



Description of the Communication protocol

MJK Digital Pressure Transmitters 7060 and 7070

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1 Introduction

This document describes the communications protocol for the Series 30 digital pressure transmitters from MJK Druckmesstechnik. In addition to these transmitters, other devices such as data loggers or manometers are also offered. These products are distinguished by the designation CLASS. Within this device class, the individual device groups are differentiated by the designation GROUP. All Series 30 pressure transmitters bear the CLASS designation 5.

The software version number consists of following components:

short-designator:	Class	Group	Year	Week
	Device group		SW-Version	
Series 30 and 40	5	20	SW-Version: release year	SW-Version: release week

In this document, the software version is defined by Class.Group-Year.Week, e.g. 5.20-5.50.

The protocol itself is based on MODBUS, but incorporates optimised functions for the device, these functions are called Keller bus functions. However, minimum (only fct3) MODBUS RTU functionality is implemented for devices CLASS.GROUP = 5.20 with firmware 2.40 and newer. Full MODBUS support is provided from firmware 5.20-10.XX on.

See Appendix for an overview of different versions.

2 Bit transfer layer (physical layer)

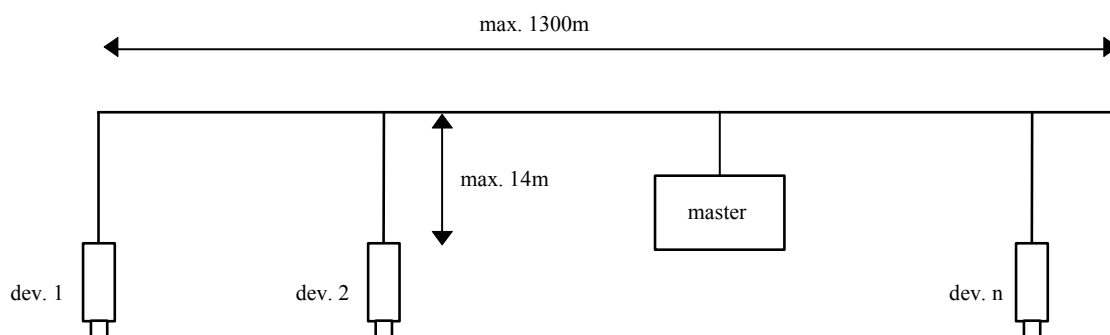
2.1 Introduction

The physical connection is provided by the RS485 serial interface. This guarantees good interference immunity and enables a flexible bus structure, i.e. several devices can be administrated as slaves by a single master. In order to minimise the scope of cabling, the RS485 is used in half-duplex mode. This means that 2 wires are required for communications and 2 wires for power infeed.

2.2 Characteristic

In order to operate several devices at one serial interface, they are simply all connected in parallel (RS485A, RS485B, GND and +Vcc). Before incorporating the devices into the bus, each device must be programmed with a different address.

It is possible to configure a network up to a length of 1300 metres with a maximum of 128 devices. Each riser cable may be up to 14 m in length. The employed cable should correspond to specification EIA RS485.



4.3 Description of MODBUS functions

This section describes the MODBUS functions supported by Series 30 transmitters (device *Class.Group* = 5.20)

Overview:

- F3: Read registers on MODBUS address space
- F6: Write single register on MODBUS address space
- F8: MODBUS Echo function
- F16: Write multiple registers on MODBUS address space

4.4 Modbus Communication Examples

	address	request	response	received value
Read P1	250	250 3 0 2 0 2 112 64	250 3 4 63 117 228 166 102 72	0.96052 bar
	1	1 3 0 2 0 2 101 203	1 3 4 63 117 240 123 227 222	0.960701 bar
Read P2	1	1 3 0 4 0 2 133 202	1 3 4 63 118 6 224 21 213	0.961042 bar
Read TOB1	250	250 3 0 8 0 2 80 66	250 3 4 65 181 99 178 29 163	22.6737 °C
	1	1 3 0 8 0 2 69 201	1 3 4 65 181 192 121 110 11	22.719 °C
Read P1 and TOB1	1	1 3 1 0 0 4 69 245	1 3 8 63 117 227 210 65 182	0.960508 bar
			28 32 160 119	22.7637 °C

Purple = MODBUS register address

4.5 Function 3: MODBUS Register Read

Read a number of subsequent registers in the MODBUS address space starting with StAdd. Note, that the data returned has to be interpreted according the definitions in "4.9 MODBUS Register Map".

- Function is implemented in devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-2.40 and later
- The number of registers read in one cycle is limited:
4 registers for devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
2 registers for earlier versions than *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX
- Byte-count of the answer will be an even number (1 register = 2 bytes)
- Addresses that are part of double sized registers, return 0x0000 if only one register is requested
- Returns NaN or Exception 4 in case of a channel error, depending on accessing a "float" or "integer" address.

Request:

DevAddr	0x03	StAdd H	StAdd L	# Reg H	# Reg L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	0x03	# Bytes	Data H	Data L	...	Data L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	---------	--------	--------	-----	--------	---------	---------

Error:

DevAddr	0x83	Error	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	-------	---------	---------

Error codes:

- 2 Illegal data address:
 - Wrong starting-address or wrong number of registers
 - Start-address not defined, register exceeding defined range return 0x0000
- 3 Illegal data value:
 - Quantity of requested registers out of bound
 - Must be <= 4 for devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
 - Must be <= 2 for devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-2.40 - 5.20-10.XX
- 4 Slave Device Failure:
 - Value not valid (=> check status)
 - Over/Underflow when requesting value as int
 - Channel not active and requesting value as int

4.6 Function 6: MODBUS Single Register Write

This function has the same functionality as F16, but writes only 1 register.

- Function is implemented in devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- A register contains 2 bytes (16 bit).
- Use this function for single configuration steps, cause the returned error is easily distinguishable from other register writes.
- Note that single register operations are not allowed in the address ranges 0x03XX and 0xFFXX.

Request:

DevAddr	0x06	StAdd H	StAdd L	Data H	Data L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	---------	---------	--------	--------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	0x06	StAdd H	StAdd L	Data H	Data L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	---------	---------	--------	--------	---------	---------

Error:

DevAddr	0x86	Error	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	-------	---------	---------

Error codes:

- 2 Illegal data address
 - address not accessible by function 6
 - Start-address not defined (for writing)
- 3 Illegal data value
 - frame length incorrect
- 4 Slave Device Failure
 - The data written is outside the defined data range

4.7 Function 8: MODBUS Echo Test

This function may be used to perform a quick line check. It just returns the data received.

- Function is implemented in devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- Data may be any 2 byte value

Request:

DevAddr	0x08	0x00	0x00	Data H	Data L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	------	------	--------	--------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	0x08	0x00	0x00	Data H	Data L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	------	------	--------	--------	---------	---------

Error:

DevAddr	0x88	Error	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	-------	---------	---------

Error codes:

- 3 Illegal data value:
 - The data following the function code was not the fixed data (0x00, 0x00).

4.8 Function 16: MODBUS Register WRITE

Write a number of subsequent registers on the MODBUS address space starting with StAddr.

- Function is implemented in devices *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- A register contains 2 bytes (16 bit).
- The number of registers written in one cycle is limited to 2 (0x02) for *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX
- Byte-count of the answer will be an even number (1 register = 2 bytes).
- Addresses above 0xFF00 are virtual command registers that simply execute a task on the slave. Please refer to chapter "4.9 MODBUS Register Map" for more information.
- Writing float values (0x03XX and 0xFFXX) always requires 2 data registers.
- #Reg in the response declares the number of actually written registers (in case an error occurs, this amount is not the same as in the request)

Request:

DevAddr	0x10	StAddr H	StAddr L	# Reg H	# Reg L	# Bytes	Data H	Data L
...		Data H	Data L	CRC16 L	CRC16 H			

Response:

DevAddr	0x10	StAddr H	StAddr L	# Reg H	# Reg L	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	----------	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Error:

DevAddr	0x90	Error	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	-------	---------	---------

Error codes:

- 2 **Illegal data address:**
 - Undefined starting-address or wrong number of registers
 - Start-address not defined (for writing)
- 3 **Illegal data value:**
 - The amount of data is out of bound
 - Byte-Count is not twice the # Reg.
- 4 **Slave Device Failure:**
 - Attempted to write into a protected register
 - The data written is outside the defined data range

4.9 MODBUS Register Map

Process Value Read Range (0x000x):

- compatible with *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and former
- format is float according to chapter "6.2 floating-point format IEEE754", channel error returns NaN, over-/underflow is represented by +/-infinity
- corresponding functionality to Keller Bus functions F73

MODBUS StAdd (0xHILO)	Channel	Read/Write	Unit	Description
0x0000	CH0	R	---	Calculated value (customer specific format) HWord
				Calculated value (customer specific format) LWord
0x0002	P1	R	bar	Pressure of sensor1 HWord
				Pressure of sensor1 LWord
0x0004	P2	R	bar	Pressure of sensor2 HWord
				Pressure of sensor2 LWord
0x0006	T	R	°C	Temperature HWord
				Temperature LWord
0x0008	TOB1	R	°C	Temperature of sensor1 HWord
				Temperature of sensor1 LWord
0x000A	TOB2	R	°C	Temperature of sensor2 HWord
				Temperature of sensor2 LWord

Process Value Read Range (0x001x):

