

HEIDELBERG, APRIL 2021

ClimaECO – KNX and HVAC - Overview Room Temperature Control 1

Online Learning Session – Competence Center Europe – Smart Buildings

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Document ID.: ...

Rev.: ...



Overview

Assignment of the controller

Operating modes

Setpoint

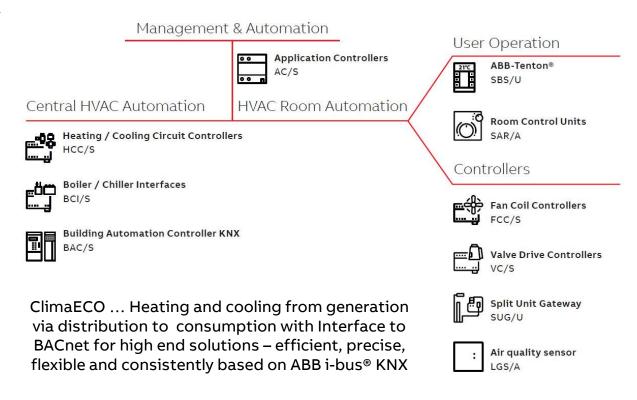
Control value types

ABB i-bus® Tool

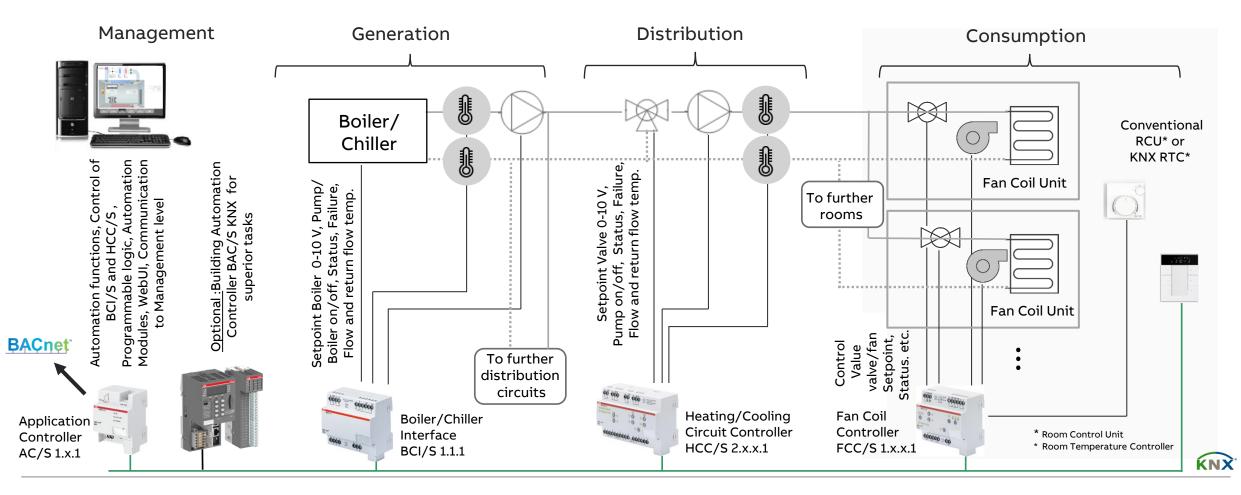
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ClimaECO – Intelligent HVAC solutions with ABB i-bus[®] KNX

- ClimaECO is the holistic heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) automation solution based on ABB i-bus[®] KNX
- A solution that seamlessly integrates room automation, distribution, central HVAC functions, management and automation into one system – a significant step towards increasing energy efficiency and reducing operational costs
- ABB's ClimaECO portfolio includes
 - ClimaECO® Sensors SBx/U and Room Control Units SAx/A
 - Valve Drive Controllers VC/S
 - Fan Coil Controller FCC/S
 - Heating/ Cooling Circuit Controllers HCC/S
 - Boiler/ Chiller Interface BCI/S
 - Application Controllers AC/S with Interface to BACnet
 - Building Automation Controller KNX BAC/S
- Slides & videos of Webinars, Learning Sessions \rightarrow <u>T&Q Database</u>



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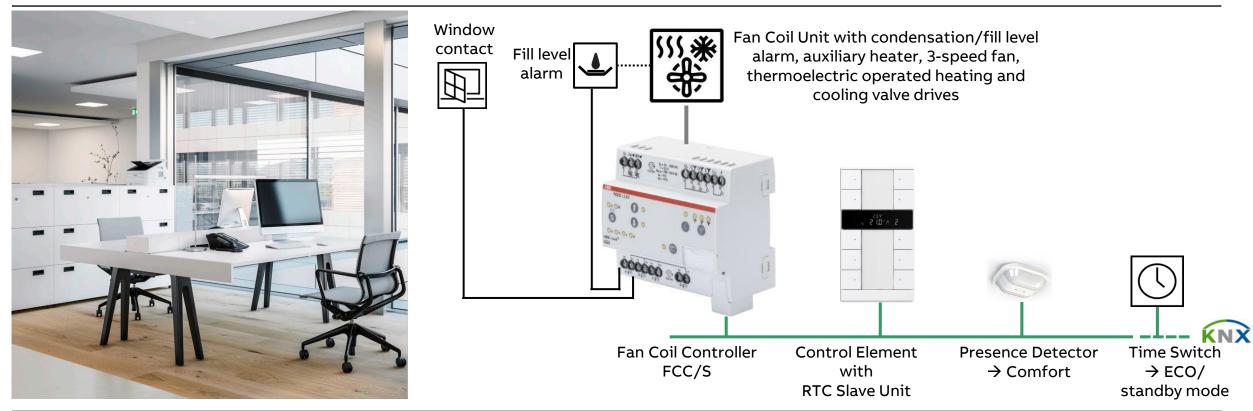
Building 12 10° • • • • • • $\mathbf{\hat{O}}$ Automation 0 C. . VIA 104 + Controller . 15 **BAC/SKNX** Split Unit Valve Drive Controller Fan Coil Controller 21.2 Gateway Application Controller IIII 0000000 00000000 000 00000000 r ord 21010 * Electromotor **Boiler/Chiller** Valve Drive **Room Temperature Room Temperature** • • • Interface Electronic Switch Actuator Valve Drive Actuator **Blower Actuator** Controller Sensor (Slave) titt titt at att tit the Heating Cooling AND I AND ecconces their the Circuit Electrothermal Presence Air Quality Analogue Controller Valve Drive **Room Master** Detector Heating/Cooling Controller Room Controller Sensor Input

Overview ABB i-bus® KNX HVAC Range

Slide 6

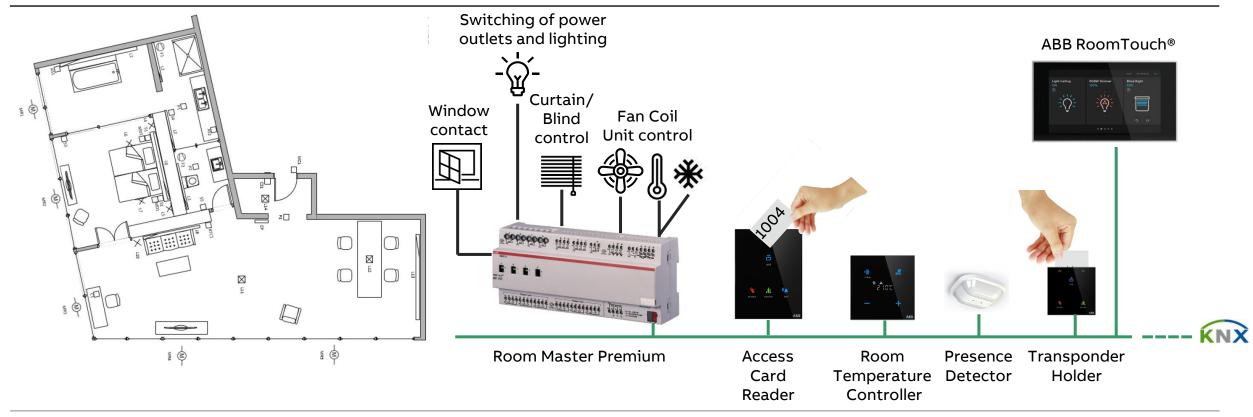
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Office solution with Fan Coil Controller FCC/S and Fan Coil Unit



