

가 .

1. .

. 가

. , , .

. 가

가

가

, , .

( : Twist pair  
copper wire, coaxial cable, fibre-optic  
cable, radio) 가

. .

.

.

가

. 가 .

가 . 2.

가

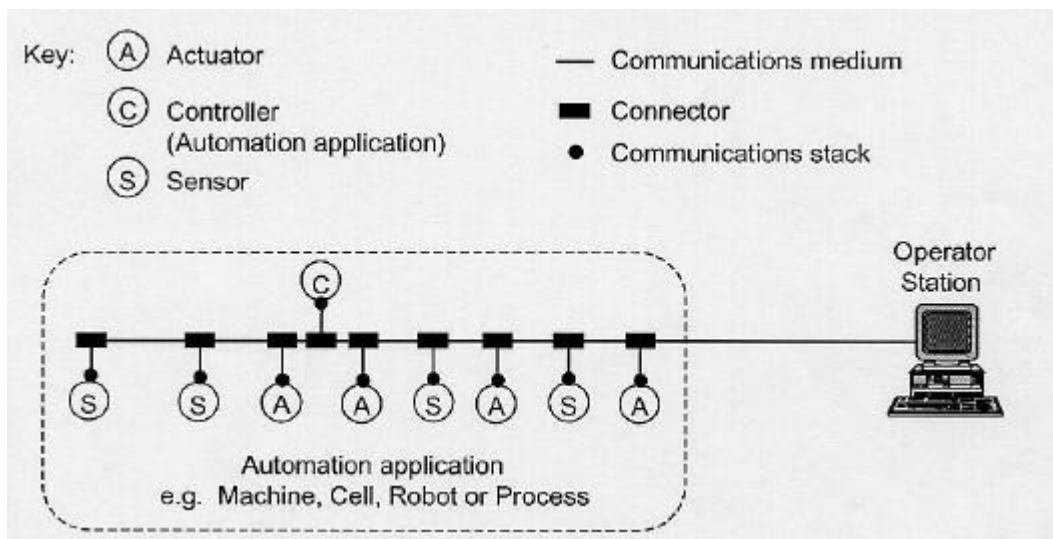
.

가 .

1 .

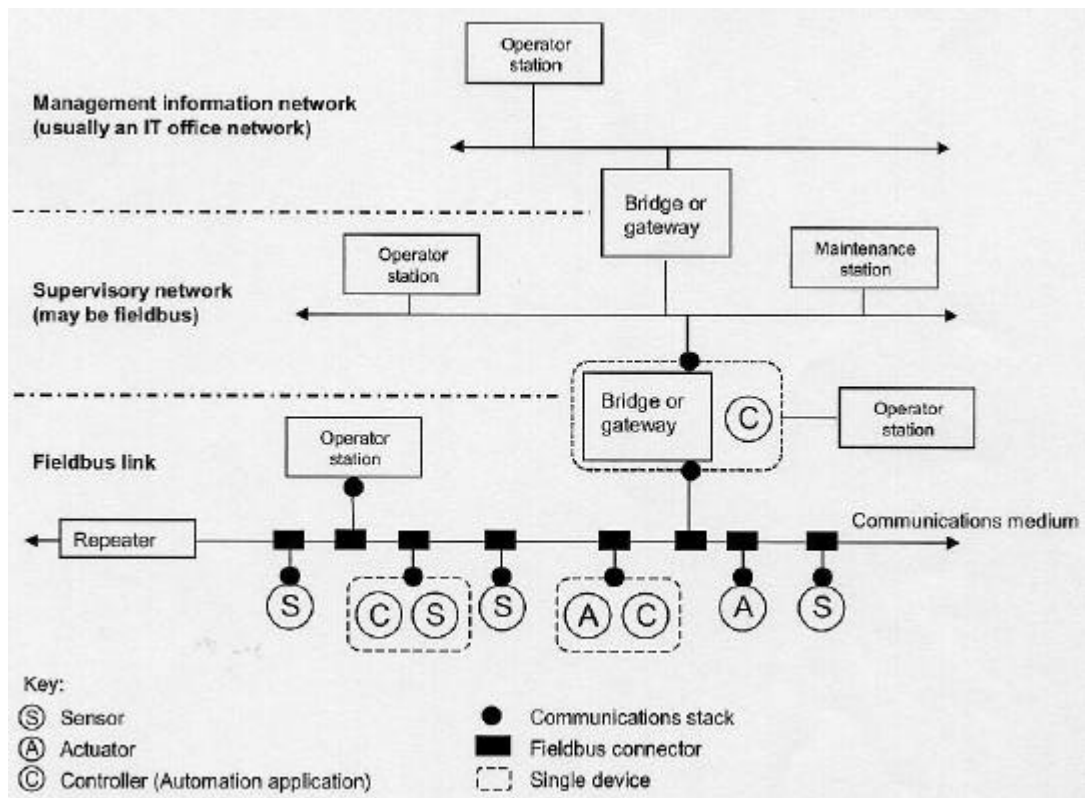
2

.



1 :

0 1 . string(Tag  
name ) 가  
0 1 가  
( ) .  
2 가  
(Receive  
mode) . (half-duplex ) 가  
"one signal per pair" 가  
( 가  
) .  
(Twisted pair copper), coaxial ,  
"stack " . Stack  
(user's automation application  
process) .



2 : /

software/firmware, H/W 가

( )가

(First come first served)

가

가

Bridge Gateway

- (identification)
- (signal r -
- outing and error handling mechanism)
- (encoding rules) 2-1. 가?
- (signal amplitude)
- 가

(Field)

point -

to - point

가 RS - 232

CIM(Computer Integrated Manufacturing)

Protocol

가

(bus) 가?

가

2-2. Bus

가

(serial, ) - SCSI

IEE - 488

Bus

bit packet

가 , 가

-

2,3

가 Serial

Serial (point - to - point)

Serial

가

(Topology) 가

가 가

-

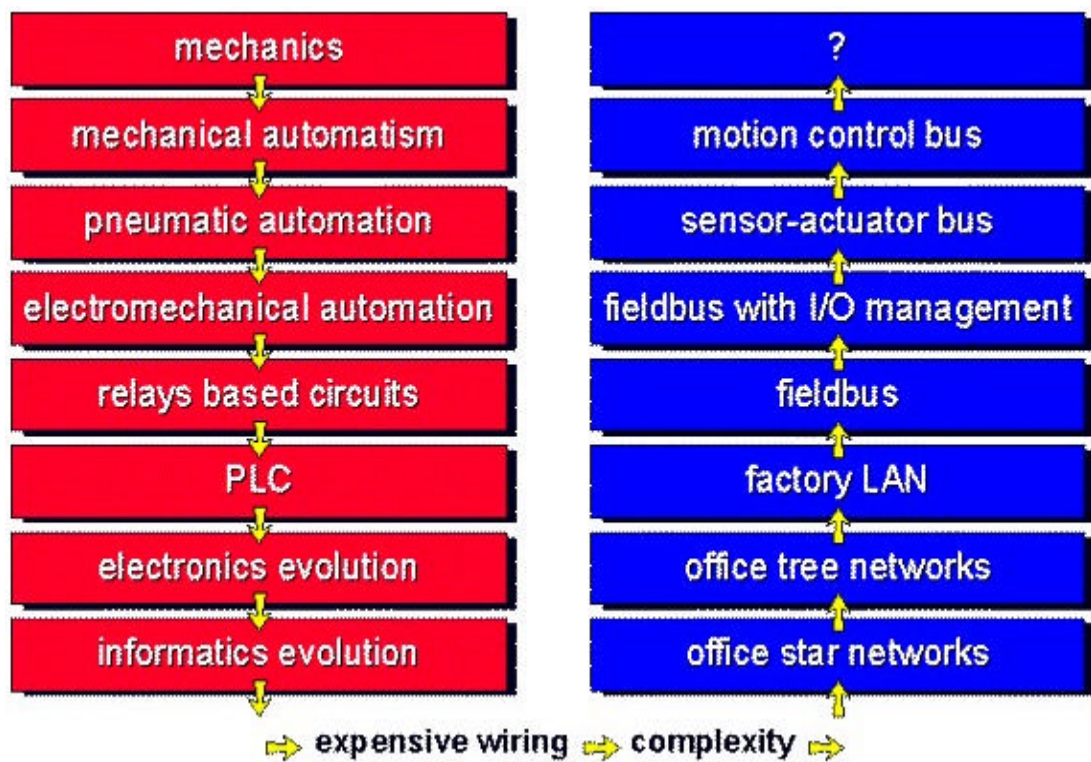
-

-

-

-

- ( )
- )
- 
- 
- 가 ( ) 2-3
- ?
- (PLC,
- Board )
- System
- Integrator
- 
- 가
- 가 2-4.



ISO(International Standard Organization)  
OSI(Open System Interconnection)  
model

가

3

Model

7

3.

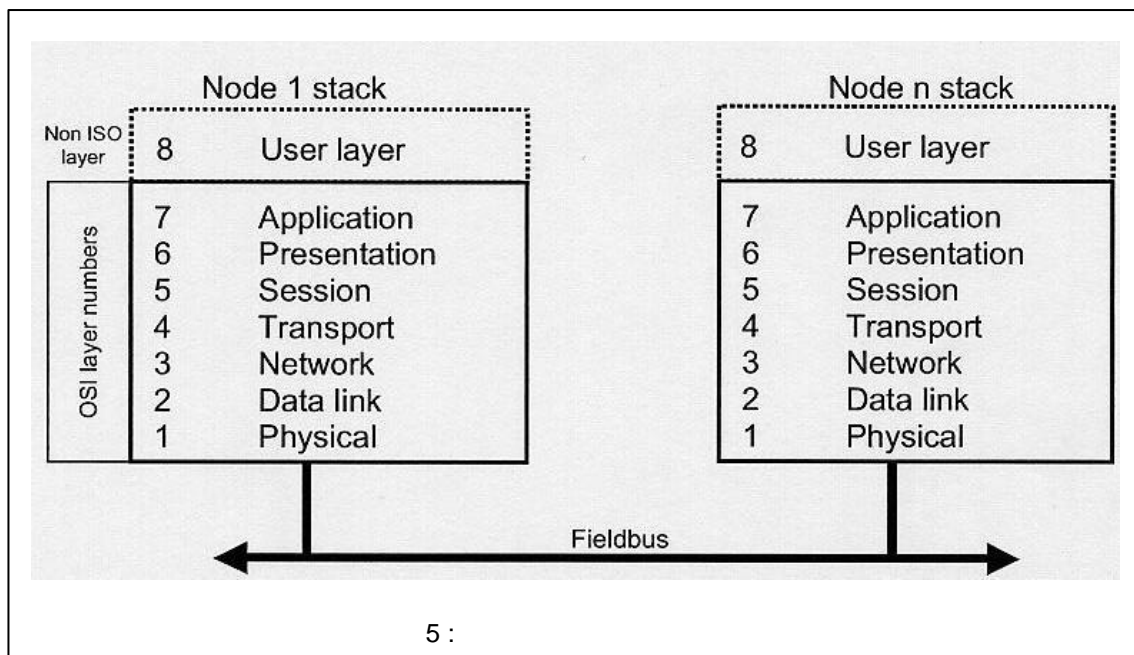
OSI Model

(Layer)

4

layer 7	<b>Application</b>	user's application interface
layer 6	<b>Presentation</b>	codes conversion, syntax check, ...
layer 5	<b>Session</b>	work session
layer 4	<b>Transport</b>	connection and disconnectedness
layer 3	<b>Network</b>	routing information
layer 2	<b>Data link</b>	frames format and integrity check
layer 1	<b>Physical</b>	physical characteristics

4 : OSI



1) Layer 1 (physical layer)

4) Layer 4 (transport layer)

Node Channel

encoding

system

OSI Model

Node

5) Layer 5 (session layer)

Point Channel

Application

session

2) Layer 2 (data link layer)

CRC

Flame

3) Layer 3 (network layer).

Information Flame

6) Layer 6 (presentation layer)

Node 가 ASCII 16-bit

code

가

. Model

7) Layer 7 (application layer).  
 Application Interface  
 가 Application  
 . OSI  
 5

3-1.

1) Repeater  
 Repeater (amplifier)  
 가  
 RS-485  
 . OSI model  
 encode decode 1  
 가

Repeater

2) Bridge

bridge OSI model 1,2

coding

가 2 가  
 section  
 Bridge  
 . bridge 가  
 가  
 가

3) Router

Router

segment Flame Switch

OSI model 3

4) Gateway

Gateway bridge

7 Application Layer

decode intelligence

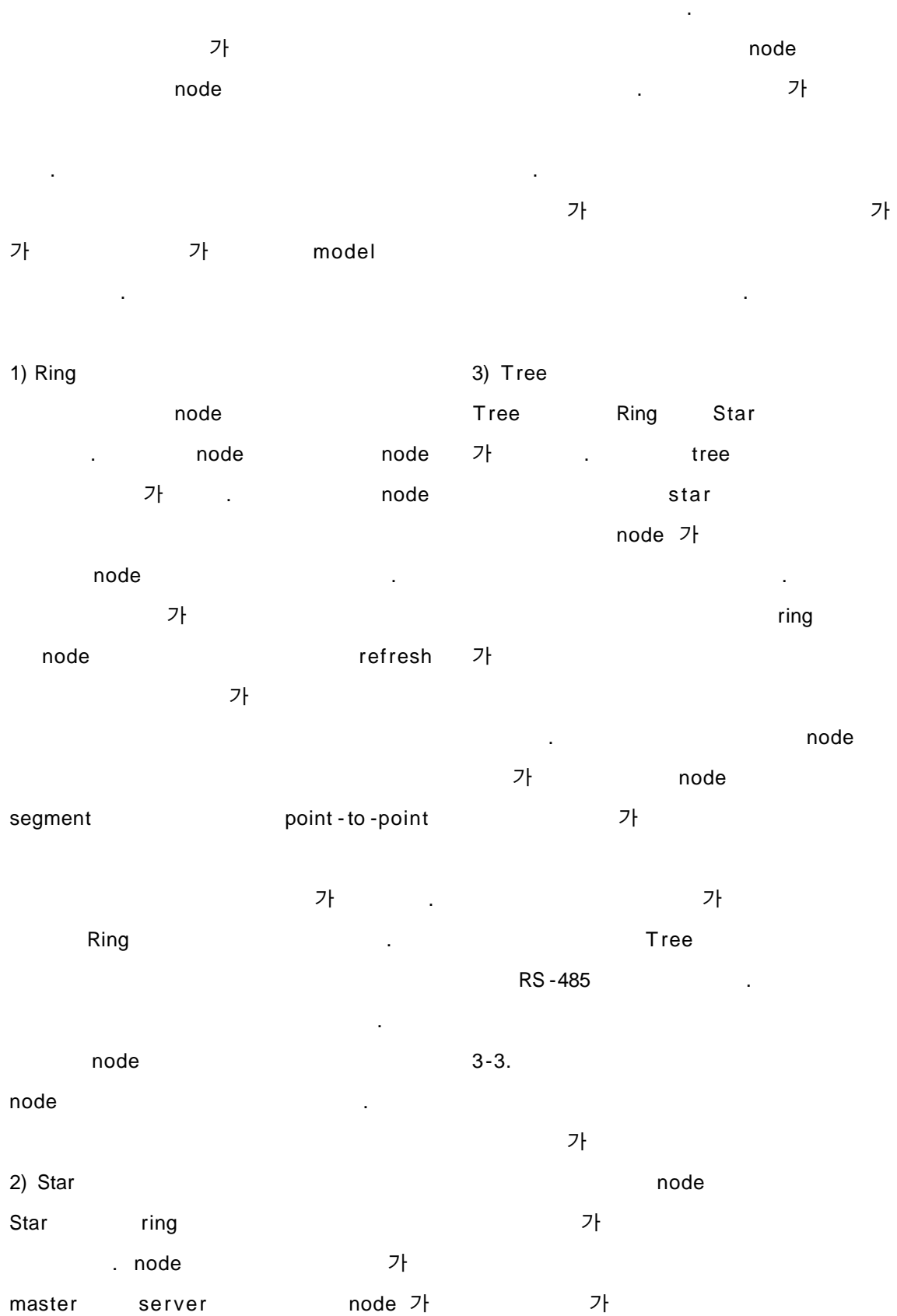
가  
 bus gateway  
 application

3-2.

