

C700 | C720 Series Controller

Conductivity | TDS | Resistivity | Salinity

Operating Manual



Industrial
Analytical
Equipment



Corrosion-Free
Instrumentation Equipment

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Preface

Please read this manual carefully before use.

When receiving the instrument, please open the package carefully, check whether the instrument and accessories are damaged by transportation and whether the accessories are complete. If any abnormalities are found, please contact our after-sales service department or regional customer service center, and keep the package for return processing.

This instrument is an analytical measurement and control instrument with highly precision. Only skilled, trained or authorized person should carry out installation, setup and operation of the instrument. Ensure that the power cable is physically separated from the power supply when connection or repair. Once the safety problem occurs, make sure that the power to the instrument is off and disconnected.

For example,

1. Apparent damage to the analyzer
2. The analyzer does not work properly or provides specified measurements
3. The analyzer has been stored for a long time in an environment where the temperature exceeds 70°C

The analyzer must be installed by licensed professionals in accordance with relevant local specifications, and instructions are included in the operation manual. Comply with the technical specifications and input requirements of the controller.

Features

The instrument is equipped with different types of pH or ORP sensors. Widely used in power plants, petrochemical industry, metallurgical electronics, mining, paper industry, biological fermentation engineering, medicine, food and beverage, environmental protection water treatment, aquaculture, modern agricultural planting and other industries. The pH (acidity and alkalinity) value, ORP (redox potential) value and temperature value of water solution were continuously monitored and controlled.

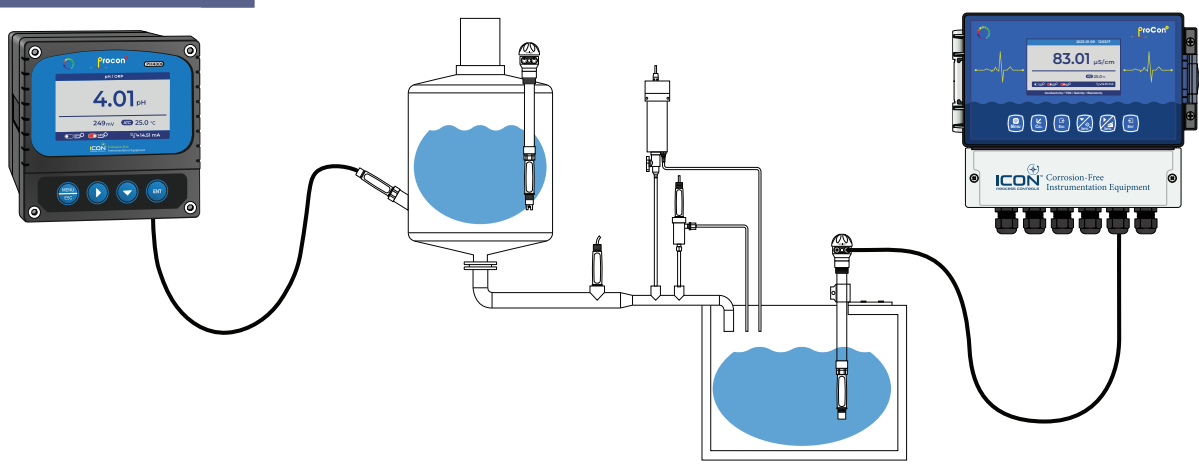
- ❑ Large color LCD display
- ❑ Intelligent menu operation
- ❑ Data recording / curve display / data upload function
- ❑ Multiple automatic calibration
- ❑ Double high resistance measurement mode, stable and reliable
- ❑ Manual and automatic temperature compensation
- ❑ Three relay control switches
- ❑ High & low alarm and hysteresis control
- ❑ 4-20mA & RS485 multiple output modes
- ❑ Multi parameter display simultaneously shows pH, ORP, conductivity and temp
- ❑ Password protection



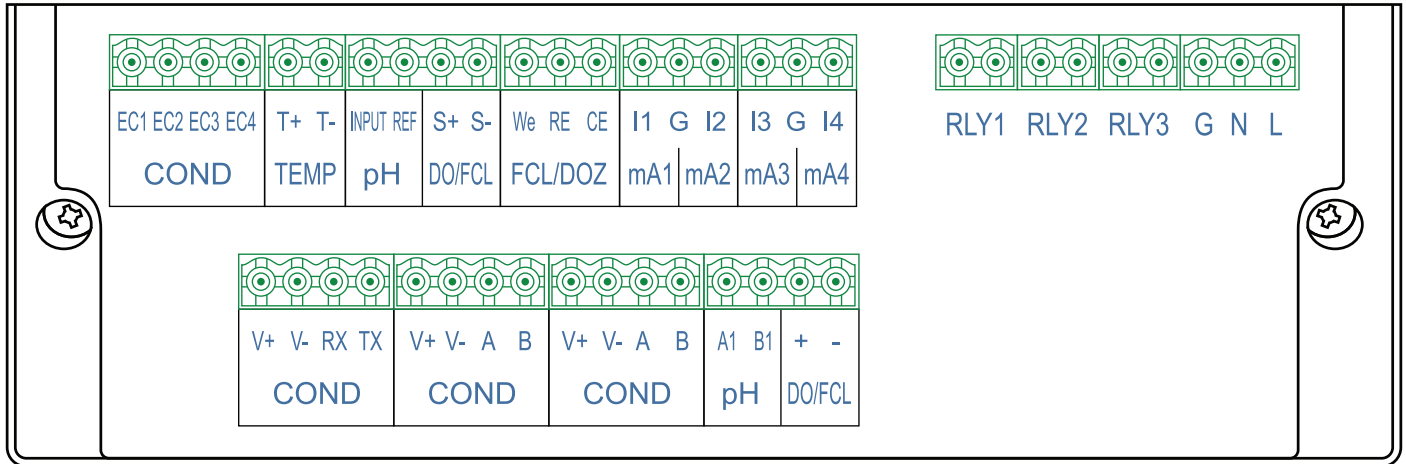
Technical Specifications

Measuring Range	0 – 500mS/cm
Resolution	0.1µS/cm 0.01mS/cm
Intrinsic Error	±0.5% F.S
Resistivity	0 – 18.25MΩ/cm
Resolution	0.01KΩ/cm 0.01MΩ/cm
TDS	0 – 250g/L
Resolution	0.01mg/L 0.01g/L
Salinity	0 – 700ppt
Resolution	0.01ppm 0.01ppt
Working Temperature	32 – 302°F 0 – 150°C
Temperature Compensation	Automatic or Manual
Output2	Two (2) 4–20mA 20–4mA 0–20mA
Communication	RS485 MODBUS RTU
Relay Control Contact	5A 240VAC 5A – 28VDC
Power Supply	9 – 36VDC (std) 85 – 265VAC Power Consumption 3W
Environmental Temperature	14 – 140°F -10 – 60°C
Relative Humidity	≤ 90%
Enclosure Rating	IP66 NEMA 4X
Weight	0.7kg
Dimensions	235 × 185 × 120mm
Installation methods	Wall Mount
Other functions	Data record & Curve display

