



Model ETR-9300
Microprocessor Based
SMARTER LOGIC[®] Temperature Control



Chapter 1: Overview

1-1 Features

- ** High accuracy 18-bit Input A/D Converter
- ** High accuracy 15-bit output D/A Converter
- ** Fast Input sample rate (10 samples/second)
- ** Two function complexity levels
- ** User menu configurable
- ** Adaptive heat-cool dead band
- ** Pump control
 - * Smarter Logic + PID microprocessor control
 - * Automatic programming
 - * Differential control
 - * Auto-tune function
 - * Self-tune function
 - * Sleep mode function
 - * " Soft-start " ramp and dwell timer
 - * Programmable inputs (thermocouple, RTD, mA, VDC)
 - * Analog Input for remote set point and CT
 - * Event Input for changing function and set point
 - * Programmable digital filter
 - * Hardware lockout protection
 - * Software lock
 - * Loop break alarm
 - * Heater break alarm
 - * Sensor break alarm + Bumpless transfer
 - * RS-485, RS-232 communication
 - * Analog retransmission
 - * Signal conditioner DC power supply
 - * A wide variety of output modules available
 - * Safety UL/CSA /IEC1010-1
 - * EMC/CE EN50081-1 and EN50082-2
 - * Front panel sealed to NEMA 4X and IP65

- ** Unique to hardware
- * Variable with setup

The ETR-9300 Smarter Logic plus PID microprocessor controller incorporates bright easy to read 4-digit LED displays which indicate process and setpoint values. The **Smarter Logic** technology enables a process to reach a predetermined set point in the shortest time with the minimum of overshoot during power-up or load variations. The units are housed in a 1/16 DIN case measuring 1 25/32" (45mm) x 1 25/32" (45mm) with 2 7/8" (73mm) behind panel depth. The units feature three touch keys to select the various control and input parameters. Using a unique function you can place as many as 5 parameters in front of the user menu by using **SEL1 to SEL5** which are contained in the setup menu. This is particularly useful to OEM's as this makes it easy to configure the menu to suit a specific application.

The ETR-9300 is powered by 11-28 or 90-264 VDC/AC incorporating a 3 amp control relay output and dual 3 amp alarm relay output as standard with second alarm. This can be configured into a second output for cooling purposes or a dwell timer. Alternative output options include SSR drive, triac, 4 - 20 mA and 0 - 10 volts. The ETR-9300 is fully programmable for PT100, thermocouple types J, K, T, E, B, R, S, N, L, 0 - 20mA, 4 - 20mA and voltage signal input with no need to modify the unit. The input signals are digitized by using a **18-bit A/D** converter. The **fast sampling rate** allows the ETR-9300 to control fast processes such as pressure and flow. **Adaptive** tuning is incorporated. By using adaptive tuning the control parameters are continuously optimized to accommodate changes in process dynamics and disturbances. You will find that this technique is especially useful for processes with characteristics that fluctuate with time or with operating conditions.

Digital communications such as RS-485, RS-232 or 4-20 mA retransmission are available as an option. These options allow the ETR-9300 to be integrated with a supervisory control systems and software, drive remote displays, chart recorders or data-loggers.

Three methods can be used to program the ETR-9300: 1) The keys on front panel to program the unit manually 2) Use a PC and setup software to program the unit via its RS-485 or RS-232 COMM port 3) Use P10A, a hand-held programmer to program the unit via its programming port.

Although PID control has been used and proved to be an efficient controlling method by many industries, PID tuning is difficult to accomplish with sophisticated systems such as second and higher order systems, long time-lag systems, during set point change and/or load disturbances. The PID principle is based on mathematic modelling which is obtained by tuning the process. Unfortunately, many systems are too complex to precisely describe in numerical terms. In addition, these systems may be linear from time to time. In order to overcome the imperfection of PID control, Smarter Logic Technology is introduced. Smarter Logic is a linguistic control which is different from the numerical PID control. It controls the system by experience and does not need to simulate the system precisely as PID. Smarter Logic is the OGDEN trademark for "Fuzzy Logic". An ETR with Smarter Logic continuous decision making will prevent initial overshoot and set point differentials due to process disturbances. Control results are virtually perfect. Not only is control performance improved, software and design innovations have made available other advanced features. All items have easy to read displays and set up fast with simple alpha prompts.

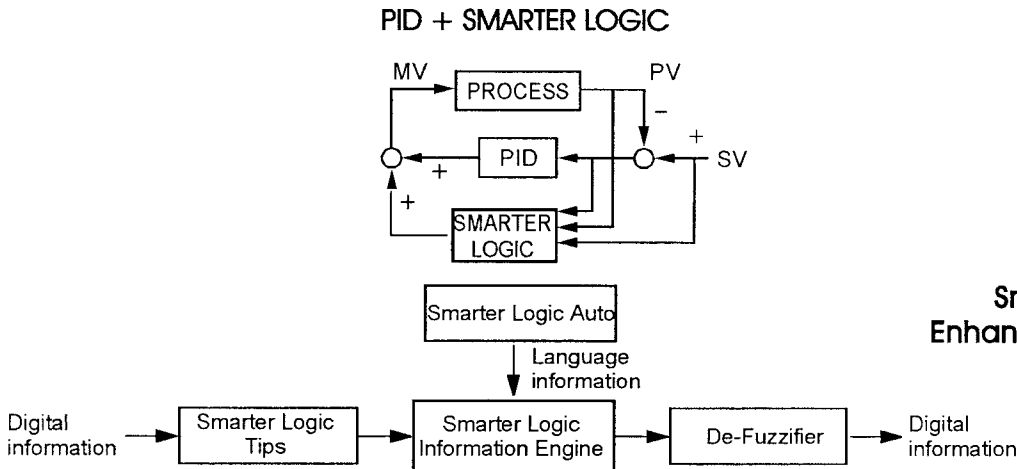


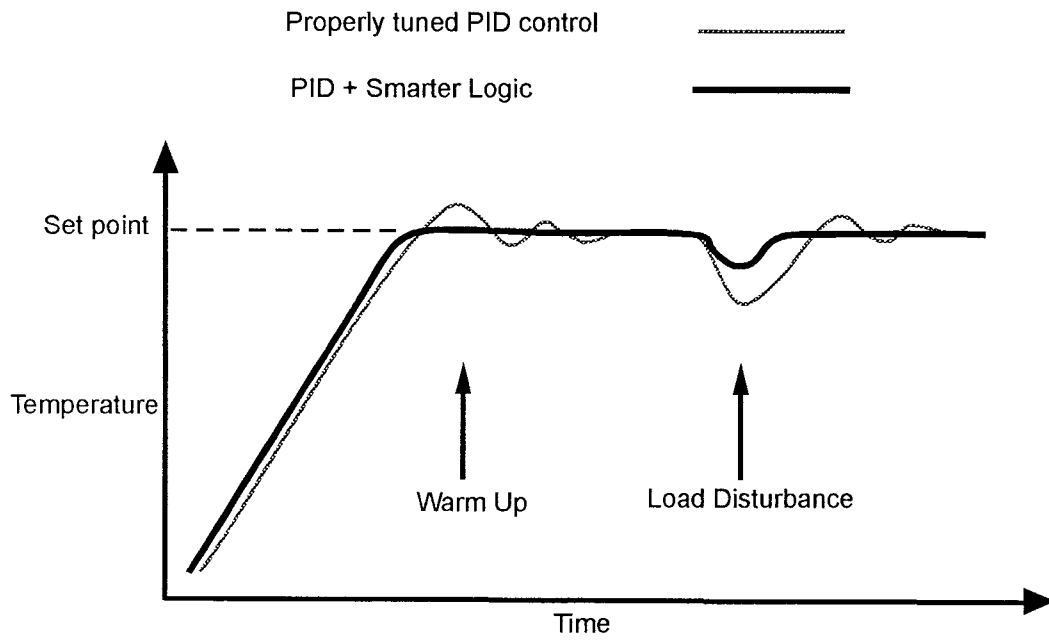
Figure 1.1
Smarter Logic PID
Enhances Control Stability

The function of Smarter Logic is to adjust the PID parameters internally in order to make manipulation output value MV more flexible and adaptive to various processes.

Smarter Logic causes the following:

- If temperature difference is large and temperature rate is large, then ΔMV is large.
- If temperature difference is large and temperature rate is small, then ΔMV is small.

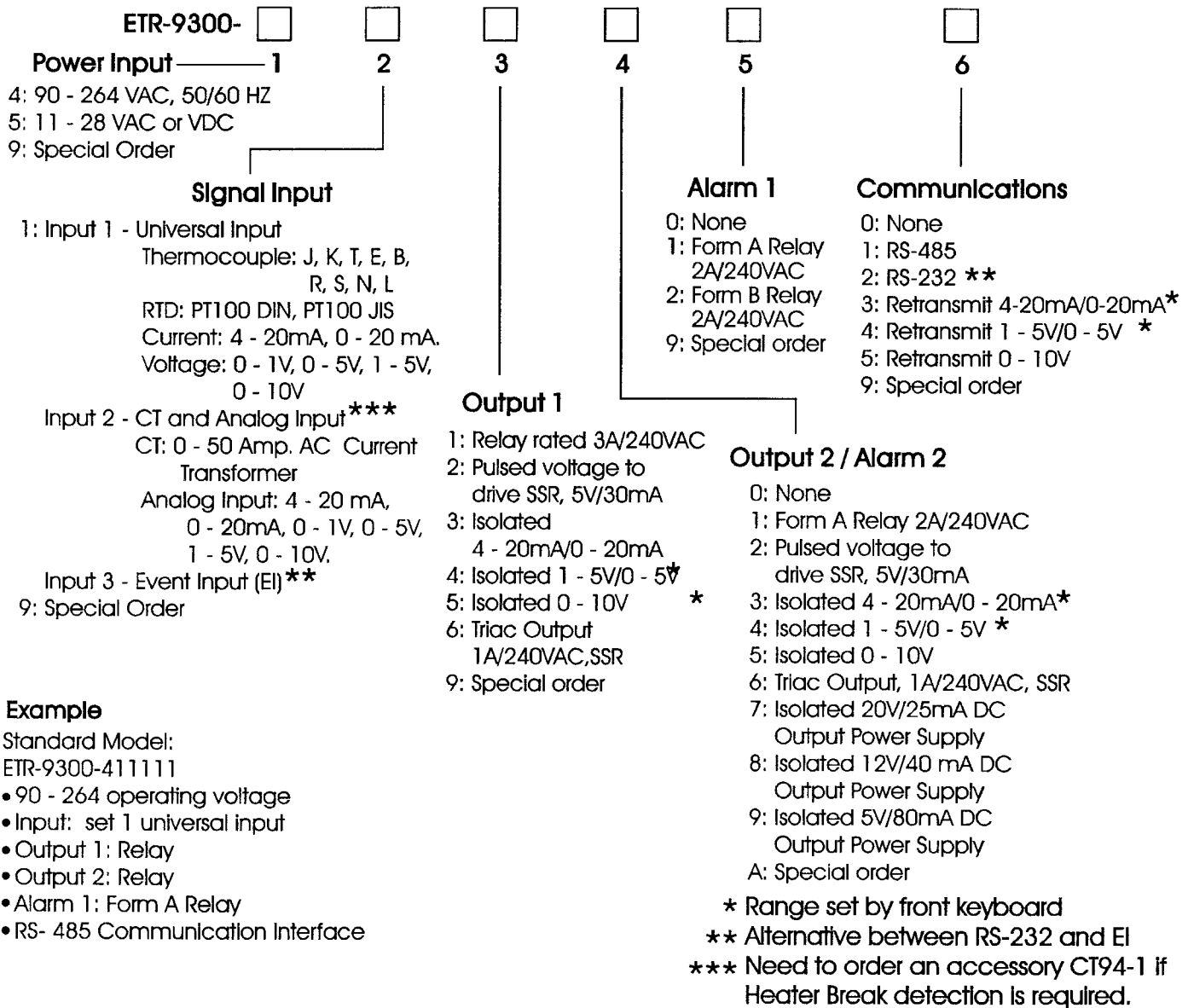
PID + Smarter Logic has been proven to be an efficient method to improve the control stability as shown by the comparison chart below:



**Figure 1.2 Smarter Logic PID
Enhances Control Stability**

1-2 Ordering Code

V1.35 and higher



Example

Standard Model:
ETR-9300-411111

- 90 - 264 operating voltage
- Input: set 1 universal input
- Output 1: Relay
- Output 2: Relay
- Alarm 1: Form A Relay
- RS- 485 Communication Interface

Accessories

- CT94-1 = 0 - 50 Amp. AC Current Transformer
- OM95-3 = Isolated 4 - 20 mA / 0 - 20 mA Analog Output Module
- OM95-4 = Isolated 1 - 5V / 0 - 5V Analog Output Module
- OM95-5 = Isolated 0 - 10V Analog Output Module
- OM94-6 = Isolated 1A / 240VAC Triac Output Module (SSR)
- DC94-1 = Isolated 20V / 25mA DC Output Power Supply
- DC94-2 = Isolated 12V / 40mA DC Output Power Supply
- DC94-3 = Isolated 5V / 80mA DC Output Power Supply
- CM94-1 = Isolated RS-485 Interface Module
- CM94-2 = Isolated RS-232 Interface Module
- CM94-3 = Isolated 4 - 20 mA / 0 - 20 mA Retransmission Module
- CM94-4 = Isolated 1 - 5V / 0 - 5V Retransmission Module
- CM94-5 = Isolated 0 - 10V Retransmission Module
- CB94-1 = RS-232 Interface Cable (2M)
- UM93001A = ETR-9300 User's Manual

Related Products

- P10A = Hand-held Programmer for ETR Series Controller
- SNA10A = Smart Network Adaptor for Third Party Software, Converts 255 channels of RS-485 or RS-422 to RS-232 Network
- SNA10B = Smart Network Adaptor for ETR-Net Software, Converts 255 channels of RS-485 or RS-422 to RS-232 Network
- VPFW20 = 20 Amp. Variable Period Full Wave SSR AC Power Module
- VPFW50 = 50 Amp. Variable Period Full Wave SSR AC Power Module
- VPFW100 = 100 Amp. Variable Period Full Wave SSR AC Power Module

1 – 3 Mini Jumper and DIP Switch

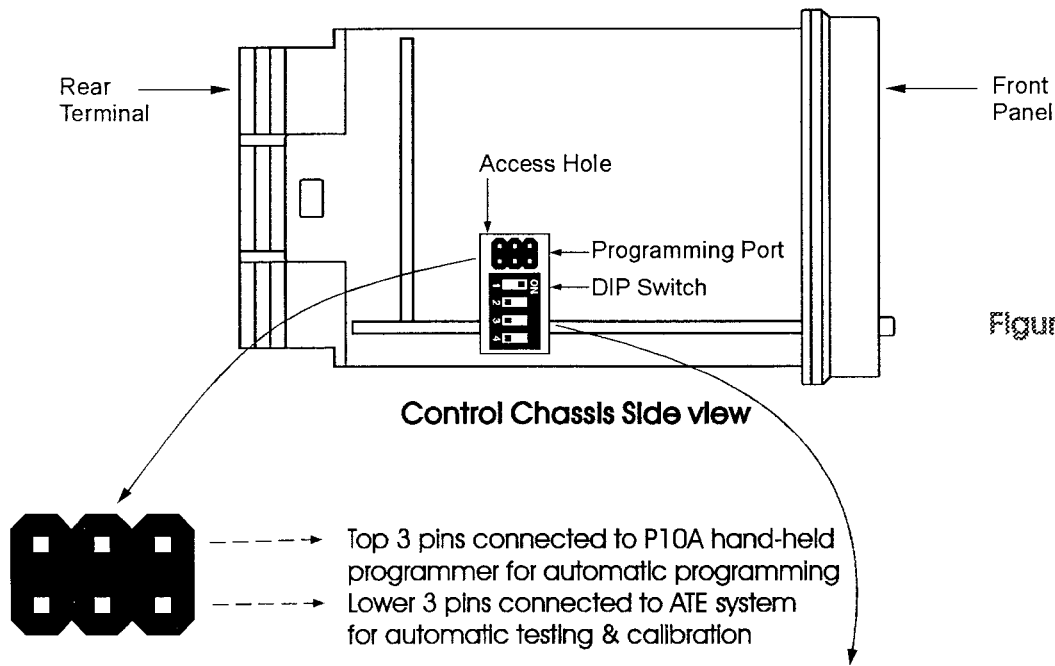


Figure 1.3 Access Hole

Mini Jumper

		DIP Switch			
		■ :ON		□ :OFF	
		1	2	3	4
Input 1 Select	TC, RTD, mV	■	□		
	0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, 0-10V	□	■		
	0-20 mA, 4-20 mA	■	■		
Lockout	All parameters are Unlocked			□	□
	Only SP1, SEL1 – SEL5* are unlocked			■	□
	Only SP1 is unlocked			□	■
	All Parameters are locked			■	■

Table 1.1 DIP Switch Configuration

Factory Default Setting	■	□	□	□
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The mini jumper (programming port) is used for off-line automatic setup and testing procedures only. Do not attempt to make any connection to these jumpers while the unit is being used for normal control purposes.

When the unit leaves the factory, the DIP switch is set so that TC & RTD are selected for input 1 and all parameters are unlocked.

Lockout function is used to disable the adjustment of parameters as well as operation of calibration mode.

However the menu can still be viewed even if under lockout condition.

* SEL1- SEL5 represent those parameters which are selected by using SEL1, SEL2,... SEL5 parameters contained in Setup menu. The selected parameters are then allocated at the beginning of the user menu.

1 – 4 Keys and Displays

The unit is programmed by using three keys on the front panel. The available key functions are listed as follows:

Table 1.2 Keypad Operation

TOUCH KEYS	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
	Up Key	Press and release quickly to increase the value of the displayed parameter. Press and hold to accelerate increment speed.
	Down Key	Press and release quickly to decrease the value of the displayed parameter. Press and hold to accelerate decrement speed.
	Scroll Key	Select the parameter in a direct sequence.
Press for at least 3 seconds	Enter Key	Allow access to more parameters in user menu, also used to enter manual mode, auto-tune mode, default setting mode and save calibration data during calibration procedure.
Press for at least 6 seconds	Start Record Key	Reset historical values of PVHI and PVLO and start to record the peak process value.
Press	Reverse Scroll Key	Select the parameter in a reverse sequence during menu scrolling.
Press	Mode Key	Select the operation Mode in sequence.
Press	Reset Key	Reset the front panel display to a normal display mode, also used to leave the specific Mode execution and ending the auto-tune and manual control execution, and quit the sleep mode.
Press for at least 3 seconds	Sleep Key	The controller enters the sleep mode if the sleep function (SLEP) is enabled (select YES).

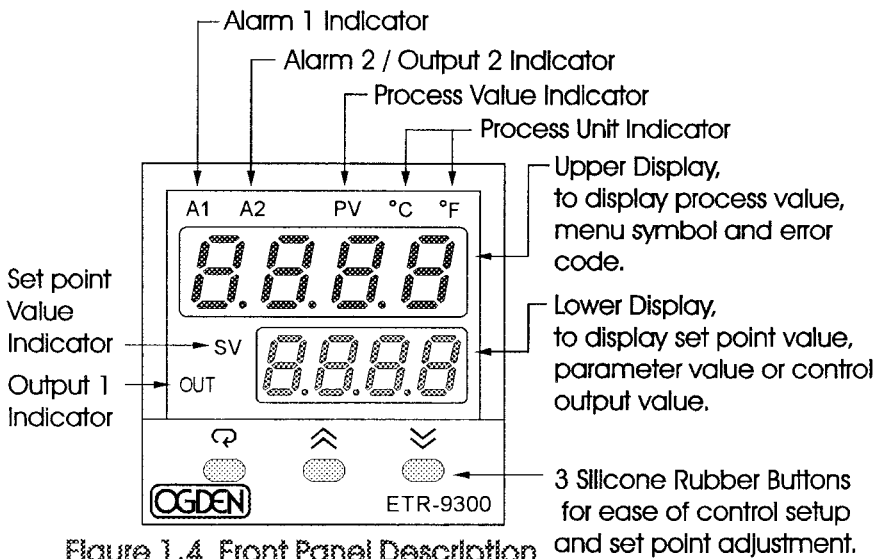


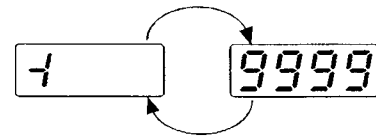
Figure 1.4 Front Panel Description

How to display a 5-digit number:

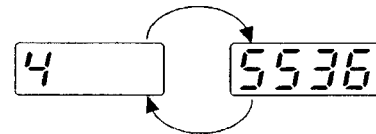
For a number with decimal point the display will be shifted one digit right:
 -199.99 will be displayed as -199.9
 4553.6 will be displayed as 4553

For a number without decimal point the display will be divided into two alternating phases:

-19999 will be displayed as:



45536 will be displayed as:



-9999 will be displayed as:

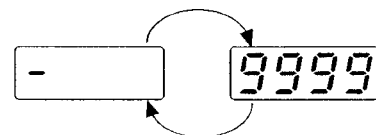
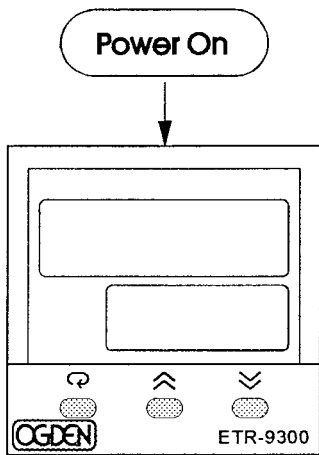


Table 1.3 Display Form of Characters

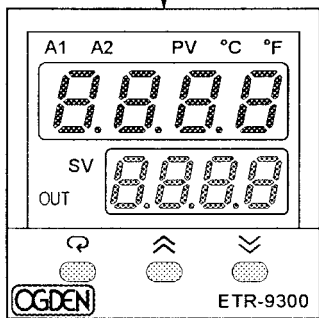
A	À	E	È	I	Ì	N	Ñ	S	Ş	X	
B	ß	F	ƒ	J	Ĵ	O	Ȯ	T	Ƨ	Y	ŷ
C	Ç	G	Ɠ	K	Ƒ	P	Ɔ	U	Ʊ	Z	
C	c	H	Ƨ	L	Ł	Q		V	Ʊ	?	Ɔ
D	d	H	h	M	Ĺ	R	r	W		=	=

Ɔ: These characters are displayed with symbols

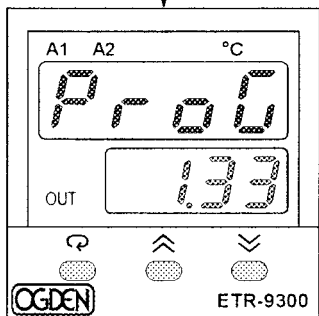


All segments of display and indicators are left off for 0.5 second.

Figure 1.5 Display Sequence of Initial Message



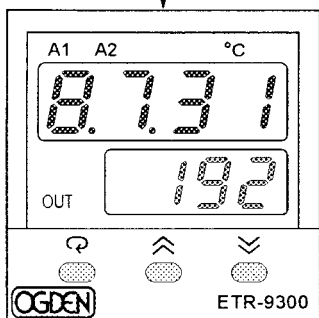
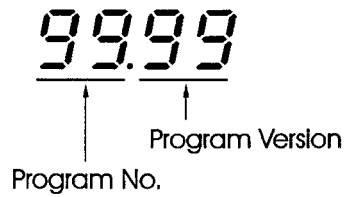
All segments of display and indicators are lit for 2 seconds.



Display program code of the product for 2.5 seconds.

The left diagram shows program no. 1 (for ETR-9300) version 1.35.

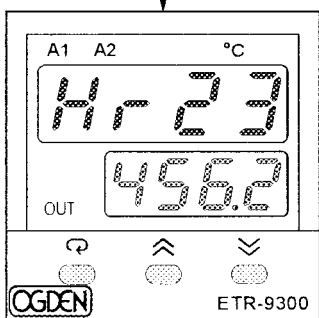
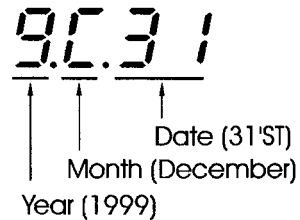
Program Code



Display Date Code and Serial number for 2.5 seconds.

The left diagram shows year 1998, month July (7), date 31st and serial number 192. This means that the product is the 192nd unit produced on July 31st, 1998. Note that the month code **A** is for **October**, **B** is for **November** and **C** is for **December**.

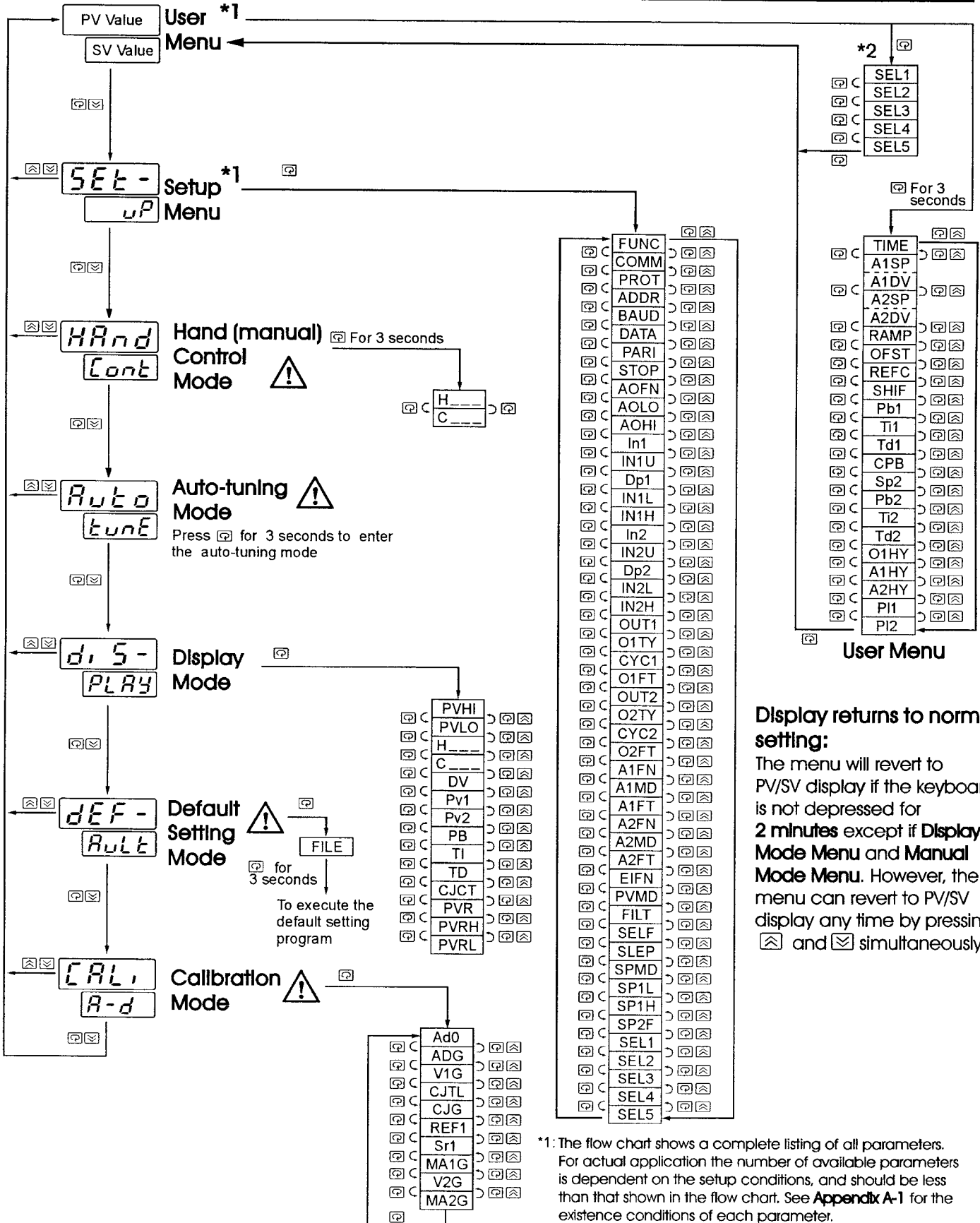
Date Code



Display the hours used for 2.5 seconds.

The left diagram indicates that the unit has been used for 23,456.2 hours since production.

1-5 Menu Overview



! Applying these modes will break the control loop and change some of the previous setting data. Make sure that the system is allowable to use these modes.

*1: The flow chart shows a complete listing of all parameters. For actual application the number of available parameters is dependent on the setup conditions, and should be less than that shown in the flow chart. See **Appendix A-1** for the existence conditions of each parameter.

*2: You can select at most 5 parameters put in front of the user menu by using SEL1 to SEL5 contained in the bottom of setup menu.

Display returns to normal setting:

The menu will revert to PV/SV display if the keyboard is not depressed for **2 minutes** except if **Display Mode Menu** and **Manual Mode Menu**. However, the menu can revert to PV/SV display any time by pressing and simultaneously.

1 – 6 System Modes

The controller performs closed loop control under its normal control mode condition. The controller will maintain its normal control mode during operation of user menu, setup menu or display mode, reloading default values or applying event input signal. Under certain conditions the normal control mode will transfer to an **Exception Mode**. The exception modes include : **Sleep Mode, Manual Mode, Failure Mode, Calibration Mode** and **Auto-tuning Mode**. All these modes are performing open loop control except the auto-tuning mode which is performing ON-OFF plus PID closed loop control. The mode transfer is governed by the priority conditions. A lower priority mode can not alter a higher priority mode, as shown in Figure 1.6.

System Modes

Sleep Mode :

See Section 4-11.

Manual Mode :

See Section 3-21.

Failure Mode :

See Section 3-15.

Calibration Mode :

See Chapter 6.

Auto-tuning Mode :

See Section 3-18.

Normal Control Mode :

See Section 3-22, 3-24, 4-1

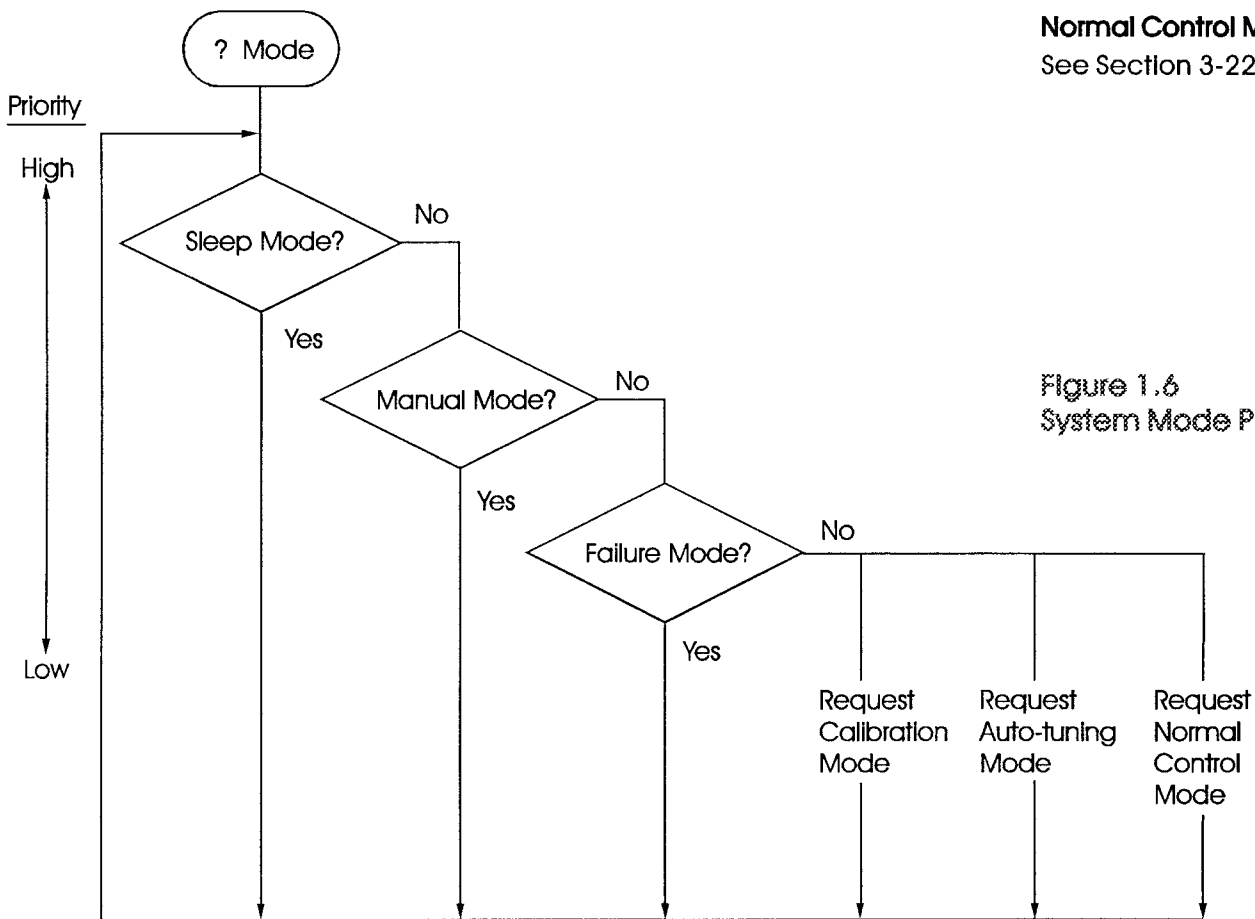


Figure 1.6
System Mode Priority

The calibration mode, auto-tuning mode and normal control mode are at same priority level. The sleep mode is the highest priority.

1 – 7 Parameter Descriptions

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions

Contained in	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range	Default Value
User Menu	✓	SP1		Set point 1	Low: SP1L High: SP1H	100.0°C (212.0°F)
	✓	TIME	<i>t, nE</i>	Dwell Time	Low: 0 High: 6553.5 minutes	0.0
	✓	A1SP	<i>A1SP</i>	Alarm 1 Set point	See Table 1.5, 1.6	100.0°C (212.0°F)
	✓	A1DV	<i>A1dV</i>	Alarm 1 Deviation Value	Low: -200.0°C (-360.0°F) High: 200.0°C (360.0°F)	10.0°C (18.0°F)
	✓	A2SP	<i>A2SP</i>	Alarm 2 Set point	See Table 1.5, 1.7	100.0°C (212.0°F)
	✓	A2DV	<i>A2dV</i>	Alarm 2 Deviation Value	Low: -200.0°C (-360.0°F) High: 200.0°C (360.0°F)	10.0°C (18.0°F)
		RAMP	<i>rRnP</i>	Ramp Rate	Low: 0 High: 500.0°C (900.0°F)	0.0
	✓	OFST	<i>oFSt</i>	Offset Value for P control	Low: 0 High: 100.0 %	25.0
		REFC	<i>rEFC</i>	Reference Constant for Specific Function	Low: 0 High: 60	2
	✓	SHIF	<i>SH, F</i>	PV1 Shift (offset) Value	Low: -200.0°C (-360.0°F) High: 200.0°C (360.0°F)	0.0
	✓	PB1	<i>Pb1</i>	Proportional Band 1 Value	Low: 0 High: 500.0°C (900.0°F)	10.0°C (18.0°F)
	✓	TI1	<i>t, 1</i>	Integral Time 1 Value	Low: 0 High: 1000 sec	100
	✓	TD1	<i>tD1</i>	Derivative Time 1 Value	Low: 0 High: 360.0 sec	25.0
	✓	CPB	<i>CPb</i>	Cooling Proportional Band Value	Low: 1 High: 255 %	100
		SP2	<i>SP2</i>	Set point 2	See Table 1.5, 1.8	100.0°C (212.0°F)
		PB2	<i>Pb2</i>	Proportional Band 2 Value	Low: 0 High: 500.0°C (900.0°F)	10.0°C (18.0°F)
		TI2	<i>t, 2</i>	Integral Time 2 Value	Low: 0 High: 1000 sec	100
		TD2	<i>tD2</i>	Derivative Time 2 Value	Low: 0 High: 360.0 sec	25.0
	✓	O1HY	<i>o1HY</i>	Output 1 ON-OFF Control Hysteresis	Low: 0.1 High: 55.6°C (100.0°F)	0.1
	✓	A1HY	<i>A1HY</i>	Hysteresis Control of Alarm 1	Low: 0.1 High: 10.0°C (18.0°F)	0.1
	✓	A2HY	<i>A2HY</i>	Hysteresis Control of Alarm 2	Low: 0.1 High: 10.0°C (18.0°F)	0.1
		PL1	<i>PL1</i>	Output 1 Power Limit	Low: 0 High: 100 %	100
		PL2	<i>PL2</i>	Output 2 Power Limit	Low: 0 High: 100 %	100
Setup Menu	✓	FUNC	<i>Func</i>	Function Complexity Level	0 <i>BASE</i> : Basic Function Mode 1 <i>FULL</i> : Full Function Mode	1
		COMM	<i>Comm</i>	Communication Interface Type	0 <i>none</i> : No communication function 1 <i>485</i> : RS-485 interface 2 <i>232</i> : RS-232 interface 3 <i>4-20</i> : 4 - 20 mA analog retransmission output 4 <i>0-20</i> : 0 - 20 mA analog retransmission output 5 <i>0-1V</i> : 0 - 1V analog retransmission output 6 <i>0-5V</i> : 0 - 5V analog retransmission output 7 <i>1-5V</i> : 1 - 5V analog retransmission output 8 <i>0-10</i> : 0 - 10V analog retransmission output	1
		PROT	<i>Prot</i>	COMM Protocol Selection	0 <i>rtu</i> : Modbus protocol RTU mode	0

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions (cont.)

