

# A Truly Redundant Wiring Solution for FOUNDATION Fieldbus

Mike O'Neill

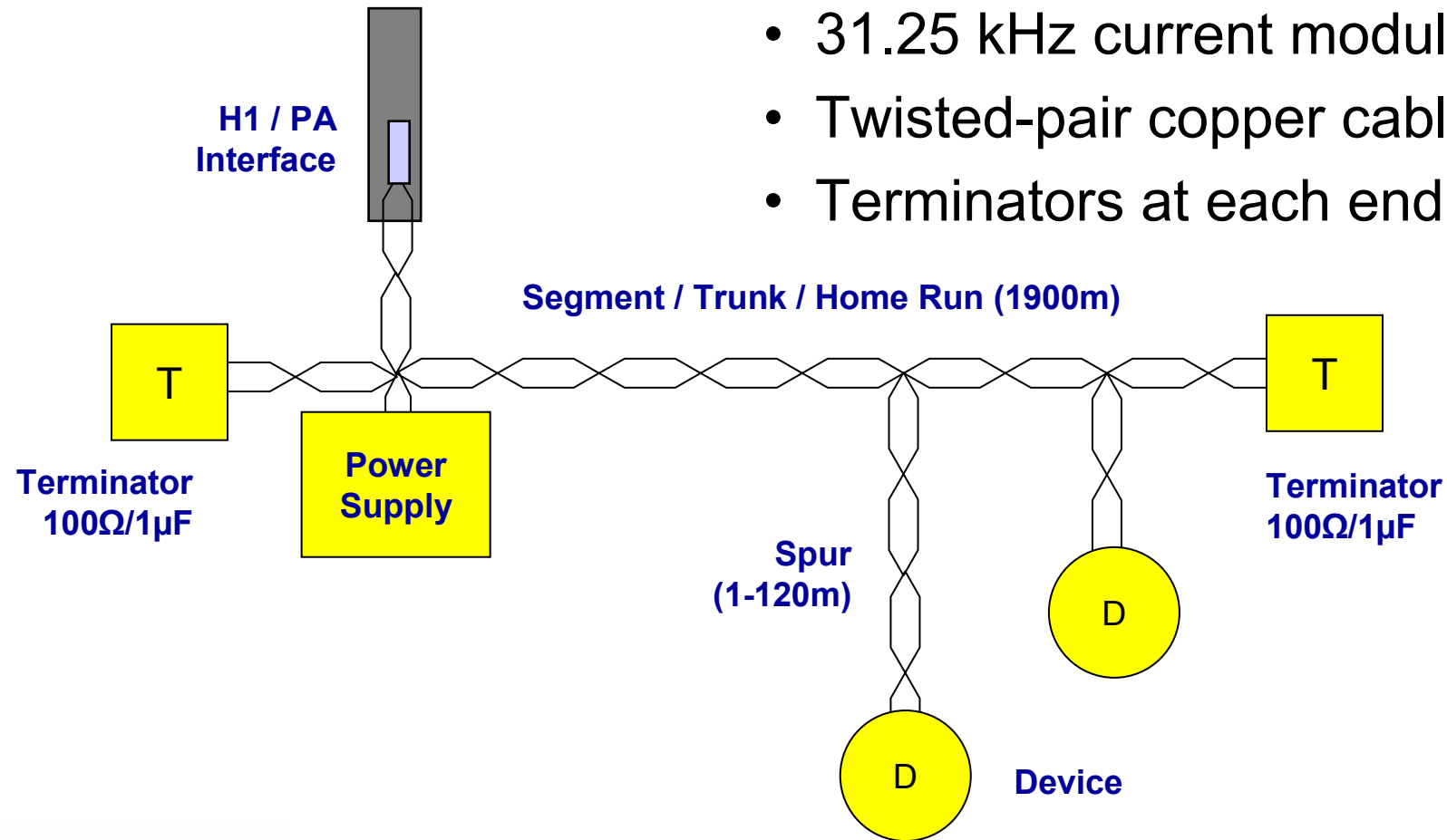
Director, *MooreHawke*  
International Sales





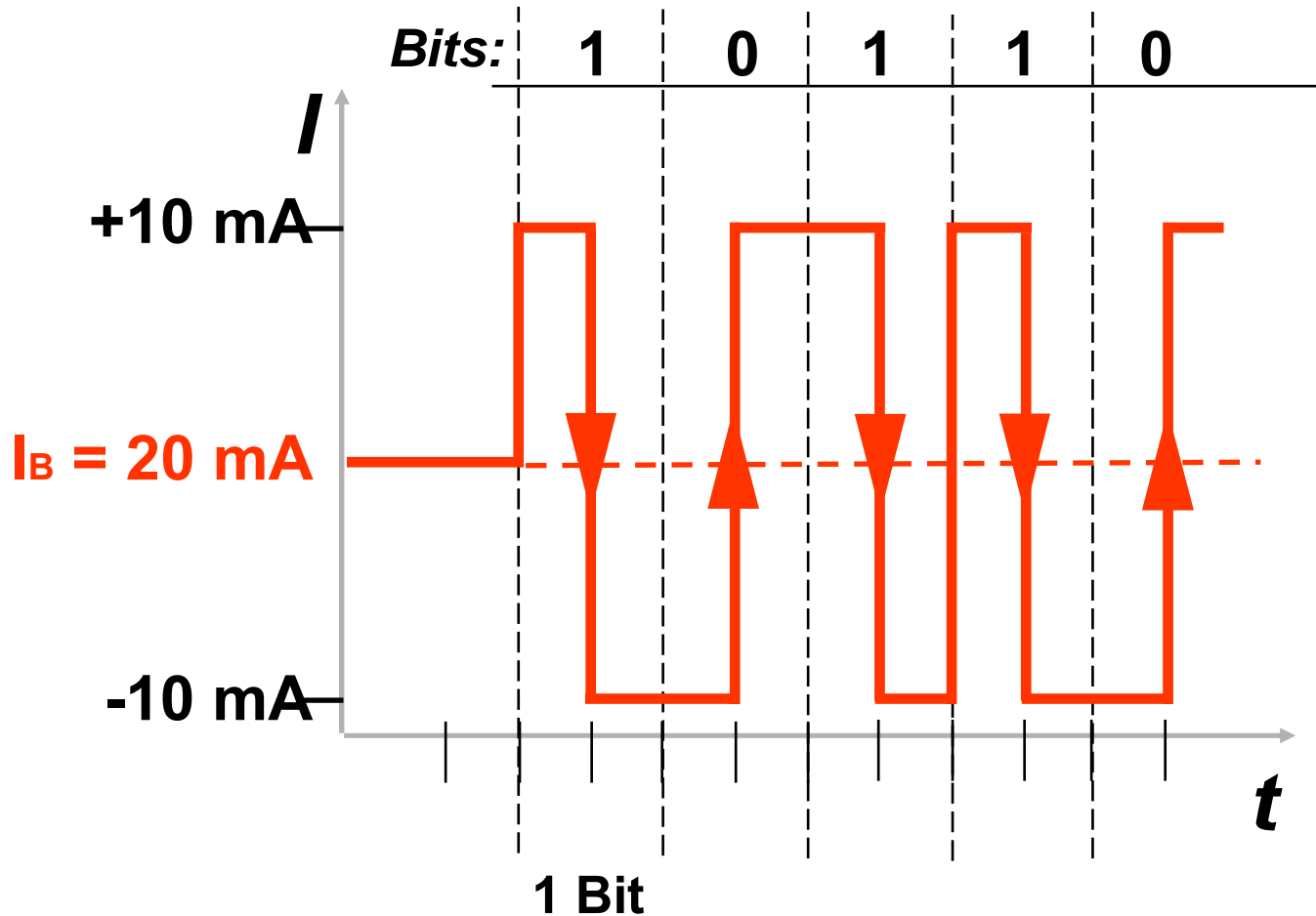
# Segment Terminology

- Physical layer for H1 and PA
- 31.25 kHz current modulation
- Twisted-pair copper cable
- Terminators at each end



