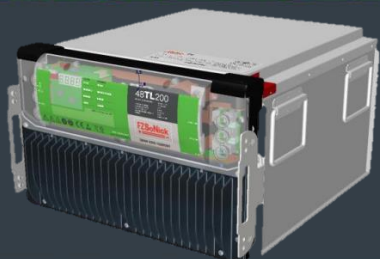




ENERGY STORAGE SOLUTIONS



Technical Information

48TL200 ModBus Protocol

Rev 11

FZSoNick
+ —

GREEN & SAFE SALT BATTERY

Revision history

| Rev. | Date | Author | Modifications |
|------|------------|-----------|---|
| 11 | 25/05/2023 | B. Milani | Updated to FW version FW AF09 for solar application |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Sommario

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1. Scope

This documents describes the RS485 MODBUS communication protocol of the 48TL200 batteries for solar application.

2. Reference document

[1] 48TL200 Installation & Operating Instructions Technical manual

[2] 48TL200 Check List Claim Notification Troubleshooting Rev1

3. UART Modes

The default communication is RTU mode with, 8 Bit, Odd, 1 Stop (7-E-1) bits per Byte and baud 115200. The ASCII mode is available on request (a firmware update is required), possible configurations are listed below.

| | DATA BITS | PARITY | STOP BITS | BAUD |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| MODE RTU | 8 | EVEN | 1 | 600 - 115200 |
| MODE RTU | 8 | ODD | 1 | 600 - 115200 |
| MODE RTU | 8 | NONE | 2 | 600 - 115200 |
| MODE ASCII | 7 | EVEN | 1 | 600 - 115200 |
| MODE ASCII | 7 | ODD | 1 | 600 - 115200 |
| MODE ASCII | 7 | NONE | 2 | 600 - 115200 |
| MODE ASCII | 7 | EVEN | 1 | 115200 |

The following standard MODBUS functions are implemented:

| Function Name | Function Code |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Read Input Register | 0x04 |
| Report Slave ID | 0x11 |
| Terminal Tunnel | 0x41 |

4. Modbus addresses

Default battery address is 0x02.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0x00 | BROADCAST MESSAGES | |
| 0x01 | RESERVED FOR BOOTLOADER | (115200,ASCII,8,N,1) |
| 0x02 | DEFAULT ADDRESS | (115200,ASCII,7,E,1) |
| 0x03 - 0xF7 | FREE | |
| 0xF8 - 0xFF | RESERVED (MODBUS) | |

5. Default Modbus configuration

Each firmware version is provided with a default Modbus protocol configuration that can be successively modified by the user. Following a summary of the default settings:

| FW | Mode | Parity | Baud Rate | ID |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| A08C | RTU | ODD | 115200 | 0x02 |
| AF09 | RTU | ODD | 115200 | 0x02 |
| AD9C | RTU | EVEN | 38400 | 0x64 (100 dec) |
| AD8C | RTU | EVEN | 38400 | 0x64 (100 dec) |

6. Report Slave ID

Use this function to read the BMS serial number. The answer contains the following string:
"48TL200 " + <BMS SERIAL NUMBER>

7. Read Input Register

Use this function to read the input registers. Multiple registers can be read at the same time. Please refer to MODBUS specification for details about message formatting.

