E-48 E-72
E-49 E-94
E-200 E-2000M

PROCESS CONTROLLERS
GENERAL USER MANUAL

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This user manual is released for

E-48, E-49, E-72, E-94, E-200, E-2000M

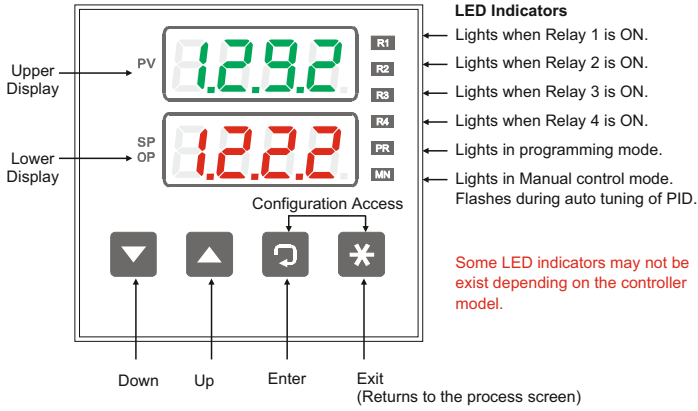
series controllers and contains detailed information about common features and common parameter explanations. Depending on the controller, some parameters may not be exist because of different hardware and IO properties.

Please refer to the quick user manual shipped with the controller for device specific dimension, panel mounting, connection diagram, and technical specification.

These universal industrial process controllers have ON/OFF, single PID, Heat/Cool PID, feedback valve control, and floating valve control capabilities which are powered by new generation micro controllers. Universal inputs (T/C, R/T, mV, mA) and outputs are easily configurable with front panel keys.

All controllers have two 4 digit segment displays on which measurement and set values in the range of -1999 to 9999 are displayed.

1.1 Front Panel Keys ve LED Indicators



2. POWER ON AND CONTROL MODES

During first couple of seconds after power on, all segments and LED indicators light. After that, upper display shows controller model and lower display shows firmware version for a duration of 3 seconds and eventually Process Screen are displayed.

Consecutive pressing of ⊡ key toggles between Process Screen and several operation parameter screens. Pressing ⊛ key returns to the Process Screen.

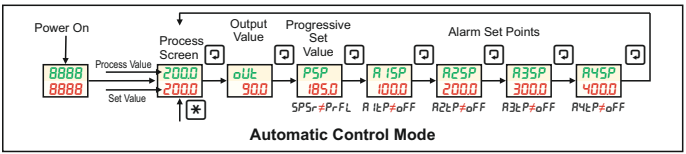
The controllers have two control modes as Automatic and Manual. To change the control mode, ⊛ key is pressed for at least 3 seconds at the Process Screen. (Only functional when oCnF⇨mnPr (**Manual Mod Selection**) = Enb).

User can make control operation inactive by selecting oCnF⇨CtYP (**Control Type**) = nonE and by this way, the controller can be used as a process display and alarm device.

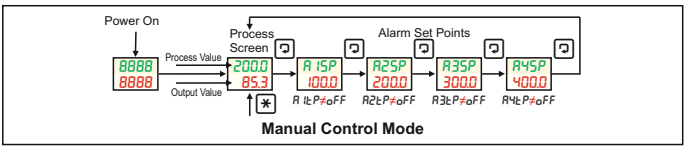
While in **Automatic Control Mode**, control output is calculated by the controller where as in **Manual Control Mode**, then control output is manually entered by the operator.

Process Variable (PV) is shown in Upper Display at the Process Screen.

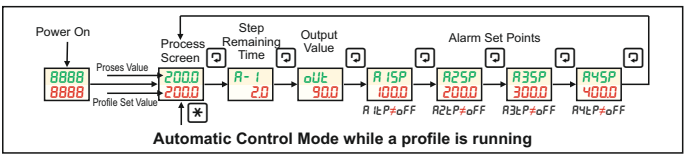
Lower Display shows the control set point (SV) in Automatic Control Mode and pressing ⊡⊡ keys changes the set value. In **Manual** Control Mode, the lower display shows manual output value and in the same way, the operator can adjust this value by pressing ⊡⊡ keys. **MN** LED lights in Manual Control Mode.



Automatic Control Mode



Manual Control Mode



Automatic Control Mode while a profile is running

3. FRONT PANEL KEYS AND PROGRAMMING

1) Pressing ✱ key returns to the **Process Screen**.

2) Pressing ⊙ key accesses to next available screen.

3) ▼▲ keys are used to adjust parameter values.

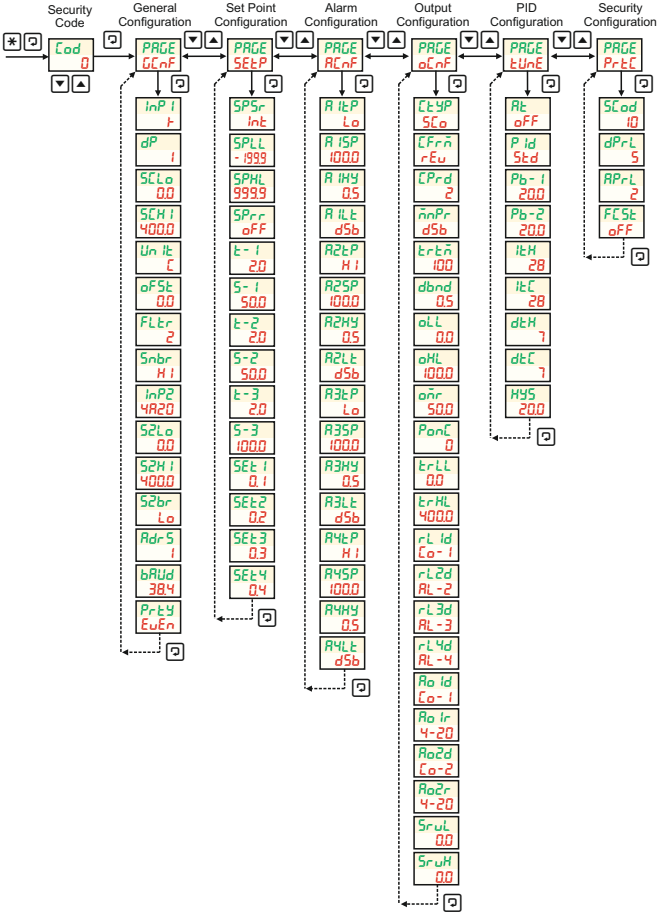
4) In order to reach and adjust a parameter, the operator needs to know in which page the parameter is located. After that, pressing ✱⊙ keys together shows *Cod* entry screen and ▼▲ keys are used to enter Security Code. After entering Security Code, pressing ⊙ key shows *PAGE* screen. In this screen, ▼▲ keys selects the page to be accessed and pressing ⊙ key enters to the selected page. At this stage, consecutive pressing of ⊙ key accesses to next available parameter for adjusting. After reaching to the parameter to be changed, ▼▲ keys are used to adjust the parameter to required value. While in the pages, pressing ⊙ key more than 2 seconds changes screen to *PAGE* selection screen again.