Contained In	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range	Default Value
Setup Menu		ADDR	<i>Addr</i>	Address Assignment of Digital COMM	Low: 1 High: 247	—
		BAUD	<i>bAud</i>	Baud Rate of Digital COMM	0 <i>03</i> : 0.3 Kbits/s baud rate 1 <i>06</i> : 0.6 Kbits/s baud rate 2 <i>12</i> : 1.2 Kbits/s baud rate 3 <i>24</i> : 2.4 Kbits/s baud rate 4 <i>48</i> : 4.8 Kbits/s baud rate 5 <i>96</i> : 9.6 Kbits/s baud rate 6 <i>144</i> : 14.4 Kbits/s baud rate 7 <i>192</i> : 19.2 Kbits/s baud rate 8 <i>288</i> : 28.8 Kbits/s baud rate 9 <i>384</i> : 38.4 Kbits/s baud rate	5
		DATA	<i>dAtA</i>	Data Bit count of Digital COMM	0 <i>7b, t</i> : 7 data bits 1 <i>8b, t</i> : 8 data bits	1
		PARI	<i>pAr, i</i>	Parity Bit of Digital COMM	0 <i>EvEn</i> : Even parity 1 <i>odd</i> : Odd parity 2 <i>nonE</i> : No parity bit	0
		STOP	<i>StOp</i>	Stop Bit Count of Digital COMM	0 <i>1b, t</i> : One stop bit 1 <i>2b, t</i> : Two stop bits	0
		AOFN	<i>AoFn</i>	Analog Output Function (Retransmission)	0 <i>PY1</i> : Retransmit IN1 process value 1 <i>PY2</i> : Retransmit IN2 process value 2 <i>P1-2</i> : Retransmit IN1 -IN2 difference process value 3 <i>P2-1</i> : Retransmit IN2 -IN1 difference process value 4 <i>SV</i> : Retransmit set point value 5 <i>ny1</i> : Retransmit output 1 manipulation value 6 <i>ny2</i> : Retransmit output 2 manipulation value 7 <i>dy</i> : Retransmit deviation(PV-SV) Value	0
		AOLO	<i>AoLo</i>	Analog Output Low Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	0°C (32.0°F)
		AOHI	<i>AoHi</i>	Analog Output High Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	100.0°C (212.0°F)
	✓	IN1	<i>iN1</i>	IN1 Sensor Type Selection	0 <i>J-tC</i> : J type thermocouple 1 <i>K-tC</i> : K type thermocouple 2 <i>T-tC</i> : T type thermocouple 3 <i>E-tC</i> : E type thermocouple 4 <i>B-tC</i> : B type thermocouple 5 <i>R-tC</i> : R type thermocouple 6 <i>S-tC</i> : S type thermocouple	1 (0)

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions

Contained in	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range	Default Value	
Setup Menu	✓	IN1	<i>in1</i>	IN1 Sensor Type Selection	7 <i>n-tC</i> : N type thermocouple 8 <i>L-tC</i> : L type thermocouple 9 <i>Pt.dn</i> : PT 100 ohms DIN curve 10 <i>Pt.J5</i> : PT 100 ohms JIS curve 11 <i>4-20</i> : 4 - 20 mA linear current input 12 <i>0-20</i> : 0 - 20 mA linear current input 13 <i>0-1V</i> : 0 - 1V linear Voltage input 14 <i>0-5V</i> : 0 - 5V linear Voltage input 15 <i>1-5V</i> : 1 - 5V linear Voltage input 16 <i>0-10</i> : 0 - 10V linear Voltage input 17 <i>SPEC</i> : Special defined sensor curve	1 (0)	
	✓	IN1U	<i>in1u</i>	IN1 Unit Selection	0 <i>°C</i> : Degree C unit 1 <i>°F</i> : Degree F unit 2 <i>Pu</i> : Process unit	0 (1)	
	✓	DP1	<i>dp1</i>	IN1 Decimal Point Selection	0 <i>noDP</i> : No decimal point 1 <i>1-dp</i> : 1 decimal digit 2 <i>2-dp</i> : 2 decimal digits 3 <i>3-dp</i> : 3 decimal digits	1	
	✓	IN1L	<i>in1L</i>	IN1 Low Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	0	
	✓	IN1H	<i>in1H</i>	IN1 High Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	1000	
			IN2	<i>in2</i>	IN2 Signal Type Selection	0 <i>none</i> : IN2 no function 1 <i>Ct</i> : Current transformer input 2 <i>4-20</i> : 4 - 20 mA linear current input 3 <i>0-20</i> : 0 - 20 mA linear current input 4 <i>0-1V</i> : 0 - 1V linear voltage input 5 <i>0-5V</i> : 0 - 5V linear voltage input 6 <i>1-5V</i> : 1 - 5V linear voltage input 7 <i>0-10</i> : 0 - 10V linear voltage input	1
			IN2U	<i>in2u</i>	IN2 Unit Selection	Same as IN1U	2
			DP2	<i>dp2</i>	IN2 Decimal Point Selection	Same as DP1	1
			IN2L	<i>in2L</i>	IN2 Low Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	0
			IN2H	<i>in2H</i>	IN2 High Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	1000
	✓		OUT1	<i>out1</i>	Output 1 Function	0 <i>reYr</i> : Reverse (heating) control action 1 <i>dirE</i> : Direct (cooling) control action	0
	✓		O1TY	<i>o1ty</i>	Output 1 Signal Type	0 <i>reLY</i> : Relay output 1 <i>SSrd</i> : Solid state relay drive output 2 <i>SSr</i> : Solid state relay output 3 <i>4-20</i> : 4 - 20 mA current module	0

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions

Contained In	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range	Default Value
Setup Menu	✓	O1TY	o1ty	Output 1 Signal Type	4 0-20 : 0 - 20 mA current module 5 0-1V : 0 - 1V voltage module 6 0-5V : 0 - 5V voltage module 7 1-5V : 1 - 5V voltage module 8 0-10 : 0 - 10V voltage module	0
	✓	CYC1	[CYC1	Output 1 Cycle Time	Low: 0.1 High: 100.0 sec	18.0
	✓	O1FT	o1ft	Output 1 Failure Transfer Mode	Select BPLS (bumpless transfer) or 0.0 ~ 100.0 % to continue output 1 control function as the unit fails, power starts or manual mode starts.	BPLS
	✓	OUT2	out2	Output 2 Function	0 none : Output 2 no function 1 Cool : PID cooling control 2 -AL2 : Perform alarm 2 function 3 dCPS : DC power supply module installed	2
	✓	O2TY	o2ty	Output 2 Signal Type	Same as O1TY	0
	✓	CYC2	[CYC2	Output 2 Cycle Time	Low: 0.1 High: 100.0 %	18.0
	✓	O2FT	o2ft	Output 2 Failure Transfer Mode	Select BPLS (bumpless transfer) or 0.0 ~ 100.0 % to continue output 2 control function as the unit fails, power starts or manual mode starts.	BPLS
	✓	A1FN	A1Fn	Alarm 1 Function	0 none : No alarm function 1 t, nr : Dwell timer action 2 dEH, : Deviation high alarm 3 dELo : Deviation low alarm 4 dbH, : Deviation band out of band alarm 5 dbLo : Deviation band in band alarm 6 PY1H : IN1 process value high alarm 7 PY1L : IN1 process value low alarm 8 PY2H : IN2 process value high alarm 9 PY2L : IN2 process value low alarm 10 P12H : IN1 or IN2 process value high alarm 11 P12L : IN1 or IN2 process value low alarm 12 d12H : IN1 - IN2 difference process value high alarm 13 d12L : IN1 - IN2 difference process value low alarm 14 Lb : Loop break alarm	2
	✓	A1MD	A1Md	Alarm 1 Operation Mode	0 norñ : Normal alarm action 1 Ltch : Latching alarm action 2 Hold : Hold alarm action 3 LtHo : Latching & Hold action	0

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions

Contained in	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range	Default Value
Setup Menu	✓	A1FT	<i>RIFt</i>	Alarm 1 Failure Transfer Mode	0 <i>oFF</i> : Alarm output OFF as unit fails 1 <i>on</i> : Alarm output ON as unit fails	1
	✓	A2FN	<i>A2Fn</i>	Alarm 2 Function	Same as A1FN	2
	✓	A2MD	<i>A2Md</i>	Alarm 2 Operation Mode	Same as A1MD	0
	✓	A2FT	<i>A2Ft</i>	Alarm 2 Failure Transfer Mode	Same as A1FT	1
		EIFN	<i>EiFn</i>	Event Input Function	0 <i>nonE</i> : Event input no function 1 <i>SP2</i> : SP2 activated to replace SP1 2 <i>Pi d2</i> : PB2, TI2, TD2 activated to replace PB1, TI1, TD1 3 <i>SPP2</i> : SP2, PB2, TI2, TD2 activated to replace SP1, PB1, TI1, TD1 4 <i>rSA1</i> : Reset alarm 1 output 5 <i>rSA2</i> : Reset alarm 2 output 6 <i>rA12</i> : Reset alarm 1 & alarm 2 7 <i>do1</i> : Disable Output 1 8 <i>do2</i> : Disable Output 2 9 <i>do12</i> : Disable Output 1 & Output 2	1
		PVMD	<i>PvMd</i>	PV Mode Selection	0 <i>PV1</i> : Use PV1 as process value 1 <i>PV2</i> : Use PV2 as process value 2 <i>P1-2</i> : Use PV1 – PV2 (difference) as process value 3 <i>P2-1</i> : Use PV2 – PV1 (difference) as process value	0
		FILT	<i>FILt</i>	Filter Damping Time Constant of PV	0 <i>0</i> : 0 second time constant 1 <i>0.2</i> : 0.2 second time constant 2 <i>0.5</i> : 0.5 second time constant 3 <i>1</i> : 1 second time constant 4 <i>2</i> : 2 seconds time constant 5 <i>5</i> : 5 seconds time constant 6 <i>10</i> : 10 seconds time constant 7 <i>20</i> : 20 seconds time constant 8 <i>30</i> : 30 seconds time constant 9 <i>60</i> : 60 seconds time constant	2
	✓	SELF	<i>SELF</i>	Self Tune Function Selection	0 <i>nonE</i> : Self tune function disabled 1 <i>StAr</i> : To restart a self tune 2 <i>End</i> : Self tune function finished	1
		SLEP	<i>SLEP</i>	Sleep mode Function Selection	0 <i>nonE</i> : Sleep mode function disabled 1 <i>YES</i> : Sleep mode function enabled	0

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions

Contained in	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range	Default Value
Setup Menu		SPMD	SP \bar{n} d	Set point Mode Selection	0 SP12 : Use SP1 or SP2 (depends on EIFN) as set point 1 \bar{n} , n \bar{r} : Use minute ramp rate as set point 2 Hr \bar{r} : Use hour ramp rate as set point 3 PY1 : Use IN1 process value as set point 4 PY2 : Use IN2 process value as set point 5 P \bar{u} nP : Selected for pump control	0
	✓	SP1L	SP1L	SP1 Low Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	0°C (32.0°F)
	✓	SP1H	SP1H	SP1 High Scale Value	Low: -19999 High: 45536	1000.0°C (1832.0°F)
		SP2F	SP2F	Format of set point 2 Value	0 ACTU : set point 2 (SP2) is an actual value 1 DEVI : set point 2 (SP2) is a deviation value	0
	✓	SEL1	SEL1	Select 1st Parameter	0 none : No parameter put ahead 1 t, nE : Parameter TIME put ahead 2 A1SP : Parameter A1SP put ahead 3 A1DV : Parameter A1DV put ahead 4 A2SP : Parameter A2SP put ahead 5 A2DV : Parameter A2DV put ahead 6 rRnP : Parameter RAMP put ahead 7 oFSt : Parameter OFST put ahead 8 rEFC : Parameter REFC put ahead 9 SHIF : Parameter SHIF put ahead 10 Pb1 : Parameter PB1 put ahead 11 t, 1 : Parameter TI1 put ahead 12 tD1 : Parameter TD1 put ahead 13 CPb : Parameter CPB put ahead 14 Reserved, not used 15 SP2 : Parameter SP2 put ahead 16 Pb2 : Parameter PB2 put ahead 17 t, 2 : Parameter TI2 put ahead 18 tD2 : Parameter TD2 put ahead	0
	✓	SEL2	SEL2	Select 2'nd Parameter	Same as SEL1	0
	✓	SEL3	SEL3	Select 3'rd Parameter	Same as SEL1	0
	✓	SEL4	SEL4	Select 4'th Parameter	Same as SEL1	0
	✓	SEL5	SEL5	Select 5'th Parameter	Same as SEL1	0
	Calibration Mode Menu	✓	AD0	AD0	A to D Zero Calibration Coefficient	Low: -360 High: 360
✓		ADG	ADG	A to D Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9 High: 199.9	—
✓		V1G	V1G	Voltage Input 1 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9 High: 199.9	—
✓		CJTL	CJTL	Cold Junction Low Temperature Calibration Coefficient	Low: -5.00 High: 40.00 °C	—

Table 1.4 Parameter Descriptions

Contained In	Basic Function	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range		Default Value
Calibration Mode Menu	✓	CJG	\underline{CJG}	Cold Junction Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
	✓	REF1	$\underline{REF1}$	Reference Voltage 1 Calibration Coefficient for RTD 1	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
	✓	SR1	$\underline{SR1}$	Serial Resistance 1 Calibration Coefficient for RTD 1	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
	✓	MA1G	$\underline{MA1G}$	mA Input 1 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
	✓	V2G	$\underline{V2G}$	Voltage Input 2 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
	✓	MA2G	$\underline{MA2G}$	mA Input 2 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
Display Mode Menu	✓	PVHI	\underline{PVHI}	Historical Maximum Value of PV	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
	✓	PVLO	\underline{PVLO}	Historical Minimum Value of PV	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
	✓	MV1	$\underline{MV1}$	Current Output 1 Value	Low: 0	High: 100.00 %	—
	✓	MV2	$\underline{MV2}$	Current Output 2 Value	Low: 0	High: 100.00 %	—
	✓	DV	\underline{DV}	Current Deviation (PV-SV) Value	Low: -12600	High: 12600	—
	✓	PV1	$\underline{PV1}$	IN1 Process Value	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
	✓	PV2	$\underline{PV2}$	IN2 Process Value	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
	✓	PB	\underline{PB}	Current Proportional Band Value	Low: 0	High: 500.0°C (900.0°F)	—
	✓	TI	\underline{TI}	Current Integral Time Value	Low: 0	High: 4000 sec	—
	✓	TD	\underline{TD}	Current Derivative Time Value	Low: 0	High: 1440 sec	—
	✓	CJCT	\underline{CJCT}	Cold Junction Compensation Temperature	Low: -40.00°C	High: 90.00°C	—
	✓	PVR	\underline{PVR}	Current Process Rate Value	Low: -16383	High: 16383	—
	✓	PVRH	\underline{PVRH}	Maximum Process Rate Value	Low: -16383	High: 16383	—
	✓	PVRL	\underline{PVRL}	Minimum Process Rate Value	Low: -16383	High: 16383	—

Input Type	J_TC	K_TC	T_TC	E_TC	B_TC	R_TC	S_TC
Range Low	-120°C (-184°F)	-200°C (-328°F)	-250°C (-418°F)	-100°C (-148°F)	0°C (32°F)	0°C (32°F)	0°C (32°F)
Range High	1000°C (1832°F)	1370°C (2498°F)	400°C (752°F)	900°C (1652°F)	1820°C (3308°F)	1767.8°C (3214°F)	1767.8°C (3214°F)

Input Type	N_TC	L_TC	PT.DN	PT.JS	CT	Linear (V, mA) or SPEC
Range Low	-250°C (-418°F)	-200°C (-328°F)	-210°C (-346°F)	-200°C (-328°F)	0 Amp	-19999
Range High	1300°C (2372°F)	900°C (1652°F)	700°C (1292°F)	600°C (1112°F)	90 Amp	45536

Table 1.5 Input (IN1 or IN2) Range

If A1FN = Range of A1SP same as range of	PV1.H, PV1.L	PV2.H, PV2.L	P1.2.H, P1.2.L D1.2.H, D1.2.L
	IN1	IN2	IN1, IN2

Table 1.6 Range Determination for A1SP

If A2FN = Range of A2SP same as range of	PV1.H, PV1.L	PV2.H, PV2.L	P1.2.H, P1.2.L D1.2.H, D1.2.L
	IN1	IN2	IN1, IN2

Table 1.7 Range Determination for A2SP

If PVMD = Range of SP2 same as range of	PV1	PV2	P1-2, P2-1
	IN1	IN2	IN1, IN2

Table 1.8 Range Determination for SP2

Chapter 2: Installation

WARNING!



RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK - Dangerous and potentially fatal voltages are present when working on this equipment. Before installation or beginning any troubleshooting procedures, the electric power to this equipment must be disconnected and locked out as described by OSHA Standards. Units suspected of being faulty must be removed and returned to Ogden for inspection and/or repair. They contain no user serviceable components.

WARNING!



To help minimize the possibility of fire or shock hazards, do not expose this instrument to rain or excessive moisture. This control is not to be used in hazardous locations as defined in Article 500 and 505 of the National Electric Code.

CAUTION!



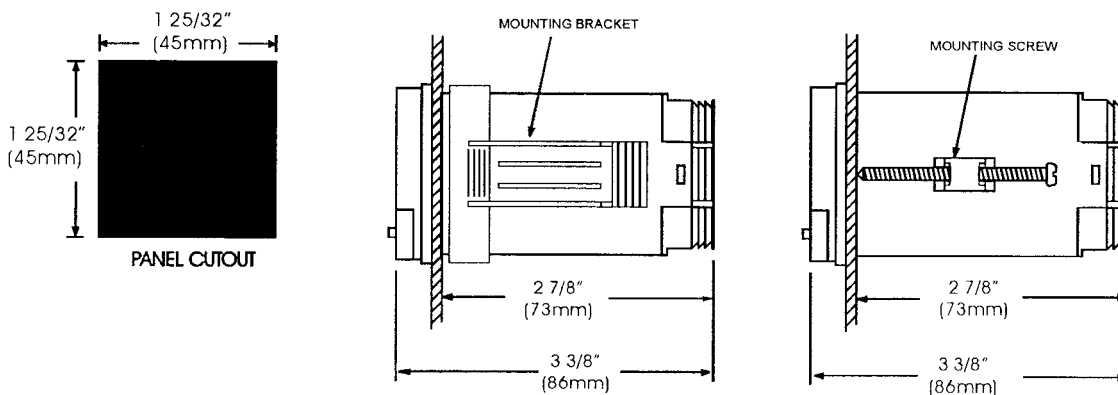
Do not use this instrument in areas subject to hazardous conditions such as excessive shock, vibration, dirt, moisture, corrosive gases or oil. The ambient temperature of the areas should not exceed the maximum rating specified in Chapter 8.

2-1 Unpacking

Upon receipt of the shipment remove the unit from the carton and inspect the unit for shipping damage. If any damage due to transit is noticed, report and file a claim with the carrier. Record the model number, serial number, and date code for future reference when corresponding with our service center. The serial number (S/N) and date code (D/C) are labeled on the box and housing of the control.

2-2 Mounting

Make panel cutout to dimensions shown below. Insert the controller into panel cutout. The maximum panel thickness is 1/8" (3.2mm).



Controls are supplied with either a mounting bracket or mounting screws. The mounting screws are to be used in applications that require NEMA 4X (IP65) rating

Figure 2.1 Mounting Diagram

2-3 Wiring Precautions

- * Before wiring verify the label for correct model number and options. Disconnect power prior to opening control enclosure.
- * Care must be taken to ensure that maximum voltage ratings specified on the label are not exceeded.
- * It is recommended that power to these Instruments be protected by fuses and circuit breakers rated at the minimum value possible.
- * All units should be installed inside a suitably grounded metal enclosure to prevent live parts being accessible to human hands and metal tools.
- * All wiring must conform to appropriate standards of good practice, national and local codes and regulations. Wiring must be suitable for maximum voltage, current and temperature ratings expected in the system.
- * Only "stripped" leads should be used for thermocouple connections to prevent compensation and resistance errors..
- * Take care not to over-tighten the terminal screws.
- * Unused control terminals should not be used as jumper points as they may be internally connected, causing damage to the unit.
- * Verify that the ratings of the output devices and the inputs as specified in Chapter 8 are not exceeded.
- * Electric power in industrial environments contains a certain amount of noise in the form of transient voltages and spikes. This electrical noise can enter and adversely affect the operation of microprocessor-based controls. For this reason we strongly recommend the use of shielded thermocouple extension wire which connects from the sensor to the controller. This wire is a twisted-pair construction with foil wrap and drain wire. The drain wire is to be attached to earth ground at the sensor end only. We carry both type J and type K in our stock.

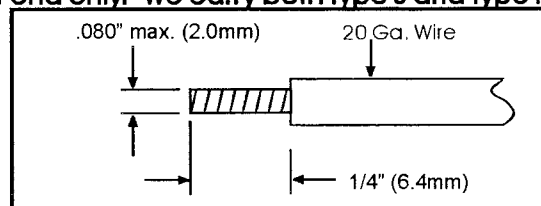


Figure 2.2 Lead Termination

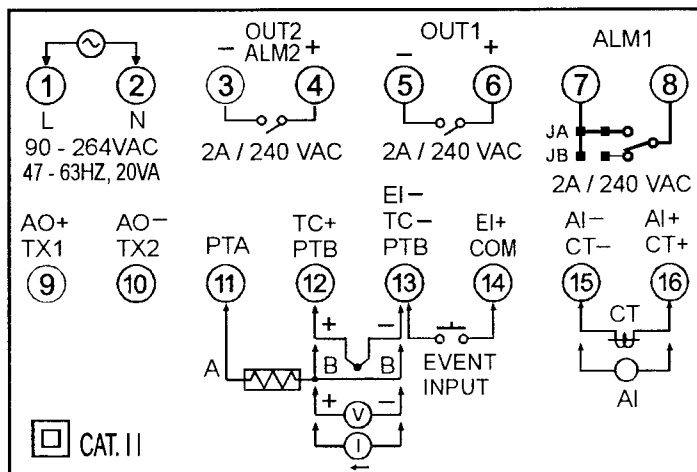


Figure 2.3 Rear Terminal Connection Diagram

2-4 Power Wiring

The controller is supplied to operate on 11-28 VAC \ VDC or 90-264VAC. Check that the installations main voltage corresponds to that indicated on the product label before connecting power to the controllers.

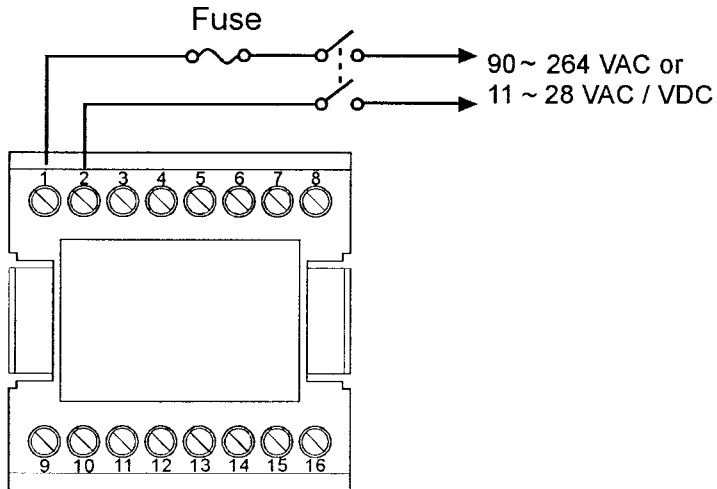


Figure 2.4
Power supply Connections

 This equipment is designed for installation in an enclosure which provides adequate protection against electric shock. The enclosure must be connected to earth ground.

2-5 Sensor Installation Guidelines

Sensor Placement

Proper sensor placement can eliminate many problems in a control system. The probe should be placed so that it can detect any temperature change with minimal thermal lag. In a process that requires fairly constant heat output, the probe should be placed close to the heater. In processes where the heat demand is variable, the probe should be closer to the work area. Some experimenting with probe location is often required to find this optimum position.

In a liquid process, addition of a stirrer will help to eliminate thermal lag. Since the thermocouple is basically a point measuring device, placing more than one thermocouple in parallel will provide an average temperature reading and produce better results in most air heated processes.

Proper sensor type is also a very important factor in obtaining precise measurements. The sensor must have the correct temperature range to meet the process requirements. In special processes the sensor might have to have different requirements such as leak-proof, anti-vibration, antiseptic, etc.

Standard thermocouple sensor limits of error are ± 4 degrees F (± 2 degrees C) or 0.75% of sensed temperature (half that for special) plus drift caused by improper protection or over-temperature occurrence. This error is far greater than controller error and cannot be corrected at the sensor except by proper selection and replacement.

When installation has been completed, the clear protective film can be removed from the faceplate.

2-6 Thermocouple Input Wiring

Thermocouple input connections are shown in Figure 2.5. The correct type of thermocouple extension lead-wire or compensating cable must be used for the entire distance between the controller and the thermocouple, ensuring that the correct polarity is observed throughout. Joints in the cable should be avoided, if possible.

If the length of thermocouple plus the extension wire is too long it may affect the temperature measurement. A 400 ohms K type or a 500 ohms J type thermocouple lead resistance will produce approximately 1 degree C temperature error.

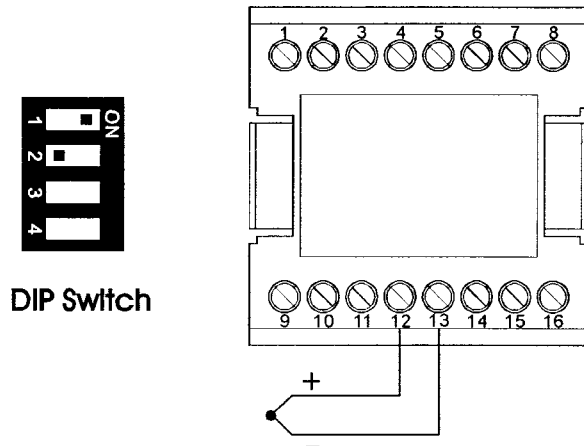


Figure 2.5
Thermocouple Input Wiring

The color codes used on the thermocouple extension leads are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Thermocouple Cable Color Codes

Thermocouple Type	Cable Material	British BS	American ASTM	German DIN	French NFE
T	Copper (Cu) Constantan (Cu-Ni)	+ white - blue * blue	+ blue - red * blue	+ red - brown * brown	+ yellow - blue * blue
J	Iron (Fe) Constantan (Cu-Ni)	+ yellow - blue * black	+ white - red * black	+ red - blue * blue	+ yellow - black * black
K	Nickel-Chromium (Ni-Cr) Nickel-Aluminum (Ni-Al)	+ brown - blue * red	+ yellow - red * yellow	+ red - green * green	+ yellow - purple * yellow
R S	Pt-13%Rh,Pt Pt-10%Rh,Pt	+ white - blue * green	+ black - red * green	+ red - white * white	+ yellow - green * green
B	Pt-30%Rh Pt-6%Rh	Use Copper Wire	+grey - red * grey	+red -grey * grey	Use Copper Wire

* Color of overall sheath

2-7 RTD Input Wiring

RTD connections are shown in Figure 2.6, with the compensating lead connected to terminal 12. For two-wire RTD inputs, terminals 12 and 13 should be linked. The three-wire RTD offers the capability of lead resistance compensation provided that the three leads are of the same gauge and equal length.

Two-wire RTD should be avoided, if possible, for the purpose of accuracy. A 0.4 ohm lead resistance of a two-wire RTD will produce 1 degree C temperature error.

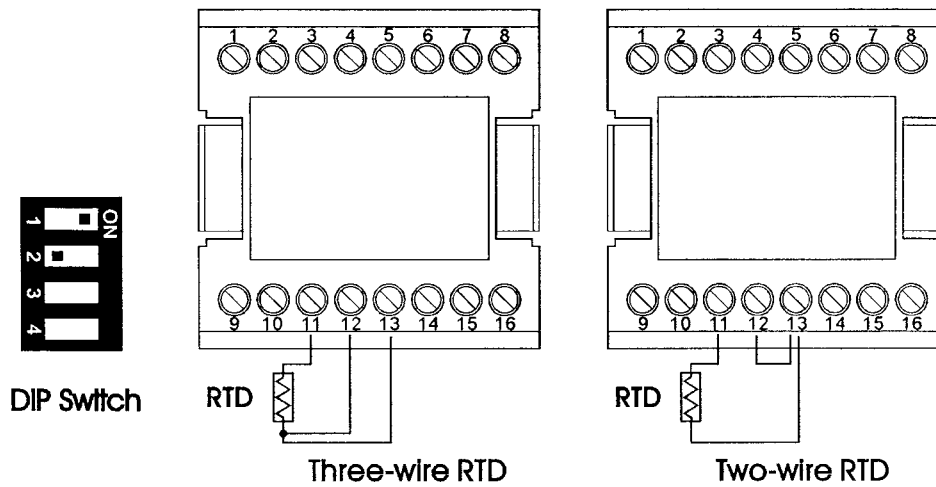


Figure 2.6
RTD Input Wiring

2-8 Linear DC Input Wiring

DC linear voltage and linear current connections for Input 1 are shown in Figure 2.7 and Figure 2.8 .

DC linear voltage and linear current connections for Input 2 are shown in Figure 2.9 and Figure 2.10 .

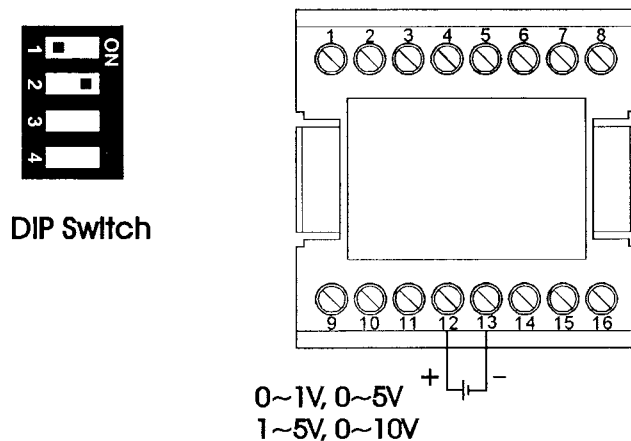
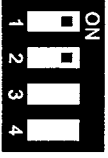


Figure 2.7
Input 1 Linear Voltage Wiring



DIP Switch

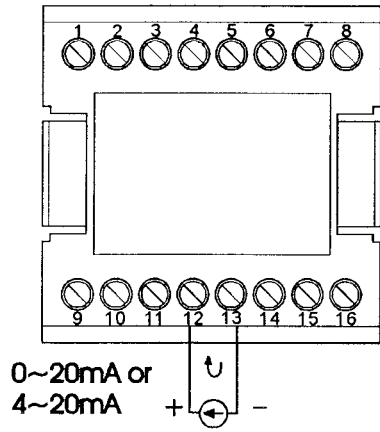


Figure 2.8
Input 1 Linear Current Wiring

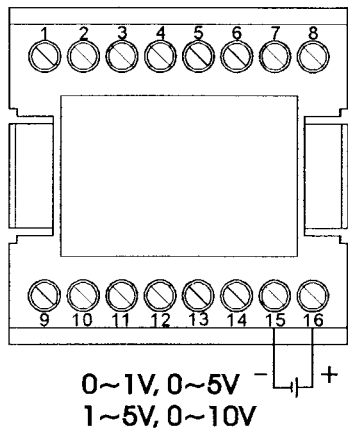


Figure 2.9
Input 2 Linear Voltage Wiring

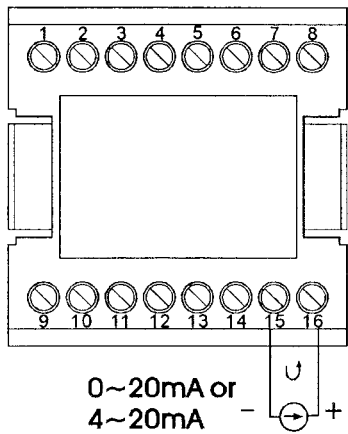


Figure 2.10
Input 2 Linear Current Wiring

2-9 CT / Heater Current Input Wiring

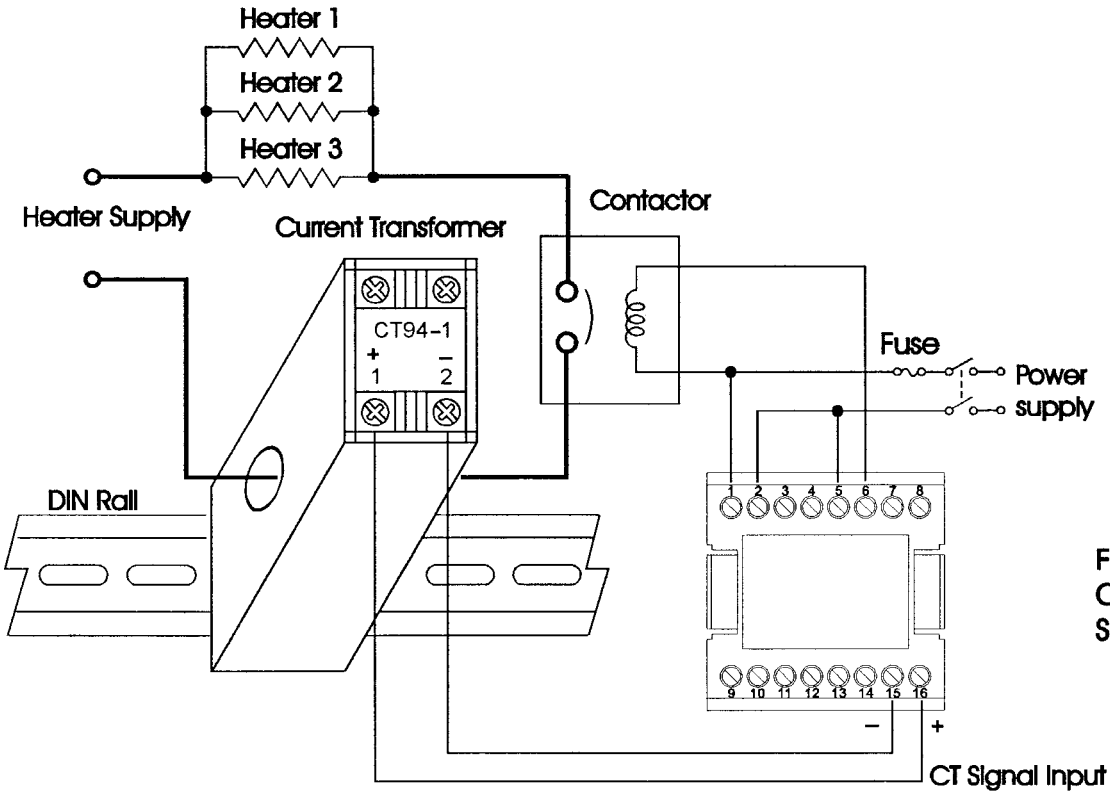


Figure 2.11
CT Input Wiring for
Single Phase Heater

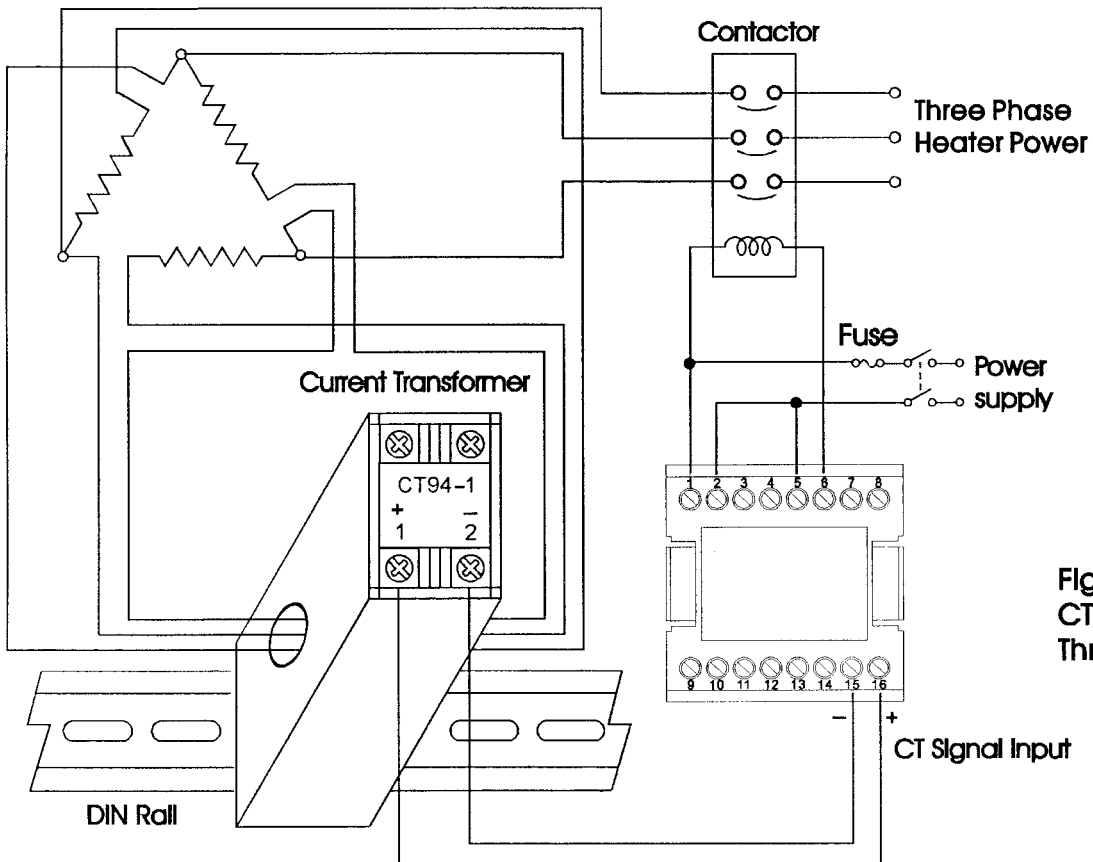


Figure 2.12
CT Input Wiring for
Three Phase Heater

Make sure that the total current through CT94-1 does not exceed 50A rms.

2-10 Event Input wiring

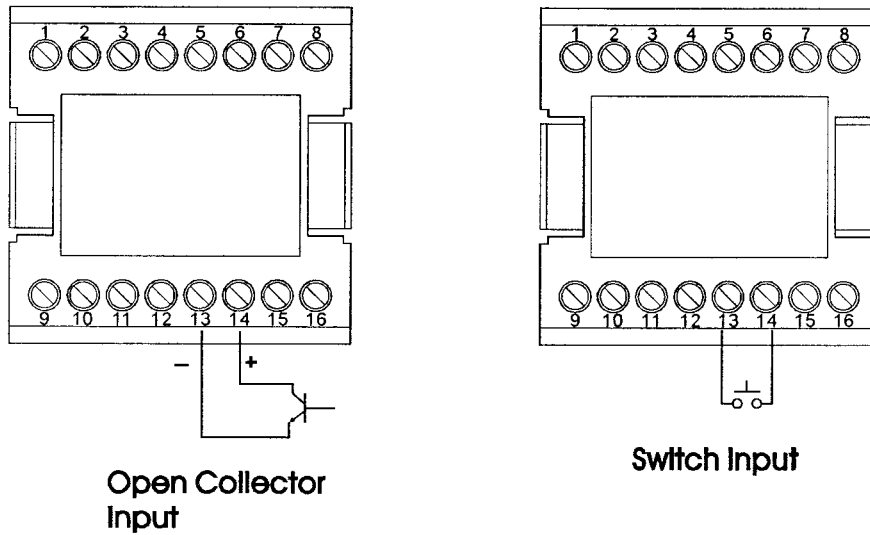


Figure 2.13
Event Input Wiring

The event input can accept a switch signal as well as an open collector signal. The event input function (EIFN) is activated as the switch is closed or an open collector (or logic signal) is pulled down.

