

User Manual

Inductive Loop Vehicle Detector

ClairLup-V6

Version: 1.0

TraffiClair Technology Co., Ltd.

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1. Overview

The CLAIRLUP-V6 inductive loop vehicle detector is equipped with a high-performance processor, a stable and reliable circuit design, and advanced detection algorithms that are specially optimized for real-time detection, anti-interference, anti-deadlock, environmental status tracking, and abnormal state handling. This ensures long-term maintenance-free operation of the detector, significantly reducing user operating costs and enhancing the value of their systems. The CLAIRLUP-V6 detector is widely applicable in vehicle detection applications on urban roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, as well as in systems such as barrier toll collection.



Figure1: ClairLup-V6 inductive loop detector

2. Key Features

- Supports close placement of loops, with a minimum distance between loops of less than 10cm.
- Detection response time is less than 10 milliseconds, ensuring reliable detection of high-speed passing vehicles on various roads.
- Supports 4-level loop frequency adjustment.
- Supports direction logic detection, allowing the output of corresponding pulse signals based on the direction of the vehicle.
- Fast and intelligent background frequency update, tracking real-time changes in environmental parameters.
- Supports advanced intelligent anti-deadlock algorithm to ensure long-term maintenance-free operation.
- Supports real-time display of passing vehicle waveforms, providing detailed information about the vehicle passing through the loop, facilitating on-site problem analysis, and troubleshooting, making installation and environmental issues clear immediately.
- Supports real-time loop fault detection and automatic recovery to normal operation after fault elimination.
- Supports open-circuit and short-circuit detection of loops and differentiates loop fault types through the fault indicator lights.
- Flexible I/O output capability, with configurable I/O output functions.

3. Interfaces and Specifications

- 6 loop input interfaces, supporting protection measures such as air discharge, TVS, and transformer isolation.
- 1 RS485 serial port with adjustable baud rate (57600, 115200) through DIP switch settings.
- 6 I/O output interfaces, supporting various output function configurations.
- Supports 8 levels of sensitivity and 4 levels of loop frequency, adjustable through DIP switch settings.
- Loop inductance range: 20~2000uH.
- 12/24VDC input power with reverse connection protection.
- Rated power consumption: <1.5W.
- Operating temperature: -40°C to +85°C.
- Operating humidity: 10% to 95% (non-condensing).
- Dimensions: 142mm (W) * 98mm (D) * 28mm (H).

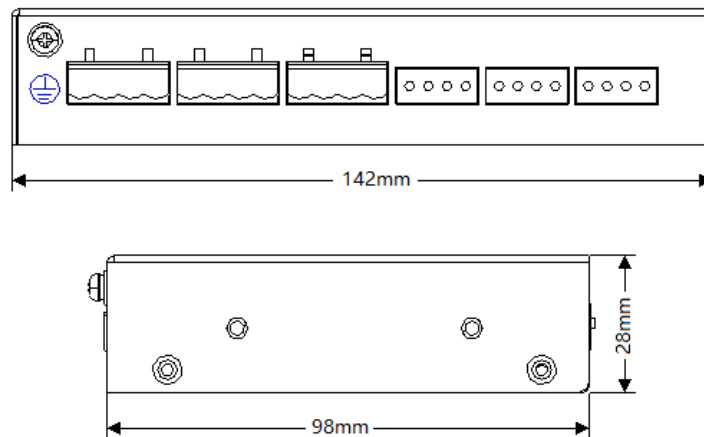
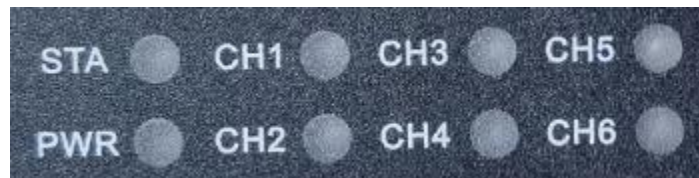


