

# OHTS1121 Rain/Snow Sensor

## 1 Product Overview



The OHTS1121 is a qualitative detection sensor based on AC impedance measurement principles, designed to detect rainfall or snowfall states in outdoor natural environments. The sensor employs AC excitation technology to prevent oxidation of the sensing plate surface, ensuring long-term detection sensitivity. The device can be equipped with an optional automatic heating module for low-temperature, high-humidity environments to prevent surface icing and condensation. It supports dual output modes: RS485 (ModBus-RTU) digital interface and relay switch output, suitable for rain/snow monitoring applications in environmental monitoring, agricultural greenhouses, and industrial facilities.

## 2 Applications

- Rain/snow state detection for meteorological and environmental monitoring stations
- Agricultural greenhouse environmental control systems
- Livestock breeding facility environmental monitoring
- Building peripheral rain/snow monitoring
- Building automation environmental control systems
- Outdoor equipment protection status monitoring
- Traffic infrastructure meteorological monitoring
- Photovoltaic/wind farm environmental monitoring
- Warehousing and logistics facility environmental monitoring
- Smart city environmental sensing nodes

## 3 Features

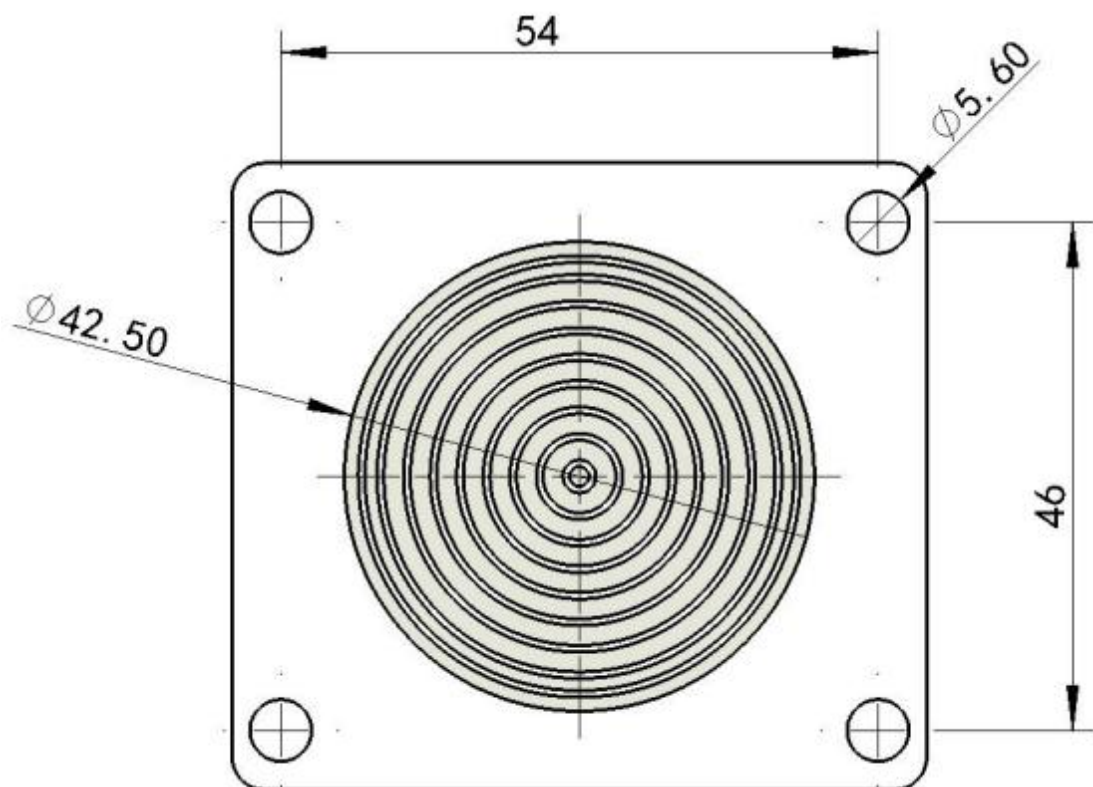
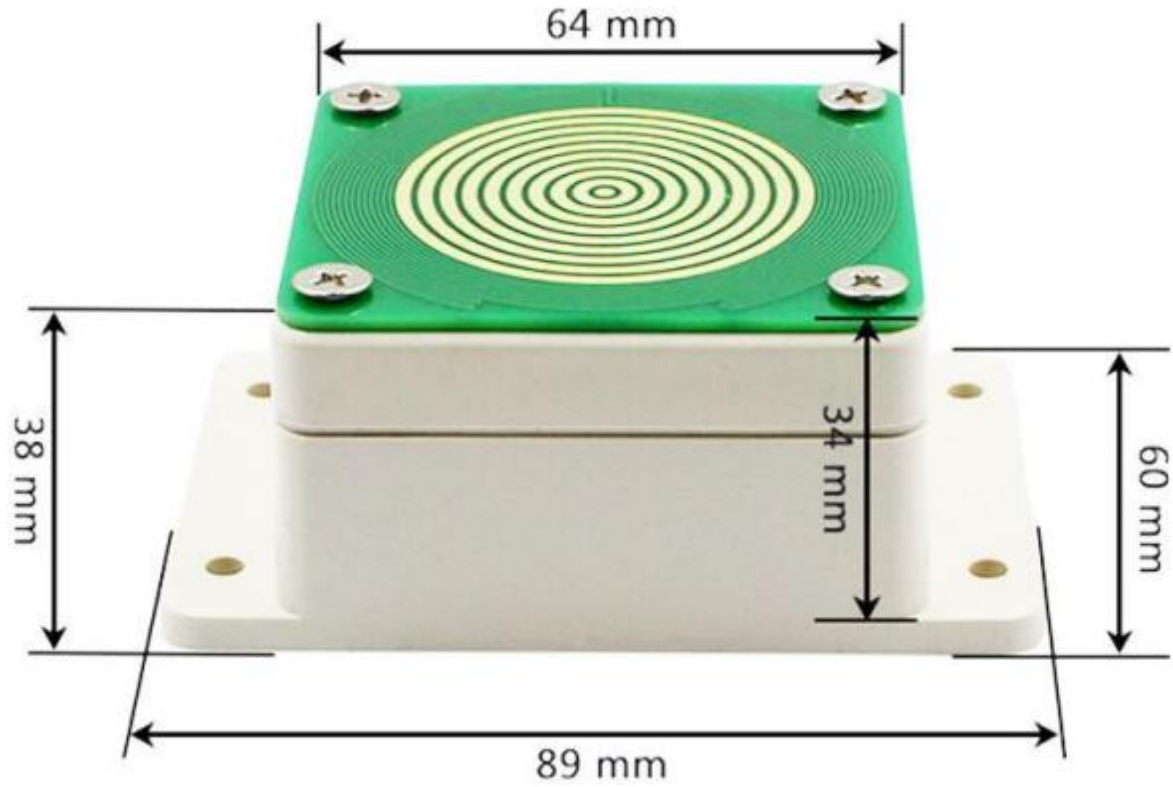
- Qualitative rain/snow detection with response time  $\leq 0.5$  s
- AC measurement technology suppresses sensing plate oxidation, ensuring long-term stability
- IP68 protection rating for long-term outdoor deployment
- Dual-mode output: RS485 (ModBus-RTU) digital interface and relay normally-open contact
- Optional automatic heating function with configurable heating start temperature threshold (default  $< 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Heating temperature upper limit control  $\leq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$  (default) to prevent dry burning
- Configurable detection sensitivity, range 500~3500
- Configurable alarm and reset delay, range 0~60000 s, to avoid frequent false alarms

