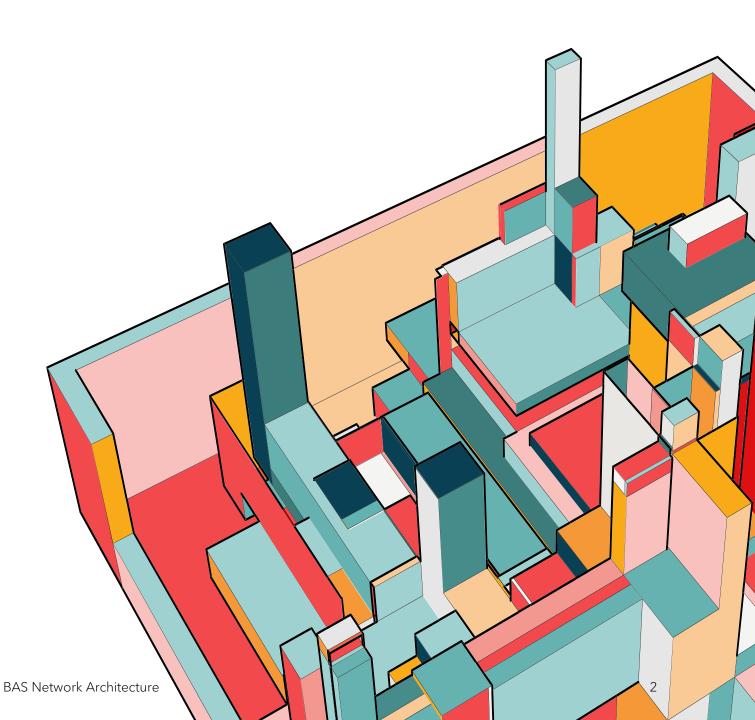


BAS NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

Andrew White

TYPICAL BAS NETWORKS

- IP
- Proprietary
- RS485



IP NETWORKS

The future of BAS Networks (?)

