iJiNUS
GROUPE CLAIRE

LOG03V4

Autonomous logger

User guide

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Chapitre 1. Document information

1.1. Background

This user guide contains all the information required to install, connect and commission the unit, as well as important notes concerning maintenance. It is therefore essential to read it before commissioning any Ijinus equipment.

1.2. Symbols used

This symbol indicates a situation or use that may result in damage, fault or equipment malfunction.

This symbol indicates additional information useful for the understanding and correct use of the equipment.

This symbol indicates a prerequisite for performing a task.

Chapter 2. Product marking information

The CE mark indicates that the product complies with current European directives.

Consult the user manual before using the product.

Do not dispose of this product in household waste. The product must be sent to a specific collection point, or collected by an organization that will ensure its further processing.

Direct current

Meaning of symbols

Chapter 3. Safety

3.1. General instructions

This document presents a number of operations and programming to be performed on a data logger, a sensor or an accessory supplied by Ijinus. These operations must only be performed by personnel qualified to use Ijinus products. The information provided in this user guide only ensures operational safety if the equipment is used correctly. Performing any work on the device requires the use of appropriate personal protective equipment. Below we have provided a non-exhaustive list of recommendations to apply to ensure the safety of Ijinus data logger users:

- Only use batteries specified by Ijinus.
- Risk of fire or burns with lithium batteries: do not short-circuit, recharge, puncture, incinerate, crush, immerse, fully discharge or expose the batteries supplied by Ijinus to temperatures above the operating temperature range.
- Do not shake the sensor.
- Do not physically modify the sensor.
- Do not clean the device with an aggressive product, particularly Acetone and similar.
- The device contains components that may be damaged or destroyed by electrostatic discharge. Release any electrostatic charge from your body before opening the device and handling it. To do this, touch a grounded metal surface. Ijinus assumes no liability for damage resulting from incorrect or non-compliant use.

3.2. Note for users in Canada

This device complies with Industry Canada's RSS for license-exempt radio equipment.

The operation is authorized subject to the following two conditions: (1) it must not cause interference, and (2) the user of the device must be prepared to accept any radio interference received, even if this interference is likely to compromise the operation of the device.

In accordance with Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may be operated with an antenna of a type and maximum gain (or less) approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada.

To reduce the risk of radio interference to other users, the type of antenna and its gain must be chosen so that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) does not exceed the intensity required to establish satisfactory communication.

This device complies with the RF personal exposure requirements defined by Industry Canada. This device must be installed so as to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from the user, and must not be installed near or used in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

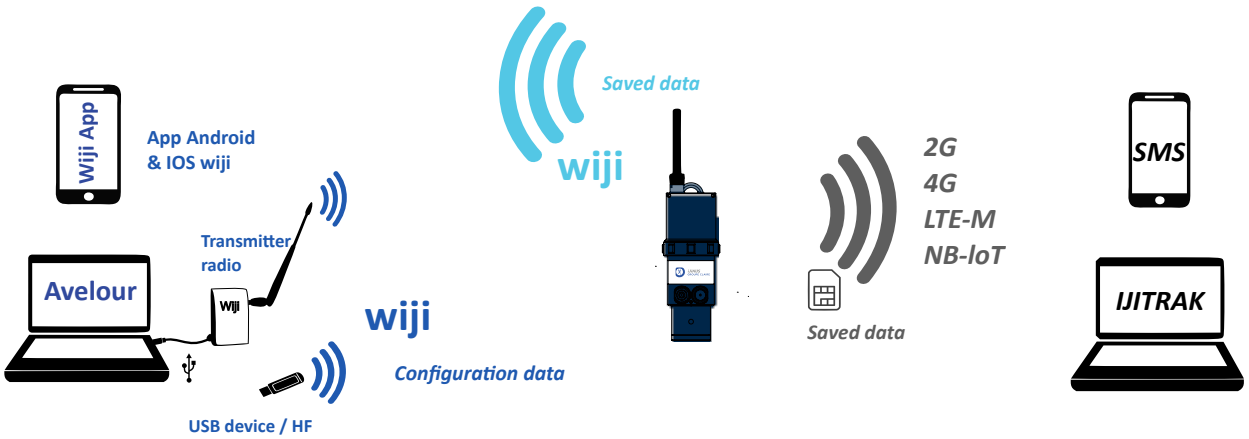
If the antenna is removable (RSS-GEN): This device has been designed to work with the antennas listed below, with a maximum gain of 0 dBi. Antennas not included in this list, or with a gain exceeding 0 dBi, are strictly forbidden for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 Ω. List of acceptable antennae:

- IJINUS
- B0E type

Chapter 4. Product description

4.1. Principle of operation

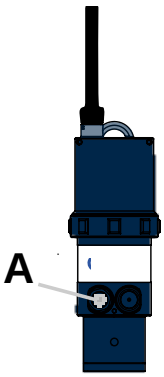
Ijinus loggers are designed to be standalone units powered by a lithium battery. They log data transmitted by the equipment to which they are connected. A mobile programming unit (M0C00001) or a Wiji USB dongle (WIJIKEY-8) can be used to connect to the logger by radio (Wiji protocol), configure it and retrieve data locally. Depending on the logger model, it can be fitted with a modem, enabling data to be transmitted automatically and wirelessly to our Web platform www.ijitrack.com, or to a client server.



4.2. Description

The logger is powered by an internal battery. The logger housing has an IP68 waterproof rating (can be submerged in 10 meters of water for 30 days).

A radio access point, also known as a programming antenna (**A**), must be used to program the logger. This access point can also be used for local, wireless (within a maximum of a few dozen meters between the logger and the access point connected to the USB port of a computer) download of data measured by the built-in sensor, or connected to the logger via the M12 8-pin connector (**B**).



LOG03 data logger

3.6 V 34 Ah non-rechargeable lithium battery

Programming antenna

Remote antenna (optional)

Mounting kit: 2 x mounting plates + 1 x bracket + 4 nuts and bolts

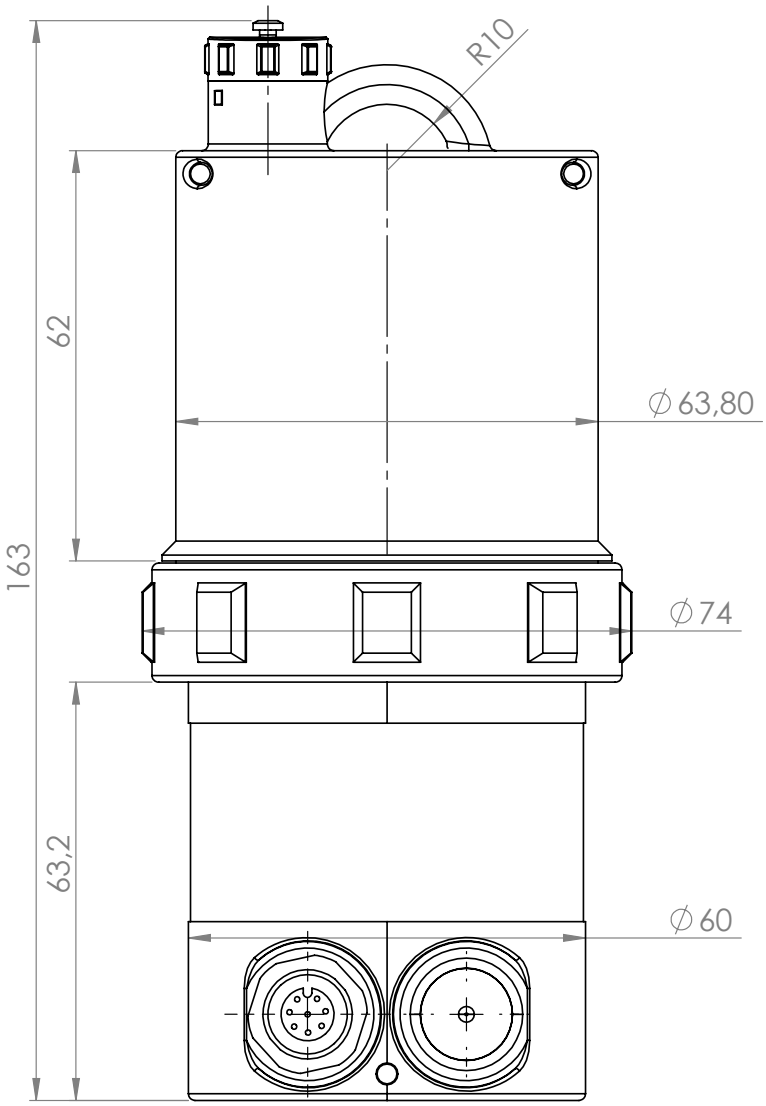
Connection cable (if required)

4.3. Technical specifications

4.3.1. Data logger

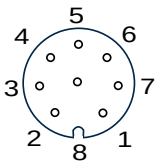
Features	LOG03V4-82-LTE (868MHz) - LOG03V4-92-LTE (915MHz)	
Storage capacity	500,000 measurements	
Concentrator	Yes	
Inputs	• 1 power input (5V - 30V) • 2 analog inputs (4-20 mA)	• 2 Digital inputs (Contact or 100 Hz metering)
Outputs	• 1 power supply output (5V - 18V on internal battery) or Vin switch	• 1 Open drain output
Communication	• HF radio (868 or 915 MHz) • 2G / LTE M / NB IoT (via FTPS, HTTPS, COAP or MQTTS protocols)	• LoRaWAN: Europe 863-870 MHz (SF12 for RX2) LoRaWAN Specification 1.0.2
Radio range	100 meters in open field (Wiji protocol)	
Radio hub function	Yes	
Radio / mobile antenna	• Internal or external radio	• Internal or external mobile
Temperature range	-20 to 70°C	
Sensor material	PA12	
Ingress protection	IP68: 1 bar for 1 month (only if using Ijinus mounting kit; PN: H0T00053 or H0T00060)	
Power	Lithium battery: 3.6 V - 34 Ah	
Configuration	Wireless programming kit (PN: M0C00001) with AVELOUR software, cable and antenna	
Certification **Atex zone 2**	II 3G Ex ic ec IIB T4 Gc Ambient temp: -20 °C to 60 °C	Certification:

4.3.2. Dimensions

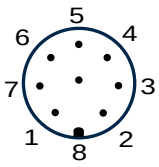


4.3.3. M12 8-pin connector

Wiring



Female



Male

Cable color	White	Brown	Green	Yellow	Grey	Pink	Blue	Red
8-pin connector: No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name	Vin	GND	Vout	Input	Input	Input	Input	Output Open-Drain
Features	(5V to 30V)	Ground	5V to 18V * (internal battery) or Switch Vout = Vin	Current 1	Current 2	On/Off 1 / Metering 1 100 MHz	On/Off 2 / Metering 2 100 MHz	Contact Grounding
Type	Power supply input		Power supply output	4 - 20 mA	4 - 20 mA	Digital	Digital	Open drain (1A/30V)

* Maximum 1.8 W on V_{out} if the connected sensor is powered by the internal battery (voltage adjustable via software).

Chapter 5. Commissioning

If the logger does not have a communication PCB, there is no need to open the housing as the internal battery is already connected to the PCB. The logger is therefore operational immediately.

Ijinus loggers do not require activation, as they listen for a radio connection request from a radio access point or another logger every 10 seconds.

If the logger has a communication PCB (LTE option, for example), then the SIM card must be inserted in its holder, see paragraph *Inserting the SIM card*.

5.1. Inserting the SIM card

Loggers with a communication PCB require a SIM card to operate. The SIM card holder is located on the communication PCB.

5.1.1. Releasing electrical charges

Our sensors and loggers contain components that can be damaged by electrostatic discharge.

It is imperative to release any static electricity from your body before opening the product.

To do so:

- Touch a grounded surface such as an electrical cabinet enclosure

5.1.2. Inserting a SIM card

Avoid leaving the logger open for too long (just a few minutes), because if the desiccant bag absorbs too much moisture, it will no longer be effective and will turn green.

Removing the cover can be difficult due to the gasket. The cover antenna is connected to the circuit board, so to avoid pulling out the circuit board when opening the logger, we strongly advise you to open the logger as follows:

- Partially unscrew the clamping ring (**A**) (approx. 2 turns).
- Pull on the cover until it is partially extracted, secured by the clamping ring.
- Unscrew the clamping ring completely to fully remove the cover.
- Insert the SIM card into the SIM card holder, ensuring that it is inserted with the beveled side to the top right.
- Check the color of the desiccant bags and replace them if they are green.

- Replace the cover as far as it will go, taking care to fit the insertion notch into the coded hole (**B**).

- Retighten the clamping ring (**A**).

Chapter 6. Power supply

6.1. Using a mains power supply

Ijinus loggers can be powered from an external mains supply. The voltage delivered to the logger must be between 8 V and 30 V.

You must use a transformer (e.g. 220 V / 24 V) that is correctly grounded. In the absence of a ground connection, several malfunctions may occur (metering problems, measurement disturbances, etc.) due to disturbances caused by the mains power supply.

- To configure the logger, please refer to paragraph *Power supply configuration*.

6.2. Using a power pack

Two main types of batteries are available from Ijinus:

- Rechargeable lead-acid battery.
- Non-rechargeable lithium battery.

Lead-acid batteries have a voltage of 12 V.

Two types of lithium batteries are available: 10.8 V and 14.4 V.

Do not use a 14.4 V battery on a sensor other than the Nivus Doppler.

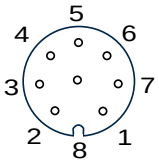
Applying a voltage above 13 V to an Aqualabo sensor will disable the sensor.

- To configure the logger, please refer to paragraph *Power supply configuration*.

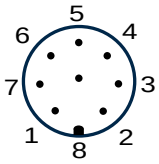
Chapter 7. Connections

7.1. Wiring

Wiring



Female



Male

Cable color	White ○	Brown ●	Green ●	Yellow ●	Grey ●	Pink ●	Blue ●	Red ●
8-pin connector	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Designation	Vin	GND	Vout	Modbus	Modbus	Input	Input	Output
Characteristic	External power supply or battery (5V - 30V)	Ground	Power supply 5V - 18V * (from internal battery) or Switch Vout = Vin	RS485 H	RS485 L	Digital 1 / Metering 1 100 Hz	Digital 2 / Metering 2 100 Hz	Contact Grounding
Type	Power supply input		Power supply output	High	Low	Digital	Digital	Open drain (1A/30V)

* Maximum 1.8 W on V_{out} if the connected sensor is powered by the internal battery (voltage adjustable via software)

7.2. Connect one or more external sensors

The logger has an M12 8-pin socket for connecting different types of sensors or equipment.

To connect a sensor to the logger's M12 8-pin socket:

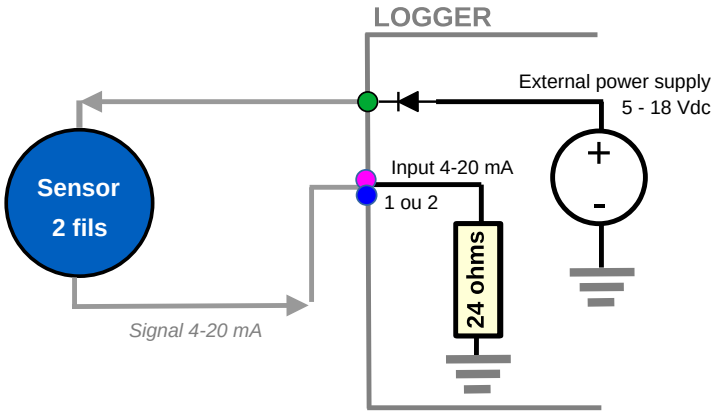
- Remove the protective cap, then screw the sensor onto the connector.

To ensure an IP68 waterproof seal on the connector, ensure that the connector is correctly screwed onto the base unit. To do this, tighten the connector to the base as far as possible, by hand and without tools.

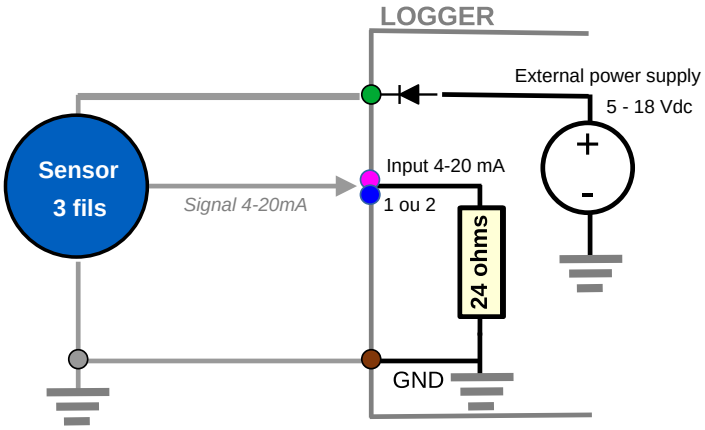
If several sensors are to be connected to the logger, a junction box is available (part no. G0D00050) for IP68 compliant connection (provided all connectors are tightened correctly).

- Connect the male connector of the junction box to the logger base socket, then 3 sockets are then available on the junction box to connect sensors.

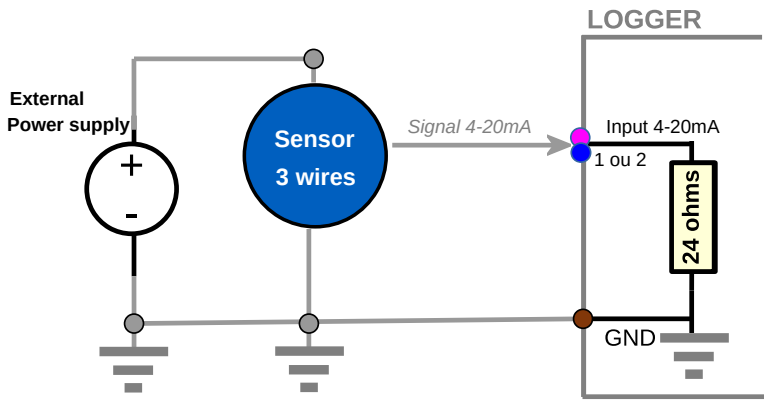
7.3. Connecting a 2 wires sensor



7.4. Connecting a 3 wires sensor



7.5. Connecting a 3 wires sensor with a power supply



Chapter 8. Installation

8.1. Installing a clamp

To fit the Ijinus clamp:

- Position the clamp so that the Ijinus logo is aligned with the logger logo.
- To remove the clamp, insert a screwdriver into the notch (A) and pry the clamp loose.

8.2. Installation with mounting kit

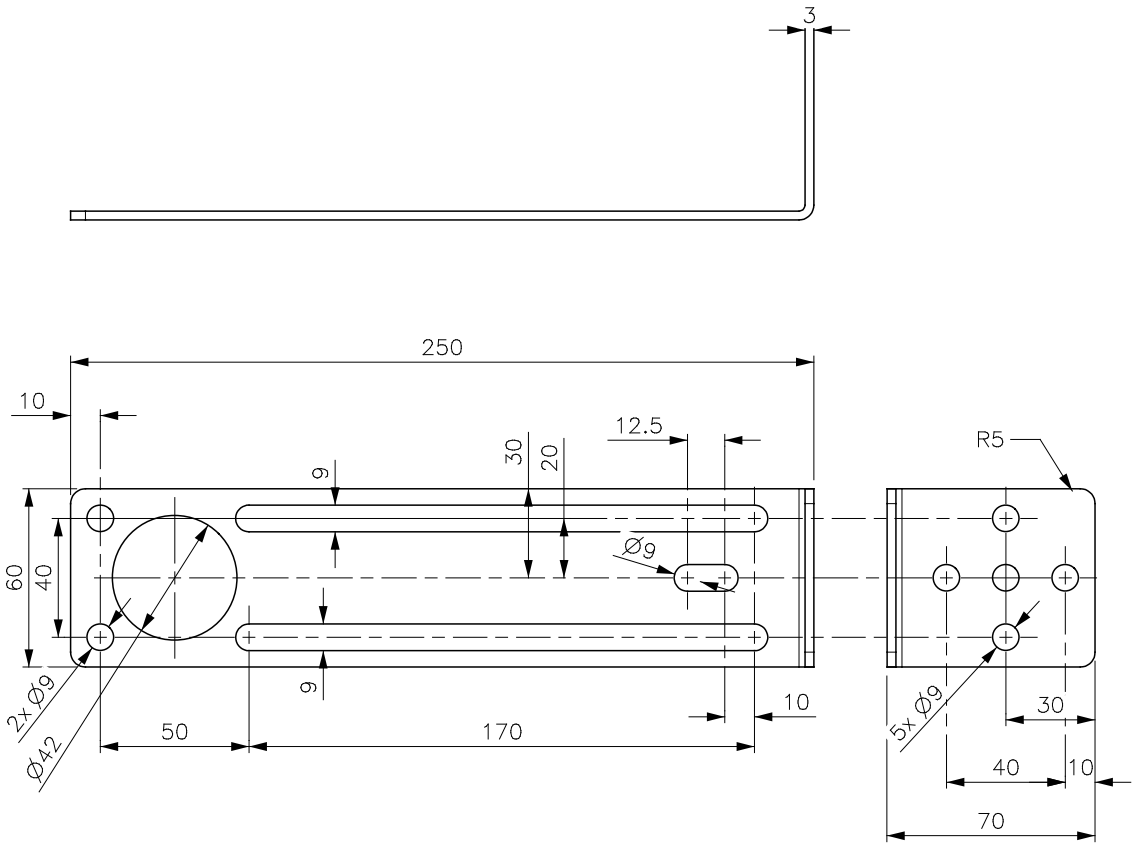
Kit contents: 2 x mounting plates + 1 x bracket + 4 nuts and bolts

Assembled kit version 1

Assembled kit version 2

Example of installation with a mounting plate

Example of installation with two mounting plates



Mounting plate dimensions

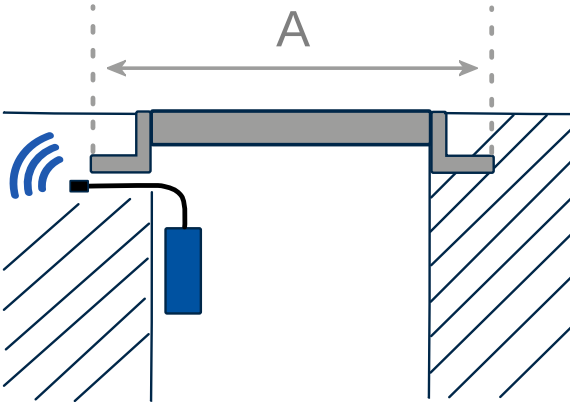
8.2.1. Installing a remote antenna

The use of a remote antenna is useful if the logger is installed in a manhole with a buffer. In this case, connection to the logger may not be possible.

You must use an Ijinus remote antenna. Three lengths are available as standard: 1, 3 or 5m. In exceptional cases, a length of 10m may be proposed.

The antennas are suitable for sewerage network applications with a thick cable and reinforced sealing

- Connect the antenna to the sensor by screwing it **firmly** by hand and all the way to ensure a good seal.
- Identify the best conditions for installing the antenna, particularly the drilling direction for the best communication quality. A positioning and data transmission test is available in the Avelour software. You must do this test before and after installation (cover closed in the case of a manhole).
- Drill so that the antenna is outside the base area.



- Test positioning and data transmission using the Avelour software. This test should be carried out before and after installation (closed plug in the case of a manhole).

Drilling into the manhole

Inserting antenna under the base

Chapter 9. Configuration on Avelour

9.1. Equipment required

- Avelour software version 7.1 or later.
- A Wiji radio antenna in “long range” or “USB device” format.

9.2. Installing the Avelour software

The Avelour software can be downloaded from the Ijinus website (www.ijinus.com) in the “Download” section.

- To install it in the background, open the Avelour software via the command line interface using space + /S after its name.

Example: `Setup_Avelour_7.1.2-Signed.exe /S`

9.3. Connecting to a logger

- Connect the Wiji radio access point and its antenna (or the Wiji USB device) to your computer’s USB port.

  If the Wiji USB device is not detected:

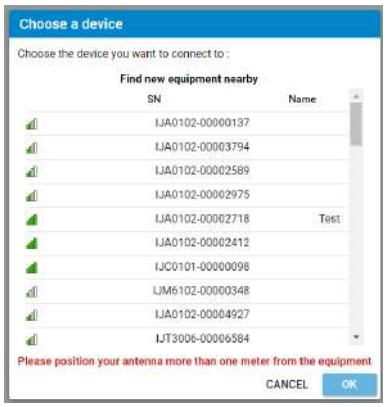
  - Remove the USB device from the port, reboot the PC and reinsert the device.
  - If the device is still not detected, remove it and reinstall the drivers.

    `C:\Program Files (x86)\Ijinus\Avelour_7.1.2\Driver`

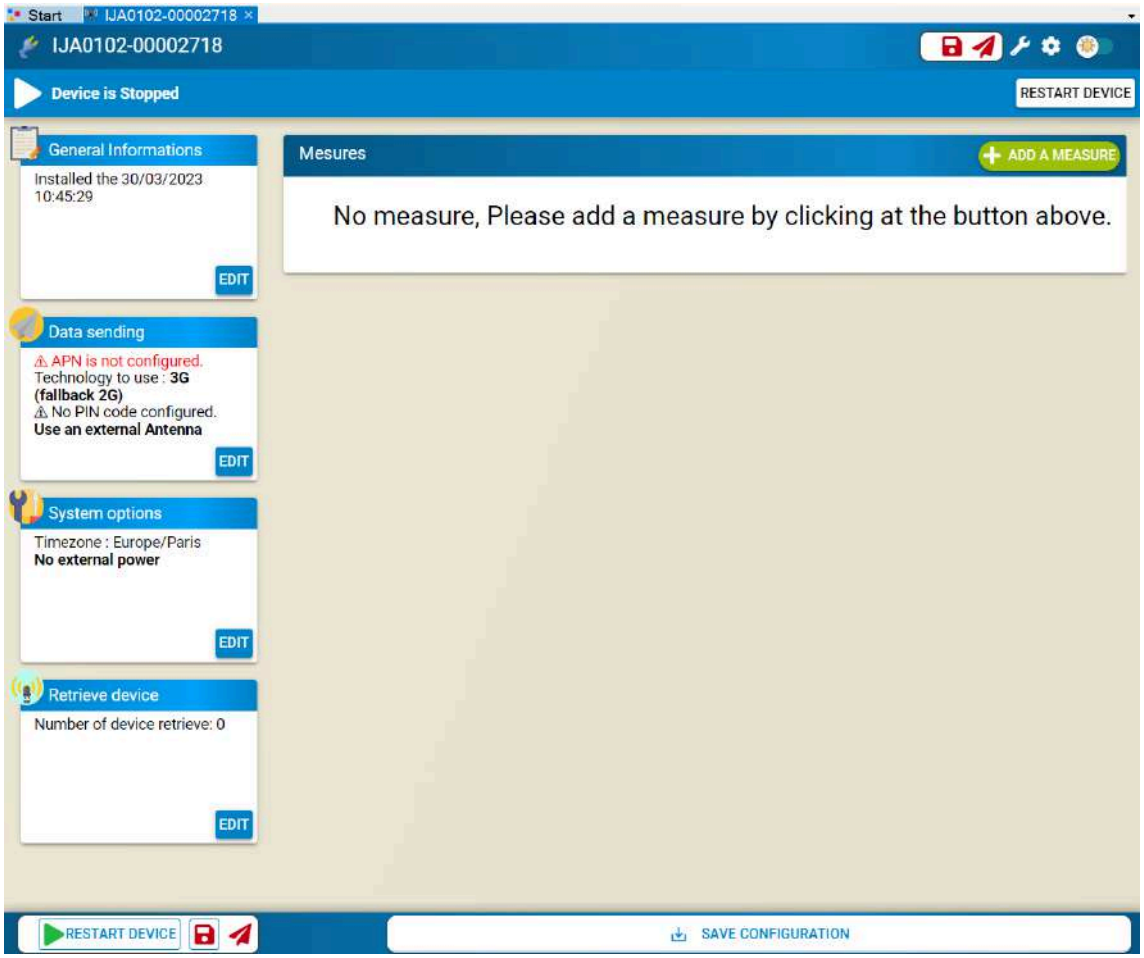
  - Restart the PC and reinsert the USB device.
- Position your Wiji antenna at least one meter from the logger.
- Open the Avelour software.
- Open the logger selection window by clicking on “Connect to a wireless device”.

