

# **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

**SOIL NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS AND  
POTASSIUM THREE-IN-ONE  
TRANSMITTER**

**TYPE RS485**

**VER 2.0**

# I BRIEF INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Product Overview

The soil nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium sensor is suitable for detecting the content of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil, and determining the fertility of the soil by detecting the content of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil, thereby facilitating the evaluation of the soil condition by the customer system.

## 1.2 Scope of application

It is widely used in rice fields, greenhouse cultivation, rice, vegetable cultivation, orchard nursery, flowers and soil research.

## 1.3 Measurement Parameters

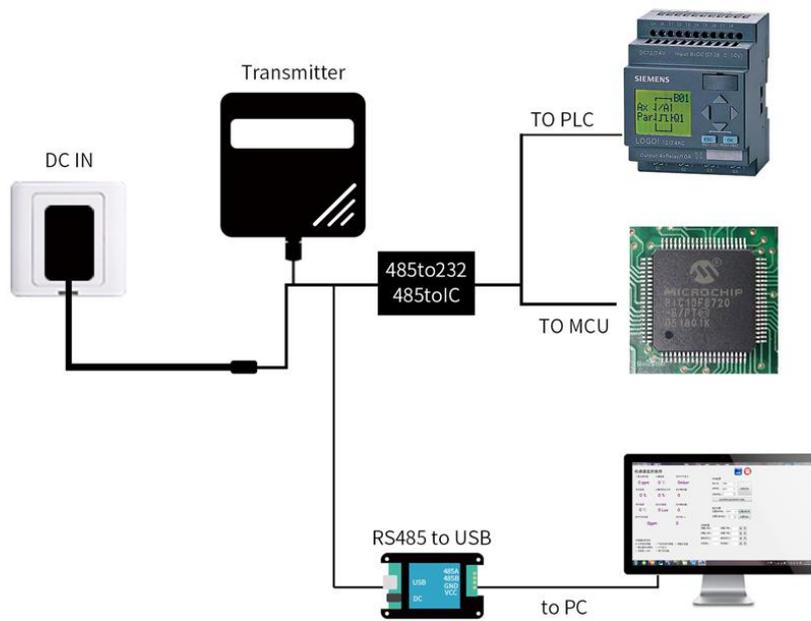
---

PARAMETERS	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
MEASUREMENT RANGE	0-1999mg/kg
MEASUREMENT ACCURACY	±2%F.s
RESOLUTION	1mg/kg (mg/l)
RESPONSE TIME (T90, 秒)	< 10
WORKING TEMPERATURE	5-45°C
WORKING HUMIDITY	5-95%(relative humidity), no condensation

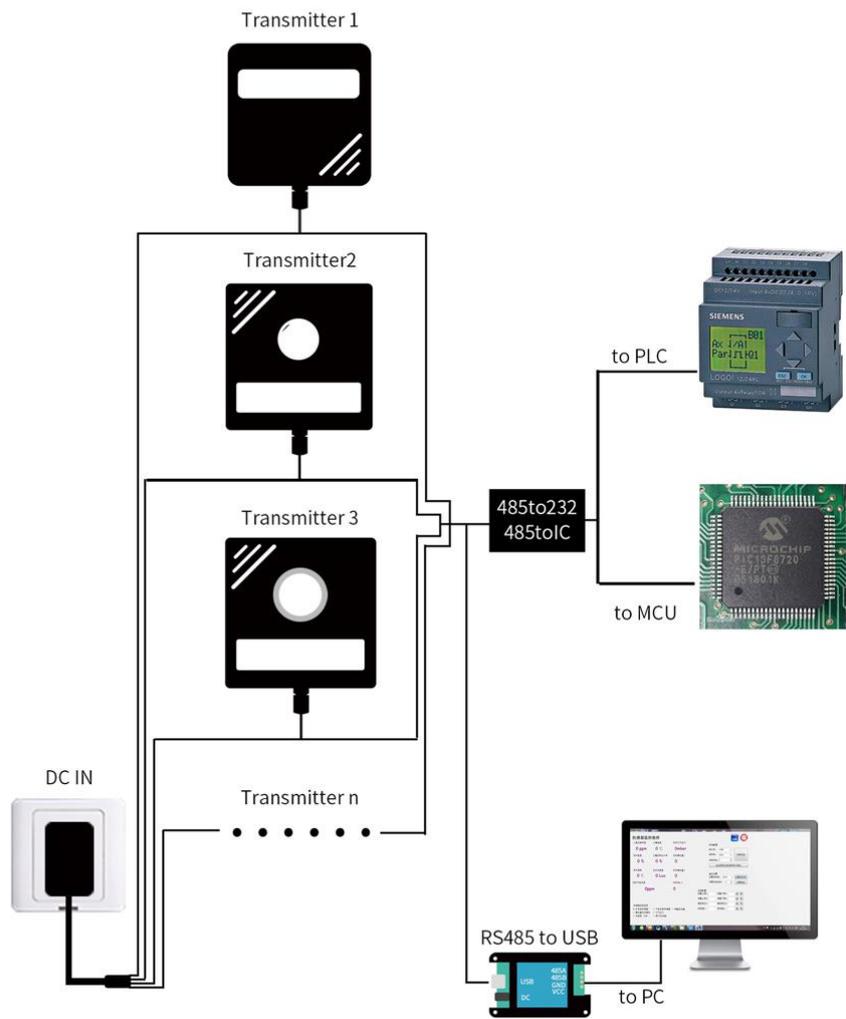
<b>WARRANTY</b>	<b>Host 2 years, probe 1 year</b>
<b>BAUD RATE</b>	<b>2400/4800/9600</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION PORT</b>	<b>RS485</b>
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>	<b>12V-24V DC</b>

