

CS115 BAROMETRIC PRESSURE SENSOR INSTRUCTION MANUAL

3/03

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CS115 Barometric Pressure Sensor

The CS115 Barometric Pressure Sensor uses the resonant silicon technology pressure sensor developed by Druck. The sensor outputs a variable frequency which can be measured using the datalogger's period averaging instruction or pulse count instruction. The entire process is essentially digital from sensor element to datalogger, ensuring the highest precision and most accurate reading possible.



1. Introduction

The sensor comprises two elements, one acting as a pressure sensitive diaphragm and the other acting as a resonator. Pressure variations deflect the sensitive diaphragm and change the sensor's resonant frequency. The resonant frequency is measured, corrected for the effects of temperature and non-linearity, and then output as a frequency signal. The sensor is characterized over the full temperature and pressure range, and the corrections are stored in the sensor's non-volatile memory. It can be operated in a triggered or continuous mode. In the triggered mode the datalogger switches 12 VDC power to the barometer before the measurement. The datalogger then powers down the barometer after the measurements to conserve power.

2. Specifications

2.1 Performance

Measurement Range:	600 mb to 1100 mb (hPa)
Operating Temperature Range:	-40°C to +60°C
Humidity Range:	non-condensing
Media Compatibility:	non-corrosive gas
Total Accuracy ¹ :	
at 20°C	±0.3 mb
-10°C to +50°C	±0.5 mb
-20°C to +60°C	±1.5 mb
-40°C to +60°C	±2.0 mb
Long-term Stability:	<0.11 mb per year (100 ppm)
Overpressure Limit:	1375 mb

2.2 Electrical

Supply Voltage:	9.5 V to 24 VDC
Current Consumption:	8 mA nominal
Output Frequency:	600 Hz to 1100 Hz
Frequency Output:	-2.5 to +2.5 VDC zero-crossing square wave
External Trigger Voltages:	ON 1 to 24 VDC OFF 0 VDC
Warm-up Time:	<2 seconds (-40°C to +60°C)
EMC Compatibility:	Emissions – BS EN50081-1 Immunity – BS EN61000-6-2

2.3 Physical

Dimensions (Main Box):	2.36" x 2.36" x 1.15" (6.0 cm x 6.0 cm x 2.9 cm)
Weight:	4.4 oz (125 g)
Mounting Hole Centers:	3 inches (7.62 cm)
Pressure Connector:	0.16" (0.4 cm) barbed hose

NOTE

The black outer jacket of the cable is Santoprene[®] rubber. This compound was chosen for its resistance to temperature extremes, moisture, and UV degradation. However, this jacket will support combustion in air. It is rated as slow burning when tested according to U.L. 94 H.B. and will pass FMVSS302. Local fire codes may preclude its use inside buildings.

¹ Non-linearity, hysteresis, and repeatability over calibrated temperature range

3. Installation

3.1 Venting and Condensation

To prevent condensation, install the sensor in an environmentally protected enclosure, complete with desiccant which should be changed at regular intervals. As the sensor must detect the external ambient pressure the enclosure must *not* be ‘hermetically sealed’.

CAUTION

Failure to protect the sensor from condensation may result in permanent damage.

NOTE

If it is necessary to make a vent hole on the outer wall of an enclosure, do not make the hole on one of the vertical side walls, as wind blowing around it can cause transient changes in pressure.

3.2 Mounting

The mounting holes for the sensor are one-inch-centered, and will mount directly onto the holes on the backplates of the Campbell Scientific enclosures. Mount the sensor with the pneumatic connector pointing vertically downwards to prevent condensation collecting in the pressure cavity, and also to ensure that water cannot enter the sensor.



FIGURE 3-1. Mounting CS115

As you mount the sensor onto the backplate of the enclosure, place the fork lug under the mounting screw to accomplish the proper grounding of the sensor as shown in Figure 3-1.

3.3 Jumper Settings

The CS115 has two operating modes, 'continuous' and 'triggered'. It is normally shipped in the 'triggered' mode, in which the unit is turned on and off by applying signal to the blue wire (EXT. TRIG.) using a datalogger's control port. In this mode, power consumption is minimized, but the sensor is subject to a 2-second 'warm-up' delay after it is turned on. You can also configure the unit for the 'continuous' mode to avoid the need for the delay, in which the sensor is powered on continuously. This can be achieved either by connecting the blue wire (EXT. TRIG.) to a continuous 1 to 24 VDC supply (to 5 V or 12 V channel of the datalogger) or by changing the jumper position connecting the pins on the circuit board. See Figure 3-2 below.

