LANmark Industry

Industrial Cabling

Nexans

Technical Paper

Nexans Cabling Solutions

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Industrial cabling

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CONTENT

1 Foreword

Ethernet has established itself as the dominant transmission technology for LANs. Despite technologically superior technologies such as ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), Ethernet holds its leading position because of its low cost, its versatility and easiness of implementation.

The automation networking industry is dominated by bus systems. These bus systems are many, incompatible with each other and operating at relatively slow speeds.

The Automation industry has identified Ethernet as a way to increase data transmission speeds and support the integration of IT (Information Technology) and automation systems. Implementing Ethernet in production premises and for automation purposes has driven to the redefinition of the cabling infrastructure in production premises and the improvements of some intrinsic weaknesses of the Ethernet technology. These processes are currently going on.

NCS is addressing the challenges proposed by the implementation of cabling systems within industrial premises. The **LANmark** ***Industry*** cabling systems is built according to the appropriate standards and accommodates transmission needs and environmental requirements of IT and Automation.

This technical paper covers the most significant technical issues related to industrial cabling.

2. Applicable standards

2.1 Cabling standards

- ISO/IEC 24702 *Information technology – Generic cabling – Industrial premises*

This standard is in its final draft version. It defines the architecture, the transmission performances and the environmental requirements for a universal, application independent structured cabling within industrial premises. It is strongly inspired from the ISO/IEC11801 (2002). **The present technical paper mainly refers to this Draft ISO/IEC 24702.**

Current status: Standard

- Draft EN 50173-3 *Generic cabling systems - Industrial premises*

This is the European equivalent of the international standard mentioned above.

