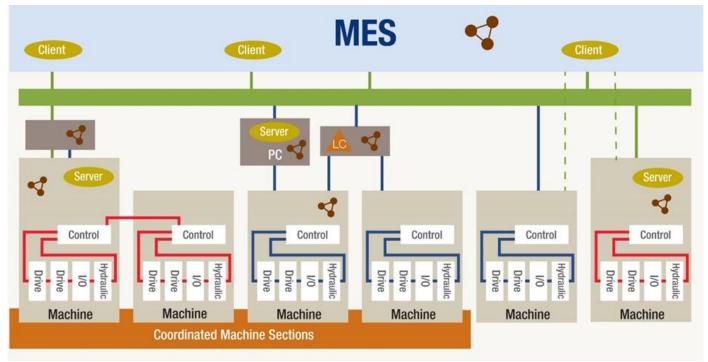




Machine to Supervisory Communication

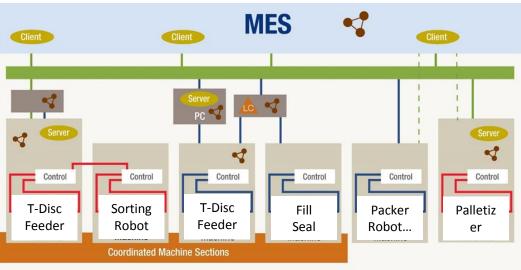




Line Integration Real Life

• Importance of a standardization of machine states





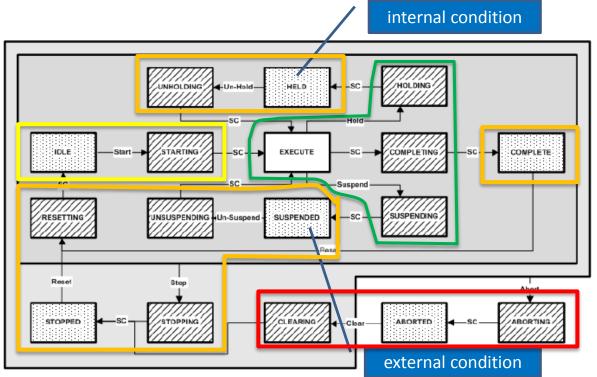


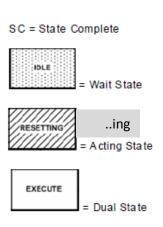
Base Machine Object – State Model

- State of the machine is important to operator and supervisory systems
- Shown at operator panel, traffic light on top of machine
- Difference state versus status
 - Status just indicates the state of a machine without any transient states
 - State is shown in a model with events leading via transient states to a changed state
 - State changes can be triggered by commands
- Machine State models are specific to the industry branch
- A simple Machine Status can be generalized for a common view by all systems



PackML machine state diagram





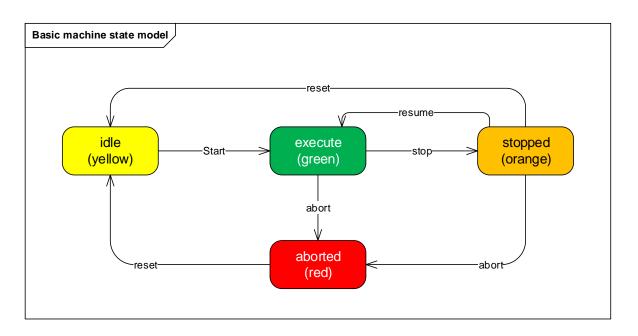


Machine state comparision matrix

ANSI/ISA 88	PackML	Weihenstephan	GEM	MTConnect	Base Machine Status	
		Machine States				
execute	execute (6)	operating (128)	executing	active	green (execute)	
pausing					green (execute)	
paused					orange (stopped)	
idle	idle (4)	idle (32768)	idling	idle	yellow (idle)	
stopped	stopped (2)	stopped (1)		stopped	orange (stopped)	
starting	starting (3)	starting (2)	initializing		yellow (idle)	
suspending	suspending (13)	-			green (execute)	
suspended	suspended (5)	prepared (4) lack (8) tailback (16)	pausing	interrupted	orange (stopped)	
		lack in branch line (32) tailback in branch line				
		(64)				
un-suspending	un-suspending (14)	-			orange (stopped)	
stopping	stopping (7)	stopping			orange (stopped)	
<u>aborting</u>	aborting (8)	aborting			red (aborted)	
aborted	aborted (9)	equipment failure (1024) external failure		_	red (aborted)	
		(2048)		emergency		
		emergency stop (4096)				
holding	holding (10)	holding (8192)			green (execute)	
held	held (11)	held (16384)		feed hold	orange (stopped)	
un-holding	un-holding (12)	-			orange (stopped)	
completing	completing (16)	-			green (execute)	
complete	complete (17)	-			orange (stopped)	
resetting	resetting (15)	-			orange (stopped)	
clearing	clearing (1)	-			red (aborted)	
			setting up			