- compatible with *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later (4 instead of 2 byte signed integers)
- Overflow returns "2147483647", an underflow "-2147483648"
- format is 4 byte signed integer
- corresponding functionality to Keller Bus functions F74

MODBUS StAdd (0xHILO)	Channel	Read/Write	Unit	Description
0x0010	CH0	R	---	Calculated value (customer specific format) HWord
				Calculated value (customer specific format) LWord
0x0012	P1	R	1/100 mbar	Pressure of sensor1 HWord
				Pressure of sensor1 LWord
0x0014	P2	R	1/100 mbar	Pressure of sensor2 HWord
				Pressure of sensor2 LWord
0x0016	T	R	1/100 °C	Temperature HWord
				Temperature LWord
0x0018	TOB1	R	1/100 °C	Temperature of sensor1 HWord
				Temperature of sensor1 LWord
0x001A	TOB2	R	1/100 °C	Temperature of sensor2 HWord
				Temperature of sensor2 LWord

Process Value Read Range (different mapping) (0x0100):

- compatible with *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- format is float according to chapter "6.2 floating-point format IEEE754", channel error returns NaN, over-/underflow is represented by +/-infinity
- used for accessing data in one cycle (e.g. P1 and TOB1)

MODBUS StAdd (0xHILO)	Read/Write	Reg. Name	DESCRIPTION
0x0100	R	P1	Pressure of sensor1 [bar] HWord
			Pressure of sensor1 [bar] LWord
0x0102	R	TOB1	Temperature of sensor1 [°C] HWord
			Temperature of sensor1 [°C] LWord
0x0104	R	P2	Pressure of sensor2 [bar] HWord
			Pressure of sensor2 [bar] LWord
0x0106	R	TOB2	Temperature of sensor2 [°C] HWord
			Temperature of sensor2 [°C] LWord

Device Configuration Range (0x02xx):

- compatible with *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- all registers contain 16 bit [15..8][7..0] (1 register), high byte = 0x00 if not specified differently
- corresponding functionality to Keller Bus functions F32, F33, F66 and F69

MODBUS StAdd (0xHILO)	Read/ Write	Reg. Name	DESCRIPTION
0x0200	R/W	UART	UART settings: Bit 0 .. 3: Baud rate Baud rate Value = 0: 9'600baud Baud rate Value = 1: 115'200baud Bit 4: Parity selection. 0: no Parity, 1: Parity enable Bit 5: Parity mode. 0: odd parity, 1: even parity
0x0201	R	FILTER_bck	Factory setting for filter value.
0x0202	R	S/N-H	Serial Number High Bytes
0x0203	R	S/N-L	Serial Number Low Bytes
0x0204	R	CFG_P	Active pressure channels (high priority): Bit 1: P1 Bit 2: P2
0x0205	R	CFG_T	Active Temperature channels (low priority): Bit 3: T (Temperature sensor) Bit 4: TOB1 (Temperature of pressure sensor P1) Bit 5: TOB2 (Temperature of pressure sensor P2)
0x0206	R/W	CFG_CH0	Calculated channel: Byte value (decimal) 0: inactive 1: Difference P1 – P2 2: Difference P2 – P1 3: Square root calculation sqrt(P1) 4: Square root calculation sqrt(P2) 5: Square root calculation sqrt(P1 – P2) 6: Square root calculation sqrt(P2 – P1) 11: Absolute value = P1 12: Absolute value = P1 – P2 13: Line pressure compensated differential pressure 14: straight line curve fitting of P1
0x0207	R/W	CNT_T	Temperature measurement interval in seconds.
0x0208	R/W	CNT_TCOMP LP_FILT	Value of Bit 3 ... 0 (LowNibble): CNT_TCOMP After CNT_T * CNT_TCOMP seconds a temperature compensation will be performed. Value of Bit 7 ... 4 (HighNibble): Low pass filter for P1 and P2. $LowpassFilter = 2^{[B7 \dots B4]}$ The formula for the low pass filter is given as: $P_{n+1} = \frac{(2^{LowpassFilter} - 1) * P_{n-1} + P_n}{2^{LowpassFilter}}$ where: P _{n+1} : new filtered value P _n : actual measured value P _{n-1} : old filtered value
0x0209	-	-	Not used (return 0x0000)
0x020A	R/W	FILT_CTRL	Filter setting for one conversion: Bit 0: Adaptive filter for P1 and P2 (on / off) Bit 1: Low pass filter for T, TOB1 and TOB2 (on / off) Bit 2 .. Bit 4: Over sampling ration OSR = 2 ^(8+Bit 2 ... 4) Bit 5 .. 6: Amount of samples per averaging: 0 ..3 = 1, 2, 4 or 8 values. Factory settings see FILTER_ORG.
0x020B	R	DAC_CTRL	Analogue output: Bit 0: Milli Amperes output (4 .. 20mA) Bit 1: Voltage output Bit 4 = 1: P1 is linked to the analogue output Bit 4 = 0: CH0 is linked to the analogue output Scaling see function 30/31
0x020C	R	STATUS	Status, the same as the STAT byte from F73.
0x020D	R/W	DEV_ADDR	Device Address
0x020E	R	Class.Group	Firmware-Version

0x020F	R	Year:Week	Firmware-Version
--------	---	-----------	------------------

Device Coefficient Range (0x03xx):

- compatible with *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- all registers contain 16 bit [15..8][7..0] (1 register)
- address is calculated by $(0x0300 + 2 * \{Coeff-No.\})$. {Coeff-No.} is defined in Function 30.
- You must read an even number registers
- format is float according to chapter "6.2 floating-point format IEEE754"
- Writing only allowed with F16 (write cycle with 2 registers)
- corresponding functionality to Keller Bus functions F30 and F31

MODBUS StAdd (0xHILO)	Read/ Write	Coeff- No.	Unit	DESCRIPTION
0x036A	R/W	53	bar	Threshold value of the root function
0x0380	R/W	64	bar	Offset of pressure sensor P1
0x0382	R/W	65		Gain factor of pressure sensor P1
0x0384	R/W	66	bar	Offset of pressure sensor P2
0x0386	R/W	67		Gain factor of pressure sensor P2
0x0388	R/W	68	bar	Offset of analogue output
0x038A	R/W	69		Gain factor of analogue output
0x038C	R/W	70		Offset of CH0
0x038E	R/W	71		Gain factor of CH0
0x03A0	R	80	bar	Minimum pressure of sensor P1
0x03A2	R	81	bar	Maximum pressure of sensor P1
0x03A4	R	82	bar	Minimum pressure of sensor P2
0x03A6	R	83	bar	Maximum pressure of sensor P2
0x03A8	R	84	°C	Minimum temperature of temperature sensor
0x03AA	R	85	°C	Maximum temperature of temperature sensor
0x03AC	R	86	°C	Minimum temperature of sensor P1
0x03AE	R	87	°C	Maximum temperature of sensor P1
0x03B0	R	88	°C	Minimum temperature of sensor P2
0x03B2	R	89	°C	Maximum temperature of sensor P2
0x03B4	R	90		Minimum value of channel CH0
0x03B6	R	91		Maximum value of channel CH0
0x03B8	R	92	bar	Pressure for minimum analogue signal *
0x03BA	R	93	bar	Pressure for maximum analogue signal *
0x03BC	R	94	mA, V	Minimum analogue signal*,**
0x03BE	R	95	mA, V	Maximum analogue signal*,**

* Required for scaling the analogue output (see below)

**The information for No. 94 and No. 95 may be in mA or V, according to whether the device possesses a voltage output or a current output (function 100 index 3).

4.10 Device Operation Command List

- compatible with *Class.Group-Version* = 5.20-10.XX and later
- Writing only allowed with F16 (write cycle with 2 registers)
- This address range is NOT readable
- corresponding functionality to Keller Bus function F95
- Some bytes of the message are fixed, see following frame layout:

Request:

DevAddr	0x10	0xFF	StAddr L	0x00	0x02	0x04	B3	B2
---------	------	------	----------	------	------	------	----	----

B1	B0	CRC16 L	CRC16 H
----	----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	0x10	0xFF	StAddr L	0x00	0x02	CRC16_L	CRC16_H
---------	------	------	----------	------	------	---------	---------

MODBUS StAddr (0xHILO)	Read/Write	Reg. Name	DESCRIPTION
0xFF00	W	Set Zero P1	The zero point value from P1 is calculated, that the current measured value equals the floating point number specified.
0xFF02			
0xFF04	W	Reset Zero P1	Zero Point Value from P1 is set to default (Coeff-No. 64 = 0.0)
0xFF06			
0xFF08	W	Set Zero P2	The zero point value from P2 is calculated, that the current measured value equals the floating point number specified.
0xFF0A			
0xFF0C	W	Reset Zero P2	Zero Point Value from P2 is set to default (Coeff-No. 66 = 0.0)
0xFF0E			
0xFF10	-	-	
0xFF12	-	-	
0xFF14	W	Set Zero CH0	The zero point value from CH0 is calculated, that the current measured value equals the floating point number specified. <i>only available in devices of Class.Group 5.20.</i>
0xFF16			
0xFF18	W	Reset Zero CH0	Zero Point Value from CH0 is set to default (Coeff-No. 70 = 0.0) <i>only available in devices of Class.Group 5.20.</i>
0xFF1A			

