## User's Manual



## Warning Symbol

The Symbol calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or damage to or destruction of part or all of the product and system. Do not proceed beyond a warning symbol until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

## Use the Manual

- Installers
- System Designer
- Expert User

Read Chapter 1, 2
Read All Chapters
Read Page 12

NOTE:
It is strongly recommended that a process should incorporate a LIMIT CONTROL like L91 which will shut down the equipment at a preset process condition in order to preclude possible damage to products or system.

Information in this user's manual is subject to change without notice.

## This manual is applicable for the products with software version 29 and later version.

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## Chapter 1 Overview <br> 1-1 General

The Fuzzy Logic plus PID microprocessor-based controller series, incorporate a bright, easy to read 4-digit LED display, indicating process value or set point value. The Fuzzy Logic technology enables a process to reach a predetermined set point in the shortest time, with the minimum of overshoot during power-up or external load disturbance.

C21 is a $1 / 32$ DIN size panel mount controller. C91 is a $1 / 16$ DIN size panel mount controller. These units are powered by 11-26 or 90-250 VDC/VAC supply, incorporating a 2 amp. control relay output as standard. The second output can be used as cooling control, an alarm or dwell timer. Both outputs can select triac, 5V logic output, linear current or linear voltage to drive external device. There are six types of alarm plus a dwell timer can be configured for the second output. The units are fully programmable for PT100 and thermocouple types J,K, T, E, B, R, S, N, L with no need to modify the unit. The input signal is digitized by using a 18 -bit A to $D$ converter. Its fast sampling rate allows the unit to control fast processes.

Digital communications RS-485 or RS-232 ( for C21, C91) are available as an additional option. These options allow the units to be integrated with supervisory control system and software.

A programming port is available for automatic configuration, calibration and testing without the need to access the keys on front panel.

By using proprietary Fuzzy modified PID technology, the control loop will minimize the overshoot and undershoot in a shortest time. The following diagram is a comparison of results with and without Fuzzy technology.

$$
\begin{array}{ll} 
& \text { PID control with properly tuned } \\
\text { Temperature } & \text { PID + Fuzzy control }
\end{array}
$$



Figure 1.1 Fuzzy Control Advantage Time

## High Accuracy

The series are manufactured with custom designed ASIC(Application Specific Integrated Circuit ) technology which contains a 18-bit A to D converter for high resolution measurement ( true $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ resolution for thermocouple and PT100) and a 15-bit D to A converter for linear current or voltage control output. The ASIC technology provides improved operating performance, low cost, enhanced reliability and higher density.

## Fast Sampling Rate

The sampling rate of the input A to D converter reaches 5 times/second.
The fast sampling rate allows this series to control fast processes.

## Fuzzy Control

The function of Fuzzy control is to adjust PID parameters from time to time in order to make manipulation output value more flexible and adaptive to various processes. The results is to enable a process to reach a predetermined set point in the shortest time, with the minimum of overshoot and undershoot during power-up or external load disturbance.

## Digital Communication

The units are equipped with RS-485 or RS-232 interface card to provide digital communication. By using the twisted pair wires there are at most 247 units can be connected together via RS-485 interface to a host computer.

## Programming Port

A programming port is used to connect the unit to a hand-held programmer or a PC for quick configuration, also can be connected to an ATE system for automatic testing \& calibration.

## Auto-tune

The auto-tune function allows the user to simplify initial setup for a new system. A clever algorithm is provided to obtain an optimal set of control parameters for the process, and it can be applied either as the process is warming up (cold start ) or as the process has been in steady state ( warm start).

## Lockout Protection

According to actual security requirement, one of four lockout levels can be selected to prevent the unit from being changed abnormally.

## Bumpless Transfer

Bumpless transfer allows the controller to continue to control by using its previous value as the sensor breaks. Hence, the process can be well controlled temporarily as if the sensor is normal.

## Soft-start Ramp

The ramping function is performed during power up as well as any time the set point is changed. It can be ramping up or ramping down. The process value will reach the set point with a predetermined constant rate.

## Digital Filter

A first order low pass filter with a programmable time constant is used to improve the stability of process value. This is particularly useful in certain application where the process value is too unstable to be read.

## 1-2 Ordering Code

Power Input


4: 90-250 VAC,

$$
47-63 \mathrm{HZ}
$$

5: 11-26 VAC or VDC,
SELV, Limited Energy

Signal Input
1: Standard Input
Thermocouple: J, K, T, E, B, R, S, N, L
RTD: PT100 DIN, PT100 JIS
2: 0-60 mA
3: 0-1V
4: $0-5 \mathrm{~V}$
5: 1-5V
6: 4-20 mA
7: 0-20 mA
8: $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$
9: Special Order

## Output 1

0 : None
1: Relay rated 2A/240VAC
2: Pulsed voltage to drive SSR, 5V/30mA
3: Isolated 4-20mA / 0-20mA
4: Isolated $1-5 \mathrm{~V} / 0-5 \mathrm{~V}$
5: Isolated 0-10V
6: Triac output 1A / 240VAC,SSR
C: Pulsed voltage to drive SSR, $14 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
9: Special order


0: Red color
1: Green color
Communications
0 : None
1: RS-485 interface (for C21)
2: RS-232 interface (for C21)
3: Retransmit 4-20 mA / 0-20 mA (for C21)
4: Retransmit $1-5 \mathrm{~V} / 0-5 \mathrm{~V}$
(for C 21 )
5: Retransmit 0-10V (for C21)
9: Special order

## Output 2

0: None
1: Form A relay $2 \mathrm{~A} / 240 \mathrm{VAC}$
2: Pulsed voltage to drive SSR, $5 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{~mA}$
3: Isolated 4-20mA / 0-20mA
4: Isolated $1-5 \mathrm{~V} / 0-5 \mathrm{~V}$
5: Isolated 0-10V
6: Triac output, 1A / 240VAC, SSR
7: Isolated $20 \mathrm{~V} / 25 \mathrm{~mA}$ transducer power supply
8: Isolated $12 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$ transducer power supply
9: Isolated $5 \mathrm{~V} / 80 \mathrm{~mA}$ transducer power supply
A: RS-485 interface (for C91)
C: Pulsed voltage to drive SSR, $14 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~mA}$
D: Retransmit 4-20mA/0-20mA (for C91)
E: Retransmit 1-5V/0-5V (for C91)
F: Retransmit 0-10V (for C91)
B: Special order

```
Accessories
OM94-6 = Isolated 1A / 240VAC Triac Output Module ( SSR )
OM94-7 = 14V / 40 mA SSR Drive Module
OM96-3 = Isolated 4-20 mA / 0-20 mA Analog Output Module
OM96-4 = Isolated 1-5V / 0-5V Analog Output Module
OM96-5 = Isolated 0-10V Analog Output Module
CM94-1 = Isolated RS-485 Interface Module for C21
CM94-2 = Isolated RS-232 Interface Module for C21
CM94-3 = Isolated 4-20 mA / 0-20 mA Retrans Module for C21
CM94-4 = Isolated 1-5V / 0-5V Retrans Module for C21
CM94-5 = Isolated 0-10V Retrans Module for C21
CM96-1 = Isolated RS-485 Interface Module for C91
DC94-1 = Isolated 20V/25mA DC Output Power Supply
DC94-2 = Isolated 12V/40mA DC Output Power Supply
DC94-3 = Isolated 5V/80mA DC Output Power Supply
CC94-1 = RS-232 Interface Cable ( 2M )
CC91-1 = Programming port cable for C21
CC91-2 = Programming port cable for C91
```


## Related Products

SNA10A = Smart Network Adaptor for third party software, which converts 255 channels of RS-485 or RS-422 to RS-232 Network.
SNA10B $=$ Smart Network Adaptor for BC-Net software, which converts 255 channels of RS-485 or RS-422 to RS-232 network.

SNA12A = Smart Network Adaptor for programming port to RS-232 interface

BC-Set $=$ Configuration Software

## 1-3 Programming Port



Figure 1.2 Programming Port Overview

A special connector can be used to touch the programming port which is connected to a PC for automatic configuration, also can be connected to an ATE system for automatic calibration and testing.

The programming port is used for off-line automatic setup and testing procedures only. Don't attempt to make any connection to these pins when the unit is used for a normal control purpose.

## 1-4 Keys and Displays

## KEYPAD OPERATION

## SCROLL KEY: $\square$

This key is used to select a parameter to be viewed or adjusted.

## UP KEY : $\triangle$

This key is used to increase the value of selected parameter.

## DOWN KEY : $\quad \mathrm{\nabla}$

This key is used to decrease the value of selected parameter.

## RESET KEY : press $R$ for C91 and C92, press $\Delta \square$ for C21

This key is used to:

1. Revert the display to display the process value or set point value (if DISP is set with SP1 for C21).
2. Reset the latching alarm, once the alarm condition is removed.
3. Stop the manual control mode, auto-tuning mode and calibration mode.
4. Clear the message of communication error and auto-tuning error.
5. Restart the dwell timer when the dwell timer has been time out.
6. Enter the manual control menu during failure mode occurs.