Current status: Draft version

2.2 Components standards

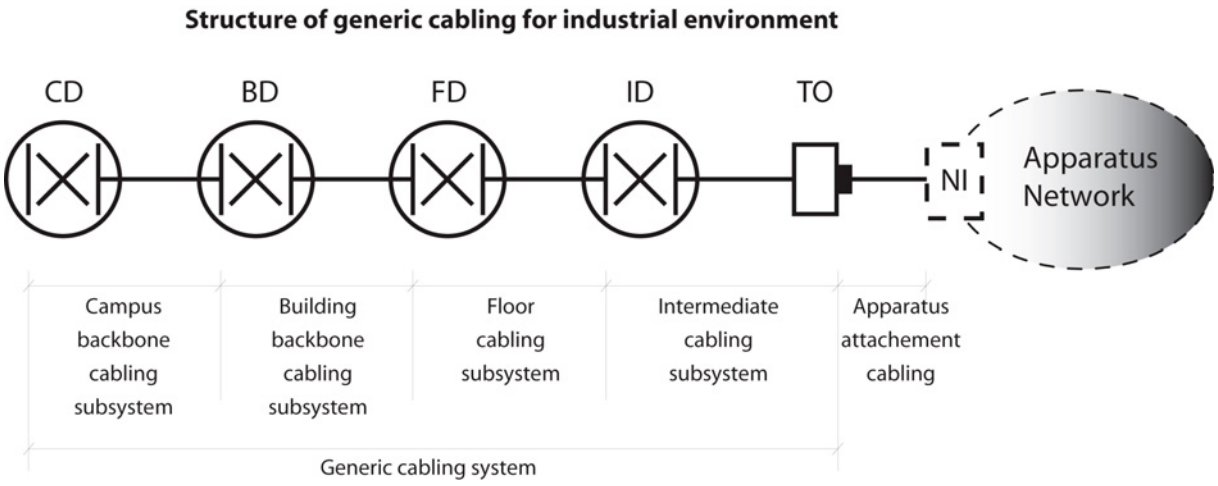
- IEC61076-3-106

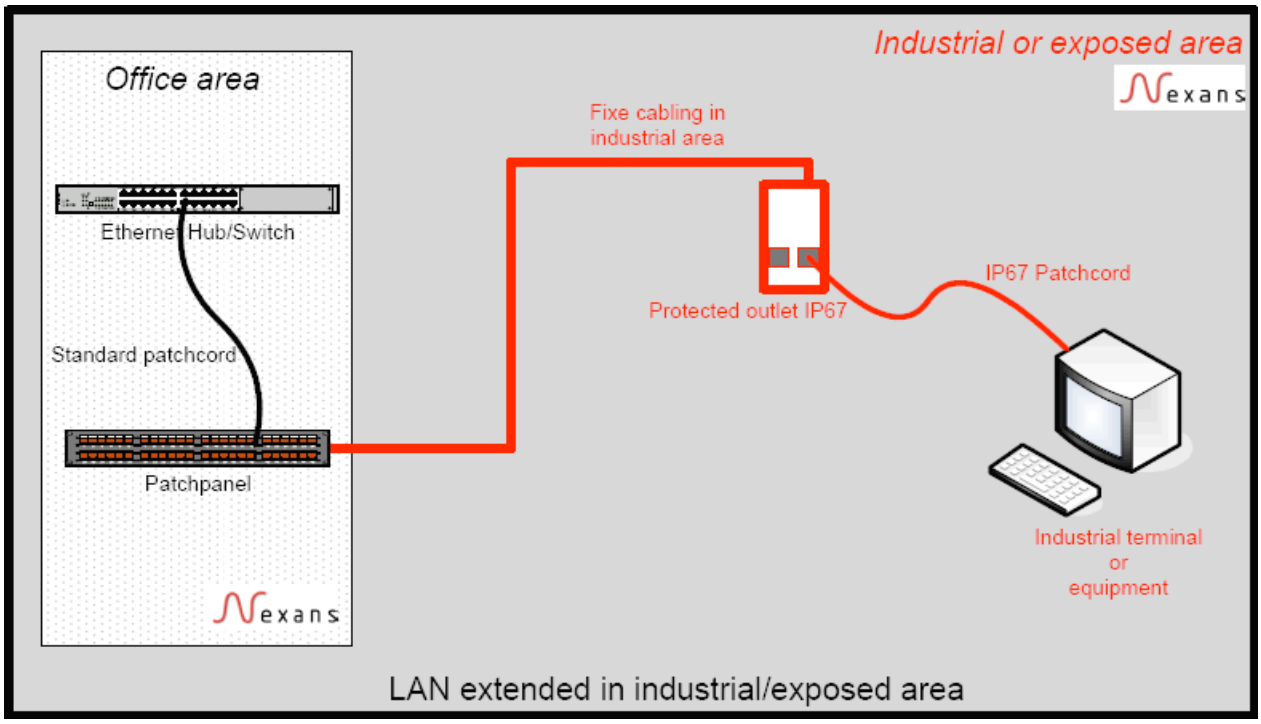
This standard defines the protective and locking housing (encapsulation) of the connectors that shall enable operation in industrial premises. (Protection against liquids, objects and dust ingression, EMC etc.)

The mechanical and electrical performances of the connectors are the ones defined in ISO/IEC 11801 Ed.2. The RJ45 is the specified connector for industrial copper generic cabling. The circular M12 connector is also allowed under conditions.

