

# INSTRUCTION MANUAL



## RDP500 Remote Data Platform

Revision: 8/10



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# **RDP500 Remote Data Platform**

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# ***RDP500 Remote Data Platform***

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## **1. Introduction and Theory of Operation**

The RDP500 is a Remote Data Platform that provides a versatile measurement system with data storage and control capabilities. When combined with the load-cell option, it may be used to retrofit NWS Fischer-Porter rain gauges to take unattended time-stamped readings.

This manual will walk you through the process of using an RDP500. To accomplish this, you will need the RDP500 Remote Data Platform from Campbell Scientific and the following tools:

Flat-head screwdriver (provided)  
7/16 in. flat wrench (provided)  
Dashpot rod removal tool (provided)

## **2. Unpacking RDP500**

Verify that you have all of the equipment (see Section 2.1).

### **2.1 Parts List**

To automate a Fischer Porter/Belfort weighing style rain gauge one of the Load Cell options must be ordered. Option –SL p/n 21927 includes the standard load cell configuration. Option –TL p/n 21928 includes the standard load cell and PRT temperature sensor. Campbell Scientific does not use the PRT for load cell temperature compensation. The load cell has proven to meet NWS specs for the Fischer Porter weighing style rain gauge without temperature compensation. The equipment included with the standard RDP500 system is listed below.

- (1) CR1000-XT-SW-NC
- (1) CR1000 OR CR800 STACK MOUNTING KIT [p/n 17565]
- (1) PS100-SW W/ 7 Ahr BATTERY
- (1) CFM100-XT-SW
- (2) CFMC64M COMPACT FLASH MEMORY CARD
- (1) CD295 DATAVIEW II [p/n 18131]
- (1) SP10 10 W SOLAR PANEL W/ 20ft CABLE & MOUNTING HARDWARE
- (1) 9-PIN FEMALE TO MALE SERIAL DATA CABLE [p/n 10873]
- (1) WRENCH 7/16" THIN-HEAD [p/n 21924]
- (3) DESICCANT ½ UNIT BAG [p/n 905]
- (1) FLATHEAD SCREWDRIVER [p/n 1113]
- (1) RDP500 ENCLOSURE FIBER GLASS 11.21 X 9.21 X 6.09 GRAY [p/n 21916]

- (1) RDP500 ENCLOSURE MOUNTING BRACKET [p/n 21921]
- (1) RDP500 ENCLOSURE BACK PANEL [p/n 21922]
- (2) NUT ¼”-20 [p/n1132]
- (4) HRD SCREW 5/16-18 X .750 CAP HEX SS [p/n 4364]
- (4) HRD SCREW #10-32 X .375 PAN PHILLIPS [p/n 6950]
- (4) HRD WASHER 5/16 FLAT [p/n 4365]
- (1) HRD CABLE ENTRY SEAL .110 - .260 ID PG7 W/NUT [p/n 8913]
- (2) HRD CABLE ENTRY SEAL .187 - .312 ID [p/n 5771]
- (1) FAB ENC HEYCO CONNECTOR PLUG .250 DIA [p/n 6688]
- (1) FAB ENC CASE GROUND LUG SINGLE CONNECTOR [p/n 5449]
- (1) HRD CABLE ENTRY SEAL .187 - .312 ID NPT [p/n 14286]
- (1) HRD FITTING PIPE HEX REDUCING BUSHING, 1/2 MNPT X 3/8 FNPT [p/n 21923]
- (2) HRD NUT #10-32 [p/n 23]
- (1) GROUND CABLE [p/n 5725]  
SUB ENCLOSURE GROUND CONNECTION

### 2.1.1 Common Accessories

The CR1000KD is ordered as an accessory. This unit allows technicians to perform installation and calibration functions, but may not be useful to onsite personnel.

## 3. Installation

### 3.1 Rain Gauge Preparation

1. Remove the upper hood of the rain gauge, empty and dry the bucket.
2. Lift off the lower housing and disconnect the internal wiring along with any clamps and terminal strips.
3. Unscrew the two screws holding the pointer from the front arm of the parallelogram (Figure 3.1-1).

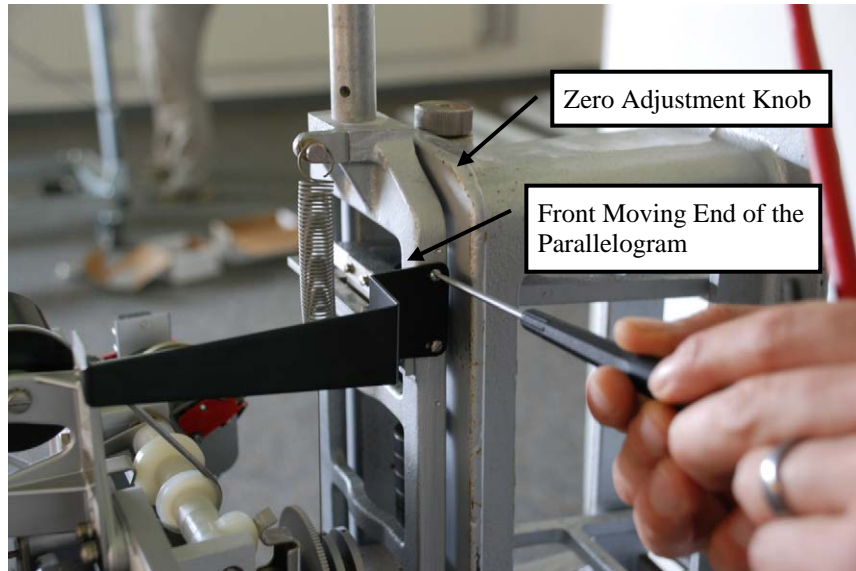


FIGURE 3.1-1. Removal of the screws that hold on the pointer.

4. Remove the screw holding the eyelet end of the steel cable from the front movable member of the parallelogram and release the cable. The flexures of the parallelogram mechanism can be damaged if the front arm is side loaded or moved beyond the specified travel.
5. Release the tension spring from the movable support arm (Figure 3.1-2).

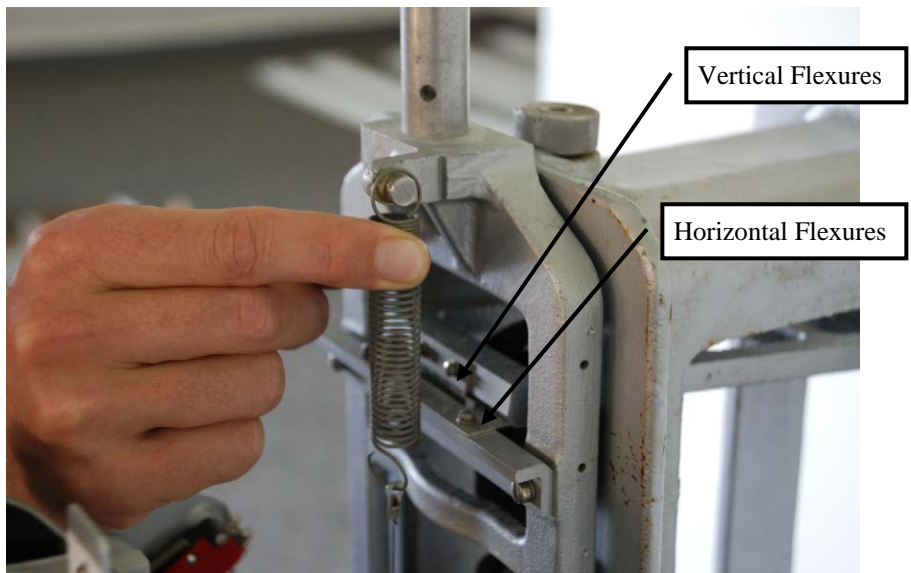


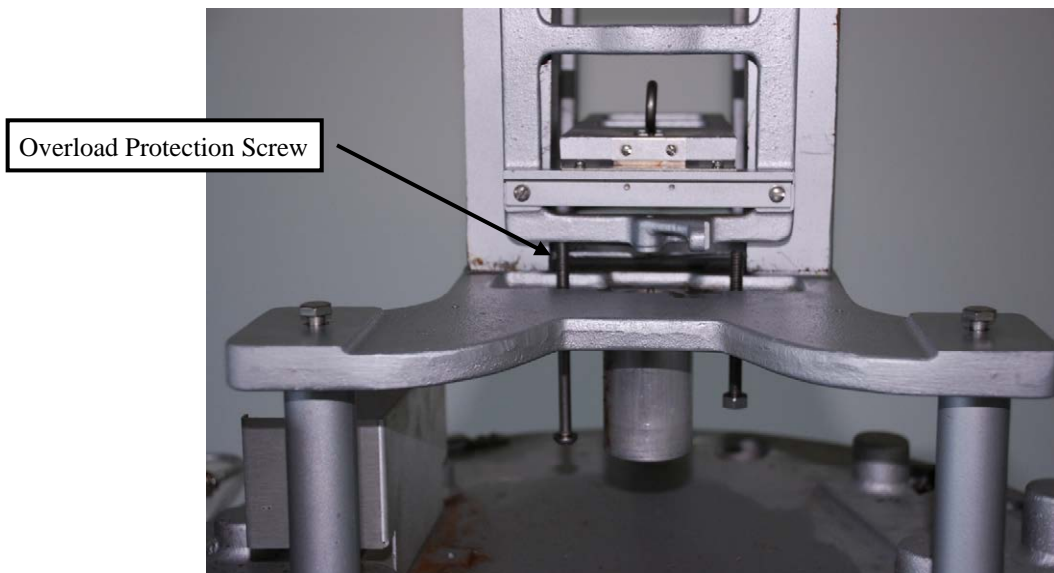
FIGURE 3.1-2. Releasing the tension spring.

6. Take off the punch assembly and tape reel assembly (Figure 3.1-3).



*FIGURE 3.1-3. Bolts that will be loosened to remove punch assembly and tape reel assembly.*

7. Using the overload protection screw, lift the front arm assembly until the parallelogram arms are horizontal (Figure 3.1-4).



