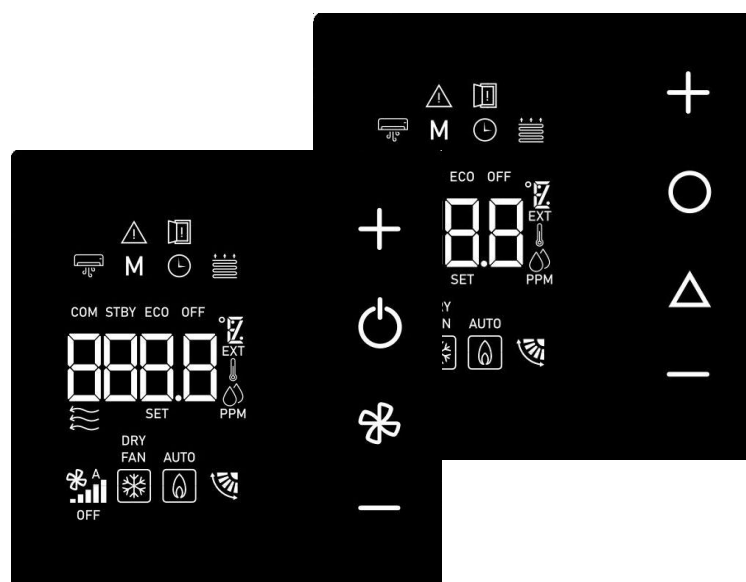


eKinex

CONTROL YOUR LIVING SPACE



Application Manual

KNX CLIMA room temperature controller

EASY EK-EM2-TP-E

CLASSIC EK-EM2-TP-F

Contents

Introduction	6
1 General information	6
1.1 Function	6
1.2 Main functional features	7
1.3 Technical data	7
1.4 Design	8
1.5 Contents	8
1.6 Accessories	9
1.7 Markings and certifications	9
2 Installation	10
2.1 Connection	10
2.1.1 Bus line connection	10
2.1.2 Input connections	10
3 Configuration and commissioning	11
3.1 Configuration	11
3.1.1 Application program structure	12
3.1.2 Application program language	12
3.2 Commissioning	13
4 User interface	14
4.1 LCD display	15
4.1.1 Information display	15
4.1.2 Display test	16
4.1.3 Backlight	16
5 Sensors	17
5.1 Temperature sensor	17
5.1.1 Temperature display in Fahrenheit or Celsius	17
5.2 Relative humidity sensor	18
6 Input variables	19
7 Air conditioning applications	20
7.1 Underfloor panel + split	20
7.2 Only split	21
7.3 Simple On/Off	21
8 ETS Application program	22
8.1 Info EK-EM2-TP	23
8.1.1 General	23
8.1.2 Parameters	23
8.2 Internal sensors	25
8.2.1 Parameters	25
8.2.2 Temperature sensor	25
8.2.2.1 Parameters and group objects	25
8.2.3 Relative humidity sensor	27

8.2.3.1	Parameters and group objects	27
8.3	Inputs	29
8.3.1	Input x.....	29
8.3.2	Parameters and group objects	29
8.4	External sensors (from bus).....	32
8.4.1	Parameters and group objects	32
8.5	Weighted temperature value.....	34
8.5.1	Parameters and group objects	34
8.6	LCD Display	35
8.6.1	Parameters	36
8.7	LED Touch.....	37
8.7.1	Parameters and group objects	37
8.8	Temperature control	38
8.8.1	Settings	38
8.8.1.1	Parameters and group objects (Easy version)	39
8.8.1.2	Parameters and group objects (Classic version)	42
8.8.1.3	Heating/cooling switching.....	46
8.8.1.4	Valve protection function	48
8.8.1.5	Remote Setpoint Adjustment.....	48
8.8.2	Heating	49
8.8.2.1	Parameters and group objects	49
8.8.3	Cooling	54
8.8.3.1	Parameters and group objects	54
8.8.4	Ventilation (main and auxiliary)	60
8.8.4.1	Ventilation tab with active air-conditioning interface	60
8.8.4.2	Parameters and group objects	61
8.8.4.3	Fan delayed start function ("hot-start").....	67
8.8.4.4	Anti-stratification function	68
8.8.4.5	2-stage configuration with fan-coil auxiliary stage	68
8.8.4.6	Remote fan speed adjustment	69
8.8.5	Air conditioning.....	71
8.8.5.1	Parameters and group objects	71
8.8.6	Scenes (Classic version).....	75
8.8.6.1	Parameters and group objects	75
8.9	Relative Humidity Control	77
8.9.1	Dehumidification.....	77
8.9.1.1	Parameters and group objects	77
8.9.2	Humidification.....	79
8.9.2.1	Parameters and group objects	79
8.10	Comfort	80

8.10.1	Comfort area	80
8.10.1.1	Parameters and group objects	80
8.10.2	Calculated psychrometric values	81
8.10.2.1	Parameters and group objects	82
8.11	Energy saving	83
8.11.1	Window Contacts	83
8.11.1.1	Parameters and group objects	83
8.11.2	Occupancy sensors (Classic version)	84
8.11.2.1	Parameters and group objects	84
8.11.3	Card holder	85
8.11.3.1	Parameters and group objects	85
8.12	Additional alarms	88
8.13	Logic functions	89
8.13.1	Parameters and group objects	89
9	List of group objects	91
10	Control algorithms	94
10.1	2-point control with hysteresis	94
10.2	Continuous Proportional-Integral Control	96
10.3	Proportional-Integral PWM Control	97
10.4	Fan coil with ON-OFF speed control	99
10.5	Fan coils with continuous- fan speed control	102
10.6	2-point control with hysteresis per stage r auxiliary	103
10.7	Auxiliary stage with fan coil	103
11	Diagnostics	105
12	Warnings	105
12.1	Return of defective devices	106
12.1.1	Devices purchased directly from ekinex®	106
12.1.2	Devices purchased through retailers	106
13	Further information	106

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1.2	Modified alarm table	08/09/2026	G. Schiochet	V. Cappelli
1.3	CLIMA CLASSIC EK-EM2-TP-F room thermostat controller Integration	21/09/2026	F. Deantoni	V. Cappelli

The latest version of the user manual is available at www.ekinex.com. For previous versions, please contact technical support at support@ekinex.com.

Introduction

This document describes the ekinex® KNX Clima range of room thermostats, with LCD display and touch buttons, in the Easy EK-EM2-TP-E version and in the Classic EK-EM2-TP-F version.

1 General information

The product is available in 2 versions:

- Easy version: it has a simplified user interaction, it allows you to carry out the simplest operations in an intuitive way, switching on/off, changing the desired temperature with a single setpoint, fan speed and control mode of an AC air conditioning unit. The product is particularly suitable for hotel and B&B.
- Classic version: it presents a simple interaction for the user, with the classic structure of ekinex thermoregulation solutions, versatile in both hydronic and VRF direct expansion applications, with the possibility of managing the operating modes automatically through an external time programming by supervisor.

The device described in this document functions as a digital electronic thermostat for controlling a room or a zone (consisting, for example, of a group of rooms or an entire floor) within a building and is therefore part of the secondary control system for the heating system. The thermostat has been developed in accordance with the KNX standard for use in home or building automation systems.

Using integrated sensors, the device can directly measure temperature and relative humidity values in the room, which can be used for the control and regulation of heating, cooling and ventilation systems. The device can also receive specific temperature values and information from other devices by acquiring data via the bus from external sensors.

The built-in display shows a range of information relating to the room thermostat function. The device is equipped with two physical inputs that can be configured independently as analogue or digital, allowing the basic functions to be extended to optimise comfort, safety and energy savings according to the individual needs of the user and/or the building. The unit can also indicate whether the room or zone is within a thermal comfort range that can be configured according to the building's intended use, the activity being carried out and other specific factors.

Finally, there are three specific applications for using the thermostat as an interface for air conditioning: Underfloor panel + split system, split system only, or as a simple on/off control for the unit.

1.1 Function

The main function of the unit is to control the temperature of the air mass in the room using the actual temperature (or T_{eff}), measured by the unit or received via the bus, and the setpoint temperature (or T_{set}) set by the user; by comparing these two values and using a series of parameters configured prior to commissioning, the device's algorithm calculates the value of the control variable, which is converted into a telegram and transmitted via the bus to KNX actuators (such as binary outputs, fan coil controllers, valve actuators, etc.) capable of controlling the operation of the heating and cooling units.

1.2 Main functional features

The main devices features are:

- Easy version: management of the desired temperature with a single setpoint, on/off function from the display or through group objects.
- Classic version: management of the desired temperature with absolute setpoints (comfort, standby, economy and building protection) with operating modes. Automatic recall of attenuations by external supervisor.

Common features:

- measurement of temperature and relative humidity via integrated sensors, with the option to transmit the values over the bus;
- room temperature control using 2-point (ON/OFF) or proportional (PWM or continuous) regulation with a single setpoint;
- ventilation control with continuous or 3-speed adjustment;
- relative humidity control for humidification and dehumidification;
- operating modes: heating and cooling, with the option of switching locally or via the bus;
- interface applications for air conditioning (VRF): underfloor panel + split, split only or simple On/Off control;
- manual or automatic control of fan coil units with 2- or 4-pipe hydraulic supply;
- automatic switching of operating mode based on occupancy or window opening;
- weighted average of two temperature values;
- display of temperature (measured, setpoint, perceived and outdoor in °C or °F), relative humidity (measured and setpoint in %), alarms and errors (with alphanumeric coding);
- window opening detection;
- calculation of psychrometric values (dew point and perceived temperature) with the option to transmit them via the bus;
- surface temperature limitation for underfloor heating systems;
- anti-condensation protection for underfloor and ceiling cooling systems;
- anti-stratification function;
- delayed fan coil fan start-up ("hot-start"), either timed or based on the fluid temperature measured at the heat exchanger coil;
- transmission via the bus of the status of the area being inside or outside the comfort zone (configurable);
- logic functions.

1.3 Technical data

Characteristic	Easy EK-EM2-TP-E and EK-EM2-TP-F
Device	KNX S-mode bus device
Communication	in accordance with the KNX TP1 standard
Application	dry indoor environments
Environmental conditions	• Operating temperature: - 5 ... + 45°C • Storage temperature: - 25 ... + 55°C • Transport temperature: - 25 ... + 70°C • Relative humidity: 95% non-condensing
Power supply	SELV 30 Vdc via KNX bus (no auxiliary power supply required)

Current draw from the bus	< 13 mA
Control elements	4 front-panel touch buttons for direct access to independent functions via a short press (< 3 s) and indirect access to other functions via a long press (> 3 s)
Programming controls	1 recessed programming button accessible on the right-hand side of the unit
Display controls	1 backlit LCD display, with buttons and icons
Temperature sensor	1 integrated NTC-type sensor
RH sensor	1 integrated
Completion	71 series faceplate (Deep or Form) or ERA (to be ordered separately)
Installation	Flush-mounted on a round or square flush-mounted box with a fixing hole centre-to-centre distance of 60 mm
Connection	• bus: black/red KNX terminal • inputs: screw terminals
Degree of protection	IP20
Dimensions (WxHxD)	60 x 60 x 35 mm

1.4 Design

The unit is designed for wall mounting on a round or square flush-mounted box with a fixing hole centre-to-centre distance of 60 mm. The pushbutton and the programming LED are located on the front panel, below the two buttons. The rear of the housing houses the 4-pole terminal block for connecting the 2 inputs and the terminal block for connecting the bus.

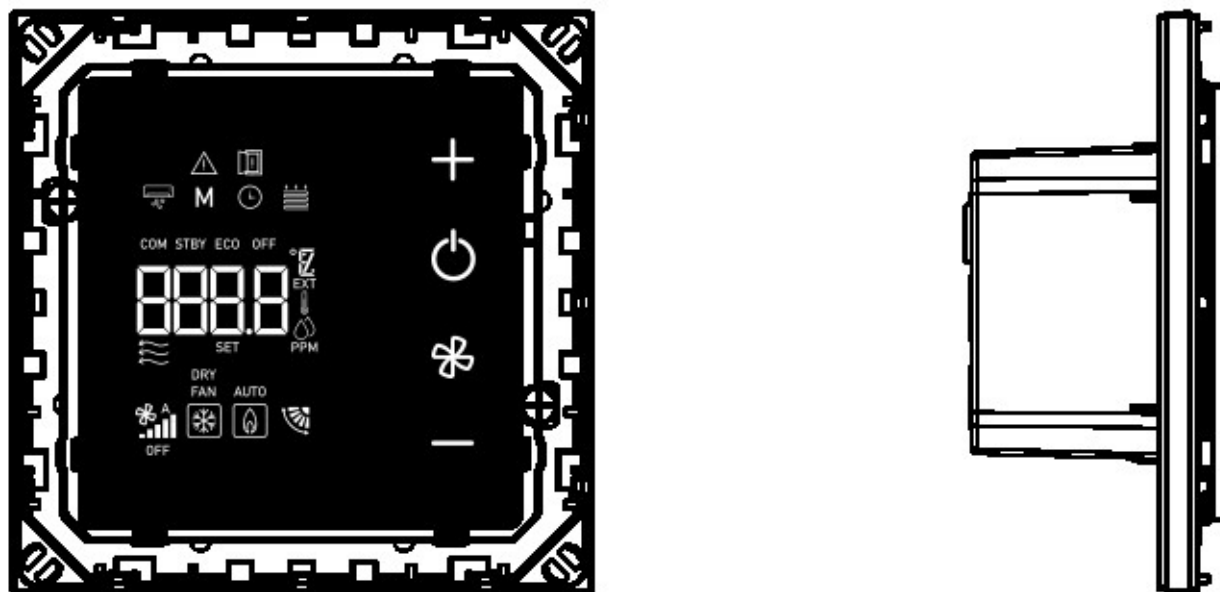


Figure 1 - Front and side view

1.5 Contents

The scope of supply includes the unit, the terminal block for connection to the KNX bus, the fixing screws (2 sets) and the metal bracket for mounting on the flush-mounted box. The packaging also contains the unit's instruction leaflet.

1.6 Accessories

The device can be fitted with a faceplate from the 71 series (Deep or Form) or the ERA series. Temperature sensors and any other devices to be connected to the inputs must be ordered separately.

1.7 Markings and certifications

The KNX mark guarantees the interoperability of the Ekinex thermostat with other KNX devices from Ekinex S.p.A. and other manufacturers installed on the same bus system. Compliance with the applicable European directives is certified by the CE mark.

2 Installation

The device has an IP20 protection rating and is therefore suitable for use in dry indoor environments. To install the device, carry out the following steps:

- a) secure the metal bracket supplied with the unit using the two screws to the wall-mounted flush-mounted box fitted with the appropriate holes. We recommend installing the unit at a height of 150 cm above the floor;
- b) snap a 71 series (Deep or Form) or ERA faceplate into place, inserting it from the rear of the unit;
- c) insert the bus terminal, previously connected to the bus cable, into the designated socket on the rear of the device. Connect the sensors (if fitted) to the device's inputs. At this point, it is recommended that you commission the device or, at the very least, download the physical address;
- d) secure the device to the metal bracket supplied. To ensure the device is fitted correctly, the bus connection terminal must be positioned at the top left; when fitting, follow the TOP indication (arrow pointing upwards) on the back of the device.
- e) Snap the control buttons into place.

The thermostat may only be fitted to a round or square flush-mounted box with fixing holes spaced 60 mm apart. If necessary, the metal mounting bracket for fitting to the flush-mounted box can also be ordered separately.



Note on fixing screws

The screws for the metal bracket must be tightened to a maximum torque of 1.0 Nm.

2.1 Connection

For the device to operate, it must be connected to the bus line and addressed, configured and commissioned using the ETS (Engineering Tool Software). The connection of one or two sensors to the inputs is optional and must be defined by the bus system designer.

2.1.1 Bus line connection

The device is connected to the bus line via the KNX terminal included in the supply, which is inserted into the designated socket on the rear of the device.

Features of the KNX terminal

- Spring-loaded conductor clamping
- 4 conductor slots for each polarity
- Suitable for KNX bus cable with single-core conductors with a diameter between 0.6 and 0.8 mm
- Recommended conductor stripping length: approx. 5 mm
- Colour coding: red = bus conductor + (positive), black = bus conductor – (negative)

2.1.2 Input connections

The inputs are connected via the screw terminals located on the rear of the unit. The maximum distance between the thermostat and the devices connected to the inputs is 10 m. Use a cable with a cross-section of no more than 1.5 mm² for the connection. The connection cable must be long enough to allow the unit to be removed from the flush-mounted box.

Terminal characteristics for configurable inputs

- Screw clamping of conductors
- Suitable for two-core stranded cable with a maximum cross-section of 1 mm²
- Recommended conductor stripping length: approx. 5 mm

- Maximum torque 0.2 Nm

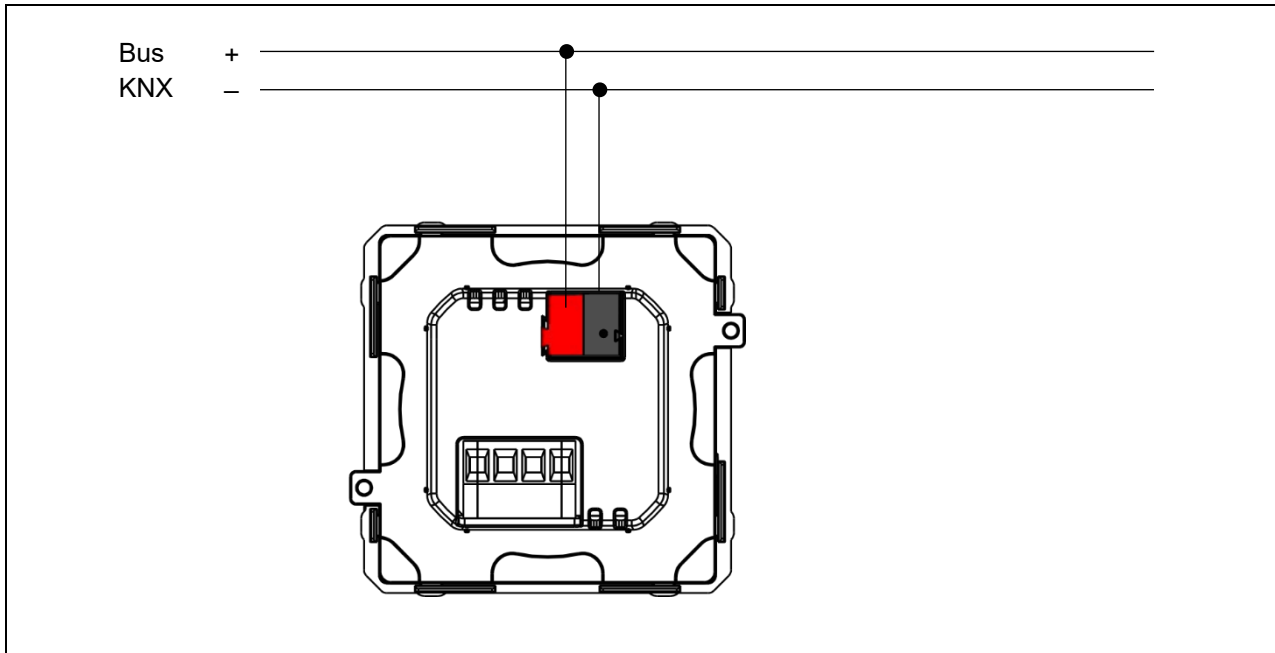


Figure 2 - Connecting the device to the bus line

3 Configuration and commissioning

Configuration and commissioning are carried out using the ETS (Engineering Tool Software) programme and the ekinex® application programme, which is provided free of charge by Ekinex S.p.A.; no additional software tools or plug-ins are required. For further information on ETS, please also visit www.knx.org.

3.1 Configuration

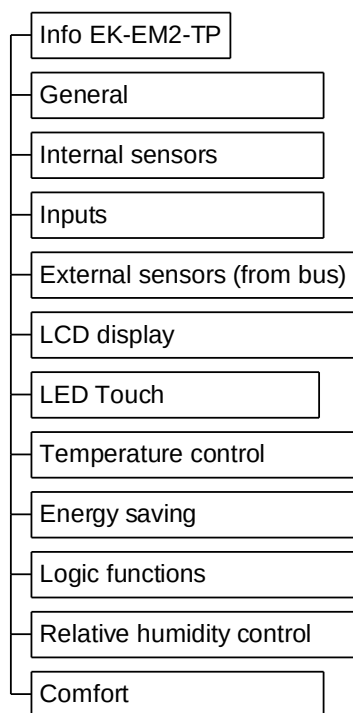
The device's functionality is determined by the settings configured via the software. Configuration requires at least ETS5 (or later versions) and the ekinex® APEKEM2TP##.knxprod application programme (## = version), which can be downloaded from www.ekinex.com.

The same ETS application is used for the configuration and commissioning of both models of the product: a special parameter allows you to select the product in a way that is consistent with the device you want to program.

The application programme allows you to access the configuration of all the device's operating parameters within the ETS environment. The application programme must first be loaded into ETS, after which all devices of the type in question can be added to the KNX bus system project. The configurable parameters for the device are described in detail later in this application manual.

3.1.1 Application program structure

Upon opening, the application programme's tree structure includes the following main items:



Other items may appear depending on the choices made for the parameters on the various tabs.

3.1.2 Application program language

The application program is available in four languages: Italian, English, German and French. The display language can be changed in ETS under 'Settings / Display language'.

3.2 Commissioning

For commissioning, the device is equipped with:

- a recessed button on the right-hand side (2), when viewed from the front, for switching between normal operation and KNX programming modes; this button can be operated by pressing it with a pointed object from the right-hand side of the unit
- 4 LEDs below the touch buttons (3), which flash to indicate that programming mode is active.

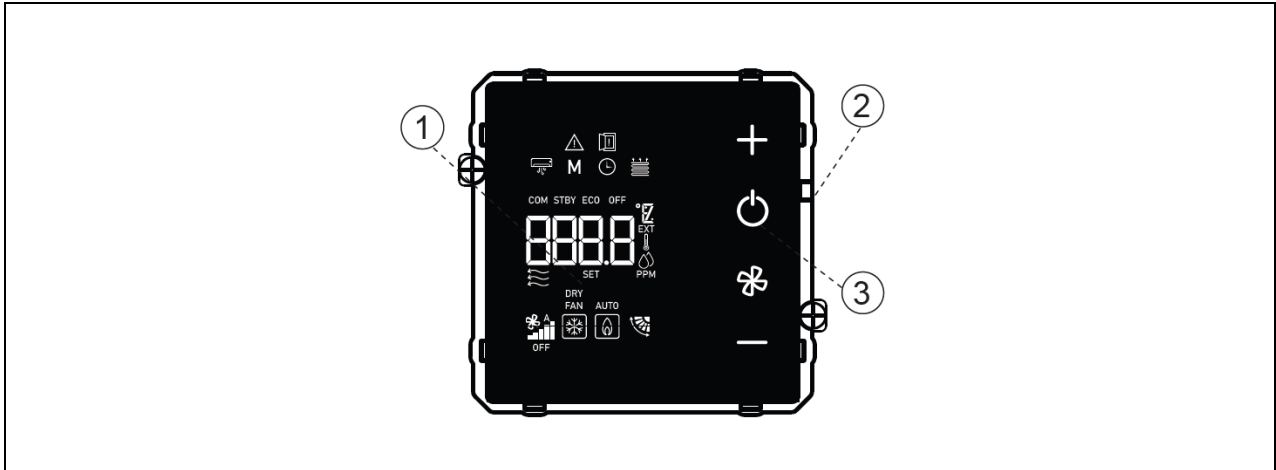


Figure 3 - Programming: button (2) and Touch LEDs (3)



The following steps are required to commission the device:

- make the electrical connections as indicated above;
- apply power to the KNX bus
- switch the device to programming mode by pressing the recessed button located on the right-hand side of the device (when viewed from the front). In this operating mode, the LEDs on the touch buttons on the right-hand side will flash;
- download the physical address and configuration to the device using the ETS® programme. Whilst the application programme is being downloaded, the display shows 'PrOg' and a flashing clock symbol.

