

T80/T90

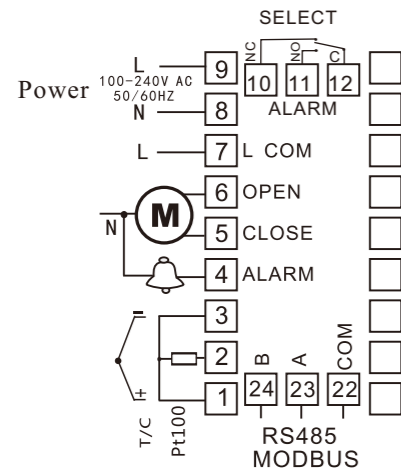
Device manual

1. Function overview

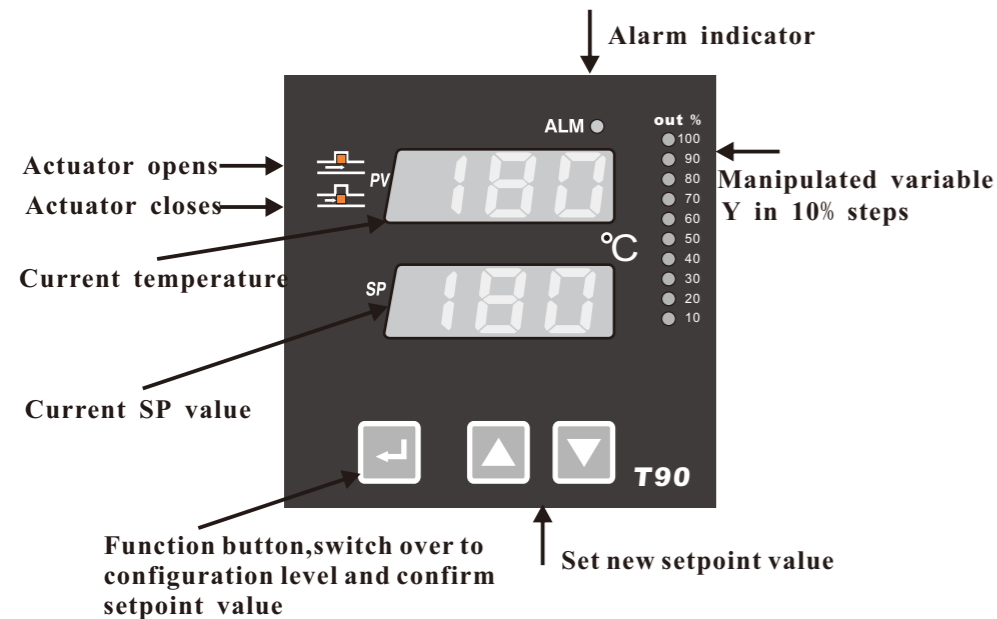
- Analog input Pt100, high-precision temperature control
- Resolution: 12Bit A/D
- Controller output: 5A 250V AC max
- Setpoint control and Setpoint ramp control
- PID step controller algorithm without overshoot
- Digital displays for process variable and setpoint SP
- Alarm functions
- Serial interface Rs485 with MODBUS-RTU protocol
- Two-position controller (ON-OFF) and Three-position controller (ON-OFF/OFF-ON)

2. Electrical connection

The device should be installed by special technicians and the electrical connection has to conform to the given national rules and the connection diagram of the device.

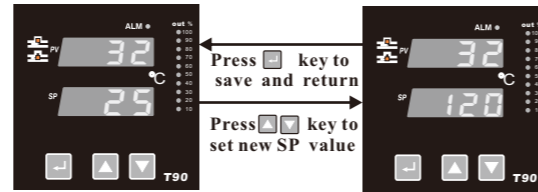


3. Operating level

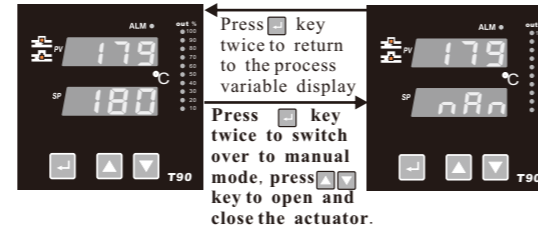


4. Operating and setting

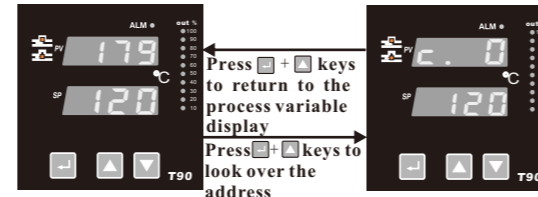
4.1 Setting setpoint in automatic mode



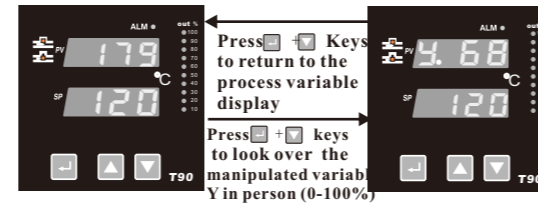
4.2 Opening/closing the actuator in manual mode when NAN=0, the manual mode is activated.



