## DADISICK ${ }^{\circledR}$

## Laser Ranging Sensor User Manual



DA/B-Y10 DA/B-Y20 DA/B-Y30 DA/B-Y50 DA/B-Y100

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## User Instructions

## Safety Regulations

## Beforeusing the instrument for the first time, please read the safety terms and operating instructions carefully.

$\triangle$ Please read all operating instructions and safety regulations in this manual carefully before using the instrument. Failure to use the instrument in accordance with the operating methods in this manual may cause damage to the instrument, affect measurement accuracy, and cause personal injury to the user or third parties.
$\triangle$ Do not open or repair the instrument by yourself in any way. It is strictly prohibited to illegally modify or change the performance of the instrument's laser transmitter. Please keep the instrument properly, do not place it in a place where children can reach it, and avoid use by unrelated persons.
$\triangle$ It is strictly forbidden to irradiate your own or other people's eyes and other parts of the body with the instrument's laser, and it is strictly forbidden to irradiate the laser on highly reflective surfaces.
$\triangle$ The electromagnetic radiation of the instrument may cause interference to other equipment and devices. Please do not use the instrument near aircraft or medical equipment, and do not use in flammable or explosive environments.
$\triangle$ Do not dispose of used batteries and scrapped instruments with domestic waste. Please abide by relevant national or local laws and regulations.
$\triangle$ If there are any quality problems with the instrument, or if you have any questions about using the instrument, please contact the local dealer or Sndway in time. We will provide services for you as soon as possible.

## 1.Packing List

When purchasing the instrument, please carefully check whether all accessories of the instrument are complete according to the following list.

| Name | Unit | Qty. | Remarks |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Main unit | pc | 1 |  |
| M12 8pin connector cable | pc | 1 | About 2 meters |
| Color box | pc | 1 |  |
| User Manual | pc | 1 |  |
| Reflector | pc | 1 | $210^{* 148 m m}$ |
| Metal film resistor | pc | 1 | $120 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ 125mW plug-in "Housheng" |
| Installation screws | pc | 1 | GB M4*60/304 stainless steel hexagon socket <br> countersunk head bolts (screws) + external <br> hexagonal shock-proof stainless steel nut + <br> stainless steel spring washer |



Main unit


Reflector


Connector cable


User Manual

Metal film resistor


Mounting screws

## 2. Features and Applications

DA/B-Y series industrial-grade laser sensors provide accurate and stable distance measurement and can be integrated into various industrial applications. The red laser beam hits the reflective surface and non-contact measurement is performed based on the return signal.


- Features
$\diamond$ Phase method distance measurement, high accuracy and fast speed.
$\diamond$ Precision optics can ensure high accuracy even outdoors and in harsh environments.
$\diamond$ Metal die-cast shell, IP67 safety protection level.
$\diamond$ Output interface: RS232/RS485, 2-way switching output, voltage/current output (type B only).
$\diamond$ With buttons and display screen, it is convenient to set the working parameters of the instrument.
- Applications
$\diamond$ Industrial measurement of position, displacement, thickness, distance, etc.
$\diamond$ Industrial automation and production intelligent management.
$\diamond$ High-altitude cable erection measurement and railway catenary measurement.
$\diamond$ Material level/liquid level detection.
$\diamond$ Monitoring of slope and dam deformation.
$\diamond$ Building safety monitoring.


