

# Smart Manufacturing Simulator Overview

- Open source and strong library support
- OSI model and WirelessHART/ISA100.11a features
- Flexible scenario (coexistence)
- Easy to maintain
- Powerful animation and analysis

Smart Manufacturing Simulator  
(WirelessHART and ISA100.11a)

MiXiM [Simulation Framework]  
(Wireless and mobile communication networks, specializing

INET [Simulation Framework]  
(Communication networks,  
OSI models, specializing in upper layers)

in lower layers and  
channel modeling)

OMNET++ [Simulation Engine]  
(Base functions including NED & C++ description to module  
behaviors and basic module communications, IDE interfaces, etc.)

# Protocol Stack Models

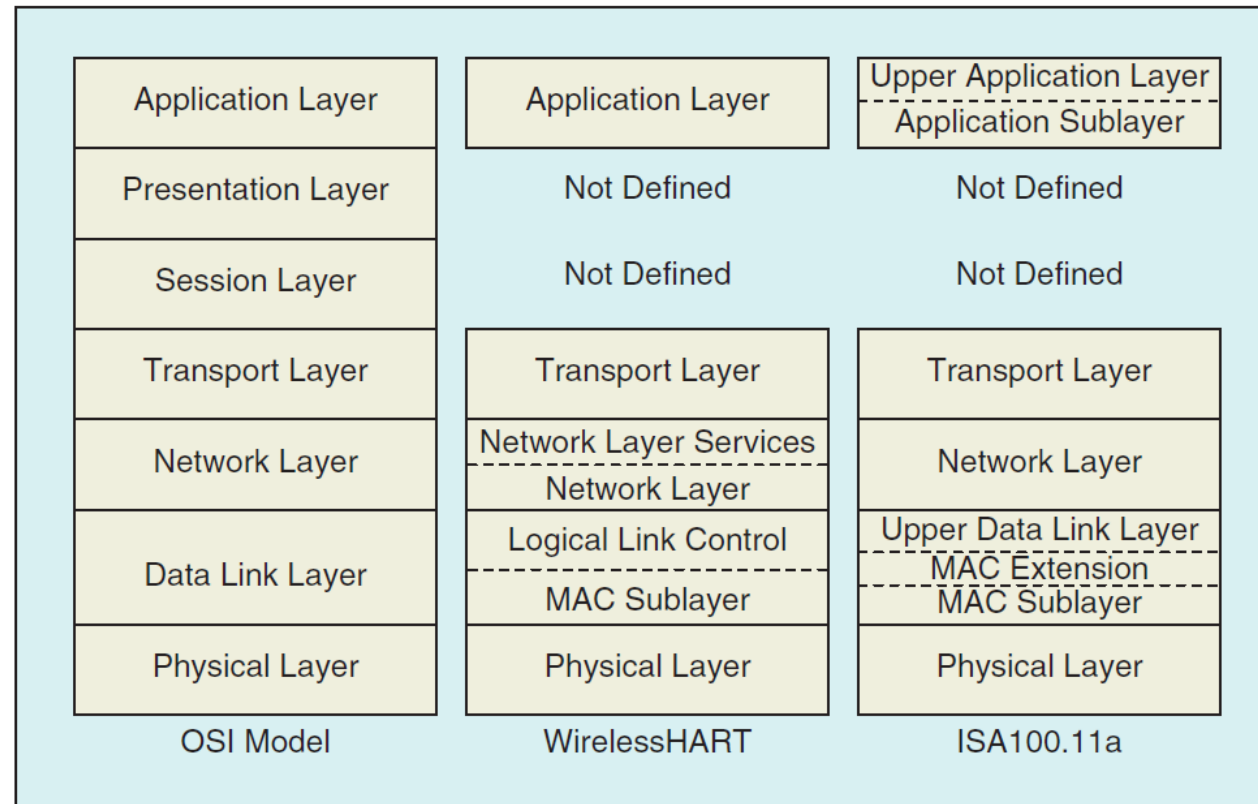
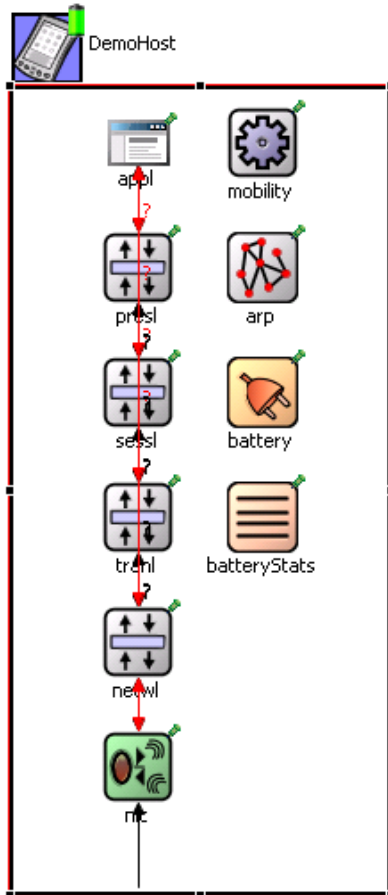
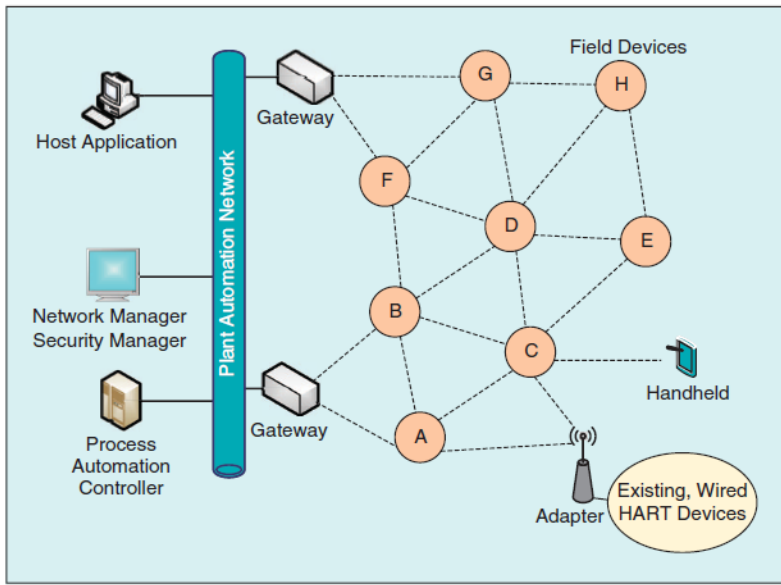