- Select the logger identified by its serial number (refer to its nameplate) and click “OK”.

Location of serial number



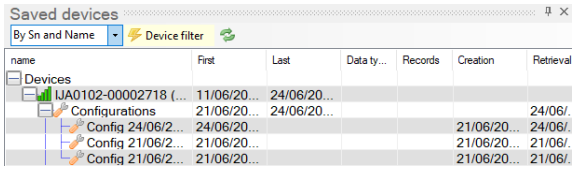
-> The logger configuration window opens.



Configuration window for logger S/N: IJA0102-00002718

-> A configuration file is automatically created.

-> A folder is created in the following directory: `C:\ProgramData\Ijinus\Avelour_Main_7.1.2\SavedSensors\IJA0102-00002718`



Configuration file in the saved data browser.

9.4. Protect the logger using a password

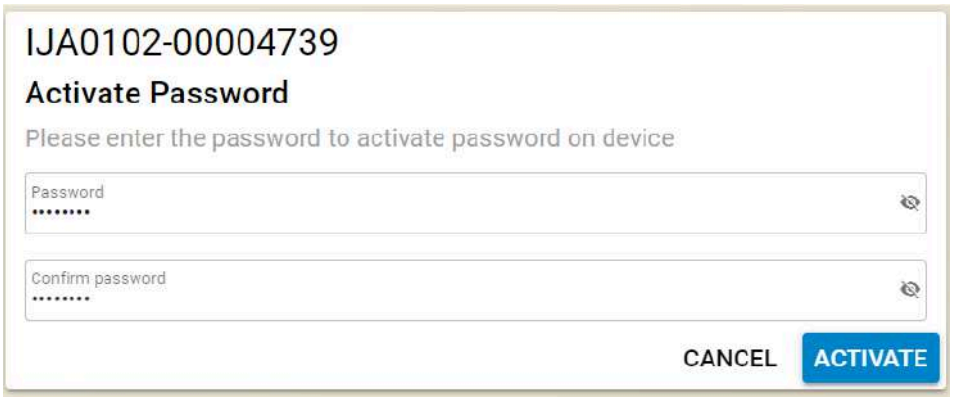
9.4.1. Activation

To activate the protection, the latest firmware version and at least version 7.3 of Avelour must be installed.

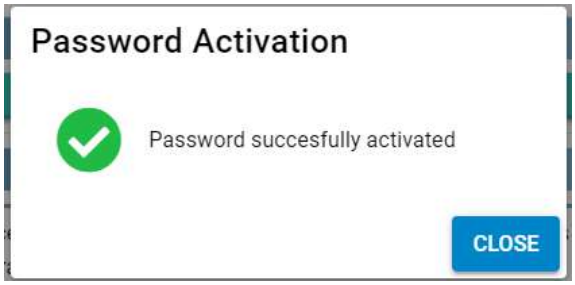
By default, password protection is not active.

To activate it:

- In the system options, click on **Activate** and enter the following password using the required format (see *Password Format* paragraph).



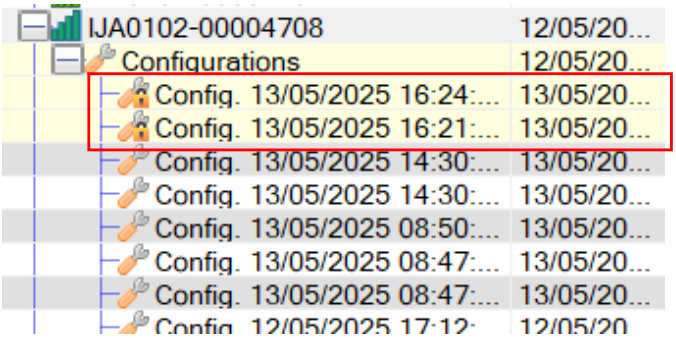
Password input and confirmation window



-> A temporary password is saved in Avelour for the current session and as long as Avelour is not closed, the password is not requested again.

-> After 3 failed attempts, you must redo the connection process from the start.

-> The Password is required to review the configurations that were generated while the password was activated (presence of a padlock).



Password-locked configuration files

9.4.2. Password Format

The rules for the password format are as follows:

- Maximum length of 64 characters.
- All characters are allowed except space.
- Minimum length: 1 character.
- No restrictions on the combination of characters.

9.4.3. Forgotten password

In case of a forgotten password:

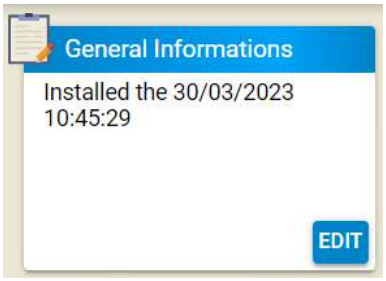
- Manually reset the logger. (see *Manual reset*).

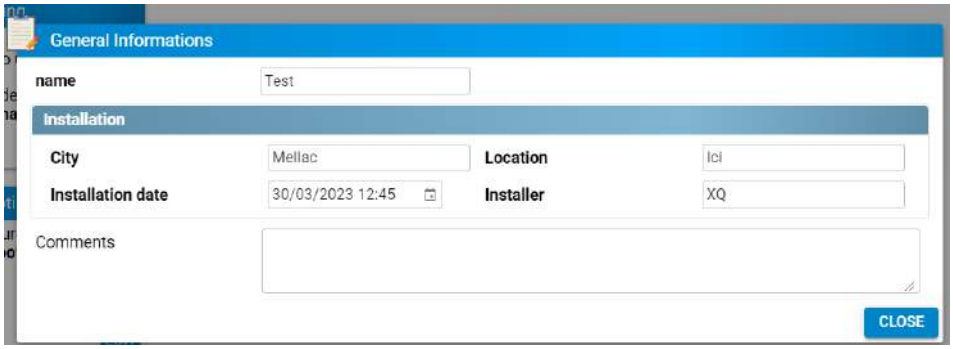
A manual reset deletes all settings and data files stored on the logger.

9.5. General configuration information

Editing the general information parameters allows you to input information concerning the identification of the logger, the measurement point, the date and any comments.

- Click on "Edit" and enter the required information if necessary.





General information editing window

9.6. Configuring a measurement recording

9.6.1. Wired overflow measurement

Principle

An OVERFLOW overflow detector can record the number and duration of overflows and communicate them if physically connected to the logger.

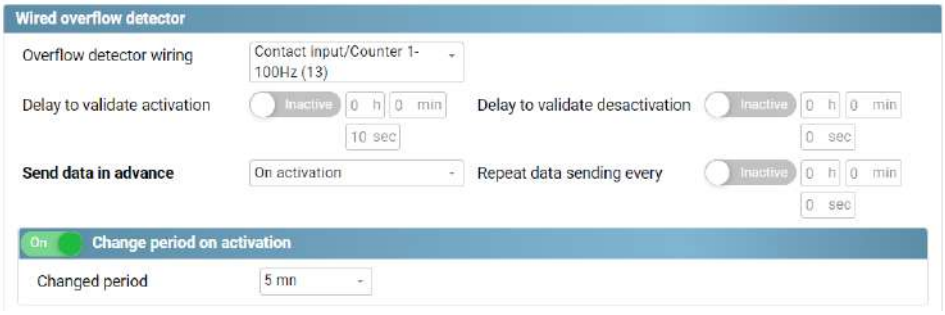
An OVERFLOW overflow detector operates using an air-reference capacitive measurement that consumes very little energy.

The OVERFLOW detector takes into account elements in physical contact with the housing and up to a few centimeters away from it. The detector is highly insensitive to fouling. It is possible to adjust the overflow recording threshold to take account of restrictive external conditions in particularly congested networks.

Configuration

Prerequisites: In Avelour, the Wiji connection to the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger*.

- Click ⊕ to add a measurement configuration and select “Wired overflow”.



First channel settings

Activation / deactivation processing time : A time delay can be set for activation and deactivation of the overflow state.

Anticipate data transmission : Data transmission can be forced to activation, deactivation or both overflow states.

Repeat data sending every : Activates modification of the data transmission cycle.

Cumulate the time spent in overflow all the: Define a recording frequency for cumulative time spent in overflow.

External sensor acceleration on overflow (advanced parameter)

Configuration summary

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

9.6.2. Measurement via DI/CO input

Principle

The Contact/Counter input 1-100 is used to detect the closure of a contact on one of the logger's digital inputs, and to record it with the timestamp of the change of state.

Configuration

Prerequisites: In Avelour, the Wiji connection to the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger*.

- Click to add a measurement configuration and select “DI/CO input”.

Each change of state is time-stamped. Furthermore, the state of the input will be measured every hour by default.

- Click to disable hourly state recording.

A change of state can also be detected and recorded on a second channel.

Fifo memory

By default, when the logger's memory is full, data is deleted in chronological order of recording, from oldest to most recent.

- If Fifo memory is disabled, define a maximum number of timestamps.

Configuration summary

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

Mapping table between DataID, channel & data

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
0	0	State	-	DI 1 status	*_di1.bin

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
0	1	State	-	DI 2 status	*_di2.bin
3	7	Debug (signed integer value)	mAh	Internal battery current consumption	*_diag.bin
6	0	Voltage	V	Instantaneous internal battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	1	Voltage	V	Minimum internal battery voltage reached (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
17	0	GSM signal Power	dBm	GSM signal power	*_diag.bin
19	0	Date	-	POSIX time	Asynchronous data

9.6.3. Recording of bucket toggles

Principle

This configuration allows you to time-stamp each time a bucket tips on a rain gauge connected to the logger.

Numerous tipping bucket rain gauges of different brands can be connected, provided they are equipped with an output signal based on the closure of a "normally open" contact with a minimum duration of 150 ms in the down state each time the buckets are tipped.

Configuration

Prerequisites: In Avelour, the Wiji connection to the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger-parameters.*

- Click to add a measurement configuration and select “Timestamp bucket tips”.

Fifo Memory (Advanced Setting)

By default, when the logger memory is full, data are deleted in chronological order of recording, from oldest to newest.

- Click to display advanced settings.
- If Fifo memory is disabled, change the maximum number of timestamps for the main memory (used for sending data via Internet) and the auxiliary memory (used for sending data via SMS) if necessary.

Configuration summary

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

Recording of bucket toggles

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
3	7	Debug (signed integer value)	mAh	Internal battery current consumption	*_diag.bin

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
6	0	Voltage	V	Instantaneous internal battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	1	Voltage	V	Minimum internal battery voltage reached (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	2	Voltage	V	Instantaneous external battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_extbat.bin
17	0	GSM signal Power	dBm	GSM signal power	*_diag.bin
19	0	Date	-	POSIX time	Asynchronous data
22	0	Counter	-	Recording of bucket toggles	*_toggle.bin

9.6.4. Measurement using the Modbus protocol : Slave mode

Principle

The Modbus protocol can be used to link the logger to a PLC in order to send measured data. In this case, the logger is in "Modbus slave" mode. This option is not available if the Modbus connection is used in slave mode only ("Modbus flowmeter"). This is because the logger has only one Modbus connection, which can be used either as a Modbus master or as a Modbus slave, but it is not possible to use both connections at the same time.

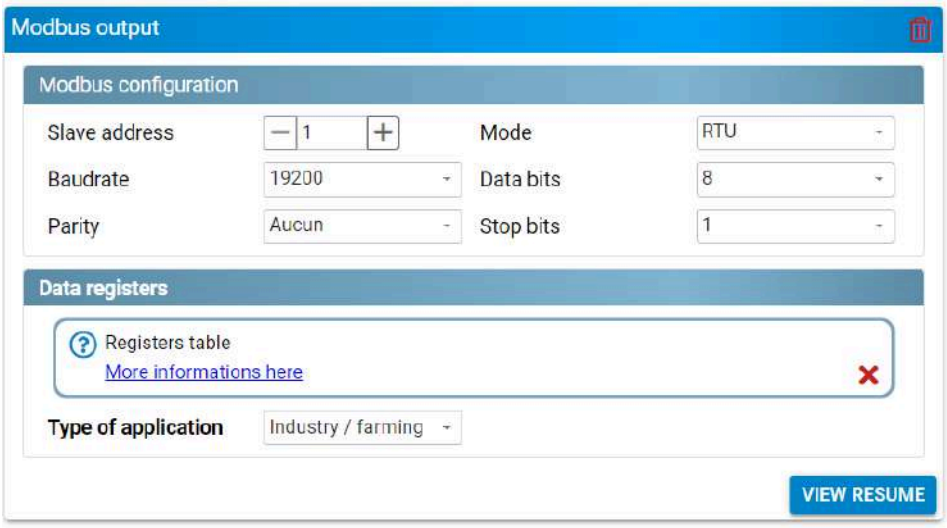
As Modbus communication is based on a notion of requests and responses, it is essential that the logger remains permanently switched on in Modbus slave mode, and consequently the use of an external power supply is necessary. (See *Using a power pack* or *???*.

Settings

Prerequisite: In Avelour, the Wiji connection with the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger*.

- Click on the button to add a configuration measurement and select "Modbus output".

It is essential that these parameters coincide perfectly with the ones expected by the PLC connected to the logger.



Viewing data logs

A document can be displayed by clicking on the "More information here" link. This document, called "Modbus Tables", describes the address, offset, size and encoding (integer, inverted integer, etc.) for each item of data measured by an Ijinus logger.

Depending on the type of application chosen from the drop-down menu shown below, the table applied (and therefore the data encoding) will not be the same. It is therefore essential to use the correct register table to be able to send the desired measurements to the PLC via the Modbus protocol.

Configuration summary

- Click on the "View resume" button to display the summary of the recording configuration.

Depending on the settings selected, the remaining recording time before the memory is full is given as well as an average of the number of sms sent per day.

9.6.5. Cumulative Rainfall

Principle

The purpose of this application is to be able to use a rain gauge connected to an Ijinus logger with a digital input. It is possible to connect many different brands of tipping bucket rain gauges provided that it is equipped with an output signal based on the closure of a "normally open" contact for a minimum duration of 150 ms in low state each time the bucket tips.

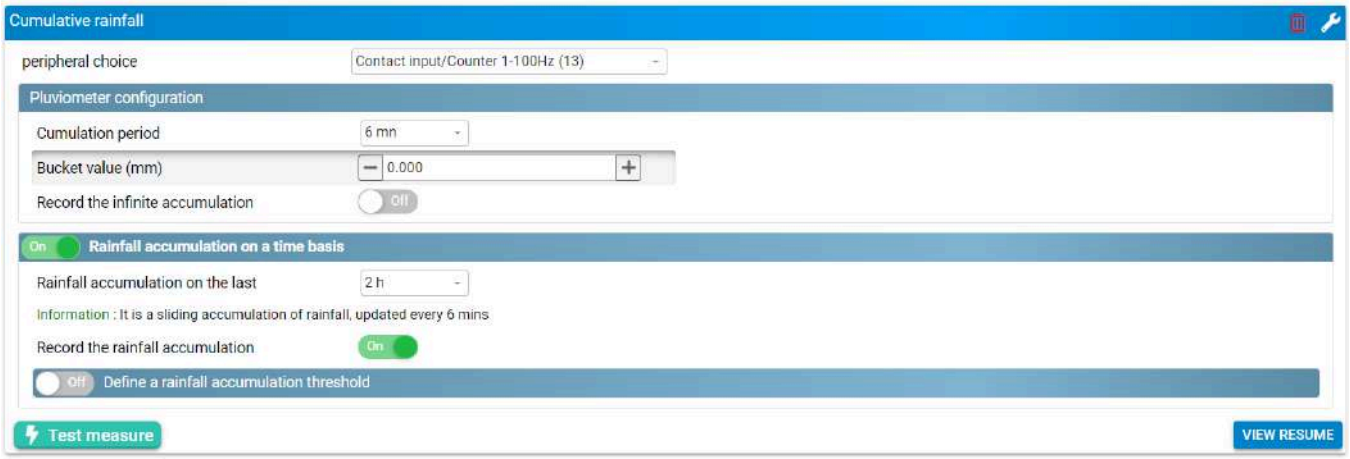
The logger must be connected to the rain gauge to install using the cable provided. The part fitted with a connector must be inserted into the logger connector.

For rain gauges not supplied by Ijinus, refer to the chapter *M12 8-pin connector*.

Configuration

Prerequisites: In Avelour, the Wiji connection to the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger*.

- Click ⊕ to add a measurement configuration and select “Rainfall measurement”.



Peripheral choice

- Define the input path (see *Wiring*).

Rain gauge configuration

Value of the bucket

Depending on the model of rain gauge connected to the logger, the weight of the bucket may be different.

Rain gauge model	Weight of bucket
RG20	0.2 mm
RG25	0.254 mm

Rainfall accumulation on a time basis

- Select the frequency of sliding cumulative rainfall recordings.

Configuration summary

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

Depending on the selected settings, the remaining recording time before the memory is full is shown, as well as an average of the number of SMS text messages sent per day.

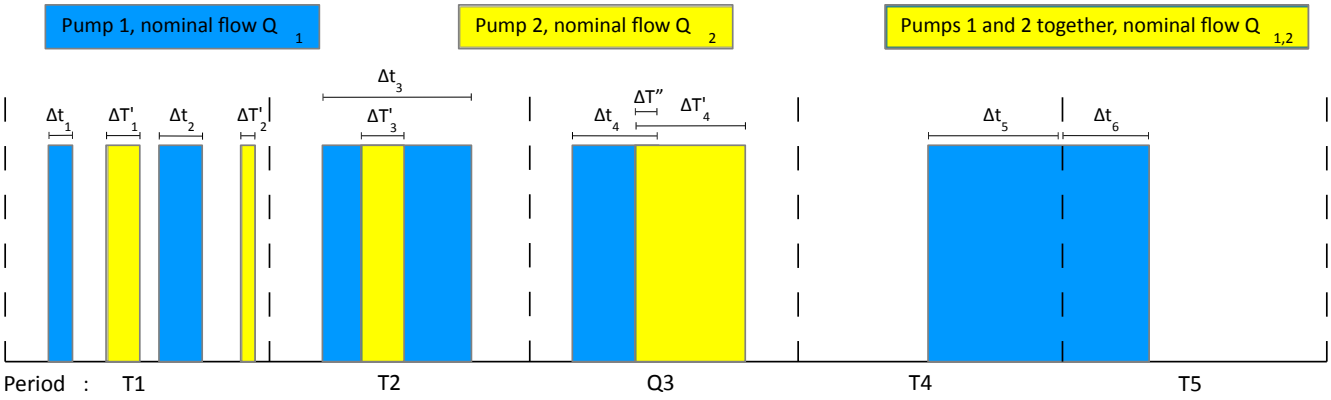
Mapping table between DataID, channel & data

The table below shows the correspondence for the two DI meters between the type of data recorded (volume, flow, pressure, etc.) and the number encoded by the Ijinus logger (datatype). As several identical types of data can be recorded, a channel number is also added to the datatype.

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
0	0	State	-	Threshold event on cumulative precipitation	*_event.bin
3	7	Debug (signed integer value)	mAh	Internal battery current consumption	*_diag.bin
6	0	Voltage	V	Instantaneous internal battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	1	Voltage	V	Minimum internal battery voltage reached (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
17	0	GSM signal Power	dBm	GSM signal power	*_diag.bin
19	0	Date	-	POSIX time	Asynchronous data
22	0	Counter	-	Infinite counting of the number of tray flips	*_rain.bin
35	0	Cumul de pluviométrie	mm	Cumulated total precipitation over the cumulation period	*_rain.bin

9.6.6. Measurement for pump station management

Principle

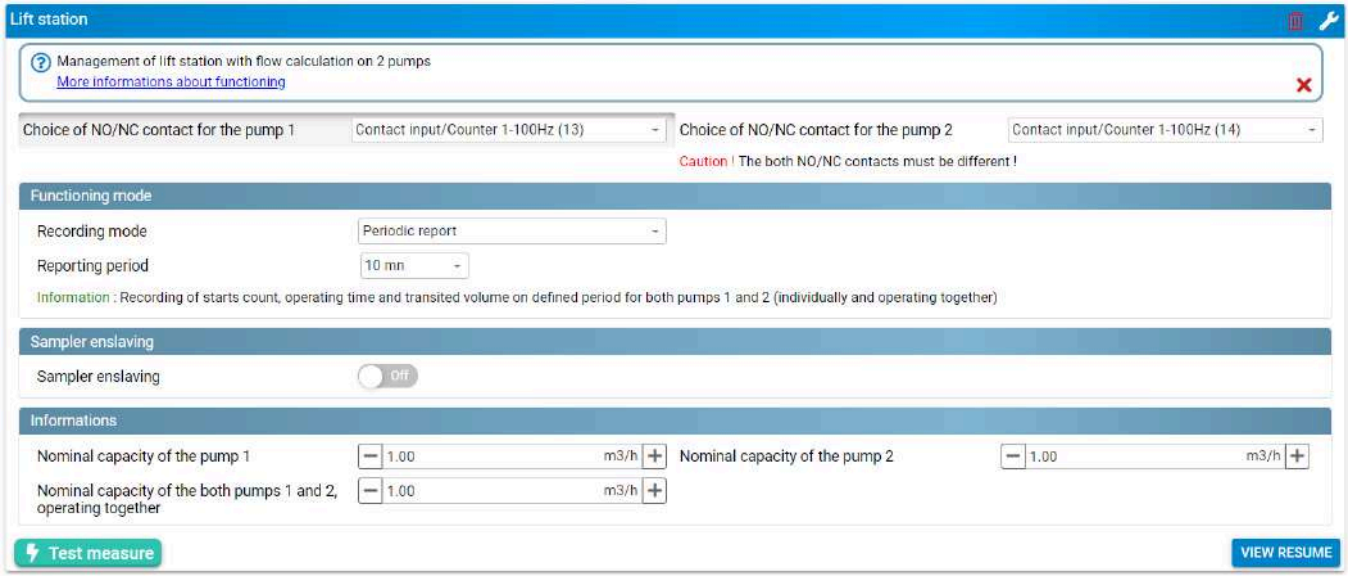


Overview	Number of P1 starts	Number of P2 starts	Number of times P1 and P2 worked together	P1 operating time	P2 operating time	Combined operating time of P1 and P2
Period	'counter[0]'	'counter[1]'	'counter[2]'	'duration[0]' (sec)	'duration[1]' (sec)	'duration[2]' (sec)
T1	2	2	0	$\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2$	$\Delta t'_1 + \Delta t'_2$	0
T2	1	1	1	Δt_3	$\Delta t'_3$	$\Delta t'_3$
T3	1	1	1	Δt_4	$\Delta t'_4$	$\Delta t''$
T4	1	0	0	Δt_5	0	0
T5	0	0	0	Δt_6	0	0

Review	Volume transited at flow rate Q_1 (P1 only)	Volume transited at flow rate Q_2 (P2 only)	Volume transited at flow rate $Q_{1.2}$ (P1 and P2 combined)	Total volume transited through the station
Period	'volume[0]' (m^3)	'volume[1]' (m^3)	'volume[2]' (m^3)	'volume[3]' (m^3)
T1	$(\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2)$. Q1	$(\Delta t'_1 + \Delta t'_2)$. Q_2	0	volume[0] + volume[1] + volume[2]
T2	$(\Delta t_3 + \Delta t'_3)$. Q1	0	$\Delta t'_3$. $Q_{1.2}$	
T3	$(\Delta t_4 + \Delta t'')$. Q1	$(\Delta t'_4 + \Delta t'')$. Q_2	$\Delta t''$. $Q_{1.2}$	
T4	Δt_5Q1	0	0	
T5	Δt_6Q1	0	0	

Configuration

For more information on managing a pump station with flow calculation on two pumps, a .pdf file is available by clicking on "more information about functioning".



Contact selection

The two digital contacts must be different!

Functioning mode

Recording mode

- **Time-stamp pump 1 and 2 starts** : This mode records the date and time of pump 1 and 2 starts.
- **Reporting period** : This mode records the starts count, operating time and volume transited over the defined period for pumps 1 and 2 (individually + operating together).

Sampler enslaving

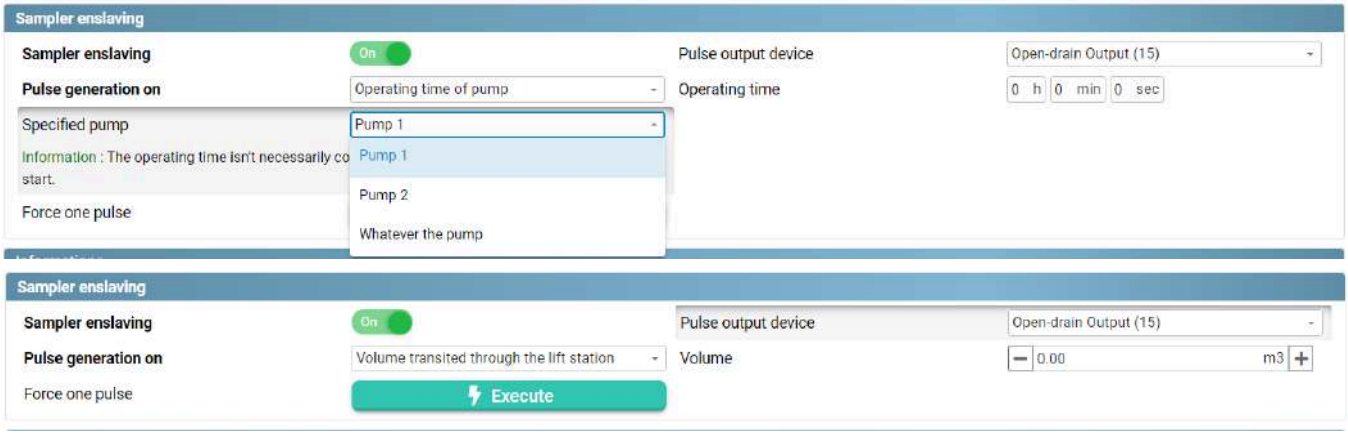
Pulse generation on pump start, pump operating time or volume transited in the pump station

Pulse output device choice of "Open-drain output" or "Direct external supply" voice (see *Wiring* paragraph)

Specified pump : Pump 1, Pump 2 or any pump.

Operating time is not necessarily continuous: it is accumulated each time the pump is activated.

Pulse duration (ms) : 500 ms by default



Information

- Enter nominal flow rates for pump 1, pump 2 and operating together.

