Title

SILBUS TERMINATION UNIT TYPE SILBUS-OAS1

USER MANUAL

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Issue

04

REVISION CONTROL

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Austdac Pty Ltd
1 / 42 Carrington Road
Castle Hill NSW 2154
Australia

PO Box 6486
Baulkham Hills Business Centre
NSW 2153
Australia

Phone: + 61 02 8851 5000
Fax: + 61 02 8851 5001
Website: www.austdac.com.au

455 Lowries Run Rd,
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
USA

Phone: +1 888 254 9155
Fax: +1 412 635 0179

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1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SILBUS termination unit type SILBUS-OAS1-XXX is an explosion protected DIN rail-mounting module that is used to provide a SILBUS network termination, SILBUS test points and head-end lightning protection. Typically, a termination unit is required at both ends of a SILBUS network or transmission line to help stop reflections and ringing in the SILBUS waveform. The SILBUS-OAS1-XXX is produced in two versions, the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG for the head-end and the SILBUS-OAS1-END for the tail-end of the SILBUS network.

The SILBUS-OAS1-BEG provides network termination, test facilities as well as lightning protection for head-end control panels while the SILBUS-OAS1-END only provides network termination and test facilities.

The termination unit is housed within a DIN rail mounting enclosure measuring 45mm (W) x 75mm (H) x 110mm (D). The front panel is located between the two top of enclosure mounted terminal blocks to provide easy access to the two test points.

2 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

WARNING

- If the SILBUS-OAS1 is used in a manner not specified by Austdac then the protection provided by the SILBUS-OAS1 may be impaired.

PRECAUTIONS

- Only qualified personnel shall install and service the SILBUS-OAS1.
- Mains supply fluctuations are not to exceed ±10% of the nominal supply voltage.

SYMBOLS

AC SUPPLY

DC SUPPLY

EARTH

2.1 USER ACCESS

There are no user serviceable parts within the SILBUS-OAS1. The user should not open or disassemble the SILBUS-OAS1.

2.2 STORAGE, INSTALLATION, USE AND MAINTAINANCE REQUIREMENTS

The SILBUS-OAS1 should only be installed, operated and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the condition of safe use as outlined in the certificate.

Ensure that all instructions and warnings are observed.

2.2.1 Storage

The specified storage temperature must be maintained during storage.

2.2.2 Installation and conditions of use

Prior to installation the SILBUS-OAS1 should be inspected for the following;

- Any external damage to the enclosure.

The SILBUS-OAS1 may be installed in any orientation.

The SILBUS-OAS1 must be installed in a suitably certified IP54 or better enclosure or as required by legislation. The enclosure should provide adequate protection, from impact and ingress of dust and water.

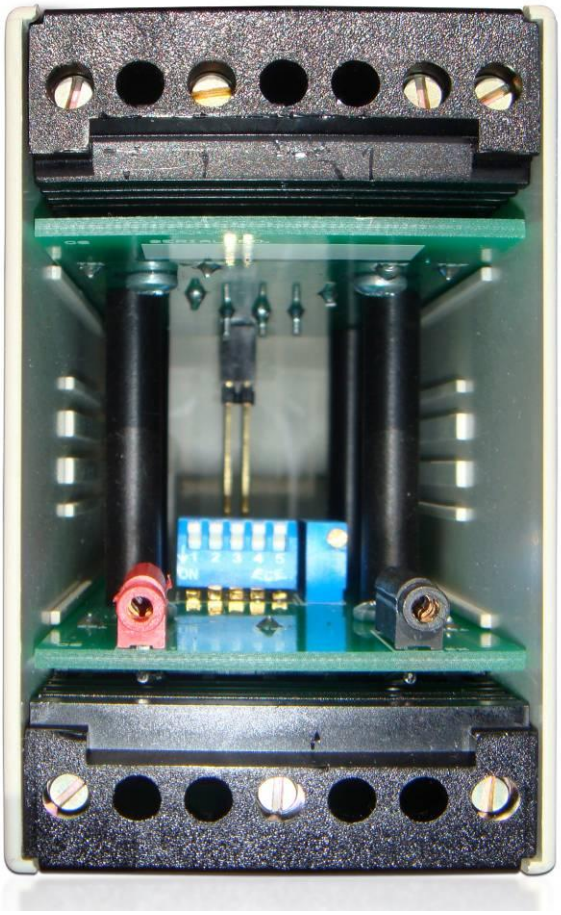
The SILBUS-OAS1 should be mounted to a stable surface avoiding areas under constant vibration and shock.

