

Rethinking PLCs:

INDUSTRIAL ETHERNET FOR LARGE-SCALE REAL-TIME DISTRIBUTED CONTROL APPLICATIONS



Birgit Plötzeneder

on behalf of the ELI Beamlines CS Team

ELI: Distributed laser research infrastructure in Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania

User facilities, just under construction



Scope

Laser Building

Support Rooms First Floor

Cryogenic systems, power supply cooling, auxiliary systems

L1 100 mJ / 1kHz

L2 1PW / 20 J / 10 Hz

L3 PW / 30 J / 10 Hz

L4 10 PW / 1.5 kJ

Lasers Ground Floor

E1 Material & Bio-
molecular Applications

E2 X-ray Sources

E3 Plasma Physics

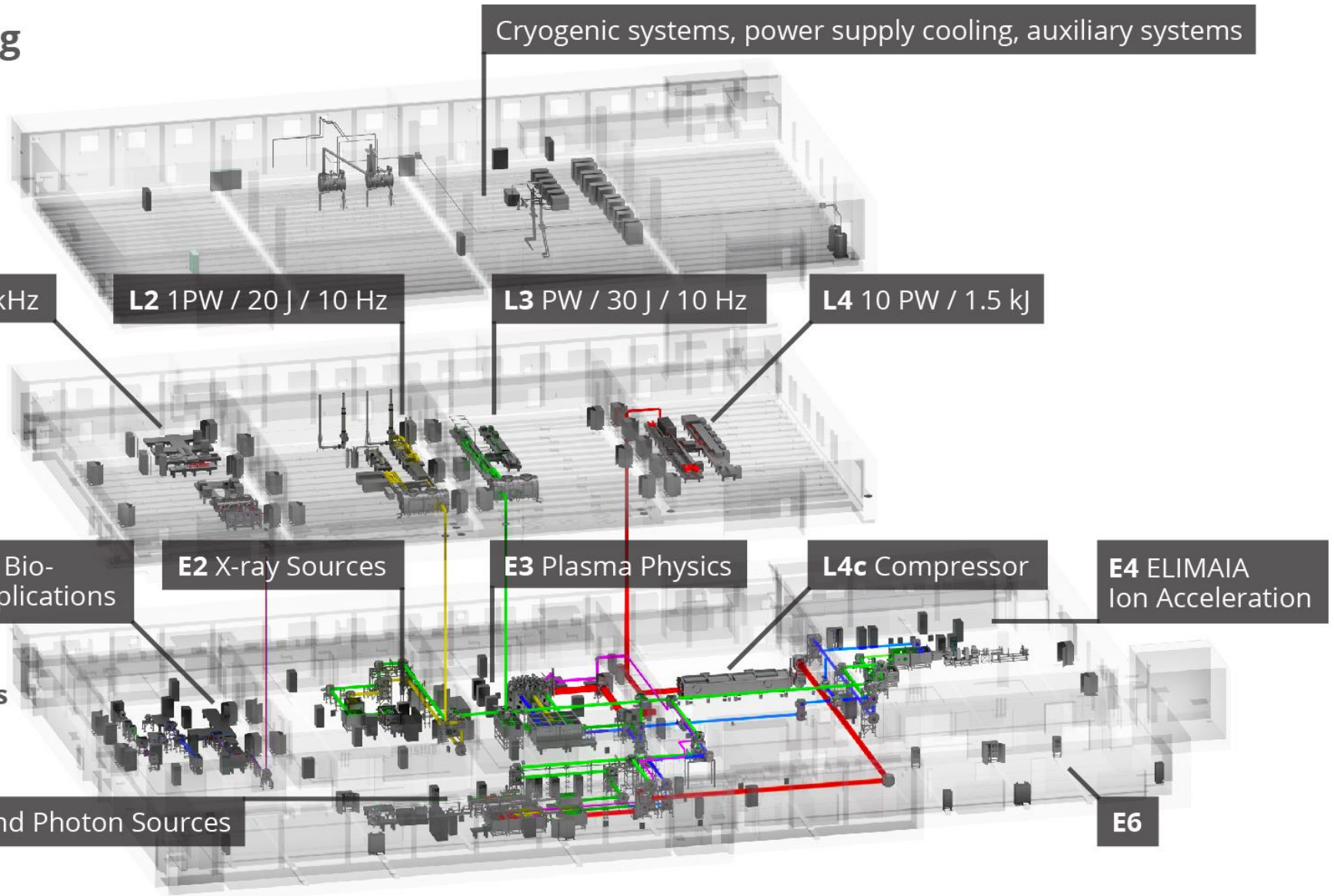
L4c Compressor

E4 ELIMAIA
Ion Acceleration

Experimental Halls Basement

E5 Electron and Photon Sources

E6



Scope

Python WhiteRabbit
Beckhoff Xilinx
Linux **TANGO** MTCA
B&R

C++

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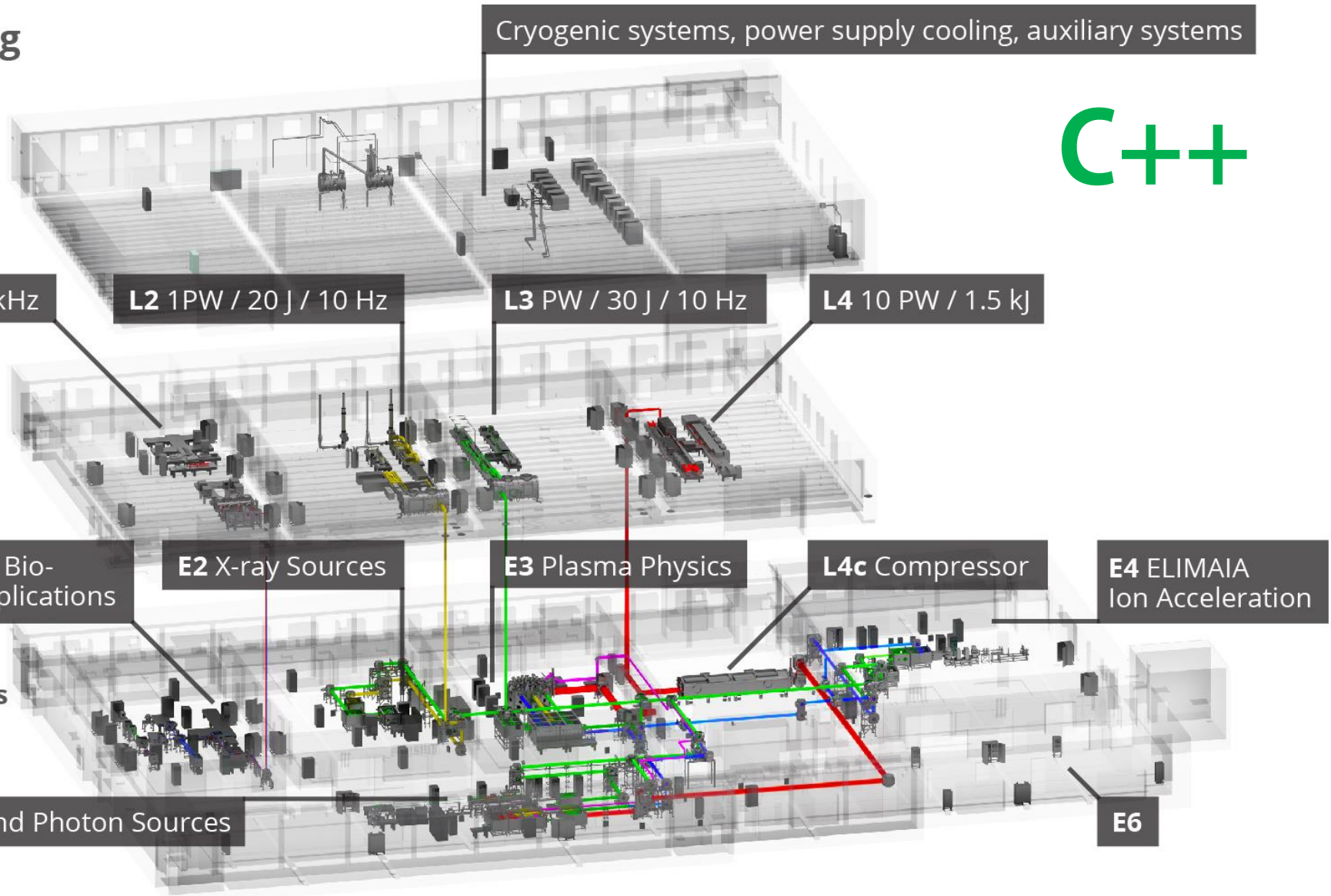
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C++
Window
Matlab
LabVIEW
EPICS
MRF
Rockwell

