

# **Pneumatic Water Gauge Sensor**

## **User Manual**



RD-RWG-01

1.Description

The pressure transmitter uses a high-performance pressure-sensitive chip that combines advanced

circuit processing and temperature compensation techniques to convert pressure into a linear current or

voltage signal. The product is small in size, easy to install, and is insulated by a stainless steel case. It is

suitable for measuring gases such as gas and liquid compatible with the material of the contact part. It

can be used to measure gauge pressure, negative pressure and absolute pressure.

2.Application

This product is widely used in water plants, oil refineries, sewage treatment plants, building materials,

light industry, machinery and other industrial fields to achieve the measurement of liquid, gas and steam

pressure.

3.Features

Reverse polarity and current limit protection

Laser resistance temperature compensation

Programmable adjustment

Anti-vibration, anti-shock, anti-radio frequency electromagnetic interference

Strong overload and anti-interference ability, economical and practical

4.Main Technique

Measuring range:0~10meters (-0.1~0~60Mpa)

Measuring accuracy:0.2%

Output signal: RS485

Overload capability: <1.5 times the range

Temperature drift: 0.03% FS/℃ Þ

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Power supply: 12-36VDC typical 24V

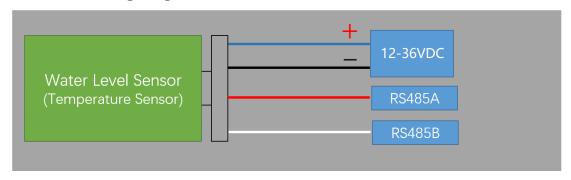
Medium temperature: -20~75°C

Ambient temperature: -30~80°C

Measuring medium: gas or liquid that does not corrode stainless steel



#### 5. Electrical wiring diagram



#### **6.MODBUS Communication Protocol**

#### 1. Overview

This protocol complies with the MODBUS communication protocol and adopts the subset RTU method in the MODBUS protocol. RS485 half-duplex working mode.

#### 2. Serial data format

Serial port settings: no parity, 8 bits of data, 1 stop bit.

Example: 9600, N, 8, 1 Meaning: 9600bps, no parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop.

The serial port baud rate supported by this transmitter is:

1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200

Polynomial of CRC check: 0xA001.

The data in the data communication process is all processed according to the double-byte signed integer data. If the data identifies the floating point number, the write needs to read the decimal point to determine the size of the data.

#### 3. Communication format

#### 1. Read water level

First, Read output value

Address	Function	Data start	Data start	Number of	Number of	CRC16	CRC16
	code	address	address (L)	data (H)	data (L)	(L)	(H)
		(H)					
0X01	0X03	0X00	0X04	0X00	0X01	0XC5	0XCB

#### Data returned:

	Address	Function Code	Data length	Return data	Return data	CRC16(L)	CRC16(H)
				High byte (H)	Low byte (L)		
Ī	0X01	0X03	0X02	0X00	0X0A	0X38	0X43



#### Second need read decimal

#### Send instruction:

Address	Function	Start	Start	Number of	Number of	CRC16	CRC16
	code	address (H)	address (L)	data (H)	data (L)	(L)	(H)
0X01	0X03	0X00	0X03	0X00	0X01	0X74	0X0A

#### Return:

Address	Function Code	Data length	Return data	Return data	CRC16(L)	CRC16(H)
			High byte (H)	Low byte (L)		
0X01	0X03	0X02	0X00	0X03	0XF8	0X45

0003 means three decimal

So the water level is 000A(Hexadecimal)=10 (Decimal)/1000 =0.01 meter.

2. Modify the sensor address, modify the address from 01 to 02  $\,$ 

#### A. Send read command format:

Original	Function	Data start	Data start	New	New address	CRC16	CRC16
address	code	address (H)	address (L)	address (H)	(L)	low	high
0X01	0X06	0X00	0X00	0X00	0X02	0X08	0X0B

If success, it will return: 01 06 00 00 00 02 08 0B

#### 3. Error and abnormal command response return data format:

Address	Function code	Exception code	CRC16 Low byte (L)	CRC16 High byte (H)
	Ov.OO a favoration	0x01: (Illegal function)		
0x01	0x80 + function code	0x02: (Illegal data address)		
		0x03: (Illegal data)		

#### 4. Function code and data address list

Degister name	Data tuna	Offset address		Degister type	Remarks	
Register name	Data type	(Dec)	(Hex) Register type		Remarks	
Slave address	Unsigned	0	0x0000	Read/write	Value range: (1 ~ 255)	
Slave address	integer type	Ü		reday write	value range. (1 × 200)	
	Unairead		0x0001		Value range: (0 ~ 7)	
					0-1200; 1-2400	
Baud rate	Unsigned	1		Read/write	2-4800; 3-9600	
	integer type				4-19200; 5-38400	
					6-57600; 7-115200	



