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SKU:SEN0158

Introduction

This is 2MPa high-frequency analog pressure sensor with RS485 communication guide. The sensor uses the flexible stainless steel diaphragm to measure pressure, and then converts it into a standard digital signal output. The sensor chip is temperature compensated and calibrated by the laser trimming on the actual use. It can be connected to temperature compensation and calibration circuit with excellent performance. The sensor has a built-in high-precision acquisition circuit, which makes it applicable to various complicated application occasions.

Besides that, the SEN0158 adopts high-precision ceramic pressure core, which has the advantages of high accuracy, high stability, measuring range by flat refreshing rate, time accuracy, and long-term stability. It is widely used in various industrial fields, such as water supply, drainage, water conservancy, hydropower, boiler pressure, pressure pump, and other industrial pressure control.

Specification

- Operating Voltage: DC 7~25V
- Max Instantaneous Current: 100mA
- Effective Measuring Range: 0~2MPa
- Distance Resolution: 0.1mm
- Measuring Accuracy: 5mm
- Resolution: 0.1MPa
- Temperature Error: ±1.5%FS
- Temperature Drift: ±0.2%FS
- Operating Temperature: -20℃ ~ 60℃
- Sensor Accuracy: ±0.5%FS
- Protection Grade: IP65
- Communication Interface: RS485

Board Overview



Register

Register Address	Number	Name	Read/Write	Power-down Protection
0x00	1	Modulo RS Register	R	
0x01	1	Module ID Register	R/W	Y
0x02	1	Window Address Register	R/W	Y
0x03	1	Baud Rate Register	R/W	Y
0x04	1	Parity Register	R/W	Y
0x05	1	Stop Bit Register	R/W	Y
0x06	1	Software Version Register	R	
0x07	1	Save parameter Register	R/W	N
0x08	1	Distance register	R	
0x09	1	Distance temperature register	R	
0x0A	1	Control register	R/W	N
0x0B	1	Electrical register	R	
0x0C	1	Save parameter Register	R/W	N
0x0D	1	Distance register	R	
0x0E	1	Distance temperature register	R	
0x0F	1	Control register	R/W	N
0x10	1	Electrical register	R	
0x11	1	External parameter temperature data register	R/W	N

SEN0158 Register Read/Write Tutorial

Requirements

- Hardware
  - Arduino Leonardo or UNO
  - RS485 to TTL module (If you have a RS485 to USB module, you can connect directly to the computer. If you have a TTL module, you need to take up a bit of memory. It is suggested to use the following modules.)
  - DFR0845 Shield for Arduino V2
  - 12V Power supply
  - Connect the sensor to the Arduino board in the following way. (Take UNO as an example)

Sensor	Arduino UNO
Red	12V
Black	GND
Yellow	A4
White	A5

- Software
  - Arduino IDE
  - Open Library Manager(Ctrl+Shift+I), search for ModbusMaster and install it. (Modbus Library for Arduino)

```
#include <ModbusMaster.h>
```

Connection Diagram



Set the Sensor to Address 0x01

To RS485 to USB module

Set the Sensor to Address 0x01

Read the detected distance

SEN0158 is set to address 0x01 by default. Users can change the address by themselves. Please refer to the following code to read the detected distance.

```
/*!
 * @file readDistance.ino
 * @brief Read distance
 * @n Experimental phenomenon: Read the distance
 *
 * @copyright   Copyright (c) 2010 DFRobot Co.Ltd (http://www.dfrobot.com)
 * @licence     The MIT License (MIT)
 * @author [Arvin](Arvin.Ma@dfrobot.com)
 * @version  V1.0
 * @date  2021-11-26
 * @url https://github.com/DFRobot/DFRobot_RS485_Pressure_Sensor
 */
#include <ModbusMaster.h>

/* Baud rate can be 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 */
#define MODBUS_BAUDRATE  9600

/* Modbus slave address range is 0x01 ~ 0xF7 */
#define MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR  0x01

/* Register address */
#define DISTANCE_REG  0x08

ModbusMaster node;

void setup()
{
  /* Modbus communication runs at 115200 baud */
  Serial.begin(115200);

  /* Modbus slave ID 1 */
  node.begin(MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR, Serial);
}

void loop()
{
  uint8_t result;
  uint16_t data[2];

  /* Read 2 registers starting at 0x08) */
  result = node.readInputRegisters(DISTANCE_REG, 2);
  if (result == node.ku8MBSuccess) {
    /* Combine the two registers read into a float data type */
    uint32_t tmp = ((uint32_t)node.getResponseBuffer(1) << 16) | node.getResponseBuffer(0);
    float distance = *(float*)&tmp;
    Serial.print("Distance: ");
    Serial.println(distance);
  } else {
    Serial.print("Failed, Response Code: ");
    Serial.println(result, HEX);
  }
  delay(1000);
}
```

