User's Guide
Model 42 & 44
Cryogenic Temperature Controller

CRYOGENIC **CON**TROL SYSTEMS, INC.

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Certification

Cryogenic Control Systems, Inc. (Cryo-con) certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment. Cryo-con further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Warranty

This product is warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from date of shipment. During this period Cryo-con will, at its option, either repair or replace products which prove to be defective.

For products returned to Cryo-con for warranty service, the Buyer shall prepay shipping charges and Cryo-con shall pay shipping charges to return the product to the Buyer.

However, the Buyer shall pay all shipping charges, duties, and taxes for products returned to Cryo-con from another country.

Warranty Service

For warranty service or repair, this product must be returned to a service facility designated by Cryo-con.

Limitation of Warranty

The foregoing warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance by the Buyer, Buyer supplied products or interfacing, unauthorized modification or misuse, operation outside of the environmental specifications for the product, or improper site preparation or maintenance.

The design and implementation of any circuit on this product is the sole responsibility of the Buyer. Cryo-con does not warrant the Buyer's circuitry or malfunctions of this product that result from the Buyer's circuitry.

In addition Cryo-con does not warrant any damage that occurs as a result of the Buyer's circuit or any defects that result from Buyer-supplied products.

Notice

Information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

Cryo-con makes no warranty of any kind with regard to this material, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

Trademark Acknowledgement

Safety

The Model 42 / 44 does not contain any user serviceable parts. Do not open the enclosure. Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the product. For service or repair, return the product to Cryo-con or an authorized service center.

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Preparing the controller for use

The following steps help you verify that the controller is ready for use.

Supplied Items.

Verify that you have received the following items with your controller. If anything is missing, contact Cryogenic Control Systems, Inc. directly.

- ❑ Model 42/44 Cryogenic Temperature Controller.
- ❑ User’s Manual.
- ❑ Cryo-con software CD.
- ❑ Connector kit consisting of:
  Two or Four screw-in DIN-6 input connectors (PN 04-0414).
  Two screw-in DIN-3 heater connectors (PN 04-0416).
- ❑ Detachable 120VAC USA Line Cord (04-0310), or universal Euro cord.
- ❑ Certificate of Calibration.

Verify the AC Power Line Voltage Selection.

The AC power line voltage is set to the proper value for your country when the controller is shipped from the factory. Change the voltage setting if it is not correct. The settings are: 100, 120 220, or 240 VAC. For 230 VAC operation, use the 240 VAC setting.

On the rear panel of the instrument, the AC voltage selection can be seen on the power entry module. If the setting is incorrect, please refer to section Fuse Replacement and Voltage Selection to change it.

Apply Power to the Controller

Connect the power cord and turn the controller on by pressing the **Power** key for a minimum of 2 Seconds. The front panel will show a Power Up display with the model number and firmware revision.

```
Cryo-con  Model 44
Firmware Rev. 1.26C
```

While the Power Up display is shown, the controller is performing a self-test procedure that verifies the proper function of internal data and program memories, remote interfaces and input/output channels. If an error is detected during this process, the controller will freeze operation with an error message display. In this case, turn the unit off and refer to Appendix C: Troubleshooting Guide.

Caution: Do not remove the instrument’s cover or attempt to repair the controller. There are no user serviceable parts, jumpers or switches inside the unit. Further, there are no software ROM chips, trim pots, batteries or battery-backed memories.
All firmware installation and instrument calibration functions are performed externally via the remote interfaces.

After about fifteen seconds, the self-test will complete and the controller will begin normal operation.

Installation

General

The Model 42/44 can be used as a bench top instrument, or mounted in an equipment rack. In either case, it is important to ensure that adequate ventilation is provided.

Cooling airflow enters through the side holes and exhausts out the fan on the rear panel. It is important to allow at least ½" of clearance on the left and right sides and to ensure that the exhaust path of the fan is not blocked.

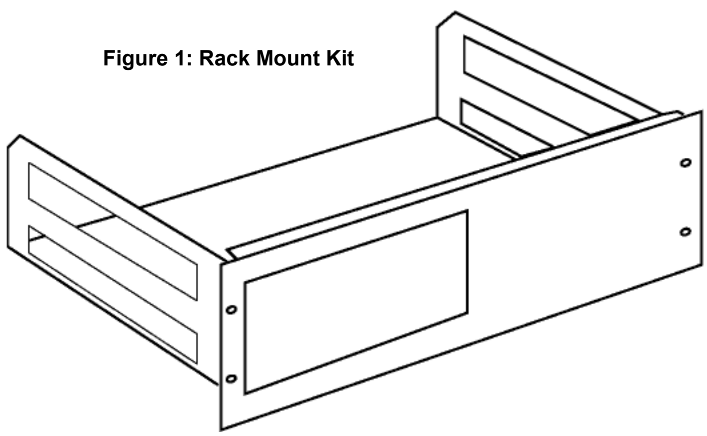
Rack Mounting

You can rack mount the controller in a standard 19-inch rack cabinet using the optional rack mount kit. Instructions and mounting hardware are included with the kit.

4034-032 Single instrument shelf rack mount kit.
4034-031 Dual instrument shelf rack mount kit.

Since the controller is an industry standard size, you can mount any similar size instrument next to it in the rack.

Figure 1: Rack Mount Kit



Note that the rack mount extends the height of the controller from 2U (3½") to 3U (5¼").

To mount the controller, first remove the plastic feet and instrument bail on the bottom of the unit.

Next, lay the controller on the shelf and slide forward to line up with the front cutout.

Use four #6-1/4" screws to secure the controller using the same threaded holes as the plastic feet used.

Warning: When rack mounting, do not use screws that protrude into the bottom of instrument more than ¼". Otherwise, they can touch internal circuitry and damage it.

Initial Setup and Configuration

Before attempting to control temperature, the following instrument parameters should be checked:

1. The Loop #1Heater resistance setting should match the actual heater resistance that you are going to use. Choices are 50Ω and 25Ω. A heater resistance of less than 25Ω should use the 25Ω setting. Using the 50Ω setting with a heater resistance much less than 50Ω may cause the instrument to overheat and disengage the control loops.

   Set the heater resistance by pressing the **Loop 1** key and refer to the Loop Configuration Menu section.

2. The Loop #1 heater range should be set to a range where the maximum output power will not damage your equipment. To set this parameter, press the **Loop 1** key and refer to the Loop Configuration Menu section.

3. The controller has an over-temperature disconnect feature that monitors a selected input and will disconnect both control loops if the specified temperature is exceeded. This feature should be enabled in order to protect your equipment from being over heated. To enable, press the **Sys** key and refer to the System Functions Menu section.

Factory Default Setup

A controller with factory default settings will have an operational display like the one shown here. The dash (**-**) or dot (**.**) characters indicate that there is no sensor connected.

```
A-------K B.......K
1-Off-Hi  2-Off-10W
```

Note that, in some cases, there will be an erratic temperature display when no sensor is connected. This is not an error condition. The high input impedance of the controller's input preamplifier causes erratic voltage values when unconnected.

Input Channel factory defaults are:

Sensor Units: Kelvin.
Sensor Type: PT100 385 (Standard 100Ω Platinum RTD)
Alarm Enables: Off

To change these, press the **ChA** , **ChB** , **ChC** or **ChD** key and refer to the Input Channel Configuration Menu section.

Control Loop #1 factory defaults are:
Setpoint: 300K. Control input channel: A.
P gain: 5.0, I gain: 60.0 Seconds, D gain: 7.5, Range: Low
Control Type: Manual, Output power, Pman: 5%
Heater Resistance:50Ω
Power Limit: 100%, Max Setpoint: 1000K
PID Table Index: 0, Ramp Rate: 0.1499/min.

Control Loop #2 factory defaults are:
Setpoint: 100K. Control input channel: A.
P gain: 1.0, I gain: 60.0 Seconds, D gain: 0, Range: Low
Control Type: Manual, Output power, Pman: 5%
Heater Resistance:50Ω
Power Limit: 100%, Max Setpoint: 1000K
PID Table Index: 0, Ramp Rate: 0.1499/min.

To change these, press the **Loop 1** or **Loop 2** key and refer to the Loop Configuration Menu section.

Instrument setup factory defaults are:
Display Filter Time Constant: 4.0 Seconds. Display Resolution: 3 digits.
Brightness: 50%
Over Temperature Disconnect: Off
RS-232 Baud Rate: 9600.
IEEE-488 (GPIB) Address: 12
Local Area Network:
IP: 192.168.0.5. Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, DHCP: Off
AC Power Line Frequency: 60Hz
Cryocooler Filter: Off, Sync Filter Taps: 11.
Control on power-up mode: OFF

To change these, press the **Sys** key and refer to the System Functions Menu section.

> ⓘ **NOTE:** Factory defaults may be restored at any time by use of the following sequence: 1) Turn power to the Model 42/44 OFF. 2) Press and hold the **Enter** key while turning power back ON. This sequence will restore factory defaults including resetting user supplied sensor calibration curves and saved user configurations. However, it will NOT erase the instrument's internal calibration data.
>
> This reset function is usually only necessary after a major firmware upgrade.

Model Identification

The model number of all Cryo-con controllers is identified on the front and rear panel of the instrument as well as in various instrument displays.

Model 42 – Basic controller with two standard input channels. Outputs are Loop #1: 50-Watt 4-range linear heater and Loop 2: Ten-Watt, 2-range linear heater.

Model 44 – Controller with four standard input channels. Outputs are Loop 1: 50-Watt 4-range linear heater and Loop 2: Ten-Watt, 2-range linear heater.

Ordering Information

Standard	Description
Model 42	Controller with two standard multi-function sensor input channels.
Model 44	Controller with four standard multi-function sensor input channels.

Options	Description
-100	Configured for 90 - 100VAC with detachable USA power cord.
-110	Configured for 110 - 120VAC with detachable USA power cord.
-220	Configured for 220VAC with detachable universal Euro line cord.
-240	Configured for 240VAC with detachable universal Euro line cord.

Technical Assistance.

Troubleshooting guides and user’s manuals are available on our web page at http://www.cryocon.com.

Technical assistance may be also be obtained by contacting Cryo-con as follows:

Cryogenic Control Systems, Inc.
PO Box 7012
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067

Telephone: (858) 756-3900x100 FAX: (858) 759-3515
e-mail: techsupport@cryocon.com

For updates to LabView™ drivers, Cryo-con utility software and product documentation, go to our web site and select the Download area.

Current Firmware Revision Level

As of February 2009 the current firmware revision level for the Model 42/44 series is 2.01. Note: Revision 1.20 is an important firmware update. If your unit has an earlier version, please contact Cryo-con technical support about updating it.

Current Hardware Revision Level

As of February, 2009, the current hardware revision level for the Model 42/44 series is D. Hardware cannot be upgraded in the field.

Revision D added four optically coupled digital output signals that can be used to control external events. This revision can be identified by the Loop #2 connector on the rear panel having eight pins. Early revisions used three pins.

Options and Accessories

Instrument Accessories

Cryo-con Part #	Description
4034-031	Two instrument shelf rack mount kit
4034-032	One instrument shelf rack mount kit
04-0420	RS-232 Null Modem Cable, 6'. (Required for downloading firmware to the instrument products)
4034-035	Shielded IEEE-488.2 Interface Bus Cable, 6'6”
04-0310	AC Power Cord
04-0317	AC Power Cord, Cont. European (Shuko)
4042-028	Din-3 Heater Output Connector
4042-038	Din-6 Sensor Input Connector
4042-030	8' Heater cable, two wire, wired to DIN-3 connector.
4042-040	8' Sensor cable, four wire, wired to DIN-6 connector.
3044-029	Additional User’s Manual/CD

Table 1: Model 42/44 Instrument Accessories

Cryogenic Accessories

Cryo-con Part #	Description
S900	S900 series Silicon Diode Temperature Sensors. Temperature range: 1.4 to 500K
R400	Cryo-con R400 Ruthenium-Oxide temperature sensor. Temperature range: 2.0K to 273K. Optimized for use in Liquid Helium systems including superconducting magnets.
R500	Cryo-con R500 Ultra-low temperature Ruthenium-Oxide temperature sensor. Temperature range: <50mK to 40K.
CP-100	CP-100 series Ceramic Wound RTD, 100Ω
GP-100	GP-100 series Glass Wound RTD, 100Ω
XP-100	XP-100 series Thin Film Platinum RTD, 100Ω
XP-1K	XP-1K series Thin Film Platinum RTD, 1,000Ω
3039-002	Cartridge Heater, Silicon free, 25Ω / 25 Watt, 1/4” x 1 1/8”. Temperature range to 1,600K
3039-001	Cartridge Heater, Silicon free, 50Ω / 50 Watt, 1/4” x 1 1/8. Temperature range to 1,600K
4039-011	Pre-cut Nichrome wire heater w/connectors, 25Ω
4039-012	Pre-cut Nichrome wire heater w/connectors, 50Ω
3039-006	Bulk Nichrome Heater Wire, 32AWG, Polyamide insulation, 100’

Table 2: Cryogenic Accessories

Returning Equipment

If an instrument must be returned to Cryo-con for repair or recalibration, a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number must first be obtained from the factory. This may be done by Telephone, FAX or e-mail.

When requesting an RMA, please provide the following information:

1. Instrument model and serial number.
2. User contact information.
3. Return shipping address.
4. If the return is for service, please provide a description of the malfunction.

If possible, the original packing material should be retained for reshipment. If not available, consult factory for packing assistance.

Cryo-con's shipping address is:

Cryogenic Control Systems, Inc.
17279 La Brisa
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067

A Quick Start Guide to the User Interface.

Pressing the **Power** key will toggle the controller's AC power on and off. This key must be pressed and held for two seconds before power will toggle.

Pressing the **Stop** key will immediately disengage both control loops. Pressing the **Control** key will engage them.

Use the **ESC** key to exit an erroneous entry.

The Home Status Display

Pressing the **Home** key will return the screen to the Home Display from anywhere in the sub-menus. The Home Display is the primary display for instrument status information.

Several Home Displays are available so that the user can see desired information without additional clutter. To scroll through the available displays, press the ▲ or ▼ key.

Accessing the heater setpoint

To instantly access the setpoint for either control loop, press the **Set Point** key.

Configuring a temperature sensor

Configuring an input sensor from the front panel is performed by using the Input Channel Configuration Menu. First, press input channel key **ChA** , **ChB** , **ChC** , or **ChD** to select the desired channel for configuration.

The first line of the Input Channel Configuration menu is used to change the sensor units. It shows the selected input channel, the current temperature (in real time) and the current units. An example is shown here.

```
A 77.123  K
```

To change the sensor units, use the right and left arrow keys (▶ or ◀) to scroll through the available options. When the desired units are shown, press the **Enter** key to make the selection. The display will now show the current temperature with the new units.

Next, go to the sensor selection field by pressing the down arrow (▼) key. This field is used to select the actual sensor type. In the example shown here, the input channel is currently configured for a standard Platinum 100 sensor. Use the right and left arrow keys (▶ or ◀) to scroll through the available options. When the desired sensor is shown, press the **Enter** key to make the selection. A complete listing of selectable sensors is given in Appendix A.

```
ASen:Pt100 385
```

Before one of the user-supplied sensors can be used, the sensor's calibration curve and configuration data must be installed. This is best done by using Cryo-con's utility software.

This completes the process of configuring an input channel. Press the **Home** key to return to the Home Status display.

Configuring the Control Loops

Before using the Loop #1 (main heater) control output, it is essential that the proper load resistance and output range be selected. This is done using the Control Loop Setup menu as follows:

- Press the **Loop 1** key.
- In the Control Loop Configuration menu, Use the up arrow and down arrow keys (▲ and ▼) to scroll to the **Htr Resistance** field. An example is shown here:

```
1Htr Resistance:50Ω
```

- Use the left and right arrow keys (▶ or ◀) to select between a 50 Ohm and a 25 Ohm heater and then press the **Enter** key.
- Use the up arrow and down arrow keys (▲ and ▼) to scroll to the Range field and then select Hi, Mid, Low or Min. Be sure to select a range that does not exceed the ratings of your cryostat. A summary of full-scale output power for the various ranges is given here:

```
1Range:HI
```

Range	Max. Output Power	
	25Ω	50Ω
Hi	25 Watts	50 Watts
Mid	2.5 Watts	5.0 Watts
Low	0.25 Watts	0.50 Watts
Min	0.025 Watts	0.050 Watts

Table 3: Loop #1 Output Summary

Next, the control type should be set by scrolling to the Type field and selecting the desired loop operating mode.

```
1Type: PID
```

A summary of control types is given here:

Type	Description
Off	Control loop is disabled.
Man	Manual control mode. Here, a constant heater output power is applied. The Pman field selects the output power as a percentage of full-scale.
Table	PID control mode where the PID coefficients are generated from a stored, user supplied PID table.
PID	Standard PID control.
RampP	Temperature ramp control. Uses PID control to perform a temperature ramp.
RampT	Temperature ramp control using a PID table. Uses PID control to perform a temperature ramp.

Table 4: Control Type Summary

Caution: The Model 42/44 has an automatic control-on-power-up feature. If enabled, the controller will automatically begin controlling temperature whenever AC power is applied. For a complete description of this function, please see the SYS-Auto Ctl function in the **System Functions menu** section.

Configuring the Loop #2 Output

The second control loop of a Model 42/44 controller is a two-range 10/1.0-Watt output that is matched to a 50Ω resistive load. Therefore, there are no load resistance or range settings to configure.

All other configuration settings are identical for both Loop #1 and Loop #2.

Caution: The Model 42/44 has an automatic control-on-power-up feature. If enabled, the controller will automatically begin controlling temperature whenever AC power is applied. For a complete description of this function, please see the SYS-Auto Ctl function in the **System Functions menu** section.

Restoring Factory Defaults

Factory default settings may be restored with the following simple procedure:

1. Turn AC power OFF by pressing the **Power** key.
2. Press and hold the Enter key while turning AC power back ON. Keep the key pressed until you see the power-up display indicating that defaults have been restored.

> ⓘ **NOTE:** Factory defaults may be restored at any time by use of the following sequence: 1) Turn power to the Model 42/44 OFF. 2) Press and hold the **Enter** key while turning power back ON.

Specifications, Features and Functions

Specification Summary

User Interface

Display Type: 20 x 2 character VFD, 9mm character height.

Number of Inputs Displayed: Model 44: Four, Model 42: Two.

Keypad: Sealed Silicon Rubber.

Temperature Display: Six significant digits, autoranged.

Display Update Rate: 0.5 Seconds.

Display Units: K, C, F or native sensor units.

Display Resolution: User selectable to seven significant digits.

Input Channels

There are four or two input channels, each of which may be independently configured for any of the supported sensor types.

Sensor Connection: 4-wire differential. Screw-in type DIN-6 circular. Connections are described in the Sensor Connections section.

Supported Sensors Include:

Type	Excitation	Temperature Range
Cernox™	Constant-Voltage AC	100mK to 420K
Ruthenium-Oxide	Constant-Voltage AC	50mK to 273K
Carbon-Ceramic	Constant-Voltage AC	100mK to 300K
Rhodium-Iron	Passive, 1mA AC	1.4 to 800K
Germanium	Constant-Voltage AC	0.3K to 100K
Carbon Glass	Constant-Voltage AC	1.4K to 325K
Silicon Diode	10μA DC	1.4 to 475K
Platinum RTD	Passive, 1.0mA AC	14 to 1200K
GaAlAs Diode	10μA DC	25K to 325K

Table 5: Supported Sensor Types

Sensor Selection: Front Panel or remote interface. There are no internal jumpers or switches.

Sample Rate: 15Hz per channel in all measurement modes.

Digital Resolution: 24 bits.

Measurement Filter: 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64 Seconds.

Calibration Curves: Built-in curves for industry standard sensors plus eight user curves with up to 200 entries each. Interpolation is performed using a Cubic Spline.

CalGen: Calibration curve generator fits any Diode or resistor sensor curve at 1, 2 or 3 user specified temperature points.

Sensor Performance Specifications:

Diode Sensors

Configuration: Constant-Current mode, 10µA DC excitation,
Input voltage Range: 0 to 2.25VDC.
Accuracy (% reading + % range): ±(60µV + 0.005%)
Resolution: 1.0µV
Drift: 15ppm/ºC

PTC Resistor Sensors

Configuration: Passive bridge mode.
Excitation Ranges: 1mA or 100µA RMS AC, 10µA DC.
Drift: 15ppm/ºC
Excitation Frequency: 3.25Hz bipolar square wave.

Range	Max/Min Resistance	Excitation Current	Resolution	Accuracy
PTC100 1mA	390Ω 1.0Ω	640µA 750µA	1mΩ	± (0.002 + 0.01%)Ω
PTC1K 100µA	3.9KΩ 10.0Ω	64µA 75µA	10mΩ	± (0.03 + 0.02%)Ω
PTC10K 10µA	39KΩ 100Ω	6.4µA 7.5µA	100mΩ	± (3.0 + 0.02%)Ω

Table 6: PTC Resistor Sensor Performance

NTC Resistor Sensors, DC measurement

Configuration: NTC10uA
Excitation: Constant Current 10µA DC
Drift: 25ppm/ºC
Range: 230KΩ to 50KΩ.
Accuracy: ± (3.0 + 0.02%)Ω
Resolution: 100mΩ

> ⓘ **Note:** The NTC10uA range is intended for use with NTC sensors that have over 100KΩ of resistance. These sensors are commonly used in superconductor systems and include the Cryo-con R400 Ruthenium-Oxide devices. All other NTC resistor sensors should use the constant-voltage configurations.

NTC Resistor Sensors, AC measurement

Configuration: Constant-Voltage bridge with excitations of
100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV or 100µV RMS. Fixed or auto-ranged.
Excitation Current: 2.5mA to 2.0nA, Continuously-variable.
Four ranges of 1MegΩ, 100KΩ, 10KΩ and 1.0KΩ.
Excitation Frequency: 3.25Hz bipolar square wave.
Accuracy (% reading + % range)
Reading >4Ω and < 30KΩ : ±(0.05% + 0.05%).
Reading >0.04Ω and < 1.0MΩ : ±(0.15% + 0.15%).
Resolution: 0.0002% of range.
Drift: Ranges 1.0KΩ, 10KΩ, 100KΩ: 15ppm/ºC
Range 1MegΩ: 25ppm/ºC

DC Offset Current: <1.0nA by calibration.

	100mV	10mV	1.0mV	100µV
1 .04Ω 50Ω				**(1.0K)** 2.5mA 2.0µA
2 0.4Ω 500Ω			**(1.0K)** 2.5mA 2.0µA	**(10K)** 250µA 200nA
3 4Ω 5.0KΩ		**(1.0K)** 2.5mA 2.0µA	**(10K)** 250µA 200nA	**(100K)** 25µA 20nA
4 40Ω 50KΩ	**(1.0K)** 2.5mA 2.0µA	**(10K)** 250µA 200nA	**(100K)** 25µA 20nA	**(1Meg)** 2.5µA 2.0nA
5 400Ω 500KΩ	**(10K)** 250µA 200nA	**(100K)** 25µA 20nA	**(1Meg)** 2.5µA 2.0nA	
6 4KΩ 1.0MΩ	**(100K)** 25µA 100nA	**(1Meg)** 2.5µA 100nA		
7 40KΩ 1.0MΩ	**(1Meg)** 2.5µA 100nA			**(Range)** Max Current Min Current

Table 7: NTC Resistor Sensor Ranges

Control Outputs

Number of Loops: Two.

Control Input: Either sensor input.

Loop Update Rate: 15Hz per loop.

Control Type: PID table, PID, Ramp or Manual.

Autotune: Minimum bandwidth PID loop design.

PID Tables: Six user PID tables available for storage of Setpoint vs. PID and heater range. Up to 16 entries/table.

Setpoint Accuracy: Six+ significant digits.

Fault Monitors: Control loops are disconnected upon detection of a control sensor fault or excessive internal temperature.

Over Temperature Disconnect: Heater may be relay disconnected from user equipment when a specified temperature is exceeded on any selected input.

Loop #1 Primary Heater Output

Type*:* Short circuit protected linear current source. Maximum compliance is selectable at 25V or 50V.

Connection: 3-Pin Shielded Circular DIN.

Ranges*:* Four output ranges of 1.0A, 0.33A, 0.10A and 0.033A full-scale, which correspond to 50W, 5.0W, 0.5W and 0.050W when used with a 50Ω load.

Load Resistance*:* 25Ω or 50Ω. Heaters down to 10Ω can be used with the 25Ω range.

Minimum Load: 10Ω in 25Ω setting, 40Ω in 50Ω setting.

Resolution*:* 1.0PPM of full-scale, corresponding to 20 bits.

Readback*:* Heater output power, Heatsink temperature.

Loop #2 Heater Output

Type*:* Short circuit protected linear current source. Maximum compliance is 24V.

Ranges: 10W and 1.0W into a 50Ω load.

Load Resistance*:* 50Ω.

Resolution*:* 1.0PPM of full-scale, corresponding to 20 bits.

Readback*:* Heater output power.

Status Outputs

Audible and Visual Alarms*:* Independent audible and visual alarms.

Status reported via Remote Interface*:* Sensor fault, Heater over temperature fault.

Digital Outputs: There are four optically coupled digital outputs. Maximum switching current is 10mA and maximum applied voltage is 50V. Output modes are: Manual ON, Manual OFF and Automatic. In Automatic mode, the outputs are asserted based on high and low temperature setpoints.

Remote Interfaces

Remote interfaces are electrically isolated to prevent ground loops.

10-BaseT: Ethernet. Supported protocols include: HTTP, TCP/IP and SMTP. Electrically isolated.

RS-232: Serial port is an RS-232 standard null modem. Rates are 9600, 19,200, 38,400 and 57,200 Baud.

IEEE-488 (GPIB): Full IEEE-488.2 compliant. National Instruments chip set.

Language: Remote interface language is IEEE SCPI compliant.

Compatibility:
National Instruments LabView™ drivers available for all interfaces.
Ethernet API available for C++ and Basic.

User Setups

Four User Setups are available that save and restore the complete configuration of the instrument.

General

Ambient Temperature: 25°C ± 5°C for specified accuracy.

Mechanical: 8.5"W x 3.5"H x 12"D. One half-width 2U rack. Instrument bail standard, rack mount kit optional.

Weight: 9 Lbs.

Enclosure: Aluminum. Machined Aluminum front panel.

Power Requirement: 100, 120, 220 or 240VAC +5% -10%.
50 or 60Hz, 150VA max.

Performance Summary

Measurement Accuracy

Diode Sensors

The formulas for computing measurement accuracy while using diode sensors are:

$$MAV = 60 \cdot 10^{-6} + 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot SenRdg$$

$$MAT = \frac{MAV}{SenSen}$$

Where:

MAV is the electronic Measurement Accuracy in Volts
MAT is the Measurement Accuracy in Kelvin
SenRdg is the sensor reading in Volts at the desired temperature.
SenSen is the sensor sensitivity in Volts / Kelvin at the desired temperature.

For example, if we want to calculate the measurement accuracy of the Model 42/44 using a Cryo-con S900 sensor at 10K, we would look up the sensor reading and sensitivity in the S900 data table in Appendix F. At 10K, we see that SenRdg is 1.36317 Volts and SenSen is 0.002604 Volts/Kelvin . Therefore,

$$MAV = 60 \cdot 10^{-6} + 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 1.36317$$

and

$$MAT = \frac{MAV}{0.002604}$$

The result is that MAV = 128µV and MAT = 49mK.

PTC Resistor Sensors (RTDs)

The formulas for PTC resistor sensor in the PTC100 range are:

$$MAR = 0.002 + 1.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot SenVal$$

$$MAT = \frac{MAR}{SenSen}$$

Where:

MAR is the electronic Measurement Accuracy in Ohms
MAT is the Measurement Accuracy in Kelvin
SenVal is the sensor reading in Ohms at the desired temperature.
SenSen is the sensor sensitivity in Ohms / Kelvin at the desired temperature.

To calculate the measurement accuracy of the Model 42/44 using a 100Ω Platinum RTD in the PTC100 range with the sensor at 77.35K, we would look up the sensor reading and sensitivity in Appendix F. and see that SenRdg is 20.38Ω and SenSen is 0.423 Ω/Kelvin. Therefore, we compute MAR = 0.004038Ω and MAT = 9.5mK.

For ranges other than PTC100, please refer to the PTC Specifications table.

NTC Resistor Sensors

The formulas for NTC resistor sensors are:

Where:

$$MAR = 5.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot SenVal + 5.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot Range$$

$$MAT = \frac{MAR}{SenSen}$$

MAR is the electronic Measurement Accuracy in Ohms
Range is the resistance range in Ohms (100, 1K or 10K)
MAT is the Measurement Accuracy in Kelvin
SenVal is the sensor reading in Ohms at the desired temperature.
SenSen is the sensor sensitivity in Ohms / Kelvin at the desired temperature.

To calculate the measurement accuracy of the Model 42/44 using a Cryo-con R500 Ruthenium-Oxide sensor in the 1KΩ range with the sensor at 1.0K, we would look up the sensor reading and sensitivity in Appendix F. and see that SenVal is 2327Ω and SenSen is -1203Ω/Kelvin. Therefore, we compute MAR = 0.17Ω and MAT = 100µK.

Measurement Resolution and Control Stability

The input analog-to-digital converter used by the Model 42/44 is 24 bits with no missing codes. Therefore, we could identify the measurement resolution as one part in 2^{-24}. However, the only use for measurement resolution is to compute control stability. Since control stability is limited by the output DAC rather than the input, we will limit the measurement resolution specification to one part in 2^{-20}.

$$MR = FullScale \cdot 2^{-20}$$

$$MRT = \frac{MR}{SenSen}$$

Where:

MR is the electronic measurement resolution in sensor units.
FullScale is the full scale range
MRT is the measurement resolution in temperature units.
SenSen is the sensor sensitivity at the measurement point.

Input Channel Characteristics

There are two or four independent, multi-purpose input channels; each of which can separately be configured for use with any supported sensor.

Input Configurations

A complete list of the sensor types supported by the Model 42/44 is shown below:

Sensor Type	Max. Voltage/ Resistance	Bias Type	Excitation Current	Typical Use
Diode	2.25V	CI	10µA DC	Silicon Diode
ACR	0.4Ω to 1MΩ	CV	2.5mA to 3.0nA AC	NTC resistors including Ruthenium-Oxide, Cernox™
PTC100	390Ω	Passive	1.0mA AC	100Ω Platinum, Rhodium-Iron
PTC1K	3,900Ω	Passive	100uA AC	1,000Ω Platinum
PTC10K	39.0KΩ	Passive	10uA DC	10KΩ Platinum
NTC10UA	240KΩ	CI	10uA DC	R400 Ruthenium Oxide
None	0	--	0	Disable Input Channel

Table 8: Supported Sensor Configurations

Bias types are:

CI – Constant-Current DC sensor excitation. Diodes Only.

CV – Constant-Voltage AC sensor excitation. Excitation current autoranges in order to maintain a selected voltage drop across the sensor. Used with NTC resistor sensors.

Passive – Passive AC resistance bridge. Neither current or voltage are driven by a feedback loop. Excitation current gradually reduces with decreased sensor resistance. Used with PTC resistor sensors.

<u>Silicon Diode Sensors</u>
Silicon Diode sensors (2-volt diodes) are configured with a 10µA current source excitation and a 2.25 Volt uni-polar input voltage range.

<u>Gallium-Arsenide Diode Sensors</u>
Gallium-Arsenide Diodes, or 6-Volt Diodes, can be used down to a minimum temperature of about 25K. This limitation is imposed by the fact that the controller's maximum input voltage is 2.25 Volts.

Gallium-Arsenide sensors do not fit standard calibration curves, therefore, the user must provide a sensor-specific curve before using this type sensor.

To use diodes, Gallium-Arsenide select the Diode input sensor type.

PTC Resistor Sensor (RTDs)

The Model 42/44 supports all types of Positive-Temperature-Coefficient (PTC) resistive sensors using a passive AC resistance bridge technique.

Passive sensor excitation means that neither the excitation current or voltage are held constant. In this configuration, excitation current will increase with reduced sensor resistance. Therefore, this mode is best suited for PTC type resistor sensors including Platinum and Rhodium-Iron RTDs.

Standard calibration curves are provided for DIN43760 and IEC751 Platinum sensors.

A table of recommended setups for various types of PTC resistor sensors is shown here:

Type	Bridge Range	Sensor Excitation	TC	Calibration Units
Platinum, 100Ω	100Ω	1.0mA, AC	(+)	Ohms
Platinum, 1000Ω	1,000Ω	100μA, AC	(+)	Ohms
Platinum, 10KΩ	10KΩ	10μA, DC	(+)	Ohms
Rhodium-Iron	100Ω	1.0mA, AC	(+)	Ohms

Table 9: PTC Resistor Sensor Configuration

NTC Resistor Sensors > 100KΩ

Ruthenium-Oxide sensors commonly used in superconducting magnet systems commonly have a room temperature resistance of > 100KΩ. The Model 44 / 42 supports these devices using 10μA DC constant-current excitation. The maximum resistance is 220KΩ. DC excitation is used since the high resistance values do not benefit from AC excitation. Further, 10μA constant-current is used because the extremely small current used by constant-voltage modes would lead to measurement noise.

Sensor self-heating that is caused by the high level excitation is calibrated out in the sensor's calibration curve. Since this self-heating is reproducible, high measurement accuracy is maintained.

Examples of high resistance sensors include the Cryo-con R400 and the Scientific Instruments RO-105.

NTC Resistor Sensors

The Model 42/44 supports almost all types of Negative-Temperature-Coefficient (NTC) resistive sensors. By using a constant-voltage differential AC resistance bridge technique, these sensors can be used down to extremely low temperatures.

Examples of NTC resistor sensors include: Ruthenium-Oxide, Cernox™, Carbon Glass, Germanium and various thermistors.

The Model 42/44 supports NTC sensors by using a constant-voltage AC excitation method where current applied to the sensor is auto-ranged in order to maintain a constant RMS voltage level across the sensor.

A constant-voltage excitation is necessary since the resistance thermometers used below about 10K exhibit a negative temperature coefficient. Therefore, a constant-voltage measurement will reduce the power dissipation in the sensor as temperature decreases. By maintaining a low power levels, sensor self-heating errors that occur at very low temperatures are minimized.

In the constant-voltage mode, sensor excitation is a 3.25Hz bipolar square-wave. This provides DC offset cancellation without loss of signal energy.

The DC offsets of the Model 44 electronics is held to <1.0nA in order to minimize it's contribution to sensor self-heating.

For more information on using the Model 44 with NTC resistor sensors, please refer to the section titled "Selecting a Voltage Bias for NTC Sensors".

Available voltage selections are 100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV and 100µV RMS. The maximum and minimum sensor resistance that can be read is a function of the selected voltage bias.

Power dissipation in the sensor is computed by:

$$P_d = \frac{V_{bias}^2}{R_{sensor}}$$

Resistance Range Table		
Voltage Bias	**Min. Resistance**	**Max. Resistance**
100mV	40Ω	1.0MΩ
10.0mV	4Ω	1.0MΩ
1.0mV	0.4Ω	333KΩ
100µV	0.04Ω	33KΩ

Table 10: Voltage Bias Selections

When used with high resistances, measurement accuracy will steadily degrade because of the extremely low excitation current required.

The trade-off in measurement accuracy vs. sensor excitation current is taken for two reasons:

1. The sensitivity of NTC resistor sensors is extremely high in the low temperature end of their range. Therefore the reduced measurement accuracy does not degrade temperature measurement accuracy.
2. The low current settings are required since sensor self-heating at low temperature is a very significant source of errors.

For more information please refer to the section titled "Selecting a Voltage Bias for NTC Sensors"

Calibration tables for NTC sensors may be entered either directly in Ohms or in (base 10) Log of Ohms to accommodate the generally logarithmic nature of their calibration curves.

CalGen Calibration Curve Generator

The CalGen feature is used to generate new calibration curves for Silicon Diode or Platinum sensors. This provides a method for obtaining higher accuracy temperature measurements without expensive sensor calibrations.

Curves can be generated from any user-selected curve and are written to a specified internal user calibration curve area.

The CalGen function may be performed in the instrument by using the front panel. Alternatively, the feature is also implemented in the Cryo-con utilities software.

Input Channel Statistics

Input temperature statistics are continuously maintained on each input channel. This data may be viewed in real time on the Input Channel menu, or accessed via any of the remote I/O ports.

Statistics are:

- Minimum Temperature.
- Maximum Temperature.
- Temperature Variance.
- Slope and Offset of the best-fit straight line to temperature history.
- Accumulation Time

The temperature history may be cleared using a reset command provided.

Electrical Isolation and Input Protection

The input channel measurement circuitry is electrically isolated from other internal circuits. However, the common mode voltage between an input sensor connection and the instrument's ground should not exceed ±40V.

Sensor inputs and outputs are provided with protection circuits. The differential voltage between sensor inputs should not exceed ±15V.

Thermal EMF and AC Bias Issues

DC offsets can build up in cryogenic temperature measurement systems due to thermocouple effects within the sensor wiring. Careful wiring can minimize these effects. However, in a few systems, measurement errors induced by thermal EMFs can result in unacceptable measurement errors. These cases will require the use of an AC bias, or chopped sensor excitation, in order to remove DC offsets.

<u>Sensor Wiring</u>

Diode and Platinum RTD type sensors use a DC measurement scheme. Therefore, the only effective method of minimizing thermocouple (DC) offsets is to wire temperature sensors so that connections between dissimilar metals are grouped together. For example, the connection between sensor leads and cryostat wiring should be kept close together. This way, the thermocouple junctions formed by the connection will have equal-but-opposite voltages and will cancel each other.

In a four-wire measurement scheme, only connections in the voltage sense lines can cause measurement errors. So, the sense wires should have adjacent contacts in a multi-pin connector in order to minimize any temperature difference between them.

Usually, the ‘connection to copper’ in a cryostat is made at the top of the cryostat. After this point, Thermal EMFs cannot be generated.

AC Excitation
When a resistance sensor is selected, the Model 42/44 uses a 3.50Hz square-wave sensor excitation. This eliminates DC offsets by computing the sensor resistance at two different excitation points.

Control Loop Outputs

Control Loop #1, Primary Heater Output

The Loop #1 heater output is a short circuit protected linear current source. This output is heavily regulated and RFI filtered. External filters should not be necessary.

Automatic shutdown circuitry is provided that will protect the heater output stage from excessive temperature. Here, the heater output will be turned off until the output stage returns to its Safe Operating Area (SOA), then the output will be returned to normal operation.

Load resistance values of either 25Ω or 50Ω may be selected. Using a 25Ω load, the heater will be automatically configured to have a compliance voltage of 25V. With a 50Ω load, the compliance voltage is 50V. In either case, the maximum output current is 1.0A.

There are four output ranges, which are manually selected in PID mode and automatically selected in the PID Table control mode. The ranges are High, Medium, Low and Min.

Range	Compliance Voltage		Full-Scale Current	Max. Output Power	
	25Ω	50Ω		25Ω	50Ω
High	25	50	1.0A	25 Watts	50 Watts
Medium	25	50	0.333A	2.5 Watts	5.0 Watts
Low	25	50	0.100A	0.25 Watts	0.50 Watts
Min	25	50	0.010A	25mW	50mW

Table 11: Loop 1 Heater output ranges.

Care must be taken to ensure that the proper load resistance is selected. Connection to a 25Ω load while a 50Ω is selected will result in overheating and eventual automatic heater shutdown. Conversely, connection to a 50Ω load while setting a 25Ω load will result in only one half of the indicated heater power being dissipated in the load.

Load resistance and Full Scale Output Range are selected via the front panel, or any of the remote interfaces.

