



[www.knx.org](http://www.knx.org)

# Introduction to KNX

Parts of this presentation are based on the content of this link on *knxnet* and *actuasim*.

***knxnet et actuasim*** is developed by Adrian Lescourt under the EMG4B project:

# KNX is approved as an open standard



- **CENELEC**

EN 50090 – the only European Standard for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) based on KNX.

- **CEN**

EN 13321-1 – the European Standard for Building Automation based on KNX.

- **ISO / IEC**

ISO/IEC 14543-3 – the World's only Standard for Home Electronic Systems (HES) based on KNX.

- **GB/Z**

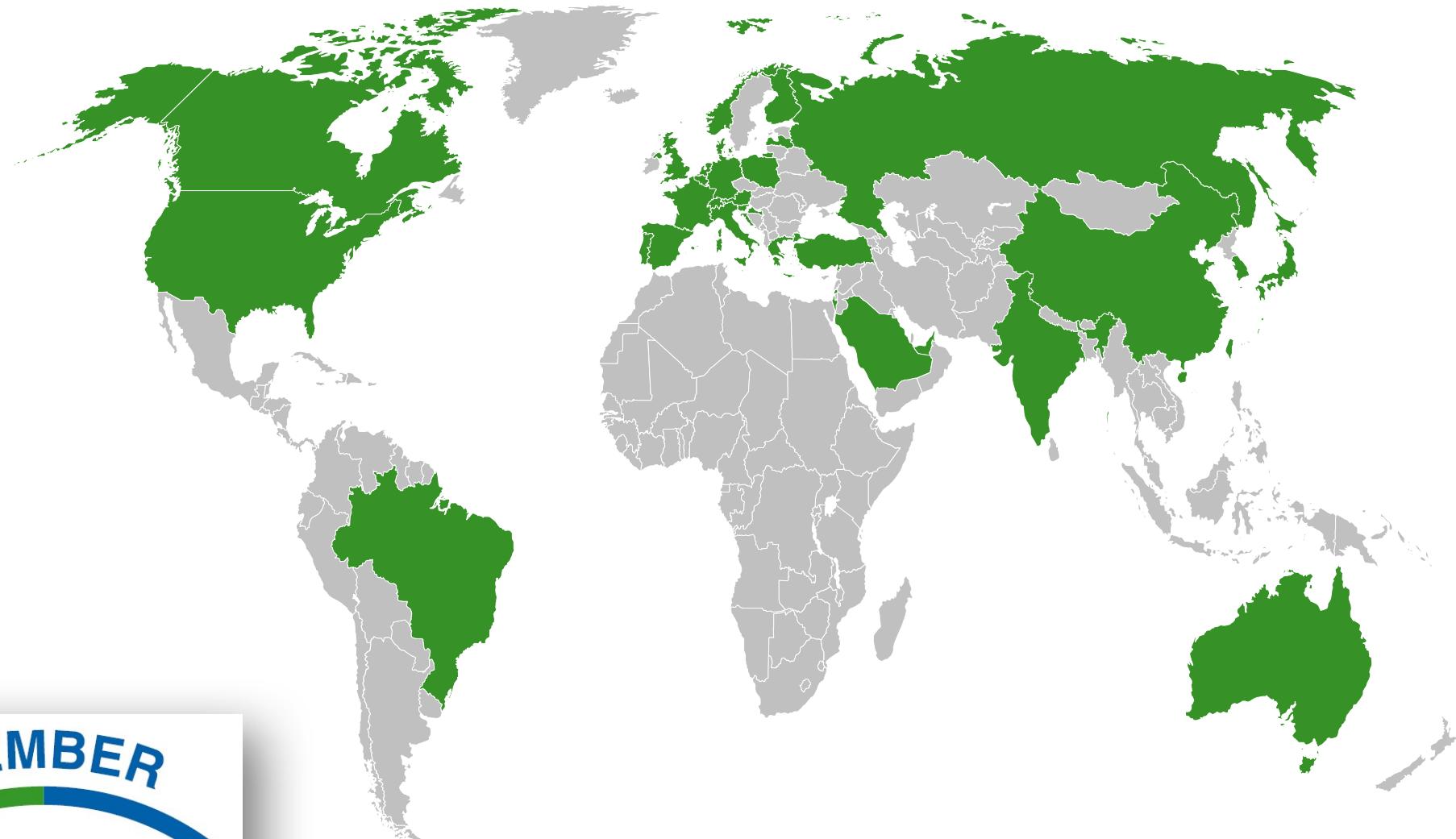
GB/Z 20965 – Chinese Standard for Home and Building Control based on KNX.