ODVA Common Machine State Diagram



Simplified model for status





Targeted Machine Types

Machine Classes classified by NAICS

Machinery classes	NAICS Code
Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	333294
Packaging Machinery Manufacturing	333993
Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing	333220
Machine Tool (Metal Cutting Types) Manufacturing	333512
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	333132
Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	33361
Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing	333922
Paper Industry Machinery Manufacturing	333291
Semiconductor Machinery Manufacturing	333295
Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	333131
Printing Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	333293
Mounting and Handling Machines	not classified



Applications for Data Use

- Administration
- Alarms & Events
- ANDON
- Batch/recipe management
- Condition Monitoring
- Data Exchange
- Energy Management
- Laboratory Management
- Machine Data Access (MDA)
- Maintenance Management

- Material Management
- Order Management
- Performance Management
- Process Data Access (PDA)
- Quality management
- Time-series data (historian)
- Tool Management
- Traceability & genealogy
- Version Management
- ...and many more



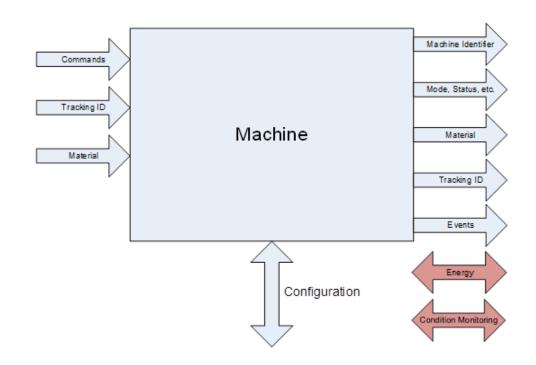
Base Machine Data Structure



Machine Data Flow

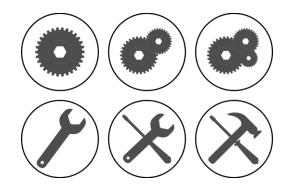
Base Machine Data Structure

- Machinery Configuration
- Input Data
 - Commands
 - Tracking ID
 - Material
- Output Data
 - Machine Identifier
 - Mode, Status
 - Material
 - Tracking ID
 - Events





- AssetID
- EquipmentType
- MachineVendorId
- EndUserDescription
- VendorName
- VendorModel
- VendorMachineSerialNumber
- VendorContact
- VendorInstallDate
- VendorDescription
- Utilities





- AssetID
- EquipmentType
- MachineVendorld
- EndUserDescription
- VendorName
- VendorModel
- VendorMachineSerialNumber
- VendorContact
- VendorInstallDate
- VendorDescription
- Utilities

EUDescript[xx]

- Country
- State/Province
- City
- Facility
- Level
- Cell/Quadrant/Zone
- Machine ID
- User Defined
- User Defined
- User Defined



- AssetID
- EquipmentType
- MachineVendorld
- EndUserDescription
- VendorName
- VendorModel
- VendorMachineSerialNumber
- VendorContact
- VendorInstallDate
- VendorDescription
- Utilities

VendContact[xx]

- Street number
- Street Name
- City
- State/Province
- Country
- ZIP/Postal Code
- Contact Name
- Phone number
- Phone extension
- Email address



- AssetID
- EquipmentType
- MachineVendorld
- EndUserDescription
- VendorName
- VendorModel
- VendorMachineSerialNumber
- VendorContact
- VendorInstallDate
- VendorDescription
- Utilities

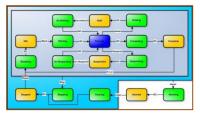
Utilities[xx]

- ID
- Name
- Value
- Units
- ScalerValue
- ScalerUnits



Machinery **Input** Data

- State
- CommandRate
- CommandRateUnit
- TrackingID
- ResetCounts
- Material









Machinery **Input** Data

- State
- CommandRate
- CommandRateUnit
- TrackingID
- ResetCounts
- Material

Material_In[xx]

- ID
- Name
- TrackingID
- Scaler



Machinery **Output** Data

- RemoteEnabled
- Mode
- State
- Status
- TrackingID
- Consumed
- InProcess
- Produced
- Waste
- EventActive
- EventDescription
- EventID
- ResetCountsDone







