

OpenPLC

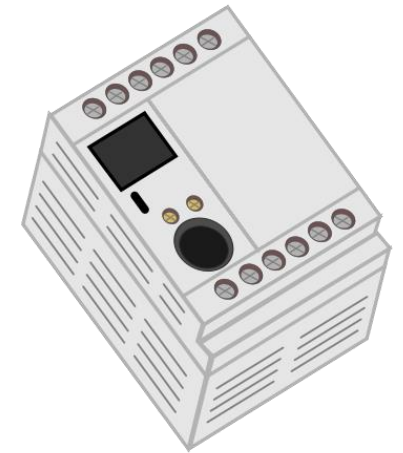
How industrial are you?

Contents

- What is a PLC
- Modern PLC systems
- OpenPLC
- Performance comparison
- OpenPLC and Networking
- Conclusions
- Future Work

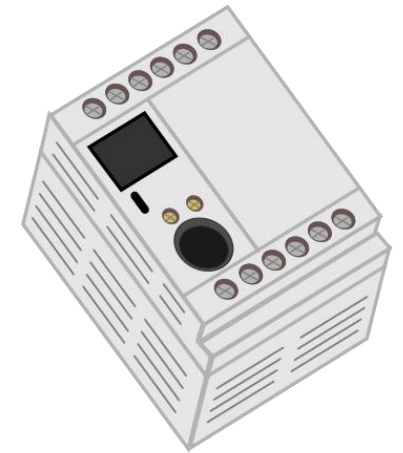
PLC background

- PLC – Programmable Logic Controller
 - Product of the late '60s
 - Initially installed to replace bulk of relay matrices
 - Primarily targeted electricians and engineers



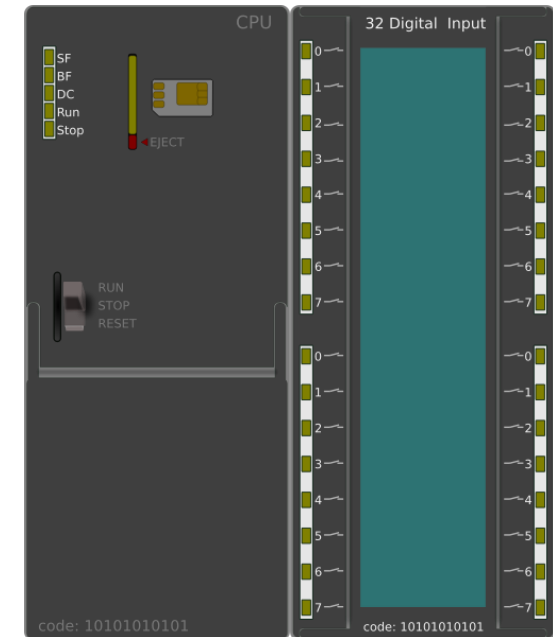
PLC background

- **PLC** – Programmable Logic Controller
 - Product of the '70s
 - Initially installed to replace bulk of relay matrices
 - Primarily targeted electricians and engineers
- Now, PLCs include and **Advanced control logics**
 - Distributed I/O
 - High speed feed-back control loops
 - Motion control, including robotics



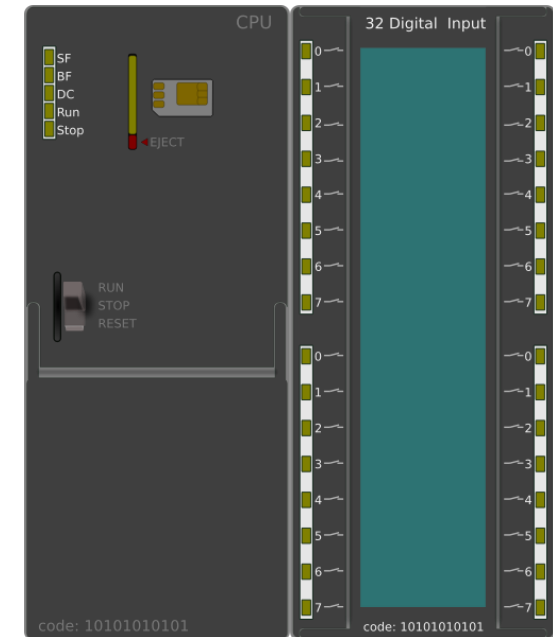
Modern PLC systems

- Proprietary Runtime
 - Middleware running on custom Linux or Windows systems
 - Open-source variants exist - for vendors - e.g., CoDeSys
 - Licensed per system or per size



