

# Basic Micro : Operating mode with Unity Pro S



# Unity Pro presentation

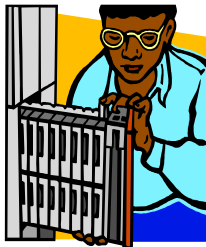
# Unity Pro overview



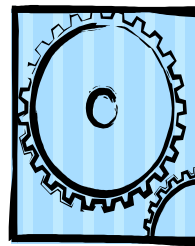
- Unity Pro is a **all in one software**
  - For Quantum, Premium, Atrium and **Modicon M340** platforms
- **Scalability** of the software is **based on the supported platforms** and not on features
  - Unity Pro Small supports only Modicon M340 PLCs
- Unity Pro for all the life cycle of your project



Design



Debug

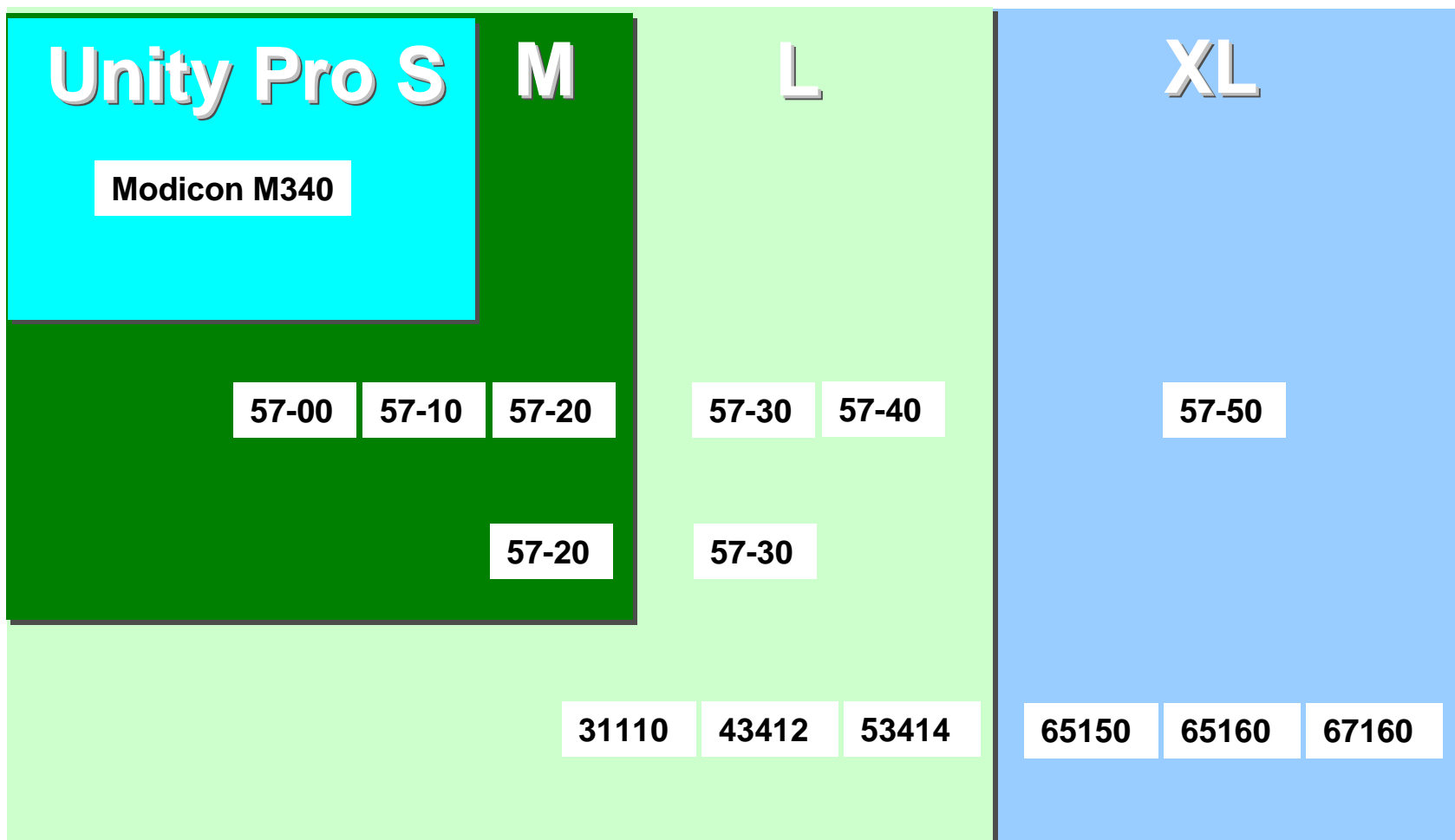


Operation



Maintenance

# Selection guide



# Offer structure



## ■ Single and multi-seats

	Up to <b>3</b> ..... <b>10</b> ..... <b>100</b> users			
	Single	Group	Team	Facility
Unity Pro X Large	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unity Pro Large	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unity Pro Medium	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unity Pro Small	✓	✓	✓	

## ■ Upgrades

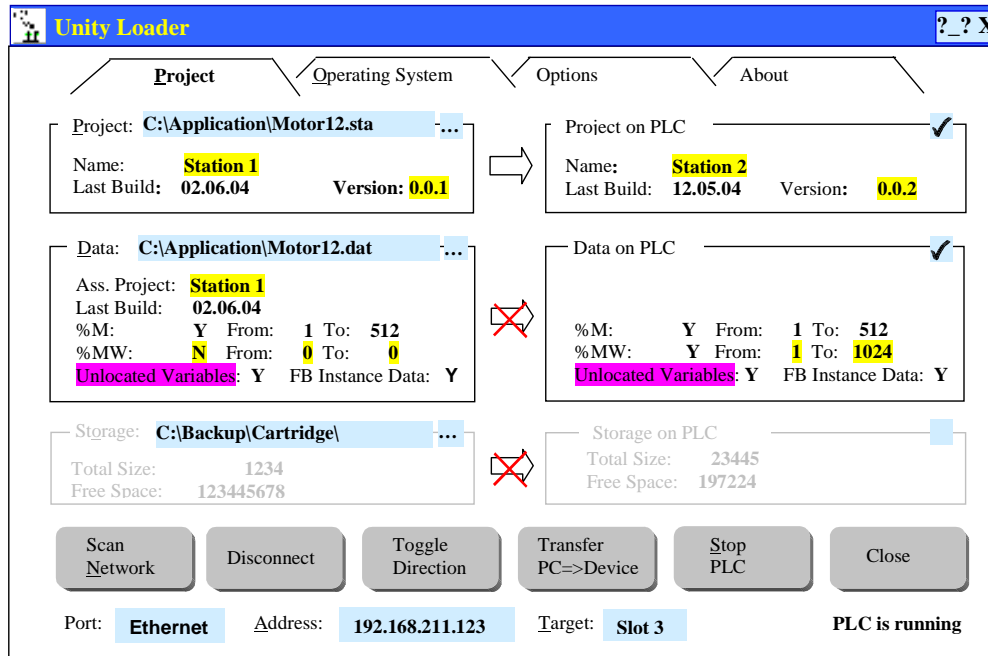
- Ease to make transition path from legacy software (PL7, Concept, ProWorx) for customers with active subscription only

## ■ Education and Schneider Alliance special offer

# Unity Loader tool

- A simple and easy-to-use tool to perform basic maintenance
  - Dedicated for operators that are not familiar with Unity-Pro
  - Stand alone tool that doesn't need Unity Pro on the computer
- Available only for Modicon M340 PLCs
- Simple and fast transfer
  - Upgrading a PLC can be done in one shot (except for firmware)
  - Transfer through USB port and Ethernet
  - Run / Stop PLC services

# Unity Loader tool (cont)



- Basic operations are available through buttons : upload / download of :
  - Project
  - File of data
  - User files (data storage on memory card)
  - User Web pages (NOE module)
  - PLC and Ethernet module firmware

# Unity Pro Small

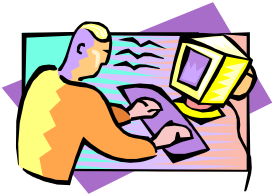


# Unity Pro Small overview



- The **right tool for all phases** of your mid range automation project
  - **Selection and installation** : « all in one » software for programming and debugging a complete application
  - **Design** : structured variables and 5 languages to develop your application program
  - **Debug** : PLC simulator and high level of debug services to test and debug your program
  - **Operation** : operator screens and diagnostic viewer to monitor and control your process
  - **Maintenance** : on-line modifications to update your application program
  - **Openness** : use of XML format

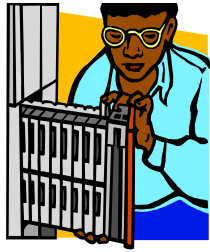
# Design your program



Design

- Unity Pro Small is a **full featured** software package
- **Mid range platforms** benefit of the **richness of Unity Pro features**
  - 5 IEC languages
  - Standardization capabilities
    - Through data : unlocated variables, structures and arrays
    - Through program : sections of program, user function blocks, functional modules
  - Multitasking capabilities
    - Mast and Fast tasks (no Aux task)
    - Event triggered treatments
  - Functional view to map your application to the process
- With the possibility to bring **more value through the openness**
  - Interface to any client application through XML format

# Debugging your application



Debug

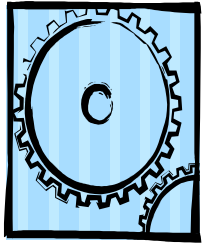
## ■ Embedded PLC simulator

- No hardware constraints to debug your program
- Provide the same execution capabilities as a PLC
- Possibility to use function blocks of IO management library to simulate (write) %I, %IW, %ID and %IF inputs (*WRITE\_INPUT\_EBOOL, WRITE\_INPUT\_INT, ...*)

## ■ An unequalled set of debug services

- Power flow animation for graphical languages
- Breakpoint and step by step to test and debug the program
- Watch point to know the real time value of a variable
- SFC monitoring of step activity times
- Color used during execution progress (boolean variables, steps, ...)

# Operate and maintain your application



## Operation

- Visualize and control the application with operator screens
  - Graphical and animated view of your process

- PLC and module diagnostic through configuration editor

- Integrated system and application diagnostic accessible through the built-in diagnostic viewer

- No programming required
- Display faults saved in the PLC with source time stamping
- Fault cause analysis to find origin of process fault
- Possibility to acknowledge



## Maintenance

- Upward compatibility of the PLC applications

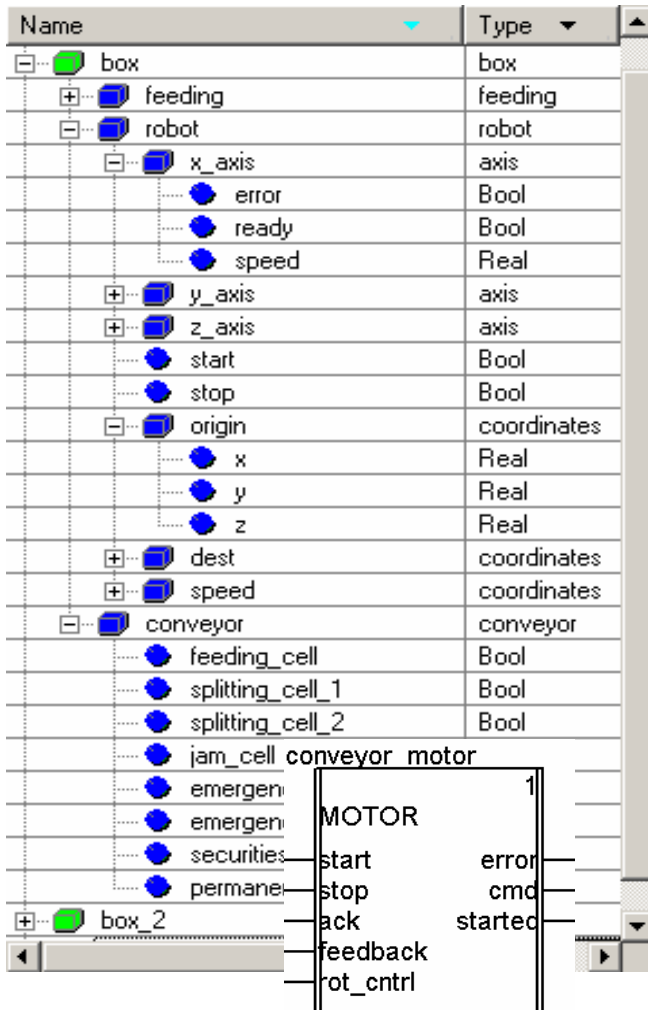
- Last version of Unity Pro supports the installed base design with the previous versions

# General advice to develop your application

# Don't reinvent the wheel each time

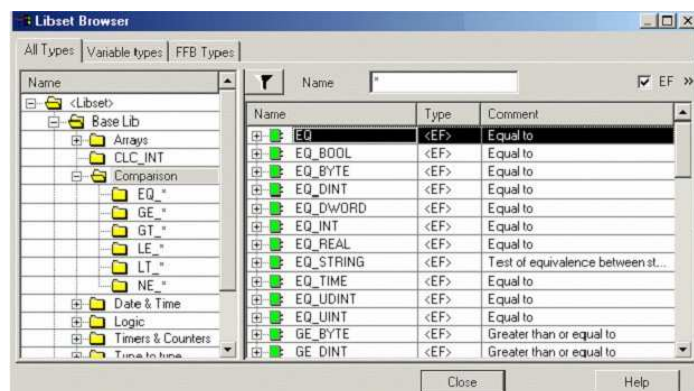
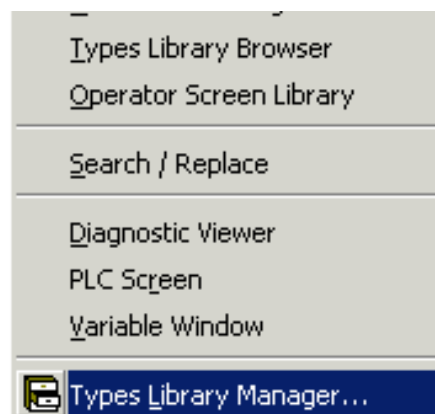
- Design and combined your standards to develop your application in short time
- Manage and share your standards
- Describe the process through functional approach
- Debug and adjust your application directly on your PC to reduce commissioning time
- Use embedded diagnostic to reduce downtime
- Manage all process data in the PLC

# Combine your standards



- **Arrange PLC data** according to the process
  - Data structures and multi-dimensional arrays
  - Unlocated variables to create standard databases without memory mapping
  - Reusability simple through standards in libraries and import / export features
- **Move to a component approach** in design with Derived function blocks (DFB)
  - Create standards of your often used logic
  - Combine these standards to design more complex logic (nested DFB)
  - Protect your know-how

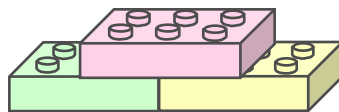
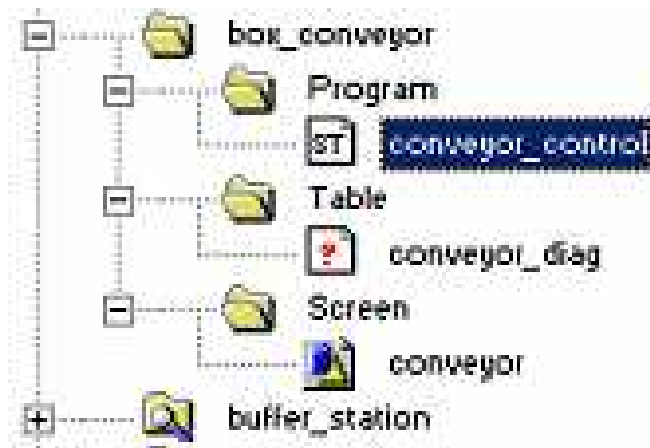
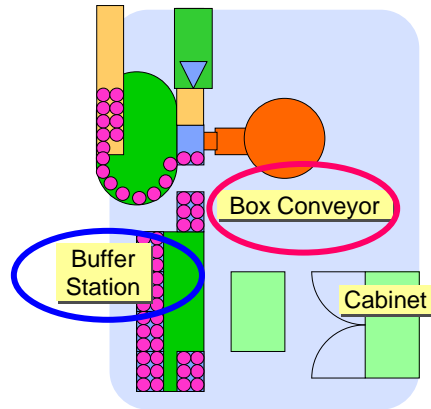
# Share your standards



- **Organize your standards** in user libraries and families
  - Library manager is the repository of your standards
- **Share your standards** to other developers
  - Standards are accessible to all programmers
  - Be sure that your application contains the right version
    - Comparison of project to the library
    - Versioning to trace modifications
- **Make modifications** only to the model (type)
  - All instances are automatically updated



# Think process and not PLC



- Break down your application into functional modules close to the process
- Use modular functional modules to describe a complex machine
  - Tree description with nested modules
  - Easy to find the right information through the functional description of your application
- Reduce design time to create custom machines by combination of existing functional modules
  - Create standardized functional modules
  - Export / import modules
  - Wizard to manage variables when reusing a module

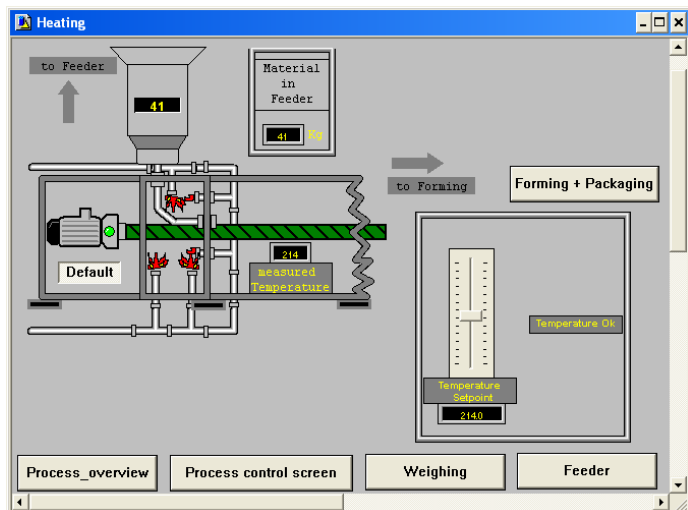
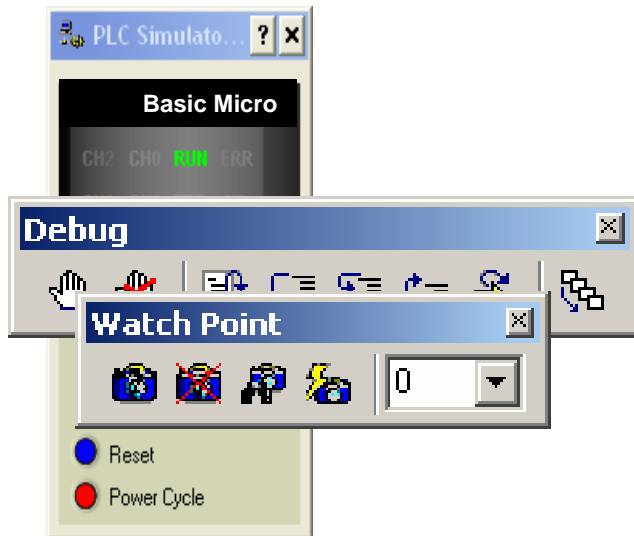
# Debug and adjust the application in your PC

## ■ Debug your program without hardware

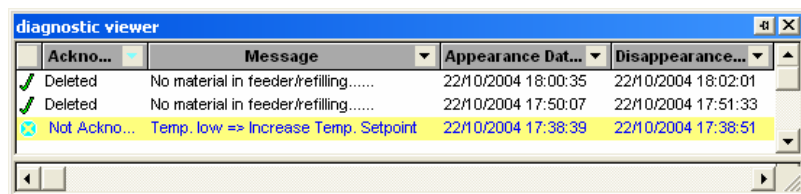
- Simulate the PLC on your PC
- All debug tools are available

## ■ Use embedded services to reduce commissioning time

- Graphical operator screens to display the behavior of the machine or process
- Quick access to additional documents about application through hyperlinks (documentation, wiring diagrams, ...)



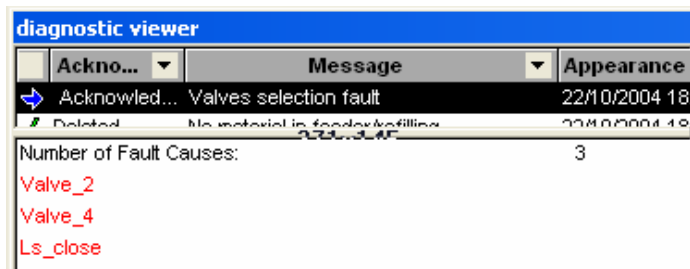
# Reduce downtime and save costs during operation



Ackno...	Message	Appearance Dat...	Disappearance...
✓ Deleted	No material in feeder/refilling.....	22/10/2004 18:00:35	22/10/2004 18:02:01
✓ Deleted	No material in feeder/refilling.....	22/10/2004 17:50:07	22/10/2004 17:51:33
✗ Not Ackno...	Temp. low => Increase Temp. Setpoint	22/10/2004 17:38:39	22/10/2004 17:38:51

## ■ Use embedded diagnostic without programming

- Hardware and program diagnostic are easy through clear messages
- Choice of language for system messages
- Time stamping and navigation to the root cause



Ackno...	Message	Appearance
➔ Acknowled...	Valves selection fault	22/10/2004 18:...
✓ Deleted	No material in feeder/refilling.....	22/10/2004 18:...