3 FRONT PANEL LAYOUT

The termination front panel is located between the terminal blocks that form part of the enclosure. The front panel has two 2mm test points spaced at 19mm that provide test access to the SILBUS signal and common signals. The front panel is shown in photograph 1 below.

Photograph 1 SILBUS-OAS1-XXX front panel layout

The front panel can be snapped out and removed by using a wide bladed flat screw driver to gain access to the configuration potentiometer and switch. Photograph 2 below shows the front panel removed and the location of the configuration potentiometer and switch. The two test sockets are also shown.



Photograph 2 Access to configuration switch and potentiometer

4 THEORY OF OPERATION

SILBUS or Dupline® is an extremely reliable and noise tolerant system that is in most cases tolerant of unterminated networks, but some installations due line length, branches and system architecture require line termination to function reliably.

4.1 TRANSMISSION LINE

The SILBUS signal on a cable follows the principles of transmission line theory. If a transmission line is not terminated correctly at its end points reflections can occur that will cause ringing on the SILBUS waveform. This ringing can cause the channel generator to misinterpret the channel pulse low period and falsely decide that a channel is on when it is not. By correctly terminating the ends of a SILBUS network transmission line the ringing can be eliminated or significantly reduced to a point where it will not cause any incorrect operation of the SILBUS system.

The waveform below shows both the near end and far end waveforms on an unterminated cable. Strong reflections can be seen at both the falling edge and rising edge of the waveform.

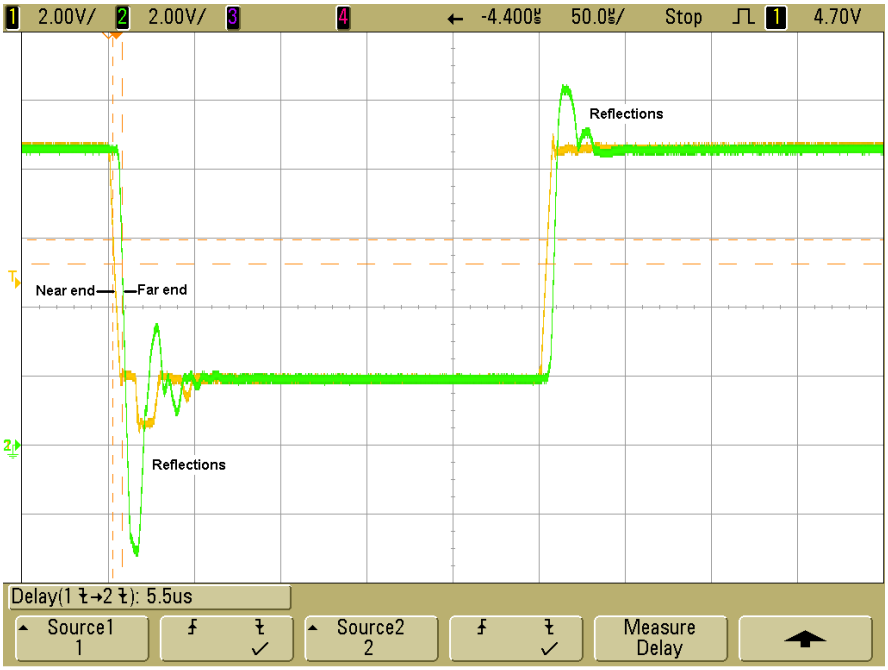


Figure 1 Near end and far end waveforms with no termination (CAC7)

If the cable is terminated in the correct impedance a significant improvement in the signal quality can be seen. In the waveform below the same cable has been terminated with a 150ohms in series with 100nF. However, as the GSW1 source impedance is lower than the cable impedance some reflections are still evident.