5) Other key functions are explained in relevant parameter explanation in details. Please see parameter explanation sections.

6) Some parameters may become invisible depending on other relevant configurations.

7) Whole parameter set are depicted in **Figure 3.1.** Depending on the controller model, some parameters may not be exist.

3. FRONT PANEL KEYS AND PROGRAMMING



Şekil 3.1. Configuration Pages and Parameters

3.1. Process Screen and Operation Parameters

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
200.1 200.0	**Process Screen**			EU	Always

Process Screen is the power on screen of the controllers and pressing ⊛ key returns to this screen anytime. In this screen, upper display always shows process value. Lower display shows either control set point or manual output value depending on selected control mode. In automatic mode, control set point can be adjusted between SPLL..SPHL and in manual control mode, the manual output value can be adjusted between oLL..oHL using ▼▲ keys. In manual control mode, MN LED lights.

In Automatic Control Mode, if SEtP⇨SPSr (**Control Set Point Source**) = PrFL and the profile is not running, lower display shows PrFL message. After running the profile, depending on the configured profile a changing and non adjustable control set point is followed. Please see SEtP configuration page for detailed profile configuration.

⊛ and ▲ : Runs the profile.
⊛ and ▼ : Stops the profile.
▼ : Suspends the profile. Lower display flashes.
▲ : Rerun the suspended profile.

In Automatic Control Mode, if SEtP⇨SPSr (**Control Set Point Source**) = d inP, lower display shows one of the digital input selectable control set point (SEt 1, SEt2, SEt3, SEt4) and adjustment is not allowed. Please see SEtP configuration page for detailed usage information.

In order to change control mode, first Process Screen is accessed by pressing ⊛ key and than ⊛ key is pressed and hold for at least 3 seconds . Alternatively, Manuel Control Mode can be activated digitally by stimulating 1. digital input if available. If the stimulation is removed, the controller returns to the automatic control mode again. Mode selection is available only if oCnF⇨CtYP (**Control Type**) is not nonE and oCnF ⇨ñnPr (**Manuel Mode Selection**) is Enb.

In Manual Control Mode, if oCnF⇨CtYP (**Control Type**) is bnd (floating valve control) , instead of a numeric output percentage, following messages are shown.

StP : None of the valve control output is active. Shown when no key is pressed
oPn : Valve open output is active . ▲ key activates valve open output.
CLS : Valve close output is active. ▼ key activates valve close output.

⇨⇨⇨

3.2. Accessing Configuration Pages

In order to access configuration pages, the operator needs to reach security Cod entry screen by pressing ✱ and ⊙ keys together as the first step. Factory settings of Security Code is 10.

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
Cod 0	**Security Code Entry**	0	9999		Always

Security code is entered using ▼ and ▲ keys and ⊙ key is pressed to reach PAGE selection screen. In case of a wrong password entry, only PrtC⇨dPrL (**Parameter Access Level**) and PrtC⇨APrL (**Parameter Setting Level**) limitted access and setting rights become available. In order to get full access and setting rights, the correct code must be entered. In order to reset Security Code, during first 25 seconds after power on, ▼▲ ve ✱ keys can be pressed together and hold for a second. After that, Security code checking will be disabled at the following try and the operator will be able to enter configuration with full rights in order to reconfigure PrtC⇨SCod (**Security Code**).

PAGE GCnF	**Page Selection Screen**				Always

After selecting the configuration page by pressing ▼ and ▲ keys, pressing ⊙ key enters to the selected page and first parameter of the page appears on the screen. After that consecutive pressing of ⊙ key passes to next parameter. After the last parameter is reached, the screen returns to the Page Selection Screen again. Pressing and holding ⊙ key for 2 seconds also reverts the screen to Page Selection again before reaching the last parameter. ▼ and ▲ keys adjust parameters to required value.

Following pages are available for the configuration.
(0) GCnF : Inputs, scales and MODBUS communication parameters.
(1) SEtP : Control set point options, set limits, profil configuration.
(2) ACnF : Alarm configuration.
(3) oCnF : Output configuration, output limits, valve control parameters
(4) tUnE : PID parameters and autotuning
(5) PrtC : Security Code (SCod), access and setting rights, factory settings.
Pressing ✱ keys returns to the Process Screen.

3.1. Process Screen and Operation Parameters

⇨⇨⇨

When an error is detected in process value measurement (Analog Input 1) or measurement value is non displayable, upper display shows one of the following messages.

- oPEn : Sensor broken or not connected.
- oFL : Input signal is above sensor limits.
- UFL : Input singnal is below sensor limits.
- nnnn : Value is bigger than 9999.
- uuuu : Value is lower than -1999.

When a lock parameter enabled alarm (A1LE, A2LE, A3LE, A4LE) is detected, ✱ key is pressed in order to release the locked alarm, if the alarm condition is not still exist.

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
R-x 198	**Remaining Step Time (X = 1, 2, 3)**	0	999.9	minute	Profile running

Remaining step time and step number is displayed while profile is running (R-1, R-2, R-3).

oUt 65.0	**Automatic Output Value**	oLL	oHL	%	Automatic Mode

In Automatic Control Mode, controller calculated output value is shown and can not be adjusted. In Heat/Cool control type, negative values indicates cooling.

PSP 200.0	**Progressive Control Set Point**	SPLL	SPHL		SPSr ≠ PrFL

In Automatic Control Mode, Progressive Control Set Point is followed. For detail explanation of this parameter, please see SEtP⇨ SPrr (**Control Set Point Ramp Rate**).

RxSP 200.0	**Alarm Set Points (x = 1, 2, 3, 4)**	-1999	9999		Alarm Type is not oFF

Alarm set points are followed and adjusted. For the Alarm Configuration, please see (A1SP, A2SP, A3SP, A4SP) in ALnF Configuration Page.

