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**TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER**

**R - 703**

**USER'S GUIDE**

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# 1. Temperature controller characteristics

R-703 type temperature controller is a general-purpose single-channel microprocessor unit that performs followings features:

- ✎ Its input to be easily adapted to all most often applied types thermocouples and thermoresistors
- ✎ PID or hysteresis control algorithm is to be selected by the user
- ✎ A relay is operated by five programmable modes
- ✎ Double four digit LED-display and supplementary two lamps of relays states
- ✎ High power output relay or output for SSR ;
- ✎ Signalization of sensor damaged

## 2. Connection diagram

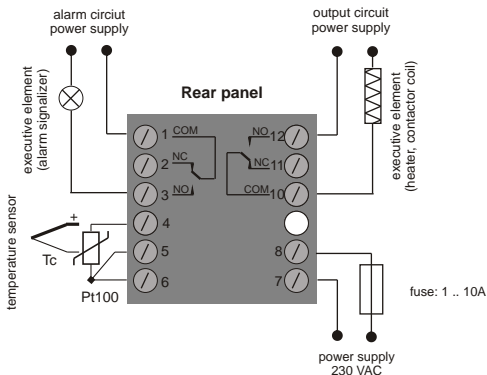


Fig. 1 Controller wiring

### 3. Front panel description

Controller R-703 has double display and three push-button keyboard placed on the temperature controller front wall. Appearance of the front panel is show in the figure below:

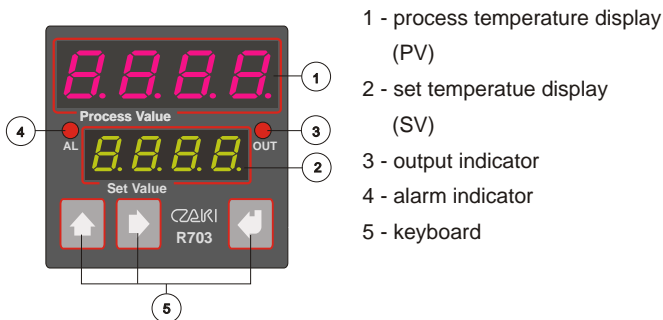





Fig. 2 View of front wall

Key	Controller work mode	Action
<b>Up</b> 	1. NORMAL mode, holding time >3s. 2. MENUmode: - during moving at menu structure - during changing parameter value	- enter to MENU mode - back off about one level in MENU structure - increment about one parameter value
<b>Shift</b> 	1. NORMAL mode, holding time >3s. 2. MENUmode: - during moving at menu structure - during changing parameter value	- modify set temperature (SV) - rewrap next MENU positions - change of modified figure
<b>Enter</b> 	1. NORMAL mode 2. MENU mode	- change displayed value between SV or PWM - confirm choose

Tab. 1 Key functions.



## List of parameters and their symbols.

Symbol on display		Range of value	Factory settings	Meaning /sign in manual text
<i>rEGL</i>	<i>P_bn</i>	0.0 ... 100.0 [%]	10 [%]	proportional gain/ P_bn
	<i>t_in</i>	0 ... 1000 [s]	1000 [s]	integral time / t_in
	<i>t_di</i>	0 ... 9.99 [s]	0 [s]	derivative time / t_di
	<i>hyst</i>	0.0 ... 100.0 [°C]	1.0 [°C]	hysteresis / hyst
	<i>cy_t</i>	0 ... 240 [s]	10 [s]	okres impulsowania / cy_t
<i>AL_1</i>	<i>tAL</i>	0 ...	0	alarm mode / tal
	<i>P1</i>	-99.9 ... 1800 [°C]	2 [°C]	first level / P1
	<i>P2</i>	-99.9 ... 1800 [°C]	4 [°C]	second level / P2
<i>nEN0</i>	<i>rSct</i>	15 ms/ 1s	10 [s]	read period / rSct
	<i>tPr1</i>	15 ,	0	read results / tPr1
	<i>tNEN</i>	15 ,	0	save results / tNEN
<i>SYSt</i>	<i>PrOt</i>	0 ... ,	0	protection / PrOt
	<i>rESE</i>	0, 1	0	reset / rESE
<i>tEP_r</i>	<i>SnSr</i>	T,J,K,R,S,B,N, Pt100,Ni100	K	sensor type / SnSr
	<i>tPOi</i>	0, 1	0	resolution / tPOi
	<i>tOFF</i>	-9.9 ... 9.9 [°C]	0.0 [°C]	offset / toFF
<i>r232</i>	<i>Adr</i>	15 , 34	1	meter address / adres
	<i>bAUd</i>	1200,2400, 4800,9600	2400	speed of serial transmission / bAUd
	<i>PAR1</i>	Even,odd,none	none	parity of serial transmission / PAR1


Tab. 2

**Attention!** Parameters in gray background can be modifying only in |SPEC mode. Also grayed parameters (connected with serial port) are not implemented in controller R-703.

