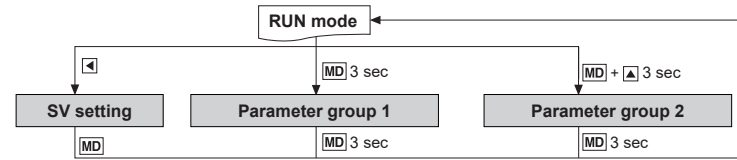


Parameter groups



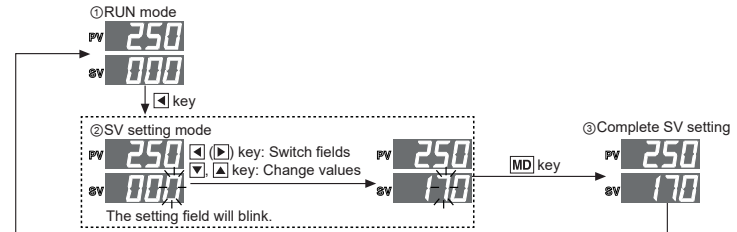
※Parameter setting order: **Parameter group 2** → **Parameter group 1** → **SV setting**

The parameters are related to each other. Please set the parameters in the order above.

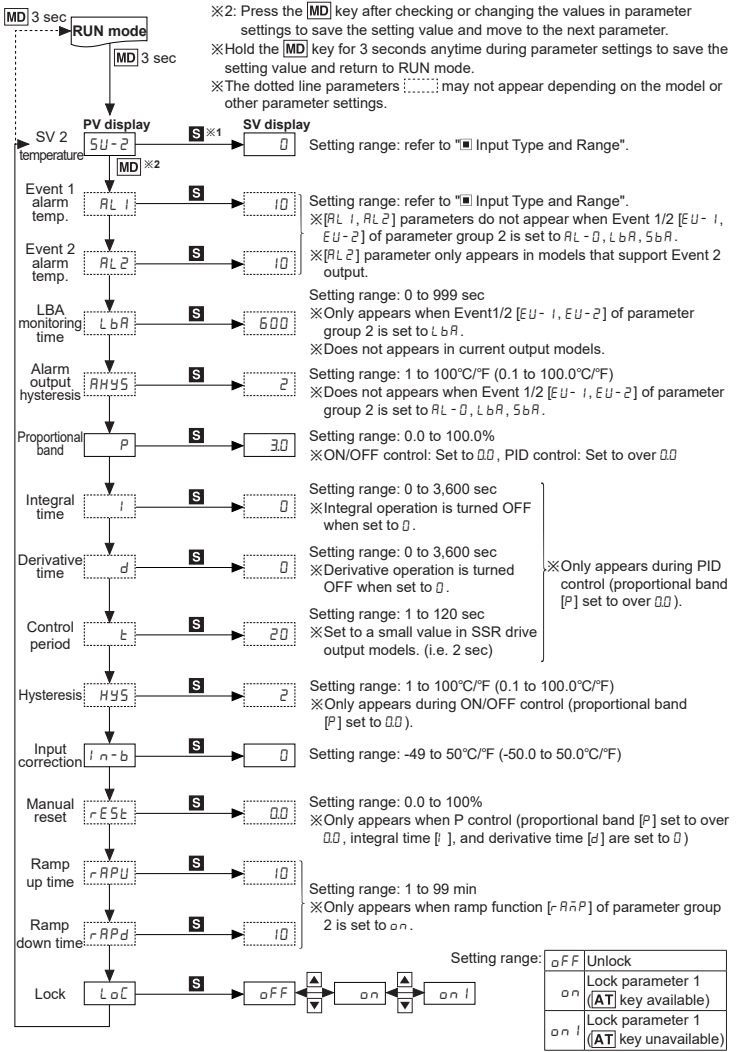
※When there is no key input for 60 seconds while in SV setting mode or parameter groups, the unit will return to RUN mode automatically.

