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**“MODERNIZACIÓN DEL SISTEMA DE CONTROL ELECTRÓNICO
DE UNA PALA ELECTROMECAÁNICA MINERA”**

INFORME DE SUFICIENCIA

**PARA OPTAR EL TÍTULO PROFESIONAL DE:
INGENIERO MECATRÓNICO**

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A Dios por darme la vida, por darme a mi familia y por permitir alcanzar mis sueños. A mis padres Herminia Graciela y Máximo, a quienes más amo en el mundo por haberme otorgado la mejor herencia, mi educación.

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PRÓLOGO

En el primer capítulo se realiza una descripción acerca de los antecedentes, la justificación, el planteamiento del problema, el objetivo principal, la metodología del trabajo, los alcances y limitaciones que se contaron para llevar a cabo el presente proyecto.

En el segundo capítulo se muestra una breve descripción de los componentes y movimientos de una pala electromecánica, el sistema eléctrico, teoría básica del motor de corriente continua con excitación independiente, así como también el ciclo de trabajo de una pala donde se detallan sus movimientos básicos y los tiempos empleados en el ciclo de trabajo.

En el tercer capítulo se describe el antiguo sistema de control electrónico analógico de la pala electromecánica, se detalla como se controlaba la armadura y el campo de los motores de corriente continua.

En el cuarto capítulo se describe el nuevo sistema de control electrónico digital de la pala electromecánica, se muestran los esquemas del diagrama de bloques del

control, la red de comunicación Profibus de fibra óptica, Ethernet y DDCS, la conexión de los módulos digitales de control de Armadura y Campo, así como también los demás componentes que forman parte del nuevo sistema de control.

En el quinto capítulo se muestra como se llevo a cabo la instalación del nuevo sistema de control, el cronograma de actividades, trabajos previos, los problemas encontrados y los resultados obtenidos al efectuar la modernización.

Finalmente se incluye las conclusiones obtenidas al efectuar este proyecto y el apéndice donde se muestra una descripción general de la máquina a la cual se efectuó dicha modernización para una mejor comprensión del presente informe de suficiencia.

CAPÍTULO I

INTRODUCCIÓN

1.1 Antecedentes

Una pala electromecánica minera (ver Figura 1-1) se encarga de extraer mineral más material estéril en las minas de tajo abierto. Esta pala se energiza y controla eléctricamente, los motores eléctricos de corriente continua conectados a transmisiones mecánicas impulsan todas las funciones de la pala y además un sistema de control electrónico es capaz de gobernar sus diferentes modos de operación.



Figura 1-1. Pala electromecánica minera

Antiguamente el sistema de control electrónico de los motores de corriente continua era analógico, muy robusto y confiable, sin embargo, contaba con tarjetas electrónicas que eran de gran tamaño y de tiempo de respuesta lento. El control era regulado con potenciómetros y los gabinetes eléctricos en donde iban estas tarjetas ocupaban mucho espacio dentro de la sala de máquinas de la pala. De igual manera, los demás sistemas eléctricos auxiliares como ventiladores, bombas de lubricación, compresor, contactores, relés, etc., eran gobernados por un PLC pero con la desventaja de que si ocurriese una falla con alguna señal de entrada o salida, debía de revisarse el cable desde el gabinete donde se ubica el PLC hasta la ubicación del sensor o actuador. Por otro lado, la interfase hombre – máquina se realizaba a través de un panel con opciones no muy amigables para el operador de la pala, lo cual dificultaba mucho la solución de problemas y el diagnóstico de errores en la máquina.

1.2 Justificación

Reducir valiosos segundos en el ciclo de trabajo de las palas ha sido el principal objetivo de la industria minera por décadas. En adición con el actual incremento del precio de los metales, la gran minería desea cada vez más optimizar la producción de sus palas e incrementar la confiabilidad, disponibilidad y vida útil de las mismas, las cuales otorgan un gran margen de contribución a sus utilidades.

1.3 Planteamiento del Problema

Para poder reducir el tiempo del ciclo de carguío de 39.5 segundos a un estándar de 30 a 35 segundos, se debe realizar un control sofisticado sobre la corriente de campo de los motores de corriente de continua de los movimientos de izaje y empuje debido a que esto no lo puede desarrollar el sistema de control electrónico antiguo, tal como se muestra en la Figura 1-2.

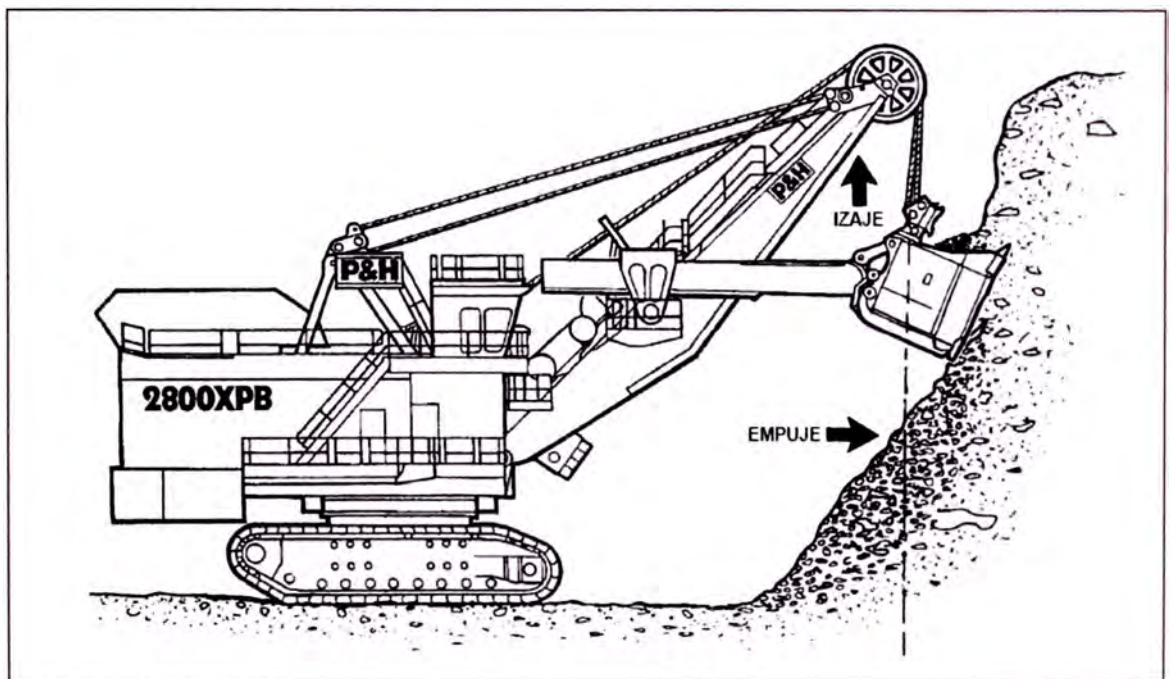


Figura 1-2. Modo excavación

Por otro lado, el cambio del modo de excavación a modo propulsión y viceversa significó una restricción en la producción ya que este proceso requiere alrededor de seis segundos. Con el uso del PLC se agilizó la operación de los sistemas auxiliares de la pala, no obstante, la localización de averías es un problema muy complicado por la cantidad de cables que existían en las canaletas.

1.4 Objetivo

Mejorar el control electrónico de los motores de corriente continua de la pala e instalar un sistema de comunicación de redes mediante el uso de unidades remotas para obtener un tiempo de respuesta mucho más rápido.

1.5 Metodología del Trabajo

Antes de llevar a cabo el cambio del sistema electrónico análogo por el nuevo sistema digital se debe efectuar una evaluación de completa de productividad, inspección eléctrica y mecánica del equipo con la finalidad de:

Saber el estado eléctrico y mecánico inicial de la máquina.

Determinar si será posible acondicionar la pala al nuevo sistema de control digital.

Evaluar y comparar el incremento de productividad de la máquina.

Dicha evaluación es analizada y se revisa además el espacio en la sala de máquinas en donde el nuevo sistema digital será instalado. Posteriormente durante la ejecución del proyecto, se verifica la correcta instalación de los componentes eléctricos y electrónicos, y se realiza también el comisionado y puesta en marcha de la pala.

1.6 Alcances

El presente trabajo describe la arquitectura del sistema de control electrónico analógico antiguo y el sistema de control electrónico digital actualmente instalado en una pala electromecánica minera de 35.2 m³ de capacidad nominal de balde (ver Apéndice A). Se describe también la instalación del nuevo sistema llevada a cabo a principios de Octubre 2006, los problemas encontrados mientras se efectuaba el cambio al nuevo sistema y los resultados obtenidos en producción.

1.7 Limitaciones

Gran parte de la información necesaria para la instalación de este nuevo sistema es confidencial por ser una de las primeras instalaciones en palas de nuestro país.

Para ejecutar este trabajo se requiere de un personal técnico muy especializado en palas electromecánicas.

CAPÍTULO II

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA PALA ELECTROMECÁNICA

2.1 Terminología

Para un mejor entendimiento de los términos técnicos que serán usados frecuentemente en este trabajo, se muestran en la Figura 2-1 las partes principales de una pala las cuales son:

- Chasis Superior
- Chasis Inferior
- Accesorios

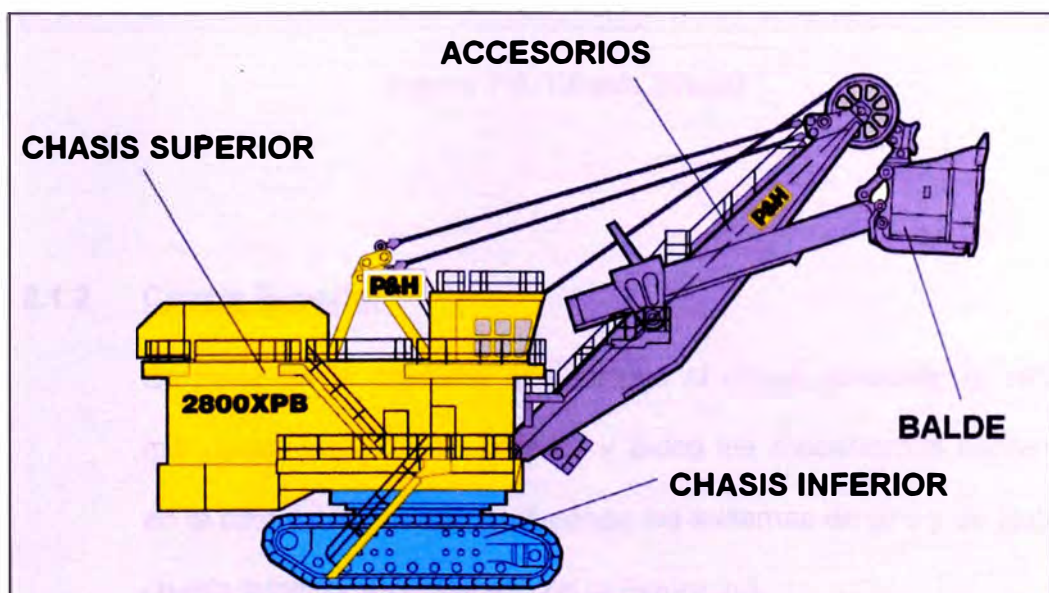


Figura 2-1. Terminología de la pala electromecánica

2.1.1 Chasis Inferior

Es parte de la máquina que incluye la corona de giro principal, círculo de rodillos de giro, eje pivote central, la base inferior, los bastidores laterales de orugas y el mecanismo de propulsión. El chasis inferior es mostrado en la Figura 2-2.

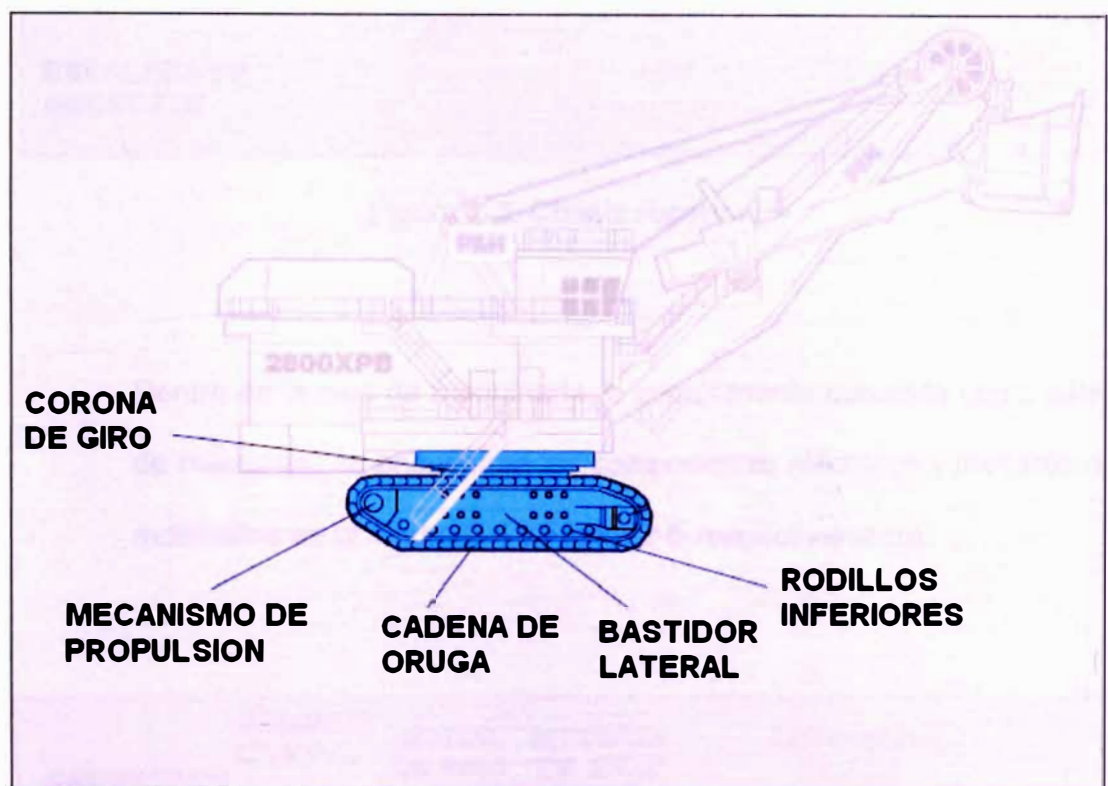


Figura 2-2. Chasis inferior

2.1.2 Chasis Superior

Es parte de la máquina que incluye el chasis giratorio, la sala de máquinas, puesto del operador y todos los mecanismos contenidos en la sala de máquinas, incluyendo los sistemas de giro y de izaje. El chasis superior es mostrado en la Figura 2-3.

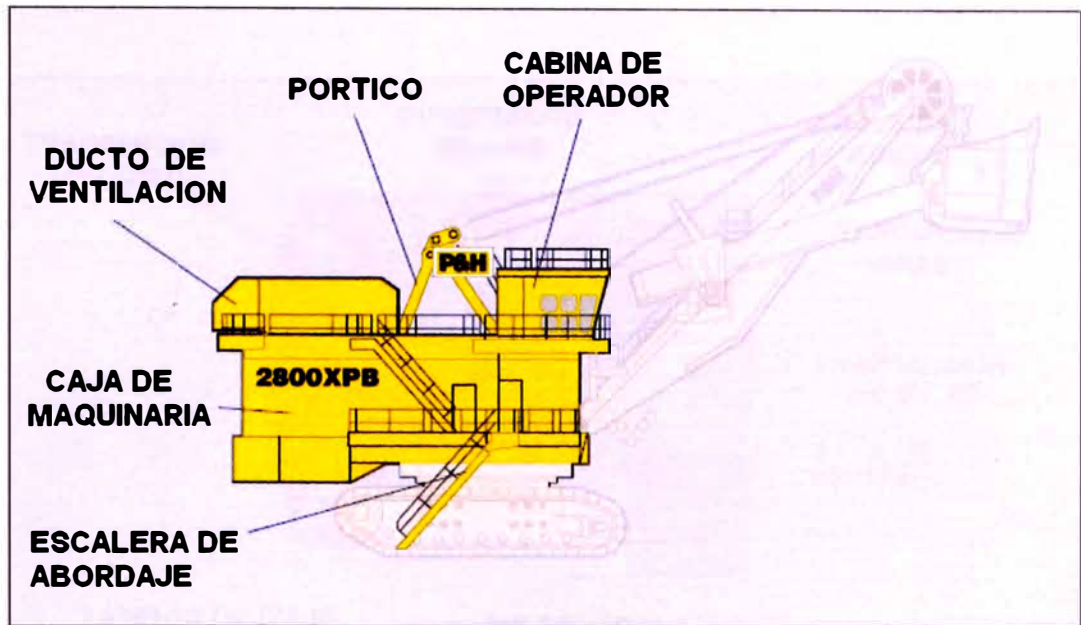


Figura 2-3. Chasis superior

Dentro de la caja de maquinaria, o comúnmente conocida como sala de máquinas, se encuentran los componentes eléctricos y mecánicos mostrados en la Figura 2-4 y Figura 2-5 respectivamente:

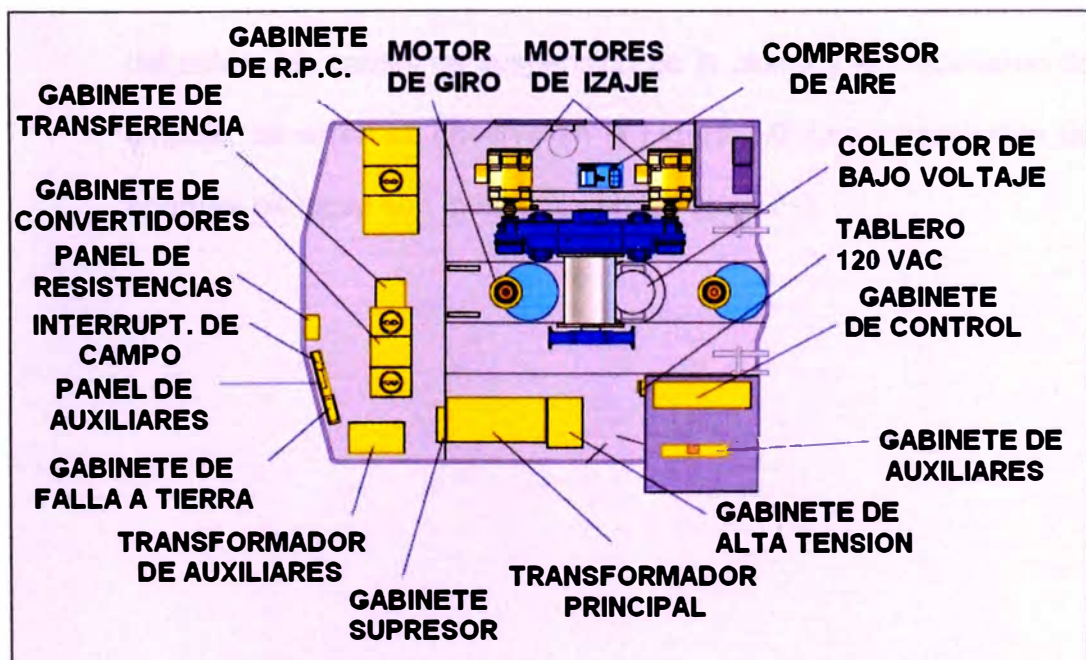


Figura 2-4. Vista de planta del sistema eléctrico de la sala de máquinas

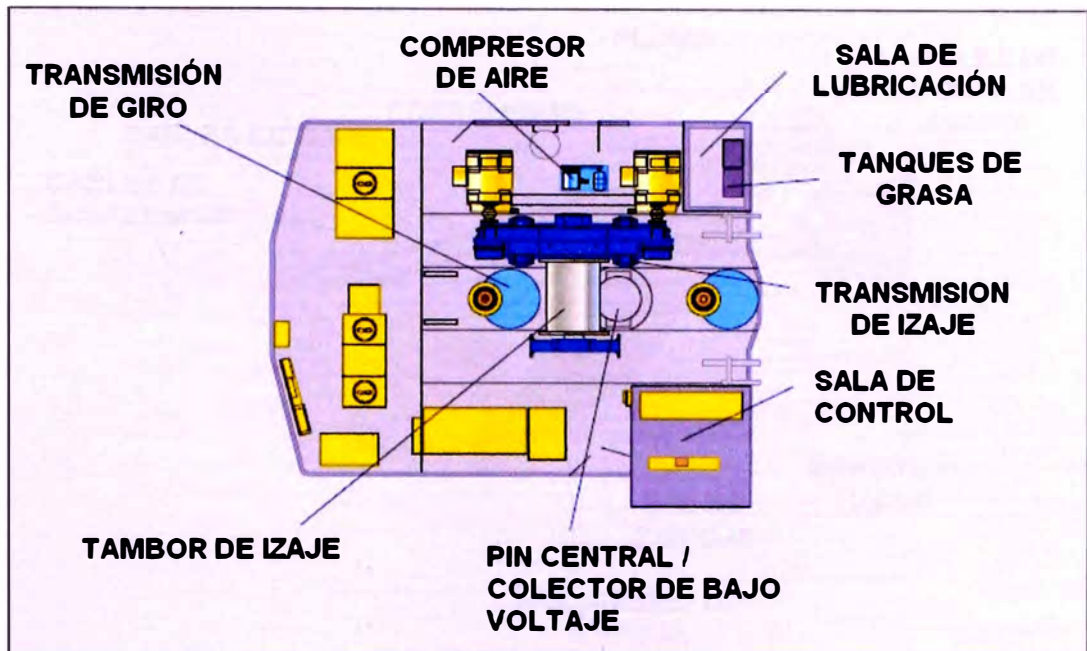


Figura 2-5. Vista de planta del sistema mecánico de la sala de máquinas

2.1.3 Accesorios

Es todo el equipo conectado al extremo delantero de la máquina y que incluye la pluma, el balde, el brazo del balde, los cables de izaje del balde, los cables de suspensión de la pluma y el mecanismo de empuje, tal como se observa en la Figura 2-6. Los mecanismos de apertura de balde son mostrados en la Figura 2-7.

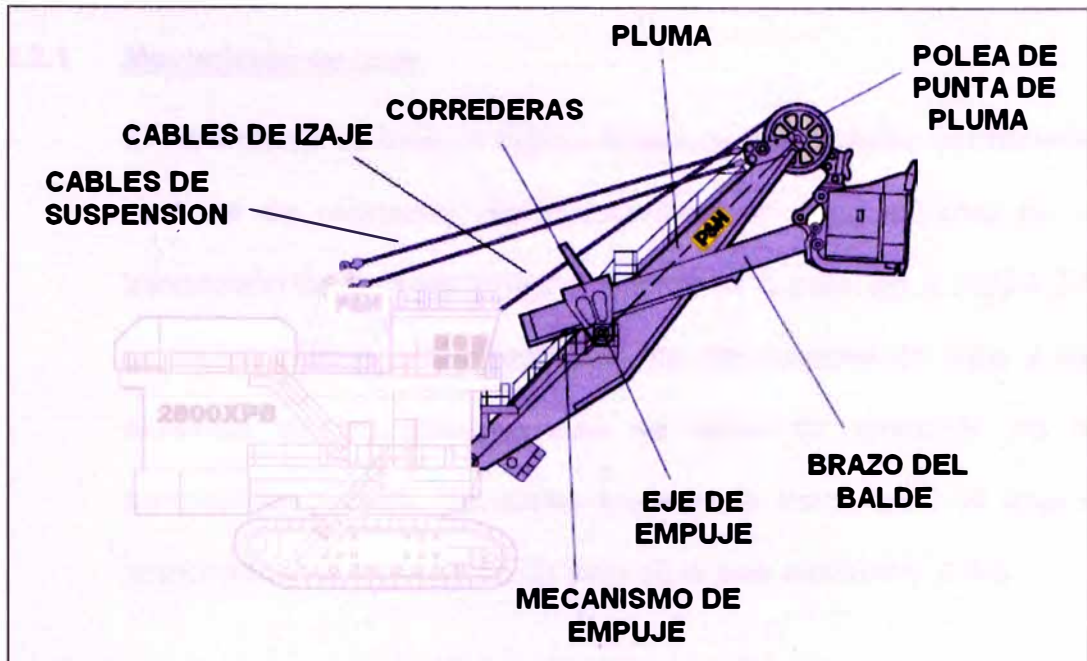


Figura 2-6. Accesorios del extremo delantero

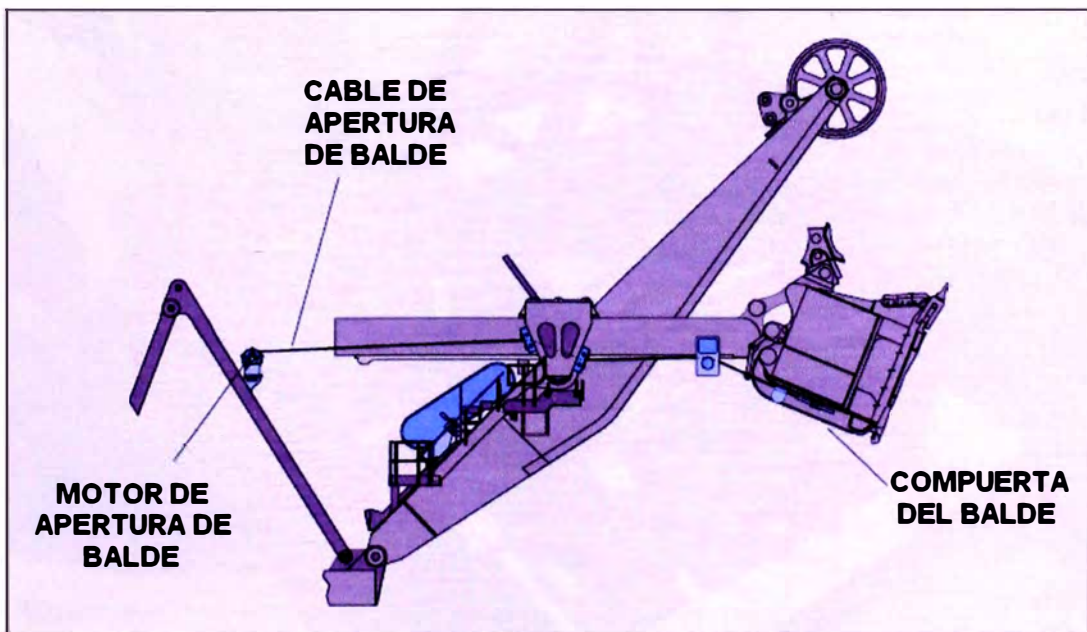


Figura 2-7. Accesorios de apertura del balde

2.2 Movimientos de la Pala

2.2.1 Movimiento de Izaje

El movimiento de izaje se logra a través de dos motores de corriente continua de respuesta rápida montados en cada extremo de la transmisión de izaje por el lado izquierdo de la pala. En la Figura 2-8 se muestra como están acoplados los dos motores de izaje a los extremos de los primeros ejes de piñón de reducción de la transmisión de izaje, los cuales impulsan la transmisión de izaje y proporcionan el movimiento de izaje de la pala electromecánica.

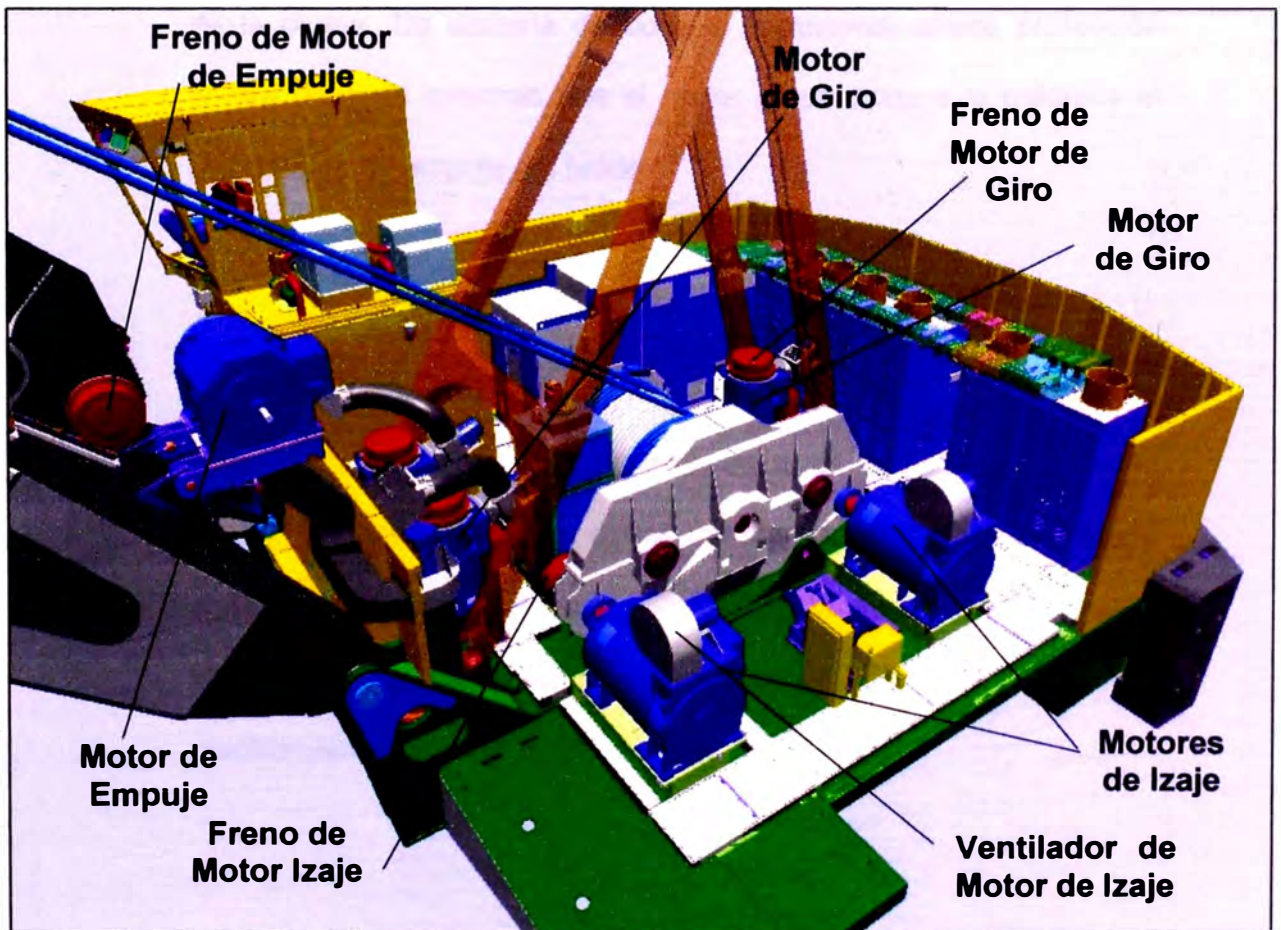


Figura 2-8. Sistemas de izaje, empuje y giro

Un sensor del interruptor limitador se encuentra montado en el eje intermedio trasero. El control del interruptor limitador, montado en la cabina del operador, puede programarse para limitar la gama del movimiento de izaje.

2.2.2 Movimiento de Empuje

Un motor de corriente continua genera el movimiento de empuje del balde. Se monta en la pluma junto con el mecanismo de empuje (ver Figura 2-8). El mecanismo de empuje se encuentra firmemente alojado en la caja de engranajes de empuje, la cual es parte integral de la pluma. Un sistema de correas impulsoras ofrece protección contra choques mientras que el motor proporciona a la máquina el movimiento de empuje del balde.

2.2.3 Movimiento de Giro

Esta máquina posee dos transmisiones de giro, una localizada delante del chasis y la otra detrás del chasis. Un motor de corriente continua de respuesta rápida montado verticalmente impulsa cada transmisión, proporcionando el movimiento de giro a la pala electromecánica (ver Figura 2-8).

