

**Interface Description
Radio Receiver
SRC-RS485-EVC**

Version 1.0, 17.09.2004

1 General Notice

The radio receiver module SRC-RS485-EVC operates as a gateway between sensors respectively radio keys based on the EnOcean radio technology as well as controllers respectively control systems with RS485 interface. All telegrams received flawlessly are output to the RS485 unchanged.

Compared to the receiver module SRC-RS485-Gateway various SRC-RS485-EVC can be operated by one RS485 bus segment. In order to avoid data loss by telegram collision, the RS485 wire is monitored by each receiver. The SRC is only allowed to send within a bus silent interval, whereas the telegram is sent event-controlled for two times to have an additional safety.

2 Data Format

The output format of the data is adjustable on the device via jumpers and DIP switches.

2.1 Baud Rate

The baud rate is configurable via the DIP switch 7 and 8 and is lying between the values 9,6 kbps and 115,2 kbps. The baud rate chosen mainly determines the number of sensors, that can be evaluated by one RS485 bus segment. The higher the baud rate the lower the bus load per radio telegram. In order to minimize the risk of a telegram collision and data loss, the highest possible baud rate should be basically selected.

DIP8	DIP7	Baud Rate	max. Number of Sensors per Bus Segment
OFF	OFF	9,6 kbps	50
OFF	ON	19,2 kbps	100
ON	OFF	38,4 kbps	170
ON	ON	115,2 kbps	250

When arranging for the installation of the radio receivers and sensors within a building, it should be considered, that the sensors are only installed within the receiving range of one receiver, if possible. If a radio telegram is received by several receivers at the same time, this telegram is output to the RS485. This is inevitably leading to an increased bus load and an increased risk of telegram collisions.

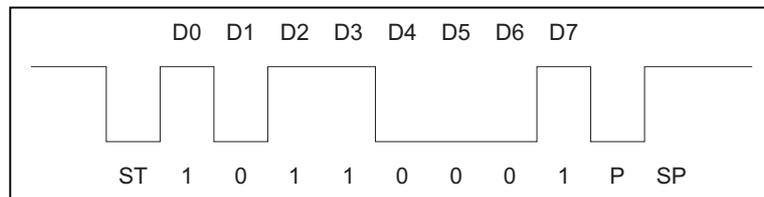
2.2 Parity

The parity is adjustable on the device via jumpers. For transmission of data bytes always 11 bit are needed (Start bit, data bits, parity bit, stop bit).

Jumpers		Parity	Stop Bits
open	open	even	1
open	closed	odd	1
closed	closed	no parity	2

Example:

Parity(P): even
 Start bit (ST): 1
 Data bits: 8
 Stop bits: 1



3 Telegram Structure

Byte	Bit7	Bit0	Description	
0	SYNC_BYTE1 (A5 Hex)		Start Identification	
1	SYNC_BYTE0 (5A Hex)			
2	ADDRESS		Address SRC (Dip Switch 1-6)	
3	TYPE		Telegram Identification	
4	DATA_BYTE3		Data bytes 0...3	
5	DATA_BYTE2			
6	DATA_BYTE1			
7	DATA_BYTE0			
8	ID_BYTE3		32-Bit Sensor/Key-ID	
9	ID_BYTE2			
10	ID_BYTE1			
11	ID_BYTE0			
12	STATUS (4Bit)	T-C (2 Bit)	RP-C (2 Bit)	Status and Counter for Telegram Repeat
13	CHECKSUM		Checksum of Bytes 0 - 12	

3.1 Address (2)

The receiver address adjusted on the DIP switch is transmitted in this data byte. The value range is lying between 0 and 63. The address adjusted affects the event-controlled bus access of the receiver. Thus, a receiver address shall only be allocated once per bus segment.

3.2 Data Bytes (4, 5, 6, 7)

The meaning of the data bytes DATA_BYTE0...3 is depending on the respective device type and is thus described in the corresponding product data sheets.

3.3 Telegram Identification and ID-Bytes (3, 8, 9, 10, 11)

Each sensor can be clearly identified via its telegram identification and the 32-Bit-ID. The telegram identification is designed for distinction of several device types, e.g. window contact (Type = 6) or sensors (Type = 7).

3.4 Status and Repeat of Telegram (12)

STATUS:

Like the data bytes, the meaning of the 4 bit field „STATUS“ is also depending on the respective device type.

T-C:

A radio telegram is output to the RS485 for three times. The 2bit field „T-C“ shows which of the three RS485 telegrams is concerned. (values: 0,1,2)

RP-C:

This field shows, whether the radio telegram received is the original telegram of the sensor or whether it was passed on to the receiver via the radio repeater. (values: 0,1)

4 Data Output

Each telegram received flawlessly is basically sent to the RS485 three times without any further data processing. As described in chapter 3.1 the meaning of the data bytes DATA_BYTE0...3 is depending on the respective device type and is thus described in the corresponding product data sheets.

Bus Access:

Before a telegram is sent, the receivers examines the RS485 bus for a bus silent interval. If two receivers are trying to send to one bus at the same time, the telegrams get lost. Thus, the telegram is repeatedly sent two times, whereas the bus access is additionally event-controlled. As the address adjusted affects the calculation of the random time, the same is only allowed to be allocated once per bus segment.

Repeater Function:

If radio repeaters are used for an extension of the radio path, theoretically the possibility is given that a receiver gets the original telegram and a few milliseconds later the repeater telegram. If this happens, the telegram of the repeater is rejected and is not output to the RS485.

5 Amendment Index

Version	Description
0.1	Advance Documentation
1.0	First Version for Firmware 1.0