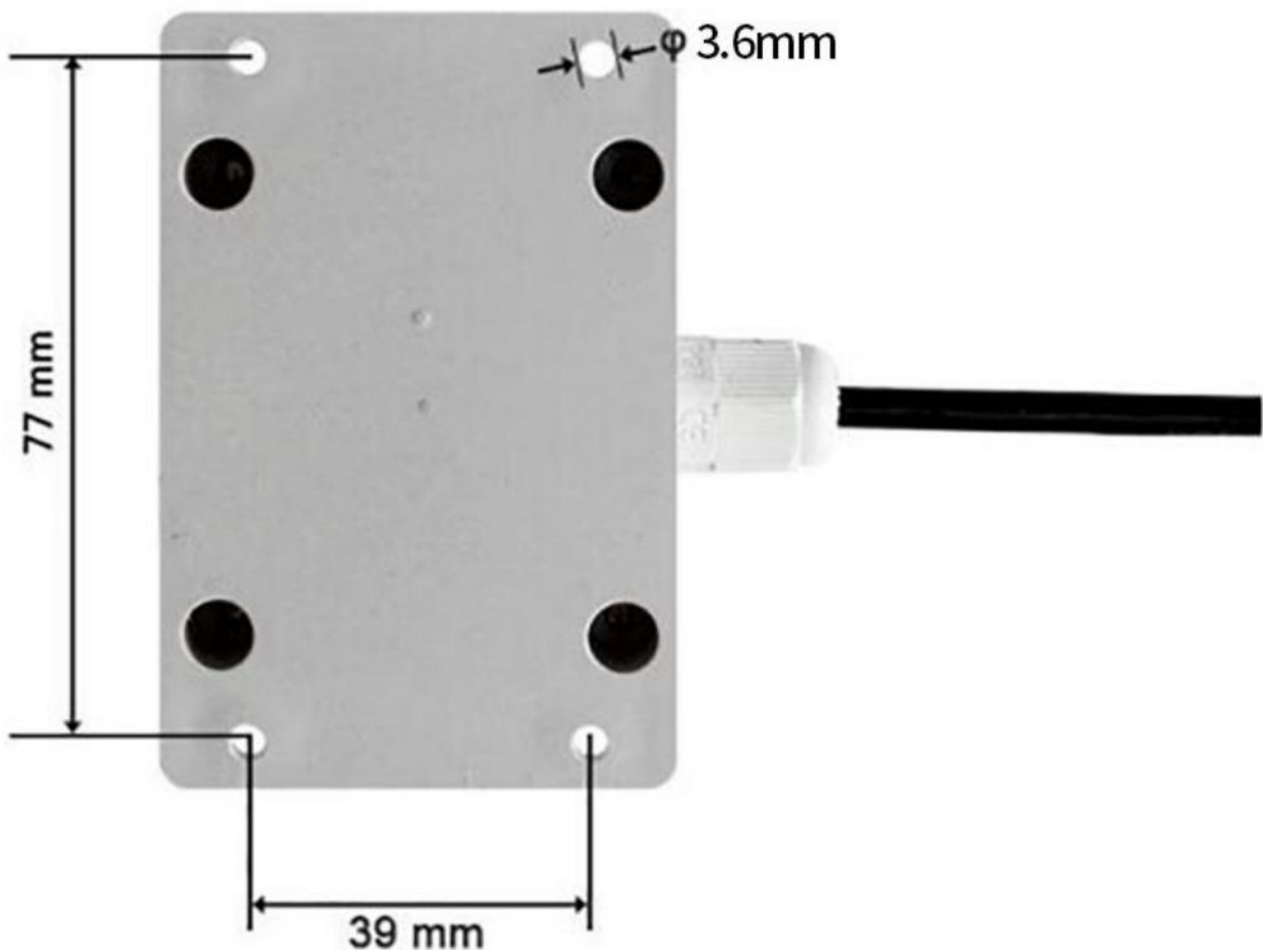
## 4 Technical Specifications

Parameter	Specification	Remarks
Power Supply	10 V ~ 30 V DC	-
Operating Temperature	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 60^{\circ}\text{C}$	-
Storage Temperature	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	-
Normal Operating Power	0.4 W	-
Heating Operating Power	7.5 W	Typical value
Relay Load Capacity	250 VAC 1 A/30 VDC 1 A	Normally-open contact
Heating Start Temperature	$< 15^{\circ}\text{C}$	Default threshold, configurable
Heating Temperature Upper Limit	$40^{\circ}\text{C}$	Default, range $0 \sim 70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Communication Interface	RS485	ModBus-RTU protocol
Default Baud Rate	4800 bit/s	Optional 2400/4800/9600
Data Format	8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit	-
Default Device Address	0x01	Configurable
Supported Function Codes	0x03, 0x06	Read/Write holding registers
Detection Response Time	$\leq 0.5$ s	-
Sensitivity Setting Range	500 ~ 3500	Default 800
Alarm Delay Range	0 ~ 60000 s	Default 1 s

## 5 Physical Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Protection Rating	IP68
Mounting Method	Wall-mounted, expansion plug fixation
Accessories	Expansion plugs $\phi 6$ mm $\times$ 4, self-tapping screws 4 pcs





