

# IEC 61131-3



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# Introduction



- The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) committee developed the **IEC 1131 standard** in an effort to standardize programmable controllers.
- Later added 6 to the number: **IEC 61131.**
- New standards IEC 61499 not followed yet.
- One of the committee's objectives was to create a common set of PLC instructions that could be used in all PLCs.

# Introduction



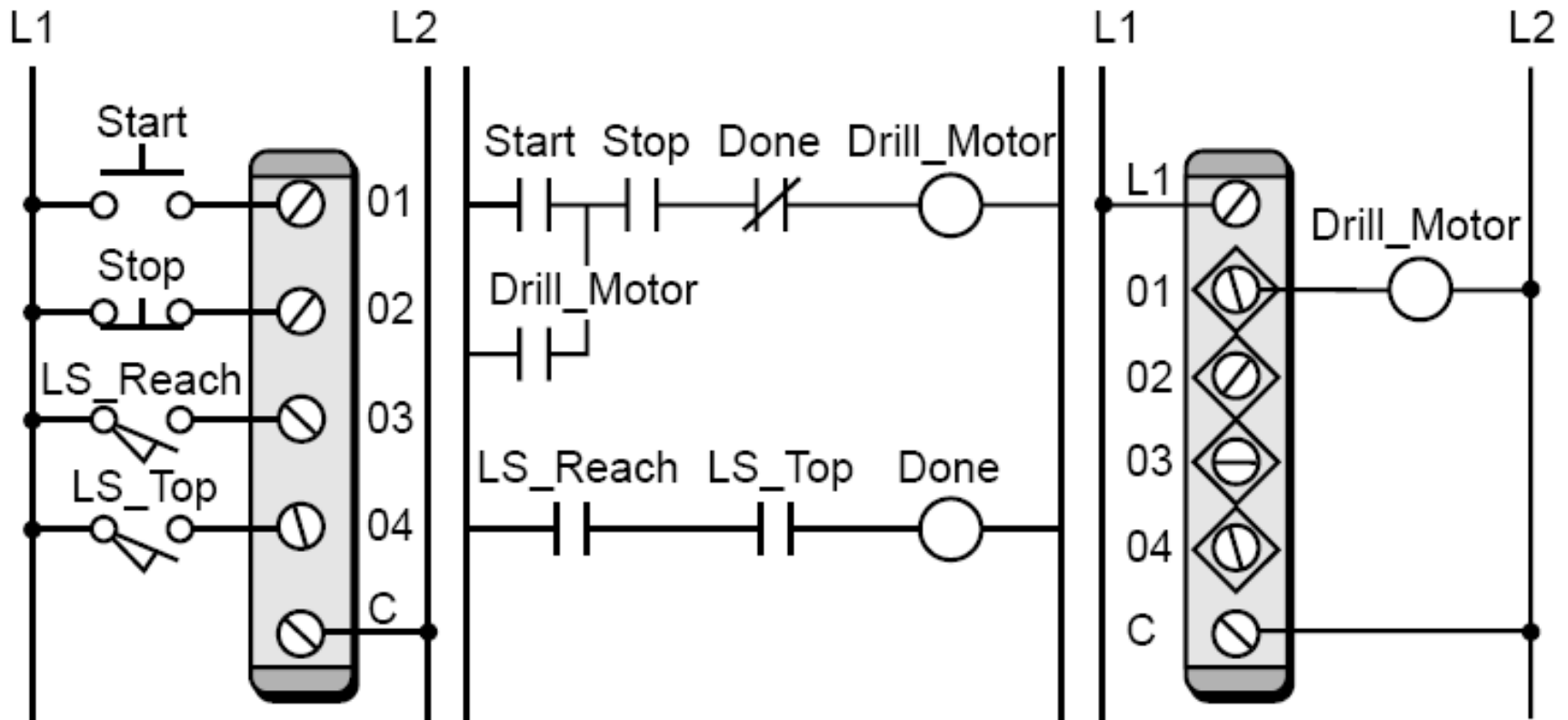
- The IEC 61131 standard for programmable controllers consists of five parts:
  1. General information
  2. Equipment and test requirements
  3. Programming languages
  4. User guidelines
  5. Messaging services (communications)
- The IEC 61131 programming language standard is referred to as the **IEC 61131-3 programming standard**