## 4. Modes of work

Controller R-703 can work in two modes:

1. **NORMAL** - controller executes all charged control and alarm functions. Upper display show measured temperature, and bottom show (despide of choose) set temperature (SV) or average power (PWM) expressed in percentages.
2. **SPEC** - realized all functions mode NORMAL and also it makes possible modifying parameters at gray background at table 1.

To enter SPEC mode turn off the unit and next press  button and still pressing that key turned on the unit. Key must be pressed until unit enters to menu.

R-703 offers following types of algorithms:

On/Off with hysteresis, P, PI, PID

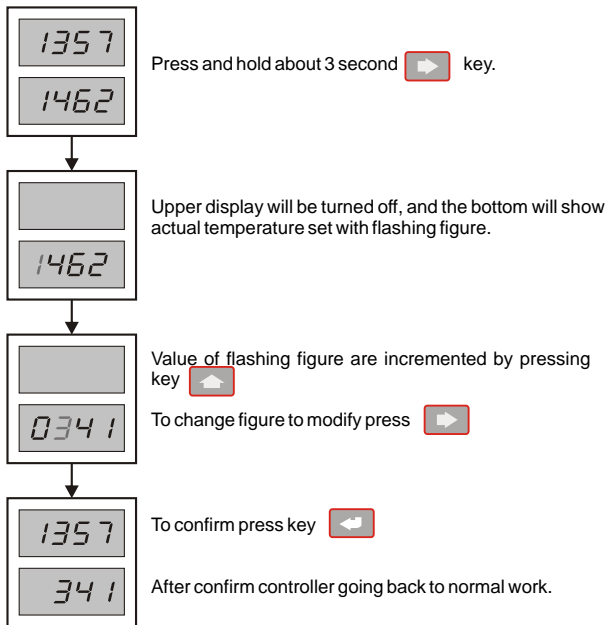
Choice between algorithms users makes by setting parameters like in table 2.

Type of controller	$P\_bn$	$t\_in$	$t\_d$	$HYS$
On/Off	0	-/-	-/-	= 0
On/Off with hysteresis	= 0	-/-	-/-	0
P	0	= 0	= 0	-/-
PI	0	0	= 0	-/-
PID	0	0	0	-/-

Tab. 3

## 5.1. Setting the value of temperature set.

Value of temperature set can be setting only in NORMAL mode.  
The following diagram shows action how to change temperature set.





## 5. Algorithms of control

### 5.1 Algorithm On/Off type and On/Off with hysteresis.

This algorithm is the simplest type of controller without correction. It means, that output signal may have two values only 0 or 100%.

As it is easy to notice, object temperature (see fig. under) oscillates around temperature set with hysteresis.

Controller with hysteresis is suitable for the objects with small interference influence. In case of the object with high delay values, is accompanied with overshoot.

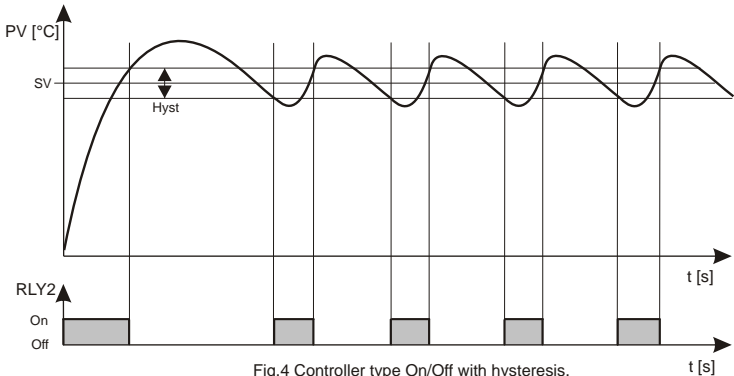
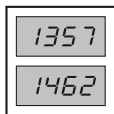

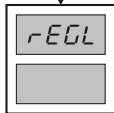



Fig.4 Controller type On/Off with hysteresis.

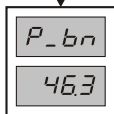
### 5.1.1. The choice of algorithm On/Off.




Press and hold about 3 second  key.

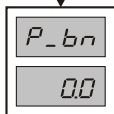



Press the key 




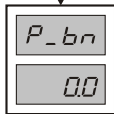
Upper display will show flashing P\_bn symbol, and bottom its value. To modify value press key .


After that, modifying value will be flashing.



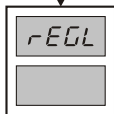
Value of flashing figure are incremented by pressing the key 


To change figure to modify press 



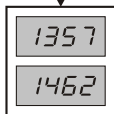
To confirm press .


After confirm flashing value stops, and start flashing parameters name.



