

Edition 1.0 2008-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Representation of process control engineering – Requests in P&I diagrams and data exchange between P&ID tools and PCE-CAE tools

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE



ICS 35.240.50; 25.040.40

ISBN 2-8318-9942-7

CONTENTS

FOI	REWC)RD		6
INT	RODU	JCTION		8
1	Scop	e		10
2	Norm	ative re	ferences	10
3	Term	s and d	efinitions	10
4	Abbre	eviation	S	14
5	Confo	ormitv		15
6		•	on of PCE requests in a P&ID	
	6.1	PCE request and PCE loop		
	6.2	Objectives and principles		
	6.3	Requirements for the identification and representation of PCE requests		
		6.3.1	General	17
		6.3.2	Types of lines	18
		6.3.3	Displaying the location of the operator interface	18
		6.3.4	PCE categories and processing functions	19
		6.3.5	PCE request reference designation scheme	
		6.3.6	PU-vendor and typical identification	
		6.3.7	Device information	
		6.3.8	Alarming, switching and indicating	
		6.3.9	Safety-relevant, GMP and quality-relevant PCE requests	
7	Nlautu		PCE control functions	
7	Neutral data exchange of PCE relevant P&ID information			
	7.1	-	ves	
	7.2 Meaning of P&ID elements			
	7.3 7.4	PCE relevant information of P&ID tools Formal description of PCE relevant information of P&ID tools		
	7. 4	7.4.1	General	
		7.4.2	Modeling PCE relevant information using the CAEX system	20
		1.4.2	description language	29
		7.4.3	Basic CAEX mappings	29
		7.4.4	Mapping of a PCE request interface to an external interface of the corresponding plant hierarchy item	31
		7.4.5	CAEX description of direct links between PCE request interfaces of	
			different plant hierarchy items	
_	A -1 -1:4	7.4.6	PCE loops	
8			CE attributes	
		•	ive) CAEX – Data model for machine information exchange	
		•	ative) Examples of PCE requests	
Anr	nex C	(normat	ive) Full XML schema of the CAEX Model	119
Anr	nex D	(informa	ative) CAEX modelling examples	128
Bib	liograp	ohy		135
Figi	ure 1 -	– Inform	nation flow between P&ID and PCE tool	9
Fig	ure 2 -	– Organ	ization of PCE requests	17
Figi	ure 3 -	– Gener	al representation of a PCE-Request in a P&ID	18

Figure 4 – Multi-sensor element	18
Figure 5 – Local interface	19
Figure 6 – Manually operated switch in local control panel	19
Figure 7 – Pressure indication in central control room	19
Figure 8 – Example of PCE request identification	23
Figure 9 – Example of flow measurement with indication in the CCR delivered by vendor A specified by typical A20	23
Figure 10 – Example of pH-measurement with indication in the CCR	23
Figure 11 – Example of flow measurement with indication in the CCR and high and low alarm	24
Figure 12 – Flow measurement with indication in the CCR and high alarm and a high-high switching function	24
Figure 13 – Flow measurement with indication in the CCR and a high-high switch limit, a high alarm, a low alarm and a low-low switch limit for a safety function	24
Figure 14 – GMP relevant, safety relevant and quality relevant flow measurement with indication in the CCR	25
Figure 15 – Control function	25
Figure 16 – Safety relevant control function	25
Figure 17 – P&ID elements and associations (PCE relevant items are shown in dark lines)	27
Figure 18 – Process data model (PCE relevant items are shown in dark lines)	28
Figure 19 – PCE request data model	30
Figure 20 – Example of two plant sections and a signal connection via external interfaces	32
Figure 21 – Simplified CAEX model of indirect links between PCE requests across different plant hierarchy items	32
Figure 22 – Example of two plant sections and a direct connection	33
Figure 23 – Simplified CAEX model of direct links between PCE requests across different plant hierarchy items	34
Figure A.1 – CAEX architecture of a SystemUnitClass	42
Figure A.2 – Example of a SystemUnitClassLib	42
Figure A.3 – Examples of Attributes	44
Figure A.4 – Examples of an InterfaceClassLib	46
Figure A.5 – Usage of Links	47
Figure A.6 – Example of a RoleClassLib	48
Figure A.7 – CAEX Role Concept	50
Figure A.8 – CAEX data definition for use case 1	50
Figure A.9 – CAEX data definition for use case 2	51
Figure A.10 – CAEX data definition for use case 3	51
Figure A.11 – CAEX data definition of a MappingObject	53
Figure A.12 – Example for a hierarchical plant structure	
Figure A.13 – CAEX data structure	54
Figure A.14 – Distribution of data in several CAEX files	54
Figure A.15 – Referencing of external CAEX files	54
Figure A.16 – Example of how to use alias names	55
Figure A 17 - Multiple crossed structures	56

