# **Basic Fieldbus Implementation**



# Yokogawa Corporation of America



Field Instruments Business Unit **Hoag Ostling**Chief Application Engineer













#### What is a fieldbus?



- field device communication Digital networking technology applied to
- FOUNDATION fieldbus
- Profibus
- Digital process values
- Digital bi-directional communication



# Who is the Fieldbus FOUNDATION?



- and host vendors working together to provide an interoperable international fieldbus. Global organization of users, device vendors,
- Providing diverse product interoperability
- Flexibility to choose the best device
- Supported by device and control system vendors





# What is FOUNDATION fieldbus?



- Digital bus for field devices
- Interoperable Standard
- Utilizes Device Description Technology
- 3rd Party Tested & Registered
- Contains Standard Function Blocks **Enable Custom Function Blocks**
- Provides Control in the Field



#### Interoperability:



- without manufacturer dependence Ability to substitute field devices on any host
- Freedom to choose the best device for an application, or control function
- Vendor flexibility to innovate and add new and useful features
- Elimination of proprietary protocols, custom software drivers, and costly upgrades



# Device Testing and Registration



- Fieldbus FOUNDATION Device interoperability is assured by the
- FF performs device interoperability testing
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party objectivity
- Assures all registered FF devices will work on your system!





Rule of thumb:



Make sure your devices have the checkmark!



# **Device Description Technology**



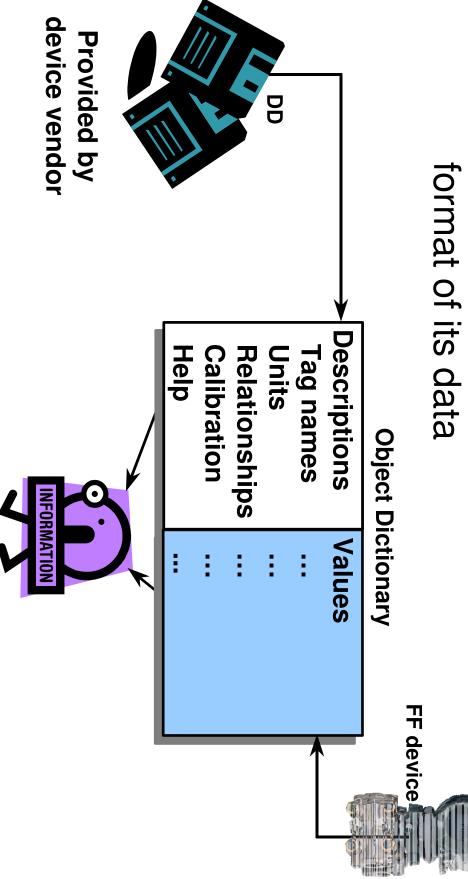
- vendor) device capabilities (provided by the device Device description (DD) files describe all the
- DD services (host side) use the DD file to provide all the device information to the host
- DD Benefits:
- Common user interface
- Maintenance needs only one configurator
- The key to interoperability



#### **Device Description**



Structured text description for each device that precisely defines the

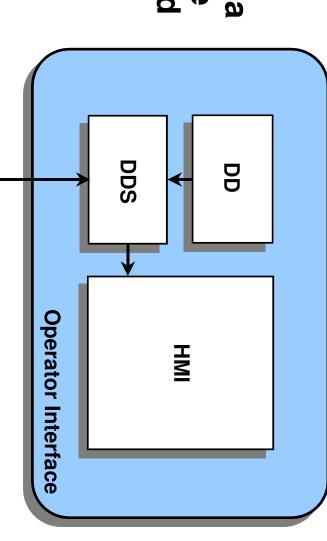


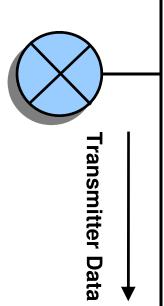


### **Device Description Services**



- DD Services
- Merges the transmitter data with the device description and presents the information to the host





**Fieldbus** 



#### **DD Registration**



# Official Fieldbus FOUNDATION registration mark:



Registration mark assures interoperability



### **Function Block Introduction**



- Standard Function Blocks
- Execute pre-defined procedures
- Function Blocks may reside in any device
- Function Blocks may execute virtually anywhere on the network.
- Enable true distributed control in field
- **Enhanced Function Blocks**
- Enabled by a device vendor to do specialty **functions**
- Flow Computer
- I otalization function



## 10 Standard Function Blocks



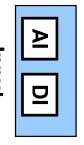
Name	Symbol	Symbol Function
Analog Input	Al	Provides AI from Sensor
Analog Output	AO	Accepts MV from control
PID Control	PID	PID control
Control Selector	CS	Override Control
Discrete Input	DI	Provides DI from device
Discrete Output	DO	Accepts DO from control
Manual Loader	ML	Manual Control
PD Control	PD	PD control
Ratio Control	RA	Ratio control
Bias Gain	В	Scaling



