

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY TRANSMITTER

I BRIEF INTRODUCTION

1.1 Product overview

The transmitter is widely used in agricultural greenhouses, flower culture and other occasions need temperature and humidity monitoring. Three parts of the sensor input power supply, induction probe, signal output are completely isolated. safe and reliable, beautiful appearance and convenient installation.

1.2 Functional features

The temperature and humidity transmitter adopts high sensitivity probe, the signal is stable and the precision is high. It has the characteristics of wide measuring range, good linearity, good waterproof performance, convenient use, easy installation, long transmission distance and so on.

1.3 Primary parameters

PARAMETERS	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT RANGE	-40℃-80℃(Customizable)
HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT RANGE	0-100% RH
TEMPERATURE ACCURACY	±0.5℃(25℃ Typical value)

HUMIDITY ACCURACY		±3%RH(5%RH`-95%RH,25℃ Typical value) ⁽¹⁾
LONG TEMPERATURE STABILITY	TERM	≤0.1℃/y
HUMIDITY TERM STABILITY	LONG	≤1%/y
COMMUNICATION PORT		Analog quantity interface (voltage type or current type)
POWER SUPPLY		12V-24V DC
MAXIMUM CONSUMPTION	POWER	≤0.3W（@12V DC , 25℃）
BOUNDARY DIMENSION		110×85×44mm3
CURRENT TYPE	OUTPUT	4-20mA
CURRENT LOAD	OUTPUT	≤600Ω
VOLTAGE TYPE	OUTPUT	0-5V/0-10V
VOLTAGE LOAD	OUTPUT	≤250Ω
WORKING RANGE	PRESSURE	0.9-1.1atm

1.4 Probe parameters and selection

Product Type	Probe Type	Temperature Accuracy	Humidity Accuracy
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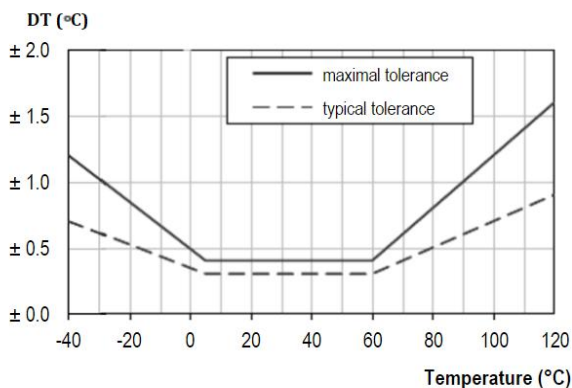
-S20 type (default)	SHT20	$\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 3\text{-}7\%$
-S30 type	SHT30	$\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 2\text{-}4.5\%$
-S31 type	SHT31	$\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 2\%$
-S75 type	SHT75	$\pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\pm 1.5\text{-}3\%$

The above life is the reference value under the condition of temperature $23 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $40 \pm 10\% \text{ RH}$.

1.5 Temperature parameters (- S20 type)

Content	Minimum	Typical Value	Maximum	Unit
Resolution (14bit)	-	0.01	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Linear deviation	-	± 0.3	See Table 1 below	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Repeatability	-	± 0.1	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Scope of work	-40	-	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Response time (63%)	5	-	30	秒
Long term drift	-	<0.04	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{year}$

Table 1: temperature measurement accuracy under different temperatures



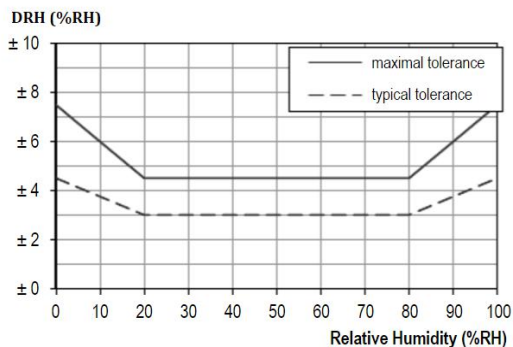
As shown in the above table, the maximum deviation in the range of 5-60°C is within ± 0.5 , and the deviation increases when it is lower than 0°C and higher than 60°C.