*FIGURE 3.1-4. Adjustment of overload protection screw.*



8. Unscrew the zero adjustment knob (Figure 3.1-5) until the two load-supporting helical springs can be taken out (Figure 3.1-6).



*FIGURE 3.1-5. Unscrewing zero adjustment knob.*



*FIGURE 3.1-6. Removal of helical spring.*

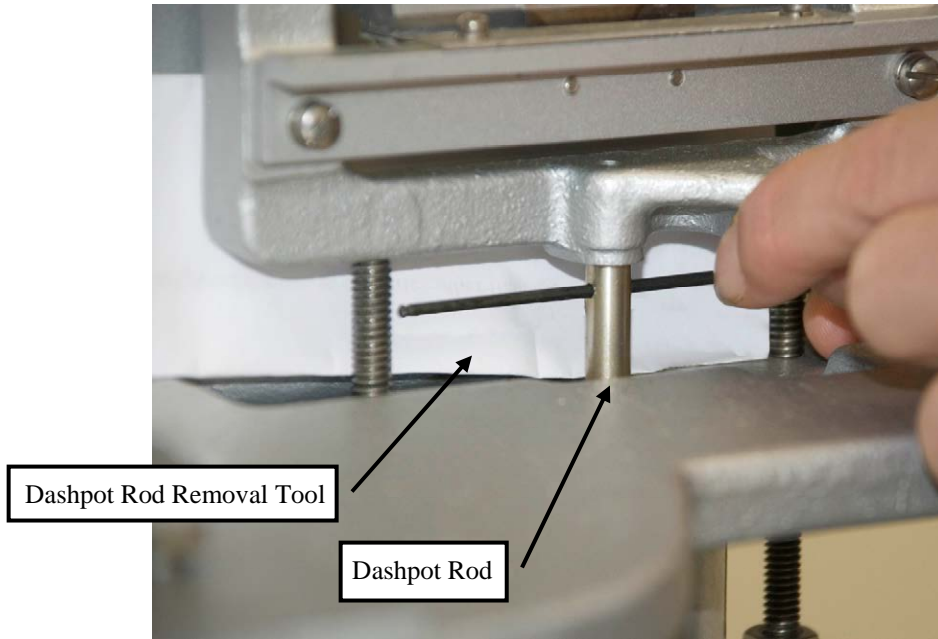
9. Unscrew the rod of the dashpot from the front arm and let it rest on the bottom of the reservoir (Figures 3.1-6 and 3.1-7).

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**WARNING**

**The moving end of the parallelogram must be held in place while unscrewing the rod, otherwise, the parallelogram might be damaged.**

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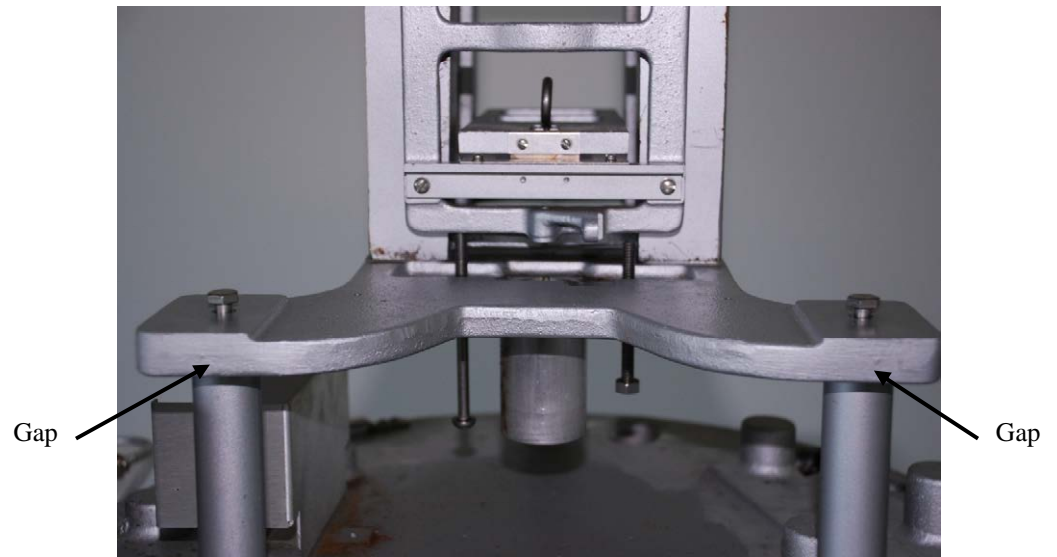


*FIGURE 3.1-7. The parallelogram is stabilized with one hand while the dashpot rod is unscrewed with the other.*

10. Clean the inside of the instrument.
11. Inspect all flexures (leaf springs). There are two pair—one horizontal and one vertical at each fulcrum of the parallelogram (see Figure 3.1-2).
12. Replace the ones that are damaged (broken, bent, kinked or cracked).
13. Check if all screws holding the flexures are tight. The measurement accuracy, resolution, and stability of the instrument depend on the parallelogram mechanism being properly secured.

### **3.2 Internal Enclosure and Load Cell**

1. Unpack the enclosure, but leave the load cell taped to the top until the enclosure is firmly attached to the base.
2. Re-install the two bolts that held the punch mechanism, but remove all washers. Do not tighten the two bolts at this point; leave a gap of approximately 1/8" under the bolt head to allow clearance for the enclosure bracket to slide freely under the bolt head (Figure 3.2-1).



*FIGURE 3.2-1. A gap of ~1/8" left under the bolt heads allows enclosure bracket to slide under bolt head.*

3. Install the enclosure assembly onto the base.
4. Align the two keyholes in the bottom of the enclosure bracket over the two bolts; then slide the enclosure to the right until the keyhole slots bottom against the bolts (Figure 3.2.-2).



*FIGURE 3.2-2. Keyholes aligned over bolts.*

5. Using the small 7/16" wrench provided, tighten the two bolts to firmly attach the enclosure to the base. The two bolts are easily accessed through the slots on either side of the enclosure bracket (Figure 3.2-3 and 3.2-4).

**NOTE**

Slight variability may exist among Fischer/Porter and Belfort rain gauge bases. If the internal enclosure cannot be mounted so that the rain gauge's outer housing will not slide on, please contact Campbell Scientific, Inc.



FIGURE 3.2-3. Tightening bolts to attach enclosure to the base.



*FIGURE 3.2-4. Properly installed internal enclosure.  
Notice it is slightly shifted to the right.*

6. Once the datalogger enclosure is firmly mounted, remove the load cell from the top of the enclosure.
7. Route the load cell from the backside of the support structure and suspend it from the upper hook with the U-bolt bracket facing up.
8. Using a flat blade screwdriver, turn the gain adjusting screw to move the lower hook all the way inward—towards the fixed end of the parallelogram (Figure 3.2-5).

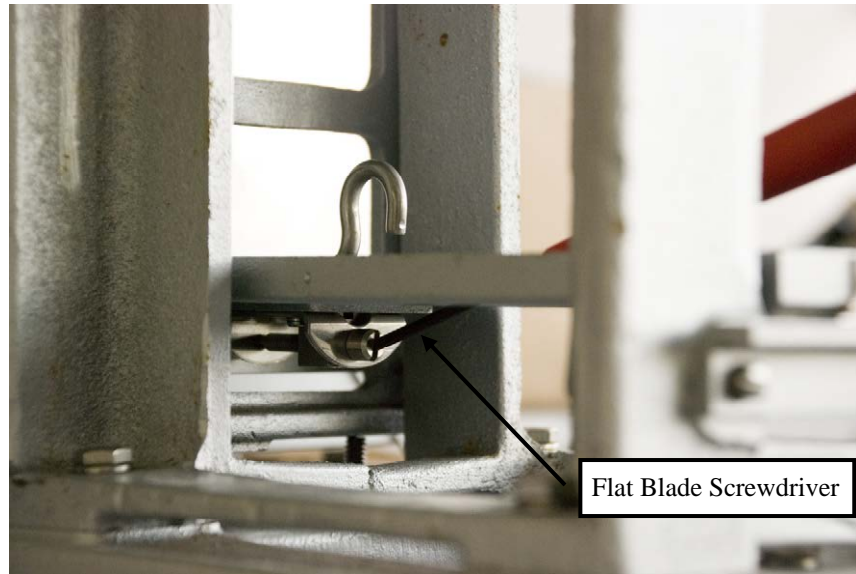


FIGURE 3.2-5. Flat blade screwdriver turns the gain adjusting screw.

9. Lift the front member of the parallelogram carefully and route the lower hook through the eyebolt and slowly lower the front-end parallelogram.
10. Use the upper hook adjusting nut to shorten the distance between the two hooks so that the weight of the moving end of the parallelogram is supported by the load cell (Figure 3.2-6).



FIGURE 3.2-6. Side view showing cable and arms horizontal and overload protection screw.

For optimal operation, the arms of the parallelograms should be horizontal and parallel to the base of the rain gauge. If the front end is too high, lower the shipping bolt and unscrew the adjusting nut on the top hook. If the front end is too low, then tighten the adjusting nut on the top hook.

11. Orient the U-bolt bracket so that it is perpendicular to the upper hook, the eye bolt is perpendicular to the lower hook, and the load cell is parallel to the arms of the parallelogram.
12. Check to see if the eyebolt is centered on the lower hook.
13. Strain relief the load cell cable with cable ties so that it comes straight and horizontally from the load cell without applying any forces on it.
14. Power up the datalogger and look at the load cell readings on the CD295 data display while slightly pushing down on the front member of the parallelogram. The reading "Precip\_in" should increase when applying vertical force and come back to its original value once the force is removed.

### **3.3 Solar Panel and Grounding Wire Installation Instructions**

The RDP500 includes a 10-watt solar panel, 15' cable, and mounting hardware. The user must supply a mounting pole (for attaching the solar panel) compatible with U-bolts that have a 2.125" inside leg length and a 2.5" centerline width.

