

iRIS 350FX

User Manual

Table of Contents

I	Disclaimer	5
II	Safety Instructions	6
Part I	Introduction	7
1.1	About this Manual	8
1.2	Features	8
1.3	Typical Applications	9
1.4	Key Features	9
1.4.1	Terminal Diagnostics	9
1.4.2	Wireless IP Connectivity	9
1.4.3	Alternative Wireless Connectivity (SMS or FTP)	9
1.4.4	Power Management	10
1.4.5	Data Logging	10
1.4.6	Logged Data Array Identification	11
1.4.7	Alarm Processing	11
1.4.8	Real Time Clock	12
1.4.9	Security	12
1.4.10	Gateway Communication	12
1.5	iRIS 350X and iRIS 350FX Comparison	12
1.6	Support	14
Part II	Installation	15
2.1	Mounting	15
2.2	Opening / Closing the Housing	16
2.3	Removing / fitting the SIM card	16
2.4	Antenna Connection	17
2.5	I/O Connector	17
2.5.1	Internal Battery	18
2.5.2	Internal / External 12V Battery Supply	18
2.5.3	External (Charger) Power Supply	18
2.5.4	Analogue I/O	18
2.5.5	Digital I/O	20
2.6	Sensor Connection Examples	22
2.6.1	Connecting a Flow Meter or Rain Gauge	22
2.6.2	Connecting a 0 - 5 V Pressure Transducer	23
2.6.3	Connecting a 2-Wire Loop-Powered 4 - 20 mA Sensor	24
2.6.4	Connecting an Up / Down Water Level Instrument	25
2.6.5	Connecting Analogue Wind Instruments	26
2.6.6	Connecting SDI-12 Instruments	27

2.6.7	Connecting Quadrature Encoders	28
Part III	Configuration	30
3.1	Terminal Connection	30
3.2	Terminal Security Code	31
3.3	Configuration Menus	31
3.3.1	General	32
3.3.2	Power	33
3.3.3	Comms	34
3.3.4	I/O Configuration	41
3.3.5	SDI-12 Devices	45
3.3.6	Sensor Configuration	45
3.3.7	Alarm Configuration	51
3.3.8	Camera Configuration	52
3.3.9	SMS Numbers	53
3.3.10	User Configuration	54
3.3.11	User Messages	55
3.3.12	Lookup Tables	55
3.4	Terminal Menus	57
3.4.1	Main Menu	57
3.5	Using iLink 2012's Sensor Configuration Tool	60
3.5.1	iRIS Sensor Configuration Example	60
3.6	Upgrading Firmware / Software	64
3.6.1	Overview	64
3.6.2	File Naming Conventions	64
3.6.3	iRIS Automated Upgrade Procedure (Software/Firmware)	65
3.6.4	iRIS Manual Upgrade Procedure (Software / Firmware)	66
3.6.5	Converting iRIS 350X to an iRIS 350FX	67
3.7	Using Modbus Slave Mode	69
3.7.1	Configuring iRIS 350FX to use Modbus	70
3.7.2	Enabling RS232 Modbus Operation using Keypad / LCD	71
Part IV	Operation	73
4.1	General Hints	73
4.2	LED Indicators	73
4.2.1	Status LED	73
4.2.2	Diagnostic LEDs	74
4.3	LCD & Keypad	74
4.3.1	LCD Operation	74
4.3.2	Status Icons	75
4.3.3	Keypad	76
4.3.4	Display Menu Structure	76
4.3.5	Keypad Buttons	77
4.3.6	Primary LCD Display Screens	77

4.3.7	Sensor Related Screens	81
4.3.8	Totaliser Related Screens	83
4.3.9	Comms Related Screens	84
4.4	SMS Communication	88
4.4.1	SMS Text Commands	88
4.5	Analog Input Scaling	89
4.5.1	Example: A 4 - 20 mA Flow Meter	90
4.6	RS232 Interface Telemetry / Gateway Comms	90
4.6.1	Overview	91
4.6.2	RS232 Port Telemetry	91
4.6.3	Gateway Communication	92
Part V	Repair	95
Part VI	Technical Data	96
Part VII	Obligations of the Operator and Disposal	97
7.1	Obligations of the Operator	97
7.2	Dismantling / Disposal	97
Part VIII	Appendices	99
8.1	Declaration of Conformity	100
8.2	Voice Annunciation (iRIS 350FXV)	101
8.2.1	Loading Wave Files into the iRIS	102
8.3	SMS Control of Digital Outputs	104
8.3.1	Overview	104
8.3.2	Configuration	105
8.3.3	Configuration Example	105
8.4	Iridium Satellite Variant	108
8.4.1	Overview	108
8.5	Using an iRIS-CAM Camera	109
8.5.1	Overview	109
8.5.2	Specifications	109
8.5.3	Mounting	110
8.5.4	Connecting the iRIS-CAM	110
8.5.5	Installing PC Based Software & USB Drivers	111
8.5.6	Connecting to the PC	112
8.5.7	Focusing	113
8.5.8	iRIS Configuration	113
8.6	SDI-12	114
8.6.1	What is SDI-12?	114
8.6.2	Advantages of SDI-12	114
8.6.3	SDI-12 Electrical Interface	114

I Disclaimer

The information provided in this manual was deemed accurate as of the publication date. However, updates to this information may have occurred.

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II Safety Instructions

- Read the user manual including all operating instructions prior to installing, connecting and powering up the HyQuest Solutions iRIS 350FX. The manual provides information on how to operate the product. The manual is intended to be used by qualified personnel, i.e. personnel that have been adequately trained, are sufficiently familiar with installation, mounting, wiring, powering up and operation of the product.
 - Keep the user manual on hand for later reference!
 - If you encounter problems understanding the information in the manual (or part thereof), please consult the manufacturer or its appointed reseller for further support.
 - HyQuest Solutions iRIS 350FX is intended to be used in hydrometeorological or environmental monitoring applications.
 - Before starting to work, you have to check the functioning and integrity of the system.
 - Check for visible defects on the iRIS 350FX, this may or may not include any or all of the following mounting facilities, connectors and connections, mechanical parts, internal or external communication devices, power supplies or power supply lines, etc.
 - If defects are found that jeopardize the operational safety, work must be stopped. This is true for defects found before starting to work as well as for defects found while working.
 - Do not use the HyQuest Solutions iRIS 350FX in areas where there is a danger of explosion.
 - The present user manual specifies environmental/climatic operating conditions as well as mechanical and electrical conditions. Installation, wiring, powering up and operating the HyQuest Solutions iRIS 350FX must strictly comply with these specifications.
 - Perform maintenance only when tools or machinery are not in operation.
 - If guards are removed to perform maintenance, replace them immediately after servicing.
 - Never make any electrical or mechanical diagnostics, inspections or repairs under any circumstances. Return the product to the manufacturer's named repair centre. You can find information on how to return items for repair in the relevant section of the HyQuest Solutions website.
-  Disposal instructions: After taking the HyQuest Solutions iRIS 350FX out of service, it must be disposed of in compliance with local waste and environmental regulations. The HyQuest Solutions iRIS 350FX is never to be disposed in household waste!
-  Inputs and outputs of the device are protected against electric discharges and surges (so-called ESD). Do not touch any part of the electronic components! If you need to touch any part, please discharge yourself, i.e. by touching grounded metal parts.

1 Introduction

Thank you for choosing our product. We hope you will enjoy using the device.

HyQuest Solutions manufactures, sells, installs and operates quality instrumentation, data loggers and communication technology. Products are designed with passion for environmental monitoring and with a deep understanding of the quality, accuracy and robustness needed to fulfil the requirements of measurement practitioners in the field.

The present User Manual will help you understand, install and deploy the device. If, however, you feel that a particular information is missing, incomplete or confusing, please do not hesitate to contact us for further support!

HyQuest Solutions' IP datalogger iRIS 350FX has been designed and constructed for use in harsh outdoor and industrial environments. It is compact, cost effective and easily configured, with support for a wide range of instrumentation. The communication slots support wireless 3G modem, Iridium satellite, ethernet, RS232, SDI-12 and modbus slave protocol for SCADA. An integral wireless modem provides network connectivity.

- Multi-band 2G/3G Sierra Wireless Q2698 module in current production units.
- Multi-band 3G HSDPA/WCDMA (for example Spark XT®, New Zealand and Telstra NextG® Australia). This may be either a Maxon 6280E module or a Sierra Wireless Q26 Extreme module in older iRIS 350 or iRIS 350X hardware.
- Multi-band 900/1800/1900 MHz Wavecom 2406 or Q24+ GSM/GPRS in the oldest iRIS 350 hardware.

General Characteristics

The iRIS 350FX is supplied in an environmentally sealed (IP67) enclosure constructed from a special corrosion-resistant aluminium alloy that is finished in a hard-anodised coating. This provides a very high degree of mechanical strength and EMI shielding, and enables completely stand-alone mounting in outdoor situations. The unit comes standard with an integral 12 V gel-cell battery, membrane keypad and a 4 lines × 19 characters (plus icons) LCD.

The iRIS 350FX supports a maximum of twenty external sensors (1 - 20). Sources for these sensors may be chosen from physical digital or analogue inputs or virtual sources (via serial communication or calculations).

Sources may also be from internal measurements (battery voltage, supply voltage, temperature and RSSI). Each sensor has six associated alarms, each with separate trigger and reset levels. Each alarm also has a duration, which is used to delay the alarm trigger for analogue inputs and to determine the time over which pulse input counters should be totalised (rainfall etc.).

Data from all enabled sensors are logged in a four word (8 byte) compressed format which includes full date and time stamp to a 1 second resolution. The iRIS 350FX supports SDI-12 communication with a range of industry standard intelligent sensors.

A variant of the iRIS 350FX which is designated the iRIS 350FXV offers voice annunciation of sensor values using the voice bearer of the wireless service.

The iRIS 350FX supports the connection of a proprietary serial camera, the iRIS-CAM. This enables the iRIS to capture colour images which can be unloaded in the same way as logged data. Due to resource limitations, the iRIS 350FXV is unable to support the iRIS-CAM in conjunction with the voice feature.



Figure 1 - iRIS 350FX External View

1.1 About this Manual

This guide is intended to assist with the operation of the iRIS 350FX datalogger.

It should be read in conjunction with the integrated help file included with the iLink 2012 support application.

This guide is available in PDF format at: www.hyquestsolutions.co.nz

Throughout this document, small icons are used to identify additional information. These are as follows:



Note Indicates extra detail to expand the current discussion.



Warning Describes something that may cause problems if not heeded.

Note: The term “iRIS” is used throughout this manual in all references to the iRIS 350FX datalogger.

1.2 Features

	Wireless IP Mode	SMS Mode	CSD Mode	Voice Annunciation Support	IRIS-CAM Camera Support	Digital inputs (pulse)	Analogue Inputs (0 - 5 V or 0 - 20 mA)	Digital Control Outputs (shared with inputs)	SDI-12 Interface	RS-232 Interface	Number of Simultaneous Logging Channels	Internal Temperature Logging	Internal Battery Logging	Supply Voltage Logging	Alarms. Can be assigned to any sensor	Rated at IP67	Heavy Duty Aluminium Case	Internal 3.6 V Lithium Backup Battery	Internal 12 V Rechargeable Battery	Internal Battery Charger	Direct Solar Panel Connection	External RF Antenna Connector (SMA)	Keypad / LCD
iRIS 350FX	●	●			●	4	4	4	●	●	20	●	●	●	40	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
iRIS 350FXV	●	●		●		4	4	4	●	●	20	●	●	●	40	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Table 1 - Feature Summary

1.3 Typical Applications

The iRIS can be used for a wide range of diverse applications, including but not limited to:

- Rainfall measurement
- River level monitoring
- Water / power / gas metering
- Remote control
- Wind measurement
- Mobile temperature monitoring
- Irrigation monitoring / control
- IP ↔ RS232 communications gateway

1.4 Key Features

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Terminal Diagnostics](#) ^[9]
- [Wireless IP Connectivity](#) ^[9]
- [Alternative Wireless Connectivity \(SMS or FTP\)](#) ^[9]
- [Power Management](#) ^[10]
- [Data Logging](#) ^[10]
- [Logged Data Array Identification](#) ^[11]
- [Alarm Processing](#) ^[11]
- [Real Time Clock](#) ^[12]
- [Security](#) ^[12]
- [Gateway Communication](#) ^[12]

1.4.1 Terminal Diagnostics

A small number of diagnostic and initialisation options are available via a standard ASCII terminal connected to the RS232 serial interface. In previous models (350 / 350X) nearly all the configuration was also done using the terminal. This has been removed because of the increased features of the FX and data unloading is done using the HyQuest Solutions logger support application, iLink 2012.

1.4.2 Wireless IP Connectivity

Wireless Internet Protocol connectivity is provided via the on-board modem. Through this interface it is possible to perform configuration changes and retrieve logged data using HydroTel™ or iLink 2012 software. To facilitate IP connectivity, a suitably activated SIM card must be inserted in the device. It is also necessary to program the unit with appropriate IP connection settings through a terminal connected to the RS232 serial interface. The iRIS communicates using IP over a wireless network using either UDP or TCP protocol.

1.4.3 Alternative Wireless Connectivity (SMS or FTP)

Another wireless connection mode other than IP is also possible on all hardware variants. This is SMS (Short Message Service). As with the IP mode described above in Section [Wireless IP Connectivity](#) ^[9], using the SMS service requires a SIM card with the SMS service enabled by the service provider.

The SMS option works by sending a pre-set text message to up to ten destination cell phones or SMS receivers. This message contains the iRIS site identification and the current values of all enabled sensors. See Section [SMS Communication](#) ^[88] for more information on using the SMS feature.



Irrespective of the modem call-back mode setting (IP or SMS), the iRIS will only respond to incoming SMS requests when it is not connected in IP mode. The modem call-back mode setting only changes the service that is used to notify an alarm or generate a communications test. In this case, the selected service and destination phone numbers are used to send a text message (SMS).

Finally, FTP file transfer is provided for installations requiring a stand-alone data uploads. This option is only available for units equipped with the Sierra Wireless Q26 modem.

1.4.4 Power Management

The iRIS supports four power management modes which are described below. Power management features control the RS232 port, modem, LCD backlight and status LEDs.

Note: The LCD backlight will be contentiously on when in No Save mode. In all other modes the backlight will turn on when a user presses any key and turn off 60 seconds later or 300 seconds later if the user is logged in.

In all modes the backlight will not be on if the battery voltage is less than 12 V.

No Power Save

With power management disabled, the internal wireless modem is maintained in a powered on state even if an IP session is not currently active. While in this state, periodic signal strength measurements are made and it is possible to interrogate the internal modem using the AT command set via a terminal connected to the serial interface. All on-board communication, I/O, the LCD backlight and all status LED's are permanently enabled in this mode.

Partial Power Save

With the power management mode set to Partial Save, the on-board LEDs are disabled but the internal wireless modem remains in the same fully active state as in the No Power Save mode. However, the signal strength measurement rate is slowed to aid power saving.

Full Power Save

When power management is set to full save mode, the internal LEDs are disabled and the internal wireless modem remains in a powered off state until a wireless session is activated by the scheduler, a user or an alarm (if this feature is enabled).



While the modem is in this state, it is not possible to obtain signal strength measurements or interrogate the modem via the AT command set using the Modem Terminal mode as the modem is shut down.

RS232 Only

This mode is provided for applications where the internal modem is not used and telemetry is achieved by a data radio or modem connected to the RS232 port. When in this mode, the RS232 port is used for all call-back communication. The RS232 port behaviour also changes depending on whether the iRIS is in "Normal" or "Telemetry" mode. See [Section RS232 Interface Telemetry / Gateway Comms](#) for further details on RS232 telemetry communications.

1.4.5 Data Logging

The iRIS supports the logging of data from up to twenty virtual sensors. Each of the virtual sensors can obtain information from one of the following data sources:

- Analogue input on AIN1 - AIN4
- Pulse counter attached to DIO1 - DIO4
- Simulated pulse counter enabled by DIO1 - DIO4
- Frequency counter attached to DIO1 or DIO2
- Up/down counter attached to DIO1 and DIO2 simultaneously
- Internal database location (for values obtained via user script or communications link)
- Floating Point database location
- SDI-12 instrument channel
- Quadrature shaft encoder attached to DIO2 and DIO3 simultaneously
- Change of status on charger input (DC supply)
- Battery voltage
- Supply (charger) voltage

- Logger temperature
- Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI)
- Derived via a lookup table (e.g. flow rate) sourced from sensor 1's measured value.
- Change Of State on digital I/O channels DIO1 - DIO4
- Modbus 2 Byte Short/ 4 Byte Float
- Day to Now on digital I/O channels DIO1 - DIO4
- Year to Date on digital I/O channels DIO1 - DIO4
- Running Total on digital I/O channels DIO1 - DIO4

Each sensor can be set up to scale the raw data source into engineering units through the application of a multiplier and offset (slope and constant). The scaled value can be logged to non-volatile memory at rates between once per minute to once per hour or immediately in true event mode for pulse inputs.

It is also possible to configure a sensor to also log associated values such as minimum, maximum, standard deviation (for all source types) or a calculated flow rate or volume (pulse type sources only). See the next section for further details on configuring these extended logging features as part of the Sensor Cfg menus.

1.4.6 Logged Data Array Identification

Each sensor's logged data is identified by an array ID number. For the primary logged data, the ID is the sensor number itself. For the optional supplementary data (min, max, deviation, flow/vol), the array ID has an offset added to the sensor number that it is associated with. These ID offsets are as follows:

Minimum	+20
Maximum	+40
Deviation	+60
Flow/Volume	+80
Check Count	+100

For example, Sensor 4 has been configured to log the average value, plus the maximum and standard deviation. Three data arrays will be logged for this sensor at each logging interval with IDs of 4, 44 and 64 respectively. In HydroTel™ these require point identifiers of 4, 44 and 64 respectively.



Array 0 (zero) is a special array identifier and is used as a system event log. Currently this is only used to log a restart (either at the initial connection of power, on a watchdog reset or a user program start after an upgrade). The logged value in this case contains a value that can be decoded to determine the cause of the restart. In HydroTel the identifier for this item is 0.

1.4.7 Alarm Processing

There is a "pool" of up to 40 free-format alarms. These can be assigned to any virtual sensor. So it is possible to have up to two alarms on every sensor or else more on some sensors and less or none on others. Each alarm has separate trigger and reset levels, an activation delay or accumulation period depending upon the data type, comms interval, enable call-in and an option to send a customised SMS text to a specified number when the alarm is triggered.

Each sensor has an associated flag that is set if any alarm on the sensor is active. This can be used to vary the logging rate for the sensor. For example taking more frequent logs when water level is high compared to a less frequent "routine" log in normal conditions.

The iRIS also maintains a global "alarms active" flag that is set if any alarm on any sensor in the device is active. This is used to trigger a call-in or data transfer to the designated host. As well as the call-in, this flag can also control the digital outputs or trigger a camera image for the iRIS-CAM variant.

1.4.8 Real Time Clock

The iRIS has a non-volatile real time clock that can be read and / or synchronised using HydroTel™ or iLink 2012.



The iRIS 350FX differs from its predecessors in that the internal clock runs in UTC (GMT) and all logged data is time/date stamped in this time zone. HydroTel™ and/or iLink 2012 automatically adjust for this. The configured UTC offset is only used to adjust the date/times on the LCD (as viewed by users) to the local standard time zone.

1.4.9 Security

The iRIS can be configured with a PIN code to prevent unauthorised access to restricted information through the LCD and keypad. This is especially useful when the iRIS is installed in a location where it is accessible to the general public.

A second level of security is also provided to prevent access to the terminal via a serial connection. This is achieved by a security string that if used requires correct entry before access to the terminal is granted. This is typically to protect the totalisers and logged data from being cleared.

See Section [Terminal Security Code](#) for more details on using the security string.

1.4.10 Gateway Communication

The iRIS supports iQuest protocol gateway functionality between the wireless network and the RS232 serial interface. This enables the unit to be used as a bridge between the wide area wireless network and a localised radio or other network. It is possible to connect a datalogger that does not have wireless capability such as the HyQuest iRIS 150 FX to the serial port of the iRIS and communicate with it via the gateway. Also, by connecting a data radio to the unit's serial port it is possible to communicate with several devices in a multi-drop radio network from the wireless network.

When the gateway option is enabled, any data packets that are not addressed to the iRIS and match the gateway criteria are readdressed and redirected. The port that the redirected packet is sent from depends on the configuration of the iRIS.



Refer to the Section [RS232 Interface Telemetry / Gateway Comms](#) for further information on using the gateway.

1.5 iRIS 350X and iRIS 350FX Comparison

The key differences between the three iRIS 350 models are:

	iRIS 350	iRIS 350X	iRIS 350FX
Integer Database	2560 locations	10000 locations	Same as iRIS 350X
Floating - Point Database	10 locations (Intel 6-byte format)	Same as iRIS 350	64 locations (IEEE-754 4-byte format)
Logging Sensors	6 “free-format” sensors + 3 fixed (internal) sensors.	20 “free-format” sensors. The internal sensors (supply volts, battery volts and temperature) can now just be selected as a source for any sensor. Note: The sensor sources have been significantly changed.	Same as iRIS 350X

	iRIS 350	iRIS 350X	iRIS 350FX
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extra digital inputs (3 & 4) sources added for pulse and auto-pulse ▪ New floating-point loc also added ▪ Battery volts = 22 ▪ Supply Volts = 23 ▪ Temperature = 24 ▪ RSSI shifted up list. Is now 25 	
Digital I/O	DIO1 and DIO2 fixed as digital inputs. DIO3 and DIO4 fixed as outputs (DO1 and DO2).	<p>All four channels can be configured as in or out. However, only DI1 and DI2 inputs can be used for high speed (frequency) inputs.</p> <p>Enable flag removed. Mode = 0 is now "Disabled".</p> <p>Extra mode added for Scheduled with sensor or comms power control, also activated while user is logged in for calibration.</p> <p>Mode to trigger from setpoints on Sensor 1 removed. These can be done more flexibly via a script if required. Modes have been totally reindexed.</p>	Same as iRIS 350X
Analogue Output	Fixed full scale output. Typically 5 V excitation, actual signal is selected by hardware link.	Configurable. Either fixed value or set to follow a sensor's current EU or last logged value. Actual signal is selected by hardware link	Same as iRIS 350X
Default RS232 speed	38,400 bps	Same as iRIS 350	115,200 bps
Sensor Rejection	Single setpoint. Can only reject above or below. No indication of value rejection.	High and low rejection limits. Will reject outside a defined band. Also, the LCD and terminal show if the current value is being rejected.	High and low rejection limits. Will reject outside a defined band. Also, the LCD and terminal show if the current value is being rejected.
Sensor Alarms	2 per sensor	6 per sensor	5 per sensor (one less than iRIS 350X)
Internal temperature measurement	Both °C and °F calculated in firmware. (Measured microcontroller) in	Always °C, but if used as a sensor source, can be rescaled to °F using mult and offset. (Measured in microcontroller)	Always °C, but if used as a sensor source, can be rescaled to °F using mult and offset. (Measured in A/D converter)
Derived Sensor Ids (added to base sensor id)	Min: +10 Max +20 Std Dev: +30	Min: +20 Max +40 Std Dev: +60	Same as iRIS 350X, plus Check Count +100

	iRIS 350	iRIS 350X	iRIS 350FX
	Flow//Volume +40	Flow//Volume +80	
Supported commands	SMS GOL Go online RQ Request logger information	Same as iRIS 350, plus INT Set interval PIC take picture	Same as iRIS 350X, plus SDI SDI-12 command / reply
Lookup Table Support	No	Yes - one table. Max 320 pairs. Fixed to use Sensor 1 as the derivation source.	Supports two tables.
Max Unload Block Size	200 words	200 words	200 words
iRIS-CAM Image Id	63/0	127/0	127
Firmware Id (Model)	Vk	Vx	Vz
Program File Suffix	.irs	.irx	.350fx
S/W Checksum Seed	0x3CD6	0x940E	0x940E

1.6 Support

Technical support for the iRIS 350FX datalogger is available by contacting:

HyQuest Solutions

P.O Box 9466

Hamilton 3240

NEW ZEALAND

Tel: +64 7 857-0810

Email: support@hyquestsolutions.co.nz

For latest information and software updates, visit the HyQuest Solutions website at: www.hyquestsolutions.com

2 Installation

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Mounting [15](#)
- Opening / Closing the Housing [16](#)
- Removing / fitting the SIM card [16](#)
- Antenna Connection [17](#)
- I/O Connector [17](#)
- Sensor Connection Examples [22](#)

2.1 Mounting

The iRIS can be mounted by installing suitable screws through the mounting pillars which are exposed when the lid is opened. The recommended mounting screws are M4 machine screws or Twinfast® wood screws.

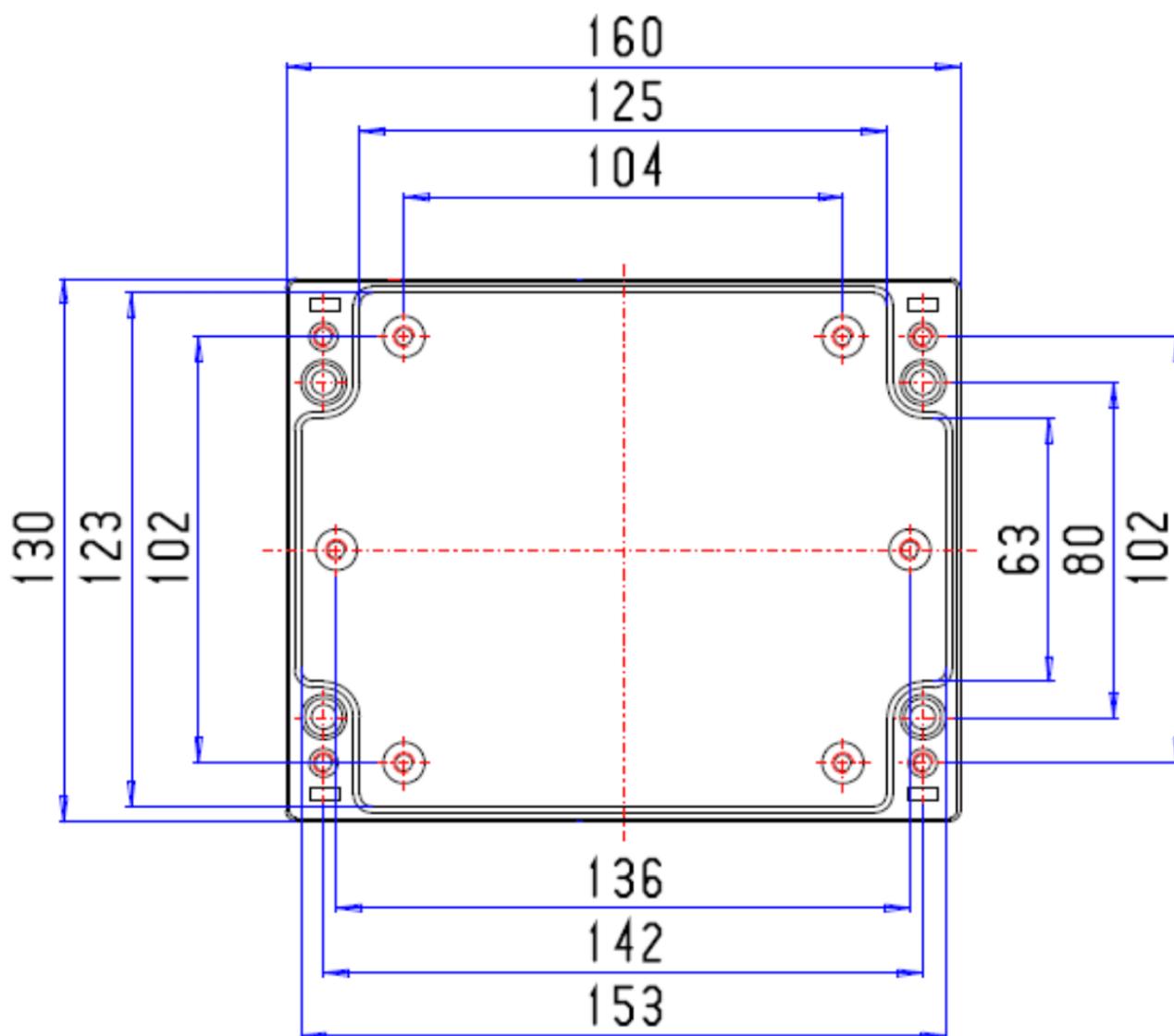


Figure 2 - Mounting Diagram



It is very important that the four screws retaining the lid are tightened firmly after installation to maintain the IP67 rating of the enclosure.

The mounting holes are on 142 mm (5.11in) width by 80 mm (3.2in) height centres.

2.2 Opening / Closing the Housing

The front of the iRIS enclosure is secured by four M4 machine screws with Phillips® heads.



There are two small plastic hinges on the case. These are designed to hold the lid once it is released.

To Open

Lift off the two grey plastic side covers to expose the screws securing the cover. Put them in a safe place. Undo all four screws. There is no need to remove them completely as they are retained in the lid. The front cover should then be able to be swung open, to a maximum angle of 90°.

To Close

Check that the black sealing strip is fully installed in its retaining groove and there are no wires likely to be trapped under the cover. Gently swing the front cover closed, holding it straight while refitting the screws. Tighten screws securely to maintain the IP67 rating of the enclosure. Replace the grey plastic side covers. Finally ensure the black rubber sealing cap is refitted to protect the RS232 connector.

2.3 Removing / fitting the SIM card



Important! Ensure the iRIS is depowered before attempting to remove or fit the SIM card. Exercise care when inserting or removing the SIM card, as the carrier is fragile.

Open the front cover as described above.

Using a finger nail or small screwdriver inserted into one of the two oval holes on the sliding holder, gently lower the slide downwards to unlock it. The slide can now be swung forwards from its top end to enable the SIM card to be inserted or removed. Reverse the procedure to close and lock the card into place.

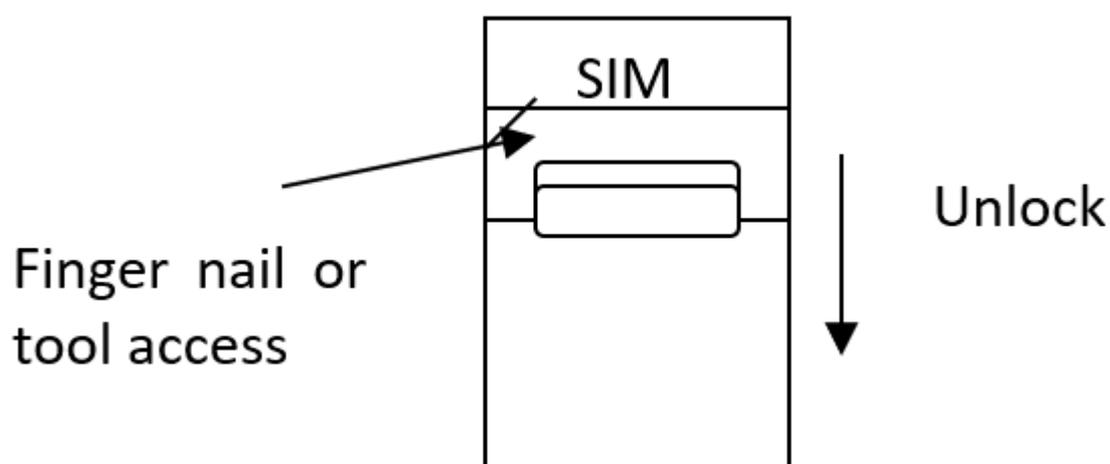


Figure 3 - SIM Carrier

2.4 Antenna Connection

The iRIS 350 has an industry standard SMA connector which protrudes through the bottom edge of the enclosure lid.

In areas of good signal strength, a small “stubby” or omni-directional type antenna will suffice. In areas of more marginal coverage, the antenna should be an external high gain type such as a Yagi, via appropriate low-loss high frequency coaxial cable and male SMA connector.

2.5 I/O Connector

All I/O and power supply terminations are via 5 mm (0.2”) pitch screw terminals provided on a 16-way pluggable connector. The I/O connector is positioned on the right hand side of the iRIS circuit board, directly above the white battery connector. The function of each I/O termination is shown in the diagram below.



iRIS 350FX units fitted with a PCB revision V1.2+ have an 18-way connector compared to the 16-way connector on earlier units. The two additional terminals provide an extra GND connection and the 1-wire bus expansion port. They are shown as shaded in the diagram below.

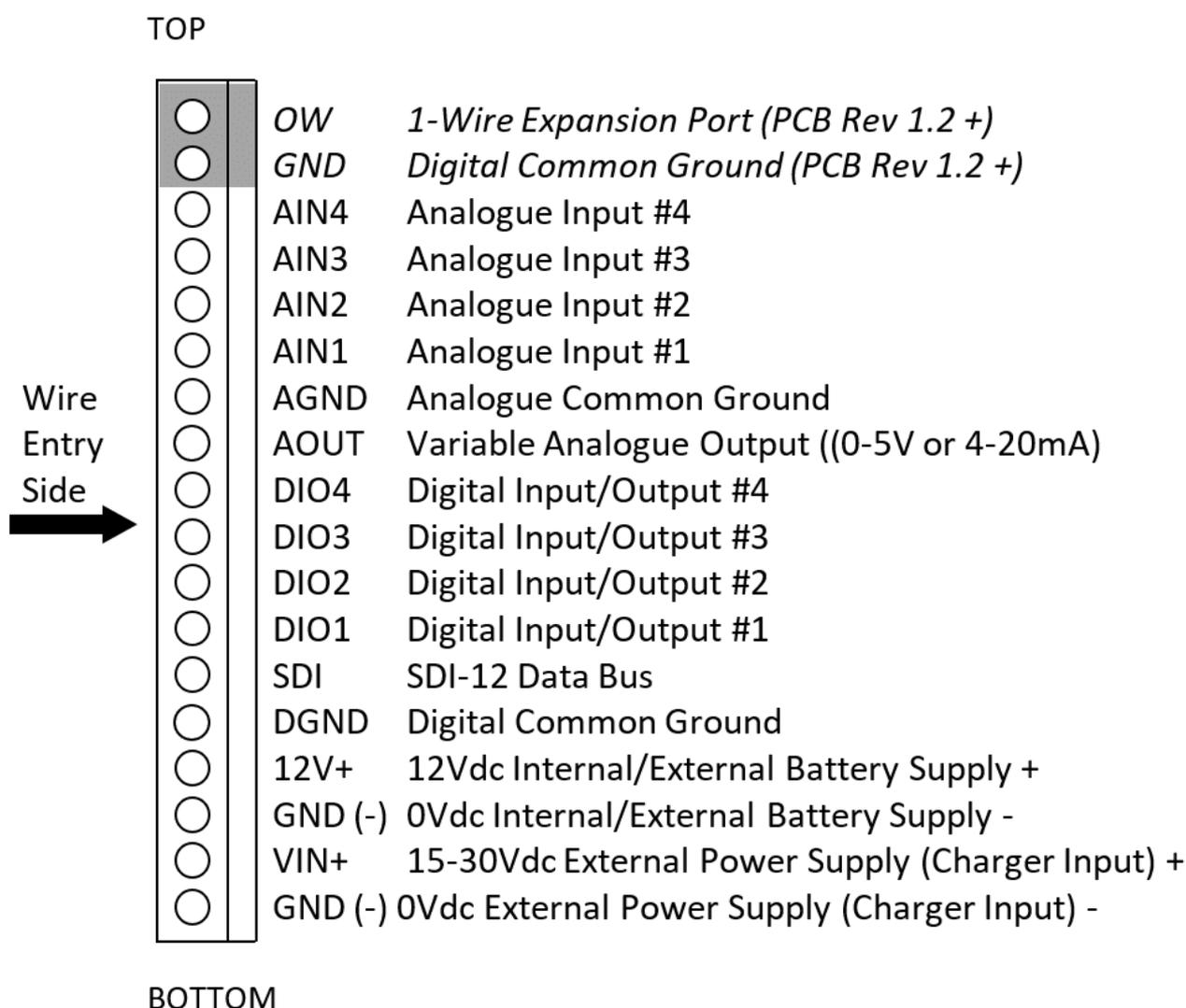


Figure 4 - I/O Connector

2.5.1 Internal Battery

The iRIS can be supplied with an internal rechargeable 12 V 0.8 A/Hr sealed lead-acid battery on request. If the battery is installed, it should be disconnected if the unit is not going to be used for some time.

For maximum flexibility, the iRIS I/O connector has two terminals provided for additional 12 V power supply flexibility. These terminals (marked 12 V+ and GND) can either be used to deliver 12 V from an optional internal battery out to power an external sensor or other small load, or alternatively be connected to an external 12 V battery (for greater battery capacity) or a 12 V DC battery charger type power supply. See the next two sections on using the 12V terminals and the external (charger) power supply feature.

Warning! Optional internal battery



The 12V+ and GND terminals of the I/O connector are effectively connected directly in parallel with the optional internal 12 V battery. A resettable semiconductor fuse is fitted for short-circuit protection. However, only connect 12 V lead-acid batteries or a regulated DC power supply that is designed for charging a 12 V lead-acid battery, to these terminals.

Applying a voltage higher than 14.5 V for a sustained period to these terminals will permanently damage the internal battery and may cause an acid leak and/or an explosion.

2.5.2 Internal / External 12V Battery Supply

There are two terminals provided on the I/O connector designated +12 V and GND. These can be used to power the unit from an external 12 V battery or regulated DC supply. If installed, the internal battery is effectively connected directly to these terminals. See Section [Internal Battery](#) ¹⁸ above for warnings on connecting external power supplies to them.

2.5.3 External (Charger) Power Supply

Although the iRIS can operate solely from the internal battery (if fitted) for a few days if set to full power save mode, you will typically need to connect an external supply to the unit so that the internal battery remains in a charged state. You can connect any external DC power source ranging from 15 - 30 V DC, including a solar panel, without requiring an additional solar regulator.

The battery charging circuitry utilises a switch mode regulator for maximum efficiency. The external power supply is protected against over-voltage by ultra-fast acting protection devices and a self-resetting semiconductor fuse.

It can also be used to charge an external battery connected to the GND and 12 V+ terminals. In the event that the external battery draws excessive current, the charger will enter a current limit mode (900 mA) until such time as the battery has been recharged sufficiently to deliver the full supply voltage. The charging profile used by the charger depends on the selected mode. See the Power Management description in Section [Power](#) ³³.



The battery charger operates in a simple dual mode “float” / “charge” pattern. To do this it regularly switches between two voltage levels to optimise the battery charge. The actual profile is determined by the Power Source setting.

When the Power Source is set to “DC”, the battery voltage will rise and fall every two hours giving a “sawtooth” type voltage plot when the data is logged. This is normal.

2.5.4 Analogue I/O

Analogue Inputs

The four analogue inputs are uni-polar 0 - 5 V DC with 16-bit resolution. Each input presents a load impedance of 97 k Ω to the input signal.

Scaling factors should be chosen to convert from a raw value of 0.0000 - 5.0000, which reflects the input signal range of 0 - 5 V. When current sources such as 0 - 20 mA or 4 - 20 mA are connected, an internal sink resistor (100 Ω) is enabled by

an internal user-settable link (J1-J4). In this mode the measured voltage range is 0 - 2 V for a 0 - 20 mA input and the scaling factor should take this into account.



As the analogue inputs have an input impedance of 97 k Ω , the actual sink resistor impedance will be slightly lower than the value fitted. When, for example, the current mode link is fitted, a sink resistor of 100 ohms is installed. The actual impedance will theoretically be 99.71 Ω ; therefore the voltage measured by the iRIS will also be slightly lower than expected. See Section [Using iLink 2012's Sensor Configuration Tool](#) for details on the recommended scaling method for optimising the calibration.

