SEM1

Multi-function single phase meter

- Multi-parameter measurements
- Accuracy Class 1 active energy
- Wi-Fi available (SEM1-WL only)
- RS485 Modbus RTU
- Bi-directional measurement
- Easy connection solution
- Compact design

User Manual
V1.02

 www.eastrongroup.com

Statements

Eastron reserves the right to amend the product specifications in this manual without prior notice. Before placing an order, please contact our company or local agent to get the latest specifications.

CONTENT

Version History

Version	Date	Changes
1.00	2025-4-15	Initial issue
1.01	2025-8-7	Add information about SEM1-M/WL
1.02	2025-10-15	Add information about operating Wi-Fi Communication Optimize some words and sentences

Risk Information

Information for Your Own Safety

This manual does not contain all of the safety measures operating the equipment (module, device) for different conditions and requirements. However, it does contain information which you must know for your own safety and to avoid damages. This information is highlighted by a warning triangle, which indicates the degree of potential danger.

Warning

This means that failure to observe the instruction can result in death, serious injury or considerable material damage.

Caution

This means hazard of electric shock and failure to take the necessary safety precautions will result in death, serious injury or considerable material damage.

Qualified personnel

Operation of the equipment (module, device) described in this manual must only be performed by qualified personnel. Qualified personnel in this manual means people who are authorized to commission, start up, ground and label devices, systems and circuits in accordance with Safety Regulatory standards.

Proper handling

The prerequisites for perfect, reliable operation of the product are proper transport, storage, installation and operation and maintenance. When operating electrical equipment, some parts of this equipment automatically carry dangerous voltages. Improper handling can therefore result in serious injuries or material damages.

- ✧ Use only insulating tools.
- ✧ Do not connect while circuit is live (hot).
- ✧ Place the meter only in dry surroundings.
- ✧ Do not mount the meter in an explosive area or expose the meter to dust, mildew and insects.
- ✧ Make sure the wires are suitable for the maximum current of this meter.
- ✧ Make sure the AC wires are connected correctly before activating the current/voltage to the meter.
- ✧ Do not touch the clamps directly with metal, blank wire or your bare hands as you may get electrical shock.
- ✧ Make sure the protection cover is placed after installation.
- ✧ Installation, maintenance and reparation should only be done by qualified personnel.
- ✧ Never break the seals or open the front cover as this might influence the function, and will void the warranty.
- ✧ Do not drop, or allow strong physical Hit on the meter as the high precisely components inside may be damaged.
- ✧ This product is designed to be mounted inside of switchboards or cabinet on DIN rail.
- ✧ This device must have a suitable sized Circuit Breaker feeding the Multi Function Energy Meter so it does

not exceed the maximum rated current.

- ✧ The supply wiring of this device shall be suitable sized cable to match the installed circuit breaker.
- ✧ A Disconnection Device (Circuit Breaker) should be installed close to the Multi Function Energy Meter.
- ✧ The Disconnection Device shall be marked as the Disconnection Device for the Multi Function Energy Meter.

Disclaimer

We have checked the contents of this publication and every effort has been made to ensure that the descriptions are as accurate as possible.

However, deviations from the description cannot be completely ruled out, so that no liability can be accepted for any errors contained in the information given. The data in this manual is checked regularly and the necessary corrections are included in subsequent editions. We are grateful for any improvements that you suggest.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Product Introduction

Eastron SEM1 Series is a new generation din rail mounted energy meter, equipped with Wi-Fi and RS485 connectivity. With multi parameters measurement, SEM3 can be used for energy monitoring of various applications, such as PV energy management, smart building, industrial equipment, etc.

Eastron SEM1 measures characteristics of 1P2W network, including voltage, frequency, current, power, active and reactive energy, imported or exported, power factor etc. Energy is measured in kWh and kVArh.

Eastron SEM1 is designed in compact size. To save installation and maintenance cost, all terminals of SEM1 adopt spring terminals or RJ terminals for easy connection.

The measurement mode of SEM1 is total mode. In total mode, import and export energy will be measured separately. Total energy equals to import energy plus export energy.

Chapter 2. Technical Parameters

2.1 Specifications

Table 1

Electrical Characteristics		
Measurement Accuracy	Power	± 1%
	Active Energy	± 1% IEC 62053-21 Class 1
	Reactive Energy	± 2%
	Frequency	± 0.2%
	Current	± 0.5% (4A to 120A) ± 1% (1A to 4A) ± 3% (0.06A to 1A)
	Voltage	± 0.5%
	Power Factor	± 0.1
Data Update Rate		Active Power: 50mS(RS485), 100mS(Wi-Fi)
Input-Voltage	Un	230V
	Working Voltage Range	100 to 277 V ac L-N
	Frequency Range	50/60Hz
Mechanical Characteristics		
Net Weight		≈68g (SEM1)
IP Degree of Protection (IEC 60529)		IP51 Front Display IP20 Whole Meter
Dimensions (DxHxW)		68.5*94.5*19mm
Mounting		DIN Rail 35mm
Material of Meter Case		Self-extinguishing UL 94 V-0
Mechanical Environment		M1
Environmental Characteristics		
Operating Temperature		-40 °C to +70°C
Storage Temperature		-40 °C to +85°C
Humidity Rating		≤95% RH , non-condensing
Pollution Degree		2
Altitude		Up to 2000m
Vibration		10Hz to 50Hz, IEC 60068-2-6
Electromagnetic Compatibility		
Electrostatic Discharge		IEC 61000-4-2
Immunity to Radiated Fields		IEC 61000-4-3
Immunity to Fast Transients		IEC 61000-4-4
Surge (Impulse) Immunity		IEC 61000-4-5
Conducted Immunity		IEC 61000-4-6
Immunity to Magnetic Fields		IEC 61000-4-8
Immunity to Voltage Dips		IEC 61000-4-11
Radiated Emissions		EN55032 Class B
Conducted Emissions		EN55032 Class B
Safety		
Measurement Category		Per IEC61010-1 CAT III
Current Inputs		Require External Current Transformer for Insulation
Over-voltage Category		CAT III
Protective Class		II
Communications		
Interface 1		RS485 Port
Interface 1 Protocol		MODBUS RTU
Communication Address		1 to 247

