PLCopen最新技術動向

ーPLCセーフティプログラミングー

PLCopen Japan
Safety-WG

アジェンダ

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1. **Safe Softwareへの取組みの背景**
2. **PLCopenの取組みの紹介**
   - 2.1 **技術仕様書**／Safety Software - part 1: Concepts and Function Blocks
   - 2.2 **技術仕様書**／Safety Software - part 2: User Guidelines
   - 2.3 **技術仕様書**／Safety Software - part 3 ~ part 5 draft
3. **PLCopen Japan TC/Safety-WGの活動紹介**

Safe Softwareへの取組みの背景①

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安全規格非関税障壁化の問題

Europe's 'Unity' Undoes a U.S. Exporter

By Timothy Aeppel
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

Economic unity may work for Europe, but it's a nightmare for some U.S. exporters.

As part of creating a single multinational market, European countries have forged common standards for everything from kidney-dialysis machines to food coloring. Many other items remain to be harmonized. However, when it comes to safety, the rules specifically allow countries to prohibit imports that threaten "public security."

That has made life miserable for Evan Segal. He is president of Dormont Manufacturing Co., which makes hoses that hook up deep-fat fryers and the like to gas outlets and which once sold these hoses freely throughout Europe. But one day in 1989, one of his top customers, Frymaster Corp. of Shreveport, La., called to alert him that McDonald's was being told it could no longer use his hoses in its British restaurants. Similar problems popped up elsewhere, including EuroDisney outside Paris; shortly before the theme park opened, French inspectors demanded that Dormont's hoses be replaced with French-approved equipment.

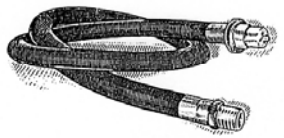
The disparate national standards stemmed from the fact that hoses are crucial to the safe operation of gas appliances and thus fall under the product-safety provisions allowing each country to set up its own standards. But as he studied the rules, Mr. Segal realized he would never be able to meet them.

"My competitors basically wrote the rules to describe their own products," says Mr. Segal, whose company is based, ironically, in Export, Pa., and has annual sales of $25 million.

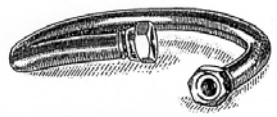
Some big U.S. multinationals with longstanding European ties have benefited from the Europeans' move to forge common standards, and other U.S. exporters are largely unaffected. However, U.S. trade officials estimate that at least $300 million of the $112 billion in U.S. exports to Europe are goods that once needed no separate national approvals but now require such approval from each country.

In Dormont's case, the specifications were written by committees often dominated by domestic producers. They spell out minutiae of each country's acceptable gas-hose design—such as the color of plastic coating or how the end pieces should be attached to the rest of the hose. All designs are unlike Mr. Segal's own brand of hoses, and he argues that there is no logic to the differences in design "other than that it makes it easier for them to push people like me out of their markets." (In the U.S., standards for hoses are based on performance and safety, rather than the details of design.)

DORMONT'S GAS HOSE
- Stainless-steel helical tubing (molded from continuous spiral)
- Flare-type seals at ends
- No covering



BRITISH HOSE REQUIREMENTS
- Galvanized metal annular tubing (made of metal formed into concentric circles)
- Set length, can't be extendable
- Rubber covering



ITALIAN HOSE REQUIREMENTS
- Stainless steel annular tubing
- Must be extendable
- No covering

The Dormont case "is clearly a case of European standards being used as a technical barrier to trade," says Sergio Mazza, president of the American National Standards Institute, an organization that works to harmonize standards.

Rene Van De Zande, a U.S. Commerce Department official based in Brussels who has followed the Dormont case closely, agrees the rules are unfair. "It seems that there are national competitors of Dormont in [Europe] that want to keep out Dormont," he says.

Trade and commerce officials in the U.S. agree. "We've gone to bat in a major way for this company—because we do think they are being treated unfairly," says one. Both U.S. Trade Rep. Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown have cited the European penchant for design-based standards as a potential hindrance for exporters.

Mr. Segal thought he had made a major breakthrough in 1993, when the British Standards Institute, one of the European agencies that test equipment and hand out approvals, issued Dormont a certificate authorizing the company to paste a seal of approval on its products signifying that the hoses conformed with European Union rules for gas appliances—thus enabling the company to sell them throughout the region.

But the victory was short-lived. A miffed German competitor fired off a formal complaint to the European Commission, the EU's Brussels-based executive body. Commission officials familiar with the case say the rival argued that the British office erred because hoses are not really part of a gas appliance. The approval was withdrawn.

Joseph Putzeys, head of the commission office that reviewed the case, defends the rejection of Mr. Segal's product. He says the trouble is the threaded fittings at the ends of the hoses that connect them to gas lines. These threadings vary from country to country. "If it's not compatible," he says, "you may have gas leaks."

Dormont hoses have gone through rigorous approval processes in both the U.S. and Canada, and Mr. Segal notes that while threadings may vary, hoses can easily accommodate the variations with inexpensive adapters.

The U.S. is now pressing Britain to redraft its rules to ax design specifications. British officials say that the nation's product standards are voluntary, but most gas installers in Britain refuse to handle equipment that lacks the voluntary approval.

Elsewhere in Europe, there are signs Dormont is making inroads. Belgium recently gave the company approval to sell in that small country, and Dormont is now working on Denmark. Mr. Segal hopes individual approvals will strengthen his case for Europewide recognition.

—James Pressley contributed to this article.

同じ安全性を目指しながら、
国によって異なる仕様

- Dormont's Gas Hose
  - Stainless-steel helical tubing (molded from continuous spiral)
  - Flare-type seals at ends
  - No covering
- British Hose Requirements
  - Galvanized metal annular tubing (made of metal formed into concentric circles)
  - Set length, can't be extendable
  - Rubber covering
- Italian Hose Requirements
  - Stainless steel annular tubing
  - Must be extendable
  - No covering

Wallstreet Journal 4/1/1996**掲載の記事**

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機能安全標準化の必要性

- 各種安全規格の整合化が必要。
  - ISO/IEC Guide 51 (1990)-G 51
  - ISO/IEC Guide 51 (1999)-G 51 E（改訂第2版）
  - G 51-Eでは、基本安全規格、グループ安全規格、製品安全規格に分類。
  - IEC 61508はG 51に基づく最初の基本安全規格。
- 安全機能遂行に当たって従来のハードウェアでの制御だけでなく、複雑化する安全制御に対応するため、新たにソフトウェアでの制御技術が不可欠となり、これへの対応（ガイドライン作成）が必要。

Safe Softwareへの取組みの背景③

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■ 機能安全関連規格の動向（各種安全規格間の整合と個別規格への展開）

IEC 61508（JIS C 0508）
電気・電子・プログラマブル電子機器（E/E/PE）安全関連系の機能安全
（Ed.2 発行済）

機能安全対応
ISOの改正

ISO/EN 13849-1（JIS B 9705-1）
機械制御システムの安全部設計のための一般原則（2006改訂版発行、JIS改正中）

IEC分野別
共通規格

IEC個別製品規格化

IEC 61800（2007制定）
可変速電気駆動システム（PDS=INV, SV）
安全要求事項
IEC 61800-5-1:電気、発熱、エネルギー
IEC 61800-5-2:機能安全