Configuration summary

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

Mapping table between DataID, channel & data

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
0	0	State	-	Pump 1 status (0 : off / 1 : running / -1 : unchanged status)	*_pump1.bin, *_pumpDiag.bin
0	1	State	-	Pump 2 status (0 : off / 1 : running / -1 : unchanged status)	*_pump2.bin, *_pumpDiag.bin
3	7	Debug (signed integer value)	mAh	Internal battery current consumption	*_diag.bin
6	0	Voltage	V	Instantaneous internal battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	1	Voltage	V	Minimum internal battery voltage reached (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin

DataId	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
17	0	GSM signal Power	dBm	GSM signal power	*_diag.bin
19	0	Date	-	POSIX time	Asynchronous data
22	0	Counter	-	Number of starts of pump 1 for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
22	1	Counter	-	Number of starts of pump 2 for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
22	2	Counter	-	Number of times pumps 1 and 2 operated together during the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
39	0	Volume	m³	Volume that has passed through pump 1 only for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
39	1	Volume	m³	Volume that has passed through pump 2 only for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
39	2	Volume	m³	Volume that has passed through pumps 1 and 2 operating together for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
39	3	Volume	m³	Volume that passed through the station during the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
40	0	Duration	s	Operating time of pump 1 for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
40	1	Duration	s	Operating time of pump 2 for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin
40	2	Duration	s	Operating time of pump 1 and 2 together for the defined period	*_pumpReport.bin

9.6.7. Measurement with a 4-20 mA piezoresistive sensor + external speed sensor

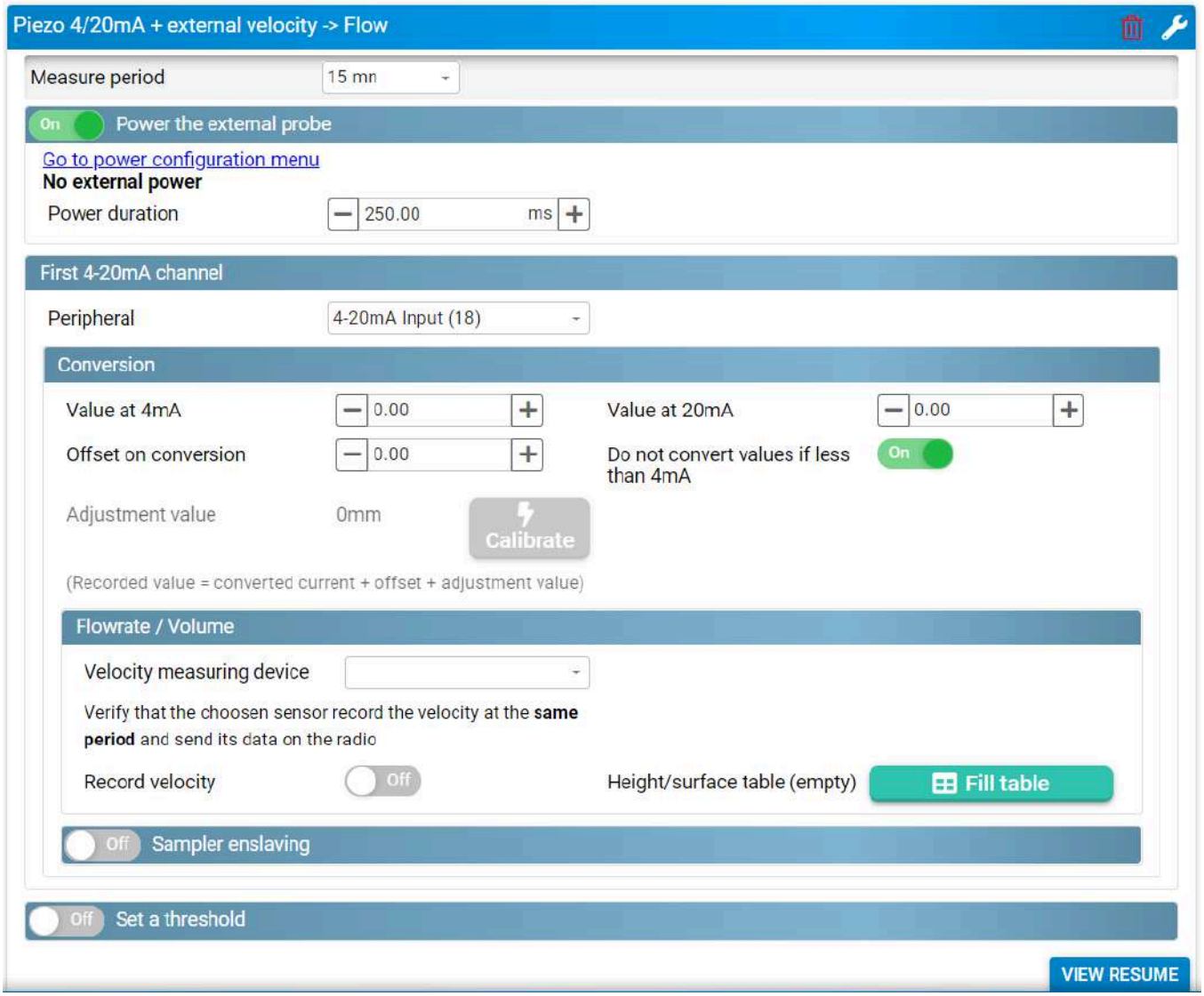
Principle

This measure is used to configure data retrieval from a piezoresistive sensor to a data logger via a 4-20 mA signal.

Configuration

Prerequisites: In Avelour, the Wiji connection to the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger*.

- Click ⊕ to add a measurement configuration and select "Piezo 4-20mA + external velocity -> flow".



Measure period

- From the list, select a length of time between each measurement. In the example above, a measurement will be taken every 15 minutes.

External sensor power supply

By default, sensor power supply is activated . If the sensor is already powered by a source other than the logger, then deactivate.

If the external sensor is powered by the logger, it is possible to use either the internal battery (within the limit of 5 to 18 V and 1.8 Watt maximum) or to connect an external battery between the logger and the sensor. In this case, you need to configure the logger by clicking on the "Go to power management block" link. The configuration of power supply options is described in this document in paragraph *Using a power pack*.

Whether the sensor is powered by the internal battery or via an external battery, it is essential to determine the power supply duration. This is the time during which the sensor will be powered by the logger before measuring the 4-20 mA signal emitted by the external sensor.

- If this time is too short, then the measured 4-20 mA signal will not be good and the measured value may be slightly or even extremely different from that actually expected.
- If the time is too long, the measured 4-20 mA signal will be correct, but the battery life will be reduced due to excessive power consumption.

It is not possible to specify a power supply period, as this can vary from 25 ms for some piezometric sensors to several tens of seconds for some water level sensors. The default value has been set at 250 ms, as this period is used to power the 4-20 mA piezometers sold by Ijinus.

For the inclinometer sold by Ijinus, the minimum power supply period is 500 ms.

First 4-20 mA channel

- Select one of the two 4-20mA inputs for the **Peripheral**.

4-20 mA signal conversion

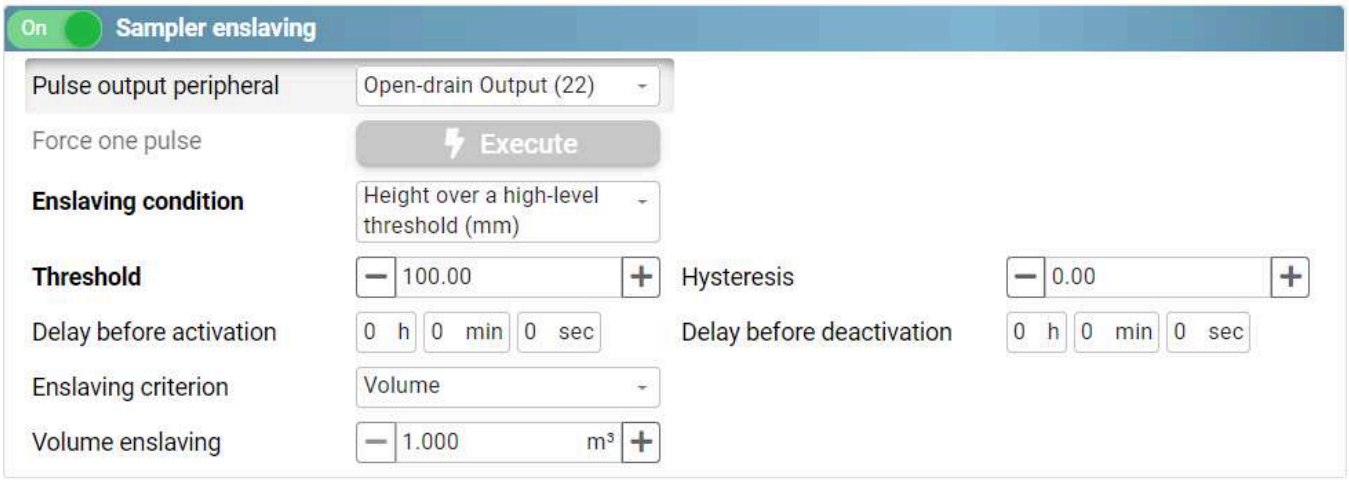
- **Value at 4 mA** : enter the minimum value (usually 0) of the connected sensor.
- **Offset on conversion** : enter an offset if required for the measurement.
- Enter an **adjustment value** to calibrate the connected sensor.
- **Value at 20 mA** : enter the full-scale value of the connected sensor.
- By default, **Do not convert values if less than 4 mA** is activated .

Height / Flow relationship

- Select the **Velocity measuring device** in the list.
- Verify that the choosen sensor record the velocity at the **same period** and send its data on the radio
- Click on the "Enter table" button to enter a height/flow table, so that the logger can transform the 4-20 mA signal into a water height, and then transform the water height into a flow rate.

Make sure you respect the units indicated in the table (mm or m and m³/s or m³/h).

Sampler enslaving



If a height / flow relationship and an "infinite" volume calculation have been entered, then it is possible to activate the transmission of pulses to a sampler connected to an Ijinus logger.

- Select the **pulse output device**.
- Click the button next to the "Force a pulse" line to test the connection between the logger and the sampler. When you click this button, the logger sends a pulse to the Open-Drain output, which must be detected by the connected sampler.
- Select the **slaving condition** : either on a water height or on the flow rate.

If a condition is selected:

- Enter a **threshold** in mm and a **hysteresis** in mm for this condition. The **Hysteresis** parameter defines a value to be subtracted from or added to the threshold for which the condition remains true.

  Example: In the case of an enslaved condition with a height below a high threshold of 100 mm and a hysteresis of 5 mm, the enslaved condition remains active until the height falls below 95 mm again.
- Enter a **delay** to this condition, whether pulses are activated or deactivated.

Two enslaving criteria are possible:

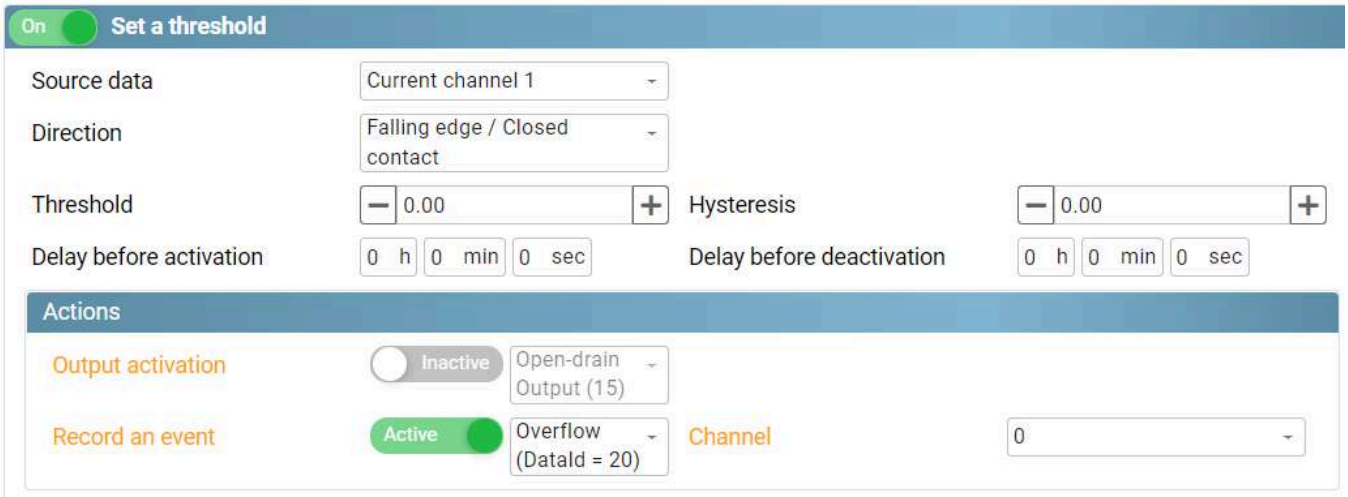
- Slaving to **volume** : This means that, in the example above, a pulse will be sent each time the logger has measured 1 m³ of transited volume.

- Slaving to **time** : This means that as long as the condition is active, a pulse will be sent to the sampler at the defined frequency. The measured flow rate has no effect on the number and frequency of pulses sent.

Between two measurements, the logger is in standby mode and cannot send pulses. At the time of measurement, if the logger calculates a transited volume of 5 m³ for example, then five pulses will be sent in succession. Similarly, if the pulse frequency is set to one minute, but the measurement frequency is only five minutes, no pulses will be sent between two measurements. However, every time the unit is woken and if the slaving condition is still met, five pulses will be sent to the sampler every five minutes.

Define a threshold

- **Source data** : determine whether the threshold is based on channel 1 conversion, channel 1 current or contact input.
- **Direction** : define the direction, either on a "rising edge / contact open" or a "falling edge / contact close". The delay can also be set for activation and/or deactivation.
- Activate the Open-Drain output to close a contact when the threshold is exceeded (normally open operation), or to open the contact when the threshold is exceeded (normally closed).



Actions (Advanced settings)

- Click to display advanced settings.
- Activate the Open drain output to close a contact when the threshold is exceeded (normally open operation), or to open the contact when the threshold is exceeded (normally closed).
- If required, select the recording channel (between 0 and 15) and the logged event ID (20 = overflow or 0 = Boolean).

Fifo Memory (Advanced Setting)

By default, when the logger memory is full, data are deleted in chronological order of recording, from oldest to newest.

- Click to display advanced settings.
- If Fifo memory is disabled, change the maximum number of timestamps for the main memory (used for sending data via Internet) and the auxiliary memory (used for sending data via SMS) if necessary.

Configuration overview

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

Depending on the settings selected, the remaining recording time before the memory is full is given, as well as an average of the number of text messages sent per day.

9.6.8. Measurement via 4-20 mA input

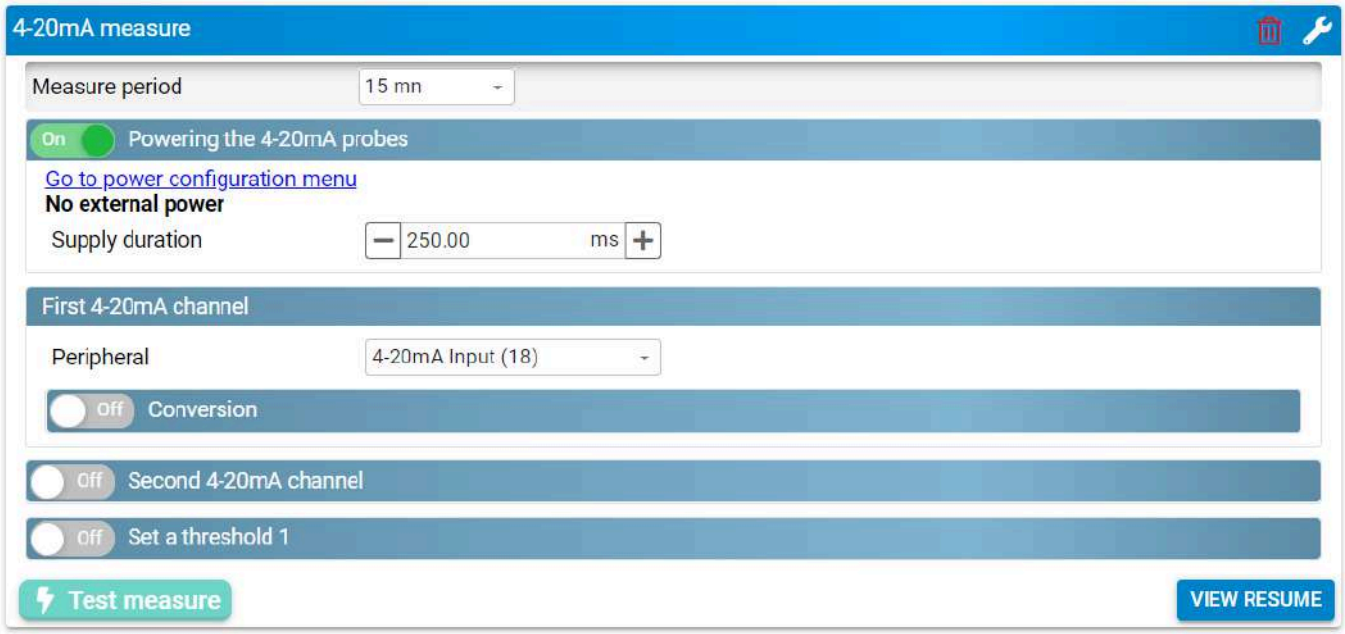
Principle

This measurement is used to configure data retrieval from a sensor connected to a logger via a 4-20 mA signal.

Configuration

Prerequisites: In Avelour, the Wiji connection to the logger must be established, see *Connecting to a logger*.

- Click ⊕ to add a measurement configuration and select "Measurement 4 -20mA".



Measure period

- From the list, select a length of time between each measurement. In the example above, a measurement will be taken every 15 minutes.

External sensor power supply

By default, sensor power supply is activated . If the sensor is already powered by a source other than the logger, then deactivate.

If the external sensor is powered by the logger, it is possible to use either the internal battery (within the limit of 5 to 18 V and 1.8 Watt maximum) or to connect an external battery between the logger and the sensor. In this case, you need to configure the logger by clicking on the "Go to power management block" link. The configuration of power supply options is described in this document in paragraph *Using a power pack*.

Whether the sensor is powered by the internal battery or via an external battery, it is essential to determine the power supply duration. This is the time during which the sensor will be powered by the logger before measuring the 4-20 mA signal emitted by the external sensor.

- If this time is too short, then the measured 4-20 mA signal will not be good and the measured value may be slightly or even extremely different from that actually expected.
- If the time is too long, the measured 4-20 mA signal will be correct, but the battery life will be reduced due to excessive power consumption.

It is not possible to specify a power supply period, as this can vary from 25 ms for some piezometric sensors to several tens of seconds for some water level sensors. The default value has been set at 250 ms, as this period is used to power the 4-20 mA piezometers sold by Ijinus.

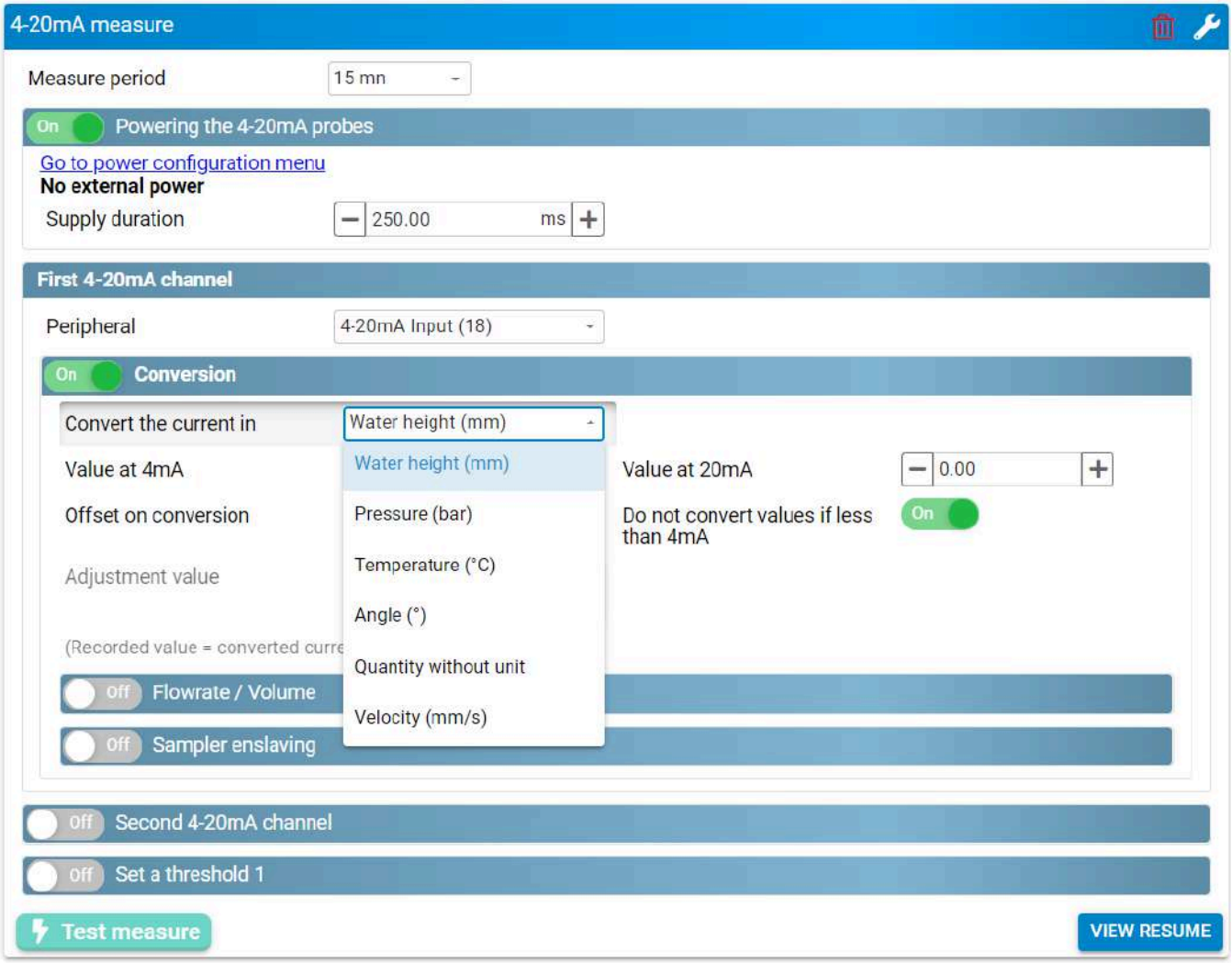
For the inclinometer sold by Ijinus, the minimum power supply period is 500 ms.

First 4-20 mA channel

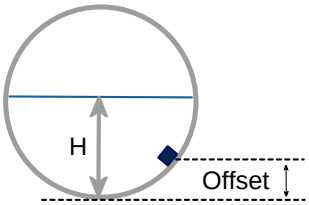
- Select one of the two 4-20mA inputs for the **device used**.

4-20 mA signal conversion

If no conversion is configured, only the value of the 4-20 mA signal will be saved.



- Activate the **Conversion** to convert the 4-20 mA signal into a parameter to be selected from the drop-down menu.
- Select from the list **Convert current into** the physical value of the desired conversion unit.
- **Value at 4 mA** : Enter the minimum value (usually 0) of the connected sensor.
- **Value at 20 mA** : Enter the full-scale value of the connected sensor.
- **Offset on conversion** : Enter conversion offset (offset unit according to selected conversion unit)
- The **do not convert current values below 4 mA** option allows conversion to the indicated value at 4 mA (in the example below: 0 bar) whether the current is measured at 0 mA, 2 mA or 3.99 mA.
- To convert current to height, enter an **adjustment value** to calibrate the connected sensor (height offset, for example).

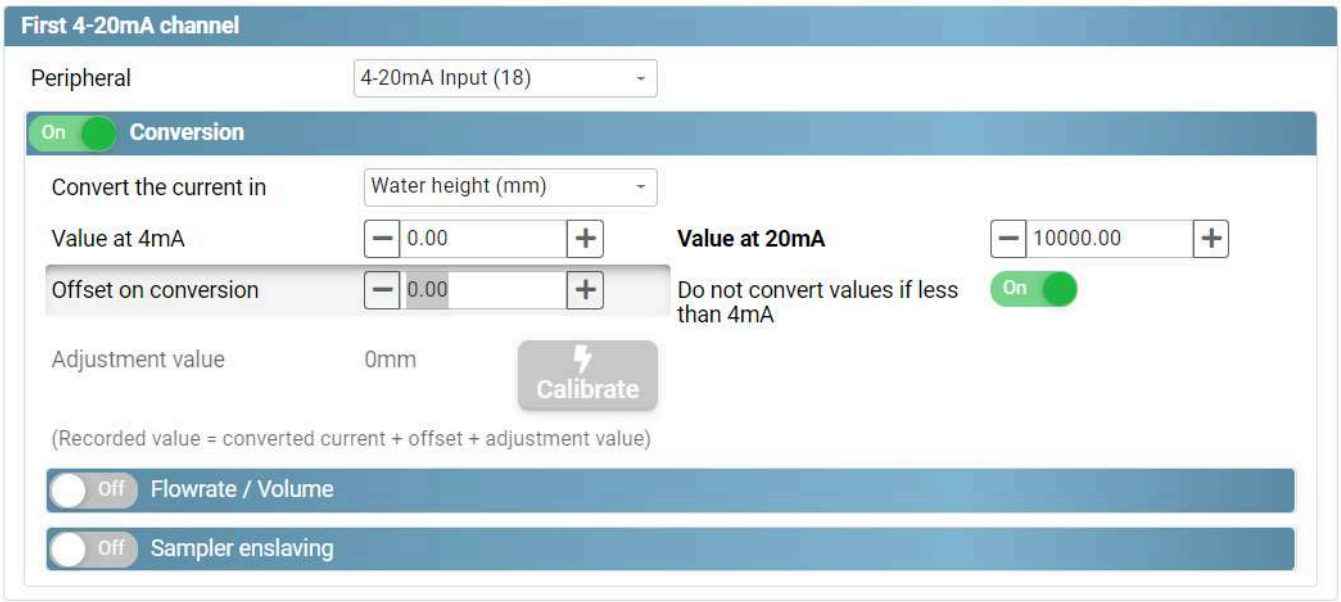


There are two main types of conversion: water height conversion and other types of conversion. In fact, conversion to water height enables flow/volume calculation options, as well as the enslavement of a sampler.

This option is rarely used for drinking water network diagnostics. However, as this is a feature common to all sanitation range data loggers, the possibility of converting the 4-20 mA signal into water height is presented below.

Example of water height conversion

In the example below, the 4-20 mA sensor is a 0-10 m (10,000 mm) range piezometer.



Height / Flow relationship

These options are only available if the 4-20 mA signal is converted to water height.

- Click on the "enter table" button to populate a height/flow table so that the logger can transform the 4-20 mA signal into a water height, and then transform the water height into a flow rate.

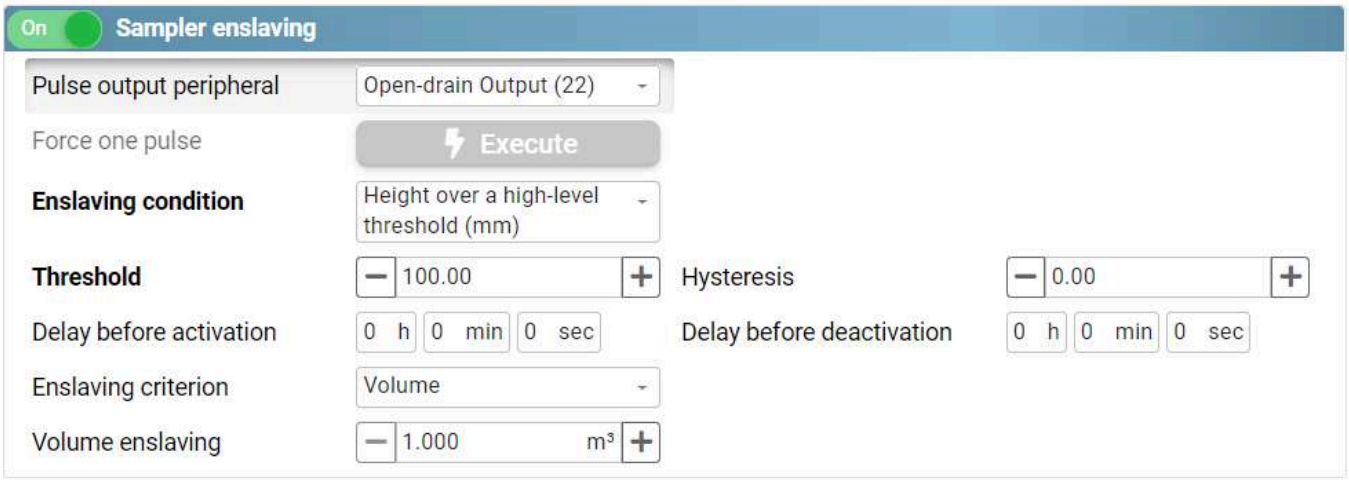
Make sure you respect the units indicated in the table (mm or m and m³/s or m³/h).

- Activate the **cumulative volume** to transform flow rates into transited volume. It is then possible to record a cumulative hourly, daily or monthly volume.

- Activate the **infinite accumulation** if required.

  The "Execute" button resets the infinite accumulation to 0 if necessary.

Sampler enslaving



If a height / flow relationship and an "infinite" volume calculation have been entered, then it is possible to activate the transmission of pulses to a sampler connected to an Ijinus logger.

- Select the **pulse output device**.

- Click the button next to the "Force a pulse" line to test the connection between the logger and the sampler. When you click this button, the logger sends a pulse to the Open-Drain output, which must be detected by the connected sampler.

- Select the **slaving condition** : either on a water height or on the flow rate.

If a condition is selected:

- Enter a **threshold** in mm and a **hysteresis** in mm for this condition. The **Hysteresis** parameter defines a value to be subtracted from or added to the threshold for which the condition remains true.

  Example: In the case of an enslaved condition with a height below a high threshold of 100 mm and a hysteresis of 5 mm, the enslaved condition remains active until the height falls below 95 mm again.

- Enter a **delay** to this condition, whether pulses are activated or deactivated.

Two enslaving criteria are possible:

- Slaving to **volume** : This means that, in the example above, a pulse will be sent each time the logger has measured 1 m³ of transited volume.
- Slaving to **time** : This means that as long as the condition is active, a pulse will be sent to the sampler at the defined frequency. The measured flow rate has no effect on the number and frequency of pulses sent.