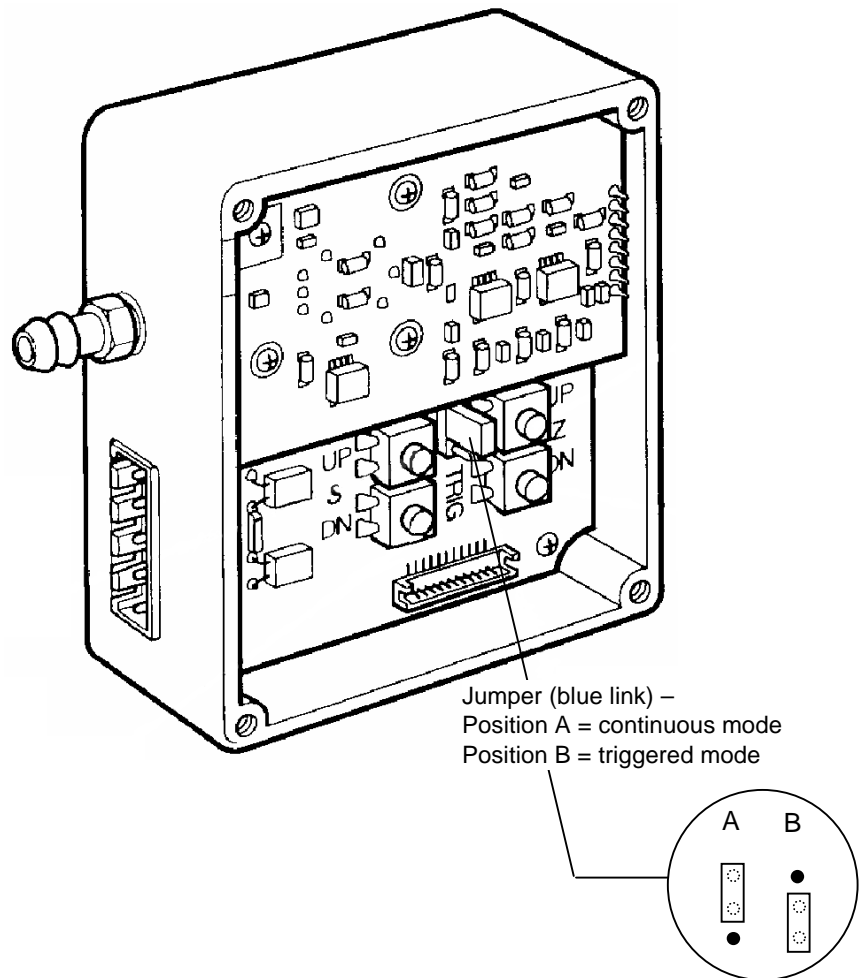


FIGURE 3-2. Jumper Settings on CS115

4. Wiring

The CS115 wiring instructions for the example programs are shown in Table 4-1. For dataloggers CR500, CR510, CR10(X), CR23X, and CR5000, analog channel is used for period averaging measurement. For CR7, 21X and CR9000 pulse channel is used for pulse count measurement.

TABLE 4-1. Wiring for Example Programs					
Wire Color	Description	CR10(X)	CR23X	21X	CR5000
Green	Frequency Out	SE6	SE24	P1	SE33
Red	Supply (12Vdc)	12V	12V	12V	12V
Black	Power Ground	G	G	⏏	G
Yellow	Signal Ground	AG	⏏	⏏	⏏
Blue	External Trigger	C8	C1	C6	C1
Clear	Shield	G	G	⏏	G

5. Programming

There are two ways to measure the output of the CS115. The preferred way is to use the period averaging instruction available with the CR500, CR510, CR10(X), CR23X and CR5000 dataloggers. This instruction determines the period of the output signal averaged over a user-specified number of cycles and outputs it in kHz.

If you have a datalogger that does not support the period averaging instruction (e.g., 21X, CR7 or CR9000), a pulse count instruction can be used to measure the CS115.

Atmospheric pressure changes little with time. In most weather station applications measuring pressure once an hour is adequate.

In Example 1, the datalogger turns on the CS115 one minute before the top of the hour with a control port. As in the example, the execution interval *must* be one minute or less. The datalogger measures the CS115 on the hour, and then it turns the CS115 off.