Heater output power displays are based on the heater read-back circuitry which measures output current independently of the actual heater circuitry. Thus, heater fault conditions can be detected and their corresponding alarms asserted.

The temperature of the internal heater heat sink is continuously monitored used to generate over temperature fault conditions that will result in shut down of the control loop.

The resolution of the Loop #1 output is 1.0ppm of full scale (20 bits).

> ⓘ **Note:** Heater output displays are given as a percentage of output power, not output current. In order to compute actual output power, multiply this percentage by the full-scale power of the selected range. However, to compute actual output current, you must first take the square root of the percentage and then multiply by the full-scale current.

Control Loop #2, Secondary Heater Output

In the Model 42/44, control loop 2 is a constant current source similar to the Loop 1 heater. It has a two output ranges 10-Watts and 1.0 Watt corresponding to output currents of 450mA and 140mA. Maximum compliance is 25V. Load resistance is 50Ω.

The resolution of the Loop 2 output is 1.0ppm of full scale (20 bits).

Range	Full-Scale Current	Max. Output Power
High	450mA	50 Watts
Low	140mA	0.50 Watts

Table 12: Loop 2 Output Ranges

Control Types

There are four control types available in the Model 42/44. They are Manual, PID, PID Table and Ramp. All modes are available on both control loops.

Manual mode operation allows setting the output power manually as a percentage of full-scale power.

PID control allows feedback control using an enhanced PID algorithm that is implemented using 32-bit floating point Digital Signal Processing techniques. Enhancements include:

1. Noise filtering on the derivative term. The D term will provide better control stability, but is often not used because, without filtering, it can make the control loop too sensitive to noise.
2. Integrator wind up compensation. While slewing to a new setpoint, the integrator in the PID loop can build up to a very large value. If no compensation is applied, overshoot and time to stability at the new setpoint can be delayed for an extremely long time. This is especially true in cryogenic environments where process time constants can be very long.
3. Dithering and filtering the outputs in order to increase output resolution and improve control stability.

The PID Table control mode is a PID control loop just as described above. However, it is used to look up P,I,D and heater range values based on the specified setpoint. This is useful where a process must operate over a wide range temperature range since optimum PID values usually change with temperature.

To use the Table mode effectively, the user must first characterize the cryogenic process over the range of temperature that will be used, then generate PID and heater range values for various temperature zones. This is usually done using the autotune capability. Once the information is placed into a PID Table, the Model 42/44 will control in Table mode by interpolating optimum PID values based on setpoint.

The Model 42/44 allows for the entry of six independent PID Tables. Each table may contain up to 16 temperature zones.

In the Ramp control mode, the controller will approach a new setpoint at a user specified rate. When this setpoint is reached, the controller will revert to PID control.

Alarm Outputs

Alarm outputs include a LED indicator, an audible alarm, on-screen display and remote reporting.

Alarms may be asserted based on high temperature, low temperature, input sensor fault or heater fault conditions.

There is a 0.25K hysteresis built into the high and low temperature alarms.

The High and Low temperature alarms may also be latched. See the Input Channel Configuration Menu.

Digital Outputs

Digital Outputs: The Model 44 / 42 has four optically coupled digital outputs. These can be used to control a refrigerator system or other equipment by providing programming signals to an industrial Programmable Logic Controller (PLC).

Output signals are asserted or cleared based on the temperature reading of selected input channels. Each output has a high and low set-point that may be enabled from the front panel or a remote interface. Further, the signals can be manually asserted ON or OFF.

Digital outputs use a Toshiba TLP126 optical coupler and are seen from the output as a simple NPN transistor switch that is open then the digital output is in the clear, or '0', state and is closed when the output is asserted.

The transistor will sink a maximum of 10.0mA and has a maximum output voltage of 50V. Please see Appendix G for connection details.

Remote Interfaces

Ethernet LAN, IEEE-488.2 and RS-232 interfaces are standard. All functions and read-outs available from the instrument may be completely controlled by any of these interfaces.

The LAN interface is electrically isolated and is 10-baseT compliant. Connection is made via the RJ-45 connector on the rear panel.

The Serial port is an RS-232 standard null modem with male DB9 connector. Rates are 9600, 19,200, 38,400 and 57,200 Baud.

The GPIB is fully IEEE-488.2 compliant. Connection is made at the rear panel using the IEEE-488 standard connector.

The programming language used by the Model 42/44 is identical for all interfaces and is SCPI language compliant. The Standard Command Protocol for programmable Instruments (SCPI) is a sub section of the IEEE-488.2 standard and is a tree structured ASCII command language that is commonly used to program laboratory instruments.

Rear Panel

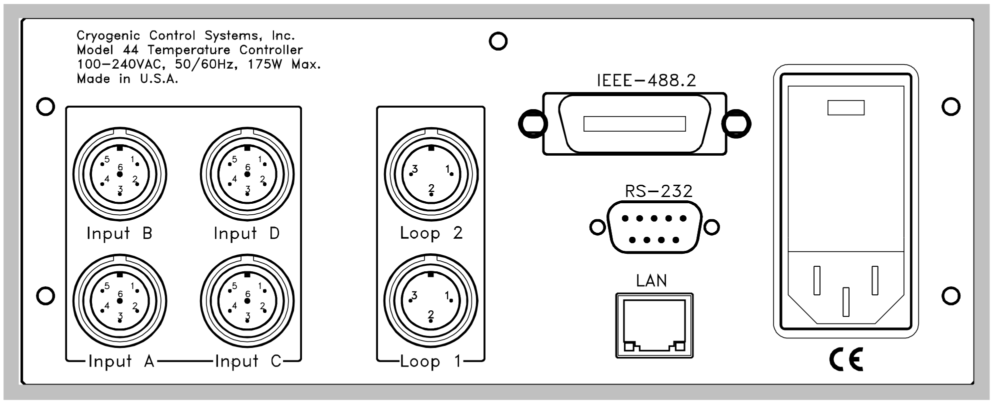


Figure 2: Model 42/44 Rear Panel Layout

AC Power Connection

The Model 42/44 requires single-phase AC power of 50 to 60 Hz. Voltages are set by the line voltage selector in the Power Entry Module on the rear panel. The power cord will be a standard detachable 3-prong type.

Line voltage selections are: 100, 120, 220 or 240VAC. Tolerance on voltages is +10% to -5% for specified accuracy and -10% for reduced full-scale heater output in the highest output range.

The power jack and mating plug of the power cable meet Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) safety standards.

ⓘ **Note:** The Model 42/44 uses a smart power on/off scheme. When the power button on the front panel is pressed to turn the unit off, the instrument's setup is copied to flash memory and restored on the next power up. If the front panel button is not used to toggle power to the instrument, the user should configure it and cycle power from the front panel button one time. This will ensure that the proper setup is restored when AC power is applied.

Caution: *Protective Ground:* To minimize shock hazard, the instrument is equipped with a three-conductor AC power cable. Plug the power cable into an approved three-contact electrical outlet or use a three-contact adapter with the grounding wire (green) firmly connected to an electrical ground (safety ground) at the power outlet.

The power jack and mating plug of the power cable meet Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) safety standards.

User-replaceable fuses are incorporated in the Power Entry Module.

Fuse Replacement and Voltage Selection

Access to the Model 42/44's fuses and voltage selector switch is made by using a screwdriver to open fuse drawer in the power entry module. A slot is provided above the voltage selector window for this purpose.

The fuse and voltage selection drawer cannot be opened while the AC power cord is connected.

Voltage selection is performed by rotating the selector cams until the desired voltage shows through the window shown.

There are two fuses that may be removed by pulling out the fuse modules below the voltage selector. Fuses are specified according to the AC power line voltage used.

Line Voltage	Fuse	Example
100VAC, 120VAC	2.0A slow-blow	Littlefuse 313 002
220VAC, 240VAC	1.0A slow-blow	Littlefuse 313 001

Table 13. AC Power Line Fuses

Mechanical, Form Factors and Environmental

Display

The display is a two line by twenty-character dot matrix VFD.

Enclosure

The Model 42/44 enclosure is standard 2-U half-width 17-inch rack-mountable type that may be used either stand-alone or incorporated in an instrument rack.

Dimensions are: 8.5"W x 3.5"H x 12"D. Weight is 9 Lbs.

An instrument bail and feet are standard. Rack Mount kits are available from Cryo-con for both single instrument or side-by-side dual configurations. A rack mount kit is optional.

Environmental and Safety Concerns.

Safety

The Model 42/44 protects the operator and surrounding area from electric shock or burn, mechanical hazards, excessive temperature, and spread of fire from the instrument.

- Keep Away From Live Circuits: Operating personnel must not remove instrument covers. There are no internal user serviceable parts or adjustments. Refer instrument service to qualified maintenance personnel. Do not replace components with power cable connected. To avoid injuries, always disconnect power and discharge circuits before touching them.

- Cleaning: Do not submerge instrument. Clean exterior only with a damp cloth and mild detergent only.

- Grounding: To minimize shock hazard, the instrument is equipped with a three-conductor AC power cable. Plug the power cable into an approved three-contact electrical outlet only.

Safety Symbols

Direct current (power line).

Alternating current (power line).

Alternating or dirrect current (power line).

Three-phase alternating current (power line).

Earth (ground)terminal.

Protective conductor terminal.

Frame or Chassis terminal.

On (AC Power)

Off (AC Power)

Equipment protected throughout by double insulation or reinforced insulation (equivalent to Class II of IEC536).

Caution: High voltages; danger of electric shock. Background color: Yellow; Symbol and outline: Black.

Caution or Warning - See instrument documentation. Background color: Yellow; Symbol and outline: Black.

Fuse.

Environmental Conditions
Environmental conditions outside of the conditions below may pose a hazard to the operator and surrounding area:

- Indoor use only.
- Altitude to 2000 meters.
- Temperature for safe operation: 5 °C to 40 °C.
- Maximum relative humidity: 80% for temperature up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50% at 40 °C.
- Power supply voltage fluctuations not to exceed ±10% of the nominal voltage.
- Over voltage category II.
- Pollution degree 2.
- Ventilation: The instrument has ventilation holes in its side covers. Do not block these holes when the instrument is operating.
- Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment is a definite safety hazard.

Front Panel Operation

The user interface of the Model 42/44 Cryogenic Temperature Controller consists of a two line by 20-character Vacuum Florescent display and a keypad. All features and functions of the instrument are accessed via this simple and intuitive menu-driven interface.

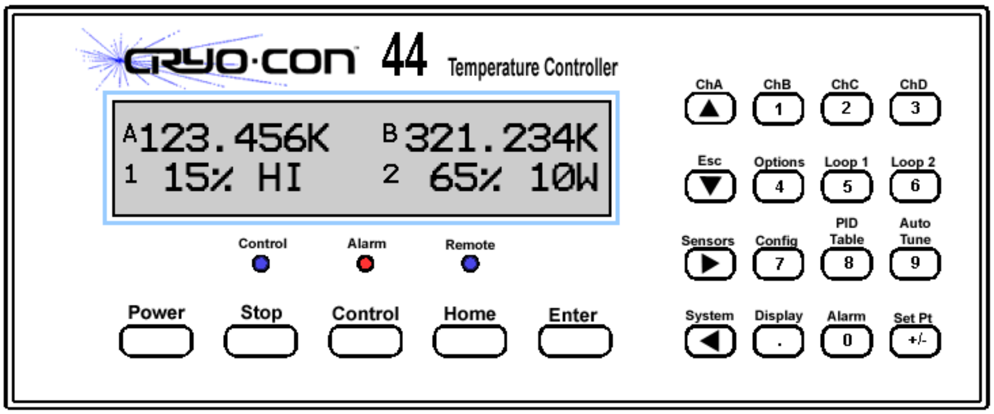


Figure 3: Model 42/44 Front Panel Layout

The Keypad

Function Keys

The Function Keys on the Model 42/44 are **Power** , **Stop** , **Control** , **Home** , and **Enter** . These buttons always perform the same function, regardless of the context of the display.

The **Power** key is used to turn AC power to the controller on or off. Note that this key must be pressed and held for one second in order to toggle AC power.

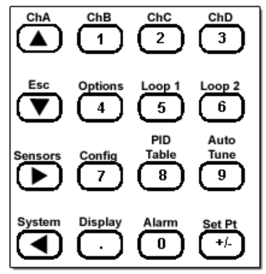
> ⓘ **Note:** The Model 42/44 uses a smart power on/off scheme. When the power button on the front panel is pressed to turn the unit off, the instrument's configuration is copied to flash memory and restored on the next power up. If the front panel button is not used to toggle power to the instrument, the user should configure the controller and cycle power from the front panel button one time. This will ensure that the proper setup is restored when AC power is applied.

The **Stop** and **Control** keys are used to disengage or engage the instrument's output control loops. Pressing **Control** will immediately turn on all enabled heater outputs and pressing **Stop** will turn them both off. To enable or disable an individual loop, go to the Loop Configuration Menu menu and select the desired 'Type'.

The **Home** key is used to take the display to one of the Home Status displays. These displays show the full status of the instrument.

The **Enter** key is used to enter numeric data or selections.

The Keypad and Setup Menu Keys



The keypad keys on the far right side of the instrument serve a dual function. When the display is showing one of the configuration menus, the keypad is used for navigation and data entry. When the display is in the Home Status Display, their function is identified by a label printed just above the key and is as follows:

ChA, **ChB**, **ChC**, **ChD** - Go to the Input Channel Setup menu.

Loop 1, **Loop 2** - Go to the Control Loop Setup menu.

Auto Tune - Go to the auto-tuning menu for either loop.

Config - Go to the User Configurations menu.

Sensors - Go to the Sensors configuration menu, including sensor calibration curves.

PID Table - Go to the PID tables setup menu.

System - Go to the System setup menu. This includes fields for Remote Input / Output, Display filters and the Over Temperature Disconnect feature.

Display - Go to the Display setup menu. This allows configuration of the front panel display from a list of options

Alarm - Go to the Alarm Status menu.

Set Pt - Set the setpoint values for both control loops.

Options - Go to the Options Setup Menu.

Keypad Data Entry

The keypad is used to enter data and make selections in the various configuration menus. Fields require the entry of numeric or enumeration data.

Enumeration fields are display fields where the value is one of several specific choices. For example, the Heater Range field in the Loop 1 setup menu may contain one of only four possible values: HIGH, MID and LOW. There are many enumeration fields that contain only the values ON and OFF.

<u>Enumeration Fields</u>

An enumeration field is always indicated by the ⧓ character in the last column of the display.

To edit an enumeration field, place the cursor at the desired field by using the Navigation keys. Then, use the ▶ or ◀ key to scroll through all of the possible choices in sequence.

When a field has been changed, a block cursor will flash over the ⧓ symbol. Each time the ▶ or ◀ key is pressed, the field value will scroll forward or backward through all of the available choices.

To select the displayed value, press the **Enter** key. To cancel selection without updating the field, press the **Esc** key. The cursor will then return to the ⧓ symbol.

<u>Numeric Data Fields</u>

A numeric data field is indicated by a pound-sign (**#**) in the last column of the display.

The Keypad Keys are used to enter data into numeric fields. These keys are: the numerals **0** through **9**, the period key (**.**) and the **+/-** key.

When the cursor is positioned to a field that requires numeric data, the keypad keys become hot and pressing one of them will result in the field being selected and numeric entry initiated. This is indicated by a flashing cursor.

When the **Enter** key is pressed, numeric data in the selected field will be checked for range and the instrument’s configuration will be correspondingly updated.

> ⓘ **Note:** If the numeric entry is outside of the required range, an error is indicated by the display of the previous value of the field.

Once the entry of numeric data has started, it can be aborted by pressing the **Home** key. This will cause the field to be de-selected and its value will be unchanged. Pressing the **ESC (▶)**, key will exit data entry and restore the field to its previous value. The ◀ key can be used as a backspace.

> ⓘ Note: Up to 20 digits may be entered in a numeric field. When digit entry has exceeded the display field width, additional characters will cause the display to scroll from right to left. When entry is complete, the updated display field may not show all of the digits entered because of limited field width, however, the digits are retained to the full precision of the controller's internal 32 bit floating point format.

Summary of keypad functions

Key	Function	Description
	Power	Toggle power. Must be held in for two seconds.
	Stop	Disengage all control loops.
	Control	Engage all control loops.
	Enter	Enter key
	Home	Go to the Home Status Display.
▲	**ChA**	Input Channel Menu for Channel A.
▼	**Esc**	Scroll Display DOWN. If in data entry mode, Escape. Additionally, if the keypad has been locked by a remote interface, pressing this key will unlock it and clear the Remote LED.
▶	**Sensors**	Scroll to NEXT selection / Go to the sensor setup menu.
◀	**System**	Scroll to PREVIOUS selection / If in data entry mode, backspace. From home display, go to the System setup menu.
.	**Display**	Go to the display configuration menu.
±	**Setpoint**	Change the setpoint value for either control loop.
0	**Alarm**	Go to the Alarm Status menu.
1	**ChB**	Input Channel Menu for Channel B.
2	**ChC**	Input Channel Menu for Channel C.
3	**ChD**	Input Channel Menu for Channel D.
4	**Options**	Options Setup Menu.
5	**Loop 1**	Go to the Loop 1 setup menu.
6	**Loop 2**	Go to the Loop 2 setup menu.
7	**Sensors**	Sensor data and calibration curve menu.
8	**PID Table**	PID table menu.
9	**Auto Tune**	Autotune menu.

Table 14: Keypad key functions.

The LED indicators and Audible Alarm

There are three LED indicators located just below the main display.

The Green **Control** LED is illuminated whenever either of the control loops are engaged and actively controlling temperature. To disengage the loops, press the **Stop** key.

The Red **Alarm** LED is illuminated whenever a user programmed alarm has been triggered. To clear the alarm, the enabled event that is asserting the alarm must be disabled. Press the **Alarm** key to view the status of all alarms.

The Green **Remote** LED can be turned on or off under program control by the remote interface. Use of this LED by a computer connected to the instrument is optional. This LED may also indicate that the keypad is locked out. To clear the LED and the keypad lockout, press the **Esc** key.

The VFD Display

Home Status Displays

At the top of the instrument's menu tree are the home status displays. They can be selected from anywhere in the instrument's menu tree by pressing the **Home** key.

The list of display configurations is accessed by pressing the **Display** key:

1. Temperatures (Model 44 only)
2. Dual Input Status (default)
3. Loop 1 Status
4. Loop 2 Status
5. Dual Loop Status
6. Ch A Statistics
7. Ch B Statistics
8. Ch C Statistics (Model 44 only)
9. Ch D Statistics (Model 44 only)

Select the desired configuration and press the **Enter** to return to the Home display.

<u>Temperatures (Model 44 only)</u>
Displays all four input channel temperatures.

```
A123.456K B234.321K
C876.543K D231.323K
```

<u>Dual Input Status Display</u>
This is the factory default display. It shows the status and current input temperature for both control loops.

```
A87.4567K B104.932K
1 15% Hi  2 28% 10W
```

Input channel A is shown on the left and channel B on the right.

The second line of the display shows the Loop Status Display. Directly above each Loop Status is a temperature for the controlling input channel. In the example here, Loop 1 is being controlled by input channel A and Loop 2 is being controlled by input channel B. Please note that either loop may be controlled by either input. The display will be adjusted to show the control loop directly below the controlling input channel.

The next example shows the control inputs reversed, Loop 1 controlling in the low power range and Loop 2 off.

```
A17.4567K B 24.932K
1 15% Low 2-Off- 5V
```

Loop 1 and Loop 2 Status Displays

These displays show the current status of a selected single control loop. Information includes the controlling input channel, temperature, setpoint, heater status and heater bar chart.

```
B17.4567K  2 30% 10W
217.0000K  ███-------
```

In the example shown here for Loop 2, the loop is controlling from input B with 30% output power and the setpoint is 17.0000K.

Dual Loop Status

The Dual Loop Status display is similar to the Dual Input Status display described above. However, on this display, control loop #1 is always on the left side and loop #2 is always on the right.

Channel A, B, C and D Statistics Display

The Channel A, B, C and D statistics displays show the selected input channel temperature, the slope of the temperature history, the minimum and maximum temperatures.

```
B17.4567K  M -1.0322
>18.0022K  <16.0322K
```

The slope of the temperature history (M) is given in Display Units per Minute. In this example, Display Units are Kelvin.

When any of the statistics pages are displayed, pressing the **Enter** key will reset the accumulation.

Temperature Displays

A typical Input Channel Temperature Display is shown here. It consists of the input channel designator, a Temperature reading and the current temperature units.

The input channel designator is a superscripted A or B.

^{A}87.4567K

The temperature is a seven-character field and is affected by the Display Resolution setting in the **System** menu. This setting may be 1, 2, 3 or Full. Settings of 1, 2, or 3 indicate the number of digits to the right of the decimal point to display whereas the Full setting causes the display to be left justified in order to display the maximum number of significant digits possible.

The Display Resolution setting does not affect the internal accuracy of arithmetic operations. It is generally used to eliminate the display of unnecessary digits that are beyond the sensor's actual resolution.

If the Input Channel has been disabled, a blank display is shown.

Temperature units are selected in the individual input channel setup menus, **ChA** , **ChB** , **ChC** or **ChD**. Temperature Units may be K, C or F. When Sensor Units (S) is selected, the raw input readings are displayed. These will be in Volts or Ohms.

K	Kelvin
C	Celsius
F	Fahrenheit
Ω	Ohms
V	Volts

Table 15: Temperature Units

Sensor Fault Display

A sensor fault condition is identified by a temperature display of seven dash (**-**) characters as shown here. The sensor is open, disconnected or shorted.

^{A}-------K

Temperature Out of Range Display

If a temperature reading is within the measurement range of the instrument but is not within the specified Sensor Calibration Curve, a display of seven dot (**.**) characters is shown.

^{A}.......K

> ⓘ **Note:** In some cases, there will be an erratic temperature display when no sensor is connected. This is not an error condition. The high input impedance of the controller's input preamplifier causes erratic voltage values when left unconnected. If an input is left unconnected, the sensor type should be set to type "None", which turns the input off.

Loop Status Displays

When the Model 42/44 is not controlling temperature, the status of the Loop output is shown.

The first character of the Loop Status Display is always the loop number, which will be either a superscripted 1 or 2 corresponding to Loop 1 or Loop 2.

The Loop number will be followed by the heater status as follows:

1. **-OFF-** Indicates that heater output is functional and the control loop is off or disabled.

   ^{1}-OFF-Low

   For the primary heater, Loop 1, the range is also shown. Range settings may be either **Hi**, **Mid, Low** or **Min**. The range is set in the **Loop 1** menu.

   For the secondary output, or Loop 2, the range will be shown as **Hi** or **Low**. The range is set in the **Loop 2** menu.

2. **Overtemp** indicates that the controller's Internal Temperature Monitor circuit shut off the heater. This fault is usually the result of a shorted heater or use of a heater with significantly less resistance than the selected load resistance. After the controller has been allowed to cool to an acceptable temperature, pressing the **CONTROL** button will clear the error and restore control mode.

   ^{1}Overtemp

3. **OTDisconn** indicates that the heater output was disconnected by the Over Temperature Disconnect Monitor. This monitor is configured by the user and functions to disable the heater if a specified over temperature condition exists on a selected input channel. See the **Sys** menu for information on how to configure and use this important feature.

   ^{1}OTDisconn

If the Model 42/44 is controlling temperature (loop ON), the heater status display shows the loop output as a percentage of full scale.

This example shows the Heater Status for Loop 2 in a Model 42/44 controller. The unit is in control mode and is outputting 30% of full scale output current. This means that the output power is (30%)^2, or 9% of 10 Watts.

```
2 30% HI
```

The Loop Bar Chart Display

The Loop Bar Chart is a 50-segment bar chart that shows the measured output of a selected loop output.

The bar is composed of ten blocks with five segments. Therefore, output current can be read to an accuracy of 2%.

Note that the bar chart does not have a loop number indicator.

Some examples are:

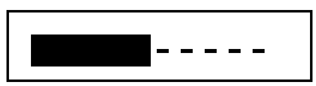
Loop ON, zero output:

```
----------
```

Loop OFF:

```
-Htr-Off-
```

Loop ON, 50% output:



> ⓘ **Note**: The Model 42/44 uses an independent circuit to read current actually flowing through the load. The heater bar graph shows this measured current. If the unit is controlling temperature, but the bar graph indicates zero current flow, an error condition exists, possibly an open heater.

Front Panel Menu Operation

Instrument Setup Menus

The various instrument setup menus are accessed by pressing one of the Setup Menu keys. The display must be in ‘Home Status’ in order for these keys to be active.

The user may exit a Setup Menu and return to the Home Status display at any time by pressing the **Home** key.

The first one, or more characters on a line identify the specific menu. For example, the first character of every line in the Loop 1 setup menu is the loop identifier, which is a superscripted **1**.

Menus contain several lines, so the display must be scrolled by using the ▲ and ▼ keys.

The last character of each line in a setup menu is the format indicator. The indicator will be blank until the cursor is moved to the line.

Format indicators are:

- # - Numeric entry.
- ⧓ - Enumeration entry using the ▶ and ◀ keys.
- ▶ - The line is selected by pressing the **Select** key.

The Setpoint Menu

The setpoint menu is accessed by pressing the **Set Pt** key. This gives one-key access to the setpoints for both control loops. The following 2-line menu will be shown.

```
¹Setpoint = 320.000K#
²Setpoint = 100.000K
```

The pound sign (**#**) character at the end of the top line is the cursor. Use the ▲ and ▼ keys. to move the cursor between control loop 1 and 2. The location of the cursor is remembered so that it will point to the same loop each time.

To enter a new setpoint, use the numeric keys and then press the **Enter** key. This will update the setpoint on the selected control loop and return the display to the Home display.

Press the **Home** key to exit the menu without update.

The Alarm Status Display Menu

The current status of the temperature alarms may be viewed by pressing the **Alarm** key. A display like this one will be shown:

```
AAlarm LO -- L
BAlarm -- HI
```

Alarms are set for each input channel using the Input Channel Setup menu described below.

When an alarm is asserted, the Alarm LED on the front panel will light. Pressing the **Alarm** key will display all of the alarms. Status is shown as follows:

—	No alarm
LO	Low temperature alarm
HI	High temperature alarm

The letter **L** at the end of the line indicates that the alarm is latched. A latched alarm is asserted when the alarm condition is set. It stays asserted until it is manually cleared by the user.

> ⓘ **Note:** To clear a latched alarm, first press the **Alarm** key to view the alarms and then press the **Home** key to clear the latch and return to the Home display.

The Display Configuration Menu

The display configuration menu is accessed by pressing the **Display** key. When accessed, the menu will appear as a list of possible configurations. The cursor, indicated by a ■ character, will be located at the current configuration. Use the ▲ and ▼ keys to move up and down the list.

Display configurations are:

Home Display Configurations	
Temperatures	(Model 44 only) Displays all four input temperatures.
Dual Input Status	(Default). Input channel status. Displays temperature of both input channels and the status of any control loop assigned to the inputs.
Loop 1 Status	Detailed status of control loop #1. Temperature of controlling input channel, set point, heater status and bar graph.
Loop 2 Status	Detailed status of control loop #2. Temperature of controlling input channel, set point, heater status and bar graph.
Dual Loop Status	Control loop status. Displays the status of both control loops on the second line of the display. On the first line the temperature of the controlling input is shown.
Ch A Statistics	Temperature statistics for input channel A. Shows current temperature, maximum, minimum and accumulation time. For additional statistical information, refer to the Input Channel Configuration Menu. Note: Pressing the **Enter** key will reset the statistics.
Ch B Statistics	Temperature statistics for input channel B.
Ch C Statistics	Temperature statistics for input channel C. (Model 44 only)
Ch D Statistics	Temperature statistics for input channel D. (Model 44 only)

Table 16: Display Configurations

Select the desired configuration and press the **Enter** to return to the Home display.

Input Channel Configuration Menu

These menus contain all of the user-configurable parameters for a selected sensor input channel.

The first character on each line of these menus is always the input identifier, which is a superscripted A, B, C or D for Inputs A through D.

Use the ▲ and ▼ keys to move up and down the list.

Input Channel Configuration Menu		
1	A 77.123 K	Input channel units. Temperature is displayed on the left and is in the selected units. Selections are K, C, F or S. Here, S selects primitive sensor units. When S is selected, the actual sensor units of Volts or Ohms will be displayed.
2	ASen:I20 Pt100 385	Sensor type selection. Allows selection of any user or factory installed sensor. The I20 shown indicates that the current sensor is factory installed sensor #20.
4	AInput Config. ■	Selects the bias voltage for constant-voltage excitation. Appears as N/A for all sensors except NTC resistors. Selections are: 100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV and 100µV.
5	ABridge Range: N/A	
6	ACalGen ■	Selecting this field by pressing the **Enter** key will take the display to the CalGen screen.
7	AHigh Alarm:200.000#	Setpoint for the High Temperature alarm. Use the keypad for numeric entry and then press the **Enter** key.
8	AHigh Enable: No	High temperature alarm enable. Selections are Yes or No.
9	ALow Alarm: 200.000#	Setpoint for the Low Temperature alarm.
10	ALow Enable: Yes	Enables latching alarms on the selected input channel.
11	AAudible Ena: Yes	Enables the internal audio alarm to sound on any enabled alarm condition.
12	ALatch Enable: Yes	Enables or disables latching alarm conditions. A latched alarm is cleared by pressing the Alarm key followed by Home key.

Input Channel Configuration Menu (Cont.)		
13	AMax: 77.5232K ■	Continuously displays the Maximum temperature on this input channel. Pressing the **Enter** key resets.
14	AMin: 77.0232K ■	Continuously displays the Minimum temperature on this input channel. Pressing the **Enter** key resets.
15	AAccum: 1.25 Min ■	Displays the accumulation time for the input channel statistics. Pressing the **Enter** key resets.
16	AS2: 1.0543 K ■	Displays the variance of the input channel temperature over the accumulation time. Pressing the **Enter** key resets the accumulation time.
17	AM: 1.115 K/Min ■	Displays the slope, or rate of change, of the input temperature over the accumulation time. Pressing the **Enter** key resets the accumulation time.
18	Ab: 76.02 K ■	Displays the offset of the input temperature over the accumulation time. The M and b statistics are the slope and offset of a straight-line fit to the input channel temperature. Pressing the **Enter** key resets the accumulation time.

Table 17: Input Channel Configuration Menu

Temperature Units Enumeration, Default: K

The Temperature Units field (line 1) assigns the units that are used to display temperature for the input channel. Options are K for Kelvin, C for Celsius, F for Fahrenheit and S for sensor units. Note that if the S option is selected, the actual sensor units will be displayed when the field is deselected. Available sensor units are V for Volts and Ω for Ohms.

Use the ▶ or ◀ key to scroll through all of the options. When the desired units are displayed, press the **Enter** key to make the selection. The display will now show the current temperature with the new units.

Sensor Type Selection Enumeration

Line 2 selects the Sensor type for the input channel. When this field is selected, the scroll keys are used to scroll through all of the available sensor types. Factory installed sensors appear first and then user sensors. For a list of both factory and user sensors, refer to Appendix A.

New user sensor types and calibration curves are added using the **Sensors** menu.

Setting a Temperature Alarm

The Alarm lines are used to setup alarm conditions. The Model 42/44 allows alarm conditions to be assigned independently to any of the input channels.

High temperature and low temperature alarms may be entered and enabled. Note that there is a 0.25K hysteresis in the assertion of high and low temperature alarms.

Alarm conditions are indicated on the front panel by the Alarm LED and various display fields. They are also reported via the remote interfaces.

When the audible alarm is enabled, a high-pitched buzzer will sound when an alarm condition is asserted.

The Model 42/44 supports latched alarms. These are alarms that remain asserted even after the condition that caused the alarm has been cleared. To clear a latched alarm, first press **Alarm** to view the Alarm Status Display and then press the **Home** key to clear.

Input Channel Statistics

The Model 42/44 continuously tracks temperature history on each input channel. The Input Statistics shown in this menu provides a summary of that history.

The channel history is reset whenever the channel is initialized and can also be reset by pressing the **Select** key while the cursor is on any of the statistics lines.

The **Accum** line shows the length of time that the channel history has been accumulating. It is in units of Minutes.

The **Minimum** and **Maximum** temperature lines show the temperatures from during the accumulation time. Values are shown in the currently selected display units.

S2 is the temperature variance, which is computed as standard deviation squared.

The **M** and **b** fields display the slope and the offset of the LMS best-fit straight line to the temperature history data.

Diode Sensor Configuration Sub-menu

Diode sensors do not have any user configurable parameters. The sub-menu is for information only.

Diode Sensor Configuration Sub-menu		
1	`ĀInput:        2.25V`	Full-scale input voltage. This cannot be changed by the user.
2	`ĀExecitation: 10uA`	Excitation current. This cannot be changed by the user.
3	`ĀRet to Ch A Cfg    ■`	Return to the input channel configuration menu by pressing the **Enter** key.

PTC Sensor Configuration Sub-menu

The Model 42/44 supports all types of Positive-Temperature-Coefficient resistor sensors. Examples include Platinum and Rhodium-Iron.

There are three sub-menus, one for each of the types PTC100, PTC1K and PTC10K. An example of the PTC100 display is shown here:

PTC100 Sensor Configuration Sub-menu		
1	`ĀInput:     625 Ohms`	Full-scale input resistance. This cannot be changed by the user.
2	`ĀExecitation: 1.0mA`	Excitation current. This cannot be changed by the user.
3	`ĀRet to Ch A Cfg    ■`	Return to the input channel configuration menu by pressing the **Enter** key.

In the case of a PTC1K device, the full-scale resistance range is 6.25K Ohms with 100uA excitation. The PTC10K has a full-scale resistance of 62.5K Ohms and uses an excitation current of 10uA.

Negative Temperature Coefficient Resistors

Examples of Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) resistors include Ruthenium-Oxide, Cernox™, Carbon-glass and Germanium RTDs.

The Model 42/44 applies constant-voltage type excitation to all NTC resistors. In most applications, the user will set the Bias voltage to the desired value and set the Range field to Auto. This will allow the instrument to automatically select the Range in order to maintain the target voltage across the sensor.

In some advanced applications, the user may want to select a specific range. This will restrict the instrument to excitation levels within the selected range only. It is effectively a range-hold function.

Configurable parameters for NTC sensors are shown here:

NTC Resistor Sensor Configuration Sub-menu		
1	Bias Voltage: 10mV	Selects the bias voltage for constant-voltage excitation. Appears as N/A for all sensors except NTC resistors. Selections are: 100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV and 100µV.
2	Bridge Range: Auto	Bridge Range. Appears as N/A for all sensors except NTC resistors. Selections are 1Meg, 100K, 10K, 1.0K and Auto. Default is Auto. Selects auto-ranging excitation vs. range-hold.
3	Ret to Ch A Cfg	Return to the input channel configuration menu by pressing the **Enter** key.

NTC Resistors: Bias Voltage Enumeration, Default: 10mV

Bias voltage only applies to sensors that use constant-voltage, AC excitation. They include all NTC resistors. For sensors that do not support constant-voltage excitation, this field is shown as N/A for not applicable.

Bias voltage is the voltage that the resistance bridge will hold constant across the sensor. Selection of higher voltages results in high measurement accuracy and low noise. Low voltages minimize sensor self-heating at low temperatures.

Selections are: 100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV and 100µV. For more information please review the section titled Selecting voltage bias.

NTC Resistors: Bridge Range Enumeration, Default: Auto
Applies only to constant-voltage sensor types. All other sensors show as N/A.

Generally, Brange is set to ‘Auto’ for auto-ranging excitation. However, some applications require a fixed range to avoid possible temporary spikes in temperature measurements that are due to range switching.

Selections are: Auto, 1Meg, 100K, 10K and 1.0K corresponding to auto-range, 1 MegΩ, 100KΩ, 10KΩ and 1.0KΩ.

When a fixed range is selected, the accuracy of the resistance measurement will degrade below about 5% of full-scale.

CalGen
Selection of the CalGen field initiates the calibration curve generator feature. This feature is described in the section Using CalGen.

Setting a Temperature Alarm
The Alarm lines are used to setup alarm conditions. The Model 42/44 allows alarm conditions to be assigned independently to any of the input channels.

High temperature and low temperature alarms may be entered and enabled. Note that there is a 0.25K hysteresis in the assertion of high and low temperature alarms.

Alarm conditions are indicated on the front panel by the Alarm LED and various display fields. They are also reported via the remote interfaces.

When the audible alarm is enabled, a high-pitched buzzer will sound when an alarm condition is asserted.

The Model 42/44 supports latched alarms. These are alarms that remain asserted even after the condition that caused the alarm has been cleared. To clear a latched alarm, first press **Alarm** to view the Alarm Status Display and then press the **Home** key to clear.

Loop Configuration Menu

These menus contain all of the user-configurable parameters for the selected control loop.

The Loop 1 menu is used to perform the setup of the primary 25/50 Watt heater output. This display was designed to provide all of the information required to tune heater parameters and is, therefore rather complex.

The Loop 2menu is used to perform the setup of the secondary output. This is a 10/1.0-Watt current source.

The first character on each line of the control loop setup menu is always the loop identifier, which is a superscripted 1 or 2 for Loop 1 or Loop 2.

Loop Configuration Menu		
1	1 77.123K S 79.000K#	Numeric setpoint entry. The temperature of the controlling input is shown on the left and is continuously updated. Use the keypad to enter a new setpoint and then press the Enter key. Control loop setpoints may also be accessed from the **Set Pt** key.
2	1Pgain: 25.0000 #	Proportional gain, or P term for PID control.
3	1Igain: 71.0000S #	Integrator gain term, in Seconds, for PID control.
4	1Dgain: 71.0000/S #	Derivative gain term, in inverse-Seconds, for PID control.
5	1Pman:25.00% #	Output power, as a percent of full scale, when controlling in the Manual mode.
6	1Input: ChA ⧓	Control input channel, ChA , ChB, ChC or ChD.
7	1Range:HI ⧓	Output power range. For loop 1, this will be HI, Mid, Low or Min corresponding to 50, 5.0, 0.5 and 0.05 Watts full-scale. For loop 2 it will be HI for 10-Watts and Low for 1.0-Watt full-scale.
8	1Type: PID ⧓	Control Type. Selections are: Off, Man, PID, RampP and Table.
9	1Power Limit: 100% #	Power limit as a percent of full scale. On loop 1, this limit only applies to the HI range.
10	1Max Setpt:1000.00K#	Maximum value allowed for the setpoint on this loop.
11	1PID Table index: 0#	Table number for control in Table mode. The Model 42/44 has six PID tables numbered from zero through five.
12	1Htr Resistance:50Ω⧓	Sets the heater load resistance. Selections are 25 and 50.
13	1Ramp: 0.10 /min #	Ramp rate in temperature units per minute.

Table 18: Control Loop Setup Menus.

Setpoint Numeric Entry

The first line of this menu the user can change the setpoint, while still viewing the temperature of the controlling source channel. This allows the user to view the temperature without leaving the setup menu.

> ⓘ **Note:** Entry of a setpoint can be overridden by the Maximum Setpoint field described below. The instrument will not accept an entry that exceeds the maximum.

Control loop setpoints may also be entered by using the **Set Pt** key.

Control Loop PID values Numeric Entry

The Pgain, Igain and Dgain lines correspond to the Proportional, Integral and Derivative coefficients of the control loop. Pman is the output power that will be applied to the load if the manual control mode is selected.

Values for the Proportional, or P, gain term range from zero to 1000. This is a unit-less gain term that is applied to the control loop. Gain is scaled to reflect the actual heater range and the load resistance.

Integrator gain values range from zero to 10,000. The units of this term are Seconds. A value of zero turns the integration function off.

Derivative gain values have units of inverse Seconds and may have values from zero to 1000. A value of zero turns the Derivative control function off.