4.3 Modbus communication display via PV-display

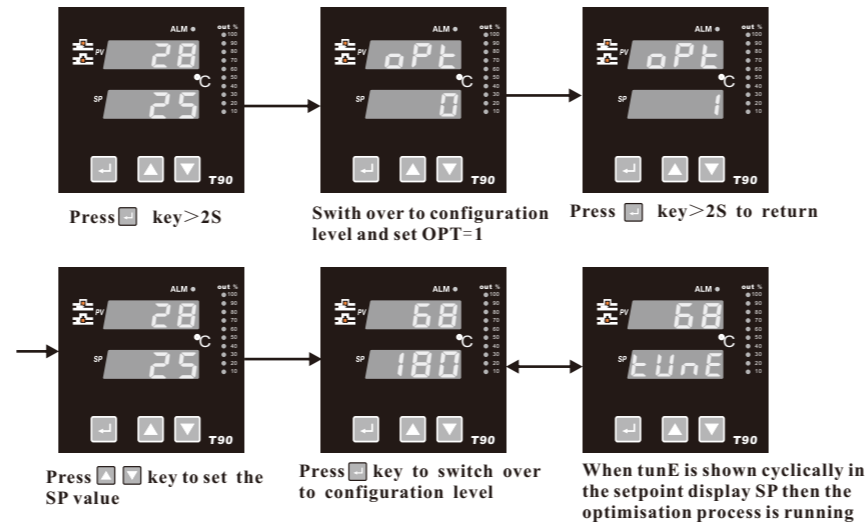


4.4 Displaying the manipulated variable Y via PV-display



4.5 Switch over to configuration level

In automatic mode, Press **[Left Arrow]** key > 2S to switch over to configuration level, set opt=1, press **[Left Arrow]** key > 2S to return. Press **[Left Arrow]** key to set SP value (SP > PV), press **[Left Arrow]** key, optimisation is active.



P. S: If you want to get a better result, you can reset it.

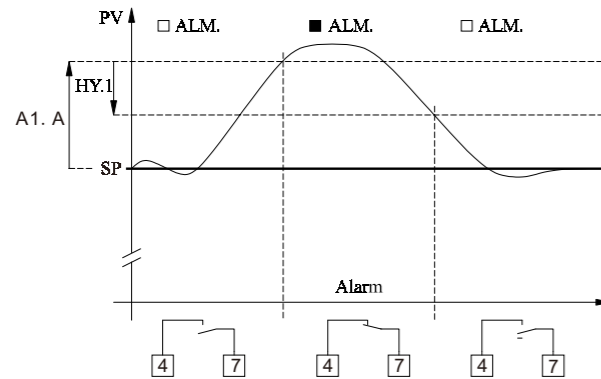
5. Configuration level

In automatic mode, press **[Left Arrow]** key to switch over to configuration level