# Languages and Instructions



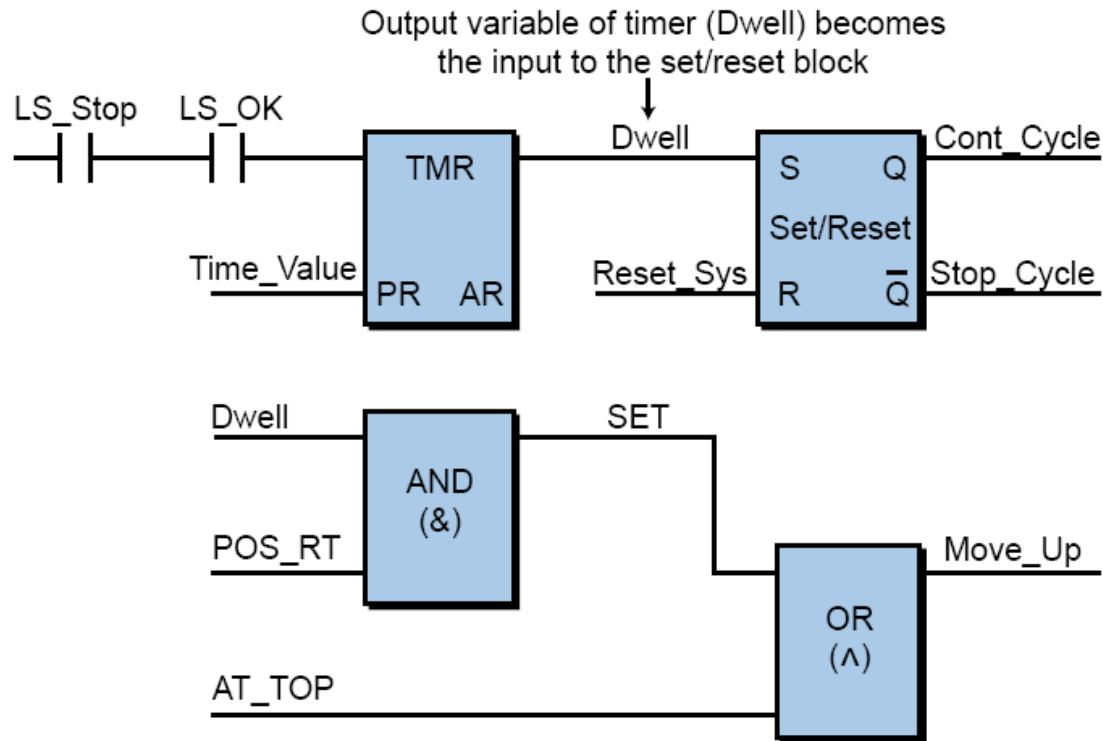
- The IEC 61131-3 standard defines two graphical languages two text-based languages, and one flow-chart language for use in PLC programming.
- *Graphical languages*
  - ladder diagrams (LD)
  - function block diagram (FBD)
- *Text-based languages*
  - instruction list (IL)
  - structured text (ST)
- *Flow-chart language*
  - sequential function chart (SFC).

# 1. Ladder Diagrams



**Figure 10-4.** Ladder diagram representation of a PLC program.

## 2. Function Block Diagram



Section of a control program using a timer, set/reset, AND, and OR function blocks

**Figure 10-5.** Function block diagram language.

# 3. Instruction List



## Instructions

## Comments

LD	b1	(*current result:=TRUE*)
AND	b2	(*current result:=b1 AND b2*)
ANDN	b3	(*current result:=b1 AND b2 AND NOT b3*)
ST	b0	(*b0:=current result*)

Note: The current result is held in a result register.  
The last instruction stores the result register as  
the variable b0.

**Figure 10-10.** Example of the machine/assembly language used in microprocessors.

## 4. Structured Text



```
IF Manual AND NOT Alarm THEN
    Level:=Manual_Level;
    Mixer:=Start AND NOT Reset
ELSE_IF Other_Mode THEN
    Level:=Max_Level;
ELSE
    Level:=(Level_Indic × 100)/Scale;
END_IF;
```

