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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems –
Digital interfaces –
Part 3: Serial data instrument network**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION
EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –
DIGITAL INTERFACES –**

Part 3: Serial data instrument network

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61162-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 80: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems.

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

CDV	Report on voting
80/496/CDV	80/526/RVC

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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61162 series, under the general title *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces*, can be found on the IEC website.

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- withdrawn,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

This part of IEC 61162 has been developed by the IEC technical committee 80 working group 6, to meet the requirement for a versatile and economic means of connecting a wide range of marine navigation and radiocommunications equipment aboard SOLAS vessels. The National Marine Electronics Association's Standard Committee has developed the NMEA 2000®¹ standard. The NMEA² 2000 Standard provides for capabilities across all classes of vessels. The development of NMEA 2000 began in 1994 and was completed in 1999. More than a dozen manufacturers worldwide conducted a two-year beta test. The finalised NMEA 2000 standard version 1.000 was published in 2001. IEC and NMEA have worked together since 1999 to ensure that the NMEA 2000 standard fully supports SOLAS applications. NMEA 2000 version 1.200 was published in 2004, with expanded support for redundant messaging and for equipments such as AIS.

The need for an improved standard, compared with IEC 61162-1 and IEC 61162-2, has arisen due to the increased complexity of the latest equipment and systems. This requires multiple links between equipment and greatly improved communication speed.

The parts 400 of the IEC 61162 series have already been issued and cater for the most complex systems to be found on board a ship.

This new part 3 of IEC 61162 adopts the controller area network (CAN) technology, already well established for many industrial systems. This permits a versatile system to be established with the minimum of effort and reasonable cost. The equipment types supported and the sentence data content developed for IEC 61162-1 has been retained.

IEC 61162-3 describes a low cost, moderate capacity, bi-directional multi-transmitter/multi-receiver instrument network to interconnect marine electronic equipment. The connectors and cables used are compatible with industrial bus systems for instance DeviceNet^{TM3} and Profibus^{TM4}.

IEC 61162-3 provides for the application of NMEA 2000 aboard SOLAS vessels. Exceptions, additions and specific requirements for implementation upon SOLAS vessels are contained in this document.

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MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 3: Serial data instrument network

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61162 is based upon the NMEA 2000 standard. The NMEA 2000 standard contains the requirements for the minimum implementation of a serial-data communications network to interconnect marine electronic equipment onboard vessels. Equipment designed to this standard will have the ability to share data, including commands and status, with other compatible equipment over a single signalling channel.

Data messages are transmitted as a series of data frames, each with robust error check confirmed frame delivery and guaranteed latency times. As the actual data content of a data frame is at best 50 % of the transmitted bits, this standard is primarily intended to support relatively brief data messages, which may be periodic, transmitted as needed, or on-demand by use of query commands. Typical data includes discrete parameters such as position latitude and longitude, GPS status values, steering commands to autopilots, finite parameter lists such as waypoints, and moderately sized blocks of data such as electronic chart database updates. This standard is not necessarily intended to support high-bandwidth applications such as radar, electronic chart or other video data, or other intensive database or file transfer applications.

This standard defines all of the pertinent layers of the International Standards Organisation Open Systems Interconnect (ISO/OSI) model, from the application layer to the physical layer, necessary to implement the required IEC 61162-3 network functionality.

This standard defines data formats, network protocol, and the minimum physical layer necessary for devices to interface. SOLAS applications shall employ redundant designs (for instance dual networks, redundant network interface circuits) to reduce the impact of single point failures. The NMEA 2000 standard provides the fundamental tools and methods to support redundant equipment, buses and messaging. Specific shipboard installation designs are beyond the scope of this standard, however some guidance is given in Annex A.

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 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

ISO 11783 (all parts), *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Serial control and communications data network*

ISO 11783-3, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Serial control and communications data network – Part 3: Data link layer*

ISO 11783-5:2001, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Serial control and communications data network – Part 5 Network management (including its corrigendum 1 (2002))*

NMEA 2000 Main document, Version 1.200: October 2004, *Serial-Data Networking Of Marine Electronic Devices*⁵

NMEA 2000, Appendix A, Version 1.200: October 2004, *Serial-Data Networking Of Marine Electronic Devices – Application Layer (Parameter Group Definitions)*

NMEA 2000, Appendix B, Version 1.210: September 2006 *Serial-Data Networking Of Marine Electronic Devices – Data Base*)

NMEA 2000, Appendix C, Version 1.200: October 2004, *Serial-Data Networking Of Marine Electronic Devices – Certification Criteria and Test Methods*)

NMEA 2000, Appendix D, Version 1.200: October 2004, *Serial-Data Networking Of Marine Electronic Devices – Application Notes*)

IMO 1974, *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), as amended – Chapter V – Safety of navigation*

⁵ Available from National Marine Electronics Association (USA), www.nmea.org.