

FIELD LOGGER

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



1 INTRODUCTION

The **Field Logger** is versatile data acquisition equipment for process variables, capable of on-line or stand alone operation. When loaded with a Real Time Clock and non-volatile memory, it can register up to 128k readings. Its universal input channels accept a large variety of sensors and standard signals as listed below:

INPUT TYPES	WORKING RANGE
Thermocouple J	-50 to 760°C (-58 to 1400 °F)
Thermocouple K	-90 to 1370°C (-130 to 2498 °F)
Thermocouple T	-100 to 400°C (-148 to 752 °F)
Thermocouple E	-35 to 720°C (-31 to 1328 °F)
Thermocouple N	-90 to 1300°C (-130 to 2372 °F)
Thermocouple R	0 to 1760°C (-32 to 3200 °F)
Thermocouple S	0 to 1760°C (-32 to 3200 °F)
Thermocouple B	150 to 1820°C (302 to 3308 °F)
Pt100	-200.0 to 530.0°C (-328.0 to 986.0 °F)
4-20mA type J	-50 to 760°C (-58 to 1400 °F)
4-20mA type K	-90 to 1370°C (-130 to 2498 °F)
4-20mA type T	-100 to 400°C (-148 to 752 °F)
4-20mA type E	-35 to 720°C (-31 to 1328 °F)
4-20mA type N	-90 to 1300°C (-130 to 2372 °F)
4-20mA type R	0 to 1760°C (-32 to 3200 °F)
4-20mA type S	0 to 1760°C (-32 to 3200 °F)
4-20mA type B	150 to 1820°C (302 to 3308 °F)
4-20mA type Pt100	-200.0 to 530.0°C (-328.0 to 986.0 °F)
4-20mA	Indication range from -1999 to 9999
0-50mV	Indication range from -1999 to 9999

A Configuration program (Windows 95, 98 or NT) is provided for an easy configuration of all the internal parameters.

2 SPECIFICATIONS

- Mains: 85 to 250 V_{AC} (50/60Hz) or 100 to 250 V_{DC}, or 24 V_{AC} or V_{DC} (optional)
- Power consumption: 2VA
- All sensors factory calibrated and software linearized. Internal cold junction compensation for thermocouples. 2 or 3 Wire Pt100.
- Pt100 input: 3 wire configuration with cable length compensation. Excitation current: 170µA
- Internal resolution: 20000 counts
- Linearity: better than 0.05% of FS
- Accuracy:
 - Thermocouple J, K, T, E and N: 0.2% of range ±1 °C.
 - Thermocouple R, S and B: 0.25% of range ±3 °C.
 - Pt100: 0.2% of range
 - Linear voltage or current: 0.2% of maximum range
- RS485 interface (MODBUS RTU)
- Ambient temperature: 0 to 55°C (32 to 130°F)
- ABS case
- Dimensions: 105×90×60mm
- Weight: 210 grams
- Alarms: 2 SPST-NA - 3A / 250V relays

3 ANALOG INPUTS

Refer to figures 1, 2 and 3 for connections of the input signals, power supply and alarm outputs.

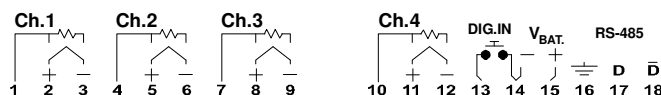


Figure 1 - Upper side connector



Figure 2 - Lower side connector

POWER –mains input

V_{BAT} – backup DC voltage (+6 to +24V_{DC}). Allows continuous logging of data into memory when the AC voltage is absent. **When the Field Logger is working with the V_{BAT} power only, the serial communication and alarms are inhibited.**

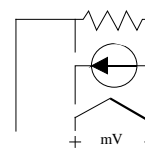


Figure 3

ALM1 and **ALM2** – output alarm relays

DIG.IN – Digital input. A switch connected to this input acts as a “gate” for the logger (this function must be configured). The DIG.IN input shares one terminal with the V_{BAT} input.

4 OPERATION

Disconnect mains before wiring the signals to the Field Logger. When turned on, the Field Logger shows a flashing LED (2 second period) indicating the operating condition. When in logging mode (in the models with local memory for recording the readings), the Field Logger LED shows a double flash every 2 seconds. At the end of the logging period, the LED returns to the single flash. Two other LEDs, Rx and Tx, signal the activity in the RS485 interface.

