

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



CS225 ***Temperature String***

October 2014



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CS225 Temperature String

1. Introduction

The CS225 temperature string uses SDI-12 digital technology for simple integration and reliability. The CS225 consists of an arrangement of temperature sensors mounted in rugged steel reinforced cable. Temperature points are overmolded to provide long-term protection in all mediums. Each CS225 is manufactured to the client's specific requirements and includes the SGB3 to provide electrical surge protection.

Before using the CS225 please study:

- Section 2, Cautionary Statements
- Section 7.1, Wiring

More details are available in the remaining sections.

2. Cautionary Statements

- Although the CS225 is designed to be a rugged and reliable device for field use, care should be taken when handling or moving it to avoid damage.
- There are no user-serviceable parts and any attempt to disassemble the device will void the warranty.
- The CS225 must be used in conjunction with the SGB3 in order to protect against electrical surges.

NOTE

Do not make tight bends near the temperature sensor(s). Doing so has the potential to damage the sensor assembly. The minimum bend radius at any sensor location is 6"/15 cm (12"/30 cm diameter). See image below.



3. Initial Inspection

- Upon receipt of the CS225, inspect the packaging and contents for damage. File any damage claims with the shipping company. Immediately check package contents against the shipping documentation. Contact Campbell Scientific about any discrepancies.
- The model number and cable length are printed on a label at the connection end of the cable. Check this information against the shipping documents to ensure the expected product and cable length are received.
- The CS225 is shipped with a SGB3, FIN4COND cable, and a ResourceDVD.
-

4. Overview

The CS225 temperature string makes use of digital sensor technology allowing for a simple 3-wire integration. The CS225 consists of an arrangement of overmolded temperature points mounted in a rugged steel reinforced cable. Each CS225 is manufactured to the client's specific requirements.

The CS225 is suited for a wide variety of applications and environments that require temperature profiling. The completely sealed cable assembly permits the CS225 to be buried, submerged or integrated directly into structures. Examples of some applications include temperature profiling in boreholes, soils, water, and frost & permafrost monitoring.

The purpose of the SGB3 is to provide adequate surge protection for the CS225 Temperature String. The case of the SGB3 is suited for mounting to a back plate with 1 inch on centre spacing.

5. Specifications

Features:

- Accurate and stable measurements
- Each sensor is individually addressed and referenced to its depth
- Low power consumption
- Digital SDI-12 output

Compatibility

Dataloggers:	CR200(X) series
	CR800 series
	CR1000
	CR3000
	CR5000
	CR510
	CR10(X)
	CR23X

5.1 SGB3 3-Line Surge Protector

Operating Range:	-55° to +85°C
Maximum Voltage:	±28 Vdc / 20Vac (L1, L2, L3 with respect to G terminals)
Maximum Current:	2 A per terminal, 4 A total (requires both ground terminals for return current)
Maximum rated surge:	1200 Amps (8/20 us)

5.2 CS225 Temperature String

Operating Range:	-55° to +85°C
Accuracy:	Typical - $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ over -40° to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-case - $\pm 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ over -40° to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$; $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ over -55° to -40°C (includes lifetime drift of sensor)
Resolution:	0.0078°C
Measurement Update Interval:	1 second (automatic), occurs in quiescent mode
Warm-up Time:	10 seconds
Maximum Sensors per String:	36 sensors
Maximum Pressure:	50 PSI
Supply Voltage:	9 to 28 Vdc
Current Consumption:	Quiescent: # sensors * 1.0 mA (max) Active (during SDI-12 communications): 20 mA + (# sensors * 1.0 mA)
Temperature Point Diameter:	2.22 cm (0.875 in)
Maximum Cable Length:	152 m (500 ft), individual CS225 and datalogger SDI-12 terminal maximum
Minimum Sensor Spacing:	15cm (5.9 in)

NOTE

The furthest temperature point from the datalogger (or the temperature point at the end of the string) is addressed starting at '1'. Each temperature point going up the string towards the datalogger changes by one address number/letter.



6. Installation

6.1 Siting

The CS225 is meant to be installed in the required orientation within the medium that is to be monitored. In order to make the most representative measurement it is important that consistent contact be made between the Temperature String and the medium. The location of the Temperature String should be representative of the intended application.

