



Final Exam

Exercise 1: (05.5 pts)

Answer the following course-related questions:

1. List two sensors, two pre-actuators, and two actuators. (0.75 pts)
2. Name three of the most widely used PLC in the industry. (0.75 pts)
3. List three advantages and three disadvantages of PLCs. (1.5 pts)
4. List four factors that can affect the cycle time of a PLC. (1.0 pts)
5. Describe the operating principle of a PLC in five steps, then illustrate it with a diagram. (1.5 pts)

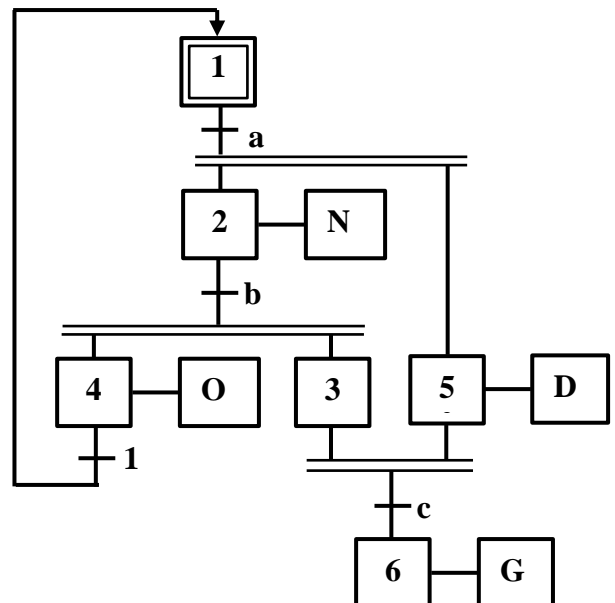
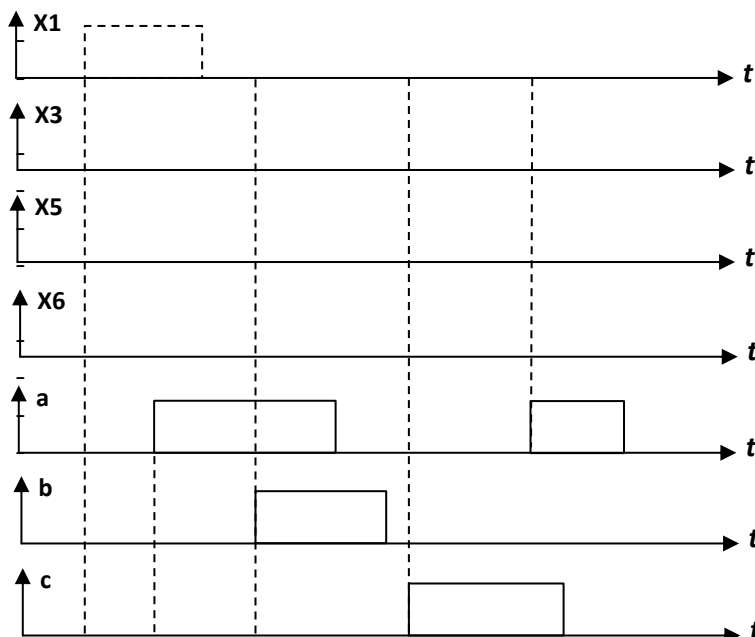
Exercise 2: (02.0 pts)

Answer with true or false, and explain your answer if it is false:

- a) An LCD display is an actuator. (0.5 pts)
- b) A speed controller is an actuator. (0.5 pts)
- c) A pre-actuator is a device that receives commands from the operating part and sends the right energy to the actuator. (0.5 pts)
- d) Sensors are used to inform the operating part about the state of the system. (0.5 pts)

Exercise 3: (03.0 pts)

Complete the timing diagram of X1, X3, X5, and X6.



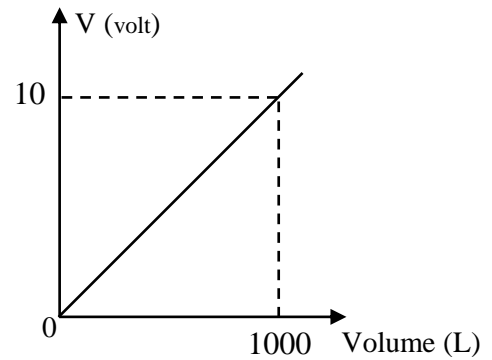
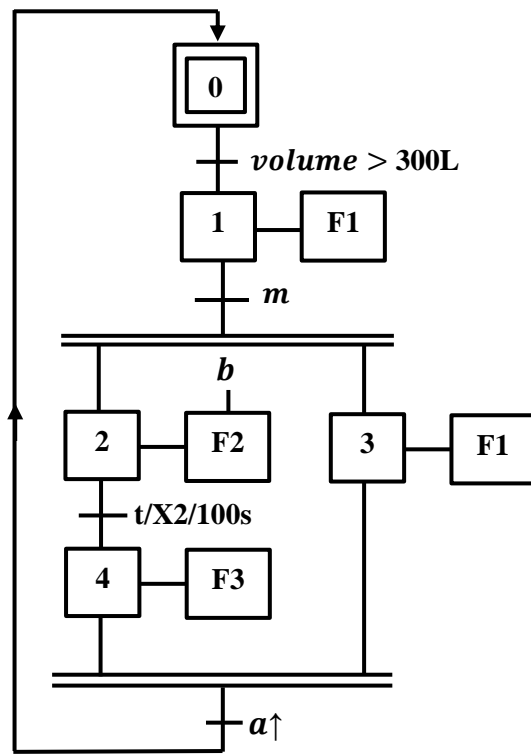
Exercise 04: (05.0 pts)

Translate the Grafset below into an equivalent Ladder Diagram (LD) program for the S7-1200.