8. ModBus register description

| MODBUS DEC REGISTER INDEX | REGISTER INDEX | DATA | UNIT | SCALE FACTOR | OFFSET | MIN DATA VAL | MAX DATA VAL | EXAMPLE: ON PDU | EXAMPLE: RESULT | UNIT | NOTES |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 999 | 1 | BATT VOLTAGE | V | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100000 | 10000000 | V | |
| 1000 | 2 | BATT CURRENT | A | 100 | -100 | -400 | 100 | 60000 | 5990000 | A | see section below |
| 1001 | 3 | BUS VOLTAGE | V | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 5597 | 559700 | V | |
| 1002 | 4 | SOC | Ah | 10 | -1000 | -500 | 500 | 10066 | 90660 | Ah | |
| 1003 | 5 | Tbatt(AVE) | °C | 10 | -40 | -40 | 500 | 3654 | 36140 | °C | |
| 1004 | 6 | LedStat | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0x00FF | | | bitmap | see LED bitmap |
| 1005 | 7 | Warning Flags (0-15) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see WARNINGS bitmap |
| 1006 | 8 | Warning Flags (16-31) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see WARNINGS bitmap |
| 1007 | 9 | Warning Flags (32-47) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see WARNINGS bitmap |
| 1008 | 10 | Warning Flags (48-63) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see WARNINGS bitmap |
| 1009 | 11 | Alarm Flags (0-15) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see ALARMS bitmap |
| 1010 | 12 | Alarm Flags (16-31) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see ALARMS bitmap |
| 1011 | 13 | Alarm Flags (32-47) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see ALARMS bitmap |
| 1012 | 14 | Alarm Flags (48-63) | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see ALARMS bitmap |
| 1013 | 15 | IO Status | bitmap | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | | | bitmap | see IO bitmap |
| 1014 | 16 | Board_Temp | °C | 10 | -40 | -40 | 150 | 785 | 7450 | °C | |
| 1015 | 17 | Tc_Center_Temp | °C | 10 | -40 | -40 | 500 | 3683 | 36430 | °C | |
| 1016 | 18 | Tc_Lat1_Temp | °C | 10 | -40 | -40 | 500 | 3606 | 35660 | °C | |
| 1017 | 19 | Tc_Lat2_Temp | °C | 10 | -40 | -40 | 500 | 3620 | 35800 | °C | |
| 1018 | 20 | RiscC_pwm | per cent | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | per cent | |
| 1019 | 21 | RiscL_pwm | per cent | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | per cent | |
| 1050 | 52 | RTC_Counter_Lo | seconds | 1 | 0 | | | 47392 | | | |
| 1051 | 53 | RTC_Counter_Hi | seconds | 1 | 0 | | | 2538 | | | |
| 1052 | 54 | Time To TOC Request | minutes | 1 | 0 | | | 3600 | 3600 | minutes / 60 | |
| 1053 | 55 | Battery SOC percent | % | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 569 | 5690 | per cent | |
| 1054 | 56 | FW VERSION | string | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | AF07 | A.F.0.7 | | Register contains BCD |

| MODBUS DEC | REGISTER | DATA | UNIT | SCALE | OFFSET | MIN | MAX | EXAMPLE: | EXAMPLE: | UNIT | NOTES |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1055 | 57 | SERIAL NUM 1 | BCD | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | 0000 | 1223458 | | Register contains BCD |
| 1056 | 58 | SERIAL NUM 2 | BCD | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | 0000 | | | Register contains BCD |
| 1057 | 59 | SERIAL NUM 3 | BCD | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | 0122 | | | Register contains BCD |
| 1058 | 60 | SERIAL NUM 4 | BCD | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | 3458 | | | Register contains BCD |
| 1059 | 61 | Limp_Bit_map | bitmap | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | 0x0010 | | bitmap | See LIMP bitmap |
| 1060 | 62 | Batt_State_1 | ASCII | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | C_ | C_AL | | Register contains ASCII |
| 1061 | 63 | Batt_State_2 | ASCII | - | - | 0x0000 | 0xFFFF | AL | | | Register contains ASCII |
| 1062 | 64 | Total current | A | 100 | -100 | -400 | 100 | | | | |

Calculation formula:

$$\text{finale_value} = (\text{Register Value} / \text{Scale Factor}) - \text{Offset}$$

9. Battery current on ModBus

| Battery current (mA) | Modbus contents (dec) | Modbus contents (hex signed int) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 10000 | 2710 |
| 1000 | 10100 | 2774 |
| 8000 | 10800 | 2A30 |
| 40000 | 14000 | 36B0 |
| -1000 | 9900 | 26AC |
| -50000 | 5000 | 1388 |
| -99000 | 100 | 0064 |
| -100000 | 0 | 0000 |
| -120000 | -2000 | FFFFFFF830 |
| -150000 | -5000 | FFFFFFEC78 |
| -200000 | -10000 | FFFFFFD8F0 |
| -220000 | -12000 | FFFFFFD120 |

