



**DesignNews**

PLC-HMI Automation Applications

## DAY 2 : Writing plcLib Applications

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## Webinar Logistics

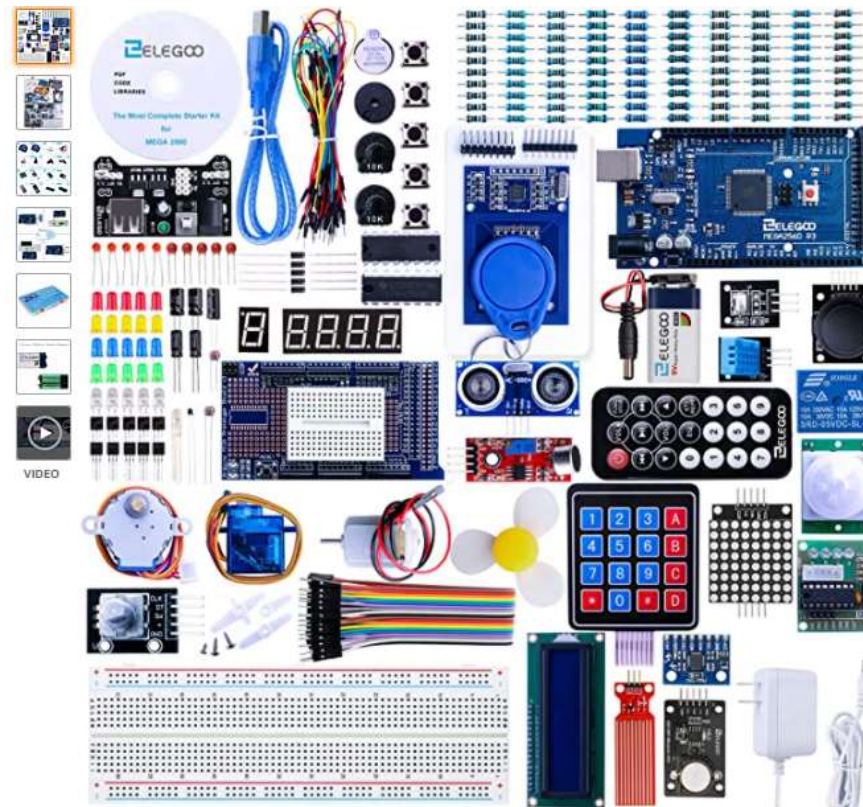
- Turn on your system sound to hear the streaming presentation.
- If you have technical problems, click “Help” or submit a question asking for assistance.
- Participate in ‘Group Chat’ by maximizing the chat widget in your dock.



## Don Wilcher

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

Course Kit:  
The ELEGOO Mega 2560 Project: The Most Complete Starter Kit w/Tutorial





## Course Components:

**ELEGOO UNO R3 2.8 Inches TFT Touch  
Screen with SD Card Socket w/All  
Technical Data in CD for Arduino UNO R3**

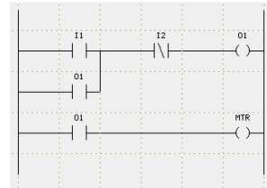


**TWTADE SSR-40 DD 40A DC  
3-32V to DC 5-60V SSR Solid  
State Relay + Heat Sink**



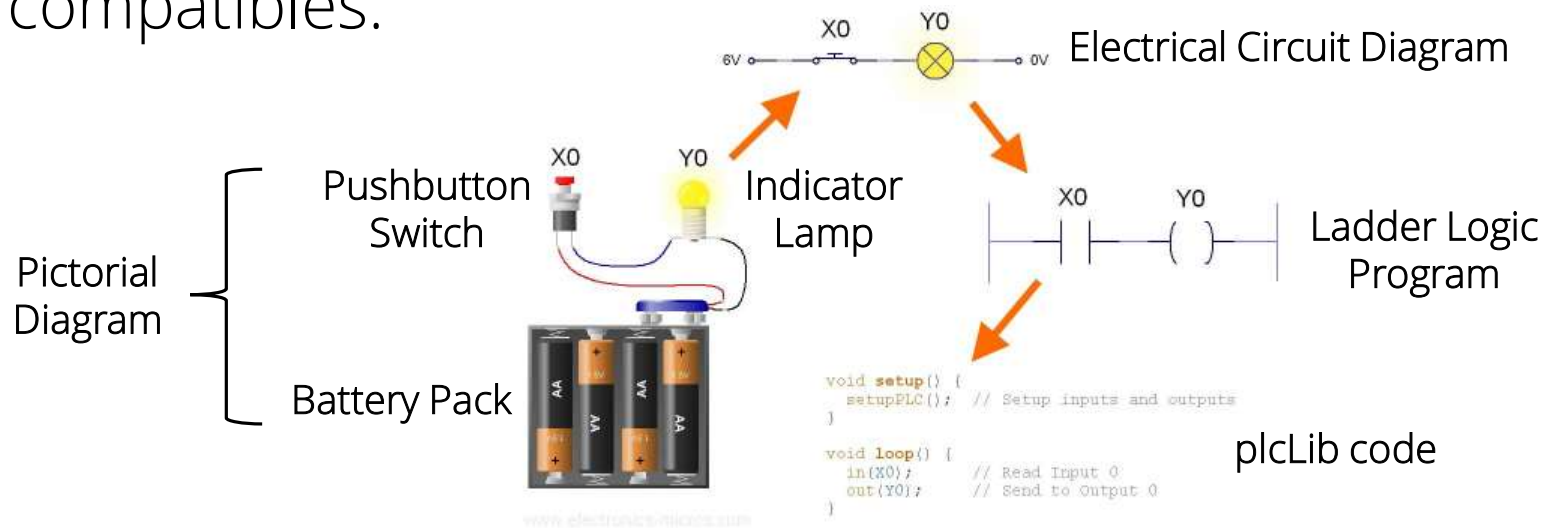
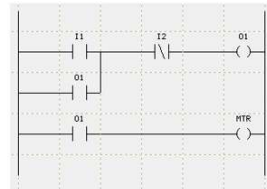
## Agenda:

- What is plcLib?
- Basic Logic Gates
- Construction of a Ladder Logic Program
- Lab Activities
  - a) Building an Arduino PLC Controller-Concept
  - b) plcLib NOT Logic Gate
  - c) plcLib AND Logic Gate
  - d) plcLib OR Logic Gate



## What is plcLib?

A library allowing PLC-style control – oriented software applications to be developed for Arduino and compatibles.



