

PLC Based Automation at European XFEL



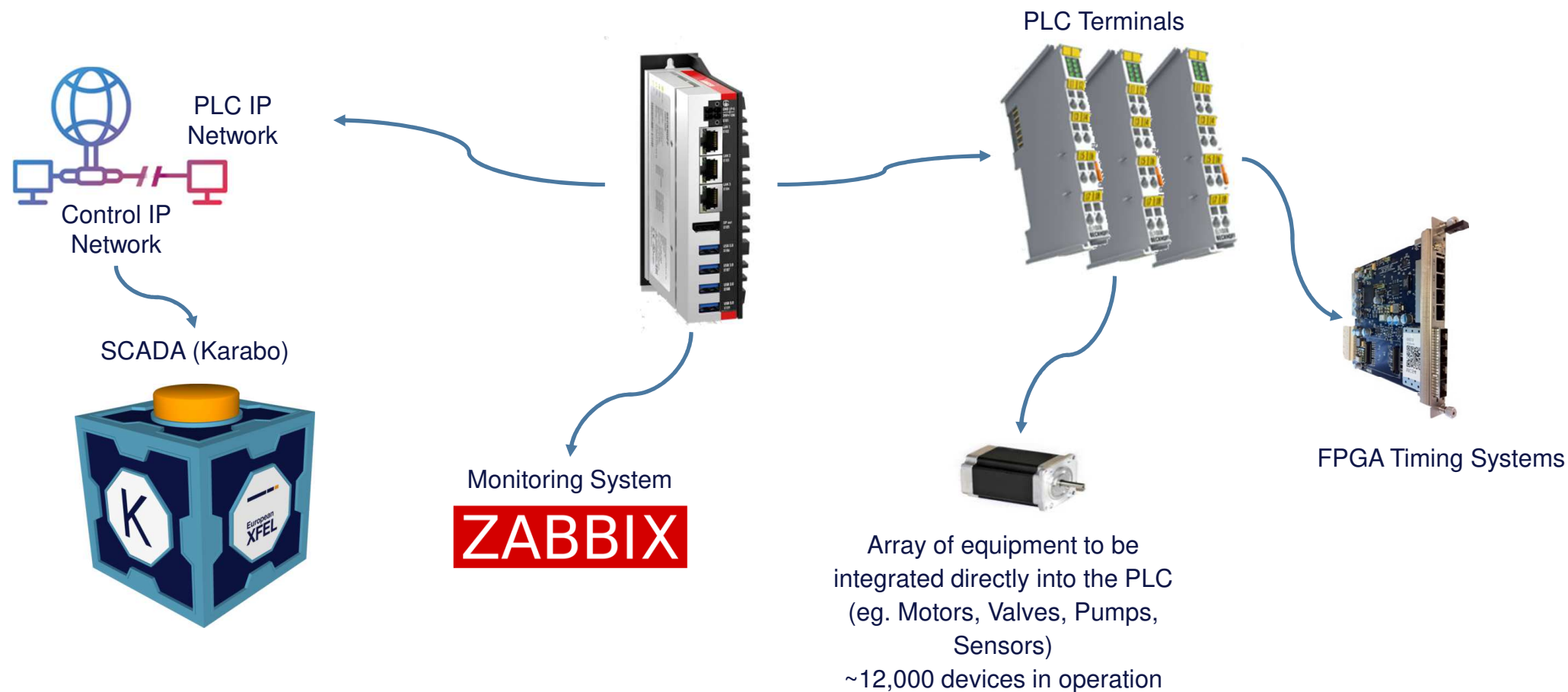
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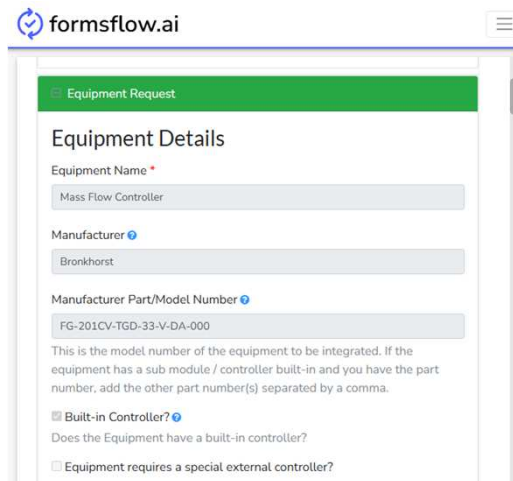
Outline