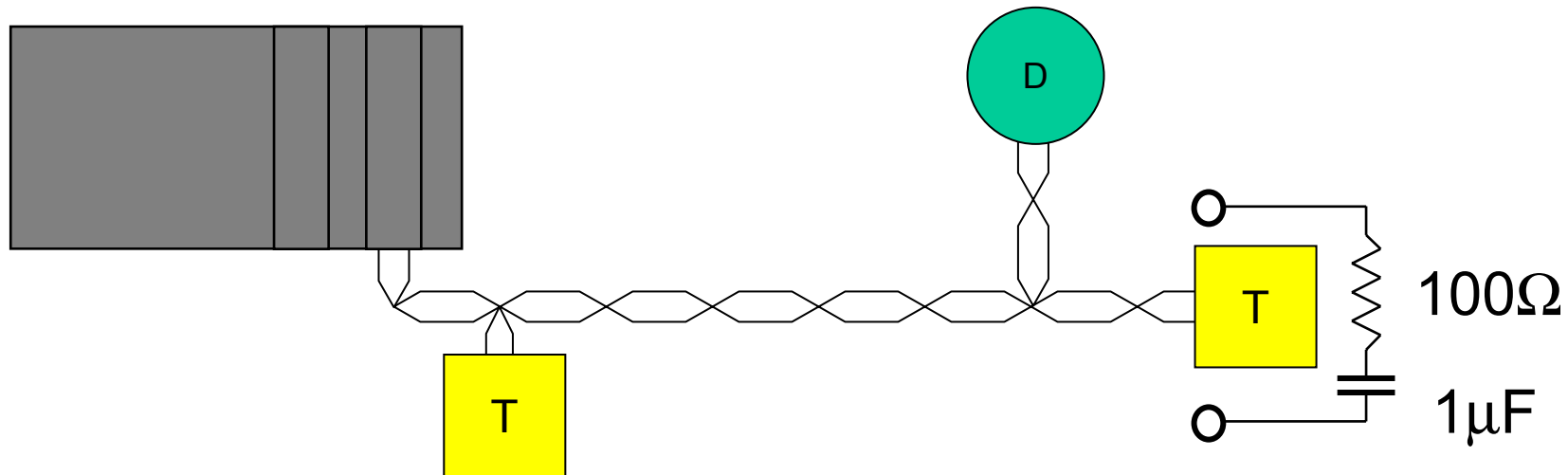


# Manchester-encoded Bus Powered communications





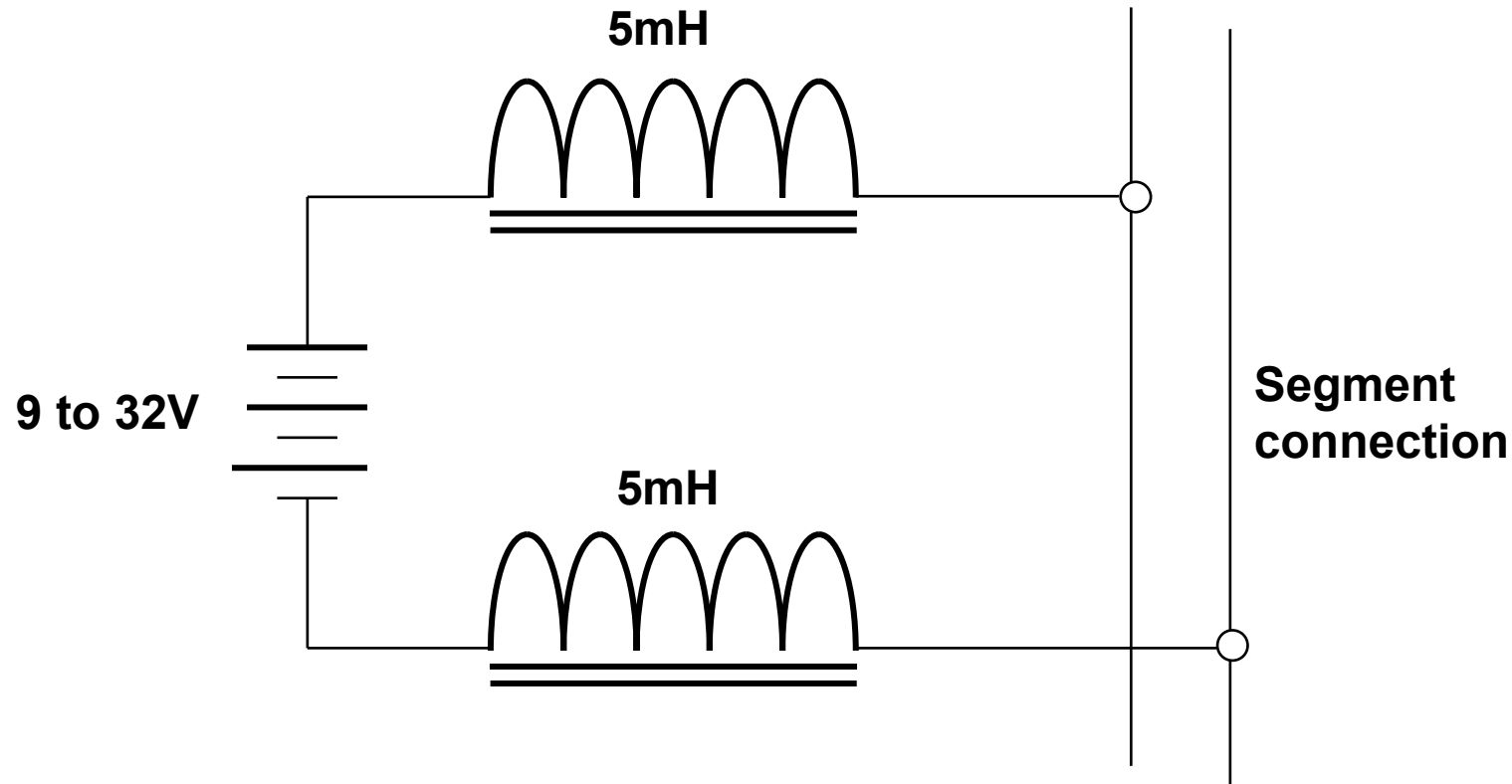
# MBP Fieldbus needs Terminators



- Terminators are required, one at each end
  - match line impedance to minimise reflections & distortions
- No more than 2 terminators may be used



# MBP Fieldbus Power Supplies



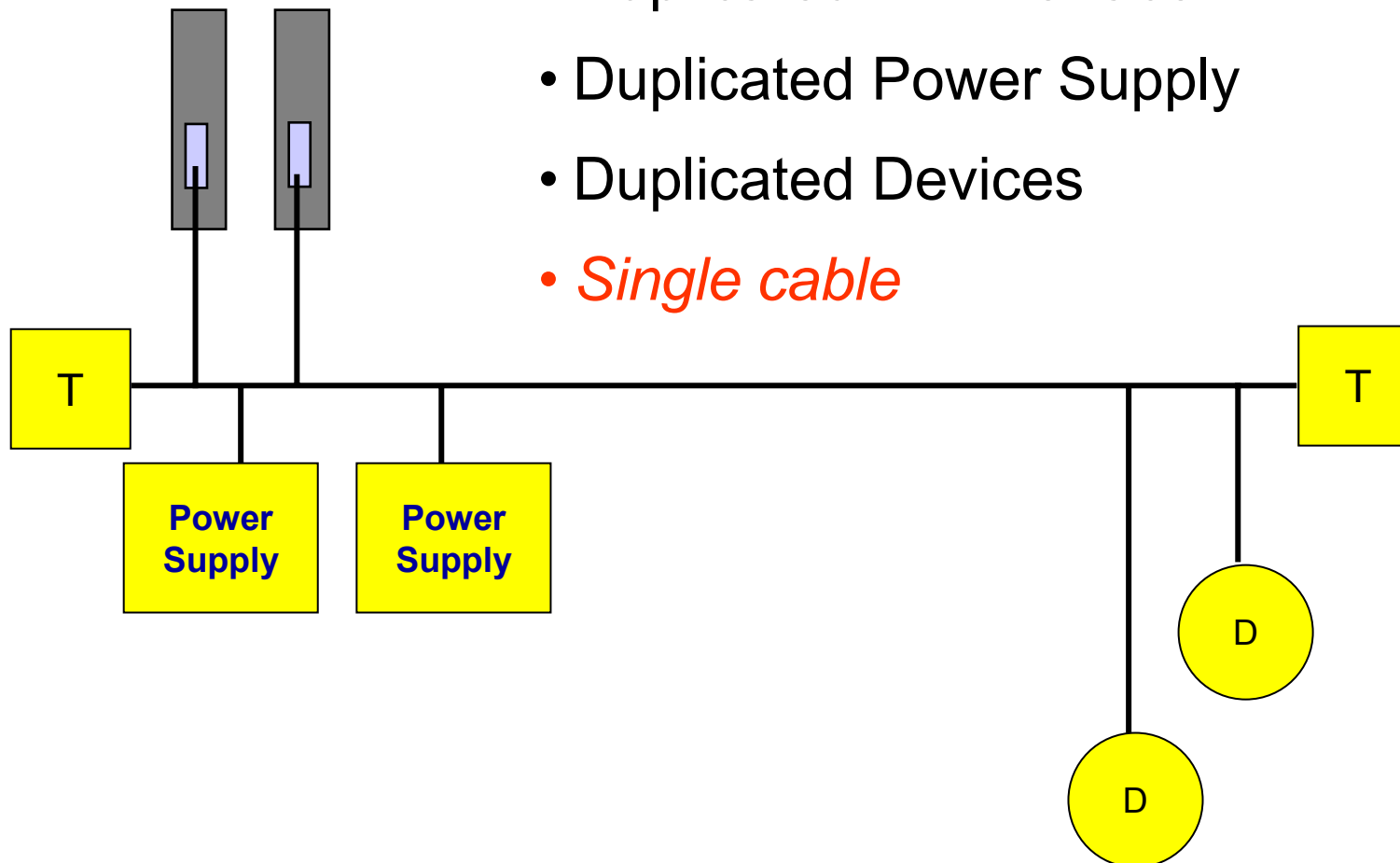
**Power supply conditioning**  
**Passes DC (power), rejects AC (signal)**