Number of Fault Causes: 3

Valve\_2  
Valve\_4  
Ls\_close

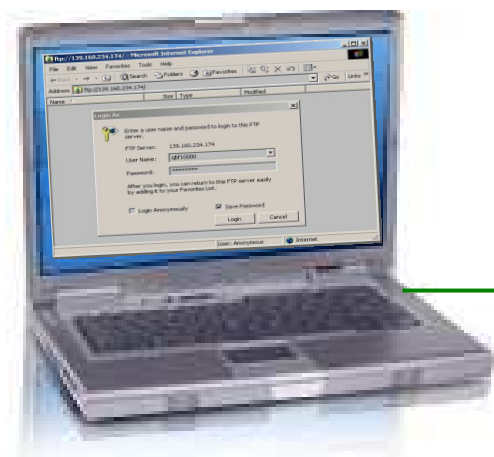
## ■ Access to advanced diagnostic through function blocks

- To monitor a movement or any execution of the process
- Fault cause analysis

## ■ Diagnostic through Web pages accessible via Ethernet port

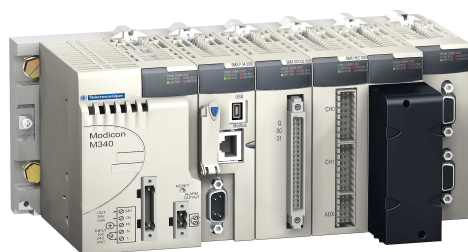
# Store data in the PLC

## Standard FTP client



Ethernet

## FTP server



- Some memory cards can **save data files** accessible from the PLC application through function blocks
  - Create / delete files
  - Get / modify file attributes
  - Read / write data
- **Use Ethernet / FTP** to upload / download files
  - Memory card is managed as FTP server
  - Use Unity Loader or a standard tool (*Internet Explorer FTP Client*) to exchange with the memory card

# Operating modes

# Configuration required and installation

- PC configuration required to install Unity Pro
  - Nominal : PC 1.2 GHz / 512 MB RAM
  - Operating system (fully qualified) : Windows 2000 / Windows XP
  
- Same directory for all Schneider software
  - C:\program files\Schneider electric\xxx
  
- Installation procedure
  - Standard program install / uninstall of Windows
  - Right to use the software is associated to its registration (only 21 days free)
  - Unity Pro can coexist with PL7 or Concept and can be executed in same time
  - It's impossible to install 2 different versions of Unity Pro on the same PC

# Unity Pro environment

## ■ Multi instance mode

- Several instances of Unity Pro can be executed in same time (same application or different applications)
- If several instances of the same application **only one instance opens the application in Read / Write mode**. Other instances are in Read mode only

## ■ Compatibility management

- Ascending compatibility is guaranteed through **archive (STA file)** or **XML format (XEF file)**

## ■ Multi language

- Software can be installed in **6 languages** with selection at install time
- **Installed languages can be changed** (without reinstall) using an utility tool. Change is applied at the next launch of Unity Pro

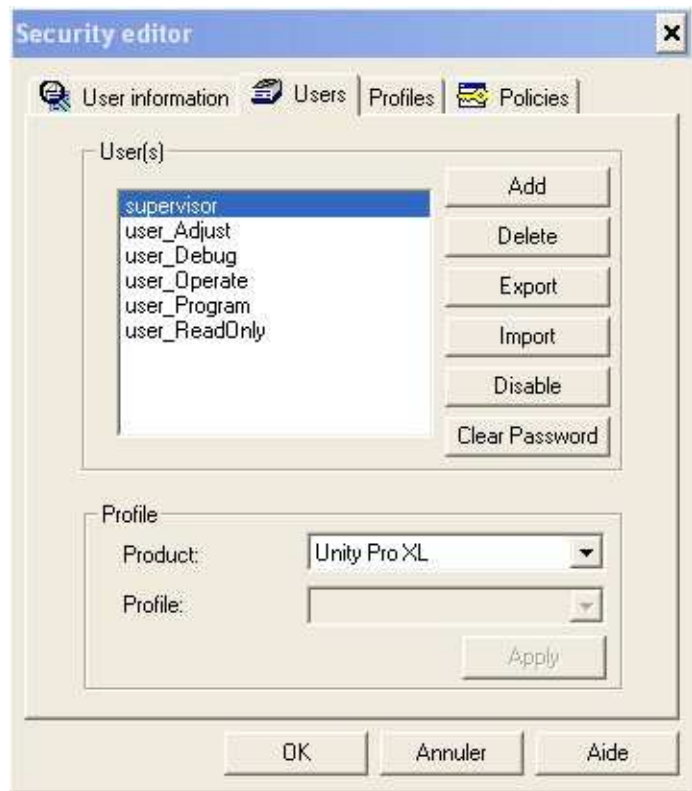
# Security editor



- Tool use to manage the access to Unity Pro.
- Security profiles are defined by the **supervisor**
- **Policies** tab define the security state (security off, security on with mandatory login, ...) and enable / disable the auditing and confirmation
- **Audit Log file** managed by Windows security system save operation with audit attribute

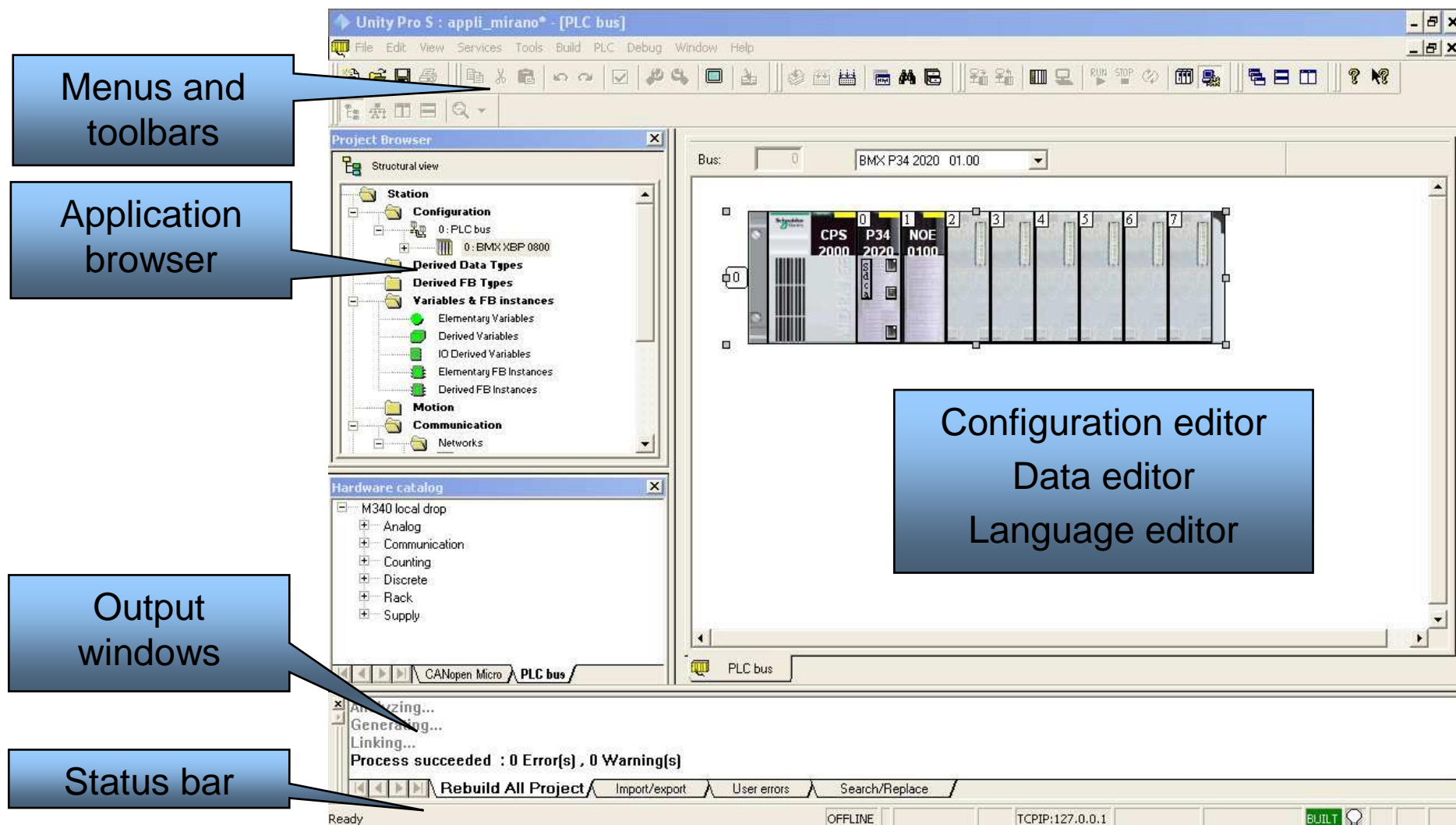


# Security editor (cont)



- **Users** tab defines the list of users (predefined users and users created by supervisor) and assign the profiles to the users
- **Profiles** define the list of rights (predefined profiles and profiles created by supervisor)
- Predefined users and profiles are not modifiable

# User interface



# User interface (cont)

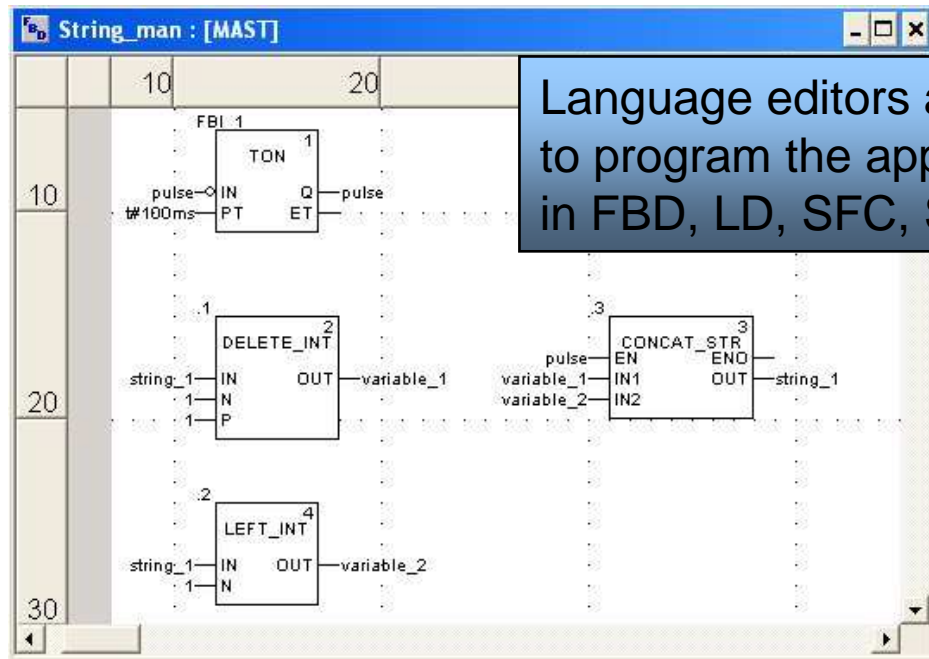
The screenshot displays the Unity Pro software interface. At the top is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Services, Tools, Build, PLC, Debug, Window, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, editing, and debugging. On the left, the 'Project Browser' window shows a 'Structural view' of the project. It includes a 'Station' folder with sub-folders for 'Configuration', 'Derived Data Types', 'Derived FB Types', and 'Variables & FB instances'. The 'Configuration' folder is expanded, showing '0: PLC bus' and '0: BMX XBP 0800'. The 'Variables & FB instances' folder is also expanded, showing 'Elementary Variables', 'Derived Variables', 'IO Derived Variables', and 'Elementary FB Instances'. In the center, the 'PLC bus' window shows a configuration table with columns for module type and address. The table contains the following data:

Module Type	Address
CPS 2000	0
P34 2020	1
NOE 0100	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7

At the bottom, the status bar shows 'Ready', 'OFFLINE', and a 'BUILT' button with a lightbulb icon. Three callout boxes provide additional information:

- All functions are accessible from the toolbars via menus or icons (standard or contextual)**
- Project browser gives access to all elements of Unity Pro application**
- Configure the hardware and parameterize each module with configuration editor**
- Status bar gives information linked to the operation**

# User interface (cont)



Data Editor

Variables | DDT Types | Function Blocks | DFB Types

Filter: Name: \* ☒ EDT ☐ DDT ☐ IODDT

Name	Type	Address	Value	Comment
pulse	BOOL			
string_1	string[32]			
variable_1	string[32]			
variable_2	string[32]			

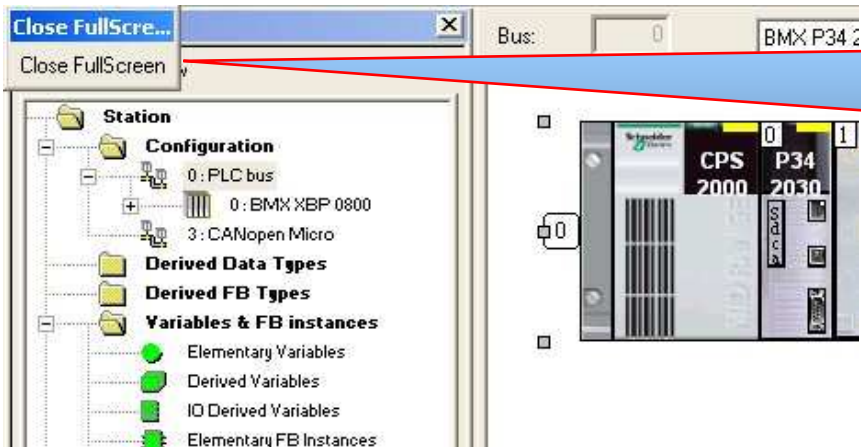
Use data editor to define the variables of the application : types and instances

Analyzing...  
{String\_man : [MAST]} : 0 error(s), 0 warning(s)  
Generating...  
Linking...  
Process succeeded : 0 Error(s) , 0 Warning(s)

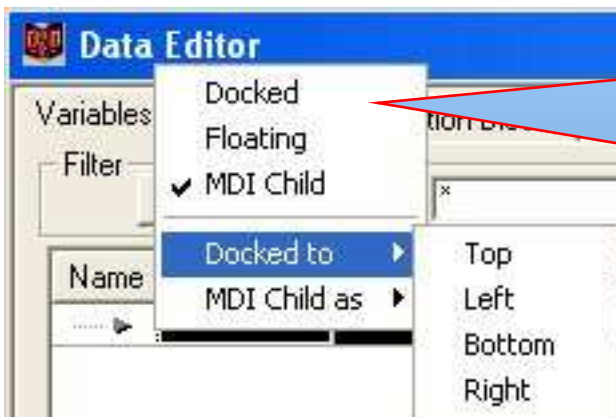
Build Project | Import/export | User errors | Search

Output windows give result of some functions : build, import / export, search

# Ergonomics



All editor can be switched from normal to full screen mode (to enlarge the space dedicated for edition)



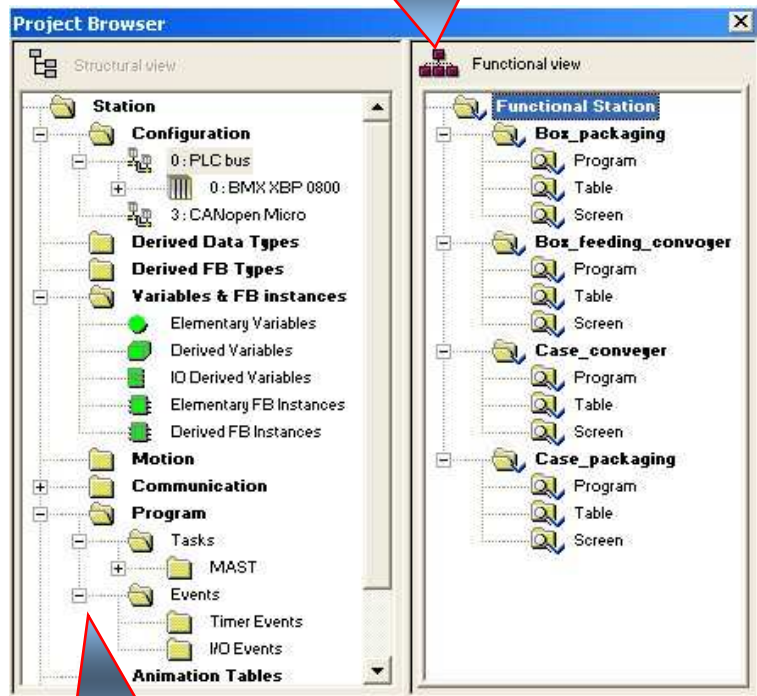
Some windows (animation tables, data editor) can be :

- docked (to anchor in positions outside the application window)
- or floating (to be always visible in foreground).



# Project browser

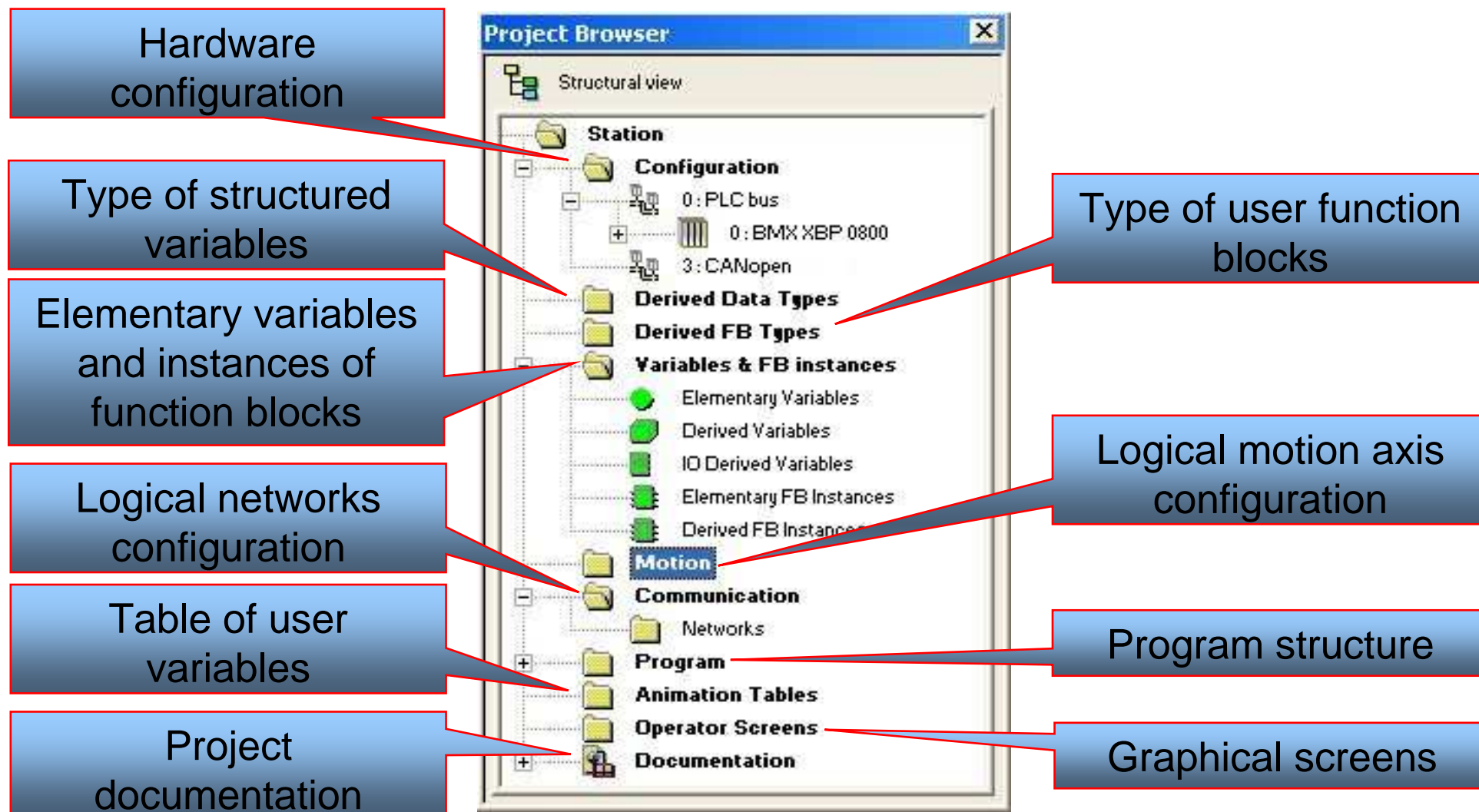
Functional view



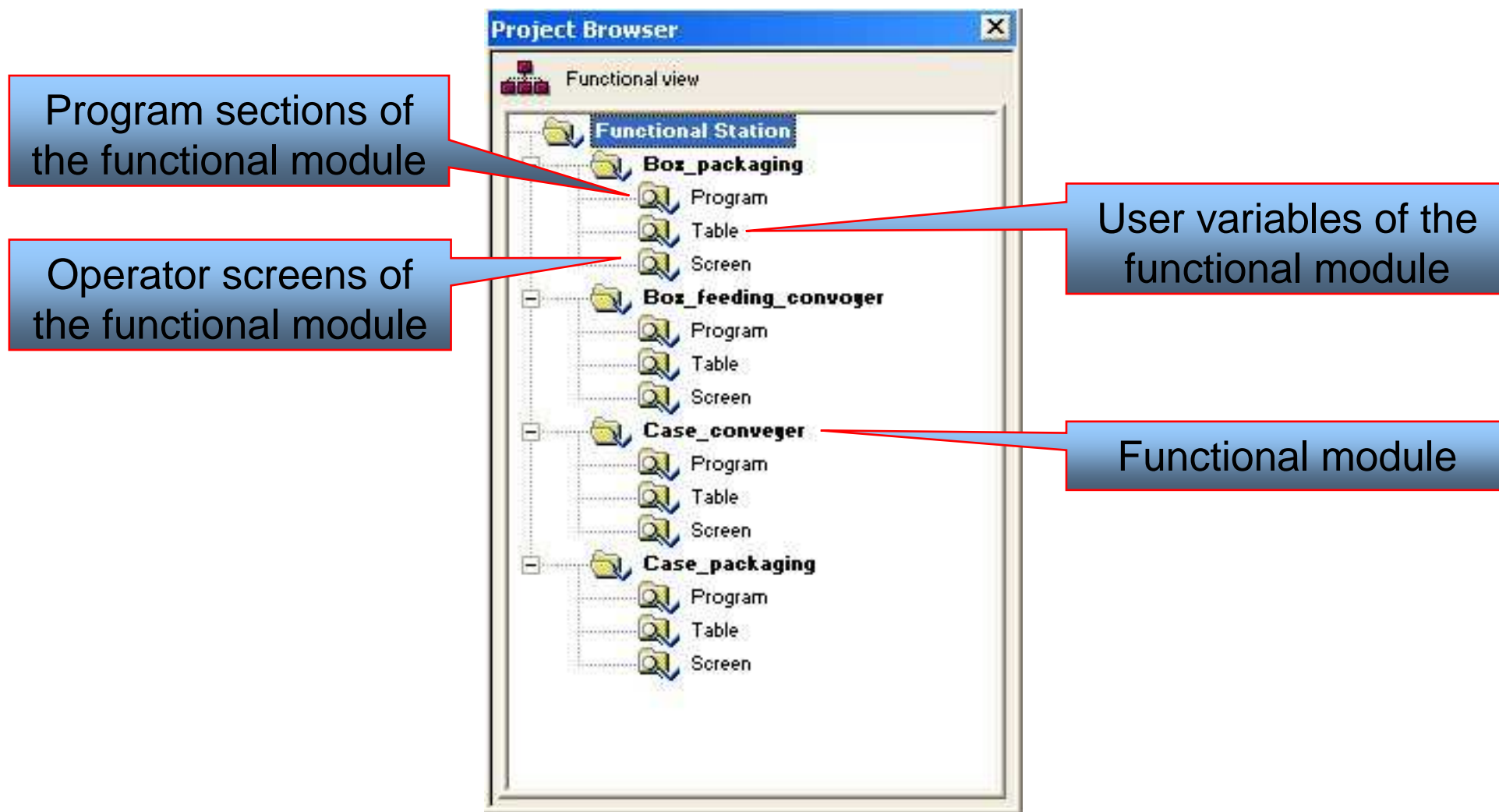
Structural view

- Project browser proposes 2 different views to present and structure your project in tree-structured format
  - Structural view
  - Functional view
- With the structural view the user can access and manage the different elements of the application (hardware configuration, variables, program, documentation, ...)
- Functional view enables the user to structure the application into functional modules