Transmission Mode	Half Duplex
Data Type	Floating Point
Transmission Distance	1000m Maximum
Transmission Speed	2400/4800/9600(Default)/19200/38400/115200bps
Parity	NONE(Default)/ ODD / EVEN
Stop Bits	1 or 2
Response Time	<50 ms
Interface 2	Wi-Fi
Interface 2 Protocol	MODBUS TCP
Data Type	Floating Point
RF Band	2.4 GHz to 2.5 GHz
Max. RF Power	<20 dBm
Wi-Fi Protocol	802.11 b/g/n
Wi-Fi Range	Up to 30m / 100ft indoors and 50m / 160ft outdoors (Depends on local conditions)

Table 2

Note: ● = included
— = excluded

Features	Models	
	SEM1-WL (-2)	SEM1-M (-2)
Instantaneous Measurements		
Current	●	●
Voltage L-N	●	●
Voltage L-L	—	—
Frequency	●	●
Active Power	●	●
Reactive Power	●	●
Apparent Power	●	●
Power Factor	●	●
Energy Values		
Active Energy	●	●
Reactive Energy	●	●
Apparent Energy	—	—
Network		
1 Phase 2 Wires	●	●
2 Phase 3 Wires	—	—
3 Phase 3 Wires	—	—
3 Phase 4 Wires	—	—
CT Programmable	●	●
PT Programmable	—	—
Inputs and Outputs		
Alarms	—	—
Communications		
RS485	●	●
Wi-Fi	●	—

Table 3

Model	Communication	Terminal (AC)
SEM1-WL	RS485+WiFi (Internal antenna)	Spring type
SEM1-WL-2	RS485+WiFi (External antenna)	Plug-in type
SEM1-M	RS485	Spring type
SEM1-M-2	RS485	Plug-in type

Technical Standards:

[1] EN IEC61326-1: 2021 Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive - Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

[2] EN IEC 61326-2-3: 2021 Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive

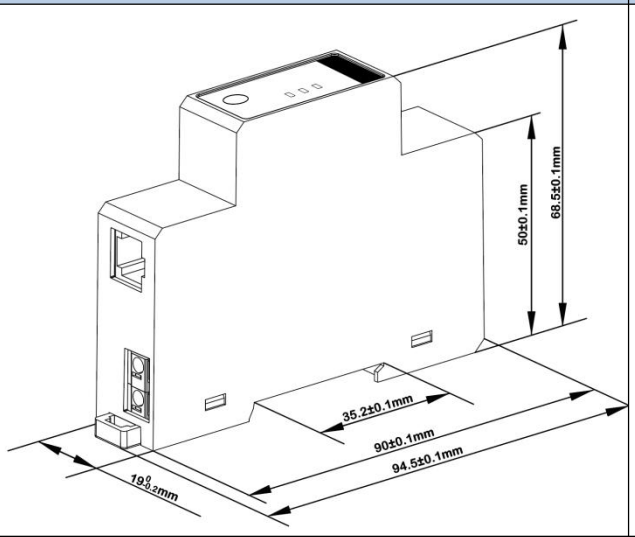
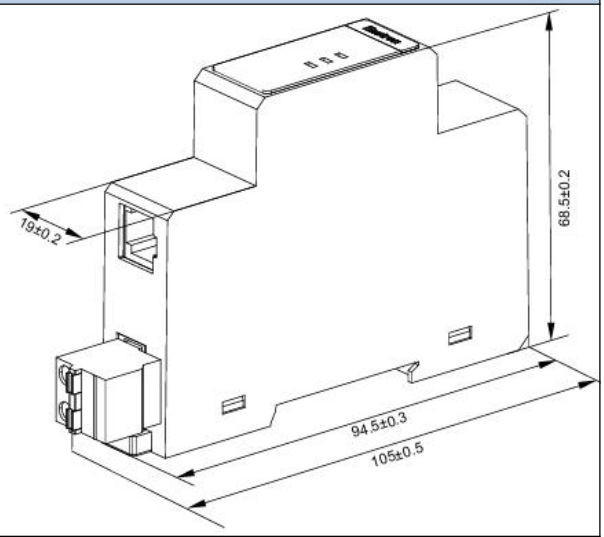
[3] EN61010-1:2010+A1:2019 Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU - Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements

[4] EN61010-2-030:2010 Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU - Particular requirements for testing and measuring circuits

[5] EN 50470-3:2022 Electricity metering equipment - Part 3: Particular requirements - Static meters for AC active energy (class indexes A, B and C)

