

## Control Room Integration of Intelligent Field Devices

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# Control Room Integration Of Intelligent Field Devices

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## Introduction

Within a control room, operators are presented with data regarding process conditions and control system status. This information used to be presented via panel meters and displays. The current trends to replace the panel devices with CRT displays networked to distributed processing systems. This permits the operator to interface more intelligently with the process.

With the introduction of the microprocessor into control systems and networking technology vast amounts of process information is available to the operator and other parts of the control system. Data from one process unit is available to another to optimize interrelationships for maximum throughput (Figure 1). The operator has access to the process units via CRT screens with single point access via a touch screen to assure complete process integrity.

Control rooms are not the only part of process control undergoing change. The technology of field devices is undergoing a similar evolution. The transistorizing way to the microprocessor. Two classes of electronic field devices now exist, one convenient unitizing transistors, the other intelligent unitizing microprocessors.

Intelligent field devices are configured for calibration range, tag name and damping. Configuration can significantly reduce calibration and start up time over conventional devices. Intelligent devices are currently configured via a hand held configurator (Figure 2) that communicates to one device at a time. The configurator also can request current operating status regarding the sensor, electronics and temperature from the field device for diagnostic purposes. The intelligent field devices are more accurate and stable over ambient temperature ranges than their conventional counterparts.

## Integration Dividends

The intelligent Smart field device concept has been easily adaptable to the traditional measurements of temperature, pressure flow and smart input devices (Figure 3). The use of smart end actuating devices has been less apparent and perhaps of less perceived value. The intelligent Device technology currently employed utilizes a stand alone sensor (usually analog by nature) in conjunction with the onboard microprocessor to handle the signal conditioning, required environmental compensations, and signal generation. The microcontroller handles the data communication with other devices where required. During the 1980's the domestic industrial controls market has been characterized by present modernizations rather than new greenfield installations. Therefore current vendor designs have tended to utilize the widely accepted analog 4 to 20 mA signal to transmit the measured or computed variable to an existing control and data collection system.

There are many real benefits available utilizing this technology. From the users perspective the tangible benefits may be an improved measurement allowing IMPROVED PROCESS CONTROL and leading to more throughput via more precise blending, improved combustion control or accurate custody transfer.

With this improved measurement performance comes a new evolution of DEVICE FLEXIBILITY. The next smart field devices were promoted as a more universal device for that measurement. Pressure and flow measurement products had increased range ability while maintaining excellent stability when properly compensated for environmental drift factors such as temperature. This rangeability may reduce the end users inventory of different range units.

Smart temperature transmitter offers an excellent example of this flexibility. In most cases the sensor type and range can be field programmed into the device using the proprietary Communicator. Since a smart temperature transmitter becomes a diagnostic inventory and maintenance activity as are less and inherently more cost effective. A full line supplier of smart devices can now build common electronics for several devices and merely configure the electronics to match the device. This approach is utilized by Bailey throughout the pressure flow, level, temperature and pH field devices.

Improved process control engineering savings plus reduced maintenance and inventory expenses have helped establish the viability of the smart field devices. The marriage between the smart devices and control system will pay additional dividends beyond those mentioned. Bailey now has NF 90 hardware and software to allow on-line digital communications to its full line of smart field devices. Low cost IBM AT or XT compatible terminals are employed to free up the NF 90 consoles from this smart device management function.

SmartPort™ software brings this real time management capability for smart devices into one low cost terminal. Beyond the benefits inherent with the using smart device this online window allows the user to perform several new functions. The most obvious is the CONTINUOUS DIAGNOSTIC CHECK on the smart devices health. By exception report on devices and cataloging a diagnostic hardware problem will be brought to the operator's attention. Hardware problems can be distinguished from process alarms and fieldable the smart device output may automatically be driven or held to a desirable level.

Respanning a smart transmitter from the central control station has been an ever present request from users. Changing process or seasonal demands for product have made this particularly useful. Bailey's SmartPort permits any transmitter to be addressed by its Tag Number identification. The operator may then change any transmitter specification by merely typing the desired values on the computer terminal and initiate the download to that device. Since the SmartPort may store many configurations for the same transmitter, a series of batch configurations may be established. By selecting the batch number

which has the desired smart transmitter configuration, the operator may redefine those transmitters to the desired configuration. Of course these transmitters can be configured from the computer during installation on a substitute time savings plus a guarantee are set as designed. Field modifications by authorized or unauthorized personnel will be detected and announced.

By expanding the definition of batch numbering include a startup or shutdown routine, smart transmitters may be assigned temporary configurations to facilitate either of these activities.