### **1.3 System frame Diagram**

The sensor can be connected and used separately. Firstly, it is powered by 12V DC power supply. The device can be directly connected to the PLC with 485 interface, and can be connected to the MCU through the 485 interface chip. The microcontroller and PLC can be programmed to match the sensor by the modbus protocol specified later. At the same time, you can connect to the computer by using USB to 485, and use the sensor configuration tool provided by our company for configuration and testing.



This product can also be used in combination with multiple sensors on one 485 bus. Please observe the "485 Bus Field Wiring Code" when performing 485 bus combination (see Appendix). In theory, one bus can connect more than 16 485 sensors. If you need to connect more 485 sensors, you can use 485 repeater to expand more 485 devices, and the other end to connect PLC with 485 interface and pass 485 interface chip. Connect to the microcontroller, or use USB to 485 to connect to the computer, use the sensor configuration tool provided by our company for configuration and testing.



## II HARDWARE CONNECTIONS

### 2.1 CHECKING BEFORE INSTALLATION

Check the list of devices before installation:

Name	Number
THE SENSOR DEVICE	1

12V POWER ADAPTER (Optional)	1
WARRANTY CARD / CERTIFICATE	1
THE USB TO 485 DEVICE (Optional)	1

## 2.2 Interface Description

The power interface can be 12-24V for wide voltage power supply. When wiring the 485 signal line, note that the A/B lines cannot be connected in reverse, and the addresses between multiple devices on the bus cannot conflict.



	Line Color	Description
<b>Power</b>	Brown	Power supply Positive ( 12-24V DC )
	Black	Power supply Negative
<b>Communication</b>	Yellow (grey) color	485-A
	Blue	485-B

Note: Please be careful not to connect the wrong line sequence. The wrong wiring will cause the device to burn out.

The factory default supply of 1.5 meters long wire, customers can extend the wire as needed or in sequence.

Note that there is no yellow line in the line sequence that may be provided in some factory batches, in which case the gray line is equivalently replaced by the yellow line.

## **2.3 Surface measurement method**

Select the appropriate measurement location, avoid the stone, ensure that the steel needle will not touch the hard object, throw off the topsoil according to the required measurement depth, keep the original soil tightness under the ground, hold the sensor vertically into the soil, insert It is not allowed to sway from side to side. It is recommended to measure the average for multiple measurements within a small range of one measurement point.

## **2.4 Buried measurement method**

Vertically dig pits with a diameter of >20cm, insert the sensor steel needle horizontally into the pit wall at a given depth, fill the pits tightly, and stabilize for a period of time, then measure and record for several days, months or even longer.

## **2.5 Notes**

1. The steel needle must be inserted into the soil during the measurement.
2. Avoid strong sunlight directly on the sensor and cause the temperature to be too high. Use in the field to prevent lightning strikes.

3, do not violently bend the steel needle, do not pull the sensor lead wire, do not beat or violently hit the sensor.

4. The sensor protection class IP68 can soak the sensor in the water.

5. Due to the presence of radio frequency electromagnetic radiation in the air, it is not suitable to be energized in the air for a long time.

## **III CONFIGURATION TOOL INSTALLATION AND USE**

Our company provides the matching "SENSOR MONITORING SOFTWARE", which can conveniently use the computer to read the parameters of the sensor, and flexibly modify the device ID and address of the sensor.

### **3.1 Sensor access to the computer**

After the sensor is properly connected to the computer via USB to 485 and powered, you can see the correct COM port in the computer ("My Computer - Properties - Device Manager - Port" to view the COM port).



As shown in the figure above, your serial port number is COM10 at this time. Please remember this serial port. You need to fill in the serial port number in the sensor monitoring software.

If the COM port is not found in the device manager, it means that you have not plugged in the USB to 485 or did not install the driver correctly, please contact the technical staff for assistance.

### **3.2 Use of sensor monitoring software**

The configuration interface is as shown in the figure. First, obtain the serial port number according to the method in section 3.1 and select the correct serial port, then click to automatically obtain the current baud rate and address to automatically detect all devices and baud rates on the current 485 bus. . Please note that there is only one sensor on the 485 bus that needs to be automatically acquired using the software.



