

Electrical Installation Requirements

Care should be taken to separate the power and signal cables to prevent electrical interference and possible damage due to inadvertent connection.

The power outputs are fitted with suppressors to protect against electrical interference when switching off solenoid valves or contactors. It is therefore essential to observe the output polarity. The line voltage should be connected to the terminals marked **LN** and the switched loads to **DQ**.

The plant inputs are electrically isolated. A voltage free contact should be connected for the logical conditions, **man trapped** and **plant fault**.

The control supply neutral must be connected to terminal 1 for EMC operation.

CE Conformance

This unit conforms with the relevant EU standards when installed according to the JTL Installation Requirements for this product

Inputs

Input (CON 2)		
13 14	INPUT 1	AUTO/DOOR CLOSED
12 14	INPUT 2	PLANT FAULT
11 14	INPUT 3	FAN HEALTHY/MAN NOT TRAPPED
10 14	INPUT 4	ISOLATE
Temperatures and Pressure (CON 4)		
21	COMMON	
23	AIR ON TEMP	
24	AIR OFF TEMP	
25	EVAPORATOR TEMP	
26	SUCTION LINE TEMP	
27	TERMINATION	
15	SUCTION PRESSURE +	
22	SUCTION PRESSURE -	

Outputs

Outputs (CON 3)				
2 3	DQ1 LN1	OUTPUT 1	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	PAN HEATER
4 5	DQ2 LN2	OUTPUT 2	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	FANS
6 7	DQ3 LN3	OUTPUT 3	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	DEFROST
8 9	DQ4 LN4	OUTPUT 4	(N/O LOAD) (LINE)	NOT USED

Analogue Outputs

17 18	+ -	4-20mA	Expansion Valve
19 20	+ -	0-10V	

Use of Maintenance Unit

The controller can be checked and the operation adjusted using a JTL portable maintenance unit which plugs into the controller. Each item of information has an item number. The more important items are listed in the tables overleaf.

Examples:

To read item 21 press:

To set item 31 to -20.0 press:

To correct errors press:

To select next or previous items press: and

Initial Commissioning and Bitswitch Settings

The controller has 4 sets of data built in to its program for use during commissioning. These can be accessed by setting the virtual bitswitches as shown in the table overleaf and then setting item 9 to 1234. The virtual bitswitches are set using item 966. This loads into the controller a suitable set of data for the selected type of case. Adjustments should then be made as necessary. The range over which the settings can be adjusted is also defined by the bitswitch setting.

If a JTL communications network is connected to the controller then the unit number should be set on item 1.

Coldroom Temperature

The coldroom temperature (item 20) is normally the air on temperature. In the event of a faulty sensor the controller will use the data from the other sensors to calculate the coldroom temperature to the best approximation.

Temperature Display

The temperature displays the coldroom temperature. The temperature can be displayed in Celsius or Fahrenheit as selected by item 9392.

The UJCD controller drives the JTL LCD14 display using a CAB75 cable. Various cable lengths are available.

Refrigerant Type

This controller will operate for Carbon Dioxide (R744) and various HFC refrigerants as well as HCFC type R408A. The refrigerant choice is made on item 157. Carbon Dioxide can be set for subcritical or transcritical operation. It is essential that item 157 is set correctly as the controller automatically selects the correct pressure transducer. -1 to 34 bar for subcritical CO2, 0-60 bar for transcritical CO2.

Control Strategy

The controller can control to the coldroom temperature or the air off temperature selected using item 275.

The temperature is controlled to the setpoint by controlling the expansion valve.

When set for air off control the controller uses the computed air off temperature setpoint (item 28) which is calculated by comparing the coldroom temperature with the coldroom temperature setpoint. The computed setpoint is raised or lowered depending on whether the coldroom temperature is below or above the coldroom temperature setpoint. The computed air off setpoint cannot go below the value set on item 31. In the event of an air on sensor fault the control automatically switches to air off and vice versa.

Superheat Control

The superheat is calculated using the suction pressure and temperature. A backup strategy uses the evaporator and suction line temperatures to calculate the superheat.

The superheat control can be set to operate in 3 ways using item 188.

a) SUCCEEDS. In SUCCEEDS strategy the air temperature is controlled and the superheat allowed to float.