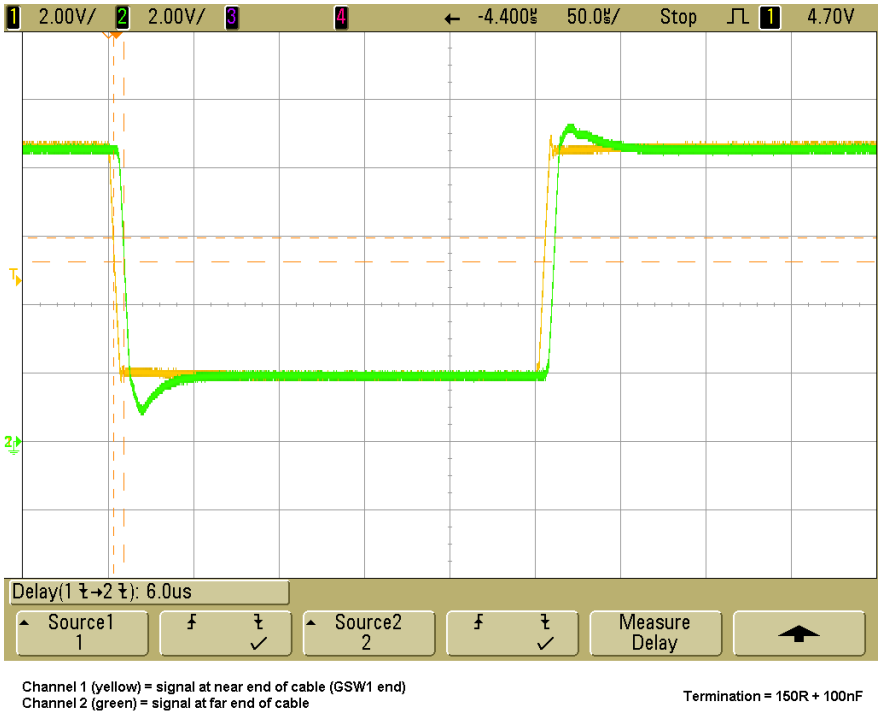


Figure 2 Near end and far end waveforms with termination (CAC7 and 150R + 100nF)

By adding capacitance to the line this forms a low pass filter which attenuates the reflection due to the GSW1 source impedance mismatch. In the waveform below the same cable has been terminated with a 150ohms in series with 300nF.

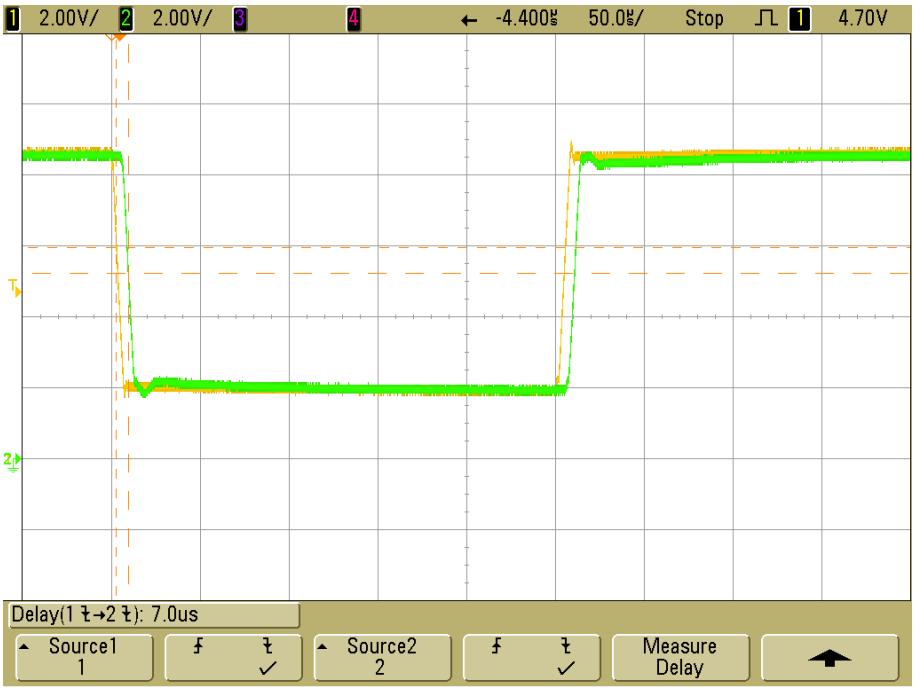


Figure 3 Near end and far end waveforms with termination (CAC7 and 150R + 300nF)

The additional factor that must be taken into account is the overall delay of the SILBUS signal. The delay is due to both the length of the cable and the slew rate of the signal. The GSW1 Build 1 can tolerate a delay of 110us and the GSW1 Build 2 can tolerate a delay of 200us. While additional capacitance helps attenuate the reflection it can add delay due to slew rate.

