

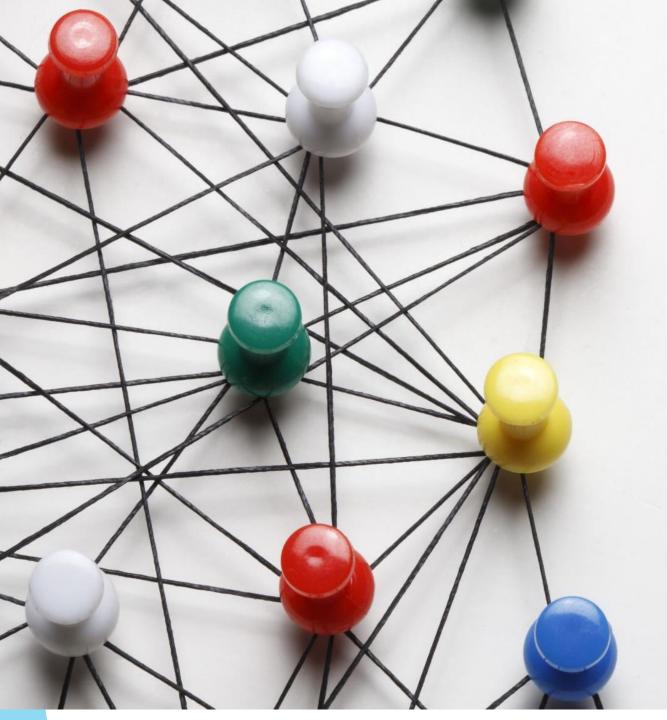
What is SCADA?

- Supervisory Operators and maintenance can monitor processes.
- Control Control station for system can make changes throughout the process.
- Data Acquisition Historical record keeping and daily, monthly yearly reporting.



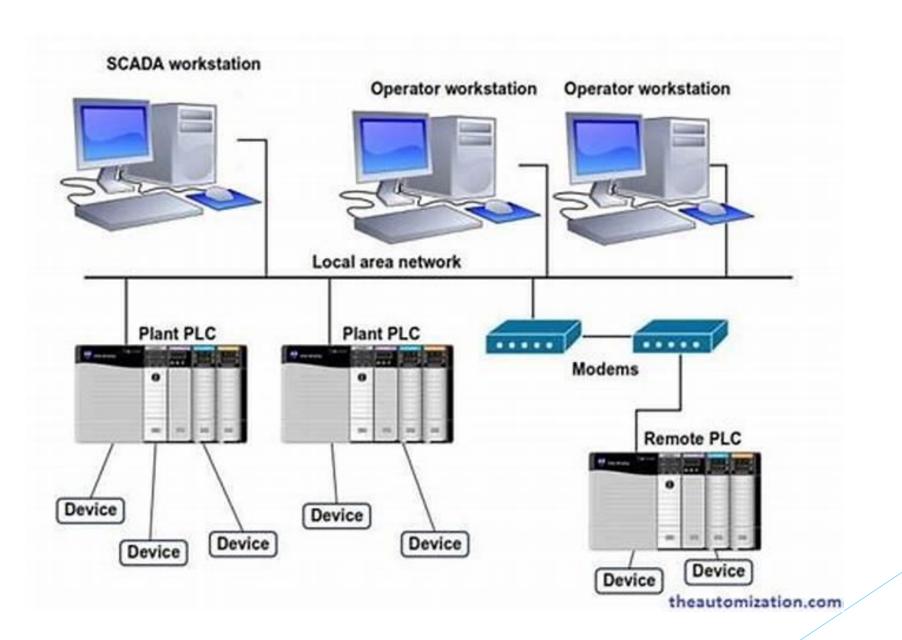


Collection of hardware and software brought together to monitor and control a process system from one or many control stations either local or remote to the system.



The Hierarchy of SCADA

- SCADA Server(s)
- Workstations and Historian
- PLCs, RTUs, HMIs
- Field Devices. (Sensors, VFDs, etc.)

