not match.
UpdateParameter(pdu)	Sets the parameters given in pdu as the new parameters.

8.2.6 Synchronous trigger

8.2.6.1 Primitive definition

Synchronous trigger issues Synchronous trigger internal Internal.ind service to FSPM.

8.2.6.2 Synchronous trigger state machine

The states of the Synchronous trigger state machine for the Mater station are described in Table 124 with the details specified in Table 126.

The states of the Synchronous trigger state machine for the Slave station are described Table 125 with the details specified in Table 127.

Table 124 – Master station synchronous trigger states

Name	Description
ACTIVE	Operating state

Table 125 – Slave station synchronous trigger states

Name	Description
ACTIVE	Operating state

Table 126 – Master station synchronous trigger state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	MyStatusSend (pdu) / (SynchronizationMaster == TRUE) && (getMyStatusSyncFlag (pdu) == TRUE) => Synchronous Trigger Internal.ind	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / (SynchronizationMaster == FALSE) && getMyStatusSyncFlag () == TRUE => Synchronous Trigger Internal.ind	ACTIVE

Table 127 – Slave station synchronous trigger state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	MyStatusReceived(pdu) / getMyStatusSyncFlag () == TRUE => Synchronous Trigger Internal.ind	ACTIVE

8.2.6.3 Functions

Functions enabled in Synchronous trigger are shown in Table 128.

Table 128 – Synchronous trigger functions

Name	Description
getMyStatusSyncFlag	Acquires the value of SyncFlag of the MyStatus frame.

8.2.6.4 Variables

Synchronous trigger uses no variables.

8.2.7 Timer

8.2.7.1 Timer state machine

The Timer state machine states are described in Table 129 and Table 130 with the detail is specified in Table 131 and Table 132.

Table 129 – Timer states – Best effort type

Name	Description
ACTIVE	Operating state

Table 130 – Timer states – Fixed cycle type

Name	Description
ACTIVE	Operating state
WAIT	Waiting state

Table 131 – Timer state table – Best effort type

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	ACTIVE	/ => MyStatusSendTimingFlag = ON	ACTIVE

Table 132 – Timer state table – Fixed cycle type

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	WAIT	/ MyStatusSendTimingFlag == OFF => ScanTimer startup	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	ScanTimer time-out => MyStatusSendTimingFlag = ON	WAIT

8.2.7.2 Functions

The Timer uses no functions.

8.2.7.3 Variables

The variables used by the Timer are shown in Table 133.

Table 133 – Timer variables

Name	Description
MyStatusSendTimingFlag	Sets the communication start flag. ON; Start communication OFF: Wait

8.2.7.4 Timers

The timers used by the fixed cycle timer are shown in Table 134.

Table 134 – Fixed cycle timer

Name	Description
ScanTimer	Determines the communication cycle time.

8.2.8 Measure transmission

8.2.8.1 Primitive definition

FSPM issues a StartMeasureInternal.req service to MeasureTransmission. MeasureTransmission issues a StartMeasureInternal.cnf service to FSPM.

8.2.8.2 Measure transmission state machine

The states of the Measure transmission state machine for the Master station are described in Table 135 with the details specified in Table 137.

The states of the Measure transmission state machine for the Slave station are described in Table 136 with the details specified in Table 138.

Table 135 – Master station measure transmission states

Name	Description
M_IDLE	Initial state
SM_MEASURE	Measuring as synchronization manager
SM_WAIT_MEASUREACK	Waiting for MeasureAck as synchronization manager
M_WAIT_MEASUREACK	Measuring
M_WAIT_UPDATE	Waiting for measurement result update

Table 136 – Slave station measure transmission states

Name	Description
S_IDLE	Waiting
S_WAIT_MEASUREACK	Measuring
S_WAIT_UPDATE	Waiting for measurement result update

Table 137 – Master station measure transmission state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	M_IDLE	Start Measure Internal.req / (SynchronizationMaster == TRUE) && (MeasureTransmission Flag == TRUE) => MeasureTransmission Flag == FALSE slaveCounterMeasureDone = 0 slaveCounterMeasureAll = getSlaveCounterMeasureAll()	SM_MEASURE
2	M_IDLE	MeasureReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) / (SynchronizationMaster == FALSE) && DA == MyAddr => startRoundtripTimer(); DA = SA; pdu = CreateMeasureAck(); SendMeasureAck(rport, DA, pdu); roundtrip = stopRoundtripTimer();	M_WAIT_OFF SET
3	M_IDLE	MeasureReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) / (SynchronizationMaster == FALSE) && (DA != MyAddr) => SendMeasureAck(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport	M_WAIT_ME ASUREACK
4	M_IDLE	Get Offset Internal.req / SynchronizationMaster == FALSE => Get Offset Internal.cnf(offset)	M_IDLE
5	SM_MEASURE	/ slaveCounterMeasureDone < slaveCounterMeasureAll => startRoundTripTimer(); DA = getTerminatedSlaveAddress(slaveCounterMeasureDone); port = getTerminatedSlaveDirection(slaveCounterMeasureDone); pdu = CreateMeasure(); SendMeasure(port, DA, pdu)	SM_WAIT_ME ASUREACK
6	SM_MEASURE	slaveCounterMeasureDone == slaveCounterMeasureAll => DA = ChannelGroup; pdu = CreateUpdate(); SendUpdate(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports Start Measure Internal.cnf(TRUE)	M_IDLE
7	SM_WAIT_ME ASUREACK	MeasureAckReceived() => roundtrip = stopRoundTripTimer(); offset = getOffset(roundtrip); DA = getTerminatedSlaveAddress(SlaveCounterMeasureDone); sport = getTerminatedSlaveDirection(SlaveCounterMeasureDone); pdu = CreateOffset(offset); SendOffset(sport, DA, pdu); slaveCounterMeasureDone++	SM_MEASURE
8	SM_WAIT_ME ASUREACK	IsRoundtripTimerOver() => Start Measure Internal.cnf(FALSE)	M_IDLE
9	M_WAIT_ME ASUREACK	MeasureAckReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) => roundtrip = stopRoundtripTimer(); SendMeasureAck(sport, DA, pdu); to all ports other than rport startArrivalOffsetTimer()	M_WAIT_OFF ST

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
10	M_WAIT_MEASUREACK	IsRoundtripTimerOver()	M_IDLE
11	M_WAIT_OFFSET	OffsetReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) => roundtrip = stopRoundtripTimer(); SendOffset(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport startArrivalOffsetTimer()	M_WAIT_UPDATE
12	M_WAIT_OFFSET	IsArrivalOffsetTimerOver()	M_IDLE
13	M_WAIT_UPDATE	UpdateReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) => SendUpdate(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport offset = generateOffset(roundtrip, distributeOffset)	M_IDLE
14	M_WAIT_UPDATE	IsArrivalUpdateTimerOver()	M_IDLE

Table 138 – Slave station measure transmission state table

#	Current state	Event/condition => action	Next state
1	S_IDLE	MeasureReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) / DA == MyAddr => startRoundtripTimer(); DA = SA; pdu = CreateMeasureAck(); SendMeasureAck(rport, DA, pdu); roundtrip = stopRoundtripTimer();	S_WAIT_OFFSET
2	S_IDLE	MeasureReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) / DA != MyAddr => SendMeasure(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport startRoundtripTimer();	S_WAIT_MEASUREACK
3	S_IDLE	Get Offset Internal.req => Get Offset Internal.cnf(offset)	S_IDLE
4	S_WAIT_MEASUREACK	MeasureAckReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) => roundtrip = stopRoundtripTimer(); SendMeasureAck(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport startArrivalOffsetTimer()	S_WAIT_OFFSET
5	S_WAIT_MEASUREACK	IsRoundtripTimerOver()	S_IDLE
6	S_WAIT_OFFSET	OffsetReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) => roundtrip = stopRoundtripTimer(); SendOffset(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport startArrivalOffsetTimer()	S_WAIT_UPDATE
7	S_WAIT_OFFSET	IsArrivalOffsetTimerOver()	S_IDLE
8	S_WAIT_UPDATE	UpdateReceived(rport, DA, SA, pdu) => SendUpdate(sport, DA, pdu) to all ports other than rport offset = generateOffset(roundtrip, distributeOffset)	S_IDLE
9	S_WAIT_UPDATE	IsArrivalUpdateTimerOver() =>	S_IDLE

8.2.8.3 Functions

Functions used by the Measure transmission are shown in Table 139 and Table 140 for the Master and the Slave stations respectively.

Table 139 – Master station measure transmission functions

Name	Description
getSlaveCounterMeasureAll()	Acquires the number of slave stations that perform delay measurement.
getTerminatedSlaveAddress(s)	Acquires the MAC address of the terminating slave station.
getTerminatedSlaveDirection(s)	Acquires the port connected to the terminating slave station.
getOffset(roundtrip)	Acquires the offset value from roundtrip.
CreateMeasure()	Creates and returns the measure-PDU.
CreateMeasureAck()	Creates and returns the measureAck-PDU.
CreateOffset(offset)	Creates and returns the offset-PDU that reflects the offset value.
CreateUpdate()	Creates and returns the update-PDU.
SendMeasure(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
SendMeasureAck(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
SendOffset(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, SA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
SendUpdate(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
startRoundtripTimer()	Starts the RoundTripTimer.
stopRoundtripTimer()	Stops the RoundTripTimer, and returns the RoundTripTimer value.
IsRoundtripTimerOver()	Returns TRUE when the RoundTripTimer times out and FALSE in all other cases.
startArrivalOffsetTimer()	Starts the ArrivalOffsetTimer.
stopArrivalOffsetTimer()	Stops the ArrivalOffsetTimer.
IsArrivalOffsetTimerOver()	Returns TRUE when the ArrivalOffsetTimer times out and FALSE in all other cases.
startArrivalUpdateTimer()	Starts the ArrivalUpdateTimer.
stopArrivalUpdateTimer()	Stops the ArrivalUpdateTimer.
IsArrivalUpdateTimerOver()	Returns TRUE when the ArrivalUpdateTimer times out and FALSE in all other cases.

Table 140 – Slave station measure transmission functions

Name	Description
CreateMeasure()	Creates and returns the measure-PDU.
CreateMeasureAck()	Creates and returns the measureAck-PDU.
CreateUpdate()	Creates and returns the update-PDU.
SendMeasure(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
SendMeasureAck(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
SendUpdate(port, DA, pdu)	Sends port, DA, and pdu to the Channel Control state machine.
startRoundtripTimer()	Starts the RoundTripTimer.
stopRoundtripTimer()	Stops the RoundTripTimer, and returns the RoundTripTimer value.
IsRoundtripTimerOver()	Returns TRUE when the RoundTripTimer times out, and FALSE in all other cases.
startArrivalOffsetTimer()	Starts the ArrivalOffsetTimer.
stopArrivalOffsetTimer()	Stops the ArrivalOffsetTimer.

Name	Description
IsArrivalOffsetTimerOver()	Returns TRUE when the ArrivalOffsetTimer times out, and FALSE in all other cases.
startArrivalUpdateTimer()	Starts the ArrivalUpdateTimer.
stopArrivalUpdateTimer()	Stops the ArrivalUpdateTimer.
IsArrivalUpdateTimerOver()	Returns TRUE when the ArrivalUpdateTimer times out, and FALSE in all other cases.

8.2.8.4 Variables

Measure transmission variables are shown in Table 141.

Table 141 – Master station measure transmission variables

Name	Description
slaveCounterMeasureDone	Indicates the number of slave stations for which delay measurement is completed.
SlaveCounterMeasureAll	Indicates the total number of slave stations for which delay measurement is performed.
roundtrip	Indicates the round-trip time.
offset	Indicates the offset value.
roundTrip	Indicates the round-trip time.
offset	Indicates the offset value.

9 DLL mapping protocol machine (DMPM)

9.1 DMPM type C

The structure of the DMPM is shown in Figure 22. The DMPM maps the DMPM service to the data link layer service (DL service). DMPM uses services provided by the MAC sub layer of the data link layer as the DL services. The mapping of DMPM and DLL is shown in Table 142 and the PDU MAC destination address mapping is shown in Table 143.

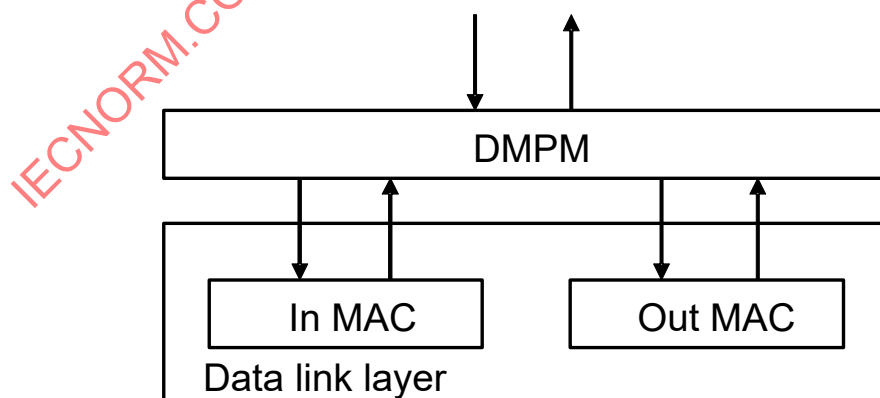


Figure 22 – Structure of type C DMPM

Table 142 – Mapping of type C DMPM service and DL service

DMPM service	DL service	Remarks
InPort.req(PDU)	MA_DATA.req(destination_address, source_address, frame_check_sequence) in In MAC.	Refer to Table 143 for destination_address. source_address is the MAC address of a node.
InPort.ind(PDU)	MA_DATA.ind(destination_address, source_address, PDU, frame_check_sequence) in In MAC.	Refer to Table 143 for destination_address. source_address is the MAC address of a source.
InPort.ind(Port_State)	Shows the link status of In MAC.	
OutPort.req(PDU)	MA_DATA.req(destination_address, source_address, frame_check_sequence) in Out MAC.	Refer to Table 143 for destination_address. source_address is the MAC address of a node.
OutPort.ind(PDU)	MA_DATA.ind(destination_address, source_address, PDU, frame_check_sequence) in Out MAC.	Refer to Table 143 for destination_address. source_address is the MAC address of a source.
OutPort.ind(Port_State)	Shows the link status of Out MAC.	

Table 143 – Destination address for each type C PDU

Name of PDU	Destination address
Connect-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
ConnectAck-PDU	The MAC address of a node to which a response is given (source_address of corresponding Connect-PDU)
Scan-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Collect-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Select-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Launch-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Token-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
MyStatus-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Transient1-PDU	dataType == 0:FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
Transient2-PDU	A destination is within in the same network: The MAC address of a destination node A network whose destination address is different: The MAC address of a relaying node
NTNTest-PDU	MAC address of own node.
Dummy-PDU	MAC address of own node.
CyclicDataW-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
CyclicDataB-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
CyclicDataOut1-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
CyclicDataOut2-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
CyclicDataIn1-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
CyclicDataIn2-PDU	FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF

9.2 DMPM type F

The structure of the DMPM is shown in Figure 23. The DMPM maps the DMPM service to the data link layer service (DL service). DMPM uses services provided by the MAC sub layer of the data link layer as the DL services. The mapping of DMPM and DLL is shown in Table 144.

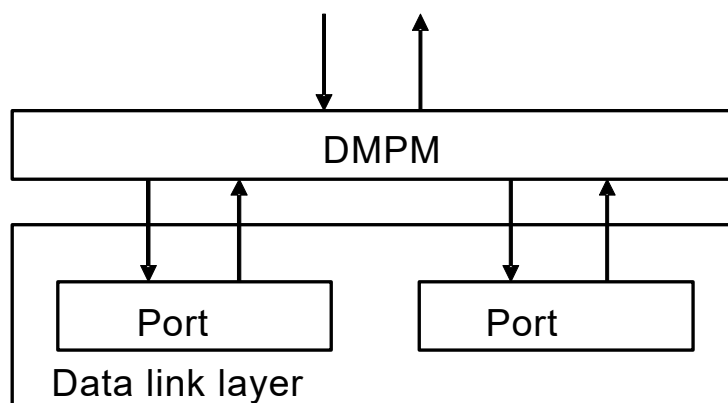


Figure 23 – Structure of type F DMPM

Table 144 – Mapping of type F DMPM service and DL service

DMPM service	DL service	Remarks
Send.req(port, DA, pdu)	MA_DATA.req (destination_address, source_address, mac_service_data_unit, frame_check_sequence) of port	destination_address = source_address is the MAC address of a node.
Receive.ind(port, DA, SA, ftype, pdu)	MA_DATA.ind (destination_address, source_address, mac_service_data_unit, frame_check_sequence) of port	DA = destination_address SA = source_address ftype = mac_service_data_unit. ArFType pdu = mac_service_data_unit

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SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	234
INTRODUCTION.....	236
1 Domaine d'application	238
1.1 Généralités	238
1.2 Spécifications	239
1.3 Conformité	239
2 Références normatives	239
3 Termes, définitions, symboles, termes abrégés et conventions	240
3.1 Termes et définitions référencés	240
3.1.1 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 7498-1	240
3.1.2 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 8822	240
3.1.3 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 9545	241
3.1.4 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 8824-1	241
3.1.5 Termes de l'IEC 61158-1	241
3.2 Termes et définitions supplémentaires pour le Type 23.....	241
3.3 Symboles et termes abrégés.....	244
3.4 Conventions.....	245
3.4.1 Concept général	245
3.4.2 Convention de codage des bits et octets réservés	245
3.4.3 Conventions pour la description de la syntaxe abstraite.....	245
3.4.4 Conventions pour la description de bit en octets	246
3.4.5 Conventions relatives aux descriptions des diagrammes d'états	246
4 Description de la syntaxe de FAL	247
4.1 Syntaxe abstraite des FAL-PDU de type C	247
4.1.1 Syntaxe abstraite de base	247
4.1.2 Connect-PDU	248
4.1.3 ConnectAck-PDU	248
4.1.4 Scan-PDU	248
4.1.5 Collect-PDU	249
4.1.6 Select-PDU	249
4.1.7 Launch-PDU	249
4.1.8 Token-PDU	249
4.1.9 MyStatus-PDU	250
4.1.10 Transient1-PDU	250
4.1.11 Dummy-PDU	251
4.1.12 Transient2-PDU	251
4.1.13 NTNTest-PDU	251
4.1.14 CyclicDataW-PDU	252
4.1.15 CyclicDataB-PDU	252
4.1.16 CyclicDataOut1-PDU	252
4.1.17 CyclicDataOut2-PDU	253
4.1.18 CyclicDataIn1-PDU	253
4.1.19 CyclicDataIn2-PDU	253
4.2 Syntaxe abstraite des FAL PDU de type F	254
4.2.1 Syntaxe abstraite de base	254
4.2.2 Persuasion-PDU	255

4.2.3	TestData-PDU	256
4.2.4	TestDataAck-PDU.....	256
4.2.5	Setup-PDU	257
4.2.6	SetupAck-PDU.....	257
4.2.7	F-Token-PDU	258
4.2.8	F-MyStatus-PDU.....	258
4.2.9	Measure-PDU	258
4.2.10	F-Offset-PDU.....	259
4.2.11	F-Update-PDU	259
4.2.12	F-CyclicData-PDU	259
4.2.13	Transient1-PDU	259
4.2.14	TransientAck-PDU	262
4.2.15	Transient2-PDU	263
4.2.16	ParamCheck-PDU	263
4.2.17	Parameter-PDU	264
4.2.18	Timer-PDU	265
4.3	Affectation des types de données pour le type C	265
4.4	Affectation des types de données pour le type F	266
5	Syntaxe de transfert FAL	267
5.1	Règles de codage	267
5.1.1	Codage de valeur Unsigned.....	267
5.1.2	Codage de chaîne d'octets	268
5.1.3	Codage de SEQUENCE.....	268
5.1.4	Codage de LOctetString	268
5.2	Codage des éléments de FAL-PDU de type C	268
5.2.1	FALARHeader	268
5.2.2	Connect-PDU	270
5.2.3	ConnectAck-PDU.....	271
5.2.4	Scan-PDU	271
5.2.5	Collect-PDU.....	272
5.2.6	Select-PDU	275
5.2.7	Launch-PDU	275
5.2.8	Token-PDU.....	275
5.2.9	MyStatus-PDU	275
5.2.10	Transient1-PDU	277
5.2.11	Dummy-PDU.....	283
5.2.12	Transient2-PDU	283
5.2.13	NTNTest-PDU.....	300
5.2.14	CyclicDataW-PDU.....	301
5.2.15	CyclicDataB-PDU	302
5.2.16	CyclicDataOut1-PDU	302
5.2.17	CyclicDataOut2-PDU	303
5.2.18	CyclicDataIn1-PDU	304
5.2.19	CyclicDataIn2-PDU	305
5.3	Codage des éléments FAL-PDU de type F	305
5.3.1	FALARHeader	305
5.3.2	Persuasion-PDU	310
5.3.3	TestData-PDU	311
5.3.4	TestDataAck-PDU.....	311

5.3.5	Setup-PDU	312
5.3.6	SetupAck-PDU.....	314
5.3.7	F-Token-PDU	316
5.3.8	F-Measure-PDU.....	317
5.3.9	F-Offset-PDU.....	317
5.3.10	F-Update-PDU	318
5.3.11	F-MyStatus-PDU.....	318
5.3.12	F-CyclicData-PDU	323
5.3.13	Transient1-PDU	324
5.3.14	TransientAck-PDU	329
5.3.15	Transient2-PDU	330
5.3.16	ParamCheck-PDU	333
5.3.17	Parameter-PDU	334
5.3.18	Timer-PDU	341
6	Structure du diagramme d'états de protocole FAL.....	342
7	Machine de protocole FSPM	343
7.1	Vue d'ensemble	343
7.2	FSPM de type C.....	343
7.2.1	Vue d'ensemble	343
7.2.2	FSPM	344
7.3	FSPM de type F	347
7.3.1	Vue d'ensemble	347
7.3.2	FSPM	349
8	Machine protocolaire de relations entre applications (ARPM)	354
8.1	ARPM de type C	354
8.1.1	Vue d'ensemble	354
8.1.2	Acyclic transmission (Transmission acyclique).....	355
8.1.3	Cyclic transmission (Transmission cyclique)	356
8.1.4	Commande de connexion	362
8.1.5	Common parameter dist.....	400
8.2	ARPM de type F.....	405
8.2.1	Vue d'ensemble	405
8.2.2	Acyclic transmission (Transmission acyclique).....	406
8.2.3	Cyclic transmission (Transmission cyclique)	409
8.2.4	Channel control (Commande de canal)	412
8.2.5	Parameter dist.....	451
8.2.6	Synchronous trigger (Déclenchement synchrone)	454
8.2.7	Temporisateur	456
8.2.8	Transmission de mesure.....	457
9	Machine de protocole DMPM	461
9.1	DMPM de type C.....	461
9.2	DMPM de type F	463
	Bibliographie.....	465
	Figure 1 – Description de bit en octets	246
	Figure 2 – Structure de réponse à une demande de récupération d'informations sur l'accès à la mémoire	287
	Figure 3 – Définitions des attributs.....	288

Figure 4 – Définitions des codes d'accès	288
Figure 5 – Structure en cas de demande RUN	290
Figure 6 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande RUN	291
Figure 7 – Structure en cas de demande STOP	291
Figure 8 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande STOP	292
Figure 9 – Structure en cas de demande de lecture de mémoire par lots	293
Figure 10 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande de lecture de mémoire par lots ...	294
Figure 11 – Structure en cas de demande de lecture de mémoire aléatoire.....	295
Figure 12 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande de lecture de mémoire aléatoire	296
Figure 13 – Structure en cas de demande d'écriture mémoire par lots	297
Figure 14 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande d'écriture mémoire par lots	298
Figure 15 – Structure en cas de demande d'écriture mémoire aléatoire	299
Figure 16 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande d'écriture mémoire aléatoire	300
Figure 17 – Relations entre les diagrammes de protocole	342
Figure 18 – Structure du FSPM de type C	343
Figure 19 – Structure du FSPM de type F	347
Figure 20 – Structure de l'ARPM de type C	354
Figure 21 – Structure de l'ARPM de type F	406
Figure 22 – Structure du DMPM de type C	462
Figure 23 – Structure du DMPM de type F	463
Tableau 1 – Eléments de la description d'un diagramme d'états	246
Tableau 2 – Description des éléments d'un diagramme d'états	246
Tableau 3 – Conventions utilisées dans les diagrammes d'états	247
Tableau 4 – afFType	268
Tableau 5 – priority	269
Tableau 6 – portChoice	270
Tableau 7 – portCheckResult	271
Tableau 8 – dstPortInfo	271
Tableau 9 – scanState	272
Tableau 10 – nodeType	272
Tableau 11 – loopState	273
Tableau 12 – Etat cyclique	273
Tableau 13 – Mode paramétrage	274
Tableau 14 – opState	276
Tableau 15 – errorState	277
Tableau 16 – Data type	278
Tableau 17 – CPW	279
Tableau 18 – CPWC	279
Tableau 19 – CPWCR	279
Tableau 20 – cmParam	280
Tableau 21 – Détails de param area	281

Tableau 22 – Détails des paramètres d'application	282
Tableau 23 – Détails de LB/LW CM area et de LB/LW CM additional area	282
Tableau 24 – Détails de LX/LY CM 1 area et de LX/LY CM 2 area	283
Tableau 25 – Indicateur de module de destination	285
Tableau 26 – Types de commandes	286
Tableau 27 – Codes d'accès à la mémoire du module de réseau	289
Tableau 28 – Codes d'accès à la mémoire du contrôleur	289
Tableau 29 – byteValidity	301
Tableau 30 – afFType	306
Tableau 31 – dataType	307
Tableau 32 – varField	308
Tableau 33 – nodeType	308
Tableau 34 – ProtocolVerType	309
Tableau 35 – Etat de liaison	312
Tableau 36 – Spécification d'activation/de désactivation de port	313
Tableau 37 – Etat de maintien du paramètre de transmission cyclique	320
Tableau 38 – Etat de fonctionnement d'application détaillé	321
Tableau 39 – Etat de détection d'erreur	321
Tableau 40 – Etat de réception d'événement spécifique à une station esclave	323
Tableau 41 – dataSupType de dataType (0x07)	325
Tableau 42 – FieldSpecificTransient opHeader	326
Tableau 43 – command (dataType: 0x07, dataSubType: 0x0002)	326
Tableau 44 – Type subCommand pour chaque type de commande	326
Tableau 45 – Structure de la "Remise des informations relatives au nœud "	327
Tableau 46 – Structure de la remise des informations relatives au nœud – message	327
Tableau 47 – Structure de la réponse à une demande d'obtention d'informations statistiques (Get statistical information response)	328
Tableau 48 – Structure de la réponse à une demande d'acquisition des détails du nœud (Acquisition of node details response)	329
Tableau 49 – Spécification du module d'exécution	331
Tableau 50 – Type de commande	332
Tableau 51 – Table d'états des données cycliques	344
Tableau 52 – Table d'états des données acycliques (Acyclic data)	344
Tableau 53 – Table d'états de Management (gestion)	346
Tableau 54 – Table d'états des données cycliques	350
Tableau 55 – Table d'états des données acycliques (Acyclic data)	350
Tableau 56 – Table d'états de Management (gestion)	353
Tableau 57 – Table d'états de Synchronization (synchronisation)	353
Tableau 58 – Table d'états de Measurement (mesure)	354
Tableau 59 – Table d'états de "Acyclic transmission" (transmission acyclique)	355
Tableau 60 – Fonctions de transmission acyclique	356
Tableau 61 – Table d'états de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)	357
Tableau 62 – Fonctions de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)	361
Tableau 63 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Initial	362

Tableau 64 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Connect	363
Tableau 65 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Scan	365
Tableau 66 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – ScanWait	368
Tableau 67 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Collect	371
Tableau 68 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – CollectWait	374
Tableau 69 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Select	377
Tableau 70 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – TokenStartWait	380
Tableau 71 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – LaunchWait	383
Tableau 72 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – TokenReleaseWait	386
Tableau 73 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – TokenReleased	389
Tableau 74 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – TokenWait	394
Tableau 75 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – NTNTestMaster	399
Tableau 76 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – NTNTestSlave	399
Tableau 77 – Liste des fonctions de Connection control (contrôle de connexion)	400
Tableau 78 – Table d'états de Common parameter dist (distribution de paramètres communs)	400
Tableau 79 – Liste des fonctions de Connection control (contrôle de connexion)	404
Tableau 80 – Mapping des services internes et des services de transmission acyclique	405
Tableau 81 – Etats de Acyclic transmission (transmission acyclique)	406
Tableau 82 – Table d'états de "Acyclic transmission" (transmission acyclique)	407
Tableau 83 – Fonctions de transmission acyclique	408
Tableau 84 – Variables de transmission acyclique	409
Tableau 85 – Etats de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)	409
Tableau 86 – Table d'états de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)	409
Tableau 87 – Fonctions de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)	411
Tableau 88 – Variables de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)	412
Tableau 89 – Etats du contrôle de canal de la station maître	412
Tableau 90 – Etats du contrôle de canal de la station esclave	412
Tableau 91 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterDown	413
Tableau 92 – Table d'états de station maître – Listen	413
Tableau 93 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterArbitration	414
Tableau 94 – Table d'états de station maître – PrimaryMasterScatterTD	415
Tableau 95 – Table d'états de station maître – PrimaryMasterSettingUp	418
Tableau 96 – Table d'états de station maître – PrimaryMasterHoldToken	421
Tableau 97 – Table d'états de station maître – PrimaryMasterSolicitToken	424

Tableau 98 – Table d'états de station maître – PrimaryMasterInviting	426
Tableau 99 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterWaitTD	428
Tableau 100 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterWaitSetup	429
Tableau 101 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterSolicitToken (sans mesure de retard du chemin de transmission)	431
Tableau 102 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterSolicitToken (avec mesure de retard du chemin de transmission)	433
Tableau 103 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterHoldToken	435
Tableau 104 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterMeasurement (sans fonction de mesure de retard du chemin de transmission)	438
Tableau 105 – Table d'états de station maître – MasterMeasurement (sans fonction de mesure de retard du chemin de transmission)	438
Tableau 106 – Table d'états de station esclave – SlaveDown	438
Tableau 107 – Table d'états de station esclave – SlaveWaitTD	439
Tableau 108 – Table d'états de station esclave – SlaveWaitSetup	440
Tableau 109 – Table d'états de station esclave – SlaveSolicitToken (sans mesure de retard du chemin de transmission)	441
Tableau 110 – Table d'états de station esclave – SlaveSolicitToken (avec mesure de retard du chemin de transmission)	443
Tableau 111 – Table d'états de station esclave – SlaveHoldToken	445
Tableau 112 – Fonctions de contrôle de canal de station maître	448
Tableau 113 – Fonctions de contrôle de canal de la station esclave	449
Tableau 114 – Variables de contrôle de canal de station maître	450
Tableau 115 – Variables de contrôle de canal de la station esclave	450
Tableau 116 – Temporisateurs de contrôle de canal de station maître	451
Tableau 117 – Temporisateurs de contrôle de canal de la station esclave	451
Tableau 118 – Etats de la distribution des paramètres de la station maître	451
Tableau 119 – Etats de la distribution des paramètres de la station esclave	451
Tableau 120 – Table d'états de la distribution des paramètres de la station maître	452
Tableau 121 – Table d'états de la distribution des paramètres de la station esclave	453
Tableau 122 – Fonctions de la distribution des paramètres de la station maître	454
Tableau 123 – Fonctions de la distribution des paramètres de la station esclave	454
Tableau 124 – Etats du déclencheur synchrone (Synchronous trigger) de la station maître	455
Tableau 125 – Etats du déclencheur synchrone (Synchronous trigger) de la station esclave	455
Tableau 126 – Table d'états du déclencheur synchrone (Synchronous trigger) de la station maître	455
Tableau 127 – Table d'états du déclencheur synchrone (Synchronous trigger) de la station esclave	455
Tableau 128 – Fonctions du déclencheur synchrone (Synchronous trigger)	456
Tableau 129 – Etats du temporisateur – Type "au mieux" (Best effort)	456
Tableau 130 – Tableau – Etats du temporisateur – Type "cycle fixe" (Fixed cycle)	456
Tableau 131 – Etats du temporisateur – Type "au mieux"	456
Tableau 132 – Table d'états du temporisateur – Type "cycle fixe"	456
Tableau 133 – Variables du temporisateur	457

Tableau 134 – Temporisateur à cycle fixe	457
Tableau 135 – Etats de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station maître	457
Tableau 136 – Etats de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station esclave	457
Tableau 137 – Table d'états de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station maître	458
Tableau 138 – Table d'états de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station esclave	459
Tableau 139 – Fonctions de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station maître	460
Tableau 140 – Fonctions de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station esclave	461
Tableau 141 – Variables de la transmission de mesure (Measure transmission) de la station maître	461
Tableau 142 – Mapping des services du DMPM de type C et des services DL	462
Tableau 143 – Adresse de destination de chaque PDU de type C	463
Tableau 144 – Mapping des services du DMPM de type F et des services DL	464

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**RÉSEAUX DE COMMUNICATION INDUSTRIELS –
SPÉCIFICATIONS DES BUS DE TERRAIN –****Partie 6-23: Spécification du protocole de la couche application –
Éléments de type 23**

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NOTE Les combinaisons de types de protocoles sont spécifiées dans les normes IEC 61784-1 et IEC 61784-2.

