SOLAR SYSTEM REGULATOR

DX 4201

User guide

version v1.1

Námestovo, October 2015

Content

Abbreviations used in text:

AC	Alternating Current
ADC	Analog to Digital Converter
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal, special way of coding numbers: 127 = 0001 0010 0111
DC	Direct Current
DIP	Dual In line Package
ERR	ERroR
LED	Light Emitting Diode
N	Null wire of power supply ~230V
PE	Protected Earth – the safety guard to prevent human contact with a dangerous voltage
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
PWR	PoWeR

1 INTRODUCTION

Regulator DX 4201 (in next text regulator or device) is an electronic device, which has implemented many features to utilize solar energy in the most optimal way. The device cooperate with miscellaneous components of hydraulic scheme (circuit) e. g. electric or gas devices in accordance to the component specifications of their manufacturer. The other using of the regulator is **PROHIBITED!**. The most part of the device parameters (so called service parameters) are accessible by opening the front panel and they may be changed only an AUTHORIZED person, who has taken a training and have COMPETENCE for assembling solar thermal systems. The user can change operational parameters (main menu) ACCORDING to this manual.

The power supply of device is **~230V / 50 Hz**. Inexpert installation or inexpert tries of repairing let us say - any inexpert interference may cause serious high voltage injury. Installation and implementation of the device at field must be executed by authorized person with competence in electrical engineering for the country where these activities take place. Dismantling the device or its parts is strictly prohibited. The repair (warranty and post warranty) may be carried out by the manufacturer only.

Device is determined to regulation system consists of solar collectors and a warm exchanger to gain warm energy and propagate it to the other systems through actuator – pump according to values from temperature sensors.

Implemented algorithm controls regulation according to system parameters - “programming”, which is resolved with a quad of DIP (Dual In-line Package) switches and two rotating switches localized under the cover of the device. Status of the device is presented by LEDs (Light Emitting Diode) indicators to show power supply presence, failure, propagating of warm fluid a warm exchanger status.

2 CONTROL FUNDAMENTALS

2.1 Regulation fundamentals

Regulator in a forever cycle watches temperature at the exchanger and compares it with the requested value. To pump warm liquid to exchanger the two conditions must be fulfilled (in next text abbreviated *pumping conditions* – they define when the pump runs and stops):

1. *Insufficient warm exchanger temperature - measured exchanger temperature must be lower than requested temperature (set with T switch), with 1 K hysteresis.*
2. *Sufficient collector energy - collector temperature must be higher over minimum difference "Delta ON" (set with ΔT switch) than exchanger temperature to run the pump. The pump stops if difference falls below "Delta OFF" (set together with Delta ON). The "Delta" parameters are necessary because of thermal loss in piping between collector and exchanger.*

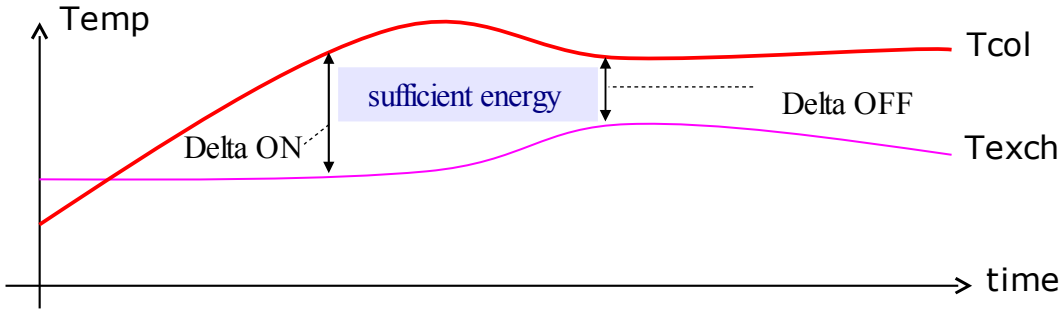


Fig. 1 Pumping condition - sufficient collector energy

In case the pumping conditions are fulfilled (exchanger has insufficient temperature and collector has sufficient energy), the pump start running e. g. warm liquid will be propagated. In case the conditions are not fulfilled for loading warmth, pump stops.

