Instruction Manual

TD120-W WIRELESS TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Version 1.0 (August, 2019)

1. Overview

This temperature controller contains one temperature probe and two independent outputs. One output is for cooling device such as refrigerator and the other one is for heating device. It can be used for applications such as beer fermentation or convert a refrigerator to kegerator. By using both cooling and heating devices, the refrigerator can be controlled at specific temperature regardless in hot summer or cold winter.

This controller is a plug-and-play controller. No wiring is needed for the heater or cooler. Both heating and cooling control modes are simple on/off control, similar to a mechanical thermostat but with much higher precision due to adjustable hysteresis band, precise sensor and digital readout. Anti-short function is provided for cooling to protect the compressor from being turned on with high pressure Freon.

Different operation temperature ranges of the two outputs can be set separately. Once the cooling range is set, the controller program will automatically limit the heating range to prevent both heating and cooling from being turned on at the same time.

A digital silicon band gap sensor is used. The advantage is being much more reliable in moisture environment than thermistor sensor. It can be immersed over extended period of time. It also has a more uniform accuracy over an entire specified temperature range.

Reversed logic function has been added to this model, which can activate the one single output when temperature is in a range set by HSP (heating setpoint) and CSP (cooling setpoint). For details, see note 7 on page 3.

2. Specification

Temperature Control Range	-50 ~ 105°C, -58 ~ 221°F
Temperature Resolution	0.1 °C (between -9.9 ~ 99°C) 1 °C (between -50 ~ -10°C, 100 ~ 120°C) 0.1 °F (between -9.9 ~ 99.9°F) 1 °F (between -58 ~ -10°F, 100 ~ 248°F)
Temperature Accuracy	0.5 °C or 0.9 °F
Temperature Control Mode	On/Off Control. Heating and Cooling
Temperature Control Output	10A, 120V or 240V AC*
Audio Alarm	High and Low Limit
Sensor Type	Silicon Band Gap Sensor
Ambient Temperature	0 ~ 120°F (-20 ~ 50°C)
Dimension	91 x 140 x 46 mm
Input Power	85 ~ 242V AC, 50Hz/60Hz
Power Cable Length	3 ft (1m)
Warranty	1 Year for the controller

*: Either the heating or the cooling device is limited to 10 Amps. The output voltage is the same as the input voltage. When the controller is plugged into 120V AC, the output will be 120V AC. If the controller is connected to 240V AC, the output will be 240V AC also.

3. Front Panel

Figure 1. Front Panel

4. WIFI Function

To reset the WIFI function of this controller, push down and hold SET key and down arrow key at same time for about 3s. Then WIFI indicator will be fast blinking (4 Hz). It indicates this controller is waiting for new setup now. After the controller is setup to your phone successfully, the WIFI indicator will be OFF at most of the time. For details, see supplementary manual for details.

5. Setup Flow Chart

When the controller is powered on, it will display the measured temperature. The controller will keep running according to the saved setting. If the temperature sensor is shorted/disconnected, the controller will display “Err”. Please see Figure 2 for the flow chart to set the parameters.

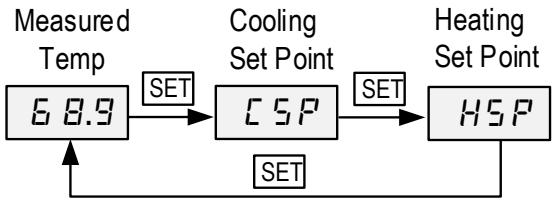


Figure 2. Flow Chart Part 1

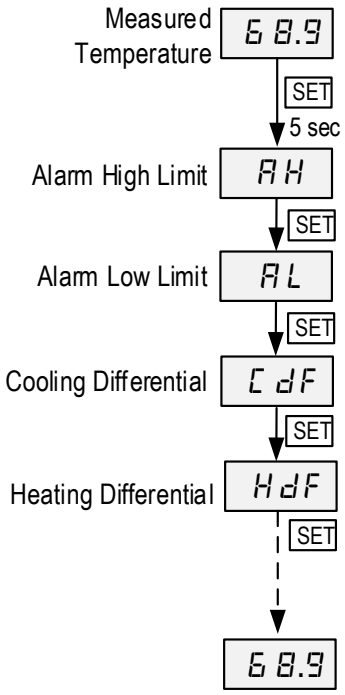


Figure 3. Flow Chart Part 2

6. Parameter Settings

To change the target temperature (set points), press SET key momentarily. The controller will show CSP (Cooling set point), press SET again will show HSP (heating set point). When the controller shows CSP or HSP, use Up or Down key to change the value. Then press SET key to confirm the change. See figure 2 for details

