

**PROFIBUS &
PROFINET**

**A match made
in Karlsruhe**

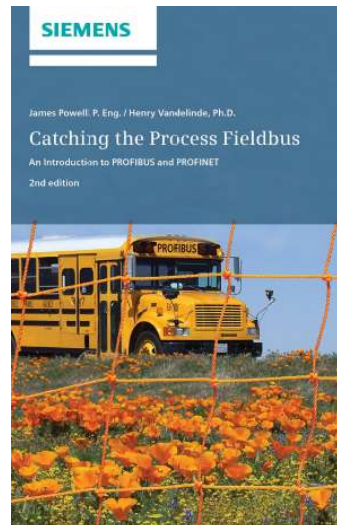
By: James Powell
P.Eng.

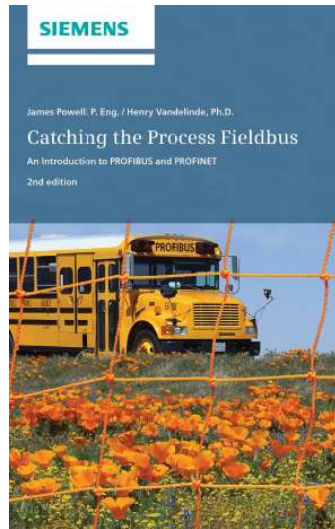
**PROFIBUS and PROFINET
– two protocols, both alike
in dignity, in fair Stradford,
where we lay our scene.**

- Introduction
- Shared history and organization
- Similarities in setup procedure
- Shared identification
- Similar communications priorities
- Similar data maps
- Similar design question
- Same grounding rules
- Similar troubleshooting
- Conclusions
- Questions and answers

■ Personal journey:

- 1999 – certified PROFIBUS DP network Engineer
- 2000 – neck deep in first major PROFIBUS network problem
- 2009 – Published a book on PROFIBUS for process automation
- 2011 – certified PROFIBUS DP and PA instructor
- 2012 – certified PROFINET network Engineer
- 2013 – worked on my first PROFINET network problems
- 2015 – published 2nd edition – added PROFINET

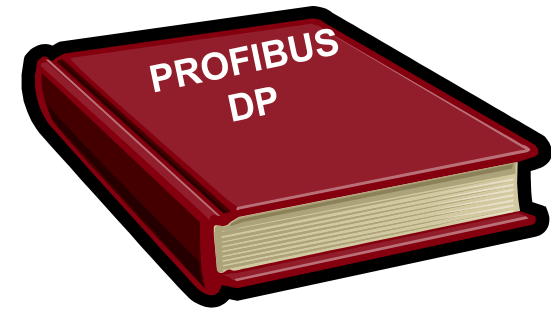




■ PROFINET was developed from PROFIBUS

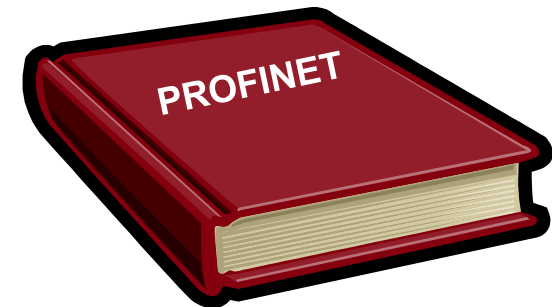
PROFIBUS is like a book with many chapters:

- PROFIdrive
- PROFIsafe
- PROFIBUS PA



PROFINET is like a book with many chapters:

- PROFIdrive
- PROFIsafe
- PROFIBUS PA



Innovation

- A Profile is a standardization of a particular type of field device from the bus point of view, regulating how the information is presented on the bus and in what format, as well as defining standard parameters and setup.
- Profiles for:
 - Drive systems
 - Process automation
 - Robots and numerical control
 - Encoders
 - Hydraulic drives
 - Low voltage switchgear
 - Dosing and weighing
 - Liquid pumps

- One organization to rule them all ...