IEC62061
機械の安全性－安全関連の電気・電子・プログラマブル電子制御システムの機能安全

IEC61511
（JIS C 0511）
プロセス産業のための計測制御システムの機能安全

IEC 61131-6
プログラマブルコントローラの機能安全
＝FS PLC（CD文書審議中）

Safe Softwareへの取組みの背景④

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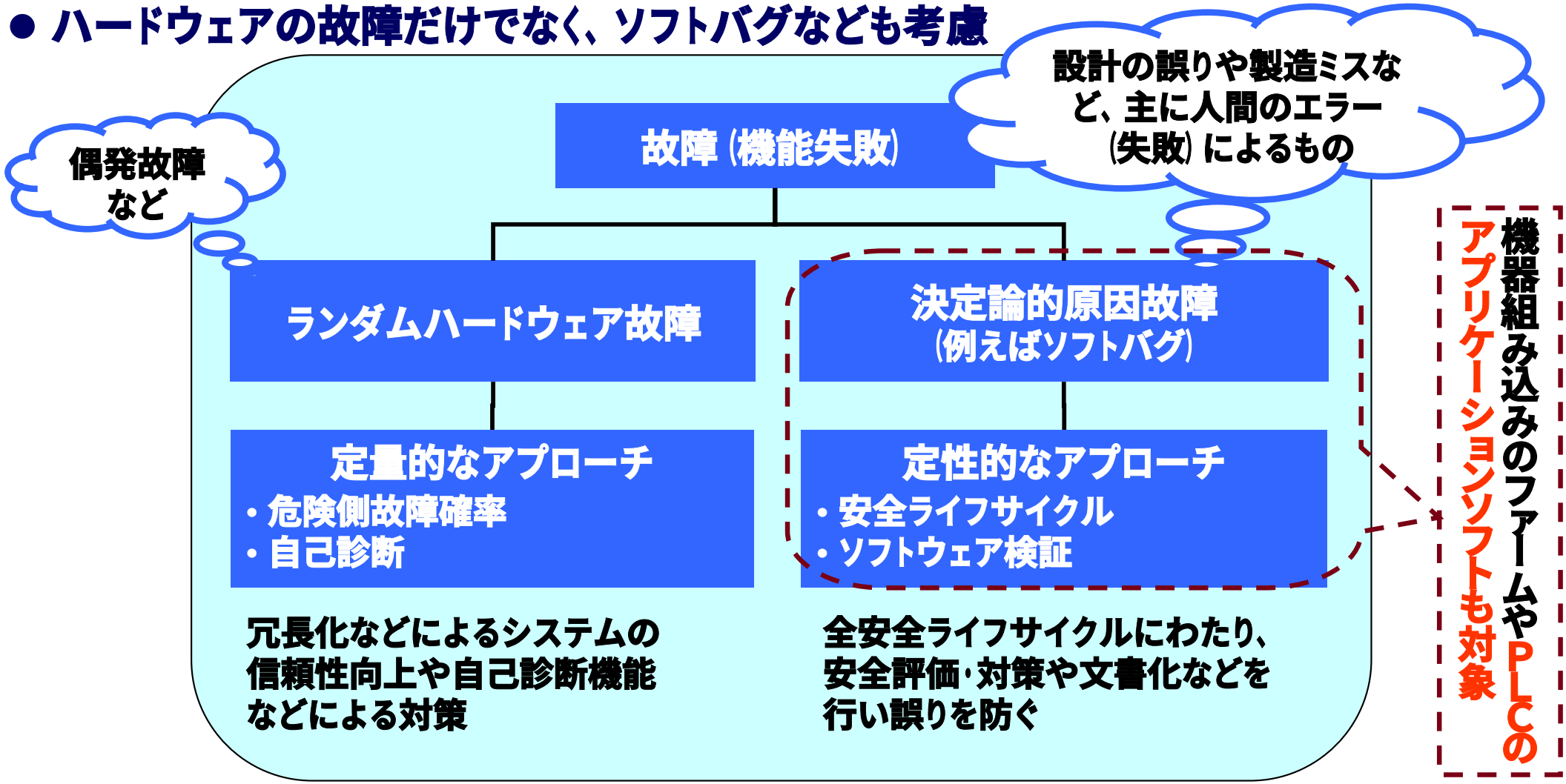
■ 規格IEC 61508の概念

- 安全度水準SIL 1～4を規定
- ハードウェアの故障だけでなく、ソフトバグなども考慮



Safe Softwareへの取組みの背景⑤

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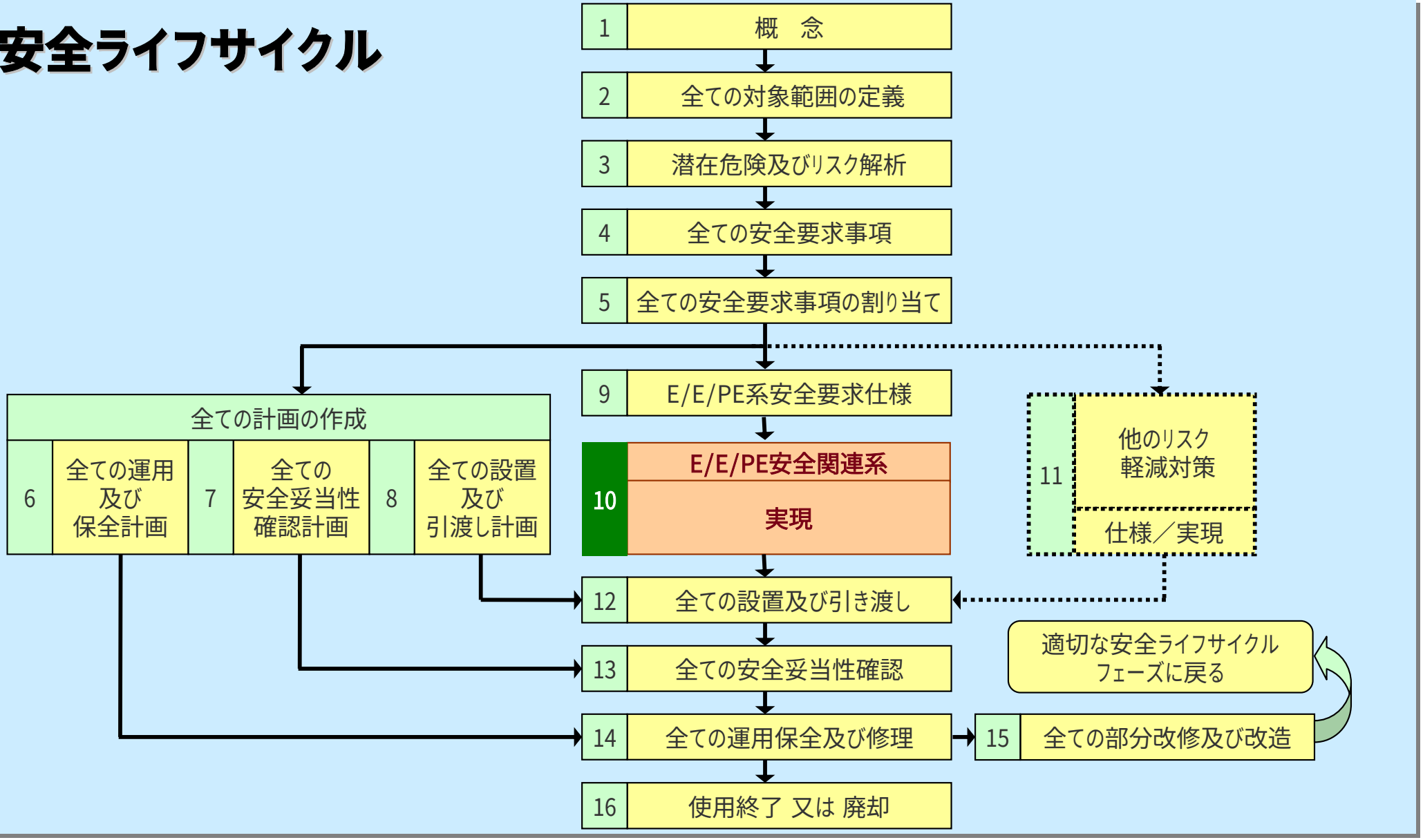
安全ライフサイクル