- Engineering Systems surrounding the Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC)
- Soliciting Requirements and Processes
- Transition Towards Sustainable Tooling
- Extraction of Information for the Automation of System Integration
- Customisation of PLC Configurations and Hardware Behaviours
- Future Developments and Questions

Engineering Systems interfacing into Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC): An Overview



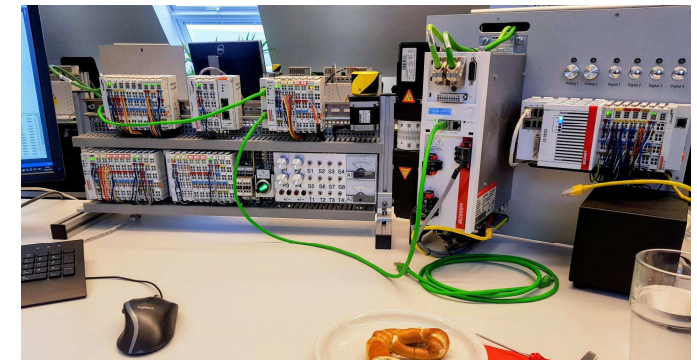
Soliciting Requirements and Processes: A Bottom Up Approach



The screenshot shows a web form titled 'Equipment Request' on the formsflow.ai platform. The form is titled 'Equipment Request' and is divided into sections. The first section is 'Equipment Details'. It contains three input fields: 'Equipment Name' with the value 'Mass Flow Controller', 'Manufacturer' with the value 'Bronkhorst', and 'Manufacturer Part/Model Number' with the value 'FG-201CV-TGD-33-V-DA-000'. Below these fields is a note: 'This is the model number of the equipment to be integrated. If the equipment has a sub module / controller built-in and you have the part number, add the other part number(s) separated by a comma.' There are two checkboxes: 'Built-in Controller?' which is checked, and 'Equipment requires a special external controller?' which is unchecked. The form is displayed on a desktop screen with a mouse and a keyboard visible in the background.

- An EIR (Equipment Integration Request) web form is completed
 - Details of the specific hardware
 - Feasibility of integration
 - Expected functionality
 - Mixture of both high and low level detail
- A ticket for tracking the integration process