The Pman field is only used when the heater output is in manual control mode. The value is in percent of full-scale output power (Watts) and may have values from zero to 100%.

> ⓘ **Note:** The Model 42/44 expresses heater output values in terms of percent of full-scale output power. The actual power, in Watts, applied to the load is proportional to the square-root of output current.

Control Source Input Channel Enumeration, Default: Loop #1- ChA Loop #2- ChB

The input filed selects the control loop source input. Any input channel may be selected.

Control Loop Range Enumeration, Default: Loop #1- Low
The Range field selects the full-scale output for the selected control loop.

For Loop #1, settings are HI, MID, LOW and MIN. The actual full-scale output power is determined by this setting along with the load resistance. See the Heater Output Ranges Table for more information.

The full-scale output range for Loop #2 is HI or Low corresponding to 10 or 1.0-Watts full-scale. A 50Ω load is assumed.

Control Types Enumeration, Default: Man
The Type filed selects the actual control algorithm used for the selected loop. Selections are: Off, PID, Man, Table and RampP.

Loop control modes are:

1. **Man** for Manual control mode. Here, a constant heater output power is applied when the unit is controlling temperature. The Pman field selects the output as a percentage of full-scale.
2. **Table**. This is a PID control mode where the PID coefficients are generated from a stored PID table based on setpoint.
3. **PID** for standard PID control.
4. **Off**. In this mode, the controller will not apply power on this output channel. Note that the Model 42/44 is a dual-loop controller. The Off control mode is used if regulation is desired only on the other channel.
5. **RampP**. This is a temperature ramp mode. When a ramp operation is complete, the controller will revert to standard PID mode control at the final setpoint.

For more information on control algorithms, refer to the Heater Control Types table above.

For more information on temperature ramps, refer to the section on Temperature Ramping below.

Output Power Limit Numeric entry, Default: 100%

The Power Limit field defines the maximum output power that the controller is allowed to output. It is a percent of the maximum allowed output. Maximum value is 100% and minimum is 15%.

The Power Limit is applied to the HI range only.

> ⓘ **Note:** Output Power Limit is an important cryostat protection feature. The user is encouraged to apply it.

Maximum Setpoint Numeric Entry, Default: 1000K

The Maximum Setpoint field is used to prevent the casual user from inadvertently entering a temperature that might damage the cryostat.

Maximum value is 10,000K and minimum is 0K.

Setpoint values use the temperature units selected for the controlling input channel. See the section on Temperature Displays.

> ⓘ **Note:** The Maximum Setpoint selection is an important cryostat protection feature. The user is encouraged to apply it.

PID Table Index Numeric entry, Default: 0

The PID Table index line is used to identify the number of the user supplied PID Table that will be used when the Table control mode is selected. The Model 42/44 will store up to six PID Tables. They are numbered zero through five.

Heater Resistance Enumeration, Default: 25Ω

The heater resistance field is an enumeration that sets the value of the heater load resistance. Choices are 50Ω and 25Ω. When 50Ω is selected, the heater will output a maximum of 50 Volts at 1.0 Ampere or 50 Watts. When 25 Ohms is selected, the maximum heater voltage is 25 Volts and the output power is 25 Watts.

For additional information, please refer to the Loop 1 Heater output ranges or the Loop 2 Output Ranges tables.

Warning: It is necessary to set the Load resistance field to the actual value of the heater load resistance being used. If an incorrect value is selected, output power indications will be incorrect and non-linear heater operation may result. If the actual heater resistance is less than selected, the heater may overheat resulting in an automatic over temperature shutdown.

Ramping Rate Numeric entry, Default: 0.10/min

When performing a temperature ramp, the Ramp field defines the ramp rate. Units are display units per minute. In the default case, this means Kelvin per minute.

For more information on temperature ramps, refer to the section on Temperature Ramping below.

User Configurations Menu

The User Configurations Menu is displayed by pressing the **Config** key. It is used to save or restore up to four instrument setups. Each setup saves the entire state of the Model 42/44 including setpoints, heater configurations, input channel data etc.

User Configurations Menu		
1	`Config-UserConfig0`	Selects the user configuration. The Model 42/44 has four configurations available.
2	`Config-Save`	Pressing the **Enter** key saves the instrument setup to the selected configuration number.
3	`Config-Recall`	Pressing the **Enter** key restores a saved configuration.

Table 19: User Configurations Menu

Saving a User Configuration

Press the **Config** key to enter the User Configurations Menu. On the first line, use the selection keys to select the desired configuration. Four configurations are available. Their default names are UserConfig0 through 1, but the name may be changed by using any remote I/O port.

To save the complete instrument state, scroll down to the **Config-Save** field and press the **Enter** key. This will take you to a confirmation display. Press the Enter key again to save the configuration, or press the Home key to abort without saving.

When a configuration has been saved, the menu shown here will be displayed indicating that the current instrument setup has been written to the controller’s FLASH memory and may be retrieved by using the Recall function. Note that this display will be shown for several seconds and then the controller will revert to the Home status display.

```
Saved in UserConfig0
```

Restoring a User Configuration
First, press the **Config** key to enter the User Configurations Menu. On the first line, select the configuration to restore.

Next, to restore a complete configuration, scroll down to the Config-Recall field and press the **Enter** key.

If the user attempts to restore an invalid configuration, an error display is shown. This is usually caused by attempting to restore a configuration that was never saved.

When a configuration is successfully restored, the display shown here is shown. After a one or two seconds, the controller will automatically perform a power-up reset with the restored data.

```
Config. restored
```

The System Functions Menu
This menu is accessed by pressing the **Sys** key from the Home Status Display. It is used to set many of the instrument's parameters including display resolution, I/O port settings etc.

System Functions Menu		
1	SYS-Display TC=2.0S	Sets the display time constant in seconds. Selections range from 0.5S to 64S
2	SYS-Display RS=Full	Sets the resolution. Selections are: 1, 2, 3 or Full.
3	SYS-Brightness= 75%	Display brightness. Selections are 25%, 50% and 75%. Default is 50%
4	OTD-Enable: Off	Sets the Over Temperature Disconnect enable. Selections are On or Off.
5	OTD-Source: ChA	Sets the Over Temperature Disconnect source input channel. Selections are ChA or ChB.

System Functions Menu (cont.)		
6	OTD-T: 300.000 #	Sets the Over Temperature Disconnect setpoint temperature.
7	RIO-Address: 12 #	Sets GPIB I/O address. It is a numeric entry with a range of 1 to 31. Default is 12.
8	RIO-RS232: 9600	Sets RS-232 port baud rate. Selections range from 300 to 38K baud.
9	Sync Filt. Taps: 07#	Advanced configuration: Number of taps in the synchronous filter. Normally set to a value of 7.
10	SYS-AC Line: 60	AC line frequency. Select 50 or 60Hz.
11	SYS-Auto Ctl: Off	Power Up Mode. Off for normal operation. On to engage the control loops 10 seconds after power has been turned on.
12	Dev: NewModel42	Instrument name reported over the LAN. May be modified by the embedded web page.
13	IP: 192.168.0.5 #	Network IP address. Numeric entry. Factory default is 192.168.0.5.
14	MSK: 255.255.255.0 #	Network subnet mask. Numeric entry. Default is 255.255.255.0
15	Gwy: 192.168.0.1 #	Network gateway. Only used if the instrument is to be connected through a gateway to the Internet. Default is 192.168.0.1.
19	>	Remote I/O: Last command received.
20	<	Remote I/O: Last response.

Table 20: System Functions Menu

Display Time Constant Enumeration, Default: 2 Seconds

The SYS-Display TC field is used to set the display time-constant. This is an enumeration field that sets the time constant used for all temperature displays. Choices are 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, 16.0, 32.0 and 64 Seconds.

The time-constant selected is applied to all channels and is used to smooth data in noisy environments. The filtering only applies to displayed data; it is not used by the control loops.

Display Resolution Enumeration, Default: 3

The Display Resolution line (SYS-Display RS) is used to set the temperature resolution of the front panel display. Settings of 1, 2 or 3 will fix the number of digits to the right of the decimal point to the specified value. A setting of FULL will left-justify the display to show maximum resolution possible.

Note that the Display Resolution setting only formats the display as a user convenience. The internal resolution of the Model 42/44 is not affected by this setting.

Display Brightness Enumeration, Default: 2

The SYS-Brightness field is used to control the brightness of the display. Selections are 0, 1, 2 and 3 with 0 being the brightest. This control does not take effect until the next power-up.

Over Temperature Disconnect

The Over Temperature Disconnect (OTD) feature is configured using the OTD- lines. This feature allows the user to specify an over temperature condition on any of the input channels.

Whenever an over temperature condition exists on the selected channel, the heaters outputs are disconnected and the Loop Status indicator is set to "OTDisconn".

Both loops are disconnected when an over temperature condition exists. A mechanical relay is used so that the load is protected, even if the condition was caused by a fault in the controller’s output circuitry.

The OTD must first be configured to monitor one of the input channels. Note that the OTD feature is completely independent of control loop function and may monitor any input.

Next, an OTD Setpoint must be specified. This is the temperature at which an over temperature shut down will be asserted. Temperature units are taken from the source input channel.

Finally, the OTD function must be enabled.

Important: The Over Temperature Disconnect is an important cryostat protection feature. The user is encouraged to apply it.

Remote I/O Port Configuration
The RIO- lines are used to configure the Remote I/O interfaces including the LAN, GPIB and RS-232.

Note that ‘GPIB’ is used to indicate the controller’s IEEE-488.2 interface.

The address line (RIO-Address) is a numeric field that may have a value between 1 and 31. The factory default is address 12. This field is used by the GPIB interface to select individual instruments. It is the user’s responsibility to configure the bus structure with unique addresses for each connected instrument.

RS232 Rate is an enumeration of the RS-232 baud rate. Choices are 9600, 19,200, 38,400 and 57,200.

Synchronous Filter Configuration Numeric Entry Default: 7
The Synchronous Filter is used to subtract synchronous noise from the input channel. An example of synchronous noise is the thermal signature of a cryocooler.

The default value of 7 taps is used for a line-frequency synchronous cryocooler. Values go from 1 (off) to 25 taps with 25 corresponding to 2.5 seconds of filtering.

This is an advanced setup function. Unless you are familiar with the synchronous noise source that you are trying to remove, leave this field at its default value of 7.

When the number of taps is changed, the control loops will have to be re-tuned because this filter affects the PID values.

AC Line Frequency Selection Enumeration, Default: 60Hz
Select the AC power line frequency. Choices are 50 or 60 Hz. This function only affects the operation of the Synchronous Filter described above.

Power-up in Control Mode. Default: Off
The SYS-Auto Ctl: field sets the power up mode of the controller’s loops. Choose ‘Off’ for normal operation where the control loops are engaged by pressing the **Control** key and disengaged by pressing the **Stop** key. When SYS-Auto Ctl is ON, the controller will power up, then after ten seconds, will automatically engage the control loops.

Caution: When enabled, the Power-Up in Control mode feature causes the controller to engage the control loops automatically whenever AC power is applied. Please exercise caution in the use of this feature.

Local Area Network Setup

Setup of the Local Area Network requires a device name, an IP address, a subnet mask and a gateway.

The device name is any 15 character string. It is reported on the display, but can only be changed via a remote command. The name is used by LAN systems that have name servers. In this case, the instrument can be addressed by it's name rather than it's IP address.

The IP address uniquely identifies the instrument on the LAN. The factory default is 192.168.0.5. While any address can be entered, addresses usually begin with 192.168 which is a Class C network. Other addresses are used only when the instrument is directly connected to the Internet.

The subnet mask is used to divide the LAN addresses into segments. The default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

A gateway IP address need only be entered if the instrument communicates with the Internet via a gateway. The factory default gateway is 192.168.0.1, which is used in systems with Internet Connection Sharing.

PID Tables Menu

The Model 42/44 can store six user generated PID tables. Each table may have up to sixteen setpoint zones.

Each setpoint zone in a table requires the entry of a setpoint along with corresponding values for P, I, D and full-scale heater range.

When controlling in the Table mode, the Model 42/44 will derive control loop PID coefficients and heater range by interpolation of the PID Table zones based on that zone’s setpoint.

PID Tables can be used with both control loops.

Building a table from the front panel requires the entry of several numeric values. For this reason, the user may want to consider using one of the remote interfaces.

The start, and top level, of this process is the PID Tables menu. Two menu screens below this are used to enter numeric data. Here is an overview of the process:

1. The PID Tables menu is used to select the PID Table number (zero through three).

2. Once the table is identified, selecting the EDIT PID TABLE line will take the menu used to edit individual lines of the selected table.

3. To enter or edit an entry, set the desired entry index and enter the zone data on the following lines.

4. The last line of this menu is used to save the table when the entire table is complete.

When a table is saved, it is automatically conditioned so that it can be used directly by the control loop software. The conditioning deletes all entries with setpoint values of zero or less and sorts the table based on setpoint. Therefore, an entry may be deleted by setting the setpoint to any negative number.

The PID Table Menu

The PID Table Menu is accessed by pressing the **PID Table** key from the Home Display.

The first three characters of each line on the initial PID Table menu are a two-digit index followed by a single vertical bar. The index identifies the currently selected table and will change whenever the table number is updated.

PID Table Menu		
1	**01|PID Table 1** ⧓	Sets the PID table number for editing. Selections are 0 to 3.
2	**01|N 5 #**	Displays the number of zones in the selected PID table. Note. This number is generated from the selected table and cannot be changed in this menu.
3	**01|Edit PID Table** ■	Pressing the Enter key on this line will take the display to the second level menu where the selected table is entered.

Table 21: PID table Menu

The first line (01|) is the table index. This field is used to select a table for editing.

Below this is N, the number of valid entries in the table. This number was generated when the user entered table and cannot be changed using this menu.

The PID Table Edit Menu

The EDIT PID TABLE line is selected to enter and edit zones within the selected table. This will take the display to the PID Table Edit Menu shown below.

The first four characters of the PID Table Edit Menu show the selected table index followed by TWO vertical bars.

PID Table Edit Menu		
1	01||IX:	Sets the line number index to edit / view. Values are 0 through 15.
2	01||SP: 100.0000 #	Line setpoint entry.
3	01||P: 20.0000 #	Line P gain entry.
4	01||I: 10.0000 #	Line I gain entry.
5	01||D: 2.0000 #	Line D gain entry.
6	01||Range: LOW	Sets the heater range.
7	01||SaveTable&Exit ■	Save the table and exit by pressing the Enter key. Exit without saving by pressing the **Esc** or **Home** key.

Table 22: PID Table Edit Menu

Pressing the **Esc** key from this menu will abort the line entry process and return the display to the PID Table Menu above. Any edits made to the line will be lost.

When an index is selected, all of the lines on this menu will be updated to show the selected index. Any data in the selected index will be displayed on the following lines.

The following data can be entered into the PID zone: Setpoint (SP), Proportional gain (P), Integral gain (I), Derivative gain (D) and heater range. Note: the heater range entry is ignored for Loop 2.

To delete a zone from the PID Table, enter zero or a negative number in the setpoint field. These entries will be rejected when the table is conditioned and stored in Flash memory.

Save the entire table by scrolling to the last line, SaveTable&Exit, then press the **Enter** key.

Sensor Setup Menu

The Sensor Setup menu is used to view and edit user temperature sensor data.

The Sensor Setup Menu

Pressing the **Sensor** key from the Home Status Display accesses the Sensor Setup Menu.

Definition of a sensor requires entering configuration data on this screen followed by entering a calibration curve.

The first three lines of the Sensor Setup Menu show the Sensor Index followed by a ‘greater than’ (>) character. This > character indicates the first level of the Sensor Setup menu.

Sensor Setup Menu		
1	18>User Sensor 4	Sets the Sensor Index. Scroll through choices until the desired sensor is displayed and press **Enter**.
2	18>Type:Diode	Sets the Sensor Type, which includes voltage range and excitation. Selections are described in the Sensor Type table above.
3	18>Mult: -1.0 #	Sets the sensor Temperature Coefficient and Calibration Curve Multiplier.
4	18>Units: Volts	Sets Units of the sensor’s Calibration Curve. Choices are: Ohms, Volts and LogOhm.
5	18>Edit Cal Curve	Pressing Enter will display the next level menu where the sensor’s Calibration Curve data may be viewed and edited.

Table 23: Sensor Setup Menu

The first line on this menu is the sensor table index. Selecting this field will allow scrolling through all of the sensors configured in the unit, including user sensors. The index is displayed along with the sensor name.

Note: the sensor name may be entered via any of the Remote I/O interfaces, but may not be changed from the front panel.

Sensor Type is an enumeration of all of the basic sensor types supported by the Model 42/44. Choices are shown in the **Supported Sensor Configurations** table above.

The **Multiplier** field is a floating-point numeric entry and is used to specify the sensor's temperature coefficient and to scale the calibration curve. Negative multipliers imply that the sensor has a negative temperature coefficient. The absolute value of the multiplier scales the calibration curve. For example, the curve for a

Platinum sensor that has 100Ω of resistance at 0°C may be used with a 1000Ω sensor by specifying a multiplier of 10.0. Also note that the temperature coefficient field is only used when the unit is controlling temperature based on the sensor units of Volts or Ohms.

Units is an enumeration field that identifies the primitive units used by the sensor's calibration curve. Choices are Volts, Ohms and LogOhm. LogOhm selects the base ten logarithm of ohms and is useful with sensors whose resistance vs. temperature curve is logarithmic.

Selecting the 'EDIT CAL CURVE' field will cause the screen to go to the Calibration Curve menu for the selected sensor. Here, the calibration curve may be viewed or edited.

<u>The Calibration Curve menu</u>
The Calibration Curve menu is the first screen used in the process of building a sensor calibration curve. Note that these curves can have up to 200 points requiring the entry of 400 floating point numeric values. For lengthy curves, you may want to consider using one of the remote interfaces. Cryocon provides a free PC utility that will upload or download curves that can be created by a text editor.

The entry of a sensor calibration curve is essentially identical to the process used to enter PID Tables. The procedure for entering or editing a calibration curve is summarized as follows:

1. The sensor's calibration curve is accessed from the Sensor Setup menu detailed above.
2. Data points in the selected curve are entered by first entering the entry index, then values for sensor readings vs. corresponding Temperature.
3. When all data points have been entered, the SaveCurve&Exit field is selected to save the curve.

Once complete, the controller will condition the curve by rejecting invalid entries, then sorting the curve in order of ascending sensor unit values. Therefore, an entry may be deleted by placing a zero or negative number in either the temperature field.

The first two characters of a Calibration Curve Menu show the two-digit sensor index followed by the sequence > character.

Calibration Curve Menu		
1	**`18>>IX:  123        #`**	Sets the current index to an entry within the current table. Values are 0 to 159. When the **Enter** key is pressed, the following lines will display any data corresponding to the selected entry.
2	**`18>>T:     232.0050 #`**	Temperature. Units are always in Kelvin.
3	**`18>>S:      1.00002 #`**	Sensor reading. Units are taken from the Sensor Setup menu described above.
4	**`18>>SaveCurve&Exit ■`**	Pressing Enter will display the next level menu where the sensor's Calibration Curve data may be viewed and edited.

Table 24: Calibration Curve Menu

The Auto Tune Menu

The Model 42/44 can automatically tune both control loops. For a complete description of the autotune process including configuration of the tuning menus, refer to the section titled autotuning.

The autotuning menu entries are shown below:

Auto Tune Menu		
1	1Autotune: Loop 1	Sets the loop number for autotuning. Each control loop must be tuned separately. Choices are Loop 1 and Loop 2. The selected loop is displayed in all following lines of this menu.
2	1AT-DeltaP: 5% #	Sets the maximum power delta allowed during the tuning process. Value is a percent of full-scale output power for the selected loop.
3	1AT-Mode: PI-	Sets autotuning mode. Choices are P, PI or PID. PI is recommended for most systems.
4	1AT-Timeout: 180S #	Sets the autotune timeout in seconds. If the process model has not converged within this time, tuning is aborted.
5	1AT-Idle Go	Pressing **Enter** will initiate the autotune sequence. The current auto tune state is also shown.
6	1AT-P=	Proportional gain term generated by autotune. This field will be blank until a successful autotune is completed
7	1AT-I=	Integral gain term generated by autotune. This field will be blank until a successful autotune is completed.
8	1AT-D=	Control Type. Selections are: Off, Man, PID, RampP and Table.
9	1AT-Save & Exit	Derivative gain term generated by autotune. This field will be blank until a successful autotune is completed.

Table 25: Auto Tune Menu

The Options Menu

Press the **Options** key to access the Options Menu. This will display the following menu:

Options Menu		
1	`Digital Output 1 ■`	Press the **Enter** key to go to the Digital Output 1 configuration menu.
2	`Digital Output 2 ■`	Press the **Enter** key to go to the Digital Output 2 configuration menu.
3	`Digital Output 3 ■`	Press the **Enter** key to go to the Digital Output 3 configuration menu.
4	`Digital Output 4 ■`	Press the **Enter** key to go to the Digital Output 4 configuration menu.

ⓘ **Note:** Optically coupled digital outputs became standard on the Model 44 and 42 starting with Hardware Revision D.

The Digital Output Configuration Menu

The Digital Output Configuration Menu is accessed from the Options Menu described above. It is used to configure the four digital outputs of the Model 44 / 42. There is a separate menu for each of the four outputs.

Digital Output Configuration Menu		
1	DO1: 123.456K ---	Status of the Digital Output. The temperature of the controlling input is shown followed by the current status of the output line.
2	DO1:Mode:Auto	Output mode selection. Modes are: Auto, On and Off.
3	DO1:Source:ChA	Select the input channel used as the source for controlling the output. May be any of the four input channels.
4	DO1:High: 200.000 #	Set point for the High Temperature output. The output, when enabled, will be asserted when the input temperature is above this value.
5	DO1:Enable: Yes	High temperature output enable. Selections are Yes or No.
6	DO1:Low: 100.000 #	Set point for the Low Temperature output. The output, when enabled, will be asserted when the input temperature is below this value.
7	DO1:Enable: No	Low temperature output enable. Selections are Yes or No.
8	DO1:Deadband: 0.25#	Deadband, or transition band, in units of the controlling input channel.

The first line of the display is an information only line that shows the state of the digital output and the current temperature on the source input channel. It is used to assist in the configuration of the digital outputs. Digital output status indicators are shown in the table below.

The **deadband** field sets the amount of hysteresis applied to the temperature before a digital output is set or cleared. Units for this field are in the same units as the controlling input channel. For example, if the deadband is set to 0.25K, a high temperature digital output will not assert until the current temperature exceeds the setpoint by 0.25K and will not clear until the temperature is 0.25K below the setpoint.

Digital Output Status Indicators	
--	Digital output is in Auto mode and is clear.
HI	Digital output is asserted by a high temperature condition.
LO	Digital output is asserted by a low temperature condition.
ON	Digital output is in manual mode and is asserted.
OFF	Digital output is in manual mode and is clear.

Table 26: digital output Status Indicators

Digital Output Modes are as follows:

Digital Output Modes	
Auto	Digital output is controlled by enabled high and low setpoints.
ON	Digital output is in manual mode and is asserted.
OFF	Digital output is in manual mode and is clear.
Control	Digital output is asserted whenever the controller is in Control mode. Useful in controlling external booster supplies.

Table 27: Digital Output Modes

Basic Setup and Operation

Configuring a Sensor

Before connecting a new sensor to the Model 42/44, the instrument should be configured to support it. Most common sensors are factory installed while others require a simple configuration sequence.

A complete list of sensors installed at the factory is shown in Appendix A. To configure the instrument for one of these sensors, proceed as follows:

1. To install the sensor on Input Channel A, press the **ChA** key. For Channel B, press the **ChB** key etc. This will take you to the Input Channel Setup menu for the selected channel. The first line of this display will show the current temperature in real-time and allow you to select the desired display units. Press the ▶ or ◀ keys to sequence through the available options and press the **Enter** key to make the selection.
2. Press the ▼ key to go down to the Sen: filed. Here, you will use the ▶ or ◀ key to scroll through all of the sensor types available. When the desired sensor is displayed, press the **Enter** key to configure the instrument.

   Select **None** to disable the input channel.

   At the end of the factory-installed sensors, eight user-installed selections will be shown. The default name for these is User Sensor N. However, this name can be changed to give a better indication of the sensor type that is connected.

   For most sensor types, installation is now complete and the Home key can be pressed to return to the Home Status display. The exceptions are NTC resistor sensors that use constant-voltage AC excitation. With these types of sensors, you will need to scroll down to the Bias Voltage field and select the desired constant-voltage excitation level.

   > ⓘ **Note:** NTC resistor sensors require the selection of a Bias Voltage. Selections are 100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV and 100uV. Generally, 10mV works well for most sensors down to about 1K. Below that, the lower settings may be used to minimize errors from sensor self-heating. However, use of a lower voltage limits the maximum resistance range increases measurement noise.

Once sensor configuration is complete, review the section on Sensor Connections to connect the sensor to the instrument.

Selecting a Voltage Bias for NTC Sensors

Negative-Temperature-Coefficient (NTC) resistors are commonly used as low temperature thermometers, especially at ultra-low temperature. Their resistance and sensitivity increase dramatically at low temperature but their sensitivity is relatively poor at warm temperatures. The Model 42/44 supports these sensors by using a constant-voltage excitation scheme.

The primary advantages of constant voltage excitation used with NTC resistor sensors are summarized as follows:

- Measurement accuracy and temperature range are improved at low temperature because sensor self-heating errors are reduced or eliminated.
- Measurement accuracy is improved at warmer temperatures because the constant voltage circuit increases excitation power in that region.
- The control stability of a temperature controller is improved in the warm region since higher excitation power reduces measurement noise.

Error Sources in NTC Sensor Measurements

At warm temperatures, the major source of error with NTC sensors is the measurement electronics itself. In a well designed instrument, this accuracy is limited to a level established by the measurement's signal-to-noise-ratio where the signal is the power dissipated in the sensor and noise is the collection of all noise sources. So, accuracy can generally be improved by increasing the power dissipated in the sensor.

Conversely, at low temperature, NTC resistors have high resistance and the primary source of error is sensor self-heating caused by excitation power. The resistor will have high sensitivity in this region, so measurement errors are small when viewed in units of temperature.

Constant-voltage sensor excitation increases signal power at warm temperature, thereby improving measurement accuracy in an area where the sensor is less sensitive. At low temperature, constant voltage excitation reduces the power dissipated in the sensor which reduces accuracy in units of Ohms, but more importantly, reduces sensor self-heating. Since low temperature is the sensor's most sensitive area, temperature measurement accuracy will not be degraded. The result is an accuracy improvement that extends the useful temperature range of a given sensor at both the warm and cold ends.

Measurement accuracy may also be improved by averaging over time. This is a common feature in thermometry products and is based on the same signal-to-noise issue described above. However, even the slowest feedback control loop will track low frequency noise, so averaging does not improve control stability like constant voltage sensor excitation does.

Voltage Bias Level Selection

The Model 42/44 offers constant-voltage sensor excitation with voltage levels of 100mV, 10mV, 1.0mV and 100µV. Higher voltages improve accuracy at warm temperature and lower levels reduce self-heating at cold temperature. Therefore, the user can select the best level for best accuracy over the desired temperature range.

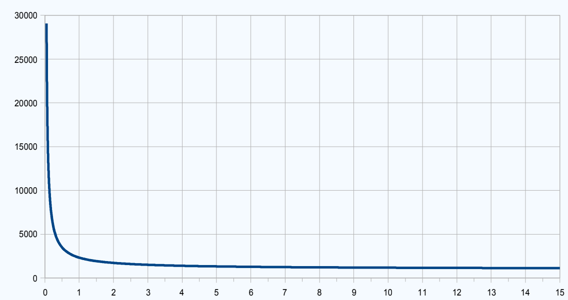
Some NTC resistors have room-temperature resistances in excess of 100KΩ. For these, the choice of excitation voltage is easy because the Model 42/44's 100mV setting is the only one that can accommodate such a high resistance. Example devices include the Cryo-con R500 and SI RO-105. They are commonly used in low-temperature superconducting magnet systems. The Model 44 used with 100mV excitation extends their low temperature operation from about 2.0K to about 1.4K.

In well designed systems where NTC sensors are properly thermally anchored, operation to 1.2K with 10mV excitation will not produce noticeable self-heating errors.

For NTC resistors used below about 1.2K, the proper voltage excitation level is usually determined by experimentation. A simple technique is to stabilize the sensor at the lowest required temperature with the minimum voltage level of 100µA. Then, increase the voltage level until the temperature indication goes up because of self-heating. The proper level is the highest value that gives acceptable self-heating.

As a final note, self-heating errors are usually reproducible. Therefore, you can often use a voltage excitation that produces some self-heating errors, but gives better warm performance. Then, you can correct the low temperature errors by using Cryo-con's CalGen feature.

Example NTC Resistor Sensor



This graph shows a typical temperature vs. resistance plot for a Cryo-con R500 Ruthenium-Oxide NTC resistor temperature sensor.

As can be seen, the sensor exhibits low resistance and low sensitivity in the warmer region. Measurement errors in this area are dominated by the room-temperature electronics and can only be reduced by increasing sensor excitation power.

In the cold temperature region, the sensor has high resistance and high sensitivity, so the excitation current must be cut significantly in order to prevent self-heating.

Constant-voltage excitation improves accuracy in both regions since it provides high excitation power in the warm area and lower power in the cold area.

Downloading a Sensor Calibration Curve

The Model 42/44 can accommodate up to eight user-defined sensor calibration curves that can be used for custom or calibrated sensors. Since these curves can have up to 200 entries, they are usually maintained on a computer as a text file and downloaded to the controller by using the Cryo-con Utility Software. However, curve data may also be entered and edited from the front panel.

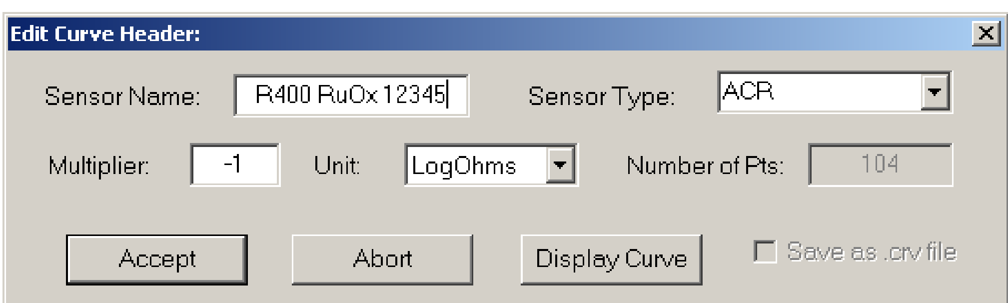
Cryo-con sensor calibration curves have a file extension of .crv. They may be opened and edited with any text editor. The format of the file is detailed in Appendix A.

The process for downloading a sensor calibration curve using the Cryo-con utility software is detailed in the section titled Downloading or Uploading a Sensor Calibration Curve. This section discusses setting up a curve specifically for download to the Model 42/44.

The Cryo-con utility software will read and attempt to parse the following file types:

Sensor Curve File Types	
Cryo-con .crv	Directly supported.
Lakeshore .340	Supported. Reads curve data. Header information must be entered by using the header dialog box. The Cryo-con utility software will convert these files into .crv format automatically.
SI .txt	No header information. Columns are reversed from other formats. Must be manually converted to a .crv file before use.
Other .txt	Software will attempt to parse any text file. If the file contains columns of sensor readings vs. temperature, the entries will be properly parsed and the curve can be used or converted to a .crv file after the header dialog box is filled out.

In order to download a file, run the utility software and select 'Sensor Curve Download'. You will be prompted to select a file. Once the software has read the file, the header information dialog box will appear.



Here, the Sensor Name can be any string, up to 15 characters, that helps you identify the sensor. The Sensor Type, Multiplier and Unit fields affect how the instrument is configured, so they must be correctly set or unexpected results will be obtained.

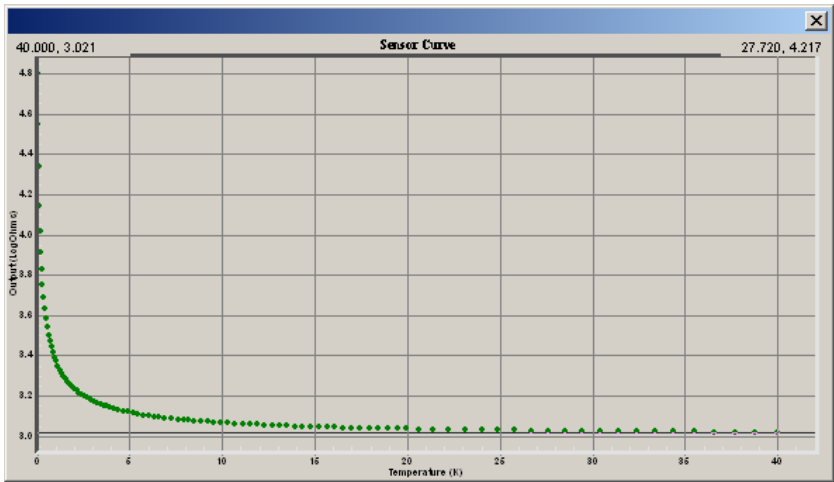
Sensor	Type	Multiplier	Units	Example
Cernox™	ACR	-1.0	LogOhms	CX1030E1.crv
Ruthenium-Oxide	ACR	-1.0	LogOhms	LSRX102.crv
Thermistors	ACR	-1.0	LogOhms	LSRX102.crv
Rhodium-Iron 27Ω	PTC100	1.0	Ohms	rhfe27.crv
Germanium	ACR	-1.0	LogOhms	LSRX102.crv
Carbon Glass	ACR	-1.0	LogOhms	LSRX102.crv
Silicon Diode	Diode	-1.0	Volts	s900diode.crv
Carbon Ceramic	ACR	-1.0	LogOhms	LSRX102.crv
Platinum 100Ω	PTC100	1.0	Ohms	PT100385.crv
Platinum 1KΩ	PTC1K	1.0	Ohms	PT1K385.crv
Platinum 10KΩ	PTC10K	1.0	Ohms	PT10K385.crv
GaAlAs Diode	Diode	-1.0	Volts	s900diode.crv
Thermocouple	TC80	1.0	Volts	aufe07cr.crv

Table 28: Recommended Sensor Configuration Data

Note that NTC resistor data is generally in units of LogOhms. However, it can also be in units of Ohms. Be sure to check the curve data for reasonableness.

> ⓘ **Note:** One simple way to generate a sensor calibration curve is to open a similar sensor file with a text editor and paste in your own data. The example files in the above table are for that purpose. They are located in the Model 42/44 subdirectory of the Cryo-con utility software package.

At this point, it is a good idea to view a graph of the curve data.



The above graph is for a Ruthenium-Oxide sensor with units of LogOhms. It shows the typical highly non-linear curve for that type sensor. If the curve data was in units of Ohms, it would be so extremely non-linear that significant might result.

The graph should be checked for reasonableness and then dismissed.

You may now proceed with downloading the curve to the instrument. Once complete, you will want to check and verify the result. The curve may be uploaded from the controller by using the Operations>Sensor Curve>Upload function of the utility software. Or it may be manually checked from the controller's front panel by pressing the **Sensors** key.

Adding a Sensor from the Front Panel

This procedure identifies how to add a new sensor type to the controller. If the desired sensor is already installed as a factory installed sensor or previously installed user sensor, this procedure is not required. These sensors can be simply assigned to an input channel by using the Input Channel Configuration Menu described above.

Adding a new sensor to the Model 42/44 is a two-step process. First, the sensor type must be defined using the Sensor Setup Menu. Next, the sensor's calibration curve must be entered by using the Calibration Curve Menu.

Note that, if the new sensor has a lengthy calibration curve, entry from the front panel may be tedious. In these cases, the user may consider entering the sensor via the remote interfaces using the controller's utility software.

To add a sensor using one of the remote interfaces, please refer to the Remote I/O section command syntax etc.

Sensor Setup

Sensor Setup Menu		
1	18>User Sensor 3	
2	18>Type:ACR	
3	18>Mult: -1.0	#
4	18>Units: Volts	
5	18>Edit Cal Curve	

Table 29: Sensor Setup Menu

The new sensor type is defined using the Sensor Setup Menu. The first line of this menu includes the Sensor Index (18) and the name (User Sensor 3). This line may be scrolled through all of the available sensor types, including factory-installed sensors. Press **Enter** to select the displayed sensor.

In order to install a new sensor, one of the four user sensors should be selected.

Next, the Type of sensor must be defined. Choices include Silicon Diodes and various resistors.

The Multiplier field specifies a multiplier that is applied to the sensors calibration curve. The sign of this field indicates the temperature coefficient. This coefficient is only used when the user is attempting to control on sensor units, such as Ohms or Volts.

Most commonly, the multiplier field contains a value of plus or minus 1.0. This causes the controller to apply the sensor calibration curve directly, without first scaling it. Further, a negative value will indicate that the sensor has a negative temperature coefficient and a positive value will indicate a positive coefficient.

Diode sensors will generally have a Multiplier of –1.0 since their temperature coefficient is negative and no scale is applied to the calibration curve.

100Ω Platinum sensors will use a Multiplier of 1.0. However, if a 1000Ω sensor is used with a calibration curve for 100Ω sensors, a Multiplier of 10.0 should be used.

'Units' is an enumeration field that identifies the basic units used by the sensor's calibration curve. Choices are Volts, Ohms and LogOhm. LogOhm selects the base ten logarithm-of-ohms and is useful with sensors whose fundamental resistance vs. temperature curve is logarithmic.

The LogOhm selection is only used with Negative-Temperature-Coefficient resistor sensors, where it acts to improve the accuracy of interpolation.

The N field is the number of valid points in the calibration curve and is generated from the entries made during the editing process.

Selecting the 'EDIT CAL CURVE' field will cause the screen to go to the Calibration Curve menu for the selected sensor. Here, the calibration curve may be entered or edited.

Calibration Curve Entry

Once a sensor type is defined, the calibration curve for that sensor may be entered. This may be done from the front panel by using the Calibration Curves Menu or using any of the remote I/O ports, or using the Model 42/44 Utility Software package.

The Model 42/44 Utility Software provides an efficient way to enter a new calibration curve using the CalGen feature to generate a new curve from an existing one. Operation of this feature is described below.

Autotuning

The Autotune Process

The Model 42/44 performs autotuning by applying a generated waveform to the heater output and analyzing the resulting changes in process temperature. This is used to develop a process model, then a PID solution.

It is important to note that there is a range of PID combinations that will provide accurate control for a given process. Further, process modeling is a statistical method that is affected by noise and system non-linearity.

As a result, multiple autotuning of the same process may yield different results. However, if the process model has not corrupted, any of the generated results will provide equally stable temperature control.

For further explanation, the different PID solutions generated by autotuning will vary only in the resultant closed loop bandwidth. Low bandwidth solutions will be slower to respond to changes in setpoint or load disturbances. High bandwidth solutions will result be responsive but can exhibit overshoot and damped oscillation.

The Model 42/44 attempts to generate minimum overshoot solutions since many cryogenic temperature control applications require this. If the process is noisy, bandwidth will be minimized as much as possible. If the process is very quiet, a more aggressive solution will be generated subject to the minimum overshoot requirement.

The autotune algorithm will produce a heater output waveform in order to force the process model to converge. In general, a large amplitude waveform will provide the best possible signal-to-noise ratio, resulting in a faster and more accurate solution.

However, it is important in some systems that the user constrains the amplitude and duration of the heater output waveform by using the DeltaP and Timeout parameters.

Small values for DeltaP will force the use of small changes in heater power. This will make the process model more susceptible to corruption by noise.

Large values of DeltaP will allow the use of large heater power swings, but this may also drive the process into non-linear operation, which will also corrupt the tuning result. Worse, it may allow application of too much heater power and may cause an over temperature condition.

