Programming Manual

C4-IR

4-Channel SCR Power Controller with Independent PID Control

Suitable for IR Lamp, Transformer and Specialized Loads

Software Version 1.01

CHROMALOX
Advanced Thermal Technologies

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ATTENTION!

This manual is an integral part of the product, and must always be available to operators.

This manual must always accompany the product, including if it is transferred to another user.

Installation and/or maintenance workers MUST read this manual and precisely follow all of the instructions in it and in its attachments. Chromalox will not be liable for damage to persons and/or property, or to the product itself, if the following terms and conditions are disregarded.

The Customer is obligated to respect trade secrets. Therefore, this manual and its attachments may not be tampered with, changed, reproduced, or transferred to third parties without Chromalox's authorization.

Important Safeguards

⚠WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE (up to 480 VAC) is used in the operation of this equipment; DEATH ON CONTACT may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions.

Learn the areas containing high-voltage connections when installing or operating this equipment.

⚠WARNING

Be careful not to contact high-voltage connections when installing or operating this equipment.

Before working inside the equipment, turn power off and ground all points of high potential before touching them.

⚠CAUTION

The owner/installer must provide all necessary safety and protection devices and follow all current electrical wiring standards and regulations. Failure to do so may compromise the integrity of the controller and/or cause product failure resulting in a safety risk to operational and service personnel.

⚠CAUTION

This controller utilizes a heat sink which is designed to cool the unit during operation. Under no circumstance should air flow around the controller be compromised in any way. Failure to do so may result in the overheating of the controller, product failure, product temperatures and even fire.

⚠WARNING

During continuous operation, the heat sink can reach very high temperatures, and keeps a high temperature even after the unit is turned off due to its high thermal inertia.

Higher voltages may be present. DO NOT work on the power section without first cutting out electrical power to the panel. Failure to do so may cause serious injury or death.

⚠WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD: Any installation involving control equipment must be performed by a qualified person and must be effectively grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code to eliminate shock hazard.

Introduction

The C4 Family of PID & power controllers are the C4, C4-IR, and C4X. This Programming Manual offers great application flexibility thanks to the extended configurability and programmability of its parameters.

This manual covers the C4-IR products. For the C4 and C4X please consult that Programming Manual.

Configuration and programming is accomplished by connecting the C4-IR to a PC which is equipped with the Chromalox C-PWR configuration software program. Connection between the PC and the controller MUST be done with a specific USB to TTL (or USB to RS485 adaptor cable supplied by Chromalox). Since it is impossible to foresee all of the installations and environments with which the instrument may be applied, adequate technical preparation and complete knowledge of the instrument's potentials are necessary.

Chromalox declines all liability if instructions for proper installation, configuration, and/or programming are disregarded, as well as all liability for systems upstream and/or downstream of the instrument.

Field of Use

The C4 Family is an ideal solution for many applications including multizone Ovens, Heat Treatment Furnaces, Thermoformers, Packaging Machinery, Food Processing Equipment, Semiconductor Equipment, Plastics Processing Equipmentt, and specialty loads such as IR Emitters, Silicon Carbide elements or transformers.

Chromalox declines all liability for damage of any type deriving from installations, configurations, or programmings that are inappropriate, imprudent, or not conforming to the technical data supplied.

The C4 Family is highly programmable and flexible. The C4 Family can also be used for other applications provided they are compatible with the instrument's technical data. Application and use of the C4 Family of products must always conform to the limits specified in the technical data supplied.

Prohibited Use

It is absolutely prohibited:

- to utilize the instrument or parts of it (including software) for any use not conforming to that specified in the technical documentation supplied;
- to modify working parameters inaccessible to the operator, decrypt or transfer all or part of the software;
- to utilize the instrument in explosive atmospheres;
- to repair or convert the instrument using non-original replacement parts;
- to utilize the instrument or parts of it without having read and correctly understood the technical documentation supplied;
- to scrap or dispose of the instrument in normal dumps; components that are potentially harmful to the environment must be disposed of in conformity to the regulations of the country of installation.

Characteristics of Personnel

This manual is intended for technical personnel, who commission the instrument by connecting it to other units, and for service and maintenance personnel. It is assumed that such persons have adequate technical knowledge, especially in the fields of electronics and automation.

The instrument described in this manual may be operated only by personnel who are trained for their assigned task, in conformity to the instructions for such task and, specifically, to the safety warnings and precautions contained in such instructions.

Thanks to their training and experience, qualified personnel can recognize the risks inherent to the use of these products/systems and are able to avoid possible dangers.

Structure of this Manual

The instructions in this manual do not replace the safety instructions and the technical data for installation, configuration and programming applied directly to the product or the rules of common sense and safety regulations in effect in the country of installation.

For easier understanding of the controller's basic functions and its full potentials, the configuration and programming parameters are grouped according to function and are described in separate chapters.

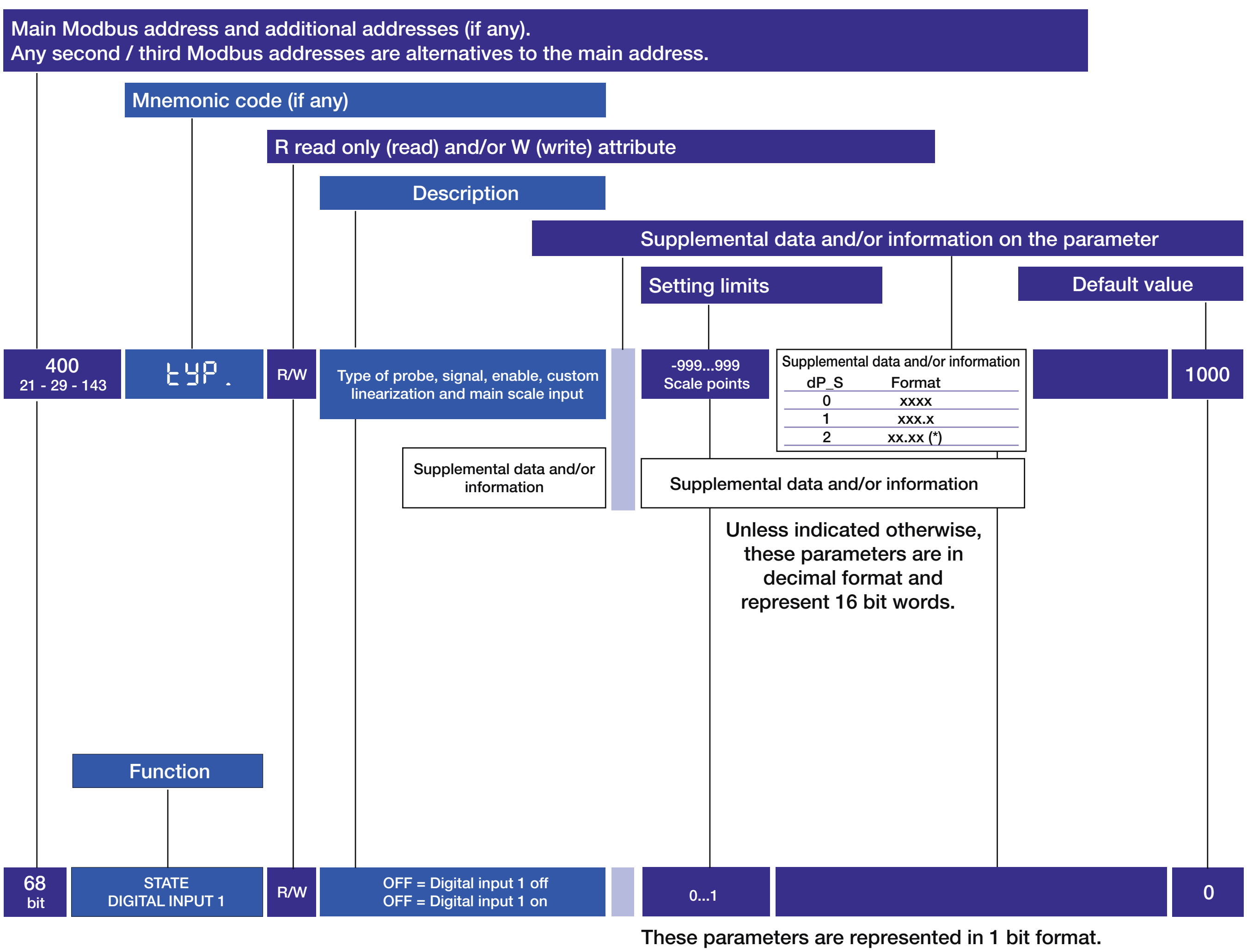
Each chapter has from 1 to 3 sections:

- the first section presents a general description of the parameters described in detail in the following zones;
- the second section presents the parameters needed for the controller's basic applications, which users and/or installers can access clearly and easily, immediately finding the parameters necessary for quick use of the controller;
- the third section (ADVANCED SETTINGS) presents parameters for advanced use of the controller: This section is addressed to users and/or installers who want to use the controller in special applications or in applications requiring the high performance offered by the instrument.

Some sections may contain a functional diagram showing interaction among the parameters described;

- terms used on other pages of the manual (related or supplemental topics) are shown in underlined italics and listed in the index (linked to IT support).

In each section, the programming parameters are shown as follows:



Communications

The modular power controller's flexibility permits replacement of previous-version instruments without changing the control software in use.

Based on the chosen work mode (see MODBUS SERIAL COMMUNICATION), you can use the instrument in 2 different modes:

- C4 Compatible mode
- C4 mode

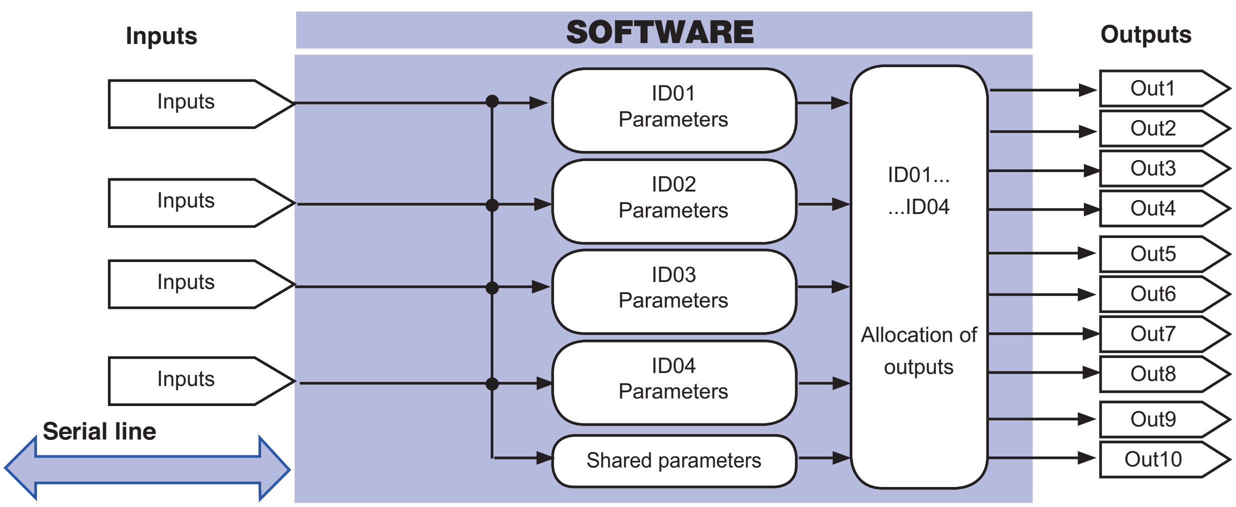
New shared parameters, identified with Modbus addresses higher than 600, are accessible for both modes and permit more advanced functions such as:

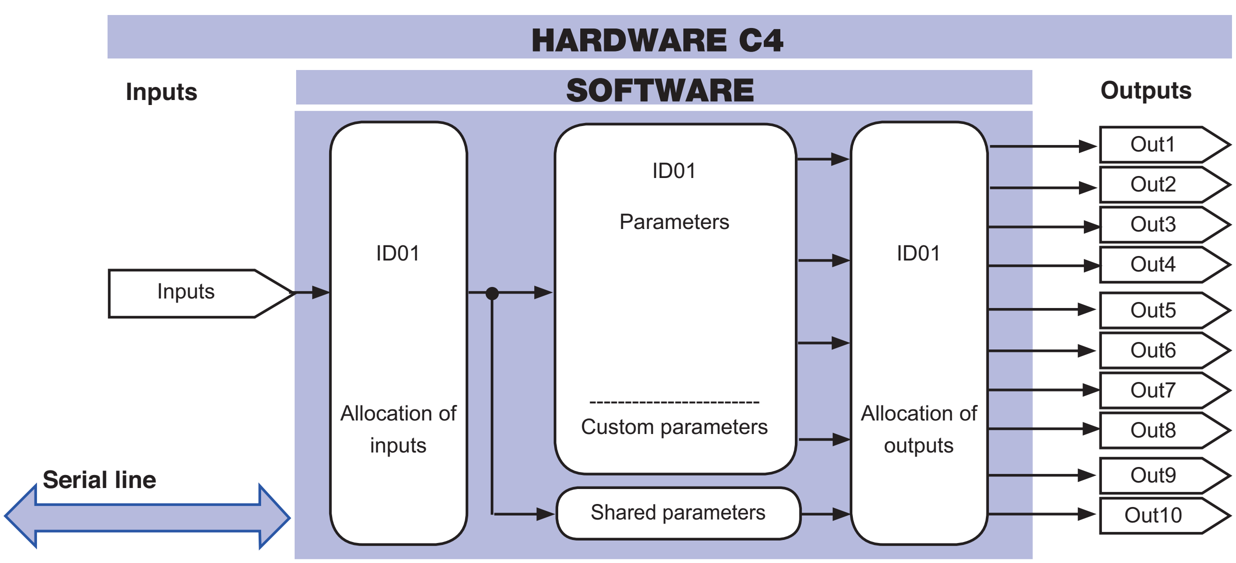
604	FLt.2	R/W	Digital Filter for Auxiliary Input	0.0...20.0 sec	0.1

In addition to having a CUSTOM group of parameters for dynamic addressing, C4 mode lets you use a single communication network node in-stead of 4 nodes as in Compatible mode.

NOTE! When programming, keep in mind that the addresses (parameters) described in this manual exist 4 times, specified by address node (ID).

C4 Compatible Mode Diagram





Serial Communication (Modbus)

There are two Modbus addressing modes for variables and configuration parameters:

- C4 compatible mode
- C4

The modes are selected with dip-switch-7.

C4 Compatible Mode (Dip-Switch—ON)

This lets you use supervision programs created for C4 modules.

Memory is organized into 4 groups:
- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Zone 3
- Zone 4

In each zone, the variables and parameters have the same address as a C4 instrument; the value (Cod) set on the rotary switches corre-sponds to that of Zone 1; the values in the other zones are sequential. Shared word parameters for the C4 instrument have addresses starting at 600. Shared bit parameters have addresses high than 80.

Examples:
If the rotary switches have value 14, node 14 addresses Zone 1, node 15 Zone 2, node 16 Zone 3, node 17 Zone 4. The process variable (PV) for Zone 1 has address Cod 0. The PV for Zone 2 has address Cod+1, 0, etc… Parameter out.5, which defines the function of output OUT 5 on the C4, has address Cod 611.

C4 Mode (Dip-Switch—OFF)

This lets you optimize the efficiency of serial communication by integrating 4 zones in the C4. Memory is organized into 5 groups: 4 already in C4-compatible mode, plus one group defined as custom:

- Custom (additional memory map for dynamic addresses)
- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Zone 3
- Zone 4

The custom group contains variables and parameters for a maximum of 120 words. The meaning of these words can be changed.

There is a single value (Cod) set on the rotary switches; i.e., one for each C4-IR instrument. To access the data in each zone, simply add an offset to the address (+1024 for Zone 1, +2048 for Zone 2, +4096 for Zone 3, +8192 for Zone 4). Words in the custom group have address-es 0,...,119. The variables and parameters are defined by default. At addresses 200,...,319 we have words containing the value of the ad-dress of the corresponding variables or parameters. These addresses can be changed by the user, offering the ability to read/write data with multi-word messages structured according to various supervision requirements.

NOTE: Protection of Maps 1-2.

You have to write the value 99 on addresses 600 and 601 to enable change of the custom group (addresses 200... 319). This value is reset at each switch-on.

Examples:
You can access the PV variable in Zone 1 with address Cod, 0+1024 or address Cod, 0 custom variable 1 (address Cod, 200 has value 1024); you can access the PV variable in Zone 2 with address Cod, 0+ 2048 or address Cod, 29 custom variable 30 (address Cod, 229 has value 2048); if you want to read the 4 process variables in sequence at the first 4 addresses, set Cod, 200 = 1024, Cod.201 = 2048, Cod,202 = 4096, Cod,203 = 8192.

Connection

Each C4-IR has an optically isolated serial port RS485 (PORT 1) with standard Modbus protocol via connectors S1 and S2 (type RJ10). Connector S3 is suitable for direct connection to a slave module or to a C4-OP operator terminal. Remember that the maximum communication speed of these devices is 19200 baud. You can insert a serial interface (PORT 2). There are various models based on the field bus required: Modbus, Profibus DP, CANopen, DeviceNet and Ethernet.

This communication port (PORT 2) has the same Cod address as PORT 1. The parameters for PORT 2 are bAu.2 (select baud-rate) and Par.2 (select parity).

The Cod parameter (read only) shows the value of the node address, settable from 00 to 99 with the 2 rotary switches; the hexadecimal settings are reserved. A parameter can be read or written from both communication ports (PORT 1 and PORT 2).

⚠WARNING

Changing the bAu (select baud-rate) and/or PAr (select parity) parameters may cause communication failure.

To set the bAu and PAr parameters, you have to run the Autobaud procedure described in the “Instruction and warnings” manual.

Run the Autonode procedure for the Slave node parameter. For the Master, simply switch off and then back on.

Installation of the “MODBUS” Serial Network

A network typically has a Master that “manages” communication by means of “commands” and Slaves that interpret these commands. C4’s are considered Slaves to the network master, which is usually a supervision terminal or a PLC. They are positively identified by means of a node ad-dress (ID) set on the rotary switches (tens + ones). C4-IR’s have a ModBus serial (Serial 1) and optional Fieldbus (Serial 2) serial (see order code) with one of the following protocols: ModBus, Profibus, CANopen, DeviceNet, Ethernet.

The following procedures are required for the Modbus protocol.

For the remaining protocols, see the specific Profibus, CANopen, DeviceNet and Ethernet manuals.

C4 modules have the following default settings:
- node address = 0 (0 + 0)
- speed Serial 1 = 19,200 bit/s
- parity Serial 1 = none
- speed Serial 2 = 19,200 bit/s
- parity Serial 2 = none

You can install a maximum of 99 C4-IR modules in a serial network, with node address selectable from “01” to “99” in standard mode, or create a mixed C4/C4-IR network in C4-IR compatible mode in which each C4 or C4-IR identifies 4 zones with sequential node address starting from the code set on the rota-ry switches.

In short, the valid rotary switch settings (tens + ones) are:
- (0 +0) = Autobaud Serial 1
- (B +0) = Autobaud Serial 2
- (A + 0) = Autonode Serial 1 for slave modules con-nected to C4.

46	Cod	R	Instrument Identification Code	1 ... 99	
45	bAu	R/W	Select Baudrate – Serial 1	Baudrate Table	4

bAud	Baudrate
0	1200 bit/s
1	2400 bit/s
2	4800 bit/s
3	9600 bit/s
4	19200 bit/s
5	38400 bit/s
6	57600 bit/s
7	115200 bit/s

47	PAr	R/W	Select Parity – Serial 1	Parity Table	0

_Par	Parity
0	No Parity
1	Odd
2	Even

626	bAu.2	R/W	Select Baudrate – Serial 2	See Baudrate Table	4
627	PAr.2	R/W	Select Parity – Serial 2	See Parity Table	0

Inputs

Main Inputs

The modular power controller has 4 main inputs to control 4 temperature zones, to which you can connect temperature sensors (thermocouples and RTD), linear sensors or custom sensors to acquire process variable (PV) values. To configure, you always have to define the type of probe or sensor (tYP), the maximum and minimum scale limit (Hi.S – Lo.S) for the process variable value, and the position of the decimal point (dP.S).

If the sensor is a thermocouple or resistance thermometer, the minimum and maximum limits can be defined on the specific scale of the sensor. These limits define the width of the proportional control band and the range of values settable for the setpoint and alarm setpoints.

There is a parameter to correct the offset of the input signal (oF.S): the set value is algebraically added to the read of the process variable.

You can read the state of the main input (Err) in which an input error is reported: when the process variable goes beyond the upper or lower scale limit, it assumes the value of the limit and the corresponding state reports the error condition:

Lo = process variable < minimum scale limit

Hi = process variable > maximum scale limit

Err = Pt100 in short circuit and input value below minimum limit,

4...20mA transmitter interrupted or not powered

Sbr = Tc probe interrupted or input value above maximum limit

If noise on the main input causes instability of the acquired value, you can reduce its effect by setting a low pass digital filter (Flt). The default setting of 0.1sec is usually sufficient. You can also use a digital filter (Fld) to increase the apparent stability of the process variable PV; the filter introduces a hysteresis on its value: if the input variation remains within the set value, the PV value is considered unchanged.

400	tYP	R/W	Probe Type, signal, enable, custom linearization and main input scale

Maximum error of non linearity for thermocouples (Tc), resistance thermometer (PT100)

Tc Type:		
J, K		error < 0.2% f.s.
S, R	range 0...1750°C:	error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 300°C)
	For other ranges:	error < 0.5% f.s.
T	error < 0.2% f.s. (t > -150°C)	
And inserting a custom linearization		
E,N,L		error <0.2% f.s.
B	range 44...1800°C;	error < 0.5% f.s. (t > 300°C)
	range 44.0...999.9;	error f.s.(t>300°C)
U	range -200...400;	error <0.2% f.s. (for t > -100°C)
	For other ranges;	error <0.5% f.s.
G	error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 300°C)	
D	error < 0.2% f.s. (t > 200°C)	
C	range 0...2300;	error < 0.2% f.s.
	For other ranges;	error < 0.5% f.s.
JPT100 and PT100		error < 0.2% f.s.

The error is calculated as deviation from theoretical value with % reference to the full-scale value expressed in degrees Celsius (°C).

Table of probes and sensors

TC SENSOR				
Type	**Type of probe**	**Scale**	**Without Decimal Point**	**With Decimal Point**
0	TC J	°C	0/1000	0.0/999.9
1	TC J	°F	32/1832	32.0/999.9
2	TC K	°C	0/1300	0.0/999.9
3	TC K	°F	32/2372	32.0/999.9
4	TC R	°C	0/1750	0.0/999.9
5	TC R	°F	32/3182	32.0/999.9
6	TC S	°C	0/1750	0.0/999.9
7	TC S	°F	32/3182	32.0/999.9
8	TC T	°C	-200/400	-199.9/400.0
9	TC T	°F	-328/752	-199.9/752.0
28	TC	custom	custom	custom
29	TC	custom	custom	custom
SENSOR: RTD 3-wires				
Type	**Type of probe**	**Scale**	**Without Decimal Point**	**With Decimal Point**
30	PT100	°C	-200/850	-199.9/850.0
31	PT100	°F	-328/1562	-199.9/999.9
32	JPT100	°C	-200/600	-199.9/600.0
33	JPT100	°F	-328/1112	-199.9/999.9
SENSOR: RTD 3-wires				
Type	**Type of probe**	**Scale**	**Without Decimal Point**	**With Decimal Point**
34	0...60 mV	Linear	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
35	0...60 mV	Linear	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
36	12...60 mV	Linear	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
37	12...60 mV	Linear	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
SENSOR: 60mV voltage				
Type	**Type of probe**	**Scale**	**Without Decimal Point**	**With Decimal Point**
38	0...20 mA	Linear	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
39	0...20 mA	Linear	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
40	4...20 mA	Linear	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
41	4...20 mA	Linear	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
SENSOR: 20mA current				
Type	**Type of probe**	**Scale**	**Without Decimal Point**	**With Decimal Point**
42	0...1 V	Linear	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
43	0...1 V	Linear	Linear Custom	Linear Custom
44	200 mv..1 V	Linear	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
45	200 mv..1 V	Linear	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
SENSOR: 1V voltage				
Type	**Type of probe**	**Scale**	**Without Decimal Point**	**With Decimal Point**
46	Cust. 20mA	-	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
47	Cust. 20mA	-	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
48	Cust. 60mV	-	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9
49	Cust. 60mV	-	Custom linearization	Custom linearization
50	PT100-JPT	-	custom	custom
99	Input off			

403	dP.S	R/W	Decimal Point for Input Scale	Decimal Point Table	0
Specifies the number of decimal figures used to represent the input signal value: for example, 875.4 (°C) with dP.S = 1					

dP_S	Format
0	XXXX
1	XXX.X
2	XX.XX(*)
3	X.XXX(*)
(*) Not available for TC, RTD Probes	

Scale Limits

401	Lo.S	R/W	Minimum scale limit of main input	Min...Max scale of input selected in tyP	0
Engineering value associated to minimum level of the signal generated by the sensor connected to the input: for example 0 (°C) with type K thermocouple					
402	hi.S	R/W	Maximum scale limit of main input	Min...Max scale of input selected in tyP	1000
Engineering value associated to maximum level of the signal generated by the sensor connected to the input: for example 1300 (°C) with type K thermocouple					

Setting the Offset

519 23	oFS.	R/W	Offset Correction for Main Input	-999...999 scale points	0
Lets you set a value in scale points that is algebraically added to the value measured by the input sensor.					

Read State

0 470	P.U	R	Read of engineering value of process variable (PV)	
85	Err.	R	Self-diagnostic error code of main input	Error Code Table
	For custom linearization (tYP = 28 or 29): - LO is signaled with input values below Lo.S or at minimum calibration value. - HI is signaled with input values above Lo.S or at maximum calibration value.			
349	dP.U	R	Read of engineering value of process variable filtered by FL.d	

Error Code	Description
0	No Error
1	Lo (process variable value is < Lo.S)
2	Hi (process variable value is > di Hi.S)
3	ERR [third wire interrupted for PT100 or input values below minimum limits (ex.: for CT with connection error)]
4	SBR (probe interrupted or input values beyond maximum limits)

Advanced Settings

Input Filters

24	FLt	R/W	Low pass Digital Filter on Input Signal	0.0...20.0 sec	0.1
Sets a low pass digital filter on the main input, running the average value read in the specified time interval. If = 0 exclude the average filter on the sampled values.					
179	FLd	R/W	Digital filter on oscillations of input signal	0 ... 9.9 scale points	0.5
Introduces a hysteresis zone on the input signal value within which the signal is considered unchanged, thereby increasing its apparent stability.					

