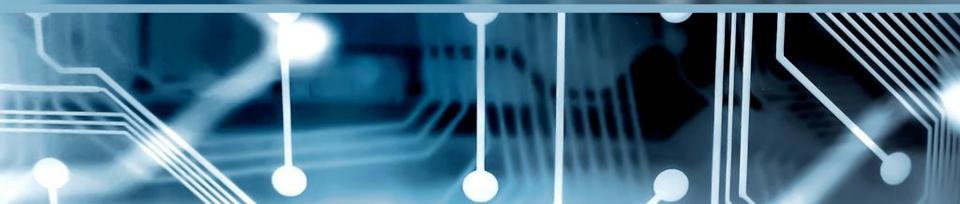


SCADA Systems

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Abstract

The contents of these slides are about:

- Establishing a basic understanding of the SCADA systems.
- How are they utilized in the industrial field.
- The system components.
- SCADA Vs. DCS.
- SCADA architectures.
- Fiber optics role.
- Pros. And Cons. of SCADA.

Overview

- SCADA is short for (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition).
- SCADA systems are used to monitor, analyze and control a plant, equipment or any industrial automation process.
- It is a type of Industrial Control System (ICS).
- A SCADA system gathers information and transfers it back to a central site to alert the operator, to do the necessary procedures.

Telemetry

PLC RTU

System Components

SCADA systems consist of the following subsystems:

- > Field data interface devices.
- >A Telemetry system.
- >A Human Machine Interface (HMI).
- >A central host computer.
- >A Data Acquisition Server.
- **A** Historian.



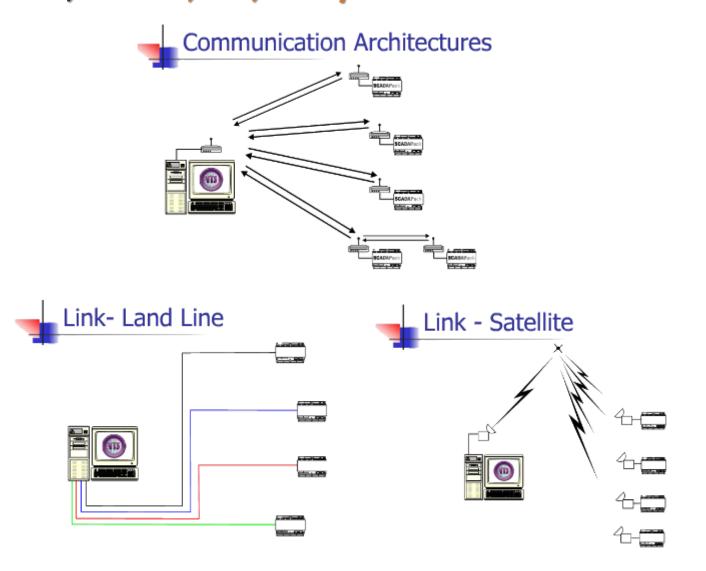
PLC



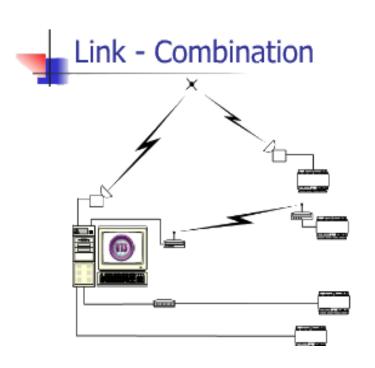


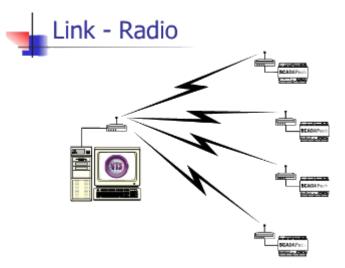


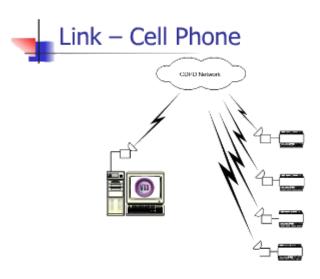
Examples of wireless telemetry media used in SCADA systems include satellite (VSAT), radio, telephone, cable, satellite, etc., or any combination of these.

