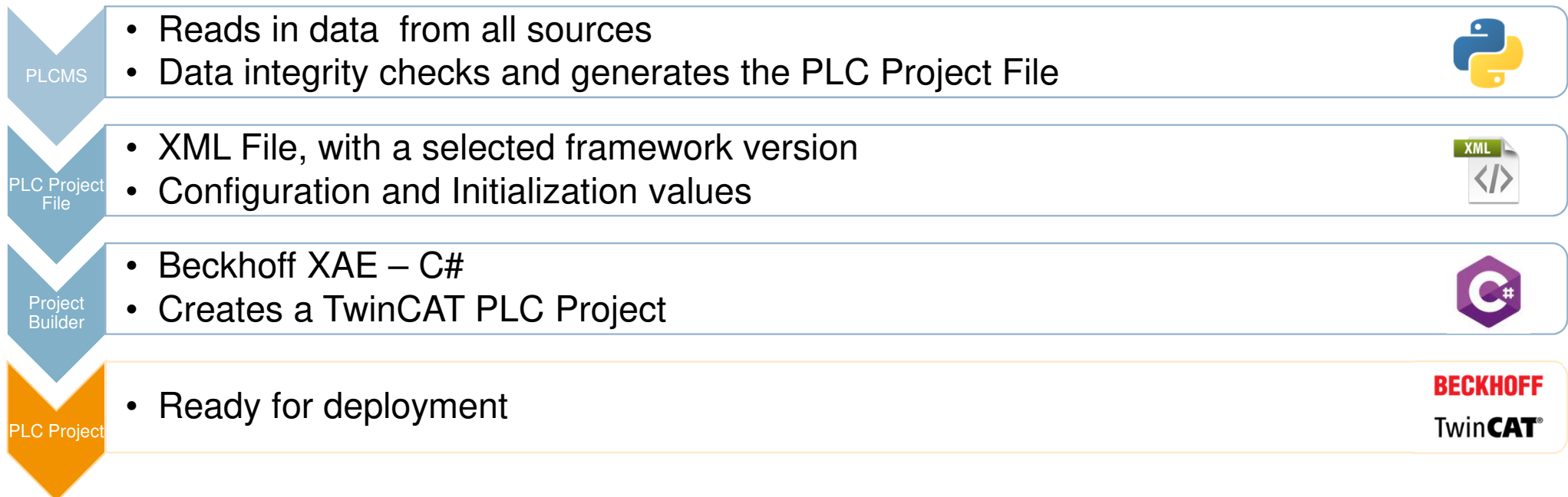
- A cross-functionality team of device integrators is formed to commence integration.
 - This includes the review and development of the wiring, device functionality, SCADA integration and concludes with a final test with the requestor where possible.



Soliciting Requirements and Processes: Challenges

- This process is rather lengthy and involves a lot of discussion across teams during the review and implementation phase, especially where information is lacking, incorrect or unclear.
- Delays are often encountered
 - Obtaining updated manuals from the manufacturer
