



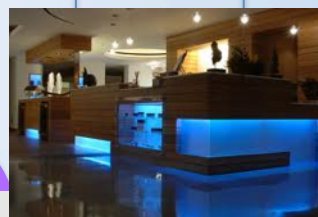
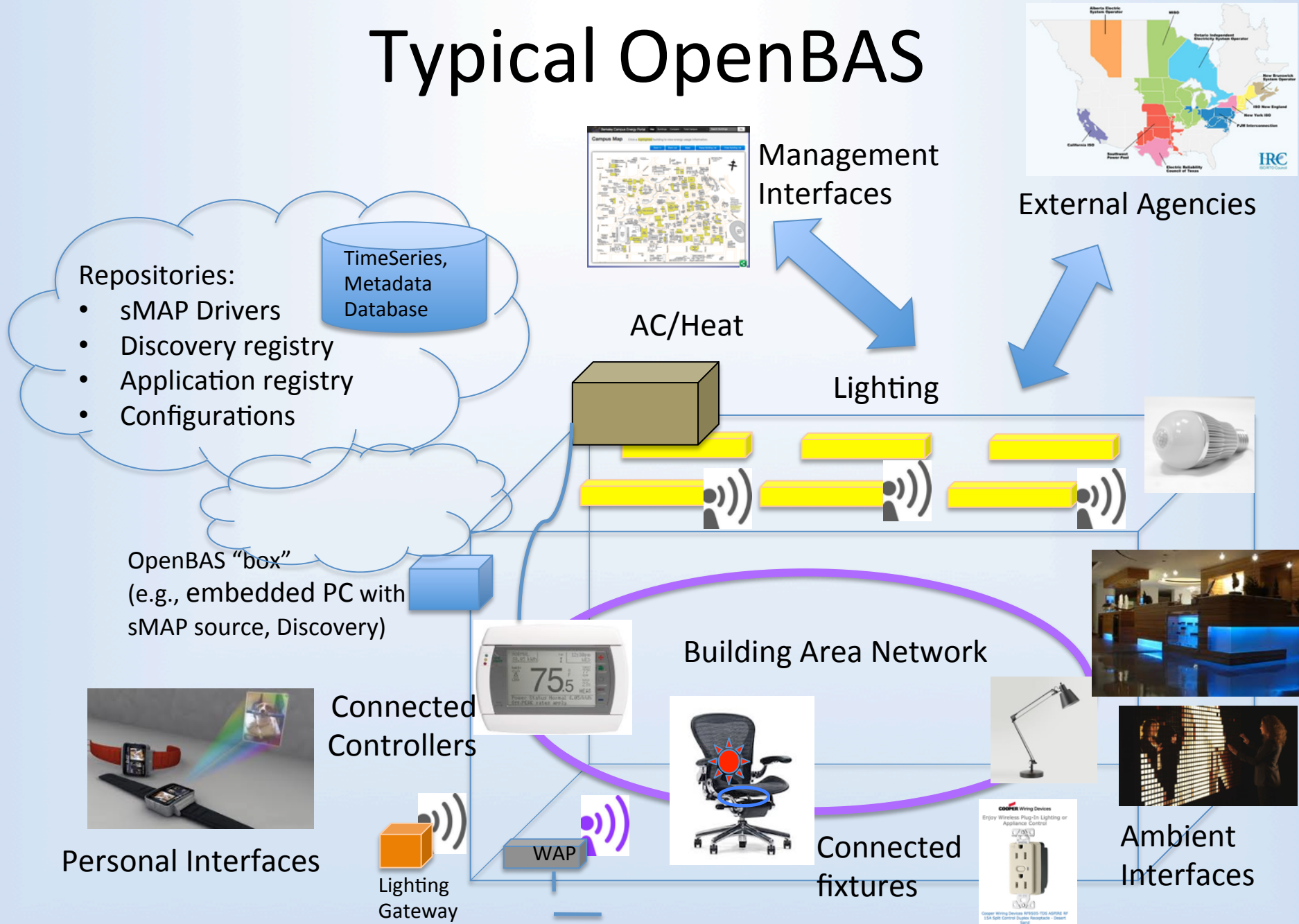
Key Developments in the Cal openBAS (UCB, UCD, LBNL)



David E. Culler
UC Berkeley
CITRIS / i4e
5/8/14



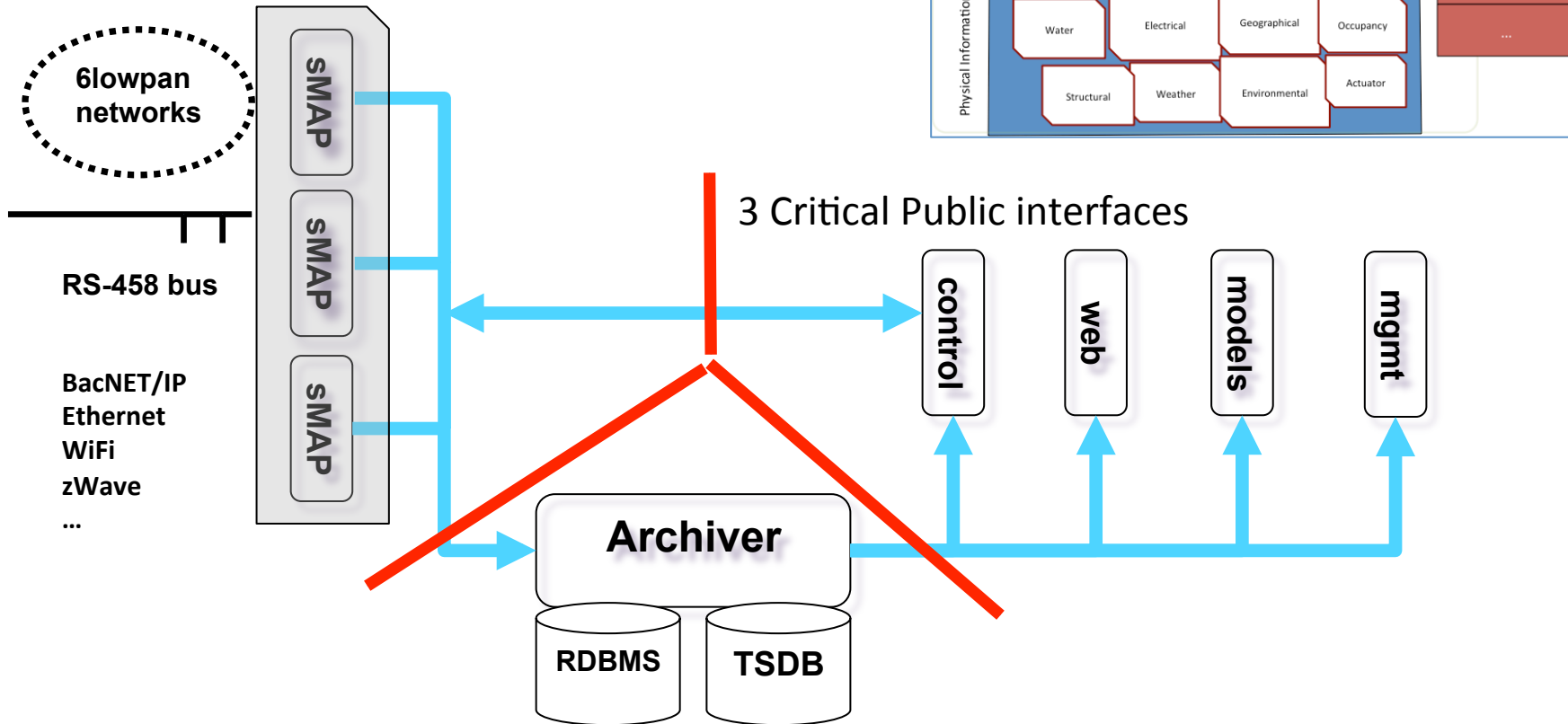
Typical OpenBAS



Embrace the BAN (Building Area Network)