- **US Standard (ANSI/ASHRAE 135)**

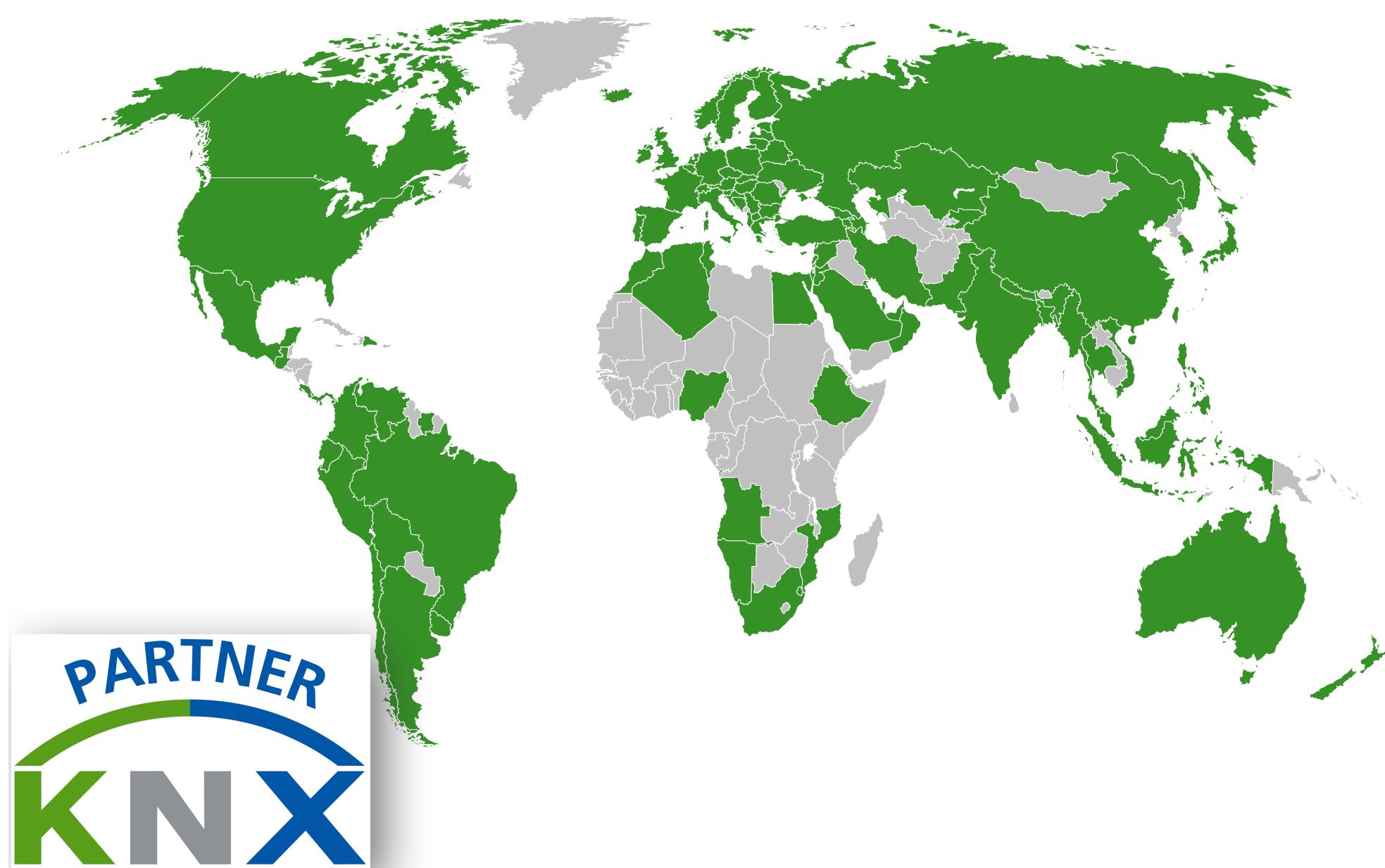


**KNX: The worldwide STANDARD  
for home and building control**

# 339 KNX members in 37 countries

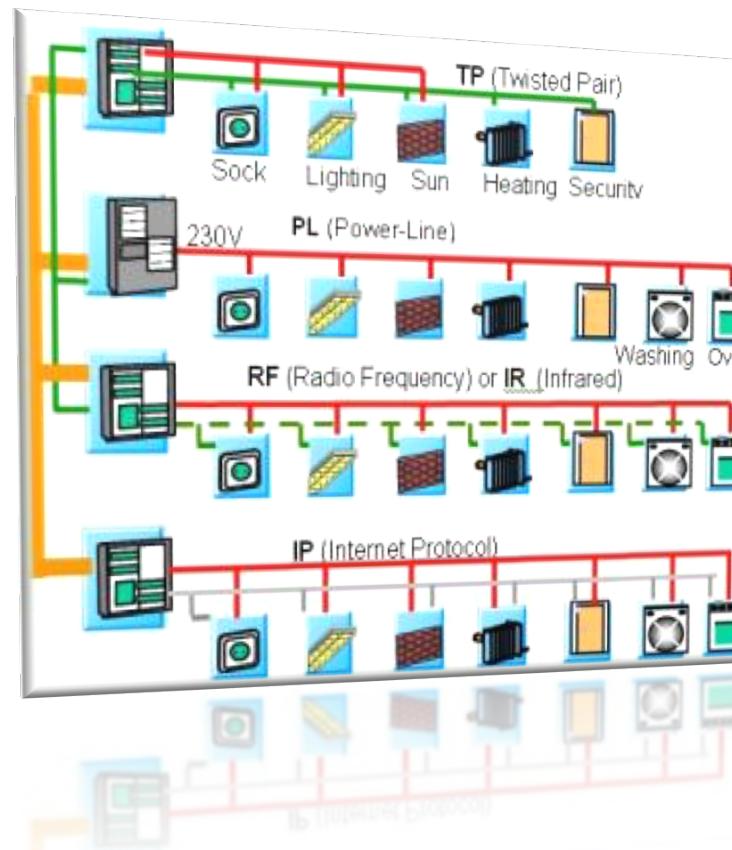


# 32'561 KNX partners in 117 countries



# KNX supports several communication media

- **Twisted Pair (TP)**
- **Power Line (PL)**
- **Radio Frequency (RF)**
- **IP/Ethernet**



# Individual address (physical address)

**A = Area**

**L = Line**

**B = Bus device**



- Used for diagnosis, error rectification, modification of the installation by reprogramming
- Has no significance during normal operation.