# Structural view



# Functional view





# Start a new project



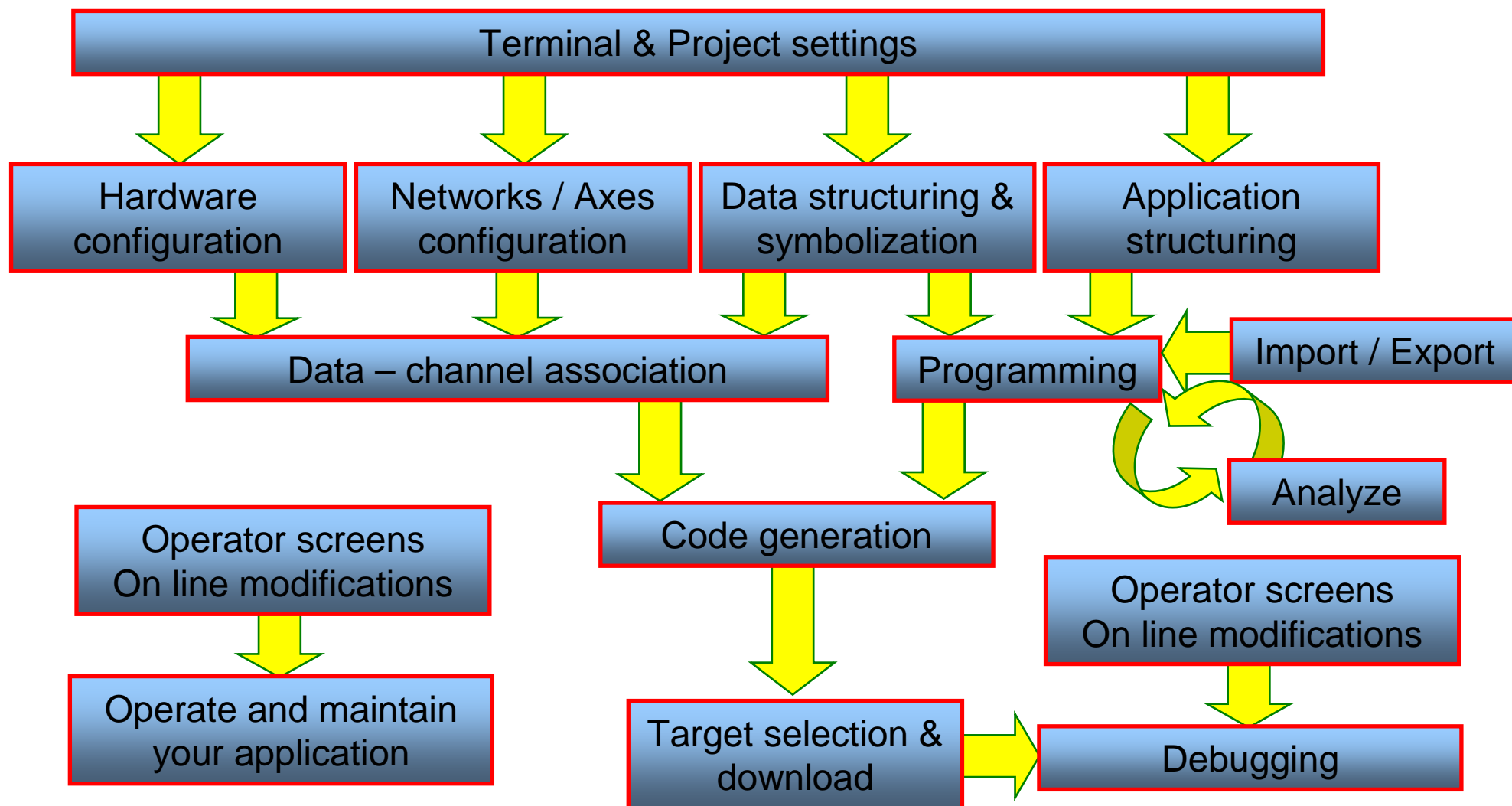
- Run Unity Pro from *Program / Schneider Electric / Unity Pro*

- Open a new project

- Select the family (if necessary) and the processor  
(i.e. *BMX P34 2030*)

New Project		
PLC	Version	Description
M340		M340
BMX P34 1000	01.00	CPU 340-10 Modbus
BMX P34 2010	01.00	CPU 340-20 Modbus CANopen
BMX P34 2020	01.00	CPU 340-20 Modbus Ethernet
BMX P34 2030	01.00	CPU 340-20 Ethernet CANopen

# Methodology to develop a new application

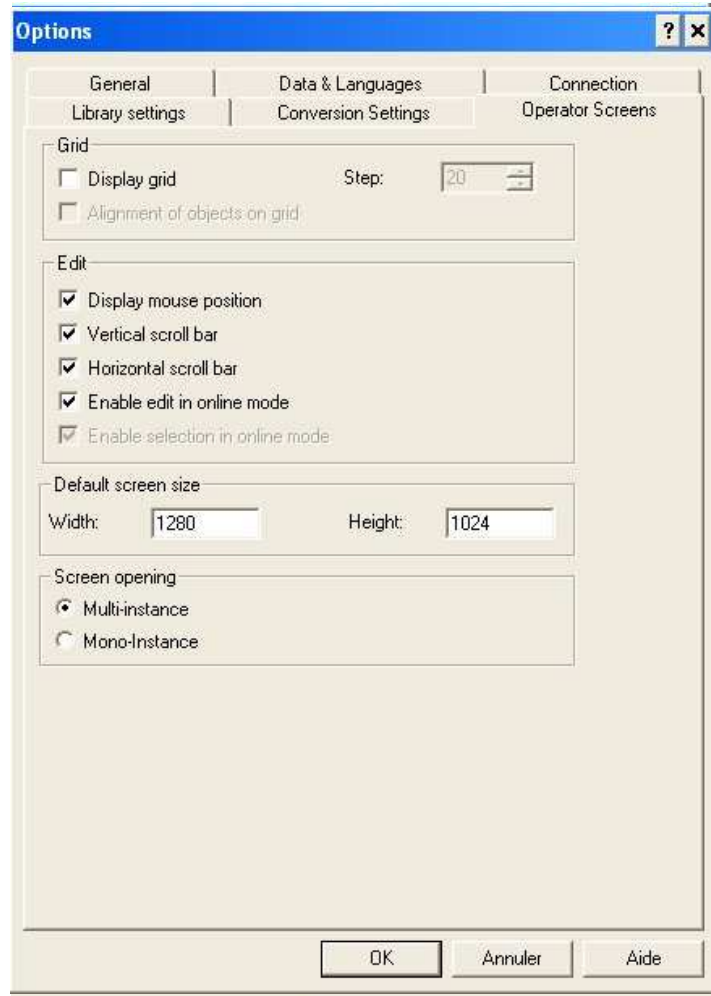


# Methodology to develop an application (cont)

1. Define the **settings**
  - **Work station settings** accessible via *Tools / Options*
  - **Project settings** accessible via *Tools / Project settings*
2. Configure the **hardware** and the networks (racks, modules,...)
3. Define and edit the **variables** (elementary variables, arrays, structures, instances of function blocks,...)
4. **Structure** the application (tasks, sections, functional modules)
5. **Edit** the sections of program (Ladder, FBD, ...)
6. Generate the **code** (build)
7. Choose the **target** (PLC or simulator) and transfer the application (download)
8. **Debug** the application (breakpoint, step by step, ...)

Define the  
settings

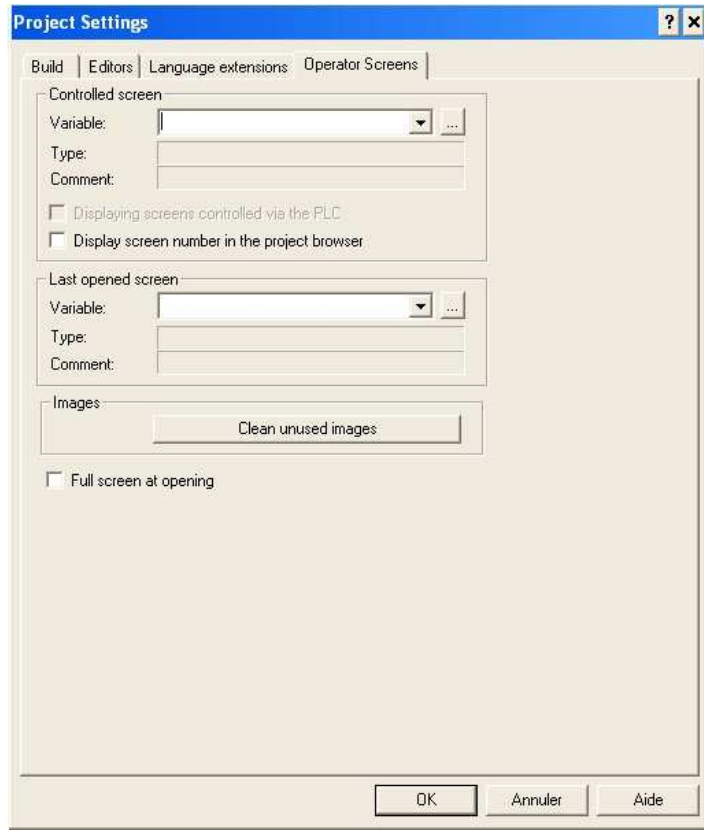
# Work station options



- **General** to define general settings of the project and working directories
- **Data & languages** tab configures settings for entering data
- **Connection** defines options relating to connection of terminal to the PLC
- **Library settings** tab gives information about global library
- **Conversion settings** tab define settings for conversion
- **Operator screens** defines runtime screens

Define the  
settings

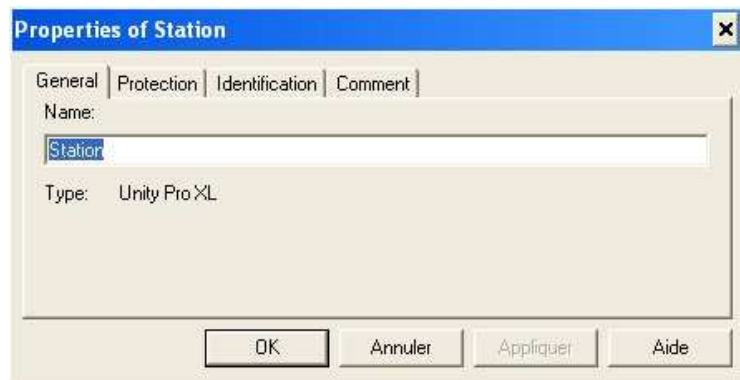
# Project settings



- These settings are save in the application
- **Build** configures the generation of the project
- **Editors** defines the features for graphical languages (Ladder and Function Block Diagram)
- **Language extensions** contains settings for enabling expansions to IEC standard.
- **Operator screens** defines management of the screen by the operator

Define the  
settings

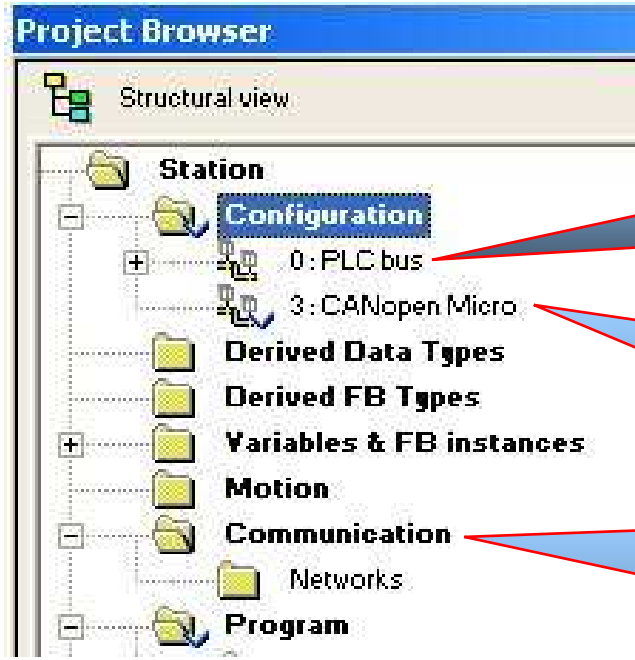
# Project properties



- Accessible by **right-clicking** on station folder
- **General** defines the name of the project (*Station or Functional station by default*)
- **Protection** activates the protection of the program sections. This operation needs a password
- **Identification** identifies the project (current version, last rebuild all and last partial build)
- **Comment** associates a comment to the project

# Configuration editor

- Accessible from structural view



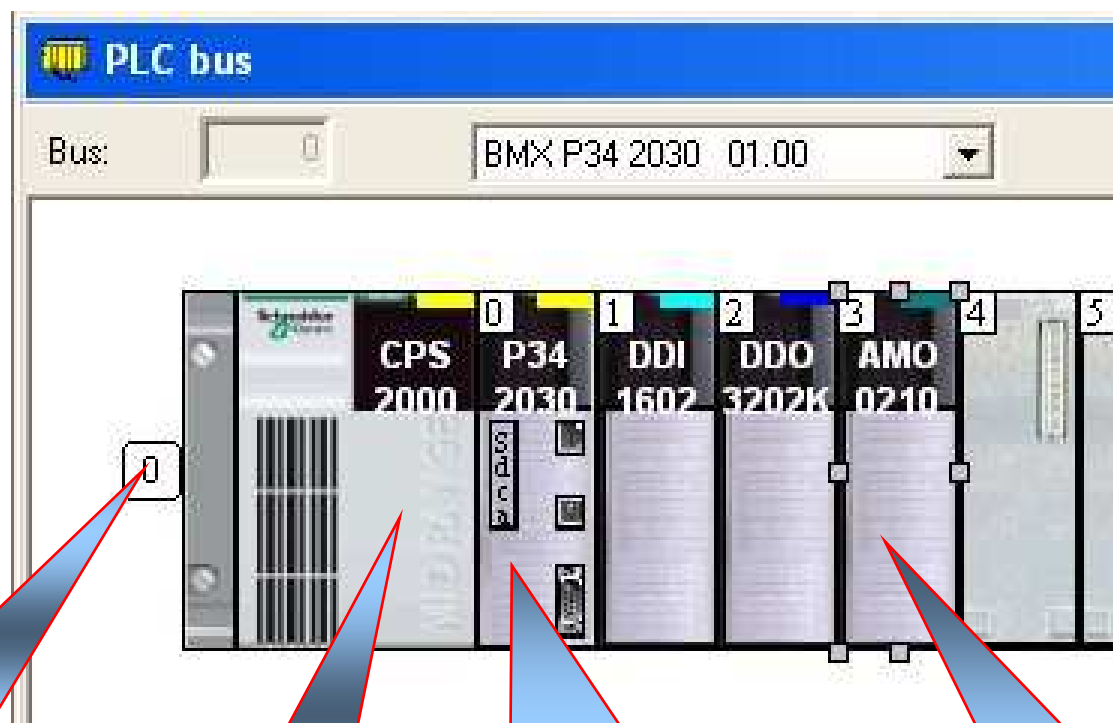
The screenshot shows the 'Project Browser' window with the 'Structural view' selected. The tree structure is as follows:

- Station
  - Configuration
    - 0: PLC bus
    - 3: CANopen Micro
  - Derived Data Types
  - Derived FB Types
  - Variables & FB instances
  - Motion
  - Communication
    - Networks
  - Program

Three callout boxes provide additional context:

- Configure the racks of the local bus** (points to '0: PLC bus')
- Configure the field bus : CANopen Micro** (points to '3: CANopen Micro')
- Link communication hardware to logical network Ethernet** (points to 'Networks' under 'Communication')

# Local bus configuration



Choose the rack

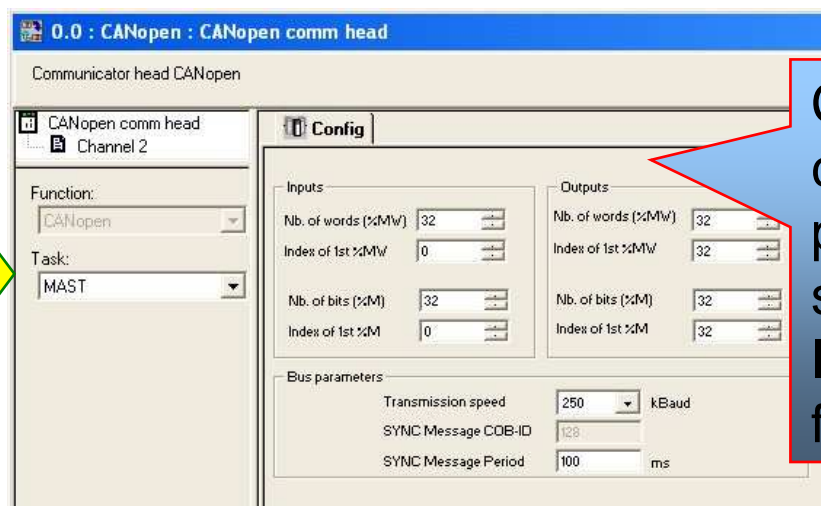
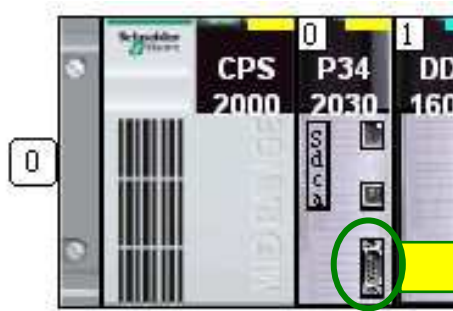
Define power  
supply module

Replace  
processor (if  
necessary)

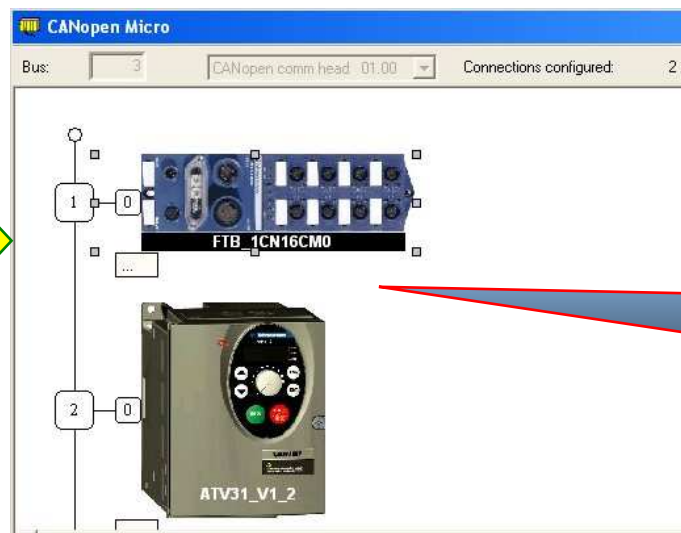
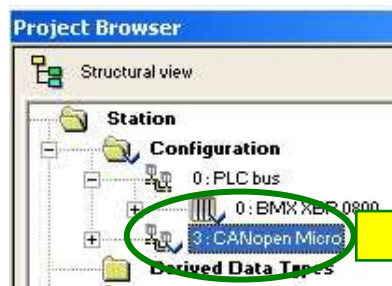
Define modules  
(drag and drop  
from catalog)



# CANopen bus configuration



Configure CANopen channel (bus parameters, task which set rate of update for I/O, range of addresses for I/O)



Configure CANopen fieldbus (drag and drop from catalog)

# Processor and modules configuration

0.0 : BMX P34 2030

CPU 340-20 Ethernet CANopen

Overview Configuration Animation I/O objects

Operating mode

☐ Run/Stop input

☐ Memory protect

☐ Automatic start in Run

☒ Initialize %MWi on cold start

Size of global address fields

%M: 512 %MW: 1 024 %KW: 256

%S: 128 %SW: 168

Default values Maximum values

Configure processor  
(select operating mode,  
define global objects of  
the application : bits  
and words)

0.3 : BMX AMO 0210

Ana 2 U/I Out Isolated

BMX AMO 0210

- Channel 0
- Channel 1

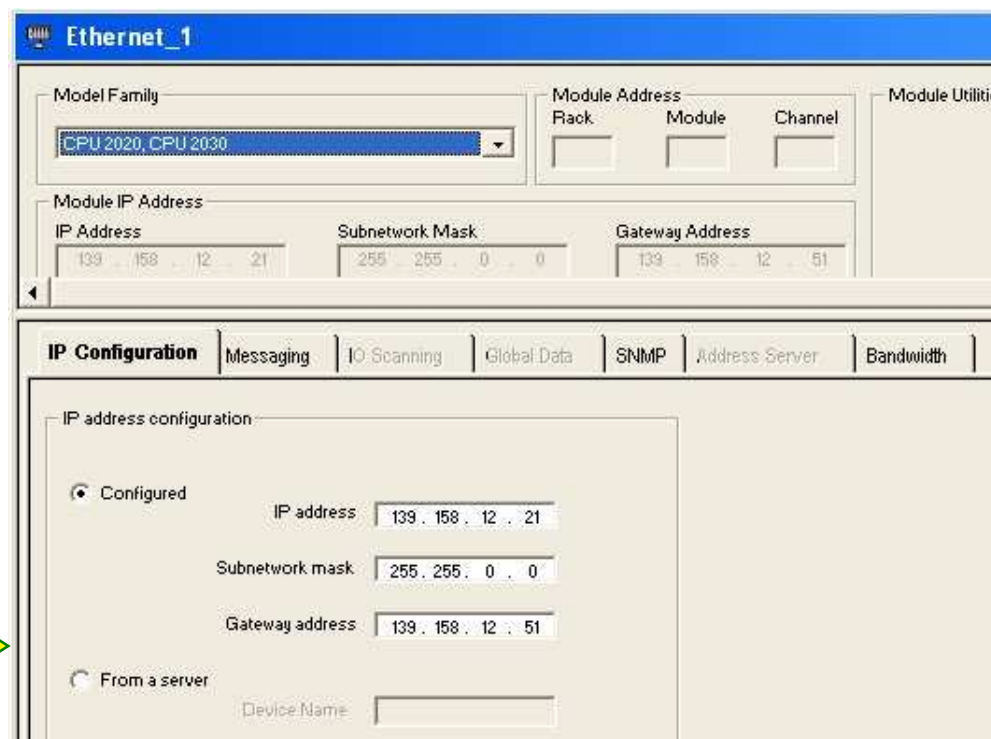
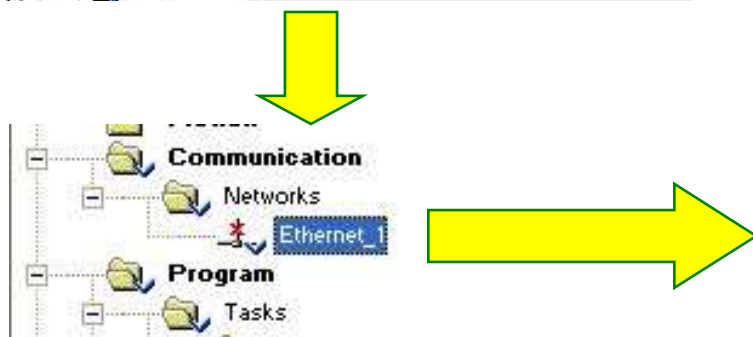
Task: MAST