In Example 2, the CS115 is measured every execution interval. The datalogger turns the CS115 on and waits two seconds for it to warm up before the measurement is made. The execution interval *must* be long enough to accommodate the two-second warm-up delay plus all the other measurements and processing instructions in the program.

Example 3 resembles Example 1 in every way, but it is for the CR23X.

In Example 4, the CR5000 measures the CS115 once an hour in a program that runs at 10 Hz. With the CR5000, the period averaging instruction has to be executed every scan and cannot be inside the “If” statement. The measured value, therefore, is first written into a temporary variable called "CS115_Freq".

Once the CS115 is turned on one minute before every hour, and the correct measurement is made, it is then copied into the current variable called "Pressure". The sensor is then turned off immediately following the measurement. In this example, the CR5000 measures the CS115 once every hour while measuring other sensors at 10 Hz.

In Example 5, the 21X turns on the CS115 one minute before the top of the hour, and on the hour it measures the CS115 using the pulse count instruction. The execution interval should be set at 1 second, and the configuration code for Pulse instruction (P3) should be set at 24, Low Level AC, 16-bit, Output in Hz. When this option is selected, two adjacent 8-bit pulse counters (Pulse Input channels 1 and 2) are combined into one input channel (Pulse Input channel 1) to form a 16-bit accumulator. Therefore, Pulse Input channel 2 cannot be used. You can also choose to use Pulse Input channel 3, in which case Pulse Input channels 4 will be combined with Pulse Input channel 3 to form a 16-bit accumulator. In this mode, the 21X's execution interval *must* be less than one minute. If the execution interval is longer than one minute, you will get an error, because the 16-bit pulse accumulator will overflow counting the signal from the CS115 when it outputs close to 1100 Hz (1100 mb of barometric pressure).

In the example programs above, the pressure is reported in millibars (mb). To report pressure in different units, multiply the measured pressure by the appropriate conversion factor using the P37 ($Z=X*F$) instruction for the CR500, CR510, CR10(X), CR23X, 21X and CR7, or by adding an expression for the CR5000 and CR9000. See Table 5-1 below for conversion factors.

TABLE 5-1. Conversion Factors for Alternative Pressure Units	
To Find	Multiply by
hPa	1.0
kPa	0.1
mm of Hg	0.75006
in of Hg	0.02953
psi	0.0145
atm	0.00099
torr	0.75006

5.1 Period Averaging Measurement Examples

5.1.1 Period Averaging Measurement Example for CR10(X)

EXAMPLE 1. Sample Program for CR10(X)

```
;{CR10X}
;
*Table 1 Program
01: 1      Execution Interval (seconds)

;Turn on CS115 one minute before the hour
;
1: If time is (P92)
1: 59      Minutes (Seconds --) into a
2: 60      Interval (same units as above)
3: 48*     Set Port 8* High

;Measure CS115 at the top of the hour
;
2: If time is (P92)
1: 0       Minutes (Seconds --) into a
2: 60      Interval (same units as above)
3: 30      Then Do

3: Period Average (SE) (P27)
1: 1       Reps
2: 14      200 kHz Max Freq @ 2 V Peak to Peak, Freq Output
3: 6*      SE Channel
4: 10      No. of Cycles
5: 5       Timeout (units = 0.01 seconds)
6: 1*      Loc [ P_mb   ]
7: 1000    Mult
8: 0.0     Offset

;Turn off CS115
;
4: Do (P86)
1: 58*     Set Port 8* Low

5: End (P95)

6: If time is (P92)
1: 0       Minutes (Seconds --) into a
2: 60      Interval (same units as above)
3: 10      Set Output Flag High (Flag 0)

7: Real Time (P77)
1: 0110    Day,Hour/Minute (midnight = 0000)
```

```

8: Sample (P70)
  1: 1      Repts
  2: 1*     Loc [ P_mb   ]

*Table 2 Program
  02: 0.0000      Execution Interval (seconds)

*Table 3 Subroutines

End Program

-Input Locations-
1 P_mb

* Proper entries will vary with program and datalogger channel, and input location assignments.