Linearization of Input Signal

The modular power controller lets you set a custom linearization of the signal acquired by the main input for signals coming from sensors and for signals coming from customer thermocouples.

Linearization is performed with 33 values (S00...S32: 32 segments).

S33, S34, S35 are an additional 3 values to be inserted in case of linearization with custom CT.

Signals from Sensors

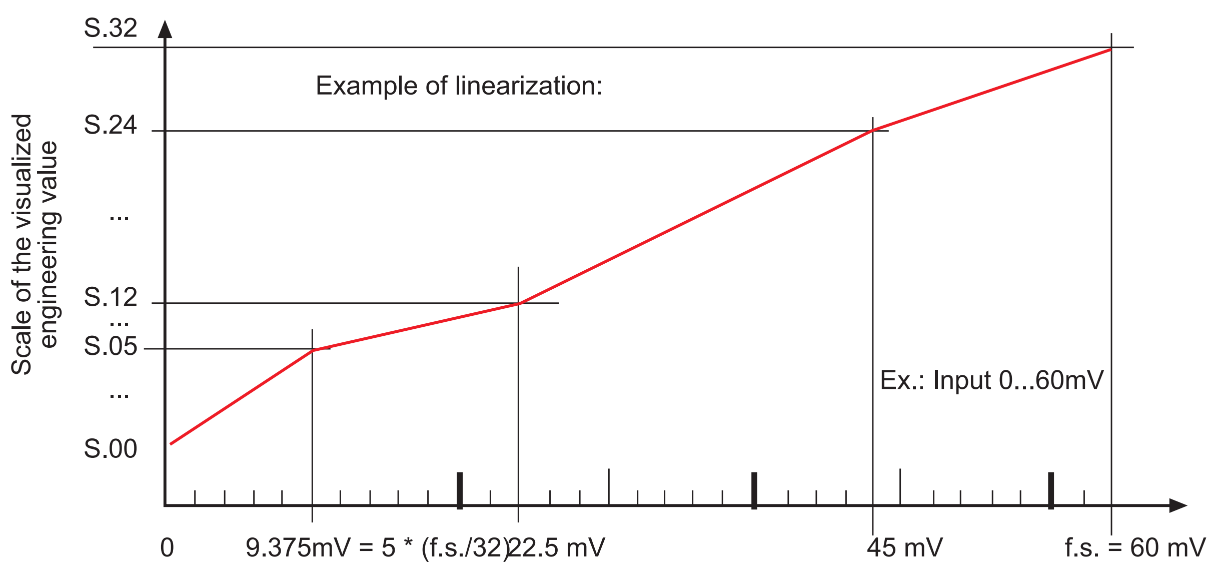
For signals coming from sensors, linearization is done by dibiding the input scale into 32 zones of equal dV amplitude, where:

dV = (full-scale value—start of scale value)/32

Point 0 (origin) corresponds to the engineering value attributed to the minimum value of the input signal. Subsequent points cor-respond to the engineering values attributed to input values equal to:

Input value (k) = Minimum input value + k * dV

Where k is the order number of the linearization point.



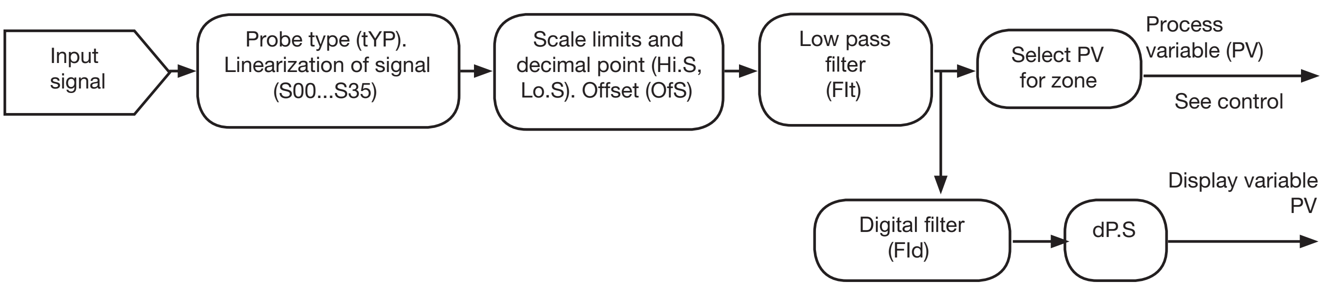
86	S.00	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 0 (min. value of input scale)	(- 1999 ... 9999)
87	S.01	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 1	(- 1999 ... 9999)
	...		Intermediate Values	
118	S.32	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 32 (max. value of input scale)	(- 1999 ... 9999)

Signals Coming from Custom Thermocouples

An alternate linearization is available only for sensors consisting of custom thermocouples, created by defining engineering values at three measurement scale points settable with the following parameters:

293	S.33	R/W	Engineering value attributed to mini-mum value of the input scale	mV start of scale (-19.99...99.99)
294	S.34	R/W	Engineering value attributed to maxi-mum value of the input scale.	mV full scale (-19.99...99.99)
295	S.35	R/W	Engineering value attributed to in-put signal corresponding to 50°C	mV at 50°C (-1.999...9.999)

Functional Diagram



NOTE: The decimal point does not change the contents of the PV, but only permits its correct interpretation. Ex. if dP.S = 1 and PV = 3—, the engineering value in C is 30.0.

Current Value In Load

The RMS current value is read in variable Ld.A of each zone. If zone 1 has a 3-phase load, variable Ld.At contains the average value of the three RMS currents. The Ld.A of the first three zones contain the RMS current value on lines L1, L2, and L3, respectively.

Accuracy is better than 1% in start modes ZC, BF, and HSC.

Accuracy is better than 3% in PA mode with conduction angle > 90*, and better than 10% for lower conduction angles.

The circulating current in the load is acquired with a 0.25 ms sampling time. The minimum current value required for reading is 2A for the 30KW model, 4A for the 60KW the model, and 6A for the 80KW model.

In addition, there are the following parameters for a zone with single-phase load.

I.tA 1 instantaneous ammeter value

I.AF1 filtered ammeter value (see Ft.tA)

I1on current with active control

O.tA1 ammeter input offset correction

Ft.tA ammeter input digital filter

There are also the following parameters if zone 1 has a three-phase load:

I.tA1, I.tA2 and I.tA3 instantaneous ammeter value on line L1, L2, and L3

I.AF1, I.AF2, and I.AF3 filtered ammeter value (See Ft.tA) on line L1, L2, :3

I1on, I2on and I3on current with active control

O.tA1, o.tA2, and o.tA3 ammeter input offset correction on line L1, L2, and L3

Ft.tA ammeter input digital filter

If diagnostics detects a fault condition on the load, the red ER LED will flash in synch with yellow LED O1,O2, O3 or O4 for the zone in question.

The condition POWER FAULT in OR with HB alarm can be assigned to an alarm or identified in the state of a bit in variables STATUS_STRUMENTO, STATUS__STRUMENTO_1, STATUS_STRUMENTO_2, and STATUS_STRUMENTO_3. In STATUS_STRUMENTO_3 you can identify the condition that activated the POWER_FAULT alarm.

POWER_FAULT diagnostics is configurable with parameter hd.2, with which even just a part may be enabled.

SSR SHORT SSR module in short circuit

NO VOLTAGE power failure or interrupted fuse

NO CURRENT due to SSR module open or fuse or load interrupted

For alarm HB (load partially interrupted), refer to the specific section of this manual.

The default value of the maximum limit or ammeter full-scale depends on the model: 20.0A (30KW model), 40.0A (60KW model), or 60.0A (80KW model).

Setting the Offset

220	o.tA1	R/W	Offset correction CT input (phase 1)		-99.9 ...99.9 Scale points		0.0
415	o.tA2	R/W	Offset correction CT input (phase 2)		-99.9 ...99.9 Scale points	With 3-Phase Load	0.0
414	o.tA3	R/W	Offset correction CT input (phase 3)		-99.9 ...99.9 Scale points	With 3-Phase Load	0.0

Read State

227 473-139	i.tA1	R	Instantaneous CT ammeter input value (phase 1)		
490	i.tA2	R	Instantaneous CT ammeter input value (phase 2)		with 3-Phase Load
491	i.tA3	R	Instantaneous CT ammeter input value (phase 3)		with 3-Phase Load0
756	IAF.1	R	Filtered ammeter input value (phase 1)		
494	IAF.2	R	Filtered ammeter input value (phase 2)		with 3-Phase Load
495	IAF.3	R	Filtered ammeter input value (phase 3)		with 3-Phase Load
468	i.1on	R	CT ammeter input value with output activated (phase 1)		
498	i.2on	R	CT ammeter input value with output activated (phase 2)		with 3-Phase Load
499	i.3on	R	CT ammeter input value with output activated (phase 3)		with 3-Phase Load
709	i.tAP	R	Peak Ammeter input during phase soft-start ramp		
716	CoS.F	R	Power factor in hundredths		
753	Ld.A	R	Current on Load		
754	Ld.At	R	Current on 3-Phase Load		

Advanced Settings

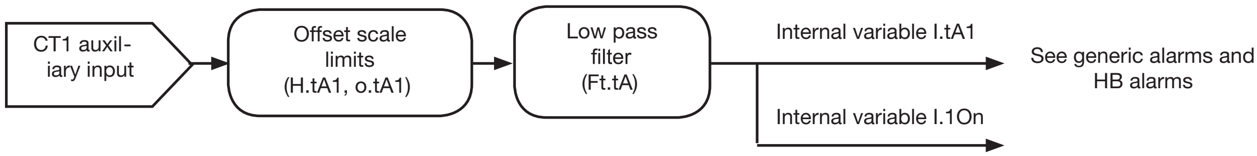
Input Filter

219	Ft.tA	R/W	CT input digital filter (phases 1, 2 and 3)		0.0 ... 20 sec		0.0

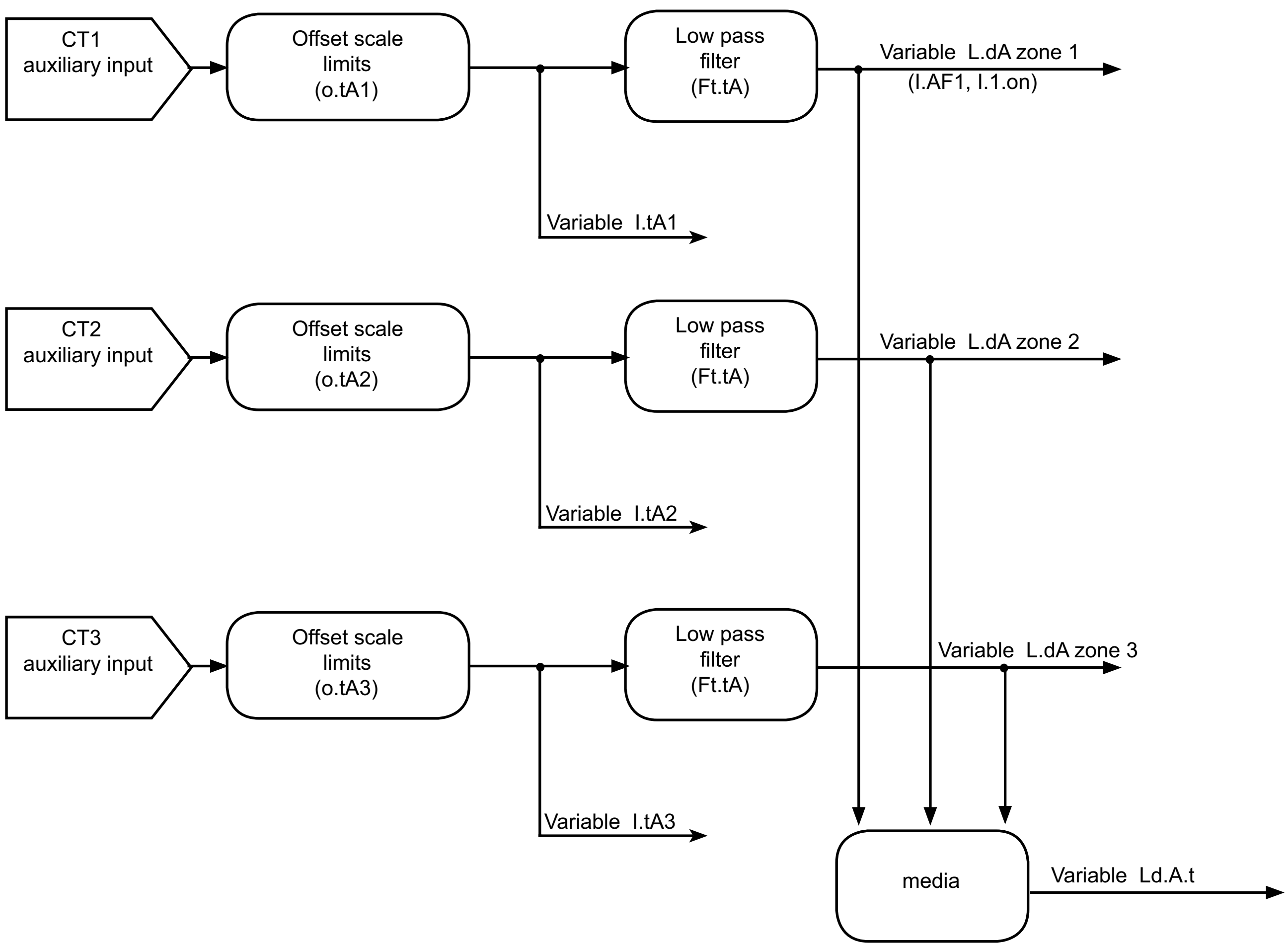
Sets a low pass filter on the CT auxiliary input, running the average of values read in the specified time interval. If = 0 , excludes the average filter on sampled values.

Functional Diagram

Monophase load



Three Phase load



Voltage Value on the Load (Voltmeter)

RMS voltage is read in variable Ld.V of each zone. If zone 1 has the 3-phase load, variable Ld.V.t in the first zone contains the av-erage RMS value of voltages of the three lines L1, L2, and L3. Voltage on the load is acquired with sampling on each cycle, 20ms at 50Hz (16.6ms at 60Hz). Accuracy is better than 1%.

NOTE: For load voltage below 90VAC, the voltage read on the load and possible related alarms have no value.

751	Ld.U	R	Voltage on Load	
752	Ld.Ut	R	Voltage on 3-phase Load	

Line Voltage Value

The line voltage interval for correct opera-tion is 90...530VAC.

There are the following parameters if zone 1 has a single-phase load:

I.tV1 instantaneous voltmeter value of line

I.VF1 filtered voltmeter value

O.tV1 voltmeter input offset correction

Ft.tV voltmeter input digital filter

There are the following parameters if zone 1 has a 3-phase load:

I.tV1, I.tV2 and I.tV3, the instantaneous voltmeter value on line L1, L2, and L3, respectively.

RMS voltage values refer to neutral or to the internally revuilt value if not available or not connected.

I.VF1, I.VF2 and I.VF3 filtered voltmeter value on line L1, L2, and L3

O.tV1, o.tV2 and o.tV3 voltmeter input offset correction on line L1, L2 and L3

In case of open delta connection, the linked RMS voltages are in registers I.V21 voltage between L2 and L1; I.V32 voltage between L3 and L2;I.V13 voltage between L1 and L3.

Each phase has a voltage presence check that shuts off the module in case of incorrect values.

3-phase loads have an imbalance diagnostics, with consequent shut-down of the load and signal via LEDs.

A “voltage status” parameter contains information on the status of line voltage, including mains frequency identified 50/60HZ.

3-phase loads have diagnostics for correct phase connection, lack of a voltage, or imbalance of the three line voltages.

NOTE:

LED status refers to the corresponding parameter, with the following special cases:

- LED RN (green) + LED ER (red) both flashing rapidly: autobaud in progress
- LED ER (red) on: error in one of main inputs (Lo, Hi, Err, Sbr)
- LED ER (red) flashing: temperature alarm (OVER_HEAT or TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_BROKEN) or SHORT-CIRCUIT_CURRENT alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- LED ER (red) + LED Ox (yellow) both flashing: HB alarm or POWER_FAIL in zone x
- All LEDs flashing rapidly: ROTATION123 alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED DI1: jumper configuration not provided for
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED DI2: 30%_UNBALANCED_LINE_WARNING alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED O1: SHORT_CIRCUIT_CURRENT alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED O2: TRIPHASE_MISSING_LINE_ERROR alarm (only in three-phase configuration)

Setting the Offset

411	o.tU1	R/W	Offset correction TV input (phase 1)		-99.9 ...99.9 Scale points		0.0
419	o.tU2	R/W	Offset correction TV input (phase 2)		-99.9 ...99.9 Scale points	With 3-Phase Load	0.0
420	o.tU3	R/W	Offset correction TV input (phase 3)		-99.9 ...99.9 Scale points	With 3-Phase Load	0.0

Read State

232 485	I.tU1	R	Value of voltmeter input (phase 1)		
492	I.tU2	R	Value of voltmeter input (phase 2)		With 3-Phase Load
493	I.tU3	R	Value of voltmeter input (phase 3)		With 3-Phase Load
322	I.UF1	R	Value of voltmeter input (phase 1)		
496	I.UF2	R	Value of voltmeter input (phase 2)		With 3-Phase Load
497	I.UF3	R	Value of voltmeter input (phase 3)		With 3-Phase Load
702		R	Voltage status 5		Voltage Status 5
315	FrEq	R	Voltage frequency in tenths of Hz		
710	I.U21	R	Linked voltage V21		
711	I.U31	R	Linked voltage V32		
712	I.U13	R	Linked voltage V13		

Voltage Status 5

bit	
0	frequency_warning
1	10% unbalanced_line_warning
2	20% unbalanced_line_warning
3	30% unbalanced_line_warning
4	rotation 123_error
5	triphase_missing_line_error
6	60Hz

Advanced Settings

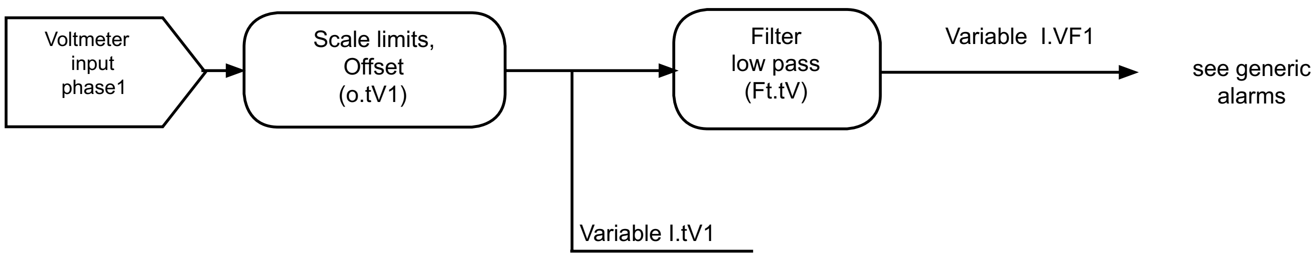
Input Filter

412	Ft.tU	R/W	Digital filter for auxiliary TV input (phase 1, 2 and 3)		0.0 ... 20 sec		0.0

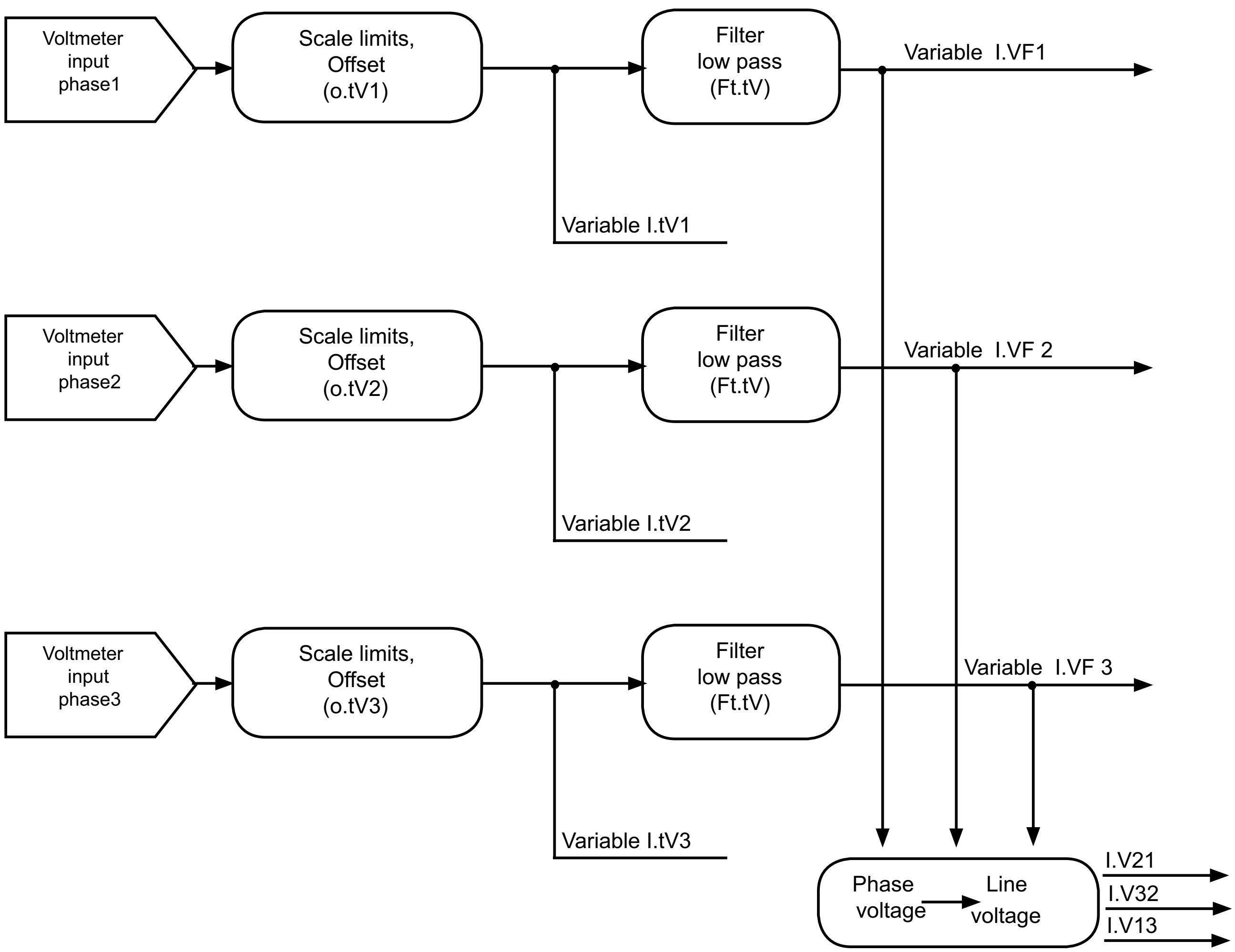
Sets a low pass filter on the auxiliary TV input, running the average of values

Functional Diagram

Single-phase load



3-phase load



Power on the Load

Power on the load in each zone is read in variable Ld.P.

Impedance in each zone is read in variable Ld.I.

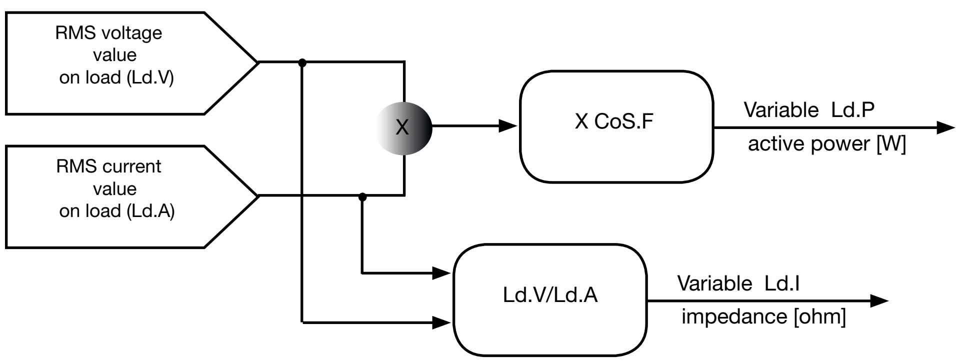
If zone 1 has a 3-phase load, variable Ld.P.t shows power and Ld.I.t shows total impedance.

Note that for loads such as IR lamps, impedance can vary greatly based on the power transferred to the load.

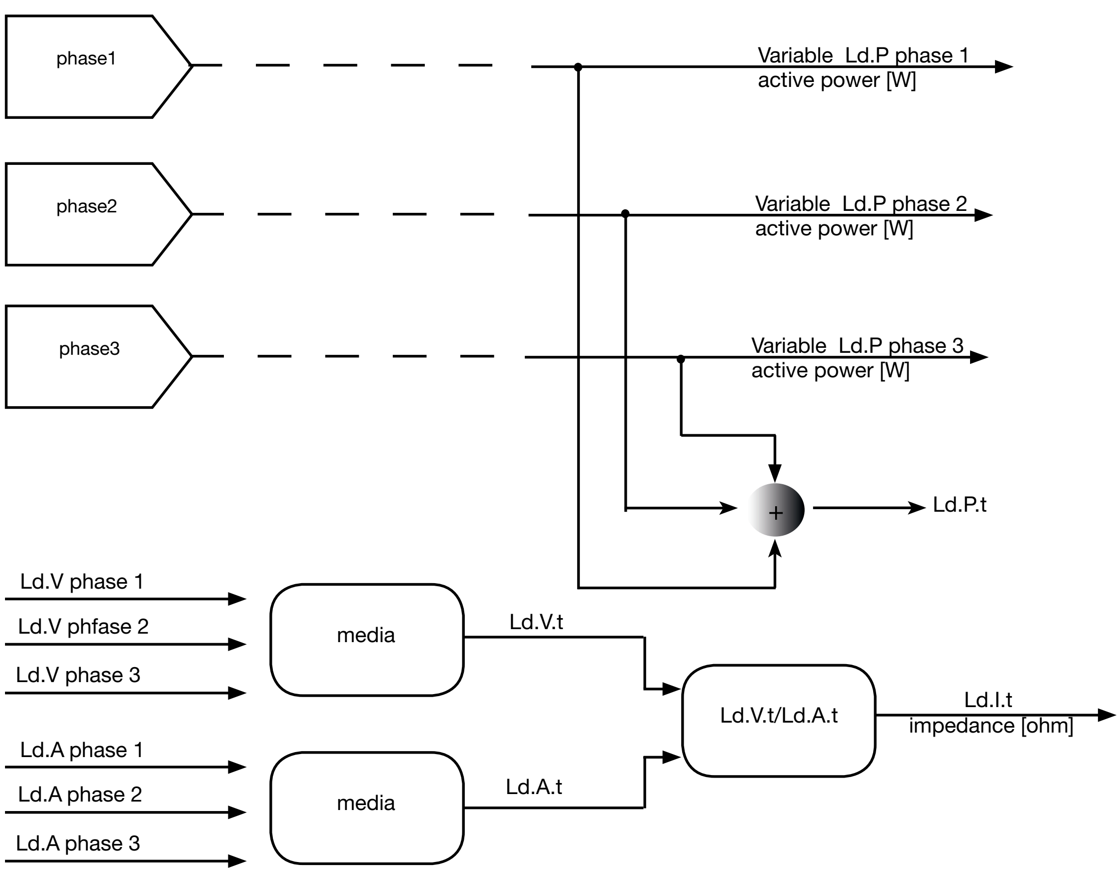
719	Ld.P	R	Power on Load
720	Ld.Pt	R	Power on 3-phase Load
749	Ld. I	R	Load Impedance
750	Ld. It	R	Impedance on 3-phase Load

Functional Diagrams

Single-phase load



3-phase load



Auxiliary Analog Input (LIN/TC)

The C4-IR has 4 inputs defined as auxiliary (IN5 for zone 1, IN6 for zone 2, IN7 for zone 3, IN8 for zone 4) to which TC or linear temperature sensors can be connected. The presence of these inputs is optional and, for model C4-IR-XX4-XX is defined by the order code.

