بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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Industrial Controls (1)

By

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Lecture (4)

17 – 03 - 2019

Outline

- What is a PLC?
- Why Use PLCs?
- What are the Main Components of PLC?
- On Inputs and Outputs
- On the Control Program

What is a PLC?

PLC → **Programmable Logic Controller**

or programmable controller,

Or

المتحكم المنطقي القابل للبرمجة

So, what is it?

It is a Microprocessor-Based device used to control equipment in industrial applications

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What is PLC

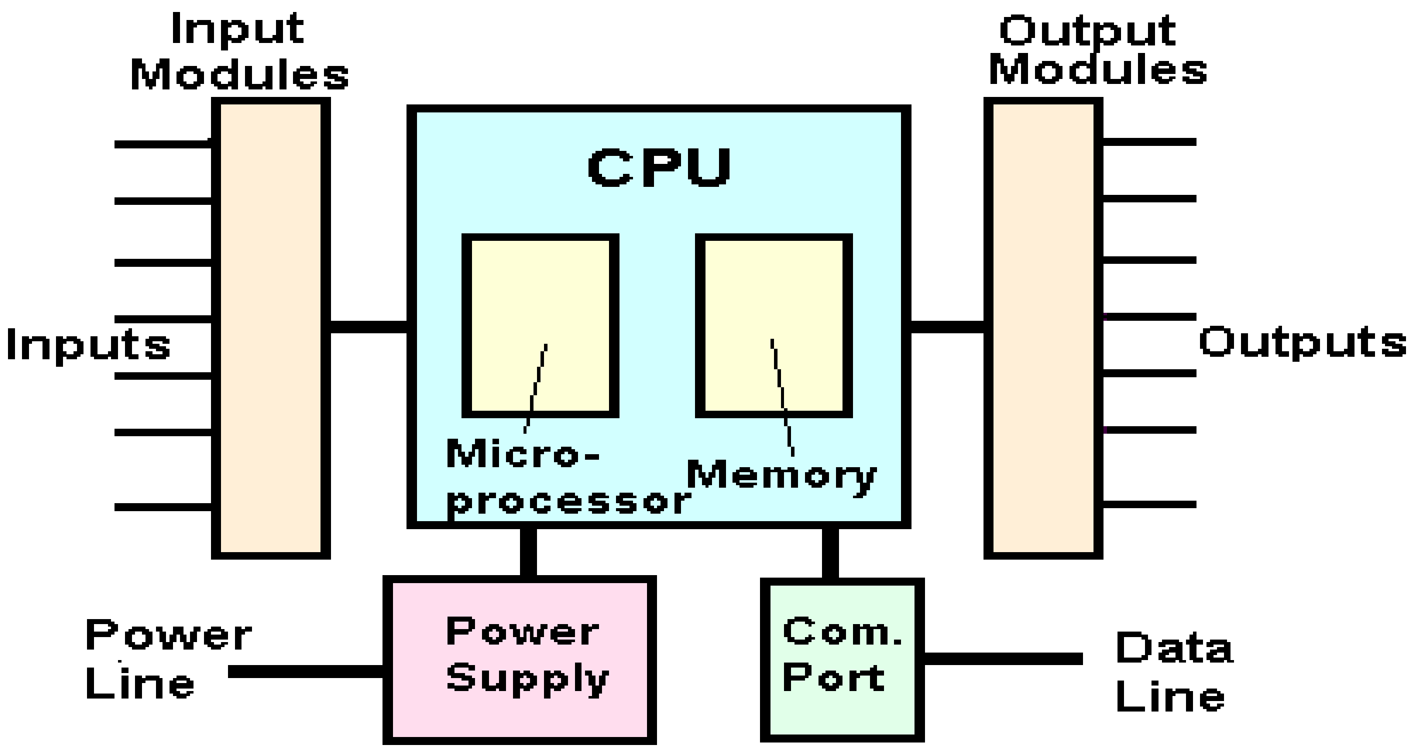
- PLC is a digital computer designed for multiple inputs and outputs arrangements, extended temperature ranges, immunity to electrical noise, and resistance to vibration and impact.

- A PLC is an example of a real time system.

Traditional concept of PLC

- PLC performs relay equivalent functions.
- PLC performs ON / OFF control.
- Designed for industrial environment

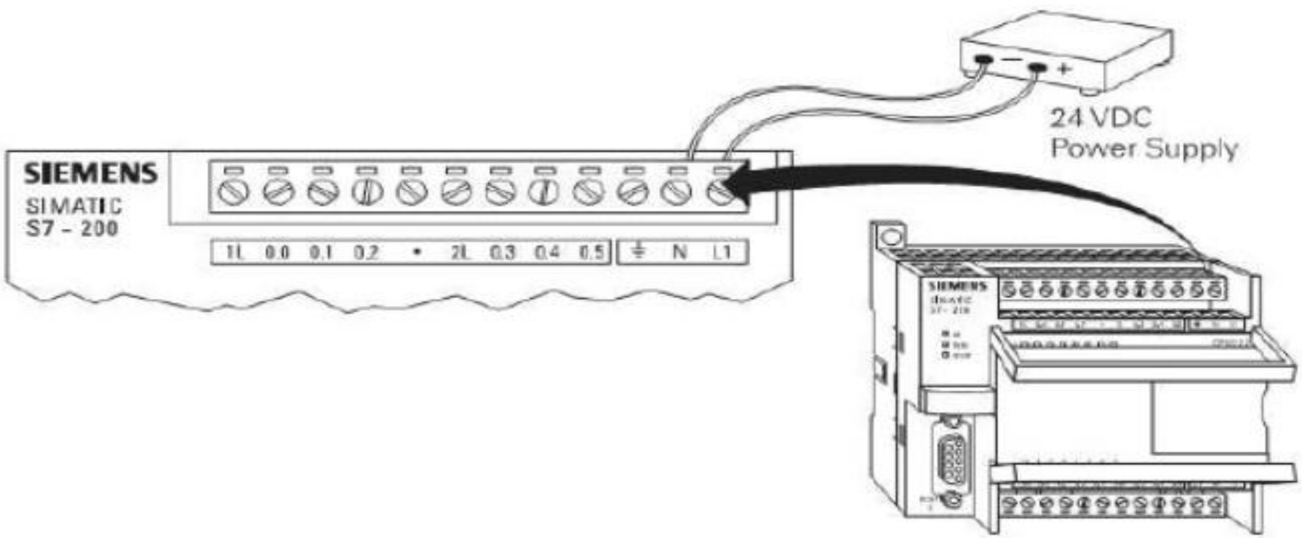
Major components of a common PLC



PLC Components

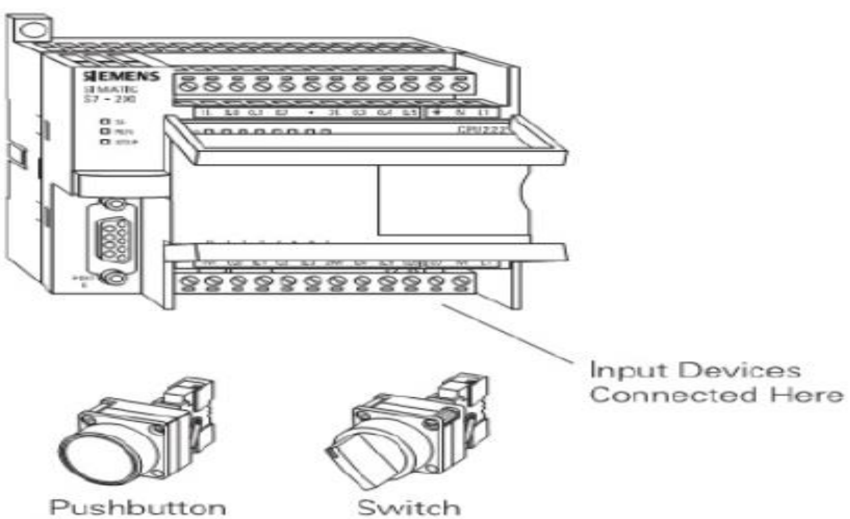
1. **Power supply**

- Provides the voltage needed to run the primary PLC components.
- is needed to convert the mains A.C voltage to low D.C. Voltage.