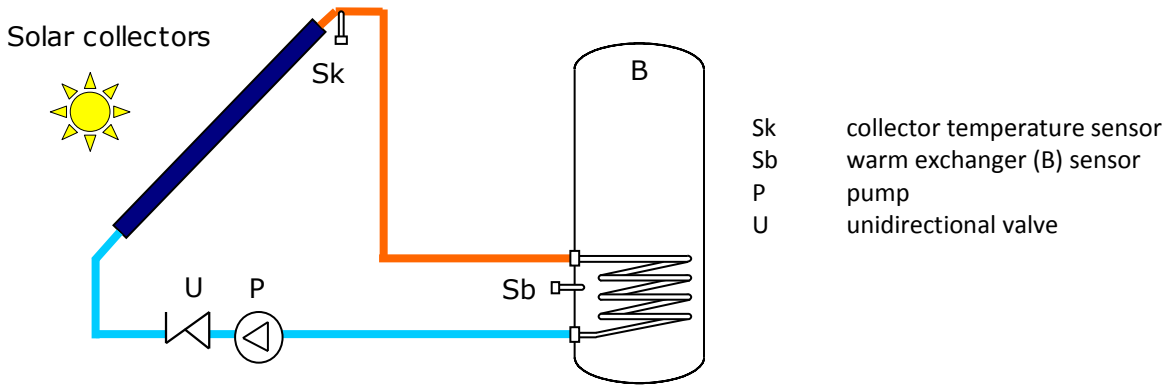


Fig. 2 Hydraulic scheme of regulated system

2.2 Drain-Back system

When system of regulation is "DRAIN - BACK" type (switch menu DRN=ON), it is necessary to fill up the collector with warm carrying liquid. This assures the **flood** and **stabilize** mode of regulation.

Drain-back system – the collector loop of the system is filled up and consequently drained back with warm carrying liquid. After the start condition (1. insufficient warm exchanger temperature, 2. collector temperature is higher over "Delta S" to warm exchanger temperature) is met, the pump start running for fixed time "Time A" with maximal pump capacity (to fill up collector with liquid). Then the pump performance is decreased (to the value Pmin – to keep the defined flow) for the time "Time B" – to stabilize flow and normal process keeps place - see next figure). After stopping propagation the warm liquid is drained back (flows out) from collector loop to additional exchanger. Parameters „Delta S, Time A and Time B“ are set up according to position of T switch.

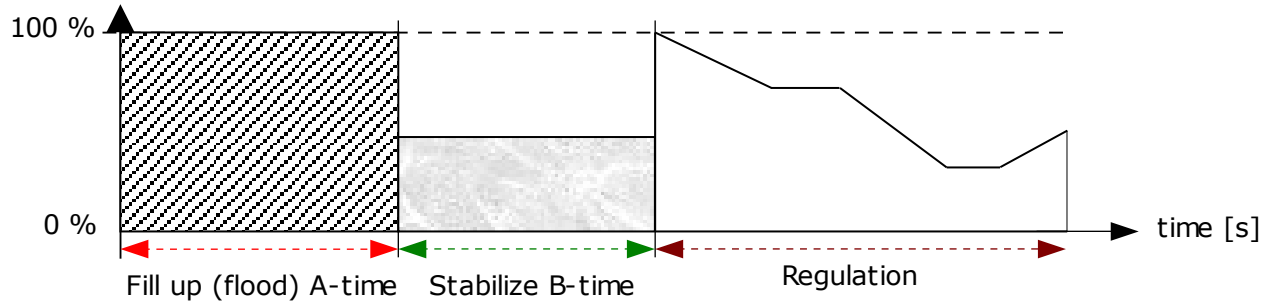


Fig. 3 Regulation modes of drain back operation

If the DRAIN – BACK operation is active there exist a warning of flooding the hot collector by the cold liquid. That is why a stated limitations take place and the liquid is not propagated to the collector (power failure). Regulator assures an additional information about the cause of not propagating the warm liquid in that case (because the pumping condition are true).