The ability to adjust smart transmitters from the control room is now practical. The improved control reduced engineering effort and lower inventory continue to be prime benefits of smart transmitters. Transmitter security, batch processing and process flexibility are benefits now possible but yet not widely implemented.

## Current Implementations

Control system manufacturers currently providing centralized transmitter communications have proprietary hardware to interpret the communication signal if the communication protocol does not allow for simultaneous transmissions of process variable (PV) and communication, a regenerated process variable signal may be required at that communication link. This approach would make the control system dependent on this signal generator.

Several vendors (including Bailey) provide for simultaneous PV signal (4 to 20 mA) and communication. With Bailey's input hardware this approach provides the user with several levels of PV security. Bailey's NF 90 has two styles of communication modules to facilitate transmitter communication where bringing the PV signal in for control and data collection. For high volume performance monitoring or those applications where security is not of prime importance, an expensive analog slave module with a low 15 smart devices to communicate with the operator console. Where control security is prime a control input/output slave handling four PV inputs and two control outputs may be employed. Since a real time PV signal is always available, some additional level of redundancy is always available.

Once the communication standards available to the system, the need to handle information along the system's data highway is obvious. Bailey's approach allows for processing of the communication through the NF 90 Power Multi-Function Processors (MFP). The MFP handles control and communication functions so smart device communications can be passed down Bailey's platform to the centralized location. Therefore, standard NF 90 remote input capability provides the ability to communicate with smart transmitters throughout a widely distributed installation. The need for special and costly communication hardware is eliminated.

With the communication standards information on Bailey's NF NET, the user may now expect to direct the information to NF 90's Operator Interface Station (O/S) or advanced Management Command System (MCS) operator control. Transmitter configuration may be reviewed or altered in Bailey's traditional block address and function code format.

Many users find a cost effective personal computer (PC) or Bailey's Engineering Work Station as the most desirable smart transmitter management interface. Using Bailey's proprietary SmartPort software, the operator can easily monitor and modify configurations of the smart transmitters (Figure 4).

The PC interface offers both technical and economic values. SmartPort runs under the standard DOS 3.0 operating system and requires no proprietary computer equipment. A Commercially Available IBM AT is that's required. Specialized computer skills or maintenance activities are not required.

The PC based program SmartPort requires no prior knowledge of the NF 90 system. The smart transmitter tag listings and configurations are loaded into a PC file and SmartPort will automatically translate the user friendly transmitter templates into NF 90 protocols and pass required information to the transmitters. The real time diagnostic monitoring activity will continue through this low cost terminal.

Once an industry standard communication protocol is established, field devices from many vendors will undoubtedly be addressable through systems like NF 90 (Figure 5). Most key, standardized PC based terminals will continue to provide the window to most effective deals with the smart field devices. The hardware between transmitter and PC will undoubtedly continue to be proprietary and system specific.

## Future

During the past decade, technology advances have had a profound effect upon the Instrumentation and Control industry. This can be seen in the evolution of the control room as well as the field devices so critical to the measurement needs. The future promises to be even more dramatic with respect to technology related changes in the E&C industry and in particular to the integration of the control room and intelligent field devices.

A key factor in this changing picture is a need for a standard for digital field communications and integration into a total digital control system. This standardization is a critical item for the users of intelligent field devices. Currently, several standards organizations are working to define a universal communication approach. There are several obstacles which must be overcome before acceptance by the industry. First, and maybe foremost, is the issue of reliability. Whatever standard is agreed upon, it must be more reliable than the current 4-20 mA system with respect to error free operation and ruggedization. It needs to be low cost and provide stable loop dynamics for efficient and accurate control. Finally, it must be an industry wide, worldwide accepted standard to be effective.

Advantages of such a standard include reduction in wiring cost, data validity, reduced maintenance, improved accuracy and near zero assembly and installation and commissioning.

Another area which will see tremendous advances is the intelligent field device. Truly digital devices will become the norm. The current analog sensing systems will be replaced by digital sensing technologies. This will provide for more accurate measurement of the selected parameters as well as reducing the cost of the field device. Analytical measurements once too expensive and time consuming for true online real time control will become common and widely accepted in the controls industry.

The power of the microprocessor will result in intelligent field devices providing local control as well as the measurement. This local sensing loop control will complement the distributed digital control strategy but simplify the hardware required to accomplish this task in addition to the reduction of power consumption required by the processor and sensing element will result in self-powered units by using solar arrays or harnessing the energy (heat) flow.

between the process and the ambient environment. This could lead to a wireless transmitter for remote use.

