

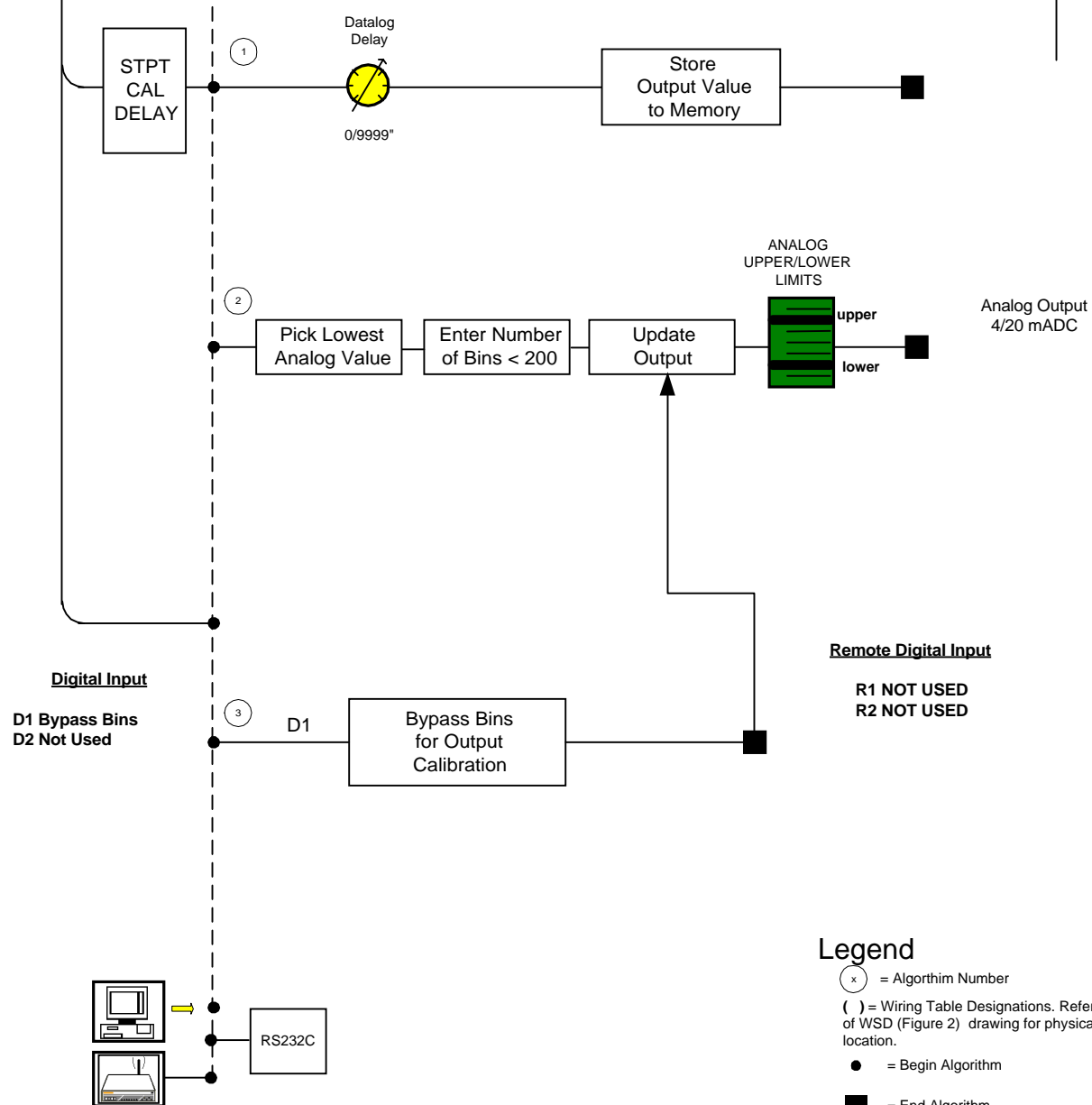
Algorithms

Field-Equipment

Monitor/Control Signals

(Input Terminals)

