



Modbus RTU for Arm Conversation

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01

Introduction of Modbus

What is Modbus

Software-level **communication protocol** widely used in the field of industrial automation

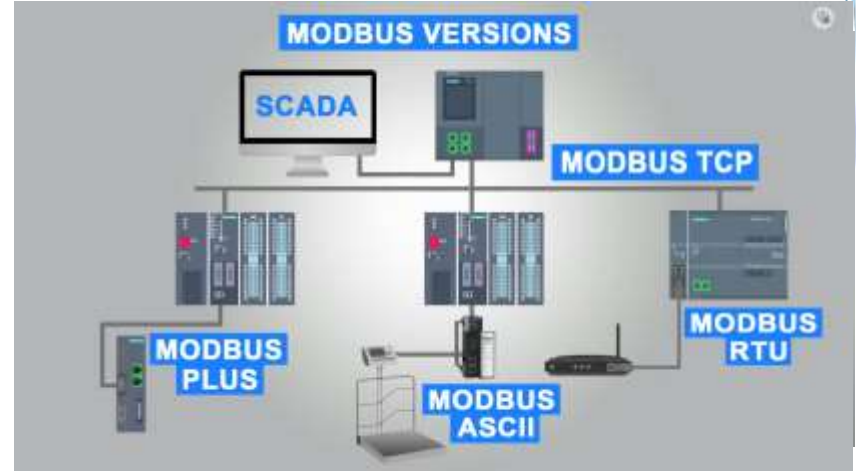
Features

Master-Slave Architecture:

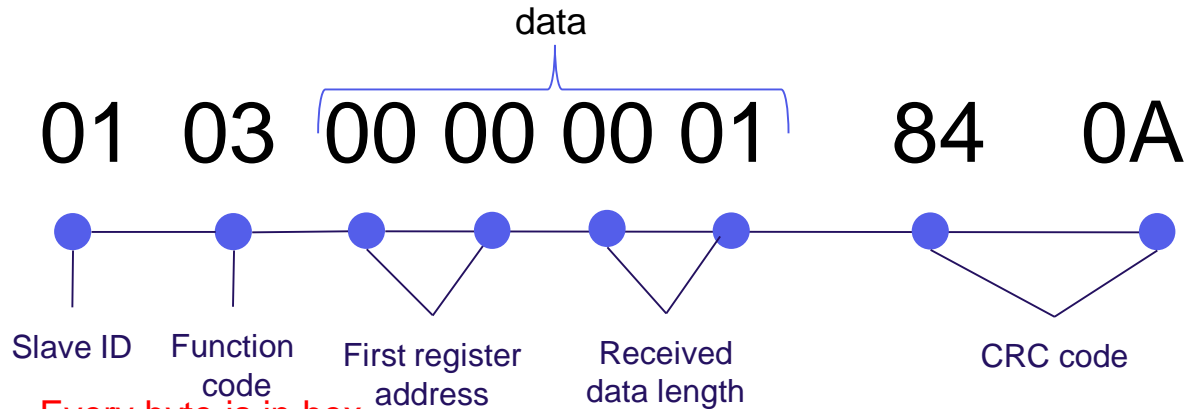
- ✦ The master station sends requests and receives responses from slave stations.
- ✦ Up to 247 slaves

Data Formats :

- ✦ Modbus RTU (binary)★
- ✦ Modbus ASCII (text)
- ✦ Modbus TCP/IP for Ethernet communication