2-11 Output 1 Wiring

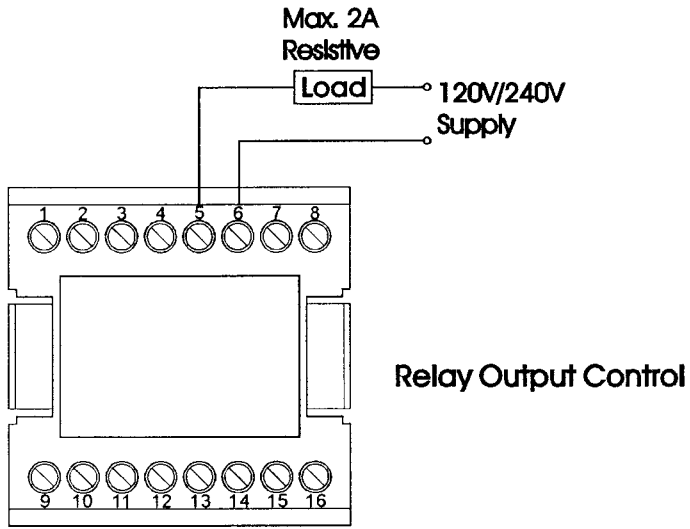
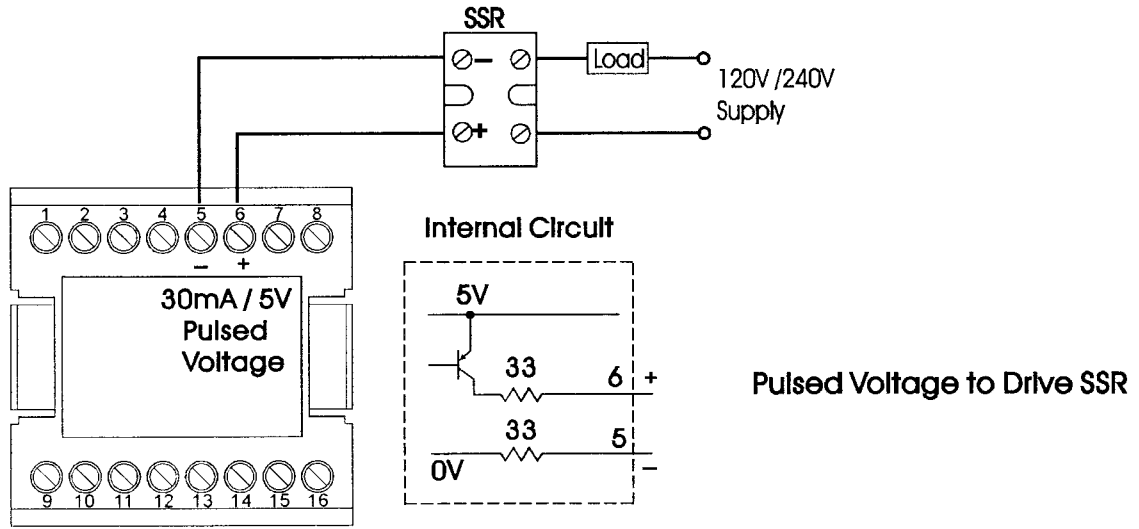
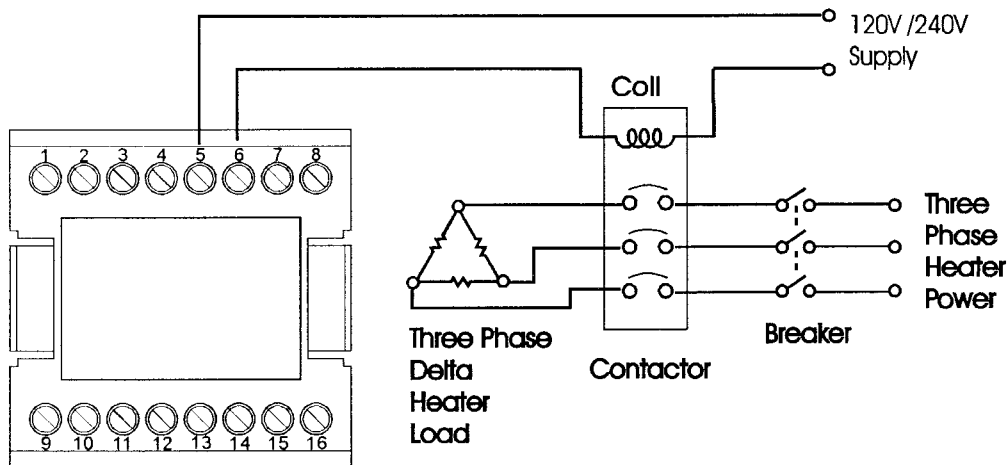
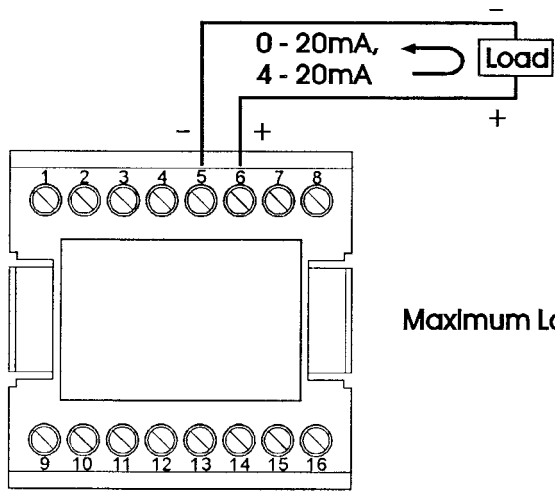


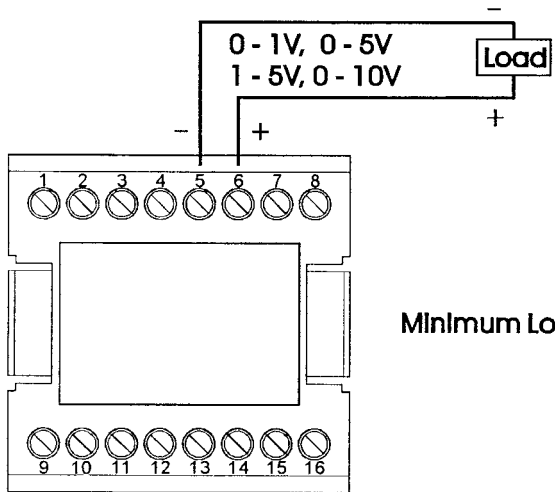
Figure 2.14 Output 1 Wiring





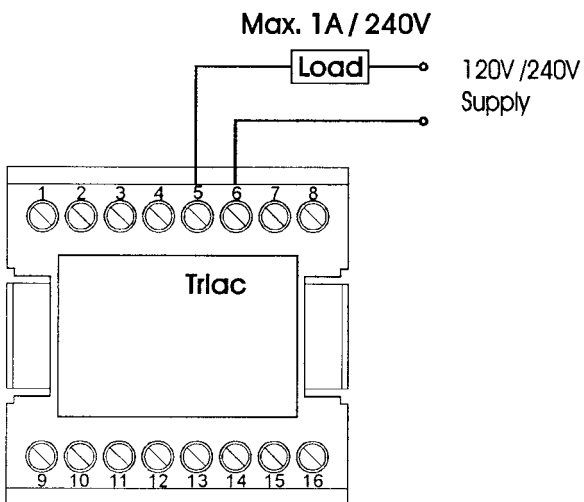
Maximum Load 500 ohms

Linear Current



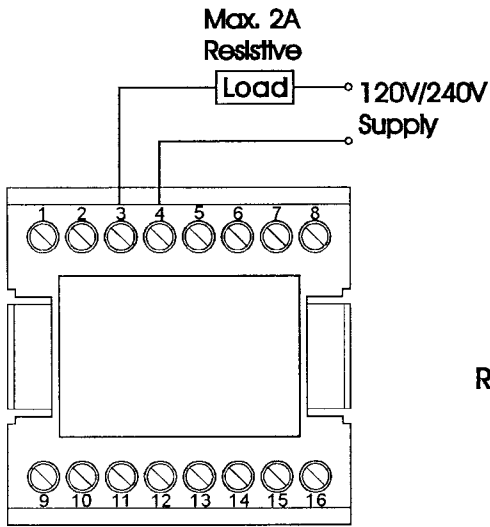
Minimum Load 10 K ohms

Linear Voltage



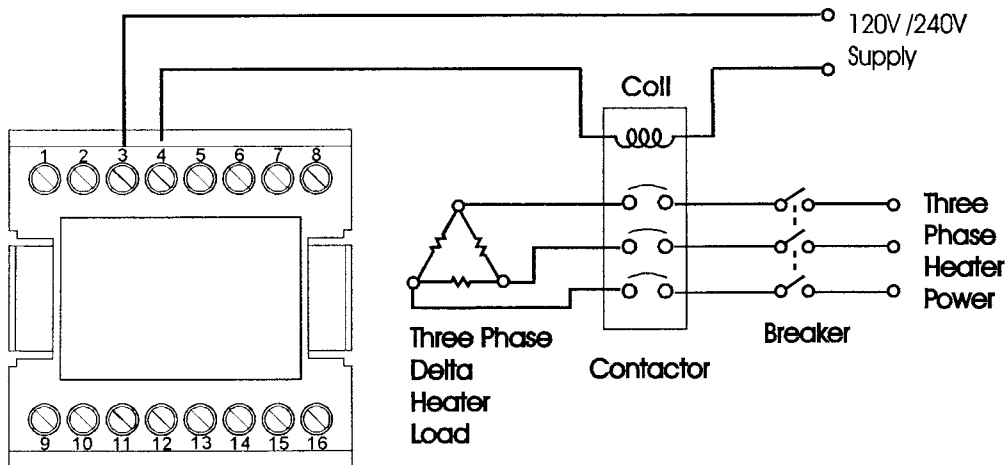
Trlac (SSR) Output
Direct Drive

2-12 Output 2 Wiring

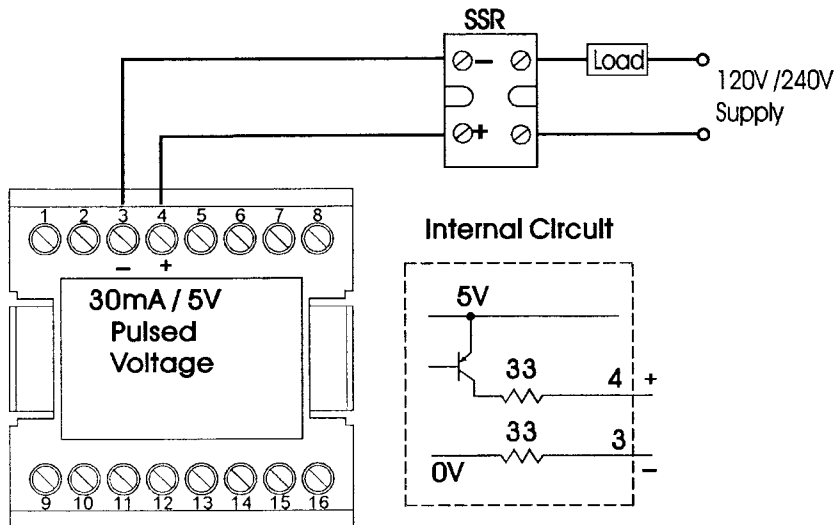


Relay Output Control

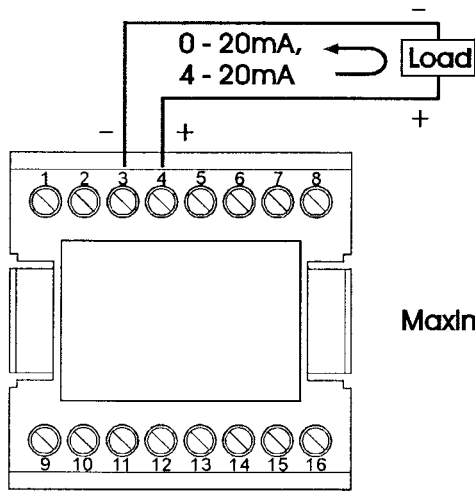
Figure 2.15 Output 2 Wiring



Relay or Triac (SSR) Output to Drive Contactor

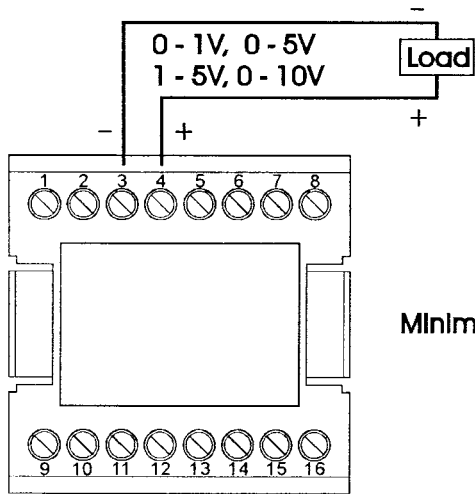


Pulsed Voltage to Drive SSR



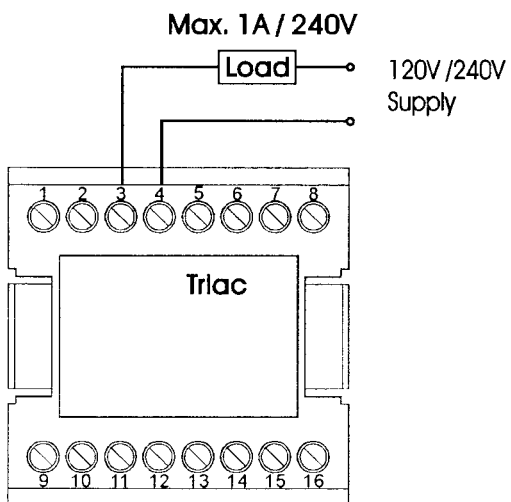
Maximum Load 500 ohms

Linear Current



Minimum Load 10 K ohms

Linear Voltage



Trlac (SSR) Output
Direct Drive

2-13 Alarm 1 Wiring

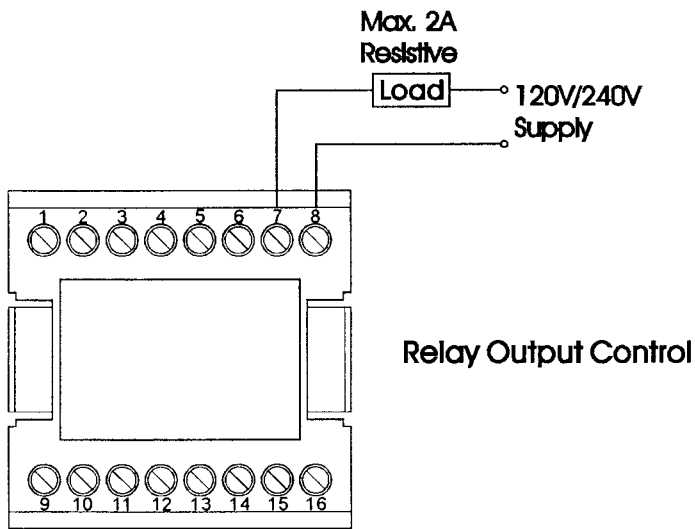
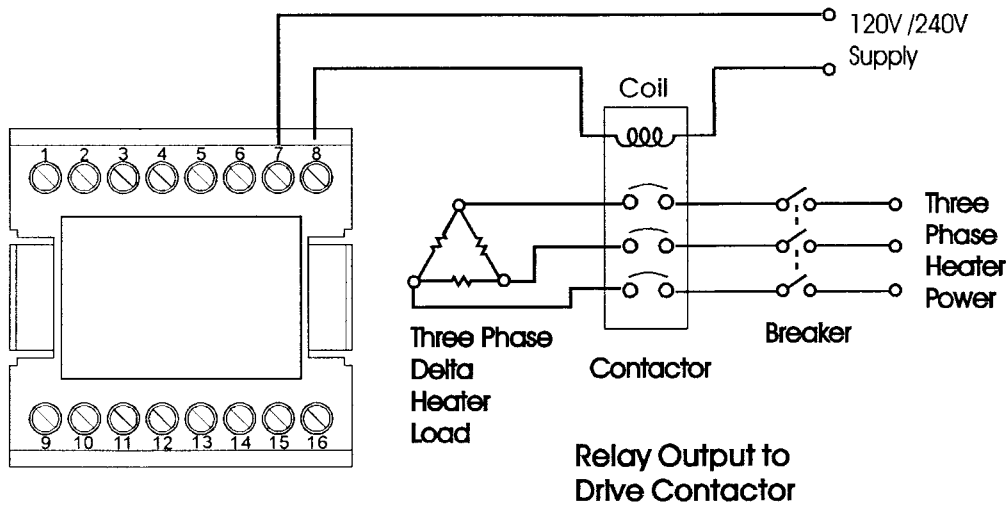


Figure 2.16 Alarm 1 Wiring



Note: Both Form A and B contacts are available for alarm 1 relay. Order a correct form for alarm 1 to fit your application.

2-14 Alarm 2 Wiring

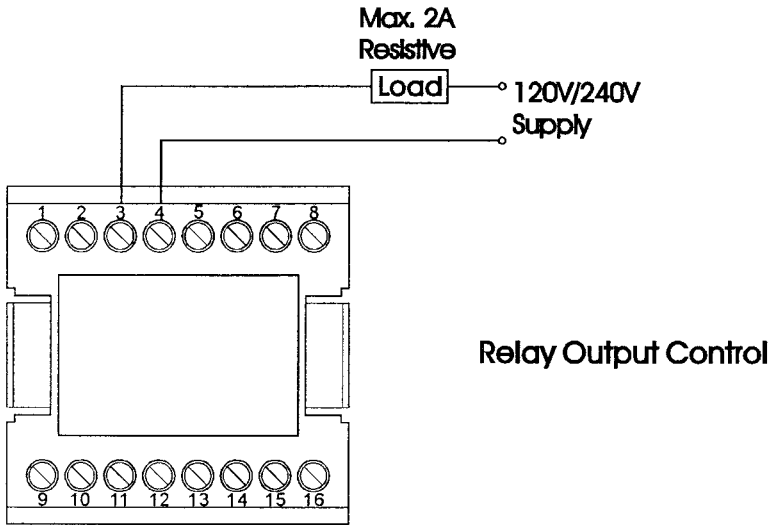
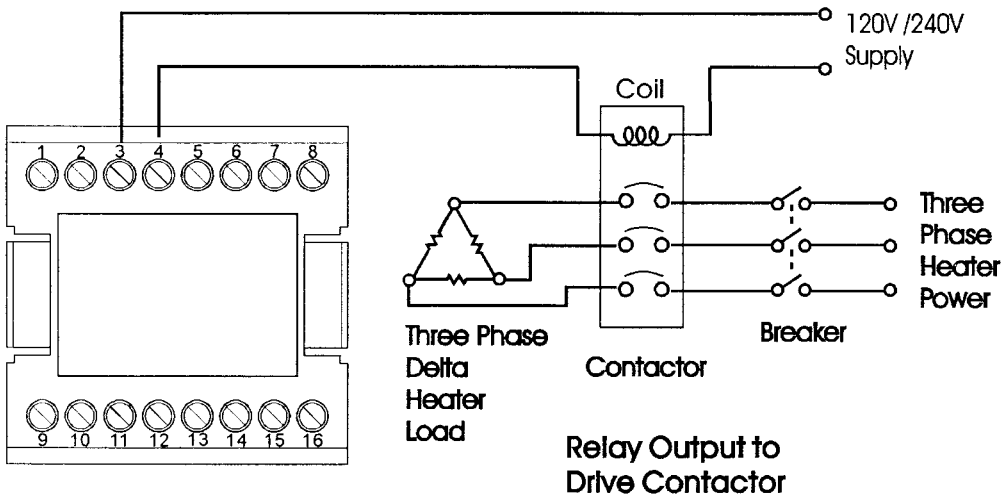


Figure 2.17 Alarm 2 Wiring



2-15 RS-485

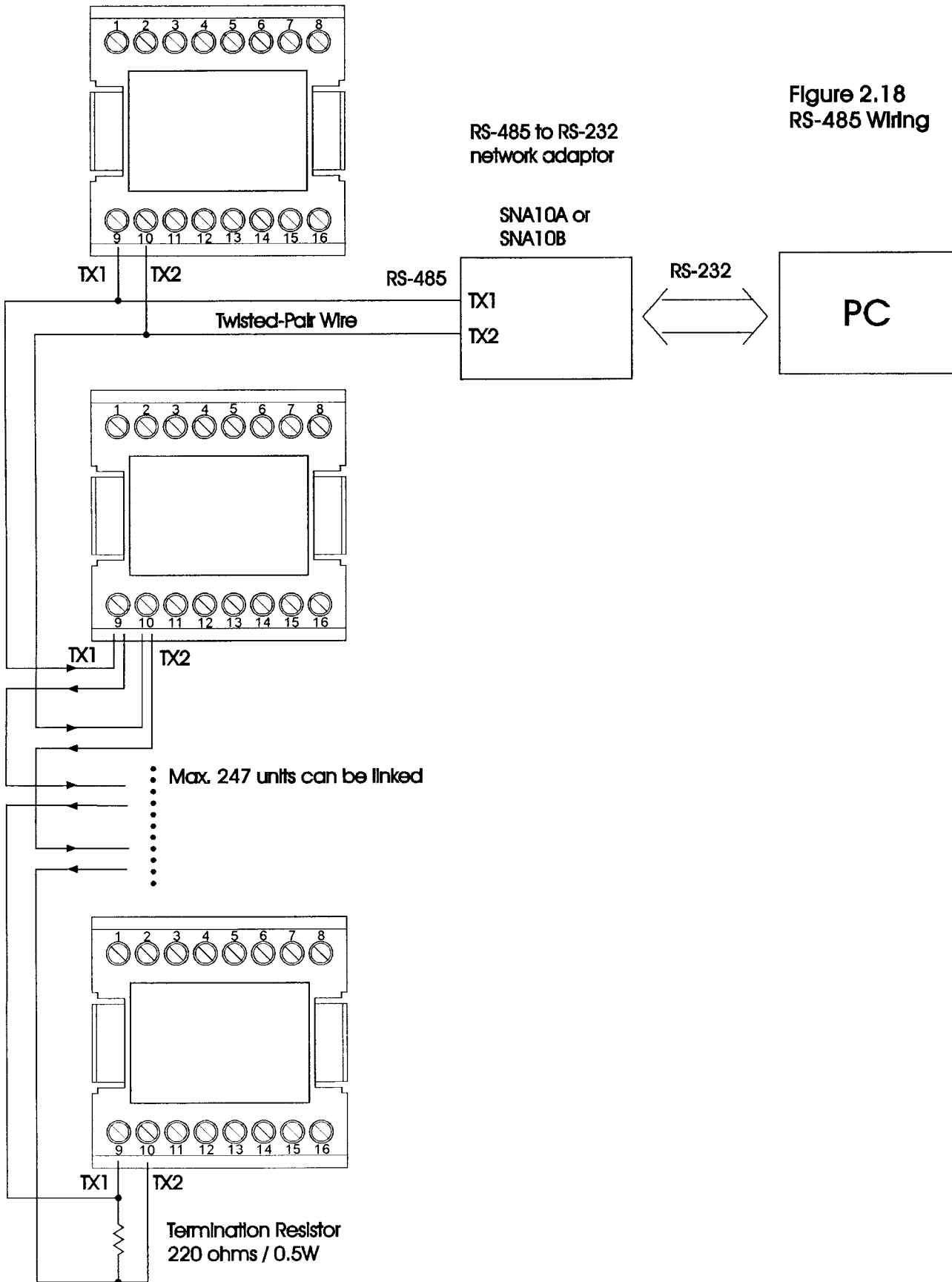


Figure 2.18
RS-485 Wiring

2-16 RS-232

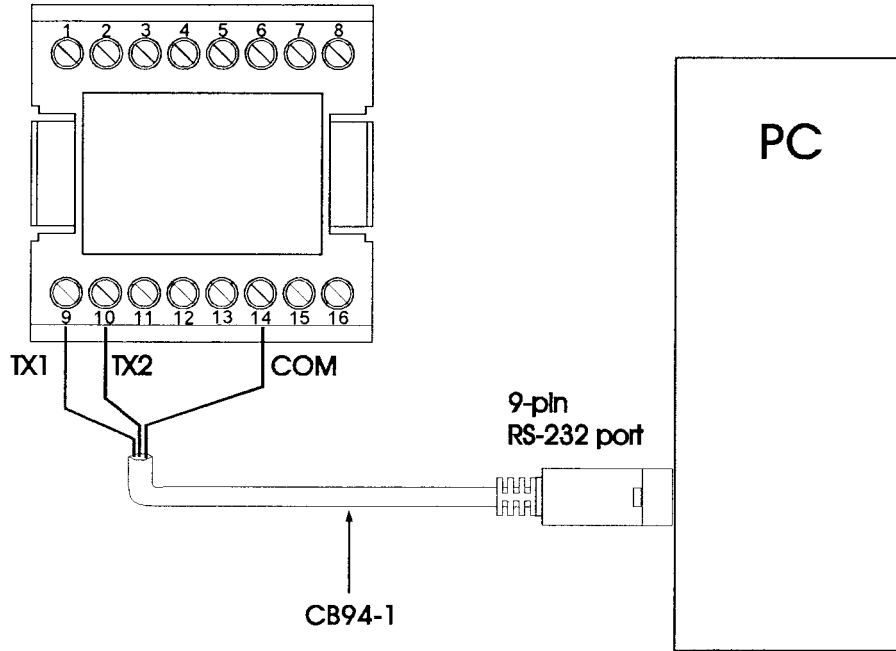
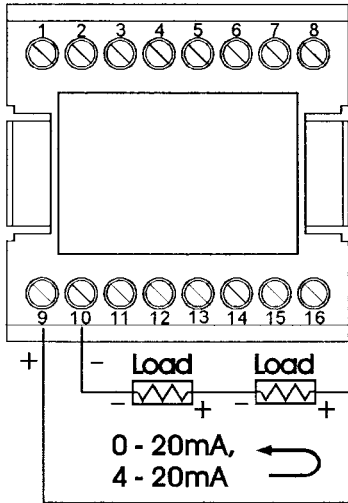


Figure 2.19
RS-232 Wiring

Note: If the ETR-9300 is configured for RS-232 communication the EI (Event Input) is disconnected internally. The unit can no longer perform event input function (EIFN).

2-17 Analog Retransmission

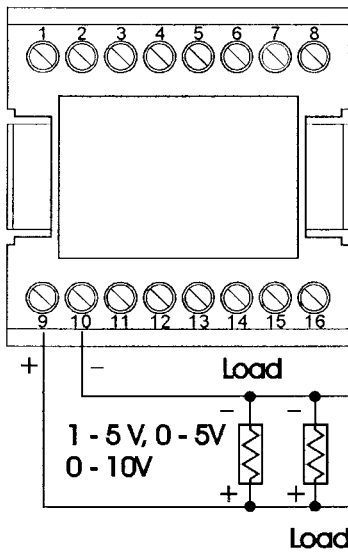


The total effective resistance of serial loads can not exceed 500 ohms.

Indicators,
PLC's,
Recorders,
Data loggers or
Inverters etc.

Retransmit Current

Figure 2.20 Analog Retransmission Wiring



The total effective resistance of parallel loads should be greater than 10K Ohms.

Indicators,
PLC's,
Recorders,
Data loggers or
Inverters etc.

Retransmit Voltage

2-18 Programming Port

See Figure 1.3 In Section 1-3 to find the programming port location.

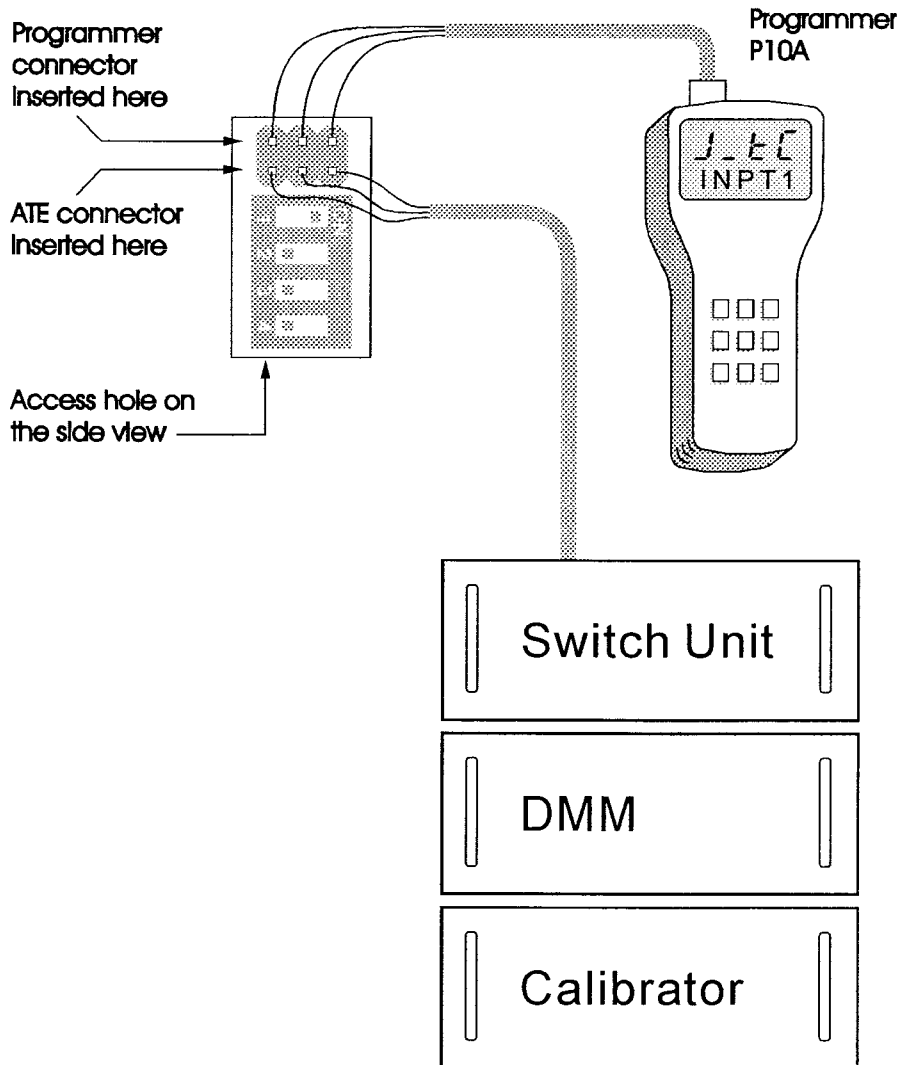


Figure 2.21 Programming Port Wiring

NOTE: The programming port is used for off-line automatic setup and testing procedures only. Do not attempt to make any connection to these jumpers while the unit is being used for normal control purposes.

Chapter 3: Programming Basic Functions

This unit provides the parameter " FUNC " which can be used to select the function complexity level before setup. If the Basic Mode (FUNC = BASC) is selected for a simple application, the following functions are ignored and deleted from the full function menu:

RAMP, SP2, PB2, TI2, TD2, PL1, PL2, COMM, PROT, ADDR, BAUD, DATA, PARI, STOP, AOFN, AOLO, AOHI, IN2, IN2U, DP2, IN2L, IN2H, EIFN, PVMD, FILT, SLEP, SPMD, SP2F.

Basic Mode capabilities:

- (1) Input 1: Thermocouple, RTD, Volt, mA
- (2) Input 2: CT for heater break detection
- (3) Output 1: Heating or Cooling (Relay, SSR, SSRD, Volt, mA)
- (4) Output 2 : Cooling (Relay, SSR, SSRD, Volt, mA), DC Power supply.
- (5) Alarm1: Relay for Deviation, Deviation Band, Process, Heater Break, Loop Break, Latch, Hold or Normal Alarm.
- (6) Alarm 2: Relay for Deviation, Deviation Band, Process, Heater Break, Loop Break, Latch, Hold or Normal Alarm.
- (7) Dwell Timer
- (8) Heater Break Alarm
- (9) Loop Break Alarm
- (10) Sensor Break Alarm
- (11) Failure Transfer
- (12) Bumpless Transfer
- (13) PV1 Shift
- (14) Programmable SP1 Range
- (15) Heat-Cool control
- (16) Hardware Lockout
- (17) Self-Tune
- (18) Auto-Tune
- (19) ON-OFF, P, PD, PI, PID Control
- (20) User Defined Menu (SEL)
- (21) Manual Control
- (22) Display Mode
- (23) Reload Default Values
- (24) Isolated DC Power Supply

If you do not require:

- (1) Second setpoint
- (2) Second PID
- (3) Event input
- (4) Soft start (RAMP)
- (5) Remote set point
- (6) Complex process value
- (7) Output power limit
- (8) Digital communication
- (9) Analog retransmission
- (10) Power shut off (Sleep Mode)
- (11) Digital filter
- (12) Pump control

You can use Basic Mode.

3-1 Input 1

Press simultaneously to enter Setup Mode. Press to select parameter. The upper display indicates the parameter symbol, and the lower display indicates the selection or the value for that parameter.

IN1 : Selects the sensor type and signal type for Input 1.

Range: (Thermocouple) J_TC, K_TC, T_TC, E_TC, B_TC, R_TC, S_TC,
N_TC, L_TC

(RTD) PT.DN, PT.JS

(Linear) 4-20, 0-20, 0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, 0-10

Default : J_TC if °F is selected, K_TC if °C is selected.

IN1

. n 1

IN1U: Selects the process unit for Input 1.

Range: °C, °F, PU (process unit) If the unit is neither °C nor °F, then selects PU.

Default: °C or °F.

IN1U

. n 1 u

DP1 : Selects the location of the decimal point for most (not all) process related parameters.

Range: (For T/C and RTD) NO.DP, 1-DP

(For Linear) NO.DP, 1-DP, 2-DP, 3-DP

Default: 1.DP

DP1

d P 1

IN1L : Selects the low scale value for the Linear type Input 1.

Hidden If : T/C or RTD type is selected for IN1.

IN1L

IN1L

IN1H : Selects the high scale value for the Linear type Input 1.

Hidden If : T/C or RTD type is selected for IN1.

IN1H

IN1H

How to use IN1L and IN1H :

If 4 - 20 mA is selected for In1, SL specifies the Input signal low (ie. 4 mA), SH specifies the input signal high (ie. 20 mA), specifies the current input signal value. The conversion curve of the process value is shown as follows :

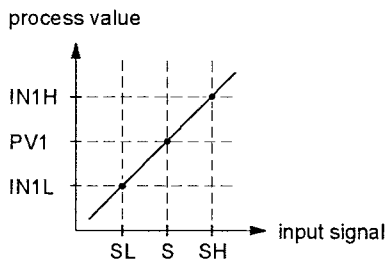


Figure 3.1 Conversion Curve for Linear Type Process Value

Formula : $PV1 = IN1L + (IN1H - IN1L) \frac{S - SL}{SH - SL}$

Example : A 4-20 mA current loop pressure transducer with a range of 0-15 kg/cm² is connected to input 1, then perform the following setup :

IN1 = 4 - 20 IN1L = 0.0

IN1U = PU IN1H = 15.0

DP1 = 1-DP

You may select other value for DP1 to alter the resolution.

3-2 OUT1 & OUT2 Types

O1TY : Selects the signal type for Output 1.

The selection should be consistent with the output 1 module installed.

The available output 1 signal types are :

RELY : Mechanical relay

SSRD : Pulsed voltage output to drive SSR

SSR : Isolated zero-switching solid state relay

4 - 20 : 4 - 20 mA linear current output

0 - 20 : 0 - 20 mA linear current output

0 - 1 V : 0 - 1 V linear voltage output

0 - 5 V : 0 - 5 V linear voltage output

1 - 5 V : 1 - 5 V linear voltage output

0 - 10V : 0 - 10 V linear voltage output

O1TY

O1TY

O2TY

O2TY

O2TY : Selects the signal type for Output 2

The selection should be consistent with the output 2 module installed.

The available output 2 signal types are the same as for O1TY.

The range for linear current or voltage may not be very accurate. For 0% output, the value for 4 - 20 mA may be 3.8 mA to 4 mA, while for 100% output, the value for 4 - 20 mA may be 20 mA to 21 mA. However, this deviation from ideal case will not affect the control performance at all.

3-3 Rearrange User Menu

The ETR-9300 has the flexibility to provide selection of those parameters which are most significant. These parameters can be placed in front of the display sequence.

SEL1 : Selects the most significant parameter for viewing and changing.
SEL2 : Selects the 2nd significant parameter for viewing and changing.
SEL3 : Selects the 3rd significant parameter for viewing and changing.
SEL4 : Selects the 4th significant parameter for viewing and changing.
SEL5 : Selects the 5th significant parameter for viewing and changing.

Range : NONE, TIME, A1.SP, A1.DV, A2.SP, A2.DV, RAMP, OFST,
REFC, SHIF, PB1, TI1, TD1, C.PB, SP2, PB2, TI2, TD2

SEL1
SEL 1

SEL2
SEL 2

SEL3
SEL 3

SEL4
SEL 4

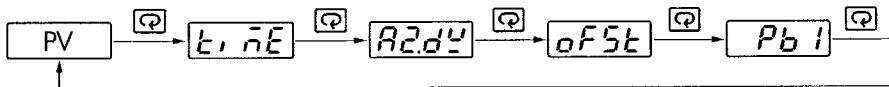
SEL5
SEL 5

While using the up-down keys to select the parameters, you may not obtain all of the above parameters. The number of visible parameters is dependent on the setup condition. The hidden parameters for the specific application are also deleted from the SEL selection.

Example :

A1FN selects TIMR
A2FN selects DE.HI
PB1 = 10
TI1 = 0
SEL1 selects TIME
SEL2 selects A2.DV
SEL3 selects OFST
SEL4 selects PB1
SEL5 selects NONE

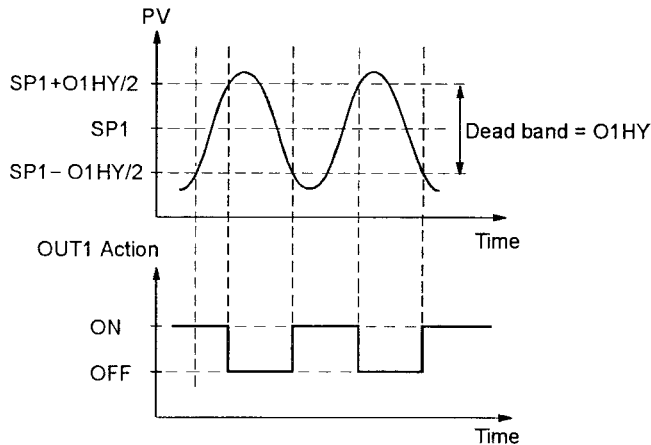
Now, the upper display scrolling becomes :



3-4 Heat Only Control

Heat only ON-OFF control : Select REVR for OUT1. Set PB1 to 0. SP1 is used to adjust set point value. O1HY is used to adjust the dead band for ON-OFF control. TIME is used to adjust the dwell timer (enabled by selecting TIMR for A1FN or A2FN). Output 1 hysteresis (O1HY) is enabled when PB1 = 0.

The heat only on-off control function is shown in the following diagram :



Setup ON-OFF :

OUT1 = \boxed{rEUr}

PB1 = 0

Adjust : SP1, O1HY, TIME(if enabled)

Figure 3.2 Heat Only ON-OFF control

The ON-OFF control may introduce excessive process oscillation even if hysteresis is minimized to the smallest. If ON-OFF control is set (ie. PB1 = 0), T11, TD1, CYC1, OFST, CPB will be hidden and have no function to the system. The manual mode, auto-tuning, self-tuning and bumpless transfer will be disabled too.

Heat only P (or PD) control : Select REVR for OUT1, set T11 to 0, SP1 is used to adjust set point value, TIME is used to adjust the dwell timer (enabled by selecting TIMR for A1FN or A2FN). OFST which is enabled in case of T11 = 0 is used to adjust the control offset (manual reset). Adjust CYC1 according to the output1 type (O1TY). Generally, CYC1 = 0.5 ~ 2 sec for SSRD and SSR, CYC1 = 10 ~ 20 sec for relay output .CYC1 is inactive if linear output is selected for O1TY. **O1TY is hidden** if PB1 is not equal to 0.

OFST Function : OFST is measured in % with range 0 - 100.0 %. In the steady state (ie. process has been stabilized) if the process value is lower than the set point a definite value, say 5 °C, while 20 °C is used for PB1, that is lower 25 %, then Increase OFST 25 %, and vice versa. After adjusting OFST value, the process value will be varied and eventually, coincide with set point.

Using the P control (T11 set to 0), the auto-tuning and self-tuning are disabled. Refer to section 3-19 " manual tuning " for the adjustment of PB1 and TD1. Manual reset (adjust OFST) is not practical because the load may change from time to time and often need to adjust OFST repeatedly. The PID control can avoid this situation.

Heat only PID control : Select REVR for OUT1, SP1 is used to adjust set point value, TIME is used to adjust the dwell timer (enabled by selecting TIMR for A1FN or A2FN). PB1 and T11 should not be zero. Adjust CYC1 according to the output 1 type (O1TY). Generally, CYC1 = 0.5 ~ 2 sec for SSRD and SSR, CYC1 = 10 ~ 20 sec for relay output. CYC1 is inactive if linear output is selected for O1TY.

