

## Instruction for Use

021579/06/09

# Datalogger DLx-MET

9.1756.x0.x0x

Software Version V1.01

9.1756.00.000



9.1756.00.100

## ADOLF THIES GmbH & Co. KG

Hauptstraße 76

Box 3536 + 3541

Phone ++551 79001-0

www.thiesclima.com

37083 Göttingen Germany

37025 Göttingen

Fax ++551 79001-65

info@thiesclima.com

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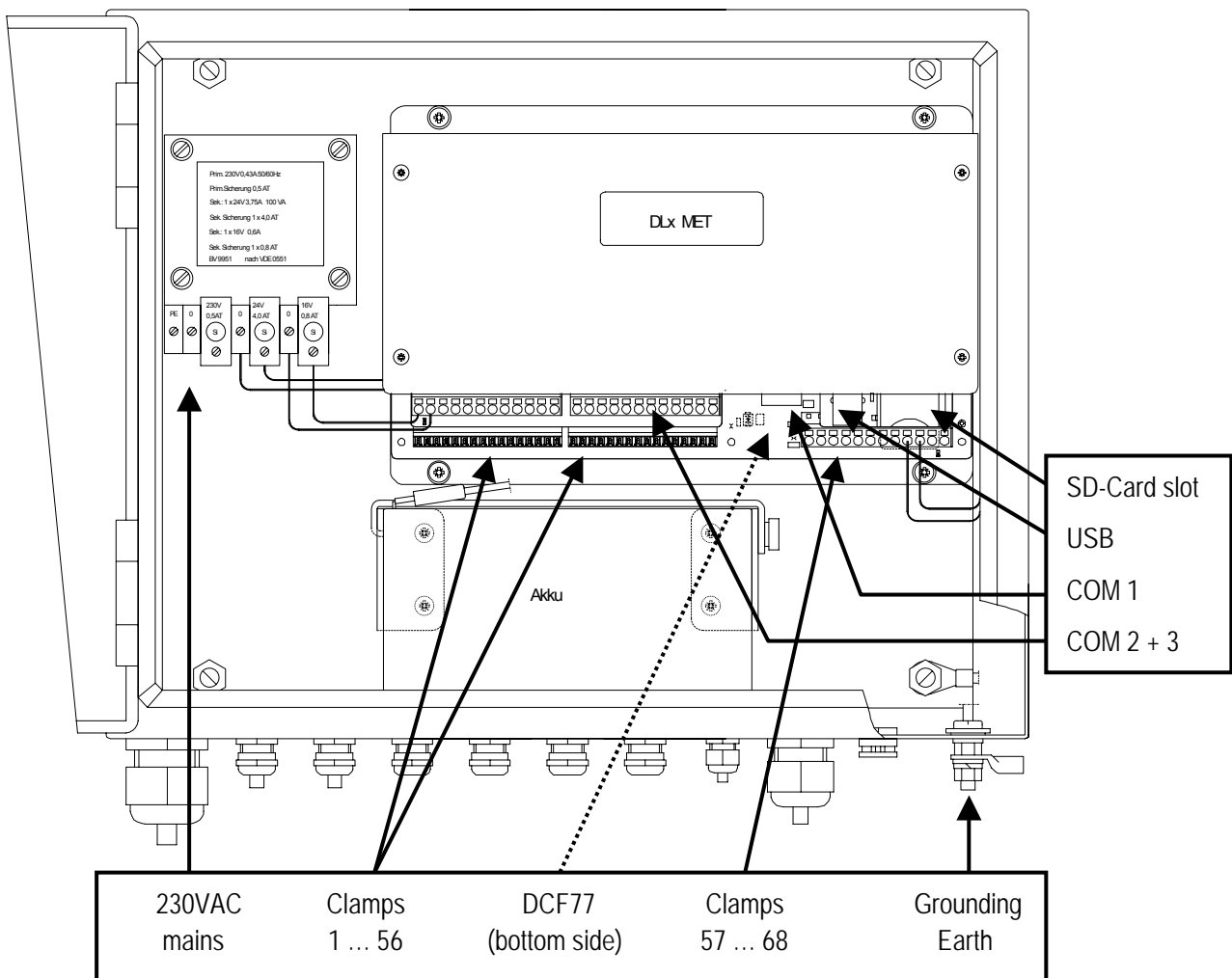
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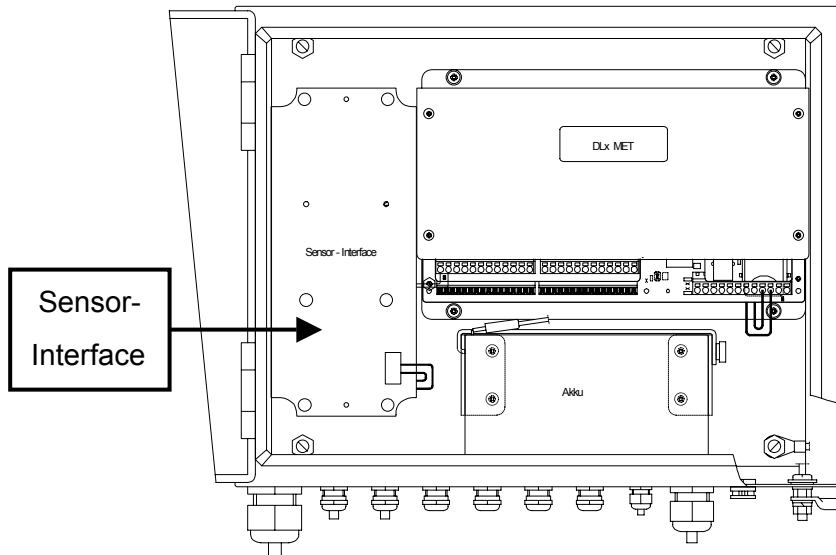
# 1 MODELS

Order-No.	Sensor-Interface	Transformer	Case version
9.1756.00.000	no	100VA	B
9.1756.10.000			A
9.1756.00.100	yes		B
9.1756.10.100			A
9.1756.00.001	no	260VA	B
9.1756.10.001			A

# 2 CONSTRUCTION OF THE DATALOGGER

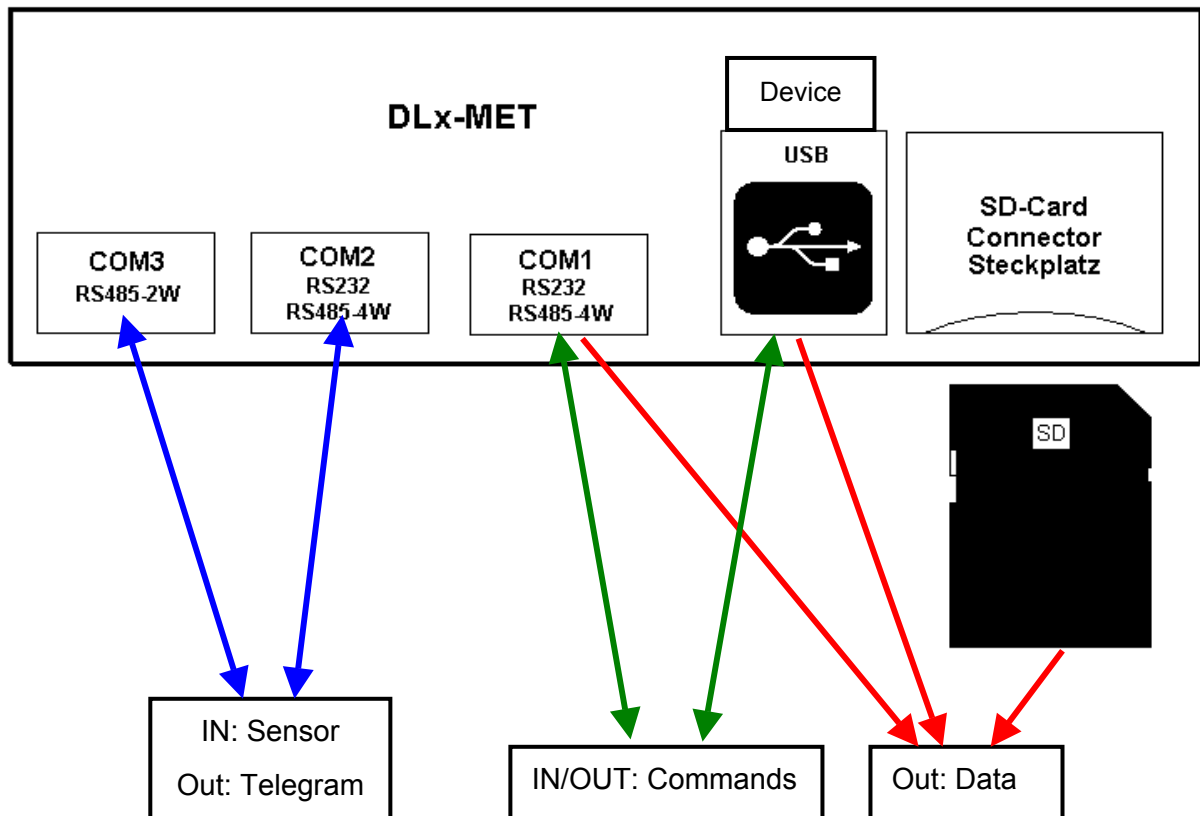


**Figure 1: Connections**



**Figure 2: Assembly with Sensor-Interface (9.1756.x0.100)**

The datalogger DLx-MET is a complete measurement system serving for the acquisition and storing of at minimum 10 meteorological parameters (e.g. temperature or radiation). Additionally in the version 9.1756.x0.100 a so-called Sensor-Interface (SIF, see **Figure 2**) printed circuit board with several measuring channels is connected to the serial interface COM2. Optional measuring of other parameters or special sensors with serial output can be done by connecting the so-called Sensor-Interface or a serial sensor to the serial interface COM2 or COM3 (RS485 2W, 2-Wire, half-duplex). The serial interfaces COM1 (used for commands and data output) and COM2 are adjustable from operation mode RS232 to RS485-4W (4-Wire, full-duplex). See below **Figure 3** for an overview of all interfaces.



**Figure 3: Interfaces of the datalogger**

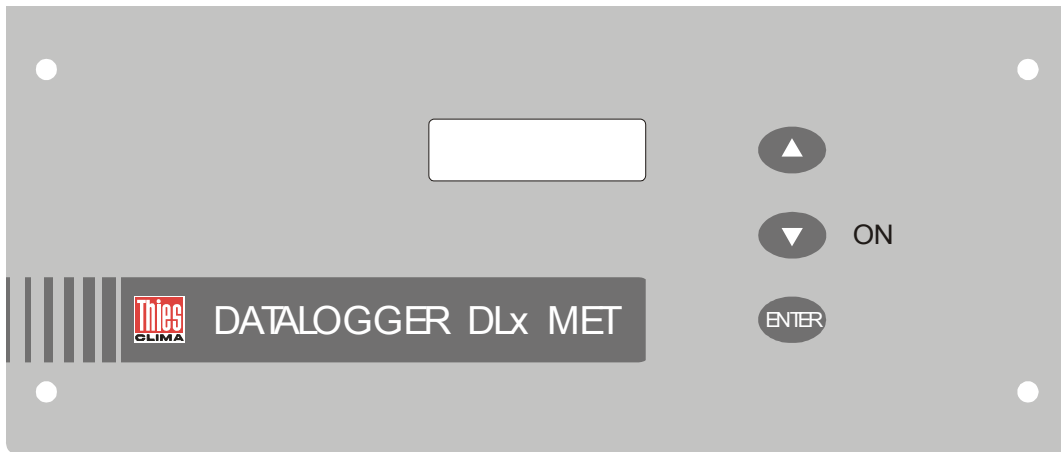


the voltage is measured every 5 minutes; when it is higher than 11,0 V the normal measuring routine is continued.

An integrated lithium battery buffers the contents of the data memory and the clock operation when no other power supply is available. This means that the saved values and the time are not lost even when there is no additional power supply.

The housing can be locked, is impermeable to jet-water (IP65), and is a very stable construction. For shielding against electromagnetic fields the housing is made of stainless steel. In addition, operation is guaranteed for temperatures ranging from – 30 °C to 60 °C.

The instrument can be easily operated either by means of three keys, via serial interface COM1 or via USB. The three keys are referred to in the following as "<Δ>", "<▽>"ON, and "<ENTER>" (see **Figure 5**). A three-line, alphanumeric liquid crystal display (LCD) serves as indicating instrument.



**Figure 5: Front view**

The scanning of the measuring values is selectable in the range from 1 second to 60 minutes. For each of the 10 internal sensors the scanning, and further processing can be switched on or off separately. The optional sensors connected to the Sensor-Interface are processed if the datalogger receives a telegram over the serial interface COM2 (apply only for 9.1756.x0.100).

The measuring values are stored in a memory (CMOS-RAM) with a storing rate of 1 to 60 minutes for mean values and 1 minute to 6 hours for extreme values. The memories are organized as so-called ring memory with a capacity of 1.4MB (mean) and 0.5MB (extreme) . If the capacity of the ring memory is exhausted, the next step is to overwrite the oldest record. The reading-out of the data can be carried out via the serial interface COM1, USB or via a Secure Digital Memory Card (SD Card, see chap.5.2 for working types).