5 Description of MJK bus functions

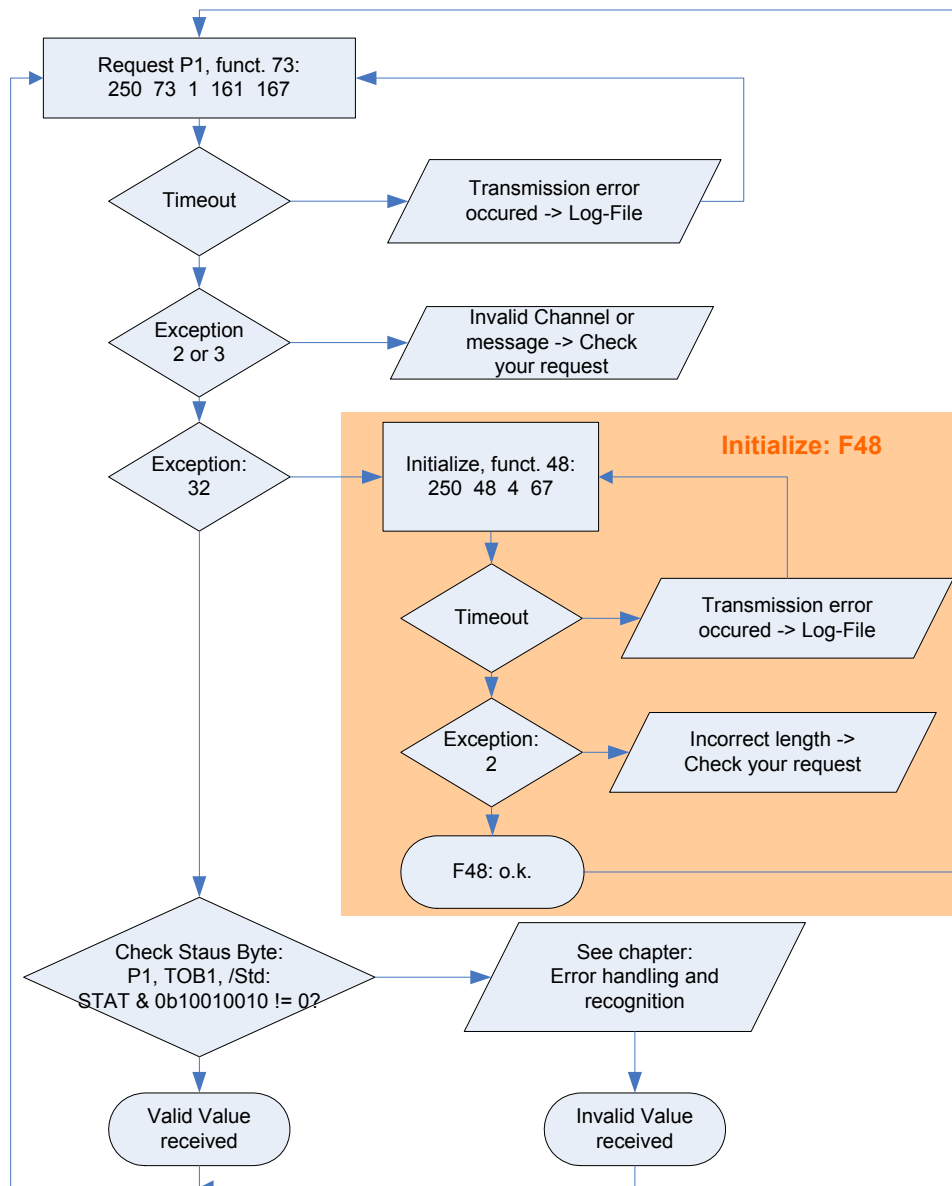
This section describes the functions of the bus protocol for Series 30 transmitters (device *Class.Group* 5.1 and 5.20) using the MJK -bus functions (not MODBUS).

Note that all numbers are shown as decimal (not as hex, contradictory to what was described in the MODBUS-chapters)!

Overview:

- F30: Read out calibration (scaling) and information floating-point values
- F31: Write calibration floating-point values
- F32: Read out configurations
- F33: Write configurations
- F48: Initialise devices, whereby the device ID is returned
- F66: Write bus address
- F69: Read out serial number
- F73: Read out current pressure and temperature values in floating-point format
- F74: Read out current pressure and temperature values in integer format
- F95: Zeroing functions

5.1 Example: read pressure value with exception handling



A simple example for reading out a pressure value.

Because only one transmitter is connected, the „transparent“ address 250 is used.

To read out pressure functions 73 and 48 are necessary. When the slave replies with error no. 32 (device just recently started up, power on), then this has to be confirmed with function 48. This is helpful to detect current supply interruptions (on the power supply circuit).

Enhancement:

During start-up the device group can be checked via function F48 to ensure that this version is supported.

Further information is available:

- F30: pressure and temperature range
- F69 serial number

Some examples:

	address	request	response	received value
Read P1	250	250 73 1 161 167	250 73 63 109 186 172 0 26 27	0.9286296 bar
	1	1 73 1 80 214	1 73 63 109 177 83 0 231 97	0.9284870 bar
Read P2	1	1 73 2 81 150	1 73 63 109 178 242 0 119 232	0.9285117 bar
Read TOB1	250	250 73 4 162 103	250 73 65 201 184 0 0 224 204	25.21484 °C
	1	1 73 4 83 22	1 73 65 202 81 128 0 95 54	25.28979 °C
Initialize	1	1 48 52 0	1 48 5 20	FW=5.20-5.50, Buffer=10, device already initialized

5.2 Function 30: Read coefficient

Request:

DevAddr	30	Nr.	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	30	B3	B2	B1	B0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	----	----	----	----	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 if no. > 111
- 3 if message length incorrect
- 32 if device is not yet initialised

Note:

Every coefficient can be read in IEEE754 format (floating-point format 4-byte B0 .. B3) via this function.

→ Information on IEEE754: see appendix.

5.2.1 Calibration values

No.	Description of coefficient	Unit
53	Threshold value of the roof function	bar
64	Offset of pressure sensor P1	bar
65	Gain factor of pressure sensor P1	
66	Offset of pressure sensor P2	bar
67	Gain factor of pressure sensor P2	
68	Offset of analogue output	bar
69	Gain factor of analogue output	
70	Offset of CH0	
71	Gain factor of CH0	
72	Upper threshold value for switching output 1**	
73	Lower threshold for switching output 1**	
78	Upper threshold value for switching output 2**	
79	Lower threshold for switching output 2**	
100... 111	free coefficients for customer use	

** no longer supported for devices 5.20-10.XX and newer.

The calibration values can be read and written.

5.2.2 Information values

No.	Description of the coefficient	Unit
80	Minimum pressure of sensor P1	bar
81	Maximum pressure of sensor P1	bar
82	Minimum pressure of sensor P2	bar
83	Maximum pressure of sensor P2	bar
84	Minimum temperature of temperature sensor	°C
85	Maximum temperature of temperature sensor	°C
86	Minimum temperature of sensor P1	°C
87	Maximum temperature of sensor P1	°C
88	Minimum temperature of sensor P2	°C
89	Maximum temperature of sensor P2	°C
90	Minimum value of channel CH0	
91	Maximum value of channel CH0	
92	Pressure for minimum analogue signal *	bar
93	Pressure for maximum analogue signal *	bar
94	Minimum analogue signal*	mA , V
95	Maximum analogue signal*	mA , V

* Required for scaling the analogue output (see below)

The information values are readable only.

The information for no. 94 and no. 95 may be in mA or V, according to whether the device possesses a voltage output or a current output (function 100 index 3).

Only coefficients 68, 69 and 80 .. 95 are available for devices of Class.Group = 5.1.

5.2.3 Scaling of channels CH0, P1 and P2

CH0, P1 and P2 are linearly scalable with zero point and gain factor: $\text{Value} = \text{gain factor} * \text{value} + \text{offset}$

Standard values: Offset = 0.0, gain factor = 1.0

It is also possible to influence the offset values via function 95 (see function 95).

The gain factor should be used for calibration purposes only, and not to alter pressure units. The latter operation should always be carried out by the master! In order to represent other pressure units via the analogue output, the unit conversion must be taken into account when scaling the analogue output.

5.2.4 Scaling the analogue output

The analogue output on the Series 30 pressure transmitters can be programmed via the interface. As the two routes *sensor-signal* → *digital transformation and digital value* → *analogue signal* are calibrated independently at the factory, the analogue output can be set to different pressures or pressure units without requiring recalibration. For this purpose, MJK do offer the free READ30 software, which provides a convenient means of carrying out this scaling with a PC.

To programme the scaling of the analogue output yourself, proceed as follows:

Function 100 enables you to ascertain whether the device possesses an analogue output. The coefficients required for calculation can be read out via function 30. A new scaling can be programmed via function 31.

For devices of *Class.Group* = 5.1 the new scaling must be updated via function 95 CMD = 4.

In the case of devices of *Class.Group* = 5.20 the analogue output is updated automatically.

Read-out of pressure range for the analogue output:

The following coefficients(K[no.]) must be read out via function 30 in order to calculate the lower and upper limit of the analogue output:

$$A = (K[92] - K[68]) / K[69]$$

$$B = (K[93] - K[68]) / K[69]$$

Setting a new pressure range for the analogue output:

K[68] and K[69] must be calculated and written into the device via function 31:

$$K[68] = K[92] - ((K[93] - K[92]) / (B - A)) * A$$

$$K[69] = (K[93] - K[92]) / (B - A)$$

Whereby:

K[x] : Coefficient with the corresponding number [x] → see function 30

A: Pressure in bar at which the signal K[94] is to be output

B: Pressure in bar at which the signal K[95] is to be output

Other pressure units are to be converted into bar.