The input value, saved in variable In.2, can be read and used to activate the alarm signals assigned to it.

When an auxiliary input is present, you have to define the following parameters:
- sensor type (AI.2);
- its function (tP.2);
- decimal point position (dP.2);
- scale limits (HS.2 – LS.2);
- offset correction value (oFS.2).

If the sensor is a thermocouple, the minimum and maximum limits can be defined in the specific scale of the sensor used. The range of values settable for alarm setpoints depends on these limits.

There is also a digital filter (Flt.2) that can be used to reduce noise on the input signal.

194	AI.2	R/W	Select type of auxiliary sensor input

NOTE: Calibrate the UCA inputs by means of the C4-OP terminal. The procedure is described in the C4-OP manual.

Auxiliary Inputs Sensors Table				
Type	Type of Probe or Sensor	Without Dec. Point	With Dec. Point	0
0	TC J °C	0/1000	0.0/999.9	
1	TC J °F	32/1832	32.0/999.9	
2	TC K °C	0/1300	0.0/999.9	
3	TC K °F	32/2372	32.0/999.9	
4	TC R °C	0/1750	0.0/999.9	
5	TC R °F	32/3182	32.0/999.9	
6	TC S °C	0/1750	0.0/999.9	
7	TC S °F	32/3182	32.0/999.9	
8	TC T °C	-200/400	-199.9/400.0	
9	TC T °F	/328/752	-199.9/752.0	
34	0...60 mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9	
35	0...60 mV	Custom Linearization	Custom Linearization	
36	12...60 mV	-1999/9999	-199.9/999.9	
37	12...60mV	Custom Linearization	Custom Linearization	
99	Input Off			

181	tP.2	R/W	Definition of auxiliary analog input function

Table of Auxiliary Input Functions				
tP.2	Aux. Input Function	Limits for Setting the LS.2 & HS.2		0
		Min.	Mac	
0	None	-1999	9999	
1	Remote Setpoint	Absolute Lo.S, Deviation –999	Absolute Hi.S Deviation +999	(*)
2	Manual Analog Remote	-100.0%	+100.0%	(*)
3	Reset Analog Power	-100.0%	+100.0%	(**)

(*) See Settings: Control Setpoint (**) See Controls: PID Parameters

677	dP.2	R/W	Decimal point position for the auxiliary input scale	Decimal Point Table		0

Specifies the number of decimal figures used to represent the input signal value: for example, 875.4 (°C) with DP.S=1

dp.2	Format
0	xxxx
1	xxx.x
2	xx.xx(*)
3	x.xxx(*)
(*) Not available for TC probes	

Scale Probes

404	LS.2	R/W	Minimum limit of auxiliary input scale	Min...max input scale selected in AI.2 e tP.2	0
603	hS.2	R/W	Maximum limit of auxiliary input scale	Min...max input scale selected in AI.2 e tP.2	1000

Setting the Offset

605	oFS.2	R/W	Offset for auxiliary input correction	-999...999 Scale Points	0

Read State

602	In.2	R	Value of Auxiliary Input
606	Er.2	R	Error code for self-diagnosis of auxiliary input

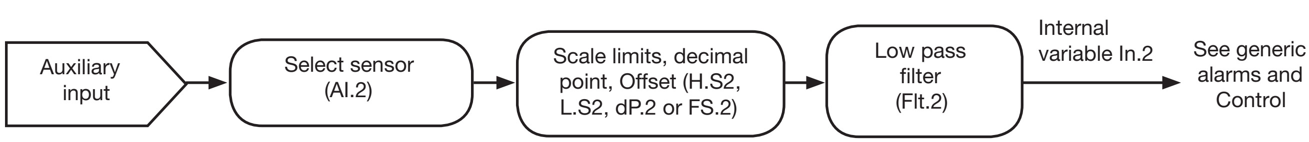
Error Code Table		Description
0		No error
1	LO	Value of process variable is < Lo.S
2	HI	Value of process variable is > Hi.S
3	ERR	Third wire interrupted for PT100 or input values below minimum limits (ex.: for TC with connection error)
4	SBR	Probe interrupted or input values beyond maximum health

Advanced Settings

Input Filter

604	FLt.2	R/W	Digital Filter for auxiliary input	0.0...20.0 sec	0.1

Sets a low pass filter on the auxiliary input, running the average of values read in the specified time internal.
If = 0, excludes the average filter on sampled values



Digital Inputs

There are always two inputs. Each input can perform various functions based on the setting of the following parameters:

140	dIG.	R/W	Digital Input Function
618	dIG.2	R/W	Digital Input 2 Function

	Digital Input Functions Table		0	Activation
0	No functions (input off)			
1	MAN/AUTO controller		0	On leading edge
2	LOC / REM			On leading edge
3	HOLD			On state
4	AL1, ..., AL4 alarms memory reset			On state
5	SP1 / SP2 selection			On leading edge
6	Software on/off			On leading edge
7	None			
8	START / STOP Selftuning			On leading edge (**)
9	START / STOP Autotuning			On leading edge (**)
10	Power_Fault alarms memory reset			On state
11	LBA alarm reset			On state
12	AL1 .. AL4 and Power_Fault alarms reset memory			On state
13	Enable at software ON (*)			
14	Reference calibration of retroaction selected by Hd.6			
15	Calibration threshold alarm HB			
	+ 16 for inverse logic input + 32 to force logic state 0 (OFF) + 48 to force logic state 1 (ON)			

(*) For dIG. only
(**) IN dIG. alternative to serial

Read State

68 Bit	State of Digital Input 1	R	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on
92 Bit	State of Digital Input 2	R	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on

317		R	State of INPUT DIG digital inputs	bit.0 = state dIG bit.1 = state dIG.2

Functions Related to Digital Inputs

- MAN / AUTO controller .... see AUTO/MAN CONTROL
- LOC / REM... see SETTING THE SETPOINT
- HOLD .... see HOLD FUNCTION
- Reset memory latch.................................... see GENERIC ALARMS AL1 .. AL4
- Select SP1 / SP2 .... see SETTINGS - Multiset
- Software OFF / ON .... see SOFTWARE SHUTDOWN
- START / STOP Selftuning .... see SELFTUNING
- START / STOP Autotuning........................... see AUTOTUNING
- Calibration of feedback reference .... see FEEDBACK
  Calibration of HB alarm setpoint .... see HB ALARM

Do not use the Digital Input function within this device as an E-Stop or in a power OFF safety circuit.

When item is activated by “leading edge” care should be taken that the parameter maybe changed via communications, regardless of the status of the digital input state.

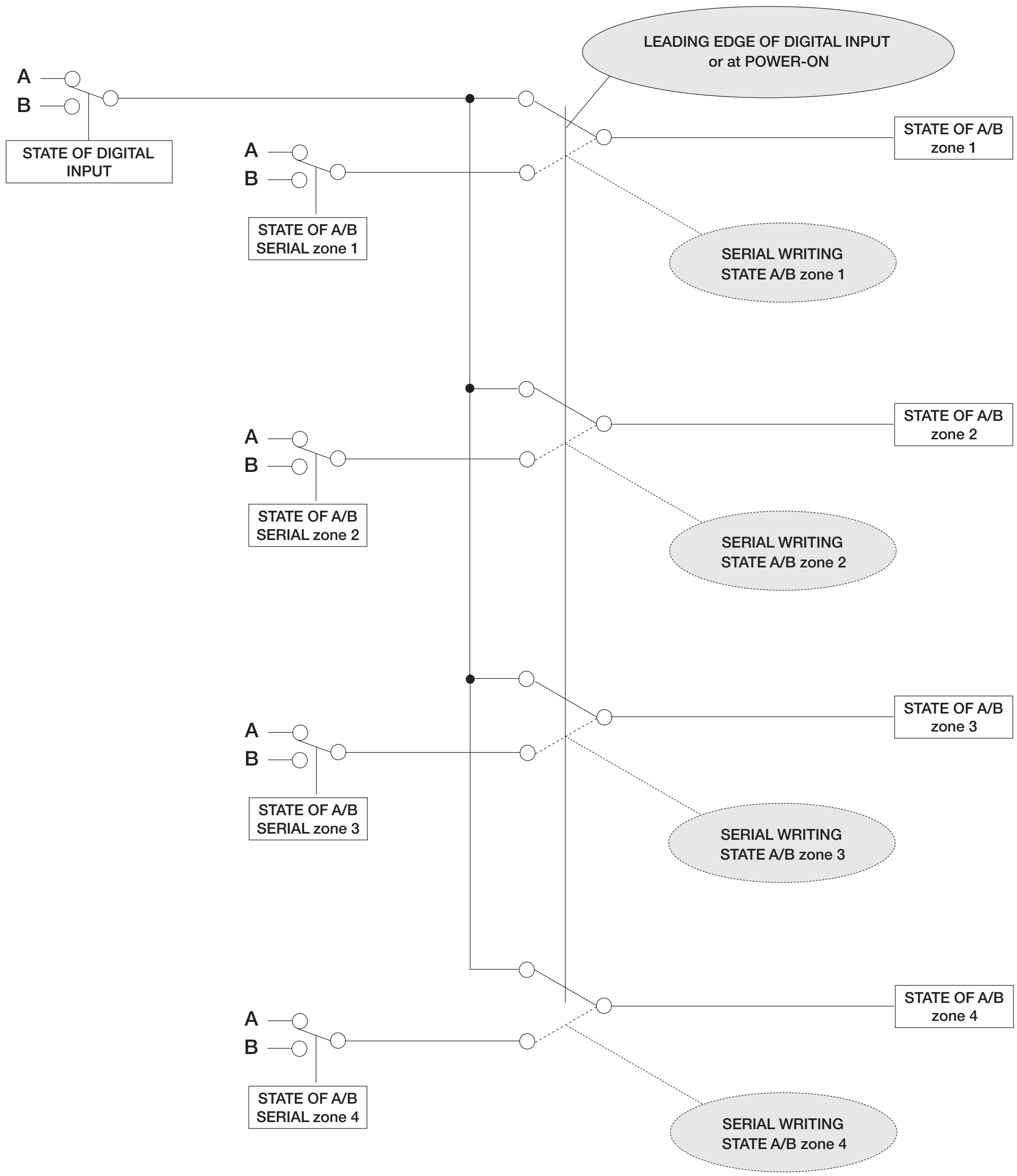
Using a Function Associated with Digital Input and Via Serial

At power-on or on the leading edge of digital input 1 or 2, all zones assume the state set by the digital input. For each zone, this state can be changed by writing via serial.

The setting via serial is saved in eeprom (STATUS_W_EEP, address 698).

State AB	Setting dIG.1 or dIG.2	Address for Writing via Serial	
		Access at 16 Bits	Access at 1Bit
AUTO/MAN controller	1 word 305	bit 4	bit 1
LOC/REM setpoint	2 word 305	bit 6	bit 10
SP1/SP2 setpoint	5 word 305	bit 1	bit 75
ON/OFF software	6 word 305	bit 3	bit 11
STOP/START selftuning	8 word 305	bit 2	bit 3
STOP/START autotuning *	9 word 305	bit 5	bit 29

* continuous or one-shot.

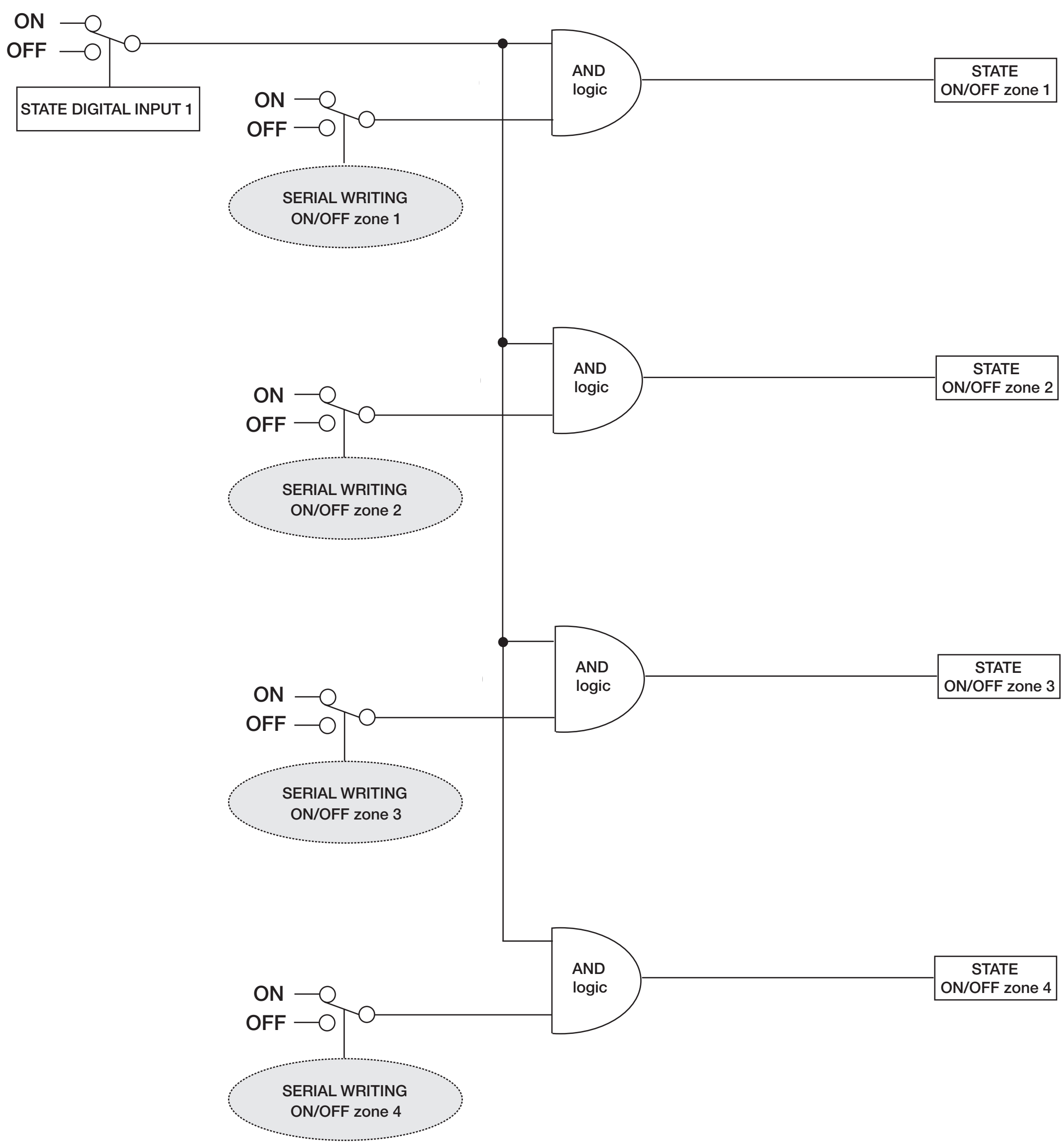


Using a Function of Digital Input 1 to Enable at Software On

Software ON can be configured either by enabling a digital input or by writing via serial. Enabling by digital input 1 1 (diG) is common to all zones, whereas enabling via serial is specific for each individual zone.

The ON/OFF setting via serial is saved in eeprom (STATUS_W_EEP, address 698 bit 3) for resetting of the condition at the next hardware power-on; use parameter P.On.t. to force software always ON or software always OFF at next power-on.

State AB	Setting dIG	Address for Writing via Serial	
		Access at 16 Bits	Access at 1Bit
ON/OFF Software	13	Word 305 bit 3	Bit 11



Alarms

Generic Alarms AL1, AL2, AL3, and AL4

Generic Alarms AL1, AL2, AL3, and AL4

Four generic alarms are always available and can perform various functions. Typically, alarm AL.1 is defined as minimum and AL.2 as maximum.

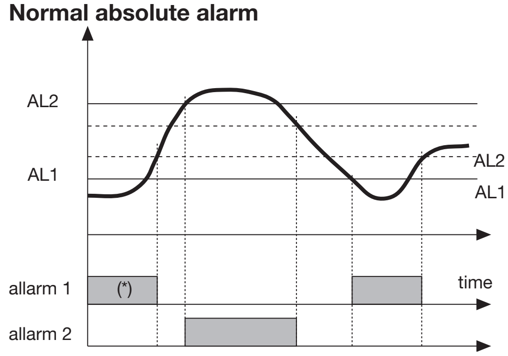
These alarms are set as follows:

- select the reference variable to be used to monitor the value (parameters A1.r, A2.r, A3.r and A4.r): the origin of the variable can be chosen from the process variable PV (generally linked to the main input), the ammeter input, the voltmeter input, the auxiliary analog input, or the ac-tive setpoint.
- set the value of the alarm setpoint (parameters AL.1, AL.2, AL.3 and AL.4).

This value is used for comparison with the reference variable value: it can be absolute or indicate a shift from the variable in case of deviation alarm.

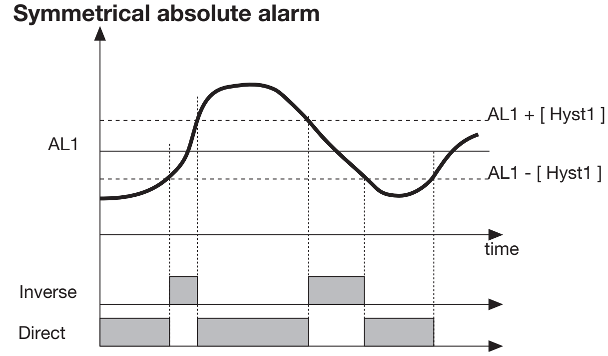
- set the hysteresis value for the alarm (parameters Hy.1, Hy.2, Hy.3 and Hy.4): the hysteresis value defines a band for safe re-entry of the alarm condition: without this band, the alarm would be deactivated as soon as the reference variable re-entered the setpoint limits, with the possibility of generating another alarm signal in the presence of oscillations of the reference signal around the setpoint value.
- select alarm type:
    - absolute/deviation: if the alarm refers to an absolute value or to another variable (for example, to the setpoint).
    - direct/reverse: if the reference variable exceeds the alarm setpoint in the “same direction” as the control action or not. For example, the alarm is direct if the reference variable exceed the upper setpoint value during heating or assumes values below the lower setpoint during cooling. In the same manner, the alarm is reverse if the reference variable assumes values below the lower setpoint during heating or exceeds the setpoint during cooling.
- normal/symmetrical: if band value is subtracted or added, respectively, to/from the upper and lower limit of the alarm setpoints or indicates a higher and lower band compared to the alarm setpoint.
- with/without disabling at switch-on: if you want to check the reference variable value at system switch-on or wait until the variable enters the control window.
- with/without memory: if the alarm signal persists even when the cause has been eliminated or stops when the variable returns to normal values.
- definition of upper and lower limits for setting absolute alarms: if the alarm is used to check that the operator does not set a setpoint value outside a certain band during multiset operation. The above concepts are better explained in the following figures:

Normal absolute alarm



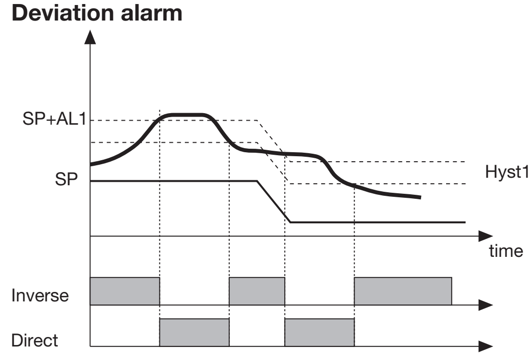
For AL1 reverse absolute alarm (low) with positive Hyst1, AL1 t = 1 (*) = OFF if disabled at switch on
For AL2 direct absolute alarm (high) with negative Hyst2, AL2 t = 0

Symmetrical absolute alarm



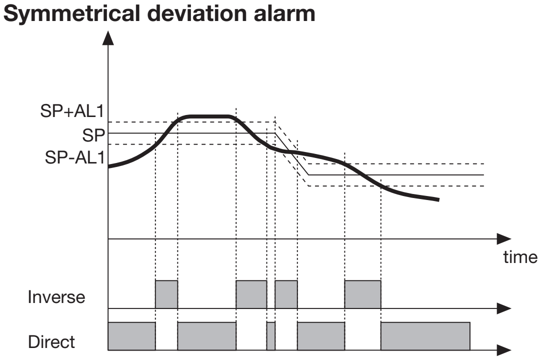
For AL1 = symmetrical inverse absolute alarm with Hyst1, AL1 t = 5
For AL1 = symmetrical direct absolute alarm with Hyst1, AL1 t = 4
Minimum hysteresis = 2 scale points

Deviation alarm



For AL1 = normal inverse deviation alarm with negative Hyst 1, AL1 t = 3
For AL1 = normal direct deviation alarm with negative Hyst 1, AL1 t = 2

Symmetrical deviation alarm



For AL1 = Symmetrical inverse deviation alarm with Hyst 1, AL1 t = 7
For AL1 = Symmetrical direct deviation alarm with Hyst 1, AL1 t = 6

Reference Variables

215	A1.r	R/W	Select Reference Variable Alarm 1	0
216	A2.r	R/W	Select Reference Variable Alarm 2	
217	A3.r	R/W	Select Reference Variable Alarm 3	
218	A4.r	R/W	Select Reference Variable Alarm 4	

Table of Alarm Reference Setpoints			
Type	Variable to be Compared	Reference Setpoint	0
0	PV (process variable)	AL	0
1	in.tA1 AL (In.tA1 OR In.tA2 OR In.tA3 WITH 3-PHASE LOAD)	AL	0
2	In.tV1 AL (In.tV1 OR In.tV2 OR In.tV3 WITH 3-PHASE LOAD)	AL	0
3	SPA (active setpoint)	AL (absolute only)	0
4	PV (process variable)	AL [deviation only and referred to SP1 (with multiset function)	
5	In.2 auxiliary input	AL	

N.B. for codes 1, 2 and 5, the reference to the alarm is in scale points and not to the decimal point (d.P)

Alarm Setpoints

12 475-177	AL.1	R/W	Alarm setpoint 1 (scale points)		500
13 476-178	AL.2	R/W	Alarm setpoint 2 (scale points)		100
14 52-479	AL.3	R/W	Alarm setpoint 3 (scale points)		700
58 480	AL.4	R/W	Alarm setpoint 4 (scale points)		800

Alarm Hysteresis

27 187	HY.1	R/W	Hysterisis for Alarm 1	999 Scale points	0...999 sec. Se +32 in A1.t 0...999 min. Se +64 in A1.t	-1
30 168	HY.2	R/W	Hysterisis for Alarm 2	999 Scale points	0...999 sec. Se +32 in A1.t 0...999 min. Se +64 in A1.t	-1
53 189	HY.3	R/W	Hysterisis for Alarm 3	999 Scale points	0...999 sec. Se +32 in A1.t 0...999 min. Se +64 in A1.t	-1
59	HY.4	R/W	Hysterisis for Alarm 4	999 Scale points	0...999 sec. Se +32 in A1.t 0...999 min. Se +64 in A1.t	-1

Alarm Type

406	A1.t	R/W	Alarm Type 1
407	A2.t	R/W	Alarm Type 2
408 (54)	A3.t	R/W	Alarm Type 3
409	A4.t	R/W	Alarm Type 4

Table of Alarm behavior				
AL.x.t	Direct (High Limit) Inverse (Low Limit)	Absolute Relative to Active Setpoint	Normal Symmetrical (Window)	0
0	direct	absolute	normal	
1	inverse	absolute	normal	0
2	direct	relative	normal	0
3	inverse	relative	normal	0
4	direct	absolute	symmetrical	0
5	inverse	absolute	symmetrical	0
6	direct	relative	symmetrical	0
7	inverse	relative	symmetrical	

- 8 to disable at switch-on until first setpoint + 16 to enable memory latch
- 32 Hys becomes delay time for activation of alarm (0...999 sec.) (excluding absolute symmetrical)
- 64 Hys becomes delay time for activation of alarm (0...999 min.) (excluding absolute symmetrical)
- 136 to disable at switch-on or at change of setpoint until first setpoint
- 256 only for alarms with memory and delay time: the delay time becomes a timed hysteresis (with time stopped in case of SBR condition: when SBR condition disappears the delay time starts counting from zero)

46 bit	AL1 Direct/Inverse	R/W
47 bit	AL1 Absolute/Relative	R/W
48 bit	AL1 Normal/Symmetrical	R/W
49 bit	AL1 Disabled at Switch-On	R/W
50 bit	AL1 with Memory	R/W
54 bit	AL2 Direct/Inverse	R/W
55 bit	AL2 Absolute/Relative	R/W
56 bit	AL2 Normal/Symmetrical	R/W
57 bit	AL2 Disabled at Switch-On	R/W
58 bit	AL2 with Memory	R/W
36 bit	AL3 Direct/Inverse	R/W
37 bit	AL3 Absolute/Relative	R/W
38 bit	AL3 Normal/Symmetrical	R/W
39 bit	AL3 Disabled at Switch-On	R/W
40 bit	AL3 with Memory	R/W
70 bit	AL4 Direct/Inverse	R/W
71 bit	AL4 Absolute/Relative	R/W
72 bit	AL4 Normal/Symmetrical	R/W
73 bit	AL4 Disabled at Switch-On	R/W
74 bit	AL4 with Memory	R/W