3.3. General Configuration Page (GCnF)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
InP1	**Analog Input 1 Type**				Always

No	Input Type	Standard	Min.	Max.
(0)	b: Type B Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	60	1820 °C
(1)	E: Type E Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-200	840 °C
(2)	J: Type J Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-200	1120 °C
(3)	K: Type K Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-200	1360 °C
(4)	L: Type L Thermocouple	DIN 43710	-200	900 °C
(5)	n: Type N Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-200	1300 °C
(6)	r: Type R Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-40	1760 °C
(7)	S: Type S Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-40	1760 °C
(8)	t: Type T Thermocouple	IEC 60584-1	-200	400 °C
(9)	U: Type U Thermocouple	DIN 43710	-200	600 °C
(10)	Pt: Pt-100 Resistance Thermometer	IEC 60751	-200	840 °C
(11)	0R20 : 0-20 mA (Linear)			
(12)	4R20 : 4-20 mA (Linear)			
(13)	0u50 : 0-50 mV (Linear)			
(14)	0.0u1 : 0-1 V (Linear)			
(15)	0.2u1 : 0.2-1V (Linear)			

dP1	**Decimal Point**	0	3		Always

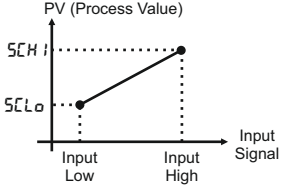
Display format of all parameters with **EU** unit(Analog Input 1 Unit) .

0 : 0 1 : 0.0 2 : 0.00 3 : 0.000

*If InP1 is thermocouple or resistance thermometer, upper limit for this parameter is 1.

SCLo 0.0	**Analog Input 1 Linear Scale Lower Value**	-199.9	999.9	EU	Analog Input 1 (mA,mV, V)
SCH1 4000	**Analog Input 1 Linear Scale Upper Value**	-199.9	999.9	EU	Analog Input 1 (mA,mV, V)

This scale is used to derive process value from the input signal when InP1 (**Analog Input 1 Type**) is a linear signal such as (mA, mV, V). It is a linear scale and defines how measured value will change over the entire range of input signal. SCLo can be bigger than SCH1.



3.3. General Configuration Page (GCnF)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
Unit C	**Temperature Unit**	°C	°F		Analog Input 1 Temperature Sensor

This parameter is monitored when InP1 (**Analog Input 1 Type**) is selected as Thermocouple or Resistance Thermometer.

oFSt 0.0	**Analog Input 1 Offset Value**	-100.0	100.0	EU	Always

oFSt value is directly added to the process value of Analog Input 1. **Analog Input 1 Process Value** = Analog Input 1 Measurement Value + oFSt

FLtr 2	**Analog Input 1 Filter**	1	15	second	Always

It is the moving average time for the Analog Input 1 process value. The measurement refresh time is 500 ms. For example, selecting 5 indicates that the last 10 measurements will be averaged.

Snbr Hi	**Analog Input 1 Sensor Broken Behaviour**	Lo	Hi		Always

It determines the measurement value when the Analog Input 1 sensor is detected as broken sensor condition. Sensor break cannot be detected at 0-20 mA inputs. When a broken sensor condition is detected, Analog Input 1 Process Value is adjusted according to the selected value as follows. oPEn message is displayed on the screen.

(0) Lo : Process Value is equal to -32000.
(1) Hi : Process Value is equal to 32000.

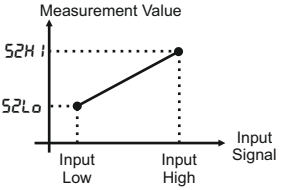
InP2 4-20	**Analog Input 2 Type**	0-20	4-20		Devices have 2 Analog Inputs

(0) 0-20 : 0-20 mA
(1) 4-20 : 4-20 mA

3.3. General Configuration Page (GCnF)

Screen	Defintion	Min	Max	Unit	Access
S2Lo 0.0	**Analog Input 2 Linear Scale Lower Value**	-199.9	999.9	EU	Devices have 2 Analog Inputs
S2H i 400.0	**Analog Input 2 Linear Scale Upper Value**	-199.9	999.9	EU	Devices have 2 Analog Inputs

This scale is used to derive measurument value from the Analog Input 2 signal. It is a linear scale and defines how measured value will change over the entire range of input signal. S2Lo can be bigger than S2H i.



S2br Lo	**Analog Input 2 Sensor Broken Behaviour**	Lo	Hi		Always

It determines the measurement value when the Analog Input 2 Sensor detects a broken sensor condition. Sensor break cannot be detected at 0-20 mA inputs.
When a broken sensor condition is detected, Analog Input 2 Measurement Value is adjusted according to the selected value as follows.

(0) Lo : It is equal to S2Lo.
(1) Hi : It is equal to S2H i.

AdrS 1	**Modbus Address**	1	127		Devices with RS-485 Communication

bAUd 38.4	**Modbus Baud Rate**				Devices with RS-485 Communication

(0) 4.8 kbaud
(1) 9.6 kbaud
(2) 19.2 kbaud
(3) 38.4 kbaud

PrtY EuEn	**Modbus Parity**				Devices with RS-485 Communication

(0) nonE : No Parity
(1) odd : Odd Parity
(2) EuEn : Even Parity

3.4. Control Set Point Configuration (SEtP)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
SPSr Int	**Control Set Point Source**				Always

(0) Int : Internal. Adjusted using front panel keys
(1) PrFL : Defined by Profile Parameters
(2) Er't : Defined by Analog Input 2 measurement
(3) d inP : Selected by Digital Inputs (Available only in devices with digital inputs.)

SPLL - 1999	**Control Set Point Lower Limit**	-199.9	SPHL	EU	Always
SPHL 9999	**Control Set Point Upper Limit**	SPLL	999.9	EU	Always
SPrr oFF	**Control Set Point Ramping Rate**	0.0	60.0	EU / minute	SPSr ≠ PrFL

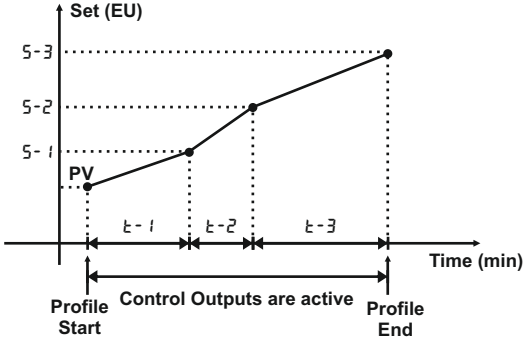
After a change to the control set point, the rate of progression from the current set point to the new set point is determined. This rate specifies the amount of change in the control set point per minute.This behavior of the set point is defined as the Process Set Point (PSP) running in the background. If SEtP⇨SPrr (**Control Set Point Ramping Rate**) is turned off, this feature is disabled. For example, if this parameter is set to 10.0, and the set point is changed from 100.0 to 200.0, the running set point will reach the newly set point in 10 minutes.