Data format of Modbus RTU



Every byte is in hex

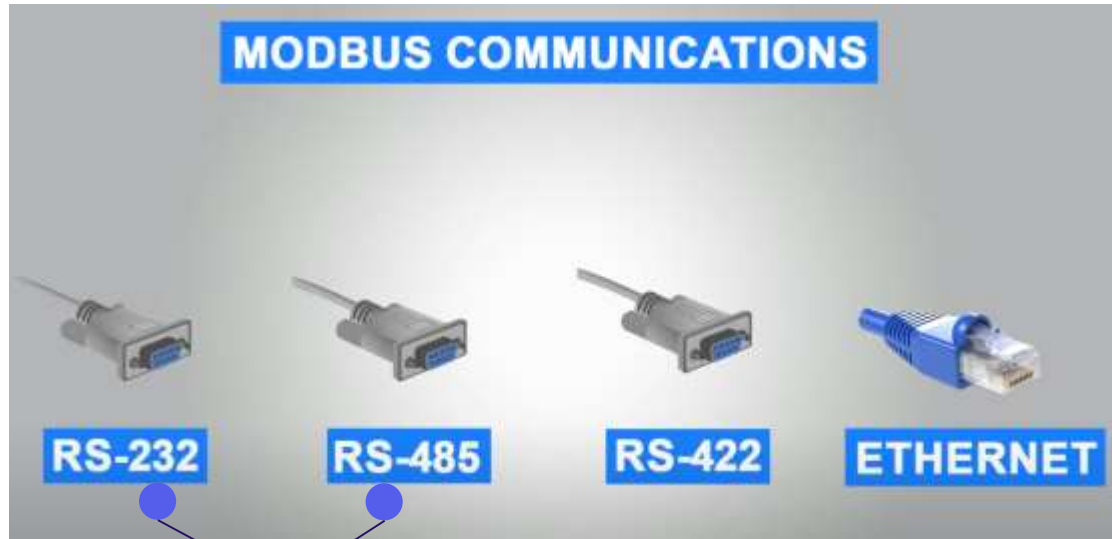
Slave ID: 0 is master and slaves usually use 1-127, 128-247 for unusual condition

Function code: There are many different functions in RTU and 03 is for reading holding registers

Data: Recognize the start address and end address of register, for this example means read 40001 address of holding register only.

CRC code: To check if the received data is same with the sent data. CRC code is based on some function to compute and RTU has its own function