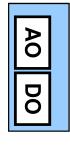


### **Function Block Applications**



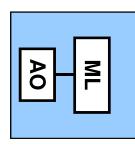


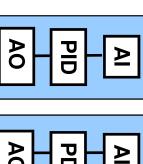
Input



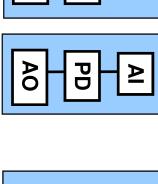
Output

**Manual Control** 





Feedback Control



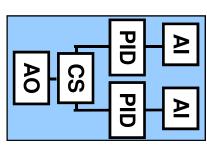
므

PID

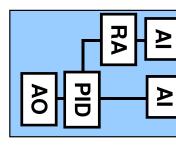
≥

AO

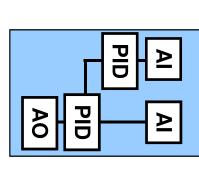




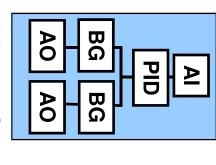
**Override Control** 



**Ratio Control** 



Cascade Control



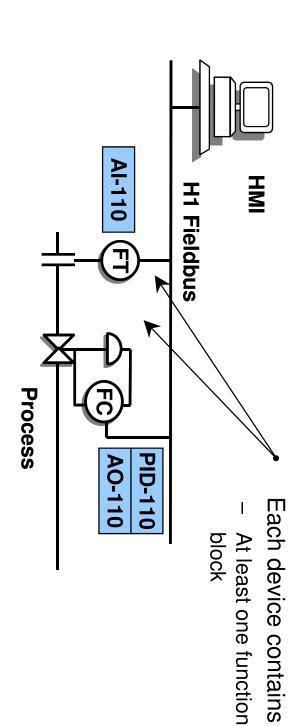
**Split Range Control** 



#### **Function Blocks**



- Function blocks:
- Encapsulate basic automation functions
- Reside in device or in host
- Are connected and provide deterministic control

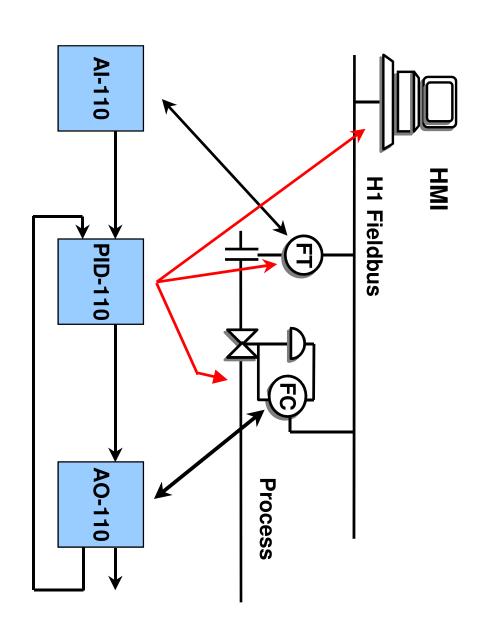




#### **Function Blocks**



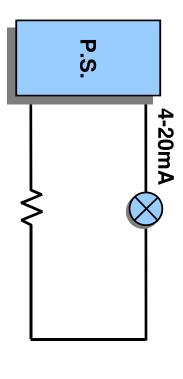
# A location-independent model for distributed control



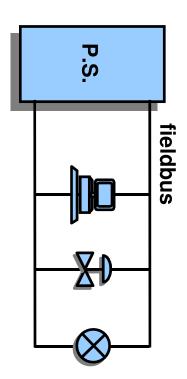


#### Fieldbus vs. 4-20mA





- each device One pair of wires for
- A single analog PV
- Device status unknown

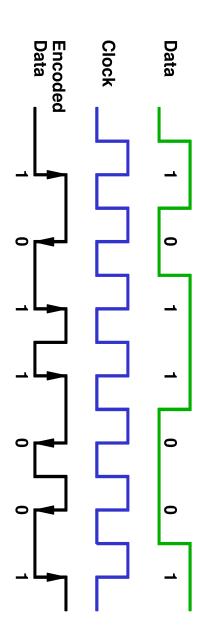


- Parallel connections
- Digital bus
- Multiple PV's per device Bi-directional information
- the network Data available across
- only good data is used for control Device status insures





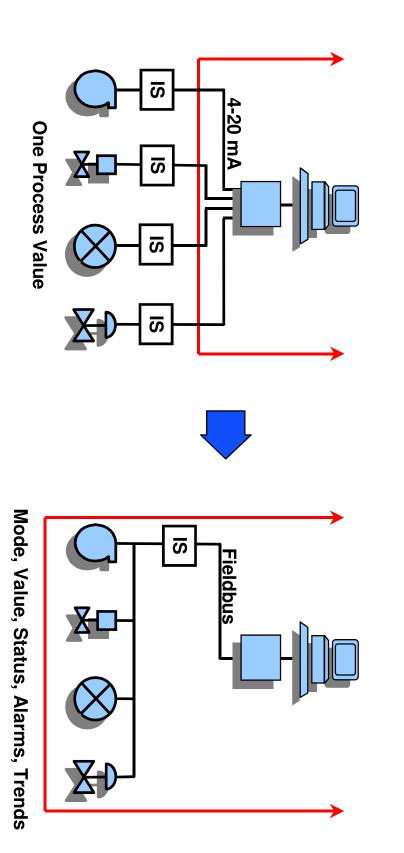
- More Accurate
- No analog conversion errors
- Digital communication error correction
- Manchester Bit level encoding
- puts a time reference on a signal to determine bit boundaries