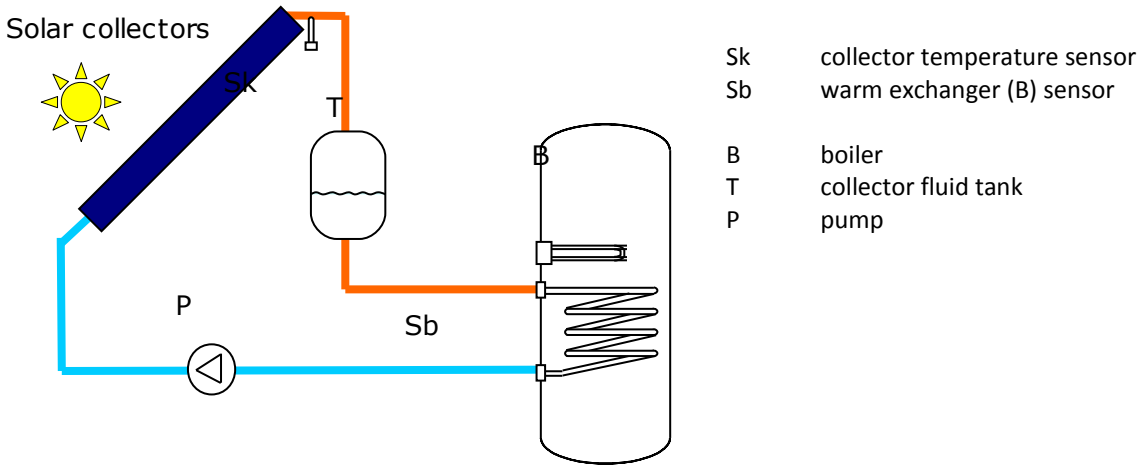


Fig. 4 Drain-Back system

2.3 Pump performance regulation

Device can control the pump performance with pulse - width modulation – to decrease performance - the pump is switched off for some tens of milliseconds. Performance regulation is automated. Pump performance is controlled (see next figure) if temperature difference (collector to exchanger) sinks below DeltaON level. The performance is decreased to Pmin till an average value of DeltaON and DeltaOFF is reached, then it stays at Pmin till difference falls below DeltaOFF. Pmin value is set to 50%.

PWM can be permanently disabled through moving DIP switch to ON position and then moving temperature difference ΔT switch to position 0. Then both switches must be moved back to its original position. The same procedure applies for re-inclusion into the PWM operation. This procedure does not apply to system back-Drain (DRN DIP switch = ON).

If PWM is disabled, the PWM control signal (10VDC) is present on the connector (VC,OT). Pmin value is set to 20%.

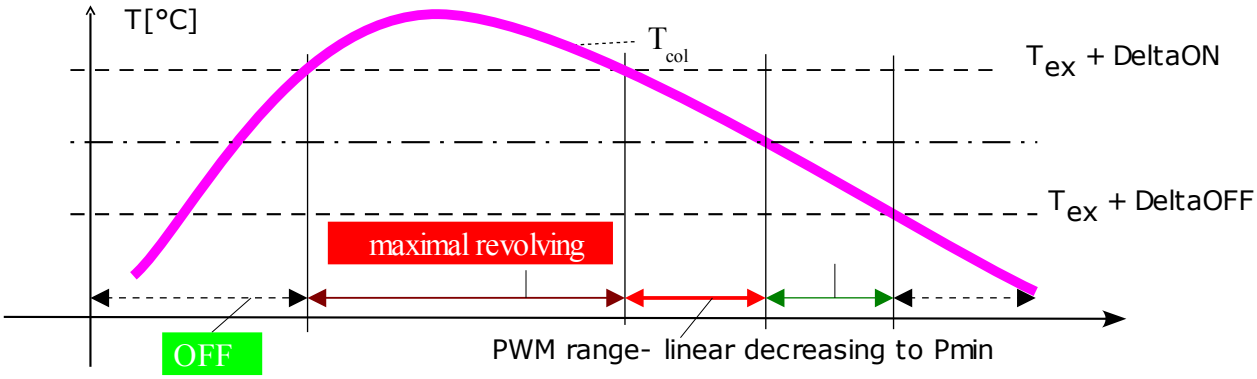


Fig. 5 Pulse - Width - Modulation regulation bandwidth

2.4 Collector temperature sensing

There is only one way for sensing temperature left – fixing collector sensor directly to collector field.

2.5 Collector overheating

If exchanger is full loaded (has enough energy) or power supply breakdown happen and the Sun still shines a collector overheating might happen. That is why regulator is equipped with „overheating protection“ which can be activated by DIP switch PROT=YES.

As the collector temperature increases over 120 °C the pumping stops till collector temperature sinks below 100 °C (90 °C in DRAIN – BACK mode) when it starts again.

2.6 Sensor failures

If the sensor failure appears - regulator behaves in a following way:

- ✗ Collector sensor failure (S1) – warm liquid pump stops - till the fault removing
- ✗ Exchanger sensor failure (S2) – the pump stops till sensor malfunction is removed

3 SERVICE MANUAL

3.1 Device description

Regulator consists of (seen from the front panel) four LED indicators to show solar system regulator status.

Under the front cover (easy removable) there are setting tools to define parameters and the mode of regulation. The regulator parameters setting (installation) may change only authorized person, who has taken a training and have competence for solar thermal systems. Installation should be made only once, no service is necessary later.