Source: plcLib(Arduino) User Guide( <https://github.com/wditch/plcLib> )



## Question 1

**In reviewing slide 7, what electrical components are referenced by X0 and Y0 designators?**

- a) Battery Pack**
- b) Pushbutton Switch and Indicator Lamp**
- c) None of the Above**



## What is plcLib?

Instruction List (IL):

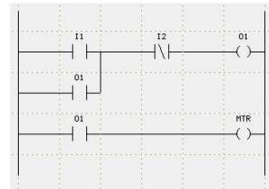
plcLib is similar in structure to Instruction List. Both languages are formatted in a top-down approach

```
#include <plcLib.h>

void setup() {
    setupPLC(); // Setup inputs and outputs
}

void loop() {
    inNot(X0);    // Read Input 0
    out(Y0);      // Send to Output 0
    out(Y1);
    out(Y2);
    out(Y3);
}
```

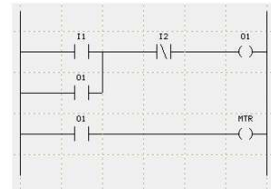
} Outputs will turn on with Y0



Source: plcLib(Arduino) User Guide( <https://github.com/wditch/plcLib> )

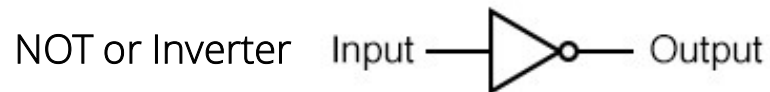
## Basic Logic Gates

The Basic Logic Gates used in PLC ladder logic programs consists of:

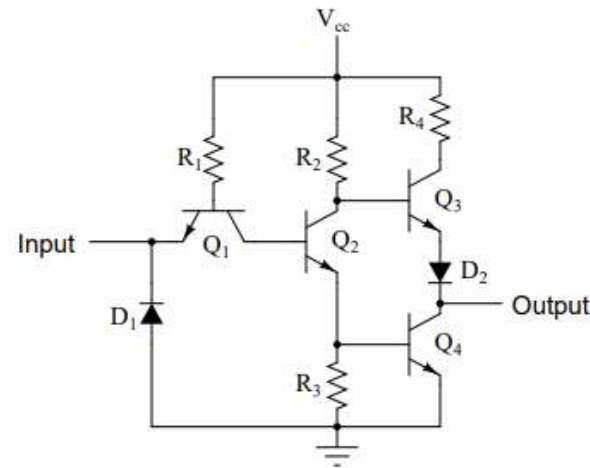


### Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) Circuit

Logic Gate Symbol



Boolean Expression:  
Input = (NOT)Output

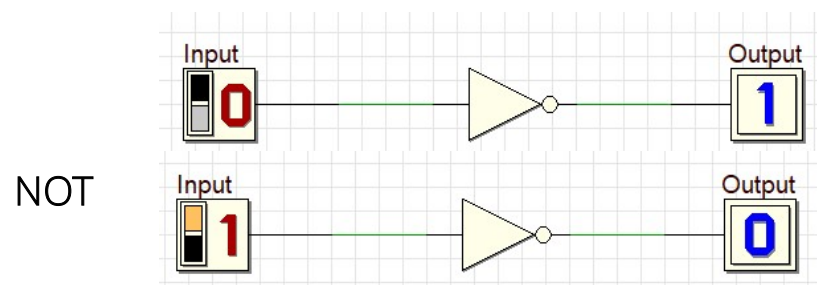


Truth Table

Input	Output
0	1
1	0

## Basic Logic Gates. . .

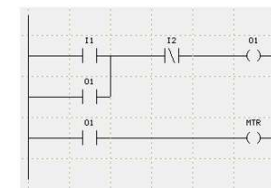
Functional Operation of the NOT Gate:



Input	Output
0	1
1	0

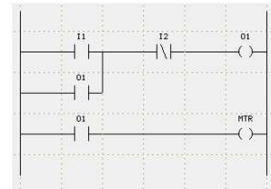
Boolean Expression:

Input = (NOT)Output



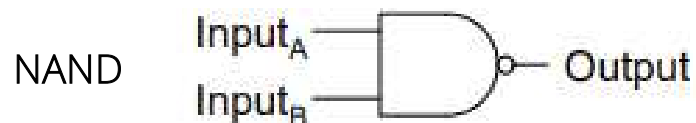
## Basic Logic Gates

The Basic Logic Gates used in PLC ladder logic programs consists of:

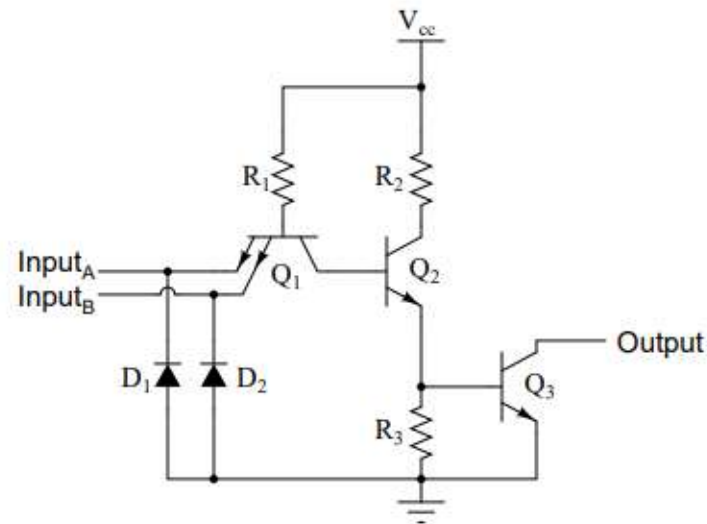


### Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) Circuit

Logic Gate Symbol



Boolean Expression:  
Output = NOT(AB)



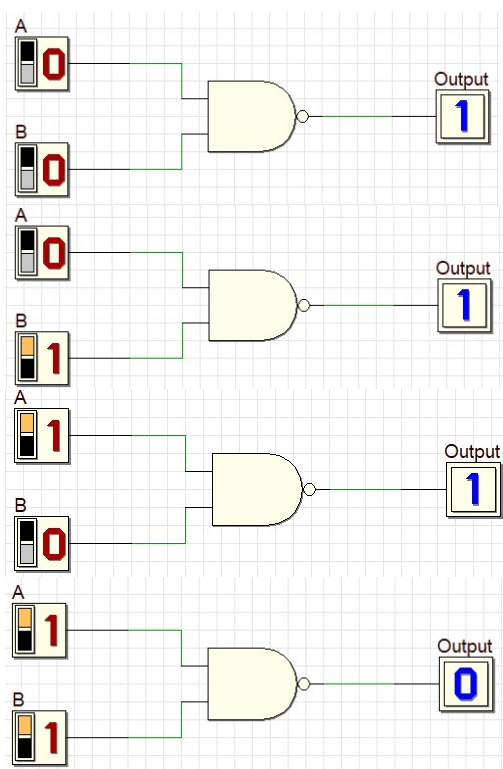
Truth Table

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

## Basic Logic Gates. . .

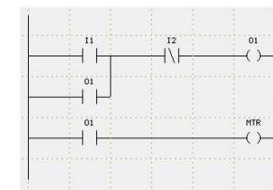
Functional Operation of the NAND Gate:

NAND



Boolean Expression:  
Output = NOT(AB)

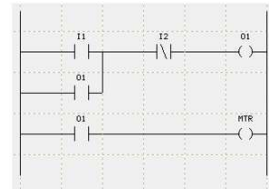
A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



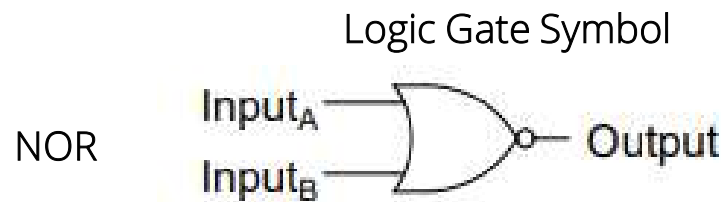


## Basic Logic Gates

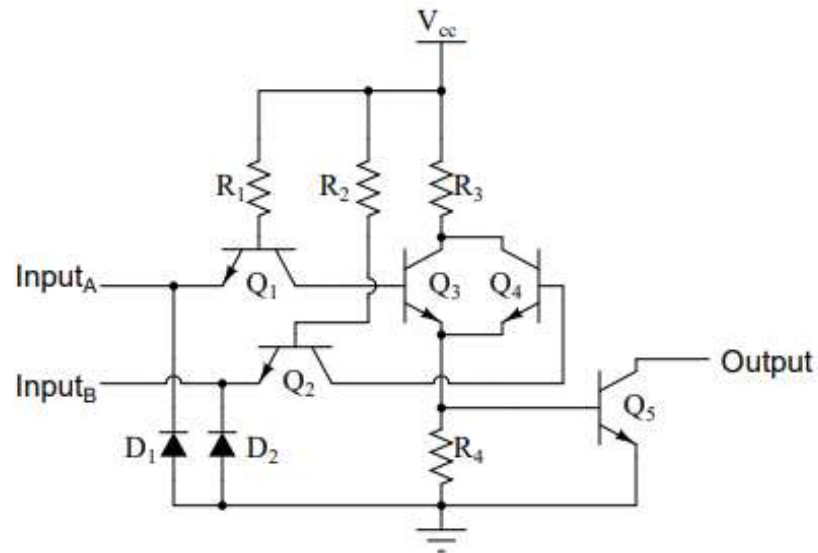
The Basic Logic Gates used in PLC ladder logic programs consists of:



### Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) Circuit



Boolean Expression:  
Output = NOT(A+B)



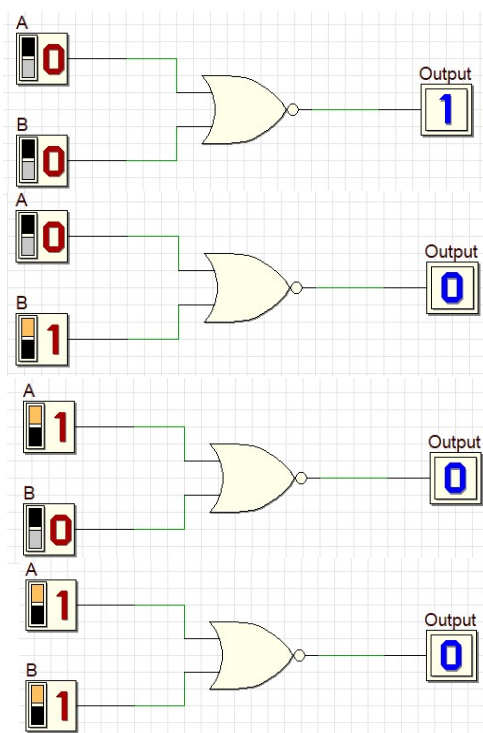
Truth Table

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

## Basic Logic Gates. . .

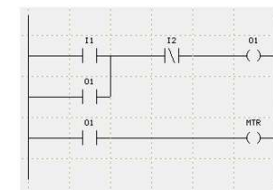
Functional Operation of the NOR Gate:

NOR



Boolean Expression:  
 $\text{Output} = \text{NOT}(A+B)$

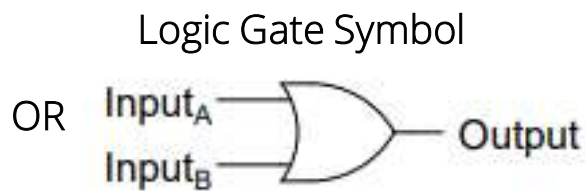
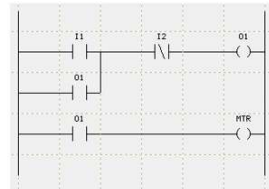
A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0



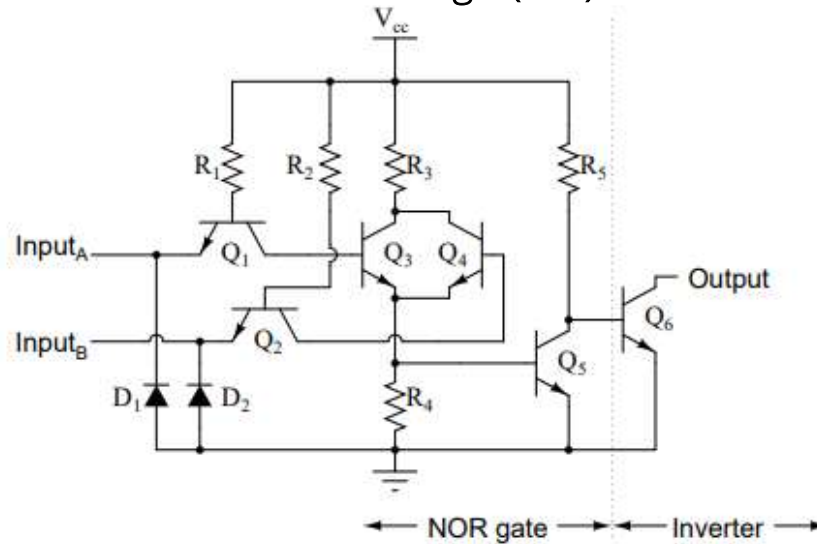
## Basic Logic Gates. . .

