

• 15P0061B100 •  
**METEO CENTER**  
WEATHER DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

# USER MANUAL

## -Installation Guide-

Issued on 10/01/2013  
R. 01

*English*

- This manual is integrant and essential to the product. Carefully read the instructions contained herein as they provide important hints for use and maintenance safety.
- This product is to be used only for the purposes it has been designed to. Other uses should be considered improper and dangerous. The manufacturer is not responsible for possible damages caused by improper, erroneous and irrational uses.
- Elettronica Santerno is responsible for the product in its original setting.
- Any changes to the structure or operating cycle of the product must be performed or authorized by Elettronica Santerno.
- Elettronica Santerno assumes no responsibility for the consequences resulting by the use of non-original spare-parts.
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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCT



Figure 1: Meteo Center, weather data acquisition system

The Meteo Center station is the top-quality solution enabling monitoring the environmental variables of a photovoltaic plant.

Operators and investors in photovoltaic plants need to evaluate the proper operation of their systems with the highest precision. This is essential for monitoring the actual conversion efficiency and the presence of any failures or decays and, at the same time, for guaranteeing the investment and its payback time.

Weather conditions are the main exogenous limitations to optimum performance of a plant: total radiation temperature values and wind conditions can adversely affect the plant efficiency.

Monitoring the weather condition parameters with extreme accuracy is the only way for operators to check the proper operation of the plant in real time. As per solar radiation, which is the most important variable to be monitored, Elettronica Santerno recommends that pyranometers should be used to guarantee low feedback time, limited temperature effect, optimum spectral response and high stability over time, according to international technical regulations.

Pyranometers guarantee that the overall measurement uncertainty is limited within precise limits according to the technical regulations, also in case of dramatic condition changes.

Elettronica Santerno pays maximum attention to all measured values by exploiting the most advanced technologies, the best materials and the most innovative building and installation techniques, in compliance with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The overall measurement uncertainty is therefore reduced to a minimum and the plant performance rating is precise and reliable.

The Meteo Center and all its sensors are compliant with the most stringent national and European safety regulations.

The wide range of products and their reliability enable meeting any requirement of the PV plant. State-of-the-art design and ISO 9001 quality control are the strong points of a reliable product able to keep its features unchanged over time.

Designed to operate under harsh environmental conditions, the Meteo Center weather station ensures continuous safe operation.

**NOTE**

Elettronica Santerno reserves the right to make any technical changes to the devices shown in the pictures without any prior notice. The same applies to the appearance of the devices.

## **1.1. Components of the Meteo Center Weather Station**

The components of the Meteo Center weather station are given below:

- High-efficiency, low-consumption weather data acquisition control unit featuring MODBUS-RTU interface
- Sensors meeting WMO (World Meteorological Organization) requirements
  - First class pyranometer compliant with ISO 9060
  - Thermohygrometric sensor
  - PT100 air temperature sensor, class 1/3 DIN EN 60751
  - High-precision wind speed and wind direction sensor
  - Contact temperature sensor for photovoltaic modules
- IP65-rated case housing the datalogger and an external battery (2 Ah) acting as a parallel power supply system

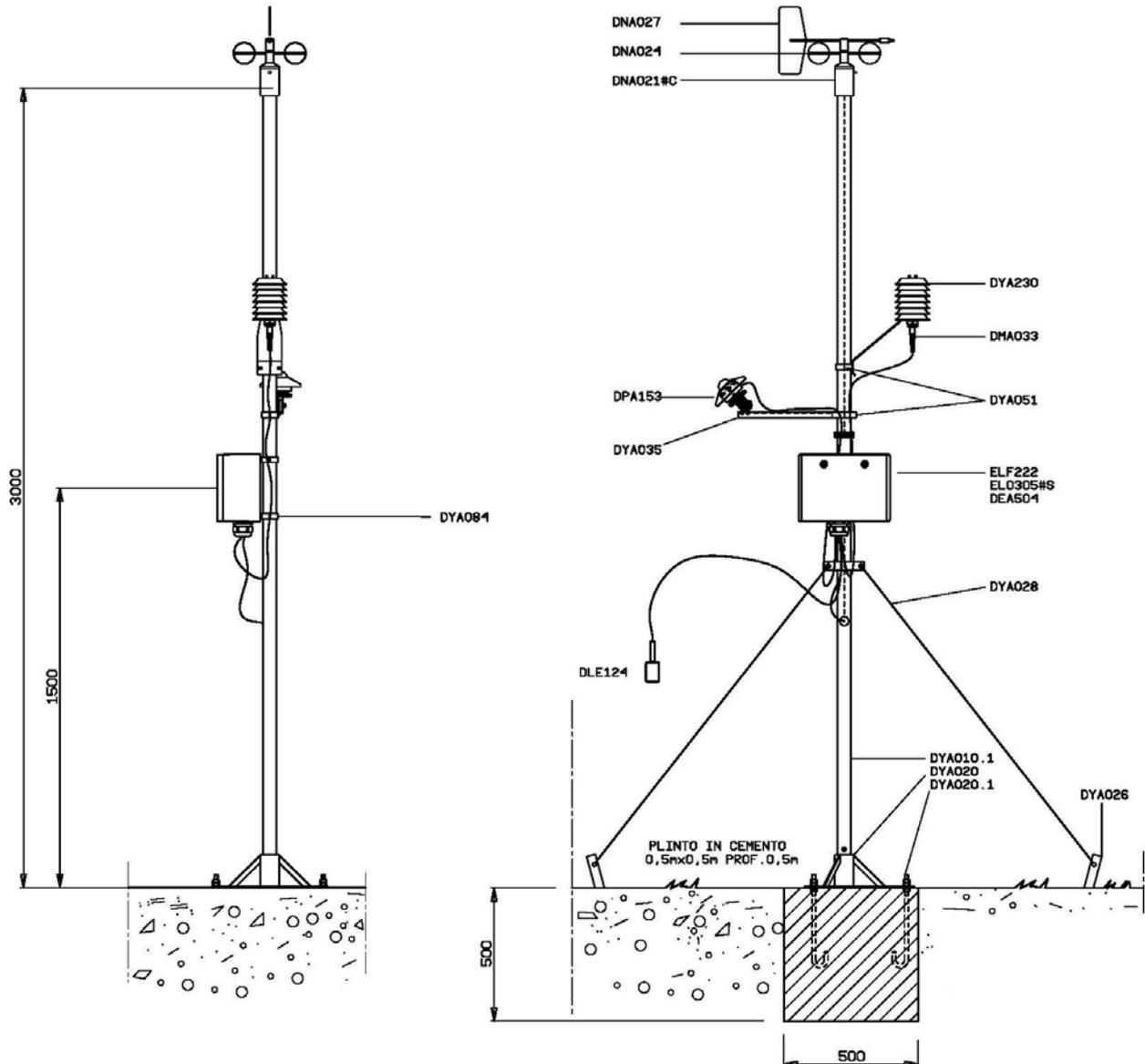


Figure 2: Components of the Meteo Center weather station

## 1.2. Main Standard Functions

The main standard functions of the Meteo Center are as follows:

- Acquisition of weather data for photovoltaic plants
- Continuous detection of the weather parameters determining the efficiency of the PV plant
- Protection against electromagnetic disturbance for maximum data reliability
- High storage capacity of historical data
- Parallel power supply system (2 Ah battery) acting as a back-up system in the event of grid failure.

### 1.3. Scope of this Manual

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Meteo Center weather station and relative accessories.

### 1.4. For Whom this Manual is Intended

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This manual must be read by:

- Installers
- Operators
- Plant manager.

See section 1.7 Definitions.

### 1.5. Attached Documentation

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The Meteo Center is supplied with the following documents:

Name of the document	Scope
Installation Guide	Contains all the information necessary for the transport, assembly, installation and maintenance of the product
Final Test Certificates	Contain all the information on the final tests of the sensors
Declarations of Conformity	Declarations of conformity to the standards applicable to the product

Table 1: Documentation supplied with the product

#### 1.5.1. PRESERVATION OF THE DOCUMENTATION

All documents supplied with the Meteo Center weather station (user manuals of the datalogger and sensors, drawings, certifications and final test certificates) must be kept for the entire life span of the equipment together with the system documentation. They must be kept in a place where they are readily available.

### 1.6. Symbols Used

---

KEY:



**DANGER**

Indicates an operating procedure which, if not carried out correctly, may lead to injuries or even death caused by electric shock.



**WARNING**

Indicates an operating procedure which, if not carried out correctly, may cause serious damage to the equipment.



**NOTE**

Indicates important information concerning use of the equipment.

## 1.7. Definitions

---

### **Installer**

Technician responsible for setting up, positioning and installing the equipment in compliance with the system diagram and in accordance with first-class, professional criteria.

### **Operator**

Worker who has been suitably trained and informed on the risks and relative safety procedures to be adopted. The operator can carry out routine maintenance on the equipment.

### **Plant manager**

Person who co-ordinates or manages system management activities and is responsible for ensuring health and safety standards are adhered to.

### **Technical room**

Place used for housing the technological systems such as the wiring, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, lifting and telecommunications systems.

It is equipped with suitable forced-air ventilation and/or air conditioning and is also fitted with appropriate safety devices governing access, maintenance and fire-prevention.

### **Person in charge of running the electrical system (System Manager)**

Person with the highest level of responsibility concerning operation of the electrical system. If required some of his/her tasks may be delegated to others.

### **Person in charge of working activities (Works Supervisor)**

Person with the highest level of responsibility concerning the execution of work. If required some of his/her tasks may be delegated to others.

The Works Supervisor must give all persons involved in the execution of work activities the relative instructions concerning reasonably foreseeable dangers which may not be immediately apparent.

### **Skilled electrician**

Someone who has been trained and has enough technical knowledge or experience to enable him/her to avoid the dangers which may be generated by electricity.

### **Instructed person**

Someone who has been adequately advised or supervised by a skilled person to enable him/her to avoid the dangers which may be generated by electricity.

## 2. CAUTION STATEMENTS

This section covers safety statements. The non-observance of the safety instructions below may cause serious injury or death and equipment failure. Carefully read the instructions below before installing, starting and operating the equipment.

Only competent personnel must carry out the equipment installation.

### SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS TO FOLLOW DURING USE AND INSTALLATION OF THE EQUIPMENT:

**NOTE**

Always read this instruction manual thoroughly before starting the equipment.

**DANGER**

ALWAYS EARTH THE EQUIPMENT.

If the equipment is installed in environments containing combustible and/or explosive substances, refer to IEC 64-2, EN 60079-10 and related standards.

In the event of an alarm, please consult section 10 TROUBLESHOOTING. Only restart the equipment once the problem has been rectified.

**CAUTION**

Observe the ambient conditions for installation.