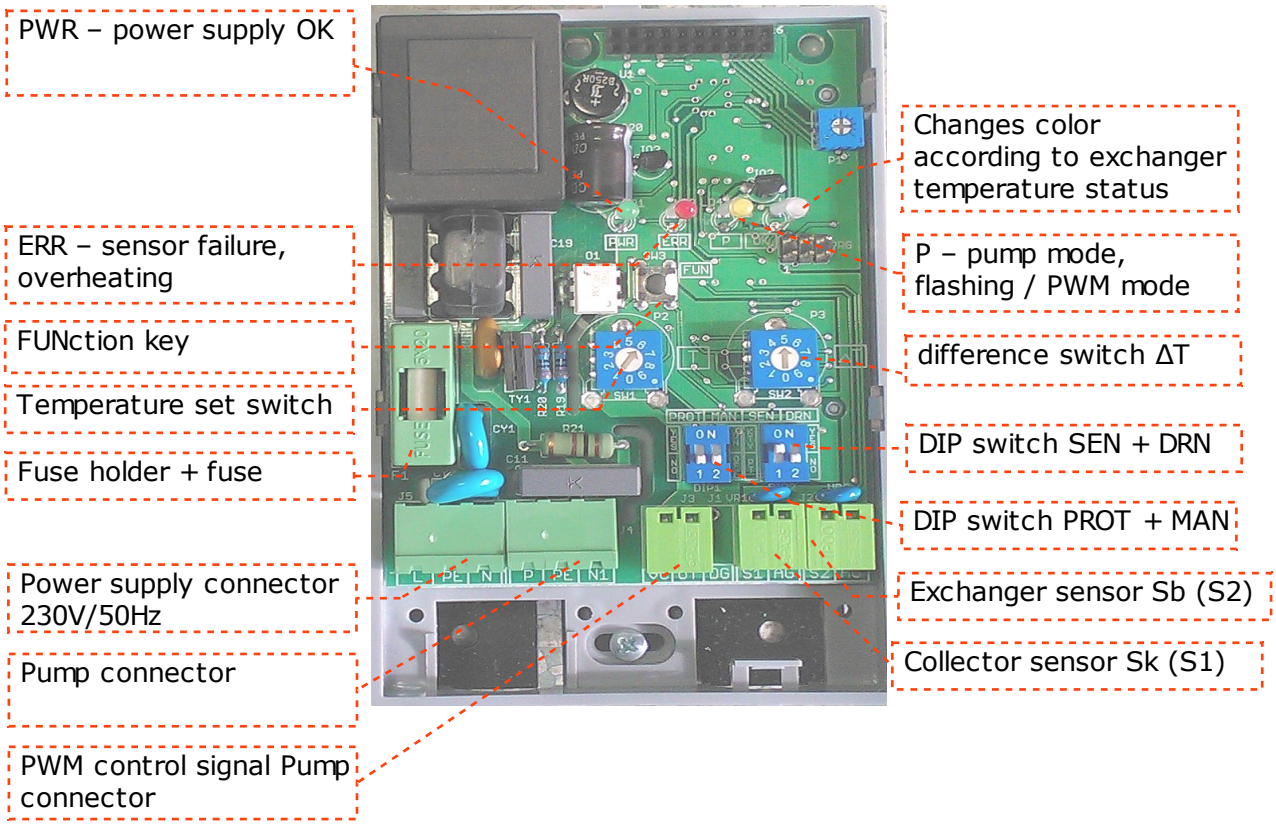


Fig. 6 Set tools and status indicators

3.2 Indicators

Solar system regulator status can be checked trough LED indicators.
LED indicate:

☑PWR (green) – power supply presence

☑ERR (red) – system failure - Slow flashing: sensor failure or internal regulator malfunction. Fast flashing: collector overheating

☑P (orange) – pump function indicator (flashes if PWM mode is active)

☑OK (green / red) – exchanger temperature status (green – exchanger is cold, red – exchanger is loaded, the color changes from green to red according to difference between requested exchanger temperature and measured one).

3.3 Setting tools

To set requested configuration of regulator four DIP switches and two switches are assembled. They enable these additional functions:

☑PROT – collector protection mode (NO – protection disabled, YES - enabled, which means stop running the pump if collector temperature overshoots 120°C and its new restart when temperature sinks to under 100°C. Information of this exception – red ERR flashes fast (Factory set PROT=NO)

☑MAN – switch to enable start pump in manual mode (the position ON). If position OFF is chosen – regulation according to algorithm. (Factory: MAN=OFF)

☑SEN – selection of temperature sensor type. Position PT means sensors DX 1112 (basis Pt1000), position KTY means DX1083 (semiconductor type KTY). (Factory: SEN=KTY)

☑DRN – switch to choose normal (NO) or Drain - Back system (YES). (Factory: DRN=NO)

Switches labeled T a ΔT were designated to set requested temperature in warm exchanger (T) and so called Delta (temperature difference) to start and stop circular pump.