Companies are pushing their IP offerings as the best solutions

Upfront Costs

- Expensive installation
- Expensive controllers
- Expensive additional hardware

Benefits

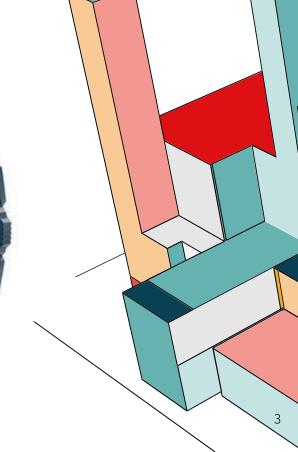
- Fast
- Latest technology

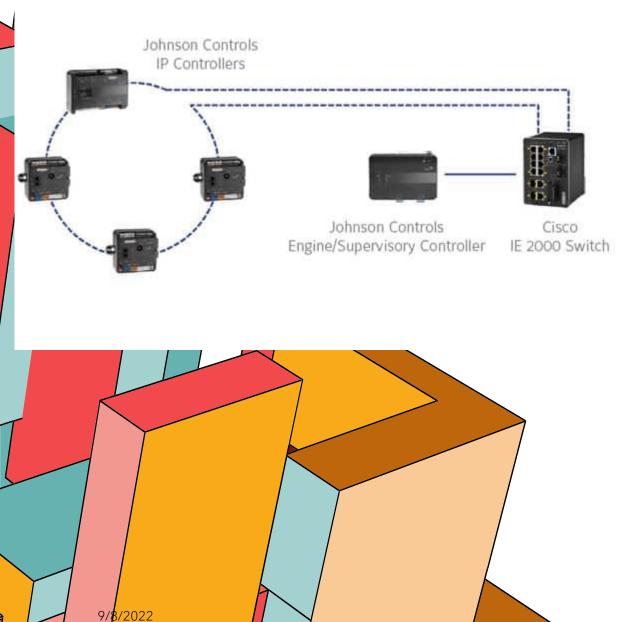
Risks at the Physical Layer

• Integrated switches can cause network outages with power failure



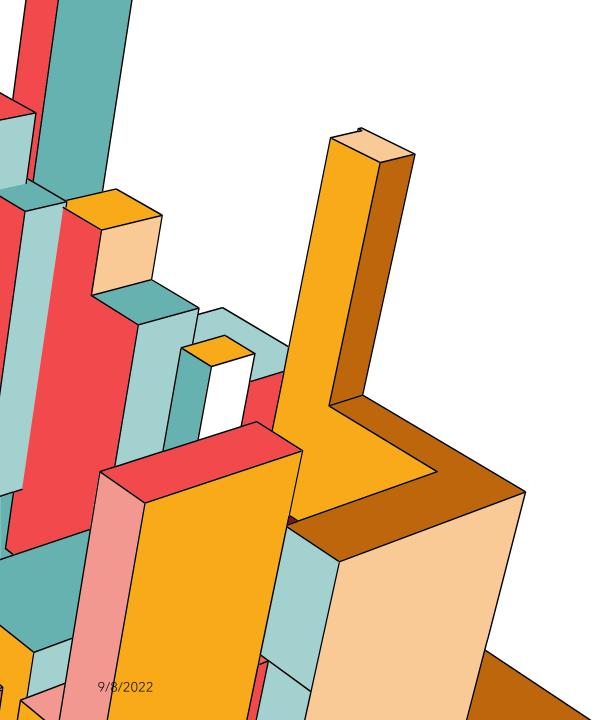






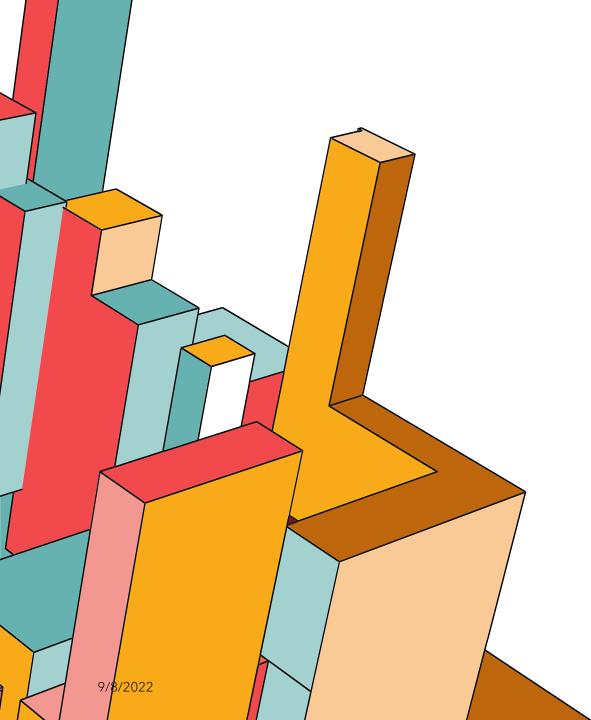
Hardware Considerations

- How is the network physically installed?
 - Ring topology
 - Home-run topology
- Who manages the switches?
 - Static IP or automatic DHCP
 - DNS servers
- Are unmanaged switches permitted?



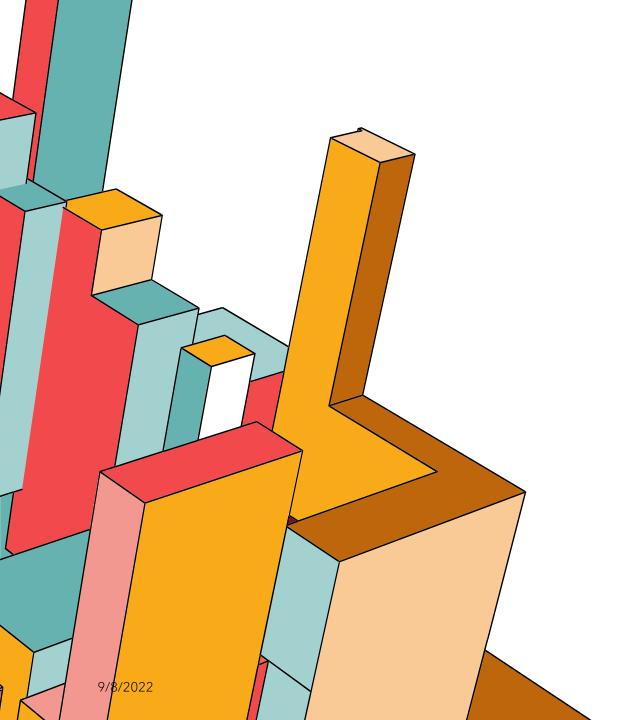
Security Considerations Part 1

- Traditional BACnet/IP and Modbus/TCP lack security
- BACnet/SC as an option
 - Secure connection between devices
 - Generally will require a BACnet/SC Hub to facilitate the communication
 - BACnet/SC is not widely used yet
- Tridium's Niagara FOXS
 - Secure connections between supervisor controllers
 - Only available to Niagara systems (Distech, Honeywell, Facility Explorer, etc)



Security Considerations Part 2

- Connections to the front-end GUI
 - Secure connections require valid SSL certificates
 - SSL certificate components
 - SSL certificate
 - Certificate Authority
 - Unsecure BAS connections are at risk for hacking
- Making SSL connections comes with a significant monetary cost
 - More upfront costs
 - More long-term costs to maintain SSL certificates