(Output Terminals)



VOCABULARY LIST

PERIOD #1/#2
ANALOG OUTPUT
MEMORY
ANALOG FILTER
LIMITS

Legend

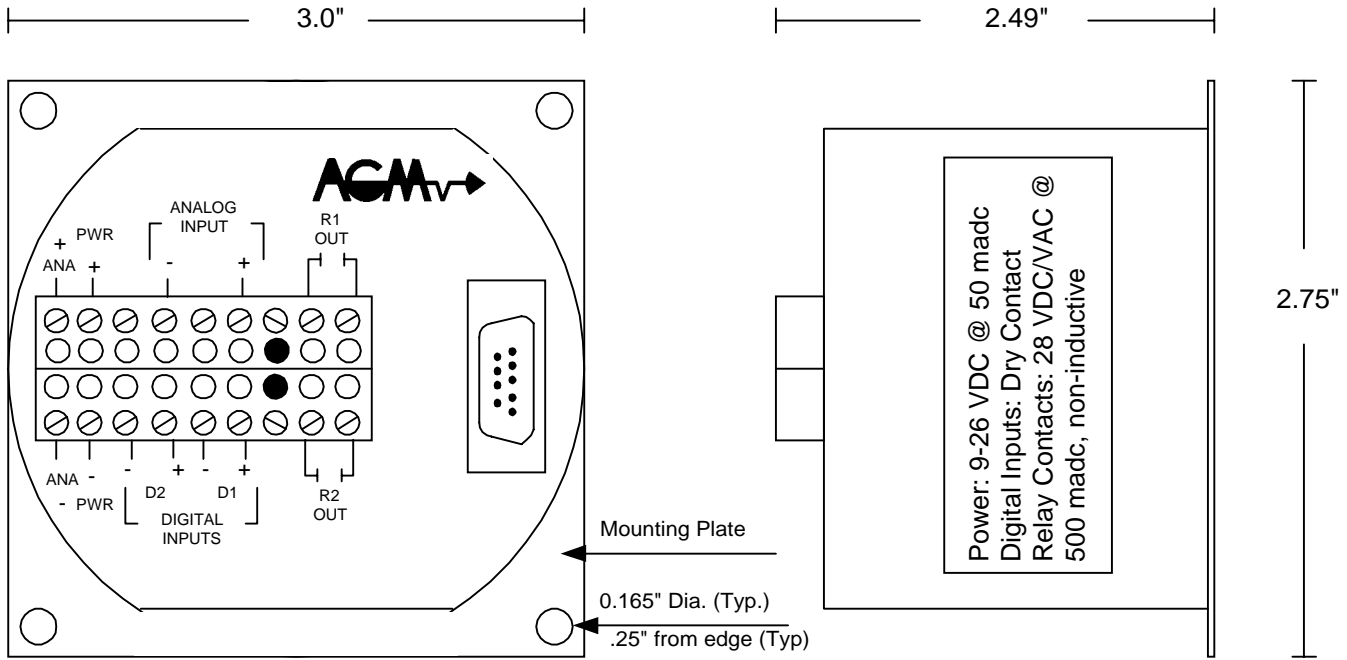
- (x) = Algorithm Number
- () = Wiring Table Designations. Refer to Page 2 of WSD (Figure 2) drawing for physical layout/connection location.
- = Begin Algorithm
- = End Algorithm

AGM Electronics, Inc.

Tucson, Arizona
Knowledge Map

LOW SLIDING WINDOW
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Signature	Date	PRO-000000-0000	Rev
Drawn By	JG	XXXX	NC
Checked By	RF	XXXX	SO# XXXX
Cust Approval		____/____/____	Sheet 1 of 3



REFER TO WSD 30083-1

Data Handler Operations

The Data Handler (SPM 9000-D21) is designed to pick the lowest analog value during a specific time period. The analog input will be filtered (averaged) by a customer adjustable setpoint and the lowest signal will be placed to the analog output at the end of last period or bin. The analog output will be recorded to memory at the datalog interval. The setpoints and calibration are operator adjustable through the RS232C communication port.