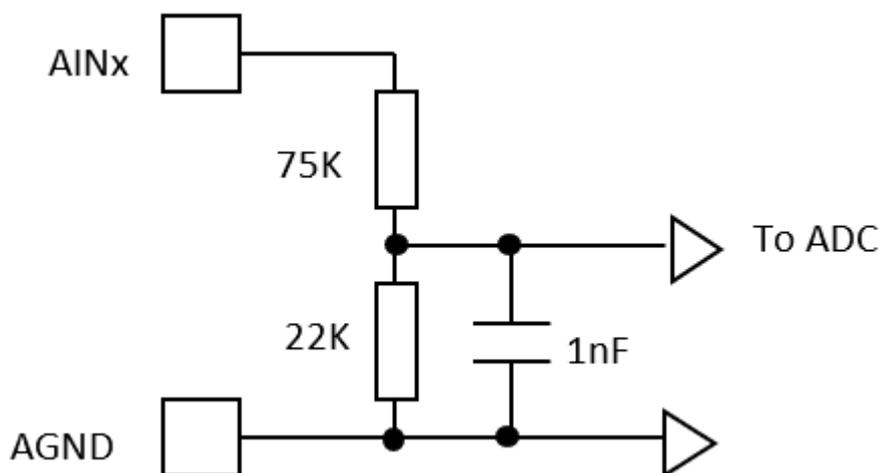


Figure 5 - Simplified Analogue Input Circuit

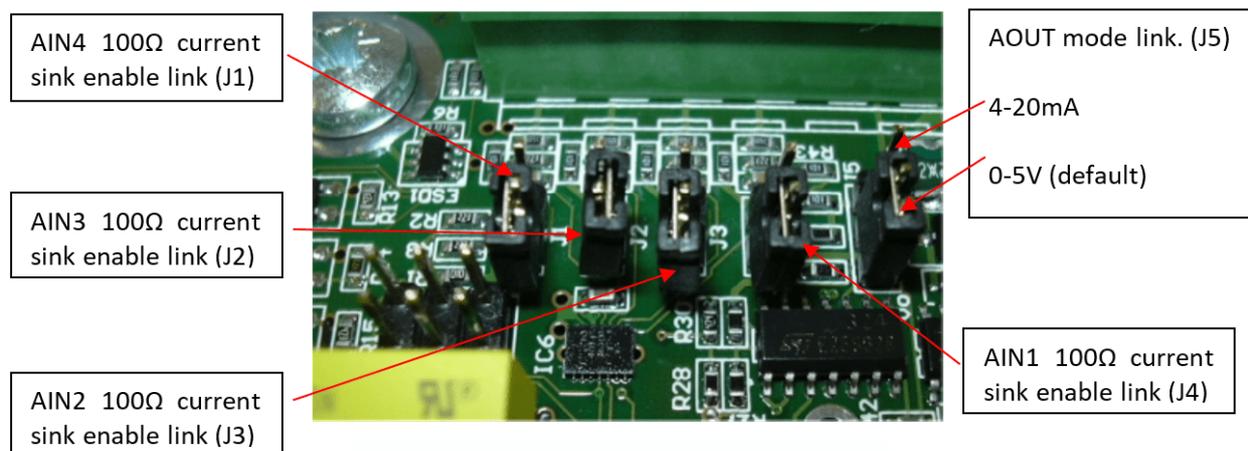


Figure 6 - Analogue Input / Output Links

It is possible to use an external resistor such as a 250 Ω to raise the voltage range measured.



i.e. 100 Ω will give a working range of 0.4 V to 2 V, 250 Ω will give a range of 1 V to 5 V.

In this case, ensure the internal sink enable link is open. The resistor value in the analogue scaling calculator in iLink will need to be changed to the value actually used.

Analogue Output

The iRIS has a single variable analogue output. This may be configured to deliver either a voltage output ranging between 0 - 5 V or a current output ranging from 4 - 20 mA. The output's electrical signal (voltage or current) is link selectable. See Section [Analogue Output](#) for details on configuring the analogue output.

2.5.5 Digital I/O

The iRIS has four digital I/O channels which can each be configured as either an input or output. When set as an output, the channel can either supply switched 12 V or else act as a pull-down switch for loads with a different supply voltage. If the digital output configuration is set to 0 (Disabled) the channel is by default an input. See Section [Digital Ins/Outs](#) for details on configuring the digital outputs.

Digital Channels as Inputs

The digital inputs are selectable for either mechanical or electronic operation. In either case it is necessary to pull the input down to 0 V DC to activate it. Inputs will handle up to 30 V DC in the off state for parallel connection across existing equipment. The “debounce” is enabled by a jumper link, which if fitted enables a longer time constant circuit to eliminate multiple pulses caused by contact bounce. The debounce jumpers are positioned in the centre of the PCB. The picture below shows the links in their default positions.

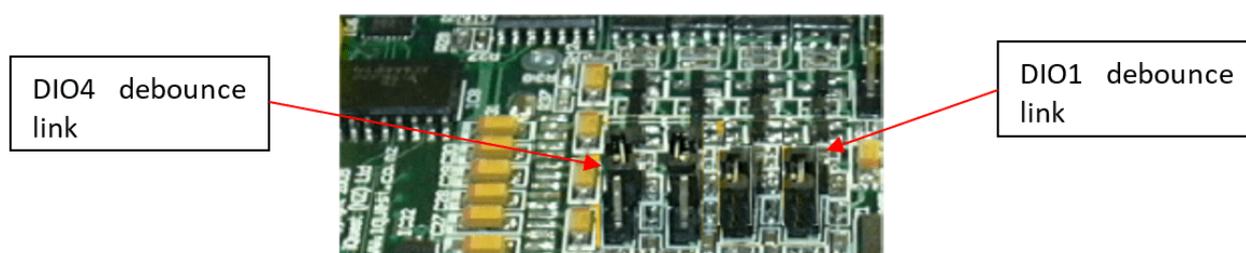


Figure 7 - Digital Input Debounce Links

Fit the jumper for mechanical switching at up to 20 Hz. In this mode the input is normally pulled up to 12 V through a 10 k Ω resistor providing a wetting current of approximately 1.2 mA. A 100 nF capacitor is also fitted across the input to provide limited hardware debounce, preventing false triggering due to contact bounce. For installations that do not have an external power source it is important that the input is not held low for a prolonged period of time, as this will increase the current drawn from the internal battery if this is fitted.

Remove the appropriate jumper for electronic switching at up to 5 kHz (on DIO1 and DIO2 only). In this mode the input is normally pulled up to 5 V through a 57 k Ω resistance, providing a wetting current of approximately 100 μ A.

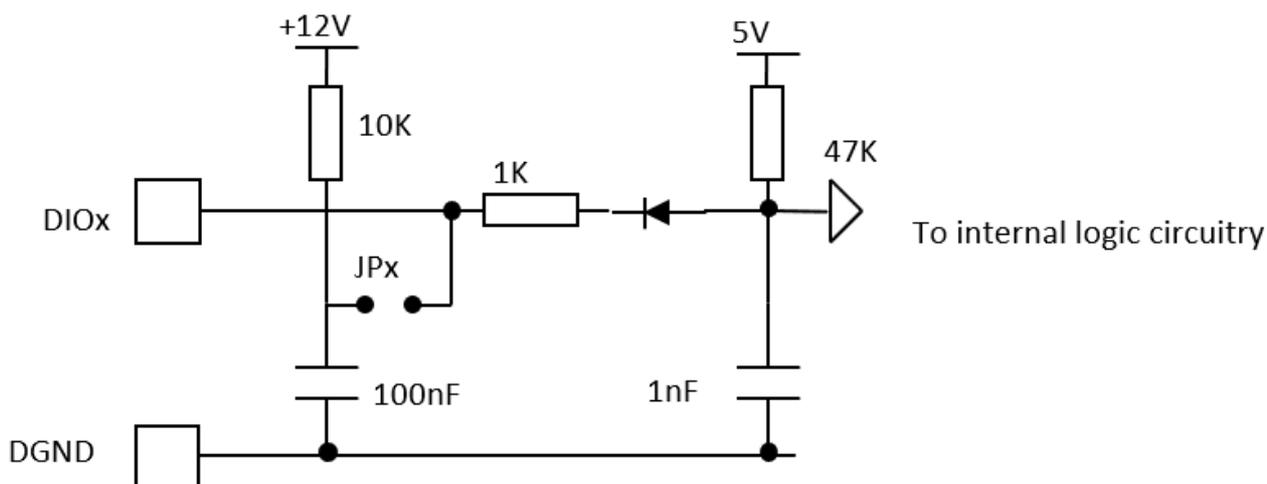


Figure 8 - Digital Input Circuit



In almost all installations where an iRIS is connected in parallel with other equipment to share a common pulse input (e.g. from a flow meter), there has not been a detrimental effect, as the iRIS inputs present a relatively high impedance to the circuit. However, in the event that connecting an iRIS does cause pulse failure, HyQuest Solutions recommend removing the debounce selection link for the appropriate input. This

sets the input to electronic switching mode, even if the actual pulse source is a clean contact (reed switch or similar).

The debounce jumpers are located in the center of the PCB and can be accessed once the front cover is opened. See [Figure 20](#) above.

Hint: When removing a jumper, simply fit it to one pin only of the connector to avoid it being lost.

Digital Outputs

When an iRIS digital I/O channel is configured as an output it can be operated electrically in one of two ways.

Either:

Open-drain Pull-down which is capable of sinking up to 100 mA at 30 V DC. An integral diode provides transient protection. Typically this output mode can be used to drive a relay or lamp powered by an auxiliary DC supply (e.g. 12 V). In this mode, the negative of the load supply must be connected to one of the iRIS GND terminals.



Although it may appear possible to directly control sensors by switching the sensor negative supply lead using a digital output, this will introduce measurement errors and may possibly damage the sensor. Always use a digital output configured as a switched 12 V output to power sensors.

Or:

Switched 12 V output which is capable of sourcing up to 100 mA. Typically this output mode will be used to drive a sensor, relay or lamp powered by the iRIS's 12 V supply.



Care should be taken to avoid the load discharging the internal and/or external 12 V battery. Ensure adequate power supply charging capacity is available to cater for the demands of both the logger and load.

The digital outputs may also be programmed to follow the state of the IP connection so that they will be active when a wireless IP session has been established. This mode can be used to control power to an external data radio when using the iRIS as a radio based gateway.

Typically, an output is configured to follow a schedule for use in powering loads. There is a similar mode termed "Schedule Plus".



In "Schedule Plus" mode, the relevant output(s) will be activated when a user is logged on to allow sensor calibration or radio communication testing. It will also activate when a call-in is pending and the Power Save mode is set to RS232 Telemetry to allow communications equipment to be powered up.

Alternatively they can be selected for remote control directly from a HydroTel™ base station, activation if any alarm is active in the iRIS or to operate in response to absolute set points against the current sensor value on Sensor #1 for applications such as triggering sediment samplers.

See Section [Digital Ins/Outs 42](#) for details on the digital output modes.

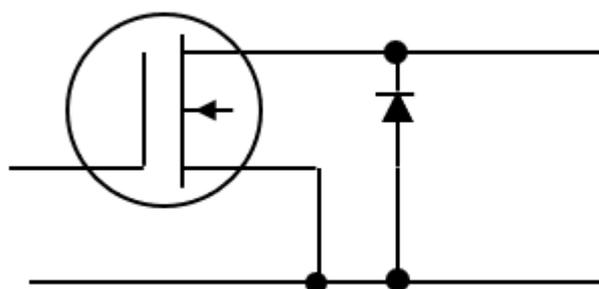


Figure 9 - Pull-Down Mode Circuit

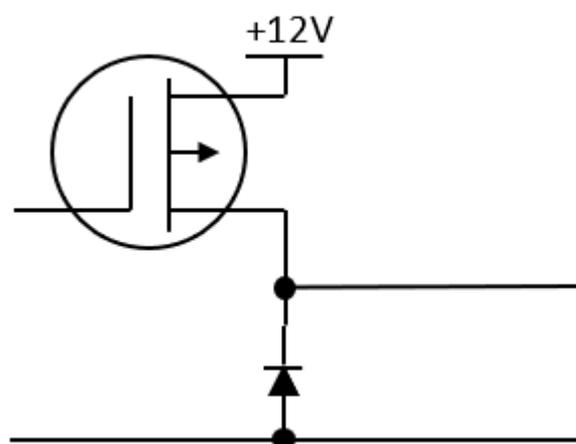


Figure 10 - Switched 12V Mode Circuit

2.6 Sensor Connection Examples

The generic examples on the following pages are included to give a basic overview of how to connect standard, common instrument types to the iRIS and configure it to suit them.

For more detailed or specialised examples, please refer to the Application Notes section on the HyQuest Solutions website.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Connecting a Flow Meter or Rain Gauge](#) ^[22]
- [Connecting a 0 - 5 V Pressure Transducer](#) ^[23]
- [Connecting a 2-Wire Loop-Powered 4 - 20 mA Sensor](#) ^[24]
- [Connecting an Up / Down Water Level Instrument](#) ^[25]
- [Connecting Analogue Wind Instruments](#) ^[26]
- [Connecting SDI-12 Instruments](#) ^[27]
- [Connecting Quadrature Encoders](#) ^[28]

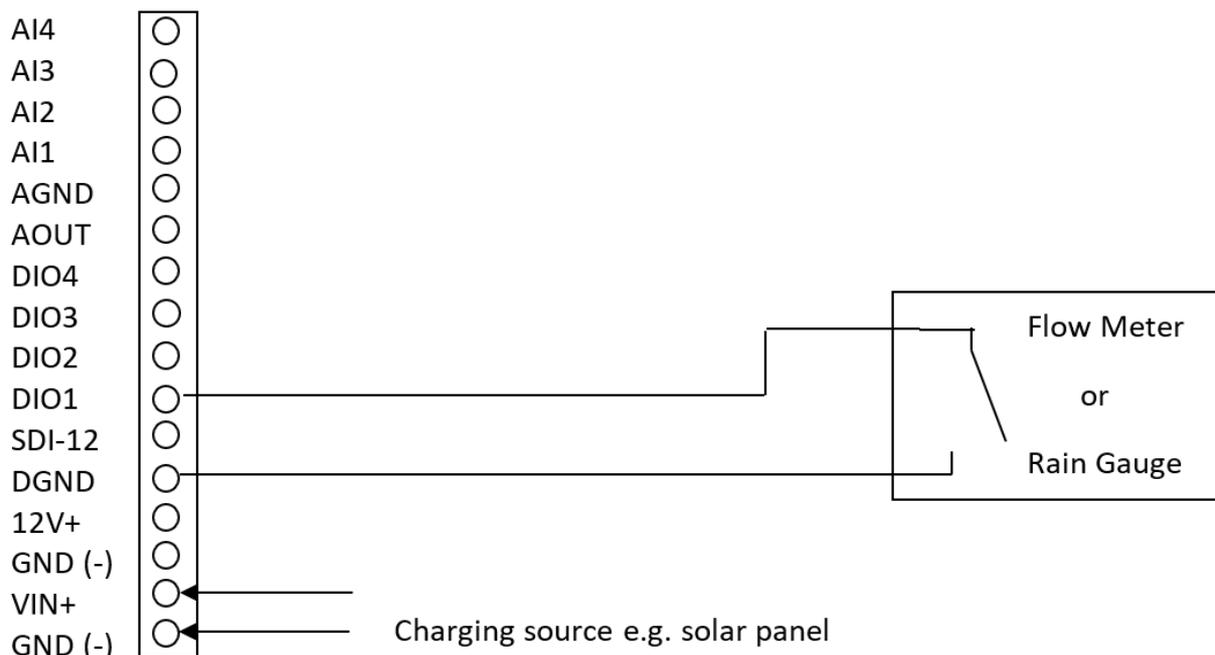
2.6.1 Connecting a Flow Meter or Rain Gauge

A common use for the iRIS is logging data from pulse sources such as flow meters or rain gauges. Connecting such devices to the iRIS is very simple – wire the switch between the appropriate digital input (DIO1 or DIO2) and the digital ground (DGND) terminal. Both of the digital inputs provide a “wetting current” for clean contact sources, but transistor switches and active signals (ones that supply a voltage) can also be used. If a transistor switch is used, connect the collector (+) to the digital input and the emitter (-) to the DGND. See Section [Digital I/O](#) ^[20] for details on the digital inputs and setting up the input debounce mode.

Both inputs can be used simultaneously and each input has three associated totalisers, which are viewable from the LCD. See section [Totaliser Related Screens](#) ^[83]. These totalisers operate even if the input is not configured as a source to one of the six virtual sensors.

The diagram below shows the typical connection diagram for such an installation. It assumes the use of DIO1 as the pulse input channel. The charging source can be any DC supply from 15 V – 30 V, including a directly connected solar panel.

TOP iRIS I/O Connector



BOTTOM

The sensor should be configured for the correct channel, scaling and logging regime as described in section [Sensor Configuration](#). Event mode (sensor mode = 2) can be used to reduce the quantity of data logged, especially for rainfall where the actual data density is low. Three typical sensor configuration examples for this type of instrument are shown below. The instrument is a 0.5 mm tipping bucket rain gauge and is logged every 15 minutes for examples 1 and 2.

```
Name: Rainfall
Source: 5. Pulse In 1
Process Mode: Instant
Multiplier: 0.500
Offset: 0.0000
Log Rate: 15 mins
```

Example 1: Normal Timed

This logs the total every 15 minutes, even if it is zero. This produces the most data as every "time slot" has an associated sample.

```
Name: Rainfall
Source: 5. Pulse In 1
Process Mode: Event
Multiplier: 0.500
Offset: 0.0000
Log Rate: 15 mins
```

Example 2: Timed Event

This logs the total every 15 minutes only if it is non-zero. It also inserts a zero record one log interval earlier, if there has not been a value logged.

```
Name: Rainfall
Source: 5. Pulse In 1
Process Mode: Event
Multiplier: 0.500
Offset: 0.0000
Log Rate: 0 mins
```

Example 3: True Event

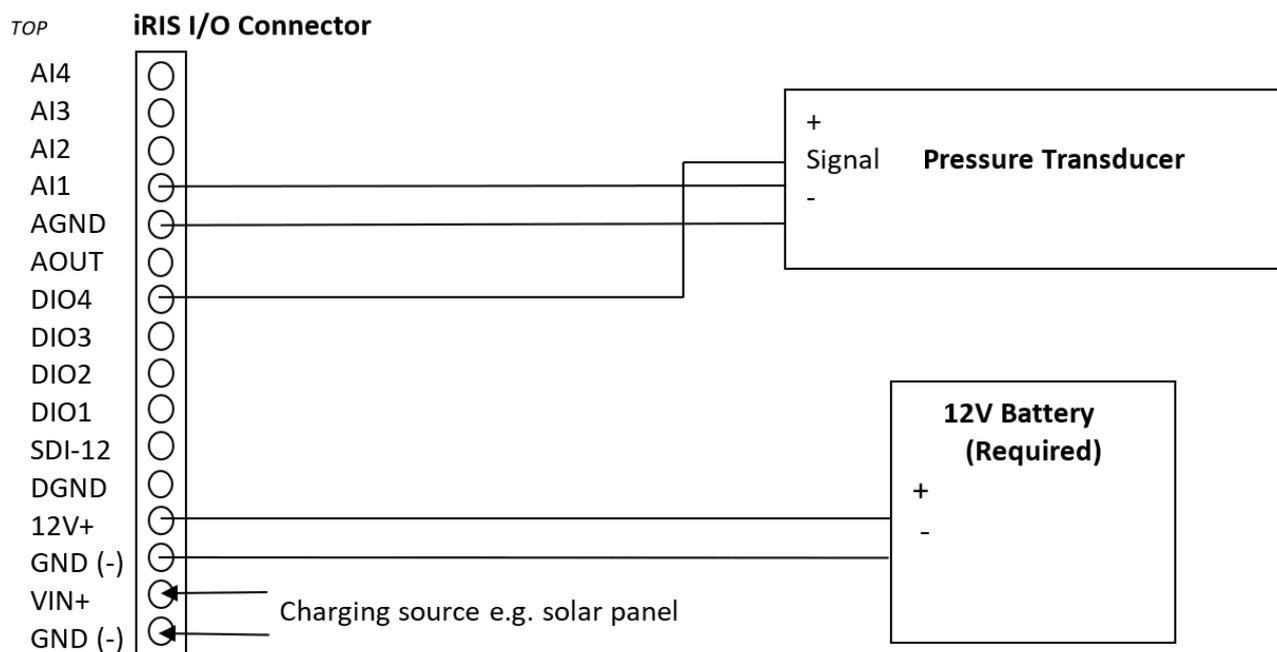
This logs every event to a one second resolution. If there is more than one count in a second, the total is logged. No zero samples are logged.

2.6.2 Connecting a 0 - 5 V Pressure Transducer

Connecting a standard sensor (such as a pressure transducer that provides a 0 - 5 V signal) to an iRIS is relatively straightforward. The sensor can be powered from the iRIS's 12 V supply and optionally controlled by a digital output to save power.

However, the iRIS's optional internal battery is NOT recommended for directly powering the sensor alone if the charging source is a solar panel, as it is a relatively low capacity type. Connect a supplementary external 12 V battery (7 A/Hr or larger) to increase the available storage.

The diagram below shows the typical connection diagram for such an installation. It assumes the use of AI1 as the desired input channel. It also shows the connection of the switched supply from DIO4.



The sensor should be configured for the correct channel, scaling and logging regime as described in Section [Sensor Configuration](#)^[45]. Also, see [Using iLink 2012's Sensor Configuration Tool](#)^[60] for a description of how to accurately scale the sensor.

A typical sensor configuration example for this type of installation is shown here. The instrument is a 10 metre, 0 - 5 V output pressure transducer. The level is averaged and the result logged every 15 minutes.

```
Name: Water Lvl
Source: 1. Analogue In 1
Process Mode: Period Average
Multiplier: 2.0000
Offset: 0.0000
Log Rate: 15 mins
```

The iRIS supports activation of digital outputs with a schedule. See Section [I/O Configuration](#)^[41] for more details and an example. Therefore, if further power reduction is to be achieved by controlling the transducer power, follow this procedure:

1. Connect the transducer supply to a digital I/O channel to be used as the switched 12 V output (e.g. DIO4)
2. Configure the digital output's mode to be Schedule (Mode = 1) and the Polarity to be Normal Pull-Up (Polarity = 2).
3. Set up the digital output's schedule to match the sensor's logging period, but with the digital output being set to activate the desired amount of time before the sensor is to log and with sufficient "on" time to ensure an overlap with the logging time.
4. Ensure the sensor mode is set to Instant (0) or 1 minute average (4).

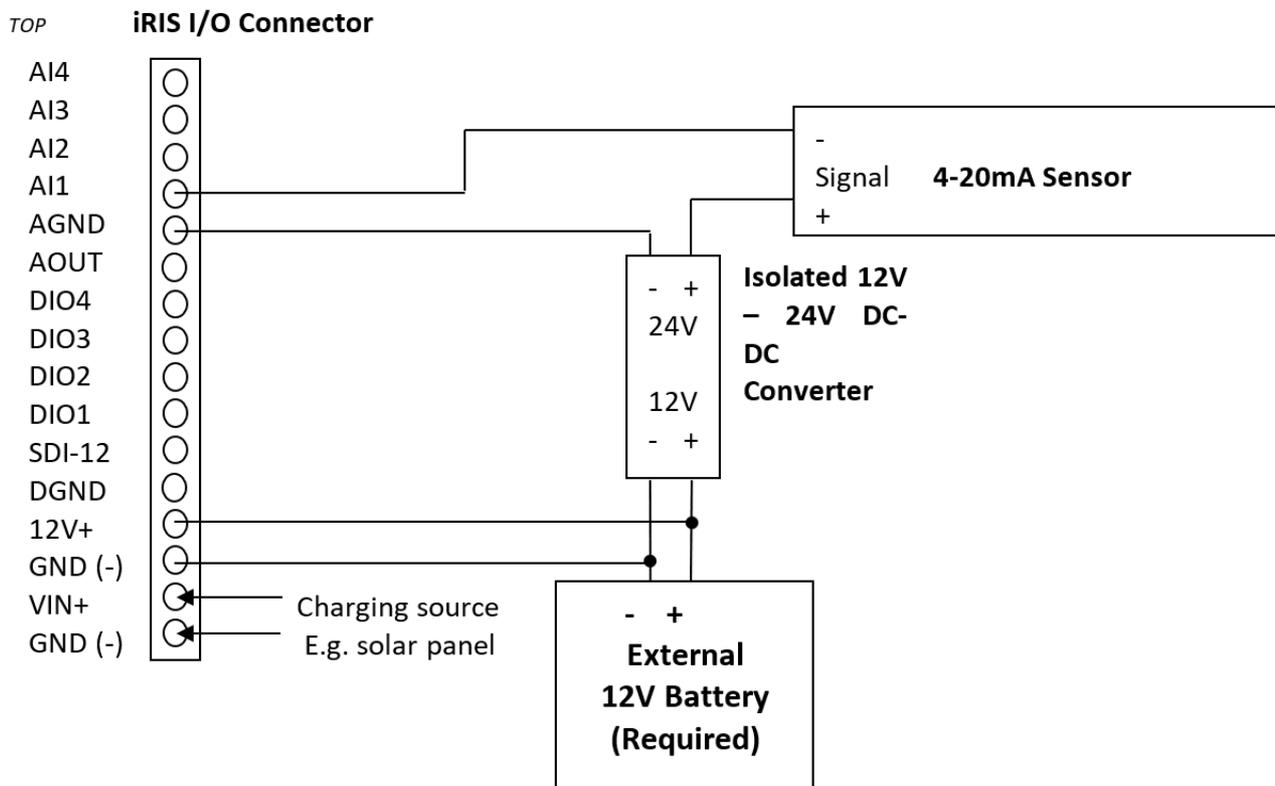
2.6.3 Connecting a 2-Wire Loop-Powered 4 - 20 mA Sensor

The iRIS also supports the connection of many types of industry standard 4 - 20 mA current loop instruments such as ultrasonic or radar level sensors. A very common configuration used with these devices is known as two-wire or loop-powered mode. This requires only two wires to the sensor and the 4 - 20 mA loop current provides power for the sensor as well as being the proportional analogue sensor signal.

However, these sensors often require a minimum voltage across them that may not be reliably achieved with a 12 V supply, taking into account the voltage drop across the current sink resistor. In such cases, a separate 12 - 24 V boosted sensor supply is recommended.

The diagram below shows the recommended connection diagram for such an installation. It assumes the use of AI1 as the desired input channel. The current sink resistor should be enabled for the appropriate analogue input. See Section [Analogue I/O](#)^[18] for details on the analogue input links.

The internal 100 Ω current sink resistor generates a 0.4 to 2 V signal (from the 4 to 20 mA current), which is then measured at the analogue input. The sensor should be configured for the correct channel, scaling and logging regime as described in Section [Sensor Configuration](#)^[45]. An offset value will be required as part of the configuration, as the 4 mA (0.4 V) offset needs to be eliminated.



BOTTOM

A typical sensor configuration example for this type of installation is shown here. The instrument is a 10 metre, 4 - 20 mA output ultrasonic transducer. The level is averaged and the result logged every 15 minutes.

Note: If power consumption is an issue, the sensor can be controlled by a digital output on a timed basis. See the description in Section [Connecting a 0 - 5 V Pressure Transducer](#)^[23].

```
Name: Water Lvl
Source: 1. Analogue In 1
Process Mode: Period Average
Multiplier: 6.2500
Offset: -2.5000
Log Rate: 15 mins
```

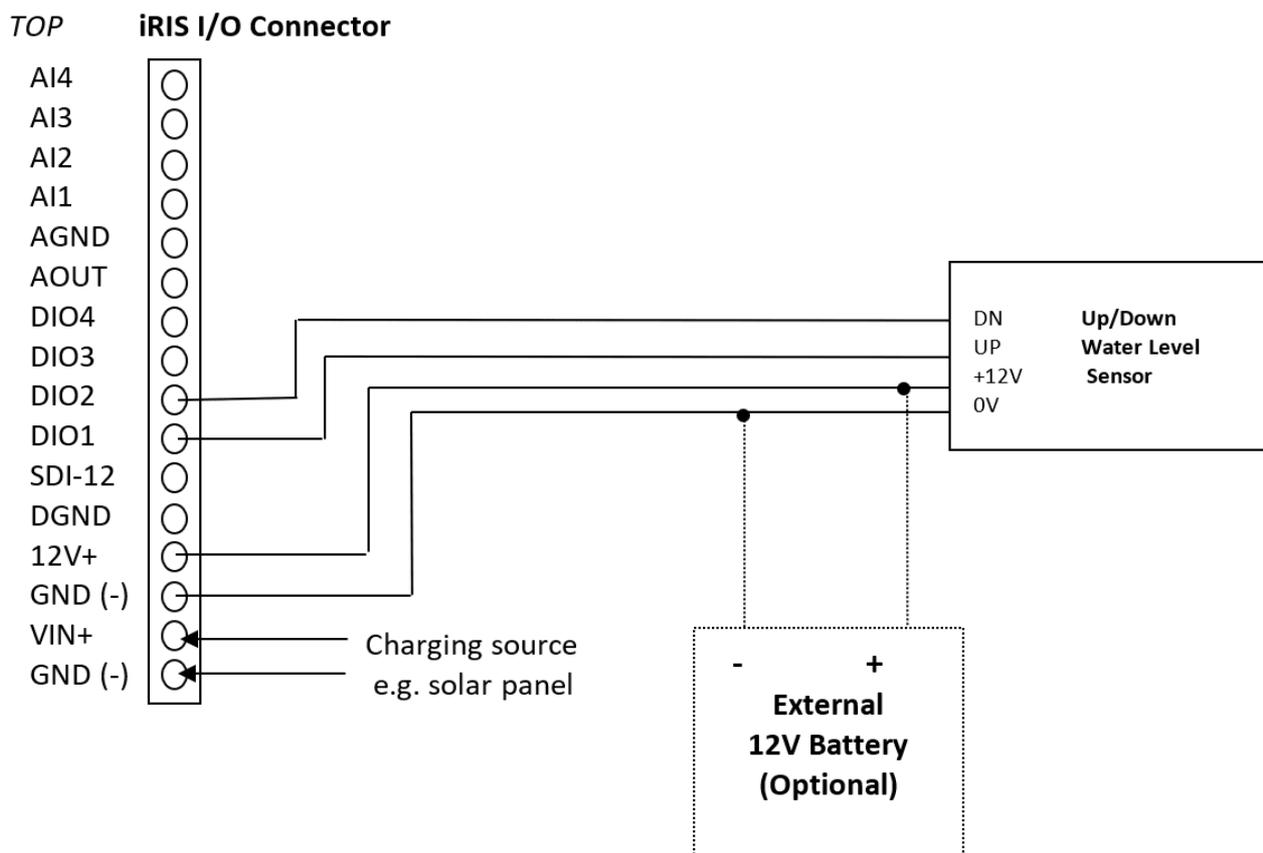
2.6.4 Connecting an Up / Down Water Level Instrument

A relatively common type of digital water level instrument is one that provides two pulse outputs. One output generates a pulse for each increment and the other for each decrement in level. The iRIS maintains a record of these steps and therefore the relative level.

This instrument type is **not** the same as a quadrature encoder which uses the relative phase of the two signals to determine direction. See Section [Connecting Quadrature Encoders](#)^[28] for details on the quadrature sensors.

These instruments normally require a 12 V supply and this is readily obtained from the iRIS. A supplementary 12 V battery can be connected if desired. Typically, this type of instrument requires very little current, so the internal iRIS battery will normally suffice.

The diagram below shows the required connects for such an installation. The incrementing output must be connected to DI1 and the decrementing output to DI2.



BOTTOM

A typical sensor configuration example for this type of installation is shown below. The instrument is a standard digital up / down water level encoder. The level is averaged and the result logged every 15 minutes.

```

Name: Water Lvl
Source: 15. Up/Down Encoder
Process Mode: Period Average
Multiplier: 0.001
Offset: 0.0000
Log Rate: 15 mins
    
```

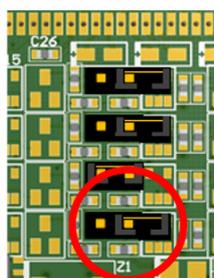
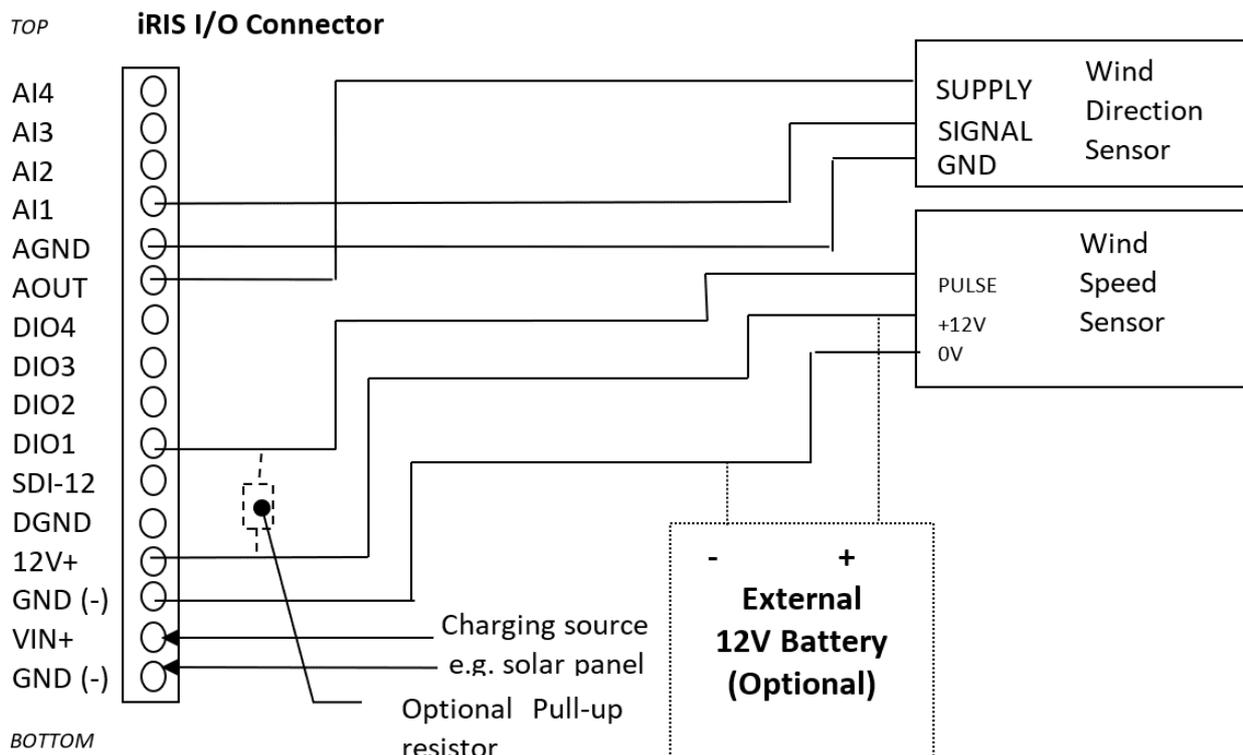
2.6.5 Connecting Analogue Wind Instruments

Many wind measurement instruments operate in an analogue mode. The wind direction sensor is usually a potentiometer which is driven by the buffered 5.0 V analogue output from the iRIS. The wiper signal is connected to one of the analogue inputs. As the iRIS analogue inputs have low pass filtering included, there is no need for external components to remove noise. The anemometers usually provide a switched pulse signal from a transistor or opto-coupler. This drives a digital input, operating in counter mode and the frequency is measured, scaled and logged.

For the anemometer to operate correctly, the pulse amplitude must be at least 3 V p-p. Some instruments emit a low level AC signal in the order of millivolts. In these cases a simple transistor switch to create a suitable pulse must be included. Please contact HyQuest Solutions for details.

Only DIO1 and DIO2 can be used with frequency sources such as Anemometers.

The diagram below shows a typical installation.



-  = ON position
-  = Off position

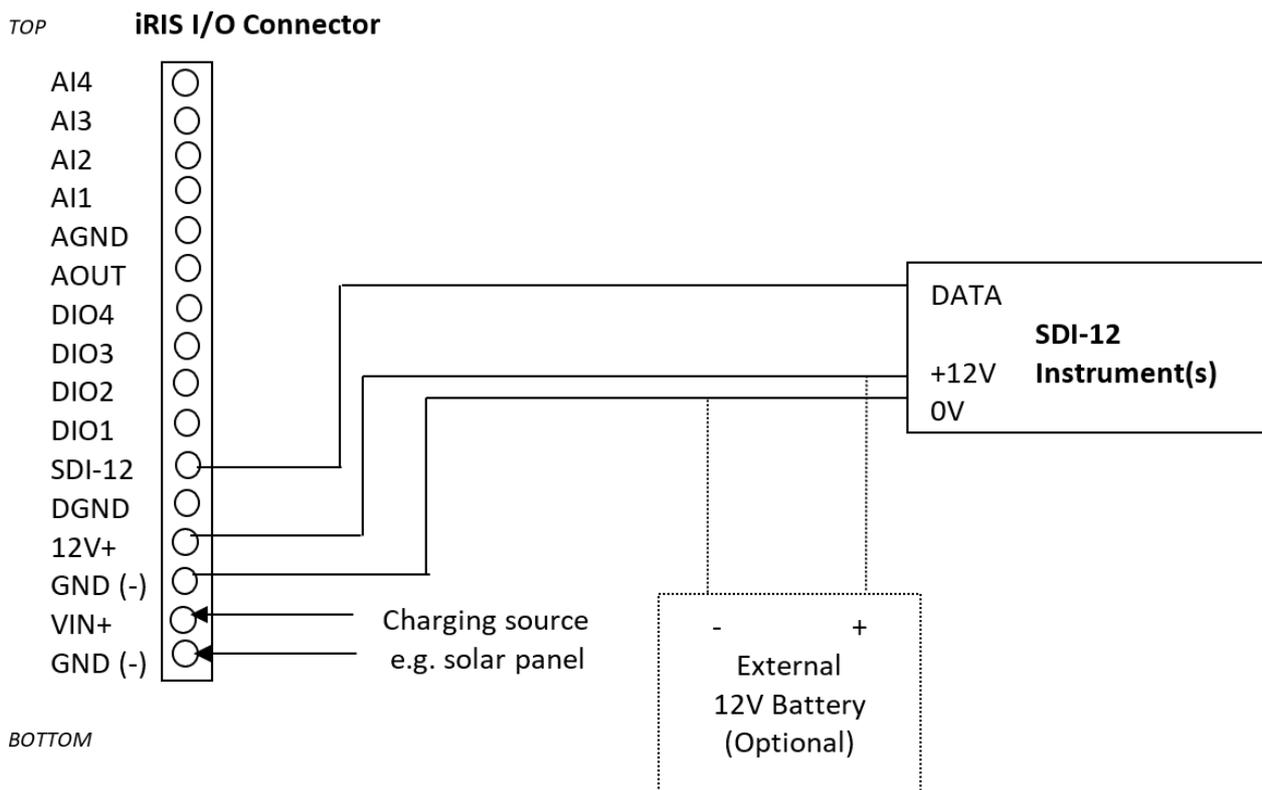
The Digital Input jumper should be removed to ensure the iRIS does not block high wind speeds with its noise suppression mechanism. The jumper is shown in the red circle in the diagram below. The jumpers are located in the centre of the iRIS350FX circuit board.

The example diagram shows the jumper for DIO1 highlighted.

Typically the Wind speed sensor is configured in the iRIS350FX as a frequency source and a mode of **Period Average+Min+Max** to capture the wind lull and gust. The wind direction is configured as an analogue input with a mode of **Scalar Average**.

2.6.6 Connecting SDI-12 Instruments

SDI-12 instruments should be connected as shown in the diagram below. See Section [SDI-12 Devices](#) for information on using the SDI-12 terminal mode to access SDI-12 instruments directly. Also, refer to Appendix E – SDI-12 for detail on the SDI-12 specification.



Each SDI-12 instrument needs to be configured as a separate SDI-12 device in the iRIS (see section [SDI-12 Devices](#)^[45]). This allows the user to configure the instrument poll regime separate to the logging.

Next the sensor configuration needs to be linked to the SDI12 device. This is achieved by selecting SDI-12 as a source type and then the SD-12 device. In the example below the SDI-12 device has been configured on address zero, polling every 15 minutes at 14, 29, 44 and 59 minute of each hour. Note the log rate of the sensor configuration matches the measurement interval of the sensor.