Security Considerations Part 3

- Port security
- Password security
- IP networks can put a hacker on the rest of the network without the necessary precautions

PROPRIETARY NETWORKS

Lonworks

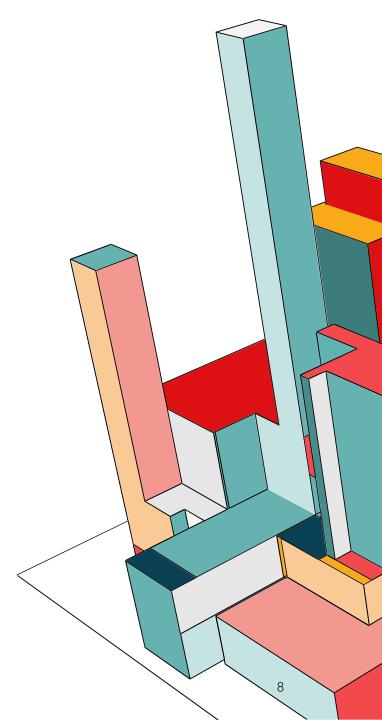
A formerly popular network designed by the Echelon Corporation

Considerations

- Free Topology
- Non-polarity sensitive
- Typically only found in older installations







RS485 NETWORKS

Common and Reliable

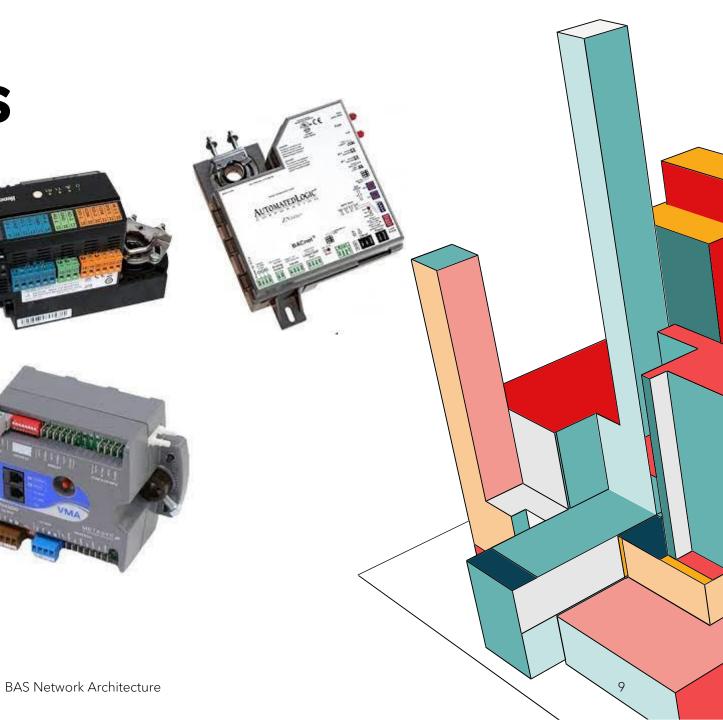
- Modbus
- BACnet
- N2
- Arcnet

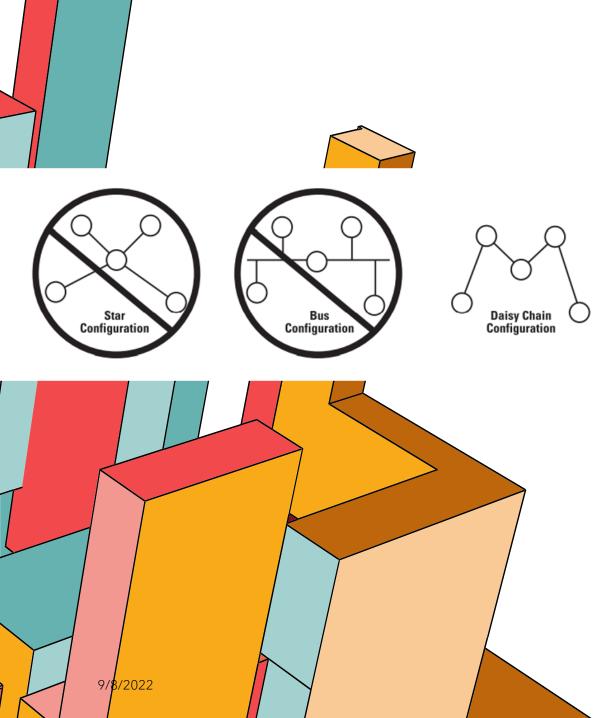
Benefits

- Modbus and BACnet are common protocols
- Low-cost install
- Lower-cost controllers

