



**DesignNews**

Getting Started in Automation with Arduino

# DAY 5: Building a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit

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## Webinar Logistics

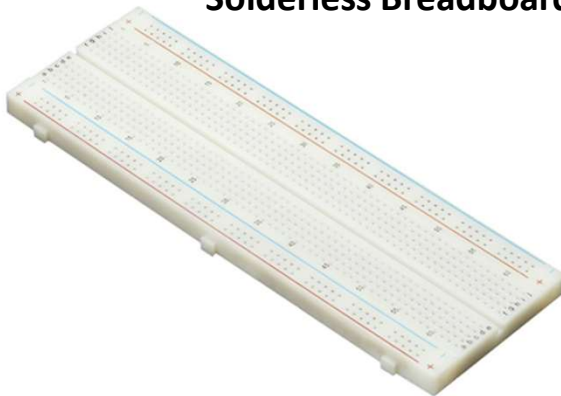
- Turn on your system sound to hear the streaming presentation.
- If you have technical problems, click “Help” or submit a question asking for assistance.
- Participate in ‘Attendee Chat’ by maximizing the chat widget in your dock.



## Dr. Don Wilcher

Visit 'Lecturer Profile' in your console for more details.

## Course Kit and Materials

**Arduino Opta****12VDC @ 500mA Wall Mount Power Supply****DC Motor: Medium Torque****Adafruit Parts Pal Kit****Solderless Breadboard****Jumper Wires: Male to Male****Solderless Breadboard Power Supply**

## Agenda:

- Origins of the Ladder Diagram
- Control Circuit Anatomy
- Set- Reset Digital Circuit (Memory Circuit)
- Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit
- Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit



## Seminal Research Perspective



“Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) is the most important component in industrial automation, and it has become one of the three pillars (robots, PLC, and CAD/CAM) of the modern industrial control technology”(Liao, 2007).

# Ladder Diagram Basics

## Origins of Ladder Diagram

- The Ladder Diagram (LD) programming language originated from the graphical representation used to design an electrical control system
  - Control decisions were made using relays
- After a while, Relays were replaced by logic circuits
  - Logic gates used to make control decisions
- Finally, CPUs were added to take over the function of the logic circuits
  - I/O Devices wired to buffer transistors
  - Control decisions accomplished through programming
- Relay Logic representation (or LD) was developed to make program creation and maintenance easier
  - Computer based graphical representation of wiring diagrams that was easy to understand
  - Reduced training and support cost
  - Computer-based

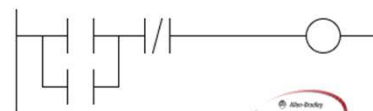
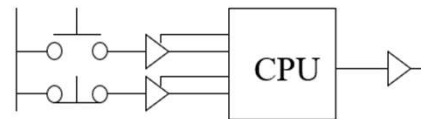
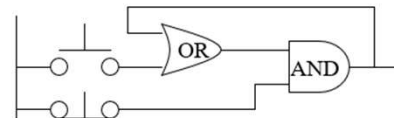
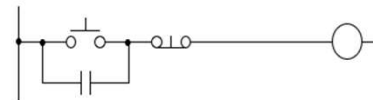


Illustration courtesy of Rockwell

## Question 1

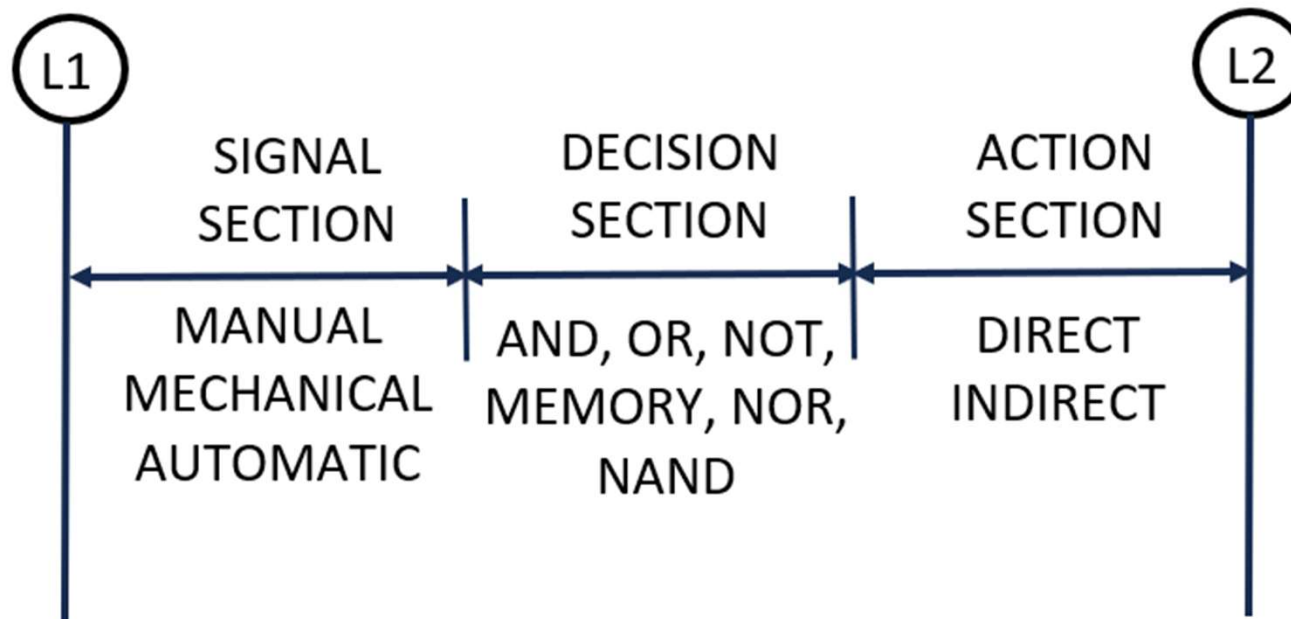
In reviewing slide 7, relays were replaced with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) FPGAs
- b) microcontrollers
- c) logic circuits
- d) a PLC