To change the system parameters, press SET key for 5 seconds, the controller will enter the parameter set up mode. The first parameter AH will show on the display. Use Up or Down key to modify the parameter value. Then press SET key to confirm the change. The display will show the parameter again. Press the SET key to show the next parameter. The instrument will automatically exit if no key is pressed for 10 seconds. See figure 3 & table 1 for details.

Note 1. For cooling (or heating), the output will be off when the temperature is below (or over) the set point; will be on again when the temperature rises up (or drops down) to CSP + CdF (or HSP - HdF).

The maximum value of the HSP can be set is the current value of CSP. But CSP can be set to the value between -58 ~ 248ºF or -50 ~ 125ºC. When the CSP is set to a value lower than current HSP, the HSP will be adjusted to the CSP value automatically.

For example, when CSP = 67.0ºF, HSP = 62ºF, HSP can be set to any value between -58ºF and 67.0ºF. For CSP, it can still be set to any value between -58ºF and 248ºF. If you set it to 55.0, the HSP will be adjusted to 55.0ºF automatically.

Small differential gives tight control; large differential reduces the frequency of cycle on and off. It will extend the life of relay and compressor.

Table 1. Parameters Description

Code	Symbol	Description	Setting range	Initial	Note
Menu for set points (Figure 2)					
CSP	CSP	Cooling Set Point	-58 ~ 248ºF -50 ~ 125ºC	67.0	1
HSP	HSP	Heating Set Point	-58 ~ CSPºF -50 ~ CSPºC	62.0	
Menu for parameters (Figure 3)					
AH	AH	Alarm High Limit	-58 ~ 248ºF -50 ~ 125ºC	95.0	2
AL	AL	Alarm Low Limit	-58 ~ AHºF -50 ~ AHºC	34	
CdF	CdF	Cooling Differential	0 ~ 50.0ºF	3.0	1
HdF	HdF	Heating Differential	0 ~ 50.0ºF	0.0	
AS	AS	Cooling Antishort	0 ~ 12 min	0	3
SFA	SFA	Sensor Failure Operation	0-0, 0-1, 1-0	0-0	4
oFS	oFS	Temperature Offset	0 ~ 10.0	0	5
C-F	C-F	Temperature Unit	C: Celsius F: Fahrenheit	F	6
LGC	LGC	Logic Control	nor, r-C, r-H	nor	7
rST	rSt	Factory Reset	no, YES	No	8
PSd	PSd	Device Access Password	000~777	777	9

Note 2. When the measured temperature is higher than AH, the high limit alarm will be on; when the measured temperature is lower than AL, the low limit alarm will be on.

When alarm is on, the display will be flashing between the measured value and alarm type. To mute the alarm when it is on, press the Down key momentarily. If the measured value gets out of the alarm zone then gets back to the alarm zone again, the alarm will be on again. To disable the alarm, set AH the same value as AL (AH = AL).

The maximum value of the AL can be set is the current value of AH. But AH can be set to the value between -58 ~ 248ºF or -50 ~ 125ºC. When AH is set to a value lower than current AL, the AL will be adjusted to the AH value automatically.

For example, when AH = 95.0ºF, AL = 32ºF, AL can be set to any value between -58ºF and 95.0ºF. For AH, it can be set to any value between -58ºF and 248ºF. If you set it to 25.0ºF, the AL will be adjusted to 25.0ºF automatically.

