



SONBEST SC7200B RS485 Interface With Communication Function Temperature Controller User Manual

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SC7200B RS485 Interface With Communication Function Temperature Controller
User Manual

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SC7200B using the standard RS485 bus MODBUS-RTU protocol, easy access to PLC, DCS, and other instruments or systems for monitoring temperature state quantities. The internal use of high-precision sensing core and related devices to ensure high reliability and excellent long-term stability can be customized RS232, RS485, CAN, 4-20mA, DC0~5V/10V, ZIGBEE, Lora, WIFI, GPRS and other output methods.

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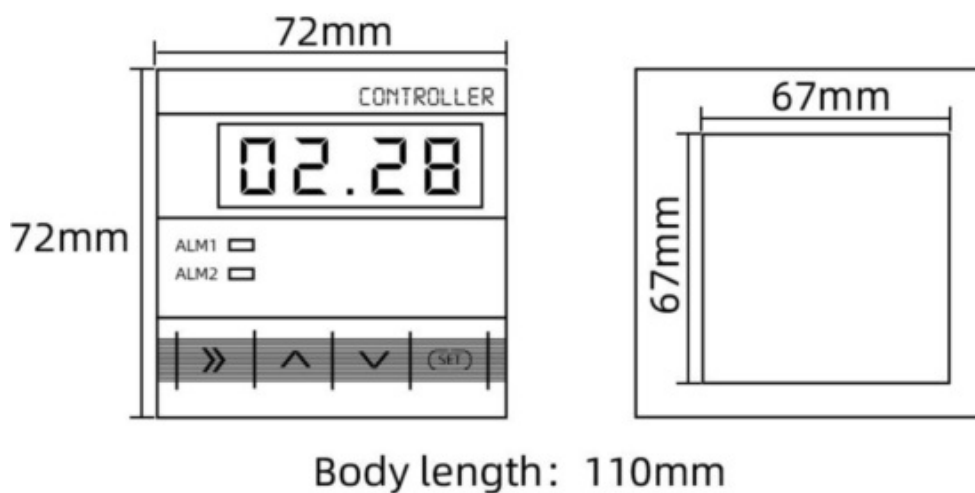
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Technical Parameters


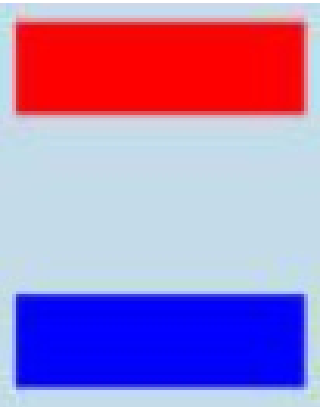
Technical parameter	Parameter value
Brand	SONBEST
Temperature measuring range	-50°C~120°C
Temperature measuring accuracy	±0.5°C @25°C
Communication Interface	RS485
Default baud rate	9600 8 n 1
Power	AC185~265V 1A
Running temperature	-40~80°C
Working humidity	5%RH~90%RH