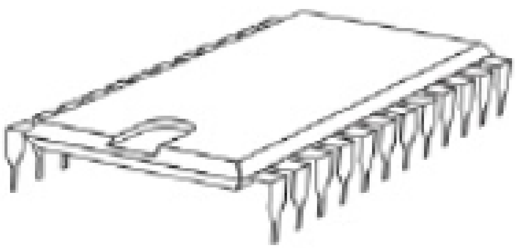
2. I/O Modules

- Provides signal conversion & isolation between the internal logic level signals inside the PLC and the fields high level signal.
- are where the processor receives information from external devices and communicates information to external devices.



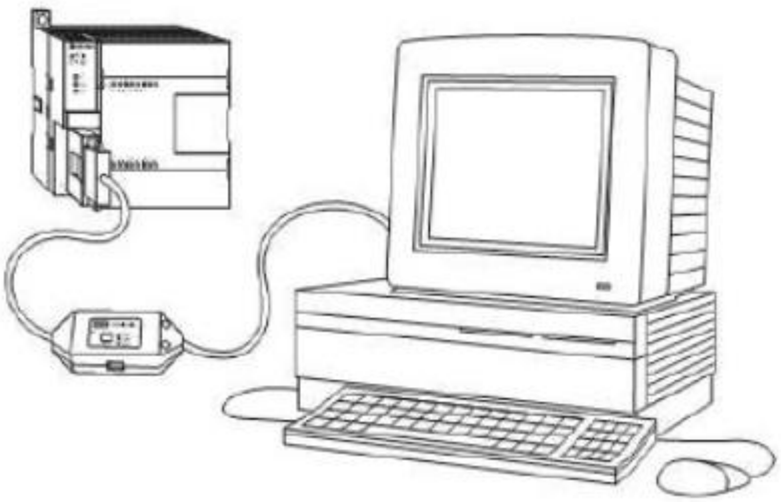
3. **Processor**

- Provides intelligence to command and govern the activities of the entire PLC systems.
- is the unit containing the microprocessor.



4. **Programming device**

- Used to enter the desired program that will determine the sequence of operation and control of process equipment or driven machine.
- is used to entered the required program into the memory of the processor.



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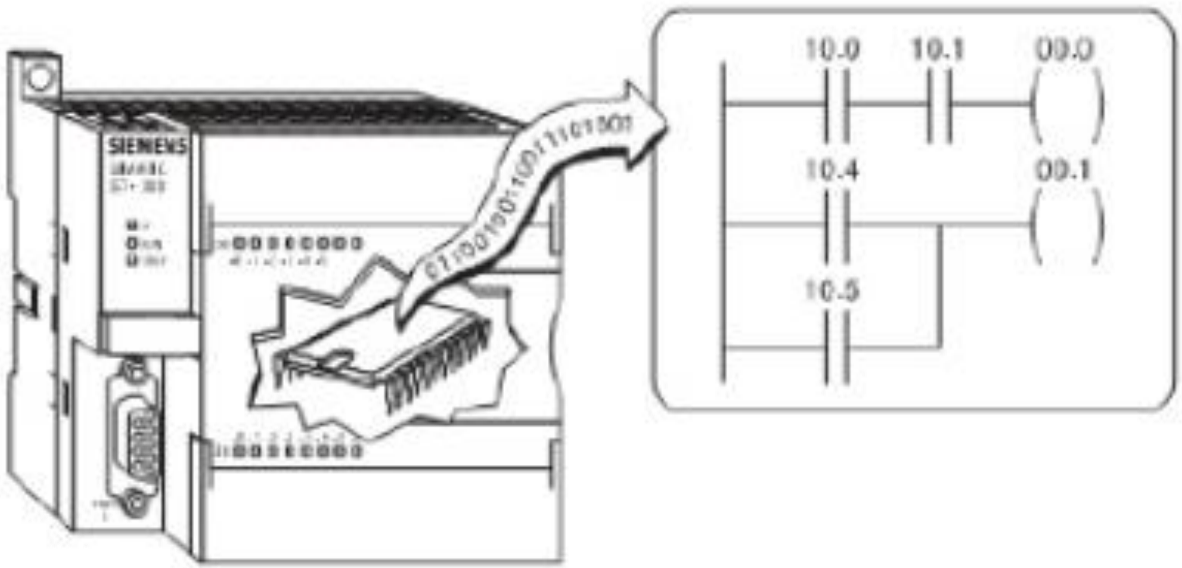
5. **Memory unit**

- is where the program is stored that is to be used for control actions.



PLC operation sequence

1. Self test

- Testing of its own hardware and software for faults.

2. Input scan

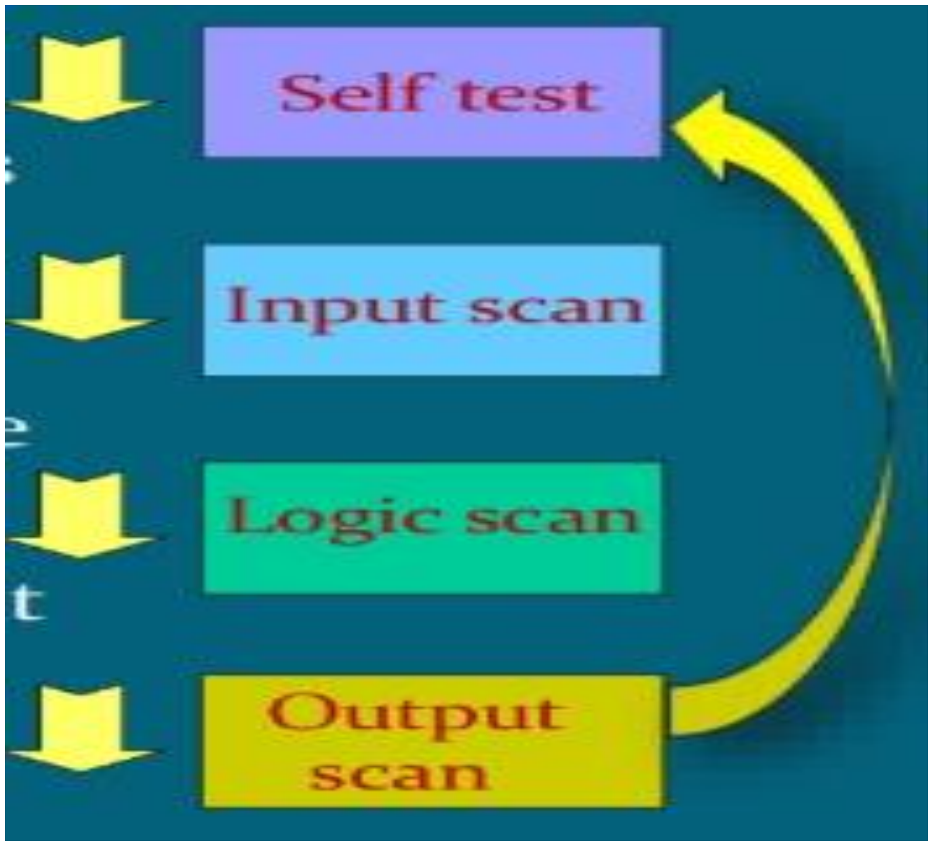
- If there are no problems, PLC will copy all the inputs and copy their values into memory.

3. Logic solve/scan

- Using inputs, the ladder logic program is solved once and outputs are updated.

4. Output scan

- While solving logic the output values are updated only in memory when ladder scan is done, the outputs will be updated using temporary values in memory.