## 3.Technical Parameters

| Item | Type A |  |  |  |  | Type B(With voltage and current output) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | DA-Y10 | DA-Y20 | DA-Y30 | DA-Y50 | DA-Y100 | DB-Y10 | DB-Y20 | DB-Y30 | DB-Y50 | DB-Y100 |
| Measuring distance | $0.2 \mathrm{~m}-10 \mathrm{~m}$ | 0.2m-20m | 0.2m-30m | 0.2m-50m | $0.2 \mathrm{~m}-100 \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~m}-10 \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~m}-20 \mathrm{~m}$ | 0.2m-30m | $0.2 \mathrm{~m}-50 \mathrm{~m}$ | 0.2m-100m |
| Voltage/current output | / |  |  |  |  | Can be set to 0~5V/0~10V/4~20mA/ $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA} / 0 \sim 24 \mathrm{~mA}$ output *Note 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage output error | 1 |  |  |  |  | $0.2 \%+0.5 \mathrm{mV}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Current output error | 1 |  |  |  |  | $0.2 \%+0.005 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Output mode | Digital quantity+switch quantity |  |  |  |  | Digital quantity+switch quantity+analog quantity |  |  |  |  |
| Communication interface | RS232/RS485 (switchable) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measuring frequency | $1 \mathrm{~Hz}-40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laser type | Class II, $660 \pm 15 \mathrm{~nm}, \leq 1 \mathrm{~mW}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement resolution | 1 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement error | $\pm(2 \mathrm{~mm}+\mathrm{d}$ * one ten thousandth) *Note 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator light | Red laser |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot size | @1m $\varnothing 6 \mathrm{~mm}$;@10m $\varnothing 8 \mathrm{~mm} ; @ 20 \mathrm{~m} \varnothing 12 \mathrm{~mm} ; @ 30 \mathrm{~m} \varnothing 16 \mathrm{~mm}$; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Display | $128 \times 32$ dot matrix screen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Backlight off time | 30 minutes (can be set to normally on) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating mode | Off measurement, continuous measurement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transistor switch output | 2 channels (cannot exceed DC36V 0.5A) *Note 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power supply | DC15~30V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Power consumption | $<3.0 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protection grade | IP67 |
| Shell material | Die-cast zinc alloy |
| Working temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature <br> and humidity | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 20 \% \sim 85 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| Overheating protection | When the body temperature is higher than $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the measurement will be shut down and <br> when the temperature is lower than $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the measurement will be resumed |
| Body size | $88.45 \times 40 \times 59.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ (including connection base) |

*Note 1: When [Speed Level] is 1.
" $d$ " represents the actual distance. In harsh environments, such as when the sun is too strong and the ambient temperature fluctuates too much, there will be a large error in the measurement results. In this case, the effect is better when used with a target reflector.
*Note 2: Current and voltage can't be output at the same time.
*Note 3: If the external DC output of the transistor switch exceeds the limited voltage or current, it may cause permanent damage to the instrument.

## 4.Display and Buttons

- Display

(1) Station number
(2) Measuring distance
(3) Unit of measurement distance
- Buttons

| Button | Press | Hold |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| set | Confirm in setting mode | Enter parameter setting mode |
| $\boldsymbol{E s c}$ | Return to setting mode | Backlight switch setting |
| $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ | Adjust option content | Adjust position forward |
| $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ | Adjust option content | Adjust position backward |

## 5.Setting Mode



### 5.1 Setting Menu

The setting menu includes: Miscellaneous settings, analog output, communication setup, product information and language setting.

| Menu | Miscellaneous Settings |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Analog Output |
|  |  |
|  | Product Information |
| Language Setting |  |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the previous option;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the next option;
3) Press sst to enter the selected menu item;
4) Press $E$ to return to the previous interface;

Note: "Analog output" function is only available for type B
5.2 Miscellaneous Settings

Enter the "Miscellaneous Settings" option in the settings menu, refer to [5.1 Settings Menu].

| Miscellaneous | Switching output <br> Settings |
| :--- | :--- |
| Speed level 5 <br> Reset |  |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the option upward;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the option downward;
3) Press ser to enter the selected menu item;
4) Press to return to the previous interface;

### 5.2.1 Switching Output

Enter the "Switching Output" option in the miscellaneous settings, refer to [5.4 Miscellaneous Settings].

|  | Q1 | Positive polarity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Switching | Q1_L | 01000 |
| Output | Q1_H | 02000 |
|  | Q2 | Reverse polarity |
|  | Q2_L | 01000 |
|  | Q2_H | 02000 |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the option upward/adjust the value of the selected option;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the option downward/adjust the value of the selected option;
3) Press ${ }^{\text {str }}$ to select/uncheck the menu item;
4) Press Esc to cancel the selected menu item;
5) Hold $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to switch to the previous bit of the selected value;
6) Hold $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to switch to the next bit of the selected value;

Trigger level options: Off/positive polarity/reverse polarity

### 5.2.2 Speed Level

Enter the "Speed Level" option in the miscellaneous settings, refer to [5.4 Miscellaneous Settings]. Speed level: The instrument provides a total of 5 levels of speed from 1 to 5 for users, Level 1 is the slowest with an output rate of about 10 Hz , Level 5 is the fastest with an output rate of about 40 Hz , The ranging accuracy is inversely proportional to the speed. Users can flexibly choose according to actual conditions.

|  | Switching output <br> Miscellaneous <br> Settings |  | Speed level <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  Reset |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust;
2) Press $\operatorname{ser}$ Esc to return to the previous interface;

### 5.2.3 Reset

Enter the "Reset" option in miscellaneous settings, refer to [5.4 Miscellaneous Settings], and restore to factory settings.

Reset
Confirm to reset?