The CS225 consists of two distinct segments, the lead and the sensor array. The lead length accounts for the length of cable required to reach between the datalogger and the sensor array. The sensor array length accounts for the length of cable required to incorporate all temperature sensors in their necessary configuration.

The installation position of the string and its measurement points are referenced from the first sensor position at the end of the sensor array. This information needs to be addressed as part of the sensor configuration process. Please contact one of our Measurement Consultants for more details.

6.2 Mounting

The CS225 will need to be orientated and secured in the measurement medium. Any materials removed in order to install the CS225 should be retained for use as backfill.

If a burial depth is required for each temperature sensor you will need to know the length of the sensor array, the “measurement from end” metadata of each sensor in the array, and any offset used during installation of the string. With this information you will be able to calculate the depth of each temperature sensor.

Care should be taken to orientate the lead cable of the CS225 towards the datalogger to avoid loops or strain on the cable. A suitable trench or conduit will also need to be considered in order to protect the lead cable from damage.

The SGB3 is to be mounted inside the datalogger enclosure, and can be secured to the enclosure backplate with the supplied hardware.

7. Operation

When power is supplied to the CS225, the internal electronics will continuously measure the temperature approximately once per second. Every output obtained from the sensor is a running average of 10 consecutive, 1 second readings. The accuracy specification is based on an average of 10 consecutive readings. For this purpose after initial power up, a delay of 10 seconds is recommended to obtain the best accuracy.

Outputs of both lifetime and user resettable minimum and maximum temperatures are also available during powered operation from each temperature point in the CS225. The user resettable minimum and maximum temperatures can be used to monitor specific seasons or periods of measure,

without having to review the entire data set. The lifetime minimum and maximum temperatures are used for maintenance and warranty records.

7.1. Wiring

Connections for the SGB3 and CS225 to Campbell Scientific dataloggers are given in Table 7-1 and 7-2. When Short Cut for Windows software is used to create the datalogger program, the sensor should be wired to the channels shown on the wiring diagram created by Short Cut.

The SGB3 is required in order to protect against electrical surges. The SGB3 makes use of the included FIN4COND cable to make final connections to the datalogger.

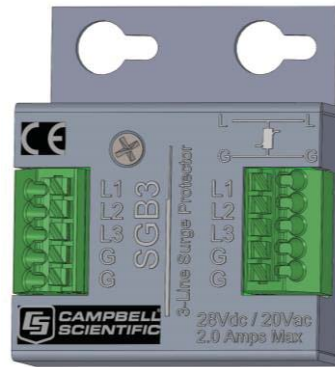


Figure 7—1 SGB3 3-Line Surge Protector

TABLE 7-1. CS225 Connection to SGB3		
Colour	Description	CS225
Red	Power	L1
Green	SDI-12 Signal	L2
	Not Used	L3
Black	Power Ground	G
Clear	Shield	G

TABLE 7-2. SGB3 Connection to Campbell Scientific Dataloggers

Colour	SGB3 Description	CR200(X) CR800 CR1000 CR3000 CR5000	CR510 CR500 CR10(X)	CR23X
Red	L1	12V	12V	12V
Green	L2	* Control Port	Control Port	Control Port
	L3	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used
Black	G	G	G	$\underline{\underline{\text{G}}}$
Clear	G	$\underline{\underline{\text{G}}}$	G	$\underline{\underline{\text{G}}}$

* dedicated SDI-12 port on CR5000

To use more than one string per datalogger, you can either connect the different strings to different SDI-12 compatible ports on the datalogger or change the SDI-12 addresses of the strings and let them share the same connection. Using the SDI-12 addressing method minimizes the use of ports on the datalogger (see below for limits on the total cable length).

There are two ways to set the SDI-12 address of the CS225:

- By sending the required commands to the sensors via an SDI-12 recorder/datalogger that allows talk through to the sensor.
- ***By loading a program into the datalogger that sends the required commands*** (see Section 7.5, *Changing the SDI-12 Address Using LoggerNet, and a Datalogger*).

