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Baker, JR.

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(54) **A METHOD FOR LOCATING DEVICES
WITHIN A NETWORK SYSTEM**

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(75) Inventor: **Richard A. Baker JR.**, West Newbury,
MA (US)

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Correspondence Address:
SQUARE D COMPANY
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
1415 SOUTH ROSELLE ROAD
PALATINE, IL 60067 (US)

(73) Assignee: **SCHNEIDER AUTOMATION INC.**,
North Andover, MA (US)

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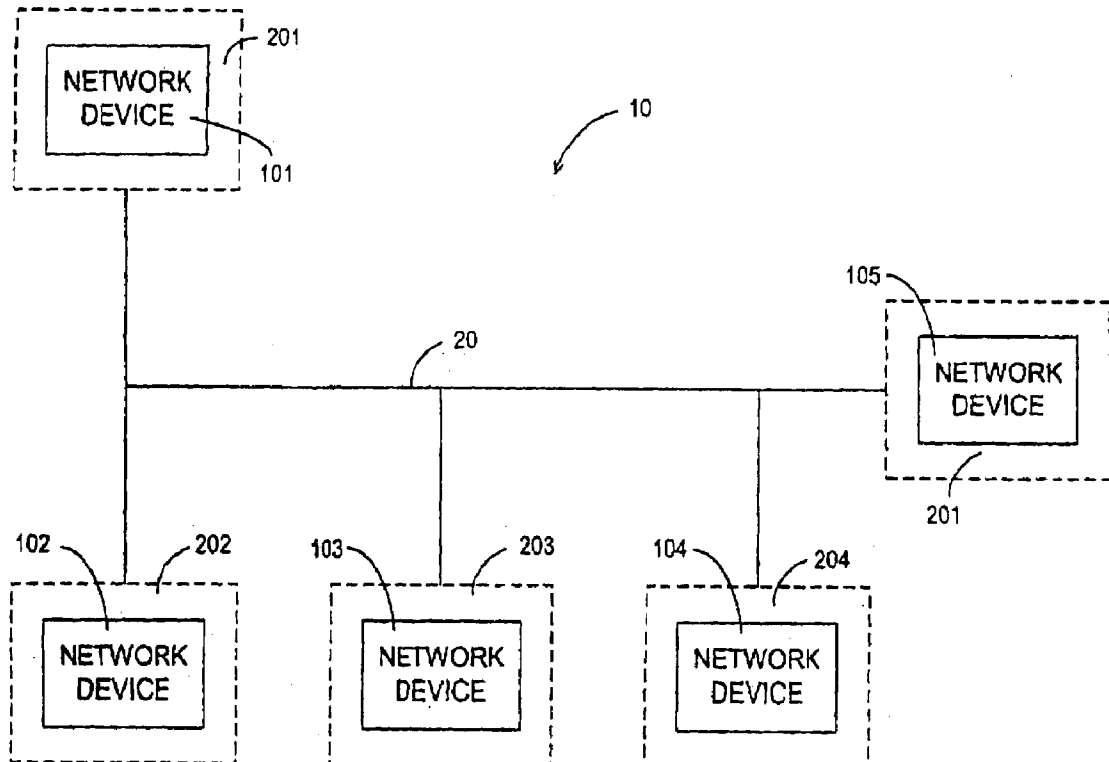
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(60) Division of application No. 09/640,295, filed on Aug.
16, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of applica-
tion No. 09/553,941, filed on Apr. 21, 2000.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus for a communication system for facilitating communication on the network. Identification of a network device, preferably a controller or IO device, is based on a physical location of device. Accordingly, the physical location of the network device is determined by a device locator. The physical location of each network device is used to associate a network identifier, i.e., network address, with the network device to facilitate network communication with other devices. The network identifier is associated with the network device in response to a signal transmitted from the network device requesting the network identifier. A mapping method is used to convert a map of physical locations to one or more address tables so as to allow a controlling station to associate the network identifier with the network device for routing messages to and from the device based on the physical location.