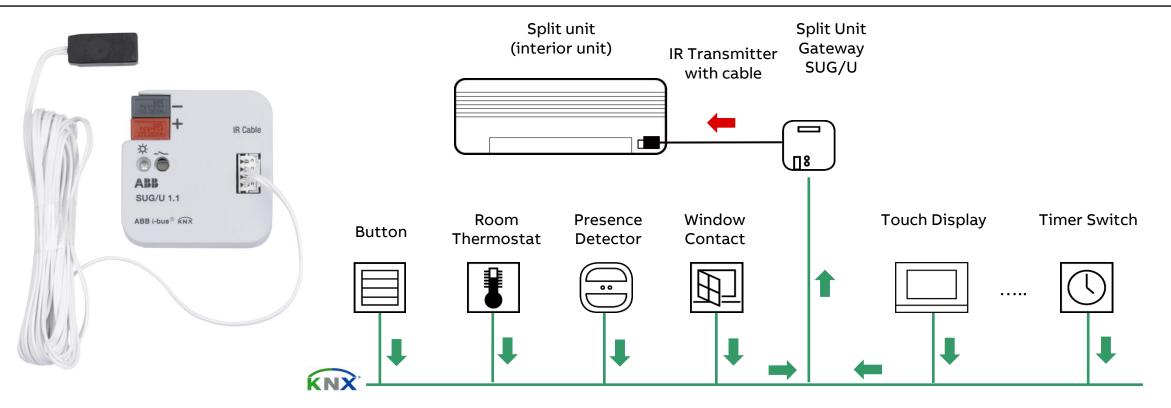
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Hotel room solution with Room Master Premium RM/S



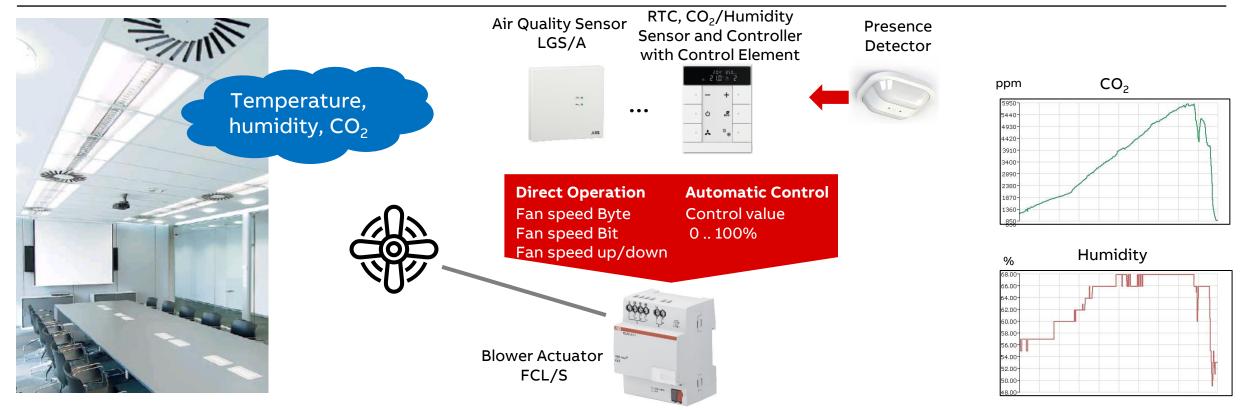
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Split Unit Gateway SUG/U – Interface between the KNX system and air-conditioning systems



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Room air quality: CO₂ and humidity sensor with controller and Blower Actuator FCL/S to control a fan



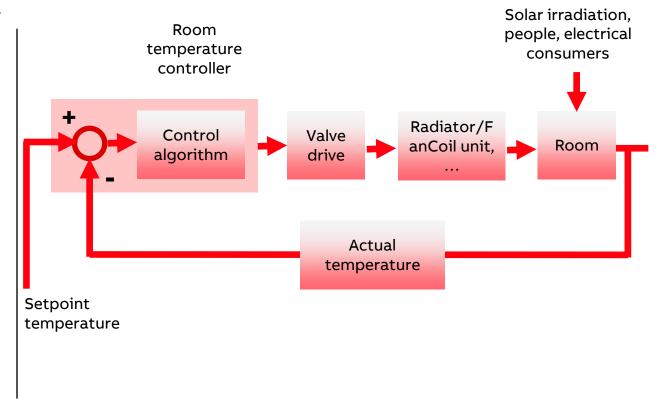
Assignment of the controller

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Principle

- A room temperature controller RTC measures the actual temperature and compares this with the preselected setpoint temperature
- The control value is calculated (e.g., 0...100% or ON/OFF) by means of the set control algorithm based on the difference between the actual and setpoint temperature
- The control system of a heating/cooling unit comprises
 - Room temperature controller
 - An actuator that receives the control value and outputs it to a valve drive
 - Valve drive (positioner)
 - The radiator, underfloor/wall heating, hot-water fan heater, chilled beams, fan coil unit, ...

and the room in which the temperature is to be controlled



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Assignment of the controller

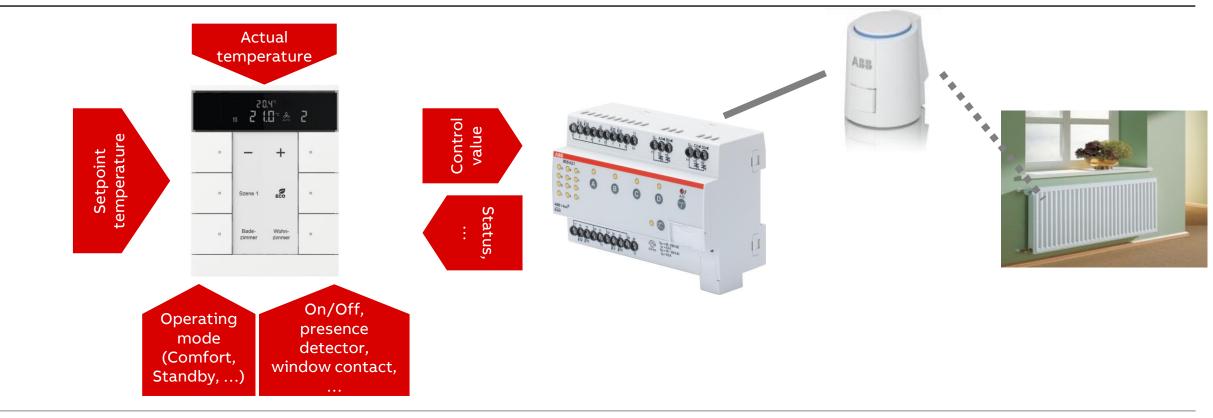
Controller in the sensor

- Room temperature controller is parametrized <u>RTC</u>
 - ABB-Tenton[®], ABB tacteo[®], Busch-triton[®], SOLO[®], ...
 - ABB RoomTouch[®], Busch-SmartTouch[®], ...
 - Busch-Presence Detector Premium, Air Quality Sensor LGS/A, ...
- Actuator
 - Valve Drive Controller VC/S and Fan Coil Controller FCC/S are parametrized as <u>ACTUATOR</u>
 - Valve Drive Actuator VAA/S
 - Floor heating Controller VAA/A
 - Electronic Switch Actuator ES/S
 - Room Master RM/S
 - Room Controller RC/A
 - Electromotor Valve Drive ST/K



