

## IEC TR 61131-8

Edition 3.0 2017-11

# TECHNICAL REPORT



Industrial-process measurement and control – Programmable controllers – Part 8: Guidelines for the application and implementation of programming languages

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 25.040.40; 25.240.50 ISBN 978-2-8322-4898-0

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

### - 2 - IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017

### CONTENTS

F	DREWORD		6
IN	TRODUCT	ION	8
1	Scope		9
2	Normativ	/e references	9
3	Terms a	nd definitions	9
4	Abbrevia	ated terms	9
5		V	
6		tion to IEC 61131-3	
U		neral considerations	
		ercoming historical limitations	
		sic features in IEC 61131-3	
		nguage items overview	
		anges from IEC 61131-3:2003 (edition 2) to IEC 61131-3:2013 (edition 3)	
		ftware engineering considerations	
	6.6.1	Application of software engineering principles	
	6.6.2	Portability	19
7	Applicati	on guidelines	20
	7.1 Us	e of data types	20
	7.1.1	Type selection	20
	7.1.2	Type versus variable initialization	20
	7.1.3	Use of enumerated and subrange types	21
	7.1.4	Use of BCD data	22
	7.1.5	Use of REAL data types	
	7.1.6	Use of character string data types	
	7.1.7	Use of character data types	
	7.1.8	Use of time data types	
	7.1.9	Declaration and use of multi-element variables	
	7.1.10	Use of bit-string variables	
	7.1.11	Use of partial accessing of bitstring variables	
	7.1.12	Type assignment	
	7.2 Data passing over POU		
	7.2.1 7.2.2	General External variables	
	7.2.2	In-out (VAR_IN_OUT) variables	
	7.2.3	Formal and non-formal invocations and argument lists	
	7.2.5	Assignment of input, output, and in-out variables of programs	
		e of function blocks	
	7.3.1	Function block types and instances	
	7.3.2	Scope of data within function blocks	
	7.3.3	Function block access and invocation	
	7.4 Dif	ferences between function block instances and functions	
	7.5 Us	e of indirectly referenced function block instances	37
	7.5.1	General	37
	7.5.2	Establishing an indirect function block instance reference	38
	7.5.3	Access to indirectly referenced function block instances	40

7.5.4	Invocation of indirectly referenced function block instances	41
7.5.5	Recursion of indirectly referenced function block instances	43
7.5.6	Execution control of indirectly referenced function block instances	44
7.5.7	Use of indirectly referenced function block instances in functions	44
7.6 Us	se of programs	44
7.6.1	Difference to function block	44
7.6.2	Communication with other programs	44
7.7 OI	bject orientation	45
7.7.1	General introduction	45
7.7.2	Usage of methods	45
7.7.3	Usage of class variable	49
7.7.4	Usage of inheritance	50
7.7.5	Usage of override	53
7.7.6	Usage of interfaces	53
7.8 Re	ecursion within programmable controller programming languages	54
	ultiple invocations of a function block instance	
7.10 La	inguage specific features	55
7.10.1	Edge-triggered functionality	55
7.10.2	Edge-triggering in LD language	55
7.10.3	Use of edge-triggered function blocks	56
7.10.4	Use of EN/ENO in functions and function blocks	
7.10.5	Language selection	57
7.11 Na	amespaces	
7.11.1	General	58
7.11.2	Usage of global namespace	58
7.11.3	Usage of INTERNAL	58
7.12 Us	se of SFC elements	59
7.12.1	General	59
7.12.2	Action control	59
7.12.3	Boolean actions	60
7.12.4	Non-SFC actions	64
7.12.5	SFC actions	65
7.12.6	SFC function blocks	66
7.13 Sc	cheduling, concurrency and synchronization mechanisms	67
7.13.1	Operating system issues	67
7.13.2	Task scheduling	68
7.13.3	Semaphores	69
7.13.4	Messaging	70
7.13.5	Time stamping	70
7.14 Cd	ommunication facilities in ISO/IEC 9506-5 and IEC 61131-5	71
7.14.1	Overview	71
7.14.2	Data representation	71
7.14.3	Communication channels	73
7.14.4	Reading and writing variables	73
7.14.5	Communication function blocks	74
7.15 De	eprecated programming practices	75
7.15.1	General	75
7.15.2	Global variables	75
7 15 3	Jumps in FBD/LD language	75

