



CN4000 Series Models CN4300/CN4400 Temperature Controller Programmable Temperature Controller

OMEGAnet® Online Service www.omega.com		Internet e-mail info@omega.com
	Servicing North	America:
USA: ISO 9001 Certified	One Omega Drive, P.O. Box 4 Stamford CT 06907-0047 TEL: (203) 359-1660 e-mail: info@omega.com	FAX: (203) 359-7700
Canada:	976 Bergar Laval (Quebec) H7L 5A1, Car TEL: (514) 856-6928 e-mail: info®omega.ca	nada FAX: (514) 856-6886
For imm	ediate technical or a	pplication assistance:
USA and Canada:	Sales Service: 1-800-826-6342 Customer Service: 1-800-822- Engineering Service: 1-800-87 TELEX: 996404 EASYLINK:	2378 / 1-800-622-BEST* 2-9436 / 1-800-USA-WHEN*
Mexico:	En Español: (001) 203-359-780 FAX: (001) 203-359-7807	B e-mail: espanol@omega.com info@omega.com.mx

#### Servicing Europe:

Benelux:	Postbus 8034, 1180 LA Amstelveen, The Netherlands			
	TEL: +31 (0)20 3472121 Toll Free in Benelux: 0800 0993344 e-mail: sales@omegaeng.nl	FAX: +31 (0)20 6434643		
Czech Republic:	Frystatska 184, 733 01 Karviná, Czech TEL: +420 (0)59 6311899 Toll Free: 0800-1-66342	Republic FAX: +420 (0)59 6311114 e-mail: info@omegashop.cz		
France: 11, rue Jacques Cartier, 78280 Guyancourt, France TEL: +33 (0)1 61 37 2000 FAX: +33 ( Toll Free in France: 0800 466 342 e-mail: sales@omega.fr		ourt, France FAX: +33 (0)1 30 57 5427		
Germany/Austria:	Daimlerstrasse 26, D-75392 Deckenpfi TEL: +49 (0)7056 9398-0 Toll Free in Germany: 0800 639 7678 e-mail: info@omega.de	ronn, Germany FAX: +49 (0)7056 9398-29		
United Kingdom: ISO 9002 Certified	U U			

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## MODEL CONFIGURATION

Model	Description
CN4316(*)-(**)-(***) 1/16 DIN controller, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input	
CN434(*)-(**)-(***)	1/4 DIN controller, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input
CN438V(*)-(**)-(***)	1/8 DIN Vertical controller, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input
CN438H(*)-(**)-(***)	1/8 DIN Horizontal controller, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input

# Programmable Controller

CN4416(*)-(**)-(***)	1/16 DIN controller, 30 Segment, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input
CN444(*)-(**)-(***)	1/4 DIN controller, 30 Segment, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input
CN448V(*)-(**)-(***)	1/8 DIN Vertical controller, 30 Segment, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input
CN448H(*)-(**)-(***)	1/8 DIN Horizontal controller, 30 Segment, Support 0~5/1~5V Voltage Input

\* Specify controlling output code from Output Options table below

\*\* Specify alarm output code from Alarm Options table below

\*\*\* Low voltage power supply option (-LV)

## **Control** output options

Option Type	Controlling output code
Relay	-R1
DC SSR driver	-DC1
4~20 mA Linear Current	-F1

### Alarm output options

Option Type	Alarm output code
Relay	-R2
DC SSR driver	-DC2

### Low voltage power supply option

-LV 24V AC/DC, 50/60 Hz

## **SPECIFICATIONS**

Input	Thermocouple							
Туре	к	S	R	E	J	Т	В	Ν
Range	-50 to1300 ℃	-50 to1700°C	-50 to1700℃	0 to 800°C	0 to1000°C	-200 to 350℃	200 to1800°C	0 to 1300℃
℃/ ℉	-58 to 2372 °F	-58 to 3092 °F	-58 to 3092 °F	32 to 1472 °F	32 to 1832 °F	-328 to 662 °F	392 to 3272 °F	32 to 2372 °F

Input Type	RTD			
пристуре	Cu50	PT100		
Range ℃/ ℉	-50 to 150℃	-200 to 800℃		
Range C/ F	-58 to 302 °F	-328 to 1472 °F		