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Example: Individual Room Temperature Control – Controller in the sensor



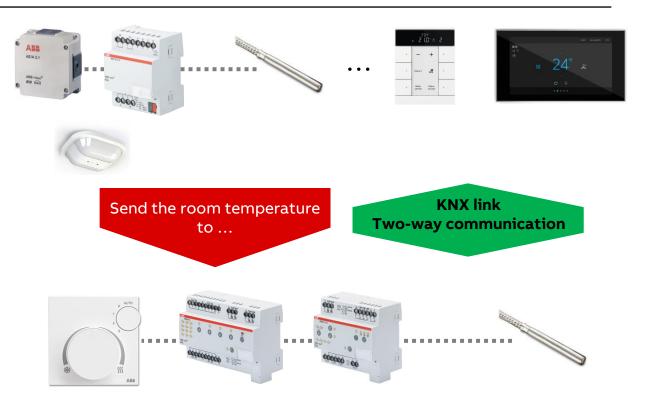


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Assignment of the controller

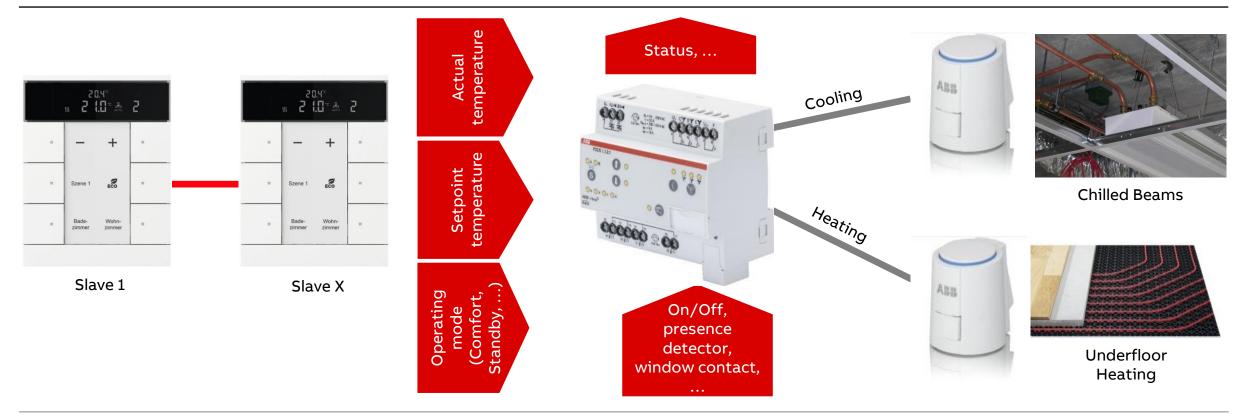
Controller in the actuator

- Room temperature sensor
 - ABB-Tenton[®], ABB tacteo[®], Busch-triton[®], SOLO[®], ABB RoomTouch[®], Busch-SmartTouch[®], ...
 → are parametrized as a <u>RTC SLAVE</u> (operation, status, ...)
 - Room Control Unit SAF/A connected to input of Valve Drive Controller VC/S or Fan Coil Controller FCC/S
 - Busch-Presence Detector, Air Quality Sensor LGS/A, Temperature sensor (e.g. PT100, PT1000) connected to Analog Input AE/x or to input of Valve Drive Controller VC/S or Fan Coil Controller FCC/S, sends only the room temperature, ...
- Actuator
 - Valve Drive Controller VC/S and Fan Coil Controller FCC/S are parametrized as <u>CONTROLLER</u>



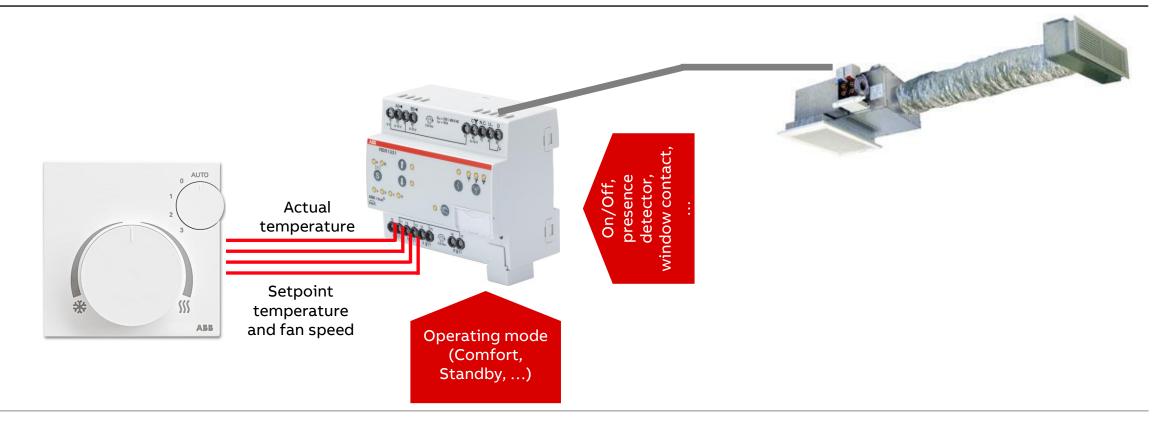
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Example: Individual Room Temperature Control – Controller in the actuator



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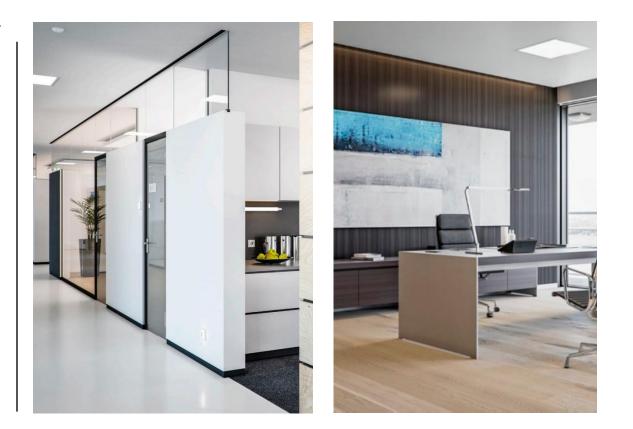
Example: Individual Room Temperature Control – Controller in the actuator



ClimaECO – KNX and HVAC - Overview Room Temperature Control Operating modes

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- To permit easy adjustment of the set values to meet the requirements for comfort and energy-saving, a room temperature controller supports four operating modes
- The operating modes (HVAC modes) are generally controlled using a time switch, presence detector or window contacts
- ETS Parameter: Operating mode after bus voltage recovery, ...
- Operating modes
 - Comfort
 - Standby
 - ECO (night)
 - Frost/heat protection (building protection)
- Switch the operating mode with
 - "1 bit" switching telegrams
 - "1-byte" value telegrams



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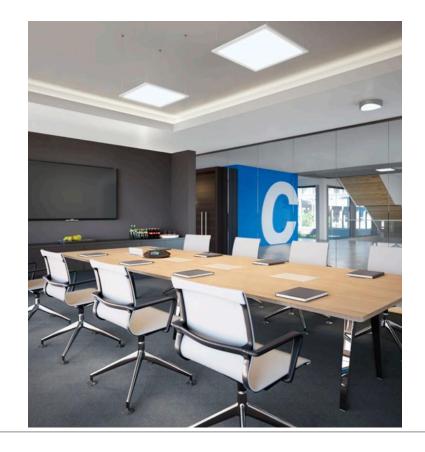
Operating modes

Comfort mode (occupied)

- The setpoint is set to a value that enables "normal usage" of the area at a pleasant temperature and is used if there are persons in the room
 - Heating 21°C and cooling 25°C