Enable Alarms

195	AL.n	R/W	Select Number of Enabled Alarms	3

+ 16 to enable HB alarm
+ 32 to enable LBA alarm

Table of Enabled Alarms

AL.nr	Alarm 1	Alarm 2	Alarm 3	Alarm 4
0	disabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
1	enabled	disabled	disabled	disabled
2	disabled	enabled	disabled	disabled
3	enabled	enabled	disabled	disabled
4	disabled	disabled	enabled	disabled
5	enabled	disabled	enabled	disabled
6	disabled	enabled	enabled	disabled
7	enabled	enabled	enabled	disabled
8	disabled	disabled	disabled	enabled
9	enabled	disabled	disabled	enabled
10	disabled	enabled	disabled	enabled
11	enabled	enabled	disabled	enabled
12	disabled	disabled	enabled	enabled
13	enabled	disabled	enabled	enabled
14	disabled	enabled	enabled	enabled
15	enabled	enabled	enabled	enabled

Reset Memory Latch

140	dIG.	R/W	Digital Input Function	0
618	dIG.2	R/W	Digital Input Function 2	0

Digital Input Functions Table

0	No function (input off)
1	MAN /AUTO controller
2	LOC / REM
3	HOLD
4	AL1, ..., AL4 latch alarm reset
5	SP1 / SP2 selection
6	Software on/off
7	None
8	START / STOP Selftuning
9	START / STOP Autotuning
10	Power_Fault latch alarm reset
11	LBA alarm reset
12	AL1 .. AL4 and Power_Fault latch alarm reset
13	Enable at software ON (*)
14	Reference calibration of retoraction selected by Hd.6
15	Calibration Threshold alarm HB
	+ 16 for inverse logic input + 32 to force logic state 0 (OFF) + 48 to force logic state 1 (ON)

79 bit	Reset Memory Latch	R/W	OFF = - ON = Reset Alarm Latch

Read State

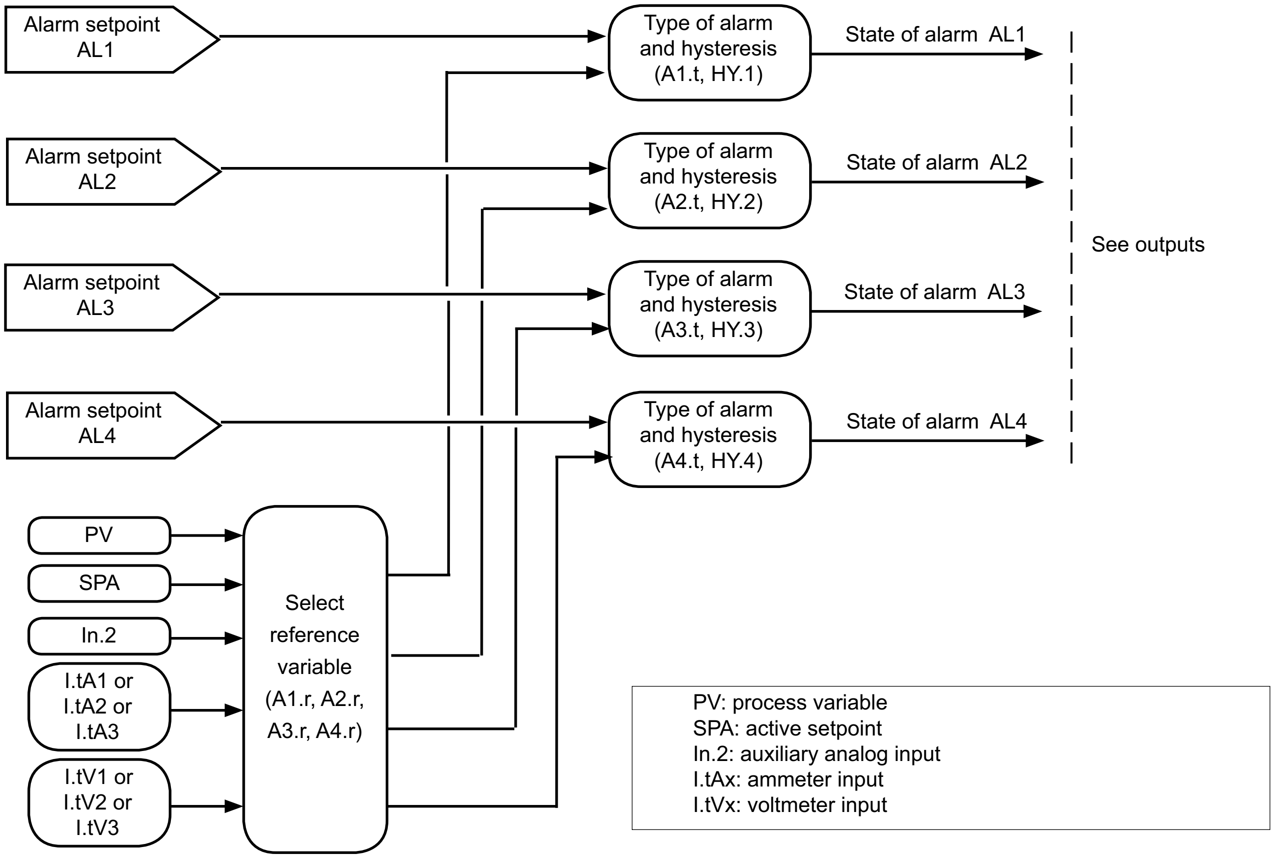
4 bit	State of Alarm 1	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on
5 bit	State of Alarm 2	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on
62 bit	State of Alarm 3	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on
69 bit	State of Alarm 4	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on

318		R	State of Alarms ALSTATE IRQ	0 ...255

States of Alarms Table

bit	
0	State AL.1
1	State AL.2
2	State AL.3
3	State AL.4
4	State AL.HB (if 3-phase or phase 1/2/3) or Power Fault
5	State AL.HB PHASE 1 (if 3-phase)
6	State AL.HB FASE 2 (if 3-phase)
7	State AL.HB FASE 3 (if 3-phase)

Functional Diagram



LBA Alarm (Loop Break Alarm)

LBA is an alarm type that monitors the overall control loop status of the Process Value, the status of the outputs, and compares them for monitoring the system.

LBA alarm will identify incorrect functioning of the control loop due to a possible short relay, open relay, heater element failure, shorted probe, or incorrectly positioned probe, or reversed probe.

It is best suited for startups of equipment from cold where situation when possible components have failed or may have been moved. LBA can be used in heating or cooling applications.

Do not use LBA as a replacement for safety or over temperature protection.

With the alarm enabled (parameter AL.n), the instrument checks that in condition of maximum power delivered for a settable time (Lb.t) greater than zero, the value of the process variable increases in heating or decreases in cooling: if this does not happen, the LBA alarm trips. In these conditions, power is limited to value (Lb.P).

The alarm condition resets if the temperature increases in heating or decreases in cooling.

Enable Alarm

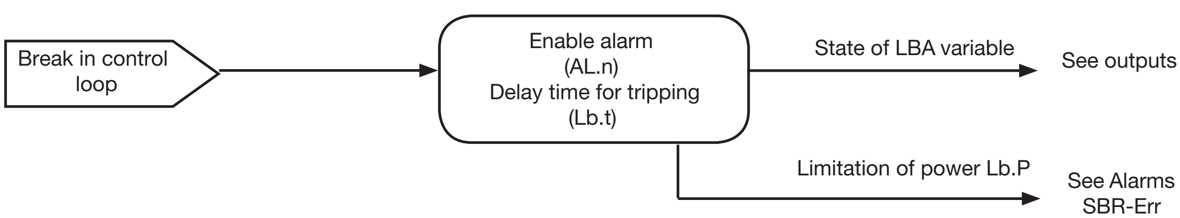
195	AL.n	R/W	Select number of enabled alarms		See Table of Enabled Alarms		3
44	Lb.t	R/W	Delay time for tripping LBA Alarm		0.0 ... 500.0 min	If Lb.t = 0, the LBA alarm is disabled	30.0
119	Lb.P	R/W	Limitation of power delivered in presence of LBA alarm		-100.0 ..100.0%		25.0

81 bit	Reset LBA Alarm	R/W	OFF = - ON = LBA Alarm Reset

Read State

8 bit	State of LBA Alarm	R	OFF = LBA Alarm Off ON = LBA Alarm On

Functional Diagram



HB Alarm (Heater Break Alarm)

This type of alarm identifies load break or interruption by reading the current delivered by means of a current transformer.

HB Alarm is monitoring on three fault situations.

- Actual current level is lower than the alarm setting. This usually indicates that a partial failure or complete failure of the heating element.
- Actual current level is higher than rated or expected load. This may indicate partial short circuits of the heating element.
- Current is present at the heating element when the output to the heating element is off, indicating possibility of shorted relay contacts, or short power to the heating element.

In a standard configuration, output OUT1 is associated to heating control in zone 1, obtained by modulating electrical power with the ON/OFF control based on the set cycle time.

A current reading is performed during the ON phase identifies an anomalous shift from the rated value due to a load break (first two fault situations described above), while the current read performed during the OFF phase identifies a break in the control re-lay, with consequent output always active (third fault situation).

The alarm is enabled by means of parameter AL.n; select the type of function you want by means of parameter Hb.F:

Hb.F=0: alarm activates if the current load value is below the setpoint value set in A.Hbx while the associated control out-put is ON.

Hb.F=1: alarm activates if the current load value is above the setpoint value set in A.Hbx while the associated control out-put is OFF.

Hb.F=2: alarm activates by combining functions 0 and 1, considering the setpoint of function 1 as 12% of the ammeter full scale defined in H.tAx.

Hb.F=3 or Hb.F=7 (continuous alarm): alarm activates due to a load current value below the setpoint value set in A.Hbx; this alarm does not refer to the cycle time and is disabled if the heating (cooling) output value is below 3%.

Setting A.Hbx = 0 disables both types of HB alarm by forcing deactivation of the alarm state.

Alarm resets automatically if its cause is eliminated.

An additional configuration parameter for each zone, related to the HB alarm is:

Hb.t = delay time for activation of HB alarm, understood as the sum of times which the alarm is considered active.

For example, with:

- Hb.F = 0 (alarm active with current below setpoint value),
- Hb.t = 60 sec & cycle time of control output = 10 sec,
- power delivered at 60%,

the alarm will activate after 100 sec (output ON for 6 sec each cycle);

if power is delivered at 100%, the alarm will activate after 60 sec.

If the alarm deactivates during this interval, the time sum is reset.

The delay time set in Hb.t must exceed the cycle time of the associated output.

If zone 1 has a 3-phase load, you can set three different setpoints for the HB alarm:
A.Hb1= alarm setpoint for line L1
A.Hb2= alarm setpoint for line L2
A.Hb3= alarm setpoint for line L3

For loads such as IR lamps, with high temperature coefficient, the HB alarm is disabled when delivered power is below 20% (ZC, BF, HSC modality) or 5% (PA modality).

Function: Hb Alarm Setpoint Self-Learning

This function permits self-learning of the alarm setpoint.

To use this function, you first have to set parameter Hb.P, which defines the percentage of current compared to rated load below which the alarm trips.

The function can be activated via control from serial line or digital input (see parameter dIG or dIG.2)

When the Teach-in function is activated in modes ZC, BF and HSC, the RMS current value in conduction ON multiplied by parameter Hb.P determines the HB alarm setpoint.

When the Teach-in function is activated in mode PA, the existing RMS current value is shown at 100% of power, which, multiplied by parameter Hb.P, determines the HB alarm setpoint.

For IR lamps (see parameter Hd.5 option +128), the function activates automatic reading of the power/current curve useful for determining the HB alarm setpoint.

Automatic reading of the power/current curve takes place with the following sequence:

- softstart at maximum power (default 100%), 5 sec. delay
- reduction of power to 50%,30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, between each value 5 sec. delay
- return to normal operation.

The maximum value of conduction in this phase can be restricted through the PS.Hi. If required, must be enabled

only with Hd. 6 = 0 (only after calibration, you can set the desired value Hd. 6)

Enable Alarm

195	AL.n	R/W	Select number of enabled alarms	See Table of Enabled Alarms	3
57	Hb.F	R/W	HB Alarm Functions	Table of HB Alarm Functions	0

Default:
SINGLE-PHASE LOAD: each A.HbX refers to its respective phase.
2-PHASE LOAD: single reference setpoint A.Hb1 and OR between phases 1, 2 and phases 3, 4.
3-PHASE LOAD: single reference setpoint A.Hb1 and OR among phases 1, 2 and 3.

+ 8 HB reverse alarm
+ 16 relates to single setpoints and singled phases WITH 3-PHASE LOAD

Val.	Description of functions
0	Relay, logic output: alarm active at a load current value below set point for control output ON time.
1	Relay, logic output: alarm active at a load current value above set point for control output OFF time.
2	Alarm active if one of functions 0 and 1 is active (OR logic between functions 0 and 1) (*)
3	Continuous heating alarm
7	Continuous cooling alarm

(*) minimum setpoint is set at 12% of ammeter full scale

56	Hb.t	R/W	Delay time for activation of HB Alarm	0 ... 999 sec	The value must exceed the cycle time of the output to which the HB alarm is associated.	30
464		R/W	STATUS 11_W	Table settings STATUS 11_W (*)		0

Bit	
5	Feedback calibration
6	HB Alarm calibration

(*) To safeguard the other bit, writing should be done starting from the reading going to change only the bit interested.

Alarm Setpoints

55	A.Hb1	R/W	HB alarm setpoint (scale points ammeter input - Phase 1)			10.0
502	A.Hb2	R/W	HB alarm setpoint (scale points ammeter input - Phase 2)	With 3-phase load		10.0
503	A.Hb3	R/W	HB alarm setpoint (scale points ammeter input - Phase 3)	With 3-phase load		10.0

NB: In case of 3-phase load, you can set a different value for parameter A.Hb1, A.Hb2, A.Hb3 for each zone (ex.: to control an unbalanced 3-phase load).

737	Hb.P	R/W	Percentage HB alarm setpoint of current read in HB calibration	0.0 ... 100.0%		80
112 bit	Calibration HB alarm setpoint for zone	R				
742	Hb.tA	R	CT Read in HB Calibration			0.0
743	Hb.Pw	R	Ou.P Power in HB Calibration			0.0
758	Ir.00	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 100% conduction			0.0
759	Ir.01	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 50% conduction			0.0
760	Ir.02	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 30% conduction			0.0
761	Ir.03	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 20% conduction			0.0
767	Ir.04	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp (only for PA modality): current at 15% conduction			0.0
768	Ir.05	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp (only for PA modality): current at 10% conduction			0.0
769	Ir.06	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp (only for PA modality): current at 5% conduction			0.0

Read State

744	Hb.tr	R	HB alarm setpoint as function or power load
26 Bit	HB ALARM STATE OR POWER_FAULT	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on
76 Bit	State of HB alarm phase 1	R	
77 Bit	State of HB alarm phase 2	R	with 3-phase load
78 Bit	State of HB alarm phase 3	R	with 3-phase load
504		R	HB alarm states ALSTATE_HB (for 3-phase loads)
512		R	States of alarm ALSTATE
318		R	States of alarm ALSTATE IRQ

Table of HB Alarm States

Bit	
0	HB TA2 time ON
1	HB TA2 time OFF
2	HB alarm TA2
3	HB TA3 time ON
4	HB TA3 time OFF
5	HB alarm TA3

Table of alarm states ALSTATE

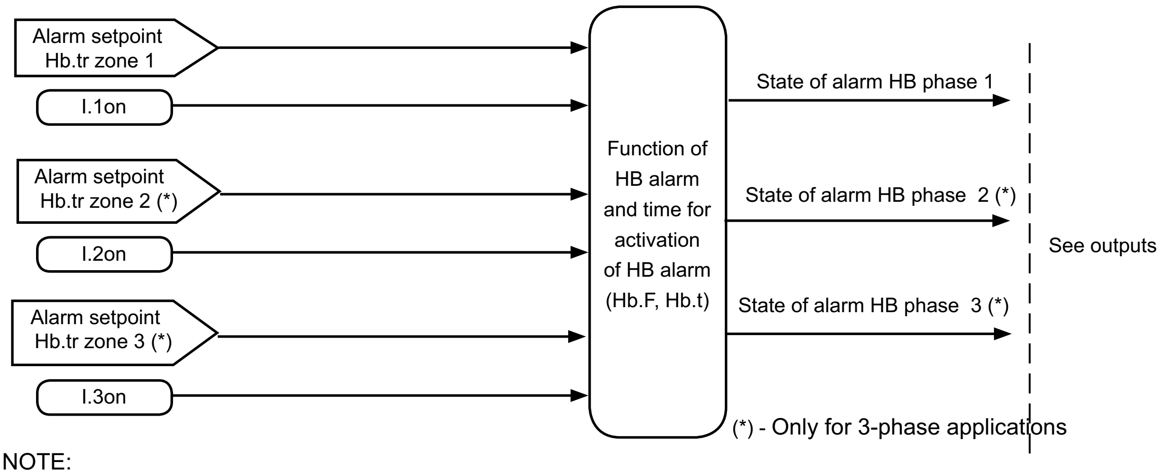
Bit	
4	HB alarm time ON
5	HB alarm time OFF
6	HB alarm

States of Alarm Table

Bit	
0	State AL.1
1	State AL.2
2	State AL.3
3	State AL.4
4	State AL.HB (if 3-phase or phase 1/2/3) or Power Fault
5	State AL.HB PHASE 1 (if 3-phase)
6	State AL.HB PHASE 2 (if 3-phase)
7	State AL.HB PHASE 3 (if 3-phase)

Functional Diagram

HB Alarm

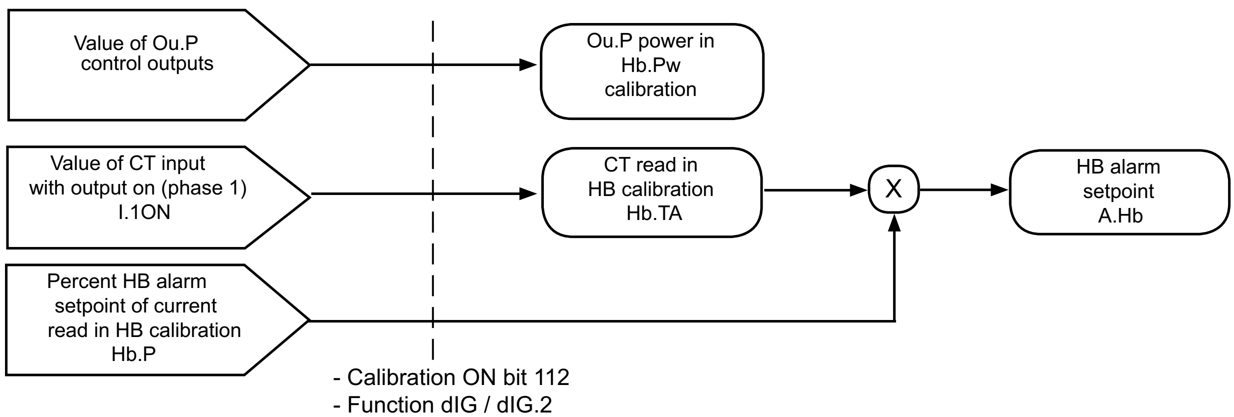


NOTE:
the value of setpoint Hb.tr for the HB alarm is calculated in two different ways, depending on the selected function mode:

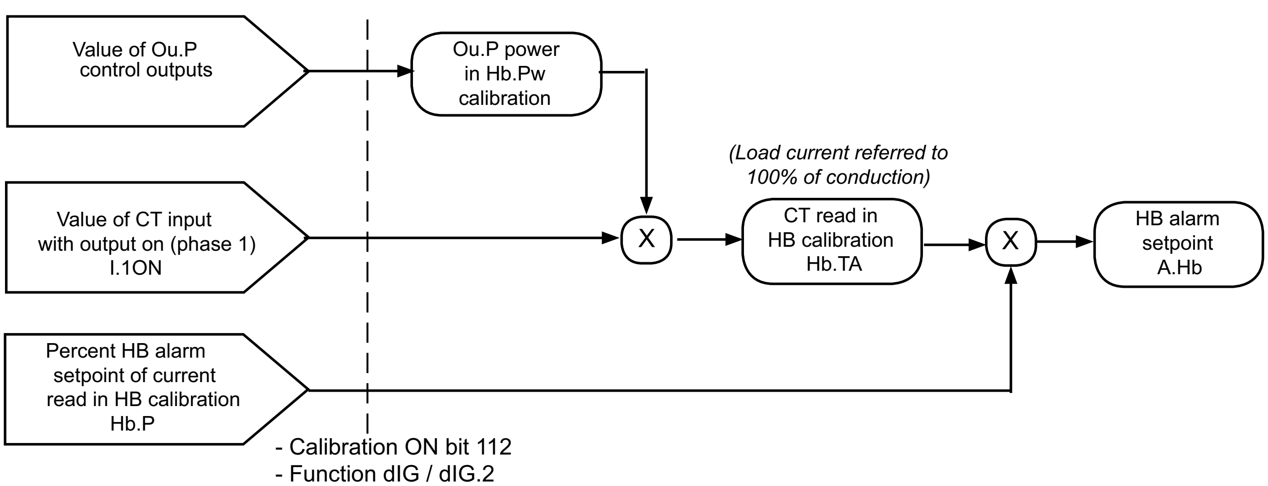
if ZC, BF, HSC mode: .... Hb.tr = A.Hb

if PA mode .... Hb.tr = A.Hb * $\sqrt{(Ou.P)}$

HB Calibration in modes ZC - BF - HSC



HB Calibration in mode PA



Alarm SBR—ERR (Probe in short or connection error)

This alarm is always ON and cannot be deactivated. It controls correct functioning of the probe connected to the main input.

In case of broken probe:

- the state of alarms AL1, AL2, AL3, and AL4 is set based on the value of parameter rEL;
- control power control is set to the value of parameter FAP.

Identification of the type of break detected on the main input is contained in Err.

Enable Alarm

229	rEL	R/W	Fault action (definition of state in case of broken probe) Sbr, Err Only for main input		Table of Probed Alarm Settings					0
						Alarm 1	Alarm 2	Alarm 3	Alarm 4	
					0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	
					1	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	
					2	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	
					3	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	
					4	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	
					5	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	
					6	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	
					7	ON	ON	ON	OFF	
					8	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	
					9	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	
					10	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	
					11	ON	ON	OFF	ON	
					12	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	
					13	ON	OFF	ON	ON	
					14	OFF	ON	ON	ON	
					15	ON	ON	ON	ON	

228	FA.P	R/W	Fault Action Power (supplied in conditions of broken probe)		-100.0 ..100.0 %	see: SPECIALIZED CONTROL FUNCTIONS	30.0

Read State

85	Err	R	Error code in self-diagnostics of main input		See: Table of error codes
9 Bit	STATE OF INPUT IN SBR	R	OFF = - ON = Input in SBR		

Power Fault Alarms (SSR Short, No_Voltage, SSR_Open and No_Current)

C4 With 4 Current Transformers

660	hd.2	R/W	Enable POWER_FAULT alarms 32 Alarms with memory NOTE: The NO_CURRENT alarm setpoint is fixed at 1A	Table of Power Fault Alarms (see below)	0

Table of Power Fault Alarms

Hd.2	SSR Short	NO_VOLTAGE	SSR Open	NO_CURRENT
0				
1	X			
2		X		
3	X	X		
4			X	
5	X		X	
6		X	X	
7	X	X	X	
8				X
9	X			X
10		X		X
11	X	X		X
12			X	X
13	X		X	X
14		X	X	X
15	X	X	X	X

661	dG.t	R/W	Refresh rate SSR Short The alarm activates after 3 faults.	1...999 sec	10
662	dG.F	R/W	Time filter for NO_VOLTAGE, SSR_OPEN and NO_CURRENT alarms. Note: set a value not inferior to cycle time.	1...999 sec	10
105 bit	Reset SSR_SHORT/NO_VOLT-AGE/NO_CURRENT ALARMS	R/W	OFF = - ON = RESET MEMORY		

Read State

96 Bit	State of alarm SSR_SHORT phase 1	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	
97 Bit	State of alarm SSR_SHORT phase 2	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	With 3-phase load
98 Bit	State of alarm SSR_SHORT phase 3	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	With 3-phase load
99 Bit	State of alarm NO_VOLTAGE phase 1	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	
100 Bit	State of alarm NO_VOLTAGE phase 2	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	With 3-phase load
101 Bit	State of alarm NO_VOLTAGE phase 3	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	With 3-phase load
102 Bit	State of alarm NO_CURRENT phase 1	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	
103 Bit	State of alarm NO_CURRENT phase 2	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	With 3-phase load
104 Bit	State of alarm NO_CURRENT phase 3	R	OFF = Alarm disabled ON = Alarm active	With 3-phase load

Overheat Alarm

The C4-IR has an internal heat sink that is temperature monitored and can disable the outputs when an overheat condition is met. The overheat alarm is not programmable but is a read only parameter within communications parameters. The Overheat Alarm is for the protection of the power control hardware in the C4-IR.

There are two type of methods that the overheat temperature is monitored. In each case the outputs 1, 2, 3, 4 will be disabled.

* Temperature exceeds 85°C.
  The C4-IR will reset this alarm once the heat sink temperature falls below 75°C.
* Temperature rise of 7C in 12 seconds.

655		R	INPTC: SSR Temperature	C
675		R	INPTC_DER: Derivative of the SSR temperature	C/12 sec

!NOTE! The usual reason for an overheat condition is blocked air vents or by a blocked cooling fan.

Outputs

The modular power controller has high flexibility in the assignment of functions to the physical outputs. As a result, the instrument can be used in sophisticated applications.

A function is assigned to each physical output in two steps: first assign the function to one of internal reference signals rL.1 .. rL.6, and then attribute the reference signal to parameters out.1 .. out.10 (corresponding to physical outputs OUT1 .. OUT10).

In standard configuration, physical outputs Out1, Out2, Out3, Out4 perform the heating control function (Heat) for zone 1, zone 2, zone 3 and zone 4, respectively; value 0 (function HEAT) is assigned to reference signals rL.1 in each zone, and the following values to the output parameters: out.1=1 (output rL.1 zone 1), out.2=2 (output rL.1 zone 2), out.3=3 (output rL.1 zone 3) and out.4=4 (output rL.1 zone 4).

Physical outputs Out5, Out6, Out7, Out8 are optional, and the type (relay, logic, continuous or triac) is defined by the order code. In standard configuration, these outputs perform the cooling control function (Cool) for zone 1, zone 2, zone 3 and zone 4, respectively. In this configuration, value 1 (function COOL) is assigned to reference signals rL.2 in each zone, and the following values to the output parameters: out.5=5 (output rL.2 zone 1), out.6=6 (output rL.2 zone 2), out.7=7 (output rL.2 zone 3) and out.8=8 (output rL.2 zone 4).