The Basic Logic Gates used in PLC ladder logic programs consists of:

Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) Circuit



Boolean Expression:  
Output = A+B



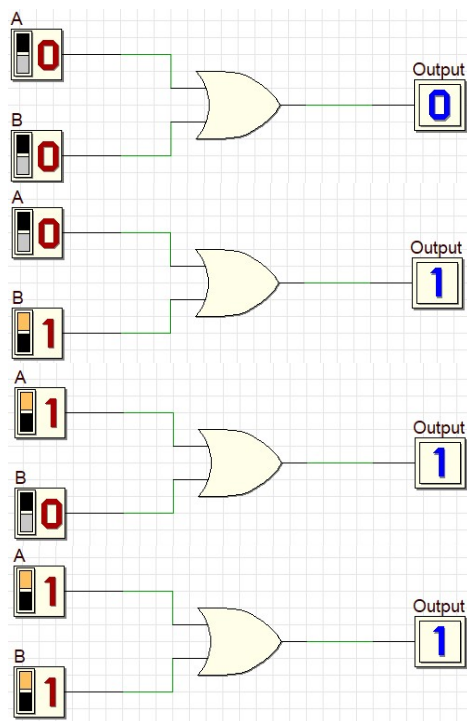
Truth Table

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

## Basic Logic Gates. . .

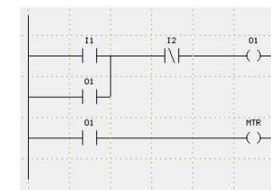
Functional Operation of the OR Gate:

OR



Boolean Expression:  
 $\text{Output} = A + B$

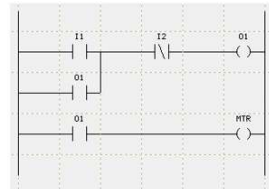
A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



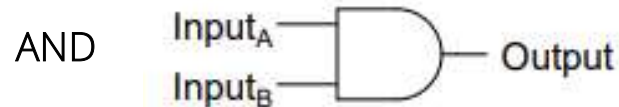
## Basic Logic Gates. . .

The Basic Logic Gates used in PLC ladder logic programs consists of:

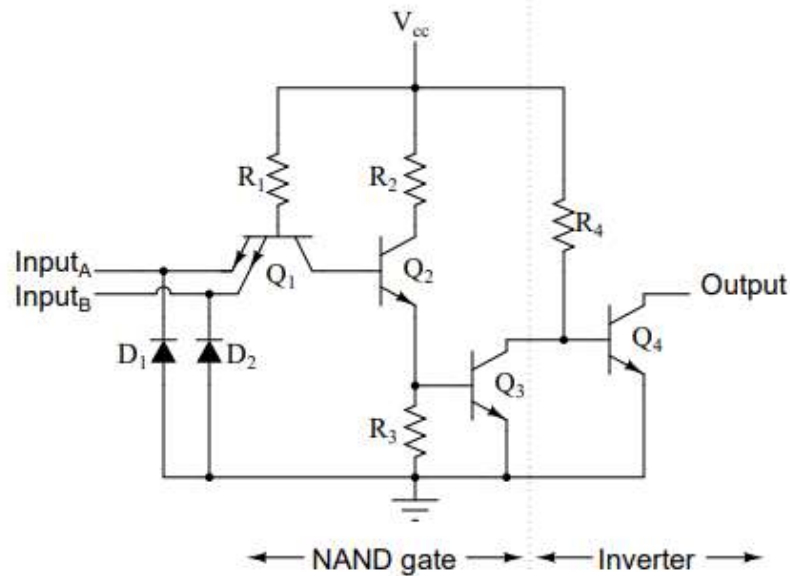
Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) Circuit



Logic Gate Symbol



Boolean Expression:  
Output = AB



Truth Table

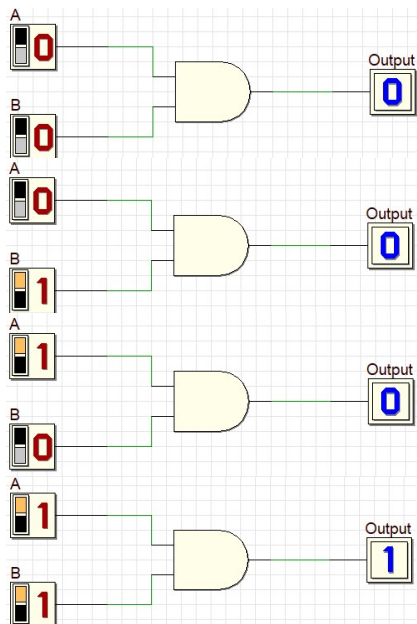
A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



## Basic Logic Gates. . .

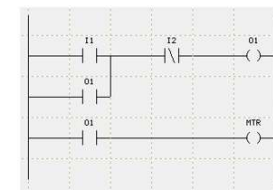
Functional Operation of the AND Gate:

AND



Boolean Expression:  
Output = AB

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



## Question 2

**Which logic gate is used to provide signal inversion?**

- a) AND**
- b) OR**
- c) NOT**
- d) None of the Above**

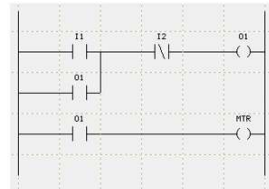
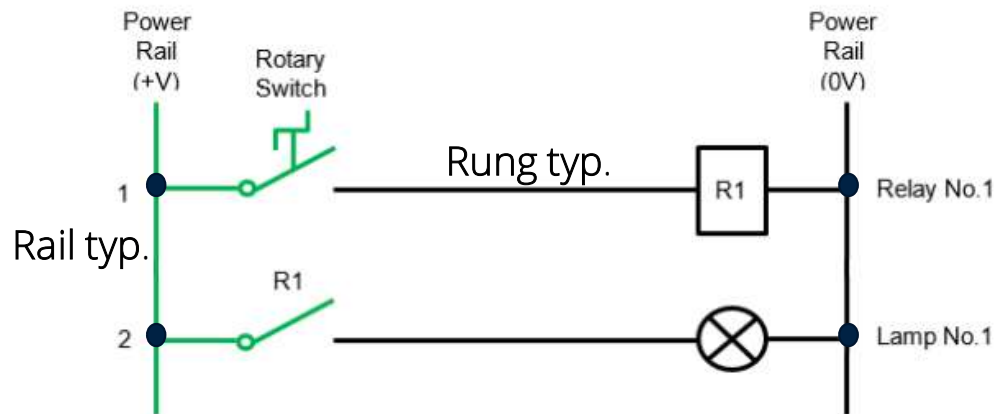


## Construction of a Ladder Logic Program

Ladder logic is a programming language is:

- Used to program a PLC (Programmable Logic Controller).
- It is a graphical PLC programming language
- Used to express logic operations with symbolic notation using ladder diagrams

Ladder logic is much like the rails and rungs of a traditional relay logic circuit.