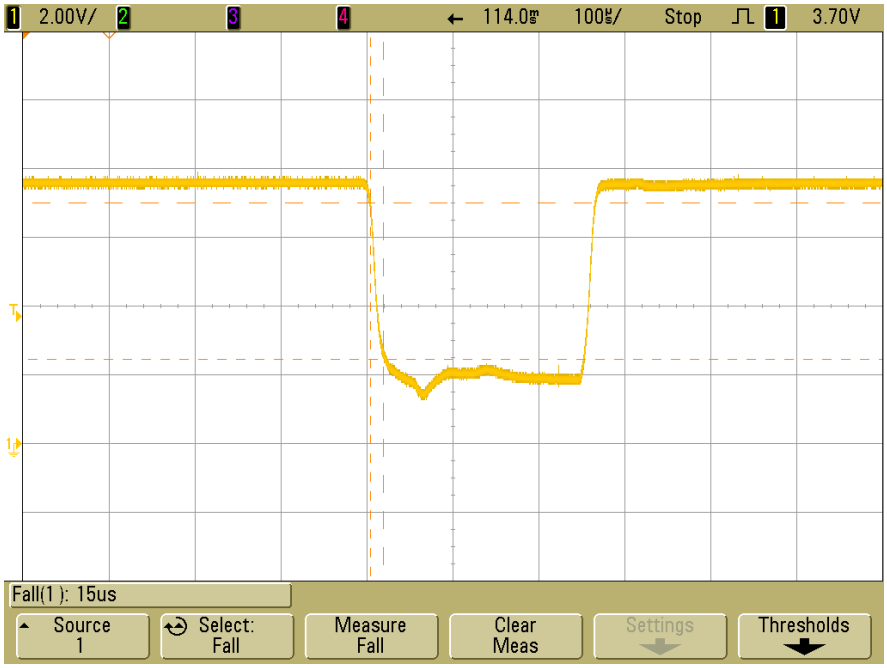


Figure 4 Near end waveform showing the effect of high capacitance on slew rate

4.2 PRACTICAL INSTALLATIONS

In practice the installations will vary considerable from the ideal situation. The following describes the effect of various installations.

4.2.1 SHORT CABLE RUN

Short cable runs of less than 4km require good termination of the cable as the unterminated cable will generate a strong reflection as there is in-sufficient cable attenuation or capacitance to suppress the reflection.

In these cases the OAS1 is used to terminate the cable as well as adding capacitance with the OAS1 to attenuate the driving end reflection.

4.2.2 LONG CABLE RUN

Long cable runs of 4km or more generally have less reflection issues as the attenuation of the cable and added capacitance of the cable tends to suppress the reflection. In many cases it may not be necessary to use an OAS1.

However it is still recommended that an OAS1 be used to terminate the cable however a lower capacitance value in the OAS1 should be used to reduce the effect on slew rate.

4.2.3 MULTIPLE WIRE SYSTEM

Multiple wire systems such as a 3 wire system increase the capacitance on the cable due to capacitive addition. It is recommended that the OAS1 is used to terminate each wire unless a high capacitance cable is used. The capacitance value of the OAS1 needs to be reduced to compensate for the cable capacitance.

Because of the typical use of a 3 wire system there may be times when one of the wires is open circuited. This disconnects the OAS1 on that line. This may lead to reflections due to the loss of termination. Ideally the isolation switch should switch in a termination at the break to maintain transmission line operation.

4.2.4 HIGH CAPACITANCE CABLES

As discussed previously if the cable and OAS1 capacitance is high the slew rate of the signal will be affected. This slew rate will affect the maximum length of the cable that can be used.

4.2.5 SILBUS LOADS

SILBUS loads acts as partial termination loads and can affect the final setting of the OAS1. Generally the greater the number of loads the lower the need for the OAS1.

4.3 LIGHTNING PROTECTION

The SILBUS-OAS1-BEG provides lightning protection in the form of semiconductor clamping and gas discharge tube clamping with diversion to earth. Further protection is provided by common mode and differential inductive isolation.