(200.0-100.0)/10.0=10.0 minutes

3.4. Control Set Point Configuration (SEtP)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
S-x 50.0	**Step Set Value (X = 1 .. 3)**	SPLL	SPHL	EU	SPSr = PrFL
t-x 2.0	**Step Time (X = 1 .. 3)**	0	999.9	min	SPSr = PrFL

These are the parameters that needs to be set when the control set point source SPSr is set to PrFL. For each step, a time (t-1, t-2, t-3) and a corresponding set point (S-1, S-2, S-3) are defined. The profile is created by progressing to the set points at the specified times.



When the profile doesn't work, the control outputs are not active.

If the set point is entered the same as the previous step's set point, the profile continues horizontally. If the step duration is set to oFF, the step is canceled, and the process proceeds to the next step.

The operations of Profile Start/Stop and Pause/Resume are performed using the front panel buttons while in the process screen.

- ⊡ ve ▲ : Starts Profile.
- ⊡ ve ▼ : Stops Profile.
- ▼ : Pauses Profile. The lower display blinks .
- ▲ : Resumes Profile.

Profile operations can also be controlled using digital inputs. When Digital Input 2 is triggered, the profile starts. When the trigger is removed, the profile stops. While the profile is running, if Digital Input 3 is triggered, the profile is paused. When the trigger is removed, the profile resumes.

3.4. Control Set Point Configuration (SEtP)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
SEtx 0.1	**Set Values are selected with Digital Inputs (X = 1 .. 4)**	SPLL	SPHL	EU	SPSr = d inP

Four control set point (SEt 1, SEt2, SEt3, SEt4) selectable with Digital Input 2 and 3 can be adjusted when SPSr is selected as d inP.

Digital Input	SEt 1	SEt2	SEt3	SEt4
2	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
3	OFF	ON	OFF	ON

3.5. Alarm Configuration Page (ALnF)

Four alarms are defined in the device. Alarm Type, Set Value, Hysteresis and Alarm Lock paremeters can be set for each alarms. The alarm singnals can be assigned to required relays available on the device.

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
AxtP Lo	**Alarm Types (x = 1..4)** (A 1tP, A2tP, A3tP, A4tP)				Always

(0) oFF : **Off**

(1) Lo : **Low Alarm** ⇨ If the process value is below the alarm set point, the alarm becomes active. The alarm deactivates when the process value rises above the alarm set point by the amount of hysteresis.

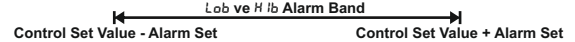
(2) Hi : **High Alarm** ⇨ If the process value is above the alarm set point, the alarm becomes active. The alarm deactivates when the process value drops below the alarm set point by the amount of hysteresis.

(3) Lod : **Low Deviation** ⇨ It is the same as the **Low Alarm**. The alarm set point is calculated by adding the control set point to the alarm set point (Set = Control Set + Alarm Set).

(4) Hid : **High Deviation** ⇨ It is the same as the **High Alarm**. The alarm set point is calculated by adding the control set point to the alarm set point (Set = Control Set + Alarm Set).

(5) Lob : **In Band Alarm** ⇨ The alarm is active when the PV is inside the band

(6) Hib : **Out Band Alarm** ⇨ The alarm is active when the PV is outside the band



AxSP 100.0	**Alarm Set Points (x = 1..4)** (A 1SP, A2SP, A3SP, A4SP)	SPLL	SPHL	EU	AxtP ≠ oFF

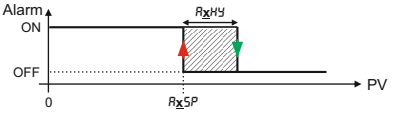
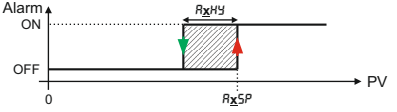
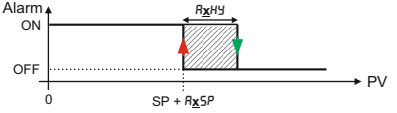
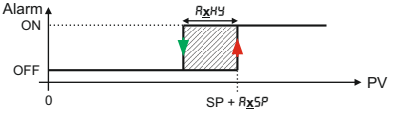
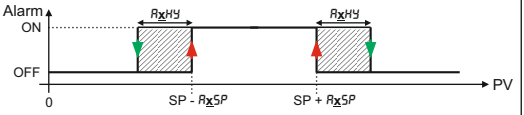
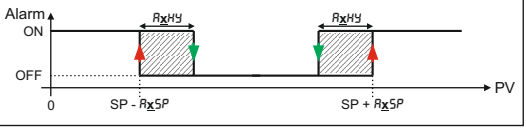
AxHy 0.5	**Alarm Hysteresises (x = 1..4)** (A 1Hy, A2Hy, A3Hy, A4Hy)	0.0	999.9	EU	AxtP ≠ oFF

AxLt dSb	**Alarm Locks (x = 1..4)** (A 1Lt, A2Lt, A3Lt, A4Lt)	dSb	Enb		AxtP ≠ oFF

(0) dSb : Alarm lock is not active.
(1) Enb : Alarm lock is active.

If Enb is selected, once an alarm is triggered, it will continue to be active until manually acknowledged using the front panel keys, even if the alarm condition is not exsist. To unlock alarms that are in a locked state, you should press the ⊛ button while in the process screen. If the alarm is no longer active, pressing this button will release the alarm.

3.5. Alarm Configuration Page (AConF)

AxtP	EXPLANATION
oFF	Not active when set to oFF.
Lo Low Alarm	
HI High Alarm	
Lod Low Deviation	
HId High Deviation	
Lob In Band Alarm	
HIb Out Band Alarm	

SP : Control Set Value
PV : Process Value

3.6. Output Configuration Page (oCnF)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
CtYP SCo	**Control Type**				Always

(0) nonE : Off
(1) SCo : Single Control Output (+) Heat
(2) dCo : Double Control Output (+ / -) Heat /Cool
(3) bnd : Floating Valve Control
(4) PFb : Feedback Controlled Valve Control (Available only in the devices with servo feedback input.)

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
CFrn rEu	**Control Form**	dir	rEu		CtYP ≠ nonE

It determines control form

(0) dir : If process value is higher than set value, the output increases (Example: Cooling Element).
(1) rEu : If process value is higher than set value, the output decreases (Example: Heating Element).

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
CPrd 2	**Control Period**	1	250	second	CtYP ≠ nonE

It is the refresh time of the PID control output. This parameter also determines the PWM period for PID control done by a relay output.

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
mnPr dSb	**Manual Mode Selection**	dSb	Enb		CtYP ≠ nonE

(0) dSb : The user can not activate the Manual Mode
(1) Enb : The user can activate the Manual Mode

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
trtn 100	**Floating Control Valve Travel Time**	10	2500	second	CtYP = bnd

The transition time from fully open to fully closed position for the floating valves should be entered in seconds.