Figure2: Mechanical drawing of ClairLup-V6

4. Panel and Interface Description

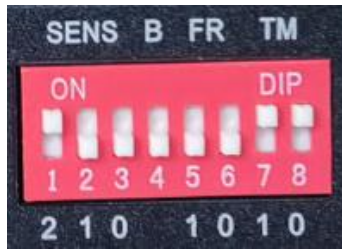
4.1 LED Indicator Explanation



4.2 LED Indicator Colors and Functions

LED	Color	Function Description
PWR	Green	Power supply indicator
STA	Red/Green	Red Flash: Self-test failure. Indicates a failure during the self-check process of the device. Green Flash: Indicates normal operating status of the system. It signifies that the device is functioning correctly. Alternating Red and Green: Indicates that the vehicle detector is in waveform output mode.
CH1-CH6	Red/Green	Solid Red: Indicates an open circuit or disconnected loop. Red Flash: Indicates a short circuit or the loop's inductance value being too small. Solid Green: Indicates the presence of a vehicle. Off: Indicates no vehicle detected.

4.3 Description of DIP Switch



4.4 Definition and Function of Each DIP Switch Position

Dip switch	Functions
SENS (2-0)	Sensitivity Setting DIP Switch, with 3 DIP switch positions. The value range is from 000 to 111, where 000 indicates the highest sensitivity, and 111 indicates the lowest sensitivity. The sensitivity decreases progressively from 000 to 111. In general, it is recommended to use the middle sensitivity, such as 011 or 100. For environments with high interference, it is advisable to use low sensitivity.
B	RS485 Baud Rate Setting, with 1 DIP switch: 0: 57600 1: 115200 (Recommended baud rate for waveform output)
FR (1-0)	Loop Frequency Setting DIP Switch, with 2 DIP switches. FR (1-0) is defined as follows: 00: Low frequency 01/10: Medium frequency 11: High frequency
TM (1-0)	The setting for output delay is configured by two switches. Switch 1 represents the high bit, while switch 2 represents the low bit. The definition of TM (1~0) is as follows:

	00: Output delay time is set by the client, defaulting to 200 milliseconds. 01: Output delay time is 100 milliseconds. 10: Output delay time is 200 milliseconds. 11: Output delay time is 300 milliseconds.
--	--

Note 1: "ON" corresponds to value "0," while "OFF" corresponds to value "1."

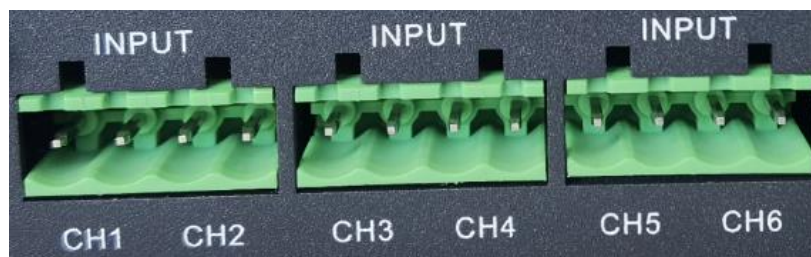
Note 2: All DIP switch settings take effect immediately without the need to manually reset the detector. When changing the loop frequency, the detector will automatically restart and quickly enter the working state.

4.5 Reset Button



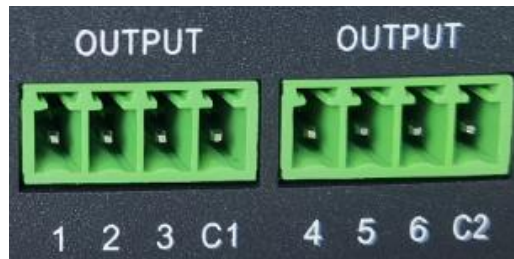
The reset button is used to reset the detector, but under normal circumstances, users do not need to reset the device.

4.6 Input Interface:



The CH1 to CH6 terminal blocks are used to connect the six detection loops.