 - Encountering bugs in the hardware
 - Lack of prioritisation
- Testing
 - Test set-up are not always available
 - End-to-end testing

Toolings – a First Attempt



Transition Towards Sustainable Tooling: A Step Back, and a Review

- Work with your development environment
- Cohesion
- Ease of Maintenance
- Lower the entry hurdle



Extraction of Information for the Automatic Integration of Systems:

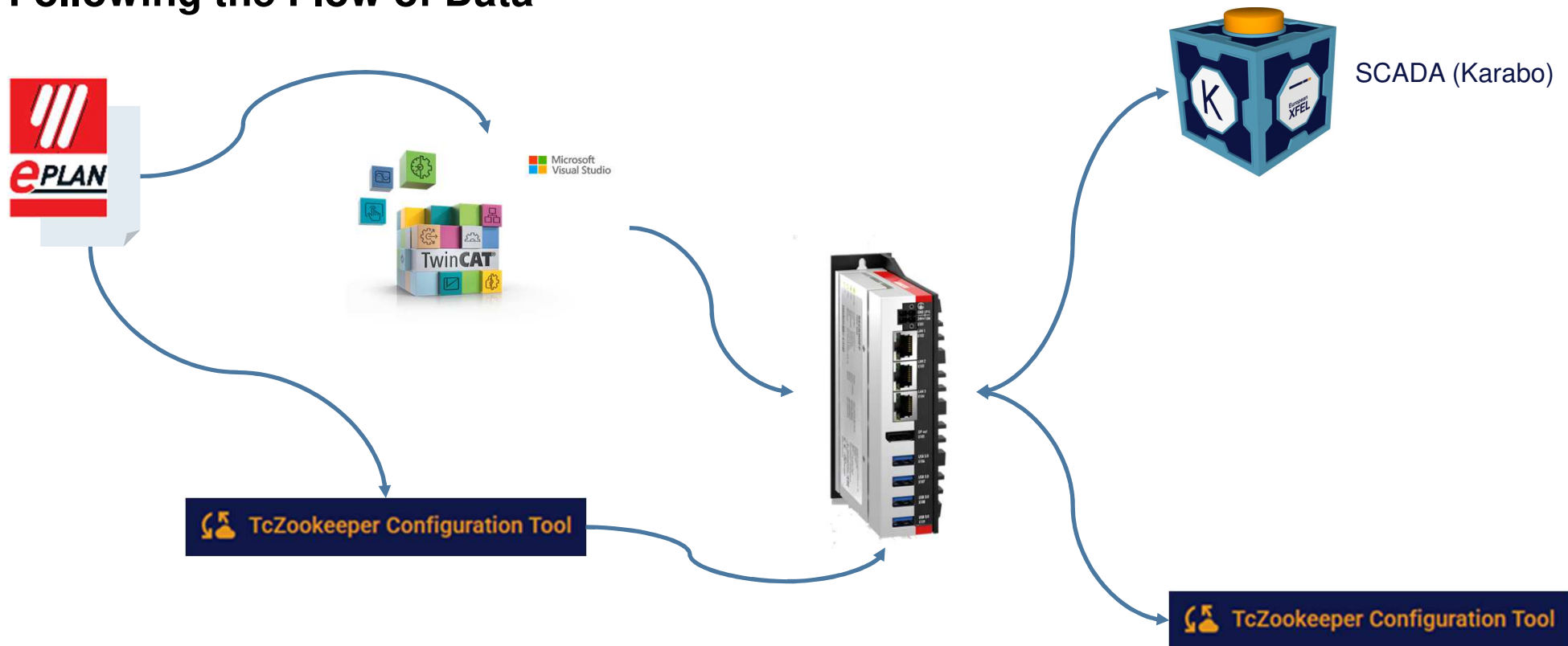
- What information is essential for the PLC?
- Which aspects would benefit the most from automation?
- How could that be achieved?