1) Press sir to confirm reset;
2) Press ${ }_{\text {ssc }}$ to cancel and return to the previous interface;

### 5.3 Analog Output

Enter the "Analog Output" option in the setting menu, type B only, refer to [5.1 Settings Menu].

| Analog <br> Output | Type No-Out $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ <br> Lower limit 00000 <br> Upper limit 10000 |
| :--- | :--- |

Output mode options: No-Out/0~5V / 0~10V / 4~20mA / 0~20mA / 0~24mA

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the option upward/adjust the value of the selected option;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the option downward/adjust the value of the selected option;
3) Press ser to select/uncheck the menu item;
4) Press Esc to cancel the selected menu item;
5) Hold $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to switch to the previous bit of the selected value;
6) Hold $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to switch to the next bit of the selected value;

### 5.4 Communication Setup

Select the "Communication Setup" option in the menu, refer to [5.1 Settings Menu].

| Communication | Station No. 01 <br> Setup |
| :--- | :--- |
| Port RS485 <br> Communication format <br> setting |  |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the previous option;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the next option;
3) Press ssr to enter/select the selected menu item;
4) Press ${ }_{\text {Esc }}$ to return to the previous interface/ cancel the selection;

### 5.4.1 Station No.

Select the "Station No." option in the communication setup, refer to [5.4 Communication Setup].

| Communication <br> Setup | Station No. 01 $\mathbf{\Delta}$ <br> Port RS485 <br> Communication format <br> setting |
| :--- | :--- |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the station number value upward;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the station number value downward;
3) Press ser to confirm the selected menu item;
4) Press ${ }_{\text {Esc }}$ to cancel the selected menu item;

### 5.4.2 Port

Enter the "Port" option in the communication setup, refer to [5.4 Communication Setup].

| Communication <br> Setup | Station No. 01 <br> Port RS485 A <br> Communication format <br> setting |
| :--- | :--- |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the port upward;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the port downward;
3) Press str to confirm the selected menu item;
4) Press ${ }^{\text {ssc }}$ to cancel the selected menu item;

The port provides two options: RS485 and RS232

### 5.4.3 Communication Format Setting

Enter the "Communication Format Settings" option in the communication setup, refer to [5.4 Communication Setup]; there are four options: B (baud rate), D (data bit), P (parity check), and $S$ (stop bit).

| Communication | B 9600 | D 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Setup | P Even | S 1 |

1) Press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ to adjust the option upward/adjust the value of the selected option;
2) Press $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ to adjust the option downward/adjust the value of the selected option;
3) Press ${ }_{\text {ssr }}$ to select/uncheck the menu item;
4) Press Esc to cancel the selected menu item;

B (Baud rate) option: 1200/2400/4800/9600/19200/38400/57600/115200
D (data bit) option: 8/9
P (parity) option: Even/Odd/None
S (stop bit) option: 1/1.5/2
5.5 Product Information

Enter the "Product Information" option in the Settings menu, refer to [5.1 Settings Menu]; The product model, software version, compilation date, and instrument temperature are scrolled.

| Product Information |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Product Model | DA-Y20 |
| Software Version | V.1.20 |
| Compilation Date | 2024.01 .31 |
| Instrument | $38^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature |  |

1) Press
ssc to return to the previous interface;

### 5.6 Language Setting

Enterthe"Language Settings" option in the settings menu, refer to [5.1 Settings Menu];

1) Press to adjust the option upward;

| LNG | Chinese |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | English |

2) Press to adjust the option downward;
3) Press to confirm the selected menu item;
4) Press Ese to return to the previous interface;

### 5.7 Backlight Status Setting

The backlight has two states: (1) Automatically extinguishes after 30 minutes, Press any button and the backlight will automatically turn on;
(2) The backlight is always on;

In the instrument measurement state, press and hold the for about 3 seconds to switch between the two states;


Auto OFF


The display backlight is always on.

## 6. Main Unit Wiring and Networking Instructions

| No. | Wire color | Interface definition | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Brown | DC+ | Positive pole of external power supply <br> DC 15~30V (input) |
| 7 | Blue | DC- | Power- (input) |
| 8 | Red | AO+ (type B only) | Analog output+ 4~20mA / 0~20mA / 0~24mA <br> $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V} / 0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 1 | White | AO- (type B only) | Voltage/current output dedicated ground <br> terminal |
| 3 | Green | RS232RX/RS485-B | 232 or 485 communication line |
| 4 | Yellow | RS232TX/RS485-A | 232 or 485 communication line |
| 5 | Gray | Q1 | Switching output 1 |
| 6 | Pink | Q2 | Switching output 2 |
|  | Shielded wire | EARTH | Connected to the ground |

6.1 Current Output (type B only)

Note: Current and voltage can't be output at the same time.
Wiring method:


Output value calculation:

$$
I_{\text {out }}=\frac{\left(I_{\max }-I_{\min }\right) *\left(D-D_{\min }\right)}{D_{\max }-D_{\min }}+I_{\min }
$$

In the formula, lout is the output current;
$I_{\text {max }}$ is the maximum value of the output current range, Imin is the minimum value of the output current range;
$D$ is the present measurement distance;
$D_{\text {min }}$ is the minimum distance value of analog output, Set in 5.3 [Lower limit];
$D_{\max }$ is the maximum distance value of analog output, Set in 5.3 [Upper limit].