The RDP500 is also outfitted with a grounding lug located on the outside of the internal enclosure. The user must establish a good earth ground and route it to the grounding lug to ensure proper operation.

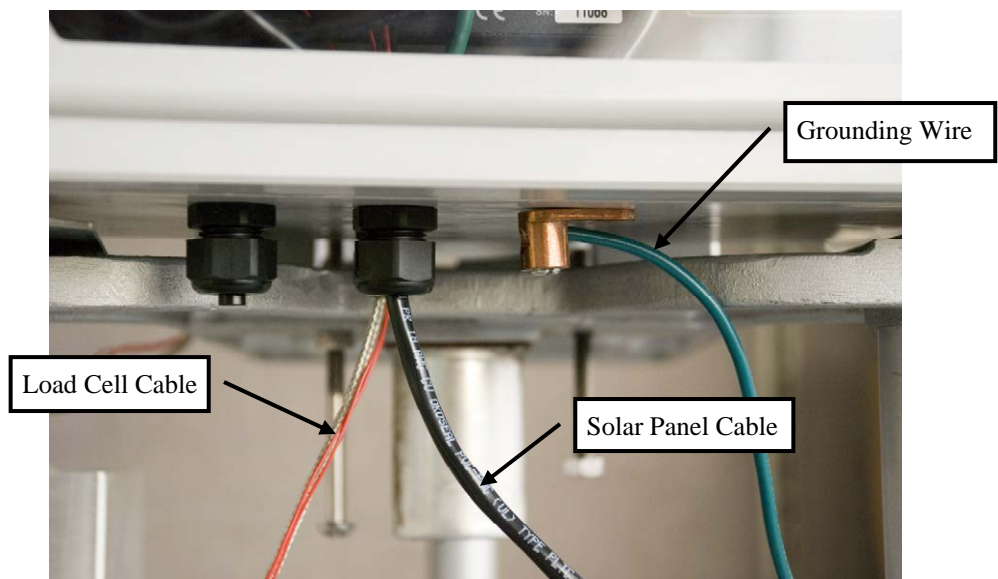
1. Thread the brass hex-reducing bushing into the threaded port recessed in the rain gauge base.

2. Feed the solar panel cable and grounding wire through the plastic compression fitting and brass hex bushing into the base of the rain gauge (Figure 3.3-1).



*FIGURE 3.3-1. Solar panel cable and grounding wire routed through compression fitting of rain gauge base.*

3. Route the solar panel cable through the compression fitting attached to the internal enclosure and up into the PS100 charging source (Figure 3.3-2).



*FIGURE 3.3-2. Solar panel cable routed through compression fitting of internal enclosure.*



4. Wire the red and black leads into the terminals labeled “charge” on the PS100 (see wiring diagram at the end of the manual). The polarity of the solar panel is not important.
5. Route the grounding wire to the grounding lug and secure with screw provided. The instruments located inside the internal enclosure are already routed to the grounding lug from the factory.

### 3.4 Overload Protection Adjustments

1. Install the catch basin tare in the instrument.
2. Carefully place all of the available calibration weights in the basin—around 20000 grams (Figure 3.4-1).



*FIGURE 3.4-1. Calibration weights properly placed in the center of the basin.*

3. If either load protection screw touches the front member of the parallelogram, back them out until there is approximately 1/16 of an inch distance (thickness of a penny) between the bottom of the front member and the top end of the screw.
4. Wait for the load cell readings to stabilize and make a note of it.
5. Turn one of the shipping screws until it touches the bottom of the front member by observing the corresponding change in the load cell reading.
6. Back up the screw slowly until all the weight is supported by the load cell and the reading returns to the previously noted value. This will ensure that the load cell will be able to measure a full basin of water, but applying any larger force will cause the parallelogram to bottom out on the load protection screws thus protecting the load cell from overloading.

## 4. Calibration Instructions

A two-point calibration is adequate because the load cell is linear to within 2.5 grams (0.003" rain equivalent). This calibration procedure assumes the user has a properly mounted, level, and fully functional RDP500 weighing style rain gauge.

1. Begin by removing the top hood from the rain gauge and emptying, drying, and cleaning out the rain gauge catch basin. Make sure proper HAZMAT protocols are followed to dispose of the liquid in catch basins containing oil or antifreeze.
2. Open the exterior rain gauge access door and the internal enclosure door to gain access to the datalogger.
3. Insert the male end of the SC12 cable (provided) into the CS I/O port on the wiring panel of the CR1000 datalogger and connect either female end to the CR1000KD keyboard display module.

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### NOTE

A standard serial cable may be substituted for the SC12 cable.

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Once powered, the CR1000KD will light up and display the default Campbell Scientific screen.

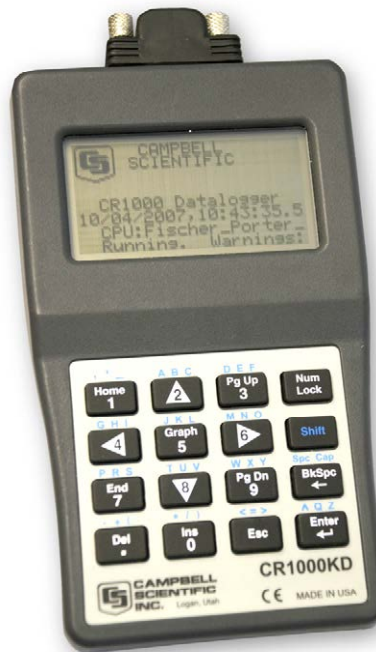


FIGURE 4-1. Default Campbell Scientific screen on a CR1000KD.

If the CR1000KD times out and the screen goes blank, simply press any key to re-activate the keyboard display. The Esc key is used to navigate backwards through the custom menu.

4. Carefully reinstall the catch basin and wait for 5 minutes until the “Precip\_in” field is stable. This delay is to allow post processing in the datalogger program to sweep from one end of the measurement range to another.
5. The “Precip\_in” field can be viewed by pressing enter on the keyboard display two times from its default Campbell Scientific start up screen (Figure 4-2) or by pressing the right arrow key twice on the CD295 external display screen.



FIGURE 4-2. The Precip\_in field displayed on a CR1000KD.

6. To initiate the calibration procedure, navigate to the “Initial Setup” menu in the CR1000KD, where you will find “Step 1”, “Step 2”, and “Cal Results” (Figure 4-3).



FIGURE 4-3. The Initial Setup menu on the CR1000KD.

7. You must first tare the gauge by selecting “Tare Gauge” under “Step 1”. This will zero out the rain gauge and result in a “Precip\_in” value within +/- 0.001” of 0. If the desired results are not achieved, ensure the catch basin is properly mounted and that the rain gauge is level then repeat the steps listed above to re-tare the rain gauge.
8. When the tare is complete, “Step 1” will show “Complete” and “Step 2” will show “Ready” (almost instantaneously after selecting “Tare Gauge”).
9. Once “Step 2” shows “Ready”, the calibration weights should be carefully placed in the center of the catch basin. For best results, the weights should be between 8,000 and 20,000 grams. Maximum capacity is 20,000 grams.
10. Select the appropriate weight, in grams, from the pick list under “Step 2”.
11. “Step 2” will then show “In Progress” for approximately 5 minutes and then show “Complete”.
12. Once complete, the gauge has been calibrated to measure Precip\_in within +/- 0.005” of the water inch equivalent of the calibration weight and hold steady. The resolution of the load cell is better than 0.0005” and will respond to slight changes in the applied load due to extraneous forces (wind, vibrations or out of level shifts). You may now remove the calibration weights.
13. The RDP500 has a built-in calibration data table (Cal Results) where the calibration results will be stored at the end of a calibration procedure. The failure or success of the calibration will be noted in the Cal Results table. The entire standard table lists the TS, RN, Success, Mult, Offset, Weight, Post Cal Measured Weight, Cal Weight used.

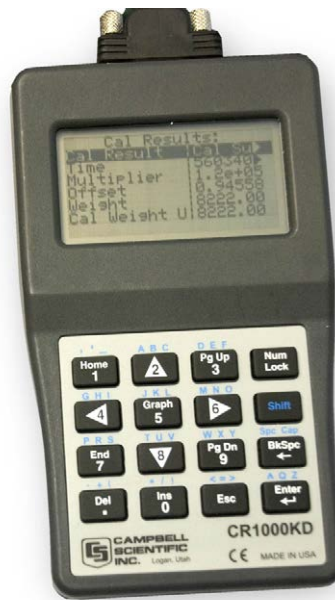


FIGURE 4-4. The Cal Results table displayed on a CR1000KD.

**WARNINGS**

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Care should be taken when handling the catch basin and the lower cover of the rain gauge. Sideways pressure applied to the supporting rod will damage the flexures resulting in a need for their replacement.

The load cell is sensitive to shocks and overloading. Handle with care.

To achieve the best possible performance, the rain gauge must be level and firmly secured.

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## 5. Software

The RDP500 includes a datalogger pre-programmed to make the measurements (see Appendix A). PC200W software is used to retrieve the measurements. The operating system of the CR1000 may be updated using our Device Configuration Utility (DevConfig).

### 5.1 PC200W Software

Obtain and install PC200W. PC200W is available on the Campbell Scientific Resource CD or at [www.campbellsci.com](http://www.campbellsci.com).

When PC200W is first opened, the EZSetup Wizard is launched. Click the **Next** button and follow the prompts to select the **CR1000**, the **COM** port on the computer that will be used for communications, **115200** baud, and **PakBus Address 1**. When prompted with the option to **Test Communications**, click the **Finish** button.

If a datalogger was not added with the Wizard, click the + (add) button to invoke the Wizard.

After exiting the EZSetup wizard, the **Clock / Program** tab is presented, as shown in Figure 5.1-1. Current Datalogger Profile, Clock, and Datalogger Program features are integrated into this tab. Tabs to the right are used to select **Monitor Data** and **Collect Data** options. Buttons to the right of the tabs are used to run **Split**, **View**, and **Short Cut** applications.