# Current redundancy

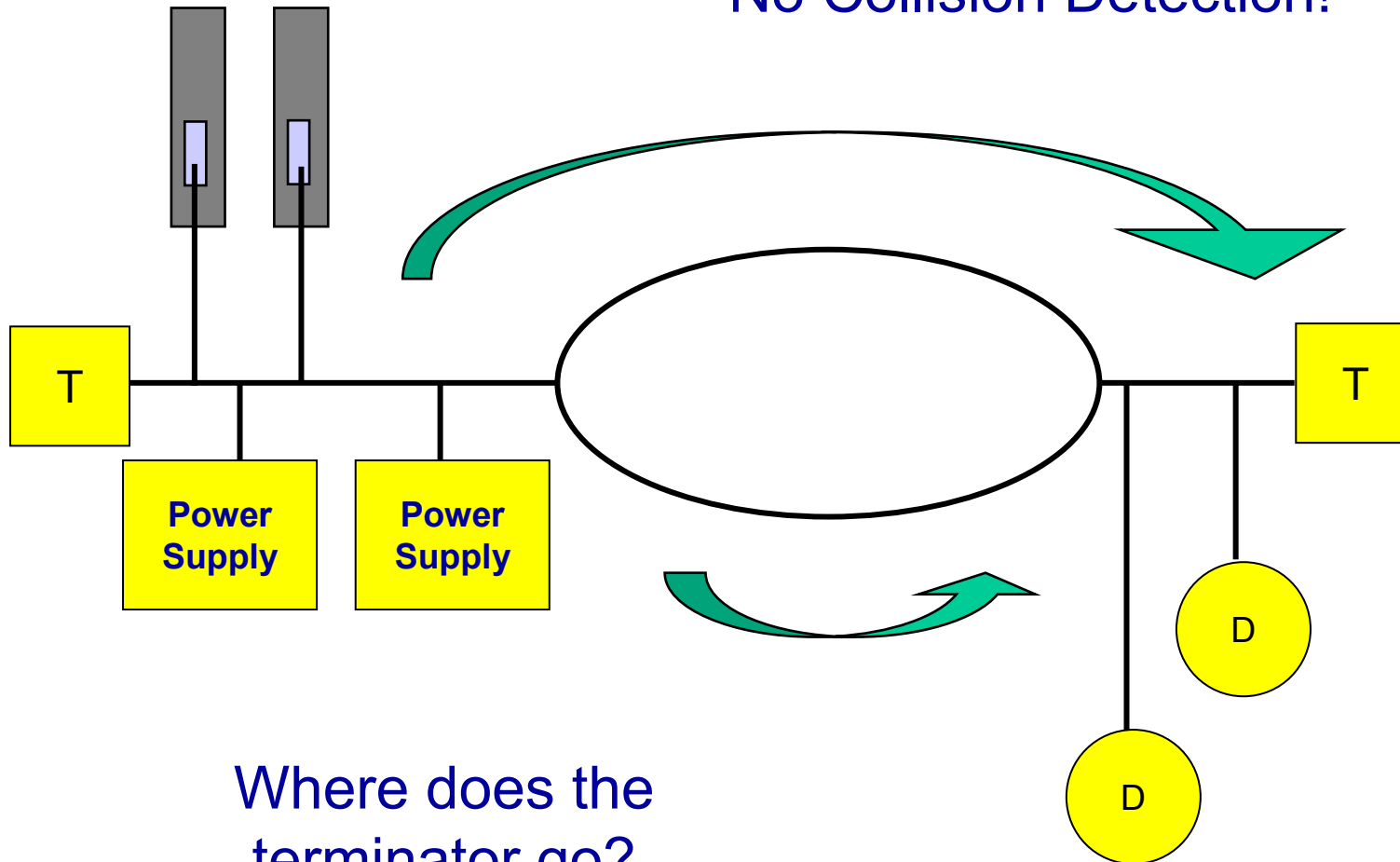
- Duplicated H1 Interface
- Duplicated Power Supply
- Duplicated Devices
- *Single cable*





# MBP Loops

No Collision Detection!

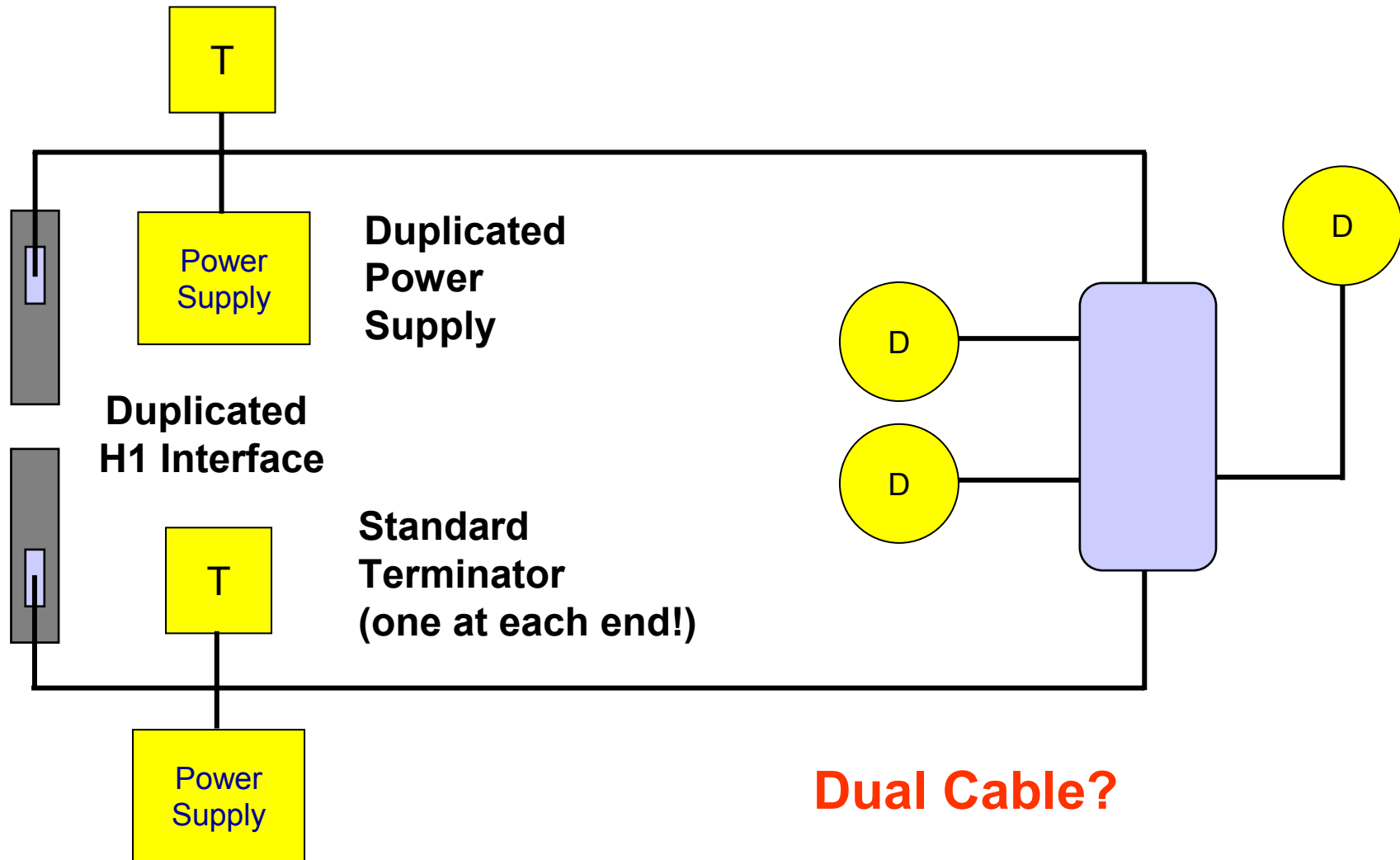


Where does the terminator go?



