

On-Off controller in heating and cooling modes

Project for PR200-24.2

Project overview

The example explains the use of an on-off controller in heating and cooling modes. The project contains 2 data processing blocks and 2 screens.

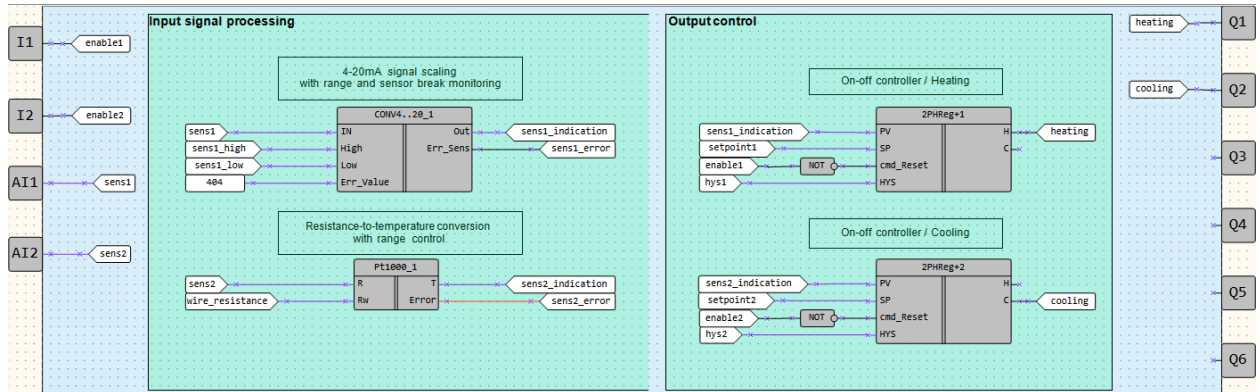


Fig. 1. Program workspace

Data processing blocks:

- Input signal processing
- Output control

Screens:

- *Sensors*
- *Controllers*

Table 1. Device inputs/outputs

Name	Type	Description
<i>I1</i>	BOOL	Heater enable (NO contact, latching)
<i>I2</i>	BOOL	Cooler enable (NO contact, latching)
<i>AI1</i>	REAL	1st Temperature sensor (4-20 mA)
<i>AI2</i>	REAL	2nd Temperature sensor (RTD)
<i>Q1</i>	BOOL	Heater
<i>Q2</i>	BOOL	Cooler

Table 2. Project variables

Name	Type	Description
<i>heating</i>	BOOL	Heating
<i>cooling</i>	BOOL	Cooling
<i>enable1</i>	BOOL	Heater enable
<i>enable2</i>	BOOL	Cooler enable
<i>sens1_error</i>	BOOL	1st sensor / error
<i>sens2_error</i>	INT	2nd sensor / error
<i>hys1</i>	REAL	Heater / hysteresis

<i>hys2</i>	REAL	Cooler / hysteresis
<i>sens1</i>	REAL	1st sensor / signal (temperature 4-20 mA)
<i>sens1_indication</i>	REAL	1st sensor / signal (temperature °C)
<i>sens1_high</i>	REAL	1st sensor / upper limit
<i>sens1_low</i>	REAL	1st sensor / lower limit
<i>setpoint1</i>	REAL	Heater / setpoint
<i>sens2</i>	REAL	2nd sensor / signal (temperature Ω)
<i>sens2_indication</i>	REAL	2nd sensor / signal (temperature °C)
<i>setpoint2</i>	REAL	Cooler / setpoint
<i>wire_resistance</i>	REAL	2nd sensor / wire resistance (Ω)