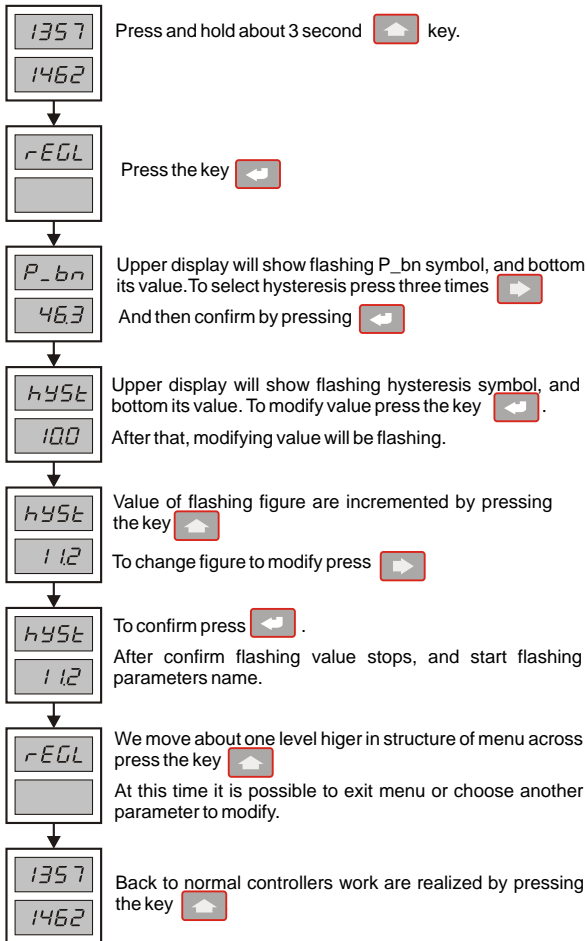
We move about one level higher in structure of menu across press the key 

At this time it is possible to exit menu or choose another parameter to modify.



Back to normal controllers work are realized by pressing the key 

## 6.1.2. Setting hysteresis value.



## **5.2 Algorithm P, PI, PID**

Temperature control basing on quasi-linear algorithm proportional (P) integral (I) and Derivative (D) makes possible:

- \* selection of characteristics of reaching the temperature set by selection of three parameters
- \* easy control of properties of the line object-controller
- \* elimination static error
- \* smaller interference influence

### **Gain (P bn).**

Proportional gain (P\_bn) in a basic parameter of PID algorithm, it affects in equal degree on all parameters of control algorithm. In case of R-703 controller proportional amplification is expressed in percentages of temperature range (individual for each sensor type).

Increase of proportional amplification increase sensivity to temperature changes of the object and narrow the linear zone of controller's work.

### **Integral time-constant (t in).**

The integral element eliminates static component error. Incesase of t\_in parameter slows down the process of reaching the steady state (SV) of object temperature (PV).

### **Derivative time-constant (t di).**

The derivative element influences on value of average power between sampling of temperature. If temperature grows up, then derativatve element reduces power, the growth temperature slows down. If value of temperature falls down, derivative element increases heater power. Influence of derivative upon heater power is the higer, the higer is the value of derivative time t\_di.

This parameter should be used with fast-changed object, where immediate reaction is required on appearing changes.

### Pulse repetition period (cy t).

Value cy\_t should be several times shorter than object time-constant. Too small value of this paramater can shorten the time of life relay contacts.

#### **EXAMPLE**

temperature set(SV) = 400.0 °C  
 temperature measured(PV) = 310.0 °C  
 amplification(P\_bn) = 10.0  
 integral element(t\_in) = 0 s  
 derivative element(t\_di) = 0 s  
 pulse repetition period(CY\_t) = 10 s  
 Tmax. = 1800 °C

PWM value for PV = 310.0 °C

$$PWM = \frac{SV - PV}{PR} \times 100 \%$$

$$PWM = \frac{400.0 - 310.0}{180.0} \times 100.0 \%$$

$$PWM = 50.0 \%$$

proportional range(PR) = (1/P\_bn) x Tmax.  
 PR = 0.1 x 1800 °C = 180 °C

time of relay on t\_on:

linear work range:

$$LW = (SV - PR)$$

$$t_{on} = CY\_t * PWM$$

$$t_{on} = 10s * 50.0 \%$$

$$LW = (400.0 - 180.0) = 220.0 \text{ °C}$$

$$t_{on} = 5.0 \text{ s}$$

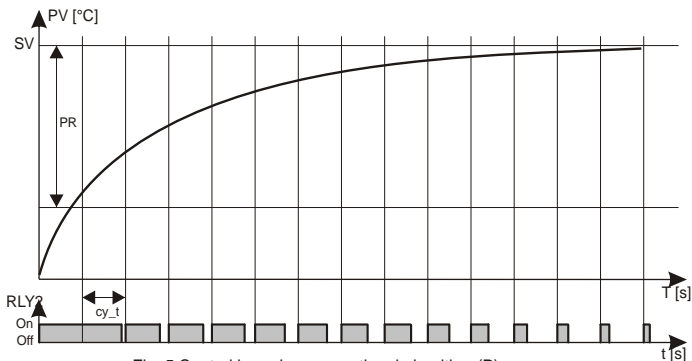
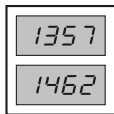

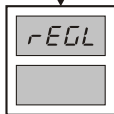



Fig. 5 Control based on proportional algorithm (P)

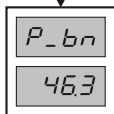
## 5.2.1. Setting proportional gain (P\_bn).