La Norme internationale IEC 61158-6-23 a été établie par le sous-comité 65C: Réseaux industriels, du comité d'études 65 de l'IEC: Mesure, commande et automation dans les processus industriels.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2014. Cette édition constitue une révision technique. Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- ajout du mode étendu de transmission et de l'attribut associé (paragraphe 3.2.28, 4.1.9, 4.4, 5.2.9.2 et 5.3);
- mise à jour du Tableau 4, du Tableau 5, du Tableau 16 et du Tableau 48.

La présente version bilingue (2021-02) correspond à la version anglaise monolingue publiée en 2019-06.

La version française de cette norme n'a pas été soumise au vote.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61158, publiées sous le titre général *Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain* peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

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INTRODUCTION

La présente partie de l'IEC 61158 est l'une d'une série produite pour faciliter l'interconnexion des composants d'un système d'automatisation. Elle est liée à d'autres normes de la série telle que définie par le modèle de référence des bus de terrain "à trois couches" décrit dans l'IEC 61158-1.

Le protocole application fournit le service application en utilisant les services disponibles de la liaison de données ou autre couche immédiatement inférieure. Le principal objectif du présent document est de définir un ensemble de règles de communication, exprimées en termes de procédures que sont tenues de suivre les entités d'application (Application Entity, AE) homologues au moment de la communication. Ces règles pour la communication visent à fournir une base solide pour le développement et de servir une diversité de besoins:

- guider les implémenteurs et les concepteurs;
- pour une utilisation dans les essais et achats d'équipements;
- comme partie intégrante d'un accord pour l'admission de systèmes dans l'environnement de systèmes ouverts;
- comme affinement pour la compréhension de communications prioritaires au sein de l'OSI (Open Systems Interconnexion, c'est-à-dire Interconnexion des systèmes ouverts).

Cette norme traite, en particulier, de la communication et de l'interfonctionnement des capteurs, effecteurs et autres appareils d'automatisation. L'utilisation conjointe du présent document avec d'autres normes entrant dans les modèles de référence OSI ou de bus de terrain permet à des systèmes qui ne pourraient pas, sans cela, fonctionner ensemble dans toute combinaison.

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) attire l'attention sur le fait qu'il est déclaré que la conformité avec les dispositions du présent document peut impliquer l'utilisation d'un brevet intéressant des éléments de type 23 et éventuellement d'autres types indiqués en 8.1 et 8.2 comme suit:

JP 05106658
US 9350626
DE 112006003943.1
KR 10-1029201
TWI 427974

[MEC]

Communication management device, communication node, communication system, and data communication method

JP 4503678
DE 112006003895T5
KR 10-1024472
CN 102325071
TW I333356

[MEC]

Communication management device, communication device, and communication method

JP 4995294
US 8687647
DE 112006004225.4
KR 10-1024482
CN10182037.
TWI 427974

[MEC]

Communication node, and token issuing method and token-ring communication method in ring communication system

JP 05127977

[MEC]

Synchronization system, time master nodes, time slave nodes and synchronization method

JP 05106658
US 9350626
DE 112008004265.9
KR 10-1277368
CN 102594592
TWI 483586B

[MEC]

Communication management device, communication node, communication system, and data communication method

JP 5220165 US 9270483 DE 112008004268 KR 10-1256767 CN 102710480 TWI 455524	[MEC]	Communication management device, communication device, and communication method
JP 05084916 US 8908566 DE 112008004245 KR 10-1253931 CN 102265561 TWI 405436	[MEC]	Communication management device, communication device, and communication method
JP 5172015 US 8842521 DE 112009004913 KR 10-1307092 CN 102461085 TWI 422190	[MEC]	Communication managing apparatus, communication nodes, and data communication method
JP 5449566 US 9270554 KR 10-1479883 CN 103109491	[MEC]	Network performance estimating apparatus, network performance estimating method, network structure recognizing method, communication managing apparatus, and data communication method

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L'ISO (www.iso.org/patents) et l'IEC (<http://patents.iec.ch>) maintiennent des bases de données, consultables en ligne, des droits de propriété pertinents à leurs normes. Les utilisateurs sont encouragés à consulter ces bases de données pour obtenir l'information la plus récente concernant les droits de propriété.

RÉSEAUX DE COMMUNICATION INDUSTRIELS – SPÉCIFICATIONS DES BUS DE TERRAIN –

Partie 6-23: Spécification du protocole de la couche application – Eléments de type 23

1 Domaine d'application

1.1 Généralités

La couche application de bus de terrain (FAL, Fieldbus Application Layer) fournit aux programmes d'utilisateur un moyen d'accéder à l'environnement de communication du bus de terrain. A cet égard, la FAL peut être vue comme une «fenêtre entre des programmes d'application correspondants».

La présente partie de l'IEC 61158 fournit des éléments communs pour les communications de messagerie prioritaires et non prioritaires élémentaires entre les programmes d'application des environnements d'automatisation et le matériel spécifique au bus de terrain de type 23. On utilise le terme "prioritaire" pour traduire la présence d'une fenêtre temporelle, à l'intérieur de laquelle il est exigé qu'une ou plusieurs actions spécifiées soient terminées avec un niveau de certitude défini. Si les actions spécifiées ne sont pas réalisées dans la fenêtre temporelle, les applications demandant les actions risquent de connaître une défaillance, avec les risques que cela comporte pour les équipements, les installations et éventuellement la vie humaine.

La présente Norme internationale définit de manière abstraite le comportement, visible par un observateur externe, assuré par les différents Types de la couche Application de bus de terrain, en termes

- a) de syntaxe abstraite définissant les unités de données de protocole de la couche Application, transmises entre les entités d'application en communication,
- b) de syntaxe de transfert définissant les unités de données de protocole de la couche Application, transmises entre les entités d'application en communication;
- c) de diagramme d'états de contexte d'application définissant le comportement de service d'application observable entre les entités d'application en communication; et
- d) de diagrammes d'états de relations d'applications définissant le comportement de communication visible entre les entités d'application en communication.

Le présent document vise à définir le protocole mis en place pour:

- a) définir la représentation câblée des primitives de service définies dans l'IEC 61158-5-23, et
- b) définir le comportement visible de l'extérieur associé à leur transfert.

Le présent document spécifie le protocole de la couche Application de bus de terrain de l'IEC, en conformité avec le modèle de référence de base OSI (ISO/IEC 7498) et avec la structure de la couche Application OSI (ISO/IEC 9545).

Les services et protocoles de la FAL sont fournis par des entités d'application (AE, "Application Entity") de la FAL contenues dans les processus application. L'AE de la FAL se compose d'un jeu d'éléments de service application (ASE, "Application Service Element") orientés objet et d'une entité de gestion de couche (LME, "Layer Management Entity") qui gère l'AE. Les ASE fournissent des services de communication qui fonctionnent sur un jeu de classes d'objets de processus application (APO, "Application process object") connexes. L'un des ASE de la FAL est un ASE de gestion qui fournit un ensemble commun de services pour la gestion des instances des classes FAL.

Bien que ces services spécifient, du point de vue des applications, la manière dont la demande et les réponses sont émises et délivrées, ils n'incluent pas une spécification de ce que les applications qui demandent et qui répondent sont supposées en faire. Autrement dit, les aspects comportementaux des applications ne sont pas spécifiés; seules sont définies les demandes et les réponses que ces applications peuvent envoyer/recevoir. Cela offre aux utilisateurs de la FAL une plus grande flexibilité pour normaliser le comportement de ces objets. En plus de ces services, certains services d'appui sont également définis dans le présent document pour fournir l'accès à la FAL afin de maîtriser certains aspects de son fonctionnement.

1.2 Spécifications

Le présent document a pour objectif principal de spécifier la syntaxe et le comportement du protocole de la couche Application qui véhicule les services de la couche Application définis dans l'IEC 61158-5-23.

Un objectif secondaire est de fournir des trajets de migration à partir de protocoles de communication industriels préexistants. Ce dernier objectif explique la diversité des protocoles normalisés dans les sous-parties de l'IEC 61158.

1.3 Conformité

Le présent document ne spécifie ni ne contraint les mises en œuvre individuelles ou de produits individuels ni ne contraint les mises en œuvre d'entités de la couche application au sein des systèmes d'automatisation industriels.

Il n'est pas défini de conformité d'équipement à la présente norme de définition des services de couche application. A la place, la conformité est obtenue par la mise en œuvre de cette spécification de protocole de couche application.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

NOTE Toutes les parties de la série IEC 61158, ainsi que l'IEC 61784-1 et l'IEC 61784-2 font l'objet d'une maintenance simultanée. Les références croisées à ces documents dans le texte se rapportent par conséquent aux éditions datées dans la présente liste de références normatives.

IEC 61158-1:2019, *Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 1: Vue d'ensemble et lignes directrices des séries IEC 61158 et IEC 61784*

IEC 61158-5-23, *Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 5-23: Définition des services de la couche application – Éléments de type 23*

IEC 61158-6 (toutes les parties), *Réseaux de communication industriels – Spécifications des bus de terrain – Partie 6: Spécification de protocoles de la couche application*

ISO/IEC 7498-1, *Technologies de l'information – Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts (OSI) – Modèle de référence de base: Le modèle de base*

ISO/IEC 8822, *Technologies de l'information – Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts – Définition du service de présentation*

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

ISO/IEC 9545, *Technologies de l'information – Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts (OSI) – Structure de la couche Application*

ISO/IEC 10731, *Technologies de l'information – Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts – Modèle de référence de base – Conventions pour la définition des services OSI*

3 Termes, définitions, symboles, termes abrégés et conventions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes, définitions, symboles, abréviations et conventions suivants s'appliquent.

L'ISO et l'IEC tiennent à jour des bases de données terminologiques destinées à être utilisées en normalisation, consultables aux adresses suivantes:

- IEC Electropedia: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 Termes et définitions référencés

3.1.1 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 7498-1

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes suivants donnés dans l'ISO/IEC 7498-1 s'appliquent:

- a) entité d'application
- b) processus application
- c) unité de données de protocole d'application
- d) élément de service d'application
- e) invocation d'entité d'application
- f) invocation de processus application
- g) transaction d'application
- h) système ouvert réel
- i) syntaxe de transfert

3.1.2 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 8822

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes suivants donnés dans l'ISO/IEC 8822 s'appliquent:

- a) syntaxe abstraite
- b) contexte de présentation

3.1.3 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 9545

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes suivants donnés dans l'ISO/IEC 9545 s'appliquent:

- a) association d'applications
- b) contexte d'application
- c) nom de contexte d'application
- d) invocation d'entité d'application
- e) type d'entité d'application
- f) invocation de processus application
- g) type de processus application
- h) élément de service d'application
- i) élément de service de contrôle d'application

3.1.4 Termes de l'ISO/IEC 8824-1

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes suivants donnés dans l'ISO/IEC 8824-1 s'appliquent:

- a) identificateur d'objet
- b) type

3.1.5 Termes de l'IEC 61158-1

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes suivants donnés dans l'IEC 61158-1 s'appliquent:

- a) machine de protocole de mapping de couche DL
- b) couche application de bus de terrain
- c) machine de protocole de service FAL
- d) unité de données de protocole

3.2 Termes et définitions supplémentaires pour le Type 23

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions suivants s'appliquent.

3.2.1

transmission cyclique

transmission qui est exécutée périodiquement et sert à mettre à jour l'appareil de liaison

3.2.2

station d'appareil intelligent

nœud capable d'effectuer la transmission cyclique et la transmission transitoire de données de bits 1:n et de données de mots avec la station maître, et la transmission transitoire avec les stations esclaves, à l'exclusion des stations d'E/S distantes et ayant des fonctions de client et des fonctions de serveur durant la transmission transitoire

3.2.3

bit de liaison

données de bit de relais de liaison, qui sont partagées par tous les nœuds au moyen de la transmission cyclique et qui sont utilisées en tant que mémoire partagée d'unité un bit du type n:n

3.2.4

appareil de liaison

bit de liaison, mot de liaison, liaison x et liaison y ou RX, RY, RWr et RWw

3.2.5

mot de liaison

données d'unité deux octets de registre de liaison, qui sont partagées par tous les nœuds au moyen de la transmission cyclique et qui sont utilisées en tant que mémoire partagée d'unité deux octets du type n:n

3.2.6

liaison x

données de bit reçues sur une entrée de liaison, qui sont émises depuis chaque nœud au moyen de la transmission cyclique et qui sont utilisées en tant que mémoire partagée d'entrée du type 1:n

3.2.7

liaison y

données de bit de sortie de liaison, qui sont envoyées à chaque nœud au moyen de la transmission cyclique et qui sont utilisées en tant que mémoire partagée de sortie du type 1:n

3.2.8

station locale

nœud capable d'effectuer la transmission cyclique et la transmission transitoire de données de bits n:n et de données de mots avec la station maître et d'autres stations locales, et la transmission transitoire avec les stations esclaves, à l'exclusion des stations d'E/S distantes et ayant des fonctions de serveur et des fonctions de client durant la transmission transitoire

3.2.9

nœud de gestion

nœud dans lequel des paramètres sont définis

3.2.10

station maître

nœud qui possède des informations de commande (paramètres) et qui gère la transmission cyclique

3.2.11

nœud

élément qui forme un réseau et qui effectue l'émission, la réception et le transfert de données

3.2.12

essai de nœud à nœud

essai de couche physique entre deux nœuds

3.2.13

nœud normal

nœud autre qu'un nœud de gestion

3.2.14

station à appareil distant

nœud capable d'effectuer la transmission cyclique et la transmission transitoire de données de bits 1:n et de données de mots avec la station maître, et la transmission transitoire avec les stations esclaves, à l'exclusion des stations d'E/S distantes et ayant des fonctions de serveur durant la transmission transitoire

3.2.15**station d'E/S déportées**

nœud capable d'effectuer la transmission cyclique de données de bits 1:n avec la station maître

3.2.16**nœud de réserve**

nœud qui n'est pas encore connecté, mais qui est compté dans le nombre de nœuds total du réseau; il n'effectue pas de transmission cyclique mais est toujours considéré comme normal par les applications

3.2.17**RX**

entrée distante vue de la station maître avec des données de bits qui sont mises à jour périodiquement par transmission cyclique, de l'esclave vers le maître; ou dans une station locale vue de la station maître, il s'agit de la RY de la station locale

3.2.18**RY**

sortie distante vue de la station maître avec des données de bits qui sont mises à jour périodiquement par transmission cyclique, du maître vers l'esclave; ou dans une station locale vue de la station maître, il s'agit de la RX de la station locale

3.2.19**RWr**

registre distant (entrée) vu de la station maître avec des données de mots qui sont mises à jour périodiquement par transmission cyclique, de l'esclave vers le maître; ou dans une station locale vue de la station maître, il s'agit du RWw de la station locale

3.2.20**RWw**

registre distant (sortie) vu de la station maître avec des données de mots qui sont mises à jour périodiquement par transmission cyclique, du maître vers l'esclave; ou dans une station locale vue de la station maître, il s'agit du RWw de la station locale

3.2.21**station esclave**

nœud autre que la station maître

3.2.22**station**

nœud d'un réseau

3.2.23**gestionnaire de synchronisation**

nœud unique dans un rôle de station maître par réseau qui gère la synchronisation, en distribuant la séquence de synchronisation aux autres nœuds

3.2.24**transmission transitoire**

transmission qui est exécutée lors de chaque demande

3.2.25**fonction de client de transmission transitoire**

fonction qui émet une demande transitoire

3.2.26

fonction de serveur de transmission transitoire

fonction qui reçoit une demande transitoire et émet une réponse

3.2.27

gestionnaire de commande de transmission

nœud unique dans un rôle de station maître par réseau qui accomplit la gestion du passage de jeton

3.2.28

mode étendu de transmission

mode de fonctionnement étendant le nombre de bits de liaison et de mots de liaison

3.2.29

mot

unité représentant des données, de longueur 16 bits

3.3 Symboles et termes abrégés

AE	Application Entity (Entité d'application)
AL	Application Layer (Couche application)
AP	Application Process (Processus d'application)
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit (Unité de données de protocole d'application)
APO	Application Process Object (Objet de processus d'application)
AR	Application Relationship (Relation d'application)
AREP	Application Relationship Endpoint (Point d'extrémité de relation d'applications)
ASE	Application Service Element (Elément de service d'application)
ASN.1.	Abstract Syntax Notation 1 (Notation de syntaxe abstraite n° 1)
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check (Contrôle de redondance cyclique)
DLL	Data-link Layer (Couche liaison de données)
DMPM	DLL Mapping Protocol Machine (Machine de protocole de mapping DLL)
FAL	Fieldbus Application Layer (Couche d'application de bus de terrain)
FSPM	FAL Service Protocol Machine (Machine de protocole de service FAL)
LB	Link Bit (Bit de liaison)
LSB	Least Significant Bit (Bit de poids faible)
LW	Link Word (Mot de liaison)
LX	Liaison X
LY	Liaison Y
MSB	Most Significant Bit (Bit de poids fort)
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection (Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts)
PDU	Protocol Data Unit (Unité de données de protocole)

3.4 Conventions

3.4.1 Concept général

La FAL est définie comme étant un ensemble d'ASE orientés objet. Chaque ASE est spécifiée dans un paragraphe distinct. Chaque spécification d'ASE est constituée de trois parties, à savoir ses définitions de classe, ses services et sa spécification de protocole. Les deux premières sont contenues dans l'IEC 61158-5-23. La spécification des protocoles pour chacun des éléments ASE est définie dans le présent document.

Les définitions de classe définissent les attributs pris en charge par chaque ASE. Les attributs sont accessibles à partir d'instances de la classe en utilisant les services d'ASE de gestion ("Management") spécifiés dans l'IEC 61158-5-23. La spécification de service définit les services qui sont fournis par l'ASE.

Le présent document utilise les conventions descriptives données dans l'ISO/IEC 10731.

3.4.2 Convention de codage des bits et octets réservés

Il est admis d'utiliser le terme "Reserved" (réservé) pour décrire des bits compris dans des octets ou des octets entiers. Il convient que tous les bits ou octets qui sont réservés soient mis à zéro du côté envoi et ils ne doivent pas être soumis à l'essai du côté réception, sauf si cela est énoncé de façon explicite ou si les bits ou octets réservés sont vérifiés par un diagramme d'états.

Le terme "reserved" (réservé) peut aussi être utilisé pour indiquer que certaines valeurs dans la plage d'un paramètre sont réservées pour des extensions futures. Dans ce cas, il convient de ne pas utiliser les valeurs réservées du côté d'envoi et elles ne doivent pas être soumises à l'essai du côté réception, sauf si cela est énoncé de façon explicite ou si les valeurs réservées sont vérifiées par un diagramme d'états.

3.4.3 Conventions pour la description de la syntaxe abstraite

Cette description de la FAL de type 23 utilise un sous-ensemble de l'ASN.1, conformément à l'ISO/IEC 8824-1. Les structures suivantes sont utilisées.

Type sélectif (CHOICE) – Représente une sélection parmi les types de candidats

Type de séquence (SEQUENCE) – Représente une liste à ordre fixe comme dans l'exemple suivant:

```

DLPDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    preamble          Preamble,
    sfd               SFD,
    destaddr          DestAddr,
    srcaddr           SrcAddr,
    lt                LT
    DLSDU             FAL-PDU,
    fcs               Frame Check Sequence
                    (Séquence de contrôle
                    de trame)
}

```

NOTE Cet exemple indique que la DLPDU, qui représente la trame Ethernet, est définie comme une SEQUENCE. La DLPDU comprend ce qui suit: Preamble, SFD, DestAddr, SrcAddr, LT, FAL-PDU et FCS.

3.4.4 Conventions pour la description de bit en octets

Lors de l'identification de chaque bit d'un octet, chaque bit est identifié par un numéro, tel que représenté à la Figure 1 et décrit comme le numéro de bit (Bit n).



Figure 1 – Description de bit en octets

Lors de la spécification de plusieurs bits situés de façon séquentielle, le symbole de plage (..) est utilisé (par exemple: 7..0 spécifie les bits 7 à 0 inclusifs).

Lors de la spécification de plusieurs octets, le bit de poids faible (LSB) de l'octet le plus bas est considéré comme étant le Bit 0, puis les numéros d'identification de bit sont attribués par ordre croissant.

NOTE Par exemple, lors de la spécification de 4 octets, le bit de poids fort (MSB) de l'octet le plus haut est le Bit 31, le MSB du deuxième octet est le Bit 23, le MSB du troisième octet est le Bit 15 et le MSB de l'octet le plus bas est le Bit 7.

3.4.5 Conventions relatives aux descriptions des diagrammes d'états

La description du diagramme d'états est définie sous forme de tableau, tel qu'indiqué dans le Tableau 1. La signification des éléments est indiquée dans le Tableau 2. Les conventions utilisées dans les diagrammes d'états sont présentées dans le Tableau 3.

Chaque ligne du tableau d'états représente une transition d'état. La première colonne indique le nom ou le numéro de la transition d'état. La deuxième colonne indique l'état actuel. La troisième colonne indique les événements, les conditions et les actions. La quatrième colonne indique l'état suivant. Lorsqu'un événement ou une condition se produit, l'action est exécutée et le diagramme d'états passe à l'état suivant.

Tableau 1 – Eléments de la description d'un diagramme d'états

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant

Tableau 2 – Description des éléments d'un diagramme d'états

Intitulé	Description
#	nom ou numéro de transition d'état
Current state	état courant
Next state	état de destination
Event	description de l'événement
Condition	expression logique représentant la condition
=>Action	action exécutée après que l'événement ou la condition s'est produit(e)

Tableau 3 – Conventions utilisées dans les diagrammes d'états

Symbole	Description
=	Substitution du côté droit par le côté gauche
==	Condition logique indiquant qu'une entité de gauche est égale à une entité de droite.
!=	Condition logique indiquant qu'une entité de gauche n'est pas égale à une entité de droite.
<	Condition logique indiquant qu'une entité de gauche est inférieure à une entité de droite.
>	Condition logique indiquant qu'une entité de gauche est supérieure à une entité de droite.
&&	"AND" (c'est-à-dire: ET) logique
	"OR" (c'est-à-dire: OU) logique
!	Opérateur de négation
+ – * /	Opérateur arithmétique
;	Point d'interruption

4 Description de la syntaxe de FAL

4.1 Syntaxe abstraite des FAL-PDU de type C

4.1.1 Syntaxe abstraite de base

Les définitions des FAL-PDU sont indiquées ci-dessous.

```

FAL-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    connect-PDU           [0] Connect-PDU,
    connectAck-PDU        [1] ConnectAck-PDU,
    scan-PDU              [2] Scan-PDU,
    collect-PDU           [3] Collect-PDU,
    select-PDU            [4] Select-PDU,
    launch-PDU            [5] Launch-PDU,
    token-PDU             [6] Token-PDU,
    myStatus-PDU          [7] MyStatus-PDU,
    transient1-PDU        [8] Transient1-PDU,
    dummy-PDU             [9] Dummy-PDU,
    transient2-PDU        [10] Transient2-PDU,
    ntnTest-PDU           [11] NTNTest-PDU,
    cdata-PDU             CData-PDU
}

CData-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    cyclicDataW-PDU       [12] CyclicDataW-PDU,
    cyclicDataB-PDU       [13] CyclicDataB-PDU,
    cyclicDataOut1-PDU     [14] CyclicDataOut1-PDU,
    cyclicDataOut2-PDU     [15] CyclicDataOut2-PDU,
    cyclicDataIn1-PDU      [16] CyclicDataIn1-PDU,
    cyclicDataIn2-PDU      [17] CyclicDataIn2-PDU
}

```

Les éléments FALARHeader à utiliser dans chaque PDU sont indiqués ci-dessous:

```
FALARHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    arFType          ARFType,
    priorité          Priority,
    scanNumber       ScanNumber,
    reserved1        Unsigned8,
    srcNodeNumber    NodeNumber,
    reserved2        Unsigned16,
    hec              Hec
}
```

4.1.2 Connect-PDU

```
Connect-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader       FALARHeader,
    portChoice        PortChoice,
    padding           OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs               DCS
}
```

4.1.3 ConnectAck-PDU

```
ConnectAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader       FALARHeader,
    portCheckResult   PortCheckResult,
    destPortInfo      DestPortInfo,
    padding           OctetString SIZE(20),
    dcs               DCS
}
```

4.1.4 Scan-PDU

```
Scan-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader       FALARHeader,
    scanState         ScanState,
    sendTime          SendTime,
    padding           OctetString SIZE(20),
    dcs               DCS
}
```

4.1.5 Collect-PDU

```

Collect-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    vendorCode           VendorCode,
    nodeType             NodeType,
    netNumber            NetNumber,
    sendTime             SendTime,
    loopState            LoopState,
    parmTypeCyclicStatus ParmTypeCyclicStatus,
    commonParamId        CommonParamId,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(8),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

```

CommonParamId ::= SEQUENCE {
    date                ParamDate,
    timeNodeId          ParamTime,
    checksum             ParamChecksum
}

```

4.1.6 Select-PDU

```

Select-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.7 Launch-PDU

```

Launch-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.8 Token-PDU

```

Token-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    padding              OctetString SIZE(28),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.9 MyStatus-PDU

```
MyStatus-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    availableFuncs       AvailableFunc,
    nodeType             NodeType,
    netNumber            NetNumber,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    loopState            LoopState,
    parmTypeCyclicStatus ParmTypeCyclicStatus,
    commonParamId        CommonParamId,
    inFarNodeMACAddr     MACAddress,
    inFarNodeNumber      NodeNumber,
    reserved3            Unsigned8,
    outFarNodeMACAddr     MACAddress,
    outFarNodeNumber     NodeNumber,
    reserved4            Unsigned8,
    opState              OpState,
    errorState           ErrorState,
    errorCode            ErrorCode,
    vendorCode           VendorCode,
    DeviceType           DeviceType,
    unitTypeName         UnitTypeName,
    unitTypeCode         UnitTypeCode,
    reserved5            Unsigned16,
    nodeInfo             NodeInfo,
    dcs                  DCS
}
```

4.1.10 Transient1-PDU

```
Transient1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    destinationGroup     DestinationGroup,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    dataId               TraDataId,
    wholeDataSize        TraWholeDataSize,
    offsetAddr           TraOffsetAddr,
    dataSize             TraDataSize,
    DataType             TraDataType,
    data                 TraData,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}
```


4.1.11 Dummy-PDU

```

Dummy-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    dummyData        OctetString SIZE(28..1482),
    dcs              DCS
}

```

4.1.12 Transient2-PDU

```

Transient2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    l                Length,
    gcnt             GateCount,
    typeSeqF         TypeSeqF,
    fno              FrameSequence,
    dt               DataFrameType,
    da               TraDstAddr,
    sa               TraSrcAddr,
    dat              TraDstAppType,
    sat              TraSrcAppType,
    dmf              TraDstModuleFlag,
    smf              TraSrcModuleFlag,
    dna              TraDstNetAddr,
    ds               TraDstStaNo,
    did              TraDstID,
    sna              TraSrcNetAddr,
    ss               TraSrcStaNo,
    sid              TraSrcID,
    l1               TraCmdLen,
    ct               TraCmdType,
    rsv              Unsigned8,
    aps              TraAppSeq,
    data             [0] TraData OPTIONAL,
    evenPadding      [1] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs              DCS
}

```

4.1.13 NTNTest-PDU

```

NTNTest-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALARHeader,
    ntnTestData      NTNTestData,
    dcs              DCS
}

```

4.1.14 CyclicDataW-PDU

```

CyclicDataW-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    exSeqNumber          CycExSeqNumber,
    reserved             Unsigned16,
    WData                CycWData,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.15 CyclicDataB-PDU

```

CyclicDataB-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    bData                CycBData,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.16 CyclicDataOut1-PDU

```

CyclicDataOut1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    out1Data             CycOut1Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.17 CyclicDataOut2-PDU

```

CyclicDataOut2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    out2Data             CycOut2Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.18 CyclicDataIn1-PDU

```

CyclicDataIn1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    in1Data             CycIn1Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.1.19 CyclicDataIn2-PDU