Experience indicates that most cryogenic systems will autotune properly using a DeltaP of 5% whereas a noisy system will require 10% or more. A common example of a noisy cryogenic system is one where a Silicon Diode sensor is used with a setpoint near room temperature.

System Noise and Tuning Modes

Three modes of autotuning may be selected. They are: P only, PI and PID.

Using P only autotuning will result in the maximum value for P that will not cause oscillation. The process temperature will stabilize at some point near the setpoint.

Using PI or PID control will result in stable control at the setpoint.

The Derivative, or D, term in PID is used to make the controller more responsive to changes in setpoint or thermal load. It does not affect the control accuracy when the system has stabilized. However, derivative action, by it's nature, amplifies noise. Therefore, PID autotuning and control should only be used with very quiet systems. PI control should be used with all others.

Sensor type has a significant impact on measurement noise.

The Model 42/44 uses a ratiometric technique to measure resistor sensors such as Thermistors, Platinum RTDs, Carbon Glass™ etc. This effectively cancels most of the measurement noise and allows effective use of PID control.

Voltage mode sensors, which include Diodes and Thermocouples, cannot benefit from ratiometric measurement, Therefore, PI control is recommended.

It is a very common mistake to attempt PID control using a Diode sensor above 70K. This is the least sensitive region of the sensor so measurement noise is very high. PI control is recommended.

Below about 20K, the sensitivity of the Diode increases significantly and PID control may be used effectively.

Pre-Tuning and System Stability.

Before autotuning can be initiated by the controller, the system must be stable in terms of both temperature and heater output power. This requires the user to perform a basic pre-tuning operation before attempting the first autotune.

The goal of pre-tuning is to stabilize the process at a temperature near the desired setpoint so that the tuning algorithm can use this as a baseline to model the process.

Cryogenic systems will usually require different PID values at different setpoint temperatures. Therefore, the pre-tuning process should result in a temperature near the desired setpoint.

Pre-tuning does NOT require that the user establish stable control at the target setpoint. This is the job of the autotuning algorithm and is much more difficult than the stability required by pre-tuning.

One method of pre-tuning is to use PID control with a small initial value for P and zero for I and D. This will result in stability at a temperature of the setpoint minus some constant offset. Increasing the P value will reduce the offset amount. When P is too large, the system will oscillate.

Another pre-tuning technique is to Manual control mode with some fixed value of output power. When the system becomes stable at a temperature corresponding to the set heater power level, a system characterization process is performed using that temperature as an initial setpoint.

System Characterization.

System characterization is the process of using autotune to generate optimal PID coefficients for each setpoint over a wide range of possible setpoints.

The characterization process is performed once. Then, the setpoints and corresponding generated PID values are transferred to an internal PID table. Thereafter, the system is efficiently controlled by using the Table control mode.

Autotune Setup and Execution

The Autotune menu for either control loop is accessed by pressing the **Auto Tune** key from the Home Operate Screen.

Upon entry, the autotune state variable will be set to Idle and the P, I and D fields on the bottom of the display will be blank.

As described above, various setup conditions must be met before autotune can be performed:

1. The Model 42/44 must be in Control mode.
2. Both the output power and the process temperature must be stable. The user must stabilize the process before the autotune function can accurately model it. If the process is not stable, erroneous values of P, I and D will be generated.
3. The input control channel units must be in temperature, not sensor units of Volts or Ohms. This is because PID control is a linear process and sensor output is generally non-linear. Note that the Model 42/44 can be manually tuned using sensor units but autotuning cannot be performed.

Autotune Menu		
1	2Autotune: Loop 2	Sets the loop number for autotuning. Each control loop must be tuned separately. Choices are Loop 1 and Loop 2. The selected loop is displayed in all following lines of this menu.
2	2AT-DeltaP: 20% #	Sets the maximum power delta allowed during the tuning process. Value is a percent of full-scale output power for the selected loop.
3	2AT-Mode: PI-	Sets autotuning mode. Choices are P, PI or PID. PI is recommended for most systems.
4	2AT-Timeout: 180S #	Sets the autotune timeout in seconds. If the process model has not converged within this time, tuning is aborted.
5	2308.112K	Real-time display of the temperature on the input channel being tuned.
6	2AT- GO ■	Pressing Enter will initiate the autotune sequence.
7	2AT-Idle	Autotune status. Display only
8	2AT-P=	Proportional gain term generated by autotune. This field will be blank until a successful autotune is completed.
9	2AT-I=	Integral gain term generated by autotune. This field will be blank until a successful autotune is completed.
10	2AT-D=	Derivative gain term generated by autotune. This field will be blank until a successful autotune is completed.
11	2AT-Save & Exit ■	Pressing **Enter** cause the controller to transfer the generated PID coefficients to the selected loop, initiate control with the new parameters and exit to the Home Operate Display.

Table 30: Autotune Menu

The Delta P field is in percent and is the maximum change in output power that the controller is allowed to apply during the modeling process. A value of 100% will allow use full-scale power increments. A value of 20% will use a maximum power increment of ±20% of the current heater output.

The Mode field tells autotune to generate coefficients for P only, PI only, or PID. Choices are: P--, PI- and PID.

The Timeout field is in units of Seconds and indicates the maximum period of time that the process model will run before aborting. This value should be set to at least two or three times the estimated maximum time constant of the process.

> ⓘ **Note:** Depending on the setup configuration, the autotune algorithm may apply full-scale heater power to the process for an extended time. Therefore, care should be taken to ensure that autotune does not overheat user equipment. If overheating is a concern, the Over Temperature Disconnect Monitor should be configured to disconnect the heater and abort the autotune process when an input temperature exceeds the specified maximum.

The autotune sequence is initiated by selecting the Go field. If the initialization of process modeling is successful, the status display line will change from idle to Running. If initialization is not successful, one of the above listed conditions has not been met.

State	
Idle	Idle.
Stabilize	Waiting for input temperature and output power to stabilize.
Running	Actively autotuning.
Complete	Successful completion.
Failed	Failed due to processing error. Usually, this is because the process model did not converge. Try a smaller DeltaP setting.
Abort	Aborted by the user.

Table 31: Autotune States

> ⓘ **Note:** When autotuning is initiated, the algorithm will stay in the 'Stabilize' state until the output power and the input temperature are stable. Time in this state is not part of the selected timeout. If the system is not stable, the autotuning process will stay in the Stabilize state indefinitely. To abort, press the **Home** key.

When the tuning process is successfully completed, a status of Complete will be indicated and the values of P, I and D will be updated with the generated values. To accept these values and save them as the loop PID coefficients, select the Save&Exit field. To reject the values and exit, press the **ESC** key.

Autotune may always be aborted by pressing the **ESC** key.

An unsuccessful autotune will be indicated by one of the following status lines:

1. Failed. This indicates that the process model did not converge or that PID values could not be generated from the result.
2. Aborted. Autotune was aborted by user intervention such as pressing the Stop key.

Temperature Ramping

Operation

The Model 42/44 will perform a temperature ramp function using a specified ramp rate and target setpoint. Once placed in a ramping control mode, a ramp is initiated by changing the setpoint. The unit will then progress to the new setpoint at the selected ramp rate. Upon reaching the new setpoint, ramp mode will be terminated and standard PID type regulation will be performed.

Ramping may be independently performed on control loop.

The procedure for temperature ramping is as follows:

1. Set the Ramp Rate in the Heater Configuration Menu. This parameter specifies the ramp rate in Units Per Minute, where Units are the measurement units of the input channel controlling the heater. For example, if the input channel units are Kelvin, the ramp rate is in K/min.
2. Select the ramping Control Mode, RampP.
3. Press CONTROL. Now, the controller will begin temperature regulation at the current setpoint.
4. Enter a new setpoint. The controller will enter ramping mode, and ramp to the target setpoint at the specified rate.
5. When the new setpoint is reached, ramping mode will terminate and temperature regulation will begin at the new setpoint.
6. Entry of a different setpoint will initiate another ramp.

As a variation on the above procedure:

1. The controller may be regulating temperature in any available control mode. This mode can be changed to a ramping mode without exiting the control loop. This will not result in a ‘glitch’ in heater output power.
2. Once a ramp mode is selected, ramping is performed, as above, by changing the setpoint.

The current status of the ramp function may be seen on the Operate Screen. When a ramp is active, the word RMP will appear in the control loop status displays. It may also be queried via any of the remote ports using the LOOP 1:RAMP? Command.

Ramping Algorithm

The ramp algorithm uses a basic PID type control loop and continuously varies the setpoint until the specified temperature is reached. This means that the PID control loop will continuously track the moving setpoint. The result is that there will be small time lag between the target ramp and the actual temperature.

Although not normally a problem, the ramp time lag may be minimized by using aggressive PID values. This is accomplished by increasing P, decreasing I and setting D to zero.

Ramping Parameters and Setup

The Ramp Rate is set on the Control Loop Setup menu. Note that the ramp rate on Loop 1 is independent of the rate on Loop 2.

Summary

To perform a temperature ramp, proceed as follows:

1. Set the control loop P, I and D parameters to allow stable control at both ends of the desired ramp. This is usually done by using ‘slow’ PID values (Low values for P, high for I and zero for D).
2. Set the Ramp Rate in the Heater Configuration Menu. Set the setpoint to the starting value for the ramp.
3. Press CONTROL. Now, the controller will begin temperature regulation at the current setpoint.
4. Enter a new setpoint. The controller will enter ramping mode, and ramp to the target setpoint at the specified rate. The word RMP will appear in the control loop menu.
5. When the new setpoint is reached, ramping mode will terminate and temperature regulation will begin at the new setpoint.

Cryocooler Signature Subtraction

Cryocoolers often have a thermal signature that is associated with the mechanical cooling process. At the low end of their temperature range, this signature can have amplitudes of one or more Kelvin.

Since the thermal signature is related to the mechanical cooling process, it is low frequency and has an irregular shape that is rich in harmonics. With most coolers, the frequency will be a sub-multiple of the AC line frequency around 2Hz and the shape will be a narrow spike followed by a long lull.

If a conventional PID control loop is connected to a cryocooler, the thermal signature will disrupt the loop and degrade the accuracy of control. If a fast PID loop is used, it will attempt to track the signature, which usually results in placing a waveform on the loop output heater that causes control performance to degrade even further.

In still other systems, the thermal signature of the cryocooler will be outside of the PID control loop bandwidth enough to cause a phase reversal that actually amplifies the signature causing the entire system to become unstable. These systems will oscillate with a sine-wave at a very low frequency.

Faced with a significant thermal signature, users are generally required to de-tune the PID loop and live with the resulting inaccurate control. Here, there is still the possibility of instability.

The Model 42/44 uses digital time-synchronous filter to actively subtract the cooler's signature, resulting in much higher control accuracy and loop responsiveness.

With the Synchronous Filter enabled, the controller will synchronously subtract the thermal signal from the input temperature signal. Since synchronous subtraction is used to eliminate the undesired signature, there is no phase-shift or loss of signal energy, as would be the case if a classical notch or low-pass filter is used.

Subtraction is performed ahead of the PID control loop. Therefore, the input to the loop contains only the baseline temperature signal.

Using the Input Signature Subtraction filter gives much higher temperature measurement accuracy and allows the use of aggressive, high precision control. It is applicable to virtually any cryocooler system.

Synchronous Filter Setup

To use the synchronous filter, two parameters must be set:

- The AC Line Frequency setting must correspond to the actual power input AC frequency. The filter uses this to synchronize to the cooler.
- The Synchronous Filter Taps parameter must be set for the specific cryocooler type. This parameter gives the filter a starting point for the number of filter taps required to perform an accurate subtraction. Determination of a proper setting may require some experimentation.

To set the AC Line Frequency, go to the **Sys** menu and scroll down to the field *AC Line* field. Then, select 60 or 50 Hz as required.

To set the Synchronous Filter Taps parameter, enter a number between 1 and 25 into the *Sync Filt. Taps* field. A setting of 1 turns the filter off.

For most cryocoolers, a setting of 7 is used since this is the most common sub-multiple of the AC line frequency used.

```
Sync Filt. Taps: 07#
AC Line:    60Hz
```

ⓘ **Note:** If you are not using a cryocooler, please leave the *Sync Filt. Taps* field set at the default of 7.

ⓘ **Note:** If you change the setting the *Sync Filt. Taps* setting, you will need to re-tune the PID control loop.

Viewing a Cryocooler Thermal Signature

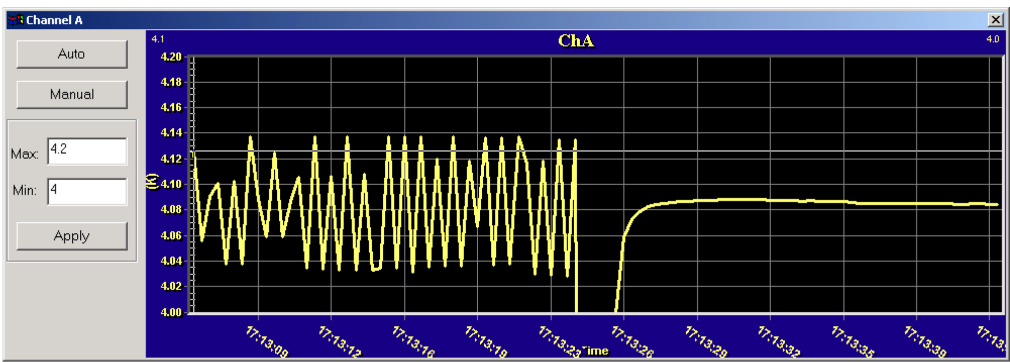
In order to view a cryocooler's thermal signature and experiment with the synchronous filter, the Cryo-con Utility Software may be used.

In the Data Logging menu, set the *interval* field to the minimum allowed value of 0.1 Seconds and then open a strip chart. Use the manual settings on the strip-chart to zoom in on the temperature. You should be able to see the signature with the chart set to the base temperature plus or minus about 0.5K.

In order to see the cooler signature, you will need to set the *Sync Filt. Taps* field to one. This will disable the removal of the signature. From here, you can enter various values in order to see the affect of the synchronous filter.

Shown here is an example of a Cryomech PT403 pulse-tube refrigerator with a very low heat-capacity load. The first part of the graph is with the synchronous filter turned off and the second part shows a setting of 11 taps.

In most cases, a tap setting may be found that completely eliminates the signature.



Using an external power booster

Some systems require more power than the Model 42/44 can provide, or require a higher power secondary control loop. An auxiliary DC power supply or amplifier can be used for this purpose.

Programmable power supplies that can be programmed by an input voltage or current can be interfaced to either control loop of the Model 42/44.

Both control loops of the Model 42/44 are unipolar current source outputs. This means that they will not have the 'zero voltage' drift problems that bipolar voltage source outputs exhibit.

Since both loops are current-source outputs, a programming resistor may be required to develop the voltage needed by the booster supply.

To use a booster supply with the Loop #1 output, setup the controller as follows:

1. Set the Loop 1 Load Resistance to 25Ω by using the Heater Configuration Menu.
2. On the Heater Setup Menu, set the Heater Range to Low. This will cause the loop to output a full-scale programming current of 0.1A.
3. If the booster supply requires a voltage input, the loop output will need a programming resistor to set the full-scale programming voltage. This resistor can be installed across the input terminals of the power supply.
4. Connect the Loop #1 output to the booster supply to the programming input of the booster supply and set up the supply according to the manufacturer's documentation.

> **Example:** Many programmable power supplies require a zero to 10 Volt programming voltage. The value of the programming resistor is:
>
> R = 10-Volts / 0.1mA = 100 Ohms.
>
> Also note that the resistor must be capable of dissipating power:
>
> Watts = 10-Volts * 0.1mA = 1.0-Watts.

To use a booster supply with the Loop #2 as follows:

1. Set the Loop #2 heater range to Low. This will cause the loop to output 1.0 Watts into a 50Ω load. Therefore, the output current is 141mA. To generate a zero to 10-Volt output, you must use a 72Ω programming resistor that can dissipate at least 2-Watts. Note: this resistor will get warm during normal operation.

2. Connect the Loop #2 output to the booster supply's programming input and set up the supply according to the manufacturer’s documentation.

Some inexpensive booster supplies that have been used with the Model 42/44 are:

Tenma 72-2005, 18V@3A, $159 (2005 price).
Tenma 72-2020, 30V@ 3A, $219 (2005 price).
Tenma 72-2015, 60V@1A, $229 (2005 price).

Using CalGen

The CalGen feature is used to generate new calibration curves for Silicon Diode, Thermocouple or Platinum sensors. This provides a method for obtaining higher accuracy temperature measurements without expensive sensor calibrations.

Most Cryo-con temperature controllers support CalGen directly on the instrument. However, the utility software package implements the same algorithm and can be used with virtually any instrument capable of measuring temperature.

Curves can be generated from any user selected sensor calibration curve and are written to a specified internal user curve location.

For Diode sensors, the user may specify one, two or three data points. CalGen will generate the new curve based on fitting the input curve to the user specified points.

Platinum or Thermocouple calibration curves require one or two data points. The generated curve will be a best fit of the input curve to the two specified input points.

Since CalGen fits a sensor calibration curve to measured data, any errors in the measurement electronics are also effectively canceled.

> ø **Note:** CalGen is re-entrant. Therefore, the user can enter or exit the CalGen menus at any time without loss of previously captured data points. For example, a data point may be captured near 300K, next, the user may exit the CalGen process in order to stabilize the controller near 77K. When the CalGen menu is re-entered for curve generation, the point captured at 300K is still valid.

CalGen Initial Setup

Generation of a calibration curve using CalGen requires the measurement various temperature points. Therefore, an input channel must be configured with the correct sensor before the CalGen process can start.

To initiate the curve generation, select the CalGen field on the Input Channel Setup menu. This will take the screen to a sub-menu for the specific sensor type.

> ø **Note:** Before CalGen can be initiated, there must be a valid temperature reading on the selected input channel. If this is not the case, selecting the CalGen field will cause the display of an error message.

When the input channel has a valid reading, CalGen will determine if the sensor is a Diode, Platinum, or a Thermocouple sensor. Further, the calibration curve of the selected input sensor will be used as the input to the curve generation process.

Using CalGen With Diode Sensors

Options for generating Diode calibration curves are:

1. One point near 300K. The portion of a Diode Sensor curve above 30K will be fit to a user-specified point near 300K. This is a two-point fit where the 30K point is taken from the existing calibration curve. The portion of the curve below 30K is unaffected.
2. Two points: 300K and 77K. Here, two user-specified points are taken to fit the diode curve region above 30K. The entire curve is offset to match the 77K point, then, the >30K region is fit to the two points.
3. Three points: 300K, 77K and 4.2K. Two points above 30K are fit as in the selection above. Then, a third point is used to fit a single point in the high-sensitivity region below 20K.
4. One point near 4.2K. This is a two-point fit where the 20K point is taken from the existing calibration curve. The portion of the curve above 20K is unaffected.

For a Diode Sensor, a sub-menu will be displayed that allows the user to select the number of points desired for the CalGen fit.

First CalGen Menu, Diode Sensor		
1	Ä1pt CalGen @300K ■	Pressing the **Enter** key will select curve generation with a single point near 300K.
2	Ä2pt CalGen ■	Pressing the **Enter** key will select curve generation at two points where both points must be > 50K.
3	Ä3pt CalGen ■	Pressing the **Enter** key will select curve generation three points: Two above 50K and one near 4.2K.
4	Ä1pt CalGen @4.2K ■	Pressing the **Enter** key will select curve generation with a single point near 4.2K.

Table 32: First CalGen Menu, Diode Sensor

From this screen, select the desired number of points. For example, select ‘2 point’. This will take the display to the two-point curve generator screen shown here.

CalGen Menu, 2-point Diode Sensor		
1	**Ā300.000 Capture #**	The exact temperature at a point near 300K is entered here. Note: if CalGen has not been used on this channel before, the word Capture will appear. Otherwise, the last captured sensor reading will appear.
2	**ĀUnit: 0.98257V ■**	Pressing the **Enter** key will capture the existing unit reading and associate it with the 300K point. The value will be displayed on line 1 above.
3	**Ā77.000 Capture #**	The exact temperature at a point near 77K is entered here.
4	**ĀUnit: 1.28257V ■**	Pressing the **Enter** key will capture the existing unit reading and associate it with the 77K point. The value will be displayed on line 3 above.
5	**ĀNew Curve ■**	Pressing the **Enter** key will initiate the generation of a new curve.

Table 33: CalGen Menu, 2-point Diode Sensor

The two temperature points, one near 300K and the other near 77K may be entered in any order.

To enter the 300K-point, change the field 300.000 to the exact required temperature. Then, allow the temperature measurement to stabilize. When the measurement is stable, select the Capture field next to the temperature field. This will cause the Model 42/44 to capture the sensor reading and associate it with the specified temperature.

When a sensor reading has been captured, the actual reading will be displayed in place of the word Capture. Note that the user may capture a new reading by selecting this field again, even if it already contains a reading.

The Unit field of this screen will display the actual sensor reading in real time. This will allow the user to determine when the unit is stable at the required temperature.

Next, the second temperature must be entered in the same way as before.

When both temperature points have been entered, the user may select the New Curve field in order to generate the new curve. This will cause the display of a menu like the one shown here:

CalGen New Curve Menu			
1	User Sensor 1	#	Sets the curve number for the generated curve. Numeric entry. Note: only the user curves can be written.
2	--Save--	■	Pressing the **Enter** key will cause the generation of a new curve. The curve will be stored at the curve number specified on line 1.

Table 34: CalGen New Curve Menu

From this screen, the user must select the target user curve for the generated curve.

Finally, select the Save field in order to generate the curve and store it in the selected user location.

Note: The CalGen process may be aborted by pressing the **Esc** or **Home** key.

Using CalGen With Platinum and Resistor Sensors

The calibration curve generation procedure for Platinum or Resistor sensors is the same as for the diode sensors described above. However, these curves are generated using two user specified points. Therefore, the selection of the number of points is not required.

System Shielding and Grounding Issues

Grounding Scheme

The grounding scheme used in all of Cryo-con’s instruments is based on a Single-Point-Ground and is designed to minimize ground-loop and noise pickup by assuming that the Sensor and Heater elements are electrically floating, but the remote interfaces are not.

The Single-Point-Ground

The internal Single-Point-Ground is the voltage reference point for the instrument’s grounding scheme. All circuits are designed so that no current will normally flow through the connections to this ground. Therefore, it provides a good quality, low impedance path to ground for any undesired currents that are coupled into the equipment.

AC Power Entry

AC Power enters the instrument directly into a power entry module. This provides fusing, line voltage selection and RFI filtering.

The Building Ground, often referred to as “Earth-Ground”, “Shield-Ground” or “Third-Wire-Ground” is connected to the shield of the Power Entry RFI filter, then to the instrument’s Single-Point-Ground. Since the grounding and shielding scheme depends on having a good quality ground, this Earth-Ground connection is extremely important. Noise and ground loop problems are often traced to how this connection is made.

If your facility does not provide a building ground, it is strongly recommended that one be fabricated.

Sensor Connection

For best performance, all sensors connected to the instrument should be electrically isolated (floating) from any other grounds.

Sensors used in cryogenic thermometry are often high impedance. For example, a Silicon Diode temperature sensor will have about 160K ohms of impedance at 5K. Because of this, a very efficient antenna can develop around the sensor and its connections. Requiring these sensors to be floating and providing a low impedance path to ground is the most effective way to eliminate noise pickup from this antenna effect.

To ensure that the instrument's grounding scheme is working effectively:

1. Make sure that the sensors are floating.
2. Make sure that the input cable shields are connected to the connector's metal backshell.
3. Make sure that the Third-Wire-Ground is good quality and not conducting current.

Control Loops

The circuitry in the Control Loop Area provides power to external heater elements. The grounding of this area is identical to the Sensor Area described above. Note however that heater elements usually have very low impedance. Therefore, noise pickup issues are not near the problem that they are in the Sensor Area.

Digital Circuits

The digital circuits of the Model 42/44 cannot assume that its external connections are floating. Therefore, it is connected to the Single-Point-Ground through a Resistor-Capacitor network in order to prevent ground loops.

RS-232 and GPIB connections bring a ground return connection from the host computer. This means that the Digital area must be at the same voltage as the host's circuit board ground; Otherwise, ground loop currents will flow from the host, through the instrument and back into the Earth-Ground.

The LAN interface is electrically isolated and cannot introduce ground loops.

An R-C network is used to eliminate common-mode voltages from the unit's power supply, but also has a high enough impedance to reduce ground-loop current flow.

Further, since it is isolated from the other areas of the circuit, no current carrying paths can flow through the more sensitive analog circuits.

<u>The RS-232 Connection</u>

The RS-232 connection is a three-wire serial communication scheme. Two wires carry signals and the third carries a ground reference.

When either of these interfaces is connected to a Cryo-con controller, the voltage of the digital area is established by the ground reference of the connected interface.

Because of the internal R-C network connection to ground, little if any current can flow back through the system grounds.

The GPIB Connection

The GPIB is a 24-wire communications protocol that has six control signal grounds, one data signal ground and one shield ground.

In the Cryo-con controller, the control and signal grounds are connected together and used to establish the ground reference potential for the digital area.

The Shield ground connection is connected to the instrument’s Single-Point-Ground through a jumper. The jumper is available since some manufacturers connect the GPIB shield ground to their circuit board ground and, therefore, ground loops are established through the shields. Removing the jumper will break this ground.

Cryo-con Utility Software

Cryo-con provides a PC compatible utility software package with all instruments. This is available on CD, or on the Internet.

Utility software can be used to control and configure any Cryo-con instrument via the RS-232, LAN, USB or IEEE-488 interface. It runs under all versions of the Windows operating system. This software provides several useful functions, including:

1. Real-time strip charts of temperature.
2. Data Logging. This function allows the user to record data from the instrument at a specified sample rate. The resulting file is compatible with most spreadsheet and data analysis software.
3. Download or upload sensor calibration curves. The software will accept curves in Cryo-con .CRV, Lakeshore .340 or Scientific Instrument’s .txt format. In fact, it will read almost any table of temperature vs. sensor units.
4. Cryo-con’s CalGen function is implemented. This function allows the user to fit an existing sensor calibration curve to one- two- or three user-specified points. The result is a high accuracy sensor calibration at low cost.
5. Upload and download PID tables to a Cryo-con temperature controller. These tables can be generated by using a simple text editor and downloaded to the controller.
6. Configuration of any of the instrument’s remote interfaces.
7. Flexible ‘Help’ interface that documents all instrument remote commands with a cut-and-paste type interface.
8. ‘Interactive Mode’ provides interactive communication with the instrument over any of the remote interfaces.
9. Instrument calibration using a simple step-by-step menu driven process.
10. Uploading and downloading instrument firmware. Updates may be obtained on CD, or on the Internet.

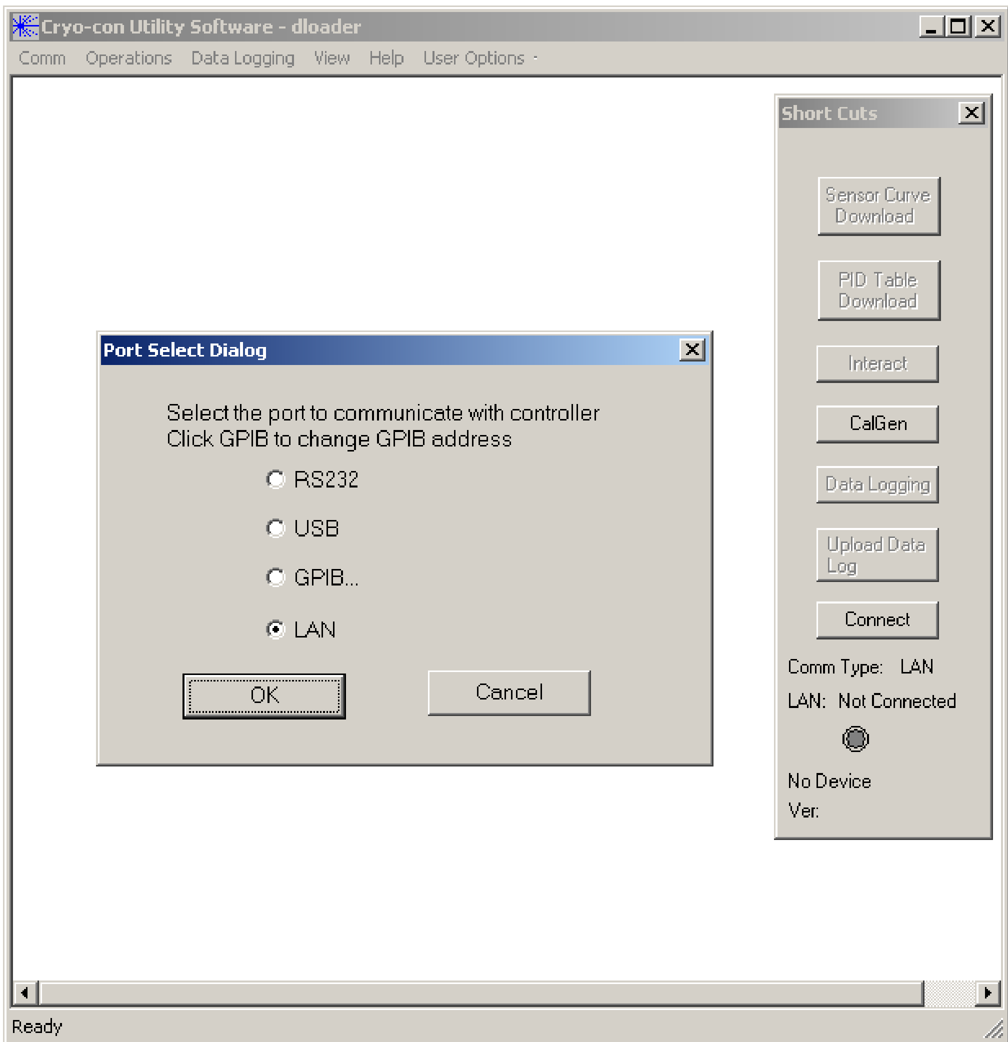
Installing the Utility Software

From a CD, the utility software package does not require installation. It can be executed from the CD directly by running the UTILITY.EXE program.

When the software is downloaded off of the Internet, it is in a self-extracting ZIP format and must first be un-zipped onto hard disk.

Connecting to an Instrument

The desired remote interface connection may be selected by clicking **Comm>Port Select** from the main menu.



Select the desired communications port and then click **OK**..

Click on the **Connect** button of the shortcut menu bar or on **Comm->Connect** from the main menu to connect to the instrument.

After a short delay, the connect LED should light and the instrument type will be displayed. Also, most of the grayed-out fields on the menu bars should activate.

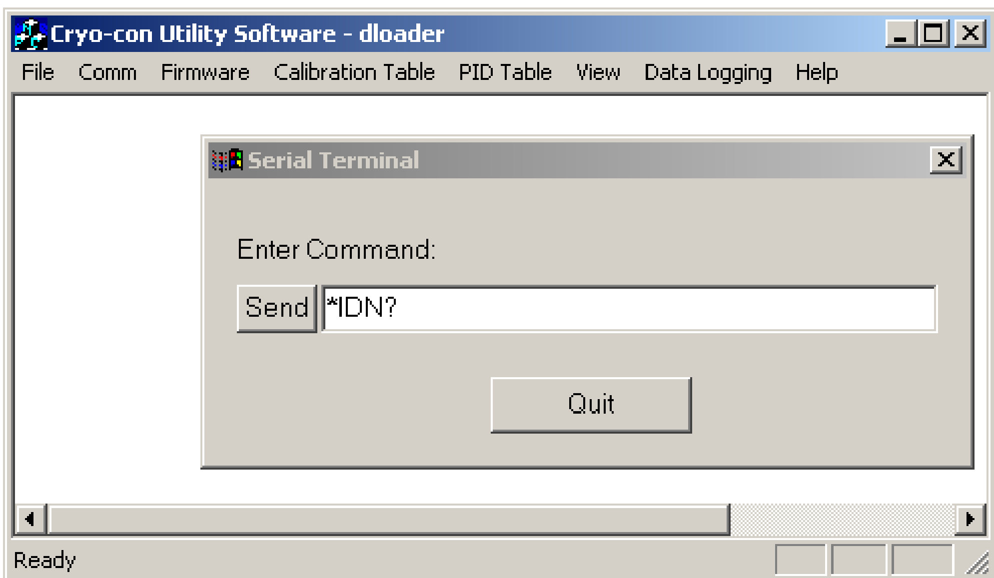
Using the Interactive Terminal

The Utility Software's Interactive Terminal mode allows the user to send commands to the instrument and view the response.

Terminal mode is selected by selecting **Comm>Interact** from the main menu or **Interact** from the shortcut bar. This will result in the display shown below.

To interact with the instrument, type a remote command into the dialog box and click **Send**. The command will be transmitted to the instrument and a response, if any, will be displayed on the background window.

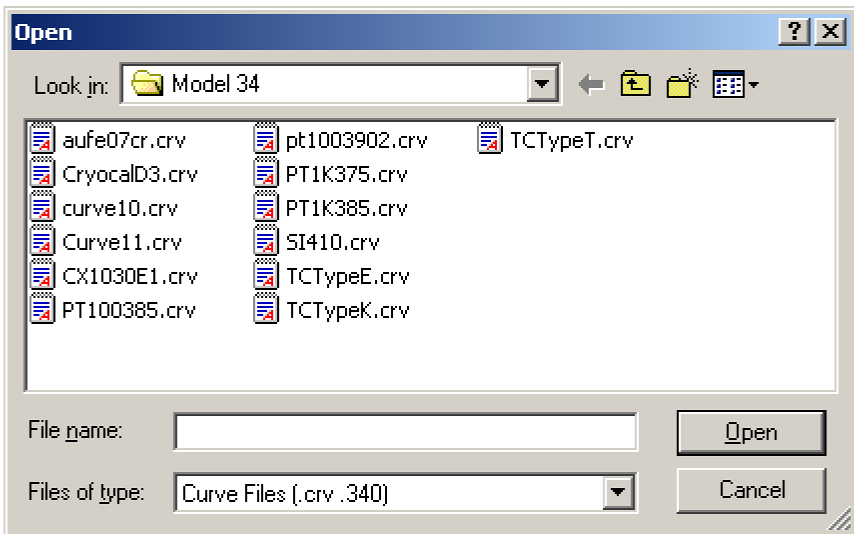
To exit terminal mode, click the **Quit** button on the dialog box.



Downloading or Uploading a Sensor Calibration Curve

Sensor calibration curves may be transferred between the PC and the instrument by using the Calibration Table menu.

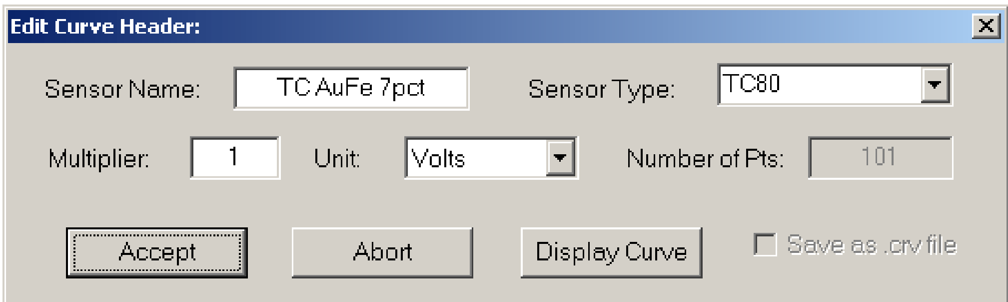
To download a curve (send it from the PC to the instrument), either select “Sensor Curve Download” from the shortcut bar or **Operations>Sensor Curve>Download** from the main menu. This will cause a file selection dialog box to appear as follows:



From this screen, the desired calibration curve is selected. Cryo-con calibration curves have the file extension of .CRV. Lakeshore curves with the extension .340 may also be selected. Scientific Instruments .txt files may be downloaded by first selecting a file type of *.* and then selecting the desired calibration curve file.

Cryo-con .CRV files are ASCII text files that may be edited by any text editor.

After selecting the file and clicking on **Open**, the selected file will be read and the Edit Curve Header dialog box will appear. This box contains information extracted from the curve file header that can be modified, if desired, before the curve is downloaded.



"Sensor Name" is any 15-character string and is only used to identify the sensor.

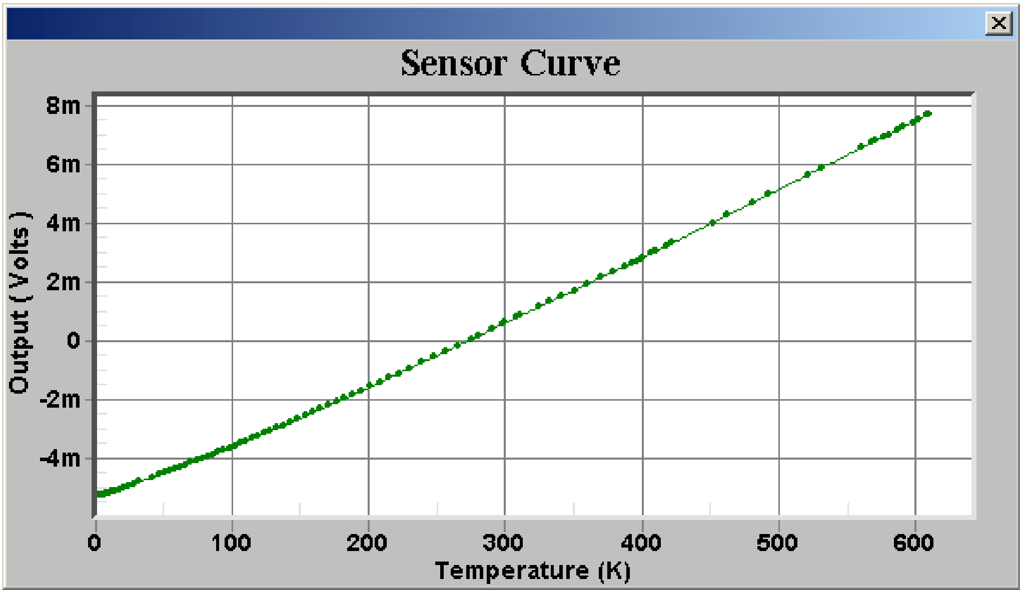
Sensor type can be selected from a pull-down menu or entered directly. Note that different models of Cryo-con instruments support different types of sensors. Therefore, it is important to enter a sensor type that is supported by the specific product. If the instrument receives a sensor type that it does not support, the 'Diode' type is selected. The section titled "Supported Sensor Configurations" gives complete information on sensor types.

The Multiplier field is used to select the sign of the sensor's temperature coefficient. A value of –1 selects a Negative-Temperature-Coefficient sensor while a value of 1 selects a Positive-Temperature-Coefficient.

The Unit field selects the units used in the calibration curve. Choices are: Volts, Ohms or LogOhm.

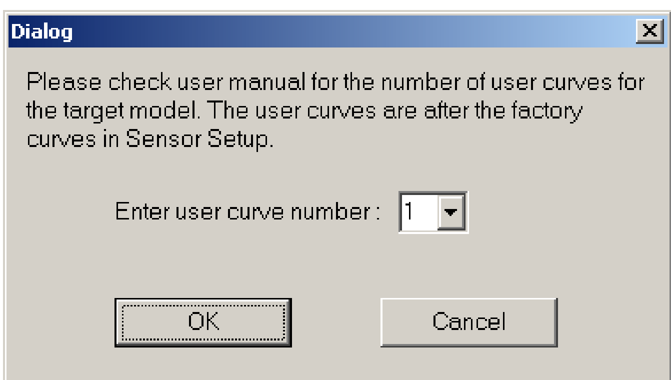
Checking the 'Save as .crv' will save the curve to disk as a Cryo-con .crv file.

