

# CE KCM-XJ5W Multi-Loop Controller Instruction Manual

## 1. Features:

The temperature controller has 5 channels of sensors input and 5 channels of temperature controls. 5 kinds of combinations of temperature set value, PID constant, alarm set value, etc.

### 1.1. Input Sensor Types

Thermocouple (temperature input): K, J, T, E, S

Resistance thermometer (temperature input): Pt100, CU50

### 1.2. Control Outputs

a. Relay output: relay contact: 250 V AC, 3 A (Resistive load)

b. SSR output: DC 0/10v voltage output (for driving SSR)

depending on the controller model.

### 1.3. Adjusting PID Constants

Can be easily set the optimum PID constants by performing AT (auto-tuning) with the limit cycle method.

### 1.4. Standard Alarms (OPTIONAL)

Relay contact: 250 V AC, 3 A (Resistive load).

Can be output an alarm when the deviation, process value, set point, or manipulated value reaches a specified value.

### 1.5 Sampling Time: 2 sec

### 1.6. Use this controller within the following allowable range:

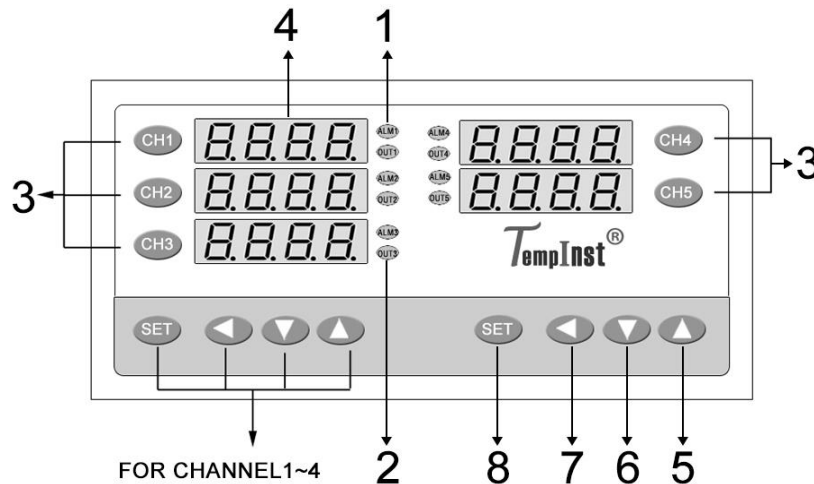
Allowable ambient temperature: -0 to +55 °C

Allowable ambient humidity: 5 to 85 % RH.

## 2. Dimensions:

h×w×d(Unit: mm) 160×80×85 Panel cutout 152×76

## 3. Parts Description:



**1 ALM:** lamp Lights when Event occurs

### 3 Channel key:

Press 'CH1~5 for 3 seconds to enter into corresponding channel menu.

### 5 Up key:

Increase numerals.

**7 Shift key:** Shift digits when settings are changed.

**2 Output lamp:** Lights when output is turned on

### 4 PV display:

Displays Measured value (PV)

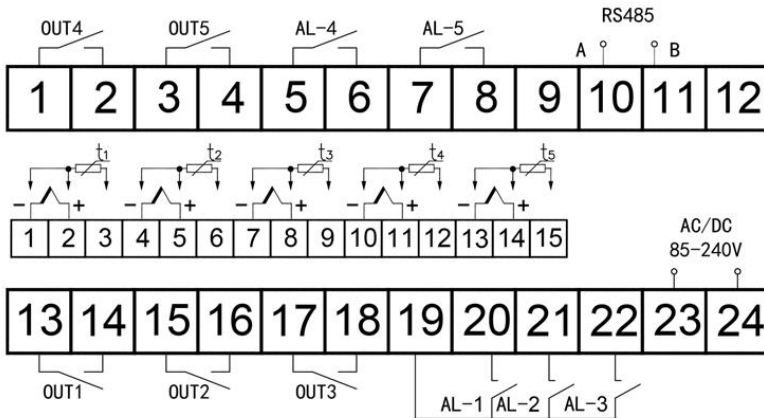
### 6 Down key:

Decrease numerals

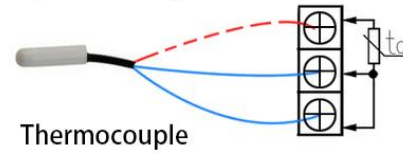
**8 Set (SET) key:** Used for parameter calling up and set

value registration.