Typical Application

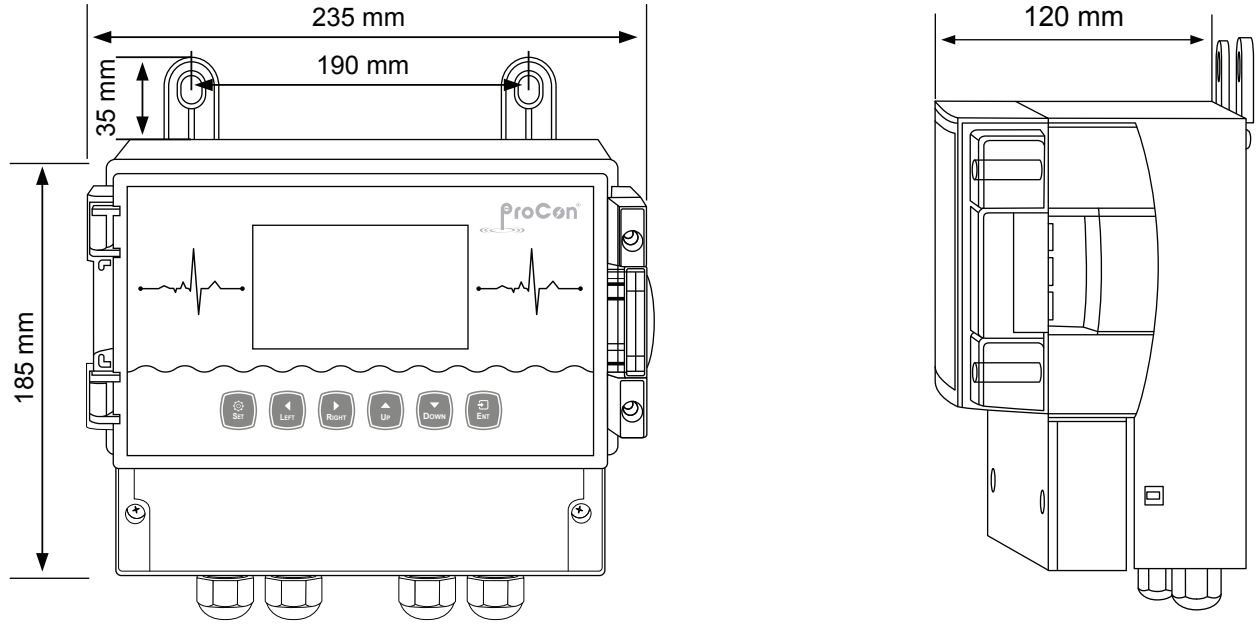


Instrument Connection

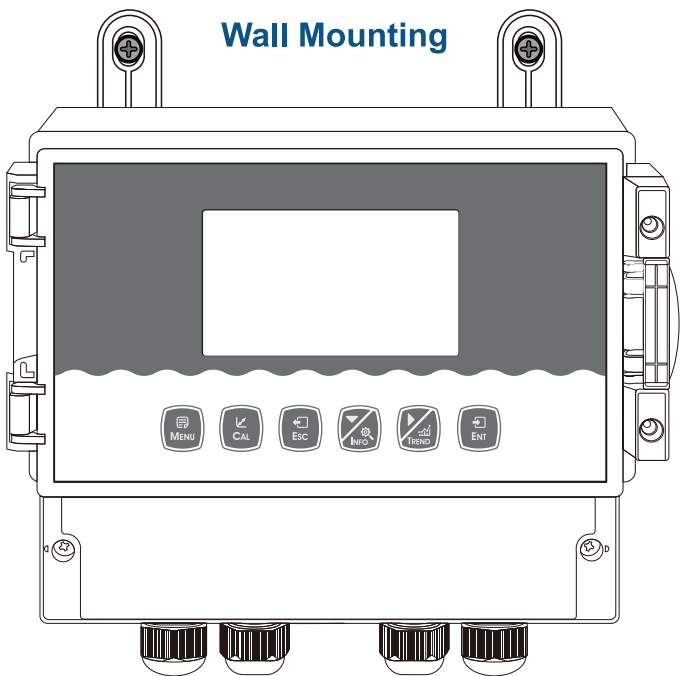
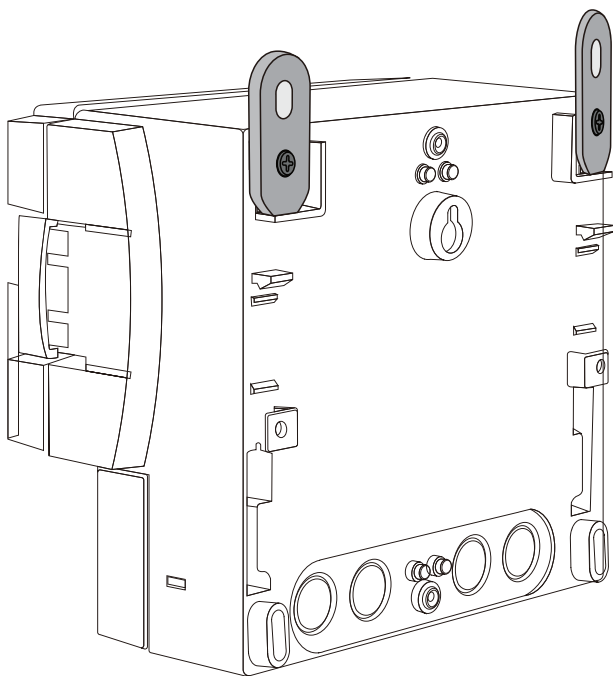


EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4	Electrical conductivity/resistivity wiring
T+T	Temperature connection
INPUT	pH/ORP/Ion measure
REF	pH/ORP/Ion reference
S+S	Membrane dissolved oxygen, FCL
CE RE WE	Constant voltage Residual Chlorine/chlorine Dioxide/ozone
I1 G I2	Output current
I3 G I4	Input current
RLY3, RLY2, RLY1	Three Relays
G, L, N	G-ground wire, L-live, N-neutral
V + V- RX TX	RS-232 communication output
V + V- A, B	Digital input channel 1
V + V- A B	Digital input channel 2
A1 B1	RS-485 communication output
+ -	DC power supply

Dimension



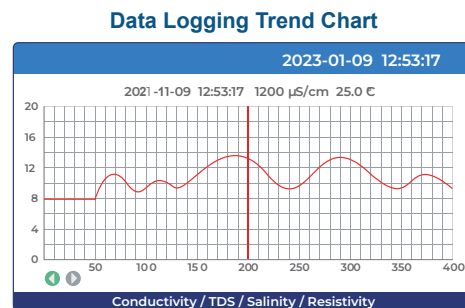
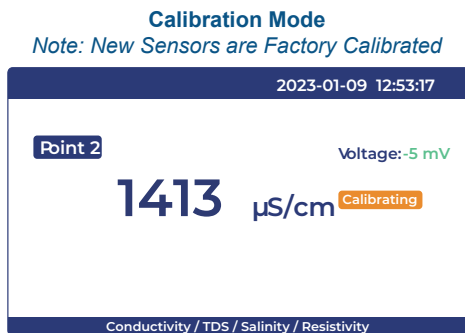
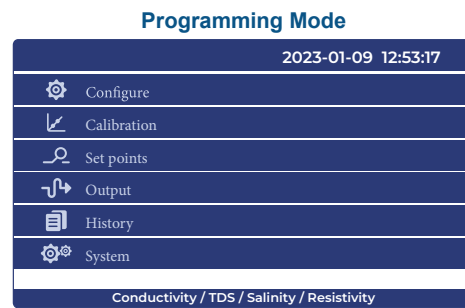
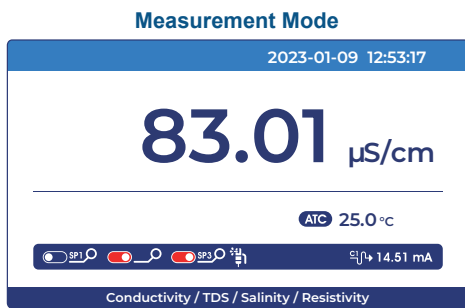
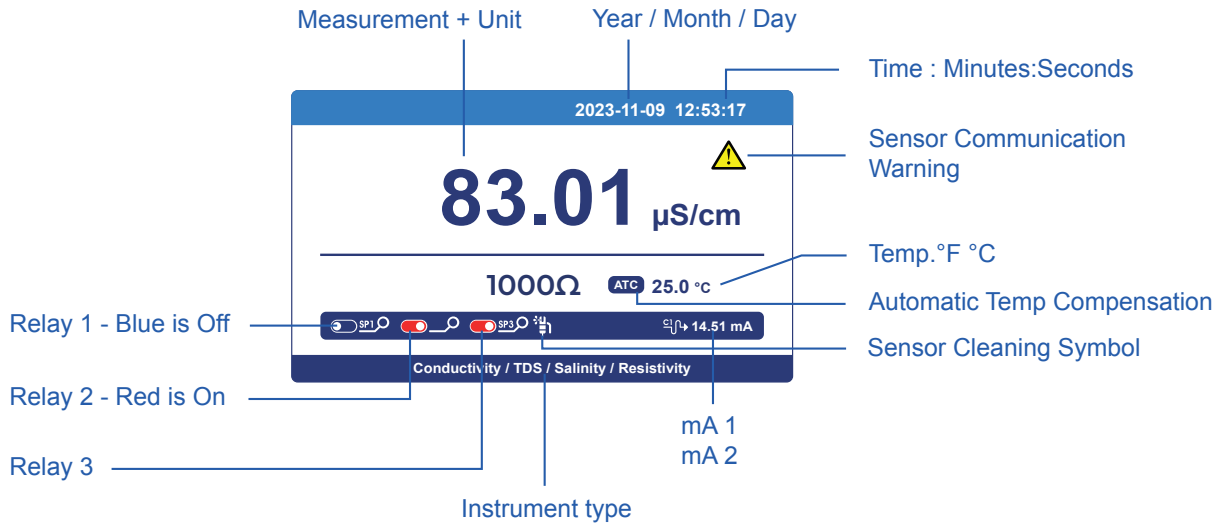
Instrument Installation



1. Cable (Recommended stripping length for cables is at least 90mm, please use 0.5 to 1 square meter wire)
2. Cable ties
3. Waterproof cable glands

Display Descriptions

Check all electrical connections before use. The instrument will display as shown in the figure below after the power is turned on.



Keypad Descriptions

1. Enter Calibration Mode
2. Check Calibration Status



Main Menu



Return to Previous Menu



Cursor Down / Info



Cursor Right / Display Trend Chart



Confirm Selections



Menu Structure



Press [MENU] key to enter programming mode:

If the monitor prompts you to enter the calibration security password, press the [▼] or [▶] key to set the calibration security password, and then press the [ENT] key to confirm the calibration security password. No initial password here, please enter directly by pressing the [ENT]

Item	Display	Selection	Sub Menu
Configure	Sensor	Type	EC
			TDS
			Salinity
			Resistivity
		Unit	µS/cm
			mS/cm
			ppm
			ppt
	Electrode Constant	1.0 (Default, can be modified)	
	Temperature Coefficient	2.0 (Default, can be modified)	
	Temperature	Temperature Sensor	NTC2.252 kΩ
			NTC10 kΩ
			Pt100
			Pt1000 (Default)
		Temperature Offset	0.0000 (Enter Value if Required)
		Temperature Input	Automatic
			Manual
		Temperature Unit	°C
°F (Default)			
Calibration	Standard Solution Calibration	Calibration Point 1	0.01 µS/cm/cm (Default, can be modified)
		Calibration Point 2	1413mS/cm (Default, can be modified)
		Calibration Point 3	12.88mS/cm (Default, can be modified)
		Calibration Point 4	111mS/cm (Default, can be modified)
		Calibration Point 5	800 mS/cm (Default, can be modified)
		Calibration Adjustment	Voltage 1 (Default: 00.010)
			Voltage 2 (Default: 1413)
			Voltage 3 (Default: 012880)
			Voltage 4 (Default: 149812)
			Voltage 5 (Default: 800000)
	Field Calibration	Field Calibration	00.010 (Default)
		Offset Adjustment	00.000 (Default)
		Slope Adjustment	01.000 (Default)

