

LONWORKS® Bus Wiring Guidelines



USER GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The Free Topology Transceiver (FTT) supports polarity insensitive, free topology wiring. This frees the system installer from wiring using a specific bus topology. T-tap, star, loop, and mixed wiring topologies are all supported by this architecture. Free topology wiring reduces the time and expense of system installation by allowing the wiring to be installed in the most expeditious manner. It also simplifies network expansion by eliminating restrictions on wire routing, splicing, and device placement.

A FTT network can be comprised of multiple segments (LONWORKS Bus sections containing from one to sixty devices, each device having a Neuron® ID to validate) separated by physical layer repeaters or routers.

FTT networks are very flexible and convenient to install and maintain, but it is imperative to carefully plan the network layout and create and maintain accurate documentation. This will aid in compliance verification and future expansion of the FTT network. This will also minimize unknown or inaccurate wire run lengths, node-to-node (device-to-device) distances, node counts, total wire length, inaccurate repeater/router locations, and misplaced or missing terminations.

APPLICATIONS

A free topology architecture allows the user to wire the control devices with virtually no topology restrictions.

Unlike bus wiring designs, the FTT system uses a free topology wiring scheme that supports T-tap, star, loop, mixed, and/or daisy-chain (see Fig. 1). This design has many advantages. First, the installer is free to select the method of wiring that best suits the installation, reducing the need for advanced planning and allowing last minute changes at the installation site. Second, if installers have been trained to use one style of wiring for all installations, free topology technology can be introduced without requiring retraining. Third, retrofit installations with existing wiring plans can be accommodated with minimal, if any, rewiring. This capability ensures that FTT technology can be adapted to both old and new projects, widening the potential market for FTT based products. Finally, free topology allows FTT systems easy future expansion by tapping into the existing wiring where it is most convenient to do so. This reduces the time and expense of system expansion, and from the customers perspective, keeps down the life cycle cost of the free topology network.

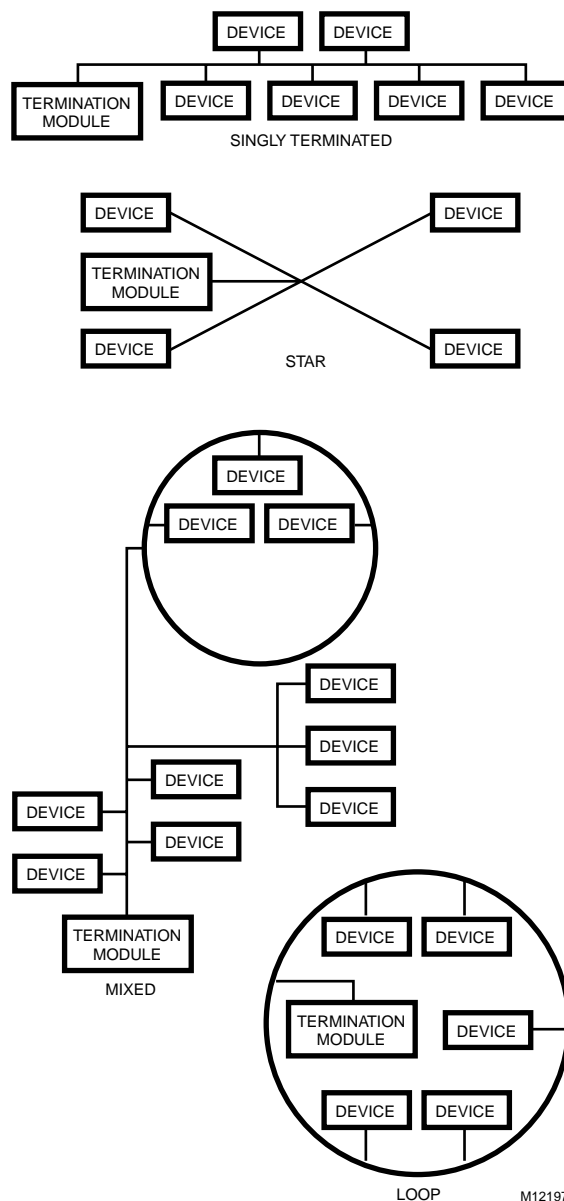


Fig. 1. Typical wiring topologies supported by the FTT System.



System expansion is simplified by the use of physical layer repeaters and routers. The Q7740A 2-Way or Q7740B 4-Way Devices perform a repeater function, and the Q7751A operates as a router. See Fig. 2. If a LONWORKS Bus segment grows beyond the maximum number of devices or total wire distance, then additional FTT segments can be added. This is done by connecting a Q7740A 2-Way or a Q7740B 4-Way physical layer repeater (see Fig. 3). The repeaters will transfer data between the two LONWORKS Bus segments, this allows the number of devices to be spread out as well as increasing the length of wire over which they communicate.