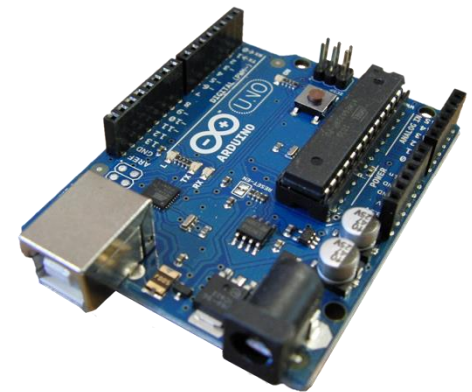
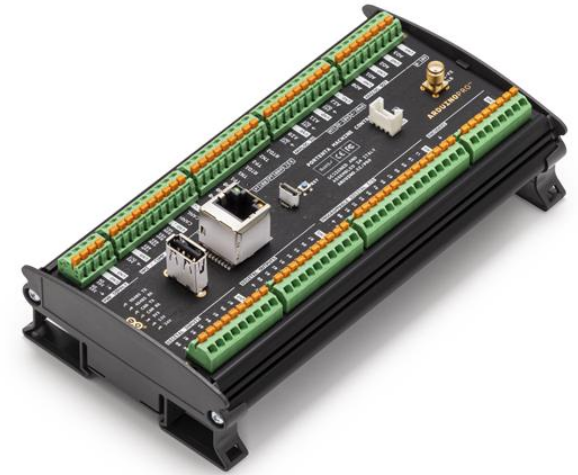
Modern PLC systems

- **Proprietary Runtime**
 - Middleware running on custom Linux or Windows systems
 - Open-source variants exist - for vendors - e.g., CoDeSys
 - Licensed per system or per size
- **Proprietary hardware** binding SW to a product
 - e.g., Siemens S7 products work only with Simatic runtime
 - Rugged hardware made for extreme working conditions
 - Strong branding relying on distribution and availability



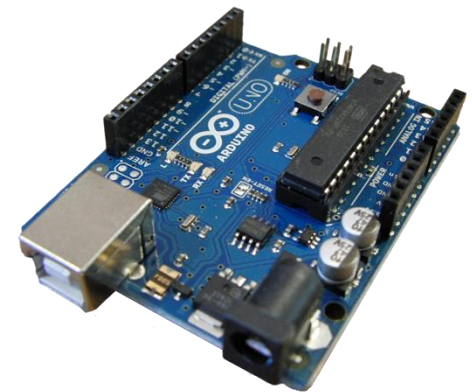
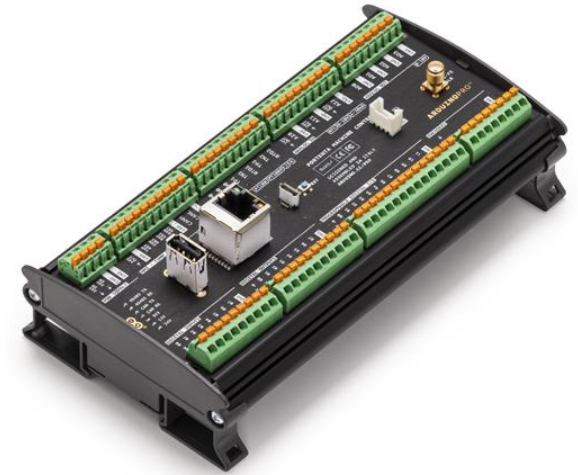
OpenPLC

- **Portable** runtime system
 - Core is written in C
 - Typically comes with a Python-based webserver
 - Packaged with installer, easy to install on any generic device



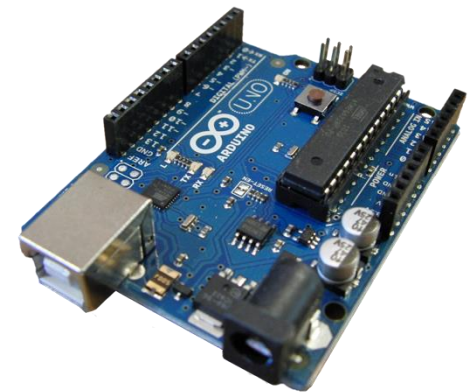
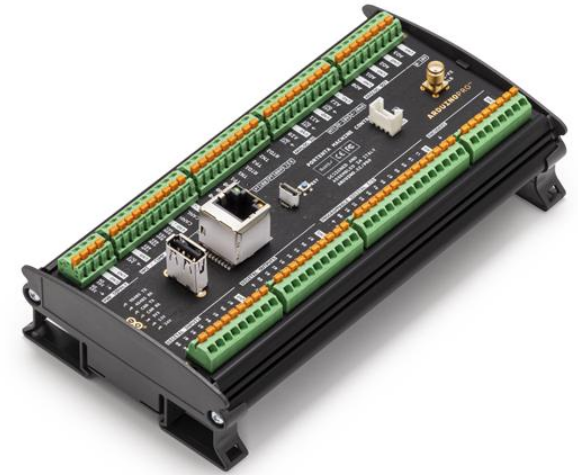
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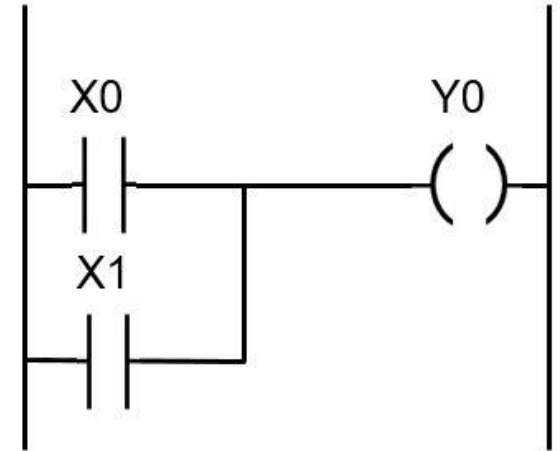
OpenPLC