ENTER KEY: Press $\rightarrow$ for 5 seconds or longer.
Press $\rightarrow$ for 5 seconds to:

1. Ener setup menu. The display shows $5 E t$.
2. Enter manual control mode during manual control mode $H_{\ldots}$ or $\quad \ldots$ is selected.
3. Enter auto-tuning mode during auto-tuning mode AT(for C91) or $A-t$ (for C21) is selected.
4. Perform calibration to a selected parameter during the calibration procedure.
Press for 4.2 seconds to select calibration mode.


Figure 1.3 Front Panel Description
Table 1.1 Display Form of Characters

| A | 9 | E | $E$ | 1 |  | N | $n$ | S | 5 | X |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | $b$ | F | $F$ | J | 」 | O | $\square$ | T | $t$ | Y | 3 |
| C | L | G | 5 | K | L | P | $P$ | U | U | Z |  |
| C | E | H | H | L | 1 | Q |  | V | - | ? | F |
| D | d | h | h | M | - | R | $r$ | W |  | = | $=$ |

V: Confused Character


Display program code of the product for 2.5 seconds.

The left diagram shows program no. 34 for C91 with version 24.
The program no. for C21 is 33 .

Figure 1.4
Display of Initial Stage


## 1-6 Parameter Descriptions

| Parameter <br> Notation | Parameter Description | Range |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SP1 | Set point for output 1 | Low: SP1L High :SP1H | $25.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\left(77.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| SP2 | Set point for output 2 <br> when output 2 performs <br> alarm function or dwell <br> timer | Low: -19999 High :45536 | $10.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\left(18.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |  |  |$|$


| Parameter Notation | Parameter Description | Range | Default Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNIT | Input unit selection | 0 ロI: $:$ <br> Degree $C$ unit  <br> 1 $\square_{\boldsymbol{L}}:$ <br> 2 Degree $F$ unit <br> $\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{L}}:$ Process unit | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ |
| DP | Decimal point selection | 0 no.dP: No decimal point <br> 1 i-dP: 1 decimal digit <br> $2 ユ-\Delta P: 2$ decimal digits <br> $3 \exists$ - $d \square: 3$ decimal digits | 1 |
| INLO | Input low scale value | Low: -19999 High: 45486 | $\begin{gathered} -17.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| INHI | Input high scale value | Low: INLO+50 High: 45536 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 93.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(200.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| SP1L | Low limit of set point value | Low: -19999 High: 45536 | $\begin{gathered} -17.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| SP1H | High limit of set point value | Low: SP1L High: 45536 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 537.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(1000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| SHIF | PV shift (offset) value | $\text { Low: }\left(-360.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \quad \text { High: }: \begin{array}{c} 200.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(360.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{array}\right.$ | 0.0 |
| FILT | Filter damping time constant of PV |  | 2 |


| Parameter Notation | Parameter Description | Range | Default Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DISP | Normal display selection | $0 \quad$ ロー ：Display process value normally <br> $15 \boldsymbol{f}$ ：Display set point 1 value normally | 0 |
| PB | Proportional band value | Low： $0 \quad$ High： $\begin{aligned} & 500.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(900.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 10.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(18.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| TI | Integral time value | Low： 0 High： 3600 sec | 100 |
| TD | Derivative time value | Low： 0 High： 360.0 sec | 25.0 |
| OUT1 | Output 1 function | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 \sim E L: & \begin{array}{l} \text { Reverse (heating ) } \\ \text { control action } \end{array} \\ 1 \text { di } \end{array}$ | 0 |
| O1TY | Output 1 signal type | 0 FELY：Relay output <br> 155 rd ：Solid state relay drive output <br> $255 \%$ ：Solid state relay output <br> 3 4－こク：4－20 mA current module <br> 4 ก－그：0－20 mA current module <br> 5 日－느：0－1V voltage module <br> 6 ロ－5ㄴ： $0-5 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage module <br> 7 i－5 module <br> 8 ת－in ： $\begin{aligned} & 0-10 \mathrm{~V} \text { voltage } \\ & \text { module }\end{aligned}$ | 0 |
| O1FT | Output 1 failure transfer mode | Select BPLS（bumpless transfer ）or $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ to continue output 1 control function as the unit fails，or select OFF（0）or ON（1） for ON－OFF control． | 0 |
| O1HY | Output 1 ON－OFF control hysteresis | Low： 0.1 High： $50.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(90.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| CYC1 | Output 1 cycle time | Low： 0.1 High： 90.0 sec ． | 18.0 |
| OFST | Offset value for P control | Low： 0 High： 100.0 \％ | 25.0 |
|  |  |  |  |


| Parameter Notation | Parameter Description | Range | Default Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RAMP | Ramp function selection | 0 のロロE：No Ramp Function <br> 1 П̄ı ก．г ：Use unit／minute as Ramp Rate <br> 2 Hr．r ：Use unit／hour as Ramp Rate | 0 |
| RR | Ramp rate | Low： $0 \quad$ High： $\begin{gathered}500.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(900.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)\end{gathered}$ | 0.0 |
| OUT2 | Output 2 function | 0 חロחE：Output 2 No Function <br> 1 レィท̄ゥ ：Dwell timer action <br> 2 dEH，：Deviation High Alarm <br> 3 dEL $\square$ ：Deviation Low Alarm <br> 4 db．H，：Deviation band out of band Alarm <br> 5 db．L ：Deviation band in band Alarm <br> 6 PuH，：Process High Alarm <br> 7 Pப．ロ．：Process Low Alarm <br> 8 LロロL：Cooling PID Function <br> 9 d．H．H口 ：Deviation High Alarm with Hold Function <br> 10 dit Ha ：Deviation Low Alarm with Hold Function <br> 11 P．H．Ha ：Process High Alarm with Hold Function <br> 12 PL．Ha：Process Low Alarm with Hold Function | 2 |
| O2TY | Output 2 signal type | 0 rEL $Y:$ Relay output <br> $155 r d$ ：Solid state relay drive <br> $255 \pi$ ：Solid state relay output <br> $34-2 \square: 4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ current module <br> 4 B－ <br>  <br> 6 그는 $0-5 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage module <br> 7 i－5ப：1－5V voltage module <br> 8 － | 0 |
| O2FT | Output 2 failure transfer mode | Select BPLS（bumpless transfer） or $0.0 \sim 100.0 \%$ to continue output 2 control function as the unit fails，or select ON（0）or OFF（1） for alarm and dwell timer function． | 0 |


| Parameter <br> Notation | Parameter Description | Range | Default Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O2HY | Output 2 hysteresis value when output 2 performs alarm function | Low： 0.1 High： $\left.\begin{array}{l}50.0 \\ (90.0\end{array}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| CYC2 | Output 2 cycle time | Low： 0.1 High： 90.0 sec． | 18.0 |
| CPB | Cooling proportional band value | Low： 50 High： 300 \％ | 100 |
| DB | Heating－cooling dead band（negative value＝ overlap） | Low：－36．0 High： 36.0 \％ | 0 |
| ALMD | Alarm operation mode | 0 nar $\bar{n}$ ：Normal alarm action <br> 1Lヒヒん：Latching alarm action <br> 2 Hoíd：Hold alarm action <br> 3 LE．H口：Latching \＆Hold action <br> 4 5P．Ha ：Set point holding alarm | 0 |
| COMM | Communication function |  | 1 |
| ADDR | Address assignment of digital communication | Low： 1 High： 255 | － |
| BAUD | Baud rate of digital communication | 0 $2.4: 2.4 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate <br> 1 $4 . B: 4.8 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate <br> 2 $9.6: 9.6 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate <br> 3 $14.4: 14.4 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate <br> 4 $19.2: 19.2 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate <br> 5 $2.8: 28.8 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate <br> 6 $3.4: 38.4 \mathrm{Kbits} / \mathrm{s}$ baud rate | 2 |


| Parameter Notation | Parameter Description | Range | Default Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATA | Data bit count of digital communication | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { ㄱ, L: } 7 \text { data bits } \\ & 1 \text { Bb, L:8 data bits } \end{aligned}$ | 1 |
| PARI | Parity bit of digital communication | o $E \mathscr{E} \boldsymbol{E}$ ：Even parity 1 odd＇：Odd parity 2 nonE ：No parity bit | 0 |
| STOP | Stop bit count of digital communication |  | 0 |
| RELO | Retransmission low scale value | Low：－19999 High： 45536 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(32.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| REHI | Retransmission high scale value | Low：－19999 High： 45536 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 100.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(212.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{array}$ |
| SEL1 | Select 1＇st parameter for user menu | 0 ロローI゙：No parameter selected 1 Lロロビ：LOCK is put ahead $2, ~ \cap P L: I N P T$ is put ahead 3 ぃחாו $L$ ：UNIT is put ahead $4 \quad \square P: D P$ is put ahead <br> $55 \mathrm{H}, F$ ：SHIF is put ahead <br> $6 \quad$ Pb：PB is put ahead <br> $7 \quad L, \quad$ ：TI is put ahead <br> $8 \quad L d: T D$ is put ahead <br> 9 ロ $1 H 3: 01 \mathrm{HY}$ is put ahead 10 ப 4 L ：CYC1 is put ahead $11 ם$ ロ 5 L ：OFST is put ahead $12 \quad \Gamma \cdot \Gamma$ ：RR is put ahead $13 \square \beth H \cup: O 2 H Y$ is put ahead 14 L 4 L己 $:$ CYC2 is put ahead 15 ᄃคட：CPB is put ahead $d . b: D B$ is put ahead <br> 17 Addr ：ADDR is put ahead | 2 |


| Parameter <br> Notation | Parameter Description | Range | Default <br> Value |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| SEL2 | Select 2'nd parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 3 |
| SEL3 | Select 3'rd parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 4 |
| SEL4 | Select 4'th parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 6 |
| SEL5 | Select 5'th parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 7 |
| SEL6 | Select 6'th parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 8 |
| SEL7 | Select 7'th parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 10 |
| SEL8 | Select 8'th parameter <br> for user menu | Same as SEL1 | 17 |

## Chapter 2 Installation

$\triangle$Dangerous voltages capable of causing death are sometimes present in this instrument. Before installation or beginning any cleaning or troubleshooting procedures the power to all equipment must be switched off and isolated. Units suspected of being faulty must be disconnected and removed to a properly equipped workshop for testing and repair. Component replacement and internal adjustments must be made by a qualified maintenance person only.