7.1.1 Long Cables

As the measurement data is transferred between the Temperature String and datalogger digitally, there are no offset errors incurred with increasing cable length as seen with analog sensors. However, with increasing cable length there is still a point when the digital communications will break down, resulting in either no response from the sensor or corrupted readings. The original SDI-12 standard specifies the maximum total cable length for the cable as being 61 meters (200 ft), but we are able to exceed this limit by:

- Using low capacitance, low resistance, screened cable.
- Ensuring that the power ground cable has low resistance and is connected to the same ground reference as the datalogger control ports.

7.1.2 Power Conservation

The CS225 draws less than 1 mA of current per sensor between polling sessions from its 12 V supply. In many applications this is minimal compared to overall system power use, so the sensor can be permanently powered to avoid the warm up period.

In very low power applications battery power can be conserved by turning the 12 V supply to the CS225 on a minimum of 10 seconds before the CS225 is

polled for a measurement (allowing for the warm-up period) and then turning it off afterwards.

This switching can be achieved in different ways depending on the type and model of your datalogger. If available, the switched 12 V output of the datalogger can be used.

7.2 Reading the CS225

When power is supplied to the CS225 the internal electronics will continuously measure temperature at a rate of approximately once per second. Every output measurement (“aR0!” or “aM0!”) obtained from the sensor is a running average of 10 consecutive readings. For this purpose after initial power up, a delay of 10 seconds is recommended to obtain the best accuracy.

As the sensor is obtaining a measurement every second, it is recommended to use the Continuous measurement command (aR0!) to obtain the temperature readings. Using the “aR0!” commands will reduce the time taken in comparison to the “aM0!” to obtain a reading via the SDI-12 protocol. The lifetime and user resettable minimum and maximum temperature values are single 1 second readings. For more details see Table 7-3.

The CS225 complies with a subset of the SDI-12 1.3 instruction set. Specifically, it supports these SDI-12 commands:

- a! acknowledge active of individual sensor
- aI!, send identification
- aR! (aR0! To aR7!), continuous measurements of the sensor. The R command provides a faster means of obtaining the readings for sensors that can provide continuous measurements. This instruction usually takes less than 300 milliseconds to execute.
- aM!, initiate measurement (and the subsequent aD0! “get data” command which is automatically sent by a Campbell Scientific datalogger). This instruction usually takes about 700 milliseconds to execute.
- aAb!, change address a to b

Where in all cases “a” is the address of the sensor and “!” is the command terminator. These two characters are normally sent implicitly by Campbell Scientific dataloggers.

The CS225 output is measured using a standard SDI-12 instruction to read the data from an SDI-12 sensor. For CRBasic dataloggers, the **SDI12Recorder()** instruction is used. For Campbell Scientific Edlog dataloggers, Instruction 105 is used. If using the sensor with other SDI-12 recorders, please refer to your system’s documentation.

NOTE

In any configuration of CS225 that includes more than one sensor, the CS225 will not respond to the “?!” SDI-12 command as each individual sensor will respond at the same time thus disrupting all outputs. Use the “aI!” command in a trial & error fashion if you need to determine the individual addresses of temperature sensors.

TABLE 7-3 SDI-12 Commands for the CS225

SDI-12 Command	Variable Name	Description
aR0!	Temperature value	Temperature - floating point (°C)
aR1!	Serial number, location number, depth value (in cm)	Serial number, location number, depth value (in cm)
aR2!	Read user resettable min temperature	Min. temperature - floating point (°C)
aR3!	Read user resettable max temperature	Max. temperature - floating point (°C)
aR4!	Read lifetime min temperature	Min. temperature - floating point (°C)
aR5!	Read lifetime max temperature	Max. temperature - floating point (°C)
aR6!	Read & reset user resettable min temperature	Min. temperature - floating point (°C). This value constitutes the minimum of all 1 second measurements taken since the previous aR6! Command.
aR7!	Read & reset user resettable max temperature	Max. temperature - floating point (°C). This value constitutes the maximum of all 1 second measurements taken since the previous aR6! Command.
aV!	Verification command	S1 = BootRom Signature S2 = Firmware Signature
aAb!	Change Address command	Valid addresses in sequence are: 1-9 / A-Z / a-z (no Address 0) Sending a broadcast message with the address change “{” can correct units that have conflicting addresses.
aI!	SDI-12 Identification command	X13CAMPBELLCS225 1.0 SN:XXXXX

7.2.1 SDI-12 Addressing

The CS225 comes pre-programmed with addresses from the factory. However, if ever needed the address of temperature sensors can be changed. This may be necessary if two CS225 strings need to be placed in the same SDI-12 channel in order to avoid duplicate addresses on the same SDI-12 channel.