The electronic boards contain components which are sensitive to electrostatic charges. Do not touch the boards unless absolutely necessary. Should this be the case, take all the necessary precautions to prevent damages caused by electrostatic charges.

### 2.1. Intended Use

---

The Meteo Center weather station and relative accessories may only be used as described in this manual.

Any use other than that described in this manual is to be considered inappropriate and therefore improper.

### 2.2. Qualified Technical Personnel

---

All work on the Meteo Center and relative accessories must be carried out by skilled technical personnel only. By skilled personnel it is intended persons who have been suitably trained to carry out the work in question.

To commission and use the Meteo Center, personnel must know and understand the instructions for installation and use. In particular, all safety warnings must be strictly observed.

## 3. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

### 3.1. Delivery Check

---

On receiving delivery of the equipment make sure that the packaging shows no signs of damage. Check that it complies with your order by referring to the nameplates described below. In the event of any damage, please contact the relative insurance company or the supplier. If the delivery does not match your order, contact the supplier immediately.

If the equipment is to be stored before installation, make sure that the ambient conditions in the warehouse meet the necessary specifications (see section 5.1 Environmental Requirements for Storage and Transport). The warranty covers manufacturing defects. The manufacturer shall not be held liable for any damage which may have occurred during transport and unpacking. Under no circumstances shall the manufacturer be held liable for damage or faults caused by incorrect use, misuse, incorrect installation or inadequate temperature or humidity conditions or exposure to corrosives nor for faults caused by operation outside the rated values. Nor shall the manufacturer be held liable for consequential or accidental damage.



#### NOTE

For the terms of warranty please refer to the warranty certificates supplied with the product and the sensors.

### 3.2. Product ID Code

---

The product code is made up of the following elements:

**METEO CENTER**

### 3.3. Serial Number

---

The serial number of the product is indicated on the nameplate on the back of the E-Log datalogger. See section 11.1 Nameplate.

## 4. PRODUCT CONFIGURATION

### 4.1. E-Log Datalogger

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Figure 3: E-Log Datalogger

The E-Log is a datalogger for environmental applications, featuring low power consumption, wide signal range acquisition, protection against overcurrent and demanding operating conditions.

The E-Log may be provided with optional accessories to improve endurance, provide protection against inclement weather and transmit data via RS232/485 serial link, GSM/GPRS modem and Modbus RTU protocol.

The datalogger is supplied in an IP65-rated case, 30x40 cm, provided with a 12 V, 2 Ah rechargeable battery.

### 4.2. Sensors

---

The Meteo Center is provided with the following sensors:

- PT100 air temperature sensor, class 1/3 DIN EN 60751, with natural air cooling antiradiation screen
- Thermohygrometric sensor
- High-precision wind direction and wind speed combined sensor
- Pyranometer (global radiometer), first class, ISO 9060
- Contact temperature sensor for photovoltaic modules.

### 4.2.1. AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR



Figure 4: PT100 thermometer

Thermometer PT100 1/3 DIN measures the air temperature. It is a high-precision, reliable instrument provided with a highly reflective antiradiation screen, featuring natural air cooling.

### 4.2.2. WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION SENSOR



Figure 5: Wind speed and wind direction combined sensor

The wind speed and wind direction combined sensor includes all the transducers needed to measure the wind speed and wind direction. It makes the station installation easier and the station structure lighter. Moreover, it is smaller, lighter and cheaper than the two separate units used for this kind of applications. The measure system is composed of the sensor, the cup rotor measuring the air speed, the weather vane measuring the air direction and the cable for the connection to the detecting device. The sensor suggested by Elettronica Santerno has a direct output of the frequency signal (Hz) for the wind speed and the resistance signal (Ohm) for the wind direction.

### 4.2.3. FIRST CLASS PYRANOMETER



**Figure 6: First class pyranometer**

The pyranometer measures the global and surface reflected solar irradiance reaching the earth's surface. The pyranometer measures solar radiation ranging from 300 to 3000 nm, with  $2\pi$ -steradian view.

The measuring element is a thermopile whose external surface has been darkened with matte black paint C10 Nextel bearing a reflecting power < than 2% ( $\epsilon > 0.98$ ) in the spectral area of the sensor.

The sensor is provided with an adjustable hose whose angle is the same as the PV modules'.

### 4.2.4. CONTACT TEMPERATURE SENSOR



**Figure 7: Contact temperature sensor**

Eletronica Santerno suggests 4-wire PT100 1/3 DIN, compliant with IEC 751, for outdoor applications.

## 4.3. Optional Sensors

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### 4.3.1. THERMOHYGROMETRIC SENSOR

The thermohygrometer (optional) measures the air temperature and the air relative humidity.

This is an accurate and reliable probe, suitable for continuous operation even under harsh weather conditions, such as wide temperature ranges and hygrometric ranges and high solar radiation.

The thermohygrometric sensitive element is easily interchangeable, thus making maintenance easy with no need of re-calibrating the sensor.

Technical specifications are given in section 11.3.5.

## 4.4. Pole and Tie Rods

---

The Meteo Center weather station is typically mounted on a pole, 2 to 3 meters high, with a diameter of 50 mm. The pole is fixed to a plinth made of reinforced concrete, that must already be in place, or fixed to a special basement made of galvanised iron and fastened to the ground by way of special stakes.

For optimum stability, you may use tie rods made of steel or highly technological material, light and robust, easy to handle, resistant to stretching and heating, waterproof and coated for protection against abrasion and UV rays.

The tie rod specs are as follows:

Material	Dyneema 12 layers
Diameter	4 mm
Weight	1.24 kg/100 m
Colour	White with red, blue, black or lime inserts
Critical temperature	Melting point at 152 °C
Average braking strength	2056 kg
Minimum breaking strength	1520 kg
Chemical resistance	Optimum resistance against acids and alkali
UV resistance	50% robustness and tightness over 3 years

Table 2: Technical specifications of the tie rods

## 4.5. Serial Ports

---

The Meteo Center is provided with a serial port for the connection to external devices.

Main features of the serial port:

- Optically isolated
- RS485 bus with MODBUS/RTU standard protocol.

For more details on remote monitoring and the serial port characteristics, please refer to section 7 COMMUNICATIONS AND REMOTE MONITORING.

## 4.6. Standard Onboard Configuration

---

The datalogger is fully programmable and is able to meet any requirements of your plant. Programming may be done by skilled technicians only.

The datalogger features optimized factory setting for the monitoring of PV field environmental parameters. The configuration below is given as an example and may vary based on the sensors installed.

<u>Physical Quantity</u>	<u>Physical Input</u>	<u>Acquisition Rate</u>	<u>Type of Measure</u>	<u>Processing</u>
Ambient temperature	1	00:01:00	Acquired measure	Min, Average, Max, Standard Dev., Percentage of valid data
Photovoltaic module temperature	2	00:01:00	Acquired measure	Min, Average, Max, Standard Dev., Percentage of valid data
Solar radiation	3	00:00:01	Acquired measure	Min, Average, Max, Standard Dev., Percentage of valid data
Wind direction	4	00:00:01	Acquired measure	Prevalent direction, direction resultant, speed resultant, direction StandardDev
Wind speed	9	00:00:01	Acquired measure	Min, Average, Max, Standard Dev., Percentage of valid data
Battery level	13	00:01:00	Acquired measure	Instantaneous, Percentage of valid data
Average solar radiation	-	00:00:01	Calculated measure *	-
Total solar radiation	-	00:00:01	Calculated measure *	-
Average direction	-	00:00:01	Calculated measure *	-
Average speed	-	00:00:01	Calculated measure *	-

\* number of instant values to be considered when calculating the average/total/floating angular average = 60.

Processing rate is the same for all measures = 10 minutes.

## 5. HANDLING AND PLACEMENT

The Meteo Center is supplied fully disassembled. Components are contained into several parcels. Mounting and installation must be carried out by skilled technicians only.

### 5.1. Environmental Requirements for Storage and Transport

---

Ambient temperature for storage and transport	- 25 °C/+70 °C
Ambient humidity for storage	From 5% to 95%, from 1 g/m <sup>3</sup> to 25 g/m <sup>3</sup> , with no condensation or ice formation (category 3K3 in compliance with EN50178).
Ambient humidity during transport	Maximum 95% up to 60 g/m <sup>3</sup> . Slight condensation may occur when the equipment is not running (category 2k3 in compliance with EN 50178).
Atmospheric pressure for storage	From 86 to 106 kPa (classes 3k3 and 1k4 in compliance with EN 50178)
Atmospheric pressure during transport	From 70 to 106 kPa (classes 2k3 in compliance with EN50178).

Table 3: Environmental requirements for storage and transport

### 5.2. Installation Place

---

Choosing a proper installation place is critical for the reliability of the acquired measures. If measures detected from different points are to be compared, the control units are to be placed in a similar position.

Choose a place which represents the general condition of the plant site. The installation place should be an average-sized flat surface covered with well mown grass, far from direct effects caused by trees, building, slopes and structures that may affect measurement, particularly obstacles exposed to south that may shadow the solar radiation sensors (the position of the sun shall be considered at any time of the day and in every season), as well as obstacles that may affect wind measurement. The WMO (World Meteorological Organization) recommends that any obstacle in the proximity of the anemometer be placed at a distance equal to or higher than 10 times its height.

### 5.3. Placing the Sensors

---

Sensors shall be placed as shown in Figure 2:

- wind speed and wind direction combined sensor on top of the pole, making sure that the red nose of the sensor is pointed towards north
- pyranometer pointed towards south, with the same tilting as the PV modules
- thermometer preferably pointed towards north, making sure that it casts no shadow to the pyranometer, that must always be in the sunlight
- temperature sensor fastened in contact with the PV module.

The box with the datalogger is to be mounted beneath the sensors, so that it cannot alter the acquired measures.

For more details, please refer to section 6.2 Installing the Sensor.