```

CyclicDataIn2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALARHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    byteValidity         ByteValidity,
    dataSize             CycDataSize,
    offsetAddr           CycOffsetAddr,
    reserved1            Unsigned16,
    reserved2            Unsigned16,
    in2Data             CycIn2Data,
    evenPadding          [0] Unsigned8 OPTIONAL,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2 Syntaxe abstraite des FAL PDU de type F

4.2.1 Syntaxe abstraite de base

Les définitions des FAL-PDU sont indiquées ci-dessous.

```
FAL-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    f-channelControl-PDU          F-ChannelControl-PDU,
    f-sync-PDU                    F-Sync-PDU,
    f-cyclicData-PDU              F-CData-PDU,
    f-transientData-PDU           F-TraData-PDU
}
```

```
F-ChannelControl-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    persuasion-PDU                [16] Persuasion-PDU,
    testData-PDU                  [17] TestData-PDU,
    testDataAck-PDU               [18] TestDataAck-PDU,
    setup-PDU                     [19] Setup-PDU,
    setupAck-PDU                  [20] SetupAck-PDU,
    token-PDU                     [21] F-Token-PDU,
    myStatus-PDU                  [32] F-MyStatus-PDU
}
```

```
F-Sync-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    measure-PDU                   [50] F-Measure-PDU,
    measureAck-PDU                [51] F-Measure-PDU,
    offset-PDU                    [52] F-Offset-PDU,
    update-PDU                    [53] F-Update-PDU
}
```

```
F-CData-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    cyclicDataRWw-PDU             [130] F-CyclicData-PDU,
    cyclicDataRY-PDU              [131] F-CyclicData-PDU,
    cyclicDataRWr-PDU             [132] F-CyclicData-PDU,
    cyclicDataRX-PDU              [133] F-CyclicData-PDU
}
```

```
F-TraData-PDU ::= CHOICE {
    transient1-PDU                [34] Transient1-PDU,
    transientAck-PDU              [35] TransientAck-PDU,
    transient2-PDU                [37] Transient2-PDU,
    paramCheck-PDU                [40] ParamCheck-PDU,
    parameter-PDU                 [41] Parameter-PDU,
    timer-PDU                     [44] Timer-PDU
}
```

Les éléments FALARHeader utilisés dans chaque PDU sont indiqués ci-dessous.

```

FALAR-FHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    arFType          ARFType,
    DataType         DataType,
    varField         CHOICE {
        vField0 [0] SEQUENCE {
            persPriority    PersPriority,
            nodeType       NodeType
        },
        vField1 [1] SEQUENCE {
            reserved1      OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
        },
        vField2 [2] SEQUENCE {
            nodeId         NodeId,
            reserved2      OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
        },
        vField3 [3] SEQUENCE {
            nodeId         NodeId,
            syncFlag       SyncFlag,
            nodeType       NodeType
        },
        vField4 [4] SEQUENCE {
            nodeId         NodeId,
            connectionInfo ConnectionInfo,
            reserved4      OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
        }
    },
    srcNodeNumber    NodeNumber,
    protocolVerType   ProtocolVerType,
    reserved          OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    hec              Hec
}

```

4.2.2 Persuasion-PDU

```

Persuasion-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved1        OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    myPorts          Unsigned8,
    vendorCode       VendorCode,
    modelCode        ModelCode,
    reserved2        OCTET STRING (SIZE (20)),
    dcs              DCS
}

```

4.2.3 TestData-PDU

```

TestData-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,
    tmMacAddr        MACAddress,
    srcPort           PortNumber,
    reserved          OCTET STRING (SIZE (21)),
    dcs              DCS
}
    
```

4.2.4 TestDataAck-PDU

```

TestDataAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,
    tdSrcMacAddr      MACAddress,
    tdSrcPort         PortNumber,
    tdRcvPort         PortNumber,
    reserved1         OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    myPorts           Unsigned8,
    tokenKeepTime     Unsigned16,
    reserved2         OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    myConnectStatus   SEQUENCE {
        port2port1    PortStatus,
        port4port3    PortStatus,
        port6port5    PortStatus,
        port8port7    PortStatus,
        port10port9   PortStatus,
        port12port11   PortStatus,
        port14port13   PortStatus,
        port16port15   PortStatus,
        port18port17   PortStatus,
        port20port19   PortStatus,
        port22port21   PortStatus,
        port24port23   PortStatus
    },
    dcs              DCS
}
    
```

4.2.5 Setup-PDU

```

Setup-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    tokenDstMacAddr      MACAddress,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    leaveTimerValue      LeaveTimer,
    portUsage            PortUsage,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    netBehaviour         NetworkBehaviour,
    reserved3            OCTET STRING (SIZE (12)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

NetworkBehaviour ::= SEQUENCE {
    multipleTransmit      Unsigned8,
    frameInterval         Unsigned8,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    multipleTokens        Unsigned8
}

```

4.2.6 SetupAck-PDU

```

SetupAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    slaveNodeInfo        SlaveNodeInfo,
    fwVersion            Version,
    DeviceType           DeviceType,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    vendorCode           VendorCode,
    modelCode            ModelCode,
    rxSize               Unsigned16,
    rwwSize              Unsigned16,
    rxSize               Unsigned16,
    rwrSize              Unsigned16,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    availableFuncs       AvailableFuncs,
    reserved3            OCTET STRING (SIZE (5)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.7 F-Token-PDU

```

F-Token-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    tokenDstMacAddr      MACAddress,
    tokenSeqNumber        Unsigned8,
    reserved1             OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    tokenHopCounter       Unsigned16,
    traAvailHopCounter     Unsigned16,
    traLastHopCounter     Unsigned16,
    traAllows             Unsigned8,
    reserved2             OCTET STRING (SIZE (13)),
    dcs                   DCS
}

```

4.2.8 F-MyStatus-PDU

```

F-MyStatus-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    seqNumber            SeqNumber,
    netNumber            NetNumber,
    masterCmd            Unsigned16,
    cyclicStatus         Unsigned16,
    nodeStatus           Unsigned16,
    errorCode            ErrorCode,
    portStatus           SEQUENCE {lower PortStatus,
                                upper PortStatus },
    portStatistics       SEQUENCE {lower PortStatistics,
                                upper PortStatistics },
    portIndex            Unsigned8,
    reserved             OCTET STRING (SIZE (3)),
    cyclicSeqNumber      Unsigned8,
    addrTableDistResult  Unsigned8,
    slaveSpfEventInfo1.  Unsigned8,
    slaveSpfEventInfo2.  Unsigned16,
    vendorSpfNodeInfo    OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.9 Measure-PDU

```

F-Measure-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved             OCTET STRING (SIZE (28)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```


4.2.10 F-Offset-PDU

```
F-Offset-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {  
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,  
    reserved          OCTET STRING (SIZE (8)),  
    syncOffset        SyncOffset,  
    reserved2         OCTET STRING (SIZE (16)),  
    dcs               DCS  
}
```

4.2.11 F-Update-PDU

```
F-Update-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {  
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,  
    reserved          OCTET STRING (SIZE (8)),  
    syncOffset        SyncOffset,  
    reserved2         OCTET STRING (SIZE (16)),  
    dcs               DCS  
}
```

4.2.12 F-CyclicData-PDU

```
F-CyclicData-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {  
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,  
    seqNumber        SeqNumber,  
    bothEndsValidity BothEndsValidity,  
    cycDataSize       Unsigned16,  
    offsetAddr        CycOffsetAddr,  
    reserved          OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),  
    cycData           CycData,  
    dcs               DCS  
}
```

4.2.13 Transient1-PDU

```
Transient1-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {  
    falArHeader      FALAR-FHeader,  
    traMsgHeader      TraMsgHeader,  
    data              OCTET STRING (SIZE  
                      (12..1466)),  
    dcs               DCS  
}
```

```

TraMsgHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    reserved                OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    seqNumber               SeqNumber,
    dataId                  TraDataId,
    wholeDataSize           TraWholeDataSize,
    offsetAddr              TraOffsetAddr,
    dataSize                TraDataSize,
    dataSubType             TraDataSubType
}

```

```

FieldSpecificTransient ::= SEQUENCE {
    opHeader                TraMsgCmdExHeader,
    fSTraData               CHOICE {
        nodeInfoDist        [721] TraSysNodeInfoDist,
        statisticsGet        [723] TraSysStatisticsGet,
        nodeInfoDetailGet    [724] TraSysNodeInfoDetailGet,
        ...
    }
}

```

```

TraMsgCmdExHeader ::= SEQUENCE {
    command                 TraCommand,
    subCommand              TraSubCommand,
    rtn                     CHOICE {
        reserved            [0] OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
        value                [1] Unsigned16
    },
    reserved1               OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    destNetNumber           NetNumber,
    destNodeNumber          NodeNumber,
    reserved2               OCTET STRING (SIZE (5)),
    srcNetNumber            NetNumber,
    srcNodeNumber           NodeNumber,
    reserved3               OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
}

```

```

TraSysNodeInfoDist ::= SEQUENCE {
    seqNumber               SeqNumber,
    masterNetNumber         NetNumber,
    masterDeviceType        DeviceType,
    masterModelCode         ModelCode,
    masterVendorCode        VendorCode,
    masterNodeType          NodeType,
    Reserved1               OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    masterMacAddress        MACAddress
    Reserved2               OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
}

```

```

dataNum          Unsigned32,
messages         SEQUENCE OF
                  NodeInfoMessage
}

NodeInfoMessage ::= SEQUENCE {
    nodeNumber      NodeNumber,
    reserved1       OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    availableFuncs  AvailableFuncs,
    reserved2       OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    netNumber       NetNumber,
    deviceType      DeviceType,
    modelCode       ModelCode,
    vendorCode      VendorCode,
    nodeType        NodeType,
    reserved3       OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    MACAddress      MACAddress,
    reserved4       OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
}

TraSysStatisticsGet ::= CHOICE {
    statGetRequest  [0] SEQUENCE {
    },
    statGetResponse [1] SEQUENCE {
        port1Mib1      Unsigned32,
        port1Mib2      Unsigned32,
        port1Mib3      Unsigned32,
        port1Mib4      Unsigned32,
        port1Mib5      Unsigned32,
        port1Mib6      Unsigned32,
        port1Mib7      Unsigned32,
        reserved       OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
        port2Mib1      Unsigned32,
        port2Mib2      Unsigned32,
        port2Mib3      Unsigned32,
        port2Mib4      Unsigned32,
        port2Mib5      Unsigned32,
        port2Mib6      Unsigned32,
        port2Mib7      Unsigned32,
        healthStatusNum Unsigned32,
        healthStatus   SEQUENCE SIZE (0..128) OF
                        Unsigned32
    }
}

```

```

TraSysNodeInfoDetailGet ::= CHOICE {
    nodeInfoDetailGetRequest      [0] SEQUENCE {
    },
    nodeInfoDetailGetResponse     [1] SEQUENCE {
        rySize                    Unsigned16,
        rwwSize                   Unsigned16,
        rxSize                    Unsigned16,
        rwrSize                   Unsigned16,
        reserved1                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
        ports                     Unsigned8,
        tokenKeepTime             Unsigned16,
        netBehaviour               NetworkBehaviour,
        nodeInfo                  SlaveNodeInfo,
        fwVersion                 Version,
        deviceType                DeviceType,
        modelCode                 ModelCode,
        vendorCode                VendorCode,
        reserved2                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
        modelName                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (20)),
        vendorName                OCTET STRING (SIZE (32)),
        contInfo                  Unsigned8,
        contFwVersion             Version,
        contDeviceType            DeviceType,
        contModelCode             ModelCode,
        contVendorCode            VendorCode,
        reserved3                 OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
        contModelName             OCTET STRING (SIZE (20)),
        contVendorName            OCTET STRING (SIZE (32)),
        contVendorSpecificInfo    OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
    }
}

```

4.2.14 TransientAck-PDU

```

TransientAck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader                  FALAR-FHeader,
    acks                         Unsigned32,
    ackData                      SEQUENCE OF TraAckData,
    dcs                          DCS
}

```

4.2.15 Transient2-PDU

```

Transient2-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    l                    TraLength,
    reserved              OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    tp                   TraType,
    fno                  TraFrameSequence,
    dt                   TraDataFrameType,
    da                   TraDstAddr,
    sa                   TraSrcAddr,
    dat                  TraDstAppType,
    sat                  TraSrcAppType,
    dmf                  TraDstModuleFlag,
    smf                  TraSrcModuleFlag,
    dna                  TraDstNetAddr,
    ds                   TraDstStaNo,
    did                  TraDstID,
    sna                  TraSrcNetAddr,
    ss                   TraSrcStaNo,
    sid                  TraSrcID,
    l1                   TraCmdLen,
    ct                   TraCmdType,
    dno                  TraDataNo,
    aps                  TraAppSeq,
    rst                  TraReturnStatus,
    data                 Tra2Data,
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

4.2.16 ParamCheck-PDU

```

ParamCheck-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    reserved1             OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    paramId              CommonParamId,
    reserved2             OCTET STRING (SIZE (12)),
    dcs                  DCS
}

```

```

CommonParamId ::= SEQUENCE {
    date                 ParamDate,
    timeNodeId           ParamTime,
    checksum              ParamChecksum
}

```

4.2.17 Parameter-PDU

```

Parameter-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    falArHeader          FALAR-FHeader,
    paramSetFlag         ParamFlag,
    addressOrder         AddressOrder,
    cmdOrder             CmdOrder,
    cyclicParameter      CyclicParameter,
    dcs                  DCS
}

AddressOrder ::= SEQUENCE {
    assignedNetNumber    NetNumber,
    assignedNodeNumber   NodeNumber
}

CmdOrder ::= SEQUENCE {
    cmd                  Unsigned24,
    nodeType             NodeType
}

CyclicParameter ::= SEQUENCE {
    paramId              CommonParamId,
    reserved1            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    masterStatus         Unsigned16,
    rySeqNumber          SeqNumber,
    ryBothEndsValidity   BothEndsValidity,
    ryDataSize           Unsigned16,
    ryOffset             Unsigned16,
    reserved2            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    rwwSeqNumber         SeqNumber,
    reserved3            OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
    rwwDataSize          Unsigned16,
    rwwOffset            Unsigned16,
    reserved4            OCTET STRING (SIZE (3)),
    rxBothEndsValidity   BothEndsValidity,
    rxDataSize           Unsigned16,
    rxOffset             Unsigned32,
    reserved5            OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
    rwrDataSize          Unsigned16,
    rwrOffset            Unsigned32,
    reserved6            OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    masterWatchTimer     Unsigned16,
    reserved7            OCTET STRING (SIZE (3)),
    cmRyBothEndsValidity BothEndsValidity,
    cmRyDataSize         Unsigned16,
    cmRyOffset           Unsigned32,

```

reserved8	OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
cmRwwDataSize	Unsigned16,
cmRwwOffset	Unsigned32,
reserved9	OCTET STRING (SIZE (1)),
cmRxBbothEndsValidity	BothEndsValidity,
cmRxDataSize	Unsigned16,
cmRxOffset	Unsigned32,
reserved10	OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)),
cmRwrDataSize	Unsigned16,
cmRwrOffset	Unsigned32.
}	

4.2.18 Timer-PDU

Timer-PDU ::= SEQUENCE {	
falArHeader	FALAR-FHeader,
temps	Timer,
reserved	OCTET STRING (SIZE (22)),
dcs	DCS
}	

4.3 Affectation des types de données pour le type C

Les types de données utilisés dans la syntaxe abstraite de FAL-PDU de type C sont indiqués ci-dessous.

```

ARFType ::= Unsigned8
DCS ::= Unsigned8
Priority ::= Unsigned8
ScanNumber ::= Unsigned24
NodeNumber ::= Unsigned16
Hec ::= Unsigned32
PortChoice ::= Unsigned32
PortCheckResult ::= Unsigned32
DestPortInfo ::= Unsigned32
ScanState ::= Unsigned32
SendTime ::= Unsigned16
VendorCode ::= Unsigned16
NodeType ::= Unsigned8
NetNumber ::= Unsigned8
LoopState ::= Unsigned8
ParmTypeCyclicStatus ::= Unsigned8
ParamDate ::= Unsigned32
ParamTime ::= Unsigned32
ParamChecksum ::= Unsigned32
OpState ::= Unsigned16
ErrorState ::= Unsigned16
ErrorCode ::= Unsigned16
DeviceType ::= Unsigned16
UnitTypeName ::= VisibleString SIZE(20)
UnitTypeCode ::= Unsigned16
NodeInfo ::= OctetString SIZE(96)
DestinationGroup ::= Unsigned32
SeqNumber ::= Unsigned8
TraDataId ::= Unsigned8
TraWholeDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
TraDataSize ::= Unsigned16

```

```

TraDataType ::= Unsigned16
TraData ::= LOctetString SIZE(12..1466)
Length ::= Unsigned16
GateCount ::= Unsigned8
TypeSeqF ::= Unsigned8
FrameSequence ::= Unsigned8
DataFrameType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraDstNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraDstID ::= Unsigned16
TraSrcNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcID ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdLen ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdType ::= Unsigned8
TraAppSeq ::= Unsigned16
Tra2Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(12..1466)
NTNTestData ::= OctetString SIZE(28..1480)
ByteValidity ::= Unsigned8
CycDataSize ::= Unsigned16
CycOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
CycExSeqNumber ::= Unsigned16
CycWData ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycBData ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycOut1Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycOut2Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1468)
CycIn1Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1024)
CycIn2Data ::= LOctetString SIZE(16..1024)

```

4.4 Affectation des types de données pour le type F

Les types de données utilisés dans la syntaxe abstraite des FAL-PDU de type F sont indiqués ci-dessous.

```

DCS ::= Unsigned32
ARFType ::= Unsigned8
AvailableFuncs ::= Unsigned16
DataType ::= Unsigned8
NodeNumber ::= Unsigned16
ProtocolVerType ::= Unsigned8
Hec ::= Unsigned32
PersPriority ::= Unsigned24
NodeType ::= Unsigned8
NodeId ::= Unsigned16
ConnectionInfo ::= Unsigned8
VendorCode ::= Unsigned16
ModelCode ::= Unsigned32
PortNumber ::= Unsigned8
TraControl ::= Unsigned8
PortStatus ::= Unsigned8
LeaveTimer ::= Unsigned16
PortUsage ::= Unsigned8
SlaveNodeInfo ::= Unsigned8
Version ::= Unsigned8
DeviceType ::= Unsigned16
AvailableFuncs ::= Unsigned8
SeqNumber ::= Unsigned8
NetNumber ::= Unsigned8
PortStatistics ::= Unsigned8
ErrorCode ::= Unsigned32
ParamFlag ::= Unsigned8

```



```

ParamDate ::= Unsigned32
ParamTime ::= Unsigned32
ParamChecksum ::= Unsigned32
Timer ::= Unsigned48
TraDataSubType ::= Unsigned16
TraDataId ::= Unsigned8
TraReturnValue ::= Unsigned16
TraWholeDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
TraDataSize ::= Unsigned16
TraCommand ::= Unsigned8
TraSubCommand ::= Unsigned8
TraLength ::= Unsigned16
TraType ::= Unsigned8
TraFrameSequence ::= Unsigned8
TraDataFrameType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcAppType ::= Unsigned8
TraDstModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcModuleFlag ::= Unsigned8
TraDstNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraDstStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraDstID ::= Unsigned16
TraSrcNetAddr ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcStaNo ::= Unsigned8
TraSrcID ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdLen ::= Unsigned16
TraCmdType ::= Unsigned8
TraDataNo ::= Unsigned8
TraAppSeq ::= Unsigned16
TraReturnStatus ::= Unsigned16
Tra2Data ::= LOctetString (SIZE(0..960))
BothEndsValidity ::= Unsigned8
CycOffsetAddr ::= Unsigned32
CycData ::= LOctetString
OctetString ::= OCTET STRING
BitString8 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
BitString16 ::= OCTET STRING SIZE (2)
BitString32 ::= OCTET STRING SIZE (3)
Unsigned8 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
Unsigned16 ::= OCTET STRING SIZE (2)
Unsigned24 ::= OCTET STRING SIZE (3)
Unsigned32 ::= OCTET STRING SIZE (4)
Unsigned48 ::= OCTET STRING SIZE (6)
MACAddress ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (6))
LOctetString ::= OCTET STRING
SyncOffset ::= Unsigned32
SyncFlag ::= Unsigned8

```

5 Syntaxe de transfert FAL

5.1 Règles de codage

5.1.1 Codage de valeur Unsigned

Les valeurs non signées de longueur fixe Unsigned8, Unsigned16, Unsigned24 et Unsigned32 sont respectivement codées comme valeurs entières non signées d'un octet, deux octets, trois octets et quatre octets de long. Les valeurs Unsigned16, Unsigned24 et Unsigned32 sont codées comme gros-boutistes. L'octet de poids fort est considéré comme le premier octet, l'octet suivant comme le deuxième octet et l'octet de poids faible comme le dernier octet.

5.1.2 Codage de chaîne d'octets

La valeur OctetString, dont la chaîne d'octets est de longueur variable, est codée octet par octet, dans l'ordre séquentiel.

5.1.3 Codage de SEQUENCE

Le codage de SEQUENCE (et de SEQUENCE OF) est exécuté selon une séquence, en commençant par l'élément initial. Les identificateurs et la longueur utilisés dans l'ASN.1 ne sont pas utilisés.

5.1.4 Codage de LOctetString

La valeur LOctetString est de longueur variable et codée comme petit-boutiste. L'octet le plus bas, ou le moins important, est le premier octet, puis l'ordre séquentiel est suivi, jusqu'à l'octet le plus haut, ou le plus important, qui est le dernier octet.

5.2 Codage des éléments de FAL-PDU de type C

5.2.1 FALARHeader

5.2.1.1 arFType

Ce champ indique les types de PDU décrits dans le Tableau 4.

Tableau 4 – afFType

Valeur	Description
0x00	Connect-PDU
0x01	ConnectAck-PDU
0x02	Scan-PDU
0x03	Collect-PDU
0x04	Select-PDU
0x05	Launch-PDU
0x06	Token-PDU
0x07..0x09	reserved (réservées)
0x10	Persuasion-PDU
0x11	TestData-PDU
0x12	TestDataAck-PDU
0x13	Setup-PDU
0x14	SetupAck-PDU
0x15	Token-M-PDU
0x16..0x1F	reserved (réservées)
0x20	MyStatus-PDU
0x22	Transient1-PDU
0x23	reserved (réservées)
0x24	Dummy-PDU
0x25	Transient2-PDU
0x26..0x2E	reserved (réservées)
0x2F	NTNTest-PDU
0x30..0x7F	reserved (réservées)
0x80	CyclicDataW-PDU

Valeur	Description
0x81	CyclicDataB-PDU
0x82..0x8B	reserved (réservées)
0x8C	CyclicDataOut1-PDU
0x8D	CyclicDataOut2-PDU
0x8E	CyclicDataIn1-PDU
0x8F	CyclicDataIn2-PDU

5.2.1.2 priority

Ce champ indique les priorités décrites dans le Tableau 5.

Tableau 5 – priority

Valeur	Description
0x00	Select-PDU, Launch-PDU, Token-PDU, Dummy-PDU, CyclicDataW-PDU, CyclicDataB-PDU, CyclicDataOut1-PDU, CyclicDataOut2-PDU, CyclicDataIn1-PDU, CyclicDataIn2-PDU
0x01	Collect-PDU, Connect-PDU, ConnectAck-PDU, Scan-PDU
0x02	MyStatus-PDU
0x03	Transient1-PDU
0x04	Transient2-PDU, NTNTest-PDU
0x05	reserved (réservées)
0x06	Transient1-PDU

5.2.1.3 scanNumber

Ce champ contient un identificateur de trame utilisé dans Scan-PDU. Le numéro est incrémenté à chaque envoi de Scan-PDU. La valeur par défaut de 0x000000 est utilisée dans tous les autres PDU.

5.2.1.4 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.1.5 srcNodeNumber

Ce champ contient le numéro identificateur du nœud source.

5.2.1.6 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0000.

5.2.1.7 hec

Ce champ est un code de vérification d'erreur de DestAddr (DLPDU) jusqu'à reserved2 (FALARHeader). Les définitions DLPDU sont les suivantes.

```

DLPDU ::= SEQUENCE {
    préambule          Preamble,
    sfd                SFD,
    destaddr           DestAddr,
    srcaddr            SrcAddr,
    lt                 LT
    DLSDU              FAL-PDU,
    fcs                Frame Check Sequence
                      (Séquence de contrôle de frame)
}
    
```

```

Preamble ::= OctetString SIZE(7)
SFD ::= OctetString SIZE(1)
DestAddr ::= MACAddress
SrcAddr ::= MACAddress
LT ::= Unsigned16
FCS ::= OctetString SIZE(4)
    
```

Le polynôme générateur est $x^{32} + x^{26} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$.

5.2.2 Connect-PDU

5.2.2.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.2.2 portChoice

Ce champ indique les types de ports décrits dans le Tableau 6.

Tableau 6 – portChoice

Valeur	Description
0x0	Côté "entrée"
0x1	Côté "sortie"
0xF	Côté "sortie", pendant l'essai entre les nœuds

5.2.2.3 Remplissage

Ce champ concerne le bourrage. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.2.4 dcs

Ce champ est un code de vérification d'erreur à partir de DestAddr (DLPDU). Pour connaître les définitions des DLPDU, voir 5.2.1.7.

Le polynôme générateur est $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x^1+1$.

5.2.3 ConnectAck-PDU

5.2.3.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.3.2 portCheckResult

Ce champ indique les résultats de vérification de la connexion In-Out. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 7.

Tableau 7 – portCheckResult

Valeur	Description
0x0	OK
0x1	Pas OK
0xE	Essai entre les nœuds OK
0xF	Essai entre les nœuds pas OK

5.2.3.3 dstPortInfo

Ce champ indique les types de ports de destination. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 8.

Tableau 8 – dstPortInfo

Valeur	Description
0	Côté "entrée"
1	Côté "sortie"

5.2.3.4 Remplissage

Ce champ concerne le bourrage. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.3.5 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.4 Scan-PDU

5.2.4.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.4.2 scanState

Ce champ indique l'état du chemin de transmission. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 9.

Tableau 9 – scanState

Valeur	Description
0	Etat de traversée
1	Etat du rebouclage du côté "entrée"
2	Etat du rebouclage du côté "sortie"

5.2.4.3 sendTime

Ce champ indique le temps envoyé.

5.2.4.4 Remplissage

Ce champ concerne un bourrage. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.4.5 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.5 Collect-PDU

5.2.5.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.5.2 vendorCode

Ce champ indique le code du fournisseur. Pour connaître les codes des fournisseurs, voir les règles de mise en œuvre.

5.2.5.3 nodeType

Ce champ indique les types de nœuds décrits dans le Tableau 10.

Tableau 10 – nodeType

Valeur	Description
0x00	Management node
0x01	Nœud de réserve (pour une extension ultérieure)
0x02	Nœud normal
0x10	Nœud de réserve (pour une extension ultérieure)
0x12	Nœud de réserve (pour une extension ultérieure)
0x20	Nœud de réserve (pour une extension ultérieure)
0x21	Nœud maître dans l'essai entre nœuds

5.2.5.4 netNumber

Ce champ contient l'identificateur du réseau auquel le nœud appartient. La plage est 1..239.

5.2.5.5 sendTime

Voir 5.2.4.3.

5.2.5.6 loopState

Ce champ indique l'état de boucle du nœud. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 11.

Tableau 11 – loopState

Valeur	Description
0x00	Through
0x12	Rebouclage vers le côté "Entrée"; côté "Sortie" déconnecté
0x13	Retour de boucle sur le côté "Entrée", erreur de vérification d'entrée/sortie côté "Sortie"
0x14	Rebouclage vers le côté "entrée"; vérification d'entrée/sortie en cours du côté "sortie"
0x21	Côté "Entrée" déconnecté, retour de la boucle sur le côté "Sortie"
0x31	Erreur de vérification d'entrée/sortie du côté "entrée"; rebouclage vers le côté "sortie"
0x41	Vérification d'entrée/sortie en cours du côté "entrée"; rebouclage vers le côté "sortie"

5.2.5.7 parmTypeCyclicStatus

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

- Bit 0..5 Etat cyclique – suivre les valeurs du Tableau 12
- Bit 6..7 Mode paramétrage – suivre les valeurs du Tableau 13

Tableau 12 – Etat cyclique

Valeur	Description
0x00	La transmission cyclique n'est pas exécutée.
0x01	La transmission cyclique est exécutée.
0x02	Paramètres communs non reçus
0x03	Réception des paramètres communs en cours
0x04	Erreur dans les paramètres communs
0x05	reserved (réservées)
0x06	Le numéro de nœud est interdit
0x07	Paramétrage du nœud de réserve
0x08	Instruction d'arrêt de la transmission cyclique
0x09	Exécution d'essai hors ligne
0x0A	Expiration du temporisateur de surveillance
0x0B	Numéro de nœud non défini
0x0C	Erreur d'UC de nœud
0x0D	Le numéro de nœud est en double.
0x0E	Duplication de nœud de gestion
0x0F	Duplication de numéro de nœud et de nœud de gestion
0x10	Erreur de numéro de réseau

Tableau 13 – Mode paramétrage

Valeur	Description
0x0	Paramètre commun
0x1	reserved (réservées)

5.2.5.8 commonParamId

5.2.5.8.1 date

Les bits de ce champ sont définis comme suit:

Bit 28..31	Année (chiffre des centaines)
Bit 24..27	Année (chiffre des milliers)
Bit 20..23	Année (chiffre des unités)
Bit 16..19	Année (chiffre des dizaines)
Bit 12..15	Mois (chiffre des unités)
Bit 8..11	Mois (chiffre des dizaines)
Bit 4..7	Jour (chiffre des unités)
Bit 0..3	Jour (chiffre des dizaines)

Si tous les bits sont égaux à 0, il n'existe pas de paramètre commun.

5.2.5.8.2 timeNodeId

Les bits de ce champ sont définis comme suit:

Bit 28..31	Heures (chiffre des unités)
Bit 24..27	Heures (chiffre des dizaines)
Bit 20..23	Minutes (chiffre des unités)
Bit 16..19	Minutes (chiffre des dizaines)
Bit 12..15	Secondes (chiffre des unités)
Bit 8..11	Secondes (chiffre des dizaines)
Bit 0..7	Numéro de nœud du réglage de référence

Si tous les bits sont égaux à 0, il n'existe pas de paramètre commun.

5.2.5.8.3 Somme de contrôle

Ce champ contient la somme de contrôle "date" et "time_nodeId" dans commandParmlId. Si tous les bits sont égaux à 0, il n'existe pas de paramètre commun.

5.2.5.9 Remplissage

Ce champ comprend 8 octets. La valeur est 0x00 pour les 8 octets.

