

PLC AND SCADA LAB	
Course Code: EIL66	Credits: 0:0:1
Pre – requisites: Process Instrumentation and Process Control	Contact Hours: 14
Course Coordinator: Dr. J V Alamelu and Dr. Nishi Shahnaj Haider	

List of Experiments:

1. Introduction to Rockwell Automation Software development environment, implementation of Basic Boolean functions.
2. PLC ladder logic & FBD programming to control the production line process using SIMBOX.
3. PLC ladder logic & FBD programming to control the rejection process using SIMBOX.
4. PLC ladder logic & FBD programming to control the batching process using SIMBOX and virtual lab (online simulation).
5. PLC ladder logic & FBD programming to control the pick and place process.
6. PLC ladder logic & FBD programming to control the traffic monitoring system using Virtual Lab (online simulation).
7. Introduction to Mitsubishi Software development environment, implementation of Basic Boolean functions.
8. PLC ladder logic programming to control the elevator using RS Logix and GX Works.
9. PLC ladder logic programming to control the bottle filling process using RS Logix and GX Works.
10. PLC ladder logic programming to control the coffee vending machine process using RS Logix and GX Works.
11. PLC ladder logic programming to configure Analog Input and output module to read and write current and voltage.
12. Configuring SCADA for I/O acquisition.
13. Ladder logic programming to control simple ON-OFF process using RTUs.
14. Ladder logic programming to control water level in overhead tank using RTUs.

Note: Follow up for the experiments will be announced in the laboratory during conduction. The questions will be based on logical modification of existing ladder diagrams/FBD/Virtual lab simulations (in online).

Text Books

1. Introduction to Programmable Logic Controllers by Garry Dunning, Thomson, 2nd edition, Thomson, ISBN: 981-240-625-5
2. Practical SCADA for Industry, David Bailey and Edwin Wright, An imprint of Elsevier, 2003, ISBN 07506 58053

Course Outcomes (COs):

The students should be able to:

1. Utilize Rockwell Automation Software and Mitsubishi Software for PLC programming. (PO-1,3,5,10,12, PSO-1,3)
2. Utilize Clear SCADA software for SCADA programming. (PO1,3,5,10,12, PSO-1,3)
3. Implement a prototype simulation plant process. (PO3,5,7,9,10, PSO-1,2,3)

Course Assessment and Evaluation:

Continuous Internal Evaluation CIE): 50 Marks		
Assessment tool	Marks	Course outcomes attained
Weekly evaluation of laboratory records/ reports after the conduction of every experiment.	20	CO1-CO3
Follow up / Viva	10	
Practical test	20	CO1-CO3
Semester End Examination (SEE)	50	CO1-CO3

Procedure for the creation of the Ladder Logic and Function Block Diagram in RSLogix 5000

- Go to START
- Open Rockwell Software
- RsLogix5000

Creation of new project: (Ladder Logic):

- Open new project
- Vendor: Allen Bradley
- Type: 1769_L32E Compact Logix 5332E controller
- Revision: 20
- Project Name: XYZ
- OK
- In controller organizer window, dropdown the main program and select main routine
- In the controller organizer window, right click on Compact Bus Local
- Select New Module
- Select the model number as 1769-IQ6XOW4 → 6 point 24VDC sink/source input, 4 point AC/DC relay output
- Select create, the new module window opens
- Provide a name and select slot-1 (slot-2, if necessary), select close
- In the editor window draw the ladder logic
- Right click on the object and select new tag
- Select type as ALIAS for actual I/Os or else select BASE
- If type is ALIAS, then select ALIAS for: Local:1:I:Data0 to Data5 for inputs and Local:1:O:Data0 to Data3 for outputs
- Save the program
- Select communication and dropdown
- Select Who Active
- Select AB_ETH_1, Ethernet → 192.168.1.10 → backplane
- Configuration system → compact logix processor
- Select download
- Click on "NO Forces" option and select IO forcing
- Select "Enable all IO forces"
- Verify the code by providing FORCES ON and FORCES OFF options

Creation of New Project (Function Block Diagram)

- Open new project
- Vendor: Allen Bradley
- Type: 1769_L32E Compact Logix 5332E controller
- Revision: 20
- Project Name: XYZ
- OK
- In controller organizer window, dropdown the main program and select main routine
- In the controller organizer window, right click on Compact Bus Local
- Select New Module
- Select the model number as 1769-IQ6XOW4 → 6 point 24VDC sink/source input, 4-point AC/DC relay output
- Select create, the new module window opens
- Provide a name and select slot-1 (slot-2, if necessary), select close
- In the editor window draw the ladder logic for jump to sub-routine instruction (JSR)
- In the controller organizer window, right click on main program
- Select new routine and provide a name
- Same routine name has to be provided in the JSR instruction
- In the editor window of the function block diagram draw the required blocks and make the suitable connections
- Right click on the object and select new tag
- Select type as ALIAS for actual I/Os or else select BASE
- If type is ALIAS, then select ALIAS for: Local:1:I:Data0 to Data5 for inputs and Local:1:O:Data0 to Data3 for outputs
- Save the program
- Select communication and dropdown
- Select Who Active
- Select AB_ETH_1, Ethernet → 192.168.1.10 → backplane
- Configuration system → compact logix processor
- Select download
- Click on “NO Forces” option and select IO forcing
- Select “Enable all IO forces”
- Verify the code by providing FORCES ON and FORCES OFF options

Experiment - 1

BASIC GATES

Objective:

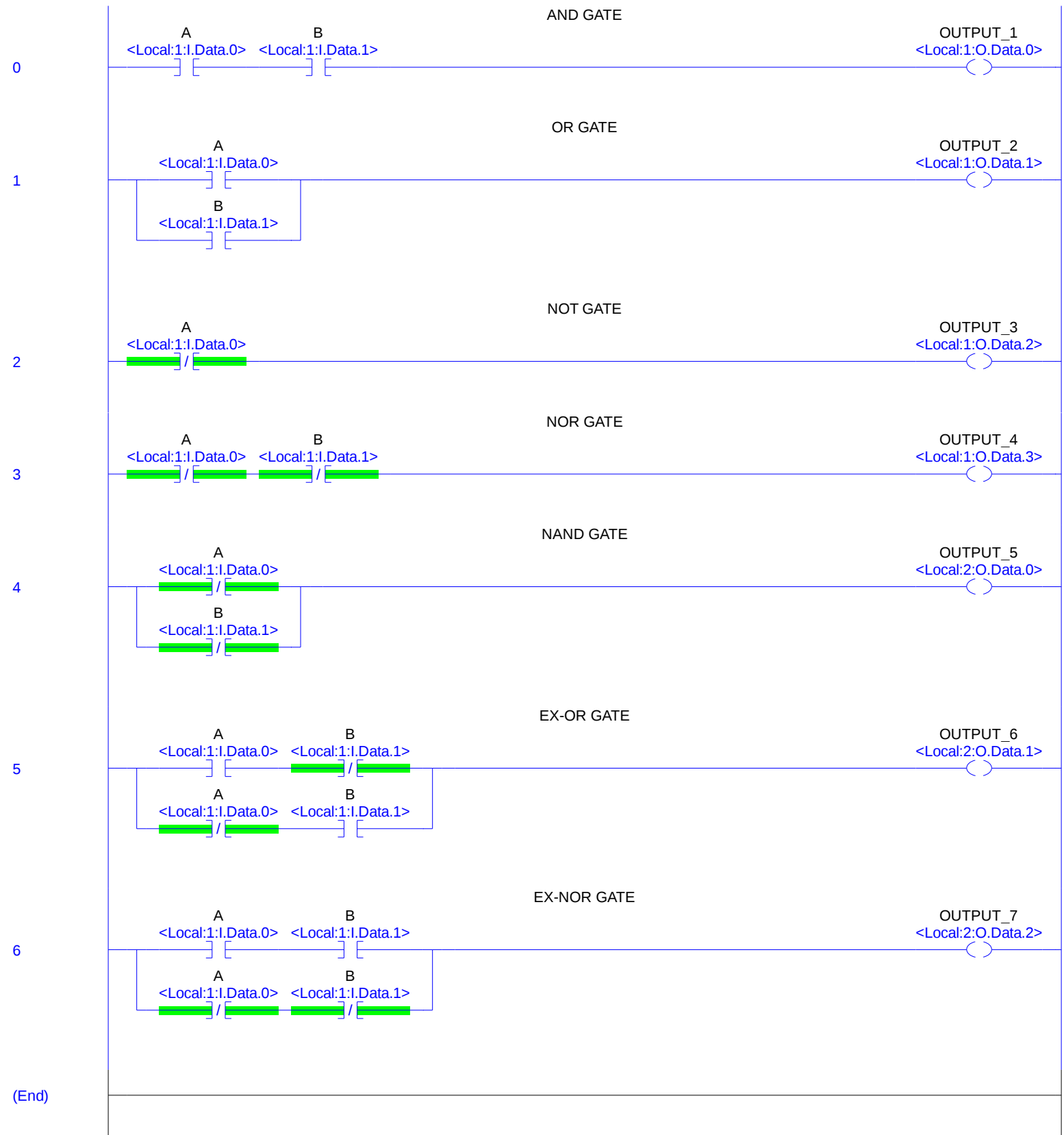
To verify the working of basic gates with their truth-table using ladder diagram in RSLogix5000.

Procedure:

- To develop the basic gates logic using normally open, normally closed and output coil instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation.

Inference: Performed the basic logic gate operation using PLC.

Outcomes:



Experiment - 2

MULTIPLEXER, DE-MULTIPLEXER and DECODER

Objective:

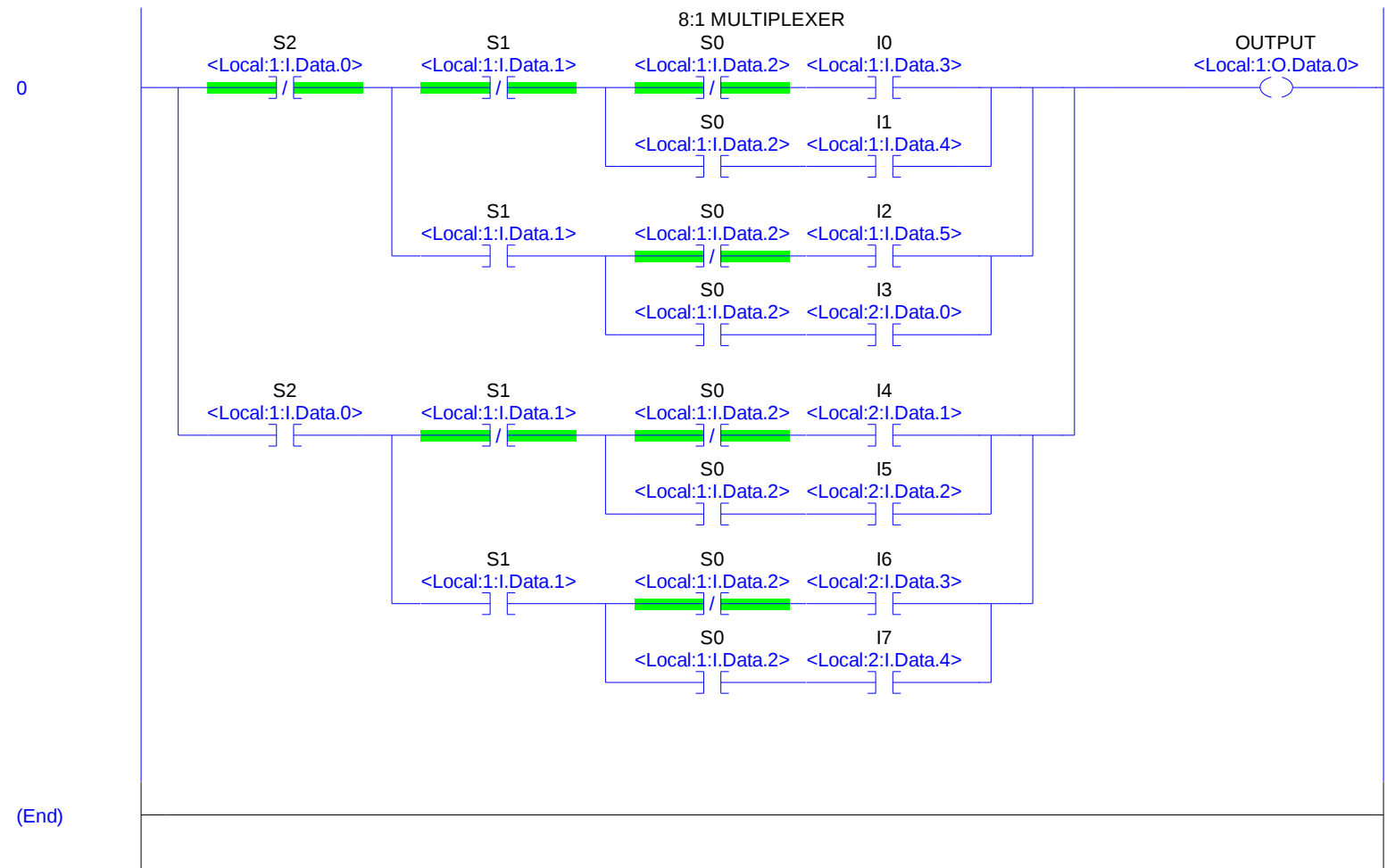
To verify the working of 8:1 Multiplexer, 1:8 De-multiplexers and 3:8 Decoder with their truth-table using ladder diagram in RSLogix5000.

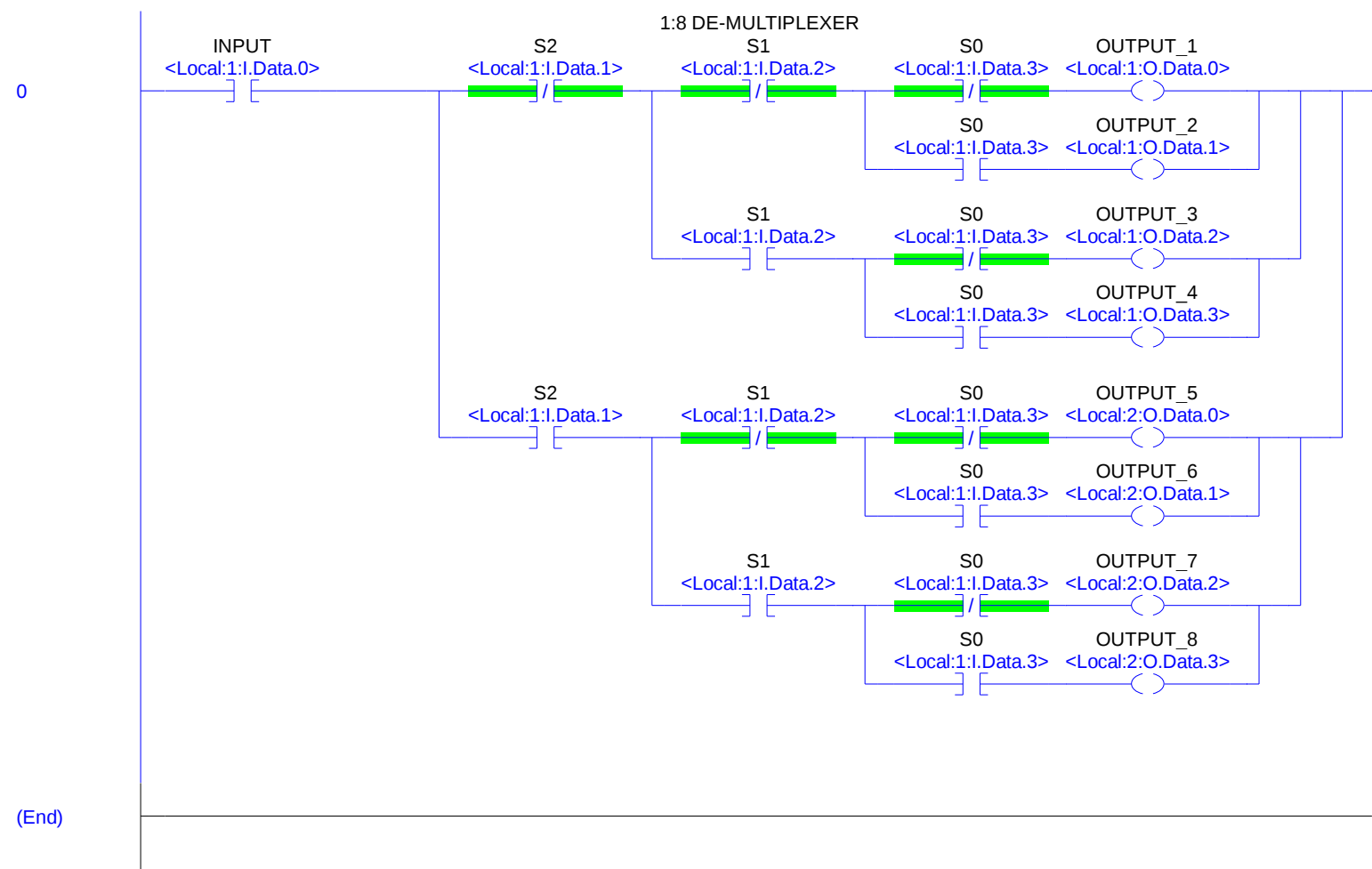
Procedure:

- To develop the 8:1 Multiplexer, 1:8 De-multiplexer and 3:8 Decoder logic using normally open, normally closed and output coil instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung-wise explanation.

Follow up: The ladder diagram should be executed using Alias and Simbox

Inference: Designed the 8:1 Multiplexer, 1:8 De-multiplexer and 3:8 Decoder using PLC Ladder Logic. Also, verified their functioning with respect to the truth-table.





Experiment - 3

PRODUCTION LINE PROCESS

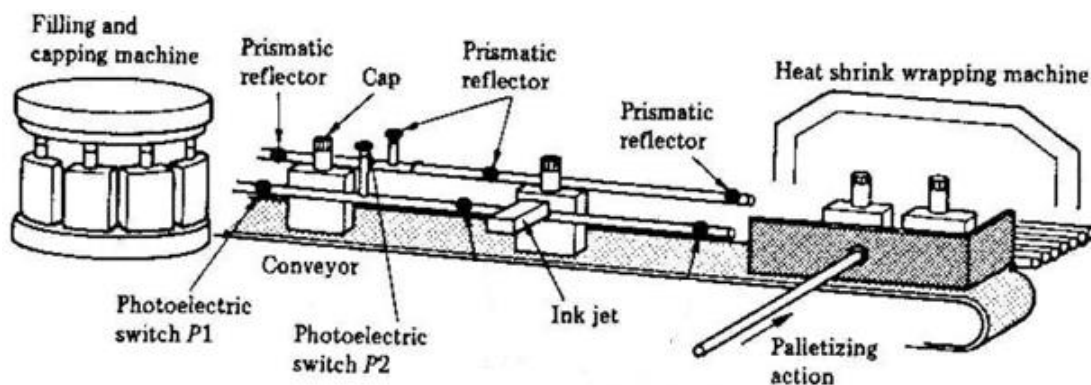
Objective:

To implement the production line process using ladder diagram and function block diagram in RSLogix5000.

Problem Statement:

The PLC task is to organize the production line process. Cans are filled with fluid and capped before passing into a conveyor. The photoelectric switch P1 is used to sense the filling process and P2 is used to check that each can has a cap. After filling and capping the label process has to be carried. A required number of bottles have to be wrapped and the process has to continue. Utilize the start-stop logic.