5 CONFIGURATOR

A diskette with configuration software is included in the Field Logger package or can be downloaded from our web site www.novus.com.br. It is also included with the *FieldChart* software, also available in the Novus site.

To install the Configurator, execute the program *FL_Setup.EXE* distributed in the diskette. The *FieldChart* software automatically installs the Configurator.

The Configurator presents 4 pages for parameter configuration: **Channels**, **Acquisitions**, **Communication** and **Diagnostic**.

Communication Page:

When running the Configurator, first select the serial port (COM1 or COM2), in the **Communication** page (figure 5). After setting up the communication port, the user can start the Field Logger configuration.

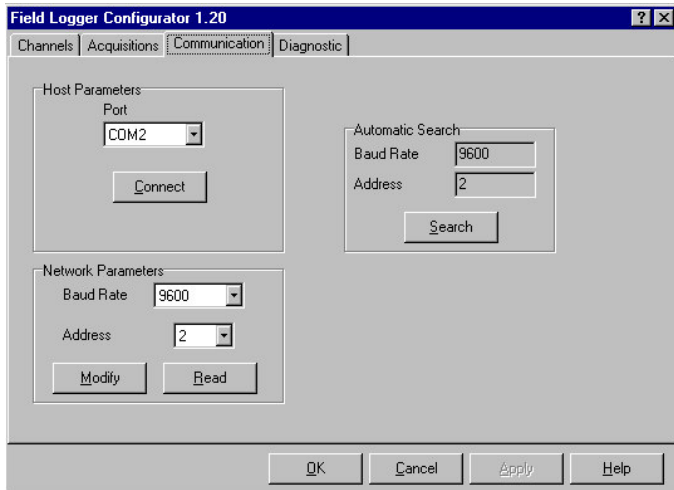


Figure 5 - Communication Page

When an unknown Field Logger is to be configured (no information on baud rate or address), the Configurator can perform an 'Automatic Search' on the Field Logger connected to the PC COM port. It finds out the baud rate and address actually programmed in the Field Logger. To access this function, go to the **Communication** page and then click the button "Search", in the "Automatic Search" box. The actual Field Logger communication parameters are shown, enabling the user to change them (for example, when configuring a network with many Field Loggers). To change the communication parameters, select new values for *Baud Rate* and *Address* and then hit the button "Modify".

The configuration program requires that only one Field Logger be connected to the PC when the "automatic search" utility is called.

The factory default for the communication parameters is:

Baud rate = 9600
Address = 1

In a network, the baud rate must be the same for all instruments, and each instrument must have a unique address.

The Configurator can talk to any Field Logger in the network, addressing one Field Logger at a time. After selecting a new address, and clicking in "Read Configuration", the parameters of the selected Field Logger are read into the Configurator.

To configure other Field Logger parameters, go to the **Channels** page. A screen similar to figure 6 is shown.

Channels Page:

In the "Channel Selection" box, choose a channel to be configured. The parameters shown on the right side of the screen refer to the channel selected. The channels marked "Enabled" will be monitored (on-line monitoring) or logged into memory.

A 16 character field (Title) is available for identifying the application. In addition, each channel can have a tag associated to it, up to 8 characters.

The 8 input channels are universal, and it is allowed any combination of input types, that is, each channel can be configured independently from the others.

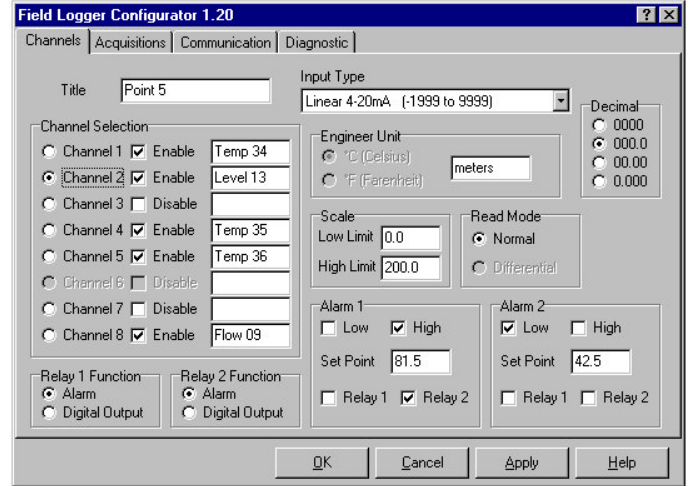


Figure 6 - Channel Page

It is possible to adjust the indication range for the linear inputs (4-20mA and 0-50mV) by setting values to the high and low limits (-1999 to 9999).

