

**PROFICY®SOFTWARE & SERVICES** 

# PROFICY BATCH EXECUTION 5.6



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# Α

# **Active Binding**

Proficy Batch Execution supports Active Binding, which allows Proficy Batch Execution to bind and re-bind units at multiple stages in a batch's life cycle including when a batch is created, started, or in production. Recipe authors can configure recipes to automatically allocate equipment to batches based on (1) the properties of the equipment entities and (2) the real-time conditions on the plant floor.

### **ActiveX**

A defined set of technologies developed by Microsoft. ActiveX is an outgrowth of two other Microsoft technologies called OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) and COM (Component Object Model). ActiveX controls use ActiveX technologies. Proficy Batch Execution supplies a set of ActiveX controls for use in any OLE container, such as web browsers, the Proficy iFIX WorkSpace, and Visual Basic.

### **And Structure**

The logic for parallel processing. Use this sequence selection when you need two or more steps to run in parallel.

# **Application Feature**

Application functions protected by security, for example, releasing a recipe to production.

<</title>

### **Arbitration**

The negotiation of equipment allocation when the equipment is requested by more than one batch or operator.

### **Archiver**

The Batch Execution Archiver application is the component of Active Journaling that receives electronic batch records from the Server as SQL statements and writes this data to the relational database.

### **Area**

A physical, geographical, or logical grouping of equipment. In Proficy Batch Execution, an area contains process cells, units, and equipment phases.

### **Area Model**

A database that contains the definitions of the process cells, units, and equipment phases that represent a physical, geographical, or logical grouping of equipment used to build and execute recipes. Typically, your area model contains all of the equipment at your plant.

### Array

A list of variables. You define parameter arrays for phases in the process controller. Phase parameter arrays store phase parameter values. A phase parameter array contains a number of elements, which are referenced using an array index. Each element in a phase parameter array can store one phase parameter value.

# B

### **Batch**

The material that is being produced or that has been produced by a single execution of a batch process.

# **Batch Archiver Manager**

The Proficy Batch Execution application that is used to start and stop the Batch Execution Archiver.

### **Batch Client**

The graphical Proficy Batch Execution application used by the operator to monitor and control batches.

### **Batch ID**

A name given by the operator to each batch, which is typically unique.

**IMPORTANT:** You cannot use the following characters in the batch ID: left bracket  $\{ [ ] \}$ , right bracket  $\{ [ ] \}$ , left parenthesis  $\{ ( ) \}$ , right parenthesis  $\{ ( ) \}$ , comma  $\{ , \} \}$ , double quotes  $\{ ( ) \}$ , right parenthesis  $\{ ( ) \}$ , new line  $\{ ( ) \}$ , carriage return  $\{ ( ) \}$ , tab character  $\{ ( ) \}$ , or NULL.

### **Batch Journals**

An ASCII text file produced by the Server for each batch and accessed by the Proficy Batch Execution Client. These reports detail information such as status information about each batch; recipe header information; changes in the state of recipe steps, values, ownership, and mode; requests for changes of state, operator information, and changes in mode; and informational messages about phase logic requests and responses, phase logic arbitration of resources, changes in batch ownership and mode, and the production of a batch.

### **Batch Process**

A sequence of one or more phases that must be performed in a defined order and results in finite quantities of material.

### **Batch Report**

A report generated at the conclusion of a batch that details events that happened while the batch was running.

# **Proficy Batch Execution Server**

A computer that coordinates the function of your recipes, the equipment database, and each Proficy Batch Execution Client during production.

# **Batch Server Manager**

The Proficy Batch Execution application that is used manage and monitor the Batch Execution Server, including starting and stopping the Batch Execution Server.

# **Proficy Batch Execution Services Configuration Utility**

The utility that is used to configure the Proficy Batch Execution Server and Archiver to run as Windows services.

### **Browser**

A navigational tool for locating objects. The objects appear in a hierarchical display of folders.

# C

# **Class-Based Recipe**

A recipe that defines equipment in terms of a unit class and not specific unit instances. This feature allows the recipe to run on any unit in the class.

### **Common Resource**

A resource that provides services to more than one requester. In Proficy Batch Execution, they are control modules such as pumps, motors, or valves, that are shared between phases or units.

### **Constant Value Parameter**

A phase or step parameter that defines a single numeric or string value.