In most cases the self-tuning can be used to substitute the auto-tuning. For critical process it is not recommended to use self-tuning. See section 3-17. If self-tuning is not used (select NONE for SELF), then use auto-tuning for the new process, or set PB1, T11 and TD1 with historical values. See section 3-18 for auto-tuning operation. If the control result is still unsatisfactory, then use manual tuning to improve the control . See section 3-19 for manual tuning. The ETR-9300 contains a **very clever PID and Fuzzy** algorithm to achieve a **very small overshoot and very quick response** to the process if it is properly tuned.

Setup P:

OUT1 = \boxed{rEUr}

T11 = 0

CYC1 (if RELAY, SSRD or SSR is selected for O1TY)

Adjust :

SP1, OFST, TIME (if enabled),

PB1 (≠ 0), TD1

Setup PID :

OUT1 = \boxed{rEUr}

O1TY

CYC1 (if RELAY, SSRD or SSR is selected for O1TY)

SELF = NONE or STAR

Adjust:

SP1, TIME (if enabled), PB1 (≠ 0),

T11 (≠ 0), Td1.

Auto-tuning:

Used for new process.

Self-tuning:

Used for stable process.

Manual Tuning:

May be used if self-tuning and auto-tuning are inadequate.

3-5 Cool Only Control

ON-OFF control, P (PD) control and PID control can be used for cooling control. Set OUT1 to DIRT (direct action). The other functions for **cool only ON-OFF** control, **cool only P (PD)** control and **cool only PID** control are the same as the descriptions in section 3-4 for heat only control except that the output variable (and action) for the cool control is inverse to the heat control, such as the following diagram shows:

Setup Cool Control :

$$\text{OUT1} = \boxed{\text{dirt}}$$

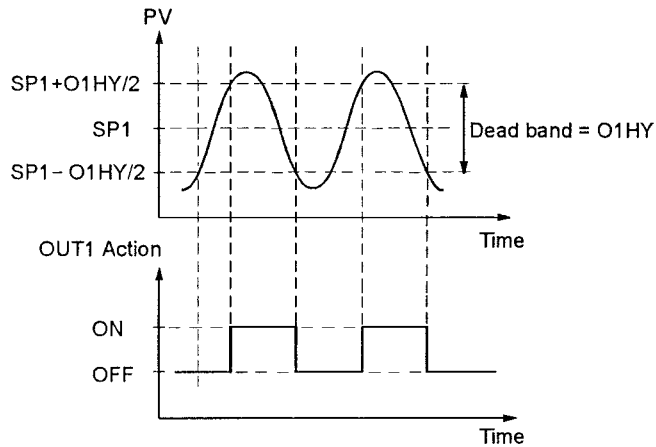


Figure 3.3 Cool Only
ON-OFF control

Refer to section 3-4 in which similar descriptions for heat only control can be applied to cool only control.

3-6 Heat-Cool Control

The Heat-Cool Control can use one of 6 combinations of control modes. Setup of parameters corresponding to each control mode are shown in the following table.

Control Modes	Heat Uses	Cool Uses	Setup Values										
			OUT1	OUT2	O1HY	OFST	PB1	TI1	TD1	CPB	A2FN	A2MD	A2HY
Heat : ON-OFF Cool : ON-OFF	OUT1	OUT2	REVR	=AL2	☆	×	=0	×	×	×	DE.HI or PV1.H	NORM	☆
Heat : ON-OFF Cool : P (PD)	OUT2	OUT1	DIRT	=AL2	×	☆	≠0	=0	☆	×	DE.LO or PV1.L	NORM	☆
Heat : ON-OFF Cool : PID	OUT2	OUT1	DIRT	=AL2	×	×	≠0	≠0	☆	×	DE.LO or PV1.L	NORM	☆
Heat : P (PD) Cool : ON-OFF	OUT1	OUT2	REVR	=AL2	×	☆	≠0	=0	☆	×	DE.HI or PV1.H	NORM	☆
Heat : PID Cool : ON-OFF	OUT1	OUT2	REVR	=AL2	×	×	≠0	≠0	☆	×	DE.HI or PV1.H	NORM	☆
Heat : PID Cool : PID	OUT1	OUT2	REVR	COOL	×	×	≠0	≠0	☆	☆	×	×	×

× : Has no influence

☆ : Adjust to meet process requirements

Table 3.1 Heat-Cool control setup

NOTE : ON-OFF control may result excessive overshoot and undershoot problems in the process. The P (or PD) control will result a deviation process value from the set point. It is recommended to use PID control for the Heat-Cool control to produce a stable and zero offset process value.

Other Setup Required : O1TY, CYC1, O2TY, CYC2, A2SP, A2DV

O1TY & O2TY are set in accordance with the types of OUT1 & OUT2 installed. CYC1 & CYC2 are selected according to the output1 type (O1TY) & output2 type (O2TY).

Generally, CYC1 selects 0.5 ~ 2 sec. If SSRD or SSR is used for O1TY, 10 ~ 20 sec. If relay is used for O1TY, and CYC1 is inactive if linear output is used. Similar condition is for CYC2 selection.

If OUT2 is configured for ON-OFF control (by selecting = AL2), the OUT2 acts as alarm output, and the process alarm as well as deviation alarm (see section 3-8 & 3-9) can be used. Adjust A2SP to change set point if process alarm is used, and adjust SP1 (with preset A2DV) to change set point if deviation alarm is used.

Examples:

Heat PID+Cool ON-OFF : Set OUT1 = REVR, OUT2 = =AL2, A2FN = PV1.H, A2MD = NORM, A2HY = 0.1, PB1 ≠ 0, TI1 ≠ 0, TD1 ≠ 0, and set appropriate values for O1TY, CYC1, O2TY and CYC2.

Heat PID+Cool PID : set OUT1 = REVR, OUT2 = COOL, CPB = 100, PB1 ≠ 0, TI1 ≠ 0 TD1 ≠ 0, and set appropriate values for O1TY, CYC1, O2TY, CYC2.

If the process is a stable system, you can select STAR for SELF to activate the **self-tuning** program. If the process is a critical system, then select NONE for SELF to disable the self-tuning program. See section 3-17 for self-tuning description. You can use the **auto-tuning** program for the new process or directly set the appropriate values for PB1, TI1 & TD1 according to the historical records for the repeated systems. If the control behavior is still inadequate, then use **manual tuning** to improve the control. See section 3-19 for manual tuning.

Adaptive Heat-Cool Dead Band : A conventional requirement of controllers is to use a fixed dead band which needs to be programmed by the user. The programming of dead band is difficult. If a positive value of dead band is used, the cooling action begins to operate until the process value exceeds the dead band. Because no cooling action within the dead band the process will result an excessive overshoot over the set point. On the other hand, if a negative value of dead band is used, the cooling action will continue to operate even if the process value is below the set point. Hence the energy is wasted because both the heating and cooling actions operate to the process simultaneously. In order to prevent the above problems, The ETR-9300 contains a **very clever algorithm**. The user no longer needs to program the dead band. The dead band is implicitly contained in a program such that if the process value increases (not necessarily exceeds the set point), the cooling control will provide an optimal amount of cool to the process. If the process value decreases, the control will adjust its adaptive dead band to increase the heating action and decreases the cooling action immediately. While in the steady state the heating and cooling will not operate simultaneously to minimize the energy consumption.

CPB Programming : The cooling proportional band is measured in % of PB with range 1~255. Initially set 100% for CPB and examine the cooling effect. If cooling action should be enhanced then **decrease CPB**, If cooling action is too strong then **Increase CPB**. The value of CPB is relative to PB and its value remains unchanged throughout the self-tuning and auto-tuning procedures.

3-7 Dwell Timer

Alarm1 or alarm2 can be configured as dwell timer by selecting TIMR for A1FN or A2FN, but not both, otherwise **Er07** will appear. As the dwell timer is configured, the TIME in user menu is used for dwell time adjustment. The dwell time is measured in minute ranging from 0 to 6553.5 minutes. Once the process reaches the set point the dwell timer starts to count from zero until time out. The timer relay will remain unchanged until time out. The dwell timer operation is shown as following diagram.

Er07 Error Code

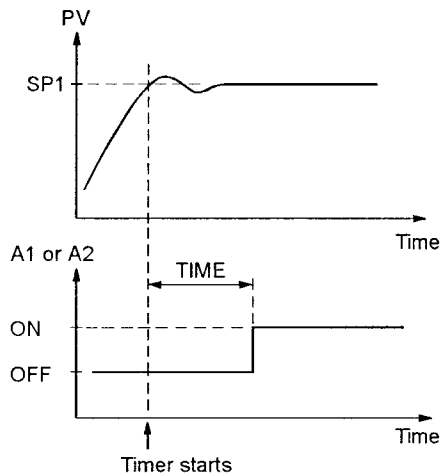


Figure 3.4 Dwell timer function

If alarm1 is configured as dwell timer, A1SP, A1DV, A1HY and A1MD are hidden. Same case is for alarm 2.

Example :

Set A1FN=TIMR or A2FN=TIMR but not both.

Adjust TIME in minutes

A1MD (if A1FN=TIMR) or A2MD (if A2FN=TIMR) is inactive in this case.

If a form B relay is required for dwell timer, then order form B alarm 1 and configure A1FN. Form B relay is not available for alarm 2.

3-8 Process Alarms

There are at most two independent alarms available by adjusting OUT2. If =AL2 is selected for OUT2, then OUT2 will perform alarm 2 function. Now A2FN can't select NONE, otherwise Er06 will be displayed.

Er06 Error Code

A process alarm sets an absolute trigger level (or temperature). When the process (could be PV1, PV 2 or PV1-PV2) exceeds that absolute trigger level an alarm occurs. A process alarm is independent from set point.

Adjust A1FN (Alarm 1 function) in setup menu. One of 8 functions can be selected for process alarm. These are : PV1.H, PV1.L, PV2.H, PV2.L, P1.2.H, P1.2.L, D1.2.H, D1.2.L. When the PV1.H or PV1.L is selected the alarm examines the PV1 value. When the PV2.H or PV2.L is selected the alarm examines the PV2 value. When the P1.2.H or P1.2.L is selected the alarm occurs if the PV1 or PV2 value exceed the trigger level. When the D1.2.H or D1.2.L is selected the alarm occurs if the PV1-PV2 (difference) value exceeds the trigger level. The trigger level is determined by A1SP (Alarm 1 set point) and A1HY (Alarm1 hysteresis value) in User Menu for alarm 1. The hysteresis value is introduced to avoid interference action of alarm in a noisy environment. Normally A1HY can be set with a minimum (0.1) value. A1DV and/or A2DV are hidden if alarm 1 and/or alarm 2 select process alarm.

Normal Alarm : A1MD = NORM

When a normal alarm is selected, the alarm output is de-energized in the non-alarm condition and energized in an alarm condition.

Latching Alarm : A1MD = LTCH

When a latching alarm is selected, once the alarm output is energized, it will remain unchanged even if the alarm condition has been cleared unless the power is shut off or apply event input in accordance with appropriate selection of EIFN.

Holding Alarm : A1MD = HOLD

A holding alarm prevents an alarm on power up. The alarm is enabled only when the process reaches the set point value (may be SP1 or Sp2, See selection 4-1 event input). Afterward, the alarm performs same function as normal alarm.

Latching / Holding Alarm : A1MD = LT.HO

A latching / holding alarm performs both holding and latching function.

8 Types of Process Alarms :

PV1.H, PV1.L, PV2.H, PV2.L, P1.2.H, P1.2.L, D1.2.H, D1.2.L

Process Alarm 1

Setup : A1FN, A1MD

Adjust : A1SP, A1HY

Trigger level = $A1SP \pm 1/2 A1HY$

Process Alarm 2

Setup : OUT2, A2FN, A2MD

Adjust : A2SP, A2HY

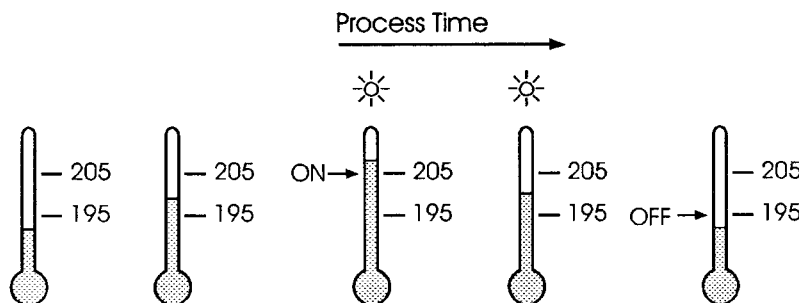
Trigger level = $A2SP \pm 1/2 A2HY$

Reset Latching alarm

1. Power off
2. Apply Event Input in accordance with appropriate selection of EIFN

Examples:

A1SP = 200 A1HY = 10.0
 A1MD = NORM A1FN = PV1.H



☀ = Alarm Area

Figure 3.5
Normal Process Alarm

(3-8 2nd page)

A1SP = 200 A1HY = 10.0
A1MD = LTCH A1FN = PV1.H

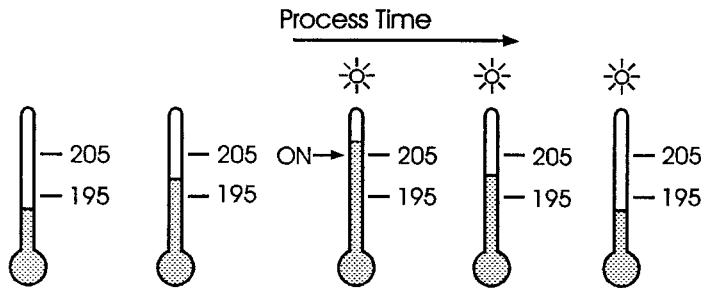


Figure 3.6
Latching Process Alarm

A1SP = 200 A1HY = 10.0 SP1 = 210
A1MD = HOLD A1FN = PV1.L

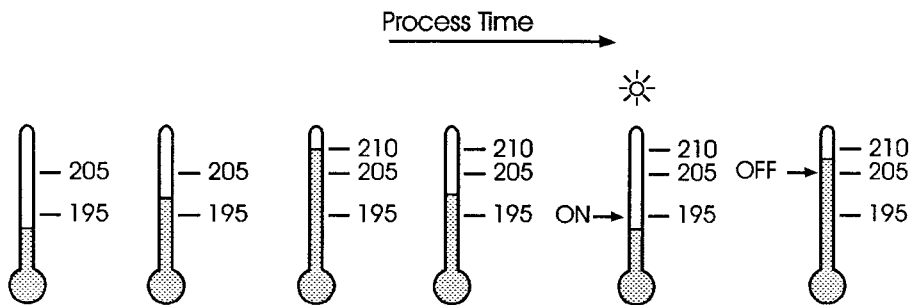


Figure 3.7
Holding Process Alarm

A1SP = 200 A1HY = 10.0 SP1 = 210
A1MD = LT.HO A1FN = PV1.L

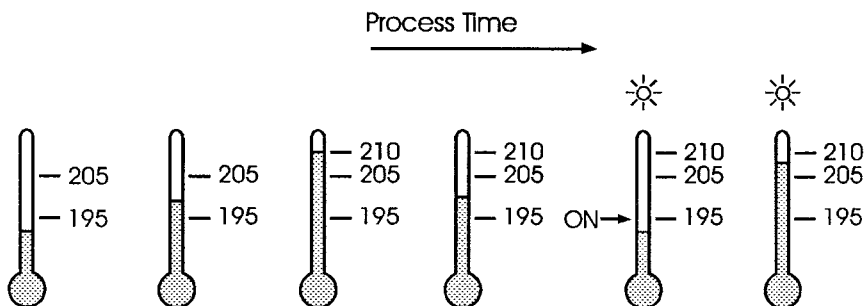


Figure 3.8
Latching/Holding
Process Alarm

Although the above descriptions are based on alarm 1, the same conditions can be applied to alarm 2.

3-9 Deviation Alarm

OUT2 can be configured as alarm 2 by selecting=AL2. If OUT2 selects=AL2, then output2 will perform alarm 2 function. Now A2FN can't select NONE, otherwise **Er06** will appear.

A deviation alarm alerts the user when the process deviates too far from set point. The user can enter a positive or negative deviation value (A1DV, A2DV) for alarm1 and alarm 2. A hysteresis value (A1HY or A2HY) can be selected to avoid interference problem of alarm in a noisy environment. Normally, A1HY and A2HY can be set with a minimum (0.1) value.

Trigger levels of alarm are moving with set point.

For alarm1, Trigger levels= $SP1 + A1DV \pm 1/2 A1HY$.

For alarm2, Trigger levels= $SP1 + A2DV \pm 1/2 A2HY$.

A1SP and/or A2SP are hidden if alarm1 and/or alarm 2 select deviation alarm.

One of 4 kinds of alarm modes can be selected for alarm1 and alarm 2, these are: Normal alarm, Latching alarm, Holding alarm and Latching/Holding alarm. See **section 3-8** for the descriptions of these alarm modes.

Examples:

A1FN = DE.HI, A1MD = NORM, SP1 = 100, A1DV=10, A1HY=4

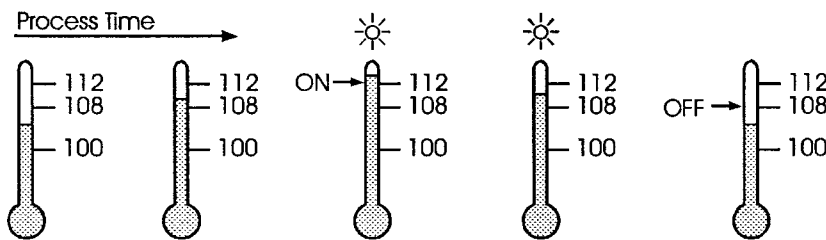


Figure 3.9
Normal Deviation Alarm

A1FN = DE.HI, A1MD = LTCH, SP1 = 100, A1DV=10, A1HY=4

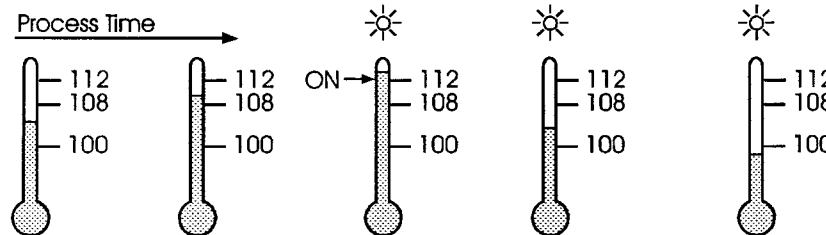


Figure 3.10
Latching Deviation Alarm

A1HY = DE.LO, A1MD = HOLD, SP1 = 100, A1DV= -10, A1HY=4

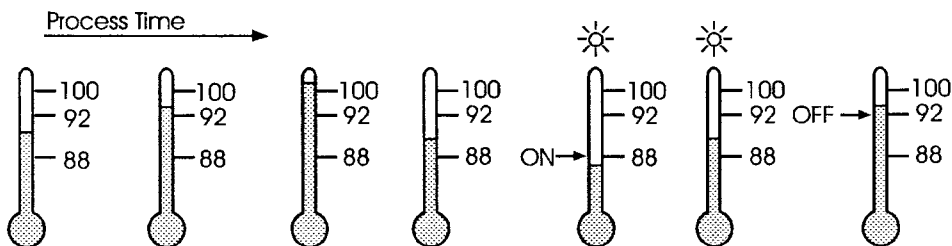


Figure 3.11 Holding
Deviation Alarm

A1HY= DE.LO, A1MD = LT.HO, SP1 = 100, A1DV= -10, A1HY=4

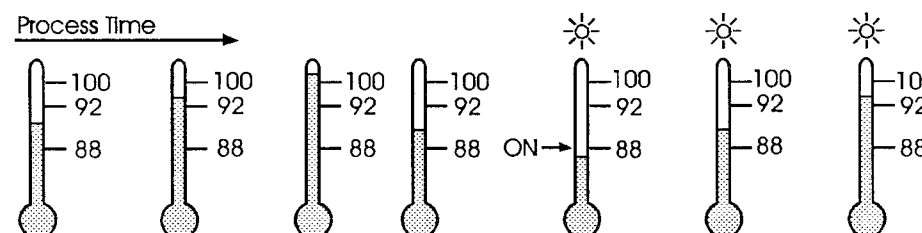


Figure 3.12
Latching/Holding
Deviation Alarm

Er06 Error Code

2 Types of Deviation Alarms :
DE.HI, DE.LO

Deviation Alarm1

Setup : A1FN, A1MD

Adjust : SP1, A1DV, A1HY

Trigger levels= $SP1 + A1DV \pm 1/2 A1HY$

Deviation Alarm2 :

Setup : OUT2, A2FN, A2MD

Adjust : SP1, A2DV, A2HY

Trigger levels= $SP1 + A2DV \pm 1/2 A2HY$

3-10 Deviation Band Alarm

A deviation band alarm presets two reference levels relative to set point. Two types of deviation alarm can be configured for alarm1 and alarm 2. These are deviation band high alarm (A1FN or A2FN select DB.HI) and deviation band low alarm (A1FN or A2FN select DB.LO). If alarm 2 is required, then select =AL2 for OUT2. Now A2FN can't select NONE, otherwise **Er06** will appear. A1SP and A1HY are **hidden** if alarm 1 selects deviation band alarm. Similarly,

A2SP and A2HY are **hidden** if alarm 2 selects deviation band alarm. Trigger levels of deviation band alarm are moving with set point. For alarm1, trigger levels=SP1+A1DV. For alarm2, trigger levels=SP1+A2DV. One of 4 kinds of alarm modes can be selected for alarm1 and alarm2, these are: Normal alarm, Latching alarm, Holding alarm and Latching/Holding alarm. See **section 3-8** for the descriptions of these alarm modes.

Examples:

A1FN = DB.HI, A1MD = NORM, SP1 = 100, A1DV = 5

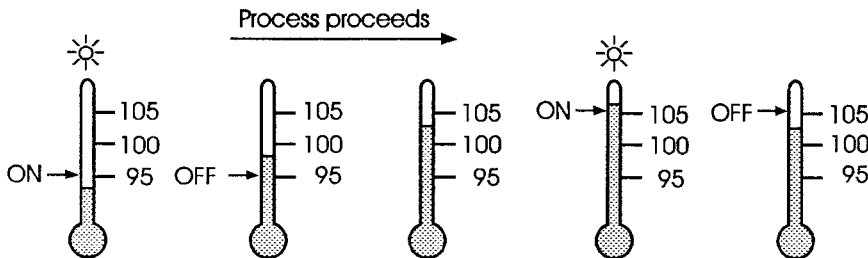


Figure 3.13
Normal Deviation
Band Alarm

A1FN = DB.LO, A1MD = LTCH, SP1 = 100, A1DV = 5

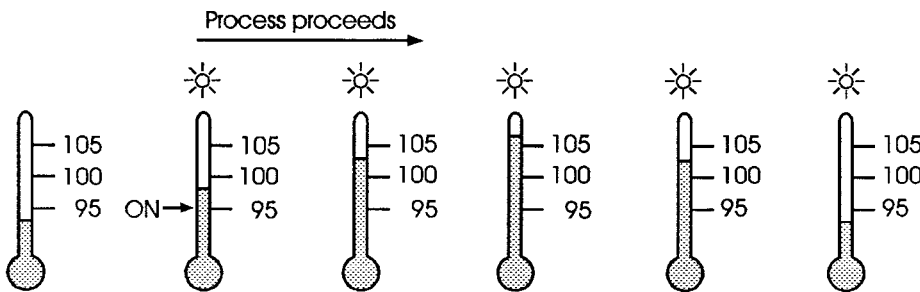


Figure 3.14
Latching Deviation
Band Alarm

A1FN = DB.HI, A1MD = HOLD, SP1 = 100, A1DV = 5

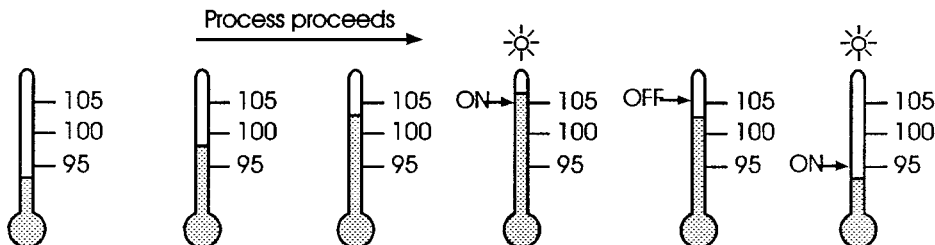


Figure 3.15
Holding Deviation
Band Alarm

A1FN = DB.HI, A1MD = LT.HO, SP1 = 100, A1DV = 5

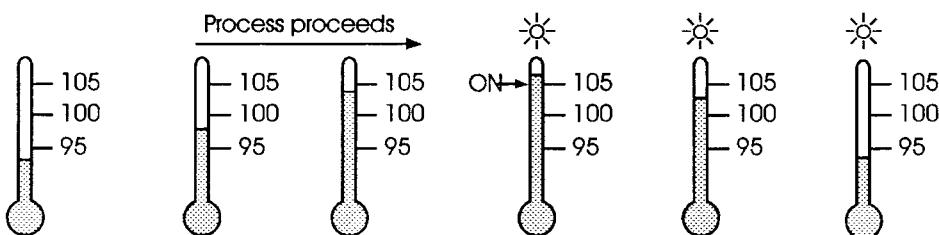


Figure 3.16
Latching/Holding
Deviation Band Alarm

2 Types of Deviation Band Alarms:

DB.HI, DB.LO

Deviation Band Alarm 1 :

Setup: A1FN, A1MD

Adjust: SP1, A1DV

Trigger levels= SP1±A1DV

Deviation Band Alarm 2 :

Setup : OUT2, A2FN, A2MD

Adjust : SP1, A2DV

Trigger levels = SP1±A2DV

Er06 Error Code

3-11 Heater Break Alarm

A current transformer (part no. **CT94-1**) must be installed to detect the heater current if a heater break alarm is required. The CT signal is sent to input 2 and the PV2 will indicate the heater current in .1 amp resolution. The range of current transformer is 0 to 50.0 Amps.

For more detail descriptions about heater current monitoring please note **section 3-23**.

Example:

A furnace uses two 2KW heaters connected in parallel to warm the process. The line voltage is 220V. Then the rating current for each heater is 9.09A. If we want to detect any one heater break, set $A1SP=13.0A$, $A1HY=0.1$, $A1FN=PV2.L$, $A1MD=NORM$, then

Heater Break Alarm 1

Setup : $IN2 = CT$

$A1FN = PV2.L$

$A1MD = NORM$

$A1HY = 0.1$

Adjust : $A1SP$

Trigger levels : $A1SP \pm 1/2 A1HY$

Heater Break Alarm 2

Setup : $IN2 = CT$

$A2FN = PV2.L$

$A2MD = NORM$

$A2HY = 0.1$

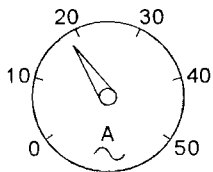
Adjust : $A2SP$

Trigger levels : $A2SP \pm 1/2 A2HY$

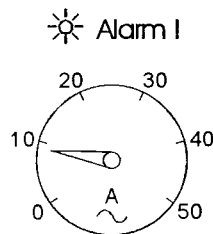
Limitations :

1. Linear output can't use heater break alarm.
2. $CYC1$ should use 1 second or longer to detect heater current reliability

No heater break



1 heater breaks



2 heaters break

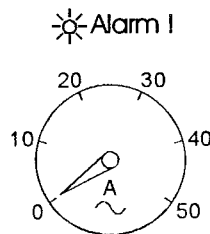


Figure 3.17
Heater Break Alarm

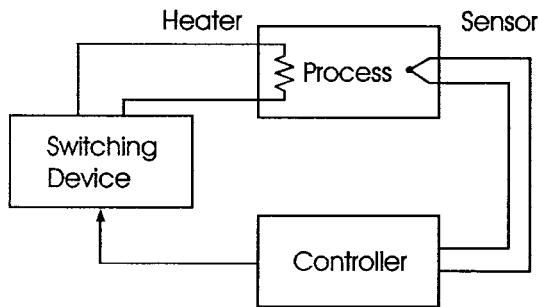
3-12 Loop Break Alarm

A1FN selects LB if alarm 1 is required to act as a loop break alarm. Similarly if alarm 2 is required to act as loop break alarm then OUT2 selects = AL2 and A1FN selects LB.

A1SP, A1DV and A1HY are hidden if alarm 1 is configured as a loop break alarm. Similarly, A2SP, A2DV and A2HY are hidden if alarm 2 is configured as a loop break alarm.

One of 4 types of alarm modes can be selected for alarm1 and alarm 2. These are : Normal alarm, Latching alarm, Holding alarm and Latching/Holding alarm. See section 3-8 for detailed descriptions of alarm modes.

Loop Break Conditions are detected during a time interval of 2TI1 (twice the integral time but 120 seconds maximum). Therefore the loop break alarm doesn't respond quickly as it occurs. If the process value doesn't increase (or decrease) while the control variable MVI has reached to its maximum (or minimum) value within the detecting time interval, a loop break alarm will be actuated.



Loop Break Sources : Sensor, Controller, Heater, Switching Device

The **Loop Break Alarm** will actuate when one of the following conditions occurs:

1. Input sensor is disconnected (or open).
2. Input sensor is shorted.
3. Input sensor defective.
4. Input sensor is installed outside (isolated from) the process.
5. Controller falls (A-D converter damage).
6. Heater (or chiller, valve, pump, motor etc.) fails.
7. Switching device (used to drive the heater) is open or shorted.

Loop Break Alarm 1

Setup : A1FN = LB
A1MD

Loop Break Alarm 2

Setup : OUT2 = =AL2
A2FN = LB
A2MD

Figure 3.18
Loop Break Sources

3-13 SP1 Range

SP1L (SP1 low limit value) and SP1H (SP1 high limit value) in the setup menu are used to confine the adjustment range of SP1.

Setup : SP1L, SP1H

Example : A freezer is working in its normal temperature range -10°C to -15°C . In order to prevent an abnormal set point, SP1L and SP1H are set with the following values:

$$\text{SP1L} = -15^{\circ}\text{C} \quad \text{SP1H} = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Sp1 can now only be adjusted within the range from -10°C to -15°C .

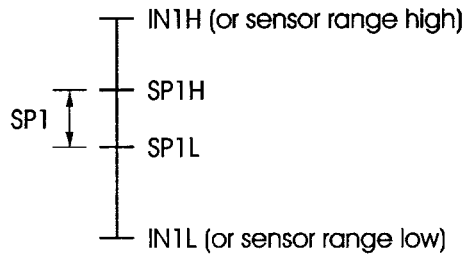


Figure 3.19 SP1 Range

3-14 PV1 Shift

In certain applications it is desirable to shift the controller indicated value from its actual value. This can be easily accomplished with this control by using the PV1 shift function.

Cycle the control to the SHIF parameter by using the " Scroll " key. The number you adjust here, either positive or negative, will be added to the actual value. The SHIF function will **alter PV1 only**.

Here is an example. A process is equipped with a heater to warm the part and a thermocouple to sense the temperature. Due to the design and position of the components of the system, the sensor could not be placed any closer to the part. Thermal gradient (different temperature) is common and necessary to an extent in any thermal system for heat to be transferred from one point to another. If the difference between the sensor and the part is 35 °C, and the desired temperature at the part to be heated is 200 °C, the controlling value or the temperature at the sensor should be 235 °C. You should input -35 °C as to subtract 35 °C from the actual process display. This in turn will cause the controller to energize the load and bring the process display up to the set point value.

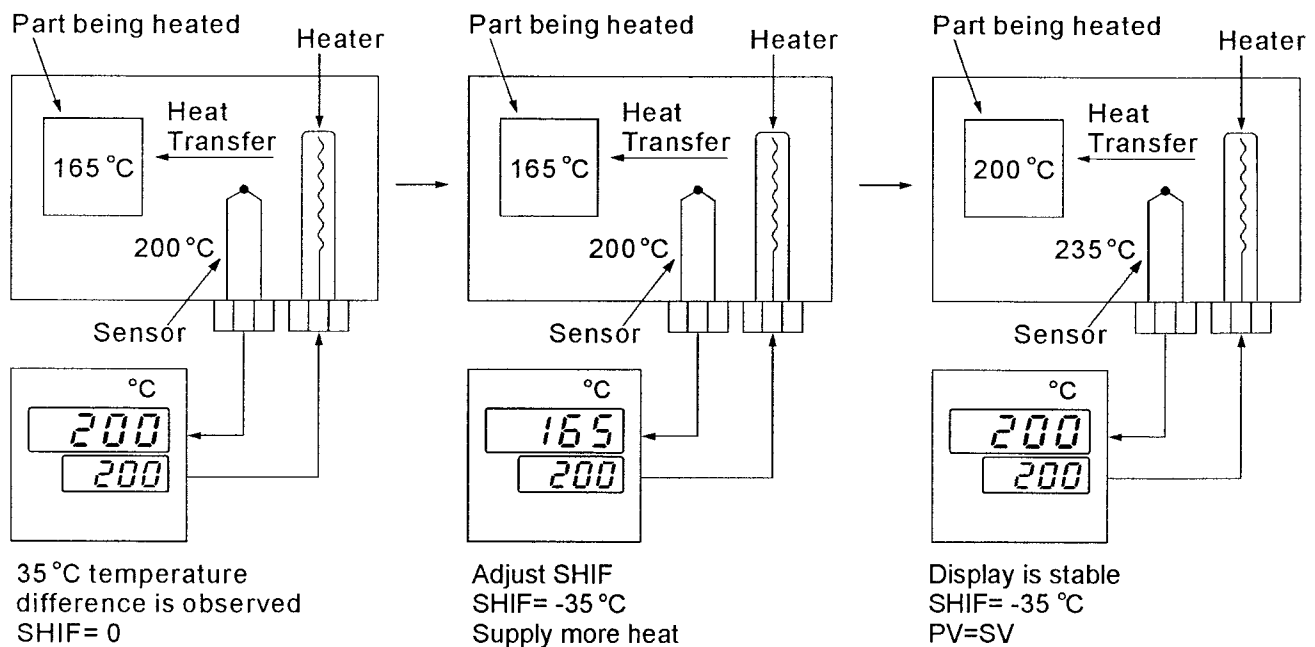


Figure 3.20
PV1 Shift Application

3-15 Failure Transfer

The controller will enter **failure mode** as one of the following conditions occurs:

1. **SB1E** occurs (due to the input 1 sensor break or input 1 current below 1mA if 4-20 mA is selected or input 1 voltage below 0.25V if 1-5 V is selected) if PV1, P1-2 or P2-1 is selected for PVMD.
2. **SB2E** occurs (due to the input 2 sensor break or input 2 current below 1mA if 4-20 mA is selected or input 2 voltage below 0.25V if 1-5 V is selected) if PV2, P1-2 or P2-1 is selected for PVMD.
3. **ADER** occurs due to the A-D converter of the controller fails.

The output1 and output 2 will perform the failure **transfer function** as one of the following conditions occurs:

1. During power starts (within 2.5 seconds).
2. The controller enters the failure mode.
3. The controller enters the manual mode.
4. The controller enters the calibration mode.

Output 1 Failure Transfer, if activated, will perform :

1. If output 1 is configured as proportional control ($PB1 = 0$), and BPLS is selected for O1FT, then output 1 will perform bumpless transfer. Thereafter the previous averaging value of MV1 will be used for controlling output 1.
2. If output 1 is configured as proportional control ($PB1 = 0$), and a value of 0 to 100.0 % is set for O1FT, then output 1 will perform failure transfer. Thereafter the value of O1FT will be used for controlling output 1.
3. If output 1 is configured as ON-OFF control ($PB1 = 0$), then output 1 will be driven OFF if O1FN selects REVR and be driven ON if O1FN selects DIRT.

Output 2 Failure Transfer, if activated, will perform :

1. If OUT2 selects cool, and BPLS is selected for O1FT, then output 2 will perform bumpless transfer. Thereafter the previous averaging value of MV2 will be used for controlling output 2.
2. If OUT2 selects COOL, and a value of 0 to 100.0 % is set for O2FT, then output 2 will perform failure transfer. Thereafter the value of O1FT will be used for controlling output 2.

Alarm 1 Failure Transfer is activated as the controller enters failure mode. Thereafter the alarm 1 will transfer to the ON or OFF state preset by A1FT.

Alarm 2 Failure Transfer is activated as the controller enters failure mode. Thereafter the alarm 2 will transfer to the ON or OFF state preset by A2FT.

Failure Mode Occurs as :

1. SB1E
2. SB2E
3. ADER

Failure Transfer of output 1 and output 2 occurs as :

1. Power start (within 2.5 seconds)
2. Failure mode is activated
3. Manual mode is activated
4. Calibration mode is activated

Failure Transfer of alarm 1 and alarm 2 occurs as :

1. Failure mode is activated

Failure Transfer Setup :

1. O1FT
2. O2FT
3. A1FT
4. A2FT

3-16 Bumpless Transfer

The bumpless transfer function is available for output 1 and output 2 (provided that OUT2 is configured as COOL).

Bumpless Transfer is enabled by selecting BPLS for O1FT and/or O2FT and activated as one of the following cases occurs :

1. Power starts (within 2.5 seconds).
2. The controller enters the failure mode. See section 3-15 for failure mode descriptions.
3. The controller enters the manual mode. See section 4-13 for manual mode descriptions.
4. The controller enters the calibration mode. See chapter 6 for calibration mode descriptions.

As the bumpless transfer is activated the controller will transfer to open-loop control and uses the previous averaging value of MV1 and MV2 to continue control.

Bumpless Transfer Setup :

1. O1FT = BPLS
2. O2FT = BPLS

Bumpless Transfer Occurs as :

1. Power Starts (within 2.5 seconds)
2. Failure mode is activated
3. Manual mode is activated
4. Calibration mode is activated

Without Bumpless Transfer

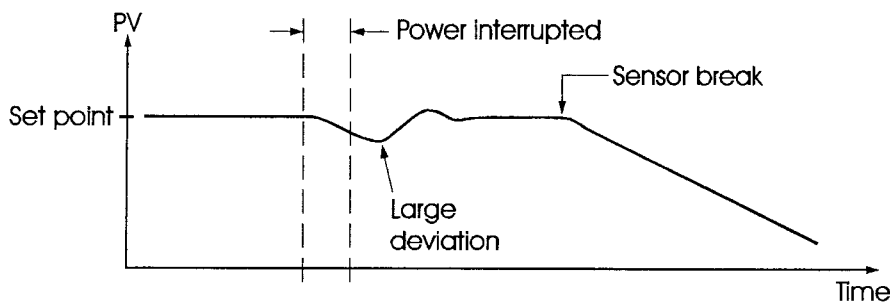
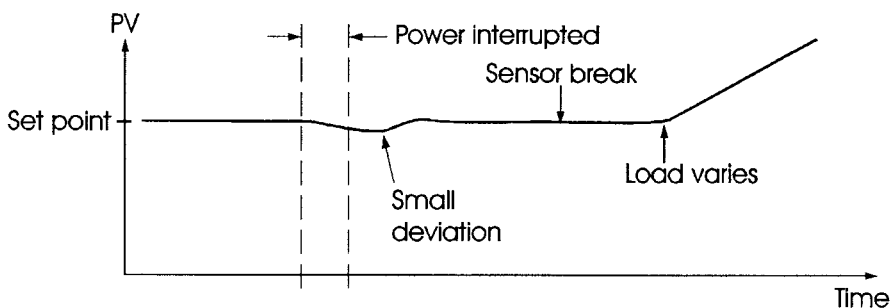


Figure 3.21 Benefits of bumpless transfer

Since the hardware and software requires time to be initialized, the control is abnormal as the power is recovered and causes a large disturbance to the process. During sensor failure the process loses power.

With Bumpless Transfer



Warning :As system falls, never depend on bumpless transfer for a long time, otherwise the run away problem will rise.