Narrowed down our focus to **three** main systems:

- Electrical wiring
- SCADA Interface
- PLC Interface itself
 - Focus on ease of development and configuration

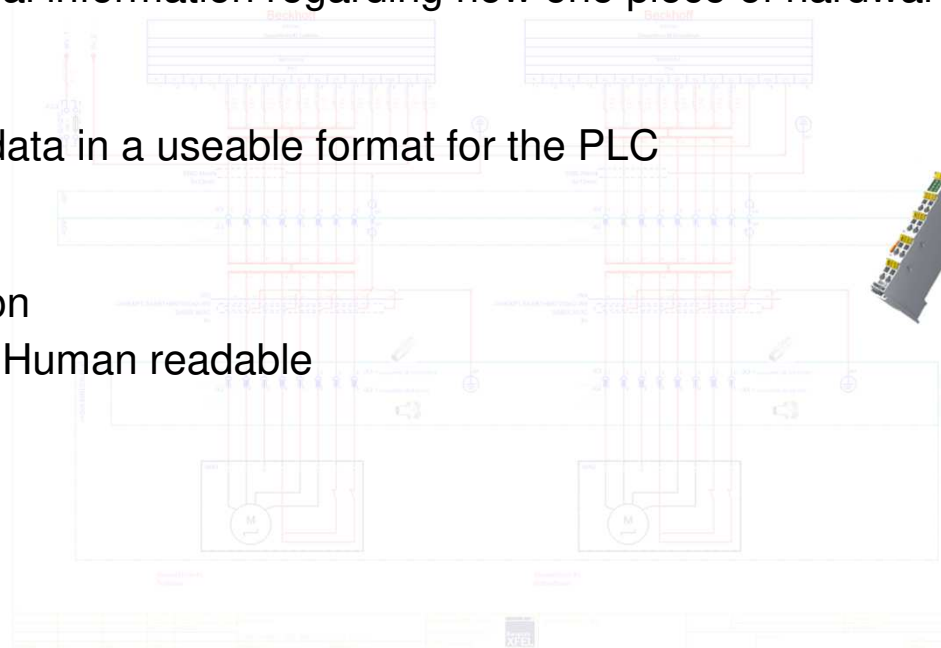


Following the Flow of Data

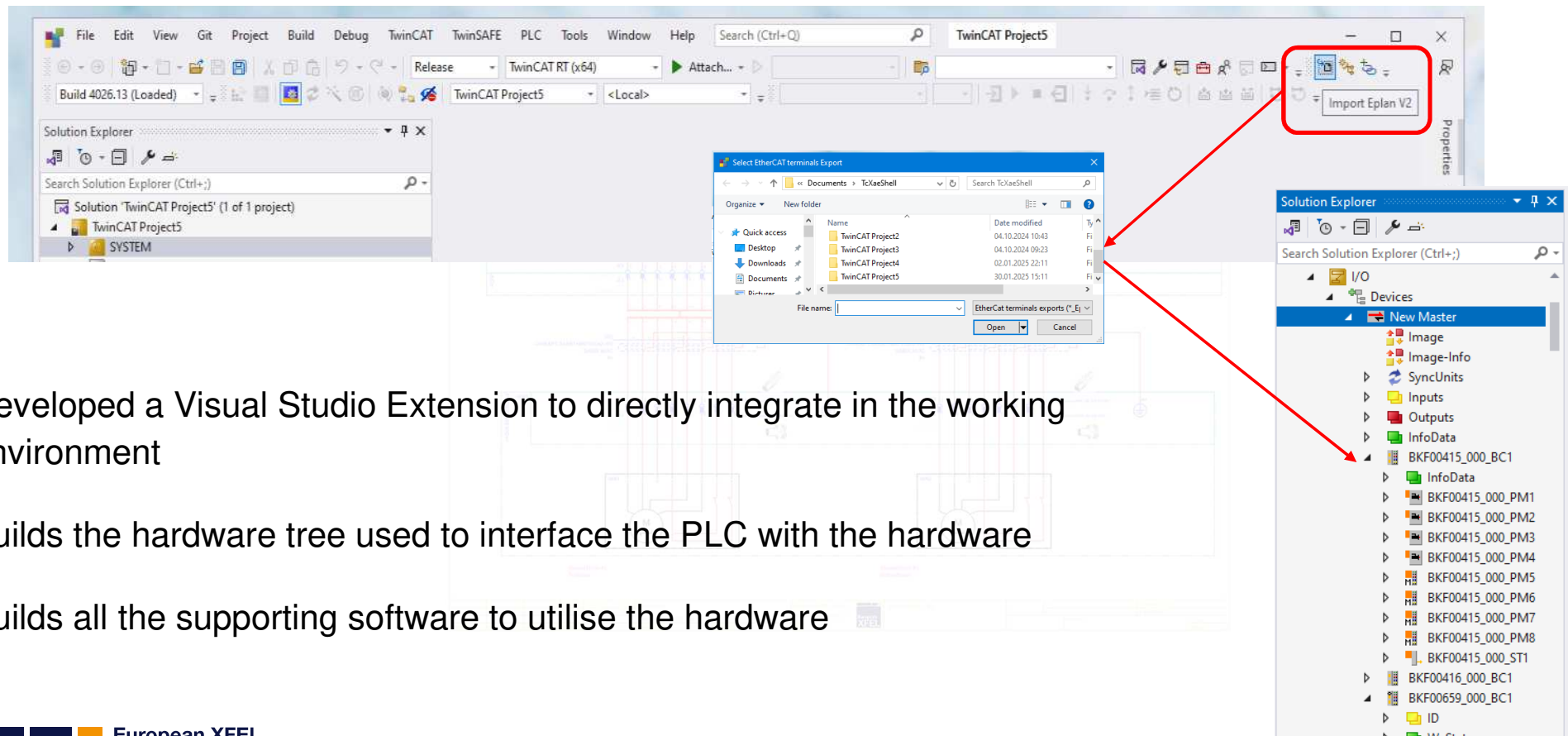


PLC – ECAT Integration: EPLAN Exports – A Tale of Two Wires.

