TQ04
Type C integrated weather station user's manual

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1. product description

1.1 product description

C-type integrated weather station can be widely used in environmental detection, integrating wind speed, wind direction, temperature and humidity, noise collection, PM2.5 and PM10, CO2, and atmospheric pressure. The equipment adopts standard MODBUS-RTU communication protocol and RS485 signal output. , The communication distance is up to 2000 meters, and the data can be uploaded to the customer's monitoring software or PLC configuration screen through 485 communication, and it also supports secondary development.

This product is widely used in various occasions that need to measure environmental temperature and humidity, noise, air quality, CO2, atmospheric pressure, etc. It is safe and reliable, beautiful in appearance, easy to install, and durable.

1.2 Features

This product is small in size, light in weight, made of high-quality anti-ultraviolet materials, long service life, high-sensitivity probe, stable signal and high precision. The key components adopt imported components, which are stable and reliable, and have the characteristics of wide measurement range, good linearity, good waterproof performance, convenient use, easy installation, and long transmission distance.

1. The integrated design of multiple collection devices is adopted, which is easy to install.
2. Wind speed and direction structure and weight have been carefully designed and distributed respectively, with small moment of inertia and sensitive response
3. Noise collection, accurate measurement, the range is as high as 30dB~130dB.
4. PM2.5 and PM10 are collected at the same time, range: 0-1000ug/m3, resolution 1ug/m3, unique dual-frequency data collection and automatic calibration technology, the consistency can reach ±10%.
5. CO2 range: 0-5000ppm, resolution 1ppm.
6. Measure the environmental temperature and humidity, the measuring unit is imported from Switzerland, and the measurement is accurate.
7. Wide range 0-120Kpa air pressure range, applicable to various altitudes.
8. Using dedicated 485 circuit, stable communication, 10~30V wide voltage range power supply.

1.3 Main Specifications

DC power supply (default)	10-30VDC	
Maximum power consumption	RS485 output	0.8W
precision	wind speed	±(0.2+0.03V) m/s V means wind speed(60%RH,25℃)
	humidity	±3%RH(60%RH,25℃)
	temperature	±0.5℃（25℃）
	Atmospheric pressure	±0.15Kpa@25℃ 101Kpa
	noise	±0.5dB (at reference pitch, 94dB@1kHz)
	PM2.5	Particle counting efficiency: 50%@0.3um, 98%@>=0.5um. ±10ug/m3@0~100ug/m3
	CO2	±(50ppm+ 3%F·S) (25℃)
range	wind speed	0~70m/s
	wind direction	8 directions
	humidity	0%RH~99%RH
	temperature	-40℃~+80℃
	Atmospheric pressure	0-120Kpa
	noise	30dB~120dB
	PM10 PM2.5	0-1000ug/m3
	CO2	0-5000ppm
long term stability	temperature	≤0.1℃/y
	humidity	≤1%/y
	Atmospheric pressure	-0.1Kpa/y
	noise	≤3db/y
	PM10 PM2.5	≤1%/y
	CO2	≤1%/y
Response time	wind speed	≤0.5s
	wind direction	≤0.5s
	Temperature	≤1s

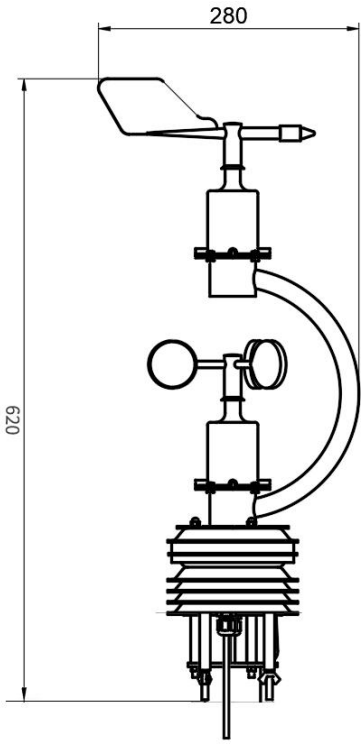
	and humidity	
	light intensity	≤0.1s
	Atmospheric pressure	≤1s
	noise	≤1s
	PM10 PM2.5	≤90S
	CO2	≤90S
output signal	RS485 output	RS485 (standard Modbus communication protocol)

1.4 product model

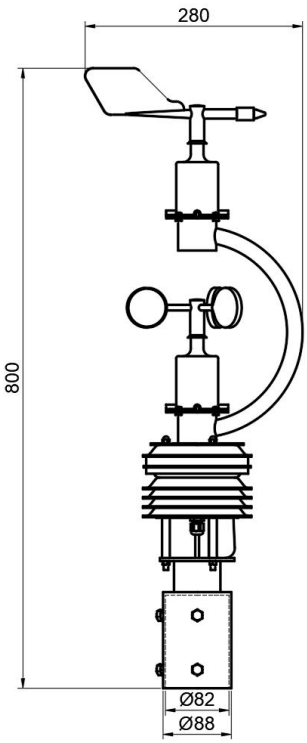
TQ04-			Integrated weather station
	N01-		485 communication (standard Modbus-RTU protocol)
		1	C-type one-piece shell

Note: If PM element is selected, CO2 element cannot be selected, and both cannot be selected at the same time.

