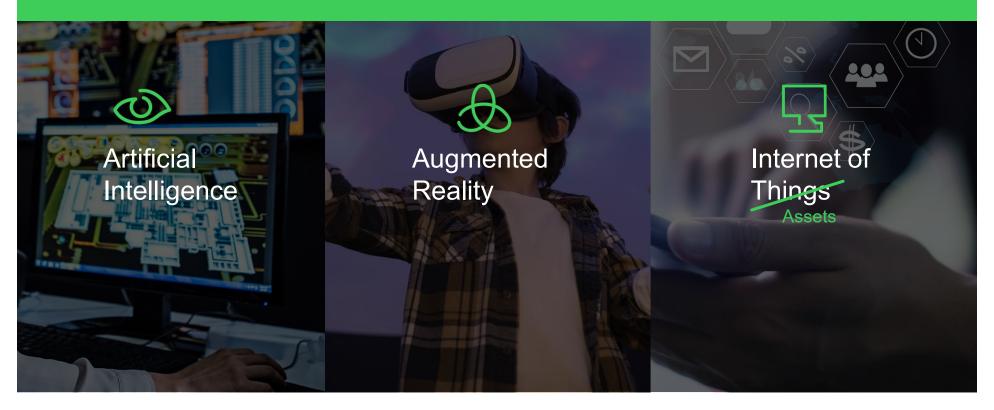


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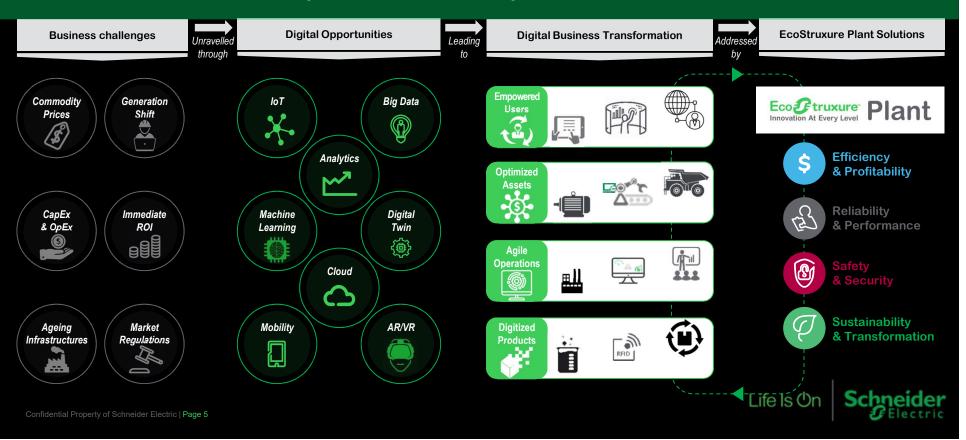








Digital technologies open unprecedented opportunities to increase productivity and efficiency



Digital Transformation in Control & Automation context

A complete paradigm shift.....





Introduction

- Process control: to keep a process safe and operating to design to produce economic value for the asset owners...
- ...has been with us since the earliest days of the industrial revolution...and...
- ...will always persist...and will never go away.
- How we solve/address those challenges the platform on which the control is executed ie the "automation"...
- ...has changed over time...and will radically change in the future.
- The "intelligence" to achieve this objective is being pushed further and further "down" the architecture, and the traditional process control "Levels" are being compressed over time closer to the valve and the sensor…and to the process itself.
- There will ALWAYS be the conversion process itself...and its process equipment: pipes, vessels, pumps, reactors, concrete, steel, catalysts, etc., but how to control that process has and will continue to dramatically shift over time.



State-of-the-Art Industrial Control System – for Four Decades!

The predicament we're in:

- 2. We were severely limited in their scope by the technologies available:
 - a) Manual/direct human manipulation/intervention in the process
 - b) Mechanical control (e.g. spinning ball governors, siphon level control)
 - c) Pneumatic (huge benefit: *intrinsically safe*)
 - d) Electronic
 - e) Digital computing and microprocessors
- 3. Forced control to be applied *on* the process, as an add-on or an appendage to the process
- 4. New technologies will bring the ability to shift that century-old paradigm so that control will be performed in the process, in-situ, in the actual process devices/ equipment, not "stuck-on".
- 5. It will become embedded and autonomous similar to a human body: **the process controls itself**, it is NOT "stuck-on".