## Control Circuit Anatomy



## Control Circuit Anatomy...

- The Signal Section starts or stops the current flow by closing or opening the contacts of the control device (Rockis & Mazur, 2014).
- Closed contacts allow current to flow to the control device.
- Open contacts do not allow current to flow to the control device.
- Examples of control devices include but are not limited to:
  - a) pushbutton switches.
  - b) limit switches.
  - c) foot switches.
  - d) temperature switches.
  - e) pressure switches.



# Control Circuit Anatomy...

## Control Devices



Pushbutton  
Switch



Foot Switch



Temperature  
Switch



Pressure Switch



Limit Switch



## Control Circuit Anatomy...

- The Decision Section determines the processes that are to be done by the Ladder Diagram (LD) program.
- The Ladder diagram program initiates arithmetic and logic processes.
- Traditionally, the decision section processes are guided by logical elements.
- Logical elements provide single or complex decisions based on the section's configuration.
- Based on the signal section input(s), the decision section will provide the appropriate output control to drive an electrical load like an actuator or visual device.



# Control Circuit Anatomy...

Embedded Controller



Decision Devices



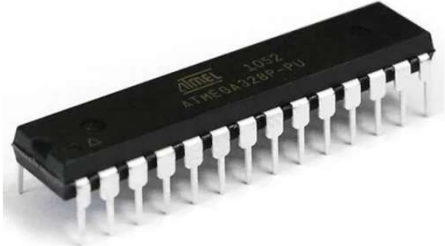
PLC



Digital Logic IC



Microcontroller IC



## Control Circuit Anatomy...

- The Action Section drives the electrical load based on the decision section output response.
- The action section is primarily responsible for driving electrical loads like:
  - a) motor contactors.
  - b) solenoids.
  - c) indicator lights.
  - d) control relays.
- The electrical load's action is based on the decision section's output response.



# Control Circuit Anatomy...

Action  
Devices



Motor Contactor

Solenoid



Indicator light

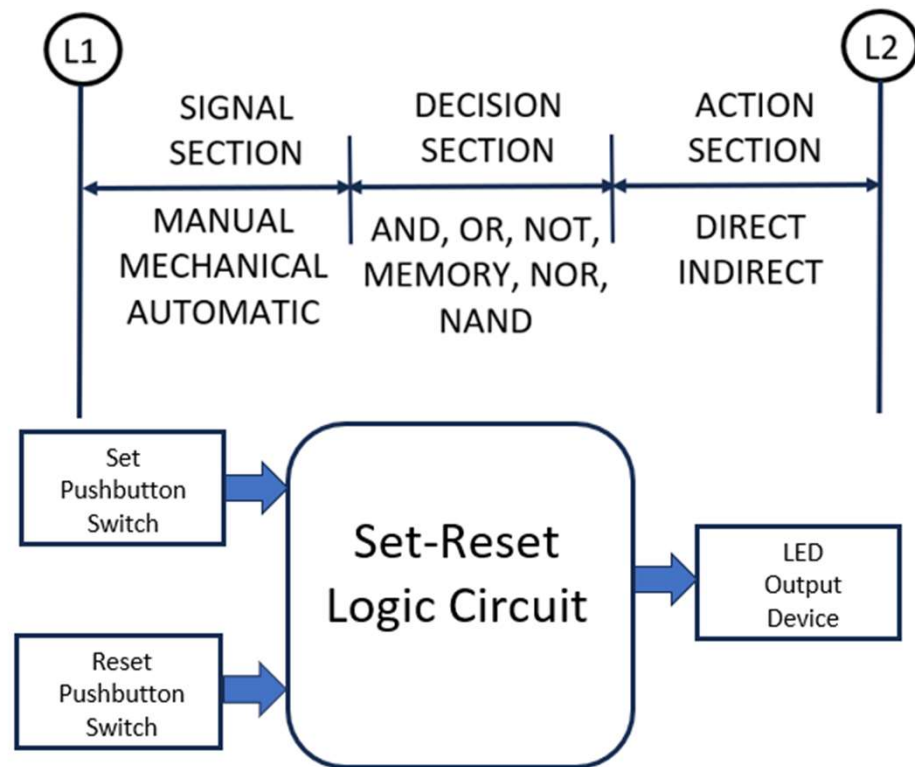


Control Relay



## Set-Reset Logic Circuit (Memory Circuit)

The Alignment of the Set-Reset Logic with the Control Circuit Anatomy Diagram.