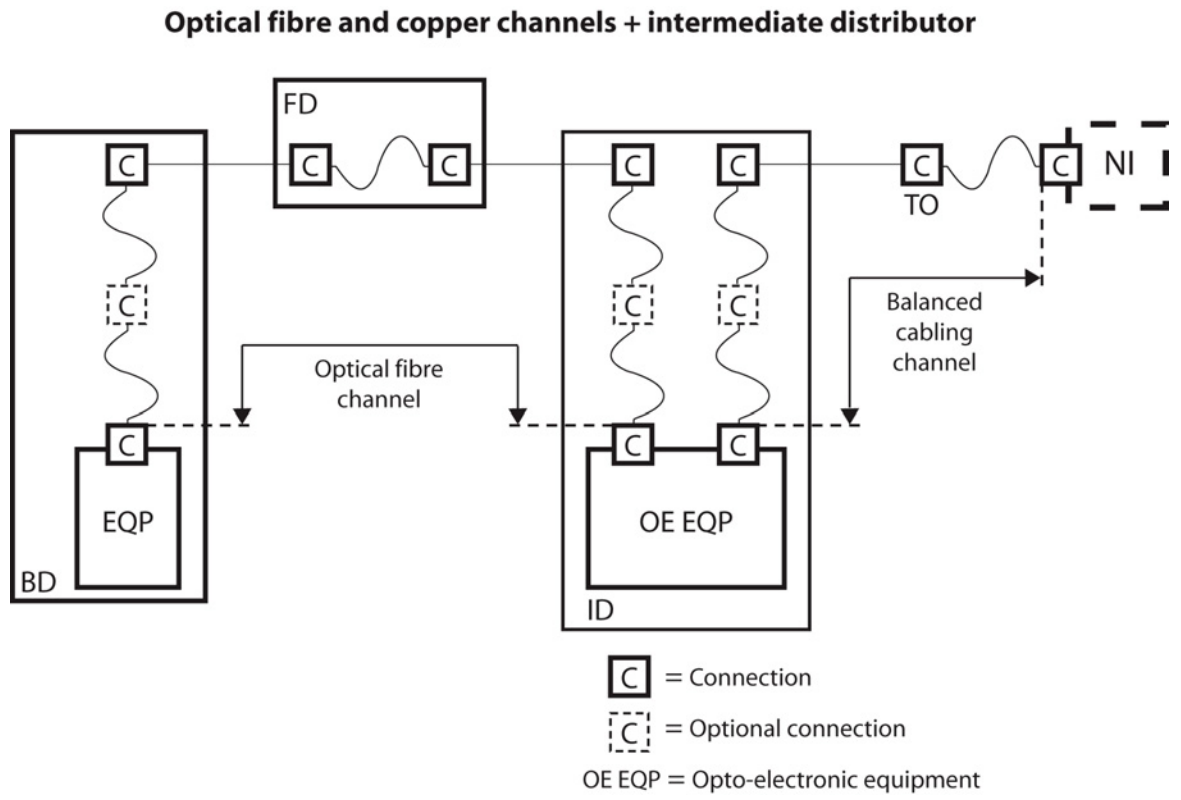
3. Generic topologies

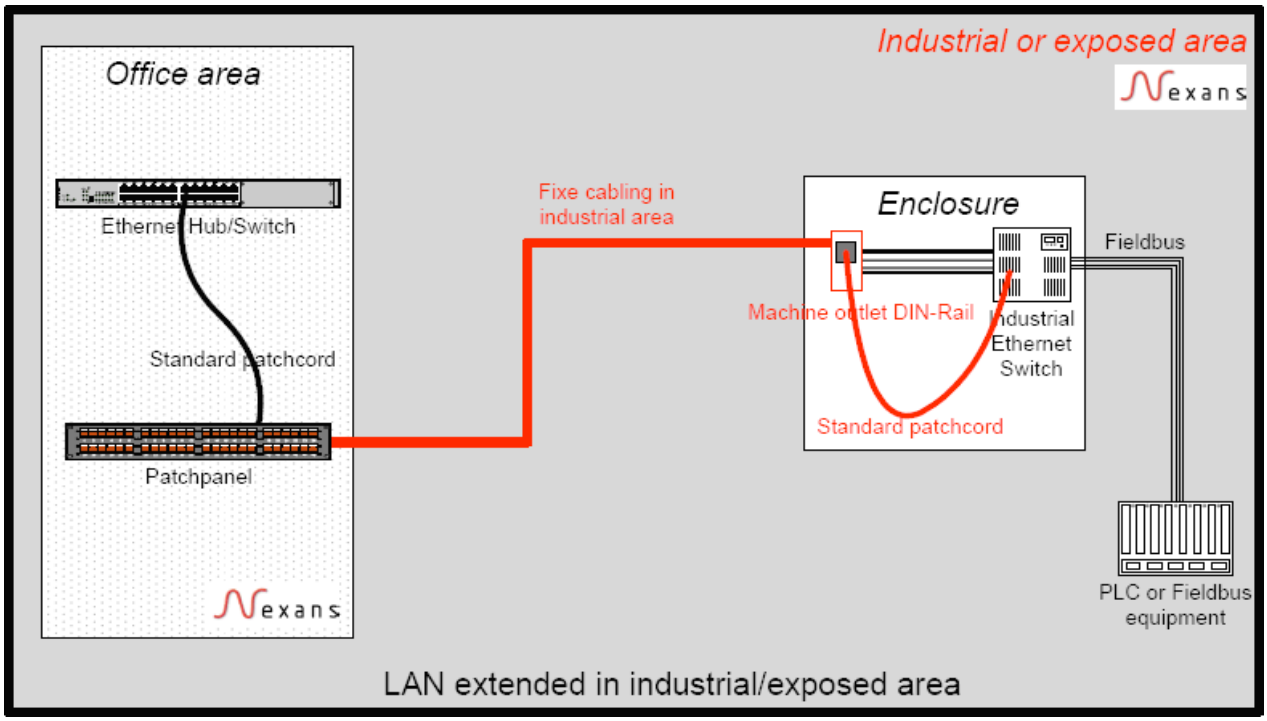
The specified architecture generally follows the guidelines given in ISO/IEC11801 Ed.2. However the draft ISO/IEC 24702 specifies extra elements that accommodate better the cabling in industrial premises.