- Typical openBAS installation will have:
 - LAN (ethernet)
 - WiFi
 - LoWPAN
 - Proprietary links through a gateway
 - Zwave, LON, LED, ...
- On premises gateway provides discovery function, stand-alone operation, configuration, applications
 - ... local openBAS environment plus connection to others, to the cloud, ...

Common start: sMAP open energy information system



- Represent, transmit data and metadata
- Abstract vast underlying heterogeneity into simple data model through open source drivers & gateways

- Provide fast access to archived data
- Fast RPCs
- Manage views, data cleaning

- Application-specific functionality built on exposed interfaces

• Incorporated into Voltron and many other solutions

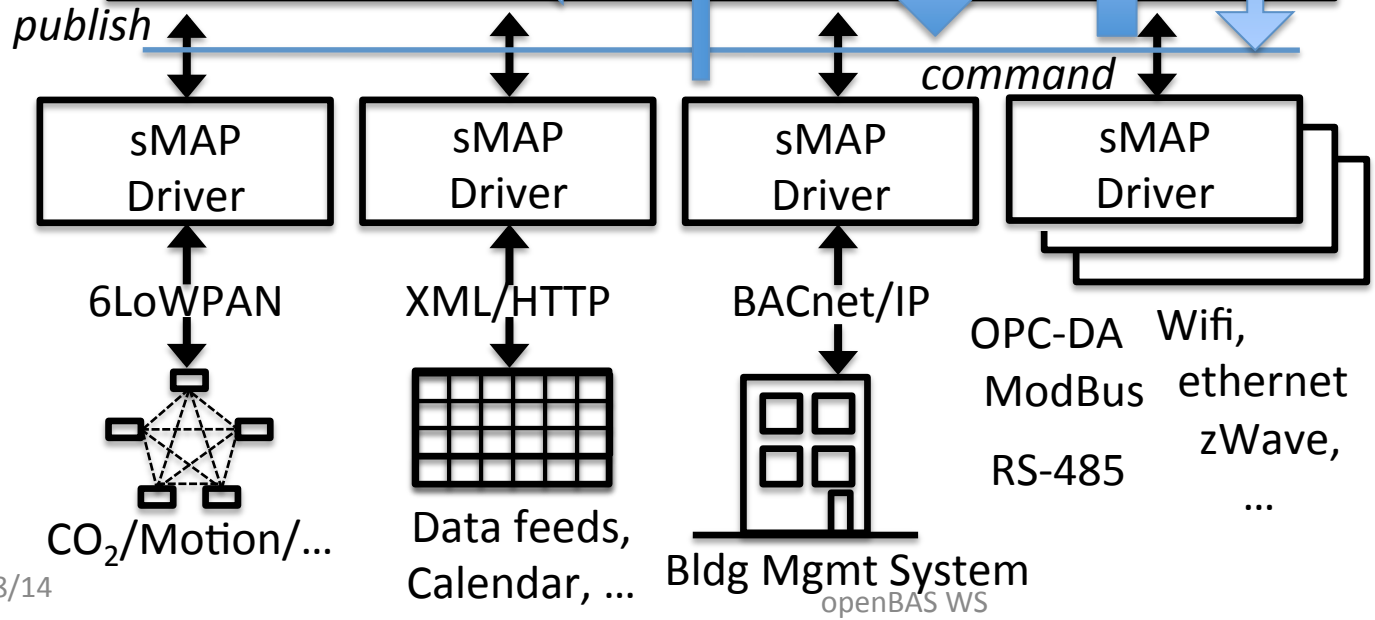
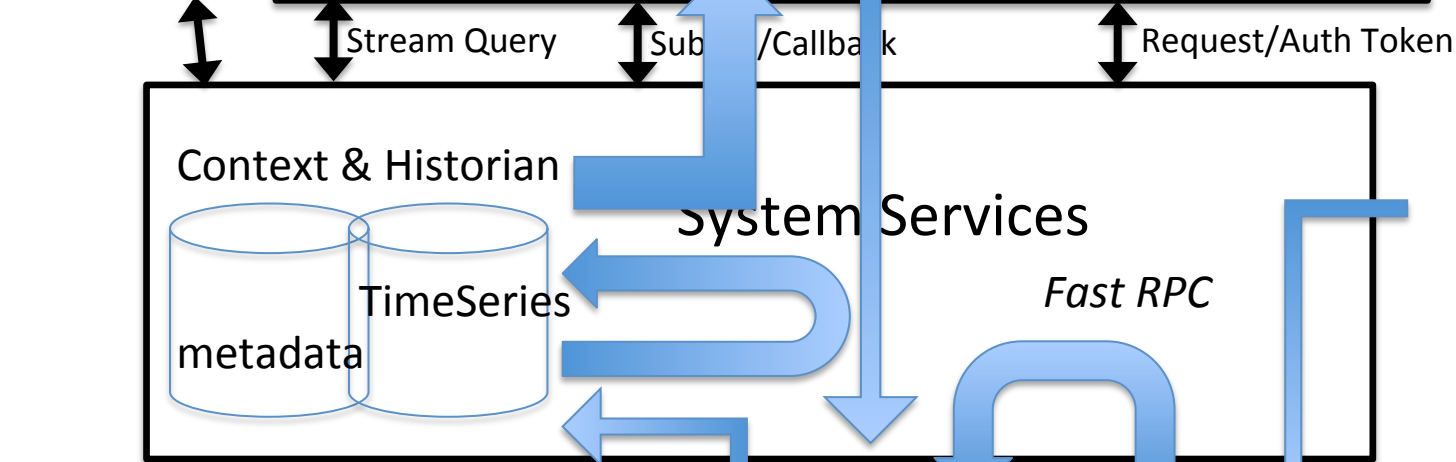
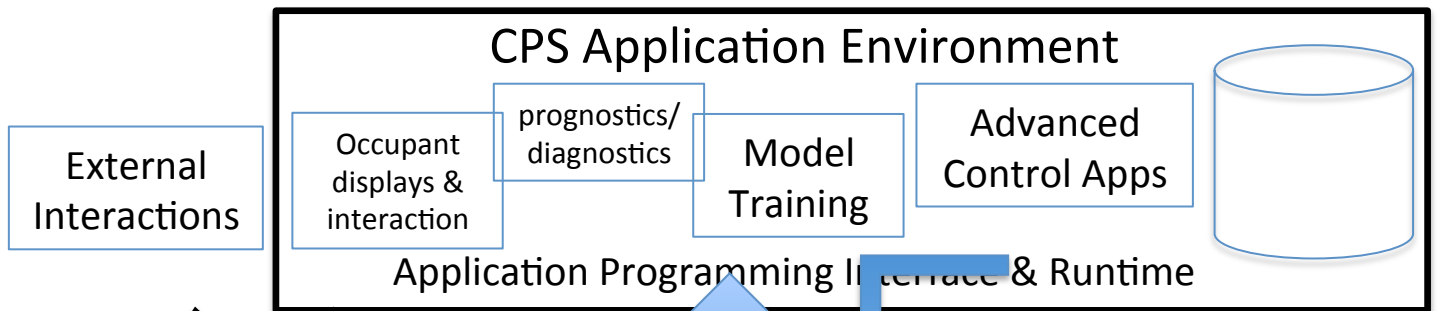
sMAP Drivers and Points