Display	Configuration point	Remarks
cod	Setting code	When PAS=1 valid, Original code=1500; when PAS=0 no display
Opt	Optimisation	0: No optimisation; 1: Optimisation active
Pb	Proportional band	1. 0%-999.9% (PB=0 and tn>0 ON-OFF/OFF-ON control)
tn	Integral action time	1-2600s, when tn=0, ON-OFF control
td	Derivative action time	1-255s, PI control at td=0
db	Dead band	0 to + scope of the measuring range
tp	Valve actuating time	5s-300s
AL.1	Alarm type	0: No alarm selected 1: Alarm A 2: Alarm B 3: Alarm C 4: Alarm B
Al.A	Alarm 1, type A	Alarm value: AL=0 no display AL=1 display A1.A
Al.B	Alarm 1, type B	AL=2/4 display A1.B
Al.C	Alarm 1, type C lower limit	AL=3 display A1.C/A1.C.
Al.c	Alarm 1, type C upper limit	
hy.1	Hysteresis, lower limit for A1.C	0 to + scope of the measuring range
hy.1	Hysteresis, upper limit for A1.C	Display when alarm type C
dp	Decimal point	0: Display without decimal point 1/2/3: Display with 1/2/3 decimals
dL.L	Scaling low	Displayed value at start of scale, -999 to dL.H-1, factory setting, do not change
dL.H	Scaling high	Displayed value at full scale, dL.L+1 to 9999, factory setting, do not change
SP.L	Setpoint limiting low	Setting range: dL.L to SP.H
SP.H	Setpoint limiting high	Setting range: SP.L to dL.H
SP.2	Second setpoint	Setting range: dL.L to dL.H, switch over via digital input SP.2
SP.r	Setpoint ramp	0 to scope of measuring range, unit: °C/min or °C/hr, =0, ramp deactivated
rA.d	Ramp direction, time unit	0: rising and falling setpoint ramp, unit: °C/min; 1: only rising setpoint ramp, unit: °C/min; 2: only falling setpoint ramp, unit: °C/min; 3: Ramp deactivated; 4/5/6: same with 0/1/2
dSP	Delta setpoint	0 to ± scope of measuring range
P.G	Process gain	1%-255%;
FIL	Measured value filter	0 to 255, complies with 0ms to 10s
SE.b	Sensor break PV	0: Actuator closes 1: Actuator opens 2: Actuator persists in its current position
nAn	Manual/automatic switch over	0: Switch over via front keyboard; 1: Interlocking in the current status
dir	Direction of effect of controller	0: Heating controller; 1: Cooling controller
SD.d	Second setpoint	Digital input
OP.d	OPEN	Digital input
CL.d	CLOSE	Digital input
St.d	STOP	Digital input
c.co	Calibration correction	0 to ± scope of measuring range
Y.SY	Y-synchronization	0: Y-bargraph is displayed, actuator closes, internal Y-position = 0%, actual Y-position is not saved; 1: Y-bargraph is displayed, actuator does not close, internal Y-position = 0% actual Y-position is not saved; 2: Y-bargraph is displayed, actuator does not close, actual Y-position is saved, latest saved Y-position is displayed; 3: Y-bargraph is displayed, actuator does not close, actual Y-position is not saved, latest saved Y-position is displayed; 4: Y-bargraph is not displayed, synchronization like at Y.SY = 0; 5: Y-bargraph is not displayed, synchronization like at Y.SY = 1; 6: Y-bargraph is not displayed, synchronization like at Y.SY = 2; 7: Y-bargraph is not displayed, synchronization like at Y.SY = 3
bd	Baud rate	0: 19200bps 1: 9600bps 2: 4800bps 3: 2400bps 4: 1200bps
Adr	Address	Range: 1-247
S.c	Serial communication	0: Operation of the controller via front keyboard and modbus-master is possible; 1: Operation of the controller is only possible via modbus-master except configuration point S.C
OL.2	Second operating level	0: No second operating level 1: Optimisation 2: Alarm functions and their hysteresis 4: No function 8: Second setpoint SP.2* 16: Setpoint ramp SP.r
PAS	Interlock	0: No interlocking 1: Access only after entry via password (code:1500)

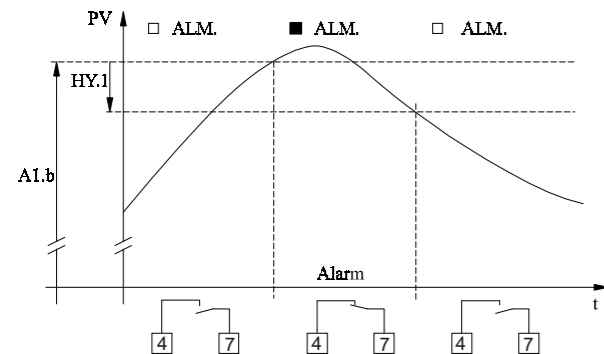
6. Alarm type

6.1 Alarm type A $RL=1$



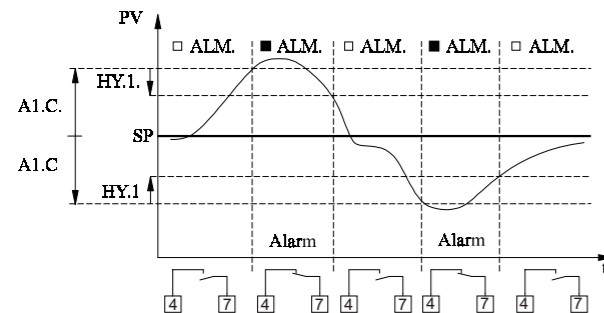
When $A1.A > 0$ is positive setting: the alarm is triggered if the PV is bigger than $SP + A1.A$, returning to normal state is at $SP + A1.A - HY.1$ ($HY.1$ is hysteresis). When $A1.A < 0$ is negative setting, the alarm is triggered if PV is smaller than $SP - |A1.A|$, returning to normal state is at $SP - |A1.A| + HY.1$ ($HY.1$ is hysteresis).