10. LED bitmap – register 6 – 1004

The following table lists the meaning of used bits in LED bitmap registers

| BIT INDEX | LED BITMAP register 6 |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 0 | GREEN_0 |
| 1 | GREEN_1 |
| 2 | AMBER_0 |
| 3 | AMBER_1 |
| 4 | BLUE_0 |
| 5 | BLUE_1 |
| 6 | RED_0 |
| 7 | RED_1 |

LEDs status is encoded in two bits as explained below:

| GREEN_1 | GREEN_0 | LED STATUS |
|---------|---------|------------|
| BLUE_1 | BLUE_0 | |
| AMBER_1 | AMBER_0 | |
| RED_1 | RED_0 | |
| 0 | 0 | OFF |
| 0 | 1 | ON |
| 1 | 0 | BLINK SLOW |
| 1 | 1 | BLINK FAST |

Please refer to [1] 48TL200 Technical Manual for more details (Light Emitting Diodes (LED's) Explanation).

11. Warning / Alarm bitmap – register 7 / 14 – 1005 / 1012

The following table lists the meaning of used bits in bitmapped registers:

| BIT INDEX | ALARM BITMAP registers 11-14 | ALARM TYPE | WARNING BITMAP register 7-10 | Description | Activated FW A0XX | Activated FW AFXX |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | Tam | RECOVERABLE | | Ambient Temperature is low Environmental Temperature Low | Yes | Yes |
| 1 | | | TaM1 | Ambient Temperature is high Environmental Temperature High | Yes | No |
| 2 | TaM2 | RECOVERABLE | | Ambient Temperature is too high Environmental Temperature High | Yes | Yes |
| 3 | Tbm | RECOVERABLE | | Battery Temperature is low Min Battery Temperature | Yes | Yes |
| 4 | | | TbM1 | Battery Temperature is high Max Battery Temperature | Yes | Yes |
| 5 | TbM2 | RECOVERABLE | | Battery Temperature is too high Max Battery Temperature | Yes | Yes |
| 6 | | | VBm1 | Low Voltage on DC BUS Min Bus Voltage | Yes | No |
| 7 | VBm2 | RECOVERABLE | | Too Low Voltage on DC BUS Min Bus Voltage | Yes | Yes |
| 8 | | | VBM1 | High Voltage on DC BUS Max Bus Voltage | Yes | No |
| 9 | VBM2 | RECOVERABLE | | Too High Voltage on DC BUS Max Bus Voltage | Yes | Yes |
| 10 | | | IDM1 | Discharge Current is High Max Discharge Current | Yes | No |
| 11 | IDM2 | RECOVERABLE | | Discharge Current is Too High Max Discharge Current | Yes | Yes |
| 12 | ISOB | UNRECOVERABLE | | Isolation error ISO Batt | Yes | Yes |
| 13 | MSWE | UNRECOVERABLE | | Main Switch Error | Yes | No |
| 14 | FUSE | UNRECOVERABLE | | Main Fuse blown | Yes | No |
| 15 | HTRE | RECOVERABLE | | Warm Up Fault Hater Error | Yes | Yes |
| 16 | TCPE | UNRECOVERABLE | | Thermocouple is not reliable Thermocouple Error | Yes | Yes |
| 17 | STRE | RECOVERABLE | | Voltage measurement circuit fails Max Measurement Error on String Voltage | Yes | Yes |
| 18 | CM E | RECOVERABLE | | Current measurement circuit fails String Current Measurement Error | Yes | Yes |
| 19 | HWFL | RECOVERABLE | | BMS hardware fails Internal Can Bus Communication Error | Yes | Yes |
| 20 | HWEM | RECOVERABLE | | BMS HW protection is activated Westinghouse Security | Yes | Yes |
| 21 | ThM | RECOVERABLE | | Heatsink temperature too High Max Heatsink Temperature | Yes | Yes |
| 22 | | | vsm1 | String Voltage Low Min String Voltage | Yes | No |
| 23 | vsm2 | UNRECOVERABLE | | String Voltage Too Low Min String Voltage | Yes | Yes |
| 24 | | | vsM1 | String Voltage High Max String Voltage | Yes | No |
| 25 | vsM2 | RECOVERABLE | | String Voltage Too High Max String Voltage | Yes | Yes |

