

ENERGY METER

Modbus RS485 communication

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System requirement

- Hardware

- Energy meter (CET PMC-53M-A)
- STM32f401ret6 (Black pill board)
- St-link V2
- RS485 to UART ttl convertor

- Software

- STM32CubeIDE

Energy meter

- CET PMC-53M-A



fig:1

Why CET?

- Give the all necessary peremetr of energy.
- ✓ 3-phase voltage line
- ✓ 3-phase current
- ✓ Power factor
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Harmonics
- Accurate readings
- Easy to use

Microcontroller

- STM32f401ret6 black pill board

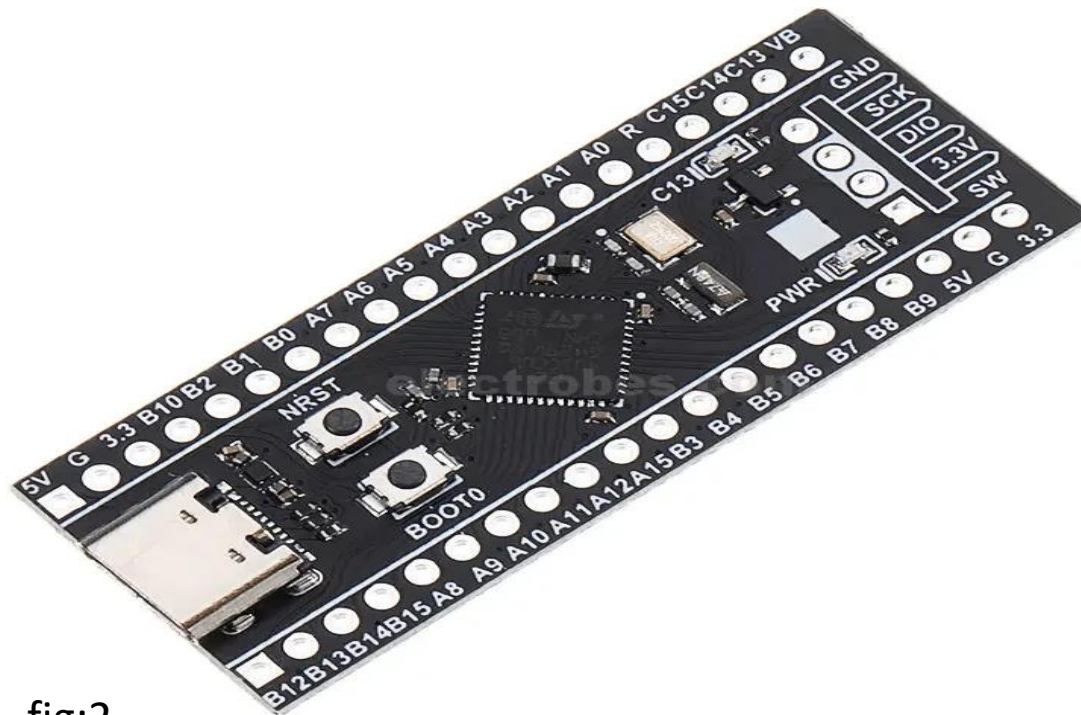


fig:2

Why Black Pill Board

- Low power consumption
- Decent processing power 84MHz
- Rich number of GPIO
- Moderate Price range

Debugger

St-link V2



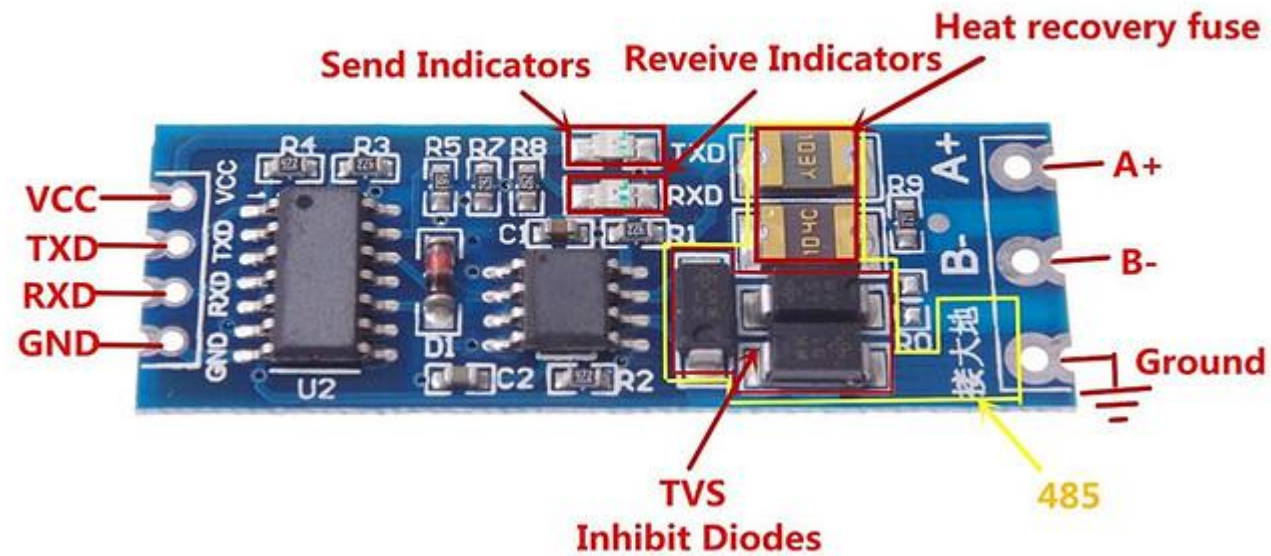
fig:3

Why ST-LINK V2?

