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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Internet of Things (IoT) – Compatibility requirements and model for devices
within industrial IoT systems**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Description of IIoT compatibility aspects and levels	8
4.1 IIoT compatibility aspects.....	8
4.1.1 General	8
4.1.2 Connectivity functional compatibility description by aspects for the IIoT entities	8
4.1.3 Connectivity non-functional compatibility description by aspects for the IIoT entities	9
4.2 IIoT compatibility levels.....	10
5 Compatibility requirements	10
5.1 Connectivity functional compatibility aspects.....	10
5.1.1 Compatibility requirements for physical aspect	10
5.1.2 Compatibility requirements for MAC aspect	11
5.1.3 Compatibility requirements for LLC aspect.....	11
5.1.4 Compatibility requirements for network aspect.....	12
5.1.5 Compatibility requirements for transport aspect	13
5.1.6 Compatibility requirements for session aspect	14
5.1.7 Compatibility requirements for data presentation aspect.....	14
5.1.8 Compatibility requirements for application aspect	15
5.1.9 Compatibility requirements for measuring and automation aspect.....	16
5.1.10 Compatibility requirements for semantic aspect	16
5.2 Connectivity non-functional compatibility requirements	17
5.2.1 Compatibility requirements for version compatibility.....	17
5.2.2 Compatibility requirements for QoS management	17
5.2.3 Compatibility requirements for security and privacy aspects	18
5.2.4 Compatibility requirements for compliance.....	21
5.2.5 Compatibility requirements for safety	22
6 Devices and data format compatibility requirements for IIoT connectivity.....	22
7 IIoT system models with IIoT gateways.....	23
8 Network model for IIoT compatibility testing.....	25
9 IIoT device connectivity models	26
9.1 Direct connectivity	26
9.2 Connectivity through IIoT gateway	26
9.3 Connectivity through industrial control systems.....	27
Annex A (informative) Compatibility checklist for devices and services IIoT systems.....	29
Annex B (informative) Load testing scenario for different IIoT devices	32
Annex C (informative) The structure of the IIoT network connectivity infrastructure with the communication networks.....	37
C.1 General.....	37
C.2 Connectivity Level 1.....	40
C.3 Connectivity Level 2.....	40
C.4 Connectivity Level 3.....	41

C.5 Connectivity Level 4.....	42
Bibliography.....	43

Figure 1 – A sample software/hardware set performing conversion between IIoT protocols using semantic Industrial Internet of Things gateway (SIIG).....	23
Figure 2 – SIIG architecture example	23
Figure 3 – IIoT system model with heterogeneous gateways	24
Figure 4 – Network model for IIoT compatibility testing	25
Figure 5 – Direct connectivity.....	26
Figure 6 – Connectivity with IIoT gateway.....	27
Figure 7 – Connectivity with an industrial control system	28
Figure C.1 – The structure of the IIoT network connectivity infrastructure with the communication networks.....	37
Figure C.2 – The traditional Purdue Model.....	38
Table A.1 – Compatibility checklist for devices and services IIoT systems	29
Table B.1 – The Industrial Internet of Things edge server operation testing based on existing network.....	32
Table B.2 – Testing of interaction between edge and cloud Industrial Internet of Things servers, based on the existing network	33
Table B.3 – The Industrial Internet of Things application protocols conversion testing for the heterogeneous IIoT gateways and based on the existing network	33
Table B.4 – Format of the test sheet for load testing scenarios	35
Table B.5 – Example of filling the test sheet defined in Table B.4	36
Table C.1 – Mapping of the entities and networks in Figure C.1 to IEC 62264 functional levels.....	39
Table C.2 – Approximate mapping of the network connectivity levels to IEC 62264.....	39

INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT) – COMPATIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND MODEL FOR DEVICES WITHIN INDUSTRIAL IoT SYSTEMS

FOREWORD

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JTC1-SC41/251/FDIS	JTC1-SC41/265/RVD

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

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

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs and www.iso.org/directives.

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INTRODUCTION

Dynamic growth and embracing of digital technologies in all spheres of human life has created the conducive basis for transitioning toward the digital economy, while adoption of Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is one of the major technology directions of the digital economy growth. As it is essential to implement IIoT technologies in enterprises worldwide, the issue of practical aspects in the realization of the IIoT concepts has gained vital importance. In particular, one of the existing problems is unavailability of transparent mechanisms in terms of how and in what way to establish connections of industrial equipment to cloud platforms designed for data collection and analysis.

As soon as numerical programmable tools became widely available, the development of technologies and protocols enabling management and control of the industrial equipment control software utility within an enterprise network became necessary. At that time, management of such control utility over Internet was out of question. In parallel, a number of concerns arose due to the design and development of proprietary technologies and protocols; in most cases, they are incompatible with each other. Since such technologies and protocols were the intellectual property (IP) of the relevant enterprise, no legal framework describing structure and operation principles of such technologies and protocols existed. As the IIoT concept started to appear, activities aimed at standardizing and documenting the previously developed technologies and protocols began. As a result of the analysis of existing protocol elements, a document having a general list or register of protocols was developed. Notwithstanding, the compiled document contained just descriptions of the existing set of technologies and protocols, without the information about their ability to interact with each other, or about the methods of connecting to cloud-based platforms. Each manufacturer built the systems based on those protocols that the manufacturer considered to be the most suitable for solving specific tasks. Numerous manufacturers' equipment use specific protocols that were specially developed by the manufacturers for the management and data delivery tasks for different industrial solutions. For instance, the protocols described in IEC 60870-5-101, IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 60870-5-104, Modbus, DNP3, etc. are widely used today.

In the initial stages, developers and large enterprises insisted on using their own proprietary protocols, arguing that their protocols were designed and developed for executing specific functions. For instance, IEC 61850 (describing some protocols) is widely applied for power substations while Modbus is used for transmitting raw data from pressure sensors. Controller area network (CAN) technology is mostly adopted in the automotive industry and robotics (see ISO 11898 series). As a variety of protocol versions started to emerge, different version and metadata format incompatibility became apparent. A majority of production hardware supports Modbus-RTU and Modbus-ASCII, while a more advanced version of Modbus-TCP protocol no longer requires such complications as RTU and ASCII. The major problems are data conversion from one protocol to another and protocol identification using certain attributes (semantic) for seamless interoperability of the IIoT devices and platforms. The interoperability issues can be resolved by defining particular compatibility requirements for the IIoT devices, applications, systems, components, and other IIoT entities.

This document specifies compatibility requirements for various entities of the IIoT systems that can be used as guidance for connecting, configuring and testing of industrial hardware.