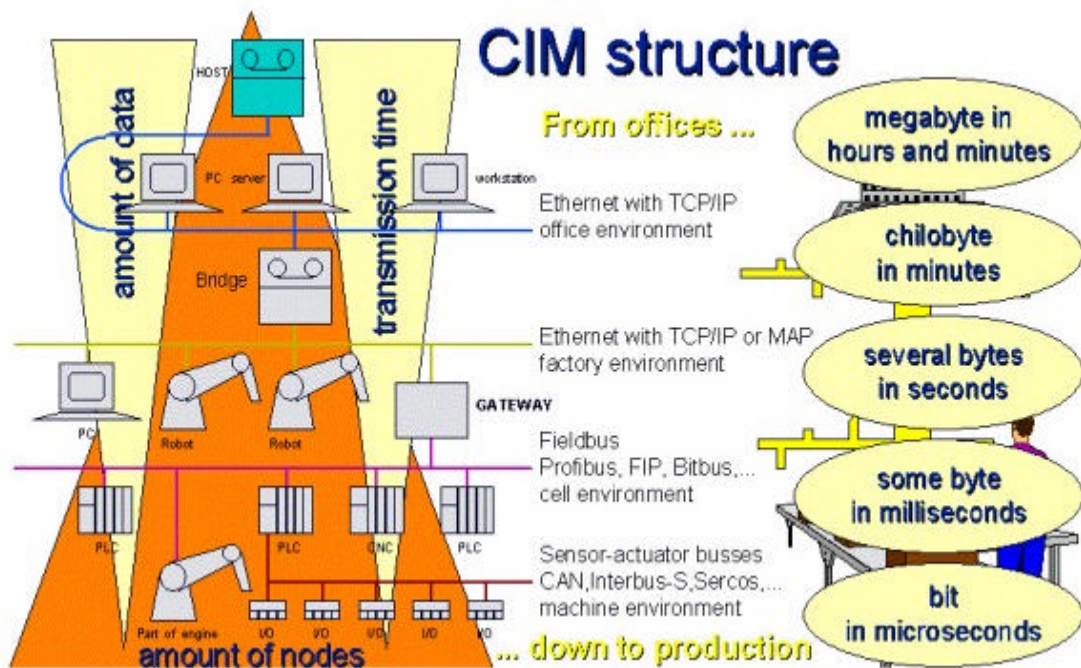
node point-to-point

가 RS-232, RS-422 protocol  
 (RS-232, RS-422 OSI model 1  
 ) node 가





#### 4. CIM



(Two-way Communication)

communication)

A, C

MAC  
IEEE 802  
milliseconds

48 . 48  
MAC 가

millisecond

가                                          가

가

MAC(medium access control)

MAC                      가            가            IEEE 가

.(MAC :

IEEE

가

1,000

LAN

, IEEE 3

MAC

TCP, IPX, NetBEUI 3

ID

ID

가

IEEE 가

가

ID . 2 가  
가

가

4-1.

가

가

가

TCP/IP

PD

(Sensor-Actuator-Bus)

3 가 ,

2)

가 256

1)

, 가  
가

가  
가 MAP(Medium Access Protocol)

가

- 3) -

가가

가

I/O

PLC

가

PLC

가

가

Profibus FMS

Bitbus(IEEE -

1118)

( 가

),

가

가

PLC input

/output

4)

가

4-2.

IEEE-488 1) Bitbus  
( ),  
가 .  
가 가 .  
가 ,  
- :  
- :  
가 .  
- : CAN  
가  
- : 가 가  
- Bitbus 80  
- Intel , Bitbus  
1983  
가 Bitbus Intel  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 1991 가  
IEEE-1118 가  
 ,

. 가

Bitbus

.

.

SDLD

/

. Bitbus

.

.

- - ( 가 )

Interbus -S

.

- 248

- 62,5kbit/s 375 kbit/s 가

.

- 62,5 kbit/s 13,5 km 375 kbit/s

.

1200 m

- RS -485, ,

.

- (OSI

7 MAC )

Intel

, Phoenix

-

가 ,

. ,

.( 가

)

DIN -19258

- 2 3

.

가

-

.

2) Interbus -S

- - ( )

Phoenix

.

- 13 km , , 가  
가

가 .

- 400 m Bosch

- (I/O .

) 가

- , 가

- RS - 486, .

가

- 500 kbit/s .

- 4096 I/O 가 .

- .

### 3) CAN

/

, 8

1983 - 85

가

. Bosch

Bosch

Intel

CAN

가

CAN

- 가 -



- |             |            |       |           |
|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| - 20 kbit/s |            |       |           |
| - 1 Mbit/s  | 가          | -     | -         |
| -           |            | -     | Topology  |
| -           | : 1 Mbit/s | 40 m, | -         |
| 50 kbit/s   | 1 km       | - 254 | 가         |
| - RS-485    | ,          | -     | 60 m, 250 |
| ,           |            | m     |           |
| -           | .          | - 2   | 4 Mbit/s  |
| -           |            | -     |           |
| -           | 가          | -     |           |
| .           |            |       | 가 (       |
| -           |            | )     |           |
| -           |            |       |           |

#### 4) Sercos

5. -

## 5.1

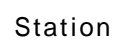
## Sercos

가

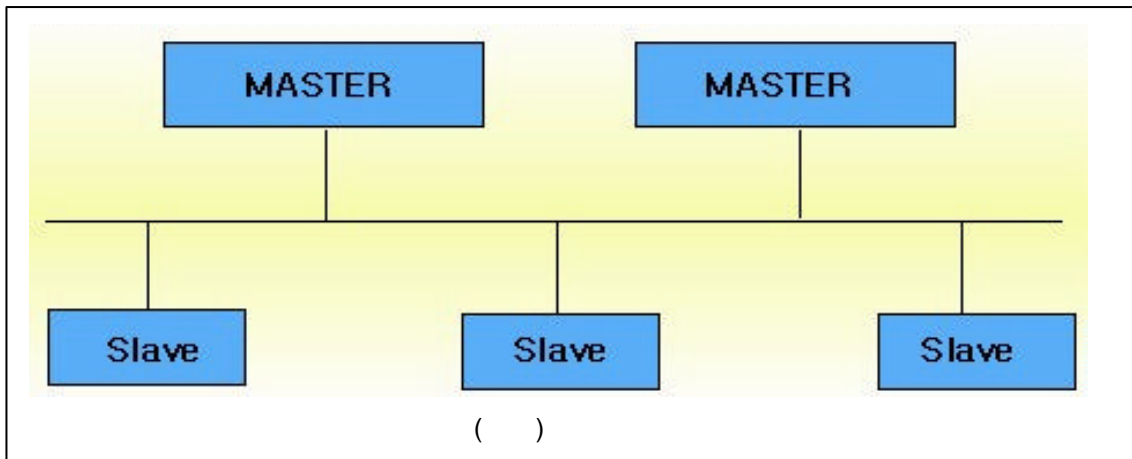
가 Data

LAN

Master



Cycle Data  
가 Data 가



- CSMA/CD(Carrier sense Multiple access Collision Detection) 가  
Bus .

Carrier Sense(Station A)

Frame  
(Station) flame . CSMA/CD  
가 (   ) 가

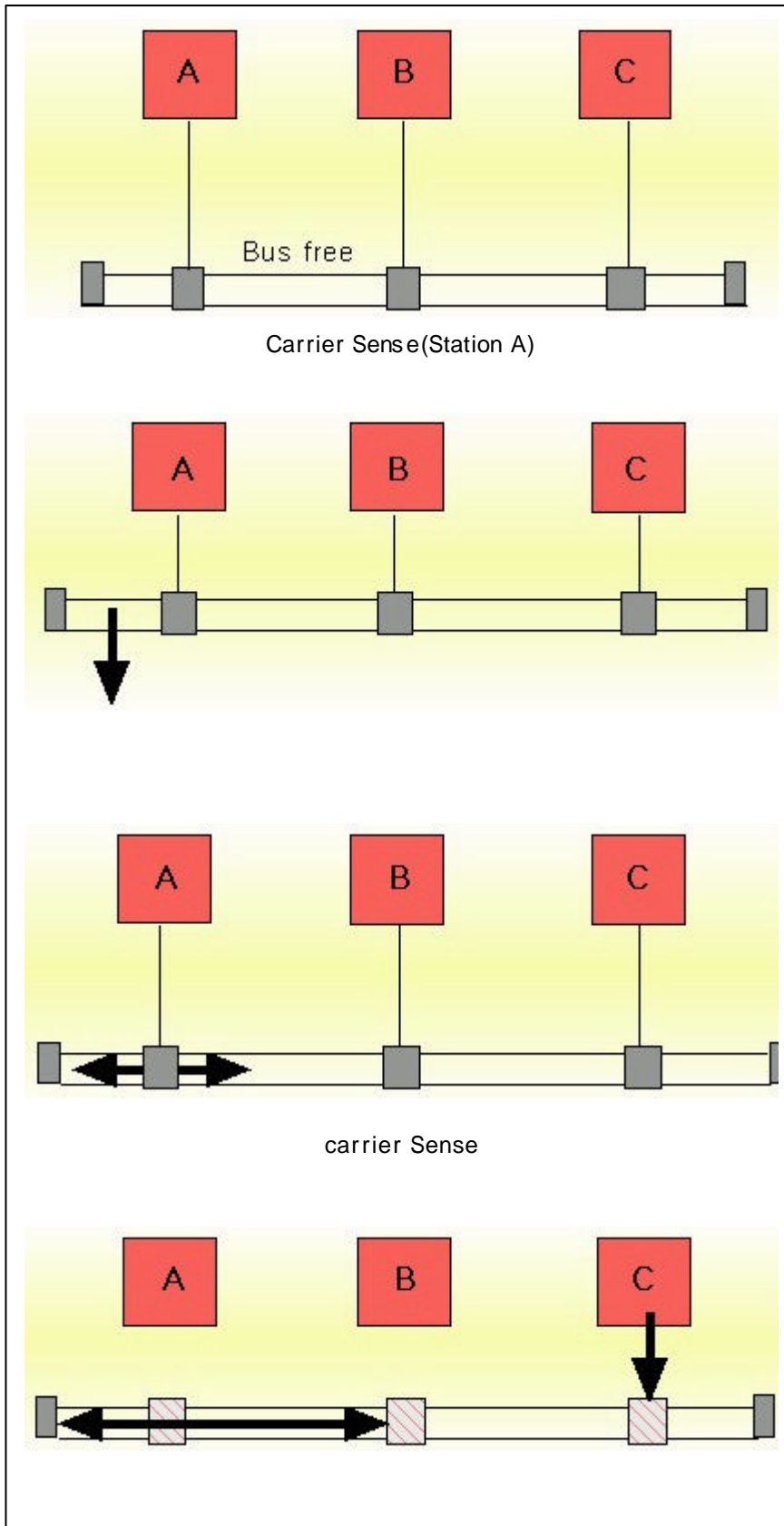
(Send) 가  
가 Station

CSMA/CD  
carrier Sense

2) CSMA/CA(Carrier sense Multiple access Collision Avoidance)

Carrier 가  
CSMA/CA 가  
(Multiple Access) , ,

가  
(Collision Detection)



CA(Collision Av-  
oidance)

가

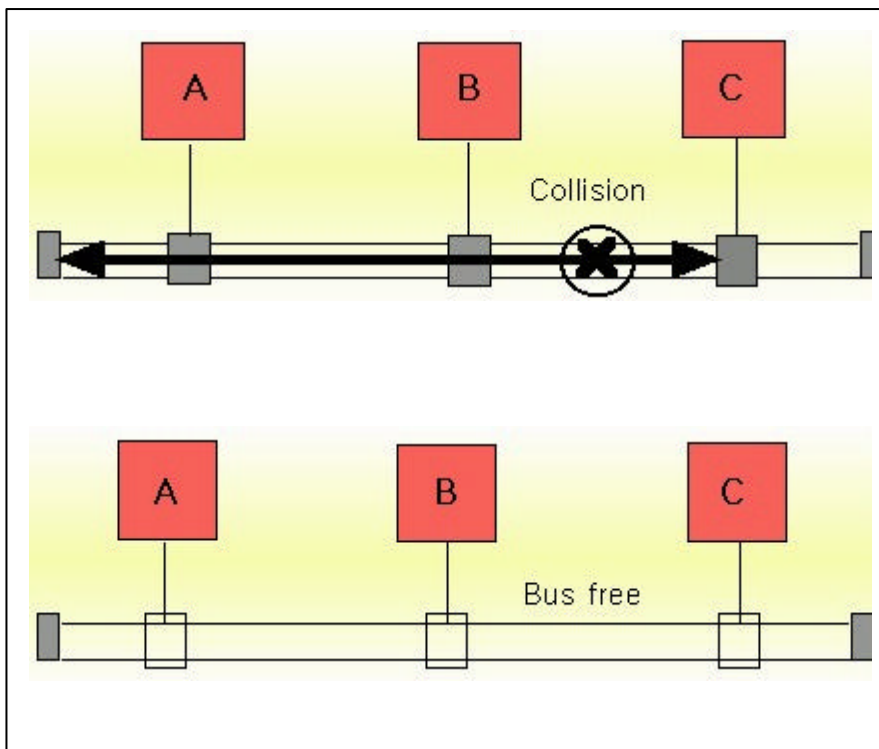
(Identifier)

Dom-  
inant (0)

Receive

(1)

CAN (Controller  
Area Network)



CSMA/CD

(Node 가 )

Pass - ing

CSMA

/CD

Token

CSMA/CD

3) Token

6.

- Passing method

Token Passing

Token

Station

Token

가

Station

가

Station

6

가

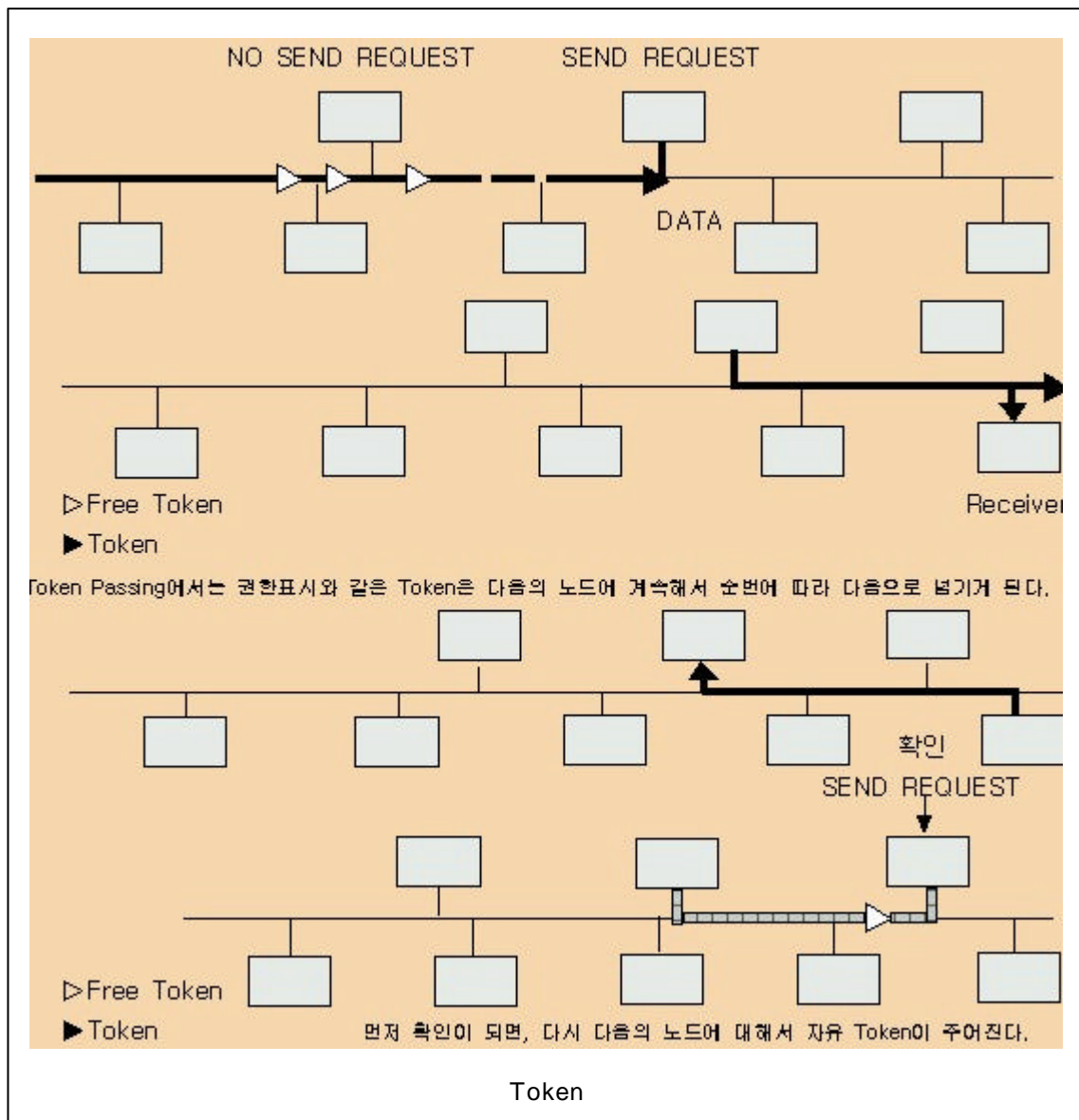
(Deterministic)

