



OpenLCB Standard	
OpenLCB Event Transport	
Jan 26, 2013	Preliminary

1 Introduction (Informative)

This OpenLCB Standard describes the protocol for transporting OpenLCB events across the OpenLCB network.

2 Intended Use (Informative)

- 5 Transporting events provides general and flexible messaging between nodes, following the principles of the Producer-Consumer model. The information is carried by an Event Identifier (Event ID), a number which in of itself does not have any explicit information. Instead the Event ID is assigned by the user to one specific concept, such as a specific lighting configuration, or a more abstract concept, such as the “start of the day” or “global stop”. That
- 10 concept can then be implemented by cooperative action between nodes that “produce” the event by sending messages, and nodes that “consume” the event by receiving messages and acting up them. This document defines that interaction between produces and consumers in terms of OpenLCB messages.

- 15 This document describes the required message formats for event transport. §4 gives an overview of the message types with an abstract numeric description intended as a normative guide to the construction of concrete message types over specific physical transport media. §§7–ff. describe in concrete detail the implementation of the event transport message formats for the specific physical transport media that have been adopted as normative standards.

3 References and Context (Normative)

- 20 This specification is in the context of the following OpenLCB-CAN Standards:
- The OpenLCB Message Network Standard, which defines the basic messages and how they interact. Higher-level protocols are based on this message network, but are defined elsewhere. The Message Network Standard defines the Initialized node state which is referenced here.
 - 25 • The OpenLCB Event Identifiers Standard, which defines the format and content of Event IDs including the class of Well-Known Event IDs and Automatically-Routed Event IDs.
 - The OpenLCB-CAN Frame Transport Standard, which defines the formats for transporting OpenLCB over CAN networks.

4 Message Formats (Normative)

30 In the following, the “Common MTI” column specifies the the MTI value to be used when communicating in OpenLCB common format. The Common MTI is an abstract numeric description intended as a normative guide to the construction of concrete message formats over specific physical transport media.

35 “EventID Range” in the Data Content field refers to a range of EventID values specified through a compare-under-mask operation. The low bit of the field defines the sign of the mask: a 1 least-significant bit indicates the mask is represented by 1 bits, and similarly for a 0 LSB. The mask is made up of the adjacent identical bits: if the lowest bit is a '0', then all low order contiguous '0' bits will form a mask, while if the lowest bit is a '1', then the low order contiguous '1' bits will form the mask. The remaining upper bits determine the range prefix. To determine whether an Event ID “E” lies within the

40 range “R”, compute:

$$\text{inRange} = ((E \& \sim \text{mask}) == (R \& \sim \text{mask}))$$

4.1 Producer/Consumer Event Report (PCER)

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Producer/Consumer Event Report	N	Y	N	0x05B4	EventID

4.2 Identify Consumer

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Identify Consumer	N	Y	Y	0x08F4	Event ID

4.3 Consumer Identified

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Consumer Identified	N	Y	N	0x04C4 – Valid 0x04C5 – Invalid 0x04C7 – Unknown	Event ID

50 This message has three sub-forms, which carry the status of the identified consumer. They are, respectively:

- Currently valid – the internal state of the consumer & associated devices is known to be same as if it had just consumed this event

- Currently invalid – the internal state of the consumer & associated devices is known to not be the same as if it had just consumed this event

- 55 • Currently unknown – the consumer cannot determine whether either of the previous conditions is true

4.4 Consumer Range Identified

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Consumer Range Identified	N	Y	N	0x04A4	EventID Range

- 60 Nodes shall not emit Consumer Range Identified messages where more than 50% of the Event IDs included in the range are not consumed by the node.

4.5 Identify Producer

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Identify Producer	N	Y	Y	0x0914	Event ID

4.6 Producer Identified

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Producer Identified	N	Y	N	0x0544 – Valid 0x0545 – Invalid 0x0547-- Unknown	Event ID

- 65 This message has three sub-forms, which carry the status of the identified producer. They are, respectively:

- Currently valid – the internal state of the producer & associated devices is known to that which would cause them to produce the event
- Currently invalid – the internal state of the producer & associated devices is known to not be the same as that which would cause them to produce the event
- Currently unknown – the producer cannot determine whether either of the previous conditions is true

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4.7 Producer Range Identified

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Producer Identified Range	N	Y	N	0x0524	EventID Range

- 75 Nodes shall not emit Producer Range Identified messages where more than 50% of the Event IDs included in the range are not produced by the node.

4.8 Identify Events

Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Common MTI	Data Content
Identify Events	N	N	Y	0x0970	
	Y	N	N	0x0968	

5 States (Normative)

- 80 Each consumer and producer of each event has two possible states: “Unadvertised” and “Advertised”.

When the node hosting the producer or consumer is not in Initialized state, the consumer or producer shall be in and remain in Unadvertised state.