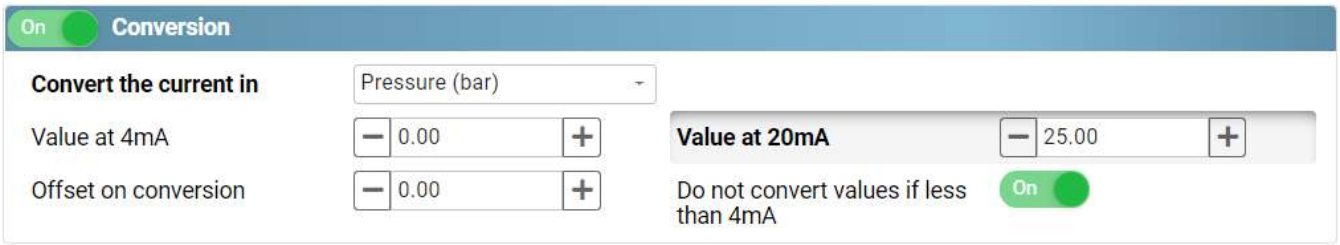
Between two measurements, the logger is in standby mode and cannot send pulses. At the time of measurement, if the logger calculates a transited volume of 5 m³ for example, then five pulses will be sent in succession. Similarly, if the pulse frequency is set to one minute, but the measurement frequency is only five minutes, no pulses will be sent between two measurements. However, every time the unit is woken and if the slaving condition is still met, five pulses will be sent to the sampler every five minutes.

Converting current to pressure, temperature, angle, speed or unitless value

For other types of conversion, the options are the same as for the conversion to bar shown below.

In the example below, the 4-20 mA sensor is a 0-25 bar range sensor. It is possible to adjust the actual measurement to a reference measurement, using the offset on the conversion.

- The **do not convert current values below 4 mA** option allows conversion to the indicated value at 4 mA (in the example below: 0 bar) whether the current is measured at 0 mA, 2 mA or 3.99 mA.



Example of pressure conversion (bar)

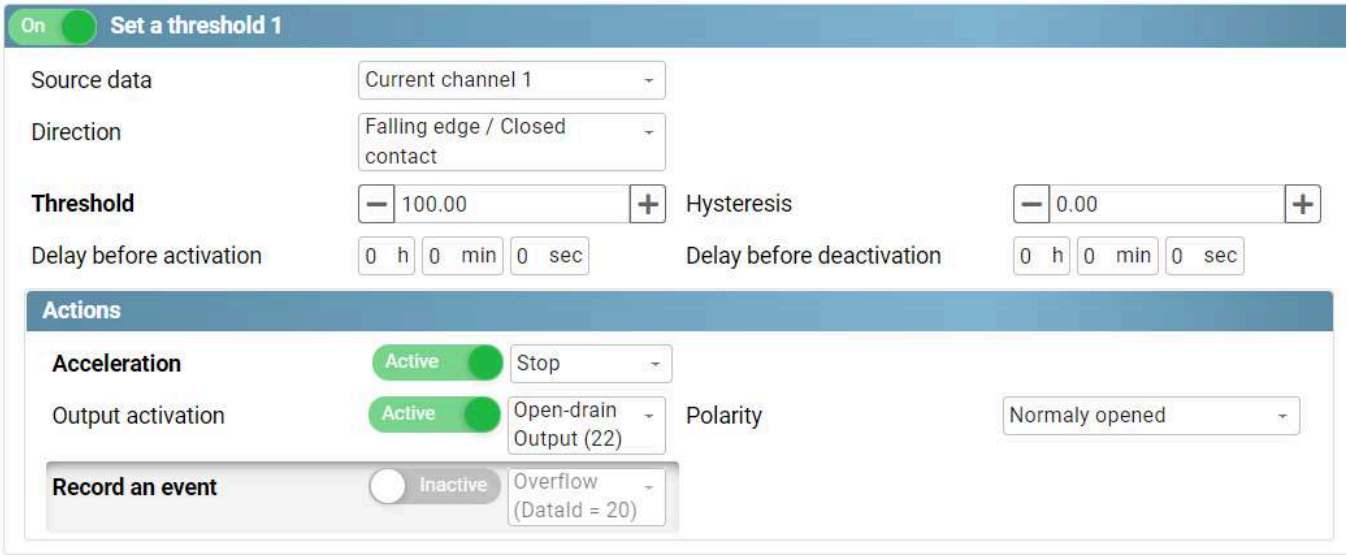
Second 4-20 mA channel

A second 4-20 mA sensor can be added to the logger. The options and possibilities are identical to those already presented (*the section called "First 4-20 mA channel"*) for the first 4-20 mA sensor.

Set threshold 1

In this example, the threshold is based on the conversion of channel 1 to "rising edge" for the direction. The delay can also be set for activation and/or deactivation.

- Activate the**acceleration** and enter the new period to accelerate the period between measurements,
- Activate the Open-Drain output to close a contact when the threshold is exceeded (normally open operation), or to open the contact when the threshold is exceeded (normally closed).



Set threshold 2

It is possible to set a second threshold for which neither the measurement acceleration option nor the option to activate the Open-Drain output is available.

Fifo Memory (Advanced Setting)

By default, when the logger memory is full, data are deleted in chronological order of recording, from oldest to newest.

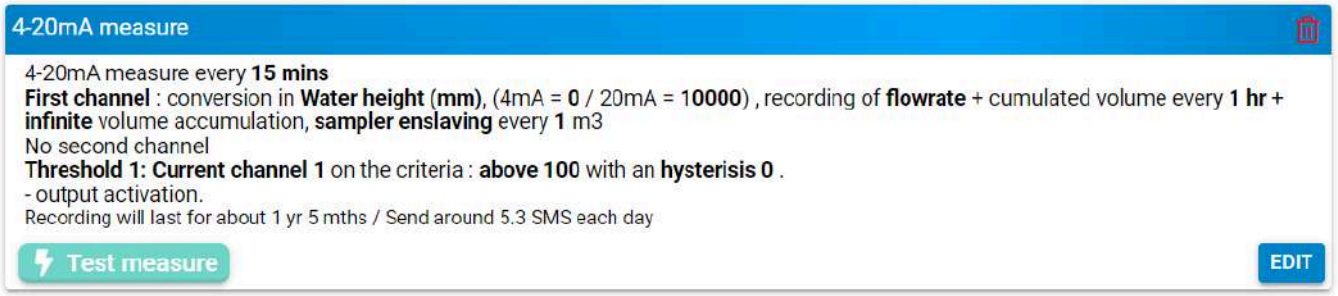
- Click to display advanced settings.
- If Fifo memory is disabled, change the maximum number of timestamps for the main memory (used for sending data via Internet) and the auxiliary memory (used for sending data via SMS) if necessary.

Configuration summary

To view the configuration summary:

- Click SEE OVERVIEW to display a summary of the configuration.

Depending on the settings selected, the remaining recording time before the memory is full is given, as well as an average of the number of text messages sent per day.



Correspondence chart between DataID, channel & data

Data	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
0	0-15	State	-	Threshold event recording - Channel 1	*_event.bin
0	0-15	State	-	Threshold event recording - Channel 2	*_event-2.bin
3	7	Debug (signed integer value)	mAh	Internal battery current consumption	*_diag.bin
4	0	Debug (Real value)	-	Conversion of current into quantity without unit - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
4	1	Debug (Real value)	-	Conversion of current into quantity without unit - Channel 2	*_cu.bin
6	0	Voltage	V	Instantaneous internal battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	1	Voltage	V	Minimum internal battery voltage reached (Res. 0.05 V)	*_diag.bin
6	2	Voltage	V	Instantaneous external battery voltage (Res. 0.05 V)	*_extvolt.bin, *_extbat.bin
10	0	Current	mA	Current signal (Res. 0.01 mA) - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
10	1	Current	mA	Current signal (Res. 0.01 mA) - Channel 2	*_cu.bin
12	0	Measure temperature	°C	Conversion of current into temperature - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
12	1	Measure temperature	°C	Conversion of current into temperature - Channel 2	*_cu.bin
15	0	Material height	mm	Conversion of current into water height - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
15	1	Material height	mm	Conversion of current into water height - Channel 2	*_cu.bin
17	0	GSM signal Power	dBm	GSM signal power	*_diag.bin
19	0	Date	-	POSIX time	Asynchronous data
20	0-15	Overflow	-	Threshold event recording - Channel 1	*_event.bin
20	0-15	Overflow	-	Threshold event recording - Channel 2	*_event-2.bin
24	0	Velocity	mm/s	Conversion of current into velocity - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
24	1	Velocity	mm/s	Conversion of current into velocity - Channel 2	*_cu.bin
34	0	Flow rate	m³/s	Flow rate calculation - Channel 1	*_flow1.bin
34	1	Flow rate	m³/s	Flow rate calculation - Channel 2	*_flow2.bin

Data	Channel	Data displayed	Units	Data Description	Data files
37	0	Pressure	bar	Conversion of current into pressure - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
37	1	Pressure	bar	Conversion of current into pressure - Channel 2	*_cu.bin
39	0	Volume	m³	Cumulated volume over the defined period - Channel 1	*_volcount1.bin
39	1	Volume	m³	Infinite accumulation of volume - Channel 1	*_flow1.bin
39	2	Volume	m³	Cumulated volume over the defined period - Channel 2	*_volcount2.bin
39	3	Volume	m³	Infinite accumulation of volume - Channel 2	*_flow2.bin
44	0	Angle	°	Conversion of current into angle - Channel 1	*_cu.bin
44	1	Angle	°	Conversion of current into angle - Channel 2	*_cu.bin

9.7. Configuring the sending data

9.7.1. Technologies used

Different methods of data transmission are possible, such as SMS messages or Internet communication using FTP(s), HTTP(s) or CoAP protocols. For this, several technologies can be used: 2G, 3G, LTE-M, NB-IoT and MQTT(s).

The use of a communication PCB is possible to transmit data over LoRaWAN.

NB-IoT technology does not allow data to be sent by SMS.

A very important factor in data transmission is the quality of the telephone operator's signal at the location where the logger is installed. Depending on how the logger is installed, signal quality may be degraded, for example if the logger is placed in a manhole closed by a metal cover.

The quality of the signal during data transmission has an impact on the logger's battery life. Indeed, the poorer the signal quality, the higher the energy consumption needed for transmission.

9.7.2. Signal quality: Mobile Signal Strength Value

Signal strength (dBm)	Signal quality
+ 49 dBm	Default value that may indicate a network connection problem
- 70 to -80 dBm	Very good quality
- 80 to -90 dBm	Good quality
- 90 to -100 dBm	Average quality

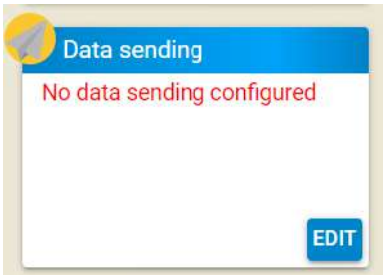
Signal strength (dBm)	Signal quality
- 100 to - 105 dBm	Poor signal quality
+ 113 dBm	No communication possible

9.7.3. Configuring the modem of the communication card

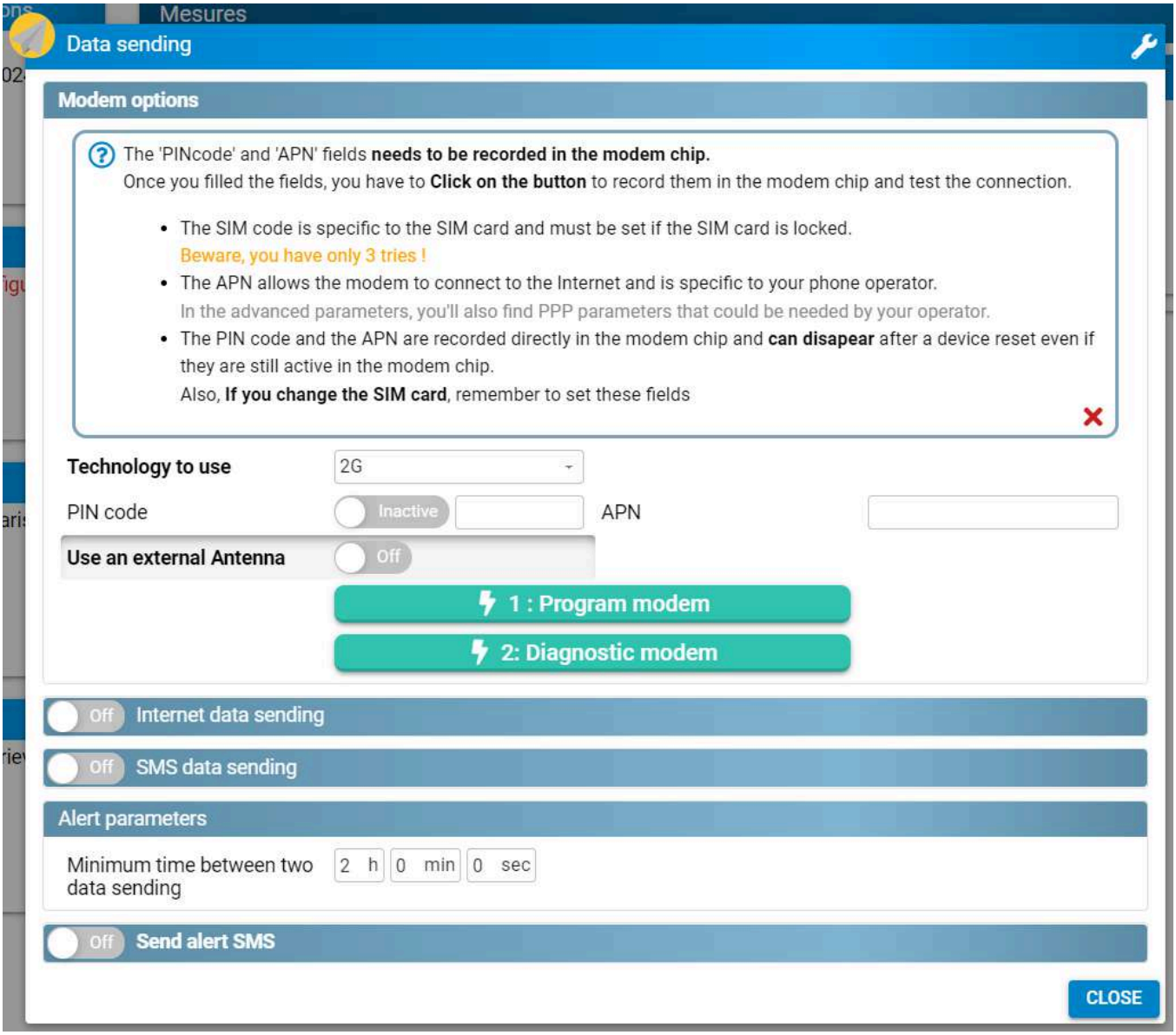
Prerequisites: A SIM card with a “voice” or SMS message package must be inserted into the holder. See paragraph *Inserting a SIM card*parameters.

Before being able to send data by SMS or M2M, you must configure the modem on the communication board.

- In the “Data sending” block, click “EDIT".



-> The data transmission parameter editing window is displayed.



Technology to use

- Choose the technology used.

  This could be 2G, 3G, LTE-M, or NB-IoT technology. For 3G, LTE-M and NB-IoT technologies, you can choose an option where 2G technology will be used as a backup if the selected technology is not available.

The selected technology must be compatible with the SIM card inserted in the logger and with the relay antennas located near the logger.

PIN code

- Enter a value in the field if the SIM card is protected by a PIN code.

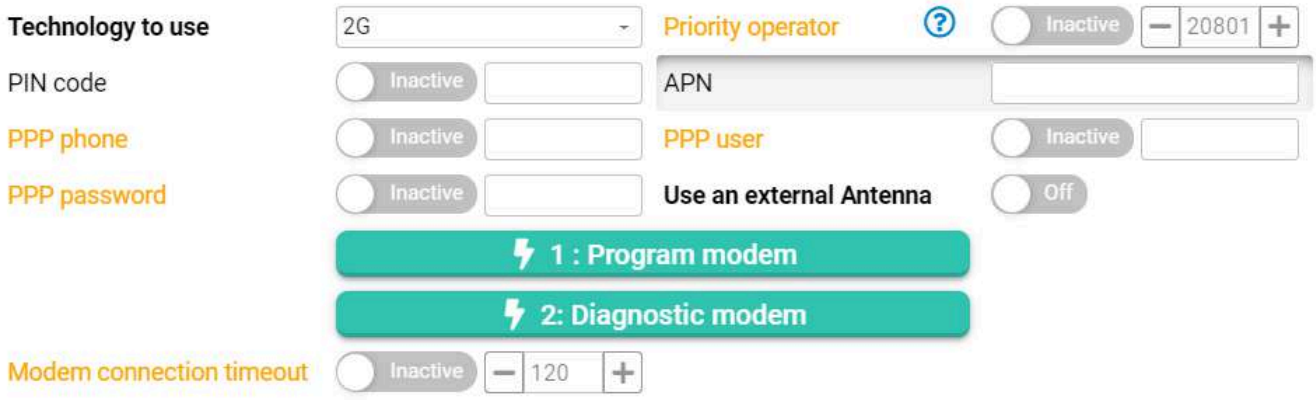
Only 3 attempts are possible before the SIM card is blocked.

APN

- If the data is sent in M2M (by FTP (S) or CoAP), configure the APN of the SIM card. Hover the mouse over the question mark to display a list of the APN of some telephone operators.
- If a private APN with password is used, click on the icon at the top right of the application to switch to advanced settings.

-> New options appear including fields, where necessary, to specify the username (PPP User) and the password (PPP Password).

- Activate the parameter to enter values in empty fields.



Priority operator (Multi-operator SIM)

This feature requires a firmware update (22.1 or later). Refer to paragraph *Firmware update* .

This feature can only be used with a multi-operator SIM card.

In the case of a multi-operator SIM card, each time a data transmission occurs, a search for a connection to one of the available networks is launched randomly. If after 60 seconds, the attempt to connect to a network fails due to lack of signal strength, the SIM card then attempts to connect to another available network and therefore consumes electrical power.

To prevent the SIM card from attempting to connect to a network with excessively low signal strength, you can specify a priority operator network by entering its MCC + MDC code. (20820: Bouygues, 20801: Orange, 20810: SFR).

To define the priority operator, preferably the one with the highest signal strength at the measurement point, it is advisable to test the signal strength of all operators to determine which one to use in priority. To do this:

- Apply measurement conditions.
- Activate “Priority operator” and enter the operator code of the network to test. (20820: Bouygues, 20801: Orange, 20810: SFR)
- Click “Program modem”.

- Click “Diagnostic Modem” and view the signal strength value. Refer to paragraph *Signal quality: Mobile Signal Strength Value* parameters.
- Repeat the procedure for all mobile network operators to determine the optimal operator for the measurement site.

Program modem

When the Modem parameters have been configured:

- Click on the button “1: Program modem”.

You must click the “1: Program modem” button to send data to the modem; simply saving the configuration does not allow you to configure the modem.

-> Programming the modem takes a few minutes. When the configuration is complete, a window opens to indicate the result:

-> If the programming did not occur correctly, a window opens to indicate the problem encountered (SIM card absent, incorrect PIN code, etc.)

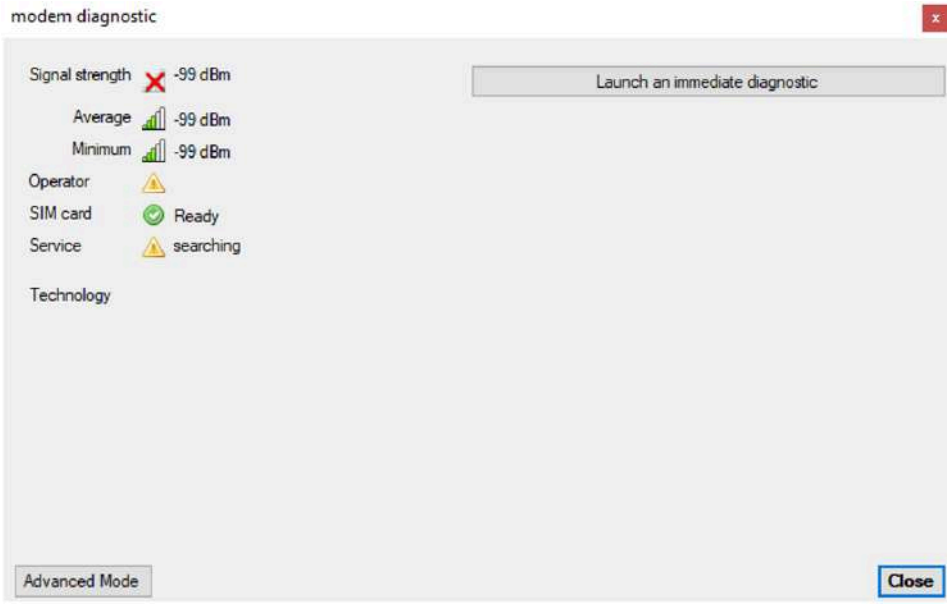
- Each time a parameter is modified (e.g. change of technology), click on the “1: Program modem” button.

9.7.4. Check network quality: Modem diagnostics

After setting up the Modem, you need to make sure that a communication network is available.

- Click the button “2: Modem diagnostic".

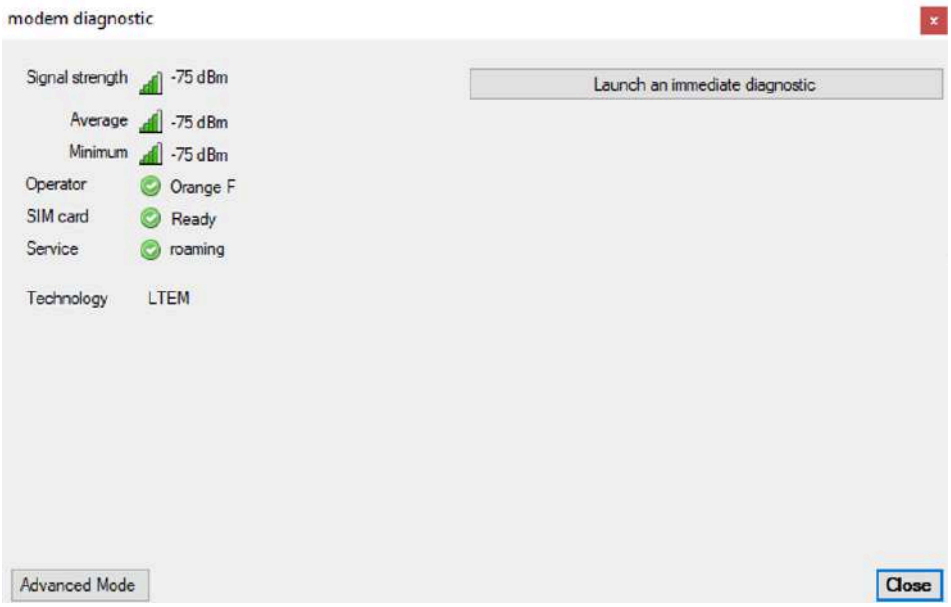
-> the communication PCB boots up and searches for a mobile network signal. A window opens to display the results



"Modem Status" window -

If the result is as shown above, it means that no signal has been located.

- Click the "Launch an immediate diagnostic" button to give the modem more time to detect a network. In less than a minute, a satisfactory result should appear as indicated below:



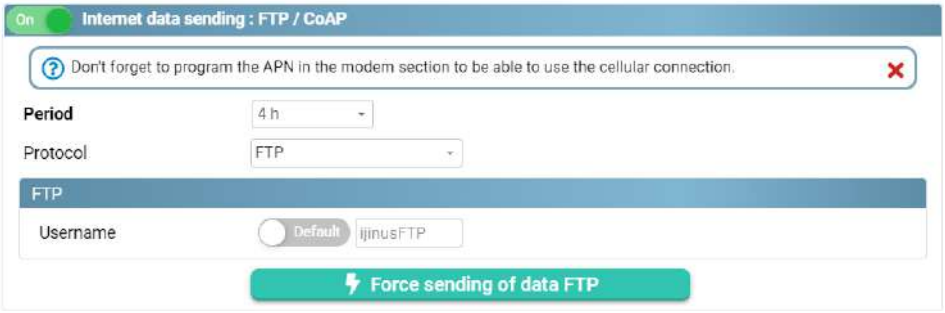
If after 5 minutes of searching the result is not satisfactory, it means that there is a problem with connecting to the network. Several cases are possible:

Problem	Corrective action
No network is available for the selected technology.	• Select another communication technology if the SIM card allows it, then click on the "1: program modem" button
No network is available for the SIM card operator	• Use a multi-carrier SIM card or a SIM card from another carrier
No network is available for any technology.	• Place the external antenna connected to the logger in a location where communication is more favorable. For example, if the antenna was placed in a manhole or facility, move it outside.
SIM card is not activated	• Check with the SIM card provider that it has been activated. ⚠ Pay attention to the scope of validity of the SIM card. Some SIM cards may be limited to certain countries or continents depending on the subscription purchased.

By using the advanced mode, it is possible to perform continuous signal strength measurements over a longer period of time. This option can be used to set the best position of the antenna before drilling a hole in the manhole to offset the antenna from the metal cover.

9.7.5. Data sending in FTP(s)

- Insert a SIM card (with a data package of at least 5 MB per month) into the holder. See paragraph *Inserting the SIM card*.
- When purchasing a SIM card, ask for the operator's APN and PIN code, if available, as this information will be needed.
- Connect the GSM / GPRS antenna to the connector on top of the logger.
- In Avelour, activate **Data sending via Internet: FTP / CoAP**



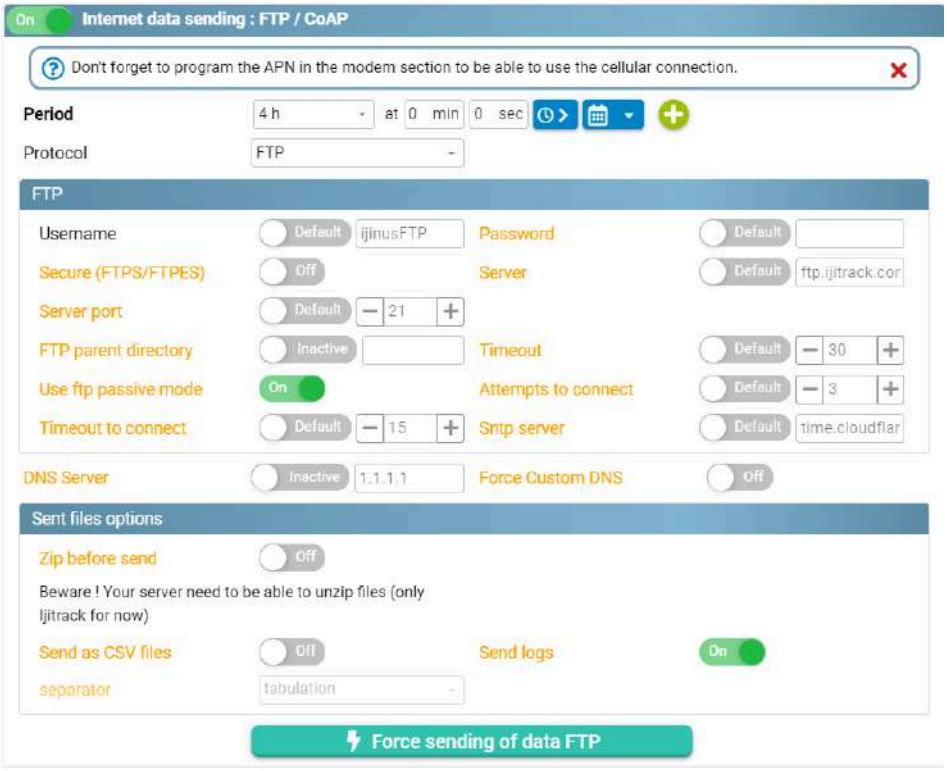
- Select the data **transmission cycle**.

By default, the logger is programmed to send data to Ijitrack. In this case, no modification to the existing configuration is required.

- If you do not have an Ijitrack account, please contact our customer service department.

You will be asked to provide the product number on the logger label and the installation address.