## Question 2

**The Control Circuit Anatomy section that starts or stops current flow by closing or opening the control device is the\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Decision Section**
- b) Action Section**
- c) Signal Section**
- d) Memory Section**



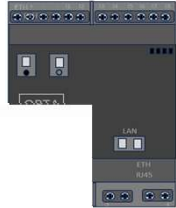
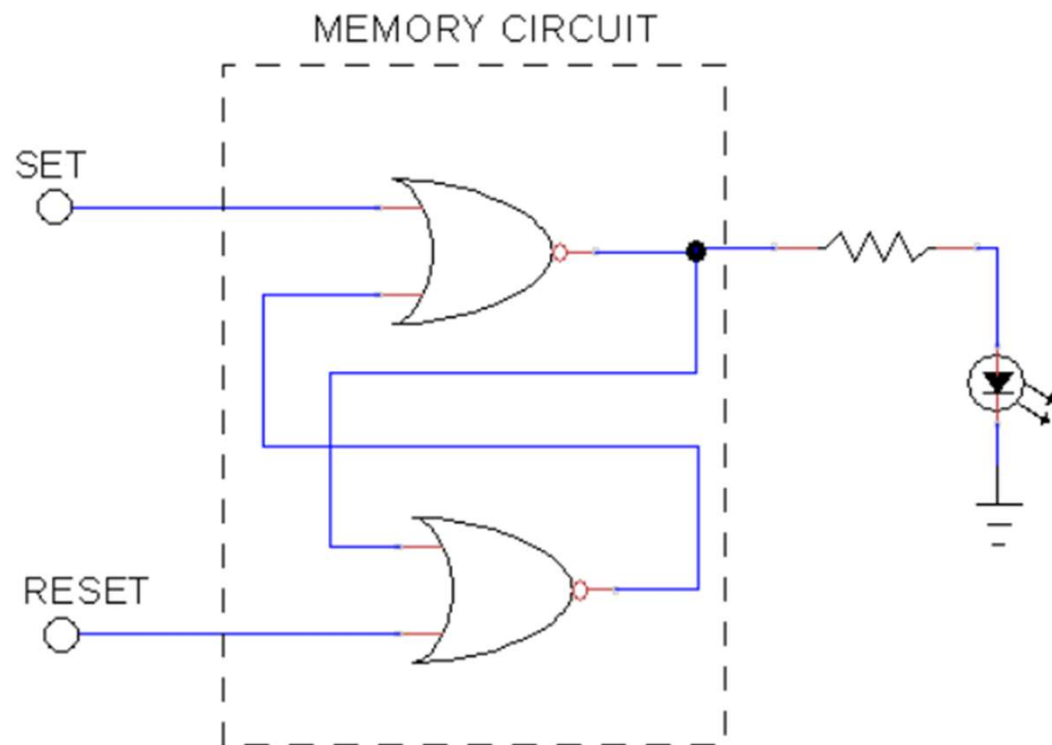
## Set-Reset Logic Circuit (Memory Circuit)...

- Control circuits are logic functions.
- Automation systems use logic functions to make decisions based on received inputs.
- Logic functions can be derived or built from electronics, hydraulics, and pneumatics components to perform computational thinking tasks.
- Basic logic functions can be combined to perform complex computation or decision-making tasks.
- One important aspect of computation tasks is the ability to store data.
- The Set-Reset Logic circuit is a basic memory circuit that stores either binary 1 or 0 bit.