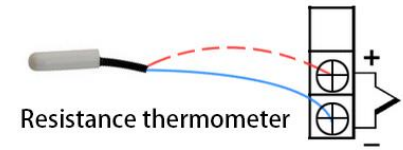
#### 4. Terminal Arrangement:



#### Input wiring



Thermocouple



Resistance thermometer

This wiring diagram is offered for example purposes only.

Tip: Correct terminal arrangement depending on the actual model.

#### 5. Parameters

Table 5.1

ID	Symbol	Name	Manual	Setting range	Ex-Factory
The public parameters(First level)					
0	LOCK	Set data lock	LOCK=18, Set data unlock LOCK≠18, Set data lock.	0~50	18
1	IS	Input type	Refer to Table 5.2	-	-
2	ALP	Alarm Output Define	0: Alarm function OFF; 1:Process high alarm; 2:Process low alarm; 3: Deviation High alarm ; ... Refer to the next subsection 9. Alarm function	0-6	0
3	CT	PID control cycle time	PID control response time	—	120
4	DP	Decimal point Selection	0: No decimal point 1: 1 decimal digit	0-1	1
5	PS-H	Lower Limit	Lower Limit of SP and AL set value		0
6	PS-L	High Limit	High Limit of SP and AL set value		9999
7	oP-b	Communication	0:OFF: No communication 1:RS: RS485 MODBUS-RTU	0-1	off
8	Addr	Address	Communication address can be set from 1 to 255	1~255	1
9	bAud	Baud Rate	1200; 2400; 4800; 9600;	-	9600


The Parameters of each channels (Second level)					
eg: SP of the first channel show as $SP_1$ , SP of the second channel show as $SP_2$					
10	$SP$	Setting Values Of channel N, (N=1-4)	Set the temperature set value (SV) which is the target value for control	Determined by P-SL P-SH	100
11	$AL$	Alarm setting	Refer to the next subsection 9. Alarm function		0
12	$Pb$	PV Bias	The value set in the PV bias is added to the actual input value to correct the input value.	$\pm 20.0$	0.0
13	$EP$	Proportional band	Set when PI or PID control is performance. For heating / cooling PID action. <b>When P=0,the controller is ON/OFF control</b>	1~100	100
14	$EI$	Integral time	Eliminates offset occurring in proportional control.	0~3000	500
15	$Ed$	Derivative time	Prevents overshoot and/or undershoot caused by integral action effect.	0~2000S	100S
16	$HY$	Hysteresis Band	Output and alarm Hysteresis Value Refer to the next subsection: 8. OUT Relay contact On/Off mode 9. Alarm function	0.1~50.0	1.0
17	$At$	Auto tuning	1: AT with learning start 0: AT with learning stop	0~1	0
18	$CoL$	Hot/Cold	'0':reverse control(heating) '1':positive control(cooling)	0~1	0

Table 5.2

MODEL	Input type list		
KCM-XJ5W	Cu50( $\text{Cu50}$ ) -50.0~150.0°C		Pt100( $\text{Pt100}$ ) -199.9~600.0°C
	K( $\text{K}$ ) -30.0~1300°C	E( $\text{E}$ ) -30.0~700.0°C	J( $\text{J}$ ) -30.0~900.0°C
	T( $\text{T}$ ) -199.9~400.0°C	S( $\text{S}$ ) -30~1600°C	R( $\text{R}$ ) -30.0~1700.0°C

## 6. Operation

### 6.1 First level menu setting

Press and hold the  key for 3 seconds to go to the first level menu, the controller will display the parameter symbols (0~9) on the first LED display, and display the parameter value on the second LED display.