- If data is being sent to a server other than Ijitrack, click on the icon in the top right of the screen to go to advanced settings and display the following parameters:

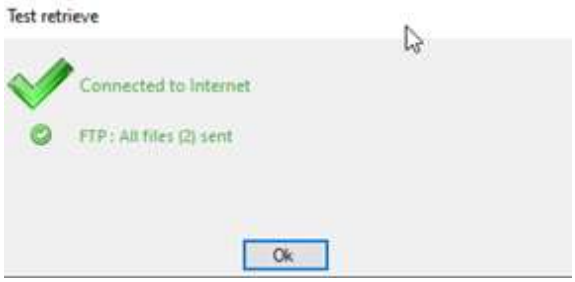


- If necessary, contact the FTP server administrator to obtain the three parameters required to send data to a server:
  - Server name or IP address: "Server"
  - Name of user accessing the server: "Username"

- Password associated with the user: "Password"

- Click on the **FTP data transmission test** button to check that data transmission is working correctly.

-> If data is transmitted, the following window appears:



- After a few minutes, check that the data has arrived on the Ijitrack account or on a different Ijitrack server.

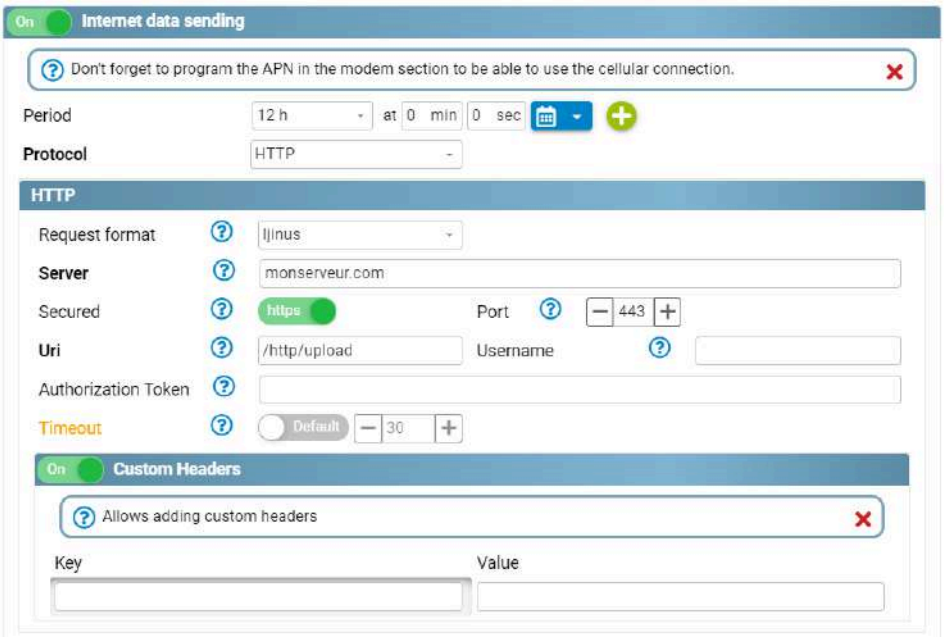
9.7.6. Data sending in Http(s)

Requires firmware version later than or equal to 22.04.

Configuration

Under “Internet data sending”,

- Activate **Internet data sending** and select the HTTP protocol,



Sending data via HTTPS in ijinus format

- **Request format**: Ijinus, Topkapi, Azure IoT Hub.
  - **Ijinus**: Ijinus is a format that allows interoperability with most systems. It is fairly generic and contains all the information you might need. Moreover, custom values can also be added in the header.
  - **Topkapi**: Specific format for compatibility with Topkapi.
  - **Azure IoT Hub**: Format for compatibility with the Azure platform.
- **Server**: Enter the URL of the target server (without http/https). For ijinus, the server is files.ijitrack.com.
- **Port**: Enter the HTTP listening port on the server side.
- **Secure**: HTTP or HTTPS.
- **Uri** : Enter the url of the http request. Not available for ijinus format with files.ijitrack.com server.
- **User name**: With Ijinus format. If needed. It will be included in the body of the request in the user form. It is useful when sending to Ijinus servers.
- **Authentication token**: Enter the authorization token, if required. Will be included in the request body in the Authorization header.

- **Timeout**: Enter an http request timeout in seconds.
- * **Custom headers***: With the Ijinus format. Enables custom headers.
  - **Key**: Enter the header key to be added.
  - **Value**: Enter its value.

Ijinus format

Format of the request sent via a **POST** for the Ijinus format.

POST_Request		
Header	Authorization	58d97_32fb3
	<Key0>	<Value0>
	<Key1>	<Value1>
	<Key2>	<Value2>
	<Key3>	<Value3>
form-data body	tz	Europe/Paris
	user	ijinusHTTP
	sn	IJA0102-12345678
	crc32	1234ABCDE
	file	data.bin

URL

The url will be in the form: [http|https]://

In the example above the url will be: https://myserver.com/http/upload.

Request header

- Authorization: Authentication token, if required.
- Key0: Custom header 0.
- Key1: Custom header 1.
- Key2: Custom header 2.
- Key3: Custom header 3.

Body

The body is in form-data format.

- **tz**: Enter the timezone configured in the sensor.
- **user**: Enter the user (as defined *above*).
- **sn**: Enter the sensor serial number.
- **filepath**: Enter the file path and its name into the sensor.
- **crc32**: Enter the CRC32 of the file.

- **file**: Enter the file in `application/octet-stream`..

Topkapi format

For TOPKAPI communication:

- Enter the server name or IP address and the Authentication Token provided by TOPKAPI.
- For sensor configuration in TOPKAPI, refer to TOPKAPI documentation.

Azure IoT HUb format

For preformatted transmission to Azure IoT Hub.

The uri is preconfigured in the right format: /devices/ $id/messages/events?api-version=2021-04-12

Request header:

Header	
Authorization	58d97-32fb3

The body is in the format "

```
{
    "payload":"base64:sdip<gs5fsd465ggsgs"
}
```

9.7.7. Data sending in MQTT(s)

Principle

MQTT is a client-server messaging protocol using the publish/subscribe architecture.

At the heart of MQTT are MQTT brokers and clients. The Broker is an intermediary between senders and recipients. Its role is to distribute messages to the appropriate recipients. Clients post messages to the broker and other clients subscribe to specific topics to receive messages.

Each message includes a topic and customers subscribe to topics that interest them. The broker maintains a list of subscriptions and uses it to deliver messages to the relevant clients.

A broker can also buffer messages for disconnected clients, ensuring reliable message delivery even under unreliable network conditions. To enable this, MQTT supports three different Quality of Service (QOS) levels for message delivery: 0 (at most once), 1 (at least once), and 2 (exactly once) (HiveMQ).

Message format

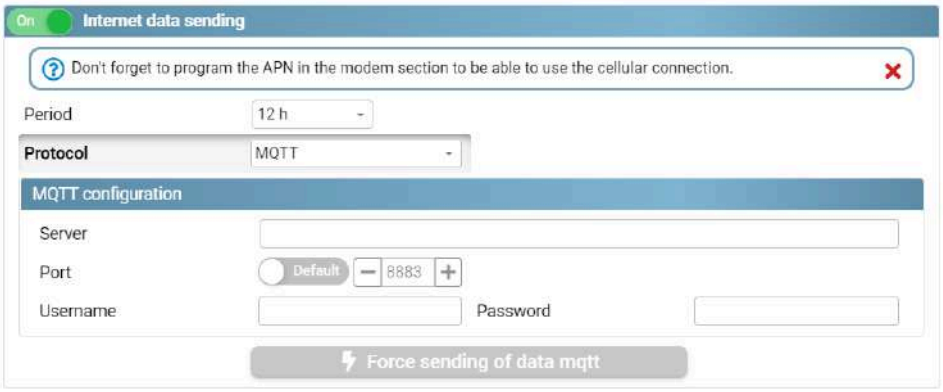
The format of MQTT messages is json (JavaScript Object Notation).

Activation

The logger must be equipped with a modem board with a SIM card.

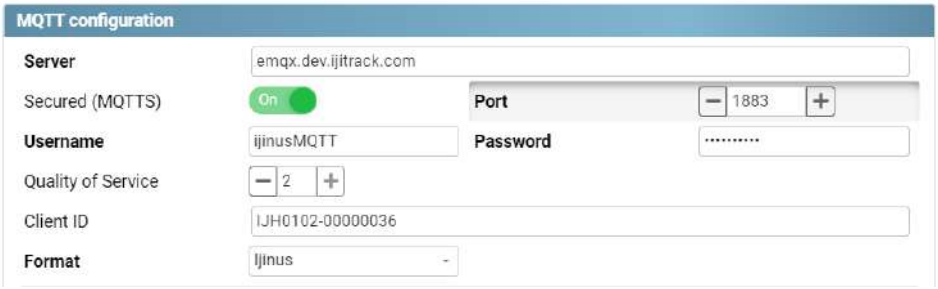
- In Avelour, activate **Internet data sending**

- Set a transmission cycle.
- Select the **MQTT** protocol.



Configuration

- Enter the **Server** identifiers, **Port**, **Username** and **Password**.



Quality of Service (advanced setting)

The MQTT protocol has a quality of service (or QoS) mechanism, which guarantees the delivery of messages to the client in the event of a failure (e.g., connectivity).

- Click on to display the advanced setting **Quality of service** and enter a value of 0, 1, or 2.

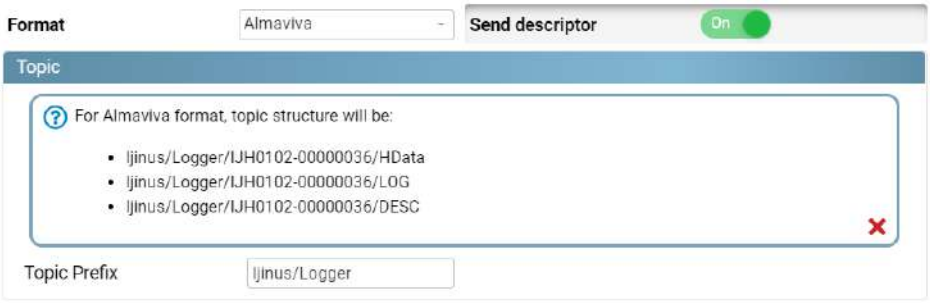
QoS **0**: Lowest quality. The message is only sent once. In the event of a failure, some messages may not be delivered. This quality may be suitable for sending sensor data where occasional data loss would not significantly impact the overall results.

QoS **1**: Quality level where messages are confirmed and resent if necessary. This level of quality of service is typically used in situations where message loss is unacceptable, but message duplication is tolerable. This is suitable for sending command messages to devices, where a missed command can lead to serious consequences, but duplicate commands do not.

QoS **2**: This level enables "exactly once" delivery, where messages are confirmed and resent until they are received exactly once by the subscriber. Quality of Service level 2 is the highest level of quality of service and is generally used in situations where message loss or duplication is completely unacceptable. With QoS 2, the client and broker use a two-step confirmation process, in which the broker stores the message until it has been received and acknowledged by the subscriber. This level of quality of service is typically used for critical messages such as emergency alerts.

Format Almaviva

In the **Almaviva** format, The option **"Send descriptor"** allows to open a new /DESC channel describing the correspondence between the recorded data tracks and the “Var”.



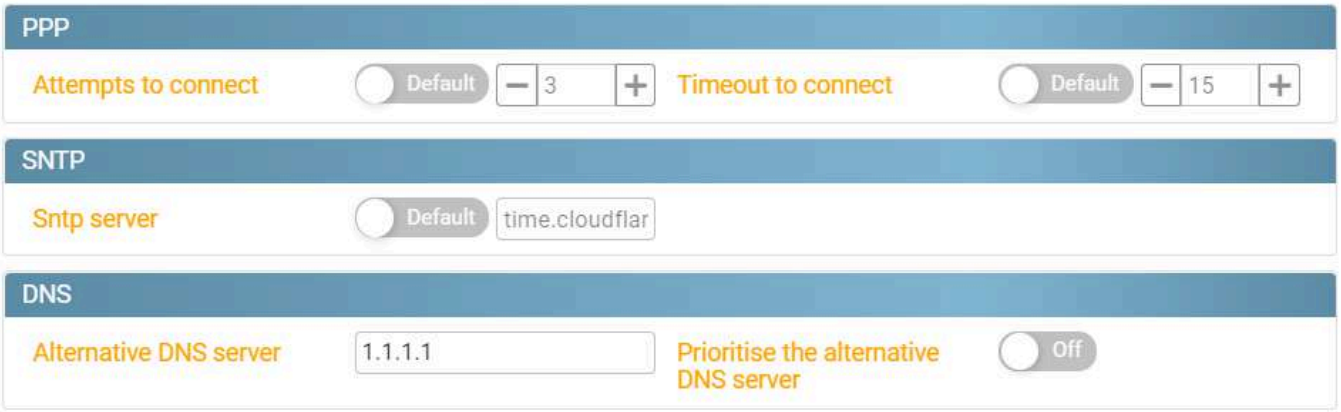
Topic (advanced setting)

The MQTT messaging model is based on topics and subscriptions. Topics are channels where messages are posted and subscribed to. Topics are hierarchical and can contain multiple levels separated by slashes, like a file path.

- Click on to display the advanced setting **Topic** and customize the topic format if needed.

9.7.8. Advanced internet connection settings

In advanced mode , the following parameters are displayed:



PPP

PPP : Point to point Protocol -> Internet transmission protocol that enables a connection to be established between two hosts over a point-to-point link.

SNTP

SNTP : Simple network time protocol -> Protocol used to synchronise the clocks of devices on a data network.

- Activate **Snt server** and enter the server address for synchronisation.

Custom DNS server

Alternative DNS server : If necessary, enter the IP address of the custom DNS server to add it to the list contained on the SIM card.

Prioritise the alternative DNS server : Must be enabled to allow priority use of custom DNS.

9.7.9. Certificate management

Generalities

A digital certificate or public key certificate is used primarily to identify and authenticate a natural or legal person, but also to encrypt communications. It can be compared to a digital identity card.

A digital certificate is a data file that associates a publicly known cryptographic key with an organization.

Electronic certificates are verified using a chain of trust. The anchor point of this chain is the *root certification authority*.

Root certificate

A root certificate, often referred to as a CA certificate, is a digital certificate that serves as the basis for a public key infrastructure (PKI) system. It is issued by a trusted certification authority (CA) and is self-signed, meaning that the CA authenticates itself. Root certificates are stored in a trusted repository known as a root store, which is maintained by browsers and operating systems to authenticate secure connections.

Intermediate certificate

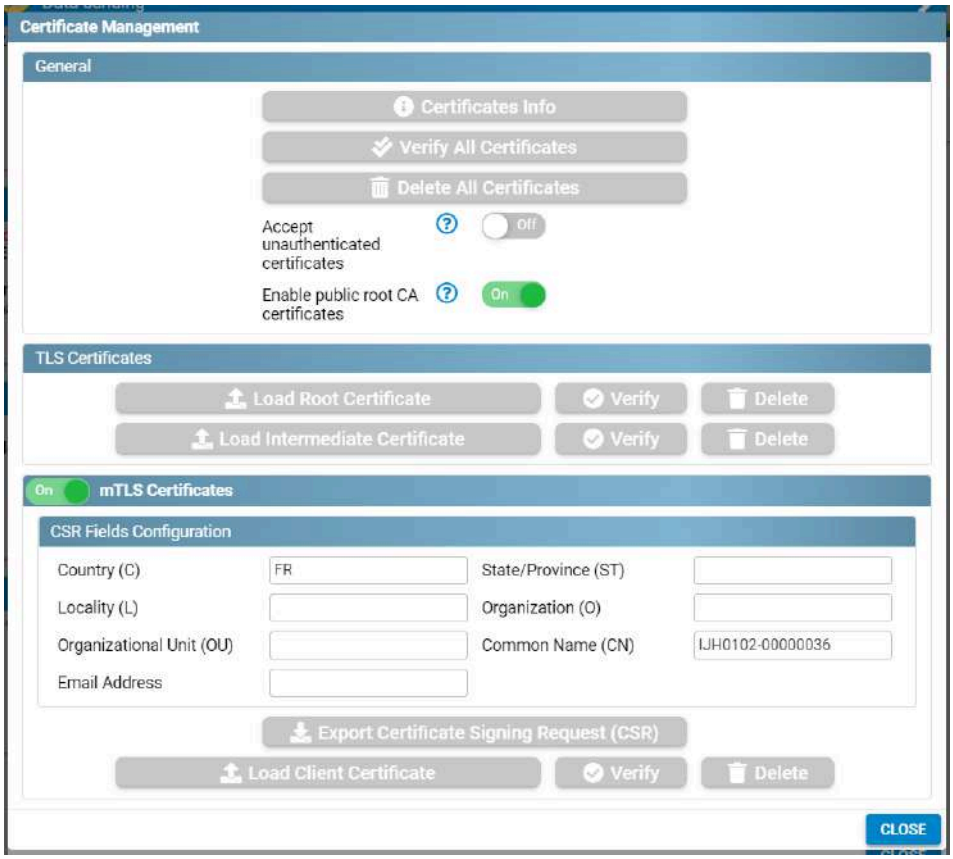
The intermediate certificate serves as a bridge between the root certificate and server certificates, such as TLS certificates for websites. Unlike root certificates, intermediate certificates are not self-signed; they are signed by a root certificate or another intermediate certificate. This structure creates a hierarchy known as a chain of trust.

Managing certificate

The Certificate Management feature button is only visible if the protocol is enabled as secure.

Certificate Management

General



The **Accept unauthenticated certificates** feature, i.e., certificates that are not signed by a trusted certification authority, can be useful in development and testing environments.

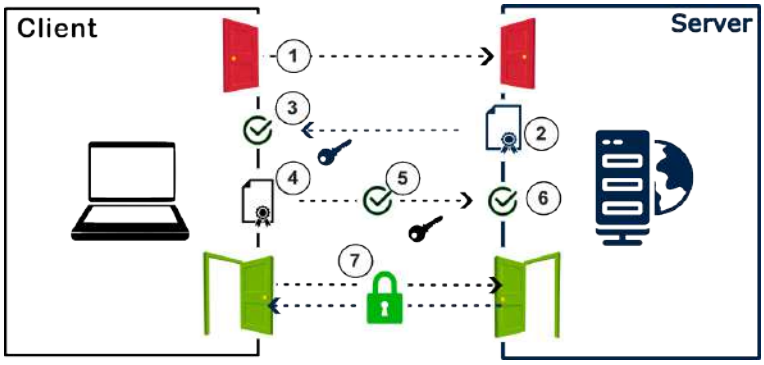
The **Enable Public Root CA Certificates** feature allows you to authorize only private or public certificates.

mTLS certificates

Mutual TLS (mTLS) is an authentication method that ensures secure communication between both parties in a connection. Unlike the traditional TLS method, which only verifies the identity of the server, mTLS authenticates both the client and the server by exchanging and validating digital certificates.

mTLS ensures that the parties at each end of a network connection are who they claim to be by verifying that they both possess the correct private key. The information contained in their respective TLS certificates provides additional verification.

1. The client connects to the server
2. The server presents its TLS certificate
3. The client verifies the server certificate
4. The client presents its TLS certificate
5. The server verifies the client's certificate
6. The server grants access
7. The client and server exchange information via an encrypted TLS connection



CSR certificate and client certificate

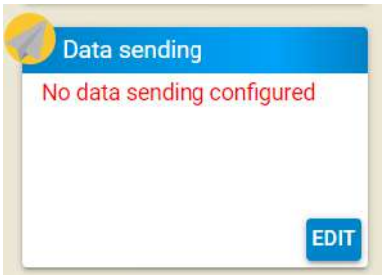
To obtain a client certificate, a certificate signing request (CSR) must be made to a CA in order to obtain a client digital identity certificate.

- Fill in the CSR fields and export the request.
- Upload the client certificate (.pem or .ce)

9.7.10. Data sending via SMS

To configure SMS data transmission:

- Click on "EDIT" in the "Data sending" block.



- Activate "SMS data sending".

The **Sending period** corresponds to the frequency at which data are transmitted.

In the example below, transmission occurs every 12 hours:

To check that SMS messages have been sent correctly:

- Enter a phone number in the **Send a test SMS** field indicating the country code (+33 for France).
- Then click on the **Send a test SMS** button and check that the SMS has arrived on the phone identified.

Example of an SMS received on the recipient's phone

- Enter the **server phone** number to transmit the data.

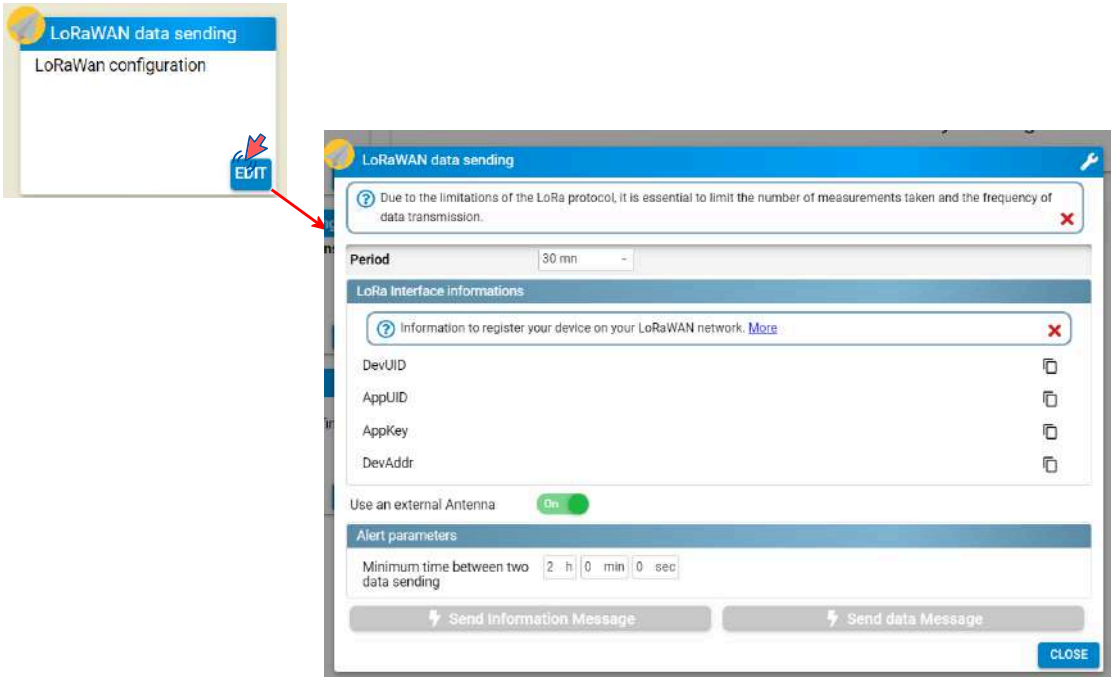
The **SMS Site ID** is a value that identifies the logger on the server and the supervision system used to display the data.

- If data are sent to the Ijitrack web service, no modification is required.
- If data are sent to another supervision system, contact the person in charge of supervision to define the correct SMS Site ID.

9.7.11. Data sending in LoRaWAN

The configuration of data transmission in LoRaWAN is available from version 7.1.2 of the Avelour software.

A logger equipped with an built-in modem has a unique identifier (DevUID). This identifier is required to configure your LoRaWAN server (LNS: Lora Network Server).



Transmission cycle

- Select the frequency of the data transmission cycle on the LoRaWAN server.

Login information

DevEUI: Identity of the end device (64 bits).

AppEUI: Identity of the application (makes the owner of the end device unique).

AppKey: Key used by the server and the end device to encrypt and decrypt packet data.

DevAddr: Identity of the end device (32 bits).

Test data transmission

- Click “Send information message” to send a message containing diagnostic information
- Click “Send data message” to send a message containing measurement data.

Advanced settings

Downlink waiting time

Waiting time between the end of message transmission and the start of the LNS downlink frame listening phase (for TTN: 5000 ms)

Timeout

Maximum network connection time (ms).

Request for acknowledgement

For all transmissions, activate the request for acknowledgement from the LNS.

Depending on the platform, this may be a paid option.

Multiple send

If there is no acknowledgement, data can be sent multiple times to increase the reception rate.

Expert mode

Reset period

Modem reset periods to ensure that the modem is working. Forces the modem to disconnect from and reconnect to the network.

Use an external antenna

On: External antenna

Off: Internal antenna

Integration of a logger on Orange Live objects

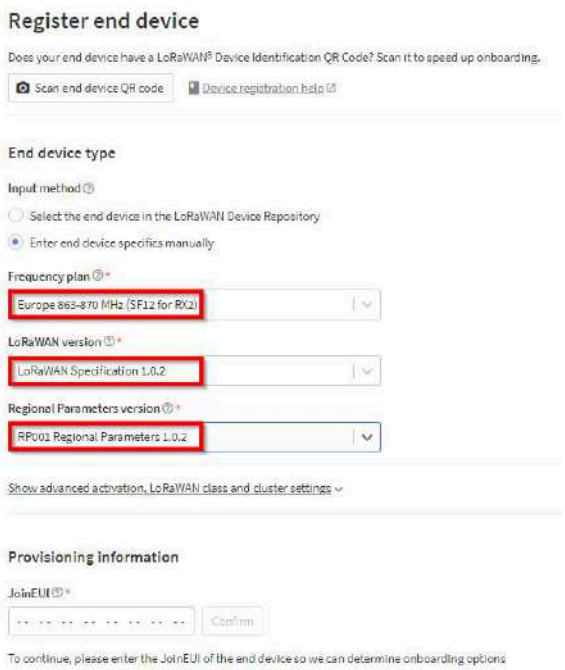
- Select the “Generic_classA_RX2SF12” profile.
- Copy and paste the identifier (DevEUI) and the keys (AppKey and AppEUI) from the data provided in Avelour.

Integration of a logger on WIOTYS

- Select the “LorawanPrivate” protocol
- Copy and paste the identifier (DevEUI) and the keys (AppKey and AppEUI) from the data provided in Avelour.

Integration of a logger on THE THINGS

- Select “Enter end device specifics manually”
- Fill in the Frequency plan, LoRaWAN version and Regional Parameters fields as shown below:



- Copy and paste the identifier (DevEUI) and the keys (AppKey (= JoinEUI) and AppEUI) from the data provided in Avelour.

9.7.12. Configure an alarm

To avoid draining the internal battery too quickly in the event of a programming error, a safety feature can be configured: " alarm parameter ". By default, this parameter imposes a minimum duration of 2 hours between two transmissions related to an alert.

- In the "data sending" window,

- Enter a minimum time between two transmissions.

9.7.13. Sending an alert SMS

The server phone number needs to be configured.

The SIM card must allow sending of SMS text messages.

Sending an alert SMS only works if a threshold is exceeded and Anticipate data sending is active.

- Enter a phone number in the “Send alert SMS” window.

-> A second input field appears, allowing you to add another operator and each time a field is filled another field appears.

It is possible to add up to a maximum of 9 phone numbers.

If data is sent using FTP, approximately 3 minutes elapses between the time that the threshold is exceeded and the message is received.

9.8. Test data transmission before commissioning

9.8.1. Objective

Before commissioning an Ijinus datalogger equipped with a communication PCB, you must ensure it operates correctly in the field with the selected communication networks.

9.8.2. Test procedure

1. In the data transmission menu, click on the edit button, when the popup opens click on the wrench in the top right to display the advanced settings.
2. Configure the modem part as shown below:

   - Select “LTEM” technology only.
   - Set the location to **world**.
   - Enter the **APN** linked to your SIM card.
   - Activate the priority operator: the space to enter the code is now available (you will need to know the operator code beforehand — see the list of operators in the country).
3. Program the modem.

4. Run modem diagnostics .
5. Activate data sending by Internet with the desired transmission cycle.
6. Start a data transmission test.