Item	Display	Selection	Sub Menu
Set Points	Relay 1	Status	ON
			OFF
		High/Low Setpoint	High Alarm
			Low Alarm
			Clean
	Limit Value	00.00 (Default, can be modified)	
	Hysteresis	00.000 (Default, can be modified)	
	Relay 2	Status	ON
			OFF
		High/Low Setpoint	High Alarm
			Low Alarm
			Clean
	Limit Value	00.00 (Default, can be modified)	
	Hysteresis	00.000 (Default, can be modified)	
	Relay 2	Status	ON
OFF			
High/Low Setpoint		High Alarm	
		Low Alarm	
		Clean	
Limit Value	00.00 (Default, can be modified)		
Hysteresis	00.000 (Default, can be modified)		
Output	Current 1	Channel	Main
			Temperature
		Output Option	4-20mA (Default)
			0-20mA
			20-4mA
	Upper Limit	00.00	
	Lower Limit	00.00	
	Current 2	Channel	Main
			Temperature
		Output Option	4-20mA (Default)
			0-20mA
			20-4mA
Upper Limit	00.00		
Lower Limit	00.00		
Output	RS485	Baud Rate	4800BPS
			9600BPS (Default)
			19200BPS
	Parity Check	None	
		Odd	
		Even	
	Stop Bit	1 Bit	
2 BIT			
Network Node	000001		

Item	Display	Selection	Sub Menu
Data Log	Graphic Trend (Trend Chart)	Record Interval	Display according to interval settings 480 points/screen
		1h/point	
		12h/point	
		24h/point	
	Record Query	Record Interval	Year/Month/Day, Time: Minutes/Seconds Value Unit
	Record Interval	7.5s 90s 180s	
	Data Output		
	Upload Data		
System	Language	English	
	Date/Time	Year-Month-Day	Current Date (Default)
		Hour-Minute-Second	EST (Default)
	Display	Display Speed	Low
			Standard (Default)
			Medium
			High
		Backlight	Power Saving [Enter Value]
			Long Bright
	Information	Soft Version	19-1.0
Password Settings		0000	
Serial Number			
Factory Default	No	Keep User Settings	
	Yes	Reset back to Factory Default	

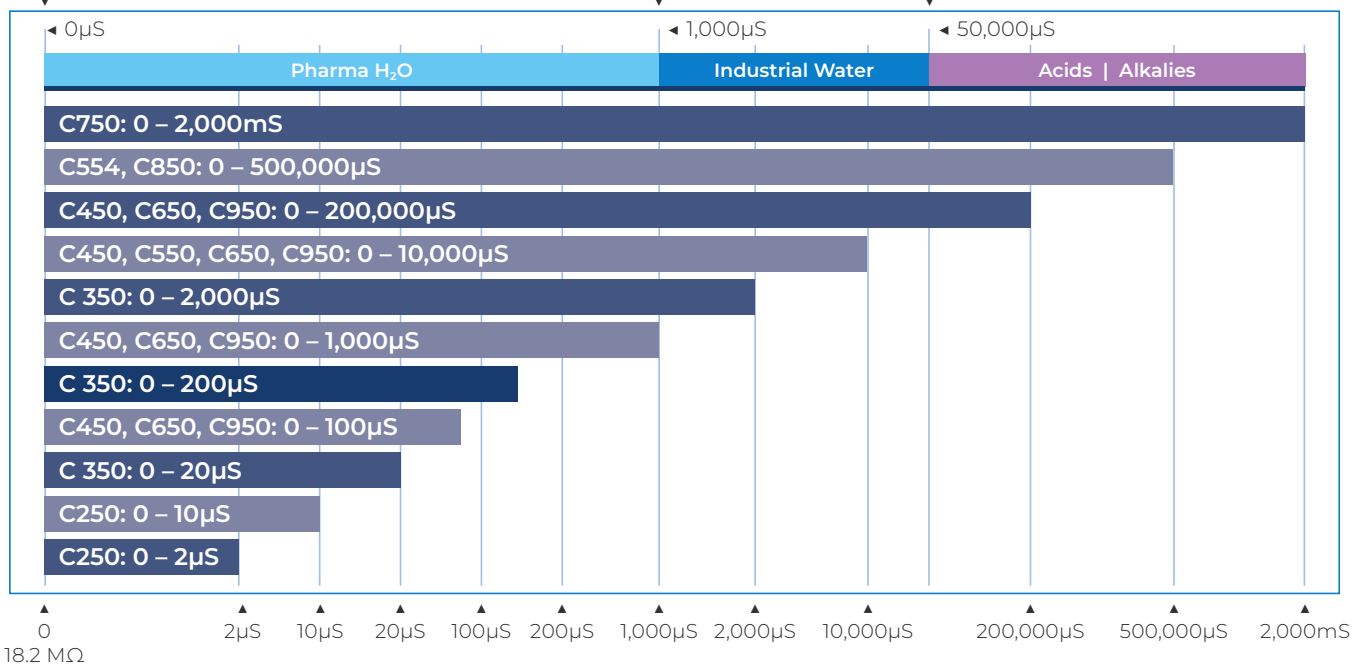
Factory Calibration

ProCon® conductivity sensors come with a factory default that covers the range of the sensor

Ultra-pure H₂O @ 72°F

Potable H₂O

Sea Water



Factory Default Current Outputs

Cell	Models	Range
Cell 0.01	C250	0 – 2µS
Cell 0.01	C250	0 – 10µS
Cell 0.1	C350	0 – 20µS
Cell 0.01	C450, C650, C950	0 – 100µS
Cell 0.1	C350	0 – 200µS
Cell 0.1	C450, C650, C950	0 – 1,000µS
Cell 0.1	C350	0 – 2,000µS
Cell 1.0	C450, C550, C650, C950	0 – 10,000µS
Cell 10	C450, C650, C950	0 – 200,000µS
Cell 0.4	C554, C850	0 – 500,000µS
Toroidal	C750	0 – 2,000mS

Calibration

Press [MENU] to enter the calibration menu and select

Calibration	Standard Calibration	Calibration Point 1	Enter given standard liquid value: Defa
		Calibration Point 2	Enter given standard liquid value (Example: 84µS/cm)
		Calibration Point 3	Enter given standard liquid value (Example: 1413µS/cm)
		Calibration Point 4	Enter given standard liquid value (Example: 12.88mS/cm)
		Calibration Point 5	Enter given standard liquid value (Example: 111mS/cm)
	Field Calibration	Field Calibration	Enter Value
		Offset Adjustment	Enter Value
		Slope Adjustment	Enter Value

Calibration of Standard Solution



The sensor has been factory calibrated before delivery and users can use it directly.

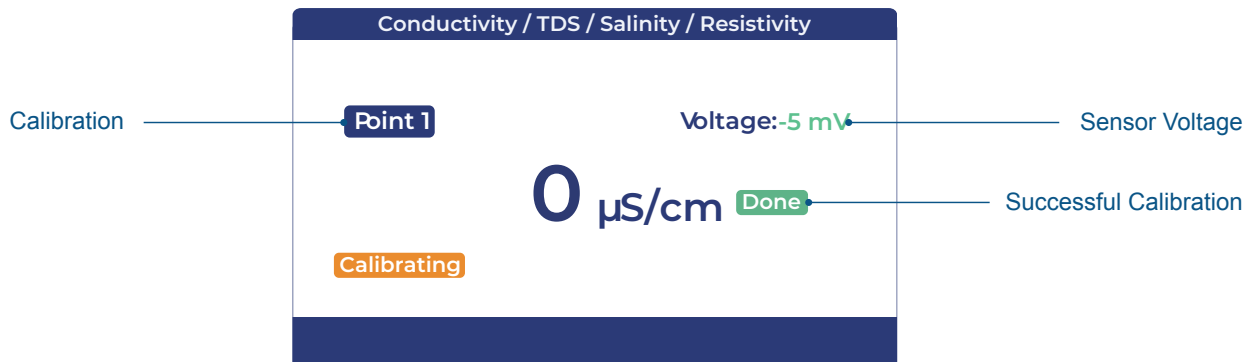
Note: Calibration if required can be made using at least one of the five calibration points. Not all points are required for sensor calibration

If calibration is required, prepare a suitable standard reference liquid with known range value. Press the [MENU] button to enter the Setting Mode — select the calibration point.

Enter the corresponding reference calibration value, then press [ENT] key to confirm and enter the calibration screen.

(If the instrument has been calibrated, the screen shows the calibration status. press the [CAL] key to switch the calibration state of the calibration point. If re-calibration is required in this mode, press the [ENT] key again to enter the re-calibration.)

In the standard solution calibration mode, press the [CAL] key to switch the calibration points, press the [ENT] key to start calibrating. If prompted to enter the calibration security password, press the [CAL] key or [ENT] key to set the calibration security password, and then press the [ENT] key to confirm the calibration security password.



Calibration point 1: After entering the calibration mode, the current measurement value will be displayed. This is known as the standard solution value.

Place the electrode into the standard solution of the corresponding value, and the corresponding voltage mV value and calibration state will be displayed on the screen.

After completion of calibration, **Done** will be displayed on the right side of the screen.

If you want to calibrate the next point, press the  key to switch the calibration point.