### 6.2 Second level menu setting.

Press and hold the CH1/ CH2/ CH3 /CH4/CH5 key for 3 seconds to go to one of the channel menu level.

The controller will display the parameter symbols (10~18) on the first LED display, and display the parameter value on the second LED display.

### 6.3 Parameter value setting

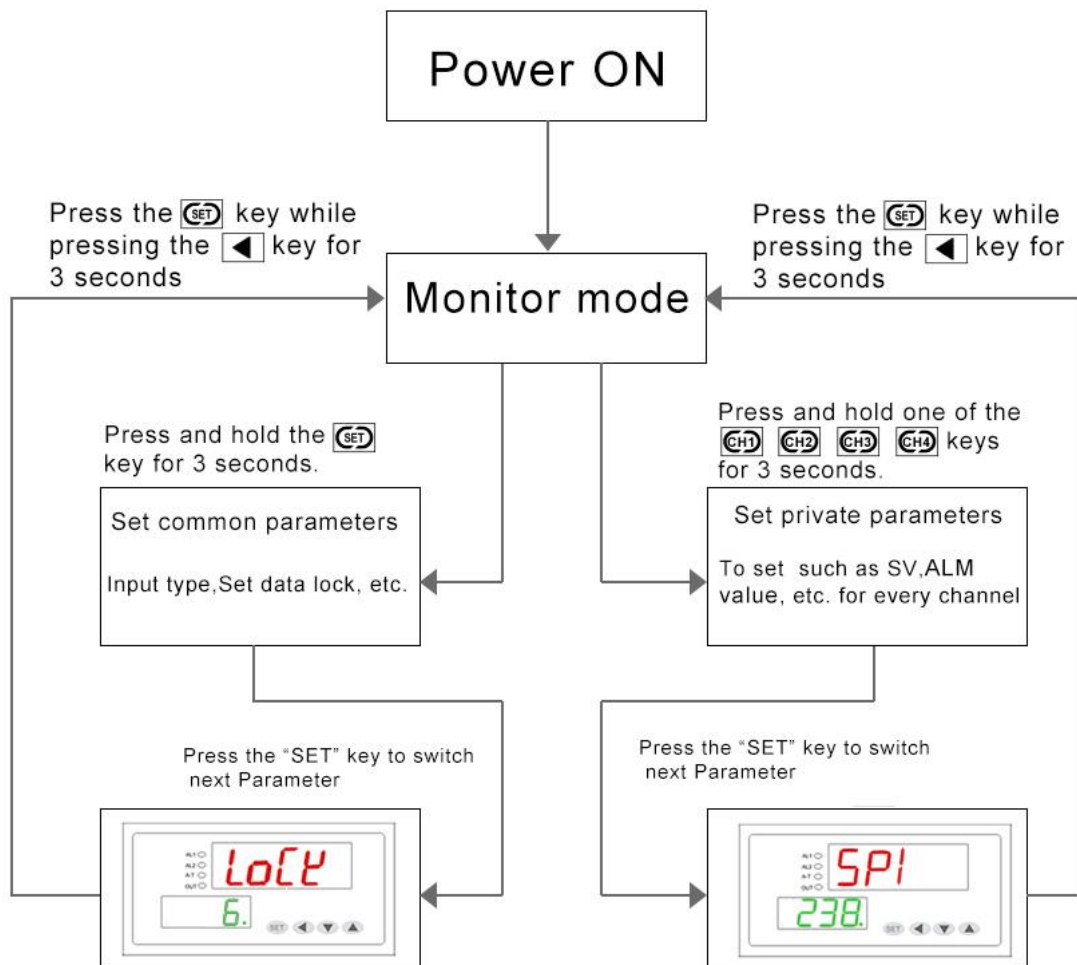
Press ◀ key to go to a different digit.

Parameters value can be changed by pressing the ▼ key or the ▲ key.

Press the **SET** key. The display changes to the next parameter and the new value will be stored.