Screen	Definition	Min	Max	Unit	Access
dbnd 0.5	**Dead Band**	0.1	25.0	%	CtYP ≠ nonE

When CtYP is set to SCo or dCo, it determines the minimum value for the output signal. The output is not activated for output values below this threshold.

When CtYP is set to PFb or bnd, the valve will not be moved if the difference between the required valve position and the current valve position is less than this value.

3.6. Output Configuration Page (oCnF)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
oLL 0.0	**Control Output Lower Limit**	0.0*	oHL	%	CtYP ≠ nonE

* CtYP = dCo, the lower value that can be set is -100.0. Negative values indicate cooling.

oHL 100.0	**Control Output Upper Limit**	oLL	100.0	%	CtYP ≠ nonE

oMr 50.0	**Control Output Manual Reset**	oLL	oHL	%	CtYP ≠ nonE

When tUnE⇨ itH (**Integral Time +**) parameter is set to zero (integral is not active), it is added to the output value and determines the output value when the process value is equal to the control setpoint.

PonC 0	**PID Power On Behavior**				Always

(0) It operates with the settings at the moment of power off.
(1) Turns on in automatic mode.
(2) Turns on in automatic mode. Integral Value = 0.
(3) Turns on in manual mode.
(4) Turns on in manual mode. Output Value = 0.

trLL 0.0	**Retransmission Scale Lower Value**	-199.9	trHL	EU	Always
trHL 400.0	**Retransmission Scale Upper Value**	trLL	999.9	EU	Always

The process value and control setpoint can be output as current or voltage via the analog outputs on the device. This process is called Retransmission. trLL and trHL determine the retransmission scale. By setting the parameters Ao id and Ao2d to Putr, process value retransmission from the related output is activated. Similarly, Ao id and Ao2d parameters are set to SPtr and control setpoint retransmission is activated from the related output.

3.6. Output Configuration Page (oCnF)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
rLxd Co-1	**Relay Functions (x = 1..4 Relasy)**				Always

Parameters that determine the functions of the relays in the device.
(rL 1d, rL2d, rL3d, rL4d)

(0) Co-1 : PID + signal (Heating)
(1) Co-2 : PID - signal (Cooling)
(2) do-1 : On-Off + signal (Heating)
(3) do-2 : On-Off - signal (Cooling)
(4) AL-1 : Alarm 1
(5) AL-2 : Alarm 2
(6) AL-3 : Alarm 3
(7) AL-4 : Alarm 4

Depending on the device type, some parameters may not be available on the device.

Aoxd Co-1	**Functions of Analog Outputs (x = 1, 2)**				Always

Parameters that determine the function of analog outputs (Ao 1d, Ao2d).
(0) Co-1 : PID + signal (Heating), Conversion Scale: 0 -100 %
(1) Co-2 : PID - signal (Cooling), Conversion Scale: 0 -100 %
(2) Putr : Analog Input 1 Retransmission, Conversion Scale: trLL - trHL
(3) SPtr : Control Set Point Retransmission, Conversion Scale: trLL - trHL

Aoxr 4-20	**Analog Output Types (x = 1, 2)**				Always

Parameters that determine the output ranges of Analog Outputs (Ao 1r, Ao2r).

Current Outputs:
(0) 0-20 : 0-20 mA
(1) 20-0 : 20-0 mA
(2) 4-20 : 4-20 mA
(3) 20-4 : 20-4 mA

Voltage Outputs:
(0) 0-10 : 0-10 V
(1) 10-0 : 10-0 V
(2) 2-10 : 2-10 V
(3) 10-2 : 10-2 V

SruL 0.0	**Feedback Valve Fully-Closed Position**				CtyP = PFb
SruH 0.0	**Feedback Valve Fully-Open Position**				CtyP = PFb

SruL and SruH are calibration values for fully closed and fully open position of the valve with feedback. While in these menus, the valve is set to fully closed or fully open position depending on the parameter set using the ▼ and ▲ keys and the value is saved by pressing the ✱ and ▼ keys. Valve Open output (Co-1) and Valve Close output (Co-2) must be directed to the control relays by using rLxd parameters before setting.

3.7. PID Configuration Page (tUnE)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
At oFF	PID Auto Tune	oFF	on		tYP ≠ nonE

(0) oFF : Cancels the automatic tuning in progress.
(1) on : Starts automatic tuning.

All PID parameters can be calculated automatically using the Auto PID Tuning feature.

The following steps should be followed for Automatic Tuning.

1) Check that all input and output configurations are done correctly.
2) The set point value at which the automatic tuning performed must be determined. It is recommended to set this value to the setpoint at which the process will mostly run.
3) tUnE⇨P Id type should be determined.
4) tUnE⇨HYS parameter should be set to a value more than the flactuation in the process measurement. 0.5 °C is sufficient for most systems. In systems where the process value flactuates more than this value, the HYS value can be increased.
5)If At = on, the automatic PID tuning process starts. To cancel the started process, At can be set to oFF. The duration of the tuning process varies depending on the speed of the process. The lower display flashes during the tuning process. At the end of the process, the newly calculated PID parameters are saved and the control process continues with the newly calculated parameters. At automatically turns oFF.

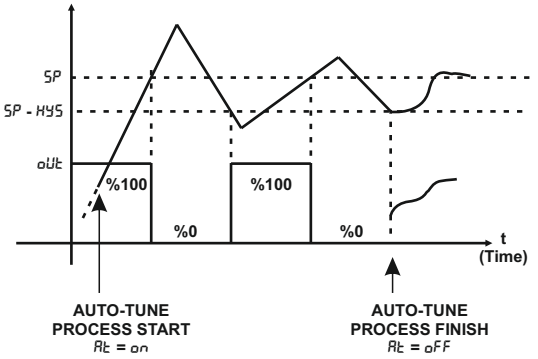


Figure 3.7.1.

3.7. PID Configuration Page (tUnE)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
Pid Std	PID Parameter Type	Std	Adu		CtYP ≠ nonE

(0) Std : Standard PID parameters
(1) Adu : Advanced PID parameters

If selected as Adu, different values can be used for the integral time and derivative time, depending on the state and level of the process value with respect to the control setpoint.

itH : Used when the process value is less than the set value.
itC : Used when the process value is more than the set value.
dtH : Used when the derivative is positive.
dtC : Used when the derivative is negative.

The HYS value is used to switch between integral times. If the process crosses the set value in any direction by HYS value, the integral time parameter is changed.

If Std is selected, integral and derivative times are automatically equalized by the device (itC= itH , dtC=dtH).