2.2.4 Movimiento de Propulsión

Para lograr los movimientos de propulsión de avance y retroceso, y una dirección diferencial uniforme, el sistema propulsor utiliza dos sistemas de mandos independientes, tal como se muestra en la Figura 2-9. Cada tren de mando consiste en un motor de corriente continua, una transmisión planetaria, un conjunto de frenos de propulsión, un eje impulsor de engranaje intermedio, un bastidor lateral de oruga y un conjunto de cadenas de oruga. Los motores propulsores se montan en una base sujeta a la base inferior de la pala. Las transmisiones propulsoras se fijan a los bastidores laterales de oruga.

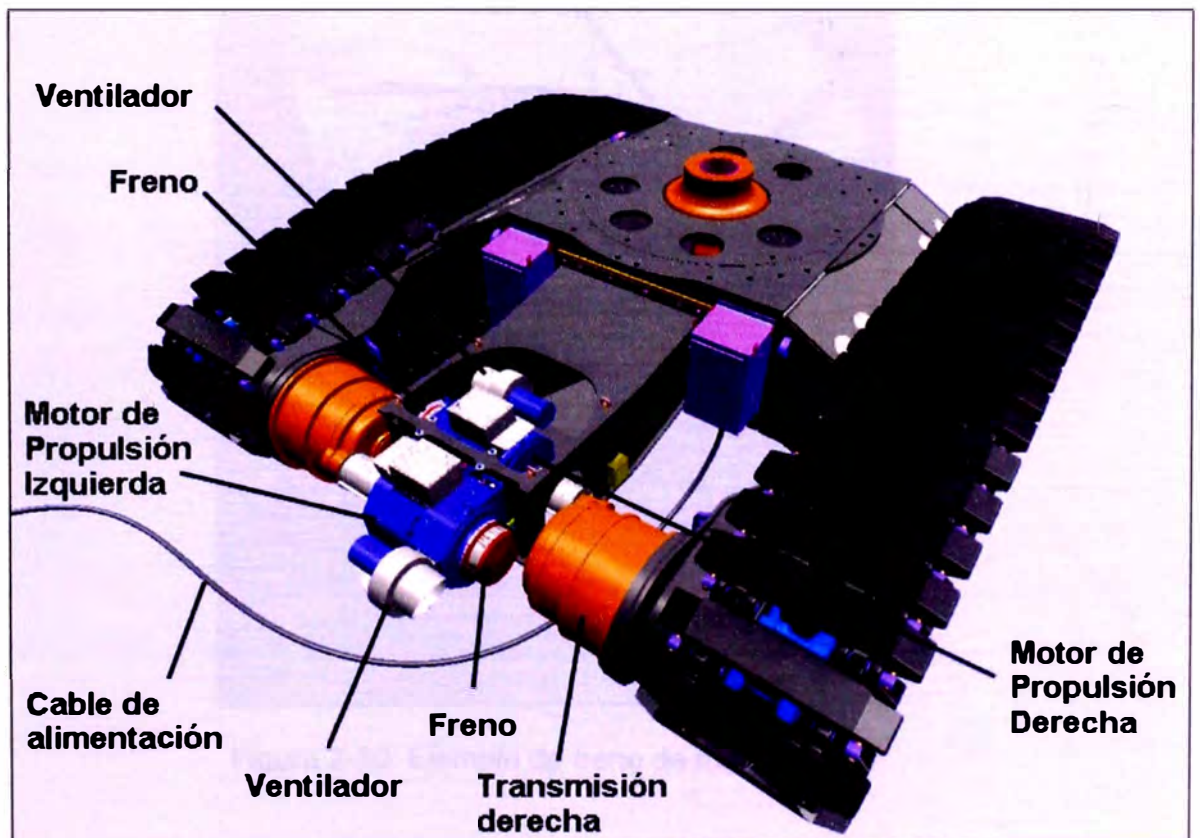


Figura 2-9. Sistema de propulsión

2.2.5 Frenos

Los cuatro movimientos de esta máquina (izaje, empuje, giro y propulsión) cuentan con un sistema de frenos. Todos los sistemas de frenos proporcionan una función de “retención” y no deben usarse para proporcionar una función de “parada”, es decir deben aplicarse cuando la pala no está en movimiento. Todos los frenos son del tipo de disco accionados por resorte y liberados neumáticamente. En la Figura 2-10 se muestra como ejemplo el freno del motor de giro delantero de la pala.



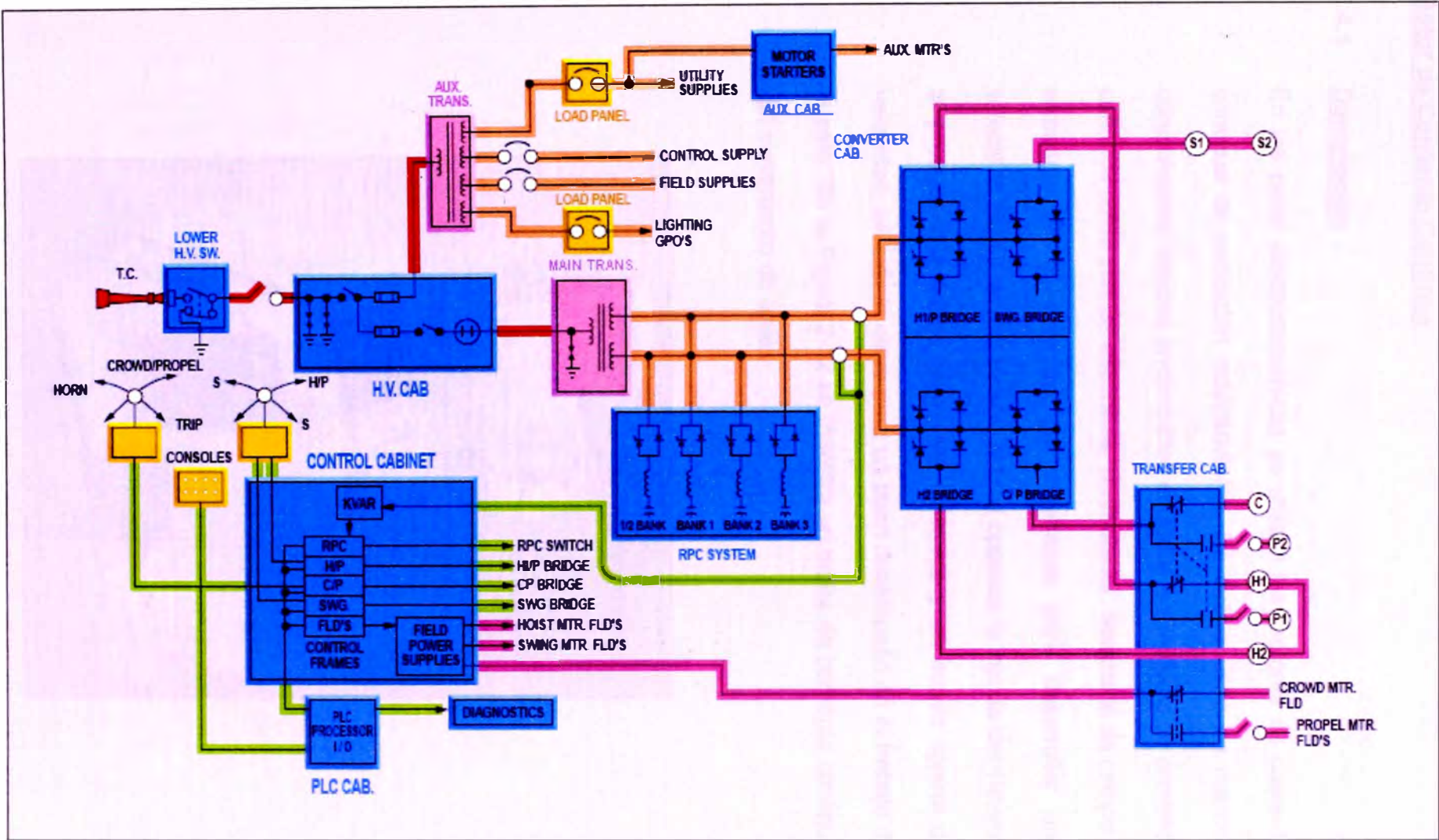
Figura 2-10. Ejemplo de freno de motor de giro

2.3 Sistema Eléctrico

El sistema de distribución eléctrico de la mina suministra energía eléctrica a la pala a través de un cable de alimentación (T.C.) que se conecta en la parte trasera de la base inferior. Dicha energía es transferida del chasis inferior al chasis superior (giratorio) a través de un sistema de anillos colectores de alto voltaje localizado entre el chasis superior e inferior de la pala. El alto voltaje alterno entregado por la subestación de la mina, 4160 ó 7200V, se transforma a niveles de trabajo y es usado para alimentar los motores de corriente continua a través de un transformador principal, y los sistemas eléctricos auxiliares y control electrónico de la pala son alimentados a través de un transformador auxiliar.

El control de los motores de corriente continua de la pala se basa en un sistema de control electrónico de estado sólido, el cual utiliza SCR's para convertir el voltaje alterno en voltaje continuo de manera controlada. Cuenta además con un sistema de compensación de potencia reactiva (RPC) el cual corrige el factor de potencia utilizando bancos de condensadores (ver Figura 2-11).

Figura 2-11. Diagrama unifilar del sistema eléctrico



2.4 Motor de Corriente Continua

2.4.1 Descripción

En las palas electromecánicas se utilizan los motores de corriente continua de excitación independiente, los cuales usan los mismos componentes básicos encontrados en todos los motores de corriente continua como son las escobillas, conmutador, devanado de campo y armadura. Estos motores son diseñados para desarrollar una velocidad baja y un alto torque, el cual optimiza la inercia del sistema al producir una buena respuesta dinámica y un suave control de velocidad, esta es la clave para un buen desempeño en el trabajo de la pala. En la Figura 2-12 se muestra un motor de corriente continua del movimiento de izaje.

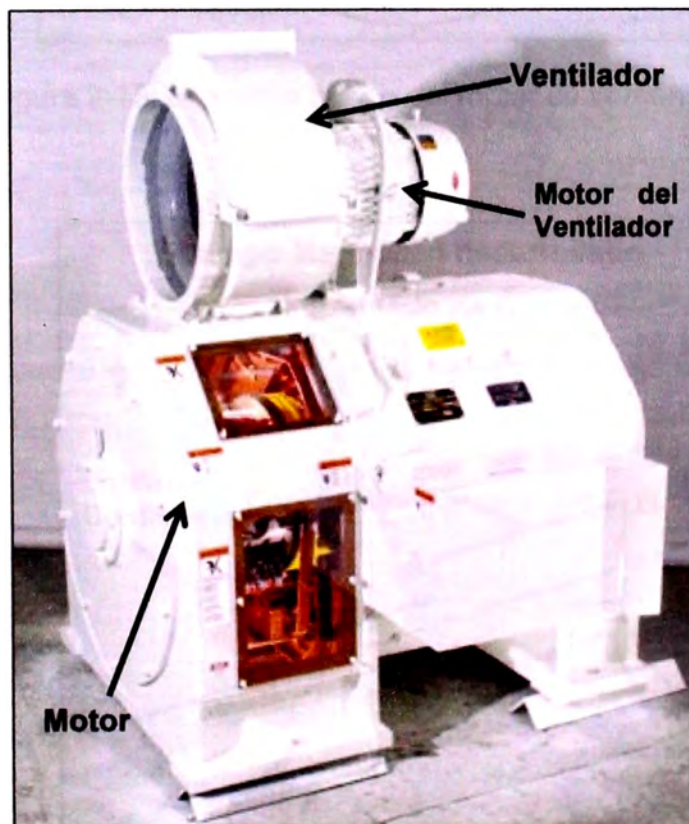


Figura 2-12. Motor de izaje de pala con ventilador

2.4.2 Teoría Básica

Un motor de corriente continua está conformado por el devanado de campo (estator) y el devanado de armadura (rotor) tal como se aprecia en la Figura 2-13. El efecto que genera el campo magnético desarrollado en el devanado de campo sobre la armadura del motor se muestra en la Figura 2-14.

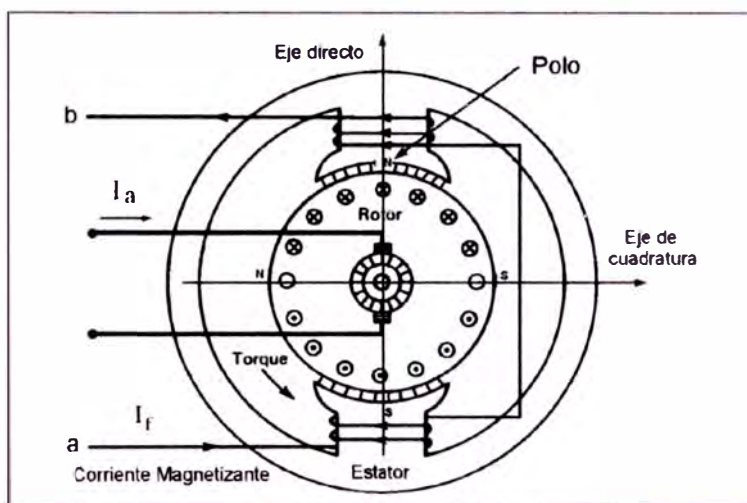


Figura 2-13. Esquema básico del motor de corriente continua

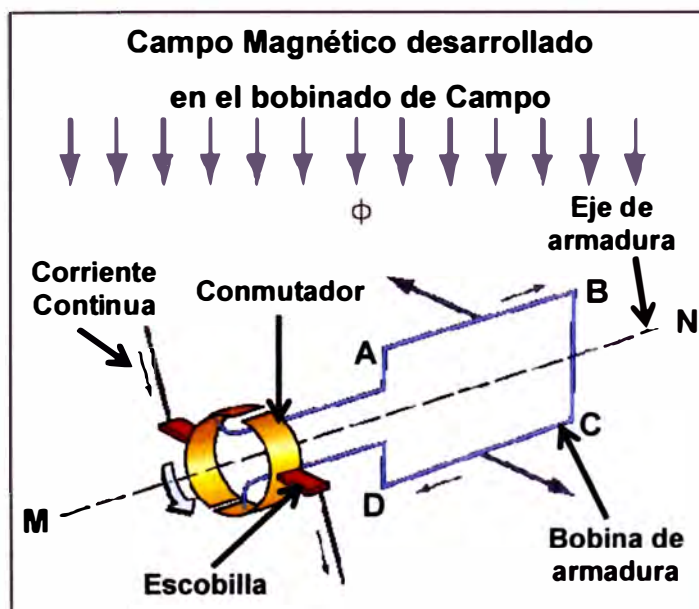


Figura 2-14. Efecto del campo magnético de la bobina de campo

2.4.3 El Motor de Excitación Independiente

Los motores de corriente continua de excitación independiente de la pala electromecánica tienen dos fuentes, una fuente suministra la corriente de armadura y otra fuente la corriente de campo. En la Figura 2-15 se muestra el circuito equivalente del motor de corriente continua de excitación independiente.

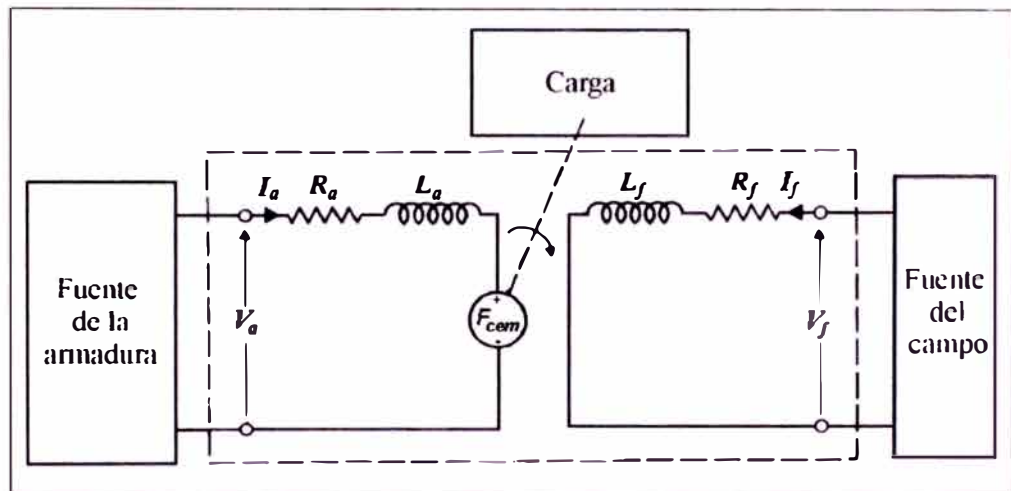


Figura 2-15. Motor de corriente continua de excitación independiente

Para controlar este tipo de motor en la pala electromecánica, la fuente de armadura posee 12 SCR's. 6 SCR's conforman un puente rectificador y permiten hacer girar el motor en un sentido, los otros 6 SCR's permiten hacerlo girar en sentido contrario. La fuente del campo, a diferencia de la fuente de armadura, posee un solo puente rectificador.

2.4.4 Torque y Velocidad

La corriente de armadura fluye a través de las escobillas y del conmutador hacia el devanado de la armadura del motor. La interacción entre el campo magnético del estator y la corriente de armadura crea un efecto de rotación que recibe el nombre de Torque, el cual es igual a:

$$\text{Torque} = k_T \cdot I_a \cdot I_f \quad (2-1)$$

Donde:

- k_T : constante (N x m/A²)
- I_a : corriente de armadura (A)
- I_f : corriente de campo (A)

Cuando la armadura del motor empieza a girar, el devanado de la armadura atraviesa el campo magnético generado por la corriente de campo y esto induce un voltaje en la armadura. Este voltaje recibe el nombre de Fuerza Contraelectromotriz (FEM) y es directamente proporcional a la velocidad del motor y a la intensidad del campo magnético del estator. (Ver Figura 2-15).

$$\text{FEM} \propto \omega \cdot I_f \quad (2-2)$$

Despejando de la ecuación (2-2) podemos calcular la velocidad de rotación del motor de la siguiente manera:

$$\omega = \frac{k_v \cdot \text{FEM}}{I_f} \quad (2-3)$$

Donde:

ω :	velocidad angular	(rad/s)
k_v :	constante	(rad x A / s x V)
FEM:	fuerza contra-electromotriz	(V)
I_f :	corriente de campo	(A)

El sentido de giro de un motor de corriente continua puede invertirse si se invierte la corriente de armadura o la corriente de campo. El invertir una de estas corrientes invierte el sentido del torque del motor, lo cual frena el motor inicialmente y luego lo acelera en sentido contrario.

En las palas electromecánicas sólo se invierte la corriente de armadura, mientras que la polaridad de la corriente de campo se mantiene fija.

Por otro lado, según la Figura 2-15 observamos que el voltaje de armadura V_a es dado por:

$$V_a = FEM + I_a \cdot R_a \quad (2-4)$$

Donde:

V_a :	voltaje de armadura	(V)
F_{cem} :	fuerza contra-electromotriz	(V)
I_a :	corriente de armadura	(A)
R_a :	resistencia de armadura	(Ω)

Reemplazando las ecuaciones (2-1) y (2-2) en la ecuación (2-4):

$$V_a = \frac{\omega \cdot I_f}{k_v} + \frac{R_a}{k_T \cdot I_f} \cdot \text{Torque} \quad (2-5)$$

Despejando la velocidad de rotación del motor obtenemos la siguiente ecuación:

$$\omega = \frac{k_v}{I_f} V_a - \frac{k_v \cdot R_a}{k_T \cdot I_f^2} \cdot \text{Torque} \quad (2-6)$$

La ecuación (2-6) establece que la velocidad es función principalmente del voltaje de armadura, la resistencia de armadura y del torque aplicado, para una operación a flujo o corriente de campo constante ($I_f = \text{constante}$).

Cuando la carga es aplicada al eje del motor, la velocidad se reduce por lo que la tensión inducida cae en la misma magnitud (ver ecuación 2-3), con ello la corriente de armadura se eleva de manera de contrarrestar el torque de carga (ver ecuación 2-4). Este aumento en la corriente genera una caída de voltaje en la resistencia de armadura ($I_a R_a$) que se sustrae al voltaje de la fuente y equilibra la tensión inducida en la armadura.

El efecto del cambio de flujo o corriente de campo es más complejo ($I_f \neq \text{constante}$). Reduciendo la corriente de campo causa un aumento de la velocidad de vacío y la capacidad de torque se ve reducida. En la Figura 2-16 se muestran las curvas de capacidad del motor de corriente continua, los puntos del plano Torque y Velocidad que se pueden alcanzar sin sobrepasar las especificaciones eléctricas de la máquina.

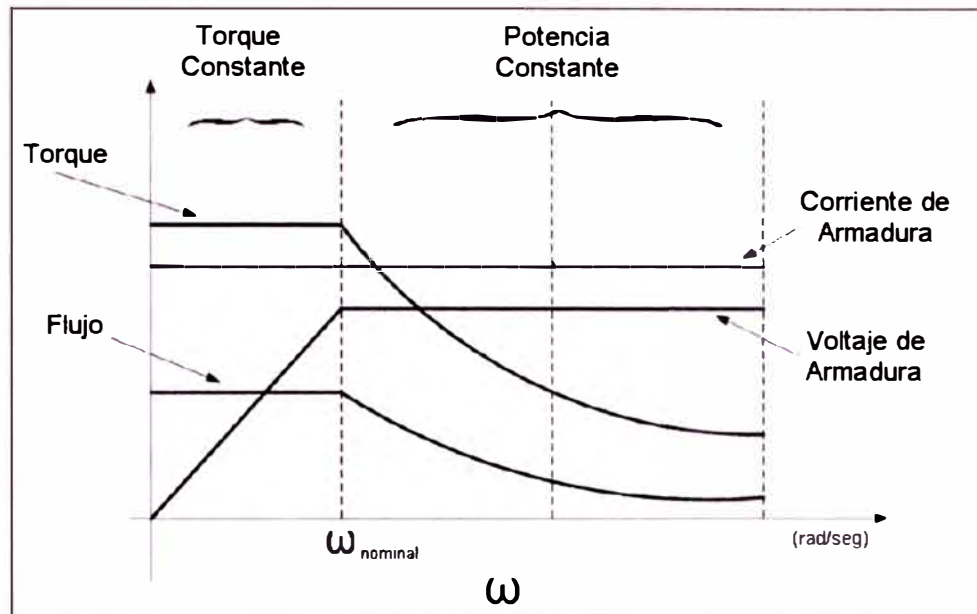


Figura 2-16. Curva característica del motor de corriente continua de excitación independiente

Se observa en la Figura 2-16 que para alcanzar velocidades mayores a la velocidad nominal, el flujo o corriente de campo debe ser reducido en proporción inversa a la velocidad. No obstante, la capacidad de torque se reduce en igual medida y la potencia de salida resulta constante. Debido a que este modo de operación requiere una reducción del flujo se acostumbra a denominar esta zona de trabajo como *Campo Debilitado*.

2.4.5 Debilitamiento de Campo

Aunque la región de Potencia Constante (ver Figura 2-16) "teóricamente" se podría extender hasta la velocidad infinita, ésta se encuentra limitada por restricciones mecánicas y por problemas de conmutación a altas velocidades.

De lo expuesto, si la corriente de campo disminuye, la velocidad del motor aumenta, es decir al debilitar la corriente de campo permite trabajar al motor a mayor velocidad. Si se reduce la corriente de campo, el torque máximo disponible también disminuye. En adición, el arrancar o parar un motor plenamente cargado requiere aplicar el torque máximo, por lo tanto en este caso no se utiliza el debilitamiento de campo.

2.4.6 Corriente de Rotor Bloqueado (I_{stall})

La región de Torque Constante también se encuentra restringida, si $\omega = 0$ entonces la FEM = 0, por lo que en la ecuación (2-4) la corriente máxima de armadura resultaría:

$$I_{stall} = \frac{V_a}{R_a} \quad (2-7)$$

Con los motores de corriente continua se puede llegar al extremo de realizar Torque a velocidad nula ($\omega = 0$), sin embargo, esto puede recalentar al motor debido a que la corriente de armadura alcanzaría su máximo valor I_{stall} . En la mayoría de las aplicaciones se limita el valor máximo de la corriente de armadura en el controlador para proteger al motor y se provee de mecanismos adicionales de ventilación.

2.4.7 Características del Movimiento

Para el caso de los motores de corriente continua de la pala, los movimientos de izaje, empuje y propulsión presentan la curva de performance mostrada en la Figura 2-17, en la cual el operador controla la velocidad del motor.

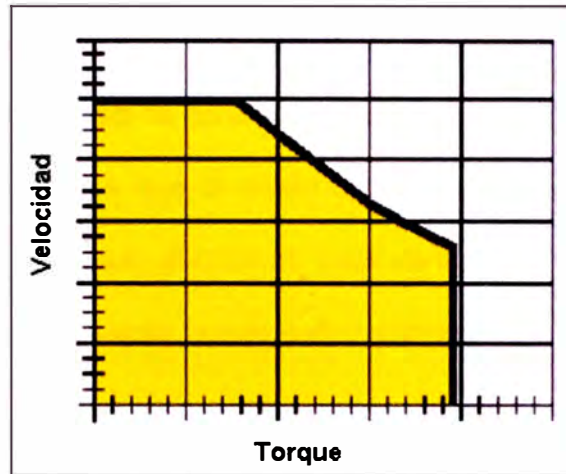


Figura 2-17. Regulación de velocidad con límite de par motor

Para el movimiento de giro el operador controla el Torque desarrollado por el motor. La curva de performance es mostrada en la Figura 2-18.

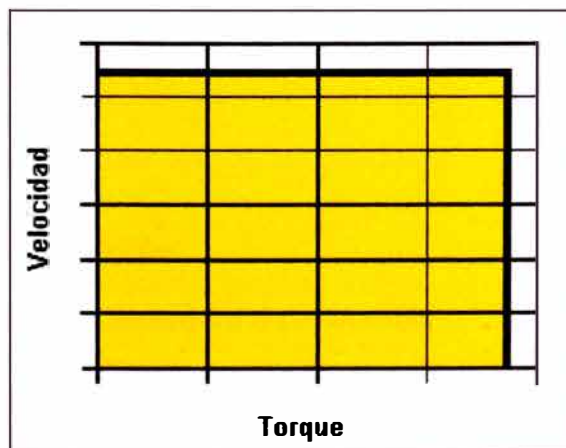


Figura 2-18. Regulación de par motor con límite de velocidad

2.4.8 Control de Velocidad de Lazo Cerrado

En un gran número de aplicaciones existe la necesidad de realizar control de velocidad del motor con mucha precisión. La Figura 2-19 muestra el diagrama de bloques típico para el control de velocidad del motor de corriente continua. Observar en esta figura que existe una malla interna de control que tiene como función garantizar que la corriente de armadura sea controlada de tal forma que el torque sea controlado. En la malla de control de velocidad un bloque limitador es colocado de tal forma que la orden de la corriente de armadura de referencia no sobrepase al máximo valor de la corriente de armadura ya que una sobrecorriente puede dañar al motor.

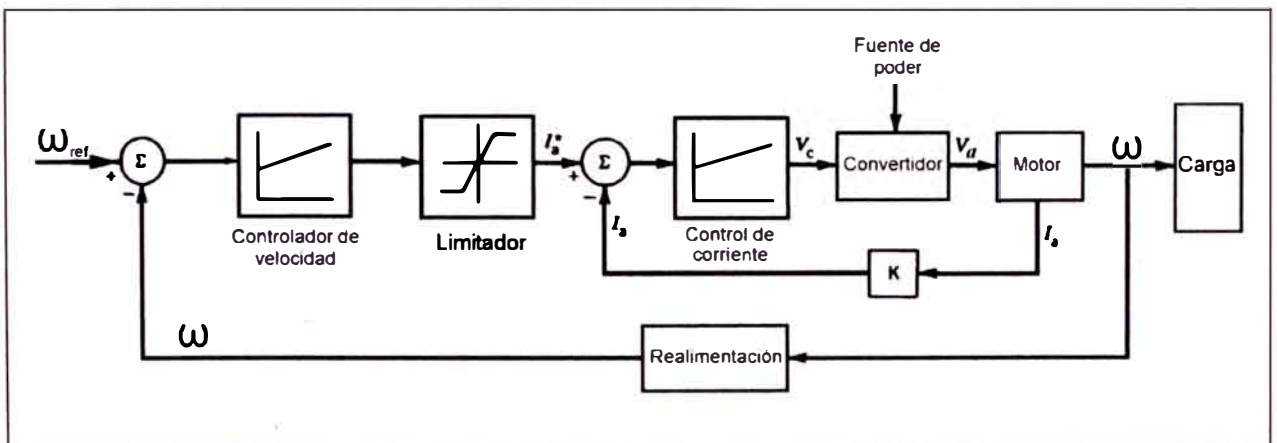


Figura 2-19. Control de velocidad de lazo cerrado

Donde:

ω : velocidad angular

i_a^* : corriente de armadura de referencia

i_a : corriente de armadura

V_c : voltaje de control (ángulo de disparo a tiristores)

V_a : voltaje de armadura

2.4.9 Cuadrantes de Operación

En la Figura 2-20 se muestran los cuatro cuadrantes de trabajo posibles para un motor de izaje de la pala. En el cuadrante I y III tenemos entrega de energía al motor, por lo tanto hace que la carga mecánica se mueva. En el cuadrante II y IV es el motor quien entrega energía al sistema, en este caso el motor funciona como generador de continua.

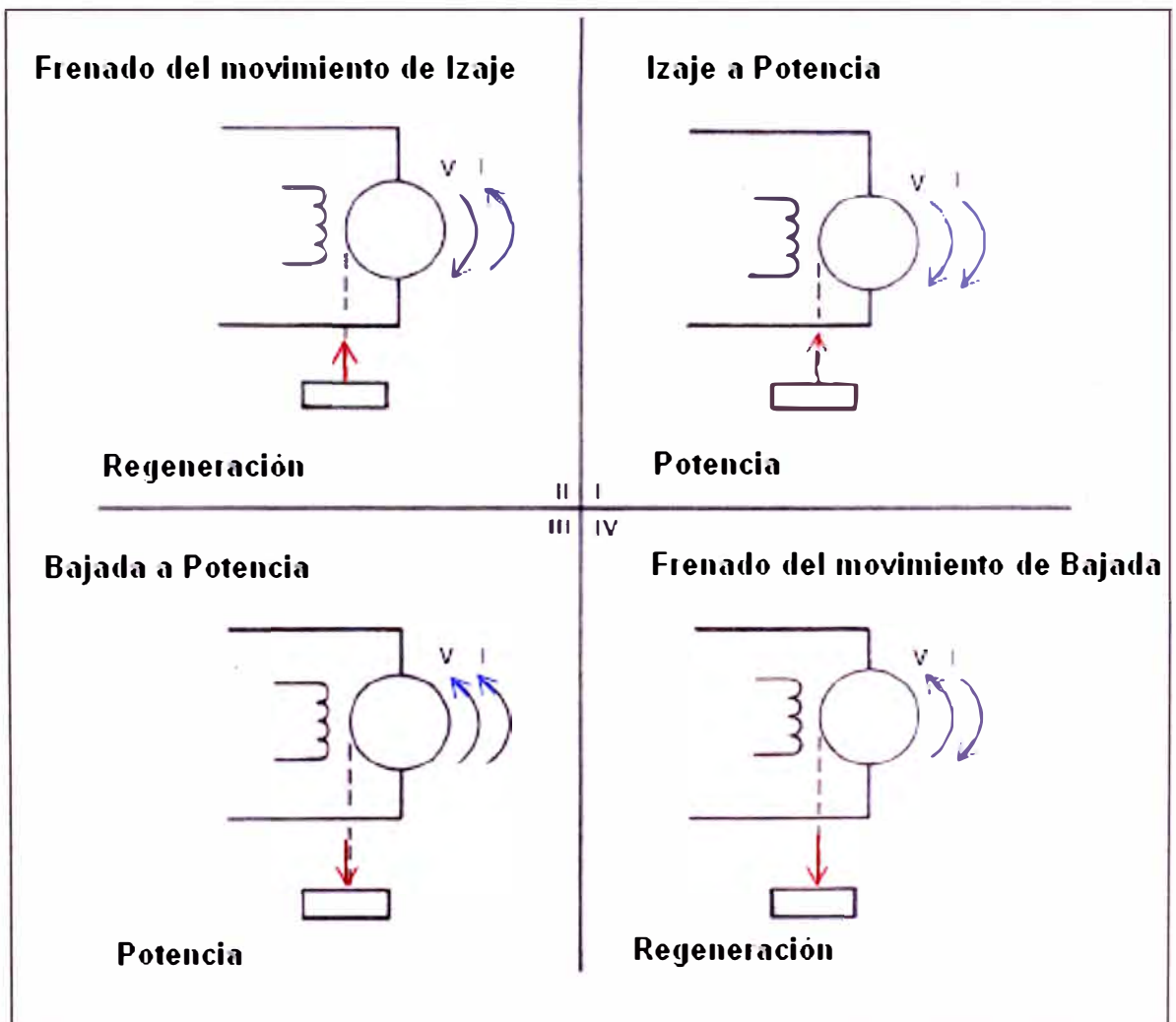


Figura 2-20. Cuadrantes de operación

Nota: Sólo existirá Regeneración siempre que haya contramarcha.