Note 3. The Cooling Anti-short is the delay time to turn the cooling load on. When the controller is used for cooling and load is a compressor, it should not turn on the compressor when it is at high pressure (just right after it turned off). Otherwise, it may shorten the life of the compressor. The Anti-short cycle delay function can be used to prevent the rapid cycling of the compressor. It establishes the minimum time that the NO

contact remains open (after reaching cutout) before closing again. The delay overrides any Load Demand and does not allow the NO contacts to close until the set time-delay value has elapsed. It gives time to release the refrigerant pressure through evaporator. It is typically set to 4 ~ 6 minutes.

Note 4. The SFA defines how the output would be if the sensor fails. It can be set to 0-0, 0-1 or 1-0. Please refer to table 2 for details.

Table 2. Output of the controller when sensor fails:

SFA	Controller output when sensor fails
0-0	cooler off, heater off
1-0	cooler on, heater off
0-1	cooler off, heater on

For example, when the unit controls a refrigerator for food, you may want to set the SFA to ON if the sensor fails to keep the food cold. When it controls a heater, you may want to set the output to OFF for safety purpose.

Note 5. The offset is used to set an input offset to compensate the error produced by the sensor or input signal itself.

For example, for temperature, if the unit displays 37ºF when the actual temperature is 32ºF, setting parameter oFS = -5 will make the controller display 32ºF.

Note 6. C-F determines the temperature unit. It can be set to C (Celsius, ˚C) or F (Fahrenheit, ˚F).

Note 7. LGC Control Logic (advanced feature). This parameter is used to change the current control logic mode. Three modes are available:

- NOR -- normal control logic (default)
- R-C -- reverse logic, output send to Cooling socket (left)
- R-H -- reverse logic, output send to Heating socket (right)

If set to default mode (NOR), when this controller is calling for heat, the heating output socket on the right will be triggered. When this controller is calling for cool, the cooling output socket on the left will be triggered.

If set to reverse modes (R-C/R-H), when this controller is calling for heat or cool, the output is disabled. In other conditions, the output will be triggered. You can assign this output to cooling socket (R-C), or heating socket (R-H). For details, see flow chart below.