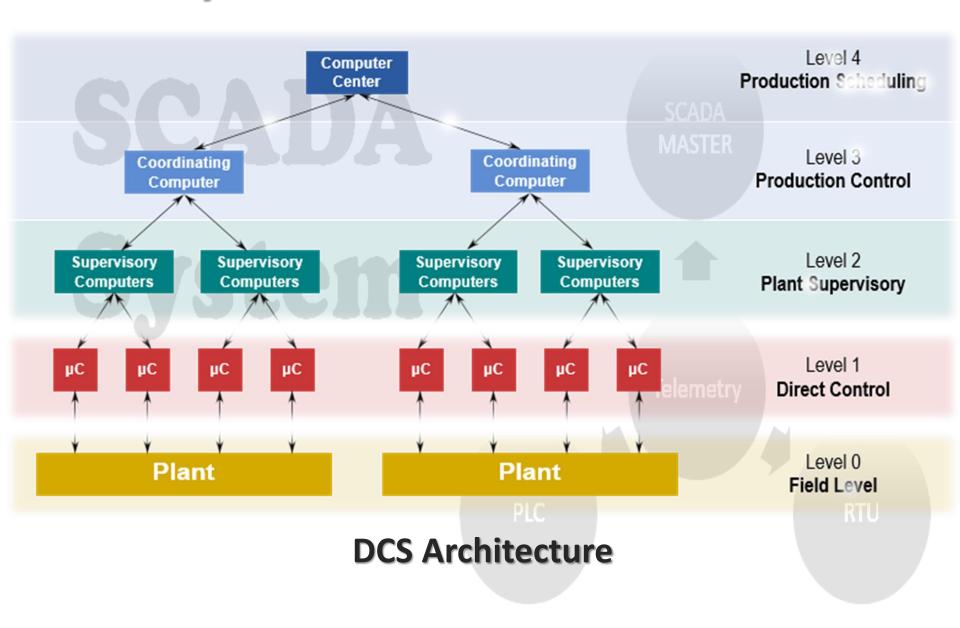
SCADA systems Vs. DCS

Process Control Systems for industrial processes normally comes in two flavors: SCADA/PLC systems and Distributed Control System (DCS):

SCADA

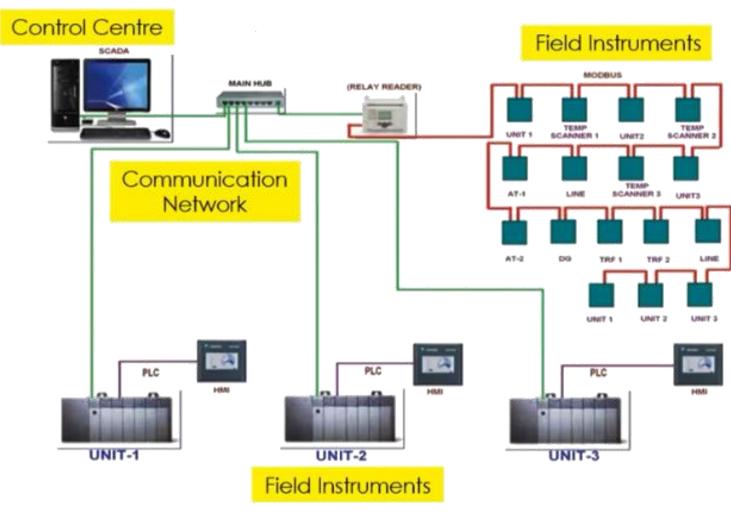
SCADA/PLC	DCS
A SCADA/PLC system consists of a PLC for control and the SCADA being the human interface for it.	A DCS has the plant control and human interfacing combined in one system.
A SCADA/PLC system is cheaper than a DCS and better than a DCS.	For some applications, a DCS is better.