The starting address will be 1 and this will coincide with the first temperature sensor, which is located at the end of the sensor array. It is recommended to start the readdressing process with the largest temperature sensor address to avoid duplicate addresses.

NOTE

When readdressing temperature sensors you must avoid giving multiple sensors the same address. If this does occur you will no longer be able to communicate with these sensors. Use the “aA{!” Command, where “a” is the affected address. This will reset the affected sensors to their factory configured address value.

Table 7-4 SDI-12 Addresses & Positions		
Numeric Set	Uppercase Set	Lowercase Set
1 / 1	A / 10	a / 36
2 / 2	B / 11	b / 37
3 / 3	C / 12	c / 38
4 / 4	D / 13	d / 39
5 / 5	E / 14	e / 40
6 / 6	F / 15	f / 41
7 / 7	G / 16	g / 42
8 / 8	H / 17	h / 43
9 / 9	I / 18	i / 44
	J / 19	j / 45
	K / 20	k / 46
	L / 21	l / 47
	M / 22	m / 48
	N / 23	n / 49
	O / 24	o / 50
	P / 25	p / 51
	Q / 26	q / 52
	R / 27	r / 53
	S / 28	s / 54
	T / 29	t / 55
	U / 30	u / 56
	V / 31	v / 57
	W / 32	w / 58
	X / 33	x / 59
	Y / 34	y / 60
	Z / 35	a / 61
		{ - reset to factory address

7.2.2 Slow Sequence Program Instructions

Use of the slow sequence program instructions should be considered if the CS225 measurement will exceed the program scan interval of the additional instruments included in the station. For example, if a CS225 consists of 17 or more temperature sensors, the time required to poll all sensors and receive data back can be greater than 5 seconds based on the 300 ms execution time for the “aR0!” command. For more details on the use of the Slow Sequence program instructions please reference the related LoggerNet help or relevant datalogger manual.

7.2.2.1 CR1000 Program to Read 20 Temperature Sensors

In this example a single CS225 is being polled on Control Port 1 of a CR1000 in a slow sequence. The CS225 includes 20 sensors with SDI-12 addresses 1 through 20. Each sensor is polled with the “aR0!” command every 60 seconds, and stored to a data table on the same interval. Other common station data is measured every 5 seconds and stored to a daily and hourly data tables.

```

'CR1000 Series Datalogger
'The following Sample program reads a CS225 string that has 20 temperature Sensors

'Declare Public Variables

Public PTemp, batt_volt

'Enter the number of temperature sensors that are in the string (will need to be adjusted
to fit specific applications)
Const NumTempSensors=20

'Uses the control port C1 on the CR1000 (valid port options are 1,3,5,7)
Const CS225_SDI12_Port=1

Public CS225Temp(NumTempSensors) As Float
Dim i As Long

'Define Data Tables
DataTable (Daily,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,1440,Min,10)
  Minimum (1,batt_volt,FP2,0,False)
  Maximum (1,batt_volt,FP2,0,False)
  Average (1,batt_volt,FP2,0)
EndTable

DataTable (Hourly,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,60,Min,10)
  Minimum (1,PTemp,FP2,0,False)
  Maximum (1,PTemp,FP2,0,False)
  Average (1,PTemp,FP2,0)
EndTable

DataTable (One_Minute,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,60,Sec,10)
  Sample (NumTempSensors,CS225Temp(),IEEE4)
EndTable

'Define Subroutines

'*****
'* ----- ConvertNumToSDI12address() ----- *
'* Convert SDI-12 character address (0->9, A->Z, & a->z) to number value *
'* (0->61). *
'*****

Function ConvertNumToSDI12address(address As Long) As String * 1
  Select Case address
    Case 0 To 9 'ASCII Code 48->57 = 0->9
      Return(CHR(address + 48))
    Case 10 To 35 'ASCII Code 65->90 = A->Z = 10->35
      Return(CHR(address + 55))
    Case 36 To 61 'ASCII Code 97->122 = a->z = 36->61
      Return(CHR(address + 61))
  EndSelect
  Return("")
EndFunction 'ConvertNumToSDI12address()

'EndSub

'Main Program
BeginProg

  Scan (5,Sec,0,0)
  PanelTemp (PTemp,250)
  Battery (batt_volt)

  CallTable Daily
  CallTable Hourly

