

SIEMENS



BACnet PTEC Controller

VAV with CO₂ Monitoring,
Parallel Fan and AOV or
Floating Point Heating,
Application 6682

Application Note

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Overview

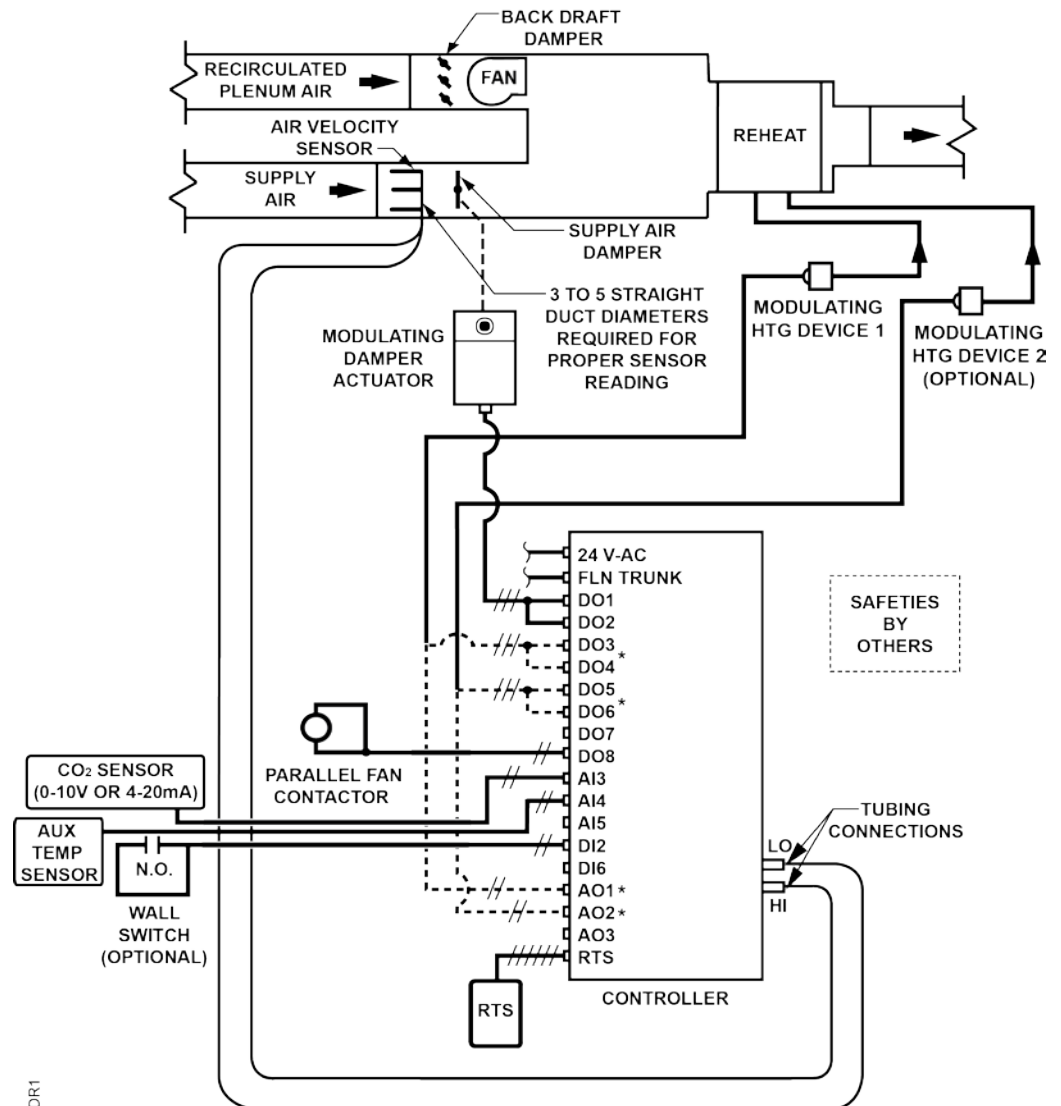


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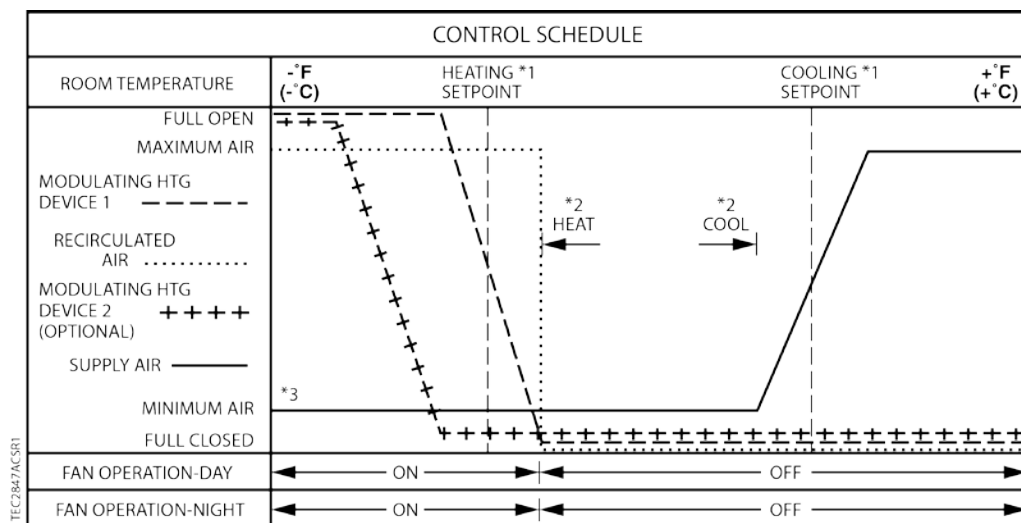
For information on applications with Firmware Revision Bx40 or earlier, see InfoLink and/or Asset Portal for documentation.

Application 6682 controls a parallel fan that recirculates the room air.

The controller modulates the supply air damper of the VAV terminal box for cooling and modulates a heating device(s) for heating. When in heating, the parallel fan is on and the terminal box either maintains minimum air flow or modulates the terminal box air flow based on the heating needs of the space. If the terminal box air flow is to be modulated in heating mode, the flow loop and the heating devices can be sequenced as desired. (Series, parallel, and overlapping sequencing are all supported.) This application can also monitor CO2 and Supply Air Temperature (auxiliary temperature). In order for the terminal box to work properly, the central air handling unit must provide supply air.



Room unit can also provide monitoring for humidity and/or CO2
 *Application 6682 provides the option of using floating point and/or 0 - 10V Analog Control for Modulating Heat
 Application 6682 -- VAV Parallel Fan with CO2 Monitoring and AOV or Floating Reheat Control Diagram.