Pb-1 20.0	**Proportional Band +**	0.1	999.9	EU	CtYP ≠ nonE

It is the proportional band value for the PID output in the positive (Heating) direction. Proportional band determines the PID gain and is defined as band in terms of process value.

It is defined as PID Gain = (1 / Proportional Band).

When the process value moves away from the process as much as the proportional band, the output value reaches the minimum or maximum value depending on the direction of movement and the control form. Within the band, it changes proportionally. While a large proportional band decreases the system gain, a small proportional band increases the system gain. The gain shows how the process will react to the deviation from the set point. For example, when the band is defined as 20 °C, the maximum output occurs when the process is 20 °C less than the set point and if the difference is below 20 °C, the output decreases by 5% for each 1 °C approach to the set point (100 / Proportional Band = 5%, Output change per error).

3.7. PID Configuration Page (tUnE)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
Pb-2 20.0	**Proportional Band -**	0.1	999.9	EU	CtYP = dCo
Proportional band for PID output in the negative (cooling) direction.					

itH 28	**Integral Time +**	0	9999	saniye	CtYP ≠ nonE
Integral time used when the process value is below the setpoint.					

itC 28	**Integral Time -**	0	9999	saniye	P id = Rdu
Integral time used when the process value is above the setpoint.					

dtH 7	**Derivative Time +**	1	2500	saniye	CtYP ≠ nonE
Derivative time for positive process change.					

dtC 7	**Derivative Time -**	1	2500	saniye	P id = Rdu
Derivative time for negative process change.					

HYS 20.0	**Hysteresis**	0.0	999.9	EU	CtYP ≠ nonE

The HYS parameter is used as hysteresis in the 3 operations listed below.

1) ON-OFF control hysteresis

2) Automatic PID tuning test hysteresis (**see Figure 3.7.1.**)

3) When PID parameter Rdu is selected, itH or itC integral time is used depending on whether the process value is above or below the setpoint. To switch between integral times, the process must cross the setpoint by amount of the HYS parameter.

3.8. Security Configuration Page (PrtC)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
SCod 10	**Security Code**	0	9999		Always

This is the security code that is asked when accessing the configuration pages.

dPrL 5	**Parameter Access Level**	0	9		Always

Determines the pages that can be monitored in case the security code is entered incorrectly when accessing the configuration pages. 10 monitoring authorizations are defined. Each authorization includes the authorizations that come before it. For example, if 6 is selected, SEtP, GCnF, Operation Parameters, Set Value and Process Value can be monitored.

0 : Process Value
1 : Set Value
2 : Operation Parameters (A1SP, A2SP, vb.)
3 : Reserved
4 : Reserved
5 : GCnF Page
6 : SEtP Page
7 : ACnF Page
8 : oCnF Page
9 : tUnE Page

APrL 2	**Parameter Setting Level**	0	9		Always

Determines the pages that can be set if the security code is entered incorrectly when accessing the configuration pages. 10 setting authorizations are defined. Each authorization includes the authorizations that come before it. For example, if 6 is selected, SEtP, GCnF, Operation Parameters and Set Value can be set.

0 : No authorization
1 : Set Valute
2 : Operation Parameters (A1SP, A2SP, vb.)
3 : Reserved
4 : Reserved
5 : GCnF Page
6 : SEtP Page
7 : ACnF Page
8 : oCnF Page
9 : tUnE Page

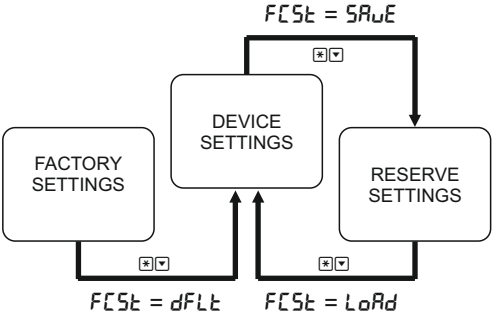
3.8. Security Configuration Page (PrtC)

Screen	Definition	Min.	Max.	Unit	Access
FCSt oFF	**Factory Settings**				Always

(0) oFF : It does not perform any operation.
(1) LoAd : Loads the settings previously backed up with SAvE operation.
(2) SAvE : Backs up the device settings.
(3) dFLt : Loads the factory settings to the device.

To perform the selected operation, press the ▼ button while the * button is pressed.

These operations may cause all settings of your device to change .



4. CONFIGURATION STEPS AND APPLICATIONS

The recommended configuration sequence is given below. It is not obligatory to perform the configuration in the order described. Detailed descriptions of all parameters described can be found on the relevant configuration pages.

1) Device configuration should be started from the General Configuration page (GCnF). **Analog Input 1**, **Analog Input 2** and **Communication** parameters can be set on this page. The first parameter to be set before setting other parameters in the device is **Decimal Display Format** (dP).

Since many parameters in the device are based on dP, changing dP requires many parameters to be readjusted.

For Analog Input 1, **Input Type** (InP 1), **measurement scale** (SCLo, SCH 1) if a linear (mA, mV, V) input is selected, **Temperature Unit** (Un It) if a temperature sensor is selected, oFSt parameter if an **offset** will be added to the measurement value, **filter** parameter FLtr and **Sensor Broken Behavior** Snbr parameters must be set.

If the device has 2nd Analog input and **the control set point is to be input externally with mA signal**, Analog Input 2 settings must be made. For Analog Input 2, **Input Type** (InP2), **measurement scale** (S2Lo, S2H 1) and **Sensor Broken Behavior** (S2br) parameters must be set.

If **Modbus communication** will be used , **Modbus Communication Address** (Adr S), **Communication Rate** (bAUd) and **Parity Bit** (PrtY) parameters must be set.

2) All parameters related to the **Control Set Point** can be accessed from the SEtP page. According to the selection determined with the SPSr parameter, the control set point can be entered to the device with 4 different methods. If the control set point is to be set with the keys on the front panel, SPSr = Int, if it is to be given externally with the 2nd Analog Input, SPSr = Ert, if it is to be given as a profile, SPSr = PrFL, if it is to be selected with digital inputs, SPSr = d InP should be selected. Limits of the control set point (SPLL, SPHL), progress speed of the control set point SPrr (not monitored when SPSr = PrFL) must be set. If SPSr = d InP is selected, 4 set points (SEt 1, SEt2, SEt3 and SEt4) must be adjusted. If SPSr = PrFL is selected, step parameters (S- 1, S-2, S-3, t- 1, t-2, t-3) must be set for the profile.

