

AC/DC Current, Voltage Type Intelligent Power Transmitter, Temperature Transmitter/Sensor

RS485 Communication Protocol

I. Physical interface and functional features:

- 1.1 RS485 is used for serial communication.
- 1.2 The transmission mode is half-duplex asynchronous. The start bit is 1 bit, the data bit is 8 bit, and the stop bit is 1 bit.
- 1.3 The default address is 01H and the default baud rate is 9600bps.
- 1.4 In the bus equipment, this sensor is a slave, current (or voltage) input, standard RS-485 digital interface output, to achieve the interconnection with computers or other upper computers, widely used in power, communication, transportation, environmental protection, petrochemical, steel and other fields, used to detect the current or voltage consumption of AC and DC equipment.
- 1.5 Adopt industrial-grade imported chip professional algorithm, high precision.
- 1.6 With automatic thermal shutdown and ESD protection functions
- 1.7 A variety of power supply methods can be selected DC12V, DC15V, DC24V, 220V and so on.
- 1.8 A variety of installation methods are available, including standard rail installation, flat screw fixing, detachable split structure, PCB welding installation, etc.
- 1.9 New electromagnetic isolation, photoelectric isolation technology, low power consumption.
- 1.10 The average working time is greater than 100,000 hours, and the working environment temperature is -20°C ~ 80°C
- 1.11 Support input range, output type, working power supply three parameters of the special customization.

2, Read data command example:

2.1 Single-input Transmitter COMMAND(down-pass command):

Slave address	Function code	Data start (H)	Data start (L)	Number of data (H)	Number of data (L)	CRC-L	CRC-H
01H	03H	00H	0EH	00H	01H	E5H	C9H

RETURN(return information):

Slave address	Function code	Data length	Data H	Data L	CRC-L	CRC-H
01H	03H	02H	08H	CBH	FEH	13H

2.1.1 Specifies that the range ≤ 300 is reserved for two decimal places, and > 300 is reserved for one decimal place.

2.1.2 Communication Example (Reading PV):

Example 0-30A(V) transmitter communication device address 1, i.e. (address range 1-255)

CRC check =E5 C9. Send and return the following data:

Send: 01 03 00 0E 00 01 E5 C9

Return: 01 03 02 05 DC BA 8D

Data 05 DC hexadecimal conversion to 1500 (two decimal places reserved)

Therefore, the current value is 15.00A (in A)

3. Modify address (station number) command example (function code is 06) : (Slave address is changed from the current ADD1 to ADD2)

COMMAND(send down command):

Slave address	Function code	Start register address	Write register data		CRC-L	CRC-H
01H ADD1	06H	00H	04H	00H (ADD2)	49H	CAH

RETURN(return information):

Slave address	Function code	Start register address	Data to be written to a register		CRC-L	CRC-H
01H ADD1	06H	00H	04H	00H (ADD2)	49H	CAH

Example of modification:

For example, change the address 01 to 02

Send: 01 06 00 04 00 02 49 CA

Back to: 01 06 00 04 00 02 49 CA

The original address 01 is successfully changed to 02

Instructions:

3.1, the above command ADD1 is the original address number of the transmitter, ADD2 is the address number to be changed. Change the address needs to be powered off and restarted to make it effective

3.2. The factory default address of the sensor is 01H, and the range of ADD1 and ADD2 can be set is 00 to FEH. A total of 255 addresses can be modified. Note that the user cannot change the address to FFH.

4, modify the baud rate command example (function code is 06) : (change the baud rate to 4800bps)

Description: COMMAND(down command):

Slave address	Function code	Start register address	Data to be written to a register		CRC-L	CRC-H
01H	06H	00H	05H	00H 30H	99H	DFH

RETURN(return information):

Slave address	Function code	Start register address	Data to be written to a register		CRC-L	CRC-H
01H	06H	00H	05H	00H 30H	99H	DFH

Example of modification:

For example: read the transmitter address and baud rate

Send: 01 03 00 04 00 02 85 CA

Return: 01 03 04 00 01 00 60 AB DB

Note: In the data frame returned after the transmission command is sent (marked in blue) : 01H is the address of the current slave, 60H is the baud rate of the current slave 9600bps (baud rate code see article 4).

6. Message format

6.1 Function code 03H: Queries slave register data

Host packet (downpass)

Slave address	1 byte (00H~FFH)	
Function code	1 byte (03H)	
Start register address	2 bytes	
Register count	2 bytes	
CRC check code	2 bytes	

Slave message

Slave address	1 byte (00H~FFH)	
Function code	1 byte (03H)	
Data bytes	1 byte	
Data area	2* Register number bytes/register content	
CRC check code	2 bytes	

6.2 Function Code 06H - Number of slave machines

Host packet (downpass)

Slave address	1 byte (00H~FFH)	
Function code	1 byte (06H)	
Register address	2 bytes	
Writes data to a register	Bytes =2 x number of registers	
CRC check code	2 bytes	

Slave message

Slave address	1 byte (data written to the register)	
Function code	1 byte (06H)	
Register address	2 bytes	
Register count	2 bytes	
CRC check code	2 bytes	

7. Register description

7.1 Single power input register definition table

Register address	Register content	Register count	Register status	Data range
000EH	Single circuit capacity	1	Read only	-32767 ~ +32767

8.3 Definition table of address and baud rate registers

Register address	Register content	Register count	Register status	Data range
0004H	Address	1	Read-write	00H~FEH
0005H	Baud rate	1	Read-write	CH~480H

8. Sensor and computer connection diagram:

9. Example application

Model: JXK series

Enter AC0 to 20A

Output: RS485

Power Supply: +24V

Baud rate: 9600bps

Address: 01H

Input and output reference table (theoretical values) :

Current Input	Output	Output (decimal)	Actual current value (keep 2 decimal places)
	(A/D-H+A-D-L)		
0%	0000H	0	0
20%	018FH	399	3.99
40%	0320H	800	8.00