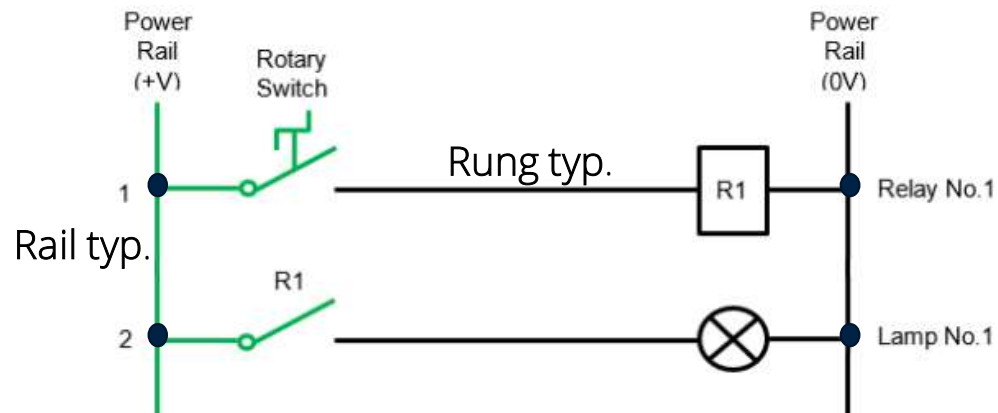
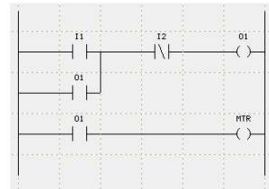
Source: Ladder Logic World ( <https://ladderlogicworld.com/relay-logic-vs-ladder-logic/> )

## Construction of a Ladder Logic Program. . .

Ladder diagrams have:

- horizontal lines of control logic called rungs
- vertical lines at the start and end of each rung called rails.

The structure of a ladder diagram looks like a ladder, hence the name “ladder diagram”.



Source: Ladder Logic World ( <https://ladderlogicworld.com/relay-logic-vs-ladder-logic/> )



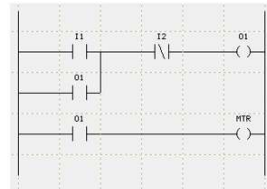
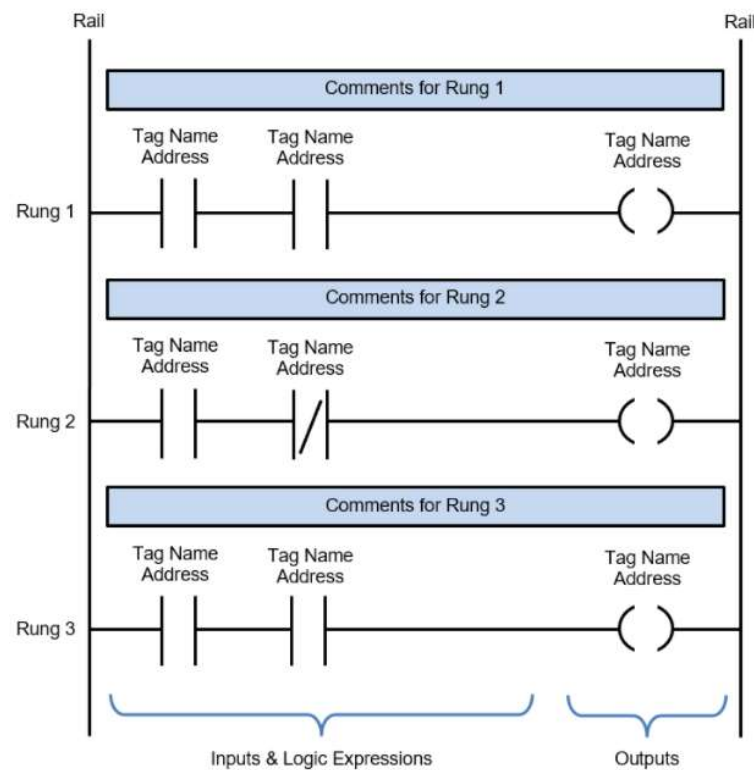
## Question 3

**Ladder Diagrams have**

- a) horizontal lines of control logic called rungs**
- b) vertical lines on top and bottom of the diagram**
- c) None of the Above**

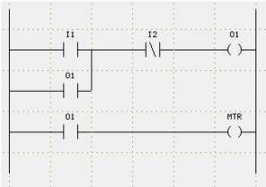


## Construction of a Ladder Logic Program. . .



Source: Ladder Logic World (<https://ladderlogicworld.com/ladder-logic-basics/> )

Construction of a Ladder Logic Program. . .



Examine If Closed (XIC)

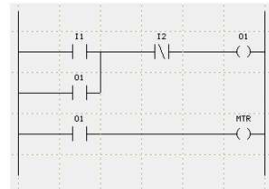
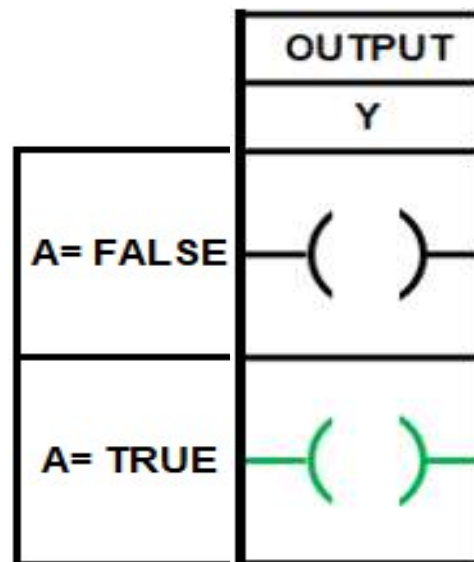
	A
FALSE	
TRUE	

Examine If Open (XIO)

	A	NOT A
FALSE		
TRUE		

## Construction of a Ladder Logic Program. . .

Output Energize (OE)



## Question 4

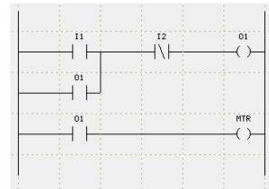
**Examine If Closed bit instruction looks at what transitional state of the switching device?**

- a) When the switching device is transitioning from a normally closed to a normally open state**
- b) When the switching device is transitioning from a normally open to a normally closed state.**
- c) An intermediate state**
- d) None of the Above**