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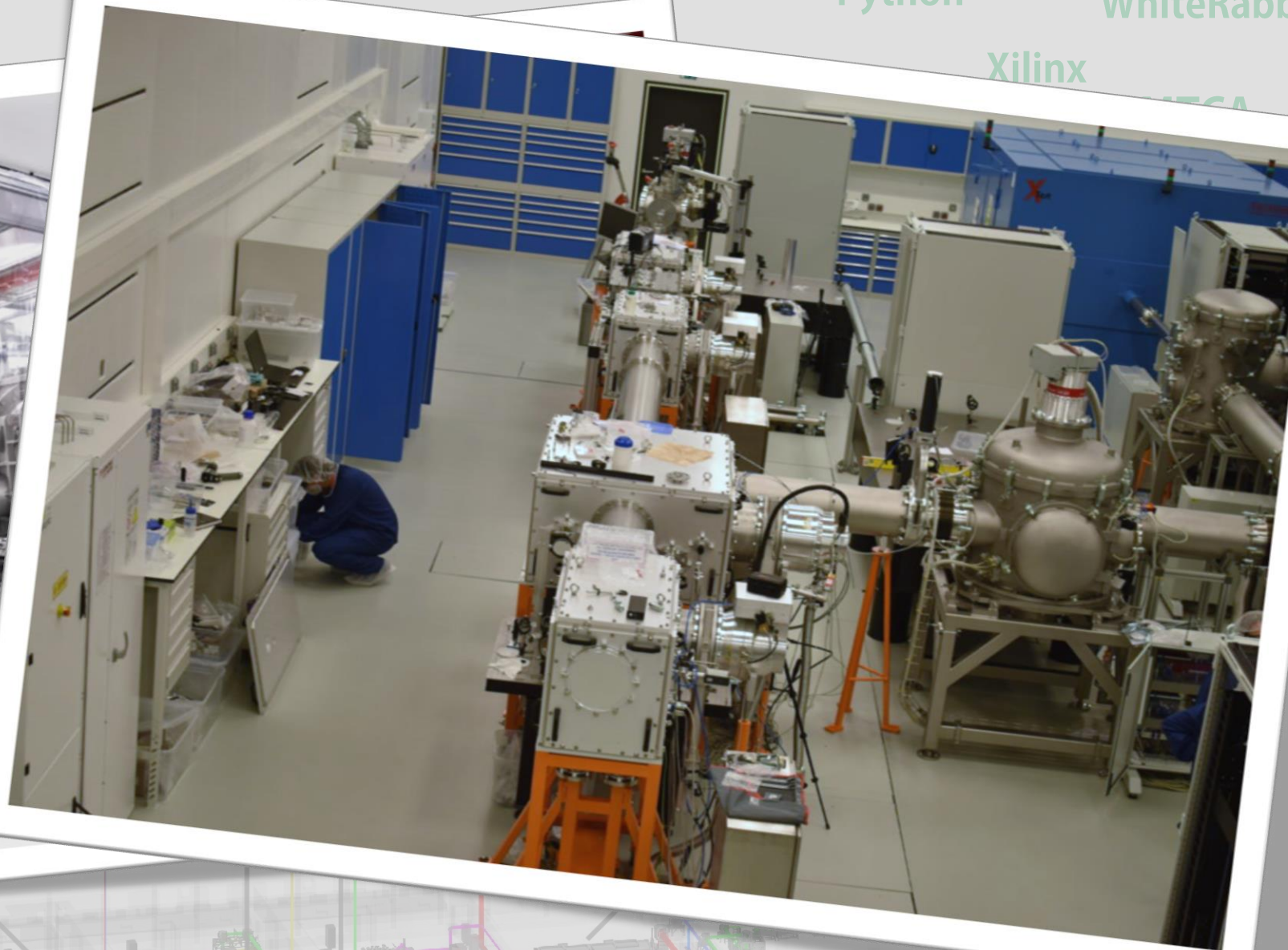
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