5.2.5.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.6 Select-PDU

5.2.6.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.6.2 Remplissage

Ce champ concerne le bourrage. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.6.3 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4

5.2.7 Launch-PDU

5.2.7.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.7.2 Remplissage

Ce champ concerne le bourrage. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.7.3 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.8 Token-PDU

5.2.8.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.8.2 Remplissage

Ce champ concerne le bourrage. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.8.3 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.9 MyStatus-PDU

5.2.9.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.9.2 availableFuncs

Ce champ représente la disponibilité du mode étendu du point de transmission.

- 0x01: le mode de transmission étendu est disponible.
- 0x00: le mode de transmission étendu n'est pas disponible.

5.2.9.3 nodeType

Voir 5.2.5.3.

5.2.9.4 netNumber

Voir 5.2.5.4.

5.2.9.5 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0000.

5.2.9.6 loopState

Voir 5.2.5.6.

5.2.9.7 parmTypeCyclicStatus

Voir 5.2.5.7.

5.2.9.8 commonParamId

Voir 5.2.5.8.

5.2.9.9 inFarNodeMACAddr

Ce champ indique l'adresse MAC du nœud connecté au côté "Entrée". Si le côté "Entrée" n'est pas connecté correctement, la valeur est 0.

5.2.9.10 inFarNodeNumber

Ce champ indique le numéro de nœud du nœud connecté au côté "Entrée".

5.2.9.11 reserved3

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.9.12 outFarNodeMACAddr

Ce champ indique l'adresse MAC du nœud connecté au côté "Sortie". Si le côté "Sortie" n'est pas connecté correctement, la valeur est 0.

5.2.9.13 outFarNodeNumber

Ce champ indique le numéro de nœud du nœud connecté au côté "Sortie".

5.2.9.14 reserved4

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.9.15 opState

Ce champ indique l'état d'un nœud. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 14.

Tableau 14 – opState

Valeur	Description
0	Contrôleur inexistant
1	Contrôleur arrêté
2	Contrôleur en cours de fonctionnement

5.2.9.16 errorState

Ce champ indique l'état d'erreur d'un nœud. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 15.

Tableau 15 – errorState

Valeur	Description
0	Pas d'erreur
1	Erreur mineure
2	Erreur majeure
3	Erreur grave

5.2.9.17 errorCode

Ce champ indique les codes d'erreur des erreurs survenues au niveau d'un nœud. Les codes d'erreur et leur signification ne sont pas définis ici.

5.2.9.18 vendorCode

Voir 5.2.5.2.

5.2.9.19 DeviceType

Ce champ spécifie le type d'appareil. Pour connaître les types d'appareils, voir le profil de l'appareil.

5.2.9.20 unitTypeName

Ce champ contient la chaîne de caractères du nom du modèle.

5.2.9.21 unitTypeCode

Ce champ contient le code du nom du modèle.

5.2.9.22 reserved5

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0000.

5.2.9.23 nodeInfo

Ce champ indique l'état d'un nœud défini par l'utilisateur.

5.2.9.24 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.10 Transient1-PDU

5.2.10.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.10.2 destinationGroup

Ce champ spécifie le groupe de destination. Chaque bit représente une adresse de groupe. Le Bit 0 indique l'adresse du groupe 1. Le Bit 31 indique l'adresse du groupe 32. Si aucun groupe de destination n'est spécifié, les valeurs de tous les bits sont 0.

5.2.10.3 seqNumber

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bit 0..6	Indique le numéro des fragments de données.
Bit 7	Indique si les données constituent le dernier fragment. La valeur 0 indique qu'il ne s'agit pas de la dernière PDU. La valeur 1 indique qu'il s'agit de la dernière PDU du dernier fragment.

5.2.10.4 dataId

Ce champ contient le numéro d'identification des données transitoires. La plage de valeurs est 0x00..0xFF. Tous les fragments d'une transmission de données transitoires possèdent le même numéro d'identification.

5.2.10.5 wholeDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la quantité de données transitoires en octets.

5.2.10.6 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage. Dans la PDU initiale, la valeur est 0x0. Dans les PDU suivantes, la position au sein de l'ensemble des données transitoires est indiquée sous la forme d'une adresse de décalage par rapport à la PDU initiale.

5.2.10.7 dataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données transitoires fragmentées en octets. La plage de valeurs est 0x0000..0x05BA.

5.2.10.8 DataType

Ce champ spécifie les types de données décrits dans le Tableau 16.

Tableau 16 – Data type

Valeur	Description
0x0000.	reserved (réservées)
0x0001.	Remise de paramètres
0x0002..0xFFFF.	reserved (réservées)

5.2.10.9 data

5.2.10.9.1 Vue d'ensemble

Le champ de données contient les données transitoires. La structure dépend du type de données transitoires. Si la valeur wholeDataSize dépasse 1 466 octets, il s'agit des données transitoires comprises entre le décalage décrit dans offsetAddr et la taille des données décrite dans dataSize. Si les données transitoires comptent moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est rempli avec 0x00

5.2.10.9.2 Structure de la remise de paramètres

Lorsque le type de données est la remise de paramètres, les données sont sélectionnées parmi CPW, CPWC ou CPWCR. La structure de CPW est décrite dans le Tableau 17, celle de CPWC dans le Tableau 18 et celle de CPWCR dans le Tableau 19. Chaque champ est codé comme LOctetString.

Tableau 17 – CPW

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description
cpfType	4	Type de trame. La valeur est 0.
rcvNodeList	32	Liste des nœuds de réception. Chaque bit représente un nœud. Le bit de poids faible (LSB) de l'octet le plus bas représente le nœud 1 et le bit de poids fort (MSB) de l'octet le plus bas représente le nœud 8. La valeur 1 signifie qu'il s'agit d'un nœud de réception et la valeur 0 signifie que le nœud n'est pas un nœud de réception.
commonParamId	12	Voir 5.2.5.8.
cmParam	–	Voir le Tableau 20.

Tableau 18 – CPWC

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description
cpfType	4	Type de trame. La valeur est 1.
commonParamId	12	Voir 5.2.5.8.

Tableau 19 – CPWCR

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description
cpfType	4	Type de trame. La valeur est 2.
checkResult	4	Résultat de la vérification des paramètres communs 0: Paramètres communs non reçus 1: Vérification des paramètres communs 2: Vérification OK 3: Echec de la vérification
errorCode	4	Code d'erreur en cas d'échec de la vérification
srcNodeNumber	1	Source node number
Remplissage	3	Remplissage

Tableau 20 – cmParam

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description	
Parameter Name (Nom de paramètre)	8	Spécification par l'utilisateur	
Total Size	2	Taille des données du bloc de début au bloc de fin en octets	
Sum Check Enabled (Contrôle de somme activé)	1	0: Exécution du contrôle de la totalisation 1: Non-exécution du contrôle de la totalisation (par défaut)	
reserved (réservées)	1	reserved (réservées)	
Sum Check Value (Valeur de somme de contrôle)	4	Valeur de somme de contrôle du bloc de début au bloc de fin	
Create Time (Date et heure de création)	12	Année/mois/jour/heure/minute/seconde de création	
		Taille (octets)	Description
		1	Deux derniers chiffres de A.D. (année)
		1	Deux premiers chiffres de A.D. (année)
		2	Mois
		2	Jour
		2	Heure
		2	Minute
		2	Seconde
Begin Marker (Marqueur de début)	4	0x5047532d.	
Param Area (zone de paramètres)	0..5 924	Voir le Tableau 21.	
End Marker (Marqueur de fin)	4	0x5047452d.	

Tableau 21 – Détails de param area

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description
Parameter Availability	2	Bit0: Common Memory Area (Zone de mémoire commune) LB/LW Bit1: LB/LW Common Memory Additional Area Bit8: Zone mémoire commune LX/LY Bit9: Zone mémoire commune LX/LY supplémentaire 0 signifie qu'aucun réglage n'est disponible; 1 signifie que des réglages sont disponibles
Version de paramètre commun	1	Version de paramètre commun
reserved (réservées)	1	reserved (réservées)
LB/LW CM Area Offset	2	Décalage de zone mémoire commune LB/LW
LB/LW CM Additional Area Offset	2	Décalage de zone mémoire commune LB/LW supplémentaire
LX/LY CM 1 Area Offset	2	Décalage de zone mémoire commune 1 LX/LY
LX/LY CM 2 Area Offset	2	Décalage de zone mémoire commune 2 LX/LY
reserved (réservées)	24	reserved (réservées)
Application parameters	80	Voir le Tableau 22
LB/LW CM Area	0 ou 1 452	Voir le Tableau 23 Si la valeur Bit0 de Parameter Availability est 0, la taille est 0; si la valeur est 1, la taille est 1 452
LB/LW CM Additional Area	0 ou 1 452	Voir le Tableau 23 Si la valeur Bit1 de Parameter Availability est 0, la taille est 0; si la valeur est 1, la taille est 1 452
LX/LY CM 1 Area	0 ou 1 452	Voir le Tableau 24 Si la valeur Bit8 de Parameter Availability est 0, la taille est 0; si la valeur est 1, la taille est 1 452
LX/LY CM 2 Area	0 ou 1 452	Voir le Tableau 24 Si la valeur Bit9 de Parameter Availability est 0, la taille est 0; si la valeur est 1, la taille est 1 452

Tableau 22 – Détails des paramètres d'application

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description
Control Block	4	0x0.
Reserved1	1	Champ réservé 1
Reserved2	1	Champ réservé 2
Total Nodes	1	Nombre total de nœuds
Network Type	1	Type de réseau
Acyclic Times	2	Temps de transition
Supervisory Period	2	Temps de surveillance (en ms)
Reserved3	20	Champ réservé 3
Reserved4	16	Champ réservé 4
Reserved5	16	Champ réservé 5
Reserved6	16	Champ réservé 6

Tableau 23 – Détails de LB/LW CM area et de LB/LW CM additional area

Nom du champ	Taille (octets)	Description
LW CM Head Address	4	Adresse relative de début de LW
LW CM Total Size	4	Nombre total de mots dans la plage de réglage LW
LB CM Head Address	2	Adresse relative de début de LB
LB CM Total Size	2	Taille totale de la plage de réglage LB (en unités de 2 octets)
LB/LW CM Table List	1 440 (12 x 120)	Liste des paramètres LB et LW
LW CM Head Address Of Node	4	Adresse relative de début de LW dans chaque nœud
LW CM Size	4	Taille de LW dans chaque nœud (en unités de 2 octets)
LW CM Head Address Of Node	2	Adresse relative de début de LW dans chaque nœud
LB CM Size	2	Taille de LW dans chaque nœud (en unités de 2 octets)

Tableau 24 – Détails de LX/LY CM 1 area et de LX/LY CM 2 area

Nom du champ		Taille (octets)	Description
Master Node Number		1	Master node number
reserved (réservées)		3	reserved (réservées)
LY CM Head Address		2	Adresse relative de début de LY
LY CM Total Size		2	Nombre total de mots dans la plage de réglage LW
LX CM Head Address		2	Adresse relative de début de LX
LX CM Total Size		2	Nombre total de mots dans la plage de réglage LW
LX/LY CM Table List		1 440 (12 x 120)	Liste des paramètres LX/LY
	LY CM Head Address Sent	2	Adresse relative de début de LY envoyée par chaque nœud
	LY CM Size	2	Taille de LY envoyée par chaque nœud (en unités de 2 octets)
	LX CM Head Address Master Received	2	Adresse relative de début de LX reçue par le nœud maître
	LX CM Head Address Received	2	Adresse relative de début de LX reçue par chaque nœud
	LX CM Size	2	Taille de LX reçue par chaque nœud (en unités de 2 octets)
	LY CM Head Address Master Sent	2	Adresse relative de début de LY envoyée par le nœud maître

5.2.10.10 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le champ de données est un nombre impair d'octets. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.10.11 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.11 Dummy-PDU**5.2.11.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.11.2 dummyData

Ce champ contient des données fictives. La taille est comprise entre 28 octets et 1 482 octets. La valeur n'a aucune signification.

5.2.11.3 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.12 Transient2-PDU**5.2.12.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.12.2 l

Ce champ spécifie la longueur des données de fno à data (en octets).

5.2.12.3 gcnt

Ce champ représente le temps maximal de retransmission sous la forme d'un nombre de portes. La valeur par défaut est 0x07. La valeur est décrémentée au passage de chaque relais.

5.2.12.4 typeSeqF

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

Bit 7..4	Indique le type. La valeur est 0x00.
Bit 3..0	Représente le numéro de séquence.

5.2.12.5 fno

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

Bit 7	Indique l'identification du support. Si la valeur est 0, cela signifie que la trame est une trame sans début. Si la valeur est 1, cela signifie que la trame est une trame support.
Bit 6..0	Indique le numéro de trame divisée. La valeur 0 indique que la trame n'a pas été divisée. Les valeurs 1 à 7 indiquent le numéro de trame divisée. Le numéro de trame divisée commence par la même valeur que le numéro de division et est soustrait selon une séquence. Dans une trame divisée en 3, par exemple, l'ordre des numéros de trames est: 3, 2, 1.

5.2.12.6 dt

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

Bit 7	Indique la priorité. Si la valeur est 0, cela signifie que la priorité est faible. Si la valeur est 1, cela signifie que la priorité est élevée.
Bit 6	Indique la présence de trames de réponse. Si la valeur est 0, cela signifie qu'une trame de réponse est exigée. Si la valeur est 1, cela signifie qu'aucune trame de réponse n'est nécessaire.
Bit 5..0	Réservé à un usage ultérieur.

5.2.12.7 da

Ce champ contient le numéro de nœud pour un nœud de relais. Si un nœud de destination se trouve dans le même réseau, ce champ identifie le numéro de nœud de destination.

5.2.12.8 sa

Ce champ contient le numéro de nœud pour un nœud de relais. Si un nœud de destination se trouve dans le même réseau, ce champ identifie le numéro de nœud source.

5.2.12.9 dat

Ce champ contient le type d'application cible. La valeur est fixée à 0x22.

5.2.12.10 sat

Ce champ contient le type d'application source. La valeur est fixée à 0x22.

5.2.12.11 dmf

Ce champ contient l'indicateur de module de destination. Les valeurs sont décrites dans le Tableau 25.

Tableau 25 – Indicateur de module de destination

Nom du module	Description
0	A l'intérieur du module de réseau
1	A l'intérieur du contrôleur

5.2.12.12 smf

Ce champ contient l'indicateur de module source. Les valeurs sont décrites dans le Tableau 25.

5.2.12.13 dna

Ce champ contient le numéro de réseau du nœud de destination.

5.2.12.14 ds

Ce champ contient le numéro de nœud du nœud de destination.

5.2.12.15 did

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

Bit 10..15	Zone de contrôle (stocke le numéro du nœud de destination)
Bit 0..9	Numéro d'identification de cible. La valeur est fixée à 0x3FF.

5.2.12.16 sna

Ce champ contient le numéro de réseau du nœud source.

5.2.12.17 ss

Ce champ contient le numéro de nœud du nœud source.

5.2.12.18 sid

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

Bit 10..15	Zone de contrôle (stocke le numéro du nœud source)
Bit 0..9	Numéro d'identification de source. La valeur est fixée à 0x3FF.

5.2.12.19 l1

Ce champ spécifie la longueur des données de ct à data (en octets).

5.2.12.20 ct

Ce champ contient le type de commande tel qu'indiqué dans le Tableau 26.

Tableau 26 – Types de commandes

Type de commande	Description
0x00	Non disponible
0x01	reserved (réservées)
0x02	reserved (réservées)
0x03	reserved (réservées)
0x04	Obtention d'informations sur l'accès à la mémoire
0x05..0x07	reserved (réservées)
0x08	Run (Exécution)
0x09	STOP (Arrêt=
0x0A..0x0E	reserved (réservées)
0x0F	reserved (réservées)
0x10	Lire mémoire
0x11	reserved (réservées)
0x12	Ecriture dans la mémoire
0x13..0x5F	reserved (réservées)
0x60..0x7F	Spécifique au fournisseur

5.2.12.21 rsv

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.12.22 aps

Ce champ est divisé de la façon suivante:

- Bit 8..15 Numéro de tâche. La plage de valeurs est 0..255.
- Bit 0..7 Numéro d'identification d'application source. La plage de valeurs est 0..255.

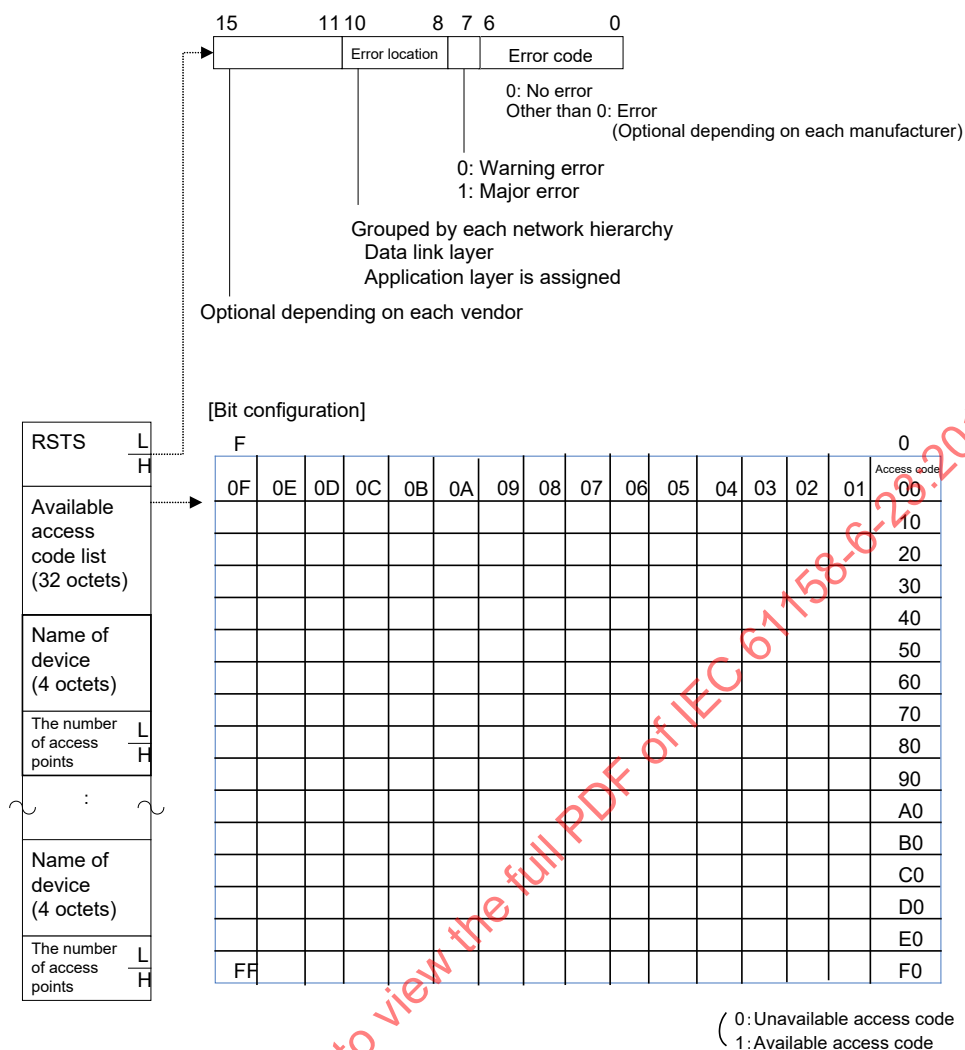
5.2.12.23 data

5.2.12.23.1 Vue d'ensemble

Ce champ contient les données transitoires. La structure des données transitoires dépend de ct (voir 5.2.12.20).

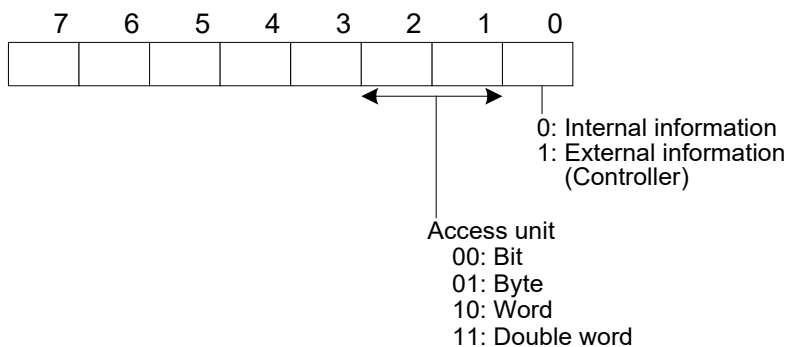
5.2.12.23.2 Obtention d'informations sur l'accès à la mémoire

En cas de demande d'obtention d'informations sur l'accès à la mémoire, cette zone n'est pas utilisée. La structure de la réponse est représentée à la Figure 2. La définition de l'attribut est représentée à la Figure 3. La définition du code d'accès est représentée à la Figure 4.



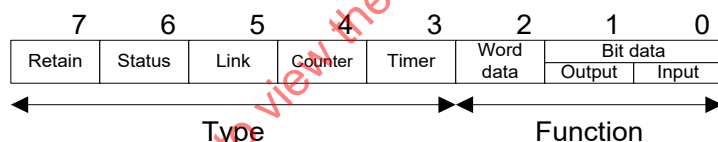
Anglais	Français
Error location	Position d'erreur
Error code	Code d'erreur
0: No error	0: Pas d'erreur
Other than 0: Error (Optional depending on each manufacturer)	Autre que 0: Erreur (En option en fonction du fabricant)
0: Warning error	0: Erreur d'avertissement
1: Major error	1: Erreur majeure
Grouped by each network hierarchy	Regroupement par hiérarchie de réseau
Data link layer	Couche liaison de données
Application layer is assigned	Couche application attribuée
Optional depending on each vendor	En option en fonction du fournisseur
Bit configuration	Configuration de bit
Access code	Code d'accès
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	Bas/Haut
Available access code list (32 octets)	Liste des codes d'accès disponibles (32 octets)
Name of device (4 octets)	Nom de l'appareil (4 octets)
The number of access points	Nombre de points d'accès
0: Unavailable access code	0: Code d'accès indisponible
1: Available access code	1: Code d'accès disponible

Figure 2 – Structure de réponse à une demande de récupération d'informations sur l'accès à la mémoire



Anglais	Français
0: Internal information	0: Informations internes
1: External information (controller)	1: Informations externes (contrôleur)
Access unit	Unité d'accès
00: Bit	00: Bit
01: Byte	01: Octet
10: Word	10: Mot
11: Double word	11: Double mot

Figure 3 – Définitions des attributs



Anglais	Français
Retain	Rétention
Status	Etat
Link	Liaison
Counter	Compteur
Timer	Temporisateur
Word data	Données de mot
Bit data	Données de bit
Output	Sortie
Input	Entrée
Type	Type
Function	Fonction

Figure 4 – Définitions des codes d'accès

Un exemple de code d'accès à la mémoire du module de réseau est décrit dans le Tableau 27.
Un exemple de code d'accès à la mémoire du contrôleur est décrit dans le Tableau 28.

Tableau 27 – Codes d'accès à la mémoire du module de réseau

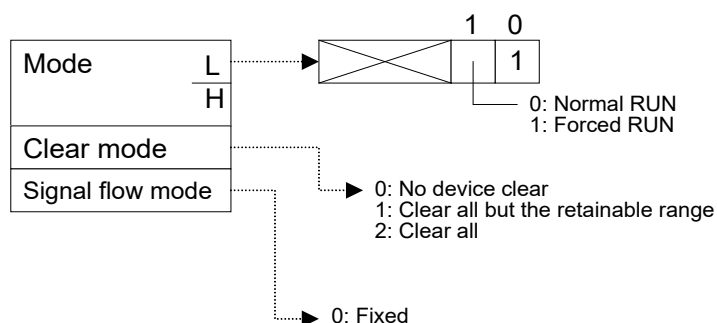
Contenu de la mémoire		Code d'accès
Tampon	Tampon normalisé	0x00
Tampon d'état	Nœud d'appareil intelligent Tampon à rafraîchissement automatique	0x40
Tampon de liaison	Tampon à accès aléatoire	0x20
Appareil de liaison	Entrée de liaison	0x21
	Sortie de liaison	0x22
	Registre de liaison	0x24
	Relais spécial de liaison	0x63
	Registre spécial de liaison	0x64
NOTE Les champs et les valeurs de propriété spécifiques dépendent du fournisseur.		

Tableau 28 – Codes d'accès à la mémoire du contrôleur

Contenu de la mémoire	Code d'accès	Type	
		B	Ecriture
Relais d'entrée	0x01	x	
Relais de sortie	0x02	x	
Relais spécial	0x43	x	
Registre spécial	0x44		x
Relais interne	0x03	x	
Relais à verrouillage	0x83	x	
Temporisateur (contact)	0x09	x	
Temporisateur (bobine)	0x0A	x	
Temporisateur (valeur courante)	0x0C		x
Temporisateur cumulatif (contact)	0x89	x	
Temporisateur cumulatif (bobine)	0x8A	x	
Temporisateur cumulatif (valeur courante)	0x8C		x
Compteur (contact)	0x11	x	
Compteur (bobine)	0x12	x	
Compteur (valeur courante)	0x14		x
Registre de données	0x04		x
Registre	0x84		x
Relais de liaison	0x23	x	
Registre de liaison	0x24		x
Relais spécial de liaison	0x63	x	
Registre spécial de liaison	0x64		x
NOTE Le nom, le numéro et la plage d'accès à la mémoire de l'appareil dépendent du PLC.			

5.2.12.23.3 Marche

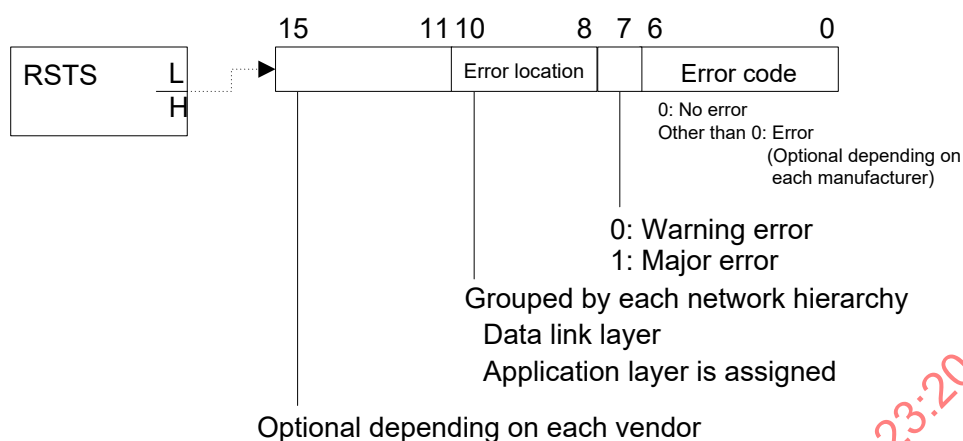
La structure en cas de demande RUN est représentée à la Figure 5.



Anglais	Français
Mode	Mode
Clear mode	Mode Annulation
Signal flow mode	Mode Flux de signaux
Normal RUN	Exécution normale
Forced RUN	Exécution forcée
0: No device clear	0: Aucune annulation d'appareil
1: Clear all but the retainable range	1: Tout annuler sauf la plage à conserver
2: Clear all	2: Annuler tout
0: Fixed	0: Fixe

Figure 5 – Structure en cas de demande RUN

La structure en cas de réponse est représentée à la Figure 6.

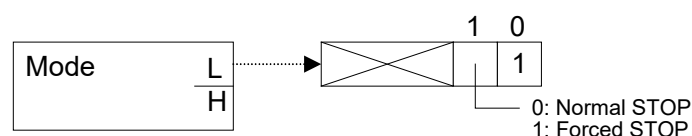


Anglais	Français
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	L/H
Error location	Emplacement d'erreur
Error code	Code d'erreur
0: No error	0: Pas d'erreur
Other than 0: Error (Optional depending on each manufacturer)	Autre que 0: Erreur (en option en fonction du fabricant)
0: Warning error	0: Erreur d'avertissement
1: Major error	1: Erreur majeure
Grouped by each network hierarchy	Groupement par hiérarchie de réseau
Data link layer	Couche liaison de données
Application layer is assigned	Couche application affectée
Optional depending on each vendor	En option en fonction de chaque fournisseur

Figure 6 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande RUN

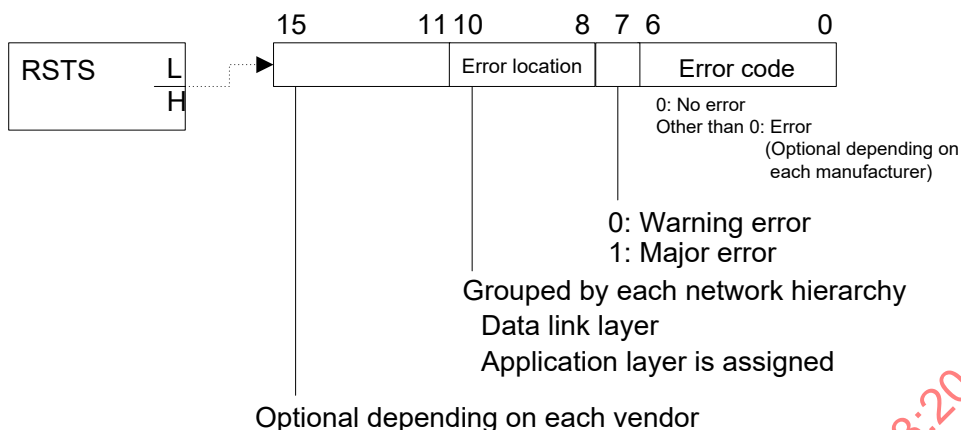
5.2.12.23.4 Arrêt

La structure en cas de demande RUN est représentée à la Figure 7. La structure en cas de réponse est représentée à la Figure 8.



Anglais	Français
Mode	Mode
L/H	L/H
0: Normal STOP	0: ARRÊT normal
1: Forced STOP	1: ARRÊT forcé

Figure 7 – Structure en cas de demande STOP

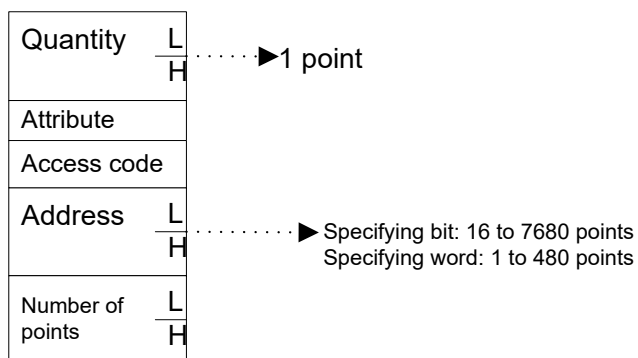


Anglais	Français
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	L/H
Error location	Emplacement d'erreur
Error code	Code d'erreur
0: No error	0: Pas d'erreur
Other than 0: Error (Optional depending on each manufacturer)	Autre que 0: Erreur (en option en fonction du fabricant)
0: Warning error	0: Erreur d'avertissement
1: Major error	1: Erreur majeure
Grouped by each network hierarchy	Groupement par hiérarchie de réseau
Data link layer	Couche liaison de données
Application layer is assigned	Couche application affectée
Optional depending on each vendor	En option en fonction de chaque fournisseur

Figure 8 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande STOP

5.2.12.23.5 Lire mémoire

La structure en cas de demande de lecture de mémoire en lot est représentée à la Figure 9.
La structure en cas de réponse est représentée à la Figure 10.