Standby mode (unoccupied)

- The setpoint is changed slightly. This operating mode is used if the room is not occupied but is expected to be occupied soon. The comfort temperature can be restored quickly when necessary
 - Standby mode "heating": The ambient temperature is reduced (e.g. during temporary absence) to save heating costs (19°C)
 - Standby mode "cooling": the ambient temperature is increased (e.g. during temporary absence) to save energy costs (27°C)



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Operating modes

ECO mode (night)

- During the night areas are not used for extended periods (several hours); the setpoint is changed to a value appropriate for the night and the comfort setpoint can be restored relatively quickly in the morning
 - Heating 17°C and cooling 29°C

Frost/Heat Protection mode (building protection)

- The room will not be occupied for several days or a window has been opened and room temperature control is disabled
 - Frost protection mode (with heating): Heating is only on if the ambient temperature has fallen so low that the heating system may be in danger of freezing (7°C)
 - Heat protection mode (with cooling): Cooling is on only if the ambient temperature has risen so far that it is virtually impossible to use the room (35°C)

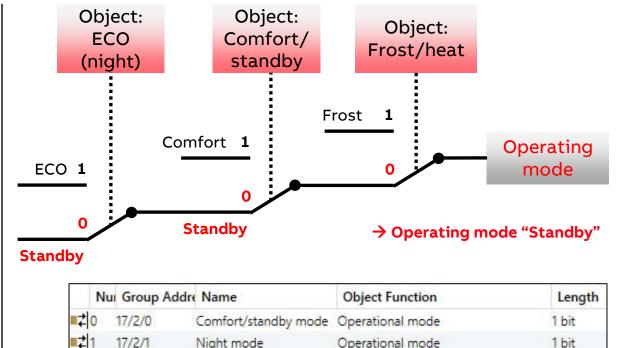


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Operating modes

Operating mode switching: Three 1-bit group objects

- Switching principle since the introduction of the KNX
- The switchover takes place with 1-bit group objects
 - Comfort/standby mode
 - ECO mode (night)
 - Frost/heat protection
- The frost/heat protection has the top priority, i.e. in this case switching to a different operating mode is disabled
- Frost/heat protection must be disabled first, e.g. by closing an open window
- Comfort mode has the next higher priority, followed by ECO mode
- If none of the above three operating modes are enabled, the ambient temperature controller is in standby mode



Operational mode

Frost/heat protection

17/2/2

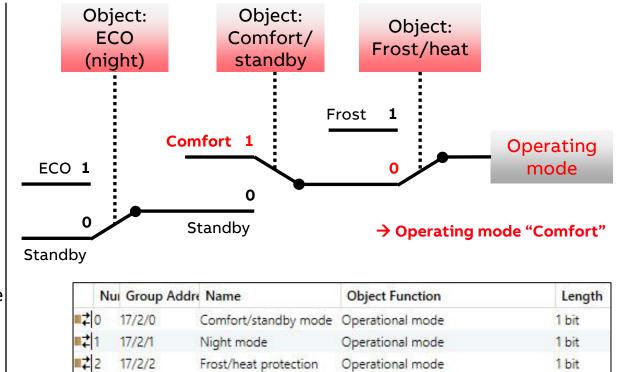
1 bit

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Operating modes

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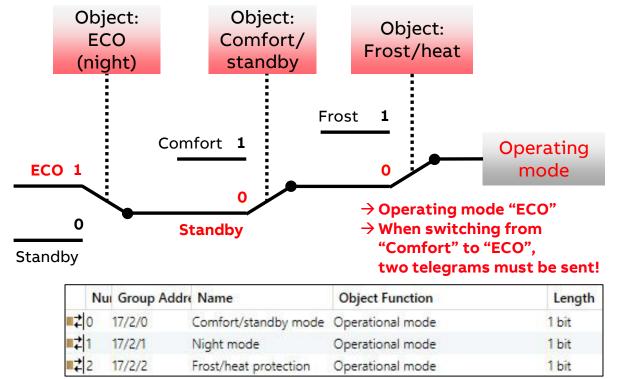


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Operating modes

Operating mode switching: Three 1-bit group objects

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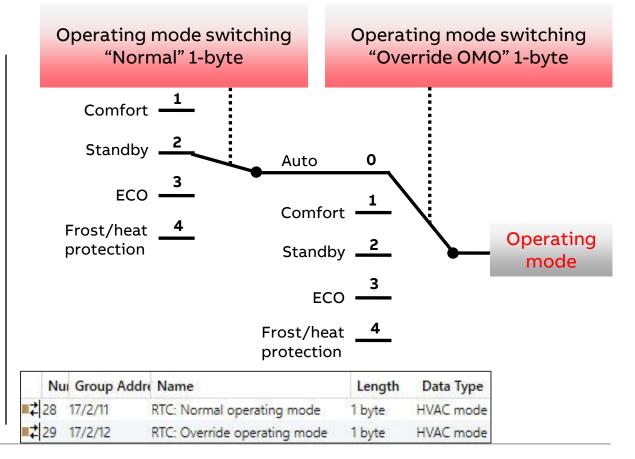


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Operating modes

Operating mode switching: Two 1-byte group objects (preferred)

- An object evaluates received telegrams as "Normal"
 - This means, for example, if a comfort telegram is received, the temperature controller switches to comfort mode. If an eco telegram is received, the room temperature controller switches to eco mode. This object is controlled, for example, by time switches, key card reader, presence detectors, ...
- The second object "Operating Mode Switching OMO" may overwrite the first temporarily
 - This means, for example, if a frost/heat protection telegram is received, the ambient temperature controller switches to frost or heat protection mode. If the frost or heat protection is reset by the receipt of another telegram, the room temperature controller enables the operating mode on the "normal" object. This object is controlled, for example, by binary inputs that record information from window contacts or via a BMS

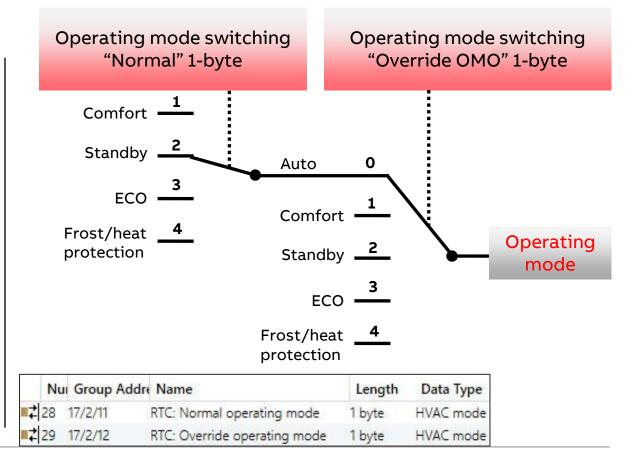


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Operating modes

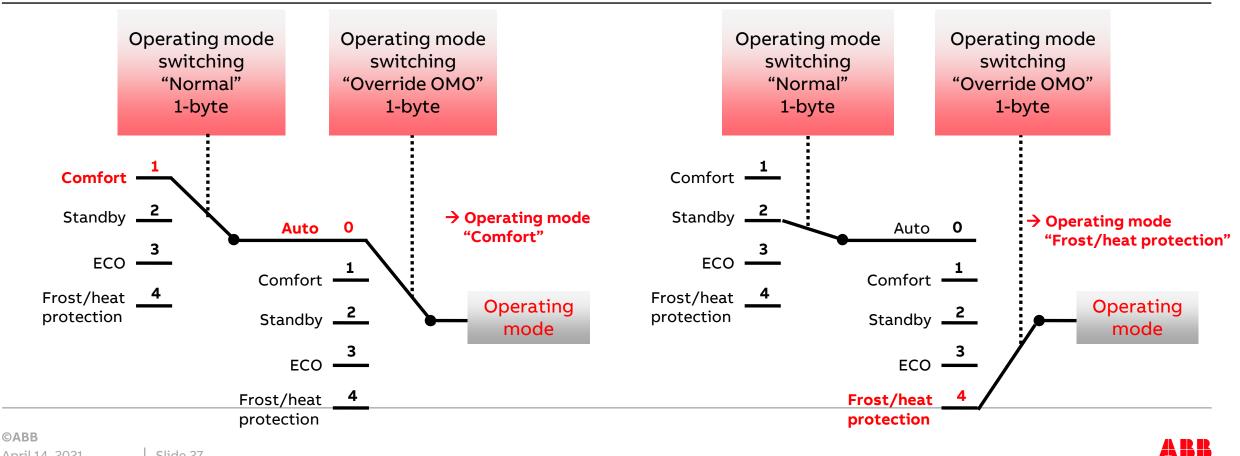
Operating mode switching: Two 1-byte group objects (preferred)