With bumpless transfer configured the correct control variable is applied immediately. As power is applied,, the disturbance is small. During the sensor failure the controller continues to control by using its previous value. If the load doesn't change, the process will remain stable. Thereafter, once the load changes, the process may run away. Therefore, **you should not rely on a bumpless transfer for a longer time.** For fail safe reason, an additional alarm should be used to announce the operator when the system fails. For **example**, an independent alarm with High Alarm configured will switch to failure state and announces the operator to use manual control or take a proper security action when the system enters failure mode.

3-17 Self-tuning

The Self-tuning (Adaptive tune) is available for tuning a process from time to time. For most stable process the Self-tuning will perform successfully without the need to apply an auto-tuning.

If the Self-tuning is not suitable for a critical process, you must select NONE for SELF (In the Setup menu) to disable the Self-tuning function.

If the self-tuning is desirable, you can select STAR for SELF to enable the self-tuning. The controller will change its control parameters and monitor the process behavior from time to time, and an optimal control factor is updated and stored in memory. If this happens, the self-tuning menu (SELF) will change to next state **End** to announce the user while the optimal condition is maintained. Afterward, if the set point has been changed or the load disturbance occurs such that the process behavior deviates from its optimal condition a significant factor, the SELF will revert to STAR state and restarts a new self tuning procedure.

If the self-tuning is enabled, the auto-tuning can still be used any time. The self-tuning will use the auto-tuning results for its initial values.

Self-tune Menu

SELF

↓ Selectes

none Disable Self-tuning

or

STAR Enable Self-tuning

or

End Self-tuning Complete

3-18 Auto-tuning






The auto-tuning process is performed at set point. The process will oscillate about the set point during tuning procedure. Set a set point to a lower value if overshoot beyond the normal process value is likely to cause damage.

The auto-tuning is applied in cases of :

- * Initial setup for a new process
- * The set point is changed substantially from the previous auto-tuning value
- * The control result is unsatisfactory

Operation :

1. The system has been installed normally.
2. Use the default values for PID before tuning.
The default values are : $PB1 = PB2 = 18.0^\circ F$
 $TI1 = TI2 = 100 \text{ sec}$, $TD1 = TD2 = 25.0 \text{ sec}$, Of cause, you can use other reasonable values for PID before tuning according to your previous experience. But don't use a zero value for PB1 and TI1 or PB2 and TI2, otherwise, the auto-tuning program will be disabled.
3. Set the set point to a normal operating value or a lower value if overshoot beyond the normal process value is likely to cause damage.
4. Press   until **Auto** **tune** appears on the display.
5. Press  for at least 3 seconds. The upper display will begin to flash and the auto-tuning procedure is beginning.

NOTE :

Any of the ramping function, remote set point or pump function, if used, will be disabled while auto-tuning is proceeding.

Procedures:

The auto-tuning can be applied during either the process is warming up (**Cold Start**) or the process has been in steady state (**Warm Start**). See Figure 3.22.

If the auto-tuning begins apart from the set point (Cold Start), the unit enters **Warm-up cycle**. As the process reaches the set point value, the unit enters **waiting cycle**. The waiting cycle elapses a double Integral time (TI1 or TI2, dependent on the selection, see selection 4.1) then enters a **learning cycle**. The double Integral time is introduced to allow the process to reach a stable state, Before learning cycle the unit performs a PID control. While in learning cycle the unit performs an ON-OFF control. Learning cycle is used to test the characteristics of the process. The data are measured and used to determine the optimal PID values. At the end of the two successive ON-OFF cycles the PID value are obtained and automatically entered in the nonvolatile memory.

Afterward the auto-tuning procedures are completed, the process display will cease to flash and the unit revert to PID control by using its new PID values.

Applicable Conditions :

$PB1 \neq 0$, $TI1 \neq 0$ if $PB1, TI1, TD1$ assigned

$PB2 \neq 0$, $TI2 \neq 0$, if $PB2, TI2, TD2$ assigned

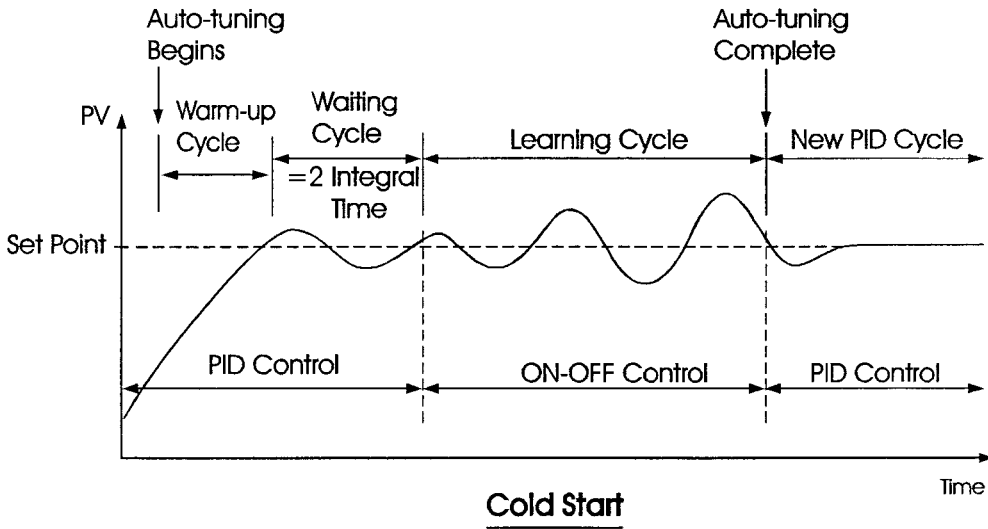
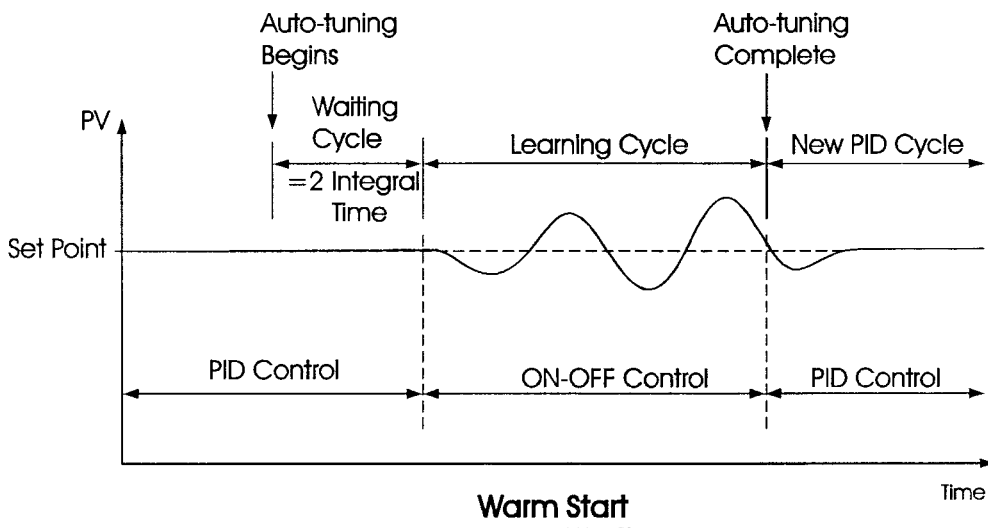


Figure 3.22
Auto-tuning Procedure



If the auto-tuning begins near the set point (warm start), the unit passes the warm-up cycle and enters the waiting cycle. Afterward the procedures are same as that described for cold start.

ATER Auto-Tuning Error

If auto-tuning fails an ATER message will appear on the upper display in cases of:

- If PB exceeds 9000 (9000 PU, 900.0 °F or 500.0 °C).
- or if TI exceeds 1000 seconds.
- or if set point is changed during auto-tuning procedure.
- or if event input state is changed such that set point value is changed.

ATER Auto-Tuning Error

Solutions to **ATER**

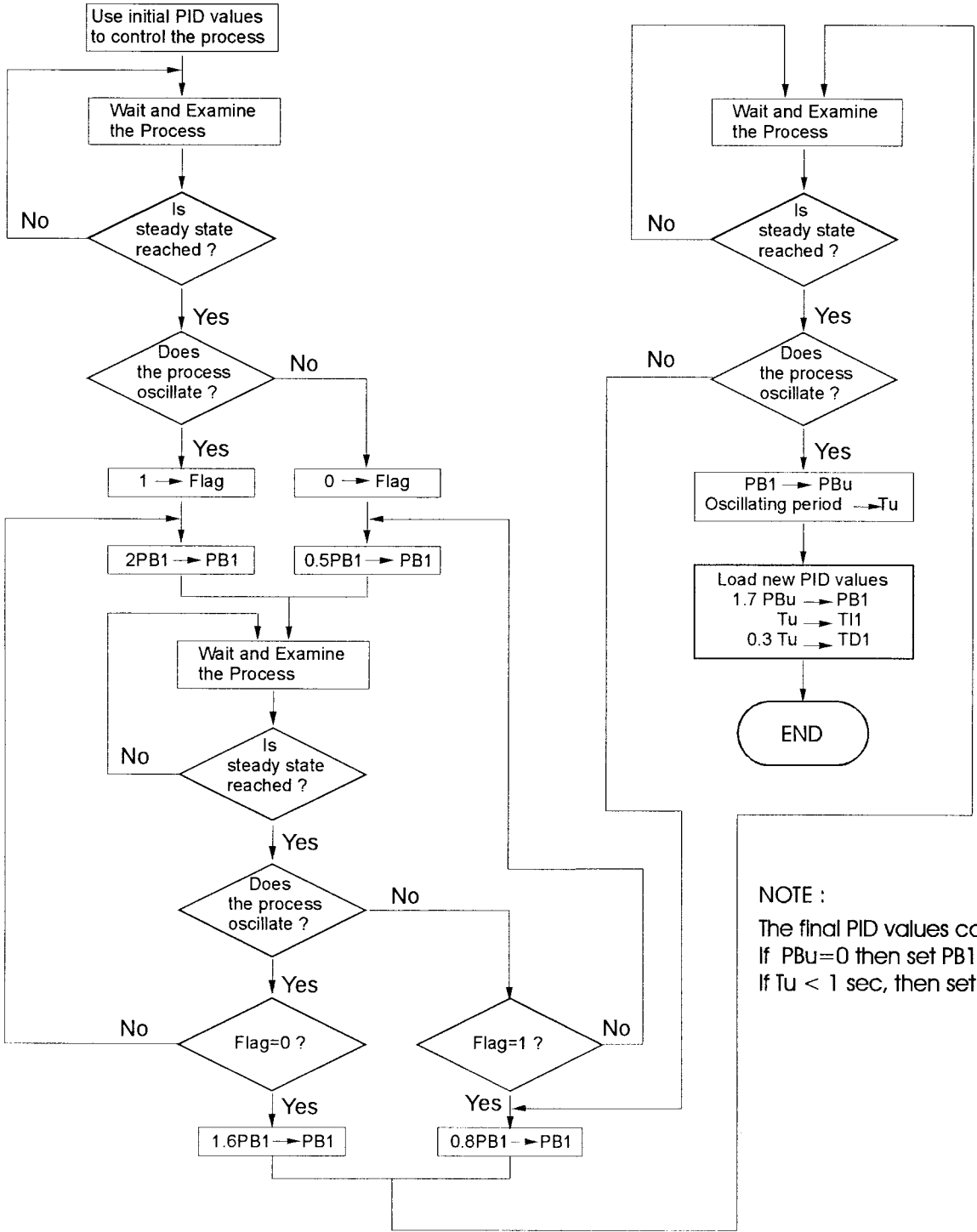
1. Try auto-tuning once again.
2. Don't change set point value during auto-tuning procedure.
3. Don't change event input state during auto-tuning procedure.
4. Use manual tuning instead of auto-tuning. (See section 3-19).
5. Touch any key to reset **ATER** message.

3-19 Manual Tuning

In certain applications using both self-tuning and auto-tuning to tune a process may be inadequate for the control requirement. You must then try manual tuning.

Connect the controller to the process and perform the procedures according to the flow chart shown in the following diagram:

Figure 3.23
Manual Tuning
Procedure



NOTE :
The final PID values can't be zero.
If $PB_u=0$ then set $PB_1=1$.
If $T_u < 1$ sec, then set $T_{11}=1$ sec.

The above procedure may take a long time before reaching a new steady state since the P band was changed. This is particularly true for a slow process. So the above manual tuning procedures will take from minutes to hours to obtain optimal PID values.

PB_u is called the Ultimate P Band and the period of oscillation T_u is called the Ultimate Period. Note the flow chart Figure 3.23 . While this occurs the process is in a critical steady state. Figure 3.24 shows a critical steady state.

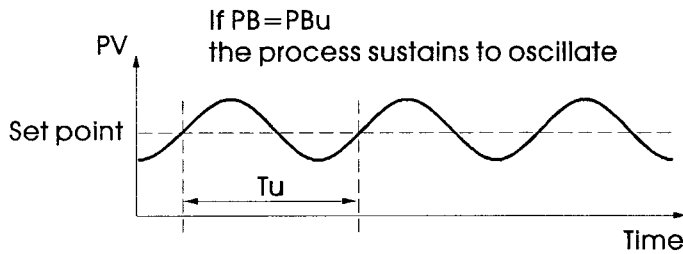


Figure 3.24 Critical Steady State

If the control performance is still unsatisfactory, the following rules can be applied for further adjustment of PID values :

ADJUSTMENT SEQUENCE	SYMPTION	SOLUTION
(1) Proportional Band (P) PB1 and/or PB2	Slow Response	Decrease PB1 or PB2
	High overshoot or Oscillations	Increase PB1 or PB2
(2) Integral Time (I) TI1 and/or TI2	Slow Response	Decrease TI1 or TI2
	Instability or Oscillations	Increase TI1 or TI2
(3) Derivative Time (D) TD1 and/or TD2	Slow Response or Oscillations	Decrease TD1 or TD2
	High Overshoot	Increase TD1 or TD2

Table 3.2 PID Adjustment Guide

Figure 3.25 shows the effects of PID adjustment on process response.

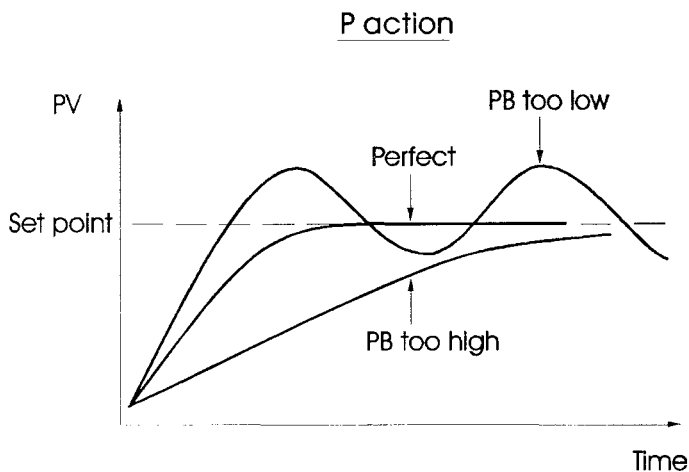


Figure 3.25 Effects of PID Adjustment

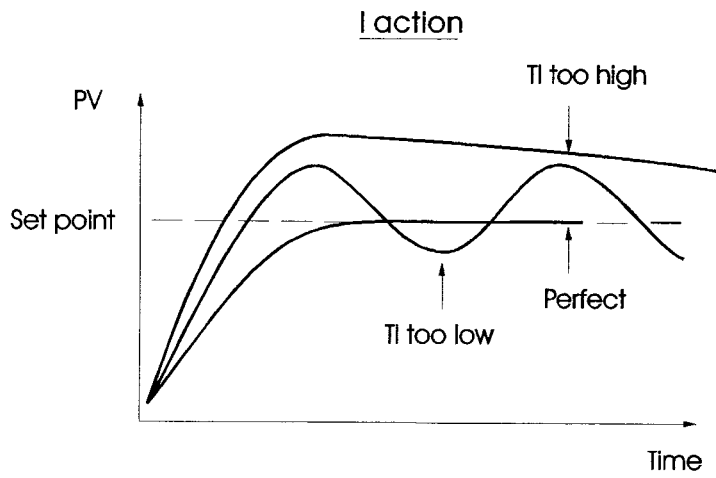
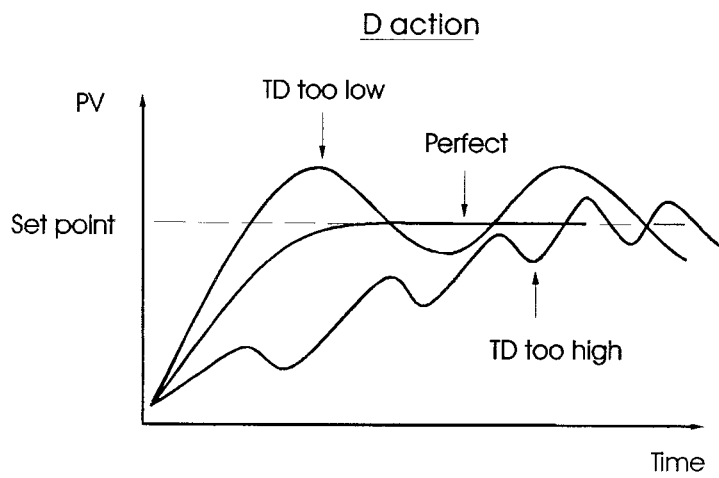


Figure 3.25 (Continued)
Effects of PID Adjustment



3-20 Signal Conditioner DC Power Supply

Three types of isolated DC power supply are available to supply an external transmitter or sensor. These are 20V rated at 25mA, 12V rated at 40 mA and 5V rated at 80 mA. The DC voltage is delivered to the output 2 terminals.

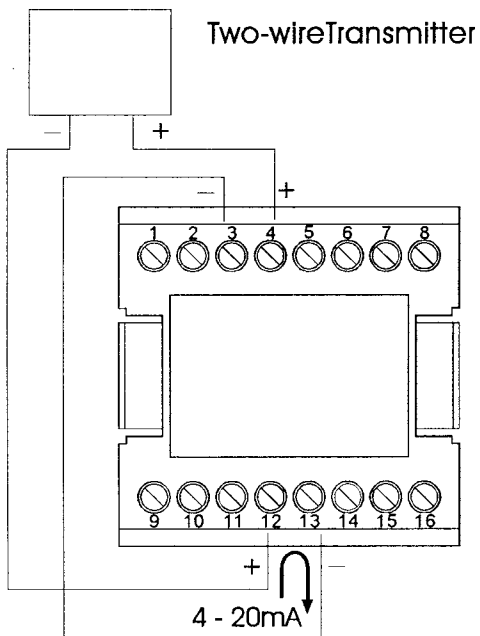
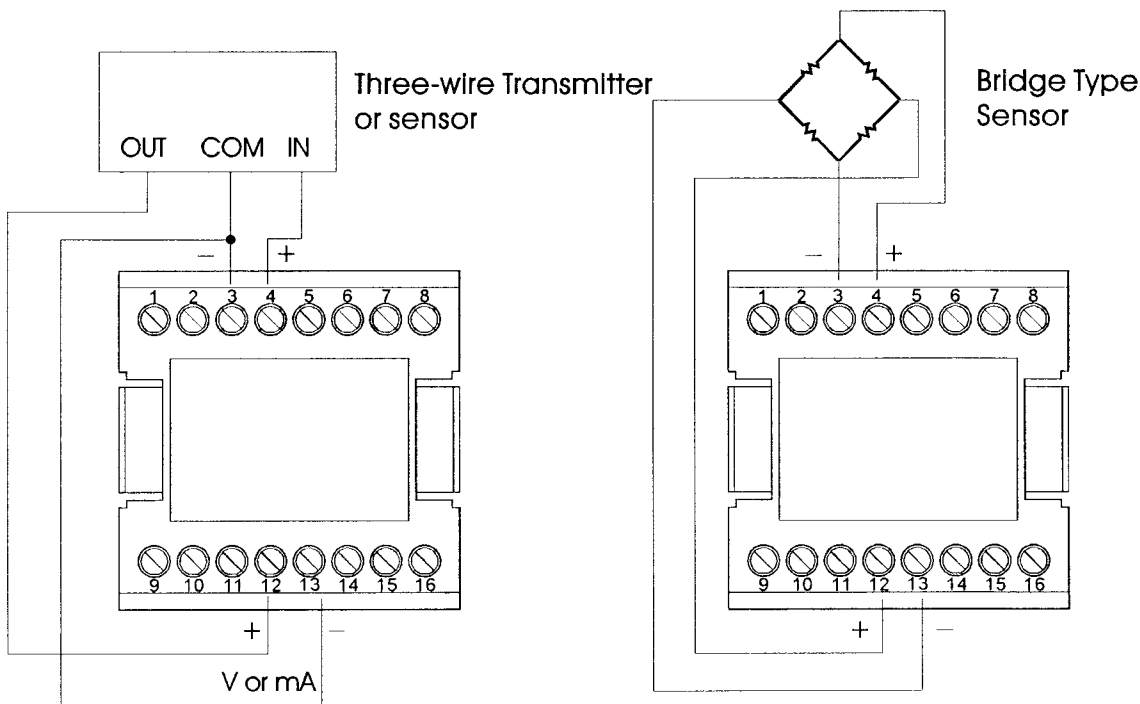


Figure 3.26
DC Power Supply Applications



Caution:





To prevent damage do not use the DC power supply beyond its rating current. Obtain a correct voltage source to suit your external devices. See ordering code in section 1-2.

3-21 Manual Control

The manual control may be used for the following **purposes**:

- (1) To test the process characteristics to obtain a step response as well as an impulse response and use these data for tuning a controller.
- (2) To use manual control instead of a close loop control as the sensor fails or the controller's A-D converter fails. **NOTE** that a bumpless transfer can not be used for a longer time. See section 3-16.
- (3) In certain applications it is desirable to supply a process with a constant demand.

Operation:



Press   until **Hand Control** (Hand Control) appears on the display.
Press  for 3 seconds then the upper display will begin to flash and the lower display will show **H_**. The controller now enters the manual control mode.
Pressing  the lower display will show **C_** and **H_** alternately where **H_** indicates output 1 (or heating) control variable value MV1 and **C_** indicates output 2 (or cooling) control variable value MV2. Now you can use up-down key to adjust the percentage values for H or C.

The controller performs open loop control as long as it stays in manual control mode. The H value is exported to output 1 (OUT1) and C value is exported to output 2 provided that OUT2 is performing cooling function (ie. OUT2 selects COOL).

Exception

If OUT1 is configured as ON-OFF control (ie. PB1=0 if PB1 is assigned or PB2=0 if PB2 is assigned by event input), the controller will never perform manual control mode.

Exit Manual Control

To press   keys the controller will revert to its previous operating mode (may be a failure mode or normal control mode).

H384 Means

MV1=38.4 %
for OUT1 (or Heating)

C763 Means

MV2=7.63 %
for OUT2 (or Cooling)

3-22 Display Mode

Operation

Press several times until (Display) appears on the display. Then press to enter the display mode. You can select more parameters to view by pressing or pressing in reverse sequence . The system mode of the controller and its operation will remain unchanged.

Entering the Display Mode, the upper display will show the parameter value and the lower display will show the parameter symbol except and . shows the percentage value for output 1 and shows the percentage value for output 2 in the lower display while the upper display shows the current process value.

PVHI/PVLO show the historical extreme (maximum or minimum) values of the process in the upper display. The historical extreme values are saved in a nonvolatile memory even if it is unpowered. Press for at least 6 seconds to reset both the historical value of PVHI and PVLO and allow to record a new peak process value.

MV1/MV2 show the process value in the upper display and shows the percentage control value for the output 1, shows the percentage control value for the output 2.

DV shows the difference value between process and set point (ie. PV-SV). This value is used to control the output 1 and output 2.

PV1 Shows the process value of input 1 in the upper display.

PV2 shows the process value of input 2 in the upper display.

PB shows the current proportional band value used for control.

TI shows the current integral time used for control.

TD shows the current derivative time used for control.

Since the controller is performing an adaptive control the values of PB, TI, and TD may change from time to time.

CJCT shows the temperature at the cold junction, measured in °C independent of the unit used.

PVR Shows the changing rate of the process in °C (°F or PU) per minute. It may be negative if the process is going down.

PVRH/PVRL The maximum and minimum changing rate of the process since power up, are measured in °C (°F or PU) per minute. PVRH is a positive value while PVRL is a negative value.

NOTE

The controller will not revert to the PV/SV display from the Display Mode unless you press the keys.

PVHI

PVLO

MV1

MV2

DV

PV1

PV2

PB

TI

TD

CJCT

PVR

PVRH

PVRL

3–23 Heater Current Monitoring

A current transformer, CT94-1, should be equipped to measure the heater current. Select CT for IN2. The input 2 signal conditioner measures the heater current during the heater is powered and the current value will remain unchanged while the heater is unpowered. PV2 will indicate the heater current. To read the PV2 value refer to **section 3-22**.

NOTES

If the heater to be measured is controlled by output 1, then CYC1 should select 1 second or longer and O1TY should use RELY, SSRD or SSR. Similarly, if the heater to be measured is controlled by output 2, then CYC2 should select 1 second or longer and O2TY should use RELY, SSRD or SSR to provide an adequate time for A to D converter to measure the signal. Since CT94-1 can detect a full-wave AC current only, a DC or half-wave AC can not be measured.

Accessory Installed:

CT94-1

Setup

IN2=CT

O1TY or O2TY=RELY, SSRD or SSR

CYC1 or CYC2 \geq 1 sec

Limitations

1. Linear output type can't be used.
2. CYC1 (or CYC2) should select 1 second or longer to detect heater current reliably.
3. Only full-wave AC current can be detected.

3–24 Reload Default Values

The default values listed in Table 1.4 are stored in the memory as the product leaves the factory. In certain occasions it is desirable to retain these values after the parameter values have been changed. Here is a convenient tool to reload the default values.

Operation

Press \square \square several times until \square \square \square \square . Then press \square . The upper display will show \square \square \square . Use up-down key to select 0 to 1. If °C unit is required, select 0 for FILE and if °F unit is required, select 1 for FILE. Then Press \square for at least 3 seconds. The display will flash a moment and the default values are reloaded.

FILE 0

°C Default File

FILE 1

°F Default File

CAUTION

The procedures mentioned above will change the previous setup data. Make sure that it is required to be used.

Chapter 4: Programming Full Functions

4-1 Event Input

Refer to Section 2-10 for wiring an event input.

The Event Input accepts a digital type signal. **Three** types of signal : (1) relay or switch contacts, (2) open collector pull low and (3) TTL logic level, can be used to switch the event input.

One of ten functions can be chosen by using $\boxed{E,Fn}$ (EIFN) contained in setup menu.

NONE : Event Input no function

If chosen, the event input function is disabled. The controller will use PB1, TI1 and TD1 for PID control and SP1 (or other values determined by SPMD) for the set point.

SP2: If chosen, the SP2 will replace the role of SP1 for control.

PID2: If chosen, the second PID set PB2, TI2 and TD2 will be used to replace PB1, TI1 and TD1 for control.

SPP2 If chosen, the SP2, PB2, TI2 and TD2 will replace SP1, PB1, TI1 and TD1 for control.

NOTE: If the second PID set is chosen during **Auto-tuning** procedures, the new PID values will be stored in PB2, TI2 and TD2.

RS.A1 : Reset Alarm 1 as the event input is activated. However, if alarm 1 condition is still existent, the alarm 1 will be retriggered again while the event input is released.

RS.A2: Reset Alarm 2 as the event input is activated. However, if alarm 2 condition is still existent, the alarm 2 will be retriggered again while the event input is released.

R.A1.2: Reset both Alarm 1 and Alarm 2 as the event input is activated. However, if the alarm 1 and/or alarm 2 are still existent, the alarm 1 and/or alarm 2 will be triggered again while the event input released.

The RS.A1, RS.A2 and R.A1.2 are particularly suitable to be used for a Latching and/or Latching/Holding alarms.

D.O1: Disable Output 1 as the event input is activated. The output 1 control variable MV1 is cleared to zero.

D.O2: Disable Output 2 as the event input is activated. The output 2 control variable MV2 is cleared to zero.

D.O1.2: Disable both Output 1 and Output 2 by clearing MV1 and MV2 values as soon as the event input is activated.

The output 1 and/or output 2 will revert to their normal conditions as soon as the event input is released.

Terminals:

- ⑭ Event input +
- ⑬ Event input -

EIFN

- 0 NONE
- 1 SP2
- 2 PID2
- 3 SPP2
- 4 RS.A1
- 5 RS.A2
- 6 R.A1.2
- 7 D.O1
- 8 D.O2
- 9 D.O1.2

4-2 Second Set Point

In certain applications it is desirable to change the set point manually or automatically without changing it at the controller. You can apply a signal to event input terminals (pin 14 and pin 13). The signal applied to the event input may come from a **timer**, **PLC**, an **Alarm Relay**, a **Manual Switch** or other devices. Select SP2 for EIFN which is contained in setup menu. This is available only for the cases that SP1.2, NIN.R or HR.R is used for SPMD. MIN.R and HR.R are for the ramping function. See section 4-4.

Application 1: A process is required to be heated at a higher temperature as soon as its pressure exceeds a certain limit. Set SPMD=SP1.2, EIFN=SP2 (or SPP2 if the second PID is required for the higher temperature too). The pressure gauge is switched ON as it senses a higher pressure. Connect the output contacts of the pressure gauge to the event input.

Application 2: An oven is required to be heated at 300 °C from eight o'clock AM to six o'clock PM. After six o'clock PM it is desirable to be maintained at 80 °C. Use a programmable 24 hours cycle timer for this purpose. The timer output is used to control event input. Set SPMD=SP1.2, and EIFN=SP2 (or SPP2 if the second PID is required to be used for the second set point).

Apply Signal To

- ⑭ Event input +
- ⑬ Event input -

Setup

EIFN choose SP2 or SPP2

Availability

SPMD choose

- SP 1.2
- or NIN.R
- or HR.R

4–3 Second PID Set

In certain applications the process characteristics is strongly related to its process value. The ETR-9300 provides two set of PID values. During the process is changed to different set point, the PID values can be switched to another set to achieve an optimum condition.

Auto-tuning Second PID

The optimal PID values for a process may vary with its process value and set point. Hence if a process is used for a wide range of set point, dual PID values are necessary to optimize the control behavior. If the first PID set is selected (event input is not applied) during auto-tuning procedure, the PID values will be stored in PB1, TI1 and TD1. Similarly, if the second PID set is selected (event input is applied while PID2 or SPP2 is selected for EIFN) during auto-tuning, the PID values will be stored in PB2, TI2 and TD2 while auto-tuning is complete.

Application 1: Programmed by Set Point

Choose **SPP2** for **EIFN** then both set point and PID values will be switched to another set simultaneously. The signal applied to event input may come from a Timer, a PLC, an Alarm Relay, a Manual Switch or other devices.

Application 2: Programmed by Process Value

If the process value exceeds a certain limit, 500 °C for example, it is desirable to use another PID values to optimize the control behavior. You can use a process high alarm to detect the limit of the process value. Choose PV1H for A1FN, A1MD selects NORM, adjust A1SP to be equal to 500 °C, and choose PID2 for EIFN. If the temperature is higher than 500 °C, then alarm 1 is activated. The alarm 1 output is connected to event input, the PID values will change from PB1, TI1 and TD1 to PB2, TI2 and TD2.

Refer to Section 5-9 for more details.

Apply Signal To

- ⑭ Event input +
- ⑬ Event input –

Setup

EIFN choose PID2 or SPP2

EIFN= SPP2

EIFN= PID2

Alarm output Controls the Event Input

See Section 5-9

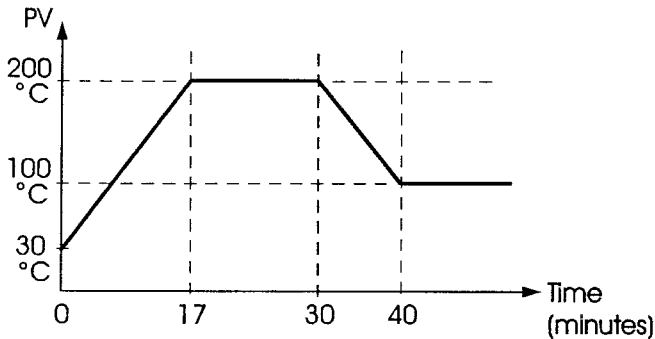
4-4 Ramp & Dwell

Ramp

The ramping function is performed during power up as well as any time the set point is changed. Choose MINR or HRR for SPMD, the unit will perform the ramping function. The ramp rate is programmed by using RAMP which is contained in user menu.

Example without Dwell Timer

Select MINR for SPMD, INTU selects °C, DP1 selects 1-DP, Set RAMP=10.0. SP1 is set to 200 °C initially, and changed to 100 °C after 30 minutes since power up. The starting temperature is 30 °C. After power up the process is running like the curve shown below:



SPMD Choose

MINR Unit / minute
or HRR Unit / hour

Adjust

RAMP

Figure 4.1 RAMP Function

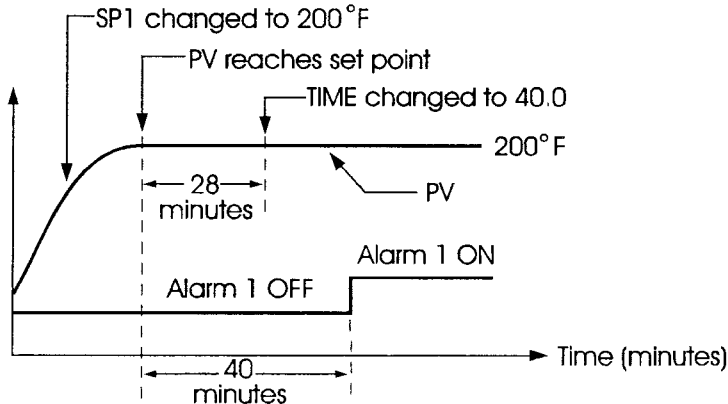
Note: During the ramp function is used, the lower display will show the current ramping value. However it will revert to show the set point value as soon as the up or down key is touched for adjustment. The ramping value is initiated to process value either power up or RAMP and /or set point are changed. Setting RAMP to zero means no ramp function at all.

Dwell

The Dwell timer can be used separately or accompanied with a Ramp. If A1FN selects TIMR, the alarm 1 will act as a dwell timer. Similarly, alarm 2 will act as a dwell timer if A2FN selects TIMR. The timer is programmed by using TIME which is contained in user menu. The timer starts to count as soon as the process reaches its set point, and triggers an alarm as time out. Here is an example.

Example without Ramp

Select TIMR for A1FN, INTU selects °F, DP1 selects NODP, Set TIME=30.0 SP1 is set to 400 °F initially, and corrected to 200 °F before the process reaches 200 °F. As the process reaches set point (i.e. 200 °F) the timer starts to count. The TIME value can still be corrected without disturbing the Timer before time out. The TIME is changed to 40.0 after 28 minutes since the process reached its set point. The behavior of process value and alarm 1 are shown below.



A1FN or A2FN Choose

TIMR TIMER

Adjust

TIME

Figure 4.2 Dwell Timer

Once the timer output was energized it will remain unchanged until the power down or an event input programmed for resetting alarm is applied.

Note: The TIMR can't be chosen for both A1FN and A2FN simultaneously, otherwise an **Err07** error code will produce.

Err07 Error Code.

Ramp & Dwell

A ramp may be accompanied with a dwell timer to control the process. Here is an example.

Example with Ramp & Dwell

Select HRR for SPMD, INTU selects PU, DP1 select 2-DP, Set RAMP=60.00 A2FN selects TIMR, Set TIME=20.0 As power is applied the process value starts from 0.00 and set SP1=30.00, SP2=40.00. The timer output is used to control event input

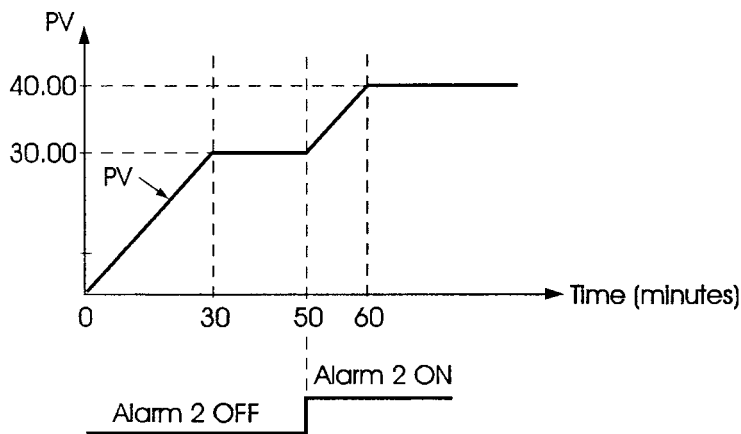


Figure 4.3 Ramp Accompanied with a Dwell Timer

4–5 Remote Set Point

SPMD selecting PV1 or PV2 will enable the ETR-9300 to accept a remote set point signal. If PV1 is selected, the remote set point signal is sent to Input 1, and Input 2 is used for process signal input. If PV2 is selected for SPMD, the remote set point signal is sent to Input 2, and Input 1 is used for process signal. To achieve this, set the following parameters in the Setup menu.

Case 1: Use Input 2 to accept remote set point

FUNC=FULL

IN2, IN2U, DP2, IN2L, IN2H, are set according to remote signal.

PVMD=PV1

IN1, IN1U, DP1, are set according to the process signal

IN1L, IN1H if available, are set according to the process signal

SPMD= PV2

Case 2: Use Input 1 to accept remote set point

FUNC=FULL

IN1, IN1U, DP1, IN1L, IN1H, are set according to remote signal.

PVMD=PV2

IN2, IN2U, DP2, are set according to the process signal

IN2L, IN2H if available, are set according to the process signal

SPMD= PV1

Note: If PV1 are chosen for both SPMD and PVMD, an **Err01** Error Code will appear. If PV2 are chosen for both SPMD and PVMD, an **Err02** Error Code will appear. You should not use such cases, otherwise, the ETR-9300 will not control properly.

Setup

FUNC=FULL

SPMD=PV2, PVMD=PV1

or SPMD=PV1, PVMD=PV2

Error Message

Err01

Err02

4-6 Differential Control

In certain applications it is desirable to control a second process such that its process value is always deviated from the first process with a constant value. To achieve this, set the following parameter in the Setup menu.

FUNC=FULL

IN1,IN1L,IN1H are set according to Input 1 signal

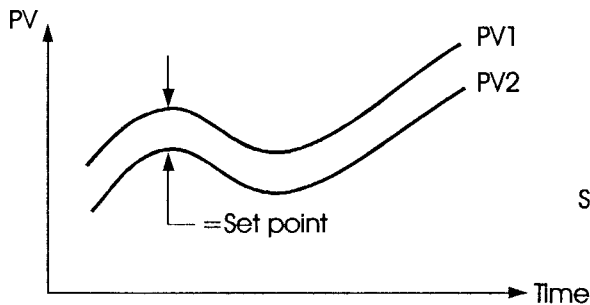
IN2,IN2L,IN2H are set according to input 2 signal

IN1U, DP1, IN2U, DP2, are set according to input 1 and input 2 signal

PVMD=P1-2 or P2-1

SPMD=SP1.2

The response of PV2 will be parallel to PV1 as shown in the following



$PV = PV1 - PV2$
or $PV2 - PV1$
Set point = SP1 or SP2

Setup

PVMD=P1-2

or PVMD=P2-1

SPMD=SP1.2

Figure 4.4

Relation between PV1 and PV2
for a Differential Control

The PV display will indicate PV1-PV2 value if P1-2 is chosen for PVMD, or PV2-PV1 value if P2-1 is chosen for PVMD. If you need PV1 or PV2 to be displayed instead of PV, you can use the Display Mode to select PV1 or PV2 to be viewed. See **Section 3-22**.