## 6 Installation

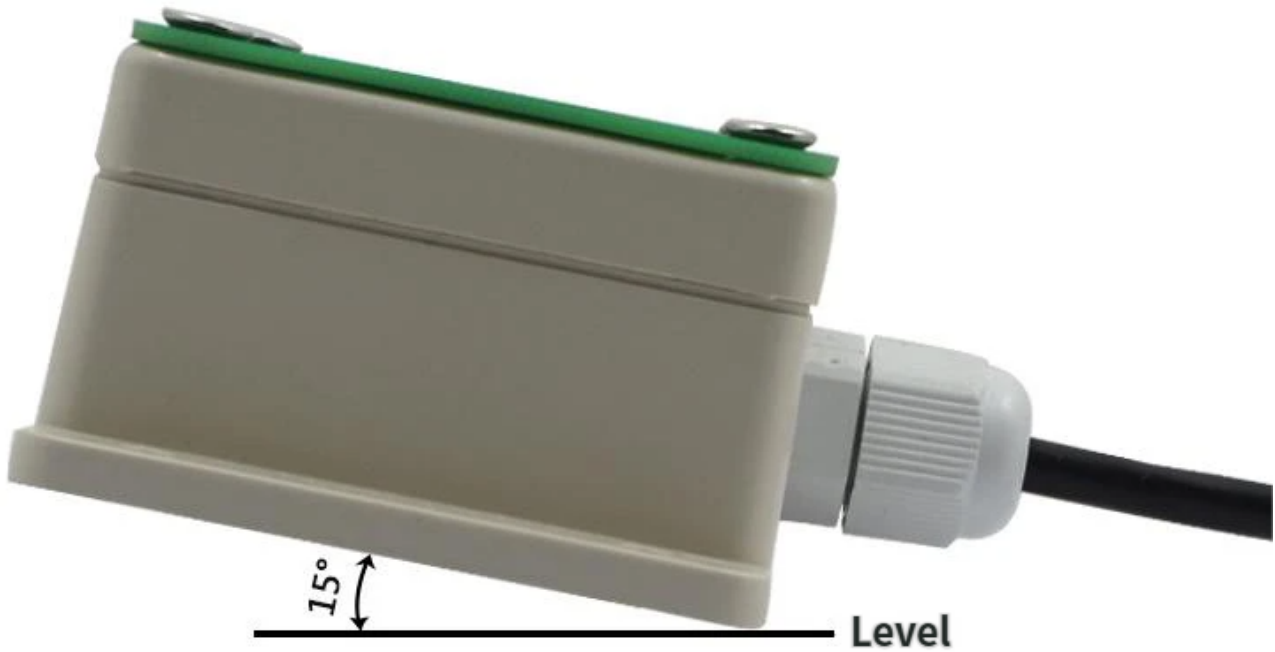
### 6.1 Pre-Installation Inspection

Device Inventory:

- Rain/snow sensor main unit: 1 pc
- Certificate of conformity, warranty card, technical documentation
- Expansion plugs: 4 pcs, self-tapping screws: 4 pcs
- USB to RS485 converter (optional)

### 6.2 Installation Procedure

1. Select installation location, ensuring the sensor sensing surface faces upward; recommended tilt angle refers to installation diagram
2. Secure the sensor to the mounting surface using expansion plugs and self-tapping screws
3. Complete electrical connections according to wiring definitions
4. Check wiring polarity before power-on; power up for commissioning after confirmation



## 7 Wiring Definition

Wire Color	RS485 Type (-N01)	Switch Type (-R01)
Brown	Power Positive (10 ~ 30 V DC)	Power Positive (10 ~ 30 V DC)
Black	Power Negative (GND)	Power Negative (GND)
Yellow	RS485-A	-
Blue	RS485-B	-
White	-	Relay normally-open contact
Green	-	Relay normally-open contact

### Wiring Precautions:

- RS485 bus device addresses must not conflict; A/B wire sequence must not be reversed
- Switch type output is passive relay contact; external load power supply required
- When bus length exceeds 100 m, terminal matching with 120  $\Omega$  resistor recommended

## 8 Communication Protocol and Data Conversion

### 8.1 Communication Parameters

Parameter	Setting
Coding	8-bit binary
Data Bits	8 bits
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1 bit
Error Check	CRC-16 (Cyclic Redundancy Check)
Baud Rate	2400/4800/9600 bit/s, default 4800

## 8.2 Data Frame Format

Adopts ModBus-RTU protocol with frame structure as follows:

**Master Query Frame:**

Address Code	Function Code	Register Start Address	Register Length	CRC Low	CRC High
1 byte	1 byte	2 bytes	2 bytes	1 byte	1 byte

**Slave Response Frame:**

Address Code	Function Code	Valid Byte Count	Data Area	CRC
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	$N \times 2$ bytes	2 bytes