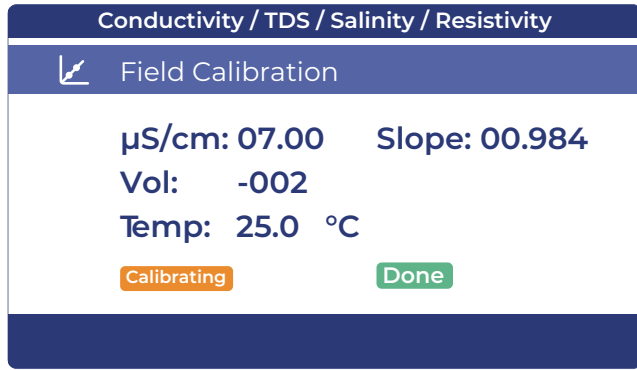
If only one point calibration is required, press the  [MENU] key to return to the superior menu after calibration.

During the calibration process, the calibration status will be displayed on the right side of the screen. **Done** indicates successful calibration, **Calibrating** indicates in calibration, and **Error** indicates a sensor or a calibration issue.

Field Calibration — Select on-site calibration methods: [Linear calibration] , [Offset adjustment] , [linear adjustment].

Field Calibration

When the data from laboratory or portable instrument are input into this item, the instrument will automatically correct the data.




Offset adjustment


Compare the data of laboratory or portable instrument with the data of instrument measurement, if there are errors, the error data can be modified by this function.

Linear adjustment


Linear values after “field calibration” are stored in this item, with factory data of 1.00. The main value of the instrument displays the known standard liquid value point.

Place the electrode into the standard solution of the corresponding value, and the corresponding voltage mV value and calibration state will be displayed on the left side of the screen.

After completion of calibration, **Done** will be displayed on the right side of the screen. If the next point is calibrated, press  to switch the calibration point.

If only one point calibration is needed, after the calibration is completed, press  [MENU] to exit. During the calibration process, when the standard solution is wrong, the screen will show an **Error**.

Calibration

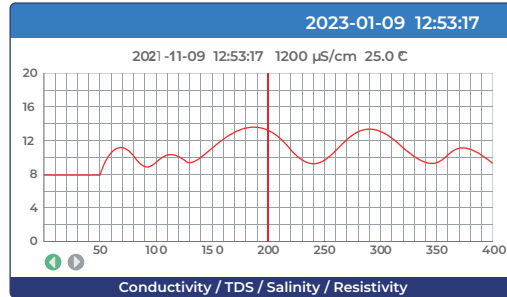
Press  [MENU] to enter the setting mode, set the recording interval, and the instrument will

Data Log	Graphic Trend (Trend Chart)	Interval/point	400 points per screen, displays the most recent data trend graph according to interval Settings	
		1h/point	400 points per screen, display trend chart of the last 16 days of data	
		12h/point	400 points per screen, display trend chart of the last 200 days of data	
		24h/point	400 points per screen, display trend chart of the last 400 days of data	
	Data Query	Year/Month/Day	Year/month/day time: minute/second value unit	
	Interval Enter Frequency of Data Collection	7.5s	Store data every 7.5 seconds	
		90s 1.5 minutes	Store data every 90 seconds 1.5 Minutes	
180s 3 minutes		Store data every 180 seconds 3 Minutes		



Press [MENU] to bring you back to the measurement screen, and press the [TREND] button in the measurement mode to directly view the **TREND** chart of the saved data, 400 sets of data records per screen.

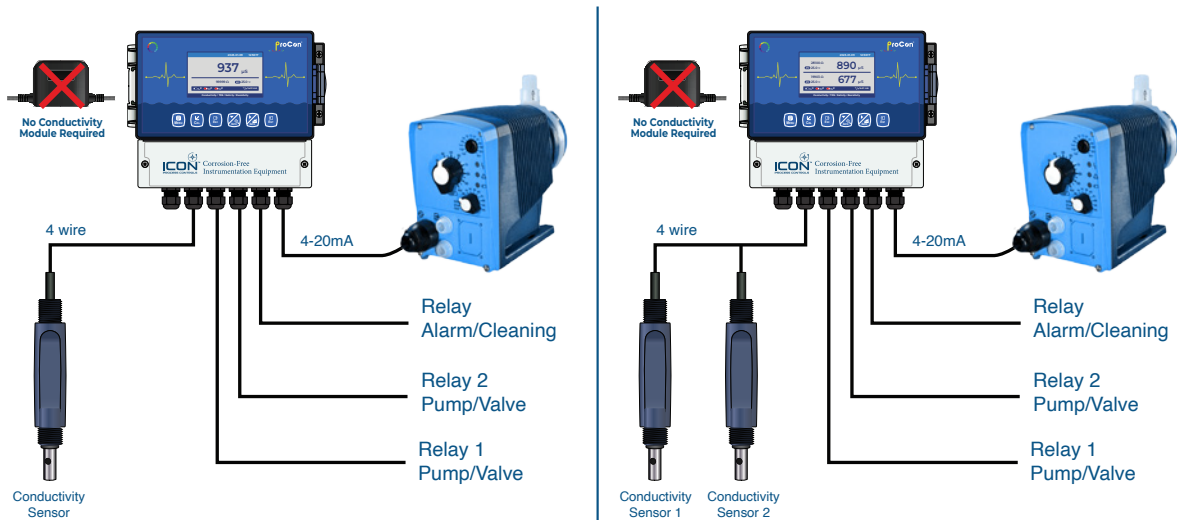
Data Logging Trend Chart



Under the current mode, press the [ENT] key to display the left and right displacement data line (red), and long press the [ENT] key to accelerate the displacement.

When the bottom icon [ENT] is in green, it is the movement direction of the key. Press [TREND] to switch the displacement direction, and press to switch the display range (enlarge/shrink).

Item	Display	Selection	Sub Menu
System	Terminal Current Tuning	Current 1: 4mA	(The positive and negative ends of the multi-meter are connected to the current 1 or current 2 output terminals of the instrument key respectively, press [TREND] key to adjust the current 4mA or 20mA , press [ENT] to confirm.)
		Current 1: 20mA	
		Current 2: 4mA	
		Current 2: 20mA	
	Relay Test	Relay 1 — Testing	Press [ENT] to test
		Relay 2 — Testing	




Measurement Settings (Quick Start)