| BIT INDEX | ALARM BITMAP registers 11-14 | ALARM TYPE | WARNING BITMAP register 7-10 | Description | Activated FW A0XX | Activated FW AFXX |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 26 | | | iCM1 | String Charge Current High Max Charge String Current | Yes | No |
| 27 | iCM2 | UNRECOVERABLE | | String Charge Current Too High Max Charge String Current | Yes | Yes |
| 28 | | | iDM1 | String Discharge Current ì High Max Discharge String Current | Yes | No |
| 29 | iDM2 | RECOVERABLE | | String Discharge Current Too High Max Discharge String Current | Yes | Yes |
| 30 | | | MID1 | String voltages unbalance warning Max Midpoint Unbalance | Yes | No |
| 31 | MID2 | RECOVERABLE | | String voltages unbalance alarm Max Midpoint Unbalance | Yes | No |
| 32 | | | BLPW | Charging power is not available Bus Voltage Low | Yes | Yes |
| 33 | | | CCBF | Charger Circuit not working Battery Charger Error | Yes | Yes |
| 35 | | | Ah_W | if battery SOC < 10% String Empty | Yes | Yes |
| 38 | | | MPMM | Error on Midpoint wiring Midpoint Mismatch | Yes | No |
| 40 | | | TCdi | Difference temperature sensors Termocouples Differential Too High | Yes | No |
| 42 | HTFS | UNRECOVERABLE | | Heaters Fuse Blown | Yes | Yes |
| 43 | DATA | UNRECOVERABLE | | Parameter out of range | Yes | Yes |
| 44 | | | LMPW | String voltages unbalance warning | Yes | No |
| 45 | LMPA | UNRECOVERABLE | | String voltages unbalance alarm | Yes | Yes |
| 46 | HEBT | RECOVERABLE | | Loss of heartbeat Relay Error | Yes | No |
| 47 | | | TOCW | Top of Charge requested | Yes | Yes |

12. IO status bitmap – register 15 - 1013

| BIT INDEX | IO BITMAP register 15 | Status |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | MAIN_SWITCH_CLOSED | Open = 1 / Closed = 0 |
| 1 | ALARM_OUT_ACTIVE | No alarm = 1 / Alarm = 0 |
| 2 | INTERNAL_FAN_ACTIVE | Activated = 1 / No activated = 0 |
| 3 | VOLT_MEASUREMENT_ALLOWED | Allowed = 1 / Not allowed = 0 |
| 4 | AUX_RELAY | bus = 0 / batt = 1 |
| 5 | REMOTE_STATE | On = 1 / Off = 0 |
| 6 | RISC_ON | On = 1 / Off = 0 |

13. Battery State – register 62/63 – 1060/1061

Battery logic state Modbus registers have been created in order to have an indication of the battery status. The status of the battery can be read as following:

register 1060 --> MB_INPUT_REG_Batt_State_1 , unit ASCII --> high part of the battery status

register 1061 --> MB_INPUT_REG_Batt_State_2 , unit ASCII --> low part of the battery status

