

KZ21C30

Wireless zigbee soil sensor

User Manual

File Version: V21.2.15



KZ21C30 using the standard LORA Wireless Communication Interface, easy access to PLC, DCS and other instruments or systems for monitoring soil Moisture, soil temperature state quantities. The internal use of high-precision sensing core and related devices to ensure high reliability and excellent long-term stability, can be customized RS232, RS485, CAN, 4-20mA, DC0~5V/10V, ZIGBEE, Lora, WIFI, GPRS and other output methods.

Technical Parameters

Technical parameter	Parameter value
Moisture measuring range	0~100%
Moisture measuring accuracy	±3% @25°C
Moisture Temperature range	-30°C~80°C
Moisture Temperature accuracy	±0.5°C @25°C
Maximum transmit power	MAX 20dBm
Operating frequency	410-441MHz Default 434MHz
Work mode	query mode or active upload mode
Communication Protocol	MODBUS-RTU Protocol
Sleep battery	<8uA
Max Current	<150mA
Sleep interval	1-36000 seconds
Built-in battery	lithium battery inside
Standby duration	2 to 5 years (collected every 30 minutes)
Power	DC6~24V 1A
Running temperature	-40~80°C
Working humidity	5%RH~90%RH

Wiring instructions

Any incorrect wiring can cause irreversible damage to the product. Please carefully wire the cable as follows in the case of power failure, and then connect the cable to confirm the correctness and then use it again.

ID	Core color	Identification	Note
1	Red	V+	Batter V+
2	Green	V-	Batter V-

In the case of broken wires, wire the wires as shown in the figure. If the product itself has no leads, the core color is for reference.

Communication Protocol

Because the device only has LORA wireless communication mode, the user can read and modify the parameters involved in this communication protocol through the wireless transparent transmission of the LORA transparent transmission module. The product uses the MODBUS-RTU standard protocol format, All operation or reply commands are hexadecimal data. The default device address is 1 when the device is shipped from the factory. The default baud rate is 9600, 8, n, 1. Since the LORA sensor cannot directly modify the LORA parameters, it is generally based on the standard parameters (434MHz). The carrier frequency, that is, channel 24) is shipped. If other parameters such as channel, signal bandwidth, and spreading factor are required, please specify when ordering.

1. Read Data (Function id 0x03)

Inquiry frame (hexadecimal), sending example: Query 1# device 1 data, the host computer sends the command:01 03 00 00 00 02 C4 0B .

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
01	03	00 00	00 02	C4 0B

For the correct query frame, the device will respond with data:01 03 04 00 79 00 7A AA 09 , the response format is parsed as follows:

Device ID	Function id	Data Length	data 1	data 2	Check Code
01	03	04	00 79	00 7A	AA 09

Data Description: The data in the command is hexadecimal. Take data 1 as an example. 00 79 is converted to a decimal value of 121. If the data magnification is 100, the actual value is $121/100=1.21$. Others and so on.

2. Data Address Table

Address	Start Address	Description	Data type	Value range
40001	00 01	soil Moisture	read	0~65535
40002	00 02	soil temperature	read	0~65535
40101	00 64	model code	read/write	0~65535
40102	00 65	total points	read/write	1~20
40103	00 66	Device ID	read/write	1~249
40104	00 67	baud rate	read/write	0~6
40105	00 68	mode	read/write	1~4
40106	00 69	protocol	read/write	1~10
40107	00 6A	interval	read/write	0~36000
40108	00 6B	channel	read/write	0~31
40109	00 6C	transmit power	read	0~3
40110	00 6D	signal bandwidth	read	0~9
40111	00 6E	spreading factor	read	0~6

LoRa has a total of 32 channels. When the device is concentrated, you can change the channel to prevent signal crosstalk. The default channel value is 24, which corresponds to 434MHz. The device generates from 410MHz to 441MHz every 1MHz. For example, if the current channel value is 24, the actual frequency of use is: $410+24=434$ MHz.

Device transmit power is divided into 4 files, 0 pairs are 20db, 1 pair is 17db, 2 pairs are 14db, 3 pairs are 11db, because the actual transmit power is related to many factors, so here is the maximum transmit power .

Signal bandwidth is divided into 10 files,read only, default 07, ie 125KHz, 0-9 are: 7.8KHz, 10.4KHz, 15.6KHz, 20.8KHz, 31.2KHz, 41.7KHz, 62.5KHz, 125KHz, 250KHz ,500KHz.

the spreading factor value range is 0 to 6,read only, the default is 02, ie SFactor=8, 0-6 corresponds to the spreading factor SFactor: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, respectively.

