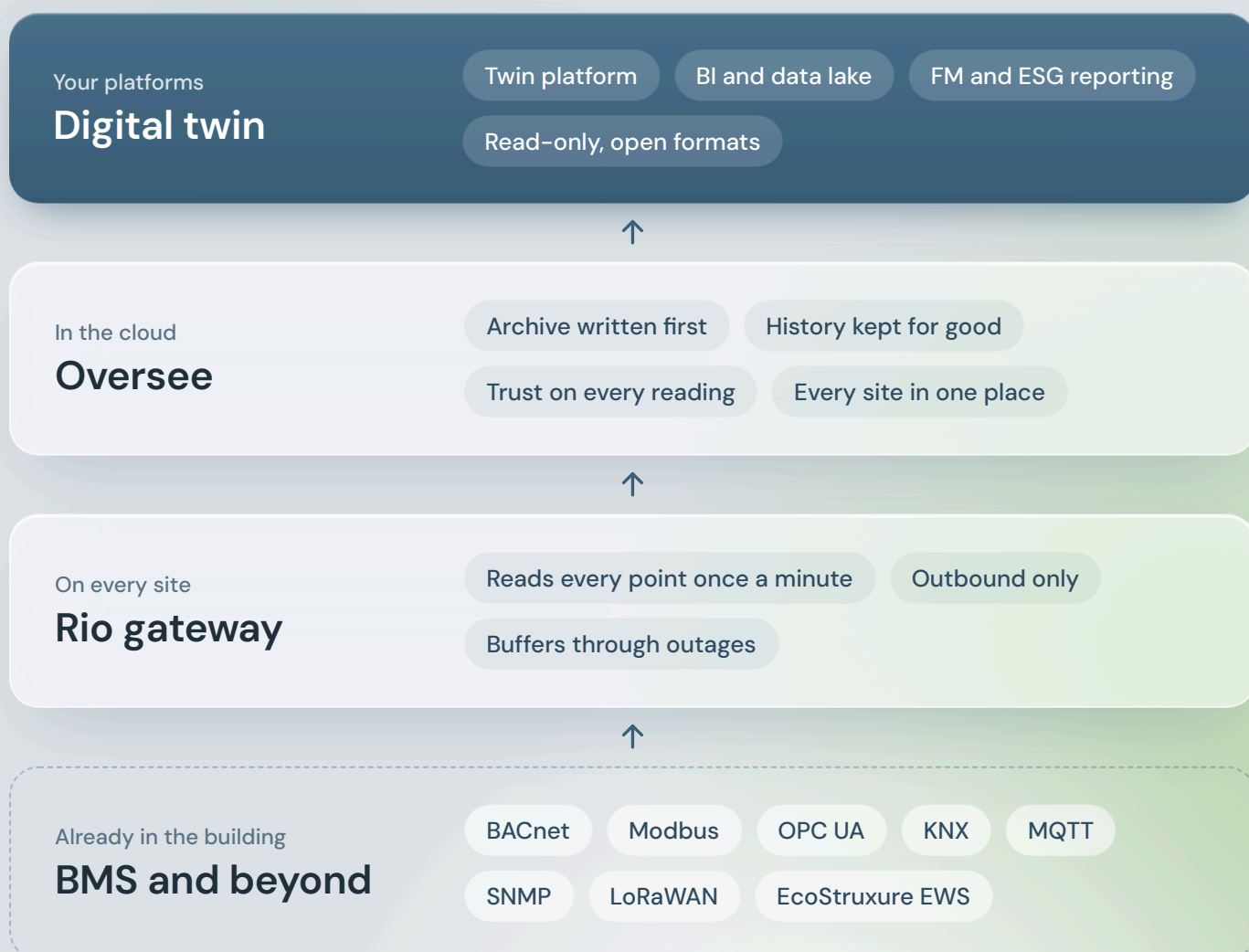


The data layer your digital twin is waiting for.

Rio and Overseer collect every reading from every building you deliver, whichever BMS was specified, and keep it secure, trusted and ready for the twin. Not another control system: the data foundation underneath it.



Not just the BMS

Water and ventilation controls the BMS might not see.

Nothing to open

No inbound firewall rule, static address or VPN.

Kept for good

Every reading archived, every summary rebuildable.

Clients now ask for a digital twin. Most buildings hand over without the data to feed one.

The twin is promised at bid stage. At handover, the data sits in a BMS built to run plant, in a format one vendor reads, on a network nobody wants opened.