## 8.3 Register Address Mapping

Register Address	PLC Address	Content	Operation	Function Code	Default Value	Range
0000H	40001	Real-time rain/snow status	Read-only	03	0	0 or 1
0030H	40049	Heating temperature upper limit	Read/Write	03/06	35 °C	0 ~ 70 °C
0031H	40050	Heating temperature lower limit	Read/Write	03/06	15 °C	-30 ~ 70 °C
0032H	40051	Heating temperature hysteresis	Read/Write	03/06	5 °C	0 ~ 70 °C
0033H	40052	Alarm/Reset delay	Read/Write	03/06	1 s	0 ~ 60000 s
0034H	40053	Detection sensitivity	Read/Write	03/06	800	500 ~ 3500

## 8.4 Data Parsing

**Rain/Snow Status Definition:**

- 0x00: No rain/snow (normal status)
- 0x01: Rain/snow detected (alarm status)

**Sensitivity and Detection Characteristics Relationship:**

The sensitivity setting value and detection sensitivity exhibit an inverse relationship. Let  $S$  be the sensitivity setting value; the actual detection threshold is inversely proportional to  $S$ :

$$\text{Detection Threshold} \propto \frac{1}{S}$$

Where  $S \in [500, 3500]$ . Default value  $S = 800$ . Decreasing the value increases detection sensitivity but increases false alarm risk; increasing the value decreases detection sensitivity.

**Alarm Delay Logic:**

Let  $T_{\text{delay}}$  be the alarm delay setting value (unit: s); state switching must satisfy:

$$\Delta t \geq T_{\text{delay}}$$

Where  $\Delta t$  is the continuous rain/snow detection time. The device confirms state change and outputs alarm signal only when continuous detection time exceeds the set threshold.

## 8.5 Communication Examples

### Read Rain/Snow Status (Address 0x01):

- Query Frame: 01 03 00 00 00 01 84 0A
- Response Frame (no rain/snow): 01 03 02 00 00 B8 44
- Response Frame (rain/snow present): 01 03 02 00 01 79 84

### Set Alarm Delay to 10 s (Address 0x33):

- Write Value: 0x000A (i.e., 10)
- Query Frame: 01 06 00 33 00 0A F9 C2
- Response Frame: 01 06 00 33 00 0A F9 C2

## 9 Precautions

1. **Safety Limitations:** This device is strictly prohibited for use as safety protection equipment, emergency stop devices, or any interlock protection system that may cause personal injury. Equipment failure may cause status misreporting and is not suitable for control loops involving personnel safety.
2. **Electrical Safety:** Ensure power is disconnected before wiring; supply voltage must not exceed 30 V DC. RS485 bus must ensure correct A/B polarity to avoid communication failures caused by reverse connection.
3. **Environmental Limitations:** Although the device has IP68 protection rating, prolonged submersion beyond the certified liquid depth should still be avoided. The heating function may not completely prevent icing under extreme low-temperature conditions; actual environmental assessment is required.
4. **Installation Position:** The sensor should be installed horizontally or at the recommended tilt angle to ensure the sensing surface can effectively contact precipitation. Avoid installation near strong electromagnetic interference sources or in obstructed locations.
5. **Maintenance:** Regularly check the cleanliness of the sensing plate surface; remove dust or contaminants to maintain detection sensitivity. Functional testing is recommended after extended periods of non-use.
6. **Address Configuration:** When multiple devices communicate on the bus, ensure each device has a unique address. The factory default address for all devices is 0x01; modify via configuration software to avoid conflicts.

## 10 After-Sales Guarantee & Support

**Warranty Period:** Within 24 months from the date of purchase (with valid purchase certificate), free repair and parts replacement services are provided for failures caused by material or workmanship defects under normal use and maintenance conditions.

**Lifetime Maintenance:** After the warranty period expires, lifetime paid maintenance services are provided, charging only for material costs and labor fees.

### Non-Warranty Scope:

- Equipment damage caused by incorrect installation, improper use, or operational errors
- Failures caused by unauthorized technicians disassembling, modifying, or replacing internal components
- Damage caused by liquid ingress, foreign object entry, or negligent maintenance
- Damage caused by force majeure factors such as natural disasters or accidents
- Failures caused by use beyond the operating parameters specified in the technical specifications

**Technical Support:** Product technical consultation, configuration software usage guidance, and fault diagnosis support are provided.

## 11 Manufacturer Information

**Company Name:** Shanghai OrangeHorse Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.

**Address:** Room 612, Building 1, No. 1355 Chengbei Road, Jiading District, Shanghai

**Phone:** +86-13918734576

**Email:** [support@orangehorsetech.com](mailto:support@orangehorsetech.com)

**Website:** [www.orangehorsetech.com](http://www.orangehorsetech.com)

## 12 Revision History

Version	Date	Description
V1.0	-	Initial release