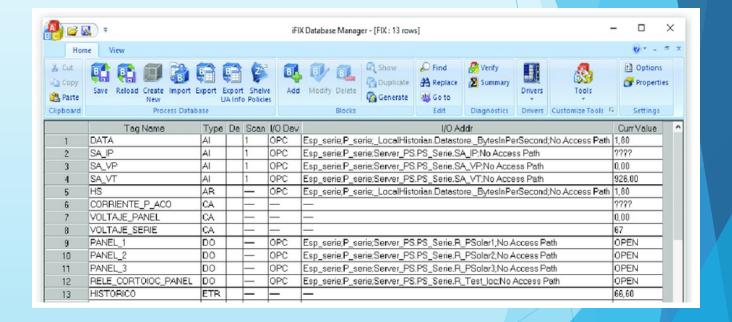


SCADA Servers

- Database
- Security
- Alarming
- Feeds clients and Historian Data
- Configuration Mode
- ► I/O Drivers
- Failover Programming

The Database

- Tag creation and properties
 - ▶ I/O, Calculations, Program, etc.
 - Scaling
 - .F_CV, .ACUALM, etc.
- Everything is associated with a Tag
 - Alarms
 - Values
 - Buttons
 - Trends/Historical Data
 - Outside applications



Security

- Configured on server and matched on clients
- User Setup
- Security Groups (Levels of Authorization)
- Cyber Security
 - Starting to be a regulatory topic that will be monitored

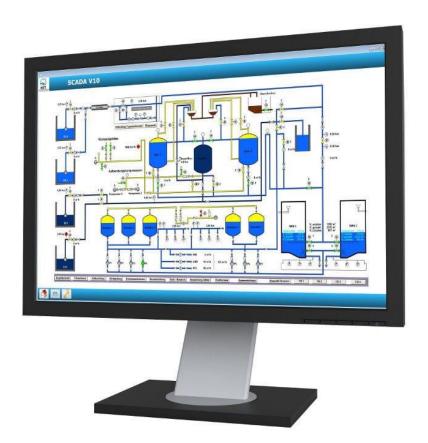


Alarming

- Change of state in a tag that requires attention and acknowledgement.
- 2 Main Types
 - Analog
 - Digital
- Catch Attention
 - On HMI/Client
 - ► In "Alarm Tab"
- Alarm History is stored for troubleshooting and historical purposes.
- NOT FOR REMINDERS

Workstations/Clients

- Get data from the SCADA Server.
- Pictures (pages) configured on a Server.
- Most operators work off a Client SCADA.
- Do not have failover capabilities.
- Can be anywhere with a SCADA network access.
 - Security must be considered



Historian

- Stores data received from the Tag Database on SCADA server.
 - Tags must be added to historian to start storage.
- Can provide data to workstations for trending and historical purposes.
- Can used with information management software/systems to generate reports.
- Any tag added to a historian can be trended on historian.
 - Not all historian data is added as a viewable trend on workstations.

HMIs

- Human Machine Interface
- Monitor and control away from workstations
- Usually tied to a specific machine, location, or part of a process.