FIGURE 4 – The WirelessHART and ISA100.11a stack models.

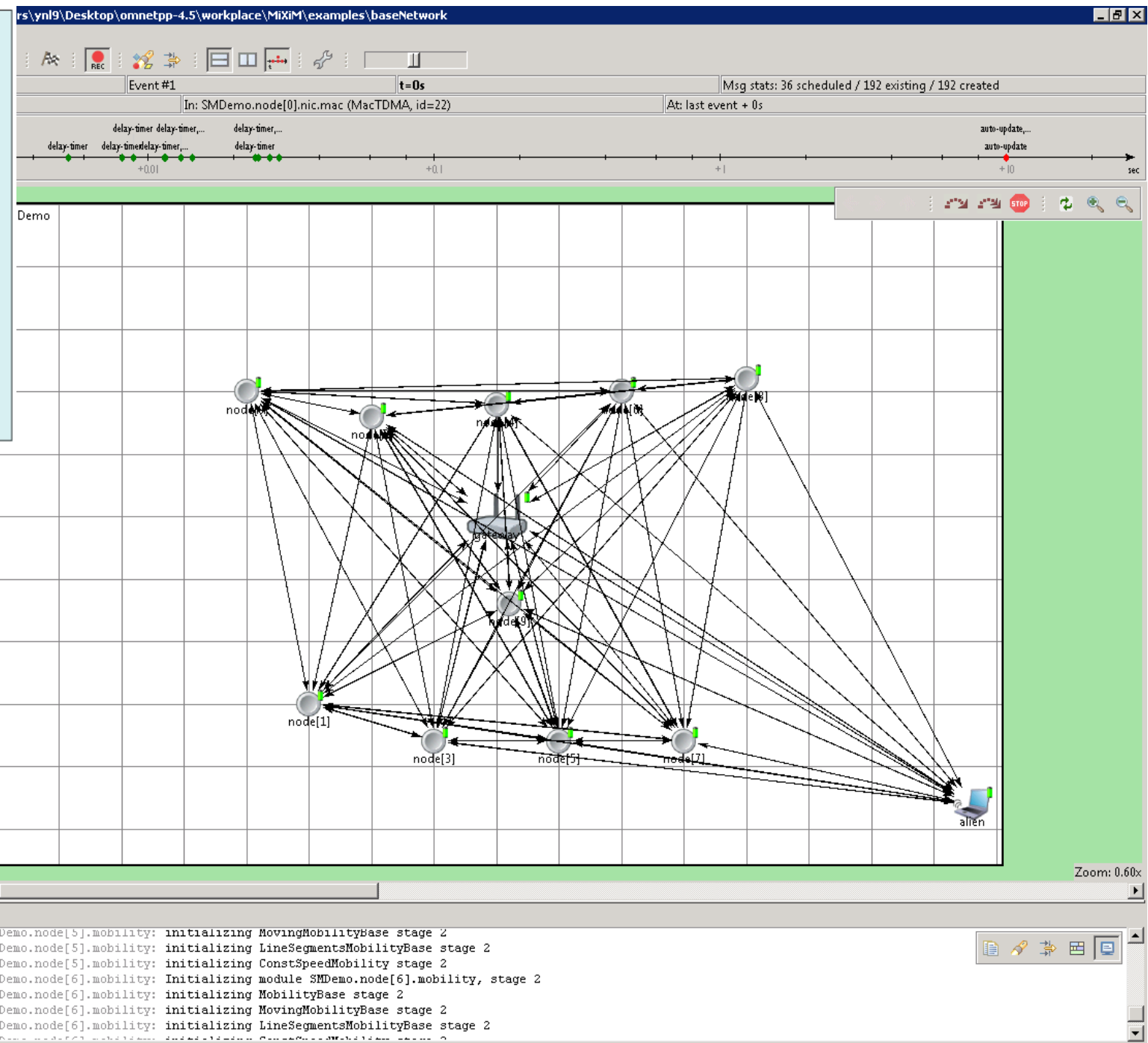
Both adopt the IEEE 802.15.4 DSSS radio for coexistence in ISM bands



(SMDemo) SMDemo

Fields Contents (20)

Class	Name
cPar	playgroundSizeX
cPar	playgroundSizeY
cPar	playgroundSizeZ
cPar	cmType
cPar	wuType
cPar	numNodes
ConnectionManager	connectionManager
BaseWorldUtility	world
DemoHost	node[0]
DemoHost	node[1]
DemoHost	node[2]
DemoHost	node[3]
DemoHost	node[4]
DemoHost	node[5]
DemoHost	node[6]
DemoHost	node[7]
DemoHost	node[8]
DemoHost	node[9]
DemoHost	gateway
DemoHost	alien

