Grove - 4-Channel SPDT Relay



The Single Pole Double Throw SPDT relay is quite useful in certain applications because it has one common terminal and 2 contacts which are great for selecting between two options. The Grove - 4-Channel SPDT Relay has four single pole - double throw (SPDT) switches. It only requires low-voltage and low current signals to control those switches. Specifically, you can use 5V DC to control max.250V AC or 110V DC. The I2C address is changeable so that you can use multiple relay modules in the same project. The Grove -4-Channel SPDT Relay has four single pole - double throw (SPDT) switches. It only requires low-voltage and low current signals to control those switches. Specifically, you can use 5V DC to control max.250V AC or 110V DC.

We use an on-board STM32F030F4P6 to control the channels separately. The command from Arduino or other boards is transmit via the I2C interface, the on-board STM32F030F4P6 will parse the command, so that you can control the switch you want.

Get One Now 📜

[https://www.seeedstudio.com/Grove-4-Channel-SPDT-Relay-p-3119.html]

Pre-reading

An introduction of **What is a Grove Relay Module** and **How does a Relay work** is strongly recommended reading ahead if you are not familiar with them. Please visit our **blog** [https://www.seeedstudio.com/blog/2020/01/03/arduino-tutorialcontrol-high-voltage-devices-with-relay-modules/] below for detailed information:



[https://www.seeedstudio.com/blog/2020/01/03/arduino-tutorialcontrol-high-voltage-devices-with-relay-modules/]

Features

- High temperature resistant plastic shell
- High voltage load
- Low power consumption
- Long lasting
- Optional I2c address
 - 0x00 ~ 0x7F

Specification

ltem	Value
Working voltage	5V
Nominal Coil Current	89.3mA
TUV Certification Load	10A 250VAC/ 10A 30VDC
UL Certification Load	10A 125VAC 28VDC
Max. Allowable Voltage	250VAC/110VDC
Power Consumption	abt. 0.45W
Contact Resistance	100mΩ Max.
Insulation Resistance	100MΩ Min. (500VDC)
Max. ON/OFF Switching	30 operation/min
Ambient Temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Operating Humidity	45% to 85% r.h.
Contact Material	AgCdO
Input Interface	I ² C
Default I ² C Address	0x11 or 0x12
Available I ² C Address	0x00 ~ 0x7F
Output interface	3 Pins DIP Female Screw Terminal-Green

👌 Tip

For the load parameter, we provide two sets of certification data. Actually, the max. laod is 10A 250VAC/10A 30VDC.

Applications

- Domestic appliance
- office machine
- Remote control TV receiver
- monitor display
- audio equipment high rushing current use application

Getting Started

Platforms Supported



library or code examples for Arduino platform in most cases. It is not possible to provide software library / demo code for all possible MCU platforms. Hence, users have to write their own software library.

Play With Arduino

Hardware

Materials required



[https://www.seeedstudio.com/Grove-Universal-4-Pin-Buckled-20cm-Cable-%285-PCs-pack%29-p-936.html] to buy.

Hardware Overview



Note

If we don't have Grove Base Shield, We also can directly connect this module to Seeeduino as below.

Seeeduino	Grove - 4-Channel SPDT Relay
5V	Red
GND	Black
SDA	White
SCL	Yellow

Pin Map





Note

- The switch 1-4 have the same pin fuction, so for the other switches, you can refer to NC1/COM1/NO1.
- On the back of the PCB, there are two interfaces: SWD and I²C. The SWD interface is used by default when programming firmware, if you want to use the I²C(actually work as the boot UART), you should set the **BOOT** High.
- Step 1. Connect the Grove 4-Channel SPDT Relay to the I²C port of the Base Shield.
- Step 2. Plug Grove Base Shield into Seeeduino.
- Step 3. Connect Seeeduino to PC via a USB cable.

Software

Attention

If this is the first time you work with Arduino, we strongly recommend you to see Getting Started with Arduino [https://wiki.seeedstudio.com/Getting_Started_with_Arduino/] before the start.

- Step 1. Download the Multi_Channel_Relay_Arduino
 [https://github.com/Seeed Studio/Multi_Channel_Relay_Arduino_Library] Library from
 Github.
- Step 2. Refer to How to install library
 [https://wiki.seeedstudio.com/How_to_install_Arduino_Library]
 to install library for Arduino.
- Step 3. Restart the Arduino IDE. Open example via the path: File
 → Examples → Multi Channel Relay Arduino Library →
 four_channel_relay_control.