A high speed semiconductor clamp between the signal and common lines will clamp any differential lightning induced voltages to approximately 22 volts. This clamp is backed up by a differential and common mode three terminal gas discharge device that shunts lightning induced energy away to earth. Lightning induced energy is typically very high frequency so inductive filters are used to isolate the control panel terminals of the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG from high energy spikes. It is for this same high frequency that any wiring from the earth terminals of the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG must be carried out in a low inductive manner, failure to do so will render the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG ineffective in reducing damage from lightning induced energy.

5 TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

5.1 THREE-WIRE CONVEYOR

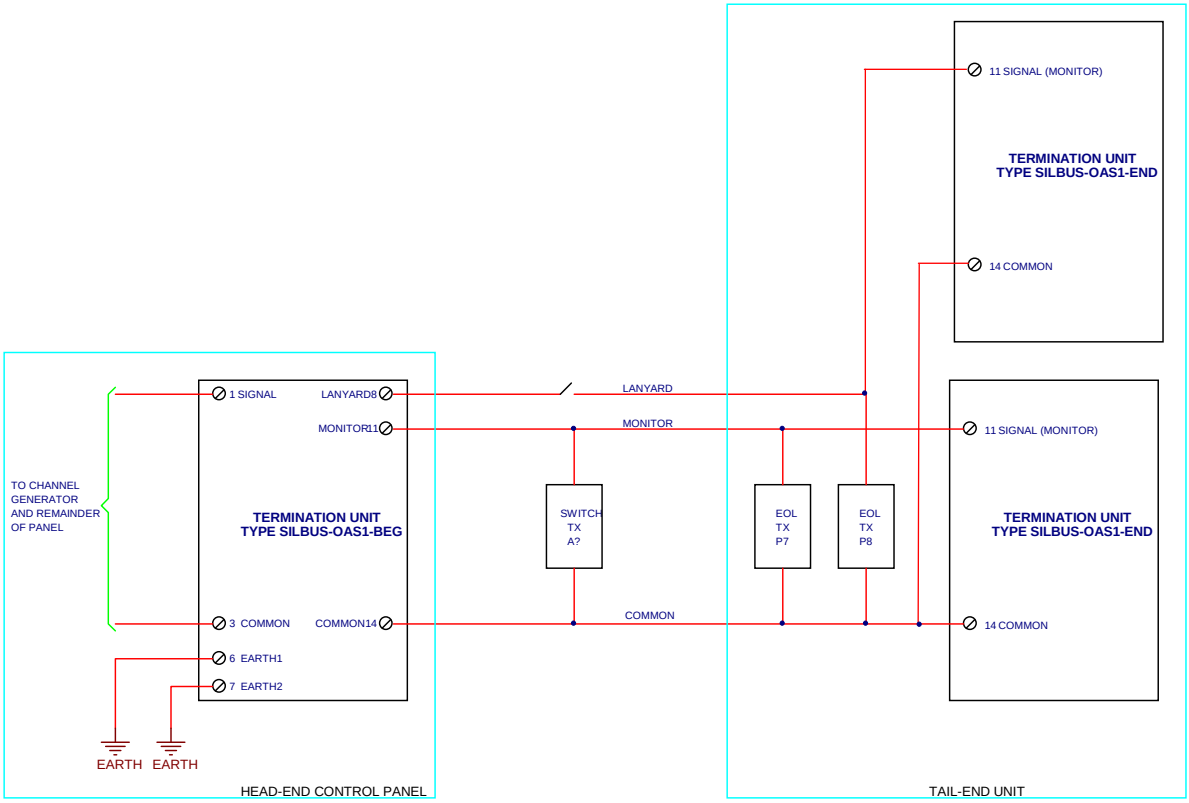


Figure 5 Three-wire conveyor termination and control panel lightning protection

The figure above shows how the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG and two SILBUS-OAS1-END can be used to correctly terminate a three wire conveyor control system to prevent ringing and resultant interference with the SILBUS signal waveform. The SILBUS-OAS1-BEG also provides lightning protection to the conveyor control panel. The SILBUS-OAS1-END does not provide any lightning protection. The individual transmitters distributed along the conveyor should also be protected against lightning if required.