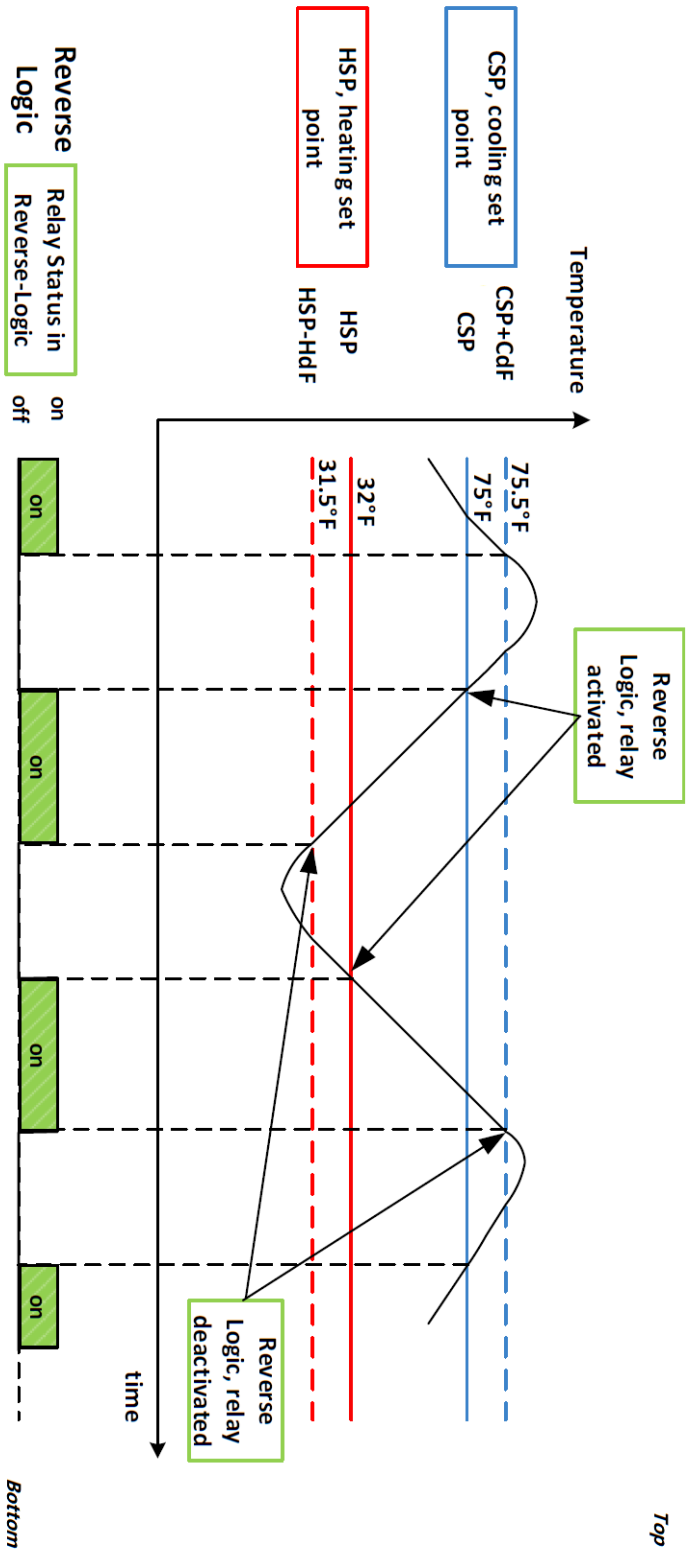


Figure 4. Reverse mode flow chart.

Explanation:

1. The plot on the top shows how the room temperature changes as time goes by. The diagram on the bottom shows the status of the output relay as temperature move across each set point.

2. There are two Set Points -- CSP and HSP. Each Set Point has its own output relay, Cooling Relay and Heating Relay. Each Set Point has a control differential value, CdF or HdF.

3. In the Reverse Logic mode, user can choose to use either the Cooling Relay (output socket on the left) or the Heating Relay (output socket on the right) to drive an external load.

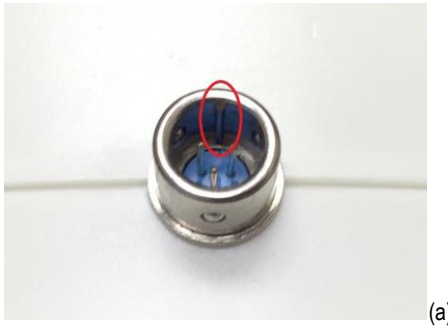
4. In the Reverse Logic mode, the relay will be energized when the probe reading is within the temperature range set by CSP (75°F) and HSP (32°F) as well as their differential bands CdF and HdF.

Note 8. rST is the factory reset parameter. Choose "Yes" to reset all the parameters back to factory settings.

Note 9. PSd is the device access password (only available to TD120-W model). This parameter is used to lock the access to parameter settings on Aubersmart App.

7. How to install the sensor to the unit.

The connector of sensor contains a slot for fitting pin connection. It also has a spring lock to prevent disconnections from accidental pulling on the cable. To install the sensor to the controller: 1) identify the key on the male connector (Figure 5, a) and the notch on the female connector (Figure 5, b); 2) hold the tail of the female connector, align the notch and the key, and push the female connector forward (Figure 5, c). To remove the connector, hold the spring-loaded collar on the female connector and pull it back. Please see Figure 6.


(a)


(b)


(c)

Figure 5. Install the sensor.

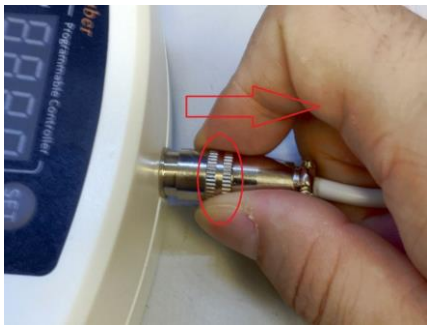


Figure 6. Remove the sensor.

Auber Instruments Inc.
5755 North Point Parkway, Suite 99,
Alpharetta, GA 30022
www.auberins.com
E-mail: info@auberins.com Tel: 770-569-8420