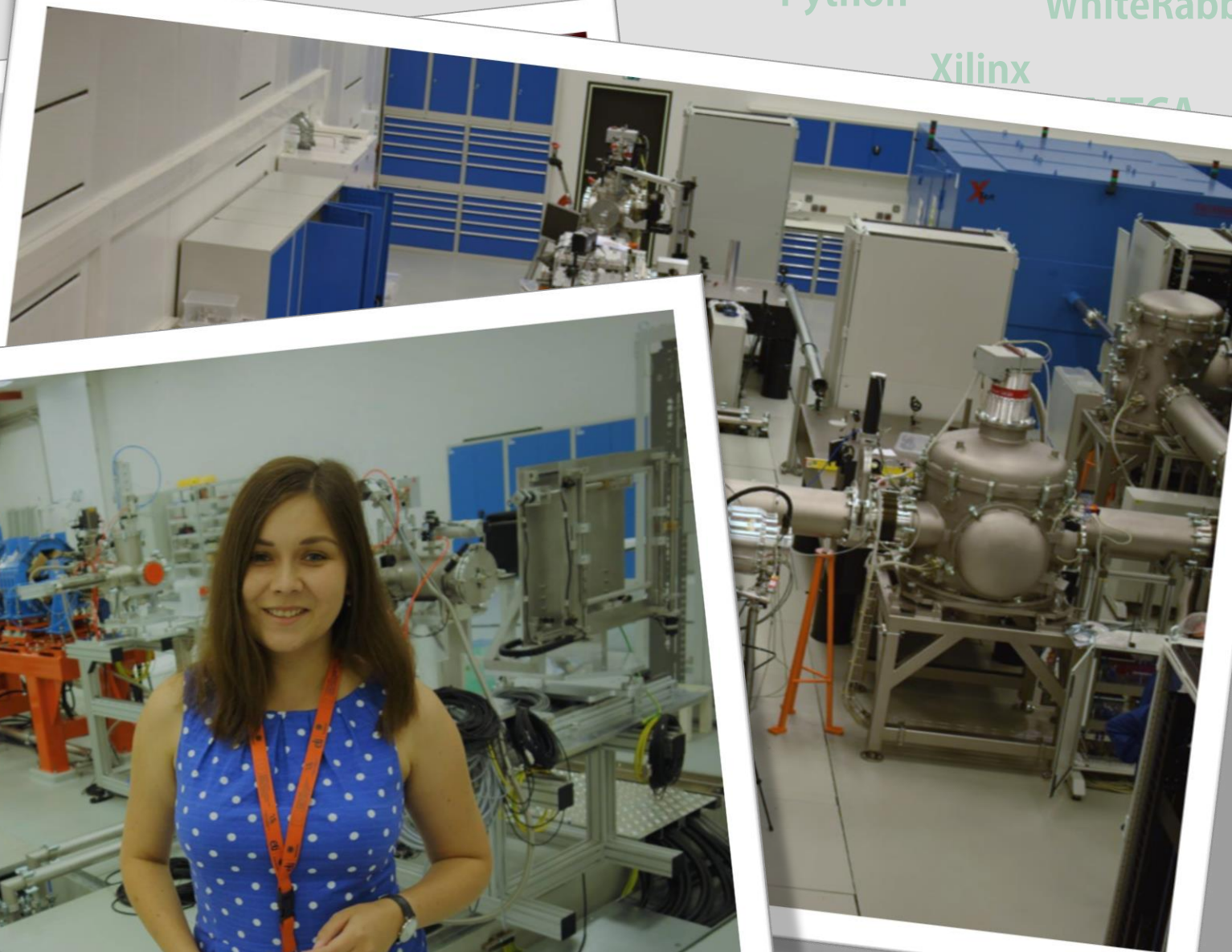
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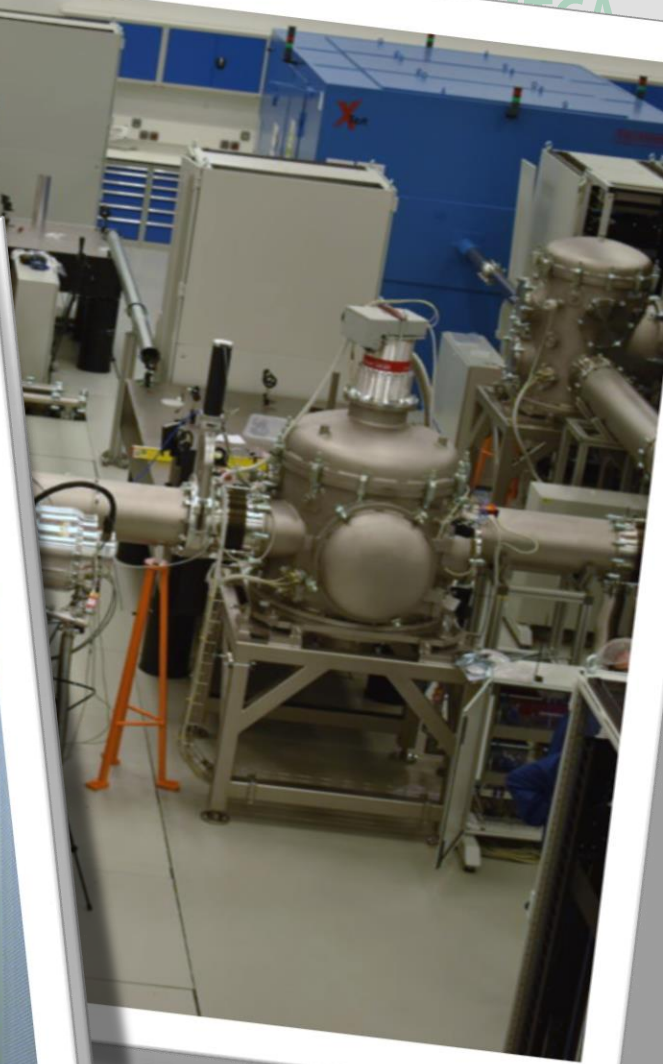
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