Note:

- The analog input at address **IW66** receives a voltage signal ranging from **0** to **10V**, and the water level sensor is connected to this input.
- You can use either the **TON** or **TP** timer. Please specify which one you choose.
- The appendix contains a brief reminder of some key concepts.

Unauthorized documents



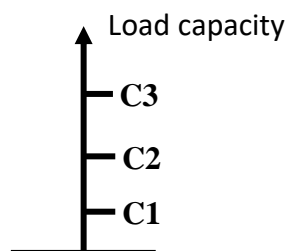
Exercise 5: (5.0 pts)

A cable car uses three electric motors: **M1**, **M2**, and **M3**. Each motor is activated based on the load level, in order to move the cabins smoothly.

The load is categorized into three levels: low (**C1**), medium (**C2**), and high (**C3**), to ensure safe system operation.

System operation:

- A start switch is used to turn on the cable car.
- Motor **Mi** is activated when the start switch is on and the load reaches level **Ci**.
- Describe the system using a GRAFCET with conditional actions.



Appendix

Timers:

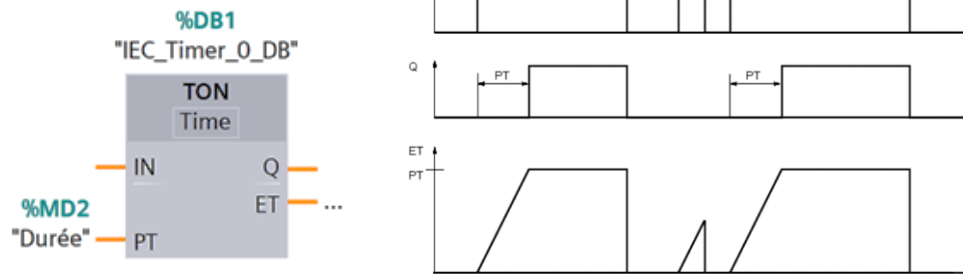


Figure.1. Operating principle of the TON timer.

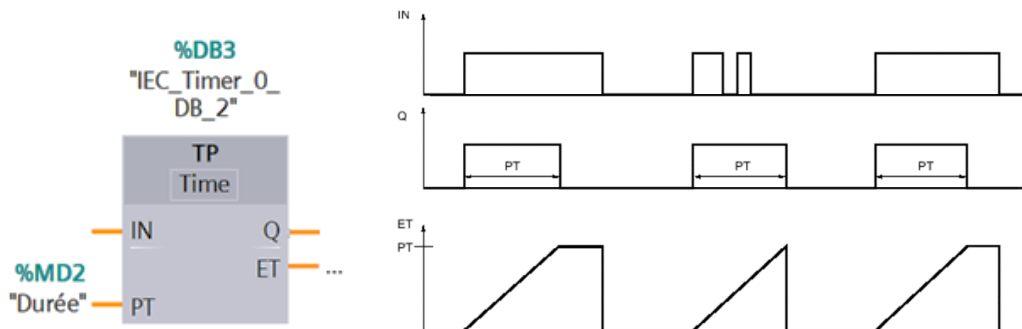
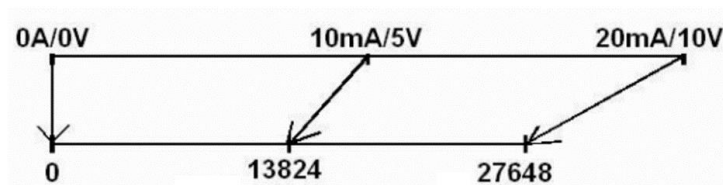


Figure.2. Operating principle of the TP timer.

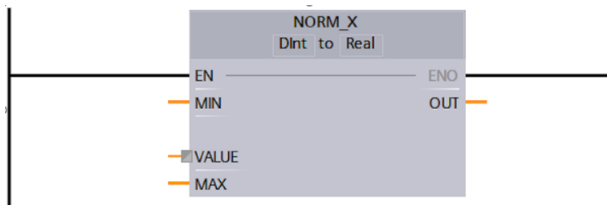
Analog-to-digital conversion (ADC)

The conversion of analog signals for PLC processing is the same for both analog inputs and outputs. Typical digitized value ranges include the following:



The '**Normalize**' instruction uses the following equation:

$$\text{out} = \frac{\text{value} - \text{min}}{\text{max} - \text{min}} \quad , \quad 0 < \text{out} < 1$$



The '**Scale**' instruction uses the following equation:

$$\text{out} = \text{value} \cdot (\text{max} - \text{min}) + \text{min}$$