For example, when a 4-20mA input is being used and the range is set to 0-4000, the Field Logger will convert a value equal to 2000 for an input of 12mA. In addition, one can choose the number of decimals and associate an engineering unit to that input.

For Thermocouples and Pt100, the ranges are fixed and represent the indication span of the sensor. The selection of the temperature unit (°C or °F) is available for these sensors.

Each channel has two alarms associated to it. Setpoint values and alarm functions (HI or LO) are set in the *Alarm 1* and *Alarm 2* boxes, as well as the selection of the output relay for each alarm.

If no relay is associated to an alarm, even so the alarm will be processed and informed to the supervisory software (refer to section 9 – Serial Communication).

The 2 relays may be configured as alarms, as mentioned previously, or as digital outputs, controlled by the MODBUS *Preset Single Coil* command, described in section 9. When configured as digital output (see boxes "Relay 1 function" and "Relay 2 function"), the relay becomes unavailable to the alarms, even if an alarm was configured to use the relay. Returning the relay to the Alarm function, all previous alarm configurations will work again.

The odd channels (1, 3, 5, and 7) can be configured as differential, as mentioned in section 3. When a channel is configured as differential, the adjacent channel is also used; therefore, the respective even channel (2, 4, 6 or 8) is disabled in the configuration screen.

Acquisitions Page:

This page contains the parameters needed for recording data in the Field Logger internal memory. These parameters are:

- Start Logging time
- Stop Logging time.
- Base Interval Between Loggings
- Interval Multipliers for the channels (set individually for each channel).

When a new logging configuration is transmitted, the current PC time and date is updated in the Field Logger. *Make sure the date and time in the PC is correct before sending a new configuration.*

The Field Logger is meant for measuring process variables, prioritizing accuracy and resolution over speed. The update rate for the input channels depends on the number of active channels and on the sensor type configured in each channel. It takes 50ms for an input to be converted (measured). Other internal measurements are needed for improving accuracy (offset suppression and gain calibration). Besides, cold junction compensation for thermocouples and cable length compensation for Pt100 measurements are also accomplished, depending on input channel configuration. An estimate update time for a single channel measurement is 0.2s. For 8 channels with thermocouple inputs, this time is 0.55s, whereas 8 Pt100 channels require 0.95s for the update.

So, the time interval between loggings should not be set shorter than the total time required for reading the inputs. This time interval is defined by the *Base Interval Between Loggings* and the *Interval Multipliers*.

The base interval can be specified from 0.2s to many hours and is common to all channels. The interval multiplier, however, can be configured individually for each channel, allowing distinct logging rates among channels. For example, for a base interval of 10s, a multiplier 1 will cause a new sample to be recorded every 10s; for a multiplier equal to 6, the channel will be recorded once every minute. Using the multipliers, the user can manage the memory usage according to the importance of each input variable.

The start and end of loggings can be accomplished in modes shown below:

- **Remotely, through serial (Modbus) command:** Select the option by serial command at the **Start Logging** parameter, and **never stop for End Logging**. Apply the configuration and then click the mouse in the button 'Start now'. The logging will go on until the button 'Stop now' is hit. If the data memory is used up, it will wrap around, overwriting old data (circular memory).
- **Remote start, end after a programmed number of base intervals:** The logging is initiated as in the mode above, and goes on until a defined number of base intervals is reached. The logging can be stopped by a serial command or when the memory runs out of space.
- **Remote start, end at a defined date and time:** The logging is initiated by a serial command, whereas the end is programmed to occur at a programmed date and time. The data logging can be interrupted by a serial command or when the end of memory is reached.
- **Start and end of loggings at programmed date and time:** A start date and time as well as the end date and time have to be configured in the Field Logger. A remote serial command or a full memory can interrupt (stop) the logging.
- **Start at a determined date and time, end after a specified number of base intervals:** Set the start date and time and the number of base intervals required. Again, a remote serial command or memory full can interrupt the logging.
- **Start commanded by the digital input:** In this mode, the logging is performed while the digital input is active. A new segment of data is initiated every time the digital input is driven. A time stamp is recorded into memory (8 bytes of data) preceding each segment. The data logging is interrupted by a serial command or when the end of memory is reached.