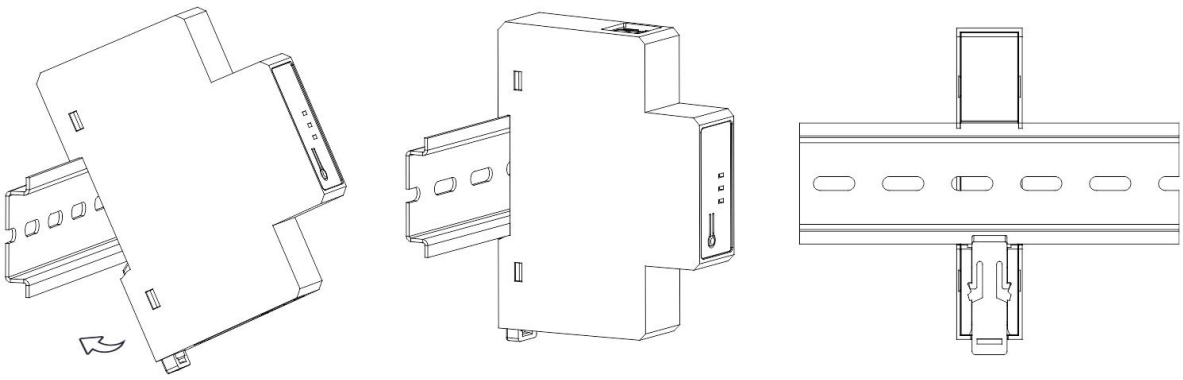
[6] EN IEC62053-21: 2021 Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 21: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0, 5, 1 and 2)

2.2 Dimensions

SEM1-M/WL	SEM1-M/WL-2
	
Height*Width*Depth=94.5mm*19mm*68.5mm	Height*Width*Depth=94.5mm*19mm*68.5mm

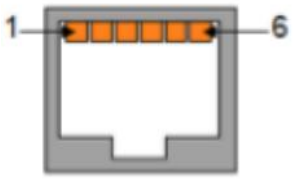
2.3 Mounting

Step 1: Select a 35mm-wide DIN rail, Pull down the back-end clip on the meter to unlock the mounting mechanism.
Step 2: Align Upper Slot with DIN Rail. Position the upper slot of the meter's DIN rail groove onto the DIN rail, ensuring full contact (see Figure 1).
Step 3: Following the direction indicated in Figure 1, engage the lower slot of the DIN rail groove onto the DIN rail until audibly seated (see Figure 2).
Step 4: Push up the back-end clip to lock the meter firmly onto the DIN rail (see Figure 3).



① ② ③

2.4 RJ12 Terminal Definition

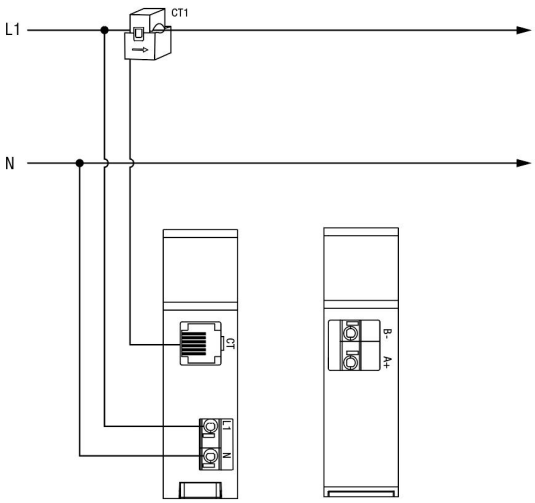
Interface	Colour-definition
	1.Brown: I+
	2.White: I-
	3.Black: None
	4.Orange: None
	5.Red: None
	6.Yellow: None

2.5 Marking

(SEM1-WL-2 nameplate and laser printing)

(SEM1-M-2 nameplate and laser printing)

2.6 Wiring Diagram



Chapter 3. Operation

3.1 Operation of Wi-Fi Communication

SEM1-WL(-2) comes with built-in Wi-Fi functionality. When it is powered on, the three LEDs on the front panel will flash and self-check program will start. If everything is normal, the Wi-Fi indicator will light up blue, and the meter will enter AP mode, with the AP name formatted as "EM-serial number".