Press and hold about 3 second  key.

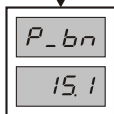



Press the key 




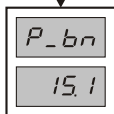
Upper display will show flashing P\_bn symbol, and bottom its value. To modify value press key .


After that, modifying value will be flashing.



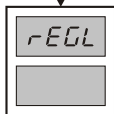
Value of flashing figure are incremented by pressing the key 


To change figure to modify press 



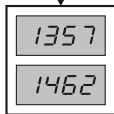
To confirm press .


After confirm flashing value stops, and start flashing parameters name.



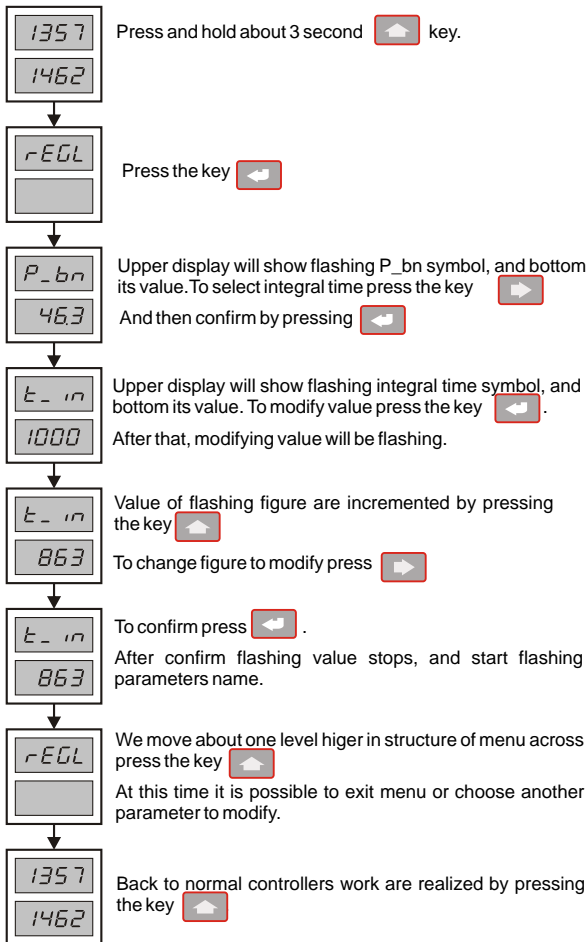
We move about one level higher in structure of menu across press the key 

At this time it is possible to exit menu or choose another parameter to modify.