There is a so-called switch output available for the supply of an optional GSM-modem; by means of this contact output the modem can be supplied at up to 6 selectable times a day.

It is possible to synchronize the internal time automatically by means of a separately connectable DCF77-receiver module (reception range up to 2000km around Frankfurt(Main)/Germany).

For checking the sensors or the measuring inputs the datalogger can be turned into the maintenance-mode. While this mode is active the measuring values of all the sensors cannot get into the memory. I.e. values detected during the maintenance-mode are displayed, however, are not taken into consideration for the calculation of mean- or extreme values.

## 2.1 MOUNTING

The datalogger is designed for wall-mounting or installation on a mast.

For proper protection against lightning strikes we strongly recommend to connect a preferably short cable ( $\leq 1\text{m}$ ) with a cross section greater than  $6\text{mm}^2$  between the case (see **Figure 1**, Grounding Earth) and the mast (if used) with an earth terminal (e.g. grounding bound or main equipotential bonding conductor). This connection is also necessary when mains (230VAC) is connected to the datalogger.

It exists two case variants:

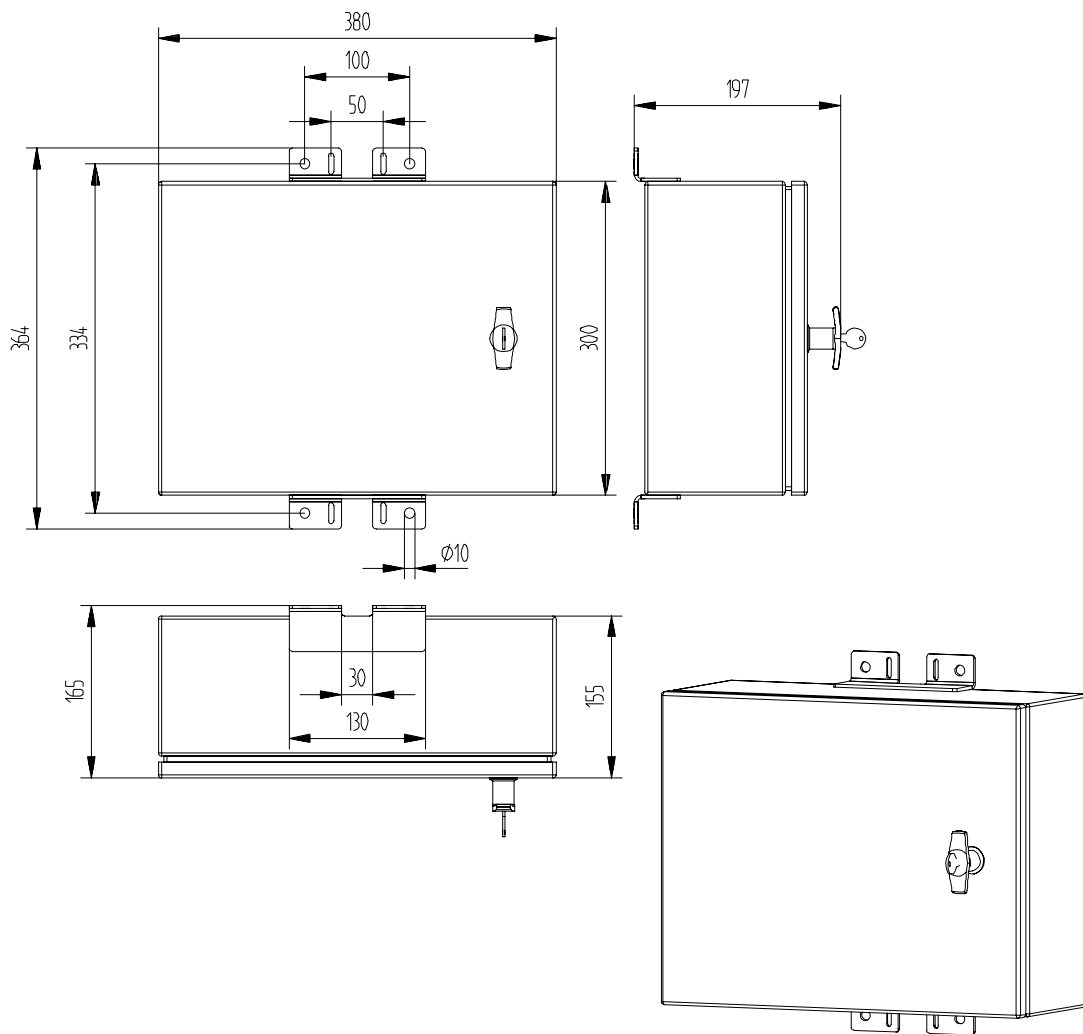
- 9.1756.10.x00x (case version A)
- 9.1756.00.x00x (case version B)

For the mast-installation of case version A seven different pipe clips with a diameter from 46 to 137mm are available. For mast-installation with case version B see chap. **2.1.2**

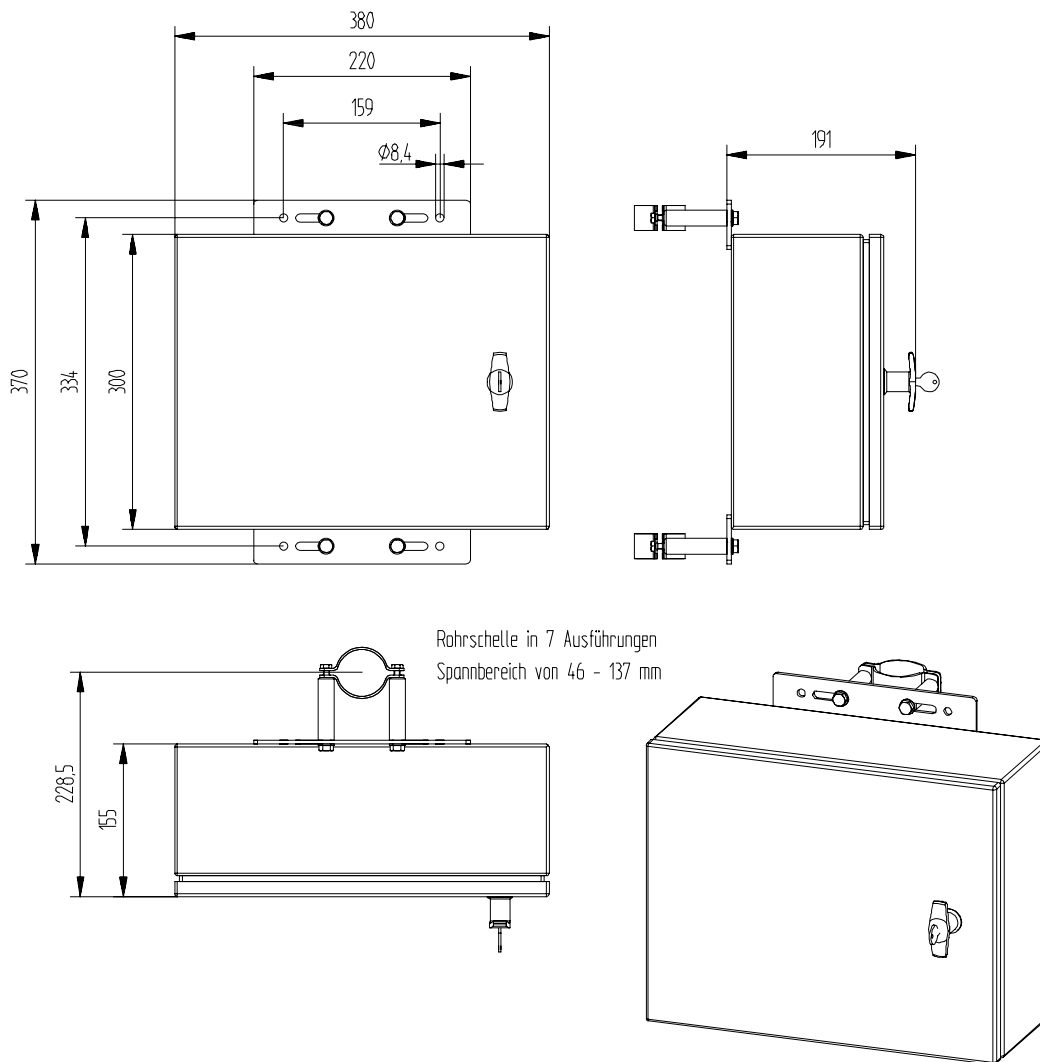
### 2.1.1 Wall-mounting

For mounting on a wall or likewise use the 4 mounting holes:

- diameter 10mm, see
- (applies for 9.1756.00.x0x)
- diameter 8.4mm, see **Figure 7** (applies for 9.1756.10.x0x)



**Figure 6: Dimension illustration of the case version B (in mm)**

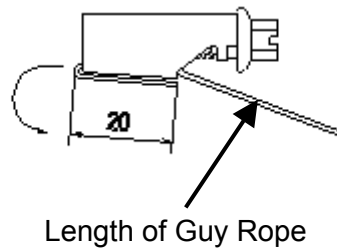


**Figure 7: Dimension illustration of the case version A (in mm)**

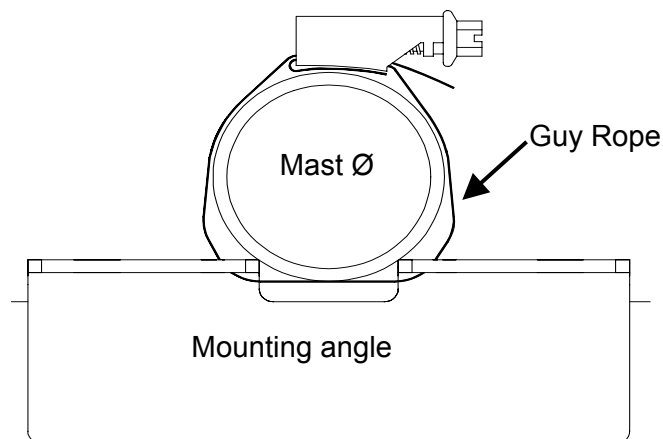
### 2.1.2 Mast-installation for case version B

The following instructions are only valid for case version B (9.1756.00.x0x).

1. Cut two piece in the requested length of the guy rope (1 meter) according to table (see **Table 1**).
2. Insert the strap into the housing from the screw head side, and bend a projection of 20mm over the ridge (see **Figure 8**).
3. Put the free end of the prepared clamp around the mast and the mounting angle, and screw it on (see **Figure 9**).
4. Two straps are provided for the datalogger.



**Figure 8: Strap Housing**



**Figure 9: Mast with guy rope**

Mast Ø	Length of Guy Rope
48 mm / 1.9 inch	250 mm / 10 inch
60 mm / 2.4 inch	310 mm / 12.2 inch
80 mm / 3.2 inch	370 mm / 14.6 inch
90 mm / 3.5 inch	400 mm / 15.8 inch
102 mm / 4 inch	440 mm / 17.3 inch

**Table 1: Length of guy rope**

### 2.1.3 Cable gland

In order to carry out an EMC-compatible installation the cable screen (excepted the supply cable, which is normally not shielded) is to be connected to the contact spring of the screwed cable gland (see **Figure 10**) For wiring plan ref. to chap. 7.

#### 1. With the Standard Contacting (see **Figure 10-1**)

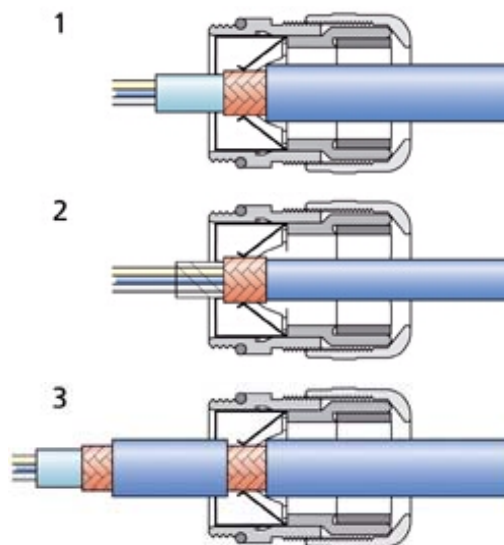
- Strip back the outer sheath and screen (shielding)
- Make a round cut in the outer sheath approx. 15 mm along but do not remove the sheath
- Guide the cable through the cable gland
- Pull off the outer sheath
- Pull back the cable until the connection is made between the cable screen and contact spring
- Turn shut... and it is ready for use!

#### 2. With thin Wires without an Inner Sheath (see **Figure 10-2**)

- Strip back the outer sheath
- Pull back the screen braid approx. 15-20mm over the outer sheath
- Insert the cables into the cable gland until the contact is made between the cable screen and contact spring
- Turn shut ....and it is ready for use!

#### 3. When Routing the Cable Screen to another Connection (see **Figure 10-3**)

- Expose the screen braid approx. 10 mm
- Guide the cable through the cable gland until the connection is made between the cable screen and contact spring
- Turn shut...and it is ready for use!



**Figure 10: Screen cable connection to the cable gland**

#### 2.1.4 Accumulator

The accumulator or battery is to be connected always. It is absolutely necessary to pay attention to the specified polarity (**red** -> + , **black** -> -)!