Machinery **Output** Data

- RemoteEnabled
- Mode
- State
- Status
- TrackingID
- Consumed
- InProcess
- Produced
- Waste
- EventActive
- EventDescription
- EventID
- ResetCountsDone

Material_Out[xx]

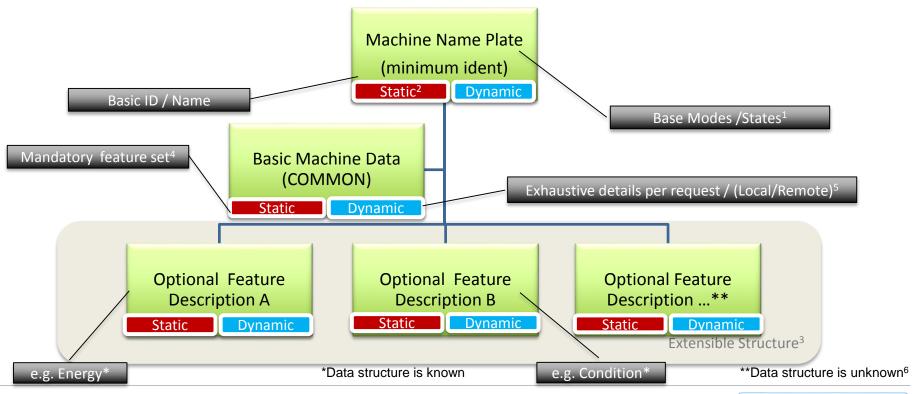
- ID
- Name
- TrackingID
- Available
- IdealRate
- RawTotal
- Scaler
- Total



Extended Machine Data Structure



General Machine Information STRUCTURE





Basic ID / Name: UUID

Each object (structure) needs a unique identifier.

In case of a machine the Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) would be the combination of the

- OEM Machine Serial Number and the
- End User Asset Number

SN + AssetNumber -> UUID



General MI Strucutre



Definition Static and Dynamic Data

Static Data

Static data does not change over time and therefore can be stored outside the device. The minimum data set would be the identification data set that enables any client to uniquely identify the device. All other information could be stored outside and represented by a link.

Dynamic Data

Dynamic data are subject to changing over time. This makes it likely that this data will be stored in the device. The minimum set of dynamic data needs to be stored locally. Additional data can be store remotely. The mandatory set of dynamic data (Common) should be stored locally.



Extensible Structures

Extensible structures are structures that can be extended from a predefined data set and offer a very flexible way to fulfill varying and future requirements.

Some reasons to introduce these are:

- Enable low cost devices to offer full information support.

 This works by reducing the info to be kept in the device to the mandatory data set.
- Other data may be stored outside the device and referenced by a link.
- Common data does not need to be stored in the device and inconsistent copies cannot occur.





Mandatory / Optional Features

Manadatory Features are ...

- are listed in the mandatory set of machine information.
- Only supported features are listed.
- Predefined features can reference a public available description. (PackML)
- Worldwide available on a public server (e.g. B2MML or Javascript styles).

Optional Features are ...

- ...described by a unique tag name
- ...in XML file either local or pointed to by URL
- ...static or dynamic
- ...local or remote

General MI Strucutre



Local / Remote: Linked Information

Linked Information would reside on a server in an XML data file (e.g. //Server/dir/machine/uuid/ODVA.desc.xml). relative path names and permalinks are permitted.

URI to server

//Server/DIR/Machine/UUID/ODVADESC.xml

This file contains all the non local informations

- Concept of Local / Remote
- see car registration in Europe

OVADESC.xml contains list of known features

- As Tag e.g. ODVA_energy: <supported>
 d.h. supports odva energy management
- General: just list things which are supported

General MI Strucutre



XML Description

XML files

 contain syntax and semantics, but also pure text readable by humans, not by machines

OVADESC.xml

contains list of extended known / unknown features

General MI Strucutre



Benefits of a Standard Method for Machinery-to-Supervisory Information Exchange

- For machine builders, optimization of machinery integration (OMI™) will create additional value through simplified communication from machines to supervisory systems such as SCADA and MES.
- By transforming data into information, OMI will:
 - Provide tools for dynamic decision-making to maximize machine productivity and improve machine performance
 - Enhance maintainability of machinery assets
 - Create more value from machines

OMI will Emerge as a natural sweet spot to help manufacturers meet their overall business objectives, including workforce, profitability and sustainability goals.

General MI Strucutre



Thank you!