The sensor curve may be viewed as a graph by clicking the 'Display Curve' button. An example plot is shown here:



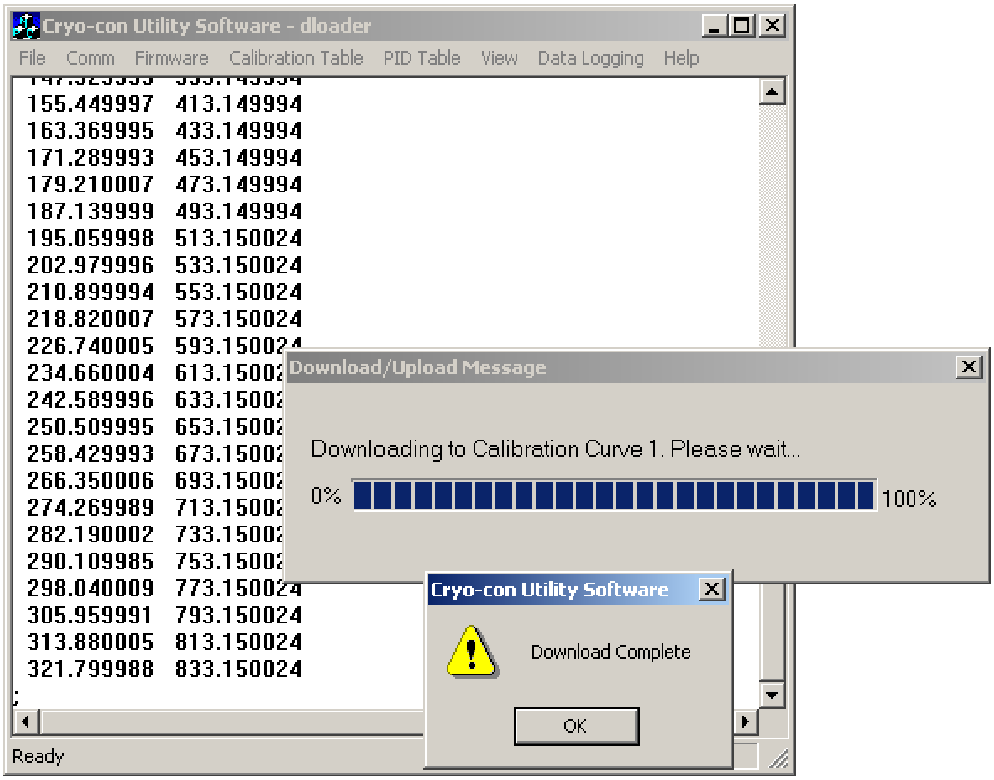
After completing any desired changes in the "Edit Curve Header" dialog box, click 'Accept' to proceed. Then the, curve number dialog box will appear:

A user calibration curve should be entered here. For the Model 42/44, user curves are 1 through 8.



When 'OK' is selected, the sensor calibration curve will be downloaded to the instrument. During the transfer, curve data points will be displayed in the window's main pane. Upon completion, the Download Complete dialog box will appear:

Dismiss this dialog box to complete the download process.



To upload a calibration curve, use the same procedure and select **Upload**. This will transfer a curve from the instrument to the PC.

Downloading or Uploading a PID Table

A PID table may be transferred to the instrument by selecting **PID Table>Download** from the main menu toolbar.

PID tables are transferred from the instrument to the PC by using **PID Table>Upload**.

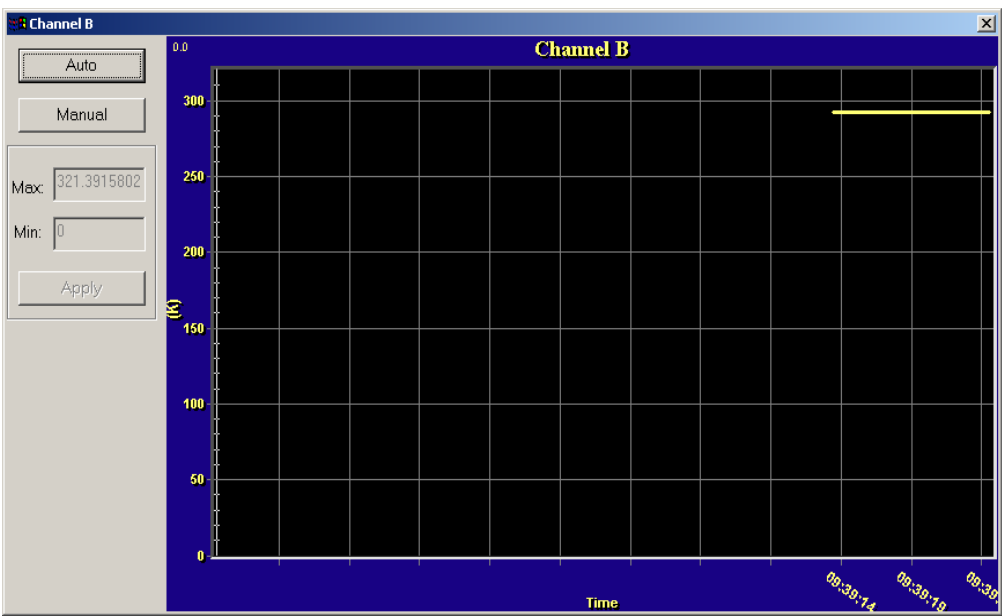
From this point, the sequence is identical to the calibration curve transfer process described above.

Using the Real-Time Strip Charts

The real-time strip chart feature of the Utility Software lets the user continuously display any combination of input channels on the computer display.

This function is initiated by selecting the **View** command on the Utility Software's main toolbar, then selecting the desired channels to monitor.

A strip chart will be displayed for each channel selected. The dialog box will show the channel's Input Identifier, Name String and a chart of current temperature.

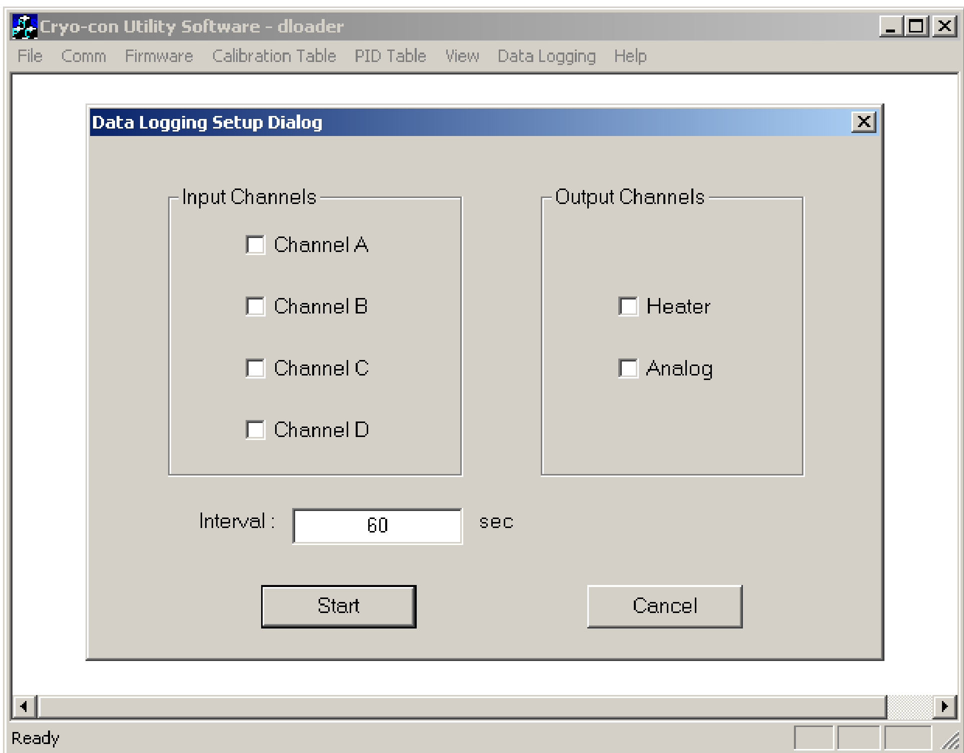


The update rate of the chart is locked to the program's Data Logging Interval. The section below details how to set this value.

Data Logging

The Utility Software will perform data logging on all of the instruments input and control output channels. The result is a disk file in Comma-Separated-Value, or CSV format. This format is compatible with any data analysis or charting software including Microsoft Excel.

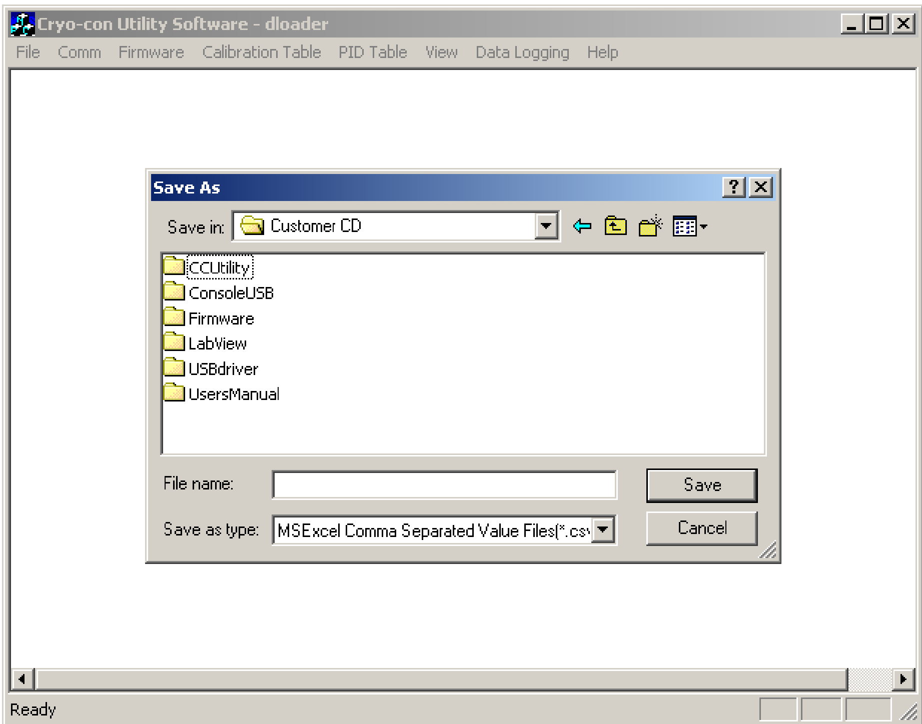
To initiate data logging, select the **Data Logging** button from the Utility Software's main menu. The Data Logging Setup dialog box will now appear.



On this dialog box, check the desired channels and set an Interval value in Seconds. The minimum interval is 0.1 Second.

When the **Start** button is clicked, a file selection dialog box will be shown.

From this dialog box, enter a file name and select the directory where data logging results will be saved.



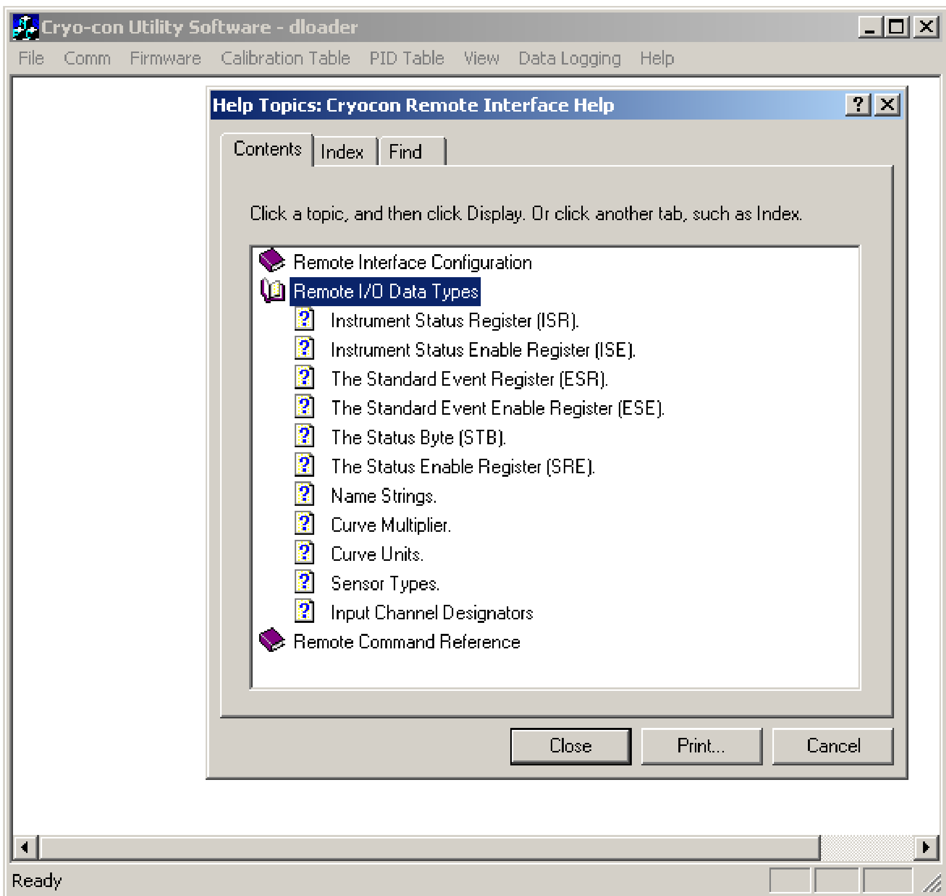
As soon as the **Save** button is clicked, the software will begin continuous data logging to the specified file.

While data logging is in progress, a dialog box will be displayed that allows the user to stop logging. When this **Stop** button is clicked, logging is stopped and the log file is closed.

Remote I/O command HELP

Help for the remote interfaces and remote commands is available by clicking on the **HELP>Contents** button from the Utility Software's main menu.

A standard HELP screen will be shown that is indexed and searchable.



CalGen Calibration Curve Generator.

The CalGen feature is used to generate new calibration curves for Silicon Diode or resistor sensors. This provides a method for obtaining higher accuracy temperature measurements without expensive sensor calibrations.

Most Cryo-con™ temperature controllers support CalGen directly on the instrument. However, the utility software package implements the same algorithm and can be used with virtually any instrument capable of measuring temperature.

Curves can be generated from any user selected sensor calibration curve and are written to a specified internal user curve location.

For Diode sensors, the user may specify one, two or three data points. CalGen will generate the new curve based on fitting the input curve to the user specified points.

Platinum or other resistor calibration curves require one or two data points. The generated curve will be a best fit of the input curve to the two specified input points.

Since CalGen fits a sensor calibration curve to measured data, any errors in the instrument's measurement electronics are also effectively canceled.

CalGen Initial Setup

To start the CalGen process, either select **CalGen** from the shortcut bar, or select Operations>CalGen from the main menu. This will initiate the process of generating a new sensor curve.

Using CalGen With Diode Sensors

Options for generating Diode calibration curves are:

1. One point near 300K. The portion of a Diode Sensor curve above 30K will be fit to a user-specified point near 300K. This is a two-point fit where the 30K point is taken from the existing calibration curve. The portion of the curve below 30K is unaffected.
2. Two points: 300K and 77K. Here, two user-specified points are taken to fit the diode curve region above 30K. The entire curve is offset to match the 77K point, then, the >30K region is fit to the two points.
3. Three points: 300K, 77K and 4.2K. Two points above 30K are fit as in the selection above. Then, a third point is used to fit a single point in the high-sensitivity region below 20K.
4. One point near 4.2K. This is a two-point fit where the 20K point is taken from the existing calibration curve. The portion of the curve above 20K is unaffected.

Using CalGen With Resistor Sensors

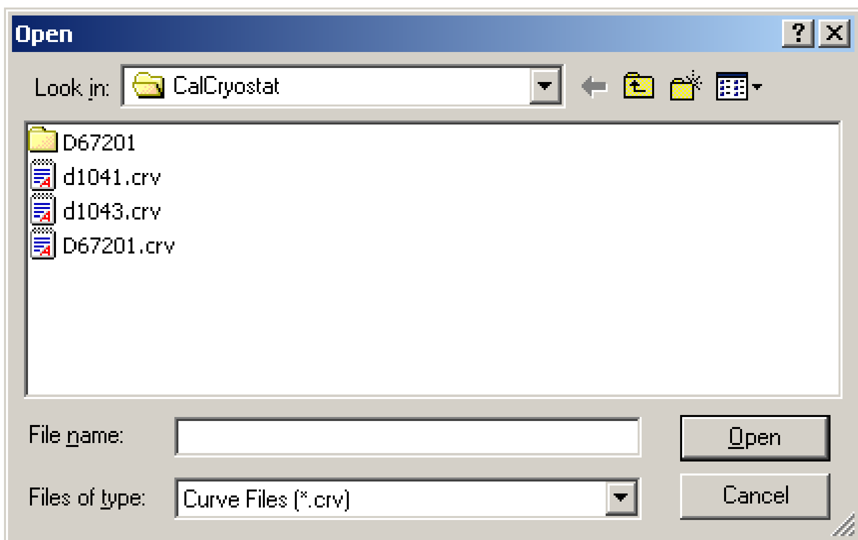
The calibration curve generation procedure for Platinum or other resistor sensors is the same as for the diode. However, these sensor curves are generated using two user specified points. Therefore, the selection of the number of points is not required.

Example CalGen Procedure

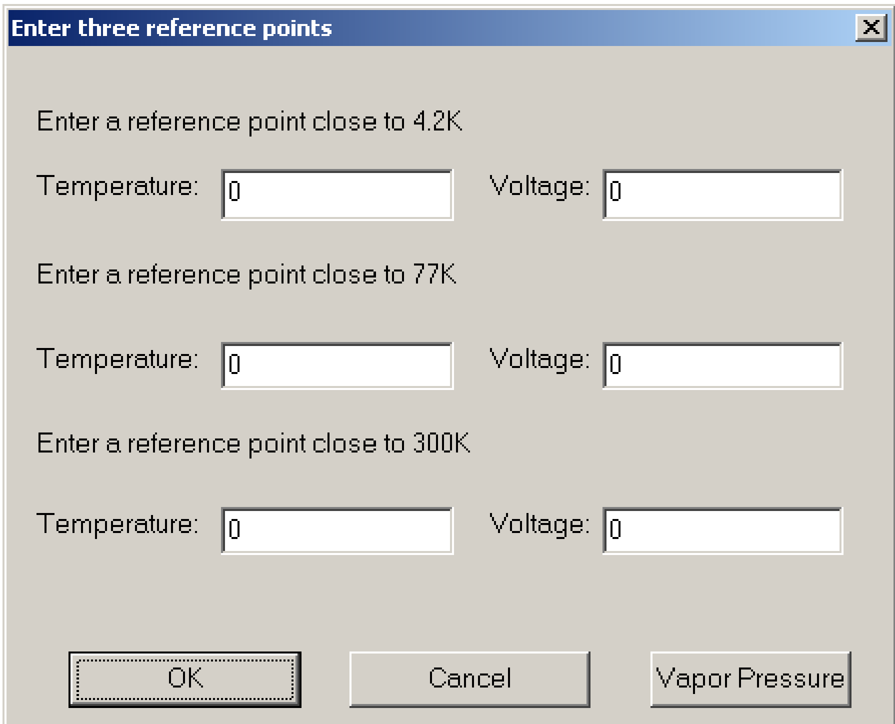
A complete procedure for calibrating a diode sensor at three points is shown here. Before the procedure can be started, the instrument must be connected and have a valid sensor connected.

The CalGen procedure will require the user to stabalize the input temperature at three user-selected points. It will capture data at each of these points and then generate a new curve from that data.

When a 3-point CalGen is started for a Silicon Diode sensor, the reference curve must first be selected. This is the curve that will be rotated and shifted to fit the selected points.



When the curve has been selected, the following dialog box will appear:



The process requires you to completely fill out this dialog box by selecting a temperature and then copying the voltage (or resistance) reading corresponding to that temperature from the instrument.

Note that the Vapor Pressure button will take the user to a convenient calculator that will compute the temperature of various cryogens from the current barometric pressure.

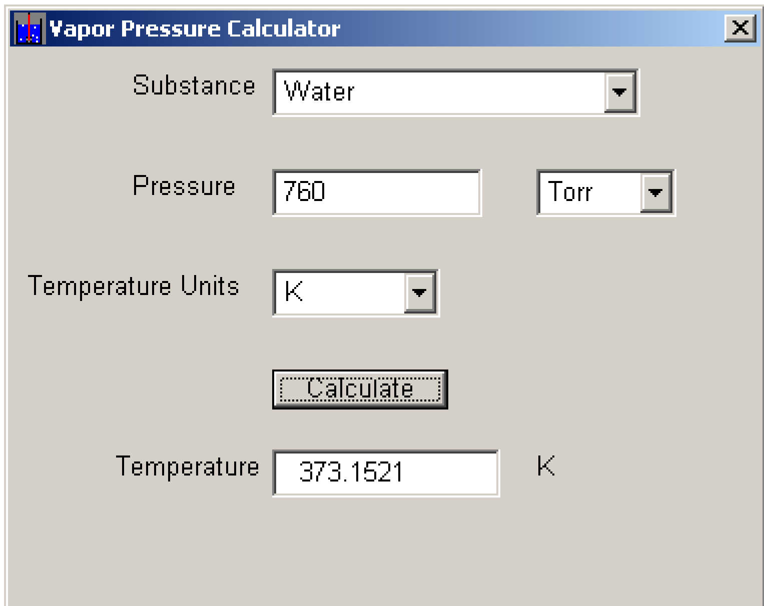
Once the dialog box has been completed, click OK to proceed.

To finish the process, you will be prompted to save the modified calibration curve to a file. Once complete, the file can be transferred to any Cryo-con™ instrument.

The Vapor Pressure Calculator.

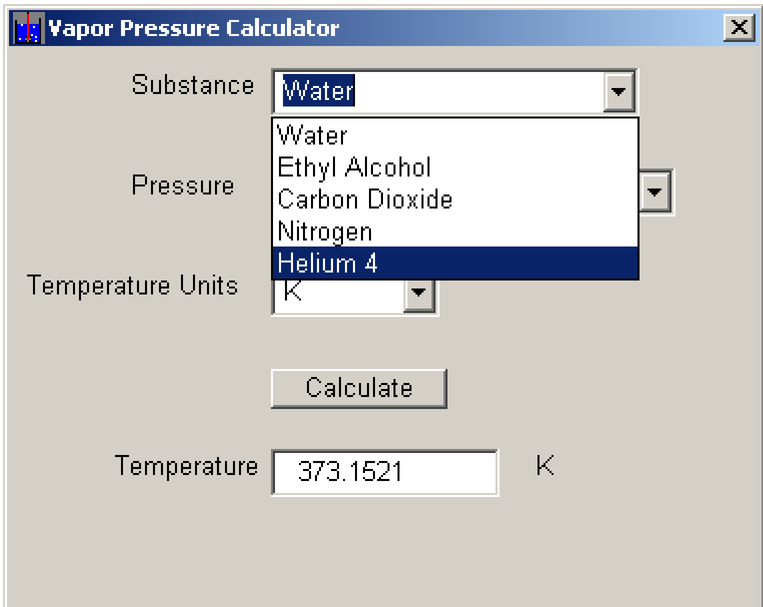
The Vapor Pressure Calculator is a convenient aid that computes the actual temperature of most cryogens given the current barometric pressure. It can be launched directly off of the utility disk by executing “Vapor Pressure Calculator.exe” or from the CalGen dialog as shown above.

A typical calculation is shown here:



You must select the Substance from a drop-down list and then select the barometric pressure and temperature units.

Substance selections are shown here:



Instrument Calibration

Calibration of the Model 42/44 controller requires the use of various voltage and resistance standards in order to generate calibration factors for the many measurement ranges available.

Calibration is ‘Closed-Case’. There are no internal mechanical adjustments required. The Model 42/44 cannot be calibrated from the front panel.

Calibration data is stored in the instrument’s non-volatile memory and is accessed only via the remote interfaces. Calibration of a measurement range is the simple process of generating an offset and gain value. However, since there are several input ranges available on each sensor input, the process can be time consuming.

Caution: Any calibration procedure will require the adjustment of internal data that can significantly affect the accuracy of the instrument. Failure to completely follow the instructions in this chapter may result in degraded instrument performance.
The Cryo-con utility software used in this procedure will first read all calibration data out of the instrument before any modifications. It is good practice to record these values for future reference and backup.

Cryo-con Calibration Services

When the controller is due for calibration, contact Cryo-con for low-cost recalibration. The Model 42/44 is supported on our automated calibration systems which allow Cryo-con to provide this service at competitive prices.

Calibration Interval

The Model 42/44 should be calibrated on a regular interval determined by the measurement accuracy requirements of your application.

A 90-day interval is recommended for the most demanding applications, while a 1-year or 2-year interval may be adequate for less demanding applications. Cryo-con does not recommend extending calibration intervals beyond 2 years.

Whatever calibration interval you select, Cryo-con recommends that complete re-adjustment should always be performed at the calibration interval. This will increase your confidence that the instrument will remain within specification for the next calibration interval. This criterion for re-adjustment provides the best measure of the instrument’s long-term stability. Performance data measured using this method can easily be used to extend future calibration intervals.

Minimum Required Equipment

All calibrations require a computer with an RS-232, LAN or IEEE-488 connection to the instrument. Additionally, reference standards are required for each input range as follows:

- The Silicon Diode input range (Calibration Type I10UA and V10UA) requires voltage references of 0.5 and 1.5 Volts DC and a resistance standard of 100KΩ.
- The Constant-Voltage AC resistance ranges (Type AC10UA, AC100UA and AC10UA) require the use of 100KΩ, 10KΩ, 1KΩ, 100Ω and 10Ω resistances.
- The 100Ω Platinum range (Type R1MA) requires a 100Ω and a 10Ω resistor.
- The 1000Ω range (Type R100UA) requires 1K Ω and 100Ω resistors.
- The 10,000Ω range (Type R10UA) requires 10KΩ and 1KΩ resistors.

The test equipment recommended for complete calibration is a Fluke 5700A DMM calibrator.

The Basic Calibration Sequence

You must first connect the Model 42/44 to a computer via the Local Area Network (LAN), RS-232 (Serial) or IEEE-488 (GPIB) interface and then run the Utility Software provided with the controller. The Utility Software must be version 7.4.2 or higher.

From the start-up menu of the Utility Software, click the Connect button in the bottom of the Short Cuts toolbar. The software will connect to the instrument and display the connection status below the button.

In case of an error, please correct the port connection settings and try again.

From the main menu, select Operations->Unit Cal. The program will read the current calibration values from the instrument and display a calibration screen as shown below. All calibration operations can be performed by using this screen.

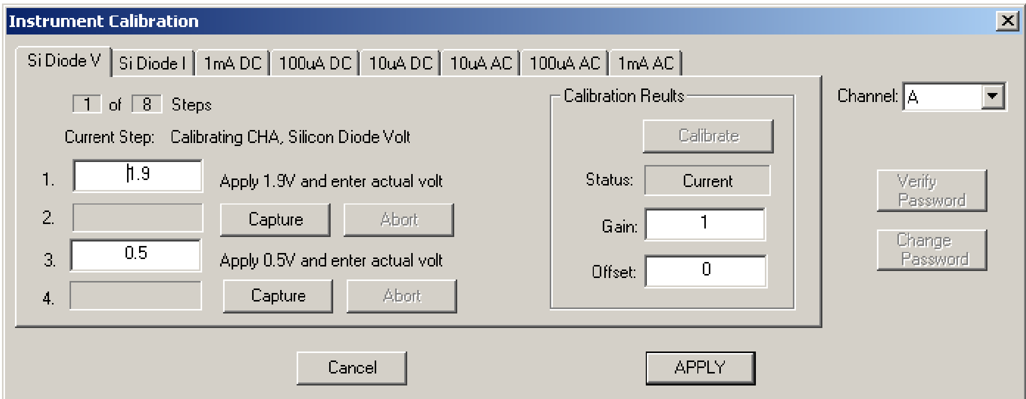


Figure 4: Instrument Calibration Screen

ⓘ **Note:** Cryo-con instruments will require a password before calibration data can be saved. The utility software will allow you to enter and change the password.

The default password is: **cryocon**

On the far right of the screen, a drop-down box selects the channel to be calibrated. Be sure you have selected the correct channel. In order to perform a complete calibration, you will need to calibrate each channel individually.

Along the top of the screen, there are tabs that show the types of calibration that are supported by the instrument. To perform a complete calibration of a single input channel, all calibration types must be calibrated.

Note the **Calibration Results** box on the screen. The **Status** field will initially be set to ‘Current’ and the **Gain** and **Offset** values shown will be those read from the instrument.

ⓘ **Note:** If your calibration procedure requires saving historical values, you will want to record the Gain and Offset values shown on the initial screen before proceeding with actual calibration.

There are two methods available for calibration:

1. Automatic. The software will recommend voltages and resistances. You can set these values on the input channel and capture the instrument's actual readings. Then, the software will automatically generate offset and gain values for you.
2. Manual: You can manually enter Offset and Gain values and send them to the instrument.

Manual Calibration

To manually calibrate a range, select the desired range from the range type tabs and enter the desired Gain and Offset values in the boxes given and then, click the **APPLY** button.

Gain is a unit-less gain factor that is scaled to a nominal value of 1.0. It is usually computed by:

gain = (UT – LT) / (UM – LM)

where:
UT is the upper target and LT is the lower target.
UM is the upper measurement and LM is the lower measurement.

Gain values greater than 1.2 or less than 0.8 are rejected as out of range.

Offset is in units of Volts or Ohms depending on the calibration type. Nominal value is 0.0. Positive or negative numbers are accepted. It is usually calculated by:

Offset = UT - gain * UM

Automatic Calibration

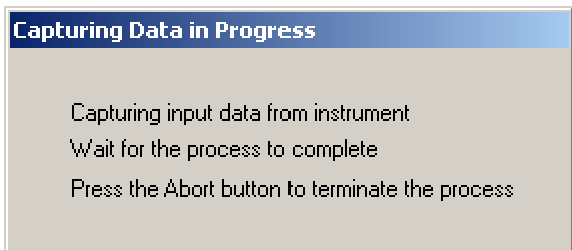
Automatic calibration uses the left-hand side of the calibration screen and is a four-step process:

1. Line 1 requires setting a upper target value on the input channel. Depending on the calibration range selected, this will be in Volts or Ohms.

   First, establish a voltage or resistance on the selected input channel that is near the recommended value. Then, enter the actual value in the box provided.

2. Click the Capture button on Line 2. The software will wait for the reading to stabilize and then will capture the reading and display it in the edit box on Line 2.

   While waiting for a stable reading, the following dialog box will be displayed:



   When the capture is complete, dismiss the following dialog:

3. Line 3 requires setting a lower target value on the input channel. Depending on the calibration range selected, this will be in Volts or Ohms.

   First, establish a voltage or resistance on the selected input channel that is near the recommended value. Then, enter the actual value in the box provided.

4. Click the Capture button on Line 4. The software will wait for the reading to stabilize and then will capture the reading and display it in the edit box on Line 4.

When the above procedure is complete, you will have established upper and lower target values as well as upper and lower measurements. The edit boxes on lines 2 and 4 will contain the measured values. At this time, you may still change the target values on line 1 and 3 if desired.

Now, you can automatically compute the required gain and offset values by clicking on the **Calibrate** button in the **Calibration Results box**. This will change the **Status** field from ‘Current’ to ‘Calibrated’ and will update the **Offset** and **Gain** values with those calculated.

In order to send the offset and gain values to the instrument’s calibration memory, click the **APPLY** button. You will be required to confirm that you really want to update calibration memory.

Summary of Calibration Types

Calibration data must be generated for each input channel by sequencing through the various calibration types on each channel. A summary of types is given here:

Calibration Type	Voltage Range	Output Current	Description
SI DiodeV	0 – 2.5V	N/A	Voltage measurement for use with Silicon Diode temperature sensors.
SI Diode I	N/A	10µA	10µA constant-current source used with Silicon Diode sensors.
1mA AC	10mV, 1.25Hz	Autoranged	1mA range used with constant-voltage mode sensors.
100uA AC	10mV, 1.25Hz	Autoranged	100µA range used with constant-voltage mode sensors.
10uA AC	10mV, 1.25Hz	Autoranged	10µA range used with constant-voltage mode sensors.
1mA DC	0-2.5VDC	1.0mA	DC measurement of 100 Platinum RTD sensors.
100uA DC	0-2.5VDC	100µA	DC measurement of 1K Ohm Platinum RTDs
10uA DC	0-2.5VDC	10µA	DC measurement of 10K Ohm Platinum RTDs or other resistor sensors that use DC current excitation

Calibration of Silicon Diodes

Silicon Diode sensors require the application of a precision 10µA current followed by reading the voltage-drop across the device. Therefore, calibration of a diode requires two steps: 1) Calibration of the input voltage reading and 2) Calibration of the 10µA current source.

Note that the voltage calibration must always be done first since the current source calibration requires a precision voltage reading.

Diode Voltage Calibration

To calibrate the diode voltage range, click on the **SI Diode V** tab and follow the sequence described above to send Gain and Offset values to the instrument.

The upper target requires connection of a 1.9 Volt source. The actual value is between 1.0 Volts and 2.4 Volts. If you do not have a precision voltage source, you can use a 1.5 Volt battery by using a high precision volt meter to measure it’s actual voltage.

The lower target requires connection of a 0.5 Volt source. The actual value is between zero Volts and 0.6 Volts. If you do not have a precision voltage source, you can short the input channel for zero volts.

Constant-current Source Calibration

Calibration of the constant-current source is performed by using the **SI Diode I** tab. On this screen, only an upper target value is required since the current-source only requires a gain term.

The upper target requires connection of a 100KΩ resistor. The actual value should be within 10% of 100KΩ.

Calibration of DC resistors

Resistor sensors that use direct current excitation are calibrated by using the **1mA DC**, **100uA DC** and **10uA DC** tabs.

Resistors required for calibration are as follows:

- **1mA DC:** Upper - 100Ω, Lower - 10Ω.
- **100uA DC:** Upper 1,000Ω, Lower - 100Ω
- **10uA DC:** Upper - 10,000Ω, Lower - 1,000Ω.

Calibration of AC resistors

Resistor sensors that use auto-ranged AC excitation are calibrated by using the **1mA AC**, **100uA AC** and **10uA AC** tabs.

Resistors required for calibration are as follows:

- **1mA AC:** Upper - 100Ω, Lower - 10Ω.
- **100uA AC:** Upper 1,000Ω, Lower - 100Ω
- **10uA AC:** Upper - 10,000Ω, Lower - 1,000Ω.

Remote Operation

Remote Interface Configuration

The Model 42/44 has three remote interfaces: The 10-BaseT Ethernet LAN, GPIB (IEEE-488.2) and the RS-232. Connection to these interfaces is made on the rear panel of the instrument. For specifics about the connectors and cables required, refer to the section above on Rear Panel Connections.

Configuration of the remote interfaces is done at the instrument's front panel by using the Remote I/O Setup Menu.

All configuration information shown on this screen is stored in non-volatile memory and, once setup, will not change when power is turned off or a remote interface is reset.

Ethernet Configuration

Supported Protocols

HTTP: The Hypertext Transfer Protocol is a standard protocol used for transferring information between hosts over TCP/IP-based networks, the most common being the Internet. HTTP is often referred to as the World Wide Web protocol because it manipulates interconnected information around the globe.

The Model 42/44 HTTP server manages multiple connections simultaneously. HTTP is a client-server protocol. The client host initiates a transfer by contacting the server host. The most common HTTP client is a web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. The web browser, referred to as the web client, issues HTTP requests to access information from the Model 42/44.

SMTP: The Simple Mail Transport Protocol is used to send E-mail from the Model 42/44 to a selected address.

TIMEP: The Time Protocol allows a client to obtain the date and time from a host TIMEP server. If a time server is available on the Local Area Network, the Model 42/44 will periodically query it to update it’s internal clock.

TCP/IP: The Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol provides reliable, flow-controlled, end-to-end, communication between two machines. TCP operates even if datagrams are delayed, duplicated, lost, delivered out of order, or delivered with corrupted or truncated data. TCP/IP uses port numbers to identify the many application protocols that can run over it.

In the Model 42/44, a TCP/IP port is available for communication using an ASCII command language. This is how the instrument interfaces to data acquisition software, including LabView™

Ethernet IP Configuration

Each device on an Ethernet Local Area Network must have a unique IP Address. This is similar to IEEE-488 systems where each device required a unique ‘GPIB’ address. Further, the address assigned to the Model 42/44 must be within the range of the computers you want it to communicate with. The range is determined by the Subnet

Mask.

The Model 42/44 is shipped with a default IP address of **192.168.0.5** and Subnet Mask of **255.255.255.0**.

You can configure the Model 42/44 to use any IP address from the front panel by going to the Network Configuration Menu.

Alternatively, You can configure your PC's Network connection with an IP address that is in the same range as the Model 42/44 IP address (**192.168.0.x**) and connect to the instrument using a **crossover** cable between your PC and the Model 42/44.

Once the IP is correctly set, you can go to the DOS-Prompt and ping 192.168.0.5. If you receive responses back, you can go to the Web browser and type in ***http://192.168.0.5*** and it will take you to the Model 42/44's Home Page.

From the Model 42/44's web page, you can completely configure the instrument to meet your network requirements.

Web site configuration
The Model 42/44 factory default settings are as follows:

IP address: 192.168.0.5
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.0.1
TCP Data Socket: 5000
DHCP: OFF

These settings are also entered into the Model 42/44 when the LAN Reset sequence is executed from the front panel.

LAN configuration is performed by the Network Configuration web page described in the Network Configuration section above. To display this page in your web browser, you must first connect to the Model 42/44.

When the above factory defaults are set, the Model 42/44 can be connected to a PC on the same LAN segment by using the LAN connector on the rear panel. If you are connecting to a LAN switch or hub, use a standard Category 5 patch cable with standard RJ-45 connectors. If you wish to connect directly to a PC, use a Category 5 Crossover type patch cable.

The PC may need to be configured to be on the same LAN segment as the Model 42/44. This is done by modifying the TCP/IP settings in the PC to have an IP of 192.168.0.xxx where <xxx> is in the range of 0 to 255 excluding 5 (The Model 42/44 address).

Once connected, you may change the network configuration of the Model 42/44 to have any desired values.

> ⓘ **NOTE:** The Model 42/44 network configuration parameters may be reset to the factory default values by executing the LAN Reset sequence from the front panel. This will restore the IP address to 192.168.0.5 as well as other network settings.

TCP Data Socket Configuration

In order to communicate with the Model 42/44 in the SCPI command language, you must configure a TCP data socket application in your PC using remote port 5000. This will allow you to communicate with the Model 42/44 in the same ASCII command language as the RS-232 port.

IEEE-488 (GPIB) Configuration

The only configuration parameter for the GPIB interface is to set the address. This is done by using the System Functions Menu described above.

Note that each device on the GPIB interface must have a unique address. You can set the instrument's address to any value between 1 and 31. The address is set to 12 when the unit is shipped from the factory.

The controller's GPIB interface does not use a termination character, or EOS. Rather, it uses the EOI hardware handshake method to signal the end of a line. Therefore, the host must be configured to talk to the instrument using EOI and no EOS.

Primary Address:	1-31
Secondary Address:	None
Timeout	2S
Terminate Read on EOS	NO
Set EOI with EOS on Writes	YES
EOS byte	N/A

Table 35: Recommended GPIB Host Setup Parameters

RS-232 Configuration

The user can select RS-232 Baud Rates between 300 and 38,400. The factory default is 9600.

The Baud Rate can be changed from the instrument's front panel by using the System Functions Menu.