Figure B.1 – Local level indication, 1 process connection	109
Figure B.2 – Local level indication, 2 process connections	109
Figure B.3 – Local flow indication	109
Figure B.4 – Local pressure indication	109
Figure B.5 – Local temperature indication	109
Figure B.6 – Local control panel, pressure indication, high alarm	110
Figure B.7 – Local temperature indication, CCR temperature high alarm	110
Figure B.8 – Local pressure indication, CCR pressure high alarm and switch	110
Figure B.9 – CCR flow indication, device information: Orifice Plate	110
Figure B.10 – CCR pressure indication, low, low low and high alarm	110
Figure B.11 – CCR temperature indication and registration	111
Figure B.12 – CCR level indication and registration, 1 process connection	111
Figure B.13 – CCR level indication, 2 process connections	111
Figure B.14 – Two flow indications and flow ratio control in CCR	111
Figure B.15 – CCR flow indication and high alarm, flow control, control valve with extra interlock and open/close indication	112
Figure B.16 – Local pressure indication, CCR pressure indication, high alarm and high high safety relevant switch	112
Figure B.17 – Local pressure indication, CCR pressure indication, alarms and switches	112
Figure B.18 – CCR pressure indication, high and low alarm, safety relevant switch action on on/off valve	112
Figure B.19 – Switched valve with on/off indication and switching action, safety relevant switched valve	113
Figure B.20- Pressure restriction	113
Figure B.21 – Flow restriction	113
Figure B.22 – PT compensated flow control, safety-relevant pressure switch (two out of three (2003) shutdown), switched control valve with on/off indication and switching action at open position	114
Figure B.23 – CCR temperature control, additional manual switch actions from CCR with indication and local control panel	114
Figure B.24 – Motor typical, local on/off control, CCR off control, current, fault with alarm and running indication	115
Figure B.25 – Multivariable controller	115
Figure B.26 – On/off valve with position indication	116
Figure B.27 – On/off valve with safety relevant switch and position indication	116
Figure B.28 – Level control with continuous controller	116
Figure B.29 – Level control with on/off switch	116
Figure B.30 – Cascade control for temperature as control input, flow control as follow-up controller	117
Figure B.31 – Safety directed high control to a subsequent valve, manual control for reset function and manual control for manual/automatic switch of the valve, valve with open/close indication and safety-relevant switch to subsequent valve	117
Figure B.32 – Flow control in CCR	
Figure B.33 – Temperature control with high alarm and high switch	
Figure B.34 – Manual control from CCR	
Figure B.35 – Flow measurement with display and alarms in CCR, high high switch on process control function and switch on/off valve	
p. 10000 control and on ton one of tarto	

Figure B.36 – Local P-/F-/T-/S- control without auxiliary power (stand-alone)	118
Figure D.1 – Example CAEX interface library	128
Figure D.2 – Example CAEX role library	129
Figure D.3 – Example to be mapped with CAEX	131
Figure D.4 – CAEX model of the example described in Figure D.3	132
Table 1 – Abbrevations	15
Table 2 – PCE categories	20
Table 3 – PCE processing function	21
Table 4 – Sequence combinations	22
Table 5 – PCE processing functions for actuators	22
Table 6 – P&ID attributes relevant in PCE environment	35
Table 7 – Data handling attributes	35
Table A.1 – XML notation conventions	36
Table A.2 – CAEX data types and elements	37

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

REPRESENTATION OF PROCESS CONTROL ENGINEERING – REQUESTS IN P&I DIAGRAMS AND DATA EXCHANGE BETWEEN P&ID TOOLS AND PCE-CAE TOOLS

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.
- 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 provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 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.

International Standard IEC 62424 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62424 published in 2005. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65/420/FDIS	65/428/RVD

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Efficient process engineering requires highly sophisticated tools for the different needs of the involved work processes and departments. These engineering tools are normally specialized in Process Design (PD), in Process Control Engineering (PCE), etc. Therefore a working interoperability is essential to optimize the engineering process in total. Thus, the definition of a harmonized interface and data management is a core task to ensure a smooth workflow during the whole project and to guarantee data consistency in the different tools.

This standard defines procedures and specifications for the exchange of PCE relevant data provided by the Piping and Instrumentation Diagram (P&ID) tool. The basic requirements for a change management procedure are described. A generally accepted technology for machine information exchange, the Extensible Markup Language (XML) is used. Hereby, a common basis is given for information integration.