.This instrument is protected throughout by Double Insulation 回. To minimize the possibility of fire or shock hazards, do not expose this instrument to rain or excessive moisture.
\. Do not use this instrument in areas under hazardous conditions such as excessive shock, vibration, dirt, moisture, corrosive gases or oil. The ambient temperature of the areas should not exceed the maximum rating specified in Chapter 6.

.Remove stains from this instrument using a soft, dry cloth. Don't use harsh chemicals, volatile solvent such as thinner or strong detergents to clean the instrument in order to avoid deformation or discoloration.

## 2-1 Unpacking

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

## 2-2 Mounting

Make panel cutout to dimension shown in Figure 2.1.
Take the mounting clamp away and insert the controller into panel cutout. Install the mounting clamp back.

Figure 2.1 Mounting Dimensions


## 2-3 Wiring Precautions

* Before wiring, verify the label for correct model number and options. Switch off the power while checking.
* Care must be taken to ensure that maximum voltage rating specified on the label are not exceeded.
* It is recommended that power of these units to be protected by fuses or circuit breakers rated at the minimum value possible.
*All units should be installed inside a suitably grounded metal enclosure to prevent live parts being accessible from human hands and metal tools.
* All wiring must conform to appropriate standards of good practice and local codes and regulations. Wiring must be suitable for voltage, current, and temperature rating of the system.
* Beware not to over-tighten the terminal screws. The torque should not exceed $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{m}$ ( 8.9 Lb-in or 10.2 KgF-cm )
* Unused control terminals should not be used as jumper points as they may be internally connected, causing damage to the unit.
* Verify that the ratings of the output devices and the inputs as specified in Chapter 6 are not exceeded.
* Except the thermocouple wiring, all wiring should use stranded copper conductor with maximum gauge 18 AWG.


Figure 2.2 Lead Termination for C91
2.0 mm $0.08^{\prime \prime}$ max.


Figure 2.3 Lead Termination for C21


Figure 2.4 Rear Terminal Connection for C21


Figure 2.5
Rear Terminal Connection for C91

## 2-4 Power Wiring

The controller is supplied to operate at 11-26 VAC / VDC or 90-250 VAC. Check that the installation voltage corresponds with the power rating indicated on the product label before connecting power to the controller. Near the controller a fuse and a switch rated at 2A/250VAC should be equiped as shown in the following diagram.


Figure 2.7 Power Supply Connections

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

Local requirements regarding electrical installation should be rigidly observed. Consideration should be given to prevent from unauthorized person access to the power terminals.

## 2-5 Sensor Installation Guidelines

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

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

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

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

## 2-6 Sensor Input Wiring



Figure 2.8 Sensor Input Wiring

## 2-7 Control Output Wiring



Figure 2.9
Output 1 Relay or Triac (SSR) to Drive Load


Figure 2.10
Output 1 Relay or Triac (SSR) to Drive Contactor


Figure 2.11 Output 1 Pulsed Voltage to Drive SSR

C21 C91


Figure 2.12 Output 1 Linear Current


Figure 2.13 Output 1 Linear Voltage


Figure 2.14
Output 2 Relay or Triac (SSR) to Drive Load


Figure 2.15
Output 2 Relay or Triac (SSR) to Drive Contactor


Figure 2.16 Output 2 Pulsed Voltage to Drive SSR


Figure 2.17 Output 2 Linear Current

C21 C91


Figure 2.18 Output 2 Linear Voltage

## 2-8 Alarm Wiring



Figure 2.19 Alarm Output to Drive Load


Figure 2.20 Alarm Output to Drive Contactor

## 2-9 Data Communication



Figure 2.21 RS-485 Wiring

## RS-232



Flgure 2.22
RS-232 WIring

If you use a conventional 9-pin RS-232 cable instead of CC94-1, the cable must be modified according to the following circuit diagram.

To DTE (PC ) RS-232 Port


Figure 2.23
Configuration of RS-232 Cable

## Chapter 3 Programming

Press for 5 seconds and release to enter setup menu. Press 回 to select the desired parameter. The display indicates the parameter symbol. Press $\Delta$ or $\square$ to view or adjust the value of the selected parameter.

## 3-1 Lockout

There are four security levels can be selected by using LOCK parameter.
If NONE is selected for LOCK, then no parameter is locked.
If SET is selected for LOCK, then all setup data are locked.
If USER is selected for LOCK, then all setup data as well as user data (refer to section 1-5) except set point are locked to prevent from being changed.
If ALL is selected for LOCK, then all parameters are locked to prevent from being changed.

## 3-2 Signal Input

INPT: Selects the sensor type or signal type for signal input.
Range: ( thermocouple ) J_TC, K_TC, T_TC, E_TC, B_TC, R_TC S TC, N TC, L T $\bar{C}$
( RT̄D ) PT̄.DN, PT.JS
(linear ) 4-20, 0-20, 0-60, 0-1V, 0-5V, 1-5V, 0-10
UNIT: Selects the process unit
Range: ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{PU}\left(\right.$ process unit ). If the unit is neither ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ nor ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, then selects PU.
DP: Selects the resolution of process value.
Range: ( for T/C and RTD ) NO.DP, 1-DP (for linear ) NO.DP, 1-DP, 2-DP, 3-DP
INLO: Selects the low scale value for the linear type input.
INHI : Selects the high scale value for the linear type input.

## How to use INLO and INHI :

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


Figure 3.1
Conversion Curve for Linear Type Process Value

Formula: $\mathrm{PV}=\mathrm{INLO}+(\mathrm{INHI}-\mathrm{INLO}) \frac{\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{SL}}{\mathrm{SH}-\mathrm{SL}}$
Example : A 4-20 mA current loop pressure transducer with range $0-15 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ is connected to input, then perform the following setup :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { INPT }=4-20 & \text { INLO }=0.00 \\
\text { INHI }=15.00 & D P=2-D P
\end{array}
$$

Of course, you may select other value for DP to alter the resolution.

## 3-3 Control Outputs

There are 4 kinds of control modes can be configured as shown in
Table 3.1
Table 3.1 Heat-Cool Control Setup Value

| Control <br> Modes | OUT1 | OUT2 | O1HY | O2HY | CPB | DB |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heat only | REVR | $\times$ | $\wedge$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| Cool only | DIRT | $\times$ | $\wedge$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| Heat: PID <br> Cool: ON-OFF | REVR | DE.HI | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| Heat: PID <br> Cool: PID | REVR | COOL | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\times:$ Don't care <br> :Adjust to met process <br> requirements <br> UM0C911A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| is configured |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Heat Only ON-OFF Control : Select REVR for OUT1, Set PB to 0, O 1 HY is used to adjust dead band for ON-OFF control, The output 1 hysteresis ( O 1 HY ) is enabled in case of $\mathrm{PB}=0$. The heat only on-off control function is shown in the following diagram :


Figure 3.2 Heat Only
ON-OFF Control
The ON-OFF control may introduce excessive process oscillation even if hysteresis is minimized to the smallest. If ON-OFF control is set ( ie. $\mathrm{PB}=0$ ), TI, TD, CYC1, OFST, CYC2, CPB, DB will be hidden and have no function to the system. The auto-tuning mode and bumpless transfer will be disabled too.

Heat only P ( or PD ) control : Select REVR for OUT1, set TI to 0, OFST is used to adjust the control offset ( manual reset ). 01 HY is hidden if PB is not equal to 0 . OFST Function : OFST is measured by \% with range 0-100.0\%. In the steady state (ie. process has been stabilized ) if the process value is lower than the set point a definite value, say $5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, while $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is used for PB , that is lower $25 \%$,
then increase OFST 25 \%, and vice versa. After adjusting OFST value, the process value will be varied and eventually, coincide with set point. Using the P control ( TI set to 0 ), the auto-tuning is disabled.
Refer to section 3-12 " manual tuning " for the adjustment of PB and TD. Manual reset ( adjust OFST ) is not practical because the load may change from time to time and often need to adjust OFST repeatedly. The PID control can avoid this situation.