Process Diagram:

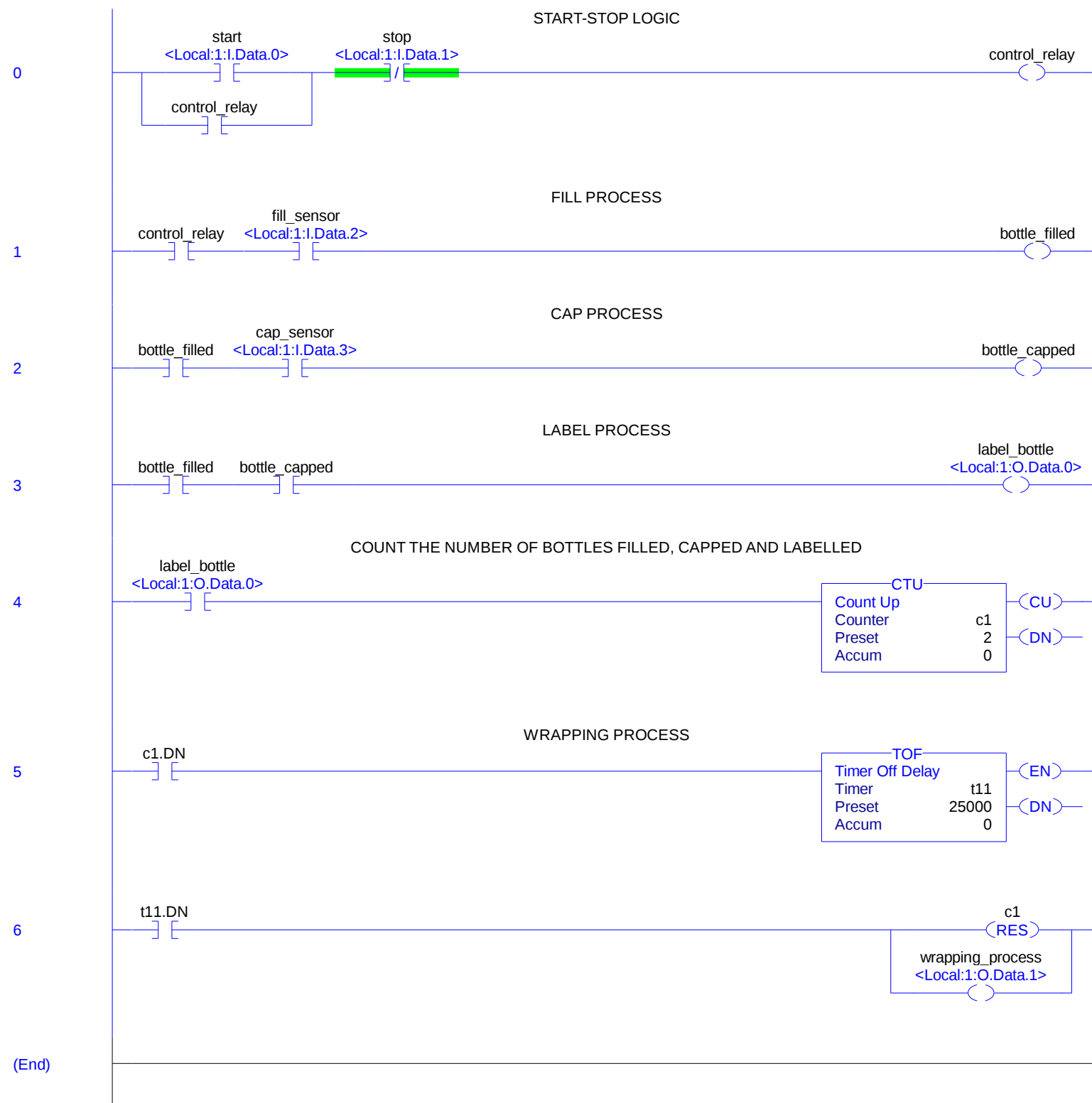


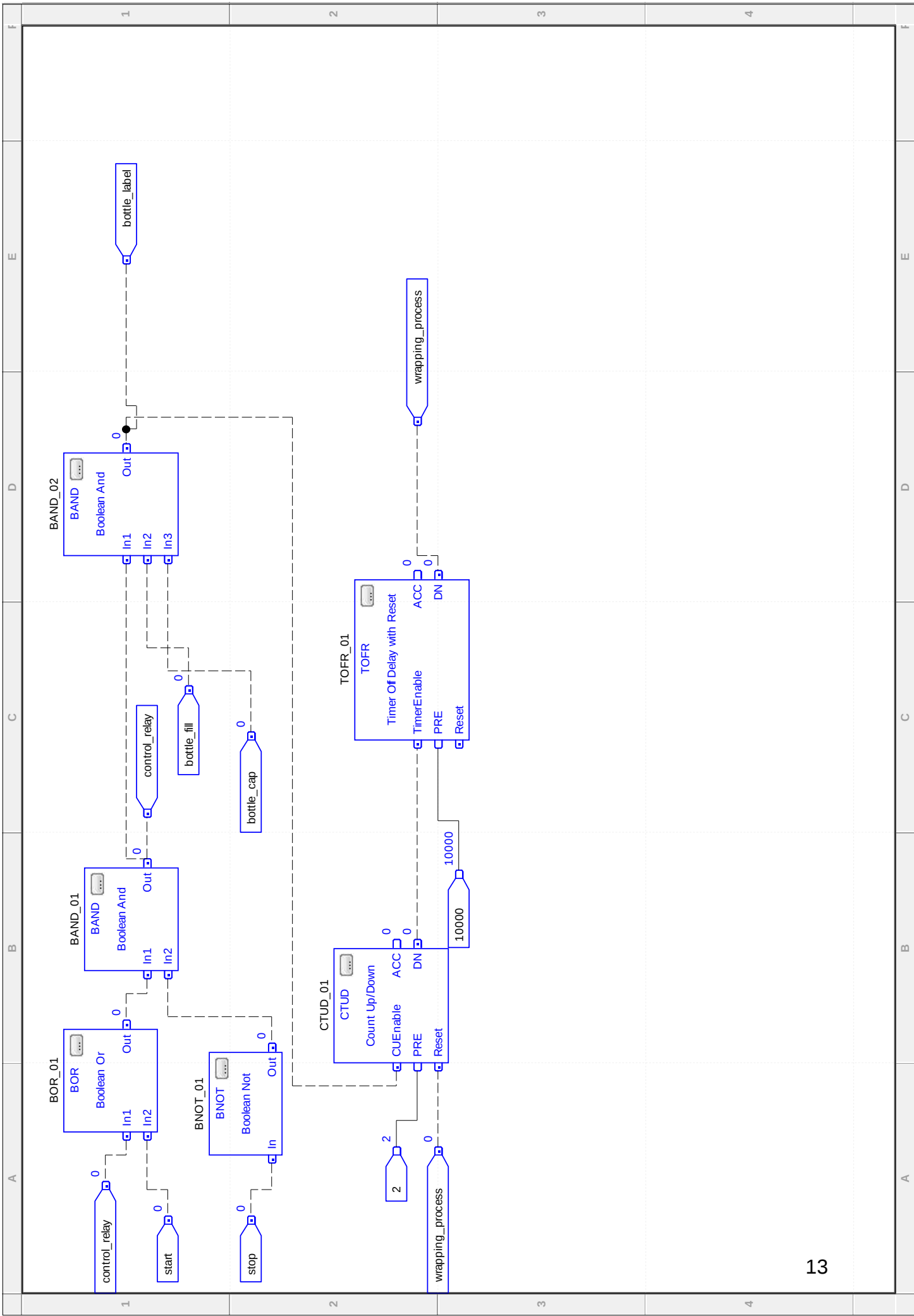
Procedure:

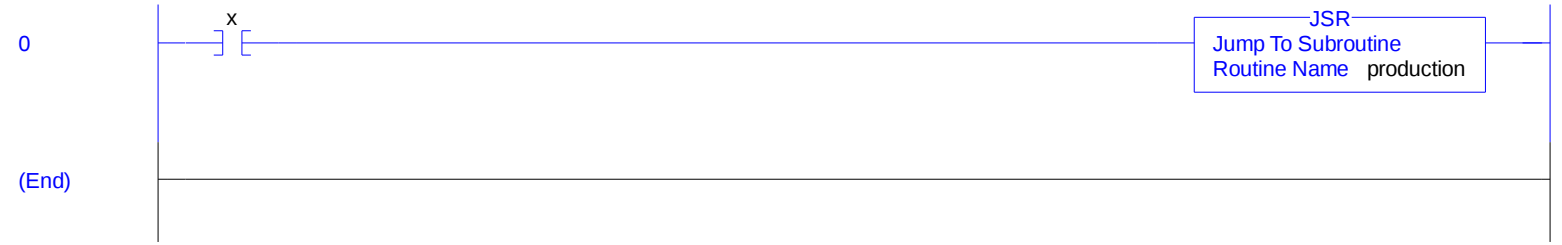
- Develop the logic using normally open, normally closed, output coil, timer and counter instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation for LD.
- Develop the logic using Boolean AND, Boolean OR, Boolean NOT, counter, timer instructions in the function block diagram.
- Include the block wise explanation for FBD.

Follow up:

Inference: Developed ladder logic and functional block diagram to automate the production line process.







Experiment - 4

PICK and PLACE PROCESS

Objective:

To implement the pick and place process using ladder diagram and function block diagram in RSLogix5000.

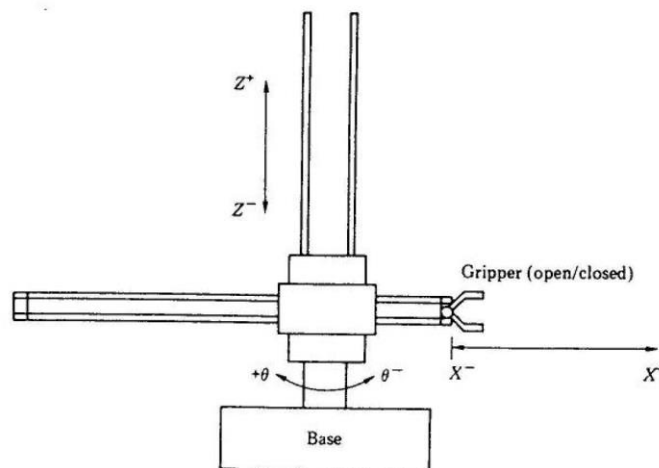
Problem Statement:

The PLC task is to:

- a) Move the gripper to X+ position
- b) Close the gripper so that it takes hold of a component
- c) Rotate the gripper through 180° to the θ^+ position
- d) Release the component
- e) Rotate the gripper back to the θ^- position so that the pick and place operation may be repeated.

Utilize the start-stop logic.

Process Diagram:

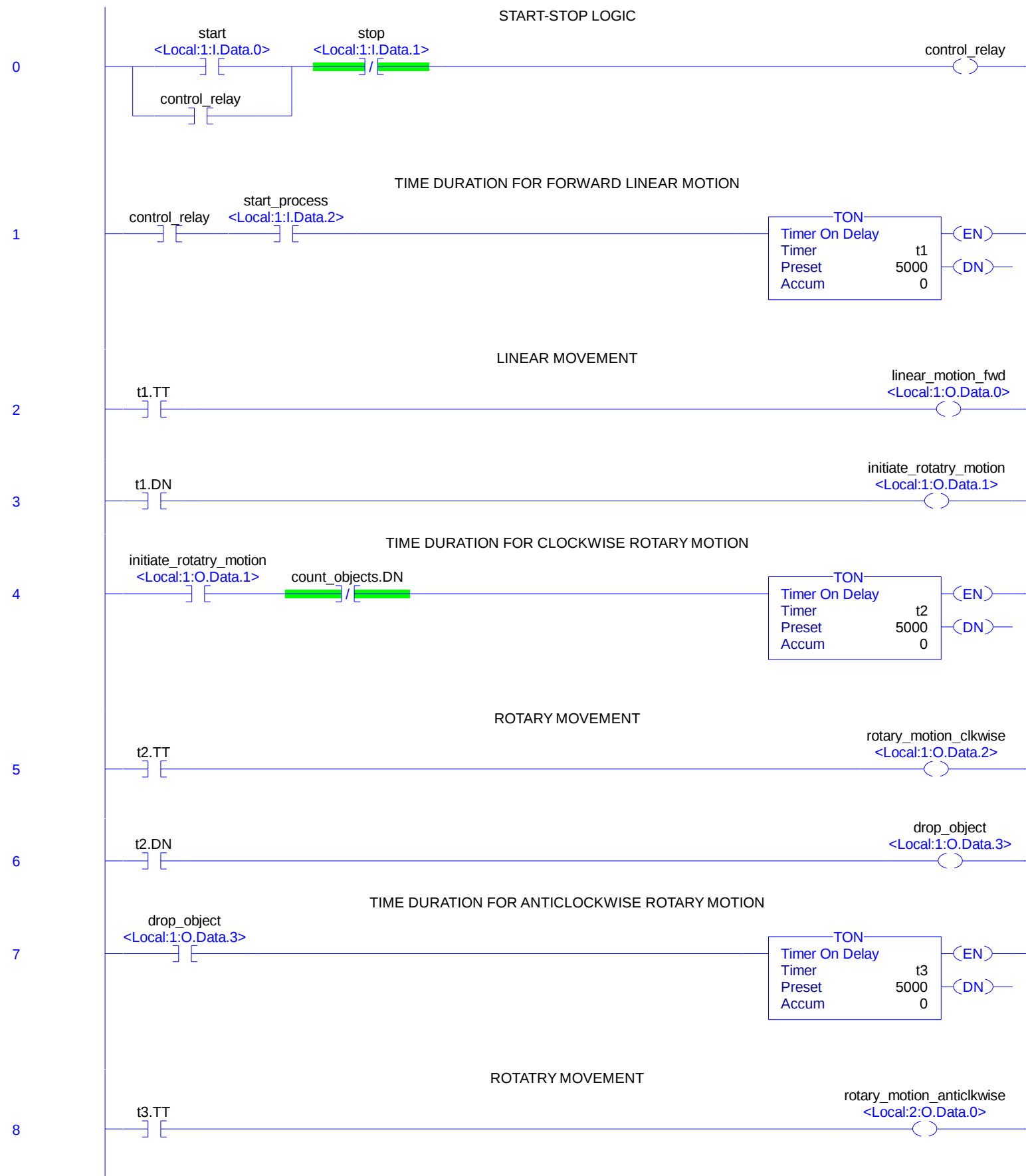


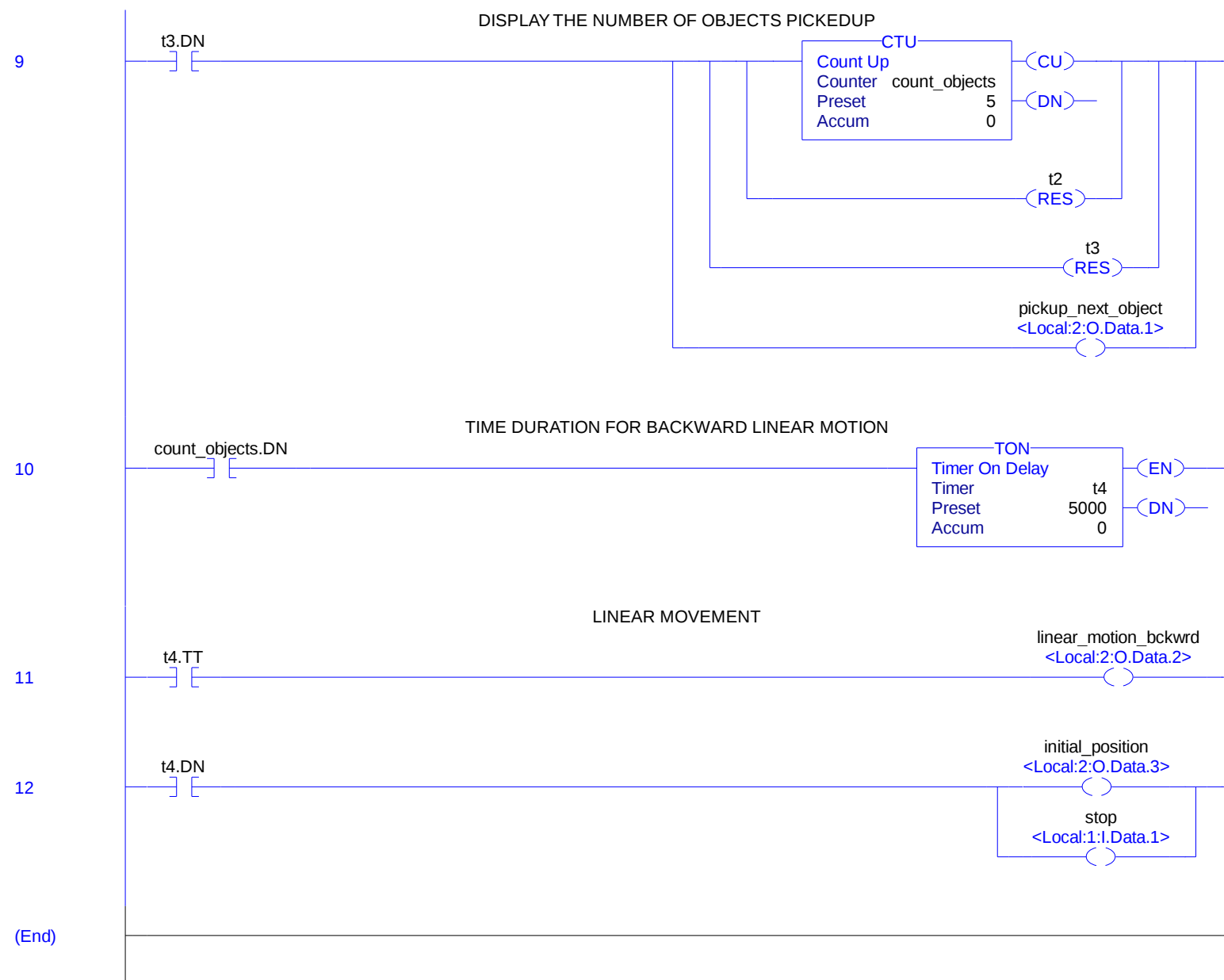
Procedure:

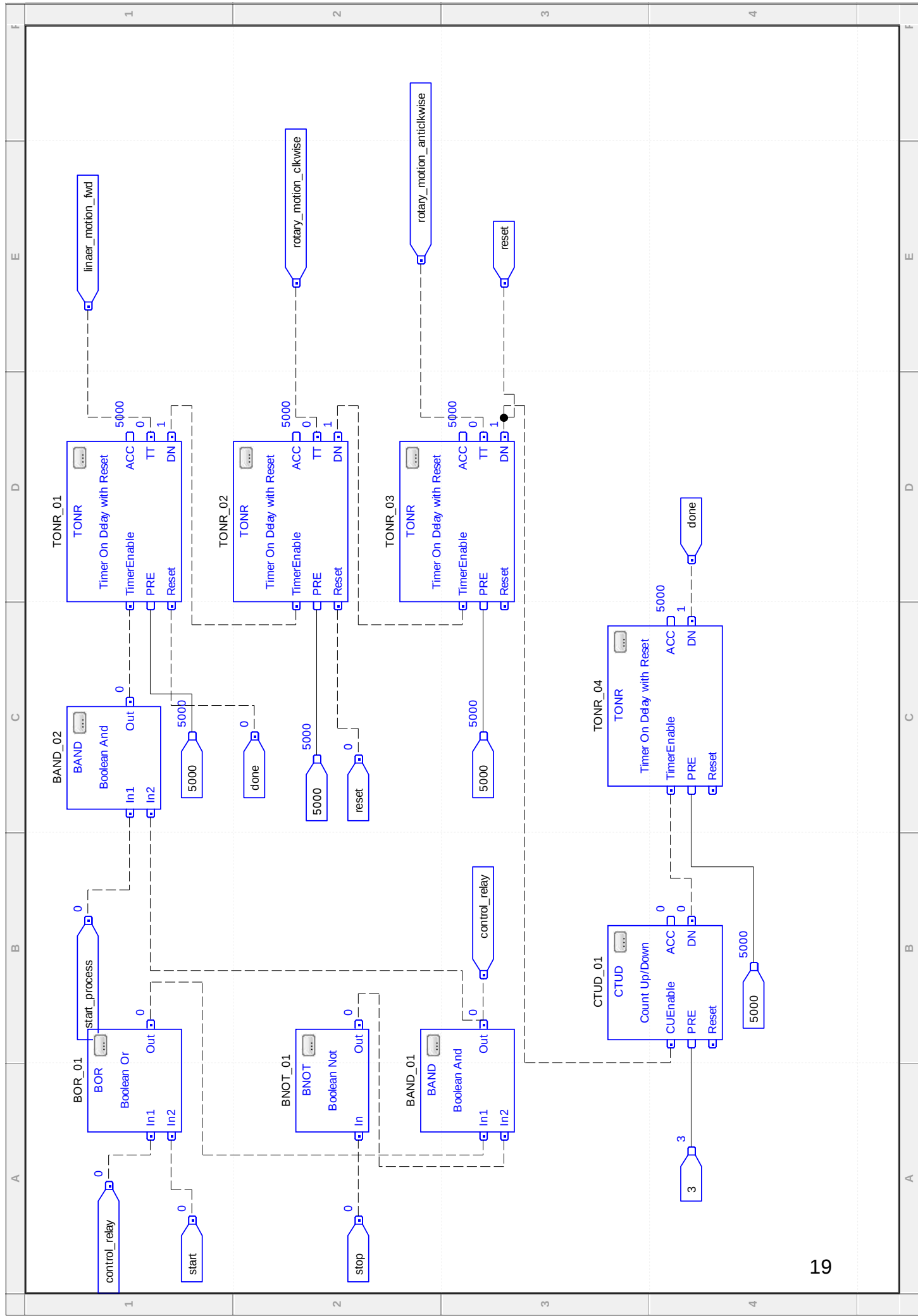
- Develop the logic using normally open, normally closed, output coil and timer instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation for LD.
- Develop the logic using Boolean AND, Boolean OR, Boolean NOT and timer instructions in the function block diagram.
- Include the block wise explanation for FBD.