Next tables keeps relations switch position / requested value (pump can be stopped by setting the T switch to position „0“).

T	position	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	°C	OFF	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

ΔT	position	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ΔON	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
	ΔOFF	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ΔDRN	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27

Switch ΔT is used to set up the difference temperature collector / exchanger. Regulator distinguishes start (ΔON) difference and stop (ΔOFF) one.

Example: If position „5“ is chosen, ON difference is 10 K a OFF is fixed to 5 K. Other words pump will start if difference collector / exchanger is over 10K a stop if difference falls under 5K.

Providing Drain-Back is active (DRN=YES) next difference takes place (ΔDRN), that initiates start mode, but it is higher to eliminate initial phenomena, when the fluid flows to the collector field (flooding phase) a stabilizes itself (stabilize phase). After that phase only ΔON a ΔOFF are used.

3.4 Failures – information and activity

In case of any failure, the ERR light start to flash. The regulator distinguish these failures:

- ✗ **Sensor** failure: The pump stops running immediately.
- ✗ **System** failure: ADC (Analog Digital Converter) The pump stops.
- ✗ **Manual** mode: pump is manually switched ON or OFF.

Special exception – collector overheating (providing PROT=YES) causes fast ERR indicator flashing. Pump is not running.

4 INSTALLATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Device dimensions

Device is fixed at wall through metal console, that must be first installed. Regulator is delivered in form of plastic box: 125[height] x 83[width] x 35[deep] mm. Dimension follows:

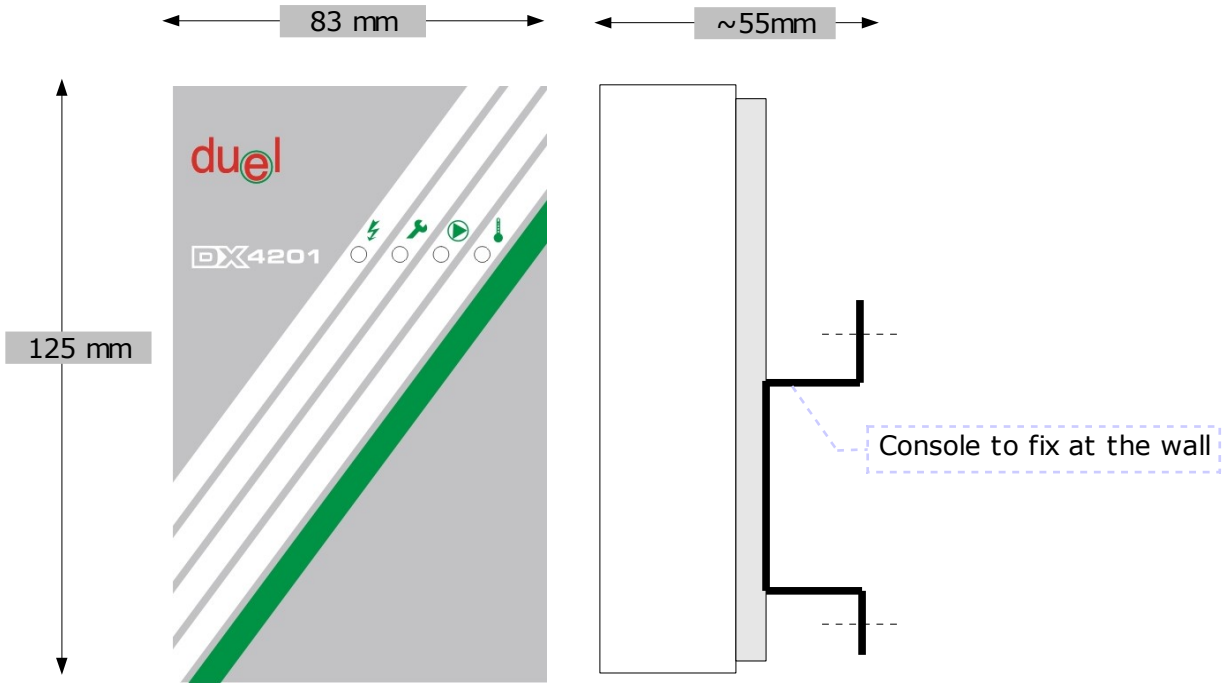


Fig. 7 Device dimensions

4.2 Wire connections

Regulating system consists of: regulator, sensors and actuators (pumps). Sensors and actuators are connected to installation bracket, localized under the cover of the device.