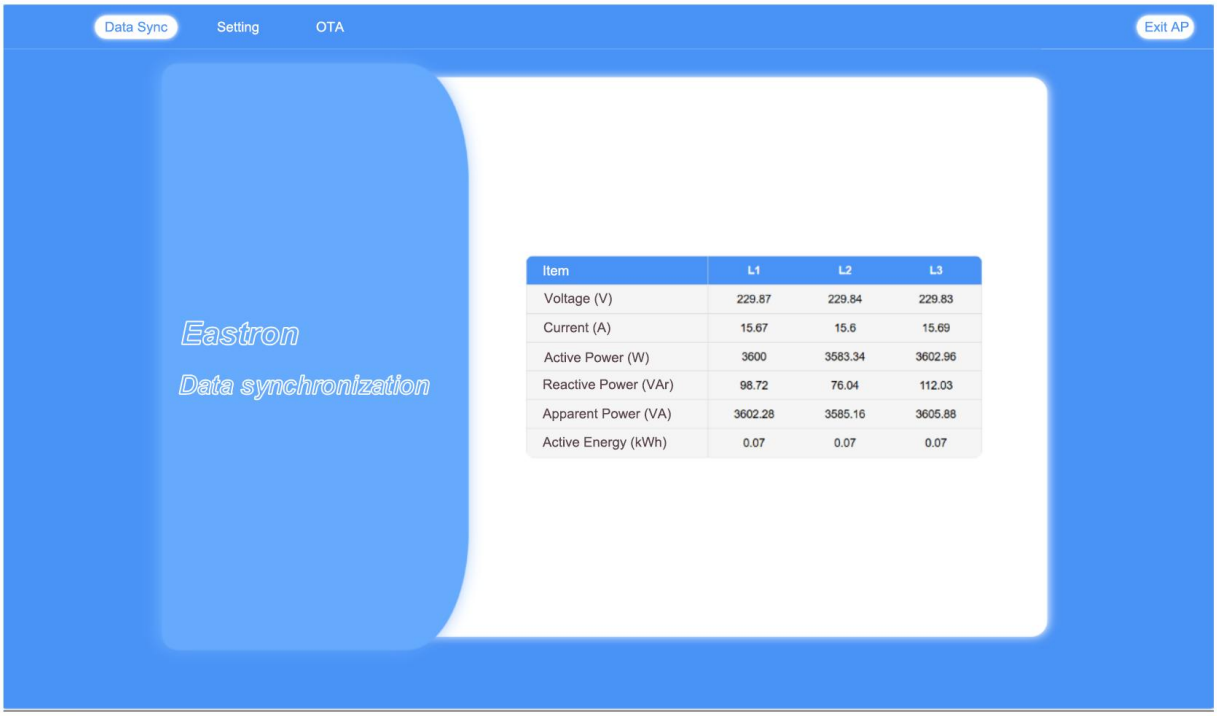
User can search all avaliable Wi-Fi AP by PC or Phone, in which the AP of the meter is listed.
For example:

Double click the AP of the meter “EM-240460817”, and enter the password to build the connection. Default password is the same as serial number, i.e. 240460817.

After a successful connection, the user can access the meter's built-in web server by entering 192.168.4.1 in a web browser.

The web-server including 3 pages: Data Sync, Setting and OTA (Over-The-Air Technology).

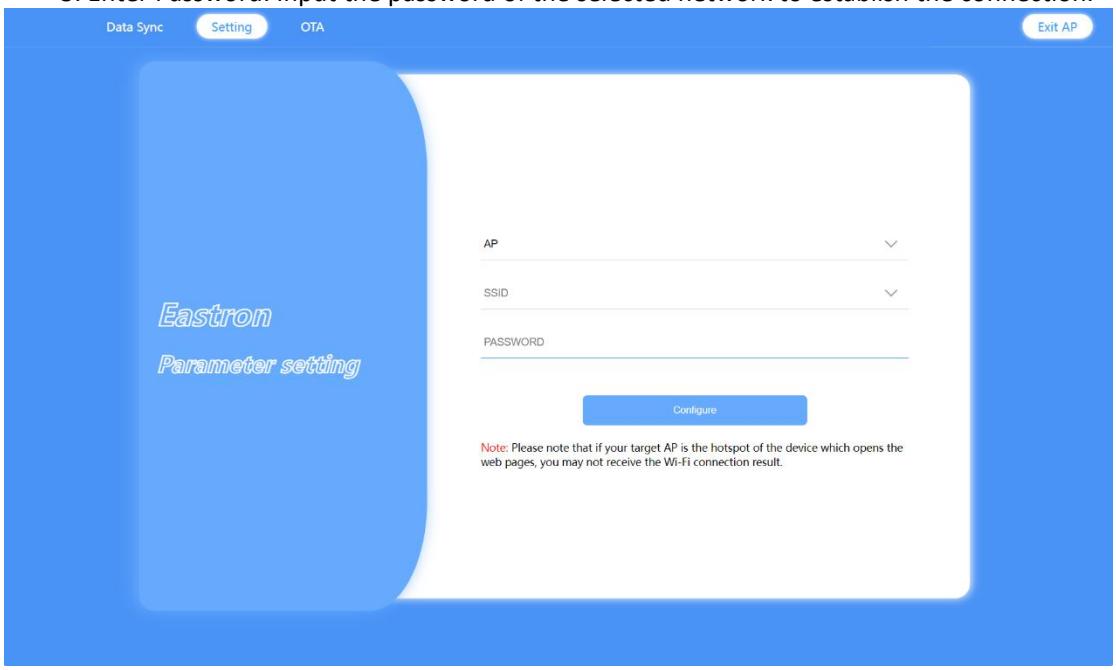
Data Sync: The data will be read instantaneously.