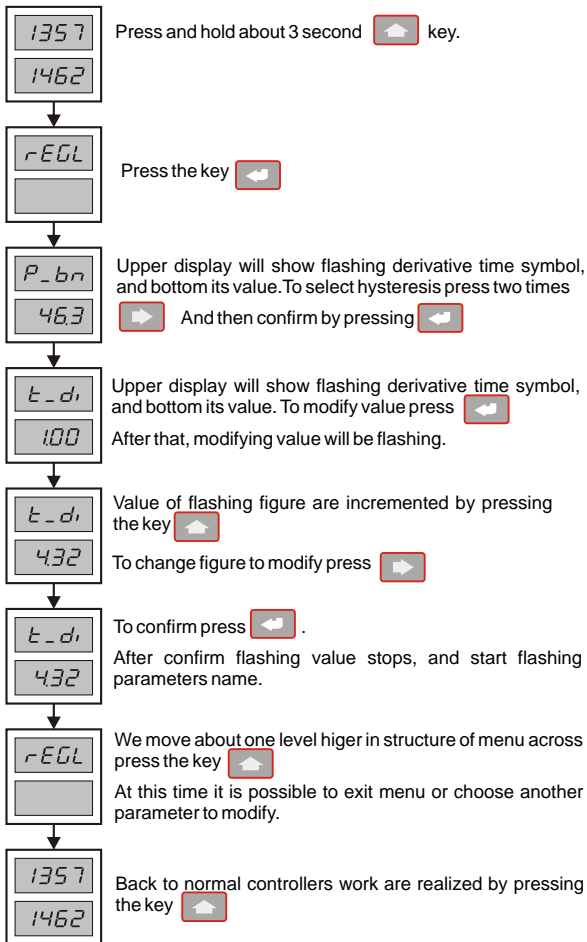


Back to normal controllers work are realized by pressing the key 

## 5.2.2. Setting integral time-constant value (t<sub>in</sub>).

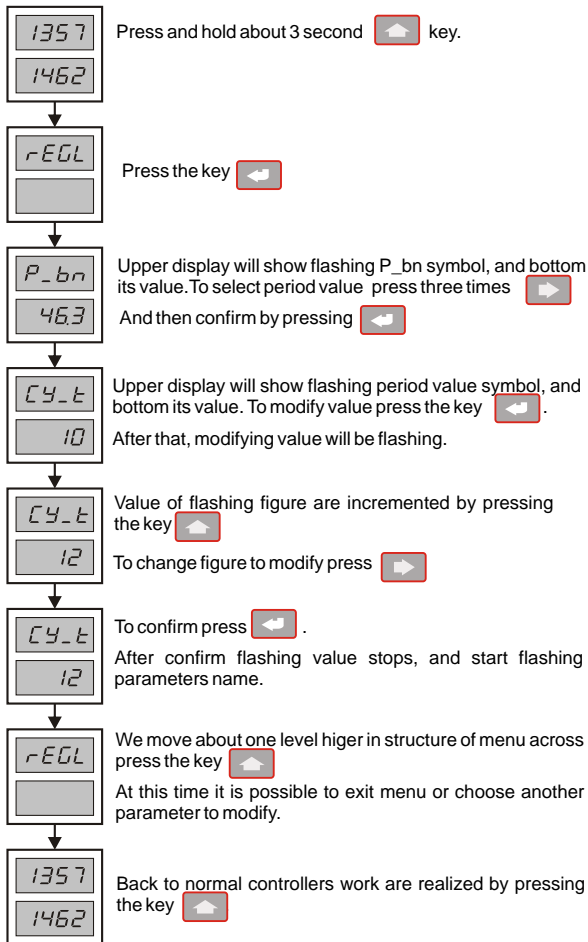


### 5.2.3. Setting derivative time-constant value (t<sub>di</sub>).





## 5.2.4. Setting pulse repetition period value (CY t).



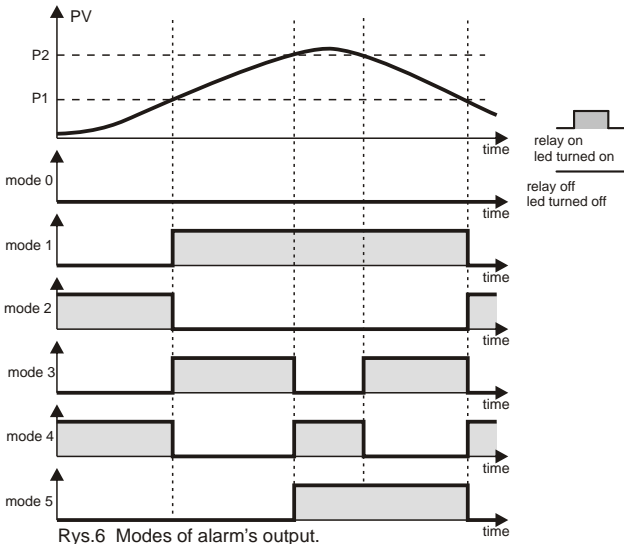
## 6. Alarm

The R-703 controller is equipped with level alarm, which can work in one of five modes of work. Could be used by user to monitoring the control process, informing about current state of process and possible risk of overheating.

Alarm can be used also as additional control output working in On/Off mode or On/Off with hysteresis mode.

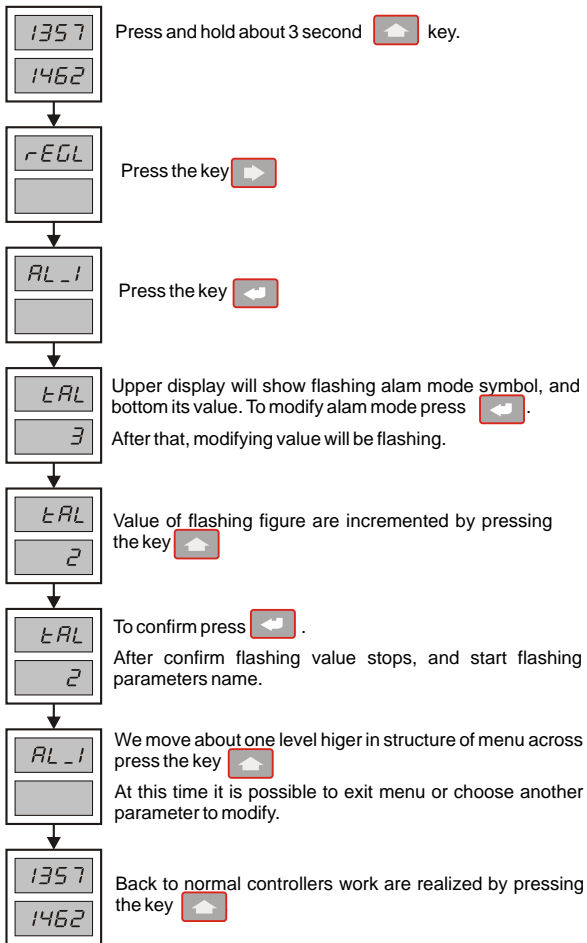
Mode of alarm output illustrates fig. 6 below.