4. CONFIGURATION STEPS AND APPLICATIONS

3) The device has 4 alarms that can be used for different purposes. For each alarm, the alarm type parameters (A1tP, A2tP, A3tP, and A4tP) can be configured according to the desired alarm type, and the relevant set point (A1SP, A2SP, A3SP, and A4SP), hysteresis (A1HY, A2HY, A3HY, and A4HY), and lock (A1Lt, A2Lt, A3Lt, and A4Lt) parameters can be adjusted. The relay outputs from which the alarms will be output can be configured using the rL1d, rL2d, rL3d and rL4d parameters on the oCnF page.

4) All configuration related to outputs is done in the oCnF page. The device has 4 different control types.

The control type is selected using the CtYP parameter. If CtYP=nonE is selected, no control will be performed. For all control types, the lower and upper limits of the control output (oLL, oHL), Manual Reset (oñr) if PID integral is not used, control mode (CFrñ), control period (CPrd), and dead band (dbnd) parameters must be adjusted.

In applications where a transition from Automatic mode to Manual mode is required during control, Manual Mode Selection parameter should be set as ñnPr=Enb.

Usage as a Single-Output PID Control Device

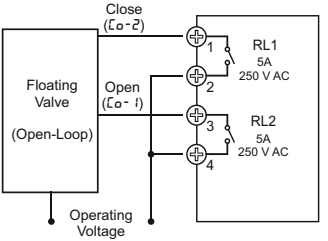
The control type should be set to CtYP=SCo. In this control type, the output signal is calculated only as a positive value (Co-1) within the range of (%0.0 to %100). This variable can be transferred to the desired output using the rLxd relay control parameters or the Aoxd analog output control parameters.

Usage as a Dual-Output PID Control Device (HEAT/COOL)

The control type should be selected as CtYP = dCo. In this control type, the output signal is calculated within the range of -100% to +100%. Positive values are assigned to the Co-1 control variable (Heat), while negative values are assigned to the Co-2 control variable (Cool). These variables can be assigned to the rLxd relay control parameters or Aoxd analog output control parameters, allowing for heating and cooling outputs to be obtained from the desired relays or analog outputs.

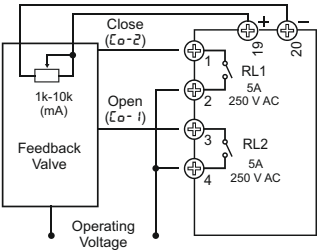
Open-Loop Valve Control (Floating Control)

The control type should be selected as CtYP = bnd. In this control type, the valve is controlled using Open and Close signals without feedback. The Open signal is assigned to the Co-1 control variable, while the Close signal is assigned to the Co-2 control variable. These variables can be assigned to the rLxd relay control parameters, allowing the Valve Open and Valve Close signals to be obtained from the desired relays. The valve travel time trtm should be set.



Feedback Valve Control (Feedback in Servo System)

The control type should be selected as CtYP = PFb. In this control type, the valve position is controlled using Open and Close signals based on the value read from the feedback input of the valve. The Open signal is assigned to the Co-1 control variable, while the Close signal is assigned to the Co-2 control variable. These variables can be assigned to the rLxd relay control parameters, allowing the Valve Open and Valve Close signals to be obtained from the desired relays. After the assignment of control signals is completed, the feedback input should be calibrated using the SruL and SruH parameters.



5) PID control parameters are adjusted from the tUnE page. PID parameters Pb1, Pb2, itH, itC, dtH, and dtC can be adjusted manually, or the Auto-Tune parameter At=on can be selected to calculate them automatically. Before starting to adjust the PID parameters, the PID type and control set point should be selected.

6) The value of the Security Code (SCod), parameter access and setting levels (dPrL, APrL), and factory setting options (FCSt) can be set from the Security Configuration (PrtC) page.

5. MODBUS COMMUNICATION

Devices with communication feature operate as Modbus RTU Slaves. The supported functions are listed below. All data, except for the status bits, is in signed, word (2-byte) and big-endian format.

03 : Read Holding Registers
05 : Write Single Coil
06 : Write Single Register
16 : Write Multiple Register

Adrs (**Modbus Address**), bAUd (**Modbus Baud Rate**) and Prty (**Modbus Parity**) settings are explained in the CCnF page. The data consists of 8-bit data and 1 stop bit. Up to 127 devices can be connected in parallel on the same communication line. Each device should have a different Modbus Address, while the Modbus Baud Rate and Modbus Parity settings should be the same.

R : Read-only
W : Write-only
R/W : Read and Write

Status Bits 1

Starting from the least significant bit (0th bit is the least significant):

(00) Relay 1 Energized
(01) Relay 2 Energized
(02) Relay 3 Energized
(03) Relay 4 Energized
(04) Analog Input 1 Sensor Broken
(05) Analog Input 1 Above Limits
(06) Analog Input 1 Below Limits
(07) Manual Control Active
(08) Valve Open Signal Active
(09) Valve Close Signal Active
(10) Profile Running
(11) Profile On Hold
(12) Auto-Tuning in Progress
(13) Reserved
(14) Reserved
(15) Reserved

Status Bits 2

Starting from the least significant bit (0th bit is the least significant):

(00) Digital Input 1 Triggered
(01) Digital Input 2 Triggered
(02) Digital Input 3 Triggered
(03) Reserved
(04) Alarm 1
(05) Alarm 2
(06) Alarm 3
(07) Alarm 4
(08) Reserved
(09) Reserved
(10) Reserved
(11) Reserved
(12) Reserved
(13) Reserved
(14) Reserved
(15) Reserved

5. MODBUS COMMUNICATION

Register Address Table

Address	Access	Parameter	Explanation	Min.	Max.
0	R		Status Bits 1		
1	R		Status Bits 2		
2	R		Process Value		
3	R	PSP	Progressive Set Point		
4	R		Reserved		
5	R		Reserved		
6	R		Reserved		
7	R		Remainning Step Time		
8	R	dP	Decimal Point		
9	R	SPSr	Control Set Point Source		
10	R	CtYP	Control Type		
11	R/W	oUt	Output Value	-1000	1000
12	R/W		Control Set Point	-1999	9999
13	R/W	At	PID Auto Tune	0	1
14	R/W		Reserved		
15	R/W		Reserved		
16	R/W		Reserved		
17	R/W		Reserved		
18	R/W		Reserved		
19	R/W		Reserved		
20	R/W		Reserved		
21	R/W		Reserved		
22	R/W		Reserved		
23	R/W		Reserved		
24	R/W		Reserved		
25	R/W		Reserved		
26	R/W		Reserved		
27	R/W		Reserved		
28	R/W		Reserved		
29	R/W		Reserved		
30	R/W		Reserved		
31	R/W		Reserved		
32	R/W		Reserved		
33	R/W		Reserved		
34	R/W		Reserved		
35	R/W		Reserved		
36	R/W	Pb-1	Proportional Band +	1	9999
37	R/W	Pb-2	Proportional Band -	1	9999
38	R/W	itH	Integral Time +	0	9999
39	R/W	dtH	Derivative Time +	0	2500

