

Building Simulation Conference - 2015

The Modbus Definition Language: A First Step Towards Device Interoperability

Jibonananda Sanyal, Joshua New, James Nutaro, David Fugate, and Teja Kuruganti

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Outline

- Device interoperability and buildings
- Seamless interoperability architecture
- Modbus Definition Language
- Utility tools

Sensors and Buildings

- Monitoring of building performance
- Software-in-the-loop simulation
- Challenges:
 - Legacy sensors, actuators, and automation devices
 - Emerging new whole-building control
 - Poor integration
 - Custom software

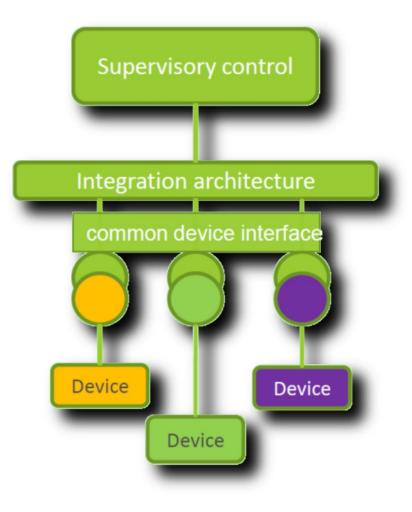
The potential opportunity

- Advanced control of HVACs can save 10% energy in the US
- Simulation informed building management expands this even more
- Immense reduction in device driver costs
- Removes expensive interfacing

Goals of this technology

- Automated generation of device driver software for Modbus devices
- Seamless interoperability
- Reduces human effort
- Modbus Definition Language (MDL)
 - New XML based standard
 - XSD for validation

Seamless Interoperability



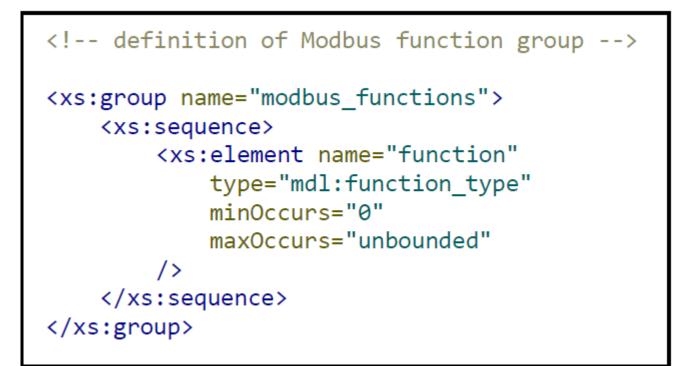
The Modbus Definition Language

IBPSA Building Simulation Conference, Hyderabad, India, Dec. 7-9, 2015

Device Definition

```
<!-- definition of device -->
<xs:element name="device">
    <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="name"</pre>
                 type="mdl:name_type"
                 minOccurs="1"
                 maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element name="description"</pre>
                 type="mdl:description_type"
                 minOccurs="1"
                 maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:group
                 ref="mdl:modbus functions"
                 minOccurs="0"
                 maxOccurs="1" />
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

Function Groups



Functions

```
<!-- definition of a function type -->
<xs:complexType name="function type">
    <xs:annotation>
        <xs:documentation xml:lang="en">
        This element contains the
         description(s) of data item(s) by
         functionality of the device.
        </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="name"</pre>
          type="mdl:name type"
          minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="description"</pre>
          type="mdl:description type"
          minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="addresses"</pre>
          type="mdl:address list type"
          minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <xs:element name="length"</pre>
          type="mdl:length enum type"
          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"
          default="Full word"/>
        <xs:element name="count"</pre>
          type="mdl:count type minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="1" default="1"/>
```

<xs:element name="format"</pre> type="mdl:format enum type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" default="INT8"/> <xs:element name="block label"</pre> type="mdl:block label type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xs:element name="multiplier"</pre> type="mdl:multiplier type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" default="1.0"/> <xs:element name="units"</pre> type="mdl:units type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xs:element name="read function code"</pre> type="mdl:read function type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xs:element name="write function code"</pre> type="mdl:write function type" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xs:sequence> </xs:complexType >

Read and Write

<read_function_type> arg = (float)r1/10.0f; </read_function_type>

Simple Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<device xmlns="http://www.ornl.gov/ModbusXMLSchema">
           <name>TEMPCO Modbus device</name>
           <description>This is a description of the TEMPCO modbus device</description>
           <function>
                      <name>temperature</name>
                      <description>Spare</description>
                      <addresses>14</addresses>
                      <count>1</count>
                      <block label>COMMON</block label>
           </function>
           <function>
                      <name>fan relay on</name>
                      <description>Relay1 manual output value</description>
                      <addresses>255</addresses>
                      <length>Lower byte</length>
                      <count>1</count>
                      <format>INT8</format>
                      <block label>OUTPUT</block label>
                      <multiplier>1</multiplier>
                      <read function code> arg = (float)r1/10.0f; </read function code>
           </function>
           ...
</device>
```