Name	Sensor Type	Access Method	Channels
ISO Data	CAISO, NYISO, PJM, MISO, ERCOT, BPA	Web scrape	15081
ACme devices	Plug-load electric meter	Wireless 6lowpan mesh	344
EECS submetering project	Dent Instruments PowerScout 18 electric meters	Modbus	4644
UC Berkeley submetering feeds	ION 6200, Obvius Aquisuite; PSL pQube, Veris Industries E30	Modbus	4269
Sutardja Dai, Brower Hall BMS, UCB broadwin	Siemens Apogee BMS, Legrand WattStopper, Johnson Control BMS, Barrigner/Broadwin		4064 22,000
UC Davis submetering feeds	Misc., Schneider EL		34 (+)
Weather feeds	Vaisala WXT530, Wunderground	HTTP/Modbus, etc	33
CBE PMP toolkit	Dust motes; etc	HTTP import; serial	874
NOA Weather Forecast	Meteorological (etc)	Web	166000
SDH Air Quality	CO2, Temp, TSR, etc	Wireless 6lowpan mesh	50
Soda Hall BMS	Temp sensors, air flow sensors, other building infrastructure sensors	RPC	1600
Tstats (RCA, Prolifics, ...)	Set points, temp, humidity, fan	Varied	
Lighting Controllers (Hue, TCP, enlightened, ...)	State, status, hue, dim	Varied	
Plug controllers	Relay	Varied	

~270,000 points
 40 billion readings
 150 GB compressed (10x)
 300-600 write points per second typical

sMAP infrastructure advances

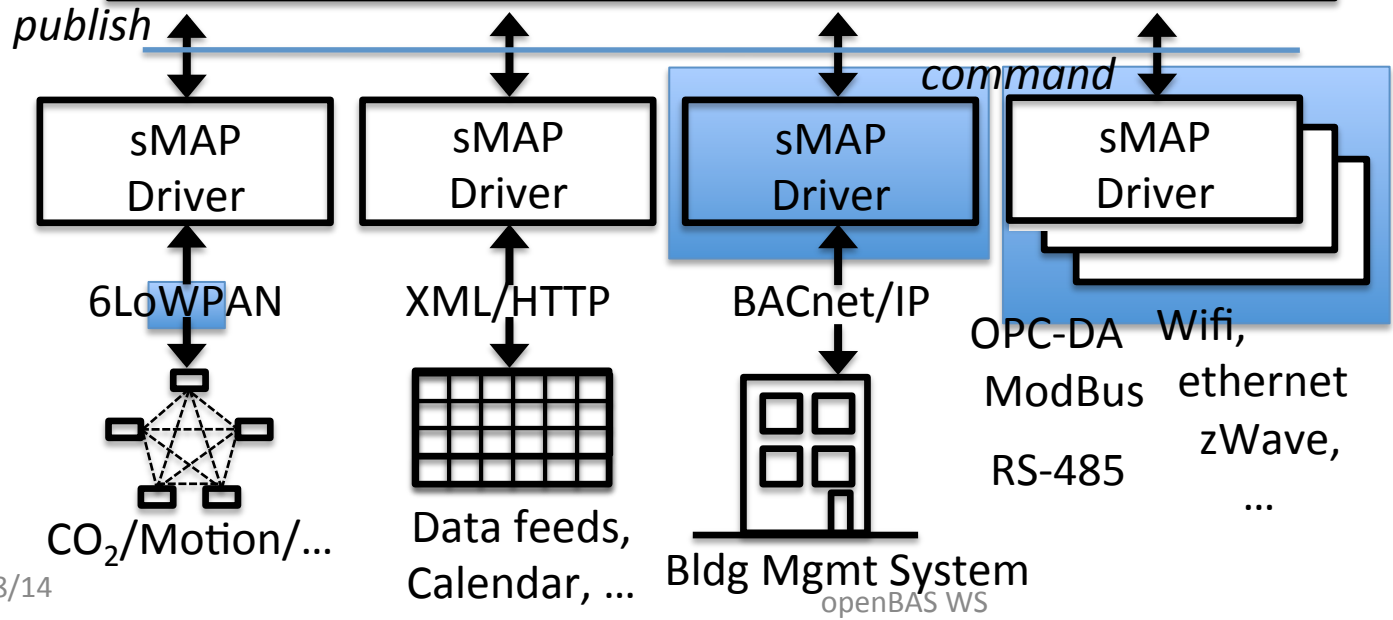
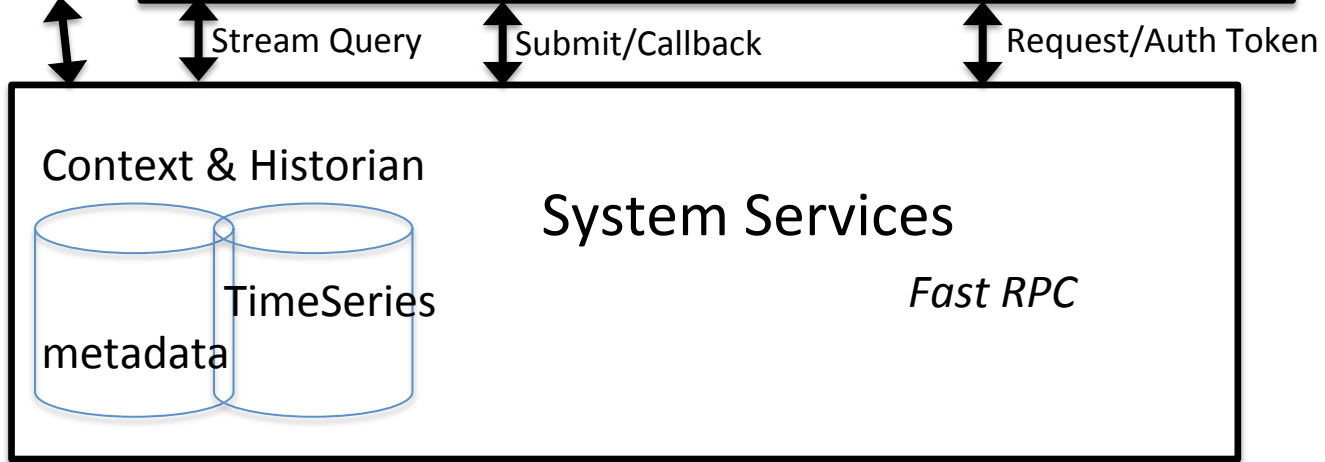
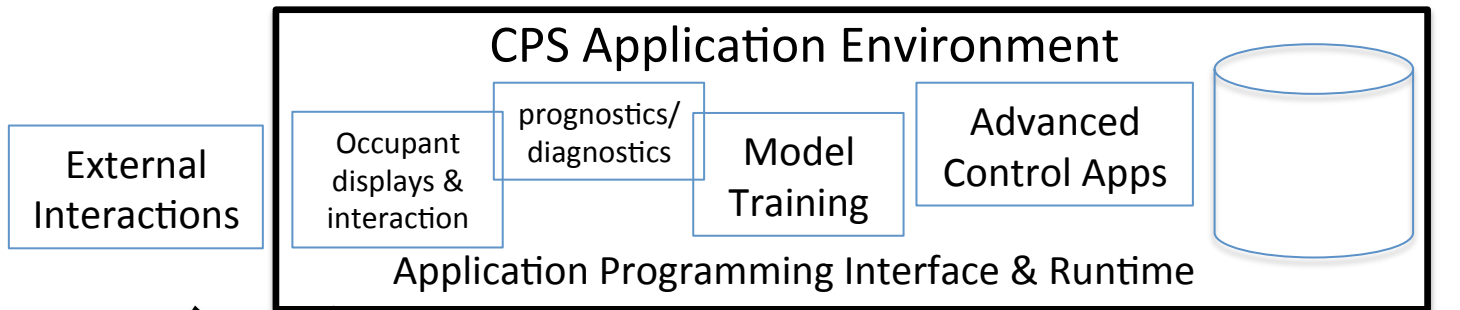
- Continued to harden & refine, improve distribution, expand driver (i.e., device) base and community
- Incorporated as “HPL” into a Building Operating System and Services
 - Addresses openBAS small-to-med commercial with ability to scale to broader market
- Developed data cleaning and analytics processing pipeline and query language
 - Model formation, auditing, diagnostics, prognostics, ...
 - Visualization, portals, ...
- Much richer support for programmatic interactions, authentication and security