4.7 Output Interface:



Terminals 1 through 3 are loop channel outputs CH1 to CH3 detection interfaces, with C1 being the common terminal for outputs from channels 1 to 3. Terminals 4 through 6 are loop channel outputs CH4 to CH6 detection interfaces, with C2 being the common terminal for outputs from channels 4 to 6. The detector supports various output functions and can be flexibly configured according to project requirements. Please refer to the configuration management client's output function settings for specific details; by default, output functions exist. Note that the common terminals C1 and C2 are not internally connected within the detector, so please be cautious when wiring.

4.8 RS485, and power input interfaces



The RS485 interface is used for communication with the upper computer or control system. It allows for outputting detection data and configuring the device's operational parameters, among other functions.

The DC IN power input interface supports 12V (or 24V) DC power input and is equipped with reverse polarity protection. The overall power consumption of the device is less than 1.5W. The "+ -" symbols are marked here to prevent personnel at the installation site from

mistakenly connecting it to a 220V AC power source without proper understanding.

4.9 The multi-function interface



The device's front panel features a 4-pin multifunctional interface, designated as an internal debugging interface. Please do not connect any wires to this interface.

4.10 The grounding terminal



The ground loop is highly susceptible to lightning interference. During normal operation, it is essential that the grounding terminal of the vehicle detector is reliably connected to the cabinet's protective ground.

5. The configuration management client

5.1 Parameter setting and querying

- To query the device version and obtain the current version information.
- To query the loop frequency and obtain the operating frequency of all loop channels. There will be no interference between the six channels of the same detector. When loops are distributed across different detectors, reasonable loop arrangements can be made by obtaining the loop frequencies. This ensures that the frequency difference between adjacent loops is maximized, effectively reducing interference between loops.
- To set the output delay time within the range of 0 to 1 second. Output delay affects both presence and departure pulses. For example, in the case of presence output, when a vehicle leaves the loop, the presence output will continue to be maintained until the delay time elapses before releasing the departure signal. The default delay time is 200 milliseconds, which can be adjusted as needed. Note that the delay time set by the client

is only used when the TM switch is set to "00".

- To set the output mode. The presence output can be set to either normally open or normally closed mode. This setting applies to outputs 1 through 6 simultaneously. The default mode is normally open, meaning the circuit is closed when a vehicle is present and open when the vehicle leaves.
- Output Function Settings: Each output of the detector can be independently configured for different functions. Taking output 1 as an example, the functions are described as follows:
 1. Presence Output: The output remains active when a vehicle is present. It releases the output signal only after the vehicle leaves the loop and the set output delay time elapses.
 2. Entry Pulse: When a vehicle enters loop 1, a pulse signal with a width of 200 milliseconds is immediately outputted. This can be used for capturing signals when vehicles enter the loop, or for applications such as vehicle speed measurement when combined with entry pulses from loop 2.
 3. Exit Pulse: When a vehicle leaves loop 1 and the set delay time is reached, a 200-millisecond pulse signal is immediately outputted.
 4. Direction 1 to 2 Entry Pulse: When a vehicle passes through loop 1 and enters loop 2, a 200-millisecond pulse signal is immediately outputted. This can be used for capturing the front photo of a vehicle in specific direction logic or for vehicle counting.
 5. Direction 1 to 2 Exit Pulse: When a vehicle passes through loop 1, then loop 2, and leaves loop 2, a 200-millisecond pulse signal is outputted. This can be used for capturing the rear photo of a vehicle in specific direction logic or for vehicle counting.
- RS485 Output Control: If protocol integration is not needed and only IO output functions are used, it is recommended to disable RS485 output. This will reduce the time occupied by the serial port output, further improving the real-time response of the detector. By default, serial port output is disabled. When serial port functionality is enabled, the data

display window will continuously show the detection data received through the serial port.

- **Abnormal End Parameter Settings:** Abnormal end refers to situations where loop parameters change due to loop vibration or other reasons, causing the detector to remain in the presence state even after the vehicle has left the loop. This abnormal state is eliminated by using parameters such as inductance offset and allowable duration. Normal vehicles staying on the loop for a long time will not cause false judgments.