Once the download is complete, the device automatically returns to normal mode; in this mode, the backlit touch-button LEDs remain lit steadily. The bus device is now programmed and ready for operation.

4 User interface

The thermostat's user interface consists of a backlit LCD display (1) and 4 touch LEDs for programming functions and adjusting certain parameters.



Figure 4a - User interface Easy version: display (1) and backlit touch LEDs (2)



Figure 4b - User interface Classic version: display (1) and backlit touch LEDs (2)

The Classic version differs in the 2 central touch buttons with different symbols.

The symbols displayed on the LEDs indicate the function being performed:

+	Temperature increase (or setpoint)
○	Thermostat on/off
△	Fan speed setting
—	Temperature decrease (or setpoint)

A change to the temperature setpoint is confirmed after a 3-second delay without any further touches on the touch buttons ('Auto-confirmation'). When the set value stops flashing, the change to the setpoint has been accepted.

4.1 LCD display

The unit is fitted with an LCD display (1) with adjustable backlighting, which occupies a vertical area of approximately 25 x 45 mm (WxH) on the left-hand side of the unit.

4.1.1 Information display

Depending on the configuration via ETS, the connections and the availability of information (local or received via bus), the series of symbols on the display shows:

- actual room temperature (which may be understood as the room temperature calculated as a weighted average of two values);
- standard (hydronic) or VRF application;
- thermostat on (COM) or off (OFF);
- outdoor temperature (preceded by a – sign for sub-zero outdoor temperatures);
- relative humidity in the room (in %, without decimals);
- setpoint temperature;
- alarm and error conditions (using codes A01, A02... E01, E02...);
- whether the window(s) in the room are open;
- heating/cooling mode of the heating system;
- thermostat status: request or satisfied (or setpoint not reached);
- fan coil fan status (1-2-3-automatic-off), where configured.

Display symbols			
	Digits (display of numerical values)	COM	Easy version: thermostat operational Classic version: comfort operative mode inserted
	Celsius degrees	STBY	Classic version: standby operative mode inserted
	Fahrenheit	ECO	Classic version: economy operative mode inserted
	Percentage (relative humidity)	OFF	Easy version: thermostat off Classic version: thermostat off or building protection operative mode inserted
SET	View or change temperature setpoint	M	Classic version: manual setpoint inserted
	Temperature display (measured value or setpoint)	DRY	VRF: dehumidification control mode
	Relative humidity display	FAN	VRF: ventilation control mode
	Alarm present	AUTC	VRF: automatic control mode
	Window open		Active heating mode (thermostat satisfied or setpoint reached)

	Standard application (hydronic system)		Heating operation mode active (thermostat calling or setpoint not reached)
	AC application (VRF)		Active cooling mode (thermostat satisfied or setpoint reached)
			Active cooling mode (thermostat in call or setpoint not reached)
			Ventilation operation (off, automatic, speeds 1, 2, 3)
			All versions: application download in progress (flashing icon), accompanied by the text "PrOg". Classic version: chrono program inserted

Figure 5 - Symbols that can be displayed on the LCD screen

4.1.2 Display test

The display test is carried out automatically every time the device is restarted. All segments and icons on the display light up for approximately 4 seconds. Once this time has elapsed, the device resumes normal operation.

4.1.3 Backlight

The brightness of the LCD display and touch keys can be set independently via ETS. The brightness of the touch keys can also be dynamically adjusted via the KNX bus.

For both parameters, it is also possible to set different values to be applied during energy-saving mode, i.e. when the user does not interact with the display interface for a pre-set period of time.

5 Sensors

The thermostat is equipped with two sensors in a single integrated component

- Temperature;
- relative humidity.

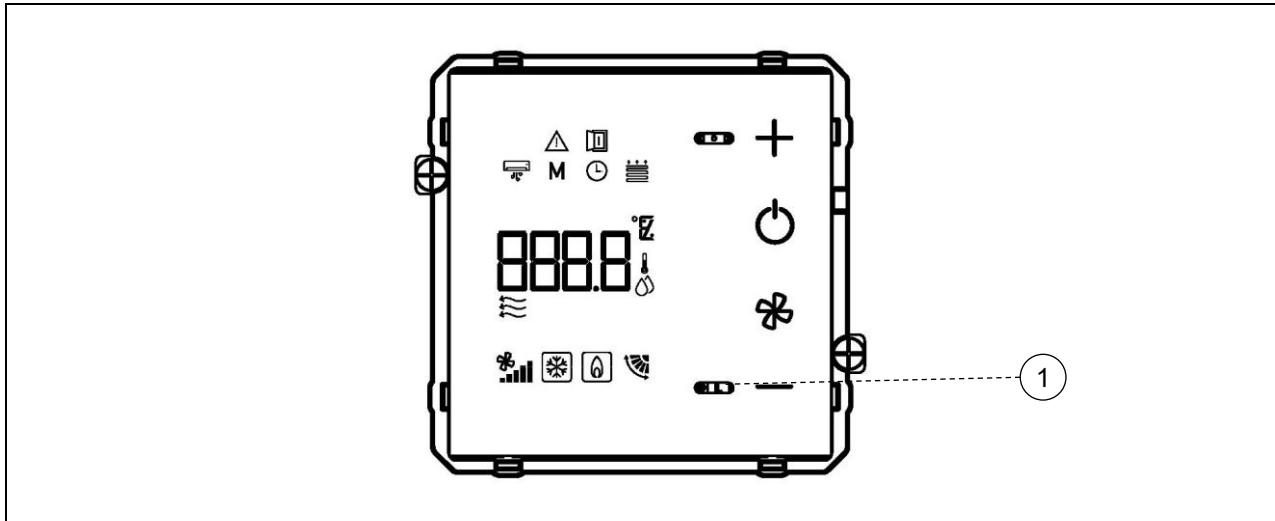


Figure 6 - Sensor locations: temperature and relative humidity (1)

5.1 Temperature sensor

The built-in temperature sensor measures the room temperature within the range of 0 °C to +40 °C with a resolution of 0.1 °C. To account for significant environmental interference, such as proximity to heat sources, installation on an external heat-dissipating wall, or the chimney effect caused by warm air rising through the corrugated conduit connected to the flush-mounted box, the measured value can be corrected by an offset of ± 5 °C or, preferably, a weighted average of two temperature values selected from the following can be used: the value measured by the built-in sensor, the value measured by a temperature sensor connected to one of the device's inputs, or the value received via the bus from another KNX device (e.g. from ekinex push-buttons).

5.1.1 Temperature display in Fahrenheit or Celsius

The display interface can show the temperature or setpoint in degrees Fahrenheit or Celsius, depending on the setting in ETS.

The 'Reference temperature step' parameter is expressed in °C regardless of whether the display is in °C or °F. As a change of 1 °C is equivalent to a change of 1.8 °F, the correspondence of the reference temperature step is shown in the following table:

Change in °C	Change in °F
0.1	0.5
0.2	0.5
0.5	1
1	2

Figure 7 - Correspondence between temperature changes in °C and °F

5.2 Relative humidity sensor

The built-in relative humidity sensor measures the relative humidity in the room. The measured value enables advanced temperature control of the room and extends the safe operating range of certain types of terminal units used in cooling systems. It can also be calibrated via ETS using an offset of $\pm 10\%$.

The measured value can also be sent over the bus via Group objects 14 (1-byte) and 15 (2-byte). Through a calculation performed by the thermostat, psychrometric values obtained from the combined measurement of temperature and humidity – such as dew point and perceived temperature (summer mode only) – can also be sent over the bus.

6 Input variables

The data that the device uses in its control algorithms and/or for display on the screen may come from:

- internal sensors within the device;
- from sensors or digital signals connected to the device's two physical inputs;
- from the KNX bus via standard Group objects.

The processed data can also be transmitted over the KNX bus as Group objects. The classification of input variables is shown in the table below.

Data	Source	Description
Room temperature	Internal sensors	Analogue value for temperature control functions
Relative room humidity		Analogue value for temperature control functions
Window status (open/closed)	Input 1 or 2 (thermostat terminal block) configured	[DI] window open contact
Card holder status (card present/absent)		[DI] card holder contact
Condensation detected		[DI] anti-condensation sensor
Heat transfer fluid temperature at the heat exchanger		[AI] heat exchanger coil temperature sensor
Room temperature (weighted average)		[AI] room temperature sensor
Room temperature (other measurement point)		[AI] anti-stratification temperature sensor
Floor surface temperature		[AI] floor surface temperature sensor
Outdoor temperature		[AI] external temperature sensor
Other temperature value		[AI] generic NTC temperature sensor
Room temperature	KNX bus (via group objects)	Object 34 (2 bytes)
Relative room humidity		Objects 35 (2 bytes) and 36 (1 byte)
Anti-stratification temperature		Object 37 (2 bytes)
Outdoor temperature		Object 38 (2 bytes)
Heat exchanger coil temperature		Object 40 (2 bytes)
Floor surface temperature		Object 41 (2 bytes)
Heat transfer fluid flow temperature		Object 42 (2 bytes)
Condensation present		Object 46 (1 bit)
Window status (open/closed)		Objects 43 and 44 (1 bit)
Card holder status (card present/absent)		Object 45 (1 bit)

Figure 8 - Input variables from internal sensors, standard inputs and group objects

The device does not have outputs for the direct control of heating/cooling terminals or for signalling statuses and values. The output variables consist exclusively of group objects that are sent over the bus, received and processed by KNX actuators (generic or dedicated to HVAC applications).

7 Air conditioning applications

As an alternative to the standard hydronic system application, the thermostat allows you to configure the operation of three air conditioning (AC) applications via ETS.

These applications can be selected from the drop-down menu in the *Temperature Control* tab, provided that Thermostat Function has been set to heating and cooling.

The applications are listed under the *Settings – Air conditioning application* parameter and are:

- Underfloor panel + split
- Split only
- Simple On/Off

The temperature setpoint and fan speed settings for any of the AC applications are configured using the same procedures as those described for the hydronic interface.

7.1 Underfloor panel + split

This application is enabled by selecting “Underfloor panel + split” from the drop-down menu in the *Temperature Control* tab, under the *Settings – Air conditioning application* parameter in the ETS application.

It is used where there is a radiant system in which the operating mode (heating or cooling) is set via the KNX bus.

Specifically:

- In heating mode, a radiant panel terminal is used, combined with a low-inertia split system;
- In cooling mode, only the split system is used.

Once the application has been enabled via ETS, the switch from the standard interface to the AC interface is

made by pressing the  touch button for at least 3 seconds. This interface is indicated by the  icon.

To return to the standard interface, press the  touch button again for at least 3 seconds.

In this application, the ETS software displays the ‘Air Conditioning’ tab under ‘Temperature Control’.

In the ‘Ventilation’ tab, you can select the control type, the communication object, the fan speed values and other user-configurable settings, as described in the section 8.8.4.

In the “Air Conditioning” tab, you can select the data type for the control mode, if necessary entering the value to be sent to the fan unit to activate it.

Since in this application the operating mode (heating or cooling) is set by the bus via communication object 49 – *Heating/Cooling status in*, the available control modes (which can be selected from the display interface by

pressing in sequence the  touch button are:

- **Off;**
- **Heating or Cooling**, depending on the operating mode;
- **Ventilation (Fan);**
- **Dehumidification (Dry).**

7.2 Only split

This application is enabled by selecting “Only split” from the drop-down menu in the *Temperature Control* tab, under the *Settings – Air conditioning application* parameter in the ETS application.

This is used if the only terminal in the system is a direct expansion system, i.e. a vapour compression system.



The AC interface is immediately visible on the display and is indicated by the icon .

The “Ventilation” and “Air Conditioning” tabs are structured in the same way as for the “Underfloor panel + split” interface.

The available control modes (which can be selected from the display interface by pressing the  touch button in sequence) are:

- **Off;**
- **Auto;**
- **Heating;**
- **Cooling;**
- **Ventilation (Fan);**
- **Dehumidification (Dry).**

7.3 Simple On/Off

This application is enabled by selecting “Simple On/Off” from the drop-down menu in the *Temperature Control* tab, under the *Settings – Air conditioning application* parameter in the ETS application.

This is a split application in which the user does not select the control mode, as this is set via an external unit. The user can only switch the control mode set via the KNX bus to On or Off.



The AC interface is immediately visible on the display and is indicated by the icon .

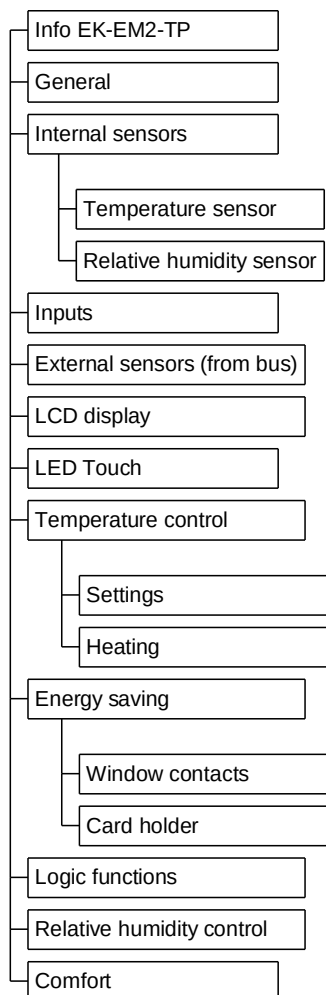
The ‘Ventilation’ and ‘Air Conditioning’ tabs are structured in the same way as for the ‘Underfloor panel + split’ interface.

The available control modes (which can be selected from the display interface by pressing the  touch button in sequence) are:

- **Off;**
- **Heating or Cooling**, depending on the mode set via the KNX bus using communication object 74 – *AC enable in*.

8 ETS Application program

The following chapters contain a list of the tabs, parameters and group objects present in the application programme. Some specific functions of the thermostat are described in greater detail in the relevant sections. The main tree structure of the application program, when imported into ETS (or by pressing the 'Default parameters' button in ETS), appears as follows:



Other tabs may appear depending on the choices made for the parameters of the tabs shown in the main tree structure.

8.1 Info EK-EM2-TP

The '**Info EK-EM2-TP**' tab is for information purposes only and does not contain any parameters to be set. The information provided is:

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Application software for ETS5 & ETS6
Version 1.00 (or later)
EK-EM2-TP – KNX Clima room temperature controller with LC-display
Ekinex S.p.A.
Via Novara, 37
I-28010 Vaprio d'Agogna (NO) Italy
www.ekinex.com
info@ekinex.com

8.1.1 General

The **General** tab contains the following parameters:

- Product type
- Temperature displayed unit
- Setpoint temperature step
- Default displayed information
- Delay after bus voltage recovery
- Logic functions

The card has no secondary cards.

8.1.2 Parameters

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Product type		----- EK-EM2-TP-E EK-EM2-TP-F
	<i>Before downloading the ETS application, you must select the product type (Easy or Classic).</i>	
Temperature displayed unit		Celsius Fahrenheit
Setpoint temperature step		0.1 °C 0.2 °C 0.5 °C 1 °C
	<i>See section 5.1.1 .</i>	
Default displayed information		actual temperature temperature setpoint
	<i>The actual temperature is the value on the basis of which the unit regulates the climate. It may be the value detected by a single sensor (internal, from the bus or from an input) or the weighted average of the temperatures detected by a main sensor and an additional sensor.</i> <i>The setpoint temperature displayed is that of the control mode currently set on the thermostat (as indicated by the active icon).</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Delay after bus voltage recovery		00:00:04.000 hh:mm:ss:fff [range 00:00:04.000 ... 00:10:55.350]
	The time interval after which the transmission of telegrams on the bus begins following the restoration of power. This delay applies to both the transmission of a telegram upon the occurrence of an event and cyclic transmission. In the case of cyclic transmission, the countdown for the retransmission pause begins at the end of the initial delay period. The field is formatted as hh:mm:ss:fff (hours : minutes : seconds . milliseconds): the default value 00:00:04.000 therefore corresponds to 4 seconds.	
Logic functions		disabled Enabled
	Enables the tab for configuring 8-channel AND, OR and XOR logic functions (4 inputs per channel)	

Attention!



The ETS application is unique for the products of the Clima family.

The *Product Type* parameter must be chosen in a manner consistent with the product to be put into service. No checks are carried out during the download of the application program, which will still be successful.

If the incorrect product type is selected by mistake, the text message **Err** appears on the display after the download is complete and the product does not perform any functions, including communication on the bus.

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. Objects
Rockers lock	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable	101
	Allows you to disable the Touch keys.				
Thermal generator lock	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	102
	Alarm triggered following a shutdown of the heat generator.				
Alarm x (from bus) x = 1, 2, 3, 4	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	103, 104, 105, 106.
	Allows you to configure up to 4 alarm signals that can be sent via the bus.				

Information displayed by default

One of the two values – either *the actual temperature* or *the temperature setpoint* – is displayed by default. In ETS, you can configure the display to show two screens, alternating every 7 seconds ('carousel'). Specifically:

- Screen 1: room temperature, or temperature setpoint;
- Screen 2: relative humidity

8.2 Internal sensors

The **Internal Sensors** tab contains the following parameters:

- Temperature sensor
- Relative humidity sensor

8.2.1 Parameters

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Temperature sensor		enabled disabled
	The temperature sensor is enabled by default. Disabling the sensor causes the secondary tab to disappear from the main application tree; in this case, to make the Temperature Control functions available again, you must enable Room Temperature in the External Sensors (from bus) tab or Input X = [AI] room temperature sensor (X = 1, 2) in the Inputs tab.	
Relative humidity sensor		enabled disabled
	The relative humidity sensor is disabled by default. When the sensor is disabled, functions requiring the value of this parameter can still be accessed by enabling 'Relative Humidity' in 'External Sensors (from the bus)'. Enabling the sensor causes the secondary tab to appear in the main tree structure of the application.	

8.2.2 Temperature sensor

The **Temperature Sensor** sub-tab appears only if the corresponding sensor is enabled in the **Internal Sensors** tab and contains the following parameters:

- Filter type
- Temperature offset
- Minimum change of value to send [K]
- Cyclic sending interval
- Threshold 1
- Threshold 2

8.2.2.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Filter type	Temperature sensor = enabled	low medium High
	Low = average value every 4 measurements Medium = average value every 16 measurements High = average value every 64 measurements	
Temperature offset	Temperature sensor = enabled	0°C [range -5°C ... +5°C]
	Allows an offset to be applied to the temperature value measured by the sensor	
Minimum change of value to send [K]	Temperature sensor = enabled	0.5 [range 0 ... 5]
	If the parameter is set to 0, no value is sent when the setting is changed.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Cyclic sending interval	Temperature sensor = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Threshold 1	Temperature sensor = enabled	not active below above
Value [°C]	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 = below or above	7 [range 0 ... 50]
Threshold 2	Temperature sensor = enabled	not active below above
Value [°C]	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 2 = below or above	45 [range 0 ... 50]
Hysteresis	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 and/or Threshold 2 = below or above	0.4 K [other values between 0.2 K and 3 K]
Cyclic sending interval	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 and/or Threshold 2 = below or above	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Temperature value	Temperature sensor = enabled	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	3
Temperature threshold 1 – Switch	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 = below or above	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	16
Temperature threshold 2 – Switch	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 2 = below or above	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	17

Acquisition filter

The acquisition filter calculates an average of a series of acquired values of the measured quantity before sending them to the bus. The parameter can take the following values:

- low (average value calculated every 4 measurements);
- medium (average value calculated every 16 measurements);
- high (average value calculated every 64 measurements).

Measured temperature correction

The temperature value is sampled (approximately) every 10 seconds, whilst the display is updated every minute. During configuration with ETS, it is possible to correct the measured temperature value within an offset range of -5°C to $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (in 0.1 K increments).

8.2.3 Relative humidity sensor

The **Relative Humidity Sensor** tab appears only if the corresponding sensor is enabled in the **Internal Sensors** tab and contains the following parameters:

- Filter type
- Humidity offset
- Minimum change of value to send [%]
- Cyclic sending interval
- Threshold 1
- Threshold 2

For the individual parameters, the guidelines provided for the corresponding parameters of the temperature sensor apply.

Correction of measured relative humidity

The relative humidity sensor data sheet includes a value correction (offset) parameter: during configuration with ETS, it is possible to correct the measured relative humidity value within the offset range of -10% to $+10\%$ (in 1% increments).

The humidity sensor used is factory-calibrated.

8.2.3.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Filter type	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	low medium High
	<i>Low = average value every 4 measurements</i> <i>Medium = average value every 16 measurements</i> <i>High = average value every 64 measurements</i>	
Humidity offset	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	0 % [range -10 % ... +10 %]
	Allows an offset to be applied to the relative humidity value measured by the sensor	
Minimum change of value to send [%]	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	2 [range 0 ... 10]
	If the parameter is set to 0, no value is transmitted when a change occurs.	
Cyclic sending interval	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Threshold 1	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	not active below above
Value [%]	Relative humidity sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 = below or above	65 [range 0 ... 100]

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Threshold 2	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	not active below above
Value [%]	Relative humidity sensor = enabled, Threshold 2 = below or above	65 [range 0 ... 100]
Hysteresis [%]	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 and/or Threshold 2 = below or above	3.0 % [other values in the range 0.5 ... 4.0 %]
	<i>The value of the Hysteresis parameter is common to both Threshold 1 and Threshold 2.</i>	
Cyclic sending interval	Temperature sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 and/or Threshold 2 = below or above	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	<i>The value of the 'Cyclic sending interval' parameter is common to both Threshold 1 and Threshold 2.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Humidity value (1 byte)	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	1 byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling	14
Humidity value (2 bytes)	Relative humidity sensor = enabled	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity	15
Humidity threshold 1 – Switch	Relative humidity sensor = enabled, Threshold 1 = below or above	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	18
Humidity Threshold 2 – Switch	Relative humidity sensor = enabled, Threshold 2 = below or above	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	19

8.3 Inputs

The **Inputs** tab allows you to configure one or two variables (either digital or analogue) based on devices or sensors connected to the room thermostat's input terminals. The physical quantities or states acquired can be used locally by the thermostat for temperature control functions and/or transmitted over the bus for other purposes. The tab contains the parameters for configuring input 1 and input 2 independently. The two inputs are identical; for simplicity, the parameters and group objects for a single input are described below.