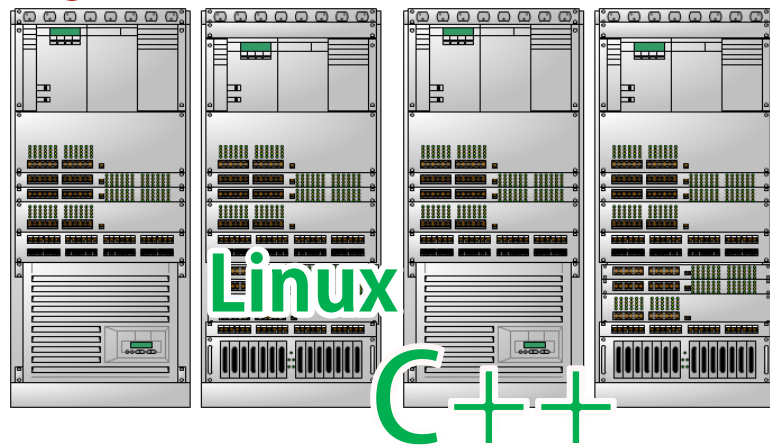
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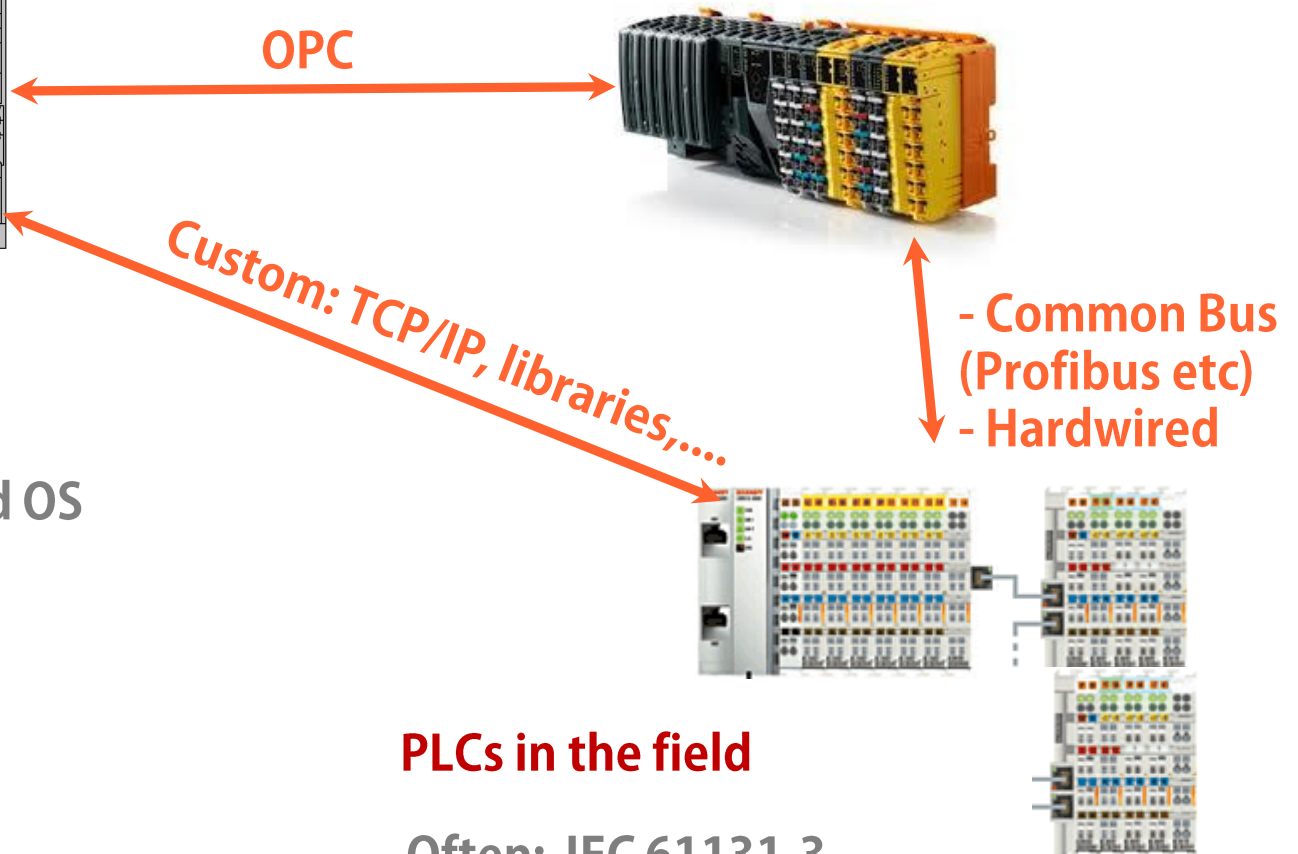
High Level CS