The expansion valve (EV) opening is controlled primarily using a PI strategy on the control temperature. The valve is controlled by a 4-20mA output the appropriate amount of refrigeration. The proportional gain and the integral time constant for the PI control are adjustable.

b) SUCCEEDS with limit. The superheat is allowed to float to the maximum set on item 189. When the temperature is achieved the EV shut. It is reopened again with a deadband adjustment on item 140.

c) Fixed. The superheat is controlled using PI control on the superheat temperature. When the temperature is achieved the EV is shut. It is reopened again with a deadband adjustment on item 140.

In SUCCEEDS control if the superheat falls below the minimum level set on item 162 or 186, the EV is progressively shut to effect recovery from excess liquid supply. This is called override.

After override is complete, ie. superheat recovers, PI control will be resumed but with a modified (reduced) value. The modifier is shown on item 190 and the output to the EV valve is shown on item 168.

Suction Pressure

The pressure has two source options.

- a) local transducer
- b) from Jnet broadcast

The local transducer is enabled using item 340. When the transducer is disabled or faulty pressure is available from a broadcast. The broadcast pressure can be viewed on item 341.

If the local transducer is faulty or the broadcast failure timeout occurs the controller defaults to two temperature control and SUCCEEDS control and a transducer alarm is raised.

Pressure Transducer Failure Strategies

There are 3 strategies (set on item 177):

1. Open circuit. Automatic switch to 2 temperature control and raise transducer fault alarm.
2. Auto zero adjust.
3. Network zero range check against average plant pressure, high pressure gives automatic switch to 2 temperature control. Outside range raise transducer fault alarm.

All 3 strategies are subject to a 5 minute delay timer. The delay is symmetrical i.e. the condition must be present/clear for 5 minutes to set/clear alarm.

7 bar transducers are alarmed at +/- 5 psi and auto zero range limited to +/- 7.5 psi. 34 bar transducers are alarmed at +/- 15 psi and auto zero range limited to +/- 22.5 psi. Auto switch to 2 temperature control is on upper limit of range i.e. +75 and +22.5 psi.

Plant Fault Shutdown Facilities

If item 273 is set on then when input 2 is energized the expansion valve is closed. This override input is to prevent "flooding back" in the event of plant failure.

High Pressure Shutdown

There is a shutdown feature which can be enabled using item 174. High suction pressure on the transducer input will then shut the expansion valve when the saturated vapour temperature (item 259) is higher than the air off temperature.

Evaporator Temperature Shutdown

There is a shutdown feature which can be enabled using item 198. Evaporator temperature equalization will then shutdown the expansion valve if the network communications fail (item 260).

Defrost Initiation Strategies

The defrost strategy can be initiated in 2 fundamental ways using item 107. Defrost initiation can be by real time clock, or by command on the JTL communications network.

When real time defrost is selected items 51-56 set the start of defrost. The schedule can be set for 12 or 24 hour sequence (item 160). Each timed defrost can be programmed for electric or off cycle using items 351-356.

Network initiated defrost can be divided into 3 groups; PREDICT, coordinated and scheduled.

When SUCCEEDS EV control is in operation this controller uses the PREDICT 1 method which monitors the EV override operation.

When the EV is controlled using fixed superheat the PREDICT 3 method is used.

