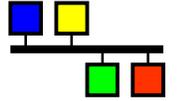




EPICS

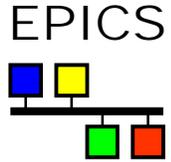


DirectNet for MPF

Andrew Johnson
APS/ANL



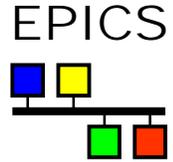
DirectNet Protocol



- ◆ Used by Direct Logic PLCs from Automation Direct
 - ◆ 205 series: DL250 and DL240 CPUs have built-in support
 - ◆ Some 305 and 405 series CPUs also support directNet
 - ◆ Some changes may be needed to support these
- ◆ Master/slave serial protocol for PLC data
- ◆ Asynchronous RS232C or RS422, 300 to 38,400 baud
- ◆ Can drive up to 90 PLCs on one serial line
 - ◆ Point-to-point or multi-drop configurations possible
 - ◆ Up to 3300 feet/1000 meters
- ◆ Provides remote access to PLC data
 - ◆ I/O points, V-memory, timers, counters, relays and stages
 - ◆ Ladder logic and internal scratchpad data also accessible
 - ◆ Remote ladder logic programming is not implemented yet



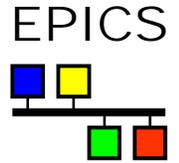
DirectNet for Bitbus at APS



- ◆ DirectNet used in APS vacuum controls since 1999
- ◆ Connected to an RS232 Bitbus Universal Gateway with custom BUG firmware
 - ◆ Implemented directNet protocol in BUG
 - ◆ Reduce Bitbus link traffic and protocol handshake delays
- ◆ Disadvantages:
 - ◆ Needs Bitbus — extra VME board, limited message size
 - ◆ BUG firmware is hard to modify and debug
 - ◆ Doesn't support remote ladder logic programming
 - ◆ Not usable outside of APS



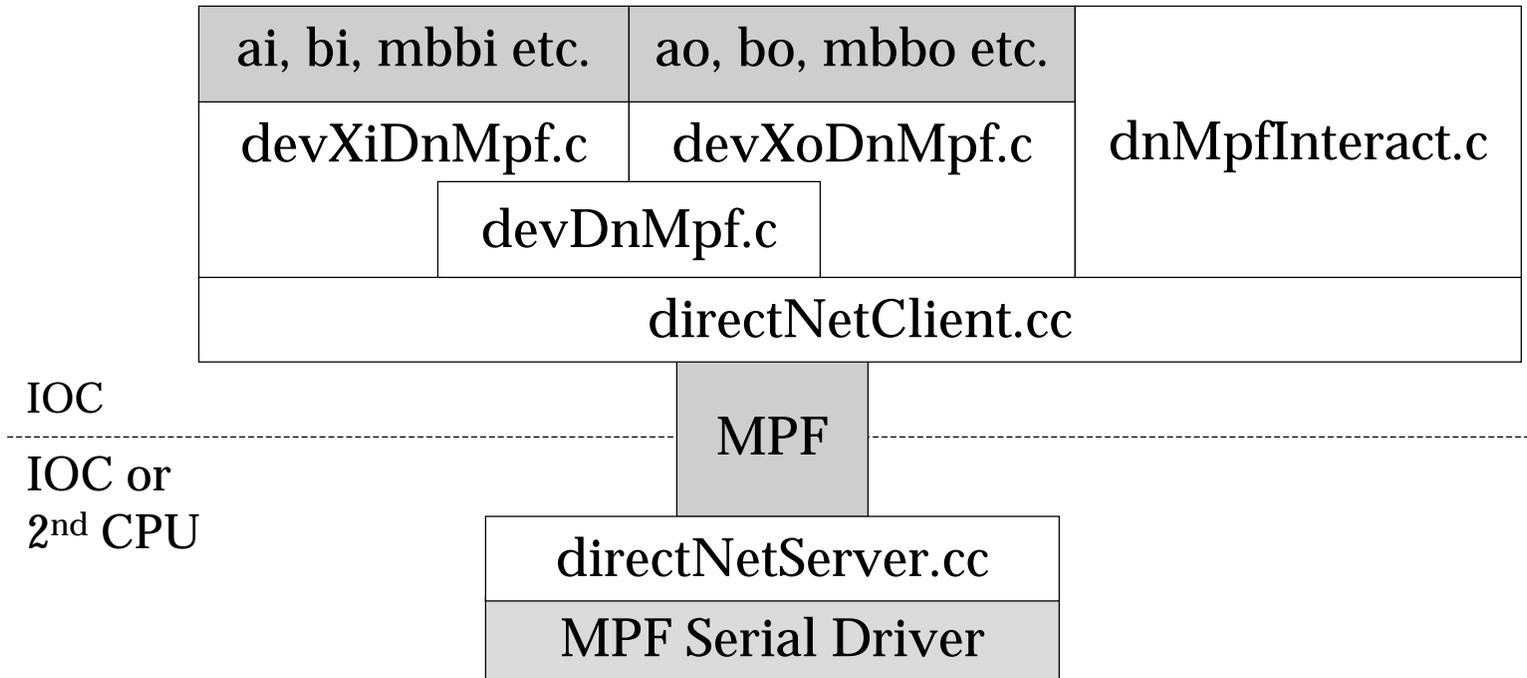
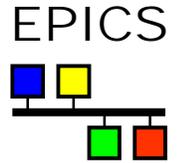
Why use MPF?