Product Size

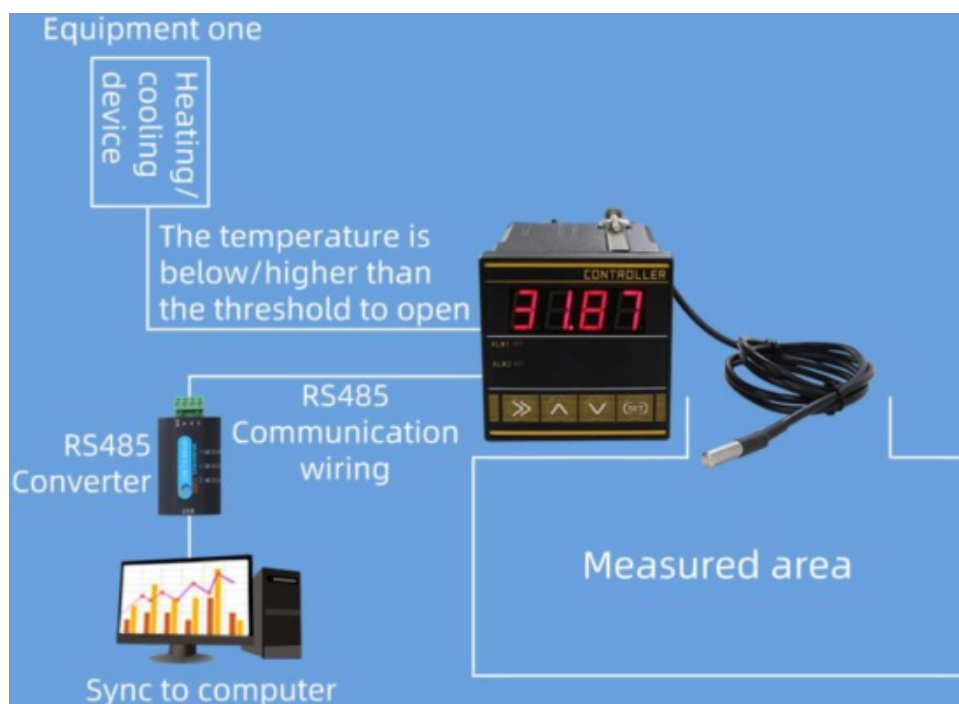


How to wiring?

VCC	1	RD		RD	8	Mains AC220V
DQ	2	BU		BU	9	
NULL	3	NULL		COM	10	COM
GND	4	GND		NC1	11	Upper limit NC
GND	5	GND		NO1	12	Upper limit NO
RS485 B-	6	B-		NC2	13	Lower limit NC
RS485 A+	7	A+		NO2	14	Lower limit NO

Left side sensor wiring			Right power supply AC220V wiring		
	(1)RD	Sensor V+		(8)RD	PWR+
	(2)BU	Sensor V-		(9)BU	PWR-
	(4)BK	PWR-			
Note: When wiring, connect the positive and negative poles of the power supply first, and then connect the signal wire					

Application solution



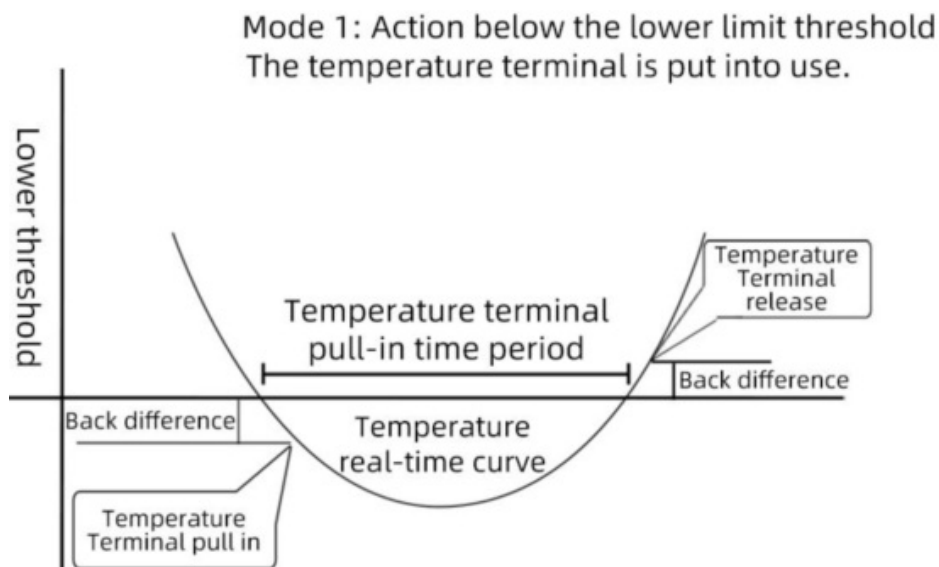
DETAILED BUTTON

Standard MODBUS-RTU protocol, the default baud rate is 9600, invalid verification, 8 data bits, the software can

change parameters such as threshold, and real-time query of temperature data through RS485