TANGO

Languages like C++, Python,..
Classical servers, often virtualized OS
Middlewares like EPICS, TANGO..
SCADA

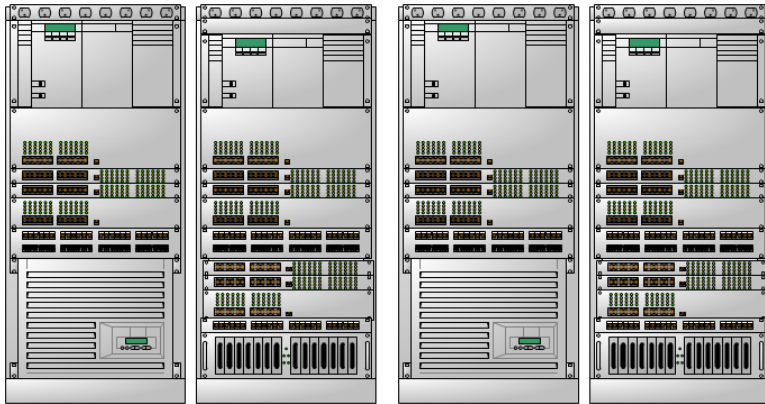
Default architecture



PLCs in the field

Often: IEC 61131-3
Proprietary software
Small, isolated control nodes
(CPU + some modules, small
industrial Ethernet networks)
Slow process control

Default architecture

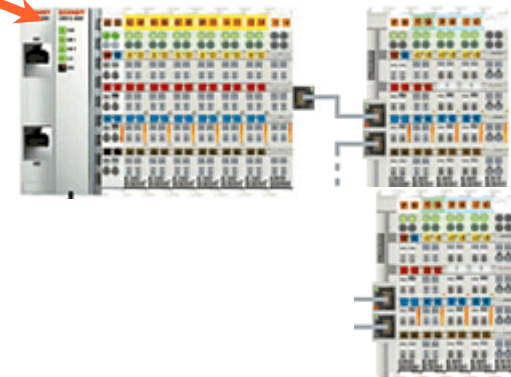


OPC



Custom: TCP/IP, libraries,....