NOTE: Do not exceed the maximum of 120 devices for a Q7750A Zone Managers LONWORKS Bus network (up to 60 devices are allowed per LONWORKS Bus segment).

The repeater function permits an FTT network to grow as system needs expand, without retrofitting existing controllers or requiring the use of specialized bridges. The maximum number of repeaters per LONWORKS Bus segment is one (on either side of the router). A Q7751A LONWORKS Bus Router can also be used to effectively double the maximum LONWORKS Bus length. The advantage of using the router is that it will segregate traffic to an LONWORKS Bus segment, when using the repeater all traffic is repeated on each LONWORKS Bus segment. (see following NOTES).

NOTES: There can be no more than one repeater on either side of a Q7751A Router.

An FTT network can have no more than one router per Zone Manager. Systems requiring high levels of network traffic may benefit from the use of a Q7751A Router which forwards packets only when necessary. Routers are not allowed within loops.

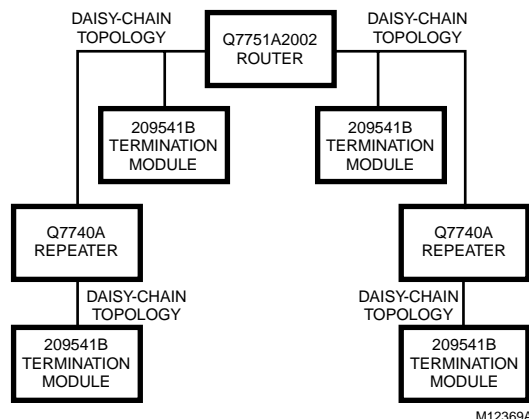


Fig. 2. Repeaters and Router in a FTT network.

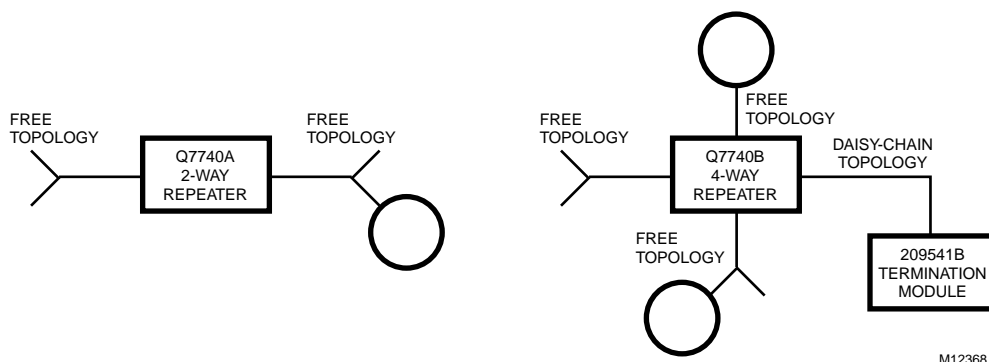


Fig. 3. Physical Layer Repeater (Q7740A 2-Way or Q7750B 4-Way).

NETWORK CABLING AND CONNECTIONS

This section provides information about cabling and FTT network connections.

IMPORTANT

For network terminal connections, twist the wires together a minimum of three times.

Only use approved wire and do not use different wire types on the same bus.

Follow the bus length limits for the cable type used.

Properly install the 209541B FTT Termination Module, see Fig. 4 through 7.

System Performance and Cable Selection Transmission Specifications

The free topology transmission specifications includes two rules which must both be met for proper system operation:

1. The distance from each device to all other devices and to the termination must not exceed the (singly terminated) *maximum node-to-node (device-to-device) distance*. For example, if multiple paths exist, using loop topology, then the longest path should be used for the calculations.
2. The *maximum total wire length* is the total amount of wire connected per LONWORKS Bus segment.

See Table 1 for daisy-chain doubly terminated FTT network bus topology transmission specifications including Echelon® cable parameters.

Table 1. Daisy-chain FTT Network Bus Topology Transmission Specifications (Doubly Terminated).

Wire/Cable type (Unshielded)	Maximum FTT network bus length for segment(s) in feet (meters)	Cable Parameters			
		AWG/Dia.	RloopW/km	C nF/km	Vprop% of c
Belden 85102 (stranded non-plenum)	8900 (2700)	16/1.5mm ²	28	56	62
Belden 8471 (stranded non-plenum)	8900 (2700)	16/1.5mm ²	28	72	55
Level IV Cable Specifications, 22AWG (solid/stranded twisted pair)	4600 (1400)	22/.34mm ²	106	49	67
TIA568A Category 5 24 AWG (twisted pair solid or stranded, plenum or non-plenum)	3000 (900)	24/.27mm ²	168	46	58

See Table 2 for singly terminated FTT network bus topology transmission specifications.

Table 2. FTT Network Free Topology Transmission Specifications (Singly Terminated).

Wire/Cable type (Unshielded)	Maximum FTT network bus length for segment(s) in feet (meters)	Maximum node-to-node length for segment(s) in feet (meters)
Belden 85102 (stranded non-plenum)	1640 (500)	1640 (500)
Belden 8471 (stranded non-plenum)	1640 (500)	1300 (400)
Level IV Cable Specifications, 22AWG (solid/stranded twisted pair)	1640 (500)	1300 (400)
TIA568A Category 5 24 AWG twisted pair (solid or stranded, plenum or non-plenum)	1500 (450)	820 (250)

See Table 3 and 4 for a list of Honeywell provided FTT daisy-chain and free topology network wire/cables.

Table 3. Honeywell Provided Daisy-Chain (Doubly Terminated) FTT Network Wire/Cables.

Wire/Cable type (Solid Unshielded)	Maximum FTT network bus length for segment(s) in feet (meters)
AK3791 - plenum (one twisted pair)	4600 (1400)
AK3792 - plenum (two twisted pair)	
AK3781 - non-plenum (one twisted pair)	
AK3782 - non-plenum (two twisted pair)	

Table 4. Honeywell Provided Free Topology (Singly Terminated) FTT Network Wire/Cables.

Wire/Cable type (Solid Unshielded)	Maximum FTT network bus length for segment(s) in feet (meters)	Maximum node-to-node length for segment(s) in feet (meters)
AK3791 - plenum (one twisted pair)	1640 (500)	1300 (400)
AK3792 - plenum (two twisted pair)		
AK3781 - non-plenum (one twisted pair)		
AK3782 - non-plenum (two twisted pair)		

See the generic cable manufacturer information that meets Echelon LONWORKS Bus specifications in Table 5.

Table 5. Echelon Generic Cable Specification For Belden 85102 Equivalent, Stranded Twisted Pair 16 AWG (1.5mm²).

	MINIMUM	Typical	MAXIMUM	Units	Condition
DC Resistance, each conductor	14.0	14.7	15.5	Ohms/km	20°C per ASTM D 4566
DC Resistance Unbalance					20°C per ASTM D 4566
Mutual Capacitance					per ASTM D 4566
Characteristic Impedance	92	100	108	Ohms	64khz to 1Mhz, per ASTM D 4566
Attenuation					
20khz			1.3	Db/km	20°C per ASTM D 4566
64khz			1.9		
78khz			2.2		
156khz			3.0		
256khz			4.8		
512khz			8.1		
772khz			11.3		
1000khz			13.7		
Propagation Delay			5.6	Nsec/m	78khz.

Cable Termination

The FTT network segment requires termination for proper data transmission performance. Use a 209541B FTT Termination Module. Free Topology (singly terminated) segments use the yellow and brown wires. Daisy-chain (doubly terminated) segments use the orange and brown wires. See Fig. 4.

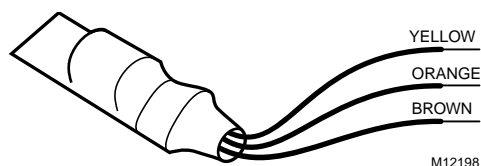


Fig. 4. 209541B FTT Termination Module.

Daisy-Chain (Double Termination) Network Segment

In a daisy-chain free topology segment (doubly terminated) two terminations are required, one at each end of the FTT daisy-chained network segment. See Fig. 6 and 7.

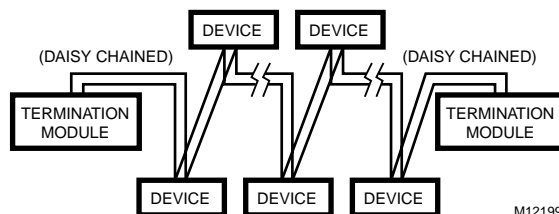


Fig. 6. FTT termination module wiring for double termination network topology.

Free Topology (Single Termination) Network Segment

In a free topology segment (singly terminated) only one termination is required and can be placed anywhere on the free topology segment. See Fig. 1 and 5.

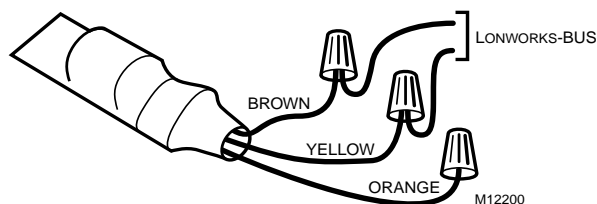


Fig. 5. Physical connection of module for a single termination network.

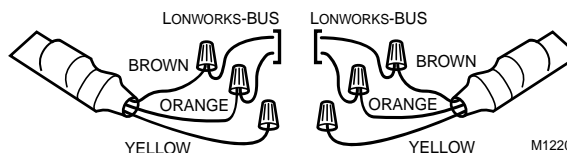


Fig. 7. Physical connection of modules for a double termination network.

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