SDI-12

Device Name:

SDI-12 Enable/ Address:

Measure Command:

First Measurement at: HH:mm:ss

Measurement Interval: HH:mm:ss

Custom Command: (empty to disable)

General **Logging**

Name: Units:

Source:

SDI-12 Device: Variable:

General **Logging**

Sample Rate: secs

Process Mode:

Normal Log Rate: mins

Alarm Log Rate: mins

2.6.7 Connecting Quadrature Encoders

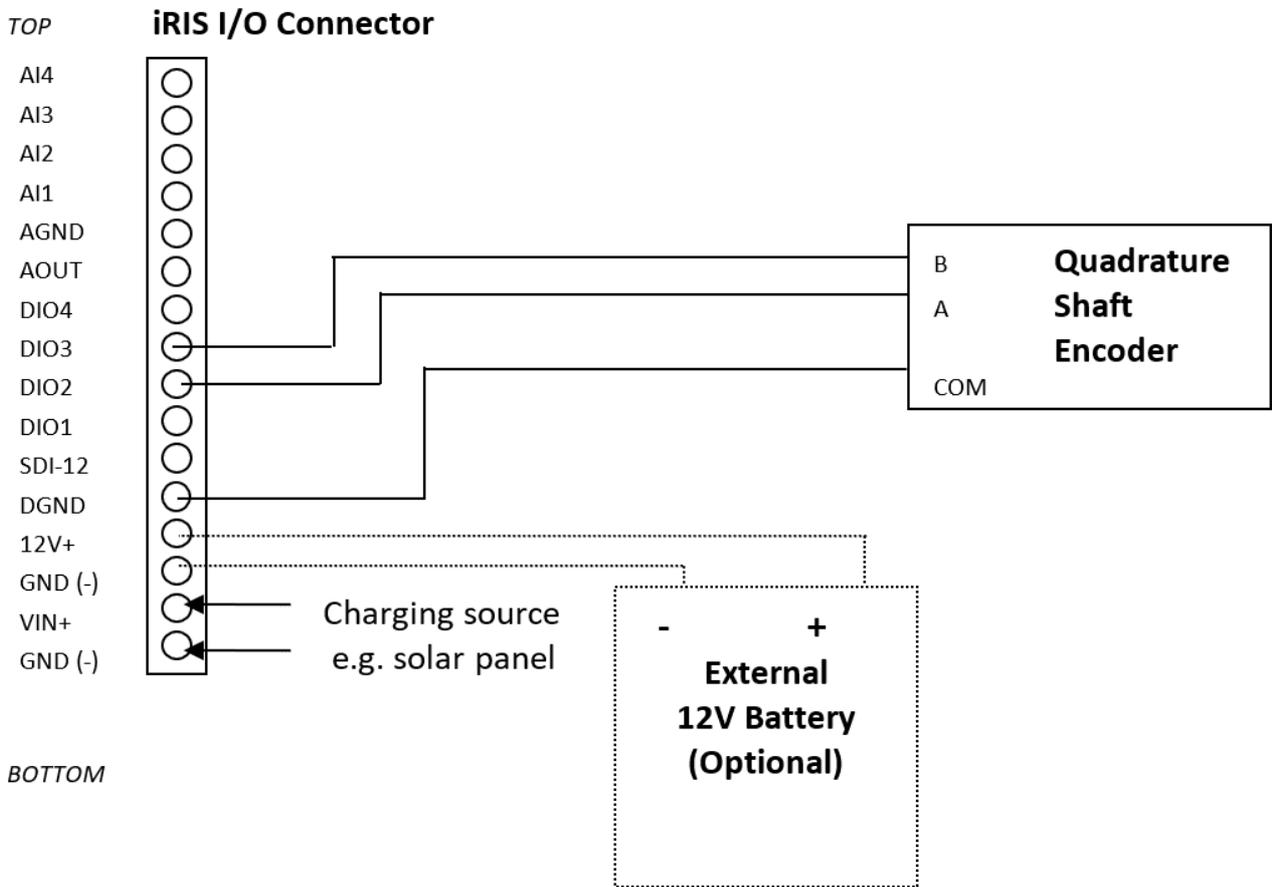
A commonly used type of digital water level instrument is one that provides two pulse outputs, the direction of movement being determined by the phase difference between the two signals. The iRIS tracks these steps and therefore the relative water level.

These instruments are passive and do not require a power supply. This implementation makes use of two digital inputs, DIO2 and DIO3 as the reference channel and auxiliary channels respectively.

The diagram below shows the connections. The debounce links for DIO2 and DIO3 should be fitted.



If the direction is incorrect, reverse the two channels.



A typical sensor configuration example for this type of installation is shown below. The instrument is a standard quadrature water level encoder. The level is averaged and the result logged every 15 minutes.

```
Name: Water Lvl
Source: 20. Quadrature
Process Mode: Period Average
Multiplier: 0.001
Offset: 0.000
Log Rate: 15 mins
```

3 Configuration

The iRIS configuration is done by iLink 2012 or HydroTel. A limited terminal tool is available via the RS232 port for local SDI-12 diagnostics.

This description assumes a computer running the Microsoft® Windows® operating system is being used and all examples relate to the configuration tool in iLink 2012.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Terminal Connection](#) ³⁰
- [Terminal Security Code](#) ³¹
- [Configuration Menus](#) ³¹
- [Terminal Menus](#) ⁵⁷
- [Using iLink 2012's Sensor Configuration Tool](#) ⁶⁰
- [Upgrading Firmware / Software](#) ⁶⁴
- [Using Modbus Slave Mode](#) ⁶⁹

3.1 Terminal Connection

The iRIS RS232 port is a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) configured port and is identical in pin-out and signal allocation to that of an IBM compatible PC's RS232 port. Therefore the cable required is the same as that for computer-to-computer communication and is termed a **null-modem** cable. These are available from most electronics retailers if required.

To access the iRIS diagnostic terminal a full null-modem cable (wired as shown below) between a communication port (e.g. COM1) on your computer and the RS232 port of the iRIS. The null modem cable configuration has the three main signal pairs crossed over. These pairs are TXD/RXD, RTS/CTS and DTR/DSR. The signal ground (SG) line is connected straight through. The CD and RI lines are unused.

The iRIS RS232 serial port is set by default to a speed of 115200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity. Flow control is not required.

Computer DB9F			iRIS DB9F	
1	CD		CD	1
2	RXD	—————	TXD	3
3	TXD	—————	RXD	2
4	DTR	—————	DSR	6
5	SG	—————	SG	5
6	DSR	—————	DTR	4
7	RTS	—————	CTS	8
8	CTS	—————	RTS	7
9	RI		RI	9

Figure 11 - RS232 Cable Pin Designations

3.2 Terminal Security Code

The iRIS supports the use of a text-based security code (of up to 10 characters) that may be used to prevent unauthorised access to the terminal menus.

If used, the code is set using iLink 2012 that is registered to “Administrator” level. If it is empty, the terminal is immediately available as soon as the RS232 connection is made. If the code has been set, then a prompt message is shown and the code must be entered before the terminal becomes available.



The security code is case-sensitive. The code cannot be viewed or changed except by an authorised user using iLink 2012 who is registered to Administrator level.

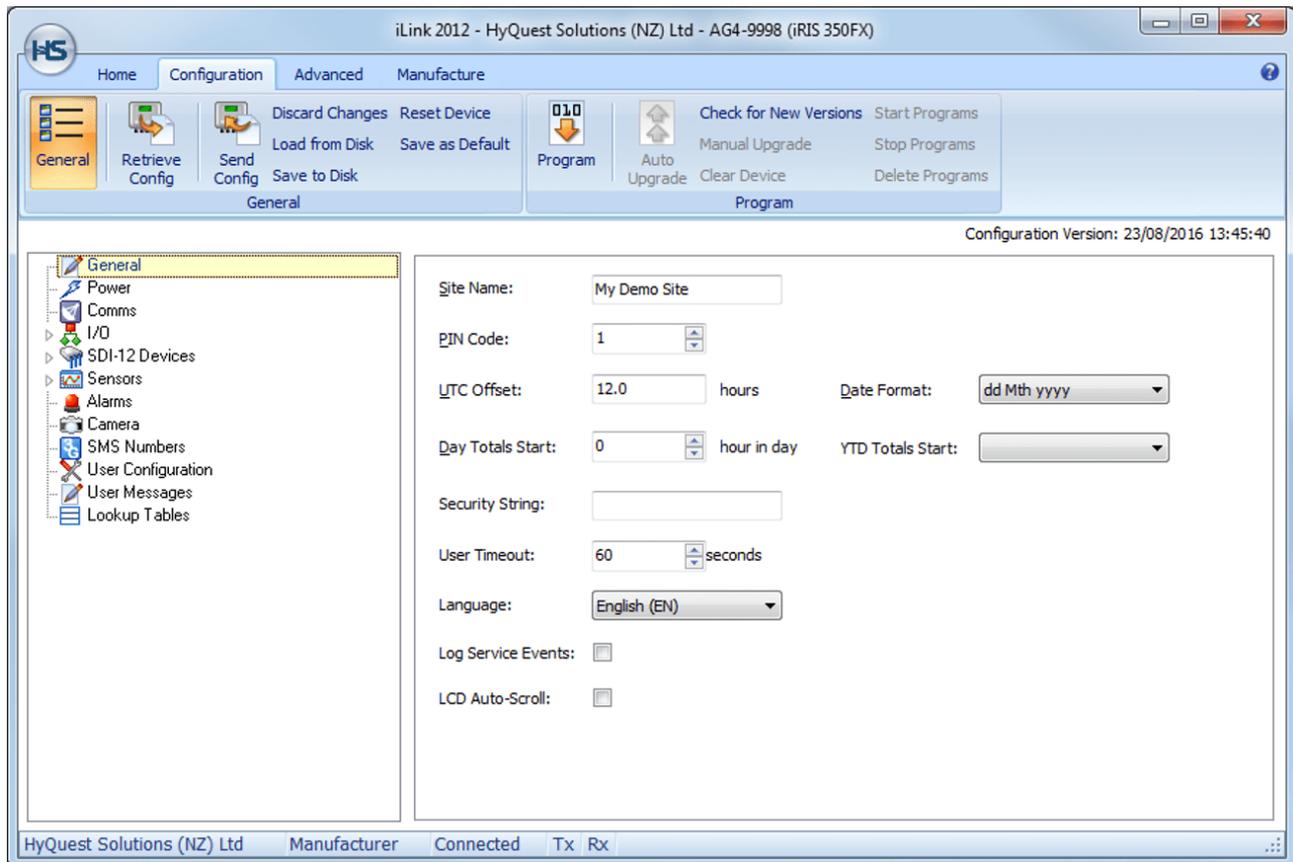
3.3 Configuration Menus

All the configuration can be done by connecting the device using iLink 2012. Once the iRIS is connected to your computer, open up iLink 2012 and click on the 'Quick Connect' button. Select the COM port from the drop down menu and set the baud rate as 115200. When the device is connected successfully, click on the General option under the Configuration tab to see the configuration settings for the device.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [General](#) ³²
- [Power](#) ³³
- [Comms](#) ³⁴
- [I/O Configuration](#) ⁴¹
- [SDI-12 Devices](#) ⁴⁵
- [Sensor Configuration](#) ⁴⁵
- [Alarm Configuration](#) ⁵¹
- [Camera Configuration](#) ⁵²
- [SMS Numbers](#) ⁵³
- [User Configuration](#) ⁵⁴
- [User Messages](#) ⁵⁵
- [Lookup Tables](#) ⁵⁵

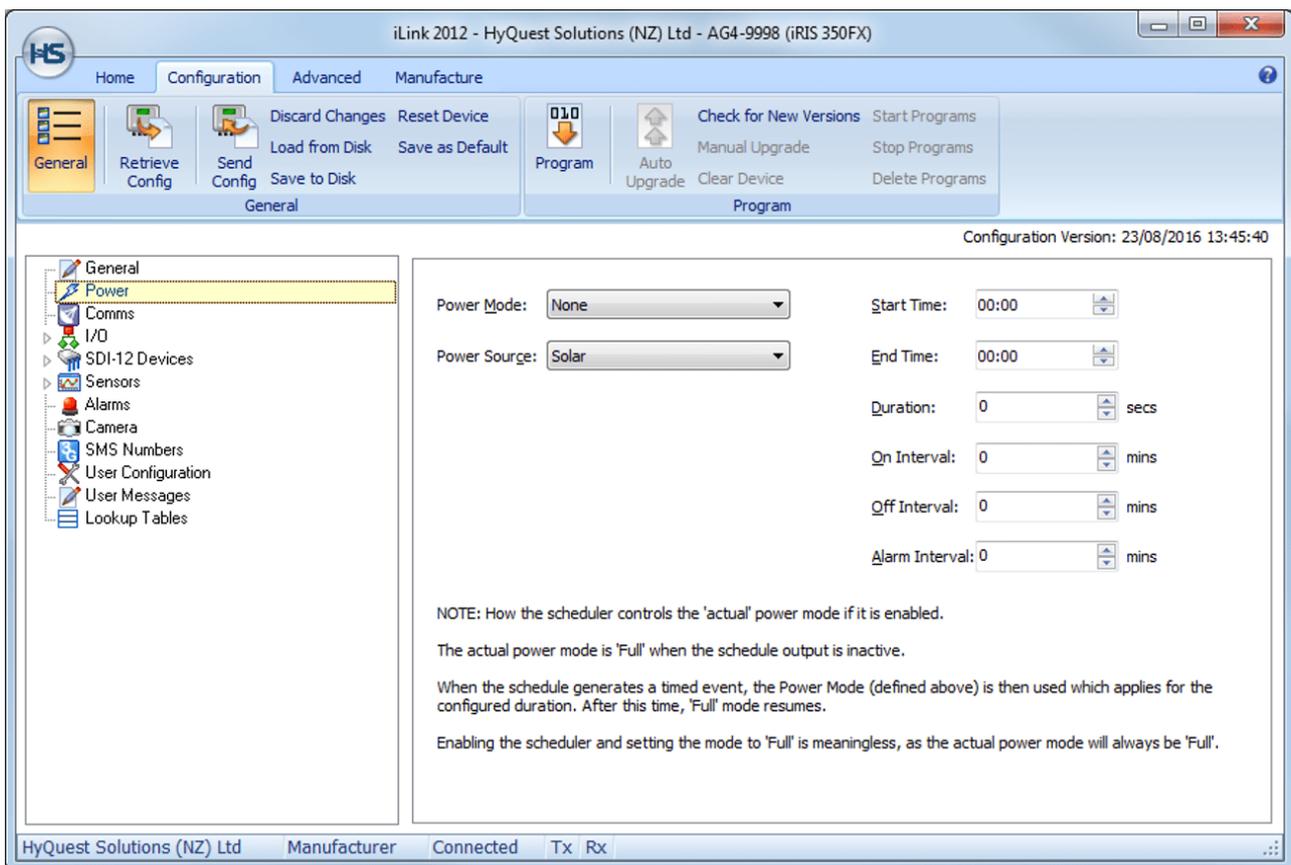
3.3.1 General



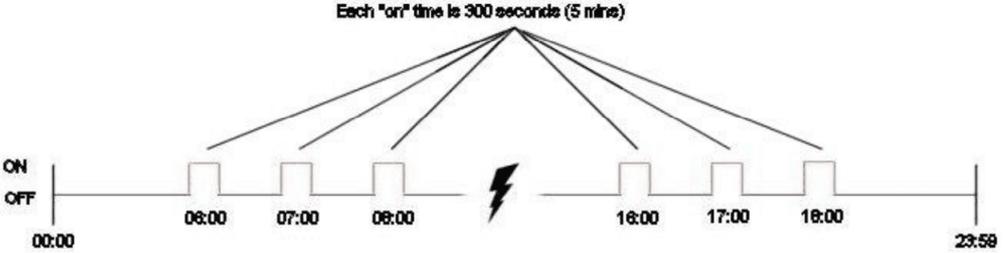
Site Name	This setting is used to enter a name for the site that will be displayed on the main title screen of the LCD. Note that the maximum length of the site name is fixed at 19 characters.
PIN Code	Enter a security PIN code between 0 and 9999. This PIN code is used to restrict access to specific LCD screens. If the PIN code is set to 0 (factory default) then only the four status and the totaliser (view only) LCD screens are accessible.
UTC Offset	Enter the offset from UTC in hours for the logger's time zone in this field.
Date Format	This option is used to select the date format as displayed throughout the iRIS (LCD screens, configuration menus and FTP file exports).
Day Totals Start	Enter the hour of the day to start calculating Day to Now totals. Default 0 (midnight)
YTD Totals Start	Enter the month of the year to start calculating Year to Date totals. Default 1 (January)
Security String	The Security String (of up to 10 characters) is used to prevent unauthorized access to the terminal menus. If used, the code is set using iLink 2012 that is registered to "Administrator" level. If it is empty, the terminal is immediately available as soon as the RS232 connection is made. If the code has been set, then a prompt message is shown and the code must be entered before the terminal becomes available.
User Timeout	You can set the user to be logged off automatically after a certain period of no key presses. Enter the time in seconds in this column. Default 60
Language	Choose the language from the available options (English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese).

	Note: This only applies to the abbreviated month names when the date format includes the name.
Log Service Events	If this option is enabled, all the service events will be logged in special diagnostic versions. In normal operation, this has no effect.
LCD Auto-Scroll	Ticking this option will enable the LCD screens to scroll automatically when there has been no user input for a time. Typically this is useful when the iRIS is installed behind a window and the keypad is inaccessible.

3.3.2 Power



Power Mode	This option allows you to choose the Power Mode from the available options - None, Partial, Full or RS232 only.
Power Source	Enter the power source for the charger - DC power supply or solar. This selects the battery charging profile the iRIS will use. Only select "Solar" if the iRIS charger is being used to charge the battery. If there an external solar charger, set the mode to "DC".
Start Time	This is the time at which the iRIS will switch from a forced "Full Save" power mode to the selected power mode as defined in the above Power Mode option.
End Time	This is the time at which the iRIS will cease switching out of "Full Save" power mode. In the example below, the iRIS is enabled to go to the "No Save" level once per hour (on interval = 60 minutes), for a time of 5 minutes (duration = 300 seconds) starting at 6.00 am and ceasing after 6pm. Set the start time to 00:00 (0000) and end time to 23:59 (2359) for the on/off cycle to apply regularly throughout the complete day.

	<p>Note: In the example, the “on” time is from 6am to 6pm. The “off” time is from midnight to 6am and then from 6pm to midnight. Activation during these two times may be configured differently using the on interval and off interval settings described below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Each “on” time is 300 seconds (5 mins)</p> 
Duration	Enter the length of time in seconds that you want the iCE3 to maintain the modem in the selected power mode. The minimum value for this setting is 60 seconds.
On Interval	This is the length of time in minutes between each successive power mode change when the time is in the “on” period. i.e. between the start and end times.
Off Interval	This is the length of time in minutes between each successive power mode change when the time is in “off” period. i.e. before the start time or after the end time. This setting will normally be 0 (no activity in the off period), but this option does allow a different activation rate to be configured if required.
Alarm Interval	Enter the length of time in minutes between each successive power mode change - when there are one or more active alarms in the iRIS.

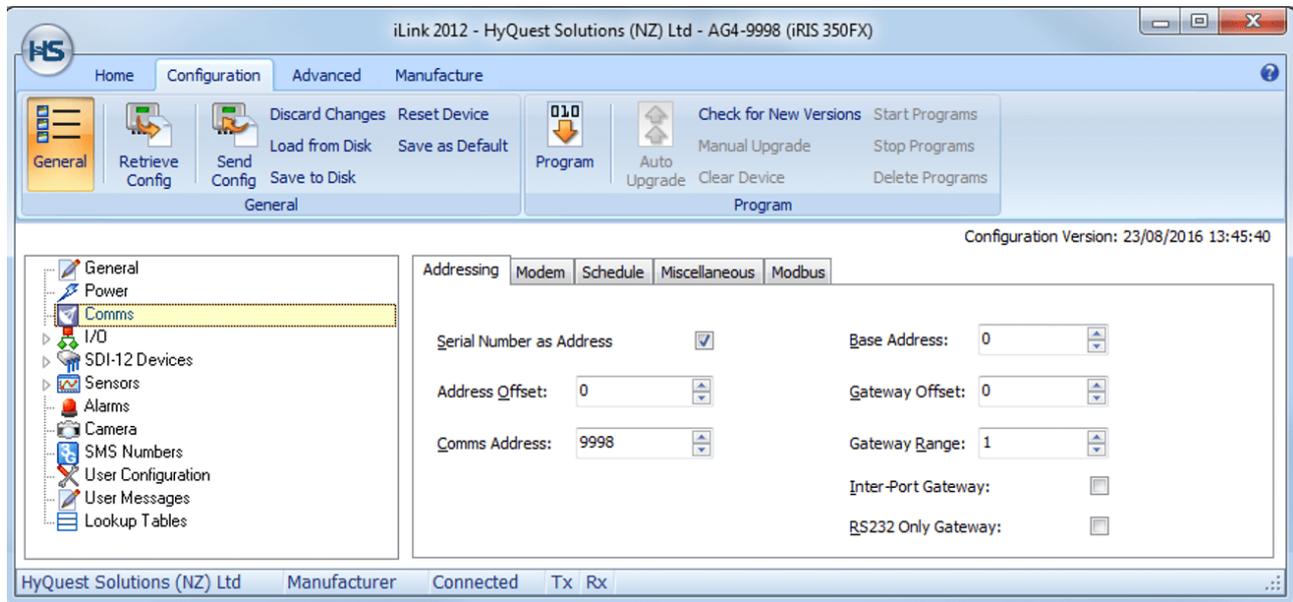
3.3.3 Comms

The comms configuration menu is the starting point for configuring all iRIS communication settings.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Addressing](#) ³⁵
- [Modem](#) ³⁶
- [Schedule](#) ³⁷
- [Miscellaneous](#) ³⁹
- [FTP](#) ⁴⁰
- [Modbus](#) ⁴¹

3.3.3.1 Addressing

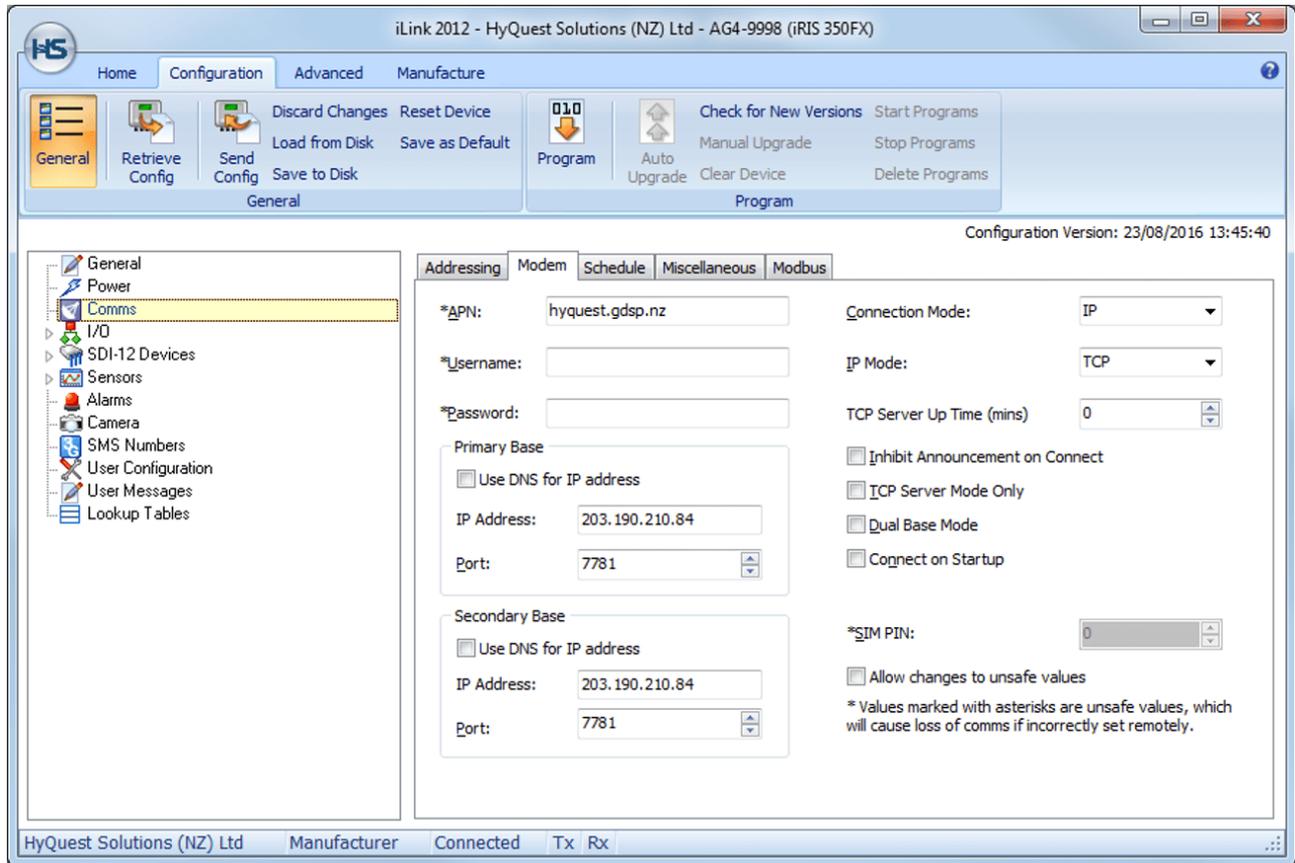


Serial Number as Address:	Tick this checkbox if you want the address to be obtained automatically from the device's serial number.
Address Offset:	If the 'Use Serial number as Address' check box is enabled, then an optional offset can be entered which can be used to categorise units into regions. Note: The address obtained by adding the serial number and offset must not exceed 32767.
Comms address:	If the automatic serial number mode is not enabled, enter the communication address for the device (the factory default is 1). This address is used to identify the unit in all HyQuest protocol communication and must be unique on a HydroTel™ communications interface.
Base Address:	Address of the base station to use when calling back using the RS232 telemetry mode. The base address is normally set to zero.  If the unit will be expected to call back to HydroTel via a gateway site elsewhere, the base address must be set to a suitable value (normally the gateway offset setting in the gateway logger). If the base address is left set to zero in this situation, call-backs will fail.
Gateway Offset:	Use 0 to disable gateway communication. If this is not zero, then addresses within a gateway range defined by the Gateway Range setting will be forwarded. E.g. If the Gateway Offset is set to 1000 and the Gateway Range is set to 50, then communications to devices with addresses from 1000 to 1049 will be forwarded.
Gateway Range:	This sets the number of contiguous addresses starting from the Gateway Offset that will be included in the communications gateway check.
Inter-Port Gateway:	If this is enabled, the gateway will direct traffic between the RS232 port and the secondary communications (cellular modem or Ethernet port). Previously, a special cable was required to enable this mode.
RS232 Only Gateway:	If this is enabled, the gateway will be restricted to the RS232 port only. This is typically when the iRIS acts as a radio “repeater” and gateways traffic to other radio equipped devices, yet supports cellular communication to itself only.



See Section RS232 Interface Telemetry / Gateway Comms⁹⁰ for more detail on using gateway communication.

3.3.3.2 Modem

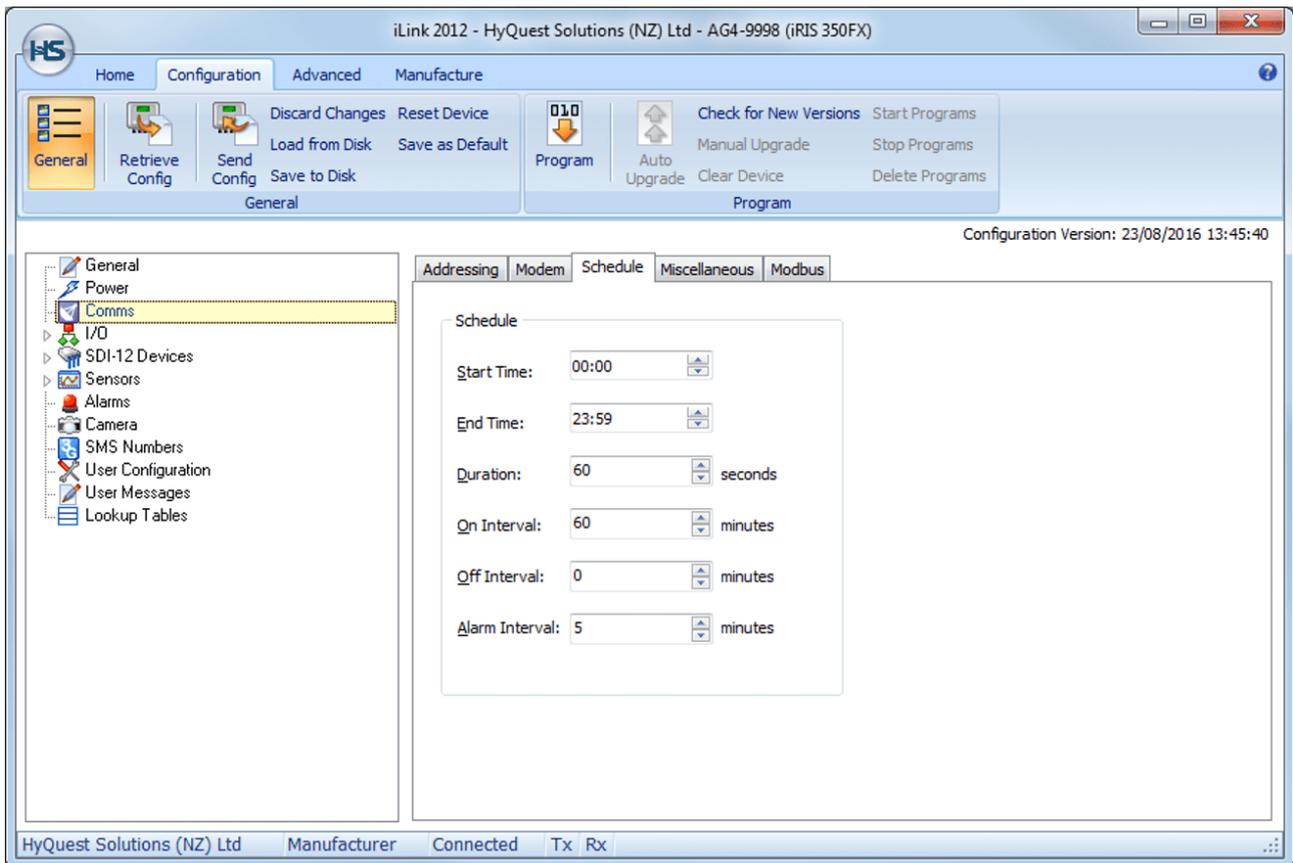


APN	Enter the name of the APN (Access Point Name) allocated by your network provider (eg: hyquest.gdsp.nz).
User Name	Enter the user name required by your network provider. Note: Many providers do not require any login credentials, in which case this and the password parameter below should be empty.
Password	Enter the password required by your network provider. Note: Many providers do not require any login credentials, in which case this and the user name above parameter should be empty.
Connection Mode	Enter the call-back mode for the wireless modem (IP or SMS). This is the mode to use when the iRIS notifies an alarm notification or a test call is initiated from the keypad.
IP Mode	If the connection mode is set to IP, choose the protocol from the drop down list. This is either TCP or UDP, or also FTP if the iRIS's internal modem supports this mode.
Primary Base IP	Enter the remote IP address you want to have the iRIS connect to as its primary base (host server).
Primary Base Port	Enter a non-zero port number to use for the IP socket.

Secondary Base IP	Enter the optional secondary base remote IP address that you will connect to. Note: This should be set to the same address as the primary base if there is only a single base.
Secondary Base Port	Enter the remote port number for the optional secondary base. Note: This should be set to the same port as the primary base if there is only a single base.
Use DNS for IP Address	If this option is checked, the DNS Server address will be used instead.
Inhibit UDP Announcement	If the IP Mode is set to UDP, this option controls whether the iRIS will send an announcement packet to the base station (HydroTel™) when the IP connection is established. Normally, this option is disabled and HydroTel™ will initiate unloads of the iRIS each time it announces it is on-line. For installations where the iRIS is configured to be virtually on-line continually and polled by HydroTel, tick this checkbox.
UDP 'Permanent' Connection	This option is used to enable a permanent UDP connection regardless of the schedule settings. In this case it is recommended the "Inhibit UDP Announcement" checkbox is enabled.
TCP Server Up Time	If the IP Mode is set to TCP, this option defines the time in minutes that the iRIS will remain in a listening TCP Server mode after a TCP client session to the designated HydroTel™ system has been completed. Setting this parameter to zero will disable the listening TCP server mode and the iRIS will return to idle mode immediately.
TCP Server Mode only	If the IP Mode is set to TCP, this option enables to keep the iRIS remain in a listening TCP server mode only.
Dual Base Mode	When this mode is enabled and the secondary IP settings are configured, the iRIS will make a connection to both bases consecutively for each connection event (scheduler or manually triggered).
Connect on Startup	This option will cause the device to initiated a connection as soon as it has initialised after a start up.
SIM PIN	If the SIM card installed has a PIN code enabled for security purposes, use this option to define it. If a PIN code is not required, enter zero (0) for this setting. If a SIM PIN is required and an incorrect PIN is entered, the unit will not operate correctly.  Also, if the SIM PIN is set incorrectly, repeated attempts by the iRIS to log-on may result in the SIM card becoming locked out. This situation will require knowledge of the SIM's PIN Unlock Key (PUK) and/or contacting the SIM provider for unlock details.
Allow Changes to Unsafe Values	The APN, Username and Password are marked as unsafe values, which may cause loss of comms if incorrectly set remotely. If you want to edit these columns, the option "Allow changes to unsafe values" should be enabled.

3.3.3.3 Schedule

The schedule configuration menu is provided to manage the wireless communication schedule. Normally this is used for wireless IP connections but can alternatively be used to send regular SMS messages to the phone number(s) in the SMS numbers list. See section [SMS Numbers](#) ⁵³

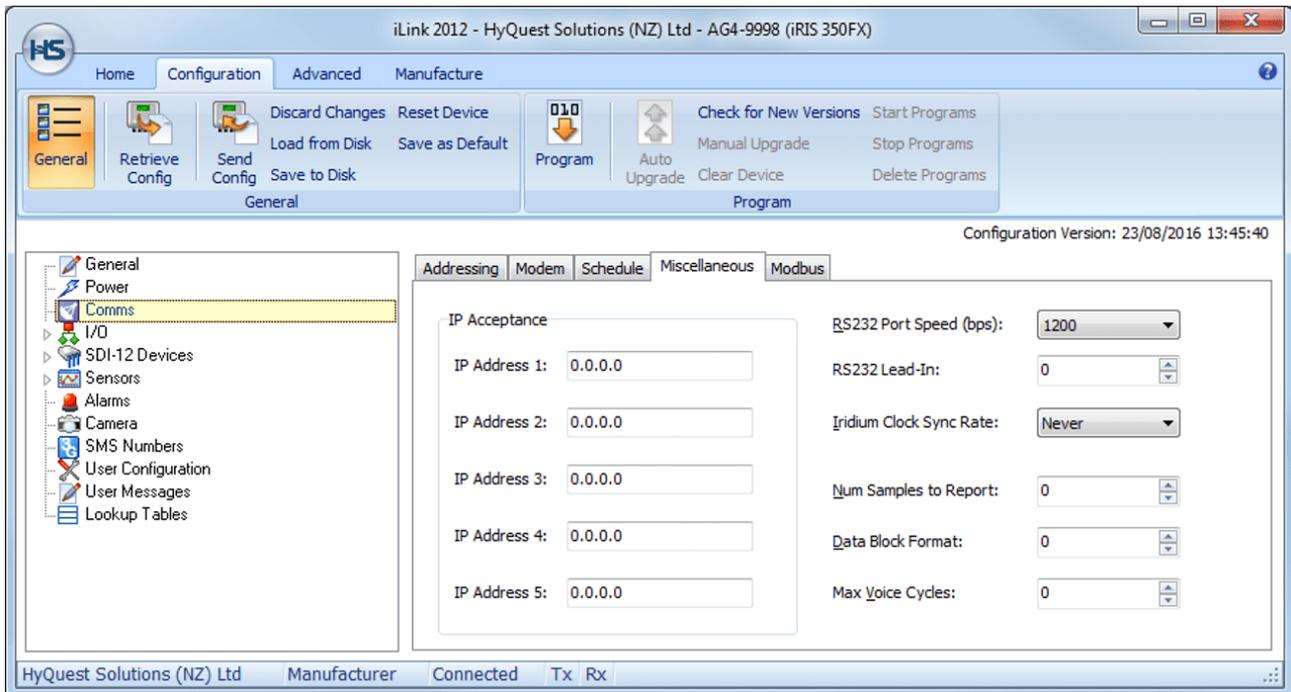


Start Time	Enter the time at which the iRIS is allowed to start establishing wireless IP sessions or sending SMS messages.
End Time	<p>Enter the time after which the iRIS must stop establishing wireless IP sessions.</p> <p>In this example, the wireless IP link is established once per hour (interval = 60 minutes), for a time of 5 minutes (duration = 300 seconds) starting at 6:00 am and ceasing after 6 pm. Set the start time to 00:00 (0000) and end time to 23:59 (2359) for the on/off cycle to apply regularly throughout the complete day.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Each "on" time is 300 seconds (5 mins)</p> </div>
Duration	This is the length of time in seconds that you want the iRIS to keep each wireless IP session active.
On Interval	Enter the length of time in minutes between each successive wireless IP session being established or an SMS message being sent when the time is in the "on" period (i.e. between the start and end times).
Off Interval	Enter the length of time in minutes between each successive wireless IP session being established or an SMS message being sent when the time is in the "off" period (i.e. before the start time or after the end time). This setting will normally be 0 (no activity), but this option allow a different connection rate to be configured if required.

Alarm Interval	Enter the length of time in minutes between each successive wireless IP session being established or an SMS message being sent - when there are one or more active alarms in the iRIS.
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3.3.3.4 Miscellaneous

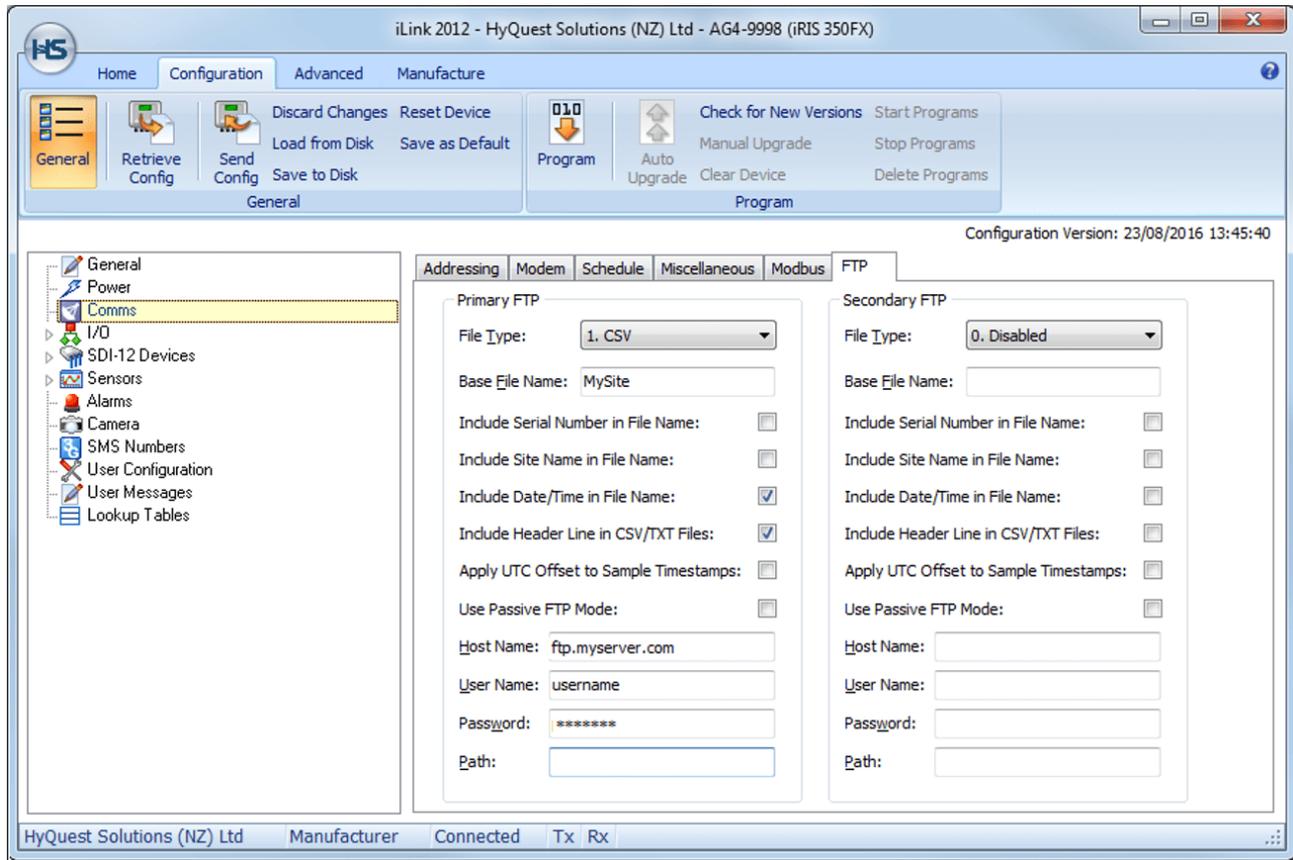
This tab covers the miscellaneous configuration items.