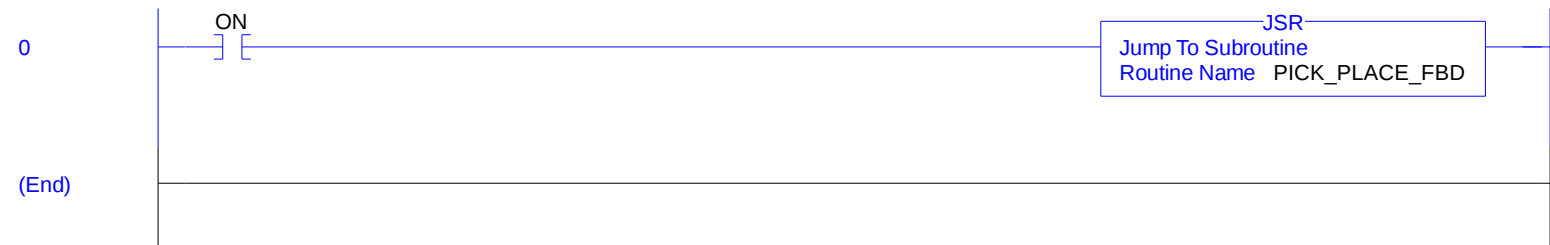
Follow up:

Inference: Implemented the PLC ladder diagram and functional block diagram for handling the pick and place process.









Experiment - 5

REJECTION LINE PROCESS

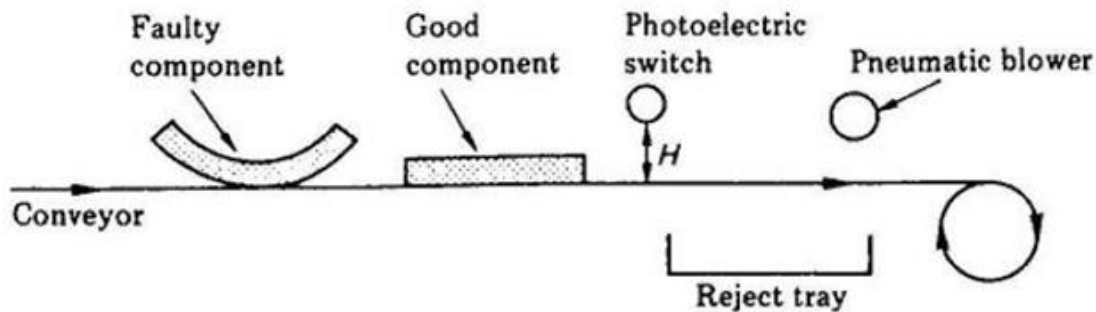
Objective:

To implement the rejection line process using ladder diagram and function block diagram in RSLogix5000.

Problem Statement:

The PLC task is to detect and reject faulty components. Components are transported on a conveyor past a retro-reflective type photoelectric switch. The photoelectric switch is positioned at a height (H) above the conveyor where (H) represents a tolerance value for component height. Good components pass underneath the photoelectric switch and no signal is generated. Faulty components break the light beam twice as they pass the photoelectric switch. Utilize the start-stop logic.

Process Diagram:

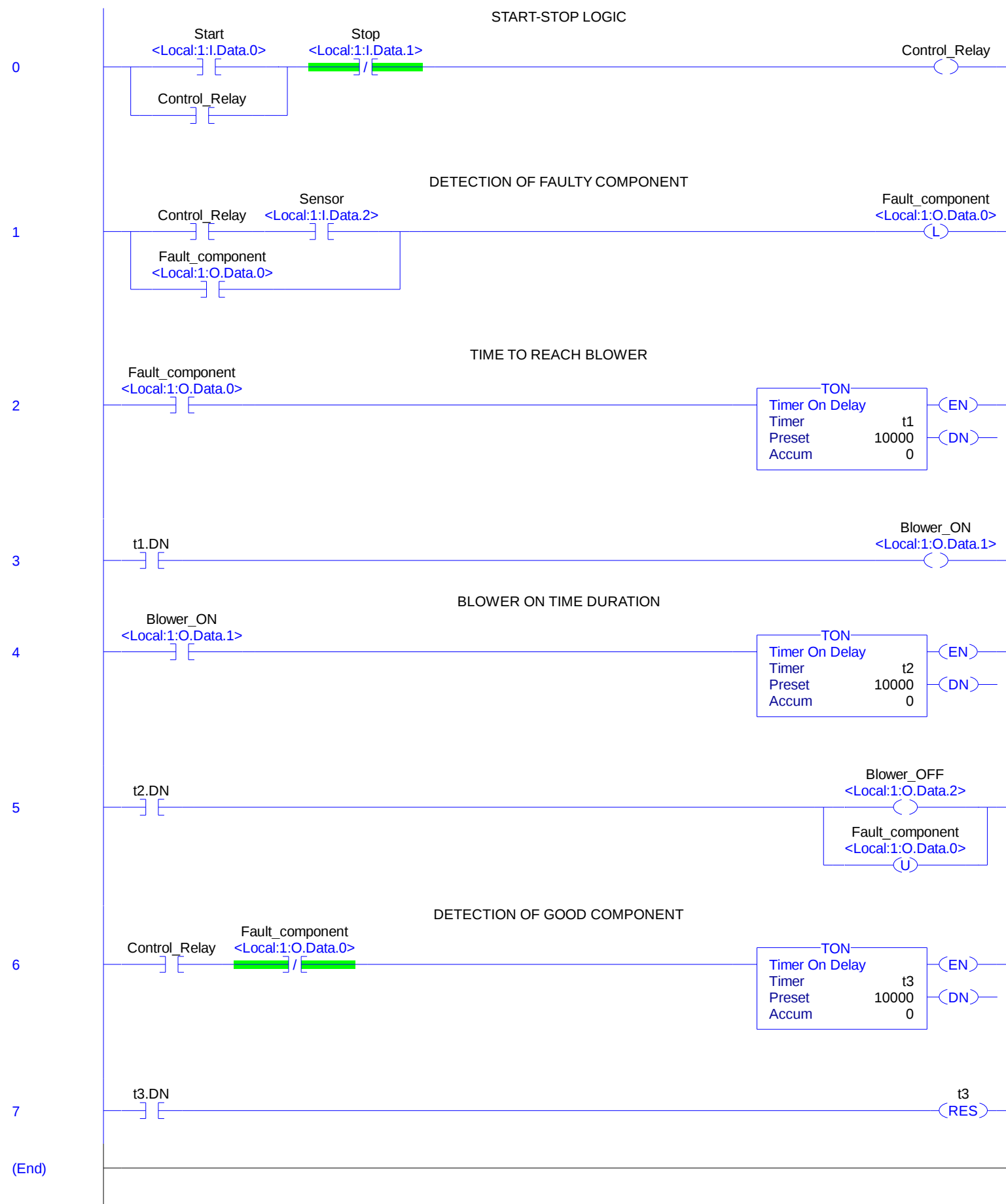


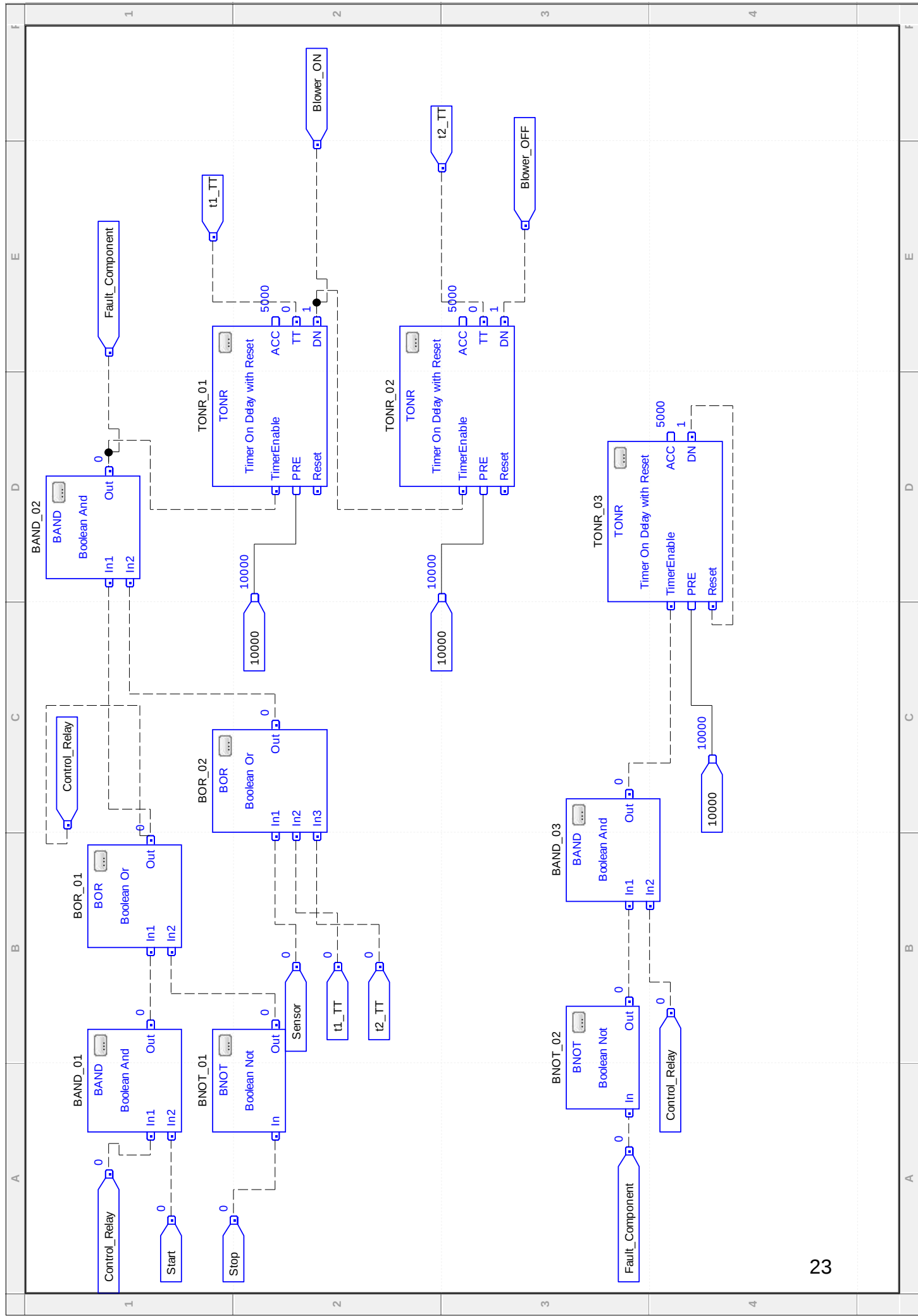
Procedure:

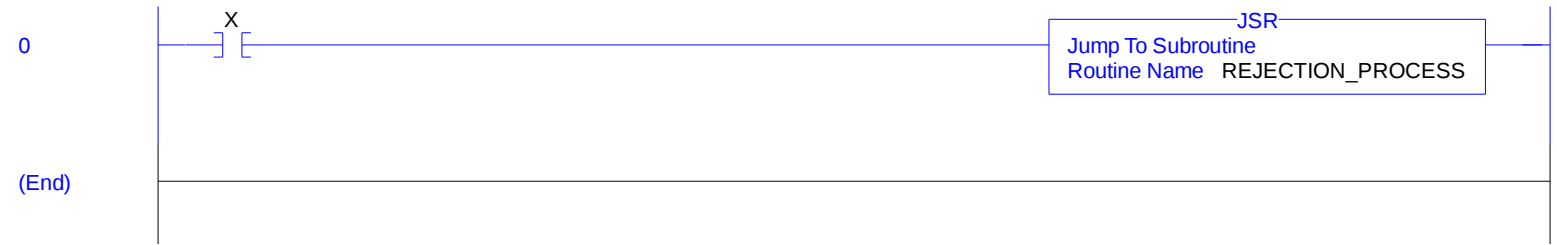
- Develop the logic using normally open, normally closed, output coil and timer instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation for LD.
- Develop the logic using Boolean AND, Boolean OR, Boolean NOT and timer instructions in the function block diagram.
- Include the block wise explanation for FBD.

Follow up:

Inference: Rejection line process is successfully implemented using PLC ladder diagram as well as with functional block diagram.







Experiment - 6

BATCH PROCESS

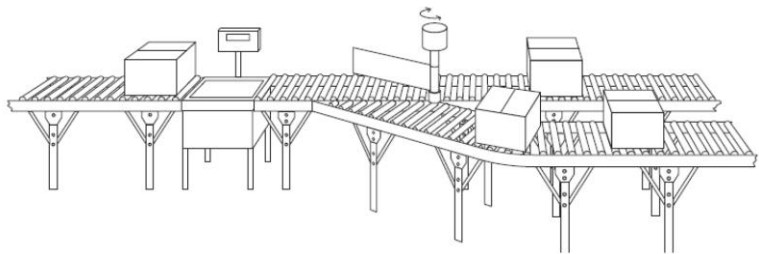
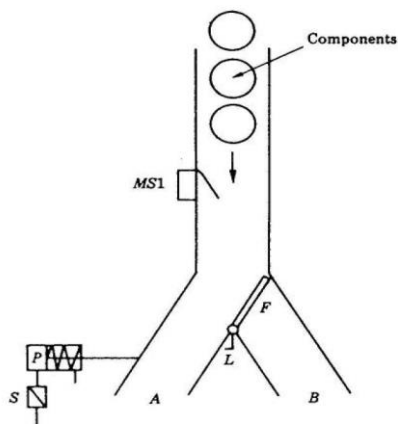
Objective:

To implement the batch process using ladder diagram and function block diagram in RSLogix5000.

Problem Statement:

The PLC task is to control a simple machine which counts and batches components moving along a conveyor. Utilize the start-stop logic.

Process Diagram:

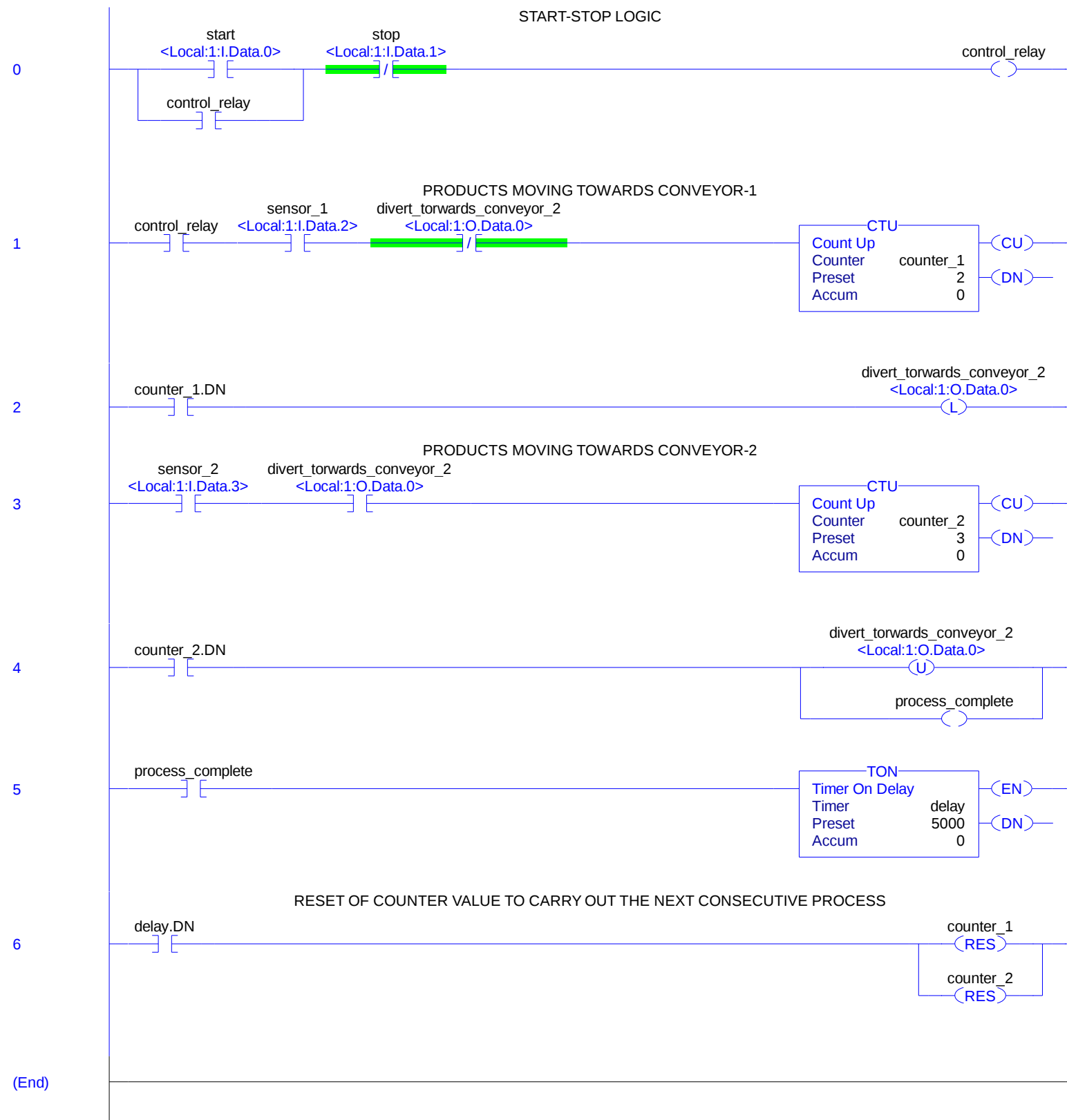


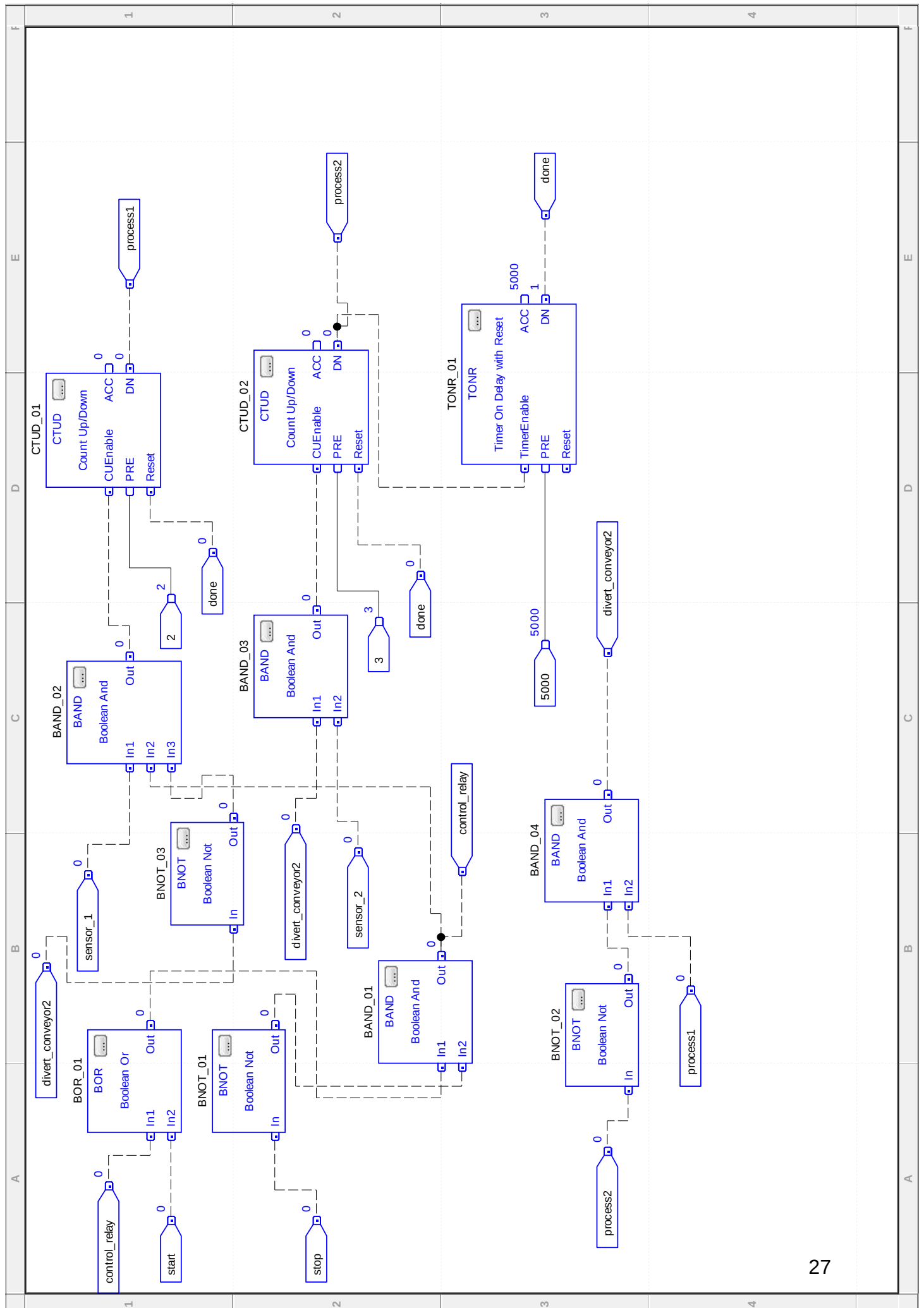
Procedure:

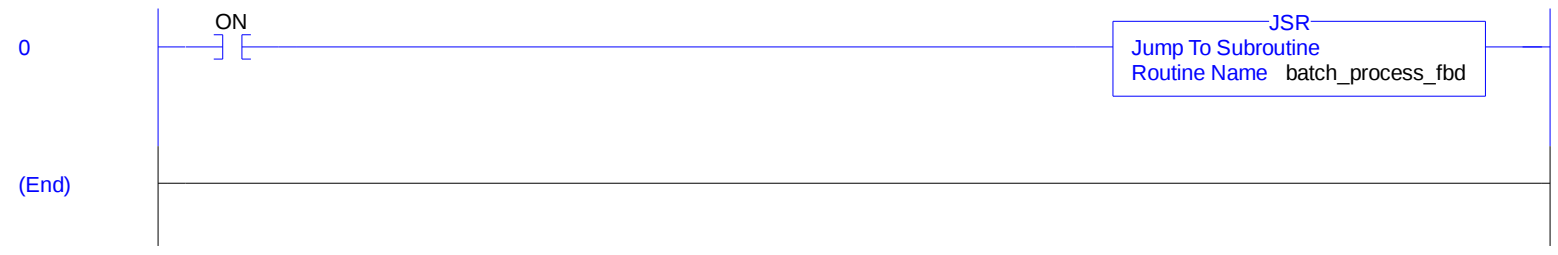
- Develop the logic using normally open, normally closed, output coil, counter and timer instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation for LD.
- Develop the logic using Boolean AND, Boolean OR, Boolean NOT, counter and timer instructions in the function block diagram.
- Include the block wise explanation for FBD.

Inferences

Developed the ladder logic to demonstrate the batch process using the PLC ladder logic.







Experiment - 7

BOTTLE FILLING PROCESS

Objective:

To implement the bottle filling process using ladder diagram in RSLogix5000 and GX Works.

Problem Statement:

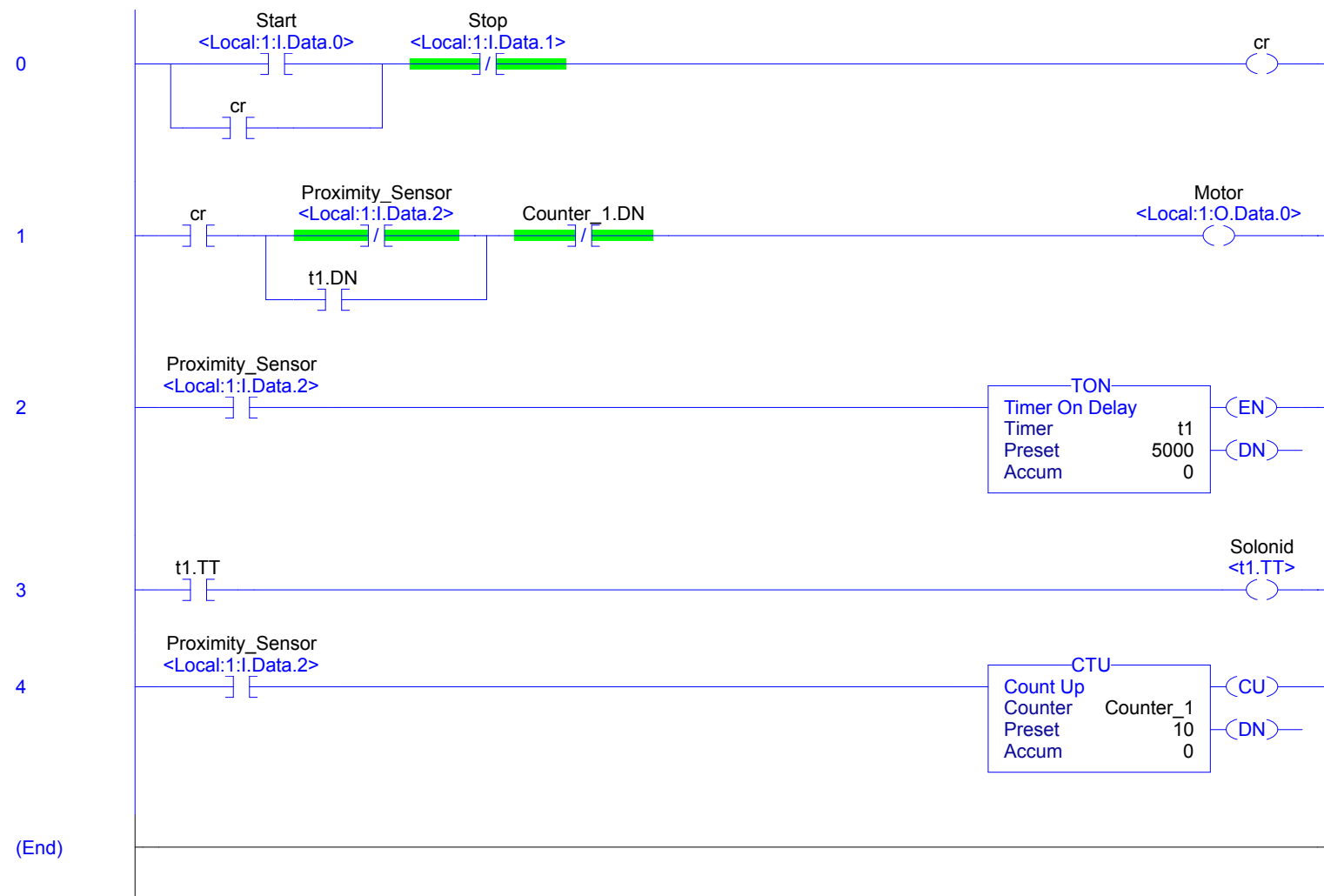
The PLC task is to control the bottle filling process. The model has a proximity sensor to presence the absence or absence of the bottle. When the bottle is present the solenoid valve should be in the ON condition and fluid should be filled. After the bottle is filled the DC motor is activated to move the conveyor belt to place the next bottle. Count the number of bottles also. Utilize the start-stop logic.

Procedure:

- To develop the bottle filling process using normally open, normally closed, output coil, timer and counter instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation.

Follow up:

Inference: The developed PLC ladder diagram is successfully controlling the bottle filling process.



Experiment - 8

ELEVATOR PROCESS

Objective:

To implement the elevator process using ladder diagram in RSLogix5000 and GX Works.

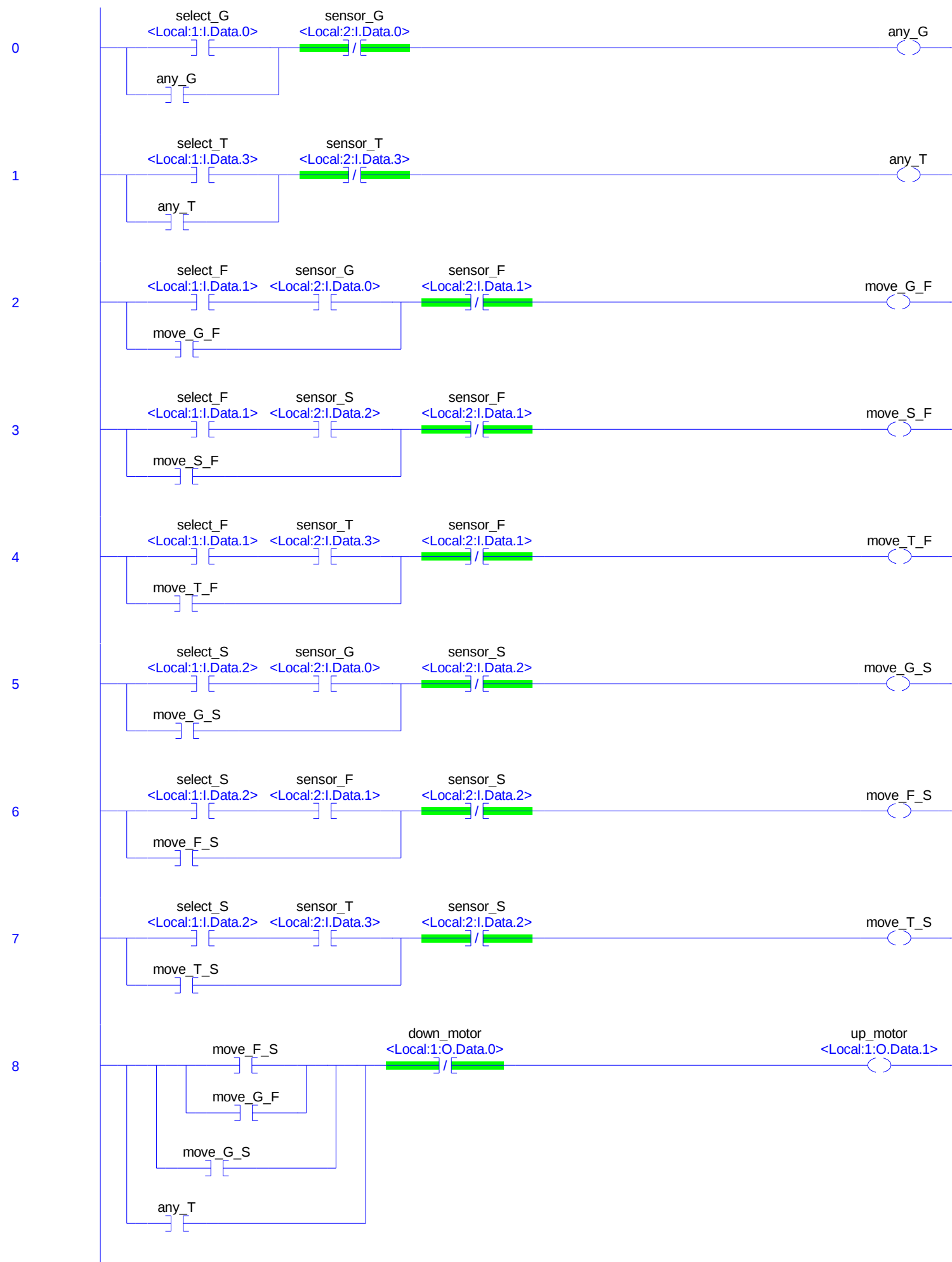
Problem Statement:

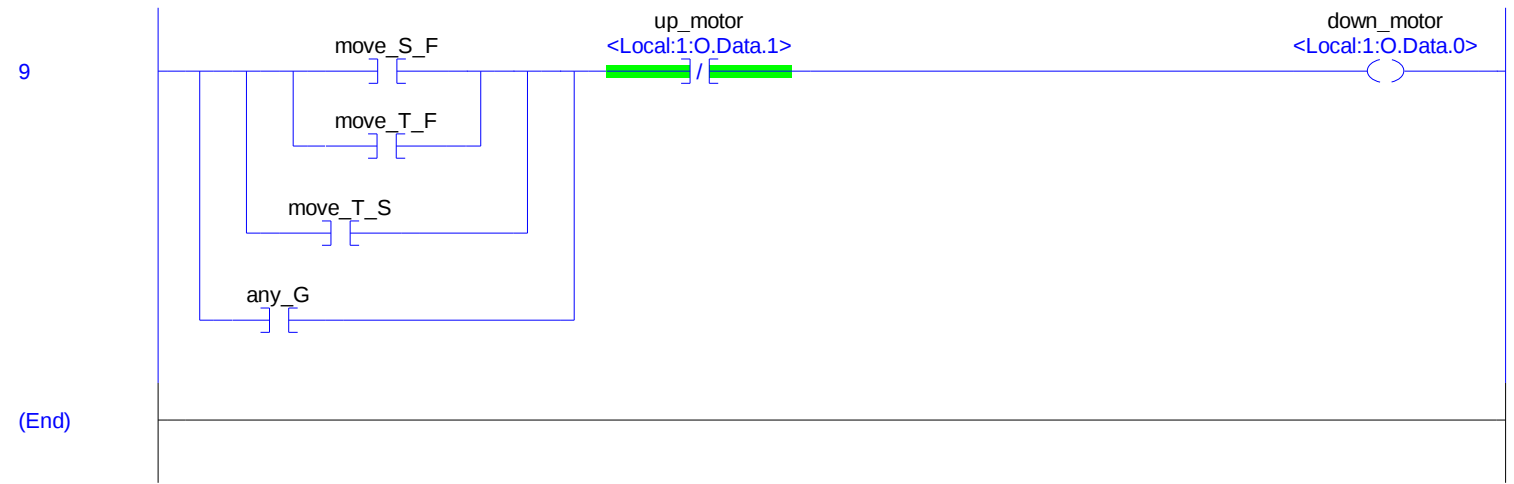
The PLC task is to control the elevator process. This is a three-level elevator process model. There are inputs to select the floor to which the elevator should move, when pressed a high level is fed to the corresponding input. There are limit switches which give the information regarding the carriage reaching a particular level; when a particular level is reached the proximity sensor gives a high signal. The motor is a bi-directional DC motor; there are relays which can be used to switch direction.

Procedure:

- To develop the elevator process using normally open, normally closed and output coil instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation.

Inference: Implemented the required PLC ladder diagram to automate the elevator process.





Experiment - 9

COFFEE VENDING MACHINE

Objective:

To implement the coffee vending machine using ladder diagram in RSLogix5000 and GX Works.

Problem Statement:

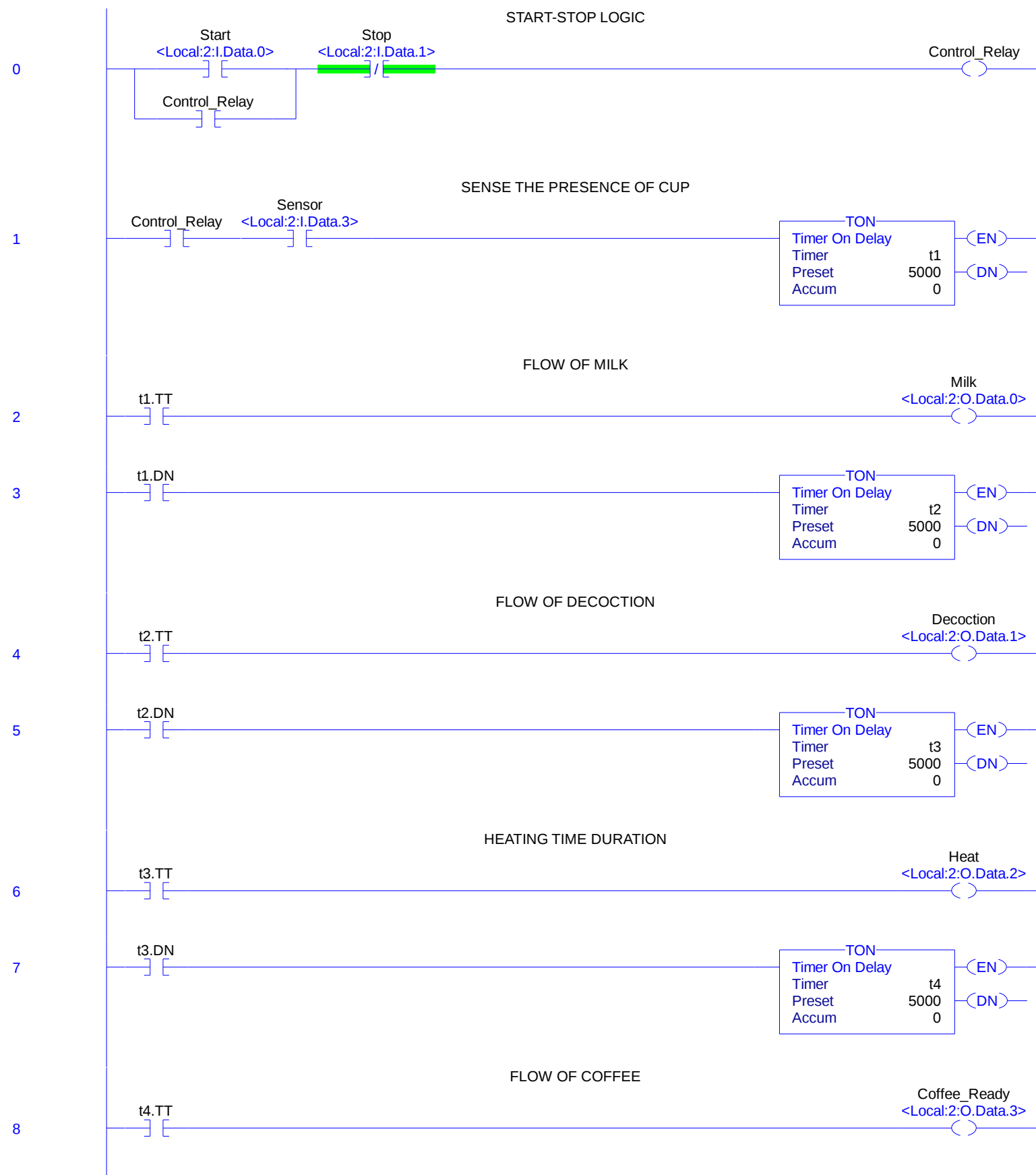
The PLC task is to control the coffee vending machine. This includes the filling of sugared milk, then adding decoction and heating the mixture in a common container. This has to flow to an empty cup with required quantity. Proximity sensor is used to sense the presence of the cup. The number of cups filled can also be counted.

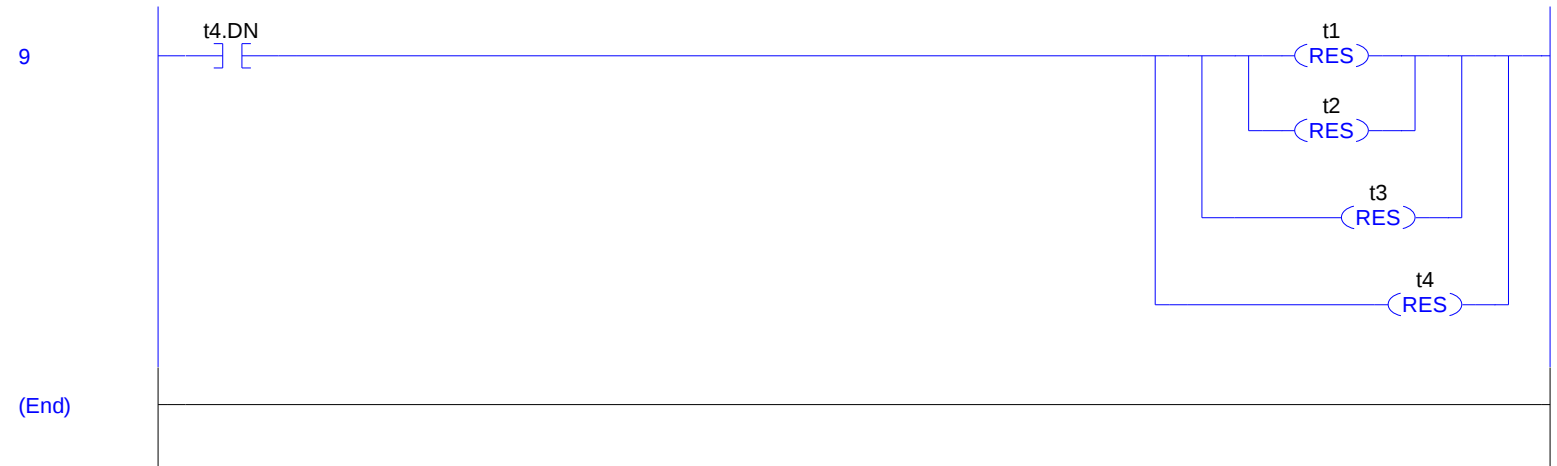
Procedure:

- To develop the coffee vending machine using normally open, normally closed, output coil, timer and counter instructions in the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation.