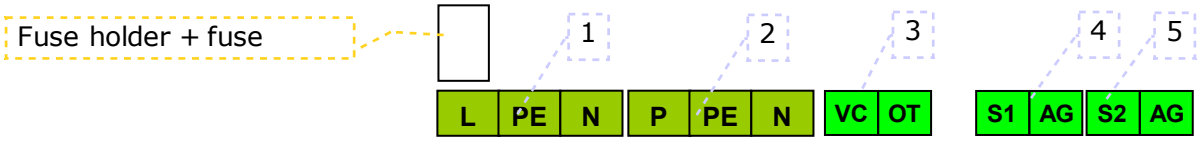


Fig. 8 Wiring diagram

1. L, PE, N power supply ~230V/50 -60 Hz (~110V at special order) [a)]
2. P, PE, N pump connection [b)]
3. VC,OT PWM control signal for electronic pump (10V, max. 20mA, 1kHz)
4. S1,AG collector sensor (Sk)
5. S2,AG warm exchanger sensor (Sb)

Notes:

a) Warning - current value is limited by fuse 2A.

b) Switching element - triac (semiconductor switch - because of PWM) maximal 1A.

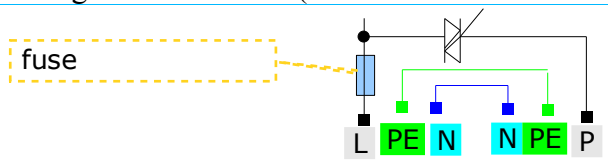


Fig. 9 Power output schematics

4.3 Installation instructions

An installation should be made according to recommended application scheme keeping following rules:

- An installation must be executed by authorized person only – who have a competence in electrical engineering according to the laws of the country where the installation takes place!
- The device must have an independent fuse breaker rated maximal 2A
- Before screwing wires to terminal, put the sleeve endings to the end of the wires
- Firstly sensors (2 x 0.5 mm^2), then actuators (0.75 mm^2) and in the end power line (0.75 mm^2 wire cross section). For sensors is recommended twisted pair line, keeping distance from power wires (min. 30 cm) and the shield connect to PE wire (see next figure).
- Just before power supply connection check all input and output wires (sensors, actuating terms) for disconnection or short-circuit
- Turn on the safety fuse (breaker) and test function of actuators in manual mode
- Check measured temperature at collector, in the loop and set initial system parameters.