Input Type	Linear Voltage	Linear Current (external resistor needed)	
	0 to 5V, 1 to 5V, 0 to 1V, 0 to 20mV, 0 to 100mV	0 to 10mA, 0 to 20mA, 4 to 20mA	

Display Resolution	0.1°C/0.1°F
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	ON / OFF Control	
Control Method	AI PID Control with Auto Tuning (AT)	
	Standard PID with Auto Tuning (AT)	

	Relay Output (1A/250VAC)
Output Type	Voltage Output for SSR (15V/30mA)
	Linear Current (4 to 20 mA)

Alarm	Limit High / Limit Low
	High deviation / Low deviation

Supply Voltage	100~240VAC (-15%, +10%), or 24VDC
	50~60Hz

Power Consumption	≦ 3W
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Operating Environments	Temperature: -10~+60°C / 14~140°F
	Humidity: 0~90RH%

Electromagnetic compatibility	IEC61000-4-4: ± 4KV/5KHz, IEC61000-4-5: 4KV
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# PARAMETER AND SETTING

Parameter is protected by LOC (Parameter LOCK) to prevent setting error. The function was shown as below:

- $\sqrt{1}$  : allow to modify data or execute
- X : not allow to modify data or execute

#### Run, Stop, Hold. and Program Time & Temp. function just for CN 44 only

Loc	SV	AT	Primary Parameter	Secondary Parameter	Status changing to Run, Stop or Hold	Program Step Time & Temp.
0	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	х	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
1	$\checkmark$	х	$\checkmark$	х	Х	$\checkmark$
2	х	х	$\checkmark$	х	$\checkmark$	Х
3	Х	х	$\checkmark$	Х	Х	Х

4~255	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х
808	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

Loc 808 is the master password, can be changed by parameter PASd.

#### Please set PASd cautiously, if the password lost, you can't access the parameter table again.

1 to 8 field parameters can be defined by parameters EP1 to EP8. If the number of the field parameters is less than 8, the first idle EP parameter should be set to "nonE". The initial values of EPs and Loc are EP1=HIAL, EP2=LoAL, EP3=HdAL, EP4=LdAL, EP5=nonE, EP6=nonE, EP7=nonE, EP8=nonE and Loc=0.

You can redefine field parameters and Loc to change operation style. For example, you can execute auto tuning from field parameter instead of by pressing  $\bigcirc$  in basic display status, and only take HIAL and HdAL as field parameter.

The EP paramters and Loc should be set as below:

```
EP1=HIAL, EP2=HdAL, EP3=At, EP4=nonE, Loc=1
```

### Field parameter table (Primary parameters)

Code	Description	Remarks	Setting Range
		Alarm on when PV>HIAL	
HIAL	High limit alarm	Alarm off when PV <hial-ahys,< td=""><td>-9990~30000</td></hial-ahys,<>	-9990~30000
		When the value set to Max. will disable this function	
		Alarm on when PV <loal;< th=""><th></th></loal;<>	
LoAL	Low limit alarm	Alarm off when PV>LoAL+AHYS,	
		When the value set to Min. will disable this function	
		Alarm on when PV-SV>HdAL;	
HdAL	Deviation high alarm	Alarm off when PV-SV <hdal-ahys,< td=""><td></td></hdal-ahys,<>	
		When the value set to Max. will disable this function	

		Alarm on when PV-SV <ldal;< th=""><th></th></ldal;<>	
LdAL	Deviation low alarm	Alarm off when PV-SV>LdAL+AHYS,	
		When the value set to Min. will disable this function	

### System parameter table (Secondary parameters)

Set the parameter 'Loc'=808 to enter:

\*\*\*: Those Parameters just for CN 44 (Programmable Controller) Only

AHYS	Alarm hysteresis	Avoid frequent alarm on-off action because of the fluctuation of PV	0~2000
AdIS	Alarm display	oFF : Will not display alarm message in the lower display window when alarming; on : Alternately display alarm message in the lower display window when alarming.	oFF / on