IP Acceptance	<p>The IP acceptance set-up menu is the place to configure the IP address acceptance list for legacy UDP mode.</p> <p>The iRIS will always respond to messages from the IP addresses programmed for primary and secondary base since these are the defaults used for unsolicited calls. For modes other than UDP, this IP list has no effect.</p>
RS232 Port Speed (bps)	This field is used to set the port speed in bits per second when in "RS232 Telemetered" mode. Default is 115200 bps. Radio applications typically use 1200 bps.
RS232 Lead-In	This field is used to set the number of leading "dummy bytes" before the actual data packet is transmitted. Some applications such as radio require a small delay for the link to be established first before the actual data is sent to avoid corruption. The default is 0 (no delay).
Iridium Clock Sync Rate	This only applies to Iridium iRIS variants with software version 2.10+. It sets the rate at which the logger's clock is synchronised to the Iridium satellite network time. Options are Never, Daily or Weekly.
Num Samples to Report	If this is non-zero, then a call-in (or Iridium upload) will be triggered when the configured number of samples have been logged since the last call-in (or upload). This is a useful way of efficiently uploading when the data log rate is event based and therefore variable in quantity over a given time period.
Max Voice Cycles	This value indicates the maximum number of times a voice box message should repeat. This option is only applicable for iRIS 350FXV variant.

3.3.3.5 FTP

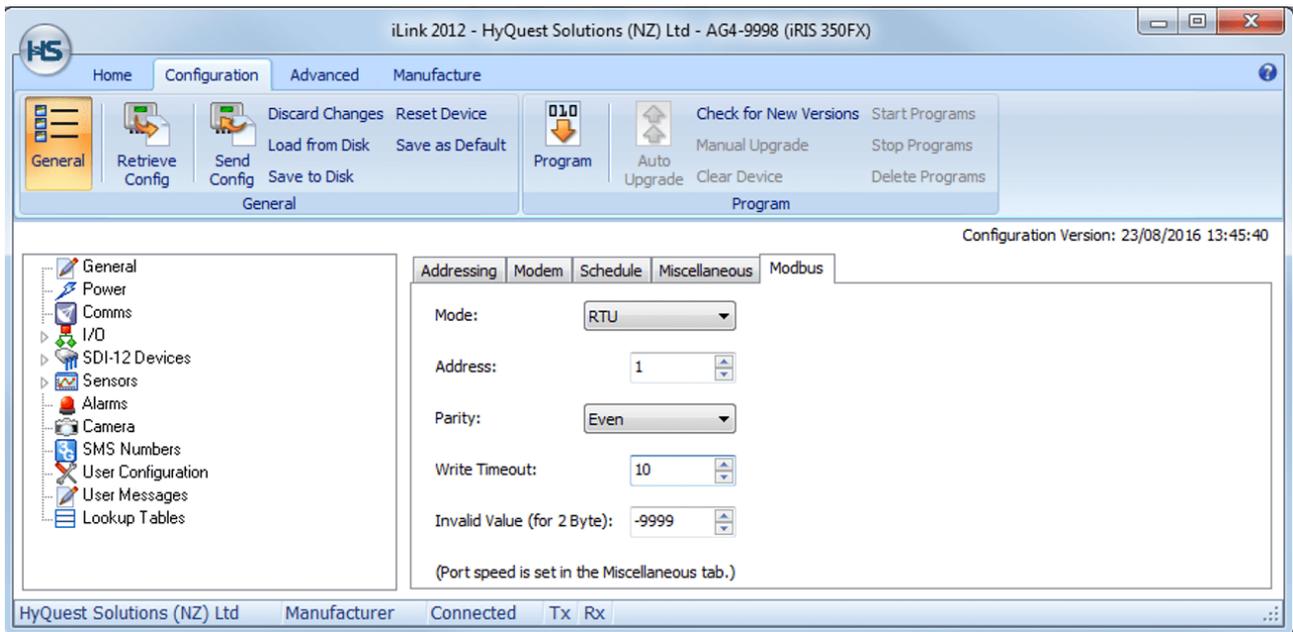
The FTP configuration menu lets you to configure the primary and secondary FTP server settings.



File Type	Choose the File Type from the list or use the option '0 - Disabled' if you are not using the FTP option.
Base File Name	Enter the basic file name in this field as a fixed text string. This is optional, especially if one or more of the other file name options listed below are enabled.
Use Serial Number in File Name	Enable this option if you wish to use the serial number in the file name.
Use Site Name in File Name	Enable this option if you wish to use the Site Name in the file name.
Include Date/Time in File Name	Tick this check box if you want to include date and time in the File name. The format of the date and time is YYYYMMDDhhmmss, where YYYY = year (e.g. 2015), MM = month (01-12), DD = Day of month (01-31), hh = hour (00-23), mm = minute (00-59) and second (00-59). All values, except year are two digit with leading zeros.
Include Header Line in CSV/TXT Files	Enable this option if you wish to include a header line in the file. This option is available only for CSV/TXT file types.
Apply UTC Offset to Sample Timestamps	This option is used to apply UTC offset to sample timestamps.
Use Passive FTP Mode	If this is checked, the connection mode will be passive FTP. The default is unchecked and this is Active FTP.

Host Name	Enter the host name of the FTP server to upload files to.
User Name	Enter the user name required to login to the FTP server.
Password	Enter the password required to login to the FTP server.
Path	Enter the sub-folder path (if required) on the FTP server.

3.3.3.6 Modbus



Mode	The iRIS 350FX would operate in either the Modbus RTU mode or the Modbus ASCII mode. Choose the appropriate one from the list.
Address	Enter the iRIS's MODBUS slave address in this field.
Parity	The parity would be settable to Even, Odd, or None. In compliance with the Modbus specification, when parity is set to None, an extra stop bit would be inserted. In RTU mode, 8 data bits would be used and in ASCII mode, 7 data bits would be used.
Write Timeout	Number of minutes to wait for loss of Modbus writes from the master before setting sensor locations to either NaN for floating point sources and Invalid Value (see below) for integer sources. Setting the timeout to zero will disable this feature.
Invalid Value (for 2 Byte)	This is the value that will be substituted for 2 byte (signed integer) registers when there is a communication timeout (see Write Timeout above).

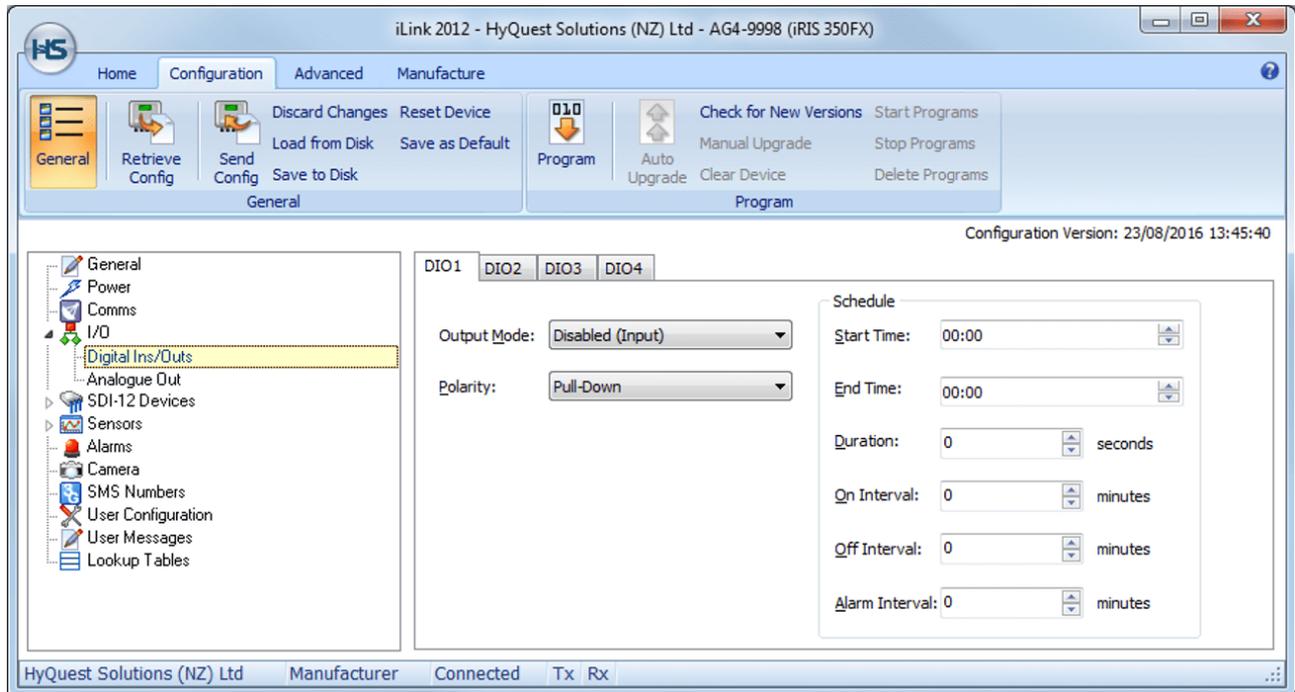
3.3.4 I/O Configuration

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Digital Ins/Outs^[42]
- Analogue Out^[44]

3.3.4.1 Digital Ins/Outs

This form is used to configure digital channels for either input or output mode.



<p>Output Mode</p>	<p>Choose the operating mode of the output from the available options. Valid digital output modes are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="424 1160 1425 1910"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Disabled</td> <td>The Digital I/O channel will operate as a digital input.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schedule</td> <td>Follows the schedule as defined by the settings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schedule Plus</td> <td>Follows the schedule as defined by the settings. Also activate the output when a user is logged in or an RS232 Telemetry mode call-in is in progress. If a user is logged on via the LCD/keypad interface OR the power mode is set to RS232 Telemetry and an alarm requiring transmission to a base station is pending, the output will be on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alarm</td> <td>The output is on if any sensor alarm is active. Turns off when all alarms are inactive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remote</td> <td>Remote Control from HydroTel or via a custom script. DIO1 is controlled by bit 0 of d1000, DIO2 by bit 1 of d1000, DIO3 by bit 2 of d1000 and DIO4 by bit 3 of d1000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Online</td> <td>Follow wireless link state i.e. the output is on if the wireless modem is on-line.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 2 - Digital Output Modes</p>	Mode	Description	Disabled	The Digital I/O channel will operate as a digital input.	Schedule	Follows the schedule as defined by the settings.	Schedule Plus	Follows the schedule as defined by the settings. Also activate the output when a user is logged in or an RS232 Telemetry mode call-in is in progress. If a user is logged on via the LCD/keypad interface OR the power mode is set to RS232 Telemetry and an alarm requiring transmission to a base station is pending, the output will be on.	Alarm	The output is on if any sensor alarm is active. Turns off when all alarms are inactive.	Remote	Remote Control from HydroTel or via a custom script. DIO1 is controlled by bit 0 of d1000, DIO2 by bit 1 of d1000, DIO3 by bit 2 of d1000 and DIO4 by bit 3 of d1000.	Online	Follow wireless link state i.e. the output is on if the wireless modem is on-line.
Mode	Description														
Disabled	The Digital I/O channel will operate as a digital input.														
Schedule	Follows the schedule as defined by the settings.														
Schedule Plus	Follows the schedule as defined by the settings. Also activate the output when a user is logged in or an RS232 Telemetry mode call-in is in progress. If a user is logged on via the LCD/keypad interface OR the power mode is set to RS232 Telemetry and an alarm requiring transmission to a base station is pending, the output will be on.														
Alarm	The output is on if any sensor alarm is active. Turns off when all alarms are inactive.														
Remote	Remote Control from HydroTel or via a custom script. DIO1 is controlled by bit 0 of d1000, DIO2 by bit 1 of d1000, DIO3 by bit 2 of d1000 and DIO4 by bit 3 of d1000.														
Online	Follow wireless link state i.e. the output is on if the wireless modem is on-line.														
<p>Polarity</p>	<p>Select the switching polarity of the output. This relates to the output's electrical state with respect to its logical on/off state. It also defines whether the output type is a pull-down (switch</p>														

to GND) or pull-up (switch 12 V). Please refer to the table below.

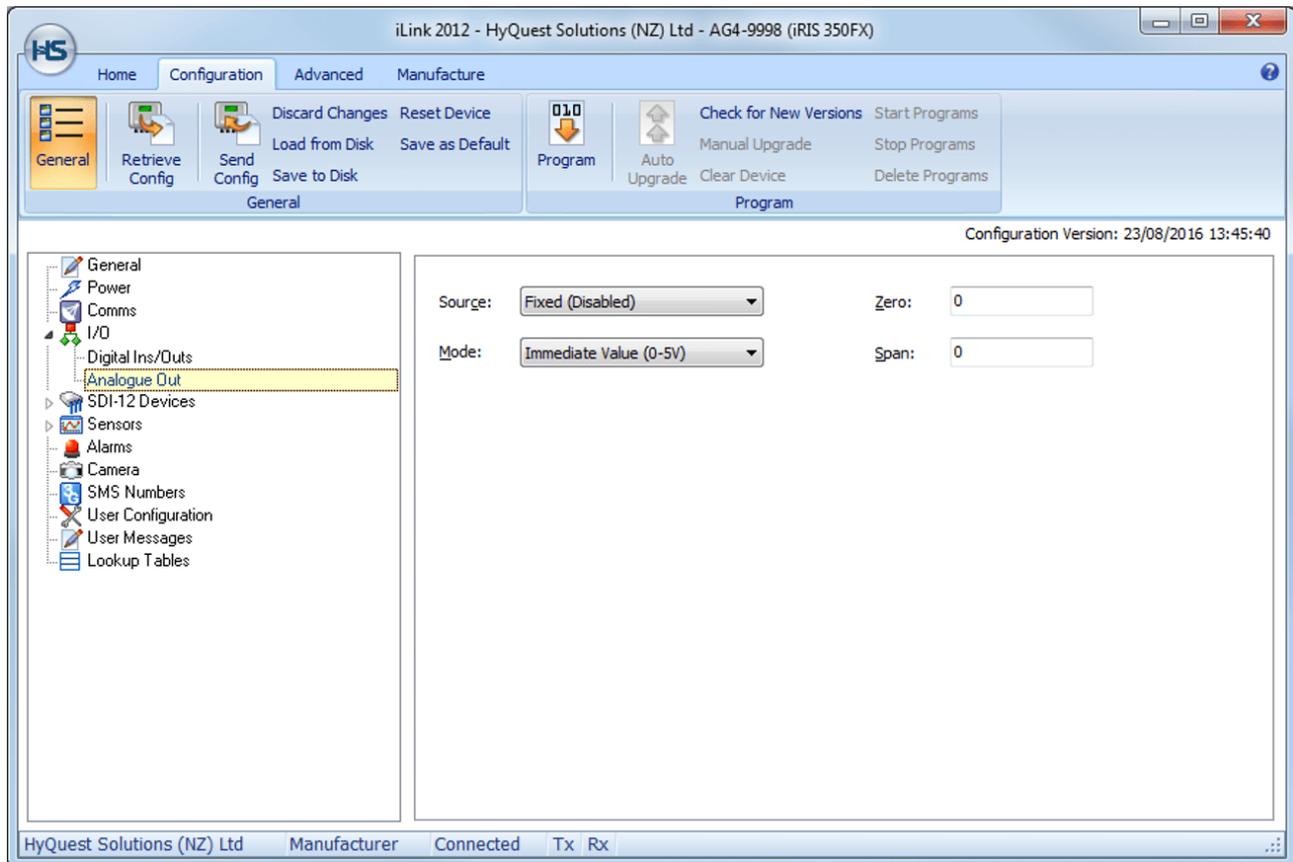
Polarity	Output Logical State	Indication LED	Output Electrical State
Normal Pull-Down	Off	Off	Open-circuit (Input)
	On	On	Pulled down to 0V (GND)
Inverted Pull-Down	Off	Off	Pulled down to 0V (GND)
	On	On	Open-circuit (Input)
Normal Pull-Up	Off	Off	Open-circuit (Input)
	On	On	Pulled up to +12V
Inverted Pull-Up	Off	Off	Pulled up to +12V
	On	On	Open-circuit (Input)

Table 3 - Digital Output Polarity

- If the polarity setting is Normal, the output will be electrically on when the output logical state is on and be high impedance (open-circuit) when the output is logically off.
- If the polarity setting is Inverted, the output will be high impedance (open-circuit) when the output logical state is on and be electrically on when the output is logically off.
- If the polarity setting is Pull-Down, the output will short the output terminal to GND. A maximum of 100 mA can be sunk in this mode from an external load.
- If the polarity setting is Pull-Up, the output will supply 12 V to an external load at up to 100 mA.

Start Time	This is the time at which the iRIS is allowed to start controlling the output if the mode is set to Schedule.
End Time	This is the time at which the iRIS must stop controlling the output if the mode is set to Schedule.
Duration	Enter the length of time in seconds that you want the iRIS to keep the output energised for if the mode is set to Schedule or Schedule Plus.
Interval	Enter the length of time in minutes between the successive operations of the output if the mode is set to Schedule.
Alarm Interval	Enter the length of time in minutes between the successive operations of the output if the mode is set to Schedule - when there are one or more active alarms in the iRIS.

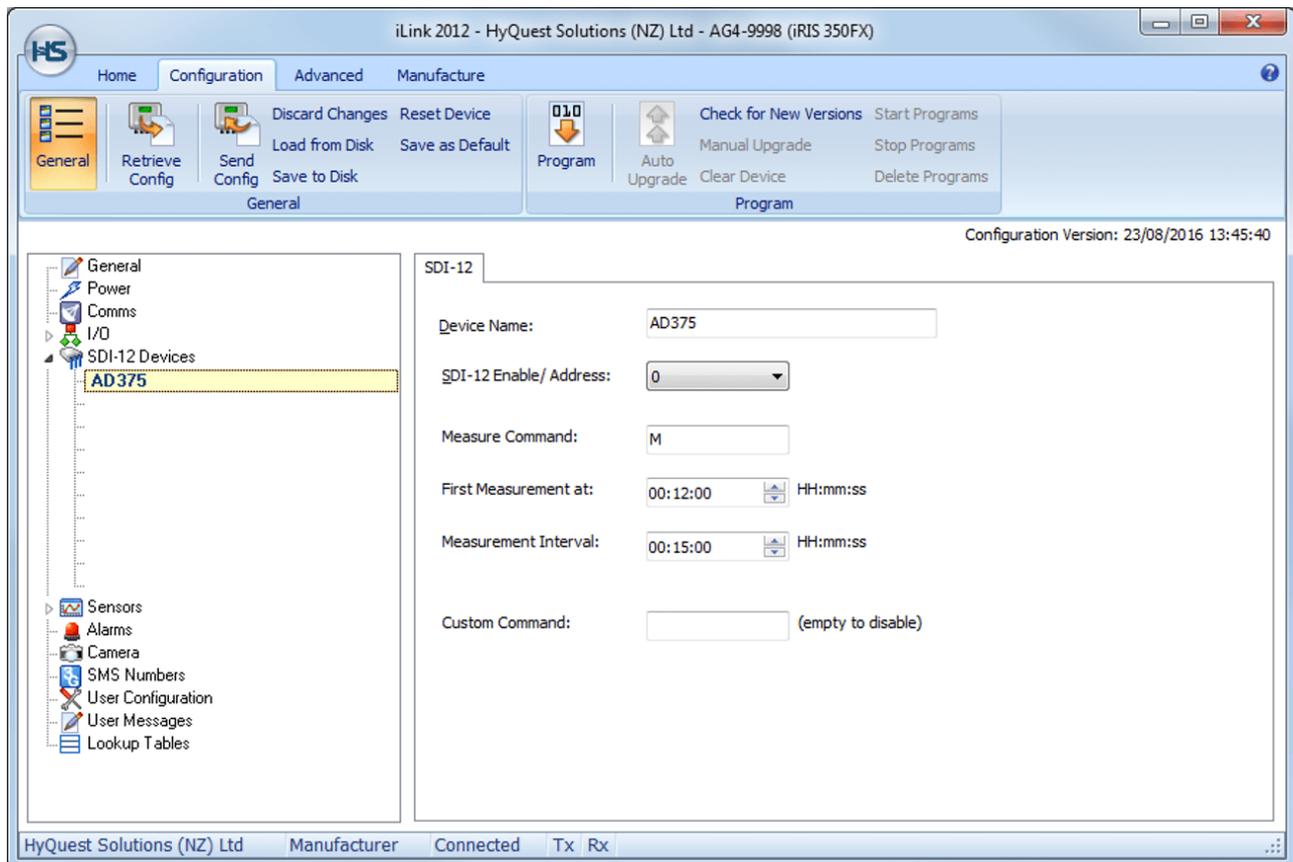
3.3.4.2 Analogue Out



Source	This option allows you to either configure the output mode to run in a fixed mode or to use the measured value from one of the 20 sensors to generate the output. If the source is set to Fixed, the actual output voltage or current is defined by the Span setting as a percentage of full-scale (5 V or 20 mA)
Mode	When the output is controlled by a sensor, this sets the actual value to use. This is either the current value which will be updated regularly every time a measurement is taken. Or else it will use the last logged value which only changes when a processed value is logged. The mode is ignored when the source is set to Fixed.
Zero	Sets the actual value representing the minimum signal output (0 V or 0 mA). The Zero setting is ignored when the source is Fixed.
Span	Sets the actual value representing the maximum signal output (5 V or 20 mA). The Span setting is used to set the output as a percentage when the source is Fixed.

3.3.5 SDI-12 Devices

This menu option will only appear when one or more sensors have a source set to SDI-12.

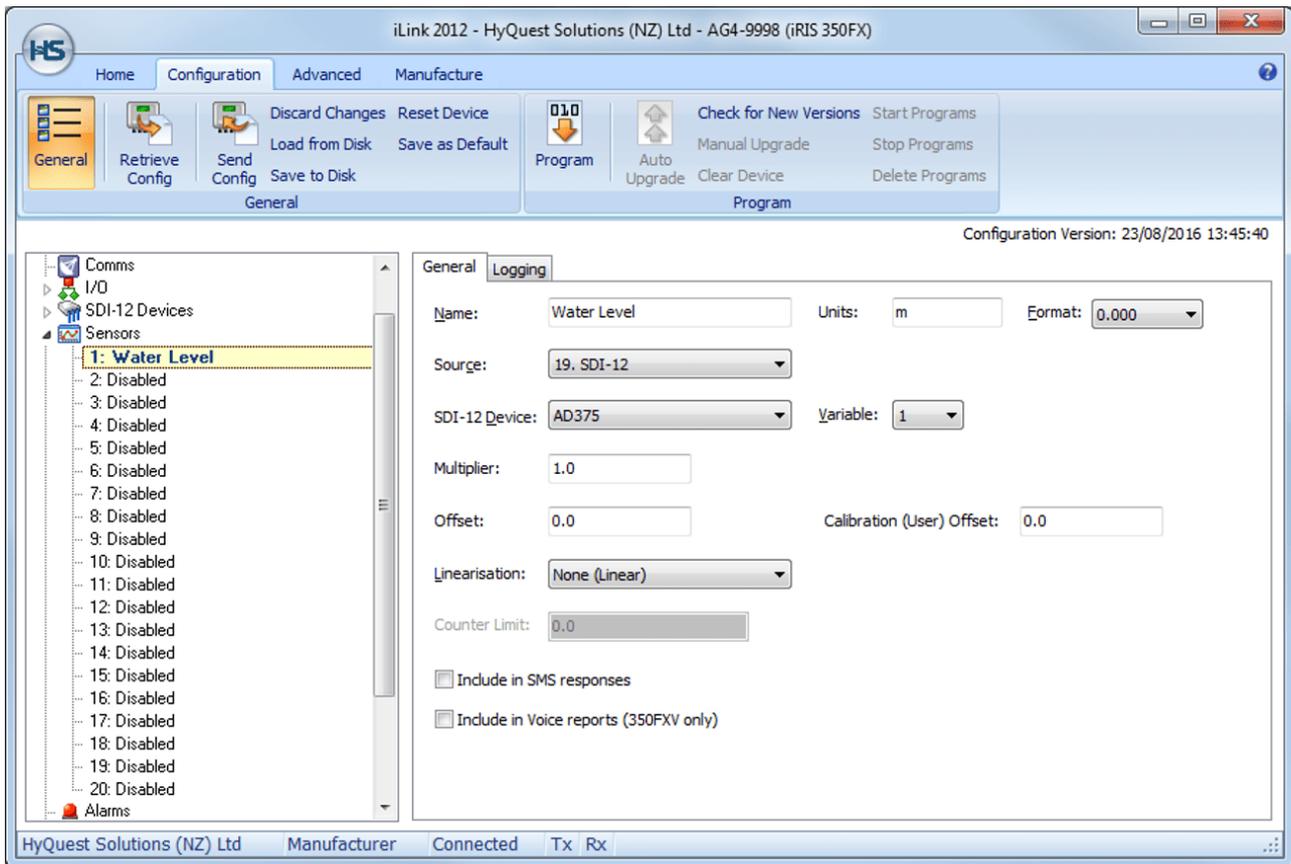


Device Name	Enter the name of the SDI-12 device.
SDI-12 Enable/Address	This option allows you to either disable the SDI-12 sensor or set the address of the SDI-12 sensor source.
Measure Command	Here you enter the SDI-12 Measure Command.
First Measurement at	Enter the time of first measurement.
Measurement Interval	This is the time interval between each measurement.
Custom Command	This is an optional custom command with a separate schedule for measurements.

3.3.6 Sensor Configuration

The Sensor Cfg menu is used to configure each of the twenty virtual sensors. Refer to the datalogging features (Section [Data Logging](#)) of this document for a discussion on datalogging and virtual sensors. This menu option also shows the current scaled measurement value for the selected sensor.

3.3.6.1 General



Name	Enter a name for the sensor (maximum 10 characters). This name will be displayed on the iRIS LCD sensor screens.																																			
Units	Enter the engineering units of the selected sensor.																																			
Format	This is the display format to use for the selected sensor.																																			
Source	<p>Choose the source from which the virtual sensor should acquire its data. Use option 0 to disable the sensor. Valid data sources are shown in the table below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Raw Range</th> <th>Multiplier</th> <th>Offset</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unused / disabled</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Analogue Input 1</td> <td>0 to 5.0000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Analogue Input 2</td> <td>0 to 5.0000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Analogue Input 3</td> <td>0 to 5.0000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Analogue Input 4</td> <td>0 to 5.0000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Pulse Counter on Digital Input 1</td> <td>0 to 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source	Description	Raw Range	Multiplier	Offset	0	Unused / disabled	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Analogue Input 1	0 to 5.0000			2	Analogue Input 2	0 to 5.0000			3	Analogue Input 3	0 to 5.0000			4	Analogue Input 4	0 to 5.0000			5	Pulse Counter on Digital Input 1	0 to 1		
Source	Description	Raw Range	Multiplier	Offset																																
0	Unused / disabled	N/A	N/A	N/A																																
1	Analogue Input 1	0 to 5.0000																																		
2	Analogue Input 2	0 to 5.0000																																		
3	Analogue Input 3	0 to 5.0000																																		
4	Analogue Input 4	0 to 5.0000																																		
5	Pulse Counter on Digital Input 1	0 to 1																																		

Source	Description	Raw Range	Multiplier	Offset
6	Pulse Counter on Digital Input 2	0 to 1		
7	Pulse Counter on Digital Input 1	0 to 1		
8	Pulse Counter on Digital Input 2	0 to 1		
9	Auto Pulse Counter on Digital Input 1	0 to 1		
10	Auto Pulse Counter on Digital Input 2	0 to 1		
11	Auto Pulse Counter on Digital Input 1	0 to 1		
12	Auto Pulse Counter on Digital Input 2	0 to 1		
13	Frequency Counter on Digital In 1	0 to 5000 Hz		
14	Frequency Counter on Digital In 2	0 to 5000 Hz		
15	Up/Down Counter on Digital Ins 1 & 2	-32768 to 32767		
16	High-speed Instrument Serial	-32768 to 32767		
17	Integer Database Location	-32768 to 32767		
18	Floating-Point Database Location		1	
19	SDI-12			
20	Quadrature Shaft encoder	-32768 to 32767		
21	DC power availability status	0 to 1	1	0
22	Battery Voltage		1	0
23	Supply Voltage		1	0
24	Internal Temperature		1	0

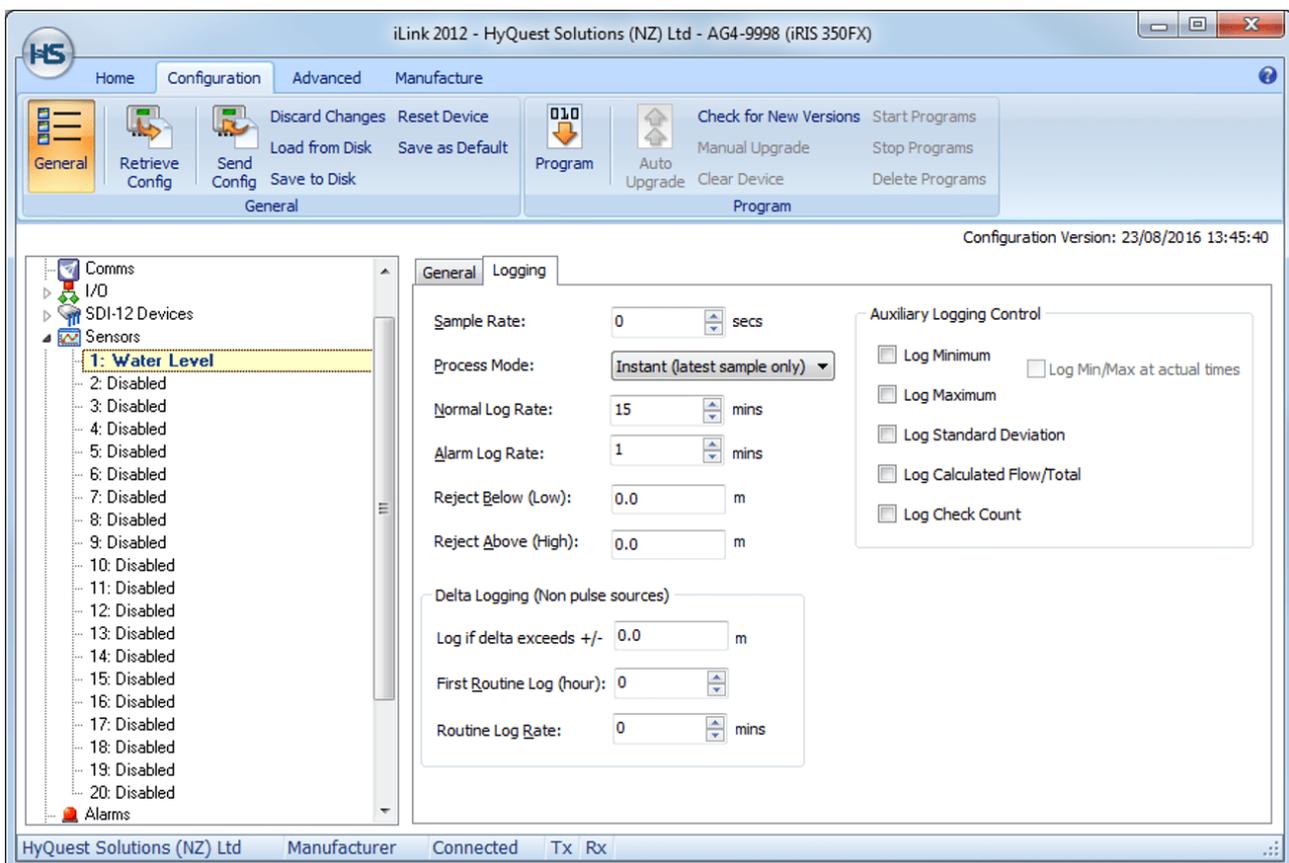
Source	Description	Raw Range	Multiplier	Offset
25	Received Signal Strength	-113 to 0 dBm	1	0
26	Derived (Lookup table from Sensor 1)			
27	Change of State on DIO1	0 to 1	1	0
28	Change of State on DIO2	0 to 1	1	0
29	Change of State on DIO3	0 to 1	1	0
30	Change of State on DIO4	0 to 1	1	0
31	Modbus 2 Byte Short			
32	Modbus 4 Byte Float			
33	Day to Now on Digital Input 1			
34	Day to Now on Digital Input 2			
35	Day to Now on Digital Input 3			
36	Day to Now on Digital Input 4			
37	Year to Date on Digital Input 1			
38	Year to Date on Digital Input 2			
39	Year to Date on Digital Input 3			
40	Year to Date on Digital Input 4			
41	Running Total on Digital Input 1			
42	Running Total on Digital Input 2			
43	Running Total on Digital Input 3			

Source	Description	Raw Range	Multiplier	Offset
44	Running Total on Digital Input 4			

Table 4 - Standard Sensor Sources

Multiplier	This option is used to enter a scalar multiplier. This multiplier is used to convert the raw input into engineering units. It is the "m" variable in the $y=mx+c$ scaling equation.
Offset	Enter a scaling offset in this column. This offset is added to the scaled engineering value. It is the "c" variable in the $y=mx+c$ scaling equation.
Calibration Offset (User)	This is the offset to shift the scaled value's datum.
Include in SMS responses	Enable this option to include the selected sensor in SMS responses.
Include in Voice reports (350FXV only)	Enable this option to include the sensor in Voice Reports. This case only applies for iRIS 350FXV loggers.

3.3.6.2 Logging

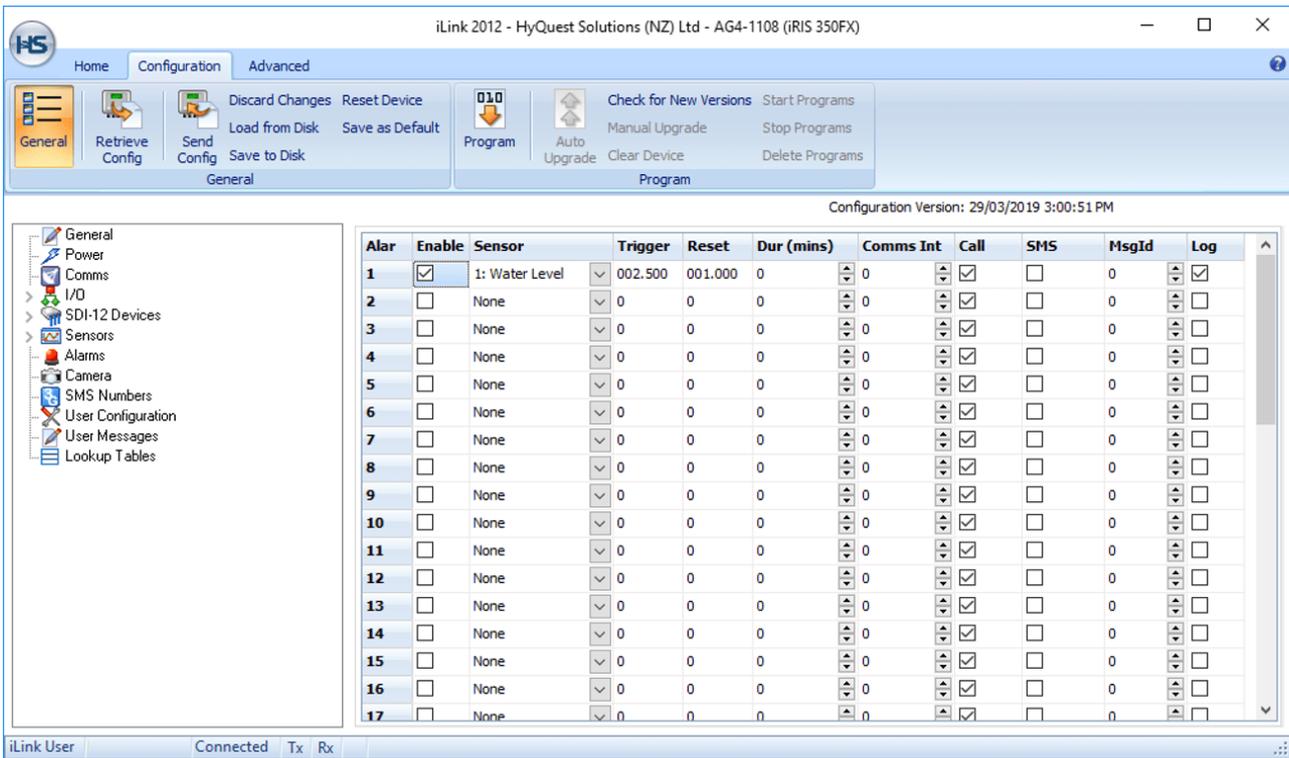


Sample Rate	The sample rate is the rate (in secs) at which the source is sampled.												
Process Mode	<p>Choose the process mode to apply to the measurements. The available modes are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Instant</td> <td>Logs only the most recent sample</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Period Average</td> <td>Logs the average of all samples taken over logging period</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Event</td> <td> <p>(Only valid for pulse input sources) Logs non-zero samples.</p> <p>If the logging rate is 0, then any pulse is logged immediately.</p> <p>If the logging rate is > 0, then the total accumulated in the period is logged only if it is not zero. In this mode, if there was no sample logged at the last log time, a zero sample is also logged, time stamped with last log time/date. This is required for time series management purposes.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalar Average (for Wind Direction)</td> <td>Logs the average of all samples taken over logging period, but uses scalar calculations to calculate the average.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One Minute Average</td> <td>Logs the average of all samples taken over the last one minute period prior to the data being logged. This is useful for sensors that are powered on a timed basis using a digital output and some averaging is still required. In this case, using the Full Period Average would give an incorrect value.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Instant	Logs only the most recent sample	Period Average	Logs the average of all samples taken over logging period	Event	<p>(Only valid for pulse input sources) Logs non-zero samples.</p> <p>If the logging rate is 0, then any pulse is logged immediately.</p> <p>If the logging rate is > 0, then the total accumulated in the period is logged only if it is not zero. In this mode, if there was no sample logged at the last log time, a zero sample is also logged, time stamped with last log time/date. This is required for time series management purposes.</p>	Scalar Average (for Wind Direction)	Logs the average of all samples taken over logging period, but uses scalar calculations to calculate the average.	One Minute Average	Logs the average of all samples taken over the last one minute period prior to the data being logged. This is useful for sensors that are powered on a timed basis using a digital output and some averaging is still required. In this case, using the Full Period Average would give an incorrect value.
Name	Description												
Instant	Logs only the most recent sample												
Period Average	Logs the average of all samples taken over logging period												
Event	<p>(Only valid for pulse input sources) Logs non-zero samples.</p> <p>If the logging rate is 0, then any pulse is logged immediately.</p> <p>If the logging rate is > 0, then the total accumulated in the period is logged only if it is not zero. In this mode, if there was no sample logged at the last log time, a zero sample is also logged, time stamped with last log time/date. This is required for time series management purposes.</p>												
Scalar Average (for Wind Direction)	Logs the average of all samples taken over logging period, but uses scalar calculations to calculate the average.												
One Minute Average	Logs the average of all samples taken over the last one minute period prior to the data being logged. This is useful for sensors that are powered on a timed basis using a digital output and some averaging is still required. In this case, using the Full Period Average would give an incorrect value.												
Log Rate	This is the logging rate (in mins) when the sensor is not in alarm. If you wish to log digital data on change of state you can enter a value of 0. If this parameter is left at 0 for analogue sources, they will not be logged. The DC power change of state ignores this parameter, so it is typically set to zero for this source as well.												
Alarm Log Rate	This is the logging rate (in mins) when the sensor is in alarm.												
Reject Below (Low)	This option is used to enter a simple rejection value. Any value equal to or below this will be ignored and the last "good" value retained.												
Reject Above (High)	Any value equal to or above this will be ignored and the last "good" value retained.												
Log if delta exceeds +/-	<p>This is the amount the latest processed value (in actual engineering units of the sensor) must differ from the last logged value in order to be logged.</p> <p>The delta logging (if enabled by having a non-zero set-point) is done at the time the logging would normally occur for the sensor as configured. All the delta decision does look at the last value that was actually logged and compare it to the newly processed sample value. If the difference is greater than the configured delta value, then the sample is actually logged.</p>												
First Routine Log (hour)	This is the hour in the day when the first routine log will occur.												
Routine Log Rate	The routine log rate is the interval at which a routine log is taken after the first hour is reached.												
Auxiliary Logging Control	<p>You can also configure the extended datalogging options using the logging flags. The list of the available flags are given below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Log Minimum value sampled in the log period. 												

2. Log Maximum value sampled in the log period.
3. Log Standard Deviation of samples in log period.
4. Log Calculated Flow Rate (in l/s) over log period or Log Accumulated Volume for sensors with an analogue or frequency source.
5. Log Check Count. This optionally logs the background incrementing counter.