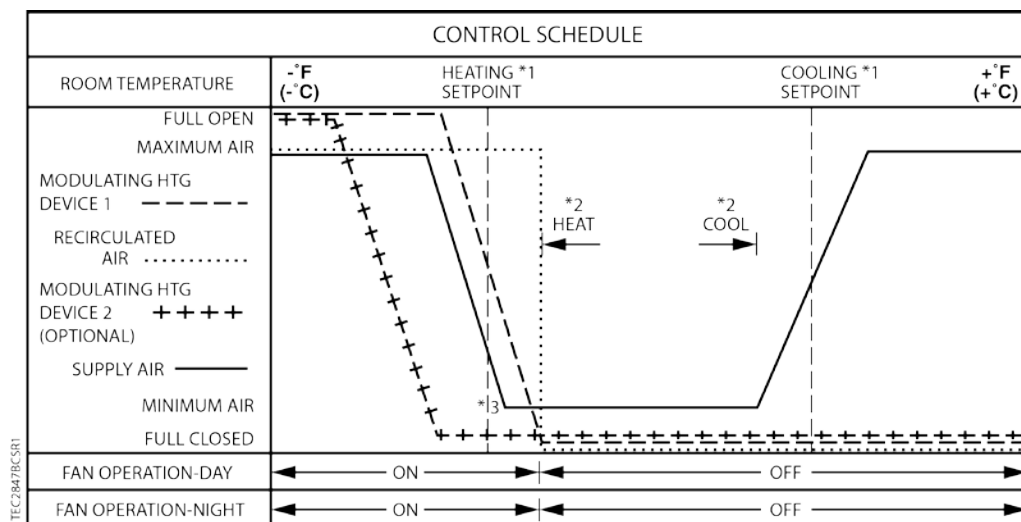


Application 6682 Control Schedule with Fixed Flow in Heating Mode.



NOTES:

1. See *Control Temperature Setpoints*.
2. See *Heating/Cooling Switchover*.
3. One or two stages modulating heating coil.
4. The airflow is shown at minimum flow throughout the entire heating mode (default setting). The airflow can operate sequenced, parallel, or overlapping with the electric reheat (optional). See *Sequencing Logic*.



Application 6682 Control Schedule with Modulating Damper in Heating Mode.



NOTES:

1. See *Control Temperature Setpoints*.
2. See *Heating/Cooling Switchover*.
3. One or two stages modulating heating coil.
4. The airflow is shown with modulating airflow in the heating mode (default setting must be changed). The airflow can operate sequenced, parallel, or overlapping with the electric reheat (optional). See *Sequencing Logic*.

BACnet

The controller communicates using BACnet MS/TP protocol for open communications on BACnet MS/TP networks.

Product	Supported BIBBs	BIBB Name
BTEC/PTEC	DS-RP-B B	Data Sharing-Read Property-B
	DS-RPM-B	Data Sharing-Read Property Multiple-B
	DS-WP-B	Data Sharing-Write Property-B
	DM-DDB-B	Device Management-Dynamic Device Binding-B
	DM-DOB-B	Device Management-Dynamic Object Binding-B
	DM-DCC-B	Device Management-Device Communication Control-B
	DM-RD-B	Device Management-Reinitialize Device-B
	DM-BR-B	Device Management-Backup and Restore-B
	DM-OCD-B	Device Management-Object Creation and Deletion-B

Hardware Inputs

Analog

- Air velocity sensor
- Room temperature sensor
- Room temperature setpoint dial (optional)
- Auxiliary temperature sensor (100K or 10K selectable thermistor, optional)
- Spare temperature sensor (100K or 10K selectable thermistor, optional)
- CO₂ sensor (0-10V or 4-20mA)

Digital

- Night/Unoccupied mode override (optional)
- Wall switch (optional)
- Spare DI



NOTE:

Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 26 and later) will update their controlled inputs without putting them Out Of Service. However, a command from an external source through the digital room unit will put the associated BACnet Input point Out Of Service.

Room Unit Identification

- For Analog Room Units – The revision number is visually identified by its case.
- For Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 25 or earlier) – The revision number displays for 5 seconds when the room unit is first powered up. These room units will display `laptop` when a laptop is connected and will no longer update room temperature sensor values.
- For Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 26 and later) – The revision number displays for 5 seconds when the room unit is first powered up or when a laptop is disconnected. These room units will continue to display and update the room temperature sensor values when a laptop is connected.

Hardware Outputs

Analog

- First modulating heating device actuator
- Second modulating heating device actuator (optional)
- Spare AO 3

Digital

- Damper actuator (DO 1/DO 2)
- Parallel fan (DO 8)
- Heating actuator – floating (optional) (DO 3/DO 4)
- Second heating actuator – floating (optional) (DO 5/DO 6)
- Spare DOs

Ordering Notes

550-499PA Siemens BACnet PTEC VAV with CO2 Monitoring & Floating or AOV Heating Controller

Sequence of Operation

The following paragraphs present the sequence of operation for Application 6682, VAV Parallel Fan with CO2 Monitoring and AOV or Floating Reheat.

Control Temperature Setpoints

CTL STPT is Overridden:

If CTL STPT is overridden, that value is used regardless of any other settings. This disables the setpoint deadband feature.

CTL STPT in Night Mode:

The controller is in Night Mode if DAY.NGT = NGT and NGT OVRD = NGT.

When the controller is in night mode, CTL STPT holds the value of NGT CLG STPT or NGT HTG STPT depending on the value of HEAT.COOL. When the controller is in night mode, the value of RM STPT DIAL is ignored.

CTL STPT in Day Mode:

The controller is in Day Mode if DAY.NGT = DAY or NGT OVRD = DAY.

Without setpoint dial:

When the controller is in day mode and STPT DIAL = NO, CTL STPT holds the value of DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT depending on the value of HEAT.COOL.

With setpoint dial:

When the controller is in day mode and STPT DIAL = YES, CTL STPT holds a value based on RM STPT DIAL depending on your room unit model/revision.

The following sections describe the value of CTL STPT based on room unit type and configuration:

- CTL STPT using Standard/Absolute Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)
- CTL STPT using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)
- CTL STPT using Standard/Absolute Mode (Analog or Digital Room Unit)
- CTL STPT using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Analog Room Unit Only)



NOTE:

If RM STPT DIAL is failed, it maintains the last known value.

CTL STPT Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)

Digital Room Unit (2200/2300 Series Firmware Revision 26 and later)

For all new digital room units, the value displayed and reported by the room unit is linked to the current heat/cool mode. When the mode changes, the value is automatically updated based on the new heat/cool mode.

When STPT SPAN is set to 0, the room setpoint adjustment on the digital room unit will function in a standard mode. The range of the adjustment will be based on RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX.

CTL STPT is set equal to RM STPT DIAL. The values for RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX will be applied to limit RM STPT DIAL before it is copied into CTL STPT.

CTL STPT Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)

Digital Room Unit (2200/2300 Series Firmware Revision 26 and later)



NOTE:

The warmer-cooler function is only available with BACnet PTEC controllers (standard 66xx apps).