 Press MENU key


Configure

Select [Configure]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


Sensor

Select [Sensor]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key

Type

Select [Type]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


EC


TDS

Salinity

Resistivity

Select [Item]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key for Save


Press  ESC key for Back

Units of Measurement

- EC → μS
- EC → ms/cm
- TDS → PPM
- Salinity → PPT
- Resistivity → %

Unit

Select [Unit]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key

μS


ms/cm


PPM

PPT

%


Select [Item]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

Electrode Constant

Select [Electrode Constant]
Press ▼ key


Press  ENT key


0000

Enter Value

Cell Constant


Select [Item]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

Temp Constant


Select [Electrode Constant]
Press ▼ key


Press  ENT key

0000

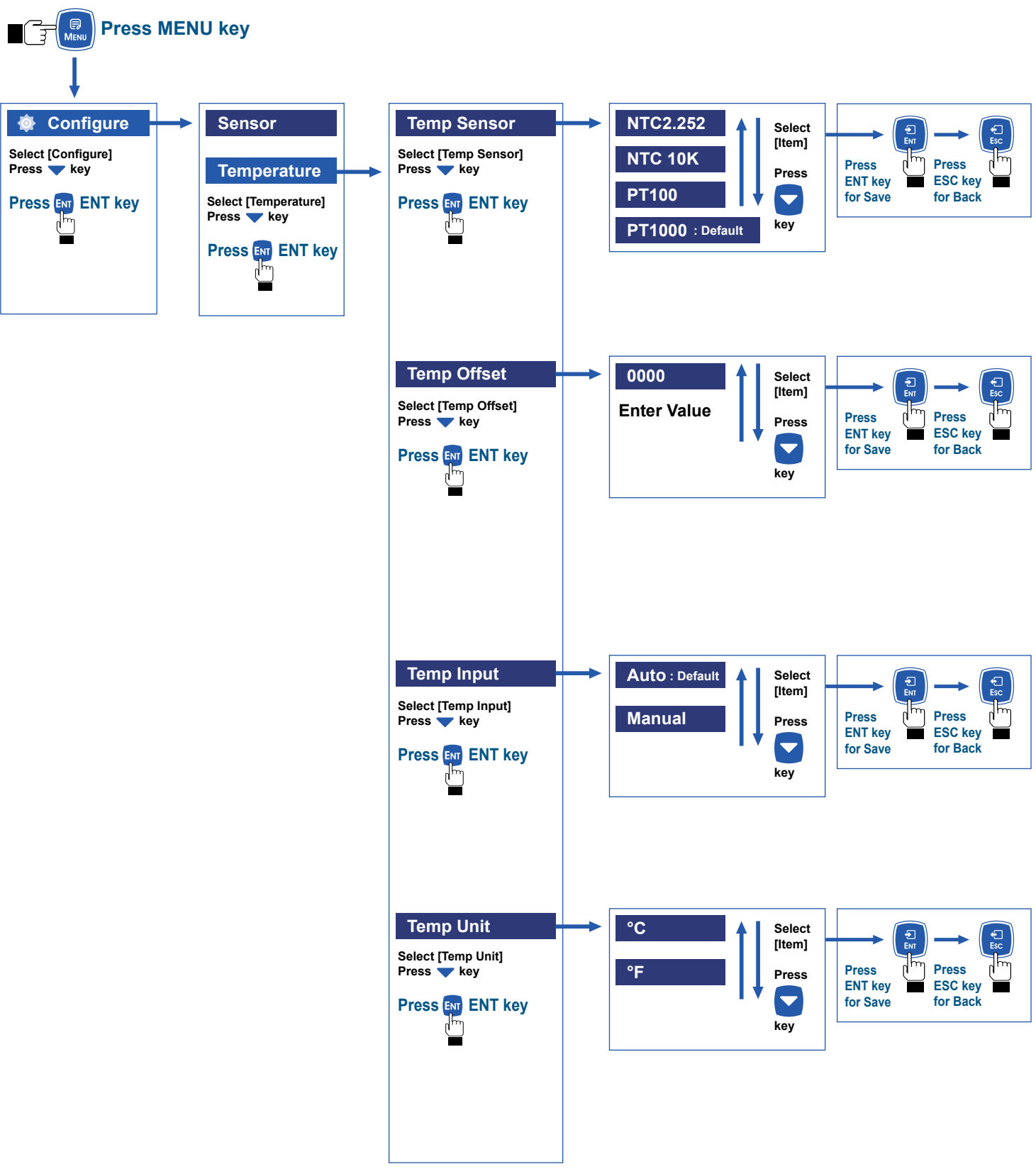
Enter Value

Select [Item]
Press ▼ key

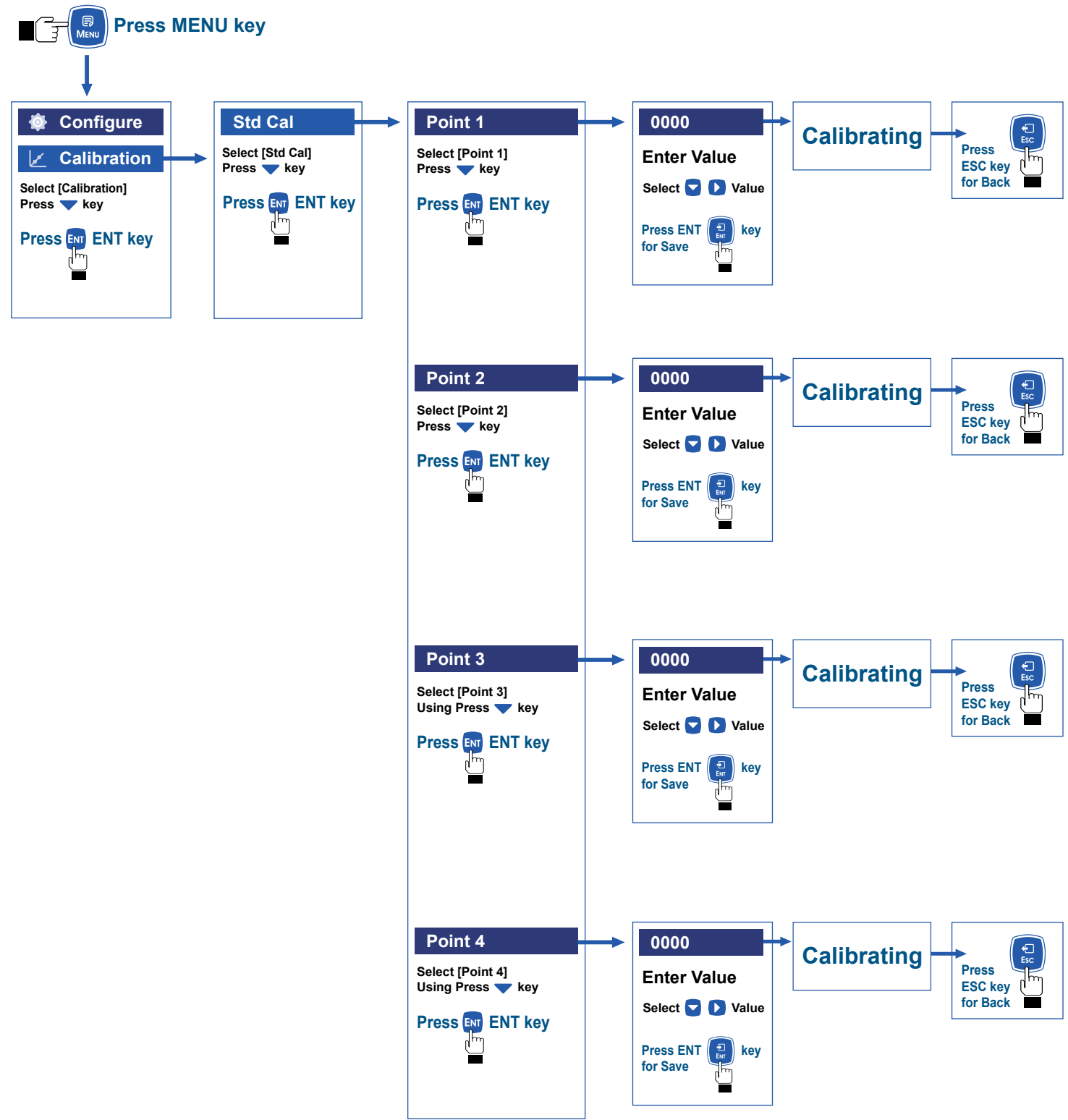
Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