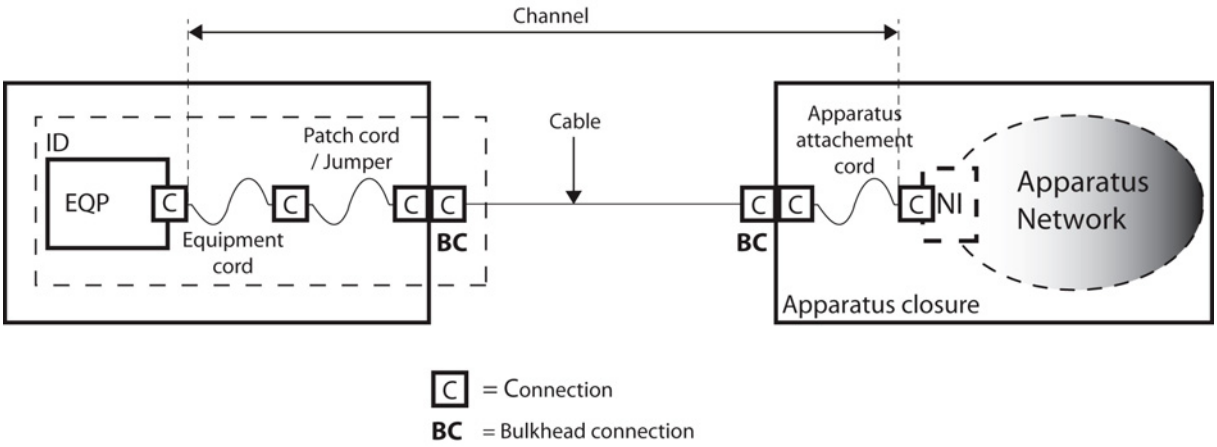
Extended distances are also supported as illustrated below.





Bulkheads or "back to back" connections are supported as well. These could be used as intermediate distributors. It is a wall connection maintaining environmental segregation on either side. This could be seen as a "machine to machine" connection using balanced cabling. Specific rules apply for these configurations i.e. calculation of the maximum cable length since flexible cable is used "instead" of horizontal cable.

Channel configuration with a bulkhead



4. Industrial premises versus Commercial premises

4.1 Environmental requirements

One of the critical differences between industrial and the commercial cabling is obviously the environmental conditions under which the cabling will operate. In industrial premises the cabling is expected to be subject to liquids, chemical, vibrations etc. Using the right components will be decisive to the transmission performances and transmission reliability expected from the cabling.

The standard is giving guidelines on how to address these environmental conditions. Three generic classes of environments have been defined.