- The following apply to both 1-byte communication objects:
 - 0 = Auto (operating mode switching "OMO" only
 → override operating mode is inactive)
 - 1 = Comfort
 - 2 = Standby
 - 3 = ECO (night)
 - 4 = Frost/heat protection
 - 5 255 = reserved
- Data type
 - 20.102 HVAC mode
 - Range 0...4





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- Further states can influence the operating mode
- Priorities for determining the operating mode
 Highest priority
 - Operating mode switching "Override OMO"
 - Condensation/fill level alarm (only cooling) \rightarrow Heat protection
 - Dew point alarm (only cooling) \rightarrow Heat protection
 - Window contact \rightarrow Frost/heat protection
 - Control On/Off \rightarrow Frost/heat protection
 - Presence detector \rightarrow Comfort
 - Operating mode switching "Normal"
 Lowest priority

Nu	Name	Object Function	Length	Data Type
₹ 17	RTC: Heating control value	Output	1 bit	switch
₽ 19	RTC: Cooling control value	Output	1 bit	switch
₽21	RTC: Control On/Off	Output	1 bit	switch
22	RTC: Actual temperature	Output	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
25	RTC: Fault actual temperature	Output	1 bit	switch
27	RTC: actual setpoint	Output	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
₽ 28	RTC: Normal operating mode	Input/Output	1 byte	HVAC mode
₽29	RTC: Override operating mode	Input	1 byte	HVAC mode
₹ 30	RTC: Window contact	Input	1 bit	switch
₽31	RTC: Presence detector	Input	1 bit	switch
₹35	RTC: Switchover heating/cooling	Output	1 bit	cooling/heating
₹ 44	RTC: Basic setpoint	Input	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
₹ 46	RTC: Dew point alarm	Input	1 bit	switch
₹ 47	RTC: Condensation/fill level alarm	Input	1 bit	switch
₹ 48	RTC: Outside temperature for summer compen	Input	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
₹ 49	RTC: Summer compensation active	Output	1 bit	switch
₹ 61	RTC: Controller status RHCC	Output	2 bytes	RHCC status
₹ 62	RTC: Controller status HVAC	Output	1 byte	percentage (0100%
73	RTC: Limit temperature basic heating stage	Input	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
2 85	RTC: Current HVAC operating mode	Output	1 byte	HVAC mode

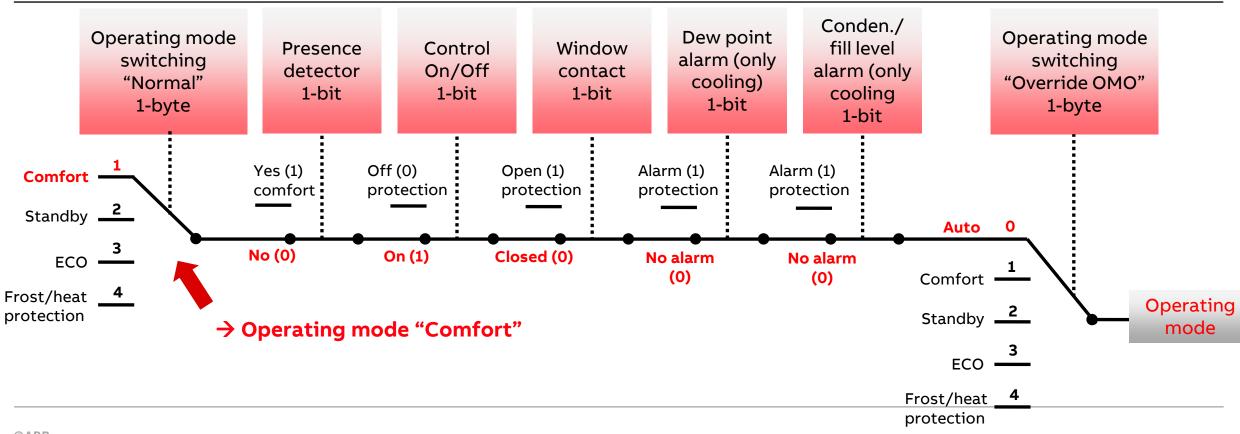


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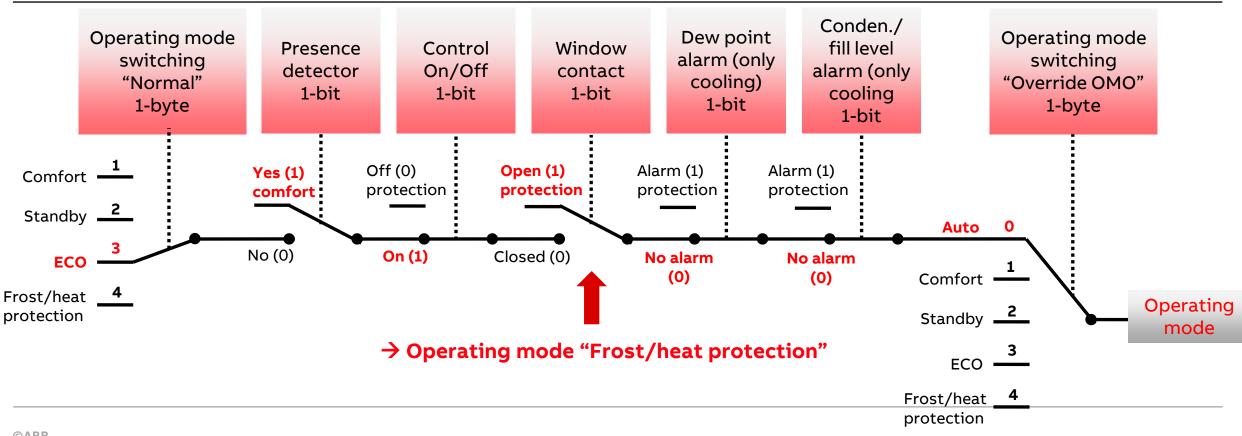
				N	ui Name	Object Function	Length	Data Type
		Putton		17	RTC: Heating control value	Output	1 bit	switch
		Button		19	RTC: Cooling control value	Output	1 bit	switch
				21	RTC: Control On/Off	Output	1 bit	switch
L. Ibraha				22	RTC: Actual temperature	Output	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
400 On the man & Starray		Timer Switch		25	RTC: Fault actual temperature	Output	1 bit	switch
CEL COOOOO	1 Sec			27	RTC: actual setpoint	Output	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
LITT.		Visu/BMS	Ш	28	RTC: Normal operating mode	Input/Output	1 byte	HVAC mode
100 1.121	-	V150/ D115		29	RTC: Override operating mode	Input	1 byte	HVAC mode
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				1₽ 30	RTC: Window contact	Input	1 bit	switch
				1	RTC: Presence detector	Input	1 bit	switch
0: 0: 0: 0: 0: Mai		Window Contact		₹35	RTC: Switchover heating/cooling	Output	1 bit	cooling/heating
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				44	RTC: Basic setpoint	Input	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
Open line	E.			1 46	RTC: Dew point alarm	Input	1 bit	switch
000000	11	Presence Detector		47	RTC: Condensation/fill level alarm	Input	1 bit	switch
THE CERT WE COO				₩2 48	RTC: Outside temperature for summer comper	Input	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
	1	Dew point alarm		49	RTC: Summer compensation active	Output	1 bit	switch
-		•		■2 61	RTC: Controller status RHCC	Output	2 bytes	RHCC status
				₽ 62	RTC: Controller status HVAC	Output	1 byte	percentage (01009
		Condensation/fill		73	RTC: Limit temperature basic heating stage	Input	2 bytes	temperature (°C)
		level alarm		2 85	RTC: Current HVAC operating mode	Output	1 byte	HVAC mode