2.5 Ciclo de Trabajo de la Pala

El ciclo de trabajo de una pala electromecánica está compuesto de 4 fases:

Fase de Excavación

Fase de Giro (con carga)

Fase de Descarga y

Fase de Giro (sin carga)

2.5.1 Fase de Excavación

Está compuesta por la combinación del movimiento de izaje y empuje (ver Figura 2-21), y es la que representa la mayor parte del tiempo completo del ciclo de trabajo tal como se indica en la Tabla 2-1.

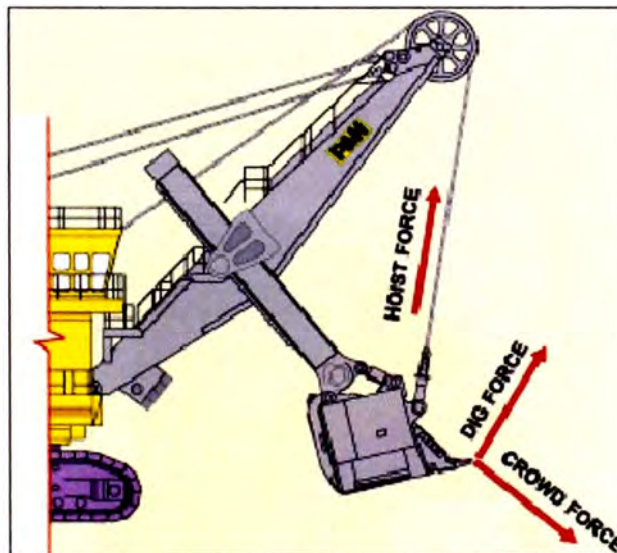


Figura 2-21. Fuerzas de izaje y empuje

Al inicio el operador retrae todo el mango y deja bajar el balde muy próximo al suelo (ver Figura 2-22), luego empieza a izar el balde a medida que extiende el mango haciendo que el balde se introduzca

en el banco. En cuanto el mango se encuentre paralelo al suelo y se haya llenado el balde por completo, el operador procede a retraer el mango. Una vista de planta de la pala en la fase de excavación se muestra en la Figura 2-23.

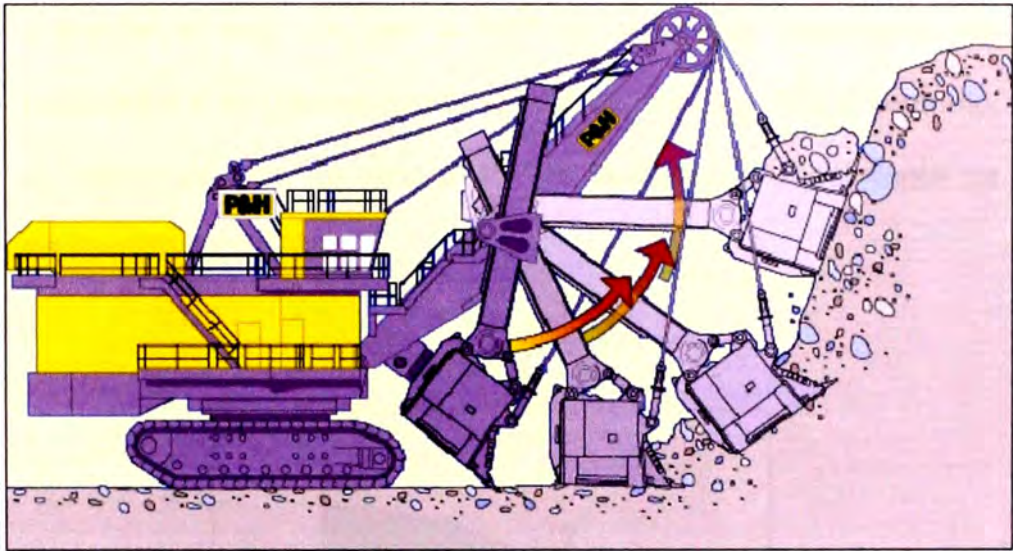


Figura 2-22. Fase de excavación

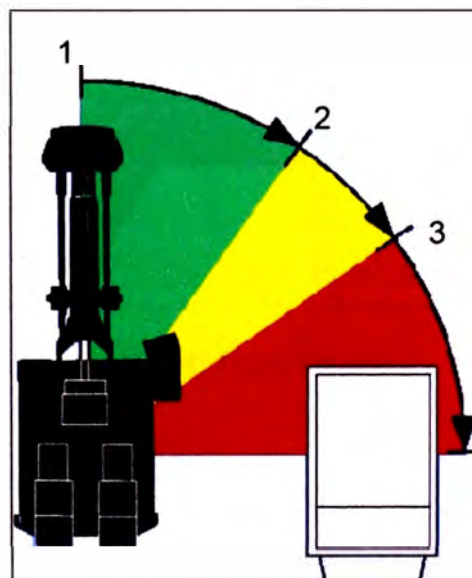


Figura 2-23. Vista de planta de pala con camión esperando para cargar

2.5.2 Fase de Giro

Es la segunda fase del ciclo de trabajo. Comienza cuando el balde libera el banco, inicia el giro del chasis superior dirigiendo el balde hacia el lado del camión. Un giro de 90° se considera estándar para un máximo rendimiento de productividad (ver Figura 2-24). Al aumentar el arco de giro a 180° se reduce el rendimiento de producción a aproximadamente el 70% del máximo. Por el contrario, al reducir el arco de giro a 45° se aumenta el rendimiento de producción a un 126%.

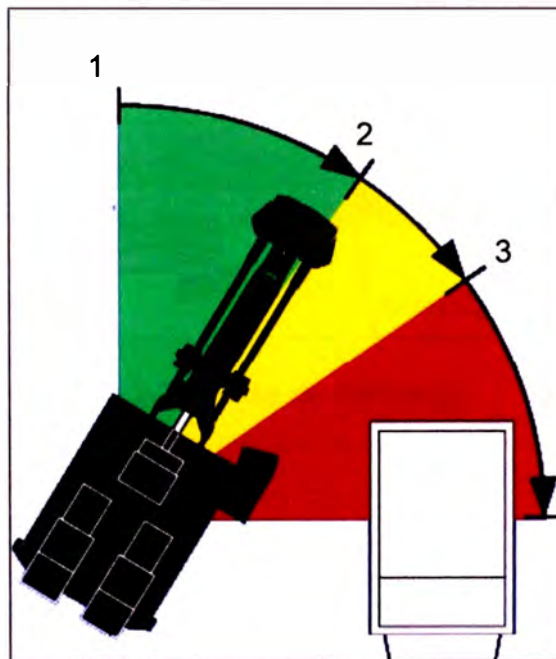


Figura 2-24. Fase de giro

Donde:

1. Comenzar
2. Acelerar suavemente
3. Desacelerar

2.5.3 Fase de Descarga o Vaciado del Balde

Comprende de momentos antes de que el balde de la pala se detenga por encima de la tolva del camión, descargue el mineral y termina cuando el movimiento de giro para y cambia de dirección para regresar el balde al banco, ver Figura 2-25.

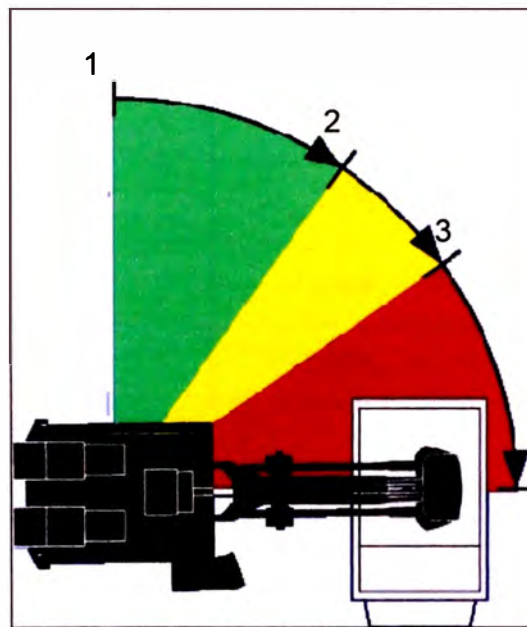


Figura 2-25. Fase de descarga

2.5.4 Fase de Retorno al banco

La fase de retorno al banco incluye el giro del chasis superior hasta el lugar de excavación, bajar y soltar el ensamble de abrir el balde para que cuando el balde baje, la compuerta del balde cierre y enganche el mecanismo de cierre.

2.6 Tiempos del Ciclo de Trabajo Teórico

El tiempo teórico para efectuar un ciclo de carguío es de 30 segundos. El tiempo empleado en cada fase del ciclo es presentado en la siguiente tabla:

FASES DEL CICLO DE TRABAJO	PORCENTAJE	TIEMPO (segundos)
Excavación	38%	11.5
Giro	22%	6.5
Descarga o vaciado	10%	3.0
Retorno al banco	30%	9.0
	100%	30.0

Tabla 2-1. Tiempos del ciclo de trabajo

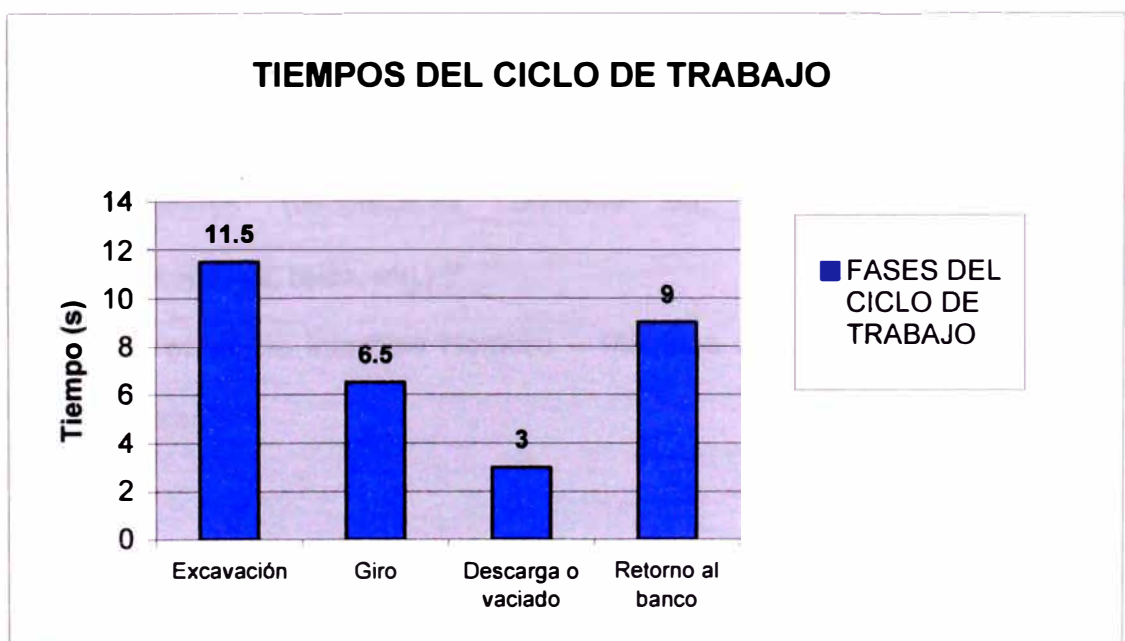


Figura 2-26. Diagrama de barras del tiempo del ciclo de trabajo

CAPÍTULO III

ANTIGUO SISTEMA DE CONTROL ELECTRÓNICO ANALÓGICO

3.1 Descripción

El antiguo sistema de control electrónico se encargaba de rectificar, de manera controlada, el voltaje AC en voltaje DC para accionar los motores de la pala electromecánica. Este antiguo sistema estaba conformado por:

Un Bastidor de Control de Corriente de Armadura y de Campo de todos los motores de corriente continua, el cual poseía tarjetas electrónicas analógicas,

Un PLC marca Allen Bradley para el control de todos los componentes auxiliares (ventiladores, bombas de lubricación, compresor, contactores, relés, etc.) y

Un panel de interfase Hombre – Máquina ubicado en la cabina del operador.

3.2 Diagrama de Bloques

El diagrama de bloques dado en la Figura 3-1 muestra el concepto del control de la armadura y del campo de los motores de la pala electromecánica.

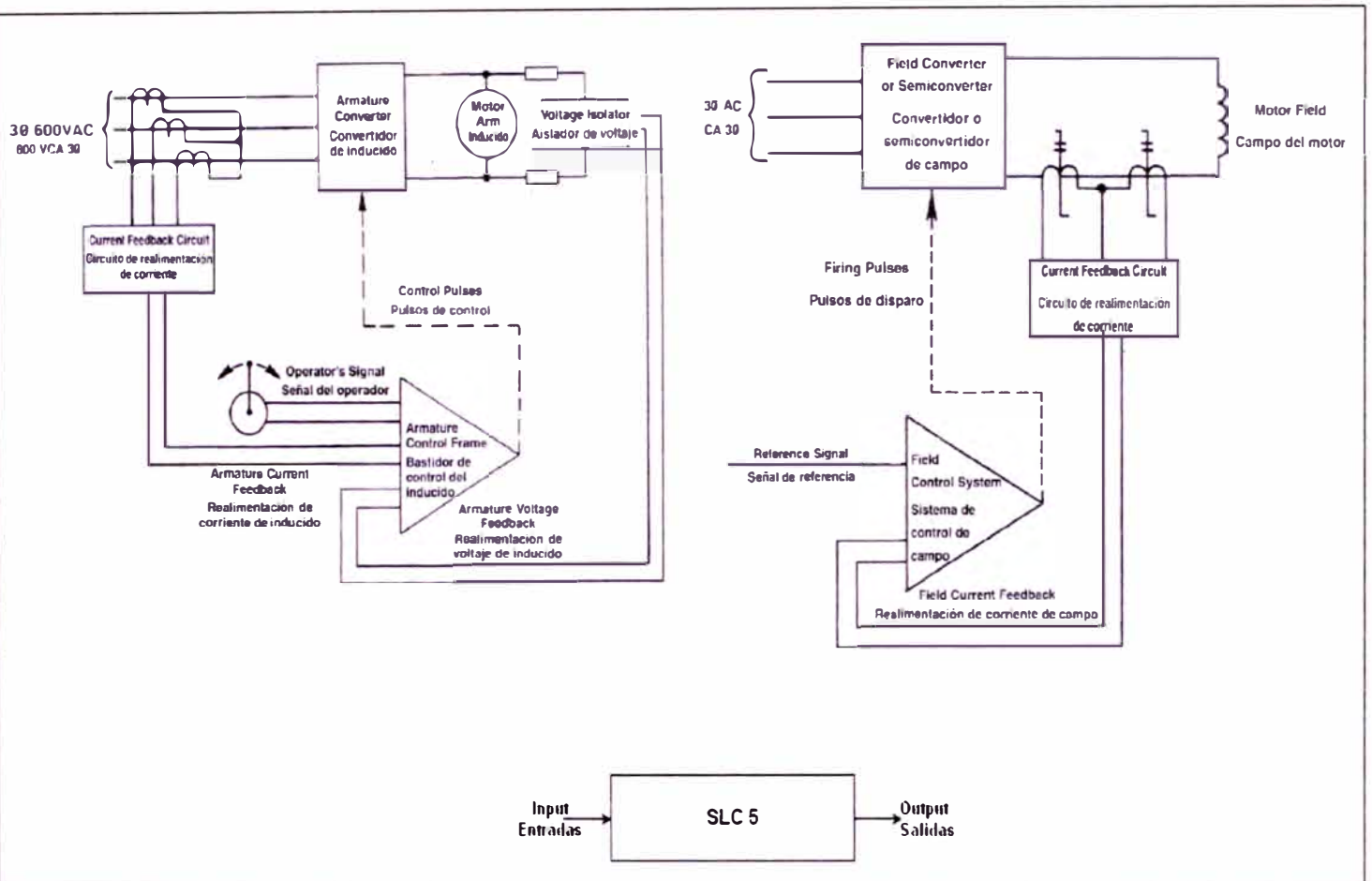


Figura 3-1. Diagrama de bloques del antiguo sistema de control electrónico

analógico

3.3 Control de Corriente de Armadura

El bastidor de control de armadura y campo está ubicado en el gabinete de control. Cada bastidor posee conexiones cableadas y tarjetas de circuitos impresos con componentes de estado sólido que se enchufan en el bastidor básico. Estas tarjetas (ver Figura 3-2 y Figura 3-3) pueden extraerse y sustituirse con facilidad.

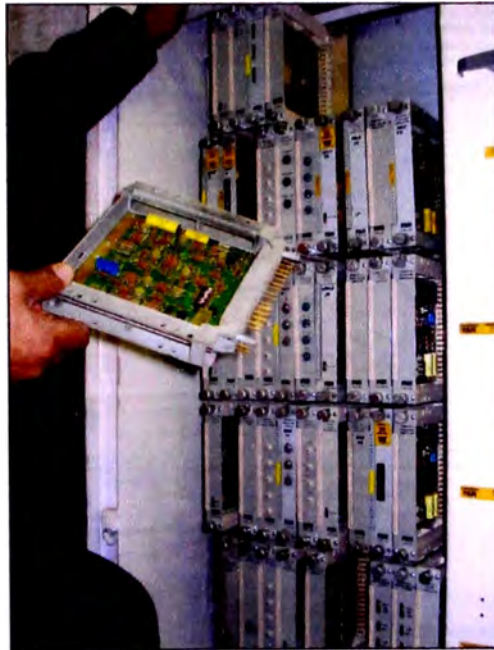


Figura 3-2. Bastidor de control de armadura y campo

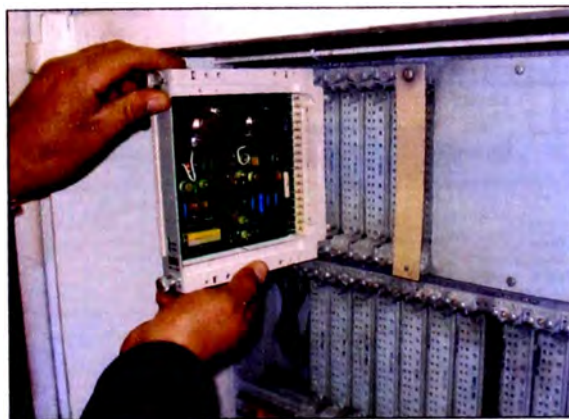


Figura 3-3. Instalación de tarjeta electrónica analógica del bastidor de control de armadura

3.3.1 Esquema de Control

La Figura 3-4 muestra el esquema de control de la corriente de armadura, la cual está conformada por circuitos adaptadores, circuitos reguladores de corriente, circuitos generadores y amplificadores de los pulsos de disparo.

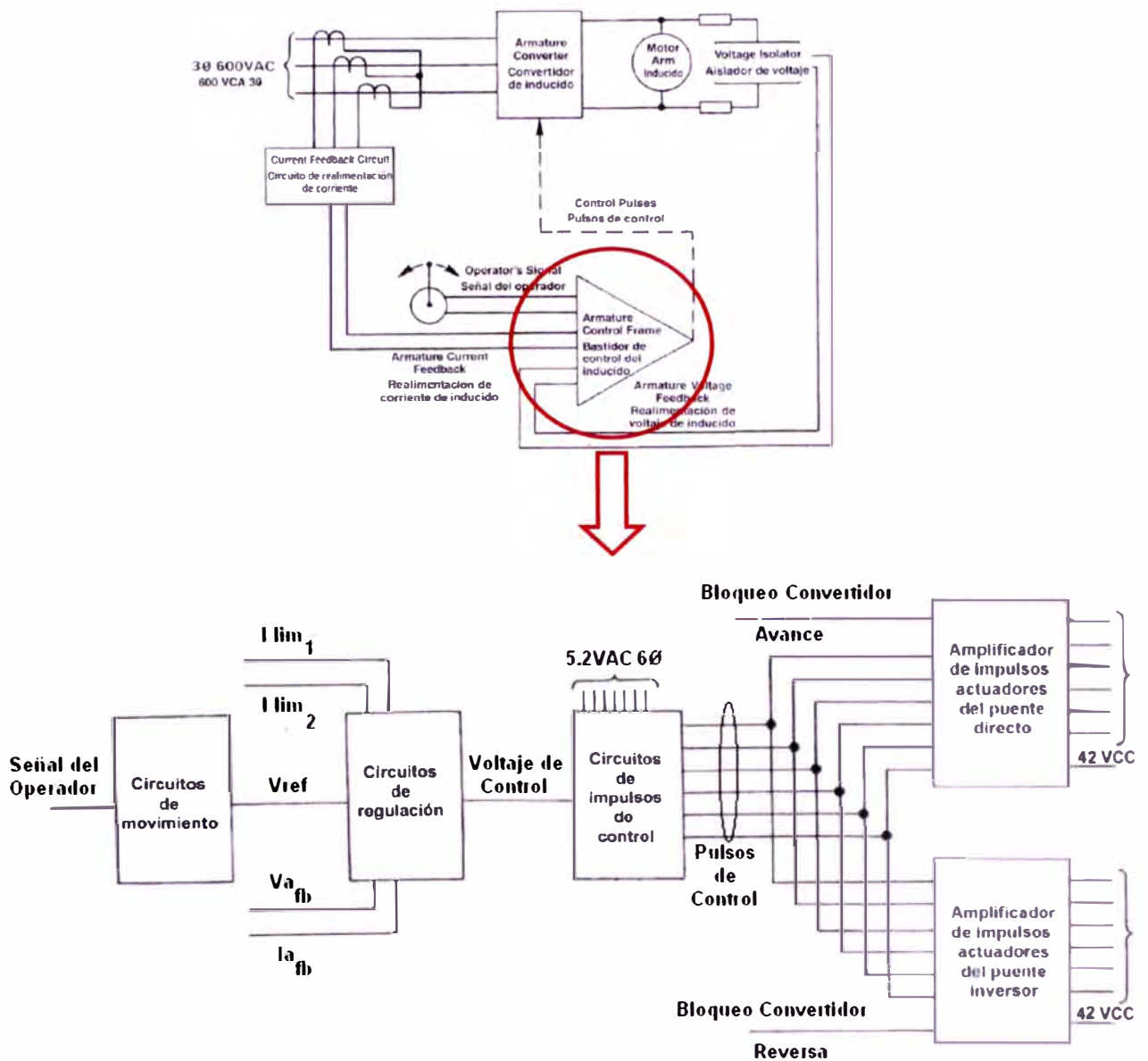


Figura 3-4. Esquema de control de corriente de armadura

3.3.2 Entradas del Control de Corriente de Armadura

Las entradas de voltaje DC del bastidor de control de armadura provienen de las fuentes de $\pm 24\text{VDC}$, $\pm 15\text{VDC}$ y 42VDC . La señal del operador proviene de la palanca de control. La magnitud de esta señal puede variar de $+15\text{VDC}$ (Avance) a -15VDC (Reversa), dependiendo de la posición de la palanca de control.

La señal de realimentación de corriente de armadura ($I_{a\text{fb}}$) proviene del circuito de realimentación de corriente. Esta señal se usa para controlar la corriente de armadura y por consiguiente el TORQUE del motor. La "magnitud" de esta señal debe estar entre 0VDC y $+10\text{VDC}$ (siempre es positiva), dependiendo de la corriente real en la armadura.

La señal de realimentación de voltaje de armadura ($V_{a\text{fb}}$) proviene del circuito de realimentación de voltaje. Esta señal se usa para controlar el voltaje de armadura y por consiguiente la VELOCIDAD del motor. La "magnitud" de esta señal debe estar entre -10VDC (Avance) a $+10\text{VDC}$ (Reversa), dependiendo del voltaje real en la armadura.

La entrada de voltaje AC de seis fases o hexafásico proviene de un transformador de pulsos de sincronización de convertidores. Este transformador convierte $240\text{VAC } 3\emptyset$ en $5.2\text{VAC } 6\emptyset$ con respecto al cable común.

La señal de desbloqueo del convertidor de armadura es una señal de entrada de relé. Esta señal bloquea los puentes inversor y no inversor durante al parada, la prueba de auxiliares y la prueba de campo. Permite el desbloqueo de uno de los puentes 3 segundos después del arranque en los modos de funcionamiento, prueba de armadura y prueba de controles.

3.3.3 Salidas del Control de Corriente de Armadura

En los circuitos de regulación (ver Figura 3-4) se regula el Torque versus la Velocidad al comparar la señal V_{ref} con la señal de realimentación de voltaje $V_{a_{fb}}$ y con la señal de realimentación de corriente $I_{a_{fb}}$. Como respuesta, se desarrolla la señal "Voltaje de Control" y se regula su nivel para adelantar o retrasar los pulsos de control. Los seis pulsos de control de avance y la señal de +42V se envían a los transformadores de pulsos del puente no inversor. Cuando se generan los pulsos de control, los transformadores producen pulsos de disparo y los 6 SCR del puente no inversor disparan.

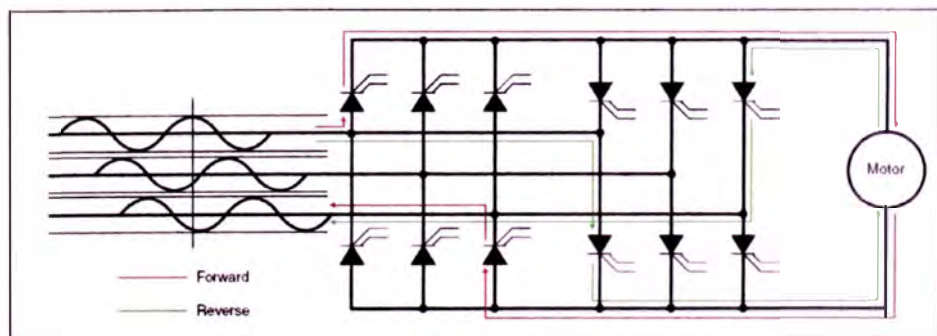


Figura 3-5. Puente rectificador trifásico no inversor e inversor

A medida que se adelantan los pulsos de control, los SCR se disparan a un ángulo de disparo más pequeño y se aumenta la salida del convertidor, tal como se muestra en la Figura 3-6 (ángulo de disparo 0°).

A medida que se atrasan los pulsos de control, los SCR se disparan a un ángulo de disparo más grande y se reduce la salida del convertidor, tal como se muestra en la Figura 3-6 (ángulo de disparo 90°). Si no hay pulsos de control presentes, los transformadores de pulsos no generan pulsos de salida y los SCR del puente no inversor no se disparan. El control del puente inversor es similar al del puente no inversor.

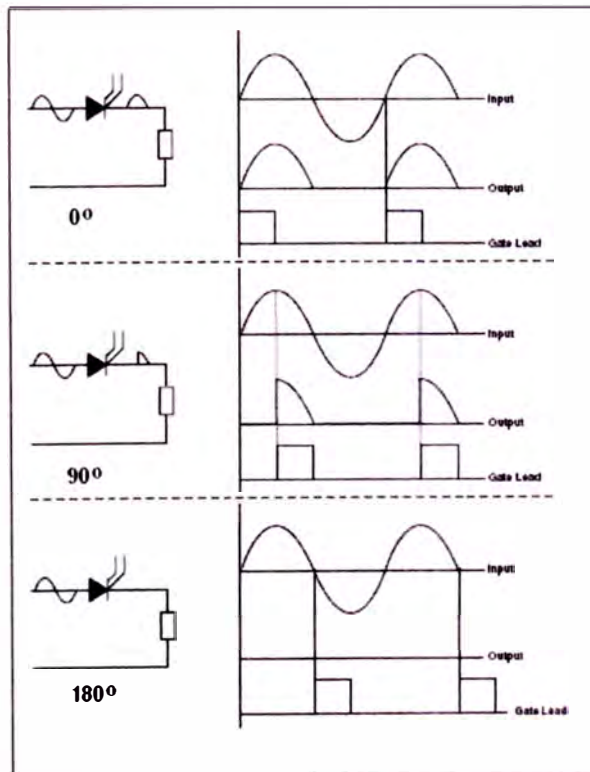


Figura 3-6. Rectificación con SCR

3.4 Control de Corriente de Campo

El gabinete de control de campo monitorea la señal de realimentación de corriente de campo y ajusta la fase de los pulsos de control según el valor de esta corriente. Por ejemplo para el movimiento de izaje, cuando el operador baja un balde vacío, el control debilita la corriente de campo para obtener mayor velocidad. El control determina las condiciones de debilitación del campo monitoreando lo siguiente:

La señal de realimentación de voltaje de armadura de izaje,

La señal de realimentación de corriente de armadura de izaje y

El sentido de la corriente de la armadura de izaje

Una vez que el balde empieza a izarse, se restaura la corriente de campo a su valor pleno.

3.4.1 Esquema de Control

La Figura 3-7 muestra el esquema de control de la corriente de campo del motor de izaje, la cual cumple las siguientes funciones:

Generar los pulsos de disparo para los SCR's.

Proporcionar regulación de la corriente de campo.

Proporcionar el control de los relés durante el arranque y apagado de la máquina.