When STPT SPAN is set to a value > 0 , the room setpoint adjustment on the digital room unit will function in a warmer/cooler mode. The range of the adjustment will be calculated based on the current DAY CLG STPT or DAY HGT STPT and the STPT SPAN value. This will allow the Room Setpoint Dial to be incremented up or down from these setpoints by STPT SPAN.

CTL STPT is set equal to RM STPT DIAL. The values for RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX will be applied to limit RM STPT DIAL before it is copied into CTL STPT.

When STPT SPAN > 0 , the minimum and maximum values for RM STPT DIAL are calculated as follows:

- Minimum lowest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT - STPT SPAN
- Maximum highest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT + STPT SPAN

Example in Cooling Mode

If the STPT SPAN is set to 2.0 degrees, and the DAY CLG STPT is 76°F, you can step up or down the room unit to adjust the RM STPT DIAL from 74°F to 78°F.

CTL STPT Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Analog or Digital Room Unit)

Analog (Series 1000) or Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 25 or earlier)



NOTE:

2200/2300 digital room units with Firmware Revision 25 or earlier are only compatible with standard room unit functionality (no warmer/cooler).

When STPT SPAN is set to 0, CLT STPT is set based on the value of the setpoint dial and the setpoint deadband.

The setpoint deadband is the difference between the cooling and heating day setpoints (DAY CLG STPT DAY – HTG STPT). The setpoint deadband can be disabled by setting DAY HTG STPT equal to DAY CLG STPT. When DAY HTG STPT does not equal DAY CLG STPT, a setpoint deadband (or zero energy band) is used.

The following values are used in the calculation of CTL STPT:

- *Deadband* is the value of the difference between DAY CLG STPT and DAY HTG STPT and is used to establish the current heating and cooling setpoints.
- $Deadband = (DAY\ CLG\ STPT - DAY\ HTG\ STPT)$

CTL STPT is calculated as follows:

With Deadband disabled:

$CTL\ STPT = RM\ STPT\ DIAL$

With Deadband enabled in Heat Mode:

$CTL\ STPT = RM\ STPT\ DIAL - 0.5 * Deadband$

With Deadband enabled in Cool Mode:

$CTL\ STPT = RM\ STPT\ DIAL + 0.5 * Deadband$

CTL STPT is limited between the value of RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX

CTL STPT Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Analog Room Unit Only)

Analog Room Unit (Series 1000)



NOTE:

The warmer-cooler function for analog room units (Series 1000) use the warmer/cooler scale of units with a warmer/cooler housing.

When SPTP SPAN > 0, the minimum and maximum values for RM STPT DIAL are calculated as follows:

- Minimum lowest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT - STPT SPAN

- Maximum highest adjusted setpoint value is equal to DAY CLG STPT or DAY HTG STPT + STPT SPAN

The full range of the analog room unit slider will be mapped to a range of minimum setpoint value to maximum setpoint value.

CTL STPT is set equal to RM STPT DIAL. The values for RM STPT MIN and RM STPT MAX will be applied to limit RM STPT DIAL before it is copied into CTL STPT.

Example in Cooling Mode

If the STPT SPAN is set to 2.0 degrees, and the DAY CLG STPT is 76°F, the room unit slider will adjust the cooling setpoint from 74°F to 78°F.

Heating/Cooling Switchover

Application 6682 performs heating/cooling switchover based on room load. To perform heating/cooling switchover based on some other criteria, such as time of year, outside air temperature or supply air temperature, use PPCL in the PTEC controller or unbundle the HEAT.COOL point at a field panel and use PPCL to control it.

- Heating only, set HC.ENDIS = 1.
- Cooling only, set HC.ENDIS = 2.
- Heating or Cooling (auto switchover), set HC.ENDIS = 3.

If the following conditions are met for the length of time set in SWITCH TIME, the controller switches from heating to cooling mode by setting HEAT.COOL to COOL.

- HTG LOOPOUT < SWITCH LIMIT
- CTL TEMP > CTL STPT by at least the value set in SWITCH DBAND
- CTL TEMP > the appropriate cooling setpoint minus SWITCH DBAND

If the following conditions are met for the length of time set in SWITCH TIME, the controller switches from cooling to heating mode by setting HEAT.COOL to HEAT.

- CLG LOOPOUT < SWITCH LIMIT
- CTL TEMP < CTL STPT by at least the value set in SWITCH DBAND
- CTL TEMP < the appropriate heating setpoint minus SWITCH DBAND

When the STPT DIAL = NO, the heating/cooling switchover values are determined by DAY HTG STPT and DAY CLG STPT.

When the STPT DIAL = YES, the following sections describe the values used for the heating/cooling switchover points based on room unit type and configuration.

See the appropriate sections:

- Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later) [→ 14]
- Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later) [→ 14]
- Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Analog Room Unit) [→ 15]
- Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Analog Room Unit) [→ 15]

Heating/Cooling Switchover using Standard/Absolute Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)

Recommended Configuration: Digital Room Units (2200/2300 Series Firmware Revision 26 and later)

For new digital room units, the graphic or actual value displayed and reported by the room unit is linked to the current heat/cool mode. When the mode changes, the value is automatically updated based on the new heat/cool mode.

- When the controller is in cooling mode, the heating switchover setpoint is as follows:
Heating switchover point is equal to $RM\ STPT\ DIAL - DAY\ CLG\ STPT + DAY\ HTG\ STPT$
- When the controller is in heating mode, the cooling switchover setpoint is as follows:
Cooling switchover point is equal to $RM\ STPT\ DIAL - DAY\ HTG\ STPT + DAY\ CLG\ STPT$

Example

$DAY\ CLG\ STPT = 74$ and $DAY\ HTG\ STPT = 70$

In cooling mode, when the user adjusts the setpoint value on the room unit to 76, the heating switchover point will equal 72 - SWITCH DBAND.

Heating switchover point: $76 - 74 + 70 = 72 - SWITCH\ DBAND$

When the room temperature drops below heating switchover point and the switchover conditions are met, the controller switches to heating mode, the new value for the setpoint displays and RM STPT DIAL is 72 degrees.

Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Digital Room Unit, Revision 26 and later)

Digital Room Unit (2200/2300 Series Firmware Revision 26 and later)

For new digital room units, the graphic or actual value displayed and reported by the room unit is linked to the current heat/cool mode. When the mode changes, the value is automatically updated based on the new heat/cool mode.

The RM STPT DIAL will display the current temperature setpoint based on a plus or minus position or increment entered by the user at the room unit.

When SPTP SPAN > 0, the minimum and maximum values for RM STPT DIAL are calculated as follows:

- Minimum lowest adjusted setpoint value is equal to $DAY\ CLG\ STPT$ or $DAY\ HTG\ STPT - STPT\ SPAN$
- Maximum highest adjusted setpoint value is equal to $DAY\ CLG\ STPT$ or $DAY\ HTG\ STPT + STPT\ SPAN$

The heat/cool switchover mechanism is the same as in standard/absolute mode.