1.6 Humidity parameters (- S20 type)

Content	Minim um	Typical Value	Maxim um	Unit
Resolution (12bit)	-	0.04	-	%RH
Linear deviation	-	± 3.0	See Table 2 below	%RH
Repeatability	-	± 0.1	-	%RH
Scope of work	0	-	100	%RH
Response time (63%)	-	8	-	s
Long term drift	-	<0.5	-	%RH

			/year
Hysteresis	-	± 1	%RH
Nonlinearity	-	<0.1	%RH

Table 2: humidity measurement accuracy under different humidity

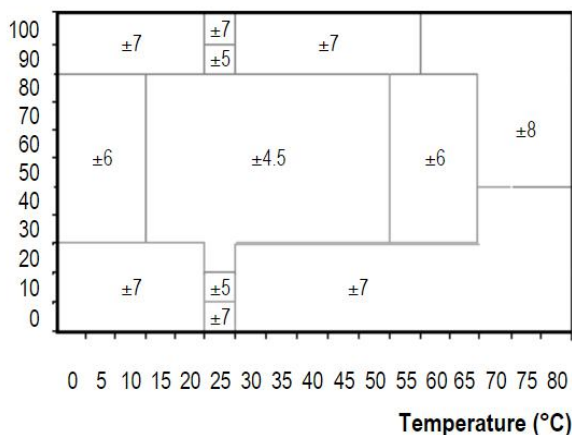


As shown in the above table, the typical deviation is $\pm 3\%$ in the range of 20-80% RH, and the deviation increases when the humidity is less than 20% and more than 80%.

1.7 Effect of temperature on humidity measurement (- S20 type)

Table 2 above describes the influence of different humidity conditions on humidity measurement, and the table below describes the influence of different temperatures on humidity measurement accuracy.

Table 3: relative humidity at different temperatures



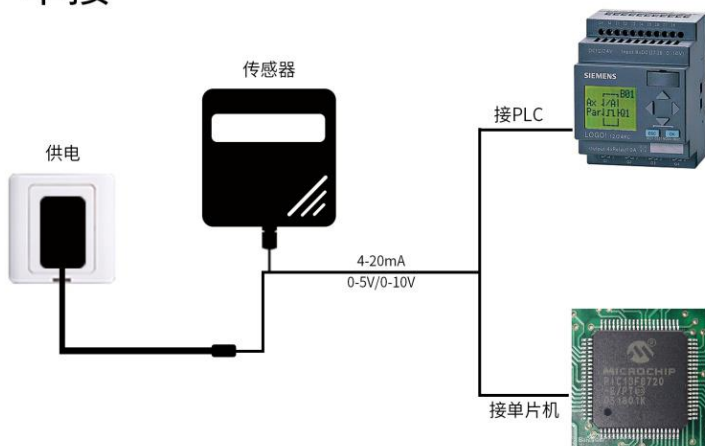
As shown above, in the humidity range of 15°C to 55°C, 30 to 80°C, the accuracy of humidity is the highest, which is $\pm 4.5\%$. In other cases, the humidity increases gradually.

1.8 System frame diagram

When the system needs to connect an analog quantity version sensor, you only need to supply power to the equipment, at the same time, connect the analog quantity output line to the DI interface of the single-chip microcomputer or PLC, and write the corresponding acquisition program according to the conversion relationship in the following paper.

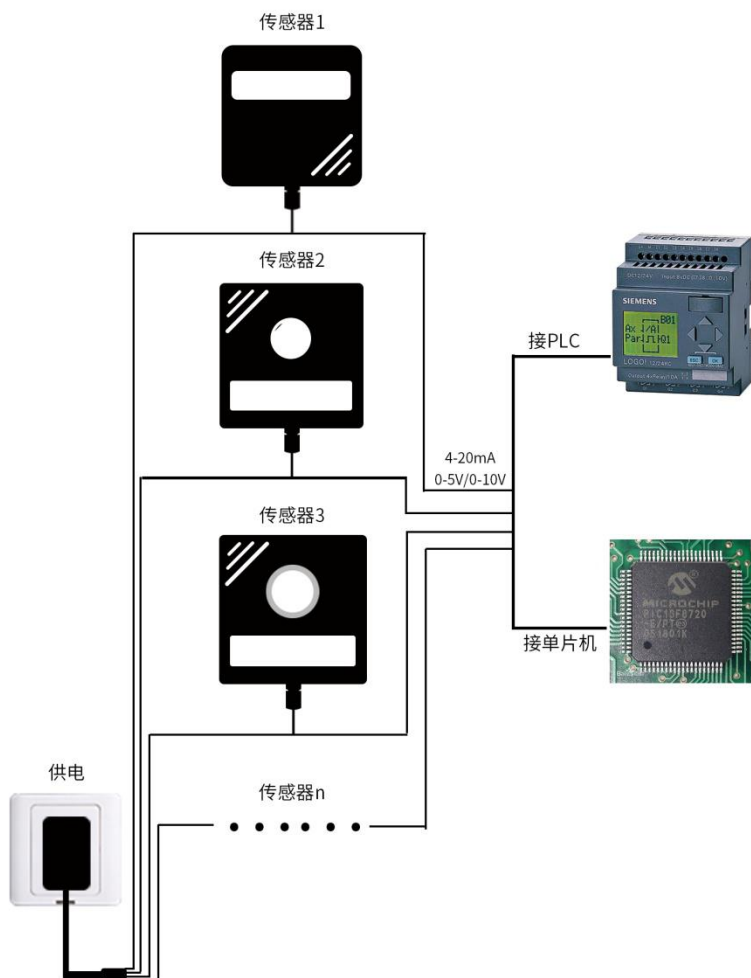


单接



When the system needs to access multiple analog quantity versions of sensors, it needs to connect each sensor to each different analog quantity acquisition port of single-chip computer or the DI interface of PLC, and write the corresponding acquisition program according to the conversion relationship in the following paper.