Battery status = high part + low part

| Battery status | Status description |
|----------------|--|
| VERS | Firmware version display |
| M_AL; | Battery in warm-up if Vbus is present with main contactor close. Voltage reading is allowed. The battery temperature is between 235°C and 345°C (for FW AFXX) Refer to [1] for details. The battery is not available for charge and discharge. |
| M_NA; | Battery in warm-up if Vbus is present with main contactor open. Voltage reading not allowed. The state remains until the battery temperature reaches 234°C. Refer to [1] for details. The battery is not available for charge and discharge. |
| INIT; | Battery Initialization |
| RALR; | Recoverable alarm. Please refer to [1] and [2] for details |
| UALR; | Unrecoverable alarm. Please refer to [1] and [2] for details |
| CHEQ | Automatic battery balancing before cool down when the battery switch is turned to the OFF position. |
| EDCH; | End of discharge. Discharge not allowed. Set the Vbus voltage to allow battery charging |
| C_NA; | Operative temperature reached but the Vbus value is not enough and charge phase is not allowed. |
| C_AL; | Charge allowed with Ibat > 0 |
| DISC | Discharge phase with Ibat < 0 |
| BURN | First activation |
| EOC_ | End of charge reached |

14. End of charge

The 48TL200 batteries need to reach the top of charge after a fixed period of operation. The End of Charge (EOC) procedure is necessary to reset the SOC measurement errors due to the current integration.

The EOC procedure is possible the DC power (Vbus) is fixed between 54Vdc and 60Vdc or in any case with Vbus > Vbatt.

The EOC is reached when all the active strings of the battery have reached the EOC. The EOC is set when the charge current drops below the minimum value (refer chapter 14.c).

The EOC status remains until all strings drop below 39 Ah. In EOC state the battery cannot be charged.

a. Max charge current modification

Terminal Tunnel is a way to access set point register (normally accessed via USB) using Modbus

Battery charging current upper limit can be modified by user if needed.

the max charge currents defined by parameter number 050 as a current per string in mA.

| | A0XX | AFFX |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| BMS parameter Number | 050 | 050 |
| Default value | 8000 | 9000 |
| Min value | 1000 | 1000 |
| Max Value | 10000 | 10000 |

The Battery total charge current is defined by the number of active strings present in the battery

| Battery type | Max number of active strings | Default charge current set point per string (mA) | Default tot charge current (A) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 48TL120 | 3 | 8000 | 24 |
| 48TL160 | 4 | 8000 | 32 |
| 48TL160 | 4 | 9000 | 32 |
| 48TL200 | 5 | 8000 | 40 |
| 48TL200 | 5 | 9000 | 45 |

Syntax to send the ascii command (Note : Data bit on COM port = 7, EVEN)

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| : | Colon start code |
| ADDRESS | ModBus address in HEX |
| TUNNEL CODE | 0x41 |
| COMMAND CODE | ASCII CODE for command (W for write , R for read) |
| DATA1....DATA _n | DATA |
| ENTER | 0x0D |
| CRC | CRC calculated as 2 complement of 8 bit data sum from ADDRESS to ENTER |

Example

The following example explains the sequence to write 2000 mA as charge current per string
Register to write is 50. Total char sent is 29

STRING TO SEND : W050=2000<ENTER>

- 1) PC->BATTERY :0241573035303D323030300DC5<CR><LF>
CRC is C5 calculated as --> {NOT[(((02+41+57+30+35+30+3D+32+30+30+30+0D) AND 0xFF))]} + 1
- 2) BATTERY->PC :0241573035303D323030300DC5<CR><LF>

The following example explains the sequence to read the charge current.
Register to read is 50

STRING TO SEND : R050<ENTER>

- 1) PC->BATTERY :0241523035300DC9<CR><LF>
- 2) BATTERY->PC :0241523035300DC9<CR><LF>
- 3) PC->BATTERY :0241BD<CR><LF> Get Data
- 4) BATTERY->PC :0241303530203D20323030300DDC<CR><LF> 050 = 2000

Sintax to send rtu command (Note : Data bit on COM port = 8)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| ADDRESS | ModBus address in HEX |
| 0x41 | TUNNEL CODE |
| COMMAND CODE | HEX ASCII CODE for command (W (0x57) for write , R (0x52) for read) |
| DATA1...DATAn | DATA Insert here the string of the command. https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/ascii-to-hex.html |
| ENTER | 0x0D |
| CRC | CRC 16 bit compliant to MODBUS standard (http://www.tahapaksu.com/crc/) |