Configuration

	Symbol	Range	Scale	Fallback	Fallback value	Wiring CTRL
0		+/- 10 V		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
1		+/- 10 V		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>

Configure each module  
(task, parameters of  
each channel)

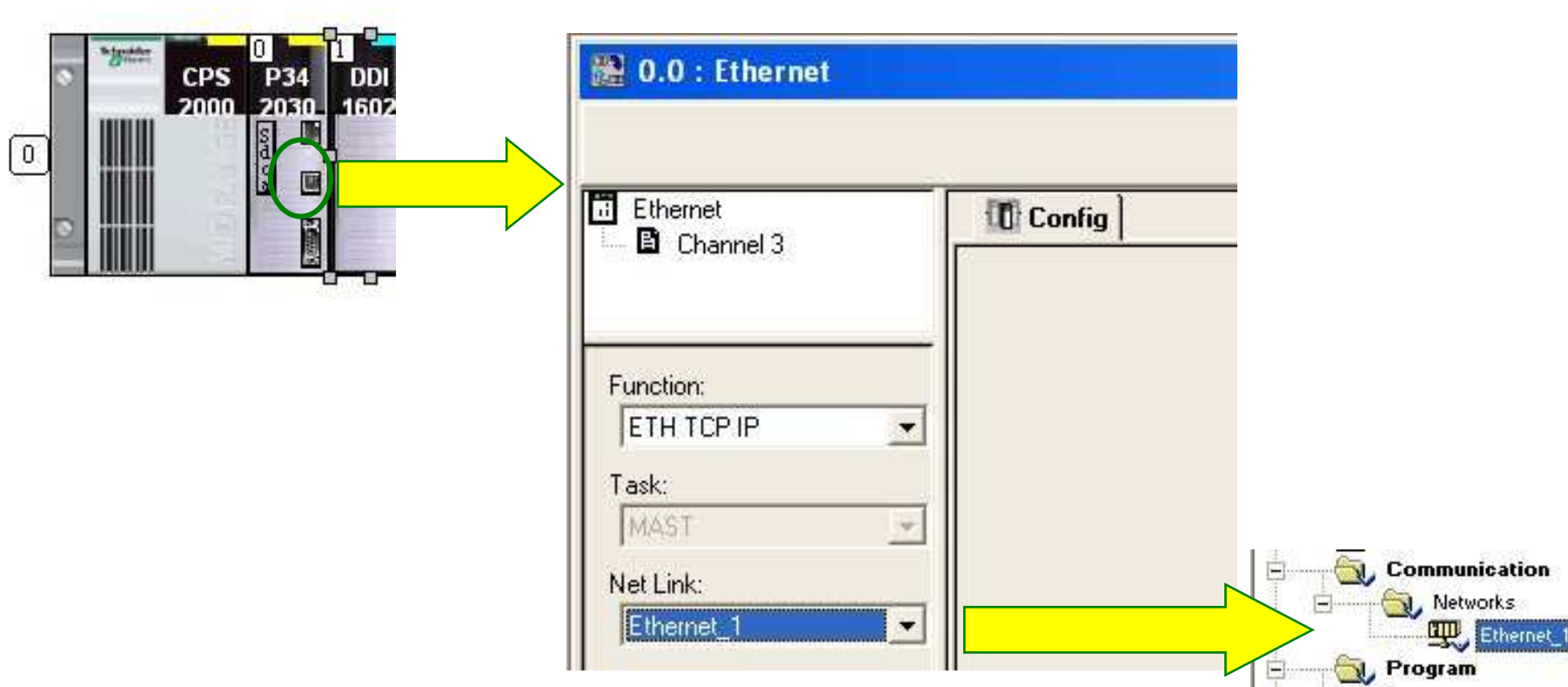
# Configure Ethernet network



1 – Create a logical network (Ethernet\_1)

2 – Configure the logical network

# Configure Ethernet network (cont)



3 – Access Ethernet communication port (or module)

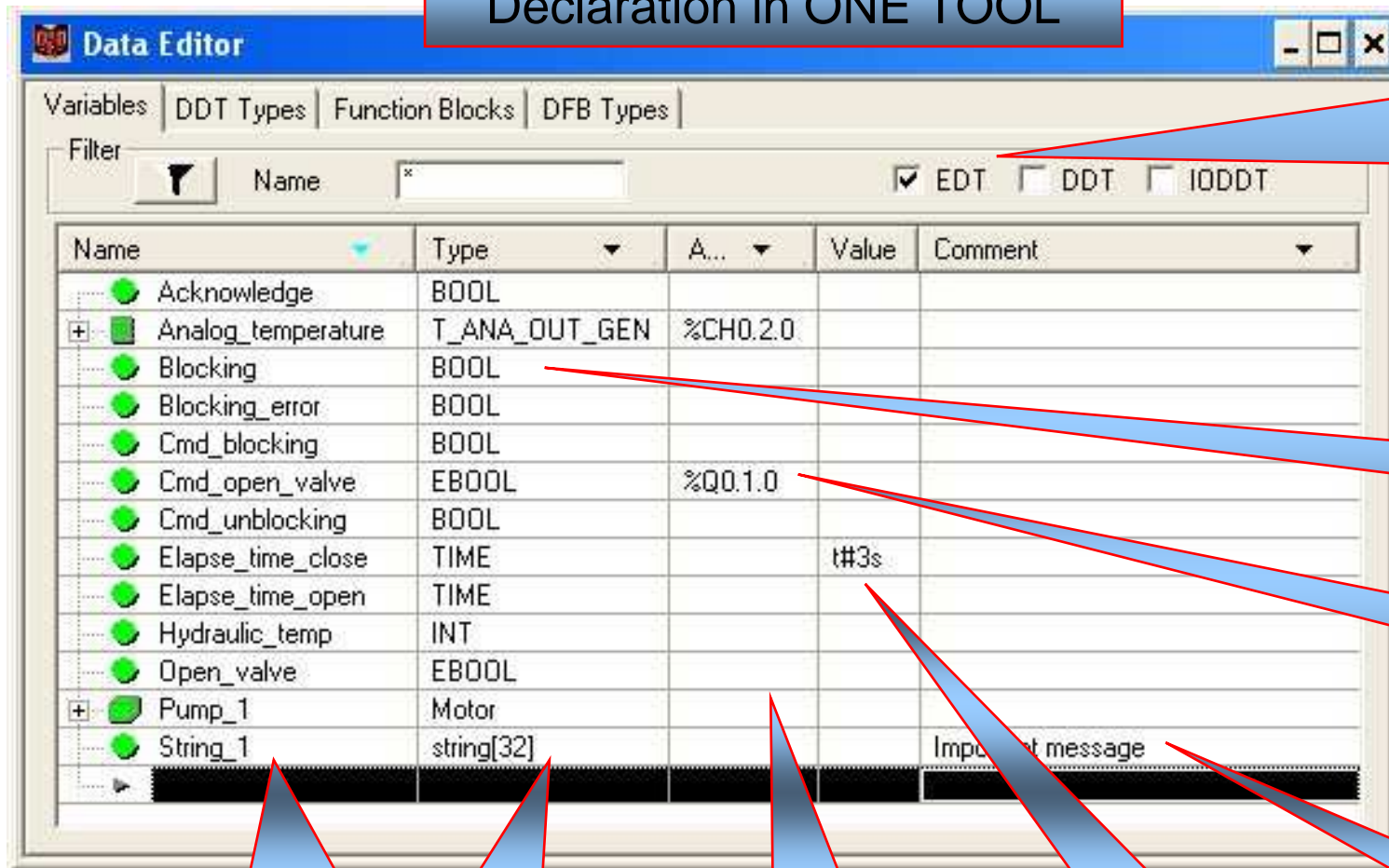
4 – Associate channel to logical network

# Variables overview

- A variable said **unlocated** is define by a **symbolic name** (32 characters) and a **type**. It's not possible to know the position in memory or to set cyclically an unlocated variable
- A variable also mapped to an I/O module or associated to a memory reference is said to be a **located variable**
- A function blocks can use **public variables** (accessible by the function block and the application program) or **private variable** (only accessible by the function block itself)
- An **IODDT** (Input Output Derived Data Type) designates a structure representing the channel of a PLC module
- **Constants** cannot be modified by the program during execution
- Unity Pro software provides **Elementary Data Types** (BOOL, EBOOL, INT, WORD, REAL, String, ...) or **Derived Data Types** (Array, structure)

# Editing variables

## Declaration in ONE TOOL



Direct filter (on type, names)  
Funnel filter (on properties)

Unlocated variable

Located variable

Symbolic name

Data type

Address

Initial value

Comment



# DDT types

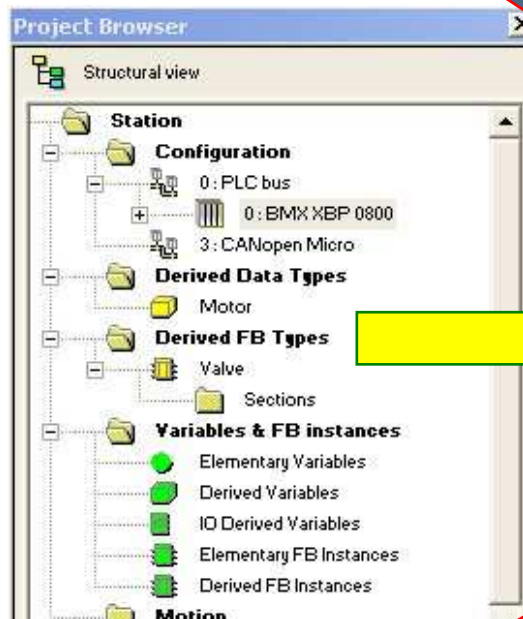
The image shows two windows from a software interface. The 'Project Browser' on the left displays a tree structure under 'Station' with folders for 'Configuration', 'Derived Data Types', 'Derived FB Types', and 'Variables & FB instances'. A yellow arrow points from the 'Derived Data Types' folder to the 'Data Editor' window on the right. The 'Data Editor' window has tabs for 'Variables', 'DDT Types', 'Function Blocks', and 'DFB Types'. It features a filter section with a funnel icon and a text box containing an asterisk. Below is a table with columns 'Name', 'Type', and 'Comment'.

Name	Type	Comment
Motor	<Struct>	
Start	BOOL	
Stop	BOOL	
Cmd	BOOL	
Speed	INT	
Error	BOOL	
Table_2	ARRAY[0..1] OF B...	
Table_2[0]	BOOL	
Table_2[1]	BOOL	

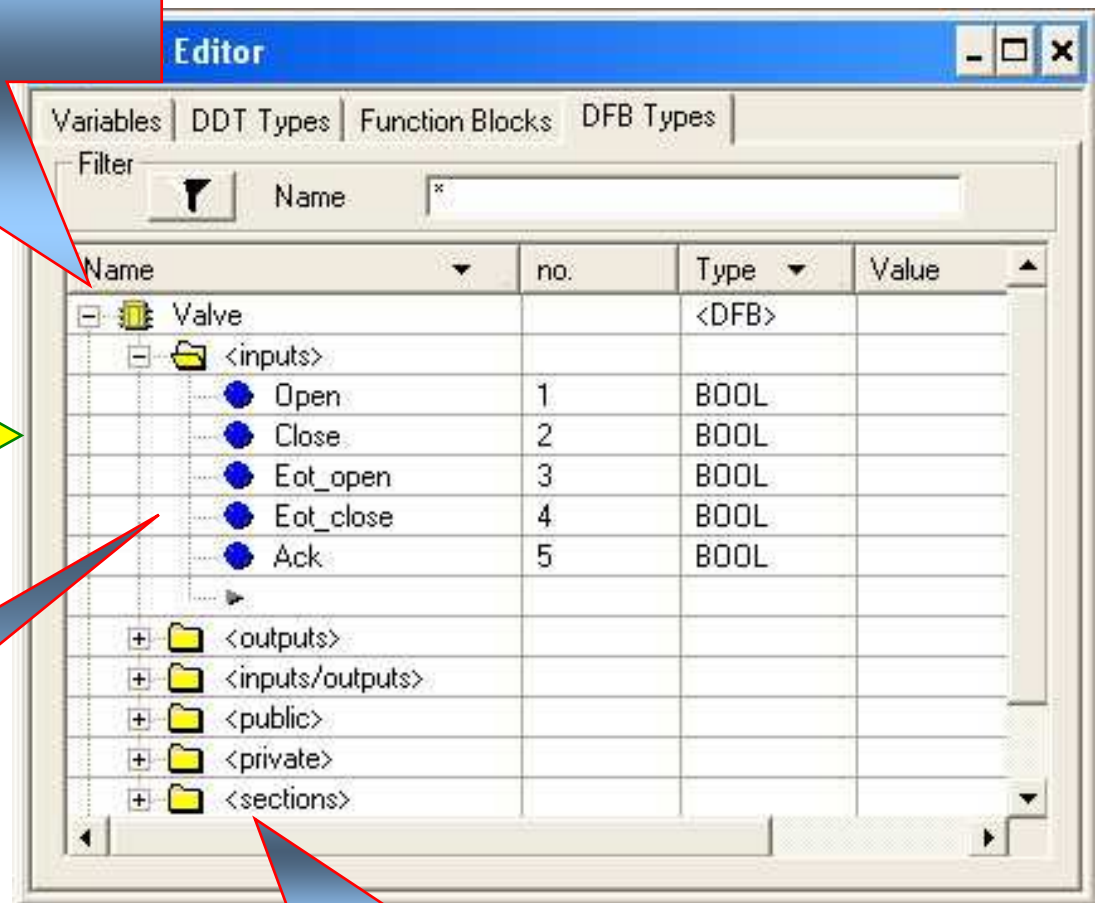
Two callout boxes with red arrows point to specific entries in the table: 'Structure type' points to the 'Motor' row, and 'Array type' points to the 'Table\_2' row.

# DFB types

Analyze DFB type



DFB structure  
(inputs, outputs,  
public variables, ...)



Sections of program



# IODDT

To map a complete I/O structure from a module channel with a data name

**Data Editor**

Variables | DDT Types | F | DFB Types

Filter: Name

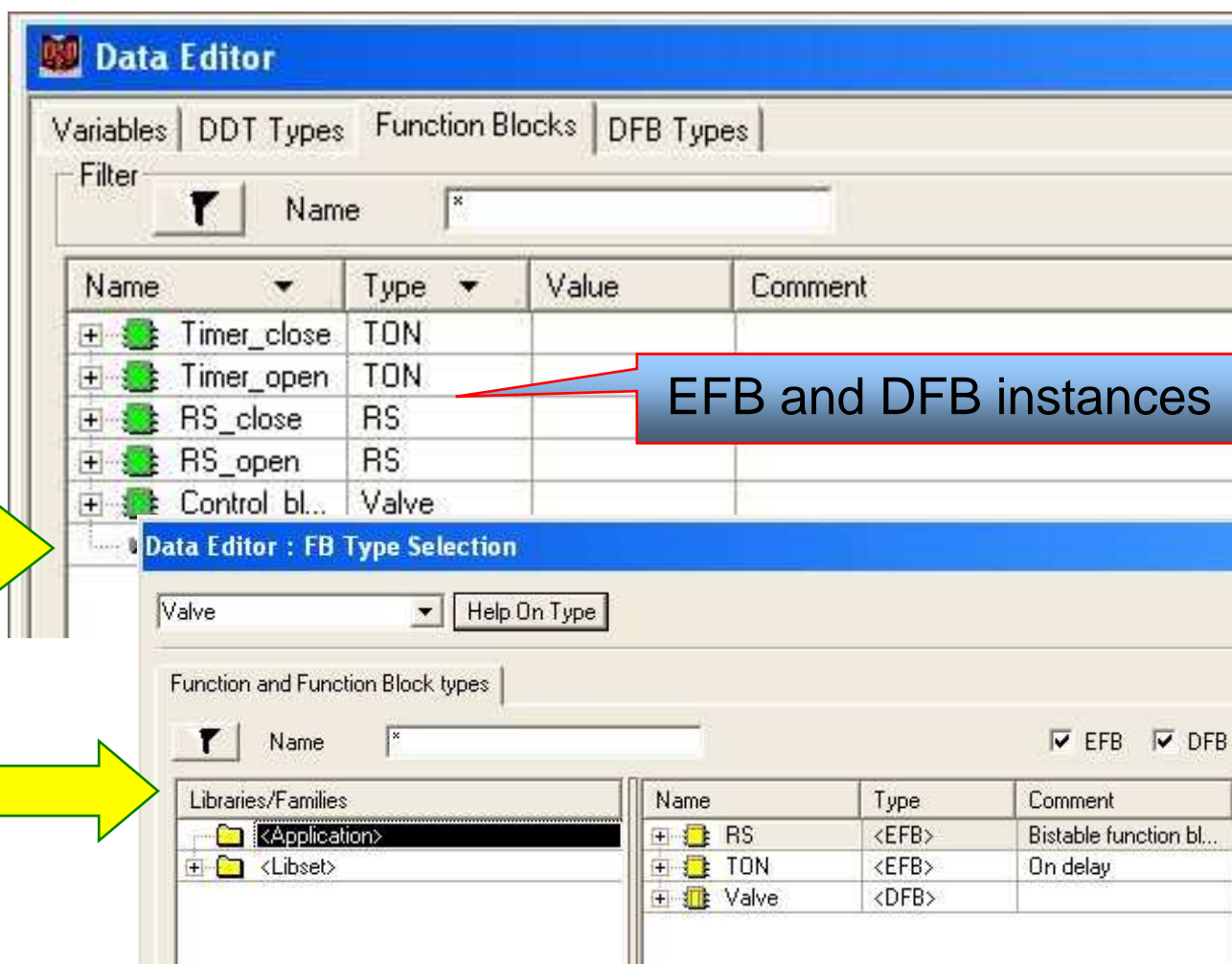
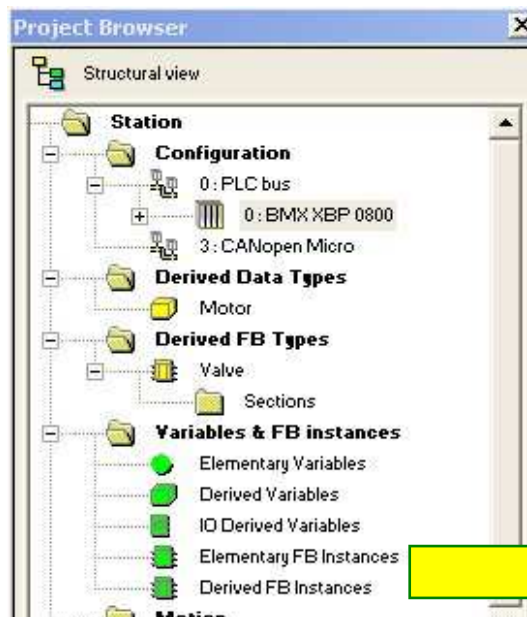
☐ EDT ☐ DDT ☒ IODDT

Name	Alias	Type	Address	Value	Comment
Analog_temperature		T_ANA_O...	%CH0.2.0		
High temperature	High temperature	BOOL	%I0.2.0.ERR		Channel error
VALUE		INT	%QW0.2.0.0		Analog output value