多接



II HARDWARE CONNECTIONS

2.1 Checking before installation

Check the list of devices before installation:

Name	Number
THE SENSOR DEVICE	1
12V POWER ADAPTER (Optional)	1
WARRANTY CARD / CERTIFICATE	1

2.2 Interface description

The power interface is wide-voltage power input 12-24V. Analog products should pay attention to the positive and negative signal lines. Do not reverse the positive or negative of the current/voltage signal lines.



	Line Color	Description
Power	Brown	Power supply Positive (12-24V DC)
	Black	Power supply Negative
Communication	Yellow(Gray)	Voltage/current Positive output
	Blue	Voltage/current Positive output

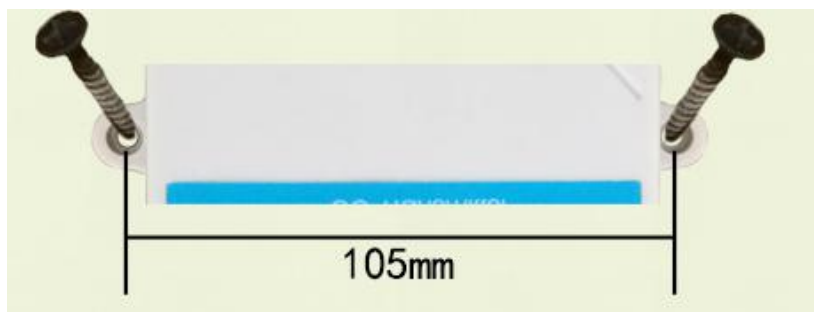
Caution: please be careful not to connect the wrong wire

sequence, which will cause the equipment to burn down. At the same time, it must be noted that the positive output of voltage / current is an active output, and the positive output of voltage / current must not be connected to the positive position of power supply, which will definitely lead to burnout.

0.6m long wire is provided by default, and customers can extend the wire or wire in sequence as required.

Note that there is no yellow line in the line sequence that may be provided in some factory batches. At this time, the gray line is equivalent to replace the yellow line.

2.3 Installation instructions



The wall hanging King shell is wall hanging installation. The installation hole is located in the middle of both sides of the equipment. The installation hole diameter is less than 4mm, and the hole distance is 105mm. 3mm self tapping screws can be used for installation.

III WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

Analog sensor wiring is simple, only need to connect the wire with the designated port of the equipment. The equipment supports 3-wire

wiring mode.

3.1 Typical three wire wiring mode

For a typical three wire system, omitting the blue wire is enough. In the sensor, the blue wire and the black wire are short circuited in the sensor, so the blue wire can be omitted.

For the three wire current wiring mode, after connecting the power line (brown line and black line) of the sensor to the power supply, only the yellow (gray) color line of the sensor is used as the positive temperature signal and the blue line is used as the positive humidity signal to connect the signal of the current acquisition equipment.

温湿度传感器

电流输出制 (4-20mA)

第一步

用12V-24V的电源适配器

连接传感器

第二步

正确挑选万用表量程或连

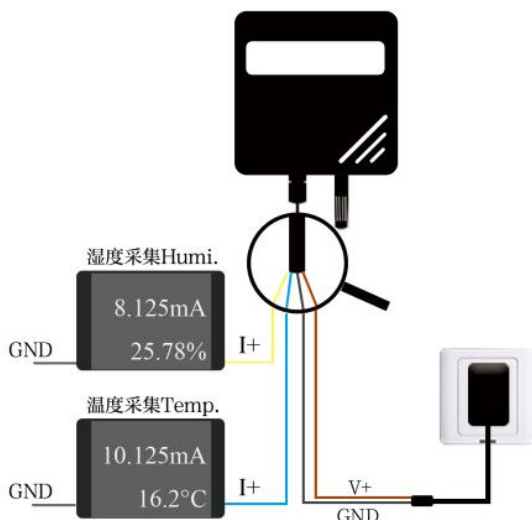
接模拟量信号采集器

第三步

对照公式计算

$$P_{\text{温度}} = (I_{\text{电流}} - 4\text{mA}) * 10 - 45^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$P_{\text{湿度}} = (I_{\text{电流}} - 4\text{mA}) * 6.25\%$$



For the three wire voltage connection mode, after connecting the power line (brown line and black line) of the sensor to the power

supply, only the yellow (gray) line of the sensor needs to be taken as the positive temperature signal and the blue line as the positive humidity signal to be taken as the positive signal of the voltage acquisition equipment.