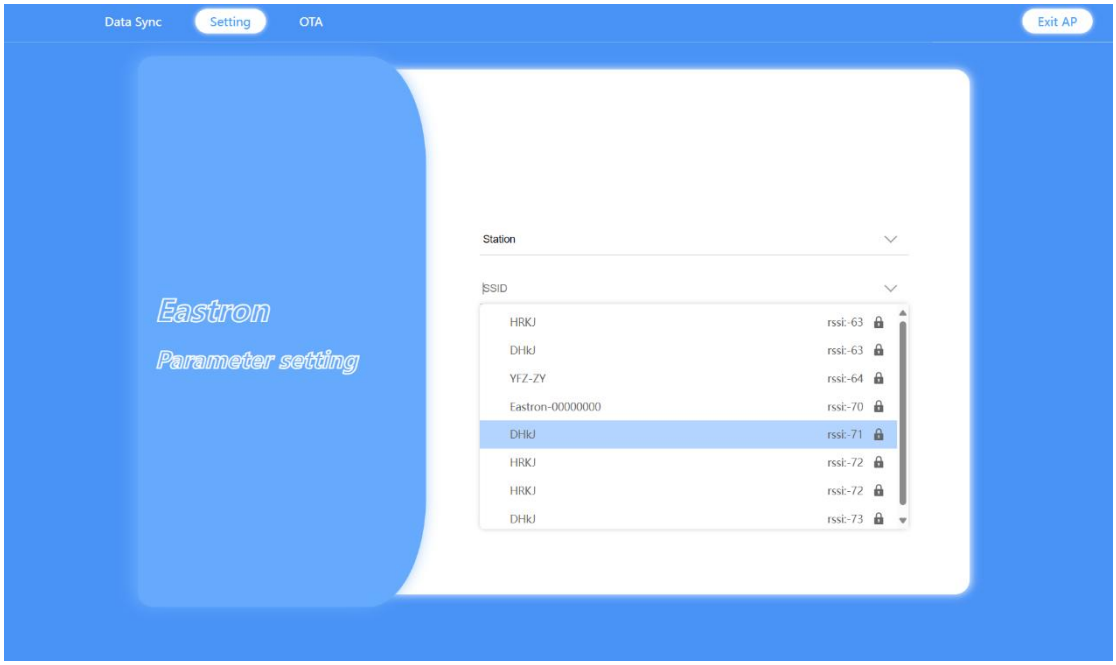


Setting: set up Wi-Fi of the energy meter in AP mode and in station mode.

After a successful connection, the user can configure the meter to station mode and connect it to another available Wi-Fi network. The specific steps are as follows:

1. Set Mode to Station: On the settings interface, select "Station" as the operating mode.
2. Select Network: Choose your desired Wi-Fi network from the available list.
3. Enter Password: Input the password of the selected network to establish the connection.