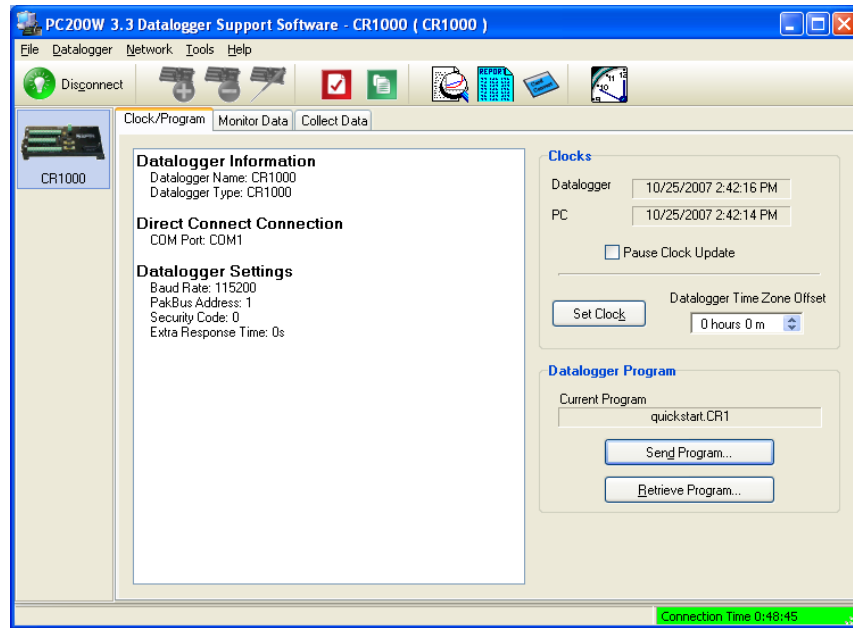


FIGURE 5.1-1. PC200W Setup/Connect Tab

## 5.2 DevConfig

DevConfig (Device Configuration Utility) is the preferred tool for configuring the CR1000. It is made available as part of LoggerNet, PC400, RTDAQ, and at [www.campbellsci.com](http://www.campbellsci.com). Most settings can also be entered through the CR1000KD.

Features of DevConfig include:

- Communicates with devices via direct RS-232 only.
- Sends operating systems to supported device types.
- Sets datalogger clocks and sends program files to dataloggers.
- Identifies operating system types and versions.
- Provides a reporting facility wherein a summary of the current configuration of a device can be shown, printed or saved to a file. The file can be used to restore settings, or set settings in like devices.
- Provides a terminal emulator useful in configuring devices not directly supported by DevConfig's graphical user interface.
- Shows Help as prompts and explanations. Help for the appropriate settings for a particular device can also be found in the user's manual for that device.
- Updates from Campbell Scientific's web site.

As shown in Figure 5.2-1, the DevConfig window is divided into two main sections: the device selection panel on the left side and tabs on the right side. After choosing a device on the left, choose from the list of the serial ports (COM1, COM2, etc.) installed on the PC. A selection of baud rates is offered only if the device supports more than one baud rate. The page for each device presents instructions to set up the device to communicate with DevConfig. Different device types offer one or more tabs on the right.

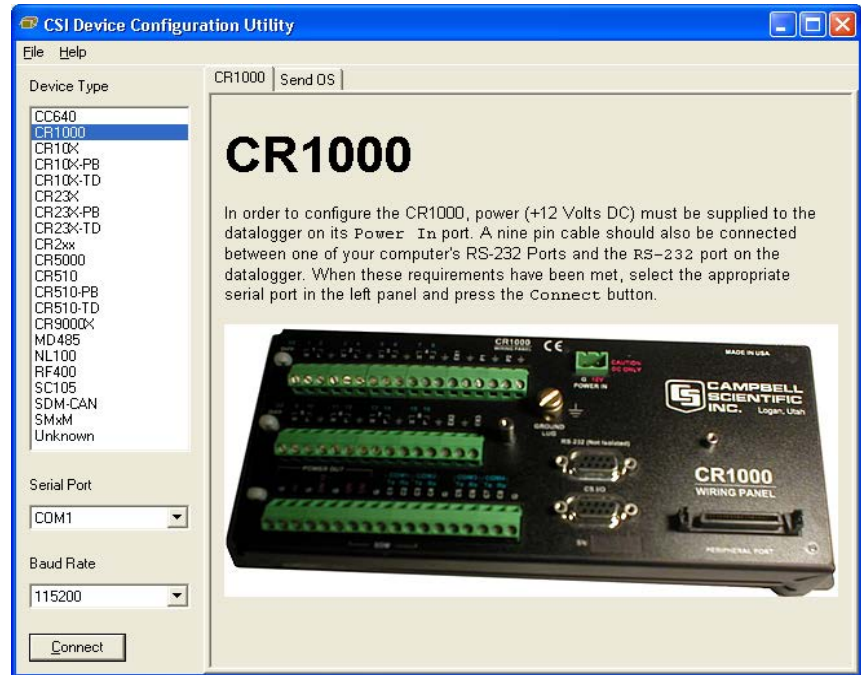


FIGURE 5.2-1. DevConfig CR1000 Facility

When the Connect button is pressed, the device type, serial port, and baud rate selector controls become disabled and, if DevConfig is able to connect to the CR1000, the button will change from "Connect" to "Disconnect".

### 5.2.1 Sending OS with DevConfig

The CR1000 is shipped with the operating system pre-loaded. However, OS updates are made available at [www.campbellsci.com](http://www.campbellsci.com) and can be sent to the CR1000. Figure 5.2-2 and Figure 5.2-3 show DevConfig windows displayed during the OS download process.

#### CAUTION

Sending an operating system with DevConfig will erase all existing data and reset all settings to factory defaults.

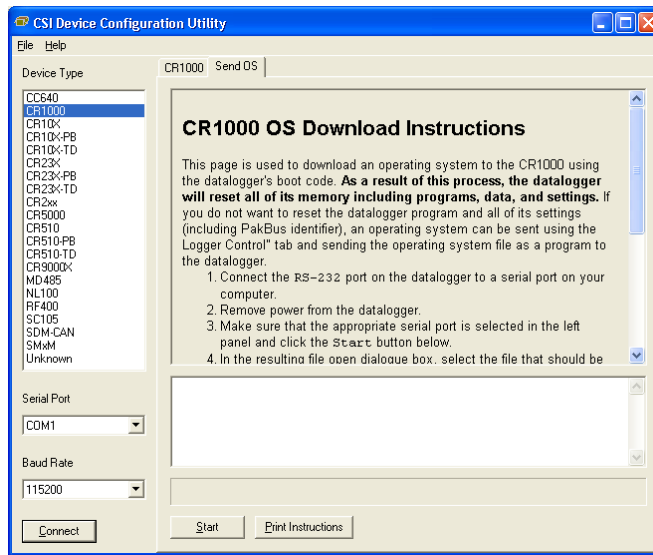


FIGURE 5.2-2. DevConfig OS download window for CR1000.

The text at right gives the instructions for sending the OS. Follow these instructions.

When the **Start** button is clicked, DevConfig offers a file open dialog box that prompts for the operating system file (\*.obj file). When the CR1000 is then powered-up, DevConfig starts to send the operating system.

When the operating system has been sent, a message dialog will appear similar to the one shown in Figure 5.2-3.

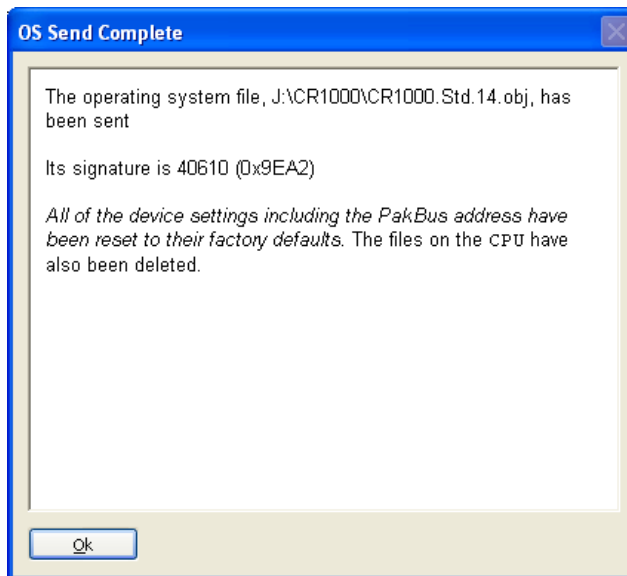


FIGURE 5.2-3. Dialog Box Confirming a Successful OS Download

The information in the dialog helps to corroborate the signature of the operating system sent.



## 6. CompactFlash<sup>®</sup> (CF)

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**CAUTION**

When installing or removing the CFM100 module, first turn off CR1000 power.

Removing a card from the CFM100 while the CF card is active can cause garbled data and can actually damage the card. Always press the button to disable the card for removal and wait for the green LED before switching off the CR1000 power.

To prevent losing data, collect data from the CF card before sending a program to the datalogger. When a program is sent to the datalogger all data on the CF card is erased.

---

The CFM100 connects to the CR1000 Peripheral Port. It has a slot for a Type I or Type II CF card. A CF card expands the CR1000's storage capacity. A maximum of 30 data tables can be created on a CF card.

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**NOTE**

CardConvert software, included with LoggerNet, PC400, RTDAQ, and PC200W support software, converts CF card data to the standard Campbell Scientific data format.