SV setting

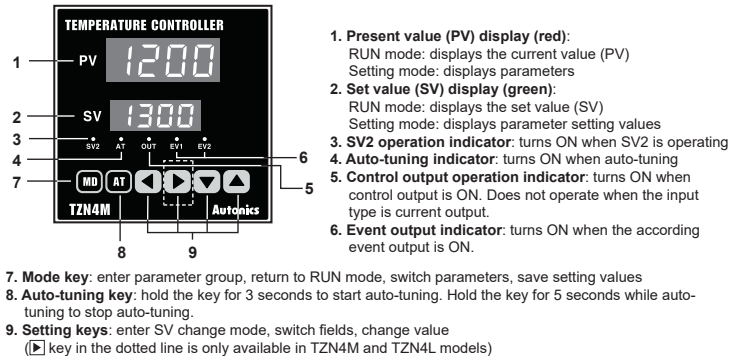
※When changing the previous SV of 0°C to 170°C,



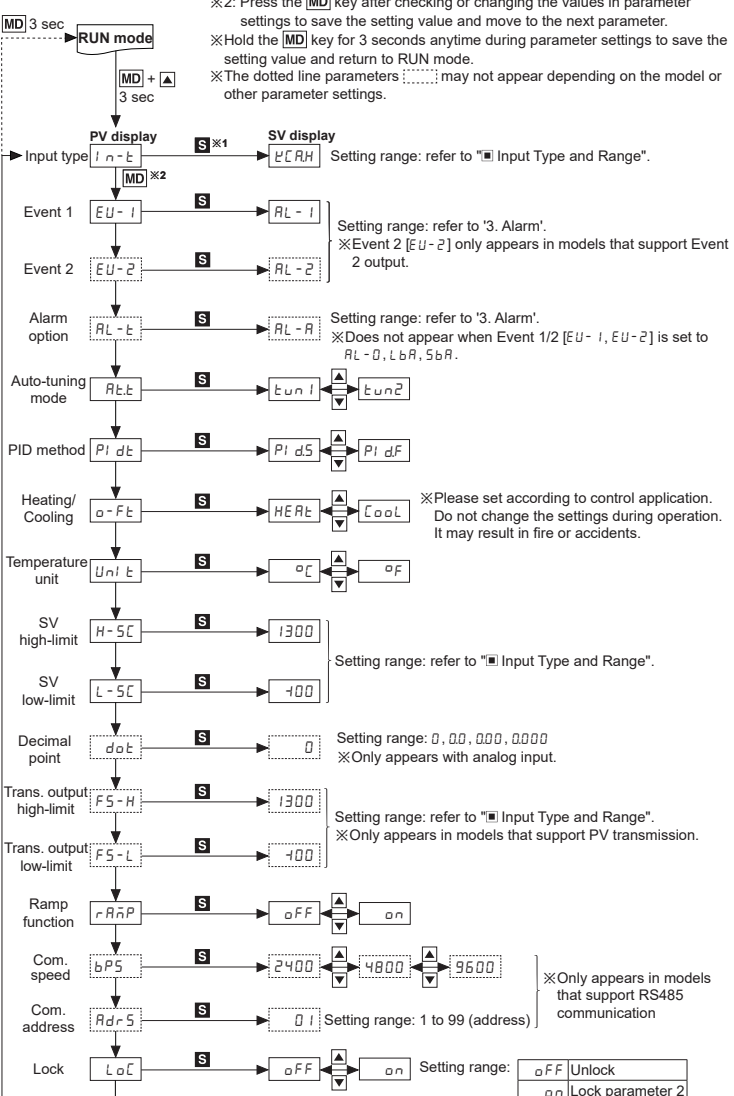
Parameter group 1



Unit Description



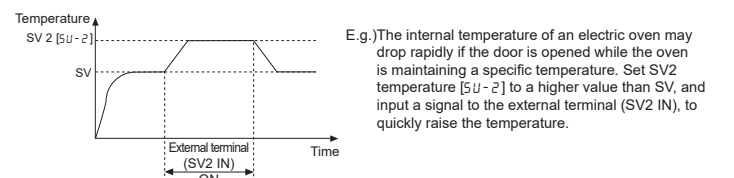
Parameter group 2



Functions

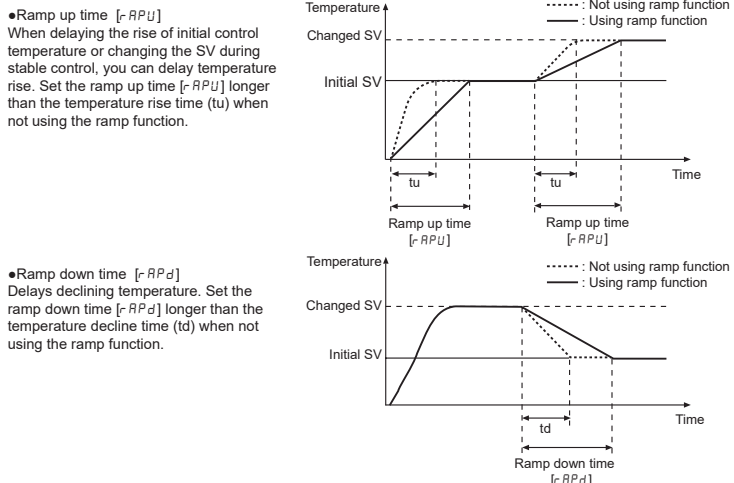
1. SV2 temperature

You can control an additional temperature value at a desired range by using SV2. Connect a contact signal (under 5VDC, 250μA) at the external terminal, to operate in the range where the signal turns ON. Set the SV2 temperature in SV2 temperature [U-2] in parameter group 1.



2. Ramp

The ramp function can delay the rate of temperature rise/fall. If the SV value is changed during stabilized control, the temperature of the controlled target will rise/fall during ramp up/down time [rAPU, rAPd] of parameter group 1. The ramp function activates when the power is reset or when the SV value is changed during stable control. ※The ramp up/down time [rAPU, rAPd] appear only when the ramp function [rANP] of parameter group 2 is set to on.



3. Alarm (Event)

Alarm output can be configured by combining alarm operation and alarm options. Set the alarm operation in event 1/2 [EU-1, EU-2] of parameter group 2, and set the alarm options in alarm option [RL-E].

Mode	Name	Alarm operation	Description
RL-0	-	-	Alarm output not used.
RL-1	Deviation high-limit alarm	OFF ON SV 100°C PV 110°C High-limit deviation: 10°C	If the deviation of PV and SV are higher than the high-limit deviation, the alarm output turns ON.
RL-2	Deviation low-limit alarm	ON OFF PV 90°C SV 100°C Low-limit deviation: 10°C	If the deviation of PV and SV are higher than the low-limit deviation, the alarm output turns ON.
RL-3	Deviation high-limit/low-limit alarm	ON OFF PV 90°C SV 100°C High-limit/low-limit deviation: 10°C	If the deviation of PV and SV are higher than the high-limit deviation or low-limit deviation, the alarm output turns ON.