```

5.1.2 Period Averaging Measurement Example for CR10(X) in a Slow Executing Program

EXAMPLE 2. Sample Program for CR10(X)

```

;{CR10X}
;
*Table 1 Program
  01: 10      Execution Interval (seconds)

;Turn on CS115
;
1: Do (P86)
  1: 48*     Set Port 8* High

;Give 2 second delay for CS115 to settle
;
2: Excitation with Delay (P22)
  1: 1      Ex Channel
  2: 0      Delay W/Ex (0.01 sec units)
  3: 200    Delay After Ex (0.01 sec units)
  4: 0      mV Excitation

3: Period Average (SE) (P27)
  1: 1      Repts
  2: 14     200 kHz Max Freq @ 2 V Peak to Peak, Freq Output
  3: 6*     SE Channel
  4: 10     No. of Cycles
  5: 5      Timeout (units = 0.01 seconds)
  6: 1*     Loc [ P_mb   ]
  7: 1000   Mult
  8: 0.0    Offset

```

```

;Turn off CS115
;
4: Do (P86)
  1: 58*          Set Port 8* Low

5: If time is (P92)
  1: 0            Minutes (Seconds --) into a
  2: 60           Interval (same units as above)
  3: 10           Set Output Flag High (Flag 0)

6: Real Time (P77)
  1: 0110         Day,Hour/Minute (midnight = 0000)

7: Sample (P70)
  1: 1            Reps
  2: 1*           Loc [ P_mb   ]

*Table 2 Program
02: 0.0000        Execution Interval (seconds)

*Table 3 Subroutines

End Program

-Input Locations-
1 P_mb

* Proper entries will vary with program and datalogger channel, and input location assignments.

```

5.1.3 Period Averaging Measurement Example for CR23X

EXAMPLE 3. Sample Program for CR23X

```

;{CR23X}
;
*Table 1 Program
01: 1            Execution Interval (seconds)

;Turn on CS115 one minute before the hour
;
1: If time is (P92)
  1: 59           Minutes (Seconds --) into a
  2: 60           Interval (same units as above)
  3: 41*          Set Port 1* High

;Measure CS115 at the top of the hour
;
2: If time is (P92)
  1: 0            Minutes (Seconds --) into a
  2: 60           Interval (same units as above)
  3: 30           Then Do

```

```

3: Period Average (SE) (P27)
  1: 1      Reps
  2: 14     200 kHz Max Freq @ 500 mV Peak to Peak, Freq Output
  3: 24*    SE Channel
  4: 10     No. of Cycles
  5: 5      Timeout (units = 0.01 seconds)
  6: 1*     Loc [ P_mb   ]
  7: 1000   Mult
  8: 0.0    Offset

;Turn off CS115
;

4: Do (P86)
  1: 51*    Set Port 1* Low

5: End (P95)

6: If time is (P92)
  1: 0      Minutes (Seconds --) into a
  2: 60     Interval (same units as above)
  3: 10     Set Output Flag High (Flag 0)

7: Real Time (P77)
  1: 0110   Day,Hour/Minute (midnight = 0000)

8: Sample (P70)
  1: 1      Reps
  2: 1*     Loc [ P_mb   ]

*Table 2 Program
  02: 0.0000 Execution Interval (seconds)

*Table 3 Subroutines

End Program

-Input Locations-
1 P_mb   1 1 1

* Proper entries will vary with program and datalogger channel, and input location assignments.

```


5.1.4 Period Averaging Measurement Example for CR5000 in a Fast Executing Program at 10Hz

EXAMPLE 4. Sample Program for CR5000

```
'CR5000
',
'Sample Program to Measure CS115 Barometric Pressure Sensor
',
',
Public   CS115_Freq, Pressure
Units    Pressure = mb

BeginProg

Scan (100,mSec,3,0)

'Turn CS115 ON one minute before every hour
',
    If (IfTime (59,60,min)) Then WriteIO (1,1)

'Period Averaging instruction must be executed every scan, and
'cannot be inside the "If" statement. The measured value, therefore, is
'first written into a temporary variable called "CS115_Freq".
    PeriodAvg (CS115_Freq,1,mV5000,33,0,1,10,20,1.0,0)

'Once CS115 is turned on one minute before every hour, and
'the correct measurement is made, it is copied into the current variable
'called "Pressure". The sensor is, then, turned off.
',
    If IfTime(0,60,min) Then

        Pressure = CS115_Freq

'Turns CS115 OFF
',
    WriteIO (1,0)

    EndIf

NextScan

EndProg
```