**Figure 10-12.** Example of a BASIC-like computer program.



# 5. Sequential Function Charts

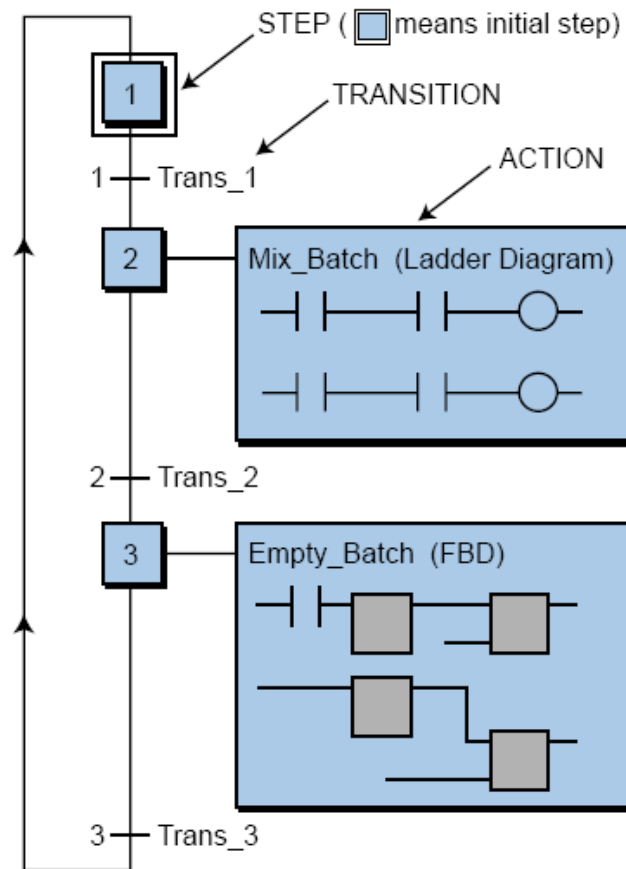
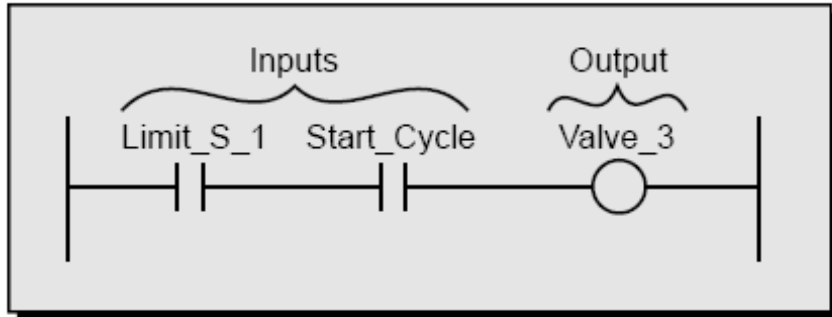
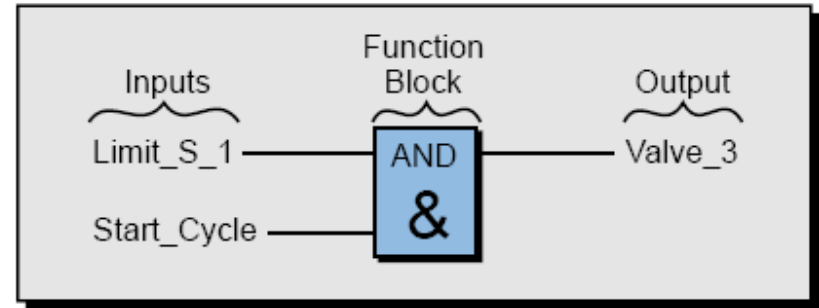


Figure 10-14. Sequential function chart of a mixing process.

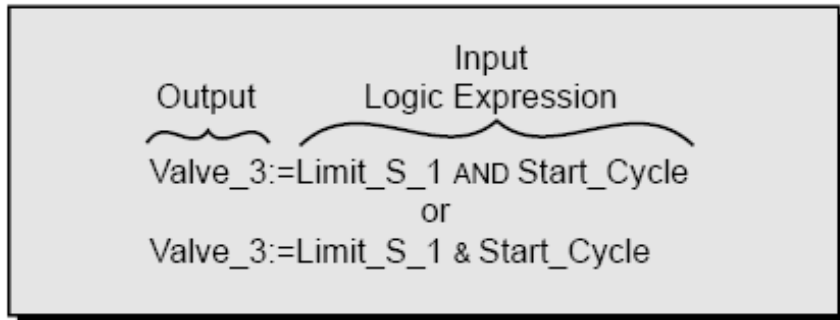
# Programming Language Example



(a) Ladder diagram (LD)



(b) Function block diagram (FBD)



(c) Structured text (ST)

Inputs and Outputs		Control Logic
Name	Variable	Description
LD	Limit_S_1	(*Load the status of Limit_S_1*)—variable to the result register
AND	Start_Cycle	(*AND it with Start_Cycle*)—variable ANDed with result register
ST	Valve_3	(*Result register is stored as the Boolean variable Valve_3*)

(d) Instruction list (IL)

# Summary



- The IEC 61131-3 standard provides PLC users with advantages in both the programming and troubleshooting of a control system.
- PLCs that support the IEC 61131 standard
  - Have better documented programs.
  - Provide immediate benefits to anyone who must troubleshoot the system or modify the program.
- For PLC users and programmers, one advantage associated with the IEC 1131-3 is the option to choose the language for the programming and implementation of the control system.