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COURSE BROCHURE

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Training Course

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Geneva

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Training Course

Ref: 2705_103264 **Date:** 10 – 14 May 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 7500 GBP

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration is a 1-week training course for control and instrumentation engineers in power and process plants who set up, extend and maintain the logic inside plant controllers, and each participant leaves with a controller configuration record. Plants now depend on controller logic that stays correct through hardware refreshes, staff turnover and constant small changes. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Matters Now

Three pressures shape controller configuration today. Ageing controller hardware is being migrated while units keep running, so configuration has to be rebuilt without disturbing production. Experienced engineers are retiring. A plant that configures controllers with discipline keeps loops stable, trips predictable and modifications traceable; one that does not inherits hidden logic, spurious trips and alarm floods. The course rests on vendor-neutral practice for function block design, redundancy and alarm rationalisation, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Distributed Control System Controller Configuration

- Engineers responsible for building and modifying controller logic and function block diagrams
- Specialists who assign field signals to input and output modules and maintain channel lists
- Engineers who tune and commission regulatory control loops on boilers, turbines and process units
- Staff who manage controller redundancy, diagnostics and online downloads during operation
- Engineers who own alarm settings and the modification approval route for control logic

A plant control engineering group gains most when its logic builders, loop specialists and alarm owners attend together and agree one configuration practice.

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Capabilities

Participants move from reading hardware and signal lists to building and testing trusted logic.

- Specify controller, power supply and input and output module arrangements — hardware purchase and spare decisions
- Design function block logic for interlocks, sequences and calculations — operations and safety reviewers
- Configure regulatory, cascade and ratio control loops with correct modes — shift operators
- Test redundancy switchover and online download behaviour before a live change — plant management
- Apply alarm priorities, deadbands and suppression rules to controller points — control room operators
- Build a change control record linking each logic change to its approval — maintenance planners and auditors

Key Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Terms

- Function block — a reusable software element performing one control task, such as a timer or selector.
- Input and output module — the card that converts field signals into values the controller reads and writes.
- Controller redundancy — a standby controller that tracks the primary and takes over without a bump.
- Execution cycle — the fixed period in which a controller scans inputs, runs its function blocks and updates outputs.
- Alarm deadband — the margin a value must recover past its limit before an active alarm clears, which prevents chattering.
- Online download — transfer of changed logic to a running controller without stopping the process it controls.

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Day by Day

Day 1: Controller Architecture and Plant Context

- Controller, Network and Operator Station Layout — Where Logic Should Reside
- Controller Loading and Execution Cycle — Capacity For Future Plant Expansion
- Power Supply and Cabinet Arrangement — Availability During Electrical Disturbances
- Hardware Migration Strategy — Cutover Without Unplanned Unit Outages
- Configuration Database Structure — Consistent Tag Naming Across Plant Areas

Day 2: Input and Output Modules and Signal Handling

- Analogue and Digital Module Selection — Channel Density Versus Fault Isolation
- Signal Ranging, Scaling and Filtering — Measurement Accuracy At Operator Screens
- Field Signal Diagnostics and Bad Quality Flags — Fail-Safe Logic Response
- Smart Transmitter Communication on Analogue Loops — Remote Device Health Checks
- Channel Assignment Lists — Spare Capacity and Marshalling Decisions

Day 3: Function Block Logic and Control Loops

- Function Block Diagram Construction — Readable Interlocks and Permissives
- Sequential Function Charts for Start-Up — Repeatable Unit Starting Steps
- Proportional-Integral-Derivative Block Parameters — Loop Stability and Response
- Cascade, Ratio and Feedforward Configuration — Boiler and Furnace Control Quality
- Mode Handling and Bumpless Transfer — Safe Operator Manual Intervention

Day 4: Redundancy, Alarms and Change Control

- Controller and Network Redundancy Testing — Switchover Confidence Before Outages
- Online Download Risk Assessment — Whether a Change Waits For Shutdown
- Alarm Priority, Deadband and Suppression Settings — Control Room Alarm Load
- Engineering Workstation User Rights — Who May Alter Running Logic
- Modification Approval and Version Comparison — Traceable Logic History

Day 5: Practising the Controller Configuration Record

- Engineering Workstation Build of a Feedwater Loop — Applying Loop Configuration
- Simulated Module Fault and Redundancy Test — Applying Diagnostics and Switchover
- Alarm Settings Review on the Built Logic — Applying Alarm Rationalisation
- Peer Check of Logic Against Signal Lists — Consistency Before Download
- Controller Configuration Record Completion — Approved Baseline For Plant Handover

Applying Distributed Control System Controller Configuration After the Course

- Audit one plant area's controller logic against its signal list and record every undocumented function block found.
- Run a redundancy switchover test on a critical controller pair during a planned outage, using the test sequence practised.

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration Questions FAQ

What is Distributed Control System Controller Configuration and why does it matter now?

It is the disciplined setting up of controller hardware, signal modules, function blocks, loops, redundancy and alarms. It matters now because plants are migrating ageing controllers while losing experienced engineers, so logic must be recorded for others.

Which roles gain most from Distributed Control System Controller Configuration training?

Control and instrumentation engineers who build or change controller logic gain most. Loop specialists and alarm owners in power stations and chemical plants also benefit.

How does Distributed Control System Controller Configuration differ from a maintenance or fault diagnosis course?

This course focuses on building and changing controller configuration correctly, not on repairing failed hardware. A maintenance course centres on lifecycle support, and a general automation overview stays broad.

What will you bring back from Distributed Control System Controller Configuration training?

You bring back a completed record of a configured controller, ready to adapt as a baseline for your own plant.

Distributed Control System Controller Configuration: The Way Forward

The controller configuration record gives a plant one agreed baseline for each controller. Its first use is deciding whether a pending logic change can be downloaded online or must wait for a shutdown. Control engineers and shift supervisors read it. After its first use, revisit how alarm settings and redundancy tests are recorded as plant conditions change.