					Value range: (0 ~ 8)
Unit	Unsigned	2	0x0002	Read-only	0-Mpa (°C); 1-Kpa 2-Pa; 3-Bar
	integer type				4-mbar; 5-kg/cm2
					6-Psi; 7-mh2o
					8-mmh2O;
	Unsigned		Value range: (0 ~ 3)		
Decimal digits	integer type	3	0x0003	Read-only	0-###; 1-###. #
					2-# #. # #; 3-#. # # #
Measure output value	Signed integer type	4	0x0004	Read-only	
Range zero	Signed integer	5	0x0005	Read-only	Value range:
riango 20.0	type		UNIO CO		(-1999 ~ 9999)
Full range point	Signed integer type	6	0x0006	Read-only	
	Single precision	7	0x0007		Single precision floating
Floating point output	floating point type	8	0x0008	Read-only	point number
Instrument status	Unsigned integer type	9	0x0009	Read-only	0: Pressure; 1: Temperature
		10	0x000A		Value range: (0 ~ 2)
Davita hit	Unsigned integer type			Read/write verification	0: No check
Parity bit					1: Even check
					2: Odd check
					Value range: (0 ~ 1) (Note:
					only valid for measured
					output value, other registers
Data size and	Unsigned	11	0v000B	Read/write	default to large-end mode)
Data size end	integer type	11	0x000B	verification	0: Large-end mode (high
					bytes first)
					1: Small-end mode (low
					bytes first)
Zero offset value	Signed integer	12	0x000C	Read/write	Value range:
Zeio oliset value	type	12	0.0000	verification	(-1999 ~ 9999)
Filter coefficient	Unsigned	13	0x000D	Read/write	Value range: (0 ~ 4)
Filter coefficient	integer type	13	UXUUUD	verification	value range. (0 ~ 4)
Gain coefficient	Signed integer	14	0x000E	Read/write	Value range:
	type	14	UNUUUL	verification	(-1999 ~ 9999)
					0000H: Save user data
					0055H: Zero clearing
User functions	Unsigned	15	0x000F	Write only	2020H: Advanced User
COOL INTONOLIS	integer type	10	0,0001	Willo Offig	Modification Enable
					00AAH: Restore factory
					settings



#### 5. Precautions

1. Communication related parameters, address, baud rate, check bit, after modification immediately

effective, switch value related parameters modified, need to send save instructions after effective.

2. When modifying the address, the address before modification is used to reply to the data, and the

transmitter address will be automatically modified after reply.

3. The Save and Restore Factory command returns the original value, indicating that the transmitter has

accepted the command from the host.

4. Attention should be paid when restoring factory data. The parameters saved by the factory may be

inconsistent with those saved by the user, so the address, baud rate and calibration data may be

inconsistent. Therefore, the transmitter must be searched again after restoring factory parameters.

5. This protocol stipulates that all data are communicated by shaping data. For example, the main

variable data is 6.000 MPa, three decimal places, and the read data is 6000. Then, the operation should

be done according to the position of the decimal point to get 6.000. For example, if the decimal point is 3,

it means 6000/10 (3), that is, 6000 divided by the third power of 10, and the data is 6.000.

6. Examples of commonly used commands: (example data are hexadecimal, sensor address is 1)

1. Read the main variable data:

A. Send instructions: 01 03 00 04 00 01 C5 CB

B. Returned data: 01 03 02 00 0A 38 43 (0x000A is the read value of the primary variable)

2. Read decimal places:

A. Send instructions: 01 03 00 03 00 01 74 0A

B. Returned data: 01 03 02 00 03 F8 45 (0x0003 is the decimal place)

So the read data needs to be converted from hex to decimal divided by 1000.

3. Read the transmitter address:

A. Send instructions: 01 03 00 00 00 01 84 0A

B. Return data: 01 03 02 00 01 79 84 (0x0001 is the read transmitter address)

4. Read the transmitter baud rate:

A. Send instructions: 01 03 00 01 00 01 D5 CA

B. Return data: 01 03 02 00 03 F8 45 (0x0003 is the baud rate of the read transmitter, and the baud rate

is 9600 according to the data description list)

5. Modify the transmitter address: (The original address of the transmitter is 0x01, which is modified to

0x02)

A. Send instructions: 01 06 00 00 00 02 08 0B

B. Return data: 01 06 00 00 00 02 08 0B (0x0002 is the modified transmitter address)

6. Modify the baud rate of the transmitter: (The original baud rate of the transmitter is 9600, which is

modified to 4800)

A. Send instructions: 01 06 00 01 00 02 59 CB

B. Return data: 01 06 00 01 00 02 59 CB (0x0002 is the modified transmitter baud rate, and the baud rate

is 4800 according to the data description list)

Note: Save to user area command should be sent after modifying the command, otherwise, the

modified data will be lost because it is not saved after the transmitter is powered down.

The save to user area command is as follows: the save command code after the address is changed

from 1 to 2

A. Send instruction: 02 06 00 0F 00 00 B9 FA

B. Return data: 02 06 00 0F 00 00 B9 FA (0x0000 is the save function code, which means save to user

area)

7. Calibrated in air

The sensor is placed in the air and the liquid level is 0 by default, so place the sensor in the air and send

the following command to perform automatic calibration:

A. Send instruction: 01 06 00 0F 00 55 79 F6

If success, it will feedback: 01 06 00 0F 00 55 79 F6

8. Make the offset calibration

(1) Need send the following instruction to enter the offset calibration channel

01 06 00 0F 20 20 A1 D1

If success, it will feedback: 01 06 00 0F 20 20 A1 D1

(2) Then make the calibration, for example add 2mm, please send the following instruction

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01 06 00 0C 00 02 C8 08

If success, it will feedback: 01 06 00 0C 00 02 C8 08

(3) For example, if minus 2 mm in the sensors of address 01, then send

01 06 00 0C FF FE 89 B9

If success, it will feedback: 01 06 00 0C FF FE 889 B9