Relay outputs Out9 and Out10 are always present, programmable by means of parameters out.9 and out.10, to which available alarm signal functions are assigned by means of the four reference signals rL.3, rL.4, rL.5, rL.6 in each zone.

Standard configuration has the following assignments:

- reference signals: rL.3=2 (function AL1), rL.4=3 (function AL2), rL.5=4 (function AL3) and rL.6=5 (function AL.HB or POWER_FAULT with HB alarm).

- output parameters: out.9 =17 and out.10 =18.

In this way, the state of output physical Out9 is given by the logic OR of AL1, AL3 in each zone, and the state of output Out10 is given by the logic AND of AL2, AL.HB in each zone.

Each output can always be disabled by setting parameter out.x = 0.

The state of outputs Out1,...,Out10 can be acquired by serial communication by means of bit variables.

The following additional configuration parameters are related to the outputs:

Ct.1 = cycle time for output rL.1 for heating control (Heat)

Ct.2 = cycle time for output rL.2 for cooling control (Cool)

rEL = alarm states AL1, AL2, AL3, AL4 in case of broken probe, Err, Sbr

Allocation of Reference Signals

160	rL.1	R/W	Allocation of reference signal	0
163	rL.2	R/W	Allocation of reference signal	1

Table of Reference Signals

Value	Function
0	HEAT (heating control output) / in case of continuous output 0...20mA / 0...10V
1	COOL (cooling control output) / in case of continuous output 0...20mA / 0...10V
2	AL1 - alarm 1
3	AL2 - alarm 2
4	AL3 - alarm 3
5	AL.HB or POWER_FAULT with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)
6	LBA - LBA alarm
7	IN1 – repetition of logic input DIG1
8	AL4 - alarm 4
9	AL1 or AL2
10	AL1 or AL2 or AL3
11	AL1 or AL2 or AL3 or AL4
12	AL1 and AL2
13	AL1 and AL2 and AL3
14	AL1 and AL2 and AL3 and AL4
15	AL1 or AL.HB or POWER_FAULT with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)
16	AL1 or AL2 or (AL.HB or POWER_FAULT) with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)
17	AL1 and (AL.HB or POWER_FAULT) with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)
18	AL1 and AL2 and (AL.HB or POWER_FAULT) with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)
19	AL.HB - HB alarm (TA2)
20	AL.HB - HB alarm (TA3)
21	Setpoint power alarm
22	AL.HB - HB alarm (TA1)
23	POWER_FAULT
24	IN2 - repetition of logic input DIG2
64	HEAT (heating control output) with fast cycle time 0.1 ... 20.0sec. / in case of continuous output 4...20mA / 2...10V
65	COOL (cooling control output) with fast cycle time 0.1 ... 20.0sec. / in case of continuous output 4...20mA / 2...10V

NOTE: Parameters rL.1, ..., rL.6 for each zone can be considered as internal states.

Ex.: To assign alarm AL1 to physical output OUT5, assign rL.1-Zone1=2 (AL1-alarm 1) and than assign parameter out.5=1 (rL.1-Zone1)

+ 32 for logic level denied in output
+ 128 to force output to zero
NOTE: continuous COOL OUTPUTS can be assigned codes 0, 1, 64 and 65 only, with cycle time fixed at 100 ms

166	rL.3	R/W	Allocation of reference signal
170	rL.4	R/W	Allocation of reference signal
171	rL.5	R/W	Allocation of reference signal
172	rL.6	R/W	Allocation of reference signal

Value	Function	
2	AL1 - alarm 1	2
3	AL2 - alarm 2	
4	AL3 - alarm 3	
5	AL.HB or POWER_FAULT w/ HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)	35
6	LBA - LBA alarm	
7	IN1 - repetition of logic input DIG1	
8	AL4 - alarm 4	4
9	AL1 or AL2	
10	AL1 or AL2 or AL3	
11	AL1or AL2 or AL3 or AL4	
12	AL1 and AL2	160
13	AL1 and AL2 and AL3	
14	AL1 and AL2 and AL3 and AL4	
15	AL1 or AL.HB or POWER_FAULT with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)	
16	AL1 or AL2 or (AL.HB or POWER_FAULT) with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)	
17	AL1 and (AL.HB or POWER_FAULT) with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)	
18	AL1 and AL2 and (AL.HB or POWER_FAULT) with HB alarm (TA1 OR TA2 OR TA3)	
19	AL.HB - HB alarm (TA2)	
20	AL.HB - HB alarm (TA3)	
21	Setpoint power alarm	
22	AL.HB - HB alarm (TA1)	
23	POWER_FAULT	
24	IN2 - repetition of logic input DIG2	

+ 32 for logic level denied in output
+ 128 to force output to zero
NOTE: continuous COOL OUTPUTS can be assigned codes 0, 1, 64 and 65 only, with cycle time fixed at 100 ms

152 9	Ct.1	R/W	OUT 1 (HEAT) cycle time	1 ...200 sec (0.1 ...20.0 sec)	Set 0 for GTT function See POWER CONTROL	0	DIP5 = OFF (resistive load)
						4	DIP5 = OFF (resistive load)
159	Ct.2	R/W	OUT 2 (COOL) cycle time	1 ...200 sec (0.1 ...20.0 sec)		20	

Read State

308 319		R	State of outputs rL.x MASKOUT	0 ... 63	Table of output states

Bit	
0	State rL.1
1	State rL.2
2	State rL.3
3	State rL.4
4	State rL.5
5	State rL.6

12 Bit	STATE rL.1	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
13 Bit	STATE rL.2	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
14 Bit	STATE rL.3	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
15 Bit	STATE rL.4	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
16 Bit	STATE rL.5	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
17 Bit	STATE rL.6	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on

Allocation of Physical Outputs

607	out. 1	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 1
608	out. 2	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 2
609	out. 3	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 3
610	out. 4	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 4
611	out. 5	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 5
612	out. 6	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 6
613	out. 7	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 7
614	out. 8	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 8
615	out. 9	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 9
616	out. 10	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 10

Table of output allocations		1
0	Output disabled	
1	Output rL.1 zone 1	2
2	Output rL.1 zone 2	
3	Output rL.1 zone 3	3
4	Output rL.1 zone 4	
5	Output rL.2 zone 1	
6	Output rL.2 zone 2	4
7	Output rL.2 zone 3	
8	Output rL.2 zone 4	
9	Output rL.3 OR rL.5 zone 1	5
10	Output rL.3 OR rL.5 zone 2	
11	Output rL.3 OR rL.5 zone 3	
12	Output rL.3 OR rL.5 zone 4	6
13	Output rL.4 AND rL.6 zone 1	
14	Output rL.4 AND rL.6 zone 2	
15	Output rL.4 AND rL.6 zone 3	7
16	Output rL.4 AND rL.6 zone 4	
17	Output (rL.3 OR rL.5) zone 1...zone 4	8
18	Output (rL.4 AND rL.6) zone 1...zone 4	
+32 to reverse output status only for Logic and Relay output		
NOTE: In 3-phase configuration, the state of physical output OUT1 is copied to OUT2 and OUT3.		17
In case of COOL OUTPUT (5,6,7,8) are continuous, the same output functionscan not be used on other outputs.		18
Ex: If out.1 = 1 (out rL.1 zone 1) it is not possible to set out.5 with the samecode, if out.5 is continuous		

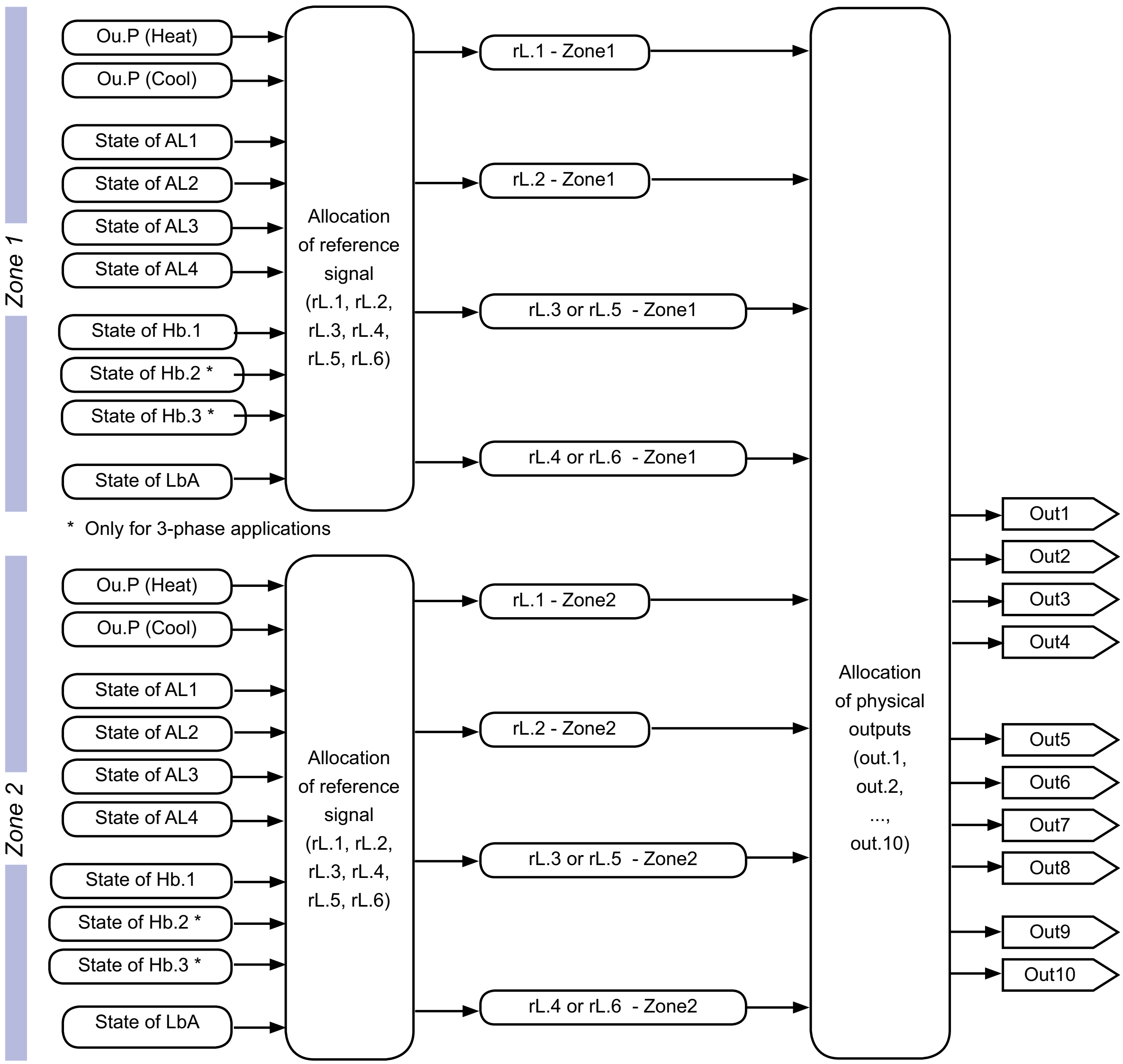
Read State

82 Bit	State of output OUT 1	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
83 Bit	State of output OUT 2	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
84 Bit	State of output OUT 3	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
85 Bit	State of output OUT 4	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
86 Bit	State of output OUT 5	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
87 Bit	State of output OUT 6	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
88 Bit	State of output OUT 7	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
89 Bit	State of output OUT 8	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
90 Bit	State of output OUT 9	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output
91 Bit	State of output OUT 10	R	OFF = Output off ON = Active Output

664		R	State of outputs

Bit	
0	OUT 1
1	OUT 2
2	OUT 3
3	OUT 4
4	OUT 5
5	OUT 6
6	OUT 7
7	OUT 8
8	OUT 9
9	OUT 10

Functionality Key



Settings

Setting The Setpoint

The active (control) setpoint (SPA) can be set by means of the local setpoint (_SP) or the remote setpoint (SP. rS). A remote setpoint can assume the value of an auxiliary input or one set via serial line (SP.r).

The remote setpoint can be defined in absolute value or relative to the local setpoint; in the latter case, the control setpoint will be given by the algebraic sum of the set local and the remote setpoint.

Enable Alarm

138 16-472	SP	R/W	Local Setpoint		Lo.L....HI.L		0

Remote Setpoint

181	tP.2	R/W	Auxiliary analog input function		See: AUXILIARY ANALOG INPUT (LIN/TC)	0

The remote setpoint can be set by means of the auxiliary analog input by enabling the function with parameter tP.2

18 136-249	SP.r	R/W	Remote setpoint (SET gradient for manual power correction)		Setpoint Table	0

	Type of Remote Set	Absolute/Relative
0	Digital (from serial line)	Absolute
1	Digital (from serial line)	Relative to local set (_SP o SP1 o SP2)
2	Auxiliary input	Absolute
3	Auxiliary input	Relative to set (_SP o SP1 o SP2)

+4 set gradient in digit/sec.
+8 manual power correction based on line voltage
+16 disables saving of local setpoint _SP
+32 disables saving of local manual power (at switch-off, returns to last value saved)

250	SERIAL_SP	R/W	Remote Setpoint from serial line		Lo.L....HI.L		0

Shared Settings

25 20-28-142	Lo.L	R/W	Lower settable limit SP, SP.1, SP.2, SP remote		Lo.S....Hi.S		0
26 21-29-143	Hi.L	R/W	Upper settable limit SP, SP.1, SP.2, SP remote		Lo.S....Hi.S		1000

10 bit	LOCAL/REMOTE	R/W	Instrument State (STATUS_W)		Table of Instrument Settings	0
305		R/W	Instrument State			

Bit	
0	-
1	Select SP1/SP2
2	Start/Stop Selftuning
3	Select ON/OFF
4	Select AUTO/MAN
5	Start/Stop Autotuning
6	Select LOC/REM

Read Active Setpoint

1 137-481	SPA	R	Active Setpoint
4		R	Deviation (SPA-PV)

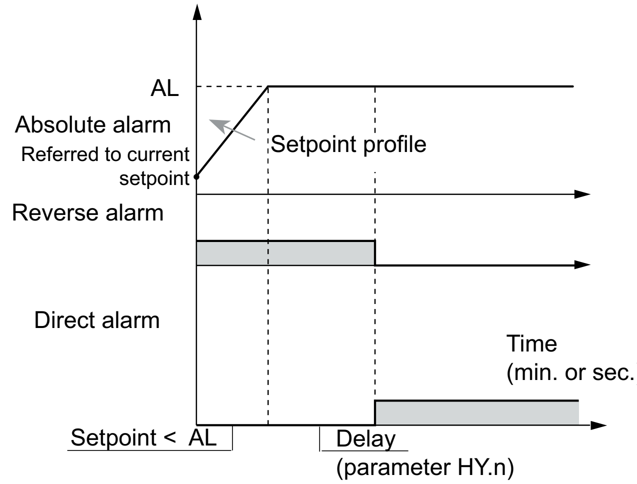
Setpoint Control

Set Gradient

The “Set Gradient” function sets a gradual variation of the setpoint, with programmed speed, between two defined values. If this func-tion is active (G.SPother than 0), at switch-on and at auto/man switching the initial setpoint is assumed equal to the PV, and the local or selected set is reached with set gradient. Every variation of set, including variations of the local setpoint, is subject to the gradient. The value of remote setpoint SP.rS is not saved in eeprom.

The set gradient is inhibited at switch-on when self-tuning is enabled.iliary input or one set via serial line (SP.r).

The remote setpoint can be defined in absolute value or relative to the local setpoint; in the latter case, the control setpoint will be given by the algebraic sum of the set local and the remote setpoint.



234 22	G.SP	R/W	Set gradient	0.0 ...999.9 digit / min (digit / sec see SP.r)		0.0
259	G.S2	R/W	Set gradient relative to SP2	0.0 ...999.9 digit / min (digit / sec see SP.r)		0.0

265	Hot	R/W	Select specialized control functions	Table of Specialized Control			0

	Enable	Fault Action Power if PV is not stabilized	Enable Preheating softstart
0		FA.P	
1	X	Average power	
2		FA.P	
3	X	FA.P	
4		FA.P	X
5	X	Average power	X
6		FA.P	X
7	X	FA.P	X

+8 enable GS.2

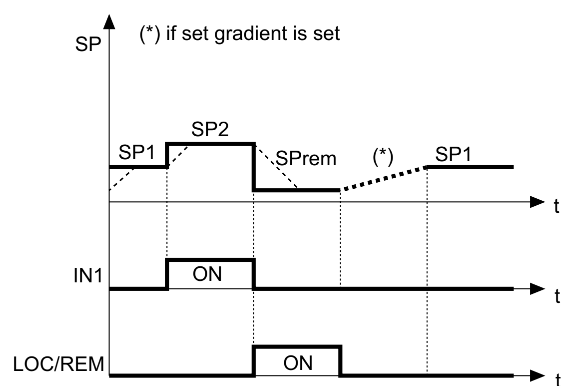
FA.P – see alarm for probe in short or connection error (SBR-ERR)

Multiset

The MULTISET function determines the local setpoint by selecting the value from Setpoint (SP.1) or from Set-point 2 (SP.2) based on the state of a digital input or by setting from a serial line.

The variation between Setpoint 1 and Setpoint 2 can take place with gradient: parameter G.SP determines the speed for reaching Setpoint 1 and parame-ter G.S2 defines the speed for reaching Setpoint 2.

The MULTISET function is enabled with parameter hd.1 and automatically enables the gradient function. Selec-tion between Setpoint 1 and Setpoint 2 can be seen by means of LED.

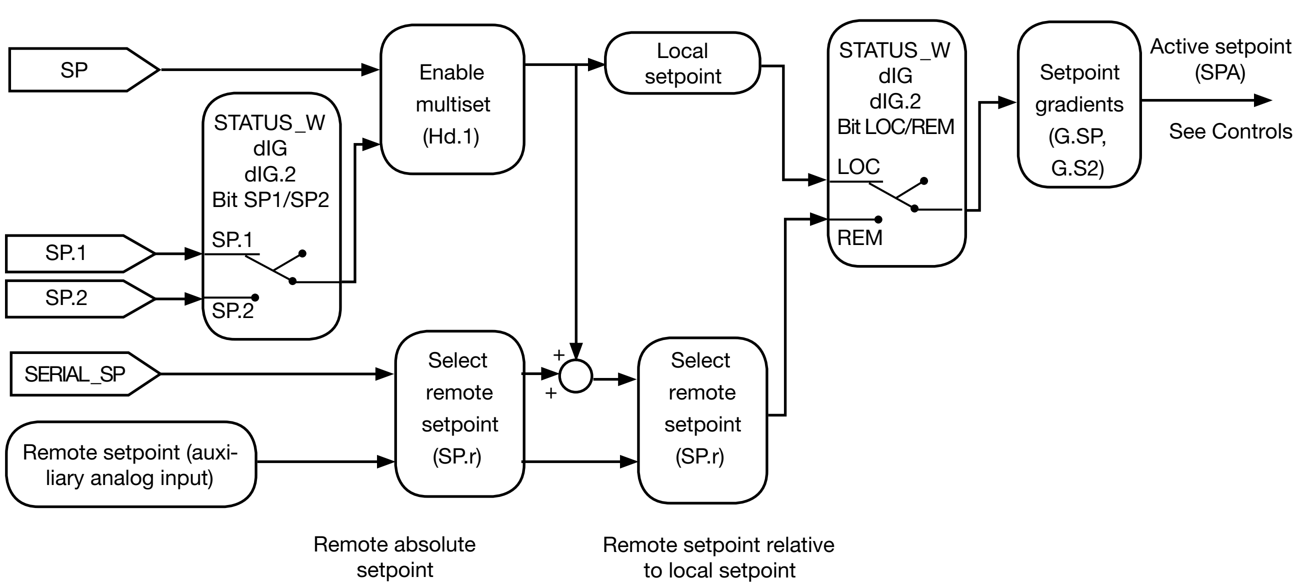


191	hd. 1	R/W	Enable multiset: control instruments via serial	Multiset table		0.0
					Enable Multiset	Enable Virtual Instrument
				0		
				1	X	
				2		X
				3	X	X

230 482	SP. 1	R/W	Setpoint 1	Lo.L...HI.L		100
231 483	SP. 2	R/W	Setpoint 2	Lo.L...HI.L		200
140	d iG.	R/W	Digital Input Function	See: Table of digital input functions		0
618	d iG. 2	R/W	Digital Input Function2	See: Table of digital input functions		0
75 bit	Select SP1 / SP2	R/W	OFF = Select SP1 ON = Select SP2			

305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)	Table of instrument settings		0
				Bit		
				0	-	
				1	Select SP1/SP2	
				2	Start/Stop Selftuning	
				3	Select ON/OFF	
				4	Select AUTO/MAN	
				5	Start/Stop Autotuning	
				6	Select LOC/REM	

Functional Diagram



Controls

PID Heat/Cool Control

The controller can manage a heating output and a cooling output in a completely independent manner. Heating and cooling parameters are described below. Parameters for PID (proportional band, integral and derivative time) control are typically calculated by means of Autotuning and Selftuning functions.

Control Actions

Proportional action:
action in which contribution to output is proportional to deviation at input (deviation = difference between controlled variable and setpoint

Derivative action:
action in which contribution to output is proportional to rate of variation input deviation.

Integral action:
action in which contribution to output is proportional to integral of time of input deviation.

Control Actions

Increasing the proportional band reduces oscillation but increases deviation.

Reducing the proportional band reduces deviation but causes oscillation of the controlled variable (excessively low proportional band values make the system unstable).

An increase in Derivative Action corresponds to an increase in Derivative Time, reduces deviation, and prevents oscillation up to a critical Derivative Time value, beyond which deviation increases and there are prolonged oscillations.

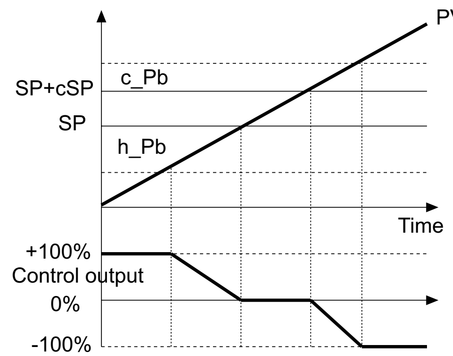
An increase in Integral Action corresponds to a decrease in Integral Time, tends to annul deviation between the controlled variable and the setpoint at rated operating speed.

If the Integral Time value is too long (weak Integral Action), there may be persistent deviation between the controlled variable and the setpoint.

For more information on control actions, contact Chromalox.

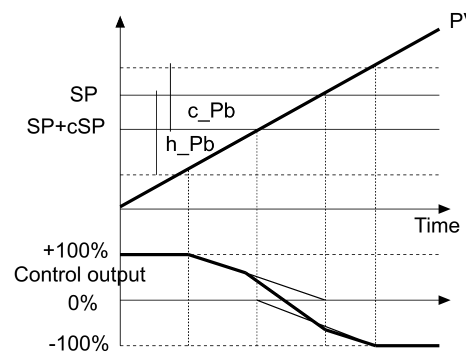
Heat/Cool Control with Separate or Superimposed Band

Output with separate band
Control output with only proportional action in case of proportional heating band separate from cooling band.



PV = process variable
SP + cSP = cooling setpoint
c_Pb = cooling proportional band

Output with superimposed band
Control output with only proportional action in case of proportional heating band superimposed on cooling band.



PV = process variable
SP = heating setpoint
h_Pb = heating proportional band

Heat/Cool Control with Relative Gain

This control mode (enabled with parameter Ctr = 14) asks you to specify cooling type. The PID cooling parameters are then calculated based on heating parameters in the ratio specified (ex: C.ME = 1 (oil), H_Pb = 10, H_dt =1, H_It = 4 implies:

C_Pb = 12.5, C_dt = 1 , C_It = 4)

Apply the following values when setting cycle times:
Air T Cool cycle = 10 sec.
Oil T Cool cycle = 4 sec.
Water T Cool cycle = 2 sec.

NB.: Cool parameters cannot be changed in this mode.

PID Parameters

617	SPU	R/W	Selection of process variable of zone / Zone reference power

Table of Selections		1 Zone 1	2 Zone 2	3 Zone 3	4 Zone 4
1	PV zone 1				
2	PV zone 2				
3	PV zone 3				
4	PV zone 4				
9	POWER zone 1 (*)				
10	POWER zone 2 (*)				
11	POWER zone 3 (*)				
12	POWER zone 4 (*)				

(*):
- The reference power of a slave zone in automatic mode is the power of a master zone in automatic or manual mode.
- The reference power of a slave zone in manual mode is the zone manual power.
- Software shutdown remains independent for each zone.

180	Ctr	R/W	Control Type

Table of Heat/Cool Controls		6
0	P heat	
1	P cool	
2	P heat / cool	
3	PI heat	
4	PI cool	
5	PI heat / cool	
6	PID heat	
7	PID cool	
8	PID heat / cool	
9	ON-OFF heat	
10	ON-OFF cool	
11	ON-OFF heat / cool	
12	PID heat + ON-OFF cool	
13	ON-OFF heat + PID cool	
14	PID heat + cool with relative gain (see parameter C.MEd)	

Select sample time for derivative action.
+0 sample 1 sec.
+16 sample 4 sec.
+32 sample 8 sec.
+64 sample 240 msec.
+128 No Reset of integral component at setpoint change

Note: the LBA alarm is not enabled in the ON/OFF control.

5 148-149	h.Pb	R/W	Proportional band for heating or hysteresis ON/OFF	0.0 ...999.9% f.s.		1.0
7 150	h.It	R/W	Integral Heating Time	0.0 ...99.99 min		4.00
8 151	h.dt	R/W	Deriviative Heating Time	0.0 ...99.99 min		1.00
6	c.Pb	R/W	Proportional band for cooling or hysteresis ON/OFF	0.0 ...999.9% f.s.		1.0

76	c.It	R/W	Integral Cooling Time	0.00 ...99.99 min		4.00
77	c.dt	R/W	Deriviative Cooling Time	0.00 ...99.99 min		1.00

Note: Parameters c.PB, c.It and c.dt are read-only if heat/cool control is enabled with relative gain (Ctr = 14).