3.3.7 Alarm Configuration

The alarm configuration menu is for defining settings for each of the sensor's alarms.

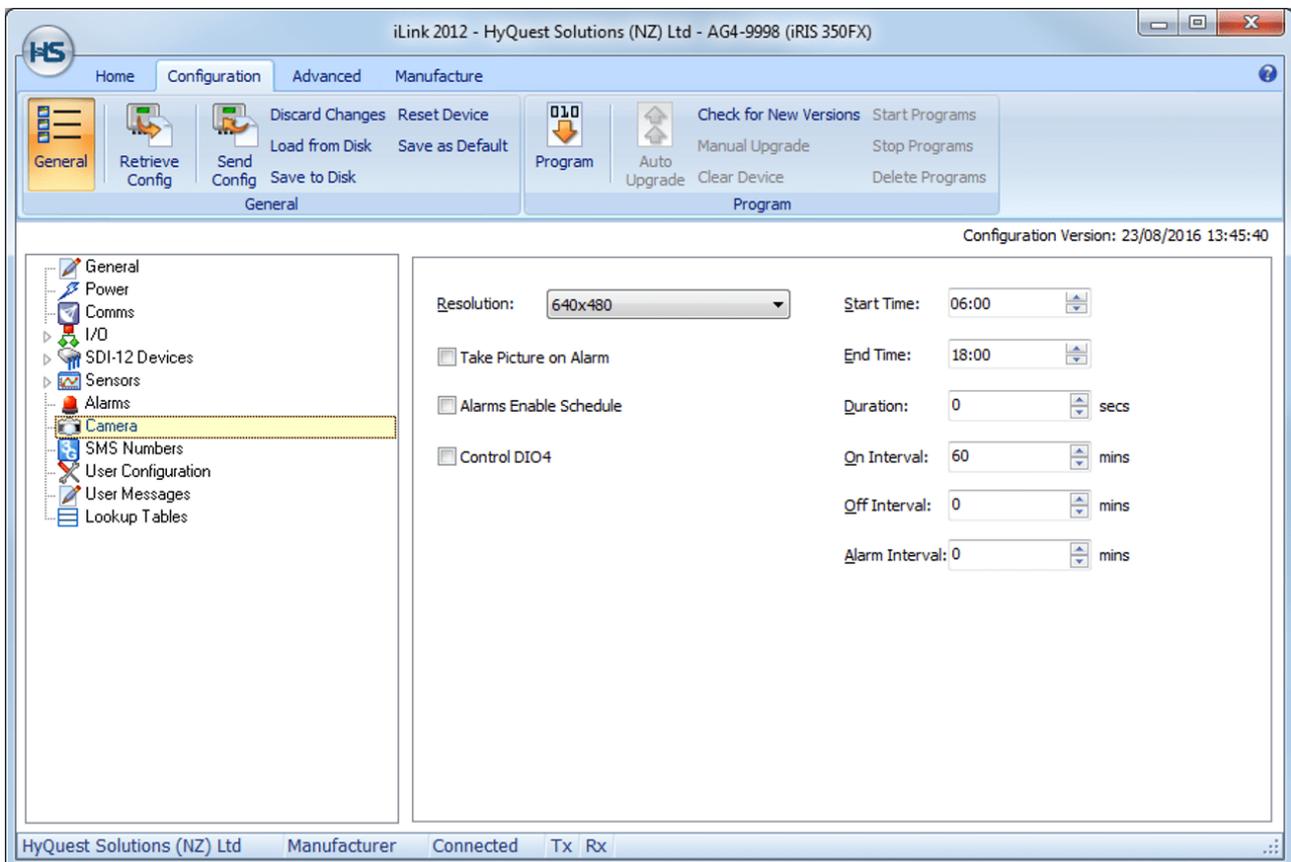


Enable	Tick the box in the Enable column to enable an alarm.
Sensor	Choose the sensor which you want to activate the alarm for from the list.
Trigger	Enter a value in engineering units that you want to use as the trigger point for the alarm. When the scaled value crosses this threshold the alarm will become active. The trigger direction is determined by the reset level and whether it is less than the trigger (rising alarms such as water level) or greater than the trigger (falling alarms such as battery voltage).
Reset	Enter a value in engineering units that you want to use as the reset point for the alarm. When the scaled value crosses this threshold when the alarm is active, it will be reset.
Duration	This is the time in seconds to delay alarm activation. This can be used to implement alarm hysteresis for analogue data sources that vary. If the data source is one of the internal counters, then this time is used to totalise individual sample values. If the total over the given alarm duration is above the trigger level then an alarm is generated. Typically this feature is used for rainfall alarms.
Comms	If this value is non-zero it can be used to increase the rate at which call-ins occur on scheduled communication by over-riding the comms scheduler's preconfigured normal and alarm intervals. The comms scheduler will use the smallest non-zero interval value from its own or those of any currently active alarms. This is useful for reporting data more often during an event.

Call	If this is checked (on by default) a call-in via the configured communications method will be initiated as soon as the alarm becomes active.
SMS	For cellular models, the alarm becoming active will initiate the sending of an SMS alarm message to any mobile phones defined in the SMS Numbers list. See Section SMS Numbers [53].
Msg Id (User Message Id)	This enables a custom text string to be appended to the SMS message sent on alarm. A zero value disables any appended text. Otherwise the number associates one of the User Messages and it is this message that will be appended. See Section User Messages [55].
Log	This option enables the ability for the iRIS to log a sample on alarm trigger and reset events using the time stamp of the event.

3.3.8 Camera Configuration

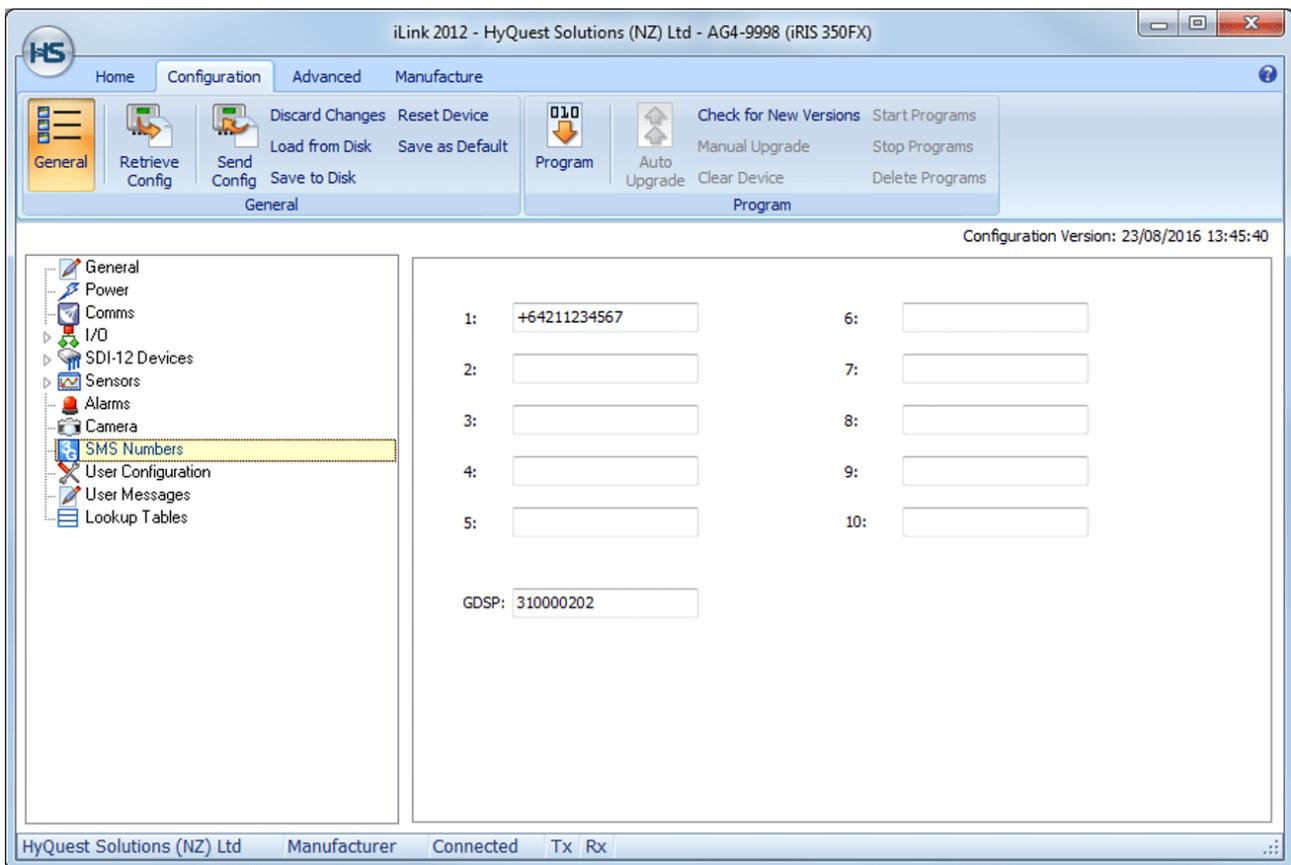
This section is used if the logger has an iRIS CAM connected to it.



Resolution	This option is used to adjust the resolution that pictures will be taken at when the camera is triggered in its scheduled mode. The available escheduled resolution options are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disabled 2. 80 x 64 pixels 3. 160 x 128 pixels 4. 320 x 240 pixels 5. 640 x 480 pixels
Take Picture on Alarm	If this option is enabled, the camera will take a picture when the iRIS goes from having no active alarms to one or more being active.

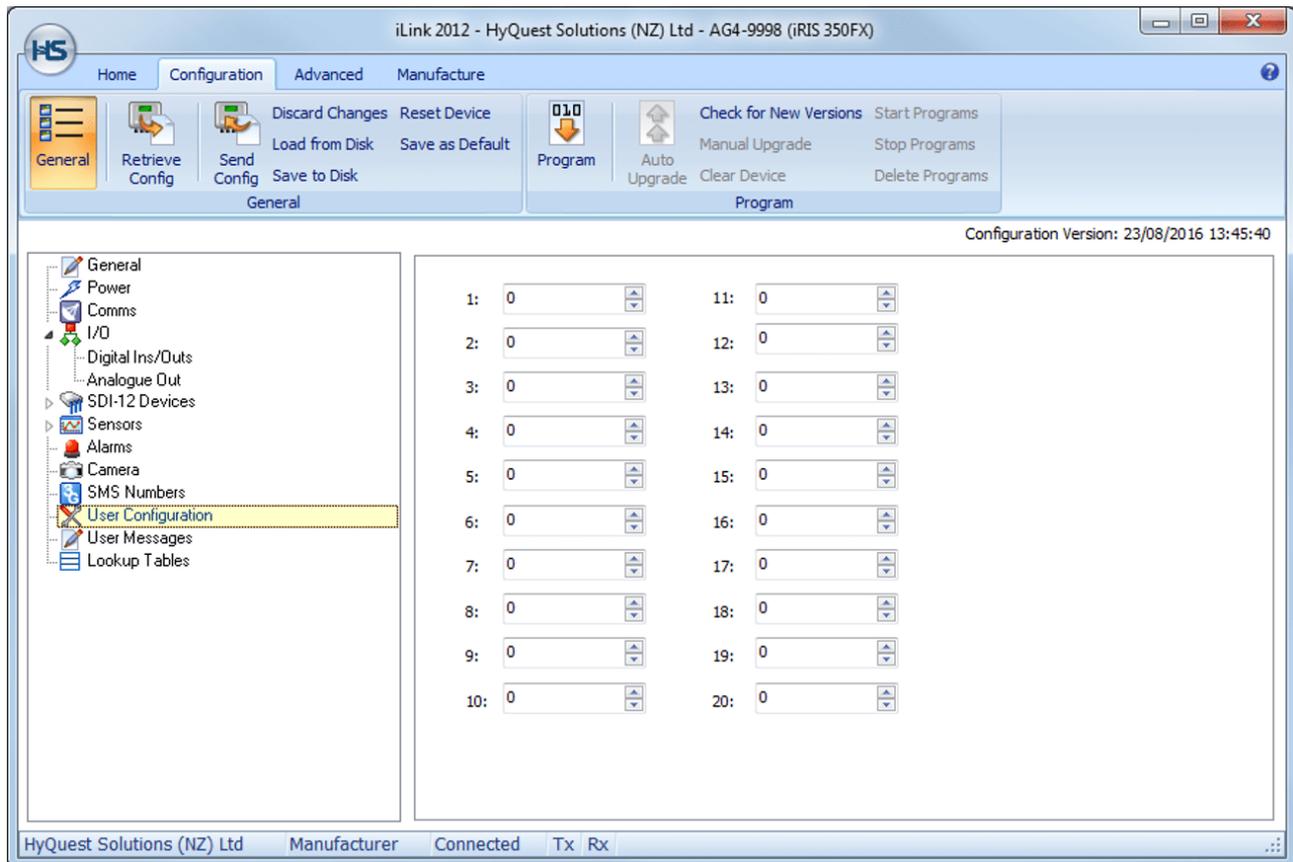
Alarms Schedule	Enable	If this option is enabled then the schedule will only operate when one or more alarms are active. If no alarm is active the schedule will not run and images will not be captured unless manually triggered.
Control DIO4		If this option is enabled DIO4 will be turned on while the camera is turned on. Note: DIO4 must be set to output mode remote see section Digital Ins/Outs
Start Time		Enter the time at which the device starts to take images (24 hour clock).
End Time		Enter the time at which the device must stop taking images (24 hour clock).
Duration		This is a standard iRIS scheduler setting, but has no effect for the camera. Leave as zero.
Interval		This is the length of time in minutes between each activation of the camera - when there are no active alarms in the iRIS.
Alarm Interval		This is the length of time in minutes between each activation of the camera - when there are one or more active alarms in the iRIS.

3.3.9 SMS Numbers



This is the place to configure the phone numbers for SMS text messaging initiated by the iRIS. These numbers are only applicable when the connection mode is set to SMS. See the description of the connection mode in Section [Modem](#)

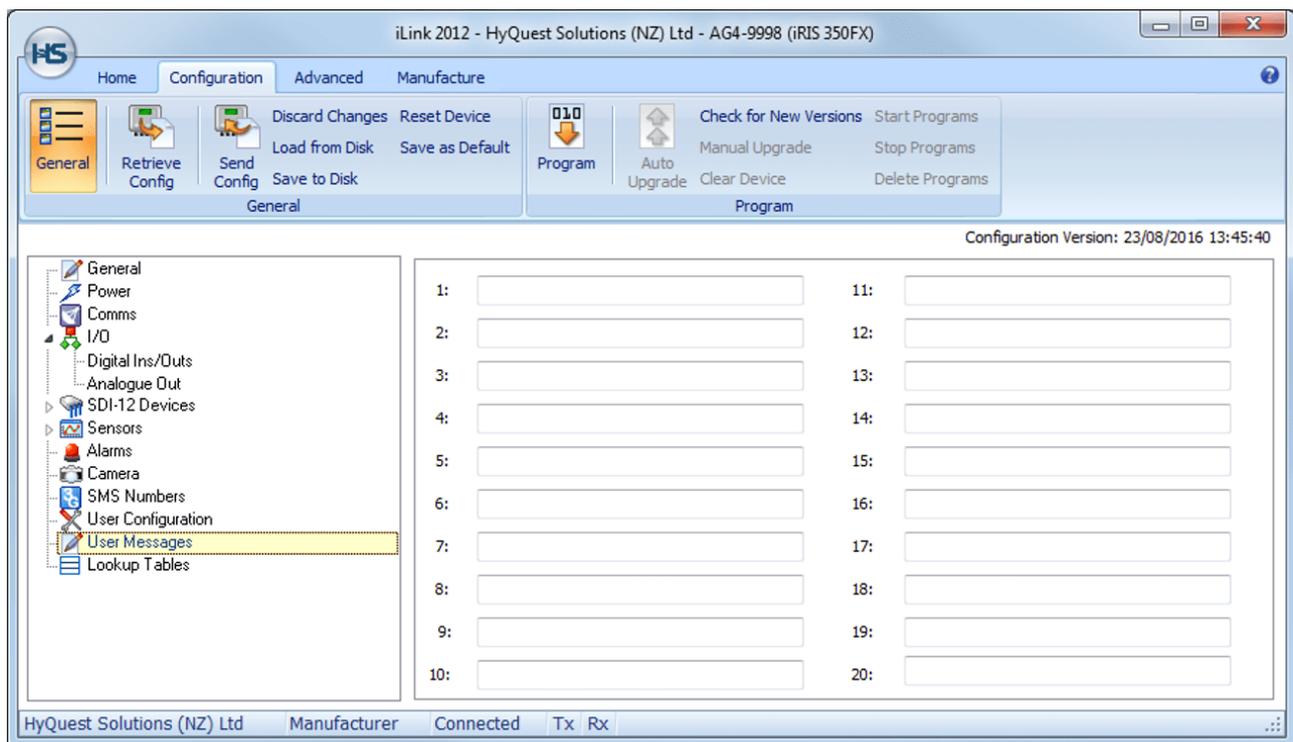
3.3.10 User Configuration



This section enables to set different user configuration values (maximum 20).

Note: These are only used by special software variants and the general user will never need to change any of these as they have no effect.

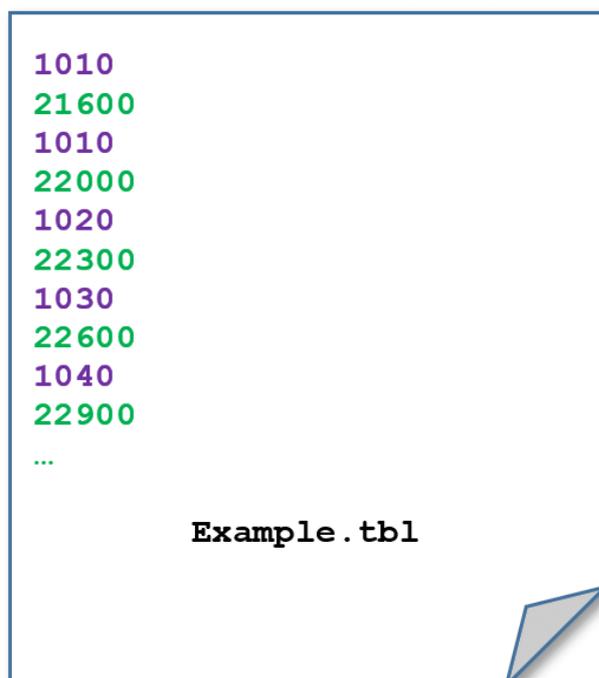
3.3.11 User Messages



This form displays the user messages that can be included in SMS alarm messages. A maximum of 20 free format messages is supported. Each message may be up to 39 characters in length.

3.3.12 Lookup Tables

The iRIS 350FX supports two lookup tables for use in calculating derived data using the scaled value from either Sensor 1 or Sensor 2 respectively as a source. The table file format is identical to that used by HydroTel™. The lookup table must be contained in a text file with a `.tbl` extension. The format of the table is that of 'paired' values. An excerpt of a sample table is shown below.



Recorded value from attached physical sensor (denoted by number in purple)

Value to be inserted for derived sensor (denoted by numbers in green)

The iRIS deals with recorded values that fall between table entries by using simple linear interpolation. Thus for the table above, if a value of 1005 is recorded, the associated derived value will be calculated as:

$$21600 + (22000-21600) \times \frac{(1005-1000)}{(1010-1000)} = 21800$$



If the input value is out of the range of the table, the result is an "error" value of NaN.

The screenshot shows the iLink 2012 software interface. The 'Configuration' tab is active, and the 'Lookup Tables' option is selected in the left-hand menu. The main window displays a table with two columns: 'Input' and 'Output'. The table contains five rows of data:

	Input	Output
1	1000	21600
2	1010	22000
3	1020	22300
4	1030	22600
5	1040	22900

At the bottom of the table, there are several icons for table management: a plus sign in a box (add row), a minus sign in a box (delete row), a checkmark in a box (verify sort), an upward arrow in a box (sort), a folder icon (load from disk), and a floppy disk icon (save to disk).

Use the buttons at the bottom of the lookup table to add / delete / import / save / sort the table.



Adds a new row to the end of the table.



Deletes current row.



Checks whether the table is sorted correctly.



Sorts the table.



Loads table from disk.



Saves table to disk.



Loads table from disk.



Saves table to disk.

3.4 Terminal Menus

The Terminal menu can be accessed by clicking on the Terminal button under the Advanced Tab in iLink 2012. Throughout all the terminal menus, there are two common entry codes.

- Menu option 0 (zero) always returns you to the level above your current position.
- Entering “r” or “R” when in a menu being prompted for an option will refresh the menu without selecting anything.

When a terminal session has been established with the iRIS through the RS232 port you will be presented with the main menu. To make a menu selection, type a number followed by **[ENTER]**. Invalid menu selections will result in the display of an error message on the terminal.

3.4.1 Main Menu

The first menu displayed is the Main Menu. From here, you can make the following choices:

```
iRIS 350FX Cellular (SIERRA MODEM)
AG4-8777, FW:1.90, SW:2.10, OAT: 1.20
Variant:
Site Name: My Site Name
Script: Modbus (OFF)
```

```
1 Totals
2 Modem Diagnostics
3 Modem Terminal
4 SDI-12 Terminal
5 Initialise
>
```

Option 1 - Totals

This menu option provides access to the four totalisers which are associated with each of the digital I/O channels. A sub menu displays the current totals and also provides a means of either resetting all totals for the channel or setting the running total to match a flow meter.

```
* Totaliser Selection
0 Exit
1 Totaliser 1
2 Totaliser 2
3 Totaliser 3
4 Totaliser 4
>
```

Totaliser 1 Cfg

```
* Totaliser 1 Cfg
Last Year:      3457765.0
Year To Date:  96339.0
Yesterday:     1337.2
Today:         149.7
Running:       158823.0
```

```
0 Exit
```

```

1 Reset All Totals
2 Edit Running Total
>

```

Reset All Totals

```
> Reset ALL Totals for Totaliser 1? (0:No 1:Yes)
```

This option resets all totals for this channel. It will need to be done for each channel separately.

Enter '0' to cancel resetting the totals or '1' to confirm resetting all the totals.

Edit Running Total

```
> Totaliser 1 Running Total=
```

Enter the Running Total value here and press **[ENTER]**.

This is only possible if the totals have been cleared and is intended only as an initialization task when the logger is first commissioned.

Option 2 - Modem Diagnostics

Select this option to display the current modem identification parameters, status and signal strength. After listing the status information, this option then provides a running diagnostic log of communication with the wireless modem.

Example Status Information

```

Modem Diagnostics. Enter 0 to exit

Modem:      WAVECOM MODEM
Version:    657g00gg.Q2406B 1972992 102208 17:08
IMEI:       354056002741605
IMSI:       530011101910242
LIP:        N/A
RSSI:       0 dBm BER: 9
Status:     Ready
>
21:02:50    STATE: Sig Strength PM1 SR0 LC0 LS0 PB CT60 CW154
21:02:50 > AT+CSQ
21:02:50 < +CSQ: 99,99 [0 dBm]
21:02:50    STATE: Ready PM1 SR0 LC0 LS0 PB CT60 CW154

```

IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identifier. This is stored in the wireless module at the factory and uniquely identifies the hardware by manufacturer and serial number.
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Information. This is obtained from the SIM card
LIP	The last local IP address that was allocated to the iRIS when it was last online.
RSSI	This displays the Received Signal Strength Indication in units of dBm. This is useful for determining the strength of the signal. A value of 0 indicates that the RSSI value is not available.



The iRIS will not attempt to connect to the network if the RSSI is 0 or less than -113 dBm.

Example Diagnostic Information

The < character indicates data received from the modem and the > character indicates data sent to the modem.

The current communication state is shown with a preceding STATE: message that includes several additional diagnostic e.g. PM1 SRO TCO TEO TMO LCO LSO PB CT3600. These are:

- PM Actual Power Management level being used. 0=No Save, 1=Partial Save, 2 = Full Save.
- SR Sync Request. (0 = clock in sync, 1=need clock sync from network)
- LC Link Control. Requested link control (to the modem module). (Wavecom only).
- LS Link State. Actual link state (from modem module). (Wavecom only).
- PB Current base (host) that is (or will be) connected. PB=Primary, SB=Secondary.
- CT Connection Timer. Connection time remaining. Set to duration when not connected.
- CW Connection Watchdog. Time before a hard reset of the modem is done. Is 3 times the comms schedule interval. E.g. interval = 60 mins invokes reset if no connection in 3 hrs.

Option 3 - Modem Terminal

By using this terminal mode, it is possible to perform two distinct functions depending on the state of the internal modem. If the terminal is available, this message is displayed.

```
> Modem Terminal active. Use <ESC Enter > to exit.
```

If the internal modem is powered down, the terminal mode is unavailable and this message will appear:

```
> Wireless module inactive. Terminal unavailable.
```

Assuming the modem is active, the two scenarios are as follows:

- If the internal modem is powered up, but an IP session is not in progress, then it is possible to interact with the modem using the standard AT command set.
- If the internal modem is powered up and an IP session is currently in progress, then it is possible to interact with a terminal at the remote end of the connection.

When using transparent terminal mode you must press the **[ENTER]** key after each command or message you wish to send. Press **[ESC ENTER]** to exit the modem terminal session and return to the communication menu.

Option 4 - SDI-12 Terminal

This menu option will only appear if one or more sensors have a source set to SDI-12.

The SDI-12 terminal mode allows direct access to instruments connected to the SDI-12 interface. This is useful when a manual check or changes need to be made, such as address changes, scale factors etc. Knowledge of SDI-12 commands is required to make use of this feature.

```
> SDI-12 Terminal active. Use <ESC Enter> to exit
```

Option 5 - Initialise

This option is used to initialise the unit. This is generally done just after installation as part of the commissioning process to eliminate any test or residual data or totals. It resets the memory pointers to zero and also resets all totalisers. To ensure this task is not accidentally invoked, a specific string must be typed in order to execute the initialisation process.

```
> WARNING! This will completely clear logged data and totals.
Type 'init' to initialise the unit. Or just Enter to exit.
```

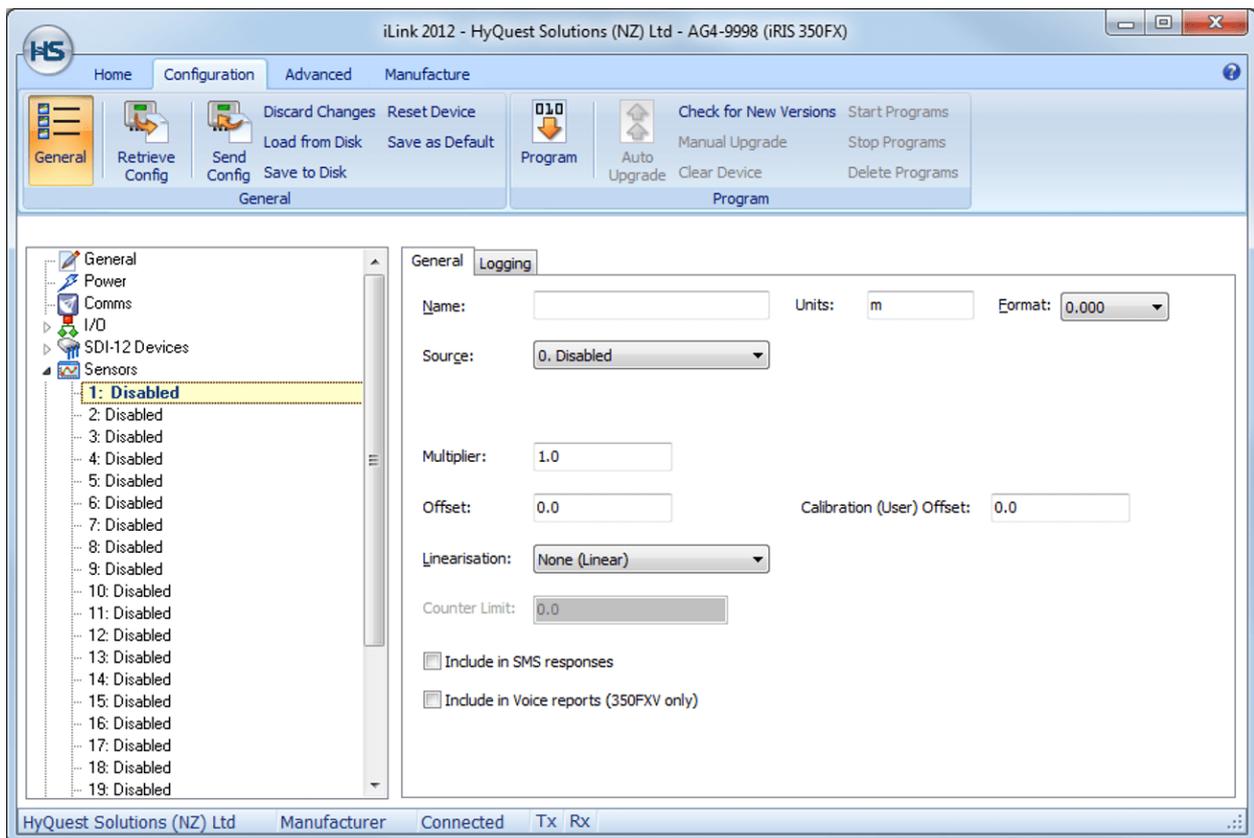
3.5 Using iLink 2012's Sensor Configuration Tool

To optimize the process of maintaining multiple iRIS installations with the same (or similar) sensor configuration, iLink 2012 includes a graphical configuration tool. This allows the configuration of any of the sensors to be changed, sent to the logger or saved to the disk. It also supports the retrieval of sensor settings from the logger and from disk. This means that setting up new loggers is made very simple as a common configuration file can be sent to each logger.

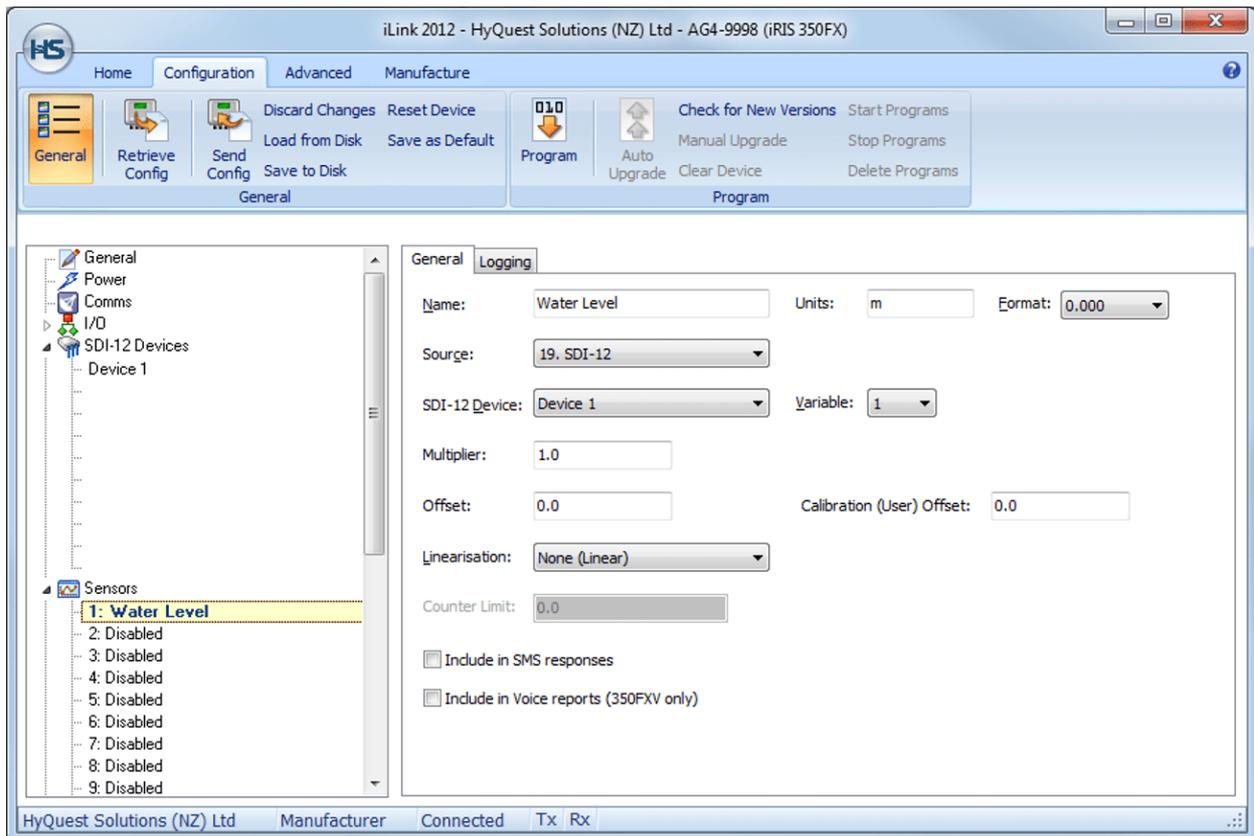
3.5.1 iRIS Sensor Configuration Example

This example shows how to set up a simple iRIS sensor configuration to measure water level from an SDI-12 sensor and also log internal battery voltage. This example is valid for all loggers. Screen shots are taken from iLink 2012 V4.4.17.

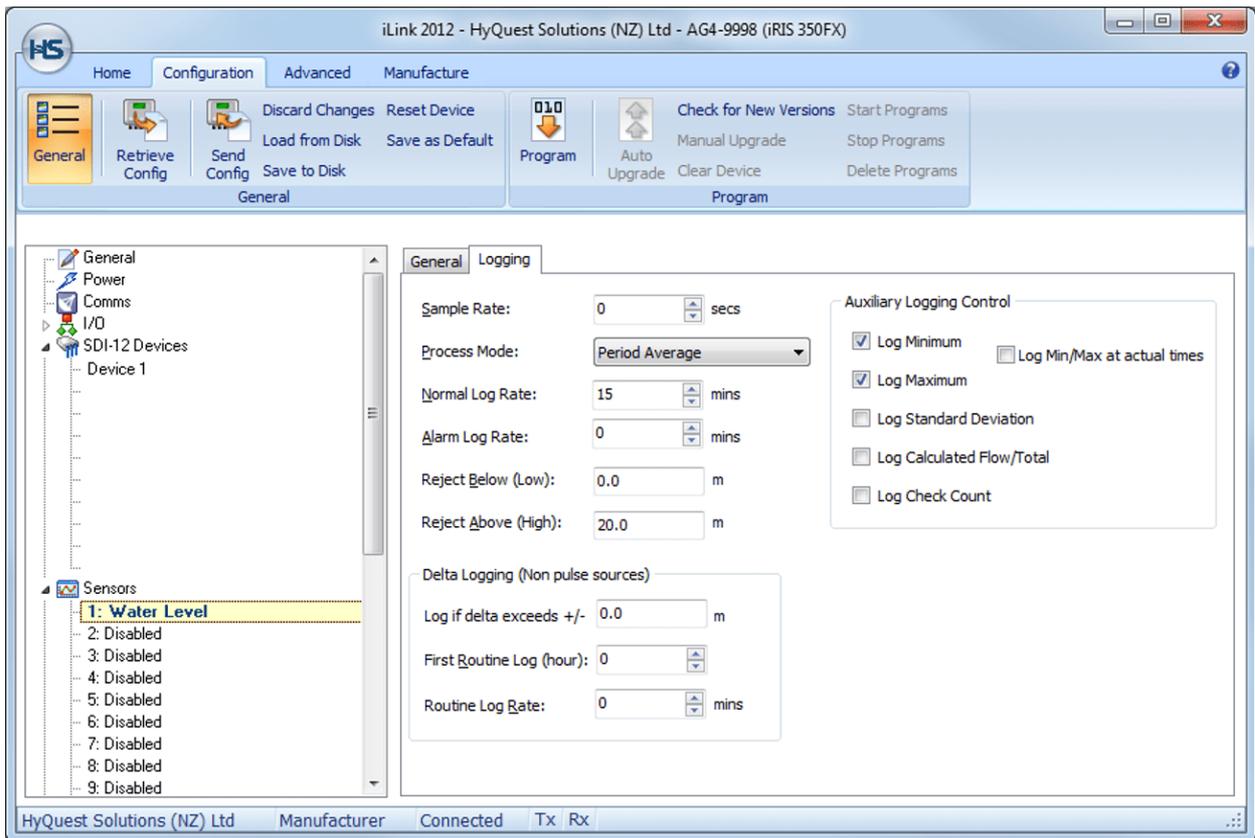
1. Connect to the iRIS using iLink.
2. Invoke the iRIS sensor configuration form by selecting Sensors node from **CONFIGURATION > GENERAL** Menu.



3. Firstly, set up the water level sensor. Enter the sensor name "Water Level".
4. Now set the sensor source from the drop down list. Select source 19, SDI-12. Then choose the correct SDI-12 device and the variable. In our example, the instrument is 'Device1' and we require the first value (variable 1).
5. Enter the multiplier to scale the value. For SDI-12 instruments, the multiplier is typically 1 as the instrument itself provides an actual value in engineering units.
6. Enter the offset if required and known at this point. Usually, this is set on site to calibrate the measurement to a known reference of datum. In this case the offset can be set by using the LCD calibration screen. See section [Sensor Related Screens](#) 81.
7. Enter the units of measurement (max 7 characters). This text is displayed on the LCD and included in iLink unloaded data files.
8. Finally, select whether or not the sensor values to be included in a voice or SMS report using the "Include in Voice reports" and "Include in SMS responses" checkboxes provided.
9. The General Configuration should look like this:



10. Now select the "Logging" tab and set up the logging parameters. In this example, we are measuring averaged water level in metres. The Normal log rate in this example is fixed at 15 minutes.
11. Our hypothetical sensor generates an error value of 999.99 if it develops a fault or is unable to take a measurement. Rather than have this cause a spike in our data, we will choose to reject values above our expected maximum of 20 metres by setting the Reject Above (High) value appropriately.
12. We also want to capture the minimum or maximum values over the period, so we enable the logging of these additional values as well.
13. Delta Logging: It is possible to over-ride the fixed rate logging to an "event" mode for non-pulse sensor types. This is enabled by setting a non-zero delta value. In this mode the sensor measurements and processing (e.g. averaging) are still done exactly as before. The only difference in this mode is when the sample is due to be logged, the variation of the current value from the last logged value is checked. Only if the difference is more than the hysteresis value, the sample is actually logged. A once per day "check" log is done at the start of the hour which is defined by the "First Routine Log (Hour)" setting no matter what the difference is. **Note:** Do not set the Process Mode to "Event". This is reserved for use with pulse type sources.
14. The logging configuration should now look like this:



15. Next select the “Alarms” node. We are going to set a low level alarm at 3.5 metres and a high level alarm at 17 metres. Both alarms will have a reset differential of 0.1 metres making the reset levels 3.6 metres and 16.9 metres respectively. The alarms are set to be immediately acting, so no duration delay is required.
16. The Alarms Configuration should look like this:

Alarm	Enable	Sensor	Trigger	Reset	Dur	Comms	Call	SMS	MsgId
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1: Water Level	3.5	3.6	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1: Water Level	17	16.9	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	None	0.0	0.0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	None	0.0	0.0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0

17. Next set up the Sensor 2 to log the internal battery voltage. Click on the Sensor 2 node in the Sensors list. Then repeat the steps used for configuring the Water Level sensor earlier, but in this case, select Source 22 (Battery).
18. Set up the logging parameters and if required, an alarm. In our example we are logging the averaged battery voltage every 60 minutes. The logging multiplier of 100 gives us two significant places in the logged data. We have set a low voltage alarm at 12.1 volts which resets when the battery rises to at least 12.5 volts again.
19. The configuration tabs should look like this:

General **Logging**

Name: Units: Format:

Source:

Multiplier:

Offset: Calibration (User) Offset:

Linearisation:

Counter Limit:

Include in SMS responses

Include in Voice reports (350FXV only)

General **Logging**

Sample Rate: secs

Process Mode:

Normal Log Rate: mins

Alarm Log Rate: mins

Reject Below (Low): V

Reject Above (High): V

Auxiliary Logging Control

Log Minimum Log Min/Max at actual times

Log Maximum

Log Standard Deviation

Log Calculated Flow/Total

Log Check Count

Delta Logging (Non pulse sources)

Log if delta exceeds +/- V

First Routine Log (hour):

Routine Log Rate: mins

Alarm	Enable	Sensor	Trigger	Reset	Dur	Comms	Call	SMS
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1: Water Level	3.5	3.6	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1: Water Level	17	16.9	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2: Battery Voltage	12.1	12.5	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	None	0.0	0.0	0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

20. The sensor configuration is now complete. Now enter the logger's site name in the Site Name field in the General section. The site name is the text that appears on the title screen on the LCD and also in the header of downloaded data files.