## Set-Reset Logic Circuit (Memory Circuit)...

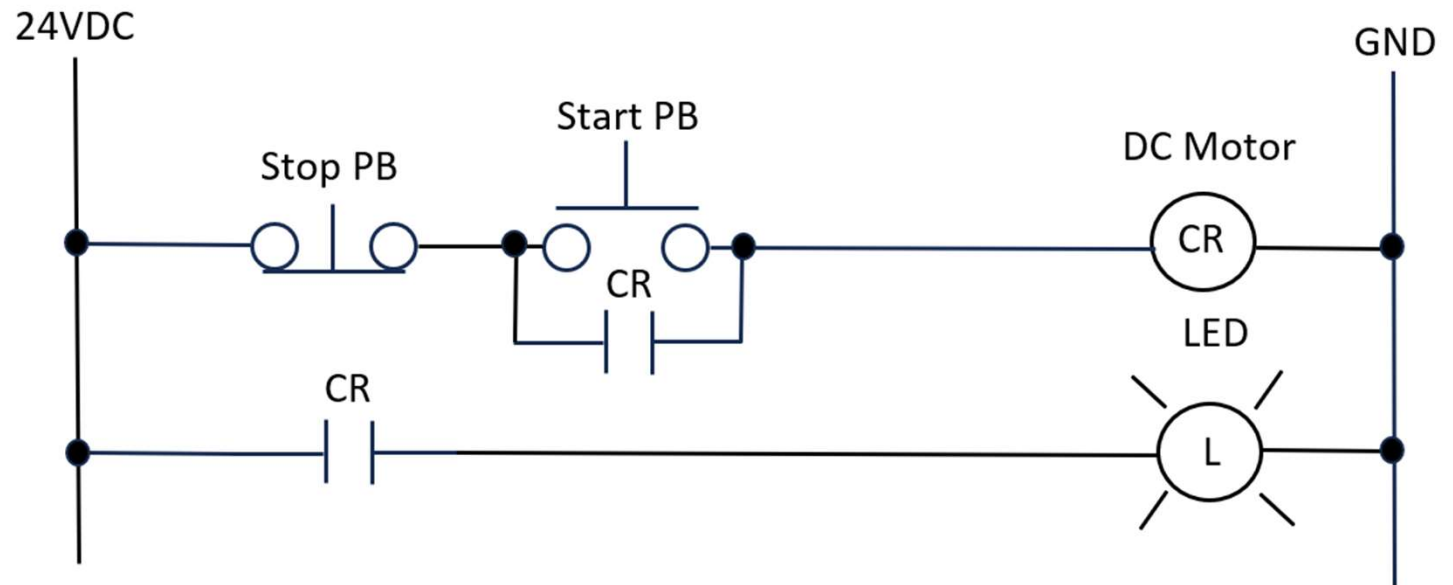
2 Crossed Wired NOR Gates create a Set-Reset Logic Circuit. The control function performed is a Start-Stop Automation operation. Set stores binary 1 bit, Reset stores binary 0 bit



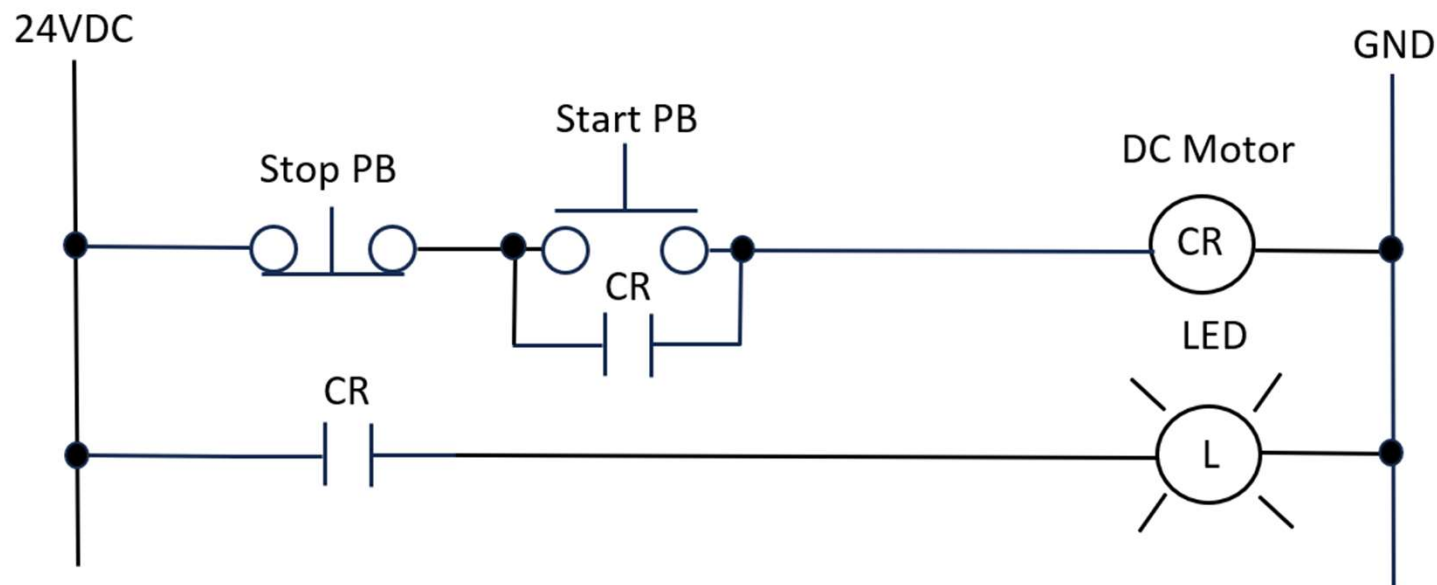
## Set-Reset Logic Circuit (Memory Circuit)...

### Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit

Start-Stop  
Automation  
operation = Set -  
Reset Logic  
Circuit.  
Set = Start PB  
Reset = Stop PB



## Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit...



The NOT logic of a Stop PB allows the creation of a Start-Stop Control Circuit. The CR(Control Relay) contact seals the Start PB function, allowing the release of the controlled device.

## Question 3

Cross wiring 2 \_\_\_\_\_ can create a Set-Reset Logic circuit.