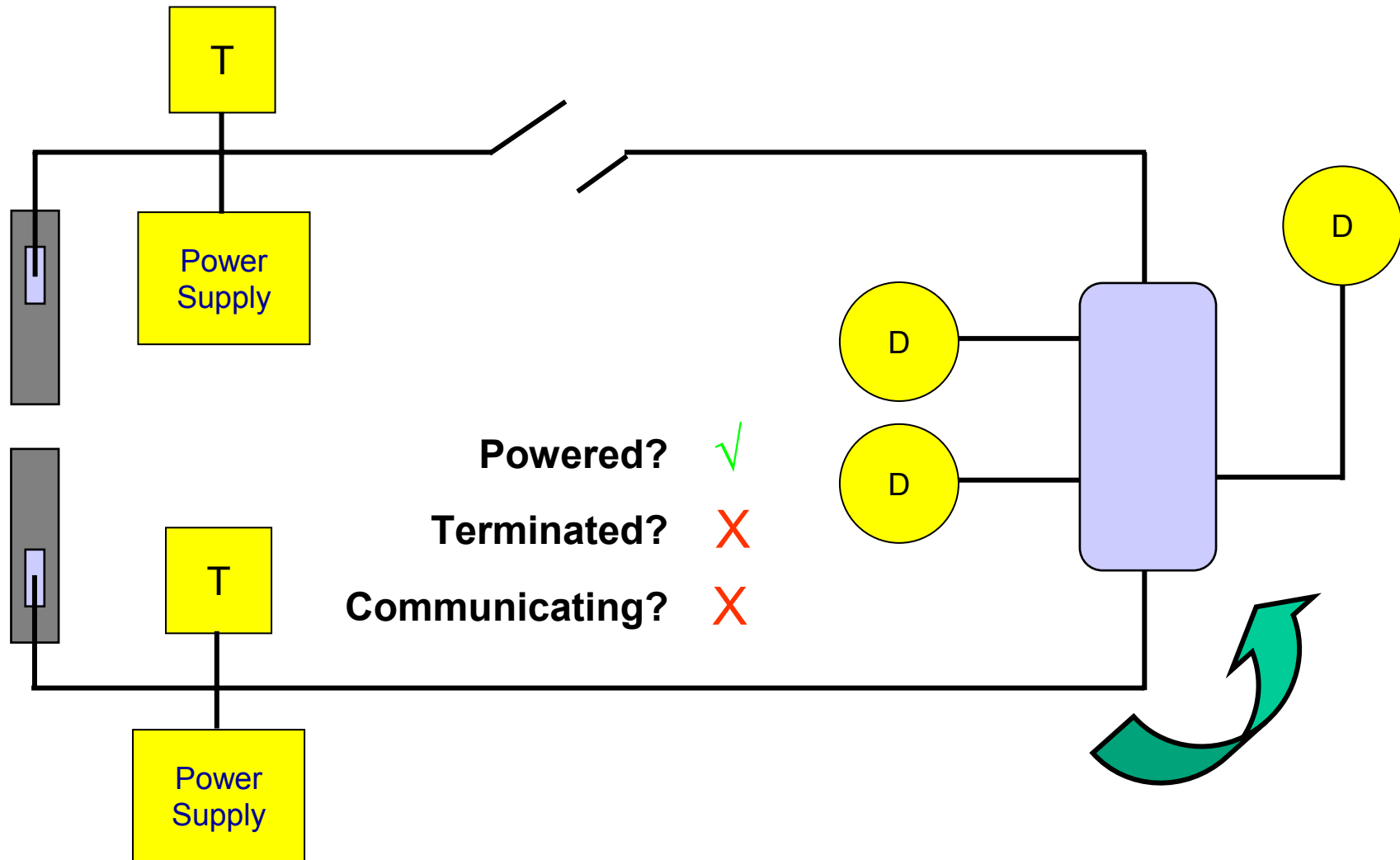


# MBP Loop Solution?



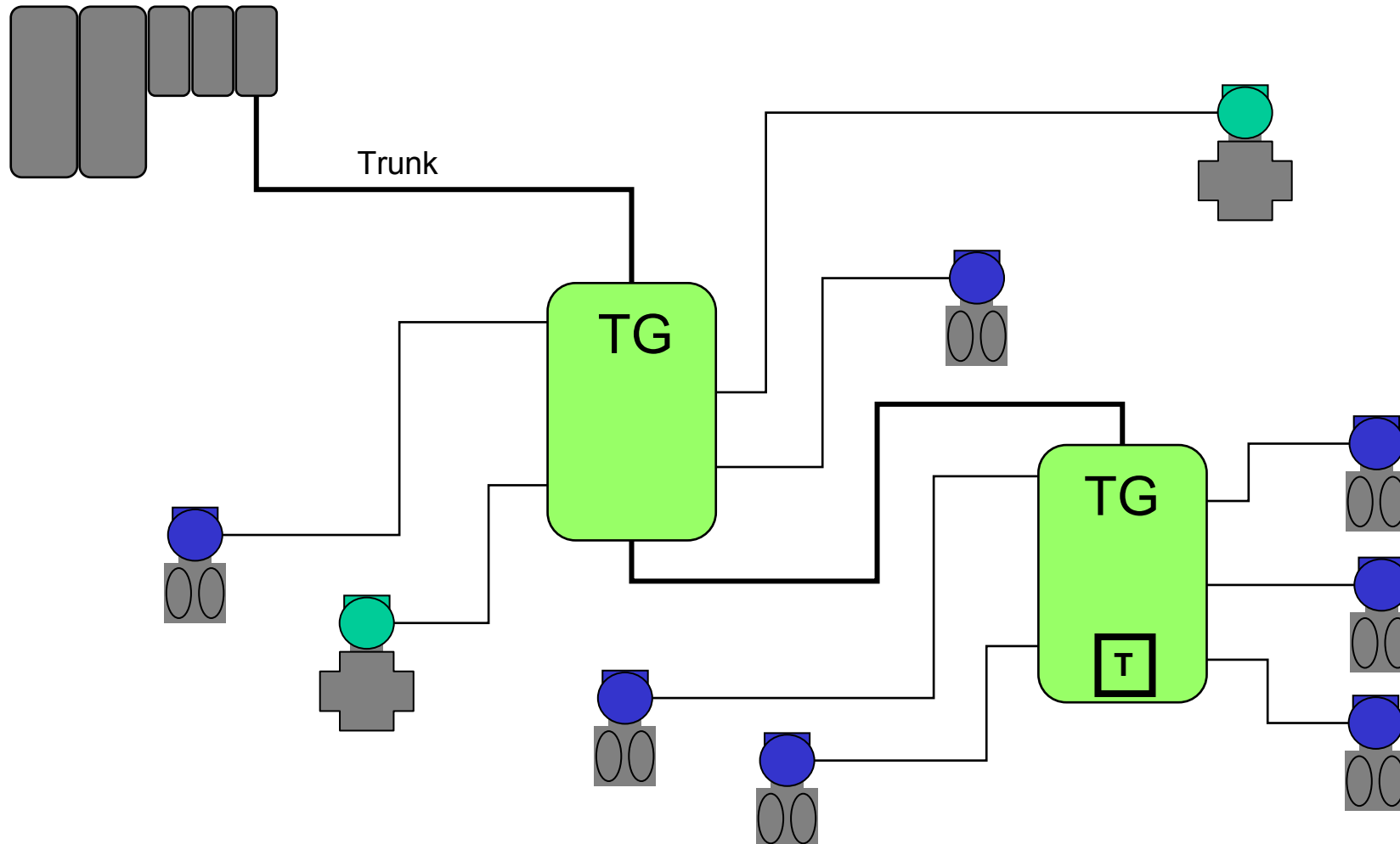


# Termination Problem



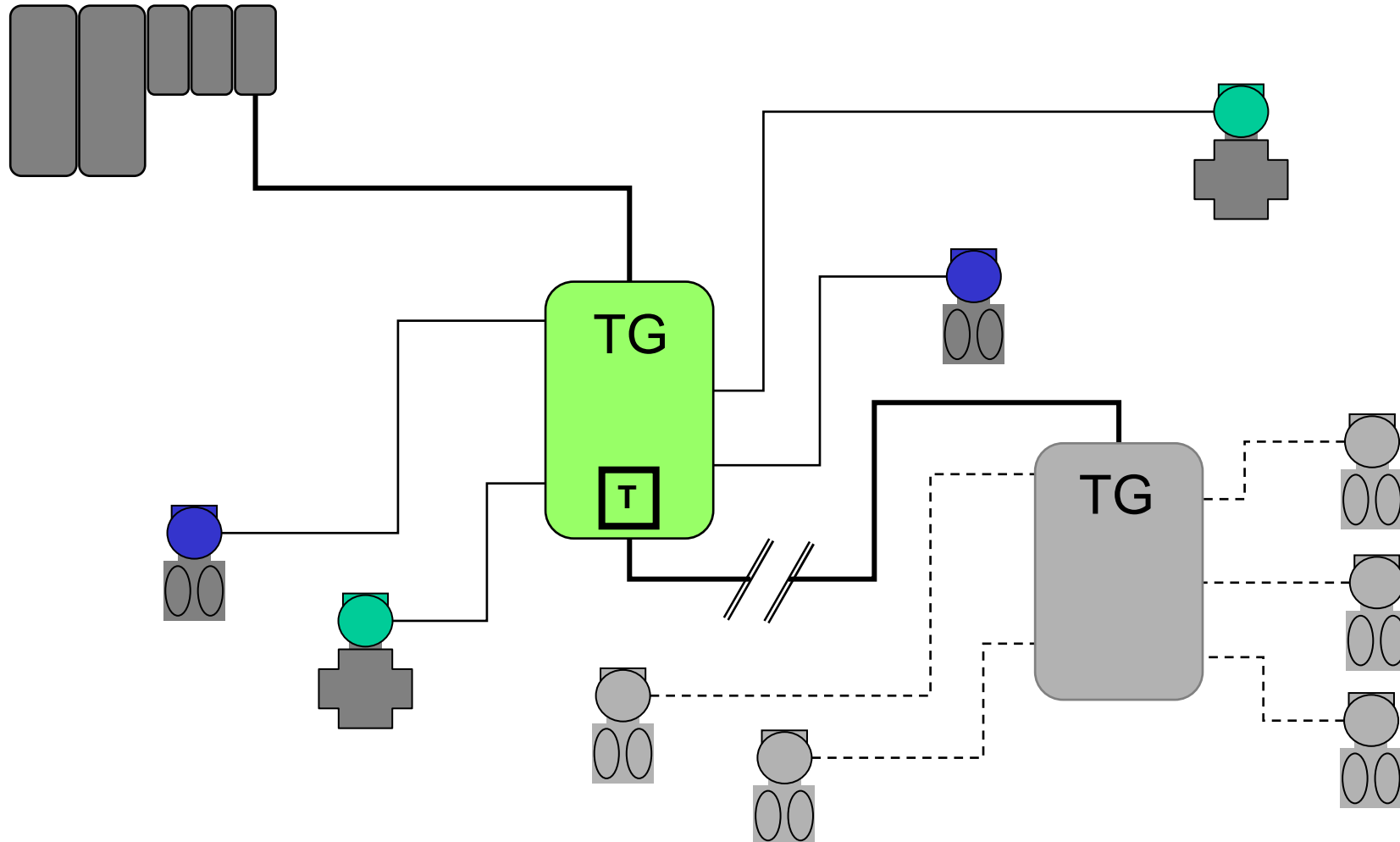


# Auto-Termination





# Auto-terminator recovery in