PLCopenの取組み

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- **アプリケーションソフトの安全確保**

- **技術仕様書Safety Software part 1, part 2の発行**
  - Part 1: Concepts and Function Blocks　2006/01 V1.0**発行**
  - Part 2: User Guidelines　2008/02 V1.0**発行**, 2008/07 V1.01**改訂**


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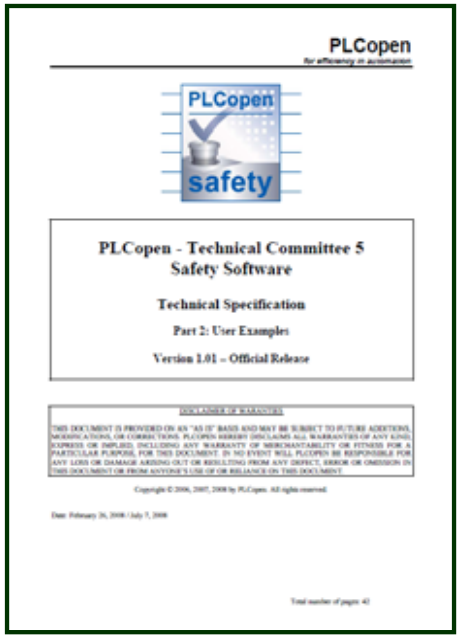
PLCopen - Technical Committee 5
–
Safety Software
Technical Specification
Part 1: Concepts and Function Blocks
Version 1.0 – Official Release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PLCopen - Technical Committee 5
Safety Software
Technical Specification
Part 2: User Examples
Version 1.01 – Official Release

技術仕様書パート1の要点

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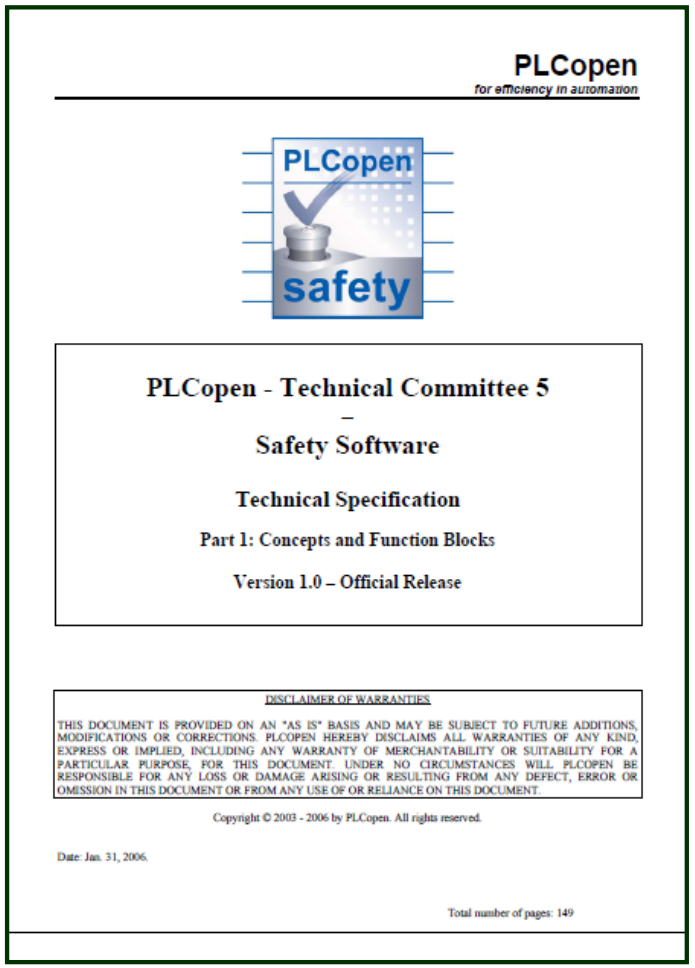
- ソフトウェア構築手法の解説
- プログラミング言語の定義
- データ型の定義
- 言語サブセットの定義
- 安全･迅速なソフト作成、ユーザレベル定義
- エラー処理および診断コンセプトの提示
- 20のファンクションブロック(FB)の定義
- FB認証ガイドラインの提示



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Part 1: Concepts and Function Blocks

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Date: Jan. 31, 2006.