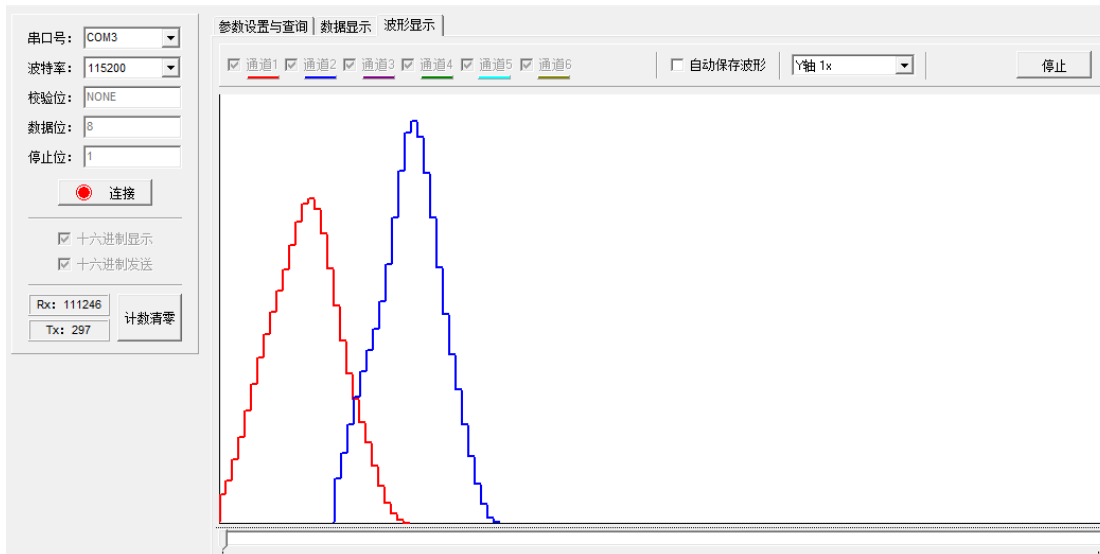
Note: Parameter settings are automatically saved and will not be lost during power outages.

5.2 Serial data display



When the RS485 serial port output of the detector is enabled, this data window will display the detection data from the detector, facilitating protocol integration and development.

5.3 Wave display



The waveform display interface provides real-time recording of the detection data changes when a vehicle passes through the corresponding loop. By continuously observing the waveform when a vehicle passes through the loop, it greatly facilitates on-site problem analysis and localization. Installation issues and environmental issues can be easily identified. When the detector continuously outputs waveform data, the configuration management terminal will not execute any other settings or query commands until the waveform output stops (all channels have vehicles leave the detector loop or the detector is reset), and only then can other operations be performed again. This feature ensures that the waveform data can be captured and analyzed effectively without interruption.