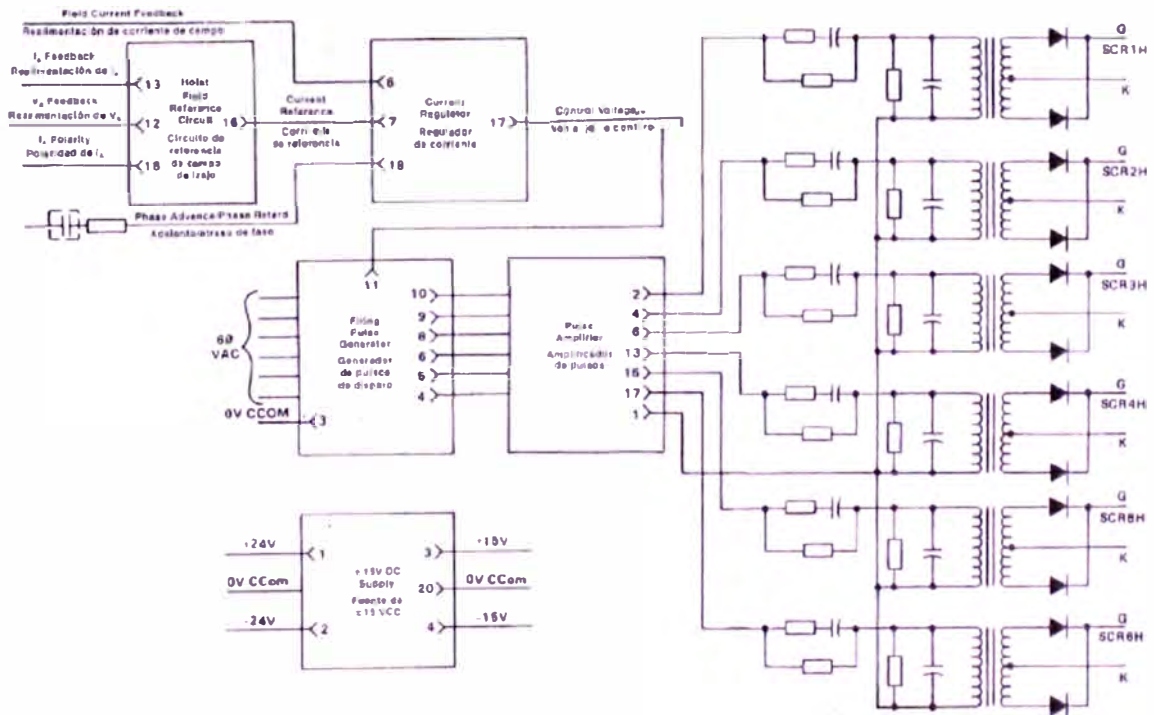
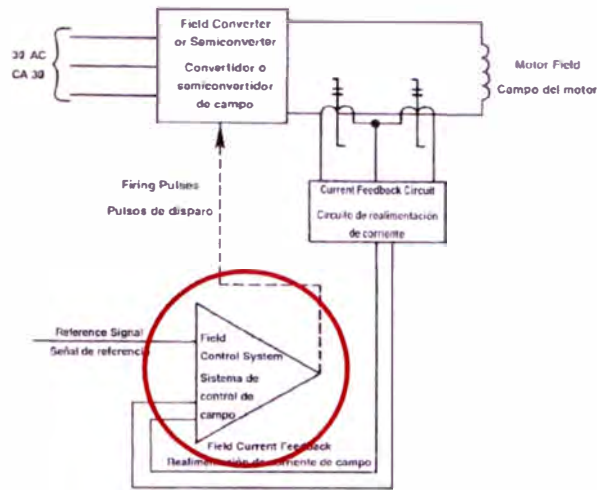


Figura 3-7. Esquema de control de campo de motor de izaje

3.5 Control de Señales Auxiliares con PLC

Todas las demás señales auxiliares de la pala son gobernadas por el PLC Allen Bradley desde el gabinete de control, ver Figura 3-8.

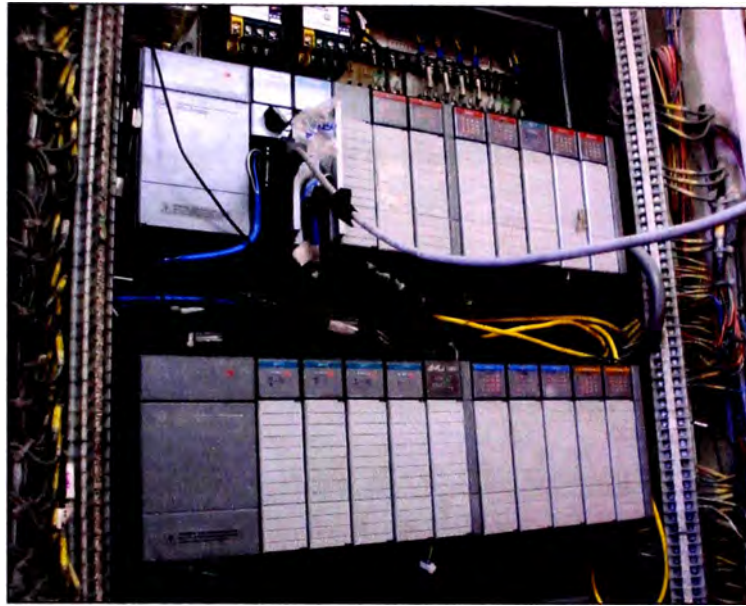


Figura 3-8. PLC Allen Bradley

3.6 Interfase Hombre - Máquina

La interfase hombre – máquina mostrada en la Figura 3-9 está ubicada en la cabina del operador. Cuenta con una pantalla de tacto (Touch screen) que le permite gobernar la pala y mostrar el estado de fallas.



Figura 3-9. Interfase hombre - máquina

CAPÍTULO IV

NUEVO SISTEMA DE CONTROL ELECTRÓNICO DIGITAL

4.1 Descripción

Para la implementación y desarrollo del nuevo sistema de control digital se tuvo en cuenta lo siguiente:

Las tarjetas electrónicas analógicas del bastidor de control de armadura y campo de los motores de corriente continua eran confiables pero lentas en su procesamiento de señal de control. Afortunadamente, gracias al avance de la tecnología, existe una gran variedad de módulos digitales que permiten controlar estos motores, inclusive varios de estos controladores pueden comunicarse entre si a través de protocolos de comunicación; son programables y, a diferencia de las tarjetas electrónicas cuyos parámetros de control tenían que ser configurados por medio de potenciómetros, sus parámetros son ingresados mediante un teclado y visualizados en un display o también vía software.

El PLC del antiguo sistema no permitía un diagnóstico de fallas eficaz y rápido, es decir la pala era monitoreada por áreas, sin embargo, no se podía saber el punto exacto de una falla. Por otro lado, muchos cables provenían desde los sensores, interruptores, RTD's, etc. a través de canaletas al gabinete del PLC pero muchas de ellas siempre presentaban problemas de falta de señal o distorsión de señal (ruido) debido al recorrido que tenían que efectuar. Una solución a este problema fue la utilización de módulos remotos I/O (entrada / salida) distribuidos en diferentes lugares de la pala y comunicados mediante fibra óptica, la cual es inmune a los ruidos eléctricos. Los módulos remotos I/O trabajan a 24VDC haciendo el mantenimiento mas seguro y libre de electrocuciones.

Se optó finalmente por un Supervisor Controlador el cual debería gobernar a los módulos digitales de control de armaduras y campos, controlar además a los módulos remotos I/O mediante el uso de un bus de campo abierto como lo es el ProfibusDP (Process Field Bus – Decentral Peripheral), empleando en la programación softwares estandarizados (ver Apéndice G - IEC 61131), manejo de otros protocolos de comunicación como el Ethernet e intercambio de datos a través del estándar abierto OPC TCP/IP (ver Apéndices E y F- OPC Overview). Las nuevas interfases Hombre – Maquina, las cuales poseen un CPU, son conectadas inclusive a la red Ethernet del Supervisor Controlador.

De todo lo expuesto anteriormente surgió el sistema de control que se expone en la siguiente sección:

4.2 Diagrama de Bloques

El concepto de convertir el voltaje AC a voltaje DC de manera controlada, es mantenido con respecto al diagrama mostrado en la Figura 3-1. El diagrama de bloques para el nuevo sistema de control es mostrado en la Figura 4-1.

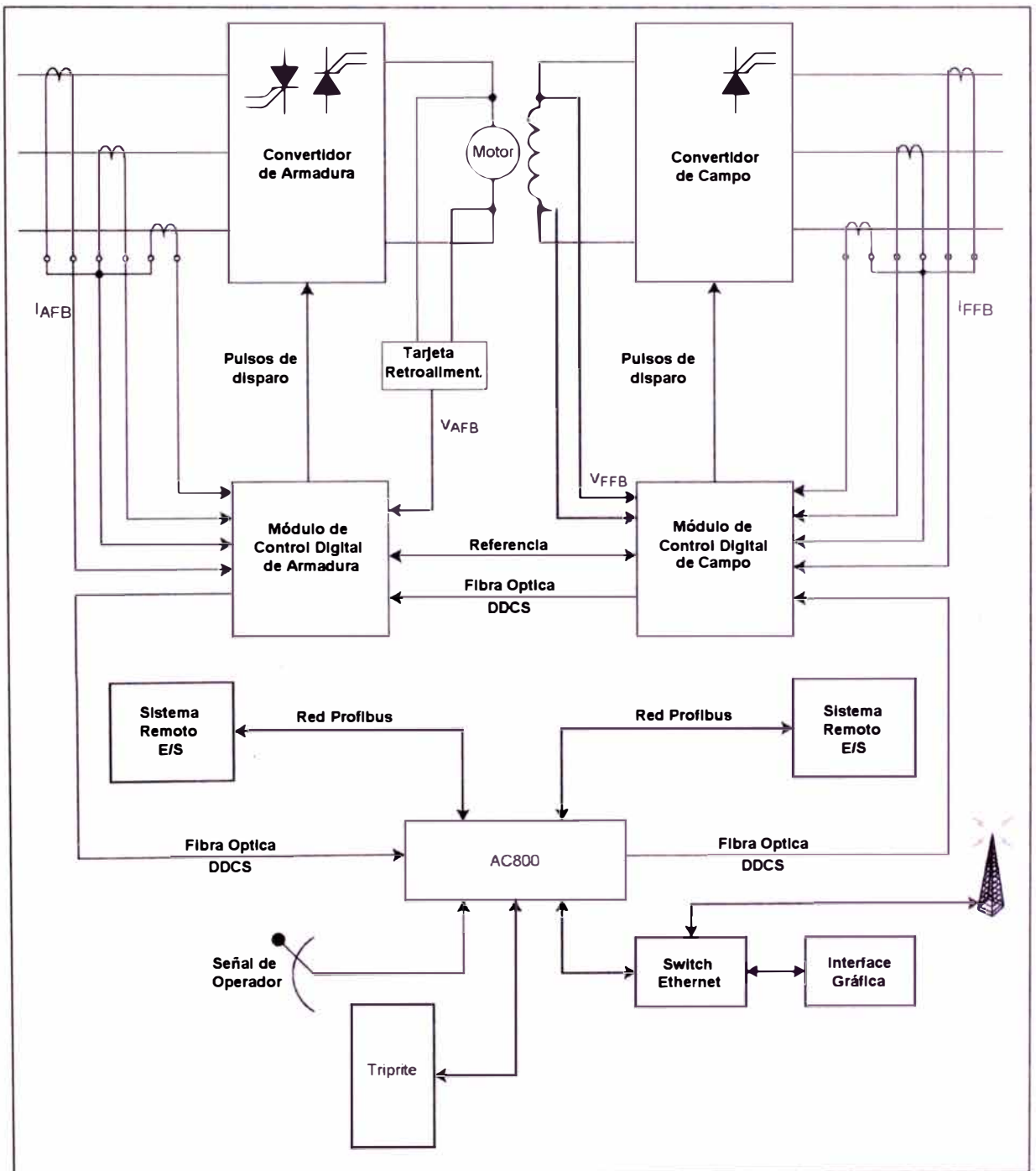
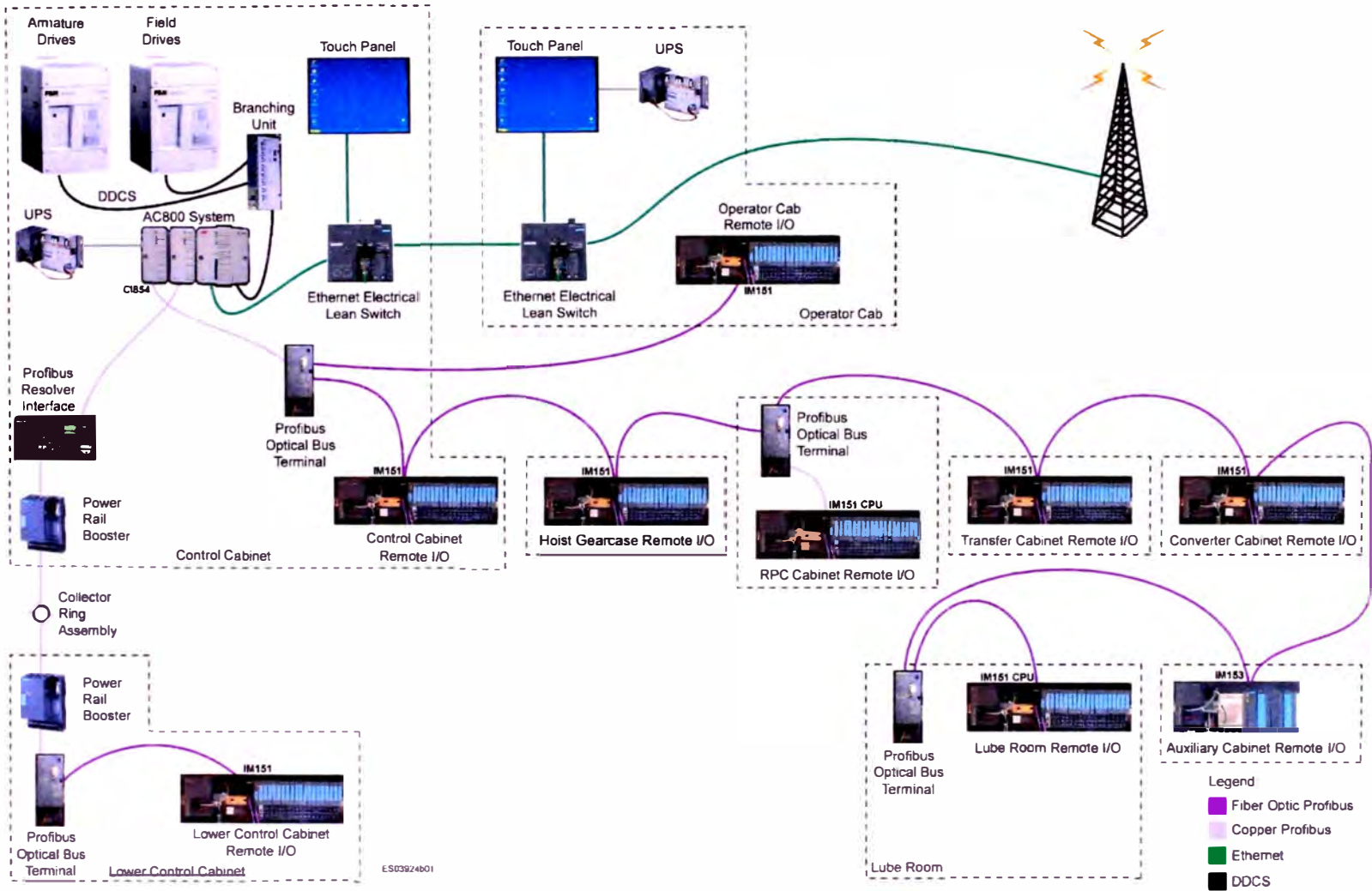


Figura 4-1. Diagrama de bloques del nuevo sistema de control digital

Figura 4-2. Red de comunicación Profibus y Ethernet



4.3 Red de Comunicación Profibus y Ethernet

4.4 Red de Comunicación de Módulos Digitales de Control de Armadura y Campo

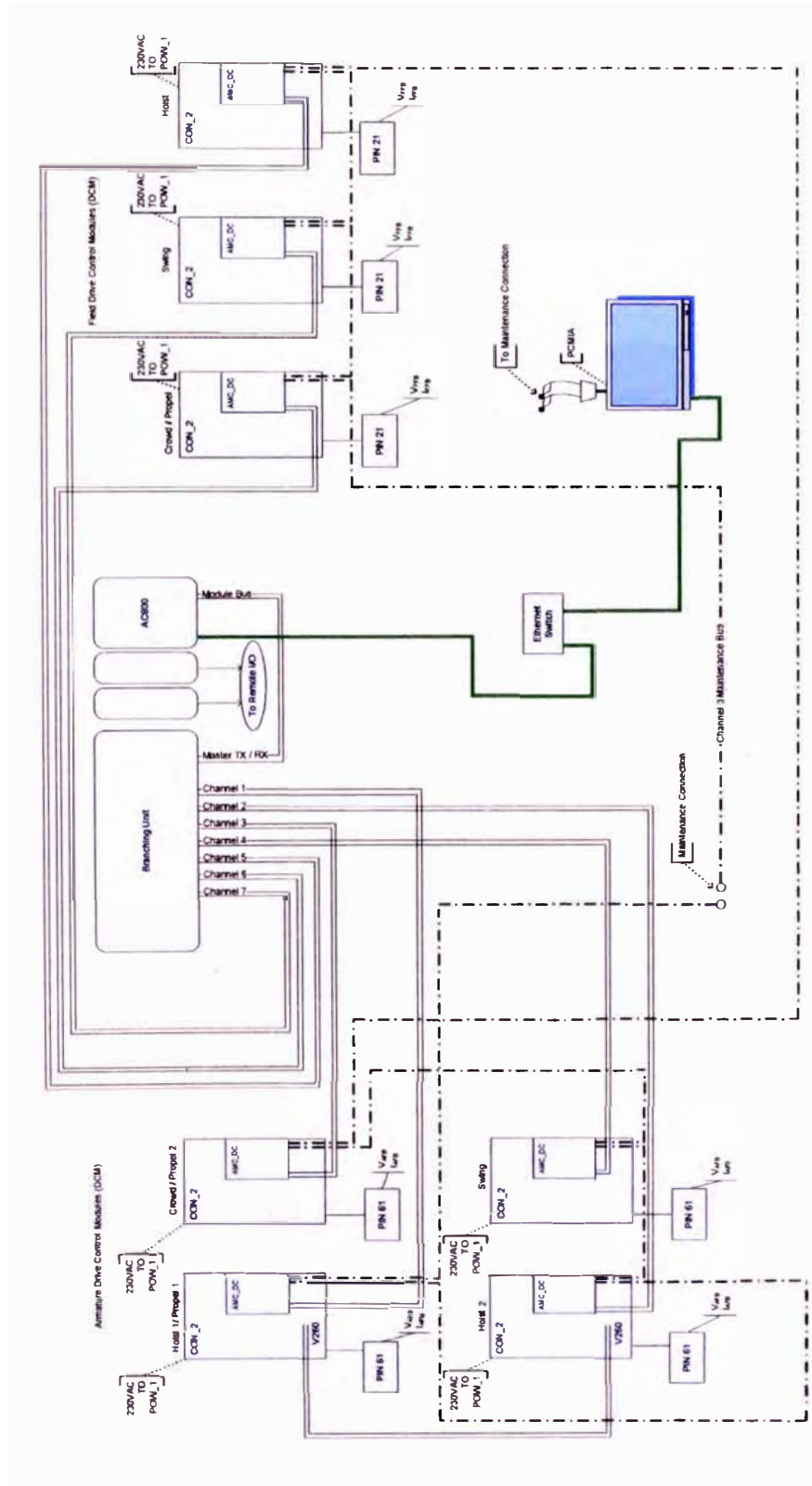


Figura 4-3. Red de comunicación de módulos digitales de control de armadura y campo

4.5 Componentes Principales

4.5.1 Controlador Supervisor

El Controlador Supervisor mostrado en la Figura 4-4 puede ser programado para ejecutar múltiples funciones dependiendo de la configuración del tipo de dispositivo que es conectado a esta unidad.

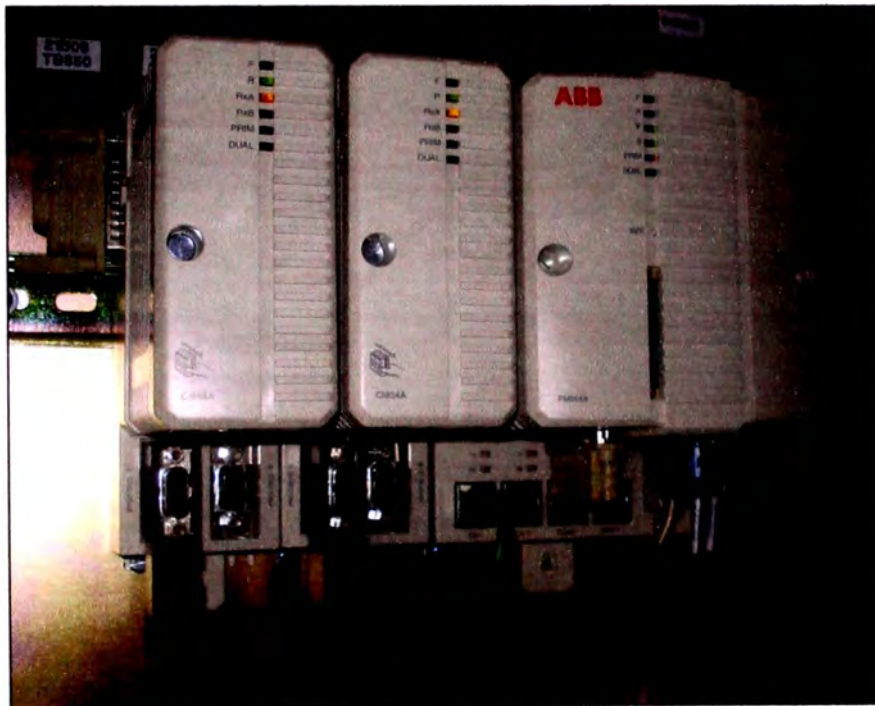


Figura 4-4. Controlador supervisor

El controlador está compuesto de:

- CPU
- Módulos de Comunicación
- Fuente de poder y batería

Estos componentes son mostrados en la Figura 4-5.

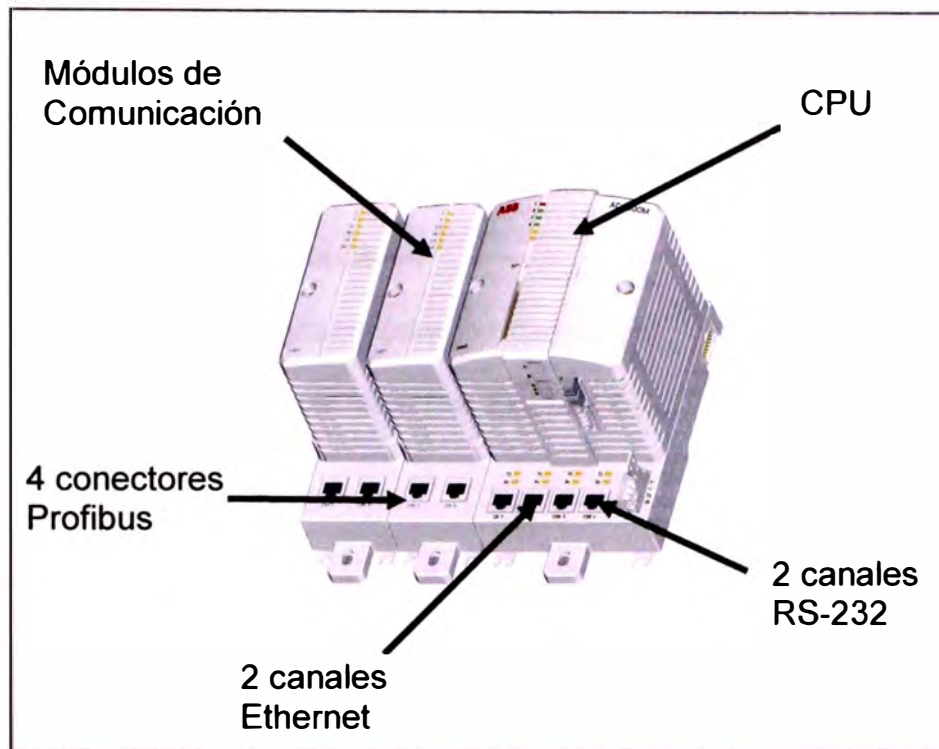


Figura 4-5. Partes del controlador supervisor

Cuando el software de control es instalado en el Controlador Supervisor, éste envía y recibe información de todos los demás controladores interconectados a la red, estación de operador y servidores. Otros sistemas I/O pueden ser conectados al controlador vía comunicación ProfibusDP.

4.5.2 Módulos Digitales de Control de Armadura y Campo

El control de Corriente de Armadura y Campo de los motores DC de la pala se realiza a través de:

- 04 módulos digitales para las armaduras de los motores de izaje, empuje, giro y propulsión
- 03 módulos digitales para los campos de los motores de izaje, giro y empuje/propulsión (ver Figura 4-6)

Estos módulos digitales pueden conectarse fácilmente a través de una conexión por fibra óptica con productos de automatización ABB.



Figura 4-6. Módulos digitales de control de campo

Cada uno de estos módulos posee interiormente las siguientes tarjetas:

Tarjeta de Alimentación o Fuente de Poder

Tarjeta de Control

Tarjeta de Comunicación

Con los nuevos módulos de control de armadura y de campo, el ciclo de carguío es reducido aproximadamente en 3 segundos (ver Figura 4-7) debido a que no sólo se realiza el control de la corriente de armadura sino también de la corriente de campo en todos los motores, debilitándolo en caso sea necesario para obtener una mayor velocidad.

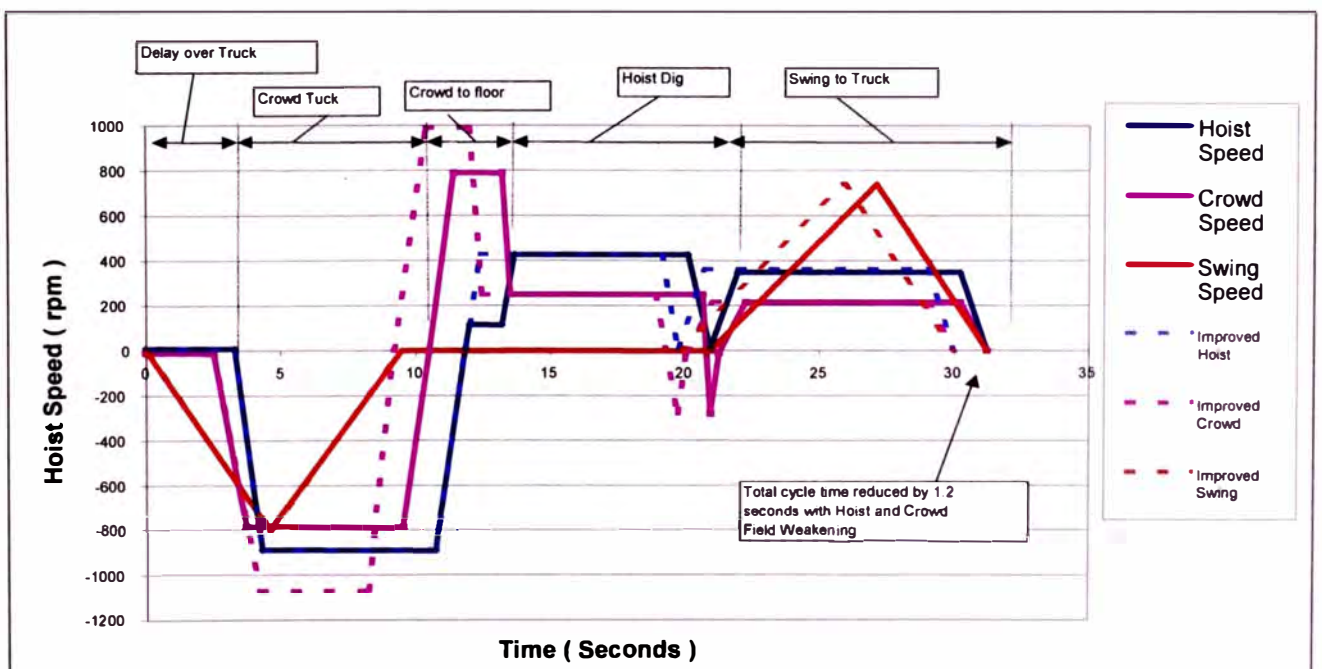


Figura 4-7. Mejora del ciclo de carguío

4.5.3 Terminal de Bus de Fibra Óptica

El Terminal de bus de Fibra Óptica mostrado en la Figura 4-8 es un componente de la red de campo PROFIBUS DP-V1 el cual permite conectar equipos con conexión RS 485 con interfase eléctrico a la red **PROFIBUS OPTICA**.



Figura 4-8. Terminal de bus de fibra óptica

PROFIBUS DP (Process Field Bus – Decentral Peripheral) es un sistema de bus potente, abierto y robusto que garantiza una comunicación óptima de datos según IEC 61158 (ver Apéndice B). Este sistema está completamente normalizado lo que permite conectar sin problemas componentes conforme a norma de los fabricantes más diversos.

FIBRA OPTICA es el sistema óptimo para la transmisión de información con gran proyección de futuro debido a que es completamente inmune a las interferencias electromagnéticas.

4.5.4 Interfase de Resolver Profibus

El Módulo de Interfase de Resolver Profibus es un módulo electrónico que recibe las señales del resolver del motor de empuje y motor de izaje al mismo tiempo, y envía sus datos a través de la red Profibus al controlador supervisor. El resolver del motor de empuje y de izaje mostrado en la Figura 4-9 indica la posición del brazo del balde y la posición vertical del balde, respectivamente.



Figura 4-9. Interfase de resolver profibus

4.5.5 Amplificador de Señal Profibus

El amplificador de señal Profibus es utilizado para implementar una red de comunicación Profibus a través de anillos colectores desde la parte superior de la pala a la parte inferior. Para poder asegurar una adecuada transmisión de datos, la señal Profibus es amplificada hasta un nivel libre de ruido y luego es enviada a los anillos colectores. Finalmente dicha señal es restablecida a su estado inicial por medio de otro amplificador de señal Profibus (ver Figura 4-10).



Figura 4-10. Amplificador de señal profibus

4.5.6 Nueva Interfase Hombre - Máquina

La nueva unidad de interfase grafica es instalada en la cabina del operador. Esta muestra datos de la pala, estado de los componentes, secuencia de lubricación, temperaturas de los motores DC y permite realizar análisis de fallas eléctricas y reseteos inclusive desde la oficina.