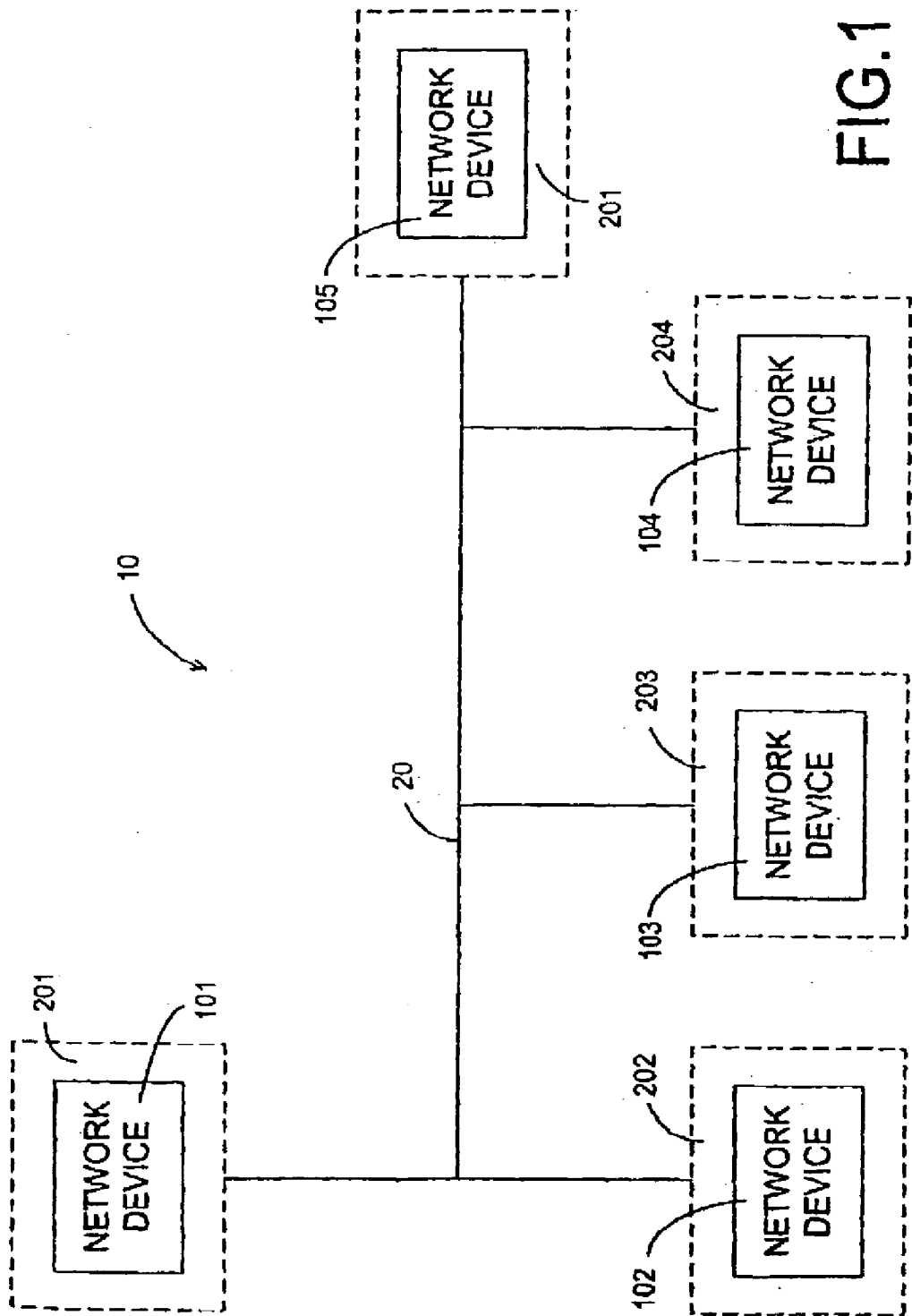


FIG.1

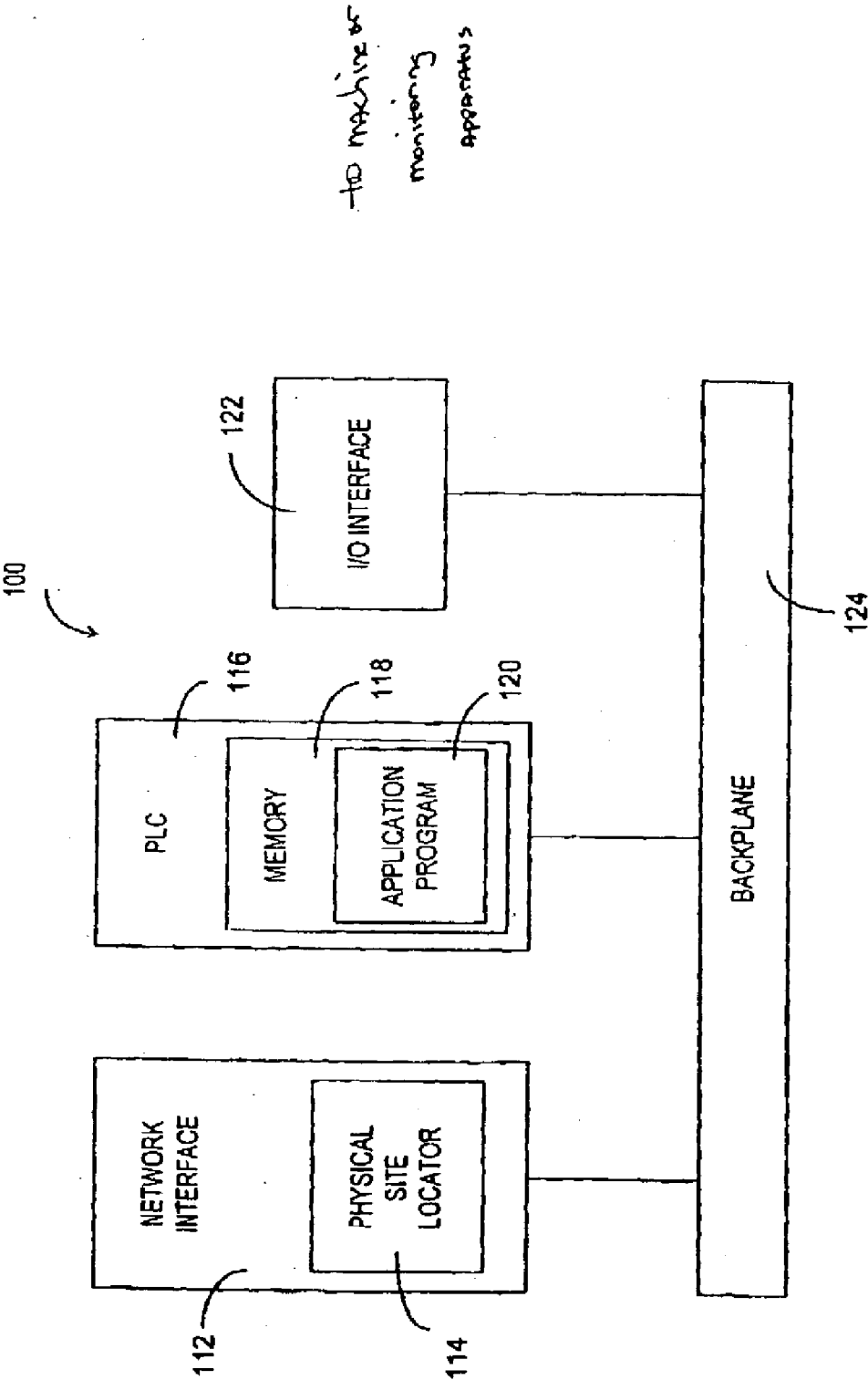


FIG. 2

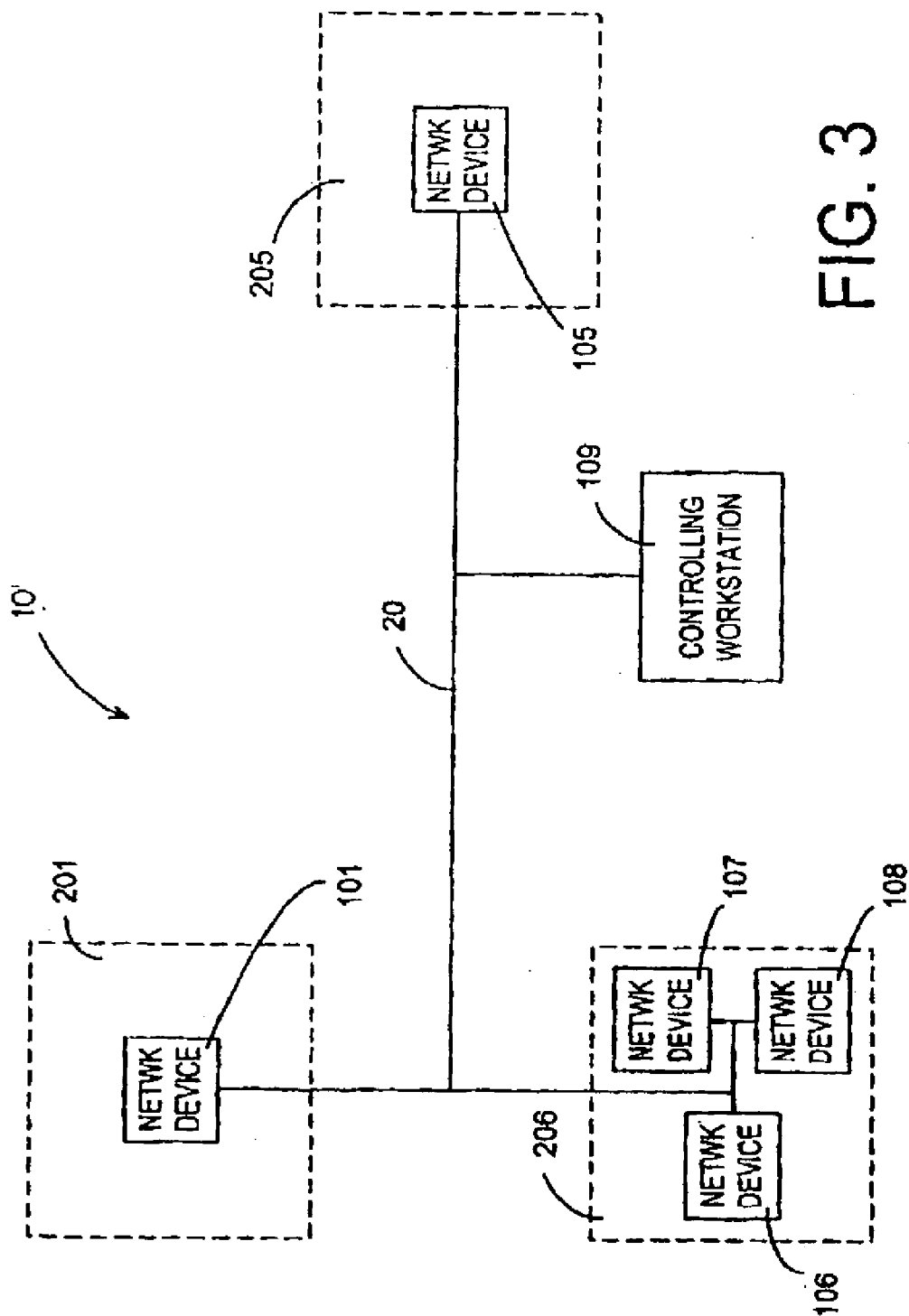


FIG. 3

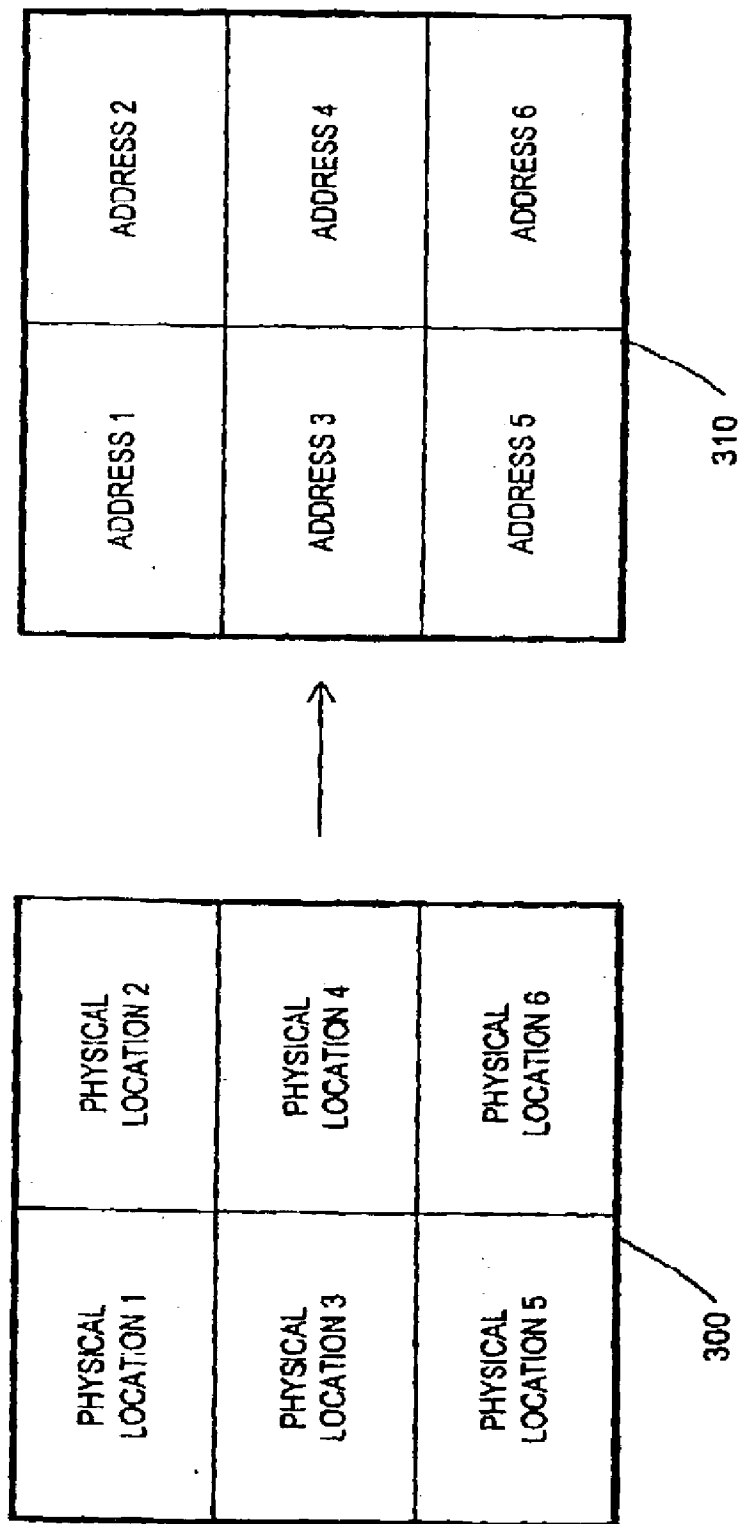


FIG. 4

A METHOD FOR LOCATING DEVICES WITHIN A NETWORK SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This Application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/640,295, filed on Aug. 16, 2000, entitled Method and Apparatus for Locating Devices within a Network System, which is a continuation-in-part of a U.S. patent application, "Network Addressing Based On Physical Site Location Of A Network Device," Ser. No. 09/553,941, filed Apr. 21, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of Invention

[0003] The present invention relates generally to a method for communication among a plurality of devices, such as input/output (IO) devices, in a network, such as a control/monitoring automation network. In particular, the present invention relates to establishing a network identity for each device.

[0004] 2. Background of the Invention

[0005] A local area network such as the Ethernet, can be used with a control system for industrial applications. Such a control system can be used to enable controllers, host computers, control devices such as variable frequency drives, and other devices to communicate throughout the control system. The devices connected together in such a communication link are generally referred to as "nodes." Each node has a unique network identifier, i.e., Media Access Control (MAC) address, that facilitates network communication between the nodes.

[0006] In an automation factory where a plurality of automation devices or input/output devices are used to perform a variety of intended functions, each device has a controller, such as a programmable logic controller (PLC), to communicate with a controlling workstation or the PLC of another automation device. Furthermore, the PLC includes a software program to control the network device in performing the intended function. It is quite common to place network devices at physical site locations in accordance with their particular functions. Conventionally, each of the network devices is identified by the MAC address (or an Internet Protocol (IP) address) associated with the device. The network identifier is a fixed address which is given to a device when it is manufactured or assigned by a user during interconnection with a network. The identifier, or MAC address, is unrelated to the physical site location of the device in the network.