6.2 Alarm type B $RL=2$ $RL=4$



When $RL=2$, $PV > A1.B$, the alarm is triggered, returning to normal state is at $A1.B - HY.1$; When $RL=4$, $PV > A1.B$, the alarm is triggered, returning to normal state is at $A1.B + HY.1$.

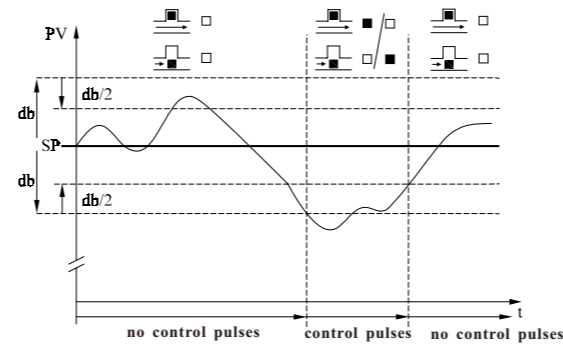
6.3 Alarm type C $RL=3$



When $PV > SP + A1.C$, the alarm is triggered, returning to normal state is at $SP + A1.C - HY.1$; When $PV < SP - |A1.C|$, the alarm is triggered, returning to normal state is at $SP - |A1.C| + HY.1$.

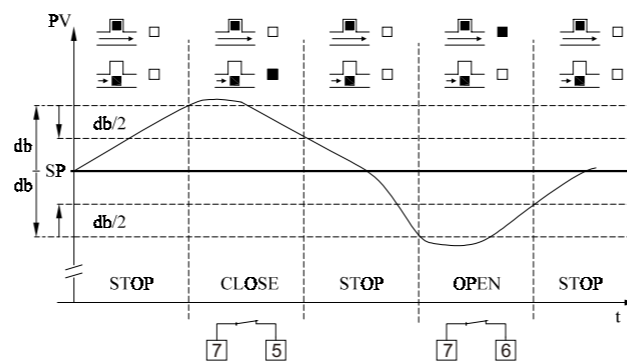
7. Dead Band

Dead band db : this design can make the motors avoid overworking and extend its service life. Setting the db value in a right way can get a high-precision temperature control and prolong its service life.

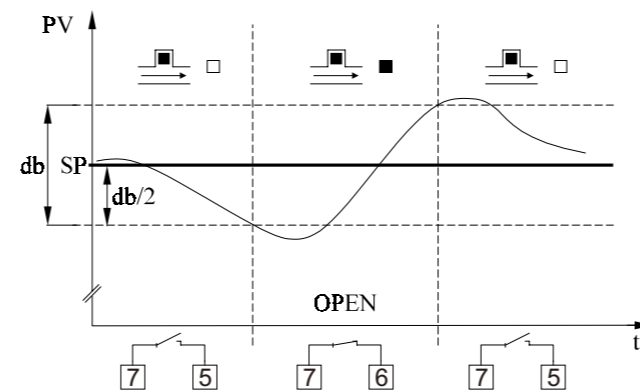


Dead band

The following diagrams are the two ways of controller by dead band.



7.1: Three-position controller



7.2: Two-position controller

8. Technical data

Line voltage: 100-240V AC 50HZ/60HZ
Power consumption approx.: 5VA max
Analog inputs: pt100 three-wire system/themocouple
Input resolution: 12bit D/A
Output: Relay 5A max/4-20mA
Permissible ambient temperature: $-25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 60^{\circ}\text{C}$
Design For control panel installation: 96*96*120mm (T90)
48*96*120mm (T80)
Serial interface: RS485 MODBUS-RTU
Baud rate: 1200 2400 4800
9600 19200bps

9. Product model

Ordering number T x0 X X X X X X

MODEL	
T80	T90

INPUT	
3WIRE RTD	1
THEMOCOUPLE	2
DC mA	3
DC VOLTAGE	4

OUT 1	
NONE	0
RELAY	1
OUTPUT VOLTAGE:SSR DRIVER	2
OUTPUT LINEAR CURRENT:4-20mA	3

OUT 2	
NONE	0
RELAY	1
OUTPUT VOLTAGE:SSR DRIVER	2

OUT 3	
0	NONE
1	RELAY

OUT-A	
0	NONE
1	Rs485

POWER	
0	24-48V AC OR DC
2	100-240V AC