8.3.1 Input x

The **Input x** (x = 1, 2) card contains the following parameters:

- Input x
- Contact type
- Filter type
- Measured temperature correction
- Usage
- Transmission to the bus
- Transmission interval
- Minimum variation to be sent to the bus (K)
- Threshold 1
- Value [°C]
- Threshold 2
- Value [°C]
- Hysteresis
- Cyclic sending interval

8.3.2 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Input x		disabled [DI] window opening contact [DI] card holder pocket contact [DI] anti-condensation sensor [AI] heat exchanger coil temperature sensor [AI] room temperature sensor [AI] anti-stratification temperature sensor [AI] floor surface temperature sensor [AI] outdoor temperature sensor [AI] General-purpose NTC temperature sensor
<i>The prefix [DI] indicates a digital input; the prefix [AI] indicates an analogue input.</i>		
Contact type	Input X = [DI] ...	NO (normally open) NC (normally closed)
<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as digital.</i>		
Debounce time	Input X = [DI] ...	00:00:00.200 hh:mm:ss.fff [range from 00:00:00.000 to 00:10:55.350]
<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as digital. The field is formatted as hh:mm:ss:fff (hours : minutes : seconds . milliseconds): the default value 00:00:00.200 therefore corresponds to 200 milliseconds.</i>		

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Filter type	Input X = [AI] ...	low medium high
	<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as analogue. Settable values: Low = average value every 4 measurements Medium = average value every 16 measurements High = average value every 64 measurements</i>	
Temperature offset	Input X = [AI] ...	0°C [range -5°C ... +5°C]
	<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as analogue.</i>	
Minimum change of value to send [K]		0.5 [range 0 to 5]
	<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as analogue. If set to 0, no value is transmitted upon a change.</i>	
Cyclic sending interval	Input X = other than disabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Threshold 1	Input X = [AI] ...	not active below above
	<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as analogue.</i>	
Value [°C]	Input X = [AI] ... Threshold 1 = below or above	7 [range from 0 to 50]
Threshold 2	Input X = [AI] ...	not active below above
	<i>This parameter is always available when the input is configured as analogue.</i>	
Value [°C]	Input X = [AI] ... Threshold 2 = below or above	45 [range from 0 to 50]
Hysteresis	Input X = [AI] ... Threshold 1 = below or above Threshold 2 = below or above	0.4 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
Cyclic sending interval	Input X = [AI] ... Threshold 1 = below or above Threshold 2 = below or above	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Window contact sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [DI] windows contact sensor	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	26
Window contact sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [DI] windows contact sensor	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	27
	<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>				
Anticondensation sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [DI] anticondensation sensor	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	28

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Anticondensation sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [DI] anticondensation sensor	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	29
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>					
Card holder contact sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [DI] card holder contact sensor	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	30
Card holder contact sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [DI] card holder contact sensor	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	31
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>					
Coil battery temperature sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [AI] coil battery temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	20
Coil battery temperature sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [AI] coil battery temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	23
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>					
Room temperature sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [AI] room temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	20
Room temperature sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [AI] room temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	23
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>					
Antistratification temperature sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [AI] antistratification temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	20
Antistratification temperature sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [AI] antistratification temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	23
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>					
Floor surface temperature sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [AI] floor surface temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	20
Floor surface temperature sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [AI] floor surface temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	23
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit.</i>					
Outdoor temperature sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [AI] outdoor temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	20
Outdoor temperature sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [AI] outdoor temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	23
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the unit .</i>					
Temperature value sensor (from input 1)	Input 1 = [AI] generic (NTC) temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	20
Temperature value sensor (from input 2)	Input 2 = [AI] generic (NTC) temperature sensor	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	23
<i>Note: if both inputs are configured in the same way, only the first one is used by the device.</i>					
Temperature threshold 1 sensor 1 – Switch	Input 1 = [AI] ... Threshold 1 = below or	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	21

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
	above				
Temperature threshold 2 sensor 1 – Switch	Input 1 = [AI] ... Threshold 2 = below or above	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	22
Temperature threshold 1 sensor 2 – Switch	Input 2 = [AI] ... Threshold 1 = below or above	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	24
Temperature threshold 2 sensor 2 – Switch	Input 2 = [AI] ... Threshold 2 = below or above	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	25

8.4 External sensors (from bus)

‘External sensors’ refers to KNX devices (or conventional sensors interfaced to the bus via KNX devices) that send statuses or values to the thermostat via the bus. Enabling an external sensor without connecting the corresponding communication object triggers a permanent alarm on the display and suspends the temperature control function.

The **External Sensors (from the bus)** tab contains the following parameters:

- Room temperature
- Antistratification temperature
- Outdoor temperature
- Coil temperature
- Floor surface temperature
- Flow temperature
- Analogue sensors timeout
- Anticondensation
- Window contact X (X = 1, 2)
- Signal
- Presence sensor X (X = 1, 2)
- Card holder contact
- Digital sensors timeout

The card has no secondary cards.

8.4.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Room temperature		disabled / enabled
Antistratification temperature	Enables a temperature bus sensor to perform the anti-stratification function.	disabled / enabled
	Enables a temperature bus sensor to perform the anti-stratification function.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Outdoor temperature		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables an external temperature bus sensor to display the measured value on the unit's display. This data acquisition is an alternative to that via a sensor connected to one of the unit's inputs: this parameter only appears if the external temperature sensor has not been enabled in the Inputs tab.</i>	
Coil temperature		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to measure the temperature of the heat transfer fluid at the heat exchanger. Reading this value enables the fan's hot-start function.</i>	
Floor surface temperature		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to measure the surface temperature of a heated floor. Acquiring this value enables the surface temperature limitation function.</i>	
Flow temperature		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to measure the flow temperature of the heat transfer fluid. Acquiring this value allows the dew point temperature to be calculated and enables the active anti-condensation protection function in surface cooling systems (floor or ceiling).</i>	
Analog sensors timeout		00:05:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
	<i>The field is formatted as hh:mm:ss (hours : minutes : seconds): the default value 00:05:00 therefore corresponds to a 5-minute timeout. The value 00:00:00 means that the analogue sensor timeout is disabled.</i>	
Anticondensation		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to detect condensation.</i>	
Window contact 1		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to detect whether a window or door is open or closed.</i>	
Signal		not inverted inverted
	<i>Allows you to select whether the signal type of the window contact 1 is inverted or not.</i>	
Window contact 2		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to detect whether a window or door is open or closed.</i>	
Signal		not inverted inverted
	<i>Allows you to select whether the signal type of the window contact 2 is inverted or not.</i>	
Card holder contact		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables a bus sensor to detect the presence or absence of people within the room.</i>	
Digital sensor timeout		00:05:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
	<i>The field is formatted as hh:mm:ss (hours : minutes : seconds): the default value 00:05:00 therefore corresponds to a 5-minute timeout. The value 00:00:00 means that the digital sensor timeout is disabled.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Room temperature (from bus)	Enabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	34
Antistratification temperature (from bus)	enabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	37

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Outdoor temperature (from bus)	enabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	38
Coil temperature (from bus)	enabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	40
Floor temperature (from bus)	enabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	41
Flow temperature (from bus)	enabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	42
Anticondensation (from bus)	enabled	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch	46
Window contact sensor 1 (from bus)	enabled	1 bit	C-W--	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	43
Window contact sensor 2 (from bus)	enabled	1 bit	C-W--	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	44
Contact of card holder (from bus)	enabled	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch	45

Note on sensor time-out

The thermostat's internal control system cyclically monitors the update status of external sensor values (from the bus) and inputs once the set timeout value has elapsed. If no value update is received, the control function is suspended. The alarm is indicated on the display by the symbol and the corresponding alarm code (see also the list of alarms in the Diagnostics section).

8.5 Weighted temperature value

The '**Weighted temperature value**' tab appears only if at least two sensors for measuring room temperature are enabled; for example, the internal sensor and the external room temperature sensor from the bus, or the [AI] room temperature sensor input.

It contains the following parameters:

- Main source for temperature value
- Additional source temperature value
- Relative weighting
- Minimum change of value to send [K]
- Cyclic sending interval

8.5.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Terms and Conditions	Values
Main source for temperature value	-	Internal sensor from bus (*)
	(*) The values that can be set depend on whether the internal sensor, the inputs and the external sensors (from bus) are enabled.	
Additional source temperature value	-	Internal sensor from bus (*)
	(*) The values that can be set depend on whether the internal sensor, the inputs	

Parameter name	Terms and Conditions	Values
	and the external sensors (from bus) are enabled.	
Relative weight		100% main sensor 90% / 10% 80% / 20% 70% / 30% 60% / 40% 50% / 50% 40% / 60% 30% / 70% 20% / 80% 10% / 90% 100% additional sensor
Minimum change of value to send [K]		0.5 [other values in the range 0 ... 5 K]
	If the parameter is set to 0, no value is transmitted upon a change.	
Cyclic sending interval		no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Weighted temperature	At least 2 room temperature sensors enabled (internal, from input or from external sensor)	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	47

Note on weighted temperature

The thermostat allows the room temperature to be measured in three ways:

- 1) from the temperature sensor built into the unit;
- 2) from an external temperature sensor connected to an input on the device configured as analogue (Inputs⇒ Input 1 or 2 = [AI] room temperature sensor);
- 3) via the bus from another KNX device, for example from an ekinex push-button [External sensors (from the bus)⇒ Room temperature = enabled];

To optimise or correct the room temperature control in specific situations (in large rooms, where there is significant asymmetry in temperature distribution, when the thermostat is installed in an unsuitable position, etc.), the device can therefore use a weighted average of two temperature values. The weights are assigned via the 'Relative Weight' parameter, which assigns a proportion to the two values.

8.6 LCD Display

The **LCD Display** tab contains the following parameters:

- Backlight intensity
- Energy saving
- Visualization type
- Time before energy saving mode

- Backlight when in energy saving mode
- Behaviour on button press
- Actual temperature
- Relative humidity

Energy-saving mode

After a configurable period of time, the thermostat switches from the normal display to the energy-saving display. In this display mode:

- the intensity of the backlight can be reduced;
- the amount of information displayed can be reduced. There are two options: full (i.e. the same information as in normal display mode) or temperature only.

To exit energy-saving mode, press any of the Touch buttons, which will restore the normal display.

Backlight

The display's default backlight can be configured according to the installation location and ambient light conditions during use. The backlight intensity can be set to a fixed value (in %).

Information to be displayed

In energy-saving mode, the actual temperature or the temperature setpoint is always shown on the display; in addition, relative humidity can also be displayed in sequence ('carousel'), as in normal mode.

8.6.1 Parameters

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Backlight intensity		10% / 20% / 30% / 40% / 50% / 60% / 70% / 80% / 90% / 100%
Energy saving		disabled / enabled
	<i>If the Energy saving setting is set to 'enabled', after a certain period of time the device automatically reduces the backlight brightness and, where applicable, the information displayed.</i>	
Visualization type	Energy saving = enabled	Full Temperature only
	<i>In addition to the figures, the temperature-only display includes the symbol (°C or °F).</i>	
Time before energy saving mode	Energy saving = enabled	10 s / 15 s / 30 s 45 s / 1 min
Backlight when in energy saving mode	Power saving = enabled	off / 2% / 5% / 10% / 15% / 20% / 25% / 30%
Behaviour on button press	Energy saving = enabled	backlight only / backlighting and button function
	<i>Defines the device's response when a Touch button is pressed for the first time whilst in energy-saving mode.</i>	
Actual temperature	A temperature sensor enabled (internal, external via the bus, via input)	always enabled
	<i>Displays the actual temperature or the temperature setpoint, depending on the settings in the General tab.</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Relative humidity	At least one relative humidity sensor enabled (internal or external via the bus)	disabled enabled

8.7 LED Touch

The device is fitted with four LED-backlit touch buttons.

The **LED** panel displays the following parameters:

- LEDs intensity from bus
- LED intensity
- LED intensity during energy saving
- Signal from the bus
- Technical alarm

8.7.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
LEDs intensity from bus	-	no / yes
	<i>Enables reception from the bus of the brightness value emitted by the LEDs.</i>	
LEDs intensity	LED intensity from bus = no	100% [range 0% ... 100%]
	<i>Parameter for setting the light intensity value emitted by the LEDs (if not received from the bus).</i>	
LED intensity during Energy Saving	LCD Display ⇒ Energy saving = enabled	No changes 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
	<i>Allows you to set the brightness of the Touch key LEDs in energy-saving mode, independently of the display brightness.</i>	
Technical alarm	-	disabled enabled
	<i>Enables communication object no. 0 "Technical alarm", which allows an alarm signal to be triggered via a bus telegram. The flashing LEDs indicate that the alarm is active.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Technical alarm	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	0
LEDs intensity percentage	LED intensity from bus = yes	1 byte	C-W--	[5.1] DPT_Scaling	2

8.8 Temperature control

The **Temperature Control** tab contains the following sub-tabs:

- Settings
- Heating
- Cooling
- Ventilation
- Air conditioning

The **Cooling** sub-tab appears only if the *Thermostat Function* parameter in the **Settings** tab is set to *Cooling* or *Both heating and cooling*.

The **Ventilation** sub-tab appears only if the *Control type* in the **Heating** (or **Cooling**) tab is set to *Fancoils*, or if, with *Control type* set to any, the "*Ventilation for Auxiliary Heating (or Cooling)*" parameter is enabled.

The **Air Conditioning** sub-tab appears only if the *Air Conditioning application* parameter in the **Settings** tab is set to a value other than "*disabled*."

8.8.1 Settings

The **Settings** tab contains the following parameters:

- Thermostat function
- Command communication object
- Heating – cooling switch over
- Heating – cooling cyclic sending interval
- Setpoint cyclic sending interval
- Max setpoint temperature change
- Air conditioning application
- Valve protection function
- Frequency
- Time interval

The **Cooling** sub-tab appears only if the *Thermostat Function* parameter is set to *Cooling* or *Heating & Cooling* on the **Settings** tab.

The **Ventilation** sub-tab appears only if the *Control Type* is set to *Fancoils* on the **Heating** (or **Cooling**) tab, or if the "*Ventilation for auxiliary heating (or cooling)*" parameter is enabled with any *Control Type*.

The **Air Conditioning** sub-tab appears only if the *Air Conditioning Interface* parameter is set to a value other than "*disabled*" on the **Settings** tab.

The Easy version of the room thermostat uses a single setpoint to change the desired conditions, namely a setpoint for the heating conduction mode and a setpoint for the cooling conduction mode.

The Classic version of the room thermostat allows you to manage up to 8 setpoints (4 for the heating conduction mode and 4 for the cooling conduction mode). The setpoints can be automatically recalled through group objects that have the datapoint-type HVAC mode ([20.102] HVAC mode) according to the Comfort, Standby, Economy and Protection modes. The user can set the thermostat in chrono mode (clock symbol on the display) and in that case the time program of a supervisor can recall the setpoints relating to the operating modes. Alternatively, the user can set one of the 4 operating modes manually. Whether operating under the time program or manually, it is always possible to force the setpoint manually (symbol M on the display). With a manual operating mode (comfort, standby, economy or protection) the forced setpoint (M) remains

indefinitely, until a different operating mode is called up; operating under hourly program, on the other hand, the forced setpoint (M) can be configured in ETS to have a limited duration (*parameter End of manual operation*) before the automatic recall of the default setpoint for the set operating mode.

8.8.1.1 Parameters and group objects (Easy version)

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Thermostat function		heating cooling both heating and cooling
Command communication object	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled	unique / separate
Heating – cooling switch over	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled	manual / from bus (*) / automatic
	(*) If Air conditioning application = Underfloor panel + split, the only option available is "via bus".	
Heating-cooling cyclic sending interval	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled or Underfloor panel + split	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Setpoint cyclic sending interval		no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	The setpoint value that can be sent cyclically is the actual setpoint, which depends on the operating mode set manually by the user or automatically by another KNX supervisor device, with the option of time-based programming. The actual setpoint value also takes into account the status of any window contacts and presence detection (provided the corresponding functions have been enabled).	
Max. setpoint temperature change		not permitted, $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 6^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 7^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 8^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 9^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Defines the maximum permitted range for changing temperature setpoint values in the various operating modes.	
Air conditioning application	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling	Disabled Underfloor panel + split Only split Simple On/Off
	Selecting a value other than "Disabled" enables the "Air conditioning" sub-tab in the tree structure.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Send feedback on status change from bus	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	disabled / enabled
	<i>If this parameter is enabled, all group objects relating to the Air conditioning application (Setpoint, Control mode, Fan speed and Manual/Automatic mode) send their values to the bus when changed.</i>	
On status change from UI, discard new status from bus	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling HVAC interface ≠ disabled	disabled / enabled
	<i>If this parameter is enabled, when a parameter (setpoint, control mode, fan speed or manual/automatic mode) is changed via the user interface, no further changes via the bus will be accepted for the configured timeout period.</i>	
Timeout	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled When the status is changed via the UI, do not accept new statuses from the bus = enabled	00:00:04.000 hh:mm:ss.fff [range 00:00:00.000 ... 00:10:55.350]
	<i>Timeout for setting further changes to the Air conditioning application parameters via the bus.</i>	
Valve protection function		disabled / enabled
	<i>Enables the function that activates the valve control actuators during periods of prolonged system inactivity.</i>	
Frequency	Valve protection function = enabled	once a day, once a week, once a month
Time interval	Valve protection function = enabled	10 s [other values in the range 5 s ... 20 min]

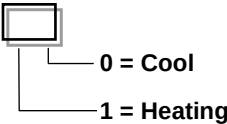
Attention!

The OFF mode, if activated by the user manually via the display (short press on the F1 button, second from the top) or through the group object with index 50 *Enable thermostat*, PREVAILS over all the other functions of the controllers, both temperature and relative humidity. All group objects outgoing to the actuators are automatically deactivated.



Be careful: the OFF mode that is switched on also prevails over the building protection in both heating and cooling conduction mode.

In order to maintain building protection, i.e. the automatic activation of controllers below (heating) or above (cooling) of a preset room temperature and thus avoid damage to the pipes, terminals and cladding of the building, the desired temperature must be set to an appropriate room value (e.g. 14°C in heating and 34°C in cooling).

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. Objects
Actual setpoint		2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	52
Heating/cooling status out	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled or Underfloor panel + split	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.100] DPT_Heat_Cool	48
The communication object is updated on the bus upon the switching event processed internally by the controller. The object is always exposed and contains information on the current operating mode of the internal temperature controller. [1.100] DPT Heat/Cool 1 Bit  0 = Cool 1 = Heating					
Heating/cooling status in	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling; Heating/cooling switch over = via bus or Air conditioning application = disabled or Underfloor panel + split	1 Bit	C-W---	[1.100] DPT_Heat_Cool	49
The communication object is received via the bus. Upon the switching event, the internal controllers of the primary and auxiliary stages (if enabled) switch the operating mode. The active operating mode is indicated by the corresponding symbol on the display.					
Enable thermostat command		1 Bit	CRWTU	[1.3] DPT_Enable	50
Enables or disables the thermostat function.					
Enabled thermostat status		1 bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT_State	51
Returns the thermostat status value (enabled or disabled).					
Temperature setpoint change lock	At least one room temperature sensor enabled	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable	98
Enables or disables the lock on setpoint changes via the UI (changes via the bus are still possible).					

Note on heating and cooling system terminals

The thermostat's application functions, which can be configured using the ETS application, are particularly suited to the control of the following system terminals via KNX actuators (generic or dedicated):

- radiators;
- electric heaters;

- fan coils;
- radiant panels;
- dehumidifiers;
- radiant panels + radiators (as a backup system);
- radiant panels + fan coils (as a backup system);
- radiant panels + dehumidifiers.

8.8.1.2 Parameters and group objects (Classic version)

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Thermostat function		heating cooling both heating and cooling
Command communication object	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled	unique / separate
Heating – cooling switch over	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled	manual / from bus (*) / automatic
	(*) If Air conditioning application = Underfloor panel + split, the only option available is "via bus".	
Heating-cooling cyclic sending interval	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled or Underfloor panel + split	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Setpoint cyclic sending interval		no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	The setpoint value that can be sent cyclically is the actual setpoint, which depends on the operating mode set manually by the user or automatically by another KNX supervisor device, with the option of time-based programming. The actual setpoint value also takes into account the status of any window contacts and presence detection (provided the corresponding functions have been enabled).	
[...]		
Max manual temperature change		Not allowed, $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 6^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 7^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 8^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 9^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Defines the maximum range allowed for manual modification of temperature setpoint values.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
End of manual operation		Till first telegram from bus [other values in the range 30 min ... 48 h]
	<i>Manual setpoint change (with M icon on the display), when the thermostat is set under a time program (with clock icon on the display), remains active until a new operating mode is received on the HVAC mode group object, or remains active for a configurable set time</i>	
Exit manual mode on setpoint from bus		No / Yes
	<i>If the parameter is set to Yes, as soon as a new setpoint for operating modes (group objects with index 60 to 67) is received from the bus, the thermostat automatically exits the manual mode.</i>	
Scenes		Disabled / Enabled
	<i>The scenario parameter enables the corresponding sub-tab in the tree.</i>	
Transmission delay after mode change		00:00:01:000 hh:mm:ss:fff [other values in the range 00:00:00:00 ... 00:10:55:350]
	<i>Configurable delay to make a mode change effective, upon receipt of a mode change telegram from the bus.</i>	
[...]		
Enable/disable thermostat		No / Yes
	<i>With the parameter Enable/disable thermostat = Yes, the command group and status objects that allow the room thermostat to be activated and deactivated from the bus are displayed. In addition, with this parameter active, a short press on the F1 key (second key from the top) allows the user to activate and deactivate the thermostat manually. With a long press on the F1 key, it is always possible to change the operating mode manually.</i>	
	<i>Disabling the thermostat overrides all internal adjustments: all group objects of the device outgoing to the actuators are deactivated.</i>	
[...]		
Air conditioning application	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling	Disabled Underfloor panel + split Only split Simple On/Off
	<i>Selecting a value other than "Disabled" enables the "Air conditioning" sub-tab in the tree structure.</i>	
Send feedback on status change from bus	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	disabled / enabled
	<i>If this parameter is enabled, all group objects relating to the Air conditioning application (Setpoint, Control mode, Fan speed and Manual/Automatic mode) send their values to the bus when changed.</i>	
On status change from UI, discard new status from bus	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling HVAC interface ≠ disabled	disabled / enabled
	<i>If this parameter is enabled, when a parameter (setpoint, control mode, fan speed or manual/automatic mode) is changed via the user interface, no further changes via the bus will be accepted for the configured timeout period.</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Timeout	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled When the status is changed via the UI, do not accept new statuses from the bus = enabled	00:00:04.000 hh:mm:ss.fff [range 00:00:00.000 ... 00:10:55.350]
<i>Timeout for setting further changes to the Air conditioning application parameters via the bus.</i>		
Valve protection function		disabled / enabled
<i>Enables the function that activates the valve control actuators during periods of prolonged system inactivity.</i>		
Frequency	Valve protection function = enabled	once a day, once a week , once a month
Time interval	Valve protection function = enabled	10 s [other values in the range 5 s ... 20 min]

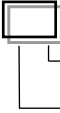
Attention!