- **Standard environment (**Office environment**)**
- **Light industrial environment**
- **Heavy industrial environment**

Criteria characterising these environments have been classified in 4 groups: **M**echanical, **I**ngress, **C**limatic, and **E**lectromagnetic (**M.I.C.E.**). Minimum performances for these groups have been set for each environmental class: lower requirement in a standard environment, very high requirements for a heavy industrial environment.

This has been summarised in the **MICE table**.

	Standard environment	**Light industrial**	**Heavy industrial**
Mechanical	**M_1**	**M_2**	**M_3**
Shock/bump (Peak acceleration)	40 ms^{-2}	100 ms^{-2}	250 ms^{-2}
Vibration			
Displacement amplitude (2-9 Hz)	1,5 mm	7,0 mm	15,0 mm
Acceleration amplitude (9-500Hz)	5 ms^{-2}	20 ms^{-2}	50 ms^{-2}
Tensile force	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
Crush	45N over 25mm (linear) min.	1100N over 150mm (linear) min.	2200N over 150mm (linear) min.
Impact	1 J	10 J	30 J
Bending and flexing	See Note 1	See Note 1	See Note 1
Ingress	**I_1**	**I_2**	**I_3**
Particulate ingress (Ø max.)	12,5 mm	50μm	50μm
Immersion	None	≤ 12,5l/min ≥ 6,3 mm jet > 2,5 m distance	≤ 12,5l/min ≥ 6,3 mm jet > 2,5 m distance and immersion (≤ 1m for ≤30 min)
Climatic	**C_1**	**C_2**	**C_3**
Ambient temperature	-10°C to +60°C	-25°C to +70°C	-40°C to +70°C
Rate of change of temperature	0,1°C per minute	1,0°C per minute	3,0°C per minute
Humidity	5% to 85% (non-condensing)	5% to 95% (condensing)	5% to 95% (condensing)
Solar radiation	700 Wm^{-2}	1120 Wm^{-2}	1120 Wm^{-2}

Liquid Pollution Contaminants	Concentration x 10^{-6}	Concentration x 10^{-6}	Concentration x 10^{-6}
Sodium chloride (salt/sea water)	0	<0,3	<0,3
Oil (dry-air concentration) See Note 1	0	<0,005	<0,5
Sodium stearate (soap)	None	5 x 10^4 aqueous non-gelling	>5 x 10^4 aqueous gelling
Detergent	None	ffs	ffs
Conductive materials in solution	None	Temporary	Present
Gaseous pollution Contaminants (cm^3m^{-3}=ppm)	**Mean/Peak** Concentration x 10^{-6}	**Mean/Peak** Concentration x 10^{-6}	**Mean/Peak** Concentration x 10^{-6}
Hydrogen sulphide	<0,003 / <0,01	<0,05 / <0,5	<10 / <50
Sulphur dioxide	<0,01 / <0,03	<0,1 / <0,3	<5 / <15
Sulphur trioxide (ffs)	<0,01 / <0,03	<0,1 / <0,3	<5 / <15
Chlorine wet (>50% humidity)	<0,0005 / <0,001	<0,005 / <0,03	<0,05 / <0,3
Chlorine dry (<50% humidity)	<0,002 / <0,01	<0,02 / <0,1	<0,2 / <1,0
Hydrogen chloride	- / <0,06	<0,06 / <0,3	<0,6 / <3,0
Hydrogen fluoride	<0,001 / <0,005	<0,01 / <0,05	<0,1 / <1,0
Ammonia	<1 / <5	<10 / <50	<50 / <250
Oxides of Nitrogen	<0,05 / <0,1	<0,5 / <1	<5 / <10
Ozone	<0,002 / <0,005	<0,025 / <0,05	<0,1 / <1
Electromagnetic	**E_1**	**E_2**	**E_3**
Electrostatic discharge – Contact (0,667μC)	4kV	4kV	4kV
Electrostatic discharge – Air (0,132C)	8kV	8kV	8kV
Radiated RF – AM	3V/m @ 80-1000MHz 3V/m @ 1400-2000MHz 1V/m @ 2000-2700MHz	3V/m @ 80-1000MHz 3V/m @ 1400-2000MHz 1V/m @ 2000-2700MHz	10V/m @ 80-1000MHz 3V/m @ 1400-2000MHz 1V/m @ 2000-2700MHz
Conducted RF	3V @ 150kHz-80MHz	3V @ 150kHz-80MHz	10V @ 150kHz-80MHz
EFT/B (comms)	500 V	1000 V	1000 V
Surge (transient ground potential difference) – signal, line to earth	500 V	1000 V	1000 V
Magnetic Field (50/60 Hz)	1 Am^{-1}	3 Am^{-1}	30 Am^{-1}
Magnetic Field (60-20000 Hz)	ffs	ffs	ffs