Risks

• Network troubleshooting can be difficult

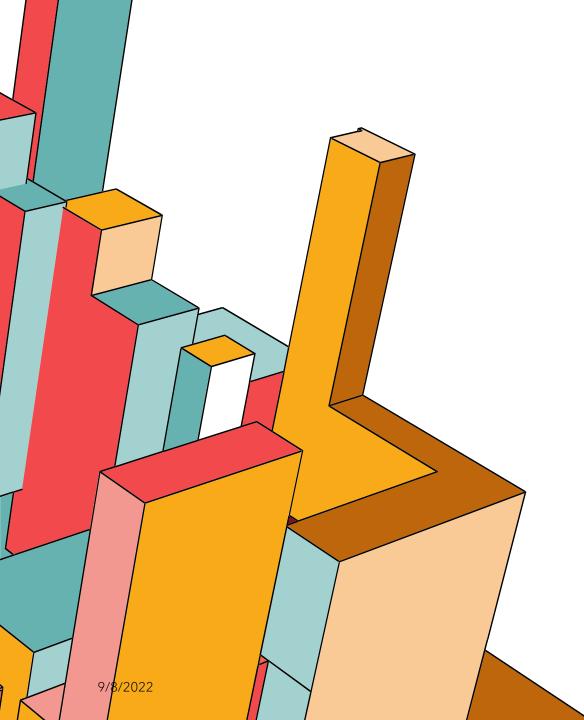




BACNET/MSTP BASICS

Technical Items to Keep in Mind

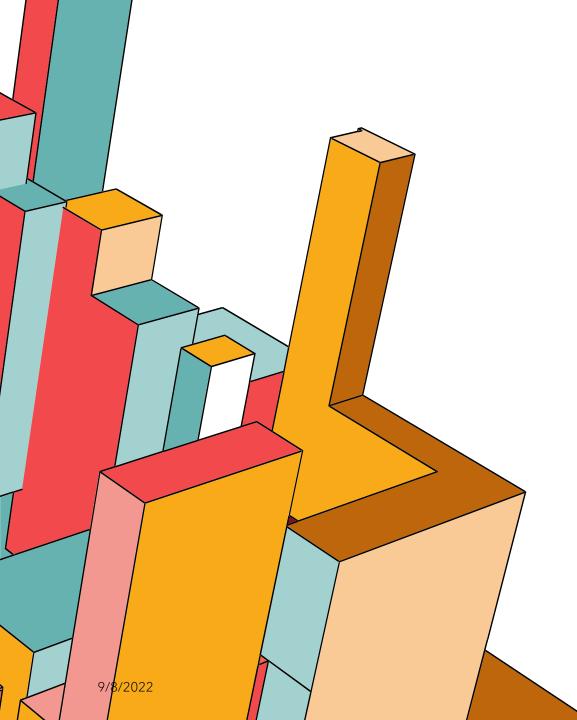
- Master Slave Token Passing
 - MAC addresses from 0-127 on one network
 - Unique Device Instance numbers
- 3-wire network
 - The wire used matters
 - Daisy-chained topology
 - Max length is 4,000 feet
 - Baud rates typically 38.4kbps or 76.8kbps
- Network capacity of 32 devices
 - Not all devices count as full load devices
 - BACnet repeaters can increase the number of devices



TROUBLESHOOTING 101

These issues commonly occur after network modifications

- Verify you have the correct polarity of wires
 - Some installers use black as (+) and some use black as (-)
- Check the "third" wire on 2-wire BACnet networks
 - Is the 24VAC power grounded at the transformer?
 - Is the 24VAC landed correctly on the suspect controller?
- Verify you have sufficient power and voltage
- Check that you have daisy-chain wiring
- Make sure you don't have a conflicting MAC address
- Verify that you have the correct baud rate



TROUBLESHOOTING 201

Be prepared to have plenty of time set aside

- Split the network in half
 - Find a spot on the network where you can physically break the network apart
- With BACnet, send out a Who-Is to refresh the network
 - With Tridium-based systems, this is called "Discover"
 - For Lon or Modbus, ping the devices
 - Otherwise, wait at least five minutes
- If devices come back online, the trouble is away from the supervisor controller
- If the network continues to be down, the trouble is closer to the supervisor
- Repeat until you narrow down the issue



Graduate-level troubleshooting

- Wireshark
- Oscilloscope
- Software updates
- Firmware updates

9/8/2022

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM INSTALLERS

As-Built Network Layout

A mechanical plan with a line drawn from device to device is best

As-Built Power Layout

Have transformers labelled so you know what TX powers what devices