Alias gives a user name to an IODDT variable

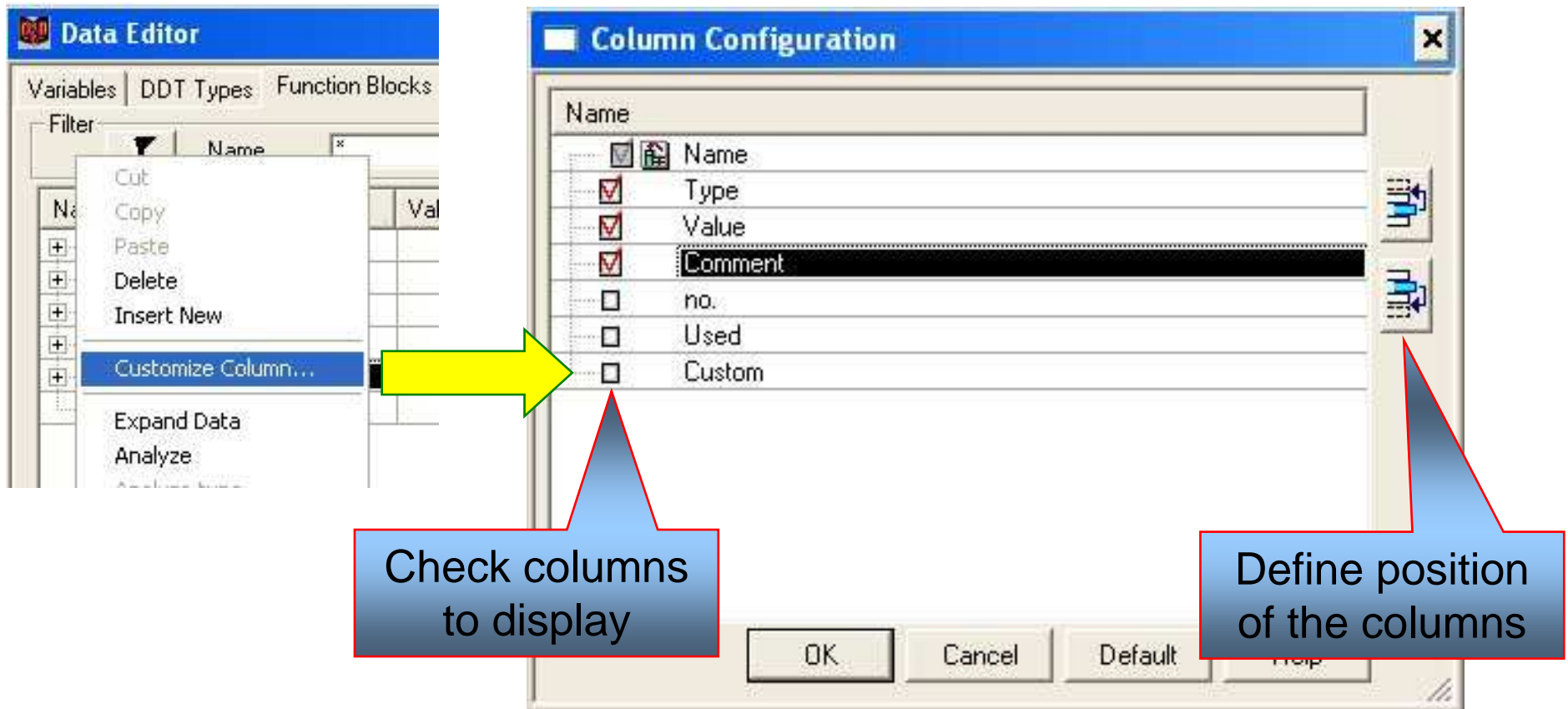
IODDT automatically mapped to I/O bits and words

# Function block instances



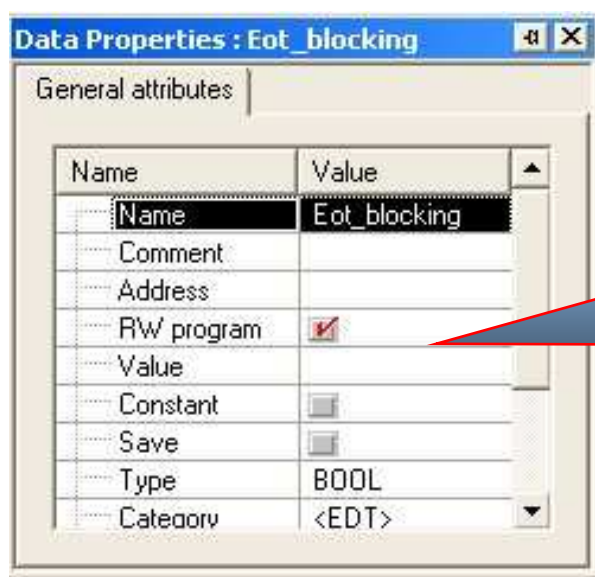
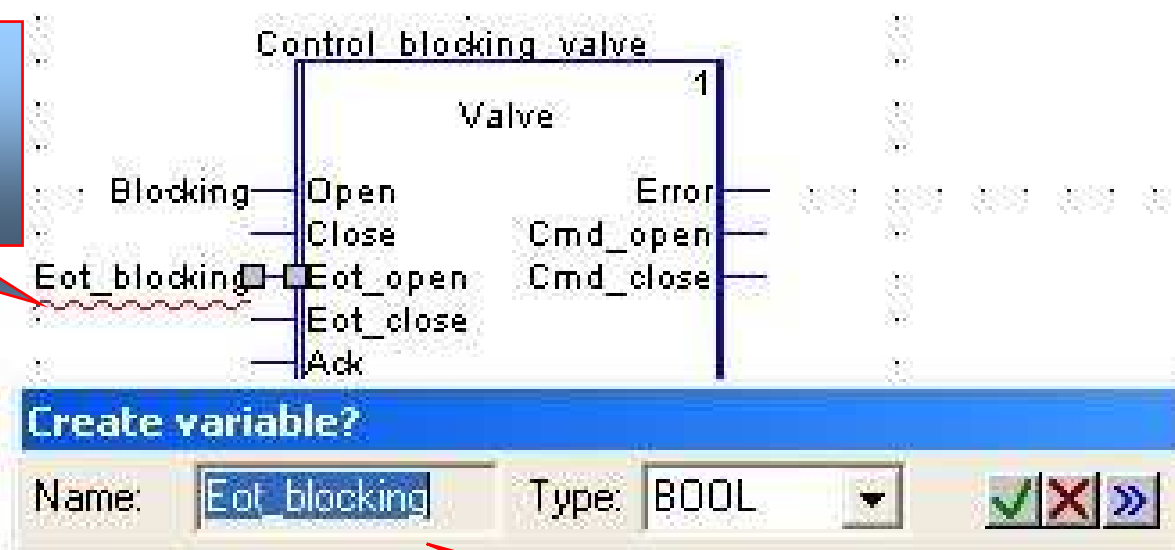
Select the type

# Configure columns to display



# Editing a variable through program editor

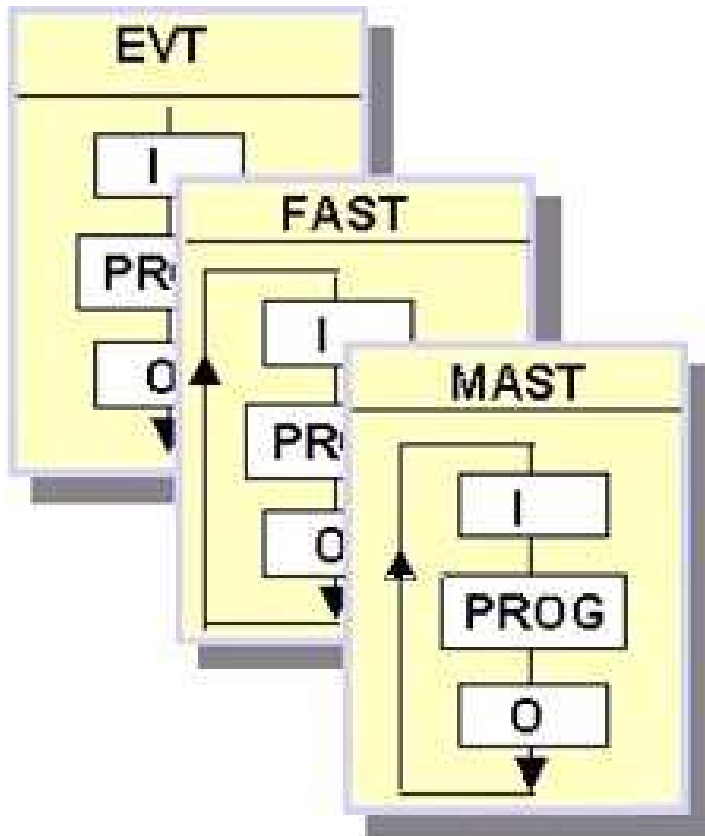
Smart analyzer  
check availability  
of variable name



Display or modify  
variable attributes  
inside the editors

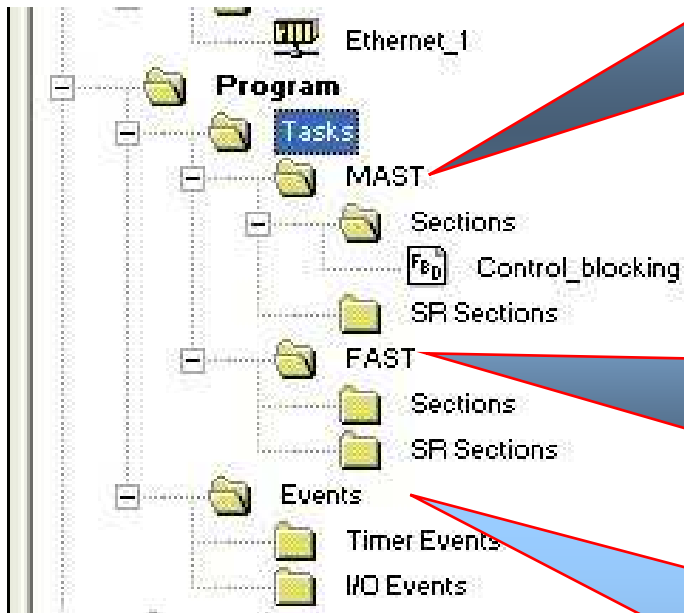
Popup (window) to  
create variable if it  
doesn't exist

# Application structure



- In different **tasks**
  - Single task (only MAST) or multitask (MAST and FAST )
  - Even tasks : IO event (EVT) and TIMER event
- In **execution mode**
  - Cyclic execution (only for MAST task)
  - Periodic execution
- In **sections**
  - Tasks are structured in sections of program
- In **subroutines (SR)**
  - MAST and FAST tasks can contain subroutines. A subroutine is called by a section or another subroutine

# Tasks



## MAST

Contains sections and subroutines  
Programmed in LD, FBD, IL, ST or SFC  
Cyclic or periodic execution (0 to 255 ms)  
Controlled by watch dog and system bits & words

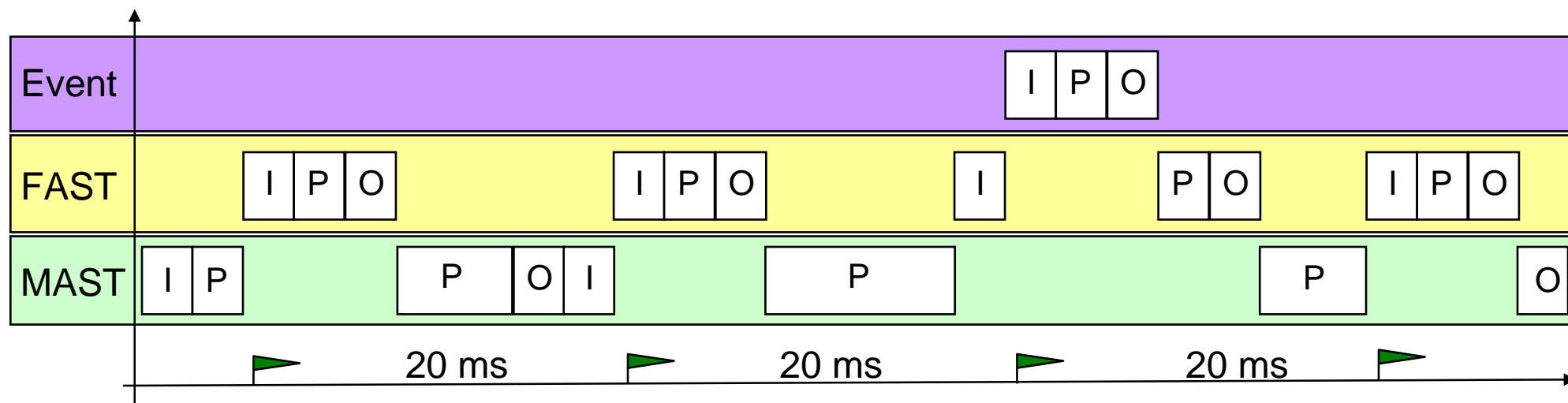
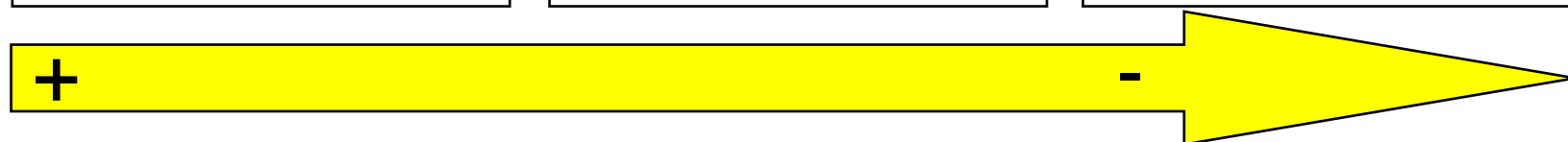
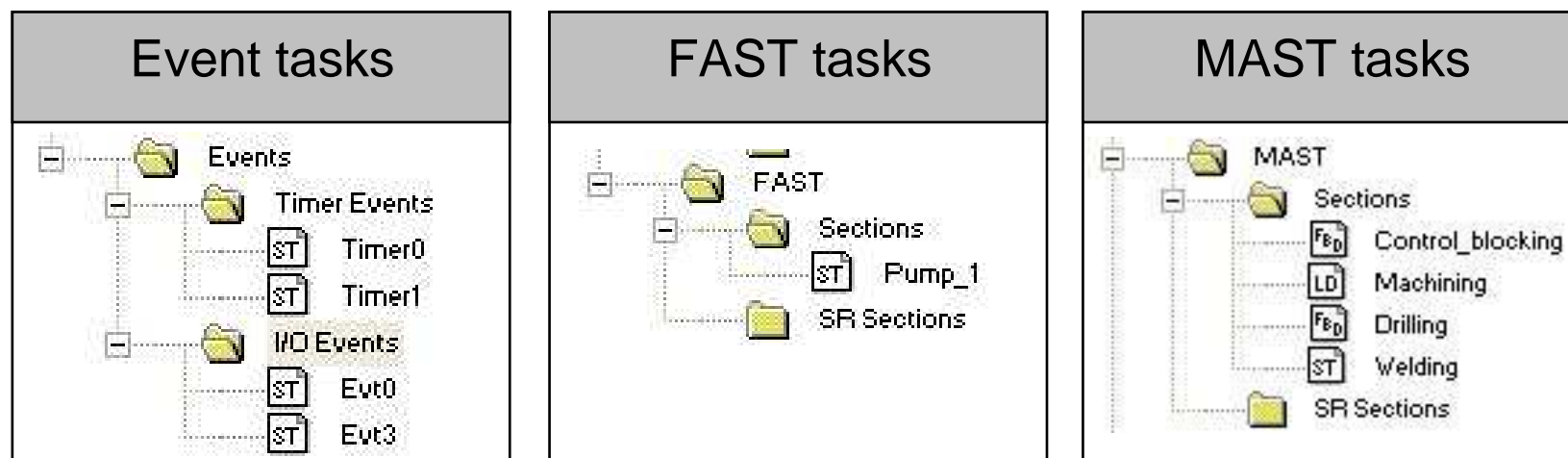
## FAST

Contains sections and subroutines  
Programmed in LD, FBD, IL or ST  
Periodic execution (1 to 255 ms)  
Controlled by watch dog and system bits & words

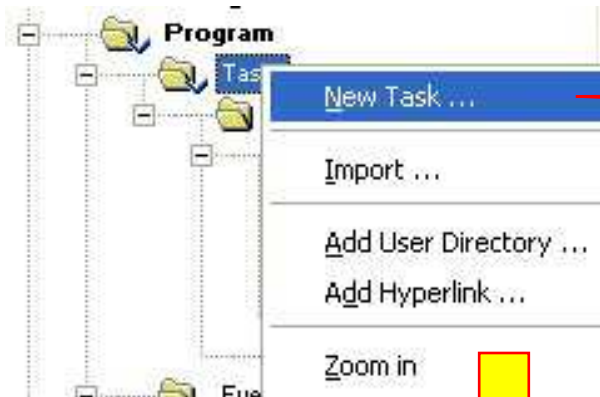
## EVT and TIMER

To reduce response time of application program  
Single section programmed in LD, FBD, IL or ST  
EVTi : events come from I/O modules  
TIMERi : events come from event timers

# Priority and execution



# Add FAST task



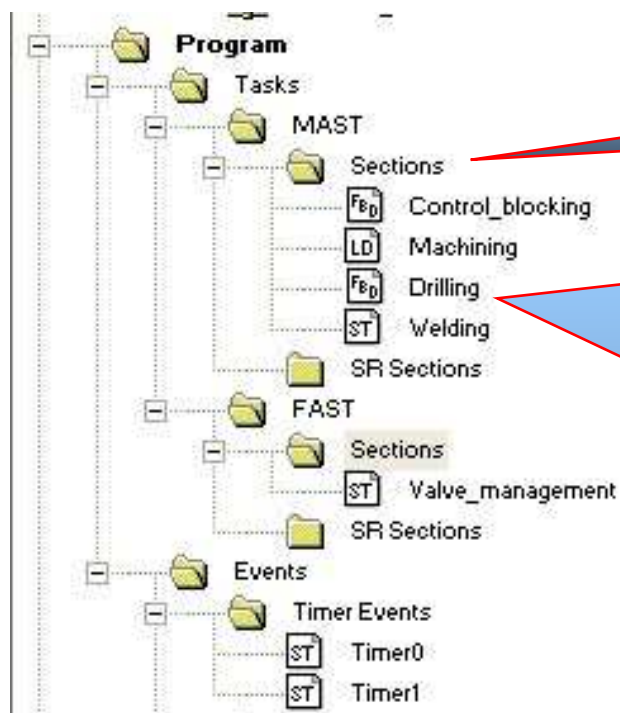
Right-click => New task



Select the period and the watchdog



# Sections



**Unlimited** number of sections

## Attributes of each section

Name : 32 characters maximum

Language : LD, FBD, IL, ST or SFC

Associated task : MAST, FAST, Event

Condition (optional) : validation bit for execution

Localization : functional module containing the section

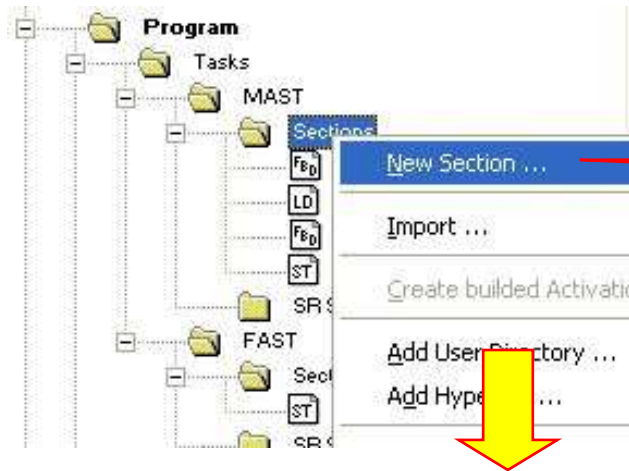
Protection : read only or no read/write

Comment : 256 characters maximum

## Order of execution

Order in which the sections appear in the browser

# Add new section



Right-click > New section

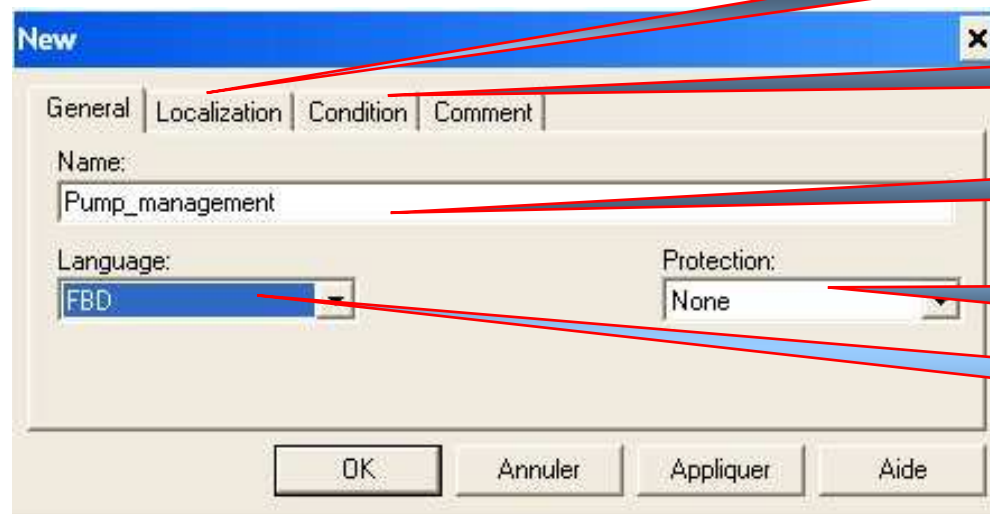
Localize the section

Condition execution

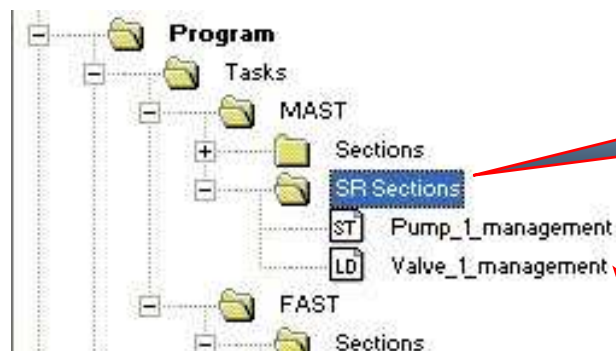
Enter the section name

Protect the section

Select the language



# Subroutines



Unlimited number of subroutines

## Attributes of each subroutine

Name : 32 characters maximum

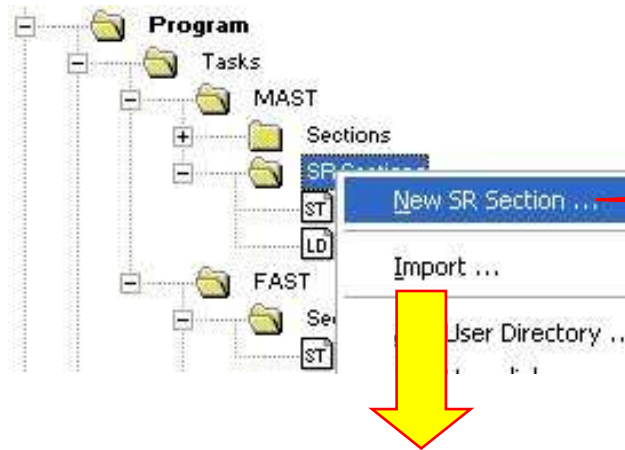
Language : LD, FBD, IL, ST

Associated task : MAST, FAST

Call is carried out from a section or another subroutine.  
Number of nesting is limited to 8. A subroutine should not call itself (recursive)

Subroutine is linked to a task. It cannot be called from sections or subroutines of the other task

# Add new subroutine



Right-click > New SR section

The 'New' dialog box has two tabs: 'General' and 'Comment'. The 'General' tab is active. It contains a 'Name:' label followed by a text box with the value 'Valve\_2\_management'. Below this is a 'Language:' label followed by a dropdown menu currently showing 'FBD'. At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled 'Is called.' which is unchecked. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Annuler', and 'Aide'.