Example

The following example explains the sequence to write 2000 mA as charge current per string.
Register to write is 50. Total char sent is 14

STRING TO SEND: W050=2000<ENTER>

- 1) PC->BATTERY 02 41 57 30 35 30 3D 32 30 30 30 0D 3E A9
- 2) BATTERY->PC 02 41 57 30 35 30 3D 32 30 30 30 0D 3E A9
- 3) PC->BATTERY 02 41 41 43 54 2D 3E 46 4C 41 53 48 0D 85 B2 (ACT->FLASH)
- 4) BATTERY->PC 02 41 41 43 54 2D 3E 46 4C 41 53 48 0D 85 B2 (ACT->FLASH)

The following example explains the sequence to read the charge current.
Register to read is 50

STRING TO SEND: R050<ENTER>

- 1) PC->BATTERY 02 41 52 30 35 30 3D 44 C2
- 2) BATTERY->PC 02 41 52 30 35 30 3D 44 C2
- 3) PC->BATTERY 02 41 C0 E0 Get Data
- 4) BATTERY->PC 02 41 30 35 30 20 3D 20 32 30 30 30 0D 49 0E 050 = 2000

b. Time to TOC request – register 54 – 1052

The value is expressed in minutes and indicates the time elapsed since the last end of charge. The maximum value is 3600 minutes (7 days) and this means that it is necessary to carry out the end of charge at least once every 7 days of battery operation.

In order to know the remaining time before the next top of charge request the formula is as following:

$$3600 \text{ minutes} - \text{value of register 54} = \text{remaining time before next top of charge}$$

The maximum charge current is defined in chapter 14.a) of this document. When the BMS measures a current lower than a fixed threshold (refer to chapter 14.c) the EOC is recognized and the counter is set to the maximum value (7 days) and the counter is set to the maximum value.

Warning 47 (Top of Charge requested) will be set when register 54 (Time to TOC request) is 3600 or the result of the formula above is ≤ 0 (remaining time before next top of charge).

c. Setting min charge current for EOC

Terminal Tunnel is a way to access set point register (normally accessed via USB) using Modbus Battery minimum current can be modified by user if needed.

The min charge currents defined by parameter number 052 as a current per string in mA.

| | A0XX | AFFX |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| BMS parameter Number | 052 | 052 |
| Default value | 200 | 500 |
| Min value | 200 | 200 |
| Max Value | 10000 | 10000 |

Syntax to send rtu command (Note : Data bit on COM port = 8)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ADDRESS | ModBus address in HEX |
| 0x41 | TUNNEL CODE |
| COMMAND CODE | HEX ASCII CODE for command (W (0x57) for write , R (0x52) for read) |
| DATA1....DATAn | DATA Insert here the string of the command. For example, "052" for read parameter 52 or "052=500 for write parameter 52" https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/ascii-to-hex.html |
| ENTER | 0x0D |
| CRC | CRC 16 bit compliant to MODBUS standard (http://www.tahapaksu.com/crc/) |

15. Battery serial number – register 57/60 – 1055/1058

Use this function to read the Battery serial number. The answer contains the following information:

SERIAL NUM 1, SERIAL NUM 2, SERIAL NUM 3, SERIAL NUM 4 = battery serial number

Example: 0000 0000 0122 3458 = 1223458

16. Limp bitmap – register 61 – 1059

The following table lists the meaning of used bits in bitmapped registers:

| BIT INDEX | Value HEX | Value BCD | Limp Bitmap – register 61 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 0000 | 0000 0000 | All 5 strings activated |
| 1 | 0001 | 0000 0001 | String 1 disabled |
| 2 | 0002 | 0000 0010 | String 2 disabled |
| 3 | 0004 | 0000 0100 | String 3 disabled |
| 4 | 0008 | 0000 1000 | String 4 disabled |
| 5 | 0010 | 0001 0000 | String 5 disabled |

Example: value 18 = Strings 4 and 5 are disabled.