standard segment



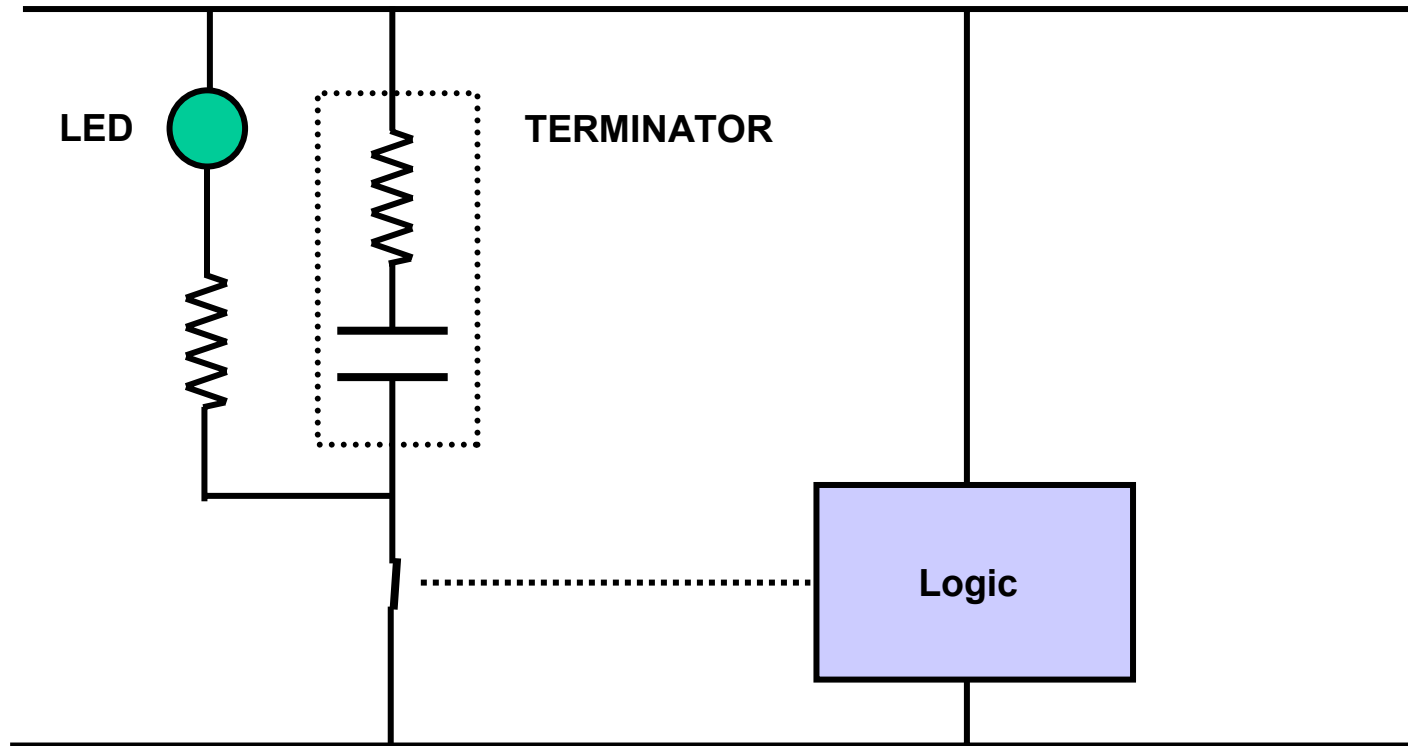




# Auto-Terminator ON

TRUNK  
IN

TRUNK  
OUT



**TRUNK IN**      **TRUNK OUT**

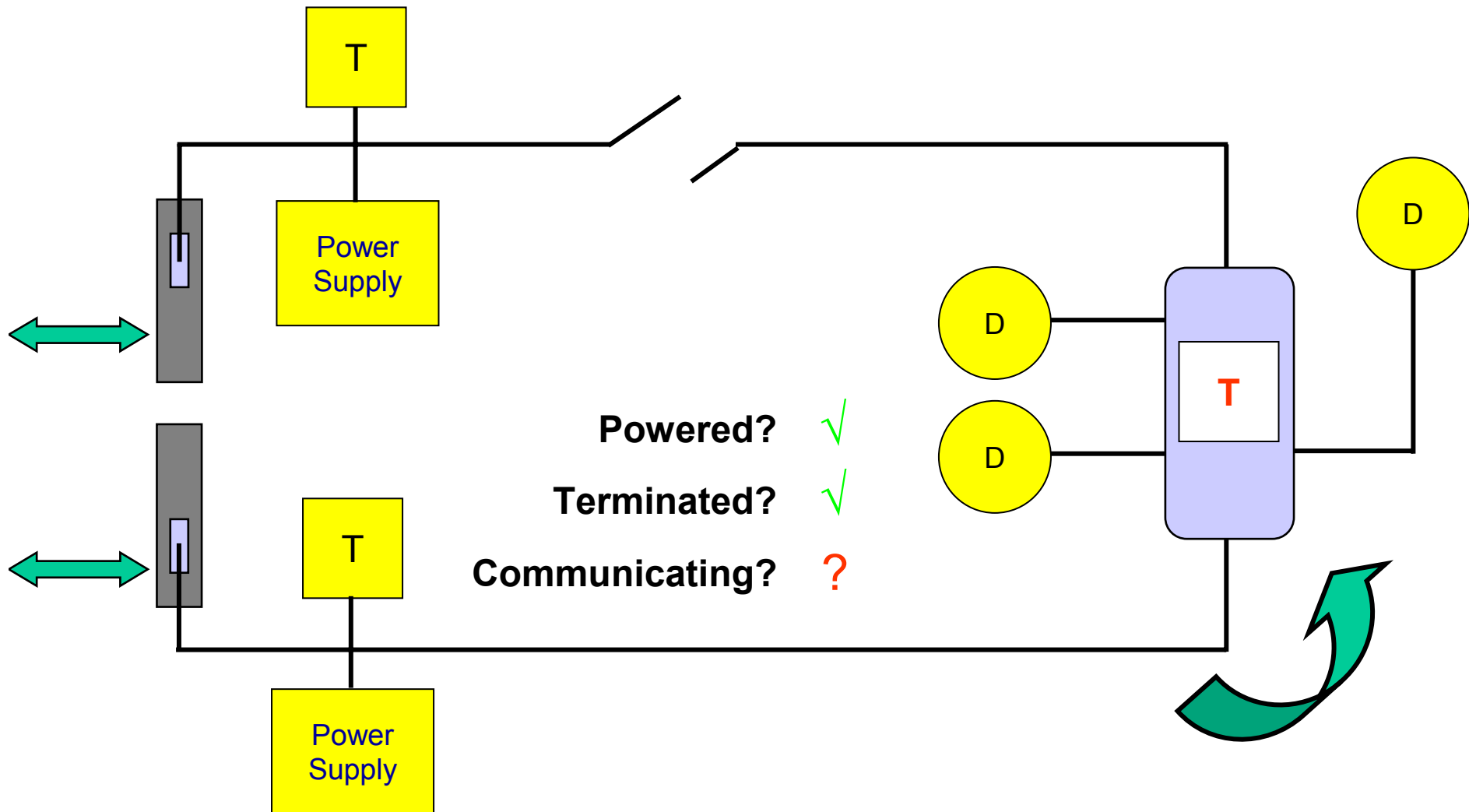
**LED**      **TERMINATOR**      **Logic**