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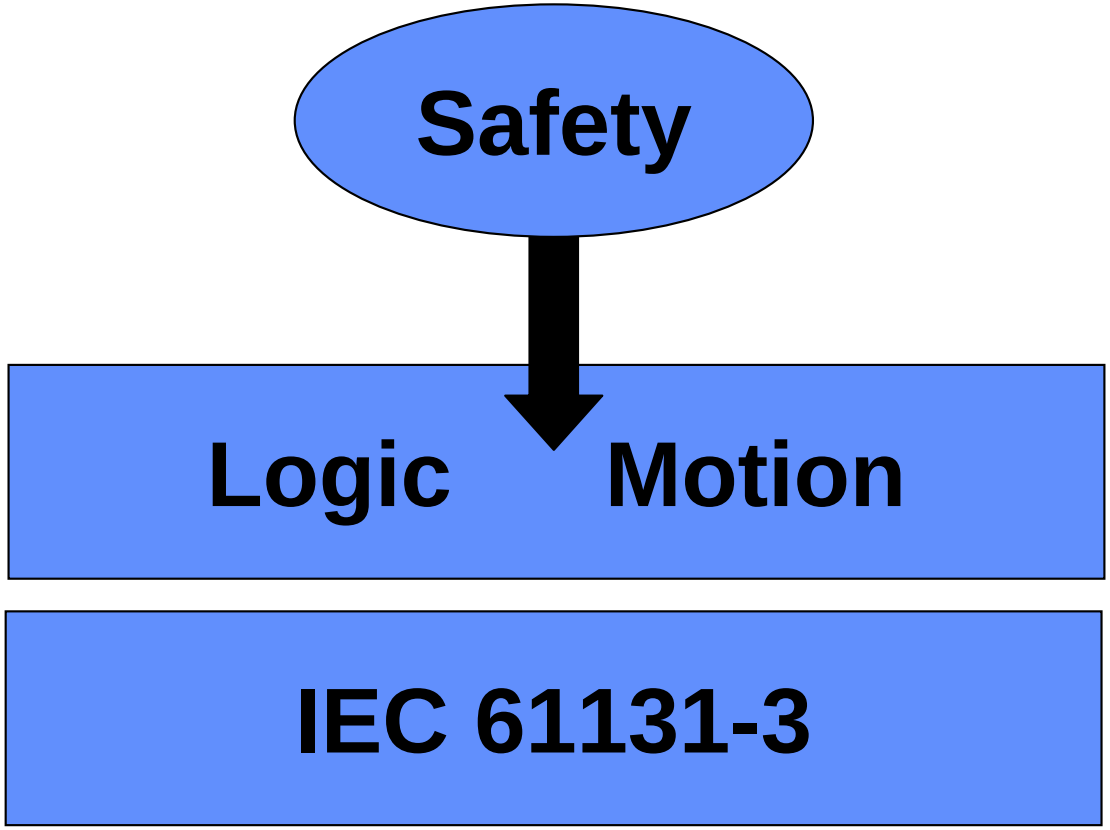
安全の統合



パート1-2　開発フェーズ、運用フェーズ 適用される規格の関係

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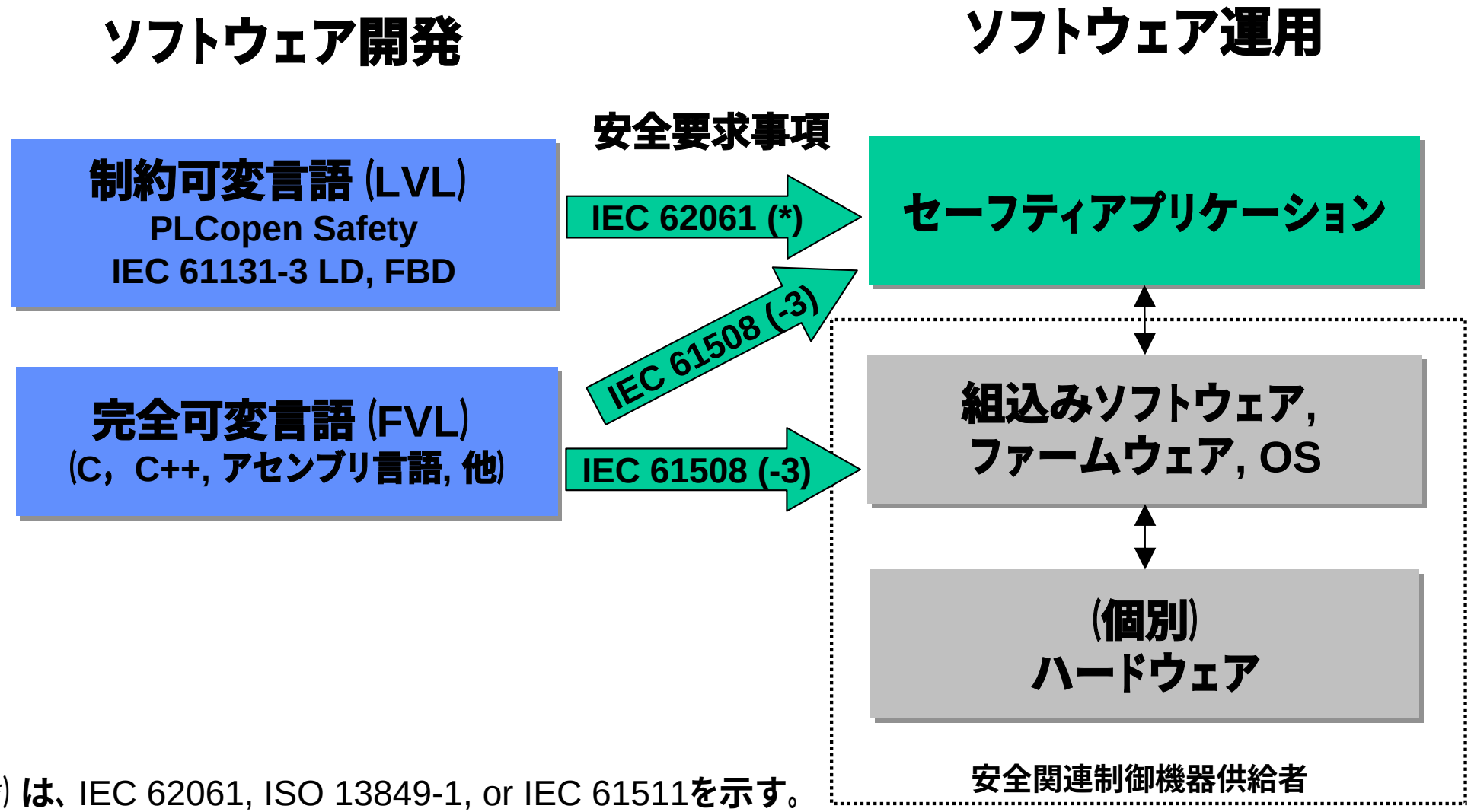