Input signal processing

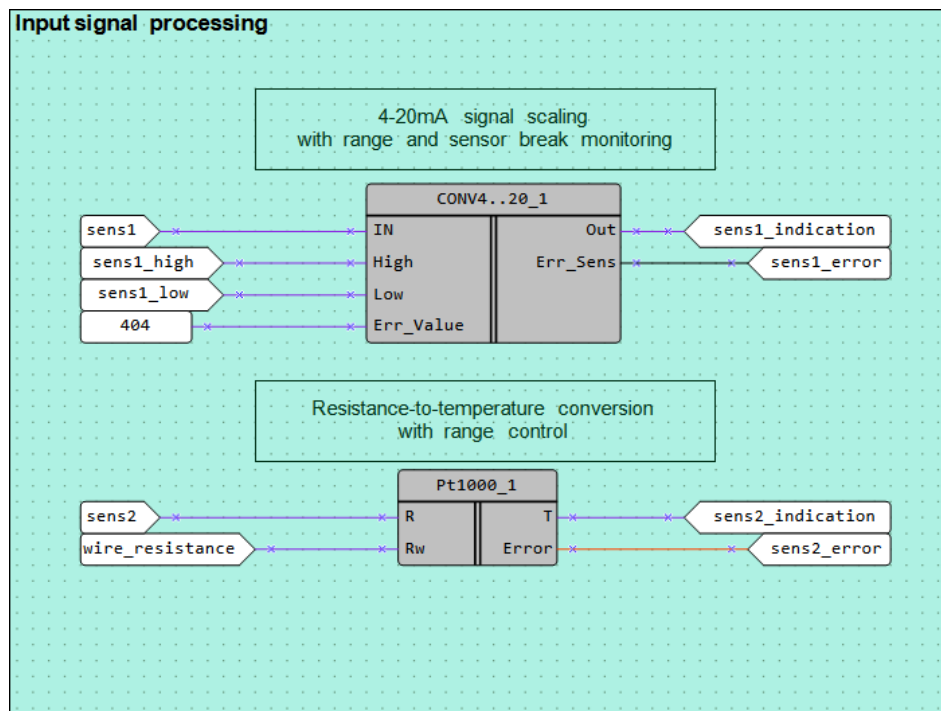


Fig. 2. Input signal processing

The sensor connected to input *AI1* is a current sensor with a 4-20 mA output signal. The output signal is converted into temperature using the *CONV4..20* macro, which scales the current signal.

The constant applied to the input *Err_Value* is the value on the macro output *Out* in case of error.

The sensor connected to the *AI2* input is a PT1000 resistance thermometer. The output signal is converted to temperature with *PT1000* macro that scales the resistance signal. It also provides the wire resistance compensation over *Rw* input.

Output control

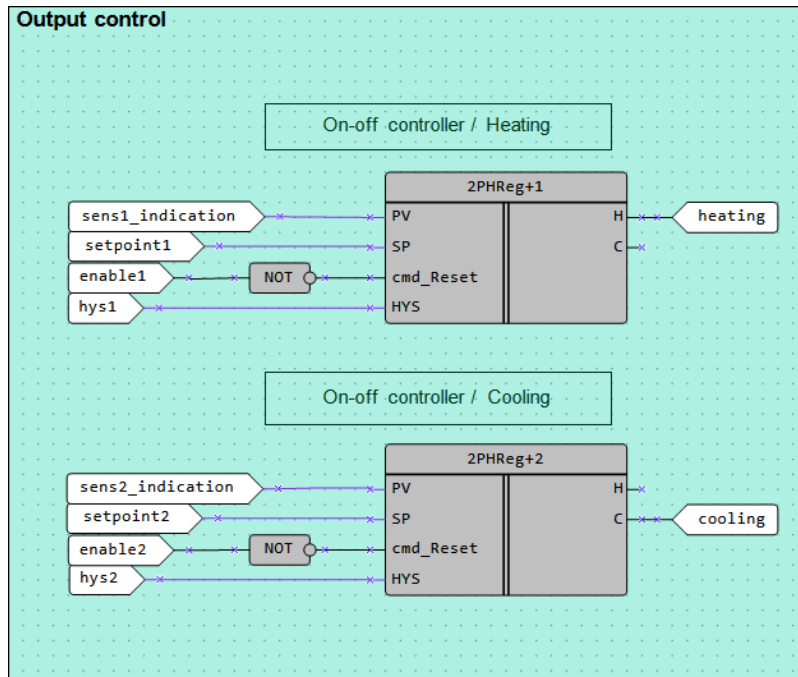


Fig. 3. Output control

The on-off temperature control is provided by two *2PHReg+* macros. One of them works in heating mode, the other in cooling mode.

The setpoint and hysteresis for each controller can be read on the device display and changed using the function buttons.

The controllers can be enabled/disabled over two latching NO contacts connected to the *I1* and *I2* inputs.

Screens

Table 3. Function buttons

Function buttons	Action
⏴	Scroll down through screen rows
⏵	Scroll up through screen rows
ALT + ⏴	Switch to the screen <i>Controllers</i>
ESC	Switch to the first screen

Initially, the screen *Sensors* is displayed (Fig. 4). It shows the status of the both sensors (*NORM* / *ERROR* for the 1st sensor and *NORM* / *LOW* / *HIGH* for the 2nd sensor) and the measured temperature.

S E N S 1 :		N O R M
T E M P 1 :	+ 0 0 0 . 0	° C
S E N S 2 :		N O R M
T E M P 2 :	+ 0 0 0 . 0	° C

Fig. 4. Screen *Sensors*

The screen *Controllers* (Fig. 5) shows the parameters *Setpoint* and *Hysteresis* for both controllers that can be set using the function buttons.

S P 1 :	+ 0 0 0 . 0	° C
H Y S 1 :	+ 0 0 0 . 0	° C
S P 2 :	+ 0 0 0 . 0	° C
H Y S 2 :	+ 0 0 0 . 0	° C

Fig. 5. Screen *Controllers*