The common software upgrade files for Banks 1, 2 and 3 are always in the format:

iRIS350FX_xxxx_yyy_z.irx where:

xxxx is the communication type (Cellular (Sierra or Maxon), NoModem, Ethernet or Iridium).

yyy is the software version

z is the program bank that this file should be loaded into

e.g. `iRIS350FX_CellSierra_210_1.350fx` iRIS 350FX Software, Cellular, Version 2.10, Bank 1

The default repository for the program files is the "Programs" folder under iLink2.

3.6.2.3 Module OpenAT (Sierra Wireless Modems only)

The "OpenAT" in the Sierra Wireless mode is analogous to an application such as Word® on a PC. It is the software that controls the module's functions which are required by the iRIS 350FX for cellular communications.

The OpenAT upgrade files are always in the format:

iEmbedded_xxx_Vyyyy.dwl where:

xxx is the module type (Q24 or Q26)

yyyy is the OpenAT version

e.g. `iEmbedded_Q24_V1_06.dwl` Wavecom Q24 Software, Version 1.06

Upgrading the module's OpenAT can now be done through the Automated Upgrade Procedure along with the firmware and software. See the section [below](#)⁶⁵.

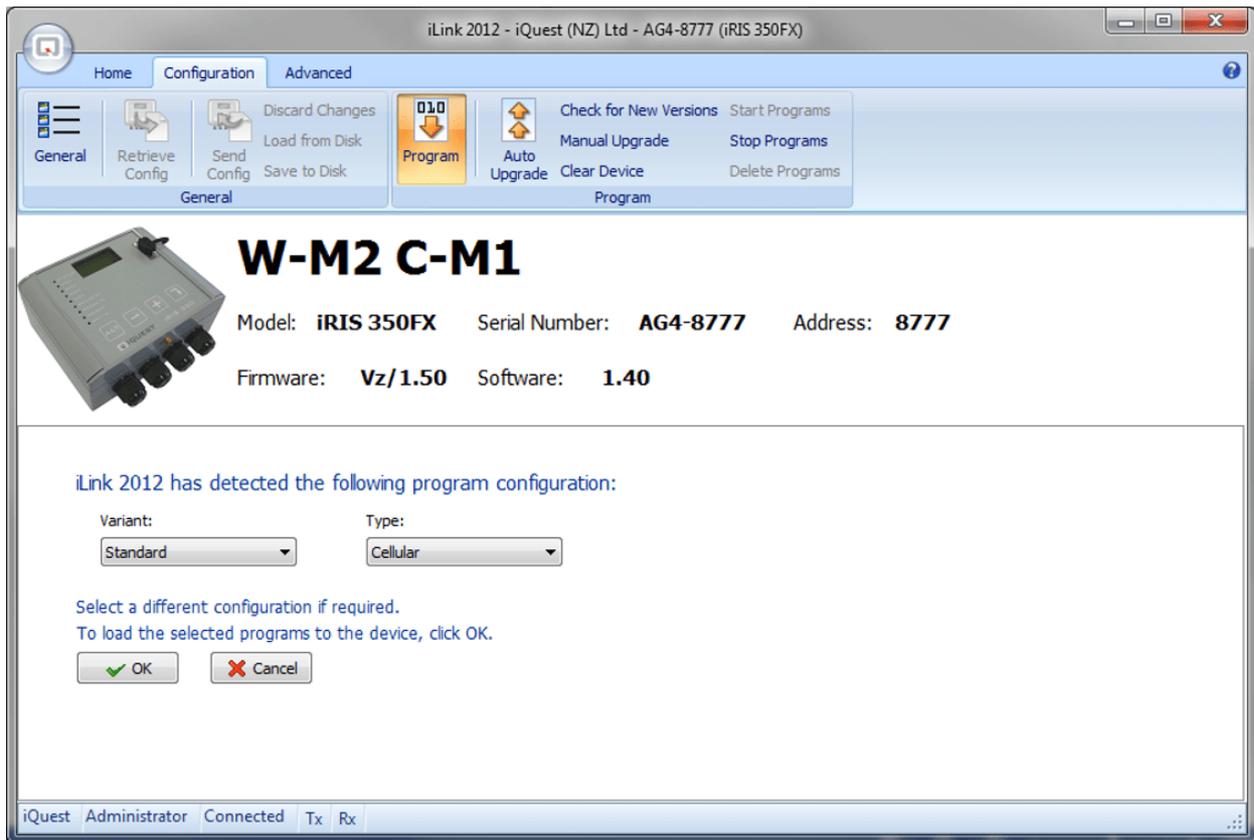
3.6.3 iRIS Automated Upgrade Procedure (Software/Firmware)

iLink 2012 has an automated firmware / software upgrade tool that supports the iRIS 350FX. This tool includes several checks to confirm the validity of the components being installed.

The automated upgrade tool can do both the firmware and software upgrades in one process, saving considerable time and effort.

The example given below shows a full, automatic firmware and software upgrade for an iRIS 350FX.

1. Make sure the required upgrade files are available on the computer. Ideally these should be located in the default deployment folders listed above in Section [File Naming Conventions](#)⁶⁴.
2. Connect to the iRIS using iLink 2012.
3. Click on the Auto Upgrade button under the Configuration tab.
4. The iLink 2012 will automatically detect the variant and type of the device and these fields will be populated with the appropriate configuration. If required, please select a different configuration from the drop down list.
5. Click OK to load the selected programs to the device. The progress of the upgrade can be seen on the status bar.

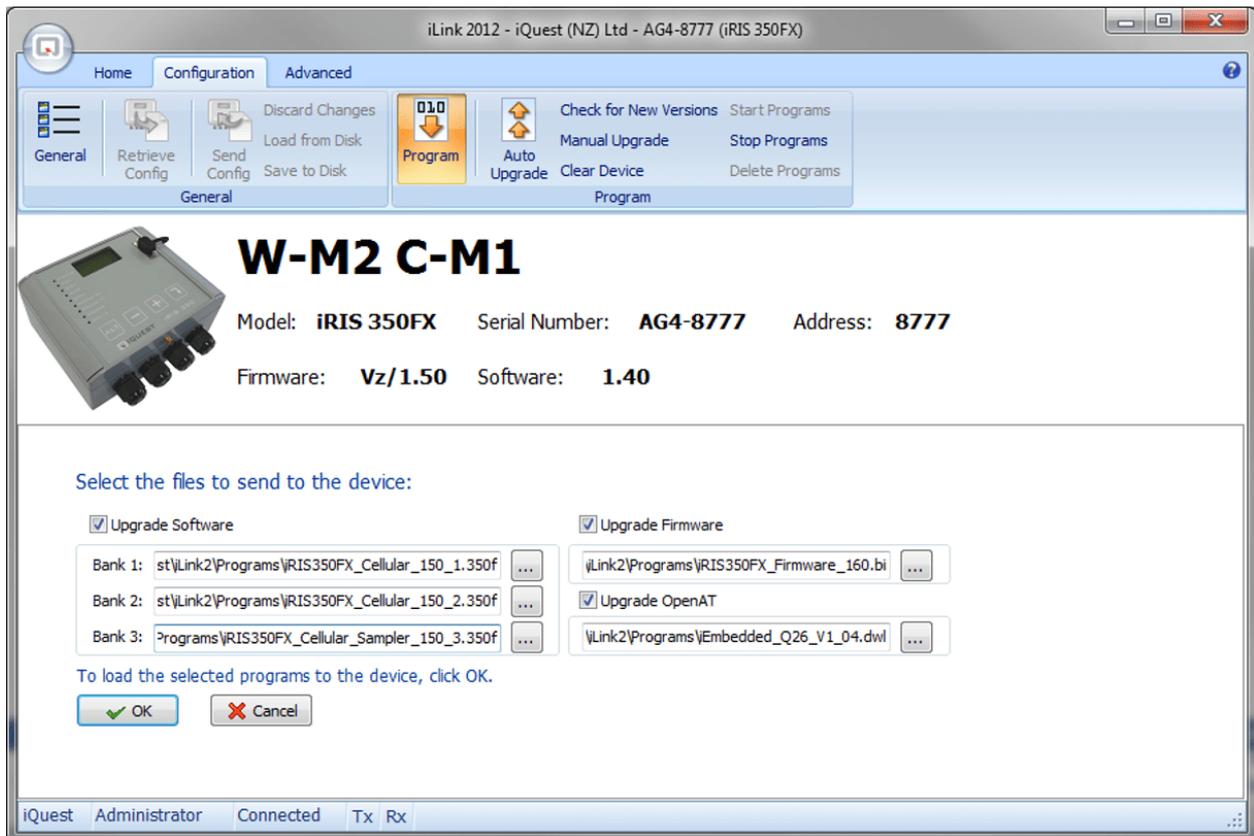


- Once the process is completed, you can see a message saying "Upgrade completed successfully" on the status bar and the iLink 2012 window will show the current software status of the device.

3.6.4 iRIS Manual Upgrade Procedure (Software / Firmware)

iLink 2012 also allows you to upgrade the software and firmware manually. Please go through the below steps to do a manual upgrade of software and firmware for the iRIS.

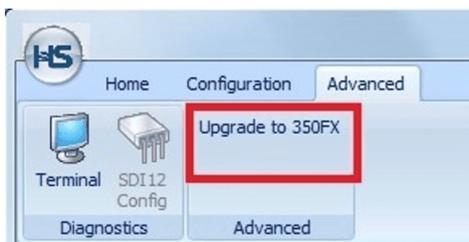
- Make sure the required upgrade files are available on the computer. Ideally these should be located in the default deployment folders listed above in Section [Upgrading Firmware / Software](#).
- Connect to the iRIS using iLink 2012.
- Click on the **[MANUAL UPGRADE]** button under the Configuration tab.
- If upgrading the firmware, first enable the **"UPGRADE FIRMWARE"** checkbox and select the new firmware file using the firmware browse button.
- Select the appropriate software files for Bank1, Bank2 and Bank3 using the browse buttons.
- Enable **"UPGRADE OPENAT"** checkbox if you wish to upgrade Open AT and choose the Open AT file using the browse button.



7. Click [OK] to load the selected programs to the device.
8. Once the process is completed, you can see a message saying "Upgrade completed successfully" on the status bar and the iLink 2012 window will show the current software status of the device.

3.6.5 Converting iRIS 350X to an iRIS 350FX

The iRIS 350X devices have an **'UPGRADE TO 350FX'** option in the **'ADVANCED'** menu of iLink 2012.



This option allows you to upgrade the current device to an iRIS 350FX. When you click this button, you will be prompted to enter the upgrade code. If you are unsure about the code for your device, please contact HyQuest Solutions.

If the code you have entered is correct, a warning message will appear as shown below.



Click [YES] to continue with the Upgrade process. You will be able to see the progress of the upgrade on the status bar.

After a successful upgrade, a message will pop up - "The process to upgrade your device to an iRIS 350FX is now complete. It is important that you check the upgrade completed successfully by verifying the active firmware and software are correct on the Programs screen."

3.6.5.1 Troubleshooting

The following section offers possible recovery options for common upgrade failure issues.

The model name in the Overview menu shows 'iRIS 350X' or 'iRIS 350' (depends on the device you are upgrading from)

If the model name has not changed to iRIS 350FX, nothing has happened. Try upgrading the device once again.

The model name shows 'iRIS 350FX' and the logger's status LED flashes Red, Green and Blue Lights

If the status LED of the logger flashes red / green / blue lights and the overview screen doesn't show anything other than the model name, serial number and logger date time, the intermediate firmware has been loaded. Do the following steps so as to finish the Upgrade process.

1. Load OpenAT manually

In order to do this, go to **CONFIGURATION > PROGRAM** and click **MANUAL UPGRADE**. Untick all the check boxes except **UPGRADE OPENAT**. Click the browse button and choose '*.dwl' file from C:/Program Data/iQuest/iLink2/Programs folder (For XP machines, browse to C:/Documents and Settings/All Users/iQuest/iLink2/Programs). Then click **[OK]**. Once the OpenAT has been upgraded successfully, go to the next step.

2. Load Firmware manually

Load the firmware by ticking **UPGRADE FIRMWARE** checkbox. Browse to the same folder as you did before and select '*.bin' file and click **[OK]**. If the firmware has been loaded successful, go to the program screen and click the **[ACTIVATE]** button.

3. Load Software manually

Do the similar procedure as above except that you need to tick **UPGRADE SOFTWARE** checkbox this time. Select the software files (*.350fx file) for all the three banks and click **[OK]**. If the software upgrade has been finished successfully, click the **[ACTIVATE]** button on the program screen.

Now you have got an iRIS 350FX.

Any other issues

When you upgrade an iRIS 350 or iRIS 350X to an iRIS 350FX, you will be able to monitor the process by checking the messages displayed on the status bar. The messages are as given below.

"Loading Firmware"

"Waiting for logger..."

"Loading OpenAT"

"Waiting for logger..."

"Loading Firmware"

"Waiting for logger..."

"Loading Software"

"Waiting for logger..."

By monitoring these messages, you will be able to find out how far the upgrade process had gone and at what stage it failed. So, you can then manually start the upgrade (as explained above) from where it failed.

3.6.5.2 Things to do after the Upgrade

When upgrading an iRIS 350 or iRIS 350X to an iRIS 350FX, the following changes in HydroTel need to be made.

This assumes that the upgraded logger will have the same basic sensor configuration as before.

- Change Device Type to iRIS 350FX in the Logger Configuration form. Retain the existing settings when prompted.

Connection	Comms Persistence	Post-Unload Actions	iRIS 350X Config
Device:	iRIS 350X		Params: n/a,0,0,0,0,0
Protocol:	Aquitel 2 Flosys SPE		Params: 0,0,0,200,0
Pri Interface:	iRIS 300 iRIS 320		Params: 122.63.207.40,1045,0,1,0
Sec Interface:	iRIS 220 iRIS 120 iRIS 150 iRIS 350		Params:
Clock Management	HydroTel Time: iRIS 350X Logger Time: iRIS 150FX Difference: iRIS 350FX Time Offset: Mindata 3500 Starlogger Handar H500 Monitor Sensors SL-5 Modbus device DAA H-500 XL PakBus		Comms Statistics Last Comms at: 29/04/2013 9:15:18 a.m. Latest Data at: 29/04/2013 9:15:00 a.m. Total Packets: 115 Total Fails: 1 Bytes Sent: 2376 Bytes Received: 3386

- Check that the Time Zone value in the **CLOCK MANAGEMENT** section of the Logger Configuration form is correct.

Clock Management	
Time Zone:	UTC +12:00 (NZST)
HydroTel Time:	17/11/2015 10:31:41 a.m.
Logger Time:	17/11/2015 10:31:27 a.m.
Difference:	Slow by 00:00:14
Auto-Manage:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Always Sync:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Change all the point's multipliers to 1 (where they were previously the reciprocal of the logging multiplier) in the Point Configuration form.

3.7 Using Modbus Slave Mode

The Modbus protocol slave mode support is a feature supported by the standard iRIS 350FX program variants. Custom variants do not have support for this feature as the RS232 port is often used by these in a different way.

When enabled, the iRIS functions as a simple Modbus slave (server). Third party equipment is the master and can write values to or read values from a set of predefined "holding registers". In the case of the written holding registers, the iRIS 350FX can be configured to access these values as sources for one or more sensor channels.

In order to enable the Modbus operation on the shared RS232 port, the user must do this with the keypad/LCD interface when on site. If Modbus mode is configured, a safety timeout switches back to Modbus after a period of no activity on the port, in the event a user forgets to manually reselect that mode.

The iRIS 350FX operates in Modbus RTU mode (Modbus ASCII mode will be added at a later date). Supported port speeds are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 and 115200bps. Parity in RTU mode is settable to Even, Odd or None. In compliance with the Modbus specification, when parity is set to 'None', an extra stop bit is inserted. In RTU mode, 8 data bits are used and in ASCII mode, 7 data bits are used.

If the RTU is writing values to the iRIS frequently, then the iRIS can log a period average and minimum and maximum values during the log period as well.

There is also a basic write timeout where the holding registers are set to an invalid value after a predetermined time of no write commands being received from the Modbus master. This can be disabled by setting the timeout to zero.

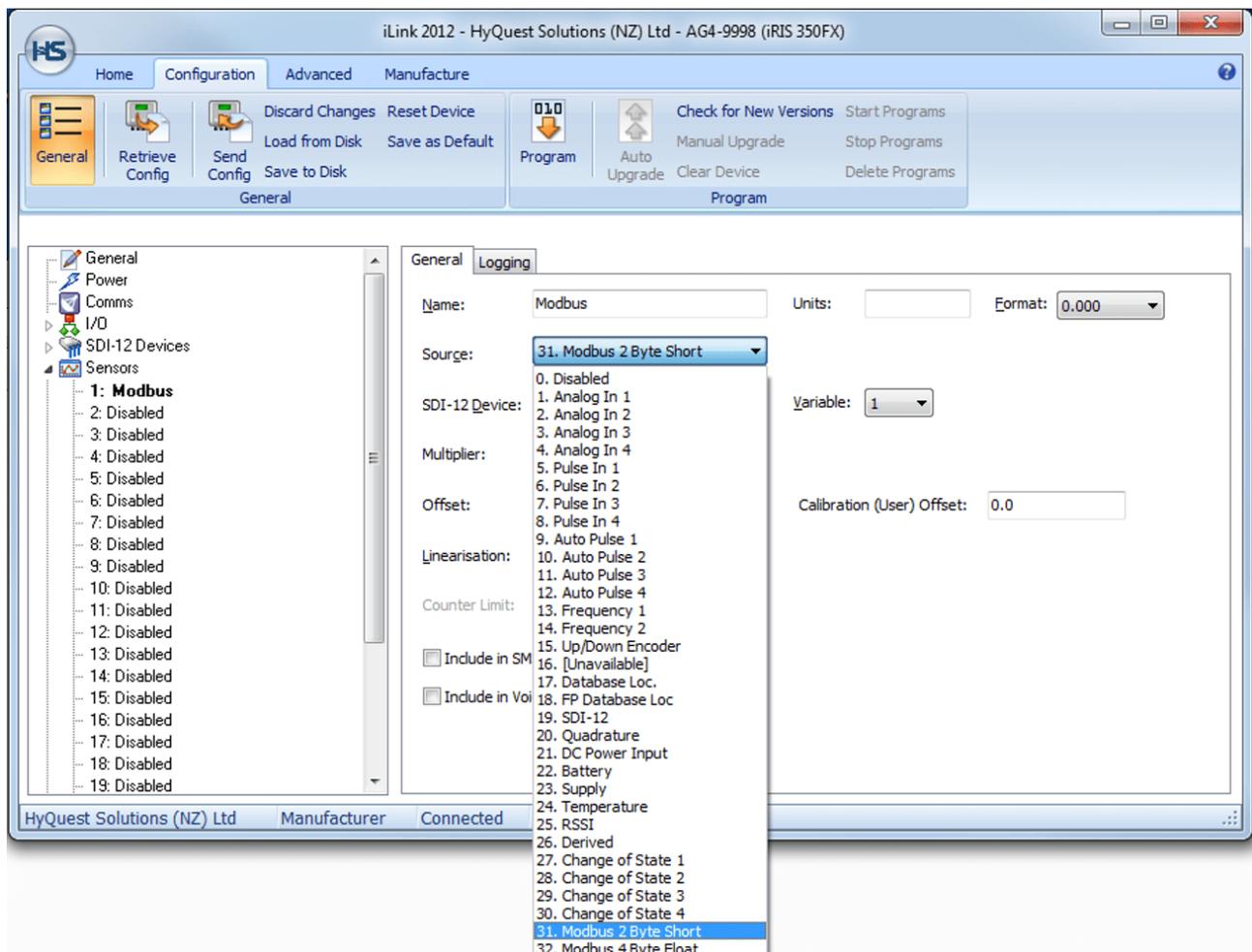
This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Configuring iRIS 350FX to use Modbus](#)
- [Enabling RS232 Modbus Operation using Keypad / LCD](#)

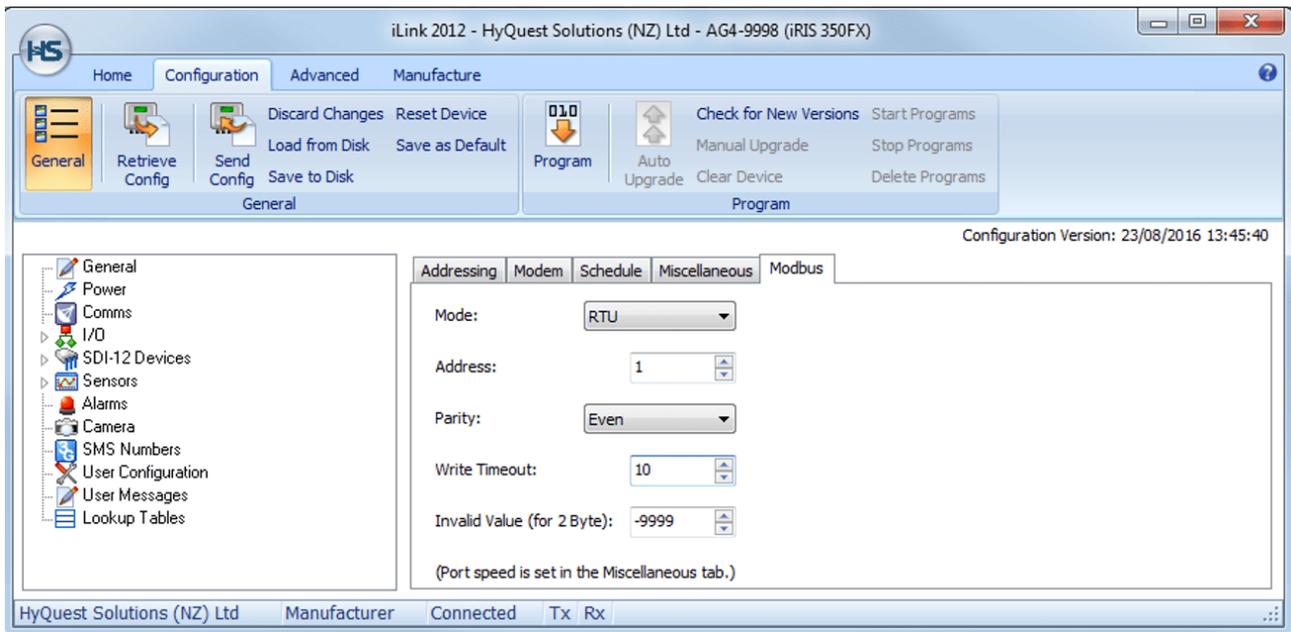
3.7.1 Configuring iRIS 350FX to use Modbus

This section explains how to configure an iRIS 350FX to use Modbus input in iLink 2012.

Connect the logger using iLink 2012 and go to the General settings under the Configuration tab. Expand the sensors tree. In the screenshot, sensor 1 (named Modbus) is selected and the 'Modbus 2 Byte Short' has been chosen from the source dropdown list. So it will use the values that are written to holding register 40112 for logging (2 Byte Shorts are written in registers 40101 - 40120 and 4 Byte Floats are written in registers 40201 - 40240).



Also, in the Comms section there is a new tab for Modbus settings as shown below. Set the Mode to 'RTU' and enter the address and parity.



3.7.2 Enabling RS232 Modbus Operation using Keypad / LCD

If a user is logged on, they can access the different menu options using the iRIS keypad.

The Modbus operation is enabled by accessing Screen 8 of the Comms Settings. This screen displays the RS232 port status and mode. The port can be in one of two states, "Normal" or "User".

Normal

This is the default setting and this is the mode that needs to be selected if a terminal session is to be established with the iRIS.

User

If the application program has the appropriate serial driver code included (The Modbus feature or a user script), then the RS232 port can be used to communicate with an external device such as an intelligent sensor.

When the RS232 port is set to User mode, the name of the user script is displayed on the LCD as well.

```
RS232      8/8
Port Mode is
NORMAL
Enter to chg
```

Click 'Enter' to change to User Mode.

```
RS232 PORT
↵ Enter for User
```

Again click 'Enter' to set the user 'Modbus'.

```
RS232      8/8  
Port Mode is  
USR: MODBUS  
Enter to chg
```

Use the 'Enter' key again to change it back to normal mode.

4 Operation

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [General Hints](#) 73
- [LED Indicators](#) 73
- [LCD & Keypad](#) 74
- [SMS Communication](#) 88
- [Analog Input Scaling](#) 88
- [RS232 Interface Telemetry / Gateway Comms](#) 90

4.1 General Hints

- If the iRIS will be installed in an outdoor situation, try to ensure that the LCD is facing away from direct sunlight. This will help to enhance the readability of the display.
- If the unit is not to be used for some time, disconnect the internal battery if it is fitted, to prevent it discharging.
- Always check the time and date are correct when commissioning the unit. The internal clock runs in UTC (GMT) and all logged data is time/date stamped in this time zone. HydroTel™ and/or iLink 2012 automatically adjust for this. The configured UTC offset is only used to adjust the date/times on the LCD (as viewed by users) to the local standard time zone.
- Immediately following installation, use the initialisation function (available under the Miscellaneous terminal menu) to clear data and totals that may have been logged before the commissioning.
- The three iRIS 350FX application program segments (.350fx files) can normally be upgraded with no effect upon the logged data or iRIS configuration. In the case of a major upgrade that may affect the internal memory of the unit, HyQuest Solutions will issue an upgrade notification explaining the procedure that should be followed when upgrading your unit.

4.2 LED Indicators

The iRIS has several LED indicators. The main status LED and eight diagnostic LEDs are visible from the front of the enclosure.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Status LED](#) 73
- [Diagnostic LEDs](#) 74

4.2.1 Status LED

The status LED is a tri-colour device that is used to indicate the unit status.

Status	LED Indication
Idle, low or no signal strength	Flashes red once every three seconds
Idle, adequate signal strength	Flashes green once every three seconds
Connecting to network	Flashes blue every half a second
Connected to network	Flashes blue once every three seconds
Failed to connect	Flashes red every half a second

Table 5 - Status LED Indication Modes

4.2.2 Diagnostic LEDs

The iRIS has eight LED indicators that are useful for diagnostic purposes. These are visible through the front of the enclosure.



With the exception of the SDI-12 TX LED, these indicators are only active when the power management mode is set to No Power Save (see the Features Section [Power Management](#) ¹⁰ for details on power management).

DI01	Illuminated red when Digital I/O #1 is active.
DI02	Illuminated red when Digital I/O #2 is active.
DI03	Illuminated red when Digital I/O #3 is active.
DI04	Illuminated red when Digital I/O #4 is active.
RS232 RX	Flashes green when data is received from the RS232 port.
RS232 TX	Flashes green when data is transmitted out the RS232 port.
Modem	Flashes green when there is receive or transmit activity to/from the modem.
SDI-12	Flashes green when an SDI-12 message is transmitted or received.

4.3 LCD & Keypad

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [LCD Operation](#) ⁷⁴
- [Status Icons](#) ⁷⁵
- [Keypad](#) ⁷⁶
- [Display Menu Structure](#) ⁷⁶
- [Keypad Buttons](#) ⁷⁷
- [Primary LCD Display Screens](#) ⁷⁷
- [Sensor Related Screens](#) ⁸¹
- [Totaliser Related Screens](#) ⁸³
- [Comms Related Screens](#) ⁸⁴

4.3.1 LCD Operation

The iRIS LCD is controlled to optimise power consumption. If the display has powered down (in full power save mode), the unit is in the lowest power mode and can be woken by pressing any key on the keypad.

After a certain period of no key presses, the display and backlight will power down again, although other functions continue normally. If the user was logged on (PIN entered), they will be logged off. This version of software has the timeout period set to 5 minutes.

4.3.2 Status Icons

At the top of the LCD is a row of status icons.

 <p>Indicates current connection state as given below:</p> <p>Invisible Modem shut down.</p> <p>Outline Disconnected in wireless mode</p> <p>Solid Connected in wireless mode</p> <p>Solid with 'R' Connected in RS232 only mode</p> <p>Double triangle Listening in TCP server mode</p>	 <p>Indicates active RS232 or IP terminal connection.</p> <p>Invisible No terminal connected</p> <p>Outline Terminal connected</p>
 <p>Indicates transparent (modem or SDI-12) terminal mode is active.</p> <p>Invisible no transparency</p> <p>Solid transparent terminal active</p>	 <p>Indicates signal strength.</p> <p>Only updated when wireless modem is powered up but wireless IP session is not active.</p>
 <p>Flashes when an unsolicited call-in is pending or in progress. This can be the result of an alarm activation or a user request for a test call-in.</p>	 <p>Indicates current battery charge. The level indication bars cycle when charging is in progress.</p> <p>If the supply voltage input is 15 V or greater, the battery icon is replaced with either a power plug icon when the source is set to external DC). Or if the charge source is set to solar, a sun icon is displayed.</p>
 <p>Indicates current access level</p> <p>Invisible logged in</p> <p>Outline logged out</p> <p>Solid secure (PIN is set to zero)</p>	 <p>These three icons are specific to the Modbus feature or the camera and voice versions respectively.</p> <p>They will appear if Modbus mode is active or a picture is being taken or a voice call is in progress.</p>

Table 6 - LCD Status Icons

4.3.3 Keypad

The keypad is used to navigate through the LCD screens. It is also used to reset the totalisers (not available if the unit is operating in Secure mode).

4.3.4 Display Menu Structure

The actual LCD screens that are available will depend upon the level of access that has been enabled (no access, not logged-in, or logged-in). The screens available in each mode are shown below:

1. Minimum Access (PIN code = 0, Log-in is not possible)

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
	Status 1					
	Status 2					
	Status 3					
	Status 4	Totalisers [1..4]				

2. View Only Access (PIN code <> 0, but user is not logged-in)

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
Log-Out						
	Status 1					
	Status 2					
	Status 3					
	Status 4	Main Menu				
			Sensors [1..20]			
				Sensor Menu		
					Sensor Data	
			Totalisers [1..4]			
			Comms Status			

3. Full Access (PIN code <> 0 and user is logged-in)

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
Log-Out						
	Status 1					
	Status 2					
	Status 3					
	Status 4					
	Log Control	Main Menu				
			Sensors [1..20]			
				Sensor Menu		
					Sensor Settings [1..5]	
					Sensor Calibration	
					Sensor Data	
			Totalisers [1..4]			
				Totalisers Reset		
			Comms Status			
				Comms Menu		
					Comms Settings [1..9]	
						RS232 Cfg
					Comms Test	

4.3.5 Keypad Buttons

The four keypad buttons are used to navigate through the LCD screens. Their use varies depending upon the current screen in view; however the key combinations listed below are constant for all screens.

To move down a level in the menu structure, press the **[ENTER]** key. To move up a level press the **[ALT]** and **[ENTER]** keys simultaneously. You can scroll through the screens that are followed by a number in square brackets (e.g. [1..4]) by pressing the **[+]** or **[-]** keys (stepping forwards and backwards respectively).

4.3.6 Primary LCD Display Screens

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Log In Screen (Level 0, when not logged in) [78](#)
- System Status 1 Screen (Level 1) [78](#)
- System Status 2 Screen (Level 1) [78](#)
- System Status Screen 3 (Level 1) (Cellular variant only) [79](#)
- System Status Screen 3 (Level 1) (Iridium variant only) [79](#)
- System Status 4 Screen (Level 1) [79](#)
- System Status 5 Screen (Level 1) [79](#)
- System Status 6 Screen (Level 1) [80](#)
- Logging Control Screen (only accessible when logged in) [80](#)
- Main Menu Screen (Level 2) [80](#)

4.3.6.1 Log In Screen (Level 0, when not logged in)

The Log-In screen is a special screen that is allocated level 0. It is used to enter a PIN number and then enable access to restricted screens. It is reached by pressing the Alt and Enter keys simultaneously from any of the four System Status screens when the unit is not logged in.

<pre>LOG IN Pin No. 0000</pre>	+/- Increment / decrement PIN number.
	Enter Multiply PIN number by 10 or accept PIN number as displayed. Moves back to Title screen.

Once the PIN number matches that programmed into the device and the **[ENTER]** key is pressed, the user will be logged in and returned to the top-level Welcome (System Status 1) screen. A successful login will also remove the padlock icon from the top of the display.



The use of a special PIN of 9999 will not only perform a log in, it will also log a sample of id 0 with a tag that indicates the data recorded after that point in time can be considered test \ calibration data. HydroTel will mark any data after this time with a Test quality code. The period of time for which the data will be marked as test data is defined in HydroTel. There is no way on the logger to signal testing has completed.

4.3.6.2 System Status 1 Screen (Level 1)

The System Status 1 screen is the default screen shown at system power up, hence its designation as display level 1. Useful information shown on this screen includes the site name, model, serial number, iQuest protocol communications address and the current time and date.

<pre>My Site Name iRIS 350FX AG4-1234 Address: 1 14:39:23 01 Sep 16</pre>	- Unused
	+ Move across to System Status 2 screen.
	Enter Move down to main menu screen.
	Alt Enter Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.3 System Status 2 Screen (Level 1)

The System Status 2 screen is always available, no matter what level of access has been selected. The information shown on this screen includes the firmware (F) and software (S) version numbers, communications module and if applicable, the scripted variant.

<pre>Firmware: 1.40 Software: 1.30 Comms: Sierra Q26 Modbus (RTU 9600)</pre>	- Move back to System Status 1 screen.
	+ Move forward to System Status 3 screen.
	Enter Move down to Main Menu screen.
	Alt Enter Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.4 System Status Screen 3 (Level 1) (Cellular variant only)

This System Status 3 screen is only available in the cellular variant. It displays the SIM IMSI and the modem IMEI. The last 5 digits of the IMSI comprise the GDSP SMS short code when the logger is using a GDSP SIM.

MSI:204049999912345	-	Move back to System Status 2 screen.
MEI:123456789098642	+	Move forward to System Status 4 screen.
OAT Version: 1.06	Enter	Move down to Main Menu screen.
	Alt Enter	Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.5 System Status Screen 3 (Level 1) (Iridium variant only)

This System Status 3 screen is only available in the Iridium satellite variant. It displays the logger clock (in UTC) and the time stamp from the Iridium system (also in UTC). These are updated regularly when the modem is powered up and the Iridium system is available. A manual clock sync request can be initiated by the keypad. Hold down the Alt key and press the - key to do this.

Note: Although extremely unlikely, if the logger clock and Iridium clock are more than 6 hours different, an error message is displayed and synchronisation will be prevented.

CLOCK SYNC (UTC)	-	Move back to System Status 2 screen.
Logger: 03:54:29	+	Move forward to System Status 4 screen.
Iridium: 03:54:27	Enter	Move down to Main Menu screen.
Use Alt/- to Sync	Alt -	Initiate clock sync from Iridium network.
	Alt Enter	Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.6 System Status 4 Screen (Level 1)

The System Status 3 screen is always available, no matter what level of access has been selected. The information shown on this screen includes the internal battery voltage, supply voltage, internal temperature and if applicable the RSSI (signal strength).

Battery: 12.57 V	-	Move back to System Status 4 screen.
Supply: 23.78 V	+	Move forward to System Status 5 screen otherwise unused.
Temp: 21.6 °C	Enter	Move down to Main Menu screen.
RSSI: -75 dBm	Alt Enter	Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.7 System Status 5 Screen (Level 1)

The System Status 3 screen is always available, no matter what level of access has been selected. The information shown on this screen includes the voltage being measured at the AI1 - AI4 terminals in volts. These values are useful for checking input signals and also for the calibration process.

```

AIN1:  1.7541 V
AIN2:  0.6821 V
AIN3:  1.2390 V
AIN4:  0.0006 V

```

- Move back to System Status 4 screen.
- + Move forward to System Status 6 screen.
- Enter Move down to Main Menu screen.
- Alt Enter Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.8 System Status 6 Screen (Level 1)

The System Status 5 screen is also always available, no matter what level of access has been selected. The information shown on this screen includes the current status of the digital channels whether they are an input (DIx:y) or an output (DOx:y) (where x is the channel and y is the state 0 = OFF, 1 = ON). This screen also shows the current alarms status (A) which is 1 if any alarms are active and also the currently selected communications scheduler interval in minutes. Finally it displays the Start Of Data (SOD) and End Of Data (EOD) pointer values.

```

DI1:0 DI2:1 A:  0
DI3:0 DO4:0 I: 360
SOD Ptr: 177104
EOD Ptr: 177336

```

- Move back to System Status 5 screen.
- + Move to Logging Control screen if logged in. Otherwise unused.
- Enter Move down to Main Menu screen.
- Alt Enter Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused.

4.3.6.9 Logging Control Screen (only accessible when logged in)

The Logging Control screen is a special screen that is only available on level 1 when a user is logged in. It can be used to temporarily disable logging when the logged in user is making changes to or testing sensors and does not want to have the data logged. It is reached by pressing the + key from Status Screen 4. Use the Enter key to toggle logging on or off. If the logging is disabled, it is always re-enabled automatically when the user logs out, either manually or on an inactivity timeout (30 minutes).

```

LOGGING CONTROL
Use Enter key to
Enable/disable.
=> Enabled

```

- Move back to System Status 4 screen.
- + Unused
- Enter Toggle logging on or off.
- Alt Enter Unused

4.3.6.10 Main Menu Screen (Level 2)

The Main Menu screen is used to select which type of information you want to look at.

```

MAIN MENU
>Sensors
Totals
Comms

```

- +/- Move down / up through menu.
- Enter Select menu item.
- Alt Enter Move up to System Status 1 screen.

4.3.7 Sensor Related Screens

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Sensor Status Screen (Level 3) 
- Sensor Menu Screen (Level 4) 
- Sensor Settings Screen 1/3 - Process (Level 5) 
- Sensor Settings Screen 2/3 - Scaling (Level 5) 
- Sensor Settings Screen 3/3 - Logging (Level 5) 
- Sensor Calibration Screen (Level 5) 
- Sensor Calibration Acceptance Screen (Level 5) 
- Sensor Data Screen (Level 5) 

4.3.7.1 Sensor Status Screen (Level 3)

This screen provides an overview of each sensor.

Line 1 indicates sensor ID, data source and its composite status including:

- if sensor is enabled
- if sensor and alarm(s) are enabled
- ** if sensor and alarm(s) are enabled and alarm(s) currently active

Line 2 indicates the raw input value.

Line 3 indicates the scaled (engineering unit's) value.

Line 4 indicates the last logged value.

1: Battery Volts	+/-	Move forwards / backwards through sensors.
Input: 12.57	Enter	Move down to Sensor Menu screen.
Scaled: 12.57	Alt Enter	Move up to Main Menu screen.
Logged: 12.62		

4.3.7.2 Sensor Menu Screen (Level 4)

The Sensor Menu screen is used to select sensor options.

SENSOR MENU	+/-	Move down / up through menu.
>Settings	Enter	Select menu item.
Calibration	Alt Enter	Move up to Sensor Status screen.
Data		

4.3.7.3 Sensor Settings Screen 1/3 - Process (Level 5)

The Sensor Process screen shows the processing mode used to convert the incoming raw data to engineering units. For pulse input sources it also shows the check counter.

```
PROCESS      1/3
Mode: Avg
+Min+Max
Chk Cnt: 0.0
```

+/- Move forwards / backwards through sensor setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Sensor Status screen.

4.3.7.4 Sensor Settings Screen 2/3 - Scaling (Level 5)

The Sensor Scaling screen shows the multiplier and offset used to convert the incoming raw data to engineering units. It also shows the user calibration value (which is generated by the calibration operation) and is added to the basic scaled value. See section [Sensor Calibration Screen \(Level 5\)](#) ⁸².

```
SCALING      2/3
Mult         1.0000
Offset:      0.0000
Usr Cal:     7.544
```

+/- Move forwards / backwards through sensor setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Sensor Status screen.

4.3.7.5 Sensor Settings Screen 3/3 - Logging (Level 5)

The Sensor Logging screen shows the defined normal and alarm logging rates for this sensor and the currently selected one. All rates are in minutes.

```
LOGGING      3/3
Normal Rate: 60
Alarm Rate:  5
Is Norml:    60
```

+/- Move forwards / backwards through sensor setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Sensor Status screen.

4.3.7.6 Sensor Calibration Screen (Level 5)

The Sensor Calibration screen is provided as a convenient tool for adjusting the sensor scaling offset on site, without a tool such as a laptop being required. The calibration process is done by entering the actual sensor value as measured by an external reference source such as a gauge board, EPB or thermometer.

- The top value on the display is the current, unadjusted sensor value reading. This is the value as it would be with the offset set to zero ($y=mx+0$). I.e. Raw value (x) multiplied by the multiplier (m).
- The middle value is the interim calibration offset that is calculated continually by the iRIS, subtracting the unadjusted value from the target value being entered via the keypad.
- The bottom value on the display is the target value which is entered by the user to match the actual value measured externally. **Note:** When this screen is first shown, the target value will be set to zero.