### **Control Module**

Consists of sensors and other control modules that together perform a specific task. Control modules perform regulatory or state control over their constituent parts.

# **Control Recipe**

Defines the manufacturing environment for a single batch and includes the specific equipment and raw materials to be used. Control recipes are devised from master recipes.

### **Create ID**

The unique identification number assigned to each batch by Proficy Batch Execution.

# D

# **DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model)**

A protocol that enables software components to communicate directly over a network in a reliable, secure, and efficient manner.

# **Deferred Parameter**

Defines a value that is passed to another recipe. By deferring a parameter you instruct a recipe to retrieve the phase parameter's value from a recipe parameter, and not from the equipment database.

### **Destination Unit**

The unit where the equipment pathing connection ends. For example, if a reactor feeds into a fermentor, the reactor is the origin unit and the fermentor is the destination unit.

### **Device**

A single, physical piece of plant equipment that has an active function in the process.

### **DMS**

Document Management System. The DMS used with WorkInstruction is Microsoft Visual SourceSafe.

### **Dwell time**

The length of time a phase maintains a specific state.

# E

### **EIB**

Electronic Instruction Block. A collection of electronic work instructions (EWIs) and Logic Steps that are processed sequentially or in parallel.

EWIs are operator instructions which are prompted and stored electronically. Logic Steps allow you to loop and perform steps based on conditional logic.

### **Enumeration**

A list of strings that can be referenced by their ordinal offset in a list.

**Example:** Sunday=0, Monday=1, Tuesday=2.

### **Enumeration Set**

A logical grouping of enumerations.

# **Equipment Capacity**

The amount a unit can contain, transfer, or process. During Active Binding, Proficy Batch Execution ensures that the units allocated to unit procedures during batch production meet the minimum capacity requirement defined for the unit procedure.

### **Equipment Editor**

The Proficy Batch Execution application used to configure an equipment database.

### **Equipment ID**

A unique ID that is assigned to all equipment configured in the Equipment Editor. This ID is used to acquire and release resources. It must match the equipment ID used by the phase logic in the process controller.

# **Equipment Module**

Consists of equipment and control modules that together perform a minor processing task (a phase). In Proficy Batch Execution, phases are directly tied to the equipment modules on which they execute.

# **Equipment Pathing**

Connections drawn in the area model that determine the valid execution paths for a batch.

# **Equipment Phase**

A phase that is part of the equipment control. The logic for an equipment phase resides in the process controller.

# **Equipment Phase Tags**

The tags used to tie equipment phases to the equipment. In Proficy Batch Execution, you tie equipment phases to the equipment by specifying the equipment-specific addresses for ten standard tags plus any parameter, report, and request tags required by the phase. By specifying these tags, you are configuring a unit's equipment phase. These tags are required by the Phase Logic Interface (PLI). The PLI is programmed in the process controller and provides a standard interface between the Batch Execution

Server and the equipment phase.

# **Error Log**

A list of errors that occurred during the production of a batch. In addition to being written to the log file, severe errors and warnings are sent to the SCADA node as alarms.

# **Event/log File**

During operation, each Batch Execution Server maintains a historical record of the commands it received and the operations performed. Proficy Batch Execution stores this record in a log file called VBEXEC.LOG. This file resides in the Proficy Batch Execution Log directory.

### **EWI**

Electronic Work Instruction. EWIs are operator instructions which are prompted and stored electronically.

# **EWI Step**

Steps within an EIB that include operator instructions that are prompted and stored electronically.

### **Exclusive-Use Resources**

Resources that only one user can use at a time.

# F

### **Failure ID**

The ordinal associated with a string in the PHASE\_FAILURES enumeration set.

# **FIX Desktop**

An upgrade to the FIX 7.x HMI/SCADA product that can be used with iFIX.

### **Formula**

Renamed to parameter. A parameter is a variable that represents a process value such as mixing time, temperature, or ingredient in a recipe or recipe step.

### **Formula Parameter**

Renamed to recipe parameter or step parameter. A parameter is a variable that represents a process value such as mixing time, temperature, or ingredient in a recipe or recipe step.

# G

# **Group Account**

Defines common application features shared by two or more people.