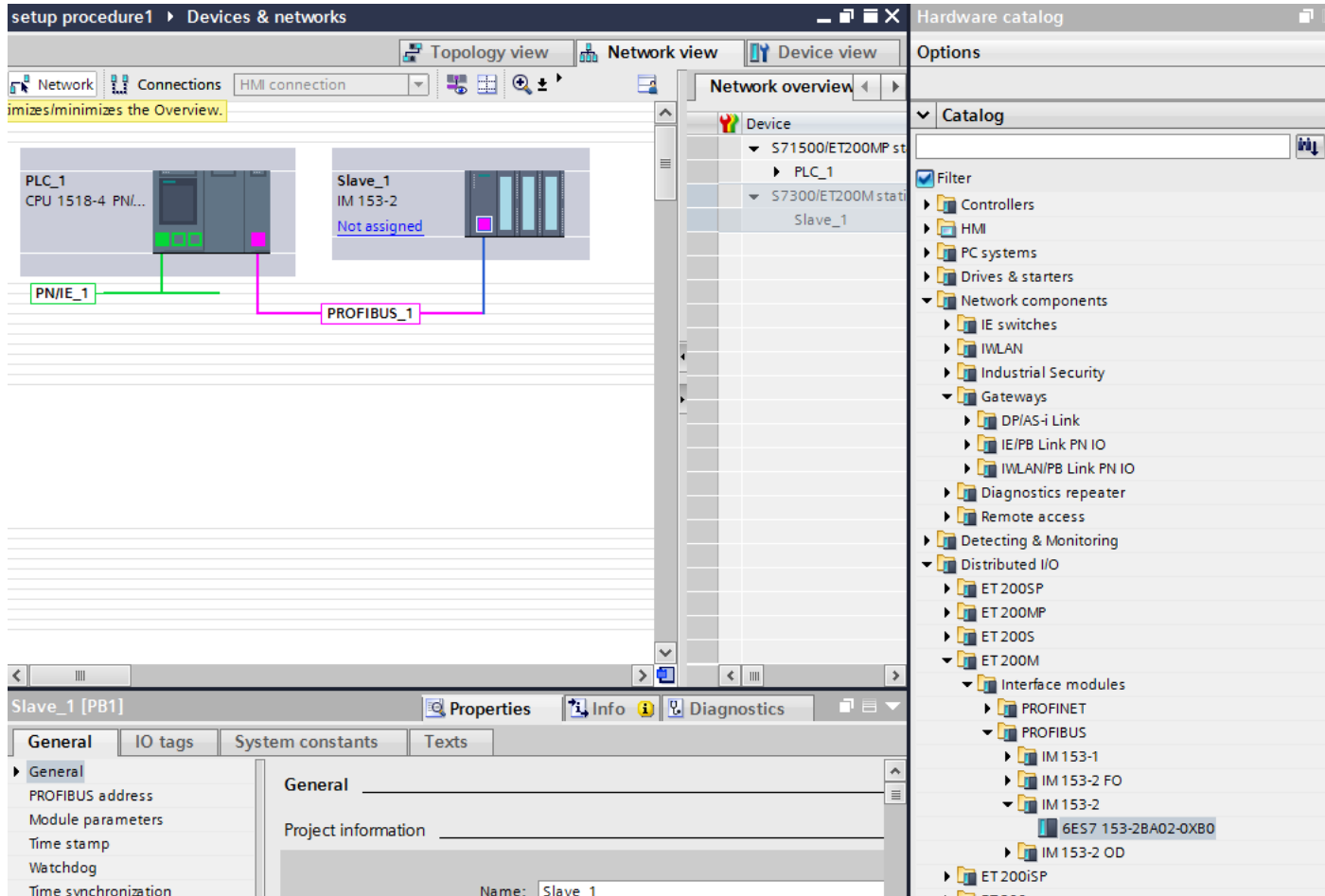
■ With PROFIBUS:

- Import the GSD file into the network configuration software
- Drag the device onto the network
- Setup the modules
- Download to controller

