

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

**Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS)**



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## **AS/NZS 62026.5:2001**

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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.

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# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

### **Part 5: Smart distributed system (SDS)**

First published as AS/NZS 62026.5:2001.

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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.

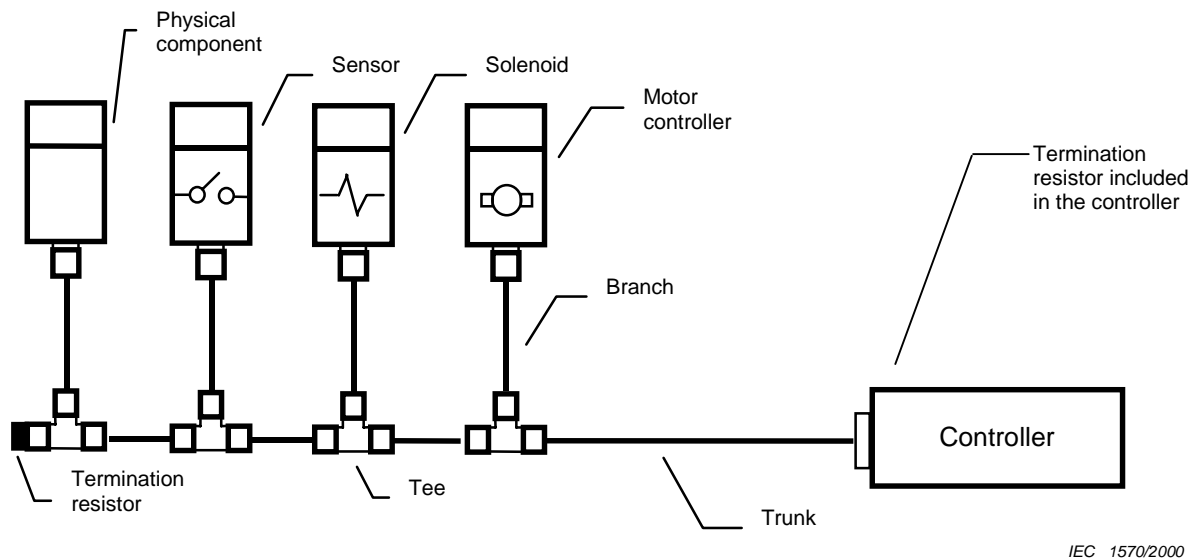
SDS provides for the connection of intelligent devices such as sensors, actuators and other components to one or more controllers. SDS functionality may be integrated directly into the devices or be in modules allowing the connection of conventional components to the network.

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**

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