- When the controller is cooling mode, the heating switchover setpoint is as follows:
Heating switchover point is equal to $RM\ STPT\ DIAL - DAY\ CLG\ STPT + DAY\ HTG\ STPT$

- When the controller is heating mode, the cooling switchover setpoint is as follows:
Cooling switchover point is equal to $RM\ STPT\ DIAL - DAY\ HTG\ STPT + DAY\ CLG\ STPT$

Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Standard/Absolute Mode (Analog Room Unit)

Analog (Series 1000) or Digital Room Units (Firmware Revision 25 or earlier)

The difference between day heating and day cooling setpoint establishes the separation for heat/cool switchover points (deadband = $DAY\ CLG\ STPT - DAY\ HTG\ STPT$).

- When the controller is in cooling mode, the heating switchover setpoint is as follows:
Heating switchover point is equal to $RM\ STPT\ DIAL - 0.5 * \text{the deadband}$
- When the controller is in heating mode, the cooling switchover setpoint is as follows:
Cooling switchover point is equal to $RM\ STPT\ DIAL + 0.5 * \text{the deadband}$

Heating/Cooling Switchover Using Warmer/Cooler Mode (Analog Room Unit)

Analog Room Unit (Series 1000)

The RM STPT DIAL will display the current temperature setpoint based on a plus or minus position or increment entered by the user at the room unit.

The amount of offset that can be entered with the analog room unit is limited to a value of minus STPT SPAN to plus STPT SPAN.

- When the controller is in cooling mode, the heating switchover setpoint is as follows:
Heating switchover point is equal to $DAY\ CLG\ STPT$, plus the amount of offset entered
- When the controller is in heating mode, the cooling switchover setpoint is as follows:
Cooling switchover point is equal to $DAY\ HTG\ STPT$, plus the amount of offset entered

Room Temperature, Room Temperature Offset and CTL TEMP

ROOM TEMP is the temperature that is being sensed by the room temperature sensor (RTS).

RMTMP OFFSET (or TEMP OFFSET) is a user-adjustable offset that will compensate for deviations between the value of ROOM TEMP and the actual room temperature.

CTL TEMP is the room temperature that is used for control purposes. In other words, what the application is trying to do is to maintain CTL TEMP at the control setpoint.

When CTL TEMP is not overridden, CTL TEMP and ROOM TEMP are related by the following equation:

$$\text{CTL TEMP} = \text{ROOM TEMP} + \text{RMTMP OFFSET (or TEMP OFFSET)}$$

If CTL TEMP is not overridden, then:

- The current value of ROOM TEMP (normal or overridden) is used to determine the value of CTL TEMP.
- If ROOM TEMP has a status of Failed, then last known good value of ROOM TEMP is used to determine the value of CTL TEMP.

Day and Night Modes

The day/night status of the space is determined by the status of DAY.NGT. The control of this point differs depending on whether the controller is monitoring the status of a wall switch or if the controller is connected to a field panel.

When a wall switch is physically connected to the termination strip on the controller DI 2 (see the *Control Diagram* in the *Overview* section), and WALL SWITCH = YES, the controller monitors the status of DI 2.) When the status of DI 2 is ON (the switch is closed), then DAY.NGT is set to DAY indicating that the controller is in day mode. When the status of DI 2 is OFF (the switch is open), then DAY.NGT is set to NIGHT indicating that the controller is in night mode.

When WALL SWITCH = NO, the controller does not monitor the status of the wall switch, even if one is connected to it. In this case, if the controller is operating stand-alone, then the controller stays in day mode all the time. If the controller is operating with centralized control (that is, it is connected to a field panel), then the field panel can send an operator or PPCL command to override the status of DAY.NGT. See *Powers Process Control Language (PPCL) User's Manual* (125-1896) and *Field Panel User's Manual* (125-3019) or *BACnet Field Panel User's Manual* (125-3020) for more information.

Night Mode Override Switch

If an override switch is present on the room temperature sensor and a value (in hours) other than zero has been entered into OVRD TIME, pressing the override switch will reset the controller to DAY operational mode for the time period that is set in OVRD TIME. The status of NGT OVRD changes to DAY. After the override time elapses, the controller returns to night mode and the status of NGT OVRD changes back to NIGHT. The override switch on the room sensor will only affect the controller when it is in night mode.

Ventilation Demand Minimum

Some VAV applications provide only two flow setpoints for minimum air flow control: minimum cooling and minimum heating (CLG FLOW MIN, HTG FLOW MIN). These setpoints are initially set during start-up and commissioning for each controller and include the zone ventilating requirements. In most cases, these minimum flow setpoints (and the maximum flow setpoints) are specified by the design engineer or the owner and are confirmed by the balancer and/or commissioning agent.



This VAV application has the ability to adjust the minimum flow setpoint for varying ventilation needs during occupied times. This may be done internally on controllers with PPCL, or externally via IAQ or DCV programs in a field panel. As the requirement may also exist to keep the cooling and heating flow minimum setpoints as originally specified, a new setpoint, ventilation demand minimum (VENT DMD MIN), is provided (and can be changed or written to as necessary).

The additional flow setpoint (VENT DMD MIN) is provided to allow setting and adjustment of the ventilation air required during occupied modes. VENT DMD MIN flow setpoint is used in conjunction with the existing cooling and heating flow minimum setpoints but only during the occupied modes. See *Night Flow Minimum* for operation in unoccupied times.

VENT DMD MIN can be set above, equal to, or below CLG FLOW MIN or HTG FLOW MIN setpoints and the controlling minimum would be the larger of the two. This allows the cooling flow min to be set to zero and use the vent demand to control cooling and heating ventilation requirements.

VENT DMD MIN can be controlled (reset) externally for ventilation demands as based on CO2 or other indoor air quality requirements. Minimum air flow will be the larger of cooling flow min or heating flow min setpoints and the current ventilation demand flow setpoint. The control maximum flow setpoints are not affected by VENT DMD MIN.

Night Flow Minimum

Some applications do not provide a distinction between day/occupied and night/unoccupied modes for the minimum air flow setpoints. For day/occupied operation, the cooling or heating minimum flow setpoints were designed to be the air flow for minimum cooling and ventilation or for air flow across heating coils. At night/unoccupied times the associated air handling unit was typically not running and therefore no distinction was necessary.

The use of this additional flow setpoint, NGT FLOW MIN, in place of heating flow min and cooling flow min, addresses these conditions. As the flow at night/unoccupied times does not require the ventilation needs for personnel, it can be set below other minimums or at zero. The configured maximum heating and cooling flow setpoints will still be used when the zone temperature exceeds the night cooling or heating setpoints.

Modulating Damper During Heating Mode (Optional)



⚠ CAUTION

The heating/cooling switchover mechanism is not affected by the air temperature in the supply duct.