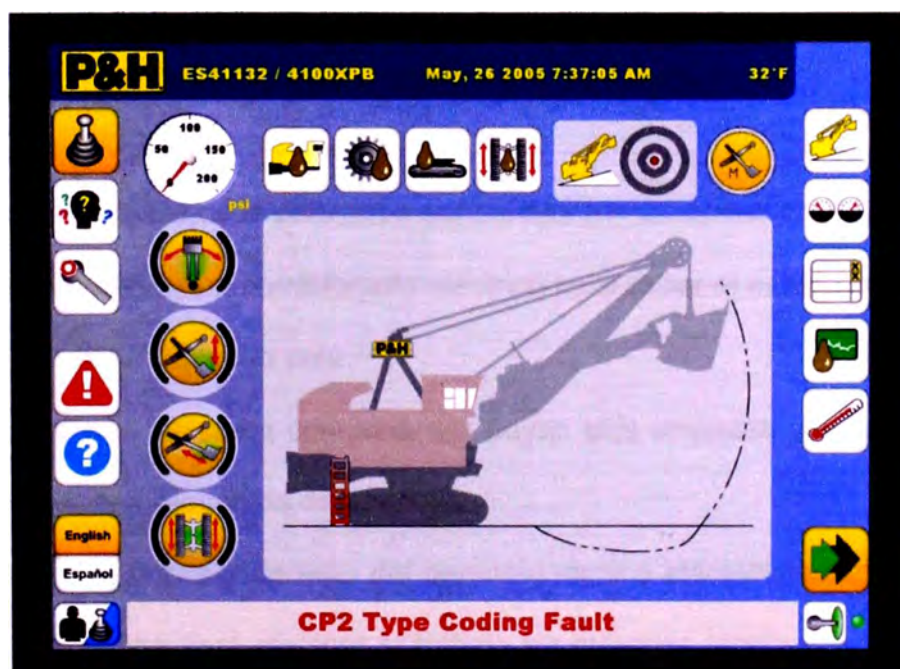


Figura 4-11. Nueva interfase hombre – máquina

CAPÍTULO V

INSTALACIÓN DEL NUEVO SISTEMA DE CONTROL

5.1 Cronograma de Actividades

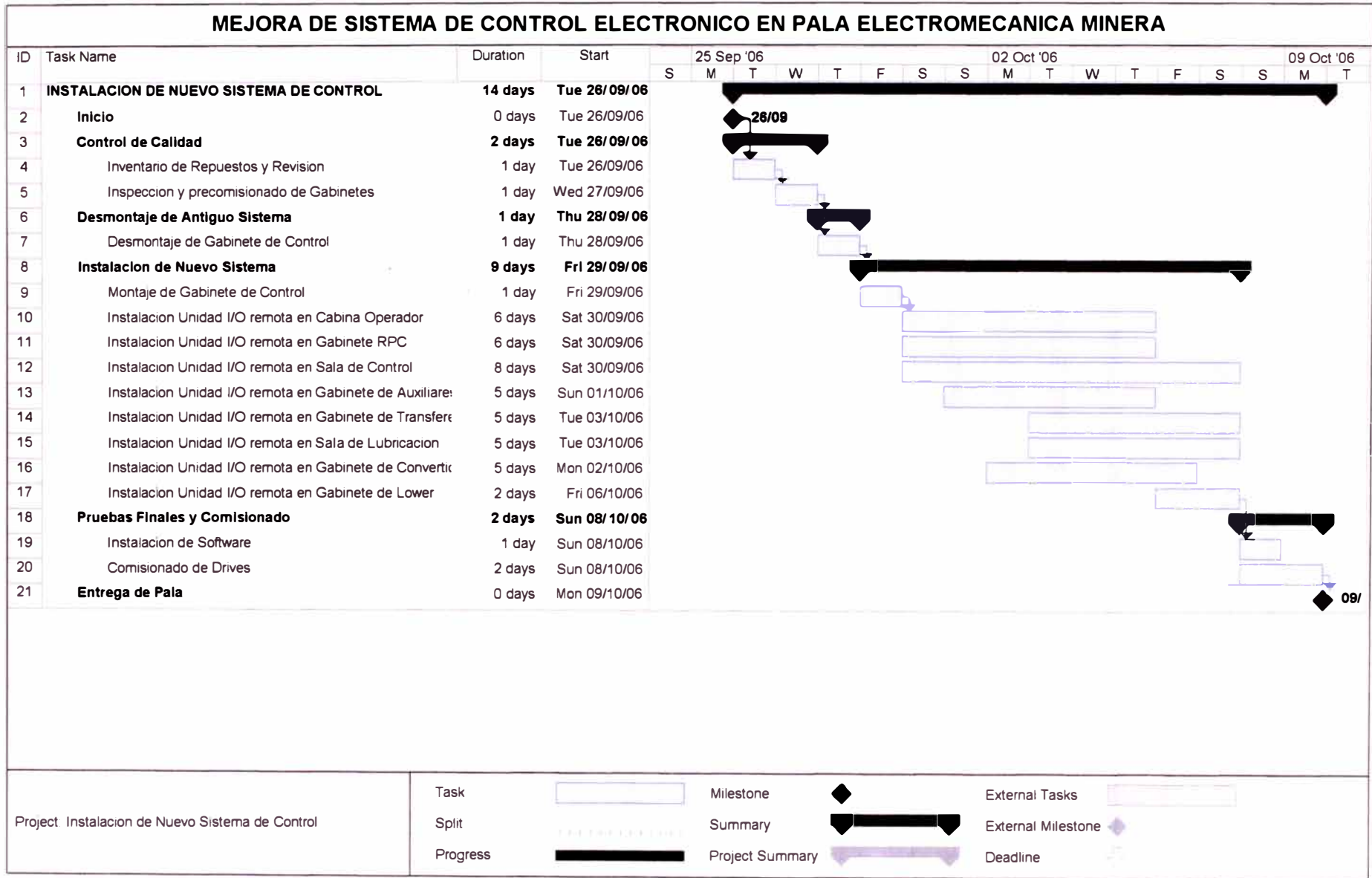
La instalación del nuevo sistema se programó para ser efectuado en un total de 14 días tal como se muestra en el Diagrama de Gantt de la página 59.

5.2 Trabajos Previos

Antes de ejecutar la instalación del nuevo sistema de control se debe efectuar lo siguiente:

- La productividad de la pala debe ser medida por un operador experto.
- Se debe realizar un comisionado eléctrico para saber el estado en que se está encontrando la pala.
- Verificar que todos los componentes hayan sido enviados por fábrica, junto con sus repuestos de respaldo.
- Un adecuado entrenamiento del personal técnico electricista debe ser llevado a cabo para efectuar el trabajo sin mayores problemas. De la misma manera se realiza con el grupo de operadores.

Figura 5-1. Cronograma de actividades



5.3 Problemas Encontrados

A continuación se muestra un resumen de los principales problemas que se encontraron al momento de ejecutar la instalación:

- Se presentó un mensaje de error de “Mismatch” de parámetros de corriente de campo de motor de giro. El sistema verifica la igualdad de parámetros tanto en el controlador central como en los módulos digitales de control de campo, si no existe igualdad envía mensaje de error. Se corrigió la falla modificando el programa en el modulo digital de control de campo de motor de giro.

- Al arrancar la red Profibus, sólo los módulos I/O de Control y Hoist Gear Case eran los únicos que se comunicaban entre si. El resto de módulos I/O de RPC, Transferencia, Convertidores, Auxiliar y Sala de Lubricación no se integraban a la red y sus canales de comunicación ópticos indicaban Modo de Falla. Se corrigió el problema cambiando el módulo de comunicación Profibus del Hoist Gear Case debido a que el canal de luz de salida del indicado módulo estaba dañado.

- La tarjeta con la fuente de alimentación del modulo digital de control de armadura del motor de izaje no entregaba voltaje. Se corrigió el problema reemplazando por tarjeta nueva.

5.4 Resultados Obtenidos

Después de llevar a cabo el presente proyecto a una pala electromecánica a comienzos del mes de Octubre del 2006, se obtuvieron los resultados mensuales de producción y horas efectivas mostrados en la Tabla 5-1.

MES	PRODUCTIVIDADES EFECTIVAS - 2006				
	Toneladas métricas (TM)	Horas Efectivas (hr efect)	Horas No Trabajadas	Horas Totales Teóricas	TM / hr efect
Enero	1,139,737	484	236	720	2,355
Febrero	748,121	324	396	720	2,309
Marzo	1,100,668	446	274	720	2,468
Abril	1,181,564	518	202	720	2,281
Mayo	1,369,702	528	192	720	2,594
Junio	1,637,958	522	198	720	3,138
Julio	1,746,363	530	190	720	3,295
Agosto	1,653,011	516	204	720	3,204
Septiembre	1,706,263	507	213	720	3,365
Octubre	2,387,300	570	150	720	4,188
Noviembre	2,007,373	534	186	720	3,759
Diciembre	1,967,426	540	180	720	3,643
TOTAL	18,645,486	6,019	2,621	8,640	3,098

Tabla 5-1. Producción y horas efectivas 2006

Se aprecia un considerable aumento de aproximadamente 20 a 30% de las toneladas métricas extraídas por la pala a partir del mes de Octubre.

Las horas efectivas de trabajo mantuvieron un régimen ligeramente ascendente. Cabe mencionar que las horas efectivas dependen mucho de la disponibilidad de camiones y de la distancia que existe entre la pala y del

botadero. Si no existen suficientes camiones o la distancia de acarreo de mineral es muy extensa, la pala incrementará más horas no trabajadas.

Observamos en la Figura 5-2, el incremento notable en toneladas extraídas después de realizar la modernización de la pala.

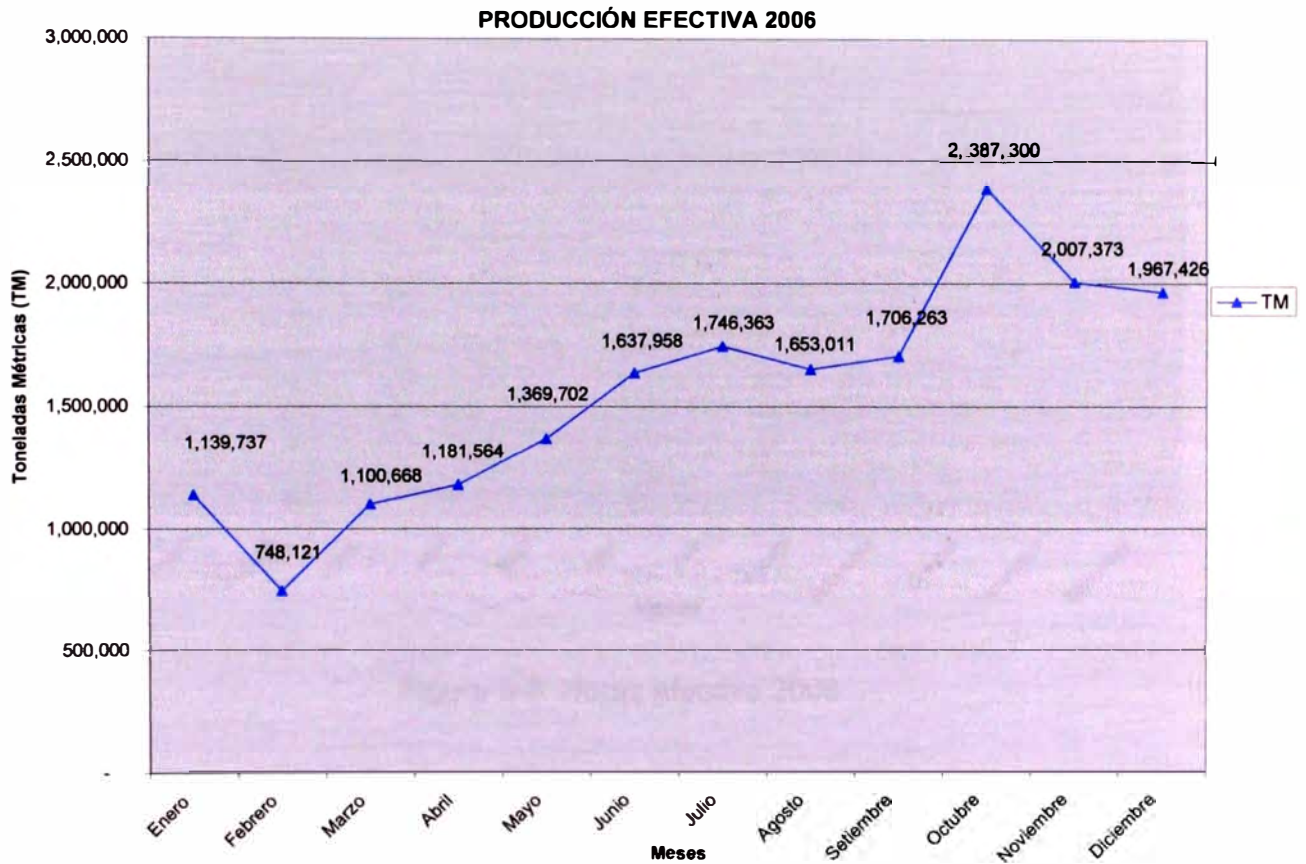
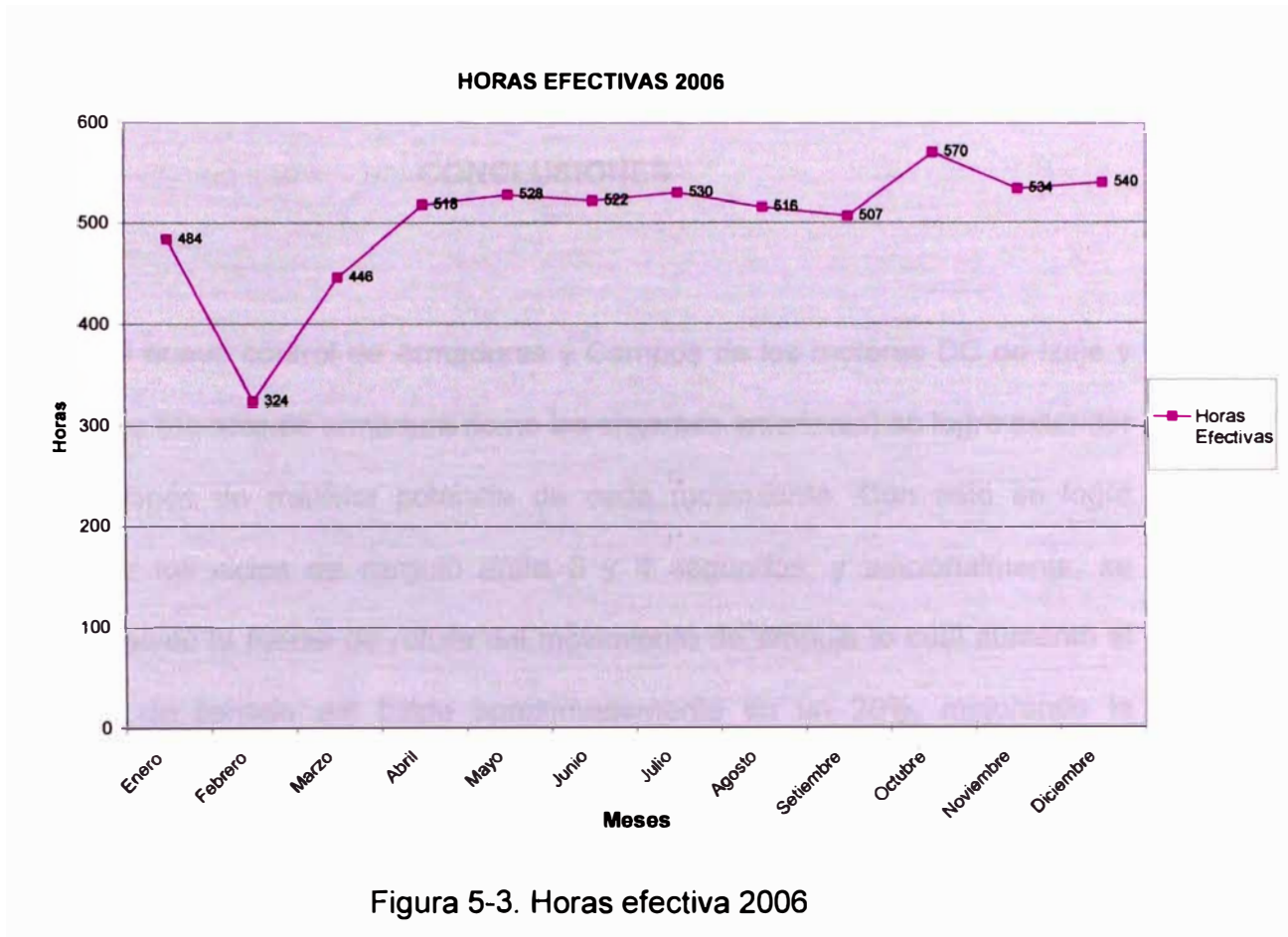


Figura 5-2. Producción efectiva 2006

De la misma manera, se incrementó la disponibilidad de la pala como consecuencia de una disminución de los tiempos de parada. No significa que estos desaparecieron por completo, sino que fueron acortados debido a un rápido diagnóstico y a la rápida localización. En la Figura 5-3 se muestra las

horas efectivas registradas de la pala en donde se efectuó el proyecto en mención.



CONCLUSIONES

1. Con el nuevo control de Armaduras y Campos de los motores DC de Izaje y Empuje (no sólo de armadura como los sistemas anteriores) se logró extender los rangos de máxima potencia de cada movimiento. Con esto se logró reducir los ciclos de carguío entre 3 y 4 segundos, y adicionalmente, se incrementó la fuerza de rotura del movimiento de empuje lo cual aumentó el factor de llenado del balde aproximadamente en un 20%, mejorando la productividad de la pala.
2. El nuevo sistema de control utiliza una plataforma de arquitectura abierta, softwares estandarizados según la norma IEC 61131 (ver Apéndice G) y protocolos de comunicación de uso común (Profibus, Ethernet, OPC TCP/IP). Esto hace que esté preparado para introducir tecnologías en desarrollo o nuevas tecnologías que entraran al mercado en el futuro.
3. Especialmente la selección de Profibus DP hizo que la integración de los nuevos y antiguos componentes eléctricos y electrónicos fuera muy sencilla. Con esto además se probó que el nuevo sistema es flexible y extensible.

4. La comunicación entre los componentes del nuevo sistema de control se realiza por medio de Fibra Óptica. La Fibra Óptica es inmune a los ruidos eléctricos los cuales fueron un gran problema en el sistema de control anterior. La banda ancha permite que la transmisión de datos sea mas rápida, generando la sensación de que los movimientos de la pala se realizan al mismo tiempo que las ordena el operador.
5. El número de componentes electrónicos, como son las tarjetas electrónicas analógicas, del antiguo sistema de control están en una relación de 10 a 1 comparándolo con los módulos computarizados del nuevo sistema. La cantidad de cables en el sistema antiguo también es reducido ya que la comunicación Profibus lo reemplaza. Por lo tanto, el mantenimiento se hace más simple y con un costo logístico menor.
6. Antiguamente los módulos electrónicos de control trabajaban con niveles de voltaje de 120VAC. Con el nuevo sistema, los módulos remotos I/O operan a 24VDC, haciendo un ambiente de trabajo más seguro y sin mayores riesgos
7. Los módulos remotos I/O permiten efectuar un diagnóstico de fallas más rápido y eficaz debido a que es más exacto en detectar la ubicación de la misma. Entonces, cuando se presenten fallas en este nuevo sistema, el tiempo de parada de la pala y, como consecuencia, el tiempo medio para reparaciones (MTTR) serán menores haciendo que la disponibilidad de la pala aumente y por ende la producción.

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APÉNDICE

APÉNDICE A

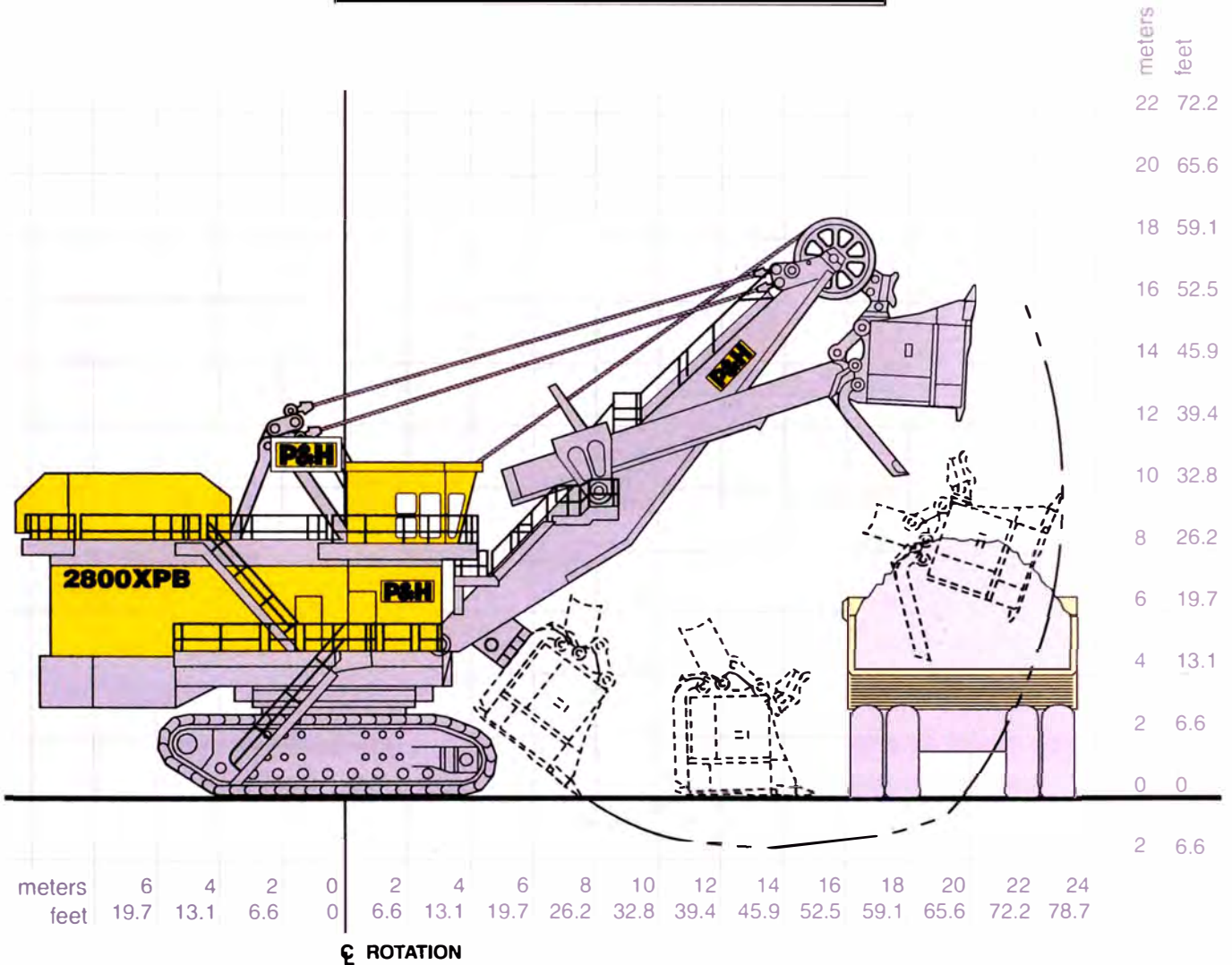
ESPECIFICACIONES TÉCNICAS DE PALA

ELECTROMECAÁNICA DE 35.2 M³

P&H[®] 2800XPB

ELECTRIC MINING SHOVEL

OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS



CAPACITY

Nominal Pay Load	63.5 m ton	70 ton
Nominal Dipper Capacity (SAE struck)	35.2 m ³	46 yd ³
Rated Suspended Load	117,934 kg	260,000 lbs
Optimum Truck Size	170-240 m ton	187-265 ton

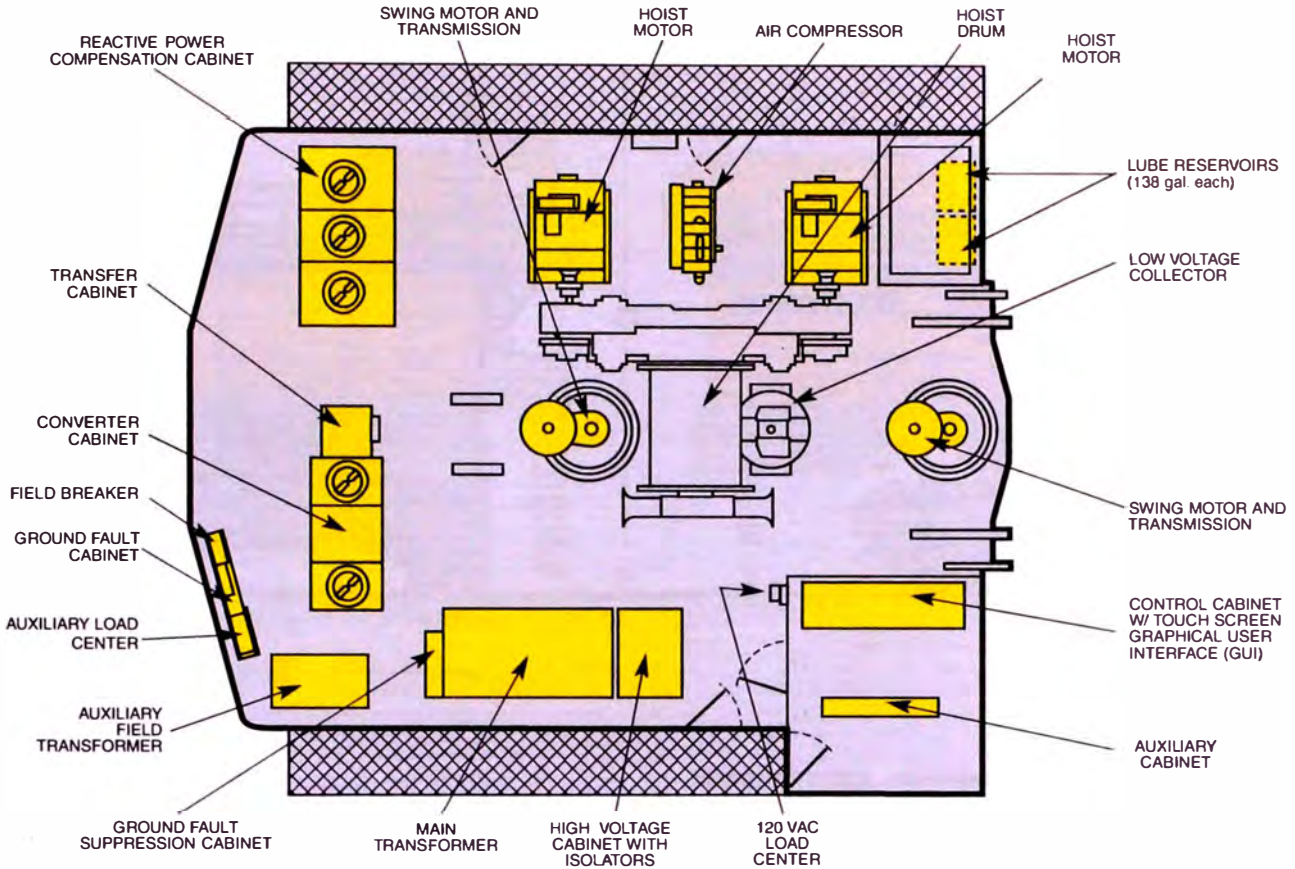
PERFORMANCE

Peak Propel Speed	1.08 km/h	.67 mile/h
Gradability (Continuous)	12%	12%

WORKING RANGES

Height of Cut (Max)	16.15 m	53 ft. 0 in.
Radius of Cut (Max)	23.90 m	78 ft. 5 in.
Depth of Cut (Max)	1.73 m	5 ft. 8 in.
Dumping Height (Max)	9.45 m	31 ft. 0 in.
Floor Level Radius	15.85 m	52 ft. 0 in.
Tail Swing Radius	9.91 m	32 ft. 6 in.
Operator Eye Level	9.55 m	31 ft. 4 in.

MACHINERY DECK PLAN



ELECTRICAL

INCOMING SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

Supply Voltage*	4160 or 7200V 3 Phase, 60 Hz	3000, 5000, 6000 or 6600V 3 Phase, 50 Hz.
Supply Transformer	(Minimum) 2500 kVA	
Minimum Short Circuit VA Available at Shovel	22 MVA	

*Voltage per customer requirements.

TRANSFORMER

Main Armature Transformer	2000 kVA
Auxiliaries-Field Transformer	450 kVA
Control/Lighting Supply Winding	50 kVA

Note: Transformer capacities may vary depending on options.

P&H DIGITAL DC AUTOMATIC REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATION*

	60 Hz. (7 step)	50 Hz. (6 step)
Switched Steps	+4725 kVAR Total	+4500 kVAR Total

*Nominal rating at rated capacitor voltage (600 VAC)

P&H DIGITAL DC STATIC DC POWER CONVERSION

	Hoist**/Propel	Swing	Crowd/Propel
Continuous Armature Converter KW Rating @600 VDC*	2x1860 kW	1860 kW	1860 kW
15 Sec. Armature Converter Current Rating*	3700 amp.	3700 amp.	3700 amp.
Continuous Field Converter Rating*	150 amp.	150 amp.	150 amp.

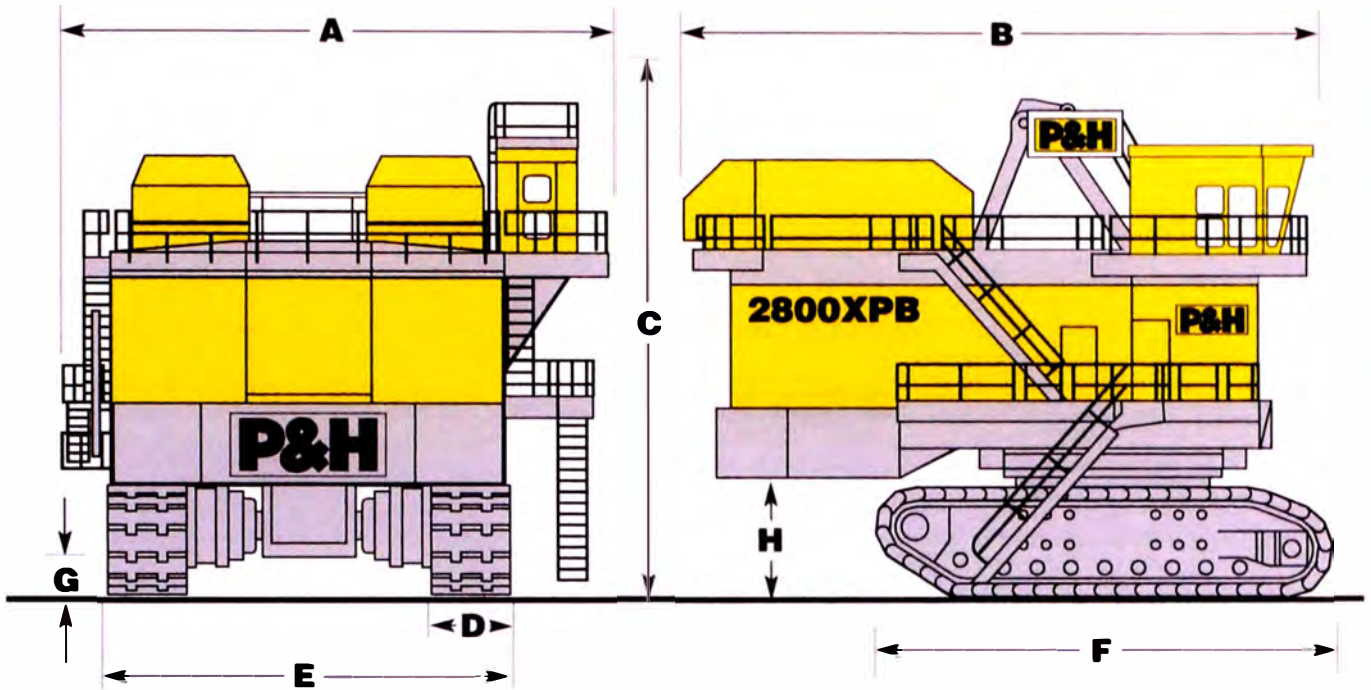
* Based on outside ambient temperature of 50°C or 122°F.

** Cascaded hoist converters.

P&H DC FAST RESPONSE MAIN MACHINERY MOTORS

Hoist Motor (Two used)	Continuous rating @550 volts Peak developed power	Total 1171kW/1570hp 2113kW/2833hp
Swing Motor (Two used)	Continuous rating @ 550 volts Peak developed power	Total 746kW/1000hp 1153kW/1546hp
Crowd Motor (One used)	Continuous rating @ 550 volts Peak developed power	Total 317kW/425hp 578kW/775hp
Propel Motor (Two used)	Continuous rating @ 550 volts Peak developed power	Total 612kW/820hp 1182kW/1585hp

GENERAL MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



GENERAL DIMENSIONS

A	Overall Width	13.11 m	43 ft. 0 In.
B	Overall Length	15.24 m	50 ft. 0 In.
C	Overall Height over Gantry	12.42 m	40 ft. 9 In.
D	Width of Crawler Shoes	1422 mm 1829 mm	56" (Std.) 72"
E	Overall Width of Crawlers (Std)	9.04 m	29 ft. 8 In.
F	Overall Length of Crawlers	10.80 m	35 ft. 5 In.
G	Ground Clearance	1.02 m	3 ft. 4 In.
H	Height – Ground to Bottom of Counterweight	2.69 m	8 ft. 10 In.

CABLE DATA

Hoist (wire rope)	60 mm	2.375" diameter
Suspension (bridge strand)	90 mm	3.5" diameter
Dipper Trip (wire rope)	13 mm	0.5" diameter

BEARING AREA - GROUND PRESSURE

Standard:

Crawler Bearing Area 56" Shoes/ 1422 mm	23.94 m ²	37,112 In ²
Crawler Ground Pressure 56" Shoes/ 1422 mm	442 kPa	64.10 psi

Optional:

Crawler Bearing Area 72" Shoes/ 1829 mm	30.78 m ²	47,716 In ²
Crawler Ground Pressure 72" Shoes/ 1829 mm	345 kPa	50.09 psi

WEIGHTS - APPROXIMATE*

Working Weight (with Dipper, Approx. Wt.)