[0007] If a PLC or other network device at a specific network location is replaced by another PLC, the replacing PLC will not be operably connected to the network until its MAC address replaces the removed PLC's MAC address in the control system's application. This network address constraint is disadvantageous in factory automation settings. For instance, if a problem arises with a network device, maintenance must be performed by professional personnel skilled in networking management to administer implementing the new MAC address. This level of involvement in network support is costly and time consuming. It is therefore advantageous and desirable to provide a method and a control

system wherein the need for maintenance of the network by professionally skilled personnel is reduced or eliminated.

[0008] The present invention is provided to solve these and other problems.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0009] A first embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method of identification of a network device based on the physical location of the network device. The method comprises the steps of identifying the physical site location of a network device and associating the physical location to the device address so as to allow the device to communicate with other devices in the network.

[0010] Another aspect of the present invention is a control system having a plurality of devices, wherein one or more devices include means for identifying the physical location so that the physical location is used as an identifier of the device in order to allow the device to communicate with other devices in the system. Preferably, a software program is used to convert a map of physical locations of the devices into an address table required for routing messages to the devices.

[0011] A further aspect of the present invention is a device to be used in a control system wherein the device includes means for identifying its own physical location so that the physical location can be used as a network identifier, i.e., address, of the device in order to allow the device to communicate with other devices in the control system.

[0012] Other features and advantages of the invention, which are believed to be novel and nonobvious, will be apparent from the following specification taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which there is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention. Reference is made to the claims for interpreting the full scope of the invention which is not necessarily represented by such embodiment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a control system.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing a network device.

[0015] FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a control system wherein a plurality of network devices share one physical location.

[0016] FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a mapping method for relating a physical location to the address of a network device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] While this invention is susceptible of embodiment in many different forms, there is shown in the drawings and will herein be described in detail preferred embodiments of the invention with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered as an exemplification of the principles of the invention and is not intended to limit the broad aspect of the invention to the embodiments illustrated.

[0018] The control system of the present invention is shown in FIG. 1. As shown, the system 10 includes a

plurality of network devices **101-105**. Each of the network devices **101-105** is placed at one of the different physical locations **201-205**, connected by a communication link **20**. The devices include automation devices, IO devices, control devices, etc. The IO devices include, but are not limited to such machines as sensors, relays, gauges, valves, message displays, switches, limit switches, proximity switches, motor starters, motor controllers and any other like device as well as traditional I/O modules for PLC systems.

[0019] As shown in **FIG. 2**, each device has a controller such as a programmable logic controller (PLC) **116** for controlling the device in carrying out the intended function thereof. Preferably, the system **10** is a modified local area network (LAN) wherein the address of each device to be used for communication purposes is associated with the physical site location of the device, rather than a Media Access Control (MAC) or an Internet Protocol (IP) address that is usually associated with a PLC or to an input device of a PLC system. The control system can be any wired or wireless network, or any combination of the two, that uses electrical signals, optical signals or other forms of message signaling to convey information between devices in the system. The control system can also include one or more wide area networks (WANs). One of the network devices **101-105** may be a workstation or a master module to oversee the overall operations of the control system.

[0020] **FIG. 2** shows the components in a typical network device **100**, representative of the network devices **101-105** shown in **FIG. 1**. As shown in **FIG. 2**, the network device **100** includes an I/O interface **122** for exchanging signals or data with a machine or a monitoring apparatus; a network interface **112** to exchange signals or data with other network devices in a control system; a device locator **114** residing inside or outside the network interface **112** to identify the physical location of the network device **100**; and a programmable logic controller PLC **116** to control the machine or monitoring apparatus to which the network device **100** is connected using an application program **120** stored in a memory unit **118**. These components can communicate with each other and other network devices **100** through a bus in the backplane **124**.