		Alarm	LdAL	HdAL	LoAL	HIAL	
		Output to	(x 1000)	(x100)	(x10)	(x1)	
		None	0	0	0	0	
		AL1	1	1	1	1	
4.0.5		AU1	3	3	3	3	o
AOP		eg: AOP=1101 n	0~4444				
		alarm action fror					
		For 1/4 DIN and					
		will trigger form					
		For 1/16 DIN co					
		form AU1. (Term	inal No.3	and No.5	, need set	t	
		parameter bAud	=0)				

		onoF : On-off control	
		APId : AI PID control, high precision (Recommend)	
		nPld: Standard PID algorithm with	OnoF /
C f ml	Control mode	Anti-integral-saturation function (no integral when	APId, nPID
CtrL	Control mode	PV-SV > proportional band);	/ PoP,
		PoP: Transmit PV. The instrument works as a	SoP
		temperature retransmitter.	
		SoP: No function	
		run: Control was running, "RUN" led light on	
		StoP: Control was stopped. Lower display keep	
Crum	Dupping status	flashing "StoP" and "RUN" led light off.	run / StoP /
Srun	Running status	HoLd: Keeping Temperature. If the parameter	HoLd
		Pno=0(Non timing limitation mode), controller keep	
		running and cannot change the running status from	

		panel, if Pno>0 (in program mode), and Srun was shown HoLd, means the timer stops and the temperature remains; user can resume the time by pressing the " <b>Hold</b> " from panel.	
Act	Acting method	<ul> <li>rE: Reverse acting. Increase in measured variable causes decrease in the output, such as heating control.</li> <li>dr: Direct acting. Increase in measured variable causes an increase in the output, Such as refrigerating control.</li> <li>rEbA: Reverse acting with low limit alarm and deviation low alarm blocking when the beginning of power on.</li> <li>drbA: Direct acting with high limit alarm and deviation high alarm blocking when the beginning of power on.</li> </ul>	rE /dr/ rEbA/drbA
At	Auto tuning	<b>oFF</b> : Auto tuning function was off. <b>on</b> : Active auto turning function to calculate the values	oFF / On / FoFF

		<b>FoFF</b> : Auto tuning function was off, cannot activate again by pressing key from panel.	
Р	Proportion band	Proportion band in PID with unit ℃ or °F	1~32000
I	Time of Integral	No integral effect when I=0, with unit 1 Sec.	1~9999 Sec
d	Time of derivative	No derivative effect when d=0, with unit 0.1 Sec.	0~3200 Sec
Cti	Control period	Small value can improve control accuracy. For SSR output, generally 0.5 to 3 seconds. Large value can increase using life of relay. For Relay output, generally 15 to 40 seconds. When parameter Opt =rELY, Ctl will limited more than 3 seconds. Auto tuning will automatically set Ctl to suitable value considering both control precision and mechanical switch longevity.	0.2~300.0 Sec

		When the parameter CtrL = onoF, CtI will used as timer to make delay time to avoid the power restart in short period. It suit for compressor protection.	
P2	N/A	No any function on this model.	1~32000
12	N/A	No any function on this model.	1~9999
d2	N/A	No any function on this model.	0~3200
Ctl2	N/A	No any function on this model.	0.2~300.0
СНҮЅ	Control hysteresis	CHYS is used for ON-OFF Control. To avoid too frequent action on relay. In reverse acting (heating) PV > SV, output turns off, when PV <sv-chys, on.<br="" output="" turns="">In direct acting (cooling), PV<sv, off,="" output="" when<br="">PV&gt;SV+CHYS, output on.</sv,></sv-chys,>	0~2000

			InP	Input spec.	InP	Input spec.		
			0	К	1	S		
			2	R	3	Т		
			4	E	5	J		
	la mat		6	В	7	Ν		
InP	Input specification		8-16	Spare	17	K (0~300℃)		0~37
			18	J(0~300℃)	20	Cu50		
			21	Pt100	22	Pt100 (-80∼300℃)		
			25	0~75mV	26	0~80ohms		
			27	0~400ohms	28	0~20mV		

			29	0~100mV	30	0~60mV		
			31	0~500mV	32	100~500mV		
			33	1~5V	34	0~5V		
			35	0~10V	36	2~10V		
			37	0~20V				
dPt	Display resolution	0 /	0.0 /	/ resolution can 0.00 / 0.000. set to =0.000		d by setting: near voltage in	out,	