■ With PROFINET

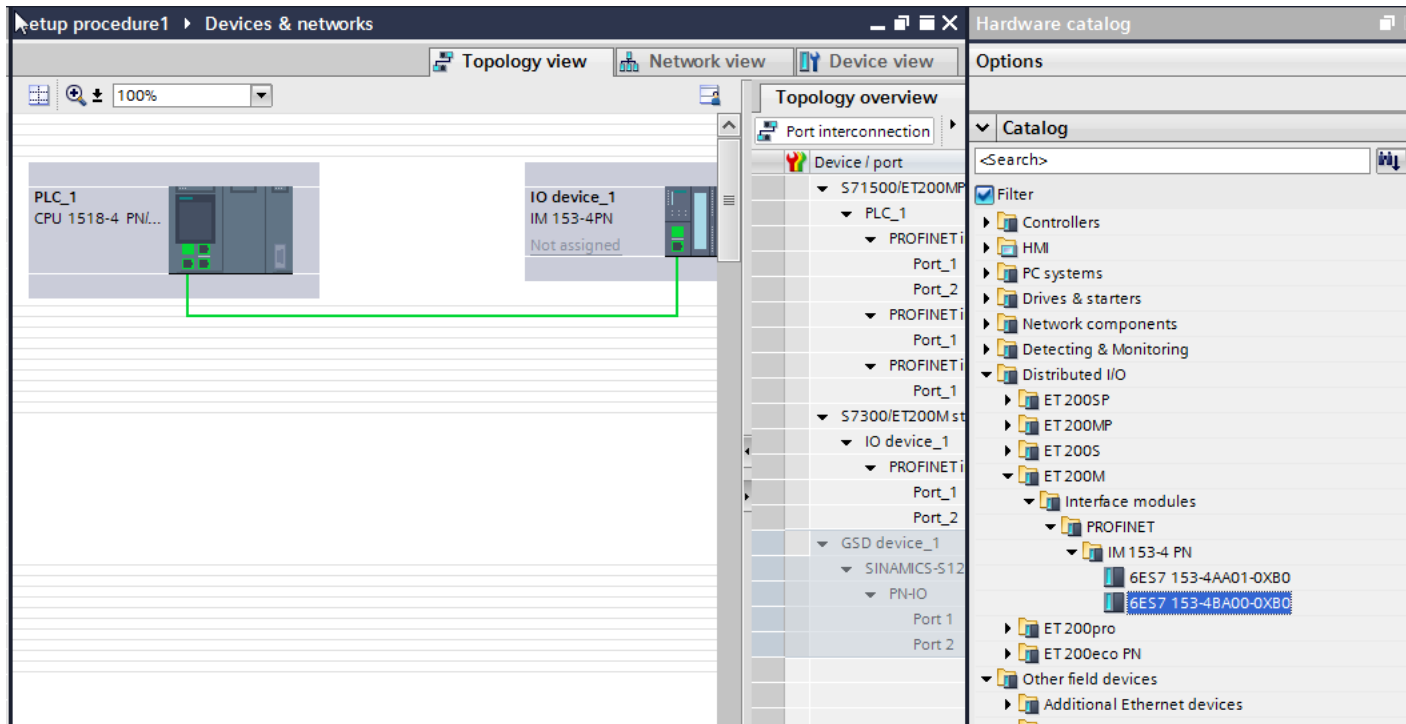
- Import the GSD file into the network configuration software
- Drag the device onto the network
- Setup the modules
- Download to controller

With PROFIBUS the line is purple

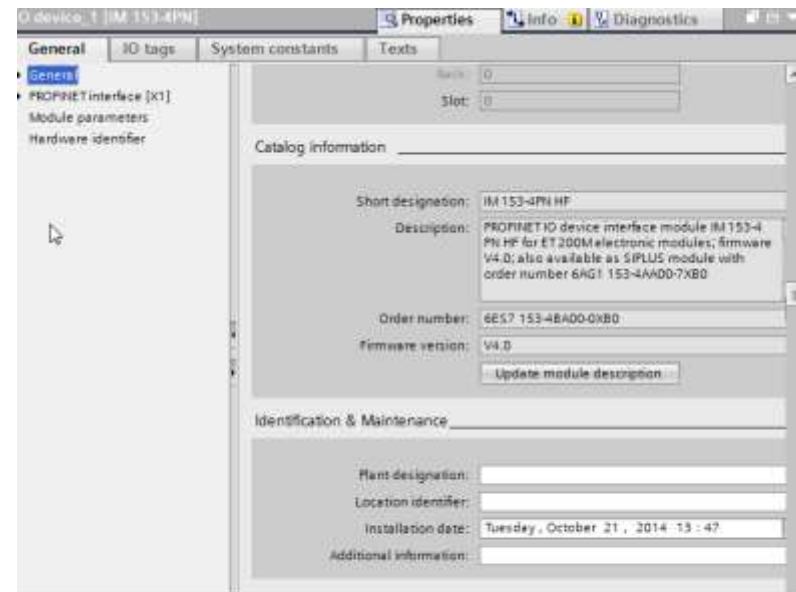
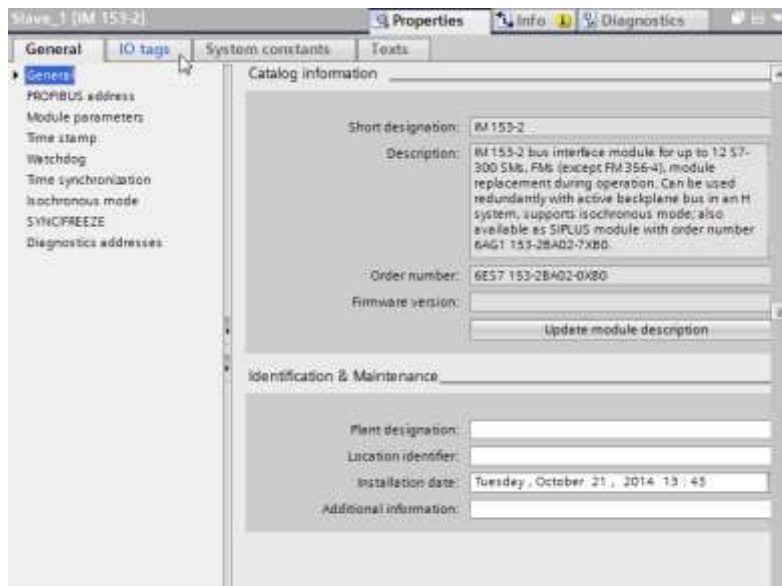