Synchronization signal, normal and actual value signal, event message

4) CSMA/CD

Passing

가 , msec



가

(User Layer)

4

가

OSI(Open

System Interconnection) 7

2

(Physical Layer)

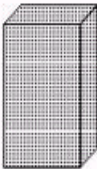
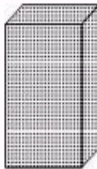
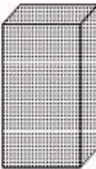



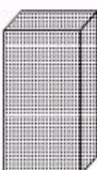

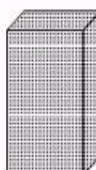
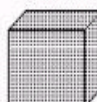

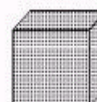






(Data link Layer)

(Application Layer)

(Medium

Access Control)

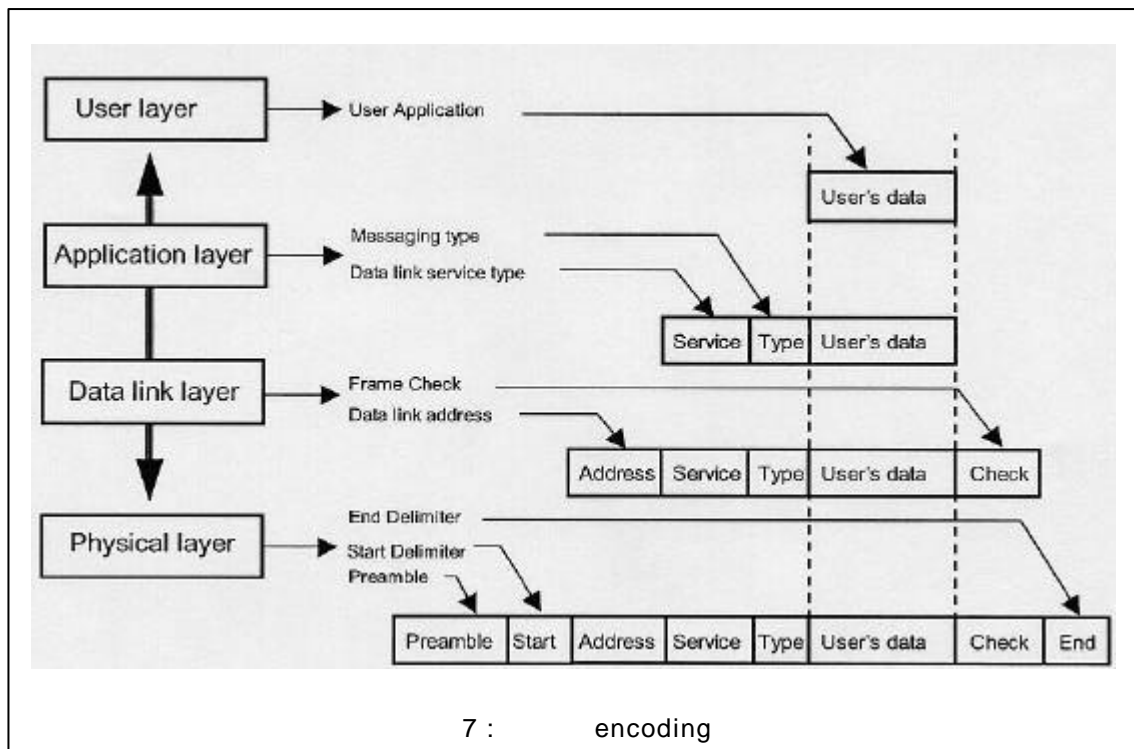
(Logical link Control)

message type char- acteristic	graphic files	data files	numeric control programs	synchroniza- tion signals	nominal and actual value signals	event messages
allowed delay	 1-100 s	 1-100 s	 1-100 s	 1-100 ms	 20-100 ms	 0, 1-80 ms
message length	 > 10 kbits	 1-10 kbits	 > 10 kbits	 8-64 bits	 < 10 kbits	 8-64 bits
frequency of appearance	 rarely	 very rarely	 very rarely	 very frequently	 frequently	 rarely
classification	Non Time-critical messages			Time-critical messages		

6 :

가

가



(interoperability)

가 ,

6-1.

timing

source

one - to - one

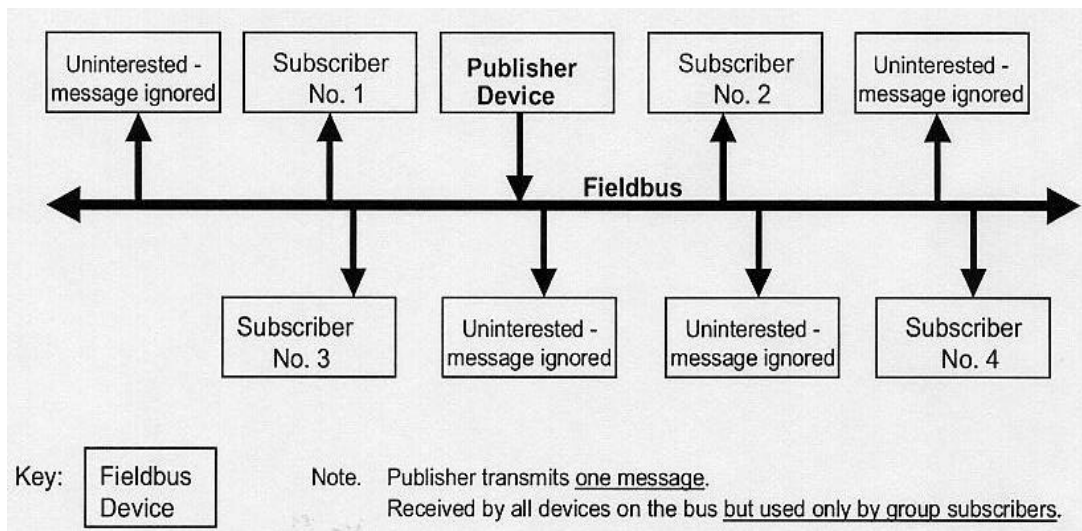
global

group

multi

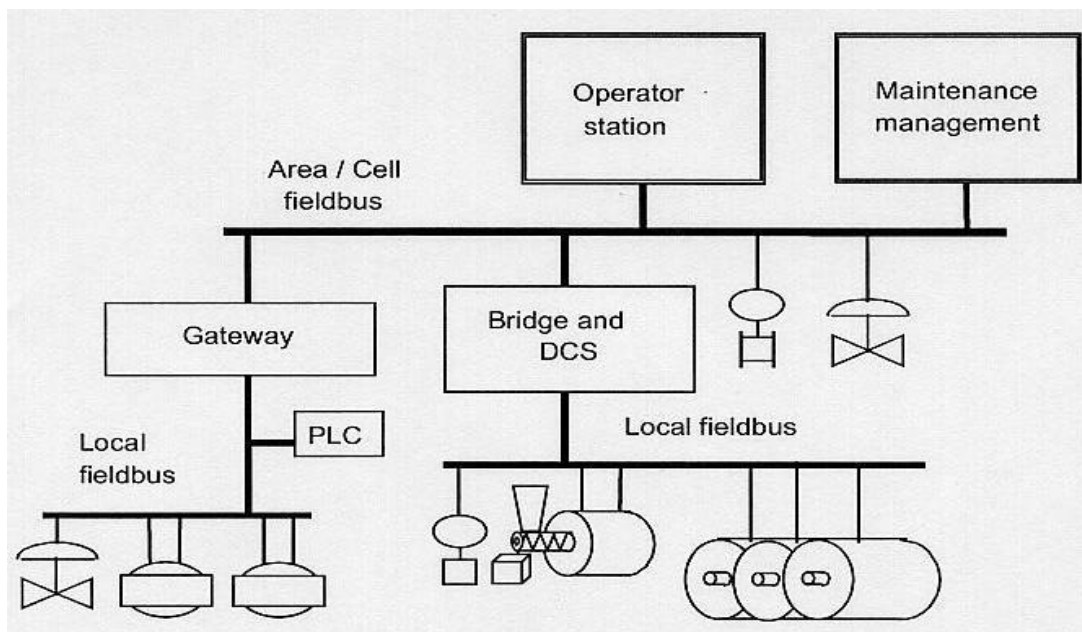
가





(Publisher)

(Subscriber)



Multi-link

7.

1)

(Conformance testing)

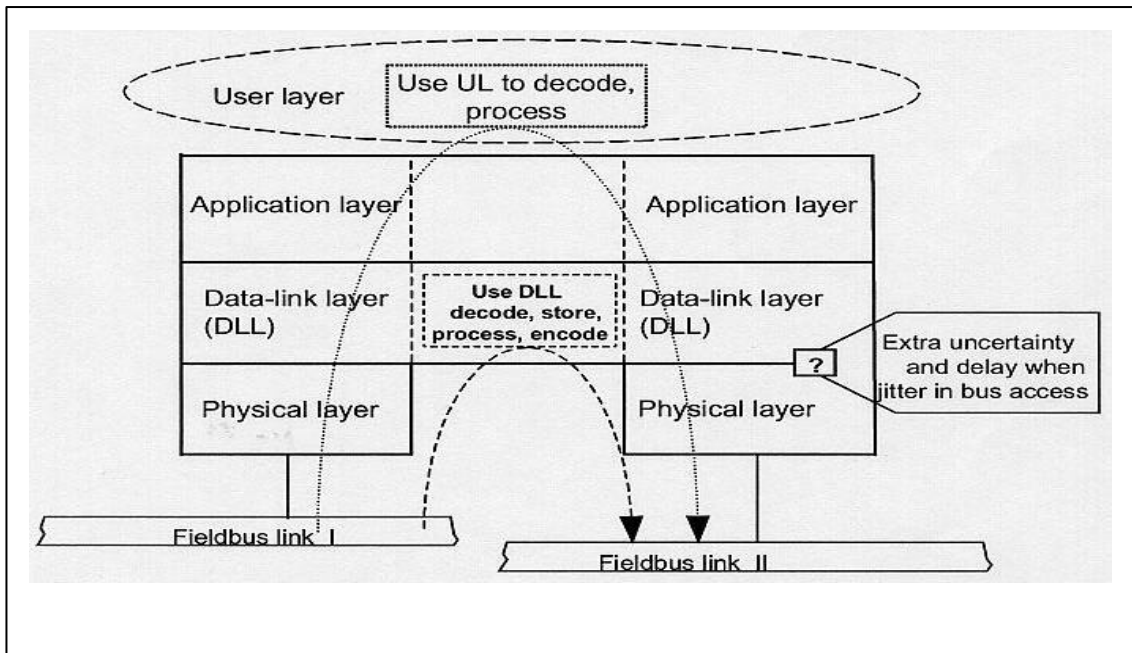
(OSI 1

7.1

7

)

가



A

(communic - B 가

ation protocol conformance testing)

4) (Multi-vendor)

2)

Third party

가

7-2. (EN 50170, EN 50254, IEC 61158)

3)

-

(IEC)

CENELEC

- EN 50170 50254 IEC 61158

(IEC 61158)

CENELEC

(CENELEC)

가

(EN 50170)

가 IEC

(EN

가가

50254)

BSI

IEC, IEC 61158

(Second

	EN 50170 <sup>(1)</sup>	EN 50254 <sup>(2)</sup>	IEC 61158 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>ControlNet™</b>	volume 5		type 2
<b>FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus</b>	volume 4		type 5
<b>IEC Fieldbus</b>			type 1
<b>INTERBUS</b>		volume 1	type 8
<b>P-NET</b>	volume 1		type 4
<b>PROFIBUS</b>	volume 2 <sup>(4)</sup>	volume 2 <sup>(5)</sup>	type 3
<b>WorldFIP</b>	volume 3	volume 3 <sup>(6)</sup>	type 7

NOTES

(1) Published by BSI as BS EN 50170

(2) Published by BSI as BS EN 50254

(3) IEC 61158 is a multi-part standard, with the following structure based on the OSI model:

IEC 61158-2 Physical layer specification and service definition  
(published by BSI as BS EN 61158-2)

IEC 61158-3 Data link layer service definition

IEC 61158-4 Data link layer protocol specification

IEC 61158-5 Application layer service definition

IEC 61158-6 Application layer protocol specification

IEC 61158-7 System management (in preparation)

(4) PROFIBUS FMS and PA

(5) PROFIBUS DP

(6) WorldFIP Profile 1

edition)

IEC

7 가

IEC 61784

IEC 61158-Ed 3.0

FF + HSE, ControlNet

+ Ethernet IP, PROFIBUS + PROFINet,

P-NET, WorldFIP, INTERBUS, SwiftNet

IEC 61158

second edition

third edition

IEC 61784 가

Re-work of IEC 61158-Ed. 2.0 ....

.... to IEC 61158-Ed.3.0 + IEC 61784

IEC 61158-Ed. 2.0

가

- IEC 61158-Ed. 2.0:

Summary of all Fieldbus functions in each  
part / layer

=> no solution structured document

IEC 61158-Ed. 2.0

IEC 61158-Ed.

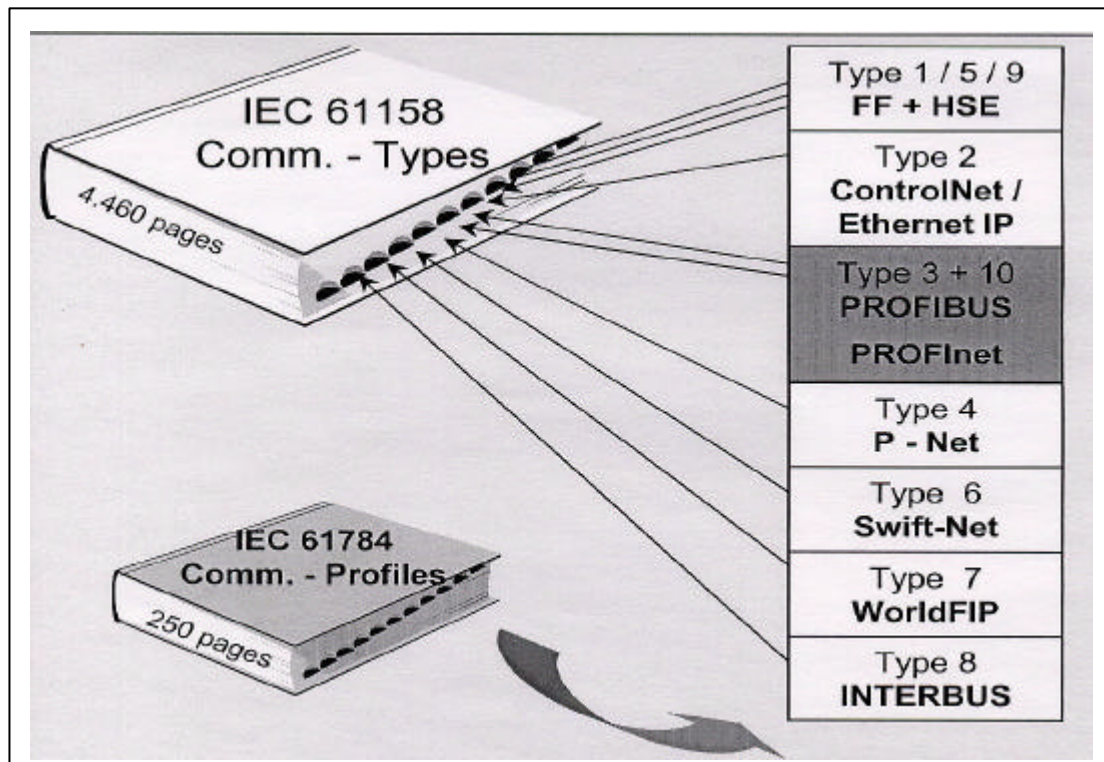
3.0 + IEC 61784

IEC

- Re-work of IEC 61158-Ed. 2.0 ... to

IEC 61158-Ed. 3.0 + IEC 61784:

61158



=> New IEC 61158 consists of all  
Fieldbus types functions in each part +  
several types of Ethernet

가

=> Additional IEC 61784 document  
defines: Communication Profiles ( like  
PROFIBUS ) referring to IEC 61158-Ed.  
3.0 and other Standard documents.

?

=> Content of the new Standard: FF +  
HSE, ContoNet + Ethernet IP,  
PROFIBUS + PROFINet, P-NET,  
WorldFIP, INTERBUS, SwiftNet

가

PROFIBUS + PROFINet .... as part from  
IEC 61158 / 61784

(Nationalism)

IEC 61158

가

IEC - Communication Standard

가

IEC 61158 / IEC 61784:

가

- CDV : 2002 1 15

Profibus

- FDIS : 2002 9

- Int.Standard: 2002

World FIP

LON, Fieldbus

8.

Foundation

PROFIBUS,

Fieldbus Foundation, DeviceNet

가

가

TCP/IP

BSD

TCP/IP 가

가

? 가

TCP/IP PC PC

가

PC PC 가

, TCP/IP

가

9.

가

가 가

TCP/IP

가

- 0 :
- 1 :
- 2 :
- 3 : (LAN)
- 4 : (WAN)

0 2

0

1

TCP/IP

?

TCP/IP

· , 가 ·

· , 10.  
가

·  
가 ,

· ,  
· 가  
· ,  
· , TV ,  
· ,

가

가 . 가

가 .

,

· · ,

가 가가

TCP/IP

가 ,

가 ,

가 .

OSI

가

RS-485

. CIM

가

가



PROFIBUS Segmentation

PROFIBUS  
segmentation  
  
  
- EN 500170 Volume 2 PROFIBUS  
- PTO -PROFIBUS DP Implementation  
- SIMATIC NET PROFIBUS networks manual  
- ET 200 Distributed I/O SYSTEM manual

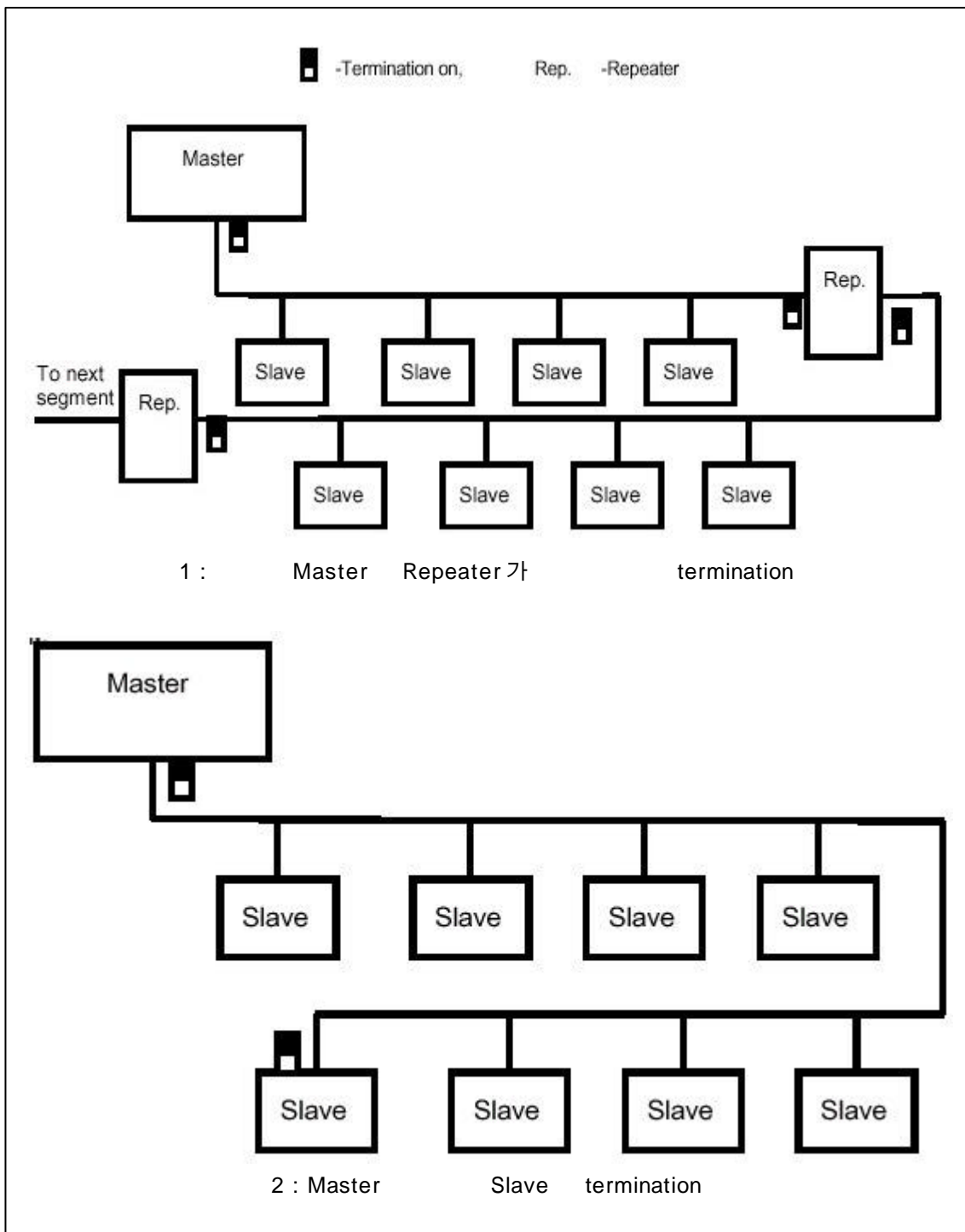
1. Network Rules

PROFIBUS RS -485

PROFIBUS  
Station  
segment  
segment 가  
repeater optical link  
module

1) (Wiring)  
PROFIBUS shielded twisted  
pair cable shield

housing  
shield 가  
  
가  
  
B transmitter/receive A  
transmitter/receive  
A B  
가 가  
  
2) segment  
segment 30(31) station  
가  
  
3) segment  
9 segment ( 270  
) 가  
  
4) master node  
PROFIBUS-DP Mono master  
PROFIBUS 가 Token  
active station  
(master) 가 overall  
controlling master address 가  
1 master  
address "0"  
monitoring  
  
5) slave(I/O) device



slave device    "3"    address

6) Termination

slave device    master

PROFIBUS

가

address    가

Termination

PROFIBUS segment

terminate

가

Termination

master

termination

master 가

terminating resistor

termination

가

repeater (repeaters

)

segment

1

가

master

device 가

termination

point

3

repeaters

master

repeater 가

termination point

termination

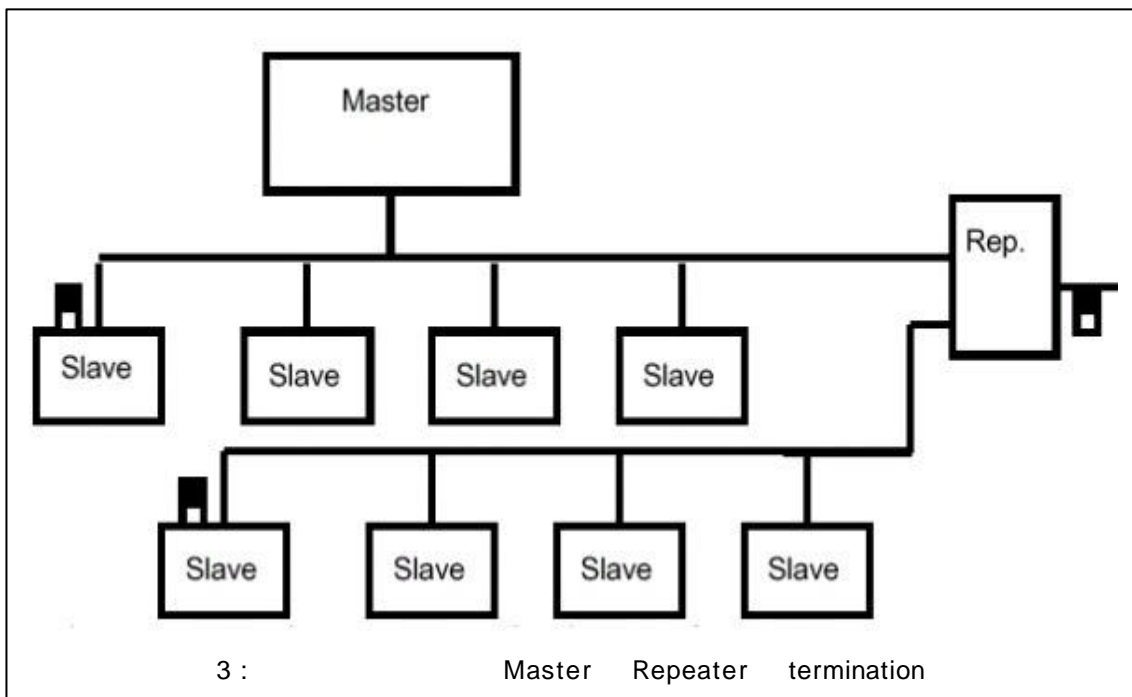
termination

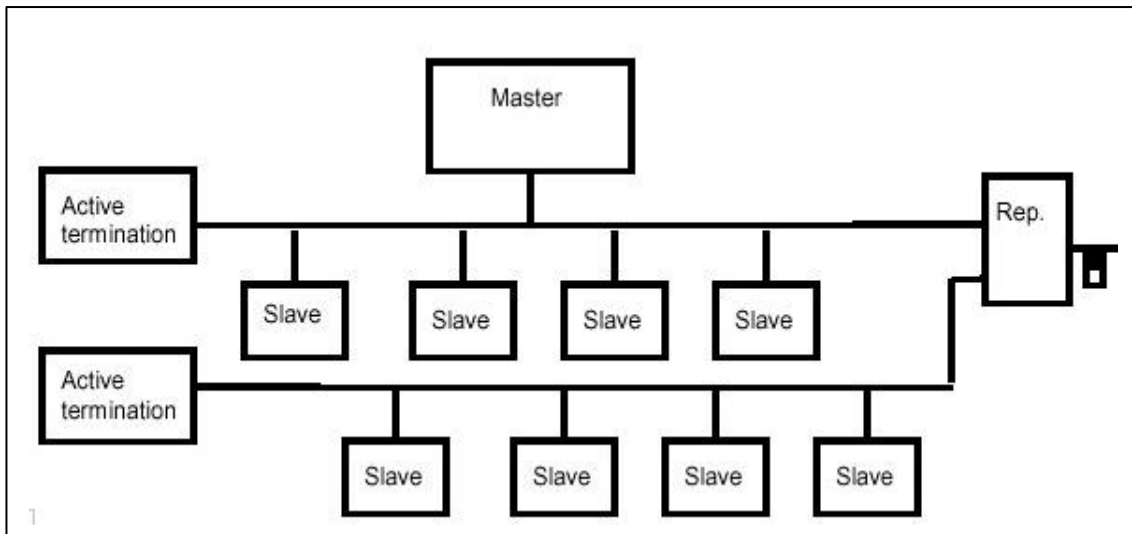
repeater 가

segment 가

termination

termination





active termination

active cable

active termination

90mA

가 가

3. special requirements for baudrates > 1.5MBaud

2.

segment

1.5MBaud

baudrates

가

AT

LEAST 가

baudrates

spur lines

baud rate 가 1.5M

Baud

가

baud

12MBaud

3M

programmer drop

segments

line(active cable)

100m/327feet

가

300m / 981feet

가 drop line

drop line

2)

station cable  
1m/3feet

4. Segment Coupler 9V

3 가 가 , , 가 가

	A	B	C
	EEx ia/ib IIC	EEx ib IIB	
	13.5 V	13.5 V	24 V
	1.8 W	3.9 W	9.1 W
	128 mA	280 mA	380 mA
	35	16	39
	1000 m(EEx ia)	1900 m	1900 m
spur	30 m	30 m	*

1) ( )  
- 50 /km  
Type A: 35 / 50 (km) = 700 m  
Type B: 16 / 50 (km) = 320 m  
Type C: 39 / 50 (km) = 780 m

- 30 /km  
repeater  
"Fault Disconnection Electronics"(FDE)  
(1166 m EEx ia/ib IIC  
)  
FDE  
Type B: 16 / 30 (km) = 534m  
Type C: 39 / 30 (km) = 1300m

$\rho / \text{km} = 2 \times 1000 / A$   
 (  $\rho$  = specific resistance  $\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$   $A$  =  $\text{mm}^2$  )

Segment

Repeater

Repeater Bus segment

Bus section galvanic isolation

Repeaters, Spurs, Splices

spurs trunk cable

. repeater

가 .

station : DP 126 ( 0 125 ) FMS

127 ( 0 126

)

Spurs

30m

spurs

Repeater 가 Segment

Station : 32

(kbit/s) : 9.6/19.2/

1m 가 spurs (splices)

45.45/93.75/187.5/500/1,500/3,000/6,000 /12,000 kBit/s

. , 400m

Segment : EN

spurs 가

50170

Station

8m 가 ,

4 Repeater 가

2%가

Repeater

4

가

3) C Spur

4) RS 485 Repeater Segment

PROFIBUS

. PROFIBUS RS -485

Bus RS 485 Repeater 가

Segment

32

PROFIBUS

DP/FMS station

- RS 485 Repeater segment1

Segment 가 .

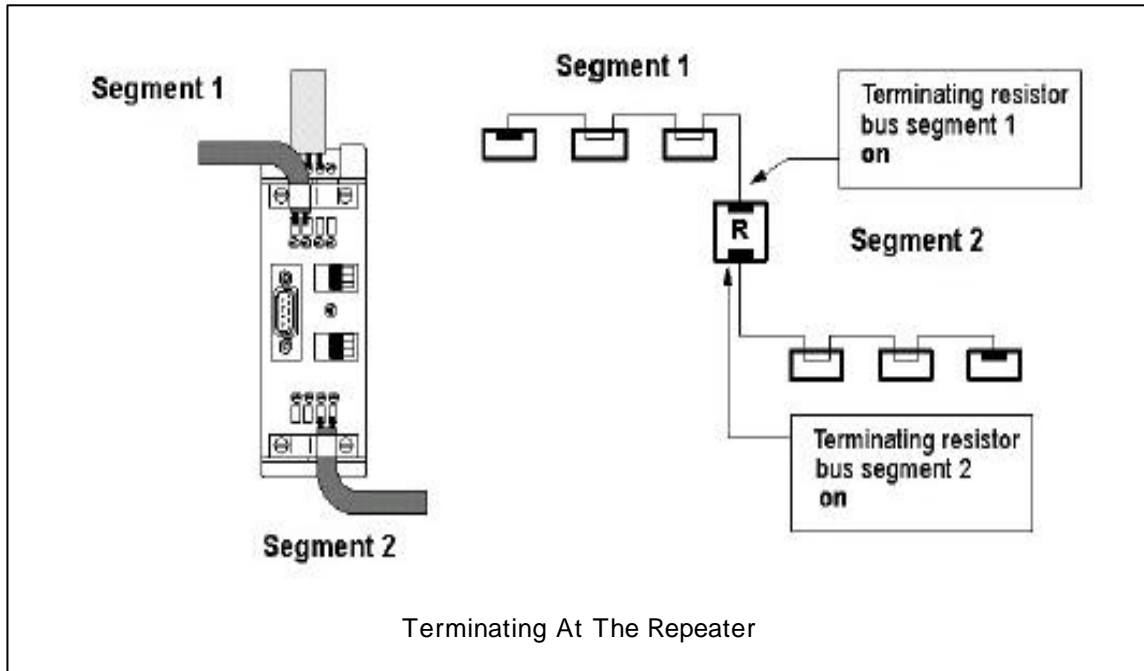
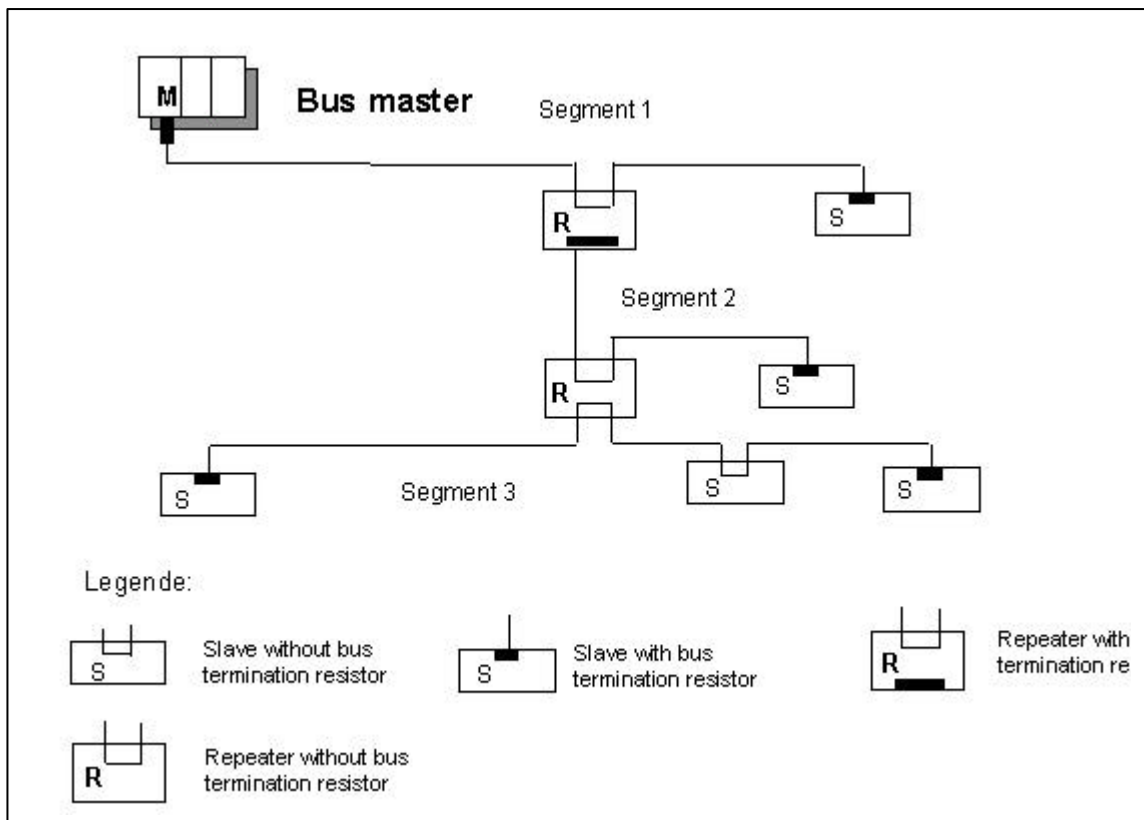
segment2 terminating

- RS 485 Repeater segment

1 terminating RS 485 Repeater

segment 2

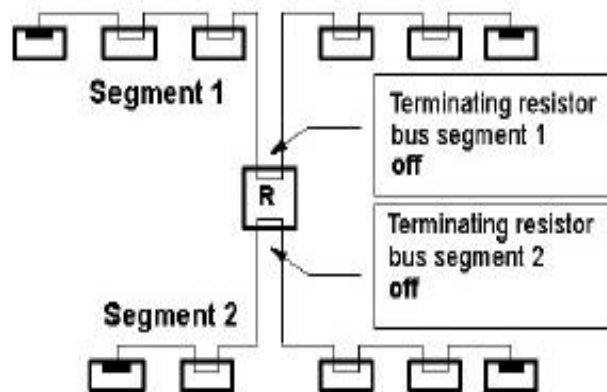
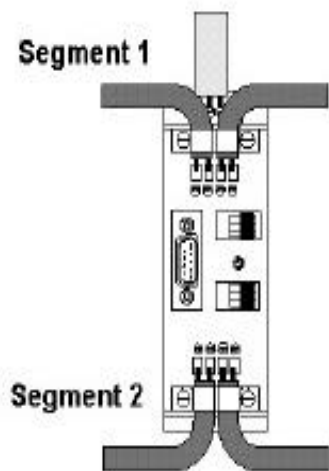
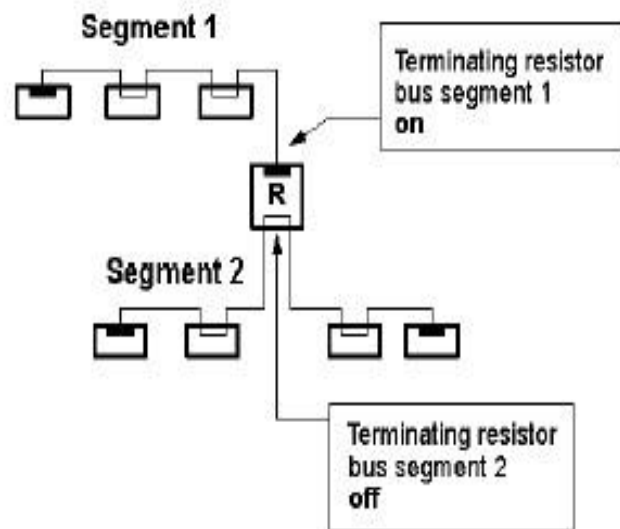
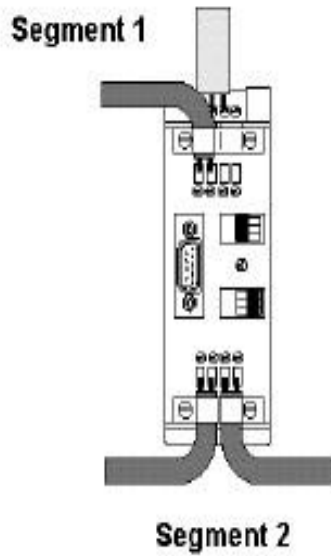
	25-32	19-24	15-18	13-14	1-12
spur	1 m	30 m	60 m	90 m	120 m



- RS 485 Repeater

segment1 segment2

termination point



Both Segments Looped Through



가

(Communication Device) MAU

(

PROFIBUS PA ?

Medium IEC 61158-2 1.

MAU(Medium Attachment

Unit) PROFIBUS PA IEC 61158-2

?? 1

-

- ? ? 가

- (Hand Held)

- "+" "-" 가

- PA-DP

	Not Intrinsically Safe	Intrinsically Safe, P < 1.8 W <sup>1)</sup>	Intrinsically Safe, P < 1.2 W <sup>2)</sup>
DC supply voltage	≤ 32 V	≤ 17.5 V	≤ 24 V
Ripple, noise	≤ 16 mV <sup>3)</sup>	≤ 16 mV <sup>3)</sup>	≤ 16 mV <sup>3)</sup>
Output impedance) <sup>7)</sup>	≥ 3 k Ω <sup>3) 4)</sup>	≥ 400 Ω <sup>3) 4)</sup>	≥ 400 Ω <sup>3) 4) 5)</sup>
Asymmetry attenuation	≥ 50 dB <sup>6)</sup>	≥ 50 dB <sup>6)</sup>	≥ 50 dB <sup>5) 6)</sup>

- 1) Power supplies with square or trapezoidal characteristic curve in accordance with the FISCO model
- 2) Power supply or barrier with linear characteristic curve
- 3) In frequency range from 7.8 to 39 kHz. Otherwise see IEC 1158 -2.
- 4) With integrated termination resistor: 100 Ω ±2%. We recommend providing each power supply with a terminating resistor.
- 5) Including barrier if required
- 6) No binding specification in the standard, but required functionally
- 7) The addition to the IEC 1158-2 standard planned at the time these guidelines were prepared also specifies limits for the phase of the output impedance.

1 : Electrical Characteristics of power supplies

		Chapter of IEC 1158-2
Signal coding	Manchester II	9.2
Start delimiter	1, N+, N-, 1, 0, N-, N+, 0 <sup>1)</sup>	9.4
End delimiter	1, N+, N-, N+, N-, 1, 0, 1 <sup>1)</sup>	9.5
Preamble	1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0	9.6
Data transmission rate	31.25 kbit/sec $\pm$ 0.2 %	11.1
Output level (peak - peak)	0.75 V to 1 V	11.3
Max. difference between pos. and neg. sending amplitude	$\pm$ 50 mV	11.3
Max. sending signal distortion (overswing, pulse tilt)	$\pm$ 10%	11.3
Background noise	$\leq$ 1 mV (RMS) <sup>2)</sup>	11.3
Output impedance (amount)	$\geq$ 3 k $\Omega$ <sup>3)</sup>	11.3
Permissible feed voltage	9 V to 32 V <sup>4)</sup>	11.3
Asymmetry attenuation	$\geq$ 50 dB <sup>5)</sup>	11.3
Leakage current <sup>6)</sup>	$\leq$ 50 $\mu$ A	
1) N+ and N- are non-data symbols in accordance with IEC 1158-2. 2) In frequency range of 1 to 100 kHz 3) In frequency range of 7.8 to 39 kHz 4) Operational voltage range. Can be limited to 9 V to 17.5 V or to 9 V to 24 V for intrinsically safe devices. Cf. supply voltages in Table 2-1. 5) Corresponds to a capacitive asymmetry of 250 pF at 39 kHz 6) Only for intrinsic safety		

2 :

(bushing -type)

가 FISCO

“ (Symmetry) ”

(

NAMUR

"Interference

),

Immunity Requirements i /5/

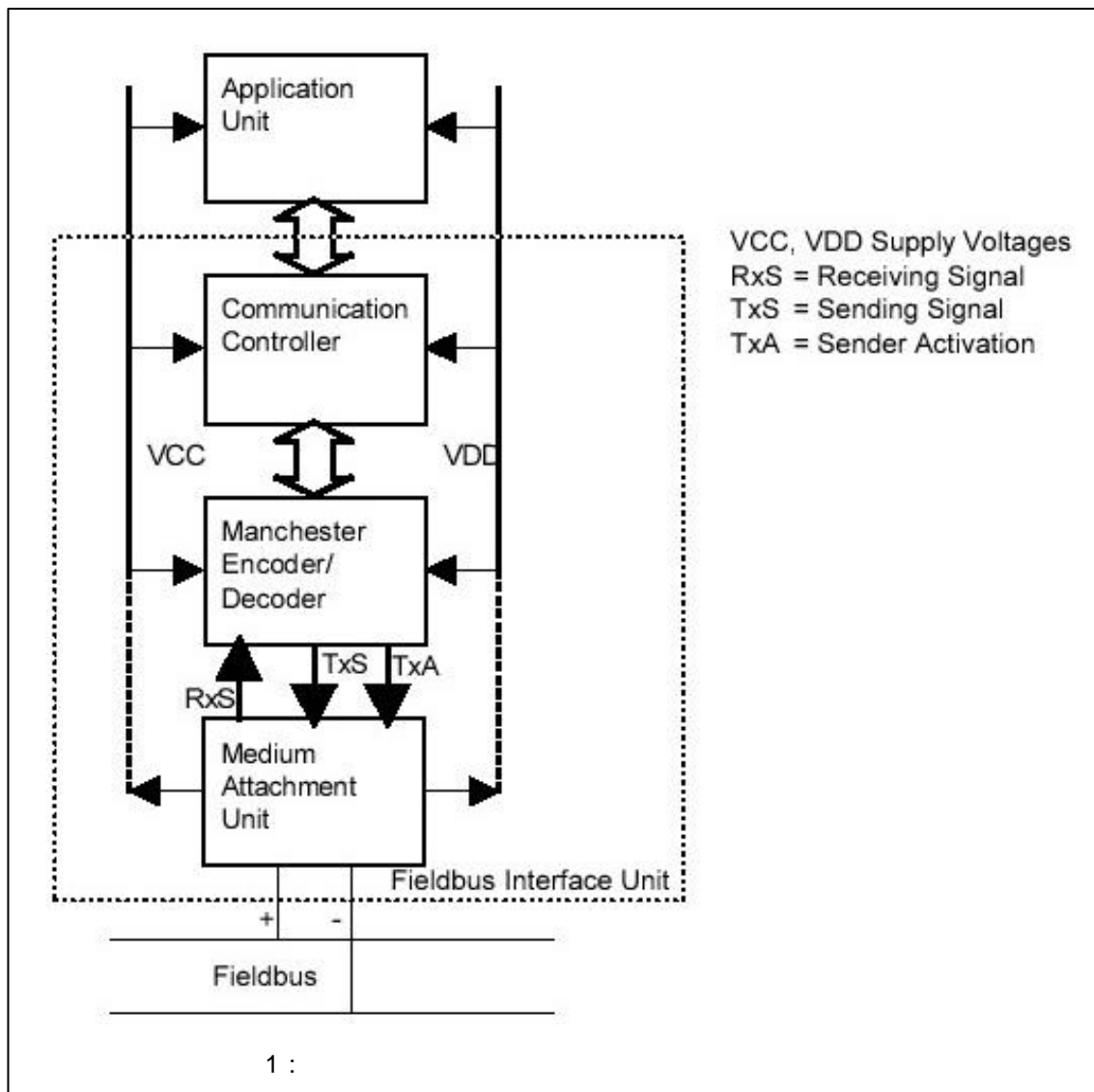
가 FISCO 2. ,  
 ( 17.5 V  
 1.8 W)  
 ( 24 V PROFIBUS PA ,  
 1.2 W)  
 1 Terminal Ignition 1

( :  
 3 Manchester / )  
 ( : MAU)

3.

	Field Devices	Compo- nents Close to the Process	HHT	Repeater	PA-DP Signal Coupler
Fieldbus interface in acc. w. IEC 1158-2	x	x	x	x	x
Type of explosion protection in acc. w. EN 50 020 <sup>1)</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
Communication device in acc. w. the FISCO model <sup>2)</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
Permissible operating voltage	x	x	x	x	x
Maximum operating current	x	x	x	x	x
Maximum current when fault occurs	x	x	x	x	x
Maximum leakage current <sup>2)</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
Max. permissible power of power supply device <sup>2)</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
Permissible ambient temperature	x	x	x	x	x
Isolation class	x	x	x	x	x
Housing protection rating	x	x	x	x	x
Maximum signal delay				x	x
Maximum signal jitter				x	x
1) Other supplementary explosive protection classes if necessary. Fieldbus electric circuit is always intrinsically safe.					
2) For intrinsic safety only					

3 : PROFIBUS PA



PROFIBUS PA - ? ?

PROFIBUS PA - ? ? ? ? (zero

PROFIBUS DP crossing) ( jitter)

.

2가

가

IEC 61158-2

.

??

.

가

- PA

"

- PA-DP

"

.

1) PROFIBUS PA

PA

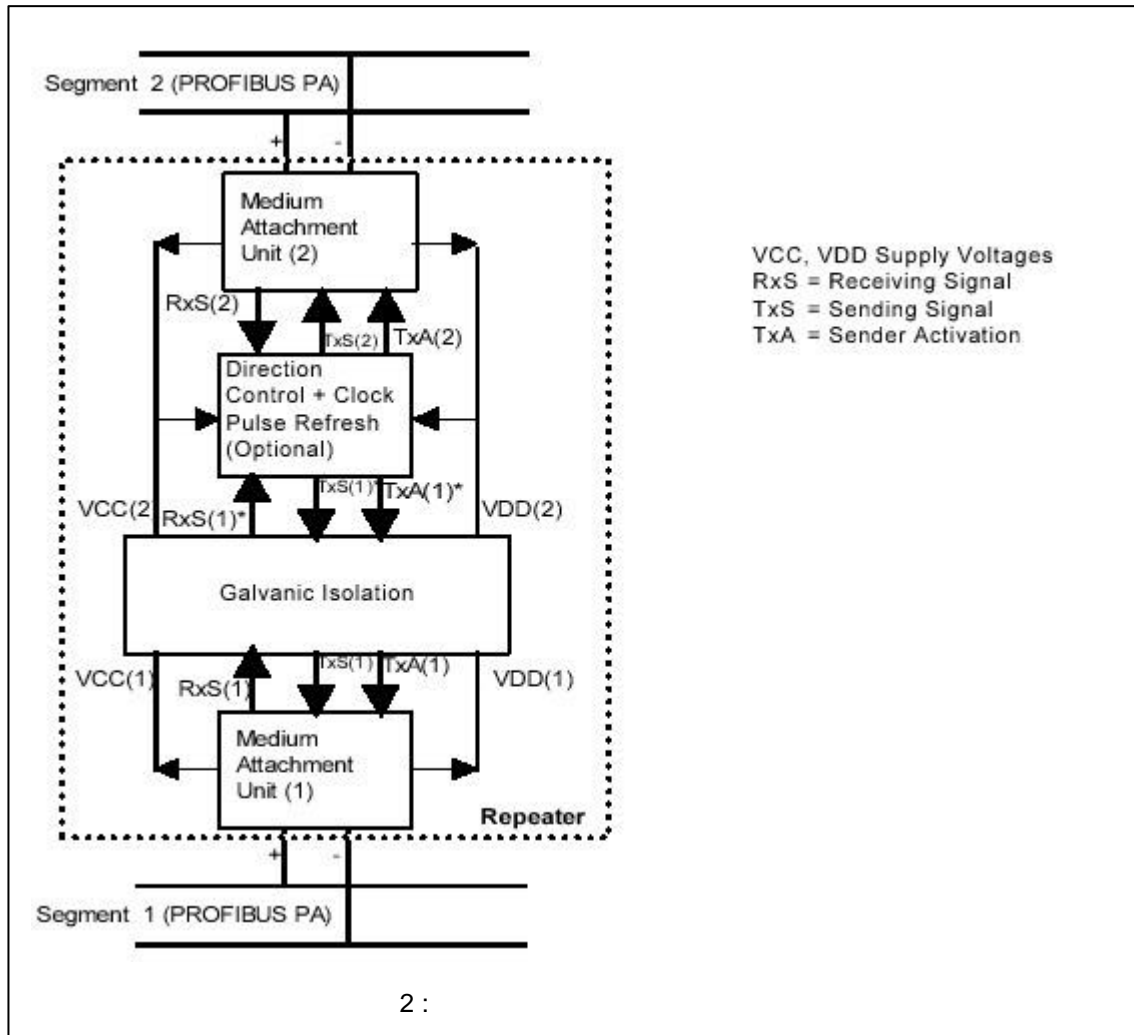
2

PROFIBUS PA

가 IEC 1158-2  
2

IEC 61158-2

1 MAU



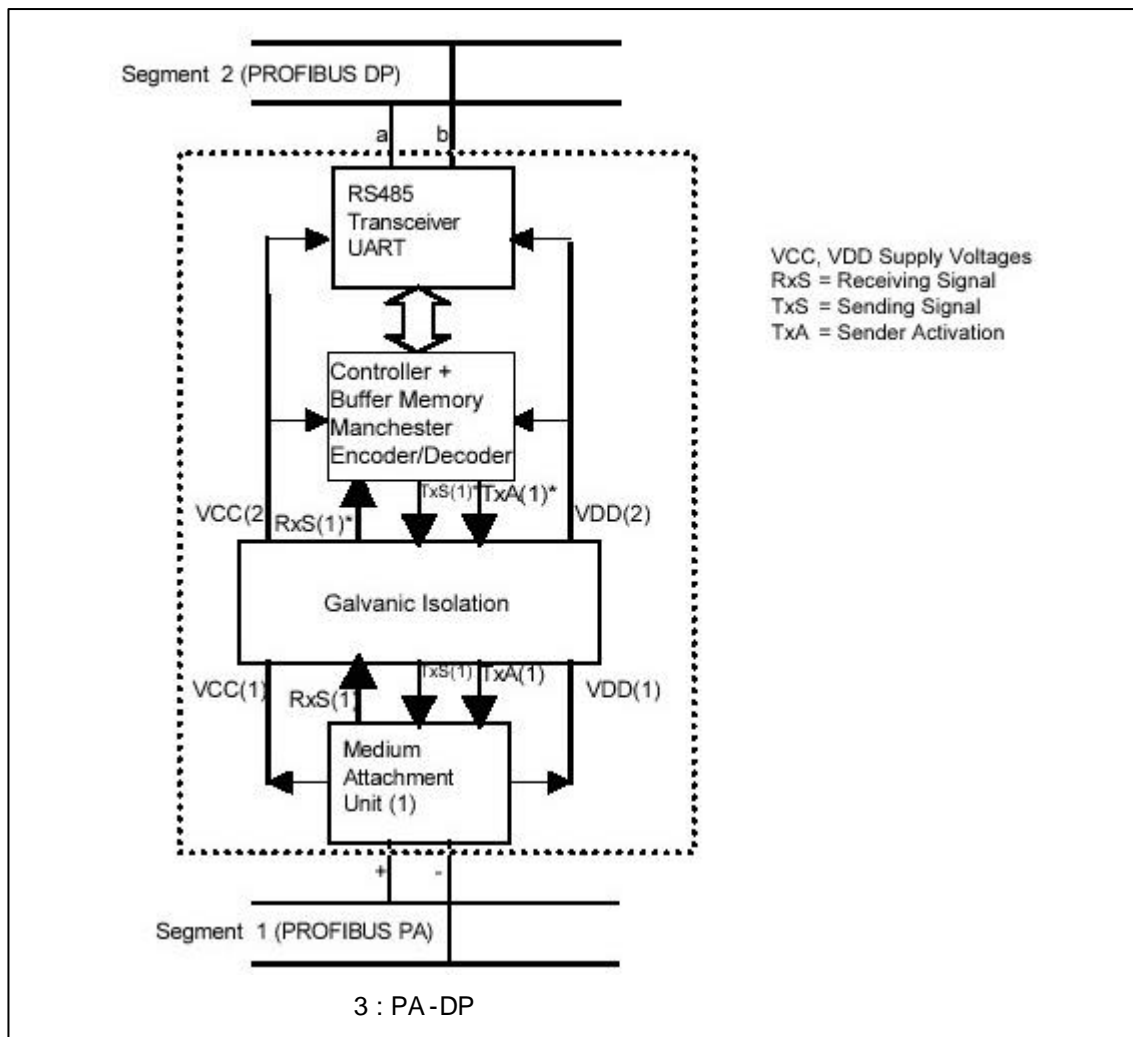
( : jitter)

가

가 FISCO

] EN 50 020

/S7/



2) PROFIBUS PA-DP PA -

PROFIBUS PA-DP DP

PROFIBUS PA PROFIBUS DP . 가

3 . IEC .

61158-2 EN 50 020 /S7/ .

2-3

PROFIBUS PA .

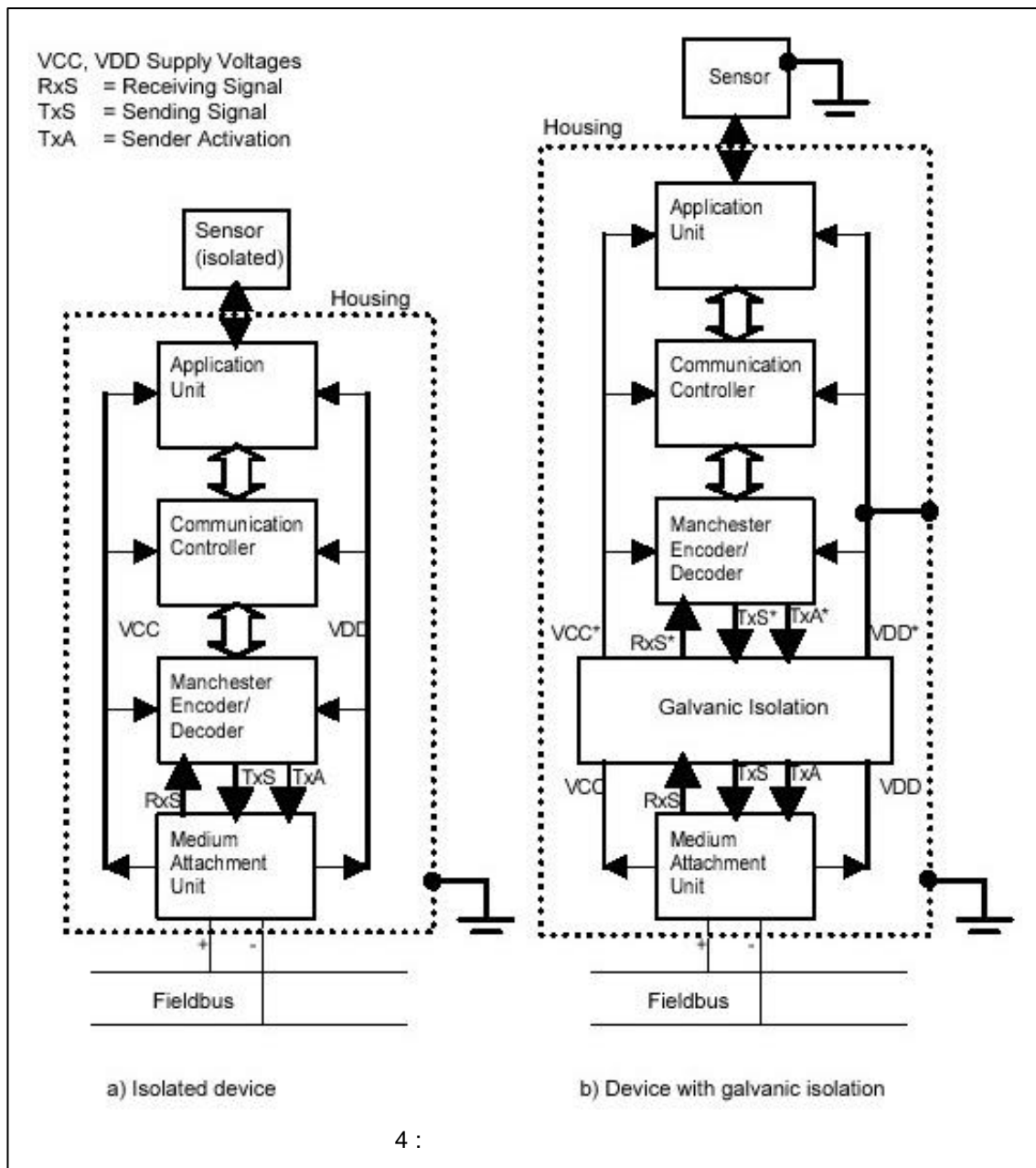
1 MAU IEC 61158-2 "

PA-DP . EN 50 "

170 2 PROFIBUS DP PA DP

signal zero

crossing ( : signal jitter)



가

가

PA-DP

EN 50 020 5.7

( : )

2

500

4. Galvanic Isolation Isolation

V

IEC 61158-2

가 . ( :  
 )  
 4 가  
 가 ( :  
 가 . IEC 61158-2 )  
 2  
 250 pF .

## 5. Reverse

, FISCO (1 )  
 . 가  
 .  
 4 MAU Manchester  
 / 2 (EEx ib) 3 (EEx  
 . ia)  
 Schottky  
 가 .  
 ( : , ( )가 50  $\mu$ A  
 )  
 ( : DC/DC ) FISCO  
 . 가 ( :  
 )  
 DC/DC  
 가 MAU

가  
 ( : 500 V ) 6. (Thermal Ignition)

가  
 1500 V  
 . 2 EN 50 020



가  
( : ),  
R = 100 ? ? 2 %  
C = 1 ?F ? 20 %

EN 50 020

EN 50 020

1.3 W T4

가  
가

IEC 6158-2

- ?  
- ? ? ? ? 가  
가

EMC  
가

1.

( :  
1.8 W  
17.5 V, 1.2 W ( : MAU)  
24 V).  
(7.8 - 39 kHz)  
( 가 )가

	Impedance	Voltage Range	Current Range
Bus interface (e.g., field device)	$\geq 3 \text{ k}\Omega$	9 to 32 V	For operating current
Intrinsically safe bus power supply <sup>1)</sup>	$\geq 400 \text{ }\Omega$	For operating voltage	0 to $I_{\text{Max}}$
Non intrinsically safe bus power supply <sup>1)</sup>	$\geq 3 \text{ k}\Omega$	For operating voltage	0 to $I_{\text{Max}}$
1) The addition to the IEC 1158-2 standard planned at the time these guidelines were prepared also specifies limits for the phase of the output impedance.			

4 :

10 msec

2

가

2 Vss

sinus

2

UD UR

5

( : IEC 61158-2 Low

Power Option

X 2

),

UD UR

가

$$X = R_M \cdot \frac{U_D}{U_R}$$

가

$$X = R_M \cdot \frac{|U_D|}{|U_R|} \cdot e^{j\phi}$$

X가? ? ? ? ?

? 7.9 kHz - 39 kHz

(

).

2

가

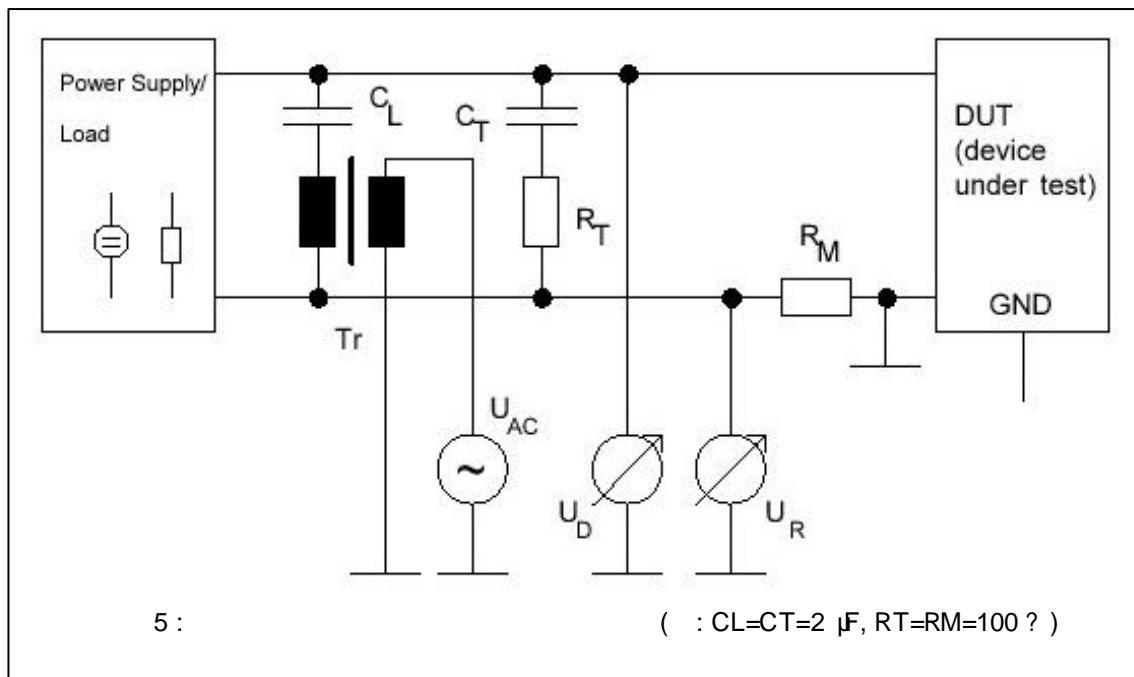
가

. UR :

? ? ? ? (UD )- ?

(UR )

( : )



가

가

가

2

- (Non-linear distortions).  
: ( :  
)

250 pF

- :

T1

2

( : 가

EMC

)

2

-

:  
.

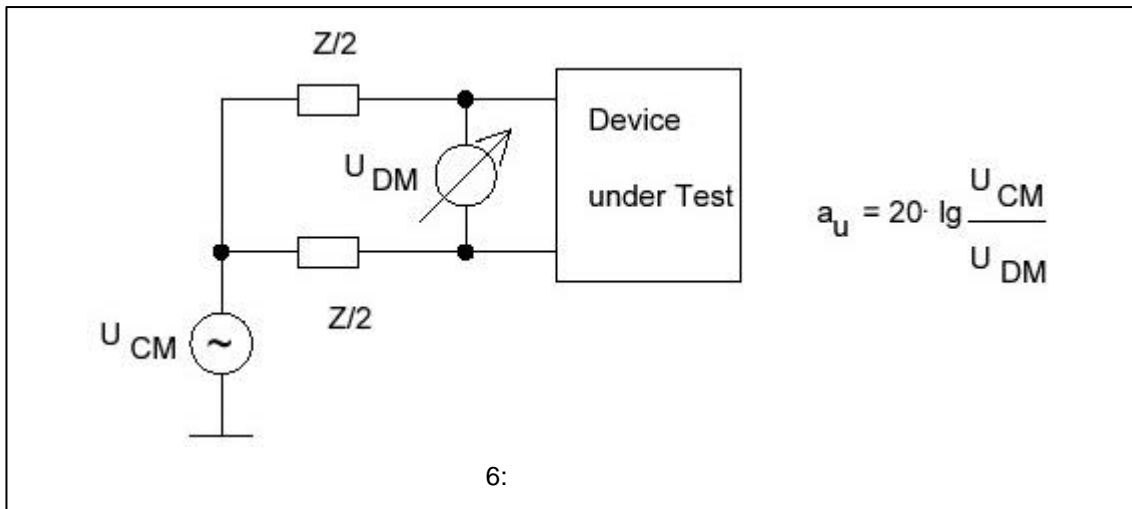
2

1 mV<sub>eff</sub>

가

.(50? ? ).

가



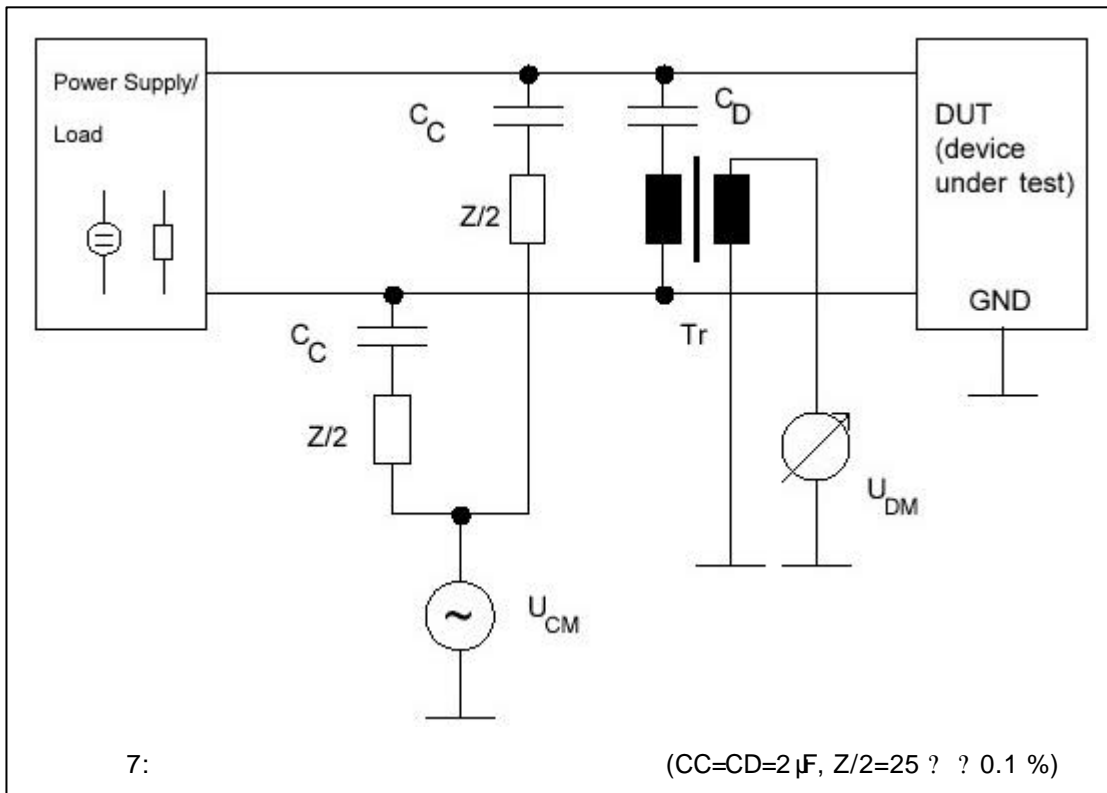
가 IEC 1158-2(11 )

2-6

6

( : DUT)가

( : 7)



10 dB

Frequency	kHz	$\leq 40$	120	400	1200
Asymmetry attenuation	dB	$\geq 50$	$\geq 40$	$\geq 30$	$\geq 20$

5 :

# PROFIBUS

H/W FMS/DP/PA

1996. 3 月 15 日 Profibus  
Denmark P-NET, FIP  
EN(European Norm)50170

Vendor ASIC .  
conformity norm  
Modul (Device)가

Profibus FMS (Field -  
bus Message Specification), DP(Distri-  
buted Peripherals), PA(Process Autom-  
a tion)

Profibus vendor  
, PNO(Profibus Nutz -  
erora nisation, User Group)

FMS User Service  
Data Cell  
Lavel System  
, DP  
(12Mbit/s 가 )  
(Time -Critical)

PROFIBUS  
Profibus  
(Component)  
(Master) Data

PA (Explosion -hazardous)  
(Physical Transmission) IEC  
Standard 1158-2 DIN EN 61158-  
2 , ,

(Slave Station)  
(Station) (Bus  
Cable) (Bus Connector)  
(Repeater)  
(Bus Segment)가 .

Profibus 9.6 Kbaud - 12M  
baud  
246 Byte Data  
(volume) . Profibus

(Bus) (Segment)  
active, passive 32  
가 , Profibus  
(Master)  
Slave  
Station



PHY_DATA. request	PHY_Send_Coding	
Parameter	TxD	RTS
Zero	0	1
ONE	1	1
SILENCE	x	0

1500KBit/s      6.6m  
 (1500Kbit  
 /s<6.6m)      가 1.5Mb  
 Stub line  
 Profibus

PHY_DATA. indication	PHY_Receiver_Coding
Parameter	RxD
Zero	0
One	1

Data link layer

Data Link      indicat -      Station      Bus Cable  
 ion      PHY -DATA.ind      Bus Connector  
 ( service element )가      Station      Switching      Station  
 Fieldbus Data Link      Bus

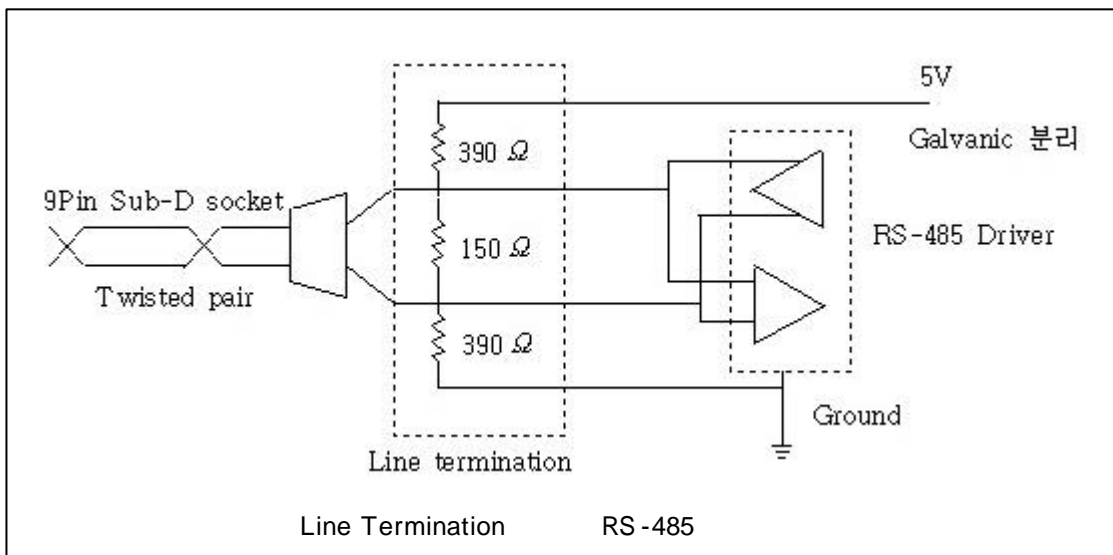
PROFIBUS - Norm Part 1	( Kbit/s )	9.6	19.2	45.45	93.75	187.5	500	1500	3000	6000	12000
	Line ( m )	1200	1200	1200	1200	1000	400	200	100	100	100

Connector      Bus Station  
 Transmitted      EN  
 Data ( TXD ) Received Data ( RXD ),      50170      9-pin D-Sub connector  
 Request to Send ( RTS )      3 가      Typ  
 가      connector      가  
 Profibus      Bus      Line, Tree, Bus      Sab -Connector      9 Pin D -  
                  line      Pin      Connector  
                  Line  
 1,200m      line      Type      9 -Pin  
                  Stub line      Sub -D-Connector  
                  Line      Connector 가  
                  Stub line

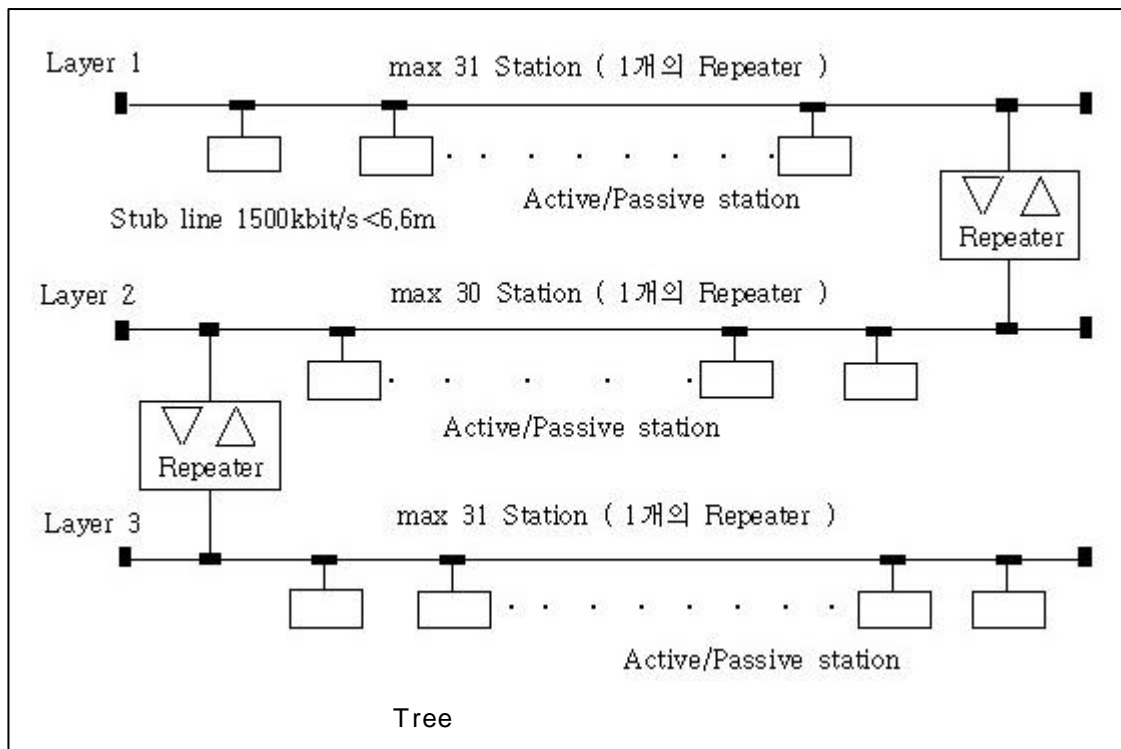


Plug Connector. Nr	Signal	
1	Schield	Schield/Functional Earthing
2	M24	24V Output voltage ground
3	RxD/TxD -P	Received data/Transmitted data -plus
4	CNTR -P	Control signal for repeater
5	DGND	Potential fo Data transmission(Ground 5V)
6	VP	Connection Resistor -P Supply voltage
7	P24	Output voltage plus 24V
8	RxD/TxD -N	Data -Minus Received cable / Transmitted cable
9	CNTR -N	Repeater -Control Signal

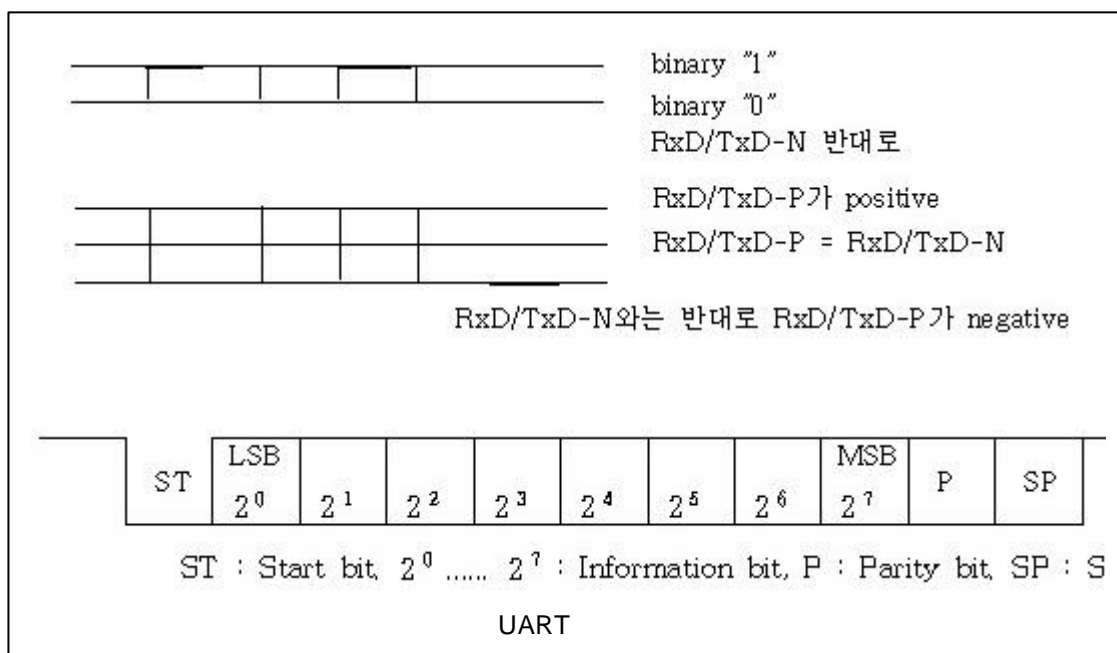
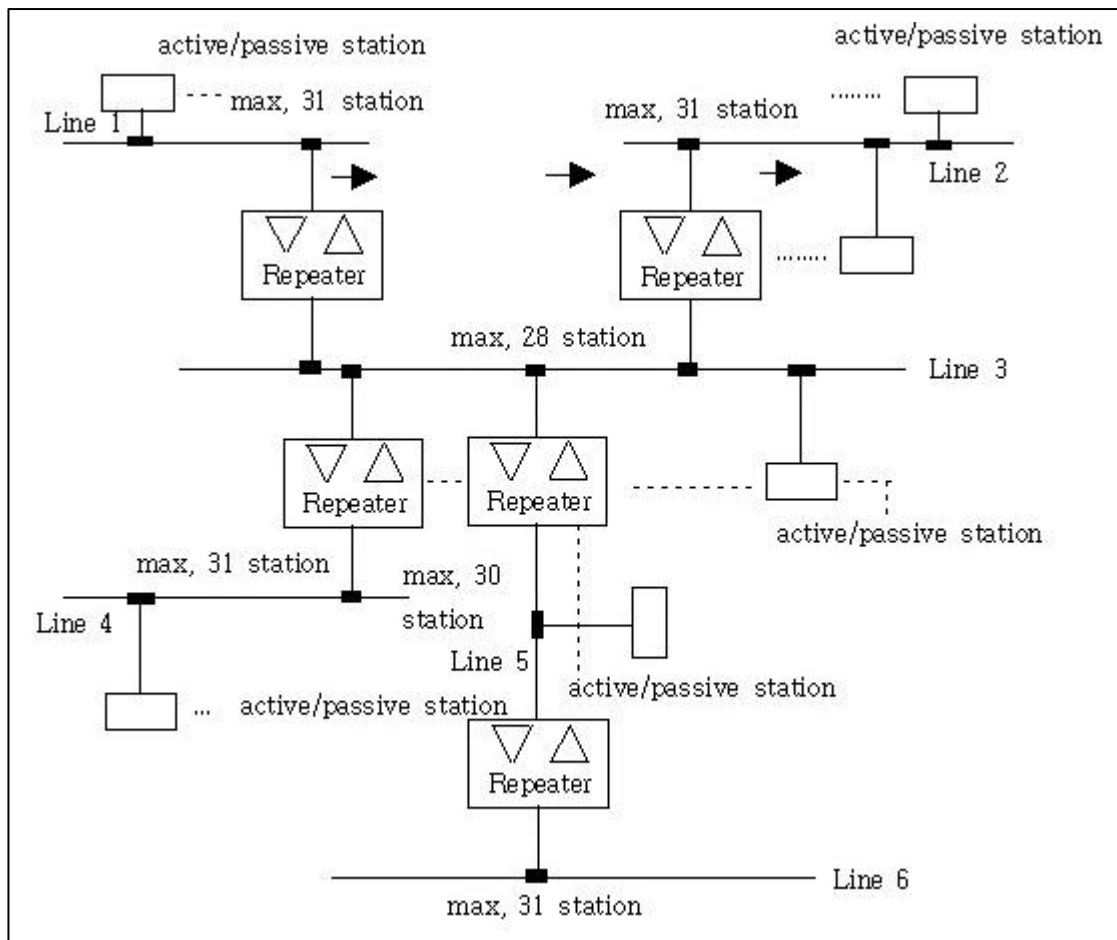
Mandatory -Signal RxD/TxD -P, RxD/TxD line Bus (Active, Passive  
-N, VP, GND 가 station, Repeater) 32  
Operator-/maintenance , Repeater Fieldbus System  
User power supply (Line)  
24V( P24V/M24V, Pin 2 Bus Station 3  
7 ) Repeater Line  
4800m



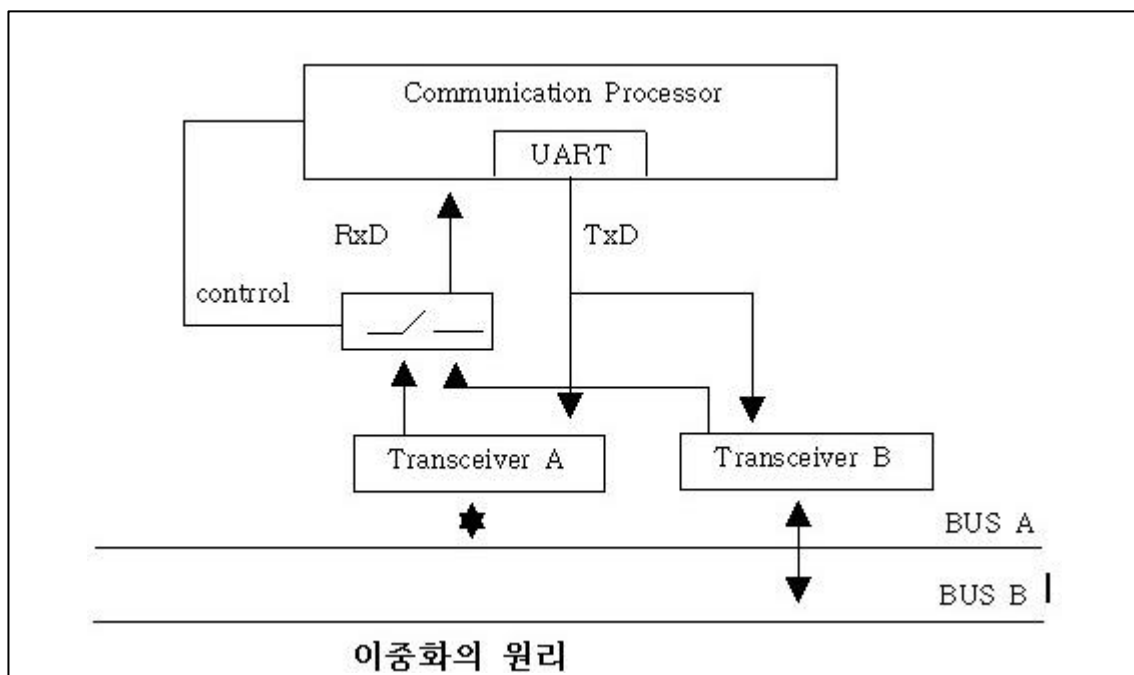
PROFIBUS Station Profibus Line ,( 3  
line )

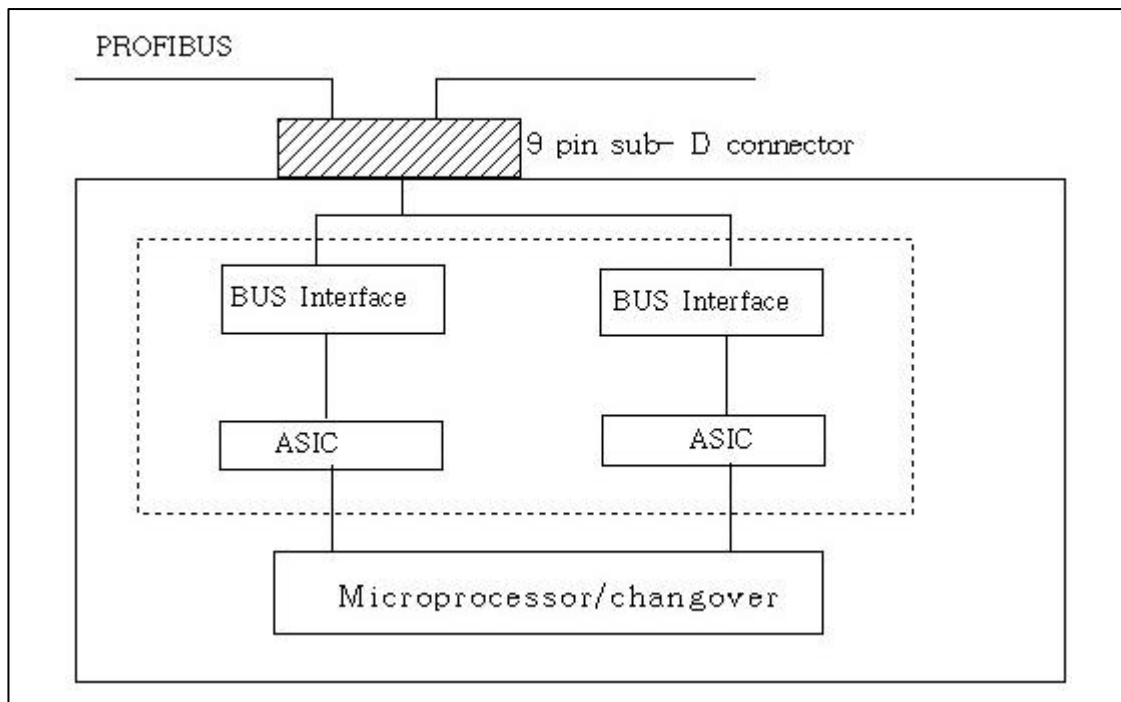


Repeater	Station	Segment	Bit
		passive	
station	PROFIBUS station	Bit coding	NRZ code( Non - return - to - zero code ) , bit
	Bus(Line)		
Repeater	Station		waveform ,
		binary 1	RxD/TxD - N
	Line	RxP/TxD - P	가 positive level
Repeater	Bus station	, binary 0	RxD/TxD - N
92		RxD/TxD - P	negative level
		coding	.
	Tree		
Repeater	가		idle state 가 ,
, Station		Line	RxD/TxD - N
Repeater	가	RxD/TxD - P	positive level
	127	active/	( binary 1 = signal ) Station
passive station	PROFIBUS	Transmitter	switching .
		(asynchronous)	
		clock pulse	,



가 (Symbol) . Slave  
 (Transition) level - , Bus system  
 binary 0 1, binary 1 0, 가 .  
 . UART(Universol  
 Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter) BUS tranceiver  
 가 . (communication processor)  
 data BUS , BUS  
 User data 8 bit Parity bit cable A tranceiver BUS  
 Parity . Bit data switch가 가 .  
 information bit  
 Stop bit (Logic 1) UART Slave  
 System ( 1 0 ) .  
 8 bit user data Bus PROFIBUS ASIC ,  
 11bit 가 data active ASIC  
 idle -time 3 UART (33 bit Micro processor user  
 ) S/W . PROFIBUS  
 Bus cable active/passive ASIC  
 (Redundancy) Slave passive ASIC off-line  
 (protective) . Bus , ASIC BUS  
 System , 가 .





BUS system

( << I >> )

EMI

optical fiber

OLM(Optical Line Modul)

가

가

(user)

(Eigen Softy)

. ( a )

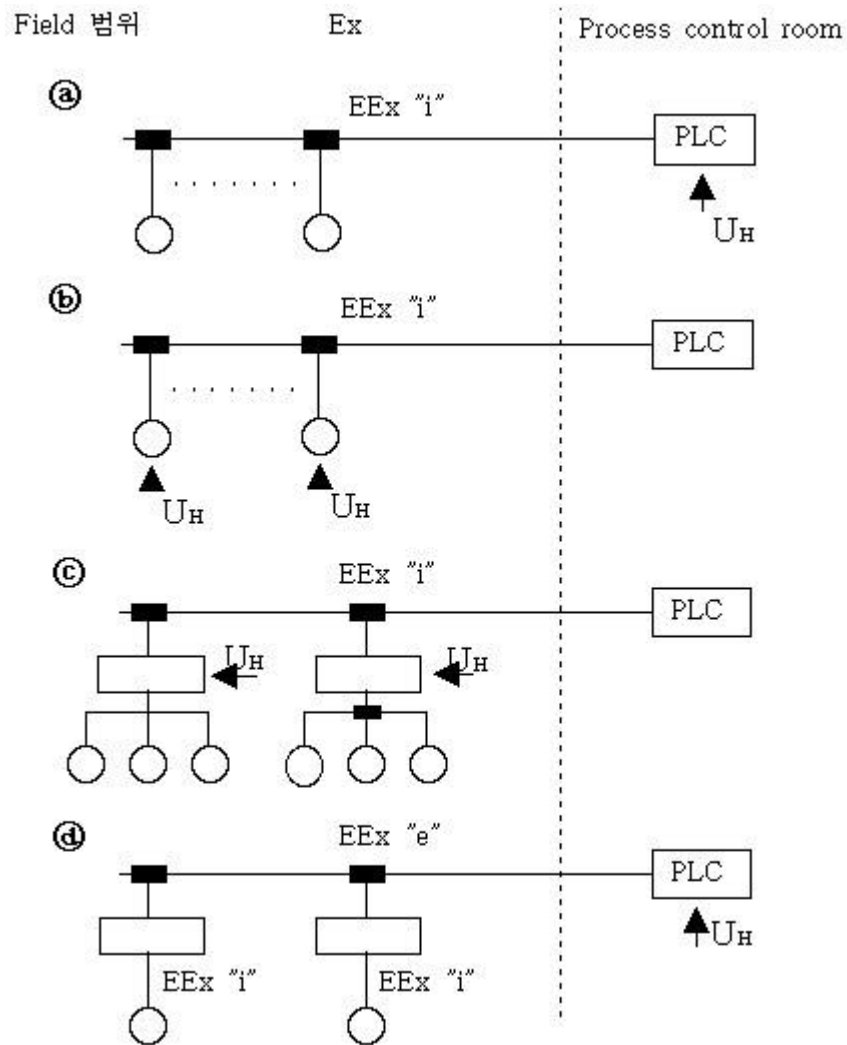
BMFT(Bundis - Ministerium fur (b)  
Forschungs und Technalogie)

PTB(Phusicalisch Technische (a) (b) 가 , (c)  
Bundisanstalt) Endress + Hauser, (d)  
Samson, Eckardt Krohne

(Fieldbus Concept)

가

EN 50 020 IEC -79-11



FISCO

(Power Supply)

passive

(Capacity)  $C < 5\text{nF}$ ,

(inductivity)  $L < 10\text{ }\mu\text{H}$

4 - 20mA

가

가 FISCO - Model (Fieldbus

Intrinsically Safe Concept)

COMMUWIN II

MS

on-line, off-line (Configuration),

COMMUWIN II

Endress + Hauser

Ultrasonic sensor microwave

transmitter Curve

Parametrization Tool

(display), Transmitter parameter

uploading downloading,

1997

parametrization

Commuwin II

Tool V1.0, V1.5

2.0

DDE

(Dynamic Data Exchange)

GUI(Graphical User

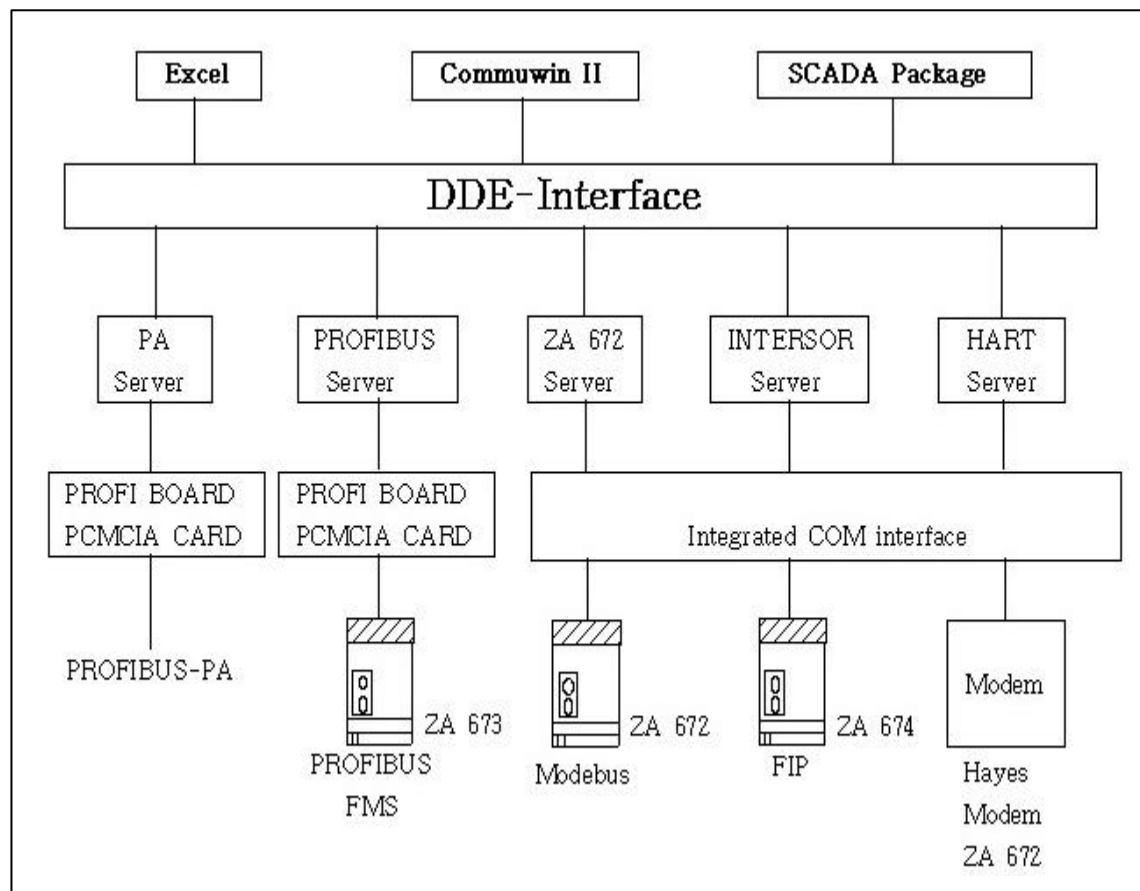
Interface)

PROFIBUS -PA,

HART, INTENSOR

(Configuration),

가





## ODVA-PROFIBUS working group

Karlsruhe, November 25, 2002 At this year's Hanover Fair (2002) the IDA Group and PROFIBUS announced that they would be cooperating on subjects of common interest in the field of Ethernet-based communication solutions. A little later the ODVA also accepted an invitation to take part in the working groups thus formed. In two working groups the participants have addressed the subjects of "Device Integration" and "Plug and Work". The three organizations are represented by experts from their member companies, namely ABB, ifak Magdeburg, Jetter, Kuka, Lenze, Phoenix Contact, Rockwell Automation, Schneider Electric, Sick and Siemens.

The goal set for the "Device Integration" working group is to minimize the differences between the solutions of the three organizations and, through timely coordination, to prevent further divergence of the solutions in connection with new subjects. This caters above all to user demands for maximum interoperability among multi-vendor devices. Three working sessions have

been held so far.

In a first step the working group took stock of existing technologies for device integration. Following technologies were examined: GSD, EDS, XDDML, FDT, DriveServer, OPC, DeKOS and Embedded Web-Server. In a second step the technologies were then classified by life-cycle phase of the devices. This revealed that the various technologies can supplement each other very well with their respective merits.

At the moment the group is working on a common understanding of the manifold requirements imposed on device integration. For this purpose the above mentioned technologies are being analyzed in even greater detail. The analysis of consistent device integration needs to consider the configuration of the devices as well as the view of their system interfaces. Device configuration covers the configuration of device functions in the respective communication system, the integration of device functions such as I/O data, alarms, diagnostics and maintenance, and finally the integration of the device in the control program, in the documentation, and in operation and monitoring. The



system interfaces mainly cover communication for control, for operation and monitoring, for engineering and commissioning, and for asset management. In spite of the complexity of the subject the working group sees plenty of common standard concepts whose usability needs to be further developed. The first results are likely to be available at the Hanover Fair 2003.

The goal set for the "Plug & Work" working group is to find a common concept for the various approaches used in the configuration and diagnosis of Ethernet-based devices. At present, the user is faced with a myriad of possible methods for configuring an industrial Ethernet device. As such, the ultimate goal of the working group is to arrive at a set of common mechanisms for "Plug & Work" that will be independent of protocol and thus adopted as standard by each of these major industrial network organizations.

The group has met four times since its formation in April 2002. The group has chosen to initially focus attention on several major topics: configuration of initial IP address, device discovery and identification, IP configuration when replacing a device, and recovery of devices with unknown IP addresses. The existing mechanisms supported by IDA, ODVA and PROFIBUS have been

presented and considered. The group's intention is to find areas of convergence between the three organizations, allowing for definition of common mechanisms without creating obsolescence with existing devices. Several large, international end users have presented requirements for device configuration and diagnosis. The working group has evaluated and structured the user requirements, and has started work towards the definition of common solutions to meet the requirements and user scenarios, independent of application protocol. Anticipated future work includes common methods for network diagnosis. The first results of this working group are likewise expected to coincide with the Hanover Fair 2003.

## PI (Profibus International)

:

"We'll never stand still!"

"PROFIBUS never stands still": that was the key message conveyed to a highly successful press conference held in Germany, September. More than 30 journalists attended to hear PROFIBUS International (PI) explain the latest trends in PROFIBUS automation technology.

Other main messages were that PI helps members...

?? expand core business

?? guarantee the future

?? convert progress into products and services

For example, PI is the only fieldbus organisation that accommodates new application profiles, and interest in Working Groups (e.g. "Weighing and Dosage", "Identification Systems" and "Devices for Semiconductor Industries") is very high.

With PROFINet technology, PI proves again that a solution is more than just its technical specification. PI offers full support for PROFINet, starting with experts in technical and marketing working groups who operate in close contact with the marketplace. This continues with support from PROFINet Competence Centers and extends to quality assurance. The first PROFINet test laboratories will be established by the end of 2002.

A major focus therefore is to make PROFIBUS as easy to use as possible. PI is putting focus on the development of high-performance, easily used engineering tools. Other examples include validation of PROFIBUS systems and Web Based Training.

PROFIBUS International is well-prepared

to meet the high expectations its special position demands. By building a broad international base and opening up new application areas, PROFIBUS International helps to expand core business for member companies and protects their investments. Expect the next issues of PROFInews to tell you more!