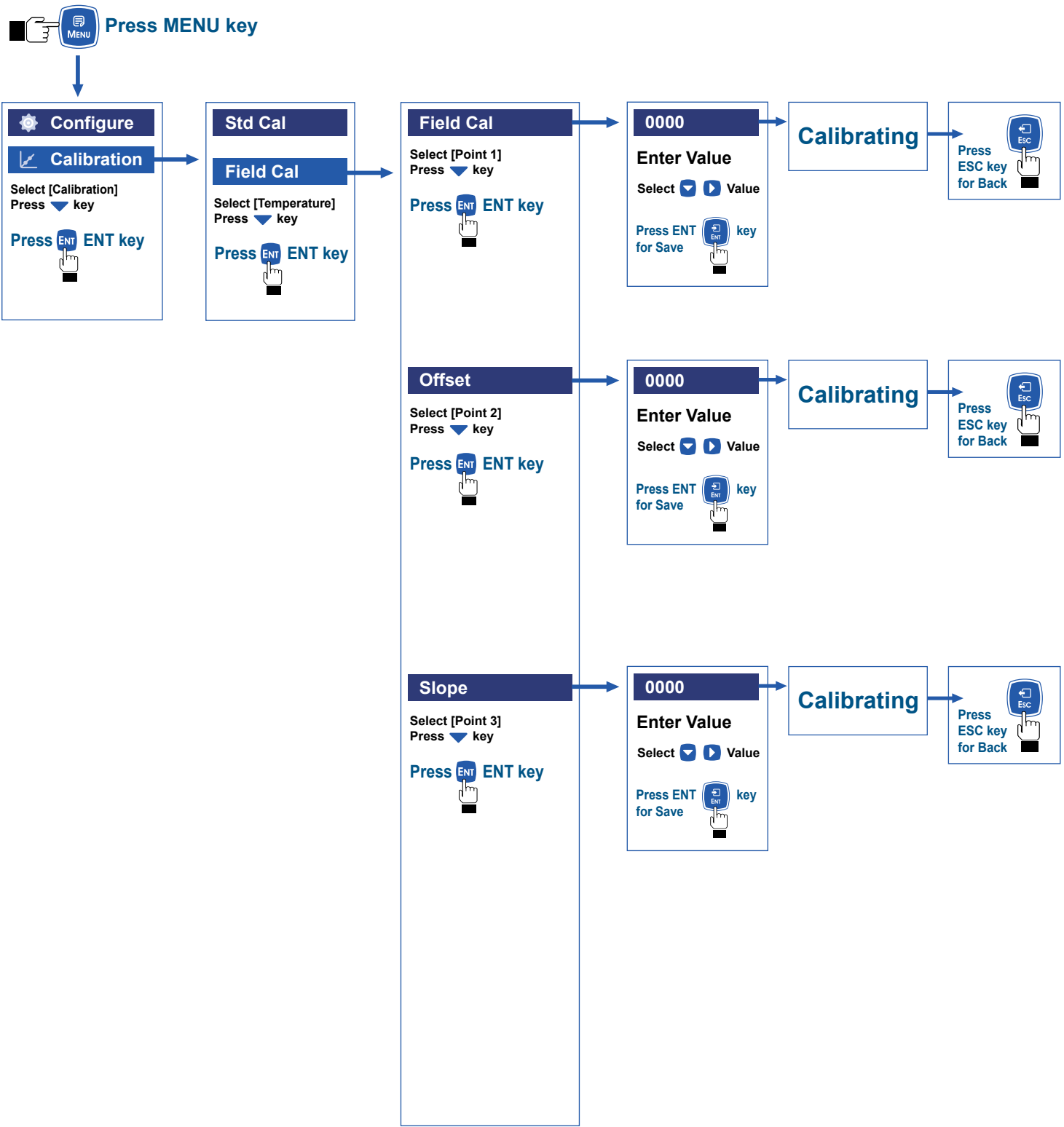
Temperature Calibration



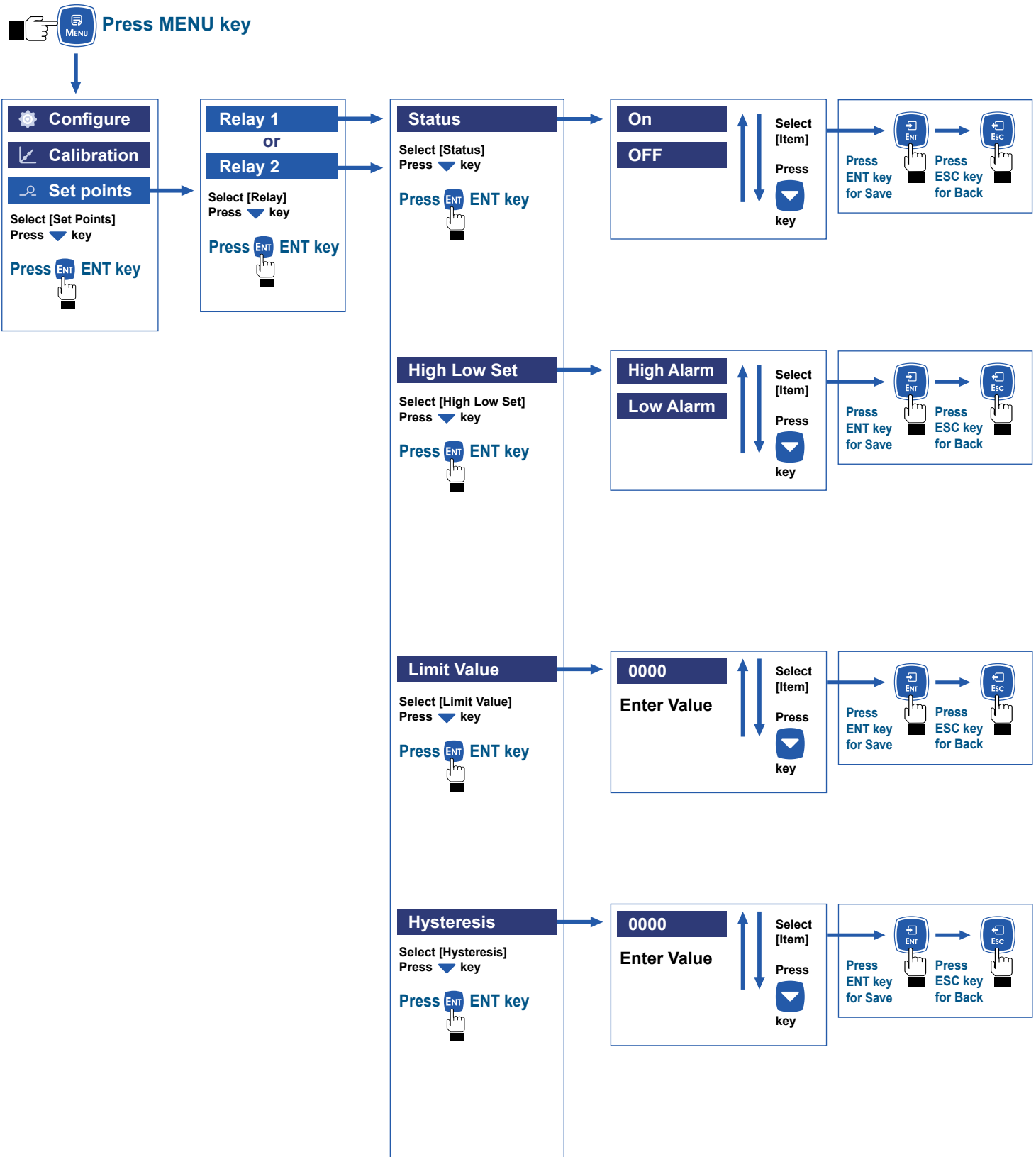
Point Calibration



Field Calibration



Relays



4-20mA Output

 Press MENU key


Configure

Calibration

Set points


Output

Select [Output]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


Current 1
OR
Current 2

Select [Current]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


Output Opt

Select [Output Opt]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


Upper Limit

Select [Upper Limit]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key

Lower Limit

Select [Lower Limit]
Press ▼ key


Press  ENT key


4-20mA

0-20mA


20-4mA


Select [Item]
Press key

Press  ENT key for Save


Press  ESC key for Back


0-20mA

Press  ENT key for Save

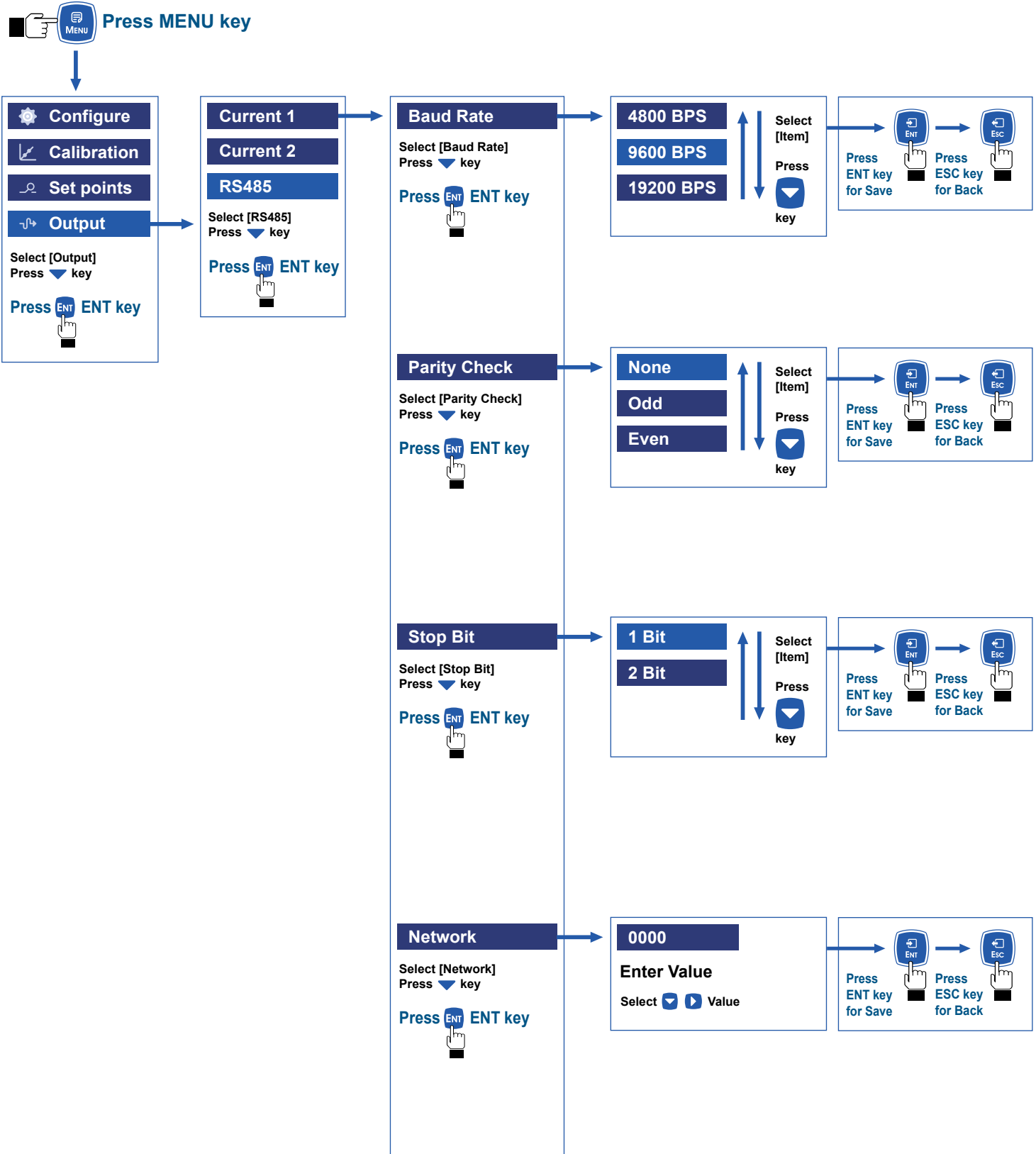
Press  ESC key for Back

20-4mA

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

RS485 Modbus



System Setup

 Press MENU key

Configure

Calibration


Set points

Output

History


System

Select [System]
Press ▼ key


Press  ENT key


Language

Select [Language]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


English

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

Date/Time

Select [Date/Time]
Press ▼ key


Press  ENT key


YY/MM/DD

22:10:22

hh/mm/ss

10:00:00

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back


Display

Select [Display]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key

Display Speed

Select [Display Speed]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key


Low


Std

Med

High

Select [Item]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

LED


Select [LED]
Press ▼ key


Press  ENT key

Energy Saving

Always On


Select [Item] Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

Information

Select [Information]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key

Soft Version

Value

Password


000000


Serial

Value

Select [Item]
Press ▼ key

Press  ENT key

Press  ENT key for Save


Press  ESC key for Back


Factory Default

Press  ENT key

NO

YES

Press  ENT key for Save

Press  ESC key for Back

MODBUS RTU General Information

Overview

The hardware version number of this document is V2.0; the software version number is V5.9 and above. This document describes the MODBUS RTU interface in details and the target object is a software programmer.

MODBUS Command Structure

Data format description in this document;

Binary display, suffix B, for example: 10001B

- decimal display, without any prefix or suffix, for example: 256

Hexadecimal display, prefix 0x, for example: 0x2A

ASCII character or ASCII string display, for example: "YL0114010022"

Command Structure

The MODBUS application protocol defines the Simple Protocol Data Unit (PDU), which is independent of the underlying communication layer.



Figure 1: MODBUS Protocol Data Unit

MODBUS protocol mapping on a specific bus or network introduces additional fields of protocol data units. The client that initiates the MODBUS exchange creates the MODBUS PDU, and then adds the domain to establish the correct communication PDU.