- **Portable** runtime system
 - Core is written in C
 - Typically comes with a Python-based webserver
 - Packaged with installer, easy to install on any generic device
- Works on **Open Hardware**
 - Microcontrollers, e.g., Arduino Uno/Nano/Mega
 - Single board computers, such as Raspberry Pi
 - Sometimes also available as rugged version



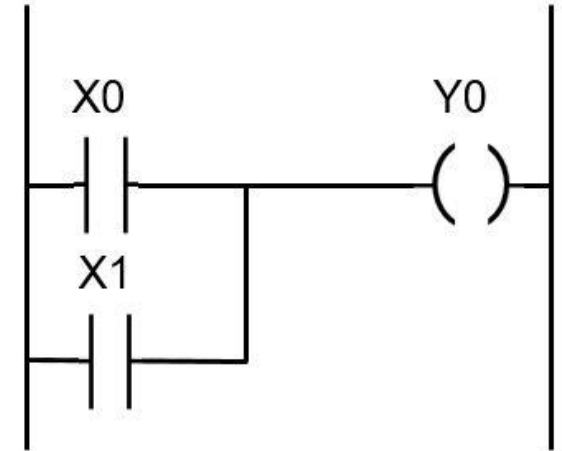
OpenPLC

- **Home Automation** – Programmable Logic Controller
 - Low cost, open hardware and open source
 - Easy to program thanks to intuitive languages
 - However, constrained due to limited I/O



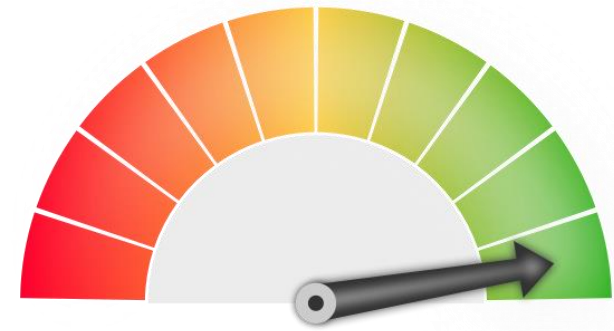
OpenPLC

- **Home Automation** – Programmable Logic Controller
 - Low cost, open hardware and open source
 - Easy to program thanks to intuitive languages
 - However, constrained due to limited I/O
- Reevaluation of use due to shift to **vPLC**
 - May open a new target use
 - **OpenPLC** runtime is ready for containerization
 - Multi-instance ready on a general-purpose on-premise server



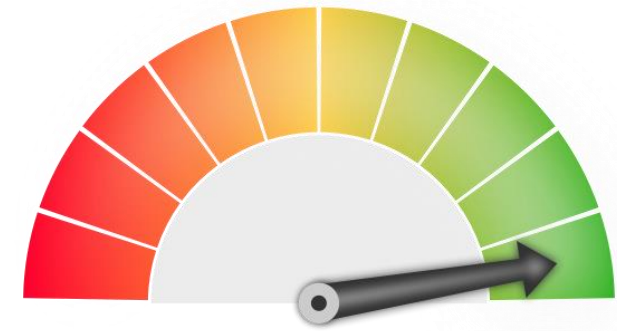
Performance comparison

- **Compute** comparison
 - vPLC instances Open vs Commercial
 - Run on Generic Purpose instance
 - Target hardware can also be Open, e.g., ARM64 systems



Performance comparison

- **Compute** comparison
 - vPLC instances Open vs Commercial
 - Run on Generic Purpose instance
 - Target hardware can also be Open, e.g., ARM64 systems
- **Compute** performance
 - Assess the determinism of a vPLC instance
 - Run compute only tasks
 - Assess interference of shared resources