Hardware Presentation Layer

- JSON data stream + attribute metadata as resource-oriented web services

Physical Systems



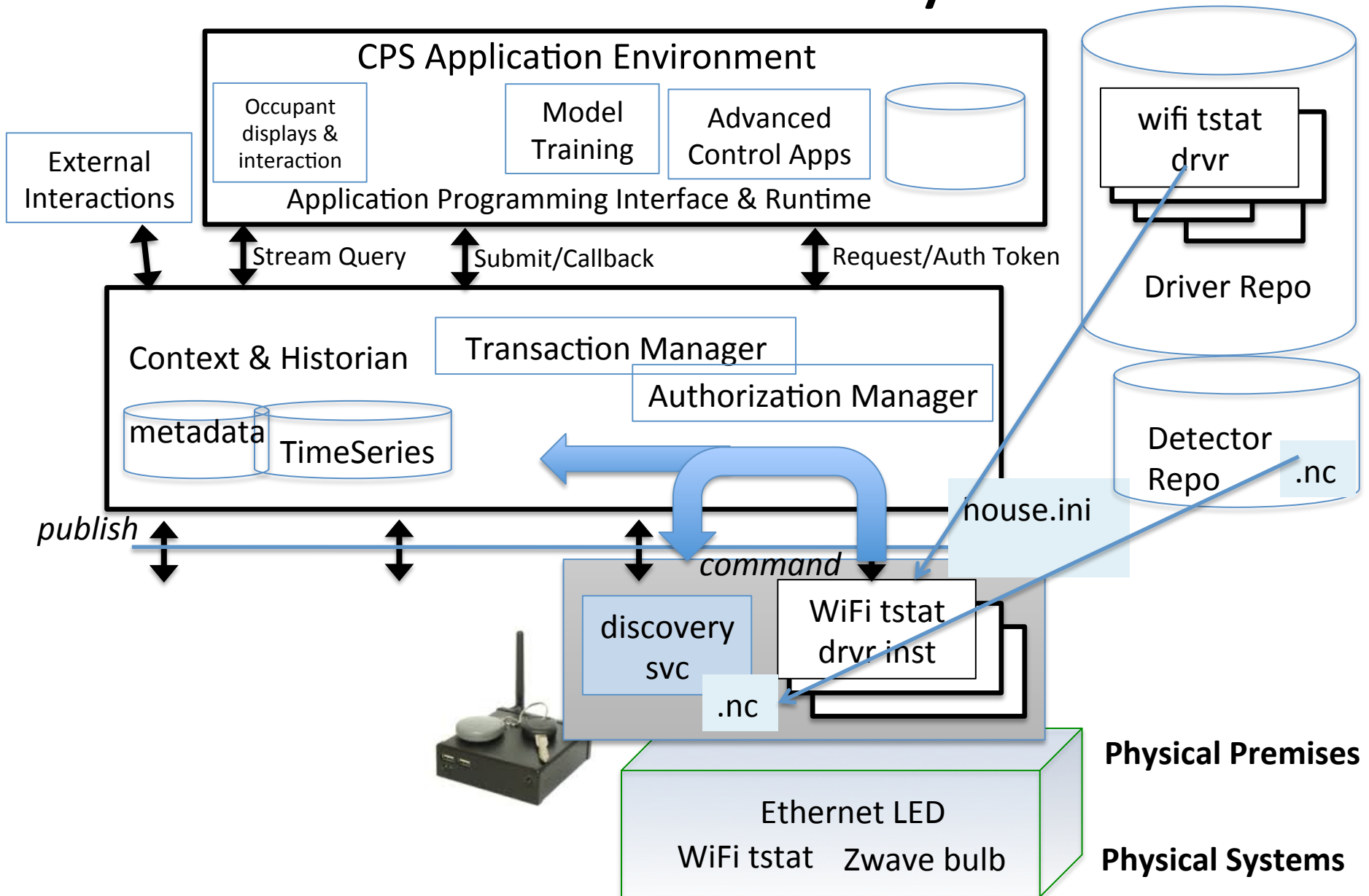
Auto Discovery and Auto Configuration

- Ideally, openBAS devices would speak an open standard discovery protocol
 - zeroConf, Bonjour, ...