ffs: for further studies
Bump: the repetitive nature of the shock experienced by the channel shall be taken into account
Note 1: This aspect of environmental classification is installation-specific and should be considered in association with IEC61918 and the appropriate component specification.

A link can be subject to several environmental classes: Standard environment on the cabinet side and heavy industrial on the outlet side.

The standard underlines that specific environments such as petrochemical plants … are out of theses classes and shall be regarded individually.

4.2 Cables

In order to meet the environmental requirements of the MICE table specific materials must be used. The standard LSZH compound used in commercial premises is fully sufficient for the standard class but wouldn't withstand the condition of the light and heavy industrial classes. The following table summarizes the differences between the material and their applications.

	PUR-ether Polyurethane	**PE** Polyethylene	**HFFR Halogen Free Flame Retardant**	**PVC** Polyvinylechloride	**PVC-N** Polyvinylechloride-N	**PA** Polyamide
Abrasion	+++	+	+	+	0	+++
Tensile strength - MPa	30-50	20-30	10-20	10-20	10-20	> 50
Elongation - %	500-700	500-800	200-400	200-400	200-400	< 50
Tear Strength	+++	++	+	++	+	+++
UV Resistance	++	+++	+	+++	+++	++
Water absorption @ 20°C - %	1-2	< 0,2	1-3	<0,5	<0,5	1-2
Halogen Free	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Recyclable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Temperature domain - °C	-40 to +100	-30 to +80	-25 to +70	-30 to +90	-30 to +90	-50 to +95
Application	**Heavy industrial** automation, handling	**Outside** Food indusry	**Inside** commercial buildings, private homes	**Industrial and buildings**	**Industrial Petrochemical industry**	**Industrial** chemical, Oil and Gas industry
Fire Performances	++	0	+++	+++	++	0
Chemical resistance against fluids						
Acetone	0	+++	+++	0	0	+++
Ammonia	++	++	++	++	++	+++
Aniline	0	+	+	0	0	+
Benzene	+	0	0	0	0	+++
Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	0	+	++	+++
Cresol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclohexane	++	+	+	++	+++	++
Dibutyl phtalate	+++				0	
Dioctyl phtalate	+++				0	
Ethanol	0	+++	+++	+	+++	
Ethyl glycol ether	++	++	++	++	0	
Ethylene glycol	+	++	++	+++	+++	+++
Formaldehyde (formol)	0	++	++	0	++	+++
Freon 12	++	+	+	++	++	+++
Gasoline	0	0	0	+	+++	+++
Heptane	++	0	0	+++	+++	+++
Hexane	++	0	0	+	++	+++
Hydrochloric acid	+	++	++		+	0
hydrofluoric acid	+	+	+	0	+	0
hydrogen peroxide	+++	++	++	+++	0	0
isooctane	++	0	0	+	+++	+++
Kerosene	+++	0	0	+++	+++	+++
Methyl alcohol	0	+++	+++	++	++	+++
Methyl chloroform	0	+	+		0	
Methyl Isobutyl ketone	0	+++	+++	0	0	+++
Mineral spirits	++	0	0		+++	
Naphta	+++	0	0	+++	+++	+++
Nitric acid (50% solution)	0	+	+	+++	0	0
Pentane		0	0		+++	+++
Phenol	0	0	0	+++	0	0
Phosphoric acid	+	+	+	+++	++	0
Potassium hydroxide	++	++	+	+++	++	+++
Sodium hydroxide (50% solution)	0	+	+	+++	+++	+
Sulfuric acid (50% solution)	0	+	+	++	++	0
Toluene	0	0	0	0	0	+++
Trichloroethylene	0	0	0	0	0	+
Xylene	0	+	+	0	0	+++