```

```

NextScan

'Poll CS225 in Slow Sequence every minute
SlowSequence
Scan (60,Sec,3,0)

    'Read the current Temperature Value
    For i=1 To NumTempSensors
        SDI12Recorder (CS225Temp(i),CS225_SDI12_Port,ConvertNumToSDI12address(i),"R0!",1.0,0)
    Next

    CallTable One_Minute

NextScan
EndProg

```

7.2.3 CS225 Metadata

Every temperature point in a string includes the following Meta Data, which can be retrieved using the aR1! SDI-12 command. This information can be used to identify details of the temperature string and its individual temperature points.

Table 7-5 Meta Data Details		
Name	Value Range	Description
Serial Number	0 to 65534	The serial number that is unique to each sensor unit.
Location Number	1 to 255	Each temperature sensor within a string is assigned its own unique location number, which by default is in relation with the SDI-12 address (See Table 7-4).
Measurement from End Value	0 to 65535 cm	This value is in centimetres (cm). These are intended to reflect the distances of a sensor from the end of the sensor array. The bottom most temperature point would be designated as 0 cm. If the next temperature point below were 20 cm away, then its Measurement from End value would be 20 cm. Users may designate other starting values. These can be configured at the time of ordering.

7.2.3.1 CR1000 Program to Read the Meta Data of 15 Sensors Daily

```

'CR1000 Series Datalogger
'The following Sample program reads a CS225 string that has 15 temperature Sensors

'Declare Public Variables
Public PTemp, batt_volt

'Enter the number of temperature sensors that are in the string (will need to be adjusted
to fit specific applications)
Const NumTempSensors=15
'Calculate the number of Meta Data points based on the number of sensors
Const MetaData_pts=NumTempSensors*3
'Uses the control port C1 on the CR1000 (valid port options are 1,3,5,7)
Const CS225_SDI12_Port=1

Public CS225Meta(NumTempSensors,3) As Float
Dim i As Long

'Define Data Tables
DataTable (MetaData,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,1,Day,10)
  Sample (MetaData_pts,CS225Meta(),FP2)
EndTable

'Define Subroutines
'*****
'* ----- ConvertNumToSDI12address() ----- *
'* Convert SDI-12 character address (0->9, A->Z, & a->z) to number value *
'* (0->61). *
'*****

Function ConvertNumToSDI12address(address As Long) As String * 1
  Select Case address
    Case 0 To 9 'ASCII Code 48->57 = 0->9
      Return(CHR(address + 48))
    Case 10 To 35 'ASCII Code 65->90 = A->Z = 10->35
      Return(CHR(address + 55))
    Case 36 To 61 'ASCII Code 97->122 = a->z = 36->61

      Return(CHR(address + 61))
  EndSelect
  Return("")
EndFunction 'ConvertNumToSDI12address()
'EndSub

'Main Program
BeginProg
  Scan (60,Sec,0,0)
  PanelTemp (PTemp,250)
  Battery (batt_volt)

'Read the Meta Data from the sensor daily
'Also read if a non-valid serial number is present (Startup values should be zero).
'A valid serial number will be greater than 1
If (CS225Meta(1,1) < 1) OR (IfTime (0,1440,Min)) Then
  For i=1 To NumTempSensors
    SDI12Recorder(CS225Meta(i,1),CS225_SDI12_Port,ConvertNumToSDI12address(i),"R1!",1.0,0)
  Next
EndIf

  CallTable MetaData

  NextScan
EndProg

```

7.2.4 Example Programs

7.2.4.1 CR1000 Program for Measuring 15 Sensors Every 60 Seconds

In this example a single CS225 is being measured on Control Port 1 of a CR1000. The CS225 includes 15 sensors with SDI-12 addresses 1 through 15. Each sensor is polled with the “aR0!” command every 60 seconds, and stored to a data table on the same interval. Other common station data is measured every 60 seconds and stored to a daily data table.

```
'CR1000 Series Datalogger
'The following Sample program reads a CS225 string that has 15 temperature Sensors

'Declare Public Variables

Public PTemp, batt_volt

'Enter the number of temperature sensors that are in the string (will need to be adjusted
to 'fit specific applications)
Const NumTempSensors=15

'Uses the control port C1 on the CR1000 (valid port options are 1,3,5,7)
Const CS225_SDI12_Port=1

Public CS225Temp(NumTempSensors) As Float
Dim i As Long

'Define Data Tables
DataTable (Daily,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,1440,Min,10)
  Minimum (1,batt_volt,FP2,0,False)
  Maximum (1,batt_volt,FP2,0,False)
  Average (1,batt_volt,FP2,0)
  Minimum (1,PTemp,FP2,0,False)
  Maximum (1,PTemp,FP2,0,False)
  Average (1,PTemp,FP2,0)
EndTable

DataTable (TempSample,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,60,Sec,10)
  Sample (NumTempSensors,CS225Temp(),IEEE4)
EndTable

'Define Subroutines

'*****
'* ----- ConvertNumToSDI12address() ----- *
'* Convert SDI-12 character address (0->9, A->Z, & a->z) to number value *
'* (0->61). *
'*****

Function ConvertNumToSDI12address(address As Long) As String * 1
  Select Case address
    Case 0 To 9 'ASCII Code 48->57 = 0->9
      Return(CHR(address + 48))
    Case 10 To 35 'ASCII Code 65->90 = A->Z = 10->35
      Return(CHR(address + 55))
    Case 36 To 61 'ASCII Code 97->122 = a->z = 36->61
      Return(CHR(address + 61))
  EndSelect
  Return("")
EndFunction 'ConvertNumToSDI12address()

'EndSub
```

```

'Main Program
BeginProg

    Scan (60,Sec,0,0)
    PanelTemp (PTemp,250)
    Battery (batt_volt)

    'Read the current Temperature Value
    For i=1 To NumTempSensors
        SDI12Recorder (CS225Temp(i),CS225_SDI12_Port,ConvertNumToSDI12address(i),"R0!",1.0,0)
    Next

    CallTable Daily
    CallTable TempSample

    NextScan
EndProg

```

7.2.4.2 CR1000 Program for Measuring 15 Sensors Every 5 Minutes

In this example a single CS225 is being measured on Control Port 1 of a CR1000. The CS225 includes 15 sensors with SDI-12 addresses 1 through 15. Each temperature sensor is polled both on power up and daily with the “aR1!” command to determine metadata, which is stored in a daily data table. The minimum and maximum temperature of each sensor is polled (aR6! and aR7! respectively) every 5 minutes and stored to a data table on the same interval. Other common station data is measured every 60 seconds and stored to a separate daily data table.

```

'CR1000 Series Datalogger
'The following Sample program reads a CS225 string that has 15 temperature Sensors.
'Individual temperatures, user minimum & maximum are recorded every 5 minutes, and Meta Data
'is collected daily.

'Declare Public Variables
Public PTemp, batt_volt

'Enter the number of temperature sensors that are in the string (will need to be adjusted to
'fit specific application)
Const NumTempSensors=15
'Calculate the number of Meta Data points based on the number of sensors
Const MetaData_pts=NumTempSensors*3

'Uses the control port C1 on the CR1000 (valid port options are 1,3,5,7)
Const CS225_SDI12_Port=1

Public CS225Temp(NumTempSensors) As Float
Public CS225TempUserMax(NumTempSensors) As Float
Public CS225TempUserMin(NumTempSensors) As Float
Public CS225Meta(NumTempSensors,3) As Float

Dim i As Long

'Define Data Tables
DataTable (Daily,1,-1)
    DataInterval (0,1,Day,10)
    Minimum (1,batt_volt,FP2,0,False)
    Maximum (1,batt_volt,FP2,0,False)
    Average (1,batt_volt,FP2,0)
    Minimum (1,PTemp,FP2,0,False)
    Maximum (1,PTemp,FP2,0,False)
    Average (1,PTemp,FP2,0)
EndTable

```

```

DataTable (MetaData,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,1,Day,10)
  Sample (MetaData_pts,CS225Meta(),FP2)
EndTable

DataTable (TempSample,1,-1)
  DataInterval (0,5,Min,10)
  Sample (NumTempSensors,CS225TempUserMin(),IEEE4)
  Sample (NumTempSensors,CS225TempUserMax(),IEEE4)
EndTable

'Define Subroutines

'*****
'* ----- ConvertNumToSDI12address() ----- *
'* Convert SDI-12 character address (0->9, A->Z, & a->z) to number value *
'* (0->61). *
'*****

Function ConvertNumToSDI12address(address As Long) As String * 1
  Select Case address
    Case 0 To 9 'ASCII Code 48->57 = 0->9
      Return(CHR(address + 48))
    Case 10 To 35 'ASCII Code 65->90 = A->Z = 10->35
      Return(CHR(address + 55))
    Case 36 To 61 'ASCII Code 97->122 = a->z = 36->61
      Return(CHR(address + 61))
  EndSelect
  Return("")
EndFunction 'ConvertNumToSDI12address()
'EndSub

'Main Program
BeginProg

  Scan (60,Sec,0,0)
    PanelTemp (PTemp,250)
    Battery (batt_volt)

    'Read the Meta Data from the sensor daily
    'Also read if a non-valid serial number is present (Startup values should be zero).
    'A valid serial number will be greater than 1
    If (CS225Meta(1,1) < 1) OR (IfTime (0,1440,Min)) Then
      For i=1 To NumTempSensors

SDI12Recorder(CS225Meta(i,1),CS225_SDI12_Port,ConvertNumToSDI12address(i),"R1!",1.0,0)
        Next
      EndIf

      'Read the current Temperature Min & Max Values Every 5 minutes and Reset the Value
      If TimeIntoInterval(0,5,Min) Then

        For i=1 To NumTempSensors

          'To Read and Reset the User Min Values use SDI-12 R6! or M6! Command. This command is
          preferred over the minimum instruction as it constitutes the minimum of all 1 second
          measurements taken since the previous aR6! Command.
          SDI12Recorder
          (CS225TempUserMin(i),CS225_SDI12_Port,ConvertNumToSDI12address(i),"R6!",1.0,0)

          'To Read and Reset the User Max Values use SDI-12 R7! or M7! Command. This command is
          preferred over the maximum instruction as it constitutes the maximum of all 1 second
          measurements taken since the previous aR6! Command.
          SDI12Recorder
          (CS225TempUserMax(i),CS225_SDI12_Port,ConvertNumToSDI12address(i),"R7!",1.0,0)

        Next
      EndIf
    EndScan
EndProg

```

```

CallTable Daily
CallTable MetaData
CallTable TempSample

NextScan
EndProg

```

7.5 Changing the SDI-12 Address Using LoggerNet and a Datalogger

It is possible to connect multiple CS225 or other SDI-12 sensors to a single datalogger control port. Each temperature sensor in the CS225, or output from another SDI-12 device must have a unique SDI-12 address (See Table 7-4 SDI-12 Addresses & Positions).

The factory-set SDI-12 addresses for the CS225 start at 1 and continue until the last temperature sensor. The CS225 SDI-12 address is changed in software by issuing the `aAb!` command to the CS225 over the SDI-12 interface, where *a* is the current address and *b* is the new address. The current addresses of the individual sensors can be found by issuing the `a!` command.

Campbell Scientific dataloggers (with the exception of the CR5000) support a method of directly interacting with SDI-12 sensors via a terminal emulator. This allows you to get confirmation that the change of address has worked, using the `a!` command. This can be done using a computer running LoggerNet to issue any valid SDI-12 command through the datalogger to the CS225 as described in the following sections.

7.5.1 CR1000 & CR800 series Dataloggers

1. Connect the CS225 to the datalogger using Control Port C1 or C3 as described in Section 7.1, *Wiring*. Be sure the datalogger is not running a program that contains the **SDI12Recorder()** instruction on the port used.
2. Assuming that the datalogger is configured in Setup and able to communicate via LoggerNet, navigate to the Connect Screen. Select Terminal Emulator under the Datalogger menu. The “Terminal Emulator” window will open. In the Select Device menu, located in the lower left-hand side of the window, select the station.
3. Click on the Open Terminal button.
4. Press the <enter> key until the datalogger responds with the “CR800 prompt. Type “SDI12” and select the appropriate port.
5. If the CS225 temperature sensor addresses are unknown, then conduct a query for each sensor’s current SDI-12 address with the “a!” command. If no characters are typed within 12 seconds, then the mode is exited. Once a complete list of addresses is gathered you will know what block of addresses are required in order to readdress the CS225. You will also be able to request the related metadata so that sensor locations are confirmed. Be sure to reference Table 7-4 for a list of appropriate addresses.

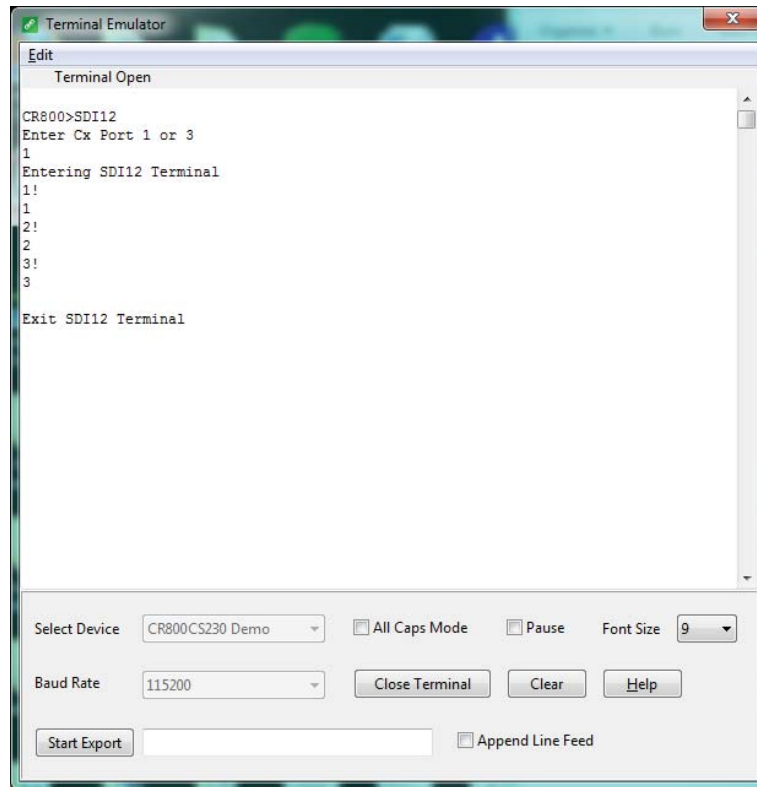


Figure 7—2 Screen capture of SDI-12 Transparent Mode on CRBasic CR800 Datalogger using control port 1 and prompting for SDI-12 addresses

6. To change the SDI-12 address, press the <enter> key. At the “CR800>” “CR1000>” prompt enter the command SDI-12 and press the <enter> key. Enter the appropriate control port, press the <enter> key, and enter aAb!; where *a* is the current address from the above step and *b* is the new address. The temperature sensor will change its address and the datalogger will respond with the new address and then exit the SDI-12 Transparent Mode.

8. Maintenance and Calibration

The CS225 string requires no maintenance or calibration.

9. Troubleshooting

Symptom: -9999 or NAN for temperature

1. Verify the green wire is connected to the control port specified by the SDI12 measurement instruction.
2. Verify the red power wire is connected to a 12V terminal; check the voltage with a Digital Volt Meter. If a switched 12V terminal is used, temporarily connect the red wire to a 12V terminal (non-switched) for test purposes.

Symptom: Sensor won't respond to command

1. Expected address not used or has been changed.
 - a. In this case you may wish to confirm all addresses in use with the "a!" command in a trial & error fashion. You will be able to determine the individual addresses of each temperature sensor.
2. Expected sensor address has been to match another sensor address already in use.
 - a. When readdressing temperature sensors you must avoid giving multiple sensors the same address. If this does occur you will no longer be able to communicate with these sensors. Use the "aA{!}" command, where "a" is the affected address. This will reset the affected sensors to their factory configured address value.