- Common Bus
(Profibus etc)
- Hardwired



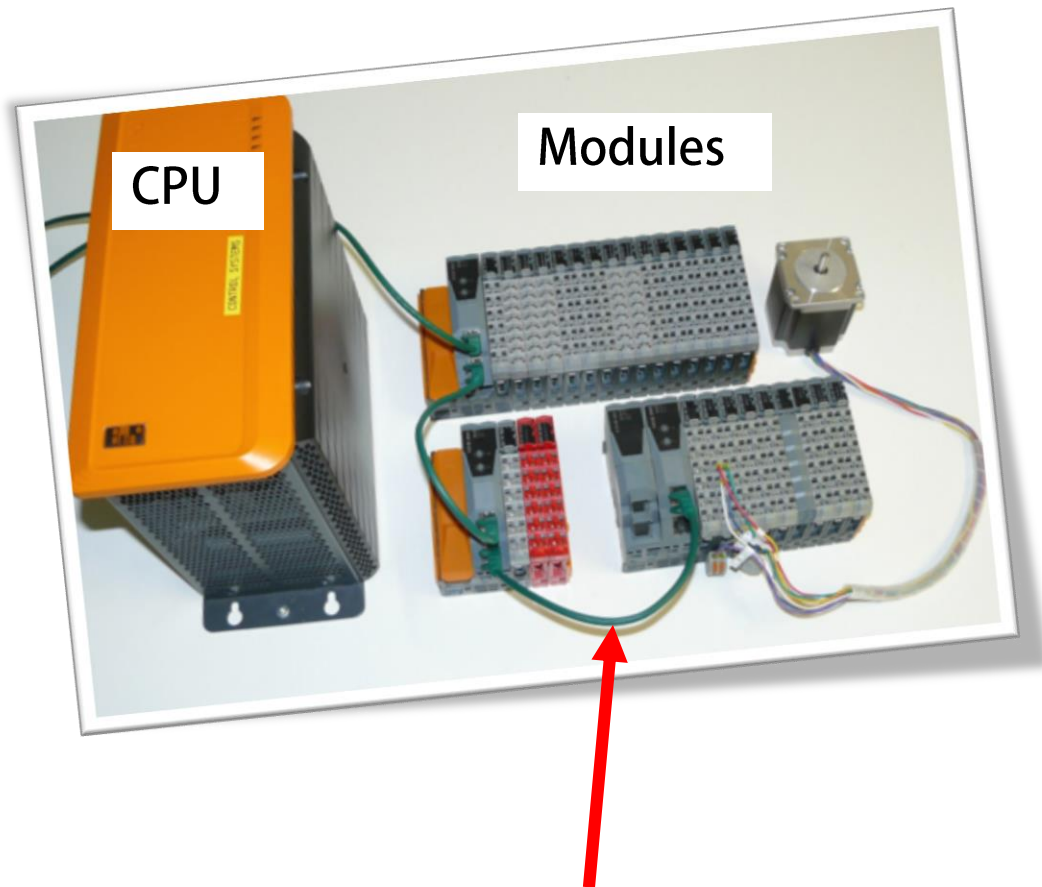
We like that PLCs are **cheap, reliable, modular** and **fault-tolerant** “hard” **real time** control solutions, even in challenging environments.

But:

- Not a lot of CS engineers can do C++, LabVIEW and PLC. **Multiple skillsets** have to be developed, SD environments maintained.
- **Interfaces are costly** (manpower) and often **awkward**.

=> PLCs are often almost standalone local control units with a thin connection to the main CS.

Let's try a more native approach.