## For example:

The working mode is $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ output $\left(I_{\max }=20\right.$, $I_{\min }=4$ ),
The maximum distance value [upper limit] $0 \times 1 B=5000(\mathrm{~mm})$, the minimum distance value [lower limit] $0 \times 1 \mathrm{~A}=0(\mathrm{~mm})$, the present measurement distance $=3000(\mathrm{~mm})$, the calculation method is as follows:

$$
I_{\text {out }}=\frac{(20-4) *(3000-0)}{5000-0}+4=13.600 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

6.2 Voltage Output (type B only)

Note: Current and voltage can't be output at the same time.
Wiring method:


Analog +

Output value calculation:

$$
U_{\text {out }}=\frac{\left(U_{\max }-U_{\min }\right) *\left(D-D_{\min }\right)}{D_{\max }-D_{\min }}
$$

In the formula, Uout is the output voltage;
$U_{\text {max }}$ is the maximum value of the output voltage range, Umin is the minimum value of the output voltage range;
$D$ is the present measurement distance;
$D_{\text {min }}$ is the minimum distance value of analog output, Set in 5.3 [Lower limit];
$D_{\max }$ is the maximum distance value of analog output, Set in 5.3 [Upper limit].
For example:
The working mode is $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ output, the maximum distance value [upper limit] $0 \times 1 \mathrm{~B}=5000(\mathrm{~mm})$, the minimum distance value [lower limit] $0 \times 1 \mathrm{~A}=0(\mathrm{~mm})$, the present measurement distance $=3000$ (mm), the calculation method is as follows:

$$
\mathrm{U}_{\text {out }}=\frac{(5-0) *(3000-0)}{5000-0}=3.000 \mathrm{~V}
$$

### 6.3 Transistor Switching Output

This function has an open-drain (collector) output inside the instrument, It can only input DC current and cannot directly output voltage and current, Please note that the current sink cannot exceed DC36V 0.5A.
The schematic diagram of the external relay and alarm light of the instrument is as follows:


Note 1: When using a relay, please connect a freewheeling diode (1N4007) in parallel to both ends of the relay drive coil.
Note 2: The transistor switch output of the instrument is connected to external alarm speaker, LED and other devices, The wiring method is the same as the figure above, The positive terminal of the device is connected to the positive terminal of the DC power supply, and the negative terminal of the device is connected to Q1 or Q2 of the instrument.

The level output mode can be set to positive polarity or reverse polarity, Qx_L ( $0 \times 1 \mathrm{C}$ ) and $\mathrm{Qx} \_\mathrm{H}$ ( $0 \times 1 \mathrm{D}$ ) in register.

| Positive polarity output |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than setting range | Off | Greater than setting range |  |
| On |  |  |  | On |
| Reverse polarity output $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Less than } \\ \text { setting range }\end{array} \begin{aligned} & \text { Greater than } \\ & \text { setting range }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Off |  |  |  | Off |
|  | (Qx_L)* | On | (Qx_H)* |  |

*Note: x means 1 or 2
For example:
Now set the level output mode to positive polarity, the value of Q1_L is $1000(\mathrm{~mm})$, and the value of Q1_H is $2000(\mathrm{~mm})$. When the measured distance value is less than 1000 mm , Q1 outputs low level; when the measured distance value is $1000 \mathrm{~mm} \sim 2000 \mathrm{~mm}$, it outputs high level, when the measured distance value is greater than 2000 mm , Q1 outputs low level.

### 6.4 RS232 Wiring Method

This function has an open-drain (collector) output inside the instrument. It can only input DC current and cannot directly output voltage and current. Please note that the current sink cannot exceed DC36V 0.5A.


Note: RXD and TXD on the computer side and instrument side need to be cross-connected. RS232 has three connections: RX (green) TX (yellow) GND (blue).