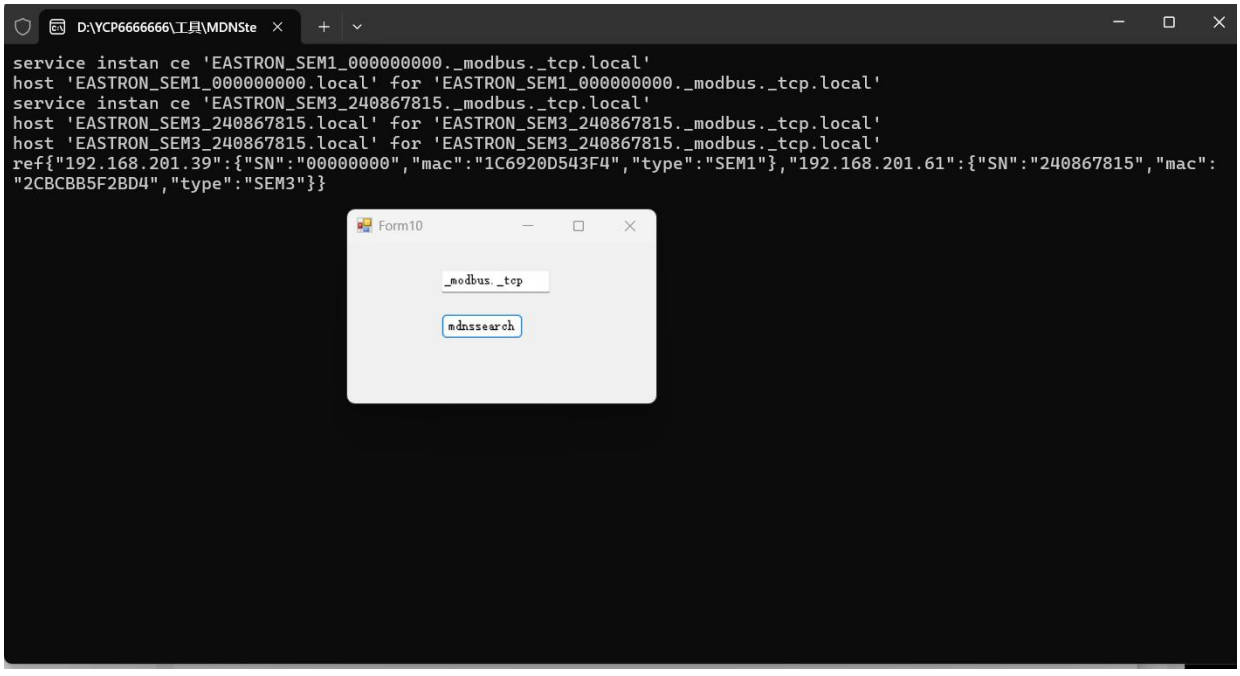


Wi-Fi Connection Status Indicator

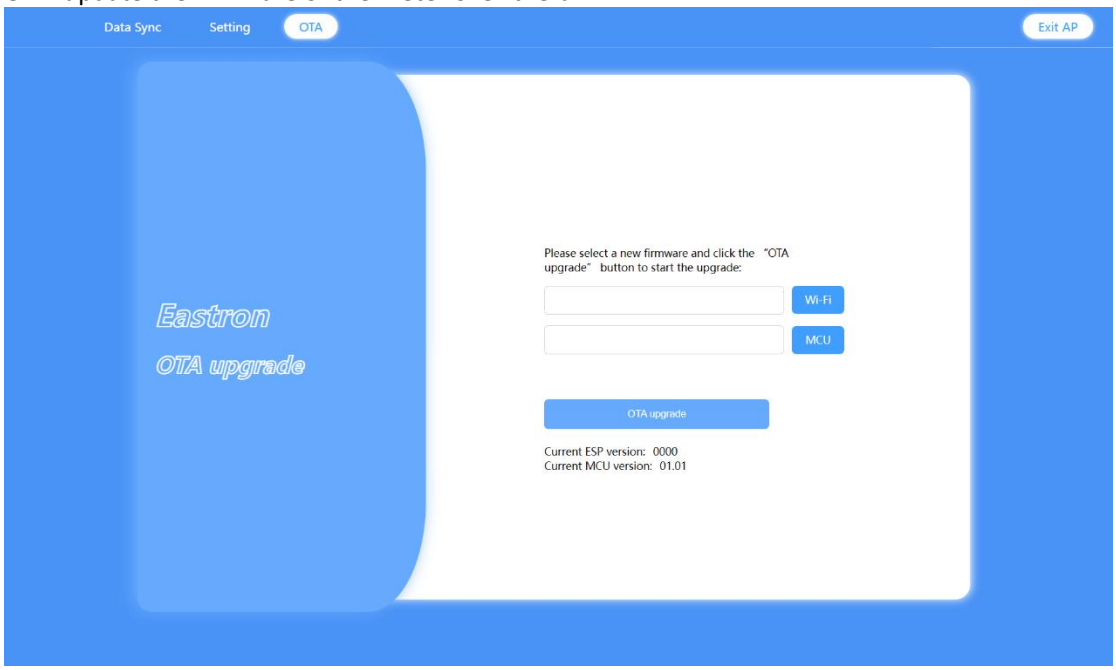
During the connection process, the Wi-Fi LED on the meter's front panel will flash continuously. A successful connection is indicated when the LED stops flashing and remains steadily lit.

Retrieving Meter Information Using MDNS

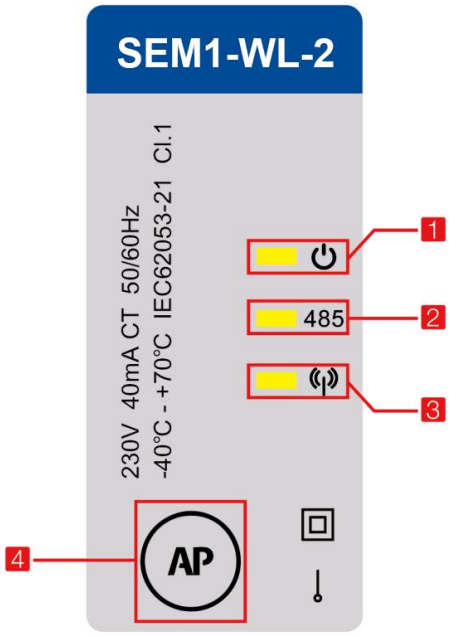
The user can use MDNS (Multicast DNS) to retrieve the meter's information, including its IP address, Serial Number (SN), MAC address, and model. If multiple meters are on the same network, MDNS will list the information for all of them.



OTA: update the firmware of the meter over-the-air.



3.2 Definition of button and LEDs

Interface	Definition	Introduction
	1.Power LED (Red)	1.Stay on: Light up when the meter is powered on with no load. 2.Flashing: Blinks when a load is connected.
	2.RS485 LED (Green)	1.Stay on: During the OTA upgrading. 2.Flashing: Blinks when the meter is communicating normally.
	3.Wi-Fi LED (Blue) (Only for SEM1-WL(-2))	In the AP mode: 1.Stay on: Light up when the meter enters the AP mode. 2.Flashing: Blinks when the meter is disconnected to the network. 3.Off: Light off after the meter is connected to the network.
		In the station mode: 1.Stay on: Light up when the Wi-Fi module malfunctions. 2.Flashing: Blinks during the meter wireless communicating.
	4.AP Key	Press and hold for 3 seconds to enter/exit AP mode (Only for SEM1-WL(-2)). Press and hold for 10 seconds to reset communication parameters.

3.3 Maintenance

Under normal operating conditions, electricity meters require only minimal maintenance. Depending on the actual working conditions, the power supply should be cut off before conducting equipment inspections and removing accumulated dust or foreign objects. It is necessary to regularly check the corrosion status of all connection terminals, which is particularly important in vibrating environments.

The front of the case should be wiped with a dry cloth only. Use minimal pressure, especially over the viewing window area. If necessary, wipe the case with a dry cloth. Water should not be used. If the case exterior or terminals should be contaminated accidentally with water, the unit must be thoroughly dried before further use. If there is any water ingress, factory inspection and refurbishment is recommended.

If the product requires repair, please kindly send it back to Eastron or Eastron's distributor.

Chapter 4. Communication Protocol

SEM1-WL / SEM1-M RS485 Modbus RTU

4.1 Summary

Modbus RTU is a protocol based on serial communication, its frame structure is compact and efficient. A complete Modbus RTU frame includes the following parts:

Field	Length	Explain
Device address	One byte	The address of the machine is 1 to 247, with 0 reserved for broadcast addresses.
Function code (1)	One byte	Indicates the type of operation requested by the master device (such as reading registers, writing coils, etc.).
Data fields	Variable	Contains specific data such as register addresses and register values that are requested or responded to.
CRC check	Two bytes	Used to verify the integrity of frames and ensure the reliability of data transmission.