To change the value of HEAT.COOL based on the supply air temperature, you must command HEAT.COOL through PPCL. This is required when the flow loop will be used as a source of cooling in cooling mode and a source of heat in heating mode (see Examples 1 through 3 in *Sequencing Logic*). If the flow loop is used in heating mode just to meet minimum air requirements, the heating/cooling switchover mechanism

operates as described in this section to control HEAT.COOL (see Example 4 in *Sequencing Logic*).

Control Loops

Flow Loop – The flow loop maintains FLOW STPT by modulating the supply air damper, DMPR COMD. The flow loop maintains the airflow between CTL FLOW MIN and CTL FLOW MAX.

To enhance stable flow control, an advanced algorithm is used to calculate a controllable setpoint as the value approaches zero cfm (lps).

Modulating Heat



CAUTION

MODHTG SAFE:

If FAN MODE = VARIED and MODHTG SAFE = YES and FAN = OFF, then MODHTG1 COMD and MODHTG2 COMD will be set to 0. Otherwise, MODHTG1 COMD and MODHTG2 COMD will be controlled as described below.

The heating loop modulates the heating device(s) in order to warm up the space as follows:

- If MODHTG COUNT = 1, when the heating command varies from 0 to 100% open of the reheat output range, MODHTG1 COMD varies from 0 to 100% open, and MODHTG2 COMD is not used in the application.
- If MODHTG COUNT = 2, when the heating command varies from 0 to 50% of the reheat output range, MODHTG1 COMD varies from 0 to 100% open. When the heating command varies from 50 to 100% of the reheat output range, MODHTG2 COMD varies from 0 to 100% open.

When the controller is in cooling mode, the heating device(s) is closed.

- If MODHTG COUNT is set to a value greater than 2, then the MODHTG COUNT will display a 0 when viewed on the screen and the application will treat MODHTG COUNT as though it was set to 0.



NOTE:

In this application, MODHTG1 COMD drives AOV1. When MODHTG1 COMD = 0, AOV1 will be set equal to AOV1 CLOSE. When MODHTG1 COMD = 100, AOV1 will be set equal to AOV1 OPEN.

In a similar fashion, MODHTG2 COMD drives AOV2. When MODHTG2 COMD = 0, AOV2 will be set equal to AOV2 CLOSE. When MODHTG2 COMD = 100, AOV2 will be set equal to AOV2 OPEN.

Sequencing Logic

**NOTE:**

The default setpoints, FLOW START = 0 and FLOW END = 0, will provide minimum modulating supply airflow during heating mode.

In heating mode, this application includes logic that allows the flow loop to operate in sequence, parallel, or overlapping with the heating device. Selected portions of the output of the heating loop, HTG LOOPOUT, will drive both the flow loop and the heating from 0 to 100%. See the *Examples* section.

- There is only one modulating heating device (MODHTG COUNT = 1).
- When this is done, FLOW STPT = 0 when HTG LOOPOUT = 0.

Example 1

Assume that your system has a modulating heating device that is to operate in sequence with the flow loop. If:

- FLOW START = 0%
- FLOW END = 50%
- REHEAT START = 50%
- REHEAT END = 100%

then,

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, FLOW STPT will equal 0% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 25%, FLOW STPT will equal 50% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT ≥ 50%, FLOW STPT will equal 100% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT ≤ 50%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 75%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 100% open.

Example 2

Assume that your system has a modulating heating device that is to operate in parallel with the flow loop. If:

- FLOW START = 0%
- FLOW END = 100%
- REHEAT START = 0%
- REHEAT END = 100%

then,

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, FLOW STPT will equal 0% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 50%, FLOW STPT will equal 50% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, FLOW STPT will equal 100% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 50%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 100% open.

Example 3

Assume that your system has a modulating heating device that is to operate overlapping with the flow loop. If:

- FLOW START = 0%
- FLOW END = 75%
- REHEAT START = 25%
- REHEAT END = 100%

then,

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, FLOW STPT will equal 0% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 37.5%, FLOW STPT will equal 50% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT \geq 75%, FLOW STPT will equal 100% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT \leq 25%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 62.5%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 100% open.

Another option that the sequencing logic provides is to have the flow loop provide an airflow equal to HTG FLOW MIN throughout the heating mode with all of the temperature control being done by the modulating heating device(s). The airflow minimum will be maintained by setting the FLOW START and FLOW END to a value of 0%, resulting in the corresponding minimum flow throughout the entire heating mode, regardless of the value of HTG LOOPOUT. Example 4 clarifies this:

Example 4

Assume that your system has a modulating heating device that provides the temperature control in the heating mode, while the flow loop provides for the minimum air requirements. Assume:

- HTG FLOW MIN=170 cfm
- HTG FLOW MAX = 1000 cfm

If:

- FLOW START = 0%
- FLOW END = 0%
- REHEAT START = 0%
- REHEAT END = 100%

then,

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%,

FLOW STPT will equal $(170 \text{ cfm} / 1000 \text{ cfm}) \times 100\% \text{ flow} = 17\% \text{ flow}$. This will cause the flow loop to maintain airflow of 170 cfm out of the terminal box.

- When HTG LOOPOUT = 50%, FLOW STPT will equal 17% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, FLOW STPT will equal 17% flow.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 0%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 0% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 50%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 50% open.
- When HTG LOOPOUT = 100%, MODHTG1 COMD will equal 100% open.

As a safety feature, this application includes MODHTG FLOW to ensure that adequate airflow is present before heating coils are energized. The default value is 20, which means that the airflow must be at least 20% of HTG FLOW MAX before heating outputs are enabled.

**NOTE:**

In Example 4, the airflow is fixed at HTG FLOW MIN which may or may not be sufficient to satisfy the safeties. If electric heat is used, HTG FLOW MIN must be raised to a value high enough to satisfy the safeties—that is, higher than 20% of HTG FLOW MAX. If non-electric heating is used, then, using WCIS, the value of MODHTG FLOW may be lowered to allow heating operation at lower airflows. If CTL FLOW MAX is overridden, MODHTG FLOW becomes the minimum required percentage of CTL FLOW MAX rather than the minimum required percentage of HTG FLOW MAX.

Room Unit Operation

Sensor Select

SENSOR SEL is a configurable, enumerated point (values are additive). This point tells the controller what type of room unit is being used and how to handle loss of data. It also provides the ability to enable the optional RH and CO2 sensors and which thermistor type is connected.

Room Temperature, Setpoint, RH and CO2

- When the digital room unit (Series 2200/2300) is used, SENSOR SEL selects the source for temperature and setpoint and enables a loss of communications indication:
 - Temperature/Setpoint enable and supervision for fail communications (temperature) with a value of 1.
 - Relative humidity enable and supervision for fail communications with a value of 2.
 - CO2 enable and supervision for fail communications with a value of 4.
- When the analog room unit (Series 1000/2000) is used, default temperature sensing (0) from an analog room unit is enabled (relative humidity and CO2 sensing are not available and should not be selected).

