

ETUDE D'UN BÂTIMENT

DS

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55 min - v1

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Ce DS s'intéresse dans un premier temps à l'éclairage d'un bâtiment puis à la récupération de la température extérieure à l'aide d'un capteur Enocean.

1 Gestion de l'éclairage d'un bâtiment

1.1 Etude de l'architecture

On s'intéresse à la gestion d'éclairage d'un bâtiment de 5 étages.

Question 1 Quels sont les intérêts d'utiliser un bus pour la gestion de l'éclairage d'un bâtiment?

Question 2 Le bus DALI utilise comme couche physique une paire de fils différentielle. Quels sont les avantages de ce type de câblage?

Question 3 On recommande une puissance d'éclairage entre 6 et 12 W/m^2 . Chaque étage ayant une surface de 6000 m^2 et chaque lampe faisant environ 120W, combien de luminaires seront nécessaires?

Question 4 Combien de luminaires peut-on installer sur un même bus DALI?

Question 5 Un étage comprend environ 250 luminaires. Quelle solution proposez-vous?

Le bus DALI v2 permet d'y accoupler des capteurs multifonction : (luminosité, présence, réception télécommande) et des boutons poussoirs. Ces capteurs et boutons sont alimentés par le bus.

Question 6 Donnez un schéma synoptique du réseau DALI d'un étage comprenant :

- un automate WAGO avec une ou des bornes DALI,
- le réseau électrique 230 Vac,
- 5 branches de 50 ballasts DALI (ne pas dessiner les 250 ballasts!),
- l'alimentation 18 Vdc DALI
- 5 ensembles de 4 capteurs multifonctions

1.2 Programmation

Pour une salle de projection, on propose le cahier des charges suivant :

- Cahier des charges : Salle de projection
 - \bullet L'appui sur un bouton poussoir $\mathbf{ixBpLuminaire}$ permet d'allumer ou d'éteindre la salle.

Question 7 Écrire un programme, en langage CFC (Blocs fonctions), permettant de répondre au cahier des charges.



BUT S3 - RLI Etude d'un bâtiment DS

2 Le protocole EnOcean

On se place dans le cas d'une chaine hôtelière souhaitant réaliser des travaux sur un bâtiment existant afin de moderniser l'éclairage, le chauffage ainsi que la climatisation de ses chambres sans faire de travaux. L'entreprise souhaite générer des économies tout en maintenant le confort des clients.

Question 8 Selon vous, quels seraient les avantages d'une solution sans-fil et centralisée pour répondre à cette demande?

2.1 Présentation

Le protocole EnOcean est un protocole de communication sans fil. Il est utilisé pour la gestion de l'éclairage, du chauffage, de la ventilation et de la climatisation (CVC). Il est également utilisé pour la gestion des stores et des volets roulants. Ce protocole présente les caractéristiques suivantes :

Fréquence d'émission 868 MHz

Portée 30 m en intérieur, 300 m en extérieur

Alimentation par récupération d'énergie (énergie solaire, thermique, mécanique)

Nombre de participants 65 000

Débit 125 kbit/s

Pour communiquer avec un capteur EnOcean, il nous faudra utiliser un coupleur EnOcean. Ce coupleur communique avec un automate WAGO par un bus série RS485. Nous aurons donc besoin d'un coupleur de liaison série sur le bus de l'automate. Nous utiliserons un module WAGO 750-652 comme coupleur de liaison série. Cette automate gérera également un éclairage DALI.

Question 9 Donner le schéma synoptique complet de l'installation. Vous devrez faire apparaître :

- le capteur de température extérieure,
- l'automate WAGO,
- le coupleur EnOcean,
- le coupleur RS485,
- le coupleur DALI,
- un ballast DALI,
- $\bullet\,$ un luminaire DALI.
- le réseau RS485.
- le réseau sans-fil EnOcean.
- le réseau DALI.

Question 10 Le réseau Enocean peut être de type Etoile ou Maillé. Expliquer les différences entre ces deux topologies.

Question 11 Faire un schéma de ces deux topologies.

2.2 Télégramme

Un message EnOcean est une suite de n octets comprenant deux octets de synchronisation, un entête (header), des données se terminant par un octet de statut et enfin un octet de contrôle (checksum).

On s'intéresse ici à la mise en oeuvre d'un capteur de température extérieure EnOcean SR65 du constructeur Thermokon. Ce capteur de température a pour profil 07-02-14. Les données sont envoyées sur 7 octets.

Question 12 A partir de l'annexe et du profil de capteur ci-dessus, Donner la valeur de l'octet correspondant au type de capteur.

Question 13 A partir des informations ci-dessus et de la Figure 1, quelle est la taille d'un télégramme complet envoyé par ce capteur?

Question 14 En déduire le temps d'émission de ce capteur lors de l'envoi d'une information de température.



Group	Offset	Size	Field	Value hex	Description
-	0	1	Sync. Byte	0x55	
Header	1	2	Data Length	0xnnnn	4 + x bytes
	3	1	Optional Length	0x0A	10 bytes
	4	1	Packet Type	0x07	REMOTE_MAN_COMMAND = 7
-	5	1	CRC8H	0xnn	
Data	6	2	Function No.	0x0nnn	Range: 0x0000 0x0FFF
	8	2	Manufacturer ID	0x0nnn	Range: 0x0000 0x07FF
	10	х	Message data		N bytes
	10+x	4	Destination ID	0xnnnnnnnn	Destination ID
					Broadcast ID: FF FF FF FF
	14+x	4	Source ID	0xnnnnnnnn	Receive case: Source ID of the sender
					Send case: 0x00000000
	18+x	1	dBm	0xnn	Send case: 0xFF
					Receive case: Best RSSI value of all
Optional					received sub telegrams (only if wait for
Data					maturity is set to true!) (value decimal
					without minus)
	19+x	1	Send With Delay	0x0n	0x00: No random delay (default)
					0x01: First message has to be sent with
					random delay.
					When replying to a broadcast message
					this field must be set to 1, otherwise to 0
-	20+x	1	CRC8D	0xnn	CRC8 Data byte; calculated checksum for
					whole byte groups: DATA and
					OPTIONAL_DATA

FIGURE 1 – Télégramme EnOcean

2.3 Récupération de la température

On donne en annexe la documentation des blocs fonctions ${\bf FbThermokonSRC65_RS485_EVC}$ et ${\bf FbA502xx_TemperatureSensor}.$

Question 15 Expliquer le rôle de chacun de ces deux blocs.

Question 16 Proposer un programme en Blocs fonctions (CFC) permettant de récupérer la valeur de la température et de la stocker dans une variable que l'on nommera $r_temperature$. Faire les déclarations nécessaires.

Question 17 Afin d'éviter l'éparpillement des données dans le cas où l'on multiplierait le nombre de capteurs, proposer la définition d'une classe associée au bloc fonction FbA502xx_TemperatureSensor

Structure of an EEP

EnOcean Equipment Profile (EEP)

By standardizing the communication profiles (EnOcean Equipment Profile, EEP), the interoperability of the devices based on EnOcean technology is ensured. In this way, for example, sensors from one device manufacturer can communicate with receiver gateways from another manufacturer. The standard can be downloaded at http://www.enocean-alliance.org/de/enocean-standard/.

Structure of an EEP

EEP2.0: ORG -FUNC- TYPE EEP2.1: RORG -FUNC- TYPE Range (hex): 00..FF - 00..3F - 00..7F

Figure 1: Structure of an EEP

An EEP consists of three fields:

- 1. RORG or ORG number describes the radio telegram type.
- 2. FUNC number describes the basic functionality of the data content.
- 3. TYPE number describes the properties of the device/device type.

The field values are displayed as hexadecimal numbers. The value range is limited by the available bits (see above).







Communication via the RS-485 Interface, WAGO 750-65x



Communication via the RS-485 Interface, WAGO 750-65x

Thermokon SRC65-RS485 EVC (Unidirectional)

WAGO-I/O-PRO V2.3 Library Elements					
Category:	Building Automation				
Name:	FbThermokonSRC65_RS485_EVC				
Type:	Function Function block Frogram				
Name of library:	Enocean_05.lib				
Applicable to:	See Release Note				
Libraries used:	SerComm.lib				
	Serial_Interface_01.lib.				
Input parameters:	Data type:	Comment:			
bCOM_PORT_NR	BYTE	No. of the serial interface used			
		1 -> Internal service interface			
		2 -> 1. connected serial module			
		3 -> 2. connected serial module			
	1				
Return value:	Data type:	Comment:			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram.			
		Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake 0x81 = faulty telegram (CRC-			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake			
typEnocean bError	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake 0x81 = faulty telegram (CRC-			
typEnocean	typEnocean	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake 0x81 = faulty telegram (CRC-			
typEnocean bError	typEnocean BYTE	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake 0x81 = faulty telegram (CRC-error)			
typEnocean bError Graphical illustration:	typEnocean BYTE FbThemokonS	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake 0x81 = faulty telegram (CRC-error)			
typEnocean bError Graphical illustration:	typEnocean BYTE FbThemokonS	Output data of the received radio telegram. Error code 0x00: No error 0x01 = Illegal COM port 0x0C = Error during initialization 0x0D = problem with hardware handshake 0x81 = faulty telegram (CRC-error)			

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Communication via the RS-485 Interface, WAGO 750-65x

Functional description

The function block receives EnOcean telegrams via the Thermokon gateway SRC65-RS485 EVC.

The fieldbus controller detects and assigns the port numbers of the connected serial I/O modules independently from the left beginning with COM2. The service interface on the controller is always COM1.

To address the function block to the proper RS-485 module, the corresponding number (e.g., "2" for COM2") must be entered as a constant at the "bCOM_PORT_NR" input.

The output variable "typEnocean" contains all relevant data of the received radio telegrams. This output variable can then be used by other function blocks for further processing.

Possible errors will be displayed at the "bError" output.

Note:

The 750-652 RS-485 Module is used as the interface. The function block configures the module with the following parameters:

Baud rate: 9600
Data bits: 8
Stop bits: 1
Parity: Even
Duplex mode: Half duplex

A5-02-xx: Temperature sensor

Temperature Sensors

A5-02-xx: Temperature sensor

WAGO-I/O-PRO V2.3 Library Elements						
Category:	Building Automation					
Name:	FbA502xx_TemperatureSensor					
Type:	Function	Function block X Program				
Name of library:	Enocean_05.lib					
Applicable to:	All programmable fieldbus controllers					
Input parameters:	Data type:	Comment:				
typEnocean	type Enocean	Input of the received radio telegram				
bTYPE	BYTE	Device type (TYPE) Default setting = 16#05				
dwID	DWORD	Transmitter ID of the sensor				
tTimeOut	TIME	Maximum interval between two telegrams.				
		Default setting = t#60 m				
Return value:	Data type:	Comment:				
rTemperature	REAL	Temperature measured by the temperature sensor [°C]				
xError	BOOL	No new telegram within timeout period.				
Graphical illustration:						
	FbA502xx_Ter	nperatureSensor				
I .	ypEnocean	rTemperature——				
_b	TYPE	xError——				
_d	wID					
t′	TimeOut					

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A5-02-xx: Temperature sensor



Functional description

The function block outputs the measured value of a temperature sensor with EnOcean Equipment Profiles (EEP) A5-02-xx or 07-02-xx (xxh stands for the device

The function block may only be used together with one of the communication blocks (see page 15, 16, 17 and 19). The two function blocks are synchronized by means of the "typEnocean" variable structure. Therefore, the communication function block and function block must be linked to each other. All received radio telegrams are made available at the input via this connection.

The received data is processed by the function block provided that the number entered at the "dwlD" input is identical to the sensor ID number included in the telegram. As a result, the function block can be logically assigned to certain types of sensors.

The "tTimeOut" input can optionally be used to monitor if the sensor sends a telegram at regular intervals (e.g. every 16 min). If the time value (t = 0 sec) is specified, timeout monitoring is deactivated.

If the "tTimeOut" time has expired without the function block has not received a new telegram, the "xError" output is set to TRUE.

The measured temperature is output in °C at the "rTemperature" output.

Note:

Additional information about the device type number (TYPE) is available at: http://www.enocean-alliance.org/de/enocean standard/



DALI Job List (FbDALI_Joblist)

Communication

DALI Job List (FbDALI_Joblist)

WAGO-I/O PRO CAA Library Elements					
Category:	Building Automation				
Name:	FbDALI_Joblist				
Type:	Function Function block Program				
Name of library:	DALI_02.lib				
Applicable to:	See release note				
Input parameter:	Data type:	Comment:			
bModule_750_641	ВҮТЕ	Specifies which DALI master module is to be addressed at the controller. Counting is from left to right. Value range = 1 – 5 Default setting = 1			
	1				
Output parameters:	Data type:	Comment:			
bFeedback	BYTE	Response byte (see table 6 in the appendix)			
Graphical display:					
FbDALI_Joblist -bModule_750_641 bFeedback-					

Function description:

The **FbDALI_Joblist** function block is used for communication with the DALI module 750-641 on the fieldbus controllers 750-8xx. This function block detects all queued commands of the other DALI function blocks in the program and causes their execution.

The controller recognizes the plugged DALI modules on its own and counts them one after the other, starting from the left. To address the function block to the proper DALI module, the corresponding module index must be entered as a constant at the input "bModule_750_641".

The output "bFeedback" outputs a numeric code with the response. The numeric codes are listed in table 6 in the appendix.

Note:

- The function block sends the command "Terminate" (256) after the program start.
- The function block "FbDALI_Joblist" should be called in the program sequence before all other DALI function blocks.
- This function block may be used only once per installed DALI module.

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Latching Relay (FbDALI_LatchingRelay)



Latching Relay (FbDALI_LatchingRelay)

WAGO-I/O PRO CAA Library Elements						
Category:	Building Automation					
Name:	FbDALI LatchingRelay					
Type:	Function Function block Program					
Name of library:	DALI 02.lib					
Applicable to:	See release note					
- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I						
Input parameter:	Data type:	Comment:				
bAddress	BYTE	Short address of 1–64 or				
		Group address 1–16				
		Broadcast = 255				
xGroup	BOOL	Selects short or group address:				
		FALSE = short address or broadcast				
		TRUE = group address				
		Default setting = FALSE				
xButton	BOOL	Input from switch lighting request.				
xOFF_as_MinLevel	BOOL	Instead of the switch-off command, the				
		lighting is dimmed to the min. level. Default setting = FALSE				
xCentr OFF	BOOL	TRUE = group address				
xCentr_ON	BOOL	Input for the central ON command.				
bReferenceaddress1	BYTE	First reference control gear determines the				
		current brightness value				
bReferenceaddress2	BYTE	Second reference control gear determines the current brightness value				
bModule_750_641	BYTE	Specifies which DALI master module is to be addressed at the controller. Counting is				
		from left to right.				
		Value range = 1 – 5				
		Default setting = 1				
	l .	<u> </u>				
Feedback value:	Data type:	Comment:				
bFeedback	BYTE	Response byte (see table 6 in the appendix)				
Graphical display:						
FbDALI_LatchingRelay						
bAddre		bFeedback				
xGroup						
-xButtor						
xOFF_:	s_MinLevel OFF					
xCentr_ xCentr_	-					
bModu	ıle_750_641					

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Latching Relay (FbDALI_LatchingRelay)

Function description:

This function block is used to implement a DALI latching relay.

The short or group address to which the DALI commands are to be sent is specified at the input "bAddress". The value at input "xGroup" determines whether the entered address is interpreted by the function block as a short or group address (FALSE = short address; TRUE = group address).

A rising edge at the input "xButton" causes the lighting addressed via short or group address to be switched on or off. Whether the lighting is switched on or off depends on the previous switching status of the lighting.

If the input "xOFF_as_MinLevel" is TRUE, instead of the switch-off command, the lighting is dimmed to the min. level.

The inputs "xCentr_ON" and "xCentr_OFF" are used for forced control of the lighting via a central command.

The DALI master module with which this function block must communicate is selected at input "bModule_750_641".

It is obligatory to give a reference control gear from the group if the group is to be switched. For redundancy reasons it is possible to give two reference values ("bReferenceaddress1" and "bReferenceaddress2"). The first reference value from the group must absolutely be available.

The output "bFeedback" outputs a numeric code with the response. The numeric codes are listed in table 6 in the appendix.