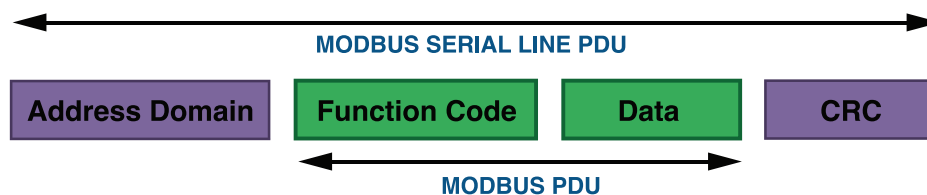


Figure2: MODBUS architecture for serial communication

On the MODBUS serial line, the address domain contains only the slave instrument address. Tips: The device address range is 1...247. Set the device address of the slave in the address field of the request frame sent by the host. When the slave instrument responds, it places its instrument address in the address area of the response frame so that the master station knows which slave is responding. Function codes indicate the type of operation performed by the server. CRC domain is the result of the "redundancy check" calculation, which is executed according to the information content.

MODBUS RTU Transmission Mode

When the instrument uses RTU (Remote Terminal Unit) mode for MODBUS serial communication, each 8-bit byte of information contains two 4-bit hexadecimal characters. The main advantages of this mode are greater character density and better data throughput than the ASCII mode with the same baud rate. Each message must be transmitted as a continuous string.

The format of each byte in RTU mode (11 bits):

- Coding system: 8-bit binary
- Each 8-bit byte in a message contains two 4-bit hexadecimal characters (0-9, A-F)
- Bits in each byte: 1 starting bit
- 8 data bits, the first minimum valid bits without parity check bits
- 2 stop bits
- Baud rate: 9600 BPS
- How characters are transmitted serially:
- Each character or byte is sent in this order (from left to right) the least significant bit (LSB)... Maximum Significant Bit (MSB)



Figure 3: RTU pattern bit sequence

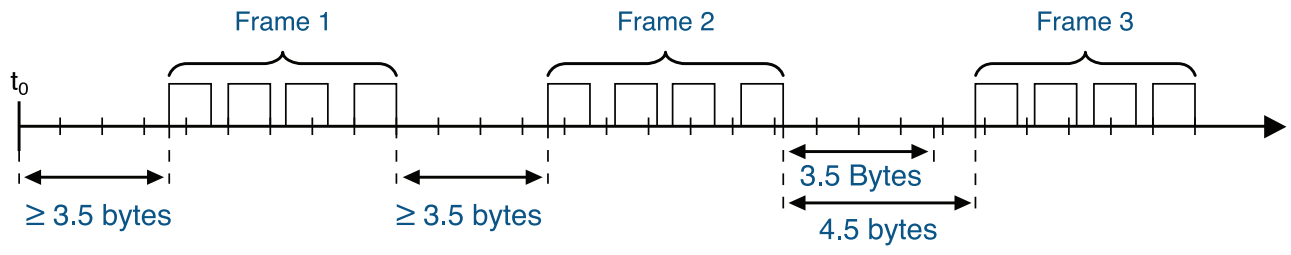
Check Domain Structure: Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC16)

Structure description:

Slave Instrument	Function Code	Data	CRC	
Address	1 byte	0...252 byte	2 byte	
			CRC Low byte	CRC High byte

Figure 4: RTU information structure

The maximum frame size of MODBUS is 256 bytes MODBUS RTU Information Frame In RTU mode, message frames are distinguished by idle intervals of at least 3.5 character times, which are called t3.5 in subsequent sections.



Start	Address	Function code	Date	CRC	Stop
≥3.5 bytes	8	8	Nx8	16	≥3.5 bytes

Figure 5: RTU Message Frame

The entire message frame must be sent in a continuous character stream. When the pause time interval between two characters exceeds 1.5 characters, the information frame is considered incomplete and the receiver does not receive the information frame.

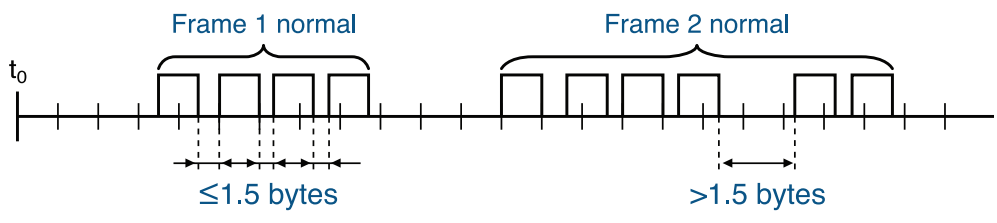


Figure 6: Frame data transmission

MODBUS RTU CRC Check

The RTU mode contains an error-detection domain based on a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) algorithm that performs on all message contents. The CRC domain checks the contents of the entire message and performs this check regardless of whether the message has a random parity check. The CRC domain contains a 16-bit value consisting of two 8-bit bytes. CRC16 check is adopted. Low bytes precede, high bytes precede.

Implementation of MODBUS RTU in Instrument

According to the official MODBUS definition, the command starts with a 3.5 character interval triggering command, and the end of the command is also represented by a 3.5 character interval. The device address and MODBUS function code have 8 bits. The data string contains n*8 bits, and the data string contains the starting address of the register and the number of read/write registers. CRC check is 16 bits.

Value	Start	Device Address	Function Code	Data	CRC		Stop
	No signal bytes during 3.5 characters	1-247	Function codes conforming to MODBUS specification	Data conforming to MODBUS specification	CRCL	CRCL	No signal bytes during 3.5 characters
Byte	3.5		1	n	1	1	3.5

Figure 7: MODBUS definition of data transmission

Instrument MODBUS RTU function code

The instrument only uses two MODBUS function codes:

- 0x03: Read-and-hold register
- 0x10: Write multiple registers

MODBUS Function Code 0x03: Read-and-hold Register

This function code is used to read the continuous block content of the holding register of the remote device. Request the PDU to specify the start register address and the number of registers. Address registers from zero. Therefore, the addressing register 1-16 is 0-15. The register data in the response information is packaged in two bytes per register. For each register, the first byte contains high bits and the second byte contains low bits.

Request:

Function Code	1 byte	0x03
Start Address	2 bytes	0x0000...0xffff
Read Register Number	2 bytes	1...125

Figure 8: Read-and-hold register request frame

Response:

Function Code	1 byte	0x03
Start Address	2 bytes	0x0000...0xffff
Read Register Number	2 bytes	1...125

N = Register number

Figure 9: Read-and-hold register response frame

The following illustrates the request frame and response frame with the read and hold register 108-110 as an example. (The contents of register 108 are read-only, with two-byte values of 0X022B, and the contents of register 109-110 are 0X0000 and 0X0064)

Request Frame		Response Frame	
Number Systems	(Hexadecimal)	Function code	(Hexadecimal)
Function code	0x03	Register Value (High Bytes) (108)	0x03
Start address (high byte)	0x00	Register Value (Low Bytes)(108)	0x06
Start address (low byte)	0x6B	Register Value (High Bytes) (109)	0x02
Number of Read Registers (High Bytes)	0x00	Register Value (Low Bytes) (109)	0x2B
Number of Read Registers (Low Bytes)	0x00	Register Value (High Bytes)(110)	0x00
		Register Value (High Bytes)(110)	0x00
		Register Value (Low Bytes) (110)	0x00
		Function code	0x64

Figure 10: Examples of read and hold register request and response frames

MODBUS function code 0x10: write multiple registers

This function code is used to write continuous registers to remote devices (1... 123 registers) block that specifies the value of the registers written in the request data frame. Data is packaged in two bytes per register. Response frame return function code, start address and number of registers written.

Request:

Function Code	1 byte	0x03
Start Address	2 bytes	0x0000...0xffff
Number of Input Registers	2 bytes	1...125
Number of Bytes	1 byte	Nx2
Register Values	Nx2 bytes	Value

N = Register number

Figure 11: Write multiple register request frames

Response:

Function Code	1 byte	0x03
Start Address	2 bytes	0x0000...0xffff
Number of Input Registers	2 bytes	1...125
Number of Bytes	1 byte	Nx2
Register Values	Nx2 bytes	Value

N = Register number

Figure 12: Write multiple register response frames

The request frame and response frame are illustrated below in two registers that write the values 0x000A and 0x0102 to the start address of 2.

Request Frame	(hexidecimal)	Response Frame	(hexidecimal)
Number Systems	0x10	Function code	0x10
Function code	0x00	Register Value (High Bytes) (108)	0x00
Start address (high byte)	0x01	Register Value (Low Bytes)(108)	0x01
Start address (low byte)	0x00	Register Value (High Bytes) (109)	0x00
Number of Read Registers (High Bytes)	0x02	Register Value (Low Bytes) (109)	0x02
Number of Read Registers (Low Bytes)	0x04	Register Value (High Bytes)(110)	0x00
Number of bytes	0x00		
Register value (high byte)	0x0A		
Register value (low byte)	0x01		
Register value (high byte)	0x02		
Register value (low byte)			

Figure 13: Examples of writing multiple register request and response frames

Data Format

Overview

Floating Point

Definition : Floating point, conforming to IEEE 754 (single precision)

Description	Symbol	Index	Mantissa	SUM
Bit	3	30...23	22...0	22...0
Index Deviation	127			

Figure 14: floating point single-precision definition (4 bytes, 2 MODBUS registers)

Example: Compile decimal 17.625 to binary

Step 1: Converting 17.625 in decimal form to a floating-point number in binary form, first finding the binary representation of the integer part 17
 Decimal = $16 + 1 = 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$

The binary representation of integer part 17 is 10001B then the binary representation of decimal part is obtained $0.625 = 0.5 + 0.125 = 1 \times 2^{-1} + 0 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3}$

The binary representation of decimal part 0.625 is 0.101B.

