

Basic Programmable Logic Controller

Introduction to Programmable Logic Controller

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Chapter Overview

1

Principles of Control System

2

Background and development of PLC

Learning Outcomes

Define what PLC is and list its advantages and disadvantages.

Identify the main parts of PLC and describe their functions.

Outline the basic sequence of operation for a PLC.

Identify different types of PLC.

List possible applications of PLC



Principles of Control System

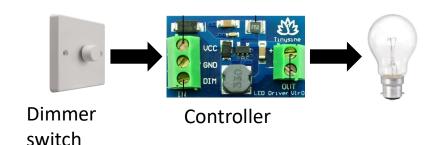


Control System: Consists of subsystems and a process, assembled for the purpose of controlling the output of the process



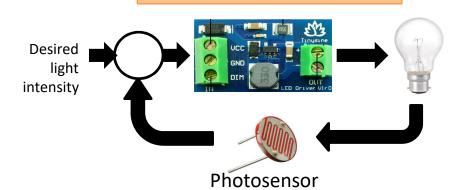
Types of Control System

Open-loop system



Utilizes a controller to control the output. Example: dimmable light system controlled by a dimmer switch(Figure 1).

Closed-loop system



Utilizes an additional device that measures the actual output to be compared with desired output. Example: adding photosensor to a dimmable light system to measure the light intensity.



Wire logic versus Programmable Control System

Wire logic

Programmable

Relays

Microcontroller

Hydraulic logic

PLC

Pneumatic logic

Microprocessor

Electronic logic

Computer



What is PLC?



Heart of Control

System – a

specialized

computer used to

control machines

& processes.



Designed to operate in the industrial environment (e.g: control a repetitive task)



Equipped with special input and output interfaces and control programming language.



Basic PLC by Norasyikin Fadilah

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Communitising Technology

Relay versus PLC

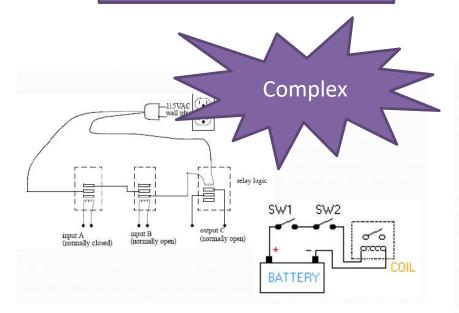
What is the difference between relay and PLC system?

Watch a video **HERE**

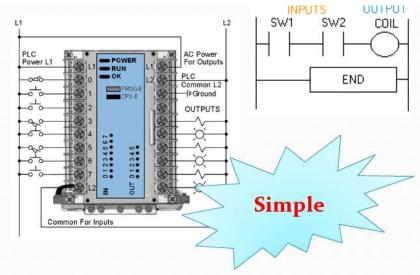


Relay versus PLC

Wire Logic



PLC





Advantages of PLC

Increased Reliability

More Flexibility

Lower cost

Communications capability

Faster response time

Easier troubleshoot



Disadvantages of PLC

Expensive for small system

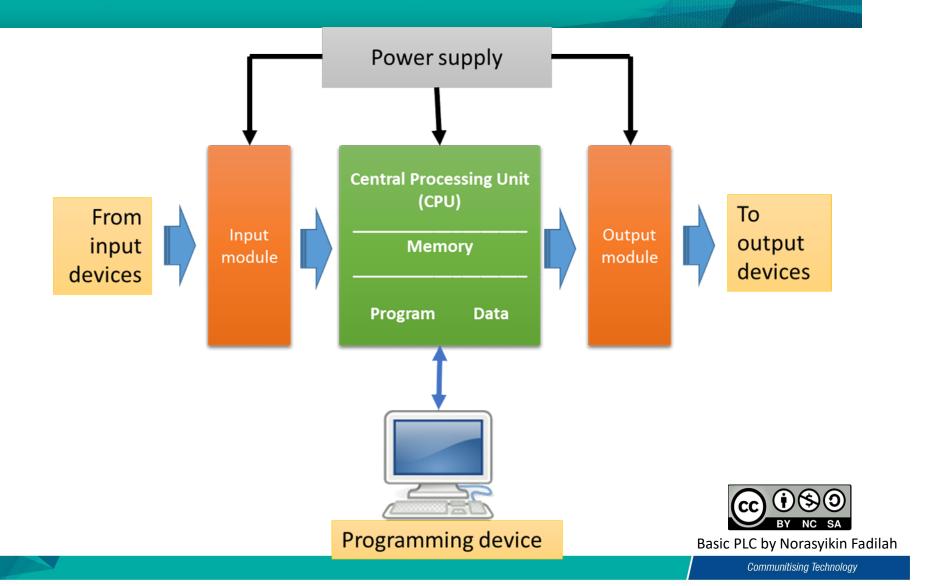
Expensive replacement

Needs skilled & experience worker to program

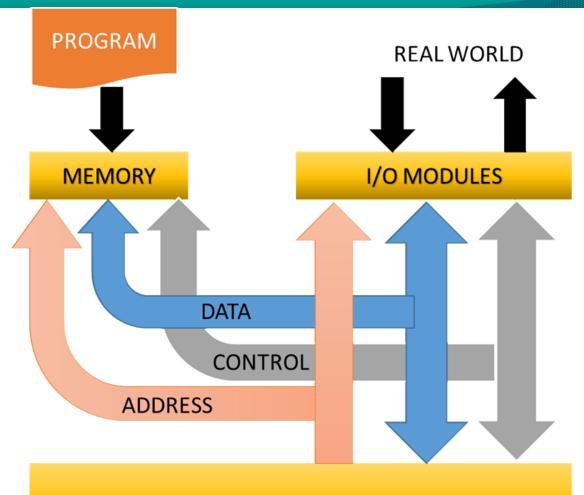
Difficult to get replacement when discontinued