# Н

# **Hold Propagation**

Controls how the Batch Execution Server responds when a PLC sends a hold command or when a failure occurs. The server can either ignore the hold command (no hold propagation) or can hold the batch at the batch procedure level, the unit procedure level, the operation level, or the phase level.

# Ingredients

The raw material used in making a batch of a product.

# J-K

### **Jacobson Links**

Jacobson Links are connections that are drawn within a recipe's sequential function chart (SFC) to graphically represent a necessary physical connection between unit procedures. Refer to the *Recipe Development Manual* for more information on Jacobson Links.

# **Logic Step**

Steps within an EIB that allow you to loop and perform steps based on conditional logic.

# **Logical Data Model**

The table structures and rules that represent the storage of Proficy Batch Execution recipes in a relational database. The Logical Data Model is part of VBIS.

# Loop

Defines the logic to repeat a series of steps multiple times.

# M-N

# **Manifold Object**

A control module that is used to connect multiple units as part of the area model's equipment pathing.

### **Manual Mode**

A state associated with a step in a batch. When a step is in Manual mode, its transition does not execute until an operator sends a message instructing it to do so.

# **Master Recipe**

A recipe that defines the equipment requirements to manufacture a product. This equipment is grouped into process cells. Control engineers design master recipes to run on many different lines within a process cell.

### **Maximum Owners**

Identifies the maximum number of owners that can simultaneously own an equipment module. It is used to arbitrate resources and is typically set to one to allow only one owner at a time.

# 0

### **O-Auto mode**

A state associated with a step in a batch. When a step is in O-Auto mode, its transition executes and an operator can send commands to its procedure.

# **OLE Object**

A document, graphic, or other component from an application that supports Object Linking and Embedding (OLE), for example, a Word document or Excel Spreadsheet. These OLE objects are created in one application and can be embedded into another application. In Proficy Batch Execution, OLE objects can be embedded into a project where they can be opened and edited from the Proficy iFIX WorkSpace.

# **OPC (OLE for Process Control)**

Defines standard objects, methods, and properties for meeting interoperability requirements of realtime process automation applications.

### **OPC Item**

A named data structure accessed through OPC (OLE for Process Control).

### **OPC Server**

An application that makes its data available to other applications using OPC. Proficy Batch Execution includes an OPC server for the iFIX process database.

# **Operation**

An independent production activity within a procedure, consisting of phase names and the algorithm necessary for the initiation, organization and control of those phase names. There may be one or more phases within an operation which may execute sequentially or concurrently.

# **Operator Message**

Identifies a string that is sent to the operator when the phase executes. The message ID must correspond with the ID used by the phase logic.

# **Operator Parameter**

A phase parameter that prompts the operator for a value.

### **Or Structure**

Boolean operation that determines if one of two or more conditions are true.

### **Ordinal**

Number used by the phase logic to represent an enumeration.

# **Origin Unit**

The unit where the equipment pathing connection originated. For example, if a reactor feeds into a fermentor, the reactor is the origin unit and the fermentor is the destination unit.

# P-Q

### P-Auto Mode

A state associated with a step in a batch. When a step is in P-Auto mode, its transition executes but an operator cannot send commands to its procedure.

### **Parallel Production**

When two or more steps must be complete before the next step can execute.

### **Parameter**

A variable that represents a process value such as mixing time, temperature, or ingredient in a recipe or recipe step.

### **Phase**

A series of steps that cause one or more equipment or process oriented actions. These actions issue commands to set or change controller constants, modes, or algorithm, for example, heat or drain.

# **Phase Link Group**

A list of phases that communicate with each other.

# **Phase Logic**

Automates the equipment in a plant. The phase logic contains the instructions to sequence the individual equipment connected to the physical devices. It is the code that contains the control steps, i.e. "open a valve," "start a pump," or "stop a totalizer."

# **PLI (Phase Logic Interface)**

The interface between the Batch Execution Server and the phase logic. The PLI is the Proficy Batch Execution-specific portion of the phase and contains the state transition logic. It resides in the controller.

# **Phase Memory Variable**

A named storage space that exists in the process controller's memory to store the values for 15 unique data items that the Batch Execution Server and the phase use to communicate.

# **Phase Message**

Identifies a string that is sent to the operator when the phase executes. The message ID must correspond with the ID used by the phase logic.