Physical interfaces of Modbus



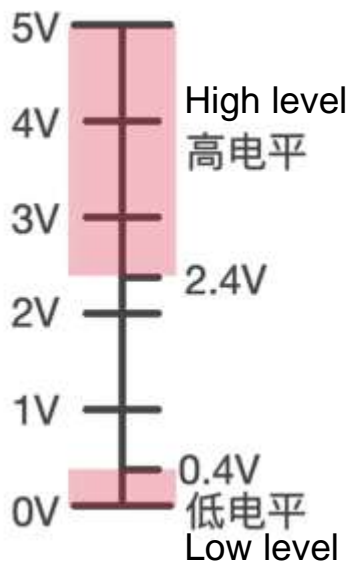
Modbus RTU



02

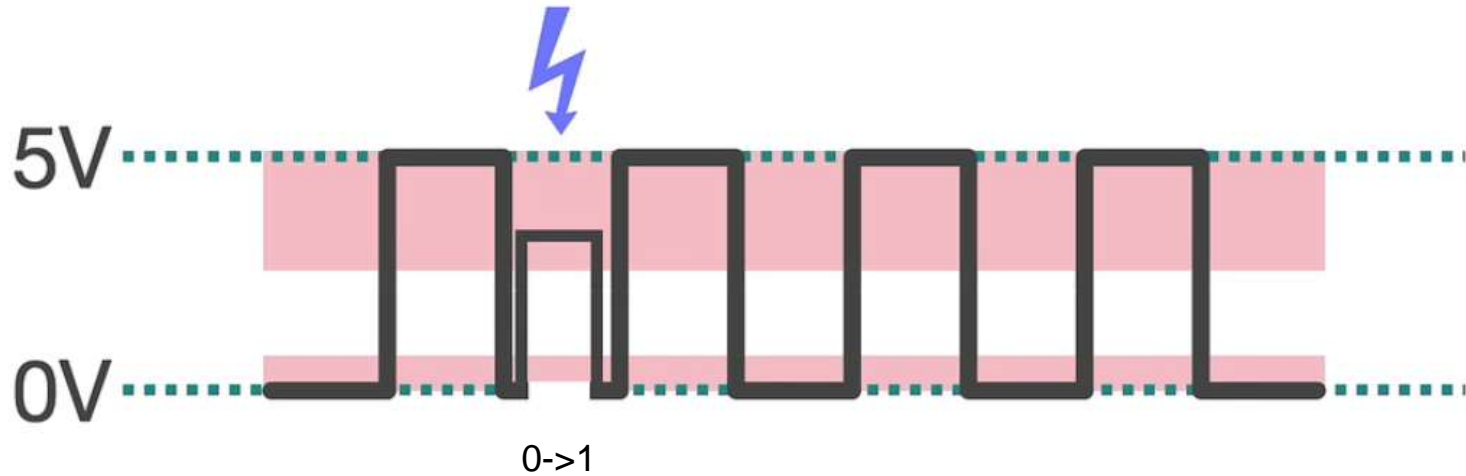
Introduction of RS-485

Why we don't use TTL



Very poor anti-interference ability

Why we don't use TTL



Very poor anti-interference ability

Transfer distance: less than 1 meter

What is RS-485

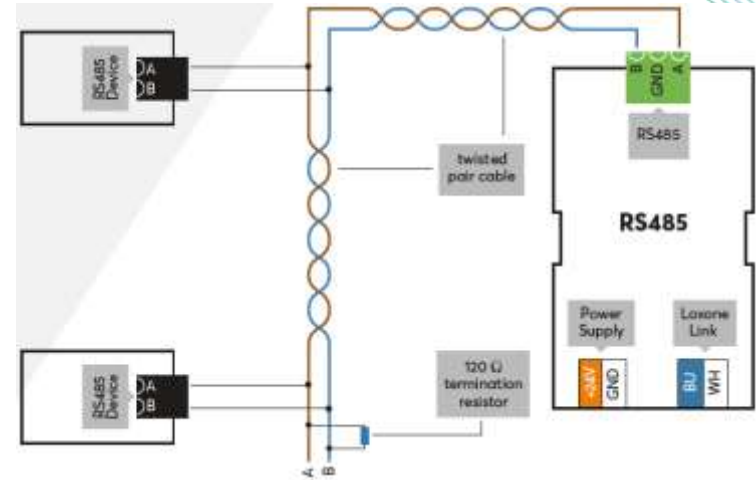
Recommended Standard by EIA
And Physical layer communication
standard

Features

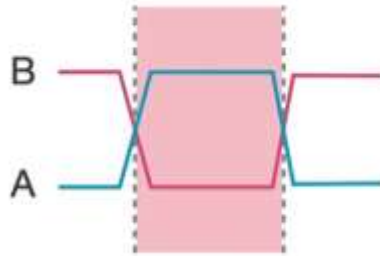
Two wire twisted pair

Half-duplex(only can receive or send data
in one time)

