

# Production System Automation

Programme course

6 credits

Automation av produktionssystem

TMPS42

Valid from: 2019 Spring semester

**Determined by**

Board of Studies for Mechanical  
Engineering and Design

**Date determined**

2018-08-31

**Offered for the last time**

Spring semester 2021

## Main field of study

Mechanical Engineering

## Course level

Second cycle

## Advancement level

A1X

## Course offered for

- Master's Programme in Mechanical Engineering
- Industrial Engineering and Management - International, M Sc in Engineering
- Industrial Engineering and Management, M Sc in Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering, M Sc in Engineering

## Entry requirements

Note: Admission requirements for non-programme students usually also include admission requirements for the programme and threshold requirements for progression within the programme, or corresponding.

## Prerequisites

Production Engineering. Manufacturing Engineering.

## Intended learning outcomes

The aim of the course is to provide a theoretical and practical overview on computerized manufacturing equipment focusing on system level automation. After the course the students should be able to:

- Understand the logic based formalism that supports the programming of industrial controllers
- Design programs for industrial controllers that are able to interpret the information collected from a set of sensors and convert that information into the corresponding actuation.
- Design programs that can communicate with other programs and therefore control a complex system.
- Understand the main programming principles for large automated systems.
- Understand the current and emerging automation and system architectures as well as their application context.

## Course content

The course focuses on the principles, concepts and technologies required/used to automate current manufacturing systems containing different equipment: robots, conveyor belts, automated guided vehicles, etc. The automotive industry is a known example of a sector applying these systems. Good automation practices, allied with the latest technology, are fundamental in improving production efficiency. This is a precondition for sustaining and/or increase industrial production in Sweden.

The initial part of the course covers the basics of programmable logic controllers (PLC) programming and communication, the formal models that support them and how these relate to the most common sensors, actuators and equipment found in large automated manufacturing systems..

In addition the course introduces emerging technologies such as automation based in service oriented architectures and multiagent systems as the new approaches to create highly reconfigurable systems and therefore substantially tackle the mass customization concept.

The following topics are covered:

1. Boolean Algebra
2. PLC Programming (using the IEC 61131-3)
3. iPLC communication
4. Sensors & Actuators
5. System architectures for automation

## Teaching and working methods

The course will consist of lectures and laboratory exercises. The lectures covering the different topics provide the supporting conceptual background that will be applied in the laboratory exercises. The laboratory exercises consolidate the knowledge acquired on the lectures by providing an “hands on” experience whereby the students programs a set of mini-factories.

## Examination

LAB1	Laboratory work	3 credits	U, G
TEN1	Written examination	3 credits	U, 3, 4, 5

## Grades

Four-grade scale, LiU, U, 3, 4, 5

## Course literature

Selected Literature on the different topics provided by the examiner and freely available.

## Department

Institutionen för ekonomisk och industriell utveckling

## Director of Studies or equivalent

Mats Björkman

## Examiner

Luis Ribeiro

## Course website and other links

## Education components

Preliminary scheduled hours: 55 h

Recommended self-study hours: 105 h

## Course literature

### Additional literature

#### Books

John, Karl-Heinz, Tiegelkamp, Michael, (2010) *IEC 61131-3 : programming industrial automation systems : concepts and programming languages, requirements for programming systems, decision-making aids, second edition* 2nd ed. Heidelberg ; New York : Springer, c2010  
ISBN: 9783540677529, 9783642120145, 9783642120152

#### Other

Course material developed by the course responsible (including lecture and lab materials).

## Common rules

### Course syllabus

A syllabus has been established for each course. The syllabus specifies the aim and contents of the course, and the prior knowledge that a student must have in order to be able to benefit from the course.

### Timetabling

Courses are timetabled after a decision has been made for this course concerning its assignment to a timetable module. A central timetable is not drawn up for courses with fewer than five participants. Most project courses do not have a central timetable.

### Interrupting a course

The vice-chancellor's decision concerning regulations for registration, deregistration and reporting results (Dnr LiU-2015-01241) states that interruptions in study are to be recorded in Ladok. Thus, all students who do not participate in a course for which they have registered must record the interruption, such that the registration on the course can be removed. Deregistration from a course is carried out using a web-based form: [www.lith.liu.se/for-studenter/kurskomplettering?l=sv](http://www.lith.liu.se/for-studenter/kurskomplettering?l=sv).

### Cancelled courses

Courses with few participants (fewer than 10) may be cancelled or organised in a manner that differs from that stated in the course syllabus. The board of studies is to deliberate and decide whether a course is to be cancelled or changed from the course syllabus.

### Regulations relating to examinations and examiners

Details are given in a decision in the university's rule book:  
<http://styrdokument.liu.se/Regelsamling/VisaBeslut/622678>.

### Forms of examination

#### Examination

Written and oral examinations are held at least three times a year: once immediately after the end of the course, once in August, and once (usually) in one of the re-examination periods. Examinations held at other times are to follow a decision of the board of studies.