01

Data stuck in the head-end

A supervisor keeps trend logs for the points someone set up, sized for fault-finding. Getting years of clean, complete history out of it is a manual job, site by site.

02

Every site is different

Trend on one job, Niagara on the next, EcoStruxure on the third, with water and ventilation controls outside the BMS. A twin needs one feed, not four integrations.

03

No appetite for open ports

Client IT and cyber teams resist inbound VPNs and port-forwards onto building networks, and they are right to. Data collection has to work without them.

04

Handover is where it breaks

CIBSE TM39 reports fewer than 2% of buildings had coherent submetering at handover. The performance gap shows up after the project team has left site.

What is driving the demand

Frameworks and clients increasingly want evidence that a building performs as designed, not only a set of O&M manuals.

Government Soft Landings

ISO 19650-3, the operational phase

NABERS UK

Part L 2021 metering

CIBSE TM39

Post-occupancy evaluation

Net zero reporting

Keep the BMS you specified. Rio complements it.

Trend, Niagara and EcoStruxure run plant well. Rio connects to them and collects data for the twin from the BMS and every system that works alongside it.

	A BMS SUPERVISOR, TYPICALLY	RIO WITH OVERSEE
Built to	Run plant on one site: setpoints, sequences and alarms	Collect, verify and keep data across a whole estate
Sources	Its own controllers first; other systems via drivers	The BMS plus water and ventilation controls outside it
History	Trend logs set up point by point, sized for fault-finding	Every point, every minute; hourly and daily summaries kept for good
Data quality	A failed sensor and a flat line can look the same	Bad readings and outages marked with the reason, kept out of totals
Portfolio	A head-end per site, or an extra enterprise layer	Every building in one organisation, behind one sign-in
Network	Remote access by VPN or an inbound port	Outbound MQTT over TLS to AWS IoT Core. Nothing to open
Data out	Exports and integrations per vendor, per site	Open Parquet archive, query API and CSV, the same on every site
Risk	Changes are made on the live control system	Observes only. The cloud cannot change how a building runs

Comparisons describe a typical BMS deployment, not any one product.

Smaller sites without a full BMS

Where a site doesn't warrant a full BMS, Rio has the ability to provide comprehensive control and visualisation, as well as collecting the data.