SCL	Signal scale low limit	Define scale low limit of input. It is also the low limit of retransmission output (CtrL=POP)	-9990~ 32000
SCH	Signal scale high limit	Define scale high limit of input. It is also the high limit of retransmission output.(CtrL=POP)	32000
Scb	Input shift	Parameter Scb is used to make input shift to compensate the error produced by sensor or input signal itself. PV-after-compensation= PV-before-compensation + Scb.	-1999~ +4000 Default value=0

FILt	PV input filter	The value of FILt will determine the ability of filtering noise. When a large value is set, the measurement input was stabilized but the response speed will decreased. Generally, if great interference exists, then you can increase parameter "FILt" gradually to make momentary fluctuation of measured value less than 2 to 5. When the meter of the instrument is being examined at laboratory, "FILt" should be set to 0 or 1 to short the response time. Unit of FILT= 0.5Sec.	0~40
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Fru	Selection of power frequency and temperature scale	<b>50C</b> : 50Hz,display $^{\circ}C.$ , <b>50F</b> : 50Hz, display $^{\circ}F$ <b>60C</b> : 60Hz,display $^{\circ}C.$ , <b>60F</b> : 60Hz, display $^{\circ}F.$ Input has max. anti-interference ability to 50Hz or 60Hz frequency when parameter set;	50C, 50F 60C, 60F
Opt	Main output type	<b>SSr</b> : Output SSr drive voltage. The output power can be adjusted by the on-off time proportion. The period (CtI) is generally $0.5 \sim 4$ seconds. <b>rELy</b> : For relay contact output or for execution system with mechanical contact switch. To protect the mechanical switch, the output period (CtI) is limited to $3 \sim 120$ seconds, generally is 1/5 to 1/10 of derivative time. <b>0-20</b> : $0 \sim 20$ mA linear current output. <b>4-20</b> : $4 \sim 20$ mA linear current output.	SSr rELy 0-20 4-20 PHA

		PHA : No Function.	
Aut	NA	No any function on this model.	SSr / rELy 0-20 / 4-20
OPL	Output low limit	$0\sim$ 100%: OPL is for set minimum output of OUTP in single directional control system.	0~100%
ОРН	Output upper limit	OPL limits the maximum of OUTP (main output) when PV <oef. be="" greater="" oph="" opl.<="" should="" th="" than=""><th>0~110%</th></oef.>	0~110%
OEF	Work range of OPH	When PV <oef, is="" limit="" of="" oph;<br="" outp="" the="" upper="">When PV&gt;OEF, the upper limit of OUTP is 100%. This function is for avoid the temperature raises too fast. For example: the heater only can working 30% power when the temperature under 150 degree. We can set : OEF =150.0 (°C), OPH=30(%)</oef,>	-1999 ~ 3000.0

Addr	N/A	No any function on this model.	0~100
bAud	N/A	No any function on this model.	0
Et	N/A	No any function on this model.	none/ ruSt /SP1.2/ Pld2
AF	Advanced function	AF is used to select advanced function. The value of AF is calculated as below: AF=Ax1 + Bx2 + Cx4 + Dx8 + Ex16 + Fx32 + Gx64 A=0 B=0, alarm and control hysteresis work as unilateral hysteresis; B=1, as bilateral hysteresis C=0, D=0, when set Loc=808 can access the whole	0~255

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	parameter table;	
	D=1, when set Loc=PASd can access the parameter	
	table.	
	E=0	
	F=0, Fine control mode, internal control resolution was	
	demonstration's 10 times. When on linear input mode,	
	biggest display value is 3200 units	
	F=1,Wide range display mode, when the value is bigger	
	than 3200 ,chooses this option	
	G=0, When the thermocouple or RTD input is burnt out,	
	PV value will increase and trigger the high limit alarm.	
	G=1, When the thermocouple or RTD input is burnt out,	
	PV value will increase and NOT trigger the high limit	
	alarm. After it was sets, High Limit alarm will have 30	

		sec. delay for trigger in normal usage. Note: AF=0 is recommended.	
PASd	Custom password	When PASd=0~255 or AF.D=0, set Loc=808 can enter the whole parameter table. When PASd=256~9999 and AF.D=1, only setting Loc=PASd can access the whole parameter table. Please set PASd cautiously, if the password is lost, you can't access the parameter table again.	0~9999
SPL	Low limit of SV	Minimum value that SV is allowed to be	-9990~
SPH	Upper limit of SV	Maximum value that SV is allowed to be	30000
SP1	Set point 1	When Pno=0 or 1, SV=SP1	SPL~SPH
SP2	N/A	No any function on this model.	SFL-SFIT