# Individual address (physical address)

**A = Area**

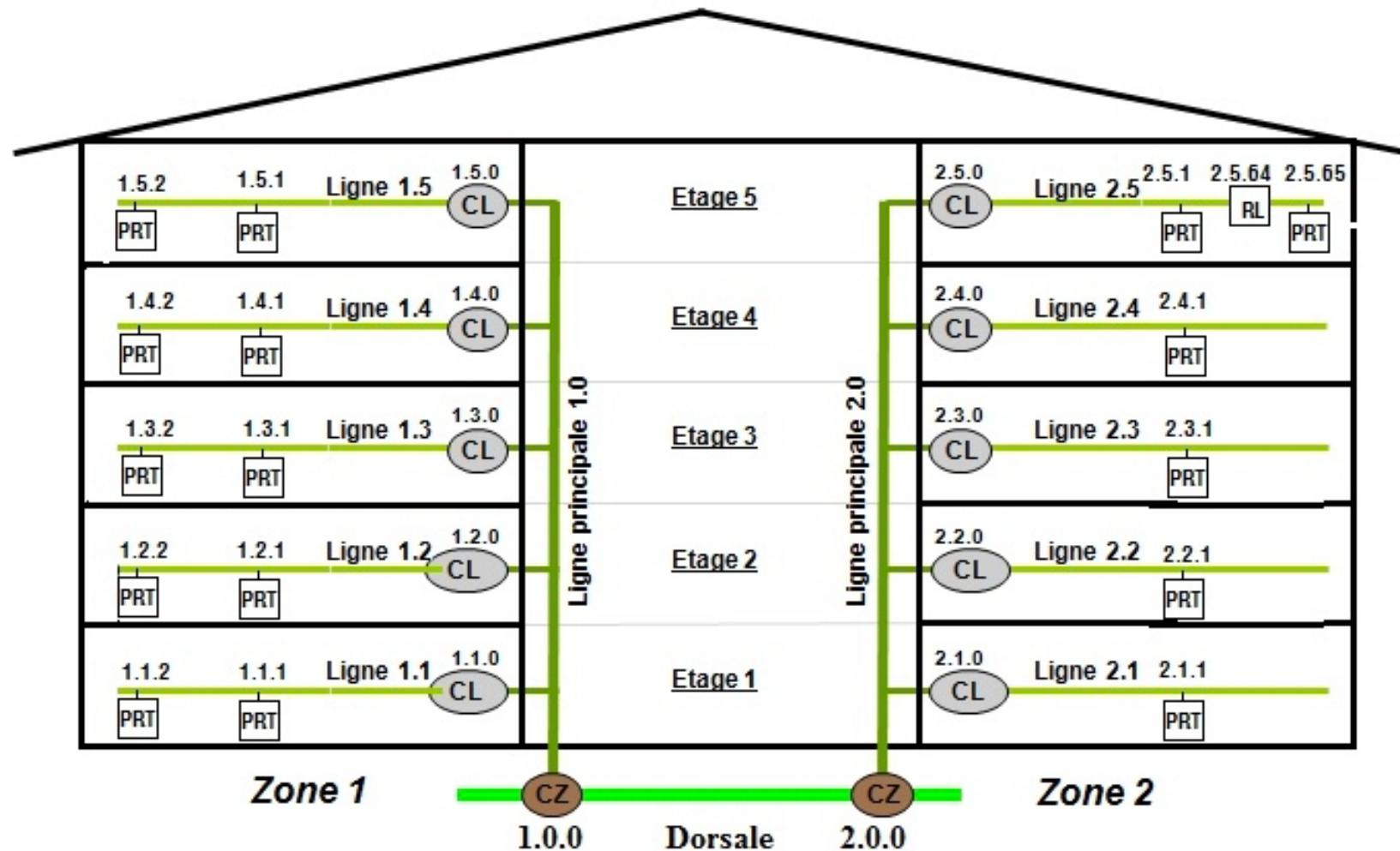
**L = Line**

**B = Bus device**



- The Physical address of the KNX device is defined with 16 bits: maximum of 35536 KNX devices.
- The individual address is used for diagnosis, error rectification, modification of the installation by reprogramming
- The individual address has no significance during normal operation.

# Individual address (physical address)



# Individual address (physical address)

A = Area

L = Line

B = Bus device

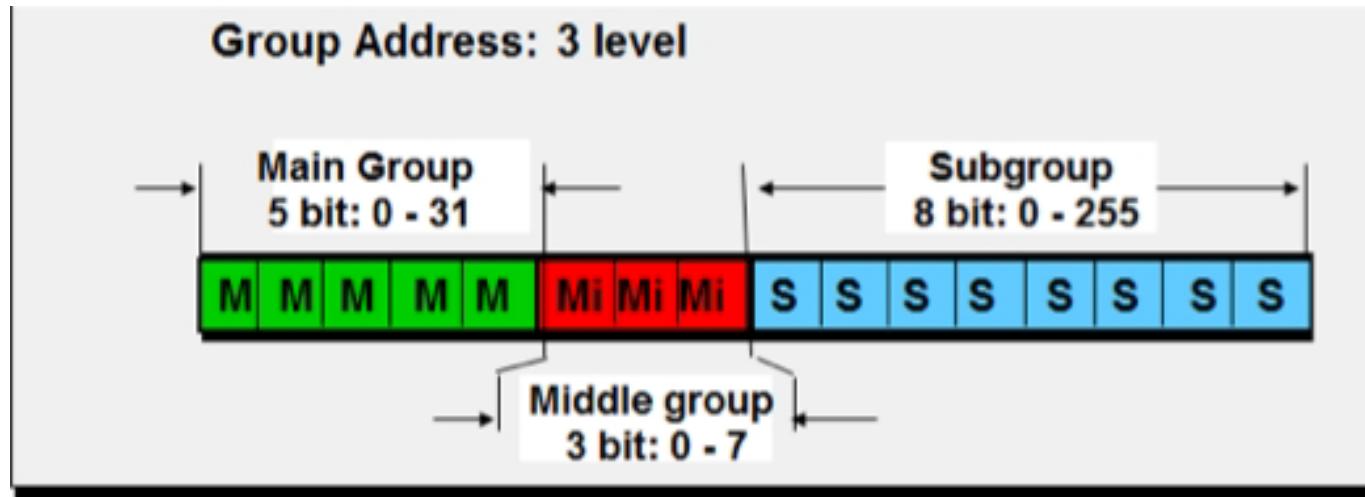


- Area number 0 is reserved for Backbone line.
- Line number 0 is reserved for Main line.
- Maximum of 15 areas with Backbone line
- Maximum of 15 lines with Main line in every area
- Maximum of 256 devices in every line

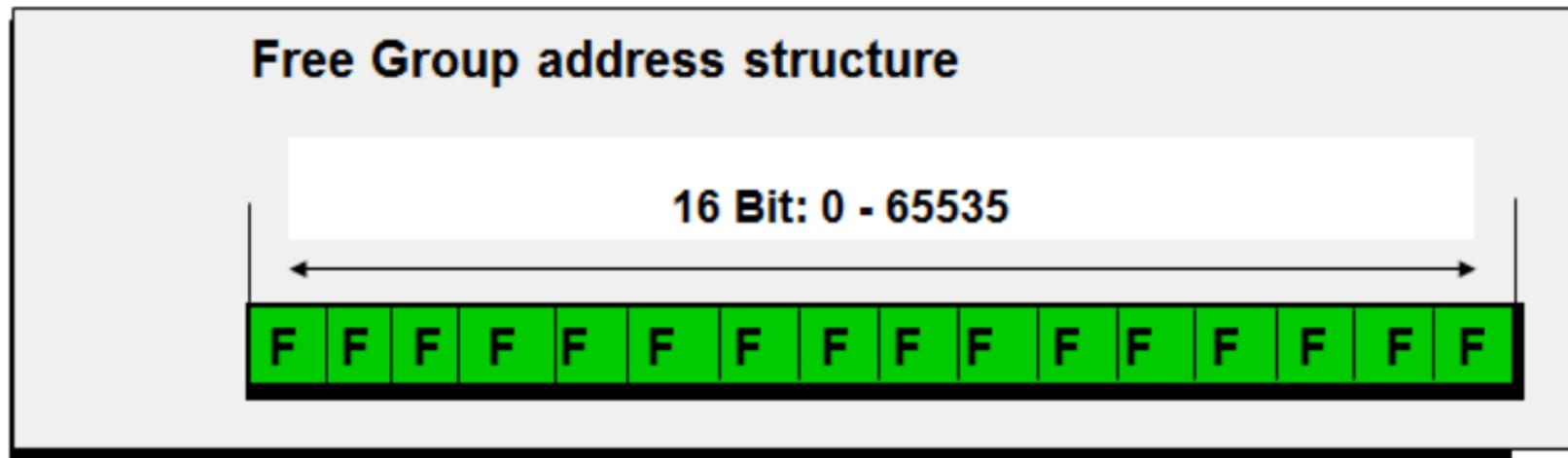
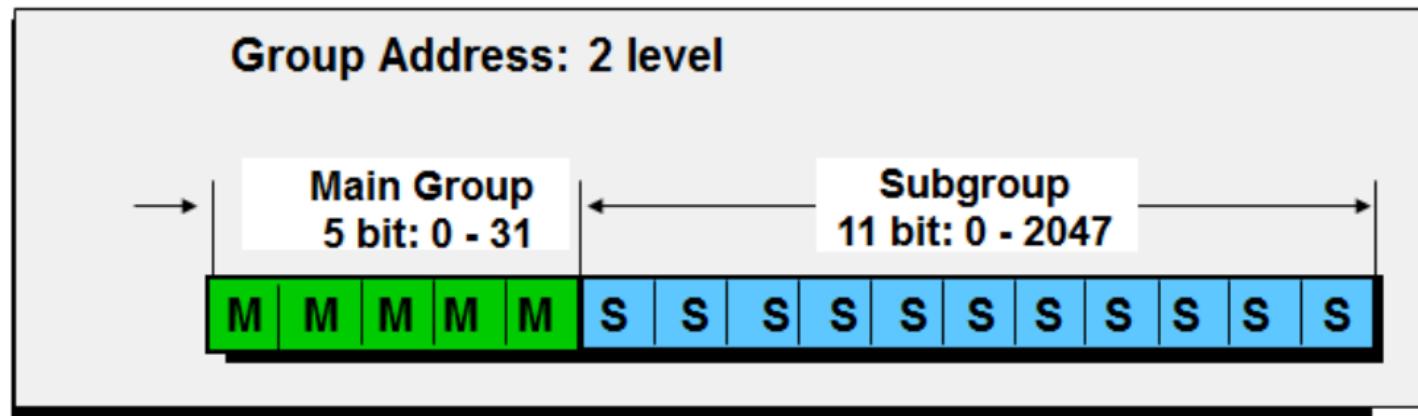
# Group address