---

**Remark:**

*When changing the accumulator, or with active power- or solar-supply please take care that the red cable is not in contact with the housing parts (danger of short-cut)*

*During the installation please take care that all connections are voltage-free, and that people and/or instruments are not endangered!*

---

When replacing the accumulator with active power supply please take care that the red cable has no contact with any part of the housing (danger of short-circuit).  
A replacing or loading is necessary at the latest when the indicated accumulator voltage decreases below 9.0V. However, a discharge of the accumulator below 11,0 V should be avoided, as no considerable capacity is available any more. With operation below 10,5 V the life time of the accumulator is reduced considerably! The new accumulator should be newly charged before mounting, because, possibly, it might not have its maximum capacity due to self-discharge (approx. 3 % per month). The stored data are being secured during the replacement. Before disconnecting the accumulator, the data should be saved. Without accumulator no measurements are being carried out.

#### 2.1.5 Mains supply

---

**Safety Notes if using mains supply:**

**Attention! High Voltage. Mortal Danger!**

*The instrument must be mounted and wired only by qualified personnel, who knows and observes the generalities of techniques, and applicable regulations and norms.*

*Please keep in mind the local safety instructions.*

*Before carrying out any installation or service isolate unit from the mains supply!*

---

in chapter **2.1**.

When a Sensor-Interface(SIF, see **Figure 2**) board is installed (9.1756.x0.100), it is necessary to swing open it to connect the 230V-power supply to the transformer or to check the fuses (see **Figure 1**). When the both screws at the head of the SIF-board are removed you can turn the board.

When the 230V-power supply cable is installed, and connected, a red LED is active at the datalogger between clamps 1 and 2 for the function control of the charging connection. In case this LED does not light, the fuses of the 230VAC-input and the 16VAC-output of the transformer should be checked.

Additionally a red LED lights up between clamp 67 and 68 for control the 24VAC supply (normally used for heating of sensors). In case of malfunction check the fuses 230VAC and 24VAC.

---

**Remark for 9.1756.x0.001:**

*The 26Vac output has no fuse, but a 135°C thermal trip switch which breaks the primary supply.*

---

### 2.1.6 Solar panel

#### Electric Connection:

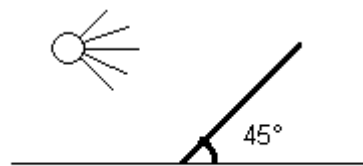
The connection of the optional solar panel is to be carried out according the wiring plan (see chap. 7). We recommend to earth the panel for protection against lightning strikes. The integrated 12V solar regulator generates a temperature-controlled voltage for a optimum load of the battery. The maximum power of the panel should not exceed 20W, otherwise the regulator could be damaged. Due to the temperature-controlling the battery should be always in the case of the datalogger.

#### Alignment:

- Direction: Always align the panel pointing to the sun at noon (south on the northern hemisphere and vice versa) for an optimum performance. If necessary, refer to a compass.
- Angle: The optimum tilt angle (angle between the horizontal plane and the solar panel, (see **Figure 11**) depends on the latitude of the site. If the datalogger is to be used all the year round, we recommend a tilt angle for optimum winter performance :

Tilt Angle = Latitude + 15° (apply not for Arctic / Antarctic region, maximum tilt angle 90°)

Example: Berlin(Germany) Latitude: 50.3° ---> Tilt Angle = 50.3° + 15° = 65.3°



**Figure 11: Tilt angle for solar panel (here 45°)**

- Nearby obstacles (trees, sensors etc.) should not block the sun at the panel.

#### Maintenance:

- Dirt, snow, leaves etc. on the panel reduces the amount of light and decreases the energy yield. Therefore regularly clean the glass of the panel depending on the vicinity.

### **2.1.7 DCF-Active Antenna (9.1760.00.000)**

For installation of the optional DCF-Active Antenna (9.1760.00.000) it is necessary to notice the following:

Generally, please take care that the position of the antenna is optimal. It should be aligned horizontally to, and across the direction of the transmitter (situated near Frankfurt/M., N 50° 01', E 09° 00'). The antenna should have a minimum distance of 1m from sources of interference such as power lines, and a 20cm-distance from metal obstacles. For other information on the alignment of the antenna ref. to chap. **3.2.7** .

### **2.1.8 Remove Front Plate**

For changing or checking of the jumpers for the digital input (ref. to chap. **2.1.9**) or for the resistors of the serial interfaces (ref. to chap. **2.1.10**) the front plate (see **Figure 5**) has to be removed.

First remove the 4 recessed head screws of the front plate. Then move the plate carefully because otherwise the ribbon cable for the three keys can be damaged.

Before you tighten the screws check the 3 keys of the front plate. When the keys are not working anymore you had to insert the ribbon cable into the 4-pin connector of the printed circuit board.

### 2.1.9 Setting Digital Input

The digital input „Event / Length of time” (Sensor 10) can be configured for two possibilities with the Jumper P2:

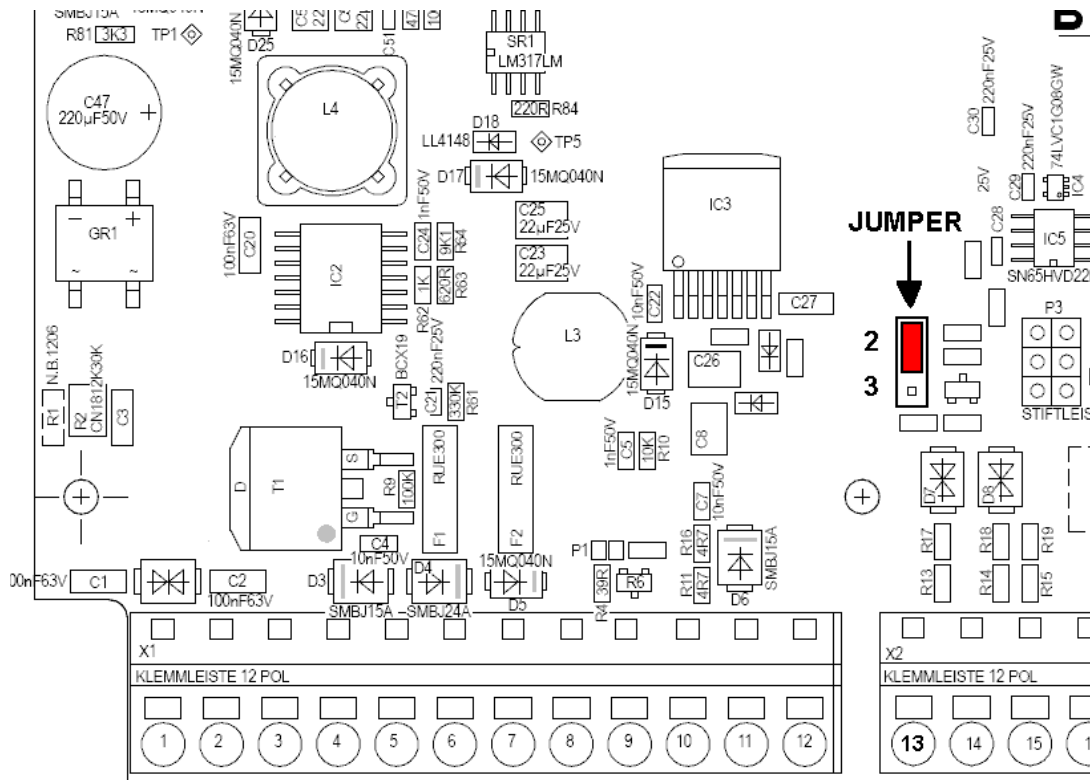
Jumperposition P2	Logic *	Inverse Level	Miscellaneous
2	3.3V(5V TTL)	No	Pull-up Resistor 100kΩ to 3.3V
3	1V	Yes **	Resistor > 1kΩ

**Table 2: Jumper for digital input**

\* The corresponding switching levels are listed in the technical data (see chap. 6)

\*\* Note that with jumper in position 3 the logic level is reversed by the electronic.

The jumper P2 is situated 2 cm above clamp 13 (see **Figure 12**). To change or check the position it is necessary to remove the front plate (see **Figure 5**, ref. to chap. 2.1.8).



**Figure 12: Jumper for Digital Input**

### 2.1.10 Setting Resistors Serial Interfaces

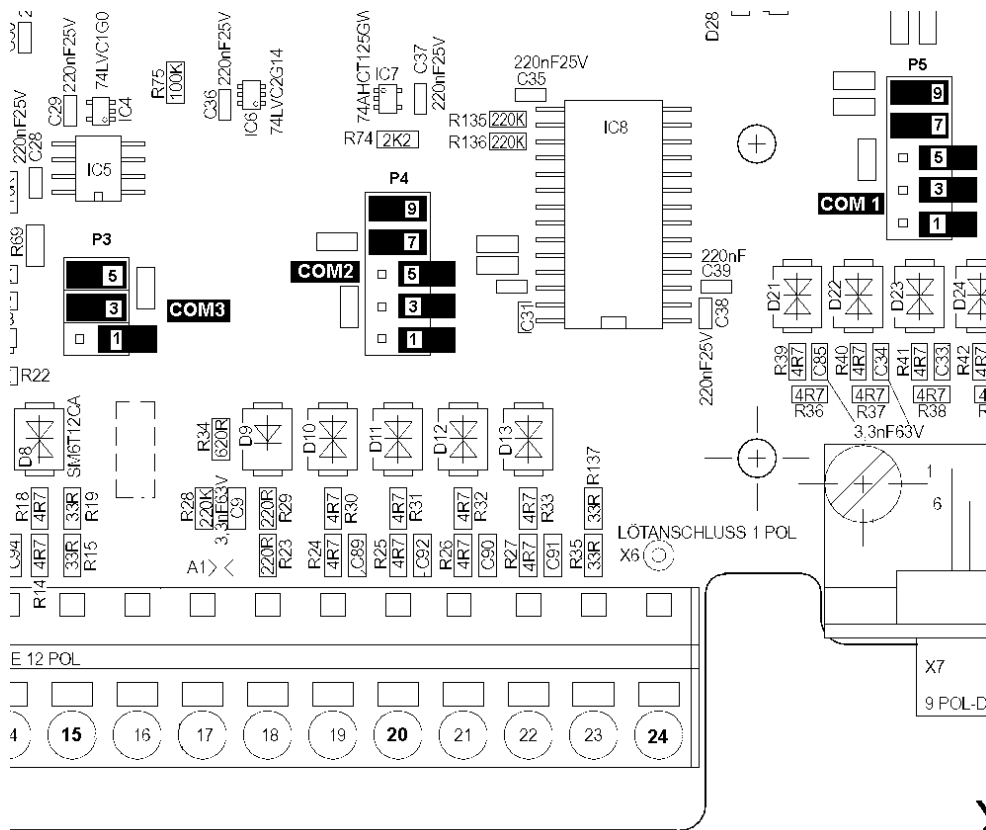
There are three multi-pin connectors for the serial interfaces when used in RS485 mode. To get the lowest current consumption and no negative impacts when COM1(P5) or COM2(P4) are in the RS232 mode all respective jumpers must be open. COM1 and COM2 are adjustable by firmware between RS232 and RS485 (ref. to chap. 3.1 Baudrate setting). COM3 is always in the operation mode RS485-2w (half-duplex).

To change or check the position of the jumpers it is necessary to remove the front plate (see **Figure 5**, ref. to chap. 2.1.8). **Figure 13** show the position of the multi-pin connectors:

- COM1: 10-pin connector P5 (above the 9 pin D-plug)
- COM2: 10-pin connector P4 (above clamp 20)
- COM3: 6-pin connector P3 (above clamp 15)

Termination	COM1(P5)	COM2(P4)	COM3(P3)
1000 Ω pull-down resistor	J7-8 connected		J3-4 connected
1000 Ω pull-up resistor	J9-10 connected		J5-6 connected
220 Ω termination resistor	J5-6 connected		J1-2 connected
T+/T- connected to R+/R- for 2 wire operation (RS485-2w) (Remark: mode not available)	J1-2 and J3-4 connected		-----

**Table 3: Serial Port RS485 termination selection**



**Figure 13: Jumper for serial interfaces**

### 3 OPERATION

---

When the accumulator is connected, the datalogger starts automatically with the so-called Bootloader (uploads new Firmware), and re-initialises itself. The Bootloader waits 30 seconds and start the actual Firmware automatically. After the first activation, time and date should be controlled.

```
DLx Met
Bootloader V1.2
-
```

#### 3.1 DISPLAY OPTIONS

The display is switched on through the button <∇> (press half a second at the most). The display deactivates itself automatically, if – for 4 minutes – no button was pressed or no signal was sent or received via the serial interfaces COM1 or USB. After the unit has been switched on the station name appears on the display.

The character "\*" as first character of the first line signifies for the user that it is possible to edit this value or to get more information (ref. chapter 3.2). By pressing the <∇>-button you reach the next indicated value, and get back respectively through button <Δ>.

„M“ as first character of the second line with the sensor measuring values shows the maintenance operation (see operation mode).