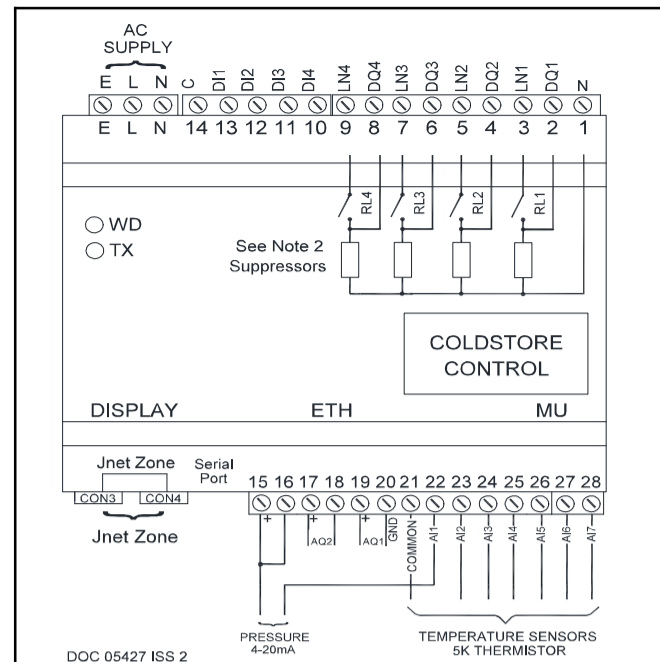
PREDICT defrost requires that a JTL PREDICT defrost coordinator unit is available on the network. This unit receives requests from the PREDICT controllers and coordinates these requests so that the defrosts are organised ensuring the electrical and refrigeration requirements are met. When the controller requests a defrost the PREDICT coordinator will send out a defrost command at a suitable time. If the backup strategy is invoked the controller reverts to real time schedule.

Coordinated timed defrost requires a timed defrost or defrost coordinator to be present in the network. When coordinated timed request is selected then the controller requests a defrost as defined by the number of defrosts a day asset on item 69. The defrost coordinator coordinates the defrost as required. The backup strategy can be chosen to fall to learned defrost schedule or real time backup.

Backup Defrost Initiation Strategies

For network initiated defrost, 2 defrost backup strategies are included. The strategy choice is made on item 107.

For learned backup the last 24 hours defrost operation is continuously monitored and the defrost schedule is learned. For real time backup the defrost schedule as set up for real time defrost on items 51-56 is used.



If network communication fails, the selected backup strategy is automatically used. The unit reverts to network control whenever the network communications is operational.

The backup strategy is also invoked if the network signals that communications has failed to the defrost scheduler or if there is a fault at the defrost scheduler.

Defrost

The defrost output relay is energised during the defrost period.

The EV is closed during defrost. The auxiliary output can be selected for fan or heater control. During defrost the fans can be stopped and the auxiliary heater energised.

A pump down delay can be applied (item 61) before the defrost/output and heater are energised. During pump down the EV is closed.

The display shows "dEF "

Defrost Termination

The controller stays in defrost at least until the minimum defrost time, on item 145, is exceeded. If the termination temperature is reached before the minimum defrost time then the defrost heater is cycled.

Defrost Recovery

When the termination temperature or time is reached the controller enters defrost recovery. The heater is de-energised. The termination method can be chosen using item 144.

A time delay can be applied (item 49) after defrost before the EV is reopened.

A drain down time delay can be applied (item 59) after defrost before the liquid valve is reopened. During drain down if the auxiliary heater output is selected it is energised.

The display shows "dEF".

Forced Refrigeration and Defrost

The maintenance unit can be used to force controller into a particular mode. This is done using items 77-79. While the maintenance unit is plugged in the controller will remain in the selected mode permanently. Once the maintenance unit is unplugged the controller will revert to normal control after 30 minutes.

When the network initiated defrost strategy is selected, forced defrost will send a command to the JTL defrost scheduler to initiate a defrost and does not act locally.

Fan Control

The fans can be controlled in various ways.

If item 108 is set to "fans off during defrost" or "off during electric defrost" then during defrost recovery the fans can be controlled depending on the evaporator temperature or time delay after defrost. If item 109 is set to 00:00 when the evaporator temperature is low enough, the fans start. There is a 5 degree deadband. If item 109 is set to a time then the fans are held off until the time delay has occurred.

Fan Monitoring

There is a fan healthy input. If this input is not present an alarm is initiated.

Load shedding

The controller has the ability to reduce the electrical load on request by network broadcast. Up to 8 individual broadcast signals can be assigned to the following functions.

- Inhibit defrost,
- Inhibit refrigeration,
- Fans off,

High Temperature Alarms

The coldroom temperature is monitored continually. The temperature error is averaged over the period set on item 47.

If the average temperature error exceeds the alarm level then an alarm is given which is shown on the display and available, for remote indication, on the JTL alarm system.

If the average temperature error exceeds half the alarm tolerance a warning alarm is given which is available on the JTL alarm system. If this alarm is present during the last 24 hours for more than the set period a trend alarm is given which is also available on the JTL alarm system.