6. Wiring Instruction

6.1 The rear panel wiring instruction

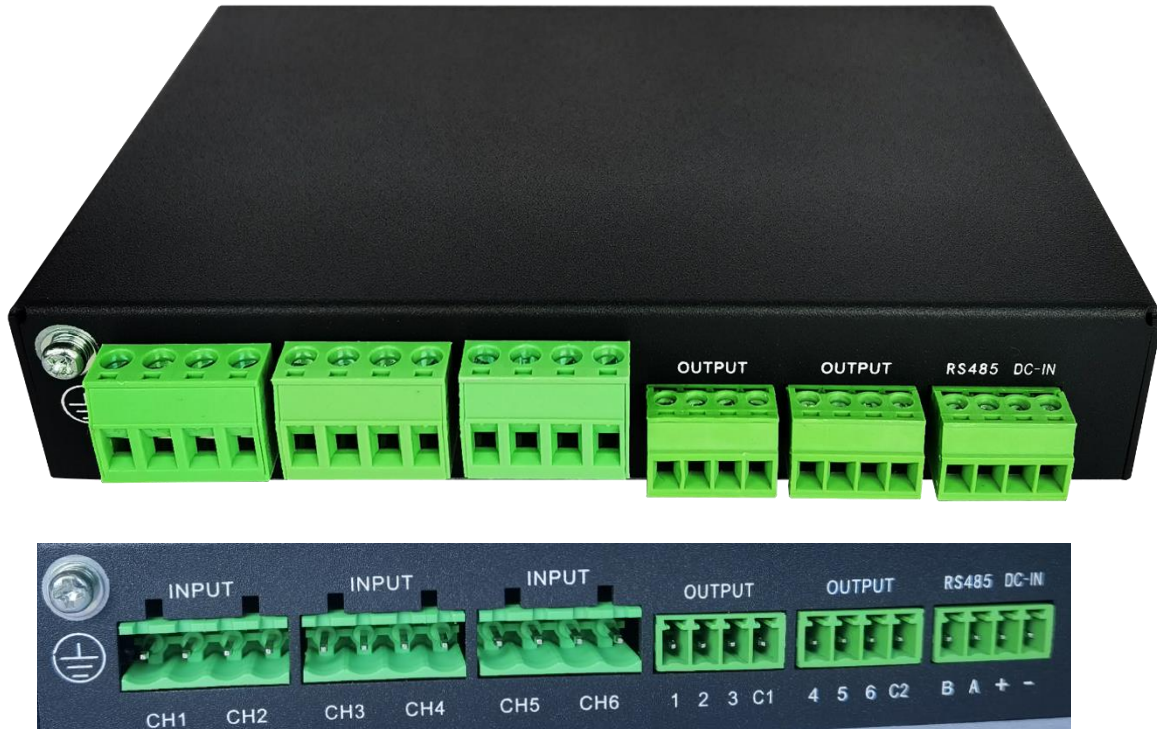


Figure3: Device rear panel

The INPUT interface

The INPUT interface on the rear panel is used for connecting the four detection loops (CH1 to CH6). Typically, the loops have 4 to 5 turns. However, if the loops are installed on a reinforced mesh road surface, it is recommended to have 6 to 8 turns. The loop leads must be twisted together in pairs, with at least 20 twists per meter to minimize interference.

The OUTPUT interface

The detection output interfaces 1 to 6 correspond to the detection outputs of the six loops. C1 serves as the common terminal for outputs 1 to 3, while C2 serves as the common terminal for outputs 4 to 6. It's essential to note that C1 and C2 are not internally connected within the device, so caution should be taken when wiring.

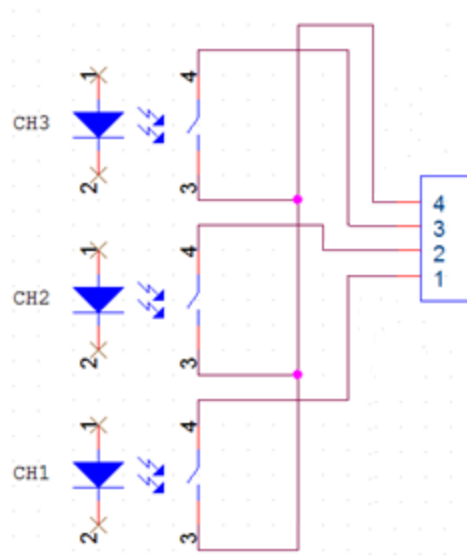


Figure 4: Schematic diagram of detector output interface (solid-state relay output)

RS485 interface

The RS485 interface is used to configure and query the operational parameters of the detector, as well as to output detection data according to the protocol. When wiring, it is recommended to use shielded twisted pair cable to connect with the corresponding device on the A and B terminals. The shield layer of the cable should be connected to the equipment chassis or protective ground. When using the RS485 interface, make sure that the baud rate of both devices is set to the same value.

DC-IN interface

The DC IN is the DC power input interface, and it operates within a voltage range of 9 to 30VDC. Typically, a 12V or 24V DC power supply is connected to this interface. The positive and negative terminals of the power supply can be connected interchangeably without any specific polarity requirement.

Protective ground

When wiring, simply connect the protective ground to the protective ground of the equipment cabinet using a wire.