5.3 Function 31: Write coefficient

Request:

DevAddr	31	Nr.	B3	B2	B1	B0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	----	----	----	----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	31	0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If no. is not 53, 64 .. 73, 78, 79 or 100 .. 111
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device has not yet been initialised

Note:

Information on scaling of the channels: See functions 73 and 95. Information on which channels are active: See function 100.

Device of *Class.Group* = 5.1: DAC scaling only, no. 68 and 69 can be specified.

Device of *Class.Group* = 5.20: No. 64 .. 71 can be specified.

5.4 Function 32: Read configuration

Request:

DevAddr	32	Nr.	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	32	Dates	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-------	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If Nr. > 13
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device has not yet been initialised

Remark:

See description function 33

5.5 Function 33: Write configuration

Request:

DevAddr	33	Nr.	Dates	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	-------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	33	0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If Nr. > 13
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device has not yet been initialised

Remark:

With those functions one can read and write some configuration of the device. This functions provide a single byte access and replace function 100 / 101 for the devices with firmware *Class.Group -Year.Week* = 5.20-5.24 und earlier.

Description:

Nr.	Name	Description	Read	Write
0	CFG_P	Active pressure channels (high priority): Bit 1: P1 Bit 2: P2	✓	✗
1	CFG_T	Active Temperature channels (low priority): Bit 3: T (Temperature sensor) Bit 4: TOB1 (Temperature of pressure sensor P1) Bit 5: TOB2 (Temperature of pressure sensor P2)	✓	✗
2	CFG_CH0	Calculated channel: Byte value (decimal) 0: inactive 1: Difference P1 – P2 2: Difference P2 – P1 3: Square root calculation sqrt(P1) 4: Square root calculation sqrt(P2) 5: Square root calculation sqrt(P1 – P2) 6: Square root calculation sqrt(P2 – P1) 7: SF6 Density with external temp. sensor 8: SF6 Normalized pressure at 20°C with an external temp. sensor 9: SF6 Density with TOB1 10: SF6 Normalized pressure at 20°C with TOB1 11: Absolute value abs(P1) 12: Absolute value abs(P1 – P2)	✓	✓ Device has to be restarted. Please note that for some settings there are some more configuration needed. Contact Keller for details.
3	CNT_T	Temperature measurement interval in seconds.	✓	✓
4	CNT_TCOMP LP-FILTER	Value of Bit 0 ... 3 (LowNibble): CNT_TCOMP After CNT_T * CNT_TCOMP seconds a temperature compensation will be performed. Value of Bit 4 ... 7 (HighNibble): Low pass filter for P1 and P2. $LowpassFilter = 2^{Bit\ 4 \dots B7}$ The formula for the low pass filter is given as: $P_{n+1} = \frac{(2^{LowpassFilter} - 1) \cdot P_{n-1} + P_n}{2^{LowpassFilter}}$ where: P _{n+1} : new filtered value P _n : actual measured value P _{n-1} : old filtered value	✓	✓
5		--		
6		--		
7	FILTER	Filter setting for one conversion: Bit 0: Adaptive filter for P1 and P2 (on / off) Bit 1: Low pass filter for T, TOB1 and TOB2 (on / off) Bit 2 .. Bit 4: Over sampling ration $OSR = 2^{(8+Bit\ 2 \dots 4)}$ Bit 5 .. 6: Amount of samples per averaging: 0 .. 3 = 1, 2, 4 or 8 values. Factory settings see FILTER_ORG.	✓	✓
8		--		
9	DAC	Analogue output: Bit 0: Milli Amperes output (4 .. 20mA) Bit 1: Voltage output Bit 4 = 1: P1 is linked to the analogue output Bit 4 = 0: CH0 is linked to the analogue output Scaling see function 30/31	✓	(✓ : Bit4) see below *
10	UART	UART settings: Bit 0 .. 3: Baud rate Baud rate Value = 0: 9'600baud Baud rate Value = 1: 115'200baud Bit 4: Parity selection. 0: no Parity, 1: Parity enable Bit 5: Parity mode. 0: odd parity, 1: even parity	✓	✓
11	FILTER_ORG	Factory setting for filter value.	✓	✗
12	STAT	Status of the measurement. See function 73 for details.	✓	✗
13	DEV_ADDR	Device address. Range: 1 .. 255.	✓	✓

* : With firmware *Class.Group -Year.Week* = 5.20-10.40 and earlier: Change of bit4 is allowed (to link the analogue output either to CH0 or P1).

5.6 Function 48 : Initialise and release

Request:

DevAddr	48	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	48	Class	Group	Year	Week	BUF	STAT	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	---------	---------

Exception error:

- 3 If message length is incorrect

Note:

Each time the device is switched on by applying the supply voltage or after a break in the power supply, the device must be initialised via this function. Calling a different function will lead to exception error 32.

The following information is returned:

Class	Device ID code 5: Series 30 digital pressure transmitter (33, 35, 36, 39)
Group	Subdivision within a device class 1: Series 30 transmitter from 1999 or later 20: Series 30 transmitter from 2002 or later The differences between these devices are defined in italics in the functions.
Year, Week	Firmware version
BUF	Length of the internal receive buffer
STAT	Status information 0: Device addressed for first time after switching on. 1: Device was already initialised

5.7 Function 66 : Write and read new device address

Request:

DevAddr	66	NewAddr	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	66	ActAddr	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---------	---------	---------

Exception error:

- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device is not yet initialised

Note:

This function programmes the device addresses to NewAddr. The address is returned in ActAddr as confirmation. It is to be ensured that the new address NewAddr is not already in use by another bus user.

Permissible addresses: 1 .. 249. Address 250 is transparent. This means that every device, irrespective of the set address, will respond to address 250. Consequently, *transparent* DevAddr = 250 may only be used in stand-alone operating mode!

For the purpose of reading the device address when the address is not known, for example, the value 250 is transferred as DevAddr and the value 0 is transferred as NewAddr. The current address is then returned in response.

5.8 Function 69 : Read serial number

Request:

DevAddr	69	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	69	SN3	SN2	SN1	SN0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device is not yet initialised.

Note:

The serial number is allocated at the factory. It consists of 4 bytes and is calculated as follows :

$$SN = 256^3 * SN3 + 256^2 * SN2 + 256 * SN1 + SN0$$

5.9 Function 73 : Read value of a channel (floating point)

Request:

DevAddr	73	CH	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	73	B3	B2	B1	B0	STAT	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	----	----	----	----	------	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If CH > 5
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device is not yet initialised

Note:

A device can measure up to five signals (channels):

Two independent pressure sensors, P1 and P2. Plus the temperatures of pressure sensors TOB1 and TOB2 respectively. The temperatures of the pressure sensors (TOB1, TOB2) are required for temperature compensation of the pressure signal. A temperature sensor (T) can also be measured.

Please use function 32 to get the information which Channels are active.

CH0 is a calculated channel whose mode of functioning is defined in function 100.

On a standard pressure transmitter, only channels P1 and TOB1 are available. You can read out which channels are active via function 100.

The measured value is returned in IEEE754 format (4-byte B0 ... B3).

CH	Name	Description	Unit
0	CH0	Calculated channel (see function 32,33,100)	*
1	P1	Pressure from pressure sensor 1	bar
2	P2	Pressure from pressure sensor 2	bar
3	T	Additional temperature sensor	°C
4	TOB1	Temperature of pressure sensor 1	°C
5	TOB2	Temperature of pressure sensor 2	°C

* Dependent on definition in function 32 or 100.

The STAT byte contains the current status.

Bit position	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.0
Name	/STD	ERR2	TOB2	TOB1	T	P2	P1	CH0

A set /STD bit indicates whether the transmitter is in Power-up mode, otherwise it is in Standard mode.

A set ERR2 bit denotes that a computation error has occurred in the calculation process for the analogue output. This occurs if the analogue Signal is in saturation (depends on the scaling)

A set CH0, P1, P2, T, TOB1, TOB2 bit indicates that a measuring or computation error has occurred in the channel concerned.

For details in error-handling see chapter Error handling and recognition!

5.10 Function 74 : Read value of a channel (integer)

Request:

DevAddr	74	CH	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	----	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	74	B3	B2	B1	B0	STAT	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	----	----	----	----	------	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If CH > 5
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 4 If a channel is in overflow/underflow/inactive state or the data is invalid
- 32 If device has not yet been initialised

Note:

Only in devices of Class.Group = 5.20.

Same as function 73, but values in 4-byte integer (long) B0 .. B3, where B3 is MSByte. The resolution is reduced to 0.1mbar.

Unit: CH0, P1 and P2: in Pascal (1Pa = 10⁻⁵ bar).
T, TOB1 and TOB2: in 0.01°C

Status-Byte (STAT): See function 73.

For details in error-handling see chapter Error handling and recognition!

5.11 Function 95 : Commands for setting the zero point

Requests:

Request a:

DevAddr	95	CMD	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	---------	---------

Request b with setpoint:

DevAddr	95	CMD	B3	B2	B1	B0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	-----	----	----	----	----	---------	---------

where B3:B0: Floating-point number IEEE754 format (4-byte B0 ... B3) for the setpoint.