Anglais	Français
Quantity	Quantité
L/H	L/H
1 point	1 point
Attribute	Attribut
Access code	Code d'accès
Address	Adresse
Number of points	Nombre de points
Specifying bit: 16 to 7680 points	Spécification de bit: 16 points à 7 680 points
Specifying word 1 to 480 points	Spécification de mot: 1 point à 480 points

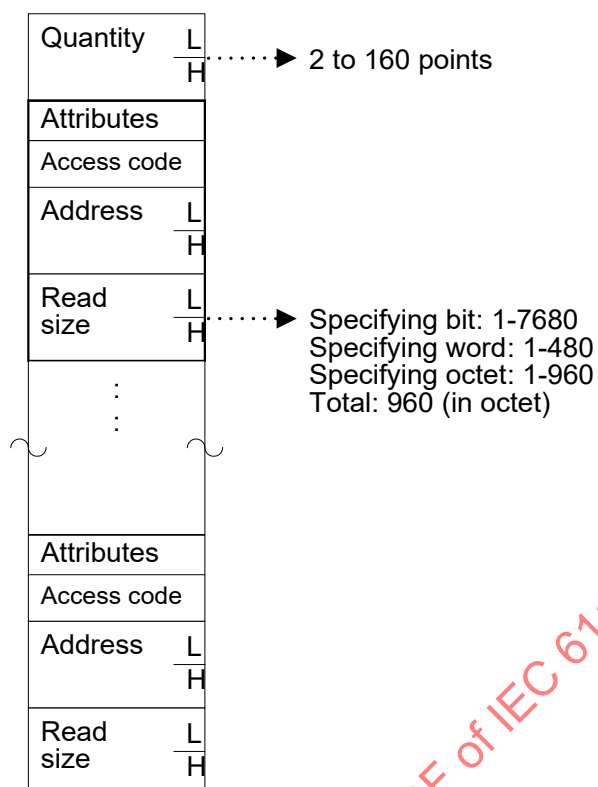
Figure 9 – Structure en cas de demande de lecture de mémoire par lots



Anglais	Français
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	L/H
Data area	Zone de données
960 octets	960 octets

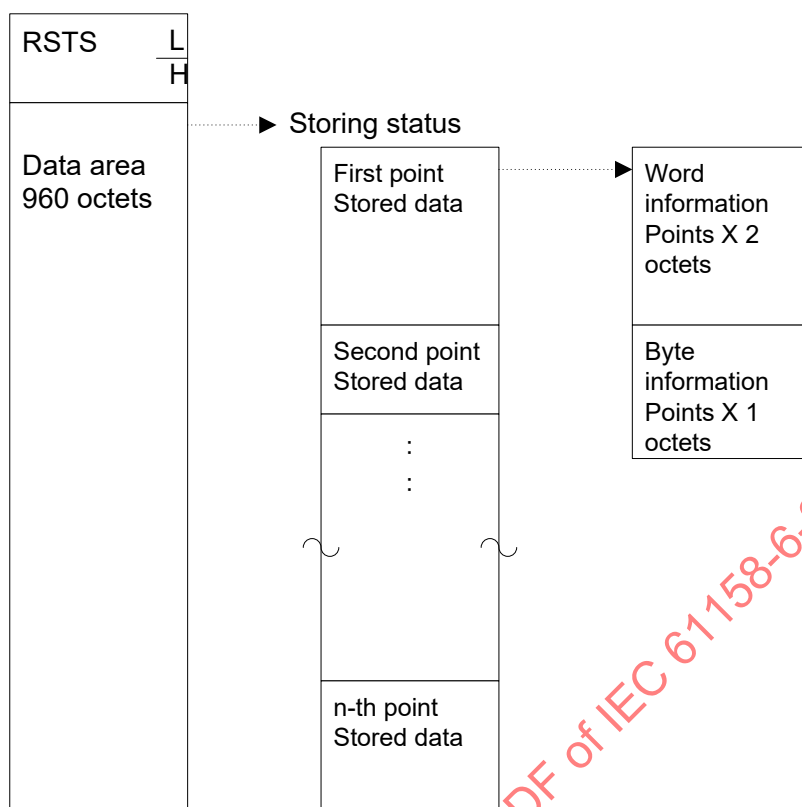
Figure 10 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande de lecture de mémoire par lots

La structure en cas de demande de lecture de mémoire aléatoire est représentée à la Figure 11. La structure en cas de réponse est représentée à la Figure 12.



Anglais	Français
Quantity	Quantité
L/H	L/H
2 to 160 points	2 points à 160 points
Attributes	Attributs
Access code	Code d'accès
Address	Adresse
Read size	Taille de lecture
Specifying bit: 1-7680	Spécification de bit: 1-7 680
Specifying word: 1-480	Spécification de mot: 1-480
Specifying octet: 1-960	Spécification d'octet: 1-960
Total: 960 (in octet)	Total: 960 (en octets)

Figure 11 – Structure en cas de demande de lecture de mémoire aléatoire

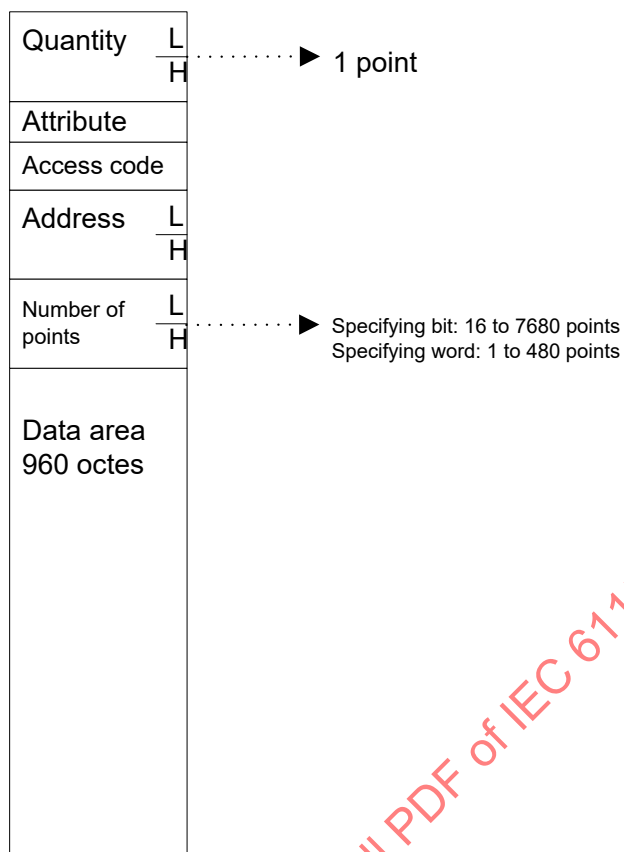


Anglais	Français
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	L/H
Data area	Zone de données
960 octets	960 octets
Storing status	Etat de stockage
First point	1er point
Stored data	Données stockées
Second point	2ème point
n-th point	nème point
Word information Points X 2 octets	Points d'informations de mot X 2 octets
Byte information Points X 1 octets	Points d'informations d'octet X 1 octet

Figure 12 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande de lecture de mémoire aléatoire

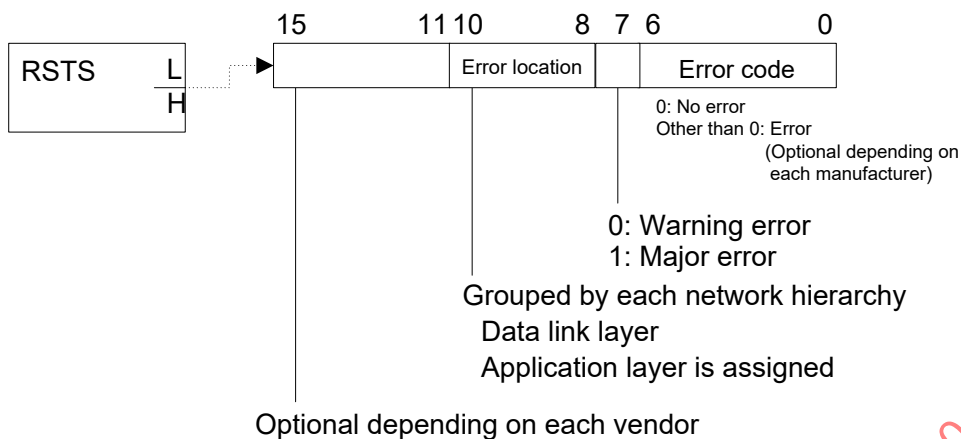
5.2.12.23.6 Ecriture dans la mémoire

La structure en cas de demande d'écriture dans la mémoire en lot est représentée à la Figure 13. La structure en cas de réponse est représentée à la Figure 14.



Anglais	Français
Quantity	Quantité
L/H	L/H
1 point	1 point
Attribute	Attribut
Access code	Code d'accès
Address	Adresse
Number of points	Nombre de points
Specifying bit: 16 to 7680 points	Spécification de bit: 16 points à 7 680 points
Specifying word: 1 to 480 points	Spécification de mot: 1 point à 480 points
Data area 960 octets	Zone de données 960 octets

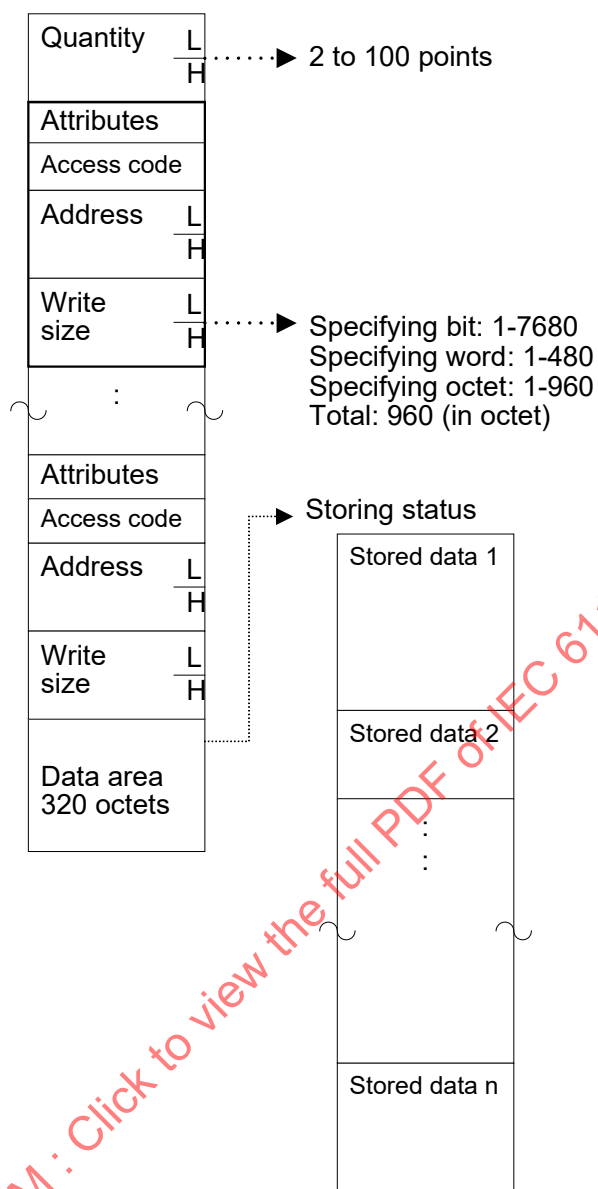
Figure 13 – Structure en cas de demande d'écriture mémoire par lots



Anglais	Français
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	L/H
Error location	Emplacement d'erreur
Error code	Code d'erreur
0: No error	0: Pas d'erreur
Other than 0: Error (Optional depending on each manufacturer)	Autre que 0: Erreur (en option en fonction du fabricant)
0: Warning error	0: Erreur d'avertissement
1: Major error	1: Erreur majeure
Grouped by each network hierarchy	Groupement par hiérarchie de réseau
Data link layer	Couche liaison de données
Application layer is assigned	Couche application affectée
Optional depending on each vendor	En option en fonction de chaque fournisseur

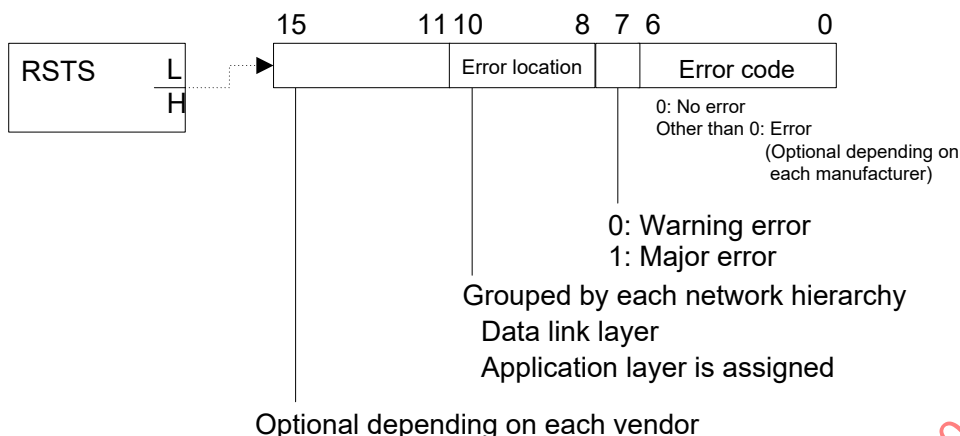
Figure 14 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande d'écriture mémoire par lots

La structure en cas de demande d'écriture dans la mémoire aléatoire est représentée à la Figure 15. La structure en cas de réponse est représentée à la Figure 16.



Anglais	Français
Quantity	Quantité
L/H	L/H
2 to 100 points	2 points à 100 points
Attributes	Attributs
Access code	Code d'accès
Address	Adresse
Write size	Taille d'écriture
Specifying bit: 1-7680	Spécification de bit: 1-7 680
Specifying word: 1-480	Spécification de mot: 1-480
Specifying octet: 1-960	Spécification d'octet: 1-960
Total: 960 (in octet)	Total: 960 (en octets)
Data area 320 octets	Zone de données 320 octets
Storing status	Etat de stockage
Stored data 1	Données stockées 1
Stored data 2	Données stockées 2
Stored data n	Données stockées n

Figure 15 – Structure en cas de demande d'écriture mémoire aléatoire



Anglais	Français
RSTS	RSTS
L/H	L/H
Error location	Emplacement d'erreur
Error code	Code d'erreur
0: No error	0: Pas d'erreur
Other than 0: Error (Optional depending on each manufacturer)	Autre que 0: Erreur (en option en fonction du fabricant)
0: Warning error	0: Erreur d'avertissement
1: Major error	1: Erreur majeure
Grouped by each network hierarchy	Groupement par hiérarchie de réseau
Data link layer	Couche liaison de données
Application layer is assigned	Couche application affectée
Optional depending on each vendor	En option en fonction de chaque fournisseur

Figure 16 – Structure en cas de réponse à une demande d'écriture mémoire aléatoire

5.2.12.24 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le champ de données contient un nombre impair d'octets. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.12.25 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.13 NTNTest-PDU

5.2.13.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.13.2 ntnTestData

Ce champ contient les données d'essai fictives. La taille est comprise entre 28 octets et 1 482 octets. La valeur n'a aucune signification.

5.2.13.3 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.14 CyclicDataW-PDU

5.2.14.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.14.2 seqNumber

Voir 5.2.10.3.

5.2.14.3 byteValidity

Ce champ spécifie si les 4 premiers octets et les 4 derniers octets de wData sont reflétés sur la mémoire partagée. Les définitions des bits sont indiquées dans le Tableau 29. Pour chaque bit, 1 = valide et 0 = invalide.

Tableau 29 – byteValidity

Bit	Octet de wData
0	premier octet
1	deuxième octet
2	troisième octet
3	quatrième octet
4	quatrième octet à partir de la fin
5	troisième octet à partir de la fin
6	deuxième octet à partir de la fin
7	dernier octet

5.2.14.4 dataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données cycliques. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0x16F. La taille est spécifiée par le nombre de groupes de 4 octets; les 4 premiers octets et les 4 derniers octets avec byteValidity sont également inclus dans la taille.

5.2.14.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage de LW en octets. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0x3FFF; seuls les multiples de 4 sont autorisés. En d'autres termes, la valeur du Bit 0..1 est 0.

5.2.14.6 exSeqNumber

Ce champ identifie le numéro de séquence associé aux données fragmentées. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0xFFFF. Lorsque ce champ est utilisé, la valeur seqNumber est 0x7F.

5.2.14.7 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.14.8 WData

Ce champ contient les données LW. Si la valeur de données contient moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.2.14.9 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le nombre d'octets de wData est impair. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.14.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.15 CyclicDataB-PDU**5.2.15.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.15.2 seqNumber

Voir 5.2.14.2.

5.2.15.3 byteValidity

Voir 5.2.14.3.

5.2.15.4 dataSize

Voir 5.2.14.4.

5.2.15.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage de LW en octets. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0x3FFFC; seuls les multiples de 4 sont autorisés. En d'autres termes, la valeur du Bit 0..1 est 0.

5.2.15.6 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.15.7 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.15.8 bData

Ce champ contient les données LW. Si les données comptent moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.2.15.9 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le nombre d'octets de bData est impair. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.15.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.16 CyclicDataOut1-PDU**5.2.16.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.16.2 seqNumber

Voir 5.2.14.2.

5.2.16.3 byteValidity

Ce champ n'est pas utilisé. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.16.4 dataSize

Voir 5.2.14.4.

5.2.16.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ n'est pas utilisé. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.16.6 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.16.7 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.16.8 out1Data

Ce champ contient les données LY1 envoyées par le nœud maître à tous les nœuds de réception. Si la valeur des données contient moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.2.16.9 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le nombre d'octets de out1Data est impair. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.16.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.17 CyclicDataOut2-PDU**5.2.17.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.17.2 seqNumber

Voir 5.2.14.2.

5.2.17.3 byteValidity

Ce champ n'est pas utilisé. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.17.4 dataSize

Voir 5.2.14.4.

5.2.17.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ n'est pas utilisé. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.17.6 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.17.7 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.17.8 out2Data

Ce champ contient les données LY2 envoyées par le nœud maître à tous les nœuds de réception. Si la valeur de ces données contient moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.2.17.9 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le nombre d'octets de out2Data est impair. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.17.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4

5.2.18 CyclicDataIn1-PDU

5.2.18.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.18.2 seqNumber

Voir 5.2.14.2.

5.2.18.3 byteValidity

Voir 5.2.14.3.

5.2.18.4 dataSize

Voir 5.2.14.4.

5.2.18.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage de LW en octets. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0x3FFFC; seuls les multiples de 4 sont autorisés. En d'autres termes, la valeur du Bit 0..1 est 0.

5.2.18.6 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.18.7 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé. La valeur est 0x0.

5.2.18.8 in1Data

Ce champ contient les données LX1 envoyées par chaque nœud d'émission au nœud maître. Si la valeur des données contient moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.2.18.9 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le nombre d'octets de in1Data est impair. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.18.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.2.19 CyclicDataIn2-PDU**5.2.19.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.2.1.

5.2.19.2 seqNumber

Voir 5.2.14.2.

5.2.19.3 byteValidity

Voir 5.2.14.3.

5.2.19.4 dataSize

Voir 5.2.14.4.

5.2.19.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage de LW en octets. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0x3FFFC; seuls les multiples de 4 sont autorisés. En d'autres termes, la valeur du Bit 0..1 est 0.

5.2.19.6 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé. Il est paramétré sur 0x0.

5.2.19.7 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé. Il est paramétré sur 0x0.

5.2.19.8 in2Data

Ce champ contient les données LX2 envoyées par chaque nœud d'émission au nœud maître. Si la valeur des données contient moins de 16 octets, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.2.19.9 evenPadding

Ce champ n'est utilisé que si le nombre d'octets de in2Data est impair. La valeur est 0x00.

5.2.19.10 dcs

Voir 5.2.2.4.

5.3 Codage des éléments FAL-PDU de type F**5.3.1 FALARHeader****5.3.1.1 arFType**

Ce champ indique les types de PDU décrits dans le Tableau 30.

Tableau 30 – afFType

Valeur	Description
0x00..0x06	Utilisation avec le type C
0x07..0x09	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x10	persuasion-PDU
0x11	testData-PDU
0x12	testDataAck-PDU
0x13	setup-PDU
0x14	setupAck-PDU
0x15	token-PDU
0x16..0x1B	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x1C	timer-PDU
0x1D..0x1F	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x20	myStatus-PDU
0x21	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x22	transient1-PDU
0x23	transientAck-PDU
0x24	Utilisation avec le type C
0x25	transient2-PDU
0x26..0x27	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x28	paramCheck-PDU
0x29	parameter-PDU
0x2A..0x3F	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x40	measure-PDU
0x41	measureAck-PDU
0x42	offset-PDU
0x43	update-PDU
0x44..0x7F	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x80..0x81	Utilisation avec le type C
0x82	cyclicDataRWw-PDU
0x83	cyclicDataRY-PDU
0x84	cyclicDataRWw-PDU
0x85	cyclicDataRX-PDU
0x86..0x8B	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x8C..0x8F	Utilisation avec le type C
0x90..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

5.3.1.2 DataType

Ce champ indique le type de données; les valeurs sont classées par arFtype, tel que décrit dans le Tableau 31.

Tableau 31 – dataType

arFtype	Valeur	Description
0x10..0x15	0x00	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
	0x01	Contrôle de transmission
	0x02..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x1C	0x00	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
	0x01	Transmission transitoire (spécifique au type F)
	0x02..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x20	0x00..0x01	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
	0x02	Contrôle de transmission (diagnostic)
	0x03..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x22	0x00..0x06	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
	0x07	Transmission transitoire (spécifique au type F)
	0x08	Transmission transitoire (spécifique à l'entraînement)
	0x09	Transmission transitoire (spécifique à la sécurité)
	0x10..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x23	0x00..0xFF	Réponse à la transmission transitoire
0x25	0x00..0x03	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
	0x04	Transmission transitoire (compatible CP8/1, CP8/2)
	0x05..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x28-0x29	0x00..0x02	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
	0x03	Réglage de transmission cyclique
	0x04..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x82-0x85	0x00	Cyclic transmission (Transmission cyclique)
	0x01..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

5.3.1.3 varField**5.3.1.3.1 Vue d'ensemble**

Ce champ contient les champs énumérés dans le Tableau 32, classés par arFtype.

Tableau 32 – varField

arFtype	Champ utilisé
persuasion-PDU	persPriority
testDataAck-PDU	nodeType
testData-PDU	reserved1
setupAck-PDU	
timer-PDU	
setup-PDU	nodeId
token-PDU	reserved2
cyclicDataRWw-PDU	
cyclicDataRY-PDU	
cyclicDataRWw-PDU	
cyclicDataRX-PDU	
measure-PDU	
measureAck-PDU	
offset-PDU	
update-PDU	
myStatus-PDU	nodeId
	syncFlag
	nodeType
transient1-PDU	nodeId
transientAck-PDU	connectionInfo
transient2-PDU	reserved4
paramCheck-PDU	
parameter-PDU	

5.3.1.3.2 persPriority

Ce champ indique le niveau de priorité lorsque le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission est sélectionné. La plage pour cette valeur est 0x0..0xFFFFFFFF. La valeur 0x0 indique que le nœud n'est pas le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission.

5.3.1.3.3 nodeType

Ce champ indique le type de nœud. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 33.

Tableau 33 – nodeType

Valeur	Description
0x00..0x2F	Utilisation avec le type C
0x30	Station maître
0x31	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x32	Station locale
0x33	Station d'appareil intelligent
0x34	Station de dispositif distante
0x35	Station E/S distante
0x36..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

5.3.1.3.4 reserved1

Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.1.3.5 nodeId

Ce champ contient l'identificateur de nœud. Le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission détermine les identificateurs des nœuds autres que le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission et définit les valeurs à l'aide de setup-PDU. La plage de valeurs est 0..255. Si un numéro de nœud n'a pas été défini, la valeur est 255.

5.3.1.3.6 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.1.3.7 syncFlag

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 7..1	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 0	Définit l'indicateur de synchronisation. La valeur est 1 si la trame fournit des informations relatives à la séquence de synchronisation; dans le cas contraire, la valeur est 0.

5.3.1.3.8 connectionInfo

Ce champ identifie la valeur f-transientData-PDU à transmettre si un jeton est maintenu. Si un jeton est maintenu et si une PDU de transmission non cyclique en double présentant les mêmes valeurs destaddr et connectionInfo est reçue, le nœud de réception procède au rejet.

5.3.1.3.9 reserved4

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.1.3.10 srcNodeNumber

Ce champ contient le numéro d'identification du nœud source.

5.3.1.3.11 protocolVerType

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 7..4:	Version du protocole. La valeur est 0.
Bits 3..0:	Type de protocole. Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 34.

Tableau 34 – ProtocolVerType

Valeur	Description
0x0	type C
0x1	type F
0x2..0xF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

5.3.1.3.12 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.1.3.13 hec

Ce champ contient un code de détection d'erreur qui cible l'élément DestAddr de la DLPDU. Les définitions DLPDU sont les suivantes.

DLPDU::= SEQUENCE {	
préambule	Preamble,
sfd	SFD,
destaddr	DestAddr,
srcaddr	SrcAddr,
lt	LT
DLSDU	FAL-PDU,
fcs	Frame Check Sequence (Séquence de contrôle de trame)
}	

```
Preamble::= OctetString (SIZE(7))
SFD::= OctetString (SIZE(1))
DestAddr::= MACAddress
SrcAddr::= MACAddress
LT::= Unsigned16
FCS::= OctetString (SIZE(4))
```

Le polynôme générateur est $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x1+1$.

5.3.2 Persuasion-PDU

5.3.2.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.2.2 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.2.3 myPorts

Ce champ indique le nombre de ports de communication physiques détenus par le nœud.

5.3.2.4 vendorCode

Ce champ contient le code du fournisseur.

5.3.2.5 modelCode

Ce champ contient le code du modèle spécifique au fournisseur.

5.3.2.6 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.2.7 dcs

Ce champ contient le code de détection d'erreur qui cible l'élément destaddr de la DLPDU dans le champ de dcs précédent. Pour connaître les définitions des DLPDU, voir 5.3.1.3.13.

Le polynôme générateur est $x^{32}+x^{26}+x^{23}+x^{22}+x^{16}+x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^8+x^7+x^5+x^4+x^2+x^1+1$.

5.3.3 TestData-PDU

5.3.3.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.3.2 tmMacAddr

Ce champ contient l'adresse MAC du gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission.

5.3.3.3 srcPort

Ce champ contient le numéro de port source de transmission de testData-PDU. La valeur 0 est invalide.

5.3.3.4 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.3.5 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.4 TestDataAck-PDU

5.3.4.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.4.2 tdSrcMacAddr

Ce champ contient l'adresse MAC du nœud source de transmission de testData-PDU inclus comme valeur srcaddr dans la DLPDU du testData-PDU reçu. La cible est testData-PDU qui servait d'impulsion pour la transmission de testDataAck-PDU.

5.3.4.3 tdSrcPort

Ce champ contient le numéro de port source du nœud source de transmission de testData-PDU inclus comme valeur srcPort dans le testData-PDU reçu.

5.3.4.4 tdRcvPort

Ce champ contient le numéro de port de son propre nœud qui a reçu le testDataAck-PDU.

5.3.4.5 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.4.6 myPorts

Voir 5.3.2.3.

5.3.4.7 tokenKeepTime

Ce champ spécifie la durée maximale pendant laquelle le nœud maintient un jeton après le début du passage de jeton. Le nœud avertit le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission de la durée de maintien du jeton par l'intermédiaire de ce champ.

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

- Bit 15: Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
- Bits 14..0: Indique la durée définie. L'unité est 1 µs. La plage de valeurs est 1..32 767.

NOTE Les points de départ et de fin de la durée de maintien du jeton sont identiques à ceux de token-PDU. Si le point de départ est le début de la réception du token-PDU, le point final est le début de la transmission de token-PDU. Si le point de départ est défini comme la fin de la réception de token-PDU, le point final est défini comme la fin de la transmission de token-PDU.

5.3.4.8 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.4.9 myConnectStatus

Ce champ indique l'état de chaque port. Le champ est utilisé pour indiquer l'état des 24 ports, au maximum, à l'aide de quatre bits pour chaque port. Le champ indique l'état du port 1 avec les bits 3..0 et l'état du port 2 avec les bits 7..4 du premier octet. Le champ indique l'état du port 3 avec les bits 3..0 et l'état du port 4 avec les bits 7..4 du deuxième octet. De la même façon, le champ utilise ensuite jusqu'à 12 octets pour indiquer les états des 24 ports. La signification de chaque bit d'un octet est la suivante:

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

- Bits 7..6: Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
- Bits 5..4: Les valeurs sont conformes au Tableau 35.
- Bits 3..2: Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
- Bits 1..0: Les valeurs sont conformes au Tableau 35.

Tableau 35 – Etat de liaison

Valeur	Description
00b	Liaison descendante
01b	Liaison établie (1 Gbit/s)
10b	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
11b	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

5.3.4.10 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.5 Setup-PDU

5.3.5.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.5.2 tokenDstMacAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse MAC du nœud suivant qui maintiendra le jeton sur le chemin de passage du jeton. Le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission transmet le setup-PDU qui a défini l'adresse MAC de la destination de transmission du token-PDU de ce champ au nœud qui sert d'origine de transmission du token-PDU. L'adresse MAC spécifiée dans ce champ est maintenue dans le nœud qui a reçu le setup-PDU.

Une fois le passage du jeton commencé, le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission devient le premier nœud à détenir le jeton. Le nœud qui détient le jeton transmet ses propres données, puis transmet le token-PDU avec l'adresse MAC spécifiée dans ce champ dans le tokenDstMacAddr. Le nœud qui reçoit le token-PDU détermine si sa propre adresse MAC de nœud et la valeur de tokenDstMacAddr du token-PDU correspondent. Si tel est le cas, il évalue si le token-PDU est adressé à sa propre adresse de nœud. Un nœud qui reçoit un token-PDU qui lui est adressé devient le nœud qui détient le jeton.