2. Equipment size



Equipment size drawing (unit: mm)



Dimension drawing of sleeve equipment (unit: mm)

3. Equipment installation instructions

3.1 Inspection before equipment installation

Equipment List：

1. One C type integrated weather station equipment

2. A pack of mounting screws

3.2m pole and sleeve (optional)

4. Warranty card, certificate of conformity

3.2 Interface Description

The wide voltage power input range is 10~30V. When wiring the 485 signal line, pay attention to the two lines A and B not to be reversed, and the addresses of multiple devices on the bus must not conflict.

	Thread color	Description
power supply	brown	Positive power supply (10~30V DC)
	black	Power negative
Communication	green	485-A
	blue	485-B

3.3 485 Field wiring instructions

When multiple 485 devices are connected to the same bus, there are certain requirements for on-site wiring. For details, please refer to the "485 Device Field Wiring Manual" in the data package.

3.4installation method

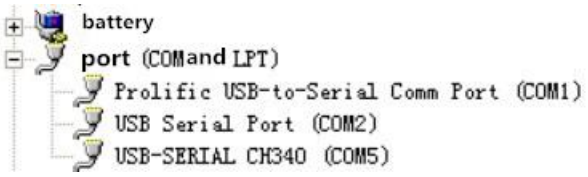
4. Configuration software installation and use

4.1 Software selection

Open the data package, select "Debugging software" --- "485 parameter configuration software", find "485 parameter configuration tool" Just open it.

4.2 parameter settings

①. Select the correct COM port (check the COM port in "My Computer—Properties—Device Manager—Port"). The following figure lists the driver names of several different 485 converters.

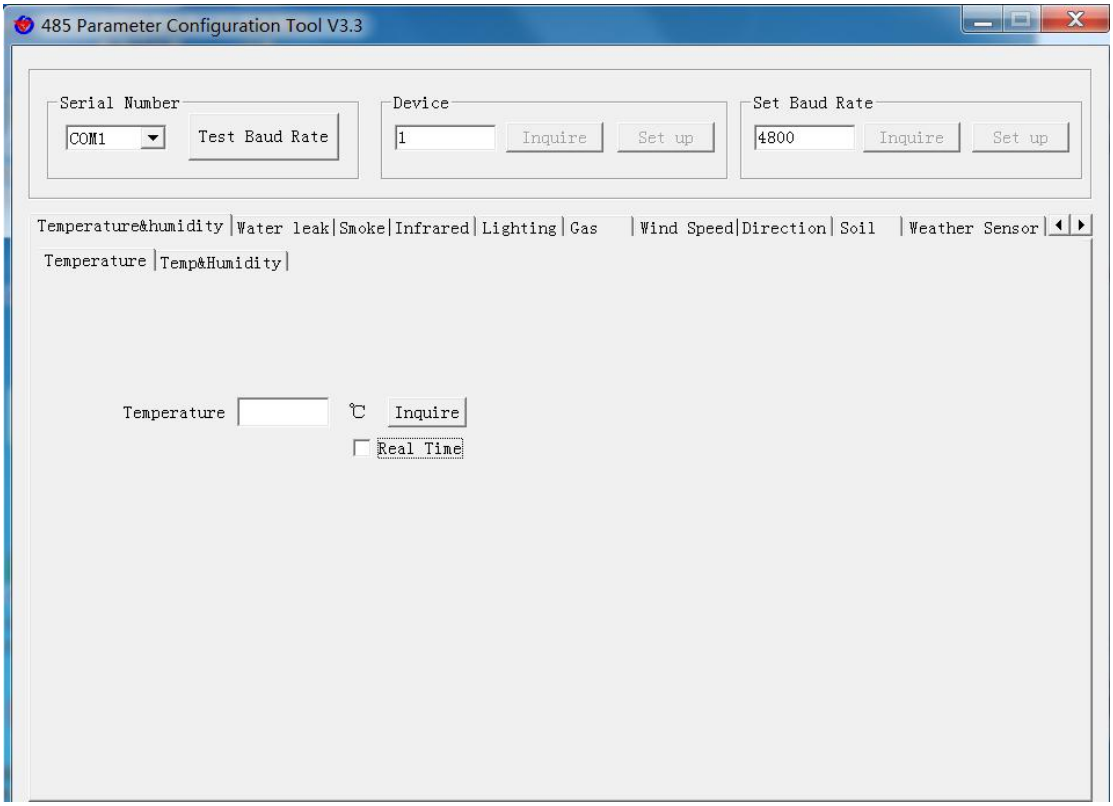


② Connect only one device alone and power it on, click the test baud rate of the software, the software will test the baud rate and address of the current device, the default baud rate is 4800bit/s, and the default address is 0x01.