The OFF mode, if enabled through the parameter and entered by the user manually via the display (short press on the F1 button, second from the top) or through the group object with index 50 *Enable thermostat*, PREVAILS over all the other functions of the controllers, both temperature and relative humidity. All group objects outgoing to the actuators are automatically deactivated.



Be careful: the OFF mode that is switched on also prevails over the building protection in both heating and cooling conduction mode.

To maintain building protection, i.e. the automatic activation of the controllers below (heating) or above (cooling) of a preset room temperature and thus avoid damage to the pipes, terminals and cladding of the building, the PROTECTION operating mode must be activated, either manually from the display (long press on the F1 button, second from the top) or via the HVAC mode group objects.

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. Objects
Actual setpoint		2 Byte	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	52
Manual setpoint		2 Byte	C-W---	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	53
Manual/forced setpoint active status		1 Bit	CRWTU	[1.11] DPT_State	54
HVAC mode in		1 Byte	C-W--	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode	55
	The device receives the operating mode (HVAC mode) from a bus device with a supervisor function. The operating mode received via this communication object can be changed by the user at a later date (in this case the room thermostat switches to manual control).				
HVAC forced mode in		1 Byte	C-W--	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode	56
	The group object allows the operating mode to be received in the same way as the HVAC Mode in communication object; the difference is that the operating mode received via this object (except for the AUTO command) cannot be subsequently changed by the user. The user can change the mode only after the forced HVAC Mode in has sent the AUTO command.				
HVAC manual mode		1 Byte	C-W--	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode	57
	The group object allows the operating mode to be controlled from the bus. The AUTO value of the group object automatically recalls the chrono operating mode (clock icon shown on the display)				
HVAC mode out		1 Byte	C-W--	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode	58
	Current value of the operating mode set in the device				
Chrono active status		1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT_State	59
Heating/cooling status out	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = disabled or Underfloor panel + split	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.100] DPT_Heat_Cool	48
	The communication object is updated on the bus upon the switching event processed internally by the controller. The object is always exposed and contains information on the current operating mode of the internal temperature controller. [1.100] DPT Heat/Cool 1 Bit  0 = Cool 1 = Heating				

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. Objects
Heating/cooling status in	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling; Heating/cooling switch over = via bus or Air conditioning application = disabled or Underfloor panel + split	1 Bit	C-W---	[1.100] DPT_Heat_Cool	49
<i>The communication object is received via the bus. Upon the switching event, the internal controllers of the primary and auxiliary stages (if enabled) switch the operating mode. The active operating mode is indicated by the corresponding symbol on the display.</i>					
Enable thermostat command		1 Bit	CRWTU	[1.3] DPT_Enable	50
<i>Enables or disables the thermostat function.</i>					
Enabled thermostat status		1 bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT_State	51
<i>Returns the thermostat status value (enabled or disabled).</i>					
Temperature setpoint change lock	At least one room temperature sensor enabled	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable	98
<i>Enables or disables the lock on setpoint changes via the UI (changes via the bus are still possible).</i>					

Note on heating and cooling system terminals

The thermostat's application functions, which can be configured using the ETS application, are particularly suited to the control of the following system terminals via KNX actuators (generic or dedicated):

- radiators;
- electric heaters;
- fan coils;
- radiant panels;
- dehumidifiers;
- radiant panels + radiators (as a backup system);
- radiant panels + fan coils (as a backup system);
- radiant panels + dehumidifiers.

8.8.1.3 Heating/cooling switching

Switching between the two operating modes of the system (heating and cooling) can be carried out as follows:

1. manually on the unit at the user's initiative;
2. automatically by the unit;
3. via the KNX bus using a specific communication object.

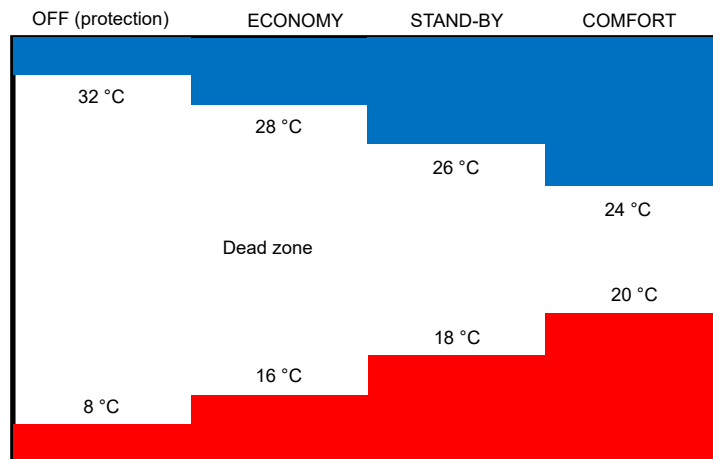
Manual switching (mode 1)

Manual switching is suitable for bus systems with a single room thermostat or a small number of thermostats. If the devices have been configured for this purpose, the user switches the system manually via the display of a thermostat (the device acting as the 'master' for the switching function); the device sends the output communication object [DPT 1.100 heat/cool] to the bus, which may then switch the other thermostats ('slave' devices) connected via a specific group address.

Automatic switching (mode 2) (Classic version)

Automatic switching is suitable for a 4-pipe hydraulic configuration of the heating/air-conditioning system (used, for example, to supply fan-coil units or radiant ceiling panels). In this case too, the information can be sent over the bus using the output communication object [DPT 1.100 heat/cool]; the difference compared to mode 1 is that switching is carried out automatically by the unit based on a comparison between the actual temperature and the setpoint temperature. In this mode, manual switching by the user is disabled.

Automatic switching is achieved by introducing a deadband in accordance with the diagram shown in the figure below.



Deadband and example of consistently distributed setpoint values

As long as the actual (measured) temperature is below the setpoint value for heating, the operating mode remains heating; similarly, if the actual (measured) temperature is above the setpoint value for cooling, the operating mode is cooling. If the actual (measured) temperature is within the dead zone, the operating mode remains the one previously active; the switching point for the heating/cooling operating mode must occur at the current setpoint of the selected HVAC mode, and similarly, the switch from cooling to heating must occur at the set heating setpoint.

Switchover via the KNX bus (mode 3)

Switching via the bus requires the command to come from another KNX device, such as another thermostat or a Touch&See unit configured for this purpose. This acts as a 'supervisory' device: switching takes place via the input communication object [DPT 1.100 heat/cool]. In this mode, manual switching by the user is disabled. Thanks to this mode, the supervising device is able to have the 'slave' devices execute timed programmes, thereby extending their function to that of a programmable thermostat (centrally controlled by the supervising device).

The group objects shown in the block diagram allow the current operating mode set on the temperature controller to be monitored and modified. Object 48 – *Heating/Cooling Status Out* is always displayed, even when the thermostat function is set to heating only or cooling only. If the function is both heating and cooling,

cyclic transmission of the object over the bus can be enabled; in all cases, information on the current operating mode can be retrieved by issuing a read request to this communication object.

Object 49 – *Heating/cooling status in* is only exposed when the function is set to both heating and cooling and the switch between modes is controlled via the bus.

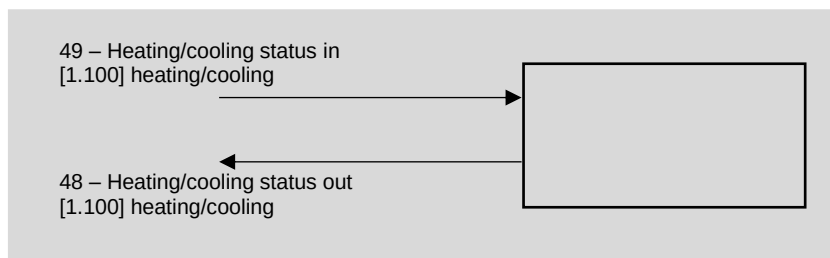


Figure 9 - Heating/Cooling switch over from bus

8.8.1.4 Valve protection function

This function is suitable for heating and cooling systems that use water as the heat transfer fluid and are fitted with motorised valves for shutting off a zone or a single room. Long periods of system inactivity can cause the valves to seize up: to prevent this, the thermostat can periodically send a command to open or close the valves whilst the system is not in use. This option is available in the application programme via the 'Valve protection function' parameter, which is further defined by the frequency and duration of valve operation.

8.8.1.5 Remote Setpoint Adjustment

The group objects shown in the block diagram of **Errore. L'origine riferimento non è stata trovata.** allow monitoring of forced setpoint changes made locally by the user interacting with the thermostat via the touch buttons. The same communication object (hereinafter 'O.C.') also allows changes to be made remotely, for example from a system supervisor.

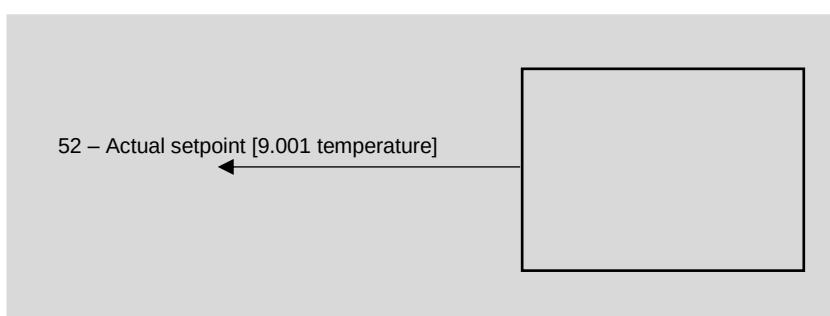


Figure 10 - Setpoint adjustment

The supervisor can directly adjust the setpoint for the heating and cooling operating modes (O.C. with indices 60 and 61). The value of O.C. 52 – *Actual setpoint* represents the current operational setpoint on which the control algorithms are based.

8.8.2 Heating

The **Heating** tab contains the following parameters:

- Temperature setpoint [°C]
- Heating type
- Control type
- Hysteresis
- Hysteresis position
- Cyclic sending interval
- Min change of value to send [%]
- PWM cycle time
- Proportional band [0.1 K]
- Integral time [min]
- Floor temperature limitation
- Temperature limit [°C]
- Hysteresis [K]
- Auxiliary heating
- Communication object
- Disabled via the bus
- Deviation from the setpoint
- Hysteresis
- Cyclic sending interval
- Ventilation for auxiliary heating

8.8.2.1 Parameters and group objects

Conditions: **Settings**⇒ Thermostat function = heating or both heating and cooling.

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Temperature setpoint [°C]	(Easy version)	21 [range 2 ... 50]
Comfort temperature setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	21 [range 2 ... 50]
Standby temperature setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	18 [range 10 ... 50]
Economy temperature setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	16 [range 10 ... 50]
Building protection temp. setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	7 [range 2 ... 10]
Heating type		radiators electric fancoils floor radiant panels ceiling radiant panels
<i>Defines the terminal used for heat exchange in the room. The choice determines the parameters of the PWM control algorithm (proportional band and integral time) and the control options.</i>		

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Control type		2-point hysteresis , PWM (pulse width modulation) continuous
Hysteresis	Control type = 2-point hysteresis	0.3 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
Hysteresis position	Heating type = radiant panels (ceiling or floor) Control type = 2-point hysteresis	below above
Cyclic sending interval	Control type = 2-point hysteresis, continuous	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Min change of value to send [%]	Control type = continuous	10 [range 0 ... 100]
PWM cycle time	Control type = PWM (pulse width modulation)	15 min [range 5 ... 240 min]
Proportional band [0.1 K]	Control type = continuous or PWM	(*) [range 0 ... 255]
	The value is expressed in tenths of a degree Kelvin (K). *) The field contains a preset value that depends on the selected heating type (the value can be changed): • radiators: 50 (5 K) • electric: 40 (4 K) • fan coils: 40 (4 K) • floor radiant panels: 50 (5 K) • ceiling radiant panels: 50 (5 K) The value of the Proportional Band parameter represents the maximum deviation between the setpoint temperature and the measured temperature that triggers the maximum control output.	
Integral time [min]	Control type = continuous or PWM	(*) [other values in the range 0 ... 255 min]
	*) The field contains a preset value that depends on the selected heating type (the value can be changed): • radiators: 150 min • electric: 100 min • fan coils: 90 min • floor radiant panels: 240 min • ceiling radiant panels: 180 min	
Min. control value [%]	Control type = continuous or PWM	15 [range 0 ... 30]
	Allows the PWM cycle to be adapted for use with electrothermal actuators with very long opening times. For control variable values lower than the set value, the minimum value is used.	
Max. control value [%]	Control type = continuous or PWM	85 [range 70 ... 100]
	Allows the PWM cycle to be adapted for use with electrothermal actuators with very long opening times. For control variable values higher than the set value, the maximum value is used.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Floor temperature limitation	Heating type = floor radiant panels, Inputs⇒ Input 1⇒ Application = floor surface temperature sensor, Inputs⇒ Input 2⇒ Application = floor surface temperature sensor, External sensors⇒ floor surface temperature sensor = enabled	disabled / enabled
	<i>This parameter enables the function to limit the surface temperature of an underfloor heating system. For this function to work, it is essential to measure the surface temperature of the floor by enabling the corresponding temperature sensor in the External Sensors tab (from the bus) or in the Inputs tab.</i> Important. This function is not a substitute for the over-temperature protection normally provided in hydronic underfloor heating systems, which is implemented by means of the appropriate safety thermostat.	
Temperature limit [°C]	Floor temperature limit = enabled	29 [range 20 ... 40]
	According to standard EN 1264, a maximum permissible temperature for the surface of the underfloor heating system is specified: • $T(\text{sup}) \text{ max} \leq 29^{\circ}\text{C}$ for normally occupied areas; • $T(\text{sup}) \text{ max} \leq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ for peripheral areas of rooms. National regulations may also limit these temperatures to lower values. Peripheral areas are defined as zones generally situated along the walls of the room facing the exterior of the building, with a maximum width of 1 m.	
Hysteresis [K]	Floor temperature limit = enabled	0.3 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
	The surface temperature is expected to fall below the set threshold by an offset equal to the hysteresis value before the alarm state is cleared.	
Auxiliary heating		disabled / enabled
Communication object	Auxiliary heating = enabled	single separate
Disabled from bus	Auxiliary heating = enabled	no / yes
	Enables the function to be activated and deactivated via a telegram from a supervisory device on the bus.	
Offset from setpoint	Auxiliary heating = enabled	0.6 K [other values in the range 0 ... 3 K]
Hysteresis	Auxiliary heating = enabled	0.3 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
Cyclic sending interval	Auxiliary heating = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Ventilation for auxiliary heating	Heating type = floor radiant panels or ceiling radiant panels	disabled / enabled
	This option allows you to combine a high-inertia system such as underfloor heating (in the water-fed version) with a low-inertia system such as a fan coil unit.	

<i>Object name</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Dim.</i>	<i>Flags</i>	<i>DPT</i>	<i>No. of Comm. objects</i>
Setpoint (heating)	(Easy version)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	60
Comfort setpoint (heating)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	60
Standby setpoint (heating)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	62
Economy setpoint (heating)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	64
Building protection setpoint (heating)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	66
Heating out command	Control type = 2-point hysteresis or PWM Command communication object = separated	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	68
Heating and cooling out command	Control type = 2-point hysteresis or PWM Command communication object = unique	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	68
Heating out command	Control type = continuous Command communication object = separated	1 Byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling	68
Heating and cooling out command	Control type = continuous Command communication object = unique	1 Byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling	68
Auxiliary heating output command	Auxiliary heating = enabled	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	70
Disable auxiliary heating	Auxiliary heating = enabled, Disabled from bus = yes	1 bit	C-W---	[1.3] DPT_Enable	72

Note on the floor temperature limitation function (also known as 'surface' limitation)

A water-based underfloor heating system comprises plastic pipes embedded in the concrete screed or laid directly beneath the final floor covering (lightweight or 'dry' system), through which heated water flows. The water transfers heat to the final floor covering, which heats the room by radiation. The standard EN 1264 Underfloor Heating (Part 3: Systems and components – Design) specifies a maximum permissible temperature (T_{Smax}) for the floor surface, corrected from a physiological point of view, defined as follows:

- $T_{Smax} \leq 29^{\circ}\text{C}$ for areas of normal occupancy;
- $T_{Smax} \leq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ for peripheral areas of rooms.

National regulations may also limit these temperatures to lower values. Peripheral areas are defined as zones generally situated along the walls of the room facing the exterior of the building, with a maximum width of 1 m.

An electrically powered underfloor heating system involves laying an electric cable beneath the floor covering, powered by mains voltage (230 V) or extra-low voltage (e.g. 12 or 45 V), which may already be supplied in rolls with a constant spacing between cable sections. The live cable transfers heat to the floor covering above, which heats the room by radiation. Temperature control is based on measurements of the room air temperature, but generally involves monitoring and limiting the surface temperature using an NTC-type sensor in contact with the floor surface.

Limiting the surface temperature may be necessary for several reasons:

- physiological compatibility (correct temperature at the level of the lower limbs);
- use of the system as an auxiliary heating stage. In this case, heat loss to the outside of the building is managed by the main heating system, whilst the auxiliary stage operates solely to maintain the floor temperature at a comfortable level (for example, in bathrooms of residential buildings, sports centres, thermal centres and spas, etc.);
- protection against damage to the final floor covering caused by accidental overheating. It should be noted that water-based systems are usually already fitted with a safety thermostat (which acts on the hydraulic mixing unit), whilst in the case of electrically powered systems this device cannot be used, and it is common practice to implement a specific temperature limit using a surface temperature sensor connected to the unit.

8.8.3 Cooling

The **Cooling** tab contains the following parameters:

- Temperature setpoint [°C]
- Cooling type
- Control type
- Hysteresis [K]
- Hysteresis position
- Cyclic sending interval
- Min. change of value to send [%]
- PWM cycle time
- Proportional band [0.1 K]
- Integral time [min]
- Anticondensation protection with probe
- Active anticondensation
- Flow temperature (project)
- Anticondensation hysteresis range
- Delay for alarm signal
- Auxiliary cooling
- Disabled from bus
- Offset from setpoint
- Hysteresis [K]
- Cyclic sending interval
- Ventilation for auxiliary cooling

8.8.3.1 Parameters and group objects

Conditions: *General* ⇒ Thermostat function = cooling or both heating and cooling.

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Temperature setpoint [°C]	(Easy version)	23 [range 2 ... 50]
Comfort temperature setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	23 [range 2 ... 50]
Standby temperature setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	26 [range 10 ... 50]
Economy temperature setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	28 [range 10 ... 50]
Building protection temp. setpoint [°C]	(Classic version)	36 [range 30 ... 50]
Cooling type	-	fancoil, underfloor radiant panels, ceiling radiant panels
If, in Settings, the parameter 'Thermostat function' is set to 'heating and cooling' and 'Communication command object' is set to 'single', the 'Cooling type' is determined by the selection made under 'Heating'.		

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Control type	Settings -> Command communication object = separated	2-point hysteresis , PWM (pulse width modulation), continuous
	<i>If, in Settings, the Thermostat function parameter is set to 'Heating and cooling' and the Command communication object is set to 'Single', the Cooling type is determined by the selection made under Heating.</i>	
Hysteresis	Control type = 2-point hysteresis	0.3 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
Hysteresis position	Cooling type = radiant panels (ceiling or floor) Control type = 2-point hysteresis	below above
Cyclic sending interval	Control type = 2-point hysteresis, continuous	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	▪	
Min. change of value to send [%]	Control type = continuous	10 [range 0 ... 100]
PWM cycle time	Control type = PWM (pulse width modulation)	15 min [range 5 ... 240 min]
Proportional band [0.1 K]	Control type = continuous or PWM	* [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>The value is expressed in tenths of a degree Kelvin (K).</i> <i>*) The field contains a preset value that depends on the selected heating type (the value can be changed):</i> • fan coil: 40 (4 K) • underfloor heating: 50 (5 K) • radiant ceiling: 50 (5 K) <i>The value of the Proportional Band parameter represents the maximum deviation between the setpoint temperature and the measured temperature that triggers the maximum control output.</i>	
Integral time [min]	Control type = continuous or PWM	* [field 0 ... 255 min]
	<i>*) The field contains a preset value that depends on the selected heating type (the value can be changed):</i> ▪ fan coil: 90 min ▪ underfloor heating: 240 min ▪ radiant ceiling: 180 min	
	Control type = continuous or PWM	
Min. control value [%]	<i>Allows the PWM cycle to be adapted for use with electrothermal actuators with very long opening times. For control variable values lower than the set value, the minimum value is used.</i>	
	Control type = continuous or PWM	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Max. control value [%]	<i>Allows the PWM cycle to be adapted for use with electrothermal actuators with very long opening times. For control variable values higher than the set value, the maximum value is used.</i>	
	Cooling type = floor or ceiling radiant panels Inputs ⇒ Input 1 ⇒ Use = anticondensation sensor, Inputs ⇒ Input 2 ⇒ Use = anticondensation sensor	
Anticondensation with probe		
	Cooling type = floor or ceiling radiant panels External sensors ⇒ Flow temperature = disabled	
Active anticondensation	Cooling type = floor or ceiling radiant panels External sensors ⇒ Flow temperature = enabled	disabled enabled (comparison between flow temperature and dew point temperature)
	<i>If the flow temperature is lower than the calculated dew point temperature, the system is in cooling mode and the room thermostat is requesting flow, the thermostat closes the valve and displays an alarm message on the screen.</i>	
Flow temperature (project)	Cooling type = floor or ceiling radiant panels External sensors ⇒ Radiant system flow temperature = disabled Active anticondensation = enabled	14°C [other values in the range 14.5°C ... 20°C]
	<i>Appears only if the flow temperature from an external sensor (via the bus) is not available.</i>	
Anti-condensation hysteresis range [K]	Active anticondensation = enabled (comparison between flow temperature and dew point temperature)	0.2 K / 0.3 K / 0.4 K / 0.5 / 0.6 K 0.8 K / 1 K / 1.5 K / 2 K / 2.5 K / 3 K
	<i>Before exiting the alarm condition, the system waits until the calculated dew point temperature is greater than the flow temperature by an offset equal to the hysteresis value.</i>	
Delay for alarm signal	Active anticondensation = enabled or Anticondensation with probe = enabled	5 minutes [other values in the range 30s ... 120 minutes]
	<i>Delay between the occurrence of the condition 'Calculated dew point temperature > Supply air temperature' and the transmission of the alarm signal.</i>	
Auxiliary cooling	-	disabled / enabled
Disabled from bus	Auxiliary cooling = enabled	no / yes
	<i>This parameter enables the function to be activated and deactivated via a telegram from a bus device with supervisory function.</i>	
Offset from setpoint	Auxiliary cooling = enabled	0.2 K / 0.3 K / 0.4 K / 0.5 / 0.6 K 0.8 K / 1 K / 1.5 K / 2 K / 2.5 K / 3 K
Hysteresis [K]	Auxiliary cooling = enabled	0.2 K / 0.3 K / 0.4 K / 0.5 / 0.6 K 0.8 K / 1 K / 1.5 K / 2 K / 2.5 K / 3 K
Cyclic sending interval	Auxiliary cooling = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	<i>"No sending" means that cyclic transmission is not enabled.</i>	
Ventilation for auxiliary cooling	Cooling type = floor or ceiling radiant panels	disabled / enabled
	<i>This option allows you to combine a high-inertia system such as underfloor heating (in the water-fed version) with a low-inertia system such as a fan coil.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. Objects
Setpoint (cooling)	(Easy version)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	61
Comfort setpoint (cooling)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	61
Standby setpoint (cooling)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	63
Economy setpoint (cooling)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	65
Building protection setpoint (cooling)	(Classic version)	2 Byte	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	67
Cooling out command	Control type = 2-point hysteresis or PWM	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	69
Cooling out command	Control type = continuous	1 byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling	69
Auxiliary cooling output command	Auxiliary cooling = enabled	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	71
Disable auxiliary cooling	Auxiliary cooling = enabled, Disabled from bus = yes	1 bit	C-W---	[1.3] DPT_Enable	73
Anticondensation alarm	At least one anticondensation protection enabled	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	100

Note on the anti-condensation protection function

The purpose of this function is to prevent condensation from forming on the heat exchange surfaces of the system or building during cooling operation. The function is used primarily in systems with surface heat exchange, such as underfloor and ceiling radiant panels during summer operation. In this case, chilled water flows through the hydraulic circuits; normally, latent loads (caused by an increase in the room humidity level) are handled by dedicated air-handling units, and the thermo-hygrometric conditions are far removed from those that cause condensation to form. If this is not achieved satisfactorily, or in the event of the air-handling units being shut down, additional safeguards must be put in place to prevent or limit the accidental formation of condensation on cold surfaces.