The screenshot shows the SIMATIC Manager interface for configuring a network. The main workspace displays a topology view with two devices: PLC_1 (CPU 1518-4) and Slave_1 (IM 153-2). A purple line labeled PROFIBUS_1 connects the two devices. The hardware catalog on the right shows the selected components: S71500/ET200MP station for PLC_1 and S7300/ET200M station for Slave_1. The properties window at the bottom shows the configuration for Slave_1 [PB1], including the PROFIBUS address and module parameters.

With PROFINET the line is green



■ Devices look the same:



- Identification and maintenance information:
 - Order number of the field device
 - MAC address
 - Hardware version
 - Software version
 - Device type
 - Vendor ID

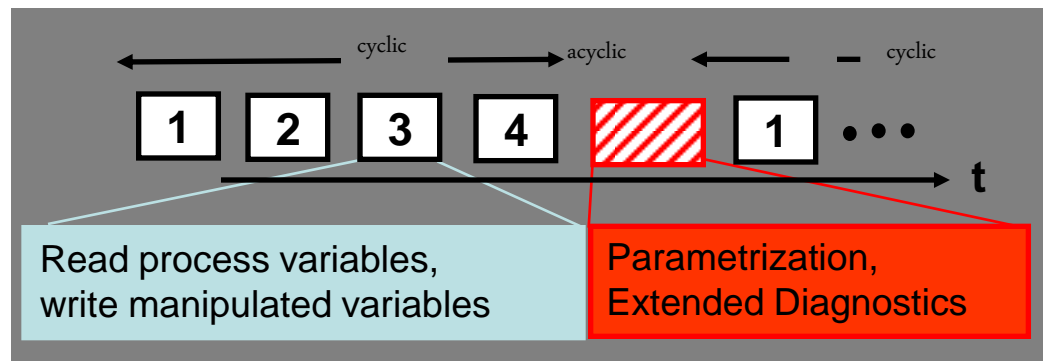
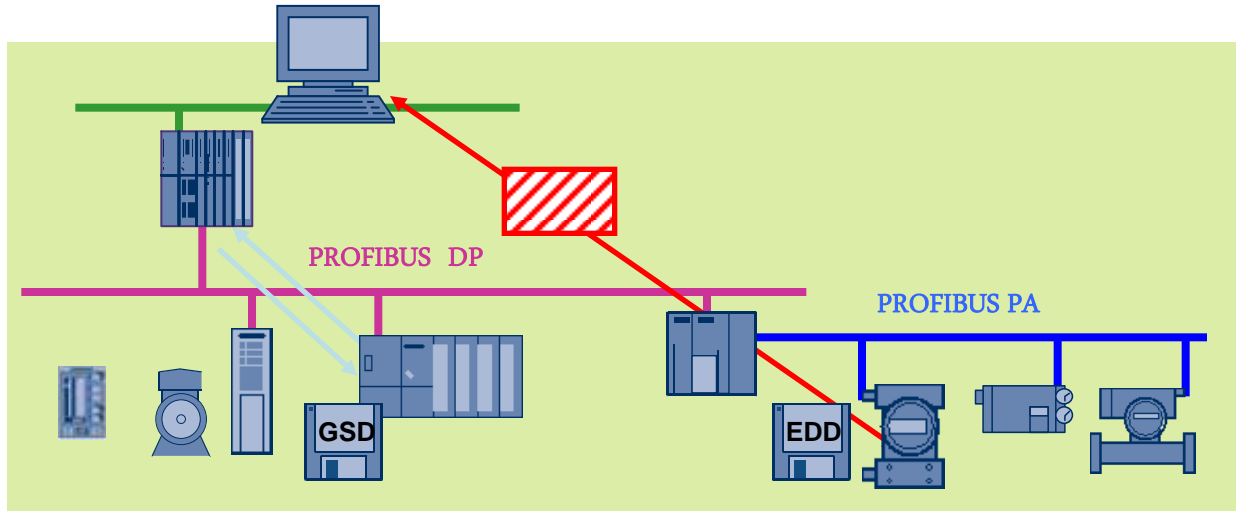
- Cyclic communications – top priority
- Acyclic communications – lower priority