Active Commands

Command	Description	Results
VERS	Data handler version	Display Version of Data Handler
CD	Configure Data	Enable Configure Routines
RD	Read Data	Displays analog input
DA	Dump Data	Dumps stored analog data

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Front Panel Notes

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To access the Super Puk configuration, type 'SCADA' from the drive/directory installed with the software provided in this shipment. You can use any terminal that supports serial ASCII communications and use the same SCADA commands. Use the menu to choose the type of controller and the baud rate and path of the communications.

Store (sec): Enter the datalogging delay in seconds. This value is used to record the analog output to memory and enter the value into the first bin.

BIN COUNT (200 ()): Enter the number of intervals or bins to store analog input (less than 200). The Puk will output the low value of the bins or sliding window.

Date: MM/DD/YY: This message will display the current date as seen from the data handler. If different than the actual date then enter it as it is formatted above (i.e. MM/DD/YY, example 03/13/94). Then hit <CR> to store the data. If the current date is correct then you can just hit <CR> and the DATE will not be updated. If you make an error on data entry you may use the backspace key.

Time: HH:MM:SS: This message will display the current time as seen from the data handler. If different than actual then enter it as it is formatted above (i.e. HH:MM:SS, example 01:03:01). Please note this is a 24 hour clock so 11:59:59 midnight is 23:59:59. Hit <CR> to continue.

CalInp (N): The default is 'N'. If carriage return is pressed, the configuration will continue with the next line allowing change of the engineering units without physically putting in the 0% and 100% analog signal levels. If a 'Y' is entered, the actual relationship between the physical input and engineering units will be changed. This requires applying the raw input signal to the analog input. If you do not have a means to enter the raw signal at this time do not reply 'Y'.

ZeroInp(): This message will be displayed to prompt you to set the zero scale engineering units. Apply zero analog input signal at the input and enter the zero units. Press enter when done.

FullInp(): Type the desired value for data logging when the input is at full scale. Apply full scale analog input at the input and enter full scale units. Press enter when done, this will complete the calibration process.

ZeroOut(655): Enter a number between 0 and 4096. This is used by the analog to digital converter to generate the analog output (i.e. 4/20 mADC). Example an entry of 660 will produce an analog output of approximately 4.0 mADC.

FullOut(3285): Enter a number between 0 and 4096. This is used by the analog to digital converter to generate the analog output (i.e. 4/20 mADC). Example an entry of 3300 will produce an analog output of approximately 20.0 mADC.

Cont? (N): This message verifies that you want to continue. TO CONTINUE PAST THIS POINT WILL ERASE ALL STORED RECORDS IN MEMORY, so you can quit now by hitting <CR> or type 'Y' <CR> to proceed. The SCADA terminal program has a menu item for logging data to a computer file and converting to specific data forms.

Date fmt (>): This entry defines the amount of date information stored with each data point. Enter a number, 0-3, from the table below to set the date format. Memory allocation is also listed, the input reading uses 2 bytes per record.

- 0 No date information recorded.
- 1 Day of month only recorded (add 2 bytes memory used per record).
- 2 Month/Day recorded (add 4 bytes per record).
- 3 Month/Day/Year recorded (add 6 bytes per record).

Time fmt (>): This entry is used to configure what time information will be stored. Enter a number 0-3 from the listing below.

- 0 No time information recorded.
- 1 Minutes only recorded (add 2 bytes per record)
- 2 Hour: Minute recorded (add 4 bytes per record)
- 3 Hour: Minute: Second recorded (add 6 bytes per record).

Prec. (62): This entry is used to set display precision (see SETUP). To disable this function enter '0'. This will reset the display to the default values. (i.e. 66). The most significant byte is the maximum field width and the least significant byte is the number of digits displayed to the right of the decimal.

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