- Group addresses have logic or semantic meaning in the KNX network.
- Group addresses are used to define functions in the KNX network. These functions are from real life environment and not from the KNX world.
- A device can have several group addresses
- Group address    x/y/z
  - x : function (Light switch, Light dimming, Blinds control, etc)
  - y: part of the house (Base floor, 1st floor, Basement ...)
  - z : definition of the function

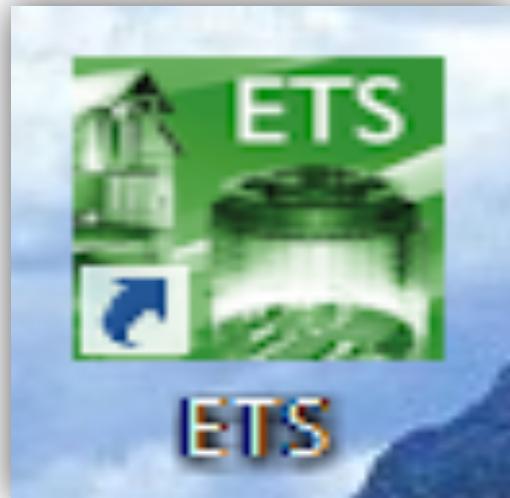
# Group address



# Group address



# Engineering Tool Software :ETS



- ETS is a manufacturer independent configuration software tool to design and configure intelligent home and building control installations with the KNX system.
- ETS is a software, which runs on Windows© platform based computers.

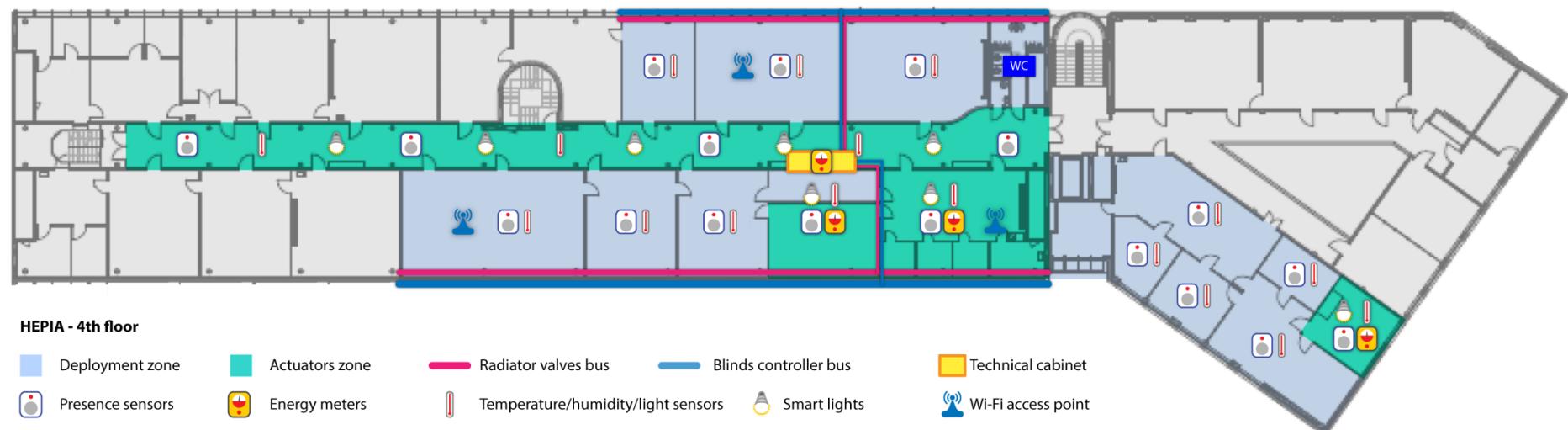
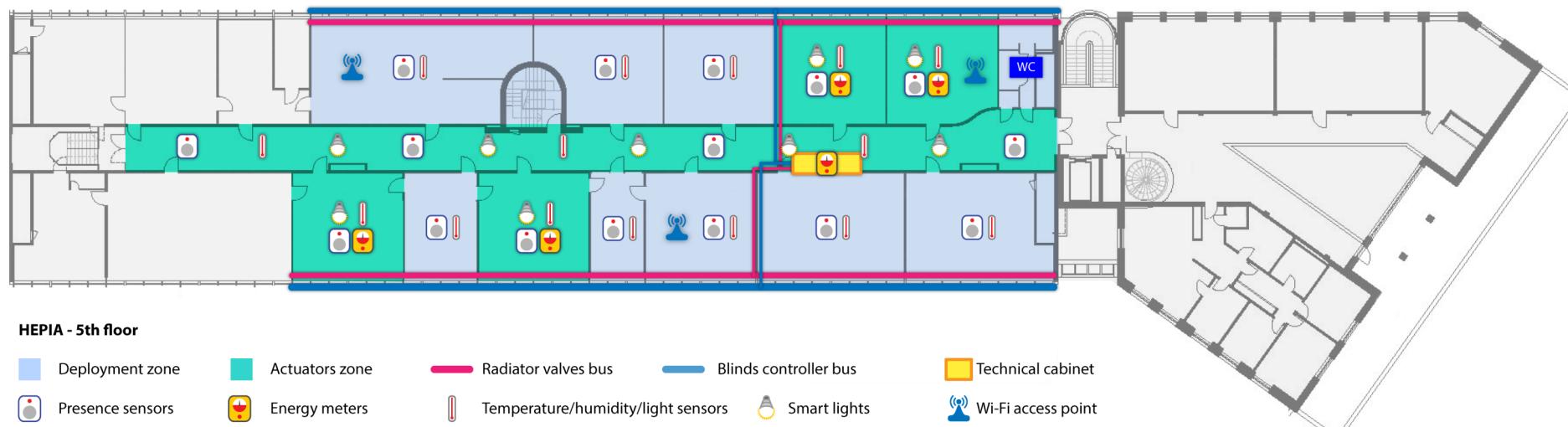
# Telegram