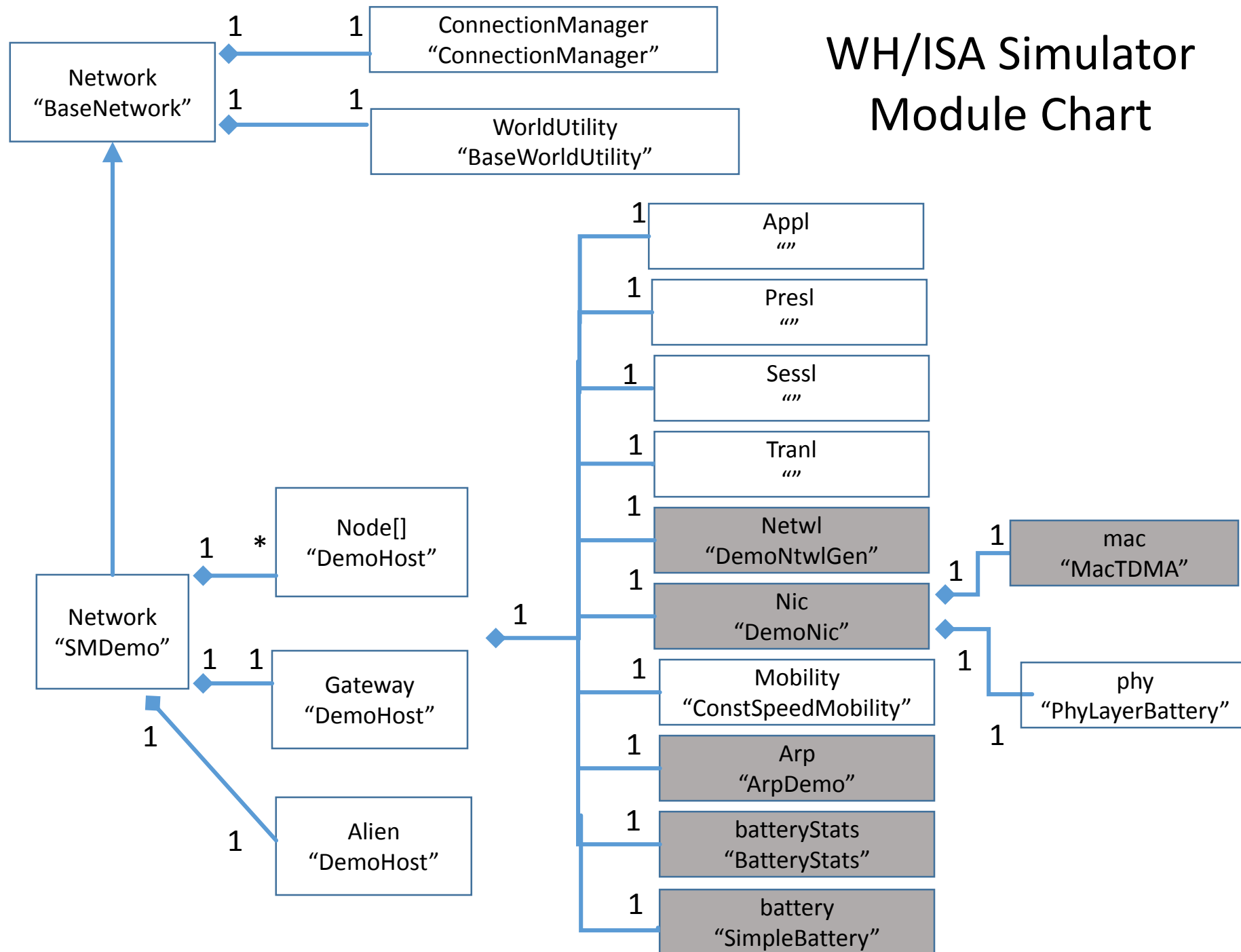


The screenshot displays the Simulation - MIXIM IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Navigate, Search, Project, Run, Window, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations and simulation control. The main workspace is divided into three panes:

- Project Explorer (Left):** Shows a hierarchical view of the project files. The 'baseNetwork' directory is expanded, showing sub-directories like 'results' and 'Test1-0.ealog'. Files include 'ArpDemo.cc', 'DemoConsts.h', 'DemoMac.cc', 'DemoMac.h', 'DemoMacPkt\_m.cc', 'DemoMacPkt\_m.h', 'DemoNtlwGen.cc', 'DemoNtlwGen.h', 'DemoPHY.cc', 'DemoPHY.h', 'MacTDMA.cc', 'MacTDMA.h', 'MMAC.cc', 'MMAC.h', 'alienconfig.ini', 'ArpDemo.ned', 'config.xml', 'config1.xml', 'DemoHost.ned', 'DemoMac.ned', 'DemoMacPkt\_m.cc.txt', 'DemoMacPkt\_m.h.txt', 'DemoMacPkt.msg', 'DemoNtlwGen.ned', and 'DemoPHY.ned'.
- Timeline View (Center):** A detailed view of the simulation timeline. The x-axis represents time in microseconds (0s to 800us). The y-axis lists various components and their states. Key events include 'GW BRDCST', 'wakeup', 'radio switching over', 'transmission over', and 'radio switching over'. The timeline is color-coded to show different phases and states.
- Console (Bottom):** Displays the output of the simulation. It shows a list of events with their timestamps and details. The first event is at 0.000193s, where 'node[3]::DemoPHY: Received new AirFrame (MiximAirFrame) GW BRDCST from module (DemoPHY) SMDemo.gateway.nic.phy'. Subsequent events show the reception of a signal, the common part of the range, and the visual position of the signal.

The bottom status bar indicates the current simulation state: 'Nonlinear' and 'Unfiltered'.