Programming languages of PLC

- Most common languages encountered in PLC programming are:

1. Ladder logic.
2. Functional Block Diagram.
3. Sequential Function Chart.
4. Boolean Mnemonics.

Introduction to Ladder Programming

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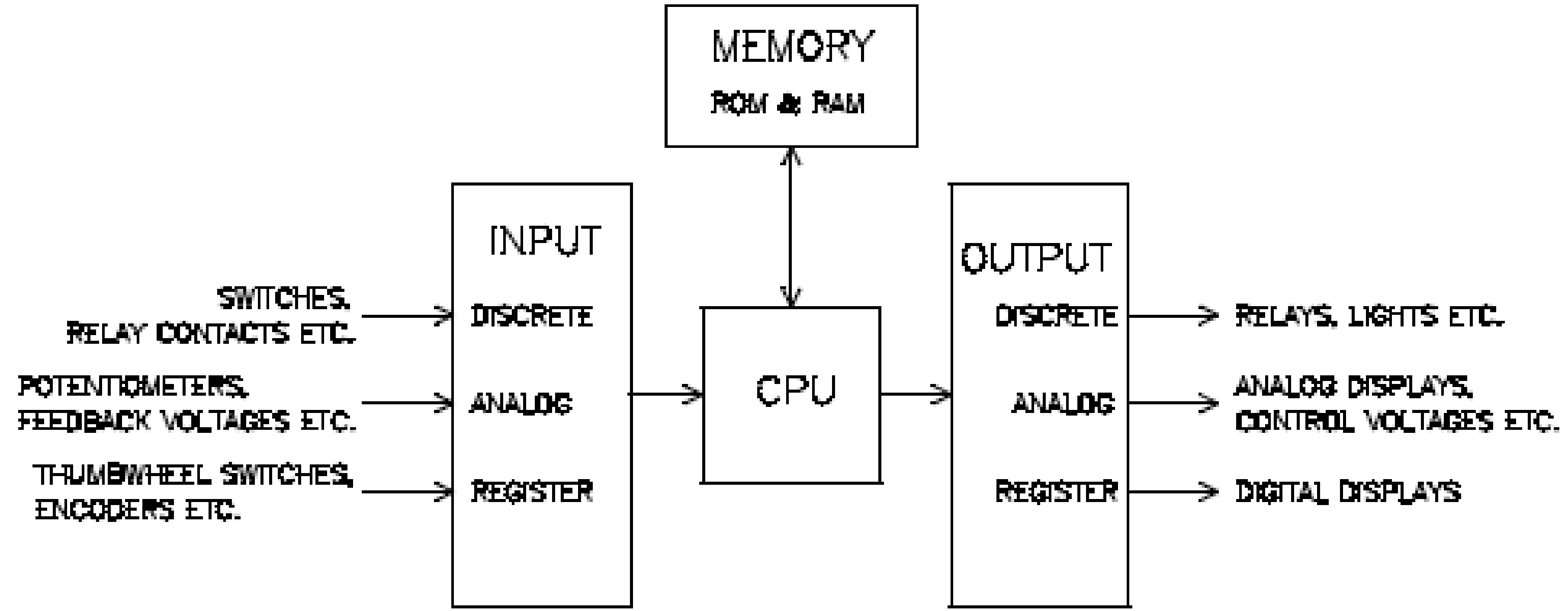
Outline

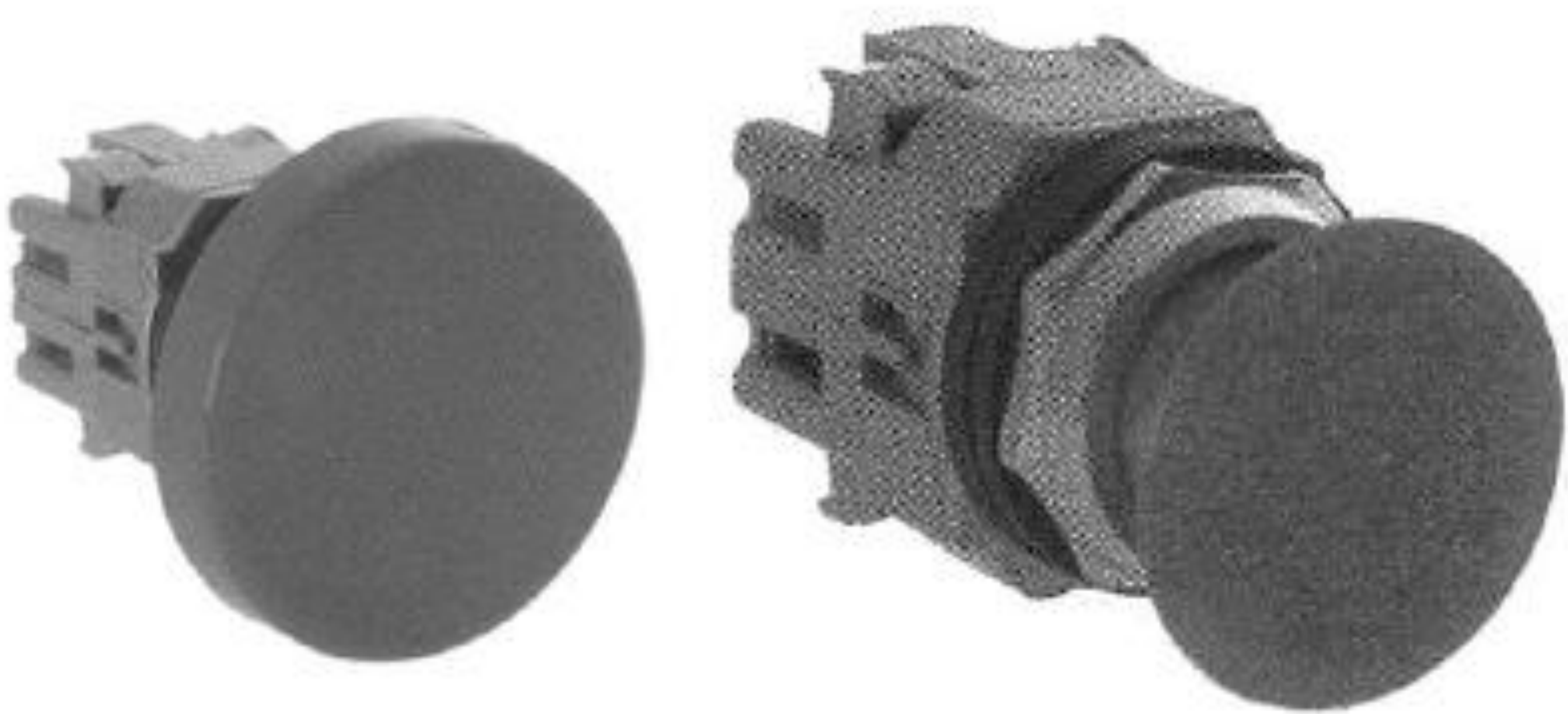
1. System Block Diagram
2. Basic Components and Their Symbols
3. Ladder Diagram Fundamentals
4. Applications

PLC Block Diagram



Basic Components and Their Symbols

Mushroom Head Push Button Switches



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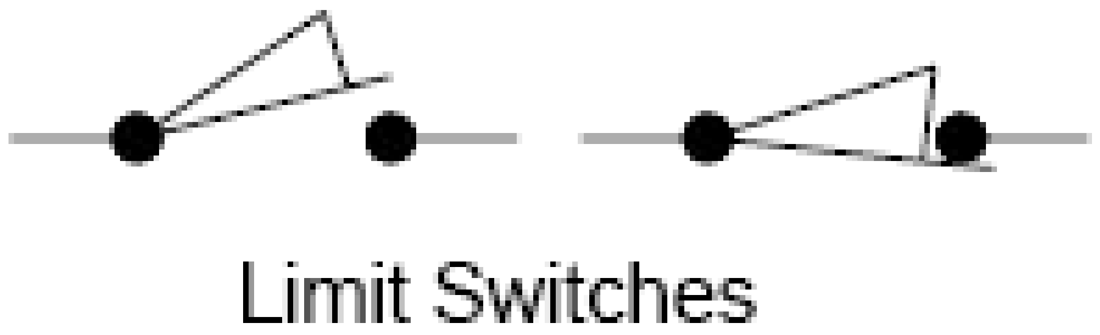
Basic Components (Cont'd)

Limit Switches (LS)