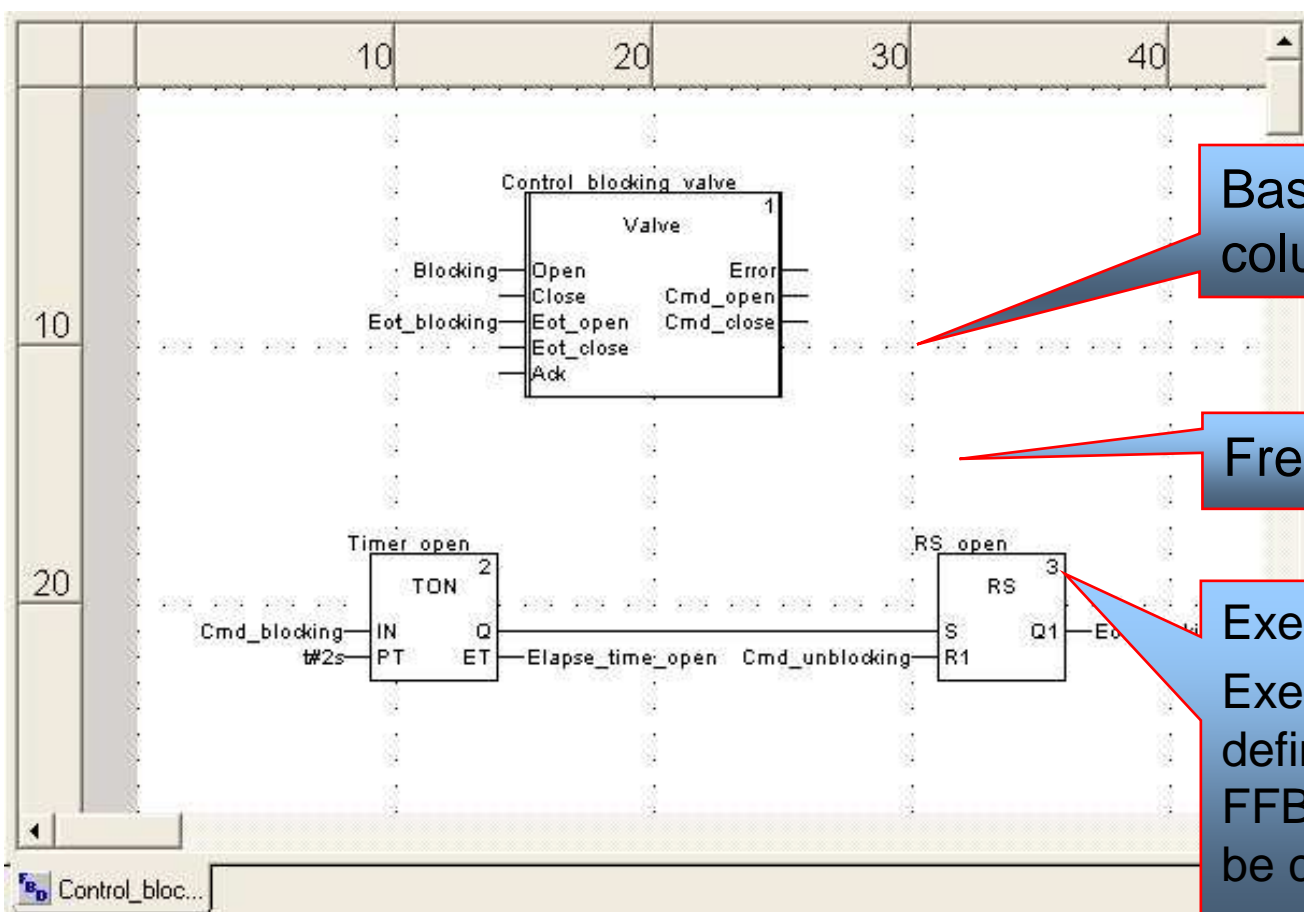
Enter the subroutine name

Select the language

# FBD language overview

- **Function Block Diagram (FBD)** is a **graphical language** that is data flow oriented
- Complies with **IEC 61131-3 standard**
- Particularly suitable for continuous or discrete control applications
- FBD program uses instances of elementary and derived function blocks linked each other
- FBD programming is not cell oriented

# FBD editor

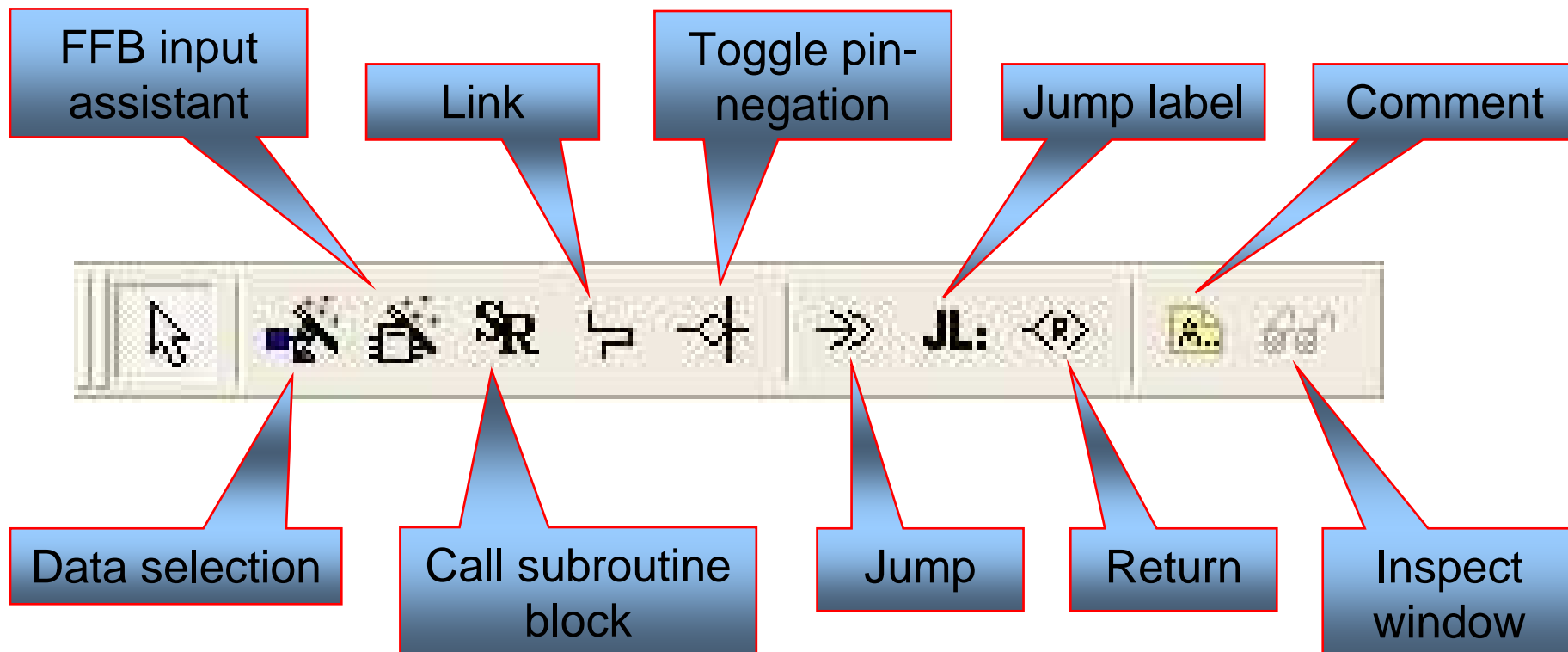


Based on a grid (36 columns x 24 rows)

Free form editor

Execution number  
Execution sequence is defined by position of FFBs and links but can be changed

# FBD specific toolbar



# Select a FFB

Zoom

Data Selection... Ctrl+D

FFB Input Assistant... Ctrl+I

Subroutine

Link F6

Pin negation

Jump

JL: Jump Label

Return

Access to instances of function blocks

Access to types of function blocks

Function Blocks Function and Function Block types

Name \*

EF EFB DFB

Libraries/Families

- <Application>
- + <Libset>

Access to global library (libset)

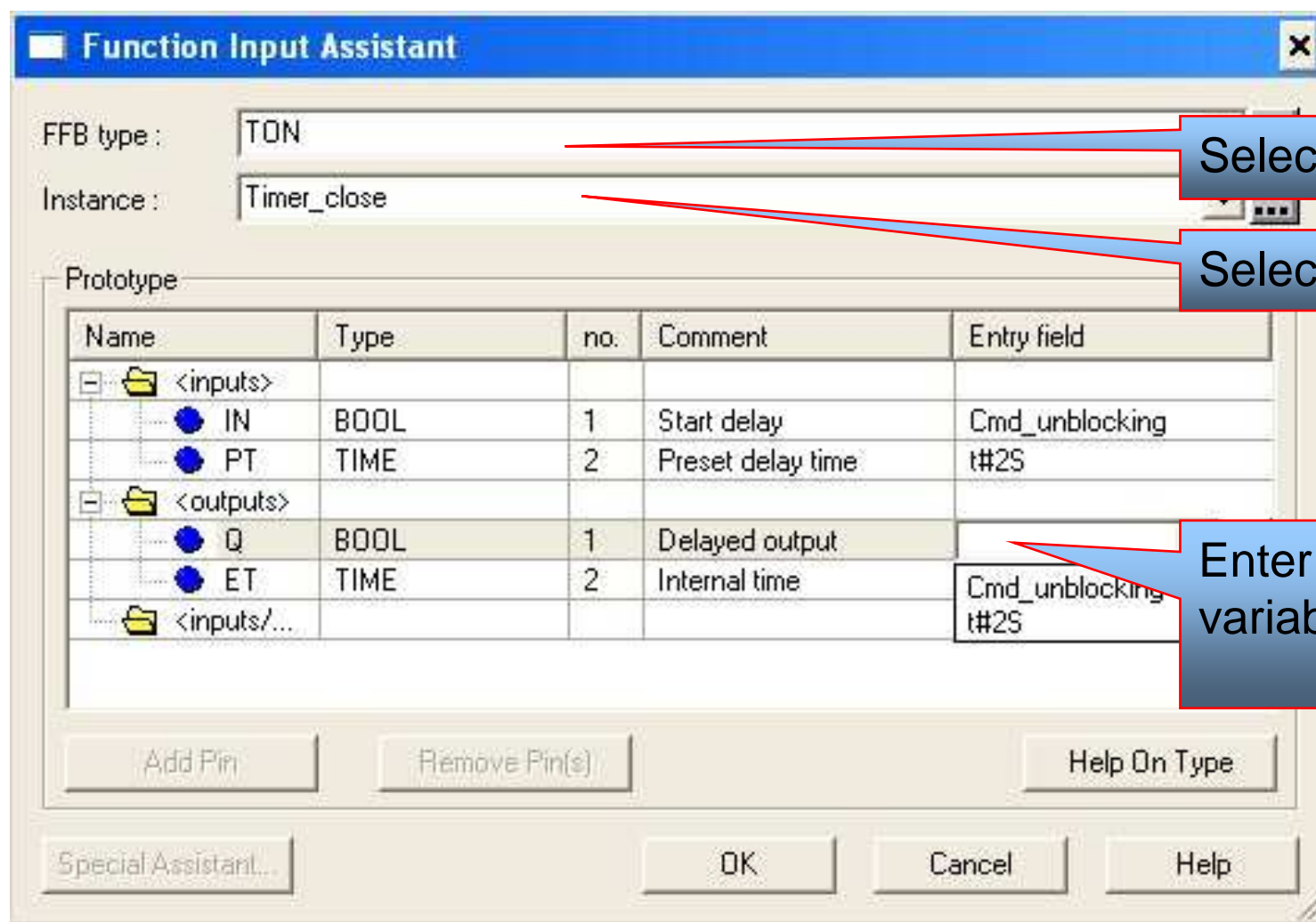
Access to local library (application)

Select FFBs of the library

Name	Type	Comment
+ RS	<EFB>	Bistable f...
+ TON	<EFB>	On delay
+ Valve	<DFB>	



# Use FFB input assistant



The dialog box is titled "Function Input Assistant". It contains the following fields and sections:

- FFB type :** A text field containing "TON".
- Instance :** A text field containing "Timer\_close".
- Prototype:** A table with 5 columns: Name, Type, no., Comment, and Entry field.

Name	Type	no.	Comment	Entry field
[-] <inputs>				
IN	BOOL	1	Start delay	Cmd_unblocking
PT	TIME	2	Preset delay time	t#2S
[-] <outputs>				
Q	BOOL	1	Delayed output	
ET	TIME	2	Internal time	Cmd_unblocking
[-] <inputs/...				

At the bottom of the dialog, there are several buttons: "Add Pin", "Remove Pin(s)", "Help On Type", "Special Assistant...", "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Select FFB type

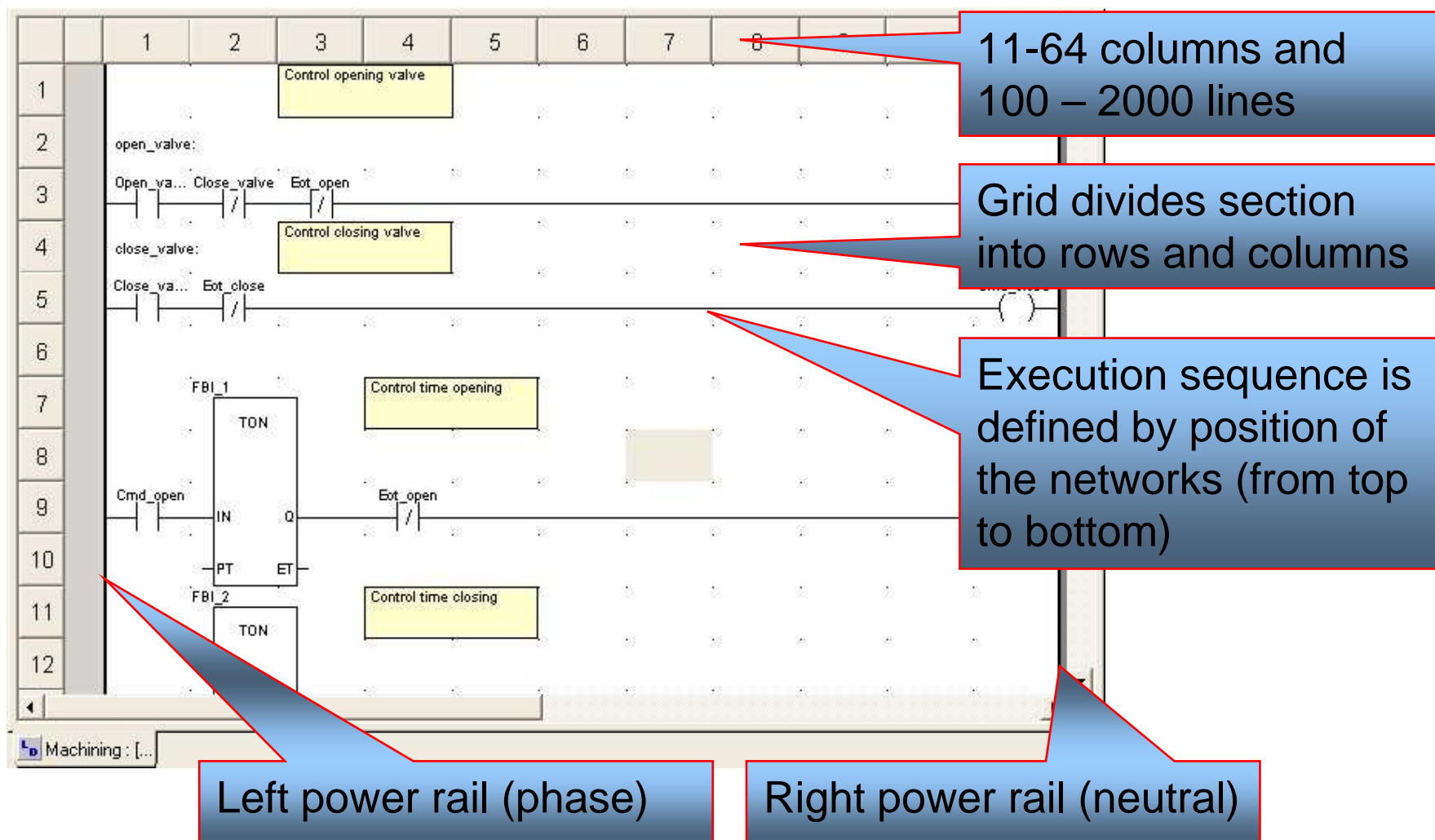
Select FFB instance

Enter or select a variable or value

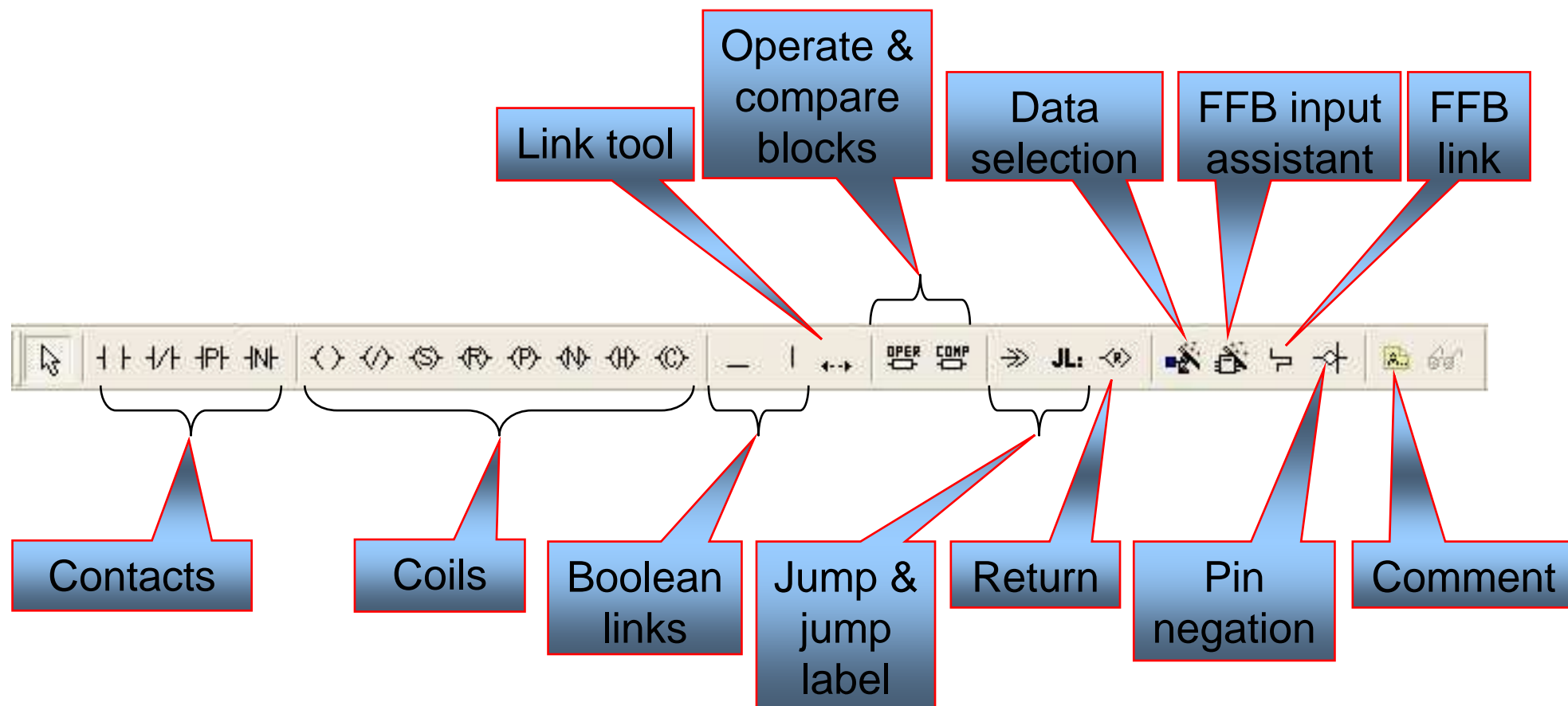
# LD language overview

- **Ladder Diagram (LD)** corresponds to a **rung for relay switching**. Left power rail corresponds to the phase and right power rail corresponds to the neutral of the rung
- Complies with **IEC 61131-3** standard
- A group of objects linked together with no link to other objects (excluding power rail) is called a network
- LD programming language is cell oriented (only one object can be placed in each cell)
- Process sequence is determined by the data flow within the section. Networks connected to the left power rail are processed from top to bottom

# LD editor



# LD specific toolbar



# ST language overview

- **Structured Text** (ST) is a **computer language** using comprehensive range of constructs for assigning values to variables, calling FFBs, creating expressions
- Complies with **IEC 61131-3** standard
- Used to write structured logical and numerical processing programs (nested control constructs)
- Easy to learn and use
- Particularly suitable for programming complex functions like arithmetic functions, ....
- Structured Text program is a sequence of lines

# Language reference

```
(*pump_1 management*)
if pump_1_start
    then pump_1_cmd := true;
    end_if;
if pump_1_cmd and pump_1_speed < 100
    then pump_1_speed := pump_1_speed + 2;
    end_if;
if not pump_1_cmd and pump_1_speed > 0
    then pump_1_speed := pump_1_speed - 1;
    end_if;
if pump_1_speed = 500 then jmp loop1;
end_if;

(*No selection hot / cool*)
if not hot and not cool then set(hot); end_if;

loop1:
sum:= 0;
for i := 1 to 3 do
    sum := sum + i;
end_for;
```

**Comment** : additional information

**Operator** : defines operation performed

**Operand** : object that operator acts upon

**Control construct** (i.e. if then else)

**Instruction** : ended by semicolon

**Label** : pinpoints a program block (ended by colon)

# ST editor

```
sum:= 0;
for i := 1 to 3 do
    for j := 1 to 2 do
        if flag = 1 then exit; (*exit the loop*)
        end_if;
        sum := sum + j;
    end_for;
sum := sum + i;
end_for;

(*animation drilling & threading *)
case %MW1 of
1: %MW2 := 10 * %MW1; reset (%M1); reset (%M2); set (Valve_2);|
2: %MW2 := 20 * %MW1; set (%M1); reset (%M2);
3: %MW2 := 30 * %MW1; reset (%M1); set (%M2);
4: %MW2 := 40 * %MW1; set (%M1); set (%M2);
end_case;
%MW1 := %MW1 + 1;
if %MW1 > 5 then %MW1 := 1; end_if;
```

Welding : [M...