SPr ***	Ramp slope limit	Once SPr was set, if PV <sv program="" start,="" the<br="" when="">first step of ramp slope will limited by SPr value, under this limitation, the RUN lamp will keep flashing. For Ramp mode. SPr had effect on first step only. For Soak mode, SPr had effect on each step.</sv>	<b>0~3200</b> ℃ /Min
Pno ***	No. of program step	To define the number of program in use. <b>Pno= 0</b> , disable the program running mode, can set the parameter "SPr" to limit the ramp time. <b>Pno=1~30</b> , CN44 working as normal programmable controller	0~30

PonP ***	Program run mode after power restart	<ul> <li>Cont : Continue to run the program from the original break point. If STOP STATUS was activated before power cut, then it (the program) will keep stop status after power restart.</li> <li>StoP : Stop the program after power restart run1 : Start to run the program from step 1 unless the instrument was in "stop" state before power cut.</li> <li>dASt : If these have deviation alarm after power resume, then stop the program, otherwise, continue run the program from the original break point.</li> <li>HoLd : Go into HOLD state after power on. If it is in StoP state before power cut, then keep in StoP State after power on.</li> </ul>	Cont / StoP / run1 / dASt / HoLd
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PAF ***	Program Running mode	PAF = Ax1 + Bx2 + Cx4 + Dx8 When A=0, Enable ready (rdy) function A=1, Disenable ready (rdy) function B=0, Ramp mode. B=1, Soak mode C=0, Time unit in Minute, the range is 0.1~3200. C=1, Time unit in Hour, the range is 0.1~3200 D=0, Disable PV start up function.	
		D=1, Enable PV start up function.	
EP1~ EP8	Field parameter definition	Define 0 $\sim$ 8 of the parameters as field parameters.	

# SYMBOL DESCRIPTIONS

Symbol	Description	
	Input specification setting is incorrect	
	Or	
orAL	Input wiring is disconnected/ thermocouple problem	
	Or	
	Short circuited	
HIAL	High limit alarm	
LoAL	Low limit alarm	
HdAL	Deviation high alarm	
LdAL	Deviation low alarm	
EErr	IC Software error	
8888	IC Software error	

## INSTRUMENT INSTALLATION AND WIRING

Wiring graph for instruments with dimension 1/4 DIN; 1/8 DIN Vertical and Horizontal

**Note 1:** The compensation wires for different kinds of thermocouple are different, and should be directly connect to the terminals. Connecting the common wire between the compensation wire and the terminals will cause measurement error.

**Note 2:** For linear voltage input, if the range is below 500mV, connect to terminals 19 and 18. 0~5V or 1~5V signal can be inputted from terminals 17 and 18.



#### Wiring graph for 1/16 DIN dimension instruments :

**Note 1:** 1/16 DIN dimension instruments don't support  $0 \sim 5V$  or 1  $\sim 5V$  linear voltage input. However,  $0 \sim 5V$  or  $1 \sim 5V$  signal can be converted to  $0 \sim 500$ mV or  $100 \sim 500$ mV by connecting external precise resistors,  $4 \sim 20$ mA can be converted to  $100 \sim 500$ mV by connecting a 250hm resistor, then be inputted from terminals 8 and 9

**Note 2:** When AUX need work as alaming function, parameter **"bAud**" should set to = 0, it will be used for AU1 for alarm output.