513	C.nE	R/W	Select Cooling Fluid	0....2	Relative Gain (rG)			0
					0	Air	1	
					1	Oil	0.8	
					2	Water	0.4	

Read State

The following registers are accessible via serial line:

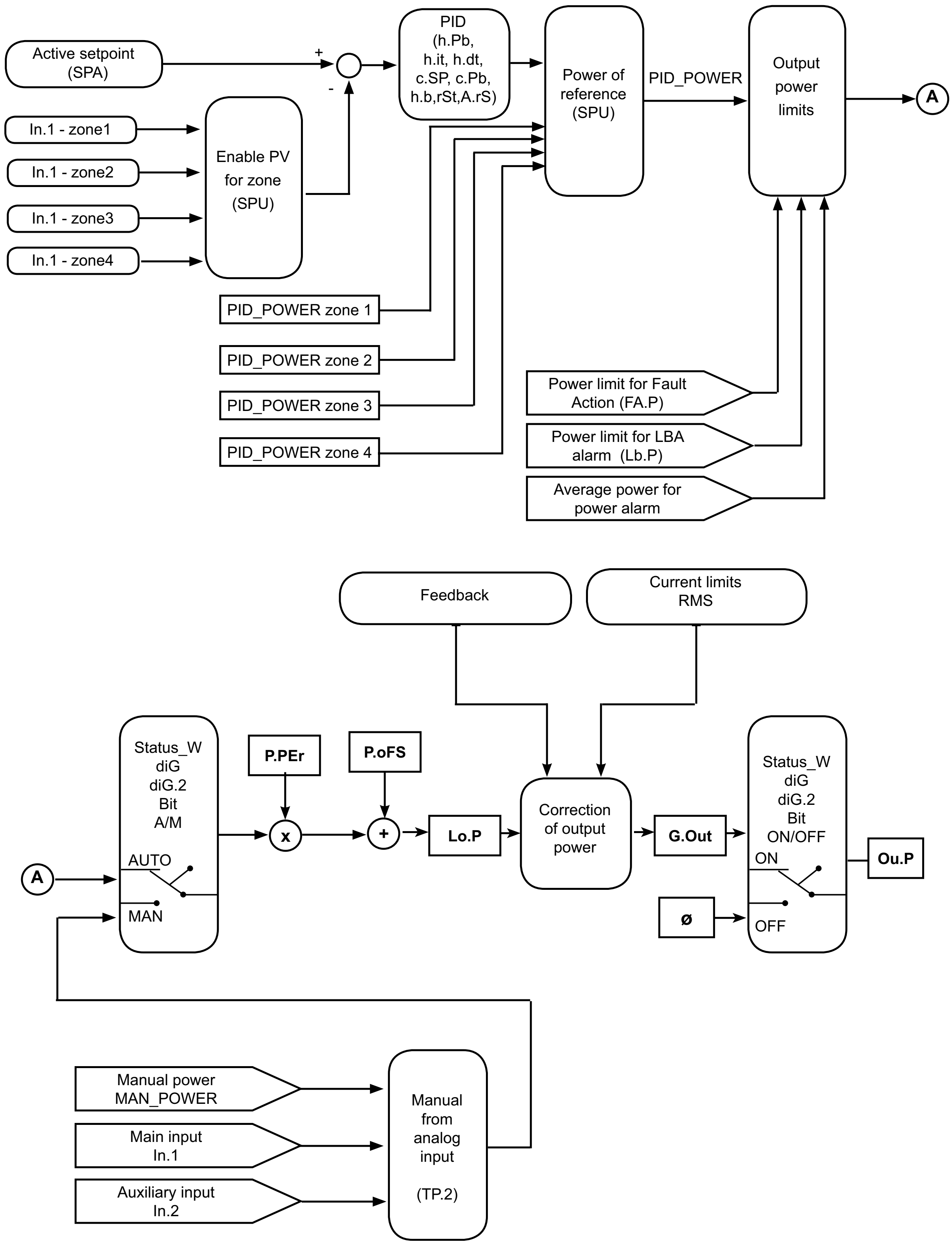
2 132-471	Ou.P	R	Value of control outputs (+Heat/-Cool)	(W – only in manual mode at address 252)

Advanced Settings

39 484	c.SP	R/W	Cooling setpoint relative to heating setpoint	±25.0% f.s.		0.0
78	rSt	R/W	Manual reset (value added to PID input)	-999 ...999 scale points		0
516	P.rS	R/W	Reset power (value added directly to PID output)	-100.00....100.0 %		0.0
79	A.rS	R/W	Antireset (limits integral action of PID)	0 ...9999 scale points		0
80	FFd	R/W	Feedforward (value added to PID output after processing)	-100.00....100.0 %		0.0
42 146	hPh	R/W	Maximum limit heating power	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0
254	hPL	R/W	Minimum limit heating power (not available for double heat/ cool action)	0.0 ...100.0 %		0
43	cPH	R/W	Maximum Limit Cooling Power	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0
255	cPL	R/W	Minimum limit cooling power (not available for double heat/ cool action)	0.0 ...100.0 %		0.0
765	PPEr	R/W	Percentage of output power	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0
766	PoFS	R/W	Offset of Output Power	-100.0 ...100.0 %		0.0

763	GoUt	R/W	Gradient for Output Control		0.0 ...200.0 % sec	set to 0 to disable	0.0
764	Lo.P	R/W	Minimum Trigger Output		0.0 ...50.0 %	set to 0 to disable	0.0

Functional Diagram



Automatic / Manual Control

By means of the digital input function you can set the controller in MAN (manual) and set the control output to a constant value changeable by means of communication.

When returning to AUTO (automatic), if the variable is within the proportional band, switching is bumpless.

252		R/W	MANUAL_POWER	-100.0 ...100.0 %	0.0
2 132-471	ou.P	R	Value of control outputs (+Heat / -Cool)	(W—only in manual mode at address 252)	0
140	diG	R/W	Digital Input Function	See: Table of digital input functions	0
618	diG2	R/W	Digital Input Function 2		
1 bit	AUTO/ MAN	R/W	OFF = Automatic ON = Manual		
305		R/W	Instrument State (STATUS_W)	See: Table of instrument settings	0

Hold Function

The process variable value and the setpoints remain “frozen” for the time the digital input is active.

By activating the digital input with the Hold function when the variable is at values below the setpoint, a setpoint memory reset de-energizes all energized relays and resets all memory latches.

140	diG	R/W	Digital Input Function	See: Table of digital input functions	0
618	diG2	R/W	Digital Input Function 2		
64 Bit	HoLd	R/W	OFF = Disable Hold ON = Enable Hold		

Manual Power Correction

This function, available on models with CV diagnostics option, will allow for a correction of power delivered based on the reference line voltage (riF). To use this function, the controller must have a CT (current transformer) and a VT (voltage transformer).

The % value of the correction (Cor) is freely settable and acts in inverse proportion to the line voltage change. The % change in the manual pow-er is limited to value set in the correction (Cor). The maximum manual power cor-rection is limited to ± 65%.

The function is activated/deactivated by means of parameter SP.r set to +8. See table below.

Example:
Settings: Cor = 10%; riF = 380V; SP.r = value + 8; instrument in manual; line voltage 380VAC, and manual power set at 50%.

With a 10% increase in line voltage, 380V + 10% (380V) = 418V, there is a decrease in set manual power equal to the same % of change: 50% - 10% (50%) = 45%.

505	r IF	R/W	Line Voltage	0.0 ...999.9		0.0

Compensation of the voltage transformer read to maintain output power at a constant level.

506	Cor	R/W	Correction of manual power based on line voltage	0.0 ...100.0 %		0.0

18 136-249	SP.r	R/W	Remote setpoint (SET gradient for manual power correction)	Setpoit Table	0

	Type of Remote Set	Absolute/Deviation
0	Digital (from serial line)	Absolute
1	Digital (from serial line)	Deviation local set (_SP o SP1 o SP2)
2	Auxiliary input	Absolute
3	Auxiliary input	Deviation set (_SP o SP1 o SP2)

+4 set gradient in digit/sec.
+8 correction of manual power based on line voltage
+16 disable saving of local setpoint _SP
+32 disable saving of local manual power (at switch-off returns to last value saved)

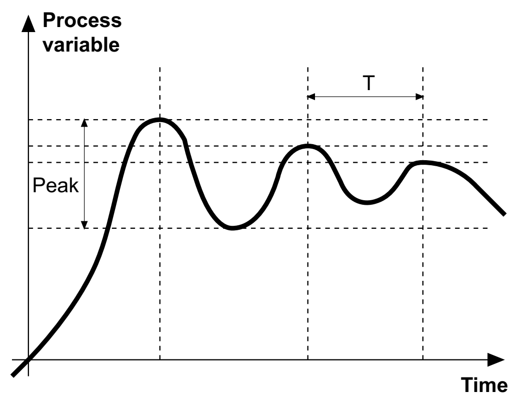
Manual Tuning

A) Enter the setpoint at its working value.

B) Set the proportional band at 0.1% (with on-off type setting).

C) Switch to automatic and observe the behavior of the variable. It will be similar to that in the figure.

D) The PID parameters are calculated as follows: Proportional band



$$P.B. = \frac{Peak}{V\,max - V\,min} \times 100$$

(V max - V min) is the scale range.

Integral time It = 1.5 x T

Derivative time dt = It/4

E) Switch the controller to manual, set the calculated parameters (activate the PID control by setting a cycle time for relay outputs, if any), switch to automatic.

F) To assess parameter optimization, change the setpoint value if possible and check temporary behavior. If oscillation persists, increase the value of the proportional band; if response is too slow, decrease the value.

See: CONTROL - PID Parameters

Autotuning

Enabling the autotuning function blocks the settings of the PID parameters.

Autotuning continues to measure the system oscillations, seeking as quickly as possible the PID parameter values that reduce the oscillation; it does not intervene if the oscillations drop to values below 1.0% of the proportional band.

It is interrupted if the setpoint is changed, and resumes automatically with a constant setpoint. The calculated parameters are not saved; if the instrument is switched off the controller resumes with the parameters programmed before autotuning was enabled.

Autotuning terminates the procedures with switching to manual.

Enabling the autotuning function blocks the settings of the PID parameters.

It can be two types: continuous or one shot.

Continuous autotunìng is enabled with parameter Stu (values 1, 3, 5); it continues to measure the system oscillations, seeking as quickly as possible the PID parameter values that reduce the oscillation; it does not intervene if the oscillations drop to values below 1.0% of the proportional band.

It is interrupted if the setpoint is changed, and resumes automatically with a constant setpoint.

The calculated parameters are not saved if the instrument is switched off, in case of switching to manual or disabling the code in configuration, and controller resumes with the parameters programmed before autotuning was enabled.

The calculated parameters are saved when the function is enabled via digital input or via A/M key (start / stop) at stop.

One-shot autotuning can be activated manually or automatically with parameter Stu (as can be seen on the table, the values to be set depend on enabling of Selftuning or Softstart).

It is useful for calculating PID parameters when the system is in the vicinity of the setpoint; it produces a variation on the control output of a maximum of ± 100% of the current control power limited by h.PH - h.PL (heat), c.PH - c.PL (cool) and assesses the effects in overshoot over time. The calculated parameters are saved.

Manual activation (code Stu = 8, 10, 12) by setting the parameter directly or via digital input or key.

Automatic activation (code Stu = 24, 26, 28 with error range of 0.5%) when the PV-SP error exceeds the defined range (programmable at 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 4% of full scale).

Activation is inhibited if PV <5% or PV >95% of input scale.

NB: at switch-on after selftuning, after switching to MANUAL, after software shutdown or after a setpoint change, automatic activation is inhibited for an interval equal to five times the integral time, with a minimum of 5 minutes.

An identical interval has to lapse after a one-shot run.

See: CONTROL - PID Parameters

31	Stu	R/W	Enable selftuning, autotuning, softstart

Selftuning, autotuning, softstart table				0
	Autotuning continuous	Selftuning	SoftStart	
0	NO	NO	NO	
1	YES	NO	NO	
2	NO	YES	NO	
3	YES	YES	NO	
4	NO	NO	YES	
5	YES	NO	YES	
Autotuning One-shot				
8*	WAIT	NO	NO	
9	GO	NO	NO	
10*	WAIT	YES	NO	
11	GO	YES	NO	
12*	WAIT	NO	YES	
13	GO	NO	YES	

(*) +16 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 0.5% f.s.
+32 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 1% f.s.
+64 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 2% f.s.
+128 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 4% f.s.

140	d iG	R/W	Digital Input Function	See: Table of digital input functions	0.0
618	d iG2	R/W	Digital Input 2 Function		0.0
29 bit	AUTOTUNING	R/W	OFF = Stop Autotuning ON = Start Autotuning		

Read State

28 bit	AUTOTUNING STATE	R	OFF = Autotuning in Stop ON = Autotuning in Start		
68 bit	DIGITAL INPUT 1	R	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on	See: Table of digital input functions	
92 bit	DIGITAL INPUT 2	R	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on		
296			Autotuning and selftuning enable state (FLG_PID)	Bit 3: Selftuning On Bit 6: Autotuning On	0
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)	Table of instrument settings	0

Bit	
3	Selftuning On
6	Autotuning On

Table of instrument settings

Bit	
0	-
1	Select SP1/SP2
2	Start/Stop Selftuning
3	Select ON/OFF
4	Select AUTO/MAN
5	Start/Stop Autotuning
6	Select LOC/REM

Selftuning

This function is valid for single-action (either heat or cool) systems and for double-action (heat/cool) systems.

Selftuning is activated to calculate the best control parameters when starting the process. The variable (example:

temperature) must be the one assumed at zero power (room temperature).

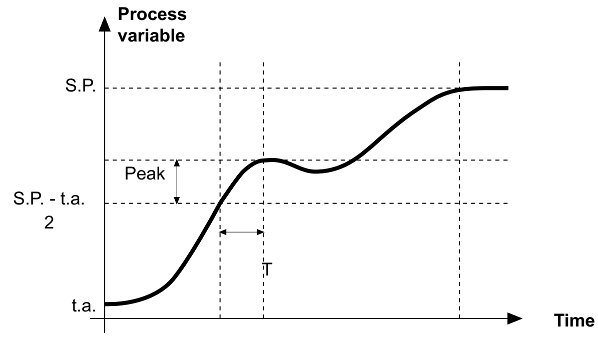
The controller supplies the maximum power set until reaching an intermediate point between starting value and the setpoint, then resets power. The PID parameters are calculated by evaluating superelongation and the time needed to reach the peak (N.B.: This action is not considered in ON/OFF control).

When the function is completed, it disengages automatically, and the control proceeds to reach the setpoint.

How to activate selftuning:

A. Activation at switch-on
   1. Set the setpoint to the desired value.
   2. Enable selftuning by setting parameter Stu to 2
   3. Switch off the instrument.
   4. Make sure that temperature is near room temperature.
   5. Switch on the instrument.

B. Activation via serial command
   1. Make sure that temperature is near room temperature.
   2. Set the setpoint to the desired value.
   3. Run the Start Selftuning command.



The procedure runs automatically until termination. At termination, the new PID parameters are saved: proportional band, integral and derivative times calculated for the current action (heat or cool). In case of double action (heat + cool), the parameters for the opposite action are calculated by maintaining the initial ratio between the parameters (example: Cpb = Hpb * K; where K = Cpb / Hpb when selftuning is started). At termination, the Stu code is automatically cancelled.

Note: The procedure does not start if temperature exceeds the setpoint for heat control, or is below the setpoint for cool control.

In this case, the Stu code is not cancelled. It is advisable to enable the LEDs to signal selftuning state. By setting parameter Ld.St = 4 on the Hrd menu, the appropriate LED will light up or flash when selftuning is active.

31	Stu	R/W	Enable selftuning, autotuning, softstart	Selftuning, autotuning, softstart table	0

	Autotuning continuous	Selftuning	SoftStart
0	NO	NO	NO
1	YES	NO	NO
2	NO	YES	NO
3	YES	YES	NO
4	NO	NO	YES
5	YES	NO	YES
	Autotuning One-shot		
8*	WAIT	NO	NO
9	GO	NO	NO
10*	WAIT	YES	NO
11	GO	YES	NO
12*	WAIT	NO	YES
13	GO	NO	YES

(*) +16 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 0.5% f.s.
+32 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 1% f.s.
+64 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 2% f.s.
+128 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 4% f.s.

140	diG	R/W	Digital Input Function	See: Table of digital input functions	0.0
618	diG2	R/W	Digital Input 2 Function		0.0
3 bit	SELFTUNING	R/W	OFF = Selftuning in Stop ON = Selftuning in Start		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)	Table of instrument settings	0

Read State

0 bit	SELFTUNING STATE	R	OFF = Selftuning in Stop ON = Selftuning in Start		
68 bit	DIGITAL INPUT 1	R	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on	See: Table of digital input functions	
92 bit	DIGITAL INPUT 2	R	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on		
296			Autotuning and selftuning enable state (FLG_PID)		0

Bit	
3	Selftuning On
6	Autotuning On

Soft Start

If enabled, this function partializes power based on a percentage of time elapsed since instrument switch-on compared to the set time of 0.0 ... 500.0 min (“SoFt” parameter CFG phase). Softstart is an alternative to selftuning and is activated after each instrument switch-on. Softstart is reset when switching to manual.

31	Stu	R/W	Enable selftuning, autotuning, softstart	Selftuning, autotuning, softstart table	0

	Autotuning continuous	Selftuning	SoftStart
0	NO	NO	NO
1	YES	NO	NO
2	NO	YES	NO
3	YES	YES	NO
4	NO	NO	YES
5	YES	NO	YES
	Autotuning One-shot		
8*	WAIT	NO	NO
9	GO	NO	NO
10*	WAIT	YES	NO
11	GO	YES	NO
12*	WAIT	NO	YES
13	GO	NO	YES

(*) +16 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 0.5% f.s.
+32 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 1% f.s.
+64 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 2% f.s.
+128 with automatic switching in GO if PV-SP > 4% f.s.

147	SoF	R/W	Softstart Time	0.0 ...500.0 min	0.0
30 bit	RESTART SOFTSTART	R/W	OFF = - ON = Restart Softstart		

Read State

63 bit	STATE SOFTSTART	R	OFF = Softstart in Stop ON = Softstart in Start

Start Mode

699	Pont	R/W	Start modes at Power-On	Table of instrument settings	0

0*	Function at previous state
1	Software shutdown
2	Software startup

(*) digital input states always have priority

Software Shutdown

Running the software shutdown procedure causes the following:

1) Reset of Autotuning, Selftuning and Softstart.
2) Digital input (if present) enabled only if assigned to SW shutdown function.
3) In case of switch-on after SW shutdown, any ramp for the set (set gradient) starts from the PV.
4) Outputs OFF: except for rL.4 and rL.6 which are forced ON.
5) Reset of HB alarm.
6) Reset of LBA alarm.
7) The Heat and Cool bit on the state word STATUS_STUMENTO and POWER are reset.
8) At shutdown, the current power is saved. At switch-on, integral power is recalculated as the difference between saved power and proportional power; this calculation is defined as “desaturation at switch-on.”
9) Alarms AL1 ...AL4 can be enabled or disabled by the oFF.t parameter.

140	diG	R/W	Digital Input Function	See: Table of digital input functions	0.0
618	diG2	R/W	Digital Input 2 Function		0.0
11 bit	SOFTWARE LAUNCH/SHUTDOWN	R/W	OFF = ON ON = OFF		
700	oFFt	R/W	Modes at software shutdown	0: Outputs rL.1- rL.2 - rL.3 - rL.5 = OFF Outputs rL.4 - rL.6 = ON Alarms AL.1 -AL.2 -AL.3 - AL.4 disabled 1: Outputs rL.1- rL.2 - rL.3 - rL.5 = OFF Outputs rL.4 - rL.6 = ON Alarms AL.1 -AL.2 -AL.3 - AL.4 enabled	0

Read State

68 bit	DIGITAL INPUT 1	R	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on	See: Table of digital input functions	
92 bit	DIGITAL INPUT 2	R	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on		
296			Autotuning and selftuning enable state (FLG_PID)		0
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)	Table of instrument settings	0

Specialized Control Functions

These settings are available for fast acting systems that have a tendency for the main sensor to break, but it is desirable that the controller continue to operate in manual mode. Settings for fast cycle times down to 0.1 second can be set. A suitable application would be Specialized Control Functions in plastics molding presses.

The main functions are:

Sensor Fault Action SBR; Power Setting

In the case of a SBR, sensor break or fault, then the user can decide the controls action of the % output. Using the "HOT" (address 265) the user decides the control action. The choice is a pre-decided user % output "FA.P" (address 228) or an Average % power output. The Average % Power output calculation is discussed in the next section titled POWER ALARM.

The alarm reset and reference power update take place only at switch-on or after a setpoint change.

The alarm is not activated if the control (CTR) is ON/OFF type, during Selftuning and in Manual.

265	Hot	R/W	Select Specialized Control Functions	Table of specialized control functions	0

Hot	Enable Specialized Control	Fault Action Power if PV is not stabilized	Enable Preheating softstart
0		FA.P	
1	X	Average power	
2		FA.P	
3	X	FA.P	
4		FA.P	X
5	X	Average power X	
6	**FA.P**	**X**	
7	X	FA.P	X
+8 enable GS.2			

FA.P – see alarm for probe in short or connection error (SBR-ERR)

228	FA.P	R/W	Fault Action Power (supplied in conditions of broken probe)	-100.0 ..100.0 %		

Read State

26 Bit	HB ALARM STATE OR POWER_FAULT	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on
80	State of Power alarm	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on

Power Alarm

The alarm signals any power changes (OuP) after the process variable (PV) has stabilized on the setpoint (SP). The time beyond which the process variable is considered stable is 300 sec (always on with hot runners).

The reference power update take place only at switch-on or after a setpoint change.

If the process variable leaves the stabilization band after the first stabilization, this does not influence the alarm.

In case of SBR:

- if the PV has not yet stabilized, either the average power over the last 5 minutes or FAP power is supplied (depending on the setting of the HOT parameter).
- if the PV has stabilized the average power over the last 5 minutes is supplied.

Function:

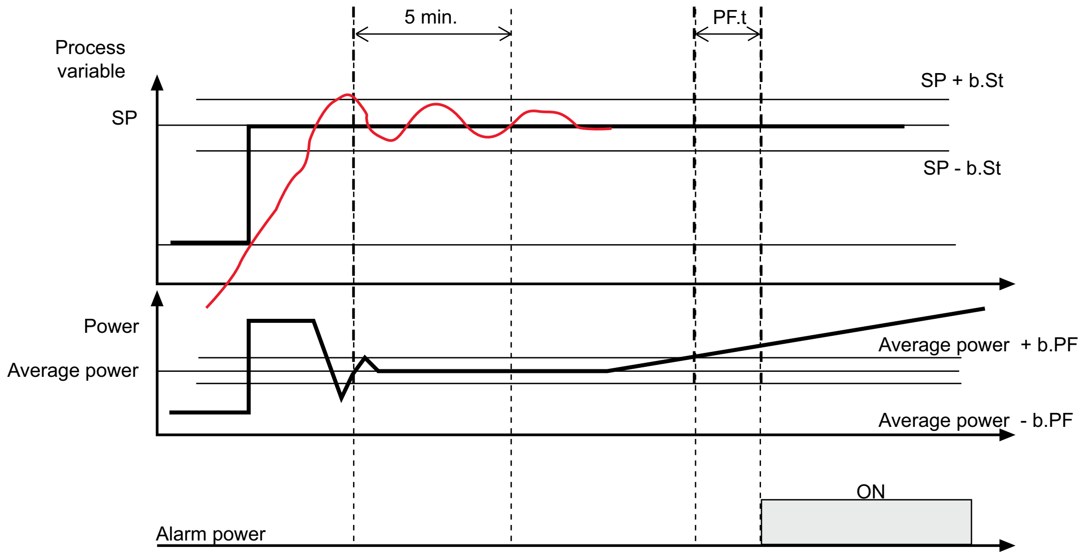
If necessary, assign an output (rL.2...6) for the power alarm.

Set the band (b.ST) within which the process variable is considered stable after 300 sec. have elapsed.

Set the band (b.PF) outside which the alarm is activated after time PF.t has elapsed.

The reference power is the active power after 300 sec. have elapsed.

The alarm reset and reference power update take place only at switch-on or after a setpoint change.



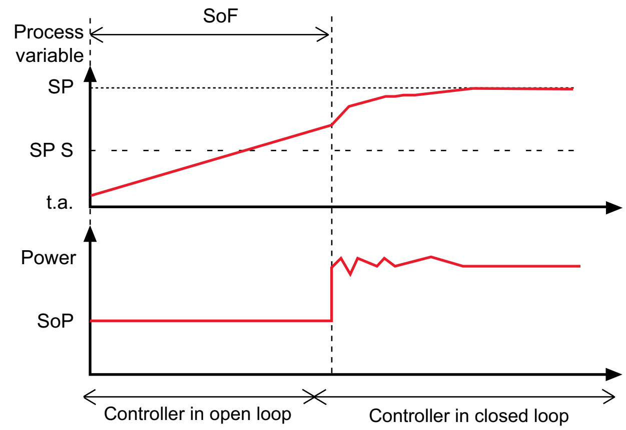
The parameters for alarm power are:

261	bSt	R/W	Stability Band (specialized control alarm power function)	0.0 ...100.0 % f.s.		0.0
262	bPF	R/W	Alarm Power Band (specialized control alarm power function)	0.0 ...100.0 %		0.0
260	PFt	R/W	Delay Time for alarm power activation (specialized controls)	0 ...999 sec		0
160	rL.1	R/W	Allocation of reference signal	See: Generic alarms –Table of reference signals		0
163	rL.2	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			1
166	rL.3	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - OR output			2
170	rL.4	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - AND Output			35
171	rL.5	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - OR output			4
172	rL.6	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - AND Output			160

Softstart for Preheating

This function allows the controller to pre-heat at specific setpoint or via a power & time setting. Once finished the control re-sumes it normal PID control settings.

Softstart becomes active only at switch-on, with manual-automatic switching during Softstart (the time restarts from 0), and if the process variable is below setpoint SP.S.



265	Hot	R/W	Select Specialized Control Functions	Table of specialized control functions	0

Hot	Enable Specialized Control	Fault Action Power if PV is not stabilized	Enable Preheating softstart
0		FA.P	
1	X	Average power	
2		FA.P	
3	X	FA.P	
4		FA.P	X
5	X	Average power X	
6	FA.P	X	
7	X	FA.P	X
+8 enable GS.2			

FA.P – see alarm for probe in short or connection error (SBR-ERR)

263	SP.S	R/W	Softstart setpoint (preheating of hot runners)	Lo.L....HI.L		0
264	So.P	R/W	Softstart power (preheating of hot runners)	-100.00.... ....100.0 %		0.0
147	So.F	R/W	Softstart TIme	0.0 ...500.0 min		0.0

30 bit	RESTART SOFTSTART	R/W	OFF = - ON = Restart Softstart

Read State

63 bit	STATE OF SOFTSTART	R	OFF = Softstart in Stop ON = Softstart in Start

Heating Output (Fast cycle)

For outputs rL.1 (Out 1) and rL.2 (Out 2) you can set a fast cycle time (0.1 ... 20 sec) by setting the parameter to 64 (Heat) or 65 (Cool).