5.2 TWO-WIRE CONVEYOR

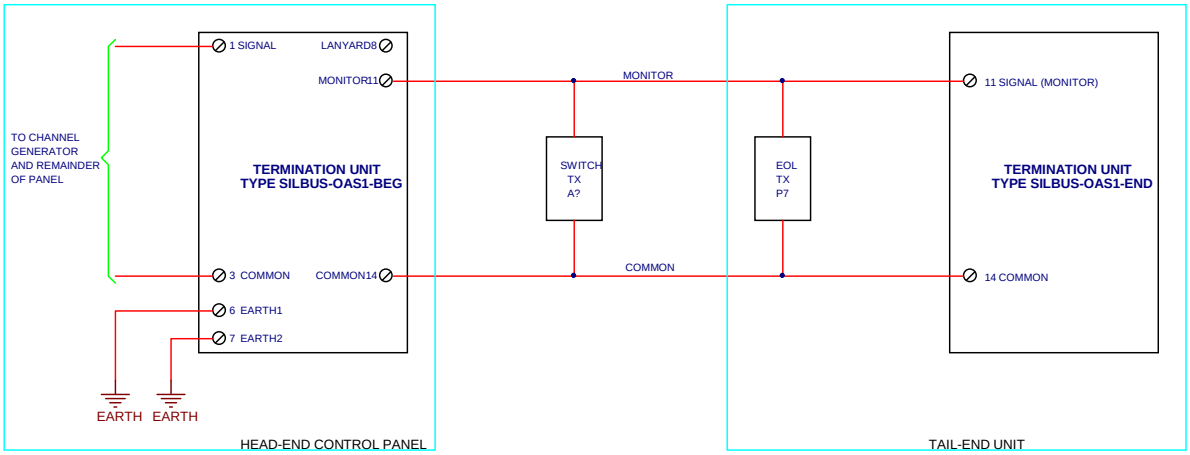


Figure 6 Two-wire conveyor termination and control panel lightning protection

A two wire conveyor control system would be terminated and protected in much the same way as the three wire conveyor except that the lanyard conductor would not be used and terminal 8 on the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG would not be used.

6 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The termination unit does not require any operator action to operate once it has been installed within an IP54 host enclosure and configured correctly.

Test connection facilities are provided on the front panel of the termination unit to provide a method of connecting test equipment to the network while the system is in operation. Care should be exercised when using these test facilities to not short the SILBUS network and cause tripping of conveyor drive motors and similar plant.

TERMINATION UNIT TEST FACILITY CONNECTIONS			
FRONT PANEL NAME	COLOUR	NETWORK SIGNAL	TERMINAL No.
SIG	RED	SIGNAL	11
COM	BLACK	COMMON	14

Table 1 Test facility connection details

The test facilities are in the form of two 2mm test sockets spaced at 19mm. These test sockets will accept standard multimeter probes and leads.

The potentiometer in the OAS1 can be used to match the characteristic impedance of the cable. The potentiometer can be used to adjust the termination resistance from 100 ohms to 600 ohms. Turning the potentiometer fully counter clockwise sets it to 100 ohms. Turning the potentiometer fully clockwise sets it to 600 ohms. Note that the potentiometer is a multi-turn unit.

The DIP switch settings are as follows;

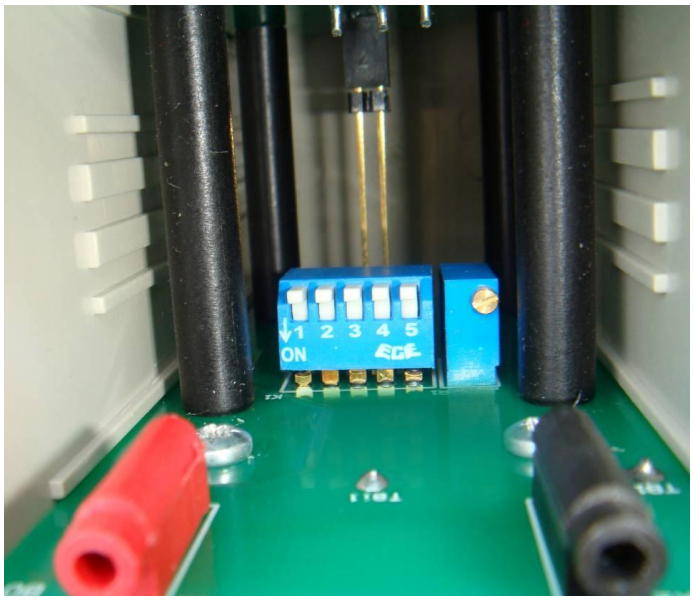
Switch	Function
1	Turns ON the termination circuits
2	Sets capacitance to 47nF
3	Sets capacitance to 100nF
4	Sets capacitance to 220nF
5	Sets capacitance to 330nF

Combinations of switch 2 to 5 can be used for higher capacitance.