---

**Remark:**

*The display can be read off up to a minimum temperature of –20°C . For technology reasons, the time until the value appears on the display, is rather long with low temperatures (approx. 10 seconds at –20 °C!).*

---

### **SEQUENCE OF DISPLAY VALUES:**

1. Station name
2. Date and time of datalogger
3. Data output

#### Internal sensor measured instantaneous values:

4. Sensor 1: Wind speed
5. Sensor 2: Wind direction
6. Sensor 3: Temperature 1
7. Sensor 4: rel. Humidity
8. Sensor 5: Precipitation
9. Sensor 6: Air pressure
10. Sensor 7: Radiation
11. Sensor 8: Temperature 2
12. Sensor 9: 20mA Input
13. Sensor 10: Event / Length of time

#### External sensor serial values, if configured:

14. Sensor 11 to ??

14. Sensor configuration
15. Sensor connection
16. Serial interfaces mode
17. Measuring cycle / storing cycle
18. Voltage of the accumulator / Status of power supply
19. DCF77 receiving control
20. DCF77 synchronisation
21. Switch output-timer
22. A/D-Converter State
23. State EEPROM
24. Baudrate COM1 / SD-Card
25. Baudrate COM2
26. Baudrate COM3
27. Operation Mode Normal / Maintenance

### 1. STATION NAME:

```
* Station: THIES
DLx(Met) V1.01a
USB:0      DE
```

The station name serves to distinguish the data from several stations. The name (here: "THIES") can comprise up to 5 characters. On the readout, this name is output along with the data via the serial interface. The instrument type („DLx(Met)“) and the software version („V1.01a“) are mentioned in the second line. The third line shows if a USB-connection is detected (USB:1) or not (USB:0) and the “DE” indicate a German(Deutsch)/English version.

Serial command: “XXn” for input of the station name (ref. to chap.5.5)

### Language:

When changing the station name (ref. to chap. 3.2.1) the second line turns to the language selection for the display output („Language :English“ or „Sprache : Deutsch“); selecting between both modes is possible, then.

### 2. DATE / TIME:

```
*Date: 01.01.08
Time: 13:00:00
```

Display of date and time of the logger.

Serial commands date: “DD”, “DT”, “DM”, “DJ” (ref. to chap.5.5)

Serial commands time: “ZZ”, “ZH”, “ZM”, “ZS” (ref. to chap.5.5)

### 3. DATA OUTPUT:

```
* Data Output
?
```

Starting the data output (ref. to chap. 5.1)

If there is no SD-Card in the slot of the datalogger, the output is carried out automatically via the serial interface COM1.

Serial commands: “TS”, “ts”, “DS”, “ds”, “TE”, “te”, “DE”, “de”, “SS”, “GS”, “EE” (ref. to chap.5.5)

### SENSOR MEASURED VALUES:

For display, all measuring values are detected, and updated every second.

General error message (exceeding of measuring range or sensor not connected) is the output of „????.?“.

If a internal sensor is not configured (switched off) „---.-,“ is output.

„M“ as first character of the second line with the sensor measuring values shows the maintenance operation (see operation mode).

Serial commands: “mm” or “MM” (ref. to chap.5.5)

#### 4. SENSOR 1 Wind speed:

```
* Windspeed:  
  NN.N m/s  
Classic      I:N
```

Line 2:                    Display of the instantaneously measured wind speed.

Line 3:                    Display and input type of sensor (Compact [4.3519.X], Classic [4.3303.X],  
First Class [4.3350.X] and current flow test of sensor (I:0 -> off I:1 -> on)

Serial commands: "WV" and "WW" (ref. to chap.5.5)

Measuring range:        0.5 ... 65.0 m/s (Compact)  
                          0.3 ... 50.0 m/s (Classic)  
                          0.3 ... 75.0 m/s (First Class)

Resolution:             0.1 m/s

#### 5. SENSOR 2 Wind direction:

```
* Winddirection:  
  NNN °  
  
5-/8-Bit
```

Line 2:                    Display of the instantaneously measured wind direction.

Line 3:                    Display and input type of sensor (5-/8-Bit syn.ser. or 10-Bit syn.ser.)

Serial command: "WD" (ref. to chap.5.5)

	5-Bit sensor:	8-Bit sensor:	10-Bit sensor:
Measuring range:	0 ... 349°	0 ... 357°	0 ... 359°
Resolution:	<= 12°	<= 3°	1°

#### 6. SENSOR 3 Temperature 1:

```
Temperature 1:  
  NNN.N °C
```

Display of the instantaneously measured temperature1.

Measuring range:        -40 ... 70 °C  
Resolution:             0.1 °C

### 7. **SENSOR 4 relative Humidity:**

```
Rel.Humidity :  
NNN.N %
```

Display of the instantaneously measured rel. Humidity.

Measuring range: 0.2 ... 100 % r.H. °C

Resolution: 0.1 % r.H.

### 8. **SENSOR 5 Precipitation:**

```
* Precipitation:  
NNN.N mm  
  
0.X I:N
```

Line 2: Display of the amount of precipitation which has fallen during the current day.  
The sum of all precipitation since midnight, including the during the maintenance mode.

Line 3: Display and input of the resolution of the sensor (0.1 -> 0.1mm, 0.2 -> 0.2mm) and current flow test of sensor (I:0 -> off I:1 -> on).

Serial commands: "NS" and "NT" (ref. to chap.5.5)

Measuring range: 0 ... 999.9 mm

Resolution: 0.1 / 0.2 mm

### 9. **SENSOR 6 Air pressure:**

```
* Air pressure :  
NNNN.N hPa  
Min:NNN Max:NNNNM
```

Line 2: Display of the instantaneously measured air pressure

Line 3: Display and input option for the measuring range of the air pressure sensor

Serial commands: "LM" and "LN" (ref. to chap.5.5)

Measuring range: (500-900)\* ... (900-1100)\* hPa

Resolution: 0.1 hPa

\* Note: measuring range adjustable (see Line 3)

### 10. **SENSOR 7 Radiation:**

```
* Radiation :  
  NNNN.N W/sm  
  NN.NNNN uV/W
```

Line 2:                    Display of the instantaneously measured global radiation.

Line 3:                    Display and input of the radiation constant [ $\mu\text{V/W}$ ]

Serial command: "SK1" (ref. to chap.5.5)

Measuring range:    0 ...  $>1428 \text{ W/m}^2$

Resolution :         $<1 \text{ W/m}^2$

### 11. **SENSOR 8 Temperature 2:**

```
Temperature 2:  
  NNN.N °C
```

Display of the instantaneously measured temperature 2.

Measuring range:    -40 ...  $70 \text{ °C}$

Resolution:          $0.1 \text{ °C}$

### 12. **SENSOR 9 20mA Input:**

```
20mA Input:  
  NNN.N %
```

Display of the instantaneously measured 20mA Input.

Measuring range:    0 ... 100 %

Resolution:          $0.1 \text{ %}$

### 13. SENSOR 10 Event / Length of time:

```
* Event/Length :  
  NNN.N  
  Event      L:N
```

Line 2: Display of the instantaneously measured digital state input:

- Mode Event: Level active (-> 1) / non-active (-> 0)
- Mode Length: Length of time in minutes during the current day

Line 3: Display and input of the mode of the digital state input (Event or Length) and the active logic (L:0 -> low active logic, L:1 -> high active logic)

Measuring range: 0,1 (Mode: Event) or 0 .... 9999 min (Mode : Length)

Resolution: 6 seconds (Mode : Length)

Serial command: "LS" and "LT" (ref. to chap.5.5)

---

**Remark:**

*To setting up or check the logic level (3.3V or 1V) see chap. 2.1.8.*

---

From here will displayed the instantaneous data of serial sensors if configured (e.g. Sensor-interface or Sonic-windsensor). See following display 16 for adjustment and refer to chap. 3.2.5 for additional information.

### 14. SENSOR CONFIGURATION:

```
*Channel config:  
xxxxx xxxxx  
Channels: 10+YY
```

x = "0" Sensor switched off

x = "1" Sensor switched on

YY= 00 to ?? : Number of external channels

Sensor 1...10

Display of the configured internal measuring channel („1“→ switched on). Measuring channels which are not configured („0“→ switched off) are marked by bars (for ex. „---.“) in the display and in the data output.

The first digit (from the left side) means the 1. measuring value of the sensor (wind speed) the last one means sensor 10 (state/length).

For more information to change the sensor configuration ref. to chap. 3.2.3

Serial command: "KK" (ref. to chap.5.5)

### 15. SENSOR CONNECTION:

```
Sensor connec.:  
xxxxxx xxxxxx
```

- x = "+" Sensor connected
- x = "-" Sensor not connected
- x = "0" Current flow test of sensor off
- x = "X" Sensor not configured (see 14. sensor configuration)
- x = "?" Sensor not testable

Sensor 1...10

This display shows whether a internal sensor is connected. A "-" means that the datalogger not detect the sensor, and the "+" stand for vice versa. A "+" means not mandatory that the sensor is working respectively a good quality of the measurement.

### 16. SERIAL INTERFACES MODE:

```
* COM1: Command  
COM2: Sonic R  
COM3: SIF002
```

The display shows the settings of the three serial interfaces.

The COM1 interface is fix adjusted to operate the commands.

To get the lowest power consumption it is necessary to switch COM2 and COM3 off.

For more information to change the serial interface mode for COM2 and COM3 ref. to chap. 3.2.5

Serial command: "Cs" (ref. to chap.5.5)

### 17. MEASURING CYCLE / STORING CYCLE:

```
*Meas.Cyc. 1 sec  
Memory C. 1 min  
ExtremeC. 1 h
```

The display shows the adjustment of the measuring cycle (line 1), the mean (line 2) and the extreme (line 3) value storing cycle. Refer to chap. 3.2.4 for additional explanation.

Setting options **measuring cycle** (applies only for the 10 internal sensors connected directly to the datalogger):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 seconds and

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60 minutes

Setting options **mean storing cycle**:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 and 60 minutes

Setting options **extreme storing cycle**:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 minutes and

1, 2, 3, 4, 6 hours

Serial commands: "MT", "ST", "ET" (ref. to chap.5.5)

## 18. VOLTAGE OF THE ACCUMULATOR / Status of Power Supply :

```
Accumulator: OK
12.5 V
Mains AC: 1
```

OK : voltage >11.5 V  
!!! voltage 10.6 ... 11.5 V  
Low : voltage <10.5 V loading/replacing of the accumulator !  
Display of the measured voltage of the accumulator.

Line 3 displays the state of power supply (1: mains voltage present, 0: no mains voltage).

---

### **Remark:**

■ *Analogue measurements at a recorded voltage of below 9V are not accurate! A discharge of the accumulator below 10,5 V should be avoided, as, firstly, no considerable capacity is available any more, and secondly the life time of the accumulator is reduced considerably ! Please replace or charge the accumulator, if "!!!" is displayed. In order to protect the accumulator against further discharge the query of the sensors is interrupted at a voltage of 10.5 V; thus the current consumption is minimized . Then, the voltage is checked every 5 minutes; when it is higher than 11,0 V the normal measuring routine is continued (ref. to chap.4).*

---

## 19. DCF77 RECEIVING CONTROL:

```
DCF77 Test: ss nn
D:1.0s L:10 0
```

DCF-antenna on

```
DCF77 Test: --
```

DCF-antenna off

For more information refer to chap.3.2.7.

## 20. DCF77 SYNCHRONISATION

```
*DCF: 1 !!!!!!!
ffff n !!!!!!!
!!!!!! !!!!!!! 0
```

DCF-antenna on

```
*DCF77: 0
!!!!!! !!!!!!! 0
```

DCF-antenna off

For more information refer to chap. 3.2.8.

## 21. SWITCH OUTPUT TIMER:

```
*PROG-Timer: X
programmed
```

X= 1,2,3,4,5,6

```
*PROG-Timer:
deactivated
```

Display of the programmed timers for the connection of a consumer load (for ex. GSM-Modem, refer to chap.3.2.6).

Serial command: "FS" (ref. to chap.5.5)

## 22. A/D-Converter State:

```
A/D: OK
```

State for service purposes only:

OK (A/D converter in order)  
Err (A/D converter defect)

## 23. STATE EEPROM:

```
Estado EEPROM
Usuario:OK DL:OK
```

State of the EEPROM memory (parameter memory for user-settings and calibration values). In case "OK" is not displayed here, the instrument might be defect.

## 24. BAUD RATE (COM1) / SD-Card:

```
* COM 1:Command
9600 Bd 8N1
RS232
```

No SD-Card in the slot

Display of the settings of COM1

Setting options:

300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800,  
9600, 19200, 38400, 57600  
and 115200 Bd

8 data bits, no (none) parity,  
1 stop bit, RS232 or RS485-4Wire

Serial commands: "CC1", "CR1"  
(ref. to chap.5.5)

```
SD-Card:
2 TM SD02G 3.2
xxxxxxxx 04.2008
```

SD-Card in the slot of the Datalogger  
(Example, line 2 and 3 are specific for each SD-Card)

Display of the so-called "Card Identification Register"(CID) of the SD-Card in the slot. The data of the CID is necessary to differ the cards, since the label on the card is normally of no relevance. Unfortunately not all SD-Cards works with the datalogger (see chap. 5.2 for tested SD-Cards).