**TRUNK IN**      **TRUNK OUT**

**TG unit is last in segment – Terminator ON**

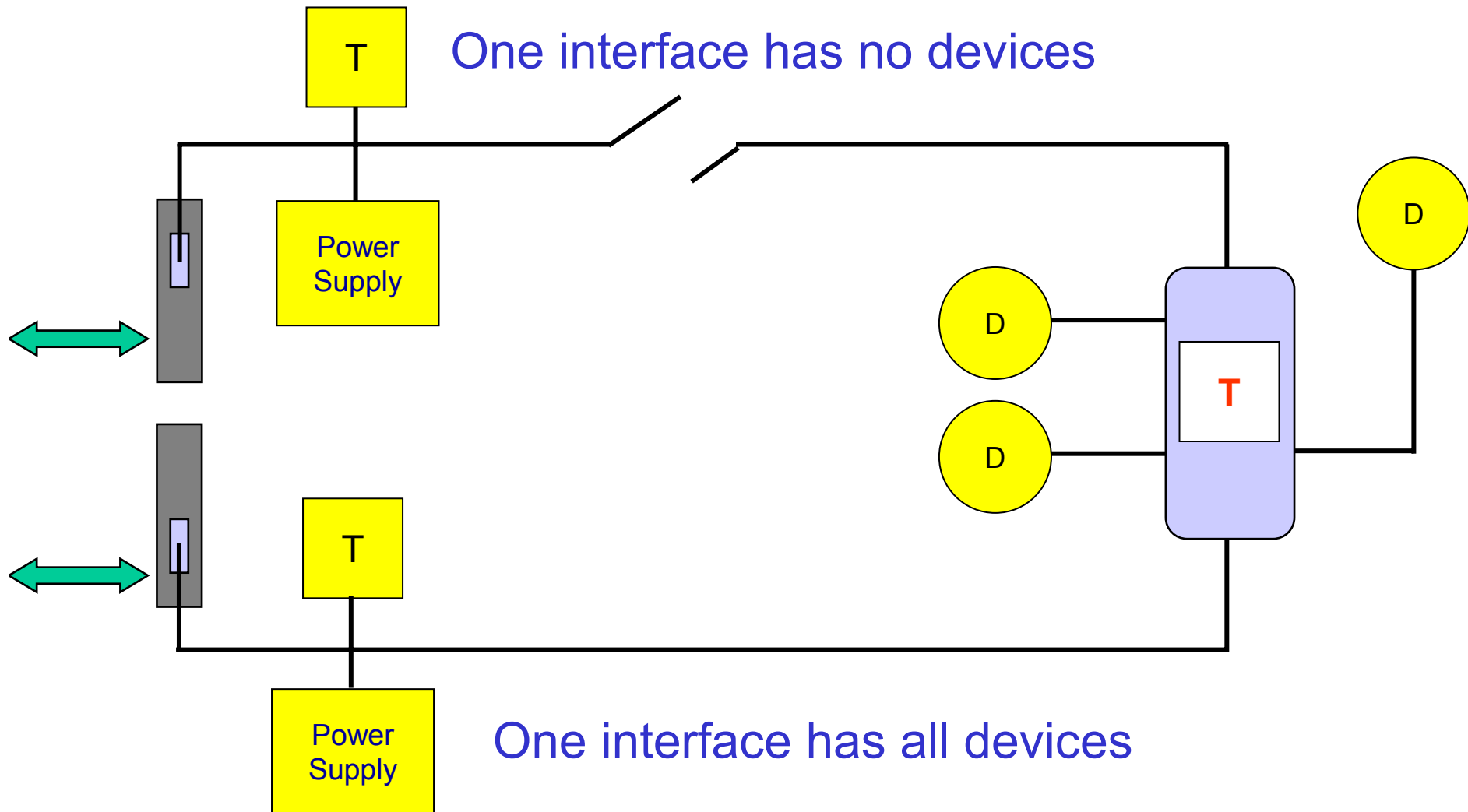


# Termination solution on cable break!



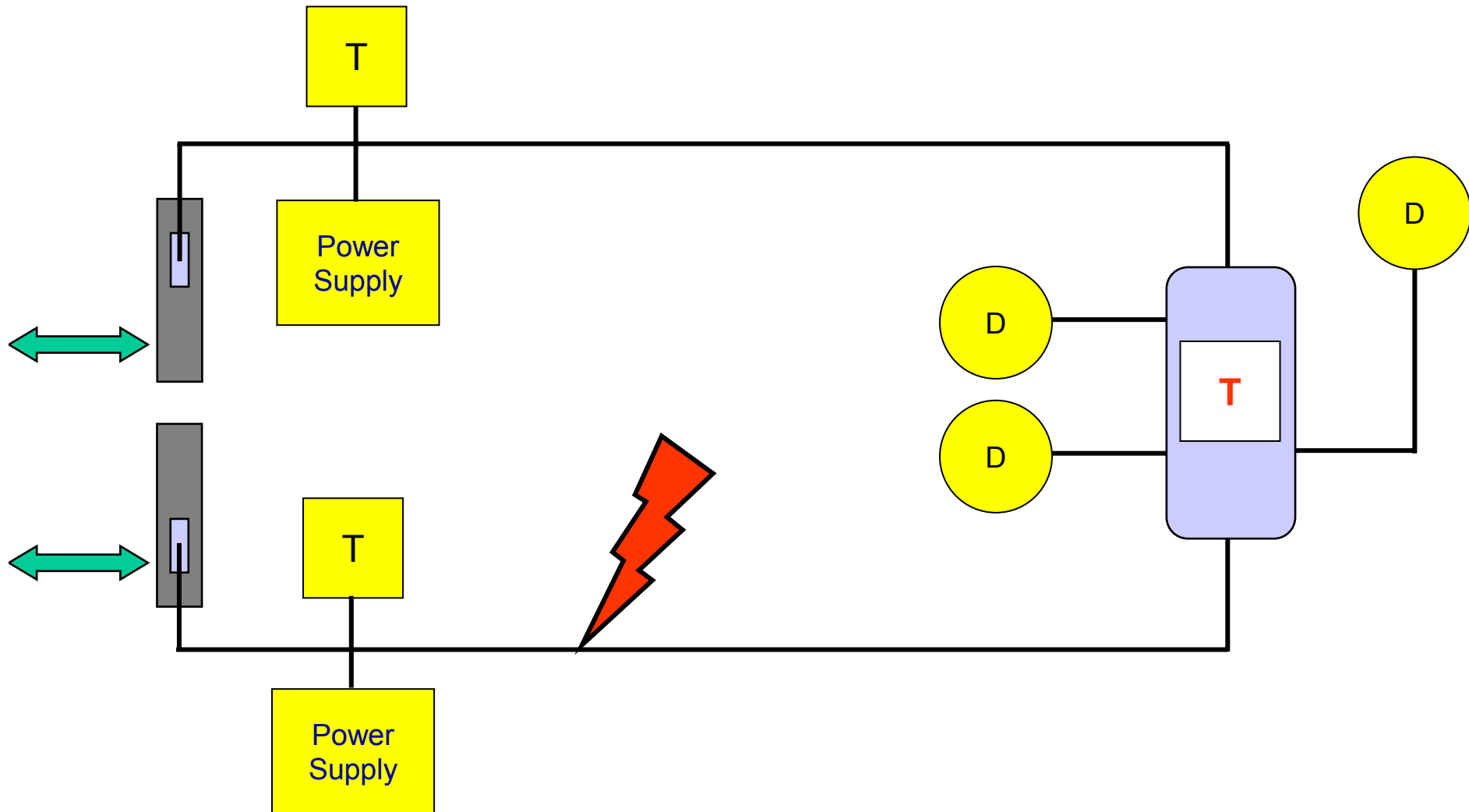


# Software Issues?



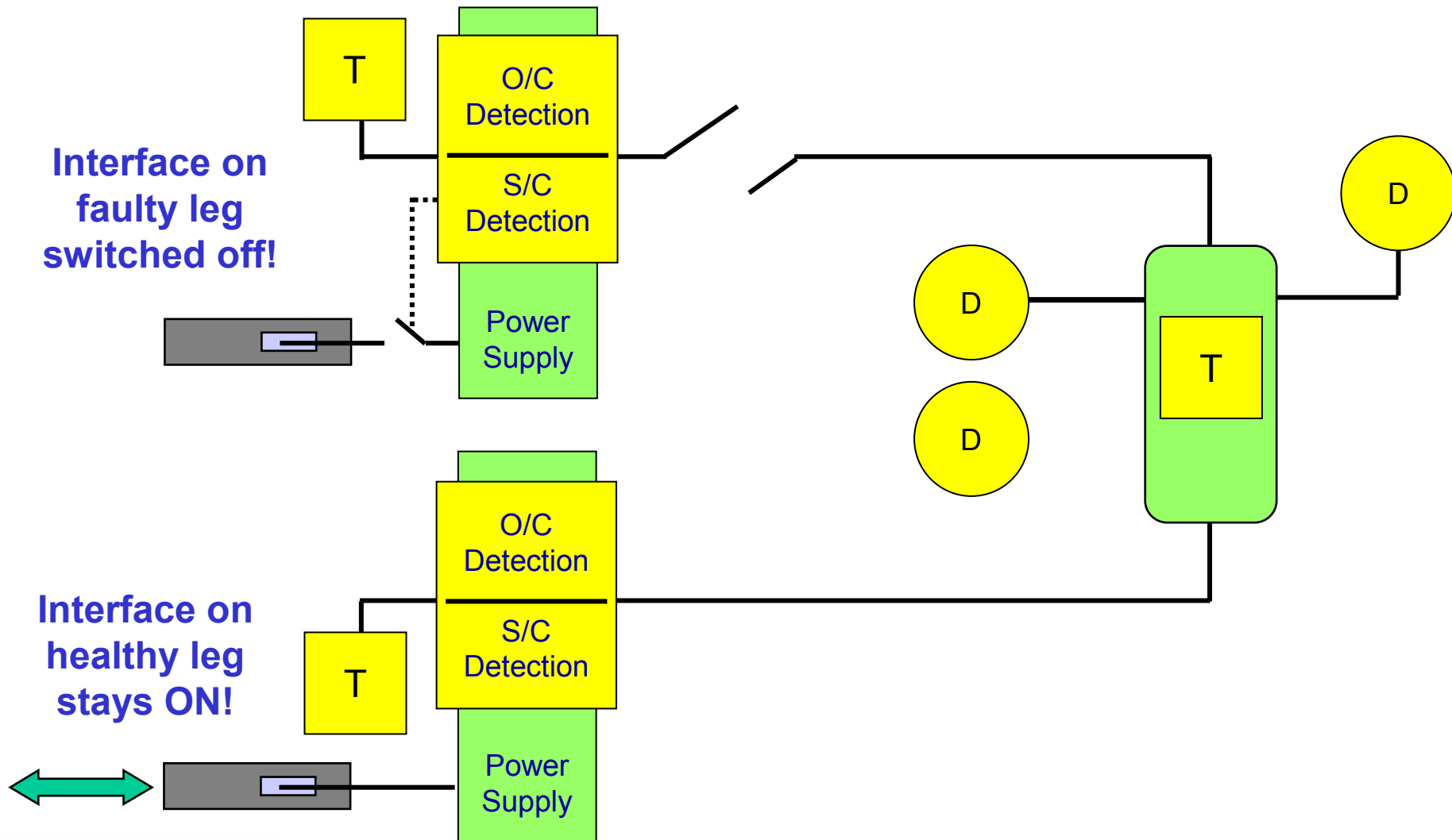


# Cable short-circuit





# Full Bus Protection





## Hazardous area choices for fieldbus users



- **Non-Incendive**
  - Zone 2
  - Inexpensive, easy to design
- **Flameproof**
  - Zone 2 / 1
  - Big, heavy junction boxes
  - Widely used, good experience, simple
- **Intrinsic Safety**
  - Zone 2 / 1 / 0
  - Limited capacity (especially for fieldbus)
  - Expensive systems approach





# Reasons for using I.S.



- Natural technique for instrumentation
  - Low power
- Safest technique?
  - Zone 0 applications
- Live working?