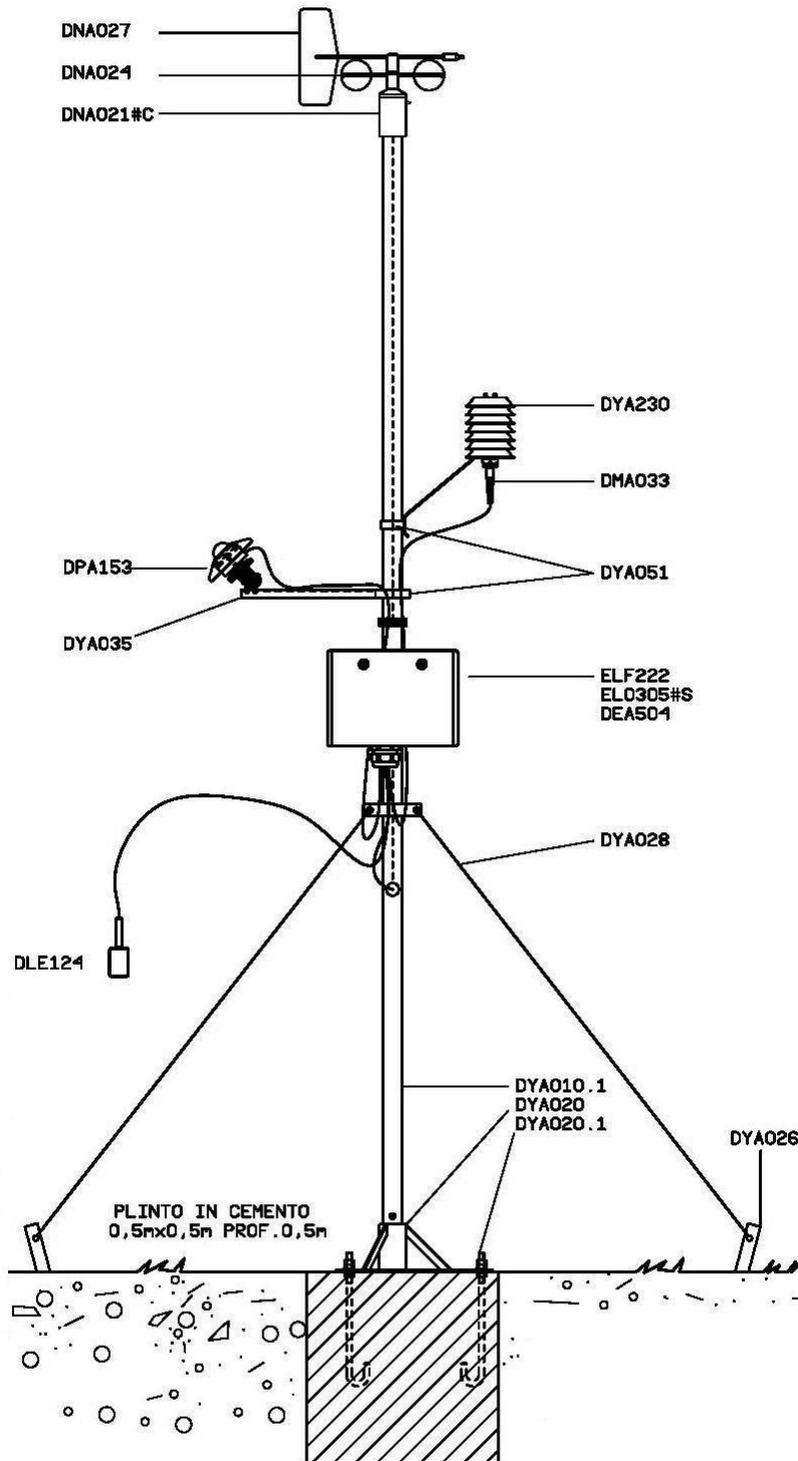


Figure 8: Positioning the Meteo Center on a pole

## 6. MOUNTING, INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

The standard supply of the Meteo Center includes the cables required for mounting the sensors and the datalogger, the support pole (3 meters high, 50 mm diameter), the pole base and the set screws for the installation on the plinth, the galvanized stakes and the support tie rods.

The pole is fastened to a plinth made of reinforced concrete previously installed on site, or it is fixed to a special base made of galvanized iron secured to ground by stakes.

The tie rods supplied may be used to ensure greater stability to the whole structure.

The sections below cover the mounting and installation instructions of the Meteo Center, of the datalogger and the sensors.

### 6.1. Installing the E-Log Datalogger

The datalogger is supplied fully assembled inside a 30x40 cm case, degree of protection IP65. The datalogger is provided with a 12 V - 2 Ah battery.

In its top part, the E-Log is provided with a front panel, featuring a display, some indicator lights enabling checking the operating conditions of the device and a keypad. In its bottom part, the E-Log is provided with a terminal block covered by a terminal protecting carter. The terminal block is connected to all the signals of the sensors and the external power supply devices.

The serial link connectors are on the left side on the E-log, whilst the socket for the external power supply unit and the on/off switch are on the right side of the E-Log.

The E-Log is provided with 8 analog inputs, 4 digital inputs and 3 actuators for the power supply of the sensors connected to the terminal block.

#### 6.1.1. E-LOG POWER SUPPLY

The connection to the E-Log input/output terminals and the devices that may be connected are given in the table below.

Line	Connection	Terminal
Input	0 Vdc battery	<b>64</b>
	+ 12 Vdc battery	<b>65</b>
	GND	<b>66</b>
Output	Fixed + Vdc power supply for external devices / sensors	<b>31</b>
	0Vdc	<b>32</b>
	+ Vdc power supply for external devices / sensors	<b>33</b>

**Table 4: E-log power supply**

All models may be power supplied by an external power supply unit as well (see figure below) by using the connector on the right-side panel; in that case, the positive pole is internal to the connector. Although the device features protection against polarity mismatch, make sure that the power supply polarity is respected.

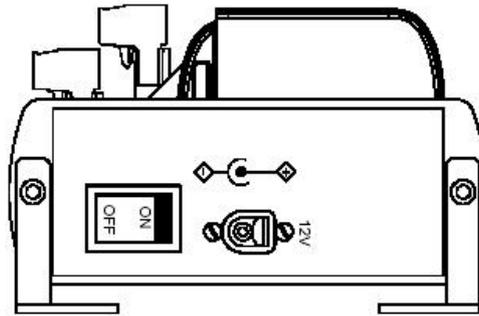


Figure 9: Power supply connector

Connecting the GND wire (if fitted) to terminal 66 is recommended. If no GND wire is fitted, make sure that terminals 60 and 61 are short-circuited. This improves immunity to electromagnetic disturbance and enhances protection against induced and conducted discharges.



**CAUTION**

When using terminals 31 and 32 for the power supply of external devices, make sure that they are provided with a protective circuit against short-circuits or against current absorption exceeding 1 A.

## 6.2. Installing the Sensors

---

### 6.2.1. AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The thermometer shall be mounted in a place where the ground features, the urban structure and the environmental conditions are as close as possible to the features of the place where measures are taken. Make sure that no heat radiating elements, such as concrete floors, asphalt, walls, and so on, are to be found near the installation place. The thermometer should be installed 1.5-2m from the ground, as suggested by the WMO.

Avoid exposing the sensor over non-natural radiation surface, such as a tar-coated building surface or the upright surface of the photovoltaic modules. Also, avoid exposing the sensor to artificial thermal sources, such as radiators or convectors in inverter plants.

The sensor is supplied with an antiradiation screen featuring high reflective power and with a pole-supporting collar.

Do the following to install the sensor:

- Place the collar at the desired height (typically 1.5-2 m.) and tighten the screws by using a hex key N. 6
- Fasten the antiradiation screen to the collar
- Insert the thermometer into the screen, from the bottom, and screw the cable gasket to fasten the sensor to the screen.



**Figure 10: Installing the sensors**

- Connect the thermometer to the E-Log datalogger as detailed in section 6.3 Connecting the Sensors to the E-Log.

### **6.2.2. WIND DIRECTION AND WIND SPEED SENSOR**

Once a well exposed site, reasonably free from surrounding obstacles, has been found, the wind direction and wind speed combined sensor should be mounted at a height of 10m from the ground on a special structure, as suggested by the WMO.

By positioning the sensor on top of the pole, you can get a rather precise idea of what happens at the PV modules height. Make sure that obstacles, if any, are located at a minimum distance of 10 times the height of the sensor (over 30m in our application).

The sensor is supplied with a cup rotor, a weather vane rotor and a 7-pole shielded cable.

Do the following to install the sensor:

- Mount the cup rotor on the sensor body and fasten it by tightening the internal grub screw on the rotor side with the hex key supplied with the sensor
- Mount the weather vane rotor on the sensor body and fasten it by tightening the screw on top of the tacho-anemometer. Make sure that the tooth of the weather vane fits into the special hole on the support pin
- Run the screened cable inside the pole and make sure that the 7-pole female connector exits from the pole head
- Connect the cable to the sensor
- Mount the sensor on the pole head. Set the red tip to north and fasten the sensor by tightening the sensor screws with a 10 metric wrench
- Connect the tacho-anemometer to the E-Log as detailed in section 6.3 Connecting the Sensors to the E-Log.

### 6.2.3. FIRST CLASS PYRANOMETER

Install the solar radiation sensors exposed to the South so that they are never in the shade. Install the sensors 2 metres high in a grassy place. Tilt is horizontal for the sensors mounted on the pole. As per the sensors that are mechanically interlocked with the PV modules, tilt shall have the same angle as the PV modules.

Do the following to install the solar radiation sensors horizontally to the ground:

- Mount the support collar on the sensor holder
- Remove the protective screen from the pyranometer body and fasten it to the plate of the sensor-holder rod with the two long screws (the long screws are supplied inside the box of the sensor-holder rod; a hex key N. 4 is required). Make sure that the two knurls are at the same distance from the plate.
- Re-assemble the protective screen on the sensor body
- Adjust the radiometer with the same tilting as the PV modules through the screw located close to the end joint
- Fasten all the devices to the pole, at a height of approx. 2m and point the rod towards south
- Connect the radiometer to the E-Log datalogger by referring to the wiring diagram given in section 6.3 Connecting the Sensors to the E-Log.

### 6.2.4. CONTACT TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Do the following to install the sensor:

- Place the plate in a significant location of the photovoltaic module: typically in the middle, on the rear side of the PV module
- In order to ensure a better coupling between the PV module and the sensor, apply some thermal paste before fixing the probe to the panel
- Steadily fix the probe by applying some heat-resistant adhesive tape. Make sure that the sensor cable is sheltered from unintentional jerks
- Connect the thermometer to the E-Log as detailed in section 6.3 Connecting the Sensors to the E-Log.

### 6.3. Connecting the Sensors to the E-Log

The control unit features a standard configuration for applications requiring environmental monitoring of photovoltaic applications.

Connection configuration:

- Input 1: air temperature sensor
- Input 2: PV module contact temperature sensor
- Input 3: Pyranometer
- Input 4 and 9: Wind speed and wind direction sensor.

The E-Log terminals and the input-actuator matching is given in the table below.

<i>TERMINALS</i>								
Analog input	Signal				GND	Actuator		
	A	B	C	D		Number	+V	0 V
1	1	2	3	4	7	1	5	6
2	8	9	10	11		18	2	16
3	12	13	14	15	40		3	38
4	19	20	21	22		51	4	49
5	34	35	36	37				
6	41	42	43	44				
7	45	46	47	48				
8	52	53	54	55				

Digital input	Signal			GND	Actuator		
	E	F	G		Number	+V	0V
9	23	24	25	28	5	26	27
10	56	57	58		61	6	59
11	-	29	30	28		7	33
12	-	62	63				

**Table 5: Input actuator matching**

Wiring is illustrated in Figure 11.

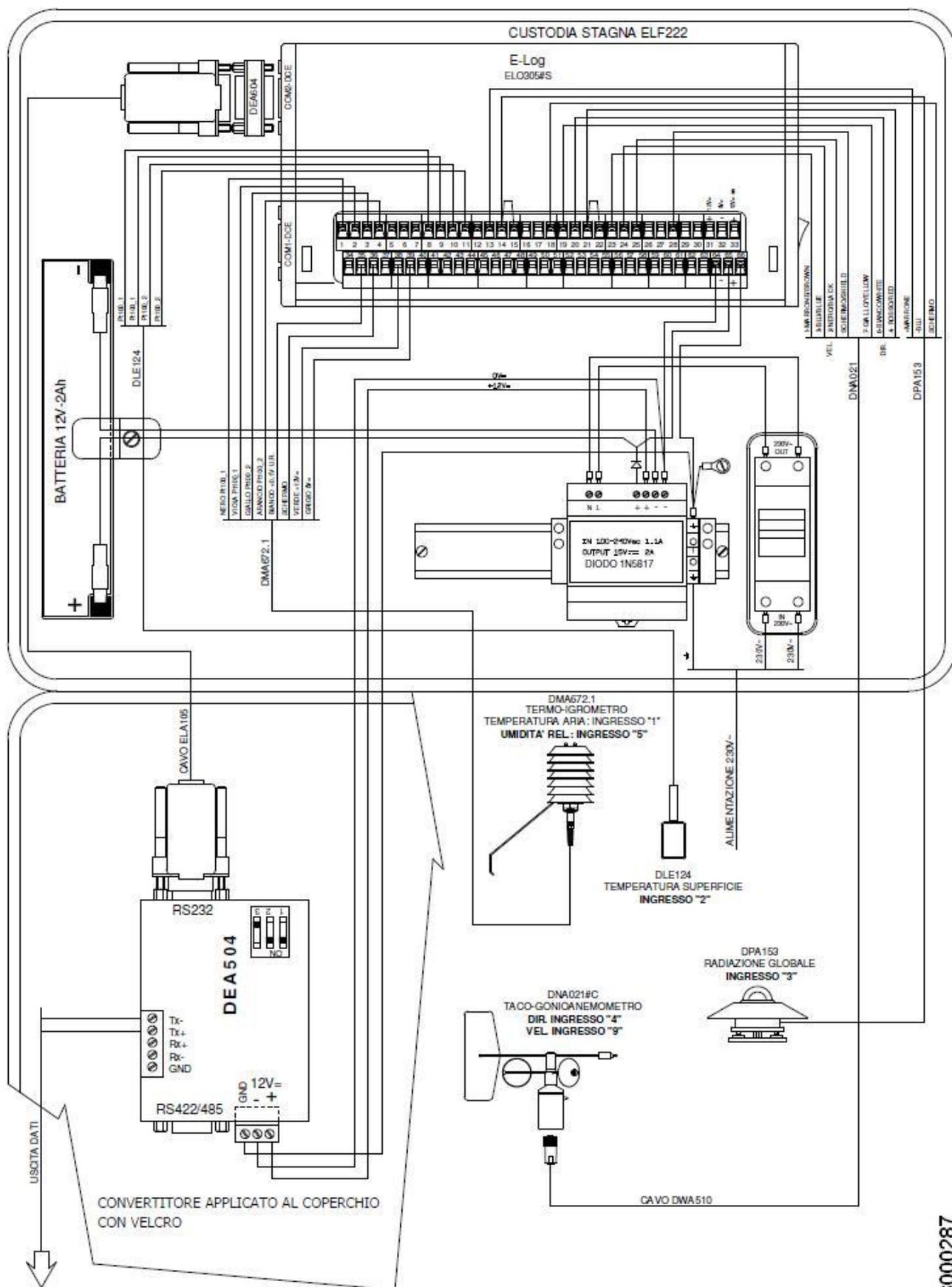


Figure 11: General wiring diagram

S000287

## 6.4. Connecting the Serial Converter to the Comms Port

Do the following for the connection of the E-Log to the serial converter:

- apply 12 V to the converter (pay attention to polarity)
- using the serial cable supplied with the E-Log and interposing the mini gender changer DB9M-DB9M adapter, connect the cable to serial port 2 of the datalogger (serial port 2 is located in the upper part of the datalogger, on the left-side panel) and to serial port RS232 of the converter
- make sure that the DIP-switches located next to serial port RS232 of the converter are set as 1-ON; 2-ON; 3-OFF



Figure 12: RS232-RS485 converter

- connect a 2-wire cable to the terminal board (green terminals) to set RS485 comms in accordance with the control system of the user. See section 7.4 Connection.

## 6.5. Auxiliary Power Supply

A 12V-2 Ah battery is provided, acting as an auxiliary power supply source for the control unit. The battery is a power supply back-up system powering the control unit for a few hours in the event of power failure.

## 6.6. Power On



### CAUTION

Before applying voltage to the Meteo Center control unit, make sure that wiring is correct (see Figure 11) and make sure that all the power connections, signal connections and aux connections are properly tightened.

Press the red button on the right side panel of the control unit to power on the Meteo Center: data logging and monitoring will start automatically.

## 7. COMMUNICATIONS AND REMOTE MONITORING

### 7.1. General Information

The Meteo Center station is provided with a comms port enabling both local and remote connection to a remote monitoring system. This ensures the following benefits:

- Full integration with the Santerno remote monitoring system for checking production performance and detecting alarms
- Complete remote monitoring accessibility in both local and remote mode from PC and SunwayPortal web portal.



The RemoteSunway software provided by Elettronica Santerno allows data exchange to and from the inverter by using a PC as a Master device. The RemoteSunway software allows image capture, keypad emulation, oscilloscope function and multifunction tester function, able compiler containing operation history data, parameter setting and data reception-transmission-storage to and from the computer, scan function for the automatic detection of the connected devices. Please refer to the User Manual of the RemoteSunway.

### 7.2. Comms Ports and Protocols Used

The serial port of the Meteo Center uses the 2-wire RS485 standard with the standard Modbus/RTU protocol.

The serial port connection is available on TB1 (Terminal Block RS422 / RS485). See Table 6.

SERIAL PORT	Protocol	Optically isolated port	Terminal and contacts
RS485	Modbus Slave	Yes	TB1-1:D- (D0, Data-) TB1-2:D+ (D1, Data+)

Table 6: Serial Ports

The serial port factory settings are as follows:

- Baud rate: 9600 bps
- Data bits: 8
- Stop bits: 2 (cannot be modified)
- Parity: none (cannot be modified)
- Network address (default): 1.

The *Baud Rate* and *Network Address* parameters may be programmed via special software.

### 7.3. Connection Topologies

The Meteo Center is typically connected to a RS485 multidrop network.

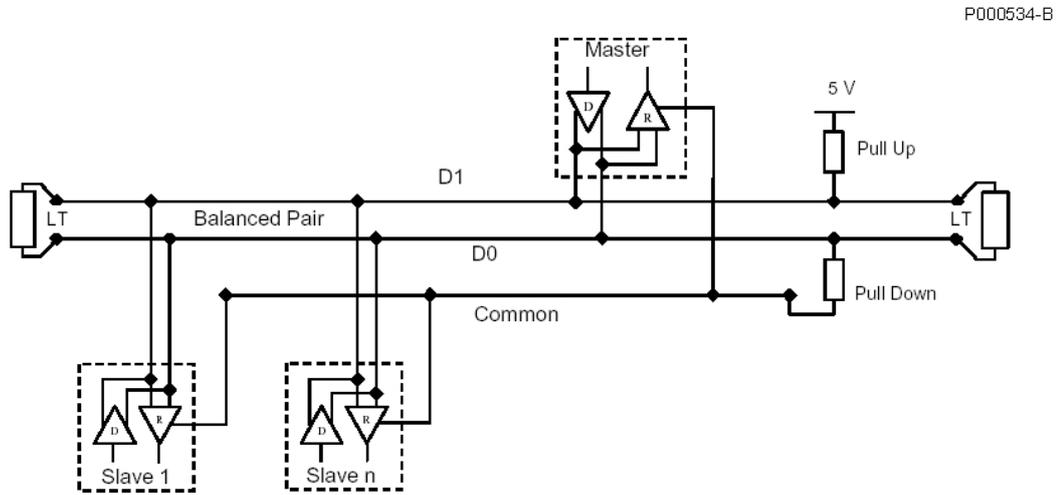


Figure 13: Multidrop connection diagram

The RS485 multidrop network including multiple devices must be wired using a linear and not a star topology: each device connected to the line must be connected by an incoming cable from the previous device and have an outgoing cable to connect the next device. The exceptions are obviously the first and last devices in the chain, which will have only an outgoing line and an incoming line respectively.

The devices connected to a RS485 section are called nodes. The maximum number of nodes which can be connected on a section is limited to the following aspects:

- logic limit of the bus, equal to 247
- length of the connection
- baud rate
- electronic drivers used.

The limit set by the line drivers used is 30 devices. It is not advisable to use section lengths exceeding 500m. Should it be necessary to connect more than 30 devices on the same line or over a length exceeding 500 m, it is advisable to break the connection up into more than one section using RS485 repeaters.

## 7.4. Connection

Connection to the serial link requires terminal block TB1, as detailed in section 7.2 Comms Ports and Protocols Used.



**CAUTION** Wiring operations of the module must be carried out when the inverter is NOT powered. Remember to take all the necessary precautions before accessing the connectors and before handling the board.

The MODBUS-IDA organization (<http://www.modbus.org>) defines the connection for Modbus communication on RS485 serial link (used by the inverter) as 2-wire cable type. For this type of cable, the following specifications are recommended:

Connection cable	
Type of cable	Shielded cable made up of a balanced pair known as D1/D0 + common conductor. Recommended cable: Belden 3106A Paired EIA Industrial RS485 PLTC/CM.
Minimum section for the conductors	AWG23 corresponding to 0.258mm <sup>2</sup> . For long lengths it is advisable to use a larger section, up to 0.75mm <sup>2</sup> .
Maximum length	500 metres with reference to the maximum distance measured between the two stations furthest apart.
Characteristic impedance	Recommended over 100Ω, typically 120Ω.

Table 7: Connection cable for RS485 bus



**NOTE**

It is advisable to connect all the equipment connected to the multidrop connection network to the earth by means of a common conductor. In this way, any differences in earth potential between different equipment which may interfere with communications is reduced to a minimum.



**NOTE**

The common terminal 0V connection is necessary. An 0V connection which is common to all equipment in the multidrop communication network minimizes possible differences of reference potential between the equipment which could interfere with communication.



**NOTE**

The common reference of control board power supply is isolated in relation to earth. By connecting one or more inverters to a communication device with a common earth (for example a PC) a low-impedance path between the control board and earth is obtained. It is possible that disturbances conducted at high frequency from the power parts of the inverter may transit along this path and this can cause malfunctions to the communication apparatus.

It is always advisable to equip the communication equipment with a galvanically isolated RS485 communication interface or a galvanically isolated RS485/USB convertor.



**CAUTION**

Cat. 5 2-, 3- or 4-pair data transmission cables cannot be used for the serial connection, not even over short sections.

## 7.5. Modbus Map

Measure	Function	Modbus Address
M001	Environmental Temperature	2
M002	Module Temperature	4
M003	Module Solar Radiation	6
M004	Wind Direction	8
M005	Wind Speed	10
M006	Battery Charge Level	12
M007	Average Solar Radiation	14
M008	Total Solar Radiation	16
M009	Average Wind Direction	18
M010	Average Wind Speed	20

Table 8: Measures M001 to M010

All measures are expressed with 32-bit native float variables and are given with two decimal places.

### M001 Environmental Temperature

M001	Range	-50.00 ÷ +125.00 °C
Environmental Temperature	Address	2,3
	Function	Measure of the environmental temperature.

### M002 Module Temperature

M002	Range	-50.00 ÷ +125.00 °C
Module Temperature	Address	4,5
	Function	Measure of the module temperature.

### M003 Module Solar Radiation

M003	Range	0 ÷ 1500.00 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Module Solar Radiation	Address	6,7
	Function	Measure of the solar radiation hitting the module surface.

**M004 Wind Direction**

<b>M004</b>	<b>Range</b>	0 ÷ 360.0 degrees
<b>Wind Direction</b>	<b>Address</b>	8,9
	<b>Function</b>	Measure of the wind direction.

**M005 Wind Speed**

<b>M005</b>	<b>Range</b>	0.00 ÷ +10.00 m/s
<b>Wind Speed</b>	<b>Address</b>	10,11
	<b>Function</b>	Measure of the wind speed.

**M006 Battery Charge Level**

<b>M006</b>	<b>Range</b>	0 ÷ 100 %
<b>Battery Charge Level</b>	<b>Address</b>	12,13
	<b>Function</b>	Measure of the battery charge level.

**M007 Average Solar Radiation**

<b>M007</b>	<b>Range</b>	0 ÷ 1500.00 w/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Average Solar Radiation</b>	<b>Address</b>	14,15
	<b>Function</b>	Average solar radiation.

**M008 Total Solar Radiation**

<b>M008</b>	<b>Range</b>	0 ÷ 1500.00 J/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Solar Radiation</b>	<b>Address</b>	16,17
	<b>Function</b>	Total measure of the solar radiation.

**M009 Average Wind Direction**

<b>M009</b>	<b>Range</b>	0 ÷ 360.0 degrees
<b>Average Wind Direction</b>	<b>Address</b>	18, 19
	<b>Function</b>	Measure of the average wind direction.

**M010 Average Wind Speed**

<b>M010</b>	<b>Range</b>	0.00 ÷ +10.00 m/s
<b>Average Wind Speed</b>	<b>Address</b>	20, 21
	<b>Function</b>	Measure of the average wind speed.

**WITH OPTIONAL THERMOHYGROMETRIC SENSOR**

Measure	Function	Modbus Address
<b>M011</b>	Relative humidity	22

**Table 9: Measure M011**

**M011 Relative Humidity**

<b>M011</b>	<b>Range</b>	0.00 ÷ +100.00 % RU
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	<b>Address</b>	22,23
	<b>Function</b>	Measure of the relative humidity.

## 8. HOW TO USE THE DATALOGGER

The E-Log datalogger performs measures and data processing by considering a unique detection instant. Measure detection is made automatically, few seconds after powering on the datalogger. Data processing is finished when the E-Log datalogger is powered off.

### 8.1. Using the Keypad

The keypad is located on the front part of the datalogger:



Figure 14: Front part of the datalogger

The E-Log keypad comprises four arrow keys and two function keys. The functionality of each function key is detailed below.

When starting:

-  Defines the quick measure acquisition mode.

When displaying the measure values:

-  Displays the diagnostic mask of type 1
-  Changes the display mode of the measure name (full wording, shortened text) and the number of input the sensor is connected to
-  Changes the display mode of the measure name (full wording, shortened text) and the number of input the sensor is connected to
-  Scrolls up the measure list
-  Scrolls down the measure list
-  Locks/unlocks the measure autoscroll
-  Turns on/off the display

When displaying diagnostic info:

-  Displays the measure values
-  When applicable, it resets the displayed data (statistics, errors and other info)
-  When displaying the communication statistics, press the left/right arrows to switch from serial link 1 to serial link 2 and vice versa. When displaying the diagnostic mask of type 5, press the left/right arrows to show/hide additional info on GPRS modem communication (reserved to skilled technicians only)
- 
-  Displays the previous diagnostic mask
-  Displays the next diagnostic mask
-  When displaying the diagnostic mask of type 5, it turns on the GPRS modem if it is off and activates data transmission via GPRS
-  When displaying the diagnostic mask of type 5, press this button to reset the GPRS modem

## 8.2. Information on the Display

The following info is displayed:

- Mask of the product info
- Scrollable list of the instant values of all the programmed measures
- Diagnostic info

### 8.2.1. MASK OF THE PRODUCT INFO

When the datalogger is powered on, the following info is displayed for few seconds:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
L	S	I		L	A	S	T	E	M							I	t	a	l	y
E	-	L	o	g	x	x	x				V	a	a	.	b	b	.	c	c	
E	n	v	i	r	o	n	m	e	n	t	a	l			L	o	g	g	e	r
S	N		y	y	m	m	n	n	n	n	/	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

where

- xxx: device model
- aa.bb.cc: firmware version (higher.lower.build)
- yymmnnnn: serial number
- uuuuuuuu: serial number or name of the datalogger defined by the user.

The data above may be displayed at any time by selecting the Product Info mask from the keypad.

### 8.2.2. INSTANT VALUES OF THE PROGRAMMED MEASURES

Each line indicates the latest value acquired or computed. One or multiple lines are displayed:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
n	n	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v

where

- nn: ordinal number of the measure. The number of the physical input is not shown
- mmmm...: full name of the measure
- vvvvvv: measure value. The error condition is marked by "Err." The value is right justified.

Press  to display the shortened name of the measure and the relative unit of measure.

Press  again to display the full name of the variable and the number of the input connected to the sensor. If the measure is calculated, "-" is displayed instead of the name of the input. If the measure is acquired via the serial port, the sensor address (marked with "A") and the number of the reference channel (marked with "C") are indicated instead of the input number.

If the datalogger is programmed with at least one actuation logic, press  again to display the alarm condition of the measure: the wording "OK" indicates that no alarm tripped, whilst the wording "Alarm" means that an alarm tripped.

Press   to switch from one format to the other.

### 8.2.3. DIAGNOSTIC INFO

Information related to operation and statistics are displayed from diagnostic masks. Diagnostic mask of type 1:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
D	T		d	d	/	m	m	/	y	y		h	h	:	m	m	:	s	s
E	r	r		e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e								
M	e	m		m	m	m	m	k	B		W	w	w	w	w	w	w		
M	s	r		A	a	a		S	s	s		C	c	c					

where

- dd/mm/yy hh:mm:ss: current date/time
- eeee...: numeric code in hexadecimal notation
- mmmm: data memory dimension in kBytes
- wwwwww...: available memory (percentage). In fact, circular data storage is provided, so the memory capacity is virtually endless. The available memory is calculated based on the total memory dedicated to the process data in respect to the data transferred to the PC via serial link 1. Data transfer via serial link 2 does not affect the available memory. When reading processed data, this value is updated instant by instant. If "zero percent" is indicated, this means that the circular data storage algorithm has stored the new data items and is deleting the oldest data items (\*)
- aa: number of measures acquired by the device inputs
- ss: number of measures acquired by the serial port
- cc: number of calculated measures.

(\*) Press  to display the number (hexadecimal notation) expressing the memory position of the processed data (the start value is 0).

Press to display the diagnostic mask of type 2:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
R	e	s	e	t		d	d	/	m	m	/	y	y		h	h	:	m	m
C	n		B	y	t	e						M	s	g					
R	x		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a		b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
T	x		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

where

- dd/mm/yy hh:mm: date/time of the latest reset event. Statistic data can be locally reset by pressing F2, or they can be remotely reset via PC
- n: number of the serial port of the device. Press to switch to the next serial port;
- aaaaaaaaa: number of bytes that have been received
- bbbbbbbb: number of messages that have been received
- cccccc: number of bytes that have been transferred
- ddddddd: number of messages that have been sent.

Press to display the diagnostic mask of type 3:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
C	1		A	d	d	r	x	x	x	>	y	y	y	y	y	y	b	p	S
C	2		A	d	d	r	x	x	x		y	y	y	y	y	y	b	p	S

where

- xxx: device address
- yyyy: bit rate of the serial port.

The character ">" indicates the serial port being used. The bit rate of the serial ports may range from 1200 to 115200 bps and may be changed by pressing .

Press to select serial port 2 of the device.

Press to temporarily set the address to 1. Few seconds later, a test transmission of the instant values will occur. These values may be checked by using any terminal emulation program.

**Important:** Any modification to the comms values made locally via the keypad is temporary, as it is aimed at quickly fixing communication failures (if any) with the external devices. When restarted, the datalogger will use the settings programmed via PC. In order to permanently configure those settings, the special program is required.

Press to display the diagnostic mask of type 4:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
O	u	t		1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
				x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
				^															
P	w	r		y	y	y	.	y		V									

where

- x value of the actuation output: 0 = inactive output, 1 = active output
- yyy.y value of the supply voltage measured by the device (Volt).

Press   to move the cursor to the desired actuator; press  to switch from on/off and viceversa.

Press  to display the diagnostic mask of type 5:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
G	S	M	:	m		G	P	R	S	:	p								
C	S	Q	:	c	c														
C	o	n	n	.	:	n	/	t											

where

- m: status of the connection to GSM network (0 "not connected", 1 "connected")
- p: status of the connection via GPRS protocol (0 "not connected", 1 "connected")
- cc: quality of the GSM signal (0 "no signal", 31 "maximum signal"). Any value lower than 15 does not enable using the GPRS protocol
- n: number of correct connections (from the latest reset)
- t: number of total connections (from the latest reset).

The memory statistic is saved every 20 connection attempts and only if the modem is not powered via the actuator.

When the mask of type 5 is displayed, press  to connect to the operational centre. Press  to reset the modem and press  to reset the connection statistics.

This mask will display the status of the GPRS modem (serial port 1 only); if the GPRS modem functionality is not supported, the datalogger will display the next diagnostic mask.

If the GPRS modem is off, the following message will be cyclically displayed: "Modem GPRS: off".

Press  to display additional information on the GPRS connection.

If the E-Log datalogger is programmed to power on/off the modem, the following message is displayed when the modem is off:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
M	o	d	e	m		G	P	R	S	:		O	f	f					

If the E-Log datalogger has been programmed to operate with the GPRS modem but communications failures occur between the two devices or over the GPRS network, the following message appears:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
M	o	d	e	m		G	P	R	S	:		N	.	C	.				

Press to display the diagnostic mask of type 6:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A l a r m : m m m m . . . . . m m																			

where

- mm: number of the measure for which an alarm tripped, based on the status detected by the actuation algorithm. Maximum 26 alarms may be displayed.

If no actuation algorithm has been programmed, the mask of type 6 is not displayed.

Press to go back to the product info mask.

### 8.2.4. LEDs

The keypad of the E-Log datalogger is provided with N. 2 two-coloured LEDs for the operating conditions of the datalogger (OK/ERR) and communication to/from external devices (Rx/Tx).

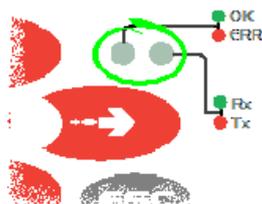


Figure 15: LEDs

The LED functions are described below:

Status Indicator	Communication Indicator	Description
Off	-	Device off or supply voltage under the minimum allowable threshold (7 V).
Single quick flash, green	-	Device on. Correctly operating (acquiring data).
Three quick flashes, green	-	Device on. Being reconfigured.
Five quick flashes, green	-	Device on. Quick acquisition mode.
Slow flashing, red	-	Device on. An error occurred. The number of flashes indicates the type of error.
-	Off	No communication in progress.
-	Green, flashing	Receiving data via serial links.
-	Red, flashing	Sending data via serial links.

Time interval between two flashes: 5s.

Quick flash duration: 125ms.

Slow flash duration: 375ms.

## 9. MAINTENANCE

Access to products for the purpose of maintenance, modifications and management involves all persons responsible for production and maintenance. **It must be carried out in observance of the health and safety regulations described in section 2 CAUTION STATEMENTS.**

This section describes all the activities required to keep machine parts which are subject to wear and deterioration and/or components which are essential for guaranteeing safety and optimum performance in good condition.

The maintenance intervals depend on the location of the device and the environmental conditions. Equipment installed in an environment where there is a high concentration of dust requires more frequent maintenance than generally indicated.

### 9.1. Maintenance Sheet

---

Maintenance Tasks	Maintenance Interval (Recommended)
Clean and check the correct operation of the air temperature sensor	6 months (*)
Clean and check the correct operation of the wind direction and wind speed sensor	12 months (*)
Clean and check the correct operation of the pyranometer	6 months (*)
Clean and check the correct operation of the contact temperature sensor	12 months (*)

\* The frequency of the scheduled maintenance may need to be increased/decreased depending on the location in which the equipment is installed and the relative environmental conditions.

Table 10: Maintenance sheet

### 9.2. Air Temperature Sensor

---

Periodically do the following to guarantee the correct operation of the air temperature sensor:

#### Visual inspection

1. Check that the external antiradiation screen is clean and with no dents
2. Check that the porous filter protecting the sensitive element is clean
3. Check that the measuring element is perfectly clean. Check if dust or dew is to be found on the plate, but do not touch it with your hands. Use a magnifier, if required. Make sure that the contacts are not oxidized. Clean the measuring element, if required.

#### Operation check

Measure the air temperature with a thermometer. Compare the measure obtained with the measure taken by the probe being tested and check that the probe values range within the allowable values.

#### Cleaning the antiradiation screen

Clean the external antiradiation screen with a soft brush or a dampened cloth: the high reflecting power of the screen is guaranteed by its perfect cleanness.

### Cleaning the measuring elements

1. Disconnect the cable from the probe
2. Loosen the lower cable gaskets and pull out the sensor from the screen
3. Loosen the white guard from the porous filter
4. Clean the surface of the PT100 probe (temperature measuring element) using a tiny, soft brush.



#### **CAUTION**

Wait 2 to 3 hours before taking any measures. This time may be reduced if the measuring element is left in a dry place or exposed to a cold flow of air for a while.

### Cleaning the porous filter

Clean the internal part of the filter with a stream of cold air. Dew inside the porous filter is particularly frequent in tropical areas, due to high temperature and humidity.

*Elettronica Santerno suggests that checks and cleaning be made at least every six months. The replacement of the porous filter is based on the installation place (high humidity, pollution, presence of dust and chemicals strongly affect the life of the porous filter).*

*Replacing the filter every two years is however advisable. Elettronica Santerno suggests that the measuring element be replaced when measures are not consistent with the actual environmental conditions.*

## **9.3. Wind Speed and Wind Direction Sensor**

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Periodically do the following to guarantee the correct operation of the wind speed and wind direction sensor:

- Make sure that the rotor and the weather vane are not warped
- Make sure that the cone-shaped support of the rotor is able to move in any direction
- Make sure that the sensor is in good condition; check if no dirt or foreign matters are to be found between the rotor and the body of the sensor
- Check the sensor calibration.

### Mechanical and functional checks

Do the following:

- Check if rotors turn independently of each other. Make sure that no friction occurs.
- Use a compass to check if the red nose on the sensor side is actually oriented towards north (this condition is required for the correct data readout). Adjust, if required.

Do the following to check that the wind direction is correctly measured:

- Stop the rotor keeping its tip parallel to the red nose (pointing towards north) which is located on the sensor; make sure that a value corresponding to  $360^\circ \pm 8^\circ$  ( $356^\circ$  to  $4^\circ$ ) appears in the "wind speed" field on the display
- Turn the rotor clockwise by  $90^\circ$  (seen from above); make sure that an angle of  $90^\circ \pm 8^\circ$  is displayed
- Turn the rotor clockwise by  $90^\circ$  again and make sure that a value of  $180^\circ \pm 8^\circ$  is displayed
- Turn the rotor clockwise by  $90^\circ$  again and make sure that a value of  $270^\circ \pm 8^\circ$  is displayed.

Do the following to check that the wind speed is correctly measured:

- Stop the rotor and make sure that "0" is displayed in the "wind speed" field
- Carry out a practical test to detect speed with continuous operation (approx. one turn per second) and make sure that a value ranging from 1.5 to 2 m/s in the "wind speed" field is displayed.

Clean the sensor with a damped cloth. Avoid using too much cleaning fluid.

*Elettronica Santerno recommends that the sensor be maintained/cleaned once a year, depending on the environmental conditions.*

## 9.4. First Class Pyranometer

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The routine maintenance of the first pyranometer guarantees its correct operation.

Do the following:

- Clean the sensor and the white antiradiation screen with a damp cloth
- Replace the silica gel or fill it up (see the table below to check the efficiency of the silica gel). The silica gel is a desiccant absorbing the air humidity. Silica gel is easy to find and can be regenerated by heating it up in an oven.

Colour of new/efficient silica gel	Colour of waste silica gel/to be replaced or regenerated
Blue	Pink
Dark yellow/ochre	White/yellowish white

Functional check:

Measure the radiation value with a reference pyranometer.

Compare the measure obtained with the measure taken by the probe being tested and check that the probe values range within the allowable values.

*Ellettronica Santerno recommends that the sensor is checked/cleaned every six months.*

## 9.5. Contact Temperature Sensor

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The contact temperature probe does not need particular maintenance tasks.

Only, make sure that the probe sticks to the photovoltaic module. If required, apply some conductive paste and fasten the probe to the PV module.

Functional test:

Measure the PV module temperature with a thermometer. Compare the reference measure with the probe being tested and check that the probe values range within the allowable values.

*Ellettronica Santerno recommends that the sensor is checked once a year.*

## 10. TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter indicates the most likely causes of the most common problems. If the problems persist, please contact the Customer Service of Elettronica Santerno SpA.

### 10.1. Malfunction of the Datalogger and/or Connected Sensors

In the event of a malfunction, the "Err" LED (red) on the E-Log keypad comes on. The different flashing modes indicate the type of error, as detailed in the table below:

Number of flashes	Problem	Solution
1	Memory data access	Try to transfer data processed by the device. If the error persists, please contact the Customer Service to have the device re-configured.
2	IPC	Transfer data processed by the device, then turn the device off/on again. If the error persists, please contact the Customer Service.
3	Sensor acquisition	Possible programming error. Please contact the Customer Service technicians, who will check the correct configuration of the device.
	Low battery of one or more sensors	Check the status of the batteries of the connected sensors (measure the battery level, check the sensor flashes, perform transmission tests) via radio. Replace batteries, if required.
4	Parameter configuration	Possible programming error. Please contact the Customer Service technicians, who will check the correct configuration of the device.
5	Data searching	If the error is detected as soon as the datalogger is activated, you can reset the error and go on with normal operation. If a new error is detected during operation with no communication with the acquisition system, try to turn off and on the device again. If the error persists, please contact the Customer Service.

**Table 11: Flashing mode of the red "Err" LED**

The error detected by the device is also indicated as follows:

- 1) By activating the error digital signal.
- 2) By displaying the numeric value of the detected error: the error code is given in the diagnostic mask of type 1. The numeric code may also indicate more than one error. The value displayed is expressed in hexadecimal notation.
- 3) When communicating with special programs from the manufacturer: the programs may show the numeric code or the description of the error detected by the device when transferring processed data or when sending configuration data.
- 4) By sending the operation status of the system via Modbus communications protocol.

Do the following to deactivate the error signal:

- 1) When the error code is displayed in the diagnostic mask of type 1, press F2 to reset the error (however, the error will be displayed again when accessing and quitting the diagnostic mask)
- 2) During data transfer or the configuration between the device and the PC: in that case, the device will reset the error as it is considered as already detected by the operator.

In both cases, resetting the error condition will cause the "Err" LED to turn off, will cause the error ID to disappear from the diagnostic mask of type 1 and will cause the signal deactivation on the actuator output (if programmed via the relevant actuation logic).

When a new error is detected, the error signals above will be reactivated.

### 10.1.1. MALFUNCTION INDICATED IN THE MEASURES

The values given in the measures (instant values) may indicate the error condition:

- If the measure is acquired by the device:
  - The measure programming is inconsistent with the type of signal to be measured (selected electrical type, type of linearization, parameters for recalculating the scale, etc.)
  - Sensor cut out or not correctly connected to the terminal board
  - If the sensor is power supplied via an actuated output, the power on time could be too short
  - Input electric signal is off scale
  - If the measure is acquired via the thermocouple: the internal temperature might not be programmed
  - If the measure is acquired via serial port: no legal message sent from the sensor has been detected for a time three times higher than the preset acquisition rate.
- If the measure is calculated:
  - Off scale value or error value from one or more measures assigned to the measure to be processed
  - Algorithm output error of the calculated measure.

If the number to be displayed is  $< -999999$  or  $> 999999$ , the display will show "Overfl".

## 10.2. Malfunction of the Comms Ports

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### 10.2.1. SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS FAILURE

- Check if all programming parameters are correct
- Check if the line terminators are correctly set

Check the values of the idle bus and the line polarization:

- Differential voltage between A (D1) and B (D0) equal to approx. 200 mV
- 2.6 V between line A (D1) and Common
- 2.4 V between line B (D0) and Common.

## 10.3. How to Contact the Customer Service

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Should it be necessary to contact the Customer Service of Elettronica Santerno SpA, please provide the following data:

- Device model
- Serial number
- Date of commissioning
- Order confirmation reference, if available.

Should it be necessary to send the equipment in for repair or to return the equipment, please contact the Customer Service to agree upon the terms.

## 11. TECHNICAL DATA

### 11.1. Nameplate

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The nameplate indicates all the technical data and identification data of the Meteo Center weather station. The nameplate is placed on the back of the E-Log datalogger.



Figure 16: Nameplate of the Meteo Center weather station

## 11.2. Technical and Electrical Specifications of the E-Log Datalogger

	Scale	Resolution	
Analog inputs	Voltage	-300 ÷ 1200 mV	19 µV
		±78 mV	2.4 µV
		±39 mV	1.2 µV
	PT100	-50 ÷ 70 °C	0.003°C
		-50 ÷ 600 °C	0.012 °C
	Resistor	0 ÷ 5000 Ω	0.076 Ω
	Thermocouple	E-IPTS 68	< 0.1 °C
		J-IPTS 68	< 0.1 °C
		J - DIN	< 0.1 °C
		K-IPTS 68	< 0.1 °C
		S-IPTS 68	0.22 °C
		T-IPTS 68	< 0.1 °C
Sampling duration (rejection 50 Hz): 80 ms			
ESD protection:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>±8 kV contact discharge IEC 1000-4-2</li> <li>± 1.2kV air-gap discharge IEC 1000-4-2</li> </ul>			
Channel to channel crosstalk: -93 dB			
Max input signal: 3 V			
All channels are provided with EMC filters			
Error based on temperature:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale -300 ÷ 1200 mV &lt; ±0.01% FSR (@ -10 ÷ 30 °C)</li> <li>Scale ±39 mV &lt; ±0.01% FSR (@ -10 ÷ 30 °C)</li> <li>Scale ±78 mV &lt; ±0.01% FSR (@ -10 ÷ 30 °C).</li> </ul>			
Digital inputs	4 digital inputs allocated as follows:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 inputs for optoelectronics sensors (inputs 9 and 10, max. freq. 10 kHz)</li> <li>2 frequency inputs (inputs 11 and 12, max. freq. 1 kHz)</li> <li>4 ON/OFF logic status inputs (may acquire 0 to 3 Vdc signals).</li> </ul>		
	State input level "low": 0 ÷ 1.5 V		
	State input level "high": 2 ÷ 3 V		
	Max. input frequency: 10 kHz		
	Max. error: 3 Hz @ 10 kHz		
	Protection: Transient voltage suppressor 600W, <10us		
Serial inputs	Acquisition from sensors with serial output or radio output; supported protocols:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LSI LASTEM CISS</li> <li>ZigBee (data format LSI LASTEM CISS)</li> <li>GILL Windsonic anemometers, Giletta, Lufft, Climatronics</li> </ul>		
Total measures	99, as a sum of the measures corresponding to the acquired sensors, from terminal board or serial port, and to the calculated measures		
Actuator outputs	Max. current for one output individually actuated: 0.7 A		
	Max. current with all outputs simultaneously actuated: 1.2 A		
	Protections:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overcurrent &gt; 0.7 A (each output)</li> <li>Thermal protection</li> </ul>		
Actuation logics	Up to 20 programmable logics. Utilization of the instantaneous values of the acquired or calculated measures. Activation of the actuator outputs based on AND or OR logics applied to one or more actuation logics.		

Comms protocols	<p><b>Serial port 1:</b> Native (CISS) for instrument programming, internal clock/calendar setting, data download (instantaneous values and values processed by measures and diagnostics info); support to GPRS transmission mode (TCP or FTP mode).</p> <p><b>Serial port 2:</b> to be chosen among:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced native (CISS): as per serial port 1</li> <li>• CISS sensors: acquisition from LSI LASTEM cordless sensors</li> <li>• TTY: transmission of instant data (uncontrolled or on demand) of diagnostics measures and info</li> <li>• Modbus: transmission of instant data of diagnostics measures and info.</li> </ul>	
Measure processing	<p>Statistics, arithmetical and vector process algorithms; may be individually programmed for each measure; computed on a unique time basis, from 1 second to 12 hours, for all the measures; measures are processed by default every 10 minutes.</p>	
Power supply	<p><b>Input voltages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC: 12 V ± 10%</li> </ul>	<p><b>Average consumptions (without sensor actuation) @ 12 V:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8-channel acquisition, display on: 136 mW</li> <li>• 8-channel acquisition, display off: 115 mW</li> <li>• Power down: &lt; 4 mW</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Protections:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internally: overcurrent, short-circuit</li> <li>• Max. actuation current including external load: 1.5 A</li> <li>• Transient voltage suppressor: 600 W, t = 10 μs</li> <li>• Polarity reversal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Operating temperature of the protection electronics: -40 ÷ 70 °C</b></p>	
Internal clock/calendar	<p><b>Format:</b> year-month-day-hours-minutes-seconds</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> 30 seconds a month (with T=25°C)</p>	
Display	<p>Alphanumeric, 4 x 20 characters (based on the product model)</p>	
Keypad	<p>Membrane, 8 keys (based on the product model)</p>	
Processors	<p>2 RISC 8-bit, 16 MHz clock</p>	
Communication line	<p>2 RS232 (9 pole, female DTE), rate: 1200 to 115200 bps</p>	
Mechanical degree of protection	<p>IP 40</p>	
Environmental limits	<p>-40 ÷ 60 °C, 15 ÷ 100 % UR (with no condensation)</p>	
Weight	<p>720 g</p>	
Dimensions	<p>242 x 108 x 80 mm</p>	
A/D Converter	<p>18-bit with rounding off at 16 bits</p>	

Table 12: Technical and electrical specifications of the E-Log datalogger

## 11.3. Technical and Electrical Specifications of the Sensors

### 11.3.1. AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR

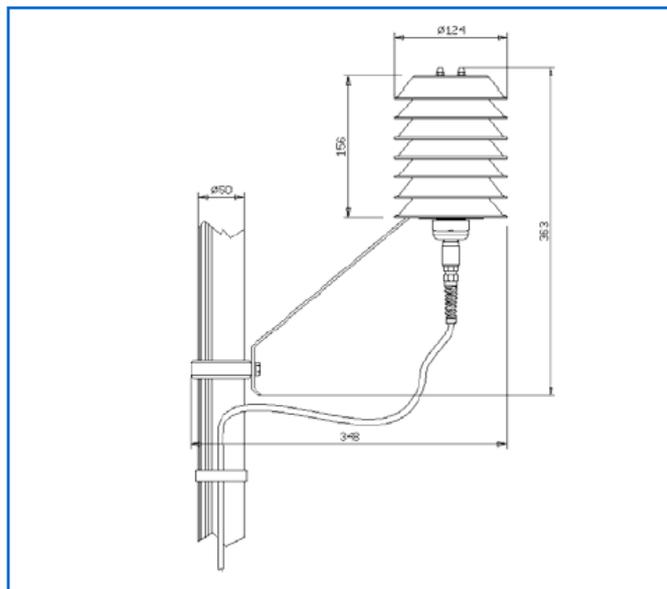


Figure 17: Air temperature sensor

Measure range	-30 ÷ 70 °C
Sensitive element	PT100 1/3 DIN-B
Accuracy	±0,1 °C (0 °C)
Reproducibility	1/5 accuracy
Physical output	PT100 Ω 1/3 DIN
Operating temperature	-40 ÷ 95 °C
Degree of protection (upright position)	IP66
Weight (cable included)	440 g
Connection cable	L.5 m included

Table 13: Technical and electrical specifications of the temperature sensor

Probe socket	Cable bushing Ø 18 mm
Pole assembly	Through collar DYA051, 48 to 50 mm pole
Material	Luran resin
Weight	670 g
Degree of protection of the internal probe	IP66

Table 14: Technical and electrical specifications of the antiradiation screen

### 11.3.2. WIND DIRECTION AND WIND SPEED COMBINED SENSOR

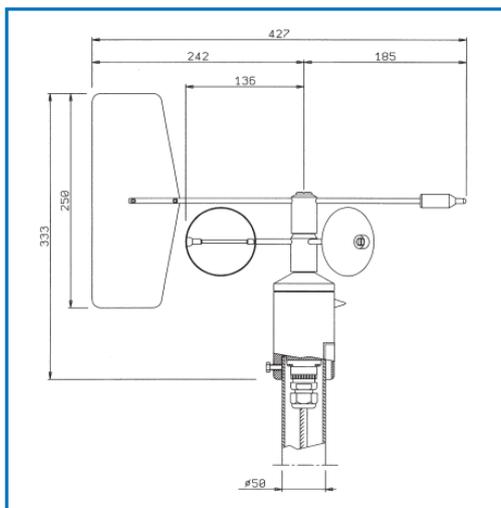


Figure 18: Wind direction and wind speed combined sensor

Operating principle	Cup and weather vane tacho-gonioanemometer
Wind speed sensor	Optoelectronic disc
Wind direction sensor	2000 Ohm potentiometer
Housing	Anodized aluminium, coated with epoxy resin
Transducer support	Stainless steel bar, low inertia moment
Degree of protection (upright position)	IP65
Mechanical assembly	On 48 ÷ 50 mm $\phi$ pole
Output electric terminals	IP65 connectors
Weight (sensor with rotors)	950 g
CE	Industrial environments
Damage threshold	$> 75 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
Operating temperatures	$-30 \div 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Speed</b>	
Measure range	$0 \div 60 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
Threshold	$0.21 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
Response time (63% at $12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )	2.5 s
Delay distance (63% at $1.1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )	7.7 m
Resolution (integration time = 1 s)	$0.05 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
Accuracy & linearity	$0.1 \text{ m/s} + 1\% \text{VL}$ (read value)
<b>Direction</b>	
Measure range	$0^\circ \div 360^\circ$ (electrical $0^\circ \div 356^\circ$ )
Threshold	$0.15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
Response time (63% at $12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )	0.74 s
Delay distance (63% at $1.1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )	$< 4.3 \text{ m}$
Logarithmic damping (at $4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )	$d = \ln(a/b) = 1.9$
Wavelength (at $4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )	$\lambda = 7.4 \text{ m}$
Transfer function	$\text{Dir}_{(\text{r})} = 355 \times R_{(\text{Ohm})} / 2000$
Resolution	$0.1^\circ$
Accuracy	1% FS (over the full scale)
Integral linearity	0.5%

$a, b$  Maximum tangential displacement referred to the same direction angle.

$\lambda$  Product of the air speed and the interval between two elongation peaks.

Table 15: Technical and electrical features of the tacho-gonioanemometer

### 11.3.3. FIRST CLASS PYRANOMETER

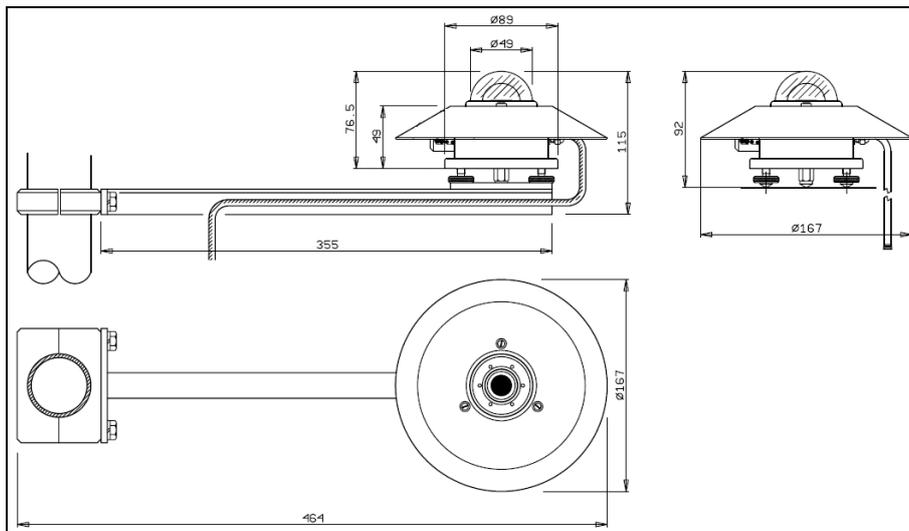


Figure 19: First class pyranometer

Sensitive element	Thermopile
Measure range	< 2000 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Spectral response	305 – 2800 nm
Impedance	1000 – 1300 ohm
Operating temperature	-40 ÷ +80 °C
WRC-WRR Traceability	Calibration with reference sensor certified at the WRC in Davos
Sensitivity of the measuring element	0.5
Sensitivity of the radiometer	30-45 μv/ W/m <sup>2</sup>
Maximum irradiance	2000 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Number of domes	2
Glass	Schott NK5
External screen	provided
Weight	approx. 1 Kg (10 m cable included)
Desiccant	Silica gel
Response time 90%	27 sec
Thermal drift due to changes in temperature (5°C/h)	< ±4 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Stability (% change/year)	< ±1.5 sensitivity
Direction error (azimuth+cosine) W/m <sup>2</sup> (at 1000 W/m <sup>2</sup> ) 0<θ<80°	< ±20
Response to temp. (50 K range)	<4% (-10 + 40°C)
Non linearity % (at 1000 W/m <sup>2</sup> )	< ±1
Uncertainty 95% of the confidence level. Total daily	<5%

Table 16: Technical and electrical features of the pyranometer

### 11.3.4. CONTACT TEMPERATURE SENSOR

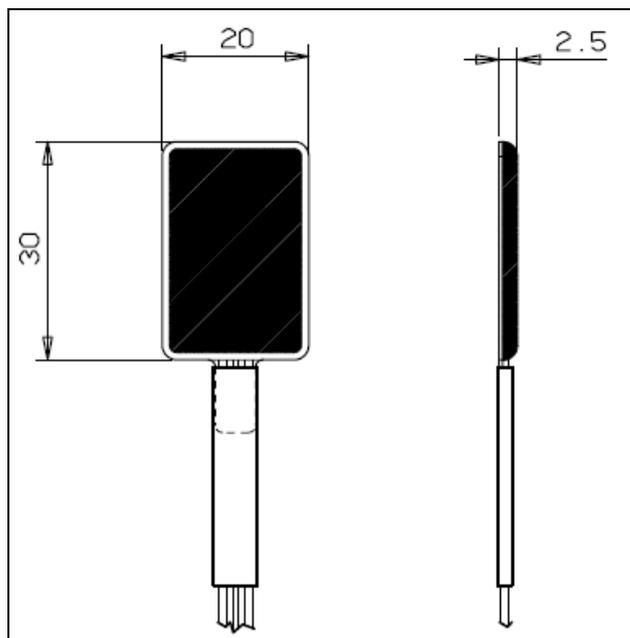
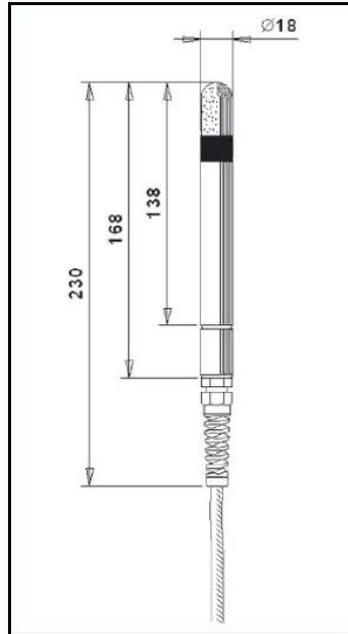


Figure 20: Contact temperature sensor

Measure range	-30 ÷ 70 °C
Sensitive element	PT100 1/3 DIN-B
Accuracy	±0.1 °C (0° C)
Reproducibility	1/5 accuracy
Electric output	PT100 Ω 1/3 DIN
Operating temperature	-40 ÷ 95 °C
Weight (cable included)	approx. 200 g
Connection cable	20 m (standard).

Table 17: Technical and electrical features of the contact temperature sensor

### 11.3.5. THERMOHYGROMETRIC SENSOR (OPTIONAL)



Measure range	Temperature	RH (relative humidity)
	-30 ÷ 70 °C	0 ÷ 100 %
Sensitive element	PT100 1/3 DIN	capacitive
Accuracy	±0.1 °C (0° C)	1,5% (5 ÷ 95%, 23°C) 2% (<5, >95%, 23°C)
Electric output	PT100 Ω	Analog 0 ÷ 1 V
Operating temperature	-50 ÷ 100 °C	
Weight (cable included)	1250 g	
Connection cable	5 m (standard)	

Table 18: Technical and electrical features of the thermohygrometric sensor (optional)

## 12. DECLARATIONS OF CONFORMITY



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### DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITA' CE

*Dichiarazione del Costruttore sulla garanzia che la produzione di serie sia conforme al Campione Certificato*

*Dichiarazione del Costruttore sulla conformità alle Direttive Europee EMC.*

Nome del produttore: Lsi Lastem Srl

Con la presente si dichiara che i tutti i prodotti della seguente serie:

Data-logger per applicazioni ambientali, modelli:

- ELO105 – ELO106 – ELO305 – ELO306 – ELO310
- ELO505 – ELO515 – ELO516

(dal numero di serie 07090205 a cui questa dichiarazione si riferisce)

è conforme ai requisiti essenziali dei seguenti standard e documenti normativi:

EN60950-1(2005); EN60950-1(2006); EN50371(2002-10);  
EN301489-17(2002-10); EN300328(2006-10);  
EN61326-A1(1997) +A1(1998) + A2(2001) + A3(2003)  
che rispettano le direttive:  
1999/5/CE, 2004/108/CEE.

Dr. Giulio Certo  
Direttore Generale e Legale Rappresentante







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Ref. CE009/06

## DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITA' CE

***Dichiarazione del Costruttore sulla garanzia che la produzione di serie sia conforme al Campione Certificato***

***Dichiarazione del Costruttore sulla conformità alle Direttive Europee EMC.***

Nome del produttore: Lsi Lastem Srl

Con la presente si dichiara che tutti i prodotti della seguente serie:

Nome Prodotto: Radiometri, Codici:

DPA516, DPA518

DPA501, DPA503

DPA553, DPA558

DPA521, DPA523

DPA506, DPA508

DPA560, DPA568

DPA511, DPA513

DPA554, DPA559

DPA007, DPA009

DPA153, DPA253

DPA047

prodotti dalla nostra azienda, sono costruiti in modo identico all'esemplare testato. I prodotti sono conformi ai requisiti imposti dalla Direttiva Europea:

EMC Directive 89/336 EEC (inclusa 93/68 EEC)

e quindi sono conformi alle norme europee (in parentesi gli standards internazionali)

- EN 50082 – 1
- EN 55011
- EN 55022 (CISPR 22) – Interferenza elettromagnetica
- EN 55024 (IEC61000-4-2,3,4,5,6,8,11) – Immunità elettromagnetica
- EN 61000-3-2 (IEC61000-3-2) – Power Line Harmonics
- EN 61000-3-3 (IEC61000) – Power Line Flicker
- EN 60950 (IEC60950) – Sicurezza del prodotto

In accordo alle dette direttive i prodotti sono marchiati con il marchio CE.

La presente dichiarazione copre tutte le opzioni derivate dal prodotto specificato.

Dr. Giulio Certo  
 Direttore Generale e Legale Rappresentante

\*...indicano i codici con numerazione compresa



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Ref. CE009/06

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***Dichiarazione del Costruttore sulla conformità alle Direttive Europee EMC.***

Nome del produttore: Lsi Lastem Srl

Con la presente si dichiara che tutti i prodotti della seguente serie:

Nome Prodotto: Radiometri, Codici:

DPA516, DPA518

DPA501, DPA503

DPA553, DPA558

DPA521, DPA523

DPA506, DPA508

DPA560, DPA568

DPA511, DPA513

DPA554, DPA559

DPA007, DPA009

DPA153, DPA253

DPA047

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- EN 50082 – 1
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- EN 61000-3-2 (IEC61000-3-2) – Power Line Harmonics
- EN 61000-3-3 (IEC61000) – Power Line Flicker
- EN 60950 (IEC60950) – Sicurezza del prodotto

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La presente dichiarazione copre tutte le opzioni derivate dal prodotto specificato.

Dr. Giulio Certo  
 Direttore Generale e Legale Rappresentante



\*...indicano i codici con numerazione compresa