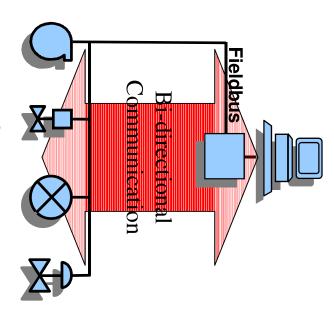
Reduced wiring and installation costs (CAPEX)







(OPEX) Reduced engineering and maintenance costs

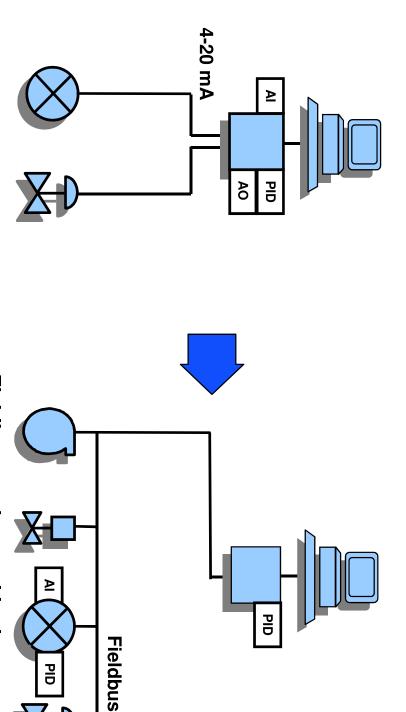


Mode, Value, Status, Alarms, Trends





Distribution of functions



Control functions all reside in central controllers.

Fieldbus can be used in the same way, but fieldbus also enables control and I/O functions to be distributed to field instruments.

PID

ð



#### **Physical Connections**



- Wire
- Junction Box, Terminal Blocks, Connectors
- Power Supplies
- Power Conditioners
- Terminators
- Intrinsic Safety Barriers
- Polarity
- Grounding
- Lightning protection



# Cable Types / Bus Segment Length



### Fieldbus H1 Segment Cable

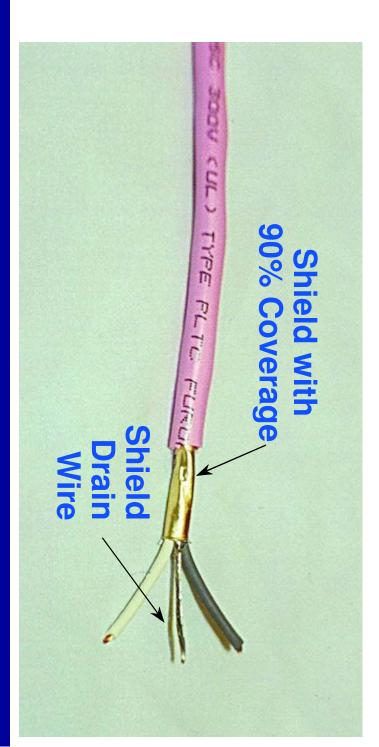
	Cable Type	Wire Gauge	Max. Length
A.	Twisted Shielded Pair	#18 AWG	1900 meters
В.	Multi-Pair individually	#22 AWG	1200 meters
	twisted and shielded		
C.	Unshielded Twisted Pair	#22 AWG	400 meters



### Shielded Twisted Pair Cable



- Typical shielded twisted pair
- 90% shield
- Drain wire
- Color coded





### Fieldbus Terminal Blocks

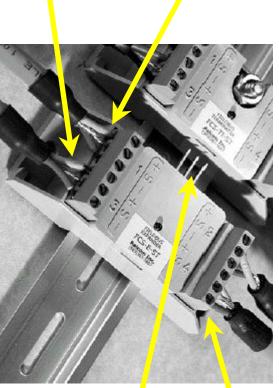


- Screw, plug, or compression terminals
- Color coded terminals
- Options:
- Terminators
- Power LED
- Short circuit protection



Fieldbus in

To single field device



To field device or next junction box

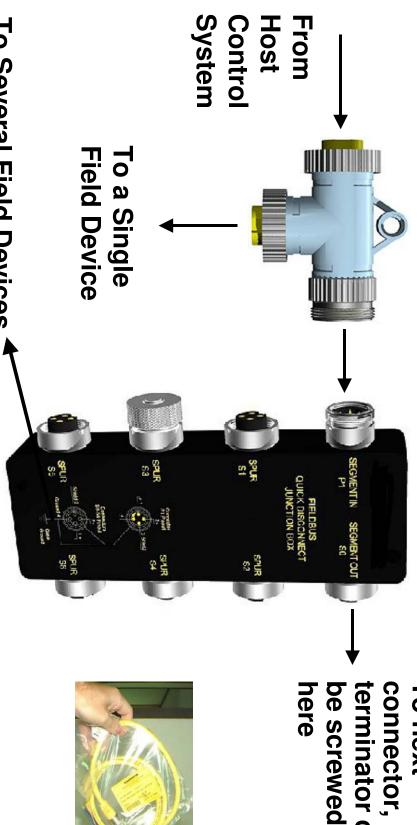
To plug in another terminal block



### Fieldbus Terminal Blocks



- Plug and Play wiring
- NEMA 4X no J-box required!