New	Ctrl+N				
Open	Ctrl+O				
Open Recent		>			
Sketchbook		>>			
Examples		▲			
Close	Ctrl+W	Ethernet	>		
Save	Ctrl+S	Firmata	>		
Save As	Ctrl+Shift+S	Grove_Ranging_sensor_	vI53I0x >		
		GSM	>		
Page Setup	Ctrl+Shift+P	LiquidCrystal	>		
Print	Ctrl+P	PN532	>		
Preferences	Ctrl+Comma	Radio	>		
		Robot Control	>		
Quit	Ctrl+Q	Robot Motor	>		
rial. printl	n("Channel 2	o Multi Channel Relay Are	duino Library 🤇	eight_channel_relay_control	
lay.turn_off	_channel(1);	OLED_Display_128X64	>	four_channel_relay_control	

Or, you can just click the icon \Box in upper right corner of the code block to copy the following code into a new sketch in the Arduino IDE.

```
1
   #include <multi channel relay.h>
2
3
   Multi Channel Relay relay;
4
5
   void setup()
6
7
      Serial.begin(9600);
     while(!Serial);
8
9
10
11
     uint8_t old_address = relay.scanI2CDevice();
12
      if((0x00 == old address) || (0xff == old address)) {
13
       while(1);
14
15
16
      Serial.println("Start write address");
17
      relay.changeI2CAddress(old_address, 0x11); /* Set I2C
18
      Serial.println("End write address");
19
20
21
     Serial.print("firmware version: ");
22
     Serial.print("0x");
     Serial.print(relay.getFirmwareVersion(), HEX);
23
     Serial.println();
24
25 }
26
27 void loop()
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
     Serial.println("Channel 1 on");
37
38
      relay.turn_on_channel(1);
      delay(500);
39
      Serial.println("Channel 2 on");
40
      relay.turn_off_channel(1);
41
```

```
42
      relay.turn on channel(2);
43
      delay(500);
44
      Serial.println("Channel 3 on");
45
      relay.turn off channel(2);
46
      relay.turn on channel(3);
47
      delay(500);
48
      Serial.println("Channel 4 on");
49
      relay.turn off channel(3);
50
      relay.turn_on_channel(4);
51
      delay(500);
52
      relay.turn_off_channel(4);
53
54
      relay.channelCtrl(CHANNLE1_BIT |
55
                        CHANNLE2 BIT
56
                        CHANNLE3 BIT
57
                        CHANNLE4 BIT);
58
      Serial.print("Turn all channels on, State: ");
59
      Serial.println(relay.getChannelState(), BIN);
60
61
      delay(2000);
62
63
      relay.channelCtrl(CHANNLE1_BIT |
64
                        CHANNLE3 BIT);
65
      Serial.print("Turn 1 3 channels on, State: ");
      Serial.println(relay.getChannelState(), BIN);
66
67
68
      delay(2000);
69
70
      relay.channelCtrl(CHANNLE2 BIT |
71
                        CHANNLE4 BIT);
72
      Serial.print("Turn 2 4 channels on, State: ");
73
      Serial.println(relay.getChannelState(), BIN);
74
75
      delay(2000);
76
77
78
      relay.channelCtrl(0);
79
      Serial.print("Turn off all channels, State: ");
      Serial.println(relay.getChannelState(), BIN);
80
81
82
      delay(2000);
```

83 }

Attention

The library file may be updated. This code may not be applicable to the updated library file, so we recommend that you use the first methods.

- Step 4. Upload the demo. If you do not know how to upload the code, please check How to upload code
 [https://wiki.seeedstudio.com/Upload_Code/].
- Step 5. Open the Serial Monitor of Arduino IDE by click Tool->
 Serial Monitor. Or tap the Ctrl+Shift+M key at the same time.

Success

If every thing goes well, you will get the result. Meanwhile, you will see the on-board LEDs alternately lit and extinguished.

```
Scanning...
1
   I2C device found at address 0x12 !
2
3
   Found 1 I2C devices
   Start write address
4
   End write address
5
   firmware version: 0x1
6
   Channel 1 on
7
   Channel 2 on
8
9
   Channel 3 on
10 Channel 4 on
11 Turn all channels on, State: 1111
12 Turn 1 3 channels on, State: 101
13 Turn 2 4 channels on, State: 1010
14 Turn off all channels, State: 0
15 Channel 1 on
16 Channel 2 on
```

Ū

Success

The Grove - 4-Channel SPDT Relay will be working as below if everything goes well.





