Quick-Start Guide

VWQS-EC-01 Verge Conductivity Sensor

The Verge 4 in 1 water conductivity sensor measures EC TDS Salinity. It has high stability, excellent repeatability, and high measurement accuracy. The measurement variables are available as separate registers over Modbus. Systems are affordable, have digital linearization correction, high precision, high stability, and high performance. Has long life and high reliability. It has high-quality low-noise cable. It is simple to calibrate and is part of the Verge Sonde system, allowing for periodic automatic sensor cleaning

Solutions widely used in online monitoring of Salinity in environmental protection, sewage treatment, aquaculture, food processing, drinking water, recycled water cross contamination, it is simple to calibrate and is part of the Verge Sonde system, allowing for periodic automatic sensor cleaning. Sensor could be utilized alone or part of Sonde

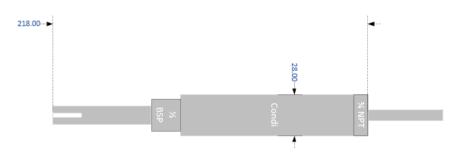
Parameter	Conductivity, TDS, Salinity
Units	us/cm (for conductivity)
Range	0-10000 (for conductivity)
Resolution	0.1 (for conductivity)
Accuracy	+-0.1us/cm (for conductivity)
Protocol	RS485 Modbus
Temperature Limits	+5 to 55 degC
Voltage supply	9-24 VDC
Housing Materials	Acetyl
Cable Materials	Rubber
Cable Length	5m
Modbus Address (Adjustable)	03(DEC)
Wire colours	Red: V+, Black: V-, Yellow Modbus A, Green: Modbus B

Modbus details

Waketime - needs to be equal to setting of the sensor with the longest waketime.

```
"waketime": 5000
},
"serial": {
          "log_en": true,
          "parity": "8N1",
          "baud": "9600".
          "type": "RS485",
          "device_type": "MODBUS_RTU",
          "mb": {
                   "r1":{
                             "addr": 3,
                             "byte_order": "DCBA",
                             "data_type": "UINT16",
                             "funct": "HOLDING REG",
                             "name": "EC",
                             "offset": 0.000,
                             "reg": 0,
                             "scaling": 1.000,
                             "units": "uscm"
                   }
         }
},
```

Sensor Size



RS485 signal (default address 01):

Standard Modbus-RTU protocol, baud rate: 9600; check digit: none; data bit: 8; stop bit: 1

Modify the address, for example: change the address of the transmitter with address 1 to 2, host
 → slave

Original	Function	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved	new	CRC16	CRC16
address	code	1	2	3	address	low	high
0X01	0X06	0X00	0X00	0X00	0X02	0X08	ОХОВ

If the transmitter receives correctly, return the following data, slave \rightarrow host

Original	Function	Data length	Reserved 1	new	CRC16	CRC16
address	code			address	low	high
0X01	0X06	0X02	0X00	0X02	0X39	0X49

Remark: If you forget the original address of the sensor, you can use the broadcast address OXFE instead. When using OXFE, the host can only be connected to one slave, and the return address is still the original address, which can be used as the address query method.

> Query data

Query the data of the transmitter (address 1) (EC, temperature, TDS, Salinity), host \rightarrow slave

Address	Function	Start	Start	Register	Register	CRC16	CRC16
	code	register	register	length	length	low	high
		address	address	high	low		
		high	low				

0X01	0X03	0X00	0X00	0X00	0X04	0X44	0X09

If the transmitter receives correctly, return the following data, slave \rightarrow host

Address	Function	Data	Register	Register 1	Register	Register	CRC16	CRC16
	code	length	0 data	data	2 data	3 data	low	high
0X01	0X03	0X08	0X02	0X01	0X01	0X00	0X1B	0XA9
			OXAE	0X64	0X57	0XDE		
			EC	Temperature	TDS	Salinity		

Data representation method:

A. EC

Convert the returned data to decimal data

B. Temperature

Convert the returned data to decimal data ÷10, the negative number uses the complement algorithm, use 0XFFFF

After subtracting the data, add 1 and convert it to decimal data, then ÷10, then invert. C.TDS

Convert the returned data to decimal data

C. Salinity

Convert the returned data to decimal data ÷100

The above data indicates that EC: 686uS/cm, temperature: 35.6 °C, TDS:343mg/L, Salinity 2.22ppt

Make the linear calibration of the electrode constant

Address	Function	Start	Start	Data	Data	CRC16	CRC16
	code	register	register	length high	length low	low	high
		address	address				
		high	low				
0X01	0X03	0X00	0X53	0X00	0X01	0X74	OX1B

(1) Check the present electrode constant

If the	Function	Start	Start	Electrode	Electrode	CRC16	CRC16
transmitt er	code	register	register	constant	constant	low	high
receives correctly,		address	address	high	low		
return the following		high	low				
data, slave →		0	-				
hostAddres s							
0X01	0X03	0X00	0X53	0X03	OXE8	0XB5	0X65

So the present electrode constant is 03E8(HEX)=100(Decimal)/100=1.0

(2) Change the electrode constant

The default is 03 E8, that means the electrode constant is 1.00, if you want to change the present EC values into 0.998, so need change the electrode constant in 03 E6, the instruction as following:

Address	Function	Start	Start	Electrode	Electrode	CRC16	CRC16
	code	register	register	constant	constant	low	high
		address	address	high	low		
		high	low				
0X01	0X06	0X00	0X53	0X03	OXE6	OXF8	0XA1

If success, will return: 01 06 00 53 03 E6 F8 A1.

If the electrode constant change into the 0.98 times, and the EC TDS salinity will also change into 0.98 times.

Precautions for use

1. Please observe the operating procedures and precautions of this manual when using.

2. The Salinity cell should be installed in the pipeline with stable flow rate and not easy to generate bubbles. It can be installed by bypass.

3. Concentric tubular electrodes should be installed in the FLOW direction, such as flat, diagonal or vertical installation and deep into the flowing water body; other structurally shaped electrodes prevent sparse flow in the measuring chamber due to turbulence during lateral installation. Be careful of air bubbles

4. Please keep the electrode measurement part clean during installation. Do not touch the surface directly with hands or dirty objects.

Accurate values cannot be measured for a long time after stains and greases or gels.

5. The Salinity cell is a precision measuring component, cannot be decomposed, cannot change the shape and size of the electrode, nor can be used in strong Acid, alkali cleaning, soaking and mechanical scraping, these operations will lead to changes in the electrode constant, affecting the system's measurement volume accuracy.

6. The instrument is assembled with precision integrated circuits and electronic components. Do not install it in direct sunlight. In a dry environment or in a control box, avoid leakage or measurement errors caused by water droplets or moisture.

7. In order to ensure the safety of the installation operation, turn on the power after the installation is checked.