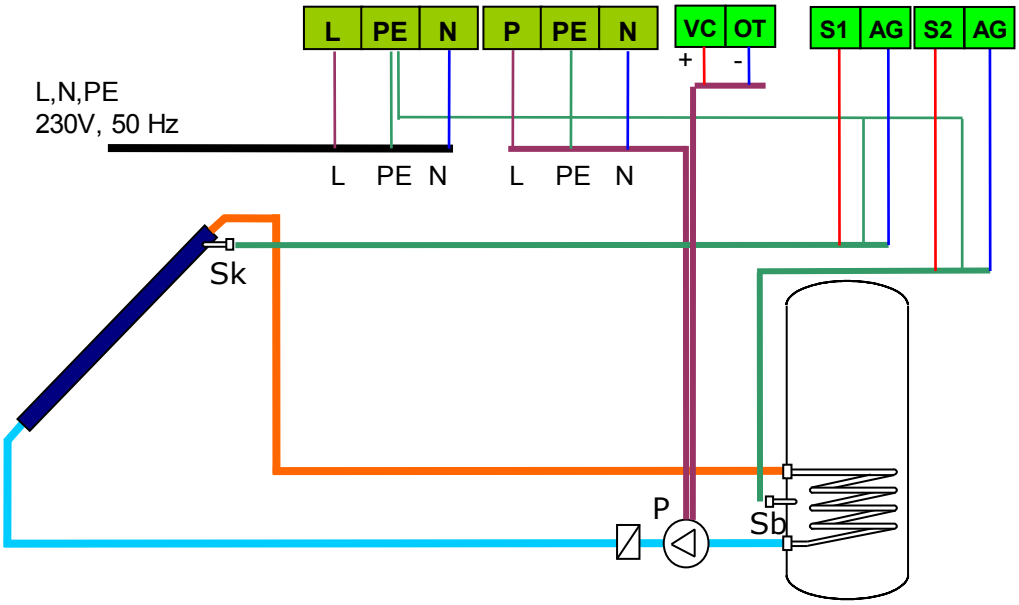


Fig. 10 An example of recommended regulator connections

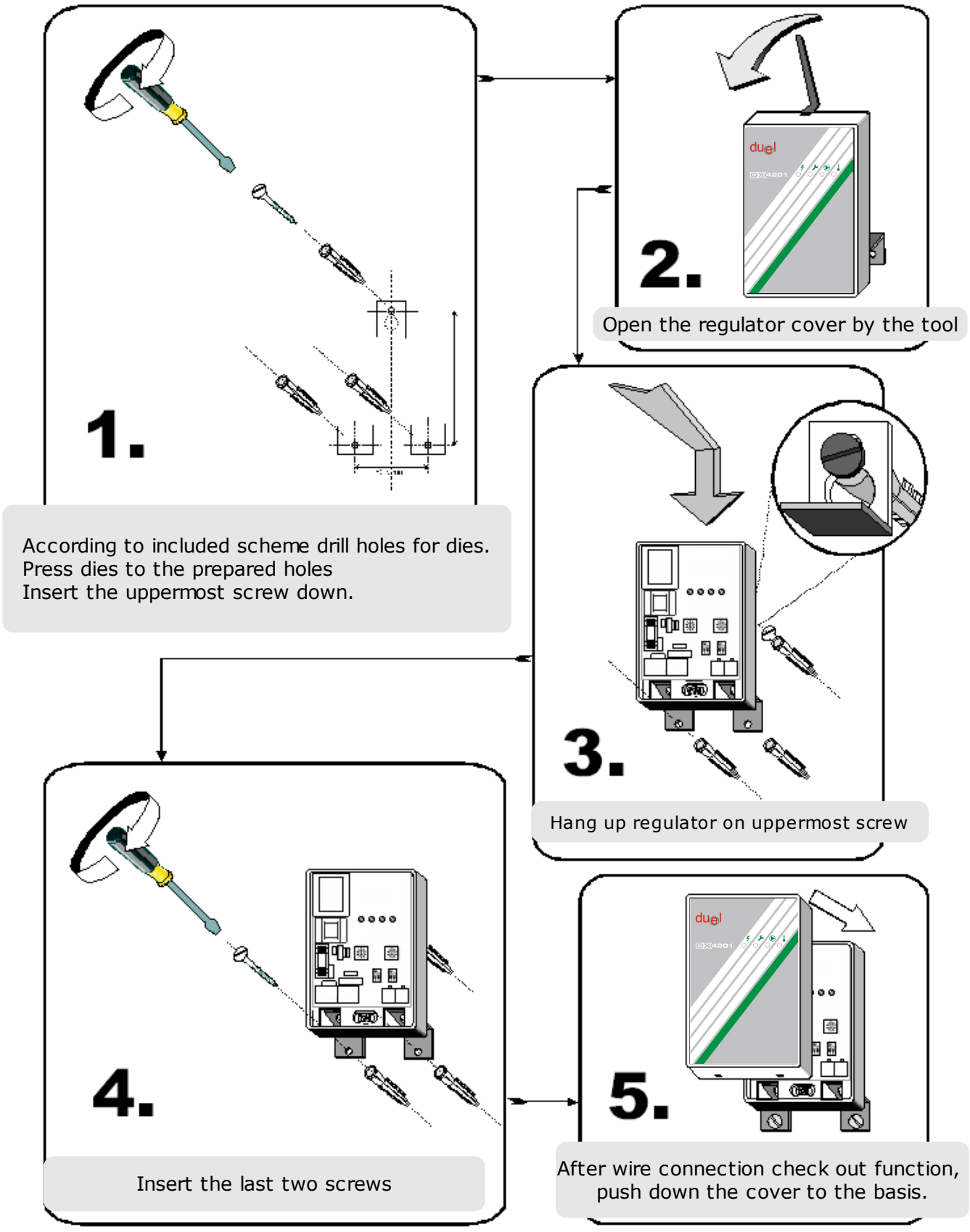
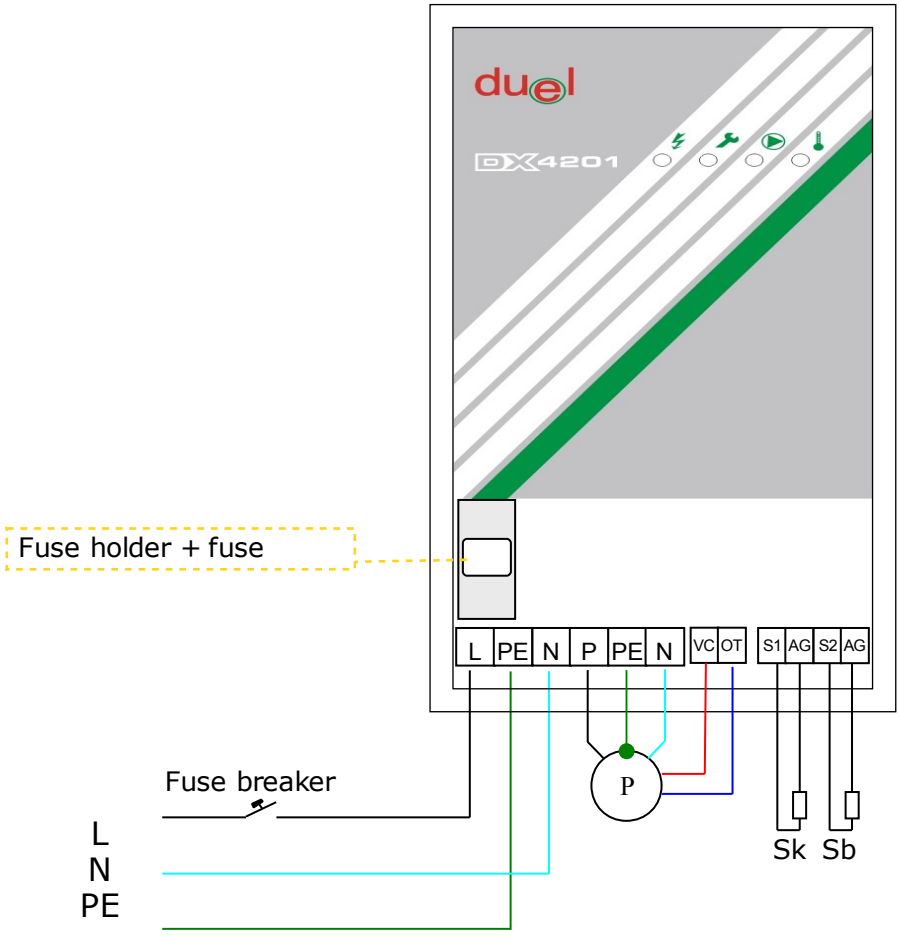