SCADA systems Vs. DCS

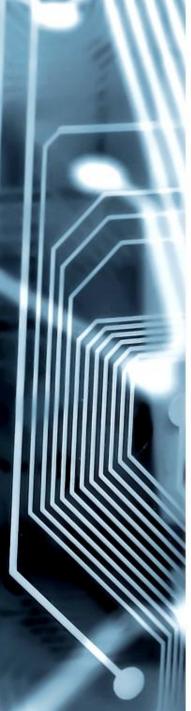


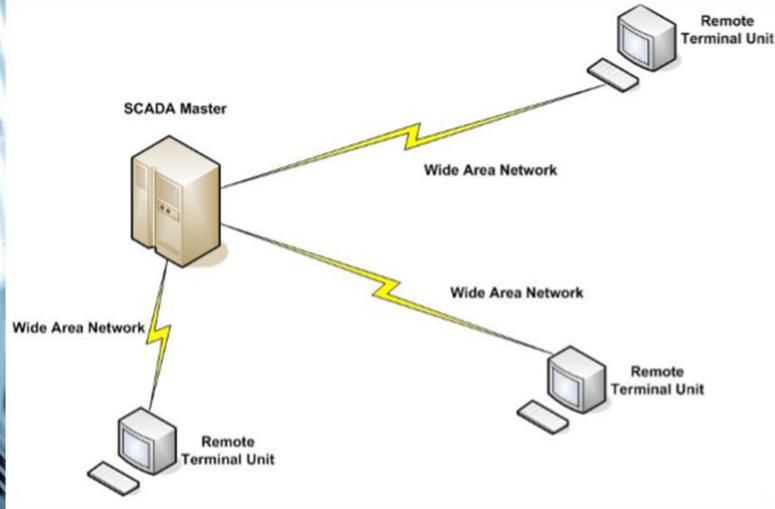


SCADA systems Vs. DCS



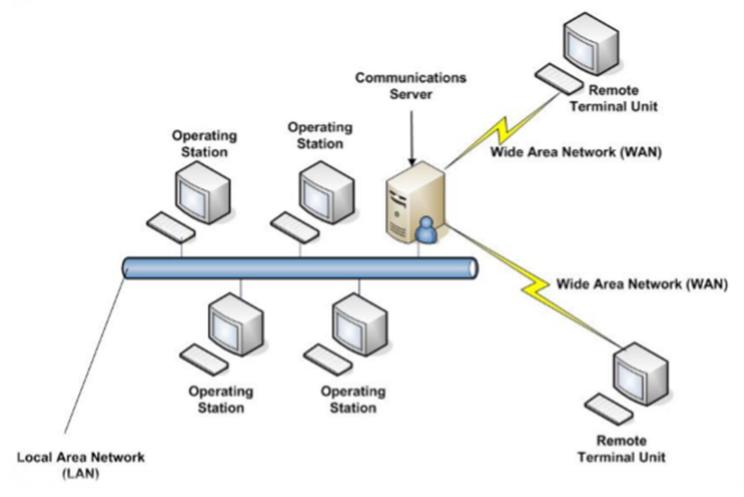
SCADA Architecture





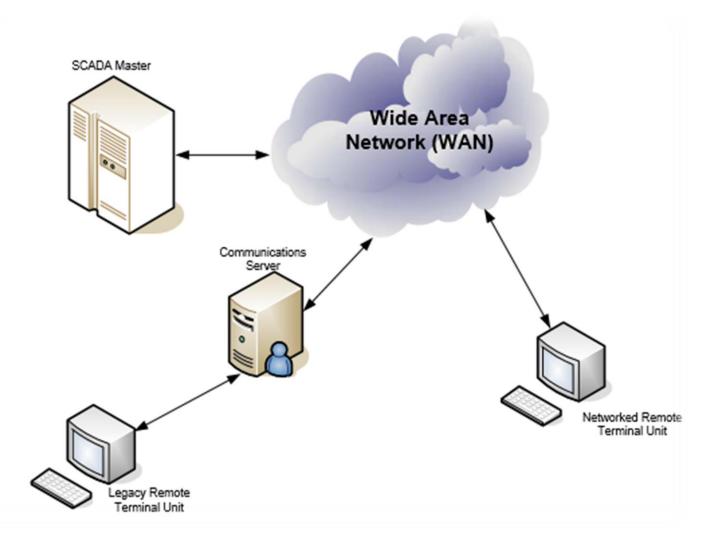