PLC
CLASS 1 MASTER
IO-Controller

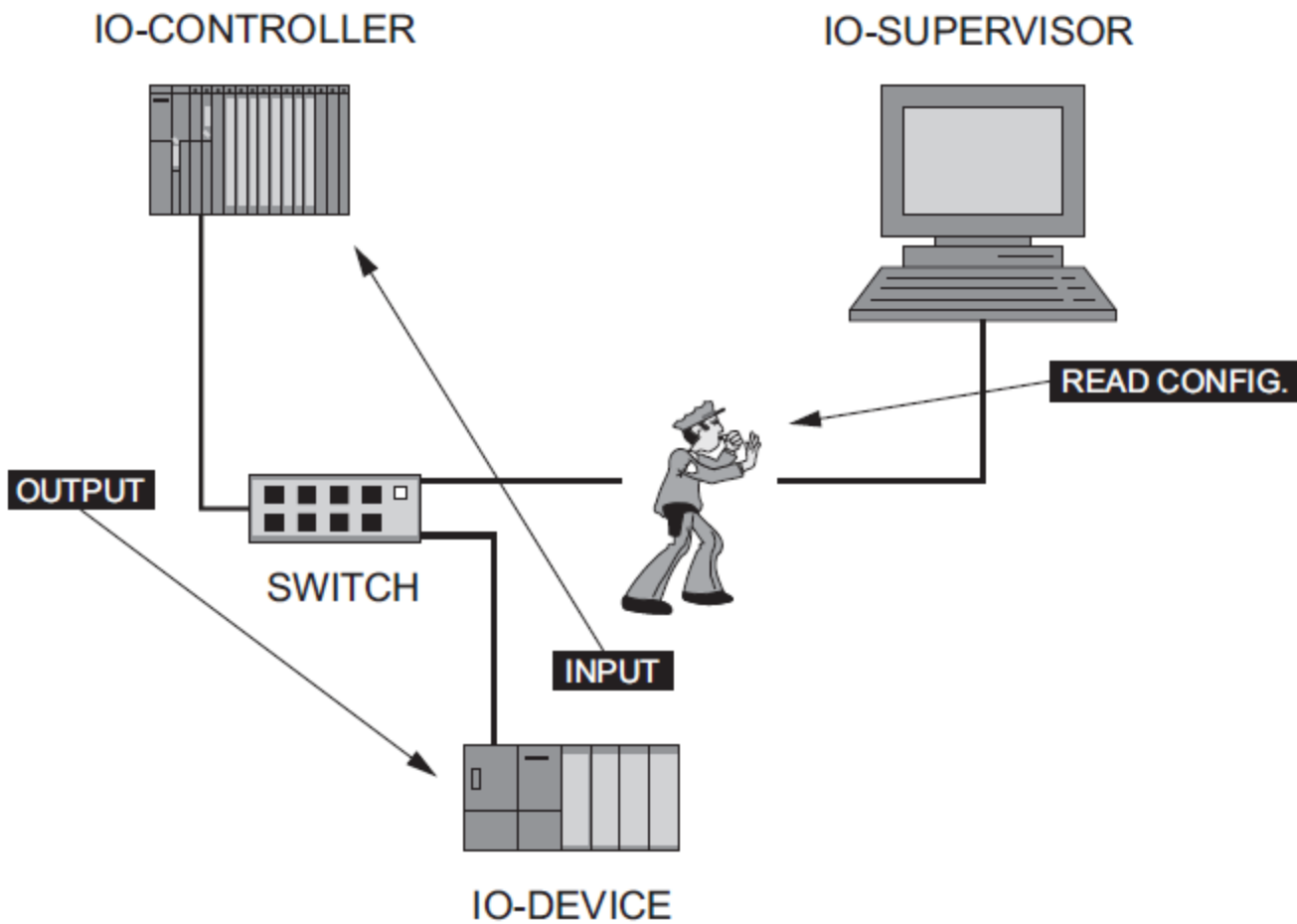
ENGINEERING STATION
CLASS 2 MASTER, IO-Supervisor