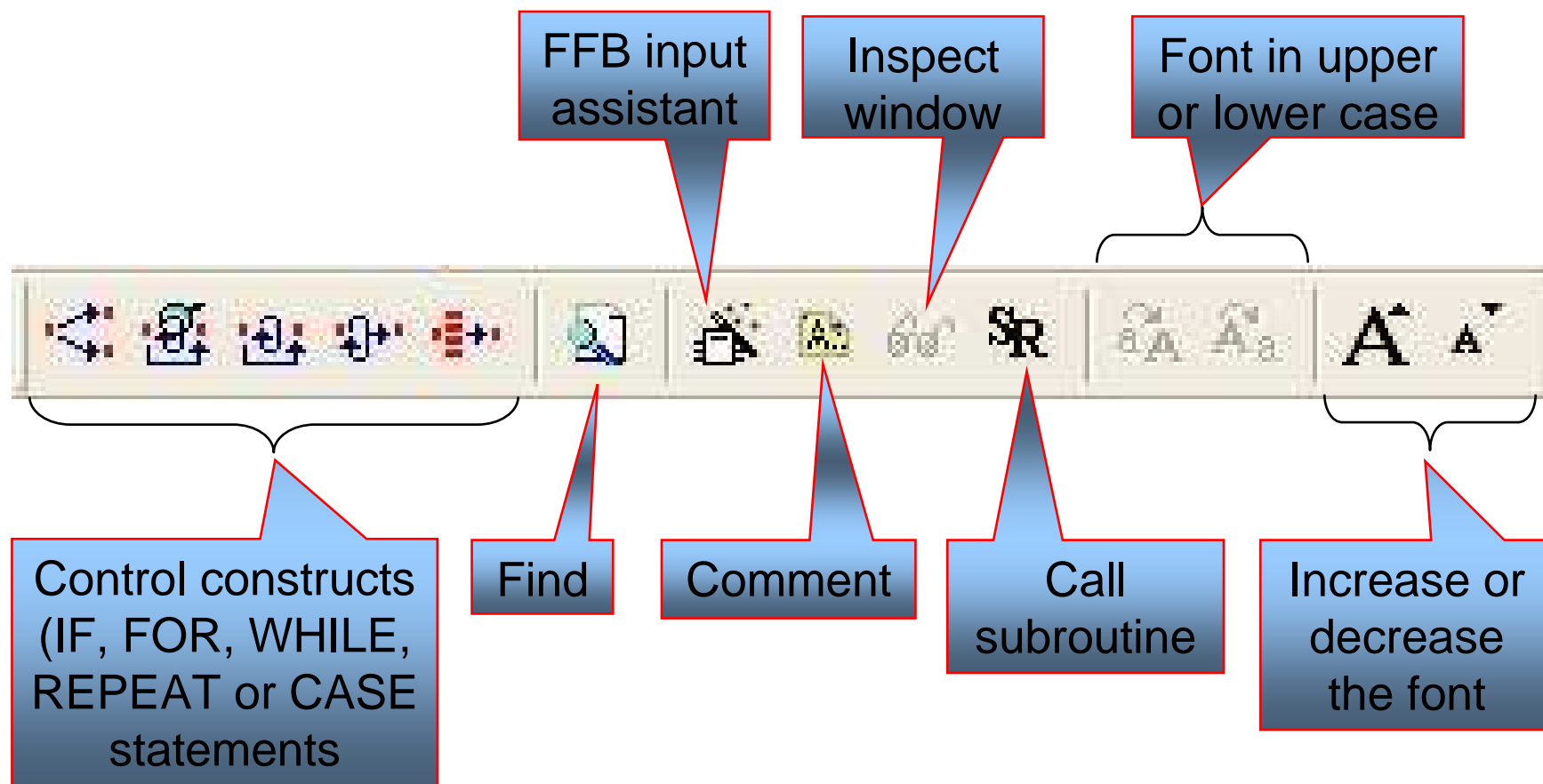
Text editor (WordPad)  
with standard functions  
(Copy / Paste, Tab,...)

Colors used to define  
different objects

One or more instructions  
per line (separated by ;)

Background analysis of  
the entry (syntax and  
semantics check)

# ST specific toolbar





# IL language overview

- **Instruction List** is a **Boolean machine language** for numerical and logical processing
- Complies with **IEC 61131-3** standard
- Optimized and fast code for critical sections
- Ideal for simple applications
- Easy to learn but the program is difficult to read and understand
- Difficult to follow the program flow
- IL program is composed of a series of instructions

# Language reference

**Operator** : determines operation to execute

**Modifier** : influences execution of operation

**Comment** : additional information

```
Starting_motor: LD      Motor_1_start    (* To start the motor*)
                ANDN    Motor_fault      (*Motor in default*)
                ST       Motor           (*Motor starting*)

Convert_speed:  LD      Motor_speed      (*Motor speed*)
                MUL     Thread            (*Thread*)
                ST       Speed           (*Speed in m/s*)
```

**Label** : pinpoints a program block (ended by colon)

**Operand** : object that operator acts upon

# IL editor

```
Starting_motor: LD      Motor_1_start  (* To start
                ANDN    Motor_fault    (*Motor in
                ST       Motor          (*Motor sta

Convert_speed:  LD      Motor_1_start  (*Thread*)
                MUL     Thread          (*Speed in
                ST       Speed_1
```

A text editor with standard functions (Copy / Paste, Tab,...)

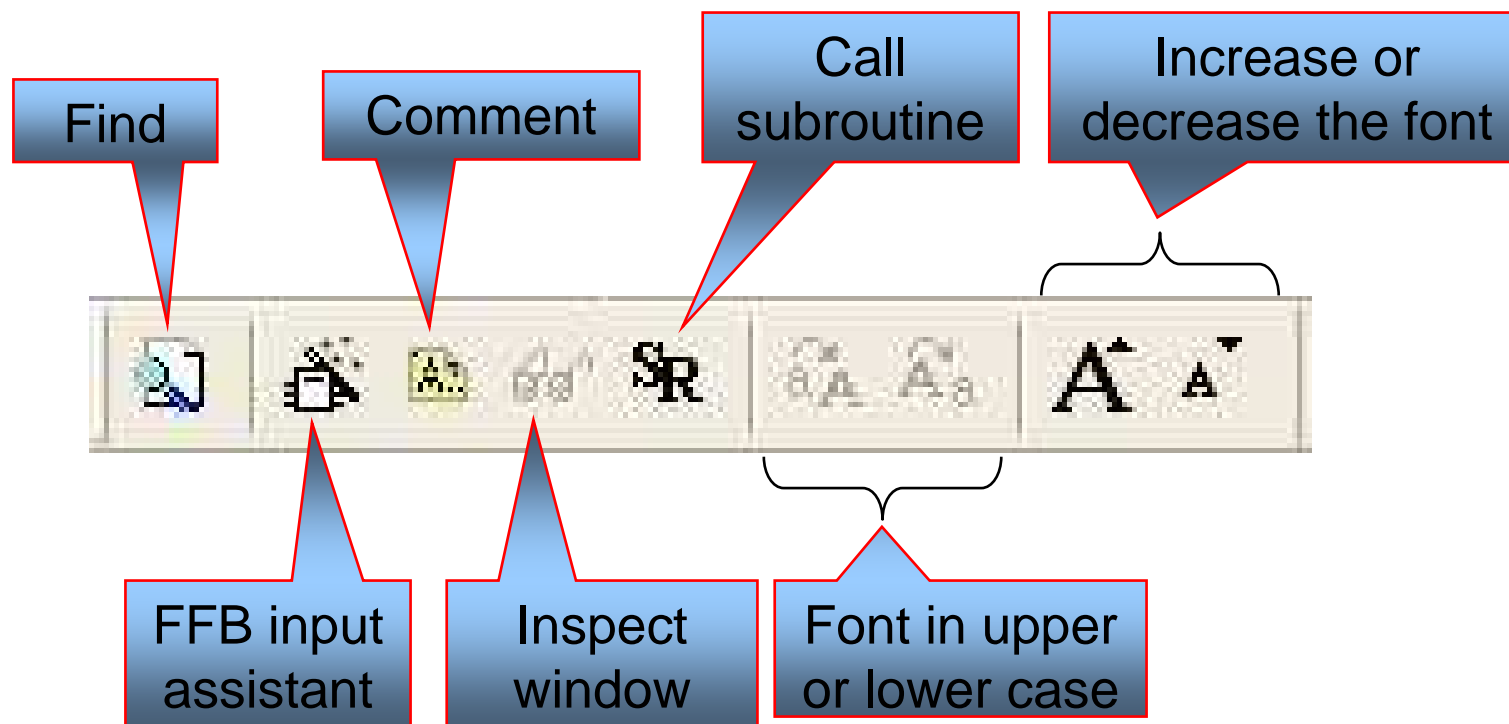
Colors used to define different objects

One instructions per line

300 characters maximum per line (label, instruction, comment)

Background analysis of the entry (syntax and semantics check)

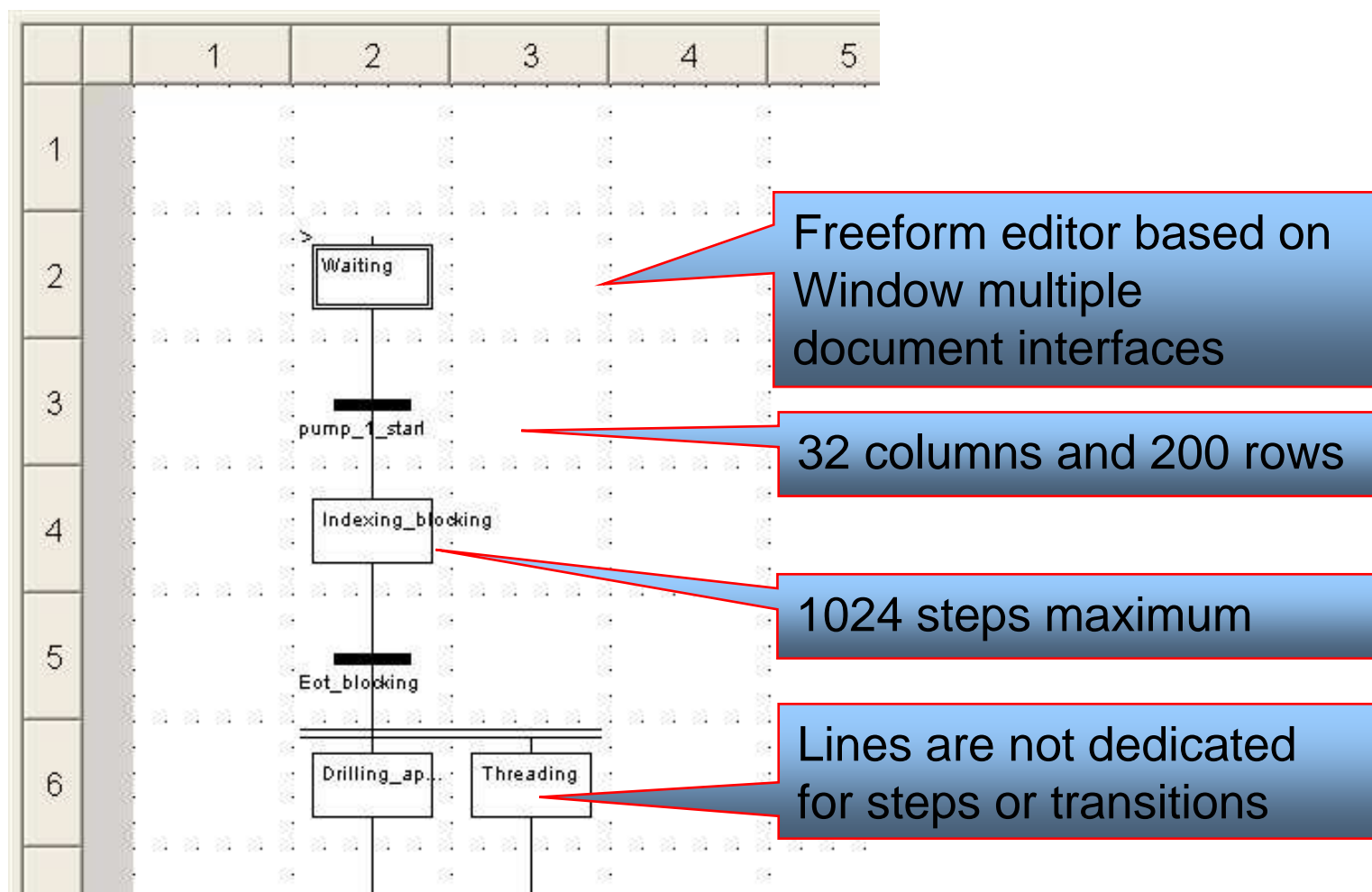
# IL specific toolbar



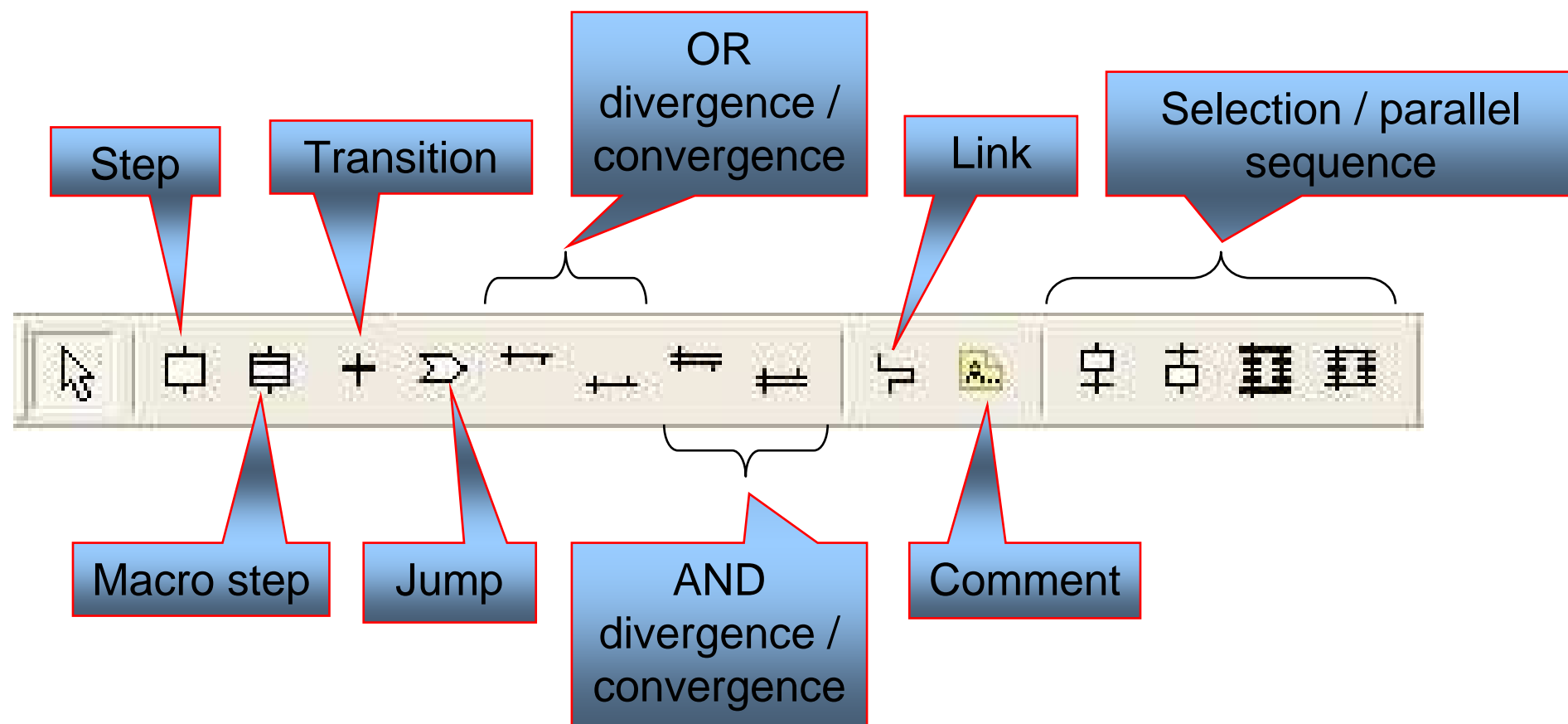
# SFC language overview

- **Sequential Function Chart** is a **graphic method** to represent a sequential control system by using sequence of steps and transitions
- Complies with **IEC 61131-3** standard
- Step is a command or action that is either active or inactive
- Flow passes from one step to the next through a conditional transition that is either true or false
- Sequential program is composed of SFC sections, action sections and transition sections
- SFC sections are only allowed in MAST task
- SFC section contains one or several SFC graphs

# SFC editor



# SFC specific toolbar



# Step properties

**Step properties: Waiting**

General | Actions | Comment

Step name:  ☒ Initial Step

Supervision times and delay time

☐ 'SFCSTEP\_TIMES' variable ☒ Literals

OK Annuler Appliquer Aide

## General

- Step name
- Initial step attribute
- Supervision and delay times

## Actions

- Qualifier to control actions
- Action time
- Action type (variable or section)



# Transition properties

**Transition properties**

Transition condition | Comment

☐ Invert transition condition

Type of transition condition:

☐ TRANSITION section ☒ Variable

BOOL variable, value or address:

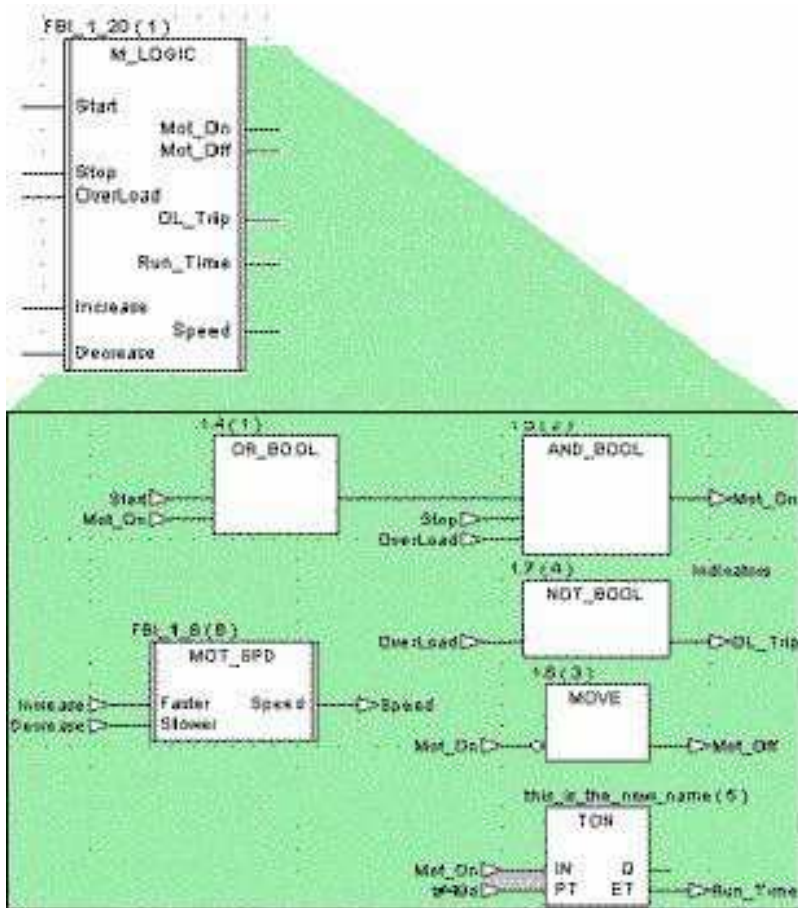
pump\_1\_start

OK Annuler Appliquer Aide

## Transition condition

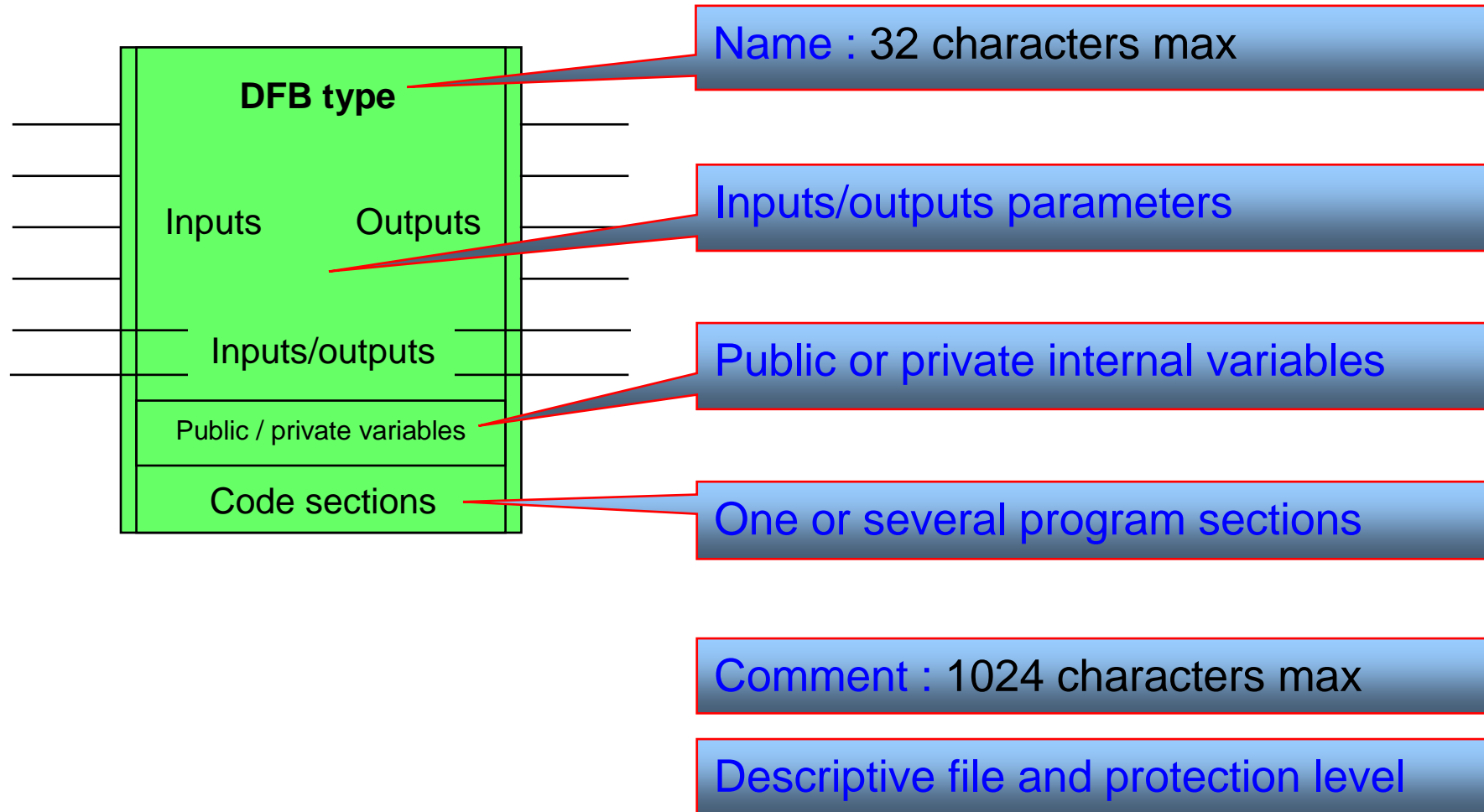
- Invert transition condition
- Transition type (variable or section)