Supporting Utilities

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Register table

MODBUS Registers for Tstat 6 & 7

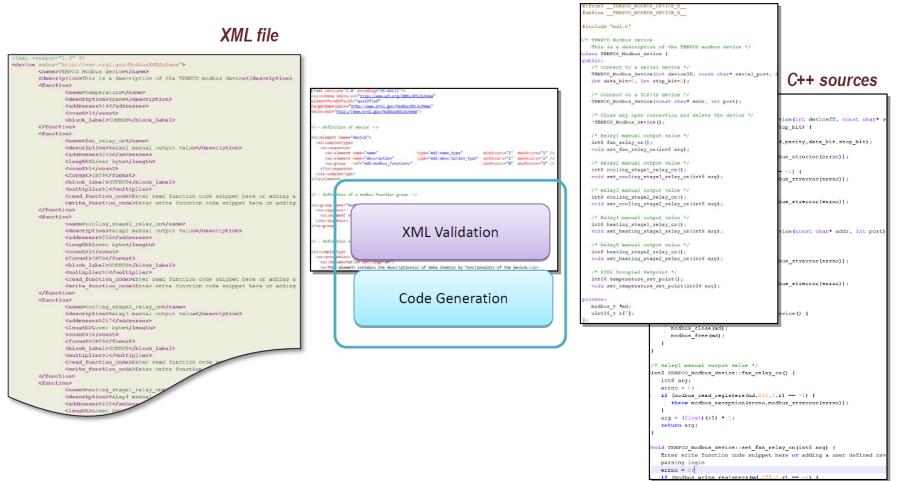
Block	Tstat6 Legacy	Tstat6	Bytes	INTE	Multipler	Length info column	Opera tion info	Register and Description
COMMON	0 to 3	0 to 3	4	int8		Low byte	R	Serial Number - 4 byte value. Read-only
COMMON	4 to 5	4 to 5	2	int8	0.1	Low byte	R	Software Version - 2 byte value. Read only
COMMON	6	6	1	irt8	1	Low byte	WR	ADDRESS. Modbus device address Product Model. This is a read-only register that is used by the
COMMON	7	7	1	int8	1	Low byte	R	microcontroller to determine the product
COMMON	8	8	1	int8	1	Low byte	R	Hardware Revision. This is a read-only register that is used by the microcontroller to determine the hardware rev
COMMON	9	3	1	int8	1	Low byte	R	PIC firmware version
COMMON	515	10	1	irt8	1	Low byte	R	PIC version of Humidity module
COMMON	10	11	1	irt8	1	Low byta	WR	PLUC_N_PLAY_ADDRESS, 'plug n play' address, used by the network master to resolve address conflicts. See VC code for plaosithms
COMMON		14	1	-		not use	_	Spare
COMMON	15	15	1	int8	31	Low byte	R	Base address selection 0 = Protocol address,1 = PLC address.
COMMON	16	16	1	irt8	1	Low byte	W/R(Re boot after write)	Immove opcase requisite, used to show the status of minimate updates. Writing 143 sets the config back to out of the back except for Modulus: D and back rate. Write 159 to fix the current config as the user defaults, this is done automatically by T3010 any time a config file is loaded. Writing 157, exerts the writin back to the user defaults.
COMMON	17,18,19	17, 18, 19					_	Spare
COMMON	20	20	2	int16	1	Full	R	Hardware Options Register, starting with LSB. Bit0=Clock present or nct, Bit1 = Humidity present or not, Bit2 = C02 Sensor, Bit3=CO sensor, Bit4 =
COMMON	21		2	int16	1	Full		PANID for zigbee devices
COMMON	22 to 100	22te100	-	-				Black for Schene use
MODE	106	101	1	int8	1	Low byta	WR	Blank, to future use COOL_HEAT_MODE, heating or cooling mode. 0=none, 1=ceoling.
MODE	107	102	1	int8	1	Low byte	R	2=heating MODE OPERATION, heating or cooling state: 0-7 = coasting, cooling
MODE	118	103	1	irt8	1	Low byte	W/R(Re boot after write)	SEQUENCE , 0 = internal tast sequence, sutputs slowly cycle on of or ramp up & down. 1 = normal, operation according to the output tables.
MODE	121	104	1	irt\$	1	Low byte	W/R(Re boot after write)	$DEGC_OR_F,$ engineering units, $Deg\:C=\emptyset,\:Deg\:F=1$
MODE	122	105	1	ir£8	1	Low byte	WR	numer of tan speeds or system modes Single speed = 1 up to three
MODE	127	106	1	intő		Low byte	WR	POWER UF_MODE, mode of operation on power up. 0 = power of, 1 = power up in on mode, 2 = tast value (default), 3 = auto mode.
MODE	129	107	1	irt8	1	Low byte	WR	AUTO_ONLY, enables or cloables manual mode. 0 = Manual Fan Modes 1 x Allowed (depending on R122 value, 1 = Auto Node Only, 2 = DDC mode the user
MODE	134	108	,	irt8	1	Low byte	W/R(Re boot after write)	Write 1 to register 108 - resets the unit to latest factory defaults. (same as writing Writing 143 to register 16)
MODE	184	109	1	irt8	- 1	Low byte	WR	Into Byte, this register contains into about the state of the tstat.
	184_0	109_0						B# 0 is read/write and shows the occupancy mode. B# 0 = 0 means unoccupied.
	184_1	100_1						Bit 1 is read only and shows the reset state. Bit 1 = 0 means hardware located
	184_2	109_2						Bit 2 is read/write and is the reset prevention bit. Bit 2 = 0 means the tstat will automatically reset after certain registers are charged. Bit 2 = 1 prevents the
	184_3	100_3						Bk 3 is the state of the digital input. Bit and the state of the digital input.
	184_4	109_4						Bit 4: Reserved
	184_5	109_5						BK5 Cma
							4	
	TeleT.	109 7			-			Spec sheet