We do not add load in this demo, if you want to check how to add load, please check the Grove - 2-Channel SPDT Relay [https://wiki.seeedstudio.com/Grove-2-Channel_SPDT_Relay/].

Function description

changel2CAddress(uint8_t old_addr, uint8_t new_addr)change the device address, the old_addr is t address which you want to use. The new ac entering the correct old address.scanl2CDevice()get the old_addr (current address)getChannelState()get the state of every channel, for instance turned ongetFirmwareVersion()get the firmware version burn into the on bot channelCtrl(uint8_t state)to change all channels you picked immedia CHANNLE1_BIT or 0x01 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x02 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04 CHANNLE4_BIT or 0x08e.g. channelCtrl(01 02 08), will turn on the charmed channelCtrl(0), will turn off all the channelsturn_on_channel(uint8_t channel)to turn on the single channel. e.g. turn_on_channel(int8_t channel)turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel)to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn off channel(3), will turn off the channel	Function	Description
scanl2CDevice() get the old_addr (current address) getChannelState() get the state of every channel, for instance turned on getFirmwareVersion() get the firmware version burn into the on both turned on channelCtrl(uint8_t state) to change all channels you picked immedia CHANNLE1_BIT or 0x01 CHANNLE2_BIT or 0x02 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x08 e.g. channelCtrl(01102108), will turn on the channels turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off channel(uint8_t channel)	changel2CAddress(uint8_t old_addr, uint8_t new_addr)	change the device address,the old_addr is the address which you want to use. The new address entering the correct old address.
getChannelState() get the state of every channel, for instance turned on getFirmwareVersion() get the firmware version burn into the on both the channelCtrl(uint8_t state) to change all channels you picked immedia CHANNLE1_BIT or 0x01 CHANNLE2_BIT or 0x02 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04 CHANNLE4_BIT or 0x08 e.g. channelCtrl(CHANNLE2_BIT]CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x08 turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel.	scanl2CDevice()	get the old_addr (current address)
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channelCtrl(uint8_t state) to change all channels you picked immedia CHANNLE1_BIT or 0x01 CHANNLE2_BIT or 0x02 CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04 CHANNLE4_BIT or 0x08 e.g. channelCtrl(CHANNLE2_BIT]CHANNLE3_B channelCtrl(01]02]08), will turn on the channels turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. e.g. turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel.	getFirmwareVersion()	get the firmware version burn into the on bo
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CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04 CHANNLE4_BIT or 0x08 e.g. channelCtrl(CHANNLE2_BIT CHANNLE3_B channelCtrl(01 02 08), will turn on the char channelCtrl(0), will turn off all the channels turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. e.g. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel. e.g. turn off channel(3), will turn off the channel.		CHANNLE2_BIT or 0x02
CHANNLE4_BIT or 0x08 e.g. channelCtrl(CHANNLE2_BIT CHANNLE3_B channelCtrl(01 02 08), will turn on the char channelCtrl(0), will turn off all the channels turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. e.g. turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel. e.g. turn off the single channel.		CHANNLE3_BIT or 0x04
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turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. e.g. turn_on_channel(3), will turn on the channel turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn_off the single channel. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. to turn off the single channel. turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn off channel(3). will turn off the channel.		channelCtrl(01 02 08), will turn on the chan
turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn on the single channel. e.g. turn_on_channel(3), will turn on the channel turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. e.g. turn_off channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn off channel(3), will turn off the channel.		channelCtrl(0), will turn off all the channels.
e.g. turn_on_channel(3), will turn on the channel turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn off channel(3), will turn off the channel	turn_on_channel(uint8_t channel)	to turn on the single channel.
turn_on_channel(3), will turn on the channel turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel) to turn off the single channel. e.g. turn off channel(3), will turn off the channel		e.g.
turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel)to turn off the single channel.e.g.turn off channel(3). will turn off the channel		turn_on_channel(3), will turn on the channel
e.g. turn off channel(3) , will turn off the channel	turn_off_channel(uint8_t channel)	to turn off the single channel.
LUTE OF CHAMBER 51. WILLUID OF THE CHAMBE		e.g.
		tum_on_channer(5), win turn on the channe