- Boot loader to upload program to stm board.
- Serial Wire Debugger use to debug code.
- Provide Power to board

Rs485 convertor

Rs485 to uart convertor



Why this?

Modbus rs485 signal can directly malfunctioned the GPIO of stm board so we use rs485 to uart convertor and also it is easy to configure and use.

fig:4

IDE

STM32CubeIDE

Use to program stm boards

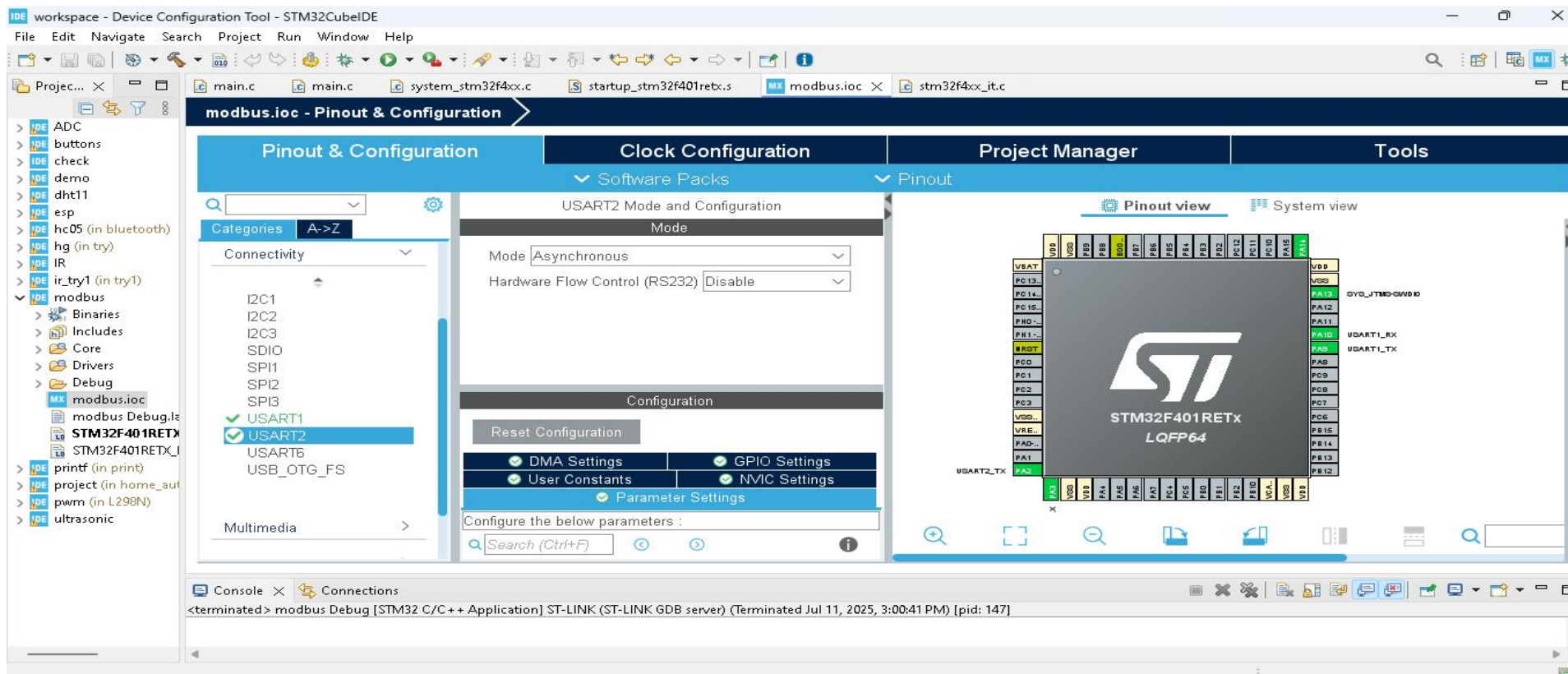


fig:5

Working

- Step -1

Open stm32CubeIDE

In title bar from top left corner click on

file>>new>>stm32project (as shown in fig:6)

- Step-2

A new pop up window appear

In commercial port number window enter board number in our case it is stm32f401ret6.