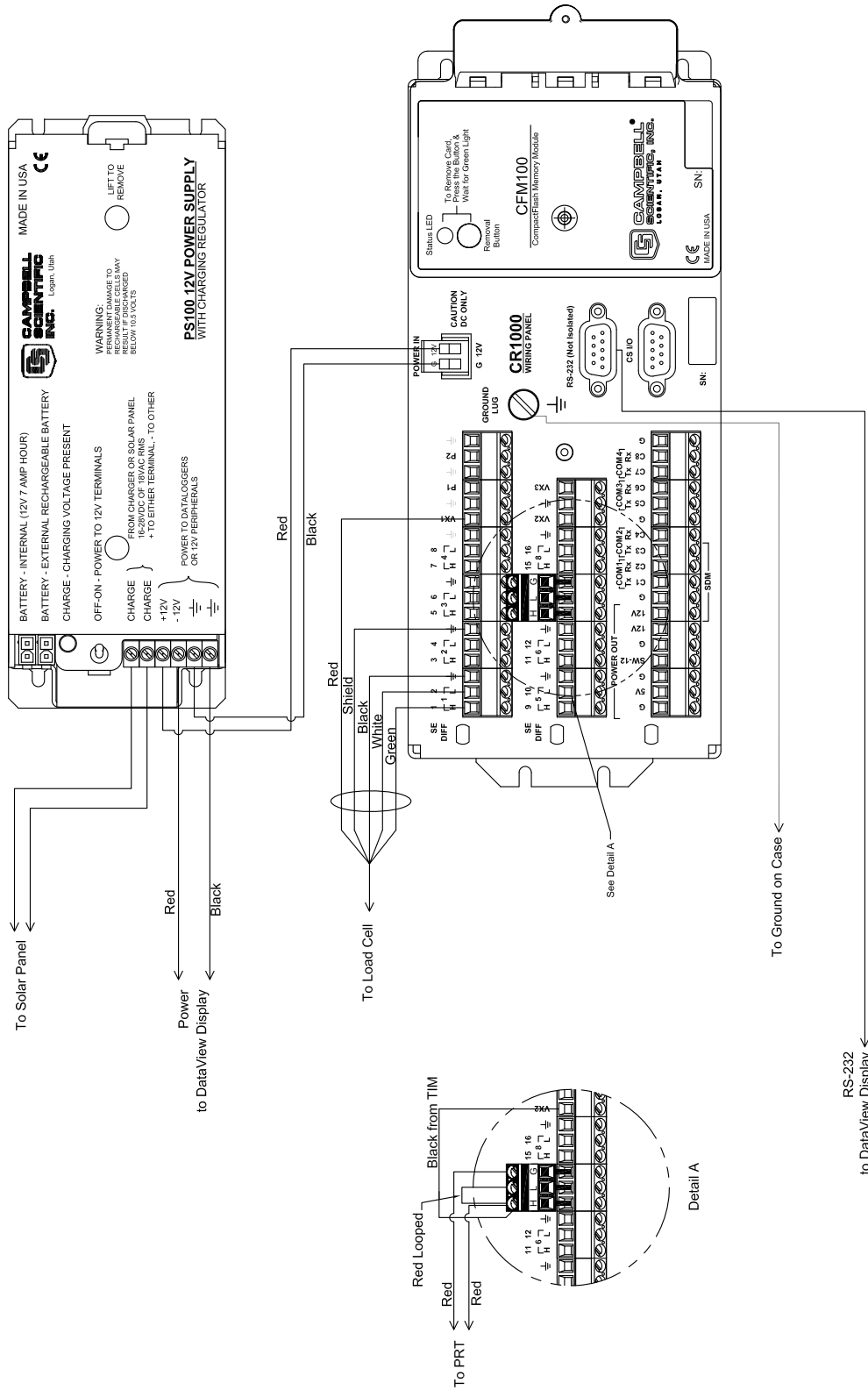
---

When a data table is sent to a CF card, a data table of the same name in SRAM is used as a buffer for transferring data to the card. When the card is present, the status table will show the size of the table on the card. If the card is removed, the size of the table in SRAM will be shown.

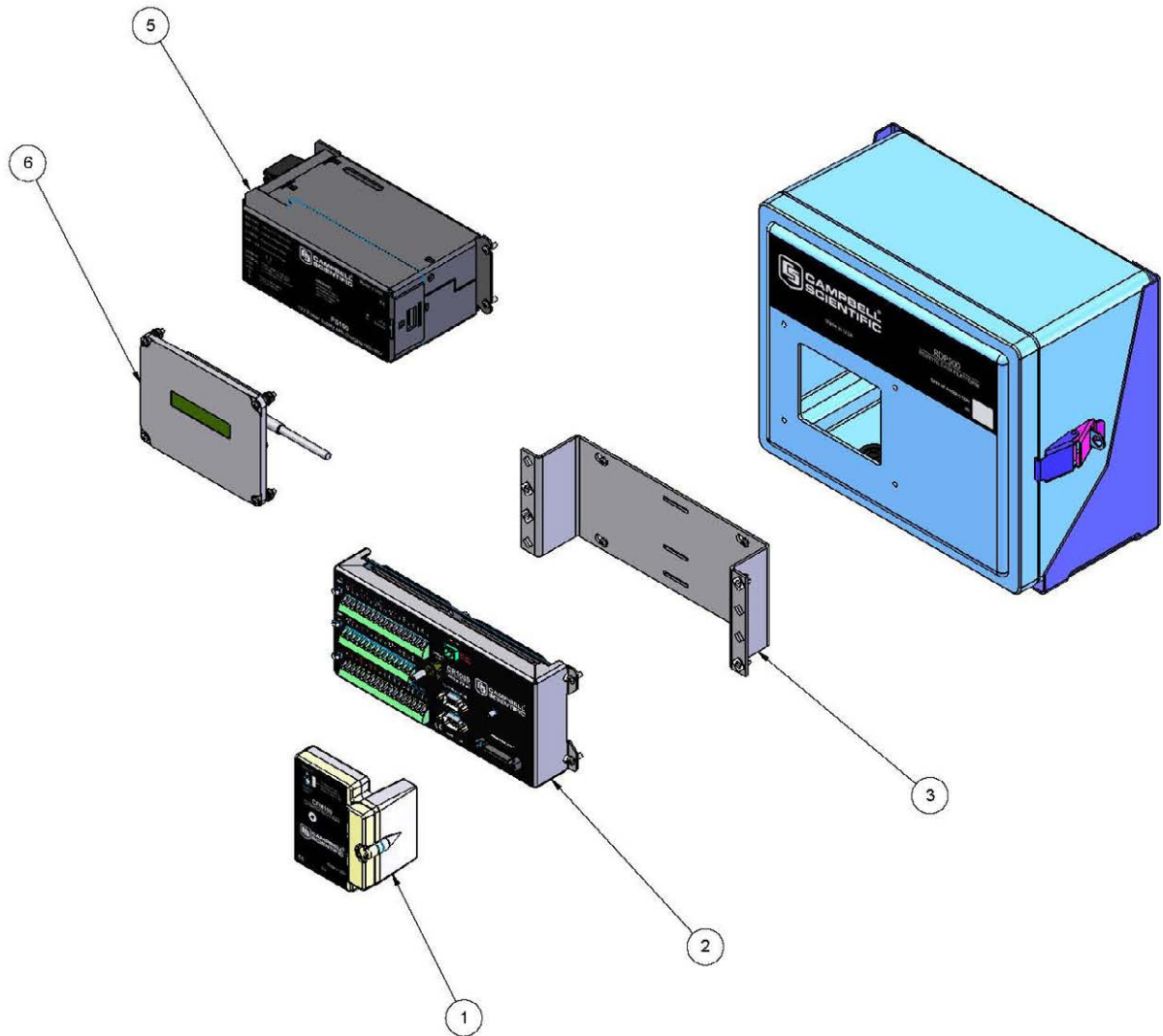
When a new program is compiled that sends data to the CF card, the CR1000 checks if a card is present and if the card has adequate space for the data tables. If the card has adequate space, the tables will be allocated and the CR1000 will start storing data to them. If there is no card or if there is not enough space, the CR1000 will warn that the card is not being used and will run the program, storing the data in SRAM only. When a card with enough available memory is inserted the CR1000 will create the data tables on the card and store the data that is accumulated in SRAM.

The CR1000 accepts cards formatted as FAT or FAT32. Older CR1000 operating systems formatted cards as FAT or FAT32. Newer operating systems always format cards as FAT32.

# 7. RDP500 Wiring Diagram



## 8. Exploded View of RDP500



ITEM NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	17345-14	CFM100-XT-SW	1
2	16130-24	CR1000-XT-SW-CC	1
3	17565	CR1000 OR CR800 STACK MOUNTING KIT	1
4	16136	CR1000KD	1
5	17252-16	PS100-SW W/ 7 Ahr BATTERY	1
6	18131	CD295 DATAVIEW II	1



# Appendix A. CRBasic Program for Version 18

---

```
'CR1000 Series Datalogger
'FISCHER & PORTER/BELFORT WEIGHING RAINGAUGE RETROFIT.
'VERSION: RDP500_V18.CR1
'Note: The PRT is not needed to achieve the specification, however it is included in this
' system in an effort to create a sensor-temperature dataset that can be analyzed by
' any questioning party.
'Change Log:
' 2008-08-08
' Program released for manual
' 2010-04-20
' Changed data record interval from 5 min to 15 min.
' Added rounding of precip to 1/100th of inch
' Expanded information available through keypad display
' Added PreserveVariables program modifier

'-----
'Wiring Setup.

'S shape load cell INTERFACE SSM-AJ-100
'Red +      --- V_Ex1
'Black -    --- V_G
'Green Sig + --- 1H
'White Sig - --- 1L
'Shield    --- V_G

'PRT
'Red      --- TIM_G
'ReD     --- TIM_H

'TIM
'H        --- 7H
'L        --- 7L
'G        --- V_G
'Black    --- V_Ex2

PreserveVariables

'Declare Public Variables
Public PTemp_C      'degrees. Temperature of datalogger wiring panel
Public PTemp_F      'degrees. Temperature of datalogger wiring panel
Public batt_volt    'Volts. external power supply voltage

Public PRT_raw      'millivolts. Raw mV reading from PRT
Public PRT_C        'deg C. PRT temp in Celcius
Public PRT_F        'deg F. PRT temp in Fahrenheit

Public LC_mV        'millivolts. Raw mV reading from the load sell
Public LC_mV_Avg    'millivolts. Averaged raw mV reading from the load cell
Public Lc_mV_Ofst   'millivolts. Load cell mV offset with no load (TARE)
Public LC_mV_Diff   'millivolts. Absolute difference between LC_mV_Avg and LC_mV
Public mVtoGram     'grams/millivolts. Conversion factor
Public LC_gr        'grams. weight applied to load cell
```