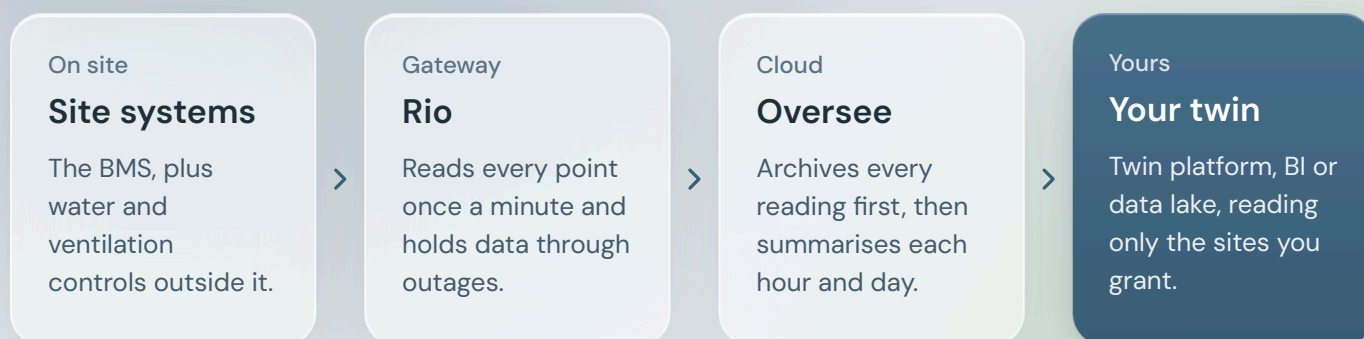
Control logic

Graphics and wall panels

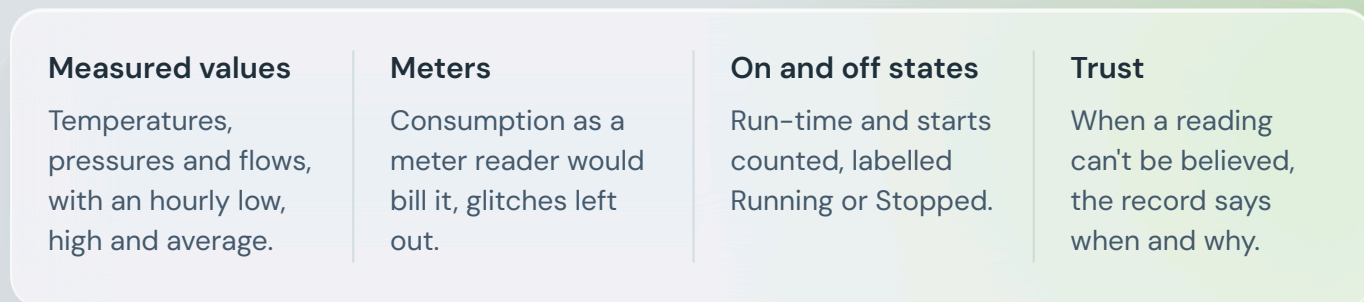
Alarms and notifications

From plant room to twin, once a minute

One Rio gateway per building is all that is installed on site. Everything after it runs in the cloud, and none of it depends on which BMS was specified.

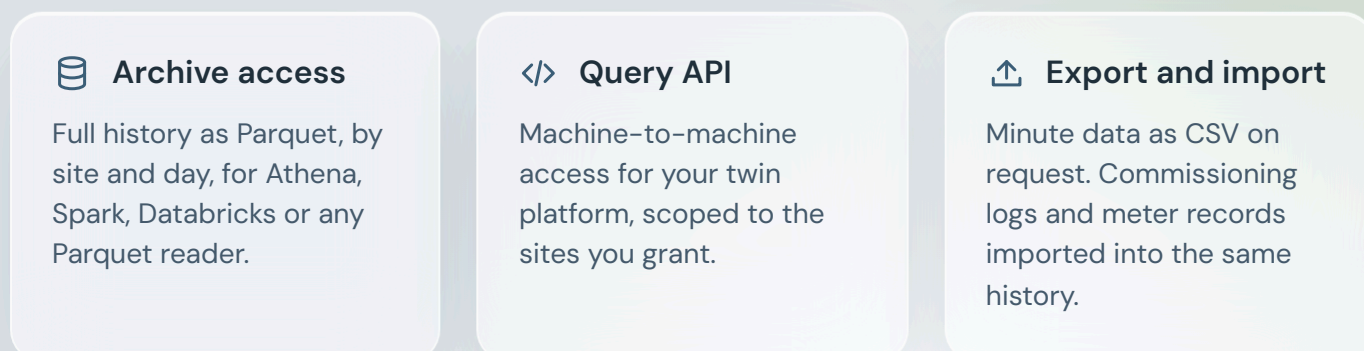


Data a twin can use as it arrives



Every point is filed by organisation, site and building, so the structure is the same on every project.

Three ways to get it out



Secure by design

Built to pass the client's IT review, not to work around it.

Nothing inbound

The gateway connects out to AWS IoT Core over MQTT and TLS. No inbound rule, static address or VPN.

Its own identity

Each Rio is issued a certificate when registered, revoked the moment it is decommissioned.

Observation, not control

The cloud can tune how a site reports, never how it runs. Plant stays with the BMS.

Organisations kept apart

No organisation can list, see or claim another's devices or data.

Least-privilege sharing

A client, FM provider or twin team sees only what you share. Revoke it centrally.

Single sign-on

One sign-in across the platform, with multi-factor authentication and passkeys.

From one site to the whole framework

The tenth building goes in the same way as the first, and so does the hundredth.

Fitted in minutes

DIN rail, one power feed, one network port. Registered with a one-time code.

Nothing lost

Archived before processing. Through an outage the gateway holds readings and replays them.

Early data kept

A gateway sending before it is assigned to a site is held, not discarded, and filed once it is.

History that stays light

Minute detail for about 90 days; hourly and daily summaries kept for good.

No servers to look after

Fully serverless: nothing to patch, and capacity grows with the estate.

Switched on remotely

Applications licensed per device and enabled from the cloud, with no site visit.

What the client's IT team will ask

Which ports need opening?
None inbound.

Who can see it?
Only who you grant.

Where is the data held?
AWS, in the EU (Ireland).

Can it change the building?
No. It observes.

Useful from first fix to the end of the defects period, and long after

Fit Rio when the BMS goes live and the history starts then, not at handover.



Digital construction teams

One feed to map onto the model, structured the same way on every project.

Project teams

Fewer return visits, a quicker handover and a record of how the building really ran.

Clients and FM providers

A twin with live data on day one, and evidence the building performs as designed.



Start with one project

Fit Rio on a live job and see its data beside the BMS you specified. Ask Logically Us for a demonstration on a building like yours.

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