Error Messages

If PVMD selects P1-2 or P2-1, while SPMD selects PV1 or PV2, an **Er03** Error Code will appear.

The signals used for Input 1 and Input 2 should be same unit and same decimal point, that is, IN1U=IN2U, DP1=DP2, otherwise **Er05** Error Code will appear.

Error Message

Er03

Er05

4-7 Output Power Limits

In certain systems the heater (or cooling device) is over-designed such that the process is too heavily heated or cooled. To prevent an excessive overshoot and/or undershoot you can use the Power Limit function.

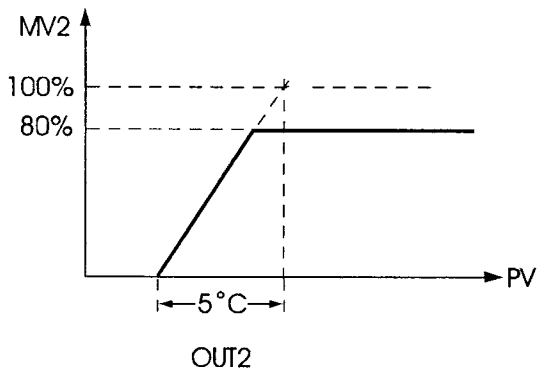
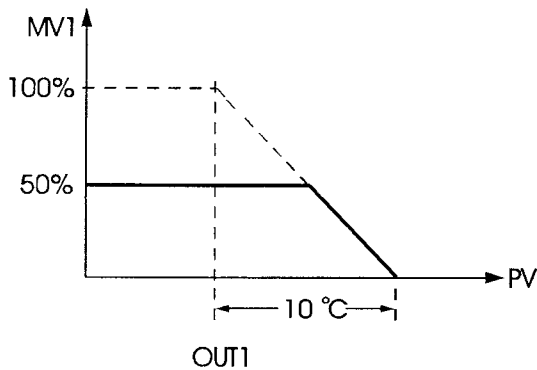
Output 1 power limit PL1 is contained in User Menu. If output 2 is not used for cooling (that is COOL is not selected for OUT2), then PL2 is **hidden**. If the controller is used for ON-OFF control, then PL1 and PL2 are **hidden**.

Operation:

Press \square for 3 seconds, then press \square several times to reach PL1 and PL2. The PL1 and PL2 are adjusted by using up-down keys with range 0 - 100%.

Example:

OUT2=COOL, PB1=100 °C, CPB=50, PL1=50, PL2=80
The output 1 and output 2 will act as following curves:



Menu

PL1
PL2

Figure 4.5
Power Limit Function

NOTE:

The adjusting range of MV1 (H) and MV2 (C) for manual control and/or failure transfer are not limited by PL1 and PL2.

4–8 Data Communications

Two types of interface standards are available for Data Communications. These are **RS-485** and **RS-232** interface. RS-485 uses a differential architecture to drive the signal. A single ended architecture is used for RS-232. RS-485 is less sensitive to noise and more suitable for long distance communications. The RS-485 interface can communicate without errors for distances greater than 2000 ft. while RS-232 is not recommended for distances greater than 60 ft.

Using a PC for data communication is the most economic way. The signal is transmitted and received through the PC communication Port (generally RS-232). Since a standard PC can't support RS-485 port, a network adaptor (such as **SNA10A**, **SNA10B**) has to be used to convert RS-485 to RS-232 for a PC if RS-485 is required for the data communication. Many RS-485 units (up to 247 units) can be connected to one RS-232, that is a PC with 4 comm ports can communicate with 988 units. It is quite economic.

Setup

Enters the setup menu.

Select FULL (Full function) for FUNC.

Select 485 for COMM if RS-485 is required, or 232 if RS-232 is required.

Select RTU (ie. Modbus protocol RTU mode) for PROT. Set an unequal address for those units which are connected to the same port.

Set the Baud Rate (BAUD), Data Bit (DATA), Parity Bit (PARI) and Stop Bit (STOP) such that these values are accordant with PC setup conditions.

NOTE: If the ETR-9300 is configured for RS-232 communication, the EI (Event Input) is disconnected internally. The unit can no longer perform event input function (EIFN).

RS-485 Benefits:

Long distance
Multi-units

RS-232 Benefits:

Direct Connection to a PC

Order ETR-9300-XXXXX1

for RS-485

Order ETR-9300-XXXXX2

for RS-232

RS-485 Setup

FUNC=FULL

COMM=485

PROT=RTU

ADDR=Address

BAUD=Baud Rate

DATA=Data Bit Count

PARI=Parity Bit

STOP=Stop Bit Count

RS-485 Terminals

⑨ TX1

⑩ TX2

RS-232 Setup

FUNC=FULL

COMM=232

PROT=RTU

ADDR=Address

BAUD=Baud Rate

DATA=Data Bit Count

PARI=Parity Bit

STOP=Stop Bit Count

RS-232 Terminals

⑨ TX1

⑩ TX2

⑭ COM

4-9 Analog Retransmission

Analog Retransmission is available for model number ETR-9300-XXXXXN
Where N=3,4 or 5. See Ordering Code in **section 1-2**.

Setup

Select FULL for FUNC in the setup menu.

COMM selects a correct output signal which should be accordant with the retransmission option used. Five types of retransmission output are available, these are : 4-20 mA, 0-20mA, 0-5V, 1-5V and 0-10V. There are 8 types of parameters that can be retransmitted according to the Analog Function (AOFN) selected. These are : PV1, PV2, PV1-2, PV2-1, SV, MV1, MV2 and PV-SV. Refer to **Table 1.4** for a complete description. AOLO selects a value corresponding to output zero and AOHI selects a value corresponding to output SPAN.

Setup Menu

Func	FUNC
Comm	COMM
Aofn	AOFN
Aolo	AOLO
Aohi	AOHI

Terminals

⑨ AO+

⑩ AO-

How to Determine Output Signal:

AOLO and AOHI are set to map to output signal LOW SL (e.g. 4mA) and output signal High SH (e.g. 20mA) respectively. The analog output signal AOS corresponding to an arbitrary value of parameter AOV is determined by the following curve.

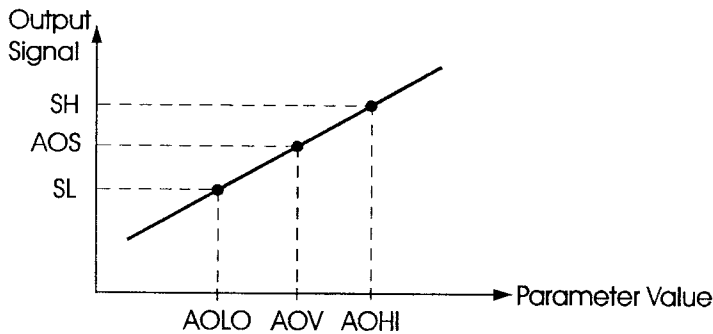


Figure 4.6
Conversion Curve
for Retransmission

$$\text{Formula: } AOS = SL + (AOV - AOLO) \frac{SH - SL}{AOHI - AOLO}$$

$$AOV = AOLO + (AOS - SL) \frac{AOHI - AOLO}{SH - SL}$$

Notes:

The setup values used for AOHI and AOLO must not be equal, otherwise, incorrect value will occur. However, AOHI can be set either higher or lower than AOLO. If AOHI is set higher than AOLO a direct conversion will result. If AOHI is set lower than AOLO a reverse conversion will result.

NOTES

AOHI ≠ AOLO
AOHI > AOLO:
Direct Conversion

AOHI < AOLO:
Reverse Conversion

Example

A control uses 4-20 mA analog output to retransmit differences in value of input 1 and input 2 (PV1-PV2). It is required that if the difference in value is -100, 4mA will be exported, and if the difference in value is 100, 20mA will be exported. Make the following Setup for ETR-9300:

IN1U=PU, DP1=NODP, IN2U=PU, DP2=NODP, FUNC=FULL, COMM=4-20,
AOFN=P1-2, AOLO=-100, AOHI=100

4-10 Digital Filter

In certain applications the process value is too unstable to be read. To improve this a programmable low pass filter incorporated in the ETR-9300 can be used. This is a first order filter with time constant specified by **FILT** parameter which is contained in setup menu. The **FILT** is defaulted to 0.5 sec. before shipping. Adjust **FILT** to change the time constant from 0 to 60 seconds. 0 second represents no filter is applied to the input signal. The filter is characterized by the following diagram.

Menu

FILT **FILT**

Filter is used to stabilize the process display.

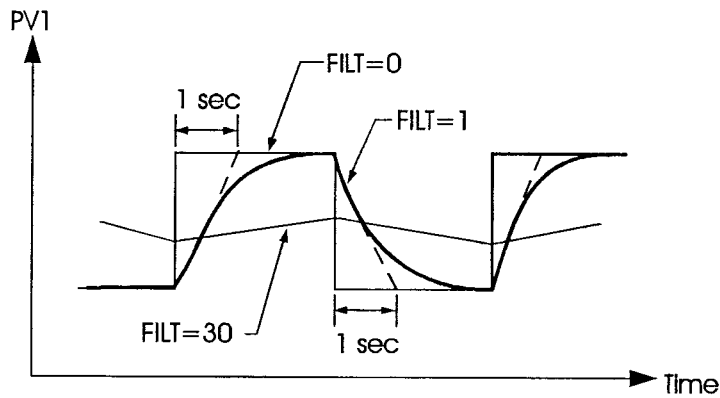


Figure 4.7
Filter Characteristics

Note



The Filter is available only for PV1, and the filter is performed for the displayed value only. The controller is designed to use unfiltered signal for control even if Filter is applied. A lagged (filtered) signal, if used for control, may produce an unstable process.

4-11 Sleep Mode

To **Enter** the Sleep Mode:

FUNC selects FULL to provide full function.

SLEP selects YES to enable the sleep mode.

Press   for 3 seconds, the unit will enter its sleep mode. During sleep mode:

- (1) Turns off the display except a decimal point which is lit periodically.
- (2) Turns off all outputs and alarms.

To **Exit** Sleep Mode:

Press   to leave the sleep mode

Sleep Function can be used to replace a **power switch** to reduce the system cost.

Default: SLEP=NONE, Sleep mode is disabled.

Note: If the Sleep mode is not required by your system, the SLEP should select NONE. This disables the sleep mode and prevents undesirable operations.

Sleep Mode Features:

Shut off display
Shut off outputs
Green Power
Replace Power Switch

Setup Menu

FUNC=FULL
SLEP=YES

4-12 Pump Control

Pump Control function is one of the unique features of ETR-9300. Using this function the pressure in a process can be controlled. The pressure in a process is commonly generated by a pump driven by a variable speed motor. The complete system has the following characteristics which affects the control behavior: **1**, The system is very noisy. **2**, The pressure is changed very rapidly. **3**, The pump characteristics is ultra nonlinear with respect to its speed. **4**, The pump can't generate any more pressure as its speed is lower than half of its rating speed. **5**, An ordinary pump may slowly lose the pressure even if the valves are completely closed.

Obviously a conventional controller can't fulfill the conditions mentioned above. Only the superior noise rejection capability in addition to the fast sampling rate can control such application. To achieve this, set the following parameters in the setup menu:

FUNC=FULL
EIFN=NONE
PVMD=PV1
FILT=0.5
SELF=NONE
SPMD=PUMP
SP2F=DEVI

and program the following parameters in the user menu:

REFC= Reference constant
SP2= A negative value is added to SP1 to obtain the set point for idle state

Since the pump can not produce any more pressure at lower speed, the pump may not stop running even if the pressure has reached the set point. If this happens, the pump will be over worked and waste power. To avoid this, the ETR-9300 provides a **Reference Constant REFC** in the user menu. If PUMP is selected for SPMD, the controller will periodically test the process by using this reference constant during the pressure has reached its set point. If the test shows that the pressure is still consumed by the process, the controller will continue to supply appropriate power to the pump. If the test shows that the pressure is not consumed by the process, the controller will gradually decrease the power to the pump until the pump stops running. As this happens, the controller enters **idle state**. The idle state will use a lower set point which is obtained by adding SP2 to SP1 until the pressure falls below this set point. The idle state is provided for the purpose of preventing the pump from been restarted too frequently. The value of SP2 should be **negative** to ensure a correct function.

The pump functions are summarized as follows:

1. If the process is demanding material (i.e. lose pressure), the controller will precisely control the pressure at set point.
2. If the process no longer consumes material, the controller will shut off the pump as long as possible.
3. The controller will restart the pump to control the pressure at set point as soon as the material is demanded again while the pressure falls below a predetermined value (i.e. $SP1 + SP2$).

**PUMP: A Cost Effective
yet Perfect Solution**

Key menu

**SPMD
SP2F
REFC
SP2**

Pump Control Features:

1. Minimum oscillation of pressure
2. Rapidly stabilized
3. Guaranteed pump stop
4. Programmable pump stopping interval

Programming Guide:

1. Perform auto-tuning to the system under such condition that the material (ie. pressure) is exhausted at typical rate. A typical value for PB1 is about 10 Kg/cm^2 , T11 is about 1 second, TD1 is about 0.2 second.
2. If the process oscillates around set point after auto-tuning, then increase PB1 until the process can be stabilized at set point. The typical value of PB1 is about half to two times of the range of pressure sensor.
3. Increase FILT (Filter) can further reduce oscillation amplitude. But a value of FILT higher than 5 (seconds) is not recommended. A typical value for FILT is 0.5 or 1 .
4. Close the valves and examine that if the controller can shut off the pump each time. The value of REFC is adjusted as small as possible such that the controller can shut off the pump each time as all the valves are closed. A typical value for REFC is between 3 and 5.
5. An ordinary pump may slowly lose the pressure even if the valves are completely closed. Adjust SP2 according to the rule that a more negative value of SP2 will allow the pump to be shut off for a longer time as the valves are closed. A typical value for SP2 is about -0.50 Kg/cm^2 .

An **Example** is given in **section 5-1** for pump control.

5-1 Pump / Pressure Control

A regulated water supply system is widely used in various applications. Taking the advantage of PUMP function, the ETR-9300 can be used for such applications to achieve an **economical** yet **versatile** solution. Here is an example:

**PUMP: A Cost Effective
yet Perfect Solution**

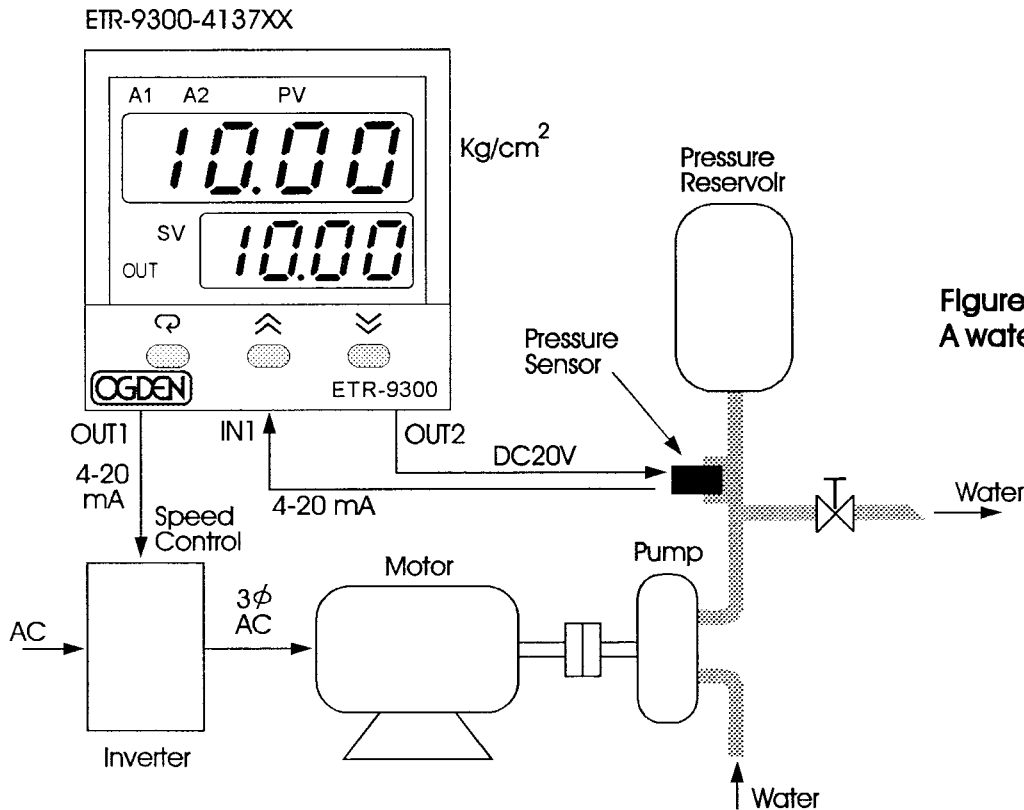


Figure 5.1
A water Supply System

The water pressure is required to be controlled at 10 Kg/cm², to achieve this, the following devices are used for this example:

Inverter: To supply a variable frequency AC voltage to the motor.

Motor: A 3-φ induction motor.

Pump: An economical type

Pressure Sensor: A three-wire or two-wire type pressure transducer with 0-20 Kg/cm² range.

Pressure Reservoir: Providing a smoother pressure for the system.

ETR-9300-4137XX: Order a ETR-9300 with universal input, 4-20 mA output 1, 20V DC output 2 for sensor power.

Set the following parameters in the setup menu:

FUNC=FULL
COMM: optional
IN1=4-20
IN1U=PU
DP1=2-DP
IN1L=0
IN1H=20.00
IN2=NONE
OUT1=REVR
O1TY=4-20
O1FT=0
OUT2=DCPS
A1FN: optional
EIFN=NONE
PVMD=PV1
FILT=1
SELF=NONE
SLEP=NONE
SPMD=PUMP
SP1L=5.00
SP1H=15.00
SP2F=DEVI

Adjust the following parameters in the user menu:

A1SP: optional
REFC= 3
PB1=10.00
TI1=1
TD1=0.2
SP2= -0.50
PL1=100

Key menu:

SPMD
SP2F
REFC
SP2

Also refer to **Section 4-12** for more details.

5-2 Variable Period Full Wave SSR (VPFW SSR)

VPFW SSR is a variable period full wave solid-state relay. This can provide a zero cross output with superior controllability compared to a conventional SSR with a fixed time base. The block diagram of VPFW SSR is shown as follows:

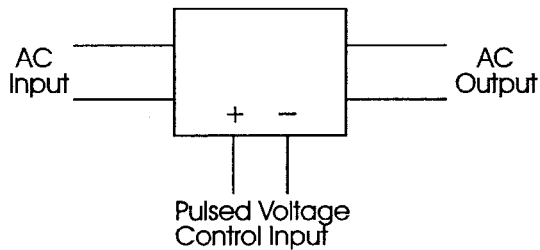


Figure 5.2
Block Diagram of VPFW SSR

Unlike a conventional SSR, the VPFW SSR always outputs an even number of half cycles (full wave) as shown in the following diagram.

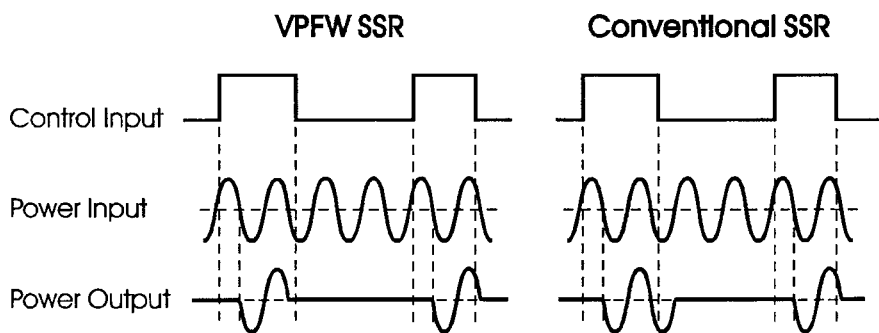


Figure 5.3 VPFW SSR
vs. Conventional SSR

The VPFW switches the load without DC current, hence minimize the harmonic current and stress on the load. The load life is prolonged.

As the duty cycle (i.e. output power level) of the control input is small, the off period will be extended to keep the output resolution so that the conversion error is minimized. As low as 0.1% of timing error can be achieved. Hence, VPFW SSR is particularly suitable for a smoother control.

NOTES:

1. The VPFW SSR can be used to drive resistive load and some types of inductive load such as relay, contactor, magnetic switch, solenoid valve etc. However, it **can not drive Motor and Capacitance Load.**
2. Only **AC power** can supply VPFW SSR, otherwise, it will not operate properly.

The advantages of VPFW SSR over conventional SSR are summarized in the following table:

Functions	VPFW SSR	Conventional SSR
Zero Cross Switching	Yes	Yes
Time Base	Variable	Fixed
Proportional Timing Error	±0.1%	±1% (for 1 sec. cycle time)
Control Achievement	Excellent	Good
Half on Cycles	Even	Even and Odd
DC Load Current	Zero	Nonzero
Harmonic Current	Low	Higher
Stress on the Load	Low	Higher
Load (Heater) Life	Longer	Shorter

Table 5.1
Function Comparison between
Conventional SSR and VPFW SSR

The output 1 and output 2 of ETR-9300 can be connected to VPFW SSR directly provided that a pulsed voltage drive output (ETR-9300-XX2XXX or ETR-9300-XXX2XX) is ordered.

Note the following example:

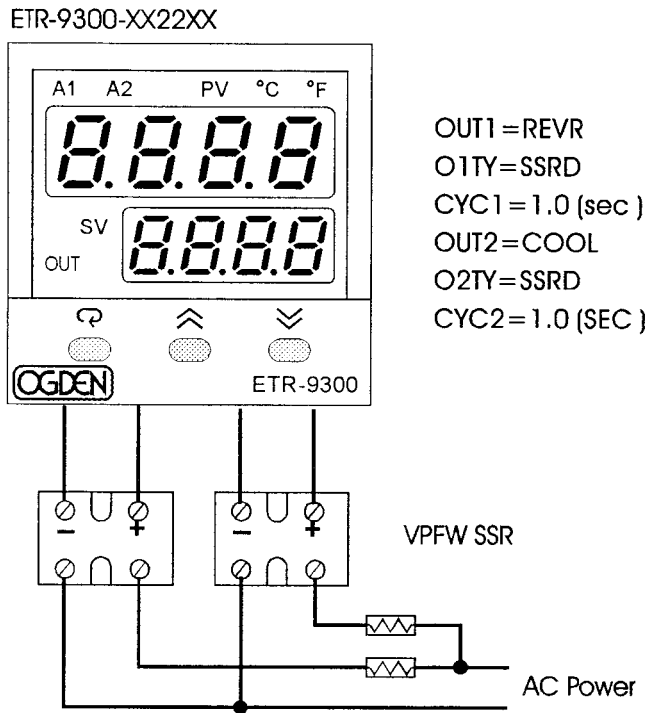


FIGURE 5.4
VPFW SSR Application Example

Three phase VPFW SSR's are also available upon request.

5-3 Heat Timer Control

An oven is designed to dry the products at 150°C for 30 minutes and then stay unpowered for another batch. An ETR-9300 equipped with **dwell timer** is used for this purpose. The system diagram is shown as follows :

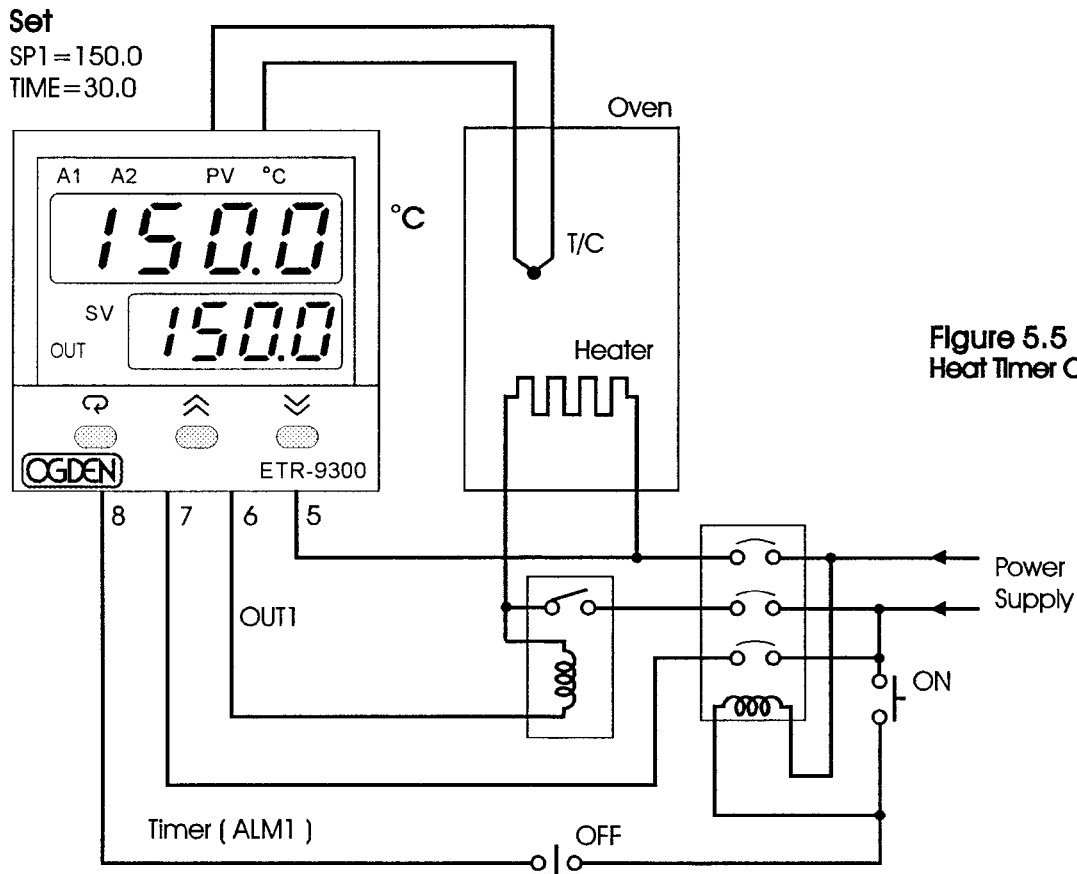


Figure 5.5
Heat Timer Control Example

To achieve this function set the following parameters in the setup menu.

FUNC=BASC (Basic function)
IN1=K_TC
IN1U= °C
DP1=1_DP
OUT1=REVR
O1TY=RELY
CYC1=18.0
O1FT=BPLS
A1FN=TIMR
A1FT=ON
SELF=STAR

Auto-Tuning is performed at 150 °C for a new oven.

5-4 Cool Only Control

An ETR-9300 is used to control a refrigerator at a temperature below 0°C. To avoid the set point adjustment beyond the desired range, SP1L is set at -10°C and SP1H is set at 0°C. The temperature is lower than the ambient, a cooling action is required. Hence select DIRT for OUT1. Since output 1 is used to drive a magnetic contactor, O1TY selects RELY. A small temperature oscillation is tolerable, hence use ON-OFF control to reduce the over-all cost. To achieve ON-OFF control, PB1 is set with zero and O1HY is set at 0.1°C.

ON-OFF control
Direct Control Action

Setup Summary:

- FUNC=BASC
- IN1=PT.DN
- IN1U= °C
- DP1=1-DP
- OUT=DIRT
- O1TY=RELY
- SP1L=-10 °C
- SP1H= 0 °C

User Menu:

- PB1=0 (°C)
- O1HY=0.1 (°C)

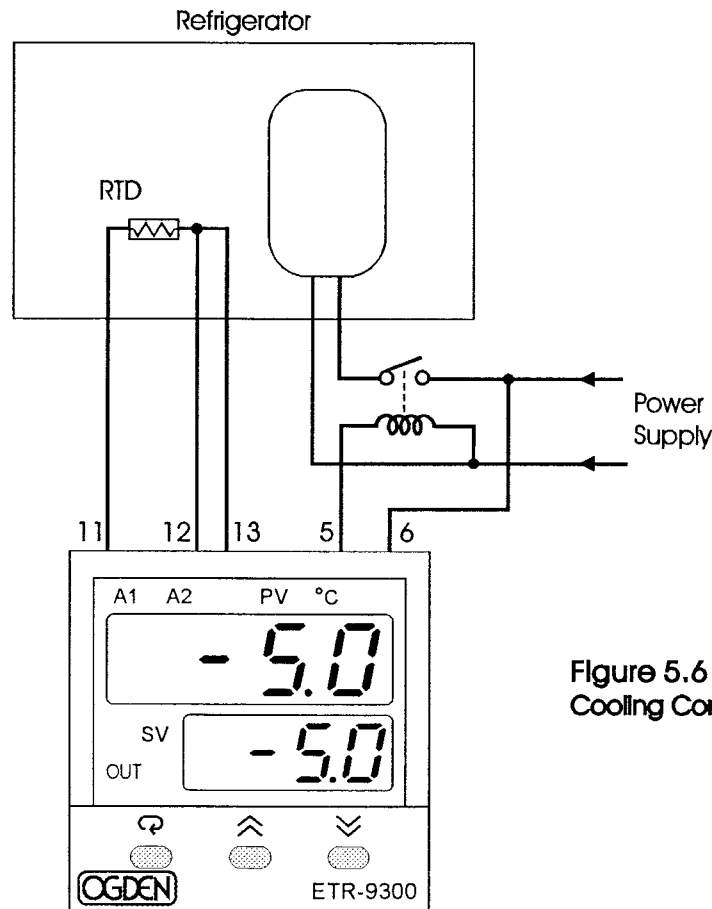


Figure 5.6
 Cooling Control Example

5-5 Heat-Cool Control

An injection mold required to be controlled at 120°C to ensure a consistent quality for the parts. An oil pipe is buried in the mold. Since plastics is injected at higher temperature (e.g. 250° C), the circulation oil needs to be cooled as its temperature rises. Here is an example:

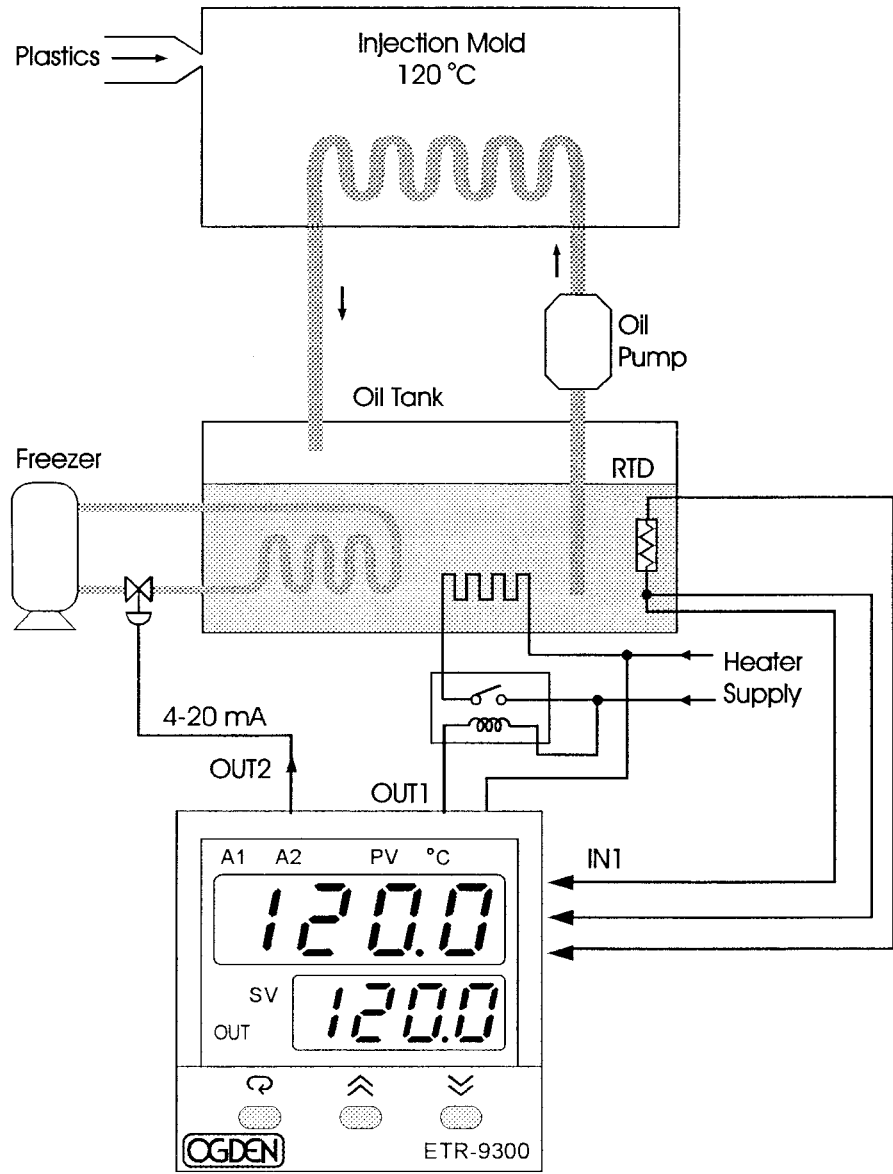


Figure 5.7
Heat-Cool Control Example

The PID Heat-Cool is used for the previous example.
To achieve this set the following parameters in the Setup Menu:

FUNC=BASC
IN1=PT.DN
INTU= °C
DP1=1-DP
OUT1=REVR
O1TY=RELY
CYC1=18.0 (sec)
O1FT=BPLS
OUT2=COOL
O2TY=4-20
O2FT=BPLS
SELF=STAR

Adjust SP1 at 120.0°C and CPB at 100 (%).

Apply **Auto-tuning** at 120 °C for a new system to achieve optimal PID values.
See **Section 3-18**.

The ETR-9300 is designed without heating-cooling dead band. The dead band, however, is implicitly contained in a very **clever program** such that if the process value increases (not necessarily exceeds the set point), the cooling control will provide an optimal amount of cool to the process. If the process value decreases, the control will adjust its **adaptive dead band** to increase the heating action and decrease the cooling action immediately. While in the steady state the heating and cooling will not operate simultaneously to minimize the energy consumption. Also refer to **section 3-6** for more details.

Key Menu

FUNC
IN1
INTU
DP1
OUT1
O1TY
CYC1
O1FT
OUT2
O2TY
O2FT
SELF
SP1
CPB

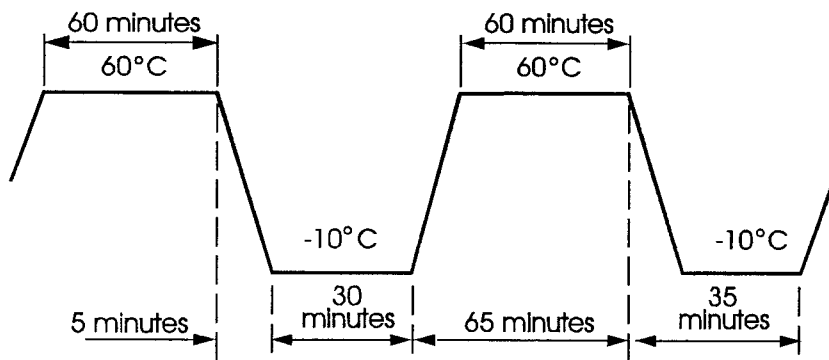


Figure 5.9
Temperature Profile
of Chamber

ETR-9300 provides 4-20 mA signal to control the speed of the Inverter. SP2 being chosen for EIFN is for the purpose of accomplishing a dual PID control. You can perform auto-tuning twice at SP1 and SP2 for initial setup to the dual PID values. Refer sections 3-18 and 4-3.

Example 2: Programmable Bread Baking Oven

Bread is baked in batches. A ramp is incorporated to control the thermal gradient to suit bread making. A dwell timer is used to shut off the oven power and announce the baker. The system is configured as shown in the following diagram.

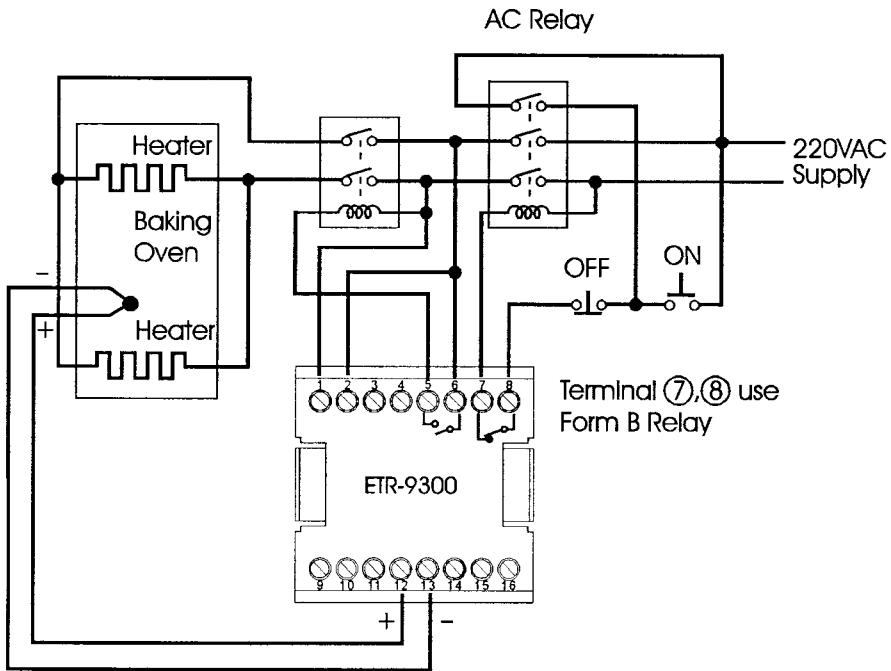


Figure 5.10
A Bread Baking Oven

Order a form B relay for Alarm 1. Push ON switch to start a batch. The temperature will rise with a ramp rate determined by RAMP value. Bread is baked with the set point temperature for a definite time which is programmed by TIME value, and then the power is shut off. The temperature profile is shown in the following Figure.