③. Modify the address and baud rate according to the needs of use, and at the

same time, you can query the current function status of the device.

④. If the test is unsuccessful, please recheck the equipment wiring and 485 driver installation.



5. letter of agreement

5.1 Basic communication parameters

Code	8-bit binary
Data bit	8-bit
Parity bit	no
Stop bit	1 person
Error checking	CRC (Redundant Cyclic Code)
Baud rate	2400bit/s, 4800bit/s, 9600 bit/s can be set, the factory default is 4800bit/s

5.2 Data frame format definition

Using Modbus-RTU communication protocol, the format is as follows:

Initial structure ≥ 4 bytes of time

Address code = 1 byte

Function code = 1 byte

Data area = N bytes

Error check = 16-bit CRC code

Time to end structure ≥ 4 bytes

Address code: the starting address of the transmitter, which is unique in the communication network (factory default 0x01).

Function code: The command function instruction issued by the host, this transmitter only uses function code 0x03 (read register data).

Data area: The data area is the specific communication data, pay attention to the high byte of the 16bits data first!

CRC code: two-byte check code.

Host query frame structure:

address code	function code	Register start address	Register length	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
1byte	1byte	2byte	2byte	1byte	1byte

Slave machine response frame structure:

addres s code	function code	Number of valid bytes	Data area	Data area two	Data N area	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
1byte	1byte	1byte	2byte	2byte	2byte	1byte	1byte

5.3 Communication register address description

The contents of the register are shown in the following table (support 03/04 function code)：

Register address	PLC or configuration address	content	operating	Definition description
500	40501	Wind speed value	Read only	10 times the actual value
501	40502	Wind force	Read only	Actual value (The wind level value corresponding to the current wind speed)
502	40503	Wind direction (0-7 files)	Read only	Actual value (the direction of true north is 0, the value is increased clockwise, and the value of true east is 2)
503	40504	Wind direction (0-360°)	Read	Actual value (the direction

			only	of true north is 0° and the degree increases clockwise, and the direction of true east is 90°)
504	40505	Humidity value	Read only	10 times the actual value
505	40506	Temperature value	Read only	10 times the actual value
506	40507	Noise value	Read only	10 times the actual value
507	40508	PM2.5 value (if CO2 type device is selected, this register is CO2 value)	Read only	Actual value
508	40509	PM10 value (if CO2 type equipment is selected, this register is empty)	Read only	Actual value
509	40510	Atmospheric pressure value (unit Kpa,)	Read only	10 times the actual value

5.4 Communication protocol example and explanation

5.4.1Example: Read the real-time wind speed value of the transmitter device (address 0x01)

Interrogation frame

address code	function code	starting address	Data length	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
0x01	0x03	0x01 0xF4	0x00 0x01	0x C4	0x04

Reply frame

address code	function code	Returns the number of valid bytes	Wind speed value	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
0x01	0x03	0x02	0x00 0x7D	0x78	0x65

Real-time wind speed calculation:

Wind speed: 007D (hexadecimal) = 125 => wind speed = 12.5 m/s

5.4.2Example: Read the wind direction value of the transmitter device (address 0x01)

Interrogation frame

address code	function code	starting address	Data length	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
0x01	0x03	0x01 0xF6	0x00 0x01	0x65	0xC4

Reply frame

address code	function code	Returns the number of valid bytes	Wind direction value	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
0x01	0x03	0x02	0x00 0x02	0x39	0x85

Wind direction calculation:

Wind direction: 0002 (hexadecimal) = 2 => wind direction = east wind

5.4.3Example: Read the temperature and humidity value of the transmitter device (address 0x01)

Interrogation frame

address code	function code	starting address	Data length	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
0x01	0x03	0x01 0xF8	0x00 0x02	0x44	0x06

Response frame (for example, the temperature is -10.1℃ and the humidity is 65.8%RH)

address code	function code	Number of valid bytes	Humidity value	Temperature value	Check code low byte	Check code high byte
0x01	0x03	0x04	0x02 0x92	0xFF 0x9B	0x5A	0x3D

Temperature: upload in the form of complement code when the temperature is lower than 0℃

0xFF9B (hexadecimal) = -101 => temperature = -10.1℃

humidity:

0x0292 (hexadecimal) = 658 => humidity = 65.8%RH

6. Common problems and solutions

The device cannot connect to the PLC or computer

possible reason:

1) The computer has multiple COM ports, and the selected port is incorrect.

2) The device address is wrong, or there are devices with duplicate addresses (the factory defaults are all 1).

3) The baud rate, check method, data bit, stop bit are wrong.

4) The host polling interval and waiting response time are too short, and both need to be set above 200ms.

5) The 485 bus is disconnected, or the A and B wires are connected reversely.

6) If the number of equipment is too much or the wiring is too long, power supply should be nearby, add 485 booster, and add 120Ω terminal resistance at the same time.

7) The USB to 485 driver is not installed or damaged.

8) The equipment is damaged.