  - Useful for maintenance in the field





# Intrinsic Safety vs. Fieldbus



- Intrinsic Safety
  - Limits energy available in hazardous area to below level capable of causing ignition
  - Circuit to limit energy is called an I.S interface (barrier / isolator)
- Fieldbus seeks to put power for many devices on one twisted-pair





# I.S. Solutions

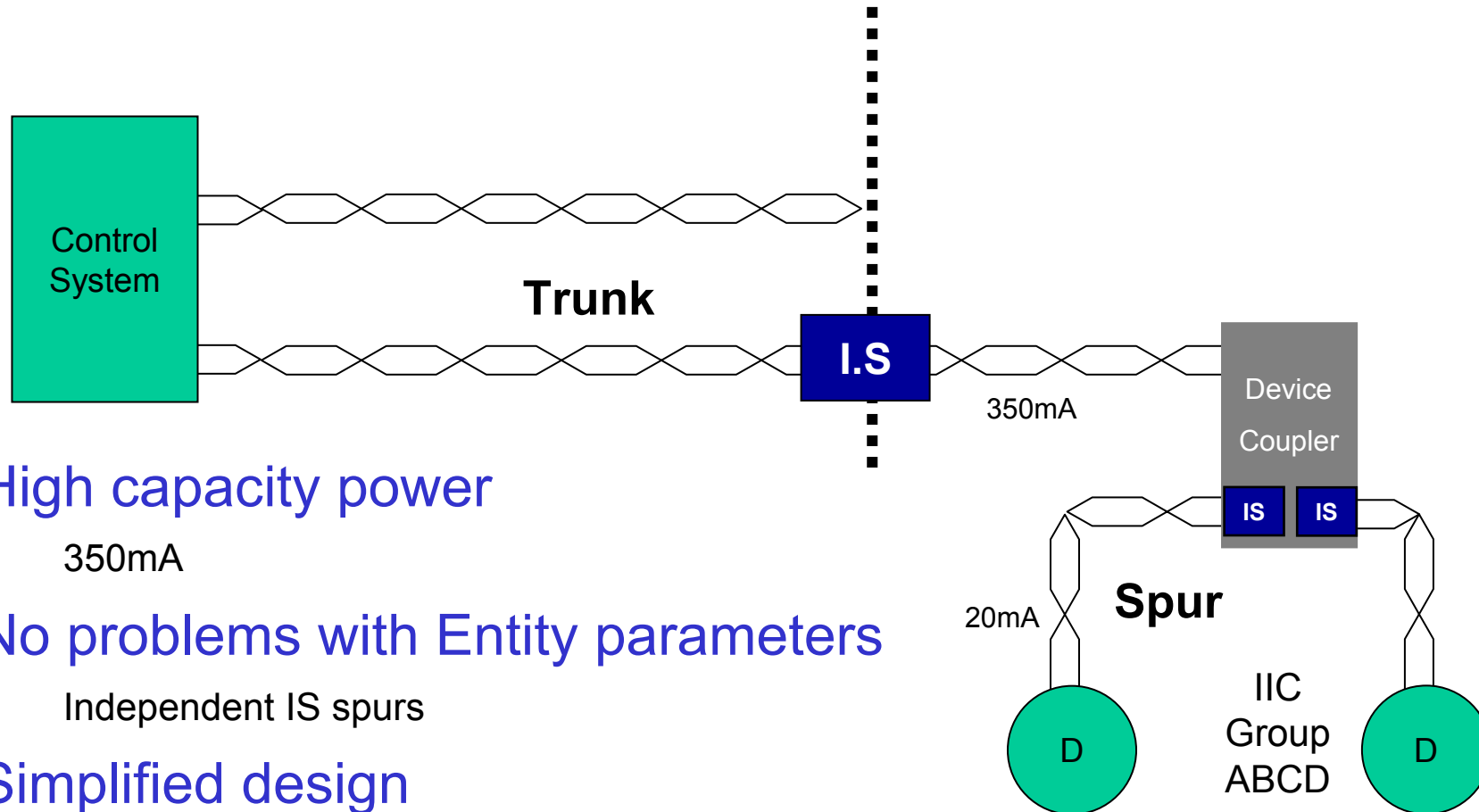


- FISCO
  - Slightly more current in IIC (110mA up from 80mA)
  - Complex electronics, low MTTF
  - Segment limited to 1000m, Spur limited to 30m
- FieldBarriers (P+F, Stahl, Ceag)
  - Complex electronics, low MTBF
  - Limit on spur length
- Split-Architecture Entity System (**MooreHawke**)
  - Excellent current capacity (350mA in IIC)
  - Passive electronics, Redundant power, highest MTTF
  - No limit of segment or spur length





