# Embedded System Design Project 

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> A.A. 2014/2015

## Introduction

- Use of the LogixPro PLC simulator to solve exercises of PLC programming
- 2 different approach:
- Output based: a rung for each output
- FSA based: system modeled on a finite state machine (Moore, Mealy)


## Excercises

1. Relay Logic
2. Door Simulator
3. Silo
4. Batch Mixing

# Excercise 1 

Relay Logic

## System Overview

| M |  |  |  | 3CD Simulator II |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| :1 | 0:2 1:3 0:4 |  |  | ${ }^{1.5}$ |  | 0:6 |
|  | - 100 | 60.100 | - | ${ }^{100}$ |  | 100 |
| 价 | - 011 | -0, 11 | - | [011 |  | - 01 |
| 60.10 | - 102 | $\sigma^{\circ}$ | - 102 | $0 \cdots 0 \cdots 0$ |  | 000 01 |
| 60.03 | - 03 | $\sigma^{\circ} 0.03$ | - 03 | -603 |  |  |
| 60.104 | - 104 | $\sigma^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | - 04 | - $0^{4}$ |  |  |
| 60.05 | $[5$ | $\bigcirc 0.05$ | - 05 | 5 |  |  |
| 60 [6] | [6] | $\sigma^{\circ} 106$ | - 06 | -66 |  |  |
| - 10 | - 07 | $\sigma^{\circ} \mathrm{O} 7$ | - 10 | 17 |  |  |
| Co 08 | 108 | $\bigcirc 0.08$ | - 08 | -68 |  |  |
| 60 [9] | - $0^{19}$ | d | - 19 | - 09 |  |  |
| 60 10 | - 10 | To | - 10 | [10 |  |  |
| So | - 111 | -o 111 | - 11 | [11] |  |  |
| 60.12 | - | 万o 12 | - 112 |  |  | 2 |
| $\sigma^{6} 113$ | - 113 | $\bigcirc 0.113$ | - 13 |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc 0.14$ | - 14 | So 14 | - 114 |  |  |  |
| 60.15 | - 115 | To 115 | - 115 | 15 |  | 15 |

# Controlling one light from two locations 

- Create, enter and test a program which will perform the common electrical function of controlling a light from two different locations.
- Utilize toggle switch (I:1/00) and switch (I:1/01) to control Lamp (O:2/00)... (Hint: If both switches are On or if both switches are Off, then the Lamp should be On!)


## Truth table

| Switch 0 | Switch 1 | Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

## Ladder



## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Mealy Diagram



## Mealy based ladder



## Excercise 2

Door Simulator

## System Overview



## Excercise 2.1

- Pressing the Open Switch will cause the door to move upwards (open) if not already fully open. The opening operation will continue as long as the switch is held down. If the switch is released, or if limit switch LS1 opens, the door movement will halt immediately.
- Pressing the Close Switch will cause the door to move down (close) if not already fully closed. The closing operation will continue as long as the switch is held down. If the switch is released, or if limit switch LS2 closes, the door movement will halt immediately.
- If the Door is already fully opened, Pressing the Open Switch will Not energize the motor.
- If the Door is already fully closed, Pressing the Close Switch will Not energize the motor.
- Under no circumstance will both motor windings be energized at the same time.
- The Open Lamp will be illuminated if the door is in the Fully Open position.
- The Shut Lamp will be illuminated if the door is in the Fully Closed position.


## Inputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 0$ | Open switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 1$ | Close switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 3$ | Open limit switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 4$ | Closed limit switch |

## Outputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| O:2/0 | Motor up |
| O:2/1 | Motor down |
| $0: 2 / 3$ | Open lamp |
| $0: 2 / 4$ | Shut lamp |

## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor Up | Motor <br> Down | Open <br> Lamp | Shut <br> Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Door fully <br> closed | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| S1 | Door <br> opening | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S2 | Door <br> closing | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 |
| S3 | Door fully <br> open | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 |
| S4 | Door <br> halted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 2.2

- Door movement will halt immediately when the Stop Switch is initially pressed, and will remain halted if the switch is released.
- Pressing the Open Switch will cause the door to Open if not already fully open. The opening operation will continue to completion even if the switch is released.
- Pressing the Close Switch will cause the door to Close if not already fully shut. The closing operation will continue to completion even if the Switch is released.
- The Ajar Lamp will be illuminated if the door is NOT in either the fully closed or fully opened position.


## Inputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 0$ | Open switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 1$ | Close switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 2$ | Stop switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 3$ | Open limit switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 4$ | Closed limit switch |

## Outputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0: 2 / 0$ | Motor up |
| $0: 2 / 1$ | Motor down |
| $0: 2 / 2$ | Ajar lamp |
| $0: 2 / 3$ | Open lamp |
| $0: 2 / 4$ | Shut lamp |

## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor <br> Up | Motor <br> Down | Ajar <br> Lamp | Open <br> Lamp | Shut <br> Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Door fully <br> closed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| S1 | Door <br> opening | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S2 | Door <br> closing | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S3 | Door fully <br> open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| S4 | Door <br> halted | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 2.3

- If the Door is fully open, the Open lamp will be energized but not flashing as was the case before.
- If the Door is opening, the Open lamp will flash while the door is in motion.
- If the Door is fully closed, the Shut lamp will be energized but not flashing as was the case before.
- If the Door is closing, the Shut lamp will flash while the door is in motion.
- The Ajar Lamp will flash if the door is stationary, and is not in the fully open or fully closed position. The Ajar Lamp will flash at a slower rate (1/4) then the other lamps.
- The Ajar Lamp will be illuminated in a steady state if the door is in motion.


## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor <br> Up | Motor <br> Down | Ajar <br> Lamp | Open <br> Lamp | Shut <br> Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Door fully <br> closed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| S1 | Door <br> opening | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | L | 0 |
| S2 | Door <br> closing | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | L |
| S3 | Door fully <br> open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| S4 | Door <br> halted | 0 | 0 | L | 0 | 0 |

## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 2.4

- If the door is currently opening, pressing the Close Switch will immediately halt movement. Door movement will remain halted when the switch is released.
- If the door is currently closing, pressing the Open Switch will immediately halt movement. Door movement will remain halted when the switch is released.
- Once movement is halted, and all push buttons have been released, then door motion in either direction can once again be initiated by pressing the appropriate Open or Close button.


## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor <br> Up | Motor <br> Down | Ajar <br> Lamp | Open <br> Lamp | Shut <br> Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Door fully <br> closed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| S1 | Door <br> opening | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | L | 0 |
| S2 | Door <br> closing | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | L |
| S3 | Door fully <br> open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| S4 | Door <br> halted | 0 | 0 | L | 0 | 0 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 3

Silo

## System Overview



## Excercise 3.1-Continuous operation

- The sequence can be stopped and re-started at any time using the panel mounted Stop and Start switches.
- The RUN light will remain energized as long as the system is operating automatically.
- The RUN light, Conveyor Motor and Solenoid will deenergize whenever the system is halted via the STOP switch.
- The FILL light will be energized while the box is filling.
- The FULL light will energize when the box is full and will remain that way until the box has moved clear of the proxsensor.


## Inputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 0$ | Start switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 1$ | Stop switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 3$ | Proximity sensor |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 4$ | Level sensor |

## Outputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0: 2 / 0$ | Motor |
| $0: 2 / 1$ | Solenoid valve |
| $0: 2 / 2$ | Run lamp |
| $0: 2 / 3$ | Fill lamp |
| $0: 2 / 4$ | Full lamp |

## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor | Valve | Run <br> lamp | Fill lamp | Full <br> lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Stop Motor <br> for S1/S2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S1 | Motor <br> Activated | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 |
| S2 | Filling <br> Activated | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 |
| S3 | Box Full | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 1 |
| S4 | Stop Motor <br> for S3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 3.2-Container Filling with manual restart

- Stop the conveyor when the right edge of the box is first sensed by the prox-sensor.
- With the box in position and the conveyor stopped, open the solenoid valve and allow the box to fill. Filling should stop when the Level sensor goes true.
- The FILL light will be energized while the box is filling.
- The FULL light will energize when the box is full and will remain that way until the box has moved clear of the prox-sensor.
- Once the box is full, momentarily pressing the Start Switch will move the box off the conveyor and bring a new box into position. Forcing the operator to hold the Start button down until the box clears the prox-sensor is not acceptable.


## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor | Valve | Run <br> lamp | Fill lamp | Full <br> lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Stop Motor <br> for S1/S2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S1 | Motor <br> Activated | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S2 | Filling <br> Activated | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| S3 | Box Full | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S4 | Change <br> Box | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S5 | Stop Motor <br> for S4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| S6 | Stop Motor <br> for S3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 3.3 - Selectable mode of operation

- When the selector switch is in position "A", the system shall operate in the "Continuous" mode of operation. This is the mode of operation which was used in Exercise 3.1.
- When the selector switch is in position "B", the system shall operate in the "Manual Restart" mode of operation. This is the mode of operation which was used in Exercise 3.2.
- When the selector switch is in position "C", the system shall operate in the "Fill Bypass" mode of operation. In this mode, the boxes will simply move down the conveyor continuously and bypass the fill operation. As in the other modes, the Start and Stop pushbuttons will control the conveyor motion and the Run Lamp will operate as expected.


## Inputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 0$ | Start switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 1$ | Stop switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 3$ | Proximity sensor |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 4$ | Level sensor |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 5$ | Switch position A |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 6$ | Switch position B |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 7$ | Switch position C |

## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Motor | Valve | Run <br> lamp | Fill lamp | Full <br> lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Stop Motor <br> for S1/S2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S1 | Motor <br> Activated | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S2 | Filling <br> Activated | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| S3 | Box Full | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S4 | Change <br> Box | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S5 | Stop Motor <br> for S4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| S6 | Stop Motor <br> for S3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



# Excercise 4 

Batch Mixing

## System Overview



## Excercise 4.1 - Filling the batch mixing tank

- When the Start switch (I:1/0) is pressed, pump P1 will be energized and the tank will start to fill. The pulses generated by Flowmeter 1 should be used to increment a counter.
- When the count reaches a value where the tank is approximately $90 \%$ full, the pump is to be shut-off and and the control panels FULL light is to be energized.
- The filling operation is to halt immediately if the stop switch is pressed.
- While testing, utilize the "Reset Simulation" and the "Reset Timers and Counters" entries in the Simulations menu to restart your program.


## Inputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 0$ | Start switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 1$ | Stop switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 5$ | Flowmeter 1 |

## Outputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0: 2 / 1$ | Pump 1 |
| $0: 2 / 7$ | Full lamp |
|  |  |

## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Pump 1 | Full Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Stop Pump | 0 | 0 |
| S1 | Pump 1 <br> Activated | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 |
| S2 | Tank Full | 0 | 1 |

## Moore Diagram



Moore based ladder


## Excercise 4.2 - Emptying the batch mix tank

- The mixer will run for 8 seconds once the tank is full.
- When the mixing is complete, drain pump P3 is to be started and the tank is to be drained. Flowmeter 3 will be employed to decrement the existing counter, and draining will be allowed to continue till the counters accumulator reaches zero.
- Once the tank is empty again, pressing the Start switch will cause the sequence to repeat.


## Inputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 0$ | Start switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 1$ | Stop switch |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 5$ | Flowmeter 1 |
| $\mathrm{I}: 1 / 7$ | Flowmeter 3 |

## Outputs table

| Name | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| O:2/0 | Mixer |
| O:2/1 | Pump 1 |
| $0: 2 / 3$ | Pump 3 |
| $0: 2 / 7$ | Full lamp |

## Ladder



## State table

| Name | Meaning | Mixer | Pump 1 | Pump 3 | Full Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Stop Pump <br> 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S1 | Pump 1 <br> Activated | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| S2 | Tank Full <br> and Mixer <br> Activated | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| S3 | Tank <br> Draining | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Excercise 4.3-Continuous operation

- Ensure that the RUN light is energized when the mixer or either pump is running.
- The STANDBY light should light and the process should halt when the Stop button is pressed.
- The process should restart where it left off if the the Start button is pressed following a Stop.



## State table

| Name | Meanin <br> g | Mixer | Pump 1 | Pump 3 | Run <br> Lamp | Idle <br> Lamp | Full <br> Lamp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S0 | Stop <br> Pump 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 |
| S1 | Pump 1 <br> Activate | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 |
| S2 | Tank Full <br> and Mixer <br> Activated | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| S3 | Tank <br> Draining | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 |
| S4 | Mixer <br> Stop | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| S5 | Stop <br> Pump 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## Moore Diagram



## Moore based ladder



## Final words

Output based approach

- suitable for simple systems
generally less rungs
- useful when input/output identify a state of the system
- poor maintainability

FSA based approach

- suitable for complex systems
- formal and systematic
- useful when input/output doesn't identify a state of the system
- great maintainability


## Thank you