Response:

DevAddr	95	0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	----	---	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 1 If in Power-up mode
- 2 If CMD invalid
- 3 If message length incorrect
- 32 If device is not yet initialised

Note:

The following actions can be carried out with this function:

CMD	Meaning
0	Set zero point of P1
1	Reset zero point of P1 to standard value
2	Set zero point of P2
3	Reset zero point of P2 to standard value
4	Update DAC scaling (<i>Class.Group = 5.1 only</i>)
5	--
6	Set zero point of CH0
7	Reset zero point of CH0 to standard value

CMD 0, 2, 6:

Zero point values for pressure channels P1, P2 and the calculated channel CH0. These values can also be read via function 30 and written via function 31.

Request a: The zero point is calculated such that the current measured value = 0.0.

Request b: The zero point is calculated such that the current measured value equals the setpoint (B3:B0).

CMD=6, CMD=7 and request b are only available in devices of Class.Group 5.20.

CMD 1, 3, 7: Reset zero point to factory setting

The zero point values are reset to 0.

Devices with zeroing button:

The devices may optionally possess a zeroing button. The zero point is then set as follows by means of this button:

If only P1 is active, the zero point value of P1 is calculated such that P1 = 0.

If channels P1 and P2 are active, the zero point value of P2 is calculated such that P2 = P1.

5.12 Function 100 : Read configuration

Request:

DevAddr	100	Index	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	-----	-------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	100	PARA0	PARA1	PARA2	PARA3	PARA4	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If index > 8
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device is not yet initialised

Note:

This function supplies the information about the configuration of the device. **Please use Function 32 instead of this function** for devices of *Class.Group 5.20-5.24 and earlier*. With function 32/33 you have access to a single parameter instead of all five parameters.

A pressure transmitter can read two independent pressure sensors (P1 and P2), plus the temperatures of the respective pressure sensors (TOB1 and TOB2) and an independent temperature (T).

Index	Para0	Para1	Para2	Para3	Para4
0		UART	FILTER_ORG		
2	CFG_P	CFG_T	CFG_CH0	CNT_T	High Nibble Low Nibble LP-Filter CNT_TCOMP
3	SWITCH		FILTER		DAC

For details see description of the parameters in function 101.

5.13 Function 101 : Write configuration

Request:

DevAddr	101	Index	Para0	Para1	Para2	Para3	Para4	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------

Response:

DevAddr	101	0	CRC16_H	CRC16_L
---------	-----	---	---------	---------

Exception errors:

- 2 If wrong index
- 3 If message length is incorrect
- 32 If device is not yet initialised

Note:

This function supports altering of parameters. **Please use Function 32 instead of this function** for devices of *Class.Group 5.20-5.24 and earlier*. With function 32/33 you have access to a single parameter instead of all five parameters.

Please note: With this **function all five parameters (para0 .. para4) will be overwritten**. To change a single parameter of the said index all five parameters must be first read out with function 100. Now you can alter the desired parameter without accidentally changing anything in the other four.

An incorrect parameter can damage the instrument!

Description of the parameters for function 100 and 101:

Parameter	Description		
CFG_P	Active pressure channels (high priority): Bit 1: P1 Bit 2: P2	✓	✗
CFG_T	Active Temperature channels (low priority): Bit 3: T (Temperature sensor) Bit 4: TOB1 (Temperature of pressure sensor P1) Bit 5: TOB2 (Temperature of pressure sensor P2)	✓	✗
CFG_CH0	Calculated channel: Byte value (decimal) 0: inactive 1: Difference P1 – P2 2: Difference P2 – P1 3: Square root calculation sqrt(P1) 4: Square root calculation sqrt(P2) 5: Square root calculation sqrt(P1 – P2) 6: Square root calculation sqrt(P2 – P1) 7: SF6 Density with external temp. sensor ** 8: SF6 Normalized pressure at 20°C with an external temp. sensor ** 9: SF6 Density with TOB1 ** 10: SF6 Normalized pressure at 20°C with TOB1 ** 11: Absolute value abs(P1) 12: Absolute value abs(P1 – P2)	✓	✓ Device has to be restarted. Please note that for some settings there are some more configuration needed. Contact Keller for details.
CNT_T	All CNT_T seconds a temperature measurement will be performed.	✓	✓
CNT_TCOMP LowNibble	Value of Bit 0 ... 3 (LowNibble) = CNT_TCOMP. After CNT_T * CNT_TCOMP seconds a temperature compensation will be performed.	✓	✓
LP-FILTER HighNibble	Value of Bit 4 ... 7 (HighNibble) = LP-Filter: Low pass filter for P1 and P2 (if active). $LowpassFilter = 2^{Bit\ 4 \dots B7}$ The formula for the low pass filter is given as: $P_{n+1} = \frac{(2^{LowpassFilter} - 1) * P_{n-1} + P_n}{2^{LowpassFilter}}$ where: P _{n+1} : new filtered value P _n : actual measured value P _{n-1} : old filtered value	✓	✓
SWITCH**	Switch: The value of Bit 0 .. 2 gives the information witch channel is linked to the switch: Value= 0: Calculated Channel CH0 Value= 1: P1 Value= 2: P2 Bit 3: Switch output is active if this bit is set.	✓	✗
FILTER	Filter setting for one conversion: Bit 0: Adaptive filter for P1 and P2 (on / off) Bit 1: Low pass filter for T, TOB1 and TOB2 (on / off) Bit 2 .. Bit 4: Over sampling ration OSR = $2^{(8+Bit\ 2 \dots 4)}$ Bit 5 .. 6: Amount of samples per averaging: 0 ..3 = 1, 2, 4 or 8 values. Factory settings see FILTER_ORG.	✓	✓
DAC	Analogue output: Bit 0: Milli Amperes output (4 .. 20mA) Bit 1: Voltage output Bit 4 = 1: P1 is linked to the analogue output Bit 4 = 0: CH0 is linked to the analogue output Scaling see function 30/31	✓	✗
UART	UART settings: Bit 0 .. 3: Baud rate Baud rate Value = 0: 9'600baud Baud rate Value = 1: 115'200baud Bit 4: Parity selection. 0: no Parity, 1: Parity enable Bit 5: Parity mode. 0: odd parity, 1: even parity	✓	✓
FILTER_ORG	Factory setting for filter value.	✓	✗

** no longer supported for devices Class.Group 5.20-10.XX and later

6 Appendix

6.1 Interface converter

The serial RS232 interface or the USB interface can be used for connection to a PC. MJK do offer converters for this purpose. Various other products are commercially available, however. The following requirements apply when working with MJK software:

- The converter must control transmit / receive switch-over automatically.
- The MJK converters feature a hardware echo, i.e. the transmitted message is received again immediately as an echo. This echo is required by some MJK - software programmes.

6.2 floating-point format IEEE754

As data transmission is effected byte-wise (8-bit data), the floating-point values are represented as follows :

B0: Bit 0..7; B1: Bit 8..15, B2: Bit 16..23, B3: Bit 24..31

Representation in accordance with IEEE754:

B3 DATA H (Reg. 0)	B2 DATA L (Reg. 0)	B1 DATA H (Reg. 1)	B0 DATA L (Reg. 1)	
b01000001 (0x41)	b00101001 (0x29)	b00000010 (0x02)	b11011110 (0xDE)	Valid Number
b01111111 (0x7F)	b10000000 (0x80)	b00000000 (0x00)	b00000000 (0x00)	∞ / Overflow
b11111111 (0xFF)	b10000000 (0x80)	b00000000 (0x00)	b00000000 (0x00)	$-\infty$ / Underflow
bx11111111 (0xFF)	b11111111 (0xFF)	b11111111 (0xFF)	b11111111 (0xFF)	Not a Number

1 bit Sign + 8 bit Exponent + 23 bit Mantis = 32 bit

Calculation of the value transmitted:

$$V = (-1)^S \cdot (1.0 + \frac{M}{2^{23}}) \cdot 2^{E-127}$$

0 = 0

10000010 = 130

01010010000001011011110 = 2687710

$$-1^0 \cdot (1.0 + \frac{2687710}{8388608}) \cdot 2^{130-127} = 10.5631999969482421875$$

These values directly show the value in the requested unit [bar] or [°C].

⇒ 10.5632 bar

Usage of Keller software:

If you use the DLL which is available from MJK , you do not need to carry out conversion, as this is encapsulated in the DLL.

If you wish to address the devices directly, however, you must convert the individual bytes into a floating-point value.

To obtain a floating-point value from the individual bytes, proceed as follows:

1. Define data structure in which an array of 4 bytes and a 32-bit floating-point value is defined at the same memory location.
2. Write the bytes into the byte array.
3. Read out the floating-point value.

You do not need to carry out any actions, therefore, as the computer attends to interpretation. Some microcontrollers have a different data structure for floating-point values. In such cases, adaptation is necessary.

Further information is to be found at:

http://cch.loria.fr/documentation/IEEE754/numerical_comp_guide/ncg_math.doc.html - 556

6.3 Error handling and recognition

The electronic unit can read five signals: pressure values from two pressure sensors (P1, P2), temperature values from both of these pressure sensors (TOB1, TOB2) and temperature value from one additional temperature sensor (T). Additionally, out of these values an other value can be calculated (CH0). These values are described as channels in this documentation.