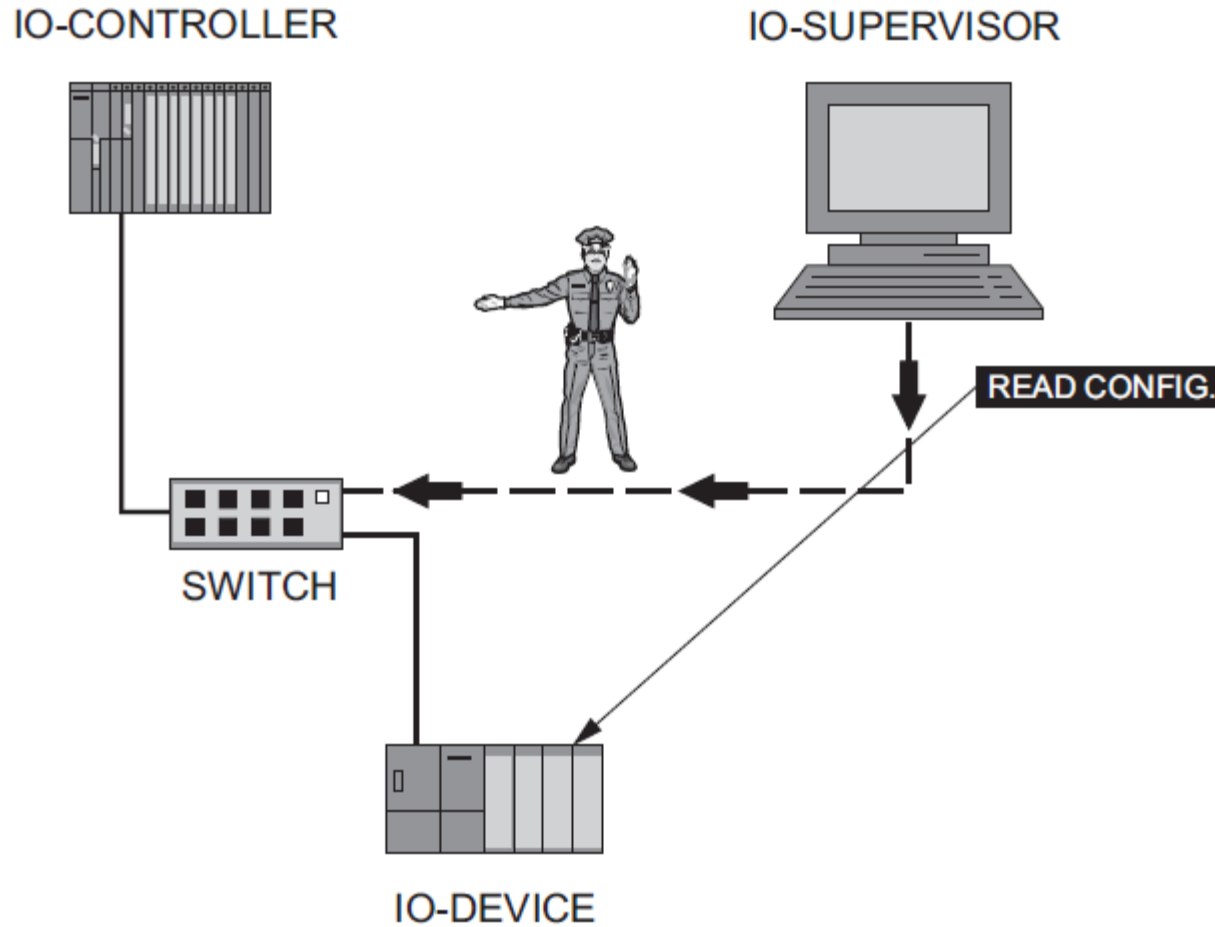
PROFIBUS Cyclic and acyclic

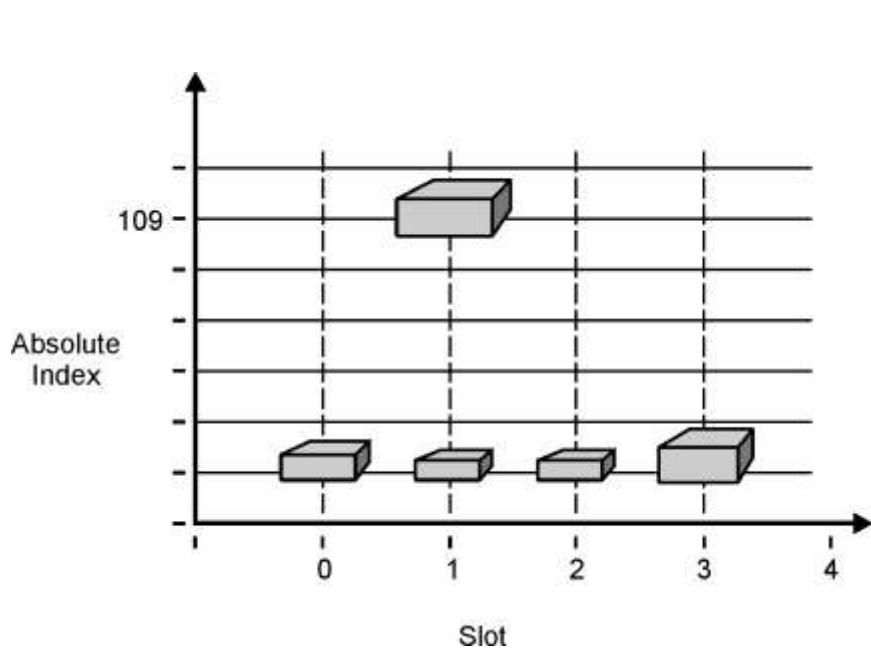


PROFINET Cyclic and Acyclic

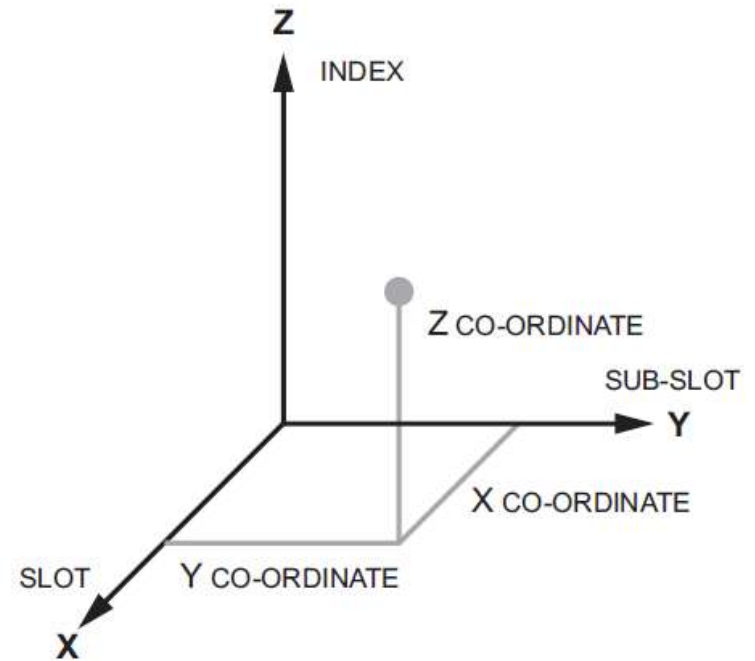


PROFINET Cyclic and Acyclic





PROFIBUS



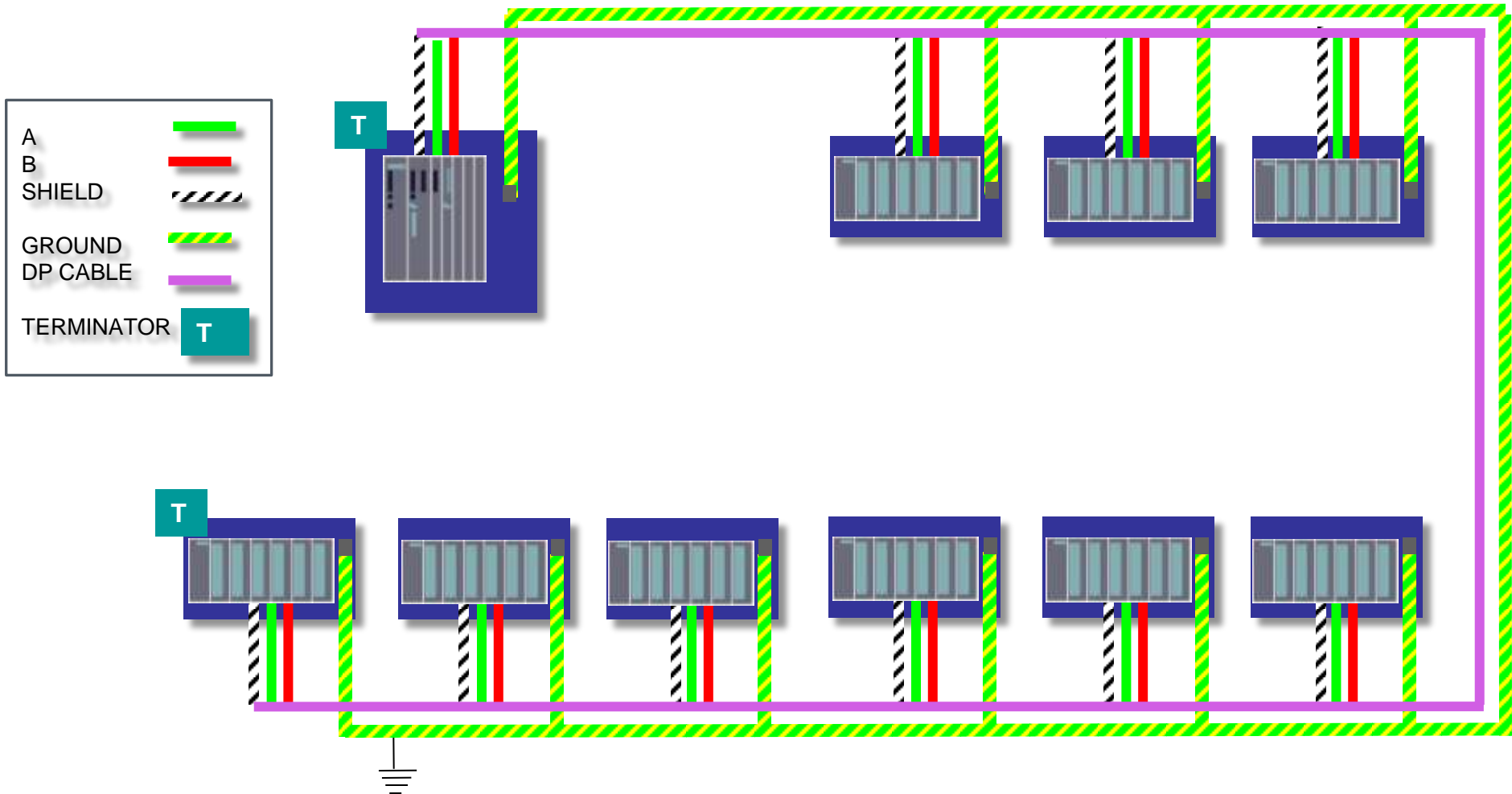
PROFINET

- Designing any network you have a similar process:
 - Locate the equipment
 - Group the equipment from a network point of view
 - Select best placement of network equipment
 - Be ready to modify

- PROFIBUS DP, PA and PROFINET also a question about constant monitoring?
 - With DP – Do I design in a bus monitor (COMbrick or SoftingTH-scope)