- a) Op-Amps
- b) AND Gates
- c) OR Gates
- d) NOR Gates



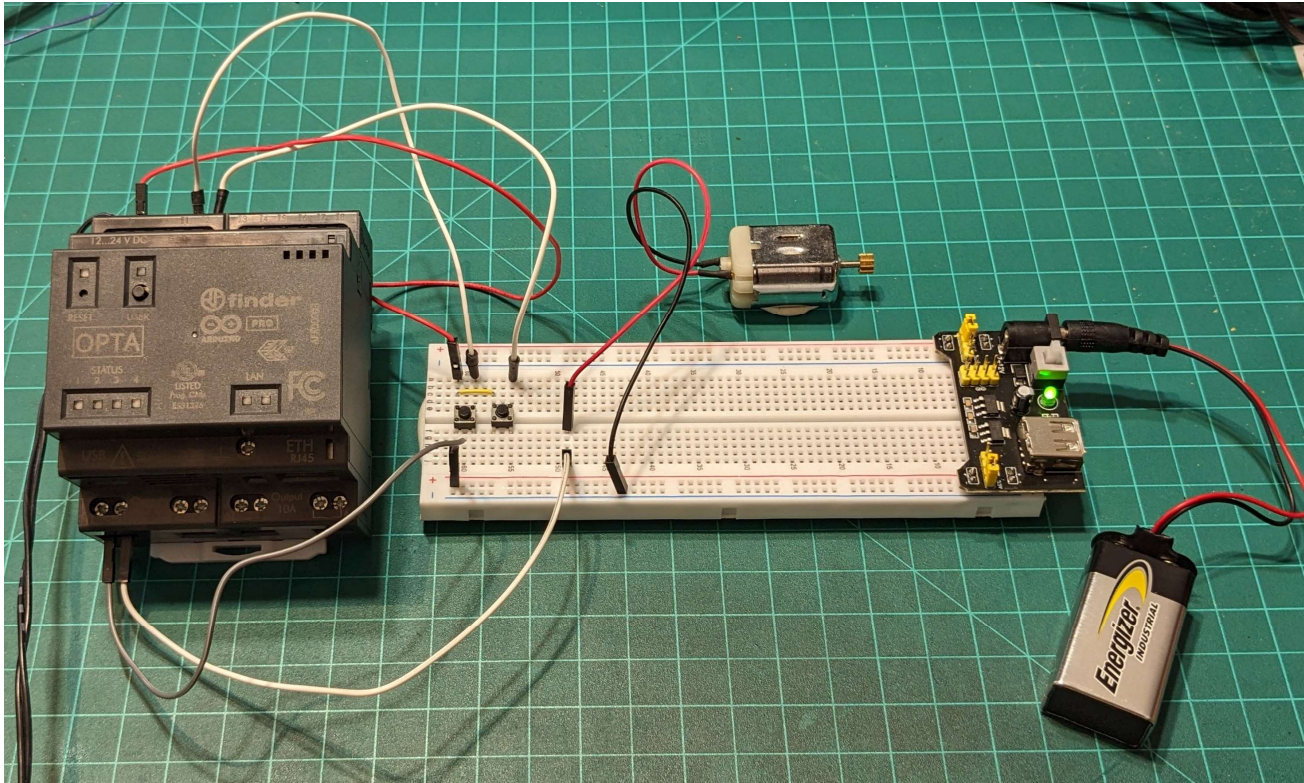
## Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit...



Final Note:

All control and process operations are built around a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit.

# Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit





## Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit. . .