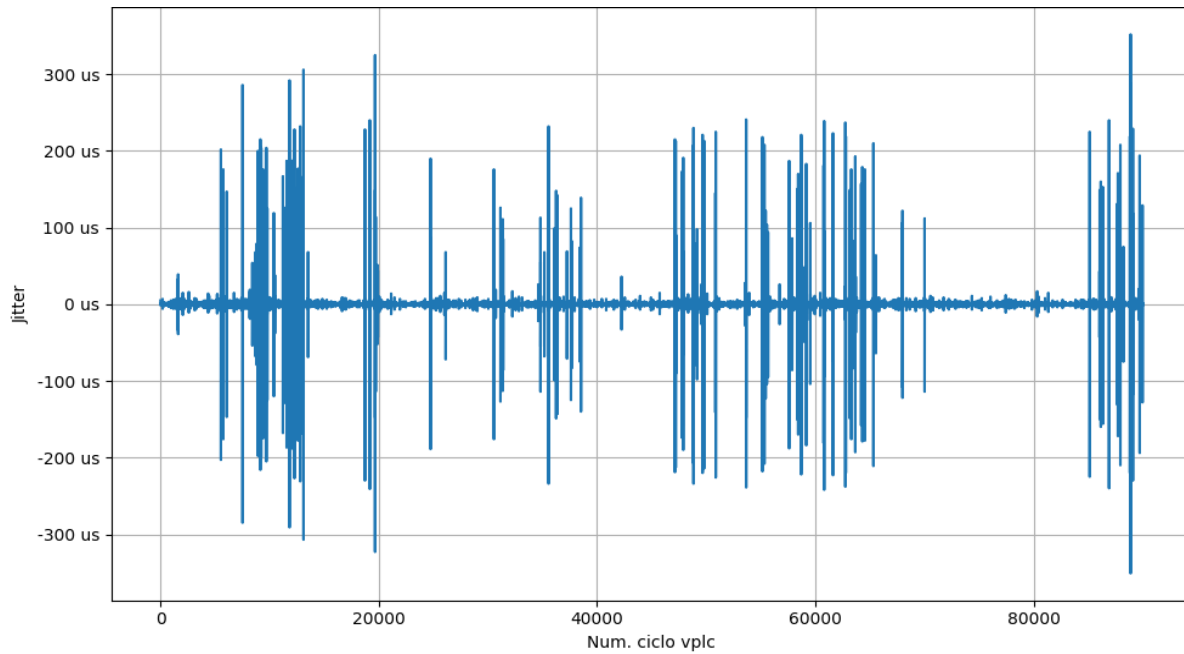


Performance comparison

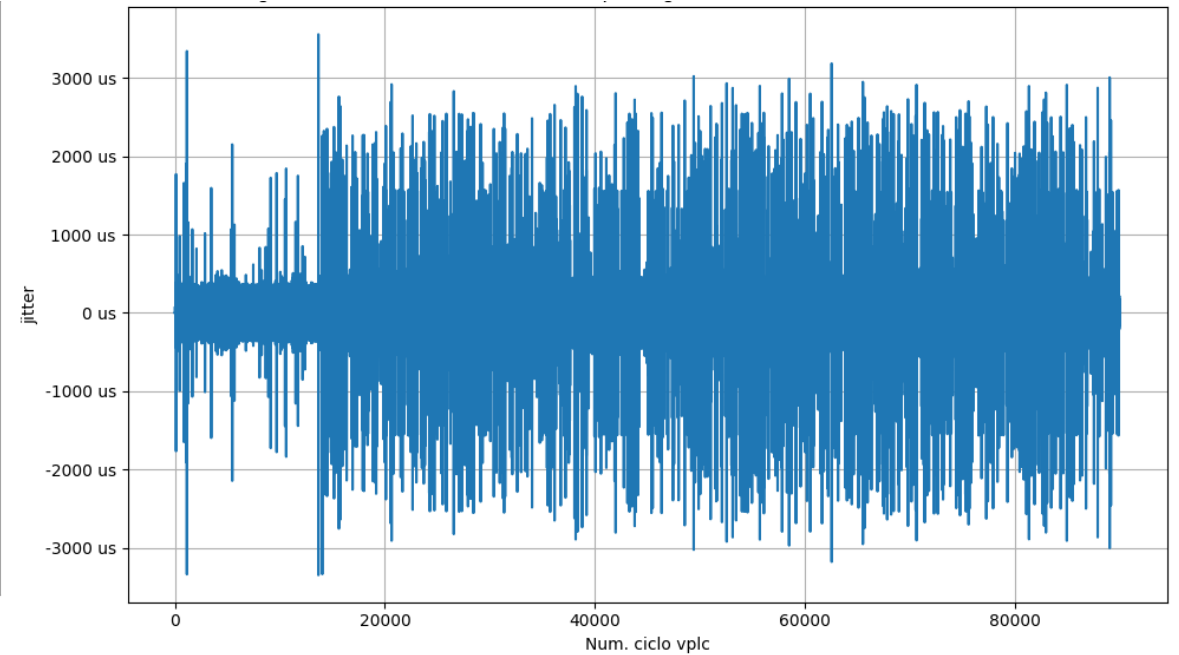
- **Compute** performance
 - Compute Fibonacci numbers of a 10% load
 - Increase load in steps of 10
 - Repeat with 2 or more shared instances
 - Optimized Linux kernel with PREEMPT_RT
- **Numbers** performance
 - High Fibonacci number $f(x)$ every 10 ms
 - 100 times for 10% load, 200x for 20%...