Follow up:

Inference: The PLC ladder logic program is created to automate the operations of the coffee vending machine.





Experiment - 10

TRAFFIC CONTROLLER

Objective:

To implement Traffic Controller using ladder diagram in RSLogix5000 and GX Works.

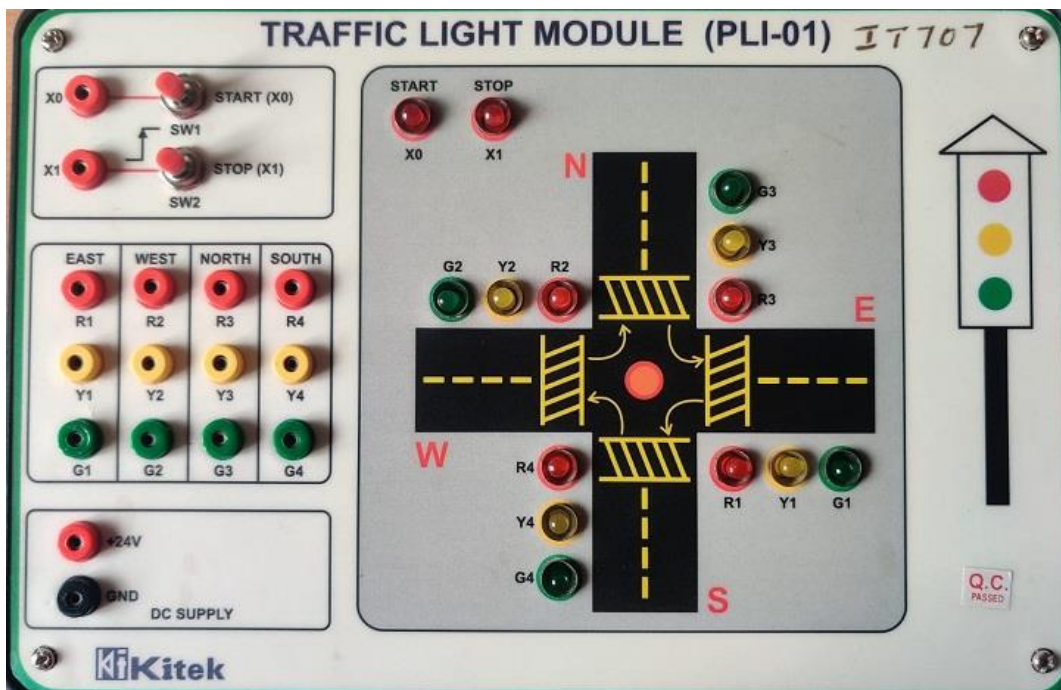
Problem Statement:

The PLC task is to control the traffic. This includes controlling the traffic using Traffic Controller Module.

Procedure:

- To develop traffic control instructions the ladder diagram.
- Include the rung comments and rung wise explanation.

Process Diagram: (Can perform 3way / 4way)



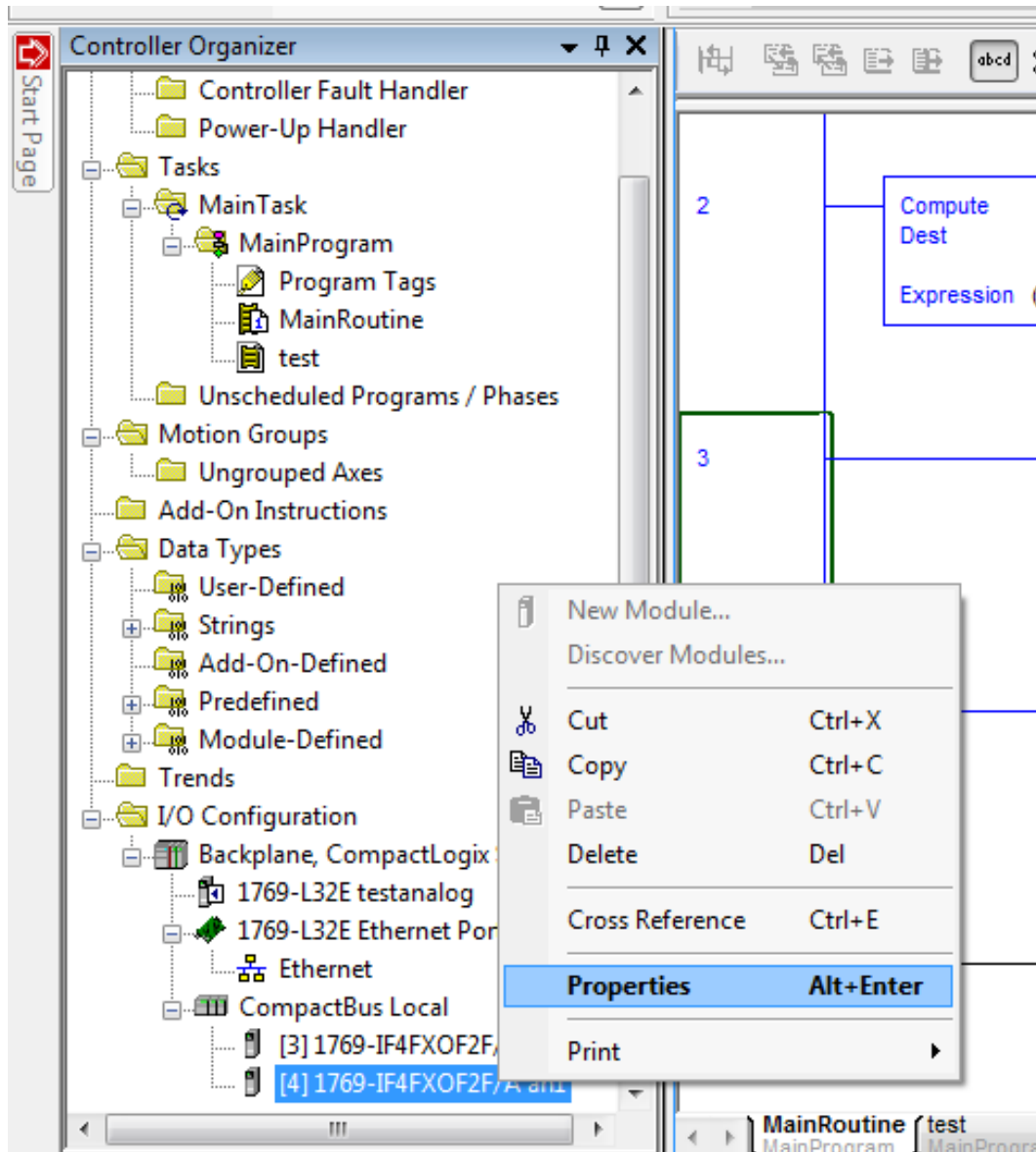
Inference: Implemented the required traffic light controller using PLC ladder logic. Also, demonstrated the traffic control using the traffic controller module.

Configuration of Analog module:

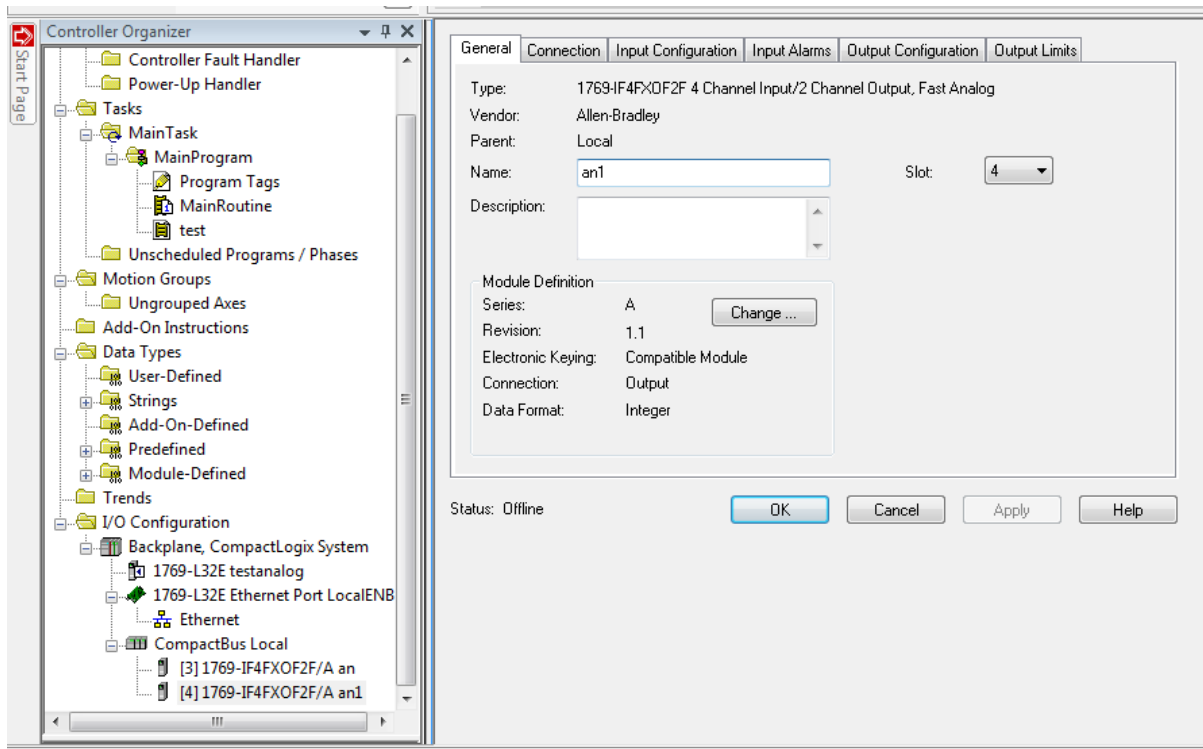
Module Name: 1769IF4FXOF2F

Steps to configure:

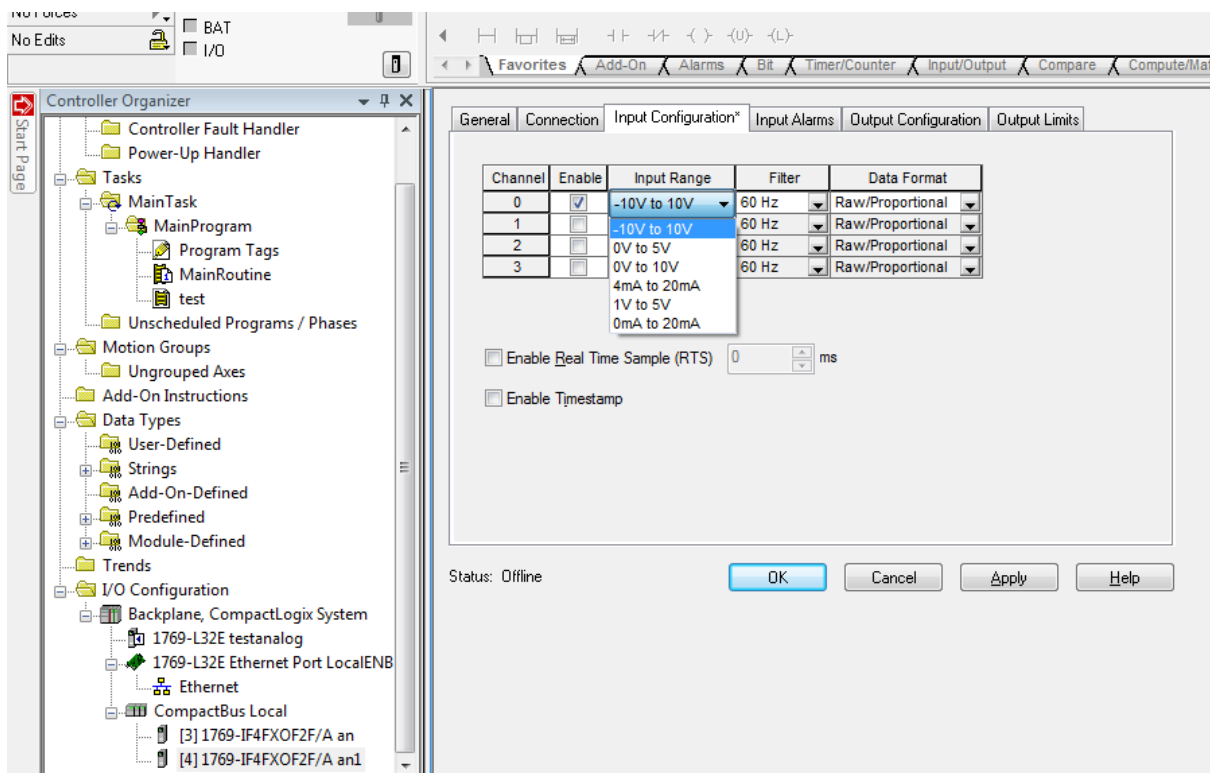
1. Right click on Compact Bus Local in controller organizer window
2. Select catalogue number 1769IF4FXOF2F and select create
3. Enter name for module and select slot number 3 or 4
4. Select the properties option as shown below.

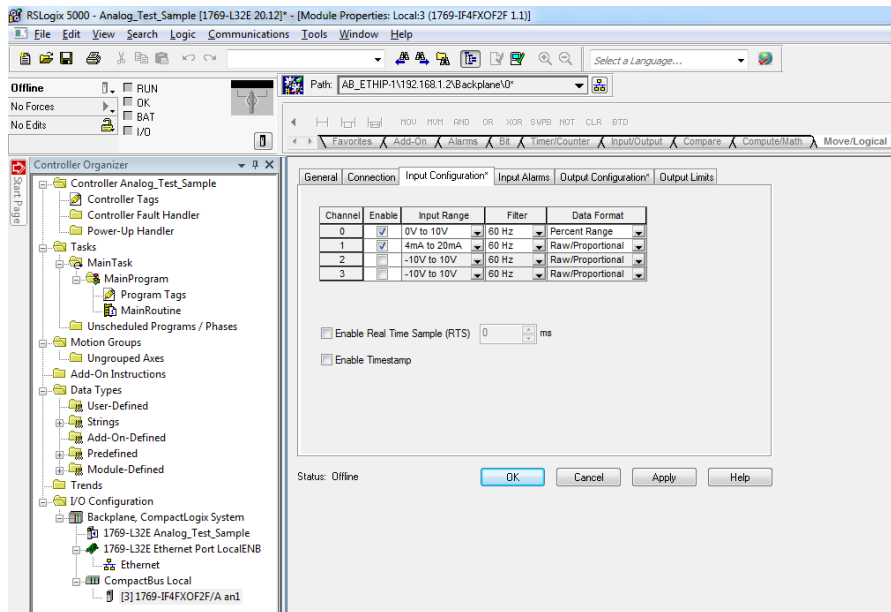


5. The following window will be opened and select input configuration and output configuration

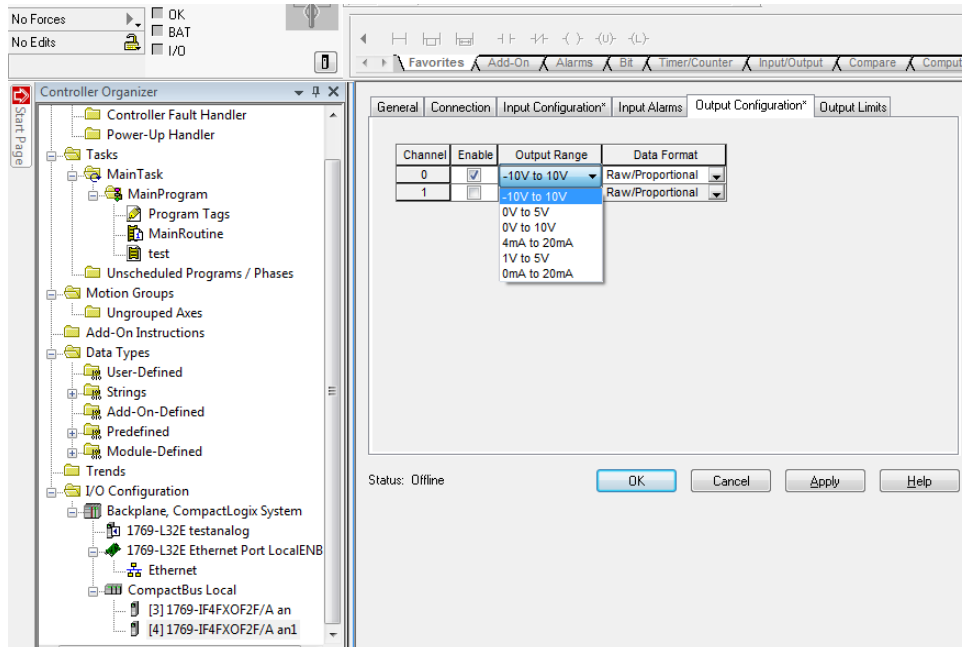


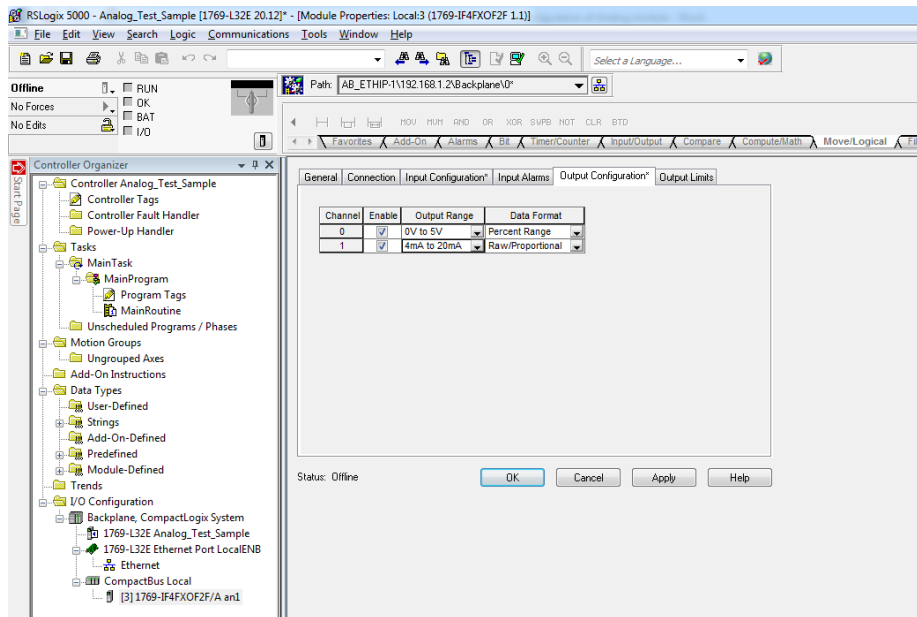
6. Selection of channels should be performed as given





7. Here Input range: 0v to 5v, 0v to 10v, 4mA to 20 mA, 1v to 5 v and 0mA to 20 mA are listed. We should select any one as per the input device/input values to be provided.
If Input is Voltage, voltage ranges should be selected for current, current range of values should be selected. Data format can be Raw/proportional or Percentage.
8. Similarly output configuration has to be made.