Table 2 DIP Switch Setting

7 CONFIGURATION

The termination switch and potentiometer require configuration or setup when the SILBUS-OAS1-XXX is installed on a SILBUS network. There is no configuration required for the lightning protection part of the SILBUS-OAS1-BEG. The termination unit needs to be configured to provide just the correct amount of termination load to absorb the reflections without adding any additional load that may stop long system networks from operating correctly due to IxR losses.



Photograph 3 Termination switch and potentiometer

CAC5 Cable Typical Setup	
2 Wire System	
OAS1-BEG	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	ON
SW3	ON
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF

Table 3 CAC5 2 wire OAS1 Settings

CAC5 Cable Typical Setup	
3 Wire System	
OAS1-BEG	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END WIRE 1	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	ON
SW3	ON
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END WIRE 2 (LANYARD)	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	ON
SW3	ON
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF

Table 4 CAC5 3 wire OAS1 Settings

CAC6 Cable Typical Setup	
2 Wire System	
OAS1-BEG	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	ON
SW3	ON
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF

Table 5 CAC6 2 wire OAS1 Settings

CAC6 Cable Typical Setup	
3 Wire System	
OAS1-BEG	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END WIRE 1	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	ON
SW3	ON
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END WIRE 2 (LANYARD)	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	ON
SW3	ON
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF

Table 6 CAC6 3 wire OAS1 Settings

CAC7 Cable Typical Setup	
2 Wire System	
OAS1-BEG	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	ON
SW5	OFF

Table 7 CAC7 2 wire OAS1 Settings

CAC7 Cable Typical Setup	
3 Wire System	
OAS1-BEG	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	OFF
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END WIRE 1	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	ON
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	ON
SW5	OFF
OAS1-END WIRE 2 (LANYARD)	
Potentiometer	fully counter clockwise (minimal resistance)
SW1	OFF
SW2	OFF
SW3	OFF
SW4	ON
SW5	OFF

Table 8 CAC7 3 wire OAS1 Settings

TERMINATIONS AND CONNECTIONS

All connections to the termination unit are via cage-clamp terminals around the perimeter and near the front of the DIN rail mounting enclosure, these terminals can accommodate up to 4mm^2 (11awg) conductors. There are seven possible connections to the termination unit; these are shown in the following tables and diagrams:

TERMINATION UNIT CONNECTION DETAILS				
TERMINAL #	NAME	WIRE COLOUR	FUNCTION	-BEG / -END
1	SIGNAL	RED	SILBUS SIGNAL CONTROL PANEL	-BEG
3	COMMON	BLACK	SILBUS COMMON CONTROL PANEL	-BEG
6	EARTH	GREEN/YELLOW	PROTECTIVE EARTH	-BEG
7	EARTH	GREEN/YELLOW	PROTECTIVE EARTH	-BEG
8	LANYARD	YELLOW		-BEG[1]
11	MONITOR	RED		-BEG -END
14	COMMON	BLACK		-BEG -END
NOTE 1 - FITTED TO SILBUS-OAS1-END BUT NOT USED IN TAIL END APPLICATIONS				