Generally speaking, anti-condensation protection can be achieved by:

- by installing a dedicated anti-condensation sensor in the room; when this is triggered, the hydraulic circuit serving the room in question is shut off. This is a *passive form of* protection, meaning that the intervention occurs once condensation has already begun to form;
- by calculating the dew point temperature and comparing it with the flow temperature of the heat transfer fluid. If the comparison indicates that conditions critical for condensation formation are approaching, action is taken by shutting off the hydraulic circuit or readjusting the mixing conditions of

the heat transfer fluid. This is an *active form of* protection, meaning that the intervention is intended to prevent the conditions for condensation formation.

No.	Type	Designation	Description
1a	Passive	Anti-condensation protection with sensor (connected to the thermostat's physical input)	Hardware-based protection that intervenes by closing the cooling circuit serving the room or zone when condensation is detected by an anticondensation sensor connected to a thermostat input. The communication object used is 69: Cooling out command [DPT 1.001 switch].
1b	Passive	Anti-condensation protection with sensor (via bus)	As in 1a, but the thermostat receives information about condensation via the bus from another KNX device using communication object 46: Anticondensation (from bus) [DPT 1.001 switch].
2a	Active	Anti-condensation protection with comparison between T_{flow} (fixed design value, set as a parameter in ETS) and $T_{\text{dew point}}$ (calculated by the thermostat)	Software-based protection that intervenes by closing the cooling circuit serving the room or zone when the flow temperature defined in the hydronic system design (set in the corresponding ETS parameter) is lower than the dew point temperature calculated by the room thermostat using the temperature and relative humidity values of the room air. The communication object used is 69: Cooling out command [DPT 1.001 switch].
2b	Enable	Anti-condensation protection with comparison between T_{flow} (measured value sent over the bus) and $T_{\text{dew point}}$ (calculated by the thermostat)	Software-based protection that intervenes by shutting off the cooling circuit serving the room or zone when the flow temperature – as actually measured and received via the bus from another KNX device – is lower than the dew point calculated by the room thermostat using the temperature and relative humidity values of the room air. The group objects used are input object 42: Flow temperature (from bus) [DPT 9.001 temperature °C] and object 69: Cooling out command [DPT 1.001 switch].
3	Enable	Anti-condensation protection with transmission of the dew point temperature to the bus and recalibration of the supply air temperature	A software-based protection system that sends the dew point temperature – calculated by the room thermostat using the temperature and relative humidity values of the ambient air – via the bus to a KNX device capable of controlling the mixing of the heat transfer fluid to be sent to the cooling circuits. The KNX device that receives the dew point temperature sent by the thermostat is responsible for adjusting the control valve. The communication object used is 90: Dew point temperature [DPT 9.001 temperature °C].

Figure 11 - Possible anti-condensation protection methods

If an anti-condensation sensor is used, a device fitted with a signal contact (potential-free) must be provided. The following options are available:

- connecting the signalling contact to an input on the room thermostat configured as digital (Inputs⇒ Input 1 or 2 = [DI] anticondensation sensor). The signal from the sensor is processed directly by the thermostat (case 1a in the table);
- connecting the signalling contact to an input channel of another KNX device, for example a push-button interface or a binary input (External Sensors (from the bus)⇒ Anticondensation = enabled). In this case, the signal from the probe is communicated to the thermostat via the bus through the status of a communication object (case 1b in the table).

If the comparison between the dew point temperature calculated by the thermostat and the flow temperature of the heat transfer fluid is used, there are three possibilities:

- if the flow temperature measurement is not available (case 2a in the table), the value used in the system design can be entered in the Flow Temperature (project) parameter for the comparison;
- if the flow temperature measurement is available (case 2b in the table), set the 'Active anticondensation active' parameter to the enabled value for the comparison;
- if there is an actuator on the bus capable of adjusting the heat transfer fluid mix, the thermostat sends the calculated dew point temperature value to the bus; the actuator compares this value with the flow temperature and, if necessary, adjusts the mixing conditions to prevent the thermo-hygrometric conditions that could lead to condensation.

The anti-condensation protection mode to be adopted must be assessed during the design phase of the heating system and depends on factors such as the type of building, service continuity and the level of comfort to be provided, the available KNX devices, etc.

8.8.4 Ventilation (main and auxiliary)

The **Ventilation** tab contains the following parameters:

- Control type
- Threshold first speed [0.1 K]
- Threshold second speed [0.1 K]
- Threshold third speed [0.1 K]
- Speed control hysteresis [K]
- Speed proportional band [0.1 K]
- Min. change of value to send [%]
- Manual operation
- Hot start
- Min. temperature to start ventilation [°C]
- Antistratification function
- Antistratification temperature differential
- Hysteresis
- Disable ventilation via the bus
- Signal (disable) from the bus
- Fan start delay
- Fan stop delay
- Cyclic sending interval

The conditions for the Ventilation tab to appear are:

- *Heating* ⇒ Heating type = fancoil or
- *Cooling* ⇒ Cooling type = fancoil or a combination of the two conditions:
- *Heating* ⇒ Heating type = any *and* *Heating* ⇒ *Auxiliary heating* ⇒ Ventilation for auxiliary heating = enabled
- *Cooling* ⇒ Cooling type = any *and* *Cooling* ⇒ *Auxiliary cooling* ⇒ Ventilation for auxiliary cooling = enabled

This allows you to control two types of system: i) fancoil units or ii) radiant panel units (either floor or ceiling), electric or radiators as the primary stage and fan-coil units as the secondary stage.

8.8.4.1 Ventilation tab with active air-conditioning interface

A further condition for the Ventilation tab to appear is as follows:

- ⇒ *settings: Thermostat function = both heating and cooling* and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled.

In this case, the **Ventilation** tab contains the following parameters:

- Control type
- Data point type
- Fan speed 1 value
- Fan speed 2 value
- Fan speed 3 value
- Fan AUTO with value
- Fan speed AUTO value
- The user can turn speed 1
- The user can turn speed 2
- The user can turn speed 3
- Hot start
- Min. temperature to start ventilation [°C]

- Antistratification function
- Antistratification temperature differential
- Hysteresis
- Disable ventilation via bus
- Signal (disable) from bus
- Fan start delay
- Fan stop delay
- Cyclic sending interval

8.8.4.2 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Control type	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application = disabled	1 speed 2 speeds 3 speeds Continuous regulation
Control type	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	3 speeds Continuous regulation
Data point type	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	DPT 5.100 DPT 5.001
Threshold first speed [0.1 K]	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application = disabled Control type ≥ 1 speed	10 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>The value is expressed in tenths of a °C. If the Thermostat function parameter is set to 'Heating and cooling', the threshold value applies to both operating modes.</i>	
Threshold second speed [0.1 K]	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application = disabled Control type ≥ 2 speed	20 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>The value is expressed in tenths of a °C. If the Thermostat function parameter is set to 'Heating and cooling', the threshold value applies to both operating modes. For the fan coil to operate correctly, the following constraint must be met: Second speed threshold > First speed threshold.</i>	
Threshold third speed [0.1 K]	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air-conditioning application = disabled Control type = 3 speed	30 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>The value is expressed in tenths of a °C. If the Thermostat function parameter is set to 'Heating and cooling', the threshold value applies to both operating modes. For the fan coil to operate correctly, the following condition must be met: Third speed threshold > Second speed threshold.</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Speed control hysteresis [K]	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air-conditioning application = disabled Control type = 1, 2 or 3 speeds	0.3 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
Speed proportional band [0.1 K]	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air-conditioning application = disabled Control type = continuous regulation	30 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>The value is expressed in tenths of a °C. If the Thermostat function parameter is set to 'Heating and cooling', the threshold value applies to both operating modes.</i>	
Min. change of value to send [%]	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air-conditioning application = disabled Control type = continuous control	10 [range 2 ... 40]
	<i>See also the chapter on Control Algorithms for further information on the meaning of this parameter.</i>	
Manual operation		Not depending on the temperature Depending on the the temperature
	<i>If the Manual operation parameter is set to 'temperature-independent', the fan remains at the speed set by the user even when the temperature setpoint is reached; if, on the other hand, Manual operation is set to 'temperature-dependent', the fan stops when the temperature setpoint is reached.</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Fan speed 1 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled DPT = 5.100	1 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 1, with DPT value 5.100.</i>	
Fan speed 2 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled DPT = 5.100	2 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 2, with DPT value 5.100.</i>	
Fan speed 3 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled DPT = 5.100	3 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 3, with a DPT numerical value of 5.100.</i>	
Fan speed 1 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 3-speed DPT = 5.001	33% [range 0 ... 100%]
	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation DPT = 5.001	20% [range 0 ... 100%]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 1, with DPT percentage value 5.001.</i>	
Fan speed 2 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 3-speed DPT = 5.001	67% [range 0 ... 100%]
	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation DPT = 5.001	40% [range 0 ... 100%]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 2, with DPT percentage value 5.001.</i>	
Fan speed 3 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 3-speed DPT = 5.001	100% [range 0 ... 100%]

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation DPT = 5.001	60% [range 0 ... 100%]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 3, with DPT percentage value 5.001.</i>	
Fan speed 4 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation DPT = 5.100	4 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 4, with continuous control and a DPT value of 5.100.</i>	
Fan speed 5 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation DPT = 5.100	5 [range 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 5, with continuous control and a DPT value of 5.100.</i>	
Fan speed 4 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled DPT = 5.001	80% [range 0 ... 100%]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 4, with a DPT percentage value of 5.001.</i>	
Fan speed 5 value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled DPT = 5.001	100% [range 0 ... 100%]
	<i>Value corresponding to fan speed 5, with a DPT percentage value of 5.001.</i>	
Fan AUTO with value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	disabled enabled
AUTO fan speed value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 3-speed DPT = 5,100	4 [range 0 ... 255]

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation DPT = 5.100	6 [range 0 ... 255]
	Value corresponding to the AUTO fan speed, with continuous control and a DPT value of 5.100.	
Fan speed AUTO value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled DPT = 5.001	0% (cannot be changed)
	Value corresponding to the AUTO fan speed, with DPT 5.001.	
The user can turn speed 1	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	No Yes
	Enables the user to activate speed 1 via the display interface.	
The user can turn speed 2	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	No Yes
	Enables the user to activate speed 2 via the display interface.	
The user can turn speed 3	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	No Yes
	Enables the user to activate speed 3 via the display interface.	
The user can turn speed 4	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation	No Yes
	Enables the user to activate speed 4 via the display interface.	
The user can turn speed 5	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = Continuous regulation	No Yes
	Enables the user to activate speed 5 via the display interface.	
Hot start	Thermostat function = heating or both heating and cooling, Inputs⇒ Input X⇒ [AI] coil battery temperature sensor or External sensors (from bus)⇒ coil temperature = enabled	no / yes
	For this function to operate, at least one sensor must be enabled to measure the water temperature at the fan coil's heat exchanger. This can be either an input configured as analogue or an external sensor (from the bus).	
Min. temperature to start ventilation [°C]	Hot start = yes	28 [range 28 ... 40]
	If enabled, the function is active only during heating mode.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Antistratification function	Inputs $\Rightarrow$ Input X $\Rightarrow$ [AI] antistratification temperature sensor or External sensors (from the bus) $\Rightarrow$ antistratification temperature = enabled	disabled / enabled
	<i>For this function to operate, at least one sensor must be enabled to measure a second room temperature value at a different height from that of the thermostat. This can be either an input configured as analogue or an external sensor (from the bus).</i>	
Antistratification temperature differential	Antistratification function = enabled	2.00 [K/m] [other values in the range 0.25 ... 4.00]
	<i>The DIN 1946 standard recommends not exceeding a value of 2 K/m for rooms of standard height (between 2.70 and 3 m).</i>	
Hysteresis	Anti-stratification function = enabled	0.5 K [other values in the range 0.2 ... 3 K]
	<i>Set a hysteresis value for the anti-stratification temperature.</i>	
Disables ventilation from bus	-	no / yes
Signal from bus	Disable ventilation via the bus = yes	not inverted inverted
Fan start delay	-	0 s [other values in the range 10 s ... 12 min]
	<i>This also appears when using the hot start mode, which measures the water temperature at the fan coil's heat exchanger coil. The function is active in both operating modes.</i> NOTE: The delay only works with a standard hydronic system and in automatic mode.	
Fan stop delay	-	0 s [other values in the range 10 s ... 12 min]
	<i>This function allows the fan to continue running, dissipating any residual heat or cold from the heat exchanger coil into the room. The function is active in both operating modes.</i> NOTE: The delay only works with a standard hydronic system and in automatic mode.	
Cyclic sending interval		No sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	<i>Set a Cyclic sending interval for the ventilation status.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Fan speed 1	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 1, 2 or 3 speeds	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	80
<i>Fan speed 1 status (On/Off).</i>					
Fan speed 2	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 2 or 3 speeds	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	81
<i>Fan speed 2 status (On/Off).</i>					
Fan speed 3	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling and Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Control type = 3-speed	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	82
<i>Fan speed 3 status (On/Off).</i>					
Fan control disable	Disable ventilation from bus = yes	1 Bit	C-W---	[1.2] DPT_Bool	83
<i>Disables the ability to control the fan.</i>					
Fan speed in	Control type = continuous regulation	1 Byte	C-W--	[5.100] fan stage (0...255)	84
<i>Sends the selected fan speed value.</i>					
Fan speed out	Control type = continuous regulation	1 Byte	CR-T-	[5.100] fan stage (0...255)	85
<i>Current fan speed status.</i>					
Fan speed man/auto in	Control type = continuous regulation	1-bit	C-W--	[1.2] DPT_Bool	86
<i>Selects MAN (False) or AUTO (True) mode for fan speed.</i>					
Fan speed man/auto out	Control type = continuous regulation	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.2] DPT_Bool	87
<i>Fan speed status: False = MAN or True = AUTO.</i>					
Fan manual speed off status		1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT Status	111
<i>Manual fan speed status: if it is switched off (Off), then it is Active. If it is switched on at any speed, it takes the value Inactive.</i>					

8.8.4.3 Fan delayed start function ("hot-start")

This function is used when the fan forces air through a heat exchange coil into the room (as in the case of fan-coil units). In heating mode, to avoid any discomfort caused by cold air being blown into the room, the

thermostat does not start the fan until the fluid has reached a sufficiently high temperature. This situation normally occurs on first start-up or after long periods of inactivity. The function can be controlled by:

- 1) temperature control (via a temperature sensor on the heat exchanger coil);
- 2) delayed start (approximate function);

In the first case, the temperature of the heat transfer fluid at the heat exchanger coil is measured. The function therefore provides effective temperature control, but for it to operate, the following conditions must be met:

- the heat exchanger is fitted with a minimum water temperature sensor that measures the temperature of the heat transfer fluid;
- the sensor must be connected to an input on the thermostat (configured as analogue) or to another KNX device equipped with an analogue input.

In the second case, a start-up delay is simply set from the moment the flow request is made; there is no temperature control. The effectiveness of this function depends on a field measurement of the time interval actually required to ensure sufficiently warm air is available at the terminal outlet.

8.8.4.4 Anti-stratification function

This function is used in systems employing convective heat transfer designed to heat spaces with heights and volumes far greater than usual (lobbies, sports halls, commercial premises, etc.). Due to natural convective movements – whereby heated air rises to the upper parts of the room – the phenomenon of air stratification occurs, leading to energy wastage and discomfort for occupants. This function counteracts stratification by forcing the warm air downwards.

Requirements for implementing the anti-stratification function are:

- a high ceiling;
- availability of ventilation units capable of forcing air to move from top to bottom (in the opposite direction to the natural convective movement of heated air);
- temperature measurement at two levels, with a second temperature sensor installed at a height suitable for measuring the actual stratification of the room air mass (the main thermostat is assumed to be installed 1.50 m above the floor).

For rooms of standard height (2.70–3.00 m), the DIN 1946 standard recommends not exceeding 2 K/m to ensure adequate comfort; this gradient may be higher in rooms with greater ceiling heights.

8.8.4.5 2-stage configuration with fan-coil auxiliary stage

Fan-coil units can be used as either a primary or a secondary stage. When used as a primary stage, they can only be combined with radiators on the secondary stage. If, on the other hand, the primary stage consists of a radiant panel system (underfloor or ceiling-mounted), the fan coils can be used as the secondary stage. In the latter case, they operate in automatic mode with a configurable offset relative to the temperature setpoint set for the primary stage and thus perform their compensating function whilst the primary stage reaches the desired temperature with greater thermal inertia.

The *Ventilation* tab, which is a single tab, therefore configures either a primary or secondary stage depending on the settings adopted in the *Heating* and *Cooling* tabs. Similarly, the display interface will control the manual/automatic mode and manual override of the single fan coil unit set.

A special case arises when the fan coil unit acts as a secondary stage in one season and as a primary stage in the other. This is the case, for example,

- a radiant system that operates in heating-only mode and has a fan coil unit as an auxiliary stage; the same fan coil unit functions as the primary stage in cooling mode;

- a radiator system that has a fan coil as an auxiliary stage in heating mode; the same fan coil operates as the primary stage in cooling mode.

In these cases, with the configuration adopted, the following steps are required:

- 1) Settings $\Rightarrow$ Thermostat function = both heating and cooling. This configuration activates both the Heating and Cooling tabs
- 2) Heating $\Rightarrow$ Heating type = floor or ceiling radiant panels
- 3) Command communication object = separated (if you choose “unique”, the choice of the Cooling $\Rightarrow$ Cooling type parameter is predetermined).
- 4) Heating $\Rightarrow$ Auxiliary heating = enabled
- 5) Auxiliary heating $\Rightarrow$ Communication object = separate
- 6) Heating $\Rightarrow$ Ventilation for auxiliary heating = enabled
- 7) $\Rightarrow$ Cooling Type = fan coil

Important! If the fan-coil system has a 2-pipe hydraulic configuration, the ‘Auxiliary heating output command’ (1 bit) and ‘Cooling out command’ objects must be set to a logical OR at the fan-coil control actuator, which in this case is a single unit.

An alternative solution that avoids the need for a logical OR connection can be achieved by configuring a primary stage for heating and cooling using radiant panels with separate valves, and a secondary stage for heating and cooling using fan coils with combined valves. The offset for the secondary stage in cooling mode is set to 0 (zero); this corresponds to a configuration for the primary stage. The Cooling out command object is not connected, so that the radiant panel system effectively operates in heating mode only.

8.8.4.6 Remote fan speed adjustment

The group objects shown in the block diagram of Figure 12 allow the actual fan speed to be monitored; this is set automatically (A) by the temperature controller or manually on-site by the user via the touch buttons. The group objects (hereinafter ‘O.C.’) also allow the same adjustments to be made remotely, for example via a system supervisor.

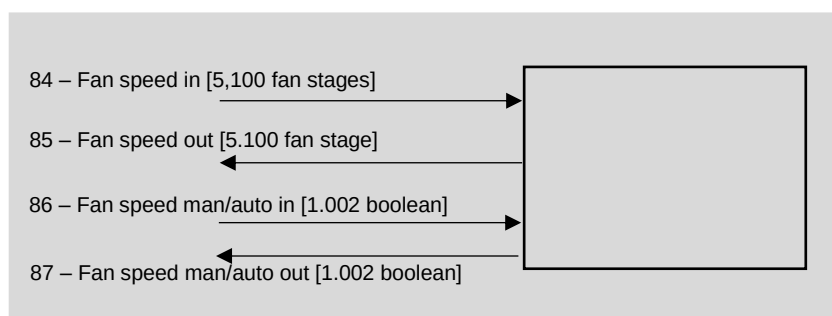


Figure 12 - Remote fan speed adjustment

Communication Object (CO) 85 – *Fan speed out* provides the current fan speed; CO 87 – *Fan speed man/auto out* indicates whether the fan is operating in automatic mode (= True, AUTO active) or manual mode (= False, MAN active). By modifying CO 85 – *Fan speed out*, the fan automatically switches to manual control at the set speed; to return to automatic control (symbol A), the supervisor must deactivate manual mode by modifying CO 86 (= True, AUTO active).

The possible values for O.C.s with indices 84 and 85 depend on the number of speeds set via ETS for the fan.

If the *Control Type* parameter on the *Ventilation* tab is set to 1, 2 or 3 speeds, the following values are accepted for O.C.s with DPT [5.100 fan stage]:

- = 0: OFF
- = 1: speed 1
- = 2: speed 2 (if *Control Type* > 1 speed)
- = 3: speed 3 (if *Control Type* > 2 speeds)

If the *Control Type* parameter on the *Ventilation* tab is set to continuous control, the values adopted by the O.C.s with DPT [5.100 fan stage] correspond instead to the following percentages of the maximum speed:

- = 0: OFF
- = 1: 20%
- = 2: 40%
- = 3: 60%
- = 4: 80%
- = 5: 100%

8.8.5 Air conditioning

This tab allows you to configure the data type for the control mode and the corresponding values for the various air conditioning functions.

Depending on the AC application selected, the various options available are set out in the table below:

AC application	Available control modes
Underfloor panel + split	• Off • Heating or cooling, depending on the operating mode set from bus • Fan • Dry
Split only	• Off • Auto • Heating • Cooling • Fan • Dry
Simple On/Off	• Off • Mode set by CO 78 - CA HVAC control mode in

Conditions: *Temperature control* ⇒ Settings ⇒ Thermostat function = both heating and cooling.