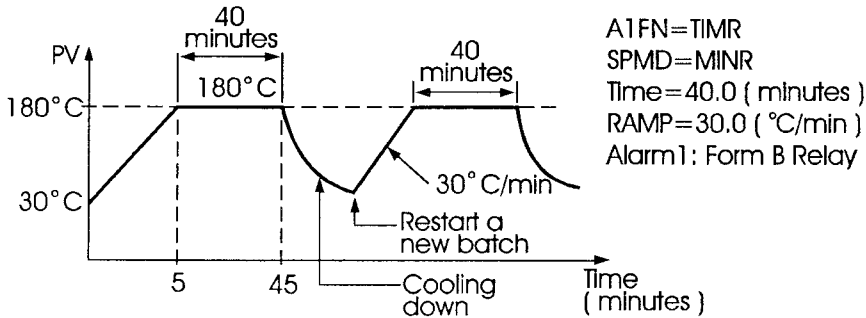


Figure 5.11
Temperature Profile
of Baking Oven

5-7 Remote Set Point

An on-line multiple zone oven is used to dry paint. Since heat demand is various at different positions in the production line, multiple zones with individual controls should be used to ensure a consistent temperature profile. An ETR-9300 with a retransmission unit is used for the master controller and retransmit its set point to the input 2 of the rest of slave controllers. Each zone will be synchronized with the same temperature. Note the following example:

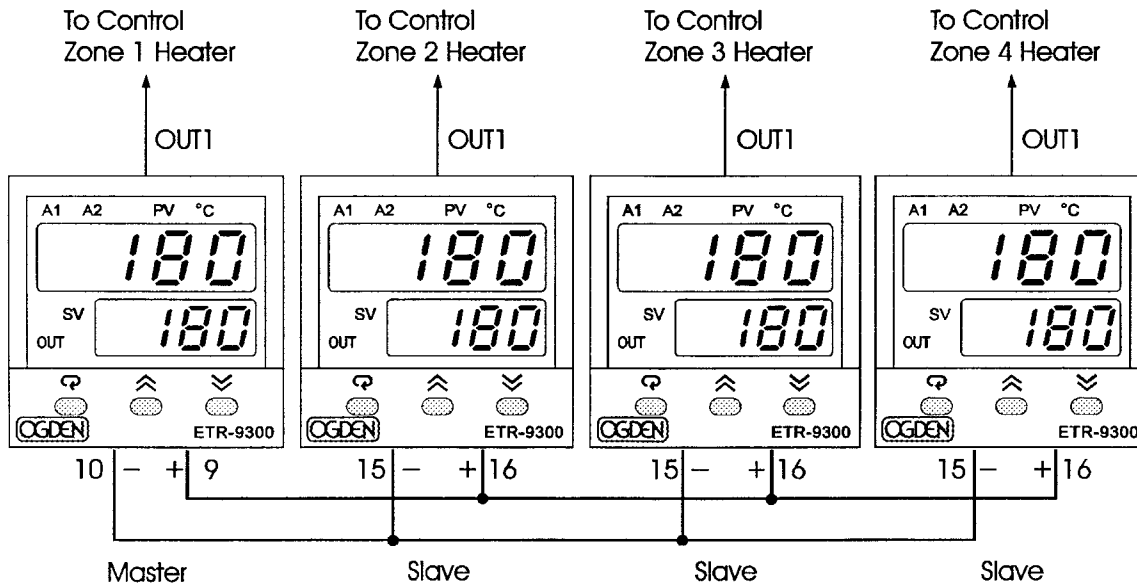


Figure 5.12
Remote Set Point
Application

Set the following parameters in the setup menu:

For master unit	For slave units
FUNC= FULL	FUNC= FULL
COMM= 1- 5 V	IN2= 1- 5 V
AOLO= 0 °C	IN2L= 0 °C
AOHI = 300 °C	IN2H= 300°C
PVMD= PV1	PVMD= PV1
SPMD= SP1.2	SPMD= PV2

Note: AOHI and IN2H should be set with values higher than the set point range used.

5-8 Differential Control

In certain applications it is desirable to control a second process such that its process value is always deviated from the first process with a constant value. Water tank 1 is 5.12 meters in height and water tank 2 level is to be maintained at 1 meter lower than tank 1 level.

Set the following parameters in the setup menu:

FUNC= FULL
 IN1, IN1L, IN1H : According to Sensor 1 signal
 IN1U= PU
 DP1= 2-DP
 IN2, IN2L, IN2H : According to Sensor 2 signal
 IN2U= PU
 DP2= 2-DP
 OUT1 = REVR
 O1TY= 4 -20
 PVMD= P1-2
 SPMD=SP1.2

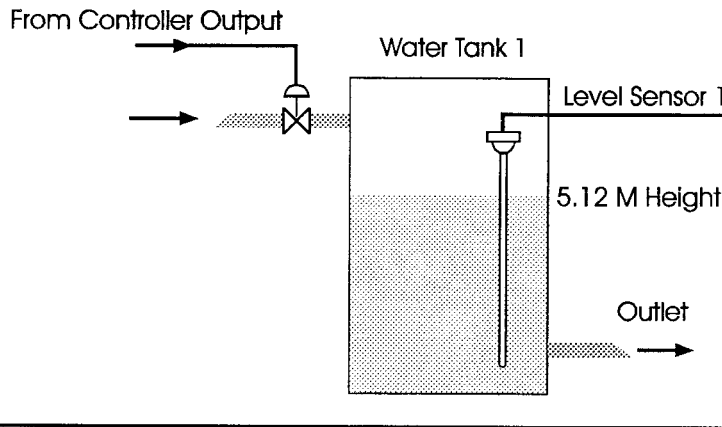
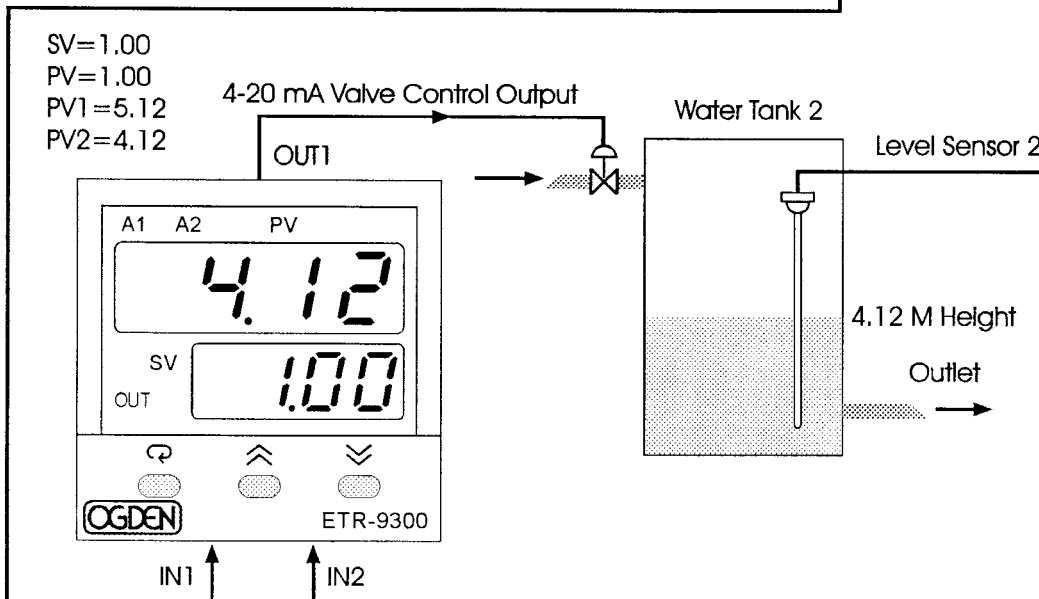


Figure 5.13
Differential Control Example



Adjust SP1 (here is 1.00) to control the difference between PV1 and PV2. Choosing P1-2 for PVMD, the PV display will show the difference in value (PV1-PV2) between PV1 and PV2, and this value will be stabilized to the set point (here is 1.00).

If you need PV1 or PV2 to be displayed instead of PV, you can use the Display Mode to select PV1 or PV2 to be viewed. See **Section 3-22**. The above diagram indicates PV2 instead of PV.

5-9 Dual Set Point / PID

The ETR-9300 will switch between the two PID sets based on the process value, the set point or either of the event input. As the control ramps up to the higher process value, the process characteristics change. As this happens, the original PID values are no longer valid. To achieve optimal control over the entire range, a second PID set is used.

Example 1: Single Set Point / Dual PID

A heat treating furnace is used over the range of 400 °C to 1200 °C.

(1) Set the following parameters in the Setup menu:

FUNC= FULL
A1FN= PV1H
A1MD= NORM
EIFN= PID2
PVMD= PV1
SPMD= MINR

(2) Adjust the following parameters in the User menu:

A1SP= 800 °C
A1HY= 1.0 °C
PL1= 100 (%)
RAMP: According to the process requirement
SP1: According to the process requirement

(3) Tune first PID set at SP1 = 500 °C and tune second PID set at SP1 = 1100 °C, or set the proper values for PB1, TI1, TD1, PB2, TI2 and TD2 directly according to the previous records to eliminate auto-tuning sequence.

The circuit diagram and its temperature profile are shown as follows :

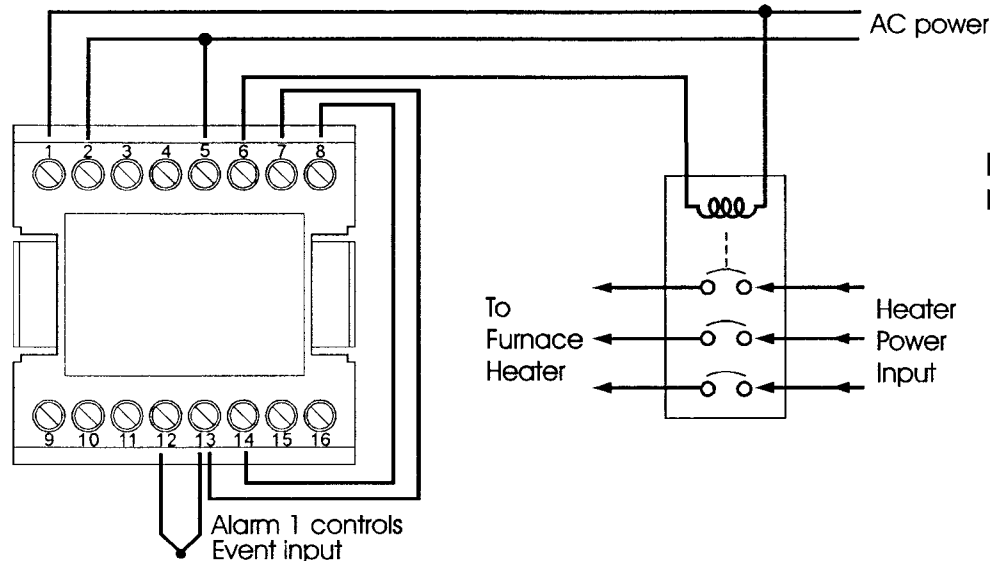


Figure 5.14
Dual PID Furnace

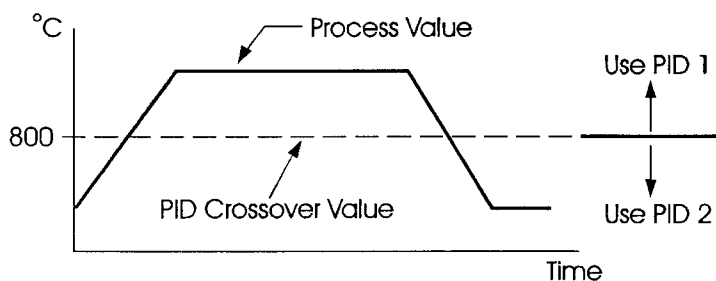


Figure 5.15
Dual PID Crossover

Example 2: Dual set Point / PID

A heat treating furnace is required to harden the mold at a high temperature (1000°C) for 30 minutes, then the mold is cooled down with a programmable ramp (20°C / minute) toward a lower set point (200°C). Use the dual set point / PID and ramp / dwell functions for this

(1) Set the following parameters in the Setup menu:

FUNC= FULL
A1FN= TIMR
EIFN= SPP2
PVMD= PV1
SPMD= MINR

(2) Adjust the following parameters in the User menu:

TIME= 30.0 (Minutes)
RAMP= 20.0 (°C/Minute)
SP1 = 1000°C
SP2 = 200°C
PL1 = 100 (%)

(3) Set the proper values for PB1, TI1, TD1, PB2, TI2 and TD2 directly according to the previous records. For a new system tune first PID set at SP1 = 800 °C and tune second PID set at SP2 = 400 °C.

The circuit diagram is same as shown in Figure 5.14. The temperature profile is shown below:

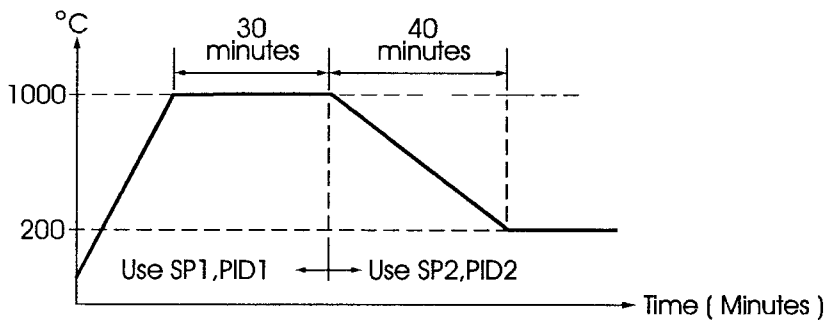


Figure 5.16
Dual Set Point /PID Profile

5-10 RS-485

A tile making plant has 5 production lines. Each production line is equipped with 16 units of ETR-9300 to control the temperature for the kiln. They are desirable to program the controllers and monitor the process in the control room for the purpose of improving the quality and productivity. A cost effective solution for the above application is to use 80 units of ETR-9300-XXXXX1 plus a SNA10B Smart Network Adaptor and ETR-Net PC based software for this purpose.

The system is installed as shown in the following diagram.

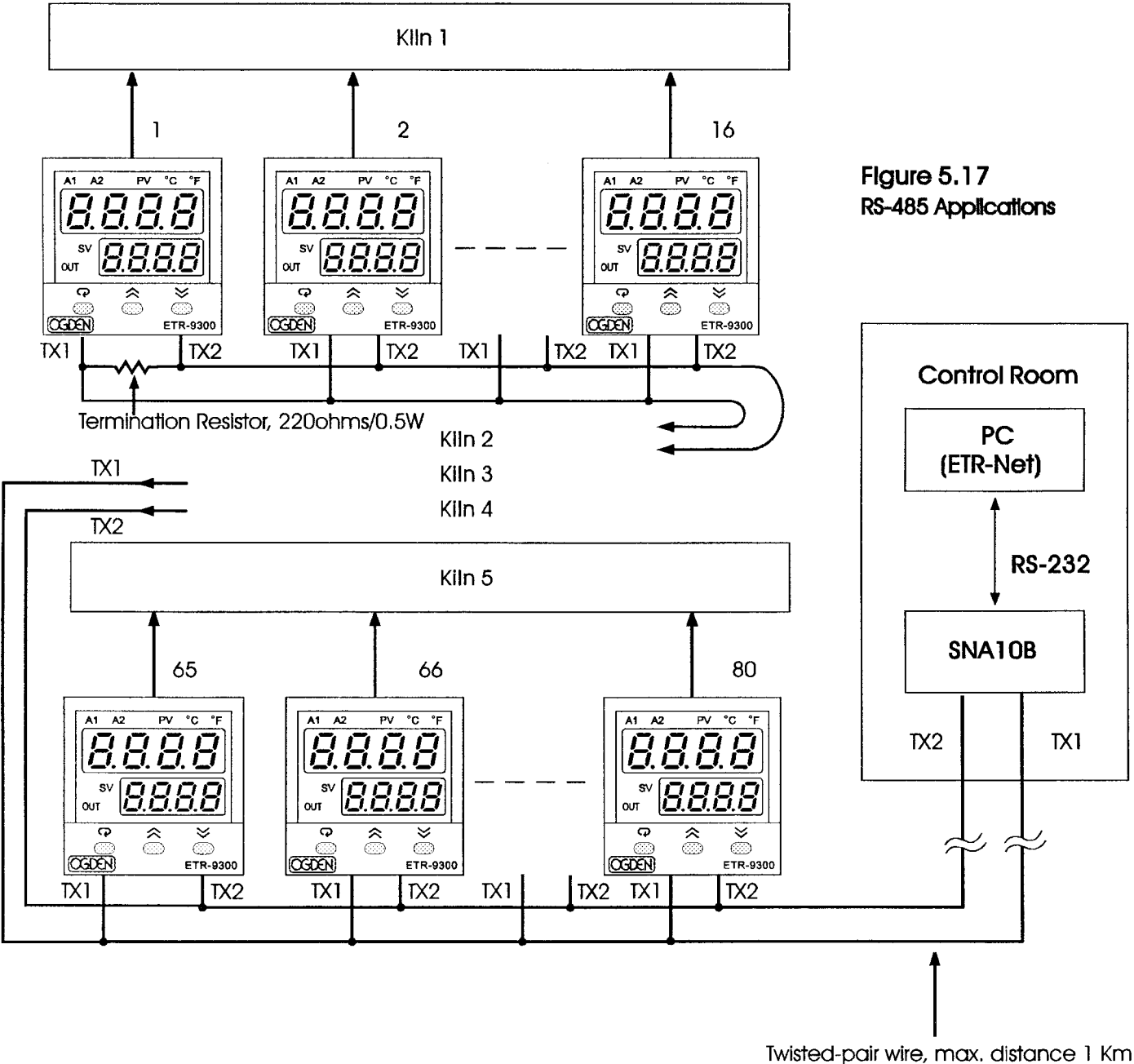


Figure 5.17
RS-485 Applications

Setup

Enter the setup mode to configure each ETR-9300. Choose FULL for FUNC, 485 for COMM, RTU for PROT and select an unequal address (ADDR) for each unit. Use the same values of BAUD, DATA, PARI and STOP for ETR-9300's, SNA10B and ETR-Net. Also refer to **Section 2-15** and **Section 4-8**.

Taking advantage of the ETR-Net software, the operator can monitor the process on the PC screen, program the set point as well as other control parameters such as PID values, down load the ramp and soak profile to the controllers, execute the manual control or trigger an auto-tuning.....etc. And print out a report as required. The historical data can be saved on a floppy disc, hard disc or a CD for permanent storage purpose.

Setup Menu

FUNC
COMM
PROT
ADDR
BAUD
DATA
PARI
STOP

5-11 RS-232

A chemical experiment is performed in a laboratory. An engineer is desirable to find out the relation between the chemical reaction and temperature. He uses a ETR-9300 to control the temperature of the solution under test. A testing report containing the relation between the concentration and temperature is particularly interested.

For a single unit application it is adequate to order a **ETR-9300-xxxxx2** with RS-232 communication and **ETR-Net** software. By using the ETR-Net software the temperature data can be viewed and stored in a file. The user can program the temperature as well as other control parameters such as PID values, setup the controller, down load a ramp and soak profile, execute the manual control or auto-tuning procedure etc. The results can be printed out or stored in a file for future use.

Refer to **Section 2-16** for installation and **Section 4-8** for setup procedure.

Setup Menu

FUNC
COMM
PROT
ADDR
BAUD
DATA
PARI
STOP

5-12 Retransmit

An air-conditioned room uses two units of ETR-9300 to control its temperature and humidity. The temperature and humidity are required to be recorded on a chart recorder. The desired ranges for these two quantities are: 20°C to 30°C and 40% RH to 60% RH. The recorder inputs accept 0 - 5 V signal.

To achieve this, set the following parameters in the Setup menu.

UNIT 1:

FUNC= FULL
 COMM= 0 - 5V
 AOFN=PV1
 AOLO=20.0 (°C)
 AOHI= 30.0 (°C)
 IN1= PTDN
 IN1U= °C
 DP1= 1-DP

UNIT 2:

FUNC= FULL
 COMM= 0 - 5V
 AOFN=PV1
 AOLO=40.0 (%)
 AOHI= 60.0 (%)
 IN1= 0 - 1 V (According to humidity sensor)
 IN1U= PU
 DP1= 1-DP

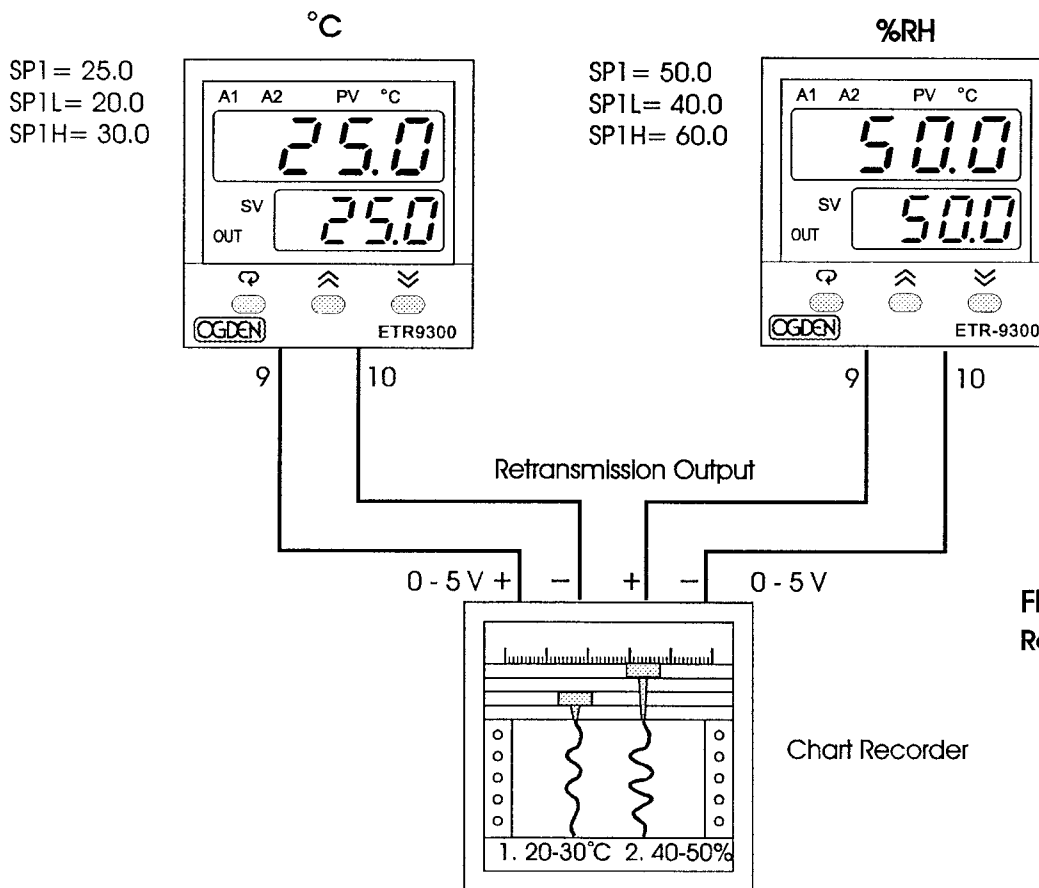




Figure 5.18
Retransmission Application

SP1L and SP1H are used to limit the adjustment range of set point.

Chapter 6: Calibration

 Do not proceed further unless it is proven there is a definite need to re-calibrate the controller. All previous calibration data will be lost. Do not attempt re-calibration unless you have appropriate calibration equipment. If calibration data is lost, you will need to return the controller to your supplier who may charge you a service fee to re-calibrate the controller.

 Entering calibration mode will break the control loop. Make sure that if the system is allowable to apply calibration mode.

Equipment needed for calibration:

- (1) A high accuracy calibrator (Fluke 5520A Calibrator recommended) with following functions:
 - 0 - 100 mV millivolt source with ± 0.005 % accuracy
 - 0 - 10 V voltage source with ± 0.005 % accuracy
 - 0 - 20 mA current source with ± 0.005 % accuracy
 - 0 - 300 ohm resistant source with ± 0.005 % accuracy
- (2) A test chamber providing 25 °C - 50 °C temperature range
- (3) A switching network (SW6400, optional for automatic calibration)
- (4) A calibration fixture equipped with programming units (optional for automatic calibration)
- (5) A PC with calibration software ETR-Net installed and Smart Network Adaptor SNA10B (optional for automatic calibration)

The calibration procedures described in the following section are a step by step **manual procedures**.

Since each unit needs 30 minutes to warm-up before calibration, calibrating one unit each time is inefficient. An **automatic calibration system** for small quantity as well as for unlimited quantity is available upon request.

Manual Calibration Procedures

* Perform step 1 to enter **calibration mode**.

Step 1. Set the lockout DIP switch to the unlocked condition (both switches 3 and 4 are off).

Press both scroll and down keys and release quickly . The operation mode menu will appear on the display . Repeat the operation several times until **AL** **R-d** appear on the display.

Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds , the display will show **ADD** and the unit enters calibration mode . The output 1 and output 2 use their failure transfer values for control.

* Perform step 2 to calibrate **Zero** of A to D converter and step 3 to calibrate **gain** of A to D converter. The DIP switch is set for T/C input.

Step 2. Short terminals 12 and 13, then press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -360 or 360, then the calibration fails.

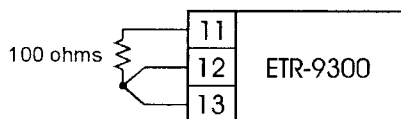
Step 3. Press scroll key until the display shows **ADD** . Send a 60mV signal to terminals 12 and 13 with correct polarity . Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds . The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained . If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

* Perform step 4 to calibrate **voltage** function (if required) for input 1.

Step 4. Change the DIP switch for the Voltage input. Press scroll key until the display shows **V 10** . Send a 10 V signal to terminals 12 and 13 with correct polarity. Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds . The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained . If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

* Perform both steps 5 and 6 to calibrate **RTD** function (if required) for input 1.

Step 5. Change the DIP switch for the RTD input . Press scroll key until the display shows **FFF** . Send a 100 ohms signal to terminals 11, 12 and 13 according to the connection shown below:



Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds . The display will blink a moment, otherwise the calibration fails.

DIP Switch Position



T/C Input

DIP Switch Position



0-10V Input

DIP Switch Position



RTD Input

Figure 6.1
RTD Calibration

Step 6. Press scroll key and the display will show $\boxed{5r.1}$. Change the ohm's value to 300 ohms. Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and two values are obtained for SR1 and REF1 (last step). If the display didn't blink or if any value obtained for SR1 and REF1 is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

* Perform step 7 to calibrate **mA** function (if required) for input 1.

Step 7. Change the DIP switch for mA input. Press scroll key until the display shows $\boxed{mR.10}$. Send a 20 mA signal to terminals 12 and 13 with correct polarity. Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

DIP Switch Position



mA Input

* Perform step 8 to calibrate **voltage** as well as CT function (if required) for input 2.

Step 8. Press scroll key until the display shows $\boxed{V.20}$. Send a 10 V signal to terminals 15 and 16 with correct polarity. Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

* Perform step 9 to calibrate **mA** function (if required) for input 2.

Step 9. Press scroll key until the display shows $\boxed{mR.20}$. Send a 20 mA signal to terminal 15 and 16 with correct polarity. Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

* Perform step 10 to calibrate **offset** of **cold junction** compensation, if required. The DIP switch is set for T/C input.

Step 10. Setup the equipment according to the following diagram for calibrating the cold junction compensation. Note that a K type thermocouple must be used.

DIP Switch Position



TC Input

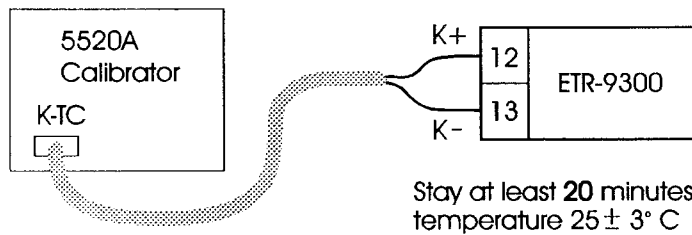


Figure 6.2
Cold Junction
Calibration Setup

The 5520A calibrator is configured as K type thermocouple output with internal compensation. Send a 0.00 °C signal to the unit under calibration.

The unit under calibration is powered at room temperature $25 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 20 minutes. The DIP Switch is located at TC Input.

Perform step 1 stated above, then press scroll key until the display

shows $\boxed{0.00}$. Press up/down key until value 0.00 is obtained.

Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -5.00 or 40.00, then the calibration fails.

- * Perform step 11 to calibrate **gain of cold junction** compensation if required, otherwise, perform step 11N to use a nominal value for the cold junction gain if a **test chamber** for calibration is **not available**.

Step 11. Setup the equipment same as step 10. The unit under calibration is powered at room temperature $50 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 20 minutes. The calibrator source is set at 0.00°C with internal compensation mode.

Perform step 1 as stated above, then press scroll key until the display shows $\boxed{0.0}$. Press up/down key until value 0.0 is obtained. Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. If the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

This setup is performed in a **high temperature chamber**, it is recommended a computer be used to perform the procedures.

Step 11N. Perform step 1 stated above, then press scroll key until the display shows $\boxed{0.1}$. Press up/down key until value 0.1 is obtained.

Press scroll key for at least 3 seconds. The display will blink a moment and the new value 0.0 is obtained. Otherwise, the calibration fails.

Caution: It is **not recommended** to use this step 11N, since the **cold junction gain is not able** to achieve rated accuracy through this step.

- * Final step

Step 12. Set the DIP switch to your desired position (refer to **section 1-3**).

Automatic Calibration Procedures

The programming port (See **Section 2-18**) of ETR-9300 can be used for automatic calibration. The equipment required for automatic calibration are available upon request.

Chapter 7: Error Codes & Troubleshooting

! This procedure requires access to the circuitry of a live power unit. Dangerous accidental contact with line voltage is possible. Only qualified personnel are to perform these procedures. Potentially lethal voltages are present.

Troubleshooting Procedures :

- (1) If an error message is displayed, refer to **Table 7.1** to see how it is caused and apply a corrective action to the failed unit.
- (2) Check each point listed below. Experience has proven that many control problems are caused by a defective instrument.
 - * Line wires are improperly connected
 - * No voltage between line terminals
 - * Incorrect voltage between line terminals
 - * Connections to terminals are open, missing or loose
 - * Thermocouple is open at tip
 - * Thermocouple lead is broken
 - * Shorted thermocouple leads
 - * Short across terminals
 - * Open or shorted heater circuit
 - * Open coil in external contactor
 - * Burned out line fuses
 - * Burned out relay inside control
 - * Defective solid-state relays
 - * Defective line switches
 - * Burned out contactor
 - * Defective circuit breakers
- (3) If the points listed on the above chart have been checked and the controller does not function properly, it is suggested that the Instrument be returned to the factory for inspection. Do not attempt to make repairs. It usually creates costly damage. Also, it is advisable to use adequate packing materials to prevent damage in shipment.
- (4) Dismantle the controller according to **Figure 7.1** .
Refer to **Table 7.2** for some probable causes and actions.
 - ① Press both sides of the latch located on rear terminal block. Hold tightly and remove the terminal block from the housing.
 - ② Expand the rear edge of the housing by using a tool. Pull out the PCB from the housing.

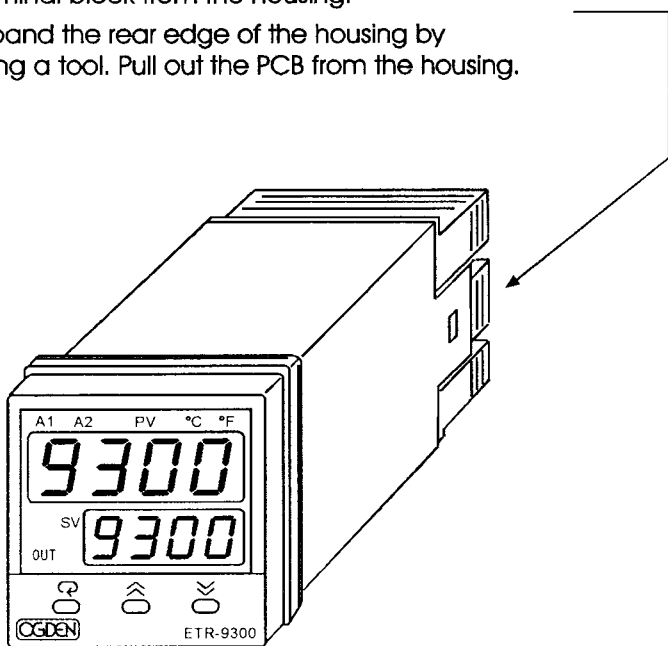


Figure 7.1
Dismantling the controller

Table 7.1 Error Codes and Corrective Actions

Error Code	Display Symbol	Error Description	Corrective Action
1	<i>Er01</i>	Illegal setup values used: PV1 is used for both PVMD and SPMD that is meaningless for control.	Check and correct setup values of PVMD and SPMD, PV and SV can't use the same value for normal control
2	<i>Er02</i>	Illegal setup values used: PV2 is used for both PVMD and SPMD that is meaningless for control	Same as error code 1
3	<i>Er03</i>	Illegal setup values used: P1-2 or P2-1 is used for PVMD while PV1 or PV2 is used for SPMD. Dependent values are used for PV and SV will produce incorrect result of control	Check and correct setup values of PVMD and SPMD. Difference of PV1 and PV2 can't be used for PV while PV1 or PV2 is used for SV
4	<i>Er04</i>	Illegal setup values used: COOL is used for OUT2, but DIRT (cooling action) is already used for OUT1 or PID mode is not used for OUT1 (that is PB1 or PB2 = 0, and T11 or T12 = 0)	Check and correct setup values of OUT2, PB1, PB2, T11, T12 and OUT1. IF OUT2 is required for cooling control, the control should use PID mode (PB ≠ 0, T1 ≠ 0) and OUT1 should use reverse mode (heating action), otherwise, don't use OUT2 for cooling control
5	<i>Er05</i>	Illegal setup values used: unequal IN1U and IN2U or unequal DP1 and DP2 while P1-2 or P2-1 is used for PVMD or, PV1 or PV2 is used for SPMD or, P1.2.H, P1.2.L, D1.2.H or D1.2.L are used for A1FN or A2FN.	Check and correct setup values of IN1U, IN2U, DP1, DP2, PVMD, SPMD, A1FN or A2FN. Same unit and decimal point should be used if both PV1 and PV2 are used for PV, SV, alarm1 or alarm 2.
6	<i>Er06</i>	Illegal setup values used: OUT2 select =AL2 but A2FN select NONE	Check and correct setup values of OUT2 and A2FN. OUT2 will not perform alarm function if A2FN select NONE.
7	<i>Er07</i>	Illegal setup values used: Dwell timer (TIMR) is selected for both A1FN and A2FN.	Check and correct setup values of A1FN and A2FN. Dwell timer can only be properly used for single alarm output.
10	<i>Er10</i>	Communication error: bad function code	Correct the communication software to meet the protocol requirements.
11	<i>Er11</i>	Communication error: register address out of range	Don't issue an over-range address of register to the slave.
12	<i>Er12</i>	Communication error: access a non-existent parameter	Don't issue a non-existent parameter to the slave.
14	<i>Er14</i>	Communication error: attempt to write a read only data	Don't write a read only data or a protected data to the slave.
15	<i>Er15</i>	Communication error: write a value which is out of range to a register	Don't write an over-range data to the slave register.
26	<i>RtEr</i>	Fail to perform auto-tuning function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PID values obtained after auto-tuning procedure are out of range. Retry auto-tuning. 2. Don't change set point value during auto-tuning procedure. 3. Don't change Event input state during auto-tuning procedure. 4. Use manual tuning instead of auto-tuning.
29	<i>EPEE</i>	EEPROM can't be written correctly	Return to factory for repair.
38	<i>Sb2E</i>	Input 2 (IN2) sensor break, or input 2 current below 1 mA if 4-20 mA is selected, or input 2 voltage below 0.25V if 1 - 5V is selected	Replace input 2 sensor.
39	<i>Sb1E</i>	Input 1 (IN1) sensor break, or input 1 current below 1 mA if 4-20 mA is selected, or input 1 voltage below 0.25V if 1 - 5V is selected	Replace input 1 sensor.
40	<i>RdEr</i>	A to D converter or related component(s) malfunction	Return to factory for repair.

Table 7.2 Common Failure Causes and Corrective Actions

Symptom	Probable Causes	Corrective Actions
1) Keypad does not function	-Bad connection between PCB & keypads	- Clean contact area on PCB - Replace keypads
2) LED's will not light	- No power to instrument - Power supply defective	- Check power line connections - Replace power supply board
3) Some segments of the display or LED lamps not lit or lit erroneously.	- LED display or LED lamp defective - Related LED driver defective	- Replace LED display or LED lamp - Replace the related transistor or IC chip
4) Display Unstable	- Analog portion or A-D converter defective - Thermocouple, RTD or sensor defective - Intermittent connection of sensor wiring	- Replace related components or board - Check thermocouple, RTD or sensor - Check sensor wiring connections
5) Considerable error in temperature indication	- Wrong sensor or thermocouple type. Wrong input mode selected. - Analog portion of A-D converter defective	- Check sensor or thermocouple type and if proper input mode was selected - Replace related components or board
6) Display goes in reverse direction (counts down scale as process warms)	- Reversed input wiring of sensor	- Check and correct
7) No heat or output	- No heater power (output), incorrect output device used - Output device defective - Open fuse outside of the instrument	- Check output wiring and output device - Replace output device - Replace output fuse
8) Heat or output stays on but indicator reads normal	- Output device shorted, or power service shorted	- Check and replace
9) Control abnormal or operation incorrect	- CPU or EEPROM (non-volatile memory) defective. Key switch defective - Incorrect setup values	- Check and replace - Read the setup procedure carefully
10) Display blinks, entered values change by themselves	- Electromagnetic interference (EMI), or Radio Frequency interference (RFI) - EEPROM defective	- Suppress arcing contacts in system to eliminate high voltage spike sources. Separate sensor and controller wiring from " dirty " power lines, ground heaters - Replace EEPROM

Chapter 8: Specifications

Power

90- 264 VAC, 47- 63 Hz, 15VA, 7W maximum
 11- 28 VAC / VDC, 15VA, 7W maximum

Input 1

Resolution : 18 bits
Sampling Rate : 10/second
Maximum Rating : -2 VDC minimum, 12 VDC maximum
 (1 minute for mA input)
Temperature Effect : ± 0.005 % of reading / °C
Burn-out Current : 100 nA
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR) : 120dB

Sensor Break Detection :

Sensor open for TC, RTD and mV inputs,
 below 1 mA for 4-20 mA input,
 below 0.25V for 1 - 5 V input,
 unavailable for other inputs.

Sensor Break Response Time :

Within 4 seconds for TC, RTD and mV inputs,
 0.1 second for 4-20 mA and 1 - 5 V inputs.

Characteristics:

Type	Range	Accuracy @ 25 °C	Input Impedance
J	-120°C -1000 °C (-184°F -1832 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
K	-200°C -1370 °C (-328°F -2498 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
T	-250°C -400 °C (-418°F -752 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
E	-100°C -900 °C (-148°F -1652 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
B	0°C -1820 °C (- 32°F - 3308 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ (200°C- 1820°C)	4.3 M Ω
R	0°C -1767.8 °C (- 32°F - 3214 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
S	0°C -1767.8 °C (- 32°F - 3214 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
N	-250°C -1300 °C (-418°F -2372 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
L	-200°C -900 °C (-328°F -1652 °F)	$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	4.3 M Ω
PT100 (DIN)	-210°C -700 °C (-346°F -1292 °F)	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	1.3 K Ω
PT100 (JIS)	-200°C -600 °C (-328°F -1112 °F)	$\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$	1.3 K Ω
mV	-8mV- 70mV	± 0.01 mV	4.3 M Ω
mA	-3mA- 27mA	± 0.005 mA	70.5 Ω
V	-1.3V- 11.5V	± 0.0015 V	302 K Ω

Input 2

Resolution : 18 bits
Sampling Rate : 2/second
Maximum Rating : -2 VDC minimum, 12 VDC maximum
Temperature Effect : ± 0.005 % of reading / °C
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR) : 120dB

Sensor Break Detection :

Below 1 mA for 4-20 mA input,
 below 0.25V for 1 - 5V input,
 unavailable for other inputs.

Sensor Break Response Time : 1 second

Characteristics:

Type	Range	Accuracy @ 25 °C	Input Impedance
CT94-1	0- 50.0 A	± 2 % of Reading ± 0.2 A	302 K Ω
mA	-3mA-27mA	± 0.005 mA	70.5 $\Omega + \frac{0.8V}{\text{input current}}$
V	-1.3V- 11.5V	± 0.0015 V	302 K Ω

Input 3 (Event Input)

Logic Low : -10V minimum, 0.8V maximum.
Logic High : 2V minimum, 10V maximum
External pull-down Resistance : 400 K Ω maximum
External pull-up Resistance : 1.5 M Ω minimum
Functions : Select second set point and/or PID,
 reset alarm 1 and/or alarm 2,
 disable output 1 and/or output 2.