terminator can be screwed in connector, or To next



To Several Field Devices



#### **Power Supply**

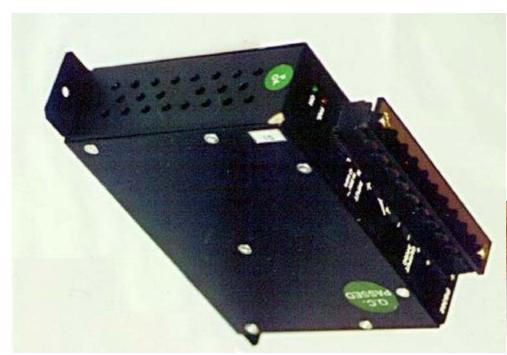


- 9 to 30 Vdc
- required Power conditioning
- Power supplies may be redundant



Rule of thumb:

- Select power supply with integral
- Terminators and/or conditioners
- Switch selectable





#### **Power Conditioner**



- A power conditioner:
- Matches impedance to the network
- May be integral to the power supply

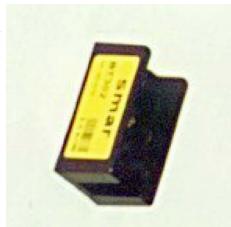




#### Terminators



- reflection end of a fieldbus segment to prevent signal Impedance matching device used at each
- Two terminators required per segment (and only two)





place terminators as far apart as possible



#### Intrinsic Safety Barriers



- Safety barriers A Fieldbus segment may be used Intrinsic
- Field device must be designed and certified to meet appropriate standards





#### **Polarity**



- Fieldbus devices may be sensitive to polarity, confirm with device vendor
- Fieldbus cables require conductor color coding



Rule of thumb:

- Assume all FF devices are polarity sensitive
- Maintain consistent wire color coding



#### Fieldbus Grounding



- standards practices and applicable international Follow current company/plant standard
- Shield grounded at one point only
- Data wires should never be grounded
- Shield never used as a power conductor
- specific requirements Intrinsically Safe installations have additional



### **Lightning/Surge Protection**



 Often taken for granted and not specified!



- Surge Protection may be installed at the device or junction box
- Provides a low cost method to reduce Operating Expenses (OPEX)
- Higher System Integrity
- Increased Reliability
- Reduced Downtime
- ReducedSpares/Inventory
- Specify and install surge protection

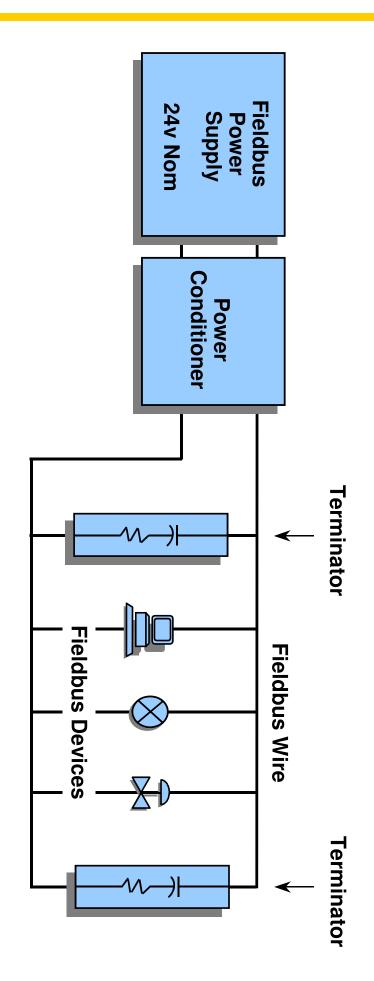
Rule of thumb:



#### Fieldbus wiring layout



Typical Fieldbus segment (detail)

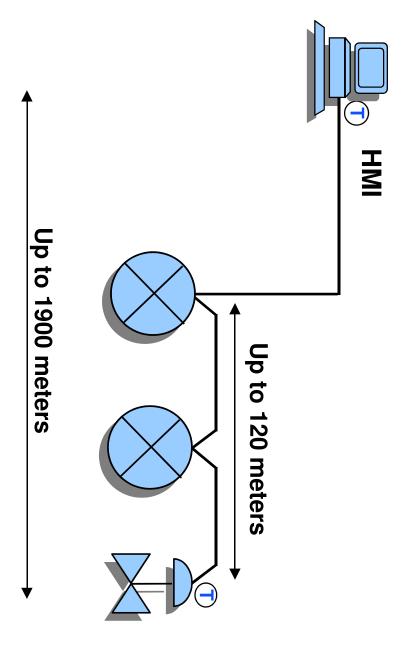




#### Wiring Topology



Daisy chain topology

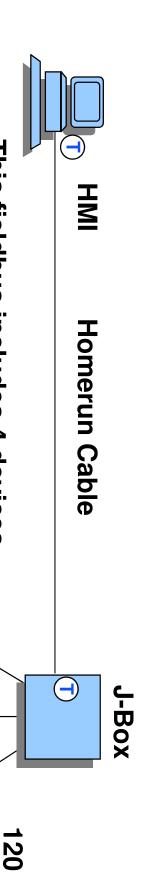




#### Wiring Topology

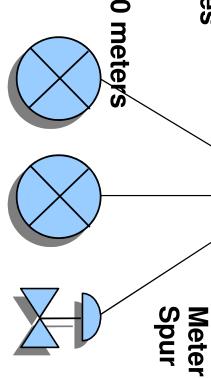


Tree topology



- This fieldbus includes 4 devices
- 3 devices on three spurs
- Maximum spur length is 120 meters
- Power supply not shown