# **DISPLAYS AND OPERATIONS**

- ① Upper display window, displays PV, parameter code, etc.
- ② Lower display window, displays SV, parameter value, or alarm message
- ③ Setup key, for accessing parameter table and conforming parameter modification.
- ④ Data shift key, and auto tuning
- ⑤ Data decrease key, and also run/pause switch
- 6 Data increase key, and also stop key
- ⑦ LED indicator. MAN, MIO, Al2, AU2 and COMM indicators is non-applicable.

OP1, AL1 and AU1 LED indicate I/O operation of the corresponding module. RUN LED, which only works for CN44, means that the program control is running.



### **Basic display status:**

When power on, the upper display window of the instrument shows the process value (PV), and the lower window shows the set-point (SV). This status is called basic display status.

When the input signal is out of the measurable range (e.g., the thermocouple or RTD circuit is break, or input specification sets wrong), the upper display window will alternately display "oral", and the instrument will automatically stop output.

If the lower display window alternately display "HIAL", "LoAL", "HdAL" or "LdAL", it means high limit alarm, low limit alarm, deviation high alarm, and deviation low alarm happening.

**For programmable controller (CN44):** The lower display may alternately display between SV and "StoP", "HoLd" or "rdy" which means the program is stop, pause and ready.

If don't want to display the alarm message, can disable by set ADIS=oFF

# **OPERATION DESCRIPTION**

### Parameter Setting:

In basal display status, press *and* hold for about 2 seconds can access Field Parameter Table.

Press can go to the next parameter;

Press  $\bigcirc$ ,  $\bigtriangledown$  or  $\bigcirc$  can modify a parameter.

Press and hold  $\bigcirc$  can return to the preceding parameter.

Press  $\bigcirc$  (don't release) and then press  $\bigcirc$  key simultaneously can escape from the parameter table. The instrument will escape auomatically from the parameter table if no key is pressed within 25 seconds.

Set Loc=808 and then press or can access System Parameter Table.

## • Set Value Setting:

In basal display status, if the parameter lock "Loc" isn't locked, we can set setpoint (SV) by pressing  $\bigcirc$  first, then can  $\bigcirc, \bigcirc$  or  $\bigcirc$  to adjust value.

Press  $\bigcirc$  key to decrease the value,  $\bigcirc$  key to increase the value, and  $\bigcirc$  key to move to the digit expected to modify.

Keep pressing  $\bigcirc$  or  $\bigcirc$ , the speed of decreasing or inscreasing value get quick. The range of setpoint is between the parameter SPL and SPH. The default range is 0 to 400.

### • Control Run and Stop

Start controlling run: Press () and hold 2 seconds, and let RUN led on. For CN 44, it will start the program run again

Stop Controlling: Press and hold 2 seconds, and let STOP led on. For CN 44, it will stop the program and Step value will reset to StEP=1.

Al control and auto tuning When AI control method is chosen (CtrL=APId / nPId), the PID parameters can be obtained by running auto-tuning. In basal display status, press () for 2 seconds, the "At" parameter will appear. Press () to change the value of "At" from "oFF" to "on", then press 💬 to active the auto-tuning process. During auto tuning, the instrument executes on-off control. After 2-3 times of on-off action, the instrument will obtain the optimal control parameter value. If you want to escape from auto tuning status, press and hold the  $\bigcirc$  key for about 2 seconds until the "At" parameter appear again. Change "At" from "on" to "oFF", press () to confirm. then the auto tuning process will be cancelled. (P.S. If parameter "SPr" activate and the heating was running, then will stop the "At" until completed the heat up process.)

**Note 1:** If the setpoint is different, the parameters obtained from auto-tuning are possible different. So you'd better set setpoint to an often-used value or middle value first, and then start auto-tuning.

For the ovens with good heat preservation, the setpoint can be set at the highest applicable temperature. Depending on the system, the auto-tuning time can be from several seconds to several hours.

- **Note 2:** Parameter CHYS (on-off differential, control hysteresis) has influence on the accuracy of auto-tuning. Generally, the smaller the value of CHYS, the higher the precision of auto tuning. But CHYS parameter value should be large enough to prevent the instrument from error action around setpoint due to the oscillation of input. CHYS is recommended to be 2.0.
- **Note 3:** Al series instrument has the function of self-learning. It is able to learn the process while working. The control effect at the first run after auto tuning is probably not perfect, but excellent control result will be obtained after a period of time because of self-learning.