Then click on the connected device to get sensor data information in real time.

If your device is a gas concentration sensor, please select "Gas Concentration Sensor" at the sensor type, "Formaldehyde Transmitter" for the formaldehyde sensor, "Analog Transmitter Module" for the analog transmitter, and "Atmospheric Pressure" for the atmospheric pressure sensor. "Sensor", the illuminance sensor selects "Optical Light 20W", the oxygen sensor selects "Oxygen Transmitter", and the other sensors select the default "No Other Sensor".

### 3.3 Modify the baud rate and device ID

In the case of disconnecting the device, click the device baud rate and setting address in the communication settings to complete the relevant settings. Please note that after the setting, please restart the device, and then "automatically obtain the current baud rate and address", you can find the address. And the baud rate has been changed to the address and baud rate you need.

If you need to modify the baud rate and address using the modbus command, you can refer to the appendix "How to Modify the Baud Rate and Address Using the modbus Command".

## IV COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

### 4.1 Communication Basic Parameters

---

Parameters	Content
Coding	8-bit binary
Data bit	8-bit
Parity bit	no
Stop bit	1-bit
Error check	CRC(redundant cyclic code)
BAUD RATE	2400bps/4800bps/9600bps can be set, the factory default is 9600bps

---

### 4.2 Data frame format definition

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

Initial structure  $\geq$  4 bytes of time

Address code = 1 byte

Function code = 1 byte

Data area = N bytes

Error check = 16-bit CRC code

End structure  $\geq$  4 bytes of time

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

Function code: The instruction function of the command sent by the host. This transmitter only uses function code 0x03 (read register data).

Data area: The data area is the specific communication data. Note that the 16-bit data high byte is in front!

CRC code: Two-byte check code.

### Inquiry frame

Address Code	Function Code	Register start address	Register length	CRC_L	CRC_H
1bit	1bit	2bit	2bit	1bit	1bit

### Answer Frames

Address Code	Function Code	Effective number of bytes	Data area	Second data area	Nth data area	Check code
1bit	1bit	2bit	2bit	1bit	2bit	2bit

## 4.3 Register Address

Register Address	PLC or configuration address	Content	Operating
001E H	4001F (40021)	Nitrogen content (unit mg/kg)	Read-Only
001F H	40020 (40022)	Phosphorus content(unit mg/kg)	Read-Only
0020 H	40021 (40023)	Potassium content (unit mg/kg)	Read-Only
0100 H	40101	Device address(0-252)	R/W

0101 H	40102	Baud rate(2400/4800/9600)	R/W
--------	-------	---------------------------	-----

## 4.4 Communication protocol examples and explanations

### 4.4.1 Reading the value of soil NPK from device address 0x01

#### Inquiry frame

Address Code	Function Code	Register start address	Register length	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x00 0x1E	0x00 0x03	0x34	0x0D

#### Answer Frames

Address Code	Function Code	Effective number of bytes	Nitrogen content	Phosphorus content	Potassium content	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x06	0x00 0x20	0x00 0x25	0x00 0x30	0x5 A	0x3 D

#### NPK content:

0020 H (hexadecimal ) =32=>Nitrogen=32mg/kg

0025 H (hexadecimal ) =37=>Phosphorus=37mg/kg

0030 H (hexadecimal ) =48=>Potassium=48mg/kg

### 4.4.2 Reading the value of soil nitrogen at device address 0x01

#### Inquiry frame

Address Code	Function Code	Register start address	Register length	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x00 0x1e	0x00 0x01	0xB5	0xCC

#### Answer Frames

---

Address Code	Function Code	Effective number of bytes	Nitrogen content	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x02	0x00 0x20	0x5A	0x3D

---

**Nitrogen content:** 0020 H (hexadecimal) =32=>Nitrogen=32mg/kg

#### 4.2.3 Reading the value of soil phosphorus in device address 0x01

##### Inquiry frame

---

Address Code	Function Code	Register start address	Register length	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x00 0x1f	0x00 0x01	0xE4	0x0C

---

##### Answer Frames

---

Address Code	Function Code	Effective number of bytes	Phosphorus content	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x02	0x00 0x25	0x5A	0x3D

---

**Phosphorus content:** 0025 H (16hexadecimal) =37=>Phosphorus=37mg/kg

#### 4.2.4 Reading the value of soil potassium in device address 0x01

##### Inquiry frame

---

Address Code	Function Code	Register start address	Register length	CRC_L	CRC_H
0x01	0x03	0x00 0x20	0x00 0x01	0x85	0xC0

---

##### Answer Frames

---

<b>Address Code</b>	<b>Function Code</b>	<b>Effective number of bytes</b>	<b>Potassium content</b>	<b>CRC_L</b>	<b>CRC_H</b>
0x01	0x03	0x02	0x00 0x30	0x5A	0x3D

---

**Potassium** : 0030 H (16hexadecimal) =48=>Potassium=48mg/kg