[0021] In a factory automation system where a variety of automation machines are organized into a control system, and each automation machine is controlled by a network device **100**, each machine may have a particular function to perform. For example, one machine may perform a metal stamping function while another performs metal surface polishing in an assembly line environment. Thus, the network device **100** connected to each automation machine includes an application program **120** to control the machine. In order for the machine to carry out the intended function in a timely manner, the network device **100** must have the ability to communicate with other network devices in the system.

[0022] It should be noted that in some applications the machines connected to a network are required to perform different functions. But in other applications, all machines can be used to perform the same function. For example, in a pipeline where batches of refined petroleum products are transported within a transport pipe from one state to another, a number of instruments are used at different locations along the pipeline to monitor the flow rate, fluid pressure and the

content of the passing batch. Thus, all the monitoring instruments and the application program therefor can be identical. The only difference is the location of the monitoring instruments. In this type of the application, it is advantageous to use the physical site location as the address of each monitoring instrument.

[0023] In general, when the automation factory is designed, the industrial engineer works off of a floor plan. The floor plan is refined to an individual device or machine and to the physical site location of the device. This physical location becomes the network identifier, or address, of the unit in the network control system. Once the network devices are installed according to the floor plan, a software program is used to associate the location of the devices on the floor plan to the location of the devices as identified by the device locator **114** of the network device **100** to which the network device is operably connected. Because the device locator **114** only recognizes the location of the device and not its function, the network device **100** connected to one machine can be identical to the network device **100** connected to another machine. Thus, all network devices **101-105** as shown in **FIG. 1** can be identical. Once identified, all control or application programs and configuration information needed for an automation machine placed at a particular location to perform an assigned function can be downloaded from a master module, to the PLC **116** of the network device **100**. Preferably, a mapping method is used to convert a map of the physical site locations of the network devices into one or more address tables required to route network messages to these devices. Such a mapping method utilizes the physical location of a network device similar to the MAC or IP address of the device with regard to the routing of messages in the network. The mapping method will be described in conjunction with **FIG. 4**.

[0024] Additionally, network configuration information or monitor, control and application programs can be mapped to physical site locations. Dependent upon the location of the network device, variable software application can be downloaded and input into the network device.

[0025] If a problem occurs with a network device **100** on a certain automation machine, that network device **100** can be replaced with another network device **100**. Likewise, if a problem develops with a certain automation machine, it can be replaced with another similar machine, with or without changing the network device **100**. Once the replacement is completed, the programs and configuration information can be downloaded again according to the physical site location as determined by the device locator of the replacement network device. Because the physical location of the automation machine remains the same, the programs or configuration information downloaded to control the automation machine will always be the same. Replacing a machine with a similar machine or replacing a network device on a machine will no longer not require the skill of a network management personnel to modify the application programs with respect to the network address. Thus, the maintenance of an automation factory is significantly simplified and can be carried out in a less costly manner.

[0026] As an additional benefit of the present invention, the location information can be used as a safety check to assure that the application intended to be executed in the network device is correct. It is not uncommon where a user

places the wrong PLC program into a PLC and the wrong PLC causes an unintended operation. By double-checking the physical location, most mistakes of this type can be eliminated.

[0027] The device locator **114** is known in the art. Global positioning technology such as angle and time difference of a signal's arrival (TDOA), Personal Locator System (PLS), global positioning system (GPS) and assisted GPS are well known. The GPS incorporates a constellation of satellites and employs signal timing to determine a physical location. The assisted GPS utilizes stationary servers throughout a coverage area to assist the position locator receiver to acquire the GPS signals. Any one of these global positioning techniques, or any other global positioning technique, can be integrated in the control system to identify the location of the network device **100**. However, each of these locator devices or systems has a location resolution beyond which the locator is unable to resolve. For example, a location resolution of five square feet or better may be impractical in a factory automation setting where two or more machines are located closely together.

[0028] In another embodiment of the present invention as shown in **FIG. 3**, one physical locator can be shared with a group of machines located in a small footprint. A network **10'** comprises a group of network devices **101, 105, 106, 107** and **108**, and a controlling workstation **119**. While the devices **101** and **105** are separately positioned in physical locations **201** and **205**, respectively, the devices **106-108** are seemingly located in the same physical location **206** due to the physical locator's resolution. In such implementation, each device **106** can have its own device locator **114** or one device locator can be shared by the devices **106**. However, the PLC **116** (see **FIG. 2**) in each of the network devices **106-108** must have its own specific network identifier, i.e., MAC or IP address.