Read the detected distance temperature

SEN0158 is set to address 0x01 by default. Users can change the address by themselves. Please refer to the following code to read the detected distance temperature.

```
/*!
 * @file readDistanceTemperature.ino
 * @brief Read distance temperature
 * @n Experimental phenomenon: Read the distance temperature
 *
 * @copyright   Copyright (c) 2010 DFRobot Co.Ltd (http://www.dfrobot.com)
 * @licence     The MIT License (MIT)
 * @author [Arvin](Arvin.Ma@dfrobot.com)
 * @version  V1.0
 * @date  2021-11-26
 * @url https://github.com/DFRobot/DFRobot_RS485_Pressure_Sensor
 */
#include <ModbusMaster.h>

/* Baud rate can be 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 */
#define MODBUS_BAUDRATE  9600

/* Modbus slave address range is 0x01 ~ 0xF7 */
#define MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR  0x01

/* Register address */
#define DISTANCE_TEMP_REG  0x09

ModbusMaster node;

void setup()
{
  /* Modbus communication runs at 115200 baud */
  Serial.begin(115200);

  /* Modbus slave ID 1 */
  node.begin(MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR, Serial);
}

void loop()
{
  uint8_t result;
  uint16_t data[2];

  /* Read 2 registers starting at 0x09) */
  result = node.readInputRegisters(DISTANCE_TEMP_REG, 2);
  if (result == node.ku8MBSuccess) {
    /* Combine the two registers read into a float data type */
    uint32_t tmp = ((uint32_t)node.getResponseBuffer(1) << 16) | node.getResponseBuffer(0);
    float distance = *(float*)&tmp;
    Serial.print("Distance temperature: ");
    Serial.println(distance);
  } else {
    Serial.print("Failed, Response Code: ");
    Serial.println(result, HEX);
  }
  delay(1000);
}
```

Read Onboard Temperature

SEN0158 is set to address 0x01 by default. Users can change the address by themselves. Please refer to the following code to read the onboard temperature.

```
/*!
 * @file readOnboardTemperature.ino
 * @brief Read onboard temperature
 * @n Experimental phenomenon: Read the onboard temperature
 *
 * @copyright   Copyright (c) 2010 DFRobot Co.Ltd (http://www.dfrobot.com)
 * @licence     The MIT License (MIT)
 * @author [Arvin](Arvin.Ma@dfrobot.com)
 * @version  V1.0
 * @date  2021-11-26
 * @url https://github.com/DFRobot/DFRobot_RS485_Pressure_Sensor
 */
#include <ModbusMaster.h>

/* Baud rate can be 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 */
#define MODBUS_BAUDRATE  9600

/* Modbus slave address range is 0x01 ~ 0xF7 */
#define MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR  0x01

/* Register address */
#define ONBOARD_TEMP_REG  0x0E

ModbusMaster node;

void setup()
{
  /* Modbus communication runs at 115200 baud */
  Serial.begin(115200);

  /* Modbus slave ID 1 */
  node.begin(MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR, Serial);
}

void loop()
{
  uint8_t result;
  uint16_t data[2];

  /* Read 2 registers starting at 0x0E) */
  result = node.readInputRegisters(ONBOARD_TEMP_REG, 2);
  if (result == node.ku8MBSuccess) {
    /* Combine the two registers read into a float data type */
    uint32_t tmp = ((uint32_t)node.getResponseBuffer(1) << 16) | node.getResponseBuffer(0);
    float distance = *(float*)&tmp;
    Serial.print("Onboard temperature: ");
    Serial.println(distance);
  } else {
    Serial.print("Failed, Response Code: ");
    Serial.println(result, HEX);
  }
  delay(1000);
}
```

Change Sensor Address

SEN0158 is set to address 0x01 by default. Users can change the address by themselves. Please refer to the following code to change the sensor address.

```
/*!
 * @file changeAddress.ino
 * @brief Change address
 * @n Experimental phenomenon: Change address
 *
 * @copyright   Copyright (c) 2010 DFRobot Co.Ltd (http://www.dfrobot.com)
 * @licence     The MIT License (MIT)
 * @author [Arvin](Arvin.Ma@dfrobot.com)
 * @version  V1.0
 * @date  2021-11-26
 * @url https://github.com/DFRobot/DFRobot_RS485_Pressure_Sensor
 */
#include <ModbusMaster.h>

/* Baud rate can be 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 */
#define MODBUS_BAUDRATE  9600

/* Modbus slave address range is 0x01 ~ 0xF7 */
#define MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR  0x01

/* Register address */
#define MODULE_ID_REG  0x01

ModbusMaster node;

void setup()
{
  /* Modbus communication runs at 115200 baud */
  Serial.begin(115200);

  /* Modbus slave ID 1 */
  node.begin(MODBUS_SLAVE_ADDR, Serial);
}

void loop()
{
  uint8_t result;
  uint16_t data[2];

  /* Read 2 registers starting at 0x01) */
  result = node.readInputRegisters(MODULE_ID_REG, 2);
  if (result == node.ku8MBSuccess) {
    /* Combine the two registers read into a float data type */
    uint32_t tmp = ((uint32_t)node.getResponseBuffer(1) << 16) | node.getResponseBuffer(0);
    float distance = *(float*)&tmp;
    Serial.print("Module ID: ");
    Serial.println(distance);
  } else {
    Serial.print("Failed, Response Code: ");
    Serial.println(result, HEX);
  }
  delay(1000);
}
```

FAQ

More Documents