### Attention!!!

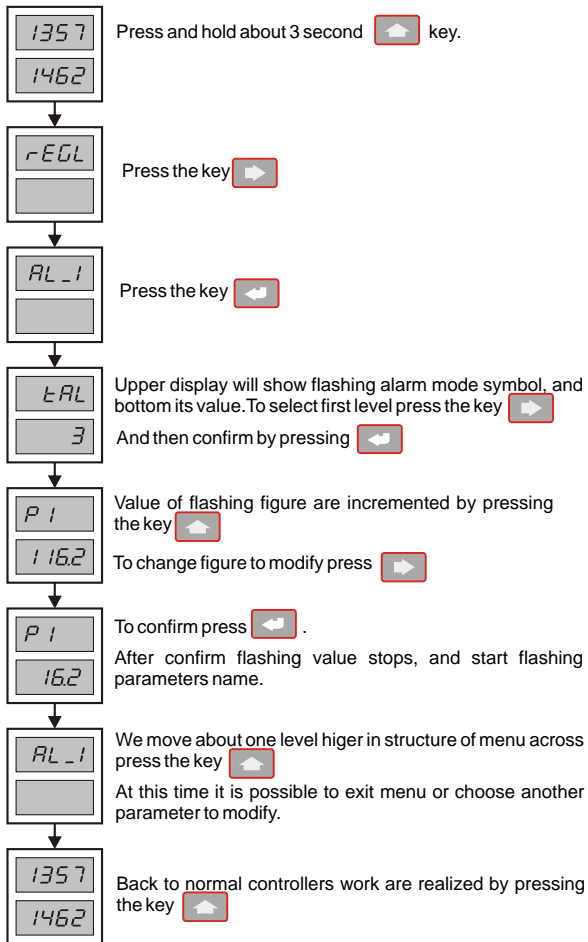


*Value of alarm's level should be  $P1 < P2$ , in other time alarm didn't work property*

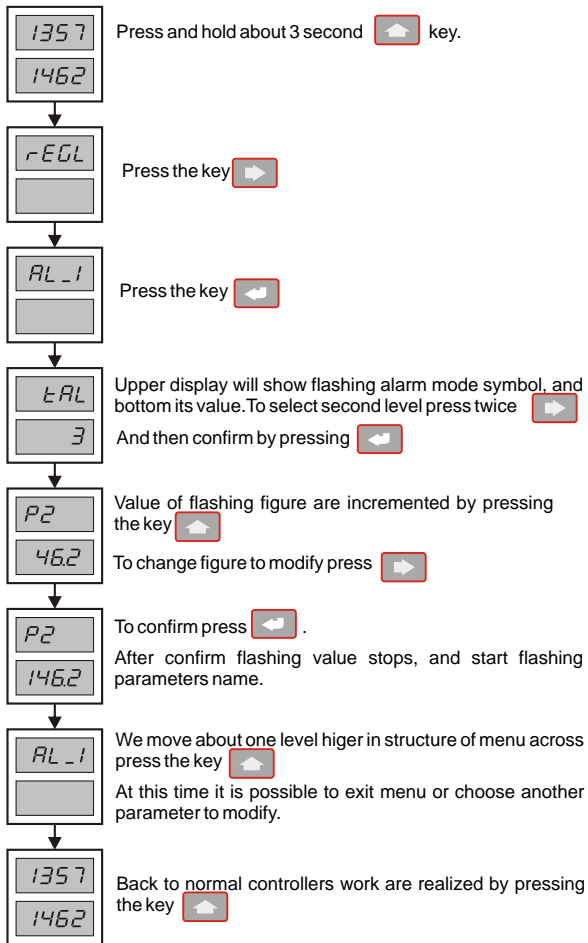
## 6.1. Setting alarm mode (tAL).



## 6.2. Setting first threshold value of alarm (P1).



### 6.3. Setting second treshold value of alarm (P2)6



**Example.**

The drawing represents control using on/off with hysteresis control algorithm, with normal closed relay contacts (NC) alarm's output. Value of level:

P1 = 110.2 °C, P2 = 125.7 °C, Tai = 5.