D-Sub connector RS232 pin definition


### 6.5 RS485 Wiring Method

For example, the following figure is the wiring diagram for joint commissioning of Mitsubishi PLC (FX3U-16M), computer and ranging sensor.
Note: The power supply for the instrument in the figure is provided by the 24 V of the PLC. In the absence of PLC 24 V power supply, an additional 15~30V DC power supply can be connected.


D-Sub connector RS485 pin definition


### 6.6 RS485 Networking Wiring Method

For example, the figure below is a connection diagram for networking a computer and multiple instruments through RS485 half-duplex communication, All instruments are connected to the bus, Due to address restrictions, the maximum number is 64 .
Note: In actual application, if communication is unstable, a $120 \Omega 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor needs to be connected in parallel to the RS485 terminal.


Note: Each instrument can be connected to a separate power adapter, or multiple instruments can be connected to one power adapter together.

## 7.Communication Protocol (MODBUS RTU)

Please go to www.dadisick.com to download the Ranging Sensor Reference Manual for detailed information.

### 7.1 Data Transmission Format

Default format Baud rate: 9600 Data bit: 8 Stop bit: 1 Parity bit: N Baud rate, data bits, stop bits, parity bits and other parameters can be set in 5.2.3
[Communication Format Settings].

### 7.2 RS485 Interface

When the instrument is connected to 485 network, each instrument (slave) must be set with a unique address.
Because it is a slave device, when the instrument measures data, it will not actively send the data, and the host computer needs to issue instructions to obtain the data.

### 7.3 RS232 Interface

When the instrument measures data, the interface will actively upload the data in the following format:
$\frac{01}{\text { (1) }} \quad \frac{03}{\text { (2) }} \quad \frac{04}{(3)} \quad \frac{00010 \mathrm{DE}}{\text { (4) }} \quad \frac{2 \mathrm{~F} 43}{\text { (5) }}$
(1) 01 indicates that the slave address is 1 , only $1 \sim 64$ are used in the system, and other addresses are reserved.
(2) 03 is the read function code, which means reading the data register.
(3) 04 means returning 4 bytes of data.
(4) The distance is $0 \times 00010 \mathrm{~d} 7 \mathrm{e}$ (hexadecimal) $=68990$ (decimal), which means the measured distance is 6.8990 m .
(5) Error parity bit, which allows the host and terminal to check errors during the transmission process and occupies two bytes.

### 7.4 Function Register List (16-bit)

| Hexadecimal address | Decimal address | Attribute | Value range | Function description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 \times 10$ | 16 | R/W (reserved) |  |  |
| $0 \times 11$ | 17 | R/W | 0~2 | 0 : Turn off measurement 2 : Continuous measurement |
| $0 \times 12$ | 18 | R/W | 1~5 | Ranging speed level: 1: slowest, 5: fastest |
| $0 \times 13$ | 19 | R/W (reserved) |  |  |
| $0 \times 14$ | 20 | R/W | 1~64 | Slave station number |
| $0 \times 15$ | 21 | R |  | High byte of distance register |
| $0 \times 16$ | 22 | R |  | Low byte of distance register |
| $0 \times 17$ | 23 | R |  | Ranging status register * |
| $0 \times 18$ | 24 | R/W | 0~7 | Communication baud rate |
| 0x19 | 25 | R/W | 0~4 | Voltage output 0: $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V} 1: 0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> Current output 2: $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA} 3: 0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA} 4: 0 \sim 24 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $0 \times 1 \mathrm{~A}$ | 26 | R/W | 0~50000 | Minimum value register of analog output |
| 0x1B | 27 | R/W | 0~50000 | Maximum value register of analog output |
| 0x1C | 28 | R/W | 0~50000 | Minimum distance of Q1 switch output |
| 0x1D | 29 | R/W | 0~50000 | Maximum distance of Q1 switch output |
| $0 \times 1 \mathrm{E}$ | 30 | R/W | 0~2 | Q1 0: Off 1: Positive polarity 2: Reverse polarity |
| $0 \times 1 \mathrm{~F}$ | 31 | R/W | 0~50000 | Minimum distance of Q2 switch output |
| $0 \times 20$ | 32 | R/W | 0~50000 | Maximum distance of Q2 switch output |
| $0 \times 21$ | 33 | R/W | 0~2 | Q2 0: Off 1: Positive polarity 2: Reverse polarity |

Note: When this register is 0 , the distance measurement is successful; when it is not 0 , the distance measurement is wrong, and the value of the distance register $(21,22)$ is 9999999.

## 8.Installation Dimensions



## DADIS/CK ${ }^{\circledR}$

DONGGUAN DADI ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD<br>Website: www.dadisick.com<br>Email: sale@dadisick.com

We reserve the right to make technical changes