# DFB overview



- DFB is a user logic encapsulated in a reusable block
  - to structure the application, simplify the program creation, improve readability, make debugging easier and protect your know-how
- The designer programs and debugs the DFB function block model called “**DFB Type**”
  - DFB can be protected and exported / imported between designer and users
  - DFB is local to an application or global in library
- The end user creates an image of this block called “**DFB Instance**” and use it on the application
  - DFB code is loaded only once in the CPU

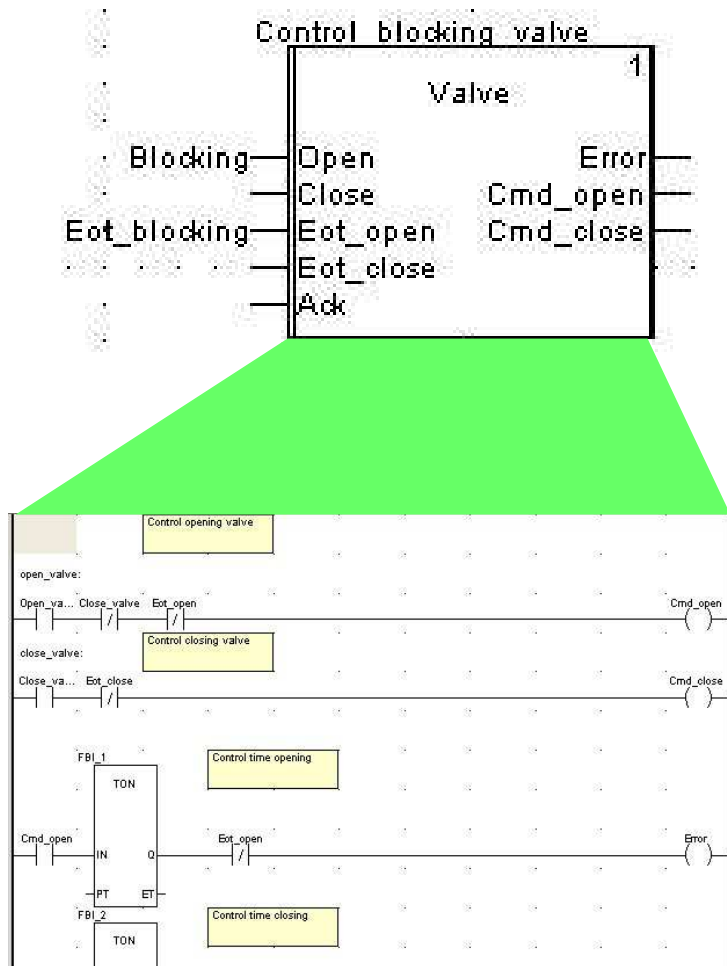
# DFB structure



# I/O parameters and internal variables

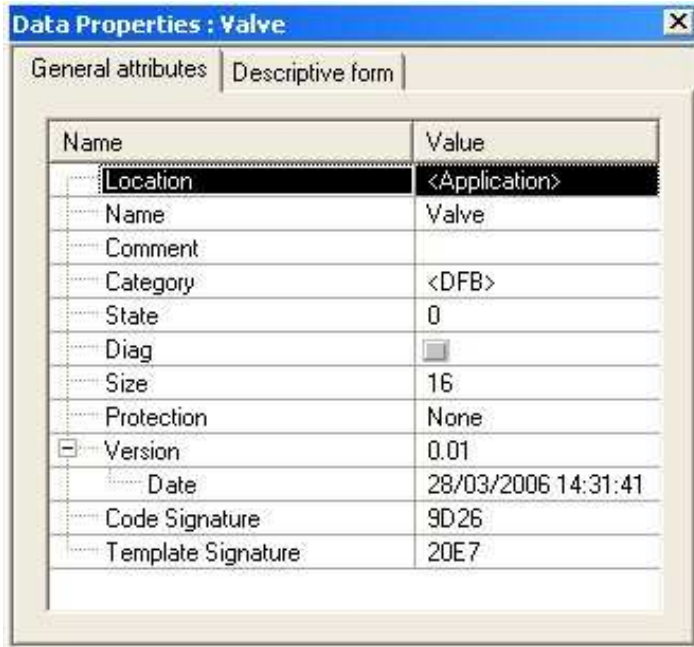
- **Inputs** : 32 max
  - In read only by the DFB
  - To transfer values from application to DFB
- **Outputs** : 32 max
  - In write only by the DFB
  - To transfer values from DFB to application
- **Inputs / outputs** : 32 max
  - In read / write by the DFB
  - To transfer values to DFB, modify and return them to application
- **Private variables** : unlimited
  - Only used by DFB (i.e. : intermediate variable)
- **Public variables** : unlimited
  - Used by DFB and application or user in adjust mode
  - Values modified by program or adjustment can be saved as initial values by setting %S94

# DFB program sections



- Structured in **program sections**
  - IEC compliant : only one section
  - Not IEC compliant : several sections
- **Section**
  - Symbolic name
  - Written in LD, IL, ST, FBD
  - Validation condition
  - Protection (no, write, read / write)
  - Comment : 256 characters max
- **Use only parameters and variables defined for function block or system bits and words**

# DFB properties



Name	Value
Location	<Application>
Name	Valve
Comment	
Category	<DFB>
State	0
Diag	
Size	16
Protection	None
Version	0.01
Date	28/03/2006 14:31:41
Code Signature	9D26
Template Signature	20E7

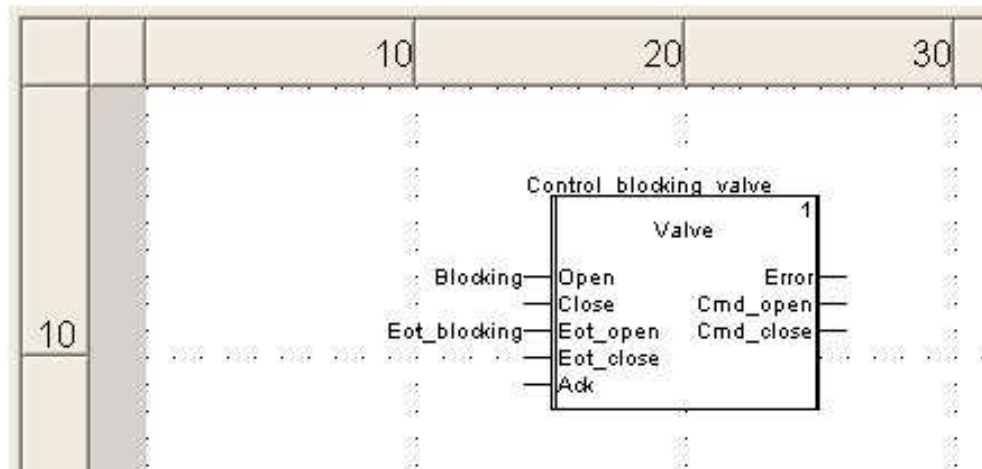
## ■ General attributes

- Name
- Comment : 1024 characters max
- Protection : None, read only, no read & write  
(*independent of application protection*)
- Diag : to define a user diagnostic DFB

## ■ Descriptive form

- To edit descriptive file

# Use DFB instance



## ■ DFB instance

- Used in all application tasks except event tasks and SFC transitions
- Connect inputs / outputs to application variables of same type

## ■ DFB instance used as

- A **standard block** in LD and FBD languages
- An **elementary function** in ST or IL languages

```
if start then
Motor_2 (Open := Blocking(*BOOL*),
          Close := not blocking(*BOOL*),
          Eot_open := Eot_blocking(*BOOL*),
          Eot_close := eot_unblocking(*BOOL*),
          Ack := Acknowledge(*BOOL*),
          Error => Error(*BOOL*),
          Cmd_open => Cmd_open(*BOOL*),
          Cmd_close => Cmd_close(*BOOL*));
end_if;
```

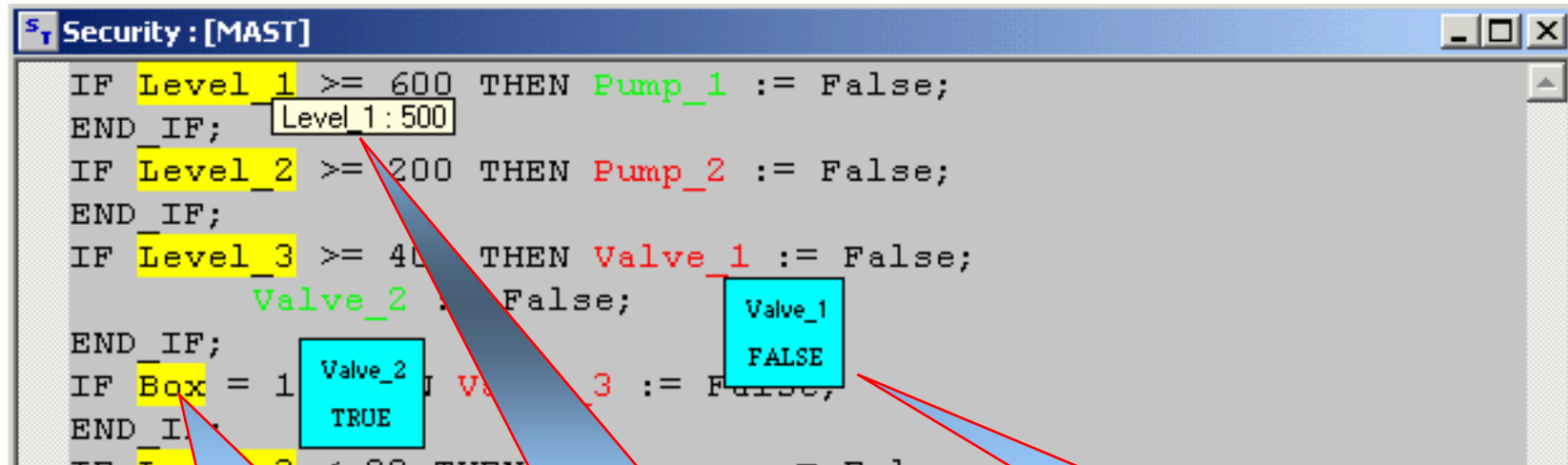
# Debugging the program

To shorten debugging and commissioning time :

- **Dynamic animation** of the program
- Inserting a **breakpoint** in the program and executing it step by step
- Inserting a **watch point** in the program
- Using **display boxes** attached to variables
- Using **animation tables** or **operator screens** to drive inputs / outputs
- Using **cross reference** to see usage of a variable



# Dynamic animation and display boxes



## Dynamic animation

Boolean and analog variables are animated with colors (green, red or yellow)

Tool tip displays value when cursor is flying above a variable

## Inspect window

displays value of a variable. Color of the window is defined by comparison of value and thresholds (yellow, blue, magenta)

# Breakpoint and watch point



**Breakpoint** to stop execution of program and inspect code behavior

```
S_T Security : [MAST]
IF Level_1 >= 600 THEN Pump_1 := False;
END_IF;
● IF Level_2 >= 200 THEN Pump_2 := False;
END_IF;
IF Level_3 >= 400 THEN Valve_1 := False;
Valve_2 := False;
END_IF;
```

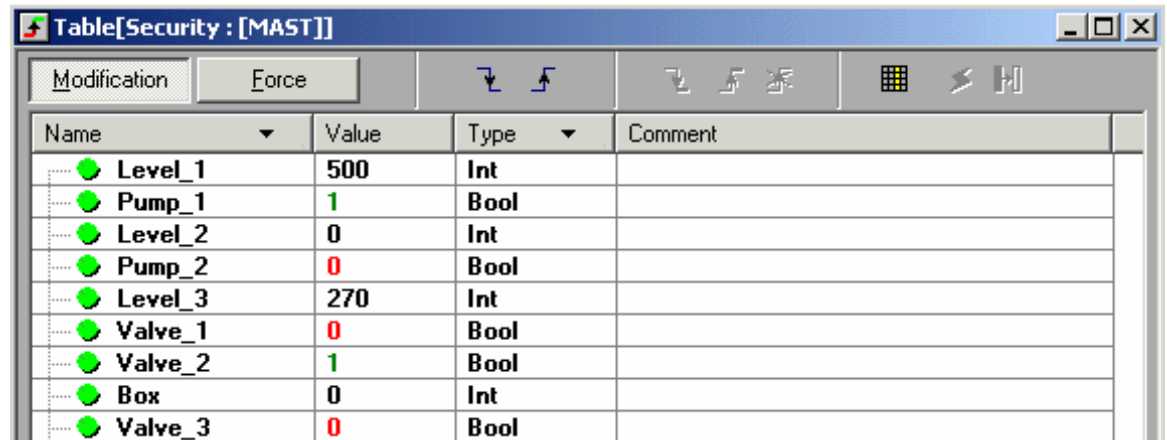


**Watch point** to inspect variables exactly when a program line is executed

```
S_T Security : [MAST]
IF Level_1 >= 600 THEN Pump_1 := False;
END_IF;
🔍 IF Level_2 >= 200 THEN Pump_2 := False;
END_IF;
IF Level_3 >= 400 THEN Valve_1 := False;
Valve_2 := False;
END_IF;
```

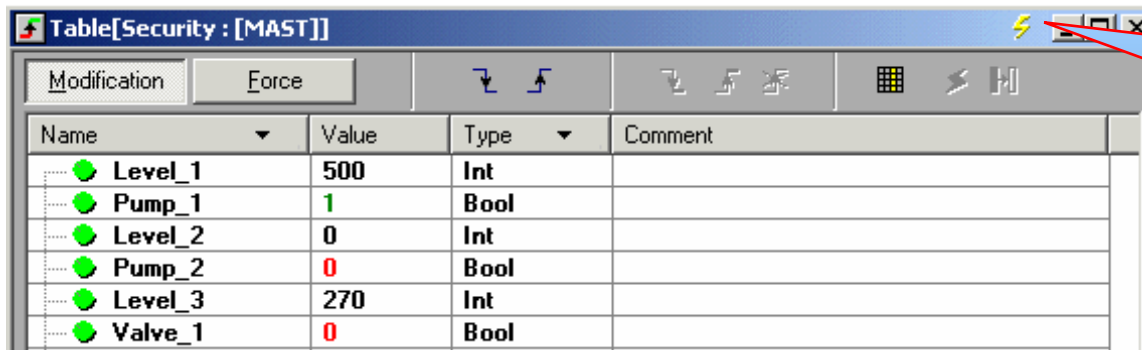
# Animation table

Animation table to modify the value of variables and to force Boolean variables



The screenshot shows a software window titled 'Table[Security : [MAST]]'. It contains a table with four columns: 'Name', 'Value', 'Type', and 'Comment'. The table lists several variables, each preceded by a green circle icon. The 'Value' column shows numerical values for integer types and 0 or 1 for boolean types. Some values are highlighted in red (0, 0, 0, 0) and others in green (1, 1). The 'Type' column specifies 'Int' or 'Bool'.

Name	Value	Type	Comment
Level_1	500	Int	
Pump_1	1	Bool	
Level_2	0	Int	
Pump_2	0	Bool	
Level_3	270	Int	
Valve_1	0	Bool	
Valve_2	1	Bool	
Box	0	Int	
Valve_3	0	Bool	



This screenshot is similar to the one above, but it highlights a lightning bolt icon in the top toolbar of the window. A red arrow points from this icon to a text box on the right.

Name	Value	Type	Comment
Level_1	500	Int	
Pump_1	1	Bool	
Level_2	0	Int	
Pump_2	0	Bool	
Level_3	270	Int	
Valve_1	0	Bool	

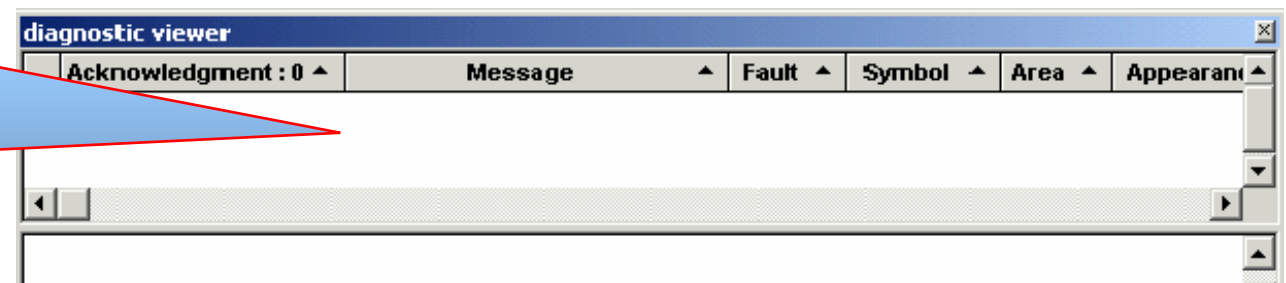
Animation table can be synchronize on watch point

# Diagnostic in run time

Module fault reporting in configuration screen of the rack



Diagnostic viewer to display system and application defaults from the diagnostic buffer of the PLC



# Operator screens overview

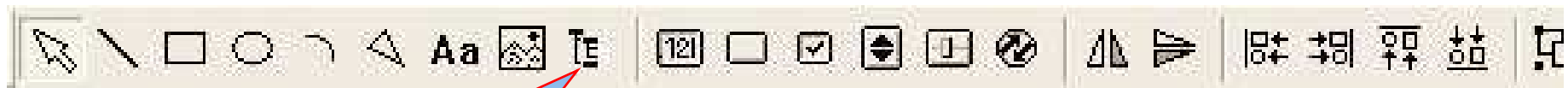
## ■ Control and monitoring for first and second level diagnostic

- Displaying real time state of a machine / process
- Run time screens customized to needs of operator

## ■ Completely integrated in Unity Pro

- Use same browser, data editor, cross reference tool, ...
- Use existing application resources
- Run time screens are part of PLC application file
- No need for additional hardware like communication module
- Easy to create screens : toolbar, predefined objects, library of objects, configuration dialog boxes, ...
- Easy to create animations : visibility, flashing, bar-graph, trend diagrams, predefined animated objects, ...

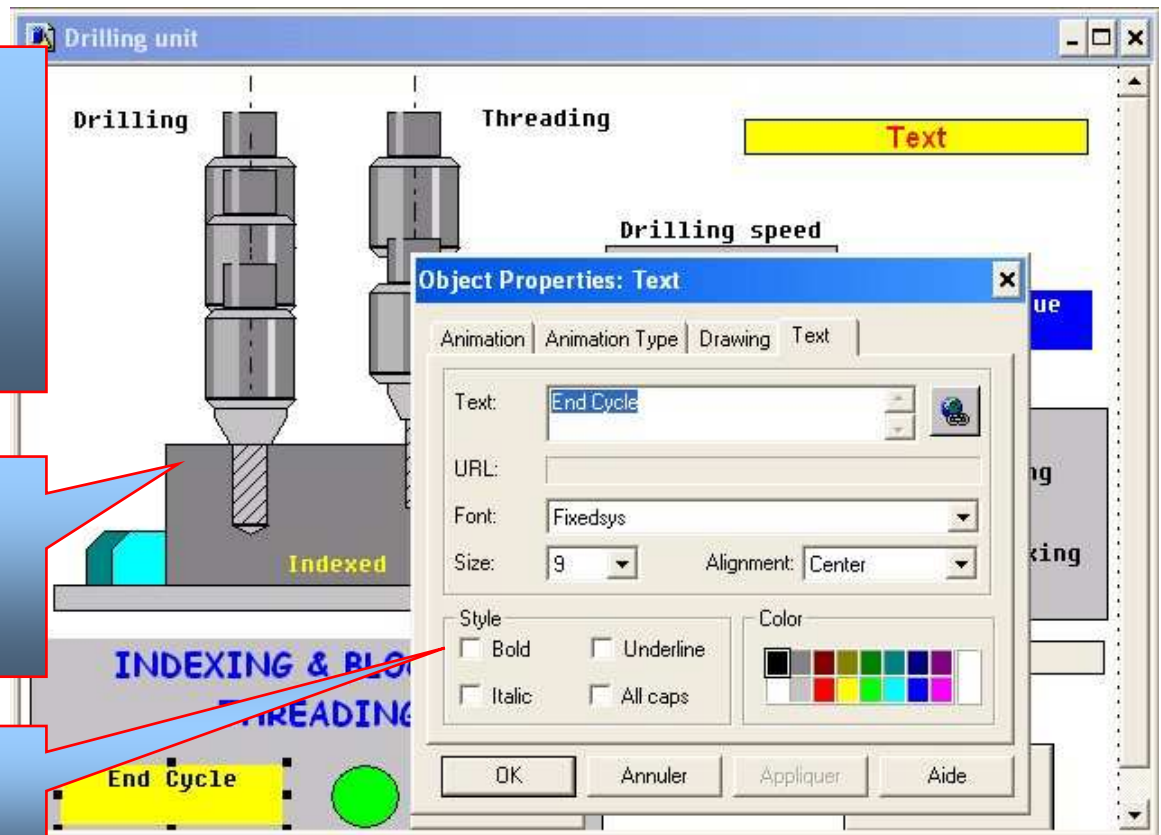
# Graphic editor and toolbar



**Specific toolbar** to create objects (rectangle, curve, button, cursor, ...), insert images and edit objects (group, align, ...)

**Graphic editor** to create screen using toolbar and library objects

**Dialog box** to configure objects and animations



# Utilities

- **Import / export in XML format**
  - Accessible from structural and functional views
  - Export type is determined by extension file (XEF for global application, XLD for Ladder section, XDB for DFB type, ...)
  - Management of conflicts during import (wizard)
- **Documentation** of the application
  - Build and print the documentation of the project
  - Define title page and general information page
  - Define footer of the pages
  - Define documentation content (include headings)
- **Hyperlink** to external documents
  - In project browser or from a comment filed
- **Converters** to transform legacy application (PL7, Concept, ...) into Unity Pro application