<description>This is a description of the TEMPCO modbus device</description> <function> <name>temperature</name> <description>Spare</description> <addresses>14</addresses> Parser <count>1</count> </function> <function> xnl.tree.ElmentTree xnl.text.essutils import escape <name>fan_relay_on</name> <description>Relay1 manual output value</description> <addresses>255</addresses> diffilb <length>Lower byte</length> 28 Argparse confliges 25 eleing <count>l</count> <format>INT8</format> <block_label>OUTFUT</block_label> <multiplier>l</multiplier> main which is called at the god of this surger <read_function_code>Enter read function code snippet here or adding a Million Three approach approach approach approach approach (Merris in Cit), as a single interval file the the approach and Approach (Merris in Cit), as a single interval file the the approach and approach (Merris in Cit), as a single interval approach and approach (Merris in Cit)). <write function code>Enter write function code snippet here or adding </function> <function> arguarmer.add argument(*-5*, *--interarrive*, h arguarmer.add_argument(*-0*, *--restand*, in)pe <name>cooling_stage1_relay_on</name> <description>Eelay2 manual output value</description> argparser-parse_arpri <addresses>256</addresses> 4 Des Taue 18 interestives Balas othe isEnteractive = args.interactive <length>Lower byte</length> <count>1</count> E des frue if verbiers false otherwise LaLogVerbies = angs.verbiese <format>INT8</format> <block_label>OUTFUT</block_label> # Farme device ini file deviceini = configurate.ConfigUrate(allow_mo_value = free) devicein(.read/ args.device_ini_file) <nultiplier>1</nultiplier> <read function code>Enter read function code snippet here or adding a <write function code>Enter write function code snippet here or adding covfileTame - deviceini.get('Input/Disput', 'address map cer file' adffileTame - deviceini.get('Input/Disput', 'output add. file') </function> <function> # Set surgur filename of any provided in ini file Not solfliefame: filefame, filefamenios = cs.path.splitest(args.device_csv_file) with(device_cst)(admon_c) <name>cooling_stage2_relay_on</name> <description>RelayI manual output value</description> <addresses>257</addresses> i Create the XOC. anistr - cev to ani devicenti, cevfileName, ininteract <length>Lover byte</length> <count>l</count> <format>INTB</format> <block label>OUTPUT</block label> <nultiplier>1</nultiplier> <read_function_code>Enter read_function <write_function_code>Enter write funct </function> <function> <name>heating_stagel_relay <description>Relavi man <addresses>258</addr length>Low Python translator **XML**

MDL generation from manufacturer's spec sheet

XML file

C++ header



Device driver generation

Thank You

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