First generation (Monolithic)





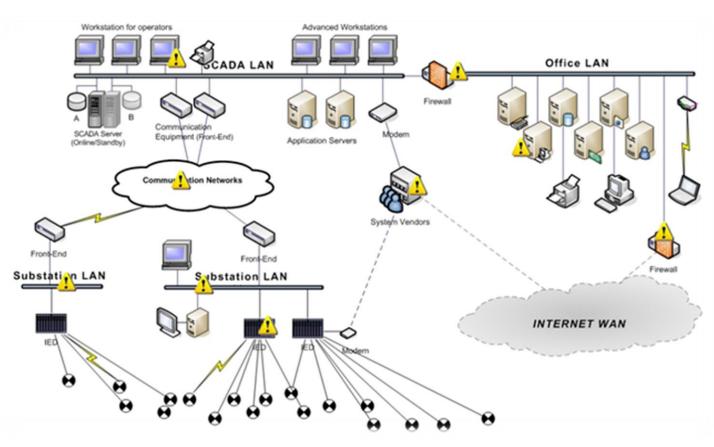
Second generation (Distributed)





Third generation (Networked)





Fourth Generation: IoT

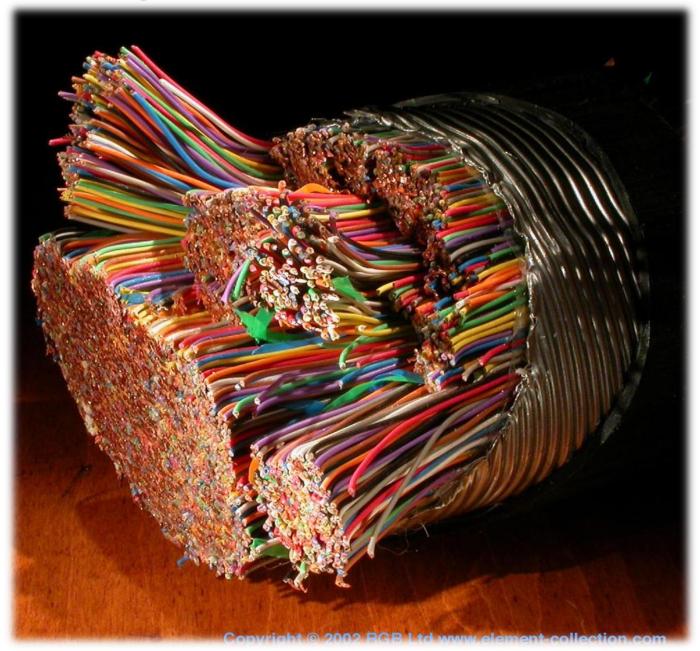
Fiber Optics

How Can Fiber Optics Improve SCADA?