Other RS-232 communications parameters are fixed in the instrument. They are set as follows:

Parity: None
Bits: 8
Stop Bits: 1
Mode: Half Duplex

The RS-232 interface uses a "New Line", or Line Feed character as a line termination. In the C programming language, this character is \n or hexadecimal 0xA.

When sending strings to the controller, any combination of the following characters must be sent to terminate the line:

1. Carriage Return, Hex 0xD.
2. Line Feed, \n, Hex 0xA.
3. Null, 0.

The controller will always return the \n character at the end of each line.

> ⓘ **Note:** Some serial port software drivers allow the programmer to set a line termination character. This character is then appended to each string sent to the controller and stripped from returned strings. In this case, the \n (0xA) character should be selected.

Remote Programming Guide

General Overview

This brief is intended to assist the user interested in remote programming of any Cryo-con instrument. The remote interface language is common to all Cryo-con products.

Since the language supports both simple and advanced functions, it may initially seem complex. However, the use of English language keywords and a tree-structured architecture make it easy to read and learn.

Language Architecture

The programming language used by all Cryo-con instruments is described as follows:

- The industry standard SCPI language defined by the IEEE-488.2 standard is used. Therefore, anyone with experience in test and measurement will find it familiar.
- All Cryo-con instruments use the same language and future instruments will continue in the same fashion. Therefore, your investment in system software will not be lost when a product is revised or obsoleted.
- Keywords used in commands are common English words, not cryptic acronyms. This makes command lines easy to read and understand, even for someone that is not familiar with the instrument.
- The SCPI is a 'tree structured' language where commands are divided into groups and associated commands into sub-groups. This architecture simplifies composing commands and improves readability.
- The command language is identical on each of the remote I/O ports including the Ethernet LAN, IEEE-488 and RS-232 serial port.

Purpose

If your intent is to remotely program a Cryo-con instrument with fairly simple sequences, you can skip to the section titled Commonly Used Commands. This is a simple cheat-sheet format list of the commands that are most frequently used.

If you are an advanced user with a familiarity of the SCPI programming language, the section titled Remote Command Descriptions is a complete reference to all commands.

If you are not familiar with the SCPI language but need to perform advanced programming tasks, the SCPI is introduced in the next section.

For all users, the section titled "Debugging Tips" is often helpful and the "Remote Command Tree" is a single page listing that shows the syntax of each command.

An Introduction to the SCPI Language

SCPI is an acronym for **S**tandard **C**ommands for **P**rogrammable **I**nstruments. Commonly pronounced 'skippy', it is an ASCII-based instrument command language defined by the IEEE-488.2 specification and is commonly used by test and measurement instruments.

SCPI commands are based on a hierarchical structure, also known as a tree system. In this system, associated commands are grouped together under a common node or root, thus forming subsystems. A portion the command tree for a Cryo-con instrument is shown here:

- INPut
  - TEMPerature
  - UNITs
  - VARIance
  - SLOPe
  - ALARm
  - NAMe
- SYSTem
  - BEEP
  - ADRS
  - LOCKout
- LOOP
  - SETPT
  - RANGe
  - RATe
- CONFig
  - SAVE
  - RESTore

In the above, INPut and LOOP are root keywords whereas UNITs and RATe are second-level keywords. A *colon* (:) separates a command keyword from lower-level keyword.

Command Format

The format used to show commands is shown here:

```
INPut {A |B |C |D}:ALARm:HIGH <value>;
     NAMe "name";
```

The command language is case-insensitive, but commands are shown here as a mixture of upper and lower case letters. The upper-case letters indicate the abbreviated spelling for the command. For shorter program lines, send the abbreviated form. For better program readability, send the long form.

For example, in the above statement, INP and INPUT are all acceptable.

Braces ({ }) enclose the parameter choices for a given command string. The braces are not sent as part of the command string.

A *vertical bar* (|) separates multiple parameter choices for a given command string.

Triangle brackets (< >) indicate that you must specify a numeric value for the enclosed parameter.

Double-quote (") marks must enclose string parameters.

Commands are terminated using a semicolon (;) character. The semicolon at the end of the line is assumed and is optional.

The {}, |, <> and " characters are for the illustration of the command syntax and not part of the command syntax.

Command Separators
A *colon* (:) is used to separate a command keyword from a lower-level keyword. You must insert a *blank space* to separate a parameter from a command keyword.

Compound Commands
A semicolon (;) is used as a terminator character that separates commands within the same subsystem. For example, sending the following command string:

```
INPut A:UNITs K;TEMPer?;
```

has the same effect as sending the following two commands:

```
INPut A:UNITs K;
INPut A:TEMPer?;
```

If multiple commands address different subsystems, the combination of a semicolon (;) and a colon (:) are used. The semi-colon terminates the previous command and the colon indicates that the next command is in a different subsystem. For example:

```
INPut A:TEMPer?;:LOOP 1:SETPt 123.45;
```

has the effect of sending the following two commands:

```
INPut A:TEMPer?;
LOOP 1:SETPt 123.45;
```

Queries
You can query the current value of most parameters by adding a question mark (?) to the command. For example, the following command set the setpoint on control loop 1 to 123.45:

```
LOOP 1:SETPt 123.45;
```

You can change it into a query that reads the setpoint by using the following:

```
LOOP 1:SETPt?;
```

The instrument's response will be a numeric string such as: 123.45.

Compound queries are commonly used to save programming steps. For example, the query:

LOOP 1:SETPt?;PGAin?;IGAin?;DGAin?;

reports the loop 1 setpoint, P-gain, I-gain and D-gain. An example response is:

123.45;20.0;60;12.5;

Note that the response is also separated by semicolons.

The representation of the decimal symbol for floating point numbers must be a period, '.', instead of comma, ',' as is customary used in some European countries.

Command Terminators
The termination of a command line is determined by the type of interface being used.

For the RS-232 serial port interface, command lines are terminated with any of the following:

carriage-return (\n), *line-feed* (\r) or *null* (0).

On the Ethernet LAN and IEEE-488 (GPIB) interfaces, a hardware-handshake is used, so no termination character is required. If terminators are sent, they are ignored.

SCPI Common Commands
The IEEE-488.2 SCPI standard defines a set of common commands that perform basic functions like reset, self-test and status reporting. Note that they are called common commands because they must be common to all SCPI compliant instruments, not because they are commonly used.

Common commands always begin with an asterisk (*), are four to five characters in length and may include one or more parameters. Examples are:

```
*IDN?
*CLS
*OPC?
```

SCPI Parameter Types
The SCPI language defines several different data formats to be used in program messages and response messages.

Numeric Parameters: Commands that require numeric parameters will accept all commonly used decimal representations of numbers including optional signs, decimal points and scientific notation.

Enumeration Parameters: These are used to set values that have a limited number of choices. Query responses will always return an enumeration parameter in upper-case letters. Some examples of commands with enumeration parameters are:

```
INPut {A | B | C | D}:UNITs {K | C | F | S}
LOOP {1 | 2}:TYPe  {OFF | MAN | PID | TABLE | RAMPP}
```

String Parameters: String parameters can be up to 15 characters in length and can contain any ASCII characters excluding the double-quote ("). String parameters must be enclosed in double-quotes ("). For example:

```
CONFig 4:NAMe "Cold Plate"
```

Commonly Used Commands.

A complete summary of remote commands is given in the User's Manual chapter titled "Remote Command Summary". The manual also has complete descriptions of all remote commands. This section is intended to show a few of the more commonly used commands.

ⓘ **NOTE:** Remote commands are not case sensitive.

Function	Command	Comment
Instrument Identification		
Read the instrument identification string	***idn?**	Returns the instrument identification string in IEEE-488.2 format. For example:"Cryo-con,Model 32,204683,2.41" identifies the manufacturer followed by the model name, serial number and firmware revision code.
Input Channel Commands Parameter for the input is A, B, C or D corresponding to inputs A, B, C or D.		
Read the temperature on input channel B	**input? b**	Temperature is returned in the current display units. Format is a numeric string. For example: 123.4567
Set the temperature units on input channel A to Kelvin.	**input a:units k**	Choices are K- Kelvin, C- Celsius, F- Fahrenheit and S- native sensor units (Volts or Ohms).
Read the temperature units on channel B	**input b:units?**	Return is: K, C, F or S.
Control Loop Start/Stop commands		
Disengage all control loops.	**stop**	Both control loops are stopped.
Engage all control Loops.	**control**	Starts both control loops
Ask if control loops are on or off.	**control?**	Return is ON or OFF

Function	Command	Comment
LOOP Commands. Configure control loop outputs. Parameter is 1 or 2 corresponding to Loop 1 or Loop 2.		
Set the setpoint for control loop 1	**loop 1:setpt 1234.5**	Sets the loop 1 setpoint to 1234.5. Units are taken from the controlling input channel.
Read the setpoint for control loop 1	**loop 1:setpt?**	Reads the loop 1 setpoint as a numeric string.
Set the controlling source i nput for loop 1	**loop 1:source a**	Sets the Loop 1 controlling source to input channel A. Choices are any input channel.
Set the loop 2 P gain term for PID control.	**loop 2:pgain 123.5**	P gain is unit-less.
Set the loop 1 I gain term.	**loop 1:igain 66.1**	I gain has units of seconds.
Set the loop 2 D gain term.	**loop 2:dgain 10.22**	D gain has units of inverse-seconds.
Set the heater range for loop 1	**loop 1:range hi**	Choices are hi- high, mid- medium and low- low.
Read the loop 1 heater range	**loop 1:range?**	Reports HI, MID, LOW, MIN
Read the control mode for loop 1	**loop 1:type?**	Returns the control loop type. Choices are: OFF, MAN, PID, TABLE or RAMPP.
Set the control mode for loop 2	**loop 2:type rampp**	Choices are OFF, PID, MAN, TABLE and RAMPP
Set the output power level for manual control.	**loop 1:pman 25**	Sets the power output of loop 1 to 25% of full scale when the loop is in the manual output mode.
Read the current output power level	**loop 2:htrread?**	Reports the current output power as a percentage of full scale.

Debugging Tips

1. You can view the last command that the instrument received and the last response it generated by pressing the SYS key and scrolling down to the bottom of the menu. The last two lines show > and < characters in the first character location indicating input and output strings.

2. Some commands require the instrument to write to non-volatile flash type memory, which can be time consuming. In order to avoid overrunning the instrument, you may want to use compound commands that return a value, thus indicating that command processing is complete. For example:

   INPUT A:UNITS K;UNITS?

   will respond with the input units only after the command has completed. Another example:

   LOOP 1:SETPOINT 1234.5;:*OPC?

   Here, the operation complete command :*OPC? will return a '1' when command processing is complete.

3. It is often easiest to test commands by using the Cryo-con utility software. Run the program, connect to the instrument and use the Interact mode to send commands and view the response.

4. For ease of software development, keywords in all SCPI commands may be shortened. The short form of a keyword is the first four characters of the word, except if the last character is a vowel. If so, the truncated form is the first three characters of the word. Some examples are: inp for input, syst for system alar for alarm etc.

SCPI Status Registers

The Instrument Status Register

The Instrument Status Register (ISR) is queried using the SYSTEM:ISR? command.

The ISR is commonly used to generate a service request (GPIB) when various status conditions occur. In this case, the ISR is masked with the Instrument Status Enable (ISE) register.

The ISR is defined as follows:

ISR

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Alarm			Htr			SFB	SFA

Where:

Bit7 – Alarm: Indicates that an alarm condition is asserted. Use the ALARM commands to query individual alarms.

Bit4 – Htr: Indicates a heater fault condition. Use the HEATER commands to query the heater.

Bit1 to Bit0 – SFx: Indicates that a sensor fault condition is asserted on an input channel. Use the INPUT commands to query the input channels.

The Instrument Status Enable Register

The Instrument Status Enable (ISE) Register is a mask register. It is logically “anded” with the contents of the ISR in order to set the Instrument Event (IE) bit in the Status Byte (STB) register. This can cause a service request (GPIB) to occur.

Bits in the ISE correspond to the bits in the ISR defined above.

The Standard Event Register

The Standard Event Register (ESR) is defined by the SCPI to identify various standard events and error conditions. It is queried using the Common Command *ESR? This register is often used to generate an interrupt packet, or service request when various I/O errors occur.

Bits in the ESR are defined as follows:

ESR

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
OPC		QE	DE	EE	CE		PWR

Where:

Bit7 – OPC: Indicates Operation Complete.

Bit5 – QE: Indicates a Query Error. This bit is set when a syntax error has occurred on a remote query. It is often used for debugging.

Bit4 – DE: Indicates a Device Error.

Bit3 – EE: Indicates an Execution Error. This bit is set when a valid command was received, but could not be executed. An example is attempting to edit a factory supplied calibration table.

Bit2 – CE: Indicates a Command Error. This bit is set when a syntax error was detected in a remote command.

Bit0 – PWR: Indicates power is on.

The Standard Event Enable Register

The Standard Event Enable Register (ESE) is defined by the SCPI as a mask register for the ESR defined above. It is set and queried using the Common Command *ESE.

Bits in this register map to the bits of the ESR. The logical AND of the ESR and ESE registers sets the Standard Event register in the Status Byte (STB).

The Status Byte

The Status Byte (STB) is defined by the SCPI and is used to collect individual status bits from the ESE and the ISR as well as to identify that the instrument has a message for the host in it's output queue. It is queried using the Common Command *STB?. Bits are defined as follows:

STB

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
	RQS	SE	MAV	IE			

Where:

Bit6 – RQS: Request for Service.

Bit5 – SE: Standard Event. This bit is set as the logical 'AND' of the ESR and ESE registers.

Bit4 – MAV: Message Available

Bit3 – IE: Instrument Event. This bit is set as the logical 'AND' of the ISR and ISE registers.

The Status Byte Register

The Status Enable Register (SRE) is defined by the mask register for the STB. It is set and queried using the Common Commands *SRE.

The logical 'AND' of the SRE and STB registers is used to generate a service request on the GPIB interface.

Remote Command Tree

Control Loop Start /Stop commands
STOP CONTrol CONTrol?

SYSTEM commands
SYSTem:LOCKout {ON | OFF} SYSTem:NVSave SYSTem:REMLed {ON | OFF} SYSTem:BEEP <seconds> SYSTem:DISTc {0.5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64} SYSTem:ADRes <address> SYSTem:RESeed SYSTem:HOMe SYSTem:SYNCtaps <taps> SYSTEM:NAME "name" SYSTem:HWRev? SYSTem:FWREV? SYSTem:LINefreq {60 | 50} SYSTem:DRES {FULL | 1 | 2 | 3} SYSTem:PUControl {ON | OFF} SYSTem:BAUD {9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57200}

Configuration Commands
CONFig <ix>:NAMe "name" CONFig <ix>:SAVe CONFig <ix>:RESTore

Input Commands
INPut? {A | B | C | D} or INPut {A | B | C | D}:TEMPerature?
INPut {A | B | C | D}:UNITs {K | C | F | S}
INPut {A | B | C | D}:NAMe “Instrument Name”
INPut {A | B | C | D}:SENPr?
INPut {A | B | C | D}:VBIas {100MV | 10MV | 1.0MV | 100UV}
INPut {A | B | C | D}:BRANge {Auto | 100 | 1.0K | 10K | 1.0M}
INPut {A | B | C | D}:EXCite {AC | DC}
INPut {A | B | C | D}:ISENix <ix>
INPut {A | B | C | D}:USENix <ix>
INPut {A | B | C | D}:ALARm?
INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:HIGHest <setpt>
INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:LOWEst <setpt>
INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:HIENa { YES | NO }
INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:LOENa { YES | NO }
INPut { A | B | C | D }:Clear
INPut { A | B | C | D }:LTEna { YES | NO }
INPut { A | B | C | D }:AUDio { YES | NO }
INPut { A | B | C | D }:MINimum?
INPut { A | B | C | D }:MAXimum?
INPut { A | B | C | D }:VARiance?
INPut { A | B | C | D }:SLOpe?
INPut { A | B | C | D }:OFFSet?
INPut:STAts:TIMe?
INPut:STAts:RESet

Loop Commands
LOOP {1| 2}:SOURce {A | B | C | D}
LOOP {1| 2}:SETPt <setpt>
LOOP {1| 2}:TYPe { OFF | PID | MAN | TABLE | RAMPP }
LOOP {1| 2}:TABelix <ix>
LOOP {1| 2}:RANGe { HI | MID | LOW | MIN }
LOOP {1| 2}:RAMP?
LOOP {1| 2}:RATe <rate>
LOOP {1| 2}:PGAin <gain>
LOOP {1| 2}:IGAin <gain>
LOOP {1| 2}:DGAin <gain>
LOOP {1| 2}:PMAnual <pman>
LOOP {1| 2}:OUTPwr?
LOOP {1| 2}:HTRRead?
LOOP {1| 2}:HTRHst?
LOOP {1| 2}:LOAD {50 | 25}
LOOP {1| 2}:MAXPwr <maxpwr>
LOOP {1| 2}:MAXSet <maxset>

Autotune Commands
LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:STARt LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:EXIT LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:SAVE LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:MODe {P | PI | PID} LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:DELTap <num> LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:TIMeout <num> LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:AUTop? LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:AUToi? LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:AUTod? LOOP {1| 2}:AUTotune:STATus?

OVERTEMP commands
OVERtemp:ENABle {ON | OFF} OVERtemp:SOURce {A | B | C | D} OVERtemp:TEMPerature <temp>

Sensor Calibration Curve Commands
CALcur SENSor <index>:NAMe "name string" SENSor <index>:NENTry? SENSor <index>:UNITs {VOLTS | OHMS | LOGOHM} SENSor <index>: TYPe { DIODE | ACR | PTC100 | PTC1K | PTC10K | PTC10K | NTC10UA } SENSor <index>:MULTiply <multiplier>

PID Table Commands
PIDTable? <num> PIDTable <num>:NAMe "Name String" PIDTable <num>:NENTry? PIDTable <num> PIDTable <num>:TABLe

Network Commands
NETWork:IPADdress NETWork:MACaddress

Mail Commands
MAIL {A | B | C | D} :ADDR “IPA” MAIL {A | B | C | D}:FROM ”from e-mail address” MAIL {A | B | C | D}:DEST “to e-mail address” MAIL {A | B | C | D}:PORT <port number> MAIL {A | B | C | D}:STATE {ON | OFF}

IEEE Common Commands
*CLS *ESE *ESR *OPC *IDN? *RST *SRE *STB

Digital Output Commands
DOUT? {0 | 1} DOUT {0 | 1} :SOURce {A | B | C | D} DOUT {0 | 1} :MODe {auto | control | on | off} DOUT {0 | 1} :HIGHest <setpt> DOUT {0 | 1} :LOWEST <setpt> DOUT {0 | 1} :DEADband <deadband> DOUT {0 | 1} :HIENa { YES | NO } DOUT {0 | 1} :LOENa { YES | NO }

Remote Command Descriptions

IEEE Common Commands

*CLS

The *CLS common command clears the status data structures, including the device error queue and the MAV (Message Available) bit.

*ESE

The *ESE command sets the Standard Event Status Enable (ESE) Register bits. The ESE Register contains a bit mask for the bits to be enabled in the Standard Event Status (SEV) Register. A one in the ESE register will enable the corresponding bit in the SEV register. A zero will disable the bit.

The *ESE? Query returns the current contents of the ESE register.

*ESR

The *ESR query returns the contents of the Standard Event (SEV) status register.

*OPC

The *OPC command will cause the instrument to set the operation complete bit in the Standard Event (SEV) status register when all pending device operations have finished.

The *OPC Query places an ASCII ‘1’ in the output queue when all pending device operations have completed.

*IDN?

The *IDN? Query will cause the instrument to identify itself. The Model 42/44 will return the following string:

Cryocon, Model 44,<serial number>,<firmware revision>

Where: <serial number> is the unit's serial number and <firmware revision> is the revision level of the unit's firmware

*RST

Reset the controller. This will cause a hardware reset in the Model 42/44. The reset sequence will take about 15 seconds to complete. During that time, the instrument will not be accessible over any remote interface.

The *RST command sets the Model 42/44 to it’s last power-up default setting.

*SRE

The *SRE command sets the Status Byte Enable (SRE) Register bits. The SRE Register contains a bit mask for the bits to be enabled in the Status Byte (STB) Register. A one in the SRE register will enable the corresponding bit in the STB register. A zero will disable the bit.

The *SRE? Query returns the current contents of the SRE register.

***STB?**

The *STB query returns the contents of the Status Byte Register.

Control Loop Start / Stop Commands

STOP

Disengage both control loops.

CONTrol

The control command will cause the instrument to enter the control mode by activating enabled control loops. To disable an individual loop, set its control type to OFF.

> ⓘ **Note:** To disengage temperature control, use the STOP command.

System Commands.

System commands are a group of commands associated with the overall status and configuration of the instrument rather than a specific internal subsystem.

SYSTem:LOCKout {ON | OFF}

Sets or queries the remote lockout status indicator. Used to enable or lock-out the front panel keypad of the instrument, thereby allowing or preventing keypad entry during remote operation. When the keypad is locked, the Remote LED will be illuminated and most of the keys on the keypad will not function. However, The **Stop** key will still function.

To exit the keypad lock out from the front panel, push the **Esc** button. This will clear the Remote LED to indicate that the keypad is now unlocked.

SYSTem:NVSave

Save NV RAM to Flash. This saves the entire instrument configuration to flash memory so that it will be restored on the next power-up. Generally only used in environments where AC power is not toggled from the front panel. This includes remote and rack-mount applications.

SYSTem:REMLed {ON | OFF}

Sets or queries the remote LED status indicator on the instrument's front panel. Note that the Remote LED is automatically handled by the GPIB interface but must optionally be turned on and off when using the LAN or RS-232 interface.

SYSTem:BEEP <seconds>

Asserts the audible alarm for a specified number of seconds. Command only, no query.

SYSTem:DISTc {0.5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64}

Set or query the display filter time constant. The display filter is time-constant filter that is applied to all reported or displayed temperature data. Available time constants are 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 Seconds.

SYSTem:ADRS <address>

Selects the address that the IEEE-488.2 (GPIB) remote interface will use. The address is a numeric value between 1 and 31 with a factory default of 12. The addresses assigned to instruments must be unique on each GPIB bus structure. This command has no effect on other interfaces.

SYSTem:RESeed

Re-seeds the input channel's averaging filter, allowing the reading to settle significantly faster. The display filter may have filter time-constants that are very long. The RESEED command inserts the current instantaneous temperature value into the filter history, thereby allowing it to settle rapidly.

> ⓘ **Note:** The RESEED command is useful in systems where a computer is waiting for a reading to settle. Issuing the RESEED command will reduce the required settling time of the reading.

SYSTem:HOMe

Causes the front panel display to go to the Operate Screen.

SYSTem:SYNCtaps <taps>

Sets or queries the number of taps in the synchronous filter. This is an advanced setup function. The default is 7 taps.

SYSTEM:NAME "name"

The controller contains a unit name string that may be set or queried using this command. This can be used to assign a descriptive name to the instrument.

SYSTem:HWRev?

Queries the instrument's hardware revision level.

SYSTem:FWREV?

Queries the instrument's firmware revision level.

SYSTem:LINefreq {60 | 50}

Sets or queries the AC Power Line frequency setting which may be either 50 or 60 for 50Hz or 60Hz. Command only affects the operation of the synchronous cryo-cooler filter.

SYSTem:DRES {FULL | 1 | 2 | 3}

Sets or queries the controller's display resolution. Choices are:

- FULL: The VFD will display temperature with the maximum possible resolution.
- 1, 2 or 3: The VFD display will display the specified number of digits to the right of the decimal point.

NOTE: This command only sets the number of digits displayed on the front panel display. It does NOT affect the internal accuracy of the instrument or the format of measurements reported on the remote interfaces.

The main use for this command is to eliminate the flicker in low order digits when the controller is used in a noisy environment.

SYSTem:PUControl {ON | OFF}

Sets or queries the controller's power up in control mode setting. Power-up in control mode causes the controller to automatically enter control mode 10 seconds after AC power is applied. Exercise caution when using this command as it can have unintended consequences.

SYSTem:BAUD {9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57200}

Sets or queries the RS 232 Baud rate.

Configuration Commands

CONFig <ix>:NAMe "name"

Instrument setups can be named for user convenience. This command sets and queries the user configuration names. The parameter <ix> is the configuration number, which is 0 through 5. The second parameter, "name", is a string with a maximum length of 15 ASCII characters.

CONFig <ix>:SAVe

Saves an the current instrument setup to a user setup. <ix> is the index number of the desired instrument setup. Values may be 0 through 5. Command only.

CONFig <ix>:RESTore

Restores a previously stored user instrument setup. <ix> is the index number of the desired instrument setup. Values may be 0 through 5. Command only.

Input Commands

The INPUT group of commands are associated with the configuration and status of the four input channels.

Parameter references to the input channels may be:

- Numeric ranging in value from zero to two.
- Channel ID tags including CHA or CHB.
- Alphabetic including A or B.

INPut? {A | B | C | D} or
INPut {A | B | C | D}:TEMPerature?

The INPUT query reports the current temperature reading on any of the input channels. Temperature is filtered by the display time constant filter and reported in display units. Query only.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:UNITs {K | C | F | S}

Sets or queries the display units of temperature used by the specified input channel. Units may be K for Kelvin, C for Celsius, F for Fahrenheit or S for primitive sensor units. In the case of sensor units, the instrument will determine if the actual units are Volts or Ohms based on the actual sensor type.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:NAMe “Name String”

Sets or queries the name string for the selected input channel. The name string can be up to 15 ASCII characters. The string is used to name the input channel in order to clarify it's use.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:SENPr?

The INPUT:SENPR query reports the reading on a selected input channel. For diode sensors, the reading is in Volts while resistor sensors are reported in Ohms. The reading is not filtered by the display time-constant filter. However, the synchronous input filter has been applied. Query only.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:VBIas {100MV|10MV|1.0MV|100UV}

Sets or queries the constant-voltage mode voltage used on the specified input channel. This value only applies to sensors that use constant-voltage excitation. They are indicated by a sensor type of ACR. If this query is used with a sensor type other than ACR, it will always return N/A for not applicable.

Choices for bias voltages are:

100mV for high resistance sensors.
10mV for operation down to about 1.5K
1.0mV
100µV.

INPut {A | B | C | D}
:BRANge {Auto | 100 | 1.0K | 10K}

Sets or queries the resistance bridge range. This is a range-hold function. Normally, this is set to auto so that the instrument will autorange excitation. For special applications, the resistance bridge may be set to a specific excitation range.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:ISENix <ix>

Sets or queries the sensor index number assigned to an input channel for FACTORY installed sensors. For user installed sensors, use to the USENIX command below.

A sensor index, <ix>, is taken from a table. A sensor index of zero indicates that there is no sensor connected. Refer to Appendix A in the User's Manual for the sensor index table and a complete description of sensors and indexing.

> ⓘ **Note:** The use of the ISENIX command to assign a factory-installed sensor and the USENIX command to assign a user sensor are preferred to the use of the obsolete SENIX command.

The SENTYPE command may be used to query the name of a factory-installed sensor at a specific index.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:USENix <ix>

Sets or queries the sensor index number assigned to an input channel for USER installed sensors. For factory installed senssors, use the ISENIX command described above. An index number of 0 through 7 indicates user sensor curves 1 through 8.

> ⓘ **Note:** The use of the ISENIX command to assign a factory installed sensor and the USENIX command to assign a user sensor are preferred to the use of the obsolete SENIX command.

The CALD command may be used to query information about the user installed sensor curves.

INPut {A | B | C | D}:ALARm?

Queries the alarm status of the specified input channel. Status is a two character string where:

--	indicates that no alarms are asserted
SF	indicates a Sensor Fault condition.
HI	indicates a high temperature alarm
LO	indicates a low temperature alarm.

There is a 0.25K hysteresis in the assertion of a high or low temperature alarm condition.

The user selectable display time constant filter is applied to input channel temperature data before alarm conditions are tested.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:HIGHest <setpt>

Sets or queries the temperature setting of the high temperature alarm for the specified input channel. When this temperature is exceeded, an enabled high temperature alarm condition will be asserted.

Temperature is assumed to be in the display units of the selected input channel. There is a 0.25K hysteresis in the assertion of a high or low temperature alarm condition.

<setpt> is the alarm setpoint temperature.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:LOWEst <setpt>

Sets or queries the temperature setting of the low temperature alarm for the specified input channel. When the input channel temperature is below this, an enabled low temperature alarm condition will be asserted.

Temperature is assumed to be in the display units of the selected input channel. There is a 0.25K hysteresis in the assertion of a high or low temperature alarm condition.

<setpt> is the alarm setpoint temperature.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:HIENa {YES | NO}
Sets or queries the high temperature alarm enable for the specified input channel. An alarm must be enabled before it can be asserted.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:LOENa {YES | NO }
Sets or queries the low temperature alarm enable for the specified input channel. An alarm must be enabled before it can be asserted.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:LTEa {YES | NO }
Sets or queries the latched alarm enable mode. When an alarm is latched, it can be cleared by using the CLEar command.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:CLEar
Clears any latched alarm on the selected input channel.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:ALARm:AUDio {YES | NO }
Sets or queries the audio alarm enable. When enabled, an audio alarm will sound whenever an alarm condition is asserted.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:MINimum?
Queries the minimum temperature that has occurred on an input channel since the STATS:RESET command was issued.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:MAXimum?
Queries the maximum temperature that has occurred on an input channel since the STATS:RESET command was issued.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:VARiance?
Queries the temperature variance that has occurred on an input channel since the STATS:RESET command was issued. Variance is calculated as the Standard Deviation squared.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:SLOpe?
Queries the input channel statistics. SLOPE is the slope of the best fit straight line passing through all temperature samples that have been collected since the STATS:RESET command was issued. SLOPE is in units of the input channel display per Minute.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:OFFSet?
Queries the input channel statistics. OFFSET is the offset of the best fit straight line passing through all temperature samples that have been collected since the STATS:RESET command was issued. OFFSET is in units of the input channel display.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:STAts:TIMe?
Queries the time duration over which input channel statistics have been accumulated. Time is reset by issuing the STAt:RESet command. Query only.

INPut { A | B | C | D }:STAts:RESet

Resets the accumulation of input channel statistical data. Command only affects the selected input channel.

LOOP commands

Loop commands are used to configure and monitor the controllers temperature control loops.

Loop 1 is the controller's primary heater output channel. The Model 42/44 has three ranges.

Loop 2 is a secondary output. The Model 42/44 has a single range linear heater.

LOOP {1|2}:SOURce {A |B |C |D}

Sets and queries the selected control loop's controlling input channel. Which may be any one of the four input channels.

LOOP {1|2}:SETPt <setpt>

Sets and queries the selected control loop's setpoint. This is a numeric value that has units determined by the display units of the controlling input channel. Values above the one set in the maximum setpoint, or below zero are rejected.

LOOP {1|2}:TYPe {OFF|PID|MAN|TABLE|RAMPP }

Sets and queries the selected control loop's control type. Allowed values are:

Off - loop disabled
PID - loop control type is PID
Man - loop is manually controlled
Table - loop is controlled by PID Table lookup.
RampP - loop is controlled by PID, but is in ramp mode.

LOOP {1|2}:TABelix <ix>

Sets and queries the number of the PID table used when controlling in Table mode. Six PID tables are available to store PID parameters vs. setpoint and heater range. <ix> is the loop's control PID table index.

LOOP {1|2}:RANGe{HI |MID|LOW |MIN }

Sets or queries the control loop's output range.

Range determines the maximum output power available and is different for a 50Ω load resistance than for a 25Ω load.

Values of heater range for Loop 1 are: Hi, Mid Low and Min. These correspond to the output power levels shown here.

The values for loop 2 is 10W, corresponding to 10W into a 50Ω load.

Range	50Ω Load	25Ω Load
Hi	50W	25W
Mid	5W	2.5W
Low	0.5W	0.25W
Min	50mW	25mW

LOOP {1|2}:RAMP?

Queries the unit to determine if a temperature ramp is in progress on the specified control loop. Note that temperature ramps on the Loop 1 and Loop 2 channels are independent of each other. Query response is ON or OFF.

LOOP {1|2}:RATe <rate>

Sets and queries the ramp rate used by the selected control loop when performing a temperature ramp. <rage> is the ramp rate in Units / Minute. This may be a value between 0 and 100. Rate is in display units per Minute.

LOOP {1|2}:PGAin <gain>

Sets or queries the selected control loop's proportional gain term. This is the P term in PID and is a unit-less numeric field with values between 0 (off) and 1000.

LOOP {1|2}:IGAin <gain>

Sets and queries the integrator gain term used by the selected control loop. This is a numeric field with units of seconds. Allowed values are 0 (off) through 1000 seconds.

LOOP {1|2}:DGAin <gain>

Sets and queries the differentiator gain term used by the selected control loop. This is a numeric field with units of inverse seconds. Allowed values are 0 (off) through 1000/Seconds.

Note: Use of the D gain term can add significant noise. It should never be set to a value greater than 1/4 of the integrator gain.

LOOP {1|2}:PMAnual <pman>

Sets and queries the output power level used by the selected control loop when it is in the manual control mode. <value> is the desired selected control loop output power. This is a numeric field in units of percent of full scale. Actual output power will depend on the loop range setting.

LOOP {1|2}:OUTPwr?

Queries the output power of the selected control loop. This is a numeric field that is a percent of full scale.

LOOP {1|2}:HTRRead?

Queries the actual output power of either control loop. The output current of the heaters is continuously monitored by an independent read-back circuit. The read-back power reported by this command is a percent of full scale. The absolute value of full scale is determined by the selected heater range.

Note that the read-back value is a percent of full-scale power. To compute the output current, you must first compute the square-root of the read-back value.

LOOP {1}:LOAD {50 | 25}

Sets or queries the load resistance setting of the primary heater (Loop 1). Selections are:

50 for a 50Ω load and a 50W maximum output power.
25 for a 25Ω load and a 25W maximum output power.

Note: Loop 2 always requires a 50Ω load so this command is ignored.

LOOP {1|2}:MAXPwr <maxpwr>

Sets or queries the maximum output power setting of the selected control loop. <MaxPwr> is the desired maximum output power limit expressed as a percentage of full scale.

LOOP {1|2}:MAXSet <maxset>

Sets or queries the maximum allowed set point for the selected control loop. <MaxSet> is the desired maximum set point. Setpoint values are in units of the controlling input channel.

Control Loop Autotune Commands

The Model 42/44's control loop autotune functions can be configured and run entirely from the remote interface. The general sequence is:

1. Configure the autotune parameters.
2. Initiate the autotune sequence.
3. Read the autotune state and wait for the sequence to complete.
4. Execute the autotune save command to transfer the generated tuning parameters to the controller's PID values and continue with PID control.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:STARt

Command to initiate the autotune sequence on the selected control loop.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:EXIT

Command to abort the autotune sequence.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:SAVE

Command to save the autotune generated PID values to the selected control loop and continue with PID regulation.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:MODe {P | PI | PID}

Set or query the autotune mode. Choices are P to generate P only tuning values, PI for PI values and PID for all values. Recommended value is PID.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:DELTap <num>

Set or query the maximum allowed change in output power that the controller is allowed to generate. Parameter is numeric and is in percent of full-scale output power. A common value is 5 for 5%.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:TIMeout <num>

Set or query the autotune timeout. Parameter is numeric and is in units of Seconds.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:AUTOP?

Query the autotune generated proportional or P-gain parameter. This query will return a value of-1 until the autotune status is “Complete”.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:AUTOI?

Query the autotune generated integrator or I-gain parameter. This query will return a value of-1 until the autotune status is “Complete”.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:AUTOD?

Query the autotune generated derivative or D-gain parameter. This query will return a value of-1 until the autotune status is “Complete”.

LOOP {1|2}:AUTotune:STATus?

Queries the status of the autotune process. Return values are:

IDLE	- Autotune has not started.
RUNNING	-Autotune is running.
COMPLETE	-Autotune successfully completed.
FAILED	-Unable to generate PID values.
ABORT	-Aborted by operator intervention.

OVERTEMP commands

These commands are associated with the heater’s Over Temperature Disconnect (OTD) feature. This is used to disconnect the heater if a specified temperature is exceeded on any selected input channel.

OVERtemp:ENABle {ON | OFF}

Sets and queries the Over Temperature Disconnect enable. The OTD will not function if disabled.

OVERtemp:SOURce {A | B | C | D}

Sets and queries the input channel that is used as the source for the Over Temperature Disconnect feature.

OVERtemp:TEMPerature <temp>

Sets and queries the temperature used by the over temperature disconnect feature. Note that this temperature has the same units of the source input channel.

Digital Output Commands

The Digital Output subsystem includes the four optically coupled outputs. Using the DOUT commands, these signals may be independently configured to assert or clear based on the status of any of the four sensor input channels.

Digital outputs signals are available on the rear panel of the instrument.

The user selectable display time constant filter is applied to input channel temperature data before digital output conditions are tested. The user selectable deadband is also applied.

DOUT? {0 | 1 | 2 | 3}

Digital Output Status Query. The four outputs available in the Model 44 / 42 are addressed as 0, 1, 2 and 3. The DOUT command can be used to query the status of each output where:

--	Output is in Auto mode and is clear.
Hi	Output is asserted by a high temperature condition.
Lo	Output is asserted by a low temperature condition.
ON	Output is in manual mode and is asserted.
OFF	Output is in manual mode and is clear.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :SOURce {A | B | C | D**}**

Digital output Input Source channel. Sets or queries the source input channel for a specified output.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :HIGHest <setpt>

Output High setpoint. Sets or queries the temperature setting of the high temperature setpoint for the specified output. Parameter <setpt> is floating-point numeric and is in units of the controlling input channel.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :MODe {AUTo | ON | OFF}

Set or query the output mode. Modes are:

Auto	Output is controlled by enabled high and low setpoints.
ON	Output is in manual mode and is asserted.
OFF	Output is in manual mode and is clear.
Control	Output is asserted whenever the controller is in Control mode.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :LOWest <setpt>

Output Low setpoint. Sets or queries the temperature setting of the low temperature setpoint for a specified output. Parameter <setpt> is floating-point numeric and is in units of the controlling input channel.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :HIENa { YES | NO }

Output High Enable. Sets or queries the high temperature enable for the specified output.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :LOENa { YES | NO }

Output Low Enable. Sets or queries the low temperature enable for the specified output.

DOUT {0 | 1 | 2 | 3} :DEADband <deadband>

Sets or queries the deadband parameter. This controls the amount of hysteresis that is applied before a relay is asserted or cleared. Parameter <deadband> is floating-point numeric and is in units of the controlling input channel.

Sensor Calibration Curve Commands

The CALCUR commands are used to transfer sensor calibration curves between the instrument and the host controller.

Curves are referenced by an index number. In the Model 42/44, there are eight user curves numbered 1 through 8.

The CALCUR data block consists of many lines of ASCII text. The format is the same as the file format for user calibration curves, which is detailed in the section .User Calibration Curve File Format

CALCUR <index>

Sets or queries sensor calibration curve data.

Uses a fragmented message protocol to sens many lines of ASCII text to the instrument.

Note: It is much easier to use Cryo-con's Utility Software to send and receive sensor calibration curves.

Sensor commands

Sensor commands are used to set and query information about the sensors installed in the controller. Both factory and user installed sensors can be queried, but only user sensors may be edited.

> ⓘ **NOTE:** Factory installed sensors are indexed from 0 to 61. User installed sensors have index values from 61 to 68 corresponding to user curves 1 through 8. For additional information, refer to Appendix A.

SENSorix <index>:name "Name String"

Sets and queries the name string of the user-installed sensor at index <index>. The name string can be up to 15 ASCII characters.

SENSorix <index>:NENTry?