A producer or consumer of a specific event moves to Advertised state when any of the following happens:

- 85
- The producer or consumer sends a Producer Identified or Consumer Identified, respectively, message containing the Event ID.
 - The producer or consumer sends a Producer Range Identified or Consumer Range Identified, respectively, message where the indicated range contains the Event ID.
 - Producers and consumers of Event IDs in the automatically-advertised range are in the
- 90 Advertised state once the node is in the Initialized state.

The messages defined by this Standard shall only be sent when the sending node is in Initialized state.

Producer/Consumer Event Report messages may only be sent when the associated producer is in Advertised state. OpenLCB equipment may, but is not required to, omit forwarding PCER messages to a consumer of a particular Event ID when that consumer is in Unadvertised state.

95 6 Interactions (Normative)

After each transition to Initialized State and before sending a Producer/Consumer Event Report (PCER) message producing a specific Event ID outside the automatically-routed Event ID range, a node shall emit a Producer Identified or Producer Range Identified message identifying that Event ID.

100 To ensure receipt of PCER messages, a node consuming a specific Event ID outside the automatically-
routed Event ID shall emit a Consumer Identified or Consumer Range Identified message identifying
that Event ID.

6.1 Event Transfer

105 To produce an event, the node containing the producer emits a PCER message containing the related
Event ID. The OpenLCB message network transports that message to all attached nodes, except as
described in the next paragraph. Nodes containing consumers shall check for a match between the
message Event ID and their consumers. If a match is found, the consumer shall perform any local
operations configured into it. If a match is not found, the consumer shall not perform any local
operations.

110 Equipment that transports PCER messages shall transport them to all connected nodes from which the
equipment has received a Consumer Identified or Consumer Range Identified for the reported Event
ID. Equipment that transports PCER messages shall transport all PCER messages containing Event IDs
in the automatically-routed range to all connected nodes. Equipment that transports PCER messages
may, but is not required to, omit transporting PCER messages with Event ID outside the automatically-
routed range to nodes from which the equipment has not received a Consumer Identified or Consumer
115 Range Identified for the reported Event ID.

6.2 Event Enquiry

Upon receipt of either an unaddressed (global) Identify Events message or an addressed Identify Events
message addressed to the node, that node shall reply with Producer Identified and/or Producer Range
Identified messages covering all non-automatically-routed Event IDs produced by the node, and
120 Consumer Identified and/or Consumer Range Identified messages covering all non-automatically-
routed Event IDs consumed by the node.

In response to an unaddressed (global) Identify Events message or an addressed Identify Events
message address to the node, that node may but is not required to include Producer Identified and/or
Producer Range Identified messages covering automatically-routed Event IDs produced by the node,
125 and Consumer Identified and/or Consumer Range Identified messages covering automatically-routed
Event IDs consumed by the node.

6.3 Producer Enquiry

Upon receipt of an Identify Producer message, a node shall reply with Producer Identified and/or
Producer Range Identified messages covering all non-automatically-routed Event IDs produced by the
130 node.

In response to an Identify Producer message, a node may but is not required to include Producer
Identified and/or Producer Range Identified messages covering automatically-routed Event IDs
produced by the node.

6.4 Consumer Enquiry

135 Upon receipt of an Identify Consumer message, a node shall reply with Consumer Identified and/or
Consumer Range Identified messages covering all non-automatically-routed Event IDs consumed by
the node.

In response to an Identify Consumer message, a node may but is not required to include Consumer Identified and/or Consumer Range Identified messages covering automatically-routed Event IDs consumed by the node.

7 Adaptation to CAN Transport

This section describes the CAN implementation of the datagram transport message formats.

Due to the limitations of CAN, namely a 29-bit header and 8-byte data-part, the format of CAN Event messages have been adapted, as per the following table.

Message Name	Dest ID	Event ID	Simple Node	Header Format	Data-part Content
Producer/Consumer Event Report (PCER)	N	Y	N	0x195B,4sss ¹	EventID
Identify Consumer	N	Y	Y	0x198F,4sss	Event ID
Consumer Identified	N	Y	N	0x194C,4sss — Valid ² 0x194C,5sss — Invalid 0x194C,7sss — Unknown	Event ID
Consumer Range Identified	N	Y	N	0x194A,4sss	EventID Range
Identify Producer	N	Y	Y	0x1991,4sss	Event ID
Producer Identified	N	Y	N	0x1954,4sss — Valid 0x1954,5sss — Invalid 0x1954,7sss — Unknown	Event ID
Producer Identified Range	N	Y	N	0x1952,4sss	EventID Range
Identify Events	N	N	Y	0x1997,0sss	
	Y	N	N	0x1996,8sss	fddd ³

¹sss — The 12-bit source alias field.

²Quality — Producer and Consumer Identified messages are flagged with the validity of the reply.

³fddd — First two bytes of the data-part, representing the flag bits and 12-bit destination Alias. See the OpenLCB-CAN Frame Transport Standard.

7.1 Interactions

There are no CAN-specific modifications to the interactions described in §6 above.

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