Manual: 3.2.2. Prepare Meta-Data

When you have identified the tags you want to include, next you need to define some information about each tag. Most of these are straightforward.

There are two ways in which you can prepare this data:

- 1. You can enter or edit the tag information directly through the interface by clicking on plant -> edit tags. The form allows you to add tags or to edit the information for each tag. Please do not forget to save your work! This is the most convinient way to define this information. Please note that this table supports copy and paste but please be careful when using copy and paste for large amounts of information as there may be misalignments.
- 2. You can prepare a file that holds the information and is uploaded into the database in one go. This file will be a text file containing 16 TAB-delimited columns. If normal ASCII characters are sufficient, this file may be saved as ASCII but if non-ASCII (for instance the German umlauts ä, ö, ü or certain unit symbols such as ° or µ) characters are needed, then it should be saved in UTF8 encoding. This file may have a header row with the names of the columns in it.

Here follows a brief explanation of each column and whether it is required or not

Column Name	Requirement	Description	
tag	required	The unique identifier for a time-series. This is often an alphanumeric string of characters used in the DCS or data historian to label a tag.	
pls_tag	required	Often the same as the column "tag," this is the unique identifier used by the OPC server. algorithmica uses this column in order to query the current value of the tag from the OPC data source. It must therefore include any and all OPC item information.	
sensor_name	recommended	A short description of what this tag is.	
description	optional	A longer description of what this tag is.	
units	required	The physical units of the tag, e.g. "°C"	
minimum	required	The smallest value allowed. Any values lower than this will be ignored as not physically possible. For a detailed discussion on the concept of minimum and maximum see their section in the chapter on terminology.	
maximum	required	The largest value allowed. Any values larger than this will be ignored as not physically possible.	
controlability	required	Determines whether the tag can be directly controlled by the operator, not controlled at all, or indirectly controlled.	

<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
low green	optional	Within the range of allowed valued [minimum, maximum] we may define three sets of fixed alarm levels from the inside out: green, yellow and orange. Please see the image below for better understanding.	
high green	optional		
low yellow	optional		
high yellow	optional		
low orange	optional		
high orange	optional		
delta	required	The measurement uncertainty of this tag in the same units as the value itself. If you are setting this up for the first time, please read the more detailed explanation of this concept in the chapter on terminology.	
limit	required	This column is either "TRUE" or "FALSE" depending on whether this tag is to receive a dynamic limit from IHM or not.	

	STATUS	FIXED ALARM LEVELS	
Value	DISALLOWED		ALARM LEVEL
٦	FAILURE	MAXIMUM	
	CRITICAL	HIGH ORANGE	
	DANGER	HIGH YELLOW	
	NORMAL	HIGH GREEN LOW GREEN	3 2 1
	DANGER	LOW YELLOW	
	CRITICAL	LOW ORANGE	
	FAILURE	MINIMUM	
	DISALLOWED		
			▶ Time

This figure illustrates the meaning of the high and low colored limits as well as the minimum and maximum values. Any measurement outside the range from minimum to maximum is considered an impossible measurement. Any measurement inside this range has a color according to the displayed scheme. Normal operations should be in the green area.

Columns that are not required, may be left blank. In particular, optimization by APO

does not consider the colored limits. A sample file is provided with the installation files.

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