Queries the number of entries in the user-installed sensor at index <index>. Response is a decimal integer ranging from zero to 200.

SENSorix <index>:UNITs {VOLT| LOGOHM | OHMS}

Sets or queries the units of a user installed calibration curve at <index>. For information on the curve units, refer to the User Calibration Curve File Format section.

SENSorix <index>:
TYPe {DIODE |ACR | PTC100 | PTC100 | PTC100 | NTC10UA}

Sets or queries the type of sensor at <index>. For more information on sensor types, please refer to the Input Configurations section. Index is 0 through 7.

SENSorix <index>:MULTiply <multiplier>

Sets or queries the multiplier field of a user installed calibration curve at <index>. For information on the multiplier, refer to the User Calibration Curve File Format section.

PIDTABLE commands

The PIDTABLE commands are used to transfer PID tables between the Model 44 / 42 and the host controller. It is recommended that you use the Cryo-con Utility software to transfer PID tables since the process is relatively complex.

PID Tables are referenced by their index number, which is between 0 and 5. Table data corresponding to a specific index may be identified using the PIDTABLE? query.

There is a maximum of 16 entries in each PID table. Each entry contains a setpoint, P, I and D coefficients and a heater range.

Either output channel may use any table.

The heater range field only applies to Loop #1. However, it must be specified in each entry.

The format of an entry is:

<setpoint> <P> <I> <D> <Heater Range>

Fields are separated by a white space. The entry is terminated by a new line (\n) character if the table is transmitted via the RS-232 interface and is not terminated for all others.

Floating point numbers may be entered with many significant digits. They will be converted to 32 bit floating point, which supports about six significant digits.

The heater range is an enumeration field that may have the following values: HI MID and LOW.

The file format of a PID table is shown below:

```
<name>
<entry 0>
<entry 1>
  *
  *
  *
<entry N>
;
```

Where:

<name> is the name of the table and is a maximum of 16 ASCII characters.
<entry> is a PID entry.

A line that contains only a single semicolon indicates the end of the table.

An example of a sixteen entry PID Table is as follows:

```
PID Test 0
 300.00    1.60  160.00   40.00 HI
 280.00    1.50  150.00   30.00 HI
 260.00    1.40  140.00   30.00 HI
 240.00    1.30  130.00   30.00 HI
 220.00    1.20  120.00   30.00 HI
 200.00    1.10  110.00   20.00 HI
 180.00    1.00  100.00   20.00 MID
 160.00    0.90   90.00   20.00 MID
 140.00    0.80   80.00   20.00 MID
 120.00    0.70   70.00   10.00 MID
 100.00    0.60   60.00   10.00 MID
  80.00    0.50   50.00   10.00 MID
  60.00    0.40   40.00   10.00 LOW
  40.00    0.30   30.00    0.00 LOW
  20.00    0.20   20.00    0.00 LOW
  10.00    0.10   10.00    0.00 LOW
;
```

Entries may be sent to the controller in any order. The unit will sort the table in ascending order of setpoint before it is copied to Flash RAM. Entries containing invalid numeric fields will be deleted.

PIDTable? <index>

Queries the name string of a PID table at a specified index.

PIDTable <index>:NAMe "Name"

Sets or queries the name string of the PID Table at a specified index. The name string is used to associate a convenient name with a PID table. It may include up to 15 ASCII characters.

PIDTable <index>:NENTry?

Queries the number of entries in a PID Table. This number is generated from the table itself and cannot be changed using this command.

PIDTable <index>:TABLe

Uploads or downloads a complete PID table in the following format:

```
PIDTABLE <index>:TABLE

<name>
<setpoint> <P> <I> <D> <Heater Range>
<setpoint> <P> <I> <D> <Heater Range>
<setpoint> <P> <I> <D> <Heater Range>
                *
                *
<setpoint> <P> <I> <D> <Heater Range>
;
```

Where <index> is a numeric index of the PID table and <name> is the table name string (15 characters maximum). Individual table entries are made according to the above description.

Fields within an entry are separated by one or more white space characters. The last entry in a calibration curve must be a single semicolon.

Network Commands

The following commands are used to configure the Model 42/44's Ethernet interface.

NETWork:IPADdress "IPA"

Sets or queries the controller's IP address. The address is expressed as an ASCII string, so the input parameter must be enclosed in quotes. For example, the default IP address parameter is "192.168.0.5".

NETWork:MACADdress?

Queries the controller's MAC address. The address is returned as an ASCII string. Cryo-con MAC addresses range from 00:50:C2:6F:40:00 to 00:50:C2:6F:4f:ff. They cannot be changed by the user.

Mail Commands

The Model 42/44 can send e-mail over the Ethernet port when an alarm condition is asserted on an enabled input channel. The following remote commands are used to configure e-mail. However, it is much easier to configure e-mail using the controller's embedded web server.

MAIL {A | B | C | D}:ADDR "IPA"

Set or query the e-mail server IP address. Parameter format is an ASCII string and must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example: "192.168.0.1".

MAIL {A | B | C | D}:FROM "from e-mail address"

Set or query the 'from' e-mail address. Parameter is an ASCII String. For example: "Model24@mynetwork.com".

MAIL {A | B | C | D}:DEST "to e-mail address"

Set or query the 'from' e-mail address. Parameter is an ASCII String. For example: "Model24@mynetwork.com".

MAIL {A | B | C | D}:PORT <port number>

Set or query the e-mail port. Parameter is integer and default is 25.

MAIL {A | B | C | D}:STATE {ON | OFF}

Set or query the input channel e-mail send enables. If a channel is enabled, e-mail will be sent when an alarm condition is asserted on the selected input channel.

Code snippet in C++

The following code opens a Cryo-con instrument at address 192.168.0.4 on the Local Area Network. It is written in Microsoft Visual C++ and uses the eZNET LAN library provided on the Cryo-con utility CD.

```
// -----  Example Ethernet LAN program using C++  -----
// TCPIP declarations
#include “TCPIPdrv.h”

  TCPIPdrv LAN; //Define global LAN object
  char IPA[ ] = “192.168.0.4”; //Instrument’s IP address on the
  LAN
  char tempstr[257]; //temporary character string

  //Open the instrument.
  If(!LAN.open(IPA)){
     //can’t connect...
     LAN.close();
     throw (“Can’t talk to instrument”);
  };
  //read the IDN string
  LAN.IO(”*IDN?”,tempstr,256);
  printf(”IDN is %s\n”,tempstr); //Print IDN

  //read the MAC address
  LAN.IO(”net:mac?”,tempstr,256);
  printf(”MAC is: %s\n”,tempstr);

  //Start temperature control
  LAN.IO(“control”);

  //Stop temperature control
  LAN.IO(“stop”);

  //Read channel B input
  LAN.IO(”input? B”,tempstr,256);
  printf(”Channel B temperature is: %s\n”,tempstr);

  //send compound command to input channel A and wait for it
  to finish.
  LAN.IO(”INPUT A:UNIT S;ISENIX 33;:*OPC?”,tempstr,256);

  //close the instrument
  LAN.close();
```

EU Declaration of Conformity

According to ISO/IEC Guide 22 and EN 45014

Product Category: Measurement, Control and Laboratory

Product Type: Temperature Measuring and Control System

Model Numbers: Model 42/44

Manufacturer's Name: Cryogenic Control Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer's Address:

P. O. Box 7012
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067
Tel: (858) 756-3900, Fax: (858) 759-3515

The before mentioned products comply with the following EU directives:

> **89/336/EEC**, "Council Directive of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility"
>
> **73/23/EEC**, "Council Directive of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits".

The compliance of the above mentioned product with the Directives and with the following essential requirements is hereby confirmed:

Emissions	Immunity	Safety
EN 55011,1998	EN 50082-1, 1997	EN 61010-1, 2001
		IEC 61010-1, 2001

The technical files and other documentation are on file with Mr. Guy Covert, President and CEO.

As the manufacturer we declare under our sole responsibility that the above mentioned products comply with the above named directives.

Guy D. Covert
President, Cryogenic Control Systems, Inc.
October 22, 2007

Appendix A: Installed Sensor Curves

Factory Installed Curves

The following is a list of factory-installed sensors and the corresponding sensor index.

Sensor IX	Name	Description
0	None	No Sensor. Used to turn the selected input channel off.
1	Cryo-con S900	Cryo-con S700 series Silicon Diode. Range: 1.4 to 500K. 10µA constant current excitation.
2	LS DT-670	Lakeshore DT-670 series Silicon Diode, Curve 11. Range: 1.4 to 500K. 10µA constant current excitation.
3	LS DT-470	Lakeshore DT-470 series Silicon Diode, Curve 10. Range: 1.4 to 500K. 10µA constant current excitation.
4	CD-12A	Cryo Industries CD-12A Silicon Diode. Range: 1.4 to 500K. 10µA constant current excitation.
5	SI 410 Diode	Scientific Instruments, Inc. 410 Diode Curve. Range: 1.5 to 450K. 10µA excitation.
20	Pt100 385	DIN43760 standard 100Ω Platinum RTD. Range: 23 to 873K, 1mA excitation.
21	Pt1K 385	1000Ω at 0°C Platinum RTD using DIN43760 standard calibration curve. Range: 23 to 1023K, 100µA excitation.
22	Pt10K 385	10KΩ at 0°C Platinum RTD. Temperature coefficient 0.00385, Range: 23 to 873K, 10µA excitation.
23	RhFe 27, 1mA	Rhodium-Iron. 27Ω at 0°C. 1mA DC excitation. 1.5 to 873K
31	SI RO-105	Scientific Instruments Inc. RO-105 Ruthenium Oxide sensor. Temperature range is: 2 to 273K. Use with the NTC10uA input configuration only.
32	SI RO-600	Scientific Instruments Inc. RO-600 Ruthenium-Oxide sensor with constant-voltage AC excitation. Temperature range is: <50mK to 40K. Use with 1.0mV or 100uV voltage bias.
33	Cryo-con R500	Cryocon R500 Ruthenium-Oxide sensor with constant-voltage AC excitation. Temperature range is: <50mK to 40K. Use with 1.0mV or 100uV voltage bias.
34	Cryo-con R400	Cryocon R400 Ruthenium-Oxide sensor. Temperature range is: 2 to 273K. Use with the NTC10uA input configuration only.

The SENSORIX remote commands are used to query and edit sensors installed in the controller. For example, the command:

INPUT B SENSORIX 34 would set input B to use the R400 sensor.
INPUT A: SENSORIX 1 would set input A to use the S900 Diode.
INPUT A: SENSORIX 0 would turn input A off by setting the sensor to ‘none’.
SENSORIX 1:NAME? Returns the name string at index 1.

Factory installed sensors may not be edited by using these commands.

User Installed Sensor Curves

The user may install up to four custom sensors. This table shows the sensor index and default name of the user curves:

User Curve	Sensor IX	Default Name
0	61	User Sensor 1
1	62	User Sensor 2
2	63	User Sensor 3
3	64	User Sensor 4
4	65	User Sensor 5
5	66	User Sensor 6
6	67	User Sensor 7
7	68	User Sensor 8

Using the above table, the SENSORIX commands can be used to address the user curves. For example:

INPUT B SENSORIX 62 assigns input B to user sensor #2.
SENSORIX 64:NAME? Returns the name string of user sensor 4
SENSORIX 63:TYPE ACR sets the type of user sensor #3 to ACR.

> ⓘ **NOTE:** Factory installed sensors are indexed from 0 to 61. User installed sensors have index values from 61 to 68 corresponding to user curves 1 through 8.

Sensor Curves on CD

The following sensors are available on the CD supplied:

File	Description
Cryocon S700	Cryo-con S700 series Silicon Diode. Range: 1.4 to 500K. 10µA constant current excitation.
CryocalD3.crv	Cryocal D3 Silicon Diode. Range: 1.5 to 300K
SI410.crv	Scientific Instruments, Inc. SI-410 Silicon Diode. Range: 1.5 to 450K
Curve10.crv	Lakeshore Curve 10 Silicon Diode curve for DT-470 series diodes. Range: 1.4 to 495K.
Curve11.crv	Lakeshore Curve 10 Silicon Diode curve for DT-670 series diodes. Range: 1.4 to 500K.
PT100385.crv	Cryocon CP-100, DIN43760 or IEC751 standard Platinum RTD, 100Ω at 0°C. Range: 23 to 1020K
PT1K385.crv	DIN43760 or IEC751 standard Platinum RTD, 1000Ω at 0°C. Range: 23 to 1020K
PT1003902.crv	Platinum RTD, 100Ω at 0°C Temperature coefficient 0.003902 Ω/C. Range: 73K to 833K.
PT1K375.crv	Platinum RTD, 1000Ω at 0°C Temperature coefficient 0.00375 Ω/C. Range: 73K to 833K.
aufe07cr.crv	Chromel-AuFe 7% Thermocouple. Range: 3 to 610K
TCTypeE.crv	Thermocouple, Type E. Range: 3.2 to 1273K
TCTypeK.crv	Thermocouple, Type K. Range: 3.2 to 1643K
TCTypeT.crv	Thermocouple, Type T. Range: 3.2 to 673K
CX1030E1.crv	Cernox™ CX1030 example curve. Range: 4 to 325K

User Calibration Curve File Format

Sensor calibration curves may be sent to any Cryo-con instrument by using a properly formatted text file. This file has the extension .crv. It consists of a header block, lines of curve data and is terminated by a single semicolon (;) character.

The header consists of four lines as follows:

Sensor Name:	Sensor name string
Sensor Type:	Enumeration
Multiplier:	Signed numeric
Units:	Units of calibration curve: {OHMS | VOLTS | LOGOHM}

The Sensor Name string can be up to 15 characters and is used to identify the individual sensor curve. When downloaded to a Cryo-con instrument, this name will appear in the sensor selection menu of the embedded web server and will appear on all sensor selection fields on the front panel.

The Sensor Type Enumeration identifies the required input configuration of the input channel. For the Model 42/44, selections are: DIODE, PTC100, PTC1K, PTC10K, NTC10uA and ACR. These configurations are described in the section titled Supported Sensor Configurations.

The Multiplier field is a signed, decimal number that identifies the sensor's temperature coefficient and curve multiplier. Generally, for Negative-Temperature-Coefficient (NTC) sensors, the value of the multiplier is -1.0 and for a Positive-Temperature-Coefficient (PTC) sensor, the value is 1.0.

As an advanced function, the multiplier field can be used as a multiplier for the entire calibration curve. For example, a 10KΩ Platinum RTD can use a calibration curve for a 100Ω Platinum RTD by using a multiplier of 100.0.

The fourth line of the header is the sensor units field. This may be Volts, Ohms or Logohm. Generally, Diode type sensor curves will be in units of Volts and most resistance sensors will be in units of Ohms. However, many resistance sensors used at low temperature have highly nonlinear curves. In this case, the use of Logohm units will give a more linear curve and will provide better interpolation accuracy. Logohm is the base-10 logarithm of Ohms.

Examples of sensor calibration curves that are in units of Ohms include Platinum RTDs and Rhodium-Iron RTDs. Examples of sensors that best use Logohm include Cernox™, Ruthenium-Oxide and Carbon-Ceramic.

After the header block, there are from two to 200 lines of sensor calibration data points. Each point of a curve contains a sensor reading and the corresponding temperature. Sensor readings are in units specified by the units line in the curve header. Temperature is always in Kelvin.

The format of an entry is:

<sensor reading> <Temperature>

Where <sensor reading> is a floating-point sensor reading and <Temperature> is a floating-point temperature in Kelvin. Numbers are separated by one or more white spaces.

Floating point numbers may be entered with many significant digits. They will be converted to 32 bit floating point which supports about six significant digits.

The last entry of a table is indicated by a semicolon (;) character with no characters on the line.

> ⓘ **NOTE:** All curves must have a minimum of two entries and a maximum of 200 entries.

Entries may be sent to the instrument in any order. The instrument will sort the curve in ascending order of sensor reading before it is copied to Flash RAM. Entries containing invalid numeric fields will be deleted before the curve is stored.

The following is an example of a calibration curve transmitted to the instrument via the LAN interface:

```
Good Diode
Diode
–1.0
volts
0.34295   300.1205
0.32042   273.1512
0.35832   315.0000
1.20000   3.150231
1.05150   8.162345
0.53234   460.1436
;
```

In summary,

1. The first line is a name string that can be up to 15 characters. Longer strings are truncated by the instrument.

   The second line identifies the instrument's input configuration and must be one of the allowed selections described in the Supported Sensor Configurations section.

2. The third line is the multiplier field and is 1.0 for PTC sensors and -1.0 for NTC sensors or diodes.
3. The fourth line of the header is the sensor units and must be Volts, Ohms or Logohm.
4. Curve entries must be the sensor reading followed by the temperature in units of Kelvin. Values are separated by one or more white space or tab characters.
5. The last line in the file has a single semicolon (;) character. All lines after this are rejected.
6. It is recommended that you read the curve back after downloading to ensure that the instrument parsed the file correctly. This is easily done by using the Cryo-con utility software’s curve upload function under Operations>Sensor Curve>upload.

Appendix B: Updating Instrument Firmware

Starting with Firmware Revision 3.00, Cryo-con's Model 44, 42 and 24 products have the ability to update their internal firmware in the field. For earlier versions, please contact Cryo-con.

Updates require the use of the Cryo-con Firmware Update Utility software and a hex file containing the updated firmware. These are available on the Internet.

> ⓘ **Note:** Updating firmware in any instrument is not entirely without risk. Please only perform the procedure when some down time is available.
>
> The update will abort on the detection of a hardware malfunction. Also, the update may change instrument features that you are currently using in a different way. Factory defaults settings are restored that will erase any existing user calibration curves or PID tables.

Discussion

Cryo-con instruments have two blocks of flash type program memory. In the standard configuration, the Internal block contains a boot-loader program and the External block contains the actual instrument firmware.

During the normal power-up sequence, the boot-loader will test the external flash memory and then transfer execution to it in order to run the instrument's firmware. From there, the Cryo-con firmware update utility can be used to update instrument's firmware.

The firmware update sequence is as follows:

1. Connect the LAN port of the instrument to your PC, turn the instrument ON and then run the FWutility.exe.
2. When you click the Connect button, the PC will connect to the instrument using TCP/IP. If there is an error, a dialog box will appear. Correct the problem and re-try.
3. While connected, the instrument will still be functioning normally. Click on the Set Flash Mode button to place the instrument in the firmware update mode. In this mode, the instrument is executing the boot-loader from the Internal flash memory and is waiting to program the External memory with the new firmware.
4. Click Connect again and then click the Program / Verify button to start the update process.
5. When the update process is complete, the instrument will automatically reset itself and start running the updated firmware.

Updating unit firmware

Before starting, be sure you have the **FWutility.exe** file and a hex file that contains the desired firmware update.

On the instrument, check the current hardware and firmware revision by pressing the System key and scrolling down to the revision field. A typical display is:

FW Ver: 3.00D

meaning that the instrument has firmware revision 3.00 and hardware revision D.

The name of the hex file is used to identify the firmware update update. For example:

M24C_301.hex

specifies that this is revision 3.01 for a Model 24 with hardware revision C.

> ⓘ **Note:** The flash loader software does NOT check the hex file for compatibility with the target instrument. Please be sure that you are using the correct file.

Connecting the PC to the instrument

It is recommended that you connect the instrument directly to a PC using a LAN Crossover cable. The standard LAN patch cable is designed to connect your PC to a hub and will not work when used to connect to an instrument. The Crossover cable has the transmit and receive lines reversed, which allows direct connection to an instrument. These cables should be clearly marked with the word 'Crossover'.

From the PC, open the network connections dialog, select the network adapter that you are using with the Cryo-con instrument and select "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). In the TCP/IP dialog box, select 'Use the following IP' addresses and enter following:

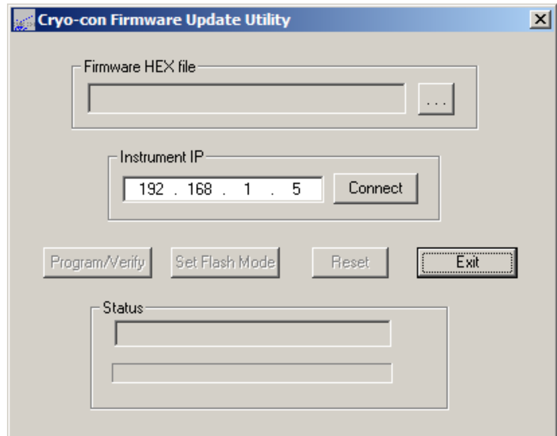
IP address: 192.168.1.10
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Other fields are not used. Click OK. This should allow you to communicate with the instrument.

> ⓘ The advanced user can configure the Ethernet connection in any convenient way. The above procedure is given because it is known to work. The instrument will keep the assigned IP through the entire update process. However, when the update is complete, factory defaults are restored and the IP will be set to 192.168.1.5.

Loading Firmware

Start the firmware update by running the Cryo-con Firmware Utility. This will launch a dialog box as shown here.



The instrument's default IP will appear in the dialog box. This can be changed if necessary.

Click the **Connect** button. The status box should update to indicate a connection, but the instrument display will not change.

Next, the firmware update file needs to be selected. Click on the browse button (**. . .**) to launch a file selection dialog.

Select the firmware hex file and click **Open**. The Firmware HEX file field will be updated with the file name. Also, the **Set Flash Mode** button will become active.

Caution: Once you click the **Set Flash Mode** button, the instrument will enter the firmware update mode and will not function normally again until the entire firmware update process is complete without error. Be sure you have the correct hex file before proceeding.

Click the **Set Flash Mode** button to set the instrument into the flash programming mode. The instrument will reset and start in the flash load mode. This is indicated by the display shown.

```
Listening at:
  192.168.1.5
```

Since the instrument was reset, click **Connect** again to re-establish contact. This will activate the **Program/Verify** button. The instrument will now display Connected...

Click the **Program/Verify** button to start the firmware download.

Status will be indicated on the instrument's display. First, the flash memories will be erased and then, individual records are programmed and verified.

```
Erasing Memory...
```

There are 6800 records in a typical file and the programming process takes about ten minutes.

When programming is complete, the unit will automatically reset and begin running the updated firmware. Factory defaults are also restored.

```
Programming Flash...
  Record: 1124
```

You can power the instrument OFF during the programming process. This will require that you re-start the entire process when you power ON. Once the download progress has started, the instrument will power-up in the boot loader mode and will not run the normal instrument firmware until the entire download process has completed without error.

If an error occurs, an error message will display on the instrument's front panel for 20 seconds and then an alert box will show on the PC.

Types of errors are: 1) Failure to erase flash memory. 2) Write error and 3) Verify error.

One possible cause for an error is that the programming jumper is not set in the proper position.

If the error persists after several programming attempts, there is a hardware problem and you will need to contact Cryo-con.

Appendix C: Troubleshooting Guide

Error Displays

Display	Condition
A--------K Or, an erratic display of temperature.	Input channel voltage measurement is out of range. Ensure that the sensor is connected and properly wired. Ensure that the polarity of the sensor connections is correct. Refer to the Sensor Connections section. Many sensors can be checked with a standard Ohmmeter. For resistor sensors, ensure that the resistance is correct by measuring across both the Sense and Excitation contacts. For a diode sensor, measure the forward and reverse resistance to ensure a diode-type function.
A........K	Input channel is within range, but measurement is outside the limits of the selected sensor's calibration curve. Check sensor connections as described above. Ensure that the proper sensor has been selected. Refer to the Input Channel Configuration Menu section. Change the sensor units to Volts or Ohms and ensure that the resulting measurement is within the selected calibration curve. Refer to the section on Input Channel Configuration Menu to display the calibration curve.

Control Loop and Heater Problems

Symptom	Condition
Overtemp displayed.	The control loops were disengaged by detection of an excessive internal temperature. Possible causes: Shorted heater. Check heater resistance. Selection of a heater resistance that is much greater than the actual heater resistance. Refer to the Control Loop Setup menu section. Selection of an AC Power line voltage that is much less than the actual voltage. Refer to the Fuse Replacement and Voltage Selection section. Check that the instrument's fan is running and that the sides and rear panel allow easy air flow.
Readback displayed.	The control loops were disengaged by the heater current read-back monitor. Most likely cause is an open heater.
SensorFLT displayed.	The control loops were disengaged by a sensor fault condition. Correct the input sensor fault condition to proceed. The control loops will only engage when there is a valid temperature reading on their input. The exception is when a loop is assigned a control mode of Off or Manual.
OTDisconn displayed.	The control loops were disengaged by the Over Temperature Disconnect monitor. This was done to protect user equipment from damage due to overheating. To configure the monitor, refer to the System Functions Menu section.
The heater output current monitor is jumping up and down by about 1%	This is normal and does not indicate unstable heater power. The output current monitor is coarsely quantized and is displayed only for an indication of proper function.
The controller should be applying power, but the display is showing 0% output.	The output indicated on the display is the actual measured output power of the control loop. A reading of 0% while the controller is attempting to output power usually indicates an open heater.
Unstable control.	If the system is oscillating, try de-tuning the PID values by decreasing P, increasing I and setting D to zero. If the oscillations cannot be stopped by this procedure, the cause is likely that your system has an excessive time delay. Linear control algorithms, including PID, cannot control systems with excessive time delay. These problems often occur in systems that use heat pipes, or depend on gas flow between the heater and temperature sensor elements. The only solution to such systems is to re-design the equipment to reduce the time delay, or to externally implement a time delay compensation algorithm, such as a Smith Predictor. Do not try to control on Ohms or Volts. The controller will work correctly with either of these sensor units, but the PID values required are significantly different and most sensors are non-linear. Furtherer, there is no advantage to controlling in sensor units. Optimize the control loop parameters by using the Autotune feature described in the Autotuning section. Most cryogenic systems require significantly different PID parameters at different temperatures. To ensure stable control over a wide temperature range, use the PID Table feature described in the PID Table Entry section. If the heater is controlling with an output power level less than 10%, switch to the next lower heater range.

Symptom	Condition
Autotune indicates a status of 'Abort' or 'Fail'.	Autotune will only abort if the control loops are not engaged or there is an invalid temperature reading on the control input channel. If it cannot generate a solution because of issues in the system dynamics, it will indicate a status of 'Fail'.
Autotune times out and does not generate effective PID parameters.	Extend the Display Filter time constant to reduce system level noise and try autotune again. The display filter is described in the System Functions Menu section. Systems using Diode type sensors above 50K will usually require a 4 or 8 second time constant. This setting may be returned to any desired value once tuning is complete. Switch to the lowest possible heater range that will control at the target setpoint. Try autotuning in the PI- mode instead of PID. Most cryogenic systems do not benefit from the D term. If a Cryo-cooler is being used, set the controller's cryocooler filter to Input mode. This may be returned to Off or Cancel mode once tuning is complete. Experiment with the DeltaP parameter. Increasing it often improves autotune success.

Temperature Measurement Errors

Symptom	Condition
Noise on temperature measurements.	Possible causes: 1. Excessive noise pickup, especially AC power line noise. Check your wiring and shielding. Sensors must be floating, so check that there is no continuity between the sensor connection and ground. Review the System Shielding and Grounding Issues section. Note: Cryo-con controllers use a shielding scheme that is slightly different than some other controllers. If you are using cable sets made for use with other controllers, some shield connections may need to change. If pin 3 of the input connector is connected to the cable shield, disconnect it and either re-connect the shield to the backshell contact or leave the shield floating. No connection should ever be made to pin 3 of the input connector. Check for shielding problems by temporarily removing the input connector's backshell. If the noise changes significantly, current is being carried by the shields and is being coupled into the controller. 2. Use a longer display filter time constant to reduce displayed noise.

Symptom	Condition
DC offset in temperature measurements.	Possible causes: 1. The wrong sensor type or sensor calibration curve is being used. Refer to the Input Channel Configuration Menu section. 2. DC offset in cryostat wiring. Review the Thermal EMF and AC Bias Issues section. Use AC bias, if necessary, to cancel the offset error. 3. A four-wire measurement is not being used. Some cryostats use a to a two-wire measurement internally. This can cause offset errors due to lead resistance. 4. Thermocouples: These sensors will often have DC offset errors. Use the CalGen feature to generate a new sensor calibration curve that corrects for these errors.
No temperature reading.	Review the Error Displays section above.

Remote I/O problems

Symptom	Condition
Can't talk to RS-232 interface.	Possible causes: 1. Ensure that the RS-232 port is selected. Press the Sys key and scroll down to the RIO-Port: field. 2. Ensure that the baud rate of the controller matches that of the host computer. To check the controller's baud rate, press the Sys key and scroll down to the RIO-RS232 field. 3. Ensure that the host computer settings are 8-bits, No parity, one stop bit. 4. The RS-232 port does not have an effective hardware handshake method. Therefore, terminator characters must be used on all strings sent to the controller. Review the RS-232 Configuration section. 5. Ensure that you are using a Null-Modem type cable. There are many variations of RS-232 cables and only the Null-Modem cable will work with Cryo-con controllers. This cable is detailed in the RS-232 Connections section. Debugging tip: Cryo-con utility software can be used to talk to the controller over the RS-232 port using the terminal mode. All command and response strings are displayed. This is a good way to establish a connection.
Intermittent lockup on RS-232 interface.	Possible causes: 1. Long cables. Try using a lower baud rate. In some cases, inserting a 50mS delay between commands will help. 2. Noise pickup. Try using shielded cables with the shield connected to a metal backshell at both ends. 3. Don't send reset (RST) commands to the controller before reading.

Symptom	Condition
Can't talk to IEEE-488 interface.	Possible causes: 1. Ensure that the GPIB port is selected. Press the **Sys** key and scroll down to the RIO-Port: field. 2. The IEEE-488 interface does not use terminator characters. Rather, it uses the hardware EOI handshake. Please review the GPIB Configuration section. 3. Check that the controller's address matches the host computer's assignment. Press the **Sys** key and scroll down to the RIO-Address: field. Debugging tip: Cryo-con utility software can be used to talk to the controller over the IEEE-488 port using the terminal mode. All command and response strings are displayed. Since the software provides the proper interface setup, it is a good way to establish initial connection.
Intermittent lockup on the IEEE-488 interface.	Possible causes: 1. Bus cables too long or too many loads on a single bus. 2. Don't send reset commands before each query. This was common in early IEEE-488 systems. 3. Ground loops: Some equipment manufacturers improperly connect the IEEE-488 Shield Ground wire to their circuit board ground. This can cause ground loops with equipment that is properly connected. Debug by disconnecting instruments from the bus. 4. Use of unshielded bus cables.

Symptom	Condition
Can't talk to the LAN interface.	Possible causes: 1. A Category 5 crossover patch cable is being used where a Category 5 patch cable should be used, or visa-versa. 2. The TCP settings between the monitor and the PC are incompatible. Review the network configuration section. 3. PC Client software not configured to use TCP Data Socket 5000. Debugging tip: Cryo-con utility software can be used to talk to the monitor over the LAN Data Socket port using the terminal mode. All command and response strings are displayed. Since the software provides the proper interface setup, it is a good way to establish initial connection.

General problems

Symptom	Condition
Controller periodically resets, or resets when **Control** key is pressed.	Generally caused by low AC line voltage. Check the AC voltage and ensure that it matches the instrument's voltage selection. AC line voltage selection is described in the Fuse Replacement and Voltage Selection section.
Complete failure.	Possible cause: 1. Blown fuse. Check line voltage selection before installing new fuses. Review the Fuse Replacement and Voltage Selection section. 2. Rack mounted instruments: Screws were used in the rack mount shelf that are too long and have penetrated the internal circuit board of the controller.

Appendix D: Tuning Control Loops

Introduction

Tuning PID loops to maintain high accuracy control can be a laborious process since the time-constants in cryogenic systems are often long. Further, some systems must operate over a very wide range of temperature, requiring different PID settings at different setpoints.

The following is a guide to various methods of obtaining PID control loop coefficients.

Various methods for obtaining PID coefficients

The system provider

If your controller was received as part of a cryogenic system, the PID control loops should already be setup for optimum control. If the system operates over a wide range of temperature, it will use one of the available Table control modes where PID values are listed for different setpoints.

If the installed PID values do not provide stable control, you should contact the system manufacturer for assistance.

Taking PID values from a different controller

If the PID values required to control a system are known from a different type controller, these values may be useful.

The Proportional, or P term is a unit-less gain factor. There is no industry standard definition for it and, therefore, it can vary significantly from one manufacturer to another. If the P term does not work well when used directly, try a using the value divided by ten. For further assistance, please contact Cryo-con support.

The Integral, or I term is in units of Seconds and should be the same for different controllers. Note however that some manufacturers use a ‘Reset’ value instead of directly using an Integral term. In this case, the Integral term is just the inverse of the Reset value.

The Derivative, or D gain term is in units of inverse Seconds and should be the same for various controllers.

Using Factory Default PID values

Controllers are shipped from the factory with very conservative PID values. They will give stable control in a wide range of systems, but will have very slow response times.

Often, the factory values provide a good start for the autotune process. The values are: P 0.1, I 5.0 and D 0.0.

Autotuning

Autotuning is the easiest way to obtain PID values, or optimize existing ones. Please review the Autotuning section of this manual.

Manual Tuning

The final, and most laborious method of tuning a control loop is manual tuning. This involves generating values for P, I and D by observing the system's response to the stimulus of the heater output.

Various methods of manually tuning the controller are described below.

Manual Tuning Procedures

Manually tuning a PID control loop is relatively simple. It is greatly assisted by use of a data-logging program, such as the Cryo-con utility software package described in the Cryo-con Utility Software section.

Ziegler-Nichols Frequency Response Method

This method is based on the assumption that a critically damped system is optimal and the fact that stability and noise must be traded for response time. It requires driving your system into temperature oscillation. Care should be taken so that this oscillation does not cause damage.

Enable the Over Temperature Disconnect feature of the controller if you are concerned about possible damage from overheating.

1. Enter a setpoint value that is a typical for the envisaged use of the system. Select a heater range that is safe for your equipment. Set initial PID values of Pgain=0.1, Igain=0 and Dgain=0.
2. Engage the control loops by pressing the **Control** key.
3. Increase the Pgain term until the system is just oscillating. Note the Pgain setting as the Ultimate Gain, *Kc*, and the period of oscillation as the Ultimate Period, *Tc*.
4. Set the PID values according to the following table:

Control Type	Pgain	Igain	Dgain
P only	0.5**Kc*	0	0
PI only	0.4**Kc*	0.8**Tc*	0
PID	0.6**Kc*	0.5**Tc*	0.85**Tc*

5. Wait for the system to stabilize. If the resultant heater power output reading is less than 10% of full scale, select the next lower heater range setting. A range change will not require re-tuning.

> ⓘ **Note:** In systems where there is high thermal noise, including cryocoolers, a Dgain value of zero is often used. The Dterm is a derivative action, which can introduce additional noise into the control process.

Alternate Methods

There are various other methods to manually tune PID loops. Most are based on graphical techniques and all use a stimulus-response technique.

For further reading:

Automatic Tuning of PID controllers
Instrument Society of America
67 Alexander Dr
PO Box 12277
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Appendix E: Sensor Data

Cryo-con S700 Silicon Diode

The Cryo-con S700 Silicon Diode sensor with a 10µA excitation current.

	Volts	Temp(K)		Volts	Temp(K)		Volts	Temp(K)
1	0.1633	475.0000	41	0.6393	260.0000	81	1.2510	18.0000
2	0.1733	470.0000	42	0.6586	250.0000	82	1.2720	17.0000
3	0.1834	465.0000	43	0.6807	240.0000	83	1.2950	16.0000
4	0.1935	460.0000	44	0.7040	230.0000	84	1.3280	15.0000
5	0.2038	455.0000	45	0.7238	220.0000	85	1.3650	14.0000
6	0.2141	450.0000	46	0.7461	210.0000	86	1.4150	13.0000
7	0.2246	445.0000	47	0.7682	200.0000	87	1.4700	12.0000
8	0.2351	440.0000	48	0.7916	190.0000	88	1.5270	11.0000
9	0.2458	435.0000	49	0.8133	180.0000	89	1.5750	10.0000
10	0.2565	430.0000	50	0.8338	170.0000	90	1.5990	9.5000
11	0.2673	425.0000	51	0.8547	160.0000	91	1.6230	9.0000
12	0.2781	420.0000	52	0.8753	150.0000	92	1.6540	8.5000
13	0.2891	415.0000	53	0.8977	140.0000	93	1.6670	8.0000
14	0.3001	410.0000	54	0.9198	130.0000	94	1.6840	7.5000
15	0.3111	405.0000	55	0.9373	120.0000	95	1.7080	7.0000
16	0.3222	400.0000	56	0.9542	110.0000	96	1.7310	6.5000
17	0.3334	395.0000	57	0.9768	100.0000	97	1.7500	6.0000
18	0.3446	390.0000	58	0.9865	95.0000	98	1.7690	5.5000
19	0.3558	385.0000	59	0.9950	90.0000	99	1.7850	5.0000
20	0.3671	380.0000	60	1.0050	85.0000	100	1.7970	4.7500
21	0.3784	375.0000	61	1.0144	80.0000	101	1.8000	4.5000
22	0.3897	370.0000	62	1.0241	75.0000	102	1.8090	4.2500
23	0.4011	365.0000	63	1.0325	70.0000	103	1.8160	4.0000
24	0.4125	360.0000	64	1.0420	65.0000	104	1.8210	3.7500
25	0.4239	355.0000	65	1.0506	60.0000	105	1.8270	3.5000
26	0.4353	350.0000	66	1.0587	55.0000	106	1.8340	3.2500
27	0.4467	345.0000	67	1.0673	50.0000	107	1.8390	3.0000
28	0.4581	340.0000	68	1.0753	45.0000	108	1.8460	2.7500
29	0.4695	335.0000	69	1.0842	40.0000	109	1.8520	2.5000
30	0.4808	330.0000	70	1.0870	38.0000	110	1.8560	2.2500
31	0.4922	325.0000	71	1.0904	36.0000	111	1.8590	2.0000
32	0.5035	320.0000	72	1.0941	34.0000	112	1.8630	1.7500
33	0.5148	315.0000	73	1.0974	32.0000	113	1.8660	1.5000
34	0.5261	310.0000	74	1.1011	30.0000			
35	0.5373	305.0000	75	1.1054	28.0000			
36	0.5485	300.0000	76	1.1108	26.0000			
36	0.5596	295.0000	77	1.1238	24.0000			
38	0.5707	290.0000	78	1.1650	22.0000			
39	0.5900	280.0000	79	1.2070	20.0000			
40	0.6131	270.0000	80	1.2290	19.0000			

Cryo-con S900 Silicon Diode

The Cryo-con S900 Silicon Diode sensor with a 10µA excitation current.