 - With PA – Do I use dumb terminal strips or an advanced junction box with short circuit protection and a built in repeater
 - With PROFINET – Do I use a managed switch?

Grounding rules!

- Ground at every point
- Use grounding grid and possibly a grounding cable as well



Riddle me this batman!

■ What are the three most common causes of PROFIBUS and PROFINET network Issues?

1. Physical layer problems!
2. Physical layer problems!
3. Physical layer problems!



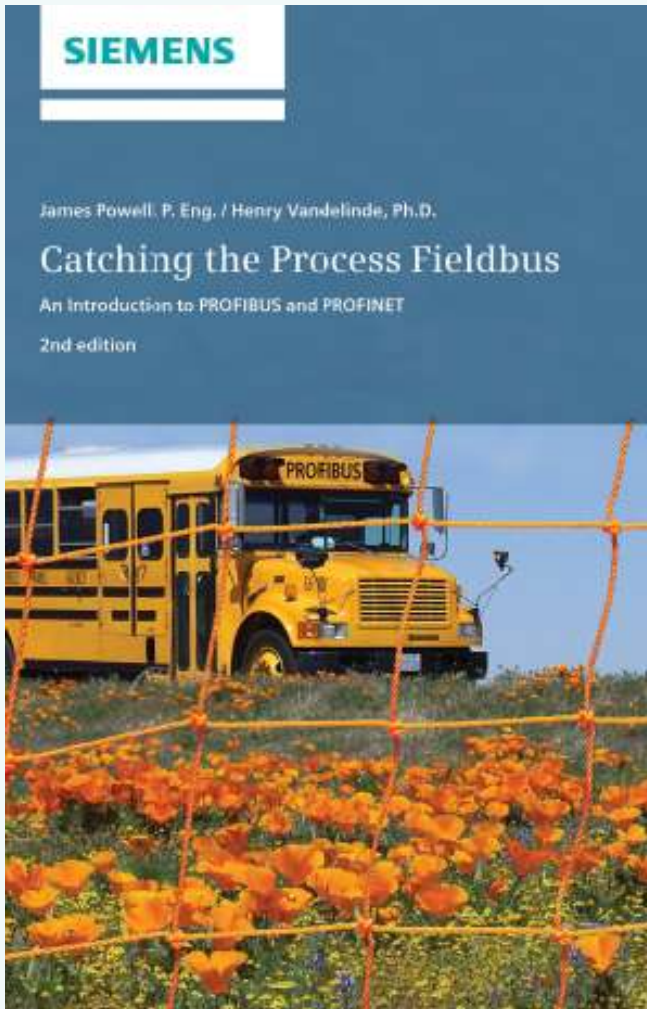
- Physical layer checking is similar:
 - Check grounding
 - Check cables
- Tools are different:
 - PROFIBUS DP and PA – use a meter to check cables
 - PROFINET - use a cable tester

- Bus Monitors:
 - PROFIBUS is mature – Tools like ProfiTrace and Softing's bus tester
 - PROFINET – Netilities NetProfi, netAnalyzer

- The two protocols have
 - Shared history and organization
 - Similarities in setup procedure
 - Shared identification
 - Similar communication priorities
 - Similar data maps
 - Similar design question
 - Same grounding rules
 - Similar troubleshooting







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