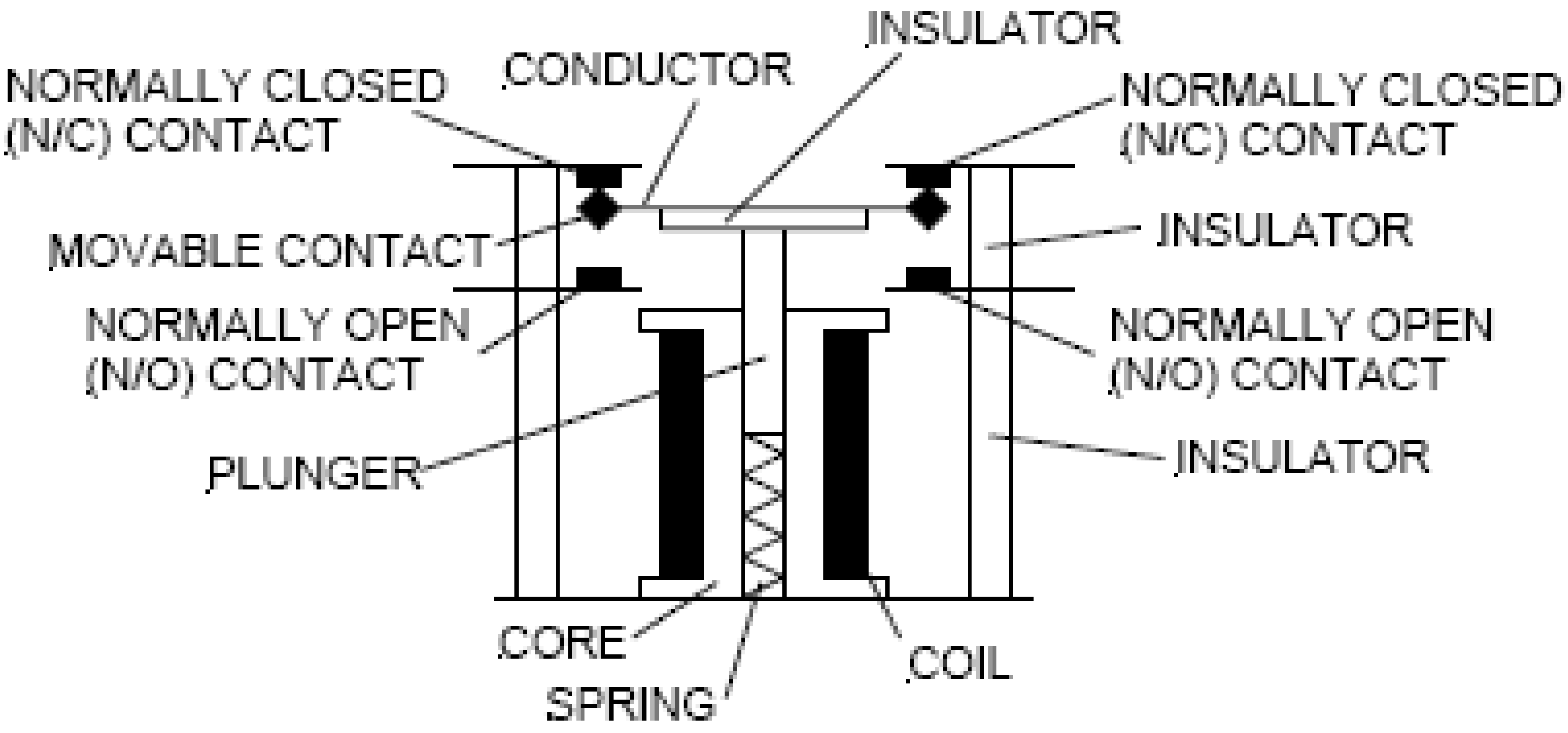
Limit switches can be mechanical or light activated switches

Examples: limit switches on the refrigerator door that turns ON the inside or to open doors in supermarkets

Basic Components (Cont'd)

Relays or Contactors

Electromagnetic devices



Relay or Contactor

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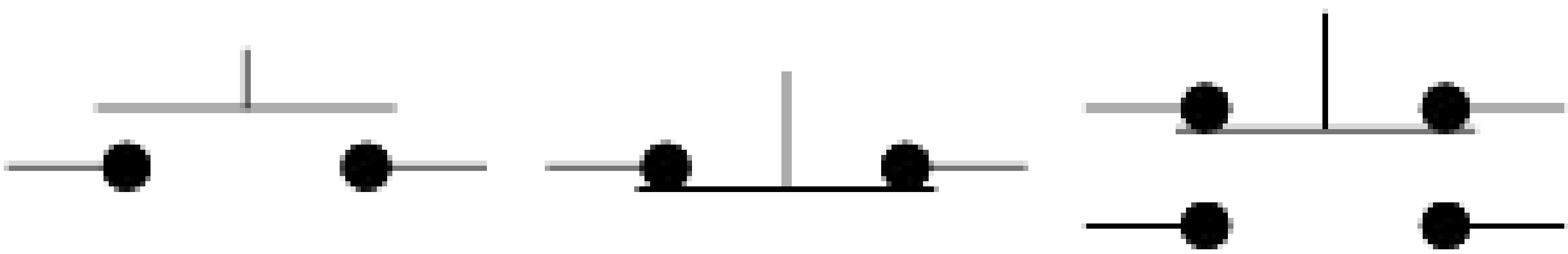
Basic Components (Cont’d)

Push Button (PB) Switches



Normally Open (NO or N/O)

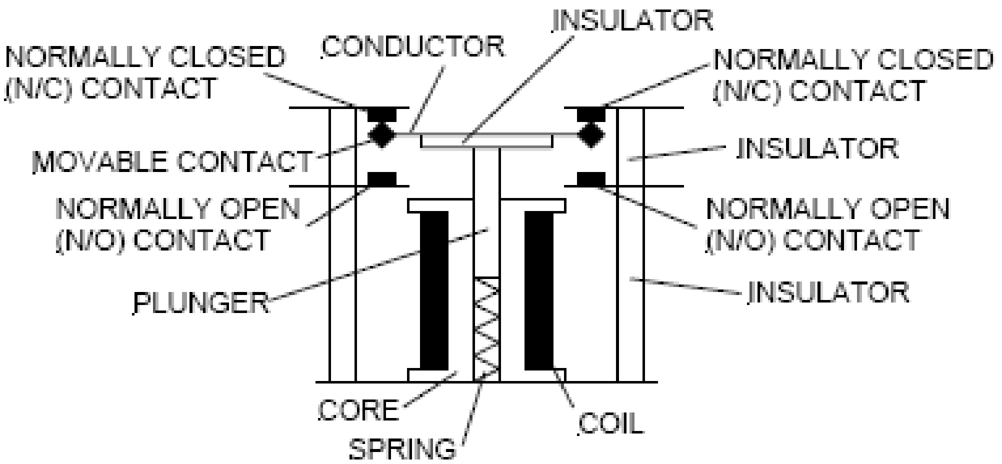
Normally Closed (NC or N/C)

One PB with both NO and NC contacts

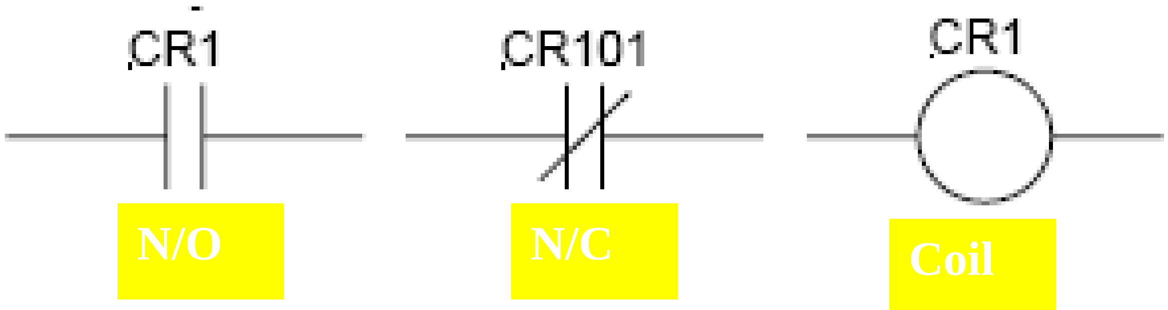
Momentary Pushbutton Switches

Basic Components (Cont'd)

Relays Symbols



Relay or Contactor

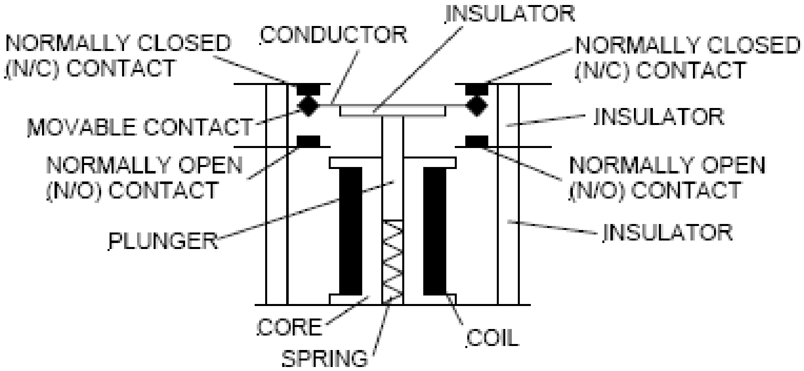


Relay Symbols

Basic Components (Cont'd)

CR

control relay
(internal relay or software relay)