If the value of register 61 is > 0 a limitation in the discharge current must be introduced respect the number of disabled strings. Refer to the following table:

| Conditions | Current |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| All 5 strings activated | Maximum current |
| If 1 string is disabled | Reduction 20% respect maximum current |
| If 2 strings are disabled | Reduction 40% respect maximum current |

This limitation must be implemented by the inverter AC/DC

17. Total current – register 64 - 1062

Total current is defined as

$$\text{Total current (register 1062)} = \text{Battery current (register 1000)} + \text{Heater current (battery consumption)}$$

During a discharge phase the value of the Heater current is calculated as:

$$\text{Heater current} = \text{Total current (register 1062)} - \text{Battery current (register 1000)}.$$

18. Setting a new MODBUS address

The MODBUS address can be changed with SMCMonitor300 application connected via USB to the battery: create a text file **ChangeAddress.txt** with the new address (in the example new address will be 100 decimal)

209 = 100 ; 2 = default 2 to 128 DEC

In the Parameter Upgrade function select **Load from file**, load file **ChangeAddress.txt** file and then **Write to MCU**

The MODBUS address can be changed using the "SMCMonitor200.exe" program connected via USB to the battery. Save the new address in a .xml file like the following and then load the file into the battery using the UTILITY-->UPGRADE function of the program. Please be sure to copy the text exactly as it appears here below, apart from the updated value. The value is expressed in hexadecimal value; free addresses are in the range 03 - F7.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<NewParameter>
  <ConfigurationData>
    <Name Value="MODBUS ID" />
    <Version Value="1.0" />
    <Date Value="13-02-2012 08:26:16" />
  </ConfigurationData>
  <MCU>
    <NewParameters>
      <Parameter Name="MODBUS ID" Value="02" />
    </NewParameters>
  </MCU>
</NewParameter>
```


19. Battery log download via Modbus RTU

During the 48TL200 operation, it is possible to request the download of the data logging.

In the battery microcontroller's memory, the data logging is organized as follows:

- the memory is divided into 32 pages or sections;
- each page is divided into 1024 records;
- each record is divided into 64 bytes of data.
-

There is an overall of HEX 0x20 0000 bytes of data.

The data is written in the memory in a circular way, starting from the record's address 0x00 0000; once a data is written in the last record (address 0x20 0000), the next data will overwrite the previous one written in the record's address 0x00 0000.

Each record contains the battery time stamp of the stored data.

Modbus functions are available to request the address of the last data written in the memory or a data in a certain record's address.

Request for the last written log record address

| Slave address | Command | SubFunction | CRC |
|---------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| 1 byte | x42 | x00 | 2 byte |

For the CRC, refer to www.tahapaksu.com/crc, input type HEX, output field CRC-16 (Modbus).

It is calculated with address, command and subfunction fields. In the CRC field request, LSB is written before of MSB.

Battery answer

| Slave address | Command | SubFunction | Data | CRC |
|---------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1 byte | x42 | x00 | 4 byte | 2 byte |