5.3.5.3 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.5.4 leaveTimerValue

Ce champ spécifie la valeur de réglage de LeaveTimer. Le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission entre la valeur LeaveTimer à régler dans un nœud autre que le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission dans ce champ du setup-PDU à transmettre. La valeur de ce champ est définie dans le nœud qui reçoit le setup-PDU comme valeur LeaveTimer. LeaveTimer est utilisé pour mesurer la durée de la détection de la déconnexion de son propre nœud.

La signification des bits de ce champ est la suivante:

Bit 15:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bits 14..0:	Valeur LeaveTimer. La plage de valeurs est 1..32 767. L'unité est 400 µs.

5.3.5.5 portUsage

Ce champ indique le réglage d'activation/de désactivation de la fonction transmission/réception du port associé au nœud. La désactivation d'un port signifie que le port n'utilise pas le service DL. Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 36.

Dans un nœud avec deux ports qui reçoivent des valeurs de réglage, l'état activé/désactivé des ports du nœud est déterminé conformément au Tableau 36. Un nœud disposant de trois ports ou plus ayant reçu des valeurs de réglage active tous les ports sans utiliser les valeurs de réglage spécifiées.

Tableau 36 – Spécification d'activation/de désactivation de port

Valeur	Description
0x00	Activation des deux ports
0x01	Activation du port 1 uniquement et désactivation de tous les autres ports.
0x02	Activation du port 2 uniquement et désactivation de tous les autres ports.

5.3.5.6 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.5.7 netBehaviour

5.3.5.7.1 multipleTransmit

Ce champ spécifie le nombre de fois où le nœud qui détient le jeton procède à la transmission des FAL-PDU autres que le token-PDU. La plage de valeurs est 1..255. 0 n'est pas valide.

Si ce champ contient la valeur 1, le nœud qui détient le jeton transmet myStatus-PDU, f-cyclicData-PDU et f-transientData-PDU, puis transmet enfin le token-PDU. Par conséquent, le nœud ne détient plus le jeton. Dans le cas contraire, le nœud ignore f-transientData-PDU. Le nœud qui détient le jeton transmet myStatus-PDU, f-cyclicData-PDU et f-transientData-PDU le nombre de fois spécifié dans ce champ, après quoi il transmet le token-PDU.

NOTE Par exemple, si une station à appareil intelligent, qui spécifie 2 dans ce champ, devient le nœud qui détient le jeton, la station transmet myStatus-PDU, cyclicRWr-PDU, cyclicRX-PDU et transient1-PDU, puis transmet à nouveau myStatus-PDU, cyclicRWr-PDU, cyclicRX-PDU et transient1-PDU, suivis par le token-PDU.

5.3.5.7.2 frameInterval

Ce champ spécifie l'intervalle entre la réception de token-PDU et la transmission de myStatus-PDU. La plage de valeurs est 1..255. 0 n'est pas valide. 1 indique que la transmission est à effectuer dans un intervalle équivalent à l'écart entre les trames, ce qui permet d'obtenir le plus petit intervalle de transmission de trame Ethernet. 2 indique que la transmission est à effectuer dans un intervalle d'une trame ajoutée à token-PDU plus l'écart entre les trames avant et après cette trame. Si la valeur spécifiée est supérieure ou égale à 2, elle indique que la transmission est à effectuer, par rapport aux token-PDU, dans un intervalle d'un certain nombre de trames équivalent au nombre spécifié moins un, plus l'écart entre les trames avant et après chaque trame.

5.3.5.7.3 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.5.7.4 multipleTokens

Ce champ spécifie le nombre de fois où la transmission de token-PDU a lieu au cours d'une période de détention de jeton. La plage de valeurs est 1..255. 0 n'est pas valide et ne doit pas être utilisé.

NOTE Par exemple, si une station à appareil intelligent, qui spécifie 2 dans ce champ, devient le nœud qui détient le jeton, la station transmet myStatus-PDU, cyclicRWr-PDU, cyclicRX-PDU, transient1-PDU et token-PDU, puis transmet à nouveau le token-PDU.

5.3.5.8 reserved3

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.5.9 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.6 SetupAck-PDU

5.3.6.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.6.2 slaveNodeInfo

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 7..2:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bits 1..0:	Spécifie le type d'E/S.
	00 = mixte ((l'entrée et la sortie partagent la même adresse)
	01 = entrée
	10 = sortie
	11 = composite (entrée et sortie avec adresses uniques)

5.3.6.3 fwVersion

Ce champ spécifie la version de micrologiciel ("firmware").

5.3.6.4 DeviceType

Ce champ spécifie le type d'appareil.

5.3.6.5 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.6.6 vendorCode

Voir 5.3.2.4.

5.3.6.7 modelCode

Voir 5.3.2.5.

5.3.6.8 rySize

Ce champ spécifie la taille RY (nombre d'octets).

5.3.6.9 rwwSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille RWw (nombre de mots).

5.3.6.10 rxSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille RY (nombre d'octets).

5.3.6.11 rwrSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille RWr (nombre de mots).

5.3.6.12 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.6.13 availableFuncs

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 7..2:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 1:	Indique la présence de la fonction de réglage du numéro de nœud dans parameter-PDU. 0 indique que la fonction n'est pas disponible; 1 indique que la fonction est disponible. Pour le réglage du numéro de nœud, parameter-PDU ne doit pas être envoyé à un nœud qui ne dispose pas de la fonction nécessaire.
Bit 0:	Indique la présence de la fonction de réception transitoire. 0 indique que la fonction n'existe pas; 1 indique que la fonction existe.

5.3.6.14 reserved3

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.6.15 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.7 F-Token-PDU

5.3.7.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.7.2 tokenDstMacAddr

Ce champ contient l'adresse MAC du nœud de destination de transmission de token-PDU. Chaque nœud évalue si tokenDstMacAddr et l'adresse MAC de son propre nœud correspondent lorsque token-PDU est reçu et, si tel est le cas, évalue si token-PDU est adressé à son propre nœud et devient le nœud détenteur du jeton.

5.3.7.3 tokenSeqNumber

Ce champ contient le numéro de séquence de token-PDU. La plage de valeurs est 1..255.

Le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission attribue un numéro de séquence différent à chaque passage de jeton. Chaque nœud rejette le deuxième token-PDU et les suivants dont les valeurs tokenSeqNumber sont identiques si des token-PDU présentant la même valeur tokenSeqNumber sont reçus. Dans les nœuds autres que le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission, les valeurs ne doivent pas être modifiées. Dans les nœuds autres que le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission, le token-PDU présentant la même valeur que la valeur tokenSeqNumber du token-PDU reçu est transmis.

5.3.7.4 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.7.5 tokenHopCounter

Ce champ contient la valeur du compteur de passage de jeton.

La valeur tokenHopCounter du token-PDU à transmettre par le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission, devenu le nœud détenteur du jeton, doit être 1. Un nœud autre que le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission, devenu le nœud détenteur de jeton, doit ajouter 1 à la valeur tokenHopCounter du token-PDU reçu, puis procéder à la transmission.

5.3.7.6 traAvailHopCounter

Ce champ spécifie la valeur minimale du compteur de passage de jeton.

Le nœud détenteur du jeton utilise ce champ et la valeur tokenHopCounter pour évaluer si une transmission transitoire est possible. Le nœud détenteur du jeton peut procéder à une transmission transitoire si $\text{tokenHopCounter} \geq \text{traAvailHopCounter}$ et $\text{traAllows} > 0$.

Après le début du passage du jeton, le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission, qui devient le nœud détenteur de jeton pour la première fois, transmet le token-PDU qui spécifie le premier nœud à devoir procéder à une transmission transitoire dans traAvailHopCounter. Si le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission devient le nœud détenteur de jeton pour la deuxième fois ou plus, le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission transmet le token-PDU qui définit la même valeur que le traLastHopCounter du token-PDU reçu lors du précédent passage de jeton dans le traAvailHopCounter du token-PDU.

Un nœud autre que le gestionnaire de contrôle de transmission, devenu le nœud détenteur de jeton, transmet le token-PDU qui présente la même valeur que la valeur de traAvailHopCounter du token-PDU reçu.

5.3.7.7 traLastHopCounter

Ce champ indique le dernier compteur de passage de jeton de transmission transitoire. Il s'agit de la valeur tokenHopCounter du nœud détenteur de jeton pour lequel traAllows a été défini sur 0 après l'exécution de la transmission transitoire.

Si le nœud détenteur de jeton procède à une transmission transitoire et si traAllows passe à 0, le nœud doit transmettre le token-PDU dans lequel la valeur tokenHopCounter du token-PDU reçu est définie dans traLastHopCounter.

5.3.7.8 traAllows

Ce champ spécifie le nombre de fois où la transmission transitoire peut avoir lieu. Le nombre est équivalent au nombre de trames de transmission transitoire qui peuvent être transmises par le nœud détenteur de jeton.

Le nœud détenteur de jeton ne doit pas transmettre le transientData-PDU si la valeur traAllows du token-PDU reçu est 0. Après la transmission de la valeur transientData-PDU, le nœud détenteur de jeton doit définir, dans l'élément traAllows du token-PDU à transmettre, une valeur équivalente à la valeur moins le nombre de fois où transientData-PDU a été transmis.

5.3.7.9 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.7.10 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.8 F-Measure-PDU

5.3.8.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1

5.3.8.2 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.8.3 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.9 F-Offset-PDU

5.3.9.1 FalArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.9.2 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.9.3 SyncOffset

Ce champ contient la valeur mesurée du retard associé au chemin de transmission.

5.3.9.4 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.9.5 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.10 F-Update-PDU

5.3.10.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.10.2 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.10.3 syncOffset

Voir 5.3.9.3.

5.3.10.4 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.10.5 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.11 F-MyStatus-PDU

5.3.11.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.11.2 seqNumber

Ce champ contient un numéro de séquence qui représente l'ordre de transmission des éléments myStatus-PDU et f-cyclicData-PDU à transmettre une fois par le nœud. La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Identification de la dernière trame. 0 indique qu'il existe des trames suivantes; 1 indique qu'il n'existe pas de trame suivante.
Bits 6..0:	Numéro de séquence. La valeur de myStatus-PDU est 0.

5.3.11.3 netNumber

Ce champ contient le numéro de réseau du nœud. La plage est 1..239.

5.3.11.4 masterCmd

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 15..12:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 11:	Indique l'exigence de remise de table d'adresses. 0 indique que la remise est exigée. Ce champ est utilisé uniquement dans myStatus-PDU. Pour les stations maîtres, cette valeur est 0.
Bit 10..8:	Numéro de séquence de transient1-PDU pour la remise de table d'adresses. Ce champ est utilisé uniquement pour myStatus-PDU transmis par les stations esclaves, à l'exclusion des stations locales. Pour les stations maîtres et locales, cette valeur est 0.
Bit 7:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 6:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 5:	Etat d'erreur d'application. 0 indique l'absence d'erreur; 1 indique l'existence d'une erreur. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station maître. Pas d'utilisation et définition sur 0 pour les stations esclaves.
Bit 4:	Etat de fonctionnement d'application. 0 indique l'arrêt et 1 l'exécution. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station maître. La station esclave utilise 0.
Bit 3:	Instruction de fonctionnement cyclique. 0 indique une instruction d'exécution et 1 une instruction d'arrêt. Utilisation uniquement avec MyStatus-PDU transmis par la station maître. Utilisation par la station maître pour attribuer une instruction d'exécution cyclique aux stations esclaves. Une station esclave qui reçoit l'instruction d'arrêt rejette cyclicDataRWw-PDU et cyclicDataRY-PDU reçus et arrête la transmission de cyclicDataRWr-PDU et cyclicDataRX-PDU. Les stations esclaves n'utilisent pas ce champ.
Bits 2..1:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 0:	Identification de la station maître. 0 indique que le nœud n'est pas une station maître; 1 indique que le nœud est une station maître.

5.3.11.5 cyclicStatus

Si la valeur du bit 8 est 1 et la valeur des bits 9 et 10 est 0, la transmission cyclique et la réception sont exécutées. La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 15:	Etat d'instruction de fonctionnement cyclique, spécifique au nœud. 0 indique l'exécution; 1 indique l'arrêt. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. La station esclave reflète le bit 19 de la commande parameter-PDU reçue. La station maître n'utilise pas ce champ.
Bit 14:	Etat d'instruction de fonctionnement cyclique, tous les nœuds. 0 indique le fonctionnement; 1 indique l'arrêt. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. La station esclave reflète le bit 3 de la commande myStatus-PDU masterCmd reçue de la station maître. La station maître n'utilise pas ce champ.
Bit 13:	Etat du réglage du nœud réservé. 0 indique que le nœud n'est pas un nœud réservé; 1 indique que le nœud est un nœud réservé. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. La station esclave reflète la valeur de réglage du bit 16 de la commande parameter-PDU reçue. La station maître n'utilise pas ce champ.
Bit 12:	Etat du réglage du numéro de nœud. 0 indique que le numéro est compris dans la plage; 1 indique que le numéro est hors de la plage. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. La station esclave reflète le bit 18 de la commande myStatus-PDU reçue. La station maître n'utilise pas ce champ.
Bit 11:	Etat de confirmation du paramètre de transmission cyclique. 0 indique que l'état est confirmé; 1 indique que la confirmation est en cours.
Bits 10..8:	Etat de maintien du paramètre de transmission cyclique. Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 37.

- Bit 7: Etat d'arrêt pour raisons propres. 0 indique l'absence d'arrêt; 1 indique l'arrêt de la transmission cyclique pour des raisons autres que celles mentionnées ci-dessus.
- NOTE Par exemple, si une demande d'arrêt est reçue de la couche application ou au démarrage.
- Bit 6: Etat de déconnexion. 0 indique l'absence de déconnexion; 1 indique la déconnexion. La station maître n'utilise pas ce champ.
- Bit 5: Réserve à un usage ultérieur. Utilise 0
- Bit 4: Etat invalide du type/numéro de nœud. 0 indique que l'état est valide; 1 indique que l'état est invalide. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. Absence d'utilisation et définition sur 0 pour la station maître.
- Bit 3: Etat de duplication de la station maître. 0 indique l'absence de duplication; 1 indique la duplication. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. La station esclave n'utilise pas ce champ.
- Bit 2: Etat de duplication du numéro de nœud. 0 indique l'absence de duplication; 1 indique la duplication. Utilisation uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par la station esclave. La station esclave reflète le bit 17 de la commande parameter-PDU reçue. La station maître n'utilise pas ce champ.
- Bit 1: Erreur d'impossibilité de poursuivre la transmission cyclique. 0 indique l'absence d'erreur; 1 indique l'existence d'une erreur qui empêche de poursuivre la transmission cyclique.
- NOTE Par exemple, une erreur matérielle ou une erreur de micrologiciel sur son propre nœud.
- Bit 0: Réserve à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.

Tableau 37 – Etat de maintien du paramètre de transmission cyclique

Valeur	Description
001b	Reçu. Paramètre normal.
010b	Non reçu ou absence de correspondance d'ID.
011b	Confirmation en cours.
100b	Reçu. Erreur de paramètre.

5.3.11.6 nodeStatus

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

- Bits 15..12: Pour usage ultérieur. La valeur du bit 15 et des bits 13..12 est 0.
- Bits 11..10: Etat d'erreur d'application détaillé. Les valeurs sont définies dans le Tableau 39.
- Bits 9..8: Etat de fonctionnement d'application détaillé. La station maître et la station locale utilisent les valeurs conformément au Tableau 38. Les bits sont en option pour les stations esclaves (à l'exception de la station locale) et doivent être définis sur 0 en cas de non-utilisation.
- Bit 7: Réserve à un usage ultérieur.
- Bit 6: Etat d'activation/désactivation de réception transitoire. 0 indique la désactivation de la réception; 1 indique l'activation de la réception.
- Bits 5..4: Réserve à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
- Bit 3: Etat d'erreur de taille. 0 indique que la taille est normale; 1 indique une erreur de taille. Non utilisé et toujours défini sur 0 pour la station maître et la station locale. Les stations esclaves (à l'exception de la station locale) indiquent une erreur de valeur si les données adressées à leur propre nœud ne sont pas incluses dans le CyclicDataRY-PDU ou le CyclicDataRWw-PDU reçu. La valeur est toujours définie sur 0 pour les stations esclaves (à l'exception de la station locale) qui ne présentent pas de RY ou de RWw.
- Bits 2..0: Réserve à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.

Tableau 38 – Etat de fonctionnement d'application détaillé

Valeur	Description
0	Notification d'état de fonctionnement d'application détaillé non prise en charge
1	Application arrêtée
2	Application en cours d'exécution
3	Utilisateur de l'application inexistant

Tableau 39 – Etat de détection d'erreur

Valeur	Description
0	Pas d'erreur
1	Erreur mineure
2	Erreur majeure
3	Erreur grave

5.3.11.7 errorCode

Ce champ contient les codes des erreurs survenues au niveau du nœud.

5.3.11.8 portStatus

Ce champ indique l'état des quatre ports à l'aide de quatre bits chacun. Les bits 3..0 et les bits 7..4 du premier octet indiquent l'état du premier port et l'état du deuxième port, respectivement; les bits 3..0 et les bits 7..4 du deuxième octet indiquent l'état du troisième port et l'état du quatrième port, respectivement. Le premier port est spécifié dans portIndex. La signification de chaque bit du premier octet est la suivante:

- Bits 7..6: Réserve à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
- Bits 5..4: Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 35.
- Bits 3..2: Réserve à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
- Bits 1..0: Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 35.

5.3.11.9 portStatistics

Ce champ contient les informations statistiques des quatre ports, avec quatre bits chacun. Les bits 3..0 et les bits 7..4 du premier octet indiquent l'état du premier port et l'état du deuxième port, respectivement; les bits 3..0 et les bits 7..4 du deuxième octet indiquent l'état du troisième port et l'état du quatrième port, respectivement. Le premier port est spécifié dans portIndex. La signification de chaque bit du premier octet est la suivante. La valeur des informations statistiques d'un port non existant est 0.

Bit 7, 3:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 6, 2:	Indique la présence d'une erreur de temporisation de la réception d'une token-PDU. 0 indique l'absence d'erreur; 1 indique une erreur. Si le nœud reçoit une token-PDU adressé à son propre nœud, commence la transmission tout en maintenant le jeton, puis reçoit une token-PDU présentant la même valeur tokenSeqNumber, une erreur de temporisation de réception a lieu. L'erreur est annulée si une token-PDU avec une valeur tokenSeqNumber différente est reçu ou si le nœud passe à un état indéterminé de ChannelGroup.
Bit 5, 1:	Indique la détection d'une duplication d'autorité de transmission. 0 indique l'absence de détection; 1 indique une détection. Une détection a lieu si le nœud détient le jeton et si une PDU autre que persuasion-PDU, testData-PDU, testDataAck-PDU, setup-PDU, setupAck-PDU et token-PDU est reçue.
Bit 4, 0:	Indique la présence d'une erreur de réception. 0 indique l'absence d'erreur; 1 indique une erreur. Une erreur est indiquée si une erreur FCS, une erreur de taille inférieure à la réception ou une erreur de taille supérieure à la réception a lieu.

5.3.11.10 portIndex

Ce champ spécifie le numéro de port du premier port de portStatus et portStatistics.

5.3.11.11 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.11.12 cyclicSequenceNumber

Ce champ est utilisé uniquement avec myStatus-PDU transmis par les stations locales. La station maître et la station esclave (pas la station locale) n'utilisent pas les bits et les définissent sur 0. Les bits sont définis comme suit:

Bit 7:	Identificateur de début. 1 indique le début de la transmission cyclique. 0 indique que la transmission cyclique est en cours.
Bits 6..0:	Diviseur de numéro de séquence. Pour la valeur 0, le numéro de séquence n'est pas divisé. Un numéro de séquence divisé est dérivé par le biais d'une soustraction séquentielle, en commençant par la valeur du nombre de divisions. Par exemple, un diviseur de 3 donne la séquence de numéros suivante: 3, 2, 1.

5.3.11.13 SlaveSpfEventInfo1.

Ce champ est utilisé avec slaveSpfEventInfo2 si une station esclave avertit la station maître d'un événement survenu spécifique aux stations esclaves. Dans myStatus-PDU transmis par la station maître, le champ indique l'état de réception de l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves. Dans myStatus-PDU transmis par une station esclave, le champ indique le nombre de fois où l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves est survenu.

Lorsque la station maître transmet le champ, la valeur utilisée est conforme au Tableau 40. La valeur est 0x00 au démarrage et 0x01 une fois l'initialisation terminée. Si myStatus-PDU est reçu d'une station esclave, une vérification est menée à bien pour déterminer si la valeur slaveSpfEventInfo1 reçue est différente de la valeur précédemment reçue. Si tel est le cas, la valeur passe à 0x02. Après l'enregistrement du code détaillé de l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves, indiqué par slaveSpfEventInfo2 dans le myStatus-PDU reçu, la valeur passe à 0x01.

Tableau 40 – Etat de réception d'événement spécifique à une station esclave

Valeur	Description
0x00	Etat initial
0x01	En attente de réception
0x02	Réception/enregistrement en cours
0x03..0xFF	Utilisation indisponible

Si une station esclave transmet le champ, la valeur est 0x01..0xFF. Si la valeur slaveSpfEventInfo1 du myStatus-PDU reçu de la station maître est 0x01 et si la valeur slaveSpfEventInfo2 a changé par rapport à la valeur précédente, la station esclave transmet de nouvelles informations sur l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves à la station maître. Si les informations sur l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves sont transmises à la station maître, le numéro incrémenté est à nouveau attribué à l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves à transmettre et enregistrer. La station esclave transmet la valeur myStatus-PDU contenant le nombre d'occurrences attribué à slaveSpfEventInfo1 et le code détaillé de l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves à enregistrer dans slaveSpfEventInfo2.

5.3.11.14 SlaveSpfEventInfo2.

Ce champ est utilisé avec slaveSpfEventInfo1 si une station esclave avertit la station maître d'un événement survenu spécifique aux stations esclaves.

Dans myStatus-PDU transmis par la station maître, le champ contient la valeur du compteur de réception d'événements spécifiques aux stations esclaves. La valeur est 0x0000 au démarrage et 0x0001 une fois l'initialisation terminée. La valeur est incrémentée dès la fin du processus de réception et d'enregistrement de l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves.

Dans myStatus-PDU transmis par une station esclave, la valeur spécifie le code détaillé de l'événement spécifique aux stations esclaves.

Pour la méthode d'utilisation, voir 5.3.11.13.

5.3.11.15 vendorSpfNodeInfo

Ce champ contient les informations sur le nœud spécifique au fournisseur.

5.3.11.16 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.12 F-CyclicData-PDU

5.3.12.1 Vue d'ensemble

L'arFType indique si la PDU stocke RWw, RY, RWr ou RX. Dans les descriptions suivantes de RWw, RY, RWr et RX, un arFType de 0x82 (CyclicDataRWw-PDU) fait référence à RWw, 0x83 (CyclicDataRY-PDU) à RY, 0x84 (CyclicDataRWr-PDU) à RWr et 0x85 (CyclicDataRX-PDU) à RX.

5.3.12.2 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.12.3 seqNumber

Voir 5.3.11.2.

5.3.12.4 bothEndsValidity

Ce champ indique si les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets de cycData sont à refléter dans la mémoire partagée. La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Informations relatives à la validité du dernier octet. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 6:	Informations relatives à la validité du deuxième octet par rapport au dernier. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 5:	Informations relatives à la validité du troisième octet par rapport au dernier. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 4:	Informations relatives à la validité du quatrième octet par rapport au dernier. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 3:	Informations relatives à la validité du quatrième octet par rapport au premier. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 2:	Informations relatives à la validité du troisième octet par rapport au premier. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 1:	Informations relatives à la validité du deuxième octet par rapport au premier. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.
Bit 0:	Informations relatives à la validité du premier octet. 1 indique la validité; 0 indique l'invalidité.

5.3.12.5 cycDataSize

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 15..12:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur.
Bits 11..0:	Indique la taille de RWw, RY, RWr ou RX. Spécifie la taille en unités de quatre octets. Les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets à ne pas écrire dans bothEndsValidity sont aussi inclus dans la taille.

5.3.12.6 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage à partir du début de RWw, Ry, RWr ou RX. Il est spécifié par une valeur en unités de quatre octets. En d'autres termes, la valeur des bits 1..0 est 0.

5.3.12.7 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.12.8 cycData

Ce champ contient les données de RWw, RY, RWr ou RX. Si les 16 octets ne sont pas remplis, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.3.12.9 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.13 Transient1-PDU

5.3.13.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.13.2 traMsgHeader

5.3.13.2.1 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.13.2.2 seqNumber

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Indique si la PDU est la dernière PDU. Une valeur de 0 indique que la PDU n'est pas la dernière PDU. Une valeur de 1 indique que la PDU est la dernière PDU.
Bits 6..0:	Indique le nombre en cas de division des données.

5.3.13.2.3 dataId

Ce champ contient le numéro d'identification des données transitoires. La plage est 0x00..0xFF. Les données transitoires divisées possèdent le même numéro d'identification.

5.3.13.2.4 wholeDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la quantité de données transitoires en unités d'octets.

5.3.13.2.5 offsetAddr

Ce champ spécifie l'adresse de décalage. Le champ est utilisé pour assembler les données transitoires transmises après division. Dans la première PDU, la valeur est 0x00. Dans les PDU suivantes, la position des données vis-à-vis de l'ensemble du volume des données transitoires est spécifiée par une adresse de décalage par rapport au début.

5.3.13.2.6 dataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données transitoires en unités d'octets.

5.3.13.2.7 dataSubType

Ce champ spécifie le sous-type de données. Les valeurs sont spécifiées dans le Tableau 41. Voir 5.3.1.2.

Tableau 41 – dataSupType de dataType (0x07)

Valeur	Description
0x0000	Non applicable
0x0001	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x0002	Spécifique à un système
0x0003..0xFFFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

5.3.13.3 data

5.3.13.3.1 Vue d'ensemble

Ce champ contient les données transitoires. La structure et la taille diffèrent en fonction du dataType en 5.3.1.2 et du dataSubType en 5.3.13.2.7. Si la valeur wholeDataSize de 5.3.13.2.4 dépasse 1 466 octets, la taille des données transitoires est indiquée par la valeur dataSize de 5.3.13.2.6 à partir du décalage indiqué par la valeur offsetAddr de 5.3.13.2.5. Si les 16 octets ne sont pas remplis, le bourrage est de 0x00.

5.3.13.3.2 FieldSpecificTransient

5.3.13.3.2.1 opHeader

La structure de opHeader est indiquée dans le Tableau 42.

Tableau 42 – FieldSpecificTransient opHeader

Champ	Description
command	spécifie le type de commande spécifique au champ. Les valeurs utilisées pour chaque dataType et dataSubType sont conformes au Tableau 43. Pour le dataType, voir 5.3.1.2 et pour le dataSubType, voir 5.3.13.2.7.
subCommand	spécifie le type de sous-commande. Les valeurs pour chaque commande sont conformes au Tableau 44.
rtn	non utilisé, contient une valeur de 0x0000 si le type de sous-commande est "demande" (request). Le champ contient une valeur de retour si le type de sous-commande est "réponse" (response).
reserved1	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
destNetNumber	Spécifie le numéro de réseau destination. 0 indique une diffusion. Pour la remise des informations relatives au nœud, la valeur 0 est utilisée.
destNodeNumber	Spécifie le numéro de nœud destination. 0xFFFF indique une diffusion. Pour la remise des informations relatives au nœud, la valeur 0xFFFF est utilisée.
reserved2	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
srcNetNumber	Spécifie le numéro de réseau source de transmission.
srcNodeNumber	Spécifie le numéro du nœud source de transmission.
reserved3	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

Tableau 43 – command (dataType: 0x07, dataSubType: 0x0002)

Valeur	Description
0x00	Non applicable
0x01	Remise des informations relatives au nœud (nodeInfoDist)
0x02	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x03	Obtention d'informations statistiques (Statistiques)
0x04	Acquisition d'informations détaillées relatives au nœud (nodeInfoDetail)
0x05..0xFF	Réservé à un usage ultérieur

Tableau 44 – Type subCommand pour chaque type de commande

Valeur de Command	Valeur	Description
0x01	0x00	Demande
0x03	0x00	Demande
	0x80	Réponse
0x04	0x00	Demande
	0x80	Réponse

5.3.13.3.2.2 fSTraData

La structure de ce champ diffère en fonction de dataType et de dataSubType. Pour le type de données, voir 5.3.1.2. Pour le sous-type de données, voir 5.3.13.2.7.

La structure de la remise des informations relatives au nœud (Deliver node information) est indiquée dans le Tableau 45.

Tableau 45 – Structure de la "Remise des informations relatives au nœud "

Champ	Description
seqNumber	contient le numéro de séquence de remise.
masterNetNumber	contient le numéro de réseau de la station maître.
masterDeviceType	contient le numéro d'appareil de la station maître.
masterModelCode	contient le numéro de modèle de la station maître. Le code du modèle est spécifique au fournisseur.
masterVendorCode	contient le code du fournisseur de la station maître. Pour le code du fournisseur, voir l'édition sur le profil de l'appareil.
masterNodeType	contient le type de nœud de la station maître.
reserved1	Réservé à un usage ultérieur.
masterMacAddress	contient l'adresse MAC de la station maître.
reserved2	Réservé à un usage ultérieur.
dataNum	contient le nombre de remises d'informations relatives au nœud.
message	contient les informations relatives au nœud telles que spécifiées dans le Tableau 46. Les informations relatives au nœud dont la quantité est indiquée dans dataNum sont continues.

Tableau 46 – Structure de la remise des informations relatives au nœud – message

Champ	Description
nodeNumber	contient le numéro de nœud.
reserved1	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
availableFuncs	Voir 5.3.6.13.
reserved2	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
netNumber	contient le numéro de réseau.
DeviceType	contient le type d'appareil.
modelCode	Voir 5.3.2.5.
vendorCode	Voir 5.3.2.4.
nodeType	contient le type de nœud.
reserved3	Réservé à un usage ultérieur.
MACAddress	contient l'adresse MAC.
reserved4	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

Il n'existe aucun champ pour la demande d'obtention d'informations statistiques. La structure de l'obtention d'informations statistiques (Get statistical information) est indiquée dans le Tableau 47.