(*) は、IEC 62061, ISO 13849-1, or IEC 61511を示す。

パート1-3　アーキテクチャモデル

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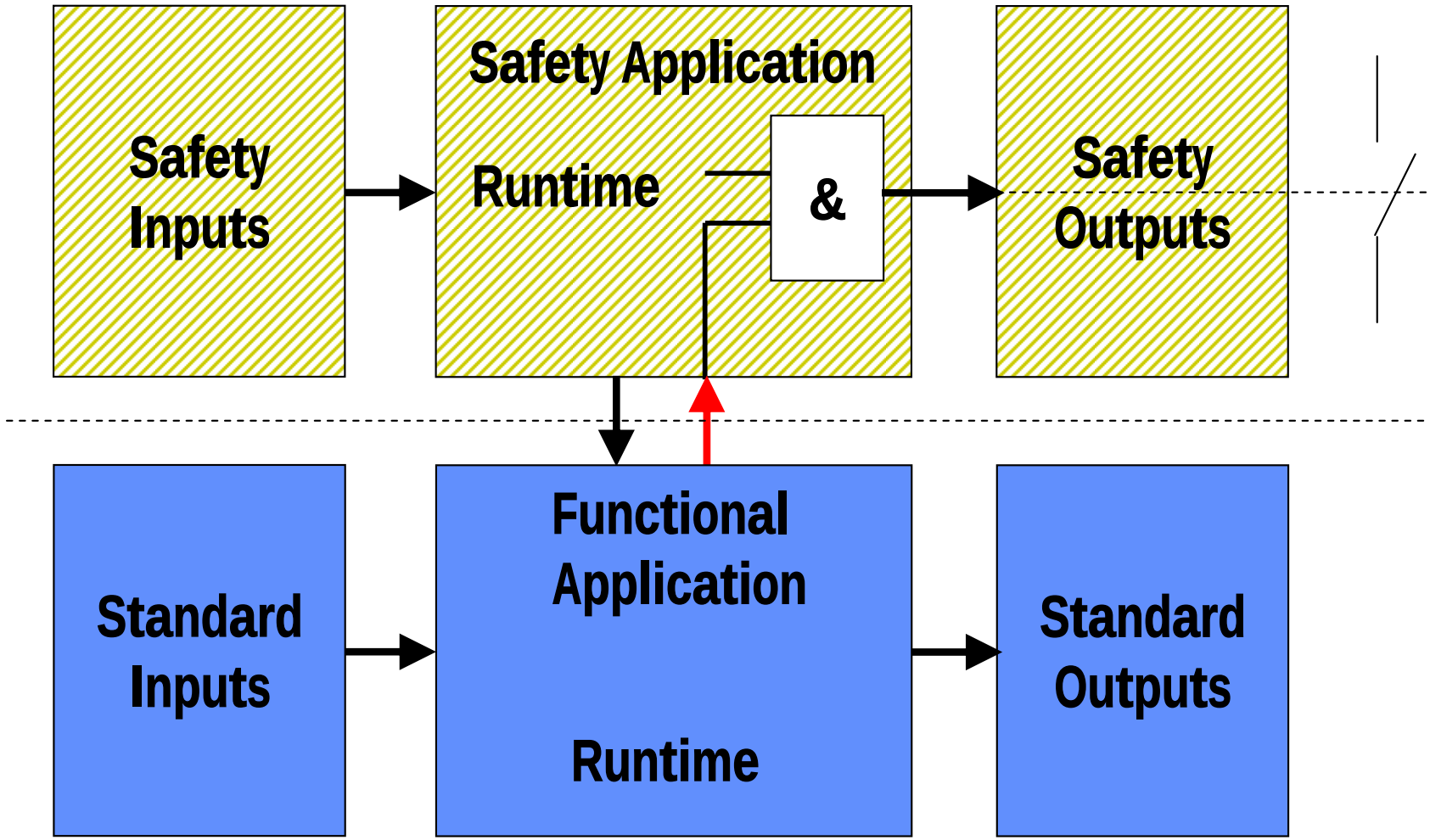

パート1-4　各レベルに対する推奨適用スコープ

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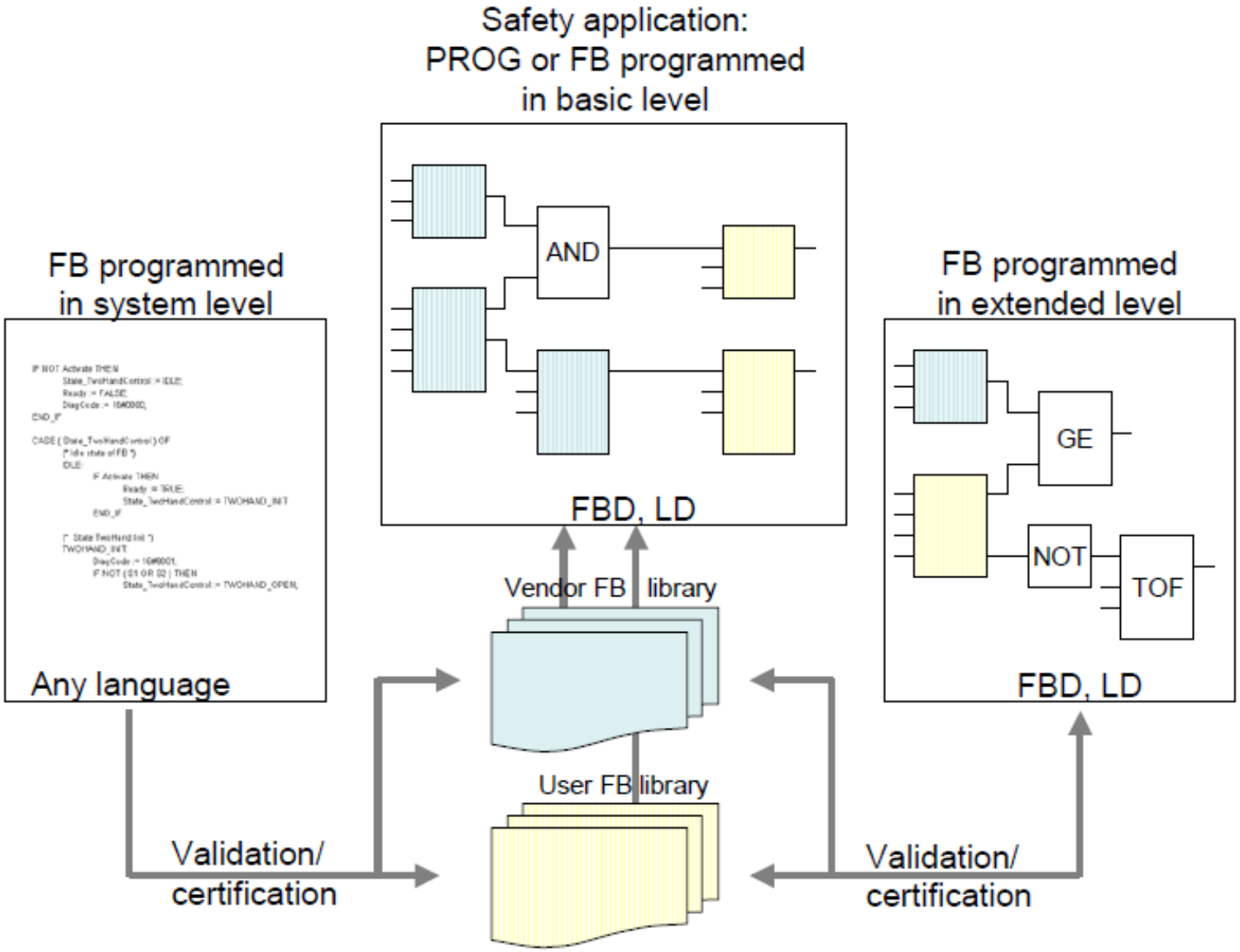