56" Shoes/1422 mm	1,079,000 kg	2,379,000 lbs
72" Shoes/1829 mm	1,084,000 kg	2,390,000 lbs
Counterweight (Punchings)**	229,971 kg	507,000 lbs

* All weights subject to 5% variation.

** To be furnished by customer.

APÉNDICE B

IEC 61158-2. ESTANDAR INTERNACIONAL

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61158-2

Third edition
2003-05

Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems –

Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE

XM

For price, see current catalogue

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

DIGITAL DATA COMMUNICATIONS FOR MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – FIELDBUS FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS –

Part 2: Physical Layer specification and service definition

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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Type 2 (subclauses 5.3, 9.4, 10.4, Clauses 18 through 20, Annex F through Annex H):

5,396,197 [AB] Network Node TAP

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International Standard IEC 61158-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Digital communications, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement and control.

The third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2000 and its amendment. This third edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/289/FDIS	65C/297/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This edition includes the following significant changes from the prior edition:

- a) specifications for Types 2, 4, 6 and 8 fieldbusses;
- b) specifications for asynchronous operation of Type 3 fieldbusses;
- c) specifications for increased data rates for Types 1 and 7 fieldbusses;
- d) reorganisation and consolidation of Clauses 11 and following of the prior editions
 - to coalesce those common clauses or subclauses whose primary difference was due to data rate, and
 - to eliminate redundant figures and tables from within the clauses.

The following table attempts to correlate the content of the clauses of Edition 1 and its amendments, and of Edition 2 and its amendment, with the clauses and subclauses of this edition:

Edition 1 and amendments	Edition 2	Edition 3
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3.1, 3.2
4	4	4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2
5	5	5.1, 5.2
6	6	6.1, 6.2
7	7	7.1, 7.2
8	8	8.1, 8.2
9	9	9.1, 9.2
10	10	10.1, 10.2
11	11	21
12	12	11
13	13	13
14	14	11
Amendment 3: 15	15	16
Amendment 3: 16	16	15
Amendment 3: 17	17	15
Amendment 3: 18	18	15
Amendment 1: 18	19	9.3
Amendment 1: 19	20	10.3
Amendment 1: 20	21	17
Amendment 2: 21	23	14
Amendment 4: 22	22	12
Annex A: Bibliography	Bibliography	Bibliography
Annex B	Annex A	Annex A
Annex C	Annex B	Annex B
–	Annex C	Annex B
Amendment 3: Annex D	Annex D	Annex C
Amendment 3: Annex E	Annex E	Annex D
Amendment 3: Annex F	Annex F	Annex E

This publication has been drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2007. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IEC 61158 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems*:

Part 1: *Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 series*

Part 2: *Physical Layer specification and service definition*

Part 3: *Data Link Service definition*

Part 4: *Data Link Protocol specification*

Part 5: *Application Layer Service definition*

Part 6: *Application Layer protocol specification*

0 Introduction

0.1 General

This part of IEC 61158 is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components by fieldbus networks. It is related to other parts in the set as defined by the fieldbus Reference Model, which is based in principle on the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection. Both Reference Models subdivide the area of standardization for interconnection into a series of layers of specification, each of manageable size.

0.2 Fieldbus overview

A fieldbus is a digital, serial, multidrop, data bus for communication with industrial control and instrumentation devices such as – but not limited to - transducers, actuators and local controllers. The Physical Layer specified in this International Standard provides for transparent transmission of data units between Data Link Layer entities across physical connections. The PhL provides services used by Data Link Protocol and Systems Management. The relationship between the fieldbus Data Link Layer standard, fieldbus Physical Service standard and Systems Management application is illustrated in Figure 1.

NOTE Systems Management, as used in this standard, is a local mechanism for managing the layer protocols.

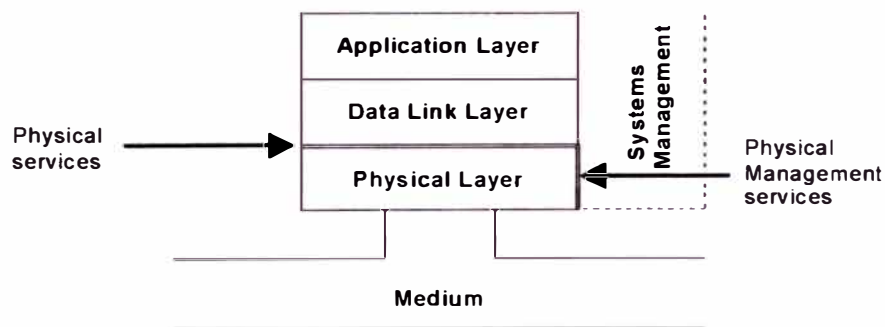


Figure 1 – Relationship of IEC 61158-2 to other fieldbus layers and to users of the fieldbus Physical layer service

0.3 Physical Layer overview

The primary aim of this International Standard is to provide a set of rules for communication expressed in terms of the procedures to be carried out by peer Ph-entities at the time of communication.

The Physical Layer receives data units from the Data Link Layer, encodes them, if necessary by adding communications framing information, and transmits the resulting physical signals to the transmission medium at one node. Signals are then received at one or more other node(s), decoded, if necessary by removing the communications framing information, before the data units are passed to the Data Link Layer of the receiving device.

0.4 Document overview

This International Standard comprises Physical Layer specifications corresponding to the different DL-Layer protocol types specified in IEC 61158-4.

NOTE 1 The protocol type numbers used are consistent throughout the IEC 61158 parts.

NOTE 2 Specifications for Types 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 are included. Type 5 does not use any of the specifications given in this standard. Type 7 uses Type 1 specifications.

NOTE 3 For ease of reference type numbers are given in clause names. This means that the specification given therein applies to this type, but does not exclude its use for other types.

NOTE 4 It is up to the user of this International Standard to select for interworking sets of provisions. Refer to IEC 61784 for standardized communication profiles based on IEC 61158.

A general model of the Physical Layer is shown in Figure 2.

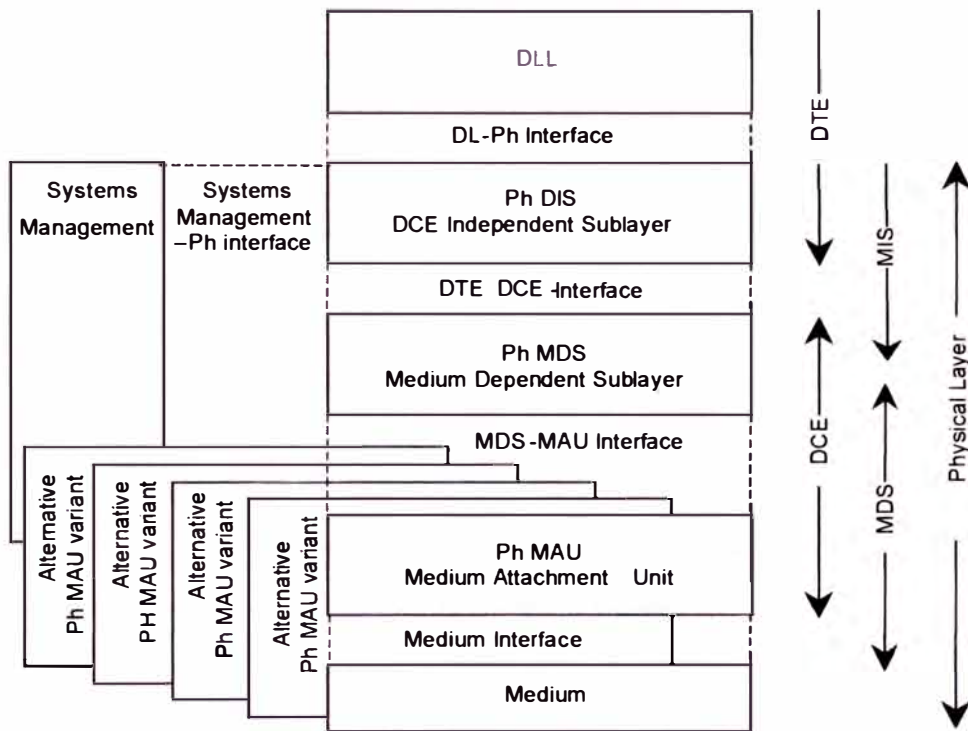


Figure 2 – General model of Physical Layer

NOTE 5 The protocol types use a subset of the structure elements.

NOTE 6 Since Type 8 uses a more complex DIS than the other types, it uses the term MIS to differentiate.

The common characteristics for all variants and types are as follows:

- digital data transmission;
- no separate clock transmission;
- either half-duplex communication (bi-directional but in only one direction at a time) or full-duplex communication

0.5 Major Physical Layer variations specified in this part of IEC 61158

0.5.1 Type 1 media

0.5.1.1 Type 1: twisted-pair wire, optical and radio media

For twisted-pair wire media, Type 1 specifies two modes of coupling and different signalling speeds as follows:

- a) voltage mode (parallel coupling), 150 Ω , data rates from 31,25 kbit/s to 25 Mbit/s;
- b) voltage mode (parallel coupling), 100 Ω , 31,25 kbit/s;
- c) current mode (serial coupling), 1,0 Mbit/s including two current options.

The voltage mode variations may be implemented with inductive coupling using transformers. This is not mandatory if the isolation requirements of this part of IEC 61158 are met by other means.

The Type 1 twisted-pair (or untwisted-pair) wire medium Physical Layer provides the options:

- no power via the bus conductors; not intrinsically safe;
- power via the bus conductors; not intrinsically safe;
- no power via the bus conductors; intrinsically safe;
- power via the bus conductors; intrinsically safe.

0.5.1.2 Type 1: optical media

The major variations of the Type 1 optic fibre media are as follows:

- dual fibre mode, data rates from 31,25 kbit/s to 25 Mbit/s;
- single fibre mode, 31,25 kbit/s.

0.5.1.3 Type 1: radio media

The Type 1 radio medium specification provides a 4,8 kbit/s bit rate.

0.5.2 Type 2: coaxial wire and optical media

Type 2 specifies the following variants:

- coaxial copper wire medium, 5 Mbit/s
- optical fibre medium, 5 Mbit/s
- Network Access Port (NAP), a point-to-point temporary attachment mechanism that can be used for programming, configuration, diagnostics or other purposes
- Repeater machine sublayers (RM, RRM) and redundant Physical Layers.

0.5.3 Type 3: twisted-pair wire and optical media

Type 3 specifies the following synchronous transmission:

- a) twisted-pair wire medium, 31,25 kbit/s, voltage mode (parallel coupling) with the options:
 - power via the bus conductors: not intrinsically safe
 - power via the bus conductors: intrinsically safe

and the following asynchronous transmission variants:

- b) twisted-pair wire medium, up to 12 Mbit/s, ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A
- c) optical fibre medium, up to 12 Mbit/s

0.5.4 Type 4: wire medium

Type 4 specifies wire media with the following characteristics:

- RS-485 wire medium up to 76,8 kbit/s
- RS-232 wire medium up to 230,4 kbit/s

0.5.5 Type 6: wire medium

Type 6 specifies wire media with the following characteristics:

- RS 485 wire medium up to 5 Mbit/s

The characteristics for wire media are as follows:

- half-duplex communication (bi-directional but in only one direction at a time)
- Manchester coding

0.5.6 Type 8: twisted-pair wire and optical media

The Physical Layer also allows transmitting data units that have been received through a medium access by the transmission medium directly through another medium access and its transmission protocol to another device.

Type 8 specifies the following variants:

- twisted-pair wire medium, up to 16 Mbit/s;
- optical fibre medium, up to 16 Mbit/s;

The general characteristics of these transmission media are as follows:

- full-duplex transmission
- Non Return to Zero (NRZ) coding

The wire media type provides the following options:

- No power supply via the bus cable, not intrinsically safe
- Power supply via the bus cable and on additional conductors, not intrinsically safe

DIGITAL DATA COMMUNICATIONS FOR MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – FIELDBUS FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS –

Part 2: Physical Layer specification and service definition

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61158 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of

- a) data integrity before Data Link Layer error checking;
- b) interoperability between devices at the Physical Layer.

The fieldbus Physical Layer conforms to layer 1 of the OSI 7-layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some types, frame delimiters are in the Physical Layer while for other types they are in the Data Link Layer .

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050(131):1978, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 131: Electric and magnetic circuits*

IEC 60050-731:1991, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, Chapter 731: optical fibre communication*

IEC 60079, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres*

IEC 60079-11, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 11: Intrinsic safety "i"*

IEC 60079-27, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 27: Fieldbus intrinsically safe concept (FISCO)*

IEC 60096-1, *Radio-frequency cables – Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods*

IEC 60169-8, *Radio-frequency connectors – Part 8: RF coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with bayonet lock – Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type BNC)*

IEC 60189-1:1986, *Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath – Part 1: General test and measuring methods*

IEC 60255-22-1:1988, *Electrical relays – Part 22-1: Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment – 1 MHz burst disturbance tests*

IEC 60364-4-41, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

IEC 60364-5-54, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements and protective conductors*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60603-7, *Connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz for use with printed boards – Part 7: Detail specification for connectors, 8-way, including fixed and free connectors with common mating features, with assessed quality*

IEC 60760, *Flat, quick-connect terminations*

IEC 60793-2:2001, *Optical fibres – Part 2: Product specifications*

IEC 60807-3, *Rectangular connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz – Part 3: Detail specification for a range of connectors with trapezoidal shaped metal shells and round contacts – Removable crimp contact types with closed crimp barrels, rear insertion/rear extraction*

IEC 60874, *Connectors for optical fibres and cables*

IEC 60874-2, *Connectors for optical fibres and cables — Part 2: Sectional specification for fibre optic connector – Type F-SMA*

IEC 60874-7, Connectors for optical fibres and cables — Part 7: Sectional specification for fibre optic connector - Type FC

IEC 60874-10-1, Connectors for optical fibres and cables — Part 10-1: Detail specification for fibre optic connector type BFOC/2,5 terminated to multimode fibre type A1

IEC 60947-5-2, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Proximity switches

IEC 61000-4, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques

IEC 61000-4-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Part 4-2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test – Basic EMC Publication

IEC 61000-4-3, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Part 4-3: Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test

IEC 61000-4-4, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques — Part 4-4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test – Basic EMC Publication

IEC 61131-2:1992, Programmable controllers – Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests

IEC 61156-1:1994, Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications – Part 1: Generic specification

IEC 61158, Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems

IEC 61158-3:2003, Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems — Part 3: Data Link Service definition

IEC 61158-4:2003, Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems — Part 4: Data Link protocol specification

IEC 61300-34:2001, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements – Attenuation

IEC 61754-2, Fibre optic connector interfaces – Part 2: Type BFOC/2,5 connector family

ISO/IEC 7498 (all parts), Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model

ISO/IEC 10731, Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic reference model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services

ANSI TIA/EIA-232-F, Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit – Terminating Equipment Employing Serial Binary Data Interchange

ANSI TIA/EIA-422-B, Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits

ANSI TIA/EIA-485-A, Electrical Characteristics of Generators and Receivers for Use in Balanced Digital Multipoint Systems

IEEE Std 100:1996, The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

APÉNDICE C

PROFIBUS SEGÚN IEC 61158-2

PROFIBUS

según IEC 61158/EN 50170

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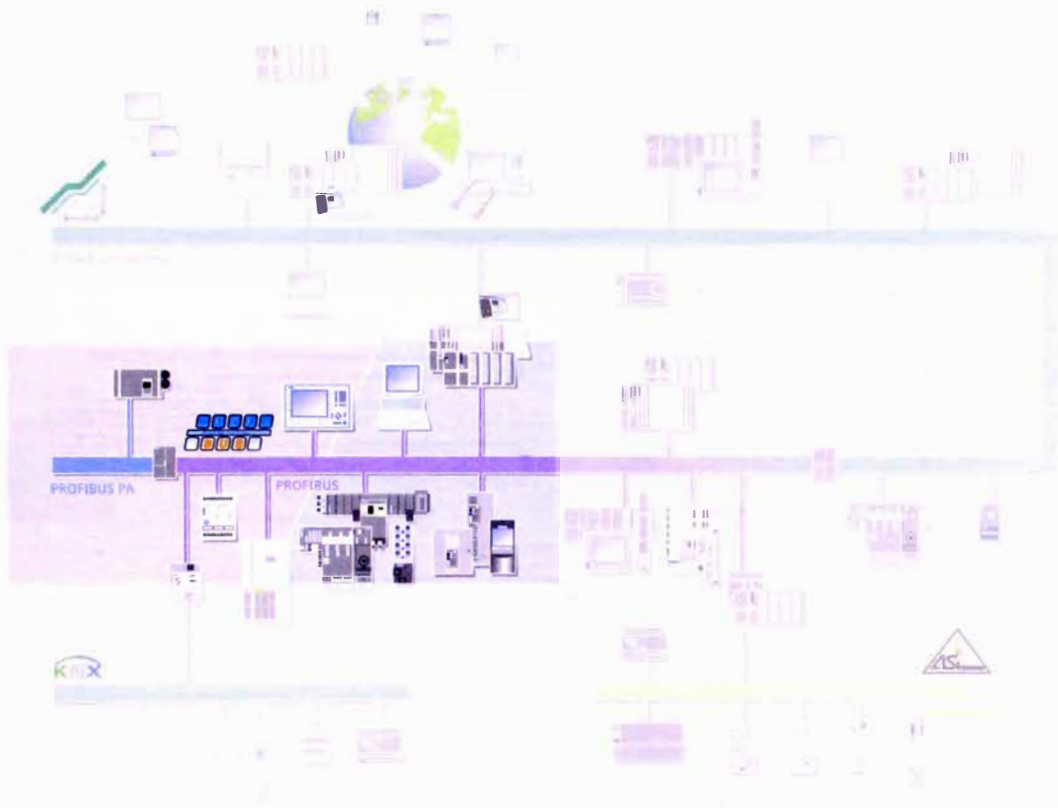
PROFIBUS

Introducción

Estándar según IEC 61158/EN 50170

Sinopsis

- Sistema de bus
 - para la comunicación de proceso y de campo en redes de células con pocas estaciones y equipos de campo
 - y para la comunicación de datos según IEC 61158/EN 50170
- Ofrece apertura para la conexión de componentes normalizados de otros fabricantes
- PROFIBUS, el estándar de bus de campo para la automatización manufacturera y de procesos comprende:
 - definición de los estándares para la configuración física del bus y el procedimiento de acceso
 - definición del protocolo de usuario y de la interfaz de usuario
- Comunicación de proceso o de campo
 - PROFIBUS DP para el intercambio de datos cíclico rápido con equipos de campo
 - PROFIBUS PA para aplicaciones de automatización de procesos y modo de protección de seguridad intrínseca
- Comunicación de datos
 - PROFIBUS FMS para la comunicación de datos entre PLCs de distintos fabricantes



PROFIBUS dentro de la pirámide de automatización

Beneficios



- PROFIBUS es un sistema de bus potente, abierto y robusto que garantiza una comunicación óptima.
- El sistema está completamente normalizado, lo que permite conectar sin problemas componentes conformes a norma de los fabricantes más diversos.
- Desde cualquier punto es posible realizar la configuración, la puesta en marcha y el diagnóstico. De esta forma, los enlaces de comunicación son muy flexibles, y son muy fáciles de materializar y de modificar en la práctica.
- Rápida confección y rápida puesta en servicio in situ gracias al sistema de cableado FastConnect.
- Constante supervisión de los componentes de red a través de un sencillo y efectivo sistema de señalización.
- Alto aseguramiento de las inversiones ya que es posible ampliar las instalaciones sin que esto tenga efectos sobre los elementos ya montados.
- Elevada disponibilidad gracias a la redundancia de anillo con OLM.

Sinopsis

Funciones de comunicación

La comunicación de proceso o de campo (PROFIBUS DP, PROFIBUS PA) sirve para conectar equipos de campo a un sistema de automatización, IHM o de control.

La conexión se puede establecer a través de interfaces integradas en la CPU o a través de módulos de interfaz (IMs) y procesadores de comunicaciones (CPs).

En los potentes sistemas de automatización actuales resulta a menudo más eficaz conectar varias líneas PROFIBUS DP a un sistema de automatización, no sólo para aumentar el número de unidades periféricas a conectar, sino también para poder manejar independientemente áreas de producción individuales (formación de segmentos).

Con el PROFIBUS normalizado según IEC 61158/EN 50 170 se ofrece un sistema de bus de campo abierto y robusto con tiempos de reacción cortos y los siguientes protocolos:

PROFIBUS DP

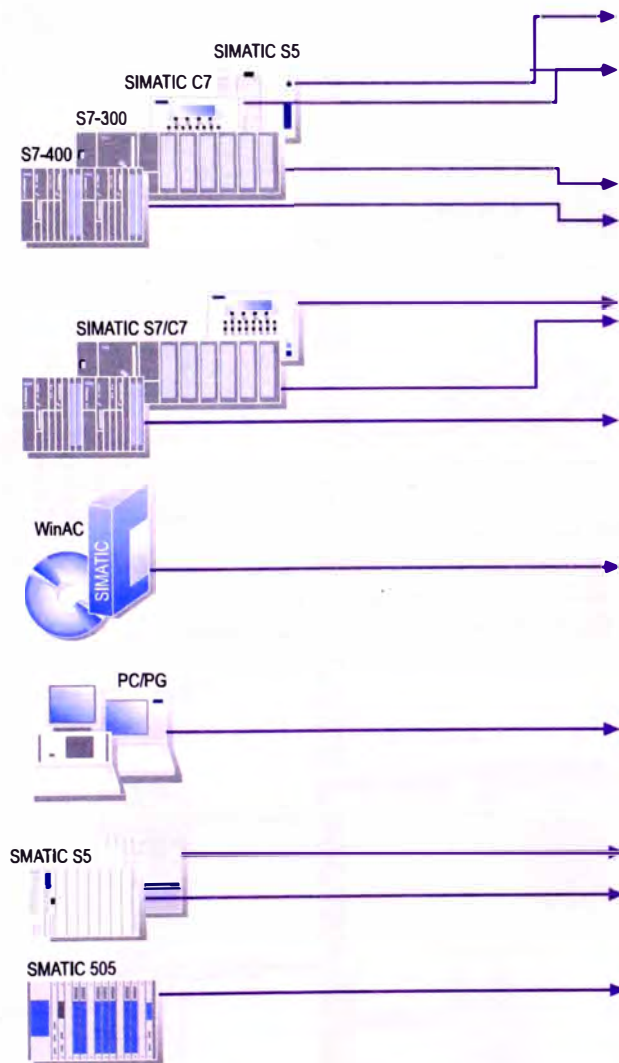
(periferia descentralizada) sirve para conectar unidades periféricas descentralizadas (E/R remotas), p.ej. SIMATIC ET 200 con unos tiempos de reacción muy rápidos según la norma IEC 61158/EN 50170.

PROFIBUS PA

(Process Automation) amplía PROFIBUS DP con transmisión de seguridad intrínseca según la norma internacional IEC 61158-2.



Maestros PROFIBUS DP



Interface integrado:

SIMATIC S5-95U

SIMATIC C7 C7-626 DP
C7-633 DP
C7-634 DP

SIMATIC S7-300 CPU 31x-2 DP
SIMATIC S7-400 CPU 41x

CP 342-5/CP 342-5 FO

CP 443-5 Extended ¹⁾
IM 467
IM 467 FO

Software básico WinAC via CP 5613
WinAC Pro via interface
integrado del SlotPLC

CP 5512
CP 5611
CP 5613/CP 5613 FO
CP 5614/CP 5614 FO

CP 5431 FMS/DP ²⁾
IM 308-C

505 FIM

1) también para SIMATIC S7-400H
2) Maestro combinado para FMS + DP

G_1K10_XI_50002

PROFIBUS

Introducción

Sinopsis (continuación)

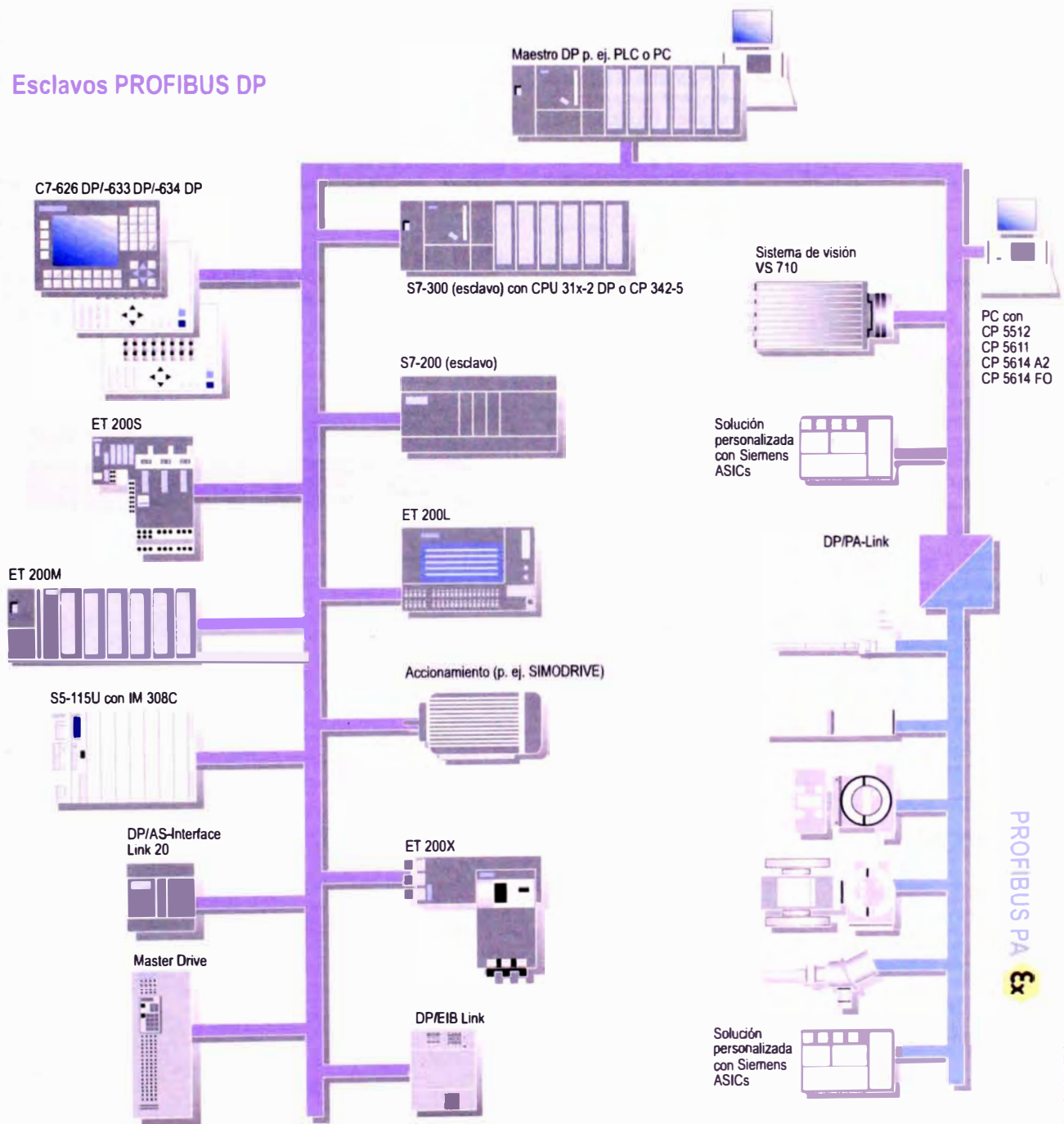
Con PROFIBUS DP/PA se conectan equipos de campo, p.ej. unidades periféricas descentralizadas o accionamientos, con sistemas de automatización como SIMATIC S7 o PCs.

PROFIBUS DP/PA se utiliza cuando los equipos periféricos en la máquina o en la instalación (p.ej. nivel de campo) están distribuidos ampliamente y se pueden reunir físicamente en una estación (p.ej. ET 200) (> 16 entradas/salidas).

Los actuadores/sensores se conectan a equipos de campo. Los equipos de campo son abastecidos con datos de salida según el procedimiento de maestro/esclavo y suministran los datos de entrada al PLC o al PC.

Para configurar y parametrizar los equipos periféricos se ofrecen herramientas potentes como STEP 7 y COM PROFIBUS. Estas herramientas permiten el test y puesta en marcha vía PROFIBUS DP desde cualquier punto de conexión a dicho bus.

Esclavos PROFIBUS DP



G...IK10...XX...50108

Esclavos PROFIBUS DP

Sinopsis (continuación)

Tipos de equipos DP

PROFIBUS DP distingue entre dos distintas clases de maestros y diversas funcionalidades DP:

Maestro DP clase 1

El maestro DP clase 1 es en PROFIBUS DP el componente central. En un ciclo de mensajes definido y recurrente, el PLC central o el PC intercambia información con estaciones descentralizadas (esclavos DP).

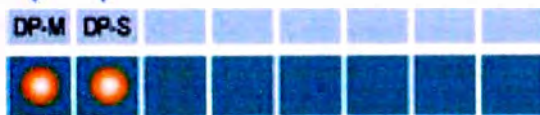
Maestro DP clase 2

En la puesta en marcha, para configuraciones del sistema DP o para el manejo de la instalación durante el funcionamiento (diagnóstico) se emplean equipos de este tipo (programadoras, equipos de configuración o manejo). Un maestro DP clase 2 puede leer, por ejemplo, datos de salida, de diagnóstico y de configuración de los esclavos.

Esclavo DP

Un esclavo DP es un equipo periférico que lee información de entrada y entrega información de salida a la periferia. El volumen de información de entrada y de salida depende del equipo y puede ser de máx. 244 bytes c.u.

El volumen de funciones en maestros DP de las clases 1 y 2 y de esclavos DP puede ser distinto. En consecuencia pueden variar el rendimiento y las posibilidades de uso de un procesador de comunicaciones.



DP-V0

Las funciones de maestro DP (DP-V0) comprenden las funciones configuración, parametrización, ejecución cíclica de lectura de datos de entrada y escritura de salidas, lectura de datos de diagnóstico.

DP-V1

Las ampliaciones adicionales de las funciones DP (DP-V 1) permiten ejecutar, paralelamente al intercambio de datos cíclico, también funciones Read y Write acíclicas, así como el acuse de alarmas. Las funciones DP ampliadas comprenden, también en este caso, el acceso acíclico a los parámetros y valores medidos de un esclavo (p.ej. equipos de campo de la automatización de procesos, aparatos HMI inteligentes). A este tipo de esclavo se tienen que suministrar amplios datos de parámetros durante el arranque y el funcionamiento. Los datos transmitidos de forma acíclica (p.ej. datos de parametrización) cambian muy raramente en comparación con los valores medidos cíclicos y se transmiten con baja prioridad paralelamente a la transferencia cíclica rápida de datos útiles. El acuse de alarmas en el maestro garantiza la transmisión segura de las alarmas de esclavos DP.

DP-V2

Las funciones de maestro DP (DP-V2) comprenden las funciones modo isócrono y comunicación de datos directa entre esclavos DP.

Modo isócrono

El modo isócrono se materializa utilizando una señal de reloj equidistante en el sistema de bus. Esta señal de reloj equidistante y cíclica se transmite como telegrama Global-Control del maestro a todas las estaciones del bus. De este modo, el maestro y el esclavo pueden sincronizar sus aplicaciones con esta señal. Para las aplicaciones típicas del accionamiento es necesario que el jitter de la señal de reloj de un ciclo a otro sea inferior a 1 μ s.