Performance comparison - compute



Without resource pinning



With resource pinning

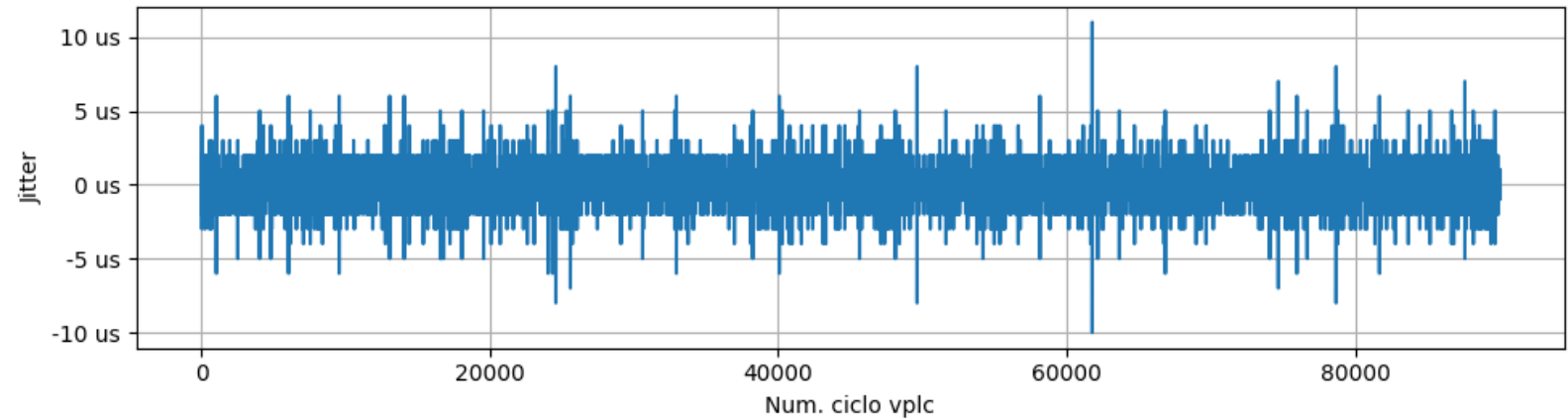
Performance comparison

- **Compute** first results
 - Resource pinning not as effective as with Commercial
 - Container includes webserver
 - -> Resource contention if pinned
- **vPLC** must thus either
 - Run PLC core only
 - Be orchestrated to separate server from PLC core