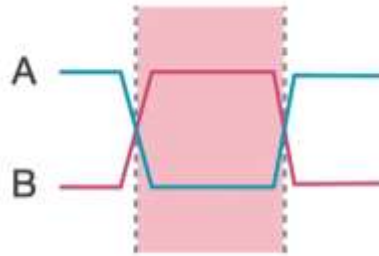
Multi-point communication



Why we use RS-485



Logic 0

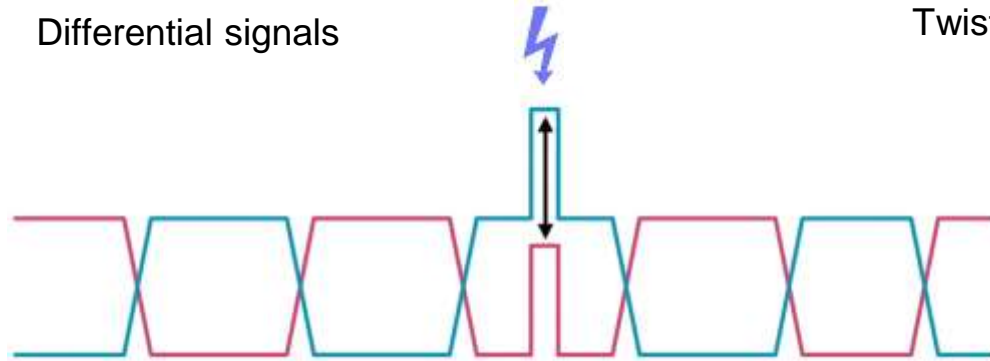


Logic 1

Differential signals



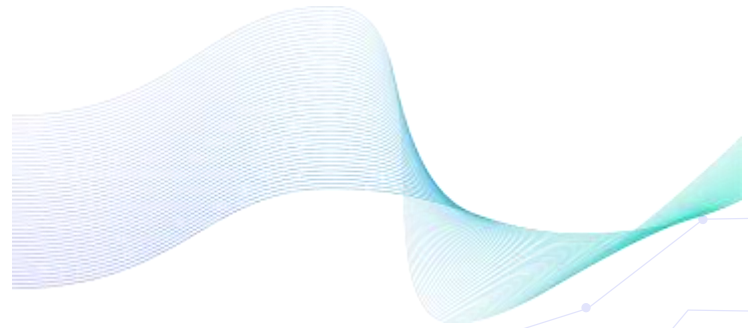
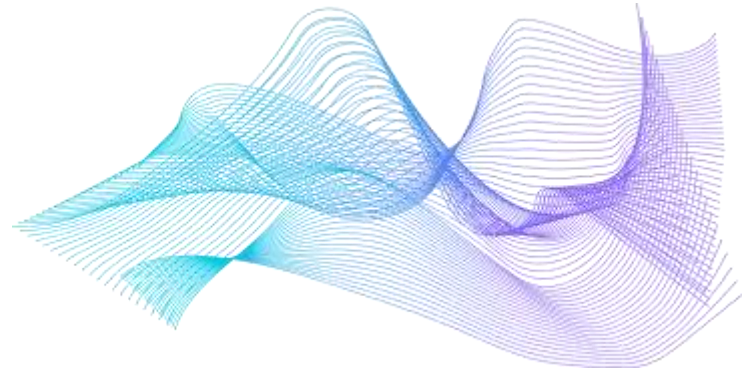
Twisted pair



Difference remain the same
Transfer distance form 1m to 1200m!

For our project

- Modbus and rs-485 allow us implement 1 to many communication
- Modbus RTU allow us double check the data by using CRC code
- RS-485 provides more stable data which is meaningful for the safety and longer transfer distance as well