Relay or Contactor

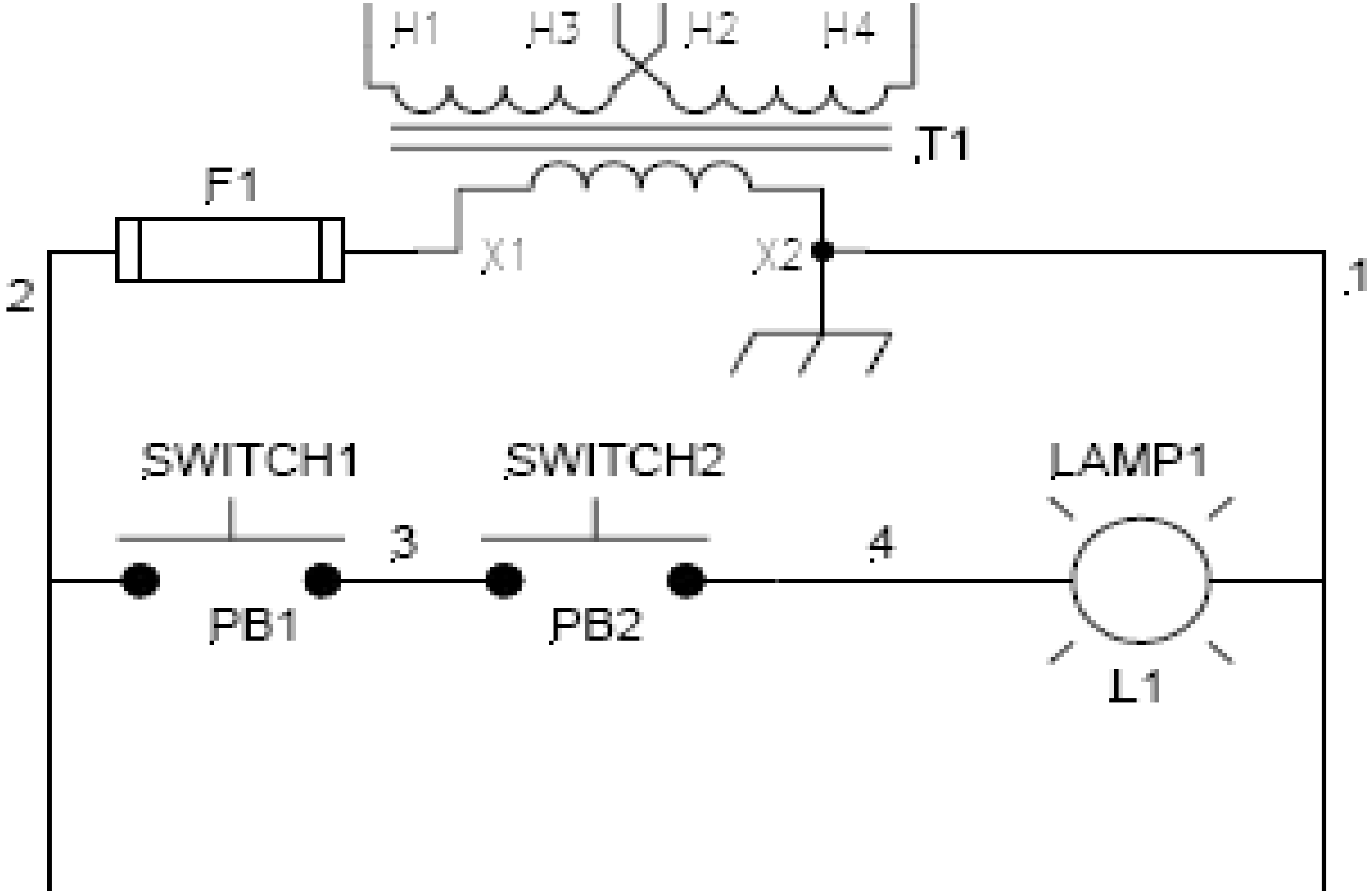
When coil CR1 is energized, all the N/O CR1 contacts will be closed and all the N/C CR1 contacts will be open.

Likewise, if coil CR1 is de-energized, all the N/O CR1 contacts will be open and all the N/C CR1 contacts will be closed.

A contact labeled CR indicates that it is associated with a relay coil.

Each relay will have a specific number associated with it. The range of numbers used will depend upon the number of relays in the system.

Example: AND Circuit



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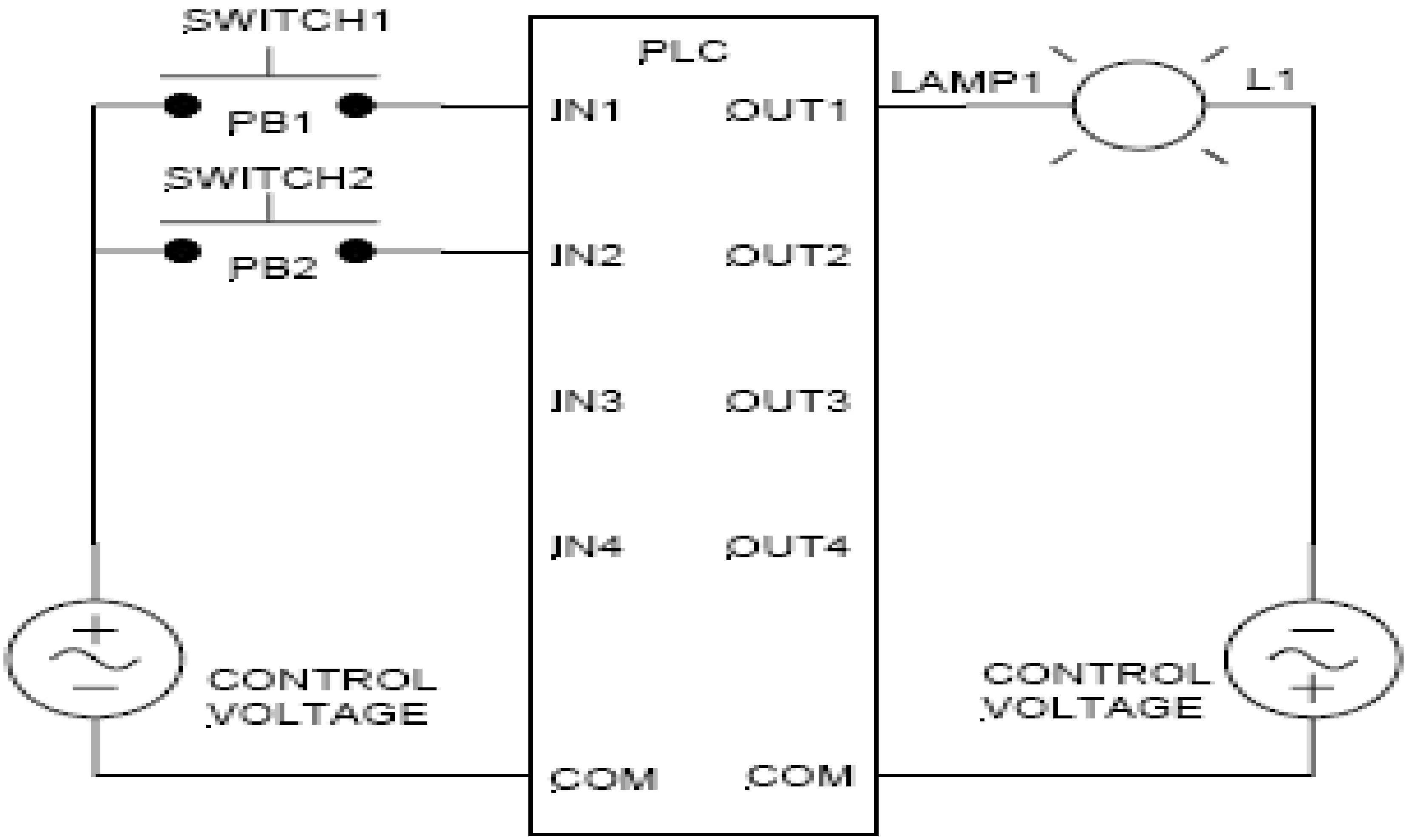
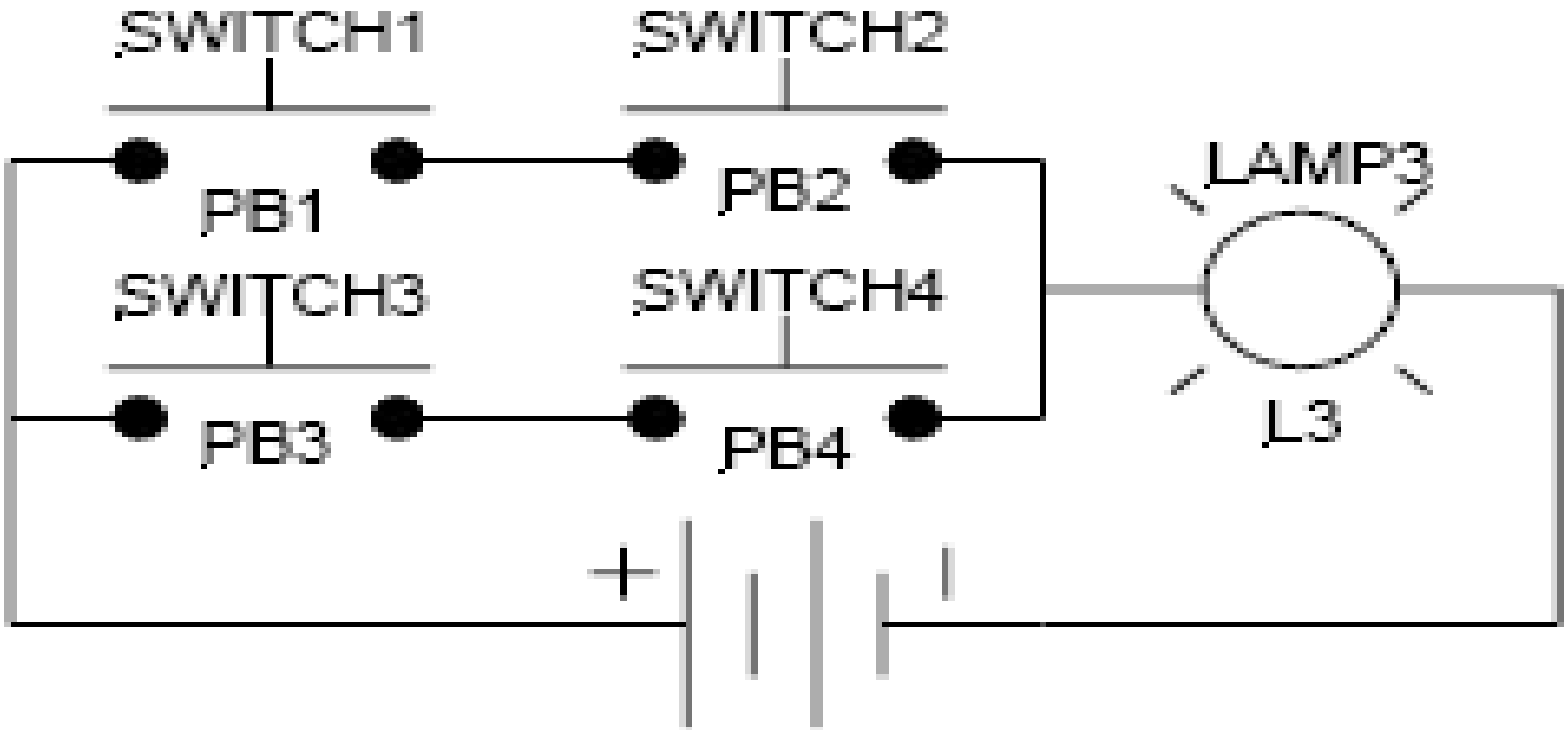
Example: AND Circuit (Cont'd)