In case you want to change the address, you need to set the address before use. For example, we want to change it into 0x2f. We can use the following code.

```
#include <multi channel relay.h>
1
2
3
   Multi Channel Relay relay;
4
5
   void setup()
6
7
      Serial.begin(9600);
     while(!Serial);
8
9
10
11
      uint8 t old address = relay. ;
      if((0x00 == old_address) || (0xff == old_address)) {
12
13
        while(1);
14
15
     Serial.println("Start write address");
16
      relay.changeI2CAddress(old address, 0x2f); /* Set I2C (
17
      Serial.println("End write address");
18
19
20
     Serial.print("firmware version: ");
21
     Serial.print("0x");
22
     Serial.print(relay.getFirmwareVersion(), HEX);
23
      Serial.println();
24
25 }
```

FAQ

Q1: How to burn the firmware?

A1: We recommend you use the J-Link burner and the WSD interface to burn the firmware.

You can download the firmware here:

Factory firmware [https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-4-Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/Grove-4-Channel-SPDT-Relay-Firmware.bin]

We recommed you use the J-flash for the software:

J-flash [https://www.segger.com/downloads/jlink#J-LinkSoftwareAndDocumentationPack]

Products - Downloads - Purchase - Support - At	oout Us 🗸			٩	🖻 Jobs	🛓 Blog		
J-Link Software and Documentation Pack								
 All-in-one debugging solution Can be downloaded and used free of charge by any owner of a SEGGER <u>J-Link</u> <u>J-Trace</u> or <u>Flasher</u> model. Not all features of it may be available on all J-Link / J-Trace / Flasher models. Updated frequently Release Notes More information Click for downloads 								
	Version	Date	File size		±			
D j-Link Software and Documentation pack for Windows installing the software will automatically install the j-Link USB drivers and offers to update applications which use the j-Link U. Multiple versions of the j-Link software can be installed on the same PC without problems, they will co exist in different directories.	V6.34c Older versions	[2018-08-23]	31,223 KB		± DOW	NLOAD		
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Schematic Online Viewer

!!!Product Change Note:

Because ST32 series chips are out of stock globally, prices have increased several times and there is no clear delivery date. We have no choice but to switch to the MM32 chip. The specific replacement models are as follows: STM32F030F4P6TR is replaced by MM32F031F6P6. After the chip is replaced, the product functions, features, usage methods and codes remain unchanged. It should be noted that the firmware version has changed, and the factory firmware has been adjusted according to different chips. If you need to re-burn the firmware, please download the firmware corresponding to the chip.

Resources

[Zip] Grove-4-Channel SPDT Relay eagle files
 [https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-4 Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/Grove-4-Channel_SPDT_Relay.zip]

[Bin] STM32F030F4P6TR-Firmware [https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-4 Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/Grove-4-Channel-SPDT-Relay Firmware.bin]

[Bin] MM32F031F6P6-Firmware [https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-4 Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/firmware-spdt-4-channels.ino.bin]

• [PDF] Datasheet of SRD 05VDC-SL-C Relay

[https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-2-Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/SRD_05VDC-SL-C.pdf]

• [PDF] Datasheet of S9013

[https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-2-Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/Transistors_NPN_25V-500mA.pdf]

• [PDF] Datasheet of STM32

[https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-4-Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/STM32F030F4P6.pdf]

• [PDF] MM32F031F6P6_Datasheet.pdf

[https://files.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove-4-Channel_SPDT_Relay/res/MM32F031F6P6_Datasheet.pdf]

Project

This is the introduction Video of this product, simple demos, you can have a try.



Home Automation and Monitoring: An RSL10 Sense DB based system that can monitor and control the temperature, humidity, and light intensity by Smartphone app and Alexa.



Grove - 4-Channel SPDT Relay: Hey Seeekers!!! This is the second week of our #newproductsTuesday segment. There will be a product showcase of our new Grove - 4-Channel SPDT Relay in this video and a cool interesting demo as well.



Tech Support

Please do not hesitate to submit the issue into our forum

[https://forum.seeedstudio.com/].



[https://www.seeedstudio.com/act-4.html? utm_source=wiki&utm_medium=wikibanner&utm_campaign=newpr oducts]