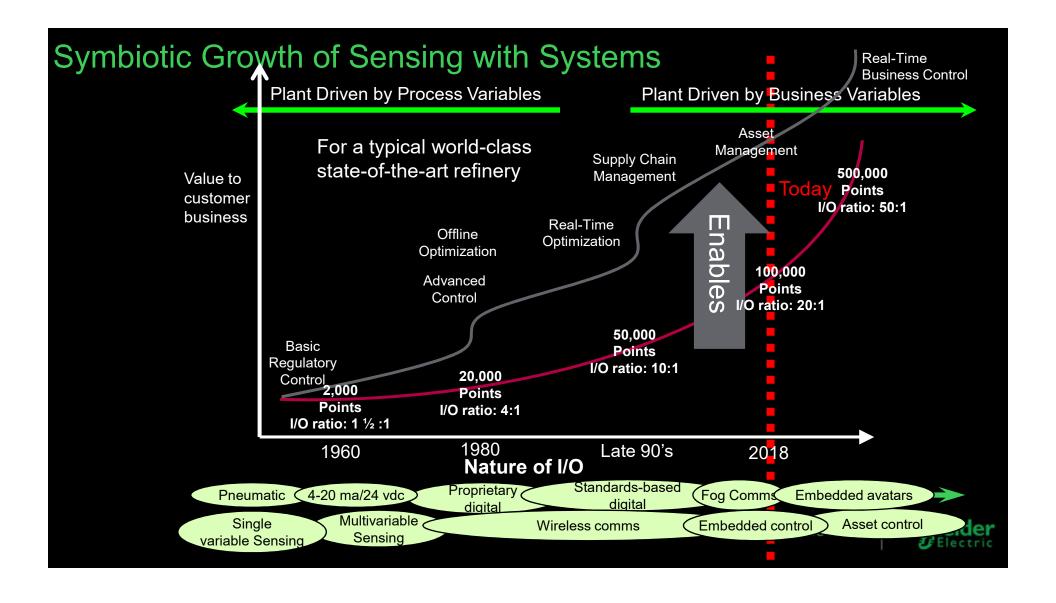








Rem



State Sensing v. Property Measuring

About growth of outputs:

- Increased linearly over time/with scope of control
- Will remain a relatively constant ratio of driven devices: valves, actuators, and motors (pumps, fans, dampers, machinery, etc.)

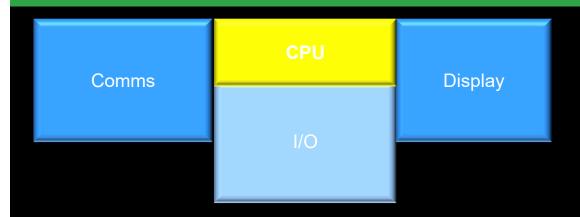
About growth of inputs:

- State sensing measuring state of the process like temp, press, flow, pH, etc. utilized for control – will have growth rates similar to outputs
- Exponential growth in measured inputs to support applications needs only a few of which are involved in control – i.e. "monitoring" v. "control"
- As move from process efficiency improvements to business performance improvements will shift the growth from state sensing of the underlying process to more and more property measurement of the product being made and the assets and business associated with it:
 - Product quality
 - Asset reliability
 - Profitability
 - Safety levels
 - Environmental compliance
 - Etc. Growth in measurement largely bypasses the controllers

Schneider

Life Is On

The Common Core Functionality (CCF)