Comunicación de datos directa entre esclavos DP

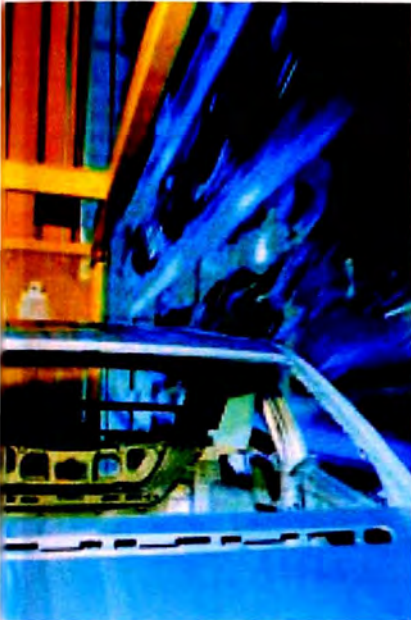
Para realizar la comunicación directa entre los esclavos se utiliza el modelo de Publisher/Subscriber. Los esclavos declarados como Publishers ponen sus datos de entrada (equivalentes al telegrama de respuesta al maestro propio) para la lectura a disposición de otros esclavos, los Subscribers. La comunicación directa esclavo-esclavo se desarrolla de forma cíclica.

APÉNDICE D

INDUSTRIAL ETHERNET SEGÚN IEEE 802.3

Industrial Ethernet según IEEE 802.3

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2/100	SOFTNET Security Client		



Industrial Ethernet

Introducción

Generalidades

Sinopsis

- Red de área y célula según el estándar internacional IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet), dimensionada para el ámbito industrial hasta el nivel del campo
- Conexión de componentes de automatización entre ellos y con PC y estaciones de trabajo, así como componentes para la comunicación inalámbrica para comunicación homogénea y heterogénea
- PROFINET, el estándar abierto para la automatización, se basa en Industrial Ethernet y permite la conexión de equipos desde el nivel del campo hasta el nivel de gestión
- Posibilidad de realizar amplias soluciones de red abiertas
- Alto rendimiento de transmisión hasta 1 Gigabits/s
- Industrial Ethernet es el estándar de la industria, probado y aceptado en el mundo entero
- Conexión a redes inalámbricas Wireless LAN (WLAN) e Industrial Wireless LAN (IWLAN) según IEEE 802.11
- Base para IT in Automation como, por ejemplo, función de web, función de e-mail y conexiones IWLAN
- Una solución de seguridad especial para la automatización industrial gracias a la filosofía de seguridad industrial SCALANCE S



Industrial Ethernet en el entorno de comunicación

Beneficios



Actualmente, Ethernet es con una proporción de más del 80%, y tendencia al aumento, el número uno en todo el mundo entre las redes LAN. Ethernet ofrece características importantes que pueden aportar ventajas esenciales para su aplicación:

- Puesta en marcha rápida gracias a sistema de conexionado extremadamente simple
- Alta flexibilidad; las instalaciones existentes se pueden ampliar sin repercusiones
- Base para la interconexión sin discontinuidades (integración vertical)
- Base para servicios de Internet
- Alta disponibilidad gracias a topologías de red redundantes
- Rendimiento de comunicación prácticamente ilimitado; si se necesita se puede escalar el rendimiento aplicando tecnología de conmutación
- Interconexión de los campos de aplicación más diversos, como oficina y fabricación
- Comunicación a escala corporativa gracias a la posibilidad de acoplamiento vía WAN (Wide Area Network) o IWLAN (Industrial Wireless LAN) de Siemens con SCALANCE W
- Integración sencilla de estaciones móviles en una WLAN o IWLAN de Siemens con SCALANCE W
- Seguridad para las inversiones gracias a constantes desarrollos compatibles
- Vigilancia permanente de los componentes de red por esquema de señalización sencillo y eficaz
- Industrial Ethernet permite control horario en toda la instalación. Esto permite una asignación cronológica exacta de los eventos en la instalación global
- Protección de redes y datos usando el concepto de seguridad de Siemens, SCALANCE S

Datos técnicos

Estándar	Ethernet según IEEE 802.3u, IWLAN según IEEE 802.11
Velocidad de transmisión	10/100/1000 Mbits/s
Número de estaciones	ilimitado
Tamaño de la red	
• Switched Network	ilimitado (a partir de 150 km, observar el tiempo de propagación de señales)
Medio de transmisión	
• Red eléctrica	Industrial Twisted Pair y cable de par trenzado
• Red óptica	Cable de fibra óptica (vidrio)
• Red inalámbrica	Entorno
Topología	Línea, árbol, anillo, estrella
Protocolos	independiente del protocolo

Datos de pedido

Referencia

Manual para redes TP y de fibra óptica

Versión impresa

Arquitectura de red, componentes de red, configuraciones, montaje

- alemán **6GK1 970-1BA10-0AA0**
- inglés **6GK1 970-1BA10-0AA1**

SIMATIC NET Manual Collection **6GK1 975-1AA00-3AA0**

Manuales en formato electrónico sobre los sistemas, protocolos y productos de comunicación

en CD-ROM alemán/inglés

1) Encontrará más variantes lingüísticas y manuales junto con los respectivos productos.

Para más información, visítenos en la dirección de Internet:



<http://www.siemens.com/automation/csi/net>

Más información

Nota:

En los componentes SIMATIC NET con función de gestión se ofrecen, a través de protocolos e interfaces abiertos, amplias funciones de parametrización y diagnóstico (p.ej. servidor de web, gestión de red).

Estas interfaces abiertas constituyen el puerto de acceso a los componentes, pero también pueden ser utilizadas para actividades desleales.

Por lo tanto, en caso de utilizar las funciones citadas y emplear dichas interfaces y protocolos abiertos (p.ej. SNMP, HTTP, Telnet), se tienen que tomar las medidas de seguridad oportunas para evitar el acceso indebido a los componentes o la red, particularmente desde el WAN/Internet.

Para este fin, las redes de automatización se deberían separar del resto de la red corporativa mediante transiciones de red apropiadas (p.ej. los probados sistemas de firewall).

Los productos **SCALANCE S** permiten realizar estas transiciones de red.

Para más información al respecto, consultar en este apartado "Industrial Security".

En todo caso, observe también para los productos SIMATIC NET indicados (referencias 6GK..., 6XV1) las condiciones básicas de aplicación consultables en la página de Internet indicada a continuación.

Para más información, visítenos en la dirección de Internet:



http://www.siemens.com/simatic_net/ik-info

Comunicación de datos

Sinopsis

Funciones de comunicación/servicios

La comunicación de datos sirve para el intercambio de datos entre PLCs o entre un PLC y otras estaciones inteligentes (PC, ordenador, etc.).

Para este fin se dispone de las siguientes funciones de comunicación:

Comunicación PG/OP

son funciones de comunicación integradas a través de las cuales los PLC SIMATIC pueden desarrollar la comunicación de datos con equipos HMI (p.ej. TD/OP) y PGs SIMATIC (STEP 7, STEP 5). La comunicación PG/OP es soportada por MPI, PROFIBUS e Industrial Ethernet.

Comunicación S7

La comunicación S7 es la función de comunicación integrada (SFB) optimizada en SIMATIC S7/C7. Permite también la conexión de PCs y estaciones de trabajo. El volumen de datos útiles por petición es de hasta 64 kbytes. La comunicación S7 ofrece unos servicios de comunicación sencillos y potentes y pone a disposición una interfaz de software independiente de la red para todas las redes.

Comunicación compatible con S5 (SEND/RECEIVE)

La comunicación compatible con S5 (SEND/RECEIVE) permite la comunicación de SIMATIC S7/C7 con sistemas existentes, sobre todo con SIMATIC S5, pero también con PCs a través de PROFIBUS e Industrial Ethernet. A través de Industrial Ethernet se ofrecen además FETCH y WRITE para que el software creado para SIMATIC S5 (PLCs, sistemas HMI) se pueda seguir utilizando sin cambios con SIMATIC S7.

Comunicación estándar

Se trata de protocolos normalizados y estandarizados para la comunicación de datos.

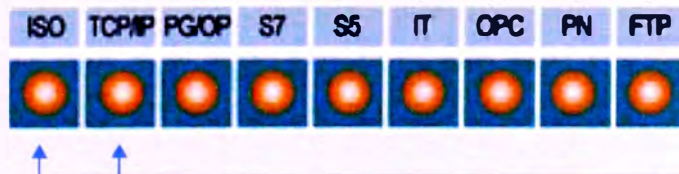
- **OPC**
(OLE for Process Control) es una interfaz estandarizada, abierta y no propietaria que permite conectar aplicaciones Windows aptas para OPC con la comunicación S7 y la comunicación compatible con S5 (SEND/ RECEIVE). La interfaz OPC XML-DA permite la comunicación por Internet.
- **Protocolos de transporte ISO/TCP**
Como protocolos de transporte se dispone de ISO y TCP/IP.
- **Las tecnología de la información (TI) con e-mail y tecnología web**
integra SIMATIC en las tecnologías de la información por Industrial Ethernet. En la oficina, el correo electrónico y los navegadores de web se han impuesto como medios de comunicación ampliamente extendidos. Como vía de comunicación se utiliza principalmente Ethernet, pero también líneas telefónicas e Internet. Gracias al protocolo TCP/IP, estos medios y vías de comunicación también están disponibles para SIMATIC. Además se utilizan SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) para e-mail, HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) para el acceso con navegadores de web, así como la comunicación FTP para el intercambio de datos controlado por programa con ordenadores dotados de distintos sistemas operativos.

Comunicación TI

- **FTP:**
El File Transfer Protocol (FTP) permite el acoplamiento sencillo y universal, p.ej. del PLC a los ordenadores o sistemas "embedded" más diversos.
- **PROFINET:**
PROFINET sirve para la conexión directa de aparatos de campo descentralizados a Industrial Ethernet y para solucionar aplicaciones de control de movimiento isócronas. Además, PROFINET permite la automatización distribuida con ayuda de la tecnología de componentes.

Conexiones de sistema

Para muchos equipos terminales existen módulos de comunicación -adaptadores- (CPs) que llevan implantada la función de comunicación en forma de firmware, liberando así el equipo terminal de las tareas de comunicación (p.ej. control de flujo, agupación en paquetes, etc.).



APÉNDICE E

OPC OVERVIEW



OPC Overview

Version 1.0

October 27, 1998

OPC Overview

Specification Type	Industry Standard Specification		
Title:	OPC Overview	Date:	October 27, 1998
Version:	1.0	Soft	MS-Word
		Source:	Opcovw.doc
Author:	Opc Task Force	Status:	Release

Synopsis:

This specification serves as overview to OPC. It gives background information, motivation, architectural highlights and an abstract for each OPC topic.

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The current OPC specifications, prototype software examples and related documentation (collectively, the “OPC Materials”), form a set of standard OLE/COM interface protocols based upon the functional requirements of Microsoft’s OLE/COM technology. Such technology defines standard objects, methods, and properties for servers of real-time information like distributed process systems, programmable logic controllers, smart field devices and analyzers in order to communicate the information that such servers contain to standard OLE/COM compliant technologies enabled devices (e.g., servers, applications, etc.).

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1. Introduction

1.1 Readers Guide

This document serves as an overview to OPC. It gives background information, motivation, architectural highlights and an abstract for each OPC topic.

Specific interface specifications to develop OPC clients and/or OPC Servers (e.g., for DataAccess, Alarm&Event Handling or Historical DataAccess) and a specification for interfaces that are common for all OPC Servers are available as separate documents.

Chapter 1 gives some background information. It describes the purpose of OPC and why and how both vendors and customers have advantages in using OPC.

Chapter 2 provides a technical overview, describing the fundamentals of the design and characteristics of OPC components.

Chapter 3 describes the way OPC supports browsing of servers both locally and on remote machines.

1.2 OPC Background

A standard mechanism for communicating to numerous data sources, either devices on the factory floor, or a database in a control room is the motivation for OPC.

The information architecture for the Process Industry shown in Figure 1-1 involves the following levels:

Field Management. With the advent of “smart” field devices, a wealth of information can be provided concerning field devices that was not previously available. This information provides data on the health of a device, its configuration parameters, materials of construction, etc. All this information must be presented to the user, and any applications using it, in a consistent manner.

Process Management. The installation of Distributed Control Systems (DCS) and SCADA systems to monitor and control manufacturing processes makes data available electronically which had been gathered manually.

Business Management. Benefits can be gained by installing the control systems. This is accomplished by integrating the information collected from the process into the business systems managing the financial aspects of the manufacturing process. Providing this information in a consistent manner to client applications minimizes the effort required to provide this integration.

To do these things effectively, manufacturers need to access data from the plant floor and integrate it into their existing business systems. Manufacturers must be able to utilize off the shelf tools (SCADA Packages, Databases, spreadsheets, etc.) to assemble a system to meet their needs. The key is an open and effective communication architecture concentrating on data access, and not the types of data.

OPC Overview

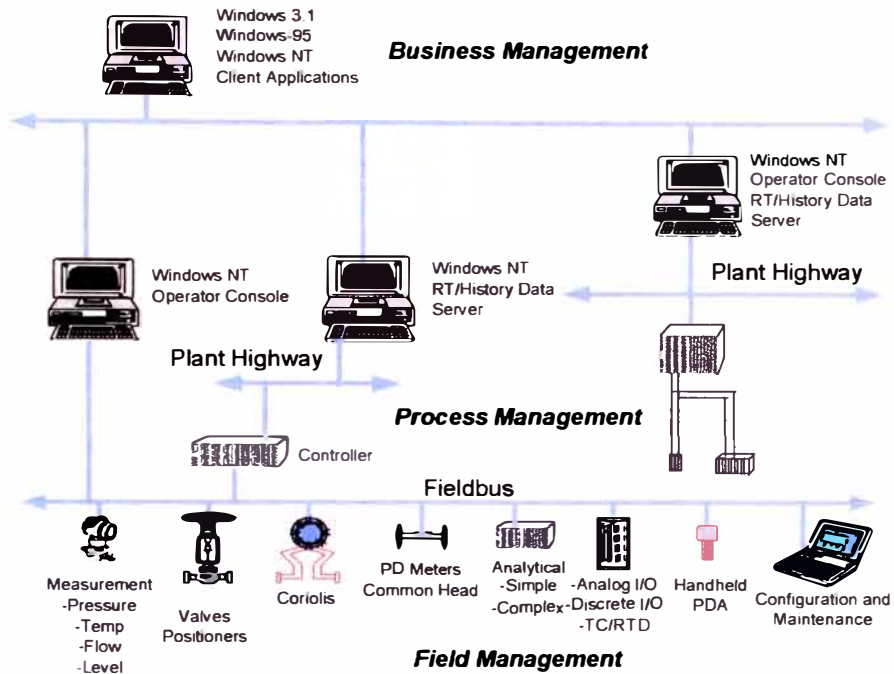


Figure 1-1 Process Control Information Architecture

1.3 Purpose

What is needed is a common way for applications to access data from any data source like a device or a database.

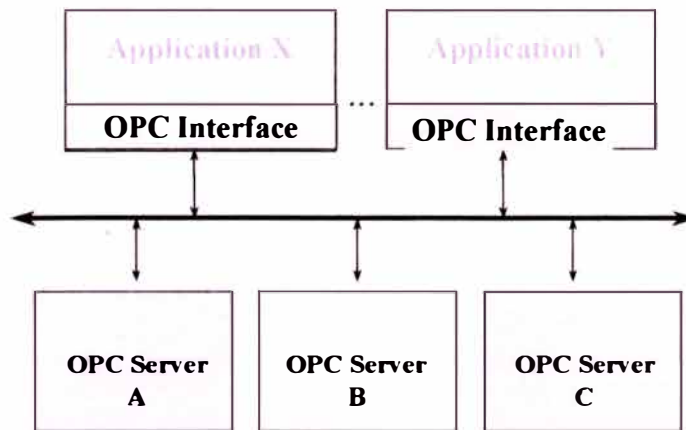


Figure 1-2. Applications Working with Many OPC Servers

OPC Server in this figure and in the following sections is used as synonym for any server that provides OPC interfaces, e.g.,

- OPC DataAccess Server,
- OPC Alarm&Event Server,
- OPC HistoricalData Server.

1.3.1 The Current Client Application Architecture

There are many client applications that have been developed that require data from a data source and access that data by independently developing “Drivers” for their own packages.

This leads to the problems that follow:

- **Much duplication of effort**
Everyone must write a driver for a particular vendor’s hardware.
- **Inconsistencies between vendors drivers**
Hardware features not supported by all driver developers.
- **Support for hardware feature changes**
A change in the hardware’s capabilities may break some drivers
- **Access Conflicts**
Two packages generally cannot access the same device simultaneously since they each contain independent Drivers.

Hardware manufacturers attempt to resolve these problems by developing drivers, but are hindered by differences in client protocols. Today they cannot develop an efficient driver that can be used by all clients.

OLE for Process Control (OPC™) draws a line between hardware providers and software developers. It provides a mechanism to provide data from a data source and communicate the data to any client application in a standard way. A vendor can now develop a reusable, highly optimized server to communicate to the data source, and maintain the mechanism to access data from the data source/device efficiently. Providing the server with an OPC interface allows any client to access their devices.

1.3.2 The Custom Application Architecture

A growing number of custom applications are being developed in environments like Visual Basic (VB), Delphi, Power Builder, etc. OPC must take this trend into account. Microsoft understands this trend and designed OLE/COM to allow components (written in C and C++ by experts in a specific domain) to be utilized by a custom program (written in VB or Delphi for an entirely different domain). Developers will write software components in C and C++ to encapsulate the intricacies of accessing data from a device, so that business application developers can write code in VB that requests and utilizes plant floor data.

The intent of all specifications is to facilitate the development of OPC Servers in C and C++, and to facilitate development of OPC client applications in the language of choice.

The architecture and design of the interfaces are intended to support development of OPC servers in other languages as well.

1.3.3 General

OLE for Process Control (OPC™) is designed to allow client applications access to plant floor data in a consistent manner. With wide industry acceptance OPC will provide many benefits:

- Hardware manufacturers only have to make one set of software components for customers to utilize in their applications.
- Software developers will not have to rewrite drivers because of feature changes or additions in a new hardware release.
- Customers will have more choices with which to develop World Class integrated manufacturing systems.

With OPC, system integration in a heterogeneous computing environment will become simple. Leveraging OLE/COM the environment shown in Figure 1-3 becomes possible.

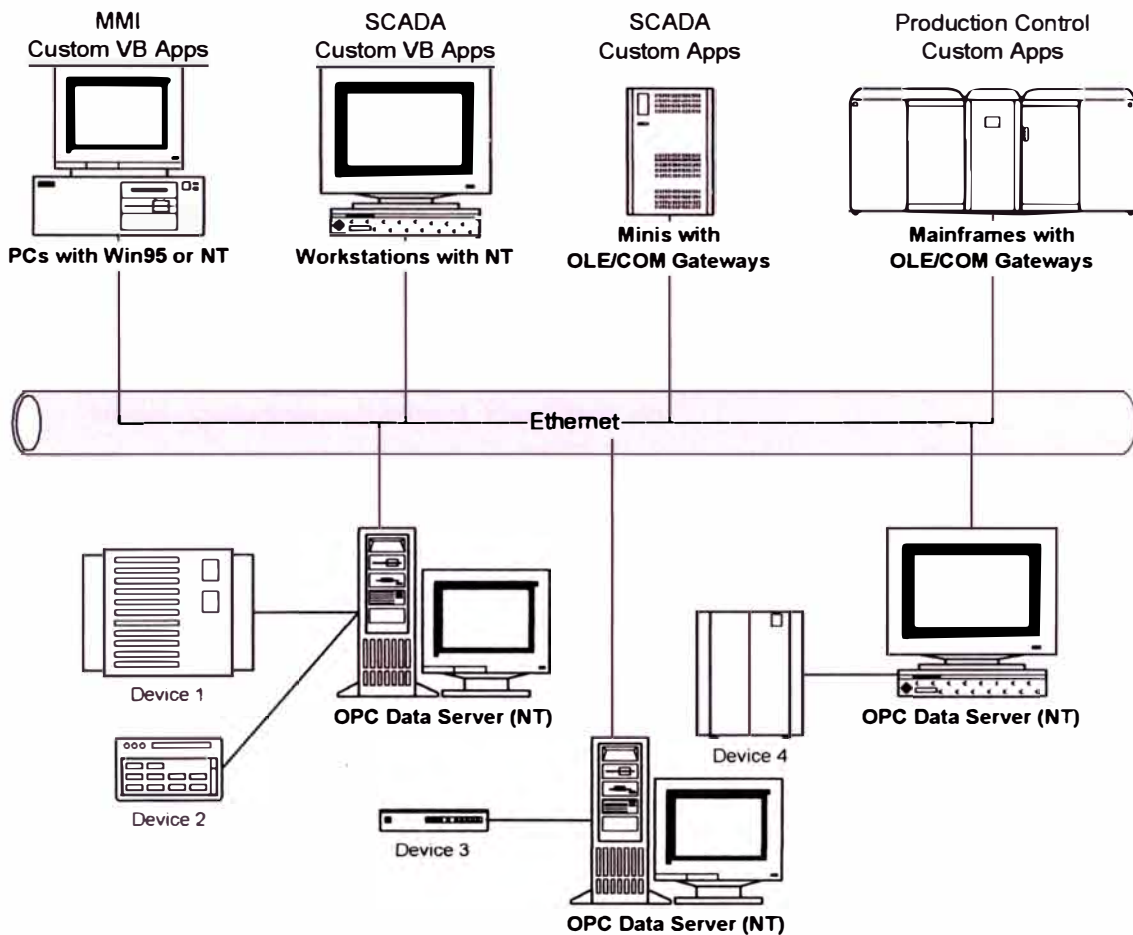


Figure 1-3. Heterogeneous Computing Environment

1.4 Scope

A primary goal for OPC is to deliver specifications to the industry as quickly as possible. With this in mind, the scope of the first document releases is limited to areas common to all vendors. Additional functionality will be defined in future releases. Therefore, the first releases focus on

- Online Data Access, i.e., the efficient reading and writing of data between an application and a process control device flexibly and efficiently;
- Alarm and Event Handling, i.e., the mechanisms for OPC Clients to be notified of the occurrence of specified events and alarm conditions, and
- Historical Data Access, i.e., the reading, processing and editing of data of a historian engine.

Functionality such as security, batch and historical alarm and event data access belong to the features which are addressed in subsequent releases. The architecture of OPC leverages the advantages of the COM interface, which provides a convenient mechanism to extend the functionality of OPC.

Other goals for the design of OPC were as follows:

- simple to implement
- flexible to accommodate multiple vendor needs
- provide a high level of functionality
- allow for efficient operation

The specifications include the following:

1. A set of custom COM interfaces for use by client and server writers.
2. References to a set of OLE Automation interfaces to support clients developed with higher level business applications such as Excel, Visual Basic, etc.

The architecture is intended to utilize the Microsoft distributed OLE technology (DCOM) to facilitate clients interfacing to remote servers.

1.5 References

Kraig Brockschmidt Inside OLE, Second Edition, Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1995.

Microsoft COM Specification, version 0.9, 10/24/95 (available from Microsoft's FTP site).

OLE Automation Programming Reference, Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1996.

OLE 2 Programming Reference, Vol. 1, Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1994.

The OPC Data Access Custom Specification 1.0A, OPC Foundation 1997.

The OPC Data Access Custom Specification 2.0, OPC Foundation 1998.

The OPC Data Access Automation Specification 2.0, OPC Foundation 1998.

The OPC Alarm and Event Access Specification 1.0, OPC Foundation 1998.

The OPC Historical Data Access Specification 1.0, OPC Foundation 1998.

2. OPC Fundamentals

OPC is based on Microsoft's OLE/COM technology.

2.1 OPC Objects and Interfaces

This specification describes the OPC COM Objects and their interfaces implemented by OPC Servers. An OPC Client can connect to OPC Servers provided by one or more vendors.

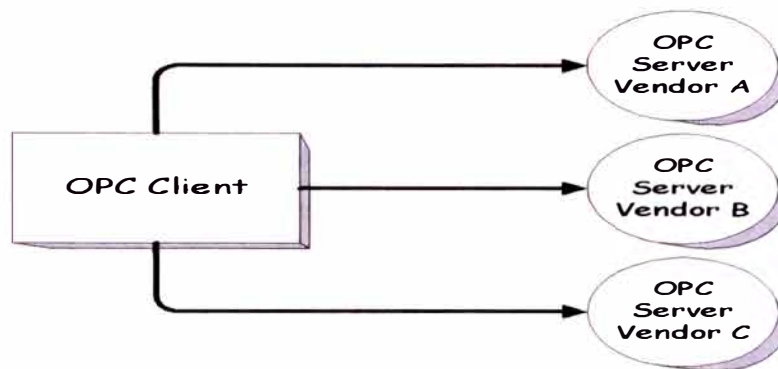


Figure 2-1 OPC Client

OPC Servers may be provided by different vendors. Vendor supplied code determines the devices and data to which each server has access, the data names, and the details about how the server physically accesses that data.

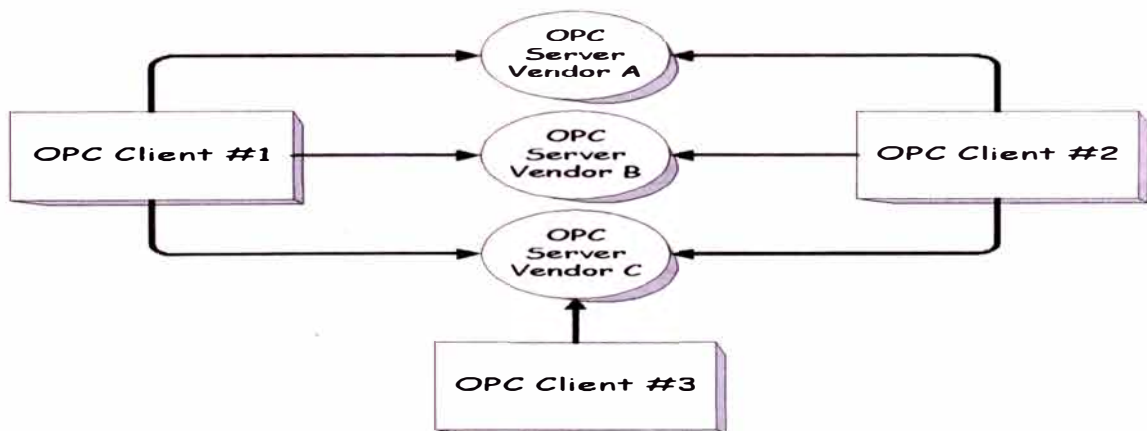


Figure 2-2 OPC Client/Server Relationship

2.1.1 OPC DataAccess Overview

At a high level, an OPC DataAccess Server is comprised of several objects: the server, the group, and the item. The OPC server object maintains information about the server and serves as a container for OPC group objects. The OPC group object maintains information about itself and provides the mechanism for containing and logically organizing OPC items.

The OPC Groups provide a way for clients to organize data. For example, the group might represent items in a particular operator display or report. Data can be read and written. Exception based connections can also be created between the client and the items in the group and can be enabled and disabled as needed. An OPC client can configure the rate that an OPC server should provide the data changes to the OPC client.

There are two types of groups, public and local (or 'private'). Public is for sharing across multiple clients, local is local to a client. Refer to the section on public groups for the intent, purpose, and functionality and for further details. There are also specific optional interfaces for the public groups.

Within each Group the client can define one or more OPC Items.

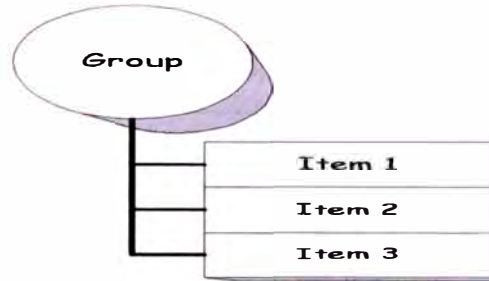


Figure 2-3 - Group/Item Relationship

The OPC Items represent connections to data sources within the server. An OPC Item, from the custom interface perspective, is not accessible as an object by an OPC Client. Therefore, there is no external interface defined for an OPC Item. All access to OPC Items is via an OPC Group object that “contains” the OPC item, or simply where the OPC Item is defined.

Associated with each item is a Value, Quality and Time Stamp. The value is in the form of a VARIANT, and the Quality is similar to that specified by Fieldbus.

Note that the items are not the data sources - they are just connections to them. For example, the tags in a DCS system exist regardless of whether an OPC client is currently accessing them. The OPC Item should be thought of as simply specifying the address of the data, not as the actual physical source of the data that the address references.

2.1.2 OPC Alarm and Event Handling Overview

These interfaces provide the mechanisms for OPC Clients to be notified of the occurrence of specified events and alarm conditions. They also provide services which allow OPC Clients to determine the events and conditions supported by an OPC Server, and to obtain their current status.

We make use of entities commonly referred to in the process control industry as *alarms* and *events*. In informal conversation, the terms *alarm* and *event* are often used interchangeably and their meanings are not distinct.

Within OPC, an *alarm* is an abnormal *condition* and is thus a special case of a *condition*. A *condition* is a named state of the OPC Event Server, or of one of its contained objects, which is of interest to its OPC Clients. For example, the tag FC101 may have the following conditions associated with it: HighAlarm, HighHighAlarm, Normal, LowAlarm, and LowLowAlarm.

On the other hand, an *event* is a detectable occurrence which is of significance to the OPC Server, the device it represents, and its OPC Clients. An event may or may not be associated with a condition. For example, the transitions into HighAlarm and Normal conditions are events which are associated with conditions. However, operator actions, system configuration changes, and system errors are examples of events which are not related to specific conditions. OPC Clients may subscribe to be notified of the occurrence of specified events.

The IOPCEventServer interface provides methods enabling the OPC Client to:

OPC Overview

- Determine the types of events which the OPC Server supports.
- Enter subscriptions to specified events, so that OPC Clients can receive notifications of their occurrences. Filters may be used to define a subset of desired events.
- Access and manipulate conditions implemented by the OPC Server.

In addition to the IOPCEventServer interface, an OPC Event Server may support optional interfaces for browsing conditions implemented by the server and for managing public condition groups (defined in the following section).

2.1.3 OPC Historical Data Access Overview

Historical engines today produce an added source of information that must be distributed to users and software clients that are interested in this information. Currently most historical systems use their own proprietary interfaces for dissemination of data. There is no capability to augment or use existing historical solutions with other capabilities in a plug-n-play environment. This requires the developer to recreate the same infrastructure for their products as all other vendors have had to develop independently with no interoperability with any other systems.

In keeping with the desire to integrate data at all levels of a business, historical information can be considered to be another type of data.

There are several types of Historian servers. Some key types supported by this specification are:

- Simple Trend data servers. These servers provided little else then simple raw data storage. (Data would typically be the types of data available from an OPC Data Access server, usually provided in the form of a tuple [Time Value & Quality])
- Complex data compression and analysis servers. These servers provide data compression as well as raw data storage. They are capable of providing summary data or data analysis functions, such as average values, minimums and maximums etc. They can support data updates and history of the updates. They can support storage of annotations along with the actual historical data storage.

2.2 Where OPC Fits

Although OPC is primarily designed for accessing data from a networked server, OPC interfaces can be used in many places within an application. At the lowest level they can get raw data from the physical devices into a SCADA or DCS, or from the SCADA or DCS system into the application.. The architecture and design makes it possible to construct an OPC Server which allows a client application to access data from many OPC Servers provided by many different OPC vendors running on different nodes via a single object.

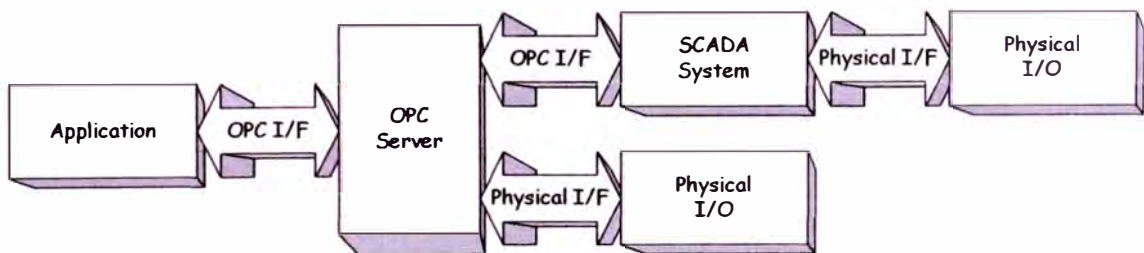


Figure 2-4 - OPC Client/Server Relationship

2.3 General OPC Architecture and Components

OPC specifications always contain two sets of interfaces; Custom Interfaces and Automation interfaces. This is shown in Figure 2-5.