But in reality, ... **most don't ... and many won't**

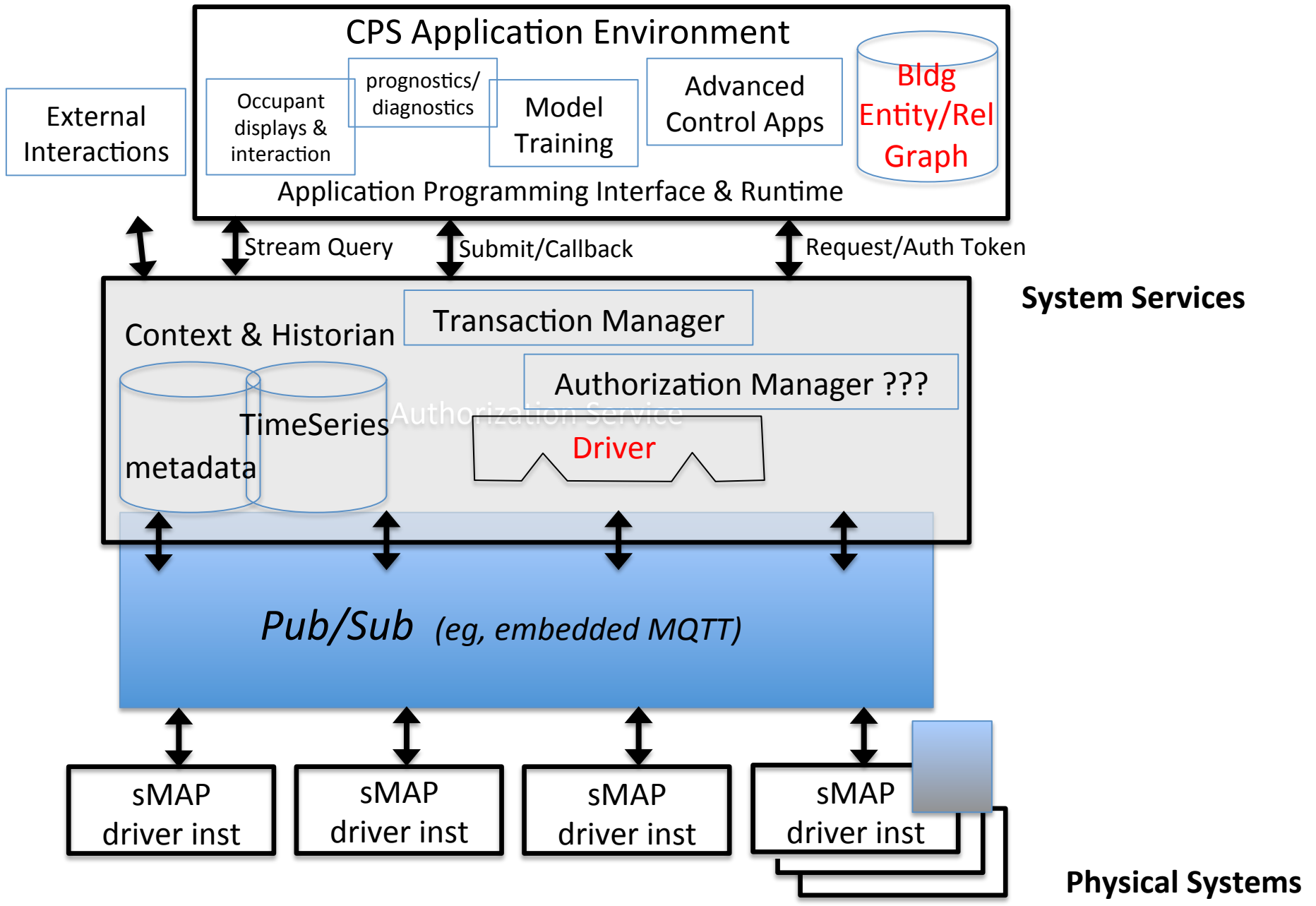
- Need autodiscovery of devices that speak no particular discovery protocol
 - => actively probe devices that join
 - => identify make & model through active probing
 - => locate and download drivers
- ⇒ build initial auto-configuration
- ⇒ Location & use specific metadata

Auto-Discovery



Publication & Syndication

- s in sMAP is for “simple”
 - Simple (restrained) pub/sub paradigm naturally represented a resource-oriented architecture as RESTful web services
 - Pull: openBAS applications demanded richer device-to-device interactions
 - i.e., a more general pub/sub model
 - Push: pub/sub ‘classic’ MQTT went through an open source renaissance with Mosquito broker
 - Widely used in embedded networks
- ⇒integrated an improved MQTT with sMAP
- ⇒All resources are topics



openBAS application engine

- Execution container and simple domain-specific language for typical openBAS applications
 - Reconfigurable control, multi-zone coordinated control, multi-system coordinated control, model-predictive control, coordinated schedules, multi-modal sequence of operations, reactive management (DR, DCV, daylighting, ...), ...
- Target language for high level tools, user interfaces, portals, ...

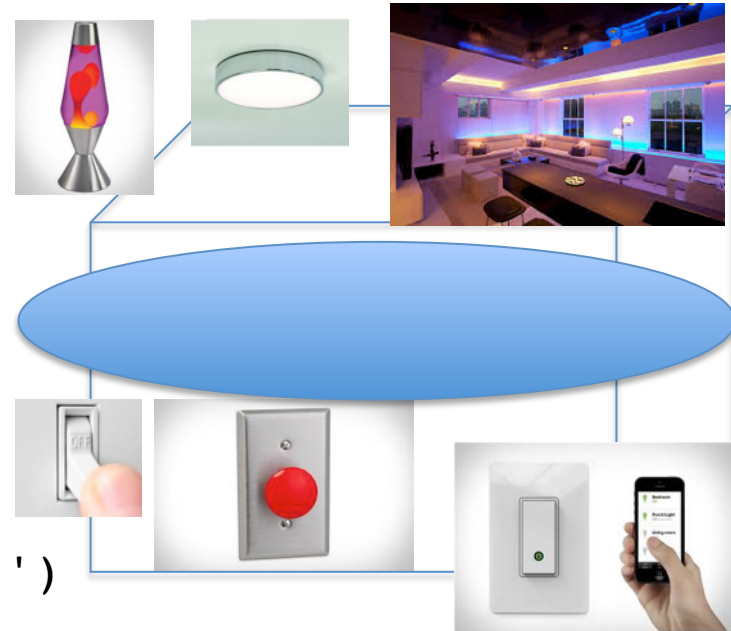
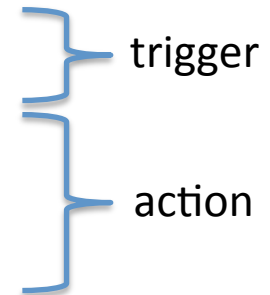
Ex: Reconfigurable control

```
mapping = {'switch0': ['light0'],  
          'switch1': ['light1']}
```

```
import openbas.rules.rules as rules  
from smap.client import SmapClient  
c = SmapClient('http://localhost:8080')
```

```
@rules.when('switches/switch0/state', '==', 0)  
def turnoff(*args):  
    for light in mapping['switch0']:  
        c.set_state('/lights/'+light+'/state_act',0)
```