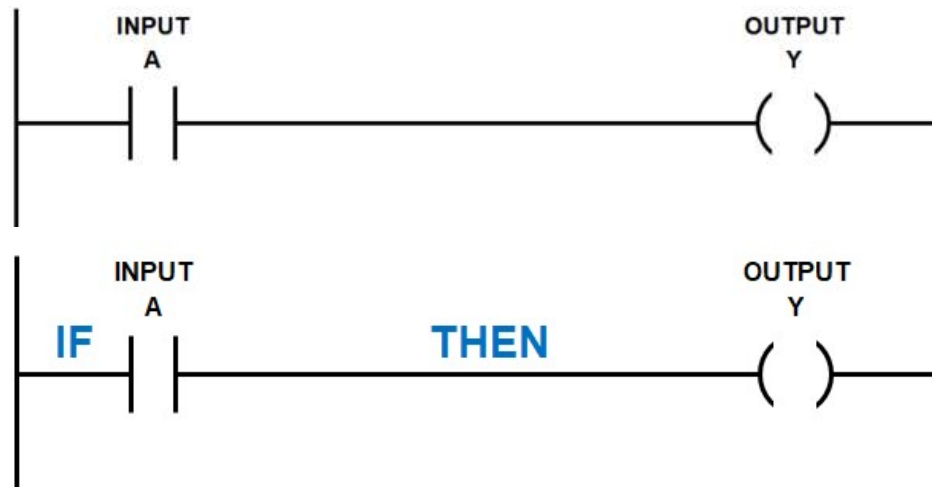


## Construction of a Ladder Logic Program. . .

How to Read a Ladder Logic Program



Hello World Ladder Logic  
Program

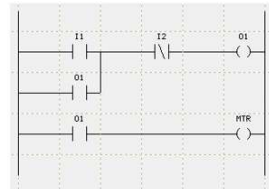


Source: Ladder Logic World (<https://ladderlogicworld.com/ladder-logic-basics/> )

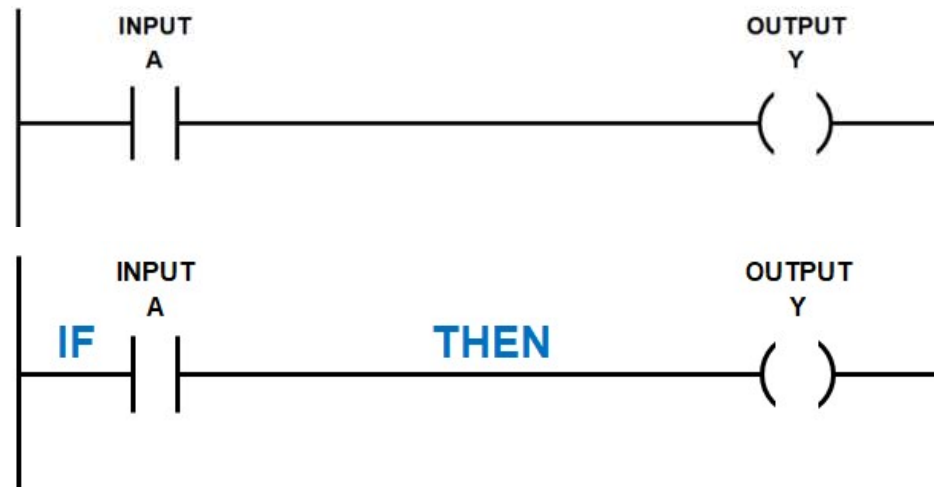


## Construction of a Ladder Logic Program. . .

How to Read a Ladder Logic Program



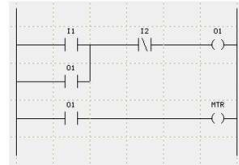
Hello World Ladder Logic  
Program



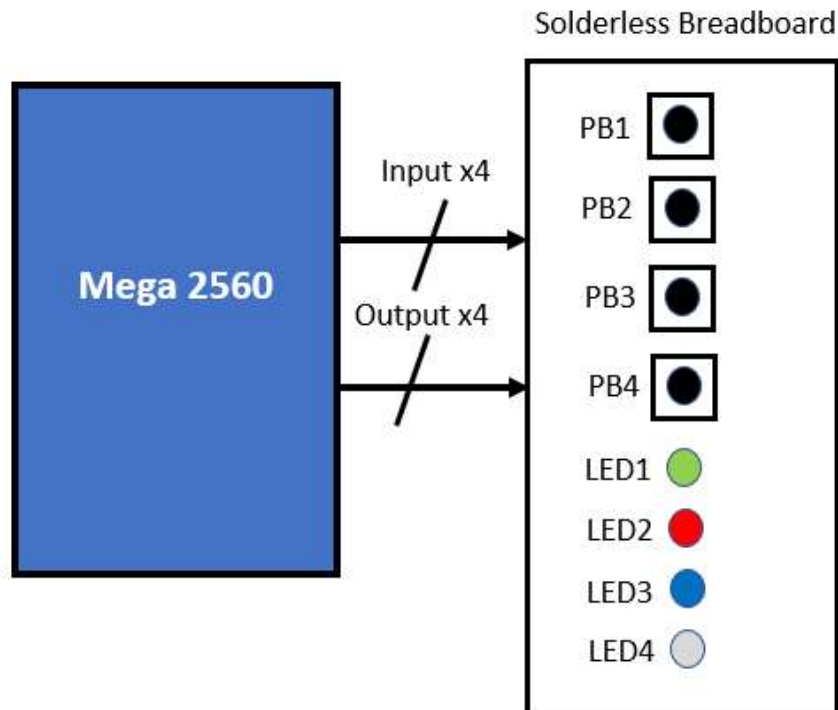
Source: Ladder Logic World (<https://ladderlogicworld.com/ladder-logic-basics/> )