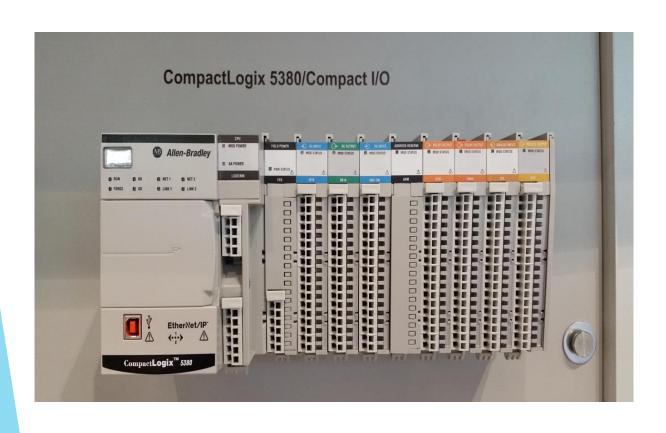


PLCS & RTUs

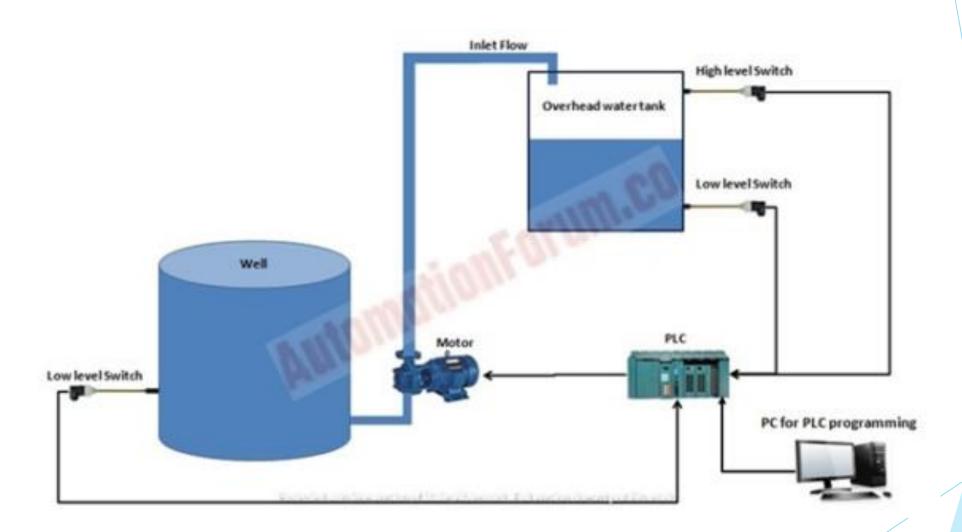
- Remote Terminal Units
- Programmable Logic Controller
- "Connection" between hardware and software.
- Field Devices connect to these units.

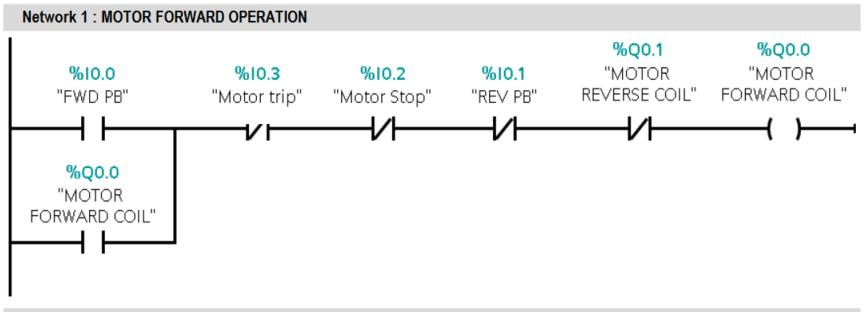


PLCs and RTUs cont.

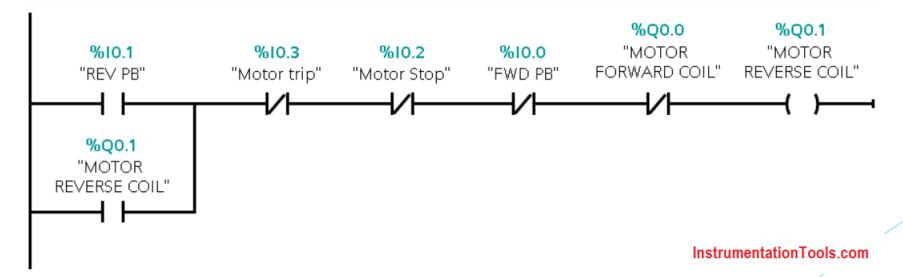


- I/O Capabilities
- Programmable
- Everything should happen in the PLC









Field Devices

- Instrumentation
 - Pressure
 - Level
 - Flow
 - Water Quality
 - Temperature
 - Weight
 - Gas Sensors
 - ► Etc.
- VFDs
 - Large Applications (Pumps, Large Mixing Basins)
 - Small Applications (Chemical Pumps, Chemical Mixers, etc.)
- Calibrations
 - Record Keeping







Back-Up Power

- Emergencies and Planned outages
- UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply)
- Generators
- Batteries
 - Some pieces of equipment require to retain programming.
 - Drives
 - **PLCs**
 - ▶ Etc.



Communications

- Protocols
 - Modbus TCP, Ethernet TCP/IP, etc.
- Media
 - Cellular
 - Radios
 - Fiber
 - Ethernet/Copper
 - Internet AVOID









Thank you!