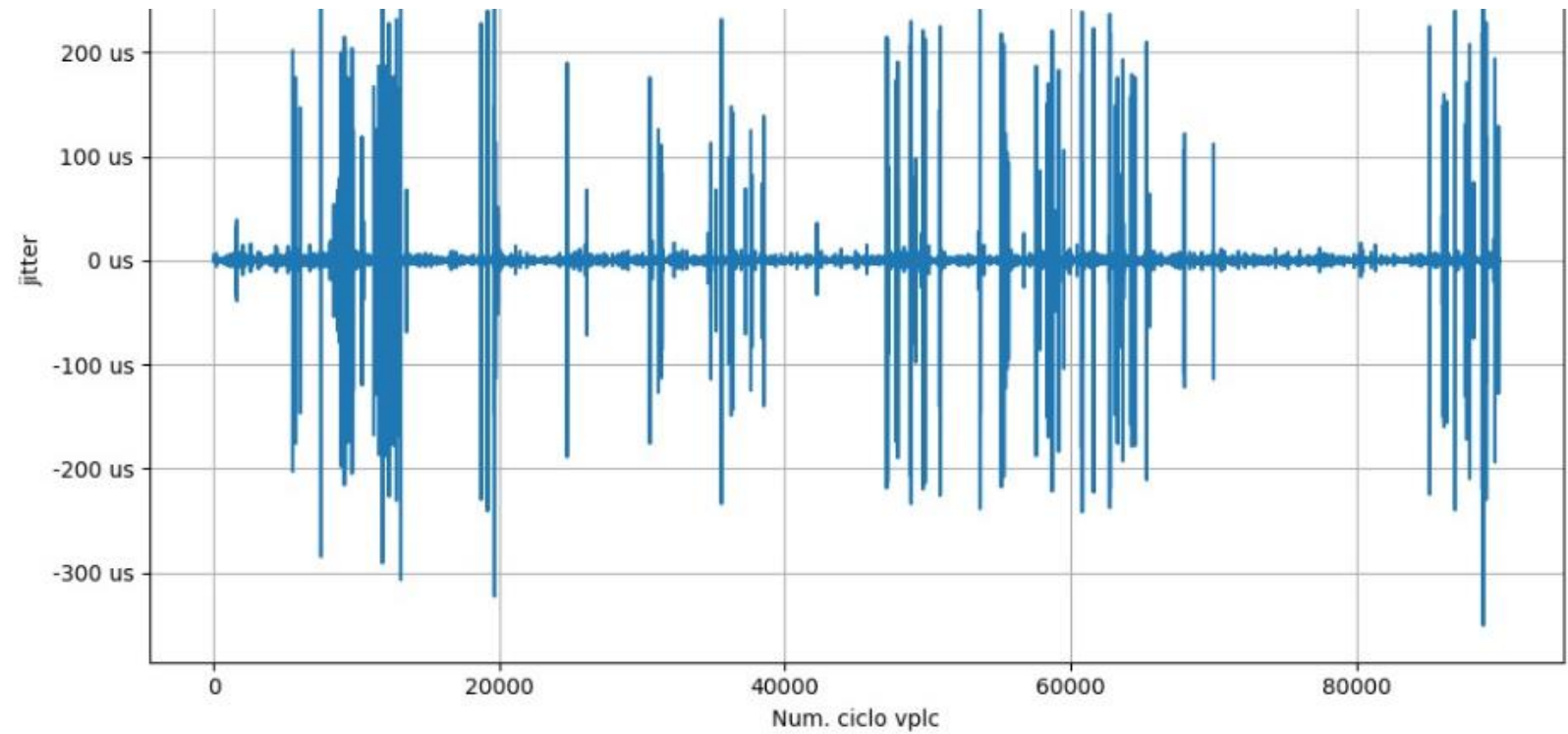


Performance comparison - compute

CoDeSys 10% load

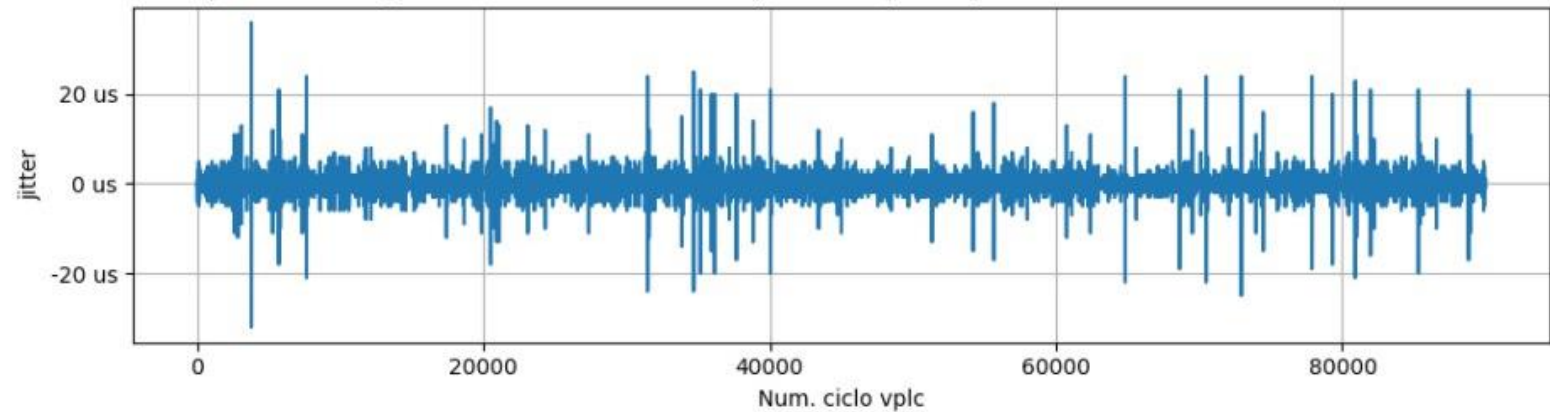


OpenPLC 10% load

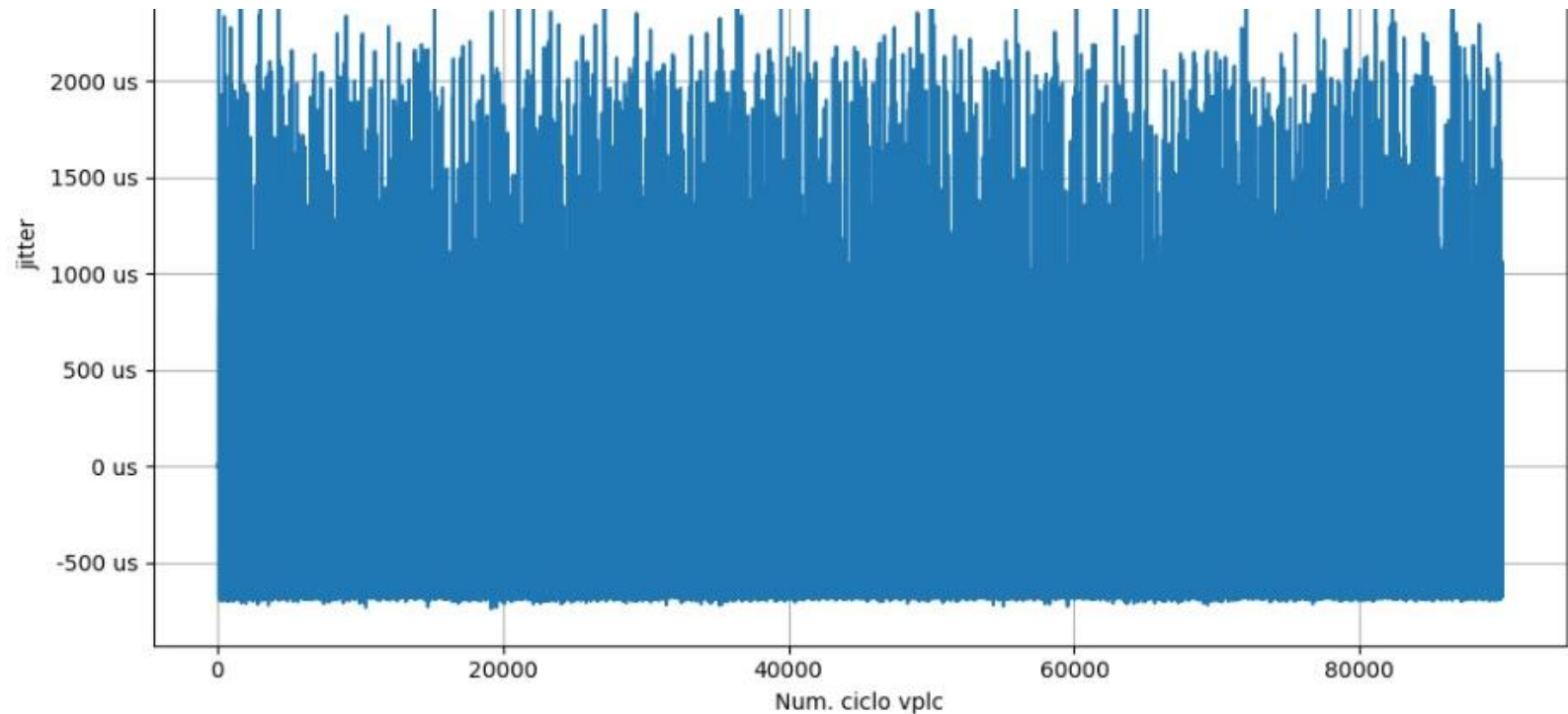


Performance comparison - compute

CoDeSys 30% load

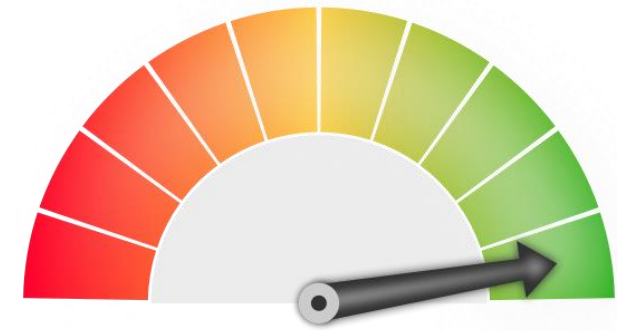


OpenPLC 30% load



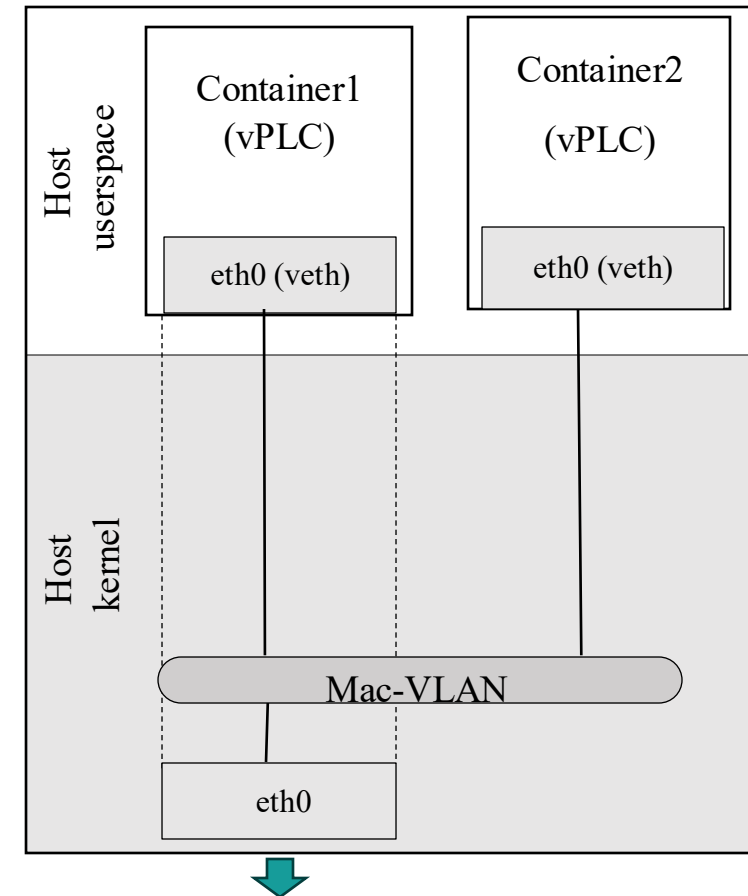
Performance comparison

- **Compute** performance lower
 - 1/3 of Fibonacci numbers with same CPU load
 - Jitter also inconsistent, 3x with same CPU load
 - Multiple instances multiply values almost linearly
- **Results** show that
 - Still possible to use
 - GP device has multiple of computing power
 - Jitter is main focus, has to be kept low



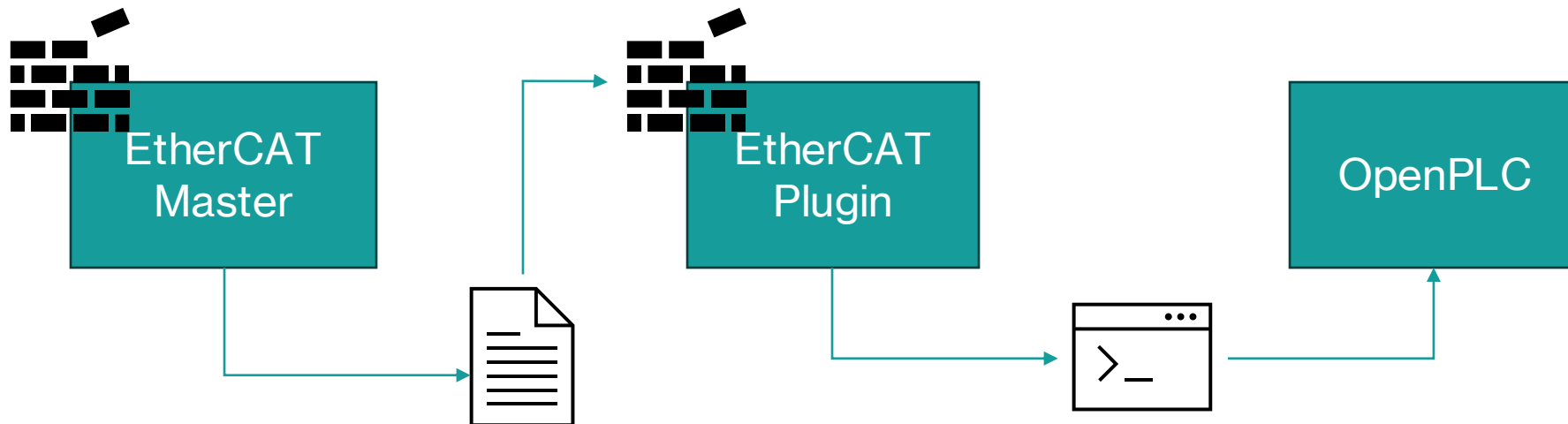
Networking

- **Communication** performance