RL-4	Deviation high-limit/low-limit reverse alarm	OFF ON PV 90°C SV 100°C High-limit/low-limit deviation: 10°C	If the deviation of PV and SV are higher than the high-limit deviation or low-limit deviation, the alarm output turns OFF.
RL-5	Absolute value high-limit alarm	OFF ON PV 90°C SV 100°C Absolute value alarm: 90°C	Alarm output turns ON when PV is higher than the absolute value.
RL-6	Absolute value low-limit alarm	ON OFF PV 90°C SV 100°C Absolute value alarm: 90°C	Alarm output turns ON when PV is lower than the absolute value.
SbA	Sensor break	—	Alarm output turns ON when sensor disconnection is detected.
LbA	Loop break	—	Alarm output turns ON when loop break is detected.

※ H: Alarm output hysteresis [RHYS]

2) Alarm options

Mode	Name	Description
RL-a	Standard alarm	Alarm output turns ON upon alarm condition, and alarm output turns OFF when condition is cleared.
RL-b	Alarm latch	Alarm output turns ON and maintains ON upon alarm condition.
RL-c	Standby sequence	The first alarm condition is ignored. It will operate as standard alarm from the second alarm condition. If it is under alarm condition when power is supplied, it will ignore the condition and operate as standard alarm from the next alarm condition.
RL-d	Alarm latch and standby sequence	It will operate as both alarm latch and standby sequence upon alarm condition. If it is under alarm condition when power is supplied, it will ignore the condition and operate as alarm latch from the next alarm condition.

3) Sensor break alarm

Alarm output turns ON when sensor is not connected or loses its connection during temperature control. Sensor disconnection can be tested by connecting buzzers or other devices to the alarm output contact. Sensor break alarm output operates through EV1 OUT or EV2 OUT contacts. Alarm output is disengaged after resetting the power.

