

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Low-voltage switchgear and
controlgear—Controller-device
interfaces (CDIs)**

Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS)



Standards Australia



STANDARDS
NEW ZEALAND
Pūrongo Aotearoa

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This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 21 March 2001 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 4 May 2001. It was published on 5 June 2001.

The following interests are represented on Committee EL-006:

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Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
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Electrical Contractors Association of New Zealand
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear—Controller-device interfaces (CDIs)

Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS)

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-006, Industrial Switchgear and Controlgear.

The objective of this Standard is to specify requirements for interfaces between control devices and switching elements, normal service conditions for devices, constructional and performance requirements and tests to verify conformance to requirements.

This Standard is Part 5 of a series which, when complete, will consist of the following:

AS/NZS

62026 Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear—Controller-device interfaces (CDIs)

62026.1 Part 1: General rules

62026.2 Part 2: Actuator sensor interface (AS-i)

62026.3 Part 3: DeviceNet

62026.5 Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS) (This Standard)

62026.6 Part 6: Seriplex (Serial multiplexed control Bus)

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from IEC 62026-5:2000, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear—Controller-device interfaces (CDIs)—Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS)*.

This Standard covers controller-device interfaces for control systems, factory automation and material handling including devices such as limit switches, proximity sensors, electro-pneumatic valves, relays, motor-starters, operator interface panels, analogue inputs, analogue outputs and controllers.

The provisions of the general rules in AS/NZS 62026.1 are applicable to this Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard, where specifically called for. General rules clauses and subclauses thus applicable, as well as tables, figures and annexes, are identified by reference to Part 1 of the IEC Standard from which this Standard is reproduced, for example subclause 7.2.4.1 of IEC 62026-1.

The smart distributed system (SDS) is intended for use in, but is not limited to, controller-device interfaces for control systems, factory automation and material handling. These applications may include devices such as limit switches, proximity sensors, electro-pneumatic valves, relays, motor-starters, operator interface panels, analogue inputs, analogue outputs and controllers.

SDS provides for the connection of intelligent devices such as sensors, actuators and other components to one or more controllers. SDS functionality may be integrated directly into the devices or be in modules allowing the connection of conventional components to the network.

SDS consists of one or more controllers connected to up to 126 logical devices. In addition to the process data, SDS allows for the transmission of parameters and diagnostic data. The data exchange may be either event-driven or cyclical.

Topology is typically a single trunk with short branches using a cable comprising two shielded, twisted pairs with a common earth wire within a single jacket.

Data can be transmitted at rates of 125 kbit/s, 250 kbit/s, 500 kbit/s and 1 Mbit/s with maximum system trunk lengths of 457 m, 182 m, 91 m and 22 m respectively.

Figure 1 shows an example of an SDS controller-device interface.

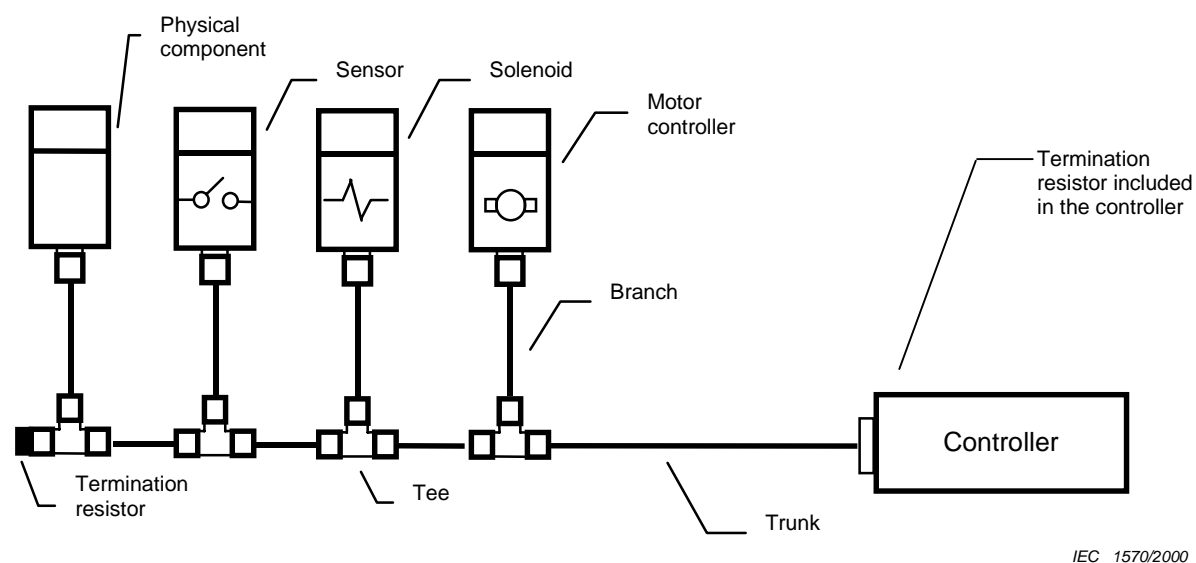


Figure 1 – Example of an SDS controller-device interface scope

A reference to an International Standard identified in the Normative References Clause by strikethrough (~~example~~) is replaced by a reference to the Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard(s) listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading (**example**). Where the struck-through referenced document and the referenced Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard are identical, this is indicated in parenthesis after the title of the latter.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text 'this standard' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand Standard'.
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(CDIs)****Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS)**

Any IEC table, figure or passage of text that is struck-through is not part of this Standard. Any Australian/New Zealand table, figure or passage of text that is added (and identified by shading) is part of this Standard.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an interface system between a single or multiple controlling device and control circuit devices or switching elements as defined in IEC 60947-5-2, connected by a shielded, twisted four-wire cable carrying data and power, and establishes a system for the interchangeability of components with such interfaces.

The object of this standard is to define, for smart distributed systems (SDS) interfaces:

- requirements for interfaces between control devices and switching elements;
- normal service conditions for devices;
- constructional and performance requirements;
- tests to verify conformance to requirements.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

References to International Standards that are struck through in this Clause are replaced by references to equivalent Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is appropriately identified.

CISPR 11:1997, *Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment – Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

~~IEC 60947-1:1999, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*~~

AS/NZS 3947.1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear, Part 1: General rules*