Air conditioning application = Underfloor panel + split, Split only or Simple On/Off

8.8.5.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Type of control mode datapoint	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	DPT 20.105 Customized
	<i>Allows you to set the control mode datapoint type as DPT 20.105 (HVAC control mode) or with any numeric values in the range 0...255.</i>	
Automatic mode value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	0 [field 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value identifying AUTO mode.</i>	
Heating mode value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	1 [field 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value identifying HEAT mode.</i>	
Cooling mode value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	3 [field 0 ... 255]
	<i>Value identifying COOL mode.</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Only ventilation mode value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	9 [range 0 ... 255]
<i>Value identifying FAN mode.</i>		
Dehumidify mode value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Climate control interface ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	14 [field 0 ... 255]
<i>Value identifying DRY mode.</i>		
Power Off mode value	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	6 [range 0 ... 255]
<i>Value identifying the OFF mode.</i>		

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
AC enable in	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch	74
<i>Enables or disables the ability to control the air conditioning via the display interface.</i>					
AC enable out	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	75
<i>Returns the status of the AC control via the display interface.</i>					
AC setpoint in	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	76
<i>Sends a new setpoint value for the AC.</i>					
AC setpoint out	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	77
<i>Returns the setpoint value for AC.</i>					
AC HVAC control mode in	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = DPT 20.105	1 Byte	C-WTU	[20.105] DPT_HVAC_Control_Mode	78
<i>Sets the HVAC control mode if the DPT is 20.105</i>					
AC HVAC control mode in	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application ≠ disabled Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	1 Byte	C-WTU	[20.105] DPT_HVAC_Control_Mode	78
<i>Sets the HVAC control mode if the DPT is Customized.</i>					

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
AC HVAC control mode out	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = Underfloor panel + split or Only split Type of control mode datapoint = DPT 20.105	1 Byte	CR-T-	[20.105] DPT_HVAC_Control_Mode	79
<i>Status of the HVAC control mode if the DPT is 20.105.</i>					
AC HVAC control mode out	Thermostat function = both heating and cooling Air conditioning application = Underfloor panel + split or Only split Type of control mode datapoint = Customized	1 byte	CR-T-	[20.105] DPT_HVAC_Control_Mode	79
<i>Status of the HVAC control mode if the DPT is Customized.</i>					

8.8.6 Scenes (Classic version)

The Classic version of the room thermostat (with support for HVAC operating modes) allows you to configure scenarios (up to 8), assigning each one an identification number and the operating mode to be activated when it is called up (e.g., via an ekinex button or another KNX device equipped with this function). If the “Learning Mode” parameter is enabled, receiving a scenario storage telegram causes the scenario to be associated with the operating mode currently set on the schedule.



Important!

Pay close attention to the settings for the “Overwrite Download” parameter. Downloading the application program—especially after the system’s initial commissioning—may result in the loss of scenarios that have already been stored following the learning process.

During initial startup or when reprogramming scenarios as needed, we recommend enabling the “Overwrite Download” parameter to allow the new configured scenarios to run.

The **Scenes** tab contains the following parameters:

- Download overwrite
- Learning mode
- Scene X
- Scene number
- HVAC mode
- Activation delay

Conditions: *Temperature control* ⇒ *Settings* ⇒ *Scenes* = *enabled*.

8.8.6.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Download overwrite		Disabled / Enabled
	If “Download overwrite” = disabled: when the application program is downloaded to the device, the previously stored operating modes are not overwritten. If “Download overwrite” = enabled: when the application program is downloaded to the device, the operating modes are reprogrammed with the values selected by the “HVAC Mode” parameter.	
Learning mode	Scene X = Enabled	Disabled / Enabled
	Enabling Learning Mode affects all 8 scenarios. If Learning Mode = disabled, the group object with index 88 has the datapoint-type [17.001] scene number; If Learning Mode = enabled, the group object with index 88 has the datapoint-type [18.001] scene control.	
[...]		
Scene X		Disabled / Enabled
	Parameter that enables scenario X (X = 1, 2, ... 8).	
Scene number	Scene X = Enabled	1 [range 1 ... 64]
HVAC mode	Scene X = Enabled	auto / comfort / standby / economy / building protection
	Parameter that defines the operating mode of scenario X.	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Activation delay	Scene X = Enabled	hh:mm:ss (00:00:00)
When a telegram is received recalling a scenario, the programmed operating mode is implemented after the value set in the Activation delay parameter has elapsed.		

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
HVAC scene number		1 Byte	C-W---	[17.1] DPT_SceneNumber [18.1] DPT_SceneControl	88
Stores or recalls a scenario. The six least significant bits (0 through 5) in the code byte represent the scenario number, while the most significant bit (7) is the operation code (store = 1, recall = 0). 1 Byte					

8.9 Relative Humidity Control

The **Relative Humidity Control – Humidification** tab appears only if an room temperature sensor and the relative humidity sensor integrated into the thermostat are enabled.

It contains the following sub-tabs:

- Dehumidification
- Humidification

The sensor measures the humidity of the air in the room, which can be used for various purposes:

- local display and transmission of the value via the bus (for information purposes) using the DPT [9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity;
- use of the measured value to calculate derived psychrometric parameters and transmission of the value via the bus using the DPTs;
- calculation of related indices (perceived temperature) for local display or transmission via the bus;
- use for room ventilation by starting fans, opening external air intakes and opening windows via motorised drives. Control is threshold-based;
- use for controlling the thermo-hygrometric comfort conditions of radiant panel cooling systems equipped with integration for latent heat treatment (activation of dedicated terminals without altering the supply temperature of the cooling water);
- use for the safe control of radiant panel cooling systems not equipped with integration for latent heat management, by calculating critical thermo-hygrometric conditions (dew point) and adjusting the cooling water supply temperature accordingly.

8.9.1 Dehumidification

The secondary **Dehumidification** tab contains the following parameters:

- Dehumidification function
- Humidity setpoint [%]
- Humidity hysteresis
- Cyclic sending interval
- Disable dehumidification control from bus
- Signal from bus
- Subordinated to temperature control
- Dehumidification start delay
- Integration
- Temperature difference for integration
- Hysteresis for integration

8.9.1.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Dehumidification function		disabled cooling only heating only both heating and cooling
<i>Parameter that selectively enables the dehumidification function.</i>		
Humidity setpoint (for the dehumidification function) [%]	Dehumidification function ≠ disabled	55 [range 20 ... 80]
<i>Humidity setpoint value for the dehumidification function.</i>		

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Humidity hysteresis	Dehumidification function ≠ disabled	0.8 % [other values in the range 0.5 ... 4%]
	<i>Hysteresis for the dehumidification function.</i>	
Subordinated to temperature control	Dehumidification function = cooling only Cooling Type = floor or ceiling radiant panels	no / yes
	<i>Parameter for Dehumidification function = cooling only.</i>	
Dehumidification start delay	Dehumidification function = cooling only Subordinated to temperature control = no	00:05:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
	<i>The value 00:00:00 means that the start delay is not enabled.</i>	
Integration	Dehumidification function = cooling only	no / yes
	<i>Parameter for Dehumidification function = cooling only.</i>	
Temperature difference for integration	Dehumidification function = cooling only Integration = yes	1.5°C [other values in the range 0.5 ... 3°C]
	<i>Parameter for Dehumidification function = cooling only.</i>	
Hysteresis for integration	Dehumidification function = cooling only Integration = yes	0.5 K [other values in the range 0.2 K ... 3 K]
	<i>Parameter for Dehumidification function = cooling only.</i>	
Cyclic sending interval	Dehumidification function ≠ disabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	<i>The value "no sending" means that cyclic transmission is not enabled.</i>	
Disable dehumidification control from bus	Dehumidification function ≠ disabled	no / yes
	<i>Allows dehumidification control via a KNX object to be disabled.</i>	
Signal from bus	Disable dehumidification control from bus = yes	non- nverted / inverted
	<i>Signal type for dehumidification control via the bus.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of items per order
Dehumidification command	Dehumidification function ≠ disabled	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	92
	<i>Current status of the dehumidification function (On/Off).</i>				
Dehumidification control disable	Disable dehumidification control from bus = yes	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable	93
Dehumidification water battery command	Dehumidification function = cooling only Cooling Type = floor or ceiling radiant panels	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch	94
	<i>This item is enabled only if the temperature control system is set to underfloor heating or radiant ceiling heating. Dehumidification must also be set to cooling only.</i>				

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of items per order
Dehumidification integration control	Dehumidification function = cooling only Cooling Type = floor or ceiling radiant panels Integration = yes	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	95
<i>This object is enabled only if the temperature control system is set to underfloor heating or radiant ceiling heating. Dehumidification must also be set to cooling only. The object is set to ON if, at the same time, the detected relative humidity exceeds the setpoint and the room temperature exceeds the setpoint by the 'Temperature difference for integration activation' value ().</i>					
Relative humidity setpoint for dehumidification	Dehumidification function ≠ disabled	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity	107
<i>Humidity setpoint value for the dehumidification function.</i>					

8.9.2 Humidification

The **Humidification** sub-tab contains the following parameters:

- Humidification function
- Relative humidity setpoint (for humidification control) [%]
- Humidity hysteresis [%]
- Cyclic sending interval
- Disable humidification control from bus
- Signal from bus

8.9.2.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Humidification function		disabled heating only cooling only both heating and cooling
<i>Parameter that selectively enables the humidification function.</i>		
Relative humidity setpoint (for humidification control) [%]	Humidification function ≠ disabled	35 [range 20 ... 80 %]
Humidity hysteresis [%]	Humidification function ≠ disabled	0.8 % [other values in the range 0.5 ... 4%]
<i>Hysteresis for the humidification function.</i>		
Cyclic sending interval	Humidification function ≠ disabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
<i>The value "no sending" means that cyclic transmission is not enabled.</i>		
Disable humidification control from bus	Humidification function ≠ disabled	no / yes
<i>Allows you to disable humidity control via a KNX object.</i>		
Signal from bus	Humidification function ≠ disabled Disable humidification control from bus = yes	non-inverted / inverted
<i>Signal type for humidity control via the bus.</i>		

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Humidification command	Humidification function ≠ disabled	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	96
<i>Current status of the humidification function (On/Off).</i>					
Disable humidification control from bus	Humidification function ≠ disabled Disable humidification control from bus = yes	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable	97
Relative humidity setpoint for humidification	Humidification function ≠ disabled	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity	108
<i>Humidity setpoint value for the humidification function.</i>					

8.10 Comfort

The **Comfort** tab is only visible if a room temperature sensor and the integrated relative humidity sensor are enabled.

It contains the following sub-tabs:

- Comfort area
- Calculated psychrometric values

8.10.1 Comfort area

The Comfort area sub-tab contains the following parameters:

- Cyclic sending interval
- Minimum temperature [°C]
- Maximum temperature [°C]
- Minimum relative humidity [%]
- Maximum relative humidity [%]
- Maximum absolute humidity [g/kg × 0.1]

8.10.1.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Cyclic sending interval	At least one room temperature sensor enabled Relative humidity sensor enabled	No sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Minimum temperature [°C]	At least one room temperature sensor enabled Relative humidity sensor enabled	20 [range 0 ... 50]
Maximum temperature [°C]	At least one room temperature sensor enabled Relative humidity sensor enabled	26 [range 0 ... 50]
Minimum relative humidity [%]	At least one room temperature sensor enabled	30 [range 0 ... 100]

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
	Relative humidity sensor enabled	
Maximum relative humidity [%]	At least one room temperature sensor enabled Relative humidity sensor enabled	65 [range 0 ... 100]
Maximum absolute humidity [g/kg × 0.1]	At least one room temperature sensor enabled Relative humidity sensor enabled	115 [range 50 ... 200]

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Comfort state	At least one room temperature sensor enabled Relative humidity sensor enabled	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.6] DPT_BinaryValue	89
<i>Value of the 'Comfort status' communication object = 1: the temperature and relative humidity conditions are within the defined comfort zone.</i> <i>Value of the communication object 'Comfort status' = 0: the temperature and relative humidity conditions are outside the defined comfort zone.</i>					

Note on the comfort area

It is possible to check whether the measured values for room temperature and relative humidity lie within or outside a defined comfort area, as specified by the parameters on the corresponding tab, and to send the corresponding signal via the bus. The comfort area can be defined, for example:

- in accordance with DIN 1946, leaving the default values of the parameters proposed by the ETS application for T(min), T(max), U.R.(min) and U.R.(max) unchanged;
- by customising the parameter values within the range permitted by the application, based on the intended use of the building or rooms, the geographical area, the activities carried out by the occupants and other factors.

The default values for the comfort area are assumed to be:

- standard maximum temperature 26 °C;
- standard minimum temperature 20 °C;
- standard maximum relative humidity 65%;
- standard minimum relative humidity 30%.

The comfort area defined in this way applies to both the heating and cooling modes.

8.10.2 Calculated psychrometric values

The '**Calculated psychrometric values**' sub-tab contains the following parameters:

- Dew point temperature [°C]
- Cyclic sending interval
- Minimum change of value to send [K]
- Temperature to be transmitted in the absence of a request [°C]
- Perceived temperature [°C]

- Cyclic sending interval
- Minimum change of value to send [K]

Condition for displaying the tab: at least one room temperature sensor enabled and Internal sensors⇒ Relative humidity sensor = enabled.

8.10.2.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Dew-point temperature	-	disabled / enabled
	<i>Transmitting the dew point temperature value to the bus enables active anti-condensation protection to be implemented, with recalibration of the heat transfer fluid supply conditions, provided that a control device for the mixing unit is present on the bus. If the thermostat is installed in a room where cooling is not required (e.g. a bathroom), it is advisable to exclude the room from the control by setting the Dew Point Temperature parameter to 'disabled'.</i>	
Cyclic sending interval	Dew point temperature = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Minimum change of value to send [K]	Dew point temperature = enabled	0.2 K / no sending [other values in the range 0.2 ... 3 K]
Perceived temperature [°C]		disabled / enabled
	<i>The value is calculated based on the Humidex index. The correlation is significant for temperatures between 20 and 55 °C.</i>	
Cyclic sending interval	Perceived temperature = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
Minimum change of value to send [K]	Perceived temperature = enabled	0.2 K / no sending [other values in the range 0.2 ... 3 K]

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Dew-point temperature	Dew point temperature = enabled	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	90
Perceived temperature	Perceived temperature = enabled	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp	91

Note on perceived temperature

The combined measurement of relative humidity and room temperature allows the calculation of the perceived temperature, which serves as an indicator of thermal discomfort during the summer months. The calculated value can be shown on the thermostat display (if enabled) and/or sent via the KNX bus for display on other bus devices (for example, an ekinex® Touch&Control control and display unit). The method used by the device to calculate the perceived temperature corresponds to the Humidex index.

8.11 Energy saving

To implement energy-saving functions, contacts can be used to detect when windows are open, along with presence sensors and card slots.

The **Energy Saving** tab contains the following sub-tabs:

- Window contacts
- Card Holder

8.11.1 Window Contacts

The '**Window Contacts**' sub-tab appears if at least one sensor dedicated to this function is enabled, i.e. if at least one of the following two conditions is met:

- 1) $\Rightarrow$ Inputs: Input 1 and/or Input 2 = [DI] windows contact sensor
- 2) External sensors (from the bus) $\Rightarrow$ Window contact 1 and/or 2 = enabled

Moreover, at least one room temperature sensor must be enabled.

For this function, up to a maximum of four signals can therefore be acquired, which are combined using a logical OR operation.

The **Window Contacts** tab contains the following parameters:

- Window contacts function
- Delay time before switch-off

8.11.1.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Window contact function		disabled / enabled
	<i>Parameter that enables the window contact function.</i>	
Wait time to off mode	Window contact function = enabled	00:01:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
	<i>Time interval before the appliance automatically switches to OFF.</i>	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Window contact sensor (from input 1)	Window contact function = enabled, Input 1 = [DI] windows contact sensor	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	26
Window contact sensor (from input 2)	Window contact function = enabled, Input 2 = [DI] windows contact sensor	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	27
Window contact sensor 1 (from bus)	Window contact function = enabled, Window contact 1 = enabled	1 bit	C-W--	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	43

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Window contact sensor 2 (from bus)	Window contact function = enabled, Window contact 2 = enabled	1 bit	C-W--	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door	44

8.11.2 Occupancy sensors (Classic version)

The **Presence Sensors** tab contains the following parameters:

- Presence sensor function
- Presence sensors use
- Thermostat Modes
- Absence time to switch HVAC mode

Only external sensors (from the bus) can be used for this function: reference can be made to the Ekinex multifunctional PIR presence sensors EK-SG2-TP.

The condition must therefore be verified:

External sensors (from bus) ⇒ Occupancy sensor 1 or Occupancy sensor 2 = enabled

8.11.2.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Presence sensors function		Disabled / Enabled
<i>Parameter that enables the presence sensors function.</i>		
Presence sensors use	Presence Sensor Function = Enabled	Comfort extension Comfort limitation Comfort extension and comfort limitation
Thermostat modes	Presence sensor function = Enabled Use of presence sensors = comfort extension and comfort limitation 0 = comfort limitation	comfort-standby comfort-economy
Absence time to switch HVAC mode	Presence Sensor Function = Enabled	00:01:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
<i>The amount of time before the automatic switching of the operating mode set in the Thermostat Modes parameter.</i>		

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Presence sensor 1 (from bus)	Presence Sensor Function = Enabled	1 Bit	C-W---	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	32
Presence sensor 2 (from bus)	Presence Sensor Function = Enabled	1 Bit	C-W---	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	33

8.11.3 Card holder

The '**Card Holder Pocket**' secondary tab only appears if the corresponding sensor is enabled, i.e. if one of the following (mutually exclusive) conditions is met:

- 1) Inputs $\Rightarrow$ Input 1 = [DI] card holder contact sensor or
- 2) Inputs $\Rightarrow$ Input 2 = [DI] card holder contact sensor or
- 3) External sensors (from the bus) $\Rightarrow$ Card holder contact = enabled

Moreover, at least one room temperature sensor must be enabled.

The **Card Holder** tab contains the following parameters:

- Card holder function
- When a card is inserted, switch the HVAC mode to
- Activation delay on card insertion
- Switch HVAC mode to upon card removal
- Activation delay upon card removal

8.11.3.1 Parameters and group objects

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Card holder function		disabled / enabled
	<i>Parameter that enables the card holder function.</i>	
On card insertion switch to (Easy version)	Card holder function = enabled	none On
	<i>Parameter that defines whether, when the card is inserted into the slot, the device should automatically switch to On or remain in its current state.</i>	
On card insertion switch to (Classic version)	Card holder function = enabled	None Comfort Standby Economy
	<i>Parameter that defines the operating mode to which the device is carried when the card is inserted into the card slot. This function is available for the Classic version.</i>	
Activation delay on card insertion	Card holder function = enabled	00:00:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
	<i>Time interval before automatic switching when the card is inserted into the slot.</i>	

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
On card removal switch to (Easy version)	Card holder function = enabled	none Off
<i>Parameter defining whether, when the card is removed from the card slot, the device should automatically switch to Off or remain in its current state.</i>		
On card removal switch to (Classic version)	Card holder function = enabled	None Standby Economy Building protection
<i>Parameter that defines the operating mode to which the device is brought when the card is removed from the card slot. This function is available for the Classic version.</i>		
Activation delay on card removal	Card holder function = enabled	00:00:00 hh:mm:ss [range 00:00:00 ... 18:12:15]
<i>Time interval before automatic switching when the card is removed from the slot.</i>		

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Card holder contact sensor (from input 1)	Inputs ⇒ Input 1 = [DI] card holder contact sensor Card holder function = enabled	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	30
Card holder contact sensor (from input 2)	Inputs ⇒ Input 2 = [DI] card holder contact sensor Card holder function = enabled	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	31
Contact of card holder (from bus)	External sensors (from bus) ⇒ Card holder contact = enabled Card holder function = enabled	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy	45

Note on the card holder function

Information regarding the insertion (or removal) of a card into (or from) the card holder allows direct control of temperature regulation via the room thermostat, whilst transmitting the object value over the bus enables other room functions (lighting, power supply to loads, presence signalling to reception, etc.) to be controlled via KNX, in accordance with the programming carried out using ETS. The temperature setpoint values and the switching mode must be defined in consultation with the facility manager, based on energy-saving objectives and the level of service offered to guests.

Traditional (non-KNX) card holder

With a traditional card holder, the status (card present or absent) of a signalling contact is detected via a thermostat input configured as [DI] card holder contact. In this way, only the insertion and removal of the card can be detected; however, it is not possible to detect access by users with different profiles (guests, service staff, maintenance personnel).

KNX card holder

With a KNX card holder, the type of switching action to be performed can be differentiated; this is achieved not via thermostat parameters, but by defining scenarios that are received by the thermostat. Depending on the device used, advanced functions are possible (e.g. different user profiles).

8.12 Additional alarms

In addition to the alarms listed in Chapter 11 , up to four external notifications can be configured, which are shown on the display using the 'alarm triangle' symbol. It is advisable to provide the user with documentation explaining the meaning of the notification configured in the ETS project. These notifications do not block the thermostat's control functions.

Unlike the alarms listed in Chapter 11 , which are managed automatically by the device, there is no timeout control for these signals and, consequently, it is not necessary to set up a cyclic transmission.

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Alarm 1 (from bus)	-	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	103
	<i>Activates the configurable alarm indicated on the display by the "Alarm Triangle" symbol.</i>				
Alarm 2 (from bus)	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	104
	<i>Activates the configurable alarm indicated on the display by the "Alarm Triangle" symbol.</i>				
Alarm 2 (from bus)	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	105
	<i>Activates the configurable warning shown on the display via the 'Alarm Triangle' symbol</i>				
Alarm 4 (from bus)	-	1 Bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm	106
	<i>Activates the configurable alarm indicated on the display by the 'Alarm Triangle' symbol.</i>				

8.13 Logic functions

The room thermostat provides useful combinatorial functions of the AND, OR and XOR (exclusive OR) types to implement complex functions within the building automation system. The following are available and configurable:

- 8 logic function channels
- 4 inputs per channel

If desired, a negation operator can be applied individually to each of these objects to invert their value.

For each of the 8 channels, the '*Delay after bus voltage restoration*' parameter has been included: this parameter represents the time interval between the restoration of the bus voltage and the first reading of the input group objects for the evaluation of the logic functions.



In the event of incorrect connection of the input group objects or electrical faults on the bus, whereby the request to read the inputs does not return a positive result, the logic output of the corresponding channel can be calculated by setting default values for the inputs.

The communication object representing the output of the logic function is sent over the bus on an event basis, whenever its state changes; alternatively, cyclic transmission at fixed intervals can be set.

8.13.1 Parameters and group objects

Card activation condition: *General* ⇒ *Logic functions* = enabled.