The temperature tolerance is set on item 32. Setting the tolerance to 0.0°C disables the alarms.

If item 127 is set then high temperature alarms are cancelled during defrost and defrost recovery.

Low Temperature Alarms

There is a low temperature alarm which generates in the same way as the high temperature alarm. The tolerance is set on item 480.

Excessive Superheat Alarms

If the measured Superheat exceeds 50°C then a sensor fault is assumed and the maximum opening of the expansion valve is reduced to 33% of the maximum allowed. When the measured Superheat is between 30 and 50°C the fault condition is activated if the suction temperature exceeds the air on temperature.

Network Shutdown and Fans Only Mode

This controller supports the JTL Network shutdown and fans only facilities. When these facilities are enabled by item 62. If a shutdown or fans only command is received over the JTL Network, the refrigeration is stopped and alarms are disabled. The high temperature alarm sequence is initialised.

Coldstore Door Functions

When the coldstore door is opened, refrigeration is stopped by shutting the liquid solenoid valve and stopping the evaporator fans. If the door remains open for a time longer than the value set on item 64 then refrigeration is restarted. If the door remains open for a time longer than set on item 33 then an alarm is given. The door open alarm can be set to be critical using item 126.

External Input Isolation

The controller can be isolated using an input. All outputs are de-energised and the alarms disabled. This function is enabled by item 138.

Timer Controlled Shutdown

When used in conjunction with a JTL timer on the network the controller can be put into shutdown mode. Item 238 is used to select the appropriate network timer and item 239 shows the associated network command state.

Suction Pressure Optimisation

When used in conjunction with JTL pack control and suction optimisers this unit is normally included in the suction pressure optimiser algorithm. It can be explicitly excluded by setting item 200 to 1.

Man Trapped alarm

There is a selectable Man Trapped alarm input available for alarm indication on the JTL network. The alarm is activated when there is no input.

Daylight Saving

When connected to a JTL network this controller can operate by displaying daylight saving time for its time and defrost schedule. Daylight saving operation is selected by setting item 9395. The connected network controller then adjusts the times automatically during the daylight saving period.