9. Output limits can be set from 0 to 32764 or 10000

Illustration for Reading Analog input voltage and Displaying Analog output voltage (using Ladder Diagram):

Objective: Read and write voltage using Analog module

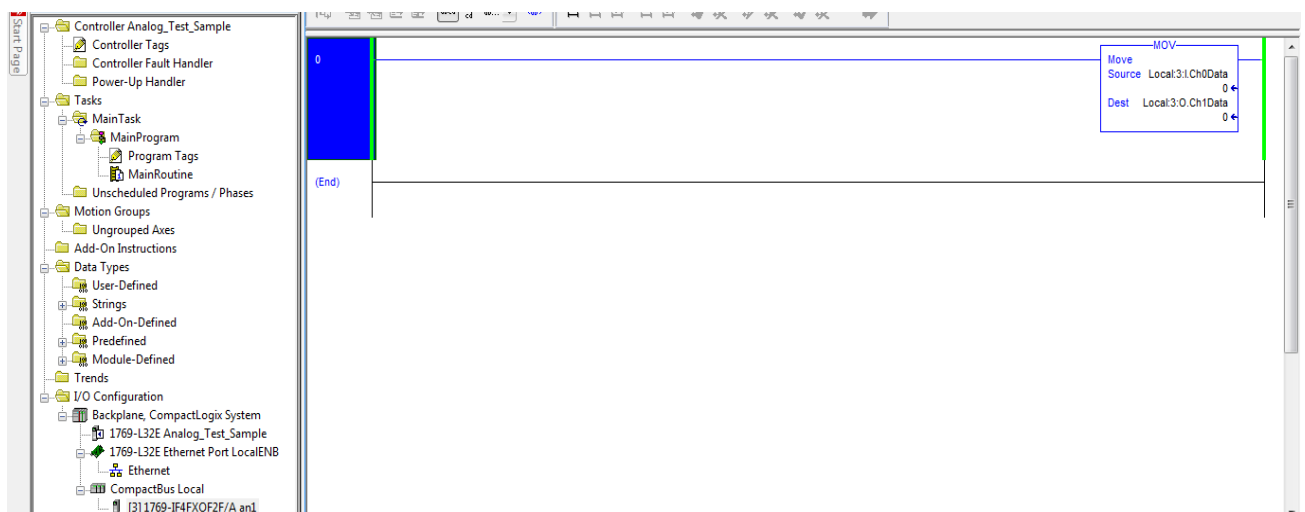
Steps:

Create a ladder, Use MOV instruction, In Mov instruction two parameters such as Source and Dest is available.

Select Input channel Local:3:I: Ch0Data for source. This reads the analog voltage data.

Select Output channel Local:3:O: Ch0Data for Dest. This writes the analog voltage data.

Ladder Diagram:



Connection in Hardware module:

Connect power supply with (1-10 V range) Positive terminal to VinO+ (input) and Negative(Gnd) to Analog common in Module3 (slot3).

For each voltage input given from power supply, the Mov instruction will read and display the scaled values. The approximate scaled values are listed in the table below: (this is listed for 0-10v with output limits 0-10000 scaling value. This might change for different scaling limits.)

Voltage (v)	Scaled value
1	500
2	1000
3	1500
4	2000
5	2500
6	3000
7	3500
8	4000
9	4500
10	5000

Inference: Voltage is acquired and displayed using analog module.

Follow up: Connect any sensor which gives voltage output. Read the values and display.

Illustration of Reading Analog input Current and Displaying Analog output current (using Objective: Read and write Current using Analog module)

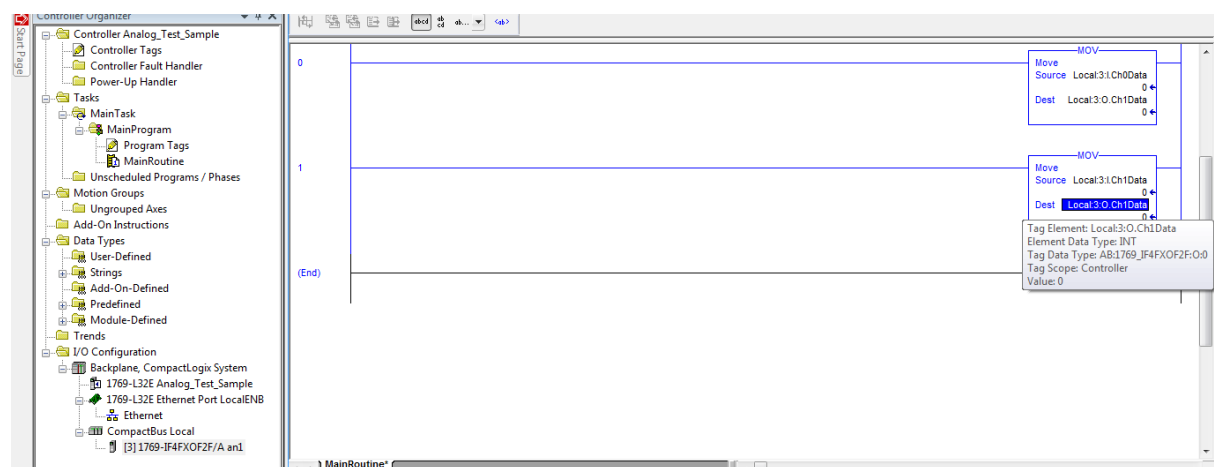
Steps:

Create a ladder, Use MOV instruction, In Mov instruction two parameters such as Source and Dest is available.

Select Input channel Local:3:I: Ch1Data for source. This reads the Analog Current data.

Select Output channel Local:3:O: Ch1Data for Dest. This writes the Analog Current data.

Ladder Diagram:



Connection in Hardware module:

Connect current source with (4-20mA range) Positive terminal to Iin1+ (input) and Negative(Gnd) to V/I 1-.

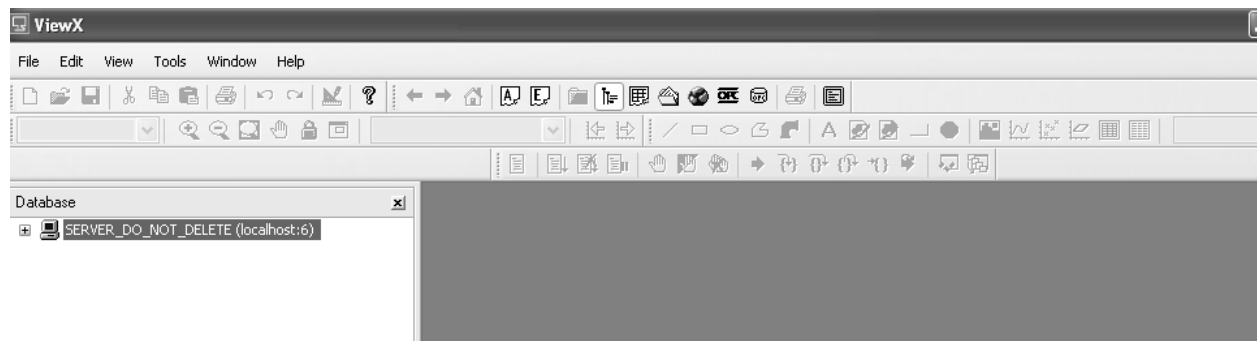
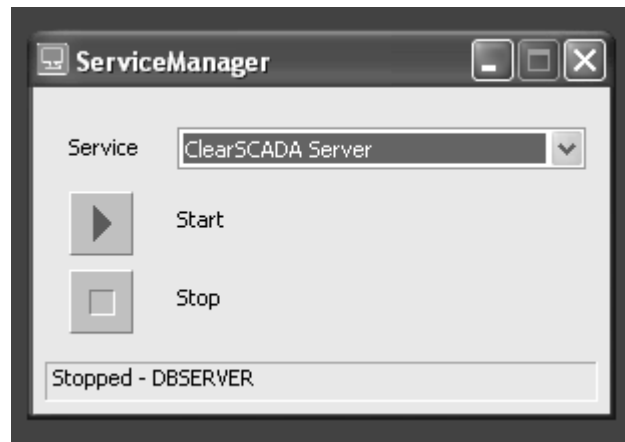
For each current input given from current source, the Mov instruction will read and display the scaled values. The approximate scaled values are listed in the table below: (this is listed for 4-20mA with output limits 0-10000 scaling value. This might change for different scaling limits.) Here output will be viewed using multimeter.

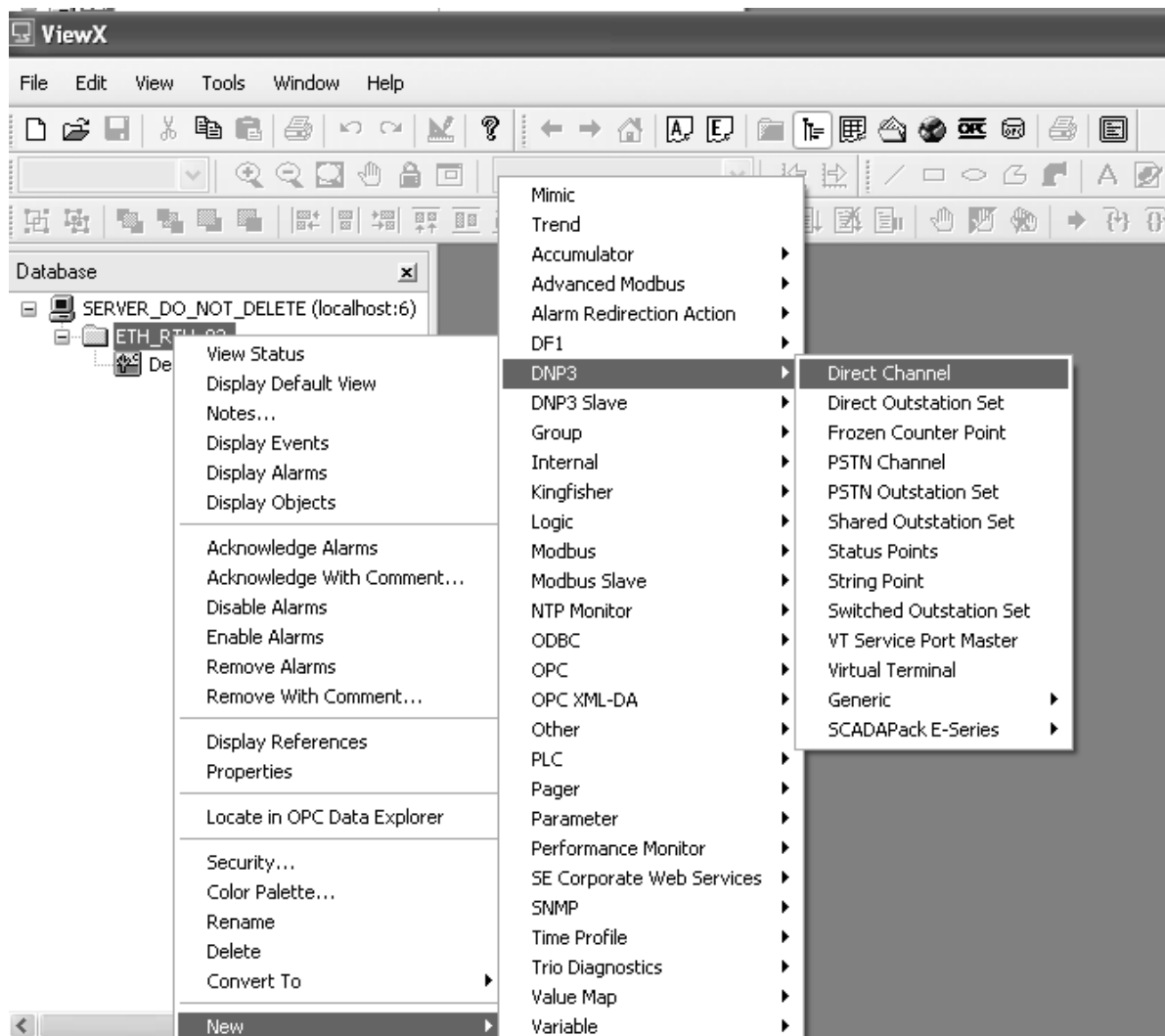
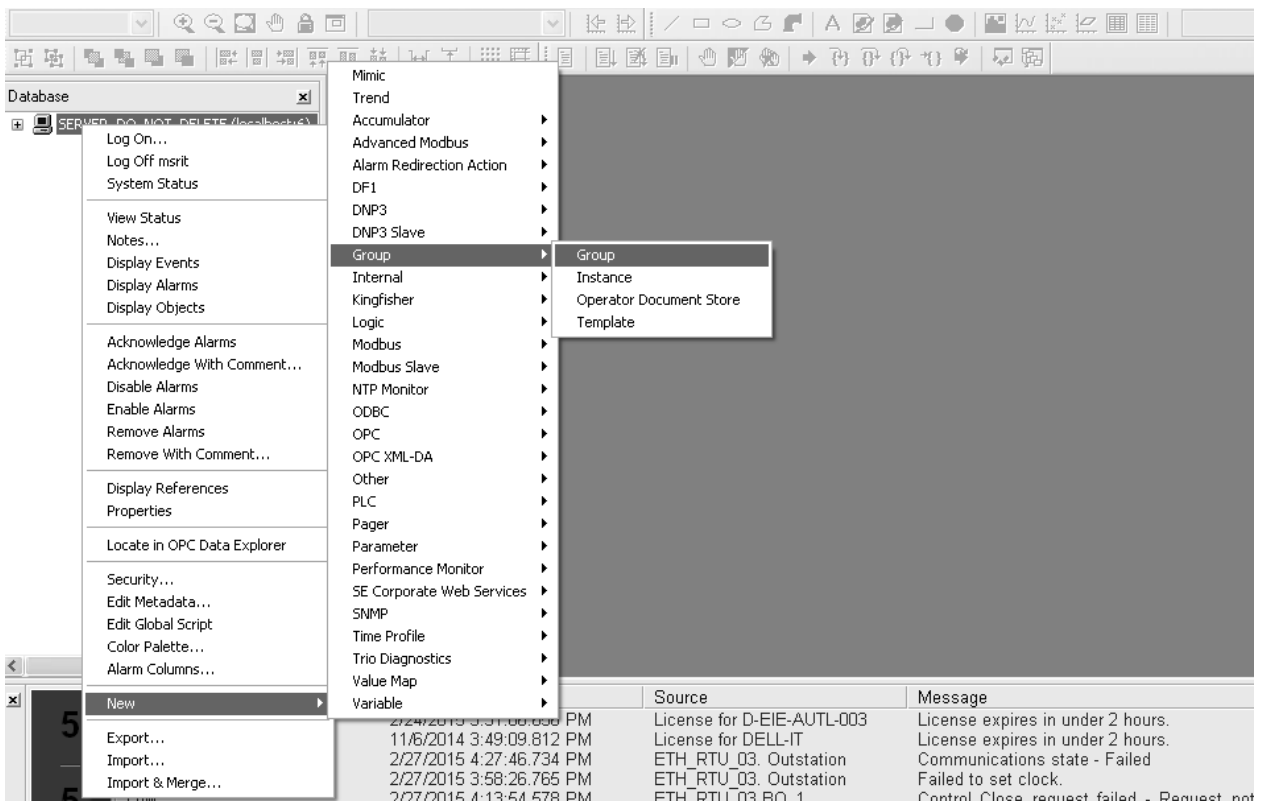
Current (mA)	Scaled value
4	100
7	2000
8	3000
10	4000
14	6000
16	8000
18	9000
20	10000

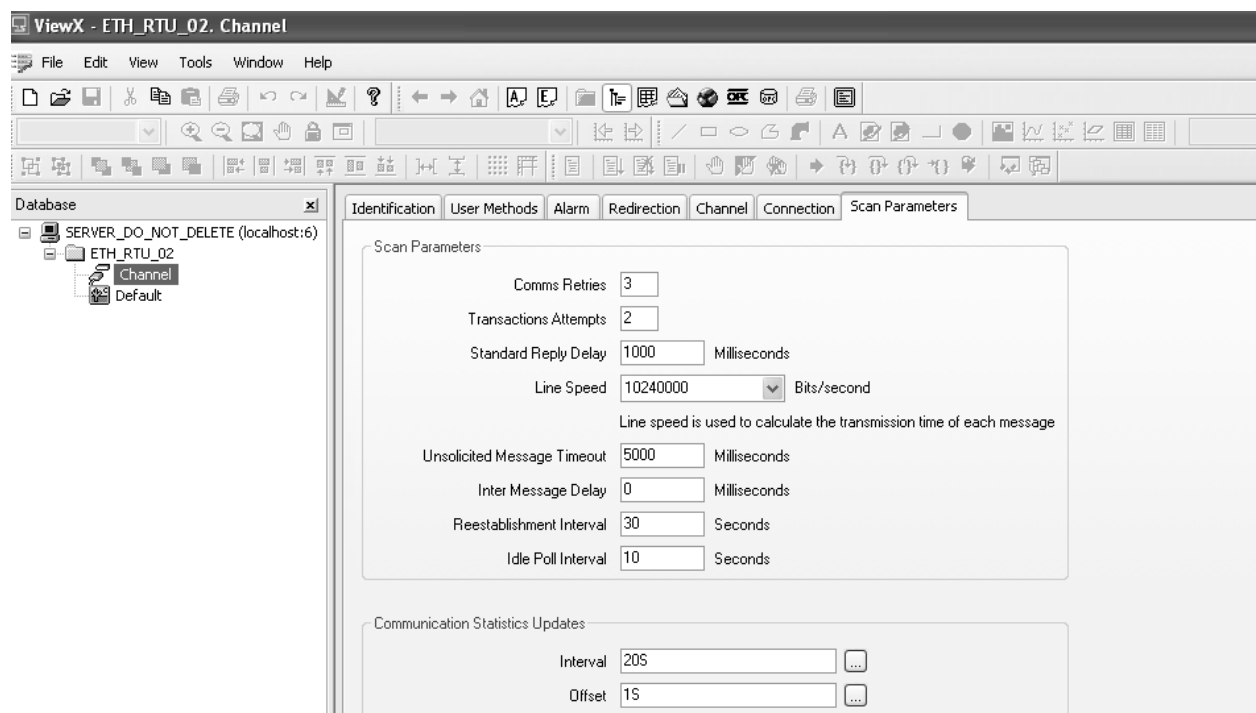
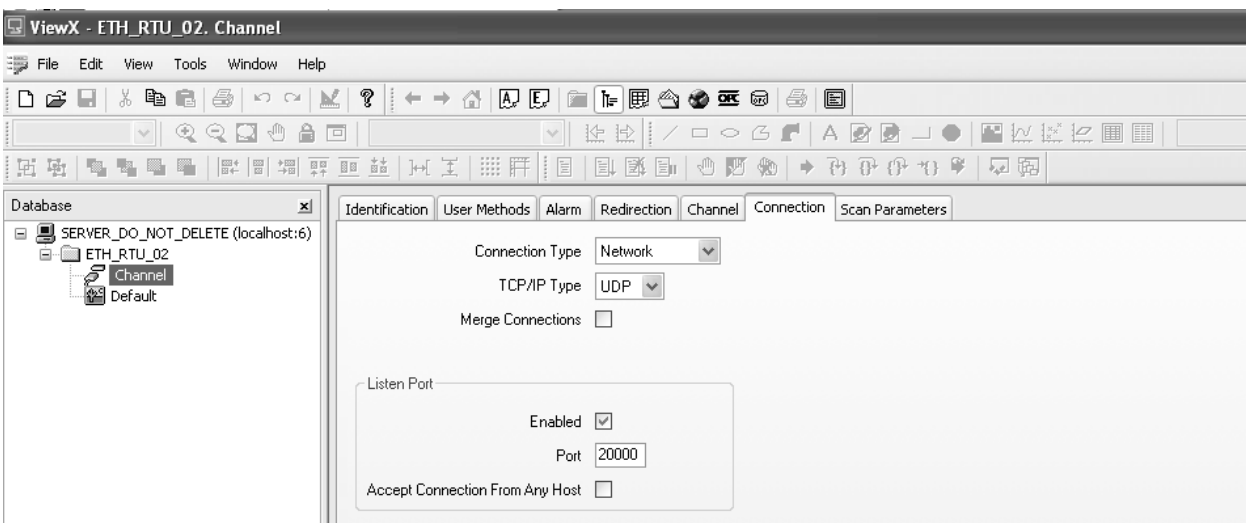
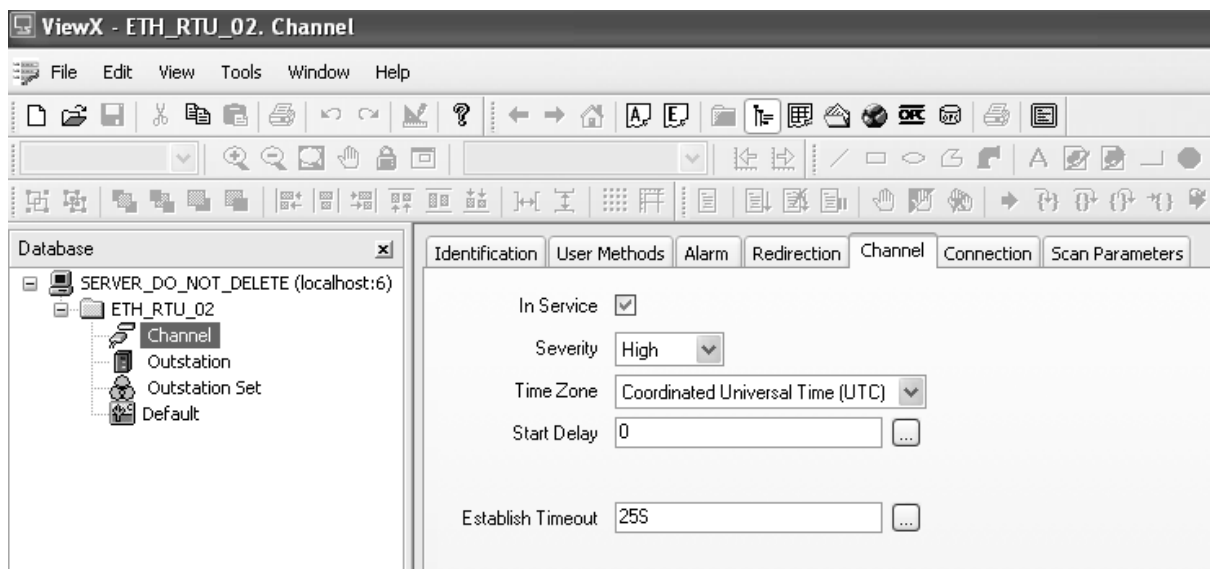
Inference: Current is acquired and displayed using analog module