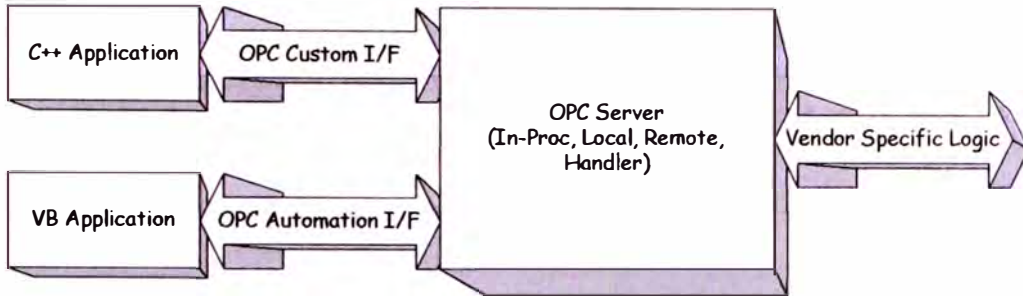


Figure 2-5 - The OPC Interfaces

The OPC Specification specifies COM interfaces (what the interfaces are), not the implementation (not the how of the implementation) of those interfaces. It specifies the behavior that the interfaces are expected to provide to the client applications that use them.

Included are descriptions of architectures and interfaces that seemed most appropriate for those architectures. Like all COM implementations, the architecture of OPC is a client-server model where the OPC Server component provides an interface to the OPC objects and manages them.

There are several unique considerations in implementing an OPC Server. The main issue is the frequency of data transfer over non-sharable communications paths to physical devices or other data bases. Thus, we expect that OPC Servers will either be a local or remote EXE which includes code that is responsible for efficient data collection from a physical device or a data base.

An OPC client application communicates to an OPC server through the specified custom and automation interfaces. OPC servers must implement the custom interface, and optionally may implement the automation interface. In some cases the OPC Foundation provides a standard automation interface wrapper. This "wrapperDI.I." can be used for any vendor-specific custom-server.

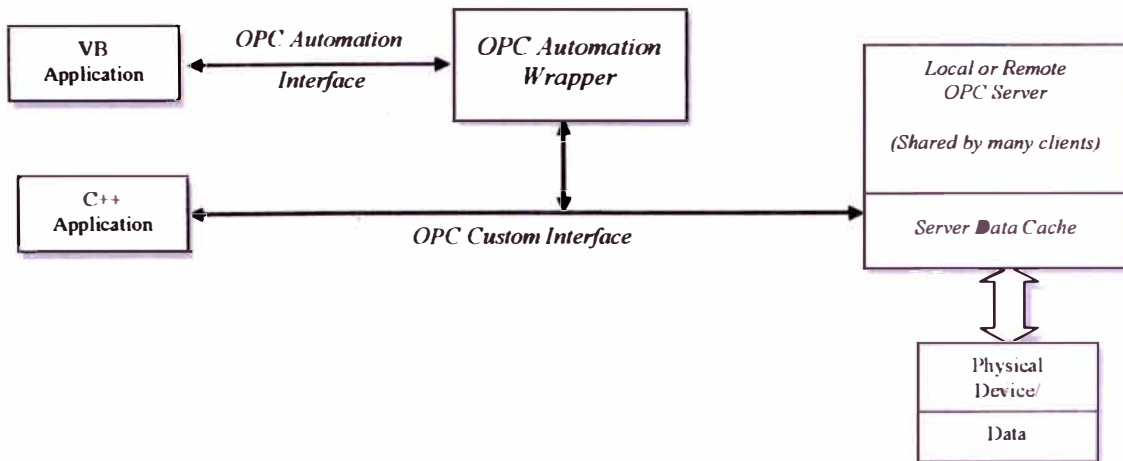


Figure 2-6 - Typical OPC Architecture

2.4 Local vs. Remote Servers

It is expected that OPC Server vendors will take one of two approaches to networking:

1. They can indicate that the client should always connect to a local server which makes use of an existing proprietary network scheme. This approach will commonly be used by vendors who are adding OPC capability to an existing distributed product.
2. They can indicate the client should connect to the desired server on the target node and make use of DCOM™ to provide networking. For this reason all of the RPC_E_* error codes should also be considered as possible returns from the functions below.

3. OPC Server Browser

The Interface of the OPC Server Browser (IOPCServerList) is specified as part of the OPCCommon document.

3.1 Overview of the Problem

The issue is, "How does a client program show the user what OPC Servers are available on a particular machine?". OPC Servers now register with the system via Component Categories. This allows the Microsoft ICatInformation (IID_ICatInformation) Interface on the StdComponentCategoriesMgr (CLSID_StdComponentCategoriesMgr) to be used to determine which OPC servers are installed on the local machine. The problem is that this does not work for remote machines because the Component Categories Manager is a D.I.I. and the ICatInformation interface only works in-process. As a result there is no easy way for a Client (including the Foundation supplied Automation Wrappers) to obtain a list of OPC Servers installed on a remote machine.

NOTE: the issue under discussion here is Server Browsing. This is entirely different from the Address Space browsing discussed in the OPC Data Access Interface.

3.2 Overview of the Solution

The OPC Foundation supplied Server Browser OPCENUM.EXE can reside on any machine, will access the local Component Categories Manger and provides a new interface IOPCServerList which can be marshaled and used by remote clients. This server has a published classid (see below) and can be installed once on any machine which hosts OPC servers. The client still needs to know the nodename of the target machine however he can now create this object remotely and use it's IOPCServerList interface to determine what types and brands of servers are available on that machine.

APÉNDICE F

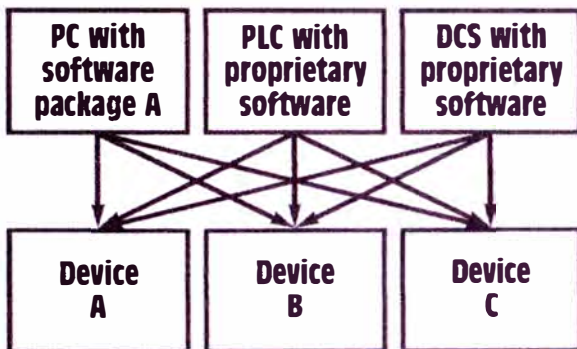
OPC TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

OPC Technical Overview

Introduction *(Statement of the problem)*

The use of microprocessors has proliferated in manufacturing plants, and they often do not work together. Application software should readily communicate with digital plant-floor devices as well as other applications, but this is not often the case. Making these systems work together is the most pressing need of process manufacturers. The problem has become more acute than network connectivity, diverse operating systems, and not-so-open "open systems" that are supposed to facilitate interoperability.

A key reason for this problem is that interfaces are not standard. Proprietary systems that don't communicate among each other are fairly common. Hardware and software choices for process and industrial manufacturers are sharply reduced because their application suppliers provide limited connectivity.

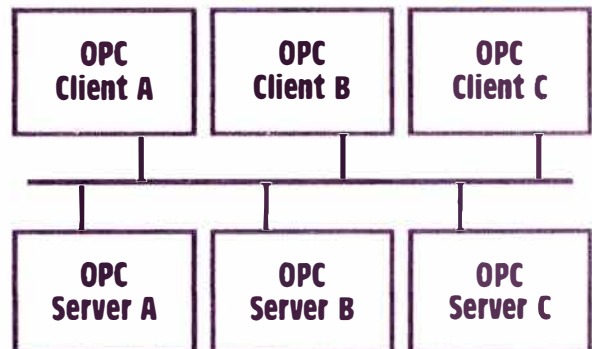


In the absence of any standard, vendors have developed proprietary hardware and software solutions. All process-control and information systems on the market today have proprietary techniques, interfaces, and APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) in order to access the information that they contain. The cost of integrating the different systems and the long-term maintenance and support of an integrated environment can be significant. Custom drivers and interfaces can be written, but the variety increases rapidly because of the thousands of different types of control devices and software packages that need to communicate. This proliferation of drivers exacerbates certain problems, such as inconsistencies among different vendors' drivers, hardware features that are not universally supported, hardware upgrades that can wreck an existing driver, and access conflicts. In the last case, two applications generally may not be able to access the same device at the same time because they use independent drivers. Perhaps worse, a driver may not be available

for a particular device application or inter-application combination, limiting End Users' options or forcing them to have one written (and debugged).

For a typical supervisory-control software developer, as much as 25-30% of engineering development time is spent writing drivers. Every time a key supplier comes out with a new controller, all software developers have to write a new driver.

Application software suppliers spend too much money developing and maintaining proprietary interfaces, adding to end-user costs and contributing nothing to solve the problem of getting a variety of systems to work together. Application users are, in a sense, controlled by their application software suppliers.



The solution is having a standard that provides real plug-and-play software technology for process control and factory automation where every system, every device and every driver can freely connect and communicate. Having such a standard makes possible the prospect of totally seamless, truly open and easy enterprise-wide communications between systems and devices, from plant floor to MIS (Management Information System) and beyond.

The name of that standard is OPC (The letters O-P-C originally stood for OLE — Object Linking and Embedding — for Process Control. OLE has since been restructured from object-oriented to object-based and renamed ActiveX). With OPC in place, everything is set to clear away the confusion and high cost of the multiple proprietary servers, drivers, and interfaces that were necessary for systems to communicate in the past. OPC will bring the same benefits to industrial hardware and software that standard printer drivers brought to word-processing.

OPC will bring the same benefits to industrial hardware and software that standard printer drivers brought to word-processing.

OPC Technical Overview



History

OPC (OLE for Process Control) is an industry standard created with the collaboration of a number of leading worldwide automation and hardware software suppliers working in cooperation with Microsoft. The organization that manages this standard is the OPC Foundation. The Foundation has over 150 members from around the world, including nearly all of the world's major providers of control systems, instrumentation, and process control systems. The OPC Foundation's forerunner — a task force composed of Fisher-Rosemount, Rockwell Software, Opto 22, Intellution, and Intuitive Technology — was able to develop a basic, workable, OPC specification after only a single year's work. A simplified, stage-one solution was released in August 1996.

The objective of the OPC Foundation is to develop an open, flexible, plug-and-play standard that allows end users to enjoy a greater choice of solutions, as well as sharply reducing development and maintenance costs for hardware and software suppliers.

The OPC Foundation has been able to work more quickly than many other standards groups because OPC Foundation is simply building on an existing Microsoft standard. Other groups which have had to define the standards "from the ground up" have had a more difficult time reaching consensus as a result of the scope of their work.

Microsoft is a member of the OPC Foundation and has given strong backing to the organization. However, Microsoft has been careful to remain in the background and let the member companies with direct industry experience guide the organization's work.

One of the most valuable aspects of Microsoft's participation is the fact that it hosts an annual OPC Foundation meeting in Redmond, Washington (Microsoft Headquarters) to provide Foundation Members with a preview of coming developments in OLE/COM and other Microsoft technologies. Many Foundation Members are small companies and would not receive that kind of briefing from Microsoft if they were not Foundation Members.

End-Users are encouraged to join OPC Foundation, and several manufacturers actively participate in the specification and technical review process. Both End-Users and Automation Suppliers benefit from having a standard. For every automation system installed today, there is a significant amount of time and money spent on integration. OPC ensures that automation systems can share information and interoperate with other automation and business systems across their plant or factory.

OPC Technical Overview



What is it?

Based on Microsoft's OLE (now ActiveX), COM (component object model) and DCOM (distributed component object model) technologies, OPC consists of a standard set of interfaces, properties, and methods for use in process-control and manufacturing-automation applications. The ActiveX/COM technologies define how individual software components can interact and share data. Backed by Microsoft's NT technology, OPC provides a common interface for communicating with diverse process-control devices, regardless of the controlling software or devices in the process.

The goal of the standard is Plug-and-Play, a concept developed by Microsoft and a number of other companies a few years ago. By using a standard way of configuring computer hardware (and software interfaces) automatically, a device will easily connect to another and immediately work without the need for lengthy installation procedures or complex configuration. Instead of having to learn how to use 100 or more custom toolkits, users will only have to learn one set of tools, because all OPC drivers will work the same way. OPC's purpose is to compel the automation industry suppliers to push all device drivers toward a standard form. Essentially, OPC defines a common interface that permits interface development work to be performed once and then easily reused.

The OPC standard requires hardware suppliers to provide front-line data collection and distribution. They are the most familiar with how to access the device's internal data efficiently. These devices then become OPC servers, providing data to OPC client applications consistently. Application developers can then write code in any language deemed appropriate.

Instead of having to learn how to use 100 or more custom toolkits, users will only have to learn one set of tools, because all OPC drivers will work the same way.

What is COM?

The Component Object Model provides standard interfaces and inter-component communications. Through COM, an application may use features of any other application object or operating system, or allow for software component upgrades without affecting the operation of the overall solution. COM can be used by developers and system integrators to create customized solutions. A binary standard, COM is generic and is the core of DCOM, ActiveX, and OLE technology.

What is OLE?

Object Linking and Embedding is used to provide integration among applications, enabling a high degree of application compatibility, even among diverse types of information. OLE technology is based on COM, and allows for the development of reusable, plug-and-play objects that are interoperable across multiple applications (see accompanying OLE Automation definition). It also provides for reusable, component-based software development, where software components can be written in any language, supplied by any software vendor.

What is OLE Automation?

OLE Automation and the underlying COM technologies were designed by Microsoft to allow components (written in C and C++) to be used by a custom program (written in Visual Basic or Delphi). This model provides a precise match for the needs of the process-control industry, with hardware developers writing software components in C and C++ for handling data access from a device. Through OPC, application developers can write code in any language necessary to request and utilize plant-floor data.

What is DCOM?

The Distributed Component Object Model extends COM to networks (remote objects). It is a new, highly optimized protocol, where remote components appear to be local. DCOM was first released for Windows NT 4.0 in August 1996. Microsoft Java and VB Script support DCOM and ActiveX development. Other companies are developing versions of DCOM and ActiveX for non-Microsoft platforms.

What is ActiveX?

ActiveX is an umbrella term of a broad range of technologies that used to be known as OLE Controls, all of which rely on COM. A renaming and restructuring of the OLE Controls technology, it is object-based rather than object-oriented. ActiveX is an open, integrated platform that lets developers and Web producers create portable applications and interactive content for the World Wide Web. It's open, cross platform, and is supported on Mac, Windows, and Unix systems.

OPC Technical Overview



Benefits

What is DDE?

OLE's predecessor, Dynamic Data Exchange, is a method of dynamically moving data among applications in the Microsoft Win32 application-programming interface (API). The DDE protocols send messages between applications that share data and use shared memory to exchange data. Applications can use the DDE protocol for one-time data transfer and for continuous exchanges in which applications send updates to one another as new data become available. Prior to OPC, hardware manufacturers that recognized the need for software connectivity to their hardware was limited in their ability to develop drivers—the choice was between DDE and a list of proprietary DDE derivatives. Selecting any of these had possible effects of limiting the user's choice of software or preventing the acceptance of the hardware.

OPC is analogous to electronic and pneumatic process instruments. In this analogy, process instruments are likened to today's software components. Electronic and pneumatic instruments each have a standard interface — 4-20 mA or 0-15 PSI. Customers could choose the right instrument from the right vendor to meet their unique requirements. The highly integrated digital control products introduced in the eighties and still largely installed today do not offer the End User this freedom of choice.

OPC provides a single, consistent, industry-standard interface that permits software suppliers to focus on adding new features to their software instead of developing long lists of proprietary hardware device drivers. The OPC standard has provided an environment in which device manufacturers will be encouraged to invest in the development of their own OPC servers knowing that the same server can be used by every software, HMI, PLC or DSC vendor. There is an incentive for device manufacturers to bring their inherent knowledge of the industrial networks to OPC server development to ensure that device performance is optimized.

The most obvious benefit is to the HMI vendors who, up until now, have had to invest significant resources in developing and maintaining proprietary drivers to all possible industrial networks.

In short summary, Microsoft's COM is a software architecture that allows applications to be built from binary software components. COM is the underlying architecture that forms the foundation for higher-level software services, like those provided by ActiveX. These services span various aspects of commonly needed system functionality, including compound documents, customer controls, inter-application scripting, data transfer, and other software interactions. For example, ActiveX and COM allow applications to share "objects," such as spreadsheets that are embedded in word-processing documents. When updates to the spreadsheet occur, ActiveX and COM ensures that they are automatically reflected in the word-processing document.

Benefits

Asking what the business benefits of OPC are is like asking what the benefits of plug-and-play technology are to the computer industry. More choices, better access to process data, ease of plug-and-play operation, and efficient utilization of development resources are the main benefits of OPC technology.

OPC brings the value that comes with the use of standards, including reduced training costs, reduced custom development costs, and lower long-term maintenance costs. By design, OPC-compliant products work seamlessly with one another. With this plug-and-play approach, off-the-shelf components can be brought together efficiently to solve immediate requirements. In addition, long-term maintenance and upgrading can be done by removing and replacing individual components in a system without any work needed to "wire up" the new pieces.

Asking what the business benefits of OPC are is like asking what the benefits of plug-and-play technology are to the computer industry.

To illustrate the savings, imagine the increase in cost if every household appliance had its own type of wall plug. Eliminating customization drastically reduces the cost of an automation system by saving money during acquisition, installation, and maintenance.

With the introduction of OPC-compliant manufacturing automation products, users are provided their due right to select and implement systems comprised of best-in-class components without the pain of custom interfaces. This user benefit is sometimes referred to as "freedom of choice." For example, both Netscape and Internet Explorer can browse the web equally well, but people use the browser they like best. As a result of this freedom of choice, vendors will need to become more competitive and offer superior products and solutions to maintain their customers.

Besides freedom of choice, the user also has vendor independence, or "freedom from a proprietary lock." If the implemented control system is comprised of modules with proprietary interfaces, any customer who desires to upgrade any component function of the integrated whole is entirely dependent on the vendor. With OPC components, only the module of interest must be upgraded and not the entire system. The requirement to use the original vendor is eliminated. High-priced proprietary solutions (and their expensive after-sale support contracts) will yield to lower cost OPC-enabled alternatives.

OPC Technical Overview



Benefits

Additionally, with Plug-and-Play components, other applications in addition to the original "clients" of the data servers may now request/transmit data without the need of a vendor gateway. The result is more data access to more interested clients with less complication.

Using OPC for connectivity promotes higher quality solutions. OPC interface products are built once and reused many times; hence, they undergo continuous quality control and improvement. The components must constantly prove themselves when products from many vendors interact with them. This approach contrasts the traditional "build once, use once" interfacing approach, and encourages proven, bug-free products.

To illustrate the savings, imagine the increase in cost if every household appliance had its own type of wall plug.

OPC enables companies to build robust and durable automation solutions quickly, choosing the right components for their specific requirements. It decreases the up-front costs and reduces long-term costs of automation and control systems. The beauty of OPC is that the "client" system—be it in the control room or an executive's office—has to understand only one interface to get data from any device. In the past, if a user wanted to get data from a vendor's proprietary control system, the user had to buy their proprietary application-programming interface. In contrast, OPC presents the data from any control system in the same way. OPC client application can be connected to any vendor's OPC server in the same way and expect the same behavior and information from the server.

Beyond technological elegance, OPC has practical "bottom-line" implications, both for users and vendors. In the past, if a user wanted to mix and match application software systems and devices from multiple vendors, he first had to find out if the software drivers for a given device or system were available. If not, he had to pursue another solution or invest the time and money necessary to develop a custom driver using that vendor's proprietary interface. OPC eliminates the compatibility problem, allowing users to select precisely the devices and systems they want and can afford for a particular application.

Benefits to Vendors

Time Savings (*Eliminate Driver Development*)

OPC server vendors develop one version of their driver that communicates with all OPC client applications. The costly development of I/O drivers will be diminished substantially. The vendor can focus their development resource at communication to the end device, rather than worrying about different client communication schemes.

Increased Served Market through Increased Connectivity and Interoperability

Products will plug together more easily. I/O manufacturers will be able to more readily sell their hardware (one OPC I/O server will replace the need for many specific drivers that can talk to various products). Users will be able to take advantage of the products they want to use.

Focus on Value-Added Activities

Software vendors can focus efforts on adding value to their core SCADA, HMI, and Batch product offerings. It also allows third-party application vendors (such as specialized vertical market packages, advanced alarm handling, and statistical analysis) to work more easily with data from other vendor's products.

Benefits to Users

Time Reduction through Lower System Integration Costs

OPC eliminates the need for costly custom software integration. OPC provides plug-and-play software and hardware components from a variety of automation software, device, and system suppliers. Process and manufacturing companies can easily integrate applications into corporate-wide automation and business systems, something that has been virtually unachievable in the past. OPC-compatible components greatly reduce system integration costs because all software and hardware components adhere to a single, standard interface that's being adopted around the world. Automation suppliers are providing hardware devices with integrated OPC servers that are replacing proprietary device-driver software. The driver connection between hardware and software from different vendors has historically been the number one headache in system integration. OPC offers the opportunity to ease the pain and shorten the application development cycle. This gets automation projects up faster, which saves time for new projects and brings the benefit of automation to the process sooner.

Ease of Integration with Plug-and-Play (*Connectivity*)

PC technology is extending beyond hardware I/O to more complex control and business systems. DCS, SCADA, HMI, plant scheduling, maintenance, and other

OPC Technical Overview



Benefits

manufacturing applications supporting the OPC standards enable the open exchange of information between cooperating applications across the manufacturing enterprise. This allows the manufacturing customer to focus his efforts on value-added business activities versus system integration problems.

The business benefit is that we have interoperability between clients and servers. The end users reap the benefit by being able to pick and choose which components are appropriate for their installation and be assured that the components will play together.

Ease of Connectivity and Interoperability of Custom Applications

Customers may develop simple Microsoft Visual Basic applications to exchange data with any OPC server or to use their favorite OPC client application to exchange data with any OPC server. The secondary benefit is that client applications, with full access to the plant floor, can be written with little or no knowledge of the industrial network. Standardization has provided the stability necessary to encourage applications from a much wider range of software vendors and service providers.

Eliminate Proprietary Lock of Legacy Vendors

OPC client applications can focus their development on the application functionality, rather than device connectivity. Previously, customers were limited to choosing among the client applications that supported communication to the devices in their installation.

With OPC, customers are no longer bound to a single vendor. If a plant has a legacy installation, End-Users do not need to stick with the same vendor. All client applications have the same connectivity to the same set of devices. What vendors have in their repository of implemented connections will no longer be a factor in the customer's decision to purchase an OPC client application.

If a device vendor develops a new product, it is up to the device vendor to provide the OPC interface. It is not the responsibility of every software supplier to invest thousands of dollars in new drivers.

Freedom of Choice to Pick "Best in Breed Products"

With the interoperability OPC provides, End-Users can choose software or hardware from different vendors and know that their components will seamlessly work with one another. In return, vendors will need to become more competitive to maintain their customers' loyalty, benefiting End-Users.

OPC technology makes it possible for Systems Integrators and End-Users to select optimum, vendor-independent components when designing an automation system. This "open systems" approach enables engineers to pick products that meet their exact requirements, as opposed to modifying the requirements to match the system, regardless of the vendor.

Access to Data by Anyone in the Automation Hierarchy

Another benefit of OPC is access to process-related data at every level of the enterprise. No longer is this strategic data restricted to the plant floor. Visual Basic access via the OPC Data Access Specification permits plant data to flow upstream to the business applications. Armed with the right data, decision-makers are better equipped to make strategic and "Just In Time" decisions to improve business efficiency.

Widespread adoption of OPC will also result in greater sharing of information across multiple applications simultaneously. As more applications are OPC-enabled, the same information may be distributed to multiple applications (such as maintenance, inventory, operator displays, and document management) using a combination of OPC and DCOM—such that business processes may be coordinated simultaneously.

Ease of Use — Auto-Configuration of Tags

Effectively designed OPC components are also very easy to use, requiring very little configuration. OPC servers do not require the user to configure tags at all; the server can automate this configuration, making an OPC installation a turnkey solution.

Reduced Troubleshooting and Maintenance Cost

OPC offers a standard that once learned minimizes the need to be an expert on every protocol.

Add/Delete without System Shutdown

Items can be added and deleted without shutting down the server. This is far superior to many proprietary drivers that require the driver be stopped before points can be added. An example of the use of this feature: points can now be added through a database front end—defining points consistent with the server's syntax. Data will be returned immediately on an OPC Server.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Device Writes (not possible before OPC)

Synchronous and asynchronous device writes, with acknowledgment, is superior to previous DDE drivers which presented huge problems to application developers. On some DDE drivers, an application would attempt to write a value to the PLC. However, before the value actually got to the PLC, the value would be overwritten by a polled read by the driver.

Non-Obsolescence

One of the benefits of using standard technology like COM, DCOM, and ActiveX is that current OPC clients will not be obsolete when new functionality is added to the server. It's very easy to extend the OPC server by adding new COM interfaces while keeping all the existing COM interfaces backward compatible. This feature is very important to End-Users.

OPC Technical Overview



Frequently Asked Questions

Who should care about OPC?

You should care about OPC if your applications are largely run in personal computers and you are involved with solving plant integration problems. As a critical mass of servers and OPC-enabled applications become available, OPC is likely to become an important part of your plant integration tool set. The OPC specification promises a future without proprietary interfaces that will greatly benefit both manufacturing customers and automation suppliers.

How is OPC going to improve my bottom line?

From a business perspective, the use of OPC for connectivity promises to reduce the cost of automation, control, and integration solutions. By using OPC-compliant products, significant savings can be achieved through shorter development efforts and a wide choice of vendor hardware and software solutions.

For every automation system installed today, a significant amount of time and money is spent ensuring that the system can share information with other systems and devices. OPC will save the customer time and money by eliminating a lot of the system integration problems caused by lack of open standards that exist between automation devices, systems, and manufacturing software.

After an automation system is installed, OPC will not improve business bottom line directly; however, OPC will provide a common method to access real-time information. The real key to improving the bottom line is to distribute and use the information throughout the business' value chain.

With the introduction of DCOM, how does OPC handle problems such as the remote server being disconnected?

DCOM provides built-in features that ensure OPC clients and servers have a robust and reliable mechanism to exchange real-time information across the network. DCOM also handles retries and time-outs between an OPC client and a remote OPC server and tries to re-establish communications if they are disconnected.

One of the strong points of OPC is that it leverages other standard software technology like Microsoft ActiveX, DCOM, and Windows NT. Microsoft DCOM technology makes distributed, client/server networking transparent to the OPC application. DCOM makes the underlying network communication protocol transparent to the OPC client/server. DCOM may send OPC messages using a variety of transports such as UDP, TCP/IP, and IPX, using the same OPC application using DCOM.

Can OPC implement safe shutdowns?

If you are asking if OPC can be used to implement a safety shutdown system, the answer is no. If you are asking if OPC can implement safe shutdowns of a system, if certain conditions exist, the answer is yes.

OPC does not directly specify any type of shutdown mechanism or requirements of a client/server to provide this type of functionality. OPC servers and clients can exchange messages that contain shutdown commands. These commands can be interpreted and implemented by the control logic running in the software and hardware control devices that are connected to OPC.

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APÉNDICE G

IEC 61131. CONTROL LANGUAGES

IEC 61131 Control Languages

Introduction

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Contents

Chapter 3

IEC 61131-3 Standard

3.1 Main Objectives

IEC 61131-3 is the first, and so far only, global standard for programmable controllers. Considering that programmable controllers have been used in automation systems for more than two decades, it is remarkable that a programming standard has taken so long to evolve. The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) working group, with members from all the leading vendors, has, after years of discussions, finally come to a consensus and produced a working standard. The main objectives of the IEC 61131-3 standard are as follows.

- The standard encourages well-structured program development. All application programs should be broken down into functional elements, referred to as *program organisation units* or POUs. A POU may contain functions, function blocks or programs.
- It should be possible to execute different parts of the application program at different rates. This means that the system must support individual *interval times* for different POUs.
- Complex sequential behavior can easily be broken down into *events* using a concise graphical language.
- The system must support *data structures* so that associated data can be transferred between different parts of a program as if they were a single entity.
- The system should have parallel support for the five most used languages, Ladder Diagram (LD), Instruction List (IL), Function Block Diagram (FBD), Structured Text (ST) and Sequential Function Chart (SFC).
- The programming syntax should be vendor independent, resulting in more or less portable code that can easily be transferred between programmable controllers from different vendors.

3.2 Benefits Offered by the Standard

Well-structured Software

The main purpose of the IEC 61131-3 standard is to improve overall software quality in industrial automation systems. The standard encourages the development of well-structured software that can be designed either as *top down* or *bottom up* software. One of the most important tools in achieving this is function blocks.

A *function block* is part of a control program that has been packaged and named so that it can be reused in other parts of the same program, or even in another program or project. Function blocks can provide any kind of software solution from simple logical conditions, timers or counters, to advanced control functions for a machine or part of a plant. Since the definition of input and output data has to be very precise, a function block can easily be used, even by other programmers than those who developed it.

By packaging software into function blocks the internal structure may be hidden so that well-tested parts of an application can be reused without risk of data conflict or malfunction.

Five Languages for Different Needs

The IEC 61131-3 standard supports five of the most commonly used programming languages on the market. Depending on previous experience, programmers often have their personal preferences for a certain language.

Since most older programmable controllers use Ladder Diagram or Instruction List programming, there are often many such programs available. These programs can relatively easily be reused in new systems supporting the standard.

Today's programmable controllers can handle both logical conditions for digital signals and arithmetic operations on analogue signals. Arithmetic operations are much easier to program with Structured Text than with Ladder diagrams.

The initial structuring of a control application is normally best done with the graphical language Sequential Function Chart. This method is ideal for describing processes that can be separated into a sequential flow of steps.

An optimal software application often contains parts written in more than one of the five programming languages. The standard allows the definition of function block types using all the languages.

Software Exchange between Different Systems

Before the IEC 61131-3 standard was established it was not possible to port control programs from one vendor's programmable controller to a competing system. This has been a major obstacle to a free market, where the customer selects a system based on the suitability of the hardware and price, rather than by the type of programming languages supported by the controller.

With programmable controllers that are IEC compliant the potential for porting software is much better. Software developed for one manufacturer's system should, at least theoretically, be possible to execute on any other IEC-compliant system. This would open up the market dramatically resulting in better standardization, lower prices and also improved software quality.

Unfortunately such a high level of software portability may be difficult to achieve in practice. The IEC 61131-3 standard defines many features and only requires that vendors of programmable controllers specify a list of which features their system supports. This means that a system can be compliant with the standard without supporting all features. In practice, portability will therefore be limited, since systems from two different vendors often have different feature lists.

3.3 PLCopen Trade Association

Since the IEC standard has relatively weak compliance requirements, a number of the larger control system companies concerned with software portability have formed the *PLCopen Trade Association*. PLCopen is a vendor- and product-independent worldwide association supporting the IEC 61131-3 standard.

Being founded in 1992 in The Netherlands, PLCopen today also has supporting offices in Canada and Japan. The organisation informs users/programmers about the standard via a website (www.plcopen.org), a free quarterly newsletter, participation at trade fairs and by arranging their own conferences. PLCopen has defined three different *compliance classes* concerning the portability of control system software.

The lowest class is *Base Level*, defining a core kernel of the standard. Although rather restricted, it is feasible to develop applications based on it. Base Level provides an entrance for control system vendors, demonstrating their commitment to the standard.

Portability Level contains a large set of features including user-defined functions and function blocks. This level also demands that the system has an export/import tool for easy exchange of program code between systems from different manufacturers.

The highest level, *Full Compliance*, provides exchange of complete applications, including configuration information, between different control systems.