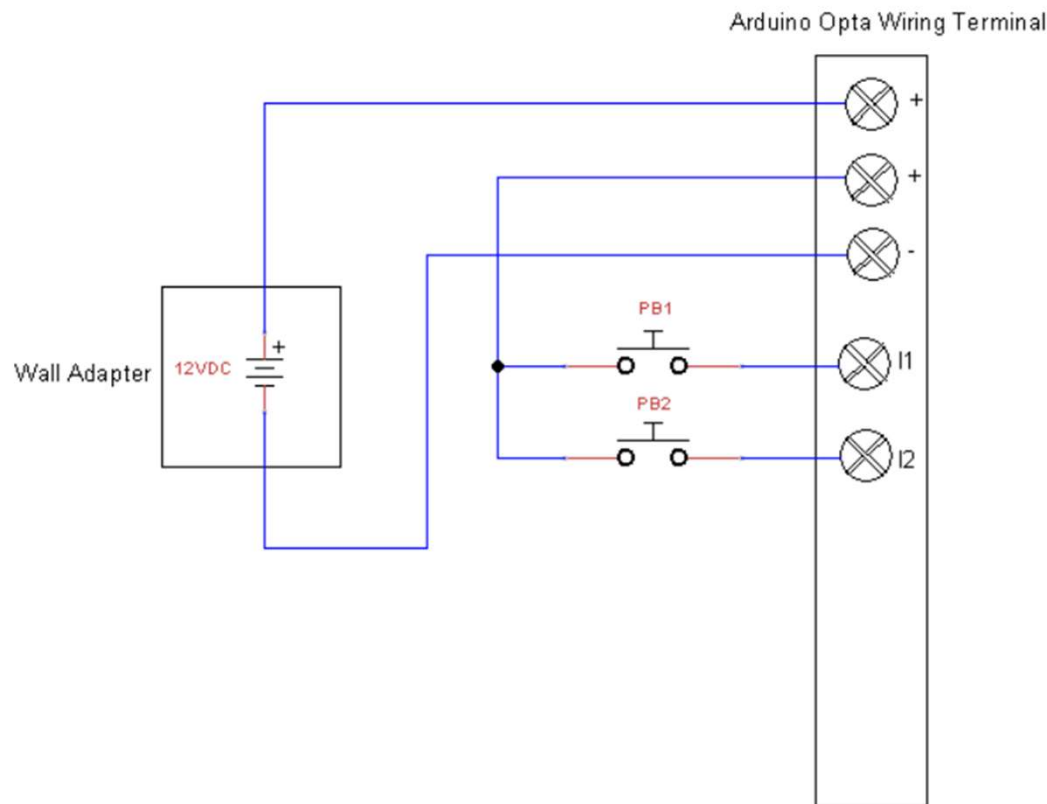


### Lab Objectives:

- Participants will learn to set up communications using the Arduino PLC IDE.
- Participants will learn to create a Ladder Diagram Logic Function program using the Arduino PLC IDE.
- Participants will learn how to create a new rung (network).
- Participants will learn how to program and control an Arduino Opta Relay.
- Participants will learn to download, run, and test a Ladder Diagram Logic Function program.

## Wiring 2 Pushbutton Switches To the Arduino Opta...

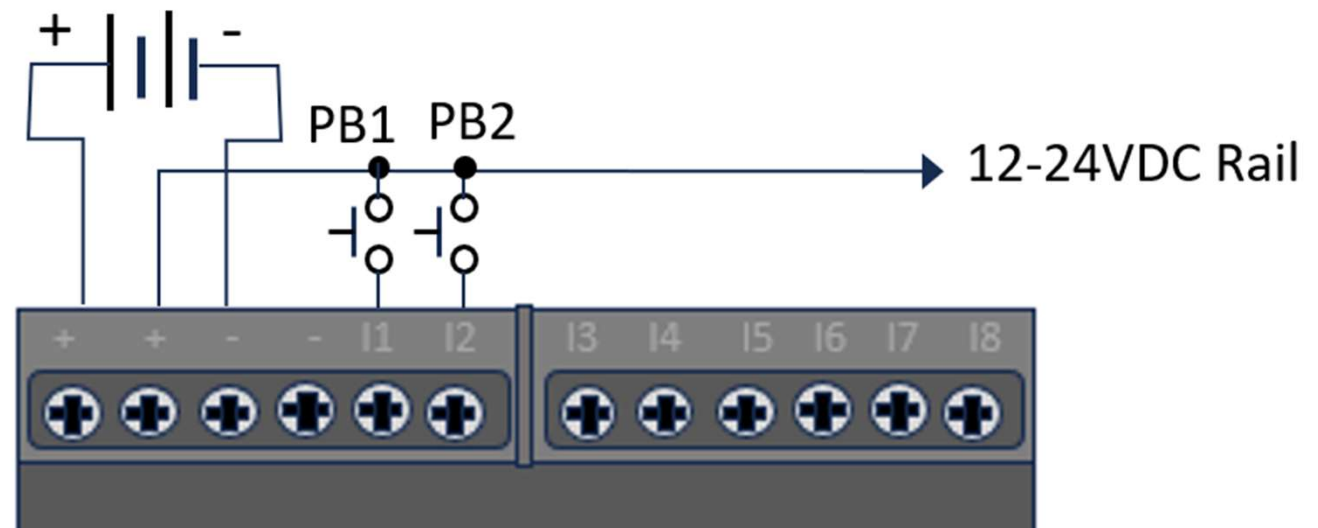
A Prototyping  
Concept for a  
Digital Switch  
Simulator:  
Input Terminal  
Wiring  
Diagram



## Wiring 2 Pushbutton Switches To the Arduino Opta...

2 tactile pushbutton switches are wired to the terminal points I1 and I2 of the Arduino Opta.