パート1-5　ファンクションブロックの定義例

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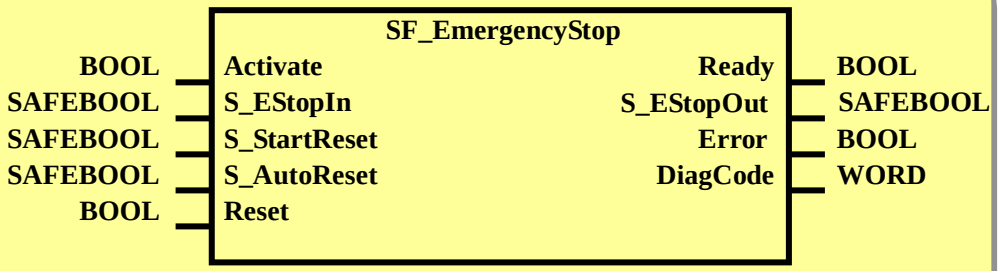
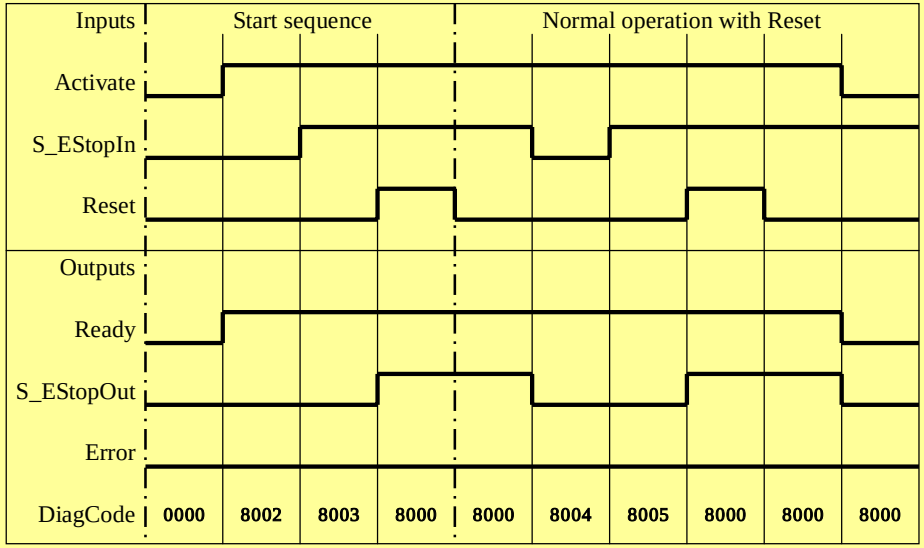
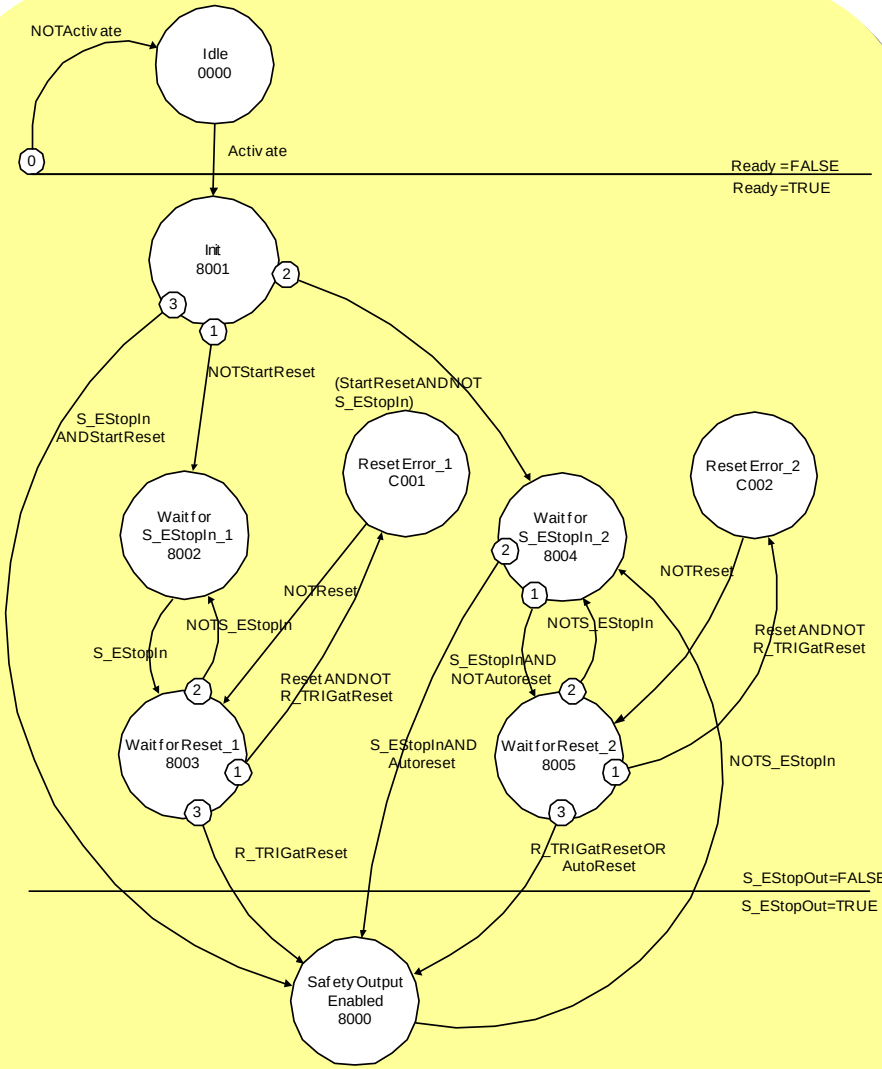


FBシンボル



タイミングチャート



状態遷移図

技術仕様書パート2

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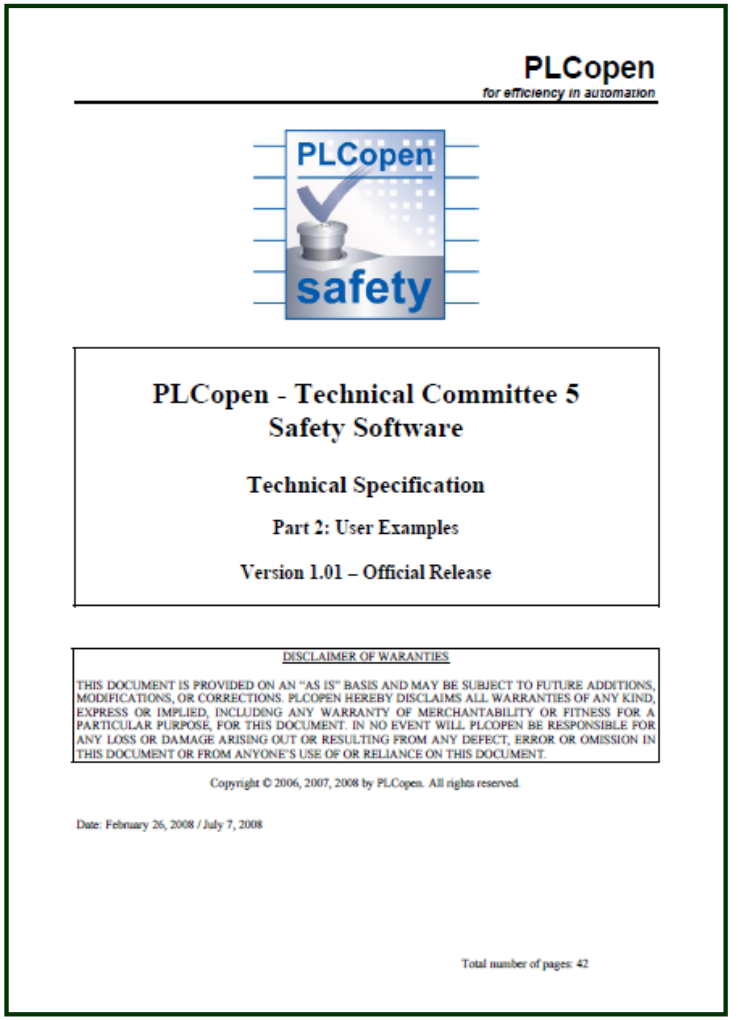
構成