Click the board from MPU list at right side and click next
(as shown in fig:7)

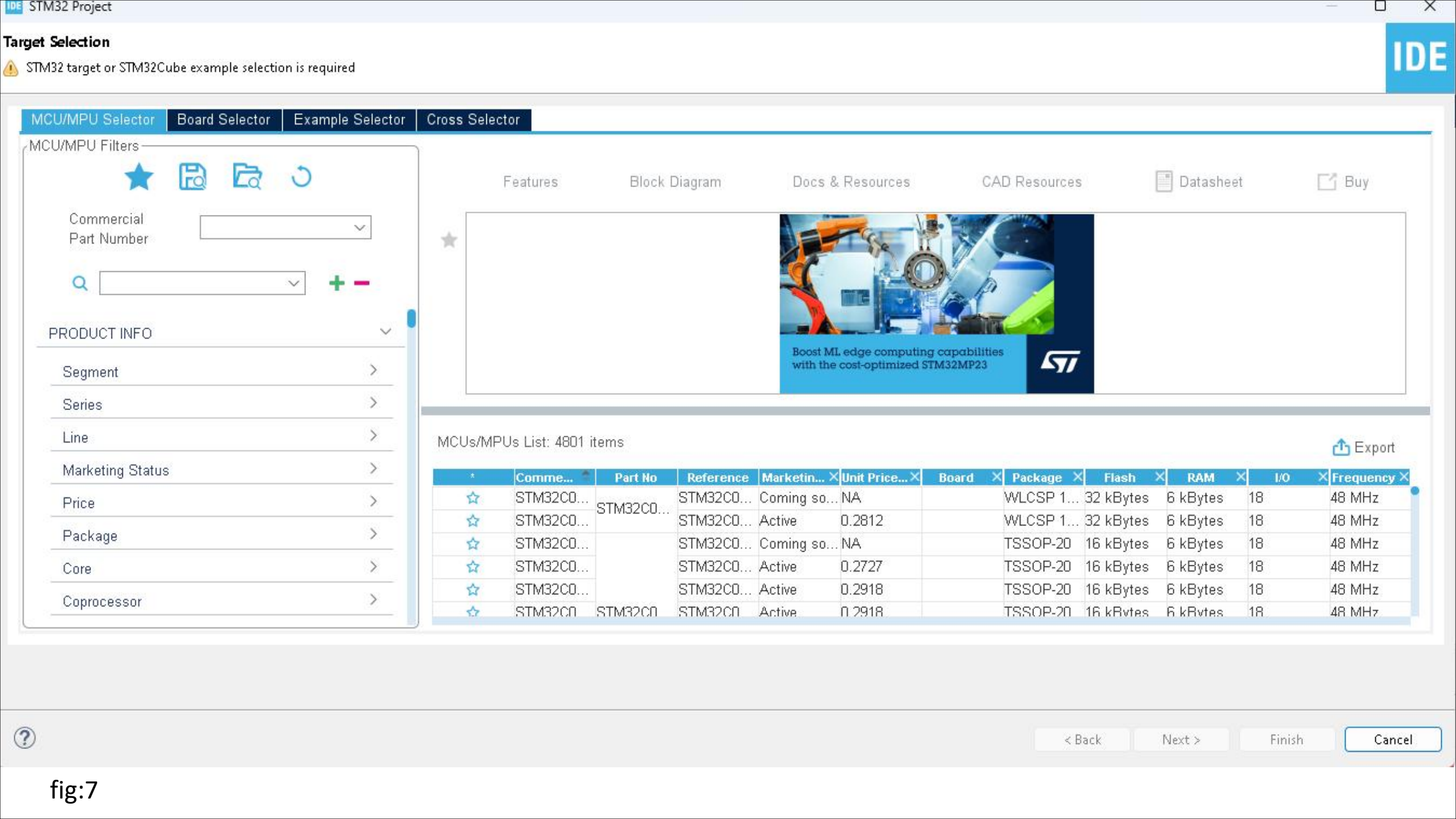


fig:7

- Step-3

A new pop up window appear type your project name and hit finish.

- Step-4

A new window appear click on system core drop down in left side bar (as shown in fig:8)

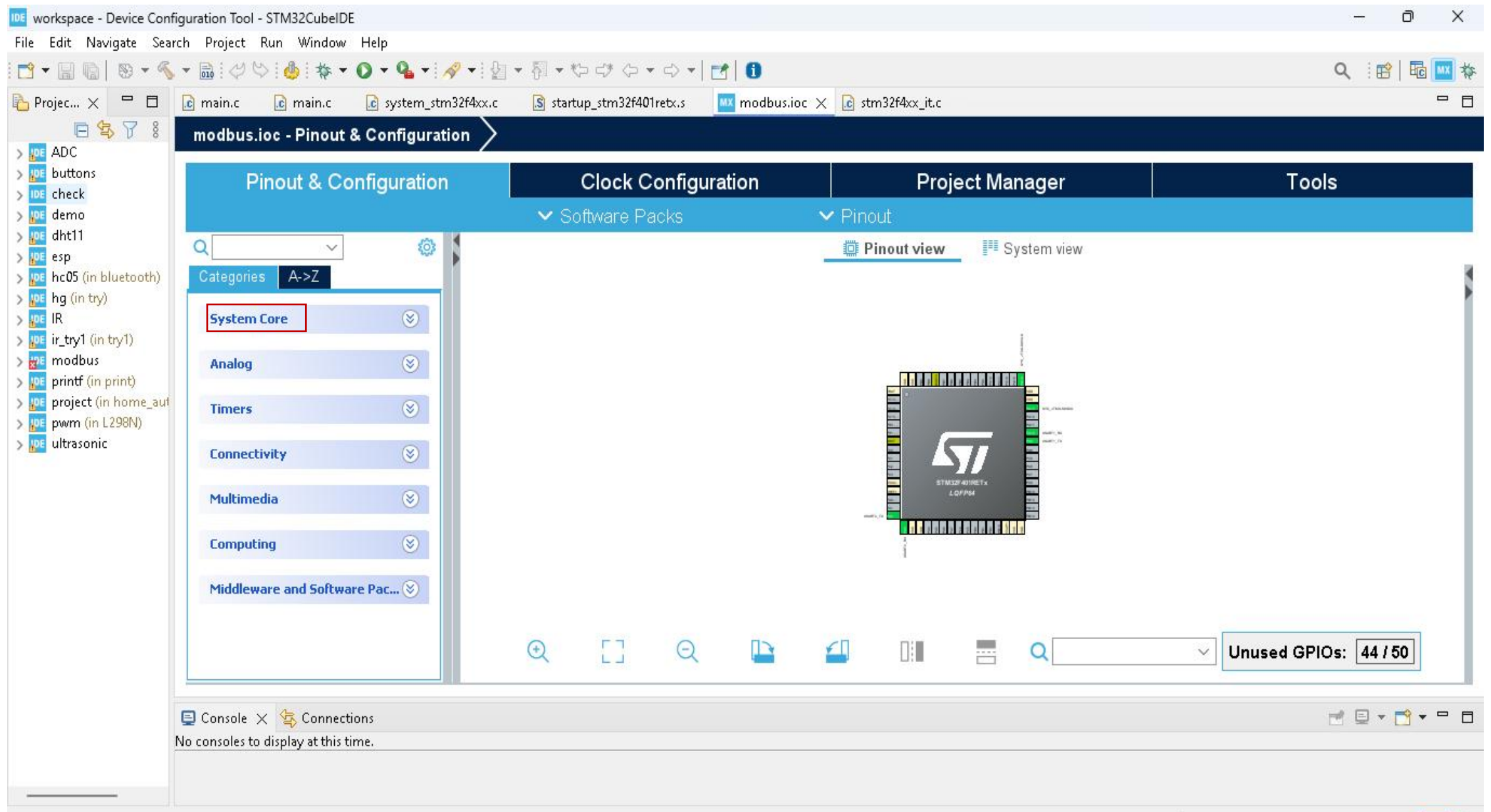


fig:8

- Step-5

From drop down click on sys
(as shown in fig:9)

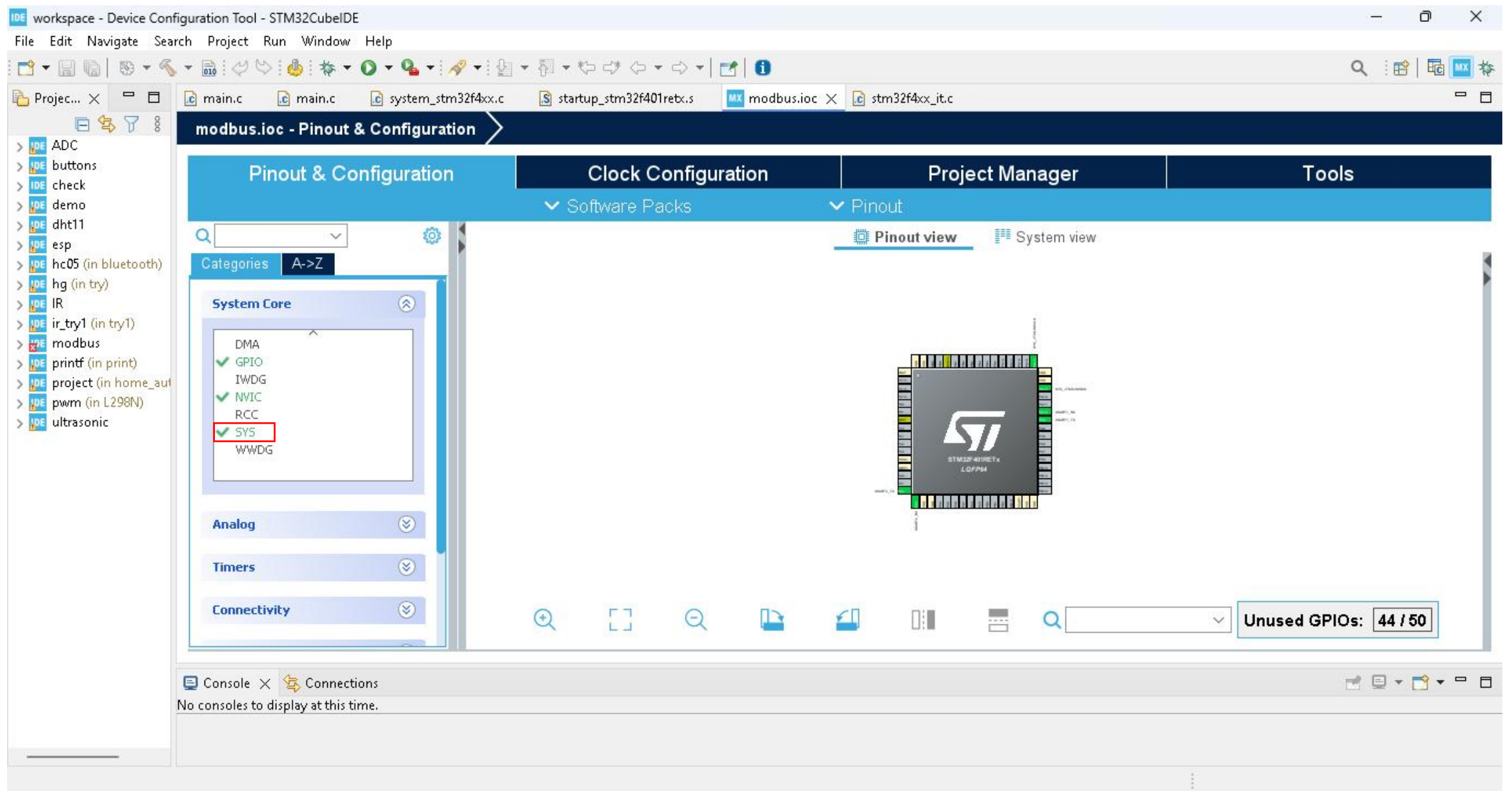


fig:9

- Step-6

After clicking on sys a new side bar appear in right side of sys from here click on serial wire from debug section. (as shown in fig:10)

This will enable serial wire pins of stm board used for program loading and debugging with st link v2.

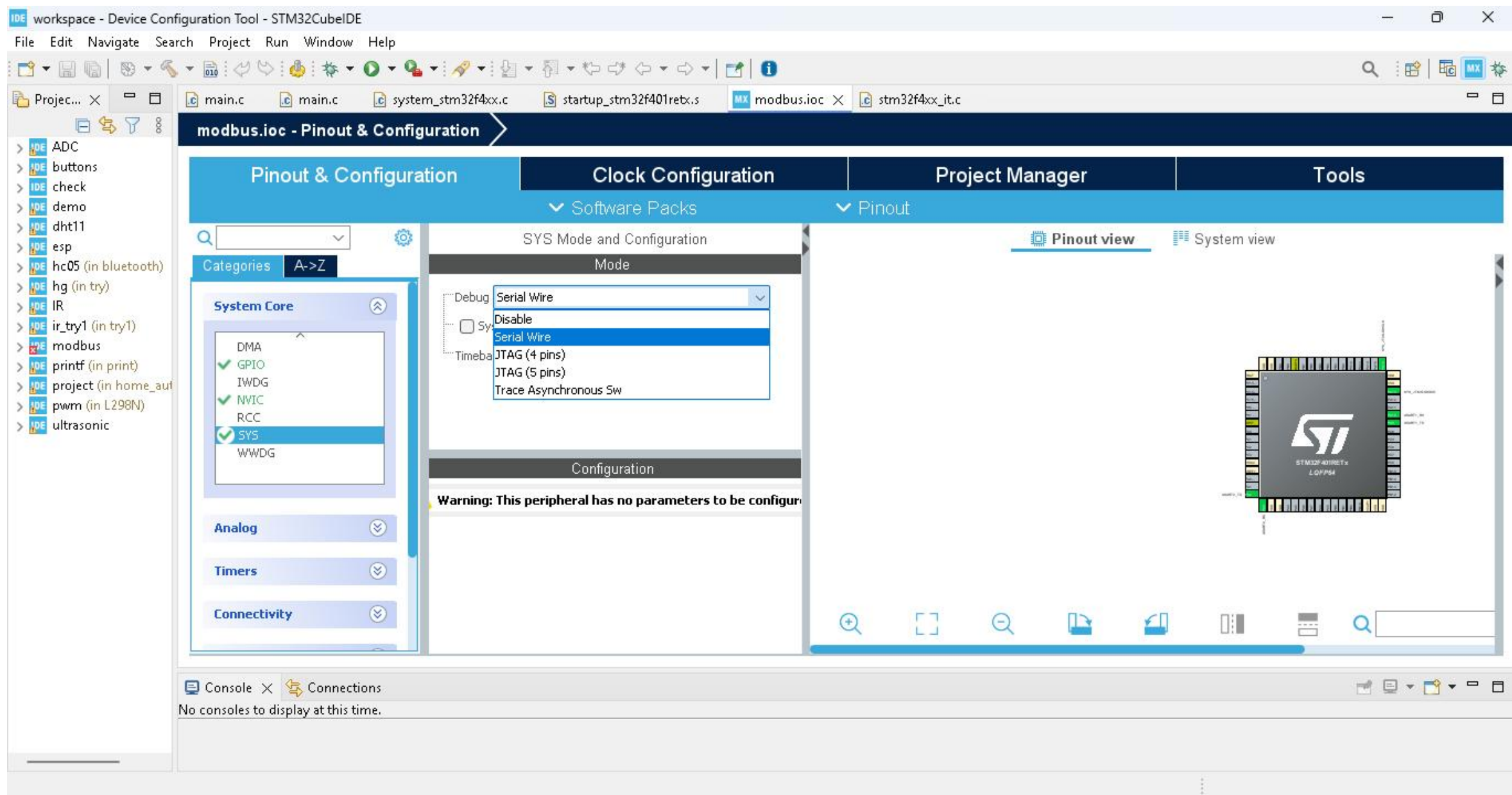


fig:10

- Step-7

Now we have to enable uart gpio from left side bar click on connectivity >> UART1

A new side bar window appear on very right side of this bar

Here from mode select 'Asynchronous' (as shown fig:11)

Now from configuration select parameter setting

from there set baud rate '9600'

set word length 9 bits (for 8 bit data and 1 bit for parity)

set parity even (as CET energy meter uses even parity for modbus)

(as shown in fig:11)

and do the same settings for UART2 to send data to esp

- Step-8

Now hit save(Ctrl+S)

and a new pop up appear which ask to generate code click ok (yes)

this will generate the configuration code for our project and then “open the prospective now” option appear click ok and main.c file is open.

- Step-9

Code

now add this code in respective commented part

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN Includes */  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdbool.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <stdint.h>  
#include <math.h>  
/* USER CODE END Includes */
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN PD */  
#define MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER 256  
/* USER CODE END PD */
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN PV */  
// for debugging  
int debug=0;  
int debug1=0;  
int debug2=0;
```

```
// for modbus communication  
uint8_t modbusRxBuffer[MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER]={0};  
uint8_t modbusTxBuffer[MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER]={0};  
uint16_t modbusRxIndex = 0;
```

```
bool modbusFrameReceived = false;
```

```
uint8_t recieved_data[MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER] = {0};
```

```
uint16_t crcCalculated=0;
```

```
uint16_t crcReceived=0;
```

```
// for voltage reading
```

```
float prevVolt = 0.0;
```

```
float currentVolt = 0.0;
```

```
float check = 0.0;
```

```
uint32_t ieee = 0;
```

```
uint32_t ieee2 = 0;
```

```
uint8_t floatBytes[4]={0};
```

```
int byteCount = 0;  
int numFloats =0;  
float values[10]={0};  
int baseIndex = 0;  
uint32_t ieeeVal=0;
```

```
/* USER CODE END PV */
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN PFP */
```

```
// to copy data frame in a buffer before receiving the next data frame
```

```
void CopyData();
```

```
/* USER CODE END PFP */
```

```
/* Private user code -----*/
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 0 */
```

```
// to calculate the 16-bit crc
```



```
uint16_t Modbus_CRC16(uint8_t *buffer, uint16_t length){
    uint16_t crc = 0xFFFF; // initial value of crc always 0xffff
    for (uint16_t i = 0; i < length; i++){
        crc ^= buffer[i]; // take xor of every byte with previous crc
        for (uint8_t j = 0; j < 8; j++) // shift CRC right 8 time
        {
            if (crc & 0x0001) // if lsb is 1
                crc = (crc >> 1) ^ 0xA001; // first right shift and then take xor with 0xa001
            else // if lsb is 0
                crc = crc >> 1; // right shift the crc// repeat this task 8 times
        } // repeat this task for every byte of data frame
    }
    return crc;
}
```

```
void Modbus_SendFrame(uint8_t slaveID, uint8_t functionCode, uint16_t startAddress, uint16_t
quantity)
{
    uint8_t index = 0; // number of bytes in data frame that is to be send
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = slaveID;
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = functionCode;
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = (startAddress >> 8) & 0xFF; //shift for high byte from 2 bytes and take
& for only 1 byte
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = startAddress & 0xFF; // take & with 1 byte to take only 1 byte from 2
bytes
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = (quantity >> 8) & 0xFF;
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = quantity & 0xFF;
    uint16_t crc = Modbus_CRC16(modbusTxBuffer, index);
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = crc & 0xFF;    // CRC Low
    modbusTxBuffer[index++] = (crc >> 8) & 0xFF; // CRC High
    HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, modbusTxBuffer, index, HAL_MAX_DELAY);
}
```

```
// Function to convert IEEE 754 32-bit float representation to decimal
```

```
float ieee754_to_float(uint32_t ieee){
```

```
    // as it is value =  $(-1)^s * F * 2^E$ 
```

```
    int sign = (ieee >> 31) & 0x1;
```

```
    int exponent = ((ieee >> 23) & 0xFF) - 127; // Remove bias (E = exponent - bias for single precision bias is 127)
```

```
    uint32_t mantissa = ieee & 0x7FFFFFFF;
```

```
    float value = 1.0; // implied leading 1 for normalized numbers
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < 23; i++){
```

```
        if (mantissa & (1 << (22 - i))){
```

```
            value += pow(2, -(i + 1)); // to calculate the fraction part (1+Fraction) ; fraction = decimal of mantissa in points} }
```

```
    float result = value * pow(2, exponent);
```

```
    if (sign) result = -result;
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```

```
/* USER CODE END 0 */
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */  
uint8_t slaveID = 0x01;  
uint8_t functionCode = 0x03;  
uint16_t startAddress = 0x0000;  
uint16_t quantity = 0x0012;  
HAL_UARTEx_ReceiveToidle_IT(&huart1, modbusRxBuffer, MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER);  
Modbus_SendFrame(slaveID, functionCode, startAddress, quantity);  
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

Now in while loop add this

```
if (modbusFrameReceived)  
{  
    modbusFrameReceived = false;
```

```
debug=12;
if (modbusRxIndex >= 5 && modbusRxIndex <= MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER)
{
    debug2=51;
    crcReceived = (recieved_data[modbusRxIndex - 1] << 8)
| (recieved_data[modbusRxIndex - 2]);
    crcCalculated = Modbus_CRC16(recieved_data, modbusRxIndex - 2);
    if (crcReceived == crcCalculated)
    {
        // assuming only reading floating type data of only 1 voltage line
        byteCount = recieved_data[2]; // Number of data bytes
        numFloats = byteCount / 4;
        for (int i = 0; i < numFloats; i++)
        {
            baseIndex = 3 + i * 4;
```

ieeeVal =