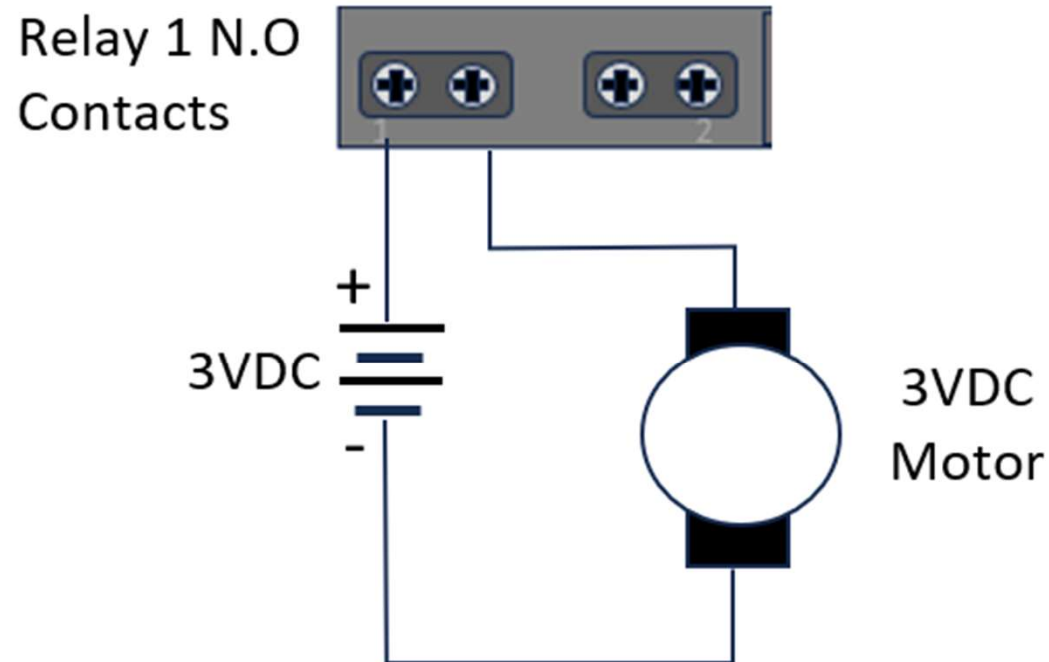
12-24VDC Power Supply



## Wiring an A 3VDC Motor To the Arduino Opta

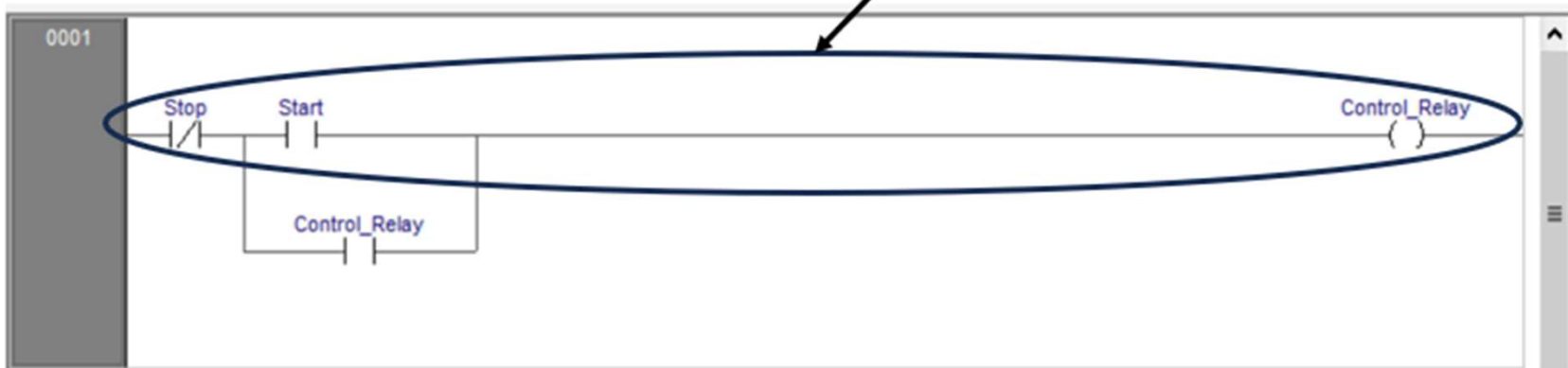


A 3V DC Motor  
wired to the  
terminal point  
“1” Relay  
Contact of the  
Arduino Opta.



## Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit... Programming 1st Ladder Diagram Rung

Use Day3 Slides to program  
this top Ladder Diagram Rung



# Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit... Programming a Seal-In Contact/Bit Instruction



Click Open  
Object Icon



Branch  
Rung  
Added

Seal-In  
Contact  
Added

Click Series  
Contact Icon

## Question 4

**Which icon is used to create a branch rung?**

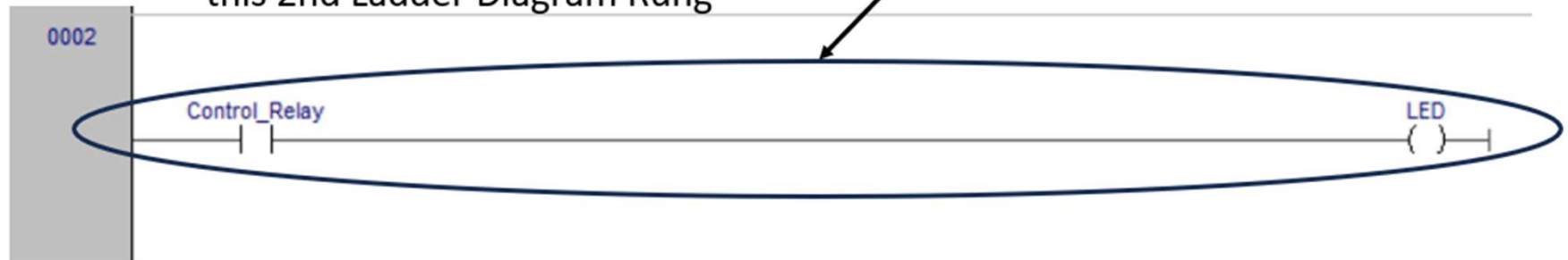
- a) Open Object**
- b) Series Contact**
- c) Parallel Contact**
- d) none of the above**



## Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit... Adding a Second Rung (Network)

Scheme>New>Network>After

Use Day2 Slides to program  
this 2nd Ladder Diagram Rung





# Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit...