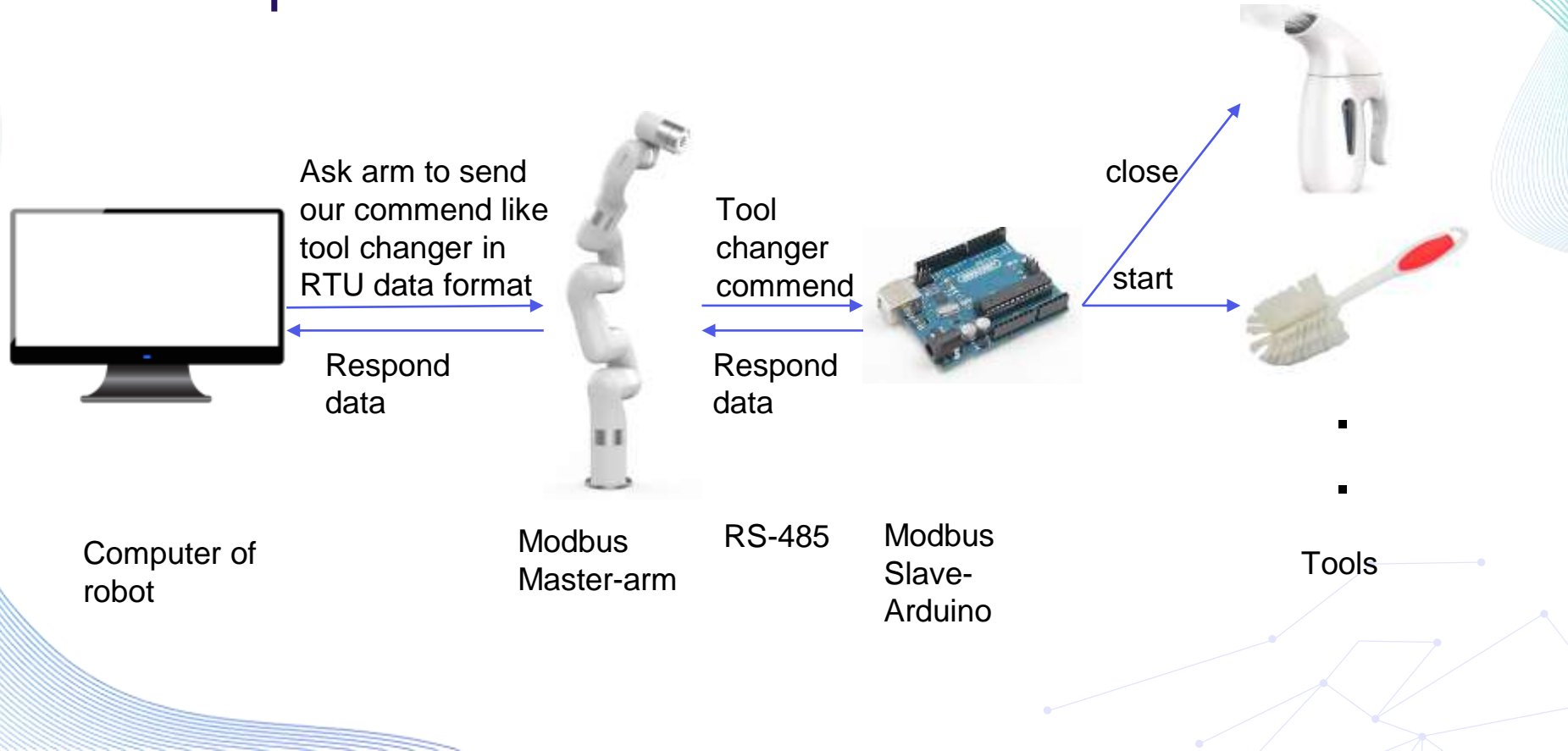




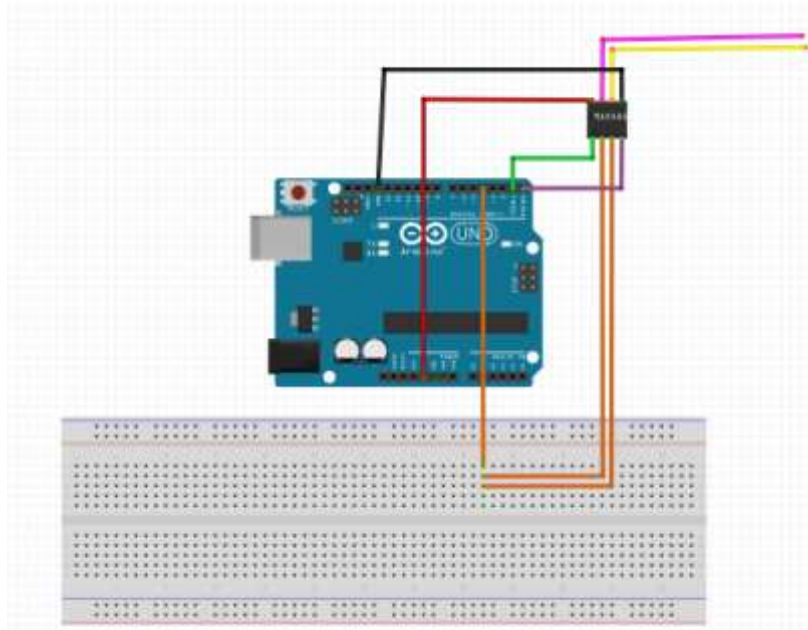
03

Brief of my work

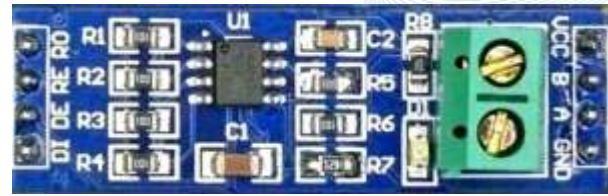
Work process



Circuit and hardware



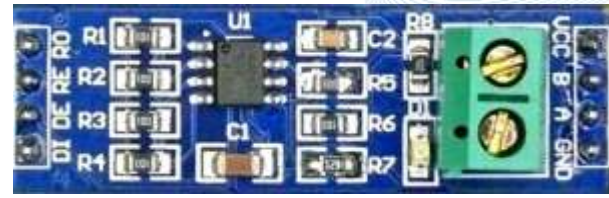
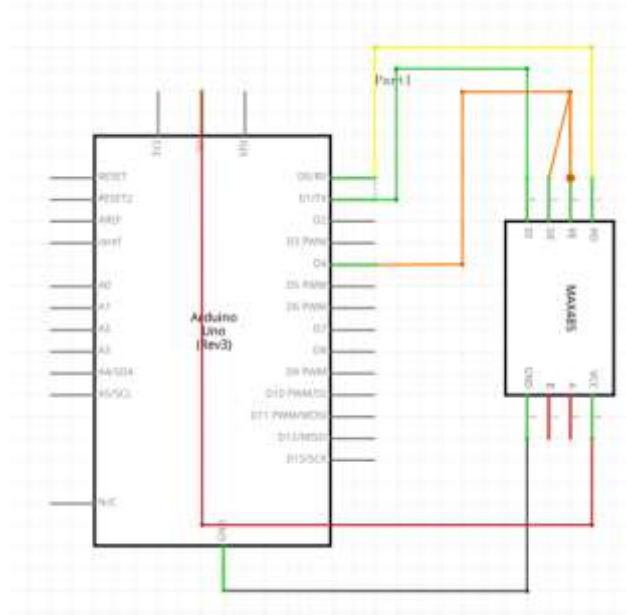
RS485 is half-duplex



MAX485: 485-TTL

Pin Name	Pin Description
VCC	5V
A	Non-inverting Receiver Input Non-Inverting Driver Output
B	Inverting Receiver Input Inverting Driver Output
GND	GND (0V)
RO	Receiver Out (TX pin)
RE	Receiver Output (LOW-Enable)
DE	Driver Output (HIGH-Enable)
DI	Driver Input (RX pin)

Circuit and hardware



Pin Name	Pin connected
VCC	5V
A	A wire of end-effector
B	B wire of end-effector
GND	GND of Arduino
RO	RX pin of Arduino
RE	Pin 4
DE	Pin 4
DI	TX pin of Arduino

Code explanation

```
#include <ModbusRtu.h>
```

```
// data array for modbus network sharing
```

```
uint16_t aul6data[1] = {  
    3 };
```

```
/**
```

```
* Modbus object declaration  
* u8id : node id = 0 for master, = 1..247 for slave  
* port : serial port  
* u8txenpin : 0 for RS-232 and USB-FTDI  
*             or any pin number > 1 for RS-485  
*/
```

```
Modbus slave;
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
//set up the slave, 1 is ID and second 1 is RS485model, 4 means the enable pin of max485
```

```
    slave=Modbus(1,1,4);
```

```
//start the slave and set baud rate
```

```
    slave.begin(9600);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
    slave.poll( aul6data, 1 );
```

```
    //begin the communication, 1 is the length of the array
```