- The wiring diagram holds crucial information regarding how one piece of hardware connects with another.
- EPLAN Export to capture the data in a useable format for the PLC
- Develop a parser which:
 - Extracts relevant information
 - Machine readable but also Human readable
 - Acts as a Linter



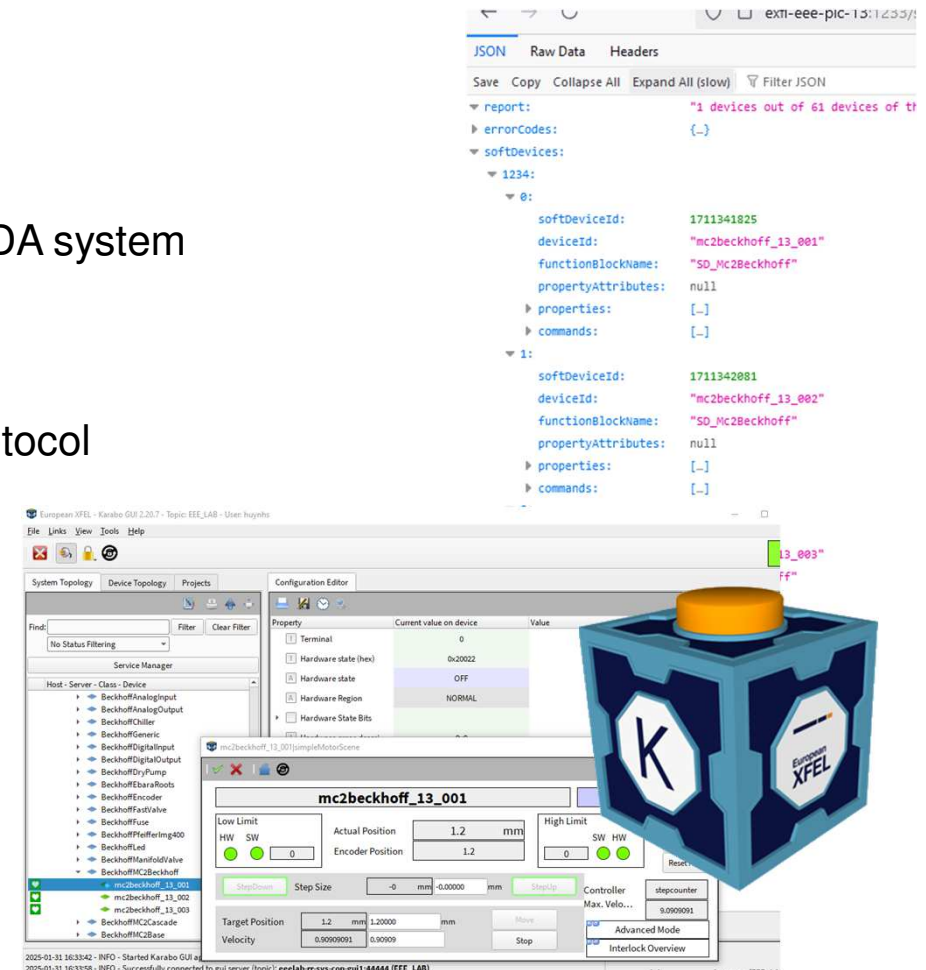
PLC – ECAT Integration: PLC Project Build Tool



- Developed a Visual Studio Extension to directly integrate in the working environment
- Builds the hardware tree used to interface the PLC with the hardware
- Builds all the supporting software to utilise the hardware