## Lab Activities

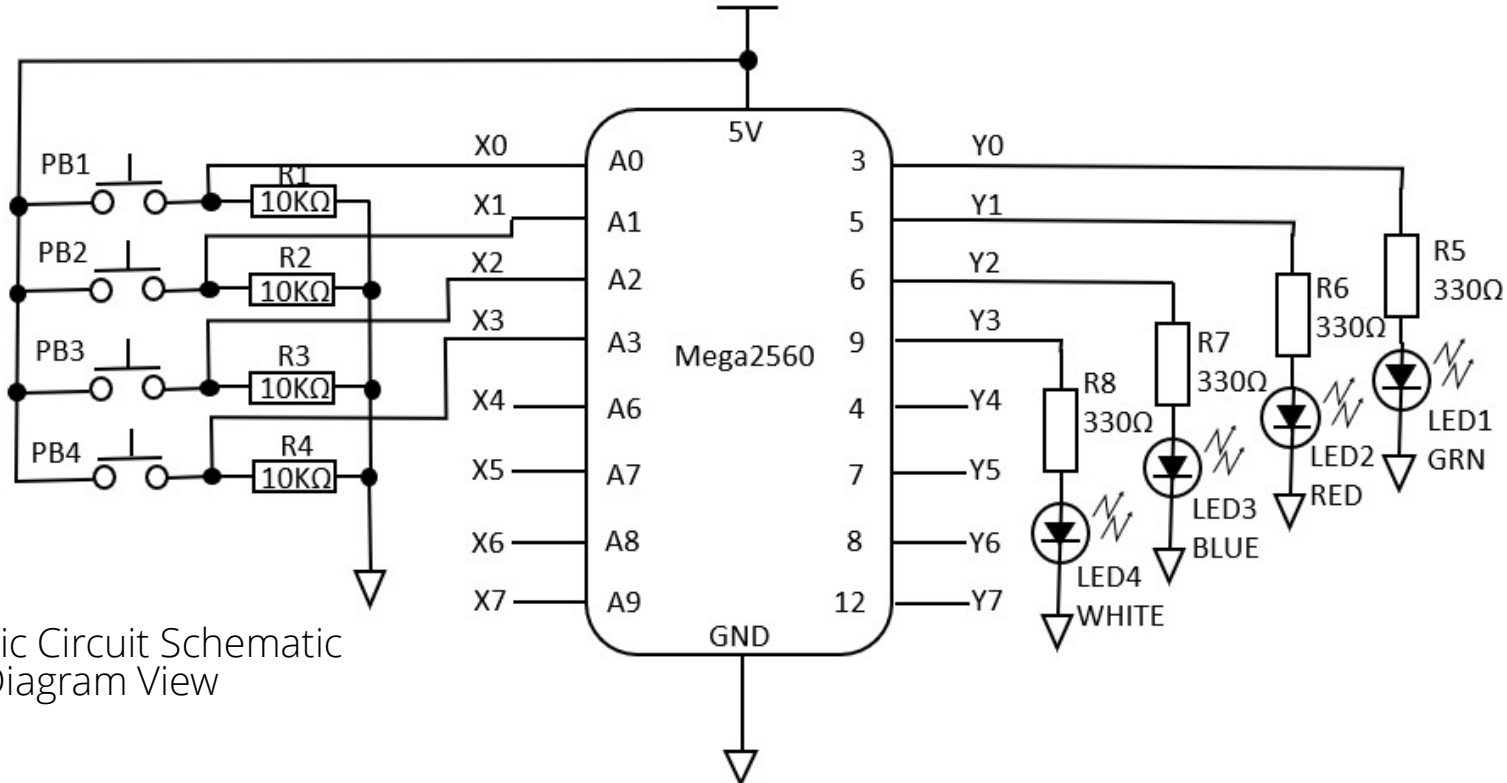
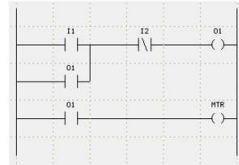
### Building an Arduino PLC Controller - Concept