## Appendix A. CRBasic Program for Version 18

---

```
Public PrecipF_in      'inches. Precipitation amount in inches
Public Precip_in      'inches. Rrecipitatoin amount in inches rounded to nearest 1/100th
Public FifteenMinAccum 'inches. Precipitation Accumulation Over 15 min period
Public TotFAccum      'inches. Total precip accumulation
Public TotAccum       'inches. Total precip accumulation rounded to nearest 1/100th

Public RecordAccumulation As Boolean

Public CalWeight_gr      'Weight in Grams of Calibration weight used.
Public TareGauge As String * 32
Public TriggerCalibration As String * 32
Public Cal_Result As String * 32
Public CalibrateNow
Public RecordCalibration As Boolean
Public TimeStampOfLastCal As String * 32
Public CalibrationTimer As Long 'This tracks the number of seconds the calibration
                                routine is running.
Public CalTime As Long       'This is the number of seconds to run the
                                calibration.
Public PostCalTimer As Long  'This tracks the number of seconds since the
                                calibration routine finished.

Public Time As String * 31
Dim StaName As String * 31
Dim OSVer As String * 31
Dim StartTime As String * 31
Dim ProgName As String * 31

'Declare units associated with public variables.
Units PTemp_C=degC
Units PTemp_F=degF
Units batt_volt=volts
Units LC_mV=mV
Units Lc_mV_Ofst=mV
Units LC_mV_Avg=mV
Units LC_gr=gr
Units PrecipF_in=in
Units Precip_in=in
Units FifteenMinAccum=in
Units TotFAccum=in
Units TotAccum=in
Units PRT_raw=mV
Units PRT_C=degC
Units PRT_F=degF

'Declaration of constants:
'Timer Constants so I can keep track of what timer is for what.
Const CalTim = 2
Const PostCalTim = 3

'Define Data Tables
DataTable (Rain_15m,1,-1)
    DataInterval (0,15,Min,10)
    CardOut (0,35136) ' (366*24*60)/15
    Minimum (1,batt_volt,FP2,False,False)
    Sample (1,Precip_in,IEEE4)
    Sample (1,TotAccum,IEEE4)
    Average (1,PRT_F,IEEE4,False)
    Average (1,PTemp_F,FP2,False)
EndTable
```

```

DataTable (Accum_15m,1,96)
  TableHide
  DataInterval (0,15,Min,10)
  Sample (1,PrecipF_in,IEEE4)
EndTable

DataTable (Rain_1h,1,720)' 30 days
  DataInterval (0,60,Min,10)
  Sample (1,TotAccum,IEEE4)
  Sample (1,PrecipF_in,IEEE4)
EndTable

DataTable (Rain_1d,1,30)' 30 days
  DataInterval (0,1440,Min,10)
  Sample (1,TotAccum,IEEE4)
  Sample (1,PrecipF_in,IEEE4)
EndTable

DataTable (CalData,1,5000)'Table used to record calibration data
  Sample(1,Cal_Result,String)
  Sample(1,mVtoGram,IEEE4)
  Sample(1,Lc_mV_Ofst,IEEE4)
  Sample (1,Lc_gr,IEEE4)
  Sample(1,CalWeight_gr,IEEE4)
EndTable

'Begin custom menu instructions.
DisplayMenu ("----- RDP500 -----",-1)

  'To view current rain values
  SubMenu (" Current Precip")
    DisplayValue (" Precip Inches",Precip_in)
  EndSubMenu

  'To view key system params
  SubMenu (" Status")
    DisplayValue (" Time", Time)
    DisplayValue (" Stat Name",StaName)
    DisplayValue (" Supply Volt",batt_volt)
    DisplayValue (" Low 12V Cnt",Status.Low12VCount)
    DisplayValue (" Inten Batt",Round(Status.LithiumBattery,2))
    DisplayValue (" Panel Temp",Round(PTemp_F,2))
    DisplayValue (" OS Version",OSVer)
    DisplayValue (" Serial Num",Status.SerialNumber)
    DisplayValue (" Prog Name",ProgName)
    DisplayValue (" Prog Start",StartTime)
  EndSubMenu

  'To initialize a gauge
  SubMenu (" Initial Setup")
    MenuItem(" Step 1",TareGauge) 'Item for Submenu
    MenuPick (Tare Gauge)
    MenuItem (" Step 2 ",TriggerCalibration)
    MenuPick (3289.0,4111.0,6578.0,7400.0,8222.0)
    SubMenu (" Cal Results")
      DisplayValue("Cal Result ",Cal_Result)
      DisplayValue("Time ",TimeStampOfLastCal)
      DisplayValue("Multiplier ",CalData.mVtoGram(1,1))
      DisplayValue("Offset ",CalData.Lc_mV_Ofst(1,1))
      DisplayValue("Weight ",CalData.LC_gr(1,1))
      DisplayValue("Cal Weight Used",CalData.CalWeight_gr(1,1))
    EndSubMenu
  EndSubMenu
EndMenu 'End of custom menu.

```

```

'Main Program
BeginProg

  'If an old offset exists in a prior datarecord, then it will be loaded.  Otherwise,
  'a default value of -0.260829 will be loaded.
  Lc_mV_Ofst = CalData.Lc_mV_Ofst(1,1)
  If Lc_mV_Ofst = NaN Then
    Lc_mV_Ofst = -0.260829
  EndIf
  'Factory cal = 1/(3.31 mV/V*2.5v/100lbs/435.59237gr/lb) [gr/mV]
  'Calibrated with weight and accounting for the leverage amplification
  'If an old mV to Gram conversion exists in a prior datarecord, then it will be loaded.
  'Otherwise, a default value of -0.260829 will be loaded.
  mVtoGram = CalData.mVtoGram(1,1)
  If mVtoGram = NaN Then
    mVtoGram = 11139.15
  EndIf

  CalTime = 180                'Number of seconds to run the calibration routine
  TareGauge = "Ready"
  TriggerCalibration = "Tare First"

  'Begin Main Program.
  Scan (200,mSec,1000,0)      '5Hz scan rate.

  'Measure temp of wiring panel and voltage of power supply
  PanelTemp (PTemp_C,250)
  PTemp_F = PTemp_C * 1.8 + 32
  Battery (batt_volt)

  'Measure load cell
  BrFull (LC_mV,1,mV7_5,1,Vx1,1,2500,True ,True ,0,_60Hz,1,0)
  AvgRun(LC_mV_Avg,1,LC_mV,750) 'compute 2.5 min running average
  LC_mV_Diff = ABS(LC_mV_Avg - LC_mV)

  'Tare the raingage (measure electronics offset with no load).  This displays as Step 1:
  If TareGauge = "Tare Gauge" Then
    If LC_mV_Diff < 0.001 Then
      Lc_mV_Ofst=LC_mV_Avg
      TareGauge = "Complete"
      TriggerCalibration = "Ready"
      RecordAccumulation = FALSE
      RecordCalibration = FALSE
      CalibrationTimer = Timer(CalTim,Sec,3)
      PostCalTimer = Timer(PostCalTim,Sec,3)
    Else
      TareGauge = "Failed Equalizing"
    EndIf
  EndIf
  If TareGauge <> "Complete" AND TareGauge <> "In Progress" Then
    If LC_mV_Diff > 0.001 AND TareGauge <> "Failed Equalizing" Then
      TareGauge = "Equalizing"
    ElseIf LC_mV_Diff <= 0.001 Then
      TareGauge = "Ready"
    EndIf
  EndIf
EndProg

```



```

'Subtracts electronics offset and convert to grams assuming 9.81 m/s2
acceleration due to gravity.
LC_gr=(LC_mV_Avg-Lc_mV_Ofst)*mVtoGram

'Calibrate the raingage with calibration weights in the gauge. This displays
as Step 2:
If TriggerCalibration = "3289.0" OR TriggerCalibration = "4111.0" OR
TriggerCalibration = "6578.0" OR TriggerCalibration = "7400.0" OR TriggerCalibration
= "8222.0" Then
  CalibrateNow = TRUE 'enable calibration process
  CalWeight_gr = TriggerCalibration '
  TriggerCalibration = "In Progress"
  Cal_Result = "In Progress"
  CalibrationTimer = Timer(CalTim,Sec,2) 'reset and start calibration timer
  PostCalTimer = Timer(PostCalTim,Sec,3) 'stop and reset post calibration timer
EndIf

CalibrationTimer = Timer(CalTim,Sec,4) 'read calibration timer
PostCalTimer = Timer(PostCalTim,Sec,4) 'read postcalibration timer

If TareGauge = "Complete" AND CalibrateNow AND CalibrationTimer<CalTime Then
  'tare is completed and in the middle of the calibration process
  mVtoGram = CalWeight_gr/(LC_mV_Avg-Lc_mV_Ofst) 'calculate mVtoGram multiplier
ElseIf TareGauge <> "Complete" AND CalibrateNow Then
  'tare has NOT been completed and calibration process has been started
  CalibrateNow = FALSE 'stop calibration process
  Cal_Result = "Cal Failed" 'flagged as failed because we didn't tare first
  CallTable CalData 'record the event
  TareGauge = "Repeat Step 1" 'prompt user to tare
  TriggerCalibration = "Repeat Step 1" 'prompt user to tare
  RecordAccumulation = TRUE 'enable recording of accumulation
  CalibrationTimer = Timer(CalTim,Sec,3) 'stop and reset calibration timer
ElseIf CalibrationTimer>=CalTime AND RecordCalibration = FALSE Then
  'calibration is complete and calibration recording is not flagged
  CalibrateNow = FALSE 'disable calibration process
  Cal_Result = "Cal Succeeded" 'note success
  CallTable CalData 'save calibration data
  TareGauge = "Complete" 'note completion
  TriggerCalibration = "Complete" 'note completion
  RecordAccumulation = TRUE 'enable recording of accumulation
  RecordCalibration = TRUE 'record calibration information
  CalibrationTimer = Timer(CalTim,Sec,3) 'stop and reset calibration timer
  PostCalTimer = Timer(PostCalTim,Sec,2) 'reset and start post calibration timer
  TimeStampOfLastCal = CalData.TimeStamp(1,1) 'note time of last calibration record saved
ElseIf PostCalTimer>=60 Then
  'post calibration period is done
  'it seems that this post cal period is simple used for refreshing keyboard
interface - note completion, then note ready
  RecordCalibration = FALSE 'enable calibration recording
  TareGauge = "Ready" 'notify ready state
  TriggerCalibration = "Tare First" 'notify ready state
  PostCalTimer = Timer(PostCalTim,Sec,3) 'stop and reset post cal timer
EndIf

'Convert weight to depth.
PrecipF_in=0.001214*LC_gr
Precip_in = Round (PrecipF_in,2) 'round to nearest 1/100 of inch for storage