Thermistor Inputs

- Default for either input is 10K.
- To enable 100K thermistor on input, see the following table for additive values of 8 or 16.

Other Inputs (only available on Digital Room Unit)

- Use the following table to select and enable communications supervision of room temperature/setpoint dial, relative humidity or CO2 for additive values of 1, 2 and 4.

SENSOR SEL Value * (additive)	Description (include values to enable feature)
1	Select Digital Room Unit (for temperature sensing and setpoint dial)
2	Relative Humidity (RH) sensing
4	CO ₂ sensing
8	If short board: 100K Ω thermistor on AI 3 (else input is 10K Ω) If long board: 100K Ω thermistor on AI 5 (else input is 10K Ω)
16	Long board only: 100K Ω thermistor on AI 4 (else input is 10K Ω)

Room CO2

RM CO2 displays the CO2 value in units of parts-per-million (PPM). For AI 3, the sensor input (0-100%) is scaled using CO2 SCALE. RM CO2 from the 2200/2300 digital room units or AI3 can be used with PPCL in the PTEC controller or unbundled for monitoring purposes.

Room RH

RM RH displays the relative humidity value in percent. RM RH can be used for PPCL in the PTEC or unbundled for control or monitoring purposes.

Room DEW POINT

The controller provides a calculation for DEW POINT temperature in Fahrenheit degrees (or Celsius degrees) using room temperature (using CLT TEMP) and room humidity (using RM RH). This calculation is valid for ranges of 55°F (12.8°C) to 95°F (35°C) and 20 to 100% relative humidity.

CO2 Configuration

CO2 CONFIG is a configurable point to indicate the source for a CO2 sensor. These applications can utilize either a room unit module with CO2 (as configured in SENSOR SEL) or an external CO2 sensor connected to AI3 as enable by CO2 CONFIG.

CO2 CONFIG	Description
0	Not used
1	CO2 (to be enabled using SENSOR SEL)
3	CO ₂ sensing using AI 3 as scaled by CO2 SCALE

Auto Discovery

Auto Discovery allows you to automatically discover and identify PTEC controller devices on the BACnet MS/TP Network. There are two basic configurations:

- Devices not configured with an address. (Devices are discovered by their unique serial number.)
- Devices configured with an address and available for modification.

Auto Addressing

Auto Addressing allows you to automatically assign device addresses to a PTEC controller on the BACnet MS/TP Network. If a controller is not configured with a MAC address, you have the option to auto-address or manually address the controller. During this time the baud rate is automatically detected by the controller.

Controller(s) must be connected on the BACnet/IP network in order for automatic addressing to occur.

Calibration

Calibration of the controller's internal air velocity sensor(s) is periodically required to maintain accurate air velocity readings. CAL SETUP is set with the desired calibration option during controller startup.

Depending on the value of CAL SETUP, calibration may be set to take place automatically or manually. If CAL AIR = YES, calibration is in progress.

The damper is commanded closed to get a zero airflow reading during calibration.

At the end of a calibration sequence, CAL AIR automatically returns to NO. A status of NO indicates that the controller is not in a calibration sequence.

Floating Control Actuation Auto-correct

In addition to the existing options for floating control actuator full stroke actions, all floating control actuators are provided with additional logic to fully drive open or closed when commanded to 100% or 0%.

Parallel Fan Operation



CAUTION

It is strongly recommended that PARALLEL OFF be set greater than PARALLEL ON. If this is not done, the fan could shut off prematurely. This could cause the air flow across the heating coil to be insufficient to dissipate heat. (The point database has PARALLEL OFF greater than PARALLEL ON by default.)

When HEAT.COOL equals COOL, FAN is OFF. In heating mode, the type of fan control depends on the value of FAN MODE.

When HEAT.COOL equals HEAT and FAN MODE equals FIXED the fan will turn ON only when both of the following two conditions have been met:

- Any modulating heating device controlled by this application is at least partially opened (greater than 0% opened) or has been completely closed for less than MODHTG TIME. (The number of modulating heating devices controlled by this application is determined by the value of MODHTG COUNT.
- The airflow out of the supply duct, FLOW, is less than the value stored in PARALLEL ON. (This means that there is not enough airflow out of the supply duct to transfer heat supplied by the modulating heating device(s) into the room.)

The fan will turn OFF when at least one of the following two conditions has been met:

- All modulating heating devices controlled by this application have been completely closed for at least the amount of time stored in MODHTG TIME.
- The airflow out of the supply duct, FLOW is greater than the value stored in PARALLEL OFF. (This means that there is enough airflow out of the supply duct to transfer heat supplied by the modulating heating device into the room.) If the conditions have not been satisfied to turn the fan either ON or OFF, then the state of the fan remains unchanged. (If it is ON, it remains ON; if OFF, it remains OFF.)

When HEAT.COOL equals HEAT and FAN MODE equals VARIED, the fan is controlled as follows:

Whenever the flow out of the supply duct (FLOW) is greater than the value in PARALLEL OFF, the parallel fan will shut OFF. (This is to prevent the common duct from rupturing.)

If the flow out of the supply duct (FLOW) is less than the value in PARALLEL OFF, but greater than the value in PARALLEL ON, the state of the parallel fan remains unchanged. (If it is ON, it remains ON; if OFF, it remains OFF.)

If the flow out of the supply duct (FLOW) is less than the value in PARALLEL ON, then HTG LOOPOUT will control the fan as follows:

- If HTG LOOPOUT is less than FAN OFF, FAN will be OFF.
- If HTG LOOPOUT is greater than FAN ON, FAN will be ON.

If HTG LOOPOUT is between FAN OFF and FAN ON, the state of FAN remains unchanged.



NOTE:

It is possible for the fan to be ON in the cooling mode. If HEAT.COOL equals COOL but a modulating heating device used by this application has been closed for less than MODHTG TIME (Point 83), then the Fan will be controlled as though HEAT.COOL equals HEAT and FAN MODE equals FIXED. This could cause the fan to turn on.

This is a rare situation and will most likely only occur after the HEAT.COOL point has just changed from HEAT to COOL. This is an added safety to ensure that heat has dissipated from the heating coils when the modulating heating devices have recently turned off.

PPCL STATUS

PPCL STATUS displays LOADED or EMPTY.

- LOADED = PPCL programming is present in the controller. A new application number must be assigned (12000 through 12999).
- EMPTY = NO PPCL programming is present.

The maximum number of PPCL dynamic points is 15.

Fail Mode Operation

If the air velocity sensor fails, the controller uses pressure dependent control. The temperature loop controls the operation of the damper.

If the room temperature sensor fails, the controller operates using the last known temperature value.