ETHERNET
POWERLINK

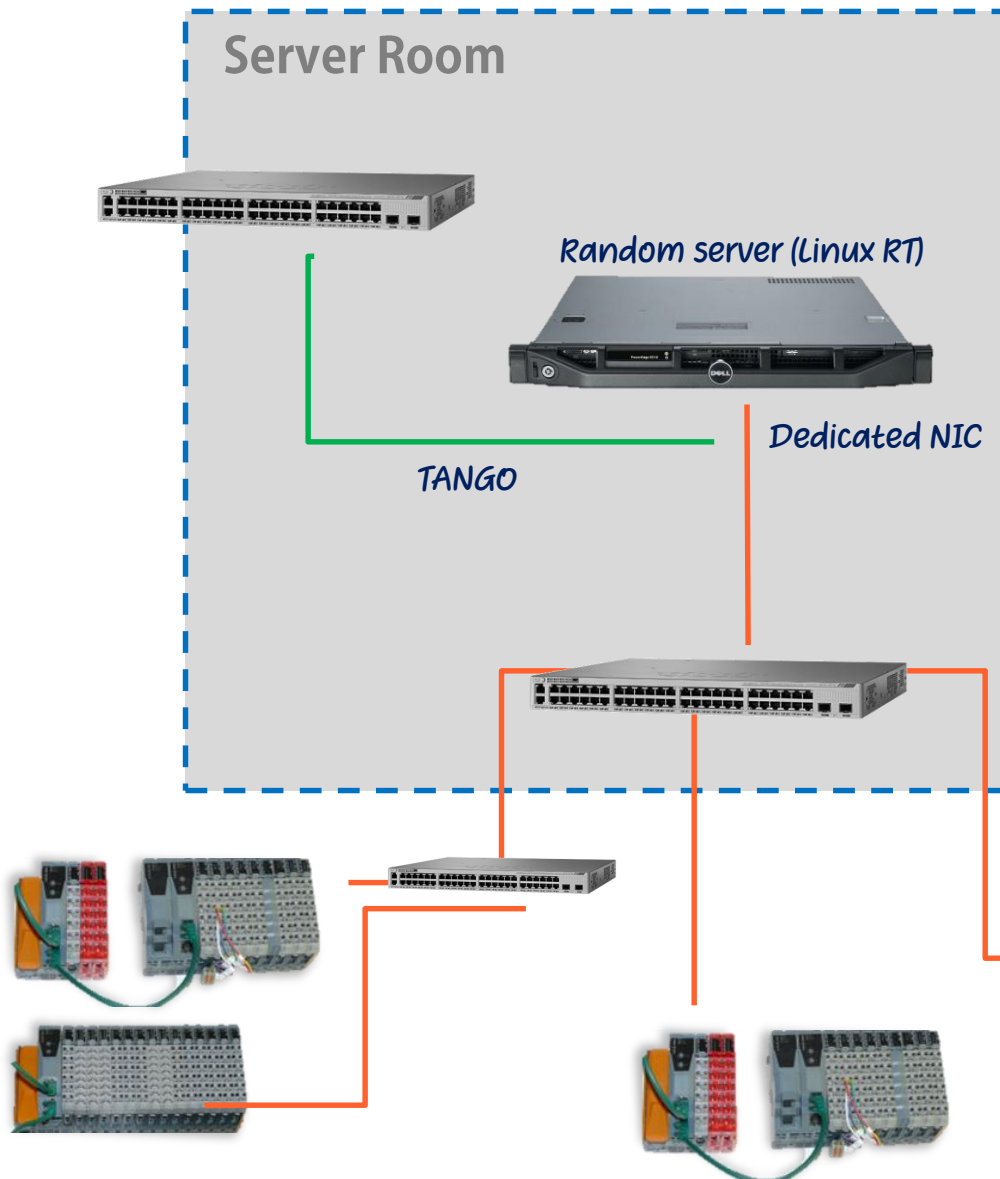
1) Start with a PLC with an open industrial Ethernet protocol

*Multiple vendors opened their stacks because they want to extend their ecosystem and encourage companies to create new modules. We like **Beckhoff (EtherCAT)** and **B&R (Powerlink)***

2) Kick out the CPU, write an alternative master for instead, and distribute the stack over the entire facility network.

3) Profit.

How this looks in real life



Average span: 250m

Longest distance: 450m

Largest operational system: 40 sub-units

Modules are distributed over entire facility,
connected to a dedicated fibre network*

*B&R has modules with LC connectors!
Dedicated, managed switches are best. We had
some timeouts with cheap hardware.

How this looks in real life

Fieldbus-API

PowerLink

EtherCAT

*Purpose: Control the bus
Abstraction of stacks
provided by Beckhoff +
B&R*

CS-IO

Motor

DIO

AIO

Communication

...