9.8.3. Troubleshooting

Network connection issues can occur at key stages of the test:

Problem	Step	Corrective action
Failed to connect to the network	4	• Change the priority operator and redo from step 3 on existing networks

		• Increase timeout from 120 s to 180 s (see image below)
Failed to connect to SNTP server	6	• Check the APN code
		• Change the priority operator and try again
Connected to the SNTP server but failed to connect to the FTP	6	• Check the FTP server identifiers

9.9. Sending logger configuration using server (remote configuration)

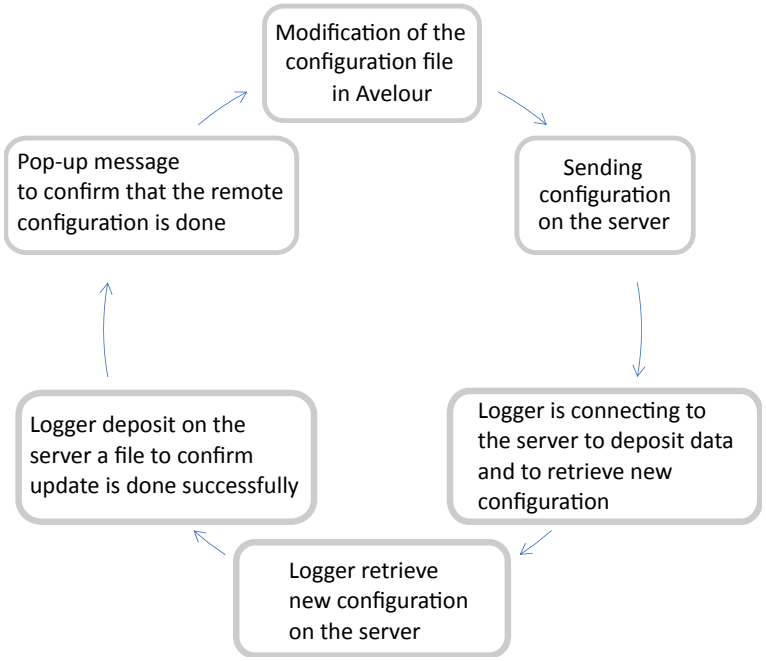
9.9.1. Principle

To modify the settings of a logger without being connected via radio link (wiji), you need to have specific access to the Ijitrack server.

Remote configuration cannot be performed via SMS. Only the **Internet data sending** option allows you to send data and receive a new configuration file.

In fact, data is no longer sent to the root of the Ijitrack server but to a specific space protected by a username and password that are different from those used for Ijitrack.

These server access settings must be entered into the Avelour software when configuring the radio link recorder.

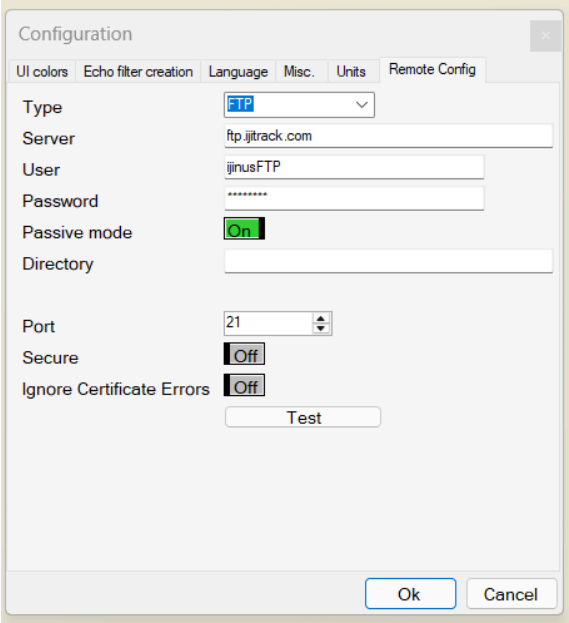


9.9.2. Configuring server access on Avelour

FTP

Contact customer service to unlock the feature that allows you to customize specific access other than Ijitrack.

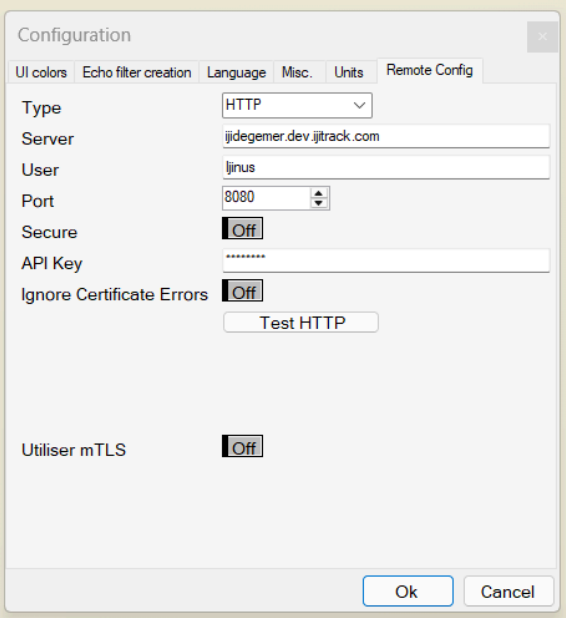
- In the **Options** menu, click on **Configuration** and go to the **Remote Config** tab.
- Enter the broker name, the username and the password.
- When it's done, click on "Test MQTT" button to check that the connection between Avelour and the MQTT Broker is available.
- If yes, it's possible to modify a setting or a Firmware remotely.
- If not, a modification must be done on written data.



HTTP

Contact customer service to unlock the feature that allows you to customize specific access other than Ijitrack.

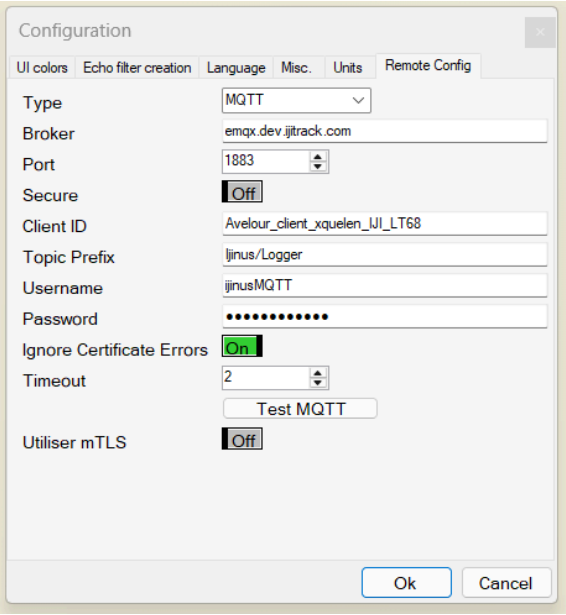
- In the **Options** menu, click on **Configuration** and go to the **Remote Config** tab.
- Enter the access parameters (Server, user, API key, port) exactly as they were entered in the data transmission configuration.
- When it's done, click on "Test HTTP" button to check that the connection between Avelour and the MQTT Broker is available.
- If mTLS is enabled, refer to the paragraph *Certificate management*.



MQTT

Contact customer service to unlock the feature that allows you to customize specific access other than Ijitrack.

- In the **Options** menu, click on **Configuration** and go to the **Remote Config** tab.
- Enter the access parameters (Server, user, API key, port) exactly as they were entered in the data transmission configuration.
- When it's done, click on "Test MQTT" button to check that the connection between Avelour and the MQTT Broker is available.
- If mTLS is enabled, refer to the paragraph *Certificate management*.



9.9.3. Configuring data sending

The use of an FTP server is required to perform remote configuration or firmware updates with internet data sending via FTP, Coap, HTPPS or MQTT.

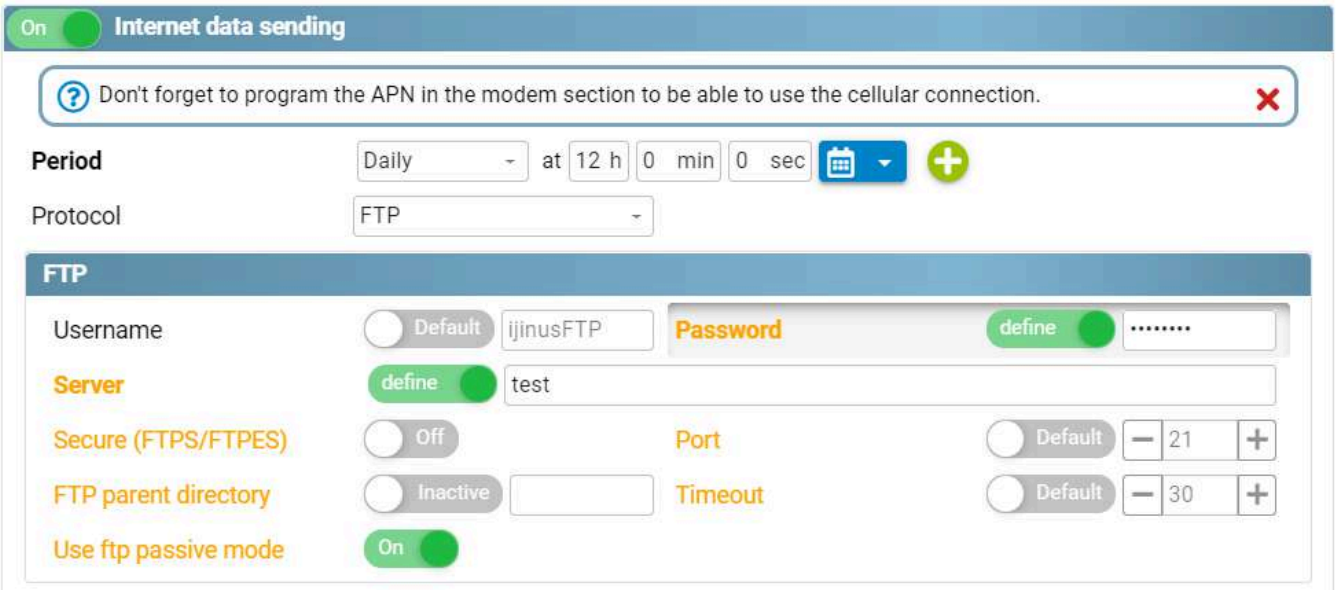
It is necessary to configure remote FTP in the Avelour options.

If you are using another server, contact Ijinus to obtain a version of Avelour that allows you to customize the server configuration.

- Activer **Envoi des données par internet** et choisir le protocole *FTP*, HTTP ou MQTT.

FTP

- Enter the access name in the **FTP Server** line by switching the **Default** button to **define**, and enter the access name (TEST in the example below).
- The password is managed automatically by Avelour, but you can enter it in the FTP Password line by switching the "**default"** button to "**define**" and then entering the password.
- The other settings for sending data must not be changed.



FTP configuration server with FTP protocole

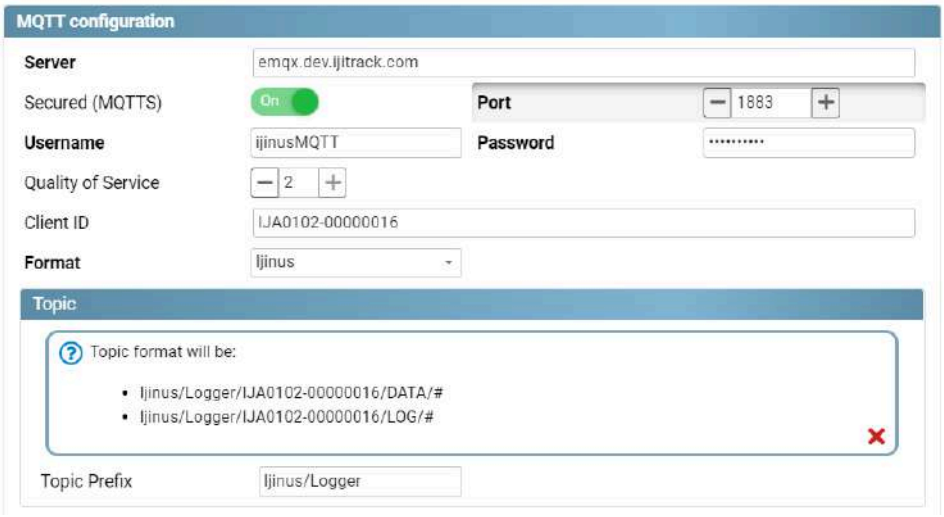
HTTP

- Enter the same settings as those entered in the server access configuration. (*???*)

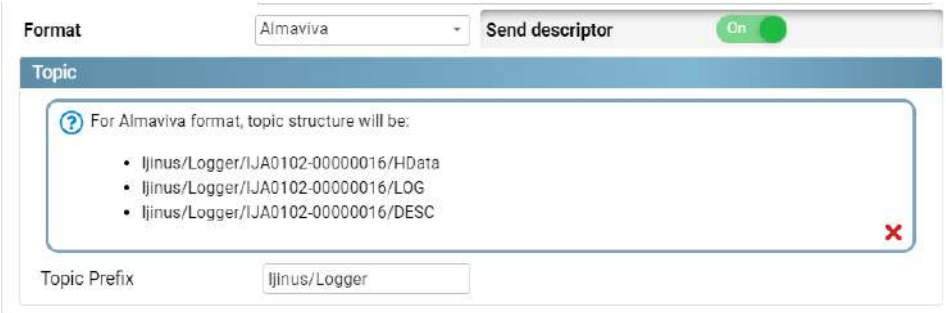
Authorization token correspond to **API KEY**

MQTT

- Enter the same settings as those entered in the server access configuration. (*???*

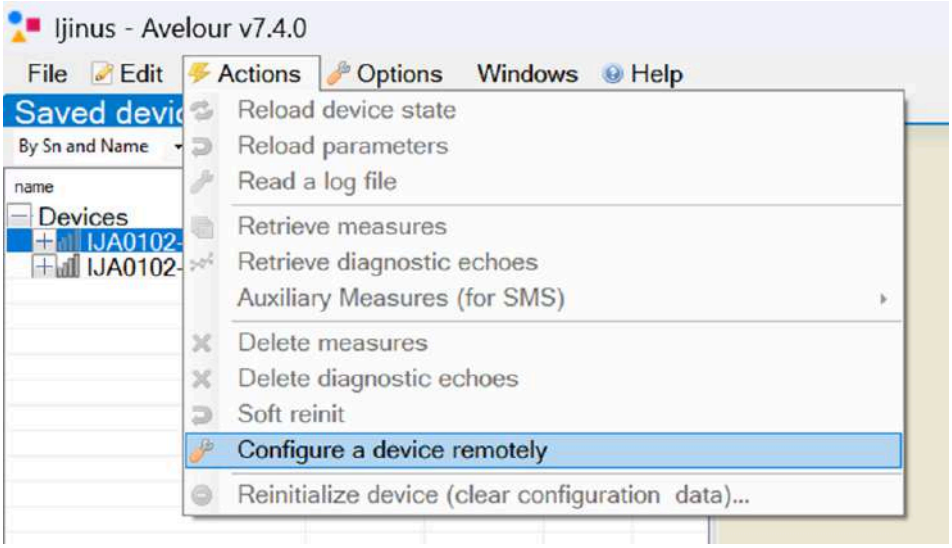


When choosing the **Almaviva** format, it is possible to enable **Send descriptor**, allowing the addition of a topic (/DESC), describing the correspondence between the recorded data channels and the "Var".

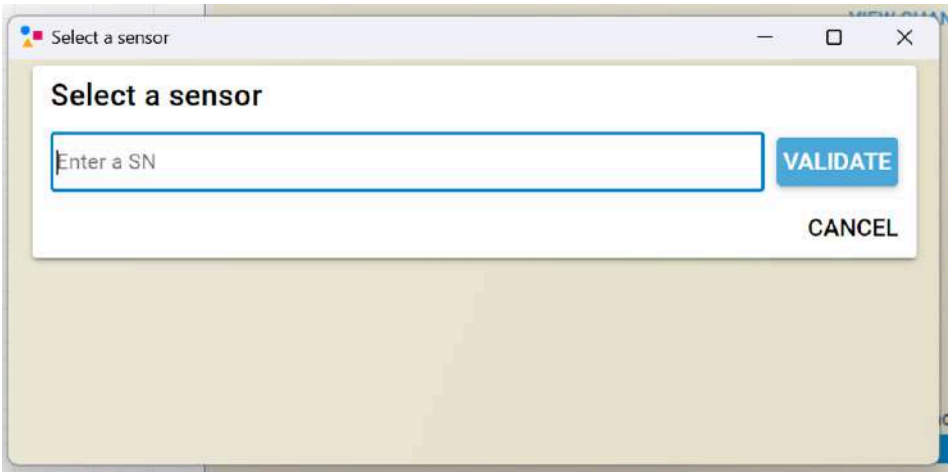


9.9.4. Retrieving a configuration via internet

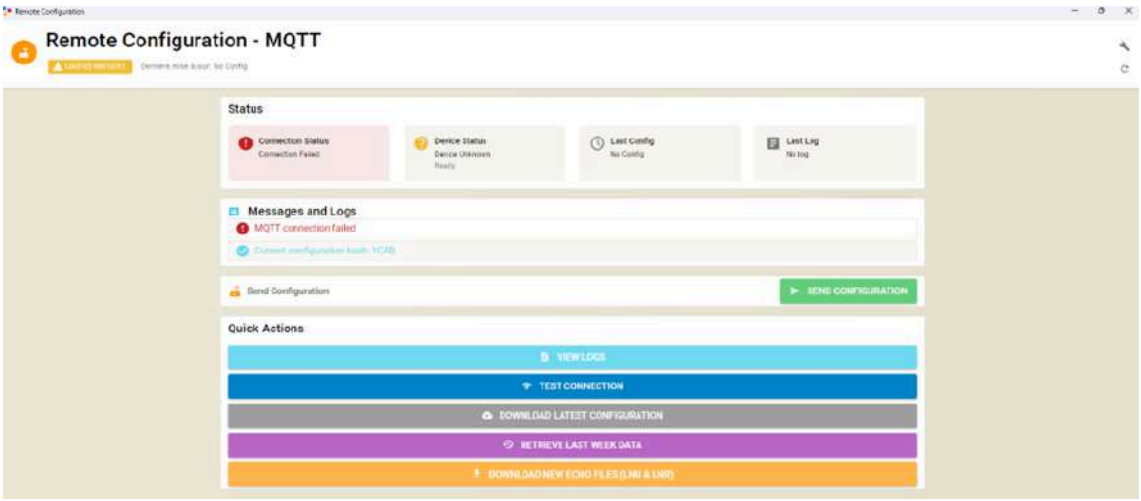
- To modify a settings remotely :
- Go in “Actions” menu and click on “Configure a device remotely”



- Enter the serial number of the logger you want to modify remotely :



- In this page you can download data (1 week history), echo files, log, or the latest configuration on the broker.
- Click on download latest configuration to be able to modify the configration.



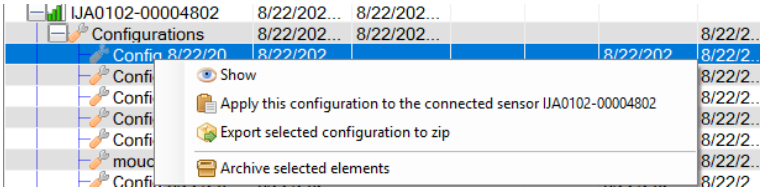
9.9.5. Edit and send the configuration remotely

In the saved data window:

- Open the configuration file for the relevant recorder :
  - Right-click on the configuration file and click on “Show.”

    or

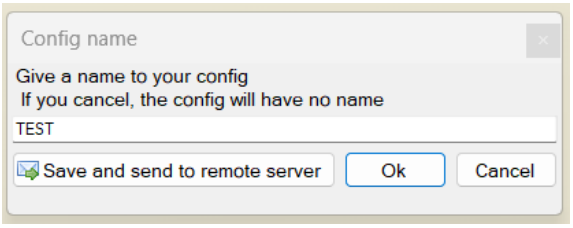
  - Double-click on the file.



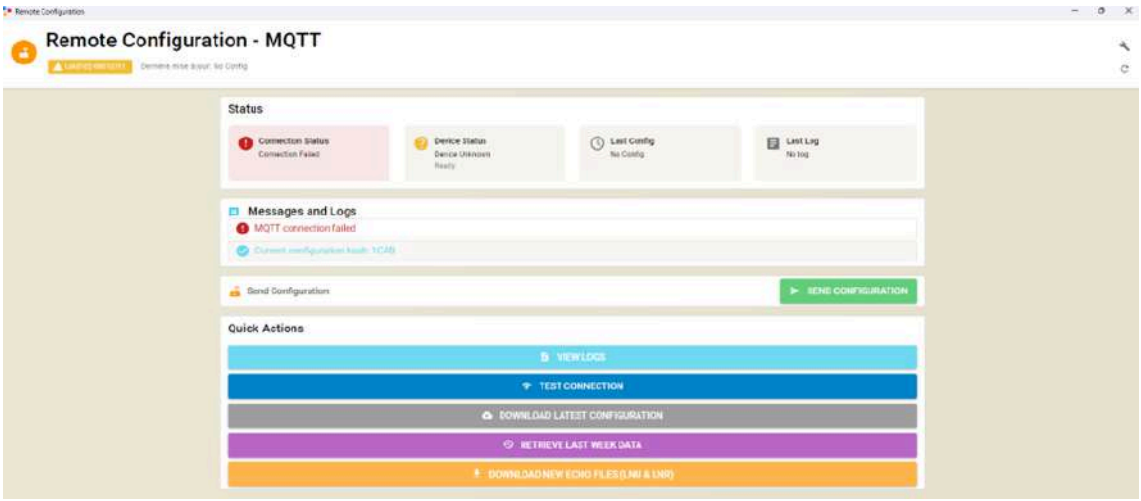
- Click on edit to exit the read only mode and modify the configuration.

- Once modified, click on one of the option : **SAVE CONFIGURATION OR SEND TO FTP** or **SAVE CONFIGURATION OR SEND TO MQTT SERVER** OR **SAVE CONFIGURATION OR SEND TO HTTP SERVER**.

- Enter a name to identify the new configuration that will appear in the saved data.
- Click on Save and send to remote server to upload the new configuration to the server.

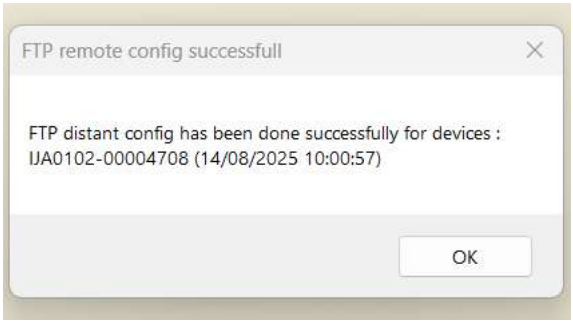


-> The remote configuration window opens, and Avelour connects to the server to verify that the logger has already deposited data on the server.



- Check the status and click on “Send configuration”.

- The next time the recorder connects to the server to deposit data, it will download the file containing the modified configuration.
- A check is performed after the update to ensure that the change has been taken into account.



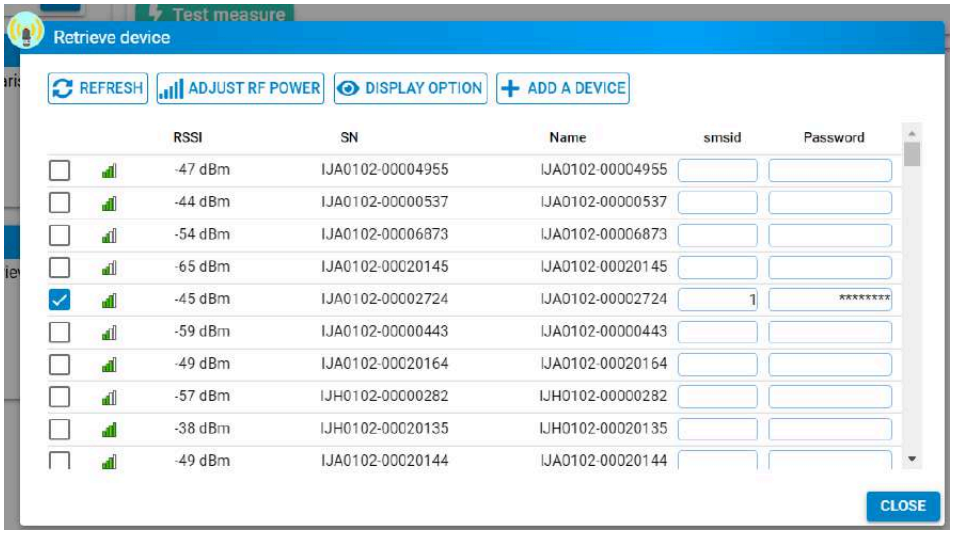
Update pop-up window

9.9.6. Do a remote configuration of a logger without a communication card

If the sensor whose configuration you want to modify does not have a communication card, you must specify the recorder to which it is paired (called the parent device) so that the configuration is first downloaded by the recorder and then sent via the radio link to the target sensor.

If the recorder, whose configuration you want to modify remotely, does not have a communication card, you must configure a recorder with a communication card (Master) to which the recorder will be paired. The configuration will first be downloaded by the master recorder and then sent via the radio link to the slave recorder.

- Edit the **Retrieve Device** feature in the master recorder configuration (with communication card and set up for sending data) by adding the slave recorder (without card). (See paragraph *???*).



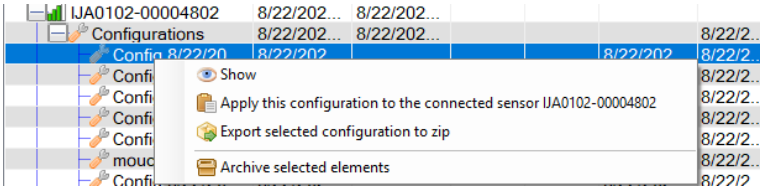
- Save the new configuration.

In the saved data window:

- Open the configuration file for the relevant recorder (without communication card):
  - Right-click on the configuration file and click on “Show.”

    or

  - Double-click on the file.



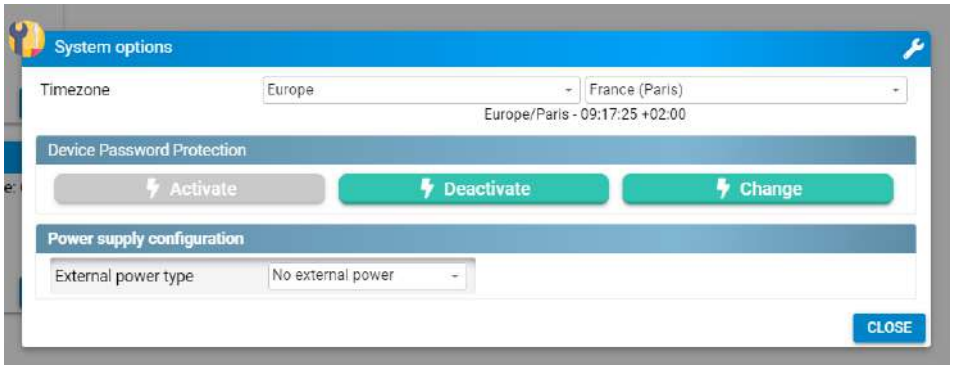
- Click on **EDIT** to exit the read only mode and modify the configuration.

- Once modified, click on one of the option : **SAVE CONFIGURATION OR SEND TO FTP** or **SAVE CONFIGURATION OR SEND TO MQTT SERVER** OR **SAVE CONFIGURATION OR SEND TO HTTP SERVER**.

- The next time the recorder connects to the server to deposit data, it will download the file containing the modified configuration.
- A check is performed after the update to ensure that the change has been taken into account, and a message is displayed on Avelour when data is sent for the first time.

9.10. Power supply configuration

The power supply is managed in the "System options" window.



9.10.1. Lithium battery

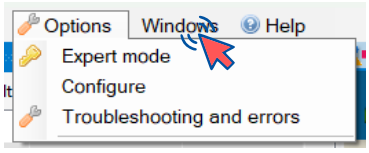
The logger retrieves the voltage from the external power supply and stops measurements if a minimum voltage threshold is reached. This threshold depends on the type of external power supply and the rated voltage

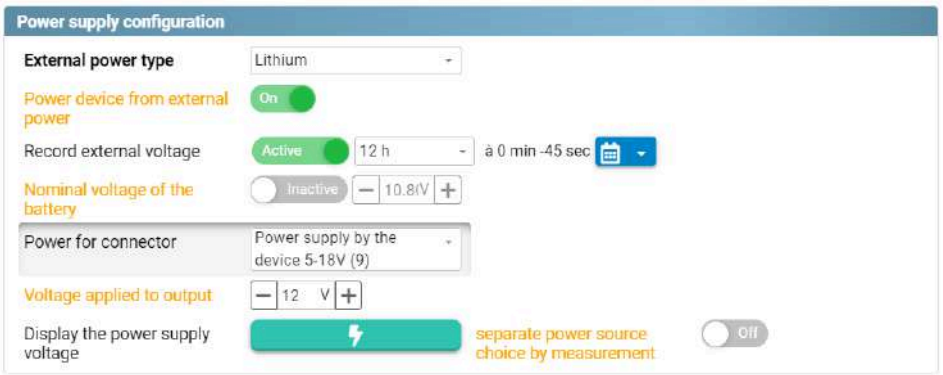
Examples of thresholds:

- 10.8 V Lithium battery pack: 10.8 x 0.8 = 8.6 V.