For information only. *These materials are availiable in many versions with different characteristics.*

0 Poor
+ Fair
++ Good
+++ Excellent

4.3 Connectors

4.3.1 Copper connectors

There are two types of copper connectors that can be used for an industrial cabling. The first one is the M12, which is a circular 4-pin connector typically used for automation. It is metallic and robust but shows limited transmission performance and only accommodates 2 pairs. The second connector is the RJ45 as per IEC 60603-7, which the same as the one specified in the ISO/IEC11801.

4.3.2 Optical connectors

The draft ISO/IEC24702 has selected the **LC connector** (IEC61754-20). In specific cases, other optical connectors can be used as well (2.5BFOC, SC, SCRJ, SMA)**.**

4.3.3 Encapsulation

These copper and optic connectors (apart from the M12) requires encapsulation as above in order to withstand the industrial environment. The IEC61076-3-106 defines these protective housings

4.3.4 IP Rating

The above-mentioned encapsulations are designed to accommodate the copper or optical connectors used for heavy industrial cabling and shall bring the requested IP67 protective level to withstand the environmental conditions.

The IEC 60529 describes the IP rating. It defines the level of protection.

First digit	
Classes for protection against contact and foreign bodies	
0	No protection
1	Protection against large foreign bodies (Ø≥50mm)
2	Protection against foreign bodies (Ø≥12,5mm)
3	Protection against foreign bodies (Ø≥2,5mm)
4	Protection against foreign bodies (Ø≥1mm)
5	Protection against dust
6	Fully dust tight

Second digit	
Classes for protection against liquid ingress	
0	No protection
1	Protected against vertical water drops
2	Protected against vertical drops with a +/- 15° angle from the vertical
3	Protected against spayed water with an angle ≥ 60°
4	Protected against water splashes from all directions
5	Protection against water jets from all directions
6	Protection against strong water jets from all directions
7	Protected from a temporary immersion in water
8	Protected from a long lasting immersion in water

Please refer to IEC60529 for more details

Example of protection for heavy industrial environment: **IP 67**

First digit **Second digit**

The standards require the following levels of protection:

Environment	Office environment ($Ingress_1$)	Light industrial environment ($Ingress_2$)	Heavy industrial environment ($Ingress_3$)
ISO/IEC 24702	IP20	IP65	IP67

Please note that the IP rating of a standard office outlet is IP20 and that outlets with an IP44 rating will be used in some areas such as kitchens, garages…

5 Transmission performances and Applications

Transmission performances are similar to the ones specified in the ISO 11801. The ISO/IEC accommodate however POF (Plastic Optical Fibre) and therefore includes channels performance specific to POF cabling.

5.1 Channel transmission performances

Copper

- Class A 100Hz
- Class B: 1MHz
- Class C: 16MHz
- Class D: 100MHz
- Class E: 250 MHz
- Class F : 600MHz

However, class D is specified as the minimum performance level for the floor and intermediate cabling. Furthermore the A and B classes are not installed any longer.

Fibre optic

- OF-25
- OF-50
- OF-100
- OF-200
- OF-300
- OF-500
- OF-2000
- OF-5000
- OF-10000

The following wavelengths are specified since both hard silica and plastic optical fibres (POF) , including gradient index POF, are specified: 520nm, 650nm, 850nm, 1300nm, 1550nm.

5.2 Applications

The usual data applications are supported. The Industrial Ethernet applications are based on the Ethernet standard and are therefore fully supported by the cabling. These applications are enhanced versions of the Ethernet with real time signalling capability for example.

Please ensure that your cabling has the transmission performances necessary to support the applications you choose.

Please not the **LANmark** ***Industry*** solutions are specifically ruggedized systems designed to operate in industrial environments.