(1): Common function codes:
01: Read Coils
02: Read Discrete Inputs
03: Read the Holding register
04: Read the Input register
05: Write to Single Coil
16: Write to Multiple register

4.2 Modbus Frame Format

(1) Request frame

First byte Last byte

From the machine device address	Function code	The starting address of the register (high byte)	The starting address of the register (lower byte)	Number of registers (high byte)	Number of registers (lower byte)	CRC check (low byte)	CRC check (high byte)

The meaning of each byte is as follows:
1. Device address (byte 1): The host device specifies which slave device to communicate with through this address.
2. Function code (byte 2): Defines the type of operation requested by the host device.
3. Register starting address (bytes 3 and 4): indicates the starting address of the register to be operated. Byte 3 is the high byte, and byte 4 is the low byte. For example, 00 01 indicates that the register address is 0x00 01 .
4. Register number (byte 5 and byte 6): indicates the number of registers to be read or written. Byte 5 is the high byte and byte 6 is the low byte. For example, 00 02 indicates that two registers are read.
5. CRC check (bytes 7 and 8): Used to verify the integrity of a frame. CRC check is based on all bytes in the frame (from the device address to the data field). Byte 7 is the low byte (the lowest valid bit), and byte 8 is the high byte (the highest valid bit).

(2) Normal response frame

First byte Last byte

From the machine device	Function code	Number of bytes	First register data	First register data (low	Second register data	Second register data (low	CRC check (low	CRC check (high

address			(high byte)	byte)	(high byte)	byte)	byte)	byte)

The meaning of each byte is as follows:
1. Device address (byte 1): Consistent with the device address in the request frame, indicating the slave device address of the response.
2. Function code (byte 2): Consistent with the function code in the request frame, indicating the operation type.
3, number of bytes (bytes 3): indicates the number of bytes returned by the data. For example, if two registers are read and each register is 2 bytes, then the number of bytes is 4.
4. Data Fields (Bytes 4 to 7): These contain the register data returned by the slave device. Floating-point numbers (Float) are split into two 16-bit registers (4 bytes), with each register occupying 2 bytes. Eastron uses big-endian (Big-Endian) format, where Register 1 represents the high 16 bits (Bytes 1 and 2), and Register 2 represents the low 16 bits (Bytes 3 and 4). For example: the return data is 12 345678, where 12 34 indicates the value of the first register is 0x12 34 , and 56 78 indicates the value of the second register is 0x56 78 .
5. CRC check (bytes 8 and 9): Used to verify the integrity of the response frame. The CRC check is based on all bytes in the frame (from the device address to the data field).

(3) Abnormal response frame

First byte Last byte

From the machine device address	Abnormal function code (Feature code + 0x80)	Exception code	CRC check (low byte)	CRC check (high byte)

The meaning of each byte is as follows:
1. Device address (byte 1): Confirm whether the slave device address is consistent with the request frame.
2. Abnormal function code (byte 2): Check whether the highest bit of the function code is 1. Abnormal function code = normal function code + 0x80.
3. Exception code (byte 3): Illegal request.
4. CRC check (bytes 4 and 5): Used to verify the integrity of the response frame. CRC check is based on all bytes in the frame (from the device address to the data field).

4.3 Input Register

Function code	Description
04	Read Input Register

Address (Register)	Input Register Parameter				Modbus Protocol Start Address Hex	
	Description	Length (bytes)	Data Format	Uint	H bytes	Lo bytes
30001	L1 line to neutral RMS volts	4	Float	Volts	00	00
30007	L1 RMS current	4	Float	Amps	00	06
30013	L1 active power	4	Float	Watts	00	0C
30019	L1 apparent power	4	Float	VA	00	12
30025	L1 reactive power	4	Float	VAr	00	18
30031	L1 power factor	4	Float	None	00	1E

30071	Frequency	4	Float	Hz	00	46
30073	Import active energy	4	Float	kWh	00	48
30075	Export active energy	4	Float	kWh	00	4A
30077	Import reactive energy	4	Float	kvarh	00	4C
30079	Export reactive energy	4	Float	kvarh	00	4E
30081	Apparent energy	4	Float	kVAh	00	50
30083	Ah	4	Float	Ah	00	52
30085	Total active power demand	4	Float	W	00	54
30087	Maximum total active power demand	4	Float	W	00	56
30259	L1 current demand	4	Float	Amps	01	02
30265	MMaximum L1 current demand	4	Float	Amps	01	08
30343	Total kWh	4	Float	kWh	01	56
30345	Total kVarh	4	Float	Kvarh	01	58
310001	Total import active energy	8	Int64	Wh	27	10
310005	Total export active energy	8	Int64	Wh	27	14
310009	Total import reactive energy	8	Int64	VArh	27	18
310013	Total export reactive energy	8	Int64	VArh	27	1C
310017	Total apparent energy	8	Int64	VAh	27	20
310021	Total active Energy	8	Int64	Wh	27	24
310025	Total reactive Energy	8	Int64	VArh	27	28
310251	L1 line to neutral volts	4	Int32	0.1V	28	0A
310257	L1 current	4	Int32	0.001A	28	10
310263	L1 active power	4	Int32	0.1W	28	16
310269	L1 apparent power	4	Int32	0.1VA	28	1C
310275	L1 reactive power	4	Int32	0.1VAr	28	22
310281	L1 power factor	4	Int32	0.01	28	28
310309	Frequency	4	Int32	0.01Hz	28	44
310311	CO2	8	Int64	0.001Kg	28	46
315101	L1 Import inductive reactive energy in Q1	4	Float	kVarh	3A	FC
315107	L1 Import capacitive reactive energy in Q2	4	Float	kVarh	3B	02
315113	L1 Export inductive reactive energy in Q3	4	Float	kVarh	3B	08
315119	L1 Export capacitive reactive energy in	4	Float	kVarh	3B	0E