1. Introduction
2. General Overview
   安全計画の策定、用語の定義、
   製造ラインにおける安全機能の例、
   PLCopen FBの適用
3. General Notes
   PLCopen FBと周辺との接続、
   セーフティアプリケーション例のグラフィカルオーバビュー
   に関する情報、セーフドライブの使用に関する情報
4. Application Examples



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Safety Software

Technical Specification

Part 2: User Examples

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パート2-1　安全機能を組込んだ製造ラインの例

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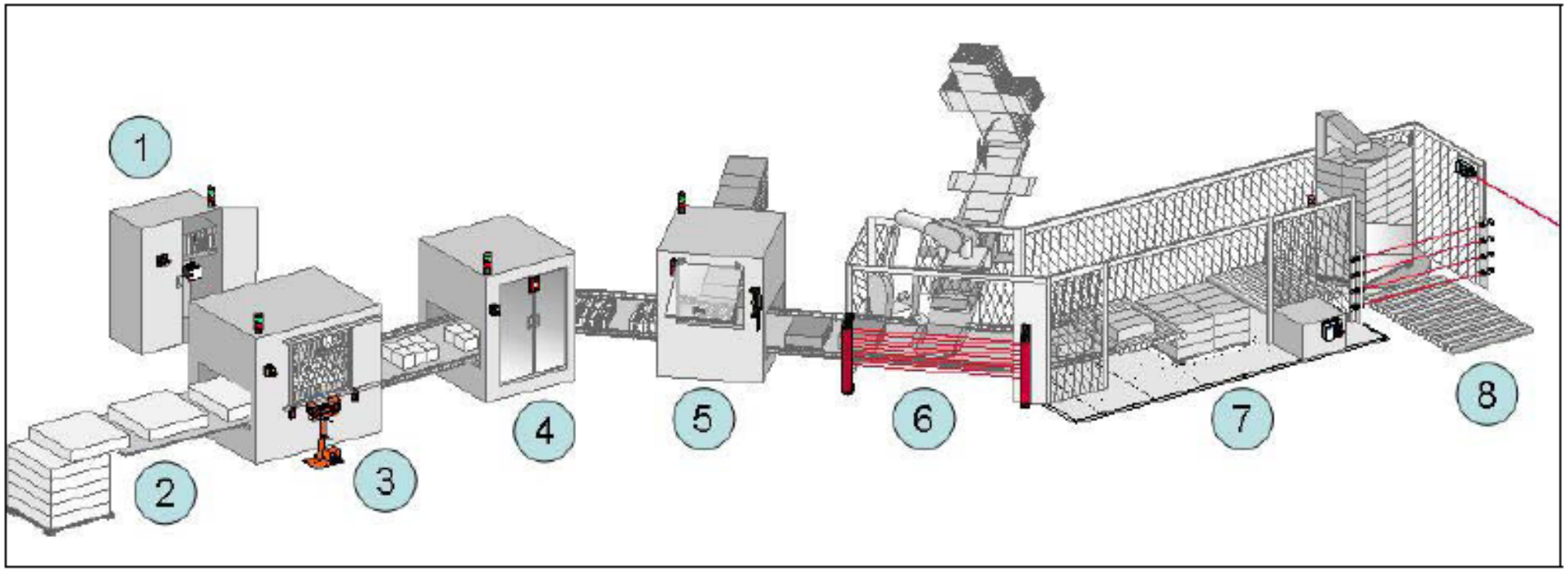

① 中央制御キャビネット (安全関連FB稼働中)
② 材料の供給点 (この例では安全関連機能なし)
③ 材料の切断装置
(ドアモニタリングシステム付きの両手による安全機能)
④ 自動印刷装置 (ドアモニタリングによる安全機能)
⑤ 一次梱包装置 (ドアモニタリングによる安全機能)
⑥ 二次梱包装置 (防護装置によるガードつき)
⑦ パレット組込み装置 (安全マットによるガードつき)
⑧ 包装装置
(生産ラインの終点／ライトビームによる安全装置)

- 上記例では15種の安全FBが稼働している。

パート2-2 セーフティアプリケーション インタフェースのオーバビュー

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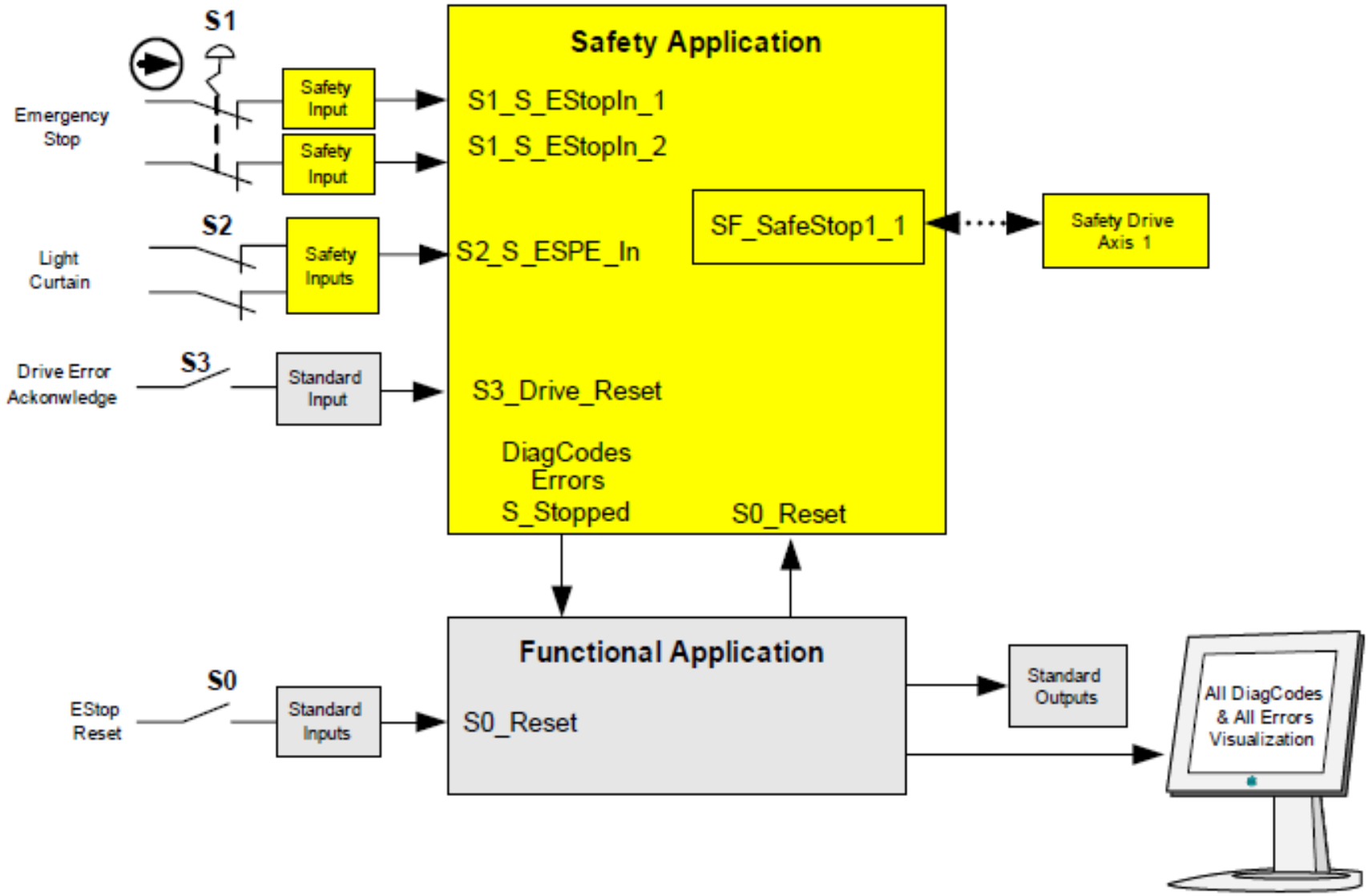

