



1. PLC, Introduction, compare Relay logic control and PLC logic control, Internal Architecture of PLC.

* Comparison: Relay Logic vs PLC Logic

Features	Relay Logic	PLC Logic
Control Type	Hardwired relays (wires aur relays ke control)	Software-based control
Flexibility	Low (change difficult)	High (easy to program change)
Space	Takes more space	compact and small size
Speed	Slow	fast
Modification	Difficult	Easy
Trouble-shooting	Difficult to trace wiring faults (fault dhundhane mushkil hai)	Easy through software interface (Software se easily check kar sakte hai)
Application	Old machines	Modern industries

Important Architecture of PLC:

A PLC has several important internal parts or blocks:
(PLC ki baad ki structure ke important blocks ki khaani hai. etc. etc.)

(i) Power Supply:

- provides the required voltage for PLC operation.
- commonly 24V or 220V AC.

(ii) CPU (Central Processing Unit):

- The brain of the PLC.
- Execute the control logic, processes data, and handles communication b/w modules.
(data instructions ki process karke aur logic execute karke)

(iii) Memory:

- Program Memory: stores the user-defined logic program.
- Data Memory: stores variable values, input/output status, timers, counters, etc.

(iv) Input modules:-

- receives signals from field devices (e.g. sensors, push buttons.)
- converts physical signals into digital data for CPU.

(v) output module :-

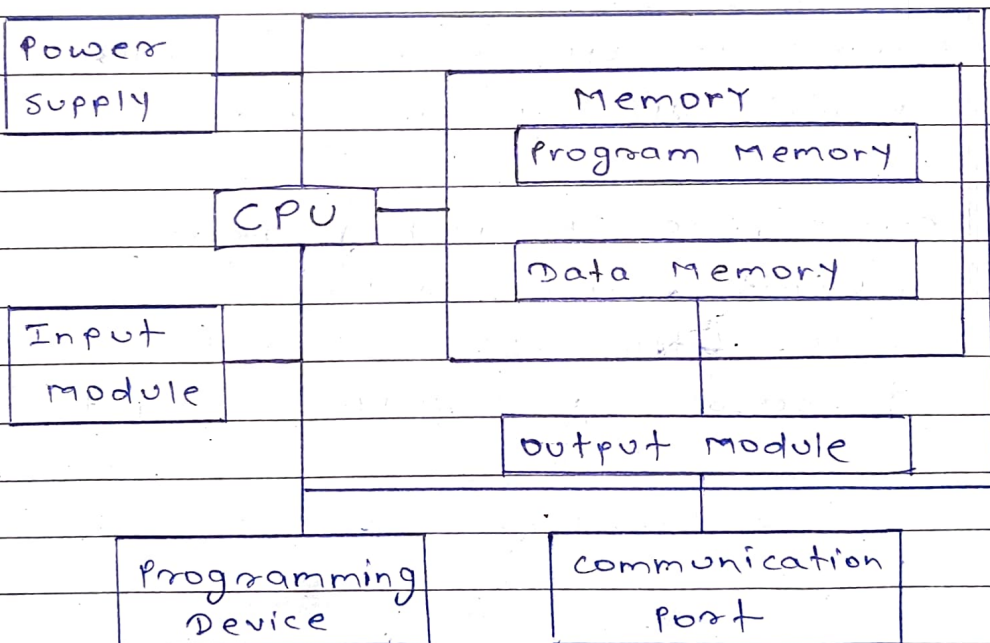
- Sends signals to field actuators (e.g. motors, lamps.)
- Based on CPU decisions, it controls machine operation.
- (2^o actuators (motor, lamp) को signal भेजता है।)
- जो output PLC को decide करता है, उसके according काम करता है।)

(vi) communication port :-

- Allow PLC to connect with programming devices or other PLC networks.
- (PLC को laptop, programming device, 2^o दूसरे PLC से connect करता है।)

(vii) programming Device :-

- used to write and upload programs into the PLC.



Internal Architecture of PLC

2. I/O Modules (Interface), Memory organization

Input devices:

- Mechanical switches
- Proximity switches

* I/O Modules (interface):

In a PLC system, I/O modules help to connect sensors (inputs) and actuators (outputs) with the CPU.

(PLC के अंदर input और output signals से handle करने के लिए I/O Modules use होते हैं।)

Input Module:

- Receives signals from field device like push buttons or sensors.
- converts them into digital signals for the CPU.
- (ये sensors, switches, or buttons से signal लेता है)।
- (signal को CPU के समझाने लायक digital format में convert करता है।)

ex. - Suppose एक packing machine में एक proximity sensor लगा है जो detect करता है कि bottle सही position में है या नहीं, ये sensor signal भेजता है Input module से।

output module:-

- Take signals from the CPU.
- Sends them to output device like motors, lamps, relays.
- (CPU के signal को actuators (motors, lamps, valves) तक पहुँचाता है।)
- physical devices को चालू (ON) और बंद (OFF) करता है।

ex:- जब बोटल detect हो जाता है, तो PLC का output module motor को ON करता है जो bottle को push करता है packing line की तरफ.