- Short press SET and then release to enter the temperature upper limit threshold setting Press " » " to select the position, and press " ^ " and " v " to adjust the value
Relay 1 will act when the value is lower than the offline threshold Upper threshold: minimum temperature 0, maximum 99 0
- Press the second SET to enter the temperature -0 lower limit threshold setting Press " » " to select the position, press " ^ " and " v " 70 M to adjust the value,
Relay 2 will act when the value is higher than the upper limit threshold 0 Lower threshold: minimum temperature -50, Z maximum 99
- Press SET for the third time to enter the control hysteresis setting Press " » " to select the position, press " ^ " and " v " to adjust the value
Return difference: minimum temperature 0, maximum 10
- Press the fourth SET to save the data



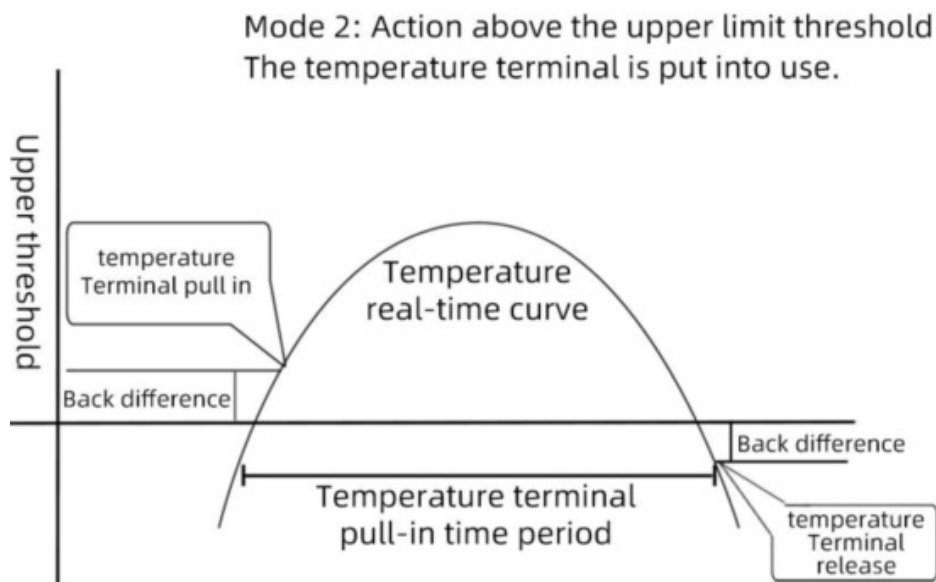
The opening and closing process of temperature control equipment

Temperature terminal pull-in action conditions: measured value < lower limit threshold - return difference

Temperature terminal release action condition: measured value > lower limit threshold + return difference value

✱ As shown in the figure above, when the measured value is lower than the lower limit threshold minus the difference, the internal temperature of the controller The terminal pulls in to turn on the device; when the measured value rises to the lower limit threshold and adds back the difference, the temperature

The degree terminal is disconnected and the device is turned off.



The temperature terminal pull-in action condition: measured value>upper limit threshold + return difference value

Temperature terminal release conditions: measured value <upper limit threshold-return difference)

✖ As shown in the figure above, when the measured value is higher than the upper limit threshold and the difference is added back, the internal temperature of the controller The terminal pulls in to turn on the device; when the measured value drops to the upper limit threshold and subtracts the difference, the temperature The degree terminal is disconnected and the device is turned off.

How to use it?



Communication Protocol

The product uses RS485 MODBUS-RTU standard protocol format, all operation or reply commands are hexadecimal data. The default device address is 1 when the device is shipped, and the default baud rate is 9600, 8, n, 1

1. Read Data (Function id 0x03)

Inquiry frame (hexadecimal), sending example: Query 1# device 1 data, the host computer sends the command:01 03 00 00 00 01 84 0A.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
01	03	00 00	00 01	84 0A

For the correct query frame, the device will respond with data:01 03 02 00 79 79 A6, the response format is parsed as follows:

Device ID	Function id	Data Length	Data 1	Check Code
01	03	02	00 79	79 A6

Data Description: The data in the command is hexadecimal. Take data 1 as an example. 00 79 is converted to a decimal value of 121. If the data magnification is 100, the actual value is $121/100=1.21$. Others and so on.

2. Data Address Table

Address	Start Address	Description	Data type	Value range
40001	00 00	ammonia50	Read Only	0~65535
40101	00 64	model code	read/write	0~65535
40102	00 65	total points	read/write	1~20
40103	00 66	Device ID	read/write	1~249
40104	00 67	baud rate	read/write	0~6
40105	00 68	mode	read/write	1~4
40106	00 69	protocol	read/write	1~10

3. read and modify device address

(1). Read or query device address

If you don't know the current device address and there is only one device on the bus, you can use the command FA 03 00 64 00 02 90 5F Query device address.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
FA	03	00 64	00 02	90 5F

FA is 250 for the general address. When you don't know the address, you can use 250 to get the real device address, 00 64 is the device model register.

For the correct query command, the device will respond, for example, the response data is 01 03 0207 12 3A 79, the format of which is shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Model Code	CRC16
01	03	02	55 3C 00 01	3A 79

The response should be in the data, the first byte 01 indicates that the real address of the current device is, 55 3C converted to decimal 20182 indicates that the current device's main model is 21820, and the last two bytes 00 01 Indicates that the device has a status quantity.

(2). Change device address

For example, if the current device address is 1, we want to change it to 02, the command is:01 06 00 66 00 02 E8 14.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Destination	CRC16
01	06	00 66	00 02	E8 14

After the change is successful, the device will return information: 02 06 00 66 00 02 E8 27, its format is parsed as shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Destination	CRC16
01	06	00 66	00 02	E8 27

The response should be in the data, after the modification is successful, the first byte is the new device address. After the general device address is changed, it will take effect immediately. At this time, the user needs to change the query command of the software at the same time.

4. Read and Modify Baud Rate

(1). Read baud rate

The device's default factory baud rate is 9600. If you need to change it, you can change it according to the following table and the corresponding communication protocol. For example, read the current device's baud rate ID, the command is:01 03 00 67 00 01 35 D5, and its format is parsed as follows.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
01	03	00 67	00 01	35 D5

Read the baud rate encoding of the current device. Baud rate encoding: 1 is 2400; 2 is 4800; 3 is 9600; 4 is 19200; 5 is 38400; 6 is 115200.

For the correct query command, the device will respond, for example, the response data is 01 03 02 00 03 F8 45, the format of which is as shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Data Length	Rate ID	CRC16
01	03	02	00 03	F8 45

coded according to baud rate, 03 is 9600, ie the current device has a baud rate of 9600.

(2). Change the baud rate

For example, changing the baud rate from 9600 to 38400, ie changing the code from 3 to 5, the command is 01 06 00 67 00 05 F8 1601 03 00 66 00 01 64 15.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Target Baud Rate	CRC16
01	03	00 66	00 01	64 15

Change the baud rate from 9600 to 38400, changing the code from 3 to 5. The new baud rate will take effect immediately, at which point the device will lose its response and the baud rate of the device should be queried accordingly. Modified.