Application	**Minimum performance of the infrastructure**	**Supported by LANmark *Industry***	**Comments**
Voice	Class C	Yes	Voice network can then be used for data
VoIP	Class D	*Yes*	The network can then be used for data. Class E is more up to date.
10 Base-T	Class D	Yes	
100Base-T	Class D	Yes	A Class E cabling will enable migration to modern and cost effective applications without problems
1000Base-T	Class D	Yes	A Class E cabling will enable migration to modern and cost effective applications without problems
1000Base-TX	Class E	Yes	
1000Base-SX	OM1 fibres	LANmark-OF2 *Industry*	An OM2 compliant fibre will not have the distance limitations of OM1
1000Base-LX	OM1 fibres	LANmark-OF2 *Industry*	An OM2 compliant fibre will not have the distance limitations of OM1
10 gigabit Ethernet according draft IEEE802.3.AN	500MHz	Yes with GG45 or EVO 10gig connectors	The LANmark 7 cabling will fully support the 10 Gigabit Ethernet
10 Gigabit FO	OM3	LANmark-OF 3 *Industry*	The OM3 fibres will support 10 Gbase over 300m @ 850nm

Industrial Ethernet variants	Class D	Yes	The use of S/STP cable is strongly recommended to ensure EMC immunity.
Fieldbuses	Class D	Yes	The use of S/STP cable is strongly recommended to ensure EMC immunity.
155ATM	Class D	Yes	
622ATM	Class D	Yes	
1G ATM CB1G	Class E	Yes	The use of S/STP cable is strongly recommended to ensure EMC immunity

LANmark ***Industry*** with GG45 connectors is specifically appropriate for installation with extended lifetime, high cost of replacement, severe EMC requirements, future proofing, etc.

Note: Mixed solutions i.e. Optical fibre + Copper are supported

6 Installation and measurements

The installation shall be conducted by qualified staff and in conformance to local and international regulations.

A standard giving installation guidelines for passive cabling within industrial premises is currently being written.

Specific attention should be given to safety and EMC regulations.

Measurements

Standard hand held testers can be used to control the electrical performances of a newly installed industrial cabling. Limits specified by the ISO11801 shall be used.

Please ensure that the tester used as the appropriate accuracy.

Type of cabling	Accuracy required
Class D	Level II
Class E	Level III
Class F	Level IV

For fibre optic cabling a measurement of attenuation with a power meter is sufficient but an OTDR trace is recommended.

7 LANmark *Industry* System approach

The electrical performance immunity is strongly depending on the environmental immunity of the components. The individual components forming a **LANmark** ***Industry*** cabling are made with the appropriate compounds and designed to be assembled together. The **LANmark** ***Industry*** cabling will deliver the advertised electrical and mechanical performances. (Please refer to applicable system datasheets) and brings full compliance to the standards.

LANmark ***Industry*** cabling system means:

- **Appropriate materials** i.e. PUR cables.
- Components designed to be mounted together.

- **Easy termination**, easy installation.
- **Conform to standards**

- **Advanced electrical performances** through advanced design (LANmark).
- **Reliable cabling** system

- In case of problem, one single point of contact: Nexans Cabling Solutions.
- Worldwide support

- **Fibre optic and copper**
- Large product range to match your budget and architectures

Please note that your flow of control data or data exchanges will ultimately suffer from poor cabling performances.

8 Petrochemical plants and other specific industries

The LANmark Industrial range includes components made of advanced materials in order to meet the requirements of specific environments. Please contact us for more details.

References

- ISO/IEC 24702
- IEC 61076-3-106
- IEC 60529
- ISO/IEC 11801 Ed.2

Global expert in cables and cabling systems

Paris
rue Mozart, 4-10
92587 Clichy CEDEX
France
Tel +33 (0)1 56 69 84 00
Fax +33 (0)1 56 69 86 38

Brussels
Alsembergsesteenweg 2, b3
1501 Buizingen
Belgium
Tel +32 (0)2 363 38 00
Fax +32 (0)2 365 09 99

Basingstoke
2 Faraday Office Park
Faraday Road
Basingstoke• Hampshire RG24 8QQ • UK
Tel +44 (0) 1256 486640
Fax +44 (0) 1256 486650