To check if the channels are active one may use function F32 (or MODBUS addresses 0x0204-0x0206) (refer to according chapter).

Measuring range

The signals are being measured with an analogue to digital converter (DAC). The measuring range is limited upwards and downwards.

For the pressure signals P1 and P2 the limitation is depending on the compensated pressure range, which can be read out with function 30 (as well as MODBUS function 3 [range 0x03xx] from version 5.20-10.x and later).

Readable range: (pressure range minimum – 10%) up to (pressure range maximum + 10%)

Is the pressure below or above this range, then the bit in the Status-Byte will be set. The measured value itself is no longer valid when the Status-Bit is set.

Dependencies

P1 and P2 are temperature-compensated and therefore they are depending on temperature. Channel CH0 is always depending on P1 and / or P2 and on a temperature channel. Is there a fault in one of these dependencies so the depending channel will follow accordingly.

6.3.1 What is new in version 5.20-10.40 (and later)

Version 5.20-10.40 (available end of 2010) and later will display additionally to the Status-Bit also an error in the value itself.

The format follows the special indications according to floating point arithmetic: NaN, +Inf (ovl), -Inf (uvl). See chapter floating-point Format IEEE754.

	CH0	P1/P2	TOB1/TOB2
NaN	Dependency error (P1, P2 = NaN or +/- Inf)	+/-Inf in compensating T-channel	-
+Inf	-	ADC value out of range (Overflow)	ADC value out of range (Overflow) T > 300 °C
-Inf	-	ADC value out of range (Underflow)	ADC value out of range (Underflow) T < - 70°C
0.000	Sqrt(< Pcutoff)	-	-

The values NaN, +Inf and -Inf are defined in the IEEE754 standard and are described in chapter floating-point format IEEE754.

NaN is also shown, when the requested channel is not active. In this case, the Status-Bit is not set.

Integer Values (Function 74):

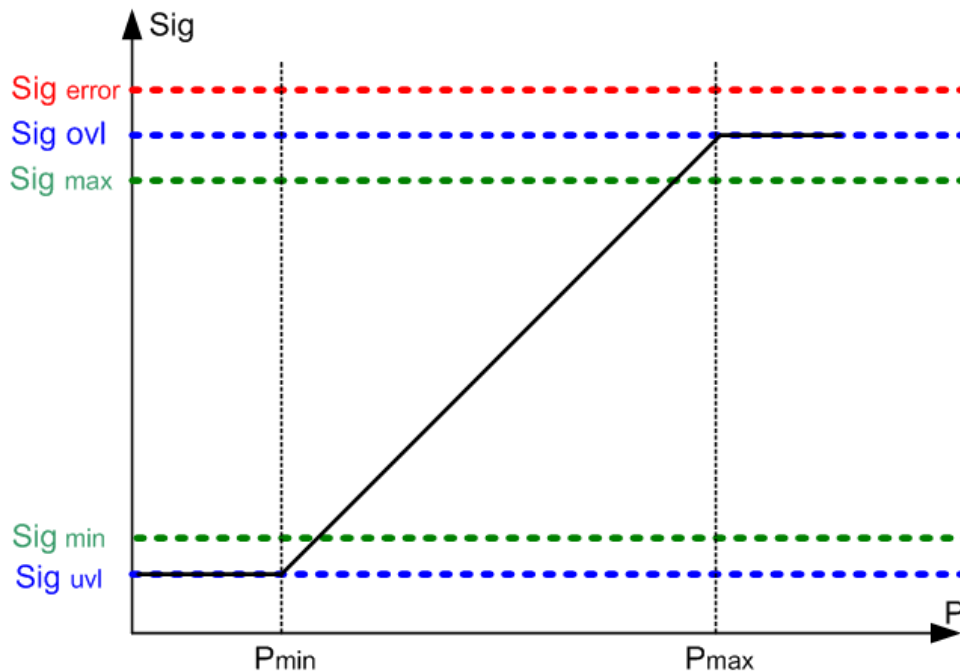
ovl → 2147483647

uvl → -2147483648

NaN → 2147483647

6.3.2 Analogue Output

The analogue output has to transfer the error states described in the former chapter and therefore additional analogue states were introduced. The graph below shows the transfer function between pressure (in this example the analogue output is a function of P – however it could also be some other mathematical function using CH0). The black line shows the transfer function for a positive DAC-gain. The $\text{Sig}_{\text{error}}$ is independent of any scaling function and represents a internal error state (see table above).



The following table shows possible analogue values for different hardware types:

	0-10 V	0-2.5 V	4-20 mA	Dig. representative
$\text{Sig}_{\text{error}}$	11.6 V	2.9 V	22.5 mA	NaN
Sig_{ovl}	11 V	2.75 V	21.8 mA	+Inf
Sig_{max}	10 V	2.5 V	20 mA	value
Sig_{min}	0 V	0 V	4 mA	value
Sig_{uvl}	-1 V	-0.3 V	3.3 mA	-Inf

6.4 Calculation of the CRC16 checksum

The checksum can either be calculated or derived from a table.

Here is an example of CRC16 calculation in C:

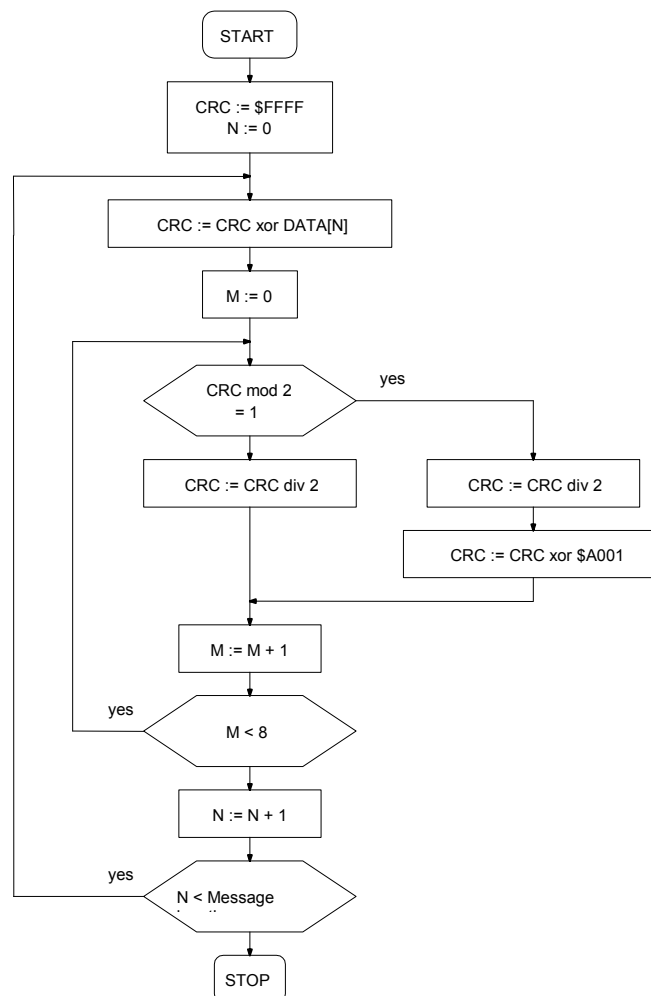
```

////////////////////////////////////
// CRC-16 calculation in C
//
// Calculation of CRC-16 checksum over an amount of bytes in the serial buffer.
// The calculation is done without the 2byte from crc16 (receive-mode).
// SC_Buffer[]: Byte-Buffer for the serial interface. Type: unsigned char (8bit)
// SC_Amount : Amount of Bytes which should be transmitted or are received (without CRC16)
//
////////////////////////////////////
void CalcCRC16(unsigned char* CRC_H, unsigned char* CRC_L)
{
    // locals
    unsigned int Crc;
    unsigned char n, m, x;

    // initialisation
    Crc= 0xFFFF;
    m= SC_Amount;
    x= 0;

    // loop over all bits
    while(m>0)
    {
        Crc^= SC_Buffer[x];
        for(n=0; n<8; n++)
        {
            if(Crc&1)
            {
                Crc>>= 1;
                Crc^= 0xA001;
            }
            else
                Crc>>= 1;
        }
        m--;
        x++;
    }
    // result
    *CRC_H= (Crc>>8)&0xFF;
    *CRC_L= Crc&0xFF;
}

```



This results in the following calculation for function 48 with device address 250: CRC16_H= 4, CRC16_L= 67.

Examples showing use based on a table are to be found in the MODBUS documentation at:

<http://www.modbus.org>

6.5 Description of the software driver (DLL)

6.5.1 General

The available DLL *s30c.dll* has been tested on the Windows 95, 98, NT and 2000 operating systems.

Examples of the use of this DLL are available for the following programming languages:

- LabVIEW
- C++
- Delphi
- VB
- VBA

The call convention `stdcall` is used for assigning the parameters to the functions. This means that:

- all parameters are passed via the stack,
- the parameter furthest to the right is calculated and passed first, the parameter furthest to the left is calculated and passed last,
- the function itself deletes the parameters from the stack.

As the declarations for the functions presented below show, many variables are declared with the prefixed word *var*. This means that these variables are passed as pointers and not as values.