Finally, the man-machine interface for a totally integrated system will see dramatic advances in the years to come. Touch screen CRTs are becoming commonplace in today's control room and will be the norm for intelligent devices in a variety of environments. This migration will provide for improved user interaction with the device and the control system. Reduce maintenance and troubleshooting will be major benefits.

The technology with the most potential for a major breakthrough in the E&C industry is artificial intelligence or expert systems. Once this has been implemented into the control room, it will evolve into a phases of the total control system. Expert systems will provide for more consistent control of critical processes while reducing the overall cost associated with the control process.

## Conclusion

The integration of intelligent field devices to distributed control systems has begun. This integration provides new tools and approaches for solving measurement and control problems in process applications. The integrated system provides the designers and operators the opportunity to pursue new control system strategies which will produce economic benefits to the end user.

There are technical and functional obstacles which must be overcome before the optimum truly integrated system becomes a reality. As the technical barriers are overcome portions of the system will be implemented in the industry. Bailey Controls is dedicated to providing the most cost effective control system to its customers and the development and integration of intelligent field devices is a major effort in its overall business strategy.

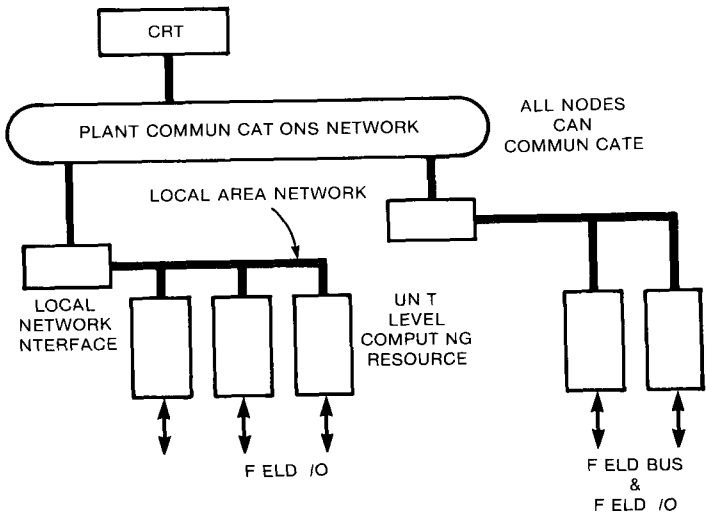


FIGURE 1 System Architecture

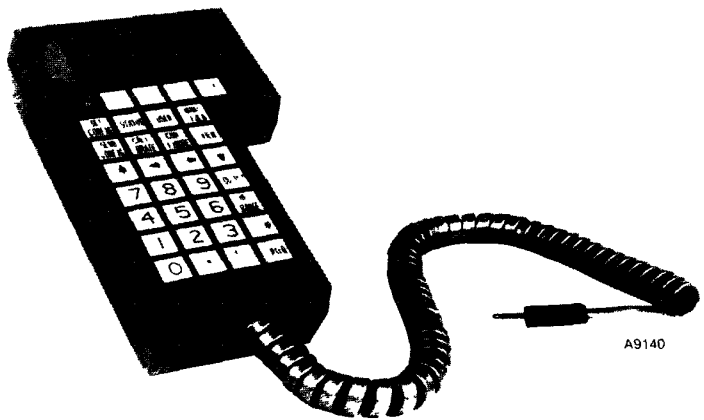


FIGURE 2 Type STT01 Smart Transmitter Terminal

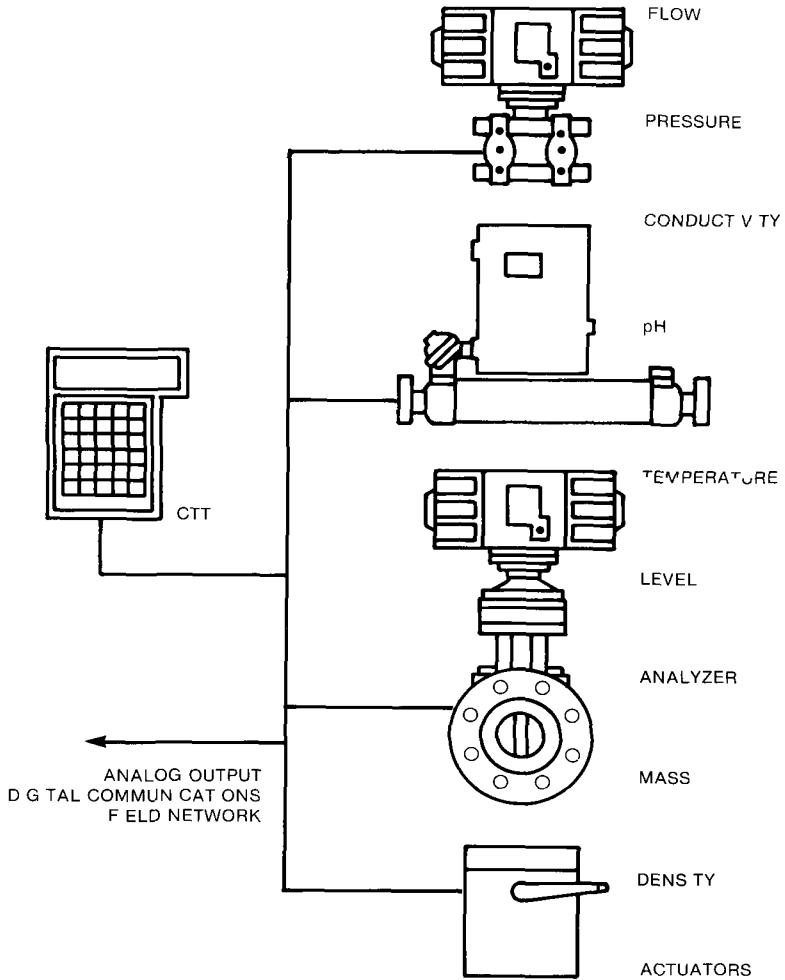


FIGURE 3 Smart Field Devices

ENV LR MONITOR/TUNE DATABASE:SYSTEM1			
ID Tag	: LT 239	Service	: TANK 239 LEVEL
Device type	: SMART BC	Mfr's part no.	: BC24L15c5
		Manufacturer name	: BAILEY CONTROLS
End Units	: INLU	Device location	
Upper Range Limit	: 200.00	PCU address	: 1
Lower Range Value	: 0.00	MFC address	: 3
Upper Range Value	: 150.00	ASI address	: 5
Span	: 150.00	Channel No.	: 2
Dampening (sec)	: 2.00 SEC	Date Commissioned	: 9/13/87
Output Mode	: LINEAR	Commissioned by	: J. SMITH
Norm/Rev Action	: NORMAL	Date last Modified	: 9/13/87
Initialize Mode	: HIGH	Modified by	: L. JONES
Fail Mode	: LOW	OUTPUT: 37.56 IN20	
Comments	: LEVEL OF TANK 239	QUALITY: GOOD	
TO ABORT PRESS Esc		NEXT DEVICE = PoUp	
TO DELETE PRESS Erd		PREVIOUS DEVICE = PoDn	

FIGURE 4 Sample Configuration

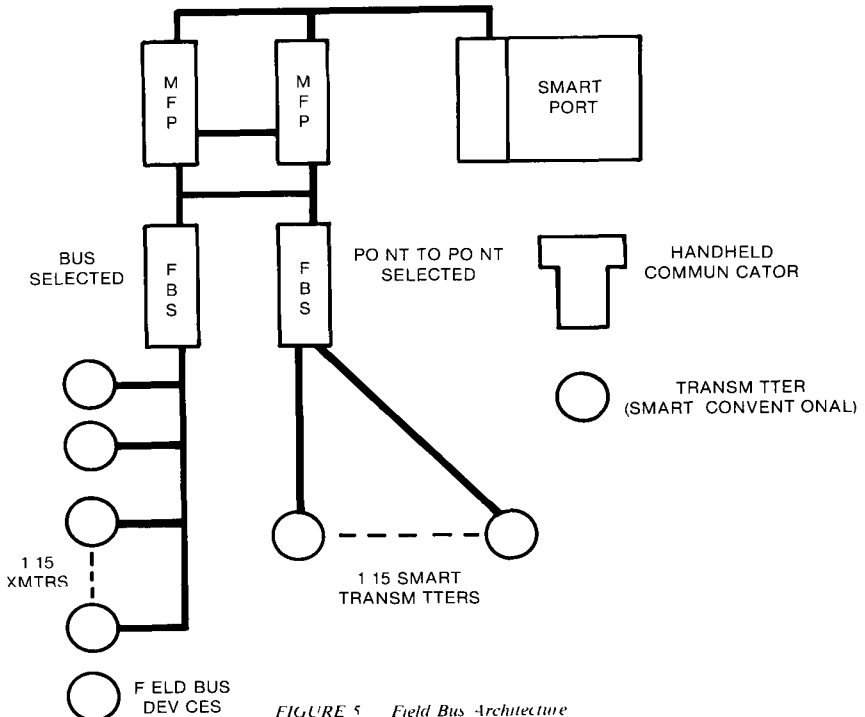


FIGURE 5 Field Bus Architecture





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