160	rL.1	R/W	Allocation of reference signal	See: Generic alarms –Table of reference signals	0
163	rL.2	R/W	Allocation of reference signal		1

SSR Control Modes

The C4-IR has the following power control modes:

- PA Modulation via variation of phase angle
- ZC, BF, HSC, modulation via variation of number of conduction cycles with zero crossing trigger.

PA phase angle: this mode controls power on the load via modulation of the phase angle.

ZC zero crossing: this type of operation reduces EMC emissions. This mode controls power on the load via a series of conduction ON and non conduction OFF cycles.

The cycle time is constant and can be set from 1 to 200 sec (or from 0.1 to 20.0 sec).

BF burst firing: this mode controls power on the load via a series of conduction ON and non conduction OFF cycles.

The ratio of the number of ON cycles to OFF cycles is proportional to the power value to be supplied to the load.

The repeat period or cycle time is kept to a minimum for each power value.

Parameter bF.Cy defines the minimum number of conduction cycles, settable from 1 to 10.

In case of 3-phase load without neutral or closed delta, BF.Cy >= 5 has to be set to ensure correct operation (balancing of current in the 3 loads).

HSC Half Single Cycle: this mode corresponds to a BF that includes ON and OFF half-cycles.

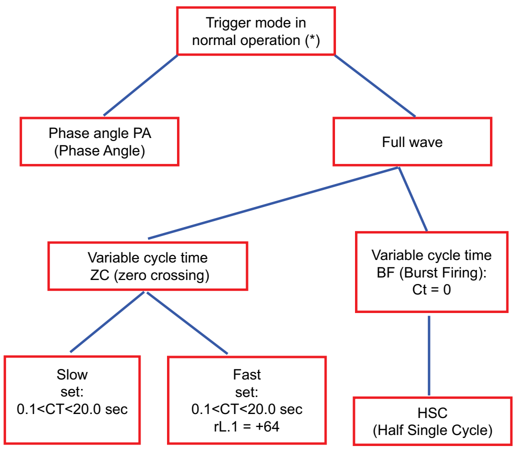
It is useful for reducing flicker with short-wave IR loads (and is applied only to single-phase or 3-phase with neutre or open delta loads). Start mode is set with parameter Hd.5

Control of maximum rms current (whose value is set in parameter Fu.tA) can always be enabled with parameter Hd.5 in every power-on mode.

The cycle time can be set with two different resolutions in seconds or tenths of a second based on the type of heat or cool function assigned to outputs rL1 and rL2.

The use of short cycle times (< 2-3 sec) is always recommended in case of control with SSRs.

703	Hd.S	R/W	Enable Trigger Modes	Table of Trigger Modes	141	DIP5 = OFF (resistive load)
					32	DIP5 = OFF (resistive load)



	Phase Soft Start	Trigger Mode in Normal Operation (*)	BF Mode	RMS Peak Current Control in Soft Start	RMS Peak Current Control in normal operation
0	NO	ZC/BF	-	NO	NO
1	YES	ZC/BF	-	NO	NO
2	NO	PA	-	NO	NO
3	YES	PA	-	NO	NO
4	NO	ZC/BF	HSC	NO	NO
5	YES	ZC/BF	HSC	NO	NO
6	NO	PA	-	NO	NO
7	YES	PA	-	NO	NO
8	NO	ZC/BF	-	YES	NO
9	YES	ZC/BF	-	YES	NO
10	NO	PA	-	YES	NO
11	YES	PA	-	YES	NO
12	NO	ZC/BF	HSC	YES	NO
13	YES	ZC/BF	HSC	YES	NO
14	NO	PA	-	YES	NO
15	YES	PA	-	YES	NO
16	NO	ZC/BF	-	NO	YES
17	YES	ZC/BF	-	NO	YES
18	NO	PA	-	NO	YES
19	YES	PA	-	NO	YES
20	NO	ZC/BF	HSC	NO	YES
21	YES	ZC/BF	HSC	NO	YES
22	NO	PA	-	NO	YES
23	YES	PA	-	NO	YES
24	NO	ZC/BF	-	YES	YES
25	YES	ZC/BF	-	YES	YES
26	NO	PA	-	YES	YES
27	YES	PA	-	YES	YES
28	NO	ZC/BF	HSC	YES	YES
29	YES	ZC/BF	HSC	YES	YES
30	NO	PA	-	YES	YES
31	YES	PA	-	YES	YES

\+ 32 only for ZC/BF modes: enable delay triggering
\+ 64 linear phase Softstart in power
+128 phase Softstart for IR lamps
\+ 256 phase Softstart for shutdown in software /OFF switching

						30kW	60kW	80kW
707	FU.tA	R/W	Max. limit of RMS current in normal operation	0.0 ...999.9 A		15.0	30.0	60.0
704	nFCY	R/W	Min. number of cycles in BF mode	1 ...10		1	DIP5 = OFF (resistive load)	
						5	DIP5 = ON (inducive load)	

NB: In case of a 3-phase load, you can set a different value from parameter FU.tA for each zone (ex. to control an unbalanced 3-phase load).

Softstart or Start Ramp

This type of start can be enabled either in phase control or pulse train mode and acts via control of the conduction angle. It is enabled with parameter Hd.5.

The softstart ramp starts from a zero conduction angle and reaches the angle set in parameter PS.HI in the time set in parameter PS.tm, from 0.1 to 20.0 sec.

With parameter Hd.5 (+64), you can configure a linear softstart in power, i.e., starting from zero you reach the power value corresponding to the maximum conduction angle set in PS.HI. Softstart ends before the set time if power reaches the corresponding value set in manual control or calculated by PID.

Control of maximum peak current can be enabled with parameter Hd.5 during the ramp phase; peak value is settable in parameter PS.tA. This function is useful in case of short circuit on the load of loads with high temperature coefficients to automatically adjust start time to the load.

The softstart ramp activates at the first start after power-ON and after a software reboot. It can be reactivated via

software control by writing bit 108 or automatically if there are OFF conditions for a time exceeding the one settable in PS.oF (if =0 the function is as if disabled).

The ramp can also be enabled with parameter Hd.5 (+256) after a software shutdown, i.e., zero is reached in the set time from delivered power.

630	PS.HI	R/W	Maximum phase of phase softstart ramp	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0
705	PS.tm	R/W	Duration of softstart ramp	0.1 ...60.0 s		10.0
629	PS.oF	R/W	Minimum non-conduction time to reactivate phase softstart ramp	0 ...999 s		2

						30kW	60kW	80kW
706	PS.tA	R/W	Maximum peak current limit during phase softstart ramp	0.0 ...999.9 A		28.0	56.0	84.0

108 bit	Restart of phase softstart ramp	R/W	OFF = Restart not enabled ON = Restart enabled

Read State

106 bit	State of Phase Softstart Ramp	R	OFF = Ramp not active ON = Ramp active
107 bit	State of Phase Softstart Ramp	R	OFF = Ramp not ended ON = Ramp ended

NB: In case of a 3-phase load, you can set a different value from parameter PS.tA for each zone (ex. to control an unbalanced 3-phase load).

Delay Triggering

In firing modes ZC and BF, with inductive loads, this function inserts delay triggering in the first cycle.

The delay is expressed in degrees settable in parameter dL.t, from 0 to 90 degrees. The function is enabled with parameter Hd.5 (+32).

The function activates automatically if there are OFF conditions for a time exceeding the one settable in dL.oF (if =0 the function is as if disabled).

- Optimized Delay-Triggering value for transformer: 80°
- Optimized Delay-Triggering value for 3-phase transformer: 90°, 90°, 50°

708	dL.t	R/W	Delay triggering (first trigger only)	0 ... 90 °		80
738	dL.oF	R/W	Minimum non-conduction time to reactivate delay triggering	0 ... 10000ms		80

Feedback Modes

The C4-IR has the following feedback modes:

- V-Voltage
- V^2 voltage
- I-Current
- I^2 current
- P-Power

A control mode is enabled with pa-rameter Hd.6

Voltage feedback (V)

To keep voltage on the load constant, this compensates possible variations in line voltage with reference to the rated voltage saved in riF.V. (expressed in Vrms).

The voltage value maintained on the load is (ref.V*P%_pid_man/100) and is indicated in the Modbus 757 register.

Voltage feedback (V2)

To keep voltage on the load constant, this compensates possible variations in line voltage with reference to the rated voltage saved in riF.V. (expressed in Vrms).

The voltage value maintained on the load is (rif.V* V (P%_pid_man/100)), and is indicated in the Modbus 757 register.

Current feedback (I)

To keep current on the load constant, this compensates possible variations in line voltage and/or variations in load impedance with reference to the rated current saved in riF.I. (expressed in Arms).

The current value maintained on the load is (rif.I*P%_pid_man/100), and is indicated in the Modbus 757 register.

Current feedback (I2)

To keep current on the load constant, this compensates possible variations in line voltage and/or variations in load impedance with reference to the rated current saved in riF.I. (expressed in Arms).

The current value maintained on the load is (rif.I* V (P%_pid_man/100)), and is indicated in the Modbus 757 register.

Power feedback P

To keep power on the load constant, this compensates both variations in line voltage and variations in load impedance with reference to the rated power saved in riF.P. (expressed in KWatt).

The current value maintained on the load is (rif.P*P%_pid_man/100), and is indicated in the Modbus 757 register.

Feedback calibration can be activated from the digital input (parameters DIG and DIG.2) or by serial control (ref. bit113), and MUST be activated only with Hd.6=0 (the required Hd.6 value can be set only after calibration) and preferably with maximum power on the load (ex. P_man or P_pid 0 100%).

If you change function mode (PA, ZC, BF, HSC), you have to re-run the Feedback calibration procedure.

Voltage V (or current I or power P) feedback corrects the % of conduction with a maximum settable value in parameter Cor.V (or Cor.I or Cor.P).

For non-linear loads (ex.: Super Kanthal or Silicon Carbide) the automatic calibration procedure is not necessary. Set the value of parameters ref.V, ref. I, ref. P based on the specific nominal of the load shown on the data-sheet (ref. C4-IR Installation Guide).

730	Hd.6		Enable Feedback Modes	Table of Feedback Modes	0

0	None
1	V^2 (Voltage)
2	I^2 (Current)
3	P (Power)
4	None
5	V (Linear voltage)
6	I (Linear current)

731	CorV	R/W	Maximum correction of voltage feedback	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0
732	Cor I	R/W	Maximum correction of current feedback	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0

733	CorP	R/W	Maximum correction of power feedback	0.0 ...100.0 %		100.0
734	r.iFV	R/W	Voltage feedback reference	0.0 ...999.9 V		0.0
735	r.iFI	R/W	Current feedback reference	0.0 ...999.9 A		0.0
736	r.iFP	R/W	Power feedback reference	0.0 ...999.9 kW		0.0
741	Fb.it	R/W	Feedback response speed	0.1 ...5.0 % / 60msec		0.0
113 bit	Calibration of voltage feedback reference	R/W	OFF = Calibration not enabled ON = Calibration enabled			
464		R/W	STATUS 11_W	Table settings STATUS 11_W (*)		0.0

Bit	
5	Feedback Calibration
6	HB Alarm Calibration

(*) To safeguard the other bit, writing should be done starting from the reading going to change only the bit interested.

Read State

757	Ar.iF	R	Reference of feedback	0.0 ...999.9 V 0.0 ...999.9 A 0.0 ...99.99 kW	Setpoint of V, I, P to maintain 0.0 ...999.9 A on load

HEURISTIC Control power

It is useful to be able to limit the delivery of total power to the loads in order to avoid input peaks from the single-phase power line.

This condition occurs during switch-on phases when the machine is cold; the demand for heating power is 100% until temperatures near the setpoint are reached. It is also useful to avoid simultaneity of conduction when there is ON-OFF modulation for temperature maintenance.

The cycle time must be identical for all zones; the power percentage for each zone is limited to that necessary to maintain current within set limits.

This function acts by enabling the control to search for the most appropriate input combinations.

Example 1:
4 loads 380V- 32A (zone 1), 16A (zone 2), 25A (zone 3), 40A (zone 4)

(maximum current is 113A in case of simultaneity of conduction).

Current limit I.HEU=50A.

The following combinations of conduction are possible: (to define the number of combinations, remember that the combinations without repetitions are = n! / (k!*(n-k)!))

I1+I2 = 48A
I1+I3 = 57A
I1+I4 = 72A
I2+I3 = 41A
I2+I4 = 56A
I3+I4 = 65A
I1+I2+I3 = 73A
I1+I2+I4 = 88A
I2+I3+I4 = 81A
I1+I3+I4 = 97A
I1+I2+I3+I4 = 113A

The combination corresponding to current values below the limit value are:
I1+I2 = 48A
I2+I3 = 41A

The one with lower current is given by zone 2 and zone 3.

In the single cycle time for the enabled zones, the delivery of power may be reduced to respect the maximum current limit.

The time distribution for activation of the zones is calculated at the start of each cycle:

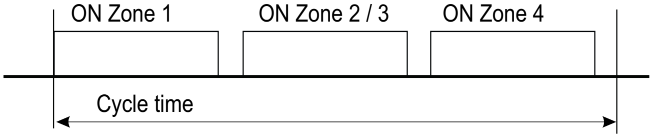
Ptot = P1+ P2 (if P2>P3) + P3 (if P3>P2) + P4

Simultaneity is allowed for zones 2 and 3.

If P1= 100%, P2= 100%, P3= 100%, P4= 100%

Ptot=300%; since Ptot>100%, the conduction time of the zone x is obtained by Px * (100/Ptot)

P1,2,3,4 delivered = 100%*0.33 = 33%



If P1= 100%, P2= 50%, P3= 0%, P4= 25%

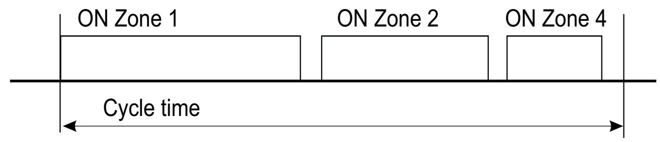
Ptot=175%; since Ptot>100%, the conduction time of the zone x is obtained by Px * (100/Ptot)

P1 delivered = 100%*0.57 = 57%

P2 delivered = 50%*0.57 = 28.5%

P3 delivered = 0%*0.57 = 0%

P4 delivered = 25%*0.57 = 14.2%



680	hd.3	R/W	Enable heuristic power control	Table for enabling heuristic power	0

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
0				
3	X	X		
5	X		X	
6		X	X	
7	X	X	X	
9	X			X
10		X		X
11	X	X		X
12			X	X
13	X		X	X
14		X	X	X
15	X	X	X	X

NOTE: Only for GFX4-IR output OUT1 ...OUT4 with slower cycle time (1.200sec) all HEAT or all COOL.

681	IHEU	R/W	Maximum current for heuristic power control	Heuristic power table		0
				0.0 ... 64.0 for C4-IR 30 kW		
				0.0 ... 128.0 for C4-IR 60 kW		
				0.0 ... 160.0 for C4-IR 80 kW		

HETEROGENEOUS Power Control

Available only for Mod. 80 kW 57A full scale.

This function matches that of a thermal cutout that disconnects the load based on instantaneous input. The load is disconnected based on a preset priority.

Zone 1 has priority: in case of overload, zone 4 is disconnected, followed by zone 3, etc.

The maximum total controllable current in four zones for the 80 kW model is 160A.
The maximum current in a single zone is 57A.
Example: you can control three 50A loads and one 10A load without limits. With four 50A loads, if there is simultaneity, the load connected to zone 4 is disconnected.

682	hd.4	R/W	Enable heterogeneous power control	Table for enabling heterogeneous power	0

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
0				
1	X	X		
2		X	X	
3	X	X	X	
4			X	
5	X		X	X
6		X	X	X
7	X	X	X	X
8			X	X
9	X		X	X
10		X		X
11	X	X		X
12			X	X
13	X		X	X
14		X	X	X
15	X	X	X	X

683	IHEt	R/W	Maximum current for heterogeneous power control	Heterogeneous power table	0
				0.0 ... 64.0 for C4-IR 30 kW	
				0.0 ... 128.0 for C4-IR 60 kW	
				0.0 ... 160.0 for C4-IR 80 kW	

Virtual Instrument Control

Virtual instrument control is activated by means of parameter hd.1.

By setting parameters S.In and S.Ou you can enable the writing of some parameters via serial line, set the value of inputs and the state of outputs.

You have to enable alarm setpoints AL1, ..., AL4 when write operations are continuous, and you don't have to keep the last value in eeprom.

Enabling the PV input means being able to exclude the local Tc or RTD acquisition and replace it with the value written in the register VALUE_F.

Enabling digital input IN lets you set the state of this input, for example to run MAN/AUTO switching with the writing of bit 7 in the register V_IN_OUT.

Likewise, you can set the on/off state of outputs OUT1, ..., OUT10 and of the LEDs by writing bits in the register V_IN_OUT.

191	hd.1	R/W	Enable Multiset Instrument Control via serial	Table for multiset/virtual instrument		0

	Enable Multiset	Enable Virtual Instrument
0		
1	X	
2		X
3	X	X

+16 For Heat/Cool control Ctr only: CT connected to cool output

224	S.In	R/W	Control Inputs from Serial	0 ... 255		0

Inputs	InTA	In.2	-	In.1	AL4	AL3	AL2	AL1
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

225	S.Ou	R/W	Control Outputs from Serial	0 ... 1023		0

Outputs	Out10	Out9	Out8	Out7	Out6	Out5	Out4	Out3	Out2	Out1
Bit	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

628	S.L1	R/W	Control LEDs and digital inputs from serial	0 ... 1023		0

	Inputs		LED							
	D2	D1	O4	O3	O2	O1	D2	D1	ER	RN
Bit	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Table of virtual register addresses

Parameter	Bit	Resource Enabled	Address of Image Register	Format	Name of Register
S.In	0	Alarm setpoint AL1	341	word	AL1_RAM
	1	Alarm setpoint AL2	342	word	AL2_RAM
	2	Alarm setpoint AL3	343	word	AL3_RAM
	3	Alarm setpoint AL4	321	word	AL4_RAM
	4	Input In.1	347	word	VALUE_F
	6	Input In.2	348	word	VALAUX_F
	7	Input In.TA	685	word	VALTA_F
S.Ou	0	Output OUT 1	344	word, bit 0	V_IN_OUT
	1	Output OUT 2	344	word, bit 1	V_IN_OUT
	2	Output OUT 3	344	word, bit 2	V_IN_OUT
	3	Output OUT 4	344	word, bit 3	V_IN_OUT
	4	Output OUT 5 (relays)	344	word, bit 4	V_IN_OUT
	4	Output OUT 5 (continuous)	639	word	SERIAL_OUT5C*
	5	Output OUT 6 (relays)	344	word, bit 5	V_IN_OUT
	5	Output OUT 6 (continuous)	640	word	SERIAL_OUT6C*
	6	Output OUT 7 (relays)	344	word, bit 6	V_IN_OUT
	6	Output OUT 7 (continuous)	641	word	SERIAL_OUT7C*
	7	Output OUT 8 (relays)	344	word, bit 7	V_IN_OUT
	7	Output OUT 8 (continuous)	642	word	SERIAL_OUT8C*
	8	Output OUT 9	344	word, bit 8	V_IN_OUT
	9	Output OUT 10	344	word, bit 9	V_IN_OUT
S.LI	0	Led RN	351	word, bit 0	V_X_LEDS
	1	Led ER	351	word, bit 1	V_X_LEDS
	2	Led D1	351	word, bit 2	V_X_LEDS
	3	Led D2	351	word, bit 3	V_X_LEDS
	4	Led O1	351	word, bit 4	V_X_LEDS
	5	Led O2	351	word, bit 5	V_X_LEDS
	6	Led O3	351	word, bit 6	V_X_LEDS
	7	Led O4	351	word, bit 7	V_X_LEDS
	8	Input D1	344	word, bit 10	V_IN_OUT
	9	Input D2	344	word, bit 11	V_IN_OUT

* the value to be set is in the range 0...1000 if the corresponding rL.x is configured “0” or in the range 0...-1000 if the corresponding rL.x is configured “1”.

Hardware and Software Information

The following data registers can be used to identify the controller HW/SW and check its operation.

122	uPd	R	Software version code
85	Err	R	Self-diagnosis error code for auxiliary input
606	Er.2	R	Self-diagnosis error code for auxiliary input

190	C.hd	R	Hardware configuration codes

At value SV on the C4-OP display, the figures indicate the value of bits as follows:

- THOUSANDS and HUNDREDS (Power C4-IR) correspond to bits 7 to 9
- TENS (COOL outputs) correspond to bits 1 to 4

508	C.hd1	R	Self-Diagnosis error code for auxiliary input

In correspondence to the SV value on the C4-OP display, the digits indicate bit values as follows:

- TENS (auxiliary inputs) correspond to bits 0 to 1
- ONES (fieldbus interface) correspond to bits 6 to 15

(*) In correspondence to the SV value on the C4-OP display, the digits indicate bit value as follows:

- TENS (auxiliary inputs) correspond to bits 0 to 1
- ONES (fieldbus interface) corresponds to bits 6 to 14

Table of main input errors	
0	No Error
1	Lo (Process variable value < Lo.S)
2	Hi (Process variable value > Hi.S)
3	ERR (third wire interrupted for PT100 or input values below minimum limits (ex. for TC with connection error)
4	SBR (Probe interrupted or input values beyond maximum limits

Table of hardware configuration codes

Bit	Correspondence	Value Indicated by C4-OP(*)
0	= 1 OUTPUT COOL absent	0
1	= 1 OUTPUT COOL relay	R
2	= 1 OUTPUT COOL logic	D
3	= 1 OUTPUT COOL continuous 0...20mA / 0...10V	t
4	= 1 OUTPUT COOL triac 250VAC 1A	C
5	-	
6	-	
7	= 1 C4-IR 30KW	30
8	= 1 C4-IR 60KW	60
9	= 1 C4-IR 80KW	80

Table of auxiliary input errors

Bit	Correspondence	Value Indicated by C4-OP(*)
0	= 1 INPUT AUX absent	0
1	= 1 INPUT AUX TC / 60mV	1
2	-	
3	= 1 FIELDBUS ETH4 (Profinet)	
4	= 1 FIELDBUS ETH5	
5	= 1 FIELDBUS ETH6	
6	= 1 FIELDBUS absent	O
7	= 1 FIELDBUS MODBUS	m
8	= 1 FIELDBUS PROFIBUS	P
9	= 1 FIELDBUS CANOPEN	C
10	= 1 FIELDBUS DEVICENET	D
11	= 1 FIELDBUS ETHERNET	E
12	= 1 FIELDBUS EUROMAP66	C
13	= 1 FIELDBUS ETH3	3
14	= 1 FIELDBUS ETH2 (ETHERCAT)	2

693 697	UPdF	R	Fieldbus software version
695	CodF	R	Fieldbus node
696	bAUF	R	Fieldbus baudrate

Profibus		Canopen	
bAu.F	baudrate	bAu.F	baudrate
0	12.00 Mbit/s	0	1000 Kbit/s
1	6.00 Mbit/s	1	800 Kbit/s
2	3.00 Mbit/s	2	500 Kbit/s
3	1.50 Mbit/s	3	250 Kbit/s
4	500.00 Kbit/s	4	125 Kbit/s
5	187.50 Kbit/s	5	100 Kbit/s
6	93.75 Kbit/s	6	50 Kbit/s
7	45.45 Kbit/s	7	20 Kbit/s
8	19.20 Kbit/s	8	10 Kbit/s
9	9.60 Kbit/s		

DeviceNet	
bAu.F	baudrate
0	125 Kbit/s
1	250 Kbit/s
2	500 Kbit/s

Eithernet	
bAu.F	baudrate
0	100 Mbit/s
1	10 Mbit/s

346		R/W	Jumper State

Table of Jumper State

Bit		OFF	ON
0	Jumper State S1		
1	Jumper State S2		
2	Jumper State S7-1:	1-Phase	3-Phase
3	Jumper State S7-2:	Star	Delta
4	Jumper State S7-3:	Open Delta	Closed Delta
5	Jumper State S7-4	With Neutral	Without Neutral
6	Jumper State S7-5:	Resistive Load	Inductive Load
7	Jumper State S7-6:	-	CFG Forced
8	Jumper State S7-7:	C4	Simulation 4 C4

S7-1	S7-2	S7-3	S7-4	FUNCTION MODES
OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4 Single Phase loads
OFF	ON	OFF	OFF/ON	3 independent 1-phase loads delta
ON	ON	OFF	OFF/ON	3-Phase Load in Open Delta
ON	ON	ON	OFF/ON	3-Phase Load in Closed
ON	OFF	-	ON	3-Phase star load without
ON	OFF	-	OFF	3-phase star load with neutral

120		R	Manufacturer - Trademark	Constructors Name	5000
121		R	Device ID	Product ID	198

197	LdSt	R/W	RN LED Status Function

Table of RN LED Functions

Value	Function
0	RUN
1	MAN/AUTO Controller
2	LOC/REM
3	HOLD
4	Selftuning ON
5	Autotuning ON
6	Repeat Digital Input D1
7	Serial 1 Dialog
8	State of OUT 2 Zone 1
9	Softstart Running
10	Indication of SP1...SP2 (SP1 with pilot input inactive and LED Off)
11	Repeat Digital Input D2
12	Input in Error (LO, HI, ERR, SBR)
13	Serial 2 Dialog
+ 16	LED Flashing if Active (Code 8 Excluded)

619	Ld.2	R/W	ER LED status function		12
620	Ld.3	R/W	Function of LED DI1		6
621	Ld.4	R/W	Function of LED DI2		11
622	Ld.5	R/W	Function of LED O1	Table of OUT LED functions	1
623	Ld.6	R/W	Function of LED O2		2
624	Ld.7	R/W	Function of LED O3		3
625	Ld.8	R/W	Function of LED O4		4

Table of OUT LED functions	
0	Disabled
1	Repetition of state OUT 1
2	Repetition of state OUT 2
3	Repetition of state OUT 3
4	Repetition of state OUT 4
5	Repetition of state OUT 5
6	Repetition of state OUT 6
7	Repetition of state OUT 7
8	Repetition of state OUT 8
9	Repetition of state OUT 9
10	Repetition of state OUT 10
+ 16 LED flashing if active	

LED status refers to the corresponding parameter, with the following special cases:

- LED RN (green) + LED ER (red) both flashing rapidly: autobaud in progress
- LED ER (red) on: error in one of main inputs (Lo, Hi, Err, Sbr)
- LED ER (red) flashing: temperature alarm (OVER_HEAT or TEMPERATURE_SENSOR_BROKEN) or SHORT-CIRCUIT_CURRENT alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- LED ER (red) + LED Ox (yellow) both flashing: HB alarm or POWER_FAIL in zone x
- All LEDs flashing rapidly: ROTATION123 alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED DI1: jumper configuration not provided for
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED DI2: 30%_UNBALANCED_LINE_WARNING alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED O1: SHORT_CIRCUIT_CURRENT alarm (only in three-phase configuration)
- All LEDs flashing rapidly except LED O2: TRI-PHASE_MISSING_LINE_ERROR alarm (only in three-phase configuration)

305		R/W	Current instrument state (STATUS_W)	Table of instrument settings	
698		R	Instrument state saved in eeprom (STATUS_W_EEP)		

bit	
0	-
1	Select SP1/SP2
2	Start/Stop Selftuning
3	Select ON/OFF
4	Select AUTO/MAN
5	Start/Stop Autotuning
6	Select LOC/REM

467		R	Instrument state

Table of Instrument state

bit	
0	AL.1 or AL.2 or AL.3 or AL.4 or ALHB.TA1 or ALHB.TA2 or ALHB.TA3 or Power Fault
1	Input Lo
2	Input Hi
3	Input Err
4	Input Sbr
5	heat
6	cool
7	LBA
8	AL.1
9	AL.2
10	AL.3
11	AL.4
12	ALHB or Power Fault
13	ON/OFF
14	AUTO/MAN
15	LOC/REM

469		R	Instrument state 1

Table of Instrument state 1

bit	
0	AL.1 or AL.2 or AL.3 or AL.4 or ALHB.TA1 or ALHB.TA2 or ALHB.TA3 or Power Fault
1	Input Lo
2	Input Hi
3	Input Err
4	Input Sbr
7	LBA
8	AL.1
9	AL.2
10	AL.3
11	AL.4
12	ALHB.TA1
13	ALHB.TA2 (only for three-phase load)
14	ALHB.TA3 (only for three-phase load)
15	Selftuning on

632		R	Instrument state 2

Table of Instrument state 2

bit	
0	AL.1
1	AL.2
2	AL.3
3	AL.4
4	AL.HB1
5	AL.HB2 (only for three-phase load)
6	AL.HB3 (only for three-phase load)
7	AL.Lo
8	AL.Hi
9	AL.Err
10	AL.Sbr
11	AL.LBA
12	AL.Power

633		R	Instrument state 3

Table of Instrument state 3

bit	
3	SSR_SHORT1
4	SSR_SHORT2 (only for three-phase load)
5	SSR_SHORT3 (only for three-phase load)
6	NO_VOLTAGE1
7	NO_VOLTAGE2 (only for three-phase load)
8	NO_VOLTAGE3 (only for three-phase load)
9	NO_CURRENT1
10	NO_CURRENT2 (only for three-phase load)
11	NO_CURRENT3 (only for three-phase load)

634		R	Instrument state 4

Table of Instrument state 4

bit	
0	SSR Temperature sensor broken
1	SSR Temperature sensor over heat
2	phase_softstart_active
3	phase_softstart_end
4	frequency_warning or monophase_missing_line_warning
5	60Hz
6	short_circuit_current in phase softstart
7	over_peak_current in phase softstart
8	over_ms_current in normal operation

702		R	Voltage status

Table of Voltage Status

bit	
0	frequency_warning
1	10% unbalanced_line_warning
2	20% unbalanced_line_warning
3	30% unbalanced_line_warning
4	rotation123_error
5	triphase_missing_line_error
6	60Hz

Instrument Configuration Sheet

Parameters

Definition of Parameter				Note	Assigned Value

Installation of Modbus Serial Network

46	Cod	R	Instrument identification code		
45	bAu	R/W	Select Baudrate - Serial 1		
626	bAu2	R/W	Select Baudrate - Serial 2		
47	PAr	R/W	Select Parity - Serial 1		
627	PAr2	R/W	Select Parity - Serial 2		

Main Input

400	tYP	R/W	Probe, signal, enable, custom linearization and main input scale		
403	dPS	R/W	Decimal point position for input scale		
401	LoS	R/W	Min. scale limit for main input		
402	HiS	R/W	Max. scale limit for main input		
519 23	oFS	R/W	Main input offset correction		
0 470	PV	R/W	Read of process variable (PV) engineering value		
85	Err	R	Self-diagnosis error code for main input		
349	DPV	R	Read of engineering value of process variable filtered by FLd		
24	FLt	R/W	low pass digital filter for input signal		
179	FLd	R/W	Digital filter on oscillations of input signal		
86	S.00	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 0 (min. value of input scale)		
87	S.01	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 1		
88	S.02	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 2		
89	S.03	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 3		

90	S.04	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 4			
91	S.05	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 5			
92	S.06	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 6			
93	S.07	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 7			
94	S.08	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 8			
95	S.09	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 9			
96	S.10	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 10			
97	S.11	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 11			
98	S.12	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 12			
99	S.13	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 13			
100	S.14	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 14			
101	S.15	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 15			
102	S.16	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 16			
103	S.17	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 17			
104	S.18	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 18			
105	S.19	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 19			
106	S.20	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 20			
107	S.21	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 21			
108	S.22	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 22			
109	S.23	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 23			
110	S.24	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 24			
111	S.25	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 25			
112	S.26	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 26			

113	S.27	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 27			
114	S.28	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 28			
115	S.29	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 29			
116	S.30	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 30			
117	S.31	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 31			
118	S.32	R/W	Engineering value attributed to Point 32 (max. value of input scale)			
293	S.33	R/W	Engineering value attributed to minimum value of the input scale			
294	S.34	R/W	Engineering value attributed to maximum value of the input scale.			
295	S.35	R/W	Engineering value of input signal corresponding to temp. of 50°C.			

Load Current Value

220	otA1	R/W	Offset correction CT input (phase 1)			
415	otA2	R/W	Offset correction CT input (phase 2)		With 3-Phase Load	
416	otA3	R/W	Offset correction CT input (phase 3)		With 3-Phase Load	
227 473-139	ItA1	R	Instantaneous CT input value (phase 1)			
490	ItA2	R	Instantaneous CT input value (phase 2)			
491	ItA3	R	Instantaneous CT input value (phase 3)			
756	IAF1	R	Value of filtered ammeter input (phase 1)			
494	IAF2	R	Value of filtered ammeter input (phase 2)			
495	IAF3	R	Value of filtered ammeter input (phase 3)			
468	I1on	R	CT input value with output on (phase 1)			
498	I2on	R	CT input value with output on (phase 3)			
499	I3on	R	CT input value with output on (phase 3)			
219	FttA	R/W	CT input digital filter (phases 1, 2 and 3)			

709	ItAP	R	Peak ammeter input during phase softstart ramp		
716	CoSF	R	Power factor in hundredths		
753	LdA	R	Current on load		
754	LdAt	R	Current on 3-phase load		

Value of Load Voltage

751	LdU	R	Voltage on Load		
752	LdUt	R	Voltage on 3-phase Load		

Line Voltage Value

411	otU1	R/W	Offset correction voltmeter transformer input TV (phase 1)		
419	otU2	R/W	Offset correction voltmeter transformer input TV (phase 2)	with three-phase load	
420	otU3	R/W	Offset correction voltmeter transformer input TV (phase 3)	with three-phase load	
232 485	ItU1	R	Voltmeter input value (phase 1)		
492	ItU2	R	Voltmeter input value (phase 2)		
493	ItU3	R	Voltmeter input value (phase 3)		
322	IUF1	R	Voltmeter input value (phase 1)		
496	IUF2	R	Voltmeter input value (phase 2)		
497	IUF3	R	Voltmeter input value (phase 3)		
412	FttU	R/W	Digital filter TV auxiliary input (phase 1, 2, 3)		
315	FrEq	R	Voltage frequency in tenths of Hz		
710	IU21	R	Linked Voltage V21		
711	IU32	R	Linked Voltage V32		
712	IU13	R	Linked Voltage V13		
702			Voltage Status		

Power On Load

719	LdP	R	Power on Load	
720	LdPt	R	Power on 3-phase Load	
749	Ld I	R	Impedance on Load	
750	Ld It	R	Impedance on 3-phase Load	

Auxiliary Analog Input (LIN/TC)

194	A I2	R/W	Select type of auxiliary input sensor			
181	tP2	R/W	Definition of auxiliary analog input function			
677	dP2	R/W	Decimal point position for auxiliary input scale			
404	LS2	R/W	Minimum limit auxiliary input scale			
603	HS2	R/W	Maximum limit auxiliary input scale			
605	oFS2	R/W	Offset correction for auxiliary input			
602	In2	R	Value of auxiliary input			
606	Er2	R	Self-diagnosis error code of auxiliary input			
604	FLt2	R/W	Digital filter for auxiliary input			

Digital Inputs

140	d IG	R/W	Function of digital input			
618	d IG	R/W	Function of digital input 2			
317		R	State of digital inputs INPUT DIG			
68 bit	State of Digital Input 1	R	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on			
92 bit	State of Digital Input 2	R	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on			

Generic Alarms AL1, AL2, AL3 and AL4

215	A1r	R/W	Select reference variable alarm 1			
216	A2r	R/W	Select reference variable alarm 2			
217	A3r	R/W	Select reference variable alarm 3			
218	A4r	R/W	Select reference variable alarm 4			
12 475-177	AL1	R/W	Setpoint alarm 1 (scale points)			
13 476-178	AL2	R/W	Setpoint alarm 2 (scale points)			
14 52-479	AL3	R/W	Setpoint alarm 3 (scale points)			
58 480	AL4	R/W	Setpoint alarm 4 (scale points)			
27 187	HY1	R/W	Hysteresis for alarm 1			
30 188	HY2	R/W	Hysteresis for alarm 2			
53 189	HY3	R/W	Hysteresis for alarm 3			
59	HY4	R/W	Hysteresis for alarm 4			
406	A1t	R/W	Alarm type 1			
407	A2t	R/W	Alarm type 2			
408 54	A3t	R/W	Alarm type 3			
409	A4t	R/W	Alarm type 4			
46 bit	AL1 direct/inverse	R				
47 bit	AL1 absolute/relative	R				
48 bit	AL1 normal/symmetrical	R				
49 bit	AL1 disabled at switch on	R				
50 bit	AL1 with memory	R				
54 bit	AL2 direct/inverse	R				
55 bit	AL2 absolute/relative	R				
56 bit	AL2 normal/symmetrical	R				
57 bit	AL2 disabled at switch on	R				

58 bit	AL2 with memory	R			
36 bit	AL3 direct/inverse	R			
37 bit	AL3 absolute/relative	R			
38 bit	AL3 normal/symmetrical	R			
39 bit	AL3 disabled at switch on	R			
40 bit	AL3 with memory	R			
70 bit	AL4 direct/inverse	R			
71 bit	AL4 absolute/relative	R			
72 bit	AL4 normal/symmetrical	R			
73 bit	AL4 disabled at switch on	R			
74 bit	AL4 with memory	R			
195	ALn	R/W	Select number of enabled alarms		
140	dIG	R/W	Digital input function		
618	dIG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
79 bit	Reset Alarm Latch	R/W	OFF = - ON = Reset alarm latch		
4 bit	State of Alarm 1	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on		
5 bit	State of Alarm 2	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on		
62 bit	State of Alarm 3	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on		
69 bit	State of Alarm 4	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on		
318		R	State of alarm ALSTATE IRQ		

LBA Alarm (Loop Break Alarm)

195	ALn	R/W	Select number of enabled alarms		
44	Lbt	R/W	Delay time for LBA alarm activation		
119	LbP	R/W	Limit of supplied power in presence of LBA alarm		
81 bit	Reset LBA alarm	R	OFF = - ON = Reset alarm LBA		
8 bit	State of LBA alarm	R	OFF = LBA off ON = LBA alarm on		

Heater Break Alarm

195	ALn	R/W	Select number of enabled alarms		
57	HbF	R/W	HB alarm function		
56	Hbt	R/W	Delay time for HB alarm activation		
55	AHb1	R/W	HB alarm setpoint (ammeter input scale points - Phase 1)	with 3-phase load	
502	AHb2	R/W	HB alarm setpoint (ammeter input scale points - Phase 2)	with 3-phase load	
737	HbP	R/W	Percentage HB alarm setpoint of current read in HB calibration		
112 bit	Calibration HB alarm setpoint	R	OFF = Calibration not enabled ON = Calibration enabled		
464		R/W	STATUS 11_W		
742	HbtA	R	CT read in HB calibration		
743	HbPw	R	Ou.P power in HB calibration		
758	Ir00	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 100% conduction		
759	Ir01	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 50% conduction		
760	Ir02	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 30% conduction		
761	Ir03	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp: current at 20% conduction		
767	Ir04	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp (only for PA modality): current at 15% conduction		
768	Ir05	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp (only for PA modality): current at 10% conduction		

769	Ir06	R/W	HB Calibration with IR lamp (only for PA modality): current at 5% conduction	
744	Hbtr	R	HB alarm setpoint as function of power on load	
26 bit	State ff HB alarm or Power_fault	R	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on	
76 bit	State of HB Alarm phase 1	R		
77 bit	State of HB Alarm phase 2	R	with 3-phase load	
78 bit	State of HB Alarm phase 3	R	with 3-phase load	
504		R	States of alarm HB ALSTATE_HB (for 3-phase loads)	
512		R	States of alarm ALSTATE (for single-phase loads)	
318		R	ALSTATE IRQ alarms state	

Alarm SBR - ERR (Probe in short or connection error)

229	rEL	R/W	Fault action (in case of broken probe) Sbr, Err Only for main input	
228	FAP	R/W	Fault action power (supplied in condition of broken probe)	
85	Err	R	Self-diagnosis error code for main input	
9 bit	State of Input in SBR	R	OFF = - ON = Input in SBR	

Power Fault ALARMS (SSR_SHORT, NO_VOLTAGE and NO_CURRENT)

660	hd2	R/W	Enable POWER_FAULT Alarms	
661	dGt	R/W	Refresh rate - SSR Short	
662	dGF	R	Time filter for Alarms NO_VOLTAGE & NO_CURRENT	
105 bit	Reset SSR_SHORT, NO_VOLTAGE & NO_CURRENT Alarms	R/W	OFF = - ON = Memory Test	
96 bit	State of alarm SSR_SHORT phase 1	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm	
97 bit	State of alarm SSR_SHORT phase 2	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm	with 3 phase load
98 bit	State of alarm SSR_SHORT phase 3	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm	with 3 phase load
99 bit	State of alarm NO_VOLTAGE phase 1	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm	

100 bit	State of alarm NO_VOLTAGE phase 2	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm		with 3 phase load	
101 bit	State of alarm NO_VOLTAGE phase 3	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm		with 3 phase load	
102 bit	State of alarm NO_CURRENT phase 1	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm			
103 bit	State of alarm NO_CURRENT phase 2	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm		with 3 phase load	
104 bit	State of alarm NO_CURRENT phase 3	R	OFF = Alarm OFF ON = Active alarm		with 3 phase load	

ALARM due to overload

655		R	INPTC

Outputs

160	rL1	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
163	rL2	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
166	rL3	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
170	rL4	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
171	rL5	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
172	rL6	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
152 9	Ct1	R/W	OUT 1 (Heat) cycle time			
159	Ct2	R/W	OUT 2 (Cool) cycle time			

308 319		R	State outputs rL.x MASKOUT
12 bit	STATE rL.1	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
13 bit	STATE rL.2	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
14 bit	STATE rL.3	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
15 bit	STATE rL.4	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
16 bit	STATE rL.5	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on
17 bit	STATE rL.6	R	OFF = Output off ON = Output on

607	out1	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 1			
608	out2	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 2			
609	out3	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 3			
610	out4	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 4			
611	out5	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 5			
612	out6	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 6			
613	out7	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 7			
614	out8	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 8			
615	out9	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 9			
616	out10	R/W	Allocation of physical output OUT 10			

82 bit	State of output OUT1	R	OFF = Uscita disattiva ON = Uscita attiva
83 bit	State of output OUT2	R	
84 bit	State of output OUT3	R	
85 bit	State of output OUT4	R	
86 bit	State of output OUT5	R	
87 bit	State of output OUT6	R	
88 bit	State of output OUT7	R	
89 bit	State of output OUT8	R	
90 bit	State of output OUT9	R	
91 bit	State of output OUT10	R	

664		R	State outputs

Power Fault ALARMS (SSR_SHORT, NO_VOLTAGE and NO_CURRENT)

138 16-472	SP	R/W	Local setpoint		
181	tP2	R/W	Auxiliary analog input function		
18 136-249	tP2	R/W	Remote setpoint (SET Gradient for manual power correction)		
250	SERIAL_SP	R/W	Remote Setpoint from serial line		
25 20-28-142	LoL	R/W	Lowest settable limit SP, SP remote and absolute alarms		
26 21-29-143	HiL	R/W	Highest settable limit SP, SP remote and absolute alarms		
10 bit	LOCAL / REMOTE	R	OFF = Enable local setpoint ON = Enable remote setpoint		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)		
1 137-481	SPA	R/W	Active Setpoint		
4		R	Deviation (SPA - PV)		

Setpoint Control

234 22	GSP	R/W	Set Gradient		
259	GS2	R/W	Set Gradient for SP2		
265	Hot	R/W	Select hot runner functions		
191	hd1	R/W	Enable multiset instrument control via serial		
230	SP1	R/W	Setpoint 1		
231 483	SP2	R/W	Setpoint 2		
140	diG1	R/W	Digital input function		
618	diG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
75 bit	SELECT SP1 / SP2	R	OFF = Select SP1 ON = Select SP2		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)		

PID Heat/ Cool Control

617	SPU	R/W	Enable zone process variable			
180	Ctr	R/W	Control Type			
5 148-149	SPU	R/W	Enable zone process variable			
7 148-149	h It	R/W	Integral heating time			
8 151	hdt	R/W	Deriviative heating time			
6	cPb	R/W	Proportional band for cooling or hysteresis ON/OFF			
76	c It	R/W	Integral cooling time			
77	cdt	R/W	Derivative cooling time			
513	CmE	R/W	Select cooling fluid			
2 132-471	OuP	R	Value control outputs (+Heat / -Cool)			
39 484	cSP	R/W	Cooling setpoint relative to heating setpoint			
78	rSt	R/W	Manual reset (value added to PID input)			
516	PrS	R/W	Reset power (value added directly to PID output)			
79	ArS	R/W	Antireset (limits integral PID action)			
80	FFd	R/W	Feedforward (value added to PID output after processing)			
42 146	hPH	R/W	Maximum limit heating power			
254	hPL	R/W	Min. limit heating power (not avail-able for double action heat/cool)			
43	cPH	R/W	Maximum limit cooling power			
255	cPL	R/W	Min. limit cooling power (not avail-able for double action heat/cool)			
765	PPEr	R/W	Percentageof output power			
766	PoFS	R/W	Offset output power			
763	GoUt	R/W	Gradient for control output			
764	LoP	R/W	Minimum output trigger			

Automatic/Manual Control

252		R/W	MANUAL_POWER		
2 132-471	OuP	R/W	Value control outputs (+Heat / -Cool)		
140	d IG	R/W	Digital input function		
618	d IG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
1 bit	AUTO/MAN	R/W	OFF = Automatic ON =Manual		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)		

Hold Funtion

140	d IG	R/W	Digital input function		
618	d IG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
64 bit	HOLD	R/W	OFF = hold off ON = hold on		

Manual Power Correction

505	r IF	R/W	Line voltage		
506	cOr	R/W	Manual power correction based on line voltage		
18 136-249	SPr	R/W	Remote setpoint (SET Gradient for power correction		

Autotuning

31	Stu	R/W	Enable selftuning, autotuning, softstart		
140	d IG	R/W	Digital input function		
618	d IG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
29 bit	AUTOTUNING	R/W	OFF = Stop Autotuning ON = Start Autotuning		
28 bit	AUTOTUNING STATE	R/W	OFF = Autotuning in Stop ON = Autotuning in Start		
68 bit	DIGITAIL INPUT STATE 1	R/W	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on		
92 bit	DIGITAIL INPUT STATE 2	R/W	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on		
296		R/W	Enable autotuning and selftuning state (FLG_PID)		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)		

Selftuning

31	Stu	R/W	Enable selftuning, autotuning, softstart		
140	dIG	R/W	Digital input function		
618	dIG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
3 bit	SELFTUNING	R/W	OFF = Stop Selftuning ON = Start selftuning		
0 bit	SELFTUNING STATE	R/W	OFF = Selftuning in Stop ON = Selftuning in Start		
68 bit	DIGITAIL INPUT STATE 1	R/W	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on		
92 bit	DIGITAIL INPUT STATE 2	R/W	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on		
296		R/W	Enable autotuning and selftuning state (FLG_PID)		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)		

Softstart

31	Stu	R/W	Enable selftuning, autotuning, softstart		
147	SoF	R/W	Softstart time		
30 bit	RESTART SOFTSTART	R/W	OFF = - ON = Restartl Softstart		
63 bit	SOFTSTART STATE	R/W	OFF = Softstart in Stop ON = Softstart in Start		

Start Mode

699	Pont	R/W	Start mode at Power-On		

Selftuning

140	dIG	R/W	Digital input function		
618	dIG2	R/W	Digital input function 2		
11 bit	SOFTWARE ON/OFF	R/W	OFF = On ON =Off		
68 bit	DIGITAIL INPUT STATE 1	R/W	OFF = Digital input 1 off ON = Digital input 1 on		
92 bit	DIGITAIL INPUT STATE 2	R/W	OFF = Digital input 2 off ON = Digital input 2 on		
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)		

Fault Action Power

265	Hot	R/W	Select hot runner functions			
228	FAP	R/W	Fault action power (supplied in conditions of broken probe)			
26 bit	STATE OF HB ALARM OR POWER_FAULT	R/W	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on			
80 bit	State of power alarm (hot runners)	R/W	OFF = Alarm off ON = Alarm on			

Power Alarm

261	bSt	R/W	Stability band (hot runners power alarm function)			
262	bPF	R/W	Power alarm band (hot runners power alarm function)			
260	PFt	R/W	Power alarm delay times			
160	rL1	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
163	rL2	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
166	rL3	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - Output OR			
170	rL4	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - Output AND			
171	rL5	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - Output OR			
172	rL6	R/W	Allocation of reference signal - Output AND			

Preheating Softstart

265	Hot	R/W	Function selecttion for hot runners			
263	SPS	R/W	Softstart Setpoint (preheating hot runners)			
264	SoP	R/W	Softstart power (preheating hot runners)			
147	SoF	R/W	Softstart time			
30 bit	RESTART SOFTSTART	R/W	OFF = - ON = Restartl Softstart			
63 bit	SOFTSTART STATE	R/W	OFF = Softstart in Stop ON = Softstart in Start			

Heating Output (Fast Cycle)

160	rL1	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			
163	rL2	R/W	Allocation of reference signal			

Trigger Modes

703	Hd2	R/W	Enable trigger mode			
707	FutA	R/W	Maximum limit of RMS current at normal operation			
704	bFCY	R/W	Minimum number of cycles of BF modes			

Softstart

630	PSHI	R/W	Maximum phase of phase softstart ramp			
705	PStr	R/W	Duration of phase softstart ramp			
629	PSoF	R/W	Minimum non-conduction time to reactivate phase softstart ramp			
706	PStA	R/W	Maximum peak current limit during phase softstart ramp			
108 bit	Restart of phase softstart ramp	R/W	OFF = Restart not enabled N=Restart enabled			
106 bit	State of phase softstart ramp	R	OFF = no Ramp in progress ON = current Ramp			
107 bit	State of phase softstart ramp	R	OFF = unterminated Ramp ON = Ramp completed			

Delay Triggering

708	dLt	R/W	Delay triggering (first trigger only)			
738	dLoF	R/W	Minimum non-conduction time to reactivate delay triggering			

Feedback Modes

730	Hd.6		Enable Feedback Modes			
731	CorV	R/W	Maximum correction of voltage feedback			
732	CorI	R/W	Maximum correction of current feedback			
733	CorP	R/W	Maximum correction of power feedback			
734	rIFV	R/W	Voltage feedback reference			
735	rIFI	R/W	Current feedback reference			
736	rIFP	R/W	Power feedback reference			
109 bit	Calibration of voltage feedback reference	R/W	OFF = Restart not enabled ON=Restart enabled			

110 bit	Calibration of current feedback reference	R/W	OFF=Calibration non enabled ON= Calibration enabled			
111 bit	Calibration of power feedback reference	R/W	OFF=Calibration non enabled ON= Calibration enabled			
741	Fb It	R/W	Feedback response speed			
113 bit	Calibration of selected feedback reference	R/W	OFF=Calibration non enabled ON= Calibration enabled			
464		R/W	STATUS 11_W			
757	Ar IF	R	Feedback			

Heuristic Power Control

680	hd3	R/W	Enable heuristic power control			
681	IHEU	R/W	Maximum current for heuristic power control			

Heterogeneous Power Control

682	hd4	R/W	Enable heterogeneous power control			
683	IHEt	R/W	Maximum current for heterogeneous power control			

Virtual Instrument Control

191	hd I	R/W	Enable multiset instrument control via serial			
224	S In	R/W	Control Inputs from Serial			
225	SOu	R/W	Control Outputs from Serial			
628	SL I	R/W	Control LEDs and digital inputs from serial			

HW/SW Data

122	UPd	R	Software version code			
85	Err	R	Self-diagnosis error code for main input			
606	Er2	R	Self-diagnosis error code for auxiliary input			
190	Chd	R	Hardware configuration codes			
508	CHd1	R	Self-diagnosis error code for auxiliary input			
693 697	UPdF	R	Fieldbus software version			
695	CodF	R	Fieldbus node			
696	bAUF	R	Fieldbus baudrate			
346		R	State of jumper			
120		R	Manufacturer - Trade Mark			
121		R	Device ID (C4)			
197	LdSt	R/W	RN LED Status Function			
619	Ld2	R/W	ER LED status function			
620	Ld3	R/W	Function of LED DI1			
621	Ld4	R/W	Function of LED DI2			
622	Ld5	R/W	Function of LED O1			
623	Ld6	R/W	Function of LED O2			
624	Ld7	R/W	Function of LED O3			
625	Ld.8	R/W	Function of LED O4			
305		R/W	Instrument state (STATUS_W)			
467		R	Instrument state			
469		R	Instrument state 1			
632		R	Instrument state 2			
633		R	Instrument state 3			

634		R	Instrument state 4			
702		R	Voltage status			

Limited Warranty:
Please refer to the Chromalox limited warranty applicable to this product at
http://www.chromalox.com/customer-service/policies/termsofsale.aspx.

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