Example: AND/OR Circuit



AND-OR Lamp Circuit

Numbering Systems

&

Codes

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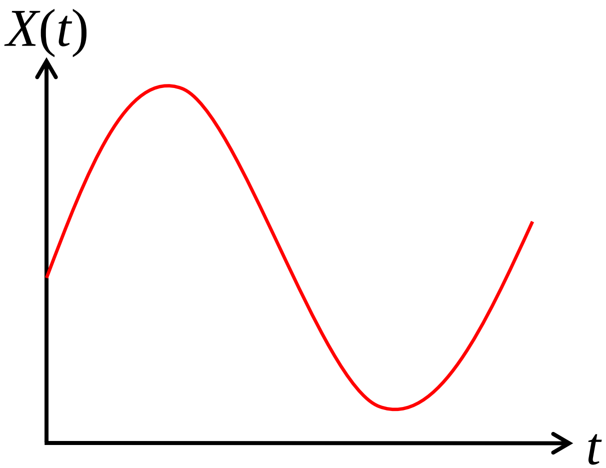
Analog and Digital Signal

Analog system

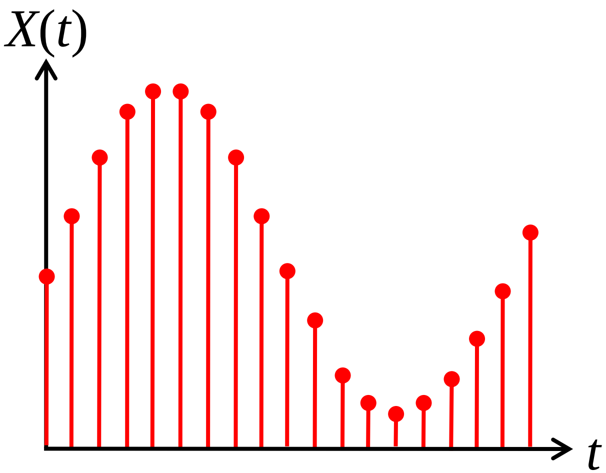
- The physical quantities or signals may vary continuously over a specified range.



Analog signal

Digital system

- The physical quantities or signals can assume only discrete values.
- Greater accuracy



Digital signal

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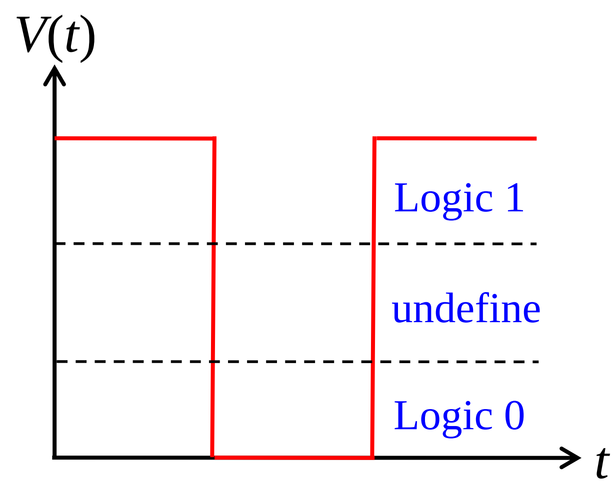
Binary Digital Signal

- An information variable represented by physical quantity.
- For digital systems, the variable takes on discrete values.
  - Two level, or binary values are the most prevalent values.
- Binary values are represented abstractly by:
  - Digits 0 and 1
  - Words (symbols) False (F) and True (T)
  - Words (symbols) Low (L) and High (H)
  - And words On and Off
- Binary values are represented by values

  or ranges of values of physical quantities.



Binary digital signal

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Numbering Systems

- A familiarity with number systems is quite useful when working with programmable controllers.

- In general, programmable controllers use binary numbers in one form or another to represent various codes and quantities.

Cont.

- **The following statements apply to any number system:**

1. Every number system has a base or radix.
2. Every system can be used for counting.
3. Every system can be used to represent quantities or codes.
4. Every system has a set of symbols.

Cont.

- The number systems usually encountered while using programmable controllers are base 2, base 8, base10, and base 16. These systems are called binary, octal, decimal, and hexadecimal, respectively.

Numbering Systems		
System	Base	Digits
Binary	2	0 1
Octal	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Decimal	10	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Hexadecimal	16	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

Decimal Numbering System

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1. Decimal Number System

- How is a **positive integer** represented in decimal?
- Let's analyze the decimal number **375**:

$$\mathbf{375} = (\mathbf{3} \times 100) + (\mathbf{7} \times 10) + (\mathbf{5} \times 1)$$

$$= (\mathbf{3} \times 10^2) + (\mathbf{7} \times 10^1) + (\mathbf{5} \times 10^0)$$

Position weights → 10^2 10^1 10^0

Number digits → | 3 | 7 | 5 |

$5 \times 10^0 = 5 +$

$7 \times 10^1 = 70 +$

$3 \times 10^2 = 300$

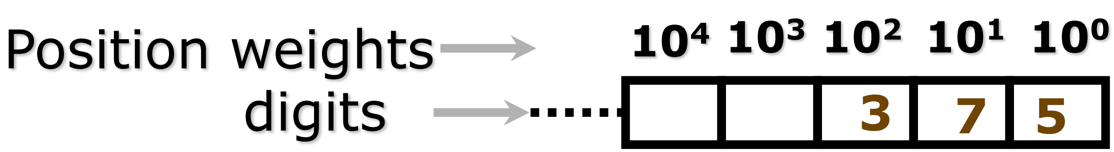
375

Decimal System Principles

- A decimal number is a sequence of **digits**
- Decimal digits must be in the set:
  {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} (Base 10)
- Each digit contributes to the value the number represents
- The value contributed by a digit equals the product of the digit times the weight of the position of the digit in the number

Cont.