Table 9 Termination unit connection details

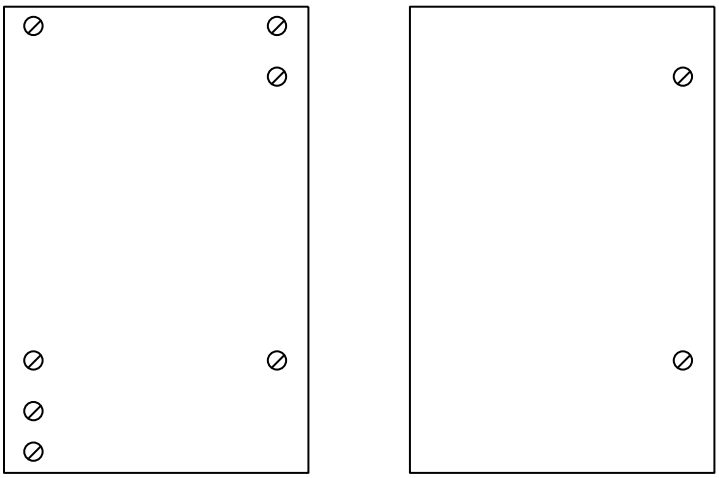


Figure 7 SILBUS-OAS1-XXX terminal diagram

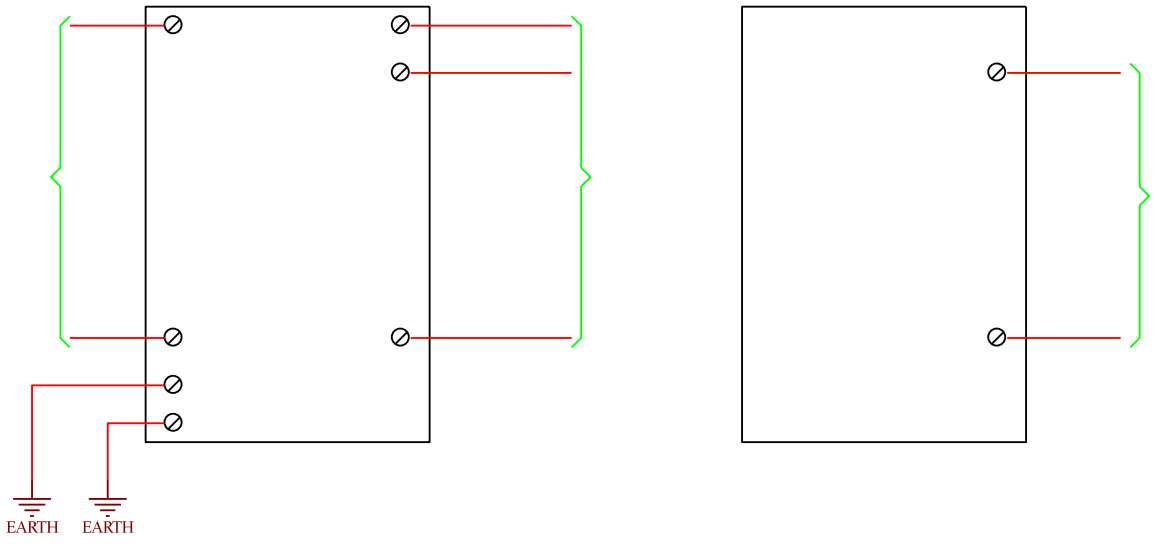


Figure 8 Typical connection diagrams

7.1 EARTH CONNECTIONS

The SILBUS-OAS1-BEG has two earth connection terminals (6, 7), these terminals must be connected independently to a low impedance lightning earth point using a minimum of 4mm^2 conductors. These conductors shall be as short as possible and twists and bends should be avoided if proper lightning protection is to be afforded.

The two earth conductors should be segregated from all other panel wiring to reduce any induction of lightning derived energy into signal conductors within the control panel.

If the lightning earth point is far away from the control panel, then an earth stud or terminal shall be provided on the control panel gear tray to allow the earth conductors to be increased to 8mm^2.

8 SPECIFICATIONS

Name ..... Termination unit

Type ..... SILBUS-OAS1-BEG and SILBUS-OAS1-END

Terminations ..... Cage clamp 4mm^2 (11awg) maximum

Size ..... 45mm (W) x 75mm (H) x 110mm (D)

Mass 145g

Fixing ..... TS35 DIN rail or screw mount M4 on 85mm x 61mm centres

Ingress protection IP20

Enclosure material ..... Polycarbonate (30%GV) UL 94 V-1

Enclosure colour ..... RAL 7032 Grey

Terminal material ..... Polycarbonate UL 94 V-2

Terminal block colour ..... Black

Operating temperature range ..... 0ºC to 40ºC

Storage temperature range ..... -20ºC to 80ºC

Operating relative humidity range ..... 10% to 90% Non condensing

Maximum clamping voltage (-BEG only) 22V

Maximum impulse current 8/20uS (-BEG only) 5Ka

Pollution Degree 2

Installation Category 1

Altitude 2000m

Humidity .....80% to temperatures up to 31°C

..... decreasing linearly to 50%rH at 40°C.

.....max 80% rH, non-condensing