The "Data" field includes 4 bytes in HEX to indicate the address; in the address, the bytes start from MSB up to LSB.

Request to download a log record

| Slave address | Command | SubFunction | Data | CRC |
|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1 byte | x42 | x01 | 4 bytes | 2 bytes |

The "Data" field includes the starting address of the record to download.

For the CRC, refer to www.tahapaksu.com/crc, input type HEX, output field CRC-16 (Modbus).

It is calculated with address, command, subfunction and data fields. In the CRC field request, LSB is written before of MSB.

Battery answer

| Slave address | Command | SubFunction | Data | CRC |
|---------------|---------|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 byte | x42 | x01 | 4 bytes + 128 bytes | 2 bytes |

Every answer contains 128 bytes, that is 2 log records.

Memory Data Log

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 0x00 0000 | byte 0x00 0000 | page 1/record 1 |
| 0x00 0040 | page 1 / record 2 | |
| 0x00 0080 | .. | |
| 0x00 00C0 | page 1 | .. |
| 0x00 0100 | .. | |
| | .. | |
| 0x00FFC0 | page 1 / record 1024 | |
| 0x01 0000 | page 2/record 1 | |
| | page 2/record 2 | |
| | .. | |
| page 2 | .. | |
| | .. | |
| | .. | |
| 0x01 FFC0 | page 2 / record 1024 | |
| | record = 64 bytes | |
| | .. | |
| | .. | |
| 0x1F 0000 | page 32 / record 1 | |
| | page 32/record 2 | |
| | .. | |
| page 32 | .. | |
| | .. | |
| | .. | |
| 0x1F FFC0 | page 32/record 1024 | byte x20 0000 |

The addresses are defined by 3 bytes in the memory, in fact the byte 00 on the left which is obtained as answer from the battery isn't significant.

Examples

- Request for the last written log record address

02 42 00 E0 A0

Battery address: x02

CRC is xA0E0 (bytes have been inverted).

Battery answer

02 42 00 00 00 7C C0 17 72

0x00 00 7C C0 is the address received as answer

CRC is 0x7217 (bytes have been inverted).

- Request to download a log record

21 42 01 00 0C 10 00 D5 23

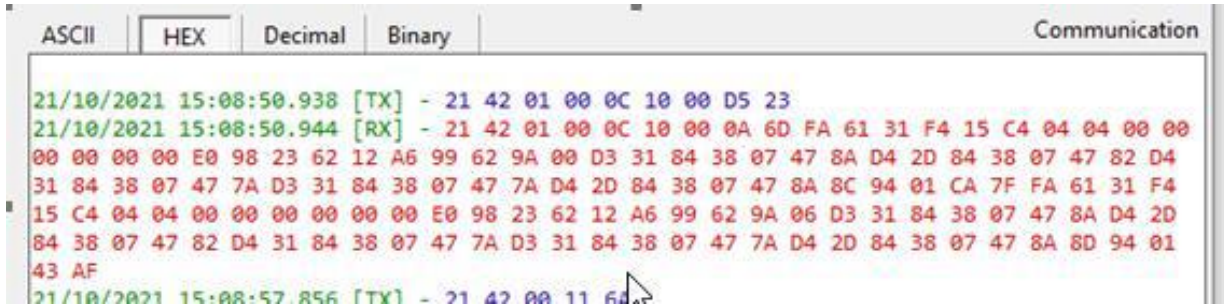
Battery address: x21

Log requested from address 0x00 0C 10 00

CRC is x23D5 (bytes have been inverted).

Battery answer

128 bytes answer, it ends with the CRC (in this example: 0xAF43).



For example, the command to request the first two records of the battery with ID 2 is:
02 42 01 00 00 00 00 0A 22

- BIN file generation

The records obtained from the battery answer have to be included in a BIN file and sent to FZSoNick.

The BIN file data consists of lines with the following format: the address of the record in three bytes, followed by the symbol “:”, followed by the 64 bytes of data from that address obtained from the battery answer, without the CRC.

Therefore, to every battery answer corresponds two lines in the BIN file.

Since the battery answers with 128 bytes, or two lines/records, the second request will be sent for the data in the address 0x00 0080 (after the first one sent for the data in the address 0x00 0000).

Examples

Management of a single request of battery data (corresponding to two records or lines)

Data request to battery x02, address 0x00 0000

02 42 01 00 00 00 00 0A 22

Battery answer (not real data, we are assuming that data values are progressive numbers)

02 42 01 00 00 00 00 01 02 03 04 05 7F 80 CRC_LOW CRC_HIGH

BIN file data structure

000000:010203.....40

000040:414243.....80

In the BIN file:

- a line includes only 64 bytes of data;
- CRC is not included

The number of requests allows to read the entire memory or just the most recent data.



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