Heat only PID control : Selecting REVR for OUT1, PB and TI should not be zero. Operate auto-tuning for the new process, or set PB, TI and TD with historical values. See section 3-11 for auto-tuning operation. If the control result is still unsatisfactory, then use manual tuning to improve the control . See section 3-12 for manual tuning. The unit contains a very clever PID and Fuzzy algorithm to achieve a very small overshoot and very quick response to the process if it is properly tuned.

Cool only control:ON-OFF control, P (PD ) control and PID control can be used for cool control. Set OUT1 to DIRT ( direct action ). The other functions for cool only ON-OFF control, cool only P (PD ) control and cool only PID control are same as descriptions for heat only control except that the output variable ( and action ) for the cool control is inverse to the heat control.

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

Other Setup Required : O1TY, CYC1, O2TY, CYC2, O1FT, O2FT O1TY \& O2TY are set in accordance with the types of OUT1 \& OUT2 installed. CYC1 \& CYC2 are selected according to the output 1 type ( O1TY ) \& output 2 type ( O2TY ). Generally, selects $0.5 \sim 2$ sec. for CYC1, if SSRD or SSR is used for O1TY; $10 \sim 20$ sec. if relay is used for O1TY, and CYC1 is ignored if linear output is used. Similar condition is applied for CYC2 selection.

You can use the auto-tuning program for the new process or directly set the appropriate values for PB, TI \& TD according to the historical records for the repeated systems. If the control behavior is still inadequate, then use manual tuning to improve the control. See section 3-12 for manual tuning.
CPB Programming : The cooling proportional band is measured by \% of PB with range 50~300. Initially set $100 \%$ for CPB and examine the cooling effect. If cooling action should be enhanced then decrease CPB, if cooling action is too strong then increase CPB. The value of CPB is related to PB and its value remains unchanged throughout the auto-tuning procedures.

Adjustment of CPB is related to the cooling media used. For air is used as cooling media, adjust CPB at 100(\%). For oil is used as cooling media, adjust CPB at 125(\%). For water is used as cooling media, adjust CPB at 250(\%).

DB Programming: Adjustment of DB is dependent on the system requirements. If more positive value of DB ( greater dead band ) is used, an unwanted cooling action can be avoided but an excessive overshoot over the set point will occur. If more negative value of DB ( greater overlap ) is used, an excessive overshoot over the set point can be minimized but an unwanted cooling action will occur. It is adjustable in the range $-36.0 \%$ to $36.0 \%$ of PB. A negative DB value shows an overlap area over which both outputs are active. A positive DB value shows a dead band area over which neither output is active.

Output 2 ON-OFF Control ( Alarm function ): The output 2 can also be configured as alarm function. There are 6 kinds of alarm functions can be selected for output 2, these are: DE.HI (deviation high alarm ), DE.LO (deviation low alarm ), DB.HI (deviation band out of band alarm ), DB.LO (deviation band in band alarm), PV.HI (process high alarm ) and PV.LO ( process low alarm ). Refer to Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 for the description of deviation alarm and process alarm with normal alarm mode ( NORM is set for ALMD ).


Figure 3.3 Output 2 Deviation Time High Alarm


## 3-4 Alarm

The output 2 can be selected as alarm output. There are 6 types of alarm functions and one dwell timer can be selected, and four kinds of alarm modes (ALMD ) are available for each alarm function.
A process alarm sets two absolute trigger levels. When the process is higher than SP2, a process high alarm (PV.HI ) occurs, and the alarm is off as the process is lower than SP2-O2HY. When the process is lower than SP2, a process low alarm (PV.LO ) occurs and the alarm is off as the process is higher than $\mathrm{SP} 2+\mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{HY}$. A process alarm is independent of set point.
A deviation alarm alerts the user when the process deviates too far from set point. When the process is higher than SV+SP2, a deviation high alarm (DE.HI) occurs and the alarm is off as the process is lower than SV+SP2-O2HY. When the process is lower than SV+SP2, a deviation low alarm (DE.LO) occurs and the alarm is off as the process is higher than SV+SP2+O2HY. Trigger level of deviation alarm is moving with set point.
A deviation band alarm presets two trigger levels relative to set point. The two trigger levels are SV+SP2 and SV - SP2 for alarm. When the process is higher than (SV+SP2) or lower than (SV-SP2), a deviation band high alarm (DB.HI ) occurs. When the process is within the trigger levels, a deviation band low alarm (DB.LO) occurs.
In the above descriptions SV denotes the current set point value for control which is different from SP1 as the ramp function is performed.
There are four types of alarm modes available for each alarm function, these are: Normal alarm, Latching alarm, Holding alarm and Latching/ Holding alarm. They are described as follows:

## Normal Alarm : ALMD = NORM

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

## Latching Alarm : ALMD = LTCH

 If a latching alarm is selected, once the alarm output is energized, it will remain unchanged even if the alarm condition is cleared. The latching alarm is reset when the RESET key is pressed, once the alarm condition is removed.
## Holding Alarm : ALMD = HOLD

A holding alarm prevents an alarm from power up. The alarm is enabled only when the alarm condition is removed. Afterwards , the alarm performs same function as normal alarm.

## Latching / Holding Alarm : ALMD = LT.HO

A latching / holding alarm performs both holding and latching function. The latching alarm is reset when the RESET key is pressed, once the alarm condition is removed.

## Set Point Holding Alarm: ALMD = SP.HO

A set point holding alarm prevents an alarm from power up and / or changing set point. The alarm output is de-energized whenever the set point is changed even if it is in an alarm condition. The alarm reverts to a normal alarm once the alarm condition is removed.

> Alarm Failure Transfer is activated as the unit enters failure mode. Alarm will go on if ON is set for O2FT and go off if OFF is set for O2FT. The unit will enter failure mode when sensor break occurs or if the A-D converter of the unit fails.

## 3-5 Configure Display

C21 can be configured to display the process value by selecting PV for DISP or to display the set point value by selecting SP1 for DISP in the normal condition.

## Examples:

If LOCK is set with NONE, OUT2 is set with DEHI, DISP is set with PV, set SEL1 $=$ SHIF, SEL2=ADDR. SEL3=PB, SEL4~SEL8=NONE, then the display scrolling for C 21 becomes:


If LOCK is set with NONE, OUT1 is set with REVR, nonzero value is set for PB and TI, OUT2 is set with COOL, DISP is set with SP1, set SEL1 $=$ INPT, SEL2 $=$ PB, SEL3 $=$ TI, SEL4~SEL8 $=$ NONE, then the display scrolling for C21 becomes:


UM0C911F

## Example for C91:

Set OUT2=PVLO, LOCK=NONE, SEL1=INPT, SEL2=UNIT, SEL3=DP, SEL4~SEL8=NONE, then the display scrolling for C91 becomes


## 3-6 Ramp

The ramping function is performed during power up as well as any time the set point is changed. Choose MINR or HRR for RAMP, the unit will perform the ramping function. The ramp rate is programmed by adjusting RR. The ramping function is disabled as soon as the failure mode, the manual control mode, the auto-tuning mode or the calibration mode occurs.

## Example without Dwell Timer

Select MINR for RAMP, selects ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for UNIT, selects 1-DP for DP, Set $R R=10.0$. SV is set to $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ initially, and changed to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ after 30 minutes since power up. The starting temperature is $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. After power up the process is running like the curve shown below:


Figure 3.5 RAMP Function

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

## 3-7 Dwell Timer

Output 2 can be configured as dwell timer by selecting TIMR for OUT2. As the dwell timer is configured, the parameter SP2 is used for dwell time adjustment. The dwell time is measured in minute ranging from 0.1 to 4553.6 minutes. Once the process reaches the set point the dwell timer starts to count down until zero ( time out ). The timer relay will remain unchanged until time out. The dwell timer operation is shown as following diagram.

After time out the dwell timer will be restarted by pressing the RESET key.

The timer stops to count during the manual control mode, failure mode, calibration period and auto-tuning period.


Timer starts
Figure 3.6 Dwell Timer Function
If output 2 is configured as dwell timer, ALMD will be hidden.

## 3-8 PV Shift

In certain applications it is desirable to shift the controller display value from its actual value. This can be easily accomplished by using the PV shift function.

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


Figure 3.7 PV Shift Application

## 3-9 Digital Filter

In certain application the process value is too unstable to be read. To improve this a programmable low pass filter incorporated in the controller can be used. This is a first order filter with time constant specified by FILT parameter. The default value of FILT is 0.5 sec . before shipping. Adjust FILT to change the time constant from 0 to 60 seconds. 0 second represents no filter is applied to the input signal. The filter is characterized by the following diagram.


Figure 3.8
Filter Characteristics

## Note

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

## 3-10 Failure Transfer

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

1. SBER occurs due to the input sensor break or input current below 1 mA if $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ is selected or input voltage below 0.25 V if $1-5 \mathrm{~V}$ is selected.
2. ADER occurs due to the A-D converter of the controller fails.

The output 1 and output 2 will perform the failure transfer function as the controller enters failure mode.