温湿度传感器

电压输出制 (0-5V)

第一步

用12V-24V的电源适配器

连接传感器

第二步

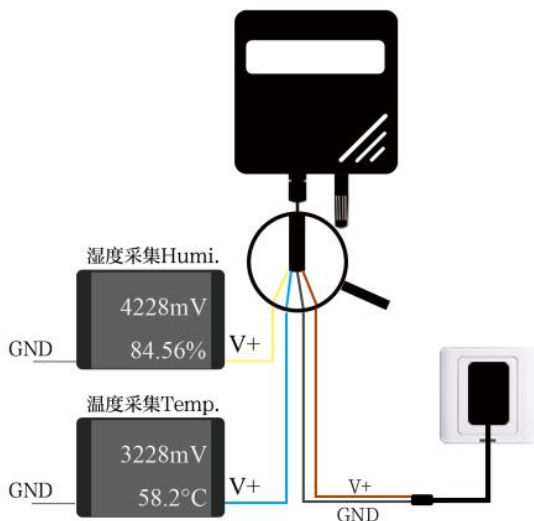
正确挑选万用表量程或连接模拟量信号采集器

第三步

对照公式计算

$$P_{\text{温度}} = V_{\text{(电压)}} * 0.032 - 45^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$P_{\text{湿度}} = V_{\text{(电压)}} / 50\%$$



温湿度传感器

电压输出制 (0-10V)

第一步

用12V~24V的电源适配器

连接传感器

第二步

正确挑选万用表量程或连

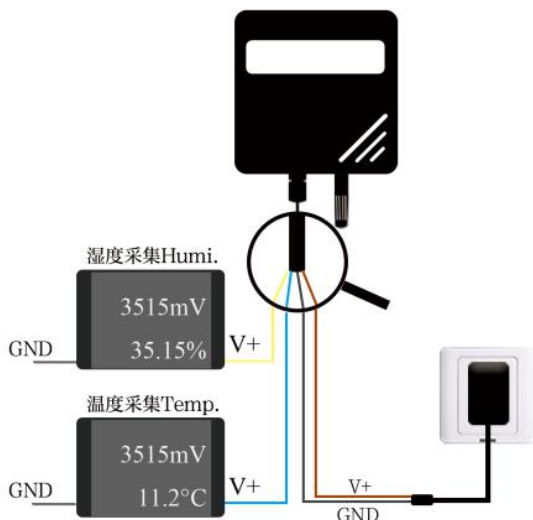
接模拟量信号采集器

第三步

对照公式计算

$$P_{\text{温度}} = V_{\text{(电压)}} * 0.016 - 45^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$P_{\text{湿度}} = V_{\text{(电压)}} / 100\%$$



IV ANALOG PARAMETERS MEANING

4.1 Analog 4-20mA Current Loop

Current Value	Temperature	Humidity
4mA	-45°C	0%
20mA	115°C	100%

The formula is P temperature = (I (current) -4mA) *10-45 °C

The formula is P Humidity=(I(Current)-4mA)*6.25%

Where I is in mA.

For example, the humidity of the data collected in the current

situation is 8.125mA, and the calculated humidity is 25.78%. The temperature is 10.125mA, and the calculated temperature is 16.2°C.

4.2 Analogue 0-10V voltage output

Voltage Value	Temperature	Humidity
0V	-45°C	0%
10V	115°C	100%

The formula is $P \text{ temperature} = V (\text{voltage}) * 0.016 - 45^\circ\text{C}$

The formula is $P \text{ humidity} = V(\text{voltage}) / 100\%$

Where V is in mV.

For example, the humidity of the data collected in the current situation is 3515mV, and the calculated humidity is 35.15%. The collected data temperature is 3515mV, and the calculated temperature is 11.2°C.

4.3 Analogue 0-5V voltage output

Voltage Value	Temperature	Humidity
0V	-45°C	0%
10V	115°C	100%

The formula is $P \text{ temperature} = V(\text{voltage}) * 0.032 - 45^\circ\text{C}$

The formula is $P \text{ humidity} = V(\text{voltage}) / 50\%$

Where V is in mV.

For example, in the current situation, the humidity of the collected data is 4228 mV, and the calculated humidity is 84.56%. The

collected data temperature is 3228mV, and the calculated temperature is 58.2°C.