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Operating modes

Status of the current HVAC operating mode

- The RTC uses the group object "Current HVAC operating mode" to send the operating mode after evaluation of all priorities and influences (e.g. window contact, On/Off, presence detector, ...)
- The group object indicates the current controller operating mode as a 1-byte value
 - 1 = Comfort
 - 2 = Standby
 - 3 = ECO (night)
 - 4 = Frost/heat protection
- Data type
 - 20.102 HVAC mode
 - Range 1...4

Nul Group Addre	Name	Object Function	Length	Data Type
■2 85 17/2/13	RTC: Current HVAC operating mode	Output	1 byte	HVAC mode



Status of the current HVAC operating mode

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Setpoint

The setpoint is the desired room temperature

- The setpoint can be set for each operating mode
- Depending on the room temperature controller, the setpoint can also be changed via KNX telegram
- Parameter settings
 - One setpoint for heating comfort and one setpoint for cooling comfort

or

One common setpoint with hysteresis for switching heating/cooling

• Relative setpoint

or Ahs

Absolute setpoint

• Max. manual increase/reduction and step size of adjustment during heating/cooling mode

+	Device settings	Setpoint heating comfort = setpoint cooling comfort	🔿 no 🧿	yes				
	Primary function	Setpoints for standby and Eco are absolute values	() no ()	yes				
-	RTC	Hysteresis for switchover heating/cooling	1		*c			
	General	Set-point for heating and cooling comfort	21		°C			
	Control heating	Setpoint for heating standby	19		°C			
	Basic stage heating	Heating setpoint economy	17		°C			
	Control cooling	Heating setpoint for building protection	7		°C			
	Combined heating and coolin	Setpoint for cooling standby	27		°C			
ſ	Setpoint settings	Cooling setpoint economy	29		*C			
	Changing set values	Cooling setpoint for building protection	35		°C			
	Temperature reading	Setpoint adjustment via communication object (DPT 9.001)	no		*			
	Alarm function	Display indicates	O Absolute	e setpoint 🔵 Relative setpoint				
	Temperature limiter	Hide temperature unit	0 no	RTC	Max. manual increase during heating mode	3		•
	Summer compensation	Send current setpoint	O Only		Max. manual reduction during heating mode	3		
÷	CO2 sensor		🔘 cycl	General	Max. manual increase during cooling mode			•
				Control heating	Max. manual reduction during cooling mode			
				Basic stage heating	Step size of setpoint adjustment	0.5 °C		
				Control cooling	Resetting of the manual adjustment for	0.5 C		
				Combined heating and coolin	receipt of a basic set value	O no	O yes	
				Setpoint settings	Resetting the manual adjustment for change of operating mode	🔿 no	O yes	
					of operating mode			
				Changing set values	Resetting the manual adjustment via object	O no	() yes	



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Setpoint

Comfort heating setpoint = Comfort cooling setpoint

- No
 - Two separate comfort setpoints are used for heating (21°C) and cooling (25°C)
- Yes
 - The device has one and the same setpoint for heating and cooling in the comfort mode (21°C)
 - The changeover to heating takes place on dropping below the setpoint minus the hysteresis "1K" \rightarrow 20°C (21°C 1K)
 - The changeover to cooling takes place on exceeding the setpoint plus the hysteresis "1K" \rightarrow 22°C (21°C + 1K)

Setpoint specification and adju	ustment OAbsolute OR	elative
Comfort heating setpoint	21	‡ •c
Standby heating reduction	2	\$ К
Economy heating reduction	4	‡ K
Comfort cooling setpoint	25	¢ °C
	Comfort heating setpoint = Com setpoint	nfort cooling 🔵 No 🔘 Yes
		No Ves
	setpoint	tment Absolute Relativ

2

4

2

Standby heating reduction

Economy heating reduction

Increase for Standby cooling

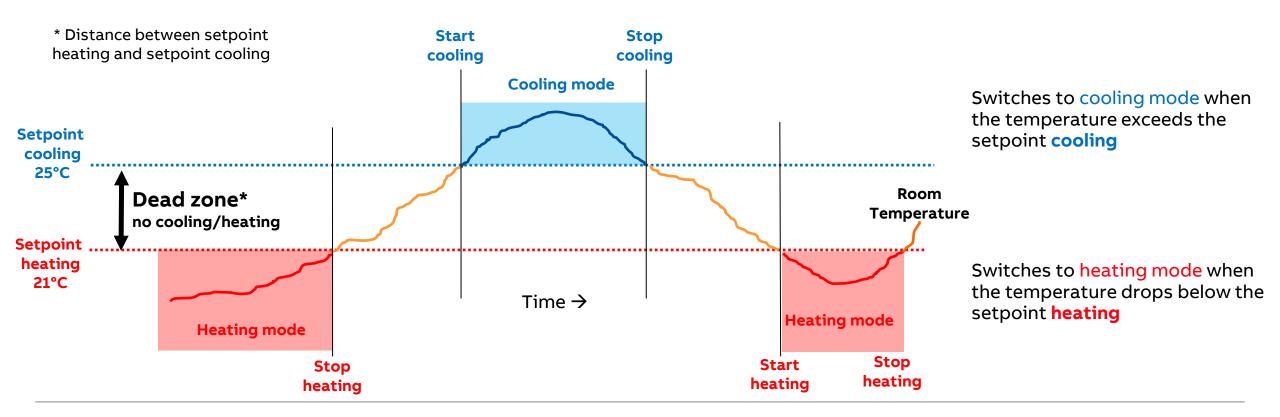
°C

÷к

‡ K

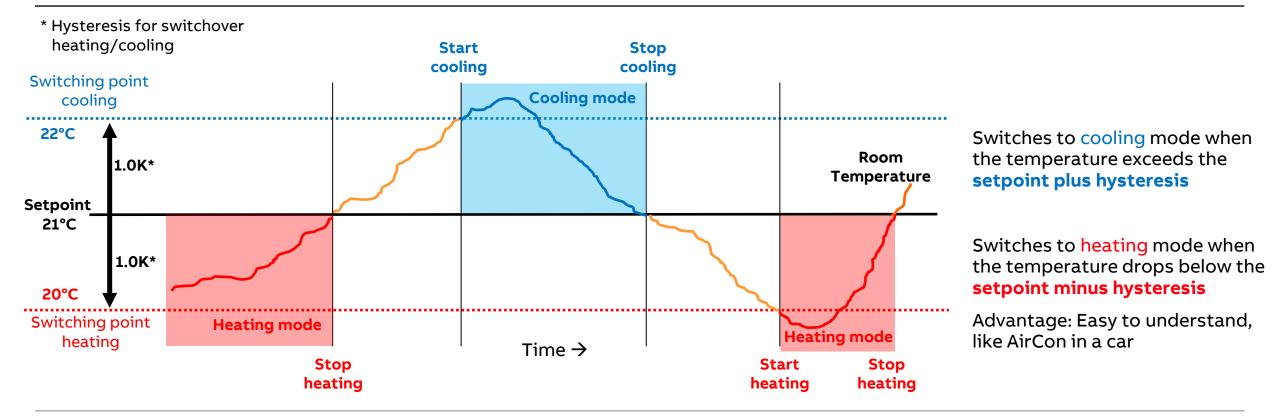
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Setpoint: Two separate comfort setpoints are used for heating (21°C) and cooling (25°C)