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
Logic function		disabled / enabled
Logic operation	Logical function = enabled	OR / AND / XOR
	XOR (eXclusive OR)	
Delay after bus voltage recovery	Logic function = enabled	00:00:04.000 hh:mm:ss.fff [range 00:00:00.000 ... 00:10:55.350]
	The time interval between the restoration of the bus voltage and the first read of the input group objects for the evaluation of the logic functions.	
Output cyclic transmission interval	Logic function = enabled	no sending [other values in the range 30 s ... 120 min]
	No sending means that the output status of the logic function is updated on the bus only when it changes. Different intervals imply that the output status is transmitted cyclically on the bus.	
Output sending	Logic function = enabled	Both values Only value 0 Only value 1
	The output of the logic function is sent to the bus for both values, or only when it is 0 or 1.	
Output update	Logic function = enabled	At value change At value or input changes
	The output of the logic function is sent to the bus only when it switches, or also when the inputs change.	
Logic object x	Logic function = enabled	disabled / enabled
	x = 1, 2, 3, 4.	
Logical object x negated	Logic function = enabled Logic object x = enabled	no / yes

Parameter name	Conditions	Values
	By negating the logical state of the corresponding input, it is possible to implement complex combinational logic. Example: Output = (NOT(Logical object 1) OR Logical object 2). $x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$	
Logic object x read at startup	Logic function = enabled Logic object x = enabled	no / yes
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$	
Logic object x default value	Logic function = enabled Logic object x = enabled	none / off / on
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$	

Object name	Conditions	Dim.	Flags	DPT	No. of Comm. objects
Logic function x - Input 1	Logic function x = enabled Logic object 1 = enabled	1 bit	C-W-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	113, 118, 123, 128, 133, 138, 143, 148.
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$				
Logic function x - Input 2	Logic function x = enabled Logic object 2 = enabled	1-bit	C-W-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	114, 119, 124, 129, 134, 139, 144, 149.
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$				
Logic function x - Input 3	Logic function x = enabled Logic object 3 = enabled	1-bit	C-W-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150.
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$				
Logic function x - Input 4	Logic function x = enabled Logic object 4 = enabled	1-bit	C-W-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	116, 121, 126, 131, 136, 141, 146, 151.
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$				
Logic function x - Output	Logic function x = enabled	1-bit	C-W-	[1.1] DPT_Switch	117, 122, 127, 132, 137, 143, 147, 152.
	$x = 1, 2, 3, 4.$				

9 List of group objects

No.	Name of subject of communication	Size	Flag	DataPoint type
0	Technical alarm	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
2	Leds intensity percentage	1 Byte	C-W--	[5.1] DPT_Scaling
3	Temperature value	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
14	Humidity value (1 byte)	1 byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling
15	Humidity value (2 bytes)	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity
16	Temperature threshold 1 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
17	Temperature threshold 2 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
18	Humidity threshold 1 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
19	Humidity threshold 2 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
20	<i>Various (see Inputs – Parameters and group objects)</i>	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
21	Temperature threshold 1 sensor 1 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
22	Temperature threshold 2 sensor 1 – Switch	1 it	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
23	<i>Various (see Inputs – Parameters and group objects)</i>	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
24	Temperature threshold 1 sensor 2 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
25	Temperature threshold 2 sensor 2 – Switch	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
26	Window contact sensor (from input 1)	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door
27	Window contact sensor (from input 2)	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door
28	Anticondensation sensor (from input 1)	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
29	Anticondensation sensor (from input 2)	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
30	Card holder contact sensor (from input 1)	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy
31	Card holder contact sensor (from input 2)	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy
32	Presence sensor 1 (dal bus) (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy
33	Presence sensor 2 (dal bus) (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy
34	Room temperature (from bus)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
37	Antistratification temperature (from bus)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
38	Outdoor temperature (from bus)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
40	Coil temperature (from bus)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
41	Floor temperature (from bus)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
42	Flow temperature (from bus)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
43	Window contact sensor 1 (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door
44	Window contact sensor 2 (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.19] DPT_Window_Door
45	Contact of card holder (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.18] DPT_Occupancy
46	Anticondensation (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch
47	Weighted temperature	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
48	Heating/cooling status out	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.100] DPT_Heat_Cool
49	Heating/cooling status in	1-bit	C-W--	[1.100] DPT_Heat_Cool
50	Enable thermostat command	1 Bit	CRWTU	[1.3] DPT_Enable
51	Enabled thermostat status	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT_State
52	Actual setpoint	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
53	Manual setpoint (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp

No.	Name of subject of communication	Size	Flag	DataPoint type
54	Manual/forced setpoint active status (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Bit	CRWTU	[1.11] DPT_State
55	HVAC mode in (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Byte	C-W--	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode
56	HVAC forced mode in (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Byte	C-W--	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode
57	HVAC manual mode (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Byte	C-WTU	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode
58	HVAC mode out (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Byte	CR-T-	[20.102] DPT_HVACMode
59	Chrono active status (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT_State
60	Setpoint (heating) (<i>Easy version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
61	Setpoint (cooling) (<i>Easy version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
60	Comfort setpoint (heating) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
61	Comfort setpoint (cooling) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
62	Standby setpoint (heating) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
63	Standby setpoint (cooling) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
64	Economy setpoint (heating) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
65	Economy setpoint (cooling) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
66	Building protection setpoint (heating) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
67	Building protection setpoint (cooling) (<i>Classic version</i>)	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
68	Heating out command	1 byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling
68	Heating out command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
68	Heating and cooling out command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
68	Heating and cooling out command	1 Byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling
69	Cooling out command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
69	Cooling out command	1 byte	CR-T-	[5.1] DPT_Scaling
70	Auxiliary heating output command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
70	Auxiliary heating and cooling output control	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
71	Auxiliary cooling output command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
72	Disable auxiliary heating	1 bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable
73	Disable auxiliary cooling	1 bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable
74	AC enable in	1-bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch
75	AC enable out	1-bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
76	AC setpoint in	2 bytes	C-W--	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
77	AC setpoint out	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
78	AC HVAC control mode in	1 byte	C-WTU	[20.105] DPT_HVAC_Control_Mode
79	AC HVAC control mode out	1 byte	CR-T-	[20.105] DPT_HVAC_Control_Mode
80	Fan speed 1	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
81	Fan speed 2	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
82	Fan speed 3	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
83	Fan control disable	1 bit	C-W--	[1.2] DPT_Bool
84	Fan speed in	1 byte	C-W--	[5.100] DPT_Fan_Stage
85	Fan speed out	1 byte	CR-T-	[5.100] DPT_Fan_Stage
86	Fan speed man/auto in	1 bit	C-W--	[1.2] DPT_Bool
87	Fan speed man/auto out	1 Bit	CR-T-	[1.2] DPT_Bool

No.	Name of subject of communication	Size	Flag	DataPoint type
88	HVAC scene number (<i>Classic version</i>)	1 byte	C-W--	[17.1] DPT_SceneNumber [18.1] DPT_SceneControl
89	Comfort state	1-bit	CR-T-	[1.6] DPT_BinaryValue
90	Dew-point temperature	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
91	Perceived temperature	2 bytes	CR-T-	[9.1] DPT_Value_Temp
92	Dehumidification command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
93	Dehumidification control disable	1 bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable
94	Dehumidification water battery command	1-bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
95	Dehumidification integration control	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
96	Humidification command	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch
97	Disable humidification control from bus	1 bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable
98	Temperature setpoint change lock	1 bit	C-W--	[1.3] DPT_Enable
100	Anticondensation alarm	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
101	Rockers lock	1 bit	C-W--	[1.2] DPT_Bool
102	Thermal generator lock	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
103	Alarm 1 (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
104	Alarm 2 (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
105	Alarm 3 (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
106	Alarm 4 (from bus)	1 bit	C-W--	[1.5] DPT_Alarm
107	Relative humidity setpoint for dehumidification	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity
108	Relative humidity setpoint for humidification	2 bytes	CRWTU	[9.7] DPT_Value_Humidity
111	Fan manual speed off status	1 bit	CR-T-	[1.11] DPT_State
113, 118, 123, 128, 133, 138, 143, 148	Logic function x - Input 1	1-bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch
114, 119, 124, 129, 134, 139, 144, 149	Logic function x - Input 2	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch
115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150	Logic function x - Input 3	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch
116, 121, 126, 131, 136, 141, 146, 151	Logic function x - Input 4	1 bit	C-W--	[1.1] DPT_Switch
117, 122, 127, 132, 137, 143, 147, 152	Logic function x - Output	1-bit	CR-T-	[1.1] DPT_Switch

10 Control algorithms

The figure shows the components of a generic room temperature control system. The thermostat detects the current temperature of the room air (T_{eff}) and compares it with the desired temperature or setpoint (T_{set}).

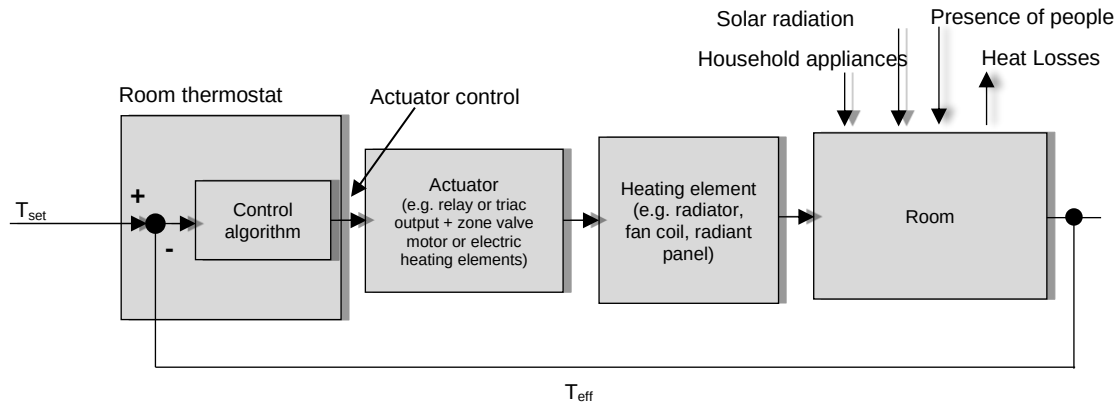


Figure 13 – Generic room temperature control system

The control algorithm, based on the difference between T_{set} and T_{eff} , generates a command which may be either percentage-based or on/off; the command is represented by a communication object that is transmitted via the bus to an actuator device either periodically or upon a switching event. The output of the actuator is the controllable variable of the control system, which may be, for example, a water or air flow rate. The control system implemented by the room thermostat is of the feedback (or closed-loop) type; the algorithm takes into account the effects on the system in order to adjust the magnitude of the control itself.

10.1 2-point control with hysteresis

This control algorithm is very common and is also known as ON-OFF control. The control involves switching the system on and off following a hysteresis cycle. There are two setpoints: one for switching the system on and one for switching it off.

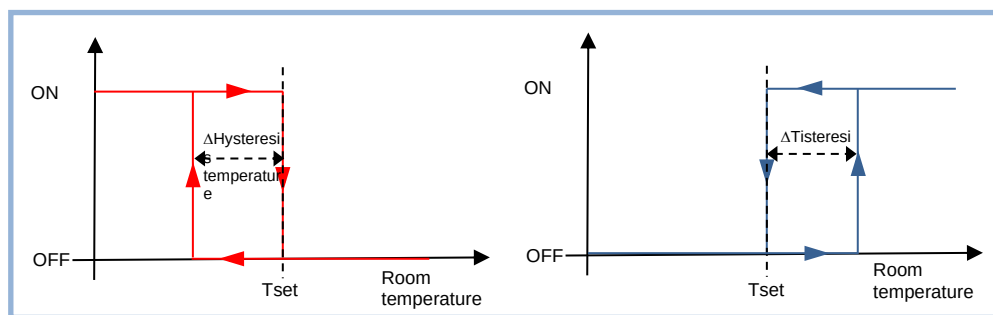


Figure 14 - 2-points hysteresis control

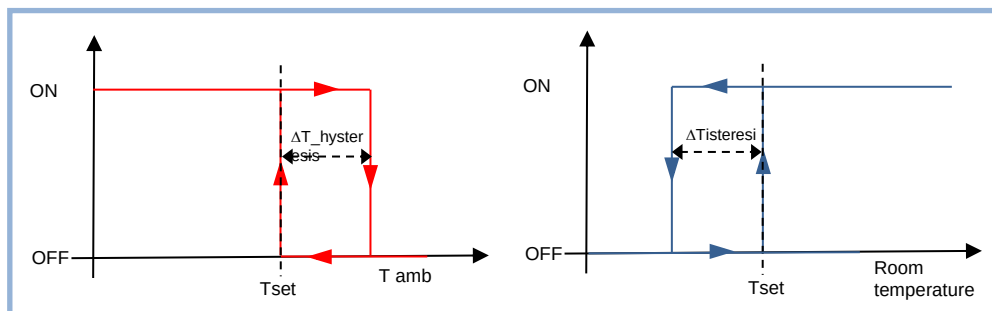
Heating control mode – When the measured temperature is lower than the value ($T_{set} - \Delta T_{Hysteresis}$), where $\Delta T_{Hysteresis}$ denotes the heating control differential, the thermostat activates the heating system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator that controls the terminal; when the measured temperature reaches the value $T_{(set)}$, the thermostat deactivates the heating system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator. The

mechanism uses two decision thresholds for the activation and deactivation of the heating system: the first is $(T_{\text{set}} - \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, below which the thermostat activates the system; the second is T_{set} , above which the thermostat deactivates the system.

Cooling mode – When the measured temperature is higher than the value $(T_{\text{set}} + \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, where $\Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}}$ denotes the cooling control differential, the thermostat activates the air-conditioning system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator that controls the terminal; when the measured temperature reaches the value $T_{\text{(set)}}$, the device deactivates the air-conditioning system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator. The mechanism uses two decision thresholds for switching the cooling system on and off: the first is $(T_{\text{set}} + \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, above which the thermostat switches the system on; the second is $T_{\text{(set)}}$, below which the thermostat switches the system off.

In the application programme, the hysteresis values for heating and cooling are different: to determine the correct values, the type of system and the system's characteristic thermal inertia must be taken into account.

In applications where underfloor or ceiling radiant panels are used, it is possible to implement a different type of 2-point zone temperature control. This type of control must be combined with a suitable flow water temperature regulation system that takes account of indoor conditions, or with an optimiser that utilises the building's thermal capacity to defer energy inputs. In this type of control, the hysteresis ($\Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}}$) or the room temperature limit $(T_{\text{set}} + \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$ represents the level of deviation from the desired condition that the user is willing to accept during system operation.



Heating operating mode – When the measured temperature is lower than the T_{set} value, the thermostat activates the heating system by sending the relevant signal to the actuator that controls the terminal; when the measured temperature reaches the value $(T_{\text{set}} + \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, where $\Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}}$ denotes the heating control differential, the thermostat switches off the heating system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator. The mechanism uses two decision thresholds for switching the heating system on and off: the first is T_{set} , below which the thermostat switches the system on; the second is $(T_{\text{set}} + \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, above which the thermostat switches the system off.

Cooling mode – When the measured temperature is higher than T_{set} , the thermostat activates the air-conditioning system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator that controls the unit; when the measured temperature reaches the value $(T_{\text{set}} - \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, where $\Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}}$ identifies the cooling control differential, the device switches off the air-conditioning system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator. The mechanism uses two decision thresholds for switching the cooling system on and off: the first is T_{set} , above which the thermostat switches the system on; the second is $(T_{\text{set}} - \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}})$, below which the thermostat switches the system off.

In the application programme, the hysteresis values for heating and cooling are different: to determine the correct values, the system's characteristic inertia must be taken into account.

In the ETS application programme, the default 2-point hysteresis control algorithm sets the *lower* hysteresis for heating and the *upper hysteresis* for cooling. If the 'heating type' and/or 'cooling type' parameter is set to

'underfloor radiant panels' or 'ceiling-mounted radiant panels', the hysteresis settings can be selected according to the second method described, i.e. with a *higher* hysteresis for heating and a *lower one* for cooling.

The setpoint temperature (T_{set}) is generally different for each of the four operating modes and for the two operating modes of the unit. The values are initially set during configuration using ETS and can be modified subsequently. To optimise energy savings (for every additional degree of room temperature, heat loss to the outside and energy consumption increase by approximately 6%), you can take advantage of the home automation system's multifunctionality, for example by:

- time-based scheduling with automatic switching of the operating mode by a KNX device acting as a supervisor;
- automatic switching of operating mode based on the presence of people in the room;
- automatic switching of operating mode when windows are opened for ventilation;
- stopping the circulator when thermostat setpoints are met;
- reduction of the flow temperature under partial load conditions.

10.2 Continuous Proportional-Integral Control

The proportional-integral (PI) controller is described by the following equation:

$$\text{variabile di controllo}(t) = Kp \times \text{errore}(t) + Ki \times \int_0^t \text{errore}(\tau) d\tau$$

where:

$\text{errore}(t) = (\text{Setpoint} - \text{Temperatura misurata})$ in riscaldamento

$\text{errore}(t) = (\text{Temperatura misurata} - \text{Setpoint})$ in raffreddamento

Kp = costante proporzionale

Ki = costante integrale

The control variable consists of a term that depends proportionally on the error and a term that depends on the integral of the error itself.

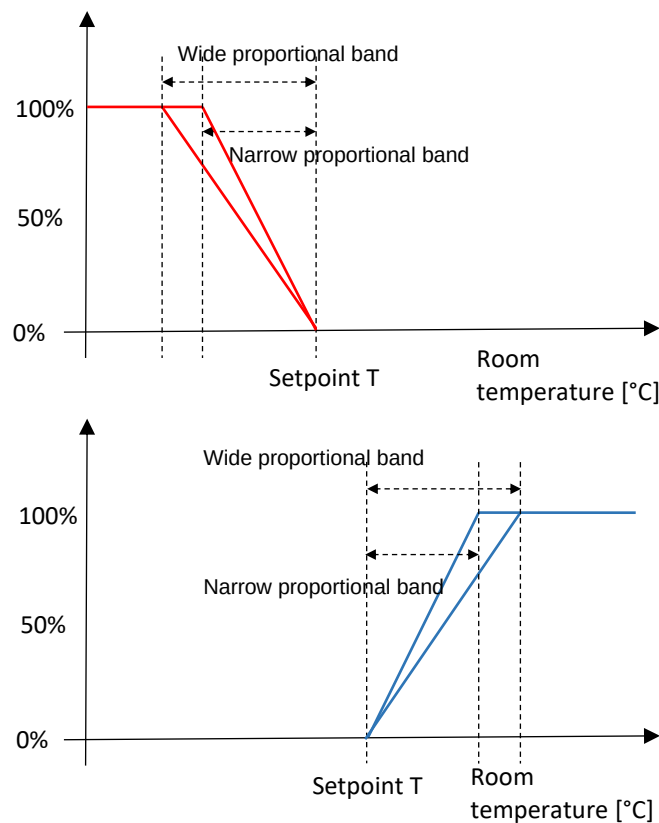
In practice, derived variables are used, which have a more intuitive meaning.

$$\text{Banda Proporzionale BP [K]} = \frac{100}{Kp}$$

$$\text{Tempo Integrale Ti [min]} = \frac{Kp}{Ki}$$

The Proportional Band is the error value that determines the maximum output excursion at 100%.

For example, a controller with a Proportional Band of 5 K provides a 100% control output when the setpoint = 20 °C and the measured temperature is ≤ 15 °C in heating mode; in cooling mode, it provides a 100% control output when the setpoint = 24 °C and the measured temperature is ≥ 29 °C. As shown in the figure, a controller with a small Proportional Band tends to produce higher control variable values for small errors compared to a controller with a larger Proportional Band.

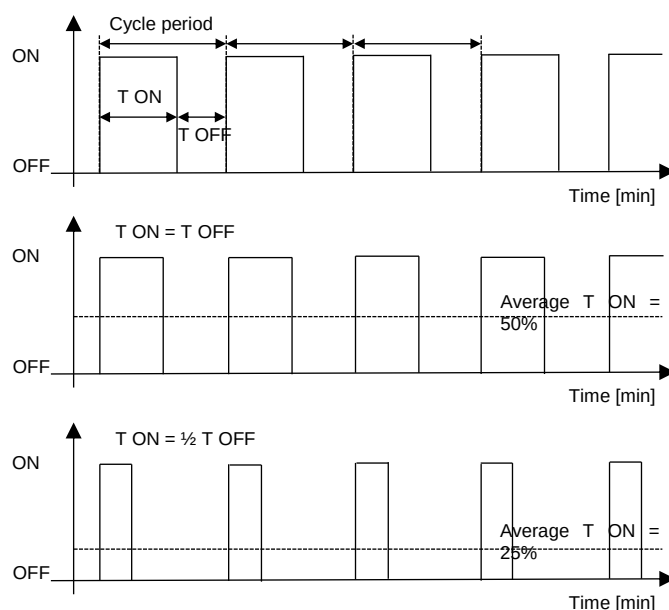


The integral time is the time required for the control variable of a purely proportional controller to return to its setpoint, when the error remains constant over time. For example, with a purely proportional controller in heating mode and a Proportional Band value of 4 K, if the setpoint is 20°C and the measured temperature is 18°C, the control variable takes the value of 50%. With an Integral Time of 60 minutes, if the error remains constant, the control variable will reach 100% after 1 hour; in other words, it will add to the control variable a contribution equal to the value dictated by the proportional contribution alone.

In heating and air-conditioning systems, a purely proportional controller is unable to guarantee that the setpoint will be reached. An integral action must always be introduced to ensure the setpoint is reached: for this reason, the integral action is also known as automatic reset.

10.3 Proportional-Integral PWM Control

The PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) proportional-integral controller is a controller that uses an analogue control variable to modulate the duration of the time intervals during which an associated binary variable is ON or OFF. The controller operates periodically over a cycle period and, during each period, maintains the output at the ON state for a time proportional to the value of the control variable. As shown in the figure, by varying the ratio between the ON time and the OFF time, the average activation time of the output varies and, consequently, the average thermal or cooling power supplied to the environment.



This type of control is suitable for use with ON-OFF actuators, which are lower in cost than proportional actuators, such as electrothermal actuators and servomotors for zone valves.

Among the advantages, it is worth noting that this type of controller eliminates system inertia; it enables energy savings by avoiding unnecessary system interventions caused by 2-point hysteresis control, and only the power required to counteract heat loss from the building is supplied cyclically.

Whenever the setpoint temperature is changed by the user or via the hourly schedule, the cycle time is interrupted, the control output is recalculated and the PWM modulation restarts with a new cycle: this is to speed up the time taken to reach the setpoint.