CALIBRATION	
	11.6000
+	0.8000
=	12.4000

- +/- Increment / decrement target value on bottom line.
- Note:** If Enter is pressed while either the + or - key is already down, the interim target value is reset to zero. This is useful when removing a value that is excessive.
- Enter only Multiply target value by factor of 10.
- Alt Enter Move to Calibration Acceptance screen.

4.3.7.7 Sensor Calibration Acceptance Screen (Level 5)

The Sensor Calibration Acceptance screen is used to accept or decline the sensor calibration. If No is selected, the calibration offset is discarded. If Yes is accepted, the interim offset entered in the calibration screen previously is stored in the sensor's offset location and overwrites the previous value.

ACCEPT?	
> No	
Yes	

- +/- Move down / up through available options.
- Enter Accept current selection.

4.3.7.8 Sensor Data Screen (Level 5)

The Sensor Data screen is used to view the logged sample data for a sensor. The data pointer value for the top sample is displayed on the top right hand side.

DATA @ 53500
12/08/12
13:30
13.71

- +/- Move forwards / backwards through sample values.
- Alt Enter Move up to Sensor Status screen.
- Alt +/- Pan left/right to view the rest of the sample time & date information.

4.3.8 Totaliser Related Screens

The Totaliser screens show yesterday's total (from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 yesterday), the daily (since 00:00:00 today) and running (since last totaliser reset) totals for the four pulse input counters.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Total Screen x/4 \(Level 3\)](#) 
- [Reset Total Screen \(Level 4\)](#) 

4.3.8.1 Total Screen x/4 (Level 3)

TOTALISERS	1 / 4
Y' day	134.6
Today	17.8
Run	5432.4

- +/- Move forwards / backwards through sensor total screens.
- Enter Move down to Total Reset screen.
- Alt Enter Move up to Main Menu screen.

4.3.8.2 Reset Total Screen (Level 4)

The Total Reset screen is used to reset the two daily and the running totals for the selected totaliser.

```
RESET TOTALISER 1?

Enter to initiate
```

Enter Reset total and move up to Sensor Total screen.

Alt Enter Move up to Sensor Total screen.

4.3.9 Comms Related Screens

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Comms Status Screen (Level 3) 
- Comms Menu Screen (Level 4) 
- Comms Setting Screen 1/8 - Protocol (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 2/8 - APN / Local IP (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 3/8 - Primary Base (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 4/8 - Secondary Base (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 5/8 - Schedule 1 (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 6/8 - Schedule 2 (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 7/8 - SMS Settings (Level 5) 
- Comms Setting Screen 8/8 - RS232 Settings (Level 5) 
- RS232 Port Mode Screen (Level 6) 
- Comms Test Screen (Level 5) 

4.3.9.1 Comms Status Screen (Level 3)

The Comms Status screen displays the current state of the wireless IP or CSD connection. The RSSI display shows the Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) in dBm followed by the Bit Error Rate (BER).



The iRIS will not attempt to connect if the RSSI value is invalid (0 or < -113dBm).

```
MODEM IP STATUS

Ready

- Off Line -

RSSI: -75dBm
```

Enter Move down to Comms Menu screen.

Alt Enter Move up to Main Menu screen.

4.3.9.2 Comms Menu Screen (Level 4)

The communications menu screen is used to select communication options.

COMMS MENU	+/-	Move down / up through menu.
>Settings	Enter	Select menu item.
Test Call-In	Alt Enter	Move up to Comms Status screen.

4.3.9.3 Comms Setting Screen 1/8 - Protocol (Level 5)

The Protocol screen displays the current IP protocol and the logger's communication address.

IP 1/8	+/-	Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
PROTOCOL - UDP	Alt Enter	Move up to Comms Status screen.
Address 123		

4.3.9.4 Comms Setting Screen 2/8 - APN / Local IP (Level 5)

The APN screen displays the name of the access point used to connect to the wireless network. It also displays the local IP address allocated to the SIM card inserted in the unit for static IP address applications or the most recent IP address assigned by the network when in dynamic IP mode.

IP 2/8	+/-	Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
APN/LOCAL IP	Alt Enter	Move up to Comms Status screen.
hyquestsolutions.co.nz		
10.236.0.1		

4.3.9.5 Comms Setting Screen 3/8 - Primary Base (Level 5)

This screen displays the remote IP address and port number to use for communication with the primary base.

IP 3/8	+/-	Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
PRIMARY	Alt Enter	Move up to Comms Status screen.
192.168.1.10		
Port 7778		

4.3.9.6 Comms Setting Screen 4/8 - Secondary Base (Level 5)

This screen displays the remote IP address and port numbers to use for communication with an optional secondary base. If only a single base is used, these settings should be the same as the primary base.

IP	4/8
SECONDARY	
192.168.1.10	
Port	7779

+/- Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Comms Status screen.

4.3.9.7 Comms Setting Screen 5/8 - Schedule 1 (Level 5)

This screen displays the time range during which the unit is allowed to make a connection to the wireless network. Refer to the Communications Schedule (Section [Schedule 37](#)) for details on how these settings affect the communication availability.

IP	5/8
SCHEDULE	
Start	0030
End	2359

+/- Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Comms Status screen.

4.3.9.8 Comms Setting Screen 6/8 - Schedule 2 (Level 5)

This screen displays the duration that the unit will stay connected to the wireless network and the interval between connections during the allowable time range.

IP	6/8
SCHEDULE	
Duration	120sec
Interval	60min

+/- Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Comms Status screen.

4.3.9.9 Comms Setting Screen 7/8- SMS Settings (Level 5)

This screen displays the primary and secondary phone numbers for the iRIS to use when it initiates the sending of a SMS text message (SMS call-back mode).

SMS	7/8
PHONE LIST	
+6421123456	
+6421555999	

+/- Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
Alt Enter Move up to Comms Status screen.

4.3.9.10 Comms Setting Screen 8/8 – RS232 Settings (Level 5)

This screen displays the RS232 port status and mode. The port can be in one of two states, “Normal” or “User”.

Normal

This is the default setting and this is the mode that needs to be selected if a terminal session is to be established with the iRIS.

User

If the application program has the appropriate serial driver code included (a user script), then the RS232 port can be used to communicate with an external device such as an intelligent sensor. In this situation, the user script will typically store the retrieved values in reserved database locations for access by the virtual sensors set to source types 17 or 18. See [Section Sensor Configuration](#) ⁴⁵ for details on sensor sources.



When the RS232 port is set to User mode, the name of the user script (if installed) is displayed on the LCD as well.

```
RS232      8 / 8
Port Mode is
NORMAL
Enter to chg
```

+/-	Move forwards / backwards through communication setting screens.
Enter	Move to RS232 Mode screen.
Alt Enter	Move up to Comms Status screen.

4.3.9.11 RS232 Port Mode Screen (Level 6)

The RS232 Port Mode screen is used to swap the operating mode of the RS232 port between the Normal and User modes.

```
RS232 PORT
← Enter for User
```

+/-	Not used.
Enter	Select new mode displayed and move back to Comms Setting Screen 9.
Alt Enter	Move up to Comms Setting Screen 9, but with mode left unchanged.

4.3.9.12 Comms Test Screen (Level 5)

The Comms Test screen is used to initiate a user connection to the wireless network based on the call-back mode and then send an announcement message to the base station or destination cellular phone. If the base type is set to “Auto Send” the unit will forward any unreported data to the base station.

This may mean connecting to the wireless network (when mode = IP), or simply sending a text message (when mode = SMS).



The actual call-back message sent and the communication method used depends on the call-back mode and base type settings. See [Section Comms](#) ³⁴ Error! Reference source not found. (Comms Cfg) for further details.

```
CALL-IN TEST
↵ initiate
```

Enter Initiate comms test and move up to comms status screen.
Alt Enter Move up to comms status screen.

4.4 SMS Communication

The iRIS can send a standard text message in response to a request received via SMS (see Section [SMS Text Commands](#)⁸⁸). If the call-back mode is set to 2 (SMS) a message is also sent if an alarm is activated, a comms scheduler trigger occurs or user initiated communications test is done.

The SMS message is constructed from the site name, logger's time, plus the sensor name, last logged value, derived values (min, max, etc.) and units of all the sensors that have their SMS enable flag set.

Note: The reply message is limited to 160 characters. If the reply is longer than this it is truncated.

The format is best shown in this example:

```
My Site Name,12:34:56,Water
Level=7.69m,Battery=12.73,min=12.71V,RSSI=-85dBm
```



If the message was sent because of an alarm event, the message will have the prefix "ALARM!" at the start of the message.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [SMS Text Commands](#)⁸⁸

4.4.1 SMS Text Commands

The iRIS can accept incoming SMS messages and if they are valid it will respond appropriately. Any text message received that is invalid will be ignored.

To use the SMS receive function, simply send a text to the iRIS voice number with the appropriate message as described below.



None of the messages are case-sensitive. They are shown in upper case for clarity.

The six commands currently supported are:

Command	Description	Example
GOL - Go On-Line	This is useful as a poll-on-demand type function. The iRIS will not reply to this command, but will immediately initiate a wireless connection of the type defined in the Call-back Mode setting. Typically this is an IP connection, but could be a SMS message (but the message will be sent to the numbers defined in the Phone Number configuration, which may not include the requester's number).	GOL

Command	Description	Example
	<p>The GOL command also supports an on-off IP connection to a different IP address and port to the standard ones configured. An optional APN can be included. Usage is formatted as shown:</p> <p>Please Note that when operating in FTP or SMS mode the GOL command with IP and port will cause a call-in in TCP/IP mode, not FTP or SMS.</p>	<p>GOL 203.190.210.84,7781 or</p> <p>GOL 203.190.210.84,7781,my apn.com</p>
RQ - ReQuest current sensor values	The iRIS will reply with the standard SMS message described on the previous page.	
INT - Sets the normal communication interval (in minutes)	This is useful for changing the normal call-in interval for the logger. The iRIS will reply indicating the normal interval has been changed.	<p>INT=120</p> <p>This sets the communications schedule normal interval to 2 hourly (120 minutes).</p>
AINT - Sets the alarm communication interval (in minutes)	This is useful for changing the alarms call-in interval. The iRIS will reply indicating the alarm interval has been changed.	<p>AINT=30</p> <p>This sets the communications schedule interval to 30 minutes.</p>
PICx - Take iRIS-CAM picture (where x is the resolution)	<p>Use PIC1 (80x64), PIC3 (160x128), PIC5 (320x240) or PIC7 (640x480). If only PIC is sent, the default resolution is 5 (320 x 240).</p> <p>The iRIS will trigger the camera at the selected resolution.</p>	
SDI - One-off SDI-12 command	This is useful as a simple SDI-12 transparent terminal style interface for specialised tasks. It should be used with extreme care as some command may alter configuration parameters in an attached SDI-12 device.	<p>SDI=7I!</p> <p>Requests the identifier for SDI-12 device address 7.</p>



The SMS function is only available if the SMS service has been enabled in the SIM card and there is not a wireless IP session active.

If the call-back mode is set to IP, then the iRIS will respond to incoming SMS requests, but will not send an SMS message if an alarm occurs or the communication test function is initiated from the LCD / keypad. If so, the iRIS will attempt to establish a wireless IP link.

4.5 Analog Input Scaling

This section explains the recommended procedure to use when scaling an analogue input (voltage or current). It makes use of the scaling calculator provided in the iLink program. However, the calculation can also be done manually using this formula. V = Input V, EU = Engineering Units (scaled output e.g. metres).

Multiplier = (Maximum EU - Minimum EU) ÷ (Maximum V - Minimum V)

Offset = Maximum EU - (Multiplier × Maximum V)

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Example: A 4 - 20 mA Flow Meter 

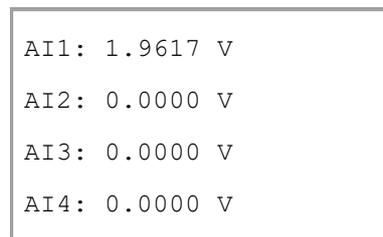
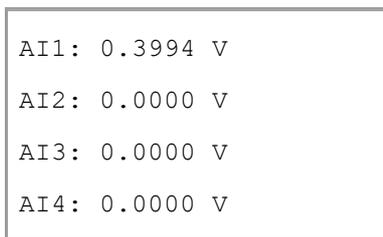
4.5.1 Example: A 4 - 20 mA Flow Meter

In this example, we have a water level instrument connected to the iRIS Analogue Input 1. This instrument is designed to provide a nominal 4 - 20 mA signal for a 0 - 10 metre water level range. However, in the real world, most instruments are not exact and a small difference in actual signal may occur.

The internal current sink resistor in the iRIS is 100 Ω (theoretically giving 2 V at 20 mA). An external resistor of a different value can be used if desired. E.g. 250 Ω will give 5 V at 20 mA.

There is a very small reduction in resistance caused by the internal input impedance of the iRIS input channel to take into account (see Section Analogue I/O¹⁸). Therefore the voltage measured by the iRIS for a given water level is slightly different.

1. Power up the installation and allow it to stabilize.
2. Set the instrument to zero water level (using a calibrator)
3. Note the actual voltage measured by the iRIS (view this on the LCD on “System Status 3” screen). See Section Primary LCD Display Screens⁷⁷. The LCD screen example below shows 0.3994 V for a 0 m input level.
4. Now increase the instrument input to full scale (10 m) using the calibrator. Again, note the measured voltage relating to this input level. This time it is 1.9617 V for a 10 m level input.



5. Using the iLink Scaling Calculator, enter the minimum and maximum measured voltages and the levels they represent in the appropriate fields. Click the [CALCULATE] button to generate the correct multiplier and offset parameters to use in the sensor setup menu for Sensor 1 as shown.

4.6 RS232 Interface Telemetry / Gateway Comms

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Overview⁹¹
- RS232 Port Telemetry⁹¹
- Gateway Communication⁹²

4.6.1 Overview

The iRIS may be used to communicate via external telemetry devices such as data radios or modems using its RS232 port. When an external RS232 communication device is connected, the iRIS is also capable of doing “store and forward” or “gateway” communications. This feature allows data packets that are not addressed to this logger to be redirected to other HyQuest Solutions devices. This chapter describes using the RS232 Telemetry function and also explains the gateway communications functionality.

4.6.2 RS232 Port Telemetry

If the RS232 port is to be used for telemetry, then its normal terminal / binary mode at 115200 bps is disabled and the port becomes fixed to iQuest binary protocol at the user configured port speed. There are two methods of enabling the RS232 telemetry mode.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [RS232 Only Telemetry Mode](#)⁹¹
- [Non-Dedicated RS232 Telemetry Mode](#)⁹²

4.6.2.1 RS232 Only Telemetry Mode

If the iRIS does not have an internal wireless modem or else the internal modem is unused, the iRIS can be configured for “RS232 Only” telemetry mode. This mode is controlled by the iRIS software based on various actions (see table below) and the RS232 port does not need a special cable for connection to external communications devices.



In RS232 Only telemetry mode, any call-back messages will always be directed out the RS232 port. This is why telemetry mode is enabled when a user is logged in. It allows call-back testing to be done using the LCD / keypad.

Switching between telemetry and “normal” modes is controlled by the following actions:

Action	Mode
Key pressed when user is not logged in.	Normal
User is logged in.	Telemetry
User has just logged out.	Normal
RS232 port activity in terminal or data download modes.	Kept in Normal
At least 2 minutes of no activity on keypad or RS232 port.	Telemetry

Table 7 - RS232 Port Telemetry Control

Mode	Protocol	House Icon	RS232 Speed
Normal	Terminal or Binary	Outline	115200 bps
Telemetry	Binary Only	Filled in with ‘R’	As configured

Table 8 - RS232 Telemetry Mode Indications

4.6.2.2 Non-Dedicated RS232 Telemetry Mode

If the iRIS is fitted with an active internal wireless modem, then RS232 telemetry mode must be enabled by a special cable which uses the RI handshake pin to enable the telemetry mode. Refer to the diagram below.



In non-dedicated telemetry mode, any call-back messages will always be directed out the wireless port. Also, if a packet to be forwarded by the gateway is received from the RS232 port and the wireless connection is not currently active the iRIS will initiate a connection.

In non-dedicated mode, if gateway communication is configured it will be in “bridging” mode. This is where data packets are redirected (bridged) between the wireless port (IP or CSD) and the RS232 port. This scenario is used when for example; an iRIS is used to bridge an IP connection to other loggers only reachable by radio.

The diagram below shows a typical cable required to enable RS232 telemetry in non-dedicated mode. The actual modem/radio connections may vary depending on the type of device used. The DSR line from the modem or radio is used to enable the RS232 port and the RI line enables the binary only mode and sets the port speed to the one configured in the communications configuration menu.

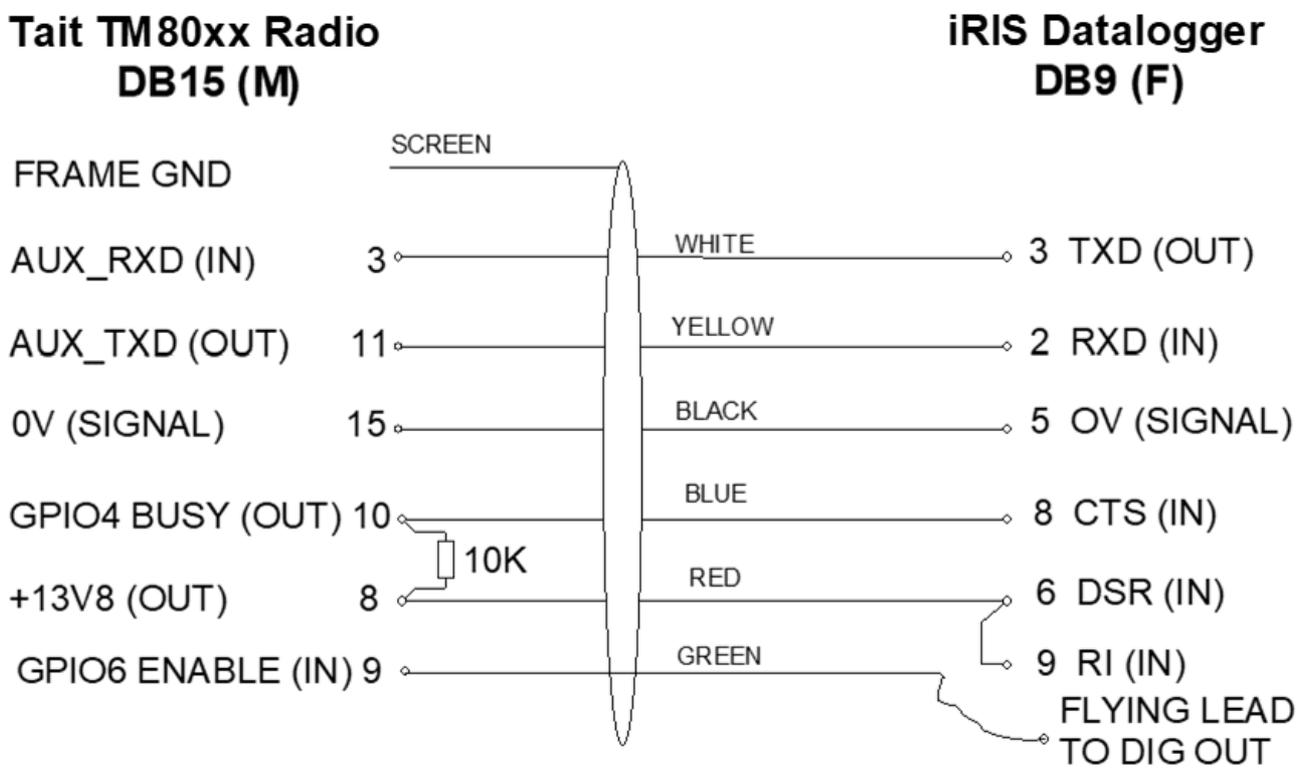


Figure 12 - Typical RS232 / Data Radio Cable



In this mode, the RS232 telemetry mode is controlled by the cable. If it is unplugged and a standard null-modem cable connected, the iRIS RS232 port will immediately switch back to normal port operation, with the usual terminal and binary communications at 115200 bps. The connection icon (house) will always indicate the status of the wireless connection only.

4.6.3 Gateway Communication

The iRIS supports a powerful communication function - gateway, or redirected communications. Simply put, this allows an iRIS to transfer packets of data between ports, totally in the background without any programming required (beyond setting up the gateway offset.)

Uses include:

- Radio comms repeater function
- IP to radio bridging

When an incoming data packet is received from either communications port, the iRIS does the following:

- Is this message for me? If it is, then accept and process it. Gateway redirection is not needed and no further action is taken.
- Check if the iRIS has a gateway offset configured. If it does, then test the destination address in the received packet and see if it falls in the range covered by the gateway. If a match is found, then the packet will have its source and destination addresses changed (aliased) and be transmitted. In non-dedicated mode it will be sent from the other port. In dedicated mode it will be sent from the same port that the packet was received on.
- If the packet has not been used by this point then it is rejected and lost.

Note: All retries are the responsibility of the transmission originator.

The only setup required to use gateway communications is to set the gateway table offset.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Aliased Gateway explained](#)^[93]
- [Gateway example](#)^[93]

4.6.3.1 Aliased Gateway explained

The iRIS uses a gateway method called "**Aliased Gateway Communication**". In other words, it alters the destination and source addresses of a received packet before it is redirected back out via the gateway.

The primary reason for this in a radio only situation is to completely separate radio communication paths between stations. This is to avoid a packet that has been redirected through an intermediate station being received and replied to by the far destination station at the same time. This might be due to unusual RF propagation conditions where direct communications is not normally achievable between the originator and destination stations but suddenly becomes possible.

By addressing the original packet from the originating node (usually HydroTel™) to a notional (non-existent) number, the gateway iRIS can add an offset to the address (correcting to the real address) and pass it on to the distant node. Any directly received packet will now be ignored by the distant iRIS as the address will not match.

4.6.3.2 Gateway example

An iRIS, set to address 14, is installed at a hilltop rainfall measuring site. This logger is within range of a wireless network and it uses IP communications with the HydroTel™ base.

A second iRIS, which is set to address 67, is installed down in the valley at a water quality site. This site has no wireless network coverage, so a pair of low-power radios is used to link the two sites. Each radio connects to the RS232 port on its respective iRIS logger.

The hilltop site uses a special cable (see [Figure](#)^[92] above) to enable non-dedicated RS232 telemetry mode because it also has wireless connectivity. As the valley site has no modem, it is set to "RS232 only" telemetry mode and it uses a standard RS232 cable to connect to the radio.

The HydroTel™ base computer (which has a communications address of 0) needs to access both iRIS loggers. To achieve this, the hilltop iRIS is enabled for gateway communication and for convenience its offset gateway is set to 1000. This means that the site will redirect any packet with a destination address between 1000 and 1099.



To enable alarm call-back from the iRIS at the valley site, its call-back address is also set to 1000 to cause the hilltop gateway logger to redirect messages to the HydroTel™ base.



The only change at the HydroTel™ base is to set the address for the valley site to 1067 in the station configuration form, rather than its actual address of 67. The address gets changed as it passes through the gateway iRIS logger as described below.

This is what happens to the data packets during a typical request → response data conversation.

- HydroTel™ sends a request packet to the valley site via IP (which has the same IP address as the hilltop site in HydroTel™). It is addressed to destination address 1067 from sender's address 0.
- The gateway logger matches the destination address (1067) to be in its gateway address range.
- The packet's source and destination addresses are aliased by applying the gateway offset (1000).
- The gateway logger sends the aliased packet via the radio down to the remote iRIS. It is now addressed to destination address 67 from sender's address 1000.

- The remote iRIS processes the request and sends back its response via the radio. This packet is addressed to HydroTel™ as destination address 1000 from the valley iRIS sender's address of 67.
- The gateway logger matches the destination address (1000) to be in its gateway address range.
- The packet's source and destination addresses are aliased by applying the gateway offset (1000).
- The gateway logger sends the aliased packet via the IP network to the HydroTel™ base. It is now addressed to destination address 0 from sender's address 1067.

5 Repair

HyQuest Solutions precision instruments and data loggers are produced in quality-controlled processes. All HyQuest Solutions production and assembly sites in Australia, New Zealand and Europe are ISO 90001 certified. All equipment is factory tested and/or factory calibrated before it is shipped to the client. This ensures that HyQuest Solutions products perform to their fullest capacity when delivered.

Despite HyQuest Solutions most rigorous quality assurance (QA), malfunction may occur within or outside of the warranty period. In rare cases, a product may not be delivered in accordance with your order.

In such cases HyQuest Solutions' return and repair policy applies. For you as a customer, this means the following:

1. Contact HyQuest Solutions using the Repair Request Form made available online:
https://cdn.hyquestsolutions.eu/fileadmin/Services/Downloads/HS-RepairRequestForm_EU.pdf
In response you will receive a reference number that must be referenced on all further correspondence and on the freight documents accompanying your return shipment.
2. Please provide as much information and/or clear instructions within the return paperwork. This will assist our test engineers with their diagnosis.
3. Please do not ship the goods prior to obtaining the reference number. HyQuest Solutions will not reject any equipment that arrives without reference number; however, it may take us longer to process.

Custom requirements for items sent to HyQuest Solutions for warranty or non-warranty repairs: Check with your national customs/tax authorities for details, processes and paperwork regarding tax exempt return of products. Typically, special custom tariff codes are available (such as HS Code = 9802.00) that verify the item is being returned for repair and has no commercial value. Please note that the customs invoice / dispatch documents should also clearly state: "Goods being returned to manufacturer for repair - No Commercial value". It is mandatory to have any returned goods accompanied by a commercial invoice on headed paper. HyQuest Solutions reserves the right to charge the customer for time spent rectifying incorrect customs documents.

Note: Please ensure that your goods are packed carefully and securely. Damage that occurs during transit is not covered by our warranty and may be chargeable.

6 Technical Data

Digital Input / Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 × digital I/O channels (configurable) Inputs: clean contact to 0 V or 3.6 - 12 V DC referenced to GND Outputs: switched 12 V or open-drain sinking to 0 V, both limited to 100 mA
Analogue Input / Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 analogue Inputs: uni-polar, 16 bit resolution, 30 V DC surge-protection Input ranges: 0 - 1.25 V, 0 - 2.5 V and 0 - 5 V Internal 100 Ω sink resistors allow use of input current (0/4 - 20 mA). 1 analogue (excitation) output for energizing passive instruments (e.g. potentiometer type wind vanes) or alternatively for sending a derived analogue signal to other equipment, selectable as 0 - 5 V or 4 - 20 mA
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-isolated DTE RS232 at 1200 - 115200 bps (default 38400 bps) Wireless 3G modem or a custom comms module on PCB Rev 1.2+ SDI12 instrumentation port, complies with SDI12 V1.3 Serial VGA camera proprietary connection (3.3 V CMOS levels)
Power Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal/external 12 V rechargeable SLA battery, integral charger 15 - 30 V DC input, optional: solar panel (easily pluggable without additional regulator) Lowest power mode current 3 mA Over voltage and reverse polarity protected with self-resetting fuse Voltage of battery and charger input: monitored, logged, displayed, alarmed
Data Storage: Flash Memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 16 MB, of which 8 MB allocated to logged data / stored images (1,084,576 samples), or audio file storage for up to two languages (iRIS 350FXV only) Typical autonomy: 2 parameters logged every 15 minutes and battery voltage logged hourly will give almost 12 years of storage.
Status LEDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 tri-colour LED for overall operational state 8 LEDs for status of communication devices (I/O status and communication activity)
Real-time Clock / Calendar	High accuracy, backed by on-board lithium battery to prevent loss of date / time
Environmental Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosure: IP67, die-cast aluminium alloy, hard grey paint finish, neoprene gasket Operating temperature: -10 °C to +70 °C (14 °F to +158 °F) Storage temperature: -30 °C to +85 °C (-22 °F to +185 °F)
Size (W × H × D) and Mass	160 × 130 × 70 mm (6.29 in × 5.11 in × 2.75 in); 1.3 kg (2.86 lb) incl. internal SLA battery
Conformity Compliance	RoHS, FCC, CE (WEEE pending)

7 Obligations of the Operator and Disposal

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Obligations of the Operator](#) ⁹⁷
- [Dismantling / Disposal](#) ⁹⁷

7.1 Obligations of the Operator

European Union

In the Single European Market it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that the following legal regulations are observed and complied with: national implementation of the framework directive (89/391/EEC) and the associated individual directives, in particular 2009/104/EC, on minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by employees at work.

Worldwide

Regulations: If and where required, operating licences must be obtained by the operator. In addition, national or regional environmental protection requirements must be complied with, regardless of local legal provisions regarding the following topics:

- Occupational safety
- Product disposal

Connections: Local regulations for electrical installation and connections must be observed.

7.2 Dismantling / Disposal

When disposing of the units and their accessories, the applicable local regulations regarding environment, disposal and occupational safety must be observed.

Before dismantling

- Electrical Devices:
 - Switch off the units.
 - Disconnect electrical appliances from the power supply, regardless of whether the appliances are connected to the mains or to another power source.
- Mechanical devices:
 - Fix all loose components. Prevent the device from moving independently or unintentionally.
 - Loosen mechanical fastenings: Please note that appliances can be heavy and that loosening the fastenings may cause them to become mechanically unstable.

Disposal

Operators of old appliances must recycle them separately from unsorted municipal waste. This applies in particular to electrical waste and old electronic equipment.

Electrical waste and electronic equipment must not be disposed of as household waste!

Instead, these old appliances must be collected separately and disposed of via the local collection and return systems.

Integrated or provided batteries and accumulators must be separated from the appliances and disposed of at the

designated collection point. At the end of its service life, the lithium-ion battery must be disposed of according to legal provisions.

EU WEEE Directive

As players in the environmental market, KISTERS AG and HyQuest Solutions are committed to supporting efforts to avoid and recycle waste. Please consider:

- Avoidance before recycling!
- Recycling before disposal!



This symbol  indicates that the scrapping of the unit must be carried out in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU. Please observe the local implementation of the directive and any accompanying or supplementary laws and regulations.

8 Appendices

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- Declaration of Conformity [100](#)
- Voice Annunciation (iRIS 350FXV) [101](#)
- SMS Control of Digital Outputs [104](#)
- Iridium Satellite Variant [108](#)
- Using an iRIS-CAM Camera [109](#)
- SDI-12 [114](#)

8.1 Declaration of Conformity

We, **HyQuest Solutions**
of **Waikato Innovation Park**
Ruakura Road, Hamilton 3214
New Zealand
Ph: +64 7 857-0810



in accordance with the following Directives:

2004/108/EC **The Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive**

Standards met:

BS EN 55022:2010: Incorporating Corrigendum No. 1 and Amendments Nos. 1 & 2

Information Technology Equipment –
Radio Disturbance Characteristics –
Limits and Methods of Measurement

BS EN 55024:2010: Incorporating Amendments Nos. 1 & 2

Information Technology Equipment –
Immunity Characteristics –
Limits and Methods of Measurement

FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47: Telecommunication

Part 15 – Radio Frequency Devices

Sub Part A – General

Sub Part B – Unintentional Radiators

I hereby declare that the equipment named above has been designed to comply with the relevant sections of the above referenced standards and all products supplied under this Declaration will be identical to the sample tested.

Signed:

Name: **David Richards**
Position: **Managing Director**
Place: **Hamilton**
Date: **20/09/2012**



8.2 Voice Annunciation (iRIS 350FXV)

The iRIS 350FX can be supplied with a voice annunciation feature. In this case it is then allocated the designation, **iRIS 350FXV**. Typically the voice annunciation feature is used to play back the current values of all enabled sensors when the unit is called up from a telephone.

To maintain high quality, natural sounding audio, including support for almost any language, the iRIS 350FXV uses standard PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) sound files. These are stored in the unit in a dedicated flash memory device. The files are standard 8-bit, mono, 11.025 kHz wave files and loaded into the iRIS 3x0V using the Audio Manager function in iLink 2012.

All iRIS 350FXV units are supplied initially with a default set of sound files pre-loaded and these can be used/modified/replaced as necessary by following the directions in the later part of this section.

To optimise the speed of operation against the available memory, the audio file storage has been divided into four “partitions”, each able to hold a fixed number of files that can be easily indexed by the iRIS 350FXV controller. The partitioning has been designed to allow sufficient space for future bilingual voice support. Currently, only the first half of each partition is used. The second language option will use the second block of messages in each partition. E.g. Partition 0, Messages 1 - 22 are for language 1, Messages 23 - 44 will be for language 2.

Partition	Function	Max File Length	Number of Files
0	Standard Sounds	1 second	44
1	Sensor Units	2 seconds	18
2	Sensor Names	3 seconds	18
3	Site Name / Misc Instructions	5 seconds	12

Table 9 - Voice Partition Details

Partition 0

This partition holds the standard sound files for the digits 0 - 9, a decimal point and minus. These are used to create the reported measurement values. This partition should be loaded with the appropriate files containing the local words for the following numeric values:

Message 1:	“One”	Message 11:	“Point”	Message 21:	spare
Message 2:	“Two”	Message 12:	“Minus”	Message 22:	spare
Message 3:	“Three”	Message 13:	spare		
Message 4:	“Four”	Message 14:	spare		
Message 5:	“Five”	Message 15:	spare		
Message 6:	“Six”	Message 16:	spare		
Message 7:	“Seven”	Message 17:	spare		
Message 8:	“Eight”	Message 18:	spare		
Message 9:	“Nine”	Message 19:	spare		
Message 10:	“Zero”	Message 20:	spare		

Partition 1

This partition holds the specific sound files for the units of the nine sensors. For example, if Sensor 3 is measuring air temperature in °C, then the file loaded into Partition 1, Message 3 should contain the local language phrase for “Degrees Celsius”.

Messages 1 - 9: Sensor Units for Sensors 1 - 9 respectively.

Partition 2

This partition holds the specific sound files for the measurement names of the nine sensors. For example, if Sensor 3 is measuring air temperature in °C, then the file loaded into Partition 2, Message 3 should contain the local language name for “Air Temperature”.

Messages 1 - 9: Sensor Name for Sensors 1 - 9 respectively.

Partition 3

This partition holds the specific sound files for the site name and specific instructions or information relating to the site.

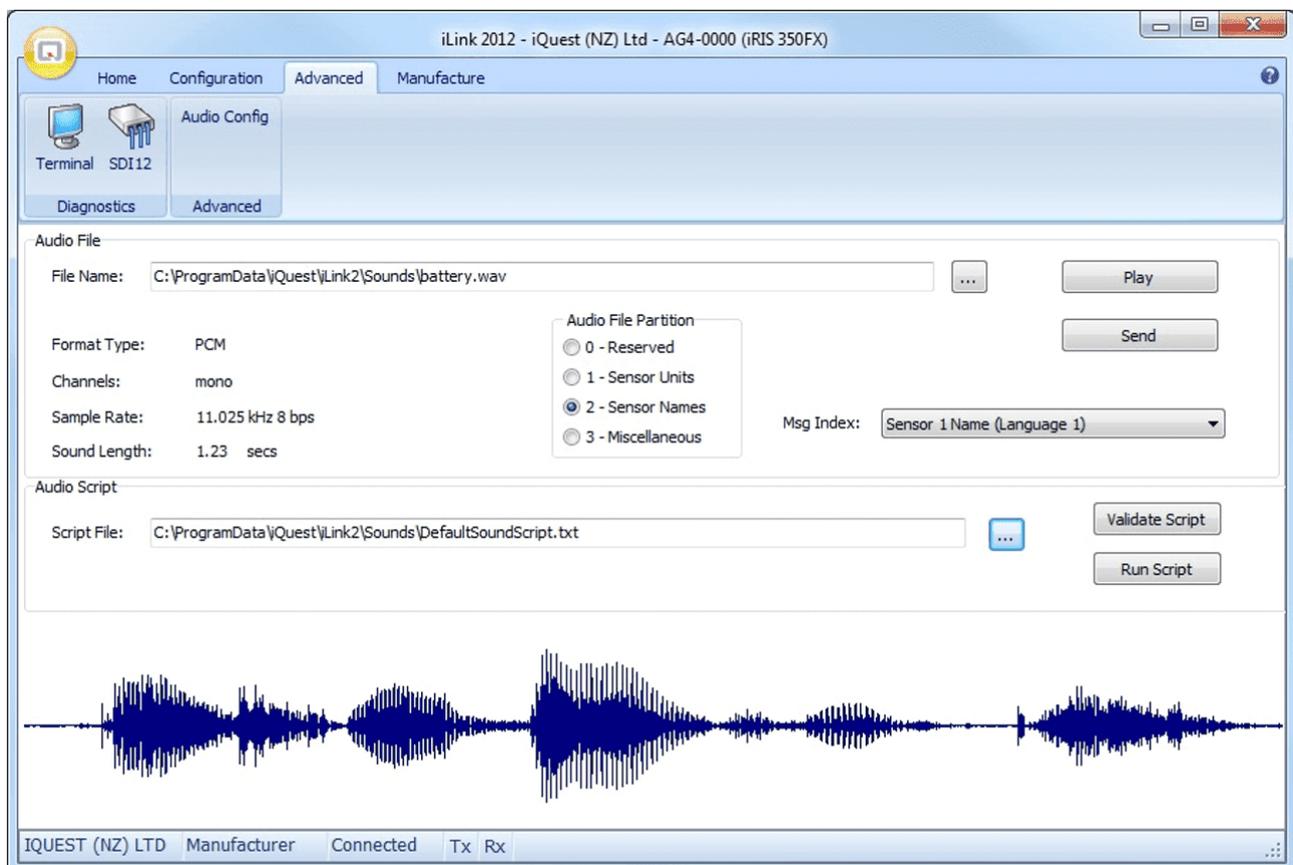
Messages 1 - 6: Miscellaneous Site Specific Files e.g. Site name, disclaimers etc.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Loading Wave Files into the iRIS](#)

8.2.1 Loading Wave Files into the iRIS

iLink 2012 incorporates an Audio Manager form which is designed for uploading single or multiple audio files to an iRIS 350FXV. The Audio Manager is accessed by selecting Audio Config from the Advanced menu and is shown in the following screenshot:



The page is split into two separate areas, Audio File and Audio Script. The Audio File settings are used to playback and/or upload individual files to an audio logger. The Audio Script settings are used to validate and/or upload multiple sound files.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Audio File Settings](#) ¹⁰³
- [Audio Script Settings](#) ¹⁰³
- [Uploading Audio Files over a Remote Connection](#) ¹⁰⁴

8.2.1.1 Audio File Settings

The Audio File panel is used to upload or playback a single audio file. First of all select the Audio File Partition and Msg Index of the audio file you are uploading. Then select the file that you wish to playback and/or upload to the iRIS logger.

Either type a file name (with full path, e.g. `c:\sound_files\intro.wav`) or click the browse button [...] and select the required file.

Note: The default path for the sound files is the Sounds folder under the iLink2 folder:

```
C:\Program Data\iQuest\iLink2\Sounds
```

When you specify a file, iLink will verify that the audio file is small enough to fit in the Partition / Index combination that you have selected. If it is incompatible, an error message will be displayed giving details of the error.

Once you have selected a file, the waveform of the audio file is displayed graphically in the panel at the bottom of the screen. This is the case even if the file has been checked and found to be incompatible. This graphical display is also useful for determining the relative level (volume) of the file. For best results, the peaks of the sound waveform should just approach the top and bottom of the graph without clipping.

To playback the file click on the **[PLAY]** button (you will need to ensure you have speakers connected to your PC for this function, and that the volume control is adjusted to a suitable level).

To upload the file to the logger, click on the **[SEND]** button. Note this button will only be available if an iRIS logger is currently connected - the button will be 'greyed out' if you are working in offline mode.

A message will be displayed when the file upload is complete.

8.2.1.2 Audio Script Settings

The Audio Script panel is used to validate and upload audio scripts. An audio script is a list of audio files together with an associated partition and message index number.

In practice it is useful to create a 'standard' script file that lists the locations and audio files for the digits, and then create a series of 'site specific' scripts that contain the locations and wave file for the sensors, units and site name etc.

Each row contains three settings:

- The partition number
- The message index
- The name of the sound file

Note: The sound file name does not have the `.wav` extension included, to simplify the script.

The first line in the DefaultSoundScript file shown here indicates that a file named `zero.wav` should be loaded into partition 0, message index 1.

```
0,1,zero
0,2,one
0,3,two
0,4,three
0,5,four
0,6,five
0,7,six
0,8,seven
0,9,eight
```

```

0,10,nine
0,11,point
0,12,minus
1,1,metres
1,2,degc
1,3,pause
1,4,pause
1,5,pause
1,6,pause
1,7,pause
1,8,pause
1,9,pause
1,10,pause
2,1,waterlevel
2,2,temperature

```

All sound files to be used in the script must be located in the C:\Program Data\iQuest\iLink2\Sounds folder.