	Q4					
320131	CO2	4	Float	Kg	4E	A2

4.4 Holding Register

Function code	Description
10	Write parameter holding register
03	Read parameter holding register

Address Register	Parameter	Modbus Protocol Start Address Hex		Valid range	Mode (ro: read only wo: write only r/w: read/write)
		High bytes	Low bytes		
40003	Demand Period	00	02	Demand Period time, unit min. Range: 0 to 60, 0 represents real-time update (demand updated every 1 second). Default: 60. Length : 4 bytes Data Format : Float	r/w
40019	Parity and Stop Bit	00	12	Write the network port parity/stop bits for MODBUS Protocol, where: 0 = One stop bit and no parity 1 = One stop bit and even parity 2 = One stop bit and odd parity 3 = Two stop bits and no parity Default: 0 = One stop bit and no parity Length: 4 bytes Data Format: Float	r/w
40021	Modbus Address	00	14	Write the Modbus Address Address: 1 to 247 for MODBUS Protocol, Default: 1. Length : 4 bytes. Data Format : Float.	r/w
40029	Baud Rate	00	1C	Write the baud rate for MODBUS Protocol, where: 0 = 2400 baud 1 = 4800 baud 2 = 9600 baud 3 = 19200 baud 4 = 38400 baud 6 = 115200 baud Default:2 = 9600 baud Length : 4 bytes Data Format : Float	r/w

40071	CO2 RATE	00	46	Carbon emissions per kWh of electricity range: 00.0000~60.0000 kg Default: 0.5703kg/kWh Length: 4 bytes Data Format: hex	r/w
461457	Reset	F0	10	00 00: reset the Maximum demand Length: 2 bytes Data Format:Hex	wo
463777	Measurement mode	F9	20	0001: mode 1 (total = import) 0002: mode 2 (total = import + export) 0003: mode 3 (total = import - export) Default: 0002: mode 2 (total = import + export) Length : 2 byte Data Format : HEX	r/w
464513	Serial Number	FC	00	Serial Number Length : 4 bytes Data Format : unsigned int32	ro
464515	Meter Code	FC	02	Meter Code = 11 04 Length: 2 bytes Data Format: Hex	ro
464785	Signal strength (only for SEM1-WL)	FD	10	00 00: Zero signal 00 01：1 bar of WiFi signal 00 02：2 bar of WiFi signal 00 03：3 bar of WiFi signal 00 04：4 bar of WiFi signal 00 05：5 bar of WiFi signal 00 06：6 bar of WiFi signal 00 07：Unconnected network 00 08：Unconfigured network 00 09：AP Mode Length : 2 byte Data Format : Hex	ro

Example:

The host sends a request frame and reads the demand cycle (register: 40003):

Field	Value (hexadecimal)	Explain
Device address	0x01	The address of the meter is 1
Function code	0x03	Read the hold register
Start address high byte	0x00	The high byte of the starting address of the register
Start address low byte	0x02	The low byte of the starting address of the register
Register count high byte	0x00	Read the high byte of the register count
Register count low byte	0x02	Read the low byte of the register count
The CRC check the low byte	0x65	The CRC check the low byte
The CRC check the high byte	0xCB	The CRC check the high byte

After receiving the request, the meter returns the data in the register. Suppose the demand cycle stored in the register is 60 minutes:

Field	Value	Explain

	(hexadecimal)	
Device address	0x01	The address of the meter is 1
Function code	0x03	Read the hold register
Number of bytes	0x04	Number of bytes of data returned (2 registers x 2 bytes)
Data high byte 1	0x42	The high byte of the first register
Data low byte 1	0x70	The low byte of the first register
Data high byte 2	0x00	The high byte of the second register
Data low byte 2	0x00	The low byte of the second register
The CRC check the low byte	0xEF	The CRC check the low byte
The CRC check the high byte	0x90	The CRC check the high byte

The host sends out a request frame and sets the demand cycle to 15 minutes (register: 40003):

Field	Value (hexadecimal)	Explain
Device address	0x01	The address of the meter is 1
Function code	0x10	Write to multiple registers
Start address high byte	0x00	The high byte of the starting address of the register
Start address low byte	0x02	The low byte of the starting address of the register
Register count high byte	0x00	Write the high byte of the number of registers
Register count low byte	0x02	Write the low byte of the number of registers
Number of bytes	0x04	Number of bytes written into data (2 registers x 2 bytes)
Data high byte 1	0x41	The high byte of the first register
Data low byte 1	0x70	The low byte of the first register
Data high byte 2	0x00	The high byte of the second register
Data low byte 2	0x00	The low byte of the second register
The CRC check the low byte	0x67	The CRC check the low byte
The CRC check the high byte	0x91	The CRC check the high byte

After receiving the request, the meter sets the demand cycle to 15 minutes and returns a response frame:

Field	Value (hexadecimal)	Explain
Device address	0x01	The address of the meter is 1
Function code	0x10	Write to multiple registers
Start address high byte	0x00	The high byte of the starting address of the register
Low byte of starting address	0x02	The low byte of the starting address of the register
Register count high byte	0x00	Write the high byte of the number of registers
Register count low byte	0x02	Write the low byte of the number of registers
The CRC check the low byte	0xE0	The CRC check the low byte
The CRC check the high byte	0x08	The CRC check the high byte

IF you have any question, please feel free to contact our sales team.

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