6.2 Wiring instruction

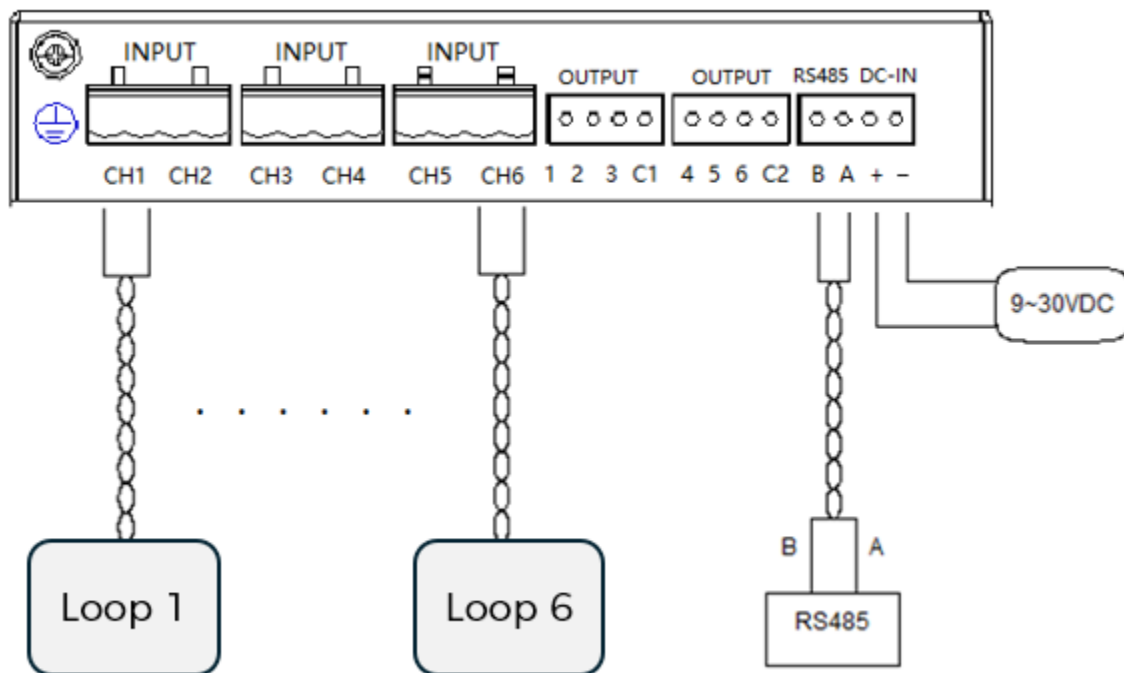


Figure 5: Schematic diagram of loop, RS485, and power supply wiring

7. Communication Protocol

7.1 Communication Protocol

This device uses the RS485 custom communication protocol, and the serial port settings and communication format are as follows.

1. Serial Port Configuration

Baud Rate: 57600, 115200 (Dip Switch Selection)

Data Bits: 8

Parity: None

Stop Bits: 1

2. The protocol format is as follows (the same protocol format is used for both receiving and sending data):

0x7E	CMD	LENGTH	DATA	CRC	0x7F
------	-----	--------	------	-----	------

- **0x7E**: Frame header
- **CMD**: Command byte, 1 byte
- **LENGTH**: Number of bytes in the DATA section, 1 byte, ranging from 0 to 100
- **DATA**: Data section, which can be empty and has a maximum size of 100 bytes
- **CRC**: CRC checksum value (CRC algorithm as described in the appendix), 2 bytes, calculated over all bytes including CMD, LENGTH, and all bytes in DATA; the high byte of CRC comes first, followed by the low byte
- **0x7F**: Frame footer

Note: In order to distinguish special data, such as frame header (0x7E) and frame footer

(0x7F), contained within the actual transmitted data (CMD+LENGTH+DATA+CRC), an escape character 0x7D must be added before such data. The specific procedure is as follows: during transmission, if the data contains 0x7E, 0x7F, or 0x7D, prepend 0x7D to that data, then XOR that data with 0x20 before sending it. During reception, if 0x7D is received, remove it from the received buffer and XOR the next byte following 0x7D with 0x20 to obtain the original value of that data. The LENGTH field represents the value before adding escape characters. For example, if the original length of DATA is 3, and you add one escape character, the length becomes 4, but the LENGTH field value remains 3.