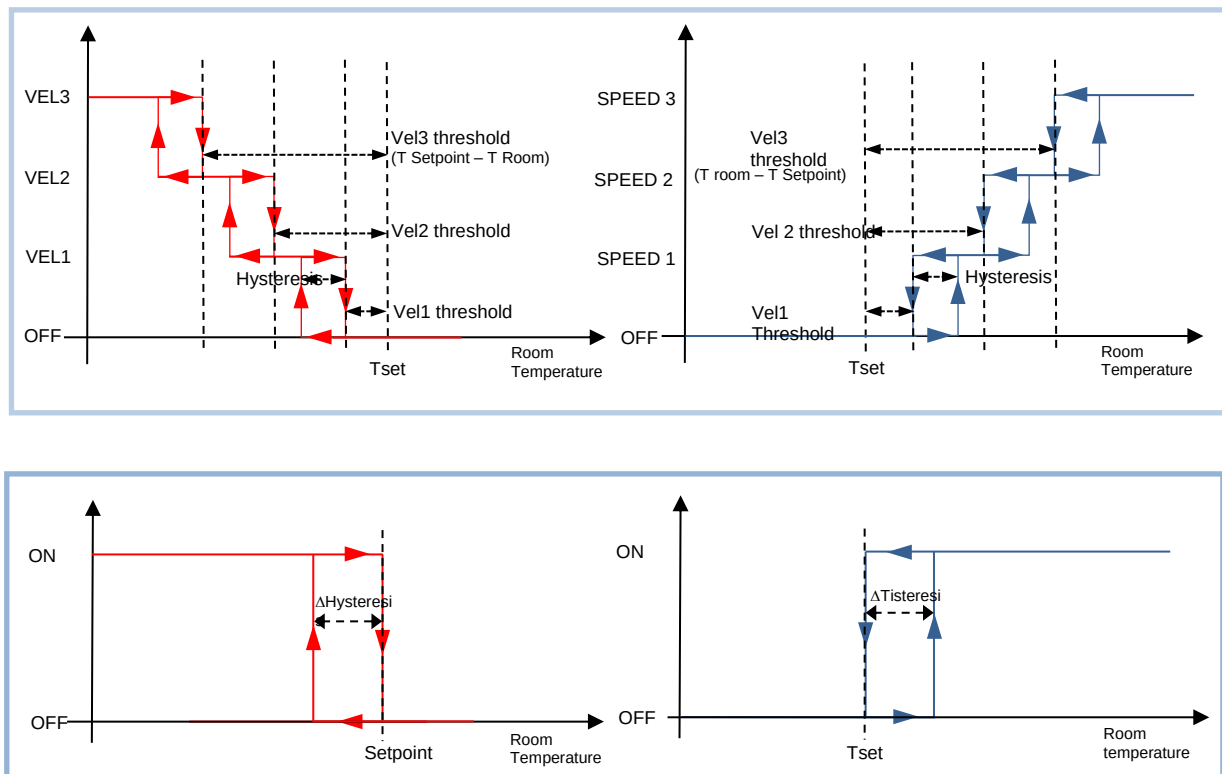
Terminal type	Proportional Band [K]	Integral time [min]	Cycle period [min]
Radiators	5	150	15–20
Electric heaters	4	100	15–20
Fan coils	4	90	15–20
Underfloor radiant panels	5	240	15–20

The following guidelines are provided for selecting the parameters for a PWM-type proportional-integral controller.

- Cycle period: for low-inertia systems, such as air heating and air-conditioning systems, short periods (10–15 minutes) should be selected to avoid fluctuations in room temperature.
- Narrow proportional band: large and continuous fluctuations in room temperature, short settling time to the setpoint.
- Wide proportional band: small or no fluctuations in room temperature, long settling time to the setpoint
- Short integral time: short settling time to the setpoint, continuous fluctuations around the room temperature setpoint
- Long integral time: long settling time to the setpoint, no fluctuations in room temperature.

10.4 Fan coil with ON-OFF speed control

This type of fan-coil control is similar to the 2-point hysteresis control analysed in the previous section: the fan speed is switched on or off based on the difference between the setpoint temperature (T_{set}) and the measured temperature (T_{amb}). The key difference from the 2-point hysteresis algorithm is that, in this case, there is not just a single stage on which the hysteresis cycle is carried out by setting the on and off thresholds for the speeds, but there may be three (depending on the number of fan-coil speeds). This means that each stage corresponds to a specific speed, and when the difference between the measured temperature and the setpoint temperature triggers the activation of an additional speed, the other two speeds must be deactivated before the new speed is activated, in order to prevent damage to the fan motor.



The diagram in the top left-hand corner of the graph refers to the speed control of the fan coil unit with three operating stages for heating. Looking at the graph, it can be seen that there is a hysteresis cycle for each stage, and that two thresholds are assigned to each speed, determining when it is switched on and off. The thresholds are determined by the values set in the application programme and can be summarised as follows:

- Speed 1 (1st stage) – This speed is activated when the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{Set} – Speed 1 Threshold – Hysteresis) and deactivated when the room temperature reaches the value (T_{Set} – Speed 1 Threshold); Speed 1 is also deactivated when a higher speed is to be activated. The default value for the Speed 1 Threshold parameter is 0 K.
- Speed 2 (2nd stage) – This speed is activated when the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{Set} – Speed 2 Threshold - Hysteresis) and deactivated when the room temperature reaches the value (T_{Set} – Speed 2 Threshold); the second speed is also deactivated when Speed 3 is to be activated.
- Speed 3 (3rd stage) – This speed is activated when the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{Set} – Speed 3 Threshold - Hysteresis) and deactivated when the room temperature reaches the value (T_{Set} – Speed 3 Threshold).

The 'Speed control hysteresis' parameter in the ETS application programme represents the hysteresis value common to all speed stages and is the same for both heating and cooling.

As regards the shut-off valve for the water coil (2-pipe system) or the shut-off valve for the heating water coil (4-pipe system), a 2-point hysteresis algorithm can be used, which, in the application programme, acts on the same setpoints. If the room temperature is lower than the value ($T_{\text{Set}} - \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}}$), the device sends a command to activate the valve; the shut-off valve is deactivated, however, when the room temperature reaches the value of $T_{\text{(Set)}}$, and fan speed 1 is also deactivated at the same time. This also prevents the formation of 'air puffs' on the walls caused by water circulation within the coil without convective heat transfer.

The diagram in the top right-hand corner of the graph refers to the control of fan-coil speeds with three operating stages for air conditioning. Looking at the graph, it can be seen that there is a hysteresis cycle for each stage, and that two thresholds are assigned to each speed, determining its activation and deactivation. The thresholds are determined by the values set in the application programme and can be summarised as follows:

- Speed 1 (1st stage) – This speed is activated when the room temperature exceeds the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \text{Speed 1 Threshold} + \text{Hysteresis}$) and deactivated when the room temperature reaches the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \text{Speed 1 Threshold}$); the first speed is also deactivated when a higher speed is to be activated. The default value for the Speed 1 Threshold parameter is 0 K.
- Speed 2 (2nd stage) – This speed is activated when the room temperature is higher than the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \text{Speed 2 Threshold} + \text{Hysteresis}$) and deactivated when the room temperature reaches the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \text{Speed 2 Threshold}$); the second speed is also deactivated when Speed 3 is to be activated.
- Speed 3 (3rd stage) – This speed is activated when the room temperature is higher than the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \text{Speed 3 Threshold} + \text{Hysteresis}$) and deactivated when the room temperature reaches the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \text{Speed 3 Threshold}$).

As regards the shut-off valve for the water coil (2-pipe system) or the shut-off valve for the air-conditioning water coil (4-pipe system), a 2-point hysteresis algorithm may be used, which, within the application programme, acts on the same setpoints. If the room temperature exceeds the value ($T_{\text{Set}} + \Delta T_{\text{Hysteresis}}$) the device sends a command to activate the valve; the shut-off valve is deactivated, however, when the room temperature reaches the value of $T_{\text{(Set)}}$, and fan speed 1 is also deactivated at the same time.

Both figures refer to the 3-speed control of the fan coil, as the explanations provided here are comprehensive; for 2-speed or single-speed systems, the operation is the same, with the sole difference being that not all speeds will be controlled.

It should be noted that in fan-coil applications where both heating and cooling are active, the speed activation thresholds are the same in both operating modes of the system.

To coordinate the operation of the fan with the shut-off valve on the heat exchanger coil, care must be taken with the selected hysteresis values: for example, if the parameters '*First speed threshold = 0K*' and '*Speed control hysteresis = 0.3K*' are selected in the *Ventilation* tab, the '*Hysteresis = 0.3K*' parameter must also be set in the *Heating* and/or *Cooling* tabs to ensure that the valve on the heat exchanger coil is open when speed 1 is activated.

A further element of flexibility is the option to make manual ventilation operation dependent on the desired temperature T_{Set} being reached. By selecting the parameter '*Manual operation = temperature-independent*' in the *Ventilation* tab in ETS, the ventilation will continue to operate at the speed set by the user even once the desired temperature has been reached; conversely, with the setting in ETS '*Manual operation = temperature-dependent*', the ventilation controlled manually by the user will still be stopped once the desired conditions are met.

Communication between the controller and the actuator can be achieved either via [1.1] DPT_Switch group objects (80-81-82, Fan speeds 1-2-3) or via a single [5.100] DPT_Fan_Stage object (84, Fan speed IN). It

should be noted that the object (84, Fan Speed IN), with ON/OFF fan-coil speed control, does not vary continuously but only assumes discrete values, in accordance with the hysteresis of the ON/OFF windows defined by the thresholds, as shown in the following table.

Automatic fan speed	Fan speed group objects, type [1.1] DPT_Switch			Communication object: Fan speed out, [5.100] DPT_Fan_Stage
	V1	V2	V3	
Control type: continuous				
OFF	-	-	-	0
1	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	2
3	-	-	-	3
4	-	-	-	4
5	-	-	-	5
Control type: 3 speeds				
OFF	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	2
3	0	0	1	3
Control type: 2 speed				
OFF	0	0	-	0
1	1	0	-	1
2	0	1	-	2
Control type: 1 speed				
OFF	0	-	-	0
1	1	-	-	1

Figure 15 - Values of group objects for hydronic ventilation

If an air-conditioning interface is enabled, the table is as follows:

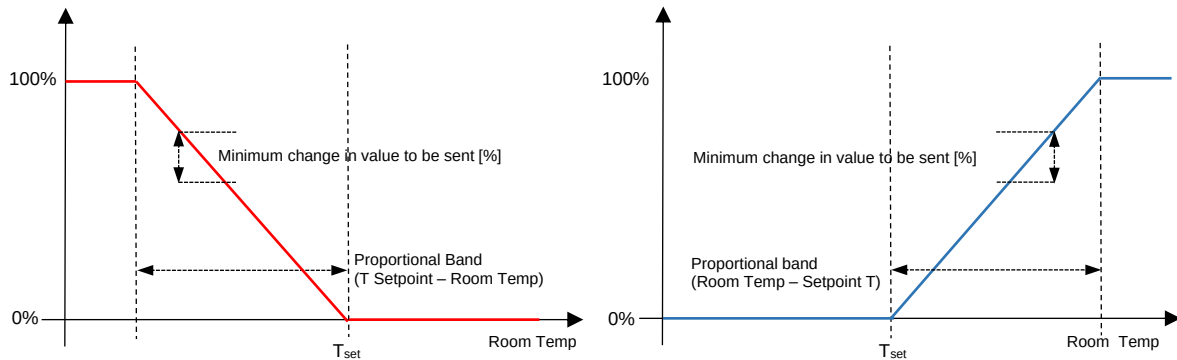
Fan speed in automatic mode	Group objects: Fan speed out, [5.001] DPT_Percentage	Communication object: Outgoing fan speed, [5.100] DPT_Fan_Stage
<i>Control type: continuous control</i>		
OFF	0 %	0
1	20 %	1
2	40 %	2
3	60 %	3
4	80 %	4
5	100 %	5
<i>Control type: 3 speeds</i>		
OFF	0 %	0
1	33 %	1
2	67 %	2
3	100 %	3

Figure 16 - Values of group objects for ventilation in AC mode

During switching, before the new speed is activated, the other speeds must be deactivated to avoid damaging the fan motor (interlocked output): both binary and continuous-type group objects are therefore all set to the OFF value (0 %) before being updated by the internal controller to the next speed.

10.5 Fan coils with continuous- fan speed control

In this type of control, no independent 1-bit group objects are used; instead, a single 1-byte communication object (DPT 5.100 Fan stage) is used: this means that it is not necessary to deactivate the other speeds before activating a new one.



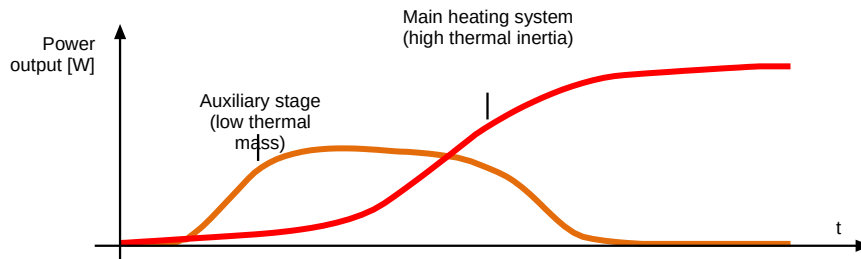
Hysteresis levels must be set directly on the fan-coil actuator. The application software provides the *Proportional Band* parameter, which has the same value for both heating and cooling: this parameter determines the response slope of the fan. The *Minimum change in value to be sent [%]* parameter is set to limit telegram traffic on the bus.



The 'Fan Speed Out' (95) communication object, with a size of 1 Byte, varies continuously according to the characteristic shown in the figure. Refer to the previous paragraph to assess the differences compared with 1-2-3-speed fan control, in which the same communication object instead takes on discrete values.

10.6 2-point control with hysteresis per stage r auxiliary

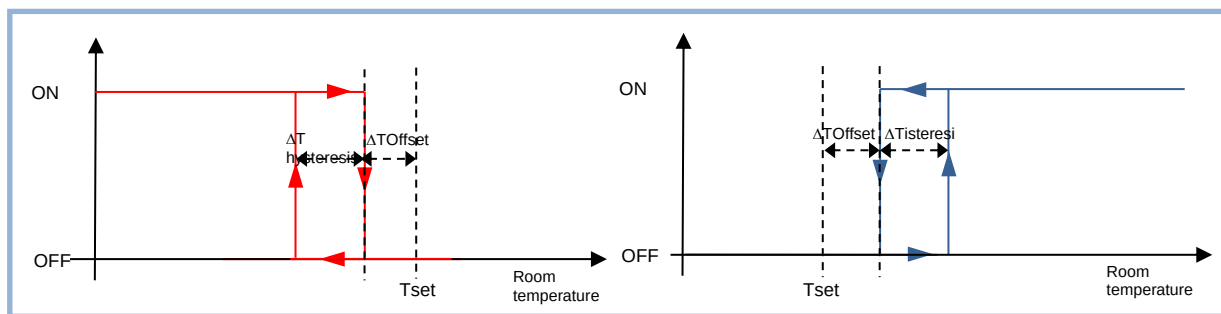
Heating and cooling systems exhibit varying degrees of high inertia depending on the type of thermal energy transfer. To reduce the time taken to reach comfort conditions, a heating/cooling system with lower inertia can be used; this can support the main system during the start-up phase when the difference between the setpoint temperature (T_{set}) and the measured temperature (T_{amb}) remains significant.



The system, defined as the second stage or auxiliary stage, helps to heat or cool the room during the initial phase and then ceases operation once the difference between T_{set} and T_{amb} can be satisfactorily managed by the main system alone. The auxiliary stage is generally controlled using a 2-point control algorithm with hysteresis.

Heating mode

When the measured temperature (T_{room}) is lower than the value ($T_{set} - \Delta T_{Offset} - \Delta T_{Hysteresis}$), where $\Delta T_{Hysteresis}$ identifies the heating control differential, the thermostat activates the auxiliary heating stage by sending the relevant telegram to the dedicated actuator; when the measured temperature reaches the value of ($T_{set} - \Delta T_{Offset}$), the device deactivates the auxiliary heating system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator.

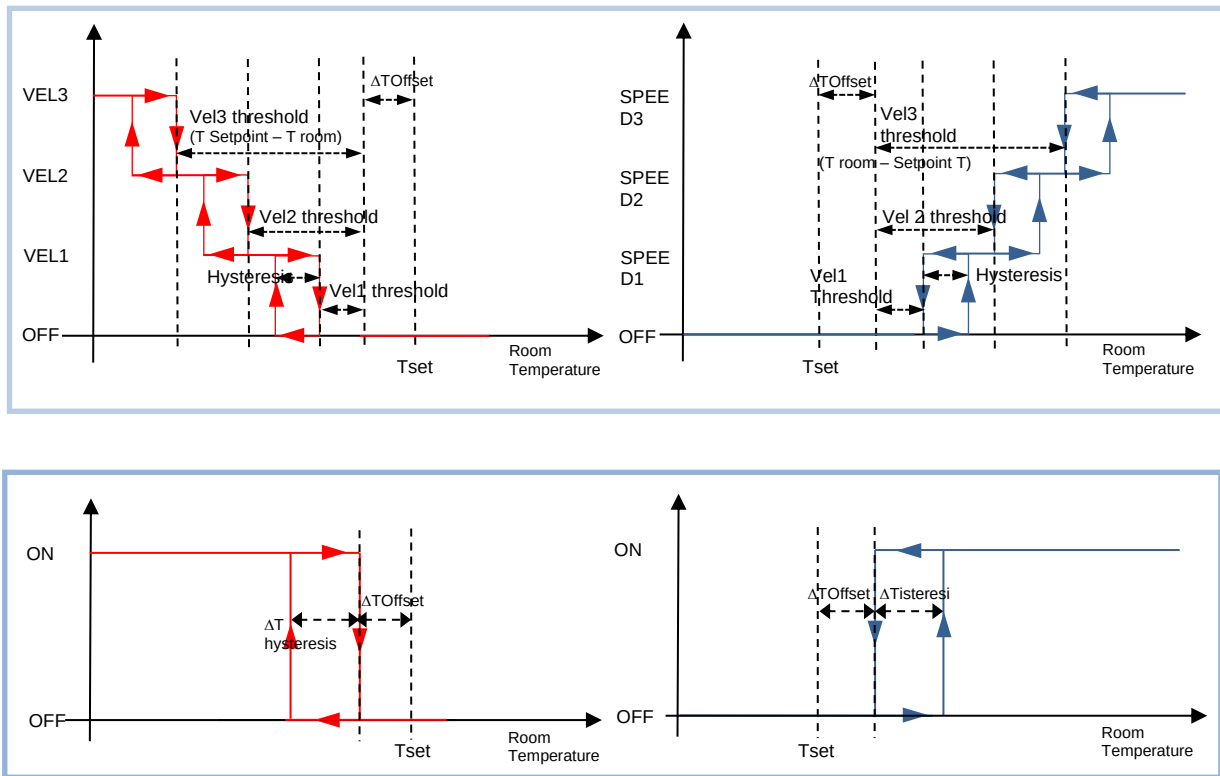


Cooling control mode

When the measured temperature exceeds the value ($T_{set} + \Delta T_{Offset} + \Delta T_{Hysteresis}$), where $\Delta T_{Hysteresis}$ identifies the cooling control differential, the device activates the auxiliary cooling system by sending the relevant telegram to the dedicated actuator; when the measured temperature reaches the value ($T_{set} + \Delta T_{Offset}$), the device deactivates the auxiliary cooling system by sending the relevant telegram to the actuator.

10.7 Auxiliary stage with fan coil

Of particular interest is the system configuration in which a radiant underfloor panel – a high-inertia system acting on the building's structural masses – is combined with an auxiliary fan-coil system that acts on the air volumes: the EK-EM2-TP room thermostats can be easily configured for this type of application.



As regards the configuration of the secondary stage, the same considerations apply as those set out in the section on fan-coil control with ON/OFF or continuous speed control. Of particular importance is the secondary stage intervention offset, ΔT_{Offset} , which corresponds to the parameter 'Offset from setpoint' in the *Heating and/or Cooling* tab. By setting 'Offset from setpoint' (which can be differentiated between heating and cooling if the control group objects are separate) to 0 K, the radiant panel and the fan coil operate as two heating and/or cooling units in parallel. If, on the other hand, the 'Offset from setpoint' > 0 K, the fan coil unit intervenes quickly during the initial stages of bringing the room up to temperature, leaving it to the radiant panel to bring the room to the desired temperature.

11 Diagnostics

Alarm code	Cause
A01	Surface temperature exceeded
A02	Condensation forming
A03	Boiler lockout alarm
F01	Alarm 1 (from the bus)
F02	Alarm 2 (from the bus)
F03	Alarm 3 (from the bus)
F04	Alarm 4 (from the bus)
Error code	Cause
E00	Integrated temperature sensor fault
E01	Built-in relative humidity sensor fault
E06	Analogue input 1: generic NTC probe fault
E07	Analogue input 1: additional room temperature sensor faulty
E08	Analogue input 1: fan coil flow temperature sensor faulty
E09	Analogue input 1: Radiant floor surface temperature sensor faulty
E10	Analogue input 1: outdoor temperature sensor faulty
E11	Analogue input 1: antistratification temperature sensor faulty
E14	Analogue input 2: generic NTC sensor faulty
E15	Analogue input 2: additional room temperature sensor faulty
E16	Analogue input 2: fan coil flow temperature sensor faulty
E17	Analogue input 2: Radiant floor surface temperature sensor faulty
E18	Analogue input 2: outdoor temperature sensor faulty
E11	Analogue input 2: antistratification temperature sensor faulty
E34	OC: Outdoor temperature sensor timeout
E35	OC: Additional room temperature sensor timeout
E36	OC: Fan coil supply air temperature sensor timeout
E37	OC: Radiant floor surface temperature sensor timeout
E38	OC: System flow temperature sensor timeout
E40	OC: Anti-stratification temperature sensor timeout
E41	OC: Anti-condensation sensor timeout
E42	OC: Window contact 1 timeout
E43	OC: Window contact 2 timeout
E44	OC: Presence sensor 1 timeout
E45	OC: Presence sensor 2 timeout
E46	OC: Card slot contact timeout

Table of displayable error and alarm codes.

Alarms F01 ... F04 are triggered by group objects; as they have no predefined meaning, they must be documented by the system integrator in the project documentation.

12 Warnings

- Installation, electrical connection, configuration and commissioning of the device must only be carried out by qualified personnel.
- Opening the device housing will immediately invalidate the warranty.

12.1 Return of defective devices

Devices with faults or defects may be returned for repair or replacement by following the procedure described below.

12.1.1 Devices purchased directly from ekinex®

You must first contact ekinex® technical support by sending an email to support@ekinex.com with the following information (mandatory):

- Exact model of the device
- Serial number (found on the label attached to the product)
- Date and/or details of the purchase document
- A precise and as detailed as possible description of the fault or problem

ekinex® technical support will contact the customer promptly, as appropriate, to investigate the issue further, suggest possible solutions or authorise the return of the device for repair or replacement.

Devices must be sent to the following address:

EKINEX S.p.A. - Via Novara, 37 - I-28010 Vaprio d'Agogna (NO) - Italy

Any further instructions will be agreed with technical support during the support process.

12.1.2 Devices purchased through retailers

For assistance regarding devices purchased through retailers, please contact the retailers' technical support department.

Depending on the nature of the problem and any other factors, at the sole discretion of ekinex® and in agreement with the retailer, the customer may be advised to contact ekinex® directly following the same procedure as above.

13 Further information

- This application manual is intended for installers, system integrators and designers.
- For further information on the product, please contact the ekinex® technical support at the following email address: support@ekinex.com or visit the website www.ekinex.com
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