Output 1 Failure Transfer, if activated, will perform :

1. If output 1 is configured as proportional control ( $\mathrm{PB} \neq 0$ ), and BPLS is selected for O1FT, then output 1 will perform bumpless transfer. Thereafter the previous averaging value of MV1 will be used for controlling output 1.
2. If output 1 is configured as proportional control ( $\mathrm{PB} \neq 0$ ), and a value of 0 to $100.0 \%$ is set for O1FT, then output 1 will perform failure transfer. Thereafter the value of O1FT will be used for controlling output 1.
3. If output 1 is configured as $\mathrm{ON}-\mathrm{OFF}$ control ( $\mathrm{PB}=0$ ), then output 1 will transfer to off state if OFF is set for O1FT and transfer to on state if ON is set for O1FT.

Output 2 Failure Transfer, if activated, will perform :

1. If OUT2 is configured as COOL, and BPLS is selected for O2FT, then output 2 will perform bumpless transfer. Thereafter the previous averaging value of MV2 will be used for controlling output 2.
2. If OUT2 is configured as COOL, and a value of 0 to $100.0 \%$ is set for O2FT, then output 2 will perform failure transfer. Thereafter the value of O2FT will be used for controlling output 2.
3. If OUT2 is configured as alarm function, and OFF is set for O2FT, then output 2 will transfer to off state, otherwise, output 2 will transfer to on state if ON is set for O2FT.

## 3-11 Auto-tuning

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

The auto-tuning is applied in cases of :

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


## Operation :

1. The system has been installed normally.
2. Set the correct values for the setup menu of the unit.

But don't use a zero value for PB and TI, otherwise, the auto-tuning program will be disabled. The LOCK parameter should be set at NONE.
3. Set the set point to a normal operating value or a lower value if overshooting beyond the normal process value is likely to cause damage.
4. Press $\boldsymbol{Q}$ several times until $\boldsymbol{B - \boldsymbol { L }}$ appears on the display. ( for C21) or AT indicator is lit (for C91).
5. Press $\Omega$ for at least 5 seconds. The AT indicator ( for C91) or the display ( for C21 )will begin to flash and the auto-tuning procedure is beginning.

## NOTE :

The ramping function, if used, will be disabled once auto-tuning is proceeding.
The auto-tuning mode is disabled as soon as either failure mode or manual control mode occurs.

## Procedures:

The auto-tuning can be applied either as the process is warming up ( Cold Start ) or as the process has been in steady state ( Warm Start ).
After the auto-tuning procedures are completed, the AT indicator will cease to flash and the unit revert to PID control by using its new PID values. The PID values obtained are stored in the nonvolatile memory.

## BIEER Auto-Tuning Error

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

- If PB exceeds 9000 ( $9000 \mathrm{PU}, 900.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or $500.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
- or if Tl exceeds 1000 seconds.
- or if set point is changed during auto-tuning procedure.


## Solutions to RLEE

1. Try auto-tuning once again.
2. Don't change set point value during auto-tuning procedure.
3. Don't set zero value for PB and TI .
4. Use manual tuning instead of auto-tuning. ( See section 3-12).
5. Touch RESET key to reset Rו-

## 3-12 Manual Tuning

In certain applications ( very few ) using auto-tuning to tune a process may be inadequate for the control requirement, then you can try manual tuning.

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

| ADJUSTMENT SEQUENCE | SYMPTOM | SOLUTION |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| (1) Proportional Band (PB ) | Slow Response | Decrease PB |
|  | High overshoot or <br> Oscillations | Increase PB |
|  | Slow Response | Decrease TI |
|  | Instability or <br> Oscillations | Increase TI |
| (3) Derivative Time (TD ) | Slow Response or <br> Oscillations | Decrease TD |
|  | High Overshoot | Increase TD |

Table 3.2 PID Adjustment Guide
Figure 3.9 shows the effects of PID adjustment on process response.

## 3-13 Manual Control

## Operation:

To enable manual control the LOCK parameter should be set with NONE, then press $\square$ for several times then $H_{\ldots}$ (Heating output) or $E^{-}$. . - (Cooling output) will appear on the display. Press $\square$ for 5 seconds then the MAN indicator (for C91) or the display (for C21) will begin to flash. The controller now enters the manual control mode.
 indicates output control variable for output 1, and indicates control variable for output 2 . Now you can use updown key to adjust the percentage values for the heating or cooling output.

The controller performs open loop control as long as it stays in manual control mode.

## Exit Manual Control

To press R key the controller will revert to its normal display mode.


Figure 3.9 Effects of PID Adjustment

## 3-14 Data Communication

The controllers support RTU mode of Modbus protocol for the data communication. Other protocols are not available for the series.

Two types of interface are available for Data Communication. These are RS485 and RS-232 interface. Since RS-485 uses a differential architecture to drive and sense signal instead of a single ended architecture which is used for RS-232, RS-485 is less sensitive to the noise and suitable for a longer distance communication. RS-485 can communicate without error over 1 km distance while RS-232 is not recommended for a distance over 20 meters.

Using a PC for data communication is the most economic way. The signal is transmitted and received through the PC communication Port ( generally RS-232 ). Since a standard PC can't support RS-485 port, a network adaptor ( such as SNA10A, SNA10B ) has to be used to convert RS-485 to RS-232 for a PC if RS-485 is required for the data communication. But there is no need to be sad. Many RS-485 units ( up to 247 units ) can be connected to one RS-232 port, therefore a PC with 4 comm ports can communicate with 988 units. It is quite economic.

## Setup

Enters the setup menu.
Select RTU for COMM . Set individual address as for those units which are connected to the same port.
Set the Baud Rate ( BAUD ), Data Bit ( DATA ), Parity Bit ( PARI ) and Stop Bit ( STOP ) such that these values are accordant with PC setup conditions.

If you use a conventional 9-pin RS-232 cable instead of CC94-1, the cable should be modified for proper operation of RS-232 communication according to Section 2-9.

## 3-15 PV Retransmission

C91 and C21 can output (retransmit) process value via its retransmission terminals RE + and RE- provided that the retransmission option is ordered. A correct signal type should be selected for COMM parameter to meet the retransmission option installed.
RELO and REHI are adjusted to specify the low scale and high scale values of retransmission.

## Chapter 4 Applications

## 4-1 Heat Only Control with Dwell Timer

An oven is designed to dry the products at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 30 minutes and then stay unpowered for another batch. A C91 equipped with dwell timer is used for this purpose. The system diagram is shown as follows :


To achieve this function set the following parameters in the setup menu.
INPT = K_TC
UNIT $={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$D P=1 \_D P$
OUT1 = REVR
O1TY=RELY
CYC1 $=18.0$
O1FT = BPLS
OUT2 $=$ TIMR
$\mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{FT}=\mathrm{ON}$

Auto-Tuning is performed at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for a new oven.

## 4-2 Cool Only Control

A C91 is used to control a refrigerator at temperature below $0{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The temperature is lower than the ambient, a cooling action is required. Hence select DIRT for OUT1. Since output 1 is used to drive a magnetic contactor, O1TY selects RELY. A small temperature oscillation is tolerable, hence use ON-OFF control to reduce the overall cost. To achieve ON-OFF control, PB is set with zero and O 1 HY is set at $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Setup Summary:
INPT = PT.DN
UNIT $={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$D P=1-D P$
OUT1 = DIRT
O1TY=RELY

User Menu:
$\mathrm{PB}=0\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
$\mathrm{O} 1 \mathrm{HY}=0.1\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$


Figure 4.2
Cooling Control Example

## 4-3 Heat-Cool Control

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


Figure 4.3

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INPT=PT.DN } \\
& \text { UNIT }={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& \text { DP }=1-\mathrm{DP} \\
& \text { OUT1 = REVR } \\
& \text { O1TY= RELY } \\
& \text { CYC1 = } 18.0 \text { (sec.) } \\
& \text { O1FT = BPLS } \\
& \text { OUT2 = COOL } \\
& \text { O2TY }=4-20 \\
& \text { O2FT=BPLS }
\end{aligned}
$$

Adjust SV at $120.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{CPB}$ at 125 (\%) and DB at -4.0 (\%).
Apply Auto-tuning at $120{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for a new system to get an optimal PID values. See Section 3-11.

Adjustment of CPB is related to the cooling media used. If water is used as cooling media instead of oil, the CPB is set at 250 (\%). If air is used as cooling media instead of oil, the CPB is set at $100(\%)$. Adjustment of DB is dependent on the system requirements. More positive value of DB will prevent unwanted cooling action, but will increase the temperature overshoot, while more negative value of DB will achieve less temperature overshoot, but will increase unwanted cooling action.

## Chapter 5 Calibration

. Do not proceed through this section unless there is a definite need to re-calibrate the controller. Otherwise, all previous calibration data will be lost. Do not attempt recalibration unless you have appropriate calibration equipment. If calibration data is lost, you will need to return the controller to your supplier who may charge you a service fee to re-calibrate the controller.

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

Equipments needed before calibration:
(1) A high accuracy calibrator ( Fluke 5520A Calibrator recommended) with following functions:
$0-100 \mathrm{mV}$ millivolt source with $\pm 0.005 \%$ accuracy
$0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ voltage source with $\pm 0.005 \%$ accuracy
0-20 mA current source with $\pm 0.005$ \% accuracy
0-300 ohm resistant source with $\pm 0.005 \%$ accuracy
(2) A test chamber providing $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range
(3) A switching network ( SWU16K, optional for automatic calibration )
(4) A calibration fixture equipped with programming units ( optional for automatic calibration )
(5) A PC installed with calibration software BC-Net and Smart Network Adaptor SNA10B ( optional for automatic calibration )

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

Since it needs 30 minutes to warm up an unit before calibration, calibrating the unit one by one is quite inefficient. An automatic
calibration system for small quantity as well as for unlimited quantity is available upon request.