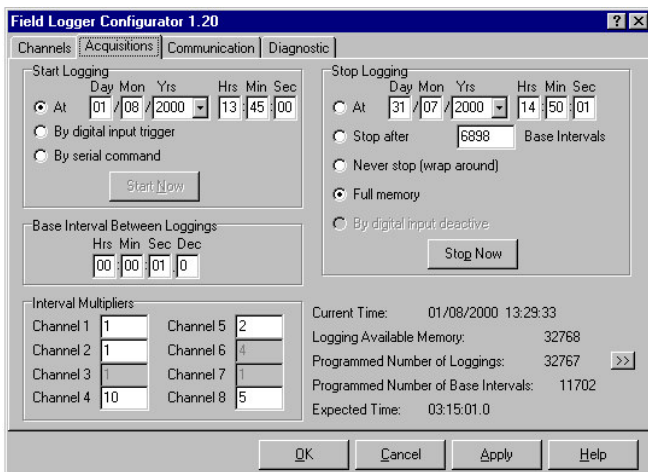


Figure 7 - Acquisitions Page

NOTES:

- 1) An optional hardware with memory and real time clock is required for the data logging. If this hardware is not identified, the Configurator will not allow setting the acquisition parameters.
- 2) The Field Logger real time clock is updated with the current PC date and time every time a new configuration is transmitted to the Field Logger.

Other information provided by the Configurator are described below:

- *Current time:* informs the PC current time.

- *Logging memory size:* shows the number of readings that can be stored in the Field Logger data memory.
- *Programmed Number of Loggings:* shows the total number of readings that will be recorded for the given configuration. This number is obtained by the sum of all readings from the active channels. The button ">>" opens a window with details on the number of acquisitions per channel, for the current configuration.
- *Programmed Number of Base intervals:* shows the quantity of base intervals that will be processed according to the current configuration.
- *Estimated Duration:* Informs the needed time for the acquisition to be accomplished, according to the current configuration.

Diagnosis Page:

Here, the Configurator performs a continuous reading of all input channels, once a second, and shows the instant readings on the screen. The disabled channels in the configuration will present the value of 0, regardless of what is connected to their inputs. This screen is useful to check if all inputs are properly configured and wired. The alarms status are also available in this screen.

The Diagnosis page provides means for setting digital filters to the input channels. The values for the filter range from 0 to 9, being 3 the factory default. For slow varying inputs, like temperature measurements, best results are obtained with high values of filter, as opposed to fast signals (pressure transmitters, for example), where low values of filter are recommended.

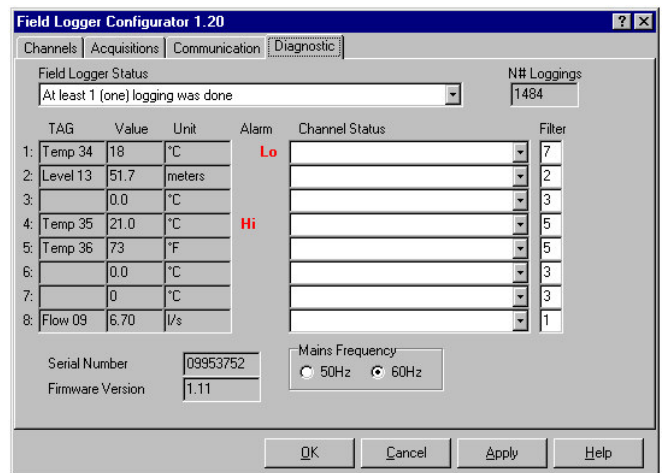


Figure 8 - Diagnosis Page

A field called *No. of Loggings* informs the current number of readings recorded in the Field Logger internal memory (for the models that have this option).

Best performance of Field Logger is obtained if the correct mains frequency is selected. Click in the corresponding box for 50 or 60Hz (the default frequency is 60Hz).

The instrument serial number, as well as the firmware version, can also be visualized in this screen.

In summary, the Diagnosis page provides useful information and it is wise to take a look at it after applying a new configuration to the Field Logger.

Click on the **Apply** button to send the new configuration. The **OK** button will also transmit the new configuration to the Field Logger, closing the window. The **Cancel** button simply closes the window, discarding any changes.

6 ALARMS

The Field Logger has two relays (ALM1 and ALM2) which can be used as alarm outputs. They can also be used as digital outputs. In this case, a Modbus command controls its logical state.

When used as alarms these relays can be associated to any input channel in an independent way. Two distinct alarm setpoints can be set to every input channel performing a HIGH (Maximum) or LOW (Minimum) functions. The HIGH alarm will signal when the input exceeds the value configured in the respective setpoint. The alarm LOW will be ON whenever the input signal is below its respective setpoint.