Functional Block Diagram View

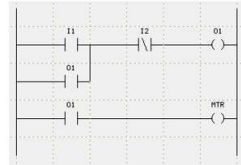


## Lab Activities. . . Building an Arduino PLC Controller - Concept

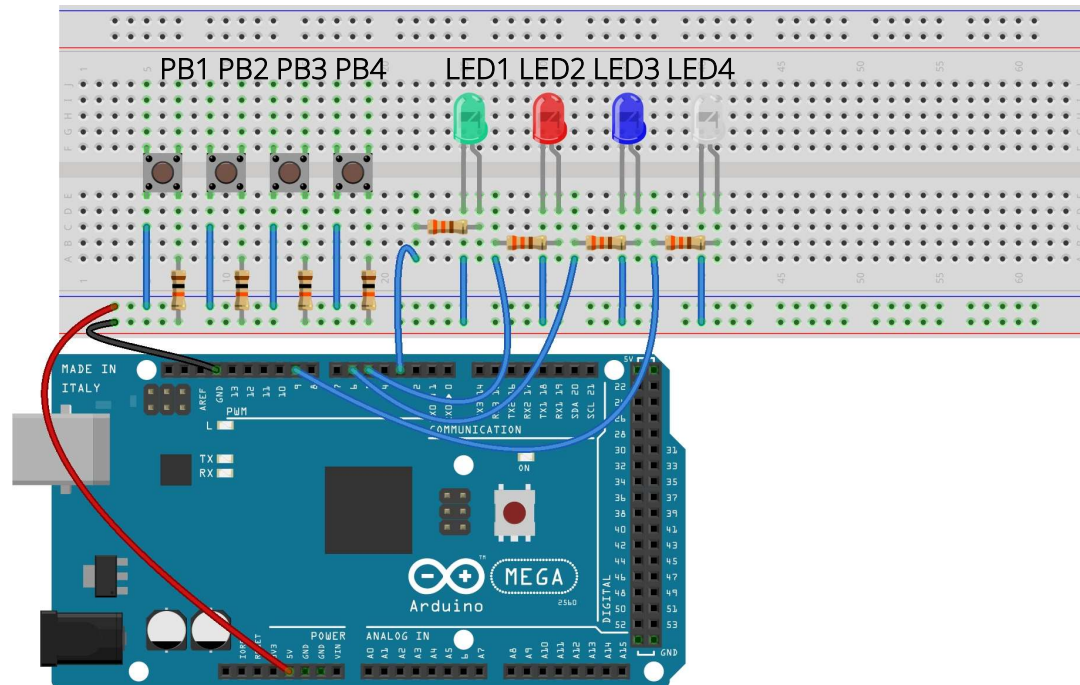


Electronic Circuit Schematic  
Diagram View

## Lab Activities. . . Building an Arduino PLC Controller - Concept

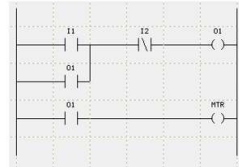


Breadboard Diagram View

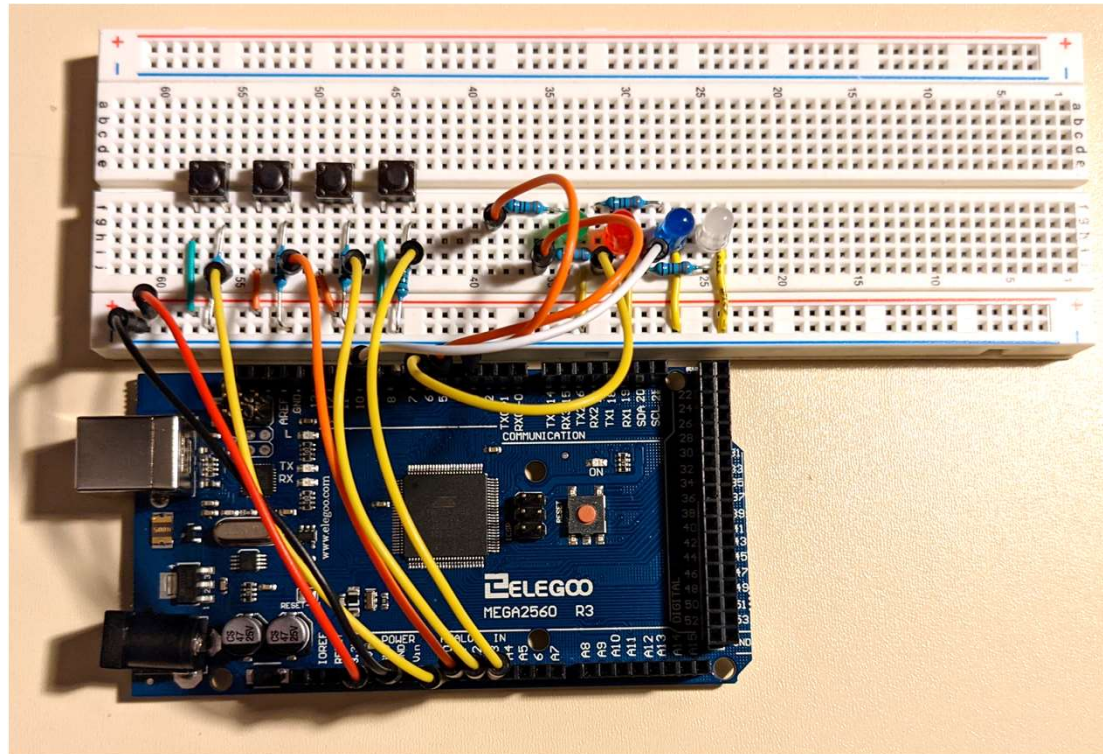




## Lab Activities. . . Building an Arduino PLC Controller - Concept



Actual Wired  
Breadboard View





## Lab Activities:

### plcLib NOT Logic Gate

Physical I/O  
Assignment:

X0 = PB1

Y0 = LED1

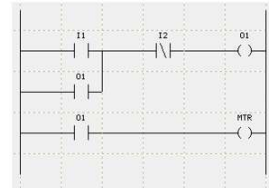
```
#include <plcLib.h>
```

```
void setup() {  
    setupPLC(); // Setup inputs and  
    outputs  
}
```

Invert Input →

Output Inverted →

```
void loop() {  
    inNot(X0);    // Read Input 0  
    out(Y0);     // Send to Output 0  
}
```



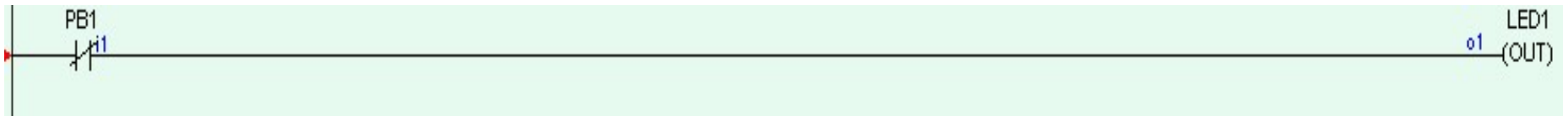
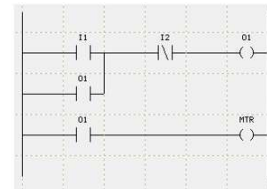
## Lab Activities. . .

Physical I/O  
Assignment:

X0 = PB1

Y0 = LED1

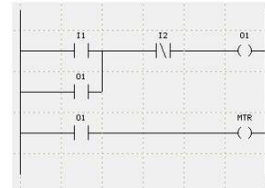
Ladder Logic Program:  
NOT Logic Gate



## Lab Activities. . .

Invert Input  
Output Inverted

### plcLib AND Logic Gate



Physical I/O  
Assignment:

X0 = PB1

X1 = PB2

Y1 = LED2

```
#include <plcLib.h>
```

```
void setup() {  
    setupPLC();  
}
```

```
void loop() {  
    Input 1 → in(X0); //Read input 0  
    Input 2 → andBit(X1); // AND with input 1  
    out(Y1); // Send result to output 1 ← Output 1  
}
```

## Lab Activities. . .

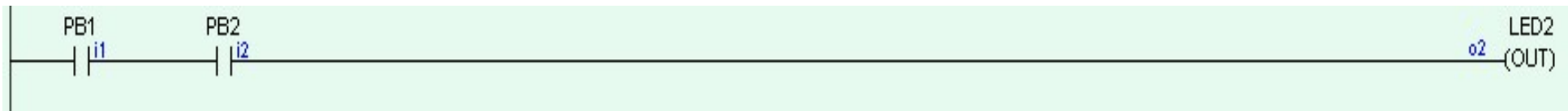
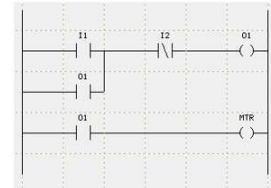
Physical I/O  
Assignment:

X0 = PB1

X1 = PB2

Y1 = LED1

Ladder Logic Program:  
AND Logic Gate





## Question 5

**Referencing the plcLib AND Logic Gate code on slide 36, which instruction will allow a 3-input device to be created?**

- a) andBit(X1);**
- b) orBit(X2);**
- c) andBit(X2);**
- d) None of the Above**



## Lab Activities. . .

Invert Input  
Output Inverted

### plcLib OR Logic Gate

Physical I/O  
Assignment:

X0 = PB1

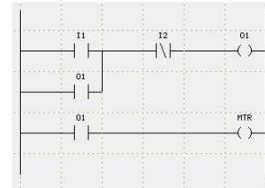
X1 = PB2

Y1 = LED2

```
#include <plcLib.h>
```

```
void setup() {  
    setupPLC();  
}
```

```
void loop() {  
    Input 1 → in(X0); //Read input 0  
    Input 2 → orBit(X1); // OR with input 1  
    out(Y2); // Send result to output 2 ← Output 2  
}
```



## Lab Activities. . .

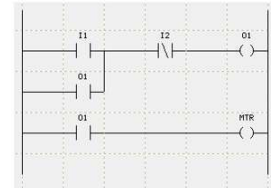
Physical I/O  
Assignment:

X0 = PB1

X1 = PB2

Y1 = LED3

Ladder Logic Program:  
OR Logic Gate



## Thank you for attending

Please consider the resources below:

- plcLib(Arduino) User Guide  
<https://github.com/wditch/plcLib>
- Lessons in Electric Circuits, Volume IV – Digital  
<https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/assets/pdf/digital.pdf>
- Ladder Logic World  
<https://ladderlogicworld.com/ladder-logic-basics/>



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Thank You

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