### **Phase Parameter**

Phase parameter values are specified during recipe development or via the Download Phase Parameter request, which requests a value from the operator in the Proficy Batch Execution Client. Phase parameters are configured for equipment phases in the Equipment Editor application. Within an operation, phase parameters are called step parameters.

# **Phase Parameter Array**

Resides in the process controller and contains a number of elements that are referenced using an array index. Each element of a phase parameter array can contain one phase parameter value.

### **Phase Partners**

The phases required for phases to communicate. Typically used to synchronize phases. The PLI allows phases to send messages to other phases.

### **Phase Report**

Reports that detail actual process values or batch values used by the equipment phase. This information is uploaded from the phase logic in the process controller to the Batch Execution Server after the phase completes.

# **Primary Journal**

A list of the events that took place during the production of a batch. The primary journal resides in the path specified for the current project. When the Server writes an event to the journal, it uses this path to locate the file. If the primary path is unavailable, the Server writes the journal to the secondary path.

### **Procedure**

Defines a process strategy for making a batch. Procedures consist of unit procedures defined for a recipe.

### **Process**

A sequence of chemical, physical, or biological activities for the conversion, transport, or storage of material or energy.

### **Process Cell**

Consists of all the production and supporting equipment necessary to make a batch. It may include one or more production lines.

### **Process Cell with Fixed Path**

A process cell in a network environment with a path that cannot be altered by an operator.

### **Process Cell with Variable Path**

A process cell in a network environment with a path that is chosen by an operator at batch runtime.

# **Process Stage**

A part of a process that usually operates independently from other process stages and that usually results in a planned sequence of chemical or physical changes in the material being processed.

# **Production Report**

A report generated at the conclusion of a batch that details events that happened while the batch was running.

# **Proficy Batch Execution Client**

A computer used by operators to schedule batches.

# **Proficy Batch Execution WorkSpace**

A Batch Execution application used to create and modify objects in a project.

# Proficy iFIX WorkSpace

Provides an open, component-based framework that provides seamless integration between iFIX automation applications and third-party components. Proficy Batch Execution is the batch component of iFIX.

# **Project**

The entire set of elements needed to deliver a batch solution. These elements include the recipes, pictures, configuration files, and equipment database.

# R

# Recipe

A set of information that uniquely identifies the ingredients, the quantities of ingredients, and the production equipment required to manufacture a product.

# **Recipe Author**

The individual responsible for creating a recipe.

# **Recipe Directory**

A list of the recipes in the current project.

# **Recipe Editor**

The Proficy Batch Execution application used to develop recipes.

# **Recipe Formula**

Renamed to recipe parameter. Recipe parameters are variables used to control process values such as time, temperature, and quantities. Recipe parameters are beneficial in that they let you create flexible and reusable recipes.

# Recipe Header

Administrative information about the recipe. This information includes the procedure identifier, version number, version date, and author.

# **Recipe Hierarchy**

The S88.01 procedural model. This model defines procedures, unit procedures and operations in a hierarchy of recipes. The Recipe Editor conforms to this model.

# **Recipe Management**

The process of creating, maintaining and, if necessary, deleting recipes.

# **Recipe Parameter**

Variables used to control process values such as time, temperature, and quantities. Recipe parameters are beneficial in that they let you create flexible and reusable recipes.

# **Report Parameter**

Variables, defined in the equipment database, that represent process values such as name, ID, data type, and engineering units for an equipment phase class.

### Request

Proficy Batch Execution provides a series of request functions that enable the phase logic to request the Batch Execution Server to perform specific actions. The Batch Execution Server is event-driven. Requests made by phases are one type of event. The Batch Execution Server responds to requests from phases. To request information from the Batch Execution Server, the phase logic must set the Request (PHASE\_RQ) and Request Data (PHASE\_Qnn) registers (tags) to the appropriate values.

# **Request Tags**

Functions that enable the phase logic to request the Batch Execution Server to perform specific actions, such as acquiring and releasing equipment and sending phase messages.

### Resource

All equipment defined in Proficy Batch Execution is considered a resource that is acquired by and released from batches.

### **Resource Class**

A logical grouping of common resources.

### **Restart Mode**

Controls how the Batch Execution Server starts. The restart mode can be:

**Cold restart** - provides an empty batch list to operators, forcing them to select the batches they want to schedule and run.

Warm restart - restores the batch list and the state of the Batch Execution Server to their last known state.