Output 1 / Output 2

Relay Rating : 2A/240 VAC, life cycles 200,000 for
 resistive load
Pulsed Voltage : Source Voltage 5V,
 current limiting resistance 66 Ω .

Linear Output Characteristics

Type	Zero Tolerance	Span Tolerance	Load Capacity
4-20 mA	3.8-4 mA	20-21 mA	500 Ω max.
0-20 mA	0 mA	20-21 mA	500 Ω max.
0- 5 V	0 V	5- 5.25 V	10 K Ω min.
1- 5 V	0.95- 1 V	5- 5.25 V	10 K Ω min.
1- 10 V	0 V	10- 10.5 V	10 K Ω min.

Linear Output

Resolution : 15 bits
Output Regulation : 0.01 % for full load change
Output Settling Time : 0.1 sec. (stable to 99.9 %)
Isolation Breakdown Voltage : 1000 VAC
Temperature Effect : ± 0.0025 % of SPAN / °C

Triac (SSR) Output

Rating : 1A / 240 VAC
Inrush Current : 20A for 1 cycle
Min. Load Current : 50 mA rms
Max. Off-state Leakage : 3 mA rms
Max. On-state Voltage : 1.5 V rms
Insulation Resistance : 1000 Mohms min. At 500 VDC
Dielectric Strength : 2500 VAC for 1 minute

DC Voltage Supply Characteristics (Installed at Output 2)

Type	Tolerance	Max. Output Current	Ripple Voltage	Isolation Barrier
20 V	± 0.5 V	25 mA	0.2 Vp-p	500 VAC
12 V	± 0.3 V	40 mA	0.1 Vp-p	500 VAC
5 V	± 0.15 V	80 mA	0.05 Vp-p	500 VAC

Alarm 1/ Alarm 2

Alarm 1 Relay : Form A or Form B, Max. Rating 2A/240VAC, life cycles 100,000 for resistive load.
Alarm 2 Relay : Form A, Max. rating 2A/240VAC, life cycles 200,000 for resistive load.
Alarm Functions : Dwell timer,
Deviation High / Low Alarm,
Deviation Band High / Low Alarm,
PV1 High / Low Alarm,
PV2 High / Low Alarm,
PV1 or PV2 High / Low Alarm,
PV1-PV2 High / Low Alarm,
Loop Break Alarm.
Alarm Mode : Normal, Latching, Hold, Latching / Hold.
Dwell Timer : 0 - 6553.5 minutes

Data Communication

Interface : RS-232 (1 unit), RS-485 (up to 247 units)
Protocol : Modbus Protocol RTU mode
Address : 1 - 247
Baud Rate : 0.3 ~ 38.4 Kbits/sec
Data Bits : 7 or 8 bits
Parity Bit : None, Even or Odd
Stop Bit : 1 or 2 bits
Communication Buffer : 50 bytes

Analog Retransmission

Functions : PV1, PV2, PV1-PV2, PV2-PV1, Set Point, MV1, MV2, PV-SV deviation value
Output Signal : 4-20 mA, 0-20 mA, 0 - 1V, 0 - 5V, 1 - 5V, 0 - 10V

Resolution : 15 bits
Accuracy : ± 0.05 % of span ± 0.0025 % / °C
Load Resistance :
0 - 500 ohms (for current output)
10 K ohms minimum (for voltage output)
Output Regulation : 0.01 % for full load change
Output Settling Time : 0.1 sec. (stable to 99.9 %)
Isolation Breakdown Voltage : 1000 VAC min.
Integral Linearity Error : ± 0.005 % of span
Temperature Effect : ± 0.0025 % of span/ °C
Saturation Low : 0 mA (or 0V)
Saturation High : 22.2 mA (or 5.55V, 11.1V min.)
Linear Output Range : 0-22.2mA(0-20mA or 4-20mA)
0-5.55V (0 - 5V, 1 - 5V)
0 - 11.1 V (0 - 10V)

User Interface

Dual 4-digit LED Displays : Upper 0.4" (10 mm), Lower 0.3" (8 mm)
Keypad : 3 keys
Programming Port : For automatic setup, calibration and testing
Communication Port : Connection to PC for supervisory control

Control Mode

Output 1 : Reverse (heating) or direct (cooling) action
Output 2 : PID cooling control, cooling P band 1 ~ 255% of PB
ON-OFF : 0.1 - 100.0 (° F) hysteresis control (P band = 0)
P or PD : 0 - 100.0 % offset adjustment
PID : Fuzzy logic modified
Proportional band 0.1 ~ 900.0 °F.
Integral time 0 - 1000 seconds
Derivative time 0 - 360.0 seconds
Cycle Time : 0.1 - 100.0 seconds
Manual Control : Heat (MV1) and Cool (MV2)
Auto-tuning : Cold start and warm start
Self-tuning : Select None, Start and End
Failure Mode : Auto-transfer to manual mode while sensor break or A-D converter damage
Sleep Mode : Enable or Disable
Ramping Control : 0 - 900.0 °F/minute or 0 - 900.0 °F/hour ramp rate
Power Limit : 0 - 100 % output 1 and output 2
Pump / Pressure Control : Sophisticated functions provided
Adaptive Heat-Cool Dead Band : Self adjustment
Remote Set Point : Programmable range for voltage or current input
Differential Control : Control PV1-PV2 at set point

Digital Filter

Function : First order
Time Constant : 0, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60 seconds programmable

Environmental & Physical

Operating Temperature : -10 °C to 50 °C
Storage Temperature : -40 °C to 60 °C
Humidity : 0 to 90 % RH (non-condensing)
Insulation Resistance : 20 Mohms min. (at 500 VDC)
Dielectric Strength : 2000 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 minute
Vibration Resistance : 10 - 55 Hz, 10 m/s² for 2 hours
Shock Resistance : 200 m/s²(20 g)
Moldings : Flame retardant polycarbonate
Dimensions :50.7mm(W) X 50.7mm(H) X 88.0mm(D),
75.0 mm depth behind panel
Weight : 150 grams

Approval Standards

Safety : UL873 (11th edition, 1994, as revised)
CSA C22.2 No. 24-93
EN61010-1 (IEC1010-1)

Protective Class :
NEMA 4X (IP65) front panel, Indoor use,
IP 20 housing and terminals

EMC

Emission : EN50081-1 (EN55011 class B,
EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-3)

Immunity : EN50082-2 (EN61000-4-2,
EN61000-4-3, EN61000-4-4,
EN61000-4-5, EN61000-4-6,
EN61000-4-11, ENV50204)

A-1 Menu Items Existence Conditions

Menu Items Existence Conditions Table

Menu	Parameter Notation	Existence Conditions
User Menu	SP1	Exists unconditionally
	TIME	Exists if A1FN selects TIMR or A2FN selects TIMR
	A1SP	Exists if A1FN selects PV1H, PV1L, PV2H, PV2L, P12H, P12L, D12H or D12L
	A1DV	Exists if A1FN selects DEHI, DELO, DBHI, or DBLO
	A2SP	Exists if A2FN selects PV1H, PV1L, PV2H, PV2L, P12H, P12L, D12H or D12L
	A2DV	Exists if A2FN selects DEHI, DELO, DBHI, or DBLO
	RAMP	Exists if SPMD selects MINR or HRR
	OFST	Exists if T11 is used for control (depends on Event input and EIFN selection) but $T11 = 0$ and $PB1 \neq 0$ or if T12 is used for control (depends on Event input and EIFN selection) but $T12 = 0$ and $PB2 \neq 0$
	REFC	Exists if SPMD selects PUMP
	SHIF PB1	Exists unconditionally
	T11 TD1	Exists if $PB1 \neq 0$
	CPB	Exists if OUT2 select COOL
	SP2	Exists if EIFN selects SP2 or SPP2, or if SPMD selects PUMP
	PB2	Exists if EIFN selects PID2 or SPP2
	T12 TD2	Exists if EIFN selects PID2 or SPP2 provided that $PB2 \neq 0$
	O1HY	If PID2 or SPP2 is selected for EIFN, then O1HY exists if $PB1 = 0$ or $PB2 = 0$. If PID2 or SPP2 is not selected for EIFN, then O1HY exists if $PB1 = 0$
	A1HY	Exists if A1FN selects DEHI, DELO, PV1H, PV1L, PV2H, PV2L, P12H, P12L, D12H, or D12L
	A2HY	Exists if A2FN selects DEHI, DELO, PV1H, PV1L, PV2H, PV2L, P12H, P12L, D12H, or D12L
	PL1	If PID2 or SPP2 is selected for EIFN, then PL1 exists if $PB1 \neq 0$ or $PB2 \neq 0$. If PID2 or SPP2 is not selected for EIFN, then PL1 exists if $PB1 \neq 0$
	PL2	Exists if OUT2 selects COOL

Menu	Parameter Notation	Existence Conditions
Setup Menu	FUNC	Exists unconditionally
	COMM	Exists if FUNC selects FULL
	PROT ADDR BAUD DATA PARI STOP	Exists if COMM selects 485 or 232
	AOFN	Exists if COMM selects 4-20, 0-20, 0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, or 0-10
	AOLO AOHI	Exists if COMM selects 4-20, 0-20, 0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, or 0-10 and AOFN is not MV1 and MV2
	IN1 IN1U DP1	Exists unconditionally
	IN1L IN1H	Exists if IN1 selects 4-20, 0-20, 0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, or 0-10
	IN2	Exists if FUNC selects FULL
	IN2U DP2 IN2L IN2H	Exists if IN2 selects 4-20, 0-20, 0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, or 0-10
	OUT1 O1TY CYC1 O1FT OUT2	Exists unconditionally
	O2TY CYC2 O2FT	Exists if OUT2 selects COOL

Menu	Parameter Notation	Existence Conditions
Setup Menu	A1FN	Exists unconditionally
	A1MD	Exists if A1FN selects DEHI, DELO, DBHI, DBLO, PV1H, PV1L, PV2H, PV2L, P12H, P12L, D12H, D12L or LB
	A1FT	Exists if A1FN is not NONE
	A2FN	Exists unconditionally
	A2MD	Exists if A2FN selects DEHI, DELO, DBHI, DBLO, PV1H, PV1L, PV2H, PV2L, P12H, P12L, D12H, D12L or LB
	A2FT	Exists if A2FN is not NONE
	EIFN PVMD FILT	Exists if FUNC selects FULL
	SELF	Exists unconditionally
	SLEP SPMD	Exists if FUNC selects FULL
	SP1L SP1H	Exists unconditionally
	SP2F	Exists if EIFN selects SP2 or SPP2, or if SPMD selects PUMP
	SEL1 SEL2 SEL3 SEL4 SEL5	Exists unconditionally

A-2 Factory Menu Description

Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range		Default Value
EROR	<i>Error</i>	Current Error Code	Low: 0	High: 40	—
PROG	<i>Prog</i>	Program Identification Code Contains Program Number and Version Number	Low: 0	High: 15.99	—
MODE	<i>mode</i>	Contains Lockout Status Code and Current System Mode	Low: 0	High: 3.5	—
CMND	<i>Cmd</i>	Command Password	Low: 0	High: 65535	—
JOB	<i>Job</i>	Job Password	Low: 0	High: 65535	—
DRIF	<i>d---</i>	Warm-up Drift Calibration Factor	Low: -20.0°C (-36.0°F)	High: 20.0°C (36.0°F)	—
AD0	<i>Ad0</i>	A to D Zero Calibration Coefficient	Low: -360	High: 360	—
ADG	<i>AdG</i>	A to D Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
V1G	<i>V1G</i>	Voltage Input 1 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
CJTL	<i>CJTL</i>	Cold Junction Low Temperature Calibration Coefficient	Low: -5.00	High: 40.00 °C	—
CJG	<i>CJG</i>	Cold Junction Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
REF1	<i>rEF.1</i>	Reference Voltage 1 Calibration Coefficient for RTD 1	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
SR1	<i>Sr.1</i>	Serial Resistance 1 Calibration Coefficient for RTD 1	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
MA1G	<i>mA1G</i>	mA Input 1 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
V2G	<i>V2G</i>	Voltage Input 2 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
MA2G	<i>mA2G</i>	mA Input 2 Gain Calibration Coefficient	Low: -199.9	High: 199.9	—
SIG1*	<i>S, G1</i>	Point 1 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND1*	<i>i, nd1</i>	Point 1 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG2*	<i>S, G2</i>	Point 2 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND2*	<i>i, nd2</i>	Point 2 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG3*	<i>S, G3</i>	Point 3 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND3*	<i>i, nd3</i>	Point 3 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG4*	<i>S, G4</i>	Point 4 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND4*	<i>i, nd4</i>	Point 4 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG5*	<i>S, G5</i>	Point 5 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND5*	<i>i, nd5</i>	Point 5 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG6*	<i>S, G6</i>	Point 6 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND6*	<i>i, nd6</i>	Point 6 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG7*	<i>S, G7</i>	Point 7 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND7*	<i>i, nd7</i>	Point 7 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG8*	<i>S, G8</i>	Point 8 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND8*	<i>i, nd8</i>	Point 8 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
SIG9*	<i>S, G9</i>	Point 9 Signal Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
IND9*	<i>i, nd9</i>	Point 9 Indication Value of Special Sensor	Low: -19999	High: 45536	—
TYPE*	<i>tYPE</i>	Signal Type of Special Sensor	Low: 0	High: 3	—
DATE	<i>dRtE</i>	Manufacturing Date of Product	Low: 0	High: 3719	—
NO	<i>no</i>	Serial Number of Product	Low: 1	High: 999	—

* These parameters are available only if IN1 selects SPEC.

Parameter Notation	Display Format	Parameter Description	Range		Default Value
HOUR	<i>Hour</i>	Working Hour Value	Low: 0	High: 65535 Hours	—
HRLO	<i>HrLo</i>	Fractional Hour Value	Low: 0	High: 0.9 Hour	—
ERR1	<i>Err1</i>	Historical Error Record 1	Low: 0	High: FFFF	0
ERR2	<i>Err2</i>	Historical Error Record 2	Low: 0	High: FFFF	0
DELI	<i>dELi</i>	ASCII Input Delimiter	Low: 0000	High: 007F	000A
BPL1	<i>bPL1</i>	OUT1 Bumpless Transfer Value	Low: 0	High: 100.00 %	—
BPL2	<i>bPL2</i>	OUT2 Bumpless Transfer Value	Low: 0	High: 100.00 %	—
ADPP	<i>AdPP</i>	Adaptive Tune PB Value	Low: 0	High: 500.0°C (900.0°F)	0
ADPI	<i>AdPi</i>	Adaptive Tune TI Value	Low: 0	High: 1000 sec	0
ADPD	<i>AdPd</i>	Adaptive Tune TD Value	Low: 0	High: 360.0 sec	0
OPTF	<i>oPtF</i>	Optimal Factor of Adaptive Tune	Low: 0	High: 3600	—
CJCL	<i>[JCL</i>	Sense Voltage of Cold Junction Calibration Low	Low: 31.680	High: 40.320 mV	—

A-3 Glossary

Absolute zero: The lowest theoretical temperature. At absolute zero, a body would have no molecular motion of heat energy. Absolute zero is the zero point on the Rankine and Kelvin scale. (-273.15 °C or -459.67 °F)

AC: Alternating Current; an electric current that reverses direction at regularly occurring intervals.

Accuracy

Calibration accuracy: The potential error of a device compared to a physical constant or agency standard.

Control accuracy: Maintaining a process at the desired setting. The errors or combination of errors in the entire system including the sensor, control, power, load and design inefficiencies affect control accuracy.

Display accuracy: The amount of potential error between a measured value and the control's displayed value.

Set point accuracy: The potential error between a measured value and the control setting.

Alarm: A control condition or function, indicating that the process is a predetermined amount above or below the set point.

Alpha (α): The average percent change in resistance per degree of a pure metal resistance device between 0° and 100 °C. Usually designated by the Greek letter alpha, α , with units of ohm/ohm/°C. The common alpha for a platinum RTD is 0.00385 ohm/ohm/°C.

Ambient compensation: The design of an instrument such that changes in ambient temperature do not affect the readings of the instrument.

Ambient temperature: The average or mean temperature of the surrounding air which comes in contact with the equipment and instruments under test.

Ampere (amp): A unit used to define the rate of flow of electricity (current) in a circuit; units are one coulomb (6.25×10^{18} electrons) per second.

Analog indication: A meter with graduated scale and a pointer that moves to indicate process condition.

Analog output: A voltage or current signal that is a continuous function of the measure parameter.

Analog set point: Potentiometer adjustment of the control setting.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

Anti-reset windup: This is a feature in a three-mode PID controller which prevents the integral (auto reset) circuit from functioning when the temperature is outside the proportional band.

ASME: American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials.

Automatic reset (Integral): The integral function of a control that automatically compensates for the difference between the set point and the actual process temperature. A signal moves the proportional band up or down to correct for the droop or offset error.

Automatic tuning (of control parameters): A control that calculates the optimum PID parameters with a built-in software algorithm to eliminate manual tuning efforts.

AWG: American Wire Gauge.

Bandwidth: A symmetrical region around the set point in which proportional control occurs.

Baud rate: In serial communications, the rate of information transfer in bits per second.

Blackbody: A theoretical object that radiates the maximum amount of energy at a given temperature, and absorbs all the energy incident upon it. A blackbody is not necessarily black. (The name blackbody was chosen because the color black is defined as the total absorption of light [energy].)

Boiling point: The temperature at which a substance in the liquid phase transforms to the gaseous phase; commonly refers to the boiling point of water which is 100° C (212 °F) at sea level.

Btu: British Thermal Unit. The quantity of thermal energy required to raise one pound of water 1° F at or near its maximum density (39.1° F).

Bumpless transfer: The smooth, automatic transition from automatic control (closed loop) to manual control (open loop). The control output is maintained during the transfer.

Burst proportioning: A fast-cycling output form on a time proportioning controller (typically adjustable from .2 to 4 seconds) used in conjunction with a solid state relay to prolong the life of heaters by minimizing thermal stress.

Callender-van Dusen equation: An equation that defines the resistance-temperature value of any pure metal that takes the form of $R_T = R_0 (1 + AT + BT^2)$ for values between the ice point (0° C) and the freezing point of antimony (630.7° C) and the form $R_T = R_0 [1 + AT + BT^2 + C(T-100)T^2]$ between the oxygen point (-183.0° C) and the ice point (0° C).

Calibration: The process of adjusting an instrument so that the indication is accurate compared to the actual value.

Calorie: The quantity of thermal energy required to raise one gram of water 1° C at 15° C.

Cascade: Control in which the output of a secondary or inner control loop is the set point for a primary or outer loop. The primary loop, in turn, determines the control action.

CE: A mark that designates compliance with European Union (EU) requirements for products sold in Europe.

Celsius: (Centigrade) A temperature scale with 0° C defined as the ice point and 100° C as the boiling point of water at sea level.

cfm: The volumetric flow rate of a liquid or gas in cubic feet per minute.

Chatter: The rapid cycling on and off of a relay in a control process due to insufficient bandwidth in the controller.

Closed loop control: A control system in which process temperature changes are detected by a sensor. The feedback from the sensor allows the control make adjustments for accurate system regulation.

Cold junction compensation: A temperature sensitive device that prevents changes in the ambient temperature from affecting the cold junction of a thermocouple.

Common mode rejection ratio: The ability of an instrument to reject interference from a common voltage at the input terminals with relation to ground. Expressed in dB (decibels).

Control loop: The basic control loop of any automatic control system consists of:

- 1) variable (process)
- 2) sensor
- 3) error detector (of control)
- 4) control
- 5) final control element (relay, SSR, SCR)
- 6) temperature indication

Control mode: The method in which the control restores the system temperature to set point. On/Off, proportional, and PID are the most common control modes.

CT: Current Transformer

Current proportioning: A 4-20 milliamp (typical) current output which provides a current proportional to the amount of control required.

Current transformer: A transformer, intended for measuring purposes, designed to generate a current at its secondary winding which is proportional to the current at the primary winding.

Cycle time: The time usually expressed in seconds for a controller to complete one on/off cycle.

Data logging: Recording a process variable over an extended period of time.

DC: Direct Current; An electric current flowing in one direction and constant in value.

Dead band: 1. For chart recorders: the minimum change of input signal required to cause a deflection in the pen position. 2. For temperature controllers: the temperature band where heat is turned off upon rising temperature and turned on upon falling temperature expressed in degrees. The area where no heating (or cooling) takes place.

Default parameters: The parameters, or programmed instructions, permanently stored in microprocessor software to provide a data base.

Derivative: (See Rate)

Deviation: The difference between the value of the controlled variable and the value at which it is being controlled.

Deviation alarm: An offset value that follows the set point. If the set point is 350° F and the Deviation alarm value is +20° F, the alarm value would be 350° F plus 20° F (or 370° F), See Process alarm.

Dielectric strength: An amount of voltage that an insulating material can withstand before an electrical breakdown occurs.

Differential: In an on/off control, the temperature difference expressed in degrees between where the control switches off and the control switches on.

Differential control: A controller can control one process in relation to the difference of a second process.

DIN: Deutsche Industrial Norms. A German agency that sets engineering and dimensional standards that now has worldwide recognition.

Drift: A change in a value over a long period due to changes in factors such as ambient temperature, time or line voltage.

Droop: In time proportioning controls, the difference in temperature between the set point and where the system temperature stabilizes. Corrected by automatic or manual reset.

Dual output: The primary output will regulate the process temperature. A secondary output will be utilized for process cooling or as an alarm.

Duty cycle: Percentage of "load ON time" relative to total cycle time.

Efficiency: The amount of useful output versus energy input.

Electrical Interference: Electrical noise induced upon the signal wires that obscures the wanted information signal.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC): A system meets three requirements: 1. It does not cause interference with other systems, 2. It is not susceptible to emissions from other systems and 3. It does not cause interference with itself.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI): An electrical and magnetic noise which can be generated when switching inductive devices, lightning, radio wave radiation, electrostatic discharge etc.

emf: Electromotive force. A rise in (electrical) potential energy. The principal unit is the volt.

Emissivity: The ratio of energy emitted by an object to the energy emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature. The emissivity of an object depends upon its material and surface texture; a polished metal surface can have an emissivity around 0.2, and a piece of wood can have an emissivity around 0.95.

Endothermic: Absorbs heat. A process is said to be endothermic when it absorbs heat.

Error: The difference between the correct or desired value and the actual reading or value taken.

Event input: A programmable On/Off input used to signal peripheral equipment or a process.

Event output: A programmable On/Off output used to signal peripheral equipment or a process.

Exothermic: Gives off heat. A process is said to be exothermic when it releases heat.

Fahrenheit: A temperature scale with 32°F defined as the ice point and 212°F as the boiling point of water at sea level.

Filter: A low pass filter designed to minimize display fluctuations.

Flow rate: speed or velocity of fluid movement.

FM: Factory Mutual Research Corp. An organization which sets industrial safety standards.

FM-approved: An instrument that meets a specific set of specifications established by Factory Mutual Research Corp.

Form A: Single Pole Single Throw relay that only utilizes the N.O. and common contacts. These contacts close when the relay coil is energized. The contacts open when power is removed from the control.

Form B: Single Pole Single Throw relay that only utilizes the N.C. and common contacts. These contacts will open when the relay coil is energized. The contacts will close when power is removed from the control.

Form C: Single Pole Double Throw. Utilizes the N.O., N.C. and common contacts. The user has the option of wiring for a Form A or Form B contact. Refer to the Form A and Form B above for more information.

fpm: Flow velocity in feet per minute.

fps: Flow velocity in feet per second.

Freezing point: The temperature at which the substance goes from the liquid phase to the solid phase.

Frequency: The number of event occurrences or cycles over a specified period of time.

Fuse: A device that interrupts power in a circuit when an overload occurs.

Fuzzy logic: An artificial intelligence technique that allows control decisions to be made upon approximate or incomplete information. Fuzzy logic is a continuous decision making function that can prevent initial overshoot and set point differentials.

Gain: The amount of amplification used in an electrical circuit.

GIGA: The prefix for one billion (G).

gph: The volumetric flow rate in gallons per hour.

gpm: The volumetric flow rate in gallons per minute.

Ground: 1. The electrical neutral line having the same potential as the surrounding earth. 2. The negative side of dc power supply. 3. Reference point for an electrical system.

Grounded junction: A thermocouple junction in which the sheath and conductors are welded together forming a completely sealed integrated junction.

Heat: Thermal energy expressed in Calories, Btu's or Joules.

Heat of fusion: The amount of energy required to change one pound of a material from a solid to a liquid without an increase in temperature. Expressed in Btu/lb.

Heat of vaporization: The amount of energy required to change one pound of a material from a liquid to a vapor without an increase in temperature. Expressed in Btu/lb.

Heat sink : 1. Thermodynamic. A body which can absorb thermal energy, 2 Practical. A finned piece of metal used to dissipate the heat of solid state components mounted on it.

Heat transfer: The process of thermal energy flowing from a body of high energy to a body of low energy. Means of transfer are: Conduction, the two bodies in contact; Convection, a form of conduction where the two bodies in contact are of different phases, i.e; solid and gas; Radiation, all bodies emit infrared radiation

Heat treating: A process for treating metals where heating to a specific temperature and cooling at a specific rate changes the properties of the metal.

Hertz (Hz): Units in which frequency is expressed. Synonymous with cycles per second.

Hi-Pot test : To apply a high voltage to an electrical conductor to test the surrounding insulation.

Hysteresis: In ON/OFF control, the temperature change necessary to change the output from full ON to full OFF.

Hunting: Oscillation or fluctuation of process temperature between set point and process variable.

IAE: Integrated absolute error

Ice point: The temperature at which pure water freezes. 0° C, 32° F, 273.16K.

IE: Integrated error

Impedance: The total opposition in a circuit to the flow of electrical current. Measured in ohms and represented by "Z".

Infrared: Or radiation is the exchange of energy by electromagnetic waves. The infrared spectrum extends from the deep red end of the visible spectrum to the microwave region of the radio spectrum, the portion adjacent to the visible spectrum is of importance to heating. Radiant heat transfer can be very efficient in directing energy from the heat source to an object.

Integral: (See Automatic Reset).

Interchangeability error: A measurement error that can occur if two or more probes are used to make the same measurement. It is caused by a slight variation in characteristics of different probes.

Intrinsically safe: An instrument which will not produce any spark or thermal effects under normal or abnormal conditions that will ignite a specified gas mixture.

IPTS-68: International Practical Temperature Scale of 1968. Fixed points in thermometry set by the 1968 General Conference of Weights and Measures.

ISA: Instrument Society of America.

ISE: Integrated squared error

Isolation: Electrical Separation

Isothermal: A process or area that maintains a constant temperature.

ITS-90: International Temperature Scale of 1990

Joule : The basic unit of thermal energy. 1 Joule equals 1 ampere passed through a resistance of 1 ohm for 1 second.

Junction: A thermocouple junction is the point at which two alloys are joined. A typical thermocouple circuit would have a measuring and a reference junction.

Kelvin: The unit of absolute or thermodynamic temperature scale. Zero Kelvin is absolute zero, where all molecular activity stops. No "°" symbol is used. 0° C = 273.15K; 100° C = 373.15K.

Kilo: The prefix for one thousand (K).

Kilowatt (kw): 1000 watts or 3412Btu per hour.

Lag: 1. A time delay between the output of a signal and the response of the instrument to which the signal is sent. 2. A time relationship between two waveforms where a fixed reference point on one wave occurs after the same point of the reference wave.

Least Significant Digit (LSD): The digit farthest to the right in a display.

Linearity: The deviation of an instrument's response from a straight line.

Load: The electrical demand of a process expressed as power (watts), current (amps) or resistance (ohms).

Manual reset: The adjustment on a proportional control which shifts the proportional band in relation to the set point to eliminate droop or offset errors.

Maximum operating temperature: The maximum temperature at which an instrument or sensor can be safely operated.

Maximum power rating: The maximum power in watts that a device can safely handle.

Measuring junction: The thermocouple junction referred to as the hot junction that is used to measure an unknown temperature.

Mechanical relay: An electromechanical device that completes or breaks a circuit by opening or closing electrical contacts.

Mega: The prefix for one million (M) (10^6).

Melting point: The temperature at which a substance transforms from a solid phase to a liquid phase.

Mico: The prefix for one millionth (10^{-6}).

Microamp: 10^{-6} amps (one millionth of an amp).

Micron: 10^{-6} meters (one millionth of a meter).

Microprocessor: The central processing unit (CPU) that performs the logic operations in a micro-computer system. The microprocessor in a process or instrument control decodes instructions from the stored program, performs algorithmic and logic functions, and produces signals and commands.

Milli: The prefix for one thousandth (10^3)

Milliamp: 10^3 amps (one thousandth of an amp).

Millivolt: 10^{-3} volts (one thousandth of a volt).

NEC: National Electrical Code

NEMA: National Electrical Manufacturer's Association

NEMA 4X: A front panel rating designating the control as washdown capable and corrosion resistance.

NIST: National Institute of Standards and Technology, United States Department of Commerce.

Noise: Undesirable electrical interference on the signal wires.

Noise suppression: A device used to reduce electrical interference.

Normal-mode rejection ratio: The ability of an instrument to reject interference usually of line frequency (50-60 Hz) across its input terminals.

NPT: National Pipe Thread.

Offset: The difference in temperature between the set point and the actual process temperature. Also, referred to as droop.

ohm: The unit of electric resistance.

On/off controller: A controller whose action is fully on or fully off.

Open Loop Control: A control system with no sensing feedback.

Overshoot: Excursion of temperature above the set point.

Phase: A time-based relationship between a periodic function and a reference. In electricity, it is expressed in angular degrees to describe the voltage or current relationship of two alternating waveforms.

Phase proportioning: A form of temperature control where the power supplied to the process is controlled by limiting the phase angle of the line voltage.

PID: Three mode temperature control- proportional, integral, (automatic reset), derivative(rate).

Polarity: In electricity, the quality of having two oppositely charged poles, one positive and one negative.

Potentiometer: 1. A variable resistor often used to control a circuit. 2. A balancing bridge used to measure voltage.

Primary standard (NBS): The standard reference units and physical constants maintained by the National Bureau of Standards upon which all measurement units in the United States are based.

Process alarm: A fixed alarm or secondary set point value independent of the primary set point. Should a process value exceed this value, an alarm condition would register.

Process variable: The parameter being controlled or measured such as temperature, relative humidity, flow, level, pressure, etc.

Proportional band: A temperature band in degrees within which a control's proportioning function is active.

Proportional control mode: When process temperature approaches set point and enters the proportional band, the output is switched on and off at the established cycle time. The change in power to the load provides a throttling action which results in less temperature overshoot.

Ramp: A programmed rise or fall in temperature at a constant rate.

Range: An area between two limits in which a measurement or control action takes place. Typically expressed in upper and lower limits.

Rankine ($^{\circ}R$): An absolute temperature scale based upon the Fahrenheit scale with 180° between the ice point and boiling point of water. $459.69^{\circ}R=0^{\circ}F$.

Rate (derivative): A control function that measures the rate of increase or decrease of the system temperature and brings the control into an accelerated proportioning action. This mode prevents an overshoot condition at initial heat-up and with system disturbances.

Rate time: The interval over which the system temperature is sampled for the derivative function.

Reference junction: The cold junction in a thermocouple circuit which is held at a stable known temperature. The standard reference temperature is $0^{\circ}C$ ($32^{\circ}F$); however, other temperatures can be used.

Relay (mechanical): An electromechanical device that completes or interrupts a circuit by physically moving electrical contacts into contact with each other.

Relay (solid state): A solid state switching device which completes or interrupts a circuit electrically with no moving parts.

Repeatability: The ability of a probe or instrument to give the same output or reading under repeated identical conditions.

Resistance: The resistance to the flow of electric current measured in ohms (Ω). For a conductor resistance is a function of diameter, resistivity (an intrinsic property of the material) and length.

Resolution sensitivity: The amount of temperature change that must occur before the control will actuate. It may be expressed in temperature or as a percentage of the control's scale.

Response time (Time constant): The time required by a sensor to reach 63.2% of a step change in temperature under a specified set of conditions. Five time constants are required for the sensor to stabilize at 99.3% of the step change value.

Retransmit output: Analog output scaled to the process or the set point value.

RFI: Radio frequency interference.

RS232 or RS485 output signal: A serial interface suitable for connection between a digital control and a personal computer, a host computer or printer.

RTD: A temperature sensing probe of finely wound platinum wire that displays a linear resistance change for a corresponding temperature change. The resistance increases as the temperature rises. A base resistance of 100 ohms at 32 °F is the Industry (DIN) standard.

Saturation temperature: The boiling temperature of a liquid at the existing pressure.

SCFM: Volumetric flow rate in cubic feet per minute at 60 °F (15 °C) and standard atmospheric pressure.

SCR: Silicone Controlled Rectifier

Secondary standard: A standard of unit measurement derived from a primary standard.

Sensitivity: The minimum change in input signal to which an instrument can respond.

Set point: Control setting to achieve or maintain temperature.

Sheath thermocouple: A thermocouple made out of mineral-insulated thermocouple cable which has an outer metal sheath.

Shield: Material surrounding a conductor(s) to prevent electrostatic or EMI from external sources.

Slide wire feedback: A potentiometer that varies the resistance to control a valve position.

Soak: To raise the temperature of a metal object in a heated environment to produce a metallurgical change.

Soft start: Reduces voltage on initial start-up which reduces power to the heaters. If heater has accumulated moisture internally during a shut down, soft start will allow heater to dry before full voltage is applied extending heater life.

Solid State Relay (SSR): A solid state switching device which completes or breaks a circuit electrically with no moving parts.

Span: The difference between the upper and lower limits of a range expressed in the same units as the range.

Specific gravity: The ratio of mass of any material to the mass of the same volume of pure water at 4 °C.

Specific Heat: The ratio of thermal energy required to raise the temperature of a particle 1 degree to the thermal energy required to raise an equal mass of water 1 degree.

SSR: Solid state relay (see relay, solid state).

Stability: The ability of an instrument or sensor to maintain a constant output when a constant input is applied.

Surge current: A current of short duration occurring when power is initially applied to capacitive or resistive loads, usually lasting no more than several cycles.

Temperature gradient: The range of temperature variations at various physical locations throughout a thermal system.

Tera: The prefix for one trillion (T).

Thermal expansion: An increase in size due to an increase in temperature expressed in units of an increase in length or increase in size per degree, i.e., inches/inch/degree C.

Thermal lag: The time delay in the distribution of heat throughout a thermal system.

Thermal system: A regulated environment consisting of a heat source, heat transfer medium, sensing device and a process variable control instrument.

Thermistor: A temperature sensing probe manufactured of a mixture of metal oxides then encapsulated in epoxy or glass. A large change in resistance is exhibited proportional to a change in temperature. The resistance usually decreases as temperature rises.

Thermocouple: A temperature sensing probe consisting of the junction of two dissimilar metals which has a millivolt output proportional to the difference in temperature between the "hot" junction and the lead wires (cold junction).

Thermocouple break protection: Fail-safe operation that assures output shutdown upon an open thermocouple condition.

Thermowell: A closed-end tube designed to protect temperature sensors from harsh environments, high pressure, and flows. They can be installed into a system by pipe thread or welded flange and are usually made of corrosion-resistant metal or ceramic material depending upon the application.

Transducer: A device which converts the parameter being measured into another form which is its output. Example, a thermocouple transforms heat into a millivolt output.

Transmitter (two-wire): A device which is used to transmit temperature data from either a thermocouple or RTD via a two-wire current loop. The loop has an external power supply and the transmitter acts as a variable resistor with respect to its input signal.

Triac: A solid state switching device used to switch alternating current wave forms.

Triple point (water): The thermodynamic state where all three phases, solid, liquid, and gas may all be present in equilibrium. The triple point of water is at .01 °C.

TTL: Transistor-to-transistor logic. A form of solid state logic which uses only transistors to form the logic gates.

UL: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. An independent laboratory that establishes standards for commercial and industrial products.

Ultraviolet: That portion of the electromagnetic spectrum below blue light (380 nanometers).

Undershoot: Excursion of temperature below set point.

Ungrounded junction: A thermocouple junction fully insulated from the sheath.

Viscosity: The inherent resistance of a substance to flow

Volt: The (electrical) potential difference between two points in a circuit. The fundamental unit is derived as work per unit charge — ($V=W/Q$). One volt is the potential difference required to move one coulomb of charge between two points in a circuit while using one joule of energy.

Voltage: An electrical potential which is measured in volts.

VPFW SSR: A type of Solid State Relay with Variable Period and Full Wave switching characteristics.

Wattage: A measurement of electrical power. In a resistive circuit, $VI=W$ (See Ohms Law formulas).

Working standard: A standard of unit measurement calibrated from either a primary or secondary standard which is used to calibrate other devices or make comparison measurements.

Zero voltage switching: The making or breaking of circuit timed such that the transition occurs when the voltage wave form crosses zero voltage; typically only found in solid state switching devices.

A-4 Memo Table

Use the following Table as a master copy for your settings.

Contained In	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Your setting
User Menu	SP1		
	TIME	t, nE	
	A1SP	A 1SP	
	A1DV	A 1dV	
	A2SP	A 2SP	
	A2DV	A 2dV	
	RAMP	r AnP	
	OFST	oFSt	
	REFC	rEFc	
	SHIF	SH, F	
	PB1	Pb 1	
	TI1	t, 1	
	TD1	td 1	
	CPB	CPb	
	SP2	SP2	
	PB2	Pb2	
	TI2	t, 2	
	TD2	td2	
	O1HY	o 1HY	
	A1HY	A 1HY	
A2HY	A 2HY		
PL1	PL 1		
PL2	PL2		
Setup Menu	FUNC	Func	

Contained In	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Your setting
Setup Menu	COMM	Coññ	
	PROT	Prot	
	ADDR	Addr	
	BAUD	bAud	
	DATA	dAtA	
	PARI	PAR, i	
	STOP	StoP	
	AOFN	AoFn	
	AOLO	AoLo	
	AOHI	AoHi	
	IN1	, n 1	
	IN1U	, n 1u	
	DP1	dP 1	
	IN1L	, n 1L	
	IN1H	, n 1H	
	IN2	, n 2	
	IN2U	, n 2u	
	DP2	dP 2	
	IN2L	, n 2L	
	IN2H	, n 2H	
	OUT1	out 1	
	O1TY	o 1tY	
	CYC1	CYc 1	
	O1FT	o 1Ft	

Contained in	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Your setting
Setup Menu	OUT2	OUT2	
	O2TY	O2TY	
	CYC2	CYC2	
	O2FT	O2FT	
	A1FN	A1FN	
	A1MD	A1MD	
	A1FT	A1FT	
	A2FN	A2FN	
	A2MD	A2MD	
	A2FT	A2FT	
	EIFN	EIFN	
	PVMD	PVMD	
	FILT	FILT	
	SELF	SELF	
	SLEP	SLEP	
	SPMD	SPMD	
	SP1L	SP1L	
	SP1H	SP1H	
	SP2F	SP2F	
	SEL1	SEL1	
SEL2	SEL2		
SEL3	SEL3		
SEL4	SEL4		
SEL5	SEL5		

Contained in	Parameter Notation	Display Format	Your setting
Calibration Mode Menu	AD0	AD0	
	ADG	ADG	
	V1G	V1G	
	CJTL	CJTL	
	CJG	CJG	
	REF1	REF1	
	SR1	SR1	
	MA1G	MA1G	
	V2G	V2G	
	MA2G	MA2G	
Display Mode Menu	PVHI	PVHI	
	PVLO	PVLO	
	MV1	MV1	
	MV2	MV2	
	DV	DV	
	PV1	PV1	
	PV2	PV2	
	PB	PB	
	TI	TI	
	TD	TD	
	CJCT	CJCT	
	PVR	PVR	
	PVRH	PVRH	
PVRL	PVRL		