```
((uint32_t)recieved_data[baseIndex] << 24) |  
((uint32_t)recieved_data[baseIndex + 1] << 16) |  
((uint32_t)recieved_data[baseIndex + 2] << 8) |  
((uint32_t)recieved_data[baseIndex + 3]);  
values[i] = ieee754_to_float(ieeeVal);
```

```
}
```

else

```
{  
    // Invalid CRC  
}  
}
```

```
/* USER CODE END WHILE */
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */
```

```
void CopyData(){  
    for(int i=0;i<modbusRxIndex;i++){  
        recieved_data[i]=modbusRxBuffer[i];} }  

```

```
void HAL_UARTEx_RxEventCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart, uint16_t Size){  
    modbusRxIndex=Size;  
    CopyData();  
    modbusFrameReceived=true;  
    memset(modbusRxBuffer, 0, MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER);  
    HAL_UARTEx_ReceiveToldle_IT(&huart1, modbusRxBuffer, MODBUS_MAX_BUFFER);  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```

- Step-10

Now we are done with code now next is to save it press(ctrl+s).
and do the physical connection of wires. (as shown in fig:12)

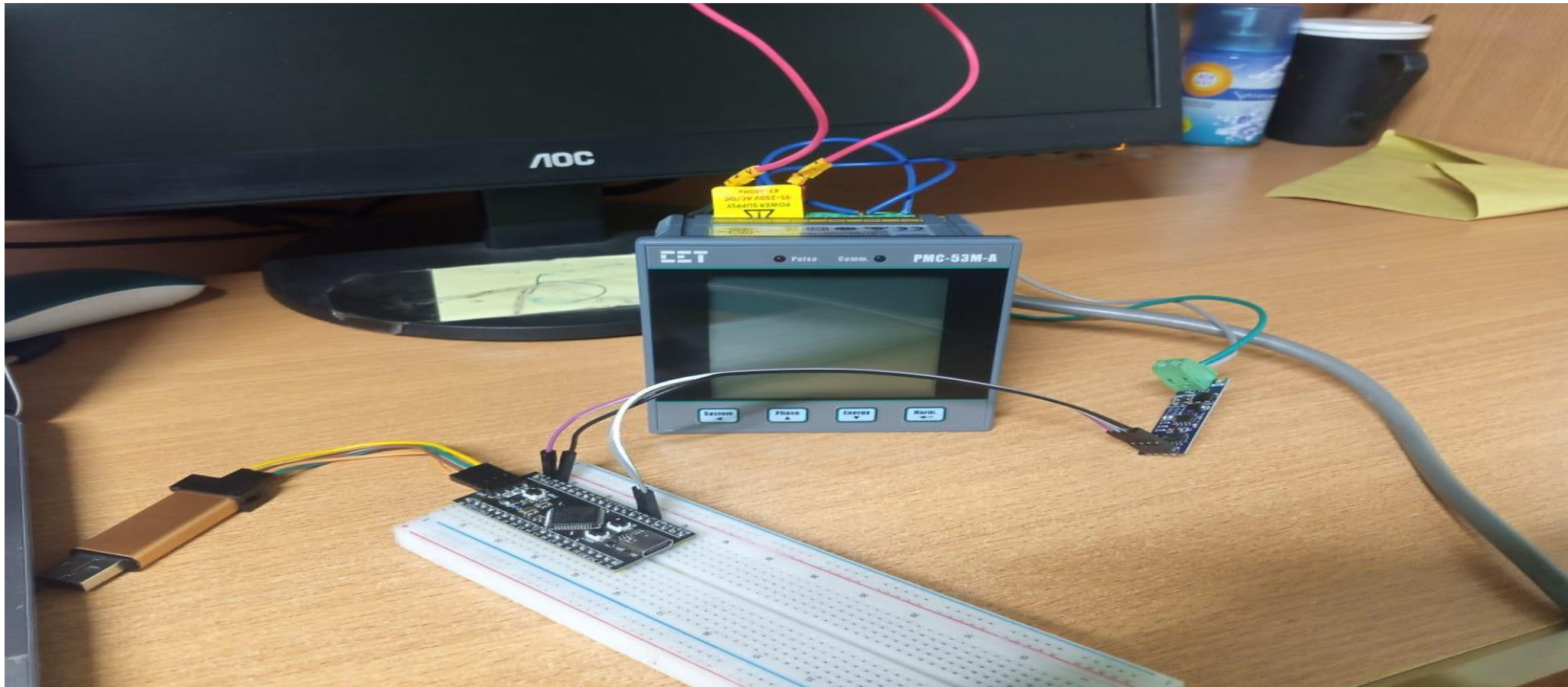


fig:12

- Step-11

Connect ST-link to usb port of laptop

press the debug button from tittle bar a new window appear just click next and finish.

(as shown in fig:13)

The program first compiled and then after successfully compilation a window open and then a pop up appear to switch the perspective

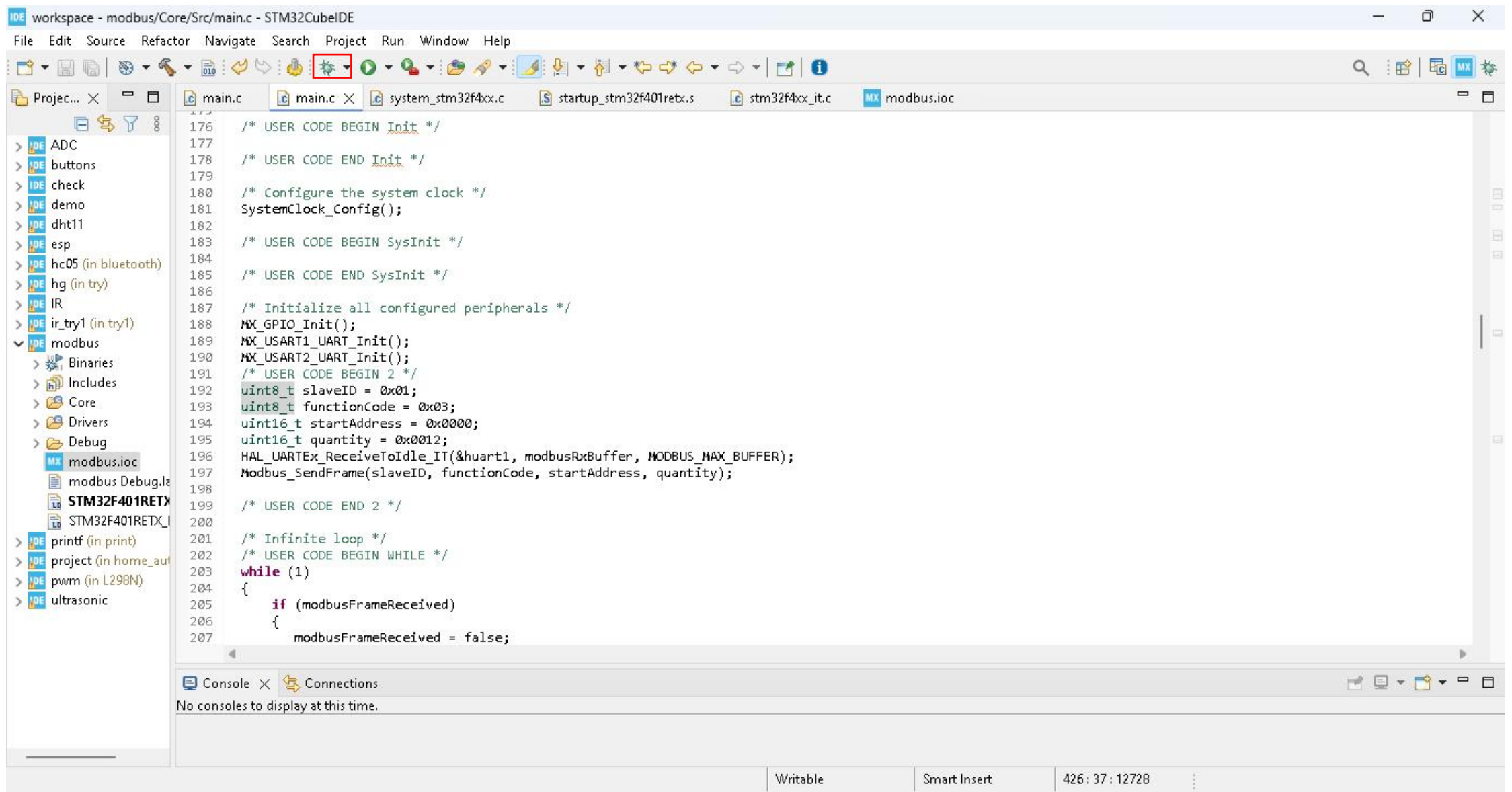


fig:13

- Step-12

In the right side bar in live expression option type the name of variables and arrays in it and press the resume button from tittle bar.

(as shown in fig:14)

You will get the values like that

Expression	Type	Value
> modbusTxBuffer	uint8_t [256]	[256]
> recieved_data	uint8_t [256]	[256]
(x)= debug	int	12
(x)= debug1	int	43
(x)= debug2	int	51
(x)= crcReceived	uint16_t	10389
(x)= crcCalculated	uint16_t	10389
(x)= modbusRxIndex	uint16_t	9
(x)= modbusFrameRe_Boot		false
(x)= ieee	uint32_t	1130931514
(x)= currentVolt	float	232.645416
> floatBytes	uint8_t [4]	[4]
(x)= prevVolt	float	0
(x)= check	float	232.645416
(x)= ieee2	uint32_t	1130931514
+ Add new express		

values	float [10]	[10]
(x)= values[0]	float	231.010651
(x)= values[1]	float	230.802322
(x)= values[2]	float	135.302628
(x)= values[3]	float	199.038528
(x)= values[4]	float	5.87747175e-039
(x)= values[5]	float	97.0421906
(x)= values[6]	float	97.2550049
(x)= values[7]	float	64.7657318
(x)= values[8]	float	5.87747175e-039
(x)= values[9]	float	0

fig:14