# Split Architecture Concept



High capacity power

350mA

No problems with Entity parameters

Independent IS spurs

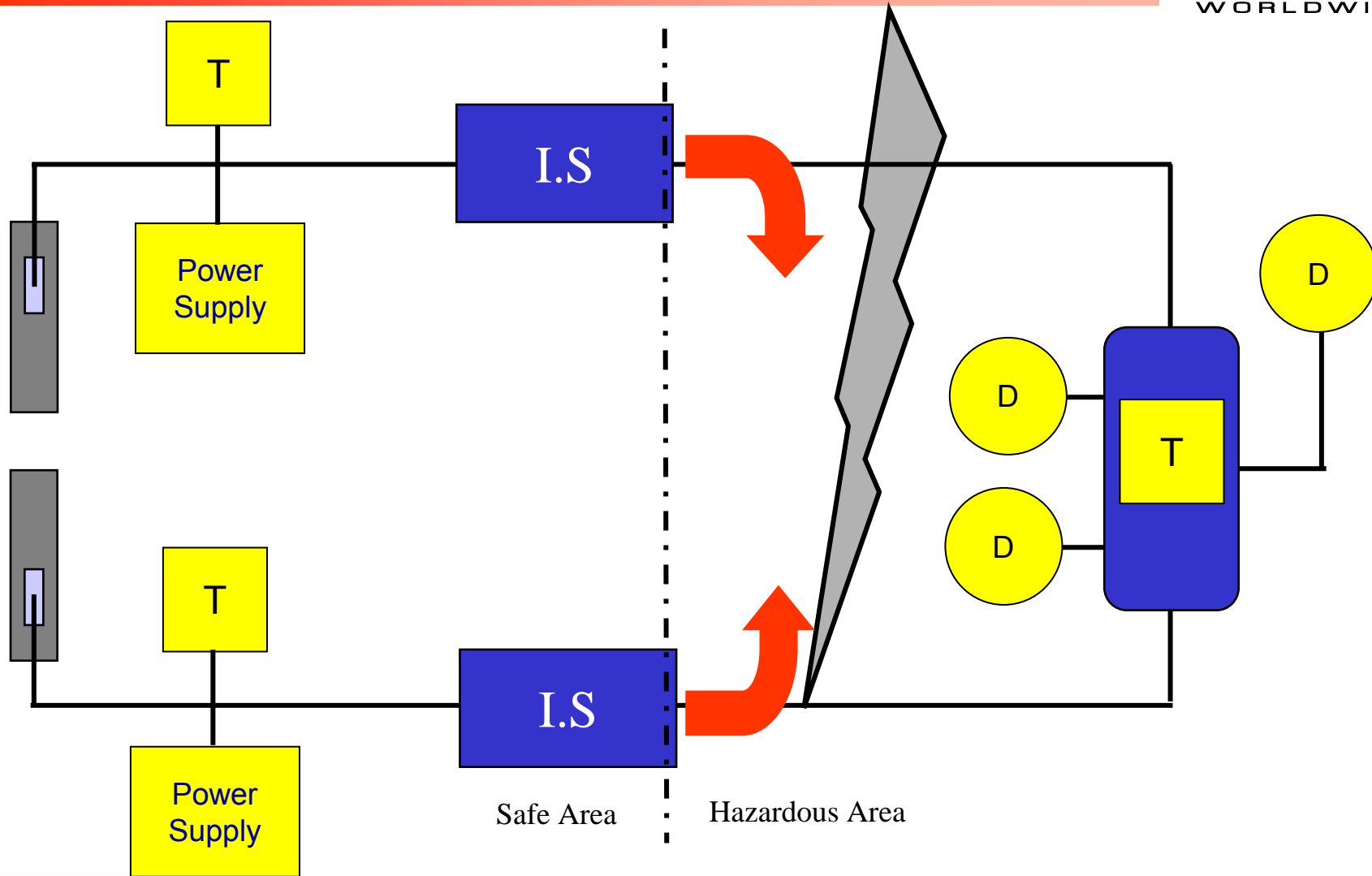
Simplified design

Excellent MTTF





# Redundant I.S. Power?





# 'Live' working with Fieldbus?

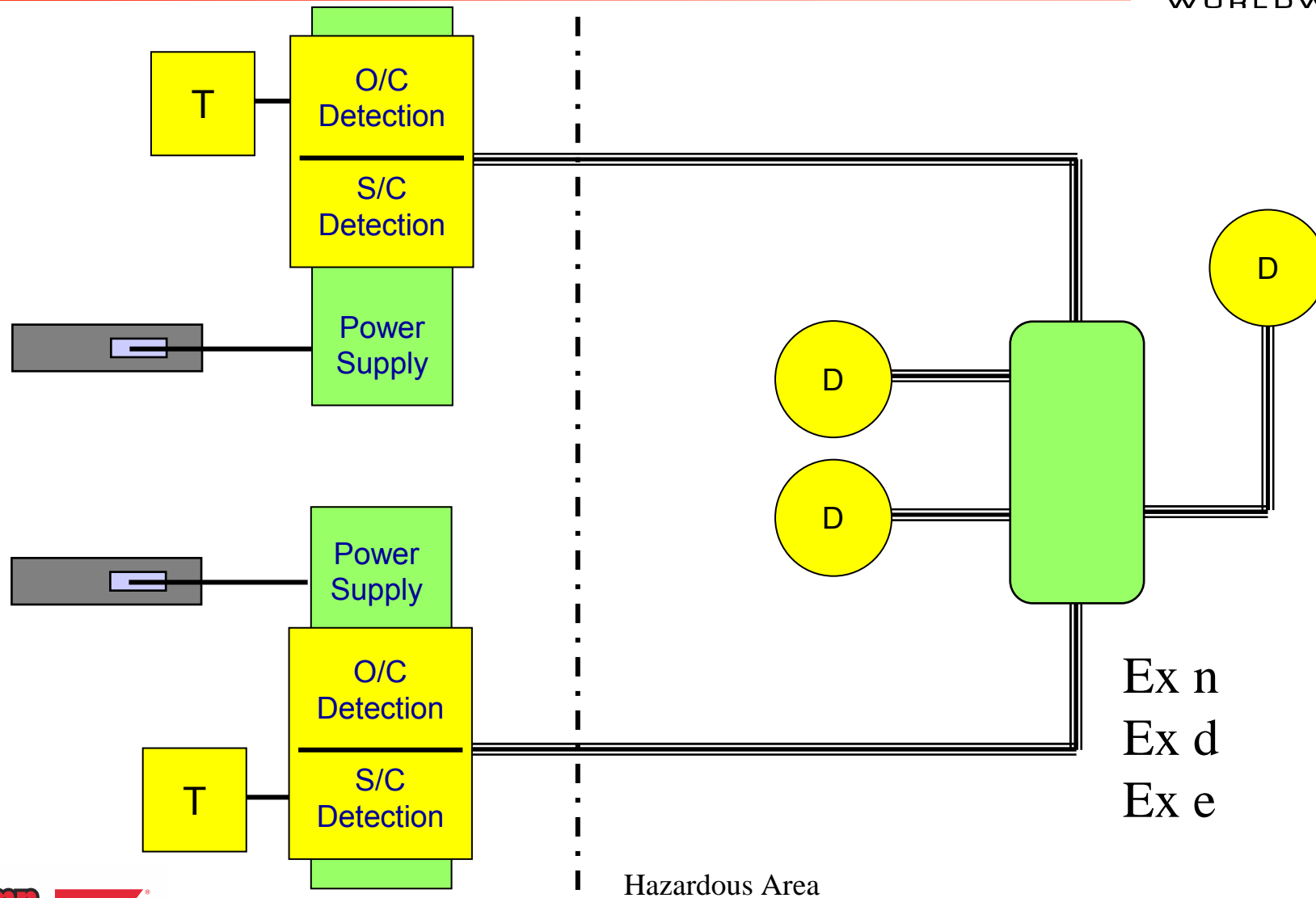


- Fieldbus eliminates need for 'live' working
  - Remote 're-ranging'
  - Performance diagnostics via 'bus'
- Modern electronics have excellent performance
  - Lifetime warranty
  - 5-year drift specification





# Hazardous Area Redundant Systems





# Device removal in hazardous area

- Ex n devices
  - Non-Arcing trunk can't be touched
  - Non-Incendive spurs can be removed
- Ex d devices
  - Ex d wiring can't be touched
  - Special mechanisms available to allow individual Ex d device disconnection



# Conclusion

- 1. Truly redundant fieldbus is now possible for Manchester-Encoded Bus Powered Systems.**
  
- 2. Intrinsic Safety will be replaced as the ‘natural’ protection method for hazardous area fieldbus systems.**



*Thank You*

**Questions**