However, a definition for uniform semantics is still necessary. CAEX (Computer Aided Engineering eXchange) as it is defined in this document is an appropriate data format for this purpose. This concept of data exchange is open for different applications.

The main task of a data exchange is transporting/synchronizing information from the P&ID database to the PCE databases and vice versa. The owner's reference designation system and a unique description of the processing requirement is the key for a unique identification. For detailed information about representation of PCE loops in P&ID's see Clause 6.

The data exchange system may be a stand-alone, vendor independent application or a module in an engineering environment. The data between a P&ID tool and a PCE tool and vice versa is exchanged via CAEX.

After the data exchange, there are three places where information about the plant is stored. Both the proprietary databases of the considered tools include private and common information. Both are stored at different places and different divisions that are working on them. Hereby, the intermediate database CAEX only stores common information. In a wider approach, the intermediate database should store both common and private information. This becomes important if a third application is connected to the neutral database. If the intermediate database is used as a temporary data stream only (without storing the information in a file), the information will be lost after processing the data conciliation.

Figure 1 illustrates the information flow for the P&ID and the PCE database reconciliation. The data exchange is done via a neutral intermediate CAEX database, not directly from database to database. The intermediate CAEX database should be a file (for file based data exchange) or a stream (for network based data exchange). The term "CAEX database" within this standard has to be understood in this way, it does not denominate a database product as e. g. SQL.

Annex C of this standard contains the full XML schema of the CAEX Model. It is attached to this publication in XSD format.

NOTE Buyers of this publication may copy it for their own purposes only in the required amount.

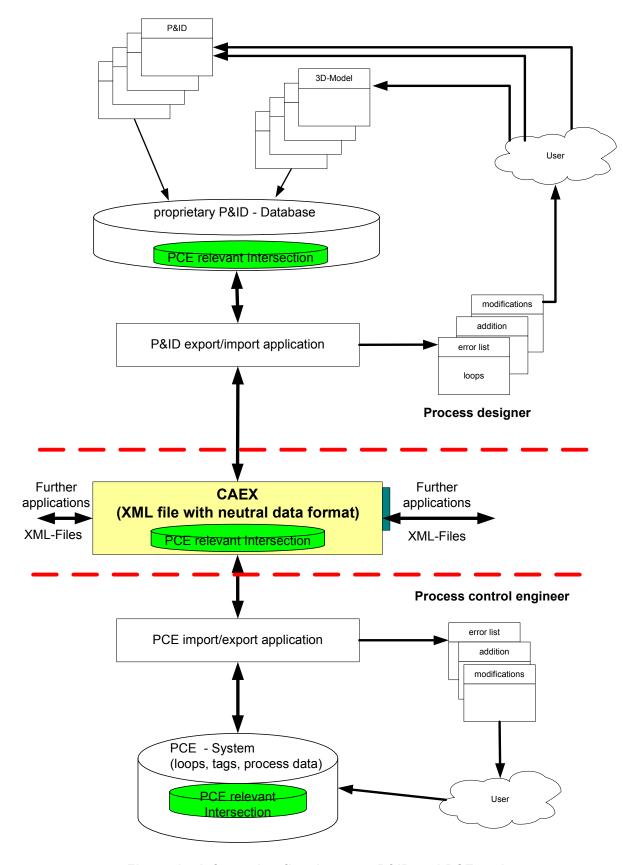


Figure 1 – Information flow between P&ID and PCE tool

REPRESENTATION OF PROCESS CONTROL ENGINEERING – REQUESTS IN P&I DIAGRAMS AND DATA EXCHANGE BETWEEN P&ID TOOLS AND PCE-CAE TOOLS

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies how process control engineering requests are represented in a P&ID for automatic transferring data between P&ID and PCE tool and to avoid misinterpretation of graphical P&ID symbols for PCE.

It also defines the exchange of process control engineering request relevant data between a process control engineering tool and a P&ID tool by means of a data transfer language (called CAEX). These provisions apply to the export/import applications of such tools.

The representation of the PCE functionality in P&ID'S will be defined by a minimum number of rules to clearly indicate their category and processing function, independent from the technique of realization (see Clause 6). The definition of graphical symbols for process equipment (e. g. vessels, valves, columns, etc.), their implementation and rules for the reference designation system are not in the scope of this standard. These rules are independent from this standard.

Clause 7 specifies the data flow between the different tools and the data model CAEX.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 61346-1, Industrial systems, installations and equipment and industrial products – Structuring principles and reference designations – Part 1: Basic rules

IEC 61511-1, Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector – Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements

ISO 10628, Flow diagrams for process plants – General rules

ISO 13849-1, Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design

Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Third Edition), W3C Recommendation 04 February 2004, available at http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml-20040204/