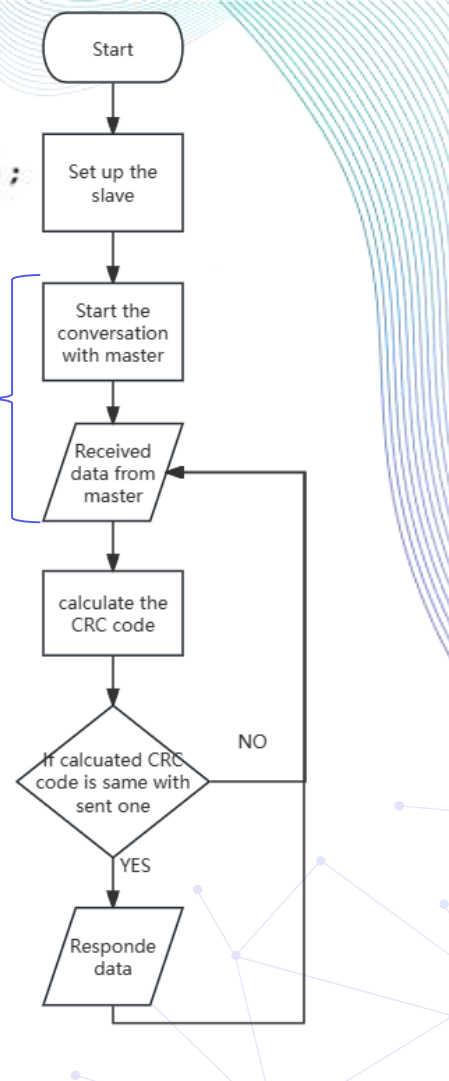
```
}
```

```
slave=Modbus(1,1,4);
```

```
slave.begin(9600);
```

```
slave.poll( aul6data, 1 );
```

```
slave.poll( aul6data, 1 );
```



Experiment process in terminal

```
roslaunch xarm_bringup xarm7_server.launch robot_ip:=192.168.1.128 report_type:=normal
```

//Start all xarm server, change the control box ip in real condition

```
rosservice call /xarm/config_tool_modbus 9600 20
```

//Set proper baud rate and timeout(ms) parameters

```
rosservice call /xarm/set_tool_modbus [0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01] 5
```

//Set data array to be sent to the modbus tool device, and second is the number of characters to be received as a response from the device. **No need to set CRC code**

Result

The image displays a ROS2 environment with a terminal window and a GUI. The terminal window shows the execution of a ROS2 service call and its output.