- Position weights are powers of 10
- The weight of the rightmost (least significant digit) is 10^0 (i.e.**1**)
- The weight of any position is 10^x, where x is the number of positions to the right of the least significant digit



Bits

- In a computer, information is stored using digital signals that translate to binary numbers
- A single binary digit (0 or 1) is called a Bit.
  - A single bit can represent two possible states, on (1) or off (0)
- Combinations of bits are used to store values.

Data Representation

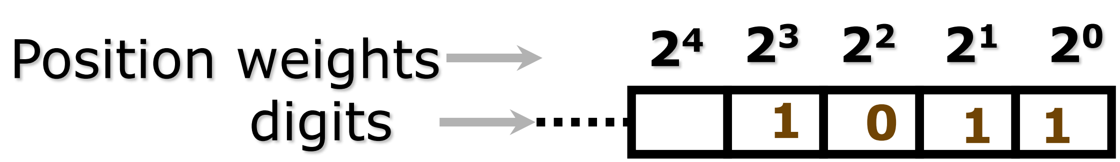
- Data representation means encoding **data** into **bits.**
  - Typically, **multiple bits** are used to represent the '**code**' of each **value** being represented

- Values being represented may be characters, numbers, images, audio signals, and video signals.

- Although a different scheme is used to encode each type of data, in the end the code is always a string of **zeros** and **ones.**

Decimal to Binary

- So in a computer, the only possible digits we can use to encode data are **{0,1}**
  - The numbering system that uses this set of digits is the base 2 system (also called the Binary Numbering System)
- We can apply all the principles of the base 10 system to the base 2 system



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Binary Numbering System

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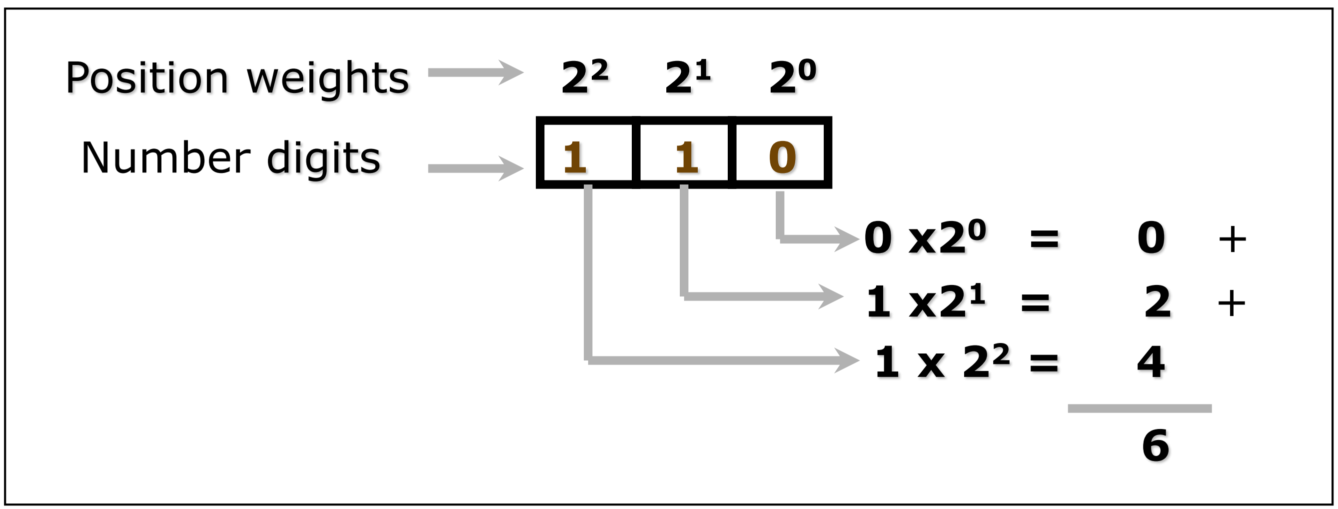
2. Binary Numbering System

- How is a **positive integer** represented in **binary**?
- Let's analyze the binary number **110**:

$$\mathbf{110} = (\mathbf{1} \times 2^2) + (\mathbf{1} \times 2^1) + (\mathbf{0} \times 2^0)$$
$$= (\mathbf{1} \times 4) + (\mathbf{1} \times 2) + (\mathbf{0} \times 1)$$



- So a count of **SIX** is represented in binary as **110**

Binary to Decimal Conversion

- To convert a base 2 (binary) number to base 10 (decimal):
  - Add all the values (positional weights) where a **one** digit occurs
  - Positions where a **zero** digit occurs do NOT add to the value, and can be ignored

Cont.

Example (1): Convert binary 100101 to decimal

(written $1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1_2$) =

$1*2^0 +$ → 1 +

$0*2^1 +$

$1*2^2 +$ → 4 +

$0*2^3 +$

$0*2^4 +$

$1*2^5$ → 32

37_{10}

Cont.

Example (2): 10111_2

positional powers of 2:	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
decimal positional value:	**16**	**8**	**4**	**2**	**1**
binary number:	1	0	1	1	1

$16 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 23_{10}$

Cont.

Example (3): 110010_2

positional powers of 2:	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
decimal positional value:	32	16	8	4	2	1
binary number:	1	1	0	0	1	0

$$32 + 16 + 2 = 50_{10}$$

Decimal to Binary Conversion

The Division Method

1) Start with your number (call it N) in base 10
2) Divide N by 2 and record the remainder
3) If (quotient = 0) then stop

   else make the quotient your new N, and go back to step 2

The **remainders** comprise your answer, starting with the last remainder as your first (leftmost) digit.

In other words, divide the decimal number by 2 until you reach zero, and then collect the remainders in reverse.

Cont.

Using the **Division** Method:

Divide decimal number by 2 until you reach zero, and then collect the **remainders** in reverse.

Example(1): 22_{10} = 10110_2

	Rem:
2) 22	
2) 11	0
2) 5	1
2) 2	1
2) 1	0
0	1

Cont.

Using the **Division** Method

Example 2: 56_{10} = 111000_2

2) 56	Rem:
2) 28	0
2) 14	0
2) 7	0
2) 3	1
2) 1	1
0	1

Cont.

The Subtraction Method

- Subtract out largest power of 2 possible (without going below zero), repeating until you reach 0.
  - Place a 1 in each position where you COULD subtract the value
  - Place a 0 in each position that you could NOT subtract out the value without going below zero.

Cont.

Example 1: 21_{10}

21	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
			1	0	1	0	1

$$
\begin{array}{r}
21 \\
-\ 16 \\ \hline
5 \\
-\ 4 \\ \hline
1 \\
-\ 1 \\ \hline
0
\end{array}
$$

Answer: $21_{10} = 10101_2$

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Cont.

Example 2: 56_{10}

$$
\begin{array}{r}
56 \\
- \underline{\mathbf{32}} \\
24 \\
\underline{- \ \mathbf{16}} \\
8 \\
\underline{- \ \mathbf{8}} \\
0
\end{array}
$$

2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
64	32	16	8	4	2	1
	1	1	1	0	0	0

Answer: $56_{10} = 111000_2$

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Octal Numbering System

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3. Octal Numbering System

- **Base:** 8
- **Digits:** 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

➢ Octal number: 357_8

$$= (3 \times 8^2) + (5 \times 8^1) + (7 \times 8^0)$$

To convert to base 10, beginning with the **rightmost** digit, multiply each **n**th digit by $8^{(n-1)}$, and add all of the results together.

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Octal to Decimal Conversion

- **Example 1:** 357_8

positional powers of 8:	8^2	8^1	8^0
decimal positional value:	64	8	1
Octal number:	3	5	7

$$(3 \times 64) + (5 \times 8) + (7 \times 1)$$

$$= \quad 192 + 40 + 7 = 239_{10}$$

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Cont.