7.2 Detailed Explanation of the Communication Protocol

When a vehicle enters the loop, the vehicle detector serial port outputs information in the following format:

Number of Bytes	Meaning of Bytes		Description
1	Frame header		0x7E
1	Command byte (CMD)		0xFA
1	Number of bytes in the DATA section (LENGTH)		1
1	Data section (DATA)	Channel Number	The value range is 1 to 6, corresponding to loop channels 1 to 6, indicating that a vehicle has entered the current channel.
2	CRC checksum value		CRC Check, Check Range is: CMD+LENGTH+DATA
1	Frame footer		End Character (0x7F)

When a vehicle leaves the loop, the vehicle detector serial port outputs information in the following format:

Number of Bytes	Meaning of Bytes		Description
1	Frame header		0x7E
1	Command byte (CMD)		0xFB

1	Number of bytes in the DATA section (LENGTH)		1
1	Data section (DATA)	Channel Number	The value range is 1 to 6, corresponding to loop channels 1 to 6, indicating that a vehicle has left the current channel.
2	CRC checksum value		CRC Check, Check Range is: CMD+LENGTH+DATA
1	Frame footer		End Character (0x7F)

Heartbeat data, output every 5 seconds, the vehicle detector serial port outputs information in the following format:

Number of Bytes	Meaning of Bytes		Description
1	Frame header		0x7E
1	Command byte (CMD)		0xFF
1	Number of bytes in the DATA section (LENGTH)		4
1	Data section (DATA)	Reserved	The value is 0
1		Number of Loop Channels	Fixed at 6
1		The working states of a vehicle detector channel	Bit[1~0]: Corresponds to the status of Channel 5. Bit[3~2]: Corresponds to the status of Channel 6. Bit[7~4]: Reserved and set to 0.
1		Vehicle Detector	Bit[1~0]: Corresponding to

		Channel Operatio nal Status	Channel 1 Status Bit[3~2]: Corresponding to Channel 2 Status Bit[5~4]: Corresponding to Channel 3 Status Bit[7~6]: Corresponding to Channel 4 Status The definition of loop channel status is as follows, taking Channel 1 as an example: Bits [1~0]: - "00" indicates loop channel initialization failure. - "01" indicates loop open circuit or not connected. - "10" indicates loop short circuit or low inductance. - "11" indicates loop is normal.
2	CRC checksum value		CRC Check, Check Range is: CMD+LENGTH+DATA
1	Frame footer		End Character (0x7F)

Here are the example data:

1) Vehicle enters loop 1: 7E FA 01 01 2A 4A 7F

2) Vehicle leaves loop 1: 7E FB 01 01 60 B6 7F

3) Heartbeat data: 7E FF 04 00 04 00 5F AE 34 7F (Loops 1/2 are normal, Loops 3/4/5/6 are not connected)

7.3 Appendix: CRC Checksum Algorithm

CRC checksum algorithm adopts ITU-TV.41's advises and using $g(x) = x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{11} + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$ to generate a checksum for your data. The CRC checksum value for the given data is `0xC4BF`.

CRC check range: <CMD> <LENGTH> <DATA>

The CRC verification function is as follows.

```
SINT GetCRCWord(UCHAR *pMsg, UINT iMsgLen)
{
    UCHAR cTmp;
    UINT i,j;
    UINT wCRCRet=0;
    for (i=0;i<iMsgLen;i++)
    {
        cTmp = *pMsg++;
        for (j=0;j<8;j++)
        {
            if (wCRCRet & 0x8000)
            {
                wCRCRet ^= CON_CRC;
            }
            wCRCRet <<=1;
            if (cTmp & 0x80)
            {
                wCRCRet++;
            }
            cTmp <<=1;
        }
    }
    for (i=0;i<2;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<8;j++)
        {
            if (wCRCRet & 0x8000)
            {
                wCRCRet ^= CON_CRC;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        }  
        wCRCRet <=<1;  
    }  
}  
return wCRCRet;  
}
```