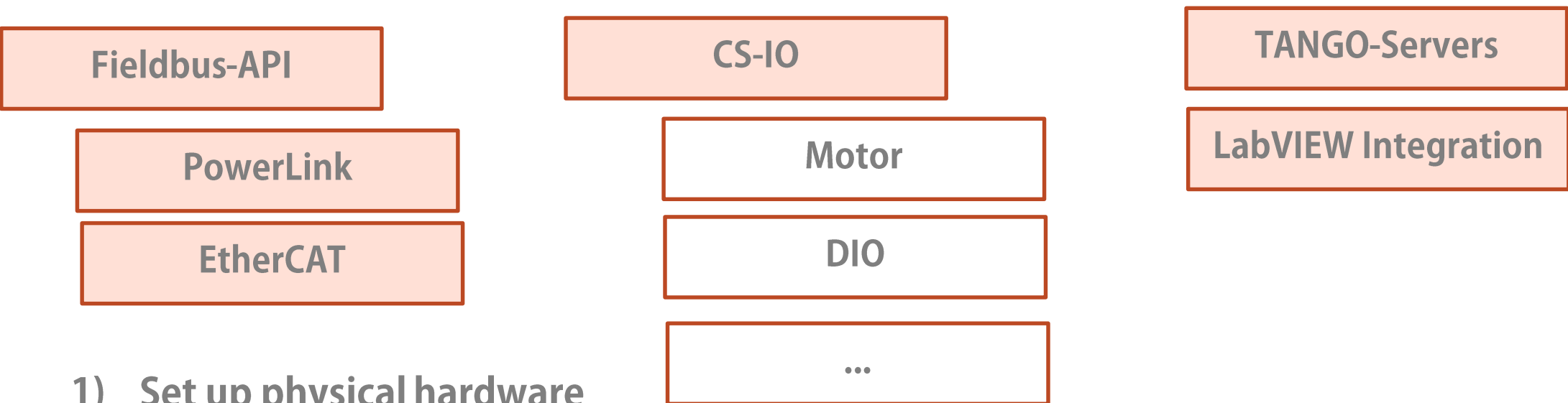
*Purpose: Implement
typical modules*

TANGO-Servers

LabVIEW Integration

*Purpose: Integrate
Into the facility*

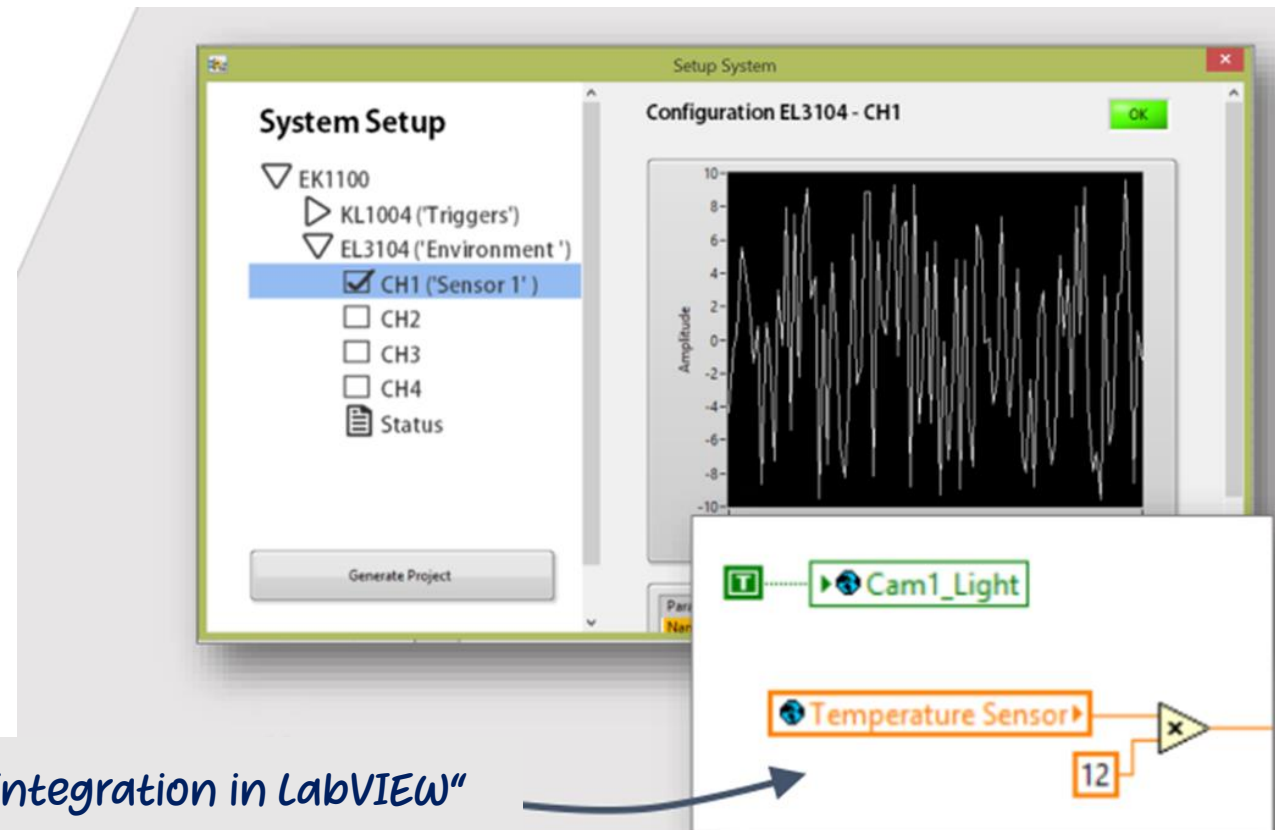
How this looks in real life



- 1) Set up physical hardware
- 2) Configure topology + registers with Automation Studio/System Manager
- 3) Fieldbus-API: Start (via TANGO Server)
starts physical modules in the background
- 4) Fieldbus-API: Discover (via TANGO Server)
returns collection of CS-IO modules (generates dynamic TANGO Attributes)
- 5) Commands: CSIO.dosomething, FieldBus.sync (in a loop)

Where are we now

- 1) Largest setup: Beamline with 40 modules, ca 250m span, 10ms cycle time
- 2) Laser Interfaces: Vacuum + MSS
 - Runs on National Instruments cRIO, ardwired signal exchange
 - Install a B&R head inside their rack, connect fibre - done.
 - New signal = just add a module.



„Native Integration in LabVIEW“
(GAMA Grant)

Where do we want to go

This is a large-scale functional prototype, but not quite ready.

- 1) We want a TANGO Server for every module instead of dynamic attributes inside of one server.
- 2) We need to rework our top layer abstraction: We have nice generic motor / DIO /.. GUIs and APIs. We haven't yet combined this with the fieldbus API. The end user shouldn't know what they are dealing with..
- 3) Performance: Limitations and performance has to be quantified more accurately.

Thanks for the attention!



Our team is hiring!
CS Engineers with C++/Linux
System Admin

...

Birgit.Ploetzeneder@eli-beams.eu