### - 4 - IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017

	7.15.	4 Dynamic modification of task properties	75		
	7.15.	5 Execution control of function block instances by tasks	76		
	7.15.	6 WHILE and REPEAT constructs for interprocess synchronisation	76		
	7.15.	7 Expecting programs associated with a task to be executed sequentially	77		
	7.16	REAL_TO_INT conversion functions	78		
	7.17	Implementation dependant parameters	78		
8	Imple	ementation guidelines	80		
	8.1	General	80		
	8.2	Resource allocation	80		
	8.3	Implementation of data types	80		
	8.3.1	REAL and LREAL data types	80		
	8.3.2	Bit strings	81		
	8.3.3	Character strings	81		
	8.3.4	Time data types	81		
	8.3.5	Multi-element variables	82		
	8.4	Execution of functions and function blocks	83		
	8.4.1	General	83		
	8.4.2	Functions	83		
	8.4.3	Function blocks	83		
	8.5	Object oriented features	84		
	8.5.1	Classes	84		
	8.5.2	Methods	84		
	8.5.3	Dynamic binding and virtual method table	85		
	8.5.4	Interfaces	85		
	8.6	Implementation of SFCs	85		
	8.6.1	General considerations	85		
	8.6.2	SFC evolution	85		
	8.6.3	SFC analysis	86		
	8.7	Task scheduling	87		
	8.7.1	General	87		
	8.7.2	Classification of tasks	88		
	8.7.3	Task priorities	88		
	8.8	Error handling	88		
	8.8.1	Error-handling mechanisms	88		
	8.8.2	Run-time error-handling procedures	90		
	8.9	System interface	92		
	8.10	Compliance	92		
	8.10.	1 General	92		
	8.10.	2 Compliance statement	92		
	8.10.	3 Compliance testing	92		
Ar	inex A (	informative) Relationships to other standards	93		
IN	DEX		94		
Bil	oliograp	vhy	101		
Fid	nure 1 -	- A distributed application	11		
Figure 1 – A distributed application11 Figure 2 – Stand-alone applications12					
		- Cyclic or periodic scanning of a program			
Fi	Figure 4 – Programming Modelm15				

### IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017 - 5 -

Figure 5 – Software Modelm	16
Figure 6 – ST example of time data type usage	26
Figure 7 – Example of declaration and use of array types	26
Figure 8 – Examples of VAR_IN_OUT usage	32
Figure 9 – Hiding of function block instances	36
Figure 10 – Graphical use of a function block name	40
Figure 11 – Access to an indirectly referenced function block instance	40
Figure 12 – Invocation of an indirectly referenced function block instance	43
Figure 13 – Standard FB CTUD according to IEC 61131-3	46
Figure 14 – Functionblock CTUD object oriented version	47
Figure 15 – Call of standard and OO-Functionblock in ST	48
Figure 16 – Call of standard function block in FBD	48
Figure 17 – All of a method in FBD	48
Figure 18 – Synthesis: a traditional function block derived from an OO-function block	49
Figure 19 – Use of function blocks derived from ETrig-Base, the base function block interface is highlighted	53
Figure 20 – Timing of edge triggered functionality	56
Figure 21 – Execution control example	57
Figure 22 – Timing of Boolean actions	64
Figure 23 – Example of a programmed non-Boolean action	64
Figure 24 – Use of the pulse (P) qualifier	65
Figure 25 – An SFC function block	66
Figure 26 – Example of incorrect and allowed programming constructs	77
Figure 27 – Reduction steps	86
Figure 28 – Reduction of SFCs	87
Table 1 – Available data passing of variables to POU	28
Table 2 – Examples of textual invocations of functions and function blocks	33
Table 3 – Characteristics of the languages	58
Table 4 – Differences between multi-user and real-time systems	68
Table 5 – Implementation-dependent parameters	78
Table 6 – Recommended run-time error-handling mechanisms	89

IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**-** 6 **-**

# INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – PROGRAMMABLE CONTROLLERS –

# Part 8: Guidelines for the application and implementation of programming languages

#### **FOREWORD**

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

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC 61131-8, which is a technical report, has been prepared by subcommittee 65B: Measurement and control devices, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2003. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017

**-7-**

This third edition is a compatible extension of the second edition. The main extensions are new data types and conversion functions, references, name spaces and the object oriented features of classes and function blocks (see listing in Annex B of IEC 61131-3:2013).

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

DTR	Report on voting
65B/1058/DTR	65B/1073/RVDTR

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 61131 series, published under the general title *Industrial-process* measurement and control – *Programmable controllers*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

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

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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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

- 8 - IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017

#### INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 61131 is being issued as a technical report in order to provide guidelines for the implementation and application of the programming languages defined in IEC 61131-3:2013.

The content of this document answers a number of frequently asked questions about the intended application and implementation of the normative provisions of IEC 61131-3.

IEC TR 61131-8:2017 © IEC 2017

**-9-**

# INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – PROGRAMMABLE CONTROLLERS –

# Part 8: Guidelines for the application and implementation of programming languages

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61131, which is a technical report, applies to the programming of programmable controller systems using the programming languages defined in IEC 61131-3. The scope of IEC 61131-3 is applicable to this part.

This document provides

- a) guidelines for the application of IEC 61131-3,
- b) guidelines for the implementation of IEC 61131-3 languages for programmable controller systems,
- c) programming and debugging tool (PADT) recommendations.

For further information IEC 61131-4 describes other aspects of the application of programmable controller systems, e.g. electromagnetic compatibility or functional safety.

NOTE Neither IEC 61131-3 nor this document explicitly addresses safety issues of programmable controller systems or their associated software. The various parts of IEC 61508 can be consulted for such considerations.

#### 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.

IEC 61131-3:2013, Programmable controllers - Part 3: Programming languages

IEC 61131-5, Programmable controllers – Part 5: Communications