## Completely Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit

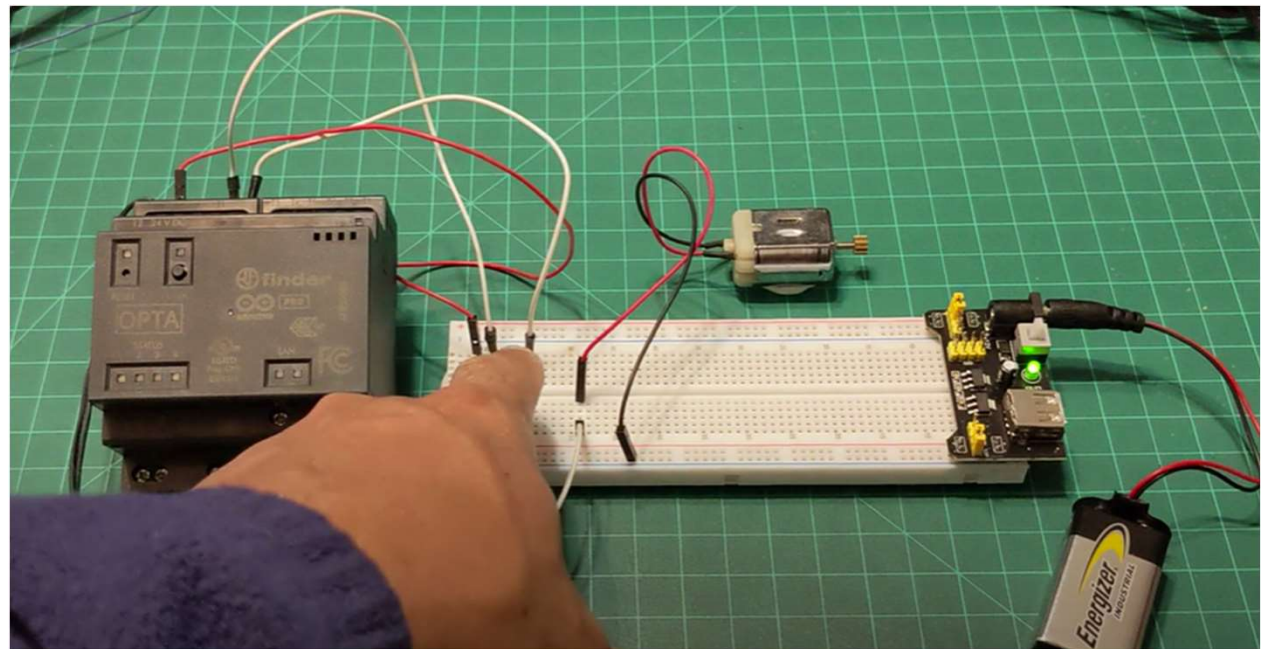


Download LD program to the Arduino Opta using slides 36 and 37 from Day 2 ppt/pdf.

## Lab: Build a Start-Stop Automation Control Circuit...



Functional Start-Stop  
Automation Control Circuit



Watch Video Clip!

[https://youtu.be/71wkFKk\\_3b4](https://youtu.be/71wkFKk_3b4)

## Question 5

**In reviewing slide 33, which Tag bit instruction performs the negation function for Network 1?**

- a) Start**
- b) Control Relay**
- c) Stop**
- d) none of the above**



# Thank you for attending

Please consider the resources below:

Bagur, J. , & Linares, J . C. (2023, March 11). *Opta user manual*. <https://docs.arduino.cc/tutorials/opta/user-manual/>

Finder.(n.d.). *Getting started with arduino opta*. <https://opta.findernet.com/en/tutorial/getting-started>

Liao, C.C. (2007). *Programming and application of S7-200 plc* (3rd ed.). Mechanical Industry Press.

Mandal. R, Maity, T., Prasad, G.M., & Verma, R. P. (2015). Automation of underground coal mines using plc. *Journal of Mines, Metals, and Fuels*, 174 – 181.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317038146\\_Automation\\_of\\_underground\\_coal\\_mines\\_using\\_PLC#:~:text=This%20paper%20presents%20applications%20of,flammable%20gases%20exceeds%20permissible%20limit](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317038146_Automation_of_underground_coal_mines_using_PLC#:~:text=This%20paper%20presents%20applications%20of,flammable%20gases%20exceeds%20permissible%20limit)

Rockis, G. J. , & Mazur, G. A. (2014). *Electrical motor controls for integrated systems* (5th ed.). American Technical Publishers.

Wilcher. D. (2024, February 21). *Turn a raspberry pi into a plc using openplc*. <https://control.com/technical-articles/turn-a-raspberry-pi-into-a-plc-using-openplc/>

Course\_Lab\_project\_code.zip folder: Github Repository: Course\_Lab\_project\_code.zip folder: Github Repository:  
<https://github.com/DWilcher/DesignNews-WebinarCode>



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