## Manual Calibration Procedures

* Perform step 1 to enter calibration mode.

Step 1. Set the Lock parameter to the unlocked condition ( LOCK= NONE).
Press and hold the scroll key until ERiL appears on the display, then release the scroll key.
Press the scroll key for 2 seconds then release,the display will show RdL and the unit enters calibration mode .

* Perform step 2 to calibrate Zero of A to D converter and step 3 to calibrate gain of A to D converter.

Step 2. Short the thermocouple inpt terminals, then press scroll key for at least 5 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. Otherwise, if the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

Step 3. Press scroll key until the display shows $H_{d} H_{1}$. Send a 60 mV signal to the thermocouple input terminals in correct polarity. Press scroll key for at least 5 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. Otherwise , if the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

* Perform both steps 4 and 5 to calibrate RTD function (if required) for input .

Step 4. Press scroll key until the display shows rtd. . Send a 100 ohms signal to the RTD input terminals according to the connection shown below:


Figure 5.1 RTD Calibration
Press scroll key for at least 5 seconds. The display will blink a moment, otherwise the calibration fails.

Step 5. Press scroll key and the display will show $r$ td $H$. Change the ohm's value to 300 ohms. Press scroll key for at least 5 seconds. The display will blink a moment and two values are obtained for RTDH and RTDL ( step 4 ). Otherwise, if the display didn't blink or if any value obtained for RTDH and RTDL is equal to -199.9 or 199.9 , then the calibration fails.
*Perform step 6 to calibrate offset of cold junction compensation , if required.

Step 6. Setup the equipments according to the following diagram for calibrating the cold junction compensation. Note that a K type thermocouple must be used.


Stay at least 20 minutes in stillair room room temperature $25 \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Figure 5.2 Cold Junction Calibration Setup

The 5520A calibrator is configured as K type thermocouple output with internal compensation. Send a $0.00^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ signal to the unit under calibration.

The unit under calibration is powered in a still-air room with temperature $25 \pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Stay at least 20 minutes for warming up. Perform step 1 stated above, then press scroll key until the display shows LIL. Press up/down key to obtain 40.00 .

Press scroll key for at least 5 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. Otherwise, if the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -5.00 or 40.00, then the calibration fails.
*Perform step 7 to calibrate gain of cold junction compensation if required.

Step 7. Setup the equipments same as step 6. The unit under calibration is powered in a still-air room with temperature 50
$\pm 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Stay at least 20 minutes for warming up. The calibrator source is set at $0.00^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with internal compensation mode.

Perform step 1 stated above, then press scroll key until the display shows [J. $H_{1}$. Press scroll key for at least 5 seconds. The display will blink a moment and a new value is obtained. Otherwise, if the display didn't blink or if the obtained value is equal to -199.9 or 199.9, then the calibration fails.

This setup is performed in a high temperature chamber, hence it is recommended to use a computer to perform the procedures.

* Input modification and recalibration procedures for a linear voltage or a linear current input:

1. Remove R60(3.3K) and install two $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ resistors RA and RB on the control board with the recommended values specified in the following table.
The low temperature coefficient resistors should be used for $R A$ and RB.

| Input Function | RA | RB | R60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T/C, RTD, $0 \sim 60 \mathrm{mV}$ | X | X | 3.3 K |
| $0 \sim 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | 61.9 K | 3.92 K | X |
| $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 324 K | 3.92 K | X |
| $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 649 K | 3.92 K | X |
| $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}, 4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $39 \Omega$ | $3.01 \Omega$ | X |

2. Perform Step 1 and Step 2 to calibrate the linear input zero.
3. Perform Step 3 but send a span signal to the input terminals instead of 60 mV . The span signal is 1 V for $0 \sim 1 \mathrm{~V}$ input, 5 V for $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ or $1 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ input, 10 V for $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ input and 20 mA for $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ input.

## * Final step

Step 8. Set the LOCK value to your desired function.

## Chapter 6 Specifications

## Power

90-250 VAC, 47-63 Hz, 10VA, 5W maximum
11-26 VAC / VDC, SELV, Limited Energy, 10VA, 5W maximum

## Input

Resolution : 18 bits
Sampling Rate : 5 times / second
Maximum Rating : -2 VDC minimum, 12 VDC maximum
( 1 minute for mA input )
Temperature Effect : $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{uV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for all inputs except mA input
$\pm 3.0 \mathrm{uV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for mA input

## Sensor Lead Resistance Effect :

T/C: 0.2uV/ohm
3-wire RTD: $2.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ ohm of resistance difference of two leads
2-wire RTD: $2.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ ohm of resistance sum of two leads
Burn-out Current : 200 nA
Common Mode Rejection Ratio ( CMRR ): 120dB
Normal Mode Rejection Ratio ( NMRR ): 55dB

## Sensor Break Detection :

Sensor open for TC, RTD and mV inputs, Sensor short for RTD input below 1 mA for 4-20 mA input, below 0.25 V for $1-5 \mathrm{~V}$ input, unavailable for other inputs.

## Sensor Break Responding Time :

Within 4 seconds for TC, RTD and mV inputs, 0.1 second for $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $1-5 \mathrm{~V}$ inputs.

## Characteristics:

| Type | Range | Accuracy <br> @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Input } \\ \text { Impedance } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $J$ | $\begin{aligned} & -120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-184^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-1832^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| K | $\begin{aligned} & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-1370^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-328^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-2498^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| T | $\begin{aligned} & -250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-400^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-418^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-752^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| E | $\begin{gathered} -100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-900^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(-148^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-1652^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| B | $\begin{aligned} & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-3272^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-\right. \\ \left.1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R | $\begin{array}{r} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-1767.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-3214^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| S | $\begin{array}{r} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-1767.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(32{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-3214^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{array}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| N | $\begin{array}{r} -250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-1300^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(-4180^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-2372^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| L | $\begin{gathered} -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-900^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \left(-328^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-1652^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PT100 } \\ & \text { ( DIN ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -210^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-700^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-346^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-1292^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 0.4{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $1.3 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PT100 } \\ & \text { (JIS ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-600^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-328^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-1112^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 0.4{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $1.3 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| mV | -8mV-70mV | $\pm 0.05$ \% | $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| mA | -3mA-27mA | $\pm 0.05$ \% | $70.5 \Omega$ |
| V | -1.3V-11.5V | $\pm 0.05$ \% | $650 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |

## Output 1 / Output 2

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

## Linear Output Characteristics

| Type | Zero <br> Tolerance | Span <br> Tolerance | Load <br> Capacity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $3.6 \sim 4 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $20 \sim 21 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $500 \Omega$ max. |
| $0 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 0 mA | $20 \sim 21 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $500 \Omega$ max. |
| $0 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 V | $5 \sim 5.25 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ min. |
| $1 \sim 5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0.9 \sim 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | $5 \sim 5.25 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ min. |
| $0 \sim 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 V | $10 \sim 10.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ min. |

## Linear Output

Resolution:15 bits
Output Regulation : 0.02 \% for full load change
Output Settling Time : 0.1 sec . ( stable to $99.9 \%$ )
Isolation Breakdown Voltage : 1000 VAC
Temperature Effect : $\pm 0.01 \%$ of SPAN $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Triac (SSR) Output

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

DC Voltage Supply Characteristics ( Installed at Output 2)

| Type | Tolerance | Max. Output Current | Ripple Voltage | Isolation Barrier |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 V | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ | 25 mA | $0.2 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ | 500 VAC |
| 12 V | $\pm 0.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 40 mA | $0.1 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ | 500 VAC |
| 5 V | $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 80 mA | $0.05 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ | 500 VAC |

Output 2 Functions : Dwell timer, Deviation High / Low Alarm, Deviation Band High / Low Alarm, PV High / Low Alarm, PID cooling control
Alarm Mode : Normal, Latching, Hold, Latching / Hold.
Dwell Timer : 0.1-4553.6 minutes

## Data Communication

Interface: RS-232 ( 1 unit ), RS-485 ( up to 247 units )
Protocol : Modbus Protocol RTU mode
Address: 1-247
Baud Rate : $2.4 \sim 38.4$ Kbits/sec
Data Bits : 7 or 8 bits
Parity Bit : None, Even or Odd
Stop Bit : 1 or 2 bits
Communication Buffer: 160 bytes

## Analog Retransmission

Output Signal : 4-20 mA, 0-20 mA, 0-5V, 1-5V, 0-10V
Resolution : 15 bits
Accuracy : $\pm 0.05 \%$ of span $\pm 0.0025 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Load Resistance :
0-500 ohms ( for current output) 10 K ohms minimum ( for voltage output)
Output Regulation : 0.01 \% for full load change