	<b>Contrôle</b>	<b>Adresse expéditeur</b>	<b>Adresse destinataire</b>	<b>Compteur de routage</b>	<b>Longueur</b>	<b>Données</b>	<b>Sécurité</b>
<b>Bits</b>	8	16	17	3	4	16 x 8 Maximum	8

- Contrôle: indique la priorité du telegram.
- Adresse expéditeur: @ physique de la source du telegram.
- Adresse destinataire: @ physique ou adresse de groupe du destinataire.
- Le 17ème bit détermine le type d'adresse. 0 : @ physique. 1 : @ de groupe
- Compteur de routage : joue le même rôle que TTL dans un paquet IP.
- Longueur : nombre d'octets du champ "Données".
- Données : contiennent les données.
- Sécurité : détection d'erreur : contrôle de parité des octets du télégramme.

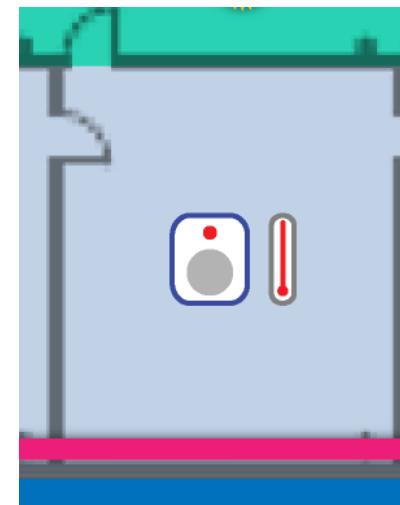
# Smart-hepia

# Smart-hepia



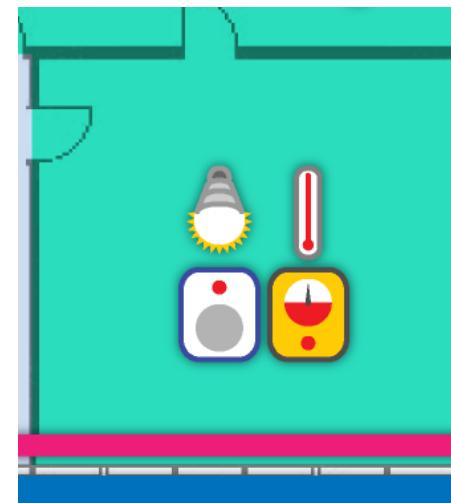
# First deployment

- Measures of :
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Brightness
  - Presence



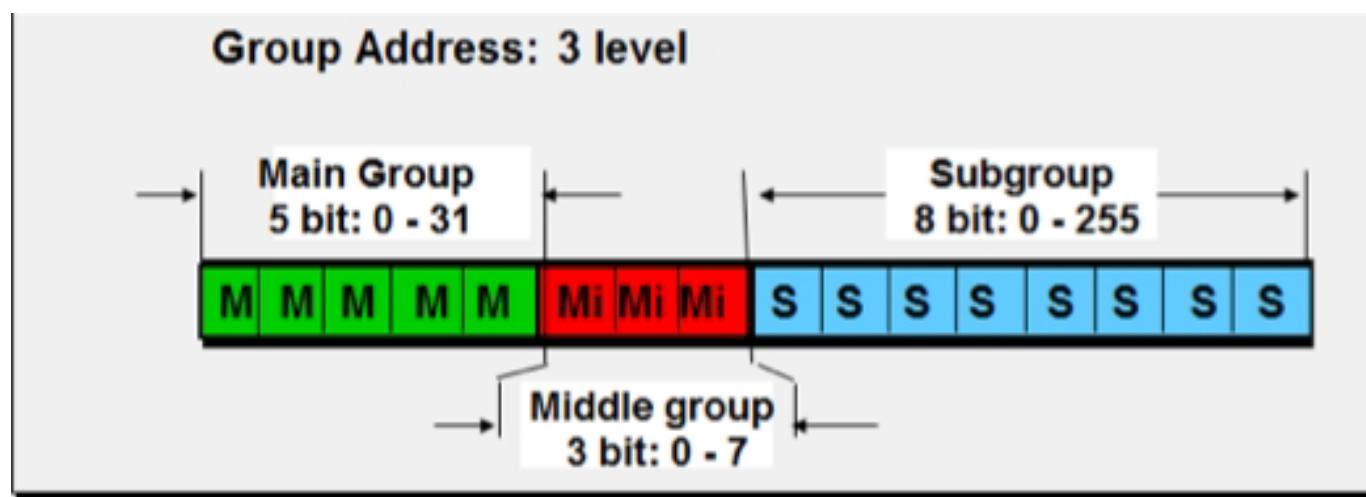
# Second deployment

- Measures of :
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Brightness
  - Presence
- Monitoring of :
  - Windows blinds
  - Radiators
  - Light



# ETS: configuration des actionneurs dans smart-hepia

- Group address : x/y/z
  - x: type d'action (commande)
  - y: étage
  - z: numéro du bloc
- Actions (x)
  - 0: commande de la valve
  - 1: Fermeture du store
  - 2: Ouverture du store
  - 3: fermeture/ouverture partielle du store



# Actions

- Actions (champ *Données* dans le telegram):
  - **0** : commande des valves. la donnée transmise est un entier (2 octets): 0 ( 0% ) .... 255 ( 100%)
  - **1** : commande des stores. La donnée transmise est un bit (1 octet) : 0 (ouverture à 100%) ou 1 (fermeture à 100%).
  - **2** : à ne pas utiliser
  - **3** : commande des stores. La donnée transmise est un entier (2 octets) : 0 (ouverture à 100%) .... 255 (fermeture à 100%)
  - **4** : Lecture de l'état du store : 0 (ouverture à 100%) .... 255 (fermeture à 100%).

Contrôle	Adresse expéditeur	Adresse destinataire	Compteur de routage	Longueur	Données	Sécurité
Bits	8	16	17	3	4	16 x 8 Maximum

# Animeo KNX (Somfy)



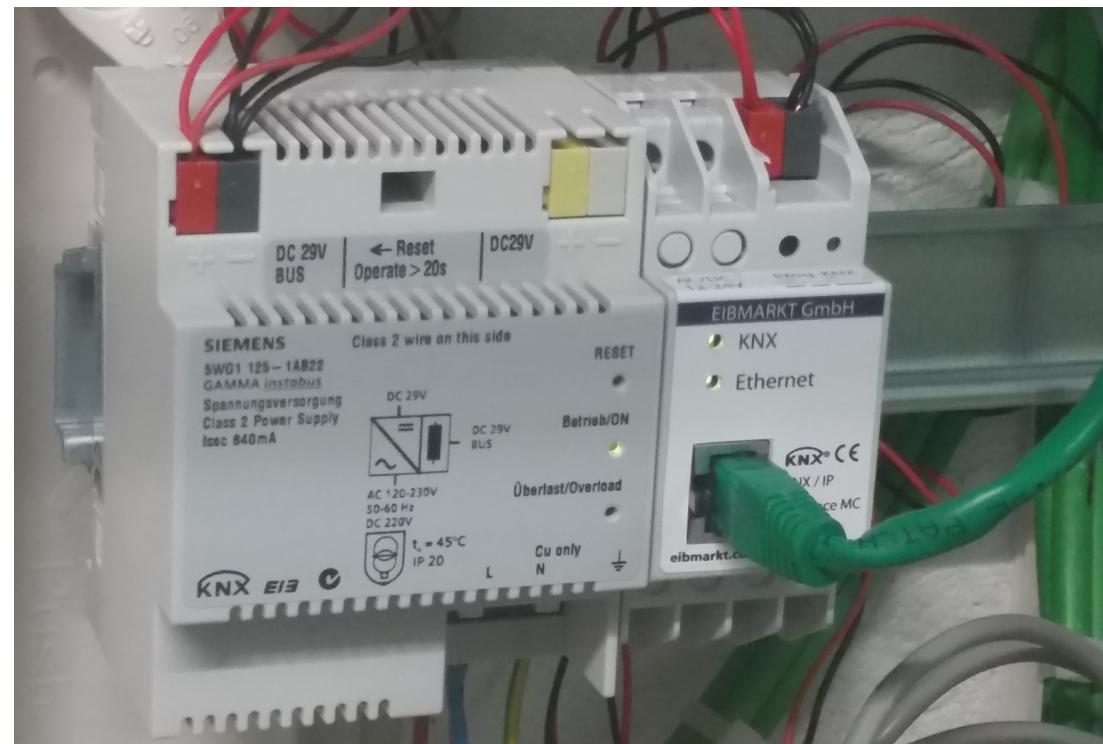
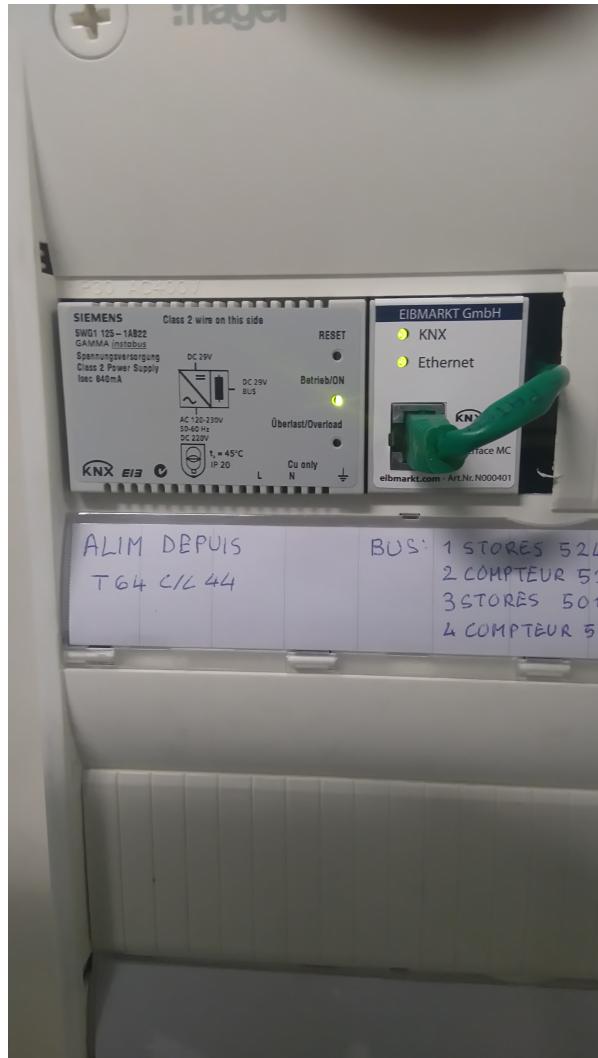
- Peut contrôler 4 moteurs