Line 2 : MID, OID, PNM, PRV of the CID

Line 3 : Product serial number (x) and manufacturing date (month and year)

## 25. BAUD RATE (COM2)

```
*   COM 2:SIF001
    9600 Bd 8N1
    RS232
```

Display of the settings of the serial interface COM2.

Setting options are the same like COM1 (see above).

In the first line the actual setting of the mode is displayed (here "SIF001", see display 16: SERIAL INTERFACES MODE for adjustment).

Serial commands: "CC2","CR2" (ref. to chap.5.5)

## 26. BAUD RATE (COM3)

```
*   COM 3:Sonic
    9600 Bd 8N1
    485-2Wire
```

Display of the settings of the serial interface COM3.

Setting options are the same like COM1 (see above). except for fixed serial operation mode (always RS485-2Wire).

Serial command: "CC3" (ref. to chap.5.5)

## 27. OPERATION MODE:

```
*Mode:
Normal
```

Display of the selected mode:

„Normal“: normal mode

„Maintenance “: Maintenance mode (Measuring values are not stored in the memory)

---

**Remark:**

*The maintenance mode is stopped automatically when the display is switched off!*

---

## 3.2 CHANGING PARAMETERS

All display values which are output with a "\*" to top left can be changed.

In order to be able to edit the displayed value, first simply press the <ENTER>-key and then the <▽>-key. The value to be changed is then indicated by the flashing cursor. Now you can release both keys. With the <△> key the value can be raised, or decreased with the <▽> key. If the set value is o.k., simply press the <ENTER>-key again in order to leave the edit mode or to proceed to the next changeable value.

### 3.2.1 STATION NAME

Station name identifies the measuring station. If several data loggers are in use, then each logger should be given a different name. All letters and digits can be set as well as the underlining "\_" and the space key.

When the station name is changed in the second line the output language is displayed, and can be selected through the arrow key.

### 3.2.2 DATE

If an invalid date is entered (for example.: 31.4.00), it is corrected automatically.

### 3.2.3 SENSOR CONFIGURATION

For changing the sensor configuration, it is necessary – after pressing the <ENTER>- and <▽> -key at the same time – to proceed as follows:

The second line is cancelled, and an interrogation mark is output. Afterwards, press the <▽>- and <△> -key at the same time for 10 seconds. The „countdown“ is shown on the display. After the „countdown“ has finished you can change the values as usual.

### 3.2.4 MEASUREMENT / STORE CYCLE

The **measurement cycle** indicates the time intervals at which the analogue sensor values are measured by the data logger and the serial sensors (e.g. sensor-interface SIF) are requested. The measurement cycle can be changed during operation without the preceding data being lost. All digital inputs (wind speed, wind direction (every second) and precipitation) are continuously measured independently from the measured value set.

There are 23 different measurement intervals available:

seconds: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30

minutes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

The **mean storing cycle** indicates time interval for storing the measuring values. For this, the measuring values are averaged, or accumulated.

The memory cycle is selectable in 12 steps.

Minutes : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

Example: meas. cycle 1 second  
mean storing cycle 10 minutes

A mean value is calculated from 600 measuring values, and stored. The calculation of the mean value is carried out as arithmetic mean with „normal“ sensors. Exceptions are the wind direction (vectorial mean), and precipitation (formation of sums).

---

**Remark:**

*When adjusting the measuring cycle the cycles of mean value memory and extreme value possibly have to be corrected to an integral multiple!*

---

The mean storing cycle influences the storing time period of the mean values (see following **Table 4** for 9.1756.x0.000 without additional serial sensors (10 channels))

The **extreme storing value** cycle gives the time point when the extreme values are saved.

The extreme storing value cycle is selectable in 16 steps:

Minutes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30

Hours: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6

The extreme value cycle influences the extreme value time period (see following **Table 4** for 10 channels).

The storage period is the period of time until the old data are overwritten. The data logger has two ring memories. Both time periods depend on the number of measured channels. Additionally the time period of the mean value memory depends on the mean storing cycle set. The time period of the extreme value memory depends similarly on the extreme storing value cycle set.

For other number of channels you can use the following formulas.

[ ]: means rounding down to integer

Calculation of quantity of mean ring memory dataset:

$$\text{Quantity(Mean)} = \lfloor 32768 / (5 + 2 * \text{Channels}) \rfloor * 47$$

Calculation of quantity of extreme ring memory dataset:

$$\text{Quantity(Extreme)} = \lfloor 32768 / (5 + 8 * \text{Channels}) \rfloor * 16$$

Example with 20 channels :

$$\text{Quantity(Mean)} = \lfloor 32768 / (5 + 2 * 20) \rfloor * 47 = 34216 \text{ dataset}$$

$$\text{Quantity(Extreme)} = \lfloor 32768 / (5 + 8 * 20) \rfloor * 16 = 3168 \text{ dataset}$$

That denote in this case the mean time period is 23.76 days (= 34216 / 1440) when the mean storing cycle is 1 minute.

Mean storing cycle Extreme storing cycle	Mean value time period [day]	Extreme value time period [day]
1 min	28.8	2.7
2 min	57.6	5.4
3 min	86.4	8.1
4 min	115	10.8
5 min	144	13.5
6 min	172	16.2
10 min	288	27
12 min	345	32
15 min	432 (1.1 a)	40
20 min	576 (1.5 a)	54
30 min	864 (2.3 a)	81
1 h	1729 (4.7 a)	162
2 h	---	325
3 h	---	487 (1.2 a)
4 h	---	650 (1.7 a)
6 h	---	975 (2.6 a)

**Table 4: Summary over memory time periods with 10 channels**

### 3.2.5 ADJUST SERIAL INTERFACES MODE

According to following **Table 5** COM2 and COM3 can be switched off (lowest power consumption) or adjusted for the input of serial sensors and output of telegrams. It is not possible to set both serial interfaces to the same priority (e.g. COM2 to SIF001 and COM3 to SIF002). With this settings the number of channels can be changed and in this case the ring memories (mean and extreme) are new initialised.

To start the setting with the keys the procedure like sensor configuration (ref. to chap. **3.2.3**) has to be done.

---

**Remarks:**

*Before change this settings save the measuring data of the logger!*

***In case of changing the number of channels the old mean and extreme data is no more available!***

The baudrate and mode (RS232 or RS485) parameters of a sensor must be same as the corresponding serial port of the datalogger (COM2 or COM3).

---

If more than one sensor is selected, the order of the sensor values in the display and memories is done according to the priority in the following table. The sensor with the lowest priority value is output first. E.g. when Sonic (priority 1) and SIF (priority 3) are set, the values from the Sonic are given out before the data of the SIF.

The index of the table below shows the values needed for programming via the serial interface (command "Cs", ref. to chap. 5.5).

To get the lowest power consumption it is necessary to switch COM2 and COM3 off.

Index	Display text	Priority	Channel	Function
0	Off/Aus	-	-	COM not used (lowest power consumption)
1	Sonic R	1	3	THIES Windsensor SONIC (ref. to chap. 3.2.5.1)
2	LPM/LNM A	2	6	Soon available
3	T-WindLED	-	-	Soon available
4	T-Online	-	-	Soon available
6	T-Online 2	-	-	Soon available
7	SIF001	3	6	THIES Sensor Interface 001 (ref. to chap. 3.2.5.2)
8	SIF002	3	9	THIES Sensor Interface 002 (ref. to chap. 3.2.5.2)

**Table 5: Serial Interface Modes**

### 3.2.5.1 SENSOR THIES SONIC

The THIES SONIC sensors ("Ultrasonic Anemometer 2D" with software version 3.09 and higher) are connectable to the datalogger on COM2 (RS485-4Wire, full-duplex) or COM3 (RS485-2Wire, half-duplex), if the following settings are done:

- ID = 0
- Baudrate 9600Bd 8N1 (BR = 5, command "00BR00005")
- automatic output off (TT = 0)
- only for full-duplex : DM = 2 (or 1)
- only for half-duplex: DM = 0 and RD = 20

Preset THIES SONIC versions working with this datalogger:

- Full-duplex (COM2): 4.3820.00.300, 4.3820.30.300
- Half-duplex (COM3): 4.3820.01.301, 4.3820.31.301

The data of the SONIC are requested with the command "00TR00002" (VDT-telegram: Wind speed, wind direction, acoustic-virtual temperature). With the command "SO2" (ref. to chap. 5.5) it is possible to send a command to the sensor.

### 3.2.5.2 SENSOR-INTERFACE SIF

In the case of model 9.1756.X0.100 is a so-called sensor-interface SIF build in and is connected to COM2 (9600Bd 8N1, RS232 mode) of the datalogger. Available are different SIF which separate between number and type of channels. The data are requested with the command "mm". The command "SI2" (ref. to chap. 5.5) can be used to send a command to the SIF.

SIF001, 6 channels: Radiation 2 + 3, Direct-radiation 1 + 2, Temperature 3 + 4

SIF002, 9 channels: 10V-input, 1V-Input 1 + 2, 20mA-Input 2 + 3 + 4, Temperature 3 + 4 + 5

### 3.2.6 SWITCH OUTPUT TIMER

The timer activates up to 6 daily time slots for an externally connected GSM-modem.

By setting small time slots (for ex. 5 min) the average current consumption of the modem per day (operating current approx. 200 mA) can be kept down.

During a data transmission via a timer-controlled modem, the remaining power-on-time is fixed on 5 min, thus a re-logging-in in case of a failure is guaranteed within this period.

In the edit mode all timers can be set in turn .

Selectable are the daily starting time, and the minimum power-on-period.

TIMERx: HH:MM
ONLINE: NN min

x = 1,2,3,4,5,6

„HH:MM“ indicates the starting time of the respective timer slot in the format hour:min.

The power-on-period is selectable in minute-increments from 5 to 31. When the power-on-time is set to 0, the respective timer is deactivated.

---

**Remark:**

*Only timer 1 is activated even if the discharge-protection for the accumulator is active (voltage < 10.5V).*

---

### 3.2.7 DCF77 RECEIVING CONTROL

```
DCF77 Test: ss nn  
D:1.0s L:10 0
```

DCF-antenna on

```
DCF77 Test: --
```

DCF-antenna off

This display serves for controlling and setting of the DCF77-antenna.

- „ss“: indicates the seconds (0-60, with overflow „??“), after the minute mark has been identified
- „nn“: cycle counter (0-99) of the received second marks.
- „D:D.Ds“: time difference of the second marks in seconds (ideal: 1.0s, except for the second 60 (minute mark): 2.0s)
- „L:NN B“: length of the second marks in 10ms(NN).  
B indicates the binary decoding (L= 6..13[10ms] -> „0“, L= 16...23[10ms] -> „1“, other lengths are output with “?”)

After this output has been activated, the following values appear for example:

```
DCF77 Test: ??  
2 D:1.0s L:19 1
```

The minute mark has not yet been identified („??“). The 2. second mark received has a length of 190 (19\*10)ms.

The length of the second mark (optimal: L=10 resp. L=20, the length is shorter with weak reception) is well suited for the optimal alignment of the antenna.

After the minute mark has been recognized (D:2.0s und L: 7...13[10ms]) „ss“ is output and is raised every second up to a maximum of 60. When the reception is correct, “ss” and “nn” run almost synchronously. A difference of more than 1 means, that error pulses or not enough pulses have been received; thus a decoding of the DCF77 time information is impossible.

```
DCF77 Test: 32  
32 D:1.0s L:08 0
```

---

**Remark:**

*If the reception is very weak in the daytime, the antenna should be aligned at night (broader reach). Never try to align the antenna during sunrise or sunset (site of transmitter and receiver/datalogger) !*

*Possibly, there are several alignments (neither horizontal!) allowing a reception (reflections).*

*The transmitter can be inactive for several hours (thunderstorm close to the sender).*

---

### 3.2.8 DCF77 SYNCHRONIZATION

```
*DCF: 1 !!.!!!.!!
ffff n !!:!!!.!!
!!:!!!.!! !!:!!! 0
```

DCF-antenna on

```
*DCF77: 0
!!:!!!.!! !!:!!! 0
```

DCF-antenna off

This display serves for switching on and off the DCF-antenna, indicates the last time of synchronization (third line) and the manual start of synchronization.

When the DCF-antenna is active, it tries to receive a time telegram at night from 01:30 h (max. 10 minutes) because of the better reception. This time telegram is sent during standard time as CET (“Central European Time”, CET=UTC+1h), and during daylight saving time as CEST (“Central European Summer Time”, CEST=UTC+2h). This time telegram is converted in UTC, and the internal clock is synchronized.

In the edit mode the antenna can be activated and deactivated. Additionally in the third line the last synchronised DCF77-Time is given out:

```
*DCF: 1
30.04.09 03:33 s
```

s = 0 CET/standard time

s = 1 CEST/daylight saving time

With active DCF-antenna, and sufficient reception, when you wait approx. 2 minutes or longer, the DCF time telegram is displayed, and the internal clock is synchronized (provided that no error occurs).