パート2-3 プログラミング例

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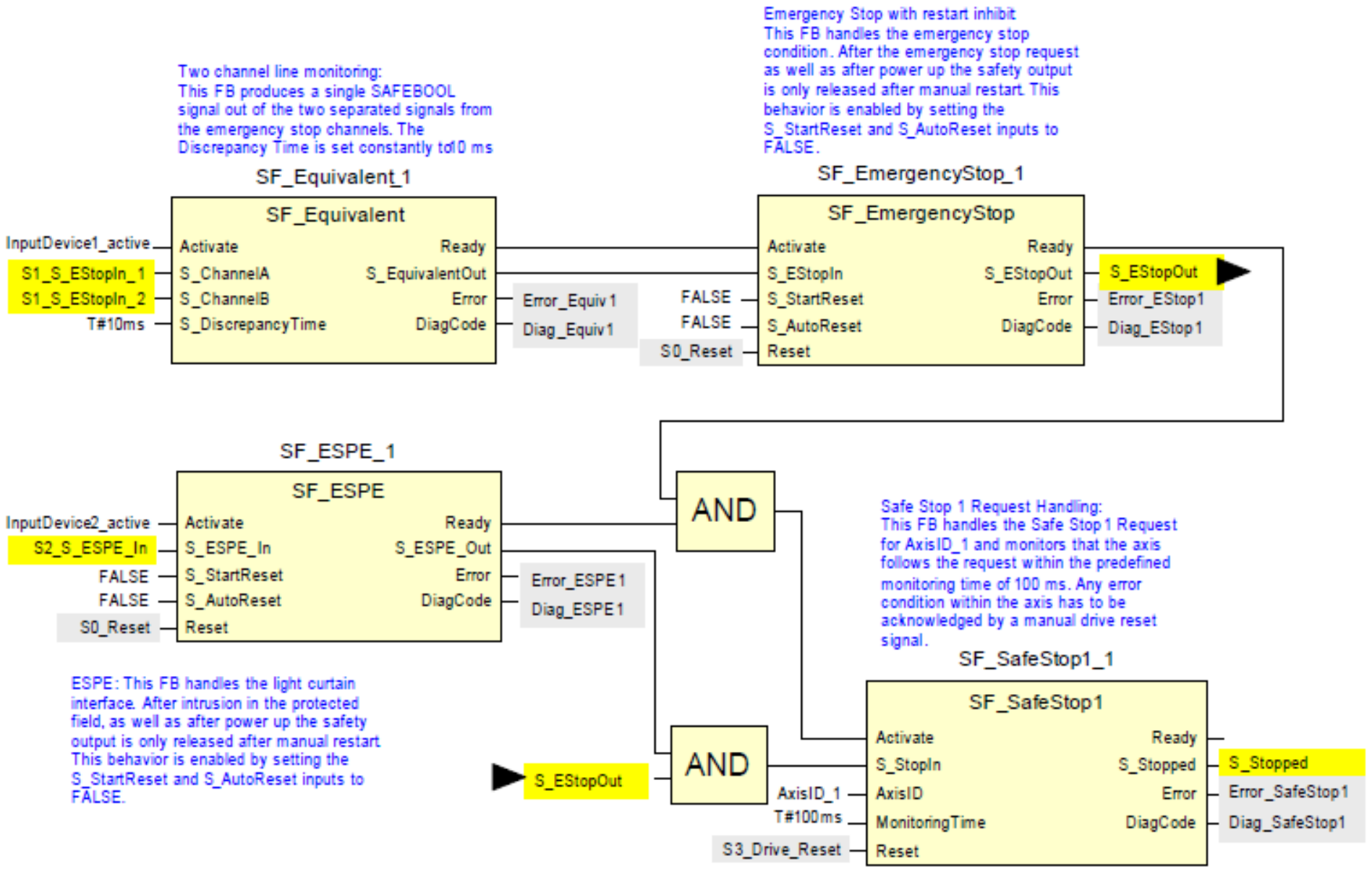

PLCopenの取組み

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- **技術仕様書Safety Software part 3 ~ part 5のドラフト**
  - Part 3: Function Block Extensions　2008/01 V0.9 / Working Draft**発行**
  - Part 4: Extensions to the Function Blocks
    2010/08 V0.6 / Working Draft**改訂**
  - Part 5: Application Specific FBs for Presses
    2009/05 V0.2 / Working Draft**改訂**

PLCopen Japan
TC5 / Safety-WGの活動紹介

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2007/10より「Safety-WG」として正式に活動開始。

- **活動目的**
  - IEC 61131-3**環境における安全プログラム標準化に関する調査･研究**
  - PLCopen TC5:Safety**の活動情報の収集、分析、課題の抽出。**
  - PLCopen Japan**としての意見集約、**PLCopen TC5/Safety**への提案。**
- **最近の活動状況と今後の予定**
  - **技術仕様書**Safety Software / Part 1**の日本語版発行完了。**
    (HPのベンダー会員向けにて公開中)
  - **技術仕様書**Safety Software / Part 2**の日本語版発行予定。**
    (HPのベンダー会員向けにて2011年3月に公開予定)
  - **技術仕様書**Safety Software / Part **3**～Part **5についての勉強会を予定。**
  - MC (Motion Control) -WG**との連携を予定。**
- **WGメンバ**
  - 2010**年**11**月現在、**4**社**5**名が参加。**
    神奈川県産業技術センター、富士電機システムズ (株) 、三菱電機 (株) 、 (株) 東芝
  - **ベンダ会員、エグゼクティブ会員になれば誰でも参加可能。**

ご清聴ありがとうございました