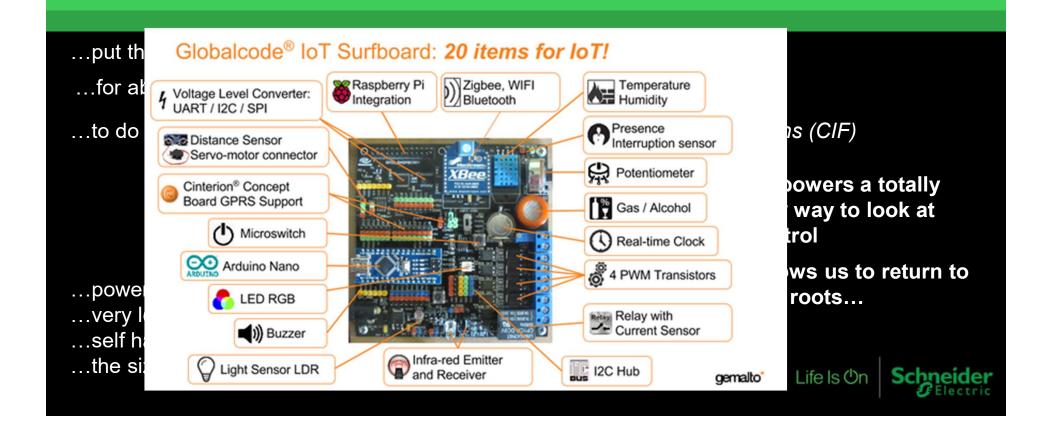


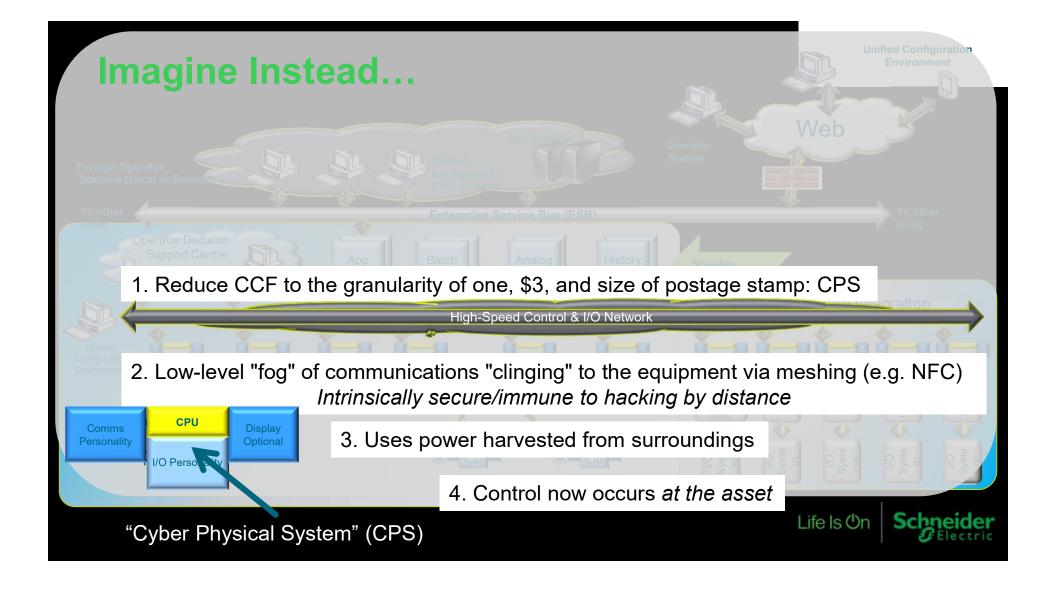
The "controller" of any brand of DCS today...and for the past 40 years

Has been utilized for decades to architect control systems



But Technologies available today can now...

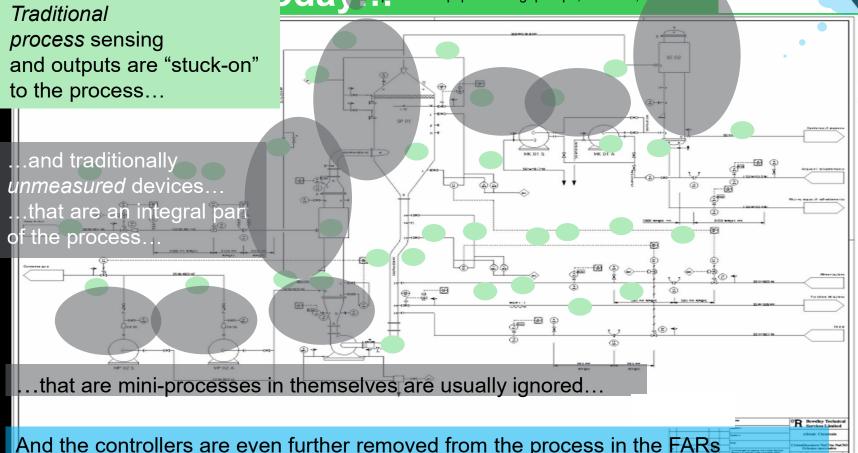




traditional process sensors & outputs/valves

low in a Plant Today = process equipment: e.g. pumps, reactors, etc.





And the controllers are even further removed from the process in the FARs



How Asset Centric Control Will Change This...

For Traditional Process Sensing and Outputs...

Put measurement/control/comms CCF/CPS inside conventional sensors & valves...

....communicating via the secure highly localized communications fog



.aware of environment – self configuring (ie modeling). No need to keep models

As defined by the device vendor



The Same Can Be Done For Traditionally Unmeasured Devices...and Equipment

Put measurement/control/comms CCF/CPS inside the asset...

... communicating via the secure highly localized fog of communications

...as complex as a FCC power recovery turbine..

...or as humble as a length of pipe

...empowering equipment at the very edge of the process

...with the vendor's operational platform – they know their equipment the best

Chartered to

...handling routine process control – most usually with nearest neighbors

...as well as asset performance management - avatars

aware of environment – self configuring (ie modeling). No need to keep models

As defined by the equipment vendor



So Now Our Plant Looks Like

- Totally and truly "distributed control"
- Self identifying, self configurable and autonomous
- Built-in security
- "Control" is sold with the equipment itself, not "stuck-on"
- Provides inherent asset performance intelligence

The "Internet of Things" as it applies to automation



Summary

- Sensing needs will grow faster than output needs. Will occur at the extremities of the process:
 at the edge many a times bypassing the controller
- Sensing and Control is no longer "stuck on" it is in situ embedded on the device/ equipment itself, autonomous
- Emphasis will shift towards measurement and control of business variables rather than process or state variables
- Maximum security, reliability and resiliency at lowest possible cost
- Asset centric control systems will help "close the business control loop" in real time
- Everyone understands how their actions impact business profitability

This is Digital Transformation as applied to industrial process control





An example of Digital Transformation in action



EcoStruxure for Smart Factories





Life Is On





Collaboration is key for Digital Transformation

Use Case - Collaboratively solving a business challenge