Example: Reception of a time telegram (year not yet received)

```
*DCF: 1 30.04.!!
ffff n 09:06:52
```

fff = Error display in the hexadecimal (0 means “no error”)

n = 0...9 display of the received second pulses

When the minute mark has been received, the seconds are set to zero

Second 28: reception minute

Second 35: reception hour

Second 41: reception day

Second 49: reception month

Second 57: reception year

## 4 MEASURING VALUE ACQUISITION

For reasons of current consumption the display, and other control parts are switched off in case that for 4 minutes no button has been pressed, or no data communication over COM1 or USB has been proceeded.

When the display is on (display mode) all configured internal channels are scanned every second. In the pure measuring mode (display off) the configured analogue measuring channels are measured, depending on the set measuring cycle ( 1 second to 1 hour). The digital measuring channels are measured every second.

The following figures will make clear the process of the measuring value acquisition:

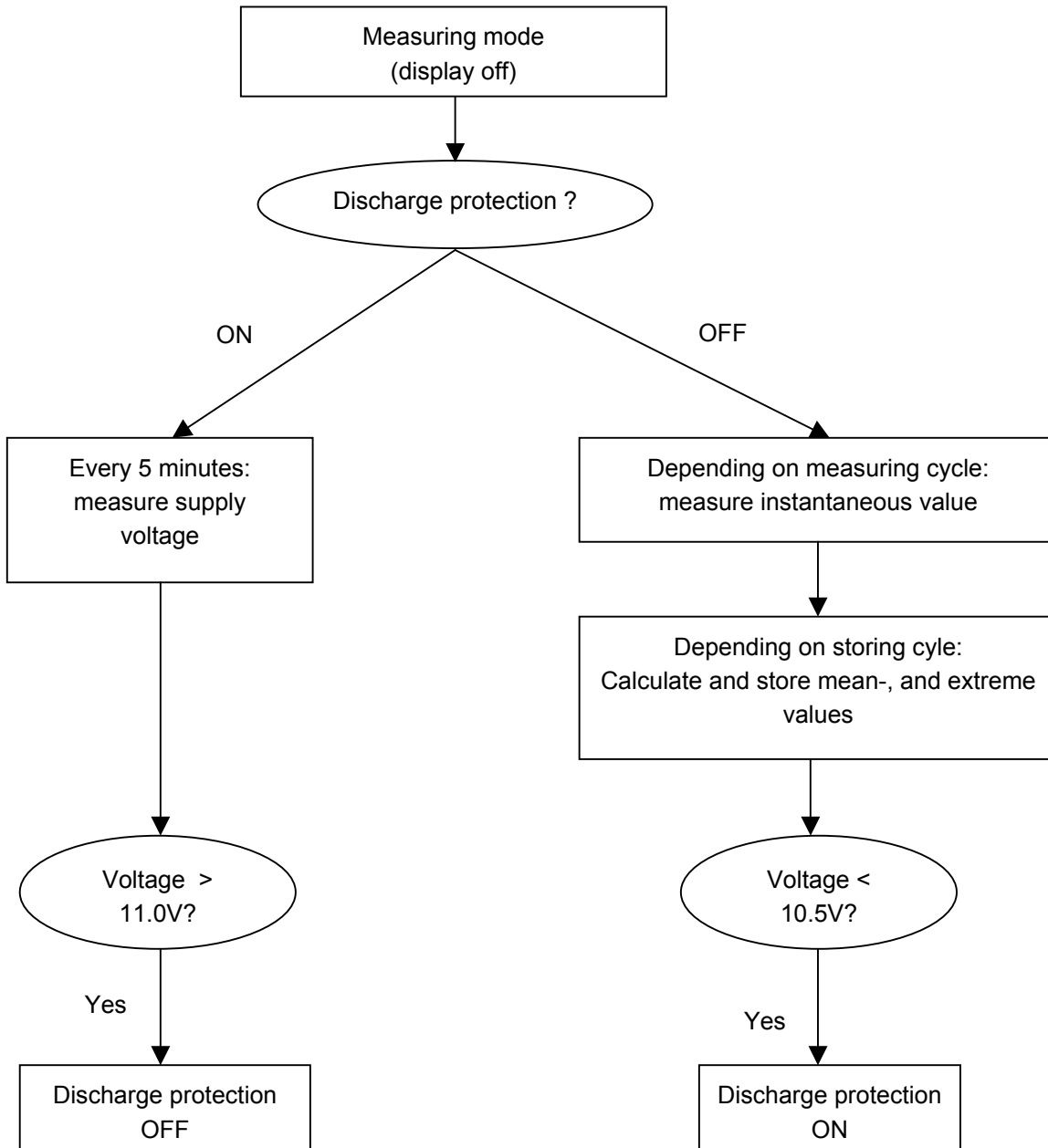
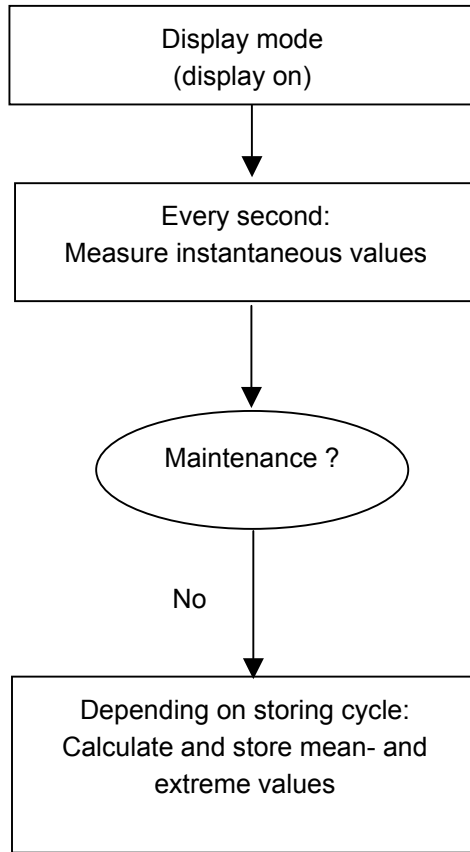


Figure 14: Flow diagram in the measuring mode (display off)



**Figure 15: Flow diagram in the display mode (display on)**

## 5 DATA OUTPUT

---

On principle, there are three interfaces existing at the datalogger for the data output:

- serial interface COM1 (RS232/RS485)
- serial interface USB
- SD-Card (Secure Digital memory Card)

With the serial interfaces COM1 and USB it is possible to query the data of the datalogger via a cable from another computer. Via the both serial interfaces it is possible to wake-up the datalogger (Display on), with sending a byte, therefore it is not necessary to wake-up with the "<∇>"ON -key.

The serial data output can be carried out manually (only COM1) or by remote-control (ref. to chap. 5.5 for commands).

For the reading out of data you can use a usual terminal program (e.g. "Terminal" of WINDOWS, general settings for COM1 see following **Table 6**). For communication via USB also a terminal program can be used, but here a configuration is not necessary (ref. to chap. 5.4)

The serially transmitted data are output as ASCII-files (clear text). Thus, you are in a position, to see your data records with word processors, as well, to process them and to print them out. Herewith, you are also in a position to follow up your data via the ASCII-interface with standard-software such as spread sheet, data bases etc.

Furthermore it is possible to upload a firmware over COM1.

The data written on the SD-Card are saved in the same ASCII form as over the serial interfaces.

Baud / Bits per second	just like baudrate COM1 of the datalogger
Databits	8
Parity	none
Stopbit	1
Flow control / Handshaking	none

**Table 6: Terminal Program Configuration COM1**

## 5.1 DATA OUTPUT MANUALLY

With the manually data output the complete ring memory (mean or extreme) will be given out on serial port COM1 or on a SD-Card (ref. to chap. 5.2).

### SD-Card:

1. Set the display to

```
* Data Output
?
```

2. Push and snap in the SD-Card into the slot of the datalogger.
3. First press <ENTER> and then <▼> -button, until the cursor is flashing.
4. Press <▼> - or <▲> -button for at least 3 seconds.
5. Select mean or extreme value memory:

```
* Data Output
X-data
```

X: "M" Mean value: <▼>  
X: "E" Extreme value: <▲>

6. Start output: Press <ENTER>
7. To cancel or end data output: Press <ENTER>
8. Finish of output: Output „END “ on display (line 2)

```
* Data Output
Y 000: NNNNN END
sssssY00.TXT
```

Y: "M" (mean) or "E" (extreme)  
ooo: "SD" or "COM1"  
NNNNN: number of scanned data records

Line 3: Filename on SD-Card (ssss: station name)

9. Remove the card when the output is ready:  
Push the Card until it releases, then pull it out (so called ejector type Push-In/Push- Out).

### Serial (COM1):

As above but without SD-card in socket (number 2 and 9 do not apply).

### Additional information's for the using of SD-Cards:

The data files are stored on the SD-Card in the following tree structure:



Example station "MET23": "D:\MET23\MET23M00.TXT"

The data on a CD-Card is always written into the "00"-file. If a "00"-file is present in the subdirectory the datalogger tries to append only the new data. Whenever the "00"-file is greater then ten million bytes, the "00"-file is renamed to a not existing "01"- till "99"-file. Unless the renaming is possible, the output of the data will be broken.

---

#### **Remarks:**

*The datalogger do not delete any data on the SD-Card.*

*The user is responsible to use a SD-Card with enough free memory and the deleting of the old "01"- to "99"-files.*

*The write-protect tab of the SD-Card is not used by the datalogger.*

*We strongly recommend to backup the data on alternative media.*

*Do not eject the card while writing the data. Press the "ENTER"-Key for breaking the output.*

*Liability is excluded for loss of data.*

*Refer to chapter 5.2 for recommended SD-Cards.*

---

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS ON SD-CARD

To display the so-called “Card Identification Register”(CID: MID, OID, PNM, PRV) of the SD-Card refer to chap. 3.1 (Baudrate COM1 / SD-Card). The data of the CID is necessary to differ the cards, since the label on the card is normally of no relevance.

List of tested SD-Cards (maximum size 2GB, sorted by manufacturer ID) see following table.

MID: Manufacturer ID      OID: OEM/Application ID  
 PNM: Product name      PRV: Product version

Label	Size	Manufacturer	MID	OID	PNM	PRV	Work with Datalogger
Platinum	2GB	Panasonic	1	__	_____	0.0	YES
Kingston	512MB	Toshiba	2	TM	SD512	1.5	YES
Kingston AgfaPhoto	2GB				SD02G	2.8 3.2 3.8	YES
SanDisk	512MB	SanDisk	3	SD	SD512	8.0	no
	1GB				SD01G		
	2GB				SD02G		
Platinum	1GB	???	27	SM	UD__	1.0	YES
PNY Technologies extreme memory AgfaPhoto	1GB	???	39	PH	SD01G	2.0	YES
extreme memory	1GB	???	62	H-	FLASH	0.0	YES
extreme memory	2GB	???	136	__	NCARD	1.0	YES

**Table 7: Tested SD-Cards**

---

**Remarks on SD-Card:**







*Use only positive tested SD-Cards. Refer to the above list. Not all cards are compatible with the datalogger.*

*The SD-Cards must be preformatted with the standard “FAT16”-format (delivered condition of the SD-Card).*

---

### 5.3 CONNECTING RS232 CABLE OF COM1

The serial interface COM1 in RS232 mode is designed as “three-wire”-connection. The transmission line (TxD) and the receiving line (RxD) are to be crossed in the cable.

PC/TERMINAL		cable	Datalogger DLx	
Sub-D25 (25 pins)			Sub- D9	
TxD	2		2	RxD
RxD	3		3	TxD
Ground	7		5	Ground
Both sides Sub-D9 (9 pins)				
RxD	2		2	RxD
TxD	3		3	TxD
Ground	5		5	Ground

**Table 8: Connections COM1 for RS232**

### 5.4 USB

For the communication via USB it is required to have a VCP (Virtual COM Port) driver on the used PC. Virtual COM port drivers cause the USB device to appear as an additional COM port available to the PC. Application software can access the USB device in the same way as it would access a standard COM port.

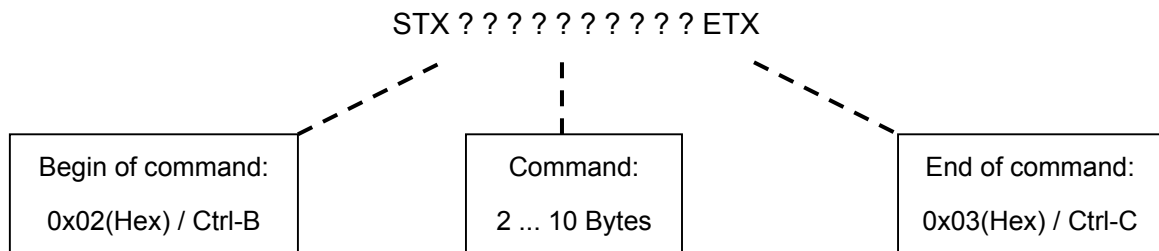
The driver is available from FTDI (FT245R): <http://www.ftdichip.com/Drivers>

In addition installation guides for several operating systems can be downloaded from there.

The USB cable between PC and datalogger is a common so-called AB-plug-cable.