5.2 Pulse Count Measurement Example

5.2.1 Pulse Count Measurement Example for 21X

EXAMPLE 5. Sample Program for 21X

```

;{21X}
;
*Table 1 Program
01: 1      Execution Interval (seconds)

1: If time is (P92)
  1: 59      Minutes into a
  2: 60      Minute Interval
  3: 46*     Set Port 6* High

2: If time is (P92)
  1: 0       Minutes into a
  2: 60      Minute Interval
  3: 30      Then Do

3: Pulse (P3)
  1: 1       Reps
  2: 1*      Pulse Input Channel
  3: 24      Low Level AC, 16 Bit, Output Hz
  4: 1*      Loc [ P_mb   ]
  5: 1       Mult
  6: 0.0     Offset

4: Do (P86)
  1: 56*     Set Port 6* Low

5: End (P95)

6: If time is (P92)
  1: 0       Minutes into a
  2: 60      Minute Interval
  3: 10      Set Output Flag High

7: Real Time (P77)
  1: 0110    Day,Hour/Minute (midnight = 0000)

8: Resolution (P78)
  1: 1       High Resolution

9: Sample (P70)
  1: 1       Reps
  2: 1       Loc [ P_mb   ]

*Table 2 Program
02: 0.0000   Execution Interval (seconds)

```

*Table 3 Subroutines

End Program

-Input Locations-

1 P_mb 1 1 1

* Proper entries will vary with program and datalogger channel, and input location assignments.

5.3 Output Resolution

When storing the values from the CS115 to a datalogger's final storage location, or to a data table, care must be taken to choose suitable scaling of the reading or to store the value with adequate resolution to avoid losing useful resolution of the pressure measurement. The default resolution (Low Resolution) for the Campbell Scientific dataloggers is limited to a maximum of four digits. Even then the maximum digit value that can be displayed is 6999 (7999 for the CR5000/9000 dataloggers). If you use this option with barometric data scaled in millibars (hPa), a reading above 699.9 mb (799.9 mb for CR5000/9000) will lose one digit of resolution, e.g. at 900mb, the resolution is limited to 1 mb.

To retain 0.1 mb resolution, you either need to deduct a fixed offset from the reading before it is stored to avoid exceeding the 699.9 (or 799.9) threshold, or output the barometric reading in high resolution format. This can be done by using the Resolution (P78) instruction in the CR500, CR510, CR10(X), CR23X, CR7 and 21X dataloggers, or the IEEE4 format for the CR5000 and CR9000.

6. Correcting Pressure to Sea Level

The weather service, most airports, radio stations, and television stations reduce the atmospheric pressure to a common reference (sea level). Equation 1 can be used to find the difference in pressure between the sea level and the site. That value (dP) is then added to the offset (0.0 mb) in the measurement instruction. U. S. Standard Atmosphere and dry air were assumed when Equation 1 was derived (Wallace, J. M. and P. V. Hobbes, 1977: *Atmospheric Science: An Introductory Survey*, Academic Press, pp. 59-61).

$$dP = 1013.25 \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{E}{44307.69231} \right)^{5.25328} \right\} \quad (1)$$

The value dP is in millibars and the site elevation, E , is in meters. Add dP value to the offset in the measurement instruction.

Use Equation (2) to convert feet to meters.

$$E(m) = \frac{E(ft)}{3.281ft/m} \quad (2)$$

The corrections involved can be significant: e.g., at 1000 mb and 20°C, barometric pressure will decrease by 1.1 mb for every 10 meter increase in altitude.

7. Maintenance and Calibration

Since the sensor is semi-sealed, minimum maintenance is required.

1. Visually inspect the cable connection to ensure it is clean and dry.
2. Ensure that the ground connection (shield) is secure and clean.
3. Visually inspect the casing for damage.
4. Ensure that the pneumatic connection and pipe are secure and undamaged.

The external case can be cleaned with a damp, lint-free cloth and a mild detergent solution.

Druck recommends recalibrating the CS115 every year. Contact Campbell Scientific, Inc., phone (435) 753-2342, for an RMA number before returning the sensor for recalibration. You may also return the unit directly to Druck USA for recalibration.

Should you lose the five terminal connector (p/n 16004), the replacement part can be purchased from Campbell Scientific, Inc. Contact Campbell Scientific, Inc. to purchase the part.

CAUTION

The CS115 is sensitive to static when the backplate is removed. To avoid damage, take adequate anti-static measures when handling.