[0029] When a PLC **116** is powered on, it learns its location from the device locator **114** and then transmits a message, providing both its MAC address and the physical location to the controlling workstation **109**. The message transmitted from the PLC **116** to the controlling workstation **109** can be a Reverse Address Request Protocol (RARP) message. A software program in a controlling workstation **109** then translates the message in order to map the floor plan with the provided MAC addresses for the associated machines. As such, the controlling workstation **109** or another device can download an appropriate application program to the PLC, and the PLC will start with the application program intended for a network device in the shared location.

[0030] Whether each network device **100** is positioned in a different physical site location as shown in **FIG. 1**, or a number of network devices **100** share a physical site location as shown in **FIG. 3**, it is advantageous to link a map of the physical locations to one or more address tables for routing messages to or from the network devices. Such a mapping method is shown in **FIG. 4**. As shown in **FIG. 4**, a map **300** having six different physical locations is related to an address table **310** having six different network addresses. For example, physical location **1** is associated with network address **1**, etc. Depending on the network designer, the network address can be a MAC address, an IP address or any other type of network identifier. Preferably, the mapping

between the physical site location and the network address is performed by an application program in the control system.

[0031] The present invention can be applied to a variety of control and monitoring applications. For example, a utility company can use the network device associated with a meter to remotely communicate with the meter at any location without the need of identifying the meter. The network device can be programmed to automatically convey information including its physical location and the meter information to the utility company according to a stored instruction. Similarly, a pipeline company can monitor and control the flow of the material at desired locations and time intervals. A water company can monitor water usage for billing and leak detection. A mining company can use a plurality of network devices which can be easily relocated at the user's discretion to report the status of air quality, water levels, etc. Network devices can be installed along with various control and monitoring instruments at various locations in a building to communicate local temperature, humidity, air quality, lighting condition, etc. In a smaller scale, the present invention can also be applied to home automation.

[0032] It will be understood by those skilled in the art that numerous changes and deviations in the form and detail thereof may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. For example, the control system as depicted in **FIG. 1** can be replaced by a wireless network, a wired and wireless network, or a network with a plurality of gateways and bridges. Similarly, the device as depicted in **FIG. 2** can be modified to include more components or to reduce the number of components. However, these variations do not depart from the scope of the present invention wherein network addressing is based, partially or completely, on the physical site location of the devices in the control system network.

[0033] Thus, the present invention has been described with respect to the preferred embodiments thereof. While specific embodiments have been illustrated and described, numerous modifications come to mind without significantly departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of protection is only limited by the scope of the accompanying claims.

I claim:

1. A method of communicating with a controller in a communication system, the method comprising the steps of:

identifying a location of the controller, the controller having a medium access control (MAC) address;

transmitting a reverse address request protocol (RARP) message, the message including the location of the controller and the medium access control address of the controller;

translating the RARP message into a network identifier; and,

associating the network identifier with the controller.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising transmitting an application program to the controller, the application program is selected in response to the network identifier.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein a controlling device translates the message into a network identifier, the controlling device includes a floor plan of the communication system.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein identifying the location of the controller comprises using a global positioning system.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the identifying the location of the controller comprises using an assisted global positioning system.

6. A method of communicating with an IO device in a communication system, the method comprising the steps of:

identifying a location of the IO device, the IO device having a medium access control (MAC) address;

transmitting a reverse address request protocol (RARP) message, the message including the location of the IO device and the medium access control address of the IO device;

translating the RARP message into a network identifier; and,

associating the network identifier with the IO device.

7. The method of claim 6 further comprising transmitting an application program to the IO device, the application program is selected in response to the network identifier.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein a controlling device translates the message into a network identifier, the controlling device includes a floor plan of the communication system.

9. The method of claim 6 wherein the step of identifying the location of the I/O device further comprises using a global positioning system.

10. The method of claim 6 wherein the step of identifying the location of the I/O device further comprises using an assisted global positioning system.

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