# WH/ISA Simulator Module Chart



# Coexistence

- Network may contain more than one type of wireless devices in a simulation, e.g., IEEE 802.11 and IEEE 802.15.4

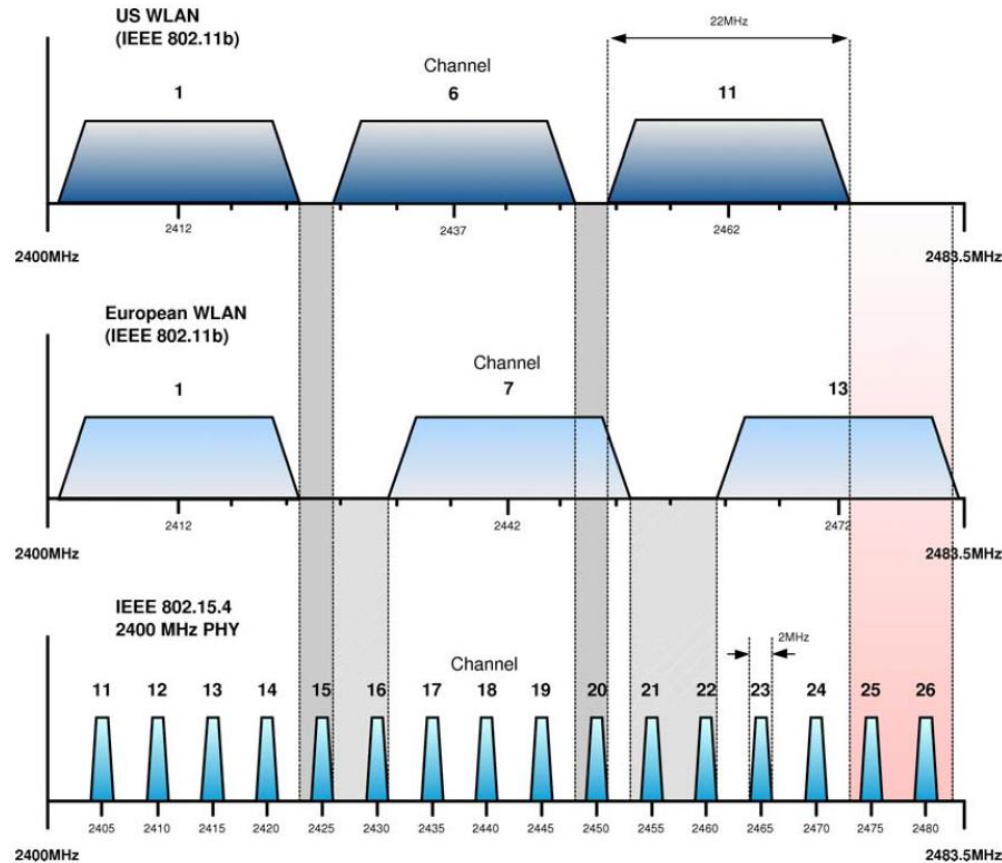
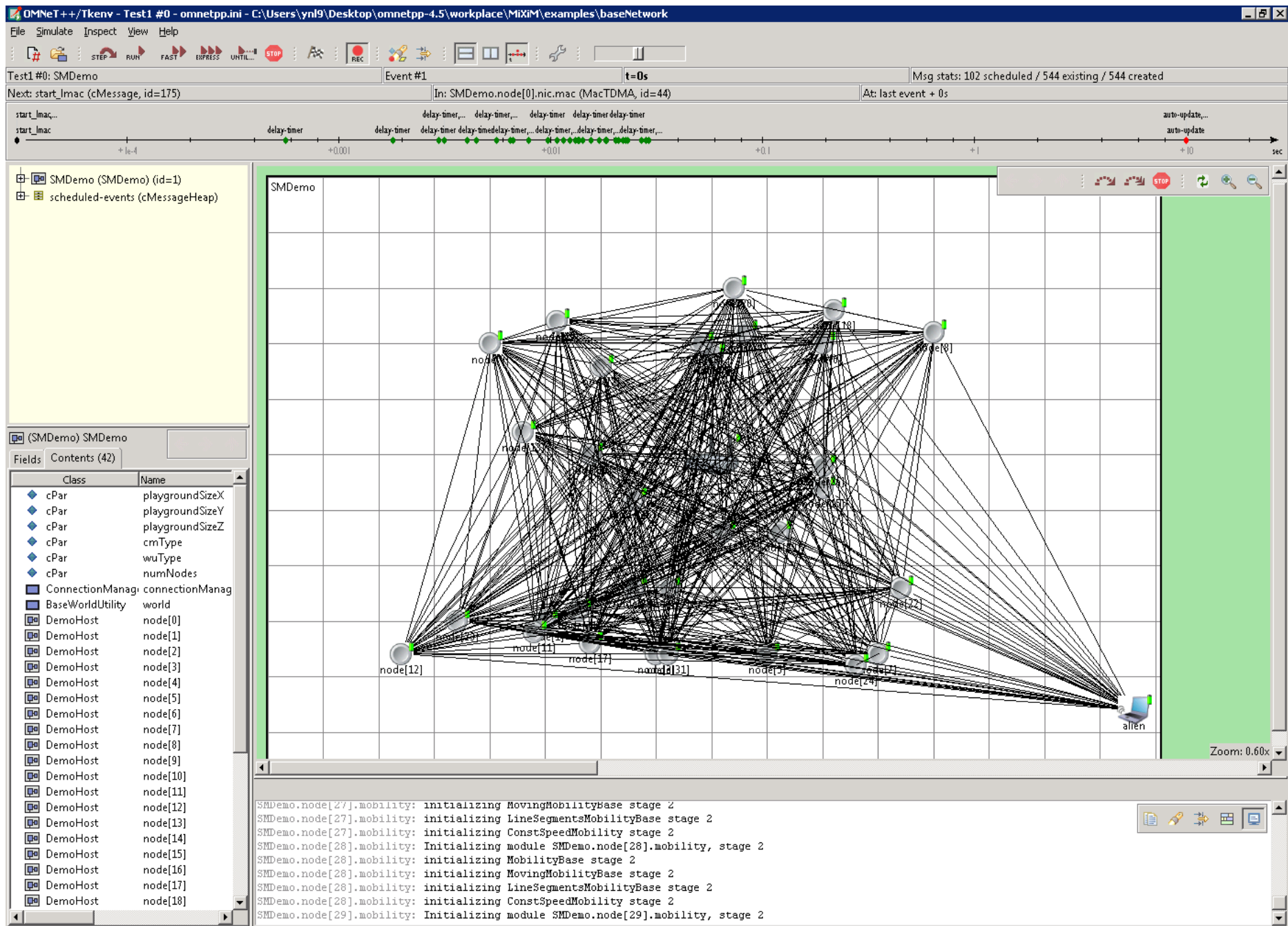