4) Loop break Alarm (LBA)

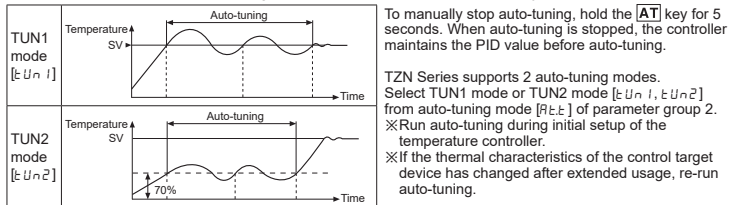
Diagnose control loop and transmit alarm output through temperature change of control target. During heating(cooling) control, the alarm output turns ON if the PV does not rise/drop by a specific amount (approx. 2°C) during LBA monitoring period [LbA] while control output amount is at 100%(0%).

※If the thermal response of the control target is slow, the LBA monitoring period [LbA] of parameter group 1 should be set longer.

※LBA only operates when the control output amount is 100%(0%) so it cannot be used in current output models. ※If the alarm output turns ON after the sensor has been disconnected, the alarm output will not turn OFF even after reconnecting the sensor. To disengage the alarm output, the temperature controller power must be reset.

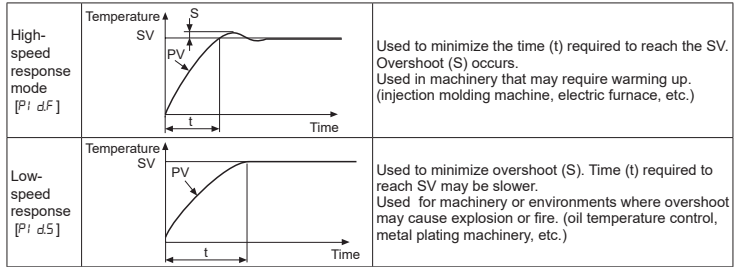
4. Auto-tuning

Auto-tuning allows the temperature controller to detect the thermal characteristics and response rates of the control target. It then calculates the PID time constant and sets the value to allow fast response rates and high accuracy. Hold the **[AT]** key for 3 seconds during RUN mode to start auto-tuning. The auto-tuning indicator will blink. When auto-tuning is completed, the auto-tuning indicator will turn off and the PID time constant will be saved to each parameter of parameter group 1. The saved parameters can be adjusted as desired.



5. Dual PID control

The response rate of the PID control can be selected depending on the characteristics of the control target. Select high-speed response mode or low-speed response mode [Pi dF, Pi dS] from PID method [Pi d] of parameter group 2.



6. Input correction [i n-b]

Used to correct deviation from external devices such as temperature controllers. E.g.) If the actual temperature is 80°C but the display value is 78°C, set the input correction [i n-b] value to 2 and it will display 80°C as the display value.

7. Manual reset [rESk]

When using proportional control (P control), the time of temperature rising time and falling time may differ depending on factors such as the heat capacity of the control device or the heater. A certain amount of deviation occurs even under stable conditions. This deviation is referred to as offset, and can be configured/corrected using manual reset [rESk]. When PV and SV are equal, the reset value is 50.0%. If the PV is lower than the SV during stable control, set the value to over 50.0%, and if the PV is higher than the SV, set the value to under 50.0%

RS485 Communication

Applicable for models that support RS485 communication. Please refer to "Ordering Information". It is used to transmit PV or SV, and/or set the SV.

Protocol	BCC	Communication speed	2400, 4800, 9600bps
Applied standard	EIA RS485	Start bit	1-bit fixed
Max. connections	31 units (address: 1 to 99)	Data bit	8-bit fixed
Communication method	2-wire half duplex	Parity bit	None
Synchronization method	Asynchronous	Stop bit	1-bit fixed
Communication distance	Within 1.2km		

Comprehensive Device Management Program[DAQMaster]

DAQMaster is a comprehensive device management software for setting parameters and monitoring processes. DAQMaster can be downloaded from our website at www.autonics.com.