 - High speed controls need right protocols
 - Default protocols not suitable
 - OpenPLC allows communication plugins, e.g., EtherCAT
- **Port sharing**
 - Multiple vPLC can share a port
 - MACvLAN showed minimal delay and jitter
 - Protocol agnostic and OSI/ISO lv.2 compatible



Networking

- **Complicated** installation and management
 - All three components compiled and installed separately
 - EtherCAT driver compiled JIT -> Docker installation cumbersome
 - Plugin requires running slave configuration, OpenPLC running slave mapping



Conclusions

- Compute performance
 - Lower performance than commercial not a problem
 - Jitter needs to be addressed and managed
 - Small scale industrial control already viable

Conclusions

- **Compute** performance
 - Lower performance than commercial not a problem
 - Jitter needs to be addressed and managed
 - Small scale industrial control already viable
- **Network** use
 - High performance stack possible
 - Compute jitter still problematic for $<1\text{ms}$ control
 - Network stack use cumbersome

Future Work

- Compute performance
 - Orchestration and pinning of threads
 - Control group isolation
 - Runtime optimizations at kernel level

Future Work

- **Compute** performance
 - Orchestration and pinning of threads
 - Control group isolation
 - Runtime optimizations at kernel level
- **Network** use
 - Automation of EtherCAT stack use
 - Docker build scripts for driver installation
 - Native driver performance tests

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Thank You