Principles for examination scheduling for courses that follow the study periods:

- courses given in VT1 are examined for the first time in March, with re-

examination in June and August

- courses given in VT2 are examined for the first time in May, with re-examination in August and October
- courses given in HT1 are examined for the first time in October, with re-examination in January and August
- courses given in HT2 are examined for the first time in January, with re-examination at Easter and in August.

The examination schedule is based on the structure of timetable modules, but there may be deviations from this, mainly in the case of courses that are studied and examined for several programmes and in lower grades (i.e. 1 and 2).

- Examinations for courses that the board of studies has decided are to be held in alternate years are held only three times during the year in which the course is given.
- Examinations for courses that are cancelled or rescheduled such that they are not given in one or several years are held three times during the year that immediately follows the course, with examination scheduling that corresponds to the scheduling that was in force before the course was cancelled or rescheduled.
- If teaching is no longer given for a course, three examination occurrences are held during the immediately subsequent year, while examinations are at the same time held for any replacement course that is given, or alternatively in association with other re-examination opportunities. Furthermore, an examination is held on one further occasion during the next subsequent year, unless the board of studies determines otherwise.
- If a course is given during several periods of the year (for programmes, or on different occasions for different programmes) the board or boards of studies determine together the scheduling and frequency of re-examination occasions.

### **Registration for examination**

In order to take an examination, a student must register in advance at the Student Portal during the registration period, which opens 30 days before the date of the examination and closes 10 days before it. Candidates are informed of the location of the examination by email, four days in advance. Students who have not registered for an examination run the risk of being refused admittance to the examination, if space is not available.

Symbols used in the examination registration system:

\*\* denotes that the examination is being given for the penultimate time.

\* denotes that the examination is being given for the last time.

### **Code of conduct for students during examinations**

Details are given in a decision in the university's rule book:  
<http://styrdokument.liu.se/Regelsamling/VisaBeslut/622682>.

### **Retakes for higher grade**

Students at the Institute of Technology at LiU have the right to retake written examinations and computer-based examinations in an attempt to achieve a higher grade. This is valid for all examination components with code "TEN" and "DAT". The same right may not be exercised for other examination components, unless otherwise specified in the course syllabus.

### **Retakes of other forms of examination**

Regulations concerning retakes of other forms of examination than written examinations and computer-based examinations are given in the LiU regulations for examinations and examiners,

<http://stydokument.liu.se/Regelsamling/VisaBeslut/622678>.

### **Plagiarism**

For examinations that involve the writing of reports, in cases in which it can be assumed that the student has had access to other sources (such as during project work, writing essays, etc.), the material submitted must be prepared in accordance with principles for acceptable practice when referring to sources (references or quotations for which the source is specified) when the text, images, ideas, data, etc. of other people are used. It is also to be made clear whether the author has reused his or her own text, images, ideas, data, etc. from previous examinations.

A failure to specify such sources may be regarded as attempted deception during examination.

### **Attempts to cheat**

In the event of a suspected attempt by a student to cheat during an examination, or when study performance is to be assessed as specified in Chapter 10 of the Higher Education Ordinance, the examiner is to report this to the disciplinary board of the university. Possible consequences for the student are suspension from study and a formal warning. More information is available at <https://www.student.liu.se/studenttjanster/lagar-regler-rattigheter?l=sv>.

### **Grades**

The grades that are preferably to be used are Fail (U), Pass (3), Pass not with distinction (4) and Pass with distinction (5). Courses under the auspices of the faculty board of the Faculty of Science and Engineering (Institute of Technology) are to be given special attention in this regard.

1. Grades U, 3, 4, 5 are to be awarded for courses that have written examinations.
2. Grades Fail (U) and Pass (G) may be awarded for courses with a large degree of practical components such as laboratory work, project work and group work.

### **Examination components**

1. Grades U, 3, 4, 5 are to be awarded for written examinations (TEN).
2. Grades Fail (U) and Pass (G) are to be used for undergraduate projects and other independent work.

3. Examination components for which the grades Fail (U) and Pass (G) may be awarded are laboratory work (LAB), project work (PRA), preparatory written examination (KTR), oral examination (MUN), computer-based examination (DAT), home assignment (HEM), and assignment (UPG).
4. Students receive grades either Fail (U) or Pass (G) for other examination components in which the examination criteria are satisfied principally through active attendance such as other examination (ANN), tutorial group (BAS) or examination item (MOM).

The examination results for a student are reported at the relevant department.

### **Regulations (apply to LiU in its entirety)**

The university is a government agency whose operations are regulated by legislation and ordinances, which include the Higher Education Act and the Higher Education Ordinance. In addition to legislation and ordinances, operations are subject to several policy documents. The Linköping University rule book collects currently valid decisions of a regulatory nature taken by the university board, the vice-chancellor and faculty/department boards.

LiU's rule book for education at first-cycle and second-cycle levels is available at [http://styrdokument.liu.se/Regelsamling/Innehall/Utbildning\\_pa\\_grund-\\_och\\_avancerad\\_niva](http://styrdokument.liu.se/Regelsamling/Innehall/Utbildning_pa_grund-_och_avancerad_niva).