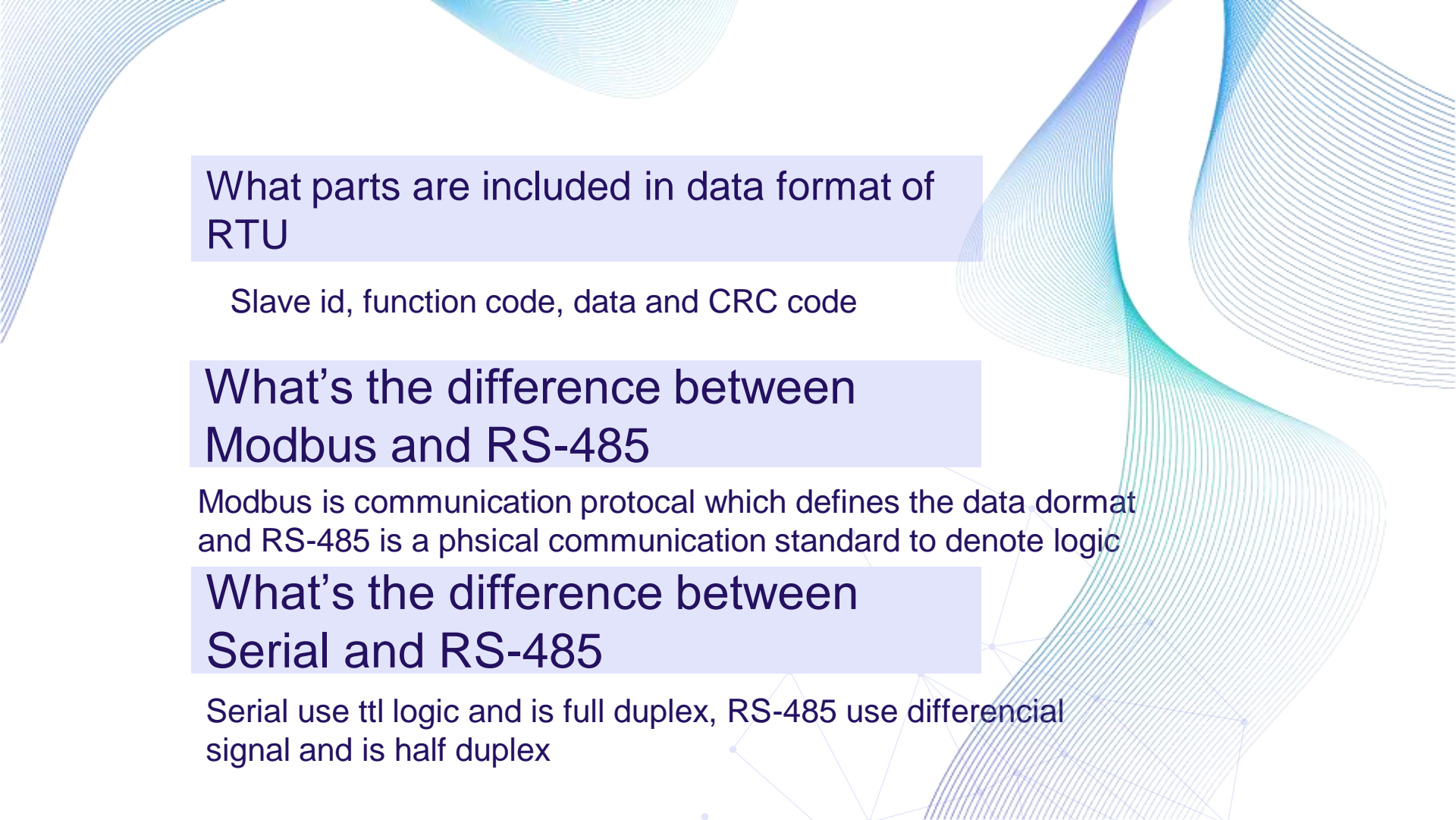
Terminal Output:

```
hlivebotics@hlivebotics-NUC:~$ rosservice call /xarm/set_tool_modbus 5 [0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01] 4
ret: 0
message: ''
respond_data: [0, 0, 0, 0]
^[[Ahlivebotics@hlivebotics-NUC:~$ rosservice call /xarm/set_tool_modbus [0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01] 5
ret: 1
message: ''
respond_data: [1, 3, 2, 0, 3]
hlivebotics@hlivebotics-NUC:~$
```

GUI Screenshot:

The GUI shows a list of tools on the left, including TCP, I/O, Safety, Mounting, and Timed Tasks. The right panel displays the 'Robot Arm Modbus Debug' window, which shows the following communication logs:

- [14:21:18:694]Send-> 0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01
Command error or command format error
- [14:21:21:945]Send-> 0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01
Command error or command format error
- [14:23:11:44]Send-> 0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01
- [14:23:11:54]Receive<- 01 03 02 00 03
- [14:23:12:536]Send-> 0x01,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x01
- [14:23:12:546]Receive<- 01 03 01 00 03



What parts are included in data format of RTU

Slave id, function code, data and CRC code

What's the difference between Modbus and RS-485

Modbus is communication protocol which defines the data format and RS-485 is a physical communication standard to denote logic

What's the difference between Serial and RS-485

Serial use TTL logic and is full duplex, RS-485 use differential signal and is half duplex



Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

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10 million

First-year revenue of the project