3 read and modify device address

(1) Read or query device address

If you don't know the current device address and there is only one device on the bus, you can use the command FA 03 00 64 00 02 90 5F Query device address.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
FA	03	00 64	00 02	90 5F

FA is 250 for the general address. When you don't know the address, you can use 250 to get the real device address, 00 64 is the device model register.

For the correct query command, the device will respond, for example the response data is: 01 03 02 07 12 3A 79, the format of which is as shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Model Code	CRC16
01	03	02	07 12 3A 79	

01	03	02	55 3C 00 01	3A 79
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Response should be in the data, the first byte 01 indicates that the real address of the current device is, 55 3C converted to decimal 20182 indicates that the current device main model is 21820, the last two bytes 00 01 Indicates that the device has a status quantity.

(2)Change device address

For example, if the current device address is 1, we want to change to 02, the command is:01 06 00 66 00 02 E8 14 .

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Destination	CRC16
01	06	00 66	00 02	E8 14

After the change is successful, the device will return information: 02 06 00 66 00 02 E8 27 , its format is parsed as shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Destination	CRC16
01	06	00 66	00 02	E8 27

Response should be in the data, after the modification is successful, the first byte is the new device address. After the general device address is changed, it will take effect immediately. At this time, the user needs to change the query command of the software at the same time.

4 Read and Modify Baud Rate

(1) Read baud rate

The device default factory baud rate is 9600. If you need to change it, you can change it according to the following table and the corresponding communication protocol. For example, read the current device's baud rate ID, the command is:01 03 00 67 00 01 35 D5 , its format is parsed as follows.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
01	03	00 67	00 01	35 D5

Read the baud rate encoding of the current device. Baud rate encoding: 1 is 2400; 2 is 4800; 3 is 9600; 4 is 19200; 5 is 38400; 6 is 115200.

For the correct query command, the device will respond, for example the response data is: 01 03 02 00 03 F8 45, the format of which is as shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Data Length	Rate ID	CRC16
01	03	02	00 03	F8 45

coded according to baud rate, 03 is 9600, ie the current device has a baud rate of 9600.

(2)Change the baud rate

For example, changing the baud rate from 9600 to 38400, ie changing the code from 3 to 5, the command is: 01 06 00 67 00 05 F8 1601 03 00 66 00 01 64 15 .

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Target Baud Rate	CRC16
01	03	00 66	00 01	64 15

Change the baud rate from 9600 to 38400, changing the code from 3 to 5. The new baud rate will take effect immediately, at which point the device will lose its response and the baud rate of the device should be queried accordingly. Modified.

5 Read Correction Value

(1) Read Correction Value

When there is an error between the data and the reference standard, we can reduce the display error by adjusting the correction value. The correction difference can be modified to be plus or minus 1000, that is, the value range is 0-1000 or 64535 -65535. For example, when the display value is too small, we can correct it by adding 100. The command is: 01 03 00 6B 00 01 F5 D6 . In the command 100 is hex 0x64 If

you need to reduce, you can set a negative value, such as -100, corresponding to the hexadecimal value of FF 9C, which is calculated as $100-65535=65435$, and then converted to hexadecimal to 0x FF 9C. The correction value starts from 00 6B. We take the first parameter as an example. The correction value is read and modified in the same way for multiple parameters.

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Data Length	CRC16
01	03	00 6B	00 01	F5 D6

For the correct query command, the device will respond, for example the response data is: 01 03 02 00 64 B9 AF, the format of which is as shown in the following table:

Device ID	Function id	Data Length	Data value	CRC16
01	03	02	00 64	B9 AF

In the response data, the first byte 01 indicates the real address of the current device, and 00 6B is the first state quantity correction value register. If the device has multiple parameters, other parameters operate in this way. The same, the general temperature, humidity have this parameter, the light generally does not have this item.

(2)Change correction value

For example, the current state quantity is too small, we want to add 1 to its true value, and the current value plus 100 correction operation command is:01 06 00 6B 00 64 F9 FD .

Device ID	Function id	Start Address	Destination	CRC16
01	06	00 6B	00 64	F9 FD

After the operation is successful, the device will return information: 01 06 00 6B 00 64 F9 FD, the parameters take effect immediately after successful change.

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Contact Us

Company: Shanghai Sonbest Industrial Co., Ltd KLHA Brand Division

Address:Building 8,No.215 North east road,Baoshan District,Shanghai,China

Web: <http://www.klha.com>

Web: <http://www.klha.com>

SKYPE: soobuu

Email: sale@sonbest.com

Tel: 86-021-51083595 / 66862055 / 66862075 / 66861077