Parts of PLC



PLC Architecture



CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU)



Communitising Technology

Central Processing Unit (CPU)



Communicates with external devices

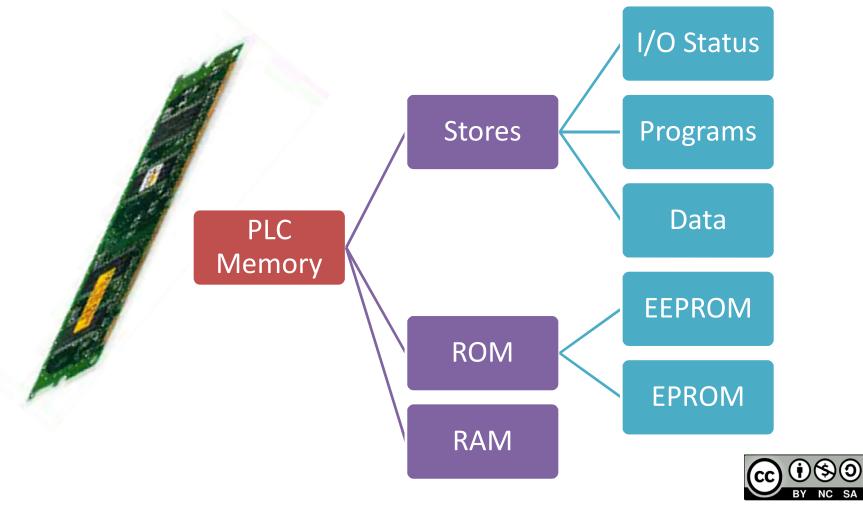
Coordinates activities in PLC system

Executes program

Processes Input/Output signals

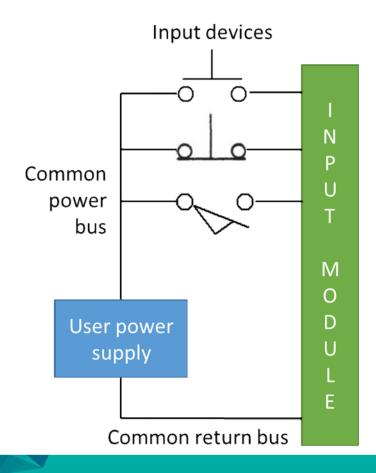


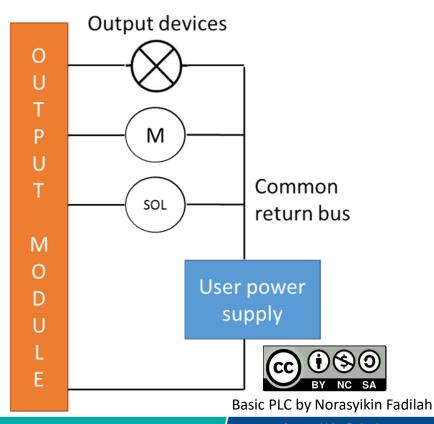
Memory



I/O Modules

Interfacing units to connect the I/O devices to the CPU





Input Devices

Input Devices

Automatic Sensors

Temperature sensor







Photoelectric sensor



Manual Input











Toggle switch



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Output Devices



Motor



Indicator lights



Solenoid valve



Input/Output Configurations

Fixed I/O



All the PLC parts (power supply, CPU, I/O modules) come in one package.

Modular I/O



All the PLC parts (power supply, CPU, I/O modules) are separated by different modules.



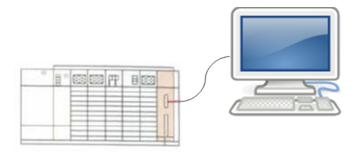
Programming Device

Used to enter the desired program into the memory.



Image source: http://plcbasic.blogspot.my

Handheld unit with LED display

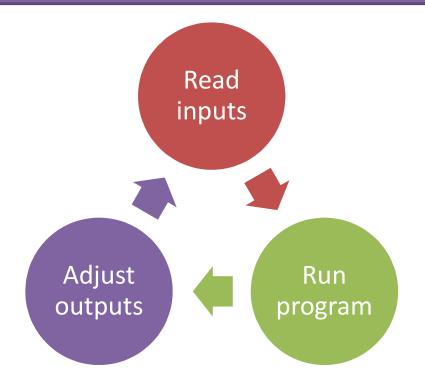


PC with appropriate software



PLC Operation – Scan Time

Scan time: indicates how fast controller can react to changes in input.









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