Tableau 47 – Structure de la réponse à une demande d'obtention d'informations statistiques (Get statistical information response)

Champ	Description
port1Mib1.	Indique le nombre de trames en erreur HEC dans le port 1. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port1Mib2.	indique le nombre de trames d'erreur DCS/FCS du port 1. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port1Mib3.	indique le nombre de trames d'erreur de taille inférieure (28 octets) du port 1. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port1Mib4.	indique le nombre de trames transférées du port 1. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port1Mib5.	indique le nombre de trames remises par le port 1 à la couche supérieure. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port1Mib6.	indique le nombre de trames rejetées en raison d'un tampon de transfert plein dans le port 1. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port1Mib7.	indique le nombre de trames remises à la couche supérieure et rejetées en raison d'un tampon plein dans le port 1. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
réservés	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
port2Mib1.	Indique le nombre de trames en erreur HEC dans le port 2. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port2Mib2.	indique le nombre de trames d'erreur DCS/FCS du port 2. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port2Mib3.	indique le nombre de trames d'erreur de taille inférieure (28 octets) du port 2. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port2Mib4.	indique le nombre de trames transférées du port 2. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port2Mib5.	indique le nombre de trames remises par le port 2 à la couche supérieure. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port2Mib6.	indique le nombre de trames rejetées en raison d'un tampon de transfert plein dans le port 2. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
port2Mib7.	indique le nombre de trames remises à la couche supérieure et rejetées en raison d'un tampon plein dans le port 2. Le nombre est le nombre accumulé depuis les précédentes acquisitions.
healthStatusNum	indique le nombre de données d'état de robustesse. La plage de valeurs est 0..128.
healthStatus	indique l'état de robustesse. Les informations sur l'état de robustesse dont le nombre est indiqué dans healthStatusNum sont continues. Cette valeur est spécifique à un fournisseur.

Il n'existe aucun champ pour la demande d'acquisition des détails du nœud. Les champs pour la réponse à la demande d'acquisition des détails du nœud (Acquisition of node details response) sont spécifiés dans le Tableau 48.

Tableau 48 – Structure de la réponse à une demande d'acquisition des détails du nœud (Acquisition of node details response)

Champ	Description
rySize	Voir 5.3.6.8.
rwwSize	Voir 5.3.6.9.
rxSize	Voir 5.3.6.10.
rwrSize	Voir 5.3.6.11.
reserved1	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
ports	Indique le nombre de ports.
tokenKeepTime	Voir 5.3.4.7.
netBehaviour	Voir 5.3.5.7.
nodeInfo	Voir 5.3.6.2.
fwVersion	Indique la version du micrologiciel ("firmware") du réseau.
DeviceType	contient le type d'appareil.
modelCode	contient le code du modèle.
vendorCode	contient le code du fournisseur.
reserved2	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
modelName	contient le nom du modèle.
vendorName	contient le nom du fournisseur.
contInfo	contient l'indicateur d'informations. 1 indique que les informations pertinentes sont contenues dans les champs qui suivent. 0 indique qu'aucune information pertinente ne suit.
contFwVersion	contient la version du micrologiciel ("firmware") du contrôleur.
contDeviceType	contient le type d'appareil du contrôleur.
contModelCode	contient le code du modèle de contrôleur.
contVendorCode	contient le code du fournisseur du contrôleur.
reserved3	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.
contModelName	contient le nom du modèle du contrôleur.
contVendorName	contient le nom du fournisseur du contrôleur.
contVendorSpecificInfo	contient les informations sur l'appareil spécifiques à un fournisseur.
contAvailableFuncs	contient la disponibilité du mode étendu de transmission. • 0x00: le mode de transmission étendu n'est pas disponible. • 0x01: le mode de transmission étendu est disponible.

5.3.14 TransientAck-PDU

5.3.14.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.14.2 acks

Ce champ spécifie le nombre de ackData. La valeur est 1.

5.3.14.3 ackData

5.3.14.3.1 nodeNumber

Ce champ contient le numéro de nœud.

5.3.14.3.2 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.14.3.3 connectionInfo

Ce champ contient les informations de connexion du f-transientData-PDU reçu. La plage de valeurs est 0x01..0xFF.

5.3.14.3.4 dataSubType

Si le type de trame est 0x22, le sous-type de données reçu est défini. Voir 5.3.13.2.7. Si le type de trame est 0x25, la valeur 0x0000 est fixée.

5.3.14.3.5 ret

Ce champ indique le résultat de la réponse à la demande du f-transientData-PDU reçu. 0 indique un résultat normal; une valeur autre que 0 indique le code d'erreur en cas d'anomalie.

5.3.14.4 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.15 Transient2-PDU

5.3.15.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.15.2 l

Ce champ spécifie la longueur des données de fno à data (en octets).

5.3.15.3 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.15.4 tp

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 7..4:	Indique le type. La valeur est 0.
Bits 3..0:	Indique le numéro de séquence.

5.3.15.5 fno

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Indique l'identification de la première trame. Une valeur de 0 indique que la trame est une trame sans début. Une valeur de 1 indique que la trame est une trame support.
Bits 6..0:	Indique le numéro de trame divisée. Une valeur de 0 indique l'absence de division. Une valeur de 1 à 7 indique le numéro de trame divisée. Le numéro de trame divisée diminue de façon séquentielle, en commençant par le même numéro que le nombre de divisions. Exemple Si une trame est divisée en trois, les numéros de trame divisée sont envoyés dans l'ordre suivant: 3, 2, 1.

5.3.15.6 dt

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Indique la priorité. 0 indique une priorité basse; 1 indique une priorité haute.
Bit 6:	Indique la présence d'une trame de réponse. Si la valeur est 0, cela signifie qu'une trame de réponse est exigée. Si la valeur est 1, cela signifie qu'aucune trame de réponse n'est nécessaire.
Bits 5-0:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur.

5.3.15.7 da

Ce champ spécifie le numéro de nœud du nœud qui procède au transfert dans le réseau local si le nœud de destination se trouve dans un réseau différent.

5.3.15.8 sa

Ce champ indique le numéro de nœud du nœud source.

5.3.15.9 dat

Ce champ spécifie le type d'application de destination. La valeur est fixée à 0x22.

5.3.15.10 sat

Ce champ indique le type d'application source. La valeur est fixée à 0x22.

5.3.15.11 dmf

Ce champ spécifie la destination du module d'exécution. Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 49.

Tableau 49 – Spécification du module d'exécution

Valeur	Description
0x00	Au sein du module
0x01	Au sein du contrôleur
0x02	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x03..0xFF	Au sein d'un autre module

5.3.15.12 smf

Ce champ spécifie la source du module d'exécution. Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 49.

5.3.15.13 dna

Ce champ spécifie le numéro de réseau du nœud de destination. La plage de valeurs est 0x00..0xEF et 0xFE. 0x00 indique qu'aucun réseau n'est spécifié; 0xFE indique le réseau par défaut.

5.3.15.14 ds

Ce champ spécifie le numéro de nœud du nœud de destination cible de l'autre réseau pendant le transfert.

5.3.15.15 did

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 15..10:	Zone de spécification du système. Stocke le numéro du nœud de destination cible.
Bits 9..0:	Indique le numéro d'identification de destination cible.

5.3.15.16 sna

Ce champ indique le numéro de réseau du nœud source de démarrage. La plage de valeurs est 0x00..0xEF et 0xFE. 0x00 indique qu'aucun réseau n'est spécifié; 0xFE indique la spécification du réseau par défaut.

5.3.15.17 ss

Ce champ indique le numéro de nœud du nœud source de transmission de l'autre réseau pendant le transfert.

5.3.15.18 sid

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 15..10:	Zone de spécification du système. Stocke le numéro du nœud source de démarrage.
Bits 9..0:	Indique le numéro d'identification source de démarrage.

5.3.15.19 l1

Ce champ spécifie la longueur des données (en unités d'octets) de ct à data.

5.3.15.20 ct

Ce champ spécifie le type de commande. Les valeurs utilisées sont conformes au Tableau 50.

Tableau 50 – Type de commande

Valeur	Description
0x00	Non applicable
0x01..0x03	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x04	Obtenir info d'accès mémoire
0x05..0x07	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x08	Run (Exécution)
0x09	STOP (Arrêt=
0x0A..0x0F	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x10	Lire mémoire
0x11	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x12	Écriture dans la mémoire
0x13..0x5F	Réservé à un usage ultérieur
0x60..0x7F	Spécifique au fournisseur

5.3.15.21 rsv

Réservé à un usage ultérieur.

5.3.15.22 aps

La signification de chaque bit de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 15..11:	Indique le numéro de tâche attribué à la tâche. La plage de valeurs est 0..255.
Bits 8..0:	Indique le numéro d'identification de l'application source de démarrage. La plage de valeurs est 0..255.

5.3.15.23 rst

Ce champ est utilisé pour les réponses uniquement. La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 15..12:	Définition du fournisseur
Bits 11..8:	Emplacement d'occurrence d'erreur
Bit 7:	Criticité d'erreur. 0 indique une erreur d'avertissement; 1 indique une erreur majeure.
Bits 6..0:	Code d'erreur

5.3.15.24 data

Voir 5.2.12.23.

5.3.15.25 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.16 ParamCheck-PDU**5.3.16.1 falArHeader**

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.16.2 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur des premier, deuxième et quatrième octets est 0x00. La valeur des bits 0..3 du troisième octet est 0.

5.3.16.3 paramId**5.3.16.3.1 Vue d'ensemble**

Ce champ contient l'identification du paramètre. Une valeur de 0 indique une instruction de rejet de paramètre.

5.3.16.3.2 date

La signification de chaque bit des éléments de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 31..28	Jour (dizaines)
Bits 27..24	Jour (unités)
Bits 23..20	Mois (dizaines)
Bits 19..16	Mois (unités)
Bits 15..12	Année (dizaines)
Bits 11..8	Année (unités)
Bits 7..4	Année (milliers)
Bits 3..0	Année (centaines)

5.3.16.3.3 timeNodeId

La signification de chaque bit des éléments de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 31..24	Numéro de nœud de source de réglage
Bits 23..20	Secondes (dizaines)
Bits 19..16	Secondes (unités)
Bits 15..12	Minutes (dizaines)
Bits 11..8	Minutes (unités)
Bits 7..4	Heure (dizaines)
Bits 3..0	Heure (unités)

5.3.16.3.4 Somme de contrôle

Ce champ contient la valeur sum-check des paramètres communs détenus par la station maître.

5.3.16.4 reserved3

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.16.5 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.17 Parameter-PDU

5.3.17.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.17.2 paramSetFlag

Ce champ contient la spécification du paramètre. La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bits 7..3:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 2:	Réglage du paramètre commun. 0 indique que le paramètre n'est pas valide; 1 indique que le paramètre est valide.
Bit 1:	Réglage de la commande de fonctionnement. 0 indique que le paramètre n'est pas valide; 1 indique que le paramètre est valide.
Bit 0:	Réglage du numéro de nœud et du numéro de réseau. 0 indique que le paramètre n'est pas valide; 1 indique que le paramètre est valide.

5.3.17.3 addressOrder

5.3.17.3.1 Vue d'ensemble

Ce champ est utilisé si le bit 0 de paramSetFlag indique un paramètre valide. Le champ n'est pas utilisé et la valeur est 0 si paramSetFlag indique un paramètre invalide.

5.3.17.3.2 assignedNetNumber

Ce champ spécifie la valeur de réglage du numéro de réseau. La plage est 1..239.

5.3.17.3.3 assignedNodeNumber

Ce champ spécifie la valeur de réglage du numéro de nœud.

5.3.17.4 cmdOrder

5.3.17.4.1 Vue d'ensemble

Ce champ est utilisé si le bit 1 de paramSetFlag indique un paramètre valide. Le champ n'est pas utilisé et la valeur est 0 si paramSetFlag indique un paramètre invalide.

5.3.17.4.2 CMD

La signification de chaque bit des éléments de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 23..20:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 19:	Instruction d'arrêt de transmission cyclique causée par l'évaluation de la station maître. 0 indique l'activation; 1 indique la désactivation. La station maître envoie cette instruction aux stations esclaves. La station esclave reflète l'état d'instruction dans le bit 15 du cyclicStatus du myStatus-PDU.
Bit 18:	Instruction d'arrêt de transmission cyclique causée par un numéro de nœud invalide. 0 indique l'activation; 1 indique la désactivation. La station maître envoie cette instruction aux stations esclaves. La station esclave reflète l'état d'instruction dans le bit 3 du cyclicStatus du myStatus-PDU.
Bit 17:	Instruction d'arrêt de transmission cyclique causée par un numéro de nœud dupliqué. 0 indique l'activation; 1 indique la désactivation. La station maître envoie cette instruction aux stations esclaves. La station esclave reflète l'état d'instruction dans le bit 13 du cyclicStatus du myStatus-PDU.
Bit 16:	Réglage de nœud réservé. 0 indique que le nœud est un nœud réservé; 1 indique que le nœud n'est pas un nœud réservé. La station maître utilise ce réglage en cas de spécification d'une station esclave comme nœud réservé. Une station esclave spécifiée comme nœud réservé ne procède pas à une transmission cyclique. La station esclave reflète l'état de ce réglage dans le bit 2 du cyclicStatus du myStatus-PDU.
Bits 15..5:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 4:	Indique si le type de nœud est valide, tel que déterminé par comparaison des champs relatifs au type de nœud, à savoir le champ nodeType et le type de station de la station. 0 indique que le type de nœud est invalide et que la transmission cyclique n'est pas effectuée.
Bits 3..0:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.

5.3.17.4.3 nodeType

Voir 5.3.1.3.3.

5.3.17.5 cyclicParameter

5.3.17.5.1 Vue d'ensemble

Ce champ est utilisé si le bit 2 de paramSetFlag indique un réglage. Le champ n'est pas utilisé et la valeur est 0 si paramSetFlag indique une absence de réglage.

5.3.17.5.2 paramId

Voir 5.3.16.3.

5.3.17.5.3 reserved1

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.4 masterStatus

La signification de chaque bit des éléments de ce champ est la suivante:

Bits 15..1:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bit 0:	Fonction de garantie de nœud. 0 indique que le nœud n'est pas garanti; 1 indique que le nœud est garanti. Utilisation par la station maître pour indiquer à la station esclave si la station maître possède une fonction de garantie de nœud.

5.3.17.5.5 rySeqNumber

La signification de chaque bit des éléments de ce champ est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bits 6..0:	Numéro de séquence de cyclicDataRY-PDU à recevoir. La plage de valeurs est 1..127.

5.3.17.5.6 ryBothEndsValidity

Ce champ indique s'il convient de refléter dans la mémoire partagée les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets de la zone spécifiée par ryDataSize et ryOffset dans les valeurs cycData du cyclicDataRY-PDU présentant le numéro de séquence spécifié par rySeqNumber. Si les valeurs ryDataSize et ryOffset sont spécifiées de sorte que les données chevauchent plusieurs cyclicDataRY-PDU, les quatre derniers octets sont inclus dans le dernier cyclicDataRY-PDU.

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Informations du dernier octet activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 6:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 5:	Informations du troisième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 4:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 3:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 2:	Informations du troisième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 1:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.

Bit 0: Informations de l'octet initial activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.

5.3.17.5.7 ryDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs cycData du cyclicDataRY-PDU spécifiées dans rySeqNumber, depuis l'adresse précisée dans ryOffset. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. Les quatre octets initiaux et les quatre derniers octets spécifiés dans ryBothEndsValidity sont aussi inclus dans la taille.

En fonction des valeurs de ryDataSize et ryOffset, la valeur reflétée dans la mémoire partagée, avec le cyclicDataRY-PDU spécifié dans rySeqNumber comme début, peut chevaucher plusieurs cyclicDataRY-PDU.

5.3.17.5.8 ryOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone parmi les valeurs cycData du cyclicDataRY-PDU à refléter dans la mémoire partagée, en octets depuis le début de cycData. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets.

En fonction des valeurs de ryDataSize et ryOffset, la valeur reflétée dans la mémoire partagée, avec le cyclicDataRY-PDU spécifié dans rySeqNumber comme début, peut chevaucher plusieurs cyclicDataRY-PDU.

5.3.17.5.9 reserved2

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.10 rwwSeqNumber

Ce champ est défini comme suit:

Bit 7:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur est 0.
Bits 6..0:	Numéro de séquence du cyclicDataRww-PDU à recevoir. La plage de valeurs est 1..127.

5.3.17.5.11 reserved3

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.12 rwwDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille parmi les valeurs cycData du cyclicDataRY-PDU présentant le numéro de séquence spécifié dans rwwSeqNumber à refléter dans la mémoire partagée à partir de l'adresse spécifiée par rwwOffset. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets.

En fonction des valeurs de rwwDataSize et rwwOffset, la valeur reflétée dans la mémoire partagée, avec le cyclicDataRww-PDU spécifié dans rwwSeqNumber comme début, peut chevaucher plusieurs cyclicDataRww-PDU.

5.3.17.5.13 rwwOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs cycData du cyclicDataRww-PDU présentant le numéro de séquence spécifié dans rwwSeqNumber, avec un décalage par rapport au début de cycData. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets.

En fonction des valeurs de `rwDataSize` et `rwOffset`, la valeur reflétée dans la mémoire partagée, avec le `cyclicDataRWw-PDU` spécifié dans `rwSeqNumber` comme début, peut chevaucher plusieurs `cyclicDataRWw-PDU`.

5.3.17.5.14 reserved4

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.15 rxBothEndsValidity

Ce champ spécifie si les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets de la zone spécifiée par `rxDataSize` et `rxOffset` parmi les valeurs `cycData` du `cyclicDataRX-PDU` constituent la zone reflétée depuis la mémoire partagée.

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Informations du dernier octet activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 6:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 5:	Informations du troisième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 4:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 3:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 2:	Informations du troisième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 1:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 0:	Informations de l'octet initial activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.

5.3.17.5.16 rxDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données de `cycData` du `cyclicDataRY-PDU` reflétées par la mémoire partagée à l'aide de l'adresse spécifiée dans `rxOffset` comme début. Les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets spécifiés dans `rxBothEndsValidity` sont aussi inclus dans la taille.

5.3.17.5.17 rxOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone parmi les valeurs `cycData` du `cyclicDataRX-PDU` reflété par la mémoire partagée, en octets depuis le début de `cycData`. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. La valeur des bits 1..0 est 0.

5.3.17.5.18 reserved5

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.19 rwrDataSize

Ce champ indique la taille parmi les valeurs `cycData` du `cyclicDataRY-PDU` reflété par la mémoire partagée à l'aide de l'adresse spécifiée par `rwrOffset` comme début. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets.

5.3.17.5.20 rwrOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone reflétée par la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs cycData du cyclicDataRWr-PDU, avec un décalage par rapport au début de cycData. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. La valeur des bits 1..0 est 0.

5.3.17.5.21 reserved6

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.22 masterWatchTimer

Ce champ spécifie la valeur de réglage de MasterWatchTimer.

Bit 15:	Réservé à un usage ultérieur. 0 est utilisé.
Bits 14..0:	Valeur de réglage de MasterWatchTimer. La plage de valeurs est 1..32767. L'unité est 400 µs.

5.3.17.5.23 reserved7

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.24 cmRyBothEndsValidity

Ce champ spécifie s'il convient de refléter dans la mémoire partagée les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets de la zone spécifiée par cmRyDataSize et cmRyOffset dans les valeurs RY transmises par la station maître. Le champ est utilisé uniquement avec la station locale. Si les valeurs cmRyDataSize et cmRyOffset sont spécifiées de sorte que les données chevauchent plusieurs cyclicDataRY-PDU, les quatre derniers octets sont inclus dans le dernier cyclicDataRY-PDU.

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Informations du dernier octet activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 6:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 5:	Informations du troisième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 4:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 3:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 2:	Informations du troisième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 1:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 0:	Informations de l'octet initial activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.

5.3.17.5.25 cmRyDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs RY transmises par la station maître, depuis l'adresse précisée dans cmRyOffset. Les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets spécifiés dans cmRyBothEndsValidity sont aussi inclus dans la taille. Ce champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement.

5.3.17.5.26 cmRyOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone parmi les valeurs RY transmises par la station maître à refléter dans la mémoire partagée, en octets depuis le début de RY. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. Ce champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement.

5.3.17.5.27 reserved8

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.28 cmRwwDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille parmi les valeurs RWw transmises par la station maître à refléter dans la mémoire partagée, depuis l'adresse précisée dans cmRwwOffset. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. Le champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement.

5.3.17.5.29 cmRwwOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs RWw transmises par la station maître, avec un décalage par rapport au début de RWw. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. Le champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement.

5.3.17.5.30 reserved9

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.31 cmRxBothEndsValidity

Ce champ spécifie si les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets de la zone spécifiée par cmRxDataSize et cmRxOffset parmi les valeurs RX à recevoir par la station maître depuis une station esclave et construites au niveau de la station maître sont à refléter dans la mémoire partagée. Le champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement. Si les valeurs cmRyDataSize et cmRyOffset sont spécifiées de sorte que les données chevauchent plusieurs cyclicDataRX-PDU, les quatre derniers octets sont inclus dans le dernier cyclicDataRX-PDU.

La signification de chaque bit est la suivante:

Bit 7:	Informations du dernier octet activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 6:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 5:	Informations du troisième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 4:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir de la fin activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 3:	Informations du quatrième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 2:	Informations du troisième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 1:	Informations du deuxième octet à partir du début activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.
Bit 0:	Informations de l'octet initial activées. 1 indique l'activation; 0 indique la désactivation.

5.3.17.5.32 cmRxDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs RX transmises par une station esclave à la station maître et construites au niveau de la station maître, depuis l'adresse précisée dans cmRxyOffset. Les quatre premiers octets et les quatre derniers octets spécifiés dans cmRxBothEndsValidity sont aussi inclus dans la taille. Ce champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement.

5.3.17.5.33 cmRxOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs RX transmises par une station esclave à la station maître et construites au niveau de la station maître, en octets depuis le début de RX. Le champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. La valeur des bits 1..0 est 0.

5.3.17.5.34 reserved10

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.17.5.35 cmRwrDataSize

Ce champ spécifie la taille des données à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs RWr transmises par une station esclave à la station maître et construites au niveau de la station maître, depuis l'adresse précisée par cmRwrOffset. Le champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement.

5.3.17.5.36 cmRwrOffset

Ce champ spécifie le début de la zone à refléter dans la mémoire partagée parmi les valeurs RWr transmises par une station esclave à la station maître et construites au niveau de la station maître, avec un décalage par rapport au début de RWr. Ce champ est utilisé par la station locale uniquement. La valeur est spécifiée en unités de quatre octets. La valeur des bits 1..0 est 0.

5.3.17.6 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

5.3.18 Timer-PDU

5.3.18.1 falArHeader

Voir 5.3.1.

5.3.18.2 time

Ce champ contient la valeur du temporisateur en unités de 15,258 789 062 5 µs, en utilisant le 1er janvier 2000, 00:00:00 comme point de référence.

5.3.18.3 reserved

Ce champ est réservé à un usage ultérieur. La valeur de chaque octet est 0x00.

5.3.18.4 dcs

Voir 5.3.2.7.

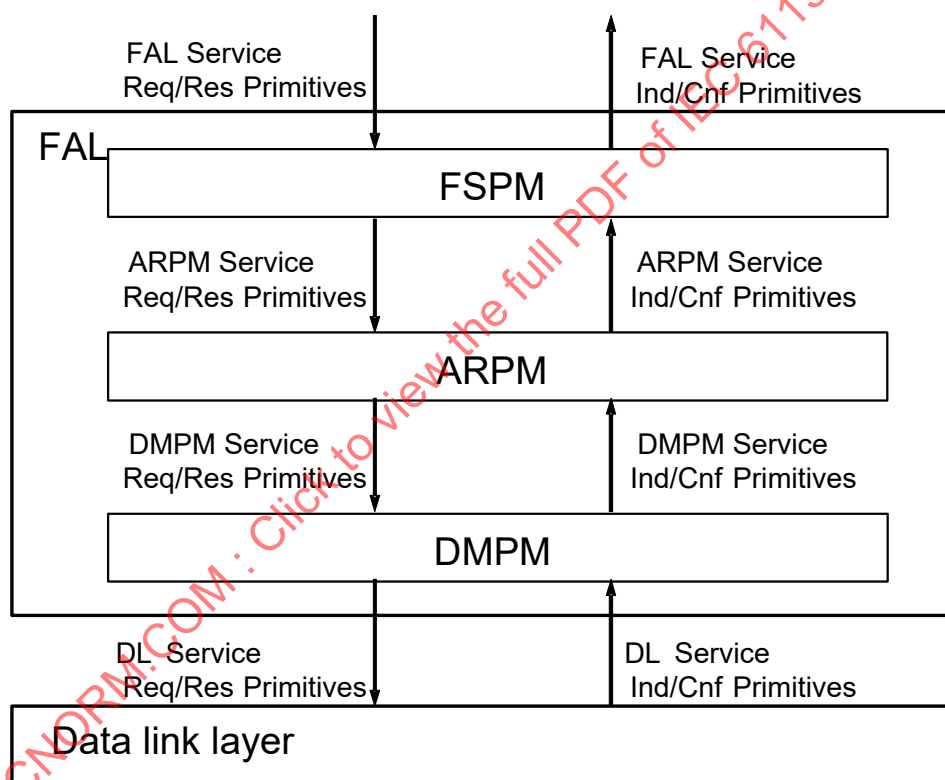
6 Structure du diagramme d'états de protocole FAL

Le diagramme d'états de protocole FAL comprend trois diagrammes d'états de protocole, tel que représenté à la Figure 17. Un diagramme d'états de protocole comprend, dans l'ordre depuis le côté couche liaison de données, un diagramme d'états de protocole de mapping de liaison de données (DMPM), un diagramme d'états de protocole de mapping d'application (ARPM) et un diagramme d'états de protocole de services de la FAL (FSPM).

Le rôle du FSPM consiste à recevoir des primitives de service des utilisateurs de la FAL et à convertir les primitives en primitives internes, à sélectionner un ARPM (diagramme d'états de protocole de mapping d'application), à recevoir les primitives internes de l'ARPM et à convertir ces dernières en primitives de service de la FAL et à les transmettre aux utilisateurs de la FAL.

Le rôle de l'ARPM consiste à convertir les primitives de service entre l'ARPM et le DMPM.

Le rôle du DMPM est le mapping dans la couche de liaison de données.



Anglais	Français
FAL Service	Services FAL
Req/Res Primitives	Primitives Req/Res
Ind/Cnf Primitives	Primitives Ind/Cnf
ARPM Service	Service ARPM
DMPM Service	Service DMPM
DL Service	Service DL
FAL	FAL
FSPM	FSPM
ARPM	ARPM
DMPM	DMPM
Data Link Layer	Couche liaison de données

Figure 17 – Relations entre les diagrammes de protocole

7 Machine de protocole FSPM

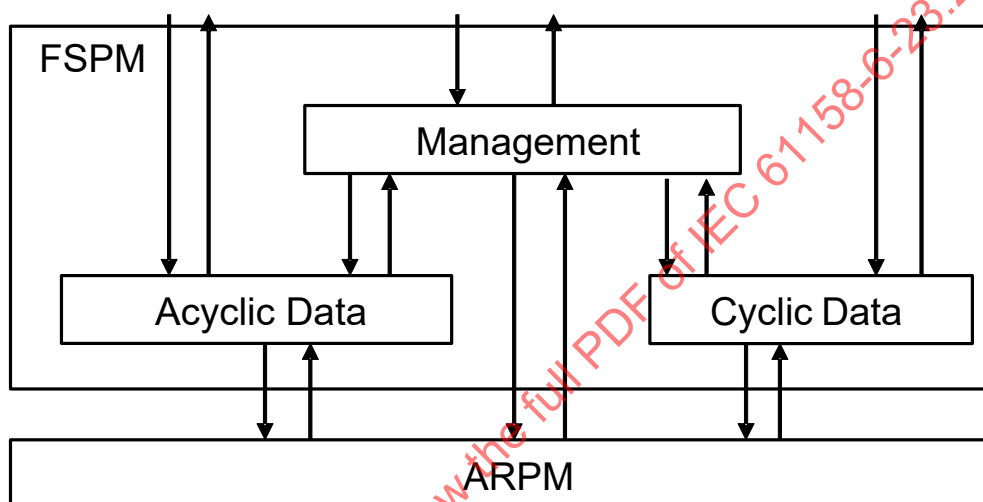
7.1 Vue d'ensemble

Le FSPM offre une interface aux utilisateurs de la FAL. Il procède au mapping entre les services des utilisateurs de la FAL et les services internes de la FAL.

7.2 FSPM de type C

7.2.1 Vue d'ensemble

Le FSPM comprend trois diagrammes d'états de protocole: données cycliques, données acycliques et gestion. La relation entre les machines de protocole est représentée à la Figure 18.



Anglais	Français
FSPM	FSPM
Management	Gestion
Acyclic Data	Données acycliques
Cyclic Data	Données cycliques
ARPM	ARPM

Figure 18 – Structure du FSPM de type C

Les primitives suivantes sont envoyées par l'utilisateur de la FAL au FSPM.

Write Cyclic Data.req

Read Cyclic Data.req

Send Acyclic Data.req

Request Acyclic Data.req

Request Acyclic Data.rsp

Get Attribute.req

Get Attribute.rsp

Set Attribute.req

Set Attribute.rsp

Les primitives suivantes sont envoyées par le FSPM à l'utilisateur de la FAL.

Read Cyclic Data.cnf

Get Attribute.ind

Get Attribute.cnf

Set Attribute.ind

Set Attribute.cnf

Send Acyclic Data.ind

Request Acyclic Data.ind

Request Acyclic Data.cnf

7.2.2 FSPM

7.2.2.1 Données cycliques

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états des données cycliques est indiquée dans le Tableau 51.

Tableau 51 – Table d'états des données cycliques

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Write Cyclic Data.req => Update BitCM Data and WordCM Data; CT Update.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	CT Update.ind => Update BitCM Data or WordCM Data.	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Read Cyclic Data.req => Read Cyclic Data.cnf(BitCM Data, WordCM Data)	ACTIVE

7.2.2.2 Données acycliques

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états des données acycliques (Acyclic Data) est indiquée dans le Tableau 52.

Tableau 52 – Table d'états des données acycliques (Acyclic data)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Send Parameter 1.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Send Parameter 1 => Send Parameter 1.ind	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Send Parameter 2.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Send Parameter 2 => Send Parameter 2.ind	ACTIVE
5	ACTIVE	Get System Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE

#	Etat actuel	Événement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
6	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get System Info => Get System Info.ind	ACTIVE
7	ACTIVE	Get System Info.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
8	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Get System Info => Get System Info.cnf	ACTIVE
9	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
10	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.ind;	ACTIVE
11	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
12	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.cnf	ACTIVE
13	ACTIVE	Run.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
14	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Run => Run.ind	ACTIVE
15	ACTIVE	Run.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
16	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Run => Run.cnf	ACTIVE
17	ACTIVE	Stop.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
18	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Stop => Stop.ind	ACTIVE
19	ACTIVE	Stop.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
20	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Stop => Stop.cnf	ACTIVE
21	ACTIVE	Line Test.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
22	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Line Test => Line Test.ind	ACTIVE
23	ACTIVE	Line Test.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
24	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Line Test => Line Test.cnf	ACTIVE
25	ACTIVE	Read Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
26	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Read Memory => Read Memory.ind	ACTIVE
27	ACTIVE	Read Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
28	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Read Memory => Read Memory.cnf	ACTIVE
29	ACTIVE	Write Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
30	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Write Memory => Write Memory.ind	ACTIVE
31	ACTIVE	Write Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
32	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Write Memory => Write Memory.cnf	ACTIVE

7.2.2.3 Gestion

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états de gestion (Management) est indiquée dans le Tableau 53.