Volts	Temp(K)	Volts	Temp(K)	Volts	Temp(K)
0.09077	500	0.67124	250	1.07225	50
0.11153	490	0.68253	245	1.07389	49
0.1332	480	0.69379	240	1.07552	48
0.14434	475	0.70503	235	1.07715	47
0.15565	470	0.71624	230	1.07877	46
0.16712	465	0.72743	225	1.0804	45
0.17873	460	0.73861	220	1.08202	44
0.19047	455	0.74978	215	1.08364	43
0.20231	450	0.76094	210	1.08526	42
0.21424	445	0.77205	205	1.08687	41
0.22623	440	0.78311	200	1.08848	40
0.2382	435	0.79412	195	1.09009	39
0.25016	430	0.80508	190	1.0917	38
0.26211	425	0.81599	185	1.0933	37
0.27403	420	0.8268	180	1.09491	36
0.28595	415	0.83754	175	1.09651	35
0.29785	410	0.84818	170	1.09791	34
0.30973	405	0.85874	165	1.09952	33
0.32161	400	0.86921	160	1.10124	32
0.33347	395	0.87959	155	1.10295	31
0.34532	390	0.88988	150	1.10465	30
0.35715	385	0.90008	145	1.10643	29
0.36898	380	0.91021	140	1.10828	28
0.3808	375	0.92022	135	1.10996	27
0.39261	370	0.93008	130	1.11217	26
0.40441	365	0.93979	125	1.1148	25
0.4162	360	0.94936	120	1.11828	24
0.42799	355	0.95882	115	1.12425	23
0.43976	350	0.96816	110	1.13841	22
0.45154	345	0.97738	105	1.16246	21
0.4633	340	0.9865	100	1.18193	20
0.47506	335	0.99551	95	1.19816	19
0.48681	330	1.00441	90	1.21325	18
0.49854	325	1.01321	85	1.22816	17
0.51024	320	1.02188	80	1.24342	16
0.52192	315	1.02704	77	1.25932	15
0.53356	310	1.03047	75	1.27621	14
0.54516	305	1.03897	70	1.29401	13
0.55674	300	1.0474	65	1.31277	12
0.56828	295	1.05576	60	1.33317	11
0.5798	290	1.05742	59	1.35568	10
0.59131	285	1.05908	58	1.37998	9
0.60279	280	1.06073	57	1.40827	8
0.61427	275	1.06239	56	1.44098	7
0.61885	273	1.06404	55	1.4774	6
0.62573	270	1.06569	54	1.5159	5
0.63716	265	1.06733	53	1.55483	4
0.64855	260	1.06897	52	1.59108	3
0.65992	255	1.07061	51	1.62255	2
				1.64342	1

Cryo-con R500 Ruthenium-Oxide Sensor

The Cryo-con R500 with 10µA DC excitation.

Temp(K)	Ohms	Ohms/K
20.00	1100.75	-4
15.00	1127.06	-7
10.00	1178.49	-15
9.00	1195.31	-19
8.00	1216.12	-24
7.00	1242.56	-30
6.00	1277.29	-41
5.00	1325.01	-58
4.50	1356.30	-70
4.00	1394.87	-88
3.90	1403.69	-93
3.80	1412.95	-97
3.70	1422.68	-102
3.60	1432.91	-108
3.50	1443.68	-114
3.40	1455.05	-120
3.30	1467.06	-127
3.20	1479.78	-135
3.10	1493.26	-143
3.00	1507.58	-152
2.90	1522.82	-163
2.80	1539.09	-174
2.70	1556.48	-186
2.60	1575.12	-200
2.50	1595.16	-216
2.40	1616.77	-234
2.30	1640.15	-254
2.20	1665.53	-277
2.10	1693.20	-303
2.00	1723.48	-343
1.90	1757.83	-355
1.80	1793.33	-396
1.70	1832.94	-445
1.60	1877.43	-503
1.50	1927.75	-574
1.40	1985.13	-661
1.30	2051.19	-769
1.20	2128.07	-906
1.10	2218.67	-1084
1.00	2327.06	-1203
0.99	2339.09	-1226
0.98	2351.35	-1251
0.97	2363.86	-1277
0.96	2376.63	-1303
0.95	2389.66	-1331
0.94	2402.97	-1359
0.93	2416.56	-1388
0.92	2430.44	-1417
0.91	2444.61	-1449
0.90	2459.10	-1481
0.89	2473.91	-1514
0.88	2489.05	-1548
0.87	2504.53	-1583
0.86	2520.36	-1621
0.85	2536.57	-1658
0.84	2553.15	-1697
0.83	2570.12	-1738
0.82	2587.50	-1781
0.81	2605.31	-1824
0.80	2623.55	-1869
0.79	2642.24	-1917
0.78	2661.41	-1966
0.77	2681.07	-2016
0.76	2701.23	-2070
0.75	2721.93	-2124
0.74	2743.17	-2182
0.73	2764.99	-2242
0.72	2787.41	-2304
0.71	2810.45	-2368
0.70	2834.13	-2436
0.69	2858.49	-2507
0.68	2883.56	-2580
0.67	2909.36	-2658
0.66	2935.94	-2738
0.65	2963.32	-2822
0.64	2991.54	-2911
0.63	3020.65	-3003
0.62	3050.68	-3100
0.61	3081.68	-3202
0.60	3113.70	-3309
0.59	3146.79	-3422
0.58	3181.01	-3540
0.57	3216.41	-3665
0.56	3253.06	-3796
0.55	3291.02	-3935
0.54	3330.37	-4082
0.53	3371.19	-4237
0.52	3413.56	-4401
0.51	3457.57	-4576
0.50	3503.33	-4760
0.49	3550.93	-4956
0.48	3600.49	-5164
0.47	3652.13	-5388
0.46	3706.01	-5624
0.45	3762.25	-5877
0.44	3821.02	-6149
0.43	3882.51	-6439
0.42	3946.90	-6751
0.41	4014.41	-7086
0.40	4085.27	-7447
0.39	4159.74	-7837
0.38	4238.11	-8259
0.37	4320.70	-8715
0.36	4407.85	-9212
0.35	4499.97	-9753
0.34	4597.50	-10343
0.33	4700.93	-10989
0.32	4810.82	-11699
0.31	4927.81	-12481
0.30	5052.62	-13345
0.29	5186.07	-14303
0.28	5329.10	-15369
0.27	5482.79	-16562
0.26	5648.41	-17901
0.25	5827.42	-19412
0.24	6021.54	-21126
0.23	6232.80	-23081
0.22	6463.61	-25325
0.21	6716.86	-27920
0.20	6996.06	-30943
0.19	7305.49	-34493
0.18	7650.42	-38706
0.17	8037.48	-43758
0.16	8475.06	-49892
0.15	8973.98	-57444
0.14	9548.42	-66902
0.13	10217.44	-78978
0.12	11007.22	-94764
0.11	11954.86	-116005
0.10	13114.91	-145658
0.09	14571.49	-189096
0.08	16462.45	-257192
0.07	19034.37	-375766
0.06	22792.03	-628083
0.05	29072.86	

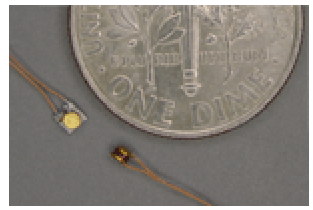
Cryo-con R400 Ruthenium-Oxide Sensor

The Cryo-con R400 with 100uV AC excitation.

Temp(K)	Ohms	Ohms/K	Temp(K)	Ohms	Ohms/K	Temp(K)	Ohms	Ohms/K
300.00	1000	-0.08	0.98	2351	-1251.00	0.49	3551	-4956.00
200.00	1008	-0.13	0.97	2364	-1277.00	0.48	3600	-5164.00
100.00	1025	-0.33	0.96	2377	-1303.00	0.47	3652	-5388.00
80.00	1032	-0.49	0.95	2390	-1331.00	0.46	3706	-5624.00
60.00	1042	-0.84	0.94	2403	-1359.00	0.45	3762	-5877.00
40.00	1058	-1.50	0.93	2417	-1388.00	0.44	3821	-6149.00
20.00	1101	-4.08	0.92	2430	-1417.00	0.43	3883	-6439.00
15.00	1127	-7.20	0.91	2445	-1449.00	0.42	3947	-6751.00
10.00	1178	-15.40	0.90	2459	-1481.00	0.41	4014	-7086.00
9.00	1195	-18.80	0.89	2474	-1514.00	0.40	4085	-7447.00
8.00	1216	-23.60	0.88	2489	-1548.00	0.39	4160	-7837.00
7.00	1243	-30.50	0.87	2505	-1583.00	0.38	4238	-8259.00
6.00	1277	-40.90	0.86	2520	-1621.00	0.37	4321	-8715.00
5.00	1325	-57.80	0.85	2537	-1658.00	0.36	4408	-9212.00
4.50	1356	-70.50	0.84	2553	-1697.00	0.35	4500	-9753.00
4.30	1371	-76.90	0.83	2570	-1738.00	0.34	4598	-10343.00
4.20	1378	-80.40	0.82	2588	-1781.00	0.33	4701	-10989.00
4.00	1395	-88.20	0.81	2605	-1824.00	0.32	4811	-11699.00
3.90	1404	-92.60	0.80	2624	-1869.00	0.31	4928	-12481.00
3.80	1413	-97.30	0.79	2642	-1917.00	0.30	5053	-13345.00
3.70	1423	-102.30	0.78	2661	-1966.00	0.29	5186	-14303.00
3.60	1433	-107.70	0.77	2681	-2016.00	0.28	5329	-15369.00
3.50	1444	-113.70	0.76	2701	-2070.00	0.27	5483	-16562.00
3.40	1455	-120.10	0.75	2722	-2124.00	0.26	5648	-17901.00
3.30	1467	-127.20	0.74	2743	-2182.00	0.25	5827	-19412.00
3.20	1480	-134.80	0.73	2765	-2242.00	0.24	6022	-21126.00
3.10	1493	-143.20	0.72	2787	-2304.00	0.23	6233	-23081.00
3.00	1508	-152.40	0.71	2810	-2368.00	0.22	6464	-25325.00
2.90	1523	-162.70	0.70	2834	-2436.00	0.21	6717	-27920.00
2.80	1539	-173.90	0.69	2858	-2507.00	0.20	6996	-30943.00
2.70	1556	-186.40	0.68	2884	-2580.00	0.19	7305	-34493.00
2.60	1575	-200.40	0.67	2909	-2658.00	0.18	7650	-38706.00
2.50	1595	-216.10	0.66	2936	-2738.00	0.17	8037	-43758.00
2.40	1617	-233.80	0.65	2963	-2822.00	0.16	8475	-49892.00
2.30	1640	-253.80	0.64	2992	-2911.00	0.15	8974	-57444.00
2.20	1666	-276.70	0.63	3021	-3003.00	0.14	9548	-66902.00
2.10	1693	-302.80	0.62	3051	-3100.00	0.13	10217	-78978.00
2.00	1723	-343.50	0.61	3082	-3202.00	0.12	11007	-94764.00
1.90	1758	-355.00	0.60	3114	-3309.00	0.11	11955	-116005.00
1.80	1793	-396.10	0.59	3147	-3422.00	0.10	13115	-145658.00
1.70	1833	-444.90	0.58	3181	-3540.00	0.09	14571	-189096.00
1.60	1877	-503.20	0.57	3216	-3665.00	0.08	16462	-257192.00
1.50	1928	-573.80	0.56	3253	-3796.00	0.07	19034	-375766.00
1.40	1985	-660.60	0.55	3291	-3935.00	0.06	22792	-628083.00
1.30	2051	-768.80	0.54	3330	-4082.00	0.05	29073	
1.20	2128	-906.00	0.53	3371	-4237.00			
1.10	2219	-1083.90	0.52	3414	-4401.00			
1.00	2327	-1203.00	0.51	3458	-4576.00			
0.99	2339	-1226.00	0.50	3503	-4760.00			

Sensor Packages

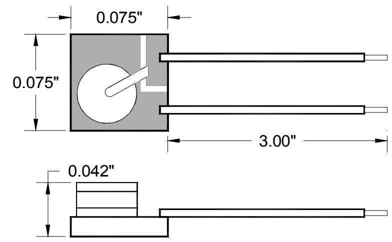
The SM and CP Sensor Packages



The S900-SM is mounted in a rugged surface-mounted package. This compact package features a low thermal mass and is easy to install.

Package material is gold plated OHFC copper on an Alumina substrate. Solder limits the temperature range to 400K.

Leads are 3 inches, material is 37 AWG copper with Polyimide insulation. Positive connection is Red and negative is Black.



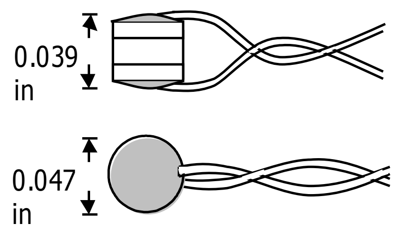
Sensor is easily installed by attaching the substrate directly to the desired surface using cryogenic varnish. Leads should be thermally anchored.

The CP is an ultra-compact 'CP'. It features low thermal mass and operation to 500K.

Package material is gold plated OHFC copper.

Leads are 3 inches. Material is 37 AWG copper with Polyimide insulation. Positive connection is Red and negative is Black.

This package is extremely small and has a low thermal mass.



The BB Sensor Package

The BB package is an industry standard 0.310" bobbin package that features excellent thermal contact to the internal sensing element. This ensures a rapid thermal response and minimizes thermal gradients between the sensing element and the sensor package. Mechanical integrity of the sensor assures reliable performance even in severe applications.

With the bobbin package, the lead wires are thermally anchored to the sensor mounting. This is essential for accurate sensor readings.

Bobbin Package Specifications	
Bobbin Material	Gold plated Oxygen free hard Copper.
Marking	Individual serial number.
Sensor Bonding	Stycast® epoxy.
Mass	1.1g excluding leads.
Leads	36 inches, 36AWG Phosphor-Bronze. Four-lead color coded cryogenic ribbon cable. Insulation is heavy Formvar® .
Mounting	4-40 machine screw.
Temperature	400K Maximum.

Table 36: BB Package Specifications

Connections to the BB package are made using a color-coded four-wire, 36 AWG cryogenic ribbon cable.

Wires may be separated by dipping in Isopropyl Alcohol and then wiping clean.

Insulation is Formvarf and is difficult to strip. Techniques include use of a mechanical stripper, scrapping with a razor blade and passing the wire quickly over a low flame.

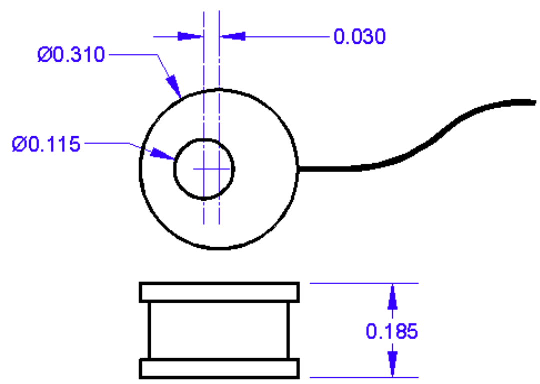
Cable Color Codes	
V+	Clear
V-	Green
I+	Black
I-	Red

The BB package is easily mounted with a #4-40 brass screw. A brass screw is recommended because thermal stress will be reduced at cryogenic temperature.

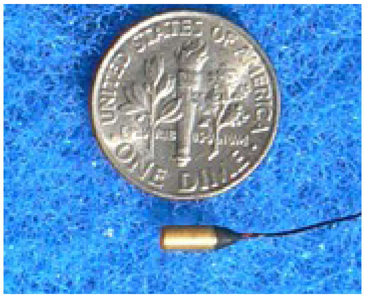
The mounting surface should be clean. A rinse with Isopropyl Alcohol is recommended.

First, apply a small amount of Apiezonf N grease to the threads of the screw and on the mounting surface of the sensor package.

Next, place the bobbin on the mounting surface, insert screw through bobbin and lightly tighten.



The Canister Sensor Package



Cryo-con's Ruthenium-Oxide sensors are available in a small 0.95" x 0.2" cylindrical canister package.

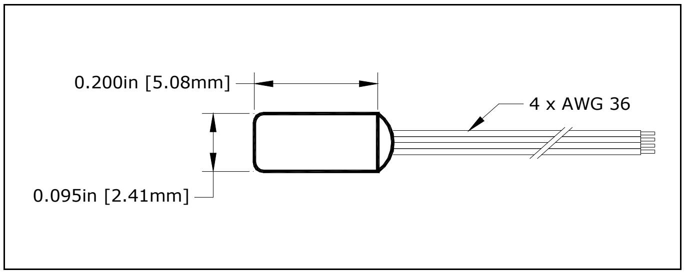
Construction: Gold-plated cylindrical OHFC copper canister, Stycast® epoxy filler. There is no internal atmosphere. Epoxy limits the maximum storage temperature to 400K.

Leads: Four, 36 AWG, Phosphor-Bronze, color coded. Formvar® insulation.

Mass: 0.4g.

Installation: Use a 0.101” diameter drill. Place a small amount of Apiezon® N grease in the hole before inserting the sensor. Ensure that the leads are thermally anchored.

Cable Color Code	
V+	Clear
V-	Green
I+	Black
I-	Red



Connection:
All connections should be 4-wire in order to eliminate errors due to lead resistance.

Leads are coated with Butyl and may be separated by dipping them in Isopropyl Alcohol.

Lead insulation is heavy Formvar® which is difficult to strip. Techniques include use of a mechanical stripper or scrapping with a razor blade.

Appendix F: Sensor Data Tables

Silicon Diode

Silicon diode sensors offer good sensitivity over a wide temperature range and are reasonably interchangeable.

Use in magnetic fields is not recommended.

Silicon diode sensors use a constant-current DC excitation of 10µA.

Cryo-con S900 Silicon Diode Name: Cryocon S900 Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	1.63864	-36.56
4.2	1.53960	-33.91
10	1.36317	-26.04
20	1.17370	-11.34
30	1.10343	-3.12
50	1.07399	-1.46
77.35	1.02511	-1.69
100	0.98740	-1.85
150	0.89011	-2.03
200	0.78272	-2.17
250	0.67085	-2.28
300	0.55665	-2.36
355	0.42759	-2.33
400	0.32161	-2.38
450	0.20231	-2.37
500	0.09077	-2.12

Cryo-con S800 Silicon Diode Name: Cryocon S800 Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	1.87515	-36.86
4.2	1.75099	-49.16
10	1.47130	-43.45
20	1.18867	-15.93
30	1.10594	-3.90
50	1.07079	-1.47
77.35	1.02356	-1.86
100	0.98170	-1.85
150	0.88365	-2.03
200	0.77887	-2.13
250	0.67067	-2.20
300	0.55955	-2.22
355	0.44124	-2.10
385	0.37611	-2.26

Scientific Instruments SI-430 and SI-440 Name: SI 430 Diode Configuration: Diode Name: SI 440 Diode Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	1.63864	-36.56
4.2	1.53960	-33.91
10	1.36317	-26.04
20	1.17370	-11.34
30	1.10343	-3.12
50	1.07399	-1.46
77.35	1.02511	-1.69
100	0.98740	-1.85
150	0.89011	-2.03
200	0.78272	-2.17
250	0.67085	-2.28
300	0.55665	-2.36
355	0.42759	-2.33
400	0.32161	-2.38
450	0.20231	-2.37
500	0.09077	-2.12

Scientific Instruments SI-410 Name: SI 410 Diode Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	1.71488	-10.54
4.2	1.64660	-32.13
10	1.39562	-35.28
20	1.17592	-20.43
30	1.10136	-1.75
50	1.06957	-1.59
77.35	1.14905	-1.72
100	0.98322	-1.82
150	0.88603	-2.00
200	0.78059	-2.14
250	0.67023	-2.23
300	0.55672	-2.28
350	0.44105	-2.32
400	0.32319	-2.36
450	0.20429	-2.38

Lakeshore DT-670 Silicon Diode Name: LS DT-670 Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	1.64429	-12.49
4.2	1.57848	-31.59
10	1.38373	-26.84
20	1.19775	-15.63
30	1.10624	-1.96
50	1.07310	-1.61
77.35	1.02759	-1.73
100	0.98697	-1.85
150	0.88911	-2.05
200	0.78372	-2.16
250	0.67346	-2.24
300	0.55964	-2.30
350	0.44337	-2.34
400	0.32584	-2.36
450	0.20676	-2.39
500	0.09068	-2.12

Lakeshore DT-470 Silicon Diode Name: LS DT-470 Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	1.6981	-13.1
4.2	1.6260	-33.6
10	1.4201	-28.7
20	1.2144	-17.6
30	1.1070	-2.34
50	1.0705	-1.75
77.35	1.0203	-1.92
100	0.9755	-2.04
150	0.8687	-2.19
200	0.7555	-2.31
250	0.6384	-2.37
300	0.5189	-2.4
350	0.3978	-2.44
400	0.2746	-2.49
450	0.1499	-2.46
475	0.0906	-2.22

GaAlAs Diode

GaAiAs diode sensors offer good sensitivity over a wide range of temperatures. However, they do not follow a standard calibration curve.

Useful in magnetic fields below 5T and a temperature above 30K. Outside of this range, a Ruthenium-Oxide sensor offers better performance.

GaAiAs diode sensors use a constant-current DC excitation of 10µA. The Model 44 limits low temperature operation to 25K since that is outside of the limits for use in magnetic fields.

Shaded entries are outside of the Model 44's temperature range.

Lakeshore TG-120 GaAlAs Diode Name: User Supplied Configuration: Diode		
T(K)	**Volts**	**mV/K**
1.4	5.3909	-97.5
4.2	4.7651	-214
10	3.7521	-148
20	2.5341	-97.5
30	1.8056	-48.2
50	1.4637	-2.82
77.35	1.4222	-1.24
100	1.3918	-1.48
150	1.2985	-2.25
200	1.1738	-2.64
250	1.0383	-2.77
300	0.8978	-2.85
350	0.7531	-2.99
400	0.6066	-2.97
450	0.4556	-3.08
475	0.3778	-3.15

Platinum RTD

Platinum RTD sensors feature high stability, low magnetic field dependence and excellent interchangeability. They conform to the DIN43760 standard curve.

The Model 42/44 uses 1.0mA Constant-Current AC excitation.

Platinum RTD, DIN43760 and IEC751 Name: Pt100 385 Configuration: PTC100 Name: Pt1K 385 Configuration: PTC1K Name: Pt10K 385 Configuration: PTC10K		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
20	2.2913	0.085
30	3.6596	0.191
50	9.3865	0.360
77.35	20.380	0.423
100	29.989	0.423
150	50.788	0.409
200	71.011	0.400
250	90.845	0.393
300	110.354	0.387
400	148.640	0.383
500	185.668	0.378
600	221.535	0.372
700	256.243	0.366
800	289.789	0.360
900	324.302	0.318
1123	390.47	0.293

Rhodium-Iron

Rhodium-Iron sensors feature high stability, low magnetic field dependence and reasonable interchangeability.

The Model 42/44 supports them with 1.0mA Constant-Current AC excitation.

Rhodium-Iron 27Ω Name: RhFe 27 1mA Configuration: PTC100		
T(K)	Ohms	Ω/K
1.4	1.5204	0.178
4.2	1.9577	0.135
10	2.5634	0.081
20	3.1632	0.046
30	3.5786	0.040
50	4.5902	0.064
77.4	6.8341	0.096
100	9.1375	0.106
150	14.463	0.105
200	19.641	0.102
250	24.686	0.101
300	29.697	0.101
350	34.731	0.101
400	39.824	0.103

Cernox™

Cernox™ temperature sensors do not follow a standard calibration curve. Data shown here is for typical sensors.

The Model 42/44 supports Cernox™ using a 10mV or less Constant-Voltage AC excitation. This extends low temperature operation to 100mK. Please refer to the section titled "Selecting a Voltage Bias for NTC Sensors"

Lakeshore Cernox™ CX-1010 Name: User Supplied Config: ACR 10mV		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
0.1	21389	-558110
0.2	4401.6	-38756
0.3	2322.4	-10788
0.4	1604.7	-4765.9
0.5	1248.2	-2665.2
1	662.43	-514.88
1.4	518.97	-251.77
2	413.26	-124.05
3	328.95	-58.036
4.2	277.32	-32.209
6	234.44	-17.816
10	187.11	-8.063
20	138.79	-3.057
30	115.38	-1.819
40	100.32	-1.252
50	89.551	-0.929
77.35	70.837	-0.510
100	61.180	-0.358
150	47.782	-0.202
200	39.666	-0.130
250	34.236	-0.090
300	30.392	-0.065

Lakeshore Cernox™ CX-1030 Name: User Supplied Config: ACR 10mV		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
0.3	31312	-357490
0.4	13507	-89651
0.5	7855.7	-34613
1	2355.1	-3265.2
1.4	1540.1	-1264.9
2	1058.4	-509.26
3	740.78	-199.11
4.2	574.20	-97.344
6	451.41	-48.174
10	331.67	-19.042
20	225.19	-6.258
30	179.12	-3.453
40	151.29	-2.249
50	132.34	-1.601
77.35	101.16	-0.820
100	85.940	-0.552
150	65.864	-0.295
200	54.228	-0.184
250	46.664	-0.124
300	41.420	-0.088
350	37.621	-0.065
400	34.779	-0.050
420	33.839	-0.045

Lakeshore Cernox™ CX-1050 Name: User Supplied Config: ACR 10mV		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
1.4	26566	-48449
2	11844	-11916
3	5733.4	-3042.4
4.2	3507.2	-1120.8
6	2252.9	-432.14
10	1313.5	-128.58
20	692.81	-30.871
30	482.88	-14.373
40	373.11	-8.392
50	305.19	-5.507
77.35	205.67	-2.412
100	162.81	-1.488
150	112.05	-0.693
200	85.800	-0.397
250	69.931	-0.253
300	59.467	-0.173
350	52.142	-0.124
400	46.782	-0.093
420	45.030	-0.089

Lakeshore Cernox™ CX-1070 Name: User Supplied Config: ACR 10mV		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
4.2	5979.4	-2225.3
6	3577.5	-794.30
10	1927.2	-214.11
20	938.93	-46.553
30	629.90	-20.613
40	474.89	-11.663
50	381.42	-7.490
77.35	248.66	-3.150
100	193.29	-1.899
150	129.60	-0.854
200	97.626	-0.477
250	78.723	-0.299
300	66.441	-0.201
350	57.955	-0.143
400	51.815	-0.106
420	49.819	-0.094

Lakeshore Cernox™ CX-1080 Name: User Supplied Config: ACR 100mV		
T(K)	Ohms	Ω/K
20	6157.5	-480.08
30	3319.7	-165.61
40	2167.6	-79.551
50	1565.3	-45.401
77.35	836.52	-15.398
100	581.14	-8.213
150	328.75	-3.057
200	220.93	-1.506
250	163.73	-0.863
300	129.39	-0.545
350	106.98	-0.368
400	91.463	-0.261
420	86.550	-0.231

Ruthenium-Oxide

Cryo-con R500

The R500 Ruthenium-Oxide temperature sensor is designed primarily for ultra-low temperature operation. Features include interchangeability and operation in high magnetic fields.

The Model 42/44 will support the R500 down to <50mK. Please refer to the section titled "Selecting a Voltage Bias for NTC Sensors"

Cryo-Con R500 Ruthenium-Oxide Name: Cryocon R500 Config: ACR 100uV		
T(K)	Ohms	Ω/K
0.05	29072	-628083
0.1	13114	-145658
0.2	6996	-30943
0.3	5053	-13345
0.5	3503	-4760
1	2327	-1203
1.4	1985	-660.6
2	1723	-343.5
3	1508	-152.4
4.2	1378	-80.4
6	1277	-40.9
10	1178	-15.4
20	1101	-4.08
30	1053	-4.0
40	1009	-3.5

Cryo-con R400

The R400 Ruthenium-Oxide temperature sensor is designed for operation between 2.0K and 273K with high sensitivity below 40K. They feature interchangeability and operation in high magnetic fields.

Applications include low temperature superconducting magnet systems and liquid helium systems.

Using the NTC10uA input configuration will operate with the R400 over it's full temperature range.

Cryo-Con R400 Ruthenium-Oxide Name: Cryocon R400 Config: NTC10uA		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
2	239556	-17787
3	221769	-13961
4	207807	-11343
6	187171	-7647
10	163317	-3907
20	138709	-1400
30	128199	-745
40	122128	-474
100	108595	-108
200	102432	-34
273	100604	-0.05

Scientific Instruments RO-600 Name: SI RO-600 Config: ACR 100uV		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
0.05	29072	-628083
0.1	13114	-145658
0.2	6996	-30943
0.3	5053	-13345
0.5	3503	-4760
1	2327	-1203
1.4	1985	-660.6
2	1723	-343.5
3	1508	-152.4
4.2	1378	-80.4
6	1277	-40.9
10	1178	-15.4
20	1101	-4.08
30	1053	-4.0
40	1009	-3.5

Scientific Instruments RO-105 Name: SI RO-105 Config: NTC10uA		
T(K)	**Ohms**	**Ω/K**
2	239556	-17787
3	221769	-13961
4	207807	-11343
6	187171	-7647
10	163317	-3907
20	138709	-1400
30	128199	-745
40	122128	-474
100	108595	-108
200	102432	-34
273	100604	-0.05

Appendix G: Rear Panel Connections

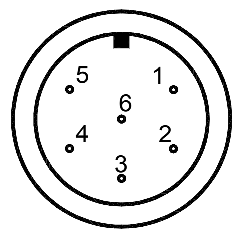
Sensor Connections

All sensor connections are made at the rear panel of the Model 42/44 using the two DIN-6 receptacles provided.

Silicon Diode and all resistor type sensors should be connected to the Model 42/44 using the four-wire method. It is strongly recommended that sensors be connected using shielded, twisted pair wire. Wires are connected as shown below and the shield should be connected to the metal backshell of the connector.

Pin	Function
1	Excitation (-), I-
2	Sense (-), V-
3	Shield Ground
4	Sense (+), V+
5	Excitation (+), I+
6	No Connect

Table 37: Input Connector Pin-out



Rear View

Caution: To ensure proper low noise operation, cable shields should be connected to the metal backshell of the connector. A metal clip is provided with the connector for this purpose. Please refer to the section on shielding and grounding for further information.

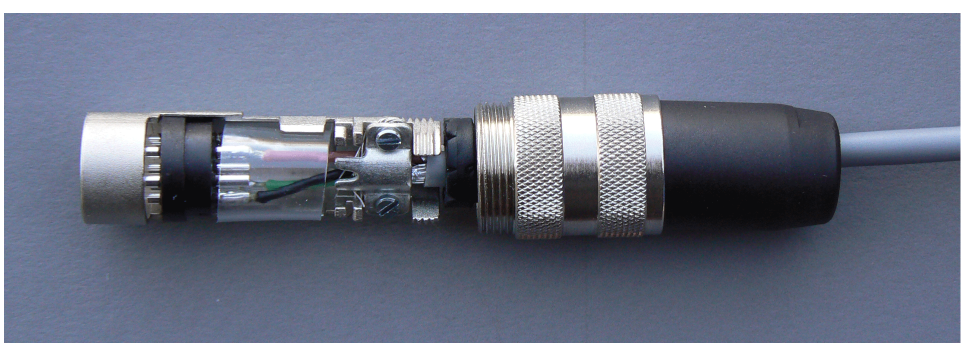


Figure 5: Proper Assembly of the Input Connector

Caution: Any disconnected inputs to the Model 44 should be configured to a sensor type of 'None'. This will turn the input off and prevent the high-impedance preamplifiers from drifting into a latch-up state.

ⓘ **Note:** The input connectors on the Model 44 will mate with either DIN-5 or DIN-6 plugs. Wiring is identical. If a DIN-6 plug is used, Pin 6 is not connected. Do not connect to pin 3 of either connector.

Recommended color codes for a sensor cable are as follows:

Color Code	Signal	Pin
White	Excitation(+)	5
Green	Excitation(-)	1
Red	Sense(+)	4
Black	Sense(-)	2

Table 38: Sensor Cable Color Codes

The cable used is Belden 8723. This is a dual twisted pair cable with individual shields and a drain wire. The shields and drain wire are connected to the connector's metal backshell in order to complete the shielding connection.

A four-wire connection is recommended in order to eliminate errors due to lead resistance. Cryogenic applications often use fine wires made from specialty metals that have low heat conduction. This results in high electrical resistance and, therefore, large measurement errors if the four-wire scheme is not used.

Four-wire connection to Diode and Resistive type sensors is diagrammed below:

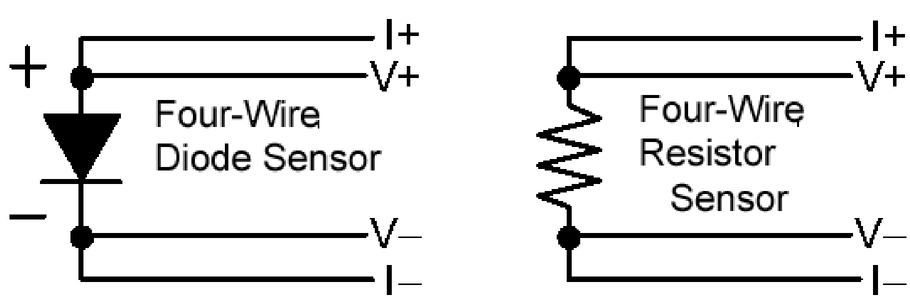


Figure 6: Diode and Resistor Sensor Connections

Control Loop #1 Connections

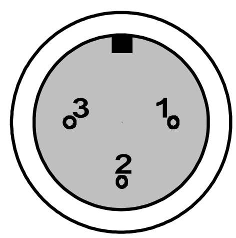
Connection to the heater output is made on the rear panel using the shielded 3-pin circular DIN connector provided.

Caution: The Model 42/44 has an automatic control-on-power-up feature. If enabled, the controller will automatically begin controlling temperature whenever AC power is applied. For a complete description of this function, please see the SYS-Auto Ctl function in the **System Functions menu** section.

Rear panel Primary Heater Output (Loop #1) connections are made using a three-pin circular DIN connector on the rear panel. Pin One of this block (HI) is the positive output and Pin Two (Lo) is the ground return. The shield of the output cable should be connected to the back-shell of the connector. Pin numbers are given on the back side of the connector.

Pin	Function
1	Heater Output High
2	Heater Output Low
3	No connect

Table 39: Loop 1 Connections



Back View

ⓘ **Note:** The DIN-6 input connectors will NOT mate with the DIN-3 heater connectors. However, the user is encouraged to use the colored back shells provided to avoid confusion.

Control Loop #2 and Digital Output Connections

Connection to the Loop 2 Output is made on the rear panel using the 8-pin circular DIN connector provided. Note: The Loop #2 connector has the control loop output pins as well as the four optically coupled digital outputs.

Please note the unusual arrangement of the pins on this connector. Pin numbers are visible on the back of the connector body.

Pin	Function
1	Heater Output High
2	Heater Output Low
3	Digital Output #1
4	Digital Output #2
5	Digital Output #1, #2 Common
6	Digital Output #3
7	Digital Output #4
8	Digital Output #3, #4 Common

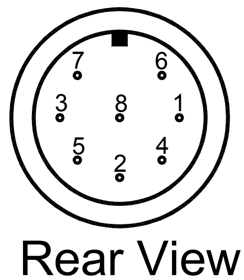
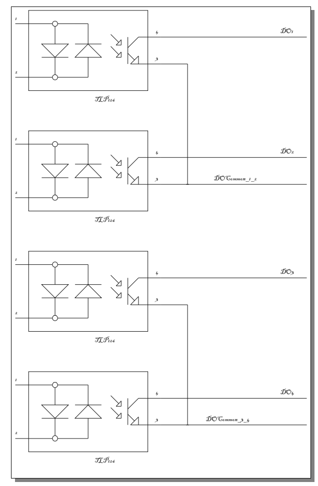


Table 40: Loop #2 and Digital Output Connections

Digital Output Characteristics

Digital outputs use a Toshiba TLP126 opto-coupler. This appears to the user to be an open-collector NPN transistor. Wiring of the Model 42 digital outputs are shown below and rear panel connections are made on the Loop #2 connector described in the previous section.



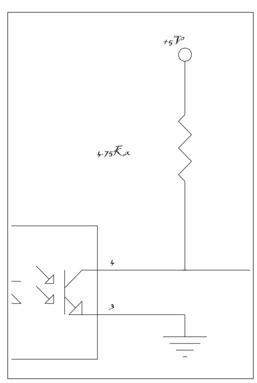
When a digital output is asserted, the coupler's output transistor is turned ON and current flows through the digital output and common connection.

When the digital output is NOT asserted, the output transistor appears OPEN.

The maximum current that the output transistor will switch is 10mA and the maximum voltage that can be applied between the output and common is 50V.

The opto-coupler electrically isolates the user's equipment from the internal circuitry of the Model 42. Minimum isolation is 3750VRMS. For details on the coupler, please refer to the Toshiba TLP126 Datasheet.

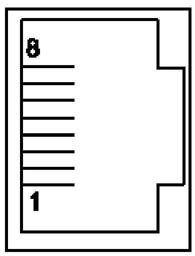
Since the coupler output does not provide power, the user must provide an external source. A common method is shown below. Using a 5V power supply with a 4.75K series resistor will convert the output to a TTL logic level. In this configuration, please note that when the digital output is asserted, the output voltage will be ZERO and when the output is NOT asserted, the output will be 5V.



Ethernet (LAN) Connection

The 10BaseT Ethernet network (RJ-45) system is used by the Model 42/44 for Ethernet network connectivity. The 10 Mbps twisted-pair Ethernet system operates over two pairs of wires. One pair is used for receiving data signals and the other pair is used for transmitting data signals. This means that four pins of the eight-pin connector are used.

ETHERNET



Pin	Name	Description
1	+Tx	+ Transmit Data
2	-Tx	- Transmit Data
3	+RX	+ Receive Data
4	N/C	Not Connected
5	N/C	Not Connected
6	-Rx	- Receive Data
7	N/C	Not Connected
8	N/C	Not Connected

Figure 7: LAN RJ-45 Pinout

10BaseT Straight Through (Patch) Cable

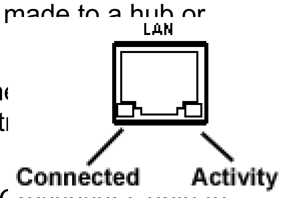
When connecting the Model 42/44 to a hub or switch, a standard Category 5 'patch' cable is used. This will connect the instrument's transmit lines to the hub's receive lines etc.

10BaseT Crossover Cable

When connecting the Model 42/44 directly to the computer, the transmit data pins of the computer should be wired to the receive data pins of the Model 42/44, and vice versa. The 10BaseT **crossover cable** should be used for this purpose. A crossover cable is usually a different color than the straight through patch cable.

Ethernet (LAN) Connector LEDs

The RJ-45 LAN connector on the rear panel of the Model 42/44 has two green LEDs. The left most LED indicates that a valid connection has been made to a hub or computer.



If the LAN is plugged in and the 'Connected' LED is not on, th must be addressed before you can communicate with the inst problems are:

1. Using the wrong type of cable. For example, using a Crossover Cable to connect the Model 42/44 to a hub instead of a computer. See the sections above.

2. Connection to the wrong type of hub. The hub must be capable of accepting 10-BaseT connections. Some older hubs do not support this.

The right most LED indicates activity on the LAN. It should flicker periodically during normal operation.

IEEE-488.2 Connections

Rear panel connection to the IEEE-488.2 is performed using the GPIB connector.

GPIB cables are available in various lengths. However, only shielded type assemblies should be used. Many of the molded GPIB cables are actually unshielded and can introduce excessive noise into your instrumentation environment.

RS-232 Connections

The Model 42/44 uses a Female DB-9 connector for RS-232 serial communications. The pin-out of this connector is as follows:

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	NC	6	NC
2	RXD, Receive data	7	NC
3	TXD, Transmit data	8	NC
4	NC	9	NC
5	Ground		

Table 41: RS-232 DB-9 Connector Pinout

The cable used to connect the Model 42/44 to a computer serial port is a Dual Female Null Modem cable. An example is Digikey Inc. part number AE1033-ND.

The wiring diagram for this cable is shown below. Note that communication with the Model 42/44 only requires connection of pins 2, 3 and 5. All other connections are optional.

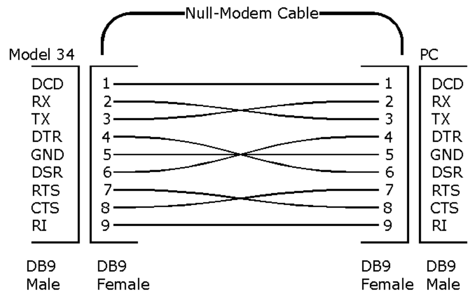


Figure 8: RS-232 Null Modem Cable

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