```

```

'Measure PRT and convert to C and Deg F.
'The PRT was originally included so that we could perform temperature corrections on
'the load cell. However, after several cycles in the temperature chamber, it was found
'that a temperature correction was not necessary. We left the PRT on the sensor
'so anyone who wanted to could verify our findings.
BrHalf3W (PRT_raw,1,mV250C,13,Vx2,2,2500,True,0,250,10,0)
PRT (PRT_C,1,PRT_raw,1.0,0)
PRT_F=((PRT_C)*1.8)+32

If TimeIntoInterval (0,15,Min) AND RecordAccumulation Then
  If Accum_15m.PrecipF_in(1,1) <> NAN Then
    FifteenMinAccum = PrecipF_in - Accum_15m.PrecipF_in(1,1)
  Else
    FifteenMinAccum = PrecipF_in '- 0 ''subtracting zero
  EndIf
  If FifteenMinAccum < 0.002 Then 'Register only if the difference is more than 0.002"
    'the assumption here is that the load cell will drift less than the accumulation.
    FifteenMinAccum=0
  EndIf
  TotFAccum = TotFAccum + FifteenMinAccum
  TotAccum = Round (TotFAccum,2)

  CallTable (Accum_15m)

EndIf

'Call Data Tables to output data.
CallTable (Rain_15m)
CallTable (Rain_1h)
CallTable (Rain_1d)

If PrecipF_in <0.002 Then PrecipF_in = 0
If Precip_in<0.002 Then Precip_in = 0

NextScan

SlowSequence
Scan (1,Sec,3,0)
  Time = Status.TimeStamp(1,1)
  StaName = Status.StationName
  OSVer = Status.OSVersion
  ProgName = Status.ProgName
  StartTime = Status.StartTime(1,1)
NextScan

EndProg

```

# **Appendix B. Updating RDP500 Software**

---

## **B.1 Introduction**

During the lifetime of the RDP500, software updates and enhancements may become available. The user can take advantage of those updates by completing a few simple steps outlined below.

## **B.2 Update Process**

The update process can be performed using Campbell Scientific's free software package PC200W. Depending on the update made available, the end user may need to execute one or more of the following steps.

1. Back up the RDP500
2. Send the Operating System
3. Send the CRBasic Program
4. Send the CD295/DataView II Configuration

### **B.2.1 Back Up the RDP500 – Step 1**

The user should backup the RDP500 program and data before proceeding with a software update. The following steps (2 and 3) will erase the settings and data storage.

Establish communications with the CR1000 by following Section 5.1 (PC200W Software).

Retrieve the program on the CR1000 by selecting the Clock / Program tab and clicking the Retrieve Program button. Make note of where the retrieved program is saved.

Collect all RDP500 data by ejecting the removable Compact Flash card or using the PC200W software. If using PC200W, select the Collect Data tab, choose New data from datalogger, and click the Collect button.

### **B.2.2 Send the Operating System – Step 2**

Core enhancements will be made available through the update of the CR1000 operating system. If the CR1000 operating system is updated, step 3 is required.

Device Configuration Utility is available through the main toolbar of PC200W. With Device Configuration Utility launched, send the CR1000 operating system by following the instructions included in section 5.2.1.

### B.2.3 Send the CRBasic Program – Step 3

The RDP500 includes a CR1000 pre-programmed to acquire and store measurements. The program instructions are written using the CRBasic programming language. The program may be updated using PC200W or Device Configuration Utility.

Using PC200W, establish communications with the CR1000 by following Section 5.1 (PC200W Software).

Send the program by selecting the Clock / Program tab and clicking the Send Program button. Locate the .CR1 file and click Open.

The compact flash card (CRD drive) may need to be reinitialized after sending a new program. If the CFM100 LED is solid orange, the card needs to be reinitialized.



To reinitialize the card, use PC200W to launch the File Control utility.

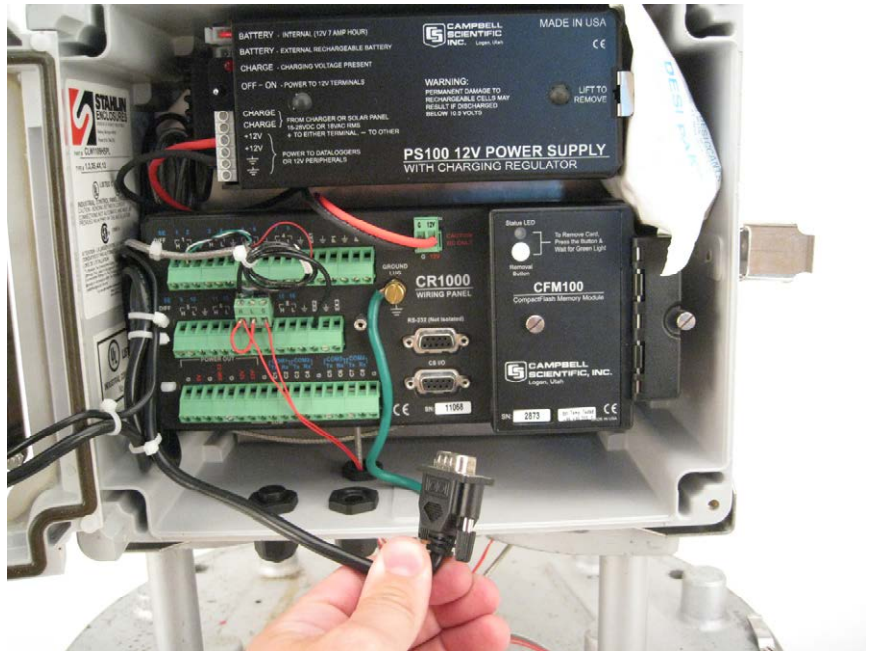
Highlight the CRD drive and click the Format button.

Allow the format process to complete before closing File Control and PC200W.

### B.2.4 Send the CD295/DataView II Configuration – Step 4

The RDP500 includes a CD295/DataView II pre-programmed to display current data without opening the enclosure. The CD295 configuration may need to be updated after sending a new CRBasic program. Updates may be applied using Device Configuration Utility.

Disconnect the CD295 from the CR1000 RS232 port.



Connect the CD295 to the computer using a NULL modem cable.

Open Device Configuration Utility and select CD295 in the Device Type menu.

Select the correct PC Serial Port and click Connect.

Click Send Program and use the file dialog to locate and open the .DV2 file to be sent.

Reconnect the CD295 to the CR1000 RS232 port.

## B.3 Change Log

July 15, 2010:

- Operating system updated to CR1000.Std.20.obj

See revision history, 2010 July 09, at <http://www.campbellsci.com/>

- CRBasic program updated to RDP500\_v18.CR1

Changed data record interval from 5 minute to 15 minute

Implemented rounding of recorded/reported precipitation to 1/100th of an inch

Updated custom menu contents



# ***Appendix C. Exchanging Internal Enclosure Mounting Bracket***

---

## **C.1 Introduction**

A replacement mounting bracket may be required for RDP500 units shipped prior to August of 2010. The new bracket provides additional clearance between the RDP500 enclosure and the lower access door of the rain gauge housing.

## **C.2 Exchange Process**

The equipment required for the exchange includes the items below.

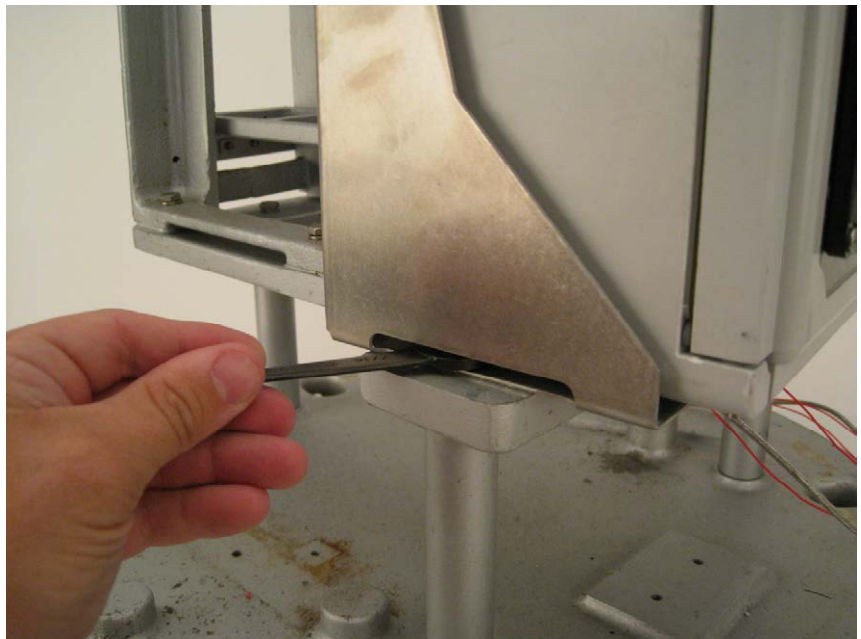
(1) WRENCH 7/16" THIN-HEAD

(1) WRENCH 1/2"