Item	Minimum specifications
System	IBM PC compatible computer with Pentium III or above
Operations	Windows 98/NT/XP/Vista/7/8/10
Memory	256MB+
Hard disk	1GB+ of available hard disk space
VGA	Resolution: 1024×768 or higher
Others	RS232C serial port (9-pin), USB port

Troubleshooting

Symptoms	Troubleshooting
oPEN is displayed on the PV display during operation	Disconnect the power and check the input connection. If the input is connected, disconnect the input wiring from the temperature controller and short the + and - terminals. Power the temperature controller and check if it displays the room temperature. If it does not display the room temperature and continues to display oPEN, the controller is broken. Please contact our technical support. (Input type is thermocouple)
Load (heater, etc.) does not operate during operation	Check the state of the control output indicator on the front panel. If the indicator is not working, check parameter settings. If the indicator is working, disconnect the wiring from the output terminal of the temperature controller and check the output (replay contact, SSR drive, current)
Error (error) is displayed on the PV display during operation	Indicates damage to internal chip by strong noise (2kVAC). Please contact our technical support. Locate the source of the noise and devise countermeasures.

Error Dispal

Display	Description	Troubleshooting
oPEN	Blinks when input is disconnected.	Check input status.
HHHH	Blinks when the measured input value is higher than the temperature range.	Adjust the value to within the temperature range.
LLLL	Blinks when the measured input value is lower than the temperature range.	

Factory Default

Parameter group 1

Parameter	Default	Parameter	Default	Parameter	Default
SV-2	0	P	30	i n-b	0
RL-1	10	i	0	rESk	00
RL-2	10	d	0	rAPU	10
LbA	600	t	20	rAPd	10
RHYS	2	HYS	2	LoC	oFF

Parameter group 2

Parameter	Default	Parameter	Default	Parameter	Default
i n-b	EH	a-F	HE	FS-L	100
EU-1	RL-1	Unit	°C	rANP	oFF
EU-2	RL-2	H-SC	1300	bP5	2400
RL-E	RL-A	L-SC	100	Adr5	01
At	Auto	dot	0	LoC	oFF
Pi d	Pi d5	FS-H	1300		

Cautions during Use

- Follow instructions in 'Cautions during Use'. Otherwise, it may cause unexpected accidents.
- Check the polarity of the terminals before wiring the temperature sensor.
 For RTD temperature sensor, wire it as 3-wire type, using cables in same thickness and length.
 For thermocouple (CT) temperature sensor, use the designated compensation wire for extending wire.
- Keep away from high voltage lines or power lines to prevent induced noise.
 In case installing power line and input signal line closely, use line filter or varistor at power line and shielded wire at input signal line.
 Do not use near the equipment which generates strong magnetic force or high frequency noise.
- Install a power switch or circuit breaker in the easily accessible place for supplying or disconnecting the power.
- Do not use the unit for other purpose (e.g. voltmeter, ammeter), but temperature controller.
- When changing the input sensor, turn off the power first before changing.
 After changing the input sensor, specify internal switch and modify the value of the corresponding parameter.
- Do not overlapping communication line and power line.
 Use twisted pair wire for communication line and connect ferrite bead at each end of line to reduce the effect of external noise.
- Make a required space around the unit for radiation of heat.
 For accurate temperature measurement, warm up the unit over 20 min after turning on the power.
- Make sure that power supply voltage reaches to the rated voltage within 2 sec after supplying power.
- Do not wire to terminals which are not used.
- This unit may be used in the following environments.
 ①Indoors (in the environment condition rated in 'Specifications')
 ②Altitude max. 2,000m
 ③Pollution degree 2

Major Products

- Photoelectric Sensors
- Fiber Optic Sensors
- Door Sensors
- Door Side Sensors
- Area Sensors
- Proximity Sensors
- Pressure Sensors
- Rotary Encoders
- Connector/Sockets
- Switching Mode Power Supplies
- Control Switches/Lamps/Buzzers
- I/O Terminal Blocks & Cables
- Stepper Motors/Drivers/Motion Controllers
- Graphic/Logic Panels
- Field Network Devices
- Laser Marking System (Fiber, CO₂, Nd: YAG)
- Laser Welding/Cutting System
- Temperature Controllers
- Temperature/Humidity Transducers
- SSRs/Power Controllers
- Counters
- Timers
- Panel Meters
- Tachometer/Pulse (Rate) Meters
- Display Units
- Sensor Controllers

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