ADJUSTABLE PARAMETERS				UJCD
	item	Function	Range	Units
TEMPS & ALARMS	36-39	Sensor selections	0=off 1=on	K hr:mn K hr:mn
	147	Termination sensor selection	0=off 1=on	
	32	Overtemperature tolerance	0 to +20	
	47	Alarm averaging time	00:30 to 03:00	
	480	Under temperature tolerance	0 to -40	
	481	Temperature warning trend	00:00 to 23:59	
	127	Alarms inhibited during defrost	0=Alarm always 1=Inhibit during defrost	
CONTROL	138	Input 3 selection	0=Fans healthy 1=Man trapped	°C °C
	275	Control temperature	0=Air off 1=Coldroom	
	140	Temperature control deadband	0.4 to 3.0	
	30	Temperature setpoint	-30 to +25	
	67	Isolate coldroom	0=normal 1=isolated	
EXPANSION VALVE FUNCTIONS	244	Isolation	0=disabled 1=enabled	psi K K K % % % mins mins
	157	Refrigerant type	3 - 15 @ type shown on MU display)	
	158	Pressure transducers zero offset	-7 to +7	
	161	Control strategy	1=2 temperature 2=pressure	
	188	Enable maximum superheat control	0=no 1=yes	
	189	Maximum superheat	6.0 - 12.0	
	162	Minimum superheat (pressure)	0 - 10	
	186	Minimum superheat (2 temperature)	0 - 5	
	163	Maximum valve opening (pressure)	10 - 100	
	187	Minimum valve opening (2 temperature)	5 - 50	
	164	Minimum valve opening	0 - 50	
	170	EV proportional gain	1 - 100	
	171	EV integral time constant	1 - 250	
	174	High suction pressure shutdown	0=disabled 1=enabled	
	177	Auto zero pressure enable	0=disabled 1=enabled	
	273	EV override input	0=disable 1=enable	
	340	Disable local transducer	0=enables 1=disabled	
348	Local pressure broadcast timeout	30-240		
198	Evaporator temperature equalisation shutdown.	0=disabled 1=enabled		
260	Time since last awake initial value	0 - 10		
DEFROST INITIATION	107	Defrost strategy	0=none 2=Network (learned backup)3=Time 5=PREDICT 7=Network (real time backup) 8=Coordinated (learned) 9=Coordinated (real time)	hr:mn hr:mn hours %
	69	Number of defrosts expected or required	0 to 12	
	61	Pump down time	00:00 - 00:10	
	51-56	Defrost schedule	00:01 - 23:59	
	351-356	Defrost type for times 51-56	0=Electric 1=Off cycle	
	60	Defrost schedule 12/24 hour clock	0=24hr 1=12hr	
	211	Evaporator group	0=none 1=Lt 2=Ht 3=Satellite	
	210	Electrical supply distribution panel no	0 to 75=panel no	
	213	Electrical supply circuit	0=none 1-31=circuit	
	214	Defrost method	0=brown phase 1=black phase 2=grey phase 3=3 phase 4=5not used 6=off cycle 1 to 8	
	223	Defrost requirement priority	2 to 8	
225	PREDICT Minimum time between defrosts	6 to 72		
226	PREDICT Maximum time between defrosts	0 - 100		
242	PREDICT override initiation			
DEFROST TERMINATION	144	Defrost termination method	1=Evaporator 2= Air off 3=Termination 4=Time only	°C hr:mn hr:mn hr:mn hr:mn
	50	Defrost termination temp	0 to +20	
	145	Minimum defrost time	00:00 - 00:30	
	57	Defrost termination time	00:05 to 00:59	
	59	Drain down time	00:00 to 00:10	
49	Refrigeration delay after defrost	00:00 to 00:10		
FAN CONTROL	108	Fan control	1=run always 2=off during defrost 3=off during electric defrost	°C hr:mn
	146	Temperature to turn fans off during defrost	-12 to +20	
	109	Fan delay after defrost	00:00 - 00:10	
LOAD SHEDDING	600	Load shedding	0=off 1=enabled	
	601	inhibit defrost	0=off 1-8 broadcast input	
	602	inhibit refrigeration	0=off 1-8 broadcast input	
	603	Fans off	0=off 1-8 broadcast input	
Jnet FUNCTIONS	1	Unit number	0.1 - 899.8	
	62	Jnet network shutdown selection	0=disabled 1=enabled	
	133	Enable plant to override temp control	0=off 1=on	
	134	Enable plant to cut off refrigeration	0=disabled 1=enabled	
	200	Exclude from suction optimisation	0=include 1=exclude	
	238	Select network shutdown timer	0=disabled 1-8=timer number	
	9395	Daylight saving operation	0=standard time 1=daylight saving time	
DOOR	130	Input selection	0=Auto 1=Door closed	hr:mn hr:mn
	128	Select door functions	0=off 1=on	
	126	Door alarms critical	0=not critical 1=critical	
	33	Door open alarm delay	00:00 to 00:30	
	64	Door open refrigeration delay	00:00 to 00:30	
BROADCAST DATA SETS	381	Suction pressure 1	0 - 9999	
	382	Suction pressure 2	0 - 9999	
	384	Received suction pressure (IP broadcast)	0 - 9999	
DISPLAY	199	Display backlight	0=off 1=on 2=off Flashing for alarm 3=Flashing for alarm	
	9392	Temperature display choice	0=Celsius 1=Fahrenheit 2=kelvin	
	9393	Pressure display choice	0=MPa 1=psi 2=bar 3=kPa 4=bar A	