(1) REPLACEMENT ENCLOSURE MOUNTING BRACKET

(1) FLATHEAD SCREWDRIVER

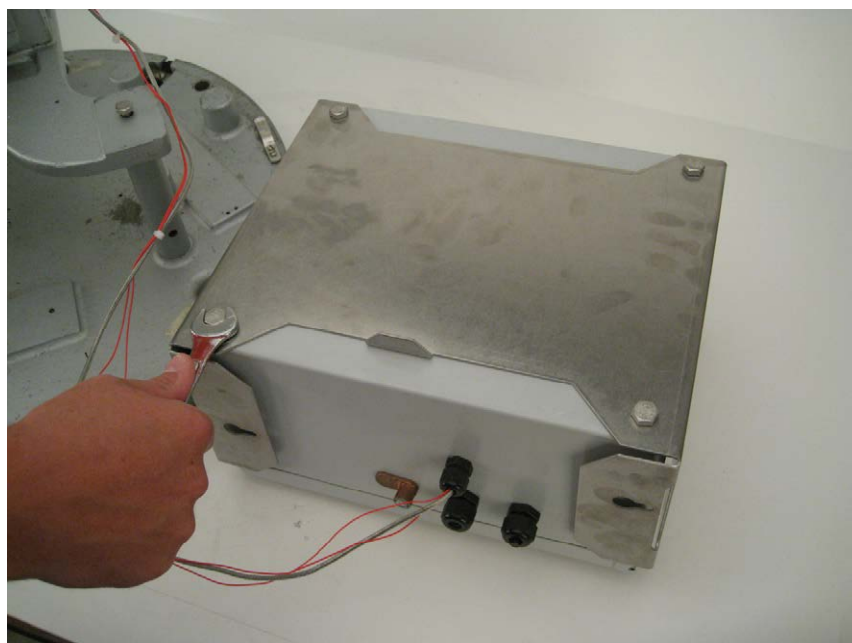
Use the 7/16" wrench to loosen the two bolts securing the RDP500 enclosure to the rain gauge base. The two bolts are located at the bottom corners of the RDP500 enclosure and can be accessed through the slot located along the bottom corners of the RDP500 mounting bracket.



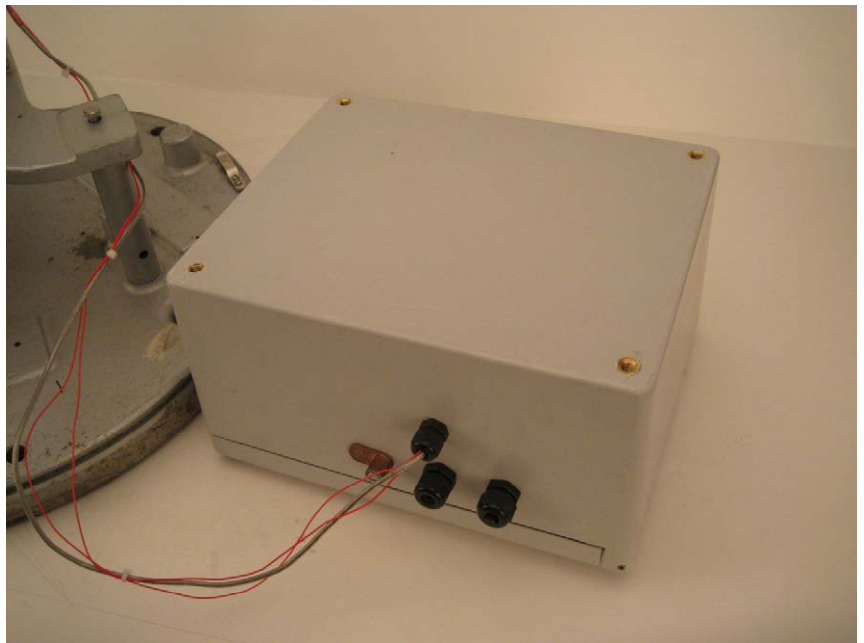
Facing the CD295, slide the enclosure to the left and lift to remove.



Place the enclosure face down on a clean surface next to the rain gauge. Use the 1/2" wrench to remove the four bolts securing the mounting bracket to the fiberglass enclosure, then remove the mounting bracket from the back of the fiberglass enclosure.



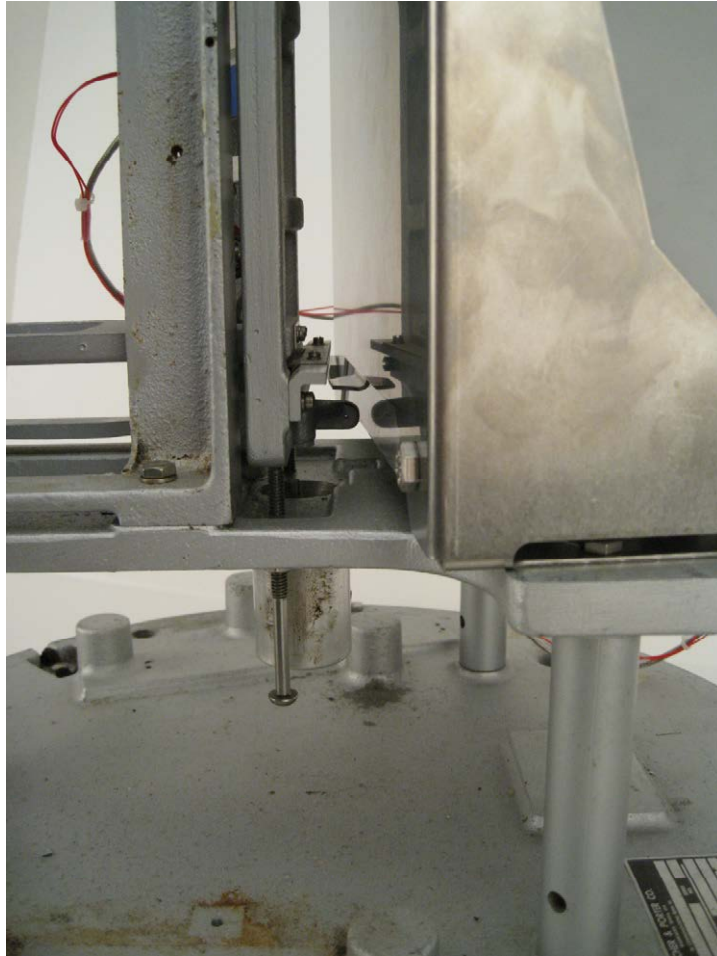




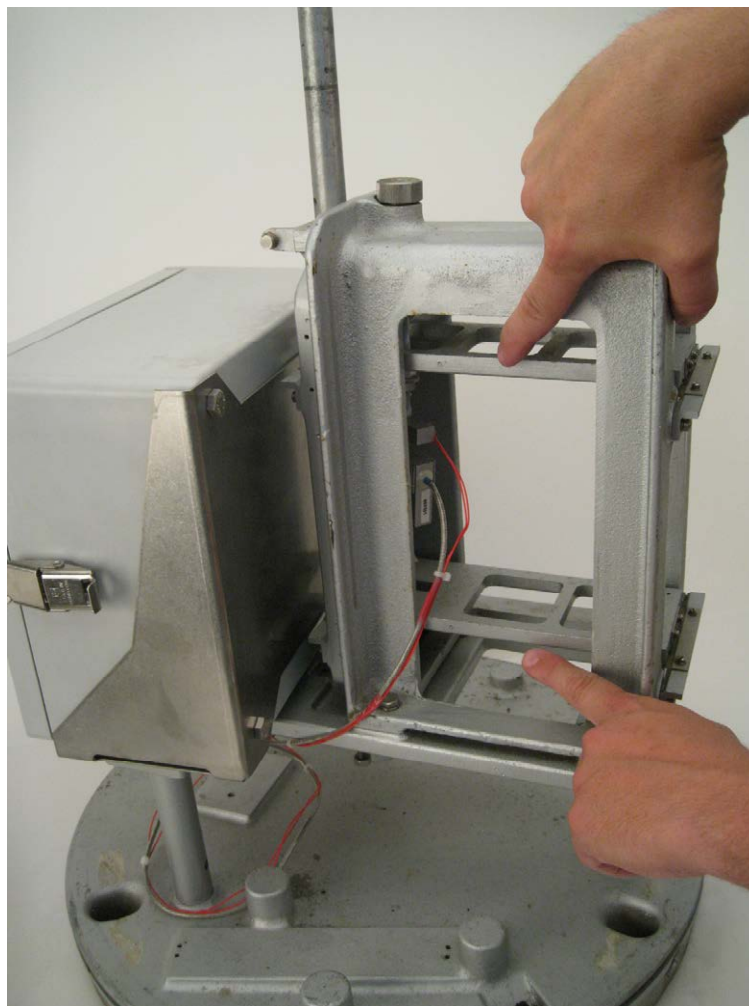
Align the replacement bracket to the back of the fiberglass enclosure. Ensure that the tab is oriented towards the bottom of the fiberglass enclosure. Reinstall the four bolts previously removed, securing the new mounting bracket.



Reinstall the enclosure onto the rain gauge base. See Section 3.2, steps 3 through 5, for installation instructions. Ensure the enclosure is installed so that the parallelogram tab lies below the ship tab on the enclosure mounting bracket.



Ensure that the load cell and parallelogram are properly aligned and oriented. Ensure the load cell is vertical and bearing the weight of the moving end of the parallelogram. The arms of the parallelogram should be horizontal and parallel to the base of the rain gauge. See Section 3.2, steps 8 through 14, for detailed information on load cell and parallelogram alignment.





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---

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