To configure a 14.4-volt battery pack:

- In expert mode and advanced settings , change the rated voltage from 10.8 to 14.4 V. The threshold for stopping measurements will be 14.4 x 0.8 = 11.5 V.





Connector power supply: Select whether the probe is powered directly from the external battery or from the logger's internal power supply, in which case the **voltage applied to the output** can be set between 5 and 18 Volts.

Record external power supply voltage: Enables remote monitoring of pack charge.

You must connect to the logger so that it can take measurements with the external sensor connected.

9.10.2. Lead-acid battery

The logger collects the voltage data from the external power supply and stops measurements if a minimum voltage threshold is reached. This threshold depends on the type of external power supply and the rated voltage.

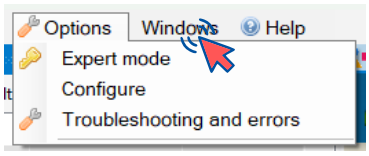
Examples of thresholds:

- 12 V lead-acid battery: 12 x 0.875 = 10.5 V.

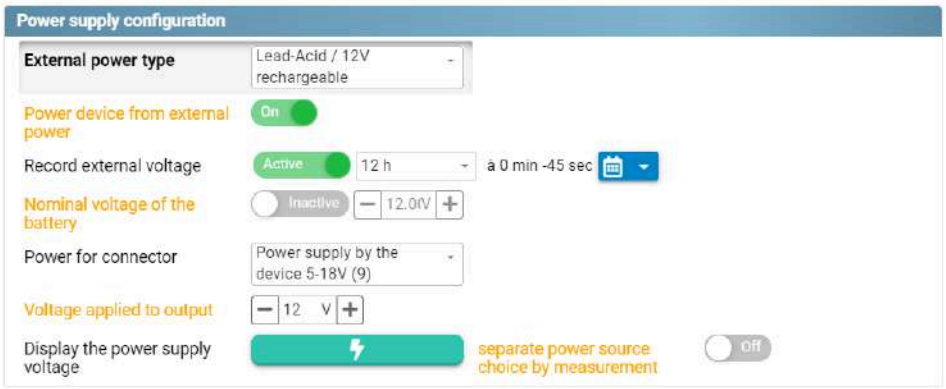
For a lead-acid battery and if the logger has been configured with a lead-acid battery, you do not need to connect to the logger via Avelour.

To configure a 12-volt battery pack:

- In expert mode and advanced settings change the nominal voltage to 10.5 V



- Reconnect a recharged battery and the logger will resume its operating cycle.



Connector power supply: Select whether the probe is powered directly from the external battery or from the logger's internal power supply, in which case the **voltage applied to the output** can be set between 5 and 18 Volts.

Record external power supply voltage: Enables remote monitoring of pack charge.

9.11. Set time zone

In the "System Options" window:

- Click on the drop-down menu to select the desired time zone (Europe in the example below).
- Select the city corresponding to the desired time zone.

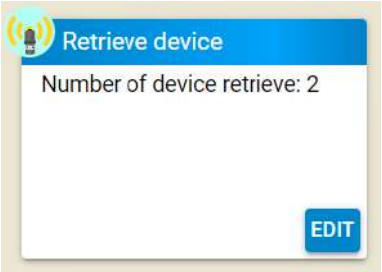
-> The time that will be applied to the logger is then recalculated automatically.

9.12. Pairing one or more loggers

In addition to its measurement capability, a logger can also be used as a hub (or master logger). In fact, it can retrieve data from another logger wirelessly and by radio, if they are less than 25 m apart in an unobstructed open field, or if one is in a manhole, under a metal cover and the other is not (in this case, the distance between the two hubs must be less than 5 m). The "master" logger then retrieves data from a "slave" logger. This option is called pairing and is configured in the "master" logger. No settings are required on the slave logger.

In the "Retrieve devices" block:

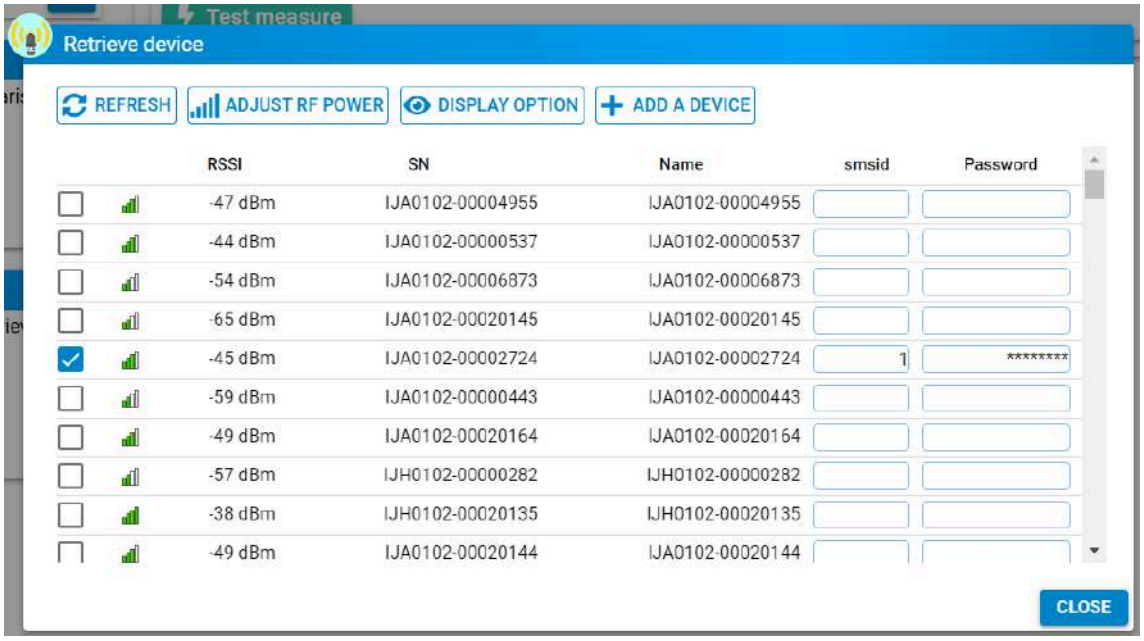
- Click "EDIT".



- Select one or more loggers from the list.

  -> the software generates an **smsid** to identify data from each paired logger when sent by SMS.

The channel number used by some supervisors to associate equipment data is 0 by default (i.e. cannot be modified via software) for a "master" logger. The channel numbers of paired loggers are set by the "sms id" (here, for example, 1). Each paired sensor will therefore have a different sms id.



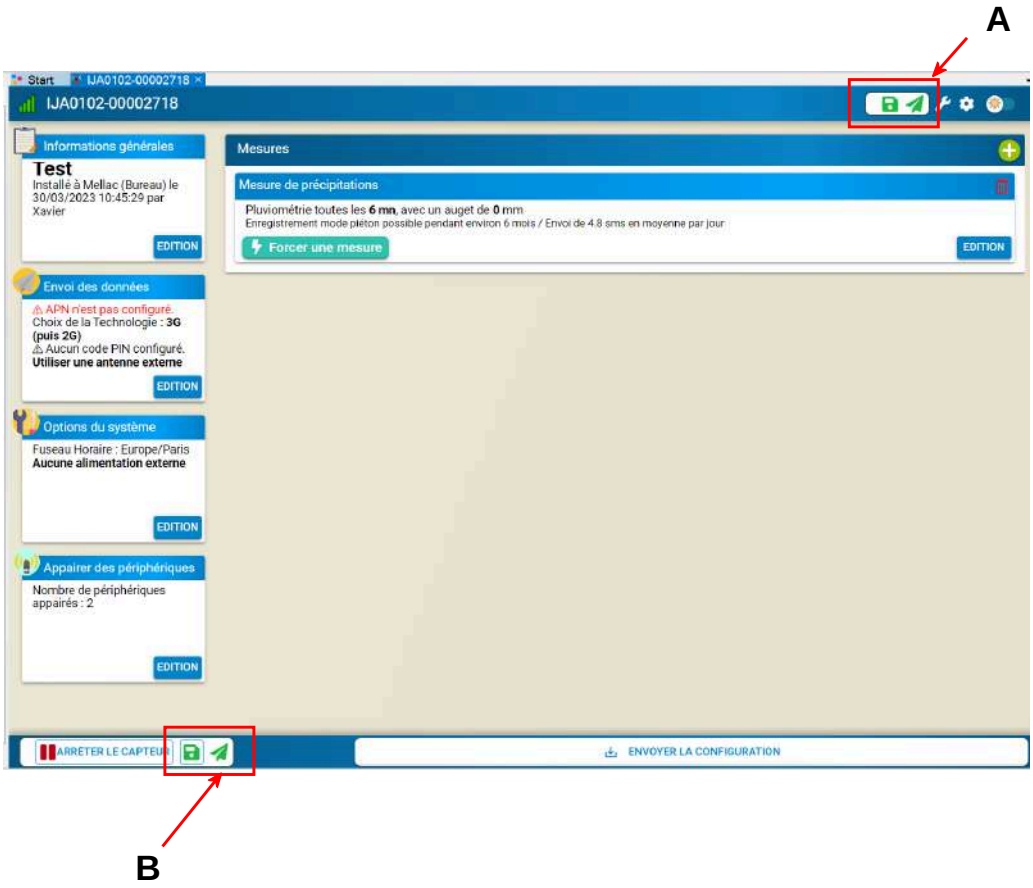
- If the sensor you are looking for is not available, click the "refresh" button to update the page.

9.13. Check the status of data recording and transmission

In the configuration window, two icons allow you to control the status of data recording and transmission.

A : Current status

B : Status after loading the configuration on the logger, useful information to check if the configuration being edited is correctly configured.



No data are being recorded

No data are being transmitted

Data are being recorded

Data are being transmitted

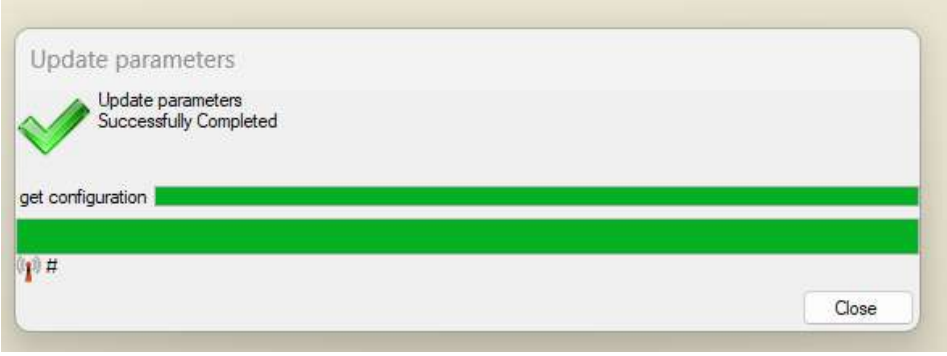
9.14. Save the configuration to the logger

Prerequisites: The logger is connected to Avelour (see *Connecting to a logger*).

To save all the settings configured on the logger:

- Click “SEND CONFIGURATION”.

-> An update loading window is displayed.



-> Data recording is activated and its status is visible via the icon located at the top right of the configuration window (see paragraph *Check the status of data recording and transmission*).

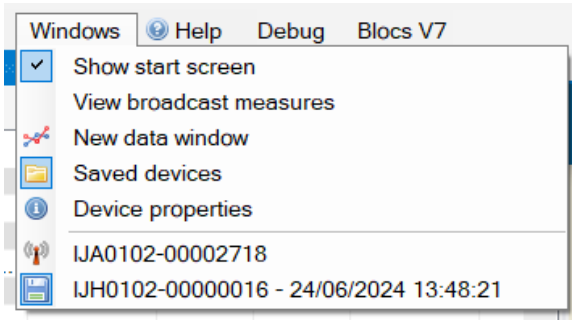
-> Data transmission is activated and its status is visible via the icon icon located at the top right of the configuration window (see paragraph *Check the status of data recording and transmission*).

9.15. Visualize measured values in real time

The logger is set up for measurement.

To visualize the values measured and received by radio from the Ijinus loggers located nearby:

- In the windows tab, click on “View measurements received in RF”.



-> A new window is displayed.

9.16. Stop a recording in progress

- Click on "Stop sensor" to stop recording measurements.

-> Recording and data transmission are stopped.

- To restart the measurement, click on restart.

9.17. Disconnect from the logger

Disconnection from the logger occurs automatically after a few minutes when no data is transferred.

To force disconnection from a logger in Avelour:

- Click the cross to close the configuration window.

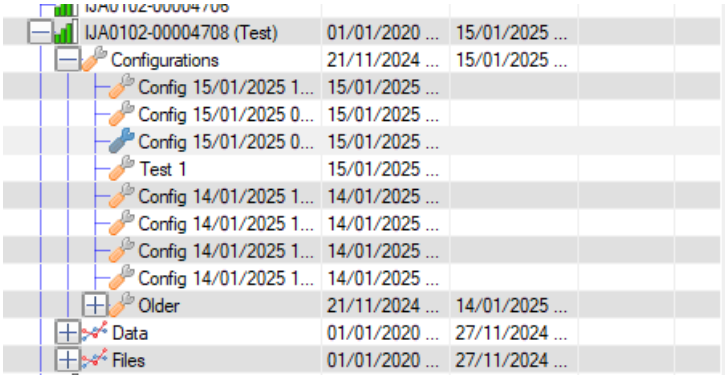
9.18. Managing a configuration

9.18.1. View a configuration file

it is possible to view a configuration file offline.

In the saved data window:

- Double-click the configuration file to display it in the main window.



9.18.2. Archive a file

Archiving allows you to manage how files are displayed in the saved data window.

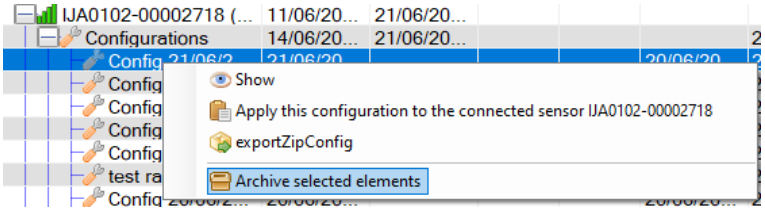
In the Saved data window:

- Right-click on the configuration file to archive and click "Archive selected elements".

-> The configuration file is no longer visible and a folder containing the archived files, named "_archive_" is created in the logger directory.

Example: `C:\ProgramData\Ijinus\Avelour_Main_7.1.2\SavedSensors\IJA0102-00004708\_archive_`

- To view the archived configuration file, click "Filter elements" and click "View Archived elements"

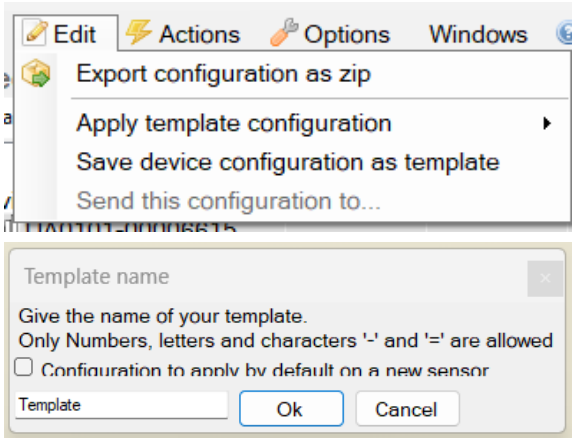


-> The configuration file appears crossed out.

- To retrieve it from the archive, right-click and click "Unarchive selected elements"

9.18.3. Create a configuration template

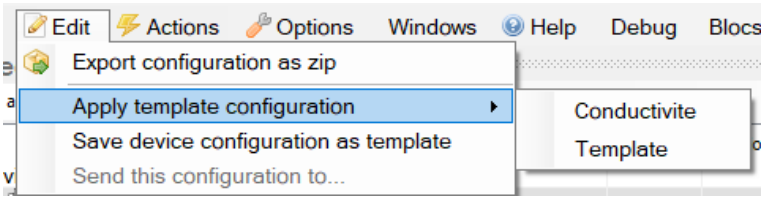
- Connect to a logger and open an existing configuration via the Saved data window.
- In the "Edit" menu, select "Save device configuration as template".



- Check the "Configuration to apply by default on a new sensor" option so that the template is applied automatically when connecting a new logger.
- Enter a name and click "OK".

-> An .IJCZ file is created in the following directory: `C:\ProgramData/Ijinus/Avelou_Main_7.xxxxx/userTemplates`.

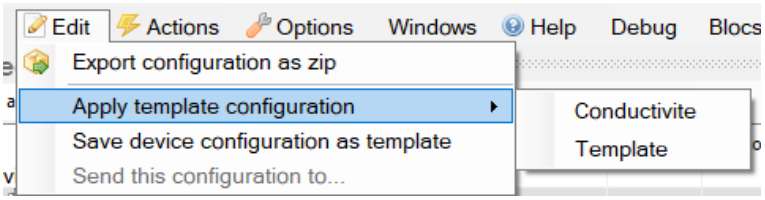
-> The new template is available in the “Edit” menu.



9.18.4. Apply a configuration template

A configuration template must be created. See *Create a configuration template*.

- Connect to the logger that you wish to apply a template to (see *Connecting to a logger*.
- In the "Edit" menu, click on the template to apply.

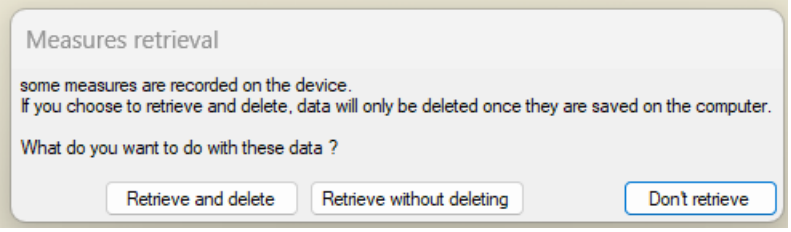


Chapter 10. Data management on Avelour

10.1. Retrieving saved data

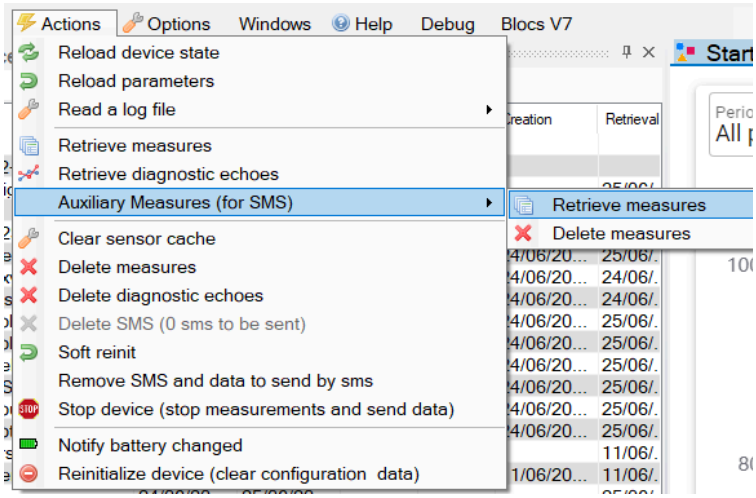
To retrieve saved data:

- Connect to the logger (see paragraph *Connecting to a logger*).
- Click "Retrieve without deleting" to keep the data in memory in the logger or "Retrieve and delete" to empty the recorder memory.

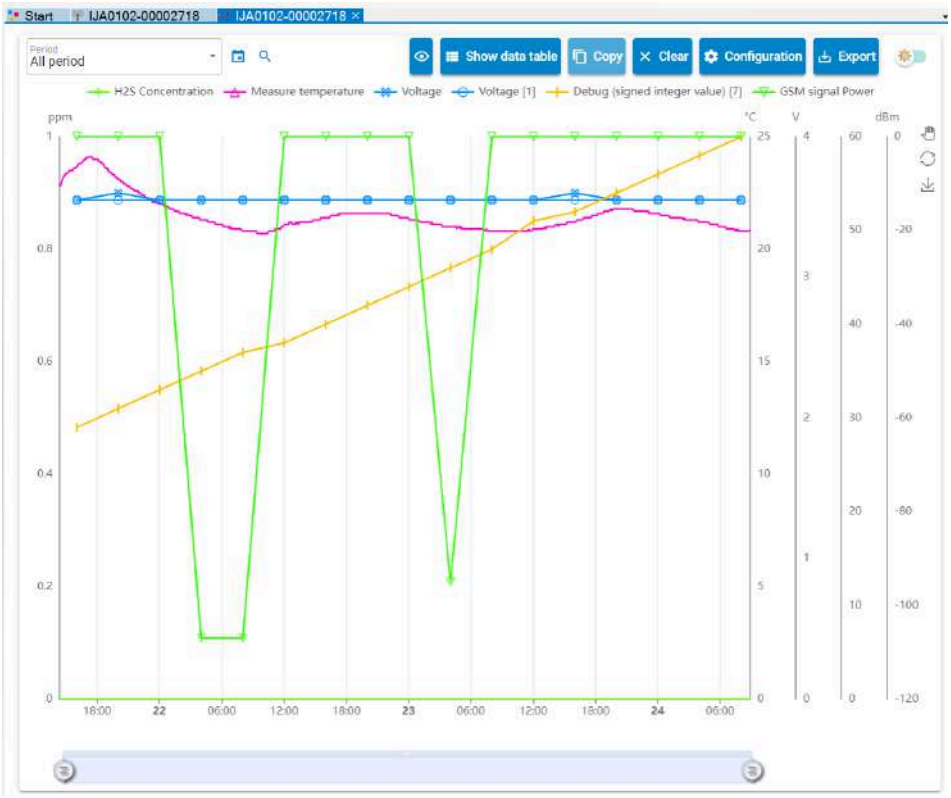


Or

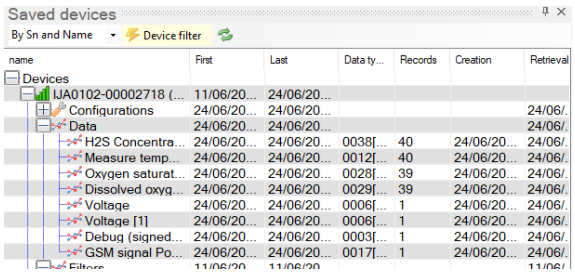
- In the "Actions" menu, click on retrieve measures.



-> The saved data display window opens.



-> In the saved data window, the data appears in the browser structure.



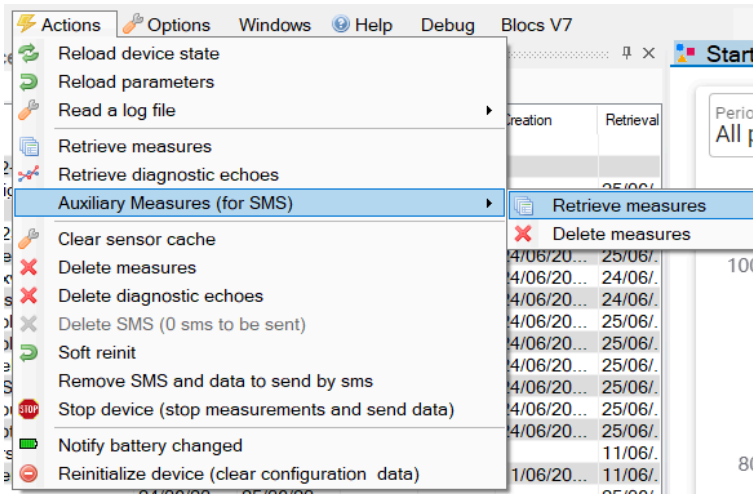
10.2. Retrieve data from auxiliary memory

The data transmitted in SMS text messages are stored in the auxiliary memory of the device.

Data transmitted via FTP are stored in the main memory.

To retrieve data locally with a logger configured to send data in M2M:

- In the main Actions menu, click on Auxiliary measures (for SMS) > Retrieve measures.

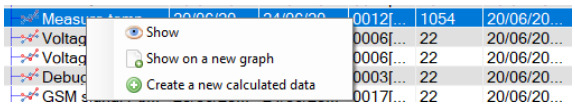


-> In the saved data window, the data retrieved appears in the browser structure.

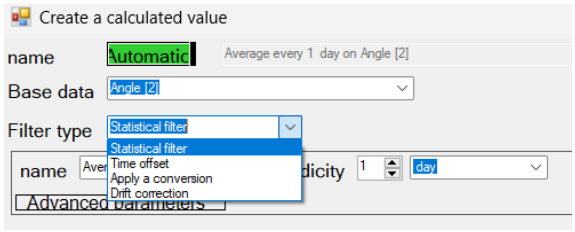
10.3. Create a new calculated value

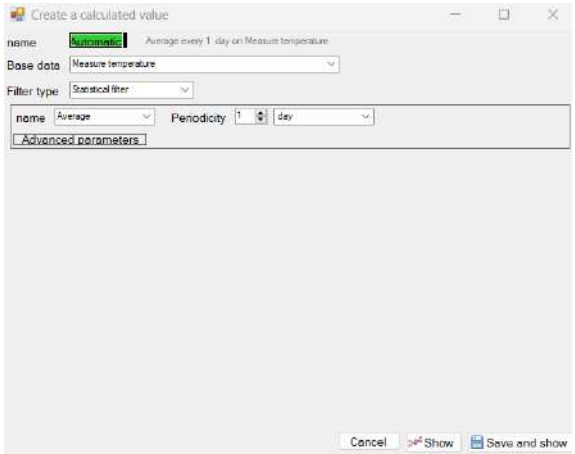
From the data retrieved in Avelour, it is possible to create new data values by applying a filter.

- In the saved data window, right-click on the base data for the new calculation.



- In the Edit window, select a **filter type** among the four available:
  - Statistical filter
  - Time offset
  - Apply a conversion table
  - Drift correction

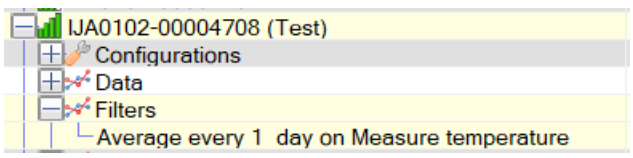




Edit window for a new calculated value - Calculation of the average daily temperature value

- Define contextual parameters based on the type of filter selected.
- Click “Save and show” to display the calculated value.

-> The calculated value appears in the saved data browser structure.



10.4. Data graph

10.4.1. Display tools on Avelour

Used to invert the display of the selected data, the hidden data is displayed and the displayed data is hidden.

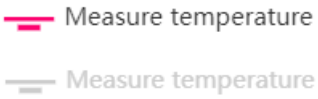
Used to display the table of all data below the graph.

Used to copy data to the clipboard so that you can paste it.

Used to clear the graph data.

Used to access the graph display customization window. See *Customize the graph display*

Used to export data in different types (Excel, leme, CSV, etc.) to a directory.



The data label allows you to display/hide it with a click.

Switches between day (light) and night (dark) display mode.

Used to zoom in on the graph: Click and hold to select the area to enlarge.

Used to move the cursor on the graph: click, hold click and move.

Hold down the mouse wheel button to activate grabber mode.

Used to restore the initial display of the graph.

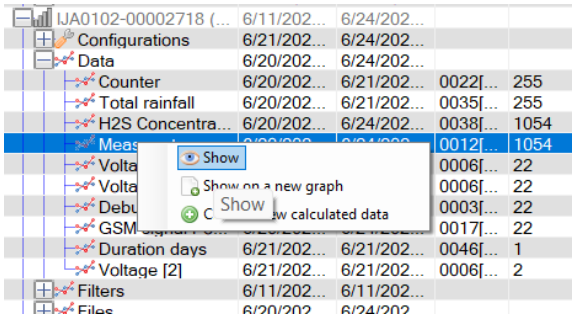
Used to export the graph as a PNG image.

X-axis Zoom cursor.

10.4.2. Show data graph

In the Saved data window:

- Double-click on the data or select multiple data elements, right-click and click "View" to view the data as a graph.