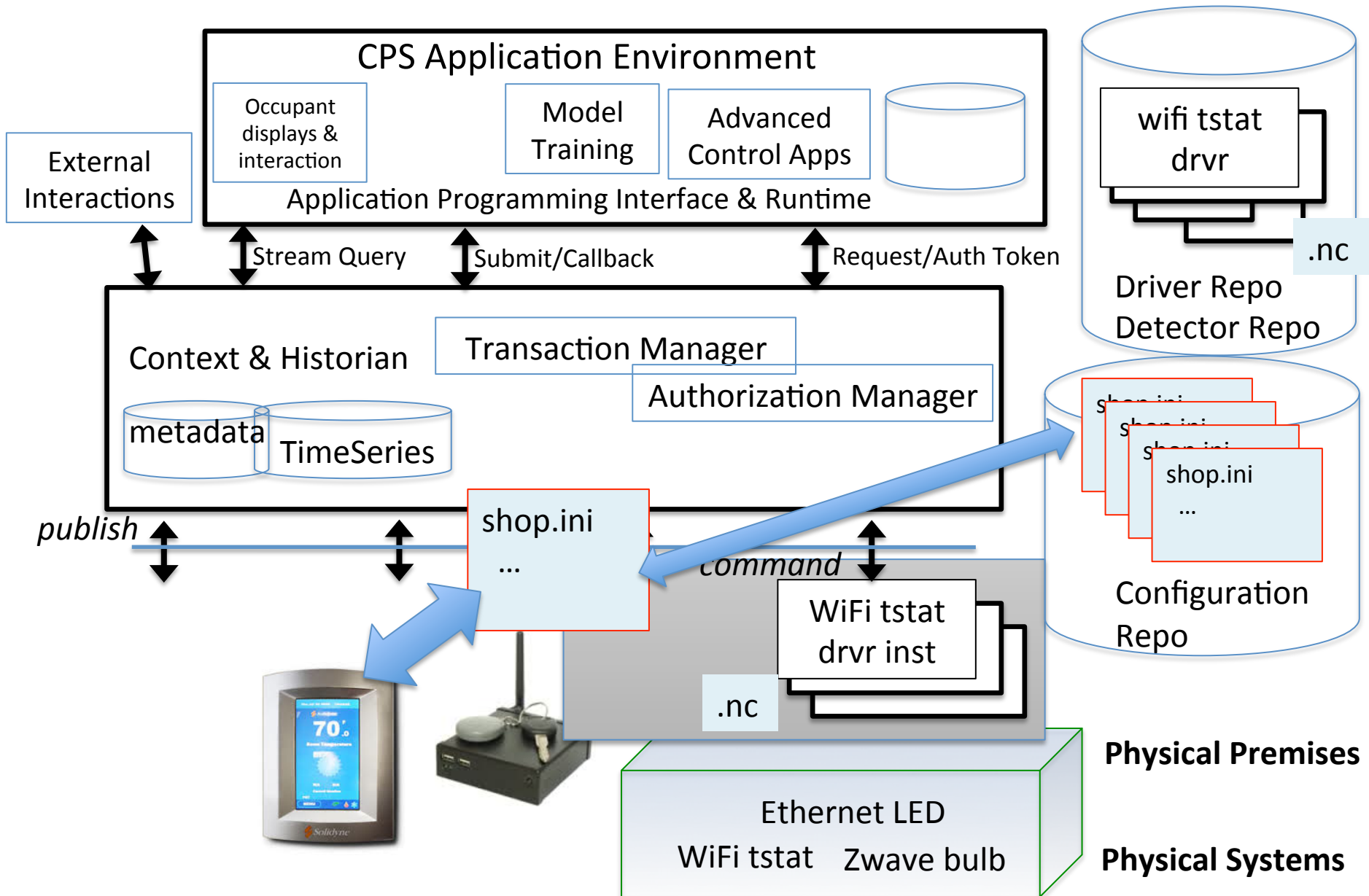
```
@rules.when('switches/switch0/state', '==', 1)  
def turnon(*args):  
    for light in mapping['switch0']:  
        c.set_state('/lights/'+light+'/state_act',1)
```



Total version control for CyberPhysical Systems

- Software and installation management has totally changed with version control (SVN, GIT) and network upgrade
- openBAS requires version control of drivers, applications, AND configurations
- Every change to the automated management of the physical space is committed and serialized

Total Version Control



TECHNOLOGY

Hackers Lurking in Vents and Soda Machines

By NICOLE PERLROTH APRIL 7, 2014

Feb 5, 2014, 2:25pm CST

Report: Target hackers used HVAC company's credentials



John Vomhof Jr.

Staff reporter/broadcaster-
*Minneapolis / St. Paul Business
Journal*

[Email](#) | [Twitter](#) | [LinkedIn](#) | [Google+](#)

The hackers behind the [Target Corp.](#) data breach reportedly entered the company through the vents.