Output Settling Time : 0.1 sec . (stable to $99.9 \%$ )
Isolation Breakdown Voltage : 1000 VAC min.
Integral Linearity Error : $\pm 0.005$ \% of span
Temperature Effect : $\pm 0.0025 \%$ of span $/{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Saturation Low : 0 mA ( or OV)
Saturation High : 22.2 mA ( or 5.55 V , 11.1 V min. )
Linear Output Range :0-22.2mA (0-20mA or 4-20mA)
$0-5.55 \mathrm{~V}(0-5 \mathrm{~V}, 1-5 \mathrm{~V})$
0-11.1 V (0-10V)
User Interface
Single 4-digit LED Display
Keypad : 4 keys for C91, 3 keys for C21
Programming Port : For automatic setup, calibration and testing
Communication Port : Connection to PC for supervisory control

## Control Mode

Output 1 : Reverse ( heating ) or direct ( cooling ) action
Output 2 : PID cooling control, cooling P band 50~300\% of PB, dead band $-36.0 \sim 36.0 \%$ of PB
ON-OFF: 0.1-90.0 ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) hysteresis control ( P band $=0$ )
Por PD:0-100.0\% offset adjustment
PID : Fuzzy logic modified
Proportional band $0.1 \sim 900.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
Integral time 0-3600 seconds
Derivative time 0-360.0 seconds
Cycle Time : 0.1-90.0 seconds
Manual Control : Heat (MV1) and Cool (MV2)
Auto-tuning : Cold start and warm start
Failure Mode : Auto-transfer to manual mode while sensor break or A-D converter damage
Ramping Control: : 0-900.0 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} /$ minute or 0-900.0 ${ }^{\circ}$ F/hour ramp rate

## Digital Filter

Function : First order
Time Constant : 0, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60 seconds programmable
Environmental \& Physical
Operating Temperature : $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature : $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity : 0 to 90 \% RH ( non-condensing )
Altitude: 2000m maximum
Pollution: Degree 2
Insulation Resistance : 20 Mohms min. ( at 500 VDC )
Dielectric Strength : 2000 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 minute
Vibration Resistance : $10-55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ for 2 hours
Shock Resistance : $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ( 20 g )
Moldings : Flame retardant polycarbonate
Dimensions :
C21-----50mm(W) X 26.5mm(H) X 110.5mm(D), 98 mm depth behind panel
C91-----48mm(W) X 48mm(H) X 94mm(D), 86 mm depth behind panel
Weight : C21----- 120 grams
C91----- 140 grams
Approval Standards
Safety : UL61010C-1
CSA C22.2 No.24-93
EN61010-1 (IEC1010-1)
Protective Class :
IP65 front panel for C21.
IP30 front panel for C91.
IP20 for terminals and housing with protectivecover.All indoor use.
EMC: ..... EN61326

## Chapter 7 Modbus Communications

This chapter specifies the Modbus Communications protocol as RS-232 or RS-485 interface module is installed. Only RTU mode is supported. Data is transmitted as eight-bit binary bytes with 1 start bit, 1 stop bit and optional parity checking (None, Even or Odd). Baud rate may be set to 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800 and 38400.

## 7-1 Functions Supported

Only function 03, 06 and 16 are available for this series of controllers. The message formats for each function are described as follows:

## Function 03: Read Holding Registers

Query ( from master )
Slave address (0-255)
Function code (3)
Starting address of register $\mathrm{Hi}(0)$
Starting address of register Lo (0-79,
128-131)
No. of words Hi (0)
No. of words Lo (1-79)
CRC16 Hi
CRC16 Lo

Response (from slave )


Byte count Data 1 Hi
Data 1 Lo Data 2 Hi
Data 2 Lo


## Function 06: Preset single Register

Query ( from master )
Slave address (0-255)
Function code (6)
Register address $\mathrm{Hi}(0)$
Register address Lo (0-79, 128-131)
Data Hi
Data Lo
CRC16 Hi
CRC16 Lo

Response ( from slave )


## Function 16: Preset Multiple Registers

Query ( from master )
Slave address (0-255)
Function code (16)
Starting address of register $\mathrm{Hi}(0)$
Starting address of register Lo (0-79,
128-131)
No. of words Hi (0) No. of words Lo (1-79)
Byte count
(2-158)
Data 1 Hi
Data 1 Lo
Data 2 Hi
Data 2 Lo


CRC16 Lo

## 7-2 Exception Responses

If the controller receives a message which contains a corrupted character (parity check error, framing error etc.), or if the CRC16 check fails, the controller ignores the message.
However, if the controller receives a syntactically correct message which contains an illegal value, it will send an exception response, consisting of five bytes as follows:
slave address + offset function code + exception code $+\mathrm{CRC} 16 \mathrm{Hi}+$ CRC16 Lo

Where the offset function code is obtained by adding the function code with 128 (ie. function 3 becomes H'83), and the exception code is equal to the value contained in the following table:

| Exception Code | Name | Cause |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Bad function code | Function code is not supported <br> by the controller |
| 2 | Illegal data address | Register address out of range |
| 3 | Illegal data value | Data value out of range or <br> attempt to write a read-only or <br> protected data |

## 7-3 Parameter Table

| Register Address | Parameter Notation | Parameter | Scale Low | Scale High | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | SP1 | Set point 1 | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 1 | SP2 | Set point 2 | *7 | *7 | R/W |
| 2 | SP3 | Set point 3 | *6 | * 6 | R/W |
| 3 | LOCK | Lock code | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 4 | INPT | Input sensor selection | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 5 | UNIT | Measuring unit | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 6 | DP | Decimal point position | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 7 | INLO | Low scale value for linear input | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 8 | INHI | High scale value for linear input | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 9 | SP1L | Low limit of SP1 | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 10 | SP1H | High limit of SP1 | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 11 | SHIF | PV shift value | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 12 | FILT | Filter time constant | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 13 | DISP | Display form ( for C21 ) | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 14 | PB | P ( proportional ) band | *5 | *5 | R/W |
| 15 | TI | Integral time | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 16 | TD | Derivative time | 0.0 | 6553.5 | R/W |
| 17 | OUT1 | Output 1 function | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 18 | O1TY | Output 1 signal type | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 19 | O1FT | Output 1 failure transfer | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 20 | O1HY | Output 1 ON-OFF hysteresis | *5 | *5 | R/W |
| 21 | CYC1 | Output 1 cycle time | 0.0 | 6553.5 | R/W |
| 22 | OFST | Offset value for P control | 0.0 | 6553.5 | R/W |
| 23 | RAMP | Ramp function | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 24 | RR | Ramp rate | *5 | *5 | R/W |
| 25 | OUT2 | Output 2 function | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 26 | RELO | Retransmission low scale value | *4 | *4 | R/W |
| 27 | O2TY | Output 2 signal type | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 28 | O2FT | Output 2 failure transfer | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 29 | O2HY | Output 2 ON-OFF hysteresis | *5 | *5 | R/W |


| Register <br> Address | Parameter <br> Notation | Parameter | Scale <br> Low | Scale <br> High | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | CYC2 | Output 2 cycle time | 0.0 | 6553.5 | R/W |
| 31 | CPB | Cooling P band | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 32 | DB | Heating-cooling dead band | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 33 | ALFN | Alarm function | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 34 | REHI | Retransmission high scale value | $* 4$ | ${ }^{*} 4$ | R/W |
| 35 | ALMD | Alarm opertion mode | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 36 | ALHY | Alarm hysteresis | $* 5$ | $* 5$ | R/W |
| 37 | ALFT | Alarm failure transfer | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 38 | COMM | Communication function | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 39 | ADDR | Address | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 40 | BAUD | Baud rate | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 41 | DATA | Data bit count | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 42 | PARI | Parity bit | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 43 | STOP | Stop bit count | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 44 | SEL1 | Selection 1 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 45 | SEL2 | Selection 2 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 46 | SEL3 | Selection 3 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 47 | SEL4 | Selection 4 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 48 | SEL5 | Selection 5 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 49 | SEL6 | Selection 6 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 50 | SEL7 | Selection 7 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 51 | SEL8 | Selection 8 | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 52 | ADLO | mV calibration low coefficient | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 53 | ADHI | mV calibration high coefficient | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 54 | RTDL | RTD calibration low coefficient | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 55 | RTDH | RTD calibration high coefficient | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 56 | CJLO | Cold junction calibration low coefficient | -199.99 | 455.36 | R/W |
| 57 | CJHI | Cold junction calibration high coefficient | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R/W |
| 58 | DATE | Date Code | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 59 | SRNO | Serial Number | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 60 | HOUR | Working hours of the controller | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |


| Register Address | Parameter Notation | Parameter | Scale <br> Low | Scale High | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61 | BPL1 | Bumpless transfer of OP1 | 0.00 | 655.35 | R |
| 62 | BPL2 | Bumpless transfer of OP2 | 0.00 | 655.35 | R |
| 63 | CJCL | Cold junction signal low | 0.000 | 65.535 | R |
| 64,128 | PV | Process value | *4 | *4 | R |
| 65,129 | SV | Current set point value | *4 | *4 | R |
| $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ 130 \end{gathered}$ | MV1 | OP1 control output value | 0.00 | 655.35 | Read only, unless in manual control |
| $\begin{gathered} 67 \\ 131 \end{gathered}$ | MV2 | OP2 control output value | 0.00 | 655.35 | Read only, unless in manual control |
| 68 | TIMER | Remaining time of dwell timer | -1999.9 | 4553.6 | R |
| 69 | EROR | Error code *1 | 0 | 65535 | R |
| 70 | MODE | Operation mode \& alarm status *2 | 0 | 65535 | R |
| 71,140 | PROG | Program code *3 | 0.00 | 655.35 | R |
| 72 | CMND | Command code | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 73 | JOB1 | Job code | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 74 | JOB2 | Job code | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 75 | JOB3 | Job code | 0 | 65535 | R/W |
| 76 | CJCT | Cold Junction Temperature | -199.99 | 455.36 | R |
| 77 |  | Reserved | 0 | 65535 | R |
| 78 |  | Reserved | 0 | 65535 | R |
| 79 |  | Reserved | 0 | 65535 | R |