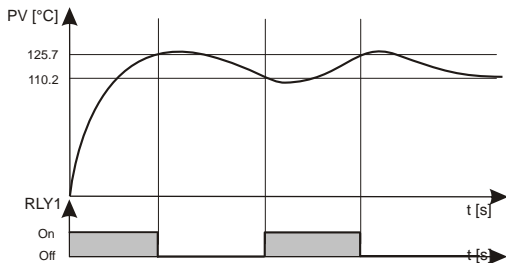


Fig. 7 On/Off controller using alarm's normal close relay contacts

## **7. Measuring unit.**

### **7.1 Sensors (SnSr)**

The controller R-703 is universal controller, which work with all kind of sensors offered through Czaki Thermo Product.

\* with thermoresistance sensors (PN-EN60751+A2):

- Pt100                   => 0.0 ... +850.0 °C;

- Ni100                   => 0.0 ... +180.0 °C;

\* and thermocouple sensors (PN-EN60584):

- J (Fe-CuNi)           => 0.0 ... +1000 °C;

- K (NiCr-NiAl)       => 0.0 ... +1200 °C;

- T (Cu-CuNi)         => 0.0 ... +230.0 °C;

- R (PtRh13-Pt)       => +200.0 ... +1600 °C;

- B (PtRh30-PtRh6) => +400.0 ... +1800 °C;

- S (PtRh10-Pt)       => +200.0 ... +1600 °C;

- N (NiCrSi-NiSi)     => 0.0 ... +1300 °C;

### **7.2 Resolution of displayed value (tPOI)**

R-703 could displayed measured temperature with 1°C or 0.1°C resolution.

It is depending of parametr TPOI. If TPOI is:

0 - results are displayed with 0.1° C resolution;

1 - results are displayed with 1° C resolution.


### **7.3 Offset (toFF)**

Offset is setting in case of solid difference between real temperature and measure temperature. This parameter can compensate for example, the influence of wires resistance when is udes two-wire thermoresistance sensors.


## 7.4. The choice of sensor type (SnSr).




Modification only in SPEC mode (see page7).

Press and hold about 3 second  key.




Press four times the key 



Press the key 



Upper display will show flashing sensor symbol, and bottom its type. To change sensor type press 




Changes between sensor types are realized by pressing 

At that time bottom display is showing possible to select types of sensors:


P  
t  
t  
J  
h  
S  
b  
n



To confirm press .


After confirm flashing value stops, and start flashing parameters name.



We move about one level higher in structure of menu across press the key 

At this time it is possible to exit menu or choose another parameter to modify.




Back to normal controllers work are realized by pressing the key 




## 7.5. Setting resolution of displayed value (tPOI).




Press and hold about 3 second  key.




Press four times the key 




Press the key 




Press one time the key 




Upper display will show flashing resolution symbol, and bottom its value. To change resolution press 




Value of flashing figure are incremented by pressing the key 



To confirm press 


After confirm flashing value stops, and start flashing parameters name.



We move about one level higher in structure of menu across press the key 

At this time it is possible to exit menu or choose another parameter to modify.




Back to normal controllers work are realized by pressing the key 


## 7.6. Setting offset (toFF).




Modification only in SPEC mode (see page7).

Press and hold about 3 second  key.




Press four times the key 




Press the key 





Press two times the key 




Upper display will show flashing offset symbol, and bottom its value. To change offset level press the key 



Value of flashing figure are incremented by pressing the key 


To change figure to modify press 



To confirm press 


After confirm flashing value stops, and start flashing parameters name.



We move about one level higher in structure of menu across press the key 

At this time it is possible to exit menu or choose another parameter to modify.



Back to normal controllers work are realized by pressing the key 

## **8. Systems parameters.**

### **8.1 Protection**

The controllers offers the possibility of blocking set the parameters of work, to making impossible the access unauthorised personnel.

Protection can accept three values:

0 - switched off protections;

1 - protection for all parameters without same protection;

2 - protection for all parameters with protection too;

In this case, all changes are blocked.

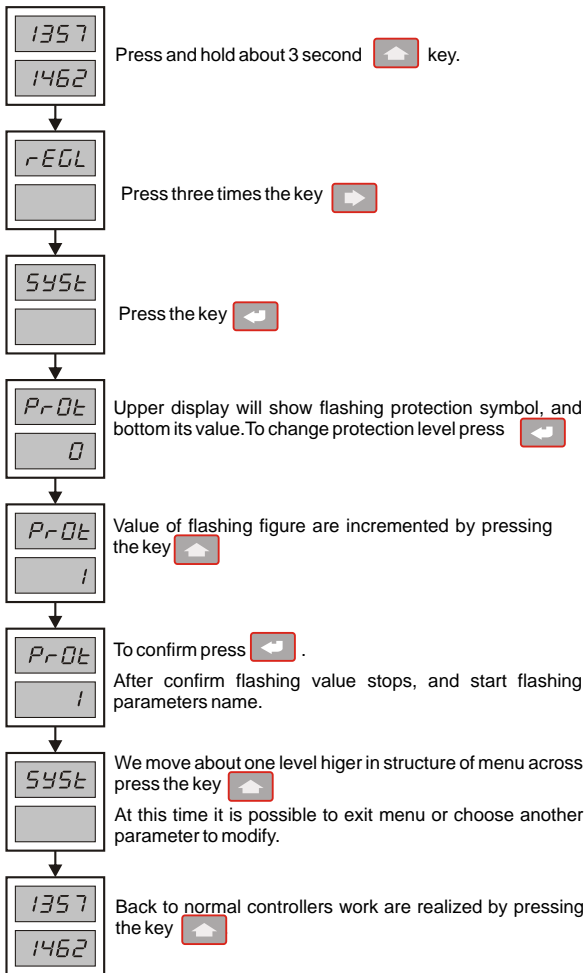
Removal protection is possible only in SPEC mode.