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Setpoint: One setpoint (21°C) for heating & cooling and hysteresis (1K)



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Setpoint

Relative setpoint

- A relative setpoint has a base setpoint "Comfort" and the settings "...reduction/increase" for standby and ECO refer to the base setpoint
- Advantage: If the base setpoint is changed, the setpoints for standby and ECO are automatically shifted with it

- For example:

- Comfort heating setpoint 21°C (base setpoint heating)
 → Standby heating reduction "2K" → 19°C (21°C 2K)
 → Economy heating reduction "4K" → 17°C (21°C 4K)
- Comfort cooling setpoint 25°C (base setpoint cooling)
 → Standby cooling reduction "2K → 27°C (25°C + 2K)
 → Economy cooling reduction "4K" → 29°C (25°C + 4K)
- Setpoint for frost protection 7°C
- Setpoint for heat protection 35°C

Setpoint specification and adjustment	Absolute Relative		
Comfort heating setpoint	21	\$	°C
Standby heating reduction	2	÷	K
Economy heating reduction	4	÷	K
Comfort cooling setpoint	25	÷	°C
Increase for Standby cooling	2	÷	K
Increase for Economy cooling	4	\$	K
Setpoint for frost protection	7	÷	°C
(Building Protection heating) Heat protection setpoint (Building Protection cooling)	35	\$	°C

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Setpoint

Absolute setpoint

- Absolute setpoints are parameterized for every operating mode
- For example
 - Comfort heating setpoint 21°C
 - Standby heating reduction 19°C
 - Economy heating reduction 17°C
 - Comfort cooling setpoint 25°C
 - Standby cooling reduction 27°C
 - Economy cooling reduction 29°C
 - Setpoint for frost protection 7°C
 - Setpoint for heat protection 35°C

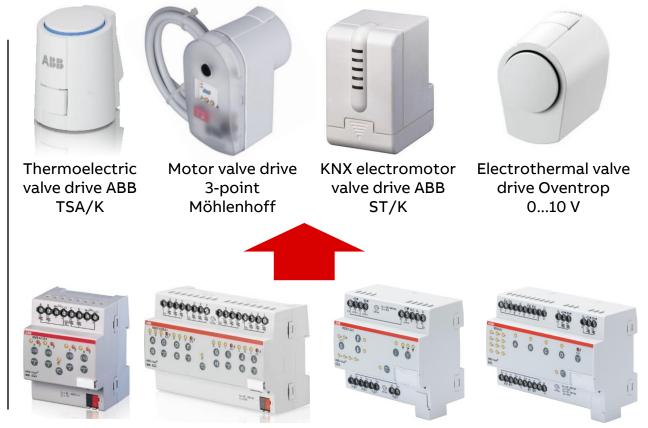
Setpoint specification and adjustment	O Absolute O Relative		
Comfort heating setpoint	21	÷	°C
Standby heating setpoint	19	\$	°C
Economy heating setpoint	17	÷	°C
Comfort cooling setpoint	25	÷	°C
Standby cooling setpoint	27	\$	°C
Economy cooling setpoint	29	\$	°C
Setpoint for frost protection	7	÷	°C
(Building Protection heating) Heat protection setpoint			14 R. 14
(Building Protection cooling)	35	÷	°C

Control value types

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Control value

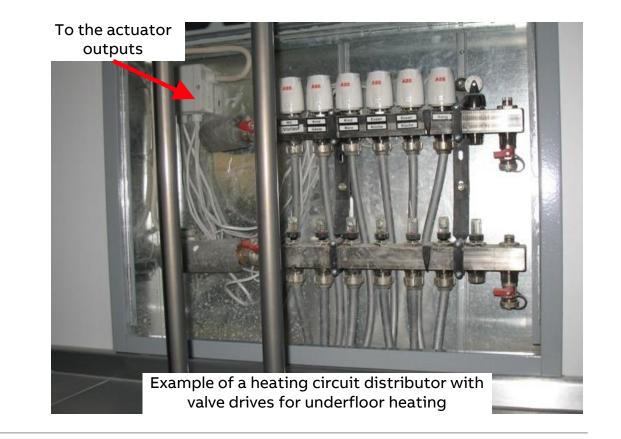
- The RTC calculates the control value using an algorithm (e.g. PI) based on the difference between the actual temperature and the setpoint
- The control value is sent to the output of an actuator to control the valve drives
 - Thermoelectric valve drives (TSA/K)
 - Motor valve drives (3-point)
 - Analog valve drives via 0-10 V signal
 - KNX electromotor valve drives (ST/K)
 - ...
- Depending on the valve drive, we offer different actuators (Electronic Switch Actuator, Valve Drive Controller/Actuator, Fan Coil Controller, ...) with electronic or analog 0...10 V output



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Control value

- The RTC calculates the control value using an algorithm (e.g. PI) based on the difference between the actual temperature and the setpoint
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Control value types

- Different control value types are possible depending on the RTC
 - 2-point 1-bit (on/off)
 - 2-point 1-byte (0/100%)
 - Pl continuous (0-100%)
 - PI PWM, On/Off
 - FanCoil

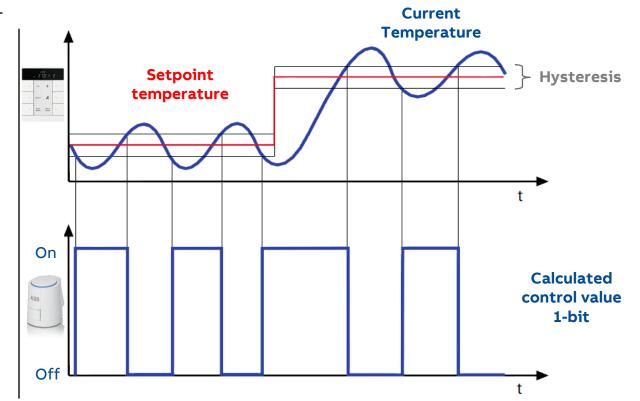
1.1.2 SBC/U10.0 HVAC/CO2 c	levice, 10gang BE > RTC	> Control heating	
+ Device settings	Control value type	2-point 1 bit, (Off/On)	-
+ Primary function	Extended settings	2-point 1 bit, (Off/On) 2-point 1 byte, (0/100%)	~
– RTC		PI continuous, 0-100% PI PWM, On/Off	
General		FanCoil	
Control heating			
Basic stage heating			

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Control value types

2-point controller 1-bit "on/off"

- A 2-point controller possesses two output states (On/Off) that change depending on the actual temperature
 - If the actual temperature is higher than the parametrized setpoint, the associated control value is 0
 - If the actual temperature is less than the parametrized setpoint, the associated control value is 1
- A 2-point controller can quickly compensate for control deviations in case of large changes in the setpoint temperature
- However, it tends to lead to system overshoot (exceeding the setpoint temperature) and an overswing of the temperature
- To avoid overshooting the initial states, 2-point controllers always feature integrated hysteresis (e.g. 1K) that fluctuates around the setpoint