Figure 4: LR-WPAN vs Non-Overlapping WLAN Channel Allocations





# Simulator Features

- Star topology (1 access point + up to 64 field nodes)
- IEEE 802.15.4 radio based WirelessHART/ISA100.11a protocol stack
- Support broadcast/unicast traffic by addresses
- Multi-channel access (16 channels in 2.4 GHz ISM band, 2 MHz bandwidth with 5 MHz separation)
- Online network setup and time-frequency scheduling
- Parameter settings by TI CC2420 chip data sheet
- Coexistence with other ISM band devices (programmable operation parameters, e.g., center frequency, bandwidth, transmission power and interference period)

# Node Architecture

- All nodes in the simulator follows the 7-layer OSI model (7 layer modules)
- Additional function modules (battery, mobility, etc.)
- Different roles, e.g., AP, field node and interferer (alien), determined by different settings (e.g., services, addresses, FSMs, and tx powers)
- Focus on the lower three layers (NW, MAC and PHY)
- Node behaviors in each layer is regulated by one OMNET++ simple module and represented by functions in C++ classes
- Upper layer module design is waiting for more information from the specification of field practice (TBD)

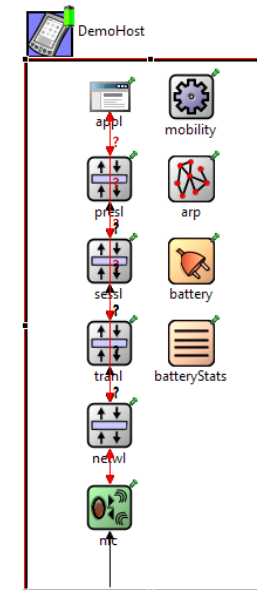


Figure. Node layer modules and function modules in the simulator