## • Program setting (Only For CN44)

Press the  $\bigcirc$ key once and release in the display status, the instrument will be in the setup program status. The set point of the current program StEP will be displayed. Pressing  $\bigcirc$ ,  $\bigcirc$  or  $\bigcirc$  can modify the value.

Pressing can go to next parameter. The program parameters will be displayed in the sequence

of setpoint1, time1, setpoint2, time2.

Pressing and holding  $\bigcirc$  for about 2 seconds will return to the previous parameter. Program step can modify anytime even the program still in running.

### Run / Hold

In basic display status, if the program is in stoP status ("StoP" is alternately displayed on the lower window), press and hold the key for about 2 seconds until the lower display window displays the "Run" symbol, the instrument then will start the program.

At running status, press and hold the key for about 2 seconds until the lower display window displays

the "HoLd" symbol, the instrument changes to hold status.

At Hold status, the program is still executing, and the process value is controlled same as setpoint, but the timer stop working, and the running time and setpoint remains. At Hold status, press and hold the  $\bigcirc$  key for about 2 seconds until the lower display window displays the "Run" symbol, the instrument will back to run program

### <u>Stop</u>

Press and hold the key for about 2 seconds in the basic display status, until the lower display window displays the "stoP" symbol, the stoP operation is executed now, when program stopped, timer will be reset and stop. This operation forces the instrument to stop running, meanwhile, the StEP number will reset to 1, and control output is also stopped

### Power cut/resume event handling:

There are 5 events handling method selectable for power resume after power cut. Please refer to parameter PonP.

### PV startup and PV preparation function (rdy function) :

At the beginning of starting a program, resuming a program after power cut or continuing to run a program after it is just modified, the PV (process value) are often quite different from the set point. PV startup function and PV preparation function can make PV and set point consistent, and avoid unexpected result. When PV startup function enabled, the instrument will adjust the running time automatically to make the expected set point is the same as the current PV.

For example, the program is set that the temperature will be raised form  $25^{\circ}$ C to  $625^{\circ}$ C in 600 minutes. But the current PV is  $100^{\circ}$ C, then the instrument will automatically to run this program start from 75 minutes, that mean changed the temperature raised from  $100^{\circ}$ C to  $625^{\circ}$ C in 525 minutes (600-75) min. At the above situation(PV=100, SV=25, first step SV), when PV preparation function is enable, the alarm function will be blocked at that time, and PV will be adjusted to approach SV until the deviation alarm condition is released (PV is between SV-LdAL and SV+HdAL). After deviation alarm was off, the controller start the program again. Preparation function (rdy Function) is helpful to keep the integrity of the program, but it will prolong the program time because the start of the program is postponed. PV startup function is prior to PV preparation function. If both function are enabled, the system apply PV startup first, if PV startup function works, PV preparation function will not be activated.

### Curve fitting:

Curve fitting is adopted as a kind of control technology for CN44 series instrument. As controlled process often has lag time in system response, by the way of curve fitting the instrument will smooth the turning point of the linear heating-up, cooling-down and constant temperature curves automatically. The degree of the smooth is relevant with the system's lag time t (t=d+CtI); the longer of the lag time, the curve will more smooth. On the opposite the smooth function will be weaker. Generally the shorter of the process lag time (such as temperature inertia), the better of the program control on effect. By the way of the curve fitting to deal with the program curves, will avoid overshoot. Note: The characteristic of the curve fitting will force the program control to generate fixed negative deviation during the linear heating-up and fixed positive deviation during the linear cooling-down, the deviation is direct proportional to the lag time and the speed of heating-up (cooling-down). This phenomenon is normal.

# PARAMETER SETTING FLOW CHART



Note: Only CN 44 will display status 3, 4 and 5

# PROGRAMMING AND OPERATION (For CN44 only)

## Ramp Mode(PAF : B=0)

Programming of instrument has uniform format of temperature-time-temperature, which means temperature "A"(SP 1), passed Time "A"(t01), then reached Temperature "B"(SP 2). The unit of temperature set is °C and the unit of time set is minute. The following example includes 5 steps, which is linear temperature heating up, constant temperature, linear temperature cooling down, jump cycling, ready, Hold..