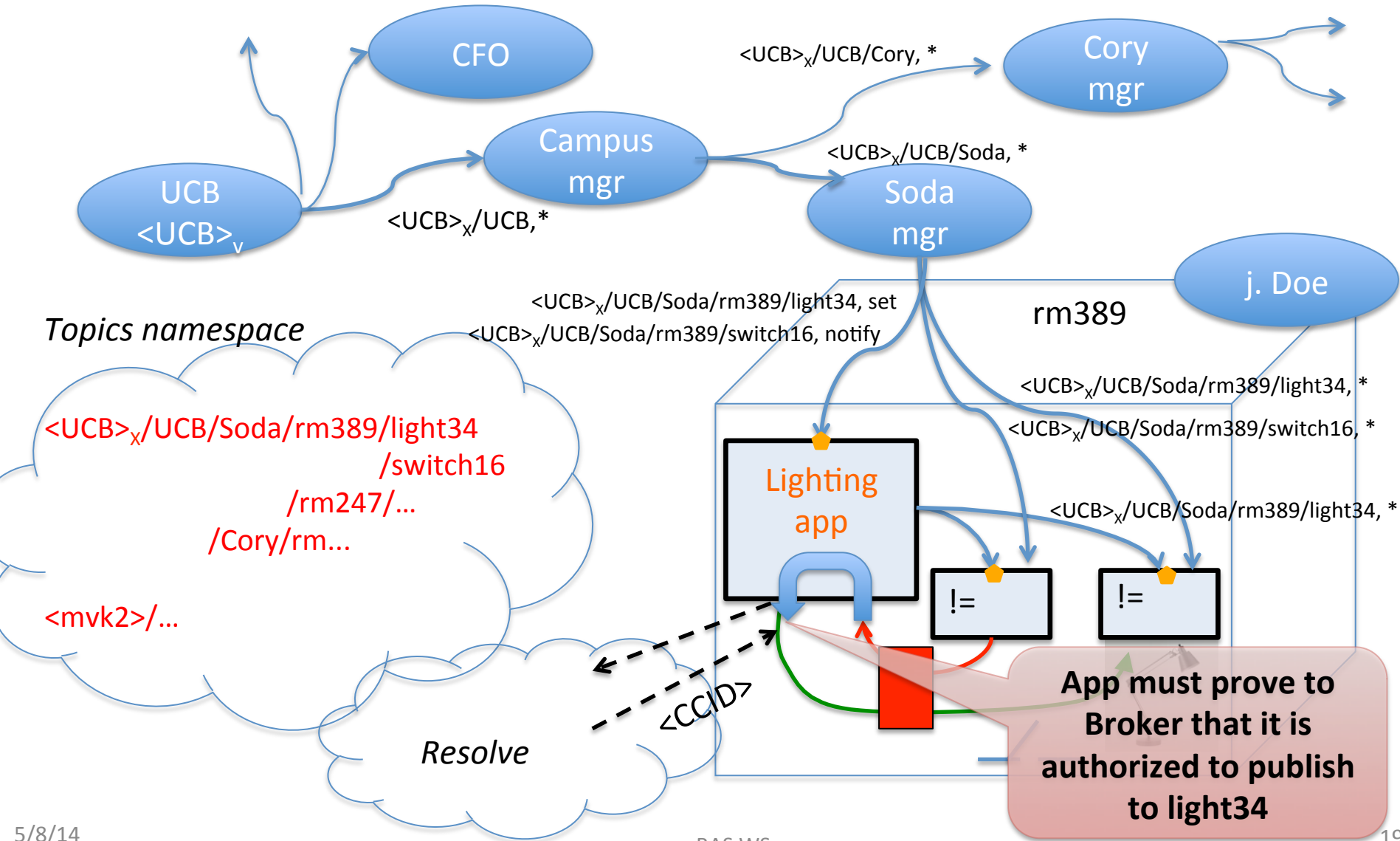
BOSS Wide Area Verified Exchange

- Use the broker to prevent unauthorized access and denial of service
- Web of trust model, Decentralized
- Revocation
- Verify
 - Origin, Authorization of Operation, Target
- Limit
 - Processing of unauthorized ops, BW of fanout
- Tolerate
 - Intermittent connection

BOSSwave Illustration

◆ WAVE URI : <nvk>/<path>/<op>

A $\xrightarrow{t,p}$ B_x D.o.T: A grants B permission p to t, unforgeably



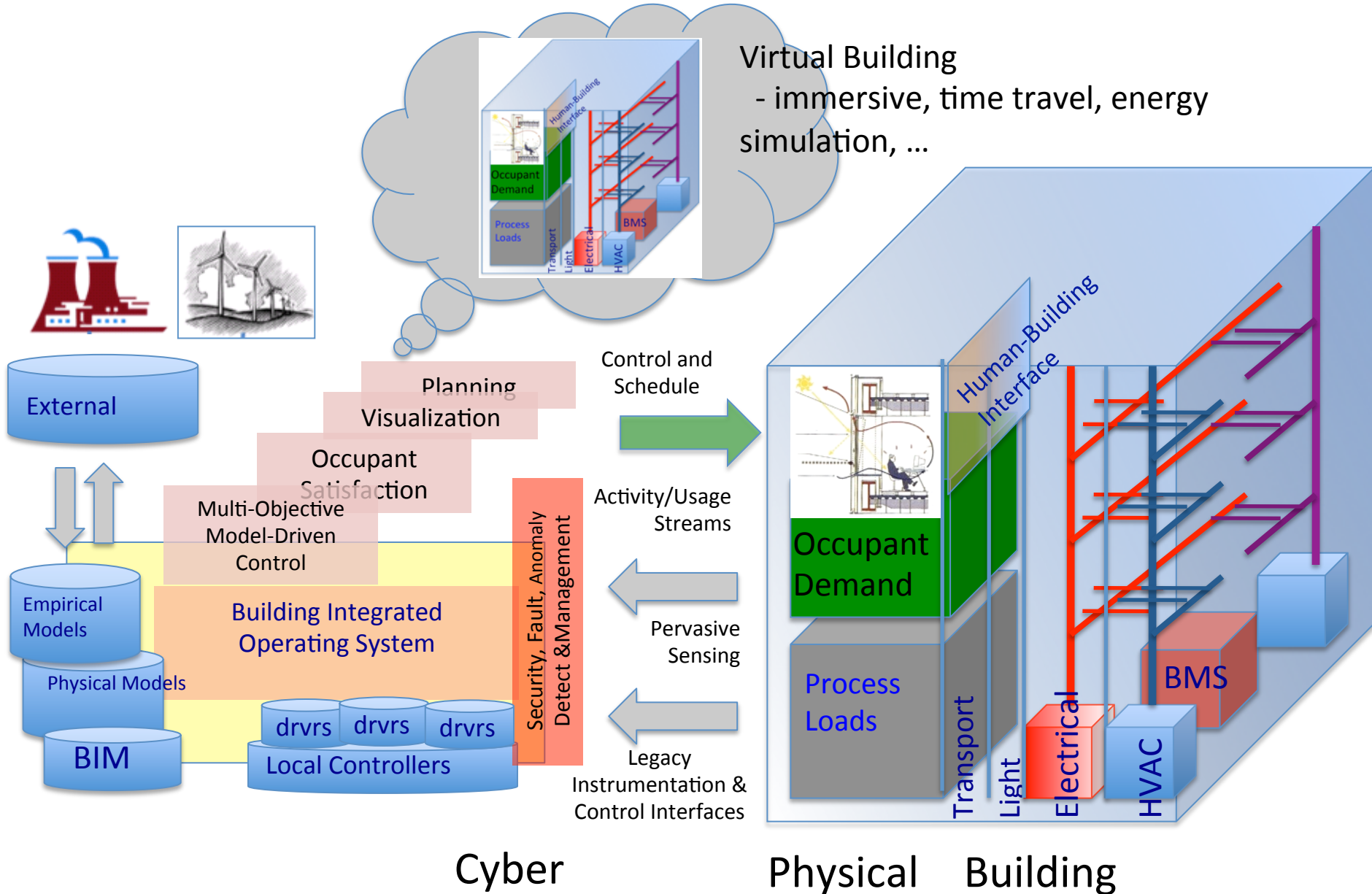
Auto-population of metadata – acquisition, boosting, and learning by example

The screenshot displays the openBAS interface with three main components:

- Left Panel (Cory Hall CEC Testbed):** A directory tree showing folders like 'datacenter', 'elevator', 'East Passenger Elevator', 'Freight elevator', 'West Passenger Elevator', 'hvac', 'lighting', 'microlab', 'misc', 'parking', 'receptacle', 'total', and 'weather'.
- Right Panel (Campus):** A directory tree showing 'UCB' and 'Barker'.
- Center Panel (Taxonomy):** A configuration window for 'Taxonomy' containing a list of metadata tags and their properties:


```
[ { tag: "Metadata/SourceName",
    restrict: "has Metadata/Extra/EndUse" },
  { tag: "Metadata/Extra/EndUse" },
  { tag: "Metadata/Extra/Category",
    defaultSubStream: "Properties/UnitofMeasure = 'mW'",
    seriesLabel:["Metadata/Location/Room", "Metadata/Extra/Load"] },
  { tag: "Metadata/Extra/ProductType",
    defaultSubStream: "Properties/UnitofMeasure = 'mW'",
    seriesLabel:["Metadata/Location/Room", "Metadata/Extra/Load"] },
  { tag: "Metadata/Instrument/PartNumber",
    defaultSubStream: "Properties/UnitofMeasure = 'mW'",
    seriesLabel:["Metadata/Instrument/PartNumber",
      "Metadata/Location/Room", "Metadata/Extra/Load"] },
  "Properties/UnitofMeasure"
]
```
- Bottom Panel:** A list of building names including 'Immer Hall', 'Lawrence Hall of Science', and 'California Hall'.