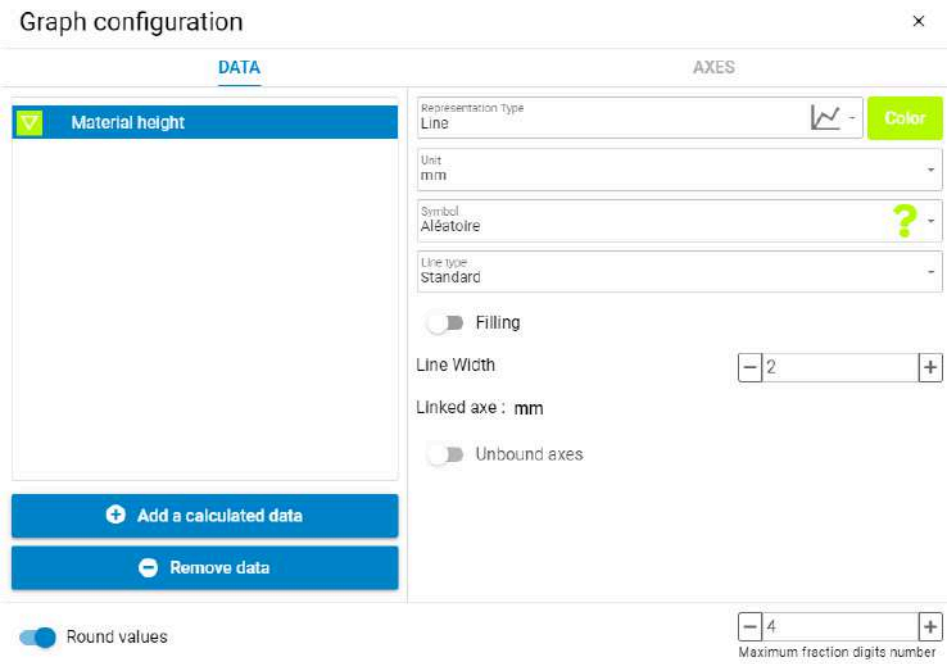


-> The saved data viewing window opens.

10.4.3. Customize the graph display

In the saved data viewing window:

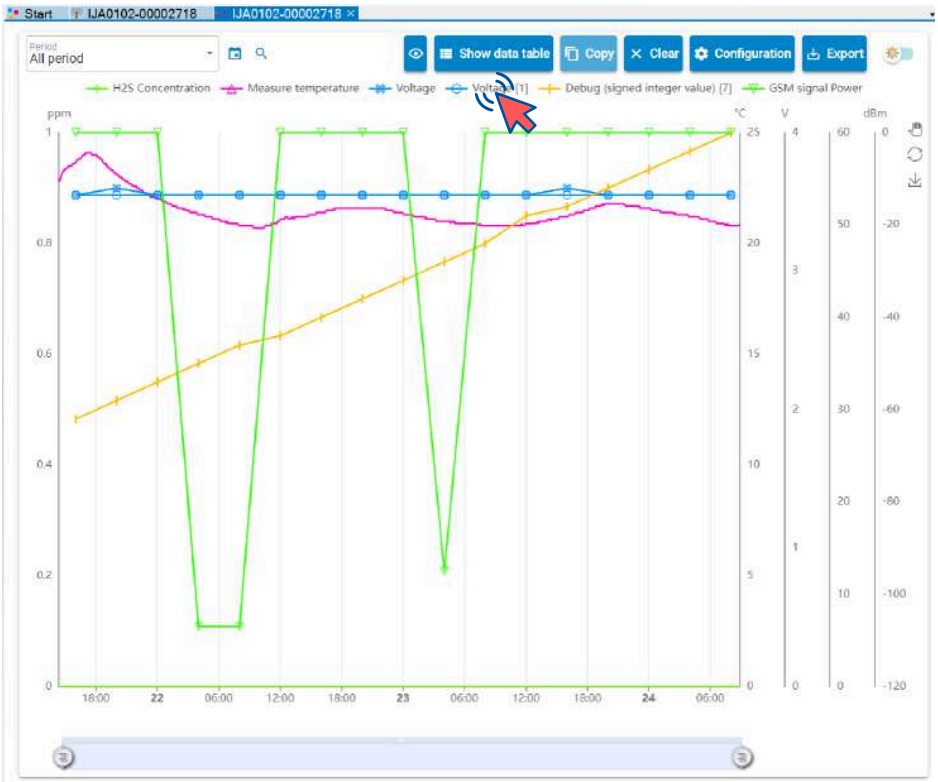
- Click the configuration button Configuration to display the graph display properties editing window.



Graph configuration window

10.4.4. Hide the display of data on the graph

- To hide the display of a data item, click the data label at the top of the graph.



-> The data is no longer displayed on the graph and its label appears grayed out.

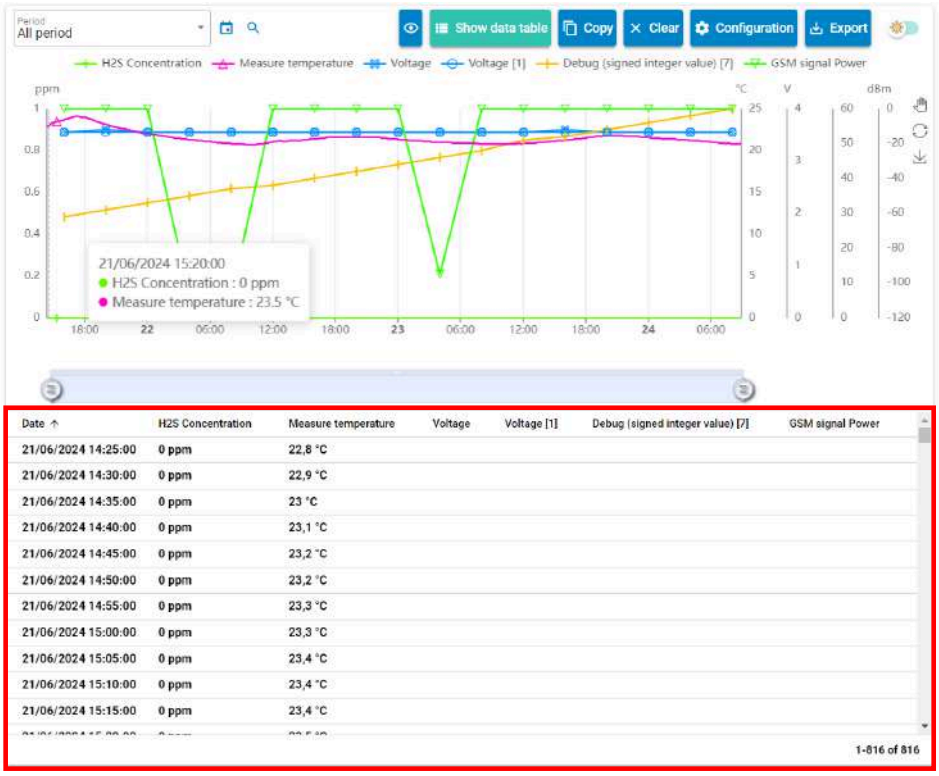
- Click the button to invert the display, hide the displayed data and display the hidden data.

10.4.5. Display values in table form

In the saved data viewing window:

- Click the “Show data table” button.

-> Data are displayed below the graph.



Date	H2S Concentration	Measure temperature	Voltage	Voltage [1]	Debug (signed integer value) [7]	GSM signal Power
21/06/2024 14:25:00	0 ppm	22,8 °C				
21/06/2024 14:30:00	0 ppm	22,9 °C				
21/06/2024 14:35:00	0 ppm	23 °C				
21/06/2024 14:40:00	0 ppm	23,1 °C				
21/06/2024 14:45:00	0 ppm	23,2 °C				
21/06/2024 14:50:00	0 ppm	23,2 °C				
21/06/2024 14:55:00	0 ppm	23,3 °C				
21/06/2024 15:00:00	0 ppm	23,3 °C				
21/06/2024 15:05:00	0 ppm	23,4 °C				
21/06/2024 15:10:00	0 ppm	23,4 °C				
21/06/2024 15:15:00	0 ppm	23,4 °C				

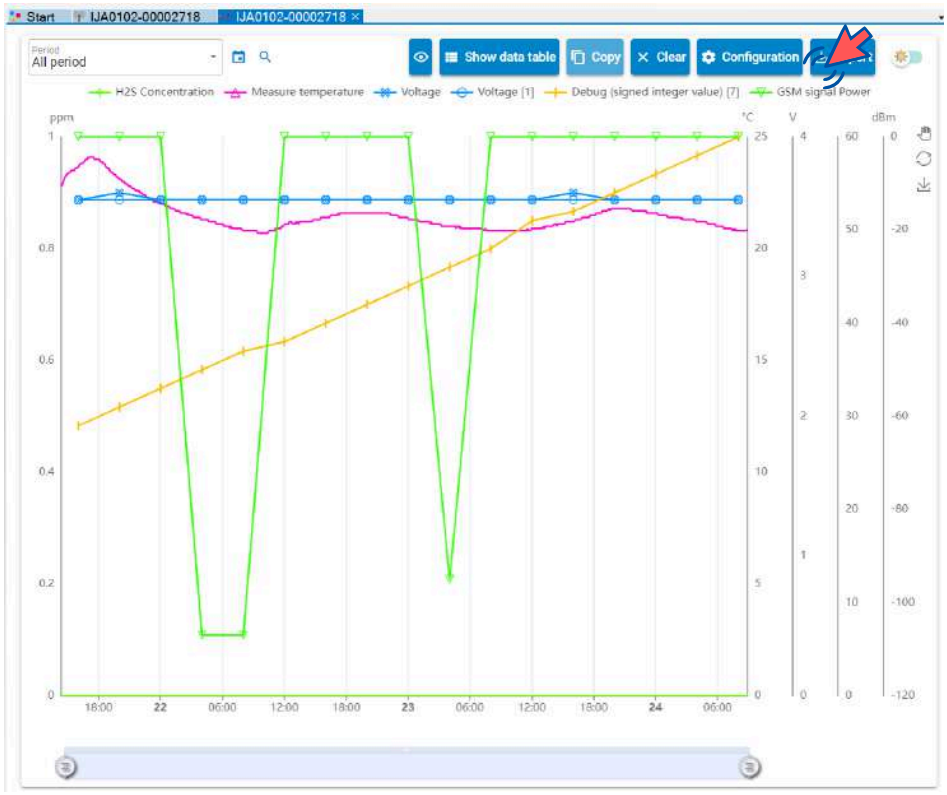
1-816 of 816

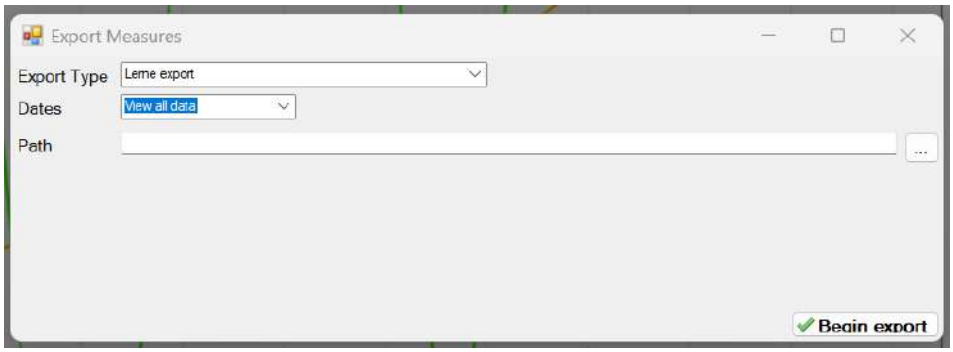
Data table

10.5. Export retrieved data

Data is retrieved in Avelour, see paragraph *Retrieving saved data*parameters.

- In the data viewing window, click on “Export”.
- Select the export type, the period and the export destination directory.





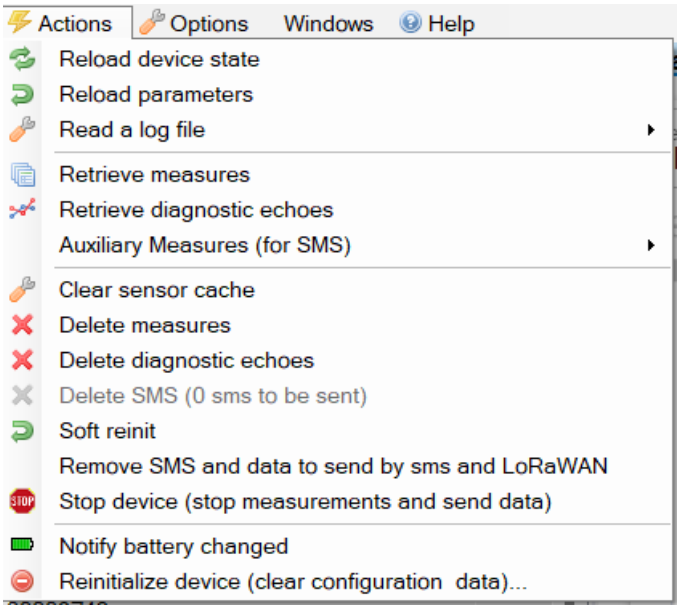
10.6. Delete data recorded on the logger

To delete data recorded on the logger memories:

- In the "Actions" menu, click "delete measures" to delete the main memory of the logger.

- In the "Actions" menu, click "delete measures" in the sub-menu "Auxiliary measures (for SMS)" to delete the auxiliary memory.

When connecting to a logger, if data is present, it is then possible to retrieve and delete data. The deleted data will then be that of the main memory.



Chapter 11. Maintenance

In the event of a problem with an Ijinus logger or sensor, we recommend that you contact our after-sales department either by e-mail: sav@ijinus.fr or by telephone: +33 (0)298 090 332

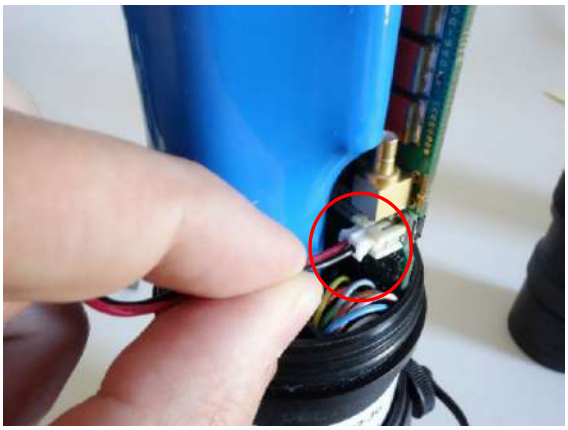
You will be informed of the applicable procedure, so that you can either test the product yourself or return it to the factory for testing on our premises.

11.1. Replacing the battery

When the logger's battery is at the end of its life, a red banner appears on Avelour, inviting you to replace the battery.

Avoid leaving the logger open for too long (just a few minutes), because if the desiccant bag absorbs too much moisture, it will no longer be effective and will turn green.

- Unscrew the clamping ring (**A**) and remove the cover.
- Remove the battery and disconnect the circuit board.
- Check the color of the desiccant bags and replace them if they are green.
- Check the seal for damage.
- Check seal lubrication and if necessary, lubricate with neutral grease.
- Replace the cover as far as it will go, taking care to fit the insertion notch into the coded hole (**B**).

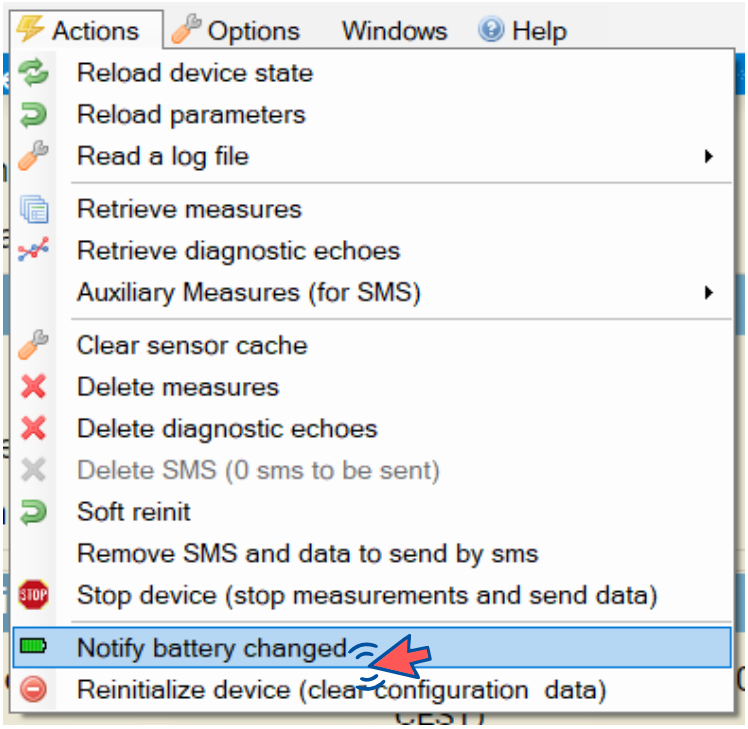


-> When the circuit board is restarted, the LED on the front of the board should flash red/green and then, after 2 to 3 minutes, only green every 10 seconds.

- In Avelour, click on "battery changed".

If the battery has been changed before the red banner appears, you must also record the battery change:

- Connect to the logger (see *Connecting to a logger*).
- In the actions menu, click on "report battery change" to restart the logger and return the energy gauge to 0.



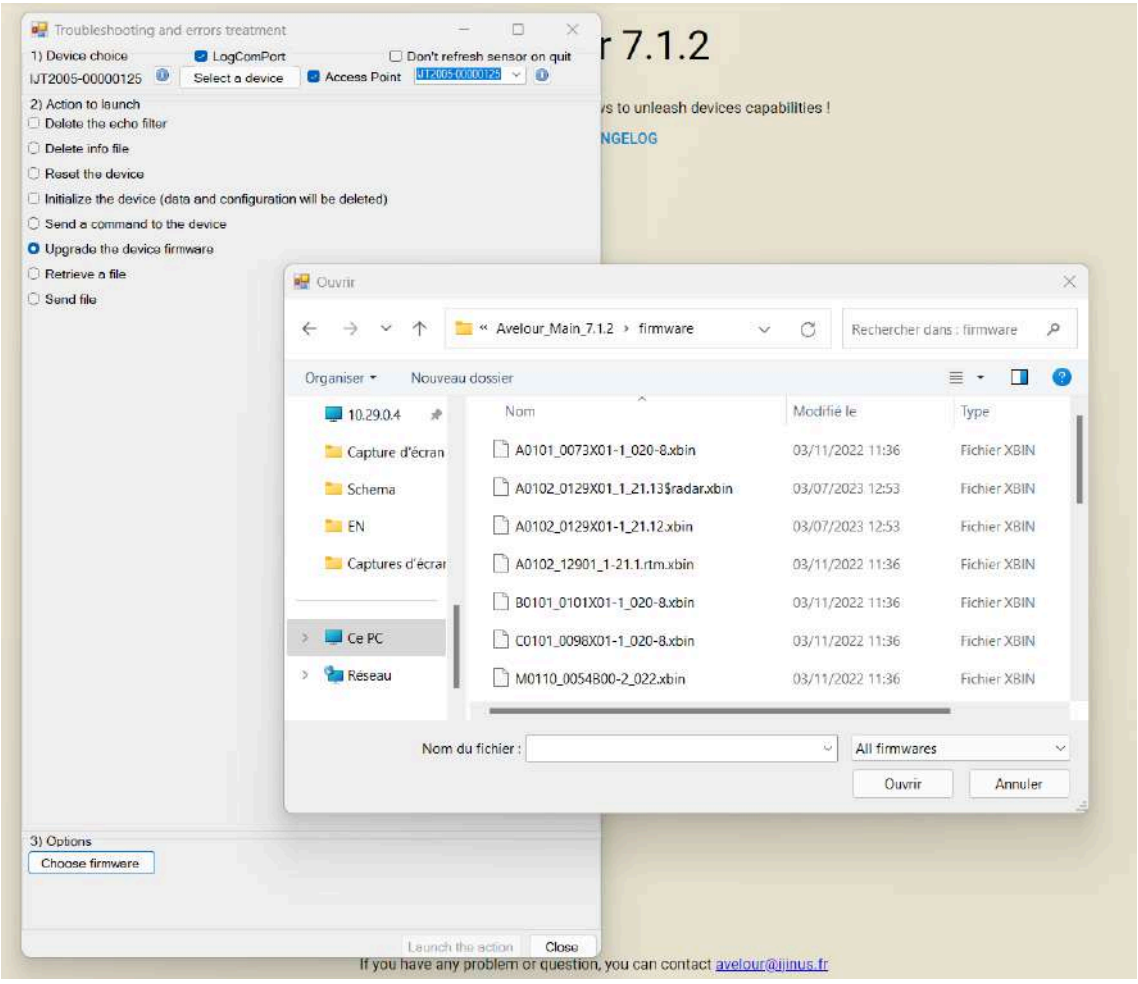
-> In the device properties window, the battery gauge changes to 0 mAh.

11.2. Firmware update

A firmware update may be required when updating the Avelour programming software.

- Connect to the logger (see paragraph *Connecting to a logger*).
- In the "Options" menu, click on "Troubleshooting and errors".
- By connecting to the logger in advance, the choice of device (1) is already made. To change this choice, click “Device choice”.
- In the list of actions to launch (2), select “Upgrade the device firmware”.
- Click “Choose firmware”.

-> The Firmware folder opens.



- Select the corresponding .xbin file and click “Launch the action” (3).

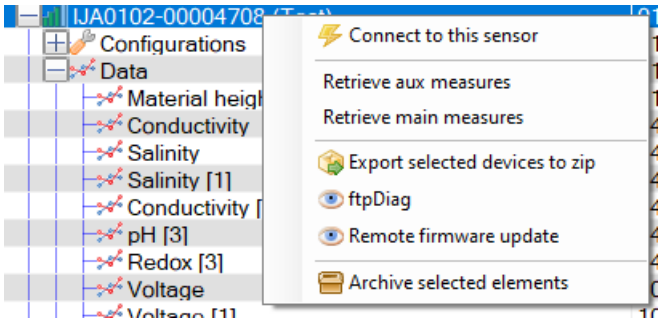
11.3. Remote firmware update

The logger must be equipped with a modem card and configured to send data via **FTP**, **HTTP** or **MQTT**.

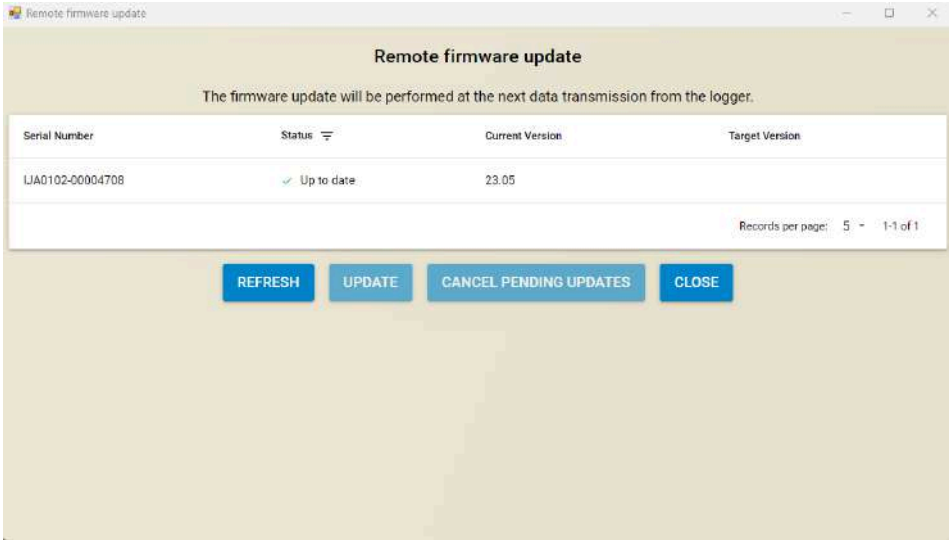
If you are using the ijitrak server, contact Ijinus to obtain the identifiers and password and configure Avelour

If using another server, contact Ijinus to obtain a version of Avelour enabling you to customize the server configuration.

- Hold down the CTRL key and select one or more loggers and right-click.
- Click on “Remote firmware update".



-> The update window opens and displays the firmware serial number(s), status, current version and new version.



- Click “Update".

-> The update file is sent to the FTP server and the update will be performed during the next data transmission.

11.4. Reset the logger (factory settings)

The logger may need to be reset when a service request is made or if the password is forgotten.

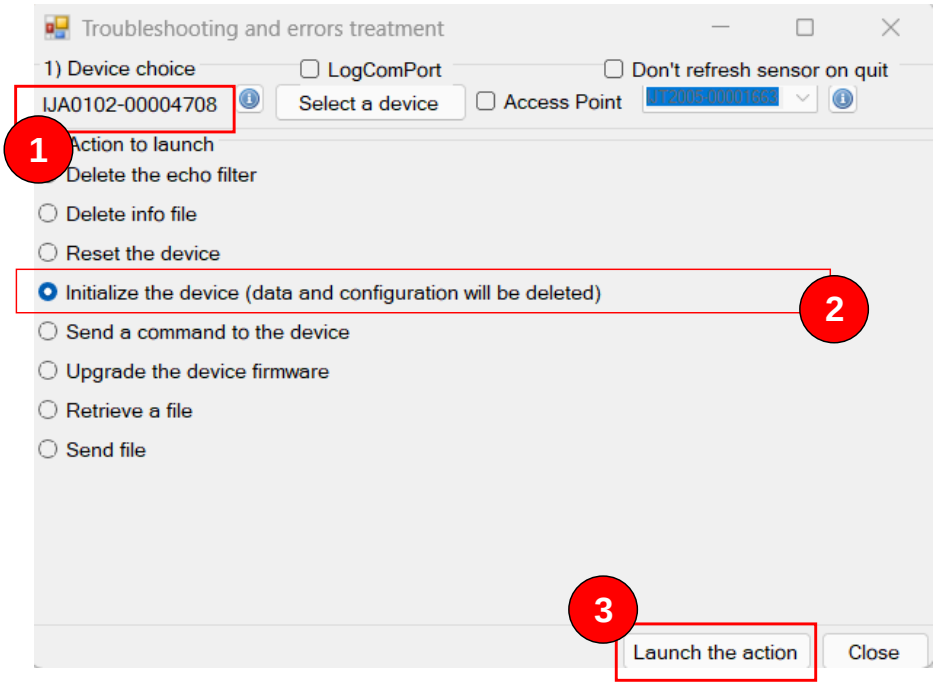
The Reset process deletes all configuration files and data stored on the logger.

11.4.1. Wiji reset

- Connect to the logger (see *Connecting to a logger*).
- In the **Options** menu, click on **Diagnostics and errors**.
- Check that the serial number (**1**) corresponds to that of the logger.
- Check **Equipment reset (loss of data and configuration** (**2**).
- Click on **Launch** (**3**).

-> the logger formatting window appears.

Depending on the amount of data to be deleted, the reset process may take a few minutes.



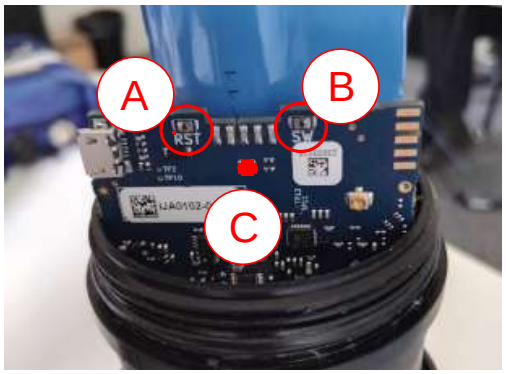
11.4.2. Manual reset

Avoid leaving the logger open for too long (just a few minutes), because if the desiccant bag absorbs too much moisture, it will no longer be effective and will turn green.

Removing the cover can be difficult due to the gasket. The cover antenna is connected to the circuit board, so to avoid pulling out the circuit board when opening the logger, we strongly advise you to open the logger as follows:

- Partially unscrew the clamping ring (approx. 2 turns).
- Pull on the cover until it is partially extracted, blocked by the clamping ring.
- Unscrew the clamping ring completely to fully remove the cover.
- To make it easier to press the buttons, we recommend removing the battery from its housing.
- Press the **SW** (**B**) button, then the **RST** (**A**) button, and release the **RST** button.

  -> The status LED (**C**) flashes red.



- When the LED changes to flashing green, release the **SW** (**B**) button.

  -> Reset starts.

Depending on the amount of data to be deleted, the reset process may take a few minutes.

The LED resumes its initial flashing cycle (every 10 seconds in green) as soon as the reset is complete.