Application Notes

- If temperature swings in the room are excessive or there is trouble maintaining the setpoint, the cooling loop needs to be tuned. If FLOW is oscillating while FLOW STPT is constant, the flow loop requires tuning.
- The controller, as shipped from the factory, keeps all associated equipment OFF. See the appropriate *Start-up Procedures* for information on how to release the controller and its equipment to application control.
- In order for the heating loopout to work, use the correct setting for MODHTG COUNT.
- Spare DOs can be used as auxiliary points that are controlled by the field panel after being defined in the field panel's database.
- The heating device(s) controlled by this application are connected to AOV1 and AOV2. This application is not restricted to controlling valves from AOV1 and AOV2; it can control SCRs from AOV1 and AOV2 as well. In order to do this, the SCR must have its own controller that will modulate the SCR based on the value of a 0 to 10 V input. In this case, the TEC can control the SCR by connecting either AOV1 or AOV2 on the TEC to the 0 to 10 V input on the SCR.

Wiring Diagram



CAUTION

The controller's DOs control 24 Vac loads only. The maximum rating is 12 VA for each DO. An external interposing relay is required for any of the following:

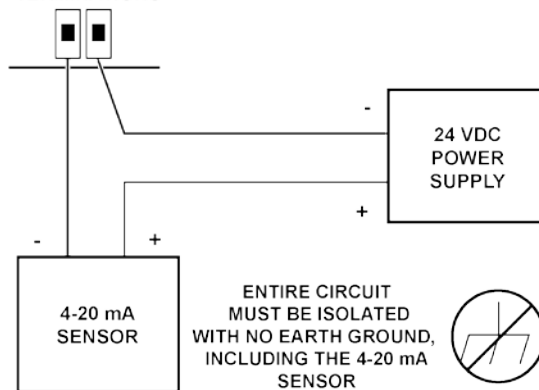
- VA requirements higher than the maximum
- 110 or 220 Vac requirements
- DC power requirements
- Separate transformers used to power the load
(for example part number 540-147, Terminal Equipment Controller Relay Module)



NOTE:

Thermistor inputs are 10K (default) or 100K software selectable (AUX TEMP AI X).

ANALOG INPUT
TERMINATIONS



TEC0429R3



CAUTION:

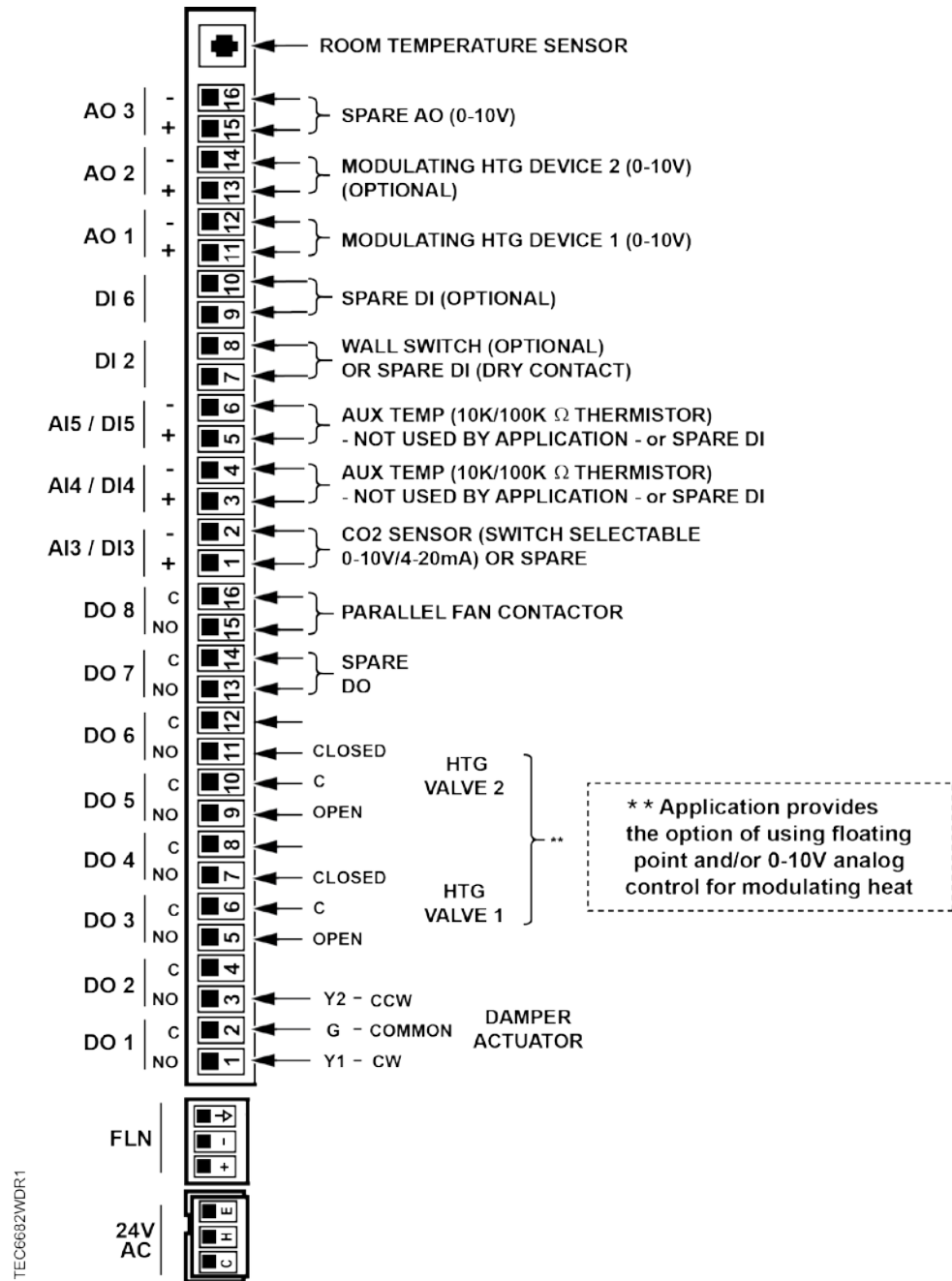
Each 4-20 mA sensor requires a SEPARATE, dedicated power limited 24 VDC power supply. DO NOT use the same transformer to power both the sensor and controller.

Wiring for AI with a 4 to 20 mA Sensor.



NOTE:

If the voltage/current switch is set to current and a 4 to 20 mA sensor is connected to an AI, then special wiring requirements must be followed.