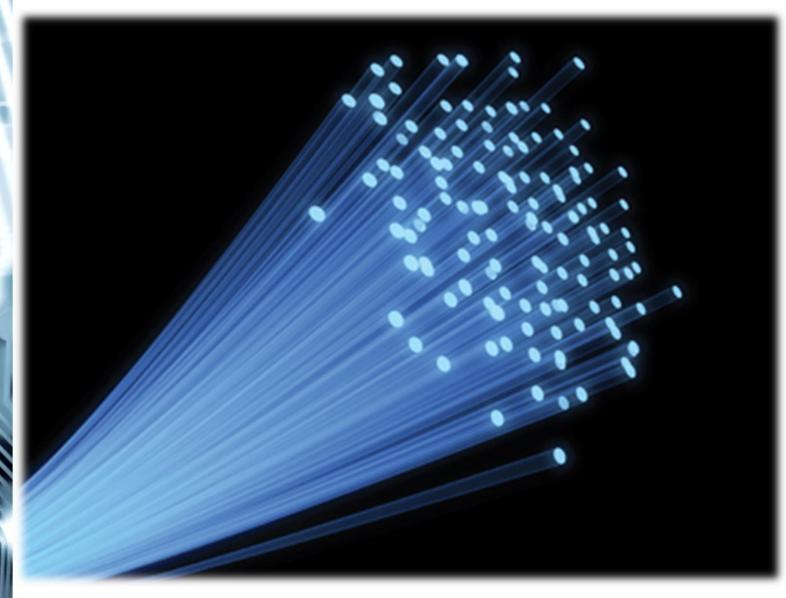
Fiber Optic Technology provides:

- Immunity to EMI/RFI (Electromagnetic interference or Radio frequency interference).
- Elimination of Spark Hazards.
- Increased Transmission Distances.
- Immunity to Ground Faults and Transients.
- Greater Bandwidth (increased signal capacity).
- Secure Transmission.

Fiber Optics



Fiber Optics

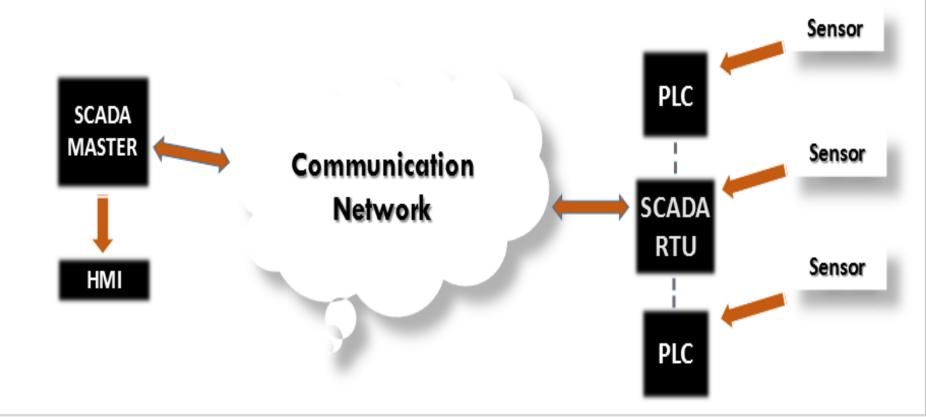


Fiber Optics Typical "Dual Master" Fault Tolerant String Configuration Using the TC2200s and Dual SCADA Masters Primary SCADA Master PLC/RTU LAN or WAN Primary TC2200 Master Ch.1 Ch.1 RS-232 RS-232 Ch.2 Ch.2 TC1900 Up to 80km, Single Mode PLC/RTU Multimode or Single Mode 2-Wire Fiber Optic Cables Analog PBX Ch.1 RS-232 Key System Ch.2 PLC/RTU Backup Backup SCADA Master TC2200 Master Ch.1 RS-232 RS-232 Ch.2 TC1900 Up to 80km, Single Mode Multimode or Single Mode Fiber Optic Cables

Pros and Cons

- > Pros of SCADA systems:
- Maintenance
- Productive employees.
- Remote access.
- Efficiency
- Cost.
- > Cons of SCADA systems:
- Hacking

SCADA



Sorry for taking so much of your time Thank you all ...