The types employed for declaration purposes are described below:

Type	Range	Format
Byte	0..255	8-bit without sign
Word	0..65535	16-bit without sign
Smallint	-32768..32767	16-bit with sign
Longint	-2147483648.. 2147483647	32-bit with sign
Pbyte		Pointer to byte
Single	+/- 1.5x10 ⁻⁴⁵ ..3.4x10 ³⁸	32-bit

6.5.2 The functions of the DLL

Each function returns a value which indicates whether the desired function has been successfully executed or not. All the possible return values are specified below. The returned parameters are only valid and may only be processed if the function concerned has been successfully executed.

Return value		Description
RS_OK	0	Function successfully executed; return parameters are valid
RS_EX1	1	Function successfully executed; but exception error 1 has occurred
RS_EX2	2	Function successfully executed; but exception error 2 has occurred
RS_EX3	3	Function successfully executed; but exception error 3 has occurred
RS_EX32	32	Function successfully executed; but exception error 32 has occurred
RS_BROADCAST	100	Broadcast
RS_ERROR	-1	General error
RS_TXERROR	-2	Transmit error
RS_RXERROR	-3	Receive error in UART
RS_TIMEOUT	-4	No data or insufficient data received
RS_BADDATA	-5	Data erroneous (e.g. CRC16 erroneous)

6.5.2.1 Port functions

The devices are connected to the PC via a serial interface. The port functions serve to open and close this interface. Ports 1 to 9 (COM1..COM9) are valid. The standard setting should be used for the timeout time (Timeout = 0). When the desired port has been successfully opened, the OpenComPort function returns the value RS_OK, otherwise RS_ERROR.

An open port is closed automatically on ending the programme.

It is additionally possible to set the baud rate and the data format via the OpenComExt function. The MJK devices only support 9600 baud. Exception: Transmitters with firmware 5.20 can also be operated at 115'200 baud. Use the READ30 software from MJK - to change the transmitter's baud rate.

As a standard setting, no parity is used (none). This results in a data format of 10 bits per byte. If parity is active, the data format is 11 bits per byte.

```
function OpenComPort( intPort, intTimeout: Smallint ): Smallint; stdcall; export;
```

```
function OpenComExt( intPort, intTimeout: Smallint; longBaud: Longint; intParity:Smallint  
) : Smallint; stdcall; export;
```

intParity: 0: no parity bit (sStandard), 1: odd parity bit, 2: even parity bit

longBaud: 9600 for 9600 baud, 115'200 for 115'200 baud (devices with firmware 5.20)

```
function CloseComPort : Smallint; stdcall; export;
```

6.5.2.2 Echo function

Interface converters from MJK Automation A/S will always supply an echo of the message transmitted by the PC.

This function has the standard value 1 (Echo On), to enable operation with the converters supplied by MJK A/S. If other converters are used which do not supply a hardware echo, the function must be set to 0 = Echo Off .

```
function EchoOn( bteEcho: Byte ): Smallint; stdcall; export;
```

6.5.2.3 Protocol functions

The following functions encapsulate the above-described bus functions. The parameter sequences are identical. The CRC16 checksum is not included here, as it is calculated and checked in the DLL. Some parameters consist of several bytes. These are grouped together for the sake of clarity. The different requests a and b pertaining to function 95 are split into two functions: F95 and F95val.

Functions F34, F35, F64, F65 and F101 are only listed here for the sake of completeness, and are of no relevance in these devices. Function F32 and F33 are new functions which are available in the s30c.dll from the 12.9.2005 and later.

```
function F30( bteDeviceAddr, bteCoeffNo: Byte; var sinCoeff: Single
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F31( bteDeviceAddr, bteCoeffNo: Byte; sinCoeff: Single
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F32( bteDeviceAddr, bteCoeffNo: Byte; var sinCoeff: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F33( bteDeviceAddr, bteCoeffNo: Byte; sinCoeff: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F34( bteDeviceAddr: Byte; wrdAddr: Word; bteAmount: Byte; pbteData: PByte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F35( bteDeviceAddr: Byte; wrdAddr: Word; bteAmount: Byte; pbteData: PByte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F48(
    bteDeviceAddr: Byte; var bteClass, bteGroup, bteYear, bteWeek, bteBuffer, bteState: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F64( bteDeviceAddr: Byte; wrdAddr: Word; bteAmount: Byte; pbteData: PByte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F65( bteDeviceAddr: Byte; wrdAddr: Word; bteAmount: Byte; pbteData: PByte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F66( bteDeviceAddr, bteNewAddr: Byte; var bteActualAddr: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F69( bteDeviceAddr: Byte; var linSN: Longint
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F73( bteDeviceAddr, bteChannel: Byte; var sinValue: Single; var bteStat: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F95( bteDeviceAddr, bteCmd: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall; export;

function F95val( bteDeviceAddr, bteCmd: Byte; sinVal: Single
): Smallint; stdcall stdcall; export;

function F100(
    bteDeviceAddr, bteIndex: Byte; var btePara0, btePara1, btePara2, btePara3, btePara4: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall stdcall; export;

function F101(
    bteDeviceAddr, bteIndex: Byte; btePara0, btePara1, btePara2, btePara3, btePara4: Byte
): Smallint; stdcall stdcall; export;
```

6.6 Changes

- Function 95, request b: For devices of *Class.Group* -*Year.Week* = 5.1-02.27 the setpoint must be multiplied by -1.
- Document version 2.1, 19. October 2005: New function 32 and 33 for device *Class.Group* -*Year.Week* = 05.24 and earlier
F75: cancelled.
- Document version 2.2, 16. August 2006:
Description for function 32/33 revised.
Documentation of function 101 added.
Formula for scaling of the analogue output corrected.
- Document version 3.0, 20. December 2010:
Added Modbus (chapter 4) support for *Class.Group*=5.20-10.XX
Modbus Implementation of Functions (3,6,8 and 16) with support of all functions covered by the Keller Bus protocol.
Removed SF6 calculations and Switch for devices *Class.Group*=5.20-10.XX
Added chapter error handling and recognition
Modified chapter "floating-point format IEEE754"

6.7 Software versions

An overview of the released versions for *Class.Group* 5.20:

Version Year.Week	Date of production	Major changes
2.40	2002..2003	Base version
3.50	2003 .. 2006	- CH0: add option Linepressure compensation
5.50	2006 .. 2100	- Hardware redesign to increase robustness under EMC - add Lowpass Filter and adaptive Filter for pressure channels - Switch2 canceled - only two temperature channels possible: TOB1 and TOB2 or T - sqrt calculation without scaling factor - add Fct 32 and F33 for configuration access
10.40	2011...	- Improved errorhandling: see error handling and recognition - Switch output: canceled - CH0: SF6 calculation: canceled - CH0: Kuve fitting added (CH0= 14) MODBUS protocol: - F3: access to all registers as in the MJK protocol. - Serial buffer increased from 10 to 13Bytes → readout of 2 values possible in one task - F6, F8, F16 added: Configuration and calibration also with MODBUS - Debug: CRC of exception code was wrong

6.8 Support

We are pleased to offer you support in implementing the protocol.

There are two softwares available for readout values and for configuration: CCS30 and READ30.

2.3 RS485 half-duplex details

To ensure best possible operation in an industrial environment Keller uses RS485 driver with tailored characteristics. To provide compatibility and get full advantage the bus driver of the master device has to support these specifications.

slew rate limited	In order to avoid oscillations and interference the signal slew rate is limited. This measure allows also usage of standard cables or non-standard topologies (e.g. level detectors or branch lines >> 14m). The more, termination is less critical and has not to be implemented compulsory at the line ends, a feature important for level detectors.	
fail safe	Defined signal level – even in short or open circuit case. This is very important for half-duplex operation if all devices are in reception mode – here the line is open in case that no bias resistors are implemented at the master.	
1/8 unit load	Input impedance is lower than defined by the RS485 standard, this allows connecting up to 128 devices to the bus.	

Termination

Layout: between A and B at the beginning and the end of the transmission line

Value: the same as the line-impedance. Typ.: 120Ohm.

In case of a fail-safe master driver (interface converter to the PC) and a noise-free environment the termination resistor are not mandatory. To reduce current peaks the resistor value can be chosen higher (1kOhm) or omitted (while transmitting the current needed for 2x120Ohm is about 50mA).

To ensure a stable communication at least one terminal resistor is necessary (mostly included in the master-RS485 driver)! One can do without a terminal resistor, if the environment is free of interference and the cable is held short (a few meters).

If the transmitter has additionally an analogue 4...20mA (two wire) output which will be used simultaneously with the serial communication, it could be useful to communicate without terminal resistor. Otherwise the analogue current signal will have heavy interferences. See application note: *App. Note S30X-011 RS485 and current loop.pdf*

The transmitters will never have a terminal resistor built in internally.

Bias-resistors

To keep up having always defined voltages one can switch pull-up respectively pull-down resistors to the transmitter:

From A to +5V and from B to GND. This is necessary when such RS485 drivers are in use which are not fail-safe. This is not necessary for our products when the master is fail-safe.

Common Mode

The common-mode of the data circuit line is +12 / -7V down to GND. It is essential to keep up with this. Always connect the GND of the RS485 converter of the master with GND of the transmitter!

Definition of data circuit line assignments

signal	Designation of Keller and divers manufacturers...	Designation of the EIA Standard
inverted (-)	B	A
non-inverted (+)	A	B

Further information on RS485: <http://www.maxim-ic.com/MaximProducts/Interface/rs-485.htm>

3 Data-link layer

This section describes how data interchange is effected on this bus. The data and their check and control structures are grouped together to form messages. These constitute the smallest communication unit, i.e. only messages can be exchanged between the devices. As a half-duplex protocol is in use here, only one device can use the bus as a transmitter at any one time. All other devices are then in receiver mode. The master takes the form of a PC or microcontroller, for example, and the devices are the slaves. Each message exchange takes place under the control of the master. The message contains the address for the receiving slave.