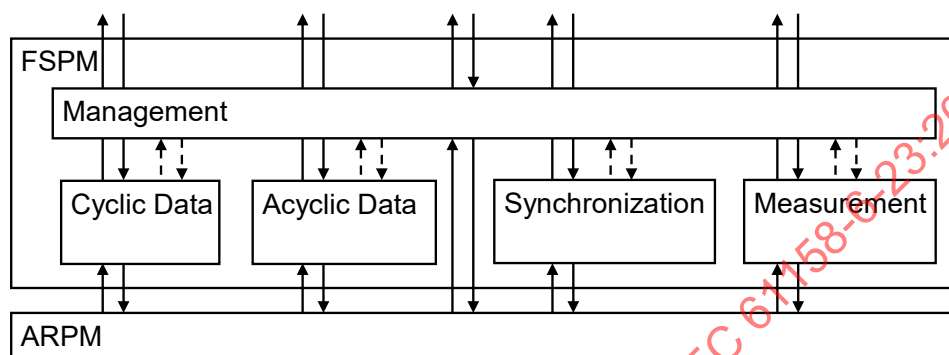
Tableau 53 – Table d'états de Management (gestion)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Get Attribute.req => Get Attribute.ind	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Get Attribute.rsp => Get Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Set Attribute.req => Set Attribute.ind	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	Set Attribute.rsp => Set Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE

7.3 FSPM de type F

7.3.1 Vue d'ensemble

Le FSPM comprend cinq diagrammes d'états de protocole: Cyclic data (données cycliques), Acyclic data (données acycliques), Management (gestion), Synchronization (synchronisation) et Measurement (mesure). La relation entre les machines de protocole est représentée à la Figure 19. La ligne continue représente un problème de service et la ligne en pointillés représente une liaison entre les machines de protocole qui utilisent notamment des paramètres



Anglais	Français
FSPM	FSPM
Management	Gestion
Cyclic Data	Données cycliques
Acyclic Data	Données acycliques
Synchronization	Synchronisation
Measurement	Mesure
ARPM	ARPM

Figure 19 – Structure du FSPM de type F

Les primitives suivantes sont envoyées par l'utilisateur de la FAL au FSPM.

RX_Ld.req
 RX_Set.req
 RX_Reset.req
 RX_Read.req
 RX_Write.req
 RY_Ld.req
 RY_Set.req
 RY_Reset.req
 RY_Read.req
 RY_Write.req
 RWr_Ld.req
 RWr_Set.req
 RWr_Reset.req
 RWr_Read.req

RWr_Write.req
 RWw_Ld.req
 RWw_Set.req
 RWw_Reset.req
 RWw_Read.req
 RWw_Write.req
 Get Attribute.req
 Set Attribute.req
 Get Memory Access Info.req
 Get Memory Access Info.rsp
 Run.req
 Run.rsp
 Stop.req
 Stop.rsp
 Read Memory.req
 Read Memory.rsp
 Write Memory.req
 Write Memory.rsp
 Vendor Command.req
 Vendor Command.rsp
 Distribute Node Info.req
 Get Statistics.req
 Get Statistics.rsp
 Get Node Info Detail.req
 Get Node Info Detail.rsp
 AC Data.req
 AC Data.rsp
 AC Data ND.req
 AC Data ND.rsp
 Start Measure.req
 Get Offset.req

Les primitives suivantes sont envoyées par le FSPM à l'utilisateur de la FAL.

RX_Ld.cnf
 RX_Read.cnf
 RY_Ld.cnf
 RY_Read.cnf
 RWr_Ld.cnf
 RWr_Read.cnf
 RWw_Ld.cnf
 RWw_Read.cnf
 Get Attribute.cnf
 Set Attribute.cnf

Get Memory Access Info.ind

Get Memory Access Info.cnf

Run.ind

Run.cnf

Stop.ind

Stop.cnf

Read Memory.ind

Read Memory.cnf

Write Memory.ind

Write Memory.cnf

Vendor Command.ind

Vendor Command.cnf

Distribute Node Info.ind

Get Statistics.ind

Get Statistics.cnf

Get Node Info Detail.ind

Get Node Info Detail.cnf

AC Data.ind

AC Data.cnf

AC Data ND.ind

AC Data ND.cnf

Synchroous Triger.ind

Start Measure.cnf

Get Offset.cnf

7.3.2 FSPM

7.3.2.1 Données cycliques

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états des données cycliques est indiquée dans le Tableau 54.

Tableau 54 – Table d'états des données cycliques

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Ld.req(Type, Address) => Ld.cnf(Data)	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Set.req(Type, Address) => met à jour les valeurs RX, RY, RY, RWr ou RWw spécifiées dans le Type. CT Update.req(Type, Address, 1, 1)	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Reset.req(Type, Address) => met à jour les valeurs RX, RY, RY, RWr, ou RWw spécifiées dans le Type. CT Update.req(Type, Address, 1, 1)	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	Read.req(Type, Address, Size) => Read.cnf(Data)	ACTIVE
5	ACTIVE	Write.req(Type, Address, Size, Data) => met à jour les valeurs RX, RY, RY, RWr, ou RWw spécifiées dans le Type. CT Update.req(Type, Address, Size, Data)	ACTIVE
6	ACTIVE	CT Update.ind(Type, Offset, Size, Data) => met à jour les valeurs RX, RY, RY, RWr, ou RWw spécifiées dans le Type.	ACTIVE

7.3.2.2 Données acycliques

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états des données acycliques (Acyclic Data) est indiquée dans le Tableau 55.

Tableau 55 – Table d'états des données acycliques (Acyclic data)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.ind;	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Get Memory Access Info.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Get Memory Access Info => Get Memory Access Info.cnf	ACTIVE
5	ACTIVE	Run.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
6	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Run => Run.ind	ACTIVE

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
7	ACTIVE	Run.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
8	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Run && Request type == Server Response => Run.cnf	ACTIVE
9	ACTIVE	Stop.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
10	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Stop && Request type == Client Response => Stop.ind	ACTIVE
11	ACTIVE	Stop.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
12	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Stop && Request type == Server Response => Stop.cnf	ACTIVE
13	ACTIVE	Read Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
14	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Read Memory && Request type == Client Request => Read Memory.ind	ACTIVE
15	ACTIVE	Read Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
16	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Read Memory && Request type == Server Response => Read Memory.cnf	ACTIVE
17	ACTIVE	Write Memory.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
18	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Write Memory && Request type == Client Request => Write Memory.ind	ACTIVE
19	ACTIVE	Write Memory.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
20	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Write Memory && Request type == Server Response => Write Memory.cnf	ACTIVE

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
21	ACTIVE	Vendor Command.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
22	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Vendor Command && Request type == Client Request => Vendor Command.ind	ACTIVE
23	ACTIVE	Vendor Command.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
24	ACTIVE	AC Send.cnf(Data) / Command == Vendor Command && Request type == Server Response => Vendor Command.cnf	ACTIVE
25	ACTIVE	Distribute Node Info.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
26	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Distribute Node Info => Distribute Node Info.ind	ACTIVE
27	ACTIVE	Get Statistics.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
28	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Statistics && Request type == Client Request => Get Statistics.ind	ACTIVE
29	ACTIVE	Get Statistics.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
30	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Statistics && Request type == Server Response => Get Statistics.cnf	ACTIVE
31	ACTIVE	Get Node Info Detail.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
32	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Node Info Detail && Request type == Client Request => Get Node Info Detail.ind	ACTIVE
33	ACTIVE	Get Node Info Detail.rsp => AC Send.rsp	ACTIVE
34	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == Get Node Info Detail && Request type == Server Response => Get Node Info Detail.cnf	ACTIVE
35	ACTIVE	AC Data.req => AC Send.req	ACTIVE

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
36	ACTIVE	AC Data ND.req => AC Send ND.req	ACTIVE
37	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == AC Data && Request type == Client Request => AC Data.ind	ACTIVE
38	ACTIVE	AC Send.ind(Data) / Command == AC Send && Request type == Server Response => AC Data.cnf	ACTIVE
39	ACTIVE	AC Data.rsp => AC Send.req	ACTIVE
40	ACTIVE	AC Data ND.rsp => AC Send ND.req	ACTIVE

7.3.2.3 Gestion

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états de gestion (Management) est indiquée dans le Tableau 56.

Tableau 56 – Table d'états de Management (gestion)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Get Attribute.req => Get Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Set Attribute.req => Set Attribute.cnf	ACTIVE

7.3.2.4 Synchronisation

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états de Synchronization (synchronisation) est indiquée dans le Tableau 57.

Tableau 57 – Table d'états de Synchronization (synchronisation)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Synchronous Trigger Internal.ind => Synchronous Trigger.ind	ACTIVE

7.3.2.5 Mesure

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états de Measurement (mesure) est indiquée dans le Tableau 58.

Tableau 58 – Table d'états de Measurement (mesure)

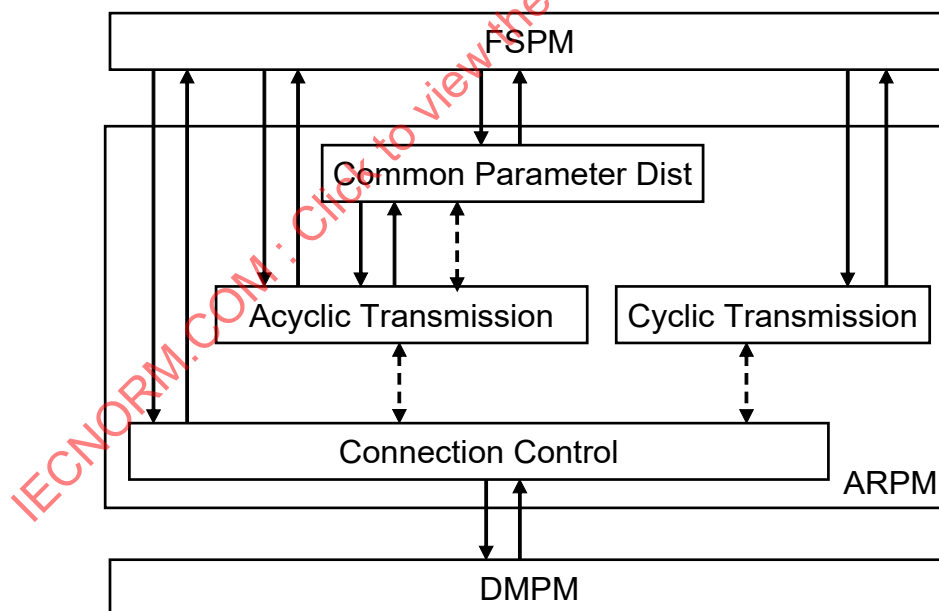
#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ACTIVE	Start Measure.req => Start Measure Internal.req	ACTIVE
2	ACTIVE	Start Measure Internal.cnf(DATA) => Start Measure.cnf(DATA)	ACTIVE
3	ACTIVE	Get Offset.req => Get Offset Internal.req	ACTIVE
4	ACTIVE	Get Offset Internal.cnf(offset) => Get Offset.cnf(offset)	ACTIVE

8 Machine protocolaire de relations entre applications (ARPM)

8.1 ARPM de type C

8.1.1 Vue d'ensemble

L'ARPM comprend quatre sous-protocoles. La structure de l'ARPM est représentée à la Figure 20. La ligne continue représente un problème de service et la ligne en pointillés représente une liaison entre les machines de protocole qui utilisent notamment des paramètres.



Anglais	Français
FSPM	FSPM
Common Parameter Dist	Distribution des paramètres communs
Acyclic Transmission	Transmission acyclique
Cyclic Transmission	Transmission cyclique
Connection Control	Contrôle de connexion
ARPM	ARPM
DMPM	DMPM

Figure 20 – Structure de l'ARPM de type C

8.1.2 Acyclic transmission (Transmission acyclique)

8.1.2.1 Définition de primitive

Le FSPM émet un service AC Send.req pour la transmission acyclique. La distribution des paramètres communs émet un service ACParmSend.req pour la transmission acyclique. La transmission acyclique émet un service ACSend.ind pour le FSPM. La transmission acyclique émet un service ACParmSend.ind pour la distribution des paramètres communs.

8.1.2.2 Diagramme d'états de Acyclic transmission (transmission acyclique)

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états de transmission acyclique est indiquée dans le Tableau 59.

Tableau 59 – Table d'états de "Acyclic transmission" (transmission acyclique)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	IDLE	/ ACTicket == TRUE => SendCounter = MaxSend	SENDER
2	SENDER	/ SendCounter != 0 && length(RemainingData) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => Data = CreateTransient1-PDU(RemainingData); OutPort.req(Transient1-PDU(Data)); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
3	SENDER	/ SendCounter != 0 && length(RemainingData) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateTransient1-PDU(RemainingData); InPort.req(Transient1-PDU); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
4	SENDER	AC Send.req(Data) / SendCounter != 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => Create Transient1-PDU(Data); OutPort.req(Transient1-PDU); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
5	SENDER	AC Send.req(Data) / SendCounter != 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateTransient1-PDU(Data); InPort.req(Transient1-PDU); SendCounter = SendCounter-1	SENDER
6	SENDER	/ SendCounter == 0 => ACTicket = FALSE	IDLE
7	IDLE	ACReceived(Transient1-PDU) => ReassembleData(Transient1-PDU)	IDLE
8	SENDER	ACReceived(Transient1-PDU) => ReassembleData(Transient1-PDU)	SENDER
9	IDLE	ACReceived(Transient2-PDU) => AC Param Send.ind(Data)	IDLE
10	SENDER	ACReceived(Transient2-PDU) => AC Param Send.ind(Data)	SENDER
11	IDLE	/ ReceivedDataAvailable == TRUE =>	IDLE

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
		AC Send.ind(Data); ReceivedDataAvailable = FALSE	
12	SENDER	/ ReceivedDataAvailable == TRUE => AC Send.ind(Data); ReceivedDataAvailable = FALSE	SENDER

8.1.2.3 Functions

Les fonctions activées lors de la transmission acyclique sont indiquées dans le Tableau 60.

Tableau 60 – Fonctions de transmission acyclique

Nom	Description
Length	Demande de taille d'argument
CreateTransient1-PDU	Génération de Transient1-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 464 octets, Transient1-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 464 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingData
ReassembleData	Réassembler les données divisées qui ont été reçues. dataId est utilisé pour l'identification des données. Si la taille des données reçues est équivalente à wholeDataSize, il est considéré que le réassemblage est terminé et que ReceivedDataAvailable=TRUE.

8.1.3 Cyclic transmission (Transmission cyclique)

8.1.3.1 Définition de primitive

Le FSPM émet un service CT Update.req pour la transmission cyclique. La transmission cyclique émet un service CT Update.ind pour le FSPM.

8.1.3.2 Diagramme d'états de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)

La description détaillée du diagramme d'états de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique) est indiquée dans le Tableau 61.

NOTE L'ordre d'envoi n'est pas spécifié pour BitCM, WordCM, OutCM1, OutCM2, InCM1 ni pour InCM2.

Tableau 61 – Table d'états de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	IDLE	/ CTicket == TRUE => seqno = 0; UpdateWaiting = FALSE; if length(BitCM) = 0 then BitCMSent = TRUE; if length(WordCM) = 0 then WordCMSent = TRUE; if length(OutCM1) = 0 then OutCM1Sent = TRUE; if length(OutCM2) = 0 then OutCM2Sent = TRUE; if length(InCM1) = 0 then InCM1Sent = TRUE; if length(InCM2) = 0 then InCM2Sent = TRUE;	SENDER
2	Any (Any state)	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data)	Any (no change)
3	Any (Any state)	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data)	Any (no change)
4	SENDER	/ UpdateWaiting == TRUE => Update(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data); UpdateWaiting = FALSE	SENDER
5	SENDER	/ BitCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
6	SENDER	/ BitCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
7	BitCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingBitCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
8	BitCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingBitCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataB-PDU(seqno, BitCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	BitCMSENDER
9	BitCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingBitCM) == 0 => BitCMSent = TRUE	SENDER
10	BitCMSENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	BitCMSENDER
11	SENDER	/ WordCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
12	SENDER	/ WordCMSent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
13	WordCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingWordCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
14	WordCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingWordCM) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataW-PDU(seqno, WordCM); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	WordCMSENDER
15	WordCMSENDER	/ length(RemainingWordCM) == 0 => WordCMSent = TRUE	SENDER
16	WordCMSENDER	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	WordCMSENDER
17	SENDER	/ OutCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER.
18	SENDER	/ OutCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER.
19	OutCM1SENDER.	/ length(RemainingOutCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER.
20	OutCM1SENDER.	/ length(RemainingOutCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU(seqno, OutCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM1SENDER.
21	OutCM1SENDER.	/ length(RemainingOutCM1) == 0 => OutCM1Sent = TRUE	SENDER
22	OutCM1SENDER.	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	OutCM1SENDER.

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
23	SENDER	/ OutCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER.
24	SENDER	/ OutCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER.
25	OutCM2SENDER.	/ length(RemainingOutCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER.
26	OutCM2SENDER.	/ length(RemainingOutCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU(seqno, OutCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	OutCM2SENDER.
27	OutCM2SENDER.	/ length(RemainingOutCM2) == 0 => OutCM2Sent = TRUE	SENDER
28	OutCM2SENDER.	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	OutCM2SENDER.
29	SENDER	/ InCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER.
30	SENDER	/ InCM1Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER.
31	InCM1SENDER.	/ length(RemainingInCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER.
32	InCM1SENDER.	/ length(RemainingInCM1) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU(seqno, InCM1); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM1SENDER.
33	InCM1SENDER.	/ length(RemainingInCM1) == 0 => InCM1Sent = TRUE	SENDER

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
34	InCM1SENDER.	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	InCM1SENDER.
35	SENDER	/ InCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER.
36	SENDER	/ InCM2Sent != TRUE && Cyclic Control == Running && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER.
37	InCM2SENDER.	/ length(RemainingInCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState == Through OutLoopState == Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); OutPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER.
38	InCM2SENDER.	/ length(RemainingInCM2) > 0 && (OutLoopState != Through && OutLoopState != Loopback) => CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU(seqno, InCM2); InPort.req(CyclicDataB-PDU); seqno = seqno + 1	InCM2SENDER.
39	InCM2SENDER.	/ length(RemainingInCM2) == 0 => InCM2Sent = TRUE	SENDER
40	InCM2SENDER.	CT Update.req(Data Type, Offset Address, Size, Data) => UpdateWaiting = TRUE	InCM2SENDER.
41	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataB-PDU) => Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence est respecté ReceivedBitCM = RetrieveBitCM(CyclicDataB-PDU); CT Update.ind(BitCM, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedBitCM) Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence n'est pas respecté, rejet	Any (no change)
42	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataW-PDU) => Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence est respecté ReceivedWordCM = RetrieveWordCM(CyclicDataW-PDU); CT Update.ind(WordCM, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedWordCM) Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence n'est pas respecté, rejet	Any (no change)
43	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataOut1-PDU) => Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence est respecté ReceivedOutCM1 = RetrieveOutCM1(CyclicDataOut1-PDU); CT Update.ind(OutCM1, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedOutCM1) Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence n'est pas respecté, rejet	Any (no change)

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
44	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataOut2-PDU) => Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence est respecté ReceivedOutCM2 = RetrieveOutCM2(CyclicDataOut2-PDU); CT Update.ind(OutCM2, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedOutCM2) Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence n'est pas respecté, rejet	Any (no change)
45	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataIn1-PDU) => Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence est respecté ReceivedInCM1 = RetrieveInCM1(CyclicDataIn1-PDU); CT Update.ind(InCM1, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedInCM1) Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence n'est pas respecté, rejet	Any (no change)
46	Any (Any state)	CReceived(CyclicDataIn2-PDU) => Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence est respecté ReceivedInCM2 = RetrieveInCM2(CyclicDataIn2-PDU); CT Update.ind(InCM2, Offset Address, Size, ReceivedInCM2) Si l'ordre du numéro de séquence n'est pas respecté, rejet	Any (no change)
47	SENDER	/ BitCMSent == TRUE && WordCMSent == TRUE && OutCM1Sent == TRUE && OutCM2Sent == TRUE && InCM1Sent == TRUE && InCM2Sent == TRUE => CTicket = FALSE	IDLE

8.1.3.3 Functions

Les fonctions activées pour Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique) sont indiquées dans le Tableau 62.

Tableau 62 – Fonctions de Cyclic transmission (transmission cyclique)

Nom	Description
Length (Longueur)	Demande de taille donnée par argument.
Mise à jour	Mise à jour des données de BitCM, WordCM, OutCM1, OutCM2, InCM1 et InCM2 que la transmission cyclique envoie.
CreateCyclicDataB-PDU	Génération de CyclicDataB-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 468 octets, CyclicDataB-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 468 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingBitCM. Si la dernière PDU est générée, la valeur de Bit7 de seqNumber est 1.
CreateCyclicDataW-PDU	Génération de CyclicDataW-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 468 octets, CyclicDataW-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 468 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingWordCM. Si la dernière PDU est générée, la valeur de Bit7 de seqNumber est 1.
CreateCyclicDataOut1-PDU	Génération de CyclicDataOut1-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 468 octets, CyclicDataOut1-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 468 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingOutCM1. Si la dernière PDU est générée, la valeur de Bit7 de seqNumber est 1.
CreateCyclicDataOut2-PDU	Génération de CyclicDataOut2-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 468 octets, CyclicDataOut2-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 468 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingOutCM2. Si la dernière PDU est générée, la valeur de Bit7 de seqNumber est 1.

Nom	Description
CreateCyclicDataIn1-PDU	Génération de CyclicDataIn1-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 468 octets, CyclicDataIn1-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 468 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingInCM1. Si la dernière PDU est générée, la valeur de Bit7 de seqNumber est fixée à 1.
CreateCyclicDataIn2-PDU	Génération de CyclicDataIn2-PDU. Si les données de l'argument dépassent 1 468 octets, CyclicDataIn2-PDU est généré à l'aide des 1 468 premiers octets. Les données restantes sont considérées comme des RemainingInCM2. Si la dernière PDU est générée, la valeur de Bit7 de seqNumber est 1.
RetrieveBitCM(PDU)	Récupération de l'adresse de décalage, de la taille et des données BitCM de la PDU.
RetrieveWordCM(PDU)	Récupération de l'adresse de décalage, de la taille et des données WordCM de la PDU.
RetrieveOutCM1(PDU)	Récupération de l'adresse de décalage, de la taille et des données OutCM1 de la PDU.
RetrieveOutCM2(PDU)	Récupération de l'adresse de décalage, de la taille et des données OutCM2 de la PDU.
RetrieveInCM1(PDU)	Récupération de l'adresse de décalage, de la taille et des données InCM1 de la PDU.
RetrieveInCM2(PDU)	Récupération de l'adresse de décalage, de la taille et des données InCM2 de la PDU.

8.1.4 Commande de connexion

8.1.4.1 Diagramme d'états de contrôle de connexion

Le diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) est décrit ci-après du Tableau 63 au Tableau 76.

Tableau 63 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Initial

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	Initial	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp => Start ConnectTimer InPortState = Checking	Connect
2	Initial	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp => Start ConnectTimer OutPortState = Checking	Connect
3	Initial	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown =>	Initial
4	Initial	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown =>	Initial
5	Initial	/ NTNTest == TRUE =>	NTNTestMaster

Tableau 64 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Connect

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	Connect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == LinkDown && OutPortState == Checking => InPortState = Checking	Connect
2	Connect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == LinkDown => OutPortState = Checking	Connect
3	Connect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == NG && OutPortState == Checking => InPortState = LinkDown	Connect
4	Connect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown; Stop ConnectTimer.	Initial
5	Connect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == NG => OutPortState = LinkDown	Connect
6	Connect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = LinkDown; Stop ConnectTimer	Initial
7	Connect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && (OutPortState != OK && OutPortState != Checking) => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In))	Connect
8	Connect	ConnectTimer times out. / (InPortState != OK && InPortState != Checking) && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Connect
9	Connect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == Checking => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In)) OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Connect
10	Connect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Connect
11	Connect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice != Out => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Connect
12	Connect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Connect

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
13	Connect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice != In => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Connect
14	Connect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && OutPortState == Checking => InPortState = NG	Connect
15	Connect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Connect
16	Connect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK => InPortState = OK; Start ScanTimer.	Scan
17	Connect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState != Checking => InPortState = NG; Stop ConnectTimer.	Initial
18	Connect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK => OutPortState = OK; Start SendScanTimer.	Scan
19	Connect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState != Checking && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG; Stop ConnectTimer.	Initial
20	Connect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = OK; Start ScanTimer.	Scan
21	Connect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; Start ScanTimer.	Scan
22	Connect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
23	Connect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Tableau 65 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – Scan

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	Scan	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == LinkDown && OutPortState == OK && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	Scan
2	Scan	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == LinkDown && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	Scan
3	Scan	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	Scan	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	Scan	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	Scan	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	Scan	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	Scan
8	Scan	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Scan
9	Scan	ScanTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU(scanState = Through))	Scan
10	Scan	ScanTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU(scanState = InLoopback))	Scan
11	Scan	ScanTimer times out. / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU(scanState = OutLoopback))	Scan
12	Scan	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Scan

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
13	Scan	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Scan
14	Scan	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Scan
15	Scan	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Scan
16	Scan	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	Scan	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	Scan
18	Scan	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	Scan	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Scan
20	Scan	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	Scan	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	Scan	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU(scanState)) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK => Start DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
25	Scan	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
26	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU(scanState)) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
27	Scan	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
28	Scan	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
29	Scan	InPort.ind(PDU) / PDU != Connect-PDU && PDU != ConnectAck-PDU && PDU != Scan-PDU =>	Scan
30	Scan	OutPort.ind(PDU) / PDU != Connect-PDU && PDU != ConnectAck-PDU && PDU != Scan-PDU =>	Scan
31	Scan	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
32	Scan	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

**Tableau 66 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control
(contrôle de connexion) – ScanWait**

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == LinkDown && OutPortState == OK && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	ScanWait
2	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == LinkDown && StopConnectFlag != ON => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	ScanWait
3	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	ScanWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	ScanWait
8	ScanWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	ScanWait
9	ScanWait	DetectScanTimer times out. / InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK => Start CollectTimer.	Collect
10	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	ScanWait
11	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	ScanWait

#	Etat actuel	Événement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
12	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	ScanWait
13	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	ScanWait
14	ScanWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
15	ScanWait	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	ScanWait
16	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
17	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	ScanWait
18	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && (InPortState == OK InPortState == Checking) => Restart DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
19	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
20	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
21	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) != TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer;	ScanWait
22	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) => Restart DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait

#	Etat actuel	Evénement /Condition => Action	Etat suivant
23	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
24	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) != TRUE => Restart DetectScanTimer.	ScanWait
25	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK && Latest(Scan-PDU) == TRUE => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
26	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	ScanWait
27	ScanWait	InPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
28	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(source_address, Scan-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
29	ScanWait	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
30	ScanWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

**Tableau 67 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control
(contrôle de connexion) – Collect**

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	Collect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	Collect
2	Collect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	Collect
3	Collect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	Collect	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	Collect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	Collect	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	Collect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	Collect
8	Collect	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	Collect
9	Collect	CollectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Collect-PDU(InLoopState = Through, OutLoopState = Through))	Collect
10	Collect	CollectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Collect-PDU(InLoopState = Loopback, OutLoopState = OutPortState))	Collect
11	Collect	CollectTimer times out. / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Collect-PDU(InLoopState = InPortState, OutLoopState = Loopback))	Collect
12	Collect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	Collect

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
13	Collect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	Collect
14	Collect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); OutPortState = OK	Collect
15	Collect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); OutPortState = NG	Collect
16	Collect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK	Scan
17	Collect	InPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = NG	Collect
18	Collect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == OK && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK	Scan
19	Collect	OutPort.ind(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult)) / PortCheckResult == NG && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = NG	Collect
20	Collect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
21	Collect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
22	Collect	InPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = OK; OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
23	Collect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan
24	Collect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPortState = OK; InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Scan

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
25	Collect	OutPort.ind(Scan-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Scan-PDU)	Collect
26	Collect	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); OutPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
27	Collect	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); InPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
28	Collect	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
29	Collect	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address != my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => CPDReceived(Collect-PDU); OutPort.req(Collect-PDU)	Collect
30	Collect	InPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState == OK => Start DetectCollectTimer.	CollectWait
31	Collect	OutPort.ind(source_address, Collect-PDU) / source_address == my address && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start DetectCollectTimer.	CollectWait
32	Collect	OutPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestNG));	NTNTestSlave
33	Collect	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == NTNTest => InPortState = LinkDown; OutPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult = NTNTestOK));	NTNTestSlave

Tableau 68 – Diagramme d'états de Connection control (contrôle de connexion) – CollectWait

#	Etat actuel	Evénement/Condition => Action	Etat suivant
1	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => Start ConnectTimer; InPortState = Checking	CollectWait
2	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkUp && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => Start ConnectTimer; OutPortState = Checking	CollectWait
3	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Initial
4	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != LinkDown && OutPortState == OK => InPortState = LinkDown	Scan
5	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState != OK && OutPortState == OK => OutPortState = LinkDown	Initial
6	CollectWait	OutPort.ind(Port_State) / Port_State == LinkDown && InPortState == OK && OutPortState != LinkDown => OutPortState = LinkDown	Scan
7	CollectWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == Checking && OutPortState == OK => InPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=In));	CollectWait
8	CollectWait	ConnectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK && OutPortState == Checking => OutPort.req(Connect-PDU(PortChoice=Out))	CollectWait
9	CollectWait	DetectCollectTimer times out. / InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK => CollectEnd == TRUE; Start SelectTimer.	Select
10	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == Out && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=OK)); InPortState = OK	CollectWait
11	CollectWait	InPort.ind(Connect-PDU(PortChoice)) / PortChoice == In && (InPortState == OK OutPortState == OK) && InPortState != LinkDown => InPort.req(ConnectAck-PDU(PortCheckResult=NG)); InPortState = NG	CollectWait