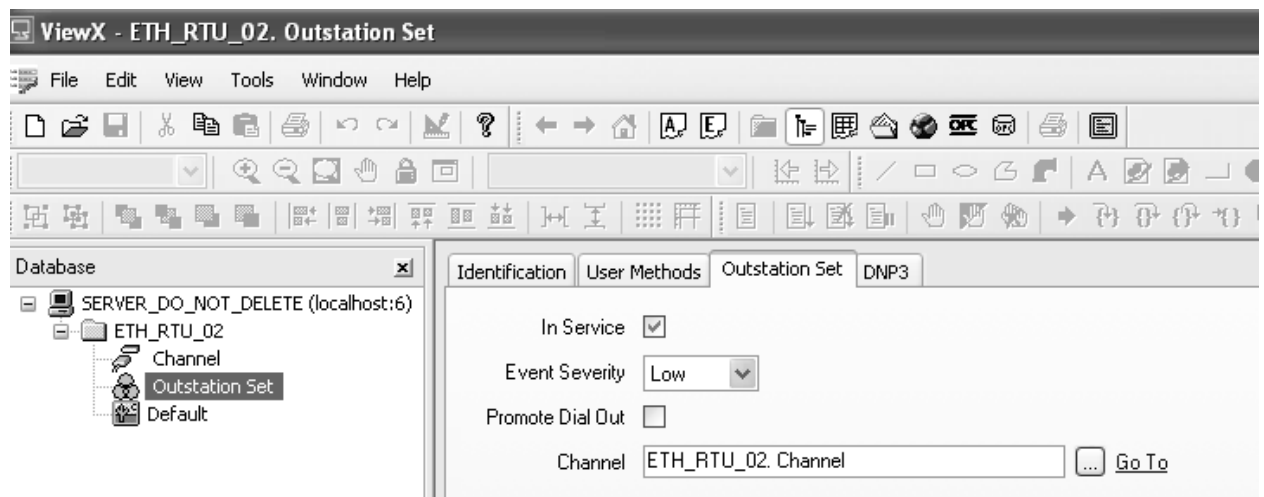
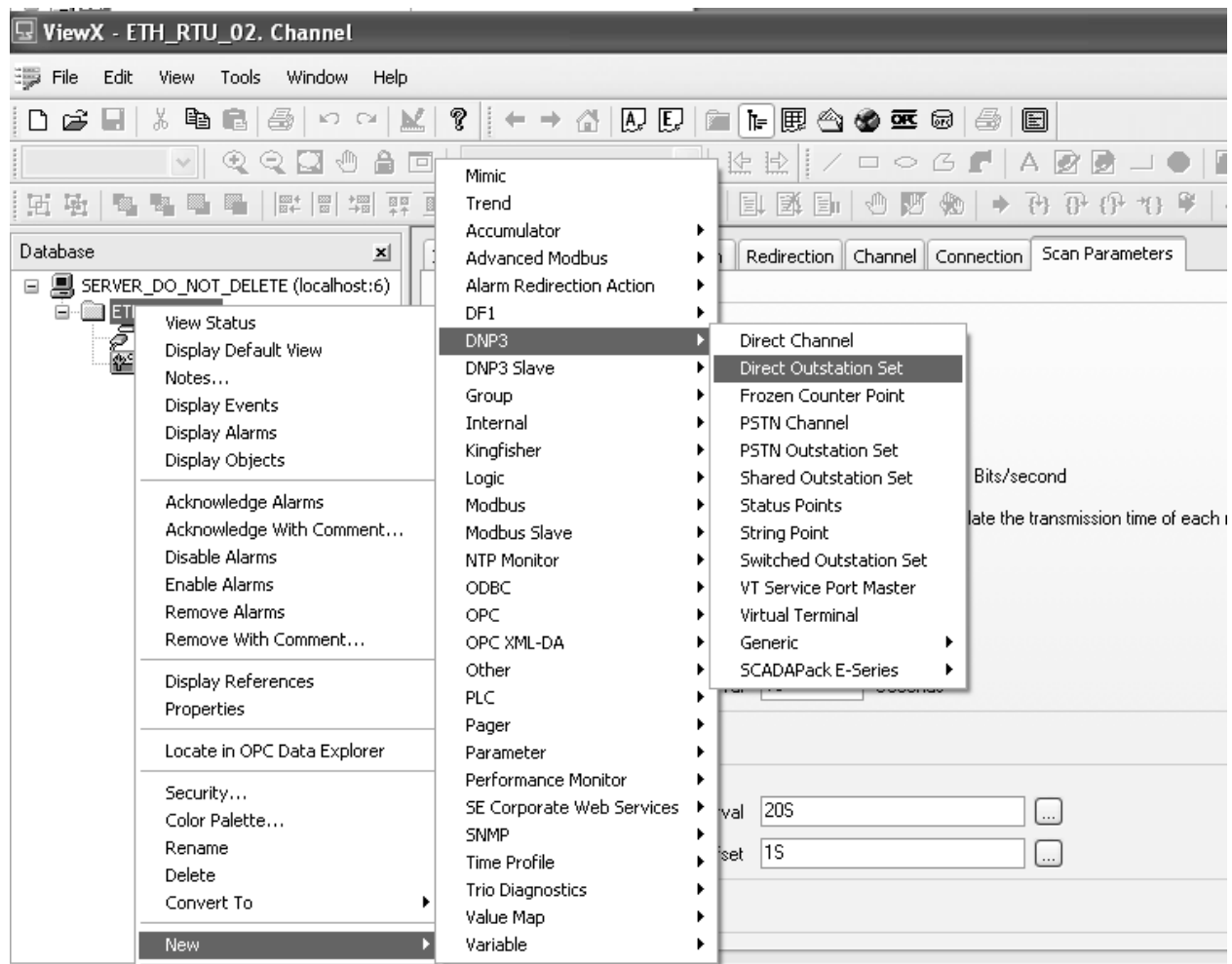
Follow up: Connect any sensor which aids in reading and displaying current values.

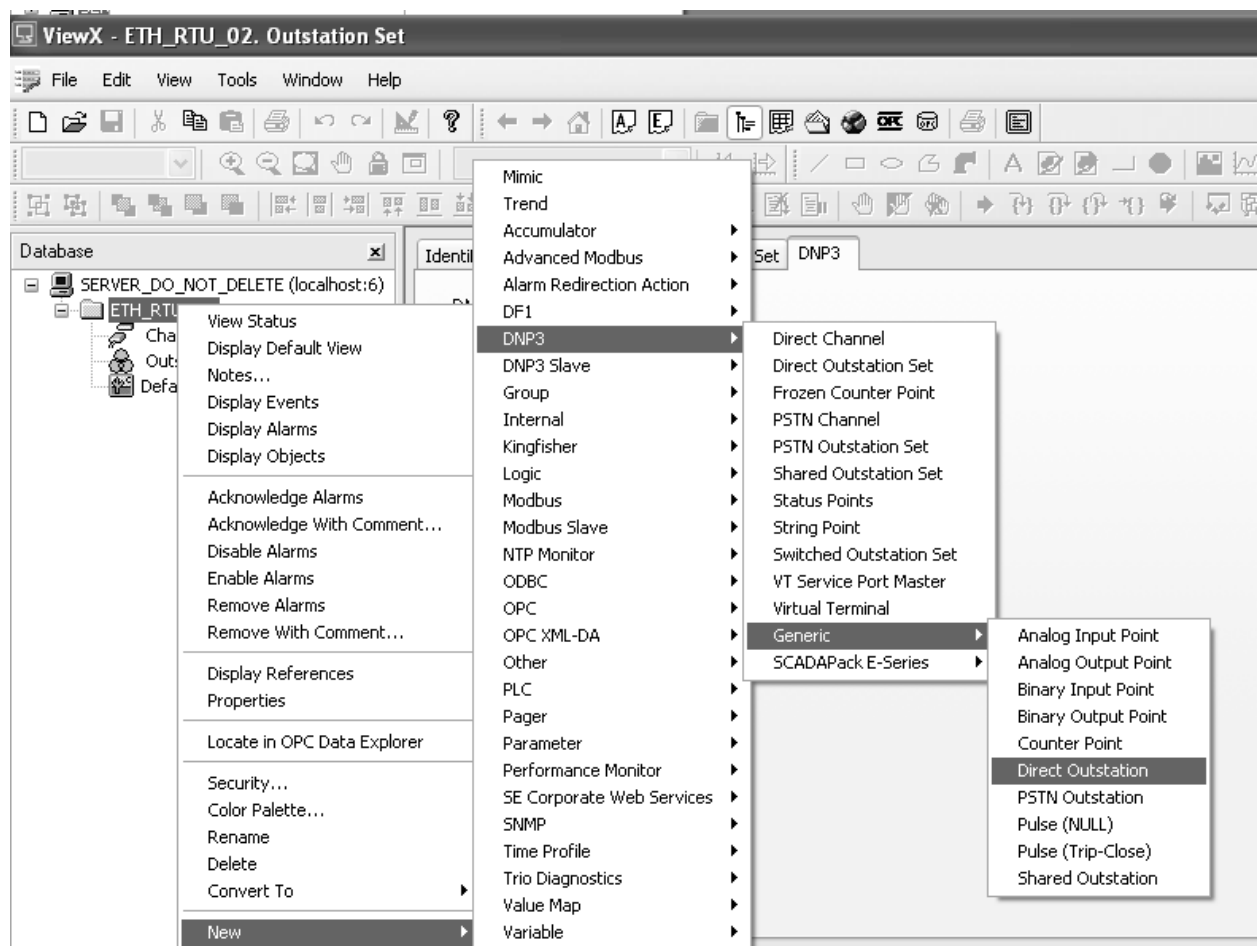
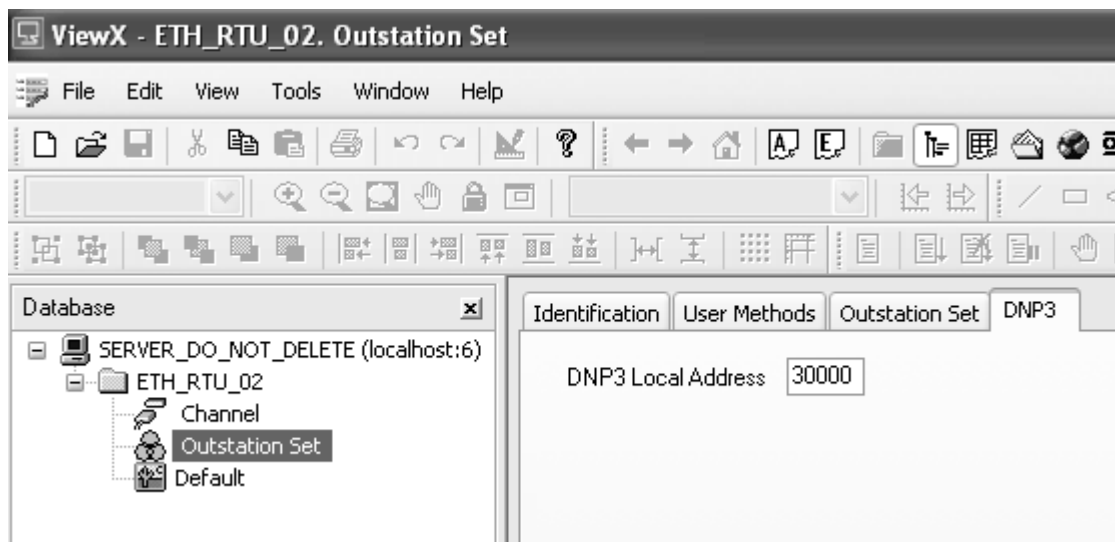
Procedure for Configuring the SCADA System and Creation of the Ladder Logic in ClearSCADA

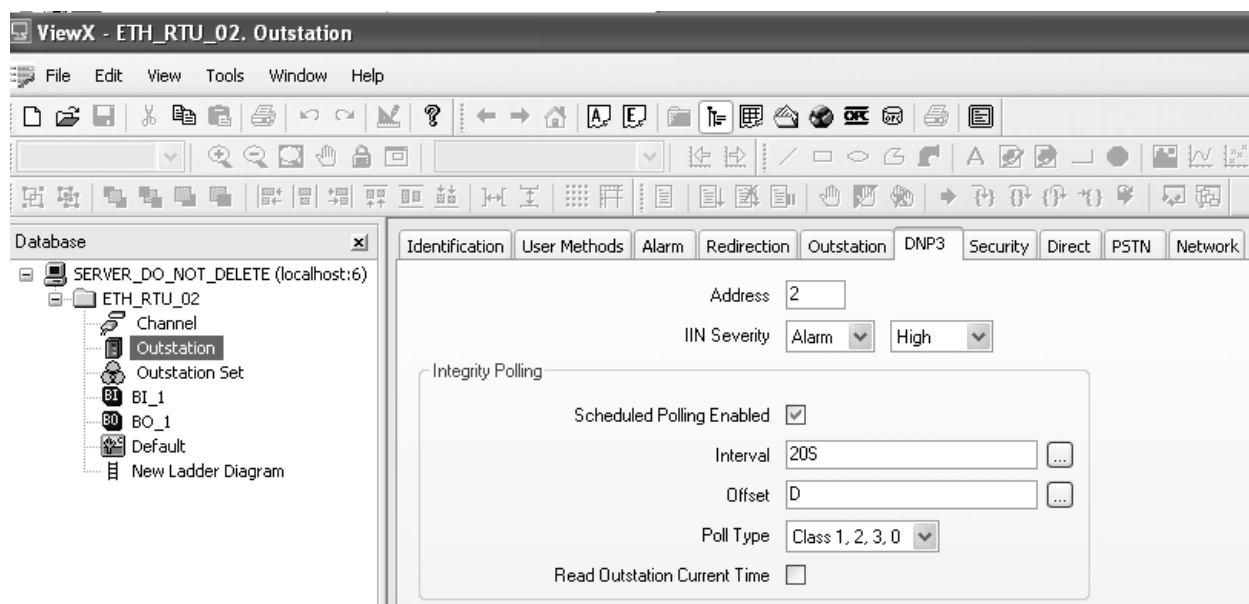
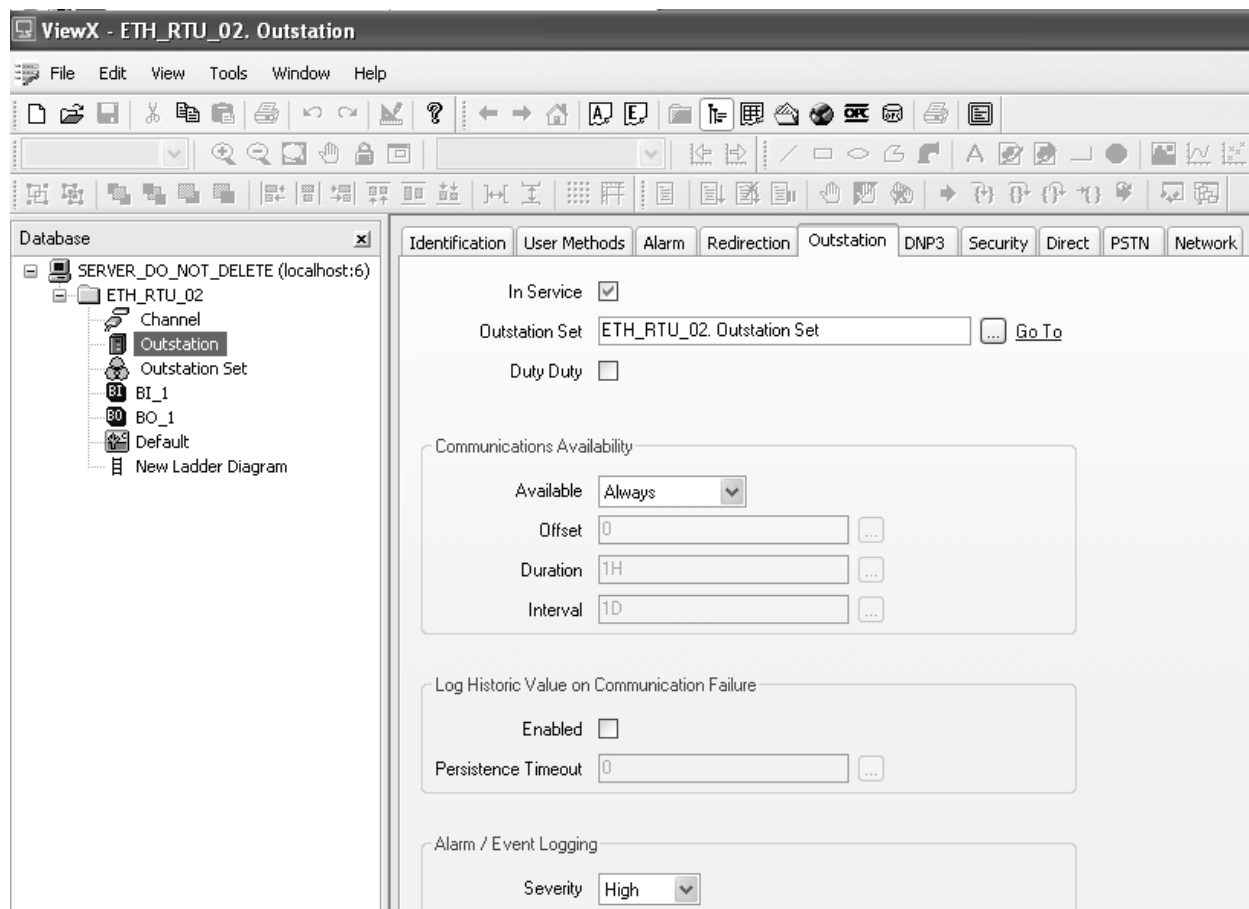