This results in the following 2 options for data interchange :

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a) Broadcasting | This mode of communication enables the master to transmit a message to all slaves simultaneously. The master does not receive a reply, however, and is thus unable to check whether the message has been correctly received by every slave. |
| b) Data interchange | This mode of communication enables the master to communicate with a single slave. This normally involves the transmission of two messages: the master transmits a request and the slave responds to this request. Only the master is permitted to request a response. The request is received by every slave, but only the selected slave responds. The response must be received within a stipulated time, otherwise the master will assess the attempt as failed and must transmit the request again. |

3.1 Transmission format for the serial interface

The data are transmitted serially via the bus. The following format applies:

- 1 start bit
- 8 data bits (the least significant bit first)
- 1 stop bit
- no parity (default)
- 9600 baud (default) or 115'200 Baud

This results in 10 bits (11 bits with active parity bit) per transmission byte.

3.2 Format of a message

3.2.1 Format of the message sent by the master

Note on the presentation of messages: Each box presents 1 data byte consisting of 8 bits, unless otherwise stated.

Each message sent by the master possesses the following format:

DevAddr	0 : Function code	n byte parameters (optional)	KELLER: CRC16_H MODBUS: CRC16_L	KELLER: CRC16_L MODBUS: CRC16_H
---------	----------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

- **DevAddr:** Address of the device.
Address 0 is reserved for broadcasting.
Addresses 1...249 can be used for bus mode.
Address 250 is transparent and reserved for non-bus mode. Every device can be contacted with this address.
Addresses 251...255 are reserved for subsequent developments.
- **Function code:** Function number
A function is selected and executed by the device via the function number. The function number is encoded in 7 bits. Bit 7 is always 0. The functions are described further below.
- **Parameters:** The parameters required by the function (n = 0 .. 6, according to function)
- **CRC16:** 16-bit checksum
These two check bytes serve to verify the integrity of the received data. If an error is established, the entire message will be discarded. The principle employed for CRC16 calculation is described in the appendix. The CRC16 standard is applied here.

Note: The length of a message from the master is at least 4 bytes.

3.2.2 Format of the message sent by the slave

A message transmitted by the slave possesses the following format:

DevAddr	X : Function code	n byte data (optional)	KELLER: CRC16_H MODBUS: CRC16_L	KELLER: CRC16_L MODBUS: CRC16_H
---------	----------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

- **DevAddr:** Address of the device. This address corresponds to the address of the responding device.
- **Function code:**
The function number is identical to the function number sent by the master. If the most significant bit is X = 0, this indicates that the function has been executed correctly. If bit X = 1, an exception error has occurred.
- **Data:** Any data requested via the function follow here.
- **CRC16:** See above.

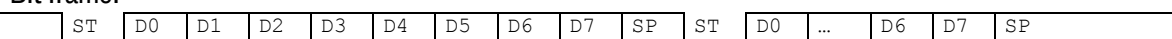
Note: A message from the slave has a minimum length of 5 bytes, and a maximum length of 10 bytes.

3.3 Principle of message interchange

3.3.1 General rules

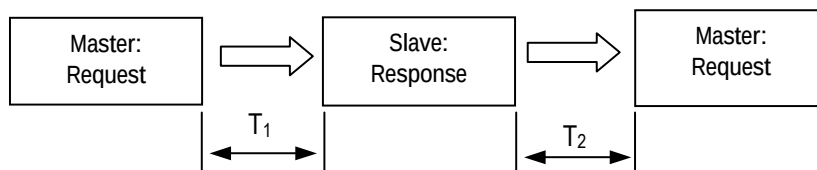
- An address may only be allocated to one device connected to the bus. If two devices on the bus have the same address, both will respond, leading to a conflict.
- Every data interchange is initiated by the master. This means that a device may only transmit data if requested to do so by the master.
- A message consists of several bytes. These bytes are transmitted without any interruption.
Maximal time between two bytes:
1.5ms @ 9600 baud (1.5 byte length)
0.20 ms @ 115200 baud (2.3 byte length)
If the time between two bytes exceed the specified time, the slave ignores the received data, because of wrong message length or CRC value. In that case the answer is omitted.
- The addressed device must respond within time T_1 , otherwise the message will be invalid.

Bit frame:



ST: start bit, SP: stop bit. A parity bit (if active) is inserted before the SP, D0 .. D7: 8 data bits

Message frame:



Response times:

- T_1 : Time between receipt of inquiry and beginning of response.
Min. 1ms to max. 100ms for all functions and devices.
Most functions (except those with EEPROM access like information values): T_1 min. 1.2... 3ms
- T_2 : Time to ready-to-receive state for the slave:
min 1 ms @ 9600 baud (1 byte length)
min 0.10 ms @ 115200 baud (1 byte length)

3.3.2 Treatment of errors

2 types of errors may occur during the interchange of messages between master and slave: transmission errors and exception errors.

3.3.2.1 Transmission errors

These errors are primarily accountable to line faults. The message format is incorrect. The following problems are possible :

- A received message is too short. → e.g. too much of time gap in frame between the bytes.
- A message is longer than the internal transmission buffer permits.
- The word length cannot be interpreted correctly.
- The CRC16 checksum is incorrect.

In these cases the slave denies the request and will therefore not reply. This will lead to a timeout at the master. → the request has to be repeated again.

In response to a transmission error, all received data are ignored. The slave remains in receive mode while the master is required to initiate a new data interchange.

3.3.2.2 Exception errors

The message has been received correctly (no transmission error has occurred), but the transmitted function number and/or the parameters are invalid. The slave responds with an exception error, unless the message has been received in broadcasting mode.

The message transmitted as a response by the slave has the following format:

DevAddr	1 : Function : code	Exception code	KELLER:CRC16_H MODBUS:CRC16_L	KELLER:CRC16_L MODBUS:CRC16_H
---------	-------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

4 types of exception errors are defined :

- non-implemented function 1
- incorrect parameters 2
- erroneous data 3
- initialisation only MJK bus 32

Exception error 32 occurs when the device is started up anew and initialisation has not been carried out. This happens every time the device is connected again after a break in the power supply.

4 MODBUS communication

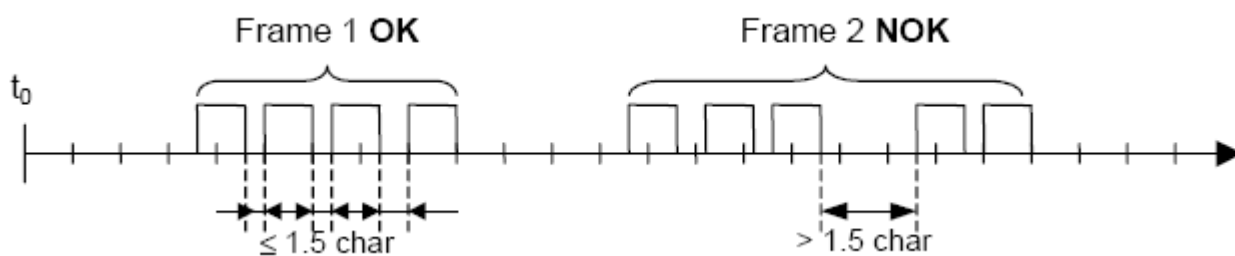
4.1 MODBUS Communication Basics

Mode:	RTU Mode (ASCII is not supported)
Coding System:	8-bit binary, hexadecimal 0–9, A–F
	Two hexadecimal characters(bytes) contained in each 8-bit field of the message
Bits per Byte:	1 start bit
	8 data bits, least significant bit sent first
	1 parity bit: none, even, odd (programmable) – default: none MJK Devices
	1 stop bit
Error Check Field:	2 Byte Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC)
Baudrate:	programmable 9'600 or 115'200

Frame Layout:

> 3.5 char (byte) start delimiter	8 bit addr	8 bit pkt code	n x 8bit data (max n = 252)	16 bit CRC LOW / HIGH	> 3.5 char (byte) end delimiter
--------------------------------------	---------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

The entire message frame must be transmitted as a continuous stream of characters. If a silent interval of more than 1.5 character times occurs between two characters, the message frame is declared incomplete and should be discarded by the receiver.



Bus Addressing:

Unicast addresses: each slave has an address between 1 and 247.

Broadcast addresses: address 0 is used for broadcast frames, the slave accepts the command but must not generate an answer.

Special addresses: addresses 248 – 255 are reserved. The address 250 is used for non-bus (point-to-point) communication to address a slave with unspecified or unknown address (not MODBUS standard).

Function Code:

The 8-bit value function code describes the operation that is performed on the slave. Implemented MODBUS functions are described in the following chapter.

4.2 Using MODBUS with MJK Products

Both protocols are active. For MODBUS only a subset of the MODBUS functionality is implemented and the implemented MODBUS function codes are not used in the MJK - protocol. Please note, that the responses are different for both protocols.

Furthermore note that for MODBUS communication NO initialization is required to be performed before any other command.

Attention: The Error Check Field byte alignment differs.

	Modbus	MJK -Protokoll
CRC-16	L:H	H:L