OTHER USEFUL ITEMS							
Item	Function	Item	Function	Item	Function	Item	Function
	TEMPERATURES		EXPANSION VALVE FUNCTIONS		MODE INPUTS & OUTPUTS		DEFROST
20	Coldroom temperature	154	Force pressure average to current reading	70	Operating mode	40	Duration of last defrost
21	Air on temperature	155	Suction pressure	274	Plant fault input	41	Time since end of last defrost
22	Air off temperature	383	Received IP broadcast pressure	72	Defrost output state	42	Duration of this defrost
23	Evaporator temperature	385	Unit pressure received from	74	Auxiliary output state	46	Communications defrost command
24	Suction line temperature	156	Superheat	245	Shutdown input state	77	Forced defrost
141	Termination sensor temperature	159	Auto zero offset	249	Auto input state	78	Inhibit defrost
482	Accumulated warning time	166	Force EV opening (%)	280	Fans healthy input state	79	Forced refrigeration
259	Saturated vapour temperature (dew)	168	EV valve opening (%)	71	Door open	261-272	Learned defrost schedule
	CONTROL	169	EV status	139	Man trapped	219	Defrost arrangement from network
28	Effective air off setpoint	175	Pressure transducer types		Jnet NETWORK FUNCTIONS	221	Forced defrost requirement
240	Liquid valve open %	181	Time since last override (hr:mn)	63	Network shutdown and fans only command	222	Enable forced defrost requirement
241	Average liquid valve open %	182	Duration of last override (sec)		states	243	PREDICT override average (%)
259	Saturated vapour temperature (dew)	190	Modifier output (%)	203	Associated plant suction line		
		341	Local pressure broadcast 1	239	Network timer command state		
		342	Local pressure broadcast 2				
		197	Current superheat method				
		279	Current superheat strategy				

OUTPUT STATE DIAGRAM FOR JTL CONTROLLER					UJCD
MODE OF OPERATION	OUTPUT & FUNCTION				
	RL1	RL2	RL3	AQ2	
	PAN HEATER	FAN (N/O)	DEFROST (N/O) (See Note 4)	EXPANSION VALVE (4-20mA) (See Note 4)	
N O R M A L R E F R I G E R A T I O N C Y C L E	REFRIGERATION	OFF	ON	OFF	VARIES WITH CONTROL TEMPERATURE
	PUMP DOWN Adjustable time [61]	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
	DEFROST Time/temp terminated [57]/[50]	ON	OFF (See Note 2)	Cycles on termination temp	OFF
	DRAIN DOWN Adjustable time [59]	ON	OFF (See Note 2)	OFF	OFF
	LIQUID HOLD OFF Adjustable time [49]	OFF	OFF (See Note 2)	OFF	OFF
	RECOVERY TIME Time/temp terminated	OFF	TEMPERATURE OR TIME CONTROLLED (See Note 1)	OFF	VARIES WITH ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE
	REFRIGERATION	OFF	ON	OFF	VARIES WITH ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE
PLANT FAULT (See Note 3)	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	
ISOLATED	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	
UNIT SHUTDOWN	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	
FANS ONLY SHUTDOWN	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	
FORCED DEFROST	ON	ON	ON	OFF	
FORCED REFRIGERATION	OFF	ON	OFF	VARIES WITH ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE	
INHIBIT DEFROST	OFF	ON	OFF	VARIES WITH ON CONTROL TEMPERATURE	

NOTE 1: FANS OFF UNTIL TIME SET ON ITEM 109 REACHED. IF 109 SET TOO 00:00 FANS CYCLE ON EVAPORATOR TEMPERATURE

NOTE 2: FANS CAN BE SET TO RUN DURING DEFROST, DRAIN DOWN AND LIQUID HOLD OFF USING ITEM 108.

NOTE 3: WHEN INPUT 1 IS SELECTED ON ITEM 130 FOR AUTO/MANUAL CONTROL.

NOTE 4: CLOSED WHEN THERE IS A PLANT FAULT ON INPUT 2 AND ITEM 273 IS ENABLED.

Relay Output Rating
2A resistive.

Supply Requirements



This unit conforms with the relevant EU standards when fitted in accordance with its installation instructions.

SUCCEEDS® is the patented JTL algorithm for control of liquid injection into an evaporator using electronic expansion valves.

PREDICT® is the patented JTL pattern recognition algorithm for providing defrost on demand for the cabinets on a system.

Note The information contained in this document applies to the current version of the unit supplied with it. Full operating manuals, item number and software variation information can be obtained from your supplier or JTL Systems.

Applicable Documentation

Item Numbers Doc No. 05424	Firmware Variations Doc No. 05425	Connections Diagram Doc No. 05413
Evaporator Manual Doc No. 01923	Installation Requirements Doc No. 03852	Schematic Diagram Doc No.