### **8.2 Reset.**

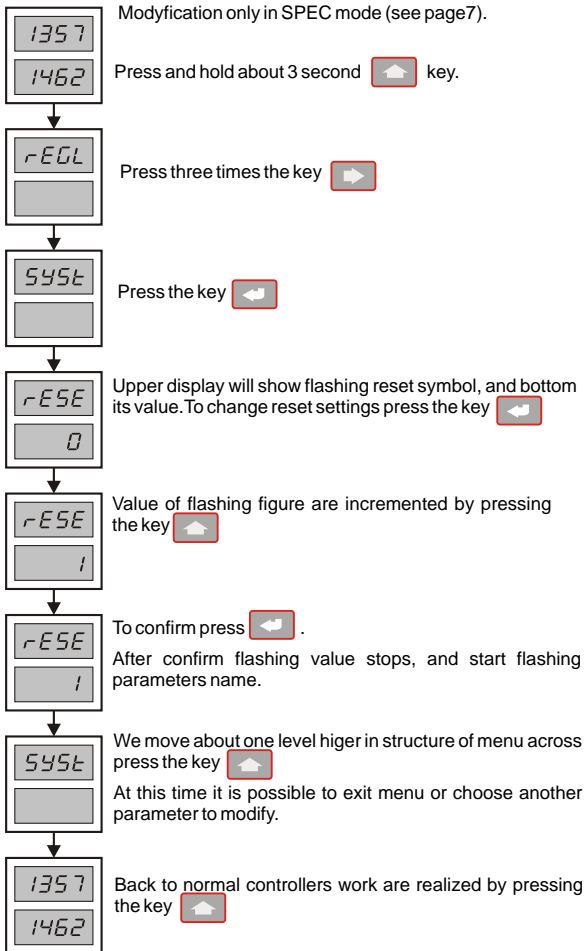
This option restores factory setting of parameters from schedule 4.

To restore parameters put value 1, exit from MENU, turned off the unit and again turned on the unit.

### 8.3. Protection setting (Prot).



## 8.4. Restoring factory settings (rESE).



## 9. Technical data

<b>Working temperature range</b>	<b>J</b> (Fe-CuNi) [0 .. +1000] °C <b>K</b> (NiCr-NiAl) [0 .. +1200] °C <b>T</b> (Cu-CuNi) [0 .. +230.0] °C <b>R</b> (PtRh13-Pt) [+200.0 .. +1600] °C <b>S</b> (PtRh10-Pt) [+200.0 .. +1600] °C <b>B</b> (PtRh30-PtRh6) [+400.0 .. +1800] °C <b>N</b> (NiCrSi-NiSi) [0 .. +1300] °C <b>Pt100</b> [0 .. +850.0] °C <b>Ni100</b> [0 .. +180.0] °C
<b>Resolution of temperature measurement</b>	0.1 [°C] dla T<1000[°C] 1 [°C] dla T>1000[°C]
<b>Temperature measurement error</b>	< 0.3 [°C] t<@digits, T<200.0[°C] < 0.7 [°C] t<@digit, 200.0<T<500.0[°C] < 1.5 [°C] t<@digit, 500.0<T<1000[°C] < 2 [°C] t<@digit, T>1000[°C]
<b>Reading temperature period</b>	1 [sec.]
<b>Ranges of paramaters</b>	see table 2
<b>Type of outputs</b>	mechanical relay
<b>Max. curent of relay</b>	5 [A]
<b>Max. switching voltage</b>	250 [V] AC
<b>Max. switching power</b>	1000 [VA]
<b>Max. frequecy switching</b>	600 cycle/h at nominal duty 72 000 cycle/h without duty
<b>Protection rating</b>	IP 40 from front wall IP 30 from rear (conectors) wall
<b>Power supply</b>	230V +10% -20%, 50...60Hz, 3 VA
<b>Ambient temperature</b>	0 ..+50 [°C]
<b>Relative humidity</b>	< 80 [%]
<b>Weight</b>	ca. 0.4 [kg]
<b>Dimensions (h x w x d)</b>	48 x 48 x 140 [mm]
<b>Mounting window dimensions</b>	44 x 44 [mm]

# NOTES