Fig. 11 Device assembling



Sk collector temperature sensor, Sb warm exchanger (B) sensor
P pump
Note: wiring socket and fuse holder are accessible after removing of the cover (front panel)

Fig. 12 An example of connections to wiring socket

5 TECHNICAL DATA

Datasheet

Power supply:	230V / 50Hz, other power supplies upon a request
Power rating:	230VA
Device consumption:	0.5 VA
Output voltage:	230V / 50Hz
Output current limitation:	1 A
Output PWM control signal:	10V, max. 20mA, 1kHz
Fuse rating:	2 A, type T (Slow blow, Time lag)
Sensors:	a) DX 1083 , base KTY83 scope -25 .. 170°C, 1000 Ohm @ 25°C, 1670 Ohm @ 100°C) ..included in delivery (default) b) DX 1112, base PT1000 ..scope -30 .. 200°C, 1000 Ohm @ 0°C, 1385 Ohm @ 100°C)
Temperature accuracy:	± 1.0 K
Insulation protection:	IP20
Weight:	~300g (400g including 2 sensors)
Dimensions:	125[height] x 83[width] x 35[deep] mm

Operating ambient conditions

Ambient temperature:	5 ÷ 50 °C
Air humidity:	max 80% @ 30°C
Air pressure:	70 ÷ 106 kPa

Sensor conversion tables

DX 1083 – base KTY83																								
°C	-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	25	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	125	130	140	150	160	170	175
°F	-22	-4	14	32	50	68	77	86	104	122	140	158	176	194	212	230	248	257	266	284	302	320	338	347
Ω	632	691	754	820	889	962	1000	1039	1118	1202	1288	1379	1472	1569	1670	1774	1882	1937	1993	2107	2225	2346	2471	2535

DX 1112 – base PT1000																								
°C	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220
°F	-4	14	32	50	68	86	104	122	140	158	176	194	212	230	248	266	284	302	320	338	356	374	392	410	428
Ω	921	960	1000	1039	1077	1116	1155	1194	1232	1270	1309	1347	1385	1422	1460	1498	1535	1573	1610	1647	1684	1721	1758	1795	1831

Warranty:

- Manufacturer provides guarantee 36 month from the day of delivery
- The price of the device covers guard period, which applies during assembly operations, disassemble operations and transport the device to the producer in spy of repair operations (transport, assembling, disassembling are not producer duties within warranty).
- Warranty and after-warranty service guards manufacturer (during warranty - for nothing)
- Warranty refers only to the fault, which come into being by normal operation. Warranty does not refer to fault, which arises by inexpert service, incorrect storage, unsuitable storage environment and high power activity (spontaneous disaster, flood, fire, atmospheric discharge and so on)
- User looses claim to warranty at the dismantling devices.

Note: |1 inch = 25.4 millimeter | 1 mm^2 = 0.001 550 003 $inch^2$ |

List of figures

Notes: