

[HOME](#) [Live Data](#) - [Devices](#) - [Calibrate](#) - [Expressions](#)

OCH WEL: Calibrate NAMED 1-Wire Devices

See bottom of page tips on scale and offset values.

Dev	Address	Type	Name	Scale	Offset	F	Raw	Scaled
11	284E564601000033	40	zone1_temp	1.800000	32.000000	Y	23.937498	75.087501
12	284E5D4601000043	40	outside_temp	1.800000	32.000000	Y	25.062498	77.112495
15	28134B46010000C7	40	zone2_temp	1.800000	32.000000	Y	24.562498	76.212501
17	29ED65040000008D	41	Stage1_Y1	1.000000	0.000000	Y	0.000000	0.000000
18	29ED65040000008D	14	Stage2_Y2	1.000000	0.000000	Y	0.000000	0.000000
19	29ED65040000008D	14	EM_HEAT	1.000000	0.000000	Y	0.000000	0.000000
21	29ED65040000008D	14	Fan_G	1.000000	0.000000	Y	0.000000	0.000000
22	29ED65040000008D	14	Zone3_Damper	1.000000	0.000000	Y	1.000000	1.000000
23	29ED65040000008D	14	Zone1_Damper	1.000000	0.000000	Y	1.000000	1.000000
24	29ED65040000008D	14	Zone2_Damper	1.000000	0.000000	Y	1.000000	1.000000
25	1D4ACA0D0000007B	29	watt_node_Total	3.000000	0.000000	Y	185.000000	740.000000
26	1D4ACA0D0000007B	6	watt_node_GSHP	1.400000	0.000000	Y	9.000000	27.000000
27	d25L-d26L	240	kwh_remain	1.000000	0.000000	Y	713.000000	713.000000

 Wait 6 seconds after clicking, and then refresh this page.

Tips:

Scales and Offsets are used to convert raw sensor data into engineering units. The raw value is first multiplied by the scale, and then the offset is added.

eg: Eng = (Raw * Scale) + Offset

Here are some sample values:

Sensor Reading	Scale	Offset	Reason
Temperature, Reading in Degrees C	1.0	0.0	The 1-Wire sensors measure in C, so no conversion is required.
Temperature, Reading in Degrees F (default)	1.8	32.0	The 1-Wire sensors measure in C, so the 0-100 values range must be shifted to 32-212.
Load in Watts from a WNB-3Y-208-P-300Hz Wattmeter with 100A CT's	2.00	0.0	This is the recommended meter from Continental Control Systems The 300 Hz WattNode outputs at 3.333333×10^{-4} WattHours per pulse per CT Rated Amps. So with 100Amp CT's this is 3.333×10^{-2} WattHours per pulse. Since the WEL only accumulates pulses for a minute (1 hour/60) this value must

			<p>be multiplied by 60 to get average load.</p> $3.333333 \times 10^{-2} \times 60 = 2.00$ <p>For a larger CT, just increase this number by the appropriate factor (eg 2 times for 200A CT's)</p>
KWH from a WNB-3Y-208-P-300Hz Wattmeter with 100A CT's	0.0000333333 or enter 3.33333e-5	0.0	<p>This is the recommended meter from Continental Control Systems</p> <p>The 300 Hz WattNode outputs at 3.333333×10^{-4} WattHours per pulse per CT Rated Amps. So with 100Amp CT's this is 3.333333×10^{-2} WattHours per pulse, or 3.333333×10^{-5} KWattHours per pulse.</p> <p>For a larger CT, just increase this number by the appropriate factor (eg 2 times for 200A CT's)</p> <p>Note: this calculation is done automatically by just turning on the "b" accumulation for the Load input device</p>
Load in Watts from a WNA-1P-240-P-193.3HZ Wattmeter with 100A CT's	2.0688	0.0	This is the Legacy meter from Continental Control Systems
KWH from a WNA-1P-240-P-193.3HZ Wattmeter with 100A CT's	0.00003448 or enter 3.448e-5	0.0	This is the Legacy meter from Continental Control Systems
Windspeed from the AGG Wind Instrument.	0.020442	0.0	<p>For MPH... wind speed = $2.453 \times \text{Revs Per Second}$</p> <p>and $\text{RevsPerSecond} = \text{CountsPerMinute} / 120$</p> <p>so Wind Speed = $\text{CountsPerMinute} \times (2.453 / 120)$</p> <p>equals a scale factor of 0.020442</p>