Beyond CyberPhysical Building Systems



final OpenBAS demo site: CIEE



2nd floor CIEE offices

Multiple Zones with 5 “stats”

- Multi-zone Integrated thermal control
- Wireless temp / co2 => advanced control
- Integrated lighting, occupancy, thermal management
- Integrated personal environmental control

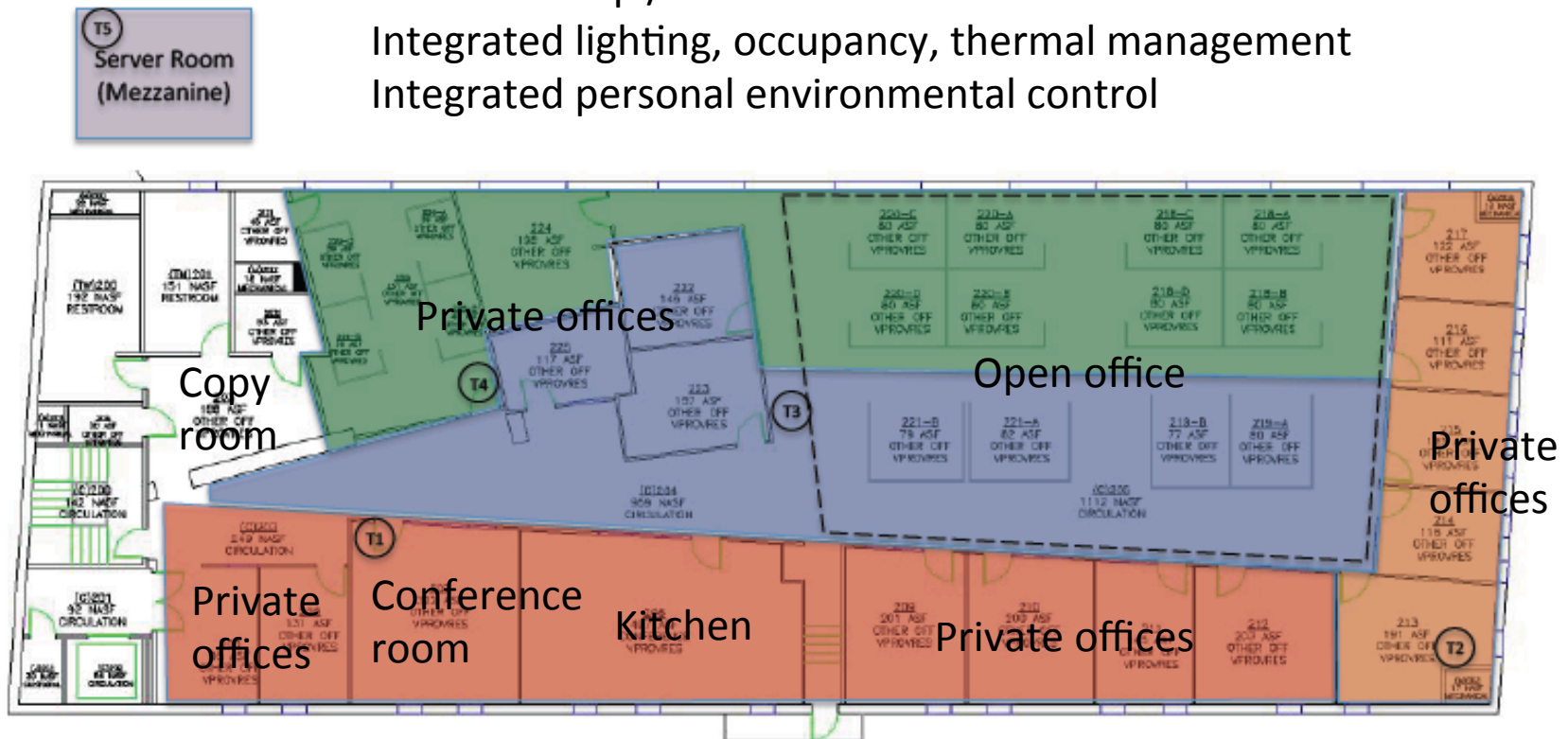
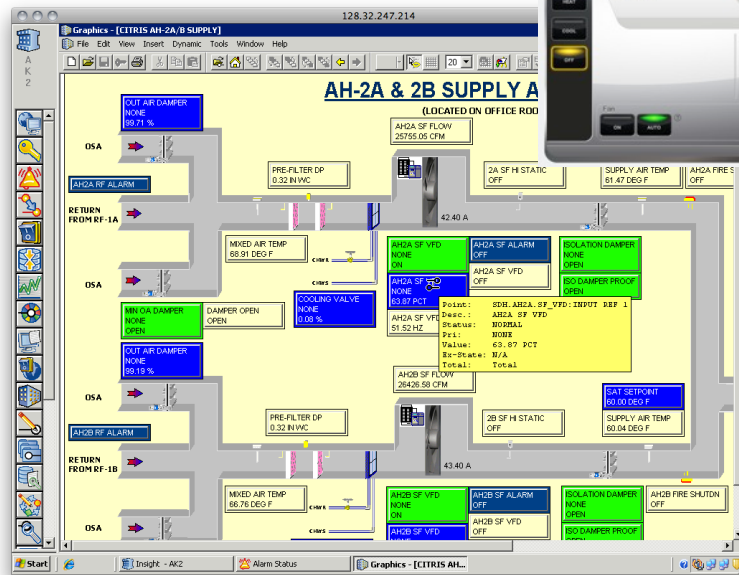


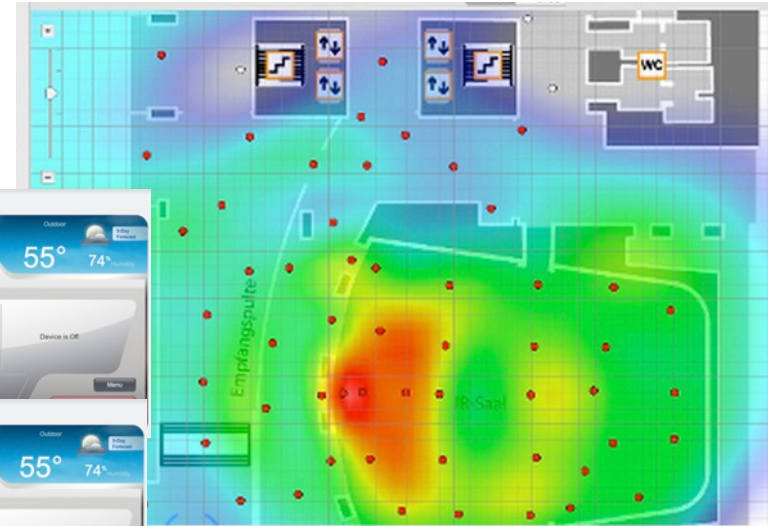
Figure 2: Thermal Zones and location of thermostats

And what will it look like when we re done?

Like a BMS



bunch of Xstats



Integrated Perspective