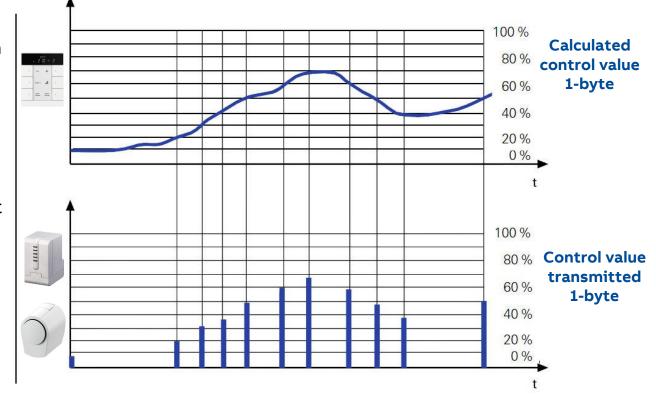


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Control value types

PI controller continuous "0-100%"

- The continuous controller calculates the control value in the form of a 1-byte value between 0...100%
- The control value transmitted acts on a continuous-action positioner
 - Electromotor valve drive, e.g. ABB "ST/K"
 - Electrothermal or electromotor 0 10 V valve drives
 → ABB Fan Coil Controller FCC/S with 0-10 V valve drive output
- The valve can be fully opened, fully closed and even positioned in every intermediate position
- This doses the quantity of heat or cold
- PI control is a control engineering term which describes a controller with a proportional and an integral component

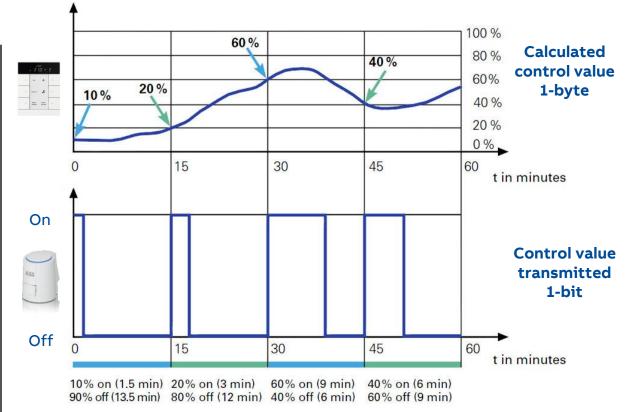


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Control value types

PI controller with pulse width modulation (PWM) 1-byte

- The PI controller (PWM) basically operates exactly like the PI controller (continuous)
- The calculated 1-byte control value is converted together with the parameterized <u>cycle time</u> from a PWM calculation into a signal for 2-point control (ON-OFF-ON-...)
- The control value is fixed for a timed cycle and recalculated in the duration for valve opening
 - The control value 20% at a cycle time of 15 minutes, for example, will be converted to a valve opening time of three minutes
 - The control value 50% results in a valve opening time of 7.5 minutes
- With pulse width modulation, a relatively accurate setting of the temperature can be achieved without any resulting overshoots and simple electrothermal valve drives can be used



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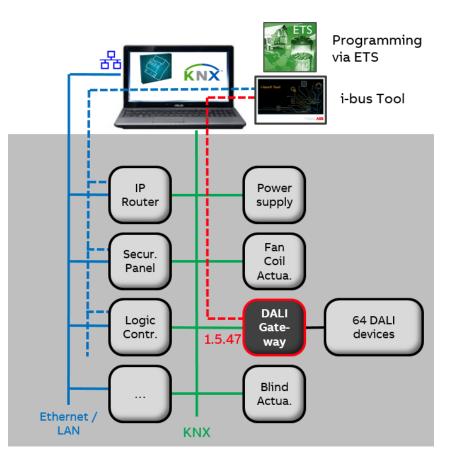
ABB i-bus® Tool

A professional service tool for KNX system integrators

- It supports system integrators during commissioning and service
- Internal information and states of the device hardware and software applications are now available in a transparent manner
- The i-bus® Tool is optional, i.e. the ABB i-bus® KNX devices must still be commissioned using just the ETS
- An important principle is that no divergences to the ETS project can result through the i-bus[®] Tool
- KNX devices provide numerous options of parameter settings
- After parametrization and downloading, the behavior of the devices must be checked and tested → use the i-bus Tool !!!

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ABB i-bus® Tool – Test and check the ETS parameter settings and the different functions

🗯 i-bus® Tool 1.9.43.0			/ª i-bus® Tool 1.9.43.0		
e 🌧 Back Home	Help Select Configuration	ysical address 4.1.31 vice VC/S4.2.1	Back Home Help	Ip Select Configuration mode Application 1.0 Device	cal address 4.1.31 e VC/S4.2.1
	Channel A Channel B Channel C Channel D		Welcome Channe	nel A Channel B Channel C Channel D	Set point temperature
Connect to device Status Controller	General Channel function Controller channel Current room temperature 20.2 °C	Status Window open Forced operation active	Status Controller	rent room temperature 20.2 °C re Heating / Cooling mode	Set point temperature 21.0 °C X J Value overwritten Control values settings
Controller Outputs Inputs	Heating/Cooling actuating value	Valve purge active	Demo))) Heating	P-component 1.5 K X J Value overwritten I-component 100.0 min X J Value overwritten
	Basic stage heating 59% Additional stage heating 0% Heating/cooling type 4-pipe	There are no monitored subjects	IP devices	ve display is status only - no control here ent operating mode	Heating/Cooling actuating value
	Cyclical monitoring Activated	Active Heating / Cooling mode	S bus calculation Supported devices	Comfort	Basic stage heating 59% Additional stage heating 0% Heating/cooling type 4-pipe
	Alerts	((() Heating		Comfort 🕑 Standby	Parametrized set points Set point definition and adjustment Relative
	No alerts monitored	Above display is status only - no control here	Value	e overwritten 🛛 🗶	Comfort 21 °C Standby 2 K Economy 4 K Protection 7 °C

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ABB i-bus® Tool – Test and check the ETS parameter settings and the different functions

i-bus® Tool 1.9.43.0		i-bus® Tool 1.9.43.0		
<table-cell-rows> 🛖 Back Home</table-cell-rows>	? Device type 0xA0BC Physical address 4.1.31 Help Select Configuration mode Device type 0xA0BC Physical address 4.1.31	e 🏫 🛃 Back Home	Product Configuration mode Device type 0xA0BC Physical address Help Select Configuration mode Application 1.0 Device	s 4.1.31 VC/S4.2.1
Welcome	Channel A Channel B Channel C Channel D	Welcome	Channel A Channel B Channel C Channel D	
	Output A: Thermoelectric valve		Input a: RCU	Input b: Temperature
Connect to device Status Controller Outputs Inputs	Actuating value 59 % X J Value overwritten Image: Comparison of the string image: Compa	Connect to device Status Controller Outputs Inputs	Adjustment 0 K Input c: Window contact Status Open Close X Opened	NTC 20.2 °C Fault (Green: no fault, Red: fault)
Demo IP devices	Fault (Green: no fault, Red: fault) Reset	Demo	Value overwritten Active when Contact opened	
ir devices.				



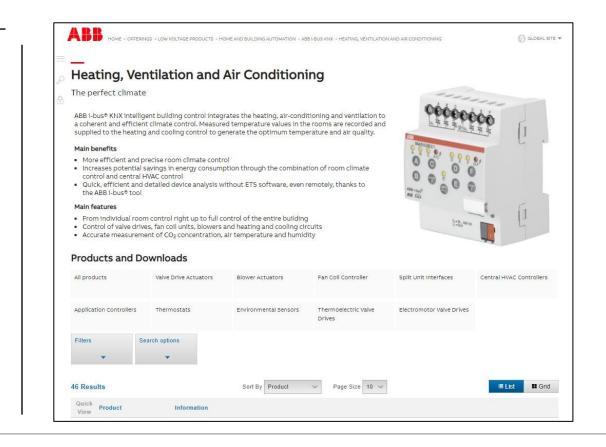
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