Validating Audio Script Files

Once you have selected an audio script, you should click the **[VALIDATE SCRIPT]** button to verify that the script does not contain any errors. Possible errors might include syntax errors, the wrong number of parameters on a line, a wave file that does not exist, or a wave file that is incompatible with the specified partition. As iLink2012 scans the script file, each of the specified wave files is selected into the Audio Panel (see earlier) and scanned for compatibility. The associated waveform is also displayed in the bottom panel as each file is processed. Once the verification process is complete, a message box will be displayed indicating either a successful scan, or the first error encountered. If an error is encountered, the details are displayed and will need to be corrected before the script can be run.

Running an Audio Script File

Once a script file has been selected and verified, click on the **[RUN SCRIPT]** button to execute the script which will upload each of the specified audio files to the iRIS 350FXV. As each line of the script is processed, the top panel (Audio File Panel) reflects the current audio file, partition and index number, and the bottom panel displays the audio file waveform in a graphical format. When the script has completed, a message will be displayed confirming that the upload procedure is complete.

8.2.1.3 Uploading Audio Files over a Remote Connection

It is possible to upload audio files to an iRIS 350FXV that is connected to iLink 2012 over an IP or even a radio or other low-speed link. However due to the potentially large file sizes involved, it is highly recommended that all audio uploads are carried out with the logger connected directly to the PC via the RS232 port. If communication to the logger is lost during a script-based audio upload, the results may be indeterminate.

8.3 SMS Control of Digital Outputs

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Overview](#) ¹⁰⁴
- [Configuration](#) ¹⁰⁵
- [Configuration Example](#) ¹⁰⁵

8.3.1 Overview

The iRIS 350 FX cellular program variant supports controlling of one or more digital output channels by SMS.

8.3.2 Configuration

The SMS control function makes use of the standard configuration options of the iRIS 350 FX.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [SMS Message Format](#) ¹⁰⁵
- [Digital I/O Mode](#) ¹⁰⁵
- [Requester Authorisation](#) ¹⁰⁵
- [Custom Strings](#) ¹⁰⁵

8.3.2.1 SMS Message Format

The control SMS message is very simple. The key word is “OUT” and is not case sensitive. This has the selected channel number appended to it. Next, there should be a space or equals symbol, finally followed by the desired control state as a single digit (0 or 1).

OUTx y or OUTx=y

X is the Digital I/O channel (1 - 4) y is the state (0 = OFF, 1 = ON) E.g. OUT4 1

Note: If the syntax of the message is incorrect, the channel number or state out of range, no action is taken.

8.3.2.2 Digital I/O Mode

The digital channel(s) to be controlled must be set to “Remote” mode. The output polarity is selected to suit the application.

8.3.2.3 Requester Authorisation

This uses the SMS Numbers list to validate the SMS requesting phone number. If the number is not included in the list, no action will be taken and a warning response will be returned to the requester. All numbers should be entered in fully qualified international format. E.g. +64211234567

8.3.2.4 Custom Strings

The SMNS responses can be partially customised. To do this, the SMS control function makes use of the top five User Messages in the configuration. If these are undefined, the default message issued is shown in ().

User Message 16: Response if the requesting phone is no in the authorised phone list (Not Authorised).

User Message 17: Output 1 Name (OUT1)

User Message 18: Output 2 Name (OUT2)

User Message 19: Output 3 Name (OUT3)

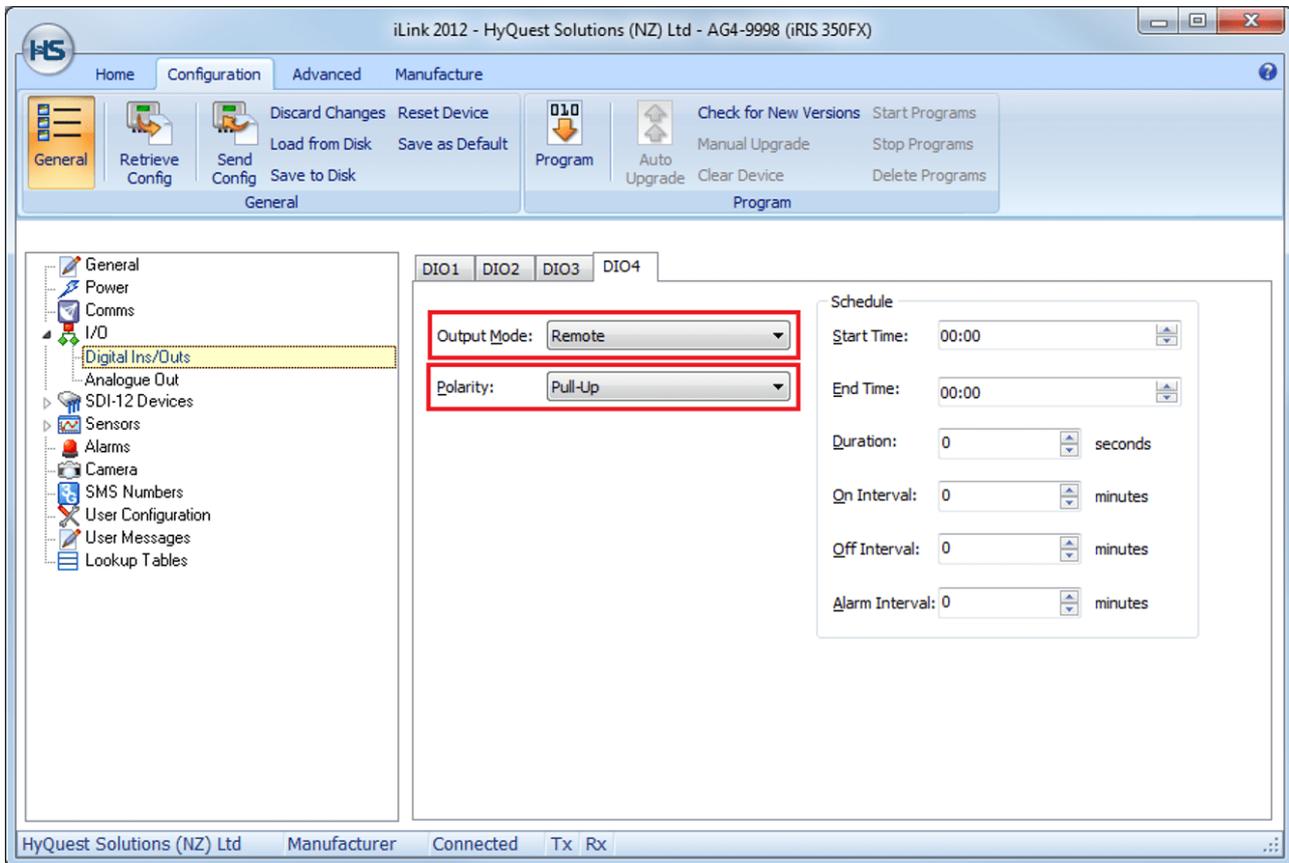
User Message 20: Output 4 Name (OUT4)

8.3.3 Configuration Example

This example explains how to set up DIO4 as a switched 12 V source controlled by SMS. This output will then drive a siren. Customised messages are used to prepare the responses.

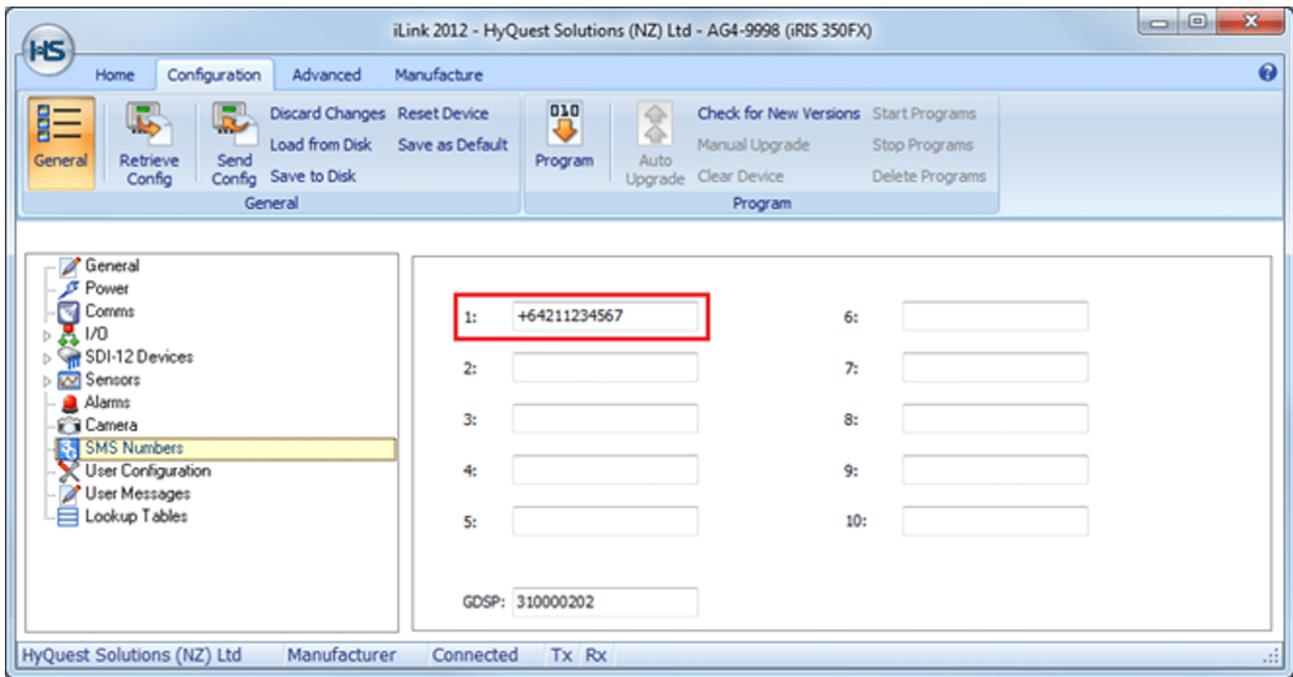
8.3.3.1 Digital I/O Configuration

DIO channel 4 is set to output and the mode to Remote to the SMS control. The **POLARITY** is set to **PULL-UP** which sets the output to deliver 12 V when it is on.



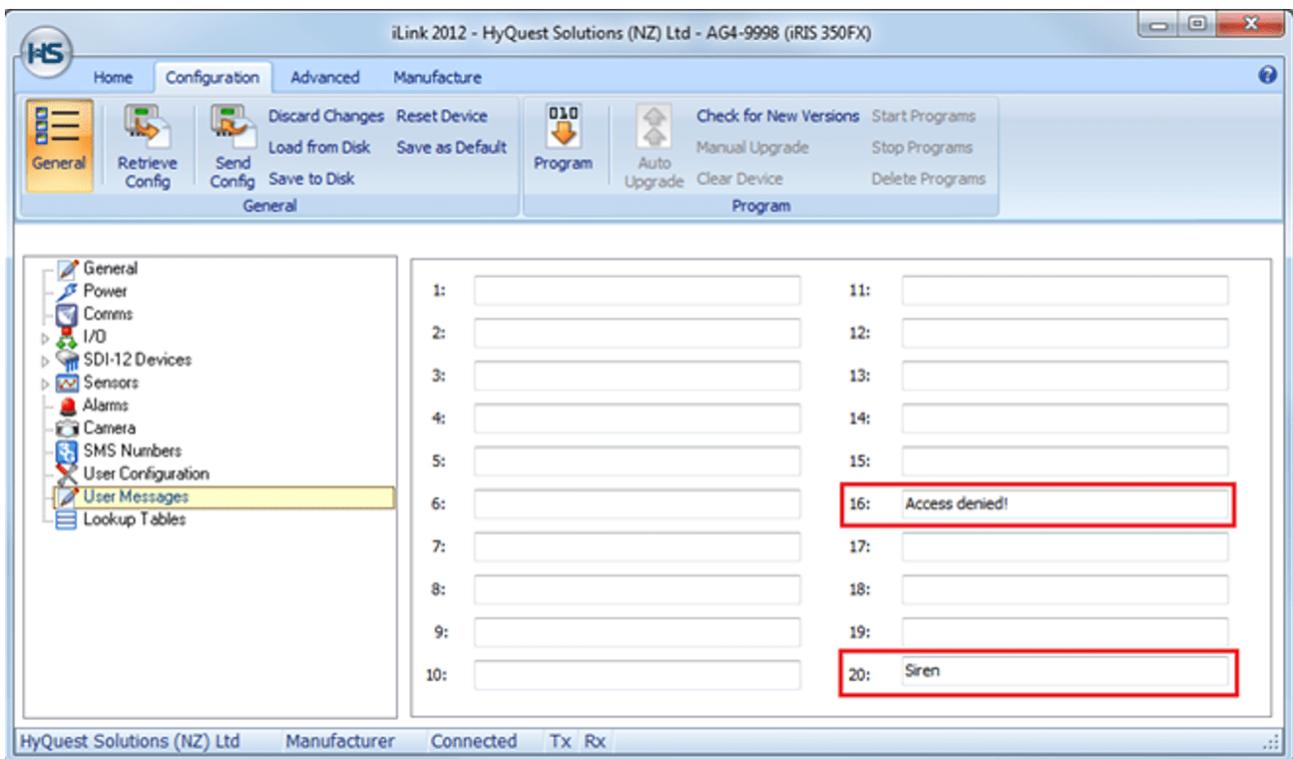
8.3.3.2 SMS Authorisation List

Up to ten approved phone numbers may be defined in this form. In this example, only SMS control commands +64211234567 will be actioned. A command from any other number will be rejected and an appropriate message sent to the requesting phone.



8.3.3.3 Customised SMS Responses

These messages can be in any language that uses the standard, modern Latin script characters set. In this example, the response for requests from unauthorised phones is "Access denied!" as defined by User Message 16. This overrides the default of "Not Authorised". Output 4 is controlling a siren in our example, the name can be made more meaningful. The text string in User Message 20 overrides the default of "OUT4". If any of the other DI/O channels (1, 2 or 3) are controllable, they can be customised with User Messages 17 - 19.



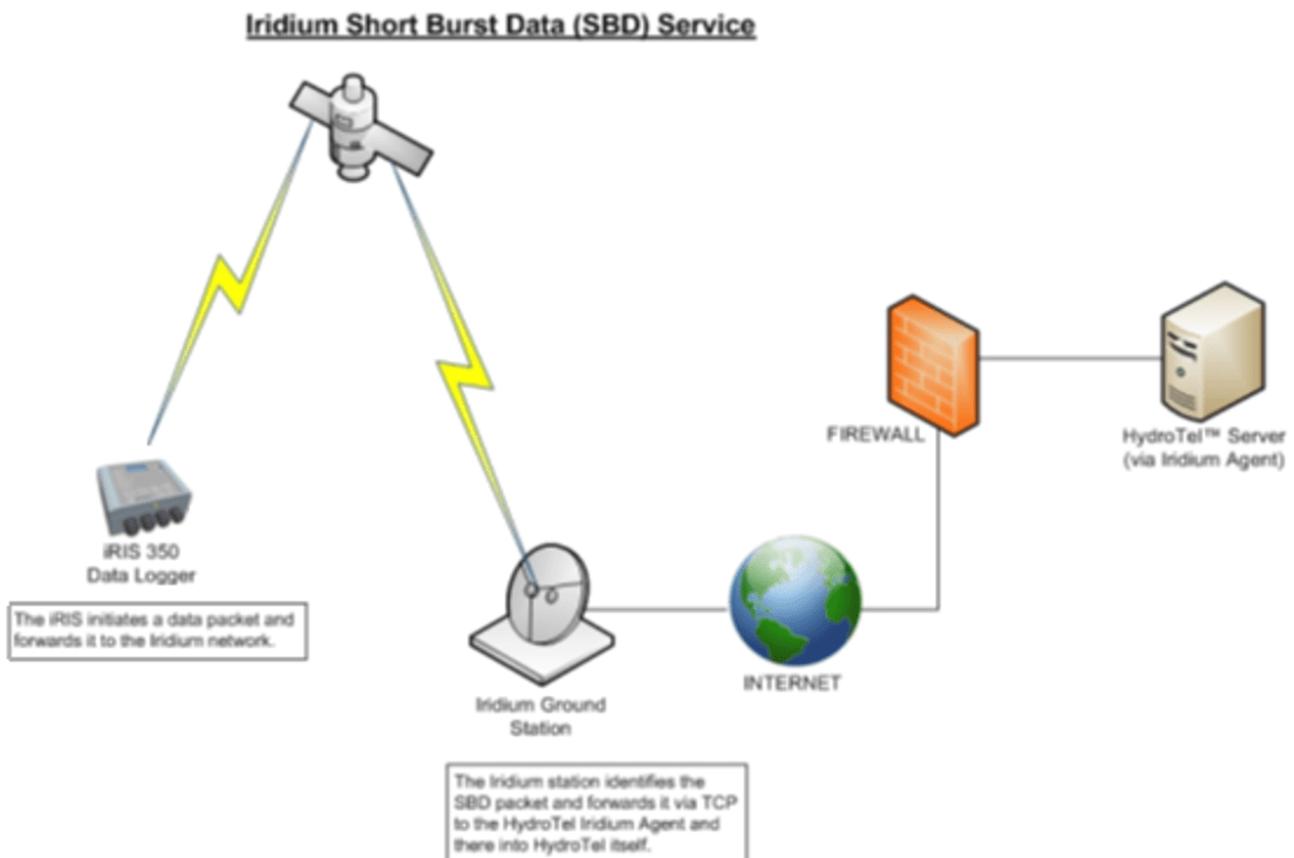
8.4 Iridium Satellite Variant

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Overview](#)

8.4.1 Overview

The diagram below gives a basic overview of the Iridium SBD system when used with iRIS dataloggers and HydroTel™.



Logger Clock Management (Iridium variant only)

This System Status 3 screen is only available in the Iridium satellite variant. It displays the logger clock (in UTC) and the time stamp from the Iridium system (also in UTC). These are updated regularly when the modem is powered up and the Iridium system is available.

Note: Although extremely unlikely, if the logger clock and Iridium clock are more than 6 hours different, an error message is displayed and synchronisation will be prevented.

A manual clock sync request can be initiated by the keypad. Hold down the Alt key and press the - key to do this.

```
CLOCK SYNC (UTC)
Logger:    03:54:29
Iridium:   03:54:27
Use Alt/- to Sync
```

- Move back to System Status 2 screen
- + Move forward to System Status 4 screen
- Enter Move down to Main Menu screen
- Alt - Initiate clock sync from Iridium network
- Alt Enter Log in (If PIN code <> 0), otherwise unused

8.5 Using an iRIS-CAM Camera

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Overview](#) ^[109]
- [Specifications](#) ^[109]
- [Mounting](#) ^[110]
- [Connecting the iRIS-CAM](#) ^[110]
- [Installing PC Based Software & USB Drivers](#) ^[111]
- [Connecting to the PC](#) ^[112]
- [Focusing](#) ^[113]
- [iRIS Configuration](#) ^[113]

8.5.1 Overview

The iRIS-CAM is a camera accessory for the iRIS 350FX datalogger. It is supplied in an environmentally sealed (IP66) enclosure constructed from a special corrosion-resistant aluminium alloy that is finished in a hard-anodised coating. This provides a very high degree of mechanical strength and EMI shielding, and enables completely stand-alone mounting in outdoor situations. The enclosure is filled with epoxy resin and the lens is silicon greased in place, which means the potential for water ingress is extremely low.

When connected to an appropriately configured iRIS data logger, images can be taken, stored and then unloaded (at regular intervals) via any of the communication channels available to the iRIS (e.g. IP or RS232).

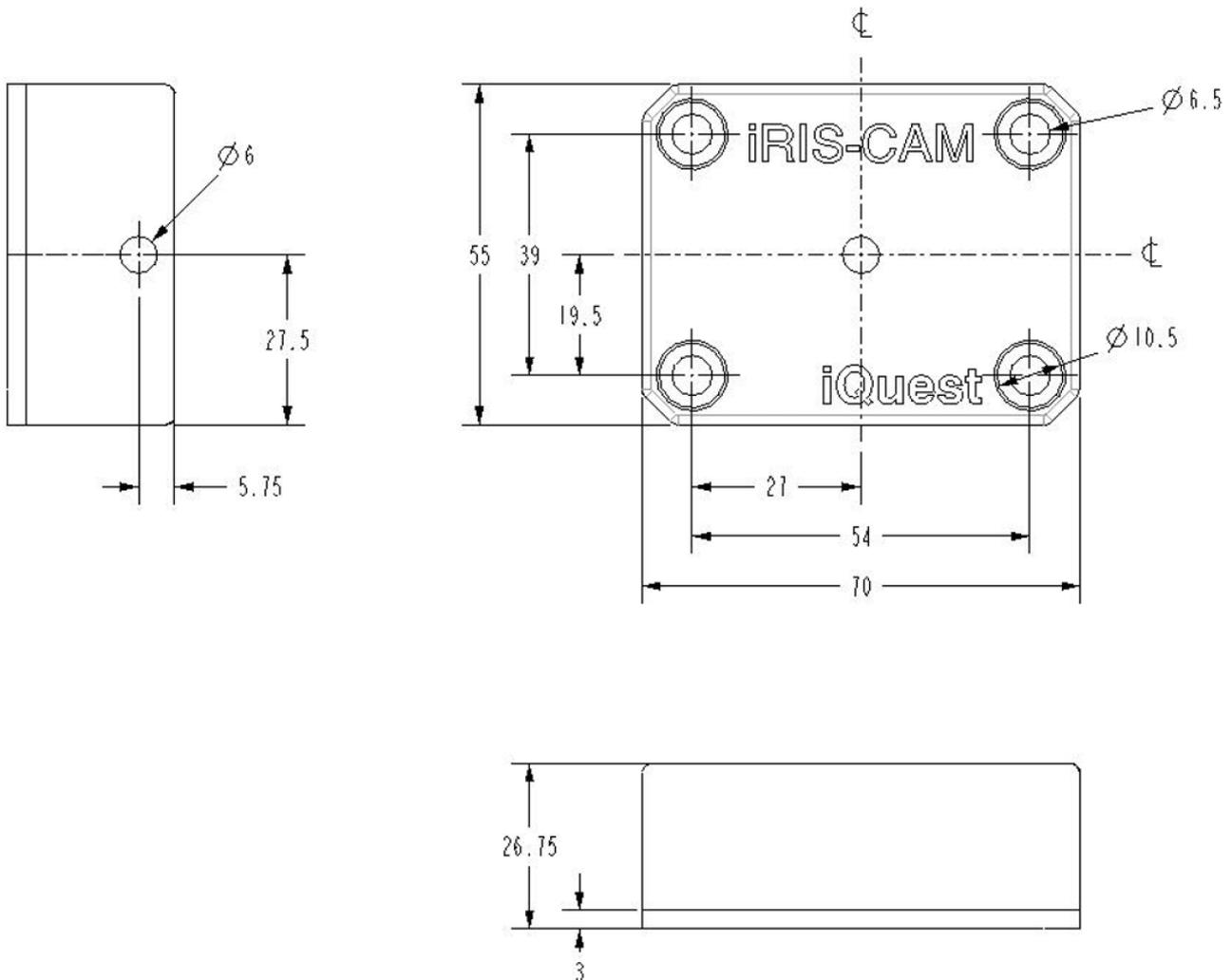


8.5.2 Specifications

Size	162 mm × 116 mm × 65 mm (4.60in × 6.37in × 2.64in) (W × H × D)
Connectors	6-way rectangular connector on the end of 5 m of shielded PVC cable
Mass	300 g (10.6oz)
Power Supply	3.3 V DC +/- 10 % (powered via cable from iRIS)
Resolution	Selectable 80 × 60, 160 × 128, 350 × 240 or 640 × 480 pixels, JPEG format, 24-bit colour
Standard Lens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ F2.8 ▪ Focal length 4 mm ▪ Integral IR filter
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operating: -10 °C to +70 °C (14 °F to +158 °F) ▪ Storage: -10 °C to +85 °C (14 °F to +185 °F) ▪ Enclosure sealed to IP66

8.5.3 Mounting

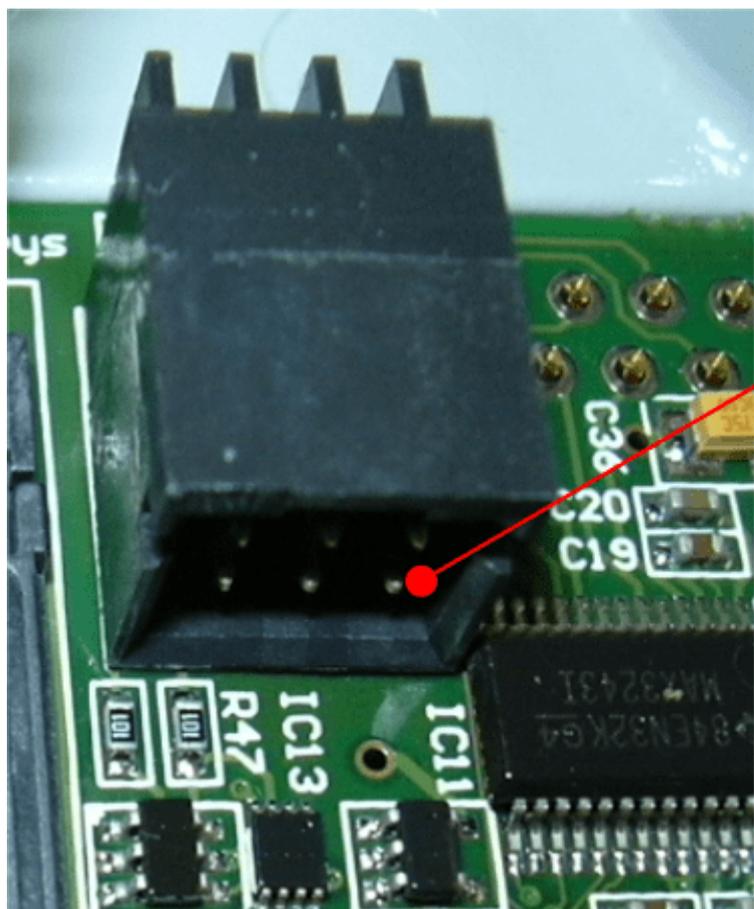
This can be achieved with the use of the four M6 Allen Key® bolts or other suitable hardware such as wood screws. The diagram below shows the overall dimensions and position of the mounting holes for the IRIS-CAM. The correct orientation is shown in the diagram, where the engraved writing is the right way up. The cable extends from the left side of the enclosure when viewing the camera from the front.



Due to the lens's small aperture it can be susceptible to image quality degradation should a droplet of water land on the lens (the effect of which is to create a second lens, severely distorting the image). To minimize the effects of rain, provide the camera lens with a rain shield and position the camera so that it points down and away from prevailing weather.

8.5.4 Connecting the iRIS-CAM

Connecting the camera to the datalogger is a simple process. First disconnect all power to the logger then feed the camera cable through the gland. Next connect the iRIS-CAM 6-way connector to the camera port on the iRIS circuit board. This is located next to the SIM card carrier on the iRIS. Finally tighten the gland and re-power the logger.



iRIS-CAM 6 way
Connector on iRIS
350FX

The easiest way to commission the iRIS-CAM is to connect it to the USB port of a laptop or desktop PC. This allows quick and repetitive collection of images from the camera, enabling quick focusing and alignment of the camera.

Note: It is important to install the Windows® iRIS-CAM USB adapter drivers before connecting the camera to the PC.

8.5.5 Installing PC Based Software & USB Drivers

The following list of steps will install the iRIS-CAM commissioning software and the Windows® USB drivers for the iRIS-CAM adaptor.

1. Obtain the installation package from HyQuest Solutions.
Note: Software can be obtained from CD or the HyQuest Solutions website: www.hyquestsolutions.co.nz
2. For the CD distribution:
 - Insert CD into PC's CDROM drive. If the installer does not automatically start, then run it manually from `d:\iRISCAMInstaller.exe` (where `d:\` is the CDROM drive letter).
 - Click on **[INSTALL IRIS-CAM]** button and follow the prompts.
3. For a Web download:
 - Download the iRIS-CAM windows software installer package from www.hyquestsolutions.co.nz
 - Run the `iRISCAMInstaller.exe` program and follow the instructions.
4. Once installation of the iRIS Camera Software is complete and the installation program has been closed, install the USB drivers by:
 - Run the installer from **START > ALL PROGRAMS > IRIS-CAM > USB DRIVER INSTALLER**.
 - Click **[INSTALL]** button.

If you are prompted with the message saying the software has not passed Windows Logo Verification, please ignore and click the **[CONTINUE ANYWAY]** button.

8.5.6 Connecting to the PC

Follow the simple list of steps to connect the iRIS-CAM to a laptop and then initiate and download images.

1. Connect the iRIS-CAM's 6-way connector to the USB adaptor (disconnect from iRIS if required).
2. Connect the USB Cable to the USB adaptor and then connect the other end to a USB port on the PC.

Note: It is important to install the Windows® iRIS-CAM USB adapter drivers before connecting the camera to the PC see section [Installing PC Based Software & USB Drivers](#)

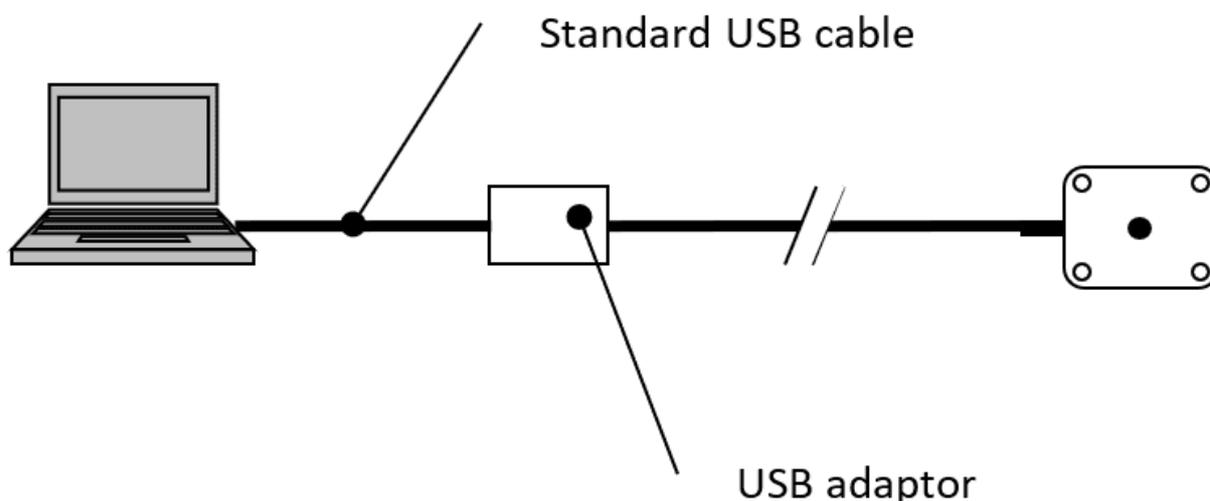
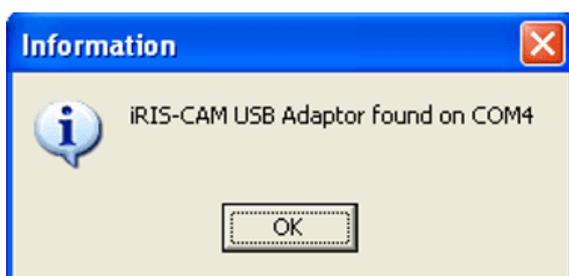
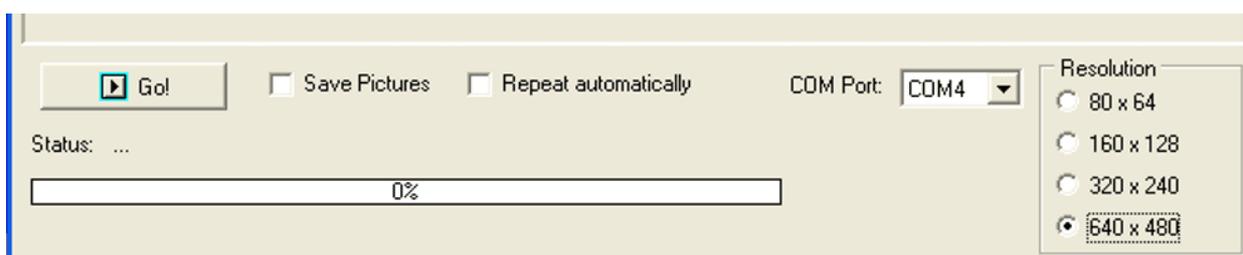


Figure 13 - Connecting the iRIS-CAM to a PC

3. When the cables are connected for the first time a popup box will appear on the PC indicating an iRIS Camera Adaptor has been found and a second box will appear named Found New Hardware Wizard.
 - When prompted whether to search online for drivers choose No, not this time option and press the **[NEXT]** button twice. If you are prompted with the message saying the software has not passed Windows Logo Verification, please ignore and click the **[CONTINUE ANYWAY]** button.
 - Click the **[FINISH]** button.
 - Repeat these steps for the iRIS Camera Virtual Port.
4. Start the iRIS-CAM Commissioning Software (**START > ALL PROGRAMS > IRIS-CAM > IRIS-CAM**). This will bring up a box should popup indicating the USB adaptor has been found. Click **[OK]** button to proceed.



5. Select the resolution and the repeat function as desired.



6. Click the **[GO]** button to start downloading images.

Note: To stop the automatic repeat feature, uncheck the **REPEAT AUTOMATICALLY** checkbox.

8.5.7 Focusing

Focusing of the camera can be achieved by screwing the lens clockwise or anticlockwise when viewing the camera from the front. The camera is factory set to for midrange focus.

- Anticlockwise rotation (or screw outwards) focuses on near objects.
- Clockwise rotation (or screw inwards) focuses on distant objects.

8.5.8 iRIS Configuration

Once the camera has been installed and commissioned using the PC interface the iRIS needs to be programmed and configured.

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [Installing iRIS Software for Camera Support](#) ¹¹³
- [Configure the Camera on the iRIS](#) ¹¹³

8.5.8.1 Installing iRIS Software for Camera Support

Installation of iRIS datalogger based software is achieved by using the iLink software package on a PC connected to the logger via a null-modem cable. For details on how to upgrade the firmware and / or software lease refer to [Upgrading Firmware / Software](#) ⁶⁴. The only requirement for camera support is to select the correct version for Program Bank 3. This is the file with the identifier “Camera” instead of the standard variant which has the identifier “Std”.

e.g. **iRIS350FX_CellSierra_Camera_zzz_3.350fx** is the correct version for camera support on a Sierra cellular version of the iRIS 350FX.

8.5.8.2 Configure the Camera on the iRIS

As with a standard iRIS data logger all configuration is achieved through iLink 2012 configuration menus. This is done by connecting a PC to the logger with a null modem cable and connecting to it with a terminal program like HyperTerminal. The list below describes the configuring of the settings that relate to the operation of the camera.

Camera Menu

The iRIS-CAM configuration is explained in Section [Camera Configuration](#) ⁵².

There are four ways of taking an image:

- Scheduled - This method uses the Camera Schedule to take pictures at regular intervals. If external illumination is required a digital output can be separately configured in schedule mode to power the light source.
- Alarm - If enabled, the camera will take a picture when the iRIS goes from having no active alarms to one or more being active. To rearm this function, the alarms must return to normal, so this works best when there is only a single alarm configured in the system.
- Remote - Use HydroTel™ to start a picture capture. Refer to the HydroTel documentation on how to setup and use this feature.
- By a logged in user initiating a test call in from the communications LCD screen. This will take a picture and automatically connect to the HydroTel base and have it retrieve the image(s).

Remote Picture Capture Settings

In this mode the iRIS-CAM will take a picture on request from HydroTel™. There are no iRIS based settings required for this mode. Picture capture will happen automatically and can be used in conjunction with schedule mode.

Note: Resolution of the remotely requested picture can be different to ones taken by the scheduler, alarm or user.

8.6 SDI-12

This chapter contains the following subsections:

- [What is SDI-12?](#) 114
- [Advantages of SDI-12](#) 114
- [SDI-12 Electrical Interface](#) 114

8.6.1 What is SDI-12?

SDI-12 stands for **S**erial **D**igital **I**nterface at **1200** bps. It is a standard to interface battery powered data recorders with microprocessor-based sensors designed for environmental data acquisition (EDA).

EDA is accomplished by means of a sensor, or sensors, and a data recorder, which collects and saves the data. SDI-12 is a standard communications protocol, which provides a means to transfer measurements taken by an intelligent sensor to a data recorder. An intelligent sensor typically takes a measurement, makes computations based on the raw sensor reading, and outputs the measured data in engineering units. For example, an SDI-12 pressure sensor may take a series of pressure measurements, average them, and then output pressure in psi, inches of mercury, bars, millibars, or torrs. The sensor's microprocessor makes the computations, converts sensor readings into the appropriate units, and uses the SDI-12 protocol to transfer data to the recorder.

SDI-12 is a multi-drop interface that can communicate with multi-parameter sensors. Multi-drop means that more than one SDI-12 sensor can be connected to a data recorder. The SDI-12 bus is capable of having ten sensors connected to it. Having more than ten sensors, however, is possible. Some SDI-12 users connect more than ten sensors to a single data recorder.

Multi-parameter means that a single sensor may return more than one measurement. For example, some water quality sensors return temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, and depth.

8.6.2 Advantages of SDI-12

A serial-digital interface is a logical choice for interfacing microprocessor-based sensors with a data recorder. This has advantages for sensors and data recorders.

- Unique and complex self-calibration algorithms can be done in microprocessor-based sensors.
- Sensors can be interchanged without reprogramming the data recorder with calibration or other information.
- Power is supplied to sensors through the interface.
- Hybrid circuit and surface mount technologies make it practical to include the power supply regulator, a microprocessor, and other needed circuitry in small sensor packages.
- Sensors can use low cost EEPROMs (electrically erasable programmable read only memory) for calibration coefficients and other information instead of internal trimming operations.
- The use of a standard serial interface eliminates significant complexity in the design of data recorders.
- Data recorders can be designed and produced independently of future sensor development.
- SDI-12 data recorders interface with a variety of sensors.
- SDI-12 sensors interface with a variety of data recorders.
- Personnel trained in SDI-12 will have skills to work with a variety of SDI-12 data recorders and SDI-12 sensors.

8.6.3 SDI-12 Electrical Interface

The SDI-12 electrical interface uses the SDI-12 bus to transmit serial data between SDI-12 data recorders and sensors. The SDI-12 bus is the cable that connects multiple SDI-12 devices. This is a cable with three conductors:

1. A serial data line
2. A ground line
3. A 12-volt line

In the following specifications, all values not indicating specific limits have an allowable tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ of the value. The SDI-12 bus is capable of having at least 10 sensors connected to it.

8.6.3.1 Serial Data Line

The data line is a bi-directional, three-state, data transfer line. The table below shows the logic and voltage levels for the transmission of serial data for the SDI-12 standard. The data line uses negative logic.

Condition	Binary state	Voltage range
Marking	1	-0.5 to 1.0 Volts
Spacing	0	3.5 to 5.5 Volts
Transition	undefined	1.0 to 3.5 Volts

Table 10 - Logic and voltage levels for serial data

Voltage Transitions

During normal operation, the data line voltage slew rate must not be greater than 1.5 volts per microsecond.

8.6.3.2 Ground Line

The ground line must be connected to the circuit ground and the earth ground at the data recorder. The sensor circuit ground also must be connected to the ground line, but not normally to its own earth ground. If it is necessary to connect the sensor circuitry to earth ground, a heavy (12 AWG or larger) ground wire should be connected between the sensor earth ground and the data recorder earth ground for lightning protection.

The ground conductor should be large enough to keep the voltage drop between the data recorder and all sensors less than 0.5 volts during the maximum combined sensor current drain.

8.6.3.3 12 Volt-Line

The data recorder (or the external power supply) provides between 9.6 volts and 16 volts to the 12-volt line, with respect to ground, as measured under a maximum sensor load of 0.5 amperes. SDI-12 does not require the data recorder to be the source of power to the 12-volt line. Sensors connected to the 12-volt line must not have inductive loads. SDI-12 does not require voltage limiting for transient protection in the sensor. Transient protection is however recommended.

Note: This information is taken from:

*SDI-12 Serial-Digital Interface Standard for Microprocessor-Based Sensors,
Version 1.3 - January 28, 2016
Prepared By
SDI-12 Support Group
(Technical Committee)*

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