Terminators

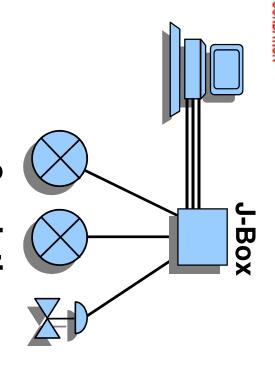


Up to 1900 meters



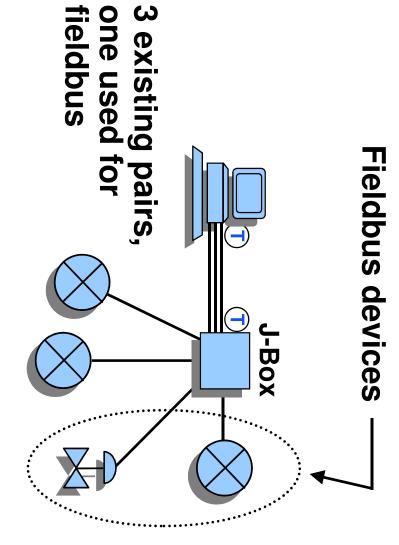
# More Control with Installed Wires





3 existing 4-20mA Pairs

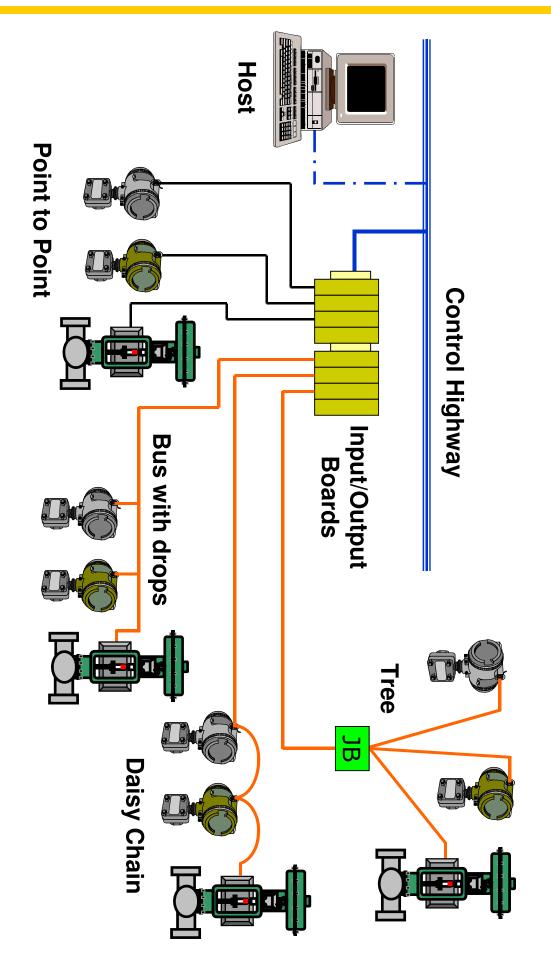
Expansion flexibility





# **Physical Layout Examples**



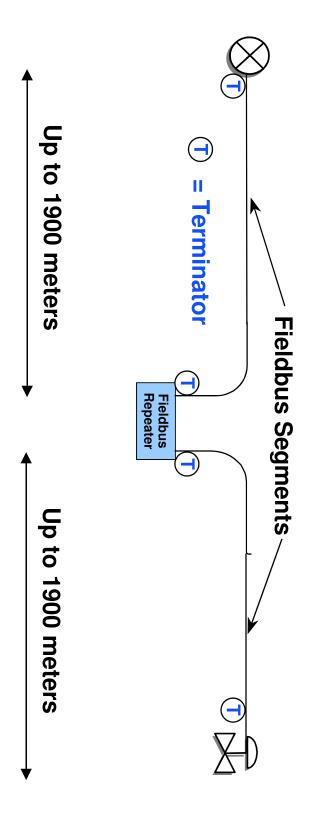




# Increasing the Length of a Segment



the length of a fieldbus A repeater is an active device used to extend

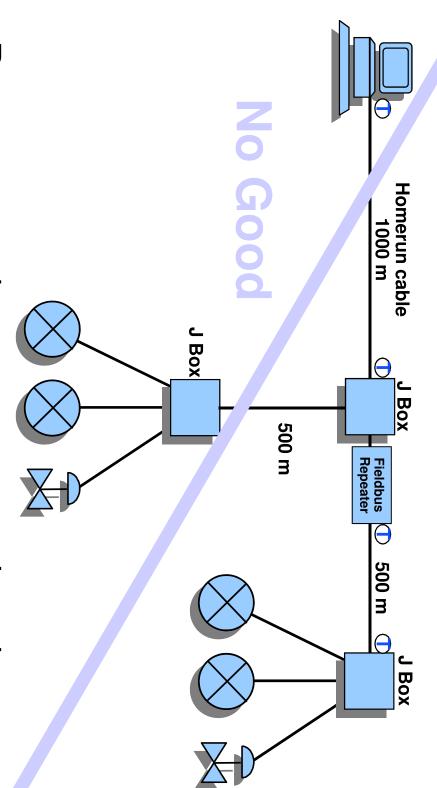




#### **Network Extension**



Spur Length too long (500+ m)



Repeater resolves excess spur length



# Fieldbus Trouble Shooting



- Power: bus voltage is displayed
- LAS activity: displays LAS signal level
- Device count: displays active device count
- Low: displays device with weakest signal – (> 150mV OK)
- Noise: displays average and peak values
- (< 75 mV OK)</p>

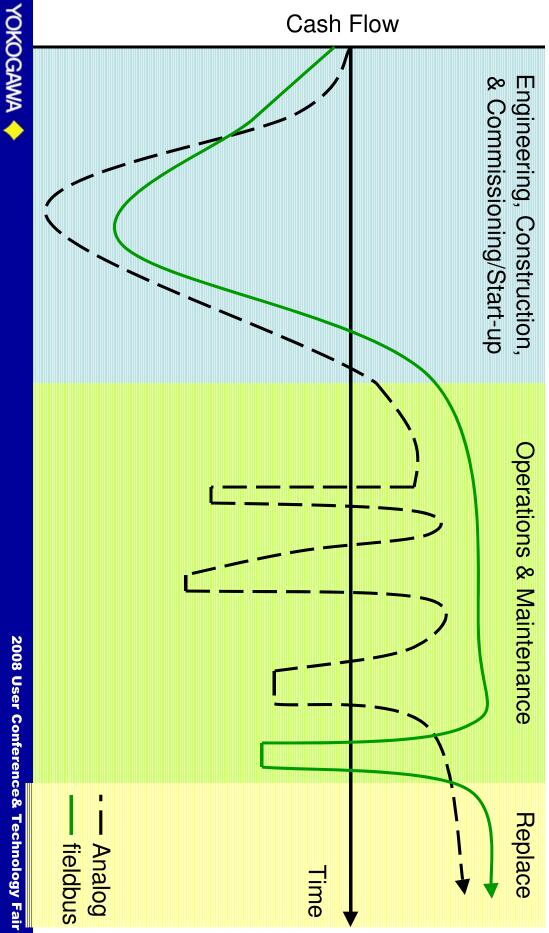




### **Economic Life Cycle**

Technology made intuitive





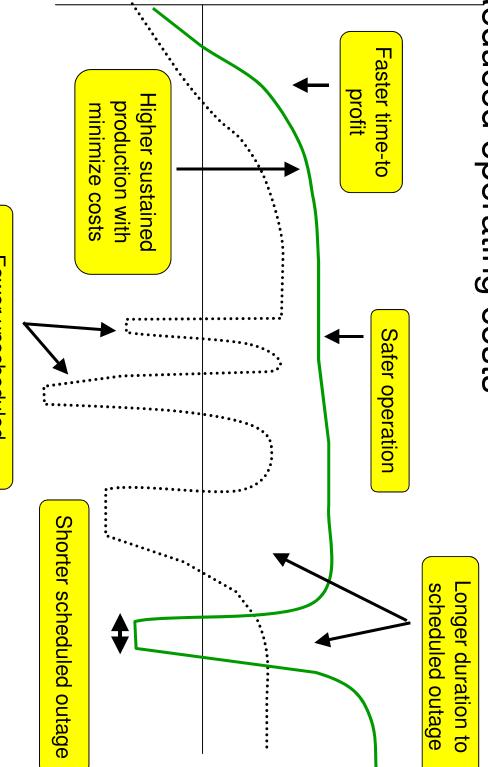


# Operations & Maintenance



Technology made

Reduced operating costs



Cash Flow

Fewer unscheduled outages





### Fieldbus Project Costs



## Estimated Project Savings

– Materials/Field Devices: Increased +25%

Installation Labor: Reduced

– Engineering:

Commissioning:

Reduced -50%

Reduced

-75%

-50%

Overall Capital Savings: 25 - 30%

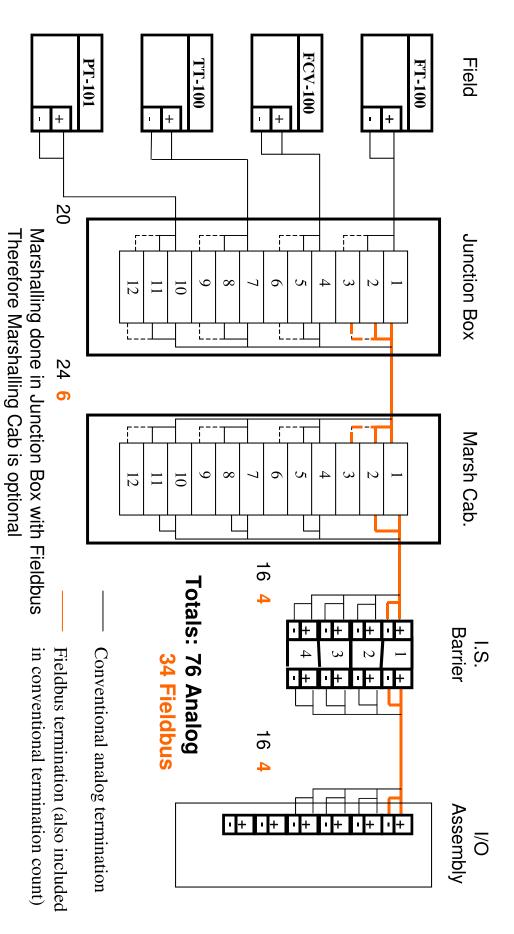
However savings will only be realized if the project is planned as a fieldbus project

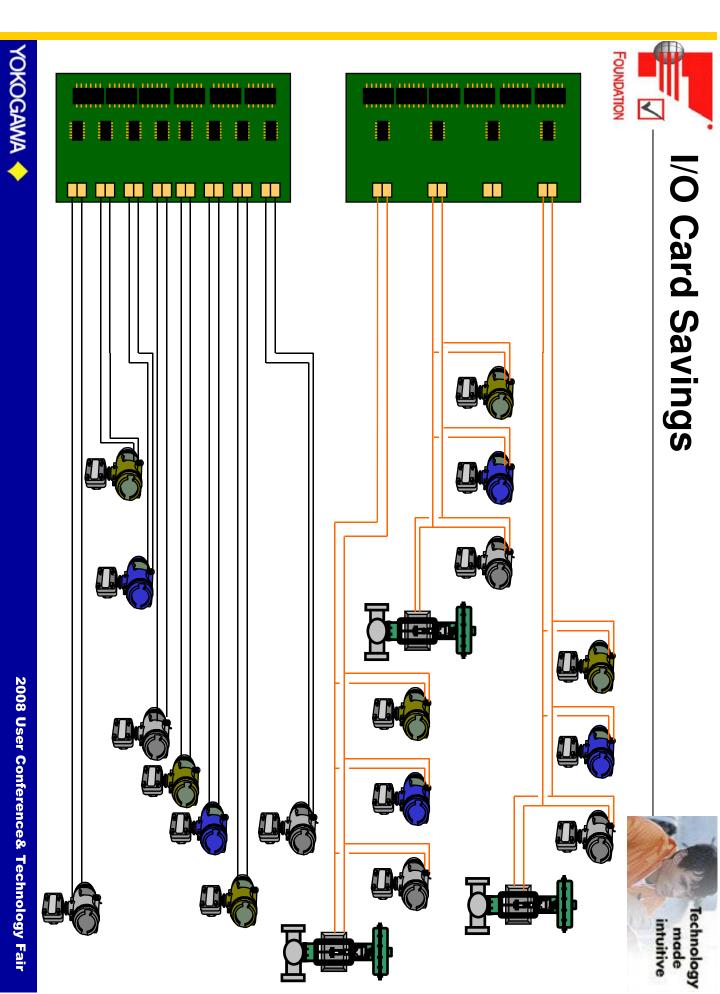


#### Termination count



# Reduced termination count







# Reduced Space Requirements

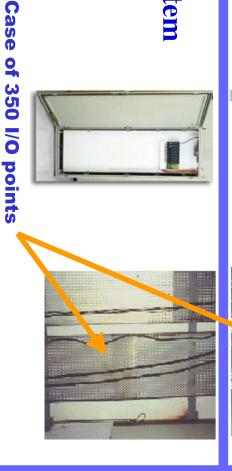


- Wiring & Rack
- Cable cost
- Junction box
- Conduit
- Cable Installation
- Marshalling
- I.S. Barriers

#### Conventional System



Fieldbus System



Courtesy of Yokogawa Corporation



### Startup Cost Savings



Commissioning Costs Without fieldbus:

#### 2 hours / device for 2 technicians





- Individually ring out wiring
- Attach device
- Verify communications
  Verify link to control strategy

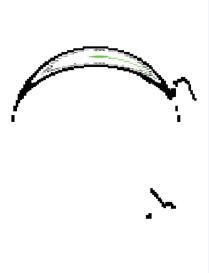


### **Startup Cost Savings**



Commissioning Costs With fieldbus:

#### 25 minutes / device for 1 technician



- Check segment wiring
- Attach device
- Drag-and-drop commissioning



# **Multivariable Measurements**

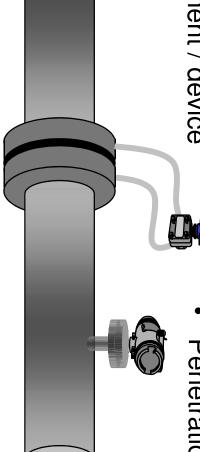


#### Fieldbus:

Multiple measurement / device



- 1 measurement / device
- Penetration / signal



#### Fieldbus:

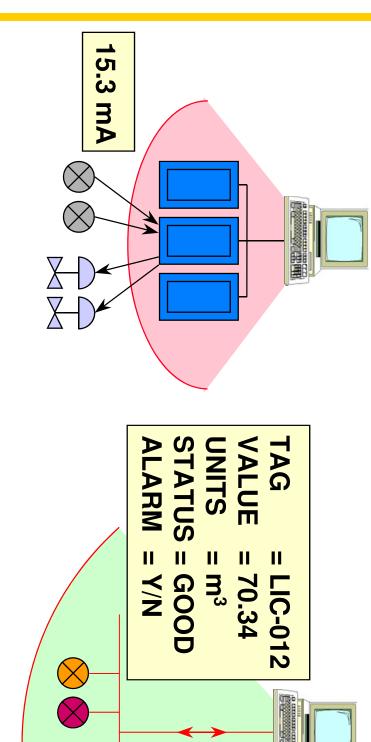
- Multiple measurements
- Pressure
- Temperature
- Mass Flow
- Volumetric Flow



#### **Expanded View**



Expanded device diagnostics



**DCS:** Limited system view. Does not include diagnostics and other information from field devices.

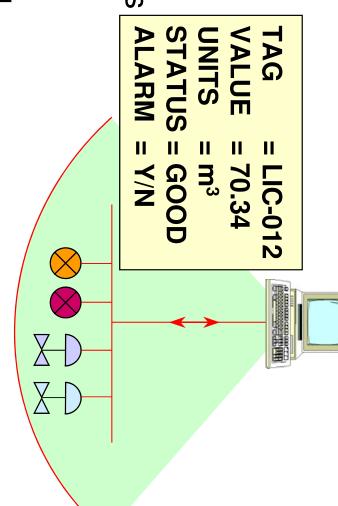
**FCS:** Expanded view. Field devices are part of the system.



### Increased Information



- Analog system
- PV only
- 4 20 mA has very limited information content
- Fieldbus system
- Multiple PV's
- Instrument TAG
- Device status
- Ambient conditions
- Diagnostics
- Configuration
- Calibration Record





# Typical Refinery Instruments Count

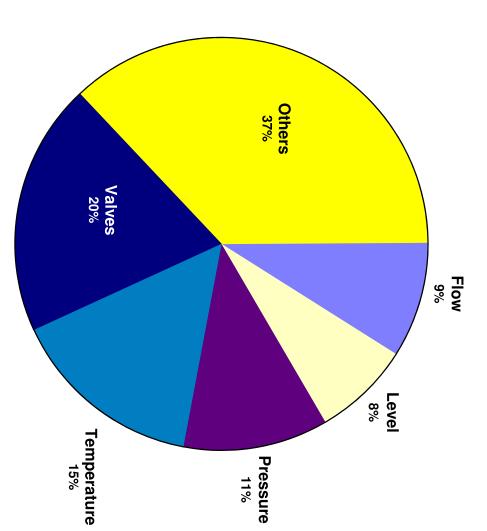


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Level 950

Pressure 1400Temp. 1900

Valves 2400 Others 4600



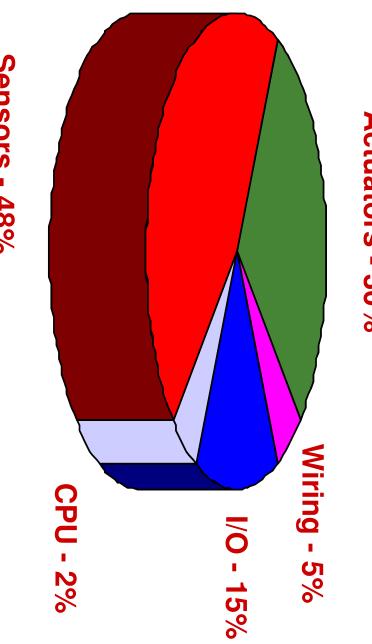


#### Areas of failures



of the failure areas Fieldbus diagnostics give us access to 80%

#### **Actuators - 30%**



Sensors - 48%



### **Maintenance Savings**



- Estimated 10- 20% saving in maintenance
- Assignment of maintenance tasks to operators / right people to do the task
- Better field diagnostics
- Better preventative maintenance data
- Less false alarms
- Faster troubleshooting

From ARC Independent Research



# Asset Management Benefits



- Users Need Maintenance Cost Reduction
- 40% of Mfg. Cost is Maintenance
- 50% of Maintenance Is Repair

10 times More Costly Than Preventative Maintenance

- 25% of Maintenance Is Preventative
- 5 Times More costly Than Predictive Maintenance
- 60% of Preventative Maintenance is Unnecessary
- Asset Management Tools
- Identify maintenance waste
- Create predictive maintenance algorithms

From ARC Independent Research



# **Operational Improvements**



- Operational efficiency improved by up to 2%
- Predictive maintenance
- schedule maintenance based on device diagnostics
- increase plant availability
- Predictive Maintenance Algorithms
- Impulse line blockage detection
- Pump cavitation
- Heat tracing failure

From ARC Independent Research



# Operational Improvements



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Manual	Digital Analog Pneumatic	Control Limit
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<u>a</u>	ng Dg mat	
	₽.	

- Tighter Digital Control
- Controlling closer to ideal set point
- Better product quality
- Reduced product cost
- Increased efficiency
- Increased safety

- ..... Digital
- ····· Analog
- ----- Pneumatic
- —— Manual



#### Questions