5. MODBUS COMMUNICATION

Register Address Table

Address	Access	Parameter	Explanation	Min.	Max.
40	R/W	HYS	Hysteresis	0	9999
41	R/W	SPSr	Control Set Point Source	0	3
42	R/W	SPLL	Control Set Point Lower Limit	-1999	9999
43	R/W	SPHL	Control Set Point Upper Limit	-1999	9999
44	R/W	SPrr	Control Set Point Ramping Rate	0	600
45	R/W	SEt 1	Set Point-1 (selected with digital inputs)	-1999	9999
46	R/W	SEt2	Set Point-1 (selected with digital inputs)	-1999	9999
47	R/W	SEt3	Set Point-1 (selected with digital inputs)	-1999	9999
48	R/W	SEt4	Set Point-1 (selected with digital inputs)	-1999	9999
49	R/W		Reserved		
50	R/W	A1tP	Alarm 1 Type	0	6
51	R/W	A1HY	Alarm 1 Hysteresis	0	9999
52	R/W	A1Lt	Alarm 1 Lock	0	1
53	R/W	A1SP	Alarm 1 Set	-1999	9999
54	R/W	A2tP	Alarm 2 Type	0	6
55	R/W	A2HY	Alarm 2 Hysteresis	0	9999
56	R/W	A2Lt	Alarm 2 Kilit	0	1
57	R/W	A2SP	Alarm 2 Lock	-1999	9999
58	R/W	A3tP	Alarm 3 Type	0	6
59	R/W	A3HY	Alarm 3 Hysteresis	0	9999
60	R/W	A3Lt	Alarm 3 Lock	0	1
61	R/W	A3SP	Alarm 3 Set	-1999	9999
62	R/W	A4tP	Alarm 4 Type	0	6
63	R/W	A4HY	Alarm 4 Hysteresis	0	9999
64	R/W	A4Lt	Alarm 4 Lock	0	1
65	R/W	A4SP	Alarm 4 Set	-1999	9999
66	R/W	CtYP	Control Type	0	4
67	R/W	CFrn	Control Form	0	1
68	R/W	CPrd	Control Period	1	250
69	R/W	nnPr	Manual Mode Selection	0	1
70	R/W	trtn	Floating Control Valve Travel Time	10	2500
71	R/W	dbnd	Dead Band	1	250
72	R/W	oLL	Single Side Control Output Lower Limit (CtYP=SnGL)	0	1000
73	R/W	oHL	Single Side Control Output Upper Limit (CtYP=SnGL)	0	1000
74	R/W	onr	Single Side Control Output Manual Reset (CtYP=SnGL)	0	1000
75	R/W	oLL	Double Side Control Output Lower Limit (CtYP=dbL)	-1000	1000
76	R/W	oHL	Double Side Control Output Upper Limit (CtYP=dbL)	-1000	1000
77	R/W	onr	Double Side Control Output Manual Reset CtYP=dbL)	-1000	1000
78	R/W	PonC	PID Power On Behaviour	0	4
79	R/W	rL id	Relay 1 Function	0	14

5. MODBUS COMMUNICATION

Register Address Table

Address	Access	Parameter	Explanation	Min.	Max.
80	R/W	rL2d	Relay 2 Function	0	14
81	R/W	rL3d	Relay 3 Function	0	14
82	R/W	rL4d	Relay 4 Function	0	14
83	R/W	Ao id	Analog Output 1 Function	0	3
84	R/W	Ao2d	Analog Output 2 Function	0	3
85	R/W	Ao ir	Analog Output 1 Type	0	3
86	R/W	Ao2r	Analog Output 2 Type	0	3
87	R/W	inP i	Analog Input 1 Type	0	15
88	R/W	inP2	Analog Input 2 Type	0	1
89	R/W	dP	Decimal Point	0	3
90	R/W	SCLo	Analog Input 1 Linear Scale Lower Value	-1999	9999
91	R/W	SCH i	Analog Input 1 Linear Scale Upper Value	-1999	9999
92	R/W	trLL	Retransmission Scale Lower Value	-1999	9999
93	R/W	trHL	Retransmission Scale Upper Value	-1999	9999
94	R/W	Un it	Analog Input 1 Temperature Unit	0	1
95	R/W	oFSt	Analog Input 1 Offset Value	-1000	1000
96	R/W	FLtr	Analog Input 1 Filter	1	15
97	R/W	Snbr	Analog Input 1 Sensor Broken Behaviour	0	1
98	R/W		Reserved		
99	R/W		Reserved		
100	R/W		Reserved		
101	R/W	AdrS	Modbus Address	1	127
102	R/W	bAUd	Modbus Baud Rate	0	3
103	R/W	PrtY	Modbus Parity	0	2
104	R/W	itC	Integral Time -	0	9999
105	R/W	dtC	Derivative Time -	0	2500
106	R	uEr	Software Version		
107	R/W	S2Lo	Analog Input 2 Linear Scale Lower Value	-1999	9999
108	R/W	S2H i	Analog Input 2 Linear Scale Upper Value	-1999	9999
109	R/W	S2br	Analog Input 2 Sensor Broken Behaviour	0	1
110	R/W	P id	PID Parameter Type	1	
111	R/W		Reserved		
112	R/W		Reserved		
200	R/W	S- 1	1. Step Set Value	-1999	9999
201	R/W	t- 1	1. Step Time	0	9999
202	R/W		Reserved		
203	R/W		Reserved		
204	R/W	S-2	2. Step Set Value	-1999	9999
205	R/W	t-2	2. Step Time	0	9999
206	R/W		Reserved		

5. MODBUS COMMUNICATION

Register Address Table

Address	Access	Parameter	Explanation	Min.	Max.
207	R/W		Reserved		
208	R/W	S-3	3. Step Set Value	-1999	9999
209	R/W	t-3	3. Step Time	0	9999
210	R/W		Reserved		
211	R/W		Reserved		

Coil Address Table

Adrress	Access	Parameter	Explanation	0 (Reset)	1 (Set)
0	W		Manual/Auto Mod	Auto	Manual
1	W		Valve Open		Open
2	W		Valve Close		Close
3	W		Profile Start/Finish	Finish	Start
4	W		Profil Bekle/Devam	Resume	Pause
5	W		Kilitli Alarmları Sil		Delete

The coil addresses for Valve Open and Valve Close can be used to control the valve via communication when CtYP = bnd and in manual mode.