Application 6682 - VAV with CO2 Monitoring, Parallel Fan and AOV Floating Point Heating

Application 6682 Point Database

Object Type ¹	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) ²	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
AO	1	CTLR ADDRESS	255	--	0-255	--	--
AO	2	APPLICATION	6698	--	0-32767	--	--
AI	{03}	RM CO2	1000	PPM	0-8191	--	--
AI	{04}	ROOM TEMP	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
BO	{05}	HEAT.COOL	COOL	--	Binary	HEAT	COOL
AO	6	DAY CLG STPT	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	7	DAY HTG STPT	70.0 (21.20888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	8	NGT CLG STPT	82.0 (27.92888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	9	NGT HTG STPT	65.0 (18.40888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	10	CO2 SCALE	5000	PPM	0-8191	--	--
AO	11	RM STPT MIN	55.0 (12.80888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	12	RM STPT MAX	90.0 (32.40888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AI	{13}	RM STPT DIAL	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
BO	14	STPT DIAL	NO	--	Binary	YES	NO
AI	{15}	AI 3	100	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	16	FLOW START	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	17	FLOW END	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
BO	18	WALL SWITCH	NO	--	Binary	YES	NO
BI	{19}	DI OVRD SW	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
AO	20	OVRD TIME	0	HRS	0-255	--	--
BO	{21}	NGT OVRD	NIGHT	--	Binary	NIGHT	DAY
AO	22	REHEAT START	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	23	REHEAT END	100	PCT	0-102	--	--
BI	{24}	DI 2	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{25}	DI 3	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{26}	DI 4	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{27}	DI 5	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BI	{28}	DI 6	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF

Object Type ¹	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) ²	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
BO	{29}	DAY.NGT	DAY	--	Binary	NIGHT	DAY
AO	31	CLG FLOW MIN	220 (103.818)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	32	CLG FLOW MAX	2200 (1038.18)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	33	HTG FLOW MIN	220 (103.818)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	34	HTG FLOW MAX	2200 (1038.18)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AI	{35}	AIR VOLUME	0 (0.0)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	36	FLOW COEFF	1	--	0-2.55	--	--
AO	{37}	MODHTG2 COMD	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	{38}	AOV2	0	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
AO	39	AOV2 OPEN	0	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
AO	40	AOV2 CLOSE	10	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
BO	{41}	DO 1	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BO	{42}	DO 2	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BO	{43}	DO 3	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BO	{44}	DO 4	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BO	{45}	DO 5	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
BO	{46}	DO 6	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
AI	{47}	AUX TEMP AI4	74.0 (23.495556)	DEG F (DEG C)	37.5-165	--	--
AO	{48}	DMPR COMD	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	{49}	DMPR POS	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	51	MTR1 TIMING	95	SEC	0-511	--	--
AO	{52}	MODHTG1 COMD	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	{54}	AOV3	0	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
AO	55	PARALLEL ON	20	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	56	DMPR ROT ANG	90	--	0-255	--	--
AO	57	PARALLEL OFF	30	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	58	MTR SETUP	0	--	0-255	--	--
AO	59	DO DIR. REV	0	--	0-255	--	--
AO	{60}	AOV1	0	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
AO	61	AOV1 OPEN	0	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
AO	62	AOV1 CLOSE	10	VOLTS	0-10.23	--	--
AO	63	CLG P GAIN	20.0 (36.0)	--	0-63.75	--	--

Object Type ¹	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) ²	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
AO	64	CLG I GAIN	0.01 (0.018)	--	0-1.023	--	--
AO	65	CLG D GAIN	0 (0.0)	--	0-510	--	--
AO	66	TEMP OFFSET	0.0 (0.0)	DEG F (DEG C)	-31.75-32	--	--
AO	67	HTG P GAIN	10.0 (18.0)	--	0-63.75	--	--
AO	68	HTG I GAIN	0.01 (0.018)	--	0-1.023	--	--
AO	69	HTG D GAIN	0 (0.0)	--	0-510	--	--
AO	70	FAN ON	20	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	71	FAN OFF	10	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	72	FLOW I GAIN	0.01	--	0-1.023	--	--
BO	73	FAN MODE	FIXED	--	Binary	VARIED	FIXED
BO	74	MODHTG SAFE	NO	--	Binary	YES	NO
AO	{75}	FLOW	0	PCT	0-1023.75	--	--
AO	{76}	CTL FLOW MIN	220 (103.818)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	{77}	CTL FLOW MAX	2200 (1038.18)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	{78}	CTL TEMP	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	{79}	CLG LOOPOUT	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	{80}	HTG LOOPOUT	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
BO	{81}	DO 7	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
AI	{82}	AUX TEMP AI5	74.0 (23.495556)	DEG F (DEG C)	37.5-165	--	--
AO	83	MODHTG TIME	120	SEC	0-255	--	--
AO	85	SWITCH LIMIT	5.2	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	86	SWITCH TIME	10	MIN	0-255	--	--
AO	88	MODHTG COUNT	1	--	0-255	--	--
BO	{89}	FAN	OFF	--	Binary	ON	OFF
AO	90	SWITCH DBAND	1.0 (0.56)	DEG F (DEG C)	0-63.75	--	--
AO	91	HC.ENDIS	3	--	1-256	--	--
AO	{92}	CTL STPT	74.0 (23.44888)	DEG F (DEG C)	48-111.75	--	--
AO	{93}	FLOW STPT	0	PCT	0-255.75	--	--
BO	{94}	CAL AIR	NO	--	Binary	YES	NO
AO	95	CAL SETUP	4	--	0-255	--	--
AO	96	CAL TIMER	12	HRS	0-255	--	--

Object Type ¹	Object Instance (Point Number)	Object Name (Descriptor)	Factory Default (SI Units) ²	Eng Units (SI Units)	Range	Active Text	Inactive Text
AO	97	DUCT AREA	1.0 (0.09292)	SQ. FT (SQ M)	0-6.375	--	--
AO	98	LOOP TIME	5	SEC	0-255	--	--
AO	{99}	ERROR STATUS	0	--	0-255	--	--
AO	{101}	MODHTG1 POS	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	102	MTR2 TIMING	130	SEC	0-511	--	--
AO	103	MHTG1 ROTANG	90	--	0-255	--	--
AO	{104}	MODHTG2 POS	0	PCT	0-102	--	--
AO	105	MTR3 TIMING	130	SEC	0-511	--	--
AO	106	MHTG2 ROTANG	90	--	0-255	--	--
AO	113	CO2 CONFIG	3	--	0-255	--	--
AO	{120}	DEW POINT	-40.0 (-40.0)	DEG F (DEG C)	-40-1598.35	--	--
AO	121	STPT SPAN	0.0 (0.0)	DEG F (DEG C)	0-63.75	--	--
AO	122	NGT FLOW MIN	0 (0.0)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
AO	{123}	VENT DMD MIN	0 (0.0)	CFM (LPS)	0-131068	--	--
BO	{124}	PPCL STATE	EMPTY	--	Binary	LOADED	EMPTY
AO	126	SENSOR SEL	0	--	0-255	--	--
AI	{127}	RM RH	50	PCT	0-102	--	--

- ¹⁾ Object Types are; Analog Input (AI), Analog Output (AO), Binary Input (BI) and Binary Output (BO).
- ²⁾ A single value in a column means that the value is the same in English units and in SI units.
- ³⁾ Point numbers that appear in brackets { } may be unbundled at the field panel.

Issued by
Siemens Industry, Inc.
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