All the Parameters can be modified when *LoLk*=18.

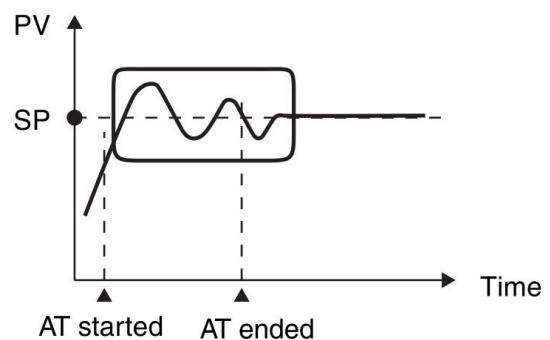
Display returns to the PV monitor if no key operation is performed within 10 seconds , and the set value will be saved.



### 7. Determining PID Constants(Auto-tuning)

When AT is executed, the optimum PID constants for the set point at that time are set automatically. A method (called the limit cycle method) for forcibly changing the manipulated variable and finding the characteristics of the control object is employed.

Set parameter *HY* as 0.5, if the output is relay set the *LT* as 10, then set the *RT* as 1, in this time the controller enter into **Auto-tuning**. PV window will alternately Display "AT" and PV value, control



mode is on-off mode, after 3 times vibrating( 3 control period) automatic save P, I, D parameter, the self-adjusting procession finished.

#### Attentions:

- The parameters of 16:  $HY$  ,3:  $LE$  ,17:  $RE$  refer to 5.Parameters
- when **Auto-tuning**, the controller should not change the set value.
- When the power off during **Auto-tuning**, it will restart **Auto-tuning** next time.
- When it need artificially exit during **Auto-tuning**, set the Parameter(AT) to 0 so that can exit, but the setting result will not be valid.

### 8. OUT Relay contact On/Off mode

set the parameter of kp(Proportional Band)=1, When  $kP=0$ ,the controller is ON/OFF control.

OUT function		OUT status[ON]	OUT status[OFF]
positive control	$LE = 0; \overline{CoL} = 1;$	$PV \geq SP + HY$	$PV \leq SP - HY$
reverse control	$LE = 0; \overline{CoL} = 0$	$PV \leq SP - HY$	$PV \geq SP + HY$
The parameters of 10: $SP$ ,13: $LE$ ,16: $HY$ ,18: $\overline{CoL}$ refer to 5.Parameters			

### 9. Alarm function[OPTIONAL]

Take example for channel 1 alarm		
Alarm function	Alarm status[ON]	Alarm status[OFF]
$ALP=1$	$PV1 \geq ALI$	$PV1 < ALI - HYI$
$ALP=2$	$PV1 \leq ALI$	$PV1 > ALI + HYI$
$ALP=3$	$PV1 \geq SPI + ALI$	$PV1 < SPI + ALI - HYI$
$ALP=4$	$PV1 \leq SPI - ALI$	$PV1 > SPI - ALI + HYI$
$ALP=5$	Alarm status[ON]	$PV1 \leq SPI - ALI$ OR $PV1 \geq SPI + ALI$
	Alarm status[OFF]	$SPI - ALI + HYI < PV1 < SPI + ALI - HYI$
$ALP=6$	Alarm status[ON]	$SPI - ALI \leq PV1 \leq SPI + ALI$
	Alarm status[OFF]	$PV1 < SPI - ALI - HYI$ OR $PV1 > SPI + ALI + HYI$
The parameters of 10: $SPI$ , 11: $ALI$ , 16: $HYI$ , 2: $ALP$ refer to 5.Parameters		

### 10. Host communication based on MODBUS-RTU protocol [OPTIONAL]

The master controls communication between master and slave. A typical message consists of a request (query message) sent from the master followed by an answer (response message) from the slave. When master begins data transmission, a set of data is sent to the slave in a fixed sequence. When it is received, the slave decodes it, takes the necessary action, and returns data to the master.