In simple words:-

- Input module sensors से data लेता है, और output module machine को control करता है।

* Memory Organization in PLC:-

PLC memory is divided into two main parts:

1. Program memory:

- Stores the user program (usually written in ladder logic)
- Defines how the PLC should respond to inputs.
- (इसमें user का ladder logic / program store होता है।)
- ये logic बताता है की input आने पर output क्या होगा।

ex:- (इसमें ladder program store होता है -
जैसे " अगर bottle detect हो तो motor ON करो")

2. Data Memory :

Stores real-time values such as:

- status of inputs / outputs
- Timer and counter values
- Internal data for processing.

ex:- Timer: अगर 5 second तक bottle नहीं आई तो alarm बजाओ

Counter :- हर 10 bottle के बाद machine stop हो जाए for check.

→ Memory PLC में लिखात जाती होती है जो instructions और data दोनों store करता है

* Input devices :

- Mechanical switches
- Proximity switches

1. Mechanical switches :

- Operated manually by touch or movement.
- When pressed, they complete the electrical circuit.
- (ये manually operate होते हैं।)
- (जब button press होता है तब circuit complete होता है।)

ex. push button, limit switch, toggle switch.

ex:- operator presses the push button तो machine start होती है।



2. Proximity Switches (Sensors):

- Detect presence of object without physical contact.
- Send signals to the PLC when an object comes near.
- (ये non-contact type होता है) (Physical touch नहीं चाहिए)
- (किसी object के पास जाने पर signal भेजता है)

Types:

- Inductive sensor: Detects metal objects.
- Capacitive sensor: Detects non-metal objects like plastic or wood.

ex:- Inductive sensor detect करता है की metal part assembly में आया है या नहीं- बिना touch किये।

→ use :- Packaging machines, conveyor belts, automatic door etc.

Conclusion:

PLC में input/output modules sensors और actuators से connection बनाते हैं. Memory system के logic और data को store करता है। Mechanical switches basic manual devices हैं जबकि proximity sensors automatic और advanced input devices होते हैं जो contact के बिना detect कर सकते हैं।

3. Explain Input Devices used in Automation (Photoelectric, Encoder, Temperature, and position sensors)

① Photoelectric sensors :

Photoelectric sensors detect the presence of an object using light beam (Infrared or laser). When an object interrupts the light beam, the sensor sends a signal to the PLC.

(ये sensor light beam से object detect करता है। जब कोई object light beam को block करता है, तो sensor signal भेजता है PLC को।)

Types:-

(a) Through-beam :- Light passes from a transmitter to a receiver placed opposite each other.

(Light एक side से जाता है और दूसरे side पे Receiver होता है।)

(b) Retro-reflective :- Light hits a reflector and returns to the sensor

(Light reflect होकर वापस आता है।)

(c) Diffuse-reflective : Light reflects back from the object itself.
(Object रगड़ light reflect करता है।)

example:- Packaging line में जब एक product conveyor belt से आता है, तो photoelectric sensor detect करता है और robotic arm से signal deta है pick करने के लिए।

(ii) Encoder :

An encoder is a rotary sensor that converts mechanical motion (angle or position) into an electrical signal.

It is used to measure the rotation of shafts, especially in motors.

(Encoder एक rotary sensor होता है जो machine के movement (angle or position) को signal में convert करता है।)

mostly motor shaft के rotation को measure करने में use होता है।)

Types :

- Incremental Encoder - Detects motion, but not absolute position.
(सिर्फ movement बताता है।)
- Absolute Encoder: - ^{gives} Exact position information even after power loss.
(power loss होने के बाद भी exact position बताता है।)

Example:- (CNC machine में encoder बताता है कि tool किना move हुआ।)
(Elevators में encoder help करता है lift की position बताने में)

(ii) Temperature Sensors :

These sensors measure temperature and send the data to the PLC.

The PLC then controls machines based on the temperature reading.

(ये sensor temperature sense करता है और उसके signal PLC को भेजता है।)

PLC उस temperature के according machine को ON/OFF करता है।)

Types:-

- Thermocouple sensor : suitable for wide temperature ranges.
- RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector) : More accurate and stable.

example:- Injection molding machines में RTD sensors use होते हैं to maintain the correct plastic melting temperature.

HVAC systems में, Thermocouple हमारे के temp. को control करने में मदद करती है automatically.

(iv) Position / Displacement sensors:

These sensors detect the linear or angular movement (displacement) of an object.

Most are non-contact type, ensuring longer life and precision.

(ये sensors object के linear और angular movement (position change) को measure करते हैं।
mostly non-contact type होते हैं।)

Types in

- LVDT (Linear Variable Differential Transformer)
- Potentiometer
- Ultrasonic / laser-based

Example:-

In a hydraulic press, an LVDT sensor measures how deep the press has gone.

In robotic arms, potentiometer help track the exact angular position of joints.

(Hydraulic press में LVDT बतता है कि press कितना नीचे जाता।)

Robotic arms में potentiometer use होता है for angular position feedback.)

→ Input devices like photoelectric sensors, encoders, temperature and displacement sensors are very important in automation. They allow PLC to understand real-world conditions and take decisions. एट sensor का अलग use होता है - यिस्तरी machine safe, fast, और accurate बनी है।