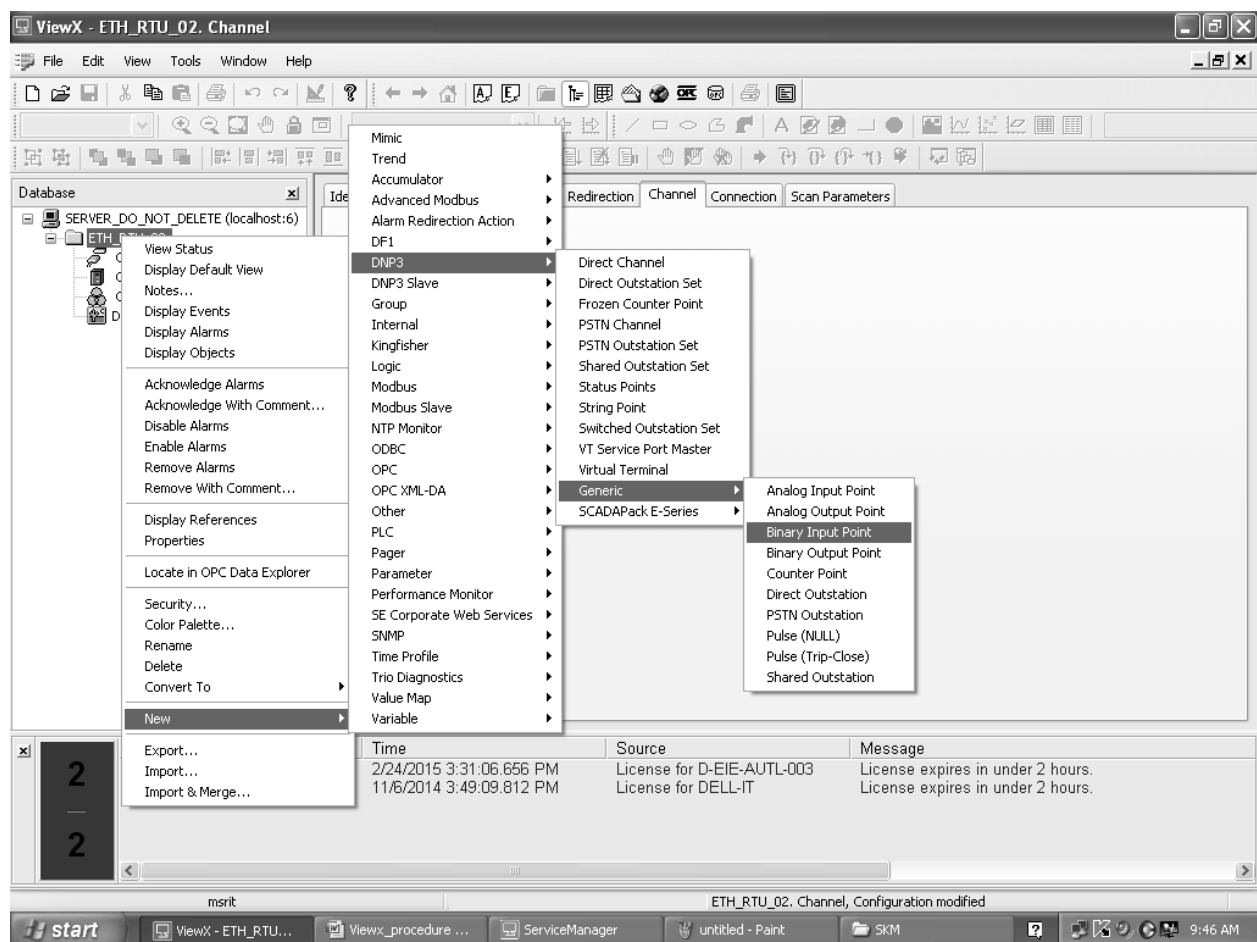
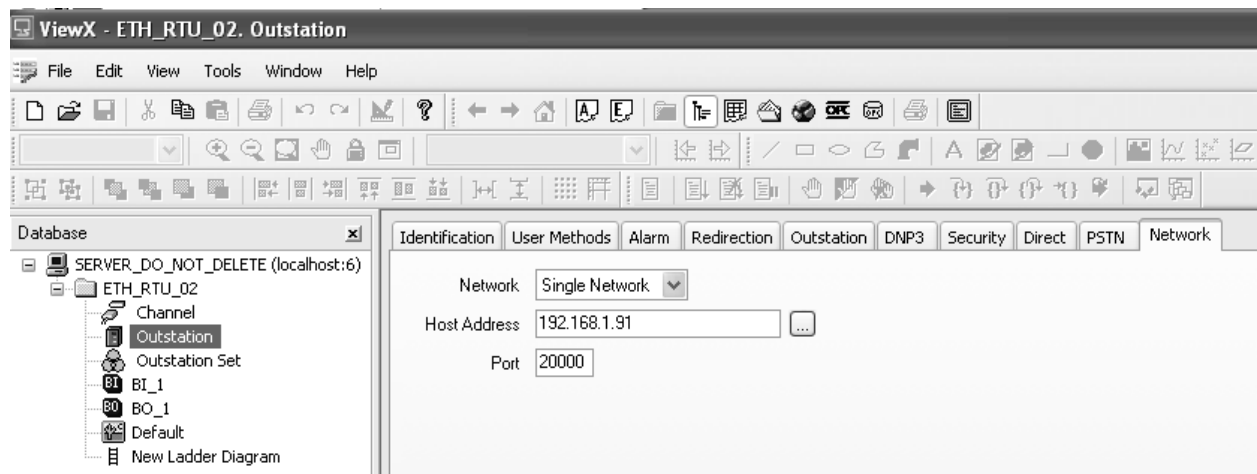


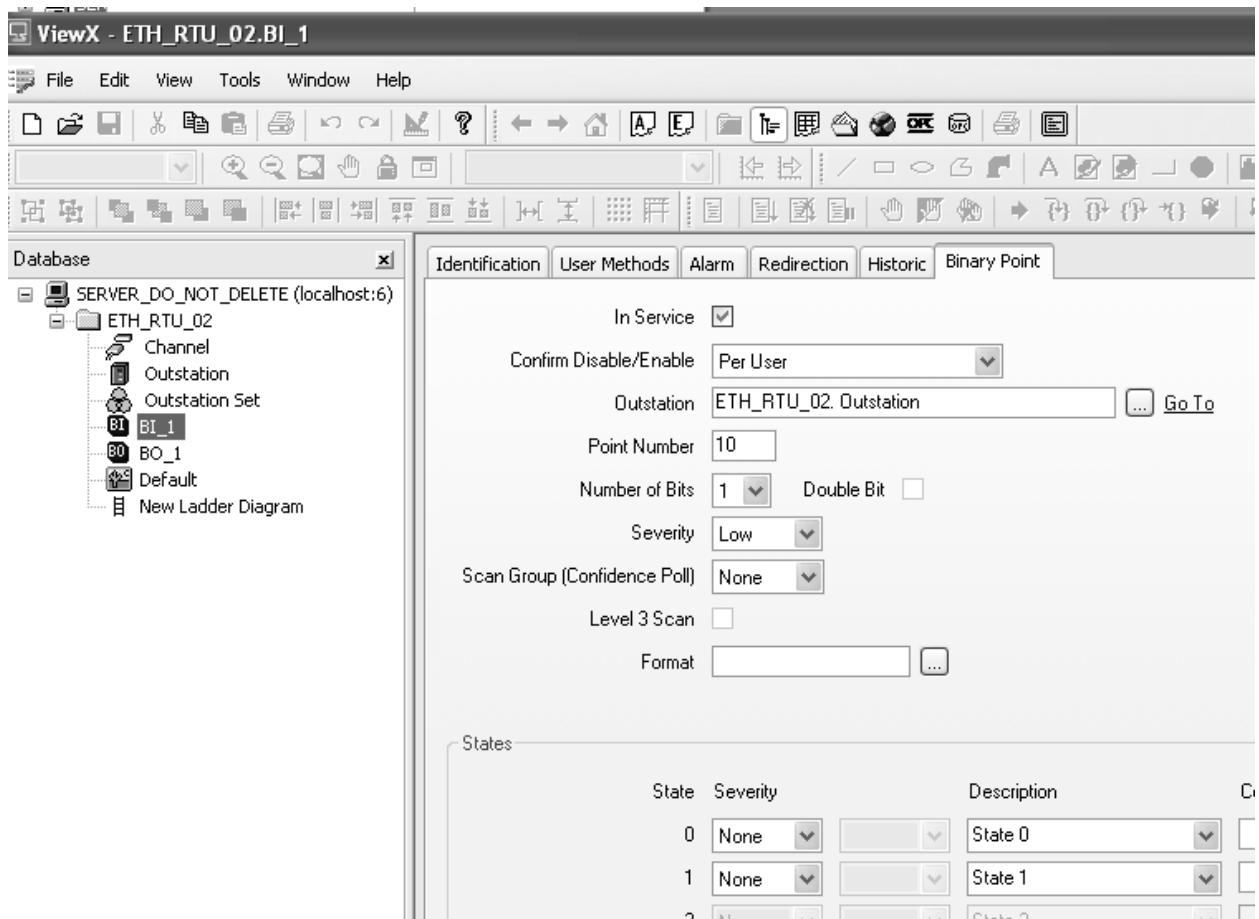
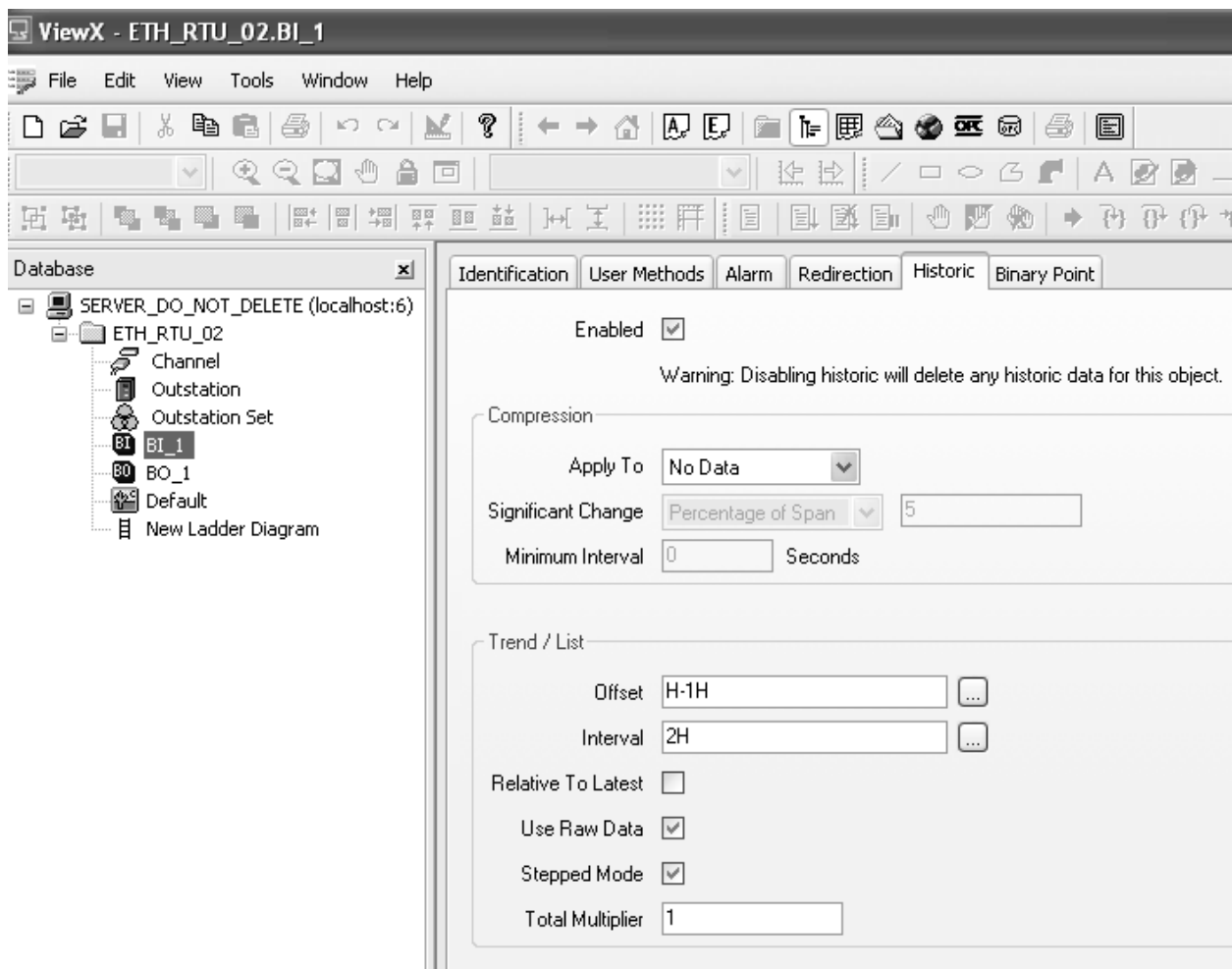


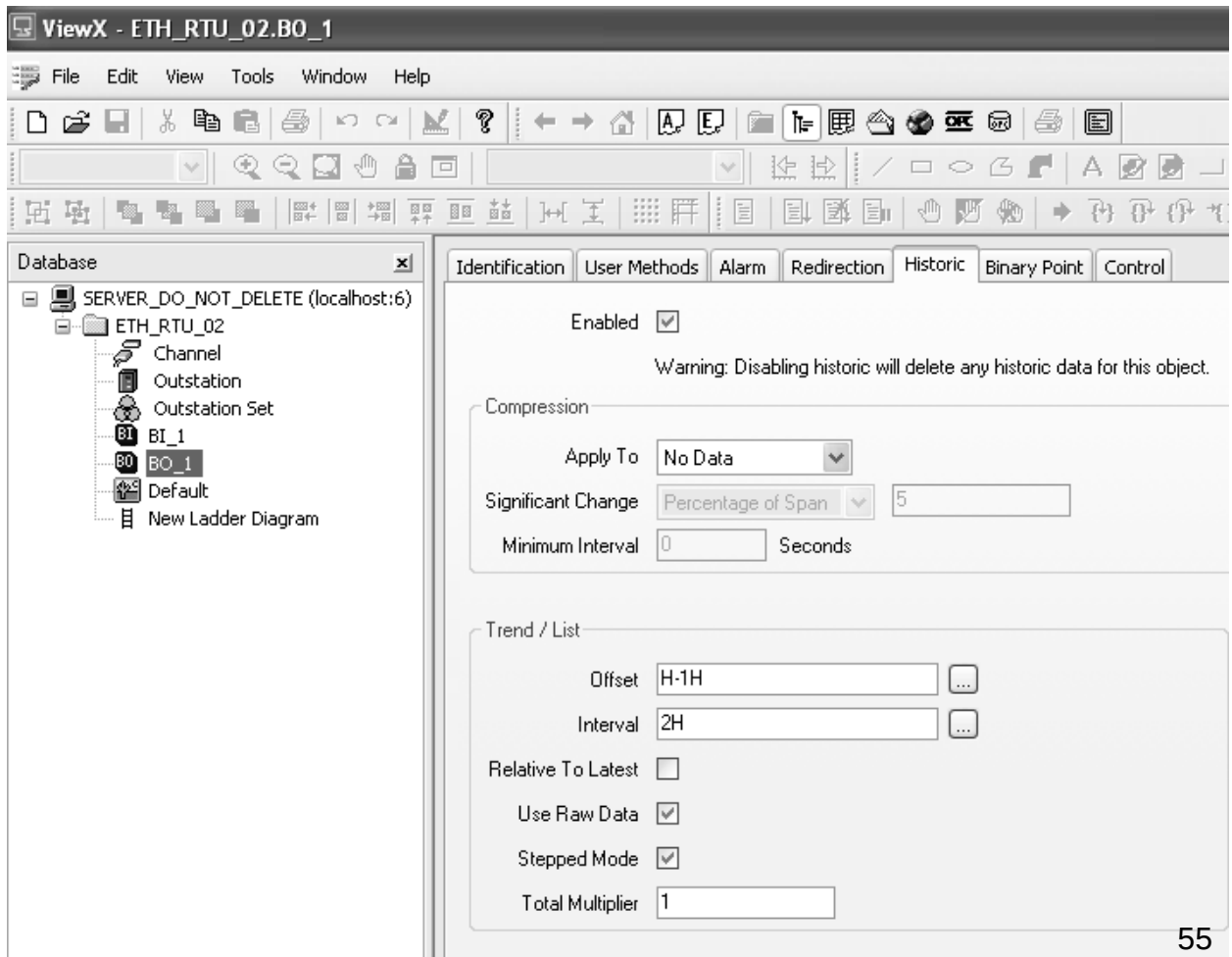
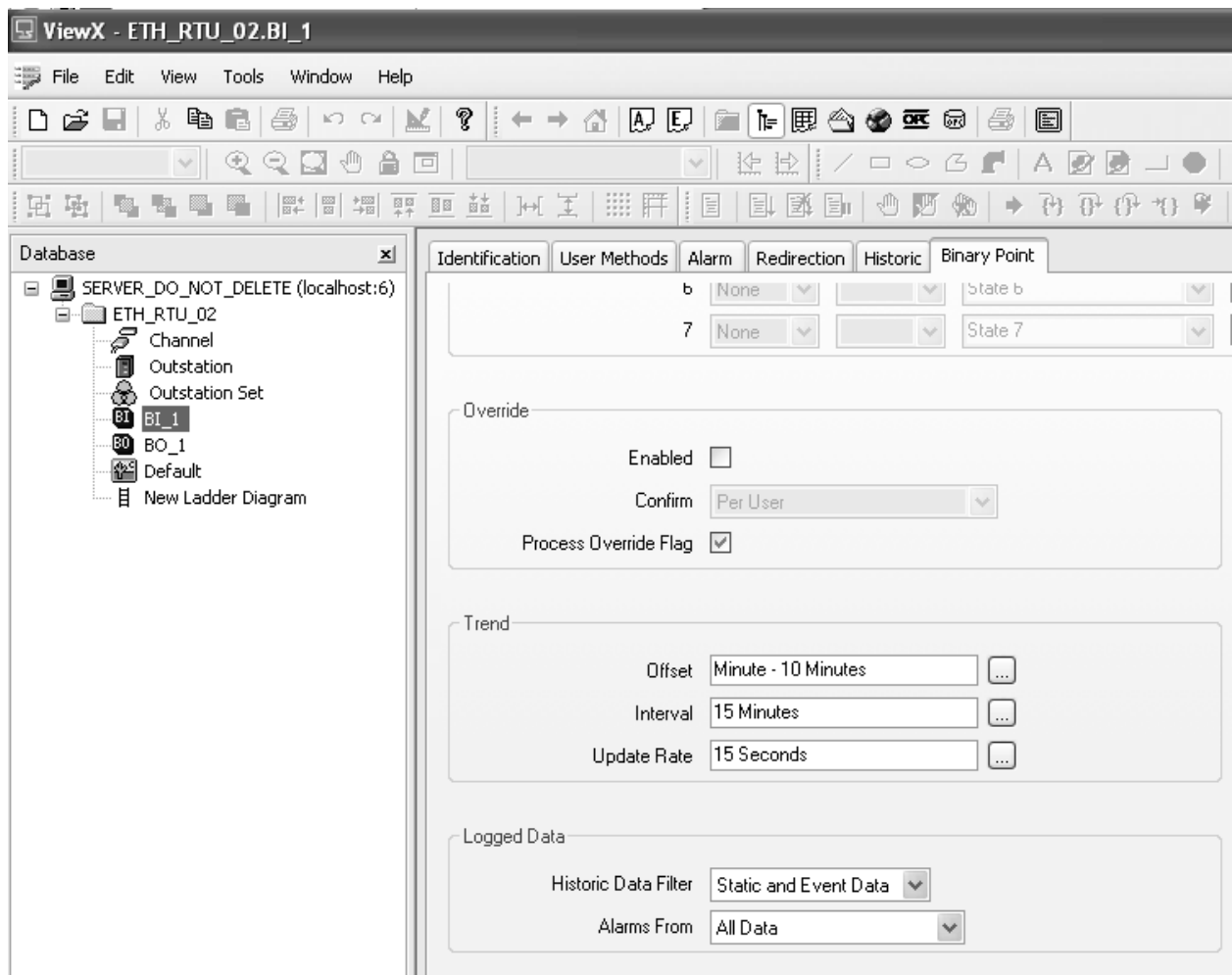












ViewX - ETH_RTU_02.BO_1

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Database

- SERVER_DO_NOT_DELETE (localhost:6)
 - ETH_RTU_02
 - Channel
 - Outstation
 - Outstation Set
 - BI_1
 - BO_1
 - Default
 - New Ladder Diagram

Identification User Methods Alarm Redirection Historic Binary Point Control

In Service ☒

Confirm Disable/Enable Per User

Outstation ETH_RTU_02. Outstation ... Go To

Point Number 10

Number of Bits 1

Severity Low

Scan Group (Confidence Poll) None

Level 3 Scan ☐

Format

States

State	Severity	Description	Color
0	None	State 0	
1	None	State 1	

ViewX - ETH_RTU_02.BO_1

File Edit View Tools Window Help

Database

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Identification User Methods Alarm Redirection Historic Binary Point Control

b None State b

7 None State 7

Override

Enabled ☐

Confirm Per User

Process Override Flag ☒

Trend

Offset Minute - 10 Minutes

Interval 15 Minutes

Update Rate 15 Seconds

Logged Data

Historic Data Filter Static and Event Data

Alarms From All Data