# Servomoteur de vanne de radiateur KNX

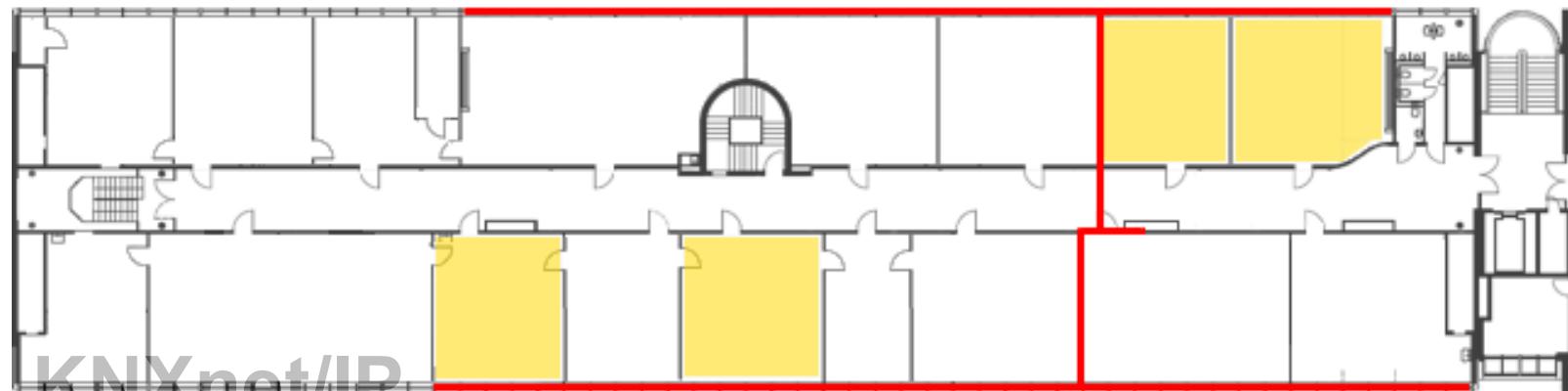


# KNX/IP

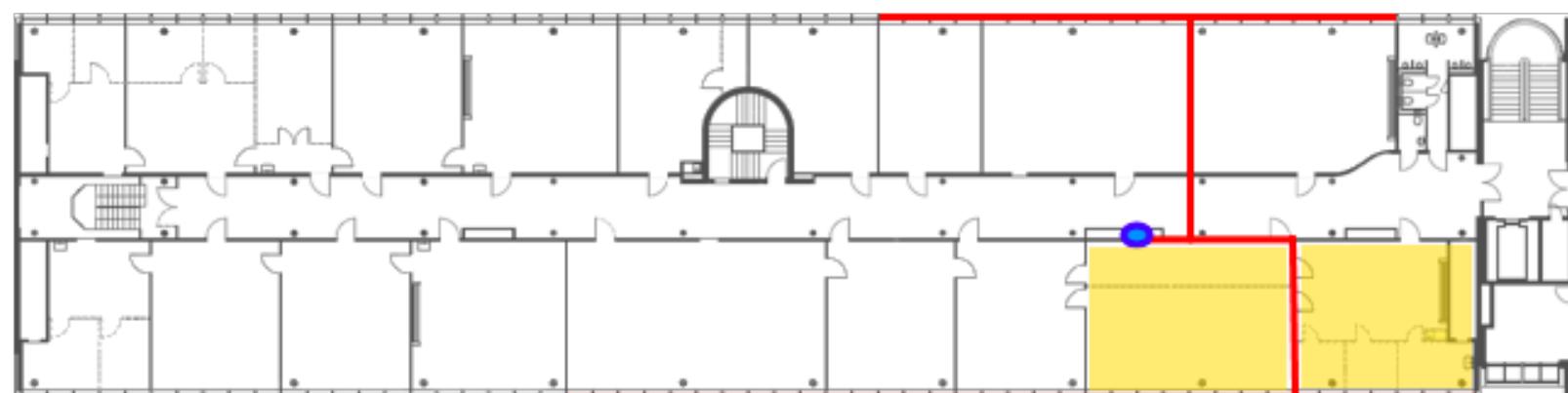
# Passerelle KNX/IP (EIBMARKT)