## 5.5 FORMAT OF THE COMMANDS

The following commands operate with the serial interfaces COM1 and USB of the datalogger. The commands are 4 to 12 bytes long:



### LIST OF THE COMMANDS:

"HH"	Help: indicates the list of entering commands
"PD"	Turn Datalogger into "power down" (display off, Measuring-Mode)
"RS"	Reset of the Datalogger. Start of Bootloader
„CC1“<0..9> "CC2"<0..9> "CC3"<0..9>	Set baud rate COM1 Set baud rate COM2      0:300Bd ... 5:9600Bd ... 9:115200Bd Set baud rate COM3
„CR“<n><0,1>	Set operation mode COM n(n = 1,2)      0:RS232 1:RS485-4w
"Cs000 "aaa' 'bbb	Configure sensor or telegram for COM2 and COM3 aaa:COM2 bbb:COM3 values according to index in <b>Table 5</b> Example: STX "Cs000 008 001"ETX COM2: 8 (-> SIF002) COM3: 1 (-> SONIC) Ref. to chap.3.2.5 for additional remarks. <b>Old data can be deleted!</b>
„MT“<01s,02s,03s,04s,05s,06s,10s,12s,15s,20s,30s,01m,02m,03m,04m,05m,06m,10m,12m,15m,20m,30m,60m>	Set measuring cycle in seconds or minutes
„ST“<01m,02m,03m,04m,05m,06m,10m,12m,15m,20m,30m,60m>	Set mean storing cycle in minutes
„ET“<01m,02m,03m,04m,05m,06m,10m,12m,15m,20m,30m,01h,02h,03h,04h,06h>	Set extreme storing cycle in minutes and hours
„SS“	Output of all stored mean values
„GS“	Complete mean memory: Reasonable only, when the logger has re-initialised itself, in order to save data which have not been overwritten
"EE"	Output of all stored extreme values
"TS"<DdMoYy> "ts"<d><m><y>	Stored mean data of one day Description of parameters: ref. to chap. 5.5.1
„DS“<DdMoYyHhMi> "ds"<d><m><y><h><m>	Output of stored mean data from a specific time Description of parameters: ref. to chap. 5.5.1
"TE"<DdMoYy> "te"<d><m><y>	Stored extreme data of one day Description of parameters: ref. to chap. 5.5.1

„DE“<DdMoYyHhMi> “de” ”<d><m><y><h><m>	Output of stored extreme data from a specific time Description of parameters: refer to chap. 5.5.1
"EP"	Output of EEPROM-data (parameter memory) for service purposes
"LL"	Logger status: Output station name, date and time , state of the AD-transducer, sensor configuration, measuring and storing rates, voltage of the accumulator, state of power supply, radiation constant, EEPROM-status, operation mode, contact output-Timer, last DCF-synchronisation time and appropriate logger time
"MM"	Instant. measuring values: output with sensor identification (multiline)
"mm"	Instantaneous measuring values: output as single-line data record (sequence as in the display output)
"DD"	Output Logger-date
"DT"<1..31>	Entering day: Setting of day for the logger-clock (*) Response: entered day, logger date
"DM"<1..12>	Entering month: setting of month for the logger-clock (*) Response: entered month, logger date
"DJ"<0..99>	Entering year: setting of year for logger-clock (*) Response: entered year, logger date
"ZZ"	output logger-time
"ZH"<0..23>	Entering hour: entering of hour for the logger-clock (*) Response: entered hour, logger-time
"ZM" <0..59>	Entering minute: entering of minute for the logger-clock (*). The second is set to zero. Response: entered minute, logger-time
„ZS“ <0..59>	Entering second: setting of second for the logger-clock. (*) Response: entered second, logger time
"XX"	Output of the station name, instrument type, and software-version.
„XXn“<AAAAA>	Entering station name
„LM“<500..900>	Enter of the lower measuring range in hPa of the air pressure sensor
„LN“<500..900>	Enter of the higher measuring range in hPa of the air pressure sensor
“WV”<0..3>	Wind speed sensor type (0:COMx, 1:Compact, 2:Classic, 3:FirstClass)
“WW”<0,1>	Wind speed sensor current flow test (0:Off)
“WD”<0..2>	Wind direction sensor type (0:COMx, 1:5-/8-Bit, 2:10-Bit)
„NS“<1,2>	Precipitation sensor type resolution (0.1mm / 0.2mm)
“NT”<0,1>	Precipitation sensor current flow test (0:Off)
„LS“<0,1>	Digital input mode: Event(0) or Length(1)
„LT“<0,1>	Digital input logic: active logic low (0) or active logic high (1)
„SK“<n>’ ’<NN.NNNN>	Enter radiation constant n (n=1...5) Example: STX „SK1 12.42“ ETX (set constant 1 to 12.42)
“KK”<01..10>’ ’<0,1>	Entering sensor configuration of a internal sensor <01..10> sensor number <0,1> 0 -> switch off 1 -> switch on Example: STX “KK02 1“ ETX (switch on sensor 2)
“FF“	Output of all switch-output timers
“FS”<1..6><HH><MM><LL>	Setting of a switch output-timer: <1..6> timer number, <HH> starting hour, <MM> starting minute, <LL> power-on time in minutes Ex.: STX “FS2083005“ ETX (timer 2, start at 08:30 h, time: 5 minutes)

"SI2"<AAAAAAA>	Transparent Gateway / Bridge command to Sensor-Interface SIF (9.1756.x0.100) The command <AAAAAAA> (up to 7 signs) is send to COM2 or COM3 and the answer is given back. STX and ETX is added automatically. Operation only if SIF configured. Example: STX "SI2HH" ETX -> Help (HH) from Sensor-Interface
"SO2"<AAAAAAAAA>	Transparent Gateway / Bridge command to SONIC. Works only for commands with a single-line answer and if SONIC is configured. The command <AAAAAAAAA> (up to 9 signs) is send to COM2 or COM3 and the answer is given back. CR is added automatically. Example: STX"SO200TT00000"ETX -> TT parameter is set 0
CR LF?"CR LF	Response in case of unknown command or erroneous parameter

**Table 9: List of commands**

**(\*)**: The internal divider of the clock will be reset by each write into the register. That means the internal 1/100 second-register is reset and therefore the change of the second is manipulated.

**ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS AND THEIR MEANING:**

- STX (0x02 Hex)      Start of command
- ETX (0x03 Hex)      End of command
- EOT (0x04 Hex)      End of memory data output by the commands:  
"SS", "GS", "EE", "ts", "ds", "TS", "DS", ", "te", "de", "TE", "DE"
- XON (0x11 Hex)      Software-Handshake (continue output)
- XOFF (0x13 Hex)      Software-Handshake (stop output; max. 4 minutes,  
otherwise the logger turns itself off!)

## 5.5.1 Parameter for memory commands

---

**Remark:**

*Time duration for searching mean data can be up to several seconds.*

---

**ASCII parameters** (2 bytes per parameter, commands "TS", "DS", "TE", "DE") :

Dd: day (01..31)      Mo: month (01..12)      Yy: year (00..99) w/o century

Hh: hour (00..23)      Mi: minute (00..59)

Example:    STX"DS0103041200"ETX  
Mean data from 1.03.2004 12:00 are required.

**Binary parameters** (1 byte per parameter, commands "ts", "ds", "te", "de"):

d :    day in binary + 28    (29..59)

m :    month in binary + 28 (29..40)

y :    year in binary + 28    (28..127) w/o century

h :    hour in binary + 28    (28..52)

m :    minute in binary + 28 (28..77)

Example:    STX"ds" 29 31 32 40 28 ETX

Mean data from 1.03.2004 12 :00 are required. Binary parameters have to enter without spaces!

## 5.6 DATAFORMAT

The data are output in tabular form with fixed telegram length. Separator is at least one space (ASCII 32). Lines are concluded with "CR LF". Decimal separator is the point. Erroneous values are marked by one or several "?" respectively "!". Non-configured internal channels are marked by one or more "-". The end of the serial (COM1 and USB) data output is identified with the End Line (not on SD.Card, ref. to chap. 5.6.3)

---

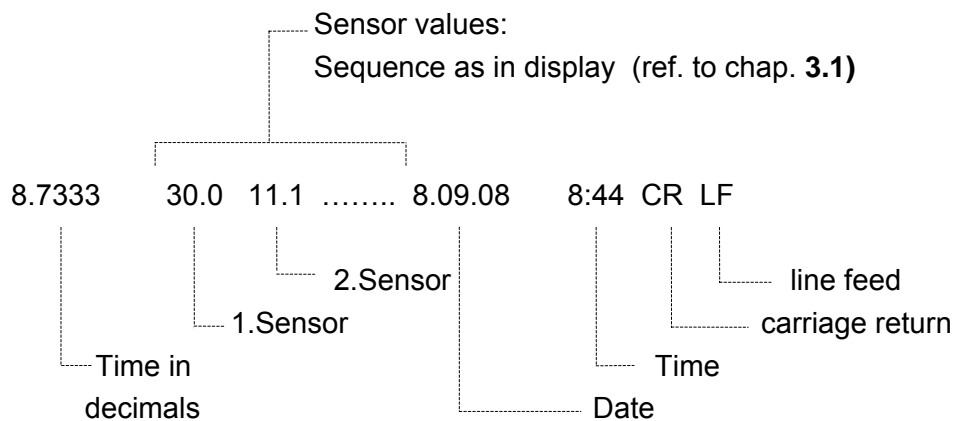
**Remark:**

*The date and time in the data line refers to the end of the measurement.*

---

### 5.6.1 MEAN DATA

Data Line Mean Data:

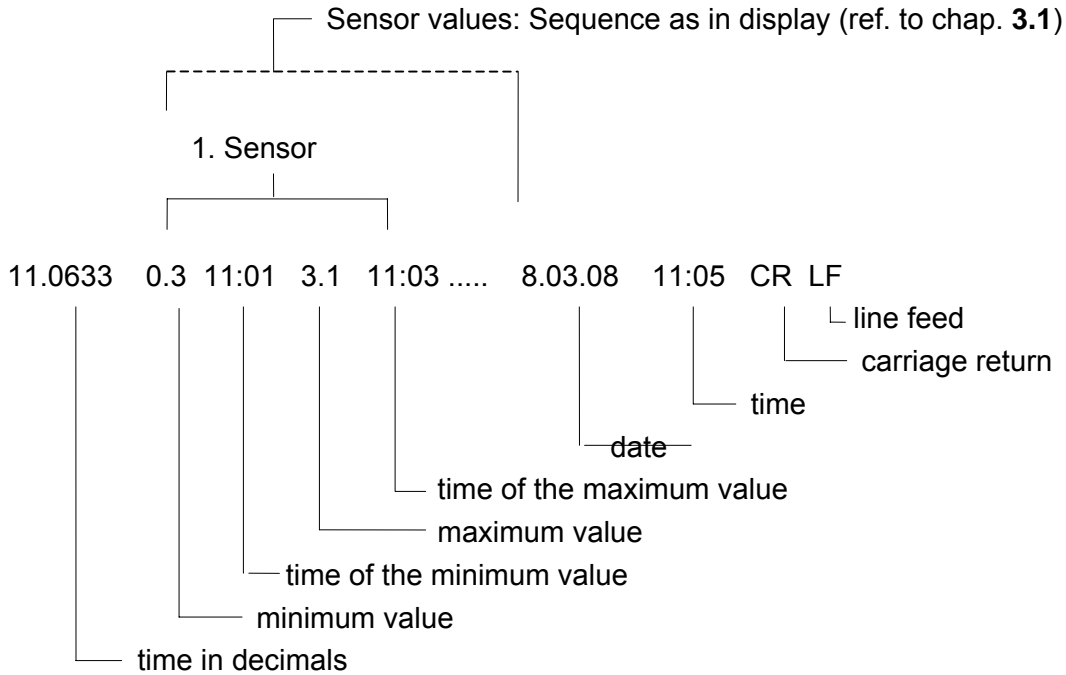


Examples (9.1756.x0.100, Sensor-Interface with 6 additionally sensors):

```
15.0667 57.5 329 -1.5 ????.? 0.0 ??????.? 1033.2 24.4 0.0 1.0
0.0 1.1 1.2 1.0 -5.0 51.6 27.10.08 15:04
15.0833 57.5 329 -1.5 ????.? 0.0 ??????.? 1033.2 24.4 0.0 1.0
0.0 1.0 1.2 0.8 -5.0 51.6 27.10.08 15:05
15.1000 57.5 329 -1.5 ????.? 0.0 ??????.? 1033.2 24.6 0.0 1.0
0.0 0.9 1.1 0.7 -5.0 51.6 27.10.08 15:06
15.1167 57.5 329 -1.5 ????.? 0.0 ??????.? 1033.2 24.6 0.0 1.0
0.0 1.1 1.2 1.0 -5.0 51.6 27.10.08 15:07
```

### 5.6.2 Extreme DATA

Data Line Extreme Data:



**Remarks:**

The time of minimum and maximum values are round up to the next minute.

Special case wind direction: The minimum value is always marked with "?", and the maximum value is the direction at the highest gust (maximum) of wind speed.