**StEP1**: **SP 1=100.0**, **t 1=30.0** Start linear temperature heating up from 100°C, and the time needed 30 minutes to reach SP 2(400 degree).

**StEP2**: **SP 2=400.0, t 2=60.0** Temperature raised to 400°C, slope of raising curve is 10°C/minute, The program take 60 minutes to raise temperature to SP3 (400 degree). It means keep the same temperature in 60 minutes.

StEP3: SP 3=400.0, t 3=120.0 This is the step for temperature cooling down, slope of cooling curve is

2<sup>°</sup>C/minute, and the time needed is 120 minutes to reach SP4 (160degree). **StEP4**: **SP 4=160.0**, **t 4=0.0** When temperature reached 160 degree, the program get in Hold state. If need go to next step, it needed operator to executed the "run" for next step. **StEP5**: **SP 5=160.0**, **t05=-1.0** Jump to StEP1 to start from beginning.

In this example, it is assumed that the deviation high alarm is set to  $5^{\circ}$ C. Because the temperature of StEP 5 is 160°C, and the temperature of StEP1 is 100°C, when program jumps from StEP 5 to StEP 1, the program will change to preparation state at first(if preparation mode "rdy" was enabled), i.e., Control the temperature until the deviation between setpoint and PV is less than deviation high alarm value. After temperature is controlled to 105°C, the program will be started from StEP 1, and run the above steps again. The temperature control drawing was shown below.



### Soak mode(PAF : B=1)

Suitable for the process which does not need to establish the temperature slope, can simplify the programming and more effective. Each step also can set parameter "SPr" to define temperature raise

slope, if "SPr=0" raising speed will set to maximum. Because cannot know the actual time which spend on temperature raising, user can enable "rdy" function to ensure the correct soak time.

**Time setting** 

Set "t-xx" = 0.1~3200 (min)

Set the time of xx StEP. (Time units can be change to Hour by parameter "PAF".)

Set "t-xx" = 0.0

The program hold on StEP xx, program will hold running and hold counting time.

Set "t-xx" = -121.0

The program stops, and switches to stop status.

Set "t-xx" = -0.1~-122.0

Negative value of this range represents a jump operation which will jump to step xx and event output. Range -1~-120 is for step jumping application. The step jumping cannot greater than "Pno" (No. of Program step). Decimal point use for control the event output from AL1 and AL2. (Modular), Note, if parameter AOP was assigned alarm action will trigger from AL1 and AL2, the event output also will cause alarm from AL1 and AL2.

When set

-XXX.1, AL1 activate, AL2 release

-XXX.2, AL1 release, AL2 activate

-XXX.3, AL1 and AL2 activate

-XXX.4, AL1 and AL2 release

Example:

Example 1 : t -5 = -1.1 ; means when the program arrived step 5, AL1 activate, AL2 release and will jump to step 1 continues running

Example 2 : t-6 = -0.3 ; means when the program arrived step 6, AL1 and AL2 activate and continuous next step.

Note: The program will be held if it jump from a control segment to another control segment (an Hold

action will be inserted between two control sections), external run/Hold operation is needed to release the Hold status. It is not allowed that the jump section jump to itself (for example: t 06= -6), otherwise, the Hold status cannot be released.

## Program arrangement of multi-curve operation

**CN 44** has the advanced function of flexible program arrangement. Normally, when the program stops, the StEP will be automatically set to1. Thus if StEP is not change to other value, a program will start from step1. If multiple curves are defined, the control can jump to different curve by setting step 1 as jump segment.

**For example:** There are three curves with the length of 3 steps represent three groups of process parameter, they are separately arranged on StEP2-StEP4, StEP5-StEP7, StEP8-StEP10. Settings are as follows:

- t -1=-2.0 Execute the program of curve 1 (StEP2-StEP4)
- t -1=-5.0 Execute the program of curve 2 (StEP5-StEP7)

t -1=-8.0 Execute the program of curve 3 (StEP8-StEP10)

**Note:** Can choose the curves by setting the value of StEP "t-1" set to -2, -5 or -8 before the program startup.

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