So the binary floating point number of 17.625 in decimal form is 10001.101B

Step 2: Shift to find the exponent.

Move 10001.101B to the left until there is only one decimal point, resulting in 1.0001101B, and $10001.101B = 1.0001101B \times 2^4$. So the exponential part is 4, plus 127, it becomes 131, and its binary representation is 10000011B.

Step 3: Calculate the tail number

After removing 1 before the decimal point of 1.0001101B, the final number is 0001101B (because before the decimal point must be 1, so IEEE stipulates that only the decimal point behind can be recorded). For the important explanation of 23-bit mantissa, the first (i.e. hidden bit) is not compiled.

Hidden bits are bits on the left side of the separator, which are usually set to 1 and suppressed.

Step 4: Symbol bit definition

The sign bit of positive number is 0, and the sign bit of negative number is 1, so the sign bit of 17.625 is 0.

Step 5: Convert to floating point number

1 bit symbol + 8 bit index + 23-bit mantissa 0 10000011 00011010000000000000000B
 (the hexadecimal system is shown as 0 x418d0000)

Reference code:

1. If the compiler used by the user has a library function that implements this function, the library function can be called directly, for example, using C language, then you can directly call the C library function mempcpy to obtain an integer representation of the floating-point storage format in memory. For example: float floatdata; // converted floating point number
 void* outdata;
 mempcpy (outdata,&floatdata,4);
 Suppose floatdata = 17.625
 If it is a small-end storage mode, after executing the above statement,
 the data stored in the address unit outdata is 0x00.
 address unit (outdata + 1) stores data as 0x00
 address unit (outdata + 2) stores data as 0x8D
 address unit (outdata + 3) stores data as 0x41
 If it is large-end storage mode, after executing the above statement,
 the data stored in outdata of address unit is 0x41
 address unit (outdata + 1) stores data as 0x8D
 address unit (outdata + 2) stores data as 0x00
 address unit (outdata + 3) stores data as 0x00

2. If the compiler used by the user does not implement the library function of this function, the following functions can be used to achieve this function:
 void mempcpy(void *dest,void *src,int n)
 {
 char *pd = (char *)dest; char *ps = (char *)src;
 for(int i=0;i<n;i++) *pd++ = *ps++;
 }
 And then make a call to the above mempcpy (outdata, & floatdata, 4);

Example: Compile binary floating-point number 0100 0010 0111 1011 0110 0110 0110B to decimal number.**Step 1:** Divide the binary floating-point number 0100 0010 0111 1011 0110 0110 0110B into symbol, bit, exponential bit and mantissa bit.

0 10000100 11110110110011001100110B
 1-bit sign + 8-bit index + 23-bit tail sign bit S: 0 denotes positive number
 Index position E: 10000100B = 1x27 + 0x26 + 0x25 + 0x25 + 0x24 + 0x23 + 0x22 + 0x21 + 0x20
 = 128+0+0+0+0+4+0+0=132
 Mantissa bits M:11110110110011001100110B = 8087142

Step 2: Calculate the decimal number
 $D = (-1) \times (1.0 + M/223) \times 2^{E-127}$
 $= (-1) \times (1.0 + 8087142/223) \times 2^{132-127}$
 $= 1 \times 1.964062452316284 \times 32$
 $= 62.85$

Reference code:

```
floatTOdecimal (long int byte0, long int byte1, long int byte2, long int byte3)
{ long int realbyte0,realbyte1,realbyte2,realbyte3; char S; long int E,M; }

float D;
realbyte0 = byte3; realbyte1 = byte2; realbyte2 = byte1; realbyte3 = byte0;

if ((realbyte0&0x80)==0)
{ S = 0;//positive number }
else { S = 1;//negative number }

E = ((realbyte0<<1)|(realbyte1&0x80)>>7)-127;
M = ((realbyte1&0x7f) << 16) | (realbyte2<< 8) | realbyte3;
D = pow(-1,S)*(1.0 + M/pow(2,23))*
return D;}
```

Function description: parameters byte0, byte1, byte2, byte3 represent 4 bytes of binary floating point number (the decimal number converted from the return value)

For example, the user sends the command to get the temperature value and dissolved oxygen value to the probe. The 4 bytes representing the temperature value in the received response frame are 0x00, 0x00, 0x8d and 0x41. Then the user can get the decimal number of the corresponding temperature value through the following call statement.

That is temperature = 17.625.

```
float temperature = floatTOdecimal( 0x00, 0x00, 0x8d, 0x41)
```

Read Instruction Mode

The communication protocol adopts MODBUS (RTU) protocol. The content and address of the communication can be changed according to the needs of customers. The default configuration is network address 01, baud rate 9600, even check, one stop bit, users can set their own changes; Function code 0x04: This function enables the host to obtain real-time measurements from slaves, which are specified as single-precision floating-point type (i.e. occupying two consecutive register addresses), and to mark the corresponding parameters with different register addresses.

Communication address is as follows:

- 0000-0001: Temperature value
- 0002-0003: Main Measured Value
- 0004-0005: Temperature and Voltage Value
- 0006-0007: Main Voltage Value

Communication examples:

Examples of function code 04 instructions:

Communication address = 1, temperature = 20.0, ion value = 10.0, temperature voltage = 100.0, ion voltage = 200.0

Host Send: 01 04 00 00 08 F1 CC

Slave Response: 01 04 10 00 00 41 A0 00 00 41 20 00 00 42 C8 00 00 43 48 81 E8

Note:

- [01] Represents the instrument communication address;
- [04] Represents function code 04;
- [10] represents 10H (16) byte data;
- [00 00 00 41 A0] = 20.0; / temperature value
- [00 00 4120]= 10.0; // Main Measured Value
- [00 00 42 C8] = 100.0; // Temperature and Voltage Value
- [00 00 43 48] = 200.0; // Main measured voltage value
- [81 E8] represents CRC16 check code;

Daily Maintenance

Certain ProCon® sensors Instruments require routine maintenance, ex. pH calibration.

Simple Check Method: set the parameter zero offset as 0.0mV and the slope as 1.00, then shortcircuit the terminal "Input" and "Ref", the instrument should be displayed in 7.000 or within the error range; If the display is not correct, please contact the manufacturer for maintenance.

Please pay attention to the following points for the maintenance of sensors.

1. When adopting the circulation structure, the velocity of inlet water sample should be kept as constant as possible.
2. When leaving the factory, there is a protective cap on the head of the electrode, which contains electrode soaking solution to maintain the moisture of the sensitive membrane. The protective cap should be taken off before use and screwed on when not in use.
3. The new electrode can be immersed in 3.3m KCl concentration immersion solution for one day and night to ensure the accuracy of calibration.
4. Calibration before installation is recommended.
5. When the site is out of water for a long time and not in use, the electrode should be screwed on the protective cap in time, and 3.3m concentration of immersion solution should be put into the protective cap.
6. Dirt on the glass ball on the top of the electrode can be cleaned with 0.1N hydrochloric acid and then invaded into the 3.3m KCl solution for activation.
7. Do not touch it by hand.
8. To ensure long-term accurate measurement, the electrode should be cleaned, maintained and calibrated regularly.
9. (9) Sensor should be replaced when calibration is no longer effective. **When the electrode is not in use, the electrode should be immersed in the solution. The preparation of the soaking solution: take a package of pH4 buffer, dissolve in 250ml pure water, then add 56g of analytical pure KCl, heat and stir it until it is completely dissolved.(note: the electrode is easy to fail when stored in the dry discharge state)**

Troubleshooting

1. LCD display is not bright

Possible Causes: Instrument or LCD Screen power supply failure.

Solutions: Check whether the power supply is connected or not, and check whether the power supply wire of the sensor is connected in the wrong direction.

2. No current output

Possible Causes: It could be a fault in the current module or a wiring fault.

Solutions: Please check that the current output wiring is correct. Please refer to the wiring terminal diagram in the instructions.

3. The output current of the transmitter does not match the display current.

Possible Causes: Current output may not be correctly calibrated.

Solutions: Please re-calibrate the 20mA output.

4. There is a on the screen.

Possible causes: The transmitter does not communicate properly with the sensor. Solutions: Check whether the signal line of the sensor is correct. Please refer to the wiring diagram in the instruction.

5. Measurements display results fluctuate greatly.

Possible causes: Sensor wiring error or low display rate setting.

Solutions: Check wiring or increase display rate appropriately.

Warranty

Icon Process Controls warrants this product to be free from significant deviations in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of purchase. If repair is necessary and has not been the result of abuse or misuse within the warranty period, please return to **Icon Process Controls** and amendment will be made without any charge. We Instruments Customer Service Center will determine if product problem is due to deviations or customer abuse. Out of warranty products will be repaired on a charge basis.

Authorization must be obtained from **Icon Process Controls** Customer Service Center to issue a RIR number before returning items for any reason. When applying for authorization, please include date requiring the reason of return. Instruments must be carefully packed to prevent damage in shipment and insured against possible damage or loss. **Icon Process Controls** will not be responsible for any damage resulting from careless or insufficient packing.

Warning: Damage as a result of inadequate packaging is the User / distributor's responsibility. Please follow the guidelines below before transporting.

Use the original packaging material if possible, when transporting back the unit for repair. Otherwise wrap it with bubble pack and use a corrugated box for better protection. Include a brief description of any faults suspected for the convenience of Customer Service Center, if possible. If there are any questions, feel free to contact our Customer Service Center or distributors.



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