Examples (9.1756.x0.100, Sensor-Interface SIF001 with 6 additionally sensors):

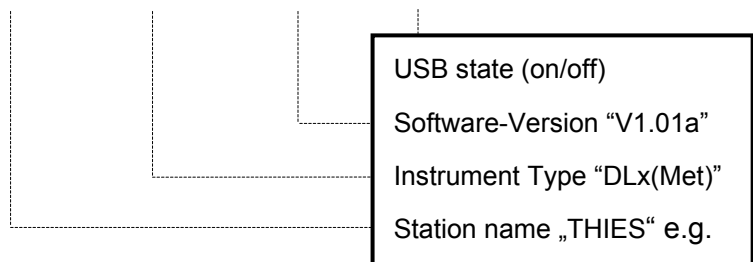
```
13.0000 57.5 12:51 57.6 12:51 ??? 00:01 329 12:51 -1.5 12:51 -1.4 12:51
???.? 13:19 ???.? 13:19 0.0 12:51 0.0 12:51 ?????.? 15:01 ?????.? 15:01
1033.0 12:51 1033.5 12:51 24.5 13:00 24.7 12:51 0.0 12:51 0.0 12:51
1.0 12:51 1.0 12:51 0.0 12:51 0.8 12:55 0.0 12:56 2.0
12:51 0.2 12:56 2.1 12:52 0.0 12:52 2.3 12:52 -5.0 12:51 -5.0
12:51 51.6 12:51 51.6 12:51 27.10.08 13:00
```

```
13.1667 57.5 13:01 57.6 13:01 ??? 00:01 329 13:01 -1.5 13:01 -1.4 13:01
???.? 13:19 ???.? 13:19 0.0 13:01 0.0 13:01 ?????.? 15:01 ?????.? 15:01
1033.0 13:01 1033.5 13:01 24.3 13:09 24.5 13:01 0.0 13:01 0.0 13:01
1.0 13:01 1.0 13:01 0.0 13:01 0.3 13:04 0.0 13:02 2.1
13:08 0.0 13:07 2.2 13:09 0.0 13:02 2.0 13:10 -5.0 13:01 -5.0
13:01 51.6 13:01 51.6 13:01 27.10.08 13:10
```

### 5.6.3 END LINE

End line is only output by the serial interfaces COM1 and USB.

```
END OF DATA Station: THIES DLx(Met) V1.01a USB: 0
```



## 6 TECHNICAL DATA

---

Housing : stainless steel  
Protection class : IP 65

### Power supply:

-Battery : 12V 7Ah (lead acid valve regulated VRLA), voltage is monitored  
-Solar panel : 12V 20W max  
-Switched Output : 12V 1.5A max. (e.g. for supplying a GSM-Modem)  
-Buffer-battery : 3V 0.56Ah, buffering data memory and real time clock  
-Mains operation : monitoring status of mains(On/Off)  
Out all versions: 12Vdc 0.2A, powered by 24Vac output (e.g. permanent supply for fan)

91756.x0.x00: In: 230Vac 100VA 0.5A  
Out: 24Vac 90VA (e.g. heating of sensors)  
16Vac 10VA (datalogger and sensors)

9.1756.x0.001: In: 230Vac 260VA 1.25A 135°C thermal trip switch  
Out: 26Vac 220VA (e.g. heating of sensors)  
24Vac 24VA  
16Vac 10VA (datalogger and sensors)

### Power consumption battery (COM2 and COM3 switch off):

approx. 12mA (Display active without Sensors)  
max. 1mA (Display off)

Temperature range : -30...+60°C  
Temperature Display : -20...+60°C (for reading)  
Storage Temperature: -40...+85°C  
Humidity : up to 100% RH, non-condensing

### Analogue Measurement:

-A/D-Converter : 24 Bit theoretical resolution with fully differential inputs  
-Accuracy analogue : ±0,1% of measuring span of the sensors, without long term drift

-Internal Channels : 6  
1 Voltage for radiation sensor (0...40mV)  
1 Voltage for humidity (0...1V)  
1 Voltage for air pressure (0...5V)  
1 Current (0...20mA)  
2 Temperature Pt100 (-40...70°C)

### -Input resistance internal channels :

0...40mV 100kΩ  
0...1V 100kΩ  
0...5V 200kΩ  
0...20mA 120Ω

-Factory calibration 40mV-Input series resistance : 100Ω

Additional analogue channels (applies for 9.1756.x0.100):

---

Sensor-Interface SIF001 : 6 (4x Voltages for Radiation, 2x Temperatures Pt100)  
Sensor-Interface SIF002 : 9 (10V, 2x 1V, 3x 20mA, 3x Temperatures Pt100)

#### Digital Measurement:

Channels : 4

- synchronous-serial (wind direction: THIES 5, 8 or 10bit)
- 16 bit counter (wind speed: THIES compact, classic, first class)
- 8 bit counter (precipitation: resolution 0.1 or 0.2mm)
- Event / Length of time 3.3V(5V-TTL)-logic (max. level 5V, pull-up 100k $\Omega$  to 3.3V, low level: <0.9V, high level: >1.9V) or 1V-Logic (switch level: 0.58V  $\pm$ 0.1V)

Measurement cycle : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 s,  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60 min

#### Memory cycle

-Mean values : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60 min  
-Extreme values : as mean values, 2h, 3h, 4h and 6h are additionally adjustable

Time base : Real time clock with leap year  
automatically time synchronisation with optional DCF77-Radioclock (Thies number: 9.1760.00.000)

Memory capacity : Flash: 128 KB (Firmware, Upload able COM1 XModem-CRC)  
RAM: 2 MB (Data)  
EEPROM: 256 Bytes (Parameter)

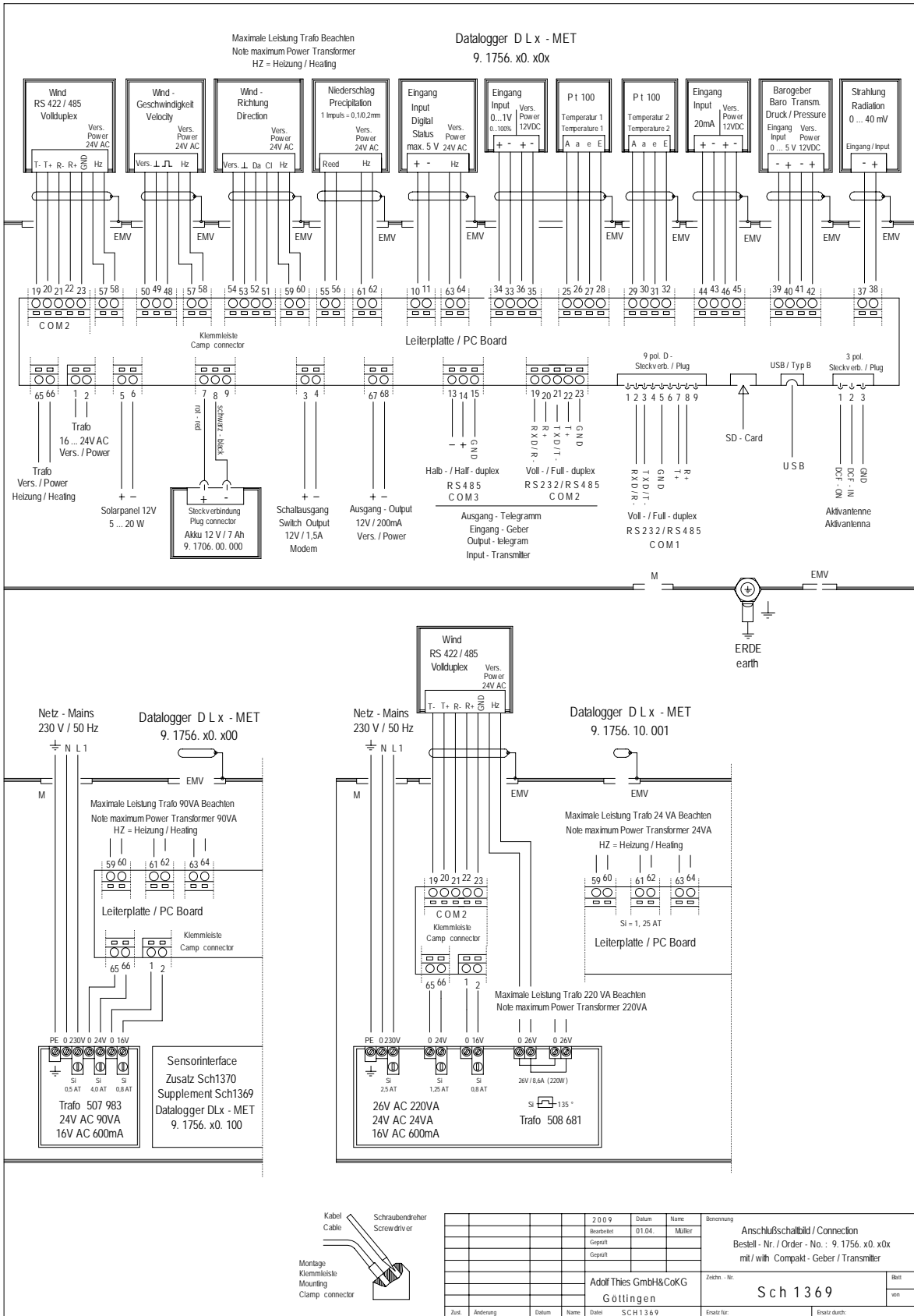
#### Number of data records:

-Mean values : 41500 (with 10 sensors)  
-Extreme values : 3900 (with 10 sensors)

Memory period : refer to chap. **3.2.4** for more information

- Data output :
- Serial 1 (COM1) : RS232 or RS485 full-duplex adjustable  
Parameter: XON/XOFF-Handshake,  
300...115200 Baud, 8 databits, no parity, 1 stopbit
  - USB : USB 2.0 full speed device, Type B connector, Type FTDI (FT245R),  
VIRTUAL COM PORT driver: [www.ftdichip.com](http://www.ftdichip.com)
  - Memory Card : SD-Card, Types (up to 2GB) ref. to chap. **5.2**  
Formatted on PC with FAT16, compatible to Microsoft® Windows® and  
MS-DOS®
  - Serial 2 (COM2) : RS232 or RS485 full-duplex adjustable  
For connecting optional Sensor-Interface or serial sensors  
Parameter: 300...115200 Baud, 8 databits, no parity, 1 stopbit
  - Serial 3 (COM3) : RS485 half-duplex (for serial sensors)  
Parameter: 300...115200 Baud, 8 databits, no parity, 1 stopbit  
Response delay / latency: 20ms
  - Resistors RS485 (COM1, COM2, COM3):  
Adjustable to 220Ω termination and 1000Ω pull-up and -down
- Operating : 3 keys on the instrument and remote control operation via COM1 or USB.
- LCD-Display : 3 row with 16 character (alphanumeric)

# 7 WIRING PLAN





## 8 EC-Declaration of Conformity

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Document-No.: **001251**      Month: 05      Year: 09

Manufacturer: **A D O L F T H I E S G m b H & C o. K G**  
Hauptstr. 76  
D-37083 Göttingen  
Tel.: (0551) 79001-0  
Fax: (0551) 79001-65  
email: Info@ThiesClima.com

Description of Product: **DATALOGGER DLx, DATALOGGER DLx Radiation, DATALOGGER DLx-MET**

Article No.	<b>9.1755.00.005</b>	<b>9.1755.01.013</b>	<b>9.1755.10.005</b>
	<b>9.1756.00.000</b>	<b>9.1756.00.001</b>	<b>9.1756.00.100</b>
	<b>9.1756.10.000</b>	<b>9.1756.10.001</b>	<b>9.1756.10.100</b>

specified technical data in the document: **021282/08/06; 021495/05/06; 021502/07/06; 021573/07/08; 021579/05/09**

The indicated products correspond to the essential requirement of the following European Directives and Regulations:

2004/108/EC	DIRECTIVE 2004/108/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 December 2004 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility and repealing Directive 89/336/EEC
2006/95/EC	DIRECTIVE 2006/95/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 December 2006 on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits
552/2004/EC	Regulation (EC) No 552/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 10 March 2004 on the interoperability of the European Air Traffic Management network (the interoperability Regulation)

The indicated products comply with the regulations of the directives. This is proved by the compliance with the following standards:

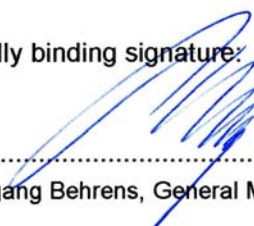
Reference number	Specification
IEC 61000-6-2: 2005	Electromagnetic compatibility Immunity for industrial environment
IEC 61000-6-3: 2006	Electromagnetic compatibility Emission standard for residential, commercial and light industrial environments
IEC 61010-1: 2001	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use.    Part 1: General requirements

Place: Göttingen

Date: 19.05.2009

Legally binding signature:

issuer:

  
.....  
Wolfgang Behrens, General Manager

  
.....  
Joachim Beinhorn, Development Manager

This declaration certifies the compliance with the mentioned directives, however does not include any warranty of characteristics.  
Please pay attention to the security advises of the provided instructions for use.





## **ADOLF THIES GmbH & Co. KG**

Hauptstraße 76 37083 Göttingen Germany  
P.O. Box 3536 + 3541 37025 Göttingen  
Phone ++551 79001-0 Fax ++551 79001-65  
www.thiesclima.com info@thiesclima.com



- Alterations reserved-