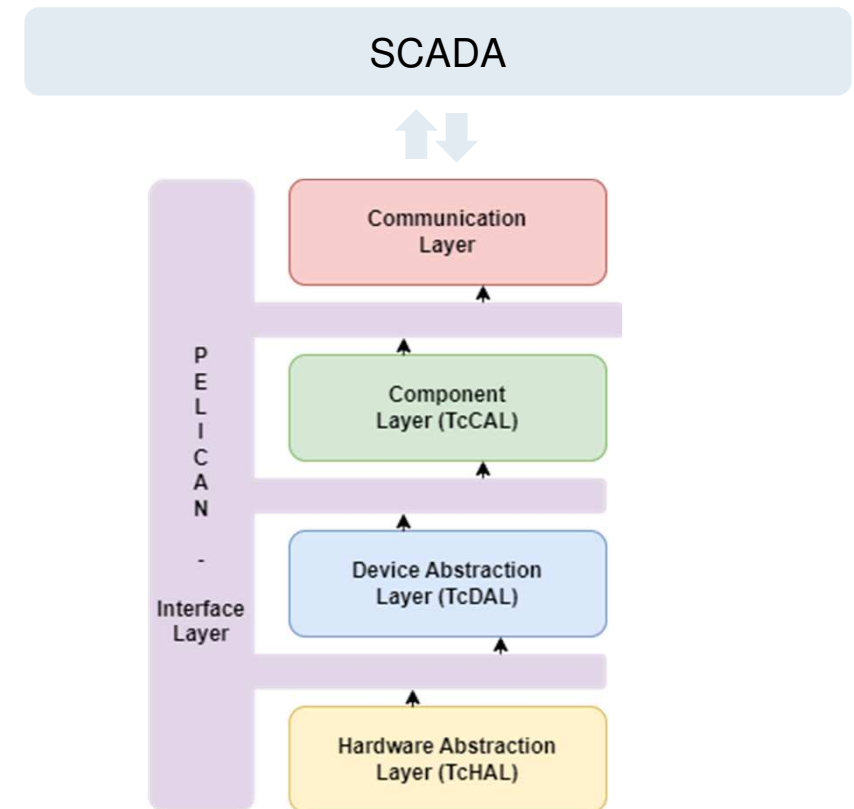
PLC – SCADA Integration: SCADA – A User Interface

- PLCs are mostly useful when paired as part of a SCADA system
- PLC code built with modularity with abstraction
- Single communication layer to cater to the SCADA protocol
- Enables complex functionality to remain in the PLC
- Passes only information needed for the user



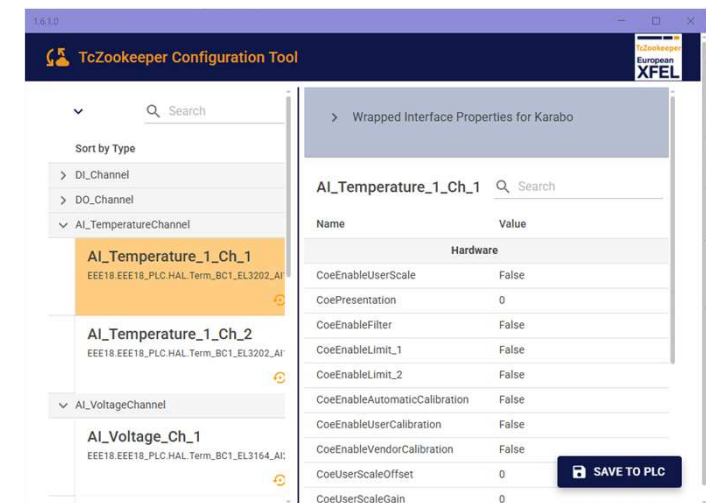
The PLC Interface

- PLC architecture relies on a layered abstraction approach
- Enables a clear division of scope
- Simplifies:
 - Testing
 - Debugging
 - Developing
 - Configuration



Customisation of PLC Configurations and Hardware Behaviours:

- Each PLC interfaces into several hundred devices
- To configure these devices a Configuration Tool was developed
- Simplifies the interface to the SCADA System
- Hardware settings and device functionality is obfuscated from the user



Future and Ongoing Developments

- Complete Hardware layer to support additional EtherCAT based fieldbus devices
- Improve testing methods
 - Test Driven Development (TDD)
 - Integration tests
- Maintenance plan to adapt to upgrades
 - EPLAN version updates
 - TwinCAT updates
 - VisualStudio (Extensions) updates



Image credit to : <https://www.xfel.eu>

Thank you for your attention, - the PLC team.