5. Read Correction Value

(1). Read Correction Value

When there is an error between the data and the reference standard, we can reduce the display error by adjusting the correction value. The correction difference can be modified to be plus or minus 1000, that is, the value range is 0-1000 or 64535 -65535. For example, when the display value is too small, we can correct it by adding 100. The command is: 01 03 00 6B 00 01 F5 D6 . In the command 100 is hex 0x64 If you need to reduce, you can set a negative value, such as -100, corresponding to the hexadecimal value of FF 9C, which is calculated as $100-65535=65435$, and then converted to hexadecimal to 0x FF 9C. The correction value starts from 00 6B. We take the first parameter as an example. The correction value is read and modified in the same way for multiple parameters.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
01	03	00 6B	00 01	F5 D6

For the correct query command, the device will respond, for example, the response data is 01 03 0200 64 B9 AF, the format of which is shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Data Length	Data value	CRC16
01	03	02	00 64	B9 AF

In the response data, the first byte 01 indicates the real address of the current device, and 00 6B is the first state quantity correction value register. If the device has multiple parameters, other parameters operate in this way. The same, the general temperature, and humidity have this parameter, the light generally does not have this item.

(2). Change correction value

For example, if the current state quantity is too small, we want to add 1 to its true value, and the current value plus 100 correction operation command is:01 06 00 6B 00 64 F9 FD.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Destination	CRC16
01	06	00 6B	00 64	F9 FD

After the operation is successful, the device will return information: 01 06 00 6B 00 64 F9 FD, the parameters take effect immediately after a successful change.

For example, the range is 0~50ppm, the analog output is 4~20mA current signal, carb on dioxide and current
The calculation relationship is as shown in the formula: $C = (A2 - A1) * (X - B1) / (B2 - B1) + A1$, where A2 is carbon dioxide range upper limit, A1 is the lower limit of the range, B2 is current output range upper limit, B1 is the lower limit, X is the currently read carbon dioxide value, and C is the calculated current value.

The list of commonly used values is as follows:

current(mA)	carbon dioxide value (ppm)	Calculation Process
4	0.0	$(50-0)*(4-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
5	3.1	$(50-0)*(5-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
6	6.3	$(50-0)*(6-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
7	9.4	$(50-0)*(7-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
8	12.5	$(50-0)*(8-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
9	15.6	$(50-0)*(9-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
10	18.8	$(50-0)*(10-4) \div (20-4) + 0$

11	21.9	$(50-0)*(11-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
12	25.0	$(50-0)*(12-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
13	28.1	$(50-0)*(13-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
14	31.3	$(50-0)*(14-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
15	34.4	$(50-0)*(15-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
16	37.5	$(50-0)*(16-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
17	40.6	$(50-0)*(17-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
18	43.8	$(50-0)*(18-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
19	46.9	$(50-0)*(19-4) \div (20-4) + 0$
20	50.0	$(50-0)*(20-4) \div (20-4) + 0$

As shown in the above formula, when measuring 8mA, the current is 16 .5ppm.

For example, the range is 0~50ppm, the analog output is 0~5V DC0-5Vvoltage signal, carbon dioxide, and DC0-5Vvoltage The calculation relationship is as shown in the formula: $C = (A2 - A1) * (X - B1) / (B2 - B1) + A1$, where A2 is carbon dioxide range upper limit, A1 is the lower limit of the range, B2 is DC0-5Vvoltage output range upper limit, B1 is the lower limit, X is the currently read carbon dioxide value, and C is the calculated DC0-5Vvoltage value. The list of commonly used values is as follows:

DC0-5Vvoltage(V)	carbon dioxide value (ppm)	Calculation Process
0	0.0	$(50-0)*(0-0)\div(5-0)+0$
1	10.0	$(50-0)*(1-0)\div(5-0)+0$
2	20.0	$(50-0)*(2-0)\div(5-0)+0$
3	30.0	$(50-0)*(3-0)\div(5-0)+0$
4	40.0	$(50-0)*(4-0)\div(5-0)+0$
5	50.0	$(50-0)*(5-0)\div(5-0)+0$

As shown in the above formula, when measuring 2.5V, the current DC0-5Vvoltage is 25ppm

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Documents / Resources

	<p>SONBEST SC7200B RS485 Interface With Communication Function Temperature Controller [pdf] User Manual</p> <p>SC7200B, RS485 Interface With Communication Function Temperature Controller</p>
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References

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