#### 10.1 Communication Mode:

Data bit length	Stop bits	Parity bit	Communication time interval
8-bit (Binary)	1,2	NONE	300ms

#### 10.2 Message length of each function (Unit: byte):

Function code (Hexadecimal)	Function	Query message		Response message	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
03H	Read holding registers	8	8	7	7
06H	Preset single register	8	8	8	8

### 10.3 Message format

Slave address	The slave address is a number from 1 to 255 manually set at the front key panel of the controller.
Function code	Refer to <b>2. Message length of each function</b>
Data	The data to execute the function specified by the function code is sent to the slave and corresponding data returned to the master from the slave.
CRC-16	CRC-16: Cyclic Redundancy Check)

### 10.4 Read holding registers [03H]

The query message specifies the starting register address and quantity of registers to be read.

Slave address	Function code	Register address	Quantity	CRC16
	03H		The setting must be 1	
Example: The contents of the holding register 1001H are the read out from slave address 1. Query message: 01 03 10 01 00 01 D1 0A Response message: 01 03 02 <b>00 FD</b> 79 C5 Explain: 00FD=253,is processed as 25.3				

### 10.5 Preset single register [06H]

The query message specifies data to be written into the designated holding register. Only R/W holding registers can be specified. The controller EEPROM had a life span of data written to the EEPROM less than 1000,000 times

Slave address	Function code	Register address	Write data	CRC16
Example: Data is written into the holding register 0004H of slave address 1. Query message: 01 06 00 04 FF 38 88 29 Response message: 01 06 00 04 FF 38 88 29 When input set value(SV) is -20.0,-20.0 is processed as -200,-200=0000H-00C8H=FF38H				

### 10.6 No response

The slave ignores the query message and does not respond when:

- The slave address in the query message does not coincide with any slave address settings.
- The CRC code of the master does not coincide with that of the slave.
- Transmission error such as overrun, framing, parity and etc., is found in the query message.
- Set the Response Timeout >200ms and Delay between polls>200ms.

### 10.7 Register address list:

5 channels controller is composed of 3 channels controller and 2 channels controller, so it has two Slave address

Symbol	Decimal point	Real Register	Holding Register
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Measured value(PV1~3)	YES	PV1: 1001H~PV3: 1003H	44098~44100
Measured value(PV4~5)	YES	PV4: 1001H~PV5: 1002H	44098~44099
Channel 1~3 :the default Modbus device address is 1, Channel 4~5 :the default device address is 2.			
The first public parameters (Refer to 5. Parameters)			
Lock	NO	0000H	40001
TS	NO	0001H	40002
...			
Baud	NO	0009H	40010
The Parameters of channel 1 (Refer to 5. Parameters)			
SP1(SP4)~ COL1(COL4)	-	000AH~0012H	40011~40019
The Parameters of channel 2 (Refer to 5. Parameters)			
SP2(SP5)~ COL2(COL5)	-	0013H~001BH	40020~40028
The Parameters of channel 3 (Refer to 5. Parameters)			
SP3~ COL3	-	001CH~0024H	40029~40037

Refer to this link for more information on MODBUS-RTU Communication Protocol:

<http://www.kcmeter.com/servicesread.asp?id=4>

Or scan QR code for more information:



## 11. Model and Suffix Code

Specifications	Model and Suffix Code										
Model	KC <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>										
SIZE	160×80mm	panel cutout :152×76mm	M								
Number of channel	5 channels			XJ5							
Number alarm	No alarm 1 Alarm relay out for each channel			<input type="checkbox"/>							
Input Type	Thermocouple: K, E,J, R, S, T,RTD : Pt100, Cu50							W			
Control output	Relay output Voltage pulse(for driving SSR)							<input type="checkbox"/>	G		
Power supply voltage	100 to 240V AC 24V DC							<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
Communications	RS-485(2-wire system: MODBUS-RTU) RS-232(3-wire system: MODBUS-RTU)									RS RX	

**Character Symbols :** This manual indicates 9-segment display characters as shown below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<i>A</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>
<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>Y</b>				
<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>y</i>				