

Generic Sensor Interface Description Language for Wireless Sensor Communication

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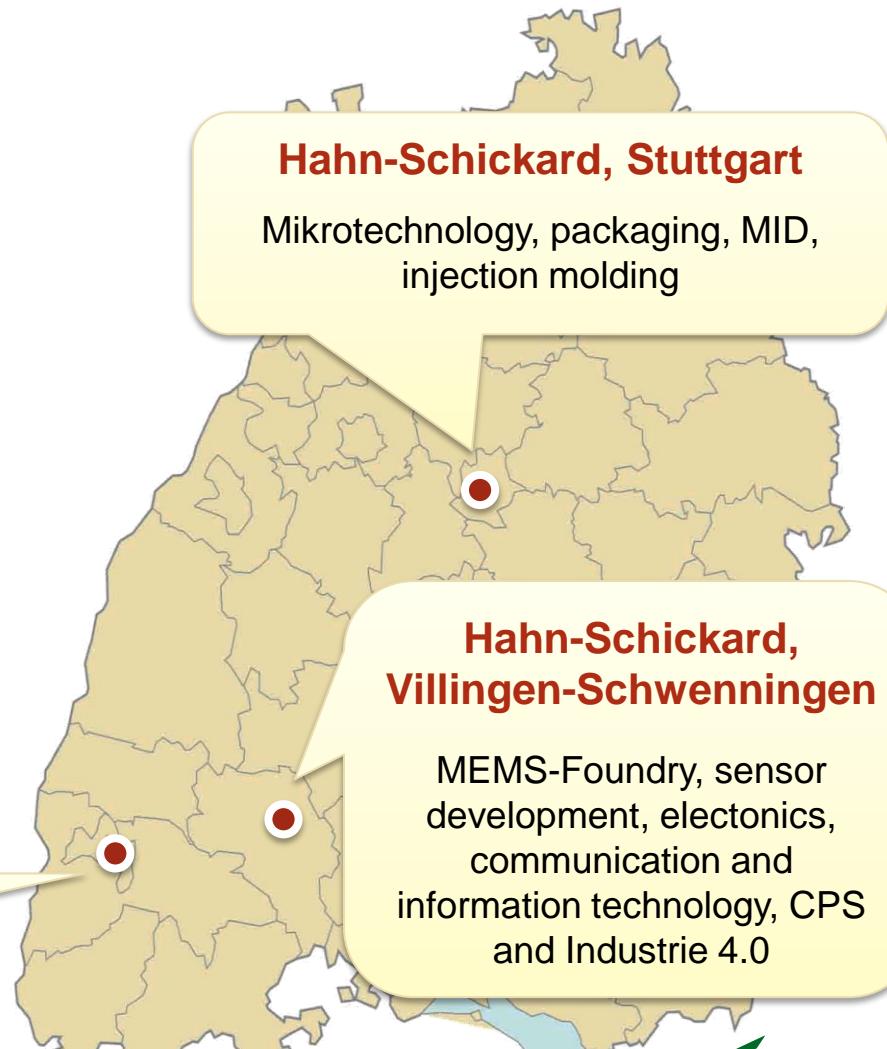
Foundation for Applied Research

- Budget 2015: ~ 17,5 Mio. €
(~ 5 Mio. € Industry)
- Employes 2015: 152 FTE
- Certified DIN EN ISO 9001:2008
- Part of Innovationsallianz Baden-Württemberg



Hahn-Schickard, Freiburg

Lab-on-a-Chip design + foundry,
bio chemical micro analysis,
micro electronics



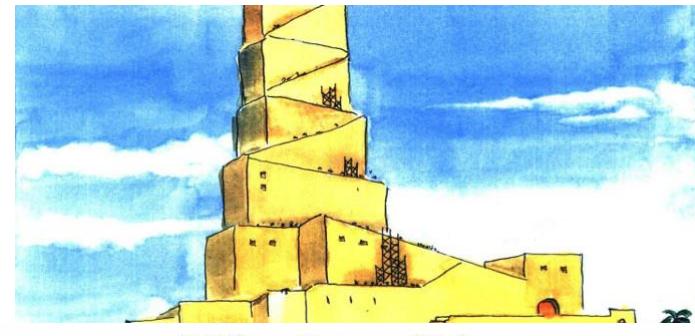
Motivation

Communication requires

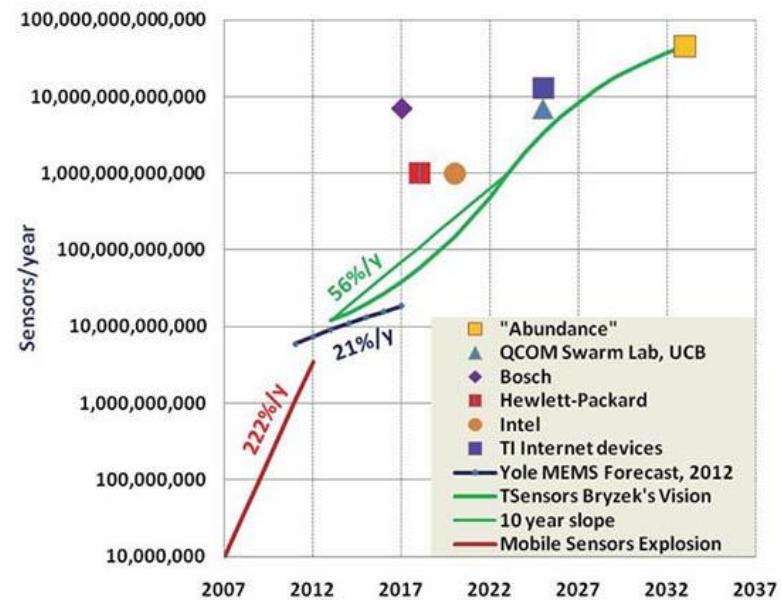
- A common understanding
- A common language

Continuing growth of connected and communicating sensors

- Industrie 4.0
- Smart Home
- Internet of Things



Trillion Sensor Visions



Quelle: Roadmap for the Trillion Sensor Universe, Dr. Janusz Bryzek,
Fairchild Semiconductor, Chair of TSensors Summit

Examples

Indoor localisation



Examples

Indoor loca



Monitoring and gesture recognition



Examples

Indoor localisation



Monitoring and gesture

Increasing motivation by gamification



Examples

Indoor localisation



Monitoring and gesture

Energy harvesting integrated into a show



Increasing motivation by
gamification



Examples

Indoor localisation



Energy harvester
integrated into



Intelligent tooth space



in motivation by
ification



Examples

Indoor localizat



Energy har
integrated in



Sensors systems for production



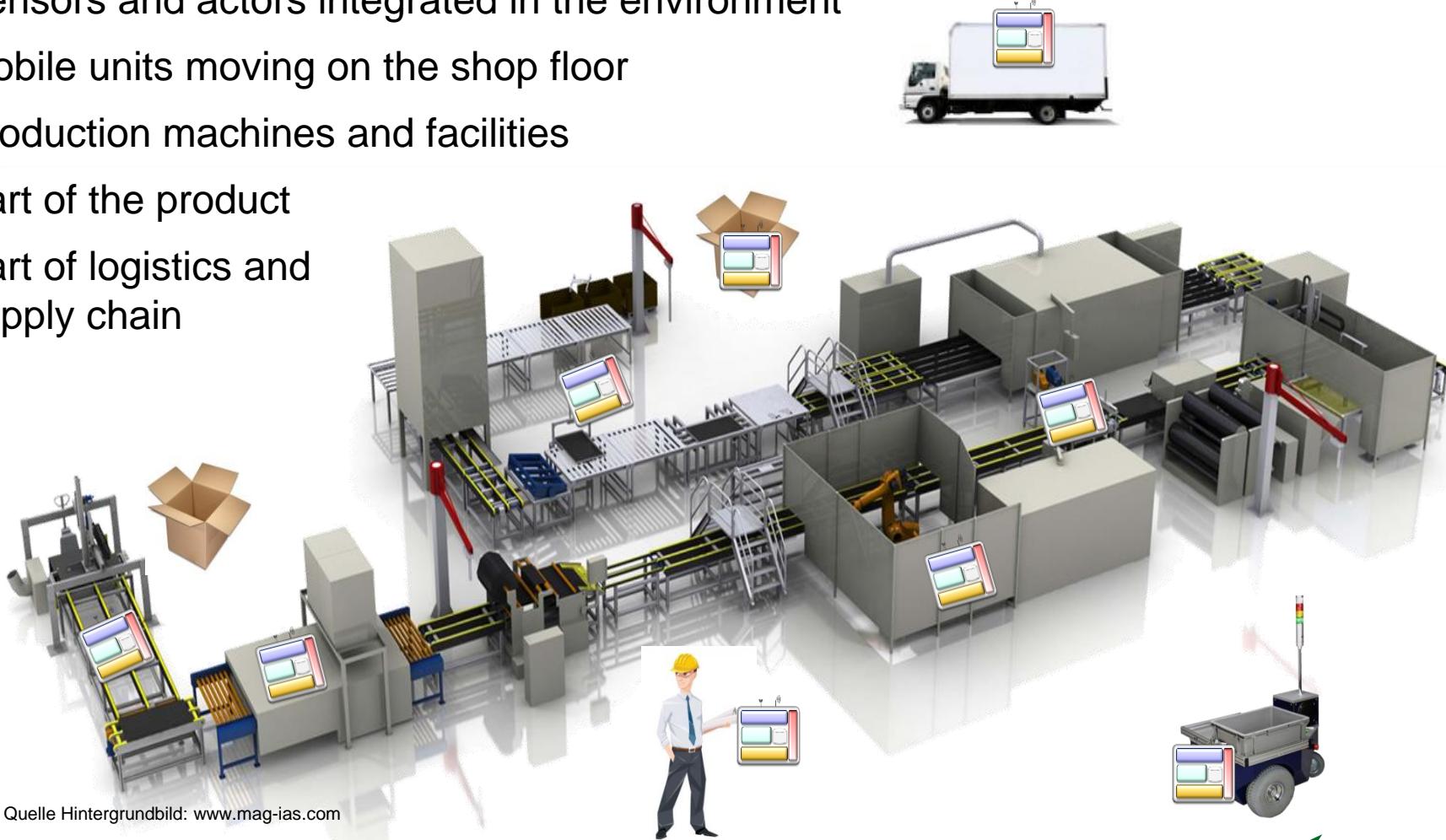
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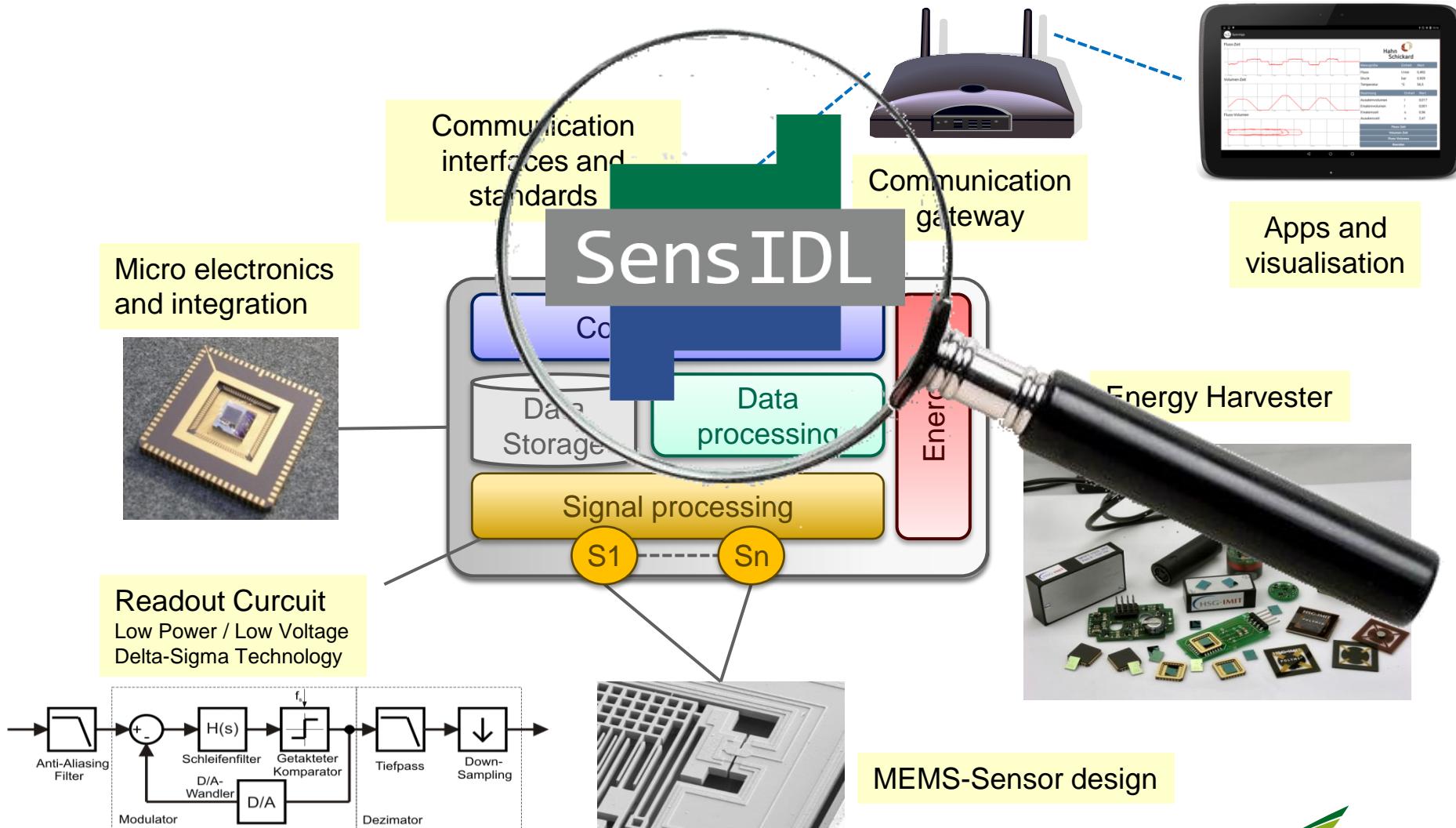
Sensor systems on the shop floor

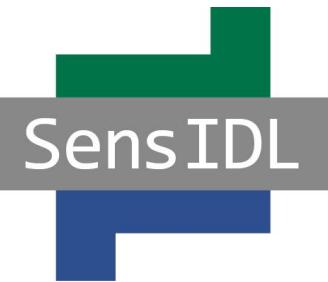
Industrie 4.0

- Sensors and actors integrated in the environment
- Mobile units moving on the shop floor
- Production machines and facilities
- Part of the product
- Part of logistics and supply chain



Modular sensor design





SensIDL

Sensor Interface Description Language

<http://www.sensidl.de>



Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Energie

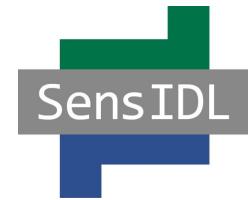
aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

IGF-Vorhaben: 18363 N

- A software toolbox for sensor developer
- Simplifying the implementation of communication interfaces

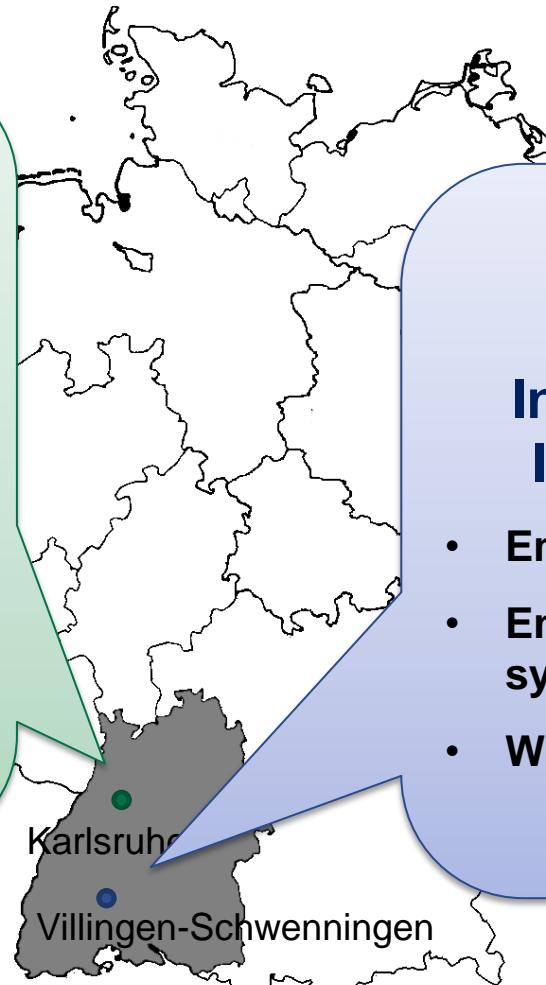


Cooperating research institutes




FZI
FZI Forschungszentrum
Informatik

- Software Engineering
- Software architectures
- Model driven development
- House of Living Labs

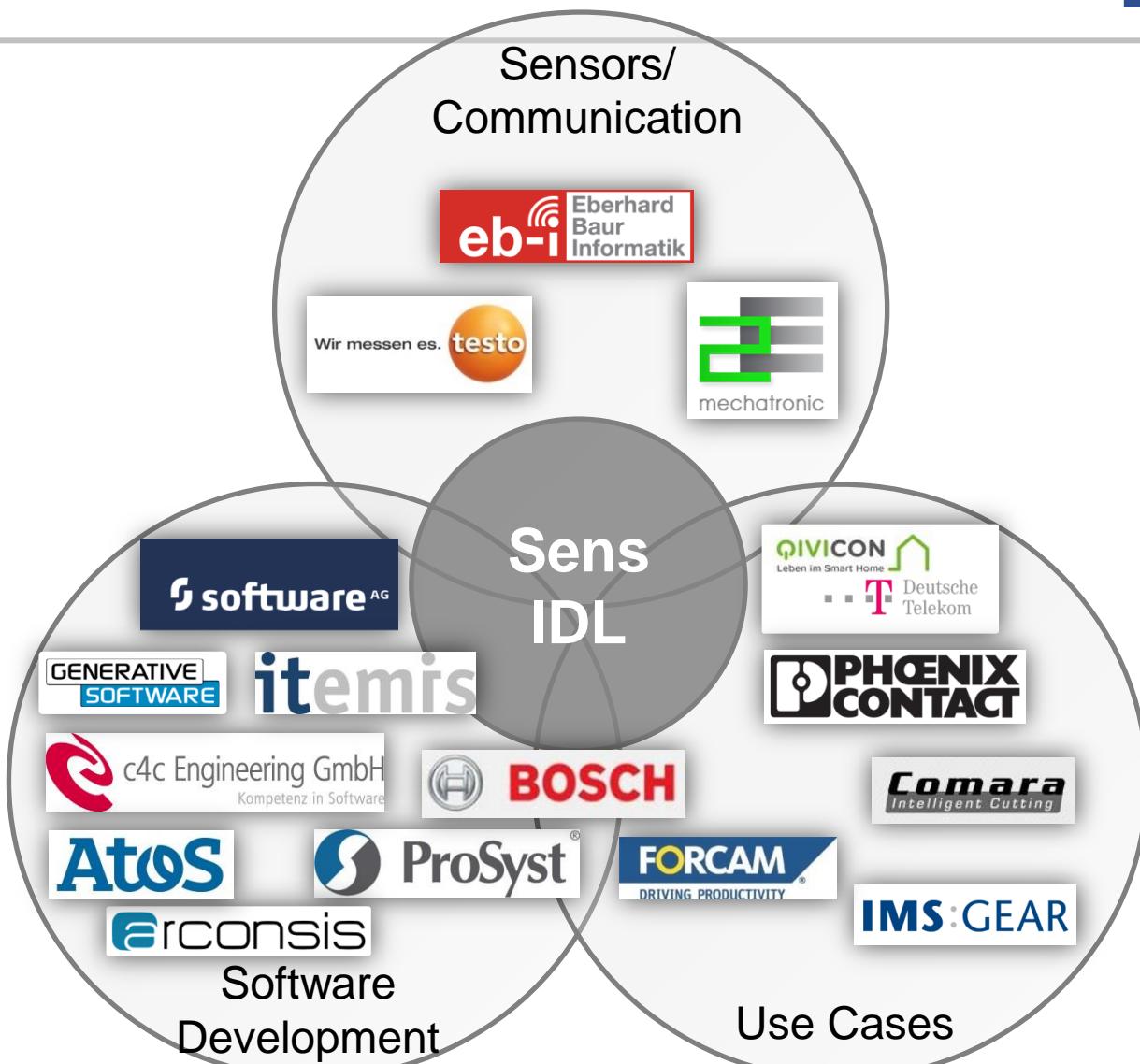



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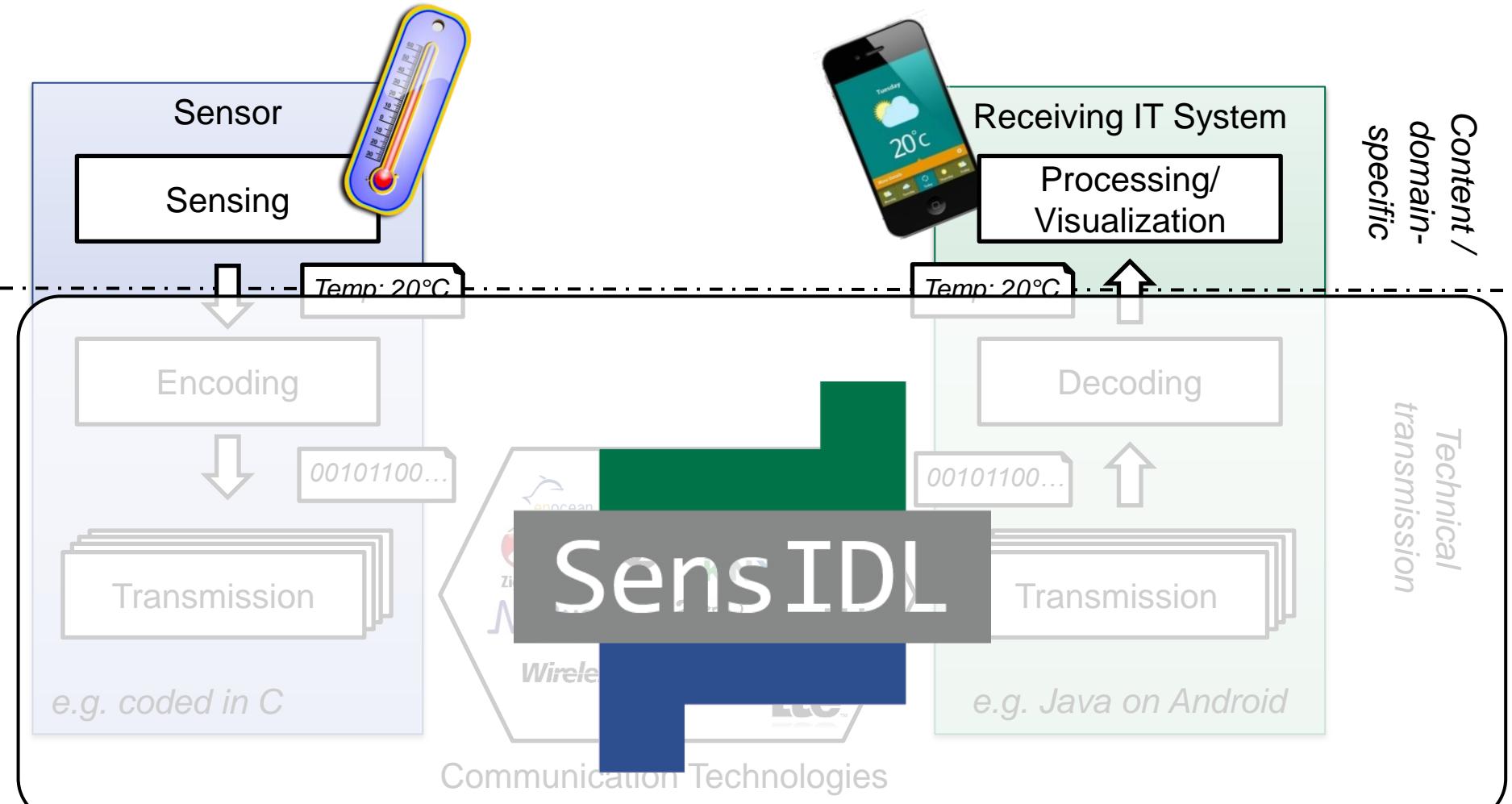

Hahn Schickard
**Institut für Mikro- und
Informationstechnik**

- Embedded software
- Energy efficient sensor
systems
- Wireless communication

Industrial Accompanying Committee



The long Way from Sensors to IT Systems



Objectives of SensIDL

Support for both developer roles

- Sensor and embedded developer
- Data processing within the receiving IT system



Simplification and automation of development steps

- Tool support
- Generation of code
- Documentation with additional value

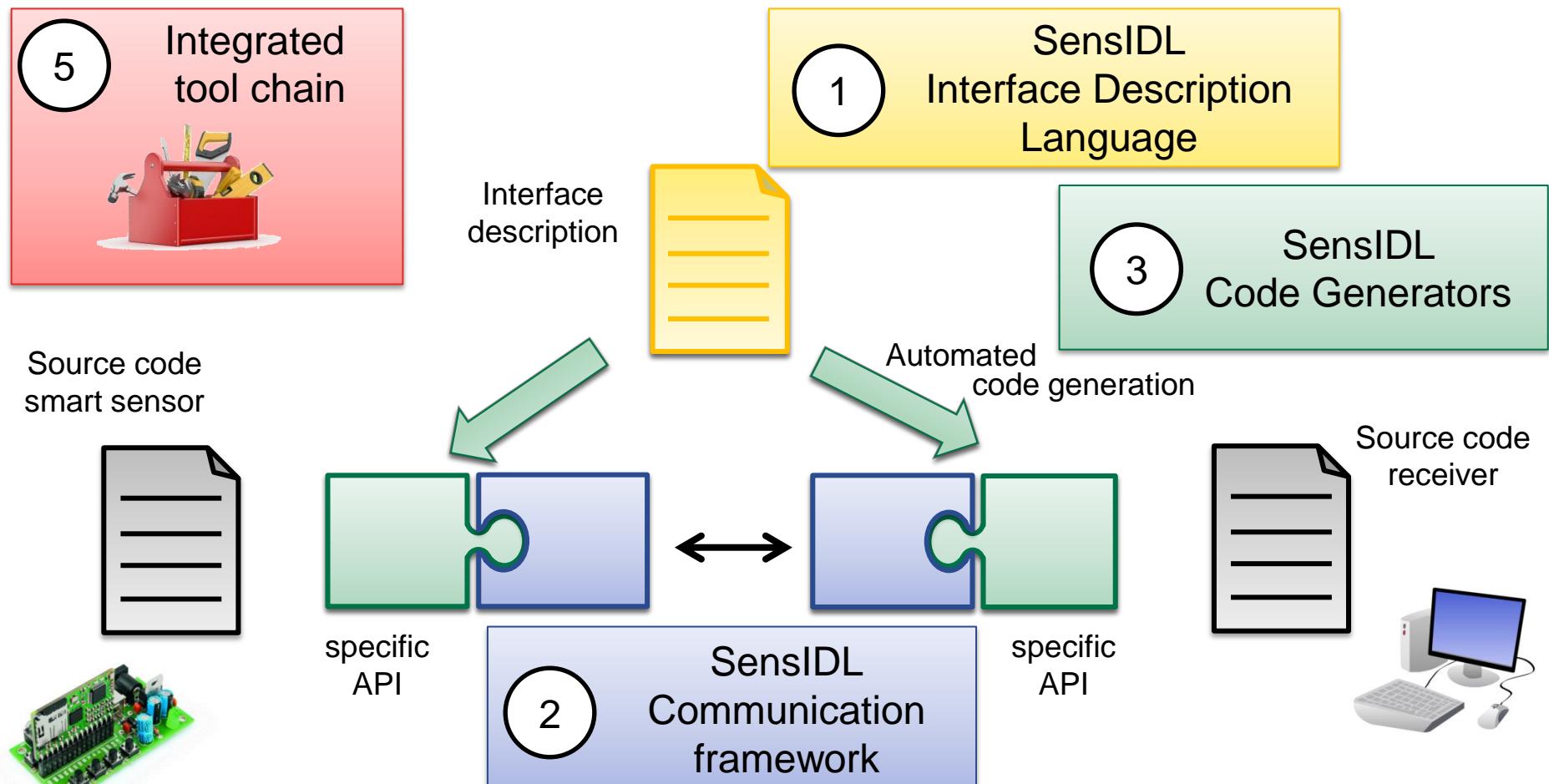


Increase of efficiency and quality

- Automation of recurring tasks
- Focusing on application-specific details



Expected SensIDL Results



Central Question to be Answered

Interface description language

- Which information needs to be modeled?
- Abstraction of implementation- and platform-specific details

Reference demonstrator

- Being representative for different application domains (e.g. Smart Home and Industrie / Production)
- Basis to derive code generators

Communication

- How to transmit data in a generic and efficient way?

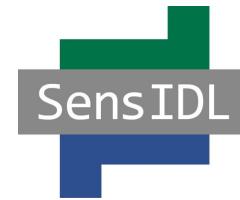
Code generators and automation

- Identification of recurring code fragments?
- Identification of recurring development tasks?

SensIDL Toolchain



Used Technologies within the SensIDL Development Tool



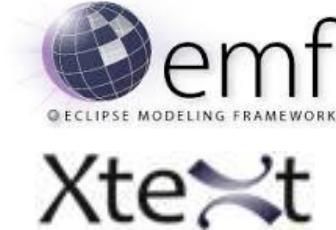
SensIDL Tool

- Eclipse-based plugins
- Integrated tool chain



SensIDL Language

- Model / language for describing sensor data
- Textual editor based on Xtext
 - Eventually additional graphical editor

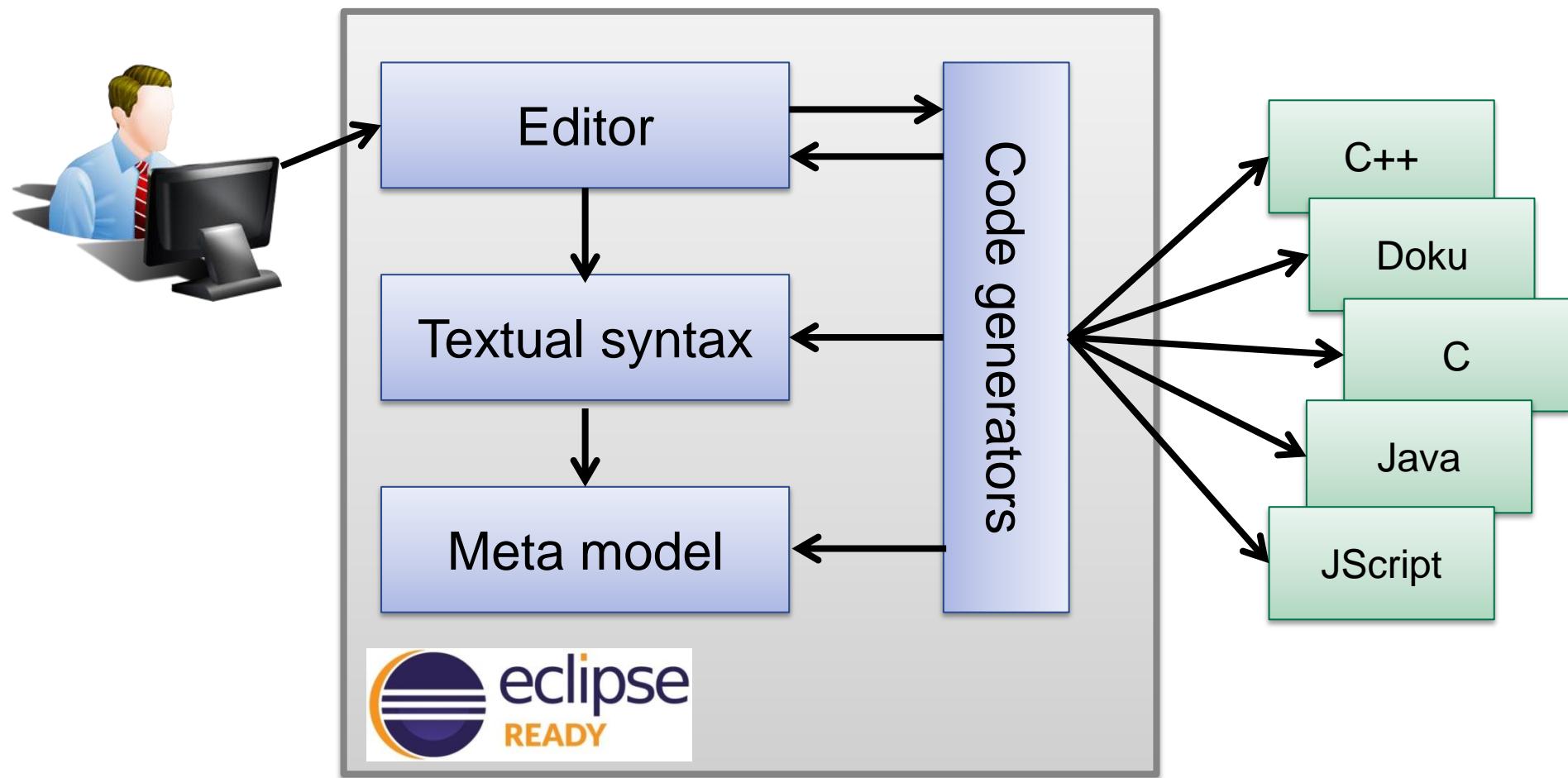


SensIDL Code Generators

- Code templates based on Xtend
- Automated code generation



Architecture overview

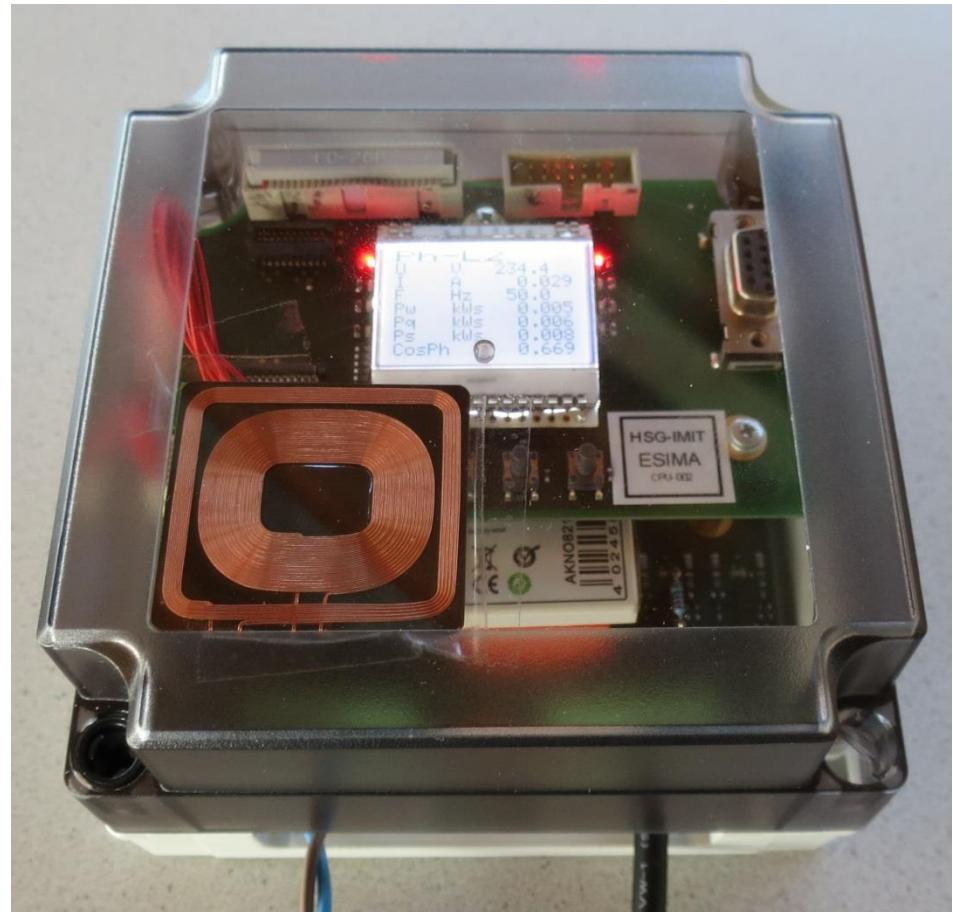


Example system E-Meter



E-Meter measures electricity

- Designed for larger production machines (> 10kW)
- Installable without interrupting the system
- Modular wireless communication supporting different standards
- Transmitting collected data each second



Documentation based on Excel

Excerpt:

| Datenstrukturen E-Meter: Von Sensor --> Datenbank (Messwerte) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---|---------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 | Byte9 | Byte10 | Byte11 | Byte12 | Byte13 | Byte14 | Beschreibung | Messrate 1/s | Übertragungsrate (Häufigkeit) 1/s |
| Gerätetyp (dezimal) | Record-Typ (dezimal) | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Data | Messung | | | |
| 10 (E-Meter) | 1 | U-L1(Vrms) (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | I-L1(Arms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | P-L1(Wrms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | cos Phi L1 signed int8 (ohne Einheit) | Messung Nr. (int8) | Phase L1 | 1 | 1 | Oder auf Anfrage Backend-Syste, | | | | | | |
| 10 (E-Meter) | 2 | U-L2(Vrms) (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | I-L2(Arms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | P-L2(Wrms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | cos Phi L2 int8 (ohne Einheit) | Messung Nr. (int8) | Phase L2 | 1 | 1 | Oder auf Anfrage Backend-Syste, | | | | | | |
| 10 (E-Meter) | 3 | U-L3(Vrms) (signed int16) | I-L3(Arms) (float) | P-L3(Wrms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | cos Phi L3 int 8 (ohne Einheit) | Messung Nr. (int8) | Phase L3 | 1 | 1 | Oder auf Anfrage Backend-Syste, | | | | | | |
| 10 (E-Meter) | 4 | x | I-N(Arms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | x | cos Phi L3 int8 (ohne Einheit) | Messung Nr. (int8) | Nulleiter Strom | Nur wenn vorhanden | 1 | (nur wenn vorhanden) | 1 | Oder auf Anfrage Backend-Syste, | | | | |
| 10 (E-Meter) | 5 | W-L1(kWh) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | | W-L2(kWh) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | | W-L3(kWh) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | | Bezogene Energiemenge L1,L2,L3 | 1 | | | Nur auf Anforderung (siehe Record 30) | | | | |
| 10 (E-Meter) | 6 | (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | Nich definiert | x | | | Nur auf Anforderung (siehe Record 30) | | | | |
| U-L1 (Vrms) (signed int16) (LSB -- MSB) | | | | I-L1 (Arms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | | | | P-L1 (Wrms) (float) (LSB -- MSB) | | | | cos Phi L1 signed int8 (ohne Einheit) | | | | |

SensIDL Editor

```
emeter.sidl ✘

1 sensorInterface eMeter /**Interface for devices measuring electronic current.* {
2     encoding: SENSIDL_BINARY, endianness: BIG_ENDIAN, alignment: 1 BIT
3     sensorData {
4         dataSet Conductor uses Info /**Data description of Conductor*{
5             recordType as UINT8 value= "1"/**Distinct type for this data set.*/
6             voltage as INT16 in V
7             current as FLOAT in A
8             power as FLOAT in W
9             powerFactor as UINT16 in Dimensionless adjusted by linear mapping [0;255]=> [0;1]
10            identicator as UINT8 /**Identifier to correlate measurements for different conducto
11        }
12
13        dataSet NeutralConductor uses Info /**Data description of NeutralConductor* {
14            recordType as UINT8 value= "4" /**Distinct type for this data set.*/
15            current as FLOAT in A
16            powerFactor as UINT16 in Dimensionless
17        }
18
19        dataSet Energy uses Info /**Data description of Energy* {
20            recordType as UINT8 value= "5" /**Distinct type for this data set.*/
21            l1 as INT16 in kW /**Energy amount for conductor L1.*/
22            l2 as FLOAT in kW /**Energy amount for conductor L2.*/
23            l3 as FLOAT in kW /**Energy amount for conductor L3.*/
24        }
25    }
```

Code Generation Example C



Conductor.h

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include "eMeterUtility.h"

typedef struct
{
    uint8_t recordType;
    uint8_t identifier;
    int16_t voltage;
    float current;
    float power;
    uint16_t powerFactor;
    uint8_t deviceType;

} Conductor;
extern Conductor conductor;

/**
 * @Initialization of the Conductor
 dataset
 */
void initConductor(Conductor* p);
...
```

Conductor.c

```
#include "Conductor.h"

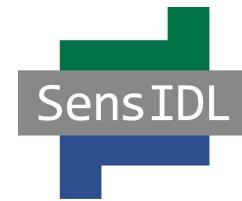
Conductor conductor;

void initConductor(Conductor* p) {
    p->recordType = 1;
    p->deviceType = 40;
}

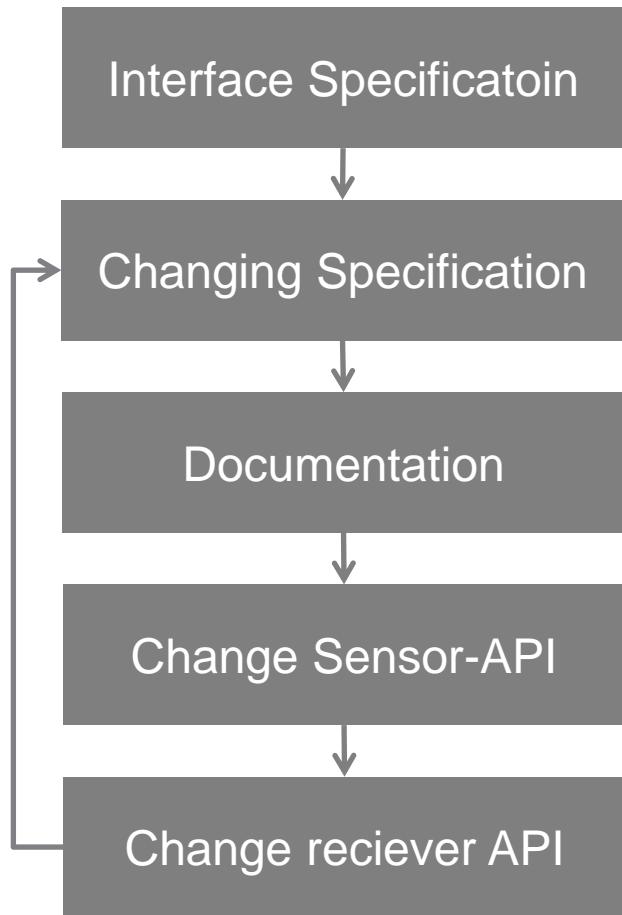
uint8_t
get_Conductor_recordType(Conductor* p)
{ return p->recordType; }

void
set_Conductor_recordType(Conductor* p,
uint8_t recordType ) {
    p->recordType = recordType;
}
...
```

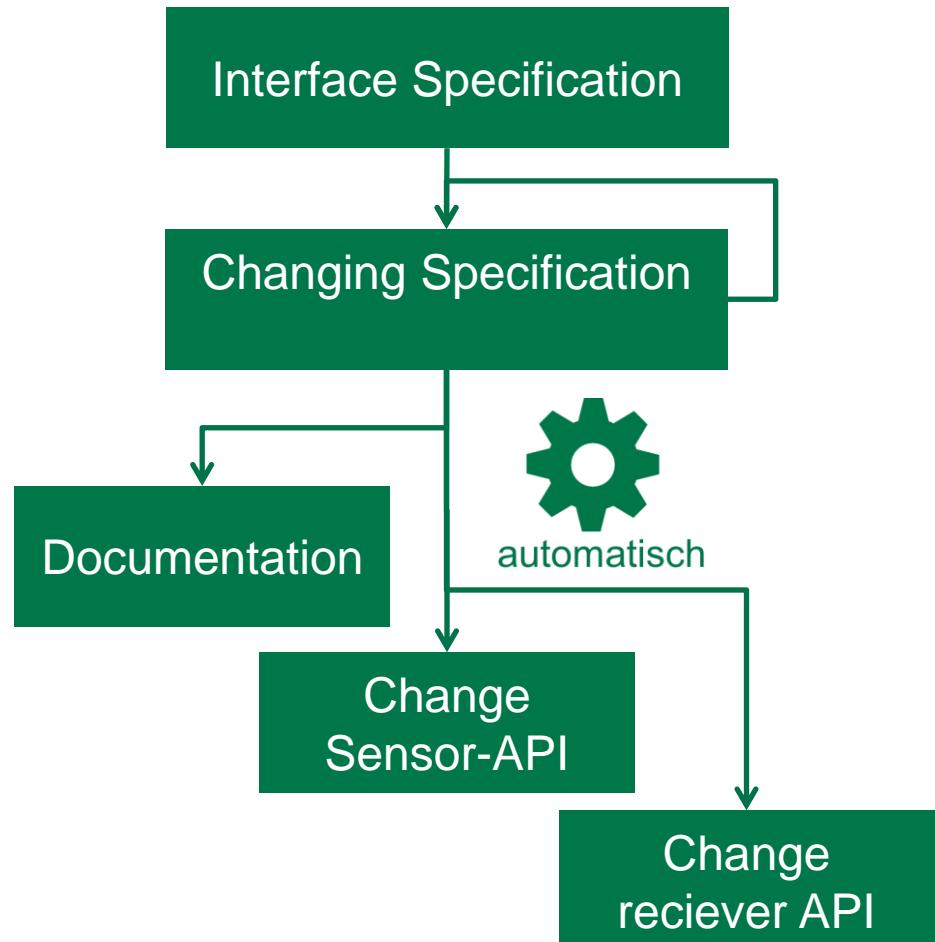
Benefits of the model-driven approach



Without SensIDL:



With SensIDL:



SensIDL Summary

SensIDL tooling

- Formal description of sensor interfaces
- Automated generation of source code
- Open-source tooling based on eclipse
 - <http://www.sensidl.de>
- Model-driven approach



Outlook

- Initial funding until November 2016
- Applications in different use cases
- Cooperation with other projects
 - e.g. Eclipse Vorto



Summary and Conclusion



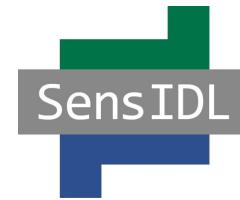
Challenges

- Integration and interoperability of sensor systems is essential
- More than enough communication standards available
- Smart sensors require smart and efficient communication

Outlook

- Software engineering approaches can be transferred to embedded sensors
- Model-driven techniques can help

Questions?



<http://www.sensidl.de>

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