## 5ème étage



## 4éme étage

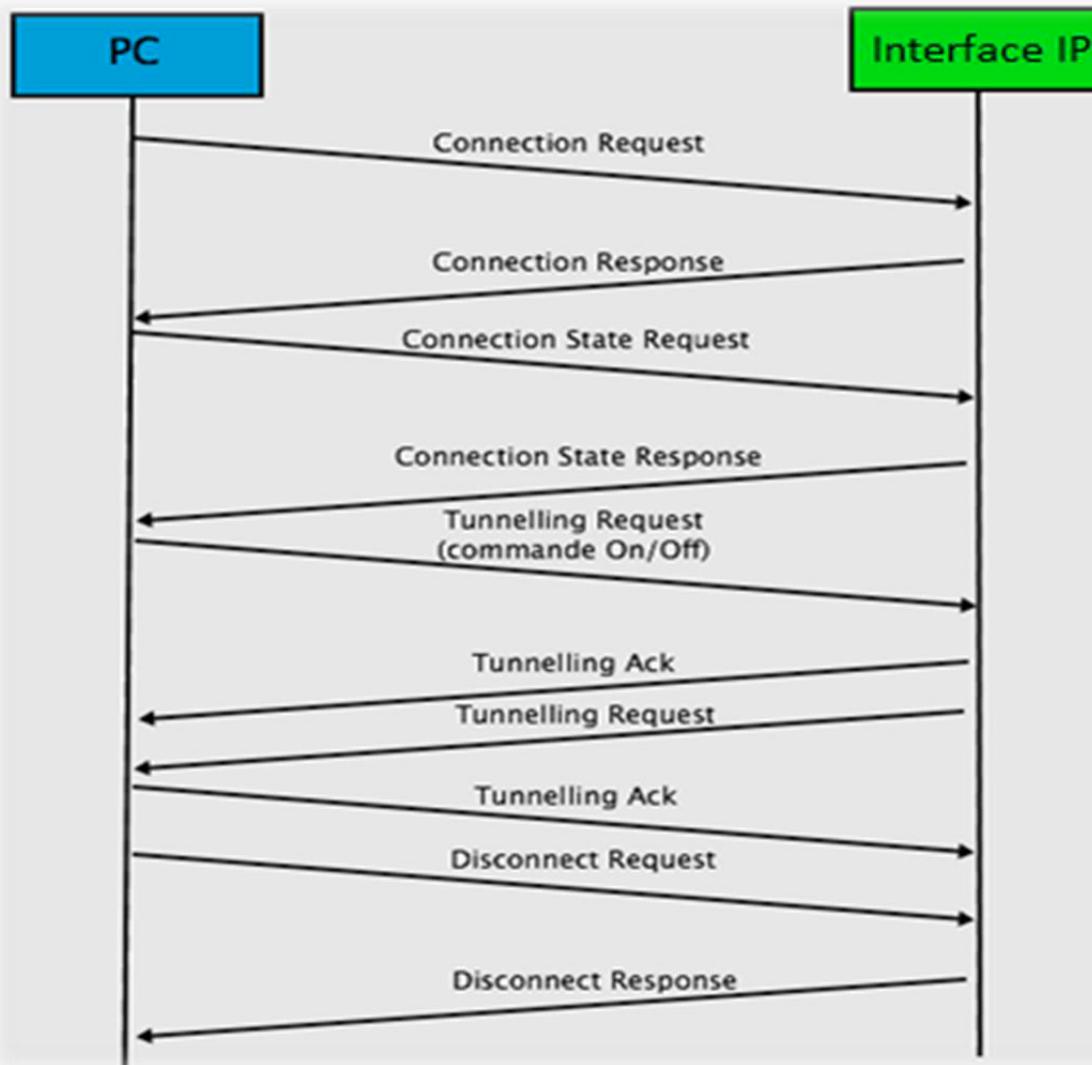


● Interface KNX/IP

■ Salle équipée d'actionneurs

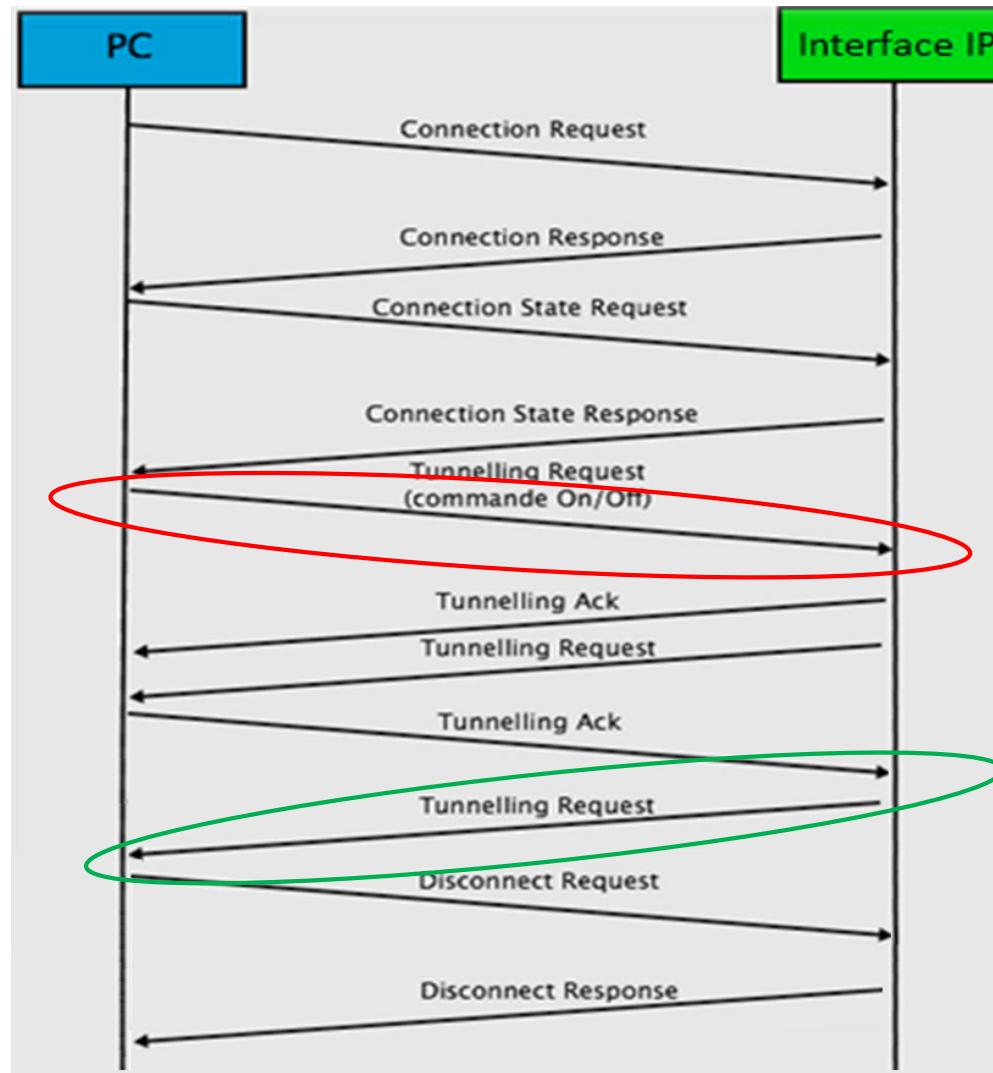
— Bus KNX

# KNX/IP (protocol used for a “write” operation: sending command)



[http://www.eb-systeme.de/?page\\_id=479](http://www.eb-systeme.de/?page_id=479)

# KNX/IP (protocol used for a “read” operation: retrieving data)



Read command  
(question)

Reply (answer):  
Device status

# CONNECTION\_REQUEST & CONNECTION\_RESPONSE

- Build a CONNECTION\_REQUEST message (*conn\_request*)
- Send *conn\_request* to the KNX/IP router
  - Use UDP socket
  - The KNX/IP router is a “socket server” (IP, port)
- Receive a “reply” message from the KNX/IP router containing a CONNECTION\_RESPONSE message (*conn\_response*)
  - The *conn\_response* message must be extracted from the “reply” message
  - The *conn\_response* message contains a field called *channel\_id*.

# TUNNELLING\_REQUEST & TUNNELLING\_ACK

- Build a TUNNELLING\_REQUEST message (tunnel\_req)
  - TUNNELLING\_REQUEST message includes:
    - receiver group address,
    - channel\_id,
    - data,
    - data size,
    - apci
- Send the TUNNELLING\_REQUEST to the KNX/IP router via the UDP socket
- Receive a “reply” message from the KNX/IP router containing a TUNNEL ACK message<sup>30</sup>

# Blinds' control

	Data	Size	apci	Group address
Full open	0 (100% opened)	1	2	1/floor/bloc
Full close	1 (100% closed)	1	2	1/floor/bloc
Lecture	Not used. Put any value	1	0	4/floor/bloc
Open/close (partial)	[0 ... 255]  0 : 100% opened 255 : 100% closed	2	2	3/floor/bloc

# Valves' control

	Data	Size	apci	Group address
Control	[0 ... 255]  0 : 100% closed 255 : 100% opened	2	2	0/floor/bloc
Lecture	Not used. Put any value	1	0	0/floor/bloc

**knxnet**

- knxnet is a Python3 library to create and decode KNXnet/IP datagram for Tunnelling.
- Then you can send/receive the frames to/from a KNX/IP router with UDP.
- This library was developed in the HES-SO project: EMG4B.  
**(Thank you Adrien Lescourt!!)**

# knxnet: installation (on Ubuntu machine)

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo apt-get install python3-setuptools
- sudo apt-get install git
- sudo git clone [https://githepia.hesge.ch/adrienma.lescourt/knxnet\\_iot.git](https://githepia.hesge.ch/adrienma.lescourt/knxnet_iot.git)
- cd knxnet\_iot/
- sudo python3 setup.py install

- Use UDP sockets
- Use this method to transform a “string” (x/y/z format) group address into a “KNX” group address:
  - `dest_addr = knxnet.GroupAddress.from_str(addr)`

# actuasim: installation (on Ubuntu machine)

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo apt-get install python3-pyqt5
- sudo apt-get install git
- git clone  
[https://githepia.hesge.ch/adrienma.lescourt/actuasim\\_iot.git](https://githepia.hesge.ch/adrienma.lescourt/actuasim_iot.git) cd actuasim
- python3 actuasim.py