- ◆ Supports multi-port serial IP module (SBS Octal Serial)
 - ◆ Other ports can be used if MPF serial support is written
- ◆ Works with any drvIpac IP carrier board
- ◆ Optional secondary CPU can reduce IOC workload
- ◆ The IOC can be distant from the secondary CPU & PLC
- ◆ DirectNet for MPF was developed with
 - ◆ MPF 1-7
 - ◆ MPF Serial 1-3
 - ◆ Earlier versions might also work

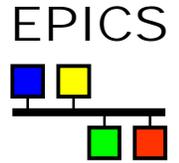


Driver Structure





PLC Addressing



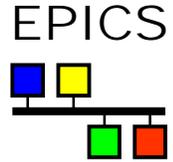
- ◆ PLCs are named in the vxWorks startup script

```
createDnMpfPLC("VAC01", 1, "DNServ01", 0)
```
- ◆ Records use addresses familiar to PLC programmers

@VAC01	X24	X-input bit 024
@PLC5	V2005	V-memory word 02005
@Mu19	CTA6	Counter 6 value
@RM101	T42	Timer 042 status bit
- ◆ Addresses are expressed in octal
- ◆ Input records can address any PLC location
- ◆ Output records can only write to locations V2000-V2777
 - ◆ Prevents IOC from changing PLC outputs directly
 - ◆ To control hardware, a PLC program must copy the value
 - ◆ Ensures PLC programs can avoid all interference from an IOC



Record Types Supported



Input Records:

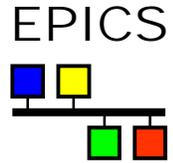
- ◆ Binary input (bi)
- ◆ Multi-bit binary input (mbbi)
 - ◆ Reads up to 16 bits from any single PLC data word
- ◆ Multi-bit binary input direct (mbbiDirect)
 - ◆ As for mbbi
- ◆ Analog input (ai)
 - ◆ Reads a whole PLC data word
 - ◆ PLC must convert internal BCD values to Binary first
 - ◆ Input conversions (LINR field) are not supported

Output Records:

- ◆ Binary output (bo)
- ◆ Multi-bit binary output (mbbo)
 - ◆ Writes up to 16 bits to any single PLC data word
- ◆ Multi-bit binary output direct (mbboDirect)
 - ◆ As for mbbo
- ◆ Analog output (ao)
 - ◆ Writes a whole data word
 - ◆ PLC must convert from Binary to BCD if needed



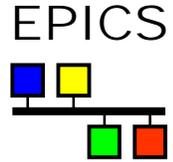
Read and Write Caches



- ◆ Read data from a PLC is cached
 - ◆ “Nearby” data values are grouped into a single request
 - ◆ Locations up to 16 words (32 bytes) apart are considered “nearby”
 - ◆ Periodic scanned records get cached data unless it is older than half their scan period
 - ◆ Many records addressing the same location or group will not cause unnecessary repeat reads
 - ◆ SCAN = I/O Interrupt can be used to process a record whenever its cache group gets new data
 - ◆ At least one record in the group must initiate a read
- ◆ Write data uses a separate write-through cache
 - ◆ Multiple bo records can safely set different bits in the same word
 - ◆ IOC and PLC cannot both safely update bits in the same word



Status Information



- ◆ **dbior** displays per-PLC status information
 - ◆ Communications statistics (#reads, #writes, #failures)
 - ◆ Cache line ranges and timestamps
 - ◆ Cache buffer contents
- ◆ DirectNet Interactive program for command line use
 - ◆ Displays data from any PLC location
 - ◆ Can modify the value at any V-memory location
 - ◆ A hidden command is needed to write outside the usual limits
 - ◆ May eventually be able to update PLC ladder logic programs