**Prompt** - Prompts the user to select the restart mode: warm or cold.

# S

### **SCADA Server**

An iFIX node that communicates with process hardware and stores process values in a process database.

### **Scale Factor**

A quantity that defines the percentage of a batch to be produced.

# **Sequential Function Chart**

A graphic representation of a recipe.

### Server

Defines the physical process data. Proficy Batch Execution supports OPC servers.

### **Shared-Use Resource**

A resource that can be used by more than one user at a time.

# **Single Product Process Cell**

Produces the same product in each batch.

# **Single Step**

When a phase is set to single step mode, the phase transitions to the next programmed pause location and waits for the operator to issue a RESUME command. The pause locations are preprogrammed into the phase logic. Typically, the phase logic is in single step mode when testing a phase.

### **State**

The condition of a piece of equipment or a procedural element at any given time. Possible states are: Aborted, Aborting, Complete, Held, Holding, Idle, Ready, Restarting, Running, Stopping, and Stopped.

# **State Transition Logic**

The logic within the PLI that provides a standard interface to the project-specific phase logic. The state transition logic receives commands from the Batch Execution Server or the operator and then initiates the different components of the project-specific phase logic. The state transition logic resides in the controller.

# Step

A logical piece of an SFC (Sequential Function Chart). In the Recipe Editor, steps define the logic of recipe.

# **Step Buffer**

Used to store the previous value of the step index.

# **Step Index**

The current step of the active phase.

# **Step Parameter**

A parameter that has been defined as part of a step in a recipe.

# **SCU**

The iFIX configuration program. The SCU lets you configure the alarm routing, the network connections, the tasks that startup automatically, the SQL connections, and the SCADA and I/O driver settings.

# Т

# Tag

An individual unit of instructions, stored in the database, capable of receiving, verifying, manipulating, and outputting process values.

# **Tag Class**

Defines common properties for a class of tags. Used to create class-based recipes.

### **Transition**

Defines when a recipe moves from one step to another in the sequential function chart.

# U

### **UNC Paths**

Proficy Batch Execution supports Microsoft's Universal Naming Convention (UNC) to access project files that are stored on other machines within your network. The syntax for UNC paths is as follows:

\\machinename\\sharename\\path\\filename

For example:

\\SERVER1\Proficy\Proficy Batch Execution\Projects\projectname\RECIPES

### Unit

A major piece of equipment in a process cell that performs a specific task. It consists of all the equipment and control modules that are needed to perform a task.

### **Unit Class**

Defines common properties for a class of units. Used to create class-based recipes.

### **Unit Instance**

A specific unit in a unit class, defined by the information that ties the equipment to the physical equipment.

# **Unit Operation**

A procedural element defining an independent processing activity that controls phases on a single piece of equipment.

# **Unit Priority**

Indicates the priority of the unit, as compared to other units in the same unit class. If multiple units are available for a batch, Proficy Batch Execution selects the unit with the highest priority value. You can configure a UNIT\_PRIORITY tag to determine the priority value for a unit or you can assign a static priority value to the unit in the area model configuration.

### **Unit Procedure**

Operations that control the function of a single piece of equipment.

# **Unit Ready**

Indicates whether the unit is ready for use. If the unit is not ready, Proficy Batch Execution cannot allocate the unit to a batch. You can configure a UNIT\_READY tag to determine if the unit is ready, or you can configure the unit as "always ready" or "always not ready" in the area model configuration.

# **Unit Tag Class**

A variable name assigned to a class of unit tags. Used in recipe transitions to implement class-based recipes.

# **Unit Tags**

Tags that are associated with a unit, such as temperature and level tags. Unit tags are accessible to all phases that execute on that unit.

# V

### **VBEXEC.LOG**

The file that contains the historical record of the commands received and the operations performed by each Batch Execution Server. This file resides in the Proficy Batch Execution Log directory.

### **VBIS**

VBIS is a collection of API services that allow external programs to monitor and control Proficy Batch Execution. Within VBIS, services are provided in a number of functional areas including recipes, scheduling, and execution.

# W-Z

# Watchdog

The name of a time-out field within the OPC Server used to make sure there is a connection between the SCADA node and the PLC.

# **Work Area**

The section of the Equipment Editor that you use to build your equipment database.

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