*1: The error code is show in the first column of Table A.1.
*2: Definition for the value of MODE register

H'000X = Normal mode H'010X = Calibration mode $H^{\prime} 020 \mathrm{X}=$ Auto-tuning mode H'030X = Manual control mode H'040X = Failure mode
$\mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{OXOO}=$ Alarm status is off $\mathrm{H}^{\prime} 0 \times 01$ = Alarm status is on

The alarm status is shown in MV2 instead of MODE for models C21 and C91.
*3: The PROG Code is defined in the following table:

| Model No. | BTC-9100 | BTC-8100 | BTC-4100 | BTC-7100 | C21 | C91 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROG Code | $6 . X X$ | $11 . X X$ | $12 . X X$ | $13 . X X$ | $33 . X X$ | $34 . X X$ |

Where XX denotes the software version number. For example: $P R O G=34.18$ means that the controller is C91 with software version 18.
*4: The scale high/low values are defined in the following table for SP1, INLO, INHI, SP1L, SP1H, SHIF, PV, SV, RELO and REHI:

| Conditions | Non-linear <br> input | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=0$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=1$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=2$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scale low | -1999.9 | -19999 | -1999.9 | -199.99 | -19.999 |
| Scale high | 4553.6 | 45536 | 4553.6 | 455.36 | 45.536 |

*5: The scale high/low values are defined in the following table for PB, O1HY, RR, O2HY and ALHY:

| Conditions | Non-linear <br> input | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=0$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=1$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=2$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scale low | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.000 |
| Scale high | 6553.5 | 65535 | 6553.5 | 655.35 | 65.535 |

*6: The scale high/low values are defined in the following table for SP3:

| Conditions | ALFN $=1$ <br> (TMM) | Non-linear <br> input | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=0$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=1$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=2$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=3$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scale low | -1999.9 | -1999.9 | -19999 | -1999.9 | -199.99 | -19.999 |
| Scale high | 4553.6 | 4553.6 | 45536 | 4553.6 | 455.36 | 45.536 |

*7: The scale high/low values are defined in the following table for SP2: For C21and C91

| Conditions | OUT2=1 <br> (TIMR) | Non-linear <br> input | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=0$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=1$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=2$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scale low | -1999.9 | -1999.9 | -19999 | -1999.9 | -199.99 | -19.999 |
| Scale high | 4553.6 | 4553.6 | 45536 | 4553.6 | 455.36 | 45.536 |

For BTC-9100, BTC-8100, BTC-7100 and BTC-4100

| Conditions | Non-linear <br> input | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=0$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=1$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=2$ | Linear input <br> $\mathrm{DP}=3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scale low | -1999.9 | -19999 | -1999.9 | -199.99 | -19.999 |
| Scale high | 4553.6 | 45536 | 4553.6 | 455.36 | 45.536 |

## 7-4 Data Conversion

The word data are regarded as unsigned ( positive ) data in the Modbus message. However, the actual value of the parameter may be negative value with decimal point. The high/low scale values for each parameter are used for the purpose of such conversion.

Let $M=$ Value of Modbus message
$A=$ Actual value of the parameter
SL = Scale low value of the parameter
SH = Scale high value of the parameter
The conversion formulas are as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& M=\frac{65535}{S H-S L} \cdot(A-S L) \\
& A=\frac{S H-S L}{65535} \cdot M+S L
\end{aligned}
$$

## 7-5 Communication Examples :

Example 1: Down load the default values via the programming port
The programming port can perform Modbus communications regardless of the incorrect setup values of address, baud, parity, stop bit etc. It is especially useful during the first time configuration for the controller. The host must be set with 9600 baud rate, 8 data bits, even parity and 1 stop bit.

The Modbus message frame with hexadecimal values is shown as follows:

| 01 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 68 | 4F | 19 | 4 E | 83 | 4E | 83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Startin | Addr. |  | words | Bytes |  |  |  | $=10.0$ |  | =10.0 |


| 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | $4 D$ | $6 D$ | 51 | $C 4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCK $=0$ | INPT $=1$ | UNIT $=0$ | $D P=1$ | INLO $=-17.8$ | INHI $=93.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 4 D | 6 D | 63 | 21 | 4 E | 1 F | 00 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 64 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SP1L $=-17.8$ | SP1H $=537.8$ | $\mathrm{SHIF}=0.0$ | $\mathrm{FILT}=2$ | $\mathrm{DISP}=0$ | $\mathrm{~PB}=10.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | 64 | 00 | $F A$ | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 E | 1 F | 00 | 01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{~T}=100$ | $\mathrm{TD}=25.0$ | $\mathrm{OUT} 1=0$ | $\mathrm{O} 1 \mathrm{TY}=0$ | $\mathrm{O} 1 \mathrm{FT}=0$ | $\mathrm{O} 1 \mathrm{HY}=0.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | B4 | 00 | FA | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 02 | 4 E | 1 F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{CYC} 1=18.0$ | $\mathrm{OFST}=25.0$ | RAMP $=0$ | $\mathrm{RR}=0.0$ | $\mathrm{OUT} 2=2$ | RELO $=0.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | 00 | 4 E | 1 F | 00 | 01 | 00 | B 4 | 00 | 64 | 4 E | 1 F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{TY}=0$ | $\mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{FT}=0$ | $\mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{HY}=0.1$ | $\mathrm{CYC} 2=18.0$ | $\mathrm{CPB}=100$ | $\mathrm{DB}=0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | 02 | 52 | 07 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALFN $=2$ | REH $=1000$ | ALMD $=0$ | ALHY $=0.1$ | ALFT $=0$ | $C O M M=1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | 01 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 02 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADDR $=1$ | BAUD $=2$ | DATA $=1$ | PARI $=0$ | STOP $=0$ | SEL $1=2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | 03 | 00 | 04 | 00 | 06 | 00 | 07 | 00 | 08 | 00 | $0 A$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEL2 $2=3$ | SEL3 $=4$ | SEL4 $=6$ | SEL $5=7$ | SEL $6=8$ | SEL $7=10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 00 | 11 | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEL8=17 | CRC16 |  |  |

## Example 2: Read PV, SV, MV1 and MV2.

Send the following message to the controller via the COMM port or programming port:

|  | 03 | 00 | $H^{\prime} 40$ <br> $H^{\prime} 80$ | 00 | 04 | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Starting Addr. | No. of words | CRC16 |  |  |  |

Example 3: Perform Reset Function (same effect as pressing $R$ key) Query

|  | 06 | 00 | H'48 $^{\prime}$ | H'68 $^{\prime}$ | H'25 | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Register Addr. | Data Hi/Lo |  | CRC16 |  |  |

Example 4: Enter Auto-tuning Mode
Query

|  | 06 | 00 | H'48 $^{\prime}$ | H'68 $^{\prime}$ | H'28 | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Register Addr. | Data Hi/Lo |  | CRC16 |  |  |

## Example 5: Enter Manual Control Mode

Query

|  | 06 | 00 | H'$^{\prime} 48$ | H'68 $^{\prime}$ | H$^{\prime} 27$ | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Register Addr. | Data Hi/Lo |  |  | CRC16 |  |

## Example 6: Read All Parameters

Query

|  | 03 | 00 | 00 | 00 | $H^{\prime} 50$ | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Starting Addr. | No. of words |  | CRC16 |  |  |

## Example 7: Modify the Calibration Coefficient

Preset the CMND register with 26669 before attempting to change the calibration coefficient.

|  | 06 | 00 | H'48 | H'68 | H'29 | Hi | Lo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addr. | Func. | Register Addr. | Data Hi / Lo |  | CRC16 |  |  |

Table A. 1 Error Codes and Corrective Actions

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Error } \\ \text { Code }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Display } \\ \text { Symbol }\end{array}$ | Error Description | Corrective Action |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | \left\lvert\, \(\left.\begin{array}{l}Illegal setup values been used: <br>

Before COOL is used for OUT2, <br>
DIRT ( cooling action ) has already <br>
been used for OUT1, or PID mode <br>
is not used for OUT1 ( that is PB <br>
=0, and / or TI = 0 )\end{array} $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Check and correct setup values of } \\
\text { OUT2, PB, TI and OUT1. IF OUT2 } \\
\text { is required for cooling control, the } \\
\text { control should use PID mode (PB } \\
\text { f 0, TI } \neq 0 \text { ) and OUT1 should } \\
\text { use reverse mode (heating action) } \\
\text { otherwise, don't use OUT2 for } \\
\text { cooling control. }\end{array}
$$\right.\right]\)

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