- **Example 2:** 1246_8

positional powers of 8:	8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
decimal positional value:	512	64	8	1
Octal number:	1	2	4	6

$$(1 \times 512) + (2 \times 64) + (4 \times 8) + (6 \times 1)$$

$$= 512 + 128 + 32 + 6 = 678_{10}$$

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Decimal to Octal Conversion

The **Division** Method

1) Start with your number (call it N) in base 10
2) Divide N by 8 and record the remainder
3) If (quotient = 0) then stop

   else make the quotient your new N, and go back to step 2

The **remainders** comprise your answer, starting with the last remainder as your first (leftmost) digit.

In other words, divide the decimal number by 8 until you reach zero, and then collect the remainders in reverse.

Cont.

Using the **Division** Method:

Example 1: $\mathbf{214_{10}} = \mathbf{326_8}$

8) 214	Rem:	
8) 26	6	↑
8) 3	2	↑
0	3	↑

Cont.

Example 2: $4330_{10} = 10352_8$

		Rem:
8)	4330	
8)	541	2
8)	67	5
8)	8	3
8)	1	0
	0	1

Cont.

The Subtraction Method

- Subtract out multiples of the largest power of 8 possible (without going below zero) each time until you reach 0.
  - Place the multiple value in each position where you COULD subtract the value.
  - Place a 0 in each position that you could NOT subtract out the value without going below zero.

Cont.

Example 1: 315_{10}

8^2	8^1	8^0
64	8	1
4	7	3

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & 315 \\
- & \underline{256} \quad (4 \times 64) \\
 & 59 \\
- & \underline{56} \quad (7 \times 8) \\
 & 3 \\
- & \underline{3} \quad (3 \times 1) \\
 & 0
\end{array}
$$

Answer: $315_{10} = 473_8$

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Cont.

Example 2: 2018_{10}

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 2018 & \\
-\underline{1536} & (3 \times 512) \\
 482 & \\
-\underline{\ \ 448} & (7 \times 64) \\
 34 & \\
-\underline{\ \ 32} & (4 \times 8) \\
 2 & \\
-\underline{\ \ \ 2} & (2 \times 1) \\
 0 &
\end{array}
$$

8^4	8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
4096	512	64	8	1
	3	7	4	2

Answer: $2018_{10} = \mathbf{3742_8}$

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Hexadecimal (Hex) Numbering System

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4. Hexadecimal (Hex)Numbering System

- Base: 16
- Digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

➢ Hexadecimal number: $1F4_{16}$

$$= (1 \times 16^2) + (F \times 16^1) + (4 \times 16^0)$$

HEX Extra Digits

Decimal Value	Hexadecimal Digit
10	A
11	B
12	C
13	D
14	E
15	F

Hex to Decimal Conversion

- **To convert to base 10:**

  A. Begin with the rightmost digit

  B. Multiply each **n**th digit by $16^{(n-1)}$

  C. Add all of the results together

Cont.

- Example 1: $1F4_{16}$

positional powers of 16: 16^3 16^2 16^1 16^0
decimal positional value: 4096 256 16 1

Hexadecimal number: 1 F 4

$(1 \times 256) + (F \times 16) + (4 \times 1)$

$= (1 \times 256) + (15 \times 16) + (4 \times 1)$

Answer $= 256 + 240 + 4 = 500_{10}$

Cont.

- Example 2: $25AC_{16}$

positional powers of 16: 16^3 16^2 16^1 16^0
decimal positional value: 4096 256 16 1

Hexadecimal number: 2 5 A C

$$(2 \times 4096) + (5 \times 256) + (A \times 16) + (C \times 1)$$
$$= (2 \times 4096) + (5 \times 256) + (10 \times 16) + (12 \times 1)$$

Answer = $8192 + 1280 + 160 + 12 = 9644_{10}$

Decimal to Hex Conversion

The **Division** Method

1) Start with your number (call it N) in base 10
2) Divide N by 16 and record the remainder
3) If (quotient = 0) then stop

   else make the quotient your new N, and go back to step 2

The **remainders** comprise your answer, starting with the last remainder as your first (leftmost) digit.

In other words, divide the decimal number by 16 until you reach zero, and then collect the remainders in reverse.

Cont.

Using The **Division** Method:

Example 1: 126_{10} =

16)	126	Rem:
16)	7	14=E
	0	7

Answer= $7E_{16}$

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Cont.

Example 2: **603_{10} =**

16) 603	Rem:
16) 37	11=B
16) 2	5
0	2

Answer= $25B_{16}$

Cont.

The Subtraction Method

- Subtract out multiples of the largest power of 16 possible (without going below zero) each time until you reach 0.
  - Place the multiple value in each position where you COULD to subtract the value.
  - Place a 0 in each position that you could NOT subtract out the value without going below zero.

Cont.

Example 1: 810_{10}

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
810 & \\
\underline{-\ 768} & (3 \times 256) \\
42 & \\
\underline{-\ \ \ 32} & (2 \times 16) \\
10 & \\
\underline{-\ \ \ 10} & (10 \times 1) \\
0 &
\end{array}
$$

16^2	16^1	16^0
256	16	1
3	2	A

Answer: $810_{10} = 32A_{16}$

Cont.

Example 2: $\mathbf{156_{10}}$

16^2	16^1	16^0
256	16	1
	9	C

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
156 & \\
\underline{-\ 144} & (9 \times 16) \\
12 & \\
\underline{-\ \ \ 12} & (12 \times 1) \\
0 &
\end{array}
$$

Answer: $156_{10} = \mathbf{9C_{16}}$

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Numbering Conversion

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Binary to Octal Conversion

- The maximum value represented in 3 bit is: $2^3 - 1 = 7$

- So using 3 bits we can represent values from 0 to 7 which are the digits of the Octal numbering system.

- Thus, three binary digits can be converted to one octal digit.

Cont.

Three-bit Group	Decimal Digit	Octal Digit
000	0	0
001	1	1
010	2	2
011	3	3
100	4	4
101	5	5
110	6	6
111	7	7

Cont.

Ex: Convert 10100110_2 to octal

Starting at the right end, split into groups of 3:

10 100 110 →

110 = 6

100 = 4

010 = 2 (pad empty digits with 0)

Answer: $10100110_2 = 246_8$

Octal to Binary Conversion

Ex: Convert 742_8 to binary

Convert each octal digit to 3 bits:

$$7 = 111$$
$$4 = 100$$
$$2 = 010$$

111 100 010

$742_8 = 111100010_2$

Binary to Hex Conversion

- The maximum value represented in 4 bit is:

  $$24 - 1 = 15$$

- So using 4 bits we can represent values from 0 to 15 which are the digits of the Hexadecimal numbering system.

- Thus, four binary digits can be converted to one hexadecimal digit.

Four Bit Group	Decimal Digit	HEX Digit
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	8
1001	9	9
1010	10	A
1011	11	B
1100	12	C
1101	13	D
1110	14	E
1111	15	F

Cont.

Ex: Convert 110100110_2 to hex

Starting at the right end, split into groups of 4:

11010 0110 →

0110 = 6

1010 = A

0001 = 1 (pad empty digits with 0)

Answer: 110100110_2 = $1A6_{16}$

Hex to Binary Conversion

Ex: Convert $3D9_{16}$ to binary

Convert each hex digit to 4 bits:

3 = 0011

D = 1101

9 = 1001

0011 1101 1001 →

Answer: $3D9_{16} = 1111011001_2$ (can remove leading zeros)

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Octal to Hex Conversion

- To convert between the Octal and Hexadecimal numbering systems:
  - Convert from one system to binary first
  - Then convert from binary to the new numbering system

Cont.

Ex: Convert 752_8 to hex

1. First convert the octal to binary:

   $111\ 101\ 010_2$

   0001 1110 1010 re-group by 4 bits (add leading zeros)

2. Then convert the binary to hex:

   1 E A

So $752_8 = 1EA_{16}$

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Hex to Octal Conversion

Ex: Convert $E8A_{16}$ to octal

1. First convert the hex to binary:

   $1110\ 1000\ 1010_2$

   $111\quad 010\quad 001\quad 010$ and re-group by 3 bits (starting on the right)

2. Then convert the binary to octal:

   $7\quad 2\quad 1\quad 2$

So $E8A_{16} = 7212_8$

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Activity

- **Ex:** Convert the following numbers:

1. 1010111101_2 to Hex

2. $82F_{16}$ to Binary

Answers

1. 1010111101_2 → 10 